Picture Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, November 16, 1913

VETERANS WHO HAVE HELD KEY POST ON MEXICAN BORDER

The Third Cavalry, United States Army, in Its Daily Drill at San Antonio, Texas. When Mexico Was Invaded in 1847, the Third Led the Way. As Soon as Signs of Possible Armed Intervention Began to Appear This Year, the Regiment Was Ordered to the Border in Case a Repetition of Its Advance Should Become Necessary. *(Photo by A. A. Brack.)*

Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the Avenue.
It Is a Guess Whether the Policeman Is Showing Her Something or Trying to Warn Off the Snapshot Man.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

MRS. JAMES S. CUSHMAN.
Head of the Young Woman's Christian Association in New York.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)

MRS. WILLIAM F. McCOMBS.
The Bride of the Democratic National Committee's Chairman, Head of the Woodrow Wilson Campaign Forces Last Year, Was Miss Dorothy Williams of Washington, Daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U. S. A., Retired. The Marriage Took Place in London This Month. *(Photo (C) by Harris & Ewing.)*

WIVES OF NEWLY ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS.
At a Luncheon Given by the Women's Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, (Cutting the Cake,) Mrs. George McAneny, and Mrs. Robert Adamson.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

IN NEXT WEEK'S WEDDING PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Miss Adeline Mitchell Scott of Princeton, Bridesmaid.

Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta, Ga., Bridesmaid.
(Photos by International News Service.)

MISS MARGARET WILSON.
The Bride's Oldest Sister, Who Will Be the Maid of Honor.

MISS ELEANOR WILSON,
The President's Youngest Daughter, One of the Bridesmaids.
(Photos (C) by Marceau.)

FRANCIS B. SAYRE'S BEST MAN.
Dr. Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador Will Enter with the Bridegroom at the White House Wedding.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

Miss Mary G. White of Baltimore, Bridesmaid.

Opera at the Metropolitan Begins To-Morrow Night.

ENRICO CARUSO in "Manon."

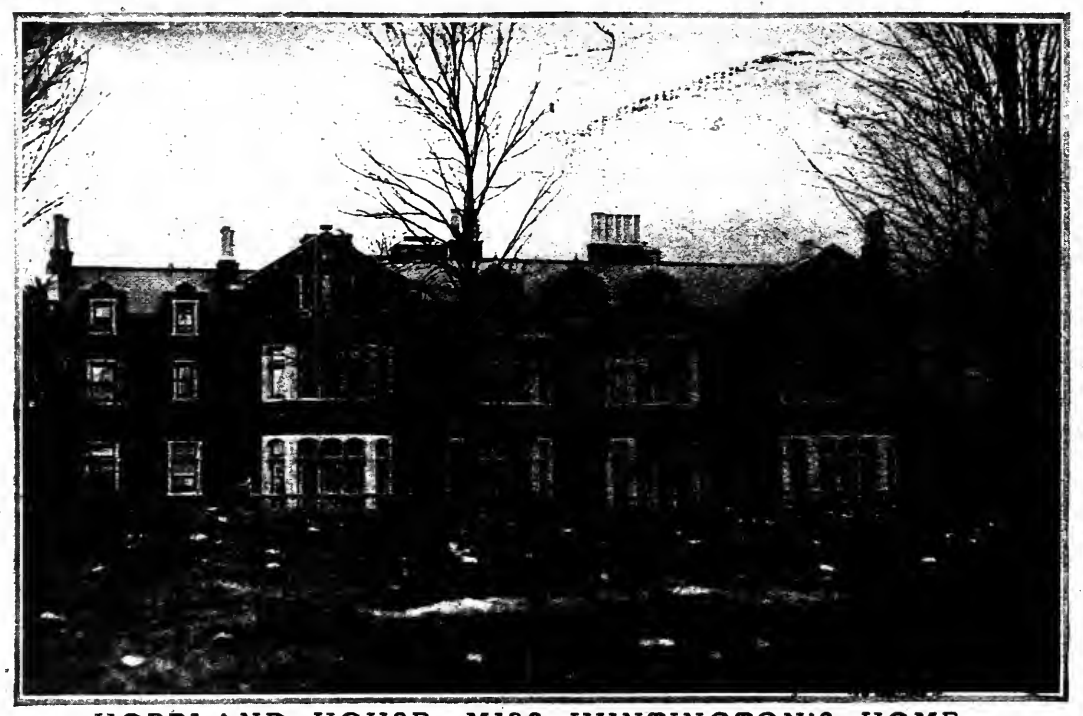
MISS OLIVE FREMSTAD as Elsa.

GIOVANNI MARTINELLI,
New Italian Tenor.
(Photos (C) by Mishkin.)

MISS MARGARET OBER,
New Contralto,
as Ortrud in "Lohengrin."

MISS GERALDINE FARRAR as Manon.

WHERE THE CAMERA HAS FOLLOWED CURRENT INTEREST



HOPELAND HOUSE, MISS HUNTINGTON'S HOME.
The Engagement of the Two Young People Who Have Spent the Greater Parts of Their Lives on Adjoining Estates Reminds One of Love Affairs in Novels of English Country Life. *(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)*

SCENE OF THE "RITUAL MURDER" TRIAL.
The Hall of Justice at Kieff, Russia, Wherein Mendel Beiliss Was Acquitted Last Monday Afternoon, Flanks the Rue de Vladimir, a Street Named After Russia's First Convert to Christianity.

MISS HELEN D. HUNTINGTON, WHO WILL WED VINCENT ASTOR.
She Is 20 Years Old and the Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Whose Estate at Staatsburg Adjoins That of Young Mr. Astor at Rhinebeck. Though Miss Huntington Has Been Seen in Society at Times, She Is Typically an Outdoor Girl, and Enjoys Life in the Open as Much as Does Her Fiance, Who Is Probably the Wealthiest Bachelor in the World, Having Inherited About $65,000,000 From His Father, the Late Col. John Jacob Astor. *(Photo (C) by Campbell-Studios.)*

Among the Women at the Horse Show, Opened Last Night

MRS. DANIEL GUGGENHEIM.

MRS. BRUGUIERE.
(Photos by Campbell Studios.)

MRS. REGINALD VANDERBILT
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)

MRS. A. G. VANDERBILT.
(Photo (C) by Campbell Studios.)

MISS LIDA FLEITMAN.

The New York Times

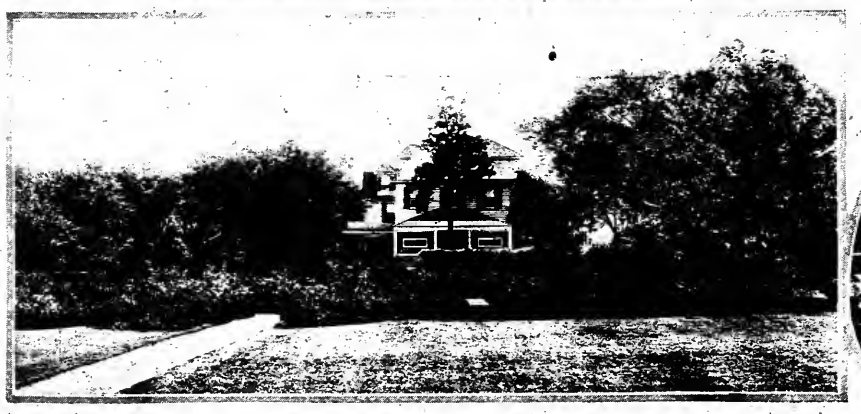
Sunday, Nov. 16, 1913

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY ESTATES NOT FAR FROM NEW YORK

This Is the Season When Busy Manhattanites Who Enjoy Their Out-of-Town Homes Are Returning Regretfully to Fifth Avenue.

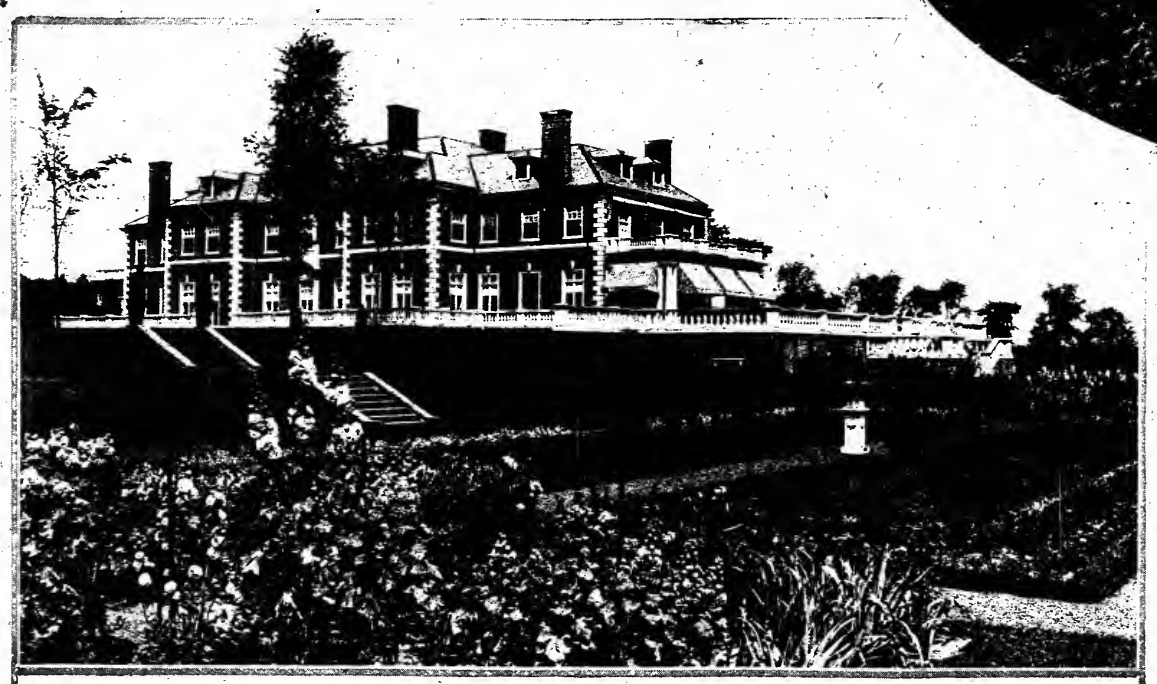
NEWBOLD MORRIS'S HOME AT LENOX, MASS.

(Photos by Tebbs-Hymans, Ltd.)



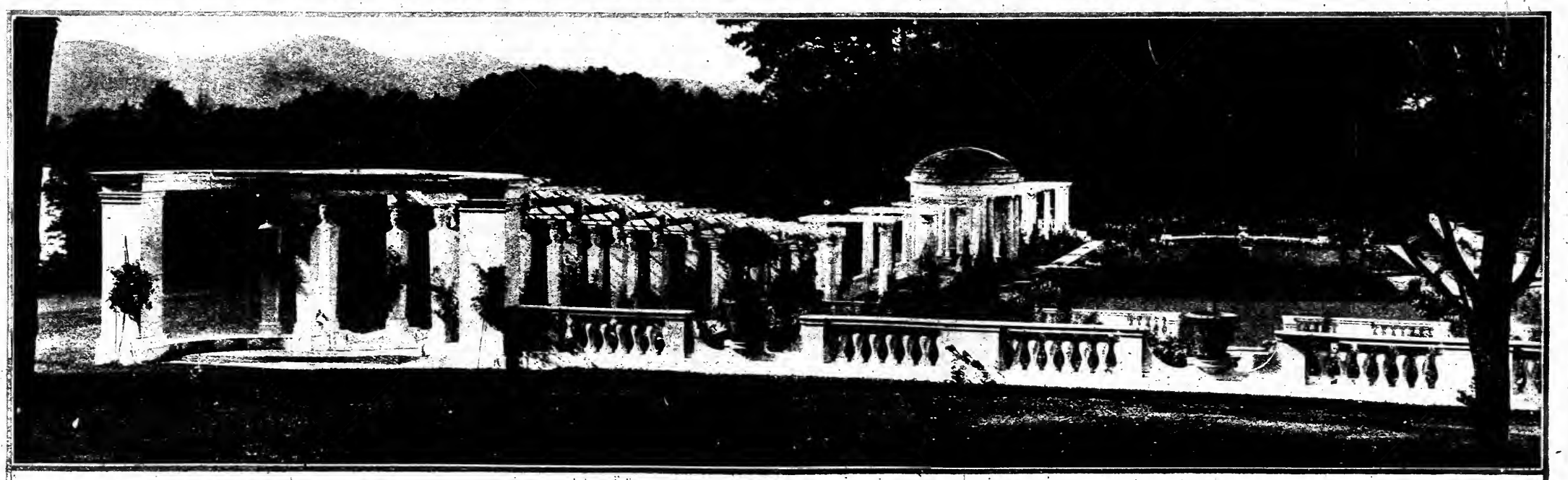
Spaciousness Is the Distinctive Feature of Both the Lawns and Old-Fashioned Frame House of Isadore Saks at Elberon, N. J.

Albert B Boardman's New House at Southampton, L. I.



Garden and Terraces at Harris Fahnestock's Place in Lenox.

Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy's Fine Trees and Flowers at Mendham N. J.



COURT AND FORMAL GARDEN OF W. M. SALISBURY AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Players Behind the Footlights In New Plays.

Ann Swinburne as Seraphina and Peggy Wood as Gillette in "The Madcap Duchess." Globe Theatre.

Glenn Hall as Renaud, Ann Swinburne as Seraphina, and Josephine Whittell as Stephanie, in "The Madcap Duchess."

Ernest Glendinning and Marguerite Clark in "Prunella at the Little Theatre.

SCENE FROM "OH, I SAY!" AT THE CASINO. (Photos by White.)

MISS SOPHIE BRASLAU,
New American Contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company.
(Photo by Mishkin.)

AN ACTRESS KNOWN TO "MOVIE" AUDIENCES.
Miss Mary Charleson Acts in Many Roles for the Films.

NEW AUTUMN FASHION IN HAIRDRESSING.
Band of Black Velvet Studded with Jewels and Ornaments, Holding in Place Feathers of a Bird of Paradise. (Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

FIVE OF THE AUTUMN'S BRIDES IN THEIR WEDDING GOWNS

MRS. MYLES CARRINGTON HANNAH.
(Miss Harriet Beatrice Bard.)

(Photos by Davis & Sanford Co.)

MRS. JOSEPH WHARTON LIPPINCOTT.
(Miss Elizabeth Schuyler Mills.)

MRS. ALFRED GWYNNE.
(Miss Mildred Van Schaick.)

MRS. DAWSON COLEMAN GLOVER.
(Miss Elizabeth B. G. Fowler.)

MRS. HAROLD SEARS ARNOLD.
(Miss Justine Ingersoll.)
(Photo (C) by Davis & Sanford Co.)

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Hagedorn's

Broadway
Corner 81st St.
New York

We court the closest comparison of values and styles.

Silk Vest Blouse

Something entirely new

Of Crepe de Chine in various tints, with raglan sleeves—to be worn outside the skirt; neck finished in fine lace pleating. Very smart blouse.

Specially priced
$6.75

"Poiret" Minaret Gown

Of extremely high lustre Black Crepe Meteor Silk—also in other colors. Lined with light tinted satin. Bodice and minaret of black chiffon over white. Yoke trimmed with small net ruffles and silver braid. Sleeves of white satin. Girdle finished with large butterfly bow at back. A particularly handsome gown for calling or semi-evening wear. Made to sell at $68.50. *Specially priced*..... **$39.75**

Evening Blouse

Exclusive "Georgette" Model.

Of cream silk shadow lace, with new drop shoulders of fine rich net over pink Crepe de Chine with silver flower. The entire waist is lined with net and trimmed attractively with fur. Very smart model for theatre or calling.

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Actually worth $50.00.

SMART GOWNS for Reception, Theatre or Restaurant Wear.
COATS for Opera, Theatre, Street and Motor. BLOUSES, Chic models for all occasions.

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Broadway, Cor. 81st St., New York

IN THE Stadium, on the Gridiron, or Boulevard, these Garments are distinctive, individual and "different."

Be it Coat, Scarf or Muff, it has an attractive grace and elegance that stamps it as being the unusual in every way.

Among the latest of fur fashions are those shown above—Caracul trimmed with Ermine collar—muff to match—and Natural Tiger Cat trimmed with Fitch Collar and Cuffs.

Sets consisting of Scarfs and Muffs in all the furs in vogue.

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50 WEST FORTY-SIXTH ST
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MAIN BUILDING

"CEYLONA" PEARLS
At $5

Dainty graduated and uniform strings almost as fine in quality as the genuine article. Soft, delicate colors. All lengths, including opera; mounted with gold or rhinestone-set clasps. Pearls the equal of these in quality cannot be matched elsewhere under $10 to $20.

OTHER STRINGS AT $1 to $100

JEWELED SLIPPER BUCKLES

Choice of oval, square and fancy designs, set in aluminum with brilliant rhinestones. Can be worn as buckles or brooches. 2 in a satin-lined box. Special at **$1.95**

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BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVENUE — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK

"Erin"-Silk and Linen Knit Underwear
Autumn Opening and Exhibition
(7TH YEAR IN SAME LOCATION)

The "New Garment" —and Kimono

Full line of our celebrated "ERIN" Silk and Linen Knit Undergarments. None too early to buy your Xmas gifts.

"ERIN" Undergarments

Low-neck, knee-cuff Unions, pure linen,	$5
Low-neck, knee-cuff Unions, hand-finished	7
Low-neck, knee-cuff Unions, silk and linen	6
Low-neck, knee-cuff unions, silk and linen, hand finished	8
Umbrella Union (see illustration), pure linen only	5
Kimonos, ideal traveling gown in blue, lavender and black	12

Imported Sweaters, Etc.

Hand-knit Wool Sweaters, Shetlands	$15 and 20
Silk Sweaters, machine knit	30 32 45
Silk Sweaters, hand knit	35 to 50
Polo Sashes and Scarfs, silk	4 and 8
Polo Shetland Wool Scarfs, hand knit	5 and 6
Polo Caps, silk, hand knit	4 and 6

"THE NEW TUBE PETTICOAT."
For the present style of dress there is nothing that can compare with it. Silk, Lace and Chiffon, all colors..... $10 to $35

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Custom Work a Specialty. Smartest Designs.

Caracul Coats, finest skins	$75 to 400	Russian Fitch-Marten Sets	$75
Moleskin Sets, scarf and muff, imported skins	95	German Fitch-Marten Sets	110
White Fox Sets, muff and scarf	65	Pointed Fox Sets, scarf and muff	250
		Red Fox Sets, scarf and muff, best quality	125

Booklet sent free on request.

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373 FIFTH AVENUE (cor. 35th St.) **N. Y.**
Suite 106-107. Take elevator to first floor.

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which many women look forward to—economical women of discrimination and taste who want to dress well.

At Unusual Reductions.

New French Wool Crepe & Serge Dresses, (values $18 to $40) **$10 to $22.50**

Modish Afternoon Gowns, $16.50 to $40 (In all the new fashionable materials, values $25 to $55 and $65)

Distinctive Evening Gowns—As low as **$25**

A Few Model Evening Gowns at $75 (values up to $150)

Dressmaking is a Pastime, Not a Pest Time with

Pneu Form
The Pneumatic Dress Form

It does away completely with all the fret, fuss and weariness of dressmaking days.

Pneu Form is YOU when it is inflated inside of your fitted waist-and-hip lining.

With *Pneu Form* the most elaborate gown can be made and completed without one personal fitting.

Call at Parlors for demonstration, or write for booklet "It's You," which gives full descriptions, price and uses of *Pneu Form*.

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(Near 46th Street)
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Fashionable Garments cut on smart lines from the latest fabrics in new shades are designed to enlarge on expanding figure.

Dresses Coats Suits Blouses Skirts Corsets Lingerie

Clothed in one of our well designed models the expectant mother can be well proportioned without sacrificing easy comfort or confining the form in any way.

1819 (*as illustrated*) **Pretty Afternoon Dress** of crepe wool with draped skirt, droopy collar and lace trimming, navy, black, brown or wistaria. **19.75**

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CHINESE ART JARDINIERES,
ROMAN AND GRECIAN METAL ART PLATES,
HAND DECORATED POTTERY,
IMPORTED FRENCH PLAQUES.

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Creator of Artistic Dresses
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I specialize in building, *at a reasonable price*, gowns that are artistically individual and conform to the latest French ideas.

Afternoon Gowns of Silk—$75 and more.
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Workmanship Perfect
Gowns Made to Order Only

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Patent Leather, Lace or Button, Mat Kid Top, Cuban Heel, Plain Toe..... **$3.98**

Satin Slippers in all staple and new colors. **$3.00**

Silk Hosiery to match, 95c. and $1.50
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Between 24th and 25th Sts.

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is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. The results are simply phenomenal. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause the hair to fall. Tendency to premature grayness and baldness successfully treated.

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Model 107.—Made of French serge of superior quality; 4-button cutaway coat, faced with black silk bengaline, collar and sleeves trimmed with same material. Back with 9 buttons and imitation buttonholes — seamed half way up and faced with silk bengaline. Lined throughout with all-silk satin and dress shields. Skirt (any width desired) slit on both sides, gracefully draped and caught with sheer serge belt at both sides. 14 buttons and imitation buttonholes down front, seamed half way down and faced with silk bengaline; hand sewn throughout; perfect fit guaranteed. No payment until completed suit meets with your approval..... $40
Your inspection is invited.
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AT POPULAR PRICES

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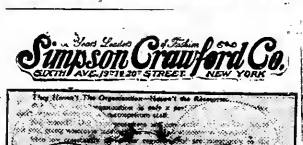

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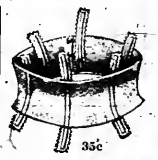

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Beautiful Lace Drawn into the Material
This Hand-Drawn Irish Linen **Initial Towel 1.25**
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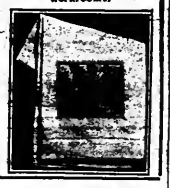

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An exclusive perfume for the woman of refinement.
1½ oz. bot., Fancy Carton, $1.65 postpaid
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1½ oz. bot., Fancy Carton, $1.65 postpaid
SPECIAL.—Send 10 cents for ten of our wonderful cards, scented with the delightful Parisian Parfum Seduction.
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SALTED NUTS, mixed, $1.25 Lb.
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES 30c. Lb.
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is it the feet or the shoes which cause yours?
Dr. Levy will thoroughly examine your feet and advise the best method of curing your foot troubles, without charge. Call or write for booklet.
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ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Winter Country Club
Camp and Bungalow Colony

A party of congenial business and professional men recently acquired the beautiful property now known as the Woodland Country Club, located on the Jersey Central Railroad, midway between Lakewood and Atlantic City, in the heart of the pine forest area of Southern New Jersey, with a dry tempered pine atmosphere, far superior to Lakewood.

This property comprises over 5,000 acres of land, about nine miles of picturesque river and Lake Shamong. It was improved by its former owners at a cost of over $200,000.00, with commodious and modern club buildings, woodland walks and drives, golf links, tennis courts, etc.

This entire property was "found" and acquired for an amount less than the actual cost of the improvements thereon; the Woodland Country Club was organized in April, 1911, and the clubhouse opened and the property put in first-class condition at an additional expenditure of about $50,000.

The Club is conducted like an old-fashioned Virginia Plantation. Accommodations and all supplies furnished at cost without further charges of any kind to members, their families and guests.

Each member may personally select an acre Bungalow site, which is deeded to him, free and clear, without cost or other obligations. No dues for five years, no assessments of any kind at any time

Upon the opening of the third season the Governing Committee invites to membership a limited number of socially agreeable business and professional men on the original and favorable basis on which this beautiful property was acquired. Total cost $300. Limited Membership $100.

A letter addressed to the Secretary, 430 Marbridge Building, corner Broadway and 34th St., New York City, will bring photographic views, list of members from many States, and full particulars.

FOR MONDAY'S AND TUESDAY'S DISPOSAL
SIX HUNDRED PAIRS
of the
NEW GAITER EFFECT BOOTS

At $5 the Pair. (At Both Stores.)

PATENT KID CIRCULAR VAMP

with these combinations
- Black Mat Kid Gaiter Back.
- Black Cravenette Cloth Gaiter Back.
- Black Brocaded Cloth Gaiter Back.
- Taupe or Mole Color Gaiter Back.
- Fawn Color Gaiter Back.
- Bronze K'd Gaiter Back.

14 buttons, Turned Sole, Spanish Heel.
All sizes and widths, but the quantity of each is limited.
No Mail or C. O. D. Orders can be filled.

THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR THESE BOOTS have made the cost of production within a hair's breadth of the selling price. It is only on quantity distribution that we can realize—and realize we must, for the Quality, Workmanship and Fashion combined in these boots are not to be obtained, even at a considerably higher price.

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Custom Bootmakers for 50 Years.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Bonnet is a copy of a French model. Of silk, edged with lace, dainty trim of rosebuds and ribbons, pink or baby blue. Sizes: 12 to 17. The Bonnet Box is hand-painted and ribbon-tied, lined with baby pink or baby blue silk, fitted with bonnet support.

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Compared with the ice expense, the first cost shrinks into insignificance. The Refrigerator which is thoroughly efficient with the smallest consumption of ice is unquestionably the least expensive in the end.

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Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

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Australian Wool (the best procurable) Sox, Stockings, and Children's Stockings, at unusually low prices.

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Stockings and Sox, fine and lustrous like silk—exceptional wearing qualities—and very comfortable.

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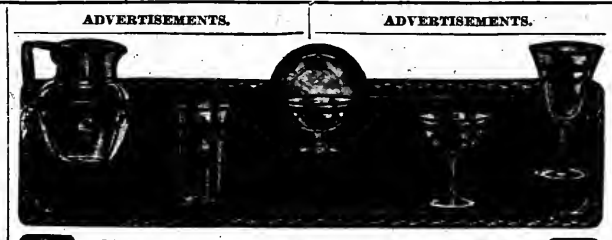

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The individuality of this "higher quality" China and Crystal with its original decorations in gold and silver encrustations expresses a tone of unusual elegance.

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Perfect Demonstration Rooms, with Perfect Acoustics. All styles Victors, Victor-Victrolas and Auxetophones. All Finishes in Abundance —$10 up to $500. Every Known Record in Perfect Condition. Attendants with Experience and Knowledge, who can be of great help in anticipating needs and requirements of purchasers.

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Pretty and Unique Christmas Presents, consisting of Indian Blankets, Silver Filagree, Laces and Statuettes.

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Concerts every afternoon by Mexican Pianist.

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5 in. Dial, Height 10¾ in.
Guaranteed Time Piece
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No. 447—Elegant Afternoon Gown of Brocaded Crepe over Charmeuse. Price $32.50

Catalog T and order blanks sent out of town upon request.

24 West 39th St., Phone, Greeley 4534 Near 5th Ave.

The photograph you want of your husband. You can get it if you cut this out and put it in his hat.

PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
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The Mending Shop
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Experienced workers on Lingerie garments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate.

Special department for darning and mending. Shop Waists and Gowns refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.

MISS N. REDDING COUGHLIN, Phone 180 Mad. Sq. 20 W. 31st St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains to-day; cloudy to-morrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 8, Cable Section.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,385. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1913.—94 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EXPECTS FOWLER TO REVEAL ALL

Whitman Sends Ultimatum to "Bagman"—To Tell or Go to Prison.

GETS TIME TO CONSIDER

Fully Expected Confession Is Likely to Lay Foundation for Great Conspiracy Indictment.

BAGMEN HAD SCHEDULES

State "Sandbaggers," Whitman Learns, Worked Under a System—Where Extortion Lies.

Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, lawyer and member of a distinguished family of Ulster County, who is under indictment for extorting $250 from Seneca P. Hull, a State road contractor of Cortland, N. Y., received yesterday District Attorney Whitman's ultimatum. It was delivered to him by William D. Cunningham, District Attorney of Ulster County, who appeared before Mr. Whitman in his study as Fowler's attorney.

This was the Whitman ultimatum: Tell everything you know about the conspiracy of politicians, legislators, and lawyers to bleed contractors on State work and to loot the State, or go to Sing Sing Prison.

Fowler, after receiving this ultimatum at his hotel, was permitted to return to his family in Kingston for a week-end reflection. He will arrive in the city again at 11:15 o'clock to-morrow morning, and he will have until noon to choose his course. If he has decided by that time to tell what he knows he will be ushered into District Attorney Whitman's office, and a stenographer and several witnesses will hear his story.

If he has decided to stand trial, Mr. Whitman's men will serve a bench warrant, and Fowler, as a prisoner, will be taken before Judge Crain in General Sessions. Under the latter circumstances Mr. Whitman would have no desire whatever to talk with him, and he would be put in the Tombs to stay until bail was provided.

"The chances are ten to one, it was said last night, that Fowler will confess. And the confession, it is expected, will be the most sensational given in the District Attorney's office for many a day. It will lay the foundation, it is believed, for a blanket conspiracy indictment in which nearly a score of politicians will be named and will trace the graft to the men whom District Attorney Whitman has suspected for many years. That is why the indictment of Everett P. Fowler is regarded as of the utmost importance.

Friends Advised Confession.

Supporting the belief that Fowler will confess is the fact that Fowler promised a number of his friends a week ago that he would tell everything to District Attorney Whitman. Information has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES that Fowler, as soon as he heard of the threatened indictment and the subsequent breakdown in the witness chair of George H. McGuire of Syracuse, sought three influential men in Kingston. Fowler told these men, it is said, that he saw trouble ahead for himself. He asked the advice of these men. They told him to rush to Whitman before it was too late. Fowler told those three men that he would follow their advice.

Fowler did come to the city after talking with these friends. He came ostensibly to see Whitman, but he hesitated. Instead of going to Whitman he went to men who were involved with him in the threatening exposure. He sought the counsel of these men and got it. They told him to hold off. He yielded, to his sorrow. He held off too long, for District Attorney Whitman, with the aid of his college classmate, former Assistant District Attorney Edwin Duffy of Cortland County, got Fowler, and got him right.

The belief that Fowler will confess is strengthened by the fact that Fowler knows of some of the evidence Mr. Whitman has against him. Fowler knows that Mr. Whitman has the letters of William H. Kelley, Democratic boss of Onondaga County, arranging for a meeting between Fowler and Contractor Hull. He knows that Hull as a witness would have great weight with a jury. Fowler knows, too, that Mr. Whitman has evidence in reserve. He got an inkling of some of these things from his own counsel, District Attorney Cunningham.

Of most influence in Fowler's case is the honor of the Fowler family. Fowler's father was a Judge in Ulster County. There never has been any intimation that Fowler himself kept any of the money which he collected from State contractors. It is known, in fact, that Fowler always asked for checks and not for cash, and the checks, it is known, were made payable to others. Mr. Whitman, it is said, believes that Fowler received no direct remuneration for his services as one of the Tammany "bagmen." Fowler, it is said, acted the part of the "bagman" because he was politically ambitious. By serving the "big fellows" he thought that he would earn a place for himself in the bigger political machine. He has everything to gain, therefore, it is argued, by a confession, and even has a chance of saving the honor of his family.

Fowler Evades a Detective.

Fowler came to this city yesterday morning. When he boarded the train at Kingston Detective Russo of Mr. Whitman's staff was camping on the Fowler doorstep armed with a bench warrant. Russo had been there since 6 P. M. on Friday. Fowler, it seems, did not spend Friday night at his home. He conferred with his attorney all night, it was said, and was advised by his attorney to surrender. With Fowler and Cunningham came two men whose names were not learned. It was said

Continued on Page 3.

FEAR HORSE SHOW ARRESTS

Officials Prepare to Foil Revenge of an Excluded Competitor.

Seated among the officials of the National Horse Show Association at Madison Square Garden last night was Harold Norris of the National Surety Company. He was there ready to give a bond at a moment's notice for any of the officials of the association, as it was rumored that a man whose application to enter horses in the show had been rejected had planned the arrest of one or more of them on a charge of criminal libel.

The man who failed to get permission to show his horses has appeared recently at similar events at Long Branch, Syracuse, and Rochester. Unfavorable rumors regarding him got afloat, and when he sent in his application to the Horse Show an investigation was made, which resulted in its refusal.

When he came to the officials on Friday and the disappointed horseman had declared that he would get revenge by causing the arrest of Secretary James T. Hyde and other officials in criminal libel. Fearing that such an effort might be made at an hour when it would be difficult to obtain bail, A. F. Aldridge, the publicity agent of the association, arranged for the presence last night of Mr. Norris.

It was stated last night, however, that friends who believed the rejected applicant to be a victim of a case of mistaken identity had induced him to give up his plan.

CALLS HER A PICKPOCKET.

Ironworker Makes Charge Against Working Girl on B. R. T. Train.

When the Culver Line elevated train reached Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock last night a man who was standing in one of the cars, clutched the wrist of a girl who was reading a book in a seat in front of him, jerked her to her feet, and accused her of picking his pocket of $22.

He had seen the girl, he declared, take the money out of his pocket as they were boarding the train at Brooklyn Bridge. He had watched her take her seat, and had then placed himself in front of her, intending to follow her off the car and cause her arrest. But when he got to the Thirty-sixth Street station, his regular station, he had determined not to go any further, but to have the girl searched or taken to the station house from there.

The girl cried and protested her innocence. She had no money with her, she said, except her week's salary of $4 from Smith & Scott, packers at 74 Hudson Street. Her accuser wanted to have her searched at once, but the other passengers would not hear of it. Several of them accompanied the two to the Fourth Avenue Station.

Here the man, who said he was Thomas McGowan, an ironworker of 5,712 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, told his story to the Lieutenant, and the girl was searched by the matron of the jail. She reported that the girl was carrying only $4.

McGowan, however, insisted on lodging a charge of grand larceny against her, and she was held for a hearing in the Fourth Avenue Court to-day. The girl gave the name of Rose Belinsky, and said she was 18 years old and lived with her parents and eleven brothers and sisters at 1,256 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

KNOX SEEKS GOVERNORSHIP

Anxious to be Nominated in Pennsylvania Primary Next May.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Philander C. Knox, ex-Secretary of State and ex-United States Senator, will allow his name to be entered in the State-wide primary in May as a candidate for Governor, according to an announcement made to-day.

Mr. Knox is reported by his associates as eager to win the Governorship, a position he sought four years ago and to obtain which he would have resigned as Secretary of State.

Mr. Knox is regarded as a stanch Republican, but those who are urging his candidacy, encouraged by Progressive Republicans in Pittsburgh, are uncertain whether to ask support from the Progressives as well as Republicans.

Influential Progressives are considering the advisability of naming Mr. Knox on their ticket in the hope that he will receive the Republican nomination also. Their plan is to fuse in a natural way on Governor and Congressmen and concentrate their battle in November against Senator Penrose. Whatever the outcome of this plan, it is asserted with positiveness that Mr. Knox will be a candidate for Governor, whether he is backed by Senator Penrose and the organization leaders of not.

$34,311,000 WENT TO CROPS

Missouri and Illinois Took Most of Treasury Fund for Moving Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Almost two-thirds of the $50,000,000 the Treasury Department put at the disposal of the banks of the country to aid in the movement of crops has been taken, according to an announcement to-day by Secretary McAdoo. The exact figures are $34,311,000, and probably a few more millions will be taken in the West before the end of the year. No part of the money will be asked for by the Treasury until December.

One of the surprises was the amount taken by the District of Columbia, which contains about forty-two square miles, a large part of the area being in the City of Washington. The District took $528,000, while Texas, which could contain many Districts in its borders, took only $900,000.

Missouri leads with $4,775,000. Illinois is second with $4,000,000, and California and New Mexico are lowest with $50,000 each.

Robert H. Hazzard's Home Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The new residence of Robert H. Hazzard, near Johnsons, Orange County, was destroyed by fire to-night, together with a large barn. No one was at home, as the family had gone to New York for the Winter. Mr. Hazzard is teller in the Park Avenue Bank. The loss is put at $15,000.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Majestic, (White Star Line,) Southampton to New York, was 2,600 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M.; due 20th, 1 P. M. SS Rhein, (North German Lloyd,) Bremen to New York, was 1,105 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M.; due 16th, 8 A. M.

SOLID STEEL TRAINS TO FLORIDA, ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM, & SOUTH. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. is shortest route to Florida, Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Information and booklets at office, 1,184 Broadway.—Adv.

TYSON & CO. CLIENTS PAY $10,000 EXCESS

200 Opera Subscribers Besiege Bank's Office, but Only 26 Make Second Payment.

TO MEET AND PLAN ACTION

Agency Promises an "Adjustment"—District Attorney Whitman Investigating.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street, set up a temporary box office yesterday in the Hotel Manhattan, where it offered to deliver to the subscribers of the theater ticket agency of Tyson & Co., with main offices at 1,122 Broadway, $54,000 worth of Metropolitan Opera tickets, remaining of the $150,000 allotment turned over to the trust company by the ticket agency as collateral for a loan of $100,000. The Metropolitan Trust Company delivered the tickets only to those persons who presented the receipts of Tyson & Co., and who paid, pro rata, the amount for which the tickets were pledged.

Approximately 200 patrons of the ticket agency, whose tickets were tied up, visited the temporary office of the trust company, but at the close of the day, according to an announcement by the Metropolitan Trust Company, only twenty-six of them had procured their season tickets by a second payment amounting to a little less than the face value of the tickets. At the close of the day's business, the legal representative of the bank said $10,000 had been paid in.

Most of the callers were women, and with the twenty-six exceptions, all preferred to wait a while before paying a second time for the tickets they had subscribed for, so that they might consult their attorneys. There were few who went away from the office without threatening some kind of legal action in case they failed to obtain their tickets. There was talk of an injunction to prevent the sale of the tickets to any one else, as well as of an action to replevin those that might be sold. Some of the patrons even threatened to call in the Sheriff and the District Attorney.

In fact, the office of the District Attorney was kept busy all day by angry subscribers of the ticket agency, asking what legal way there might be for them to seek redress in case of the loss of their tickets. They were so insistent in their demands that District Attorney Whitman, last night, said that he had assigned Assistant District Attorney Lockhart to make an investigation and report to him to-morrow.

"I have been in touch with the situation all day," said Mr. Whitman, "and we have been doing all that we can to find out whether a wrong has been done to the patrons of Tyson & Co., and if so, who is responsible. At present, however, I do not know whether there has been a violation of the law."

Trust Company's Defense.

The Metropolitan Trust Company, through a representative of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn of 54 Wall Street, counsel, assured the newspapermen yesterday of the trust company's confidence that it was within its legal rights in conducting delivery of the tickets pledged to it by Tyson & Co.

This question was asked the representative of the attorneys: "On what grounds does the Metropolitan Trust Company justify its demand of a second payment by the subscribers of Tyson & Co. for the tickets given by this agency as collateral for the loan from the Metropolitan Trust Company?"

The reply was: "Our position is that the tickets were delivered by an officer of the Metropolitan Opera Company in the presence of the President of Tyson & Co. to the Metropolitan Trust Company, and that the legal situation is that the possessor of those tickets was not Tyson & Co., and that they never got a clear title to the tickets except subject to the lien of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and, therefore, that there cannot be any title to the subscribers of Tyson & Co., because they have nothing but a right to action against Tyson & Co. They simply have a contract from Tyson & Co. to deliver the seats."

The management of the Metropolitan Opera Company denied yesterday that any member of the management had said that the tickets were to be hypothecated for a loan from the Metropolitan Trust Company. One of the managers explained that when the $150,000 allotment of tickets was delivered to R. J. Hartman, head of Tyson & Company, he offered to pay for the allotment with a check on the Metropolitan Trust Company. Thereupon the tickets were placed in a taxicab, and Earl Lewis of the Metropolitan Opera House box office was sent down with Mr. Hartman and the tickets to the Metropolitan Trust Company to have the check certified. He said it was the understanding of the management of the opera company that the tickets were to be deposited in a safety vault of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

This explanation was made by the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company because they believed that a statement of a representative of the attorneys for the trust company, published in THE TIMES yesterday, implied that the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company was aware that the tickets were obtained for use as collateral on a loan. The statement read:

The Metropolitan Opera tickets, held by the Metropolitan Trust Company, never were in the hands of Tyson & Co. Tyson & Co. had to pay cash for their allotment of tickets to the Metropolitan Opera Company. They borrowed the money from the Metropolitan Trust Company, and the tickets were delivered in the presence of representatives of Tyson & Co. and the Metropolitan Opera Company to the Metropolitan Trust Company.

The only other announcement made by the Metropolitan Opera Company was that it would "honor only the regular tickets issued by the opera company." On Friday the management announced that the Metropolitan Opera Company would make arrangements so that every person holding a "clear title to a seat" would be taken care of. The management decided that a "regular ticket was the only "clear title."

Promise an Adjustment.

Tyson & Co. announced that its patrons were entitled to their tickets from the trust company, and that if further payment was exacted by the trust company from the owners of the tickets, an adjustment would be made by Tyson & Co. with its patrons at the earliest possible moment. At the main offices of Tyson & Co. no one could be found who could explain what provisions had been made by the ticket agency to compensate its subscribers who had been forced to pay twice.

This is the statement issued by Tyson & Co.:

Announcement.

Nov. 15, 1913.

Owing to a change from the practice of former years respecting terms of payment for subscriptions for Metropolitan Opera seats, Tyson & Co. were required to pay

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EDNA HARDENBERGH STRANGELY MISSING

Sixteen-Year-Old Schoolgirl Last Seen Crossing Old Gravesend Race Track.

With her school books under her arm, sixteen-year-old Edna Hardenbergh set forth on Thursday morning from her home at 31 Lake Street, Gravesend, bound for the school, a mile and a half away, at Avenue P and Homecrest Avenue, beyond the border in Sheepshead Bay. It was her custom to cut the distance by entering the old, abandoned Gravesend race track at the gate, only two blocks from her home, and walk across the track to the hole in the fence that would take her to Ocean Parkway.

Since she entered the race track grounds on Thursday morning, her father, Louis Hardenbergh, and the police of the Coney Island station, have been unable to find any trace of her or to find any one who saw her. From that moment she appears to have dropped completely out of sight.

When the girl did not return as usual after school time inquiries were made at the school, and it was found that she had not been there all day. A hasty canvass was then made of the few chums with whom she might conceivably have gone home, and they all said they had not seen Edna that day. Then, with the co-operation of Principal William Sheehan, the worried father went among all the members of 8A at the school, and this brought no light on her whereabouts.

Mr. Hardenbergh is a reporter for the New York City News Association, of which his brother, J. E. Hardenbergh, is the manager. The father went to work at once on the recognition of three possibilities. He thought she might have been struck by some automobile on Ocean Parkway, just beyond the race track, and carried off to some hospital, injured but alive. Every hospital has been visited, and there has been no trace of her found through them.

He thought she might have been kidnapped by some motor party on the parkway. And as his third possibility, he recognized the fact that she might have been attacked by some one of the loiterers, negroes, or whites, who still hang about the old race track grounds, doing odd jobs and sleeping, if need be, in one of the stables—the possibility that she never reached the Ocean Parkway.

Both Mr. Hardenbergh and the police of the Coney Island Station, who were notified of the disappearance on Friday afternoon, have combed the race track grounds, searching in every building and shack. They have failed to find the slightest trace of the girl there or of any of her belongings.

The negro watchman usually to be found at or near the entrance to the race track, told the father he had seen the girl enter that way on Thursday morning, but whether she headed straight for the opening across the track or whether she reached it he says he did not notice.

In leaving home Thursday morning Edna said nothing and did nothing to indicate that she had the slightest notion of going anywhere except to school. Nor among her things at home was there found anything to hint that she had had any other intention. She left no note and took with her nothing but the clothes she wore—a blue dress with short skirts and a heavy blue white-trimmed overcoat. Her hat was a gray Tam o'Shanter with feathers in it.

The notion that she could have gone away deliberately was scouted at her home, where they knew her for a girl who clung to her home, and who, of late, had stayed close to it most of the time because of her mother's illness. This feeling of confidence has not misled Mr. Hardenbergh into failing to make the most exhaustive inquiries among all the places where she might possibly have gone. These inquiries have been absolutely fruitless.

Edna Hardenbergh was the only child at home, for the other two sisters are married.

The work of the father and the police was supplemented last night by the efforts of the Gravesend Board of Trade. Twenty-five members of this organization were going over the ground and lending their aid in the search for the girl. Every little while the "no news" message was sent to the Hardenbergh home, where the mother had been joined by her two daughters, Miss Ethel Holmes and Mrs. Mary Turner.

There it was said that Edna had only ten cents with her when she left home on Thursday morning. They are placing such hope as they have largely on the girl's bravery, which she had had occasion to show more than once. Only a few weeks ago she was on guard at the Lake Street home when her father was away and burglars came. She chosen them away with a shotgun.

LAKE CO. CAN'T FINISH NEW SUBMARINES

Lack of Funds and Labor Law Cause Famous Company to Drop $2,401,000 Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport, Conn., has notified the Navy Department that for want of funds it must abandon its contracts for submarines and has asked the Department to finish the boats it has under way. It is understood that the restriction imposed by Congress in the Navy Appropriation Act of 1912, requiring contractors to observe the eight-hour labor law, accounts for the company's action.

No disposition will be made of the matter until Secretary Daniels's return from a Western trip on which he will start to-morrow.

The Lake Company has contracts for the construction of five submarines. They are known as G-2, G-3, L-5, L-6, and L-7. The contract price of the first is $410,000, of the second $455,000, and of the others $512,000 each, a total of $2,401,000.

According to the Navy Bureau of Construction and Repair, G-2 is 88.3 per cent. finished, G-3 72 per cent., L-5 only 7.3 per cent finished, while the other two boats have not been laid down. G-2 was authorized by Congress in 1908, G-3 in 1909, and the rest were authorized in the Navy act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Rumors current that the failure of the Lake Company to finish these boats involved work on ten or twelve submarines and an amount running up into the millions are not borne out by the statements of navy officials. Secretary Daniels has decided that in view of there being no pressing need of these submarines he will make every effort to enable the Lake Company to get under headway again and carry out its contracts.

Mr. Daniels desires to have these finished, and has no doubt of the security of the Navy Department in the contract. He has said he will first try to help the Lake Company, so that it can go on with its work, and if he fails in that he will look to the bondsmen to finish the boats.

The Government will not take over the work. The navy now has forty-seven submarines built and under contract, and the manoeuvring that has been accomplished by these small craft in recent years has demonstrated fully their remarkable value in actual warfare.

The failure of the Lake Company to make good with its contracts will have no effect whatever on the navy policy of building submarines. There are sixteen submarines under construction besides those contracted for by the Lake Company. They are being built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Fore River, Mass., and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The Lake Company was expected to build two of its boats at Long Beach, Cal. These are the two that have not been begun.

WATCHING THE EGG CORNER.

McReynolds May Act Against Interests Keeping Up High Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Department of Justice is watching the alleged corner in eggs, and may take a hand in compelling combinations to lift the embargo. Investigations have been in progress for several weeks in various parts of the country as to operations that usually begin every Fall to create a dearth of eggs in the market. Attorney General McReynolds has so far adhered to the policy of letting local authorities deal with such combinations, as he believes they are better prepared to do so than the Government.

There is, however, ample authority under the Sherman anti-trust law for the Government to prosecute all combinations for attempting to control the price of food products. In the egg industry especially the Government can act, because the product is one that inevitably must be collected from a wide territory, and the interstate principle applies at once "from the hen to the consumer," as the Attorney General puts it.

HOTEL CLARENDON, SEABREEZE, FLORIDA. Representative, 1,180 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4746.—Adv.

WIRELESS SAVES 103 FROM BURNING SHIP

Passengers of the Balmes Rescued in Midocean by the Cunard Liner Pannonia.

CATCH S O S CALL AT NIGHT

Crew Stays Aboard Spanish Vessel to Battle with Flames—Both Vessels Hurrying to Bermuda.

The wireless yesterday flashed the news of another sea horror averted when the Captain of the Cunard liner Pannonia reported having rescued 103 passengers from the Spanish steamship Balmes, which was burning in midocean. The message was relayed by way of Bermuda, and told how the Pannonia had caught the S O S call of the distressed ship last Thursday, had altered her course, and sped 180 miles to the position of the Balmes, stood by her throughout the night, and rescued her passengers at daybreak on Friday morning.

This was the message the Captain of the Pannonia flashed to Bermuda:

Latitude 35, longitude 54, the Spanish steamer Balmes of the Pinillos Line, bound from Havana to Spain, with 103 passengers and a cargo of cotton and rum, signaled for assistance. In reply to the S. O. S. call, "Am on fire, require help," the Pannonia steamed 180 miles south and at 7 P. M., Nov. 13, found the Balmes and accompanied her all night.

On Nov. 14, Friday, at daylight we transferred her 103 passengers to the Pannonia. Captain will not abandon his ship for the present unless compelled to do so. I have arranged to accompany Balmes to Bermuda so as to render it perfectly safe. The Balmes is in a dangerous condition. Our average speed is eight knots. Passengers and crew are all well. At 10 A. M., New York time, ships are two hundred miles east of Bermuda. CAPPER, S. S. Pannonia.

The Balmes is a vessel of about 5,000 gross tonnage which trades between Galveston, New Orleans, Havana, and Spanish ports. She sailed from Galveston on Oct. 26, New Orleans on the 31st, and Havana Nov. 6 with a cargo of cotton, sugar, and rum. She carries a crew of fifty-five men and is commanded by Capt. Ruiz.

The Pannonia is one of the regular Cunard steamers of the smaller class trading between New York and the Mediterranean.

The first news of the Balmes's distress came through a wandering wireless message picked up by the Marconi operator at Cape Race, N. F., which purported to come from the Captain of the Pannonia, but it was thought to be a "freak" message because it was estimated that the Pannonia was nearly 1,000 miles from Cape Race when it was received. This message read:

"The Pannonia reports that she is convoying the steamer Balmes, which is on fire, to Bermuda. Her passengers have been transferred to the Pannonia and are all safe."

The Cunard agents were unable to explain the message. They said the last report they had received from the Pannonia was a message on Wednesday night saying that she was 1,100 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock and that the captain expected to arrive in New York at noon to-day. She was coming from the Mediterranean ports and had left Fiume on Oct. 25.

Nothing more was heard of the disaster until 1 o'clock yesterday, when the Cunard line received this cable from Lloyd's agent in Bermuda:

Pannonia reports by wireless escorting to Bermuda Spanish steamer Balmes, cargo cotton and rum, on fire, in critical condition. All Balmes's passengers, 103, on Pannonia, all well. Position about 600 miles east of Bermuda. We will keep you fully posted. JAMES, LLOYDS AGENTS

The officials at the Maritime Exchange, where the bulletins were posted as soon as they were received, took this to mean that the Captain and crew of the Balmes were sticking to their ship, after the passengers had been transferred, in the hope of being able to keep the flames below deck until she reached Bermuda. In case the fire spread all over the ship and she became unsafe the Pannonia, steaming along in company with the Balmes, would be able to take them off. The inflammable nature of the cargo—cotton, sugar, and rum—according to the expert marine insurance brokers, made it doubtful that the crew would manage to keep the fire down for another twenty-four hours.

Capt. E. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said last night that the fact of the Balmes having made 400 miles in convoy of the Pannonia since her passengers were transferred on Friday morning, proved that the crew were keeping the fire in hand, and he believed the Balmes had a good chance of reaching Bermuda safely.

The Captain added that the Pannonia would leave Bermuda as soon as possible after the Balmes arrived, and he expected her to reach New York on Tuesday afternoon. The transfer of the passengers must have been favored with fine weather, for there was no mention in any of the messages of any difficulty arising from wind or sea.

Another message was received from Capt. Capper by the Cunard agents at 9 o'clock last night, which said that the ships were steaming along and hoped to make Bermuda this afternoon. The Captain also said he intended to bring the passengers of the Balmes straight to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—The steamer Balmes reported to be burning at sea, carried 15 passengers in the steerage, according to her agents, Sevilla & Vila. They said the steamer carried no first or second class passengers when she left Havana, and that the orders of the owners, Pinillos Izquierdo y Cia of Cadiz were to leave room for steerage passengers only, when loading. These passengers were taken aboard at Havana, and there is no way of getting their names here.

The Balmes was supplied with wireless under the Imperial law compelling all steamers plying to any American port to be equipped with aerial instruments and two operators. She had plenty of lifeboats.

The Balmes left New Orleans on Oct. 25 for Galveston, where she took on board about 5,000 bales of cotton and a general cargo. She sailed for Havana on Oct. 30, where she was scheduled to take on her passengers and some mixed freight. She is reported to have left Havana on Nov. 6.

COLLIER'S CREW OF 42 LOST.

St. Lawrence Wreckage Indicates Fate of Bridgeport and All Aboard.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—The steam collier Bridgeport from Sydney, Cape Breton, bound for this port with a crew of forty-two and a cargo of 10,000 tons of coal, has been lost and probably all aboard have perished, according to an official announcement made to-day by the Dominion Coal Company, which chartered the vessel.

Wreckage found on the shores of Bird Rock Island in the St. Lawrence River, according to information received by the Dominion Coal Company, had been identified sufficiently to make reasonably certain the presumption that the lost vessel was the Bridgeport. No word of the crew has been received.

500 AMERICANS IN PERIL.

Unable to Leave Mexican Oil Fields, May Have to Fight for Lives.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 15.—Wireless messages from American warships now in Mexican waters, according to reports received here, state that 500 Americans, unable to leave the district between Tuxpam and Tampico, where there is fierce fighting between the rebels and Federals, may have to fight to save their lives.

The gunboat Wheeling is reported at anchor in Panuco River and has on board several refugees from Tampico.

The Eagle oil plant, belonging to the Pearson Syndicate, and employing about 500 persons, located near Tampico, has been forced to close.

HALDANE'S MEDAL STOLEN.

Edinburgh Students Suspect Suffragettes and Wreck Their Rooms.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A curious incident which occurred in connection with Lord Haldane's address at the University of Edinburgh yesterday has just come to light.

The programme included the presentation to his lordship of a presidential badge, but when the officials went to get it where it had been deposited shortly before the proceedings commenced it could not be found. After a fruitless search the university officials sent hastily to the jeweler's to procure an empty case, so that the presentation ceremony might be gone through. Although Lord Haldane knew the case was empty he received the supposed badge with all due gravity.

Suffragettes were suspected of having purloined the medal, and after the ceremony the students marched to the militant suffragette rooms and partly wrecked them.

DIAZ SHOOTING RE-ENACTED

Judge and Lawyers Present in Convict Ward at Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The scene of Gen. Felix Diaz's shooting affray was re-enacted in the male convict ward of the prison hospital this afternoon in the presence of the Judge and of the lawyers for the defense and prosecution. Gen. Diaz was not present, as he is still confined to his room.

Harry Berliner, Diaz's friend, repeated his version of the attack upon Diaz from behind, while the friends of Pedro Guerrero Mendez, who accuses Diaz of shooting him, told opposite stories, declaring that he approached Diaz from the front.

Diaz's blood-stained clothes were exhibited. The coat shows that the knife with which he was stabbed penetrated the coat collar.

IRISH PEER TURNS MOSLEM.

Lord Headley's Conversion Announced to Islamic Society.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the Islamic Society to-day Imam Kwaja Kiamiluddin announced the conversion to Mohammedism of Lord Headley, an Irish Peer having a seat in the House of Lords.

Lord Headley, the fourth Baron of his house, has been the representative Peer for Ireland since 1883. He was born at Brighton on Dec. 4, 1845, the son of the third Baron and Marie, daughter of the late Maj. D'Arley. He married Miss Bessie Blennerhassett, whose father, the Rev. John Blennerhassett, was rector of Ryme, Dorsetshire, and was educated at the Harrow School and at Oxford University.

Lord Headley was Captain and Commandant of the Light Horse Honorable Artillery Company from 1881 to 1885, and from 1887 to 1892 was Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Fourth Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served through the Franco-German war with the staff of Gen. von Gobene of the Eighth Army Corps. He also served in the Carlist wars. His land holdings comprise more than 16,000 acres.

A PHYSICALLY PERFECT MAN

Born in Pittsburgh of Greek Parents and Wants to be a Policeman.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Medical examiners of the Civil Service Commission of this city have discovered what they say is a physically perfect man, but they decline to divulge his name. The young man took the tests for patrolman. He is a native of Pittsburgh, was educated in the schools here, and is of Greek parentage.

The young man is 22 years old, weighs 170 pounds, is 5 feet 10¼ inches tall, and has a chest expansion of 3½ inches.

DENIAL FROM WHITE HOUSE.

Miss Margaret Wilson Is Not Engaged to Dr. Gilbert Horrax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—This statement came from the White House to-day:

"The reported engagement of Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. Gilbert Horrax is positively denied. Miss Wilson has never seen or met Dr. Horrax."

Gloversville Has $200,000 Fire.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The shoe-leather-dressing plant of G. Levor & Co. was totally destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss estimated at $200,000. The fire produced a rain of sparks practically over the whole city, starting several small blazes. Hundreds of garden hose were used by citizens in protecting their property.

Walter Williams Buys Herron Place

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 15.—Dr. Talleyrand Herron has sold his estate at Metuchen to Walter Williams for about $175,000. Mr. Williams at present is in Europe. He owns two farms adjoining the Herron estate, and has just erected a fine home there. He intends to develop an estate in the same style as James B. Duke's place at Raritan, N. J.

'I WILL NOT QUIT,' SAYS HUERTA; DEFIES WILSON

Announces His Determination to Retain Office and Continue Pacification.

NEW OFFER TO WASHINGTON

Tendered to O'Shaughnessy by One of the Members of Dictator's Cabinet.

WILSON IS STILL INSISTENT

Has Instructed the Charge to Accept Nothing Short of Huerta's Elimination.

BRITISH SUBJECTS WARNED

Garden Notifies Them to be Ready to Leave the Country.

NEW DEPUTIES ASSEMBLE

"We Are Greater Than the Law!" Shouts One of Huerta's Ardent Partisans.

SENATE BREAKS A QUORUM

Catholic Members' Absence Regarded as Significant of the Attitude of the Party.

JUAREZ TAKEN BY REBELS

Border City Captured by Villa in Night Attack — One American Killed—Officers Executed.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—Regardless of rumors of his impending resignation, and despite the insistence of far-seeing friends, including members of the Cabinet, who were closeted with him for several hours to-day, President Huerta appeared to-night to be more determined than at any time during the past week to retain the Presidency and carry out his plans for installing the substitute Congress.

He reiterated to-day that he continued to be the head of the Mexican Government and the fact that he took no steps towards preventing the inauguration of the new Congress as demanded by the United States, was construed at the embassy and the legations as indicative of what might be expected in the future. The representatives of the majority of the foreign Governments appeared to believe that Gen. Huerta had brought affairs to such a point that drastic action might be necessitated.

"Oh, no, I shall not quit," said Gen. Huerta to-night. "I shall continue, just as I have been doing, to put forth my best efforts to bring about the pacification of the country, and thus fulfill the promise I made on taking office."

It was suggested to the President that conditions might become such that foreigners, particularly Americans, would be in imminent danger.

Gen. Huerta calmly agreed that this might be so, but added: "In that case I shall do all I can to protect them."

The President thought a moment and continued: "True, the rabble of the city might rise, but I would not hesitate to apply the severest methods in my power to restore order and punish the guilty. At any rate, I am resolved to continue in the attempt to carry out my programme of pacification."

Proposal from Cabinet Minister.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, sent to Washington to-day, at the request of one of the Cabinet members, a new proposal to serve as a basis for the re-opening of the negotiations. The character of the proposal is not known, but it is certain that it does not contain anything sufficiently definite to be in line with Washington's previous declaration.

A message was received yesterday from President Wilson by Mr. O'Shaughnessy which, in effect, constituted a flat refusal to consider anything short of compliance with the demands already made and already rejected by Huerta. The new proposition, it is understood, goes by no means so far.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy has received no instructions regarding the withdrawal of the embassy or any radical action by the United States.

The meeting of the new House of Deputies to-day reflected the chaotic con

ister of the Interior, Manuel Garza Aldape, was expected to officiate at the opening of the House, but opposition developed among the newly chosen lawmakers, and Gonzalo Zuniga, Señor Aldape's secretary and himself a Deputy, appeared in his stead. Nominally for a few minutes he presided, but there was little of parliamentary form observed in what followed. One group called for one man, another group for another man, to act as Chairman.

In vain Señor Zuniga called upon the Deputies for order, insisting that they observe legal procedure.

"Don't talk to us of law," cried Salvatore Diaz Miron, editor of Imparcial and an ardent supporter of Gen. Huerta. "What have we to do with law? We are greater than the law. The country is in a delicate position, and it is our duty to proceed in the most expeditious manner."

The controversy was added to by the appointment, without balloting, of Enrique Baz as President of the body, to serve until the day of the formal inauguration, Nov. 20.

Secretaries and a committee to examine credentials were then appointed, and the session adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The roll of Deputies included all the members of President Huerta's staff, the Chief Aid of the Minister of War, the Private Secretary of the President, the Private Secretary of the Minister of War, a large number of men more or less closely identified with other Government officials, and many well-known detectives, who have been employed in the capital.

No disorders attended the preliminary session of the Chamber of Deputies. No troops were to be seen in the streets nor were any stationed in the building. There were some spectators but a considerable force of police and plain clothes men were always in evidence.

Except for the fact that the Washington Administration had said that the Congress must not meet, the action of the Chamber ordinarily would have created no interest, as popular interest is centred only on the formal opening.

Long after hour fixed for the Senate to convene to-day the roll call showed only twenty-one Senators present, nearly all of these being Generals in the army. Twenty-nine are necessary for a quorum.

None of the Catholic Senators was present. This is understood to have been due to an agreement among themselves that the party should not participate in the Senatorial session. These Senators are regarded as influential, and their refusal or failure to attend is regarded as significant of the attitude of the Church Party.

England Warns Subjects in Mexico.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, to-day reflected the support given by Great Britain to the policy of the Administration at Washington by causing a notification to be sent to all British subjects, through the Consuls in all parts of the republic, advising them of the notice served by John Lind on President Huerta and ordering that they be ready at a moment's warning to leave for places of safety. Those in outlying places were advised to gather in the larger centres, from which escape from the country might be more easily accomplished.

Sir Lionel is said to have given Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge, personal assurances acting on instructions from his Government, of British support of President Wilson's attitude towards Mexico.

This statement was given out at the National Palace to-day:

"In view of Venustiano Carranza's repudiation of any form of mediation by or alliance with the United States, President Huerta feels that he can no less than join him in his expression of patriotic sentiment and maintain unaltered his dignified attitude toward Washington."

At the National Palace the attitude of the United States is characterized as that of a trafficking people, and to-day many Mexicans have uttered the sentimental declaration that any interference in their affairs by a foreign Government would be met by a united Mexican people.

Early to-day the seriousness of the situation appeared to be realized both by the officials at the Palace and the people in the streets. If there was a time limit fixed by Washington, in which Huerta had to make certain concessions, this was not known to the public, and outwardly at least the situation has not changed from what it was yesterday afternoon.

Urging Huerta to Defiance.

Certain of Gen. Huerta's friends, with due circumspection, continued their efforts to persuade him to give in, but there was another group which was more open in its advice. The members of this group urged the President not to concede any demands, but to proceed with the task of bringing into existence the new Congress—in short, to defy the United States.

The Cabinet members were by no means agreed upon the course which Gen. Huerta should follow. Those who favored his yielding were none too insistent upon their point of view, as the Provisional President has established a reputation for not receiving in the most friendly spirit advice contrary to his own opinion.

Rumors that he intended to prevent Congress from meeting, and even that he was willing to resign immediately without specifying who should be his successor, were current all day, but equally current were rumors of a diametrically opposite character. It was argued by many that Gen. Huerta was not so averse to abandoning his office as he was to leaving the Presidency without a clean bill of health.

Wants His Acts Legalized.

It was pointed out that should he resign without Congress being duly installed, so that it might ratify the acts of his Administration, particularly those since the dissolution of the last Congress, he would place himself practically in the position of a fugitive from justice. Certain acts of the President, if not ratified by some lawmaking body, it was asserted, were of such a nature that they might bring upon him legal prosecution at some future date. This, it is set forth by Huerta's friends, is his reason for opposing the methods for his elimination proposed by the United States.

The tone of the press of the Capital would indicate that all Mexico desired to see Gen. Huerta remain at the head of the Government, and, editorially and in the news columns, the United States is bitterly criticized for the part it has played. Among the people generally there is yet lacking evidence of violent outbursts of an anti-American character. Apathy characterizes the attitude of the Mexican people.

Increased Exodus to Vera Cruz.

The departure of foreign residents, and even of Mexicans, for Vera Cruz was more general to-day, trains being run in sections.

The managers of Lord Cowdray's oil company received orders to send all the women and children, and as many men as desired to go, as well as the more important part of the company's archives, to Vera Cruz. These instructions were based upon information from Vera Cruz. Reports that the rebels were gathering in force around Orizaba and threatening an attack added to the general anxiety and furnished a contributory cause for the increased exodus.

Orizaba is a station on the line of the Mexican Railway, and the capture of this town by the rebels would almost certainly mean interruption of traffic by this road to the coast.

On the Interoceanic Railway, the other line to the port, the rebels have already begun robbing trains, and to the fear of possible drastic action by the United States is added that of isolation of the capital.

WASHINGTON STILL HOPEFUL.

But Huerta's Indorsement of Carranza's Declaration Causes Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The optimism of the Government over the Mexican situation continued to-day, although there was concern in regard to the statement given out at the National Palace in Mexico City, in which President Huerta indorsed the declaration of Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader, yesterday, rejecting "the interference of any nation to regulate Mexico's interior conditions."

It was intimated late to-night that the rejection of any of the proposals made to President Huerta should be regarded merely as a temporary setback.

Gen. Carranza's critical remarks came at the moment when this Government had received assurances from the City of Mexico that an agreement had been reached to reopen the negotiations between Mexico and the United States on the basis of the elimination of Huerta. There is a disposition here to believe that Huerta seized upon the Carranza statement as a straw and used it as a means of reversing his understood decision to resign from the Presidency when the National Congress should hold its first formal session, probably next Thursday.

If this idea is correct, the negotiations that have been going on between Gen. Carranza, on behalf of the Constitutionalists, and Dr. William Bayard Hale, on behalf of the United States, appear to have been an obstacle instead of a help to the efforts of the Washington Administration to adjust Mexico's troubles by peaceable means.

However, Huerta's statement indorsing that of Carranza is not believed here to be so significant as it seems to be on its face. Officials chose to stand firm on their previous advices that Huerta would resign and that efforts to adjust the differences with Mexico would continue with every hope of success. Secretary Bryan admitted to-day that the negotiations were in progress.

Neither he nor the White House had any communication to make to-day concerning the Mexican diplomatic situation. Secretary Bryan explained his caution by the statement that it seemed

HORSE SHOW DRAWS CROWD TO GARDEN

Foreign Army Officers Make Clean Sweep Over the Jumps in Opening Session.

VANDERBILT BEATS MOORE

Keen Competition Between Old Rivals In Harness Classes — Association Entertains Children.

Madison Square Garden was filled last night when the twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association began, and until next Saturday night it will be the social feature of the week. Despite the Yale-Princeton football game, which kept many at New Haven until late last night, the show attracted a great number of persons of social prominence and ranked in attendance somewhat ahead of the average first night of exhibitions in the past. The horses, however, were in attendance in even greater numbers than last year, which was one of the biggest shows given in the Garden, and indications point to the most successful exhibition of the decade.

The Garden itself was at its best, arranged in its gayest and most splendid colors—a great canopied arena fringed with twinkling masses of brilliant festoons and draperies. Departing from its usual custom the National Horse Show Association went back 2,000 years to give to its patrons a setting which would bear out the importance of the occasion and at the same time offer the patrons of the show something out of common.

The interior represents the amphitheatre of Rome, where chariot races held sway at the Coliseum. It was a pleasing innovation, and the arrangement of the trophies, tablets, and wreaths, with marble and bronze columns epicting scenes of the Appian Way and the temples, together with the elaborate electrical effects, which brought together the ancient and the modern, made the whole surroundings a fitting place to exhibit the aristocratic-bred equines.

Foreign Horses Win.

Two international competitions were decided during the evening session. In the jumping class, in which more than sixty horses were ridden over the brush, the foreign army officers made a clean sweep. Many of the best fencers in the United States were sent into the ring, but they were no match for the foreigners. The other contests were between France, Canada, and Russia, the former country getting the first ribbon, the Dominion the second and third, and Russia the yellow. It was the first real international event of the show, and while considerable disappointment was manifested in the failure of the American entries, there was no lack of applause when the blue ribbon was attached to the head stall of Amazone, ridden and owned by Lieut. Baron de Meison of the First French Cuirassiers. The applause was renewed when the other foreign horses were lined up in front of the judges' box to receive the ribbons, as the first test of the jumping abilities of the American and foreign horses, and the latter easily earned the laurels.

In the preceding class for saddle horses, ridden by women, the premier award also went to a foreign entry, Blue Mouse, owned by Capt. W. T. Rodden of Canada and admirably ridden by Miss Belle Beach Bain. In this event Grey Plover, an English horse, owned by M. F. Goodbody of London, was placed third. With the two important events decided in favor of foreigners, the Americans may make a much better showing in the later jumping events if they expect to keep some of the cups on this side of the water.

The show is really not officially opened until to-morrow. The opening of the gates on Saturday night is intended to obtain a measure of publicity to interest the general public. Society rather tolerates the new arrangement than approves it, and, while there were a goodly number of the "400" present at the night session, society was not present noticeably when "Boots and Saddles" opened the show in Madison Square this afternoon. The horses, however, were there in force, and the Garden seemed brighter and more gorgeous than ever before. Another contributing cause to the absence of the social element in the afternoon was the fact that the programme was almost exclusively confined to novice classes, in which there is very little interest.

Children Enjoy Show.

If society failed to help ont the opening there was a representation of an element of the human race that more than compensated for this lack of interest. The first to arrive and file into the balconies, gaily draped in varicolored bunting were several hundred children from the slums in charge of the Children's Aid Society. Soon after these poured into the building nearly a thousand children from schools or institutions in the crowded sections of the city, all guests of President Alfred G. Vanderbilt, President of the association. A number of cripples were included in the list of invited guests, who showed their appreciation of Mr. Vanderbilt's kindness by cheering incessantly throughout the afternoon. The children were seated in the balcony, which was set apart for them, and in this respect they were an exclusive as the society folks who occupied the arena boxes at $100 a session.

Scarcely had the children reached their seats when the bugle rang out, and in pranced twelve flashing harness horses, each cavorting and rearing and tossing head and neck more proudly than the next, prouder than any society man or woman occuping a box seat. They trotted and high stepped around the arena amid as enthusiastic applause as ever welcomed an initial class, then lined up each with jealous sidelong glances at its neighbor for the judges to look upon and consider.

President Alfred G. Vanderbilt, to whose thoughtfulness the little tots enjoyed their outing, was one of the competitors in this class. He was pointed out by the attendants to the youngsters, who greeted his appearance with applause that must have more than compensated Mr. Vanderbilt for his efforts to provide an afternoon's entertainment for those who have never before witnessed a horse show. While the children were liberal with their applause to their host, they reserved their real outbursts for the pony classes, in which children rode and drove. This appealed to the unfortunates, and the balconies fairly bulged with coveteousness.

Thrills for Spectators.

Thrills came aplenty for the children and, for that matter, for the grown-ups. The expert manner in which the boys and girls, all under 12 years of age, managed the ponies appealed to the children, and as each favorite rider or driver circled the tanbark arena a salvo of cheers greeted the performance. The climax came when the children filed out of the building. Stationed at the exits at the Fourth Avenue end of the building were a dozen men, who gave to each tot passing out of the Garden a toy horse and wagon and a box of candy, and a happier lot of youngsters did not breathe on Manhattan Island.

The principal event of the afternoon, and that which held most sustained interest was the opening jumping class, in which many army officers competed. United States, England, Canada, France, Belgium, Norway, and Russia were represented. Prominent among them were: Col. P. A. Kenna, a Victoria Cross hero of the British Army and his two countrymen, Major M. F. McTaggart, Fifth Lancers, and Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson, Eleventh Hussars; Capt. Paul Rodzanko, Chevelic Garder, Russia; Hon. Lieut. Clifton Sifton and Lieut. W. P. A. Sifton, Canada; Lieut. De Laussardieres, Ninth French Dragoons; Lieuts. Baron de Meslon and Marquis d'Orgelt, members of crack French cavalry regiments; Lieut. Compt Albert d'Oultremont and Chevelier Edward de Sellers of the Belgium cavalry service, and a number of American army officers. Several of the foreign officers have competed in former Garden horse shows, and the grace and ease with which they cleared the hurdles and bushes made them great favorites with the spectators.

At the Fourth Avenue entrance of the Garden were grouped the traps and vehicles, in charge of the red-coated, white-breached and booted grooms, who flicked at each other's brass buttons with dainty whips, and held in waiting the high bred, valuable horses. Tenderly nurtured horses they were, sleek and silken and nervous, when they emerged from the careful blankets that had completely shrouded them up to their very eyes. Everything startled them and set them prancing, even the cheering applause of the equally tenderly nurtured, but not quite so completely shrouded or blanketed women, who out of a first night's abundance of diamonds, shone down upon them and wished them well.

Officers in Gold Lace.

The addition of the foreign army officers lent a glamor to the surroundings. Booted and spurred, arrayed in an abundance of gold lace, courted and petted by the young society maids, and followed around the ring by an admiring throng, these distinguished visitors are the centre of attraction of the show, and divide honors with the horses, which are supposed to hold sway for the week.

For the first time in several years President Vanderbilt appeared as an exhibitor in the harness horse classes. At one time Mr. Vanderbilt was supreme in this class and his stables at Oakland Farms, Newport, R. I., housed the best high-stepping show horses in the United States. After making practically a clean sweep in this class of competition Mr. Vanderbilt disposed of many of his best horses and devoted his time and attention to four-in-hand driving, competing in these classes, spending his time in England during the Summer months driving daily between London and Brighton. Mr. Vanderbilt lost his first class which was in the novice division, but when he sent his high-stepping pony, The Pippin, in the ring against two of the best ponies in Judge Moore's stable, he came through with flying colors and the followers of high-class show horses look forward to a series of keen competitions during the remainder of the show between the horses of the old-time rival owners.

Horse show circles were agitated over the possibility of the permanent withdrawal of Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury from the list of exhibitors. Miss Atterbury has figured during the past few years as one of the most prominent exhibitors of saddle horses. She has announced the sale under the hammer of her champion saddlers, Nickel Plate, Patricia, and Kildare.

SOCIETY IN GORGEOUS ATTIRE

Mrs. E. B. McLean's Superb String of Pearls—Fashion Novelties.

The Roman background made a splendid picture setting for society yesterday at the Horse Show, both at the afternoon and evening sessions. The promenade, known heretofore as the clothes-walk, has taken on the name this season of the Appian Way.

Many brilliant gowns and wraps were seen, and as this is the first public assembly of society the dressmakers who crowded about the main entrance, with pad and pencil, found much of interest and novelty in the frocks and hats. Everybody, for that matter, seemed to be interested in the fashions. Black and blue velvet costumes and fitch fur, the sort our grandmothers used to wear, predominated at the afternoon performance, and white and black satins and velvets with elaborate ermine wraps and gauzy diaphanous frocks of pastel shades, with much silver embroidery, were observed at the evening session. The aigrette was noticeably absent, probably owing to the rigid ruling of the Custom House.

There were several fashion novelties of note. Mrs. Edward B. McLean of Washington, D. C., the owner of the famous Hope diamond, who occupied Box 51 last night with a party of friends, appeared in a costume of white chiffon with edgings of white fox. Over her hat was made in the Watteau style of the palest pink tulle with pale blue ribbons. This style of hat is rarely seen on this side. She did not wear the Hope diamond, but a superb strand of pearls which are among the famous jewels of the world, and that would attract attention anywhere, when not eclipsed by the famous Hope gem.

Mrs. Elbert H. Gary wore a gorgeous wrap of unspotted ermine with sables. The fad this year seems to allow the cloak to drop off one shoulder, a fashion set by a certain beautiful French actress at Monte Carlo last Spring. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who had Mrs. Monson Morris with her last night, appeared in a minaret gown of white satin with a double tunic of tulle, edged with sable, and a black velvet hat with jet. Her style of dressing is very much after the English style. Mrs. Morris, whose gown was visible, like Mrs. Vanderbilt's, under a cloak of deep peacock blue velvet, wore white satin meteor with silver embroidery. Paradise plumes topped her black velvet hat.

Mrs. F. Francis Hyde, who had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Hyde, with Mr. Hyde, in Box 30, wore a costume of wistaria embroidered net and velvet, with sables, and a black velvet hat. Mrs. Herbert M. Hyde was in deepest royal blue with ermine and a black hat topped with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. William du Pont was in brown velvet, and Miss du Pont in gray and blue. Mrs. J. B. Little of Atlanta, Ga., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gary. Mrs. Little was in white and black, under an ermine wrap, with a black velvet hat. Mrs. Gary wore a white hat topped with aigrettes.

Mr. and Mrs. Seligman's Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, in box 53, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Cortis and Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Goodhart. Mrs. Seligman was in black and white. A party of young people seen in the arena were the Misses Margaret and Susanne Warren, Priscilla Bull, and Elise Francke, the girls wearing gorgeous wraps over their evening costumes.

With Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fleitmann in Box 54 were Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury, Miss Lida Louise Fleitman, their daughter; Lawrence Atterbury, and Frederick H. Fleitmann, their son, who has just returned from abroad. Mrs. Fleitmann appeared in a dark blue velvet costume, with a hat to match. Both Miss Atterbury and Miss Fleitmann, who rode in the entry of ladies' saddle horses, looked smart and stunning in their riding habits. Miss Fleitmann wore a veil with her silk hat.

With Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim in Box 52 were Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, and Mr. and Mrs. William Guggenheim. Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall had Mrs. Wall with them at the evening session.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt in Box 13.

Many well-known society people dropped in during the afternoon session. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in a black velvet costume, occupied Box 13, and received and talked with many visitors during the afternoon. Just across the arena, in Box 14, young Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, daughter of Reginald Vanderbilt, in a fetching costume of peacock blue duvetyn and fitch fur, acted as a hostess, just like the older folks, to a party of young people, and they talked about the entries very seriously and nodded to their young acquaintances passing on the promenade, while Miss Vanderbilt's governess looked on demurely, as chaperons always do.

Mrs. Payne Whitney and her daughter, Miss Joan Whitney, occupied for the greater part of the afternoon Box 29, which is owned by Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Whitney was in black velvet with fitch fur.

Strolling about the promenade were Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, recently home after a world circling journey; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, who have also just returned from a long absence abroad, and Thomas Hitchcock and his daughter, Miss Celestine Hitchcock. W. Eugene Parsons and his débutante daughter, Miss Le Brun Parsons, were seen, Miss Parsons appearing in a simple, girlish suit of plaid and black, with a wide brimmed black hat. Miss Margaret Andrews, in a black tailor suit, and Miss Marie Taller, the débutante daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, who wore a brown cloth costume, were among the railbirds for a time, where they were joined by Miss Alice Tinker and Mrs. Walter Watson, who was in black velvet.

Mrs. E. N. Breitung and her daughter, Miss Juliet Breitung, entertained Col. and Mrs. Kenna in Box 59 at the afternoon session. There were parties in the boxes owned by Miss Kate Cary, William H. Moore, James Sumner Draper, Miss Leula Long, James T. Hyde, G. L. Beissevaih, James McKeah, W. W. Willock, William Du Pont, Robert J. Culler, Mrs. E. H. Hartiman, Charles A. Bouddilhe, and F. Ambrose Clark and William Ziegler, Jr.

Among the Spectators.

Others seen during the afternoon and evening were Mrs. Arthur Carroll, in black, Miss Dorothy Webb, James T. Hyde, Albert Maclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McGibbon, Capt. W. H. Rodden, Major H. F. McTaggart, Capt. R. M. Stuart Richardson, J. Edward Martin, C. K. G. Billings, Creighton Webb, Mrs. Charles M. Allaire, Mrs. Edwin Gates Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio N. Bain, Miss Charlotte A. Barnes, Alfred Bartle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Betts, Alden S. Blodget, Lieut. Alfred W. Booraem, John Mcf. Bowman, Col. Oliver B. Bridgman, Edmund Butler, Edgar Clausen, Robert Coane, A. S. Colgate, W. Davis Conrad, Miss Alice A. Dodsworth, Mrs. James Graham Dooley, Reginald Douglas, Mrs. Charles M. Drucker, Miss Marion Du Pont, William Du Pont, Jr., Miss Grace Fleischman, Mrs. John Gerken, Miss Cynthia Kearney, W. Thorn Kissel, Miss Constance S. Regan, Mrs. Edward L. Tinker, Benjamin S. Young, Joseph P. Widener, Foxhall Keene, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Miss Frances Hadden, and Harry F. Eldridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Van der Horst-Koch were with Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt at the afternoon session having been Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt's guest at luncheon in the clubrooms of the association, at the Garden, at which Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McGrann of Lancaster, Penn., C. A. Williamson, and G. Mifflin Wharton were also present.

SELLS STOCKS AT HORSE SHOW

H. Content & Co. Opens Branch Office at the Garden.

Patrons of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden who are interested in the financial market are able to enjoy the exhibition without neglecting their business. In the rear of the association clubroom, which occupies the concert hall, a room has been set apart for members who want to be kept in touch with the stock market. H. Content & Co. have installed a branch office in which a ticker keeps the members and the firm's customers informed as to the fluctuations of stocks and bonds.

This is a new institution in horse shows, and two clerks were kept busy yesterday send ng orders over the phone to the company's head office. Many of the members of the Horse Show Association availed themselves of this opportunity to combine business and pleasure. The office, however, could not be used by the general public, as an association membership card was necessary to secure admission to the clubroom.

DAY WITH THE JUDGES.

Keen Competition Marked the Opening Session of the Show.

From a horseman's standpoint, the show gives every indication of being the most successful of the twenty-nine exhibitions held in the Garden under the auspices of the National Horse Show Association of America. Both quality and quantity are represented in the 1,700 entries and nearly 300 exhibitors. The show will emphasize the almost unassailable standing of the high-stepping, well-trained equine beauties despite the wholesale invasion of the automobile. Horses and ponies of all sizes and colors paraded before the admiring throng, and there was not a dull moment from the call of "Boots and Saddles" which marked the opening until the jumping class was finished, which brought the first day of the show to a successful close.

Horsemen were in their element, and as each succeeding class received the decisions of the judges their comments on the awards were invariably favorable. Everything went along smoothly, and, from a horseman's standpoint, there was little to be desired. The programme showed the results thought and careful arrangements, as the classes were so distributed as to obtain the best result, from a spectator's as well as from an exhibitor's standpoint.

Old-Time Rivals in Ring.

One of the most interesting events was the renewal of rivalry between President A. G. Vanderbilt and Judge William H. Moore for premier honors in the heavy harness classes. With the absence of Senator Clarence W. Watson of Fairmont, West Va., in these classes during the last two years, the failure of Mr. Vanderbilt to exhibit left Judge Moore with practically a clear field. The final clash between these old-time rivals of the tanbark ring came in the evening session, when ten high-class ponies in harness competed for premier honors. Mr. Vanderbilt was represented by Flame, a six-year-old bay gelding, driven by Charles W. Wilson, while Judge Moore sent two chestnut mares, Jessica and Janet, into the ring. It was the liveliest event of the programme, and the contest was unusually keen, Judge Moore drove Janet and was unplaced, while George Chipchase handled the reins over Jessica. The judges went over their alloted time in making their selection, and finally pinned the blue rosette on the headstall of Flame, while Jessica was forced to be content with the third, the red ribbon going to William H. Hanley's Bit o' Fashion.

President A. G. Vanderbilt of the association met with his first defeat in the opening class of the afternoon when his two entries in the class for saddle horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch got the gate. Mr. Vanderbilt drove his brown mare, Pireso, while his stable manager, Charles Wilson, handled the reins over the chestnut mare, Queen. Twelve of the fourteen horses entered faced the judges, and after the process of elimination six were left for final judgment. The class was an excellent one for novice horses, and most of the entries showed real equine class. The premier award went to Mrs. Annie Vauclain's chestnut mare, Princess Sheila.

Shetland Ponies Please Tots.

Five pairs of Shetland ponies presented a pretty appearance on the tanbark. The children in the balcony cheered the diminutive specimens of horse flesh, and the children who drove were liberally applauded for their praiseworthy efforts. The smallest pair was Keith and Ruth, which measured less than 30 inches in height. The judges selected King Larego and Pearl, a clever acting black pair driven by H. Heyl, as the winners. Angus and Alert, from the Broodland Farms, captured the second ribbon after a close contest with George A. Heyl's second entry, Silver Tips and Silver Tips II.

The first saddle class was for novices between 14 hands 2 inches and 15 hands 2 inches, and brought out twenty high class saddlers. Many of the entries showed a plenty of quality, and went through their paces in a most approved manner. Walter H. Hanley of Providence, a newcomer in natibnal horse show circles, was represented by the chestnut mare Early Morn, admirably ridden by Miss E. Rasmussen. Early Morn was on his best manners and was entitled to the blue rosette. Lefton Girl, entered by C. Douglas Franks and ridden by Miss Helen Shoemaker, was second, and Miss Claribel Jefferson's chestnut mare Evangeline, with William A. McGibbon in the saddle, third.

The young guests of the association enjoyed the class for ponies under saddle to be ridden by boys or girls, amateurs under fifteen years of age. There was a big representation of ponies, and the added attraction of children riding made the event doubly interesting. As each pony quietest or trotted around the ring it was greeted with salvos of cheers, and when the judges selected Black Eagle, well ridden by Master D. Shea as the winner of the John McE. Bowman Cup, the applause was renewed. James Dooley, Jr., owned and drove Cupid, the red rosette ribbon. Miss Dorothy F. Flynn, who rode the gray mare Donsy, was the favorite with the children, who were disappointed over the failure of the judges to award her a ribbon.

Moore Scores First Win.

Judge William H. Moore scored his first success of the show in the class for pairs of harness horses, over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. It was one of the best novice harness pair classes seen in the Garden, and George Chipchase, who drove the winning pair, made the most of his entry, Madeline and Manfred. The winners are a splendid pair of bays with plenty of action and style. Miss Leula Long, who drove the bay pair Revelation and Realisation, was handicapped with an injured hand, but succeeded in winning the second prize. The Canadian pair I Wonder and Eye Opener, exhibited by Miss E. Vian and driven by A. Yeager, was a close third.

William H. Hanley scored a second victory in the class for ladies' saddle horses, with the chestnut gelding Iron Trail, ridden by Miss Rasmussen. The conditions called for women to ride on side saddle and manners counted 50 per cent. The winner is a chestnut gelding, 16 hands, well built and possessed of splendid manners. Miss Hopeton D. Atherbury rode her own entry, Quicksilver, and secured the second award. Competition for the second prize was very close, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's bay gelding Supplement being evenly matched with Quicksilver.

First Blue for Vanderbilt.

The first class in the night session witnessed the victory of President Vanderbilt over Judge Moore. The event was for ponies in harness above 13 hands 2 inches, and one of the best collections of ponies seen in the Garden competed for the ribbons. Mr. Vanderbilt's entry—Flame, a high-stepping bay gelding—was driven by Charles Wilson, while George Chipchase piloted Jessica, a bay mare from Mr. Moore's stable. There were six entries, but the interest was centred in the rivalry between the Vanderbilt and Moore stables. The ponies were sent around the ring repeatedly, and the judges found it a difficult task to select the winner. To the casual observer and railbirds there was little to choose between the entries, but Wilson had complete control of Flame and showed his charge to the best advantage. A burst of applause followed the selection of Flame as the winner, and mild surprise was expressed when Walter H. Hanley's Bit o' Fashion was placed ahead of the Moore entries for the red rosette.

The judges found few to agree with them when they picked W. H. Moore's chestnut gelding Mogul as the winner of the harness horse class for non-winners. Miss Loula Long drove a slashing bay gelding. Action displayed unusual quality, in addition to speed and good manners. Miss Long demonstrated her ability to drive with the best in the Garden, and popular choice would have nominated her for the first prize. The judges thought otherwise, and placed Mogul ahead of Revelation, with Roderick Dhu, another Moore horse, third. The owner of the winner derived but scant satisfaction over his victory, as his stable manager drove Mogul.

France Leads Over Jumps.

International blue ribbon winners competed in the class for tandems not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. J. Sumner Draper was represented by Baronet and Sabine, while W. H. Moore drove Menella and Phyllis. Five other tandems were entered, but the contest was confined to the Moore and Draper entries. Menella and Phyllis won several prizes at the London Olympic Show, but they did not travel well together, while Baronet and Sabine carried themselves with precision and style. Even under these conditions many thought that Mr. Moore would add to his string of victories. The judges, however, thought otherwise and placed the Draper team in front.

Canada and England scored in the heavyweight saddle class up to carrying 160 pounds. The event was confined to women riders, who had the option of riding side saddle or astride. It was the first international competition, and honors easily went to Capt. W. T. Rodden's mare Blue Mouse, a Canadian horse, ably ridden by Miss Belle Beach Bain. Walter H. Hanley's bay gelding Sir Evelyn was compelled to show his best paces to capture the red rosette from M. F. Goodbody's English entry, Grey Plover. The latter is a splendid saddler, but clearly showed the effects of the long ocean voyages. He should do better later on in the week.

A notable victory was scored in the first international jumping class, in which many of the foreign horses competed. Owing to the number of entries, the class was divided into two sections, one of which was decided during the afternoon session, and the second was placed at the end of the evening programme. In all, more than sixty horses were sent over the jumps. Several of the horses made clean records, while the number of spills were very few, no serious injury resulting. All top ribbons went to foreign entries. Lieut. Baron de Meslon of the French Cuirassiers won the first prize with his brown mare Amazone after a close contest with Capt. W. T. Rodden's Canadian jumper, Sarah Moore. The third prize went to another Canadian entry, Lieut. Clifford Sifton's Elmhurst, while Russia accounted for the fourth with Capt. Paul Rodzanko's Genger. The summary:

Class 39—Novice Harness Horses, to be shown to appropriate carriages; horses over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by Broadlawn Farm's Princess Sheila, ch. m., 14.3 hands, 6 years; J. Sumner Draper's Satire, br. m., 15, 7 years, second; Williston Farm's Natoma, b. m., 15.1, 5 years, third; Broadview Farm's Summit, ch. g., 15.1, 4 years, fourth.

Class 74—Ponies in Harness; pairs of Shetland ponies not exceeding 46 inches, three years or over.—Won by George H. Heyl's King Largo, blk. h., 41 inches, 6 years, and Pearl, blk. m., 41 inches, 6 years; Broadlawn Farm's Angus, piebald h., 41 inches, 6 years, and Alert, piebald h., 6 years, second; George H. Heyl's Silver Tips, ch. h. 41 inches, 5 years, and Silver Tip II., third; Miss Dora V. Voigt's Senator Jackson, sor. h., 40 inches, 6 years, and Ralsefelt, blk. m., 40 inches, 5 years, fourth.

Class 83—Novice Saddle Horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Walter H. Haley's Early Morn, ch. m., 15.2 hands, 5 years; C. Douglas Frank's Sefton Girl, ch. m., 13.1, 5 years, second; Miss Claribel Jefferson's Evangeline, ch. m., 15.1, 4 years, third; Sequatogue Farm's Fantasy, ch. m., 15.1, 7 years, fourth.

Class 84—Ponies in Harness; stallions, mares, or geldings, three years old or over, with records of 2:30 or better.—Won by Thomas W. Murphy's J. Malcolm Forbes, br. h., 15 hands, 6 years; William M. V. Hoffman's Tenerife, b. g., 15.2½, 9 years, second; Holly Oak Stock Farm's Rosa Hunter, b. m., 15.2, 9 years, third.

Class 101—Ponies Under Saddle, not exceeding 12.2 hands, 4 years old or over; should be ridden by boys or girls, amateur, under 12 years of age.—Won by John J. Dickson, Jr.'s, Black Eagle, blk. g., 39 inches, 4 years; James Dooley, Jr.'s, Cupid, b. g., 12 hands, 8 years, second; Miss Anna E. H. Flynn's Violet, sk. m., 11 hands, 8 years, third; William H. Moore's Berkeley Queen, rn. m., 5 years, fourth.

Class 42—Pairs of Harness Horses, over 15.1 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by W. H. Moore's Madeline, br. m., 15.2 hands, and Manfred, br. g., 15.2 hands; Miss Loula Long's Revelation, b. g., 15.2¾ hands, 6 years, and Realization, b. m., 15.2¼ hands, 4 years, second; Miss E. Vian's I Wonder, b. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, and Eye Opener, b. g., 15.1¼ hands, 7 years, third; F. M. Warburg's Woodland Countess, blk. m., 15.1¾ hands, 7 years, and Woodland Empress, blk. m., 15.1¾, 8 years, fourth.

Class 90—Ladies' Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands, 4 years old or over, up to carrying 200 pounds; manners to count 50 per cent.; ridden by ladies on side saddle.—Won by Walter H. Hanley's Iron Trail, ch. g., 16 hands, 6 years; Miss H. D. Atterbury's Quicksilver, formerly Lady, gr. m., 15.3, 8 years, second; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Supplement, b. g., 16.2, 6 years, third; Mortimer L. Schiff's Fisherman, ch. g., 15.3, 6 years, fourth.

Class 81—Ponies in Harness, not exceeding 12.2 hands; ponies to count 60 per cent., appointment 40 per cent.; to be driven by boys or girls, amateurs, under 12 years.—Won by Miss Dorothy M. Flynn's Donsy, gr. m., 12.1 hands, 7 years; Miss Anna E. H. Flynn's Violet, sk. m., 11, 8 years, second; W. H. Moore's Berkeley Queen, rn. m., 5 years, third; Mrs. Paul Moore's imp. Harviston Gem, b. m., 12.2, 10 years, fourth.

Class 79. Ponies in Harness, above 13 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. Three-year-olds or over.—Won by Oakland Farms (A. G. Vanderbilt) Flame, b. g., 13.3, 6 years; Walter H. Hanley's Bit o' Fashion, br. m., 14, 5 years, second; William H. Moore's Jessica, ch. m., 14.1¾, 7 years, third; Broadlawn Farms (Mrs Annie Vanclain,) Sequence, b. m., 14, 6 years, fourth.

Class 41. Harness Horses, over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.—Won by William H. Moore's Mogul, ch. g., 15.1½; Miss Loula Long's Revelation, b. g., 15.2½, 4 years, second; William H. Moore's Roderick Dhu, br. g., 15.1¾, third; J. Sumner Draper's Nimbus, b. m., 15.2¼, 7 years, fourth.

Class 63—Tandems; horses over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by J. Sumner Draper's Baronet, br. g., 15 hands, 7 years, and Satire, br. m., 15, 7 years; William H. Moore's Menella, br. m., 14.3¼, 7 years, and Phyllis, br. m., 14.3½, 7 years, second; Phyllis, br. m., 14.3½, 7 years, second.

Class 90A—Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds; to be ridden by ladies on side saddle or astride.—Won by Capt. W. T. Rodden's Blue Mouse, gr. m., 15.2¼ hands, 6 years; Walter H. Hanley's Sir Evelyn, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, second; M. F. Goodbody's Gray Plover, gr. g., 16, 5 years, third; George G. Rohlig's Poetry, b. g., 15.2½, 7 years, fourth.

Class 133—Jumping, open to all; performance only to count.—Won by Lieut. Baron de Meslon's Amazone, b. m., aged; Capt. W. T. Rodden's Sarah Moore, blk. m., 16, 6 years, second; Lieut. Clifford Sifton's Elmhurst, ch. g., 16, 8 years, third; Capt. Paul Rodzanko's Genga, b. m., fourth.

KILLS WOMAN WHO CRITICISED A FRIEND

Man Calmly Confesses His Crime When Police Find Him in Her Room.

VICTIM TRIED TO ESCAPE

Slayer Followed Her into the Hall and Slashed Her with a Long Hunting Knife.

A young woman known as Mrs. Louise White, but who, the police believe, was the wife of Tony Perino, a musician in small moving-picture theatres, was stabbed to death last night in the hall on the second floor of the rooming house run by Alfred Hart, at 128 East 105th Street. William Twist, 25 years old, of 207 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, a brakeman employed on the Sixth Avenue line of the elevated railway, who was found in the woman's room, was arrested and confessed his guilt. He said that he had committed the crime because Mrs. White made a slurring remark about a well-known actress with whom, he asserted, he was acquainted.

Sergeant Meade of the East 104th Street station first heard of the murder when Hart ran up to him at Lexington Avenue and 116th Street and said that a woman had been killed in his house. They ran to the house and as he was running up the stairs, the Sergeant stumbled over the woman's body, which was lying near the landing on the second floor. Hart pointed to her room and Sergeant Meade pushed open the door. Twist was sitting on a chair and did not attempt to escape.

Twist handed over a long hunting knife with a six-inch blade to the Sergeant. He admitted that he had stabbed the woman in the back as she was leaving the room and had slashed her five times after she fell. Twist said that he had met the woman in front of the Avenal Hotel, formerly the Baltic Hotel, which was run by George A. Sipp, at Lexington Avenue and 123d Street. He had walked her to her home, he said, and it was then that they quarreled about the actress. Twist talked erratically at times, but there was no evidence that he had been drinking. The police offered no opinion about his mental condition and turned him over to Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge of the homocide bureau.

C. G. GATES'S WILL FILED.

Mother and Wife Residuary Legatees—$320,000 in Bequests.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Nov. 15.—The will of Charles G. Gates, who died at Cody, Wyo., on Oct. 28, was filed here to-day for probate. His mother, Mrs. Dellora R. Gates, was named as administratrix, according to a request in the will. After the payment of bequests, largely to relatives, amounting to $320,000, the estate is to be divided equally between Mr. Gates's mother and his widow.

Provision is made in the will to carry out the wish of Mr. Gates's father, John W. Gates, who created a trust fund of $3,000,000 for the erection of the Gates Old People's Home, at West Chicago, Ill.

EXPECTS FOWLER TO REVEAL ALL

Continued from Page 1.

that they were bondsmen. A dozen bondsmen had offered their services, it was said, and these two had been chosen, by Fowler.

After his arrival at the Grand Central Station Fowler and his party went to a hotel. Fowler's first thought was to call Mr. Whitman on the telephone.

"I am here, do you want to see me?" he is said to have asked the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman bluntly replied, it was said, that he did not want to see Fowler before he was arraigned in court.

At this point District Attorney Cunningham came into the case. Cunningham is a good firm friend of Mr. Whitman. Cunningham is a leader of the Ulster bar, and although a Republican has been repeatedly elected in a Democratic stronghold. Mr. Whitman took the stump for him in the last campaign. Mr. Whitman invited Mr. Cunningham to call at the Whitman home.

Through Cunningham Mr. Whitman conveyed his ultimatum to Fowler. It was thought that it would be better to allow Fowler to return to his home a free man than to go home on bail. It was desirable to have him talk with his family over Sunday, it was thought, and to give him time to plan his future course. When this decision was reached Judge Crain in General Sessions left his bench for the day. Judge Crain was advised that Fowler would not be arraigned until Monday morning.

Inquiry's Great Progress.

The expected confession of Fowler tomorrow and the confession of George H. McGuire, which it is believed will be made on Wednesday, will show what great progress Mr. Whitman is making in the graft inquiry. The two confessions are expected to dovetail. There will be no possibility of "framing" these confessions for Mr. Whitman already has obtained independent information to which these confessions must conform if they are accepted.

First of all, it is known that Fowler merely collected from road contractors. He had nothing to do with the barge canal contractors and in this respect he was a "little fellow" compared with the bagmen who collected from the holders of million dollar contracts.

Fowler, it was said, was assigned to Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. There he met the road contractors at stated times. Political leaders of these cities, it was said, notified contractors when Fowler would appear.

Fowler, it was said, was one of six or more "big men" who worked throughout the State. Each bagman had his definite schedule. Each worked under instructions. There never was a hitch in the proceedings, for it was a fine business system. Who are these other bagmen? That is what Mr. Whitman wants to know. It is more than certainly he knows already, but he has legal proof against only one of them at present. That one is Fowler. Before another week has passed it is expected he will have them all.

According to the information which has reached Mr. Whitman the threats of the bagmen to prospective victims establish the crime of extortion. This is what happened when a contractor met a bagman, according to what the District Attorney has learned:

"You're on the list for $—," the bagman would say. "If you don't pay the money it will be all up with you. I will ruin you. I will stop your contract. And if it is too late to stop your contract, you will never get all the money that is due you. I'll see to that. And you'll have a hard time getting even some of your money. This is your finish. You'll never get another State contract if you don't come across with the dough."

If a contractor should ask what benefit he would derive by paying the assessment the bagman would say:

"Why, if you pay this assessment everything will be rosy with you. You'll get your money just as soon as you want it, and your jobs will be approved in sections just as they are finished. If you have any trouble with any Inspector just let me know about it, and I'll have the Inspector fired or transferred. You can have everything you ask, and no one will be the wiser if your concrete is a little thinner than it ought to be."

Throughout the testimony of Seneca P. Hull before the Grand Jury, it was said, there appeared the name of C. Gordon Reel, former Superintendent of Highways in the old Department of Highways. Reel was among those present, according to the John A. Hennessy charges, when Fowler was designated as the bagman who should collect in Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

It was C. Gordon Reel who denied that there had been any waste in the Highway Department while he was at its head. Reel showed hostility to John A. Hennessy's investigation of the highways. He protested that he was being sacrificed as a scapegoat when Sulzer removed him "in the interest of the public service" and just when $10,000,000 in road contracts were to be let.

Harold J. Hinman, minority leader in the Assembly, made an attack on Reel last March. In a speech before the Assembly Mr. Hinman said that it was unwise to trust Reel and his associates with the expenditure of money on the highways.

Kelley's Disavowal of Letters.

In the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury on Friday by Seneca P. Hull, there were two letters signed by William H. Kelley, Democratic boss of Onondaga County. Mr. Kelley, in dispatches from Syracuse, is quoted as saying that he knows nothing about the letters, and that he did not sign them.

It is not likely that Kelley, at present, will have an opportunity of going before the Grand Jury or of testifying in the matter. It is said, however, that Mr. Whitman would like to have Kelley's denial under oath of the authorship of both of these letters. It has not been contended that Kelley wrote the form letter which is known as Exhibit 2 in the Grand Jury evidence. It is contended, however, that he did write the letter marked Exhibit 1, and that the signature to this letter is his own.

In this letter, dated Oct. 27, 1911, Kelley invited Hull to meet him and Fowler in Room 405 of the Kirk Building, in Syracuse, Kelley maintains the permanent headquarters of the Democratic General Committee of Onondaga County in the same building. His room number is 217, and it was to that room that Hull was advised to come in the second letter, dated Oct. 29.

District Attorney Whitman, it was said yester

REVEAL MORE EVILS OF AUBURN PRISON

Women Who Became Voluntary Convicts Found Wretched Food and Bad Air.

SICK NOT TAKEN CARE OF

And No Method in Assigning Work —Women Who Are Mothers Suffer the Most.

Miss Madeleine Z. Doty and Miss Elizabeth Watson, the two investigators for the State Commission on Prison Reform, who were locked up in the Women's Prison at Auburn for a week, but who insisted upon being released four days ago, arrived here yesterday and talked a little more about their experiences.

"We wanted to come out on Thursday night," said Miss Doty, "but we could not get into communication with Matron Nettie Leonard, and so we had to wait until Friday morning. The experience was dreadful. Beside the terrors I spoke of yesterday, there were many other things that made life within those prison walls absolutely unendurable. The mixing up of the sick and healthy prisoners is a shame, and ought to be stopped at once. There were six women ill in bed in the Hospital Ward. One of them had tuberculosis and one heart trouble, and others had other diseases, some of them communicable.

"Auburn is no place for the prison. It ought to be in the country where the air would be purer and the surroundings of such a nature as to make an occasional outing possible. The State owns a big piece of land at Wingdale that was bought for prison purposes. The prison could be placed there. It would be much nearer New York, where the majority of the prisoners come from."

"Of course, all of the sick are not in the hospital. A number of the prisoners who are ill circulate about, doing such tasks as they can. About half of the inmates are colored women. The whites and blacks mingle together without any restriction. I don't mean that they are doubled up in cells, for there is no doubling up in the prison."

Miss Doty said that only 19 of the 111 prisoners had criminal records. The others are serving their first terms. She said that the crimes for which they were being punished were mainly larceny, assault, robbery, and manslaughter.

"There is one girl there," said Miss Doty, "who is serving a term of from ten to nineteen years for stealing $19. She is only 25 years old. There seems to be no method for employing the women. I gave my occupation as a stenographer while Miss Watson described herself as a house worker. Yet we were set to work sewing blankets.

"I was greatly impressed with the inadequacy of the kitchen arrangements. The same women work there continuously, and judging from the fare served us the cooking was as bad as it could be."

Asked what the meals consisted of Miss Doty replied:

"First I must tell you about the stuff they call coffee. This is made in the proportion of half a pound of the bean to twenty-four gallons of water. The decoction is served without milk or sugar. It has scarcely any coffee taste at all. For breakfast we received a cup of this fluid, stew, and bread. The midday meal consisted of some more stew and bread. In the evening we got bread and tea. Oh, I forgot to mention the pickles. These were served at the first two meals and seemed to be considered a very necessary and nutritive article of food. I cannot imagine why."

"The matron told me that only 220 pounds of meat were sent to the prison each week. This includes the bone and fat. From it was cut the steaks and roasts for the fifteen matrons, who have meat twice a day. What is left is consumed by the 111 prisoners. I don't believe very much is left. I suppose a butcher could tell us about how much bone there would be in that amount of meat. I am sure though that what the prisoners got did not greatly exceed one pound a week.

"Since Oct. 8 the prisoners are permitted to leave their cells on Sunday but before that they were compelled to remain in them during the long hours from Saturday night until Monday morning, except for the brief period when they were in chapel. Now the prisoners go to the mess hall and are permitted to talk. But the dreadful cells in the place is the silence and the seclusion. Why, they have even covered the windows so that the poor women cannot look out and get a glimpse of the free world.

"I suppose the women who are mothers suffer more acutely from this confinement than men. There is one poor woman in prison who has a child in an institution and she fears that it is to be taken away and so lost to her. We intend to see that the child is not molested. There is another woman who has children by a common law marriage and because of this she is not permitted to communicate with them, I think that is very absurd and very hard."

Miss Doty described the underground path to the "cooler," the grill of water and the bag of straw that these cells are furnished with. She also told of the hard system of fines that make it impossible for any prisoner to earn any money when the earning capacity is limited to one and a half cents a day and punishments involves a fine of about fifty cents a day. Then she told of the strict supervision that was constantly exercised. When visitors come to see prisoners every word they speak is listened to by a matron and no caresses are allowed. Kisses are taboo.

"This supervision," said Miss Doty, "takes in everything. All the letters are expurgated and so are the daily newspapers, as well as the few magazines permitted within the prison walls. Every reference to the impeachment trial of Gov. Sulzer was cut out of the papers. They even cut the political news out of the Youth's Companion."

Miss Doty said that in collaboration with Miss Watson she was at work on a report in which recommendations for improvements will be made. The report will be ready to-day or Monday, she said.

Ormond Heads Grove City College.

GROVE CITY, Penn., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Dr. A. T. Ormond was inaugurated President of Grove City College to-day in the presence of the Faculty, many of the alumni, and a gathering of distinguished educators from various parts of the country.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

For the various events of the social season—the Horse Show—Opera—Debutante Teas—Weddings—Receptions, etc.—The House of Gidding has prepared wonderful selections of luxurious styles, expressing all the *chic* and elegance of Fashions simultaneously introduced during the Paris season.

Dinner and Evening Gowns
Afternoon Gowns Tailleur Frocks
Afternoon and Evening Wraps
Fur-trimmed Suits and Coats
Millinery Blouses
Fur Coats, Sets and Separate Furs

ALSO

Every Outer-dress requisite for Debutante and Junior Miss

Considering the *style* and *elegance* of the garments, the *prices* are *unusually moderate*—as indicated by the following—

Fur-trimmed Velvet and Broche Wraps, $75, $95, $125, $145, $165 (also attractive values at *$58* and *$65*)—*Handsome Evening Gowns and Dancing Dresses, $65, $75, $95, $125, $145—Afternoon Dresses, $45, $65, $85—Rich Fur-trimmed Velvet Suits, $75—Fur-trimmed Cloth Suits, $58, $65, $95.*

Special lines of Millinery, $18, $25, $35, $50
Tailleur and Costume Blouses, $12, $15, $25, $35

Unusual Values in Fine Fur Sets—Black, White, Natural or Tinted Fox Furs. $65, $95, $145, $200. $250—Fashionable Combination Furs, $135, $195, $225, $325 up—Fur Coats, $100, $195, $250, $365, $450, $750, $1,000.

Stewart & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 37TH STREET

Announce for Monday

A Reduction Sale of

Velvet Plush Trimmed

15.00

Fancy Tailored Suits

Richly trimmed suits with new short or medium length coats, interlined and lined with peau de cygne; draped or tunic skirts.

Formerly Up to $45.00

Fitch, Seal & Skunk Trimmed

24.50

Fur Trimmed Suits

Odd suits only; included are many of our highest priced fur-trimmed suits; all sizes, but not of any one kind.

Formerly Up to $69.50

Chiffon Velvet Silk Plush 2 & 3 Piece Models

49.50

Fur Trimmed Suits

Trimmed with fitch, kit fox or skunk of the finest quality.

Formerly Up to $99.50

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — A New 5th Avenue Entrance — 23rd Street

REMARKABLE PRICE CONCESSIONS ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"McCRERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century.

Complete assortments of the later weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Chiffons, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Duvetynes and Corduroys.

15,000 Yards of Vesting Silks showing a wonderful variety of latest combinations of Balkanique colors especially adapted for this season's wear. **95c to 2.50 yd.**

Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet..... value 6.00, **3.85 yd.**

Imported Black Chiffon Velveteen.
46 inches wide.....value 5.50, **2.75 yd.**
27 inches wide.....value 2.75, **1.75 yd.**

DRESS GOODS

2,500 Yards of Ivory White Opera Mantle Broadcloth,—superior quality. 50 inches wide.....**1.75 yd.** value 2.75

White Polo Cloth suitable for auto wear. 54 inches wide. value 4.50, **2.95 yd.**

Imported White All Wool Crepe. value 1.50, **95c yd.**

3,000 Yards of Scottish Plaid Suiting.....**1.75 yd.** value 2.75

Imported Black Satin Finish Broadcloth,—sponged and shrunk. value 3.25, **1.95 yd.**

Black Satin Finish Peau de Souris,—superior quality; sponged and shrunk, 54 inches wide. value 4.00, **2.25 yd.**

LEATHER GOODS DEPARTMENTS

Attractive display of Foreign and Domestic Articles suitable for gifts, including Hand Bags of Silk, Velvet and Leather; Envelope Purses, Fitted Limousine and Dressing Cases, Jewel and Medicine Cases, Bottle Sets, Flasks, Manicure and Tool Sets, Sewing Baskets and Boxes, and Belts of Silk or Suede.

Special Black Silk Moire Bags.....**2.75**
Special Black Silk Moire and Morocco Leather Bags....**3.00**
Genuine Seal and Silk Moire Bags.....**5.00**
Wicker Sewing Baskets,—fully fitted, **1.95, 3.95 and 4.95**
Genuine Morocco Limousine Cases fitted with celluloid toilet articles.....**5.00**
Collar Bags of Colored Leather.....**1.00**

WOMEN'S GLOVES

1-clasp Pique Sewn Glace,—Tan, White or Black. value 1.00, **85c pair**

12-button Length Mousquetaire White Doeskin.... value 2.50, **1.75 pair**

16-button length Mousquetaire White Glace..... value 2.75, **1.95 pair**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Pure Thread Silk Stockings,—fine gauge; Guaranteed double tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black and colors. Special **1.50 pair**

Thread Silk Stockings,—medium weight; lisle tops and soles. Black only. value 1.50, **1.15 pair**

Thread Silk Stockings with lisle tops and soles. Black only. value 1.00, **75c pair**

Medium Weight Lisle Stockings with double tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes; regular and extra sizes. Black only. value 75c pair, **50c pair, 6 pairs, 2.75**

Medium-weight Cotton Stockings,—fine gauge; reinforced heels, soles and toes. **35c pair, 3 pairs 1.00** value 50c pair

Medium-weight Black Cotton Stockings,—double tops, heels, soles and toes; also unbleached soles..... value 35c pair, **25c pair, 6 pairs 1.35**

Extraordinary Sale

SOROSIS SHOES

At $3.75

Actual Value 5.00 to 7.00

Sorosis models in advance styles with the extremely smart **"Spanish"** or **"Cuban"** heels.

Made in Patent Leather with Dull Kid or Black Cloth Tops, Gunmetal, Tan Russia Calf, Glazed Kid, Gray or Brown Suede.

Special:—"Tango" Slipper Sets in Cut Steel or Rhinestone, including ribbon. **2.75**

FUR GARMENTS, MUFFS & SCARFS

Distinctive models in Foreign and Domestic designs. Furs include Ermine, Mink, Baby Caracul, Russian Sable and Baby Lamb with Ermine, Hudson Seal with Fitch and various fur combinations.

Caracul Coats.....**65.00 to 1,175.00**
Hudson Seal Coats.....**125.00 to 485.00**
Mole Skin Coats.....**145.00 to 650.00**

Special Prices

Persian Lamb Coats of lustrous Skins; brocaded silk lining. 45 inches long. value 225.00, **165.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, of superior quality Skins. 45 inches long. Size 34 to 46 inch bust.....**125.00** value 165.00

French Seal Coats,—size 34 to 46 inch bust..... value 110.00, **85.00**
Caracul Coats,—45 inches long.....value 95.00, **65.00**
Natural Skunk Muffs.....value 47.50, **37.50**
Natural Skunk Scarfs.....value 27.50, **22.50**
Mole Skin Muffs.....value 37.50, **27.50**
Mole Skin Scarfs.....value 27.50, **22.50**
Black Lynx Muffs.....value 65.00, **45.00**
Black Lynx Scarfs.....value 45.00, **35.00**
Dyed Skunk Muffs.....value 18.50, **14.50**
Dyed Skunk Scarfs.....value 14.50, **10.50**

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

Unusual values in Women's Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns.

Fancy Tailored Suits in a collection of the season's best models. value 69.00 to 72.00, **47.50 and 52.50**

Smart Tailored Suits in handsome fabrics; incomplete sizes. value 35.00 to 47.50, **25.00 and 32.50**

Plain or Fancy Tailored Suits of Diagonal Serge,—various models. value 25.00 to 35.00, **15.75 and 22.50**

Street Dresses of Velvet and Corduroy,—effective models. Black and colors **35.00, 42.50 and 47.50** value 45.00 to 69.50

Handsome Afternoon Dresses in many materials and models. value 55.00 to 125.00, **42.50, 52.00 to 98.00**

Afternoon Dresses of Meteor or Crepe de Chine,—attractive models. values 25.00 and 39.50, **16.50 and 29.50**

Dancing Frocks of Chiffon and Charmeuse combined; trimmed with swansdown. value 32.00, **23.50**

Evening Gowns of Brocaded Silk,—lace and fur-trimmed. value 75.00, **45.00**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of Silk, Plush and Brocaded Velvet. **35.00, 45.00 and 69.50** value 45.00 to 100.00

Street and Evening Wraps of Broadtail Plush..... value 29.50 to 50.00, **19.50, 27.50 and 35.00**

Street Wraps of Mole Plush with or without fur trimming. value 25.00 to 35.00, **16.50, 19.50 and 24.50**

Dressy Wraps in a variety of models,—medium weight; silk lined. value 35.00 to 45.00, **19.50, 22.50 and 27.50**

Smart models in Wool Fabrics, suitable for street wear. value 38.00 to 65.00, **25.00, 35.00 and 45.00**

Coats of Boucle..value 19.50 to 29.50, **14.75 and 19.50**

Motor Coats of Scotch Fabrics,—fur-trimmed; also Coats of Mole Plush; mannish models....**25.00 and 29.50** value 32.50 to 45.00

Coats in the latest models, suitable for general wear. values 16.50 and 25.00, **9.50, 12.50 and 14.50**

Raincoats of Showerproof Cloth.....**12.50 and 14.50** values 19.50 and 22.50

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Satin Damask Cloths,—4 yards long..... values 10.00, 15.00 and 22.00, **5.50, 7.50 and 10.50**

Discontinued patterns in cloths of various sizes..... value 13.00 to 45.00, **6.50 to 22.50 each.**

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces..... values 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00, **4.50, 5.90 and 7.50 set.**

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Towels; new designs. Size 25x39 inches. value 5.00, **2.75 each**

Hemstitched Damask Teacloths..... values 1.50, 2.50 and 3.50, **90c, 1.50 and 2.50 each**

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins..... values 4.00, 5.00 and 6.50, **2.75, 3.75 and 4.75 doz.**

Bleached Satin Damask.....value 1.50, **1.00 yd.**

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam Model including Buffet 72 inches long, Extension Table 54 inches in diameter; China Closet with high legs; Serving Table, four Sidechairs and two Armchairs; seats upholstered in silk damask..... regularly 1,000.00, **865.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Hepplewhite Model including Buffet 69 inches long with brass rail on back; China Closet with high legs; Extension Table 54 inches in diameter; Serving Table, four Sidechairs and two Armchairs; seats upholstered in genuine leather. regularly 786.00, **695.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton Model including Buffet 48 inches long; China Closet, Serving and Extension Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair; seats upholstered in genuine leather. regularly 260.00, **195.00**

Ten-piece English Model Suites including Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair cane seats and backs.....**275.00** regularly 312.00

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Mahogany Suites including Dresser 50 inches wide, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed; pineapple carvings; all dustproof drawer construction and French plate mirrors. regularly 264.00, **175.00**

Four-piece Suites including Dresser 54 inches wide, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size four-post Bed. regularly 275.00, **200.00**

Five-piece Suites,—Sheraton Model including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, and Twin Beds; handsomely inlaid with satinwood. regularly 419.00, **350.00**

Mahogany Chiffonier with French plate mirrors and all dustproof drawer construction. regularly 44.00, **29.50**

Mahogany Toilet Tables. regularly 24.00, **15.00**

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds with square posts and square filler rods; best English lacquer. All sizes. regularly 40.00, **25.00**

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and 1½ inch filler rods with husk on each filler. regularly 28.00, **19.50**

Brass Bed Outfits including Bed with 2-inch continuous posts and five 1-inch filler rods; Pure Layer Felt Mattress and All-steel Frame Spring. **22.50** regularly 34.00

FINE CHINA & CRYSTAL

Dinner Sets

American Porcelain,—rosebud border design in double gold lines; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 25.00, **18.00**

French or Austrian China,—dainty border spray decoration; 100 and 101 pieces. value 27.00, **20.00**

English Porcelain,—Persian border or Old Blue Grecian border with rosebud cluster; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 35.00, **25.00**

Limoges China, including Haviland,—quaint border or floral pattern. 101 pieces. value 35.00, **25.00**

Old Abbey Limoges China,—Colonial shape; small rosebud design, all handles of solid coin gold; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 73.00, **50.00**

Old Abbey Limoges China,—laurel leaf border with solid coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. **65.00** value 80.00

Limoges China,—wide encrusted gold border with solid coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. **95.00** value 125.00

Limoges China with encrusted gold lace border or encrusted border with pink rose festoons; coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 175.00, **125.00**

RICH CUT CRYSTAL

Representing an extensive assortment of most desirable patterns, including the new combinations and floral cuttings, at one-third to one-half less than usual prices.

value 5.00 to 7.50.....**3.75**
value 7.50 to 10.00.....**5.00**

ELECTRICAL TABLE DECORATIONS

Antique Gold Tray,—with Red or Pink Roses..... value 10.00. Set of 8 flowers, **7.50**

Festoons of Yellow Chrysanthemums, Red or Pink Roses. value 15.00. Set of 9 flowers, **10.50**

Antique Gold Tray with Yellow Chrysanthemums, Pink or Red Roses. value 17.50. Set of 9 flowers, **12.50**

Antique Gold Baskets with Red or Pink Roses,..... value 19.50. Set of 9 flowers, **14.50**

TAFT IS CHAGRINED OVER MORSE PARDON

Recovery of "Dying" Man "Shakes One's Faith in Expert Examinations," He Says.

LECTURES ON PRESIDENCY

Approves Principle of Income Tax and Says Country Should Back Administration's Mexican Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 15.—Speaking before the students of the Hill School to-night in one of the series of lectures being delivered upon the foundation created by Edward Bok, William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States, alluded to his pardon on Jan. 18, 1912, of Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, from the Federal prison at Atlanta, and intimated that possibly he had been imposed upon. He said:

I had two cases once before me in which it was represented that both the convicts were near death. I instituted an investigation to find out the truth through the Army Medical Corps. Examinations were made, watches were established over the sick men, and it was reported to me that they were both in the last stages of a fatal disease. One of them died soon after he was released from the penitentiary. The other is apparently in excellent health and seeking to re-establish himself in the world in which he committed a penitentiary offense. This shakes one's faith in expert examinations.

The other convict alluded to by Mr. Taft undoubtedly was John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, who died Oct. 25, 1911, nine days after Mr. Taft had pardoned him from the Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Continuing his address, the ex-President said in part:

Respect for the Presidency.

The functions of the Presidency seem very broad, and certainly they are, but the responsibility is so heavy, the desire of every man who fills the place to deserve the approval of his countrymen is so strong, and the fear of just popular criticism is so controlling that it is difficult for one who has been through four years of it to remember any personal favor that he was able to confer.

Never be guilty of a flippant want of respect for the office the President holds or of himself as its occupant, because it was the American people who chose him, and for the time being he is the personal embodiment and representative of their dignity and majesty.

Mr. Taft reiterated his advocacy of universal civil service, except in the naming of judges of the courts, Ambassadors, and Ministers, members of the President's Cabinet, and general officers of the army. "Under such a system," he said, "the President will not be bothered, as he is now, with having to exercise an arbitrary discretion, enabling him, if he choose, to use the offices for political purposes and involving him in controversies that interfere with his effectiveness as the Chief Executive officer of the nation, and do not help the public weal.

"If popular government is to be a success," Mr. Taft continued, "the success will be measured by the ability of the Government to use the services of experts in carrying it on. I speak whereof I know when I say it injures the dignity and the usefulness of a President to be bothered about the preference to be given to candidates for Post Offices, for Collectors of Customs, and Collectors of Internal Revenue all over this country."

His Views on Current Topics.

Mr. Taft arrived in Philadelphia in the afternoon, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bok at their home. With George W. Ochs, editor of The Public Ledger, they boarded the Pottstown train. During a part of the ride Mr. Taft discussed matters of public interest. He spoke freely on the income tax. He did not think that all incomes below $5,000 should be exempt. He approved a graduated tax. His objection to the present measure was that the income tax should not be used as an ordinary source of revenue, but as an extraordinary source. It was his opinion that such a law should be on the statute books, but that the nation should not employ it except in times of emergency. Growth of perjury was to be feared, he believed, and cited the experience of Ohio under a similar law, where, he said, the wealth of the State increased steadily but the returns from the income tax collection grew smaller year after year.

Mr. Taft deprecated free sugar, which he did not believe would result in benefits to the consumer. He said that as he grew older he grew less cocksure, but that it was his belief that the new tariff would not work out in cheaper prices to the consumer.

Mr. Taft was asked his views on the Mexican situation. He replied that the country should stand united in support of the Administration.

Temple Israel Fair.

A fair will be held at the Hotel Astor from Dec. 2 to 6 the proceeds of which will be devoted to the various philanthropic activities associated with the Temple Israel of Harlem, of which the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris is rabbi. The Temple Israel is the only Jewish congregation in upper New York which does not restrict its disbursements to synagogal matters.

Benefit for East Side Children.

An entertainment and Christmas fair for the benefit of the Winifred Wheeler Day Nursery of the East Side House Settlement at Seventy-sixth Street and East River, will be held at the Hotel Plaza on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 11. The principal feature of the entertainment will be a thé dansant. There will also be an auction bridge party.

OMAHA'S NEW TAX PLAN.

Would Force Utilities to Furnish Cash for City to Buy Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15.—This city is giving serious consideration to a plan to tax public service corporations—the gas, electric light, street car, and telephone companies—in such a way that in a few years it can purchase those corporations with the very money they will have paid into the treasury. The Economic League is drawing up a resolution which will be submitted under the initiative and referendum laws, providing for an occupation tax of 15 per cent. on the gross receipts of these corporations, the collections to be set aside for the purchase of the companies.

"We will make the public service corporations buy themselves for us," is the way it is expressed by R. B. Howell, General Manager of the Metropolitan Water District. Mr. Howell is one of the committee which is preparing the ordinance for the Economic League. He is one of the principal exponents of municipal ownership in the city, and drew the ordinance under which the City of Omaha obtained the water works plant after a fight of nearly ten years.

"We might as well fight all the public service corporations at the same time as to fight them one at a time," said Robert Smith, Clerk of the District Court to-day. "They help each other out whenever necessary, and a fight for one is a fight for all."

DR. McBURNEY'S WILL FILED

Physicians' Aid Association and Stockbridge Club Remembered.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 15.—The wills of Dr. Charles McBurney and his wife Margaret W. McBurney have been filed in the Berkshire Probate Court by Henry McBurney, a son, and Albert Stickney, of New York, who were named as executors of the will of Dr. McBurney. Dr. McBurney was the executor of the will of his wife, who died last Summer, but he died before qualifying for the office. The will of Dr. McBurney provides for the disposition of his property as follows: To Florence Jackson, an employe, $2,000; to Elizabeth Weston Stickney, a sister-in-law, $1,000 a year; to May Ruth McBurney, a niece, $10,000; to the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, all his rights or claims against it; to the Stockbridge Golf Club, that part of the estate known as the River Lot.

Dr. McBurney left to his son Henry, his daughter Alice Riggs, his son Malcolm and to Dr. Austin Fox Riggs, his son-in-law, certain personal property. All the remainder of the estate is to be divided in equal shares and one share given to each of his children.

Latin-American Conference.

A conference on Latin-America will be held from next Tuesday to Friday at the Clark University, Worcester, Mass., to which the public will be admitted. Dr. Hiram Bingham, Yale Professor of Latin-American History, will speak on "The Panama Canal in Relation to the Future of the West Coast," and on "The Monroe Doctrine," and N. O. Winter, S. W. Reynolds and L. C. Wells will discuss the Mexican situation.

Fur-trimmed Coats & Hats for Children

Even the "Kiddies" are strong for fur modes!

Consequently we are showing a very liberal selection of fur-trimmed apparel for children of two to six years, at the following prices:

Fur-trimmed Coats, **$9.95 to $18.95**

Fur-trimmed Hats, **$2.95 to $6.95**

Gray Chinchilla Coats, special at **$9.95**

Two models—flannel lined or double faced with plaid back. One style with velvet collar.

Hand-Embroidered French Lingerie

The newest things—yet very moderate in price

At $1 to $4.95
Hand-Emb'd Chemises and Corset Covers
Hand-emb'd Drawers

At $1.95 to $5.95
Hand-embroidered Combinations
Nightgowns
and Petticoats

At $4.95 to $9.95
Hand-embroidered and lace trimmed nightgowns; low neck styles.

Clearance of Odd Lots

of fine hand-embroidered French nightgowns, petticoats and corset covers.
at half prices tomorrow

Silk Petticoats exquisitely tailored

And especially low in cost for tomorrow.

At $1.95. Another lot of wool Jersey petticoats with messaline flounce. Black only. Barely sufficient for one day's business.

At $2.65. Messaline petticoats, that are shown in all the modish colorings for Winter wear, and in a host of pretty styles.

At $3.95. Messaline petticoats, of heavy quality, in beautiful floral designs and in all colors.

At $4.95. Pegtop silk Jersey petticoats, with two-tone double chiffon flounces. Persian trimmed. Artistic color effects.

Binner Corsets in the new models

$5 to $13.50

That is to say, in all the best models of Binner creating this Fall, for all types of figures. Made of imported coutil, silk brocade, fancy broche, half rubber and coutil, and suede. A handsome collection.

R. & G. Corsets, made of fancy coutil and batiste, in a comprehensive range of new models. **$1 to $3**

Misses' and Children's Ferris Waists, and Camp Fire Corsets, in a wide selection, at **$1 to $3**

Japanese Silk Quilted Robes reduced!!

But for Monday only

$7.50 Robes reduced to $4.95

All colors, all sizes, but only one style and that a very attractive one.

$10.95 to $13.50 Robes reduced to $6.95

Various styles and colors—some embroidered, some plain; but not all sizes.

Also—tomorrow—clearance of Imported Zenana Robes
reduced from $18 to $35
now $9.95 to $18.50

Reductions tomorrow in Wavy Switches

Made of the finest soft, lustrous hair, with permanent wave. Obtainable in all colors and textures to match your own.

24-inch Switches reduced to $4.50
from $6.50 & $7.50

26-inch Switches reduced to $6.50
from $8 & $10

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

A limited offering tomorrow of just 88 Women's

Fur-trimmed Seal Skin Plush Coats at $39.50

of which the regular price is $59

The limited number of these coats, and this alone, is responsible for this tremendous saving in price to you. Cut over wrapper-like model, with immense kimono sleeves, and draping to an ornamental fastening at side. Lined throughout, and designed

With long collar of Fitch, Black Fox or Black Raccoon Fur

Women's Coats, $19.50
regularly $30
Made of Salt's Arabian lamb cloth.

Seven-eighth cutaway, draped to side and fastened with large hand-made frog. One-piece back, extreme kimono sleeves and fur plush collar and cuffs. Lined entire.

Women's Coats, $10
regularly $15 to $18
Made of chinchilla or zibeline cloth.

Three new ¾ and ⅞ models, with cutaway front, large sleeves and plush or caracul collar. Cutaway front, fastening with buttons or ornaments. All sizes and colors.

Women's Fancy Tailored Suits at $29.50

embodying the latest Winter ideas in Paris modes

Values $40, $45 & $50

The jacket of some of these suits is unusually short, especially in the front; in others the jacket is somewhat longer, Directoire effect. All are designed with smart collar and extremely low cut kimono sleeves, three-quarter or full length. Some feature a fancy vestee, and others are elegantly fur-trimmed. The skirts include single and doule tier, draped and peg top styles. **Fourth floor**

The fabrics are broadcloth, wool poplin, wool faille, Matelasse, wool crepe, serge and cheviot.

A significant offering tomorrow of Women's

Real French Kid Gloves at $1

Made of a fine grain, soft and pliable French kid, in white, black and tan, and prettily finished with three row heavy silk embroidered backs. And do not forget that there is a fit to a real French kid glove such as few other gloves can equal.

$7.50 Boys' Overcoats tomorrow at $4.95

Chinchilla Overcoats for boys of 2½ to 10 years. These are made in full belted model, with self collar which buttons close to neck, and are wool check lined. More than that, they are cut and tailored with all our customary snap and style.

School Overcoats, for boys from 8 to 18 years. Double-breasted model, with convertible collar and half belted back. Made of heavy mixed overcoatings and full lined throughout. And so made that they will give the utmost of serviceability.

Women's Shaker Knit Sweaters at $5.95

Extraordinary values tomorrow

Made of fine quality shaker knit, with patch pockets and Byron collar or V neck. Selection offers tan, cardinal, maroon and white.

Plain Weave Sweaters, for women, made with ruff neck and patch pockets. In tan, green and white. At **$7.95.**

Toilet Requisite Sale

Monday and Tuesday only

Cuticura Soap	14c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	30c
Mennen's Talcum Powder (borated only)	8c
Sanitol Tooth Powder	12c
Veda Rouge (50c kind)	28c
Listerine, $1.00 size	55c
Glyco-Thymoline, $1.00 size	69c
Herpicide, $1.00 size	60c
Holmes' Frostilla	12c
Hinds Honey and Almond Cream, 50c size	29c
Packer's Tar Soap	12c
Hand Sapolio Soap (cake)	6c
La Espanola Castile Soap, usually 10c cake	5c
Domestic Castile Soap, usually 15c bar	10c
Absorbent Cotton, 1-lb. carton, usually 33c	25c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 16-oz. bottle	10c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol; 15c size, 10c; 25c size at 18c; 39c size at	25c
Hy-G-Nic No. 2 Fountain Syringe, with three rapid flow pipes. Regularly $1.25; special at	85c
Hy-G-Nic No. 2 Hot Water Bottle; regularly 95c	65c
"Stronghold" Rubber Gloves; usually 75c	50c
"Turknit" Face Cloths	six for 25c
"Individual" Face Cloths, initialed for identification, usually 10c each; special, each	5c
French Tooth Brushes; 25c kind	10c
Nail Brushes, values 35c to 75c; at	25c
Stag Horn Pocket Knives; 2 blades; 50c quality	25c
Flexible Steel Files, all sizes; usually 15c to 25c	10c
Cuticle Knives and Flexible Files with bone or ebony handles; usually 25c to 40c; at	15c
Imported Steel Scissors, sizes 3½ to 6 inches	25c

No mail or telephone orders filled and we reserve the right to limit quantities.

Sale of "Tango" Slippers at $7.50

with brilliant rhinestone garnitures which alone are worth $10 per set!

And the slipper itself would retail at $6.00 per pair, without the garnitures. But in order to introduce this beautiful slipper to a still wider circle of women, we have decided to offer it tomorrow at the remarkably low price of $7.50, with the garnitures attached.

This newest of all "Tango" Slippers is a copy of a $75 Paris model

And among those women who pride themselves on a shapely, well turned foot, the popularity of this exquisite slipper, even in the short period we have shown it to date, has been unprecedented. It is made over a French last, with medium forepart, narrow receding toe, and patent leather vamps. The heels are of graceful Spanish Louis design. And the rich rhinestone garnitures, sixteen in number, make this "Tango" slipper the handsomest that ever danced over a polished floor.

Sale of Bags, Suit Cases & Trunks

at substantial concessions tomorrow

A big aggregation of requisites to meet the demands of the Thanksgiving traveler.

$27.50, $30 & $35 Wardrobe Trunks } $19.75

50 odd pieces that are none the worse for that. Models for both men and women. Steamer, three-quarter and full sizes.

$5 & $6 Bags and Suit Cases } $3.95

About 150 of them, in all sizes and various leathers. The hard-wearing, serviceable sort.

$12, $14 & $15 Bags and Cases } $8.95

Pigskin, walrus, alligator and cowhide bags in all shapes, sizes and shades. And featherweight and heavyweight suit cases.

$15 to $20 Steamer Dress & Hat Trunks } $12.50

Just 87 of these, in every size and in half a dozen styles. Trunks that carry our endorsement for service and worth.

$9 & $10 Cowhide Bags and Cases } $6.95

All styles, in black, brown and russet. Suitable for men and women. As good as any traveler needs.

Imported English Luggage at a third less than usual

Kit bags, suit cases, hat boxes, sole leather and mule back trunks. Some slightly soiled. But all bargains.

1,500 French Pearl Nekclaces, 95c.

An event tomorrow

These in small, medium or large pearls, creme or rose colorings, with gold filled clasp in cluster effects of rhinestones with centres of garnet, sapphire, emerald, amethyst or pearl. Length of necklace 16 inches.

100 Solid Gold Knives at $2.50

Very special tomorrow

These are plain or engine turned in design, and in Roman or English finish. And besides being an artistic article of jewelry, these knives are of a practical keen-cutting sort.

2,500 Pairs Steel Slipper Buckles, 25c

Special Monday

In four different shapes that are copies of steel slipper buckles sold at much higher prices. These are just as effective as the higher priced ones and cost less into the bargain.

$7 Trimmed Hats at $3.95

A Monday special

Fine quality silk velvet hats, trimmed with fur and velvet bows, or with ribbons and fancies. Black and some of the modish colorings. Great values.

Untrimmed Dress Hats, of black silk velvet, handblocked in latest shapes. Value $6.50 **at $3.95**

Sale of Ostrich Fancies at about half prices tomorrow

Of a fine, soft quality, in an assortment which includes black, white, and many of those smart shaded effects which are now so much in demand.

$3.00 Fancies....at $1.50
$3.75 Fancies....at $1.95
$6.00 Fancies....at $2.95
$8.00 Fancies....at $3.95

FREE TRIMMING SERVICE upon request, whenever both hat and trimmings are bought here at the same time.

Blouse Offerings

most economically priced

A collection so exclusive as to be typical of Saks exclusively!

At $12.50. Combination shadow lace and net blouses, with broad pink satin ribbon, full jabot of shadow lace, long sleeves and Medici collar. White over flesh and black over white chiffon.

At $5.95. Brocaded Satin Blouses with drop shoulders, long sleeves and full frill of net around collar and down front. In white, rose, navy, green, brown and gray.

At $5.95. Chiffon Blouses, made over self color chiffon lining, with double hemstitched frill and drop shoulder and long sleeves, frill collar and cuffs finished with black velvet ribbon.

At $2.95. Blouses of shadow lace and net combination, with pink satin ribbon, double frill of fine net, three-quarter sleeves.
Third Floor

No Woman ever had a better opportunity to buy furs profitably than in this

Sale of Fur Coats & Sets tomorrow

Every fur new—this season's production—taken directly from stock—and supplemented with a remarkable purchase from a furrier whose optimism could not stand the dilatoriness of the Winter season.

Muffs and Neck Pieces

STYLE.	REGULAR PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Skunk Muffs	$37.50	$29.50
Skunk Neckpieces	$35.00	$24.50
Mole Muffs	$27.50	$19.50
Mole Neckpieces	$12.50	$8.95
Civet Cat Muffs	$27.00	$19.50
Civet Cat Neckpieces	$16.50	$12.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs	$20.00	$15.00
Natural Raccoon Neckpieces	$10.00	$6.50
Pointed Sitka Wolf Muffs	$15.00	$12.00
Pointed Sitka Wolf Neckpieces	$14.50	$10.50
Black Wolf Muffs	$9.00	$6.50
Black Wolf Neckpieces	$7.00	$5.00
Black Fox Muffs	$20.00	$14.50
Black Fox Neckpieces	$16.00	$12.50
Pointed Fox Muffs	$38.00	$27.50
Silver Kitt Fox Muffs	$35.00	$24.50
Silver Kitt Fox Neckpieces	$35.00	$24.50
Natural Russian Fitch Muffs	$50.00	$37.50
Natural Russian Fitch Neckpieces	$27.50	$22.50
Black Lynx Muffs	$50.00	$37.50
Black Lynx Neckpieces	$35.00	$25.00

Fur Coats for Women & Misses

at tremendous concessions tomorrow

$50 Black Russian Pony Coats....at $37.50
$120 Seal Bisam Coats....at $92.50
$75 Caracul Fur Coats....at $49.50
$75 French Seal Coats....at $54.50

Misses' Fur Collar Coats at $16.50

Values $25 to $30—tomorrow

These are seven-eighth length models, made of imported boucle and chinchilla, with large fur collar of genuine raccoon, nearseal or kitt fox. Garments that are superbly tailored and finished. In navy, brown, Oxford gray and black. Ages 14 to 18 years. **Second floor.**

Misses' Coats at $25 ***Value $40***

Made of imported two-tone corduroy, seal plush, Ural lamb, astrachan cloth, broadcloth and Duvetyne. Kimono and inset sleeve models with self or fur collar and cuffs. Lined entire with peau de cygne. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dresses at $12 ***Values $19.50 to $25***

Blouse and tailored models, with tier, tunic or draped skirt. Made of wool poplin, eponge, men's wear serge, wool plaid, and matelasse cloths, with yoke and front of lace, net or chiffon. Black and colors. 14 to 18 years.

Closing out tomorrow

97 Misses' Tailored Suits reduced from $25 & $29.50 } $15

Direct from stock, a collection of tailored and fancy suits, made of wool poplin, diagonal cheviot, velour de laine, men's wear serge and eponge, in black and colors. A very attractive selection of models and all sizes from 14 to 18 years, both inclusive.

The Salient Feature of

Athena knit underwear for women is that, being tailored into the exact measurements of the figure, it fits perfectly always and never loses its shape.

Athena Knit Underwear for Women

possesses features which ensure permanently retentive fitting.

Three cornered gusset, which relieves strain in garment at thigh, thereby ensuring greater comfort and longer wear.
Patented seat, which is so ingeniously designed as to cling close to the figure in any position.
Perfected shoulder stay, which prevents the garment from stretching across shoulders and holds sleeves in place.
Fitted shoulders and sleeves, which give natural form to bust and proper tapering to back.
Extra elastic cuffs, which hold sleeves in place and keep them from slipping up on the arm.

Single Garments, 50c up
Union Suits, $1.00 up

KLINE TO NAME NINE ON EDUCATION BOARD

Churchill Among Those Whose Terms of Office Expire on the First Day of the New Year.

THEIR RECORD OF SERVICE

Stand Retiring Members Took On the McKee Bills and Other Measures Affecting Public Schools.

The nine members of the Board of Education whose terms of office will expire on Jan. 1, 1914, and whose successors Mayor Kline will appoint before Dec. 1, are Thomas W. Churchill, President of the board; Dr. Louis Haupt, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Robert E. McCafferty, Henry P. Morrison, Abraham Stern, Ernest W. Stratmann, Dr. Ira S. Wile, and Gen. George W. Wingate. Miss Leventritt, Messrs. Churchill and Stern, and Drs. Haupt and Wile represent the Borough of Manhattan in the board; Gen. Wingate and Messrs. McCafferty and Stratmann represent Brooklyn, and Mr. Morrison is one of the two Commissioners from Richmond Borough.

Mr. Churchill was appointed by Mayor Gaynor on June 15, 1911, to succeed Hugo Kanzler. He was educated in the public schools and at the City College. He taught in the evening schools, and then became a lawyer. He was Deputy Fire Commissioner in Mayor McClellan's administration. Mayor Gaynor offered him a place in his Cabinet, but Mr. Churchill declined. He also refused the office of Deputy under Fire Commissioner Johnson. At Mayor Gaynor's request he entered the Board of Education. After the retirement of James Creelman, Mr. Churchill was regarded as the special representative of Mayor Gaynor in the board. He introduced a number of radical measures, the most noteworthy of which was the one affecting the standing of teachers holding License No. 1, whose rating, while high enough to put their names on the eligible list for appointment, did not lead to that result as the Board of Examiners put later applicants with higher ratings ahead of them. The number of the holders of License No. 1 thus affected was estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. Mr. Churchill maintained that they were treated unjustly. City Superintendent Maxwell and Abraham Stern opposed the Churchill measure, but the Corporation Counsel decided against them. Dr. Maxwell took an appeal to the State Superintendent of Education, and the controversy has not been settled.

Gaynor Men Known as "Progressives."

The Gaynor men in the board came to be known as "Progressives." They chose Mr. Churchill as their standard bearer. As such he was a candidate in February, 1912, for the Presidency against Egerton L. Winthrop. Mr. Winthrop won the contest by a small majority. Mr. Winthrop's adherents asserted that Mayor Gaynor had tried to make them vote for Mr. Churchill, and that the Mayor and his proteges were affiliated with Tammany Hall. In February, 1913, Mr. Churchill was chosen President of the board unanimously, Mr. Winthrop having decided not to run for the office again. In his address to the board after his election President Churchill thus outlined his policy:

> The Board of Education is and must be the paramount authority intrusted with the management and control of the public education of this city. The authorities having charge of the finances of the city, however, have a right to the closest scrutiny of the expenditure of school funds. The Board should favor such scrutiny. There was education before there were Commissioners or Superintendents, but there was never a school or schooling without a teacher. The era of criticism through which the Department of Education has passed has brought forth concrete recommendations that must be pondered. This era of criticism should be succeeded by an era of construction.

In making his committee appointments Mr. Churchill gave the Chairmanship of the committee of the Normal College to his late opponent for the Presidency, Mr. Winthrop. He gave the following offices to Mr. Winthrop's former adherents: Chairman of the Committee on Finance, John Greene; Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, Abraham Stern; Chairman of the Committee on High Schools and Training Schools, Arthur S. Somers; Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, Gen. Wingate. Mr. Churchill voted for all the McKee bills, which regulated the salaries of the supervising and teaching staff, invested the Board of Education with power to designate any member of the teaching or supervising staff to investigate and report upon any subject of which the board had cognizance or over which it had legal control; which authorized the Board of Education of its own initiative to adopt and modify courses of study; gave the board the right to appoint three additional District Superintendents, and which authorized it to appoint two additional examiners, thereby increasing the Board of Examiners from four to six. He voted also for the Silverstein bill, which provided that the salaries of male teachers in grades of the seventh and eighth years in the elementary schools appointed previous to Jan. 1, 1912, should be not less than those now paid for any regular teacher in either of those grades.

Mr. Churchill's policy has been to lessen the power of the City Superintendent and increase that of the Board of Education; to make the City Superintendent the servant and not the master of the board; to make the members of the Board of Education "something more than rubber stamps." His latest effort along this line was his letter to Dr. Maxwell requesting him not to attend in office hours an outside conference on the annual budget, which, though presented to, had not been adopted by the Board of Education. He asked the City Superintendent to instruct his subordinates not to attend the conference. Dr. Maxwell replied that he intended to attend the conference and that he would not instruct his subordinates not to do so, as it would violate their right of free speech. Mr. Churchill and a majority of the board passed a resolution censuring Dr. Maxwell for his attitude.

Cast Vote Which Elected Winthrop.

Dr. Louis Haupt was appointed by Mayor Low in 1902 and was reappointed by him in 1904. In 1909 Mayor McClellan reappointed him for five years. Dr. Haupt, although considered one of Mr. Churchill's supporters in the Presidency contest in 1912, voted for Mr. Winthrop. It was his vote which elected Mr. Winthrop. It was said that he understood that the first ballot would be only complimentary and that he intended to vote for Mr. Churchill on the second ballot. He was Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools under the Winthrop administration. He is now without a Chairmanship, but is a member of the Executive Committee and of the Committees on Buildings, on Sites and on Special Schools.

Miss Olivia Leventritt was appointed a member of the board on Nov. 12, 1909, by Mayor McClellan, to fill the unexpired term of Walter Alexander. She opposed the equal pay law, and voted against several of the McKee bills. She is a member of the Committees on Supplies, on High Schools, and Training Schools.

Robert E. McCafferty was appointed by Mayor McClellan for a full term of five years from Jan. 1, 1909. He voted for all except one of the McKee bills and for the Silverstein bill. He supported Mr. Churchill in the measure for the relief of the holders of License No. 1 and in the vote of censure passed upon Dr. Maxwell. He is a member of the Committees on Supplies and on Sites.

Henry P. Morrison was appointed by Mayor Gaynor on Dec. 28, 1911, to succeed Ralph McKee, who resigned after his election to the Legislature. He voted for the McKee and Silverstein bills. He is Chairman of the Committee on Supplies and a member of the Committee on Care of Buildings and the Executive Committee of the Normal College.

Abraham Stern is the oldest member of the board in point of service. He was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck Feb. 25, 1899, on the old School Board of Manhattan. He became a member of the Central Board of Education in 1900. In 1902 Mayor Low appointed him a member of the new Board of Education. He was reappointed in 1904 by Mayor Low, and in 1909 by Mayor McClellan. He opposed at first the equal pay law and then favored it. He opposed Mr. Churchill and Corporation Counsel Watson in the License No. 1 matter. He voted for three of the McKee bills. On two others he did not vote. He was Chairman of the special committee which made a long and searching investigation of the ways and methods of the Board of Examiners. He sided with Mr. Churchill in the vote of censure passed upon Dr. Maxwell. He has been for a long time a member of the Committees on By-laws and Legislation and on the Elementary Schools. He is at present a member of the Executive Committee and the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, and is Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools.

Ernest W. Stratmann was appointed by Mayor Gaynor on July 16, 1912, to succeed Frank W. Meyer, resigned. He voted for all the McKee bills. He is a member of the Committees on Finance and Elementary Schools. He voted for the censure of Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Ira S. Wile was appointed by Mayor Gaynor Oct. 21, 1912, to succeed Richard B. Aldcrofft, Jr., resigned. He voted for the McKee bills and for the censure upon Dr. Maxwell. He is Chairman of the Committee on Studies and Text Books and a member of the Committees on Elementary Schools, High Schools, and Training Schools.

Gen. George W. Wingate at one time was a sachem in Tammany Hall and John Kelly's counsel. From 1898 to 1902 he was a member of the School Board. In 1902 he was appointed on the new Board of Education by Mayor Low and was reappointed by him in 1904. In 1909 he was reappointed by Mayor McClellan. He voted against some of the McKee bills. He has voted most of the time on the side of Dr. Maxwell and was opposed to the vote of censure passed upon the City Superintendent. He is a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Athletics. He is also a member of the Committee on Lectures and Libraries. He was the leader of the Winthrop forces in the election of 1912, but in 1913 voted for Mr. Churchill.

WANT FIVE WOMEN NAMED.

City Federation of Women's Clubs Presents Candidates for Board of Education.

To urge upon Mayor Kline the advisability of appointing women to five of the nine places on the Board of Education which will be vacant on Jan. 1, seventy-five members of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs called upon the Mayor yesterday at the City Hall. Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the federation, who is a candidate for appointment, was in charge of the delegation. The club women did not ask for the reappointment of Miss Leventritt, who is one of the retiring Commissioners, and their suggestions did not seem to appeal to Miss Grace Strachan, President of the Interborough Teachers' Association, who was present.

The women the members of the federation would like to have appointed to the board are Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers' Association; Mrs. Simon Baruch, Chairman of the Anti-Suffrage Committee of the federation; Mrs. Belle de Rivera, President of the New York Theatre Club; Miss Florence Guernsey, and Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of the Brooklyn Women's Union.

After the names of these candidates had been presented to the Mayor, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Chairman of the federation's Committee on Education, said that the delegation had not called to criticise the members of the Board of Education, but rather to urge that women should have a share in the government of the children.

"During the last twelve years," she said, "it seems to have been the studied policy to prevent women in this city from taking the part they should in the educational system."

Miss Strachan said that the women teachers did not care whether the Mayor appointed men or women to the board, so long as he picked out persons who were capable. Then she referred to one case, in which a woman Commissioner was not willing to stand by the teachers. She did not mention this Commissioner's name, but said:

"A woman member of the board once had a proposal before her which would benefit the women teachers. Deliberating over the matter, she said, 'I don't know whether I should vote yes or no, but I want to vote against the women.'"

Miss Strachan also said that women teachers in Brooklyn were in favor of the appointment of Mrs. Frank H. Cothran of that Borough. Mayor Kline said that he would consider the names submitted by the delegation carefully.

To Aid Music School Settlement.

A Pavlowa Carnival will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of Dec. 19 for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. The date of the Czar's birthday has been chosen as a compliment to the little Russian. Mme. Pavlowa with her Imperial Ballet will devote two and a half hours to a programme of exceptional interest, after which there will be a the dansant in the Metropolitan foyer with Anna Pavlowa's own orchestra under the direction of Theodore Steier to furnish the music. Many well-known young actresses, who will be attired in Russian costumes, have volunteered to sell flowers. Boxes may be reserved by application to Miss Christine V. Baker, 8 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Including gold lace hats, Paradise, Goura, Furs (suitable for all occasions).

An ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION, with the best gridiron pictures and authoritative reviews by experts, will be given to all readers of The New York Times next Sunday. The edition will be sold out in advance. Order early.—Adv.

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Unusual Attractions Especially Arranged for Monday and Tuesday

Women's Smart Apparel

For the Horse Show and other dressy requirements

The latest high class models at special prices.

TAILOR SUITS OF BROADCLOTH—Corduroy and velveteens. Smart high-class models, fur trimmed in the most desirable shades. 48.00 to 95.00

COATS OF CORDUROY, VELVETS AND PLUSH—Fur trimmed in the leading Winter tones. 42.50 to 95.00

EVENING DRESSES OF CHARMEUSE—Lace and fur trimmed. Latest Paris ideas and color schemes. *Specially priced* 42.50 to 110.00

MODEL GOWNS AND SUITS—The choice models of the leading Paris designers. *Formerly $225.00 to $475.00. Now offered at* 175.00 to 325.00

For Misses and Small Women

High class apparel specially prepared to meet the various mid-season requirements

50 HIGH-CLASS TAILOR SUITS—Fur trimmed, choice fabrics. *From* 48.00 to 78.00

30 EVENING WRAPS—Of chiffon velvet and plush. *From* 40.00 to 78.00

35 COATS FOR GENERAL WEAR—Of imported corduroy, and Bedford and wool plushes, fur collars. *From* 39.50 to 48.00

DANCING FROCKS—An unusually attractive selection of charmeuse and lace combinations, fur trimmed. All desirable evening shades. *From* 42.50 to 65.00

Fine Table Linens

For Thanksgiving

High Grade qualities of fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins in new and many exclusive designs at prices especially arranged for this sale.

TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 2 yards.	*Regular price $6.00 each*	4.25
TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 2½ yards.	*Regular price $7.50 each*	5.25
TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 3 yards.	*Regular price $8.00 each*	6.25
TABLE CLOTHS—2¼ x 2¼ yards.	*Regular price $7.00 each*	5.75
TABLE CLOTHS—2½ x 2½ yards.	*Regular price $9.00 each*	6.75
NAPKINS—Breakfast size.	*Regular price $7.00 doz.*	4.75
NAPKINS—Dinner size.	*Regular price $9.00 doz.*	6.75
NAPKINS—100 doz. extra large.	*Regular price $8.00 doz.*	5.00
DOYLIES—Scalloped damask.	*Regular price $6.00 doz.*	4.50
DOYLIES—Madeira embroidered and scalloped; one corner embroidered with motive.	*Regularly $12.00 doz.*	7.50
TEA CLOTHS—Trimmed Cluny and Fillet lace. *Values $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00. Now*		2.50 3.00 4.00
SCARFS—A limited quantity of scarfs for sideboard or bureau covers. Fine Austrian linen embroidered and scalloped in white at the very special price of	*each*	1.75

Decorative Linens

Latest importations include a very attractive assortment of Doylies, Centre Pieces, Tea and Banquet Cloths, Scarfs and Tray Cloths with French Cluny and Italian Fillet Lace trimmed. Luncheon Sets of Madeira and eyelet embroidery.

Sale of Fine Plush and Velour

Automobile and Carriage Robes

DOUBLE MOHAIR PLUSH ROBES—All with soft, pliable interlining. Plain or reversible robes in blue, green, brown, black, maroon, gold and silver; the better grades only. Regular and large sizes. *Regularly $22.50 and $28.00. Now* 16.50, 19.50

DOUBLE MOHAIR AND PLUSH ROBES—All with heavy, soft interlining, regulation and large sizes. Green, blue, maroon, brown, black. *Regularly $16.50 and $19.50. Now* 12.00, 13.50

EXTRA HEAVY PLUSH ROBES—An assortment of extra warm robes made especially to withstand most severe tests. All the standard colorings. *Regularly $15.00* 10.00

GENUINE IMPORTED LISTER VELOUR ROBES— 38.00, 40.00, 42.00

NOTE—Special attention paid to making carriage and automobile rugs to harmonize with or match cars or upholstering. Prices submitted upon request.

Special Sale—1,000 Yards

Fine Black Broadcloth

Very superior imported grade, 50 inches wide; newest finish; sponged and ready for use. *Regularly $2.50 yard* 1.75

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW SHIPMENT OF BLACK BABY LAMB CLOTH—The most popular material for coats, wraps and trimming. 48 inches wide. *Yard* 7.50 and 10.50

Extraordinary Silk Sale

25,000 Yards High-Class Plain and Fancy Silks Taken from Our Own Regular Retail Stock and Marked at Astonishingly Reduced Prices to Effect a Complete Clearance

The assortment includes both Foreign and Domestic weaves of the best manufacturers, many being made expressly for and confined to us.

To Simplify Selling We Have Divided the Entire 25,000 Yards Into Four Special Groups and Prices—Quoting Our Former Regular Prices as Follows:

Group 1

COLORED CHIFFON TAFFETA—*Former Regular Price $1.50*
FAILLE FRANCAISE—*Former Regular Price $1.50*
LOUISINES—*Former Regular Price $1.25*
TAFFETA FACONNE—*Former Regular Price $3.50*
BORDERED MOUSSELINE—*Former Regular Price $5.50 to $10.50*
TAFFETA BROCHE—*Former Regular Price $2.50*
WHITE BENGALINE—*Former Regular Price $1.50*
DUCHESS SATIN—*Former Regular Price $1.50*
PRINTED MOUSSELINE—*Former Regular Price $2.00 to $3.00*

To Close 90 Cents Yard

Group 2

COLORED CHIFFON TAFFETA—*Former Regular Price $1.75*
COLORED PONGEE—*Former Regular Price $1.75*
WHITE DUCHESS SATIN—*Former Regular Price $1.85 to $2.00*
STRIPED MOUSSELINE—*Former Regular Price $2.00 to $3.50*
CREPE ANTIQUE—*Former Regular Price $3.50*
CHECK WATTEAU SILKS—*Former Regular Price $3.50*
PRINTED FOULARDS—*Former Regular Price $2.50 to $5.50*

To Close 1.25 Yard

Group 3

MOIRE IMPERIAL—*Former Regular Price $2.50*
WHITE DUCHESS SATIN—*Former Regular Price $2.25 to $2.50*
GLACE OMBRE STRIPES—*Former Regular Price $3.50*
DOT GAUZE IMPRIME—*Former Regular Price $4.00*
SATIN STRIPE CREPES—*Former Regular Price $4.50*

To Close 1.50 Yard

Group 4

BLACK TAFFETA FACONNE—*Former Regular Price $2.75*
JASPER CREPE—*Former Regular Price $3.00*
BLACK TAFFETA SILK—*Former Regular Price $3.00*
WHITE SATIN DUCHESS—*Former Regular Price $3.00 to $3.50*
COLORED SATIN DUCHESS—*Former Regular Price $3.50*
WHITE SATIN DAMAS—*Former Regular Price $5.00*
CREPE BENGALINE—*Former Regular Price $5.00*
MOUSSELINE BROCHE—*Former Regular Price $6.00*
BORDERED MOUSSELINES—*Former Regular Price $10.50*
BORDERED DOT GAUZE—*Former Regular Price $6.00*
PRINTED PERSIAN GAUZE—*Former Regular Price $5.00*

To Close 2.00 Yard

Special Importation of

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs

All the most desirable styles for men, women and children. An unusually large assortment of very superior grades most appropriate and suitably boxed for holiday presentation.

In order to insure Xmas delivery, orders for the embroidering of initials, monograms, or other devices should be given without delay.

WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED—⅛ and ¼ inch hem. 3.00, 4.50, 6.00 to 12.00 dozen

WOMEN'S CORDED EDGE—Sheer linen. 6.00, 9.00, 12.00 to 24.00 dozen

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED—¼ and ½ inch hem. 3.00, 4.50, 6.00 to 20.00 dozen

MEN'S CORDED EDGE—3.00, 6.00, 7.50 to 12.00 dozen

EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED— *From* 25c to 25.00 each

REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS— *From* 1.75 to 175.00 each

HAND EMBROIDERED on pure linen; assorted designs. *Box of six*

SUPERIOR GRADE—Different styles. *Box of three*

HAND INITIALLED in filet square. *Box of six*

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS surrounded by floral or butterfly designs. *Box of three*

1.50 *per box*

Special Sale

WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED — Shamrock, lawn or pure linen. *Regularly $3.00 dozen* 1.75

HAND EMBROIDERED on pure linen. *Regularly $6.00 dozen* 3.00

MEN'S PURE LINEN—¼ and ½ inch hem. *Regularly $6.00 dozen* 3.85

MEN'S PURE LINEN—¼ and ½ inch hem. *Regularly $7.00 dozen* 4.85

An Important Sale of

Shadow Laces

An unusual collection of the most popular designs especially created for the present style of dress.

DEMI FLOUNCINGS—16 inches wide. *Regularly 65c yard* 45c

SHADOW FLOUNCINGS—22 inches wide. *Regularly 95c yard* 65c

SHADOW FLOUNCINGS—27 inches wide. *Regularly $1.25 yard* 85c

Dress Nets

DEVONSHIRE TULLE—45 inches wide—Tiverton silk nets, in the most fashionable colors, greatly in demand and difficult to obtain. specially priced *Yard* 1.10 to 1.95

SILK POINT D'ESPRIT—45 inches wide. White only. *Regularly $1.35 Yard* 95c

FINE COTTON NETS—72 inches wide. White, cream and ecru. *Regularly 60c to $1.50. Yard* 38c to 1.15

Men's Underwear

Special Notice

Complete assortments of I. & R. Morley's unshrinkable English Wool Underwear in various weights in natural and silver gray for Winter wear have just been received and are offered at lowest possible prices.

A large variety of English Half Hose in cashmere, merino, lisle and cotton, in all the desirable weights and kinds, is now shown at popular prices.

Rich Furs

For the Horse Show, Opera and Theatre

High-grade qualities of the most fashionable Furs of the season, in unusually smart "Paris" models, especially prepared for all dressy occasions, at very moderate prices.

WHITE FOX SET—Pillow muff and novelty shape scarf. 108.00

WHITE FOR SET—Fancy muffs and 2-skin scarfs. 185.00

FOX SET—(Canary Color) Fancy muff and novelty shape scarf. 185.00

GERMAN FITCH SET—Fancy muff and novelty shape scarf. 108.00

FISHER SET—(Five skins) Pillow muff and shawl shape scarf. 350.00 and 425.00

MOLESKIN AND ERMINE SET—Fancy muff and novelty shape scarf. 77.50

MOLESKIN AND ERMINE SET—Fancy muff and deep shawl collar. 230.00

WHITE FUR EVENING COATS—Full length. 85.00 to 100.00

MOLESKIN COATS—(Scotch mole) Three-quarter and full length. 295.00 to 305.00

BROADTAIL PERSIAN COATS—Three-quarter length; new model. 900.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS—Plain, moleskin and Hudson Bay sable trimmed. 142.00 to 425.00

High Grade

Waists and Blouses

Very attractive late models especially arranged for Horse Show, Theatre or other dressy occasions at special prices.

CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Hand embroidered; lace trimmed; silk lined. *Regularly $16.50* 13.50

CREAM NET BLOUSES—Trimmed with lace and frills; ribbon trimmed under-body. *Regularly $13.50* 9.50

WHITE CREPE BLOUSES—(Crinkley), long sleeves and shoulder. Corded model. *Regularly $8.50* 6.00

FRENCH VOILE BLOUSES—All-over embroidered, with hand embroidered collar; long sleeves. *Regularly $7.75* 5.75

CREAM LACE AND NET BLOUSES—Trimmed with lace insertings and frills; flesh and cream colored lining. *Regularly $7.50* 5.00

CHIFFON BLOUSES—With white net vestee and frills; long sleeves; lace trimmed. *Regularly $5.50* 3.95

Winter Bedding

A selection of very superior grades at special prices.

***"Warmth Without Weight"* Comfortables**

These exceptionally superior grade Comfortables made under the most sanitary conditions expressly to our order. An exquisite assortment of styles, patterns and colors at very special prices.

FINE LAMB'S WOOL FILLED—All silk covered, with borders; full size. *Regularly $8.50* 6.75

Plain Silk Tops—full size, tufted centre. *Regularly $7.50* 5.75

Figured Silk Tops—with border, full size. *Regularly $6.75* 5.25

Fancy Mull Tops—Plain silk border, full size. *Regularly $4.75* 3.50

FINE DOWN FILLED—French Sateen, both sides alike. *Regularly $6.00* 4.75

French Sateen, with plain border. *Regularly $7.50* 6.25

French Sateen, double bed size. *Regularly $7.50* 6.25

French Sateen, double bed, with border. *Regularly $8.50* 6.75

White Wool Blankets

Of High-grade Selected Eastern Sanitary Wool —Pink, Blue or White Borders. Silk Bound.

FINE WOOL BLANKETS—Single Bed Size—*Regularly $9.00, $9.50, $10.50 pair* 6.50 7.00 7.85

FINE WOOL BLANKETS—Double Bed Size—*Regularly $9.75, $10.50, $11.50 pair* 7.85 8.50 9.85

FINE WOOL BLANKETS—Extra Double Size—*Regularly $11.75, $12.75, $15.00 pair* 9.50 10.00 12.75

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Exceptional Values in *House Gowns & Negligees*

Crepe-de-Chine House Dress, semi-Empire model, hand embroidered waist and satin girdle..... *$10.75*

Crepe-de-Chine House Dress, draped effect, waist and sleeves hand embroidered design, shadow lace collar and cuffs..... *$9.75*

Two Crepe-de-Chine Negligees, one with net and silk ornament trimmed, and one swansdown trimmed..... *$8.75*

Crepe-de-Chine, two semi-Empire models, shawl collar and sleeves hand embroidered, or swansdown trimmed..... *$6.95 & $7.95*

Messaline Satin, semi-fitting model, lace collar and cuffs..... *$5.95*

French Imported Negligees, hand embroidered design and buttonhole scallop trimmed..*$10.75, 8.75 & 5.95*

Albatross House Gown, waist embroidered, shadow lace and fine knife pleating trimmed..... *$8.75*

Albatross, loose model, flowered silk ribbon and lace trimmed..... *$5.95*

Eiderdown or Flowered and Figured Blanket Robes, satin bound..... *$2.95 & $3.45*

Extraordinary Offering of
Odd Crepe-de-Chine, Messaline & Albatross House Gowns Negligees & Dressing Sacques

Dressing Sacques.....*$1.95 to $25.00*
Negligees .....*$2.95 to $42.50*

Which is About Half Their Value

Boudoir Caps

Made of Shadow Lace or Net, effectively trimmed with ribbon

50c, 75c, 98c & $1.25

Kimonos

Japanese model of Imported Silk, hand embroidered, *$6.75*

Flowered Satin, fastened at side with frog, embroidered scalloped edge..... *$3.95*

Albatross, in various models, effectively trimmed with lace..... *$3.95 & $4.95*

Flowered Crepe, straight or fitted models, scalloped edge, or with collar..... *$1.45 & $1.95*

Flowered Fleecedown, in a large variety of styles..... *98c & $1.25*

Dressing Sacques

French Flannel, semi-fitted model, embroidered scalloped edge..... *$2.95*

Eiderdown, fitted back, round collar, worsted edge.....*98c*

Petticoats

Silk Jersey Top, with flounce of messaline. Black and colors..... *$2.95 & $3.95*

Silk Jersey, with silk Jersey pleated flounce, edged with ribbon..... *$5.95*

Black Wool Jersey, with messaline flounce *$2.95 to $5.95*

Messaline Silk, in several attractive models. Black and colors..... *$2.95 to $5.00*

Muslin Underwear

Gowns.....*98c, $1.25 & $1.95*
Cotton Crepe..... *98c & $1.25*

French Gowns
Hand embroidered, odd initials..... *$1.50*

Under Bodices
Net, lace trimmed, ribbon shoulder..... *98c*
Chiffon or Crepe-de-Chine, elaborately trimmed with lace, ribbon shoulder..... *$1.95*

Latest Models in Corsets

of all the different materials, including Peau-de-Suede, Elastic Tricot and Fancy Broche.

Mme. Irene Corsets..... *$5.00 to $25.00*
Successo Corsets..... *$3.50 to $5.00*
La Vida Corsets..... *$3.00 to $20.00*
Regaliste Corsets..... *$5.00 to $20.00*
Redfern Corsets..... *$3.00 to $8.00*
American Lady Corsets..... *$1.00 to $15.00*
Bien Jolie Corsets..... *$3.50 to $15.00*
Smart Set Corsets..... *$4.00 to $8.00*
Nemo Corsets..... *$3.00 to $5.00*
C. B., Warner's & W. B. Corsets.... *$1.00 to $5.00*

Annual November Sale of Furs

To-morrow, Monday, November 17th

Offering Surpassing Values in Coats, Muffs and Scarfs in the Approved Styles for Winter, 1913-14

Muffs

At ⅓ Less Than Real Value

Caracul.....*$12.50, $17.50*
Beaver.....*$25.00*
Seal-dyed Muskrat...*$22.50, $29.50*
Seal-dyed Coney.....*$13.50*
Civet.....*$21.50*
Black Fox....*$18.50, $23.50, $37.50*
White Moufflon.....*$15.00*
Pointed Fox.....*$31.50, $48.50*
Red Fox.....*$18.50*
Silver Kitt Fox.....*$29.50, $41.50*
Skunk.....*$32.50, $47.50*
Fitch.....*$37.50, $45.00*
White Iceland Fox.....*$8.50*
Black Lynx.....*$37.50, $57.50*
Mole.....*$29.50, $35.00*
Persian Lamb.....*$27.50, $37.50*
Australian Opossum.....*$32.50*
Black Raccoon.....*$12.50, $17.50*
Natural Raccoon....*$17.50, $29.50*
Blue-dyed Wolf.....*$15.00*
Black Wolf.....*$15.00*
Dyed Skunk.....*$21.50*
Mole-dyed Coney.....*$15.50*
Black Lynx Cat.....*$28.50*

Scarfs

At ⅓ Less Than Usual Prices

Caracul.....*$11.50*
Beaver.....*$22.50*
Seal-dyed Coney.....*$12.50*
Civet.....*$11.50*
Black Fox....*$17.50, $22.50, $32.50*
Red Fox.....*$16.50*
Pointed Fox.....*$28.50, $47.50*
Silver Kitt Fox.....*$19.50, $24.50*
Fitch.....*$15.00, $24.50*
White Iceland Fox.....*$8.50*
Black Lynx.....*$32.50, $52.50*
Seal-dyed Muskrat...*$14.50, $25.00*
Mole.....*$17.50, $30.00*
White Moufflon.....*$10.50*
Persian Lamb.....*$16.50, $30.00*
Australian Opossom.....*$12.50*
Black Raccoon.....*$12.50, $17.50*
Natural Raccoon....*$11.50, $23.50*
Skunk.....*$21.50, $43.50*
Blue-dyed Wolf.....*$14.50*
Black Wolf.....*$14.50*
Dyed Skunk.....*$13.50*
Mole-dyed Coney.....*$20.00*
Black Lynx Cat.....*$16.50*

Fur Coats---Remarkable Values

Pony Coats
45 inch length — Value $42.50 — *$33.50*
52 inch length values $58.00 & $82.50 — *$45.00 and $65.00*
With collar of Natural or Black Raccoon and Civet — Value $110.00 — *$82.50*

Seal-dyed Coney Coats
45 inch length — Value $82.50 — *$67.50*
With collars of contrasting fur — Value $110.00 — *$82.50*
Full length — Value $135.00 — *$92.50*

Persian Lamb
45 inch length — Value $275.00 — *$210.00*
52 inch length — Value $350.00 — *$315.00*

Caracul Coats
45 inch length — Value $75.00 — *$59.50*
With collar of contrasting fur — Value $82.50 — *$68.50*
52 inch length — Value $110.00 — *$87.50*

Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats
45 inch length — Value $150.00 — *$110.00*
52 inch length — Value $210.00 — *$165.00*

Mole Coney Coats
Full length — Value $137.50 — *$95.00*

Mole Coats
45 inch length — Value $210.00 — *$175.00*

Important Notice

Our Entire Stock of Women's Highest Grade Walking & Dress Boots & Evening Slippers

Comprising all the styles that have made the Shoe Department eminently successful for the past ten years

Values from $6.00 to $10.00 } will be *$4.85*

Values $4.00 and $5.00 } will be *$3.25*

We will endeavor to keep all stocks complete in sizes and widths.

A Large & Beautiful Stock of Rhinestone & Cut Steel Buckles $1.50 to $25.00—Value $3.00 to $35.00

Waists—Special Values for Tomorrow, Monday

Lace, Chiffon, Taffeta, Crepe-de-Chine and Lingerie

Cream Shadow Lace, over net, pleated vest of net and lace, color introduced, long sleeves — Value $8.75 — *$5.95*

Shadow Lace, with deep side pleated net down front, finished with fold of chiffon. Cream and black — Value $9.50 — *$6.95*

Fine Cream Lace, shirred, full length net sleeves, color introduced, with fichu — Value $15.00 — *$8.75*

Chiffon Cloth, with broad bands of cream chantilly lace, moire ribbon trimmed. Black and white, white and black, and all white — Value $10.00 — *$6.95*

Crepe-de-Chine, with broad revers outlined with pleating, and shadow lace vest, long sleeves. Navy, nattier blue, peach, yellow, taupe, rose, wistaria, Russian green, white and black — Value $12.00 — *$6.95*

Chiffon Taffeta, new rolling collar finished with velvet ribbon, long sleeves. Navy, seal, Russian green and peach — Value $8.00 — *$5.95*

Lingerie Waists

Several models of voile, embroidered and effectively trimmed with Val. and cluny lace — *$1.95*

More elaborate models, high or V neck, long sleeves, open front, trimmed with pleated net and fine lace — *$2.95*

Splendid Values Offered in

Women's Dresses

(Mostly One of a Style)

Charmeuse, Velvet, Crepe-de-Chine, Chiffon, Broadcloth; also combination Shadow Lace waist with Crepe-de-Chine skirt.

$29.50

Value $50.00

Smart Velveteen Dresses
For afternoon or dressy wear, new style skirt; waist satin trimmed, long sleeves. Value $39.50 — *$22.50*

Wool Crepe Dresses
Fancy draped skirt; waist trimmed with embroidered silk and net. Value $27.50 — *$19.50*

A Most Unusual Sale of

High Class Silks Velvets & Plushes

At Greatly Reduced Prices, as follows:

English Plush
Wide width, in the most desirable Fall shades; also black. Regularly $5.50 per yard — *$2.85*

French Brocaded Velvets
In delightful combinations. Formerly $12.50 to $15.00 — *$5.75*

All Silk Duvetyn
All the desirable Fall shades; also black. Per yard — *$4.25 and $5.50*

A Special Lot Brocaded Silks
Wide width, evening and street shades. Formerly $3.00 per yard — *$1.78*

A Noteworthy Offering of

Household & Decorative Linens

At Decisive Reductions in Prices

Table Cloths
$1.38 to $28.38—Regularly $2.00 to $56.75

Napkins
$1.65 to $9.88 per dozen—Regularly $2.25 to $19.75

Towels
$2.65 and $2.95 per dozen—Regularly $3.00 to $4.20

Hand Embroidered Guest Towels
$7.50 per dozen—Reduced from $15.00

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
Sheets
$3.50 and $5.00—Regularly $4.50 and $6.50
Pillow Cases
$1.00 and $1.75 pair—Regularly $1.25 and $2.25

Damask Tea Cloths
$1.00 and $1.50 each—Formerly $2.00 and $3.00

Lace Trimmed Linens
At Half Prices

	Former Prices	Sale Prices
Centre Pieces	$1.90 to $22.50	95c to $11.25
Tea Cloths	$5.75 to $75.00	$2.87 to $37.50
Scarfs	$4.25 to $46.50	$2.12 to $23.25

An Extraordinary Sale for
Wednesday, November 19th
of

Upholstery Materials

Complete details of which will appear in Tuesday's Evening Papers

Hotel managers and upholsterers should take advantage of this unusual event.

Removal Sale of Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets

Removal Sale

in the

Domestic Rug Section

Thousands of the most Popular Makes in all the various sizes

Every Oriental Rug in Stock Will Be Closed Out

A magnificent showing of all the various weaves in both large and small sizes

Gorovans, Kermanshahs, Muskabads, Afghans, Antique Daghestans, Shirvans, Irans, Kurdistans, Mosuls, Beluchistans, Bokharas, Karabaghs, Kishans, Sarouks, etc.

Removal Sale

in the

Domestic Carpet Section

All the Standard Weaves in a Splendid Assortment of Patterns

CAN YOU WEAR A 16, 36 OR 38 SIZE?

Our Fall wholesale season is over and the retail season is here. We will sell you our SAMPLE COATS AND SUITS—made to pass the exacting inspection of buyers for big stores, buyers with a knowledge of style values and with expert judgment of materials and workmanship. These garments will be sold for less than wholesale prices to make room for manufacturers' Spring samples for wholesale trade. Coats, Fur trimmed, brocades, Persianas and mixtures.

$15 to $25
Suits, $9 up.

Sample Cloak & Suit Co.
1204 BROADWAY
Near 29th St
Over Shanley.

"77"

A hard stubborn Cold that hangs on, is broken up by Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"

COLDS

The prolonged mild spell is broken and you must be prepared to meet the sudden change, by keeping "Seventy-seven" handy—in your pocket is best.—

A dose of "Seventy-seven" at the first chill or shiver, will break up your Cold at once.

If you wait until your bones begin to ache; till you begin to cough and sneeze, it may take longer.

The Dollar Flask holds more than six twenty-five cent vials.

All Drug Stores or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

To-morrow, (Nov. 17th) to and including the 21st.

Unrestricted Afternoons at 2:30 — Public Sale Evenings at 8

Warren C. Crane Collection

NAPOLEONA

and Contemporary Literature, Manuscripts and Other Interesting Items.

American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

Christmas Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

Send for Circular.

USUAL BARGAINS

in used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.

$100 UPWARDS

Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WANTED

Five hundred persons who are sure of a Thanksgiving and Christmas Dinner, to send at least ONE DOLLAR, towards holiday cheer, for gentlewomen (well known o this agency) who "have seen better days," but are now suffering for life's necessities in "Furnished Rooms."

They are too proud to beg, and will have no dinner on the Festal days unless special provision is made.

Official acknowledgement will be promptly mailed, to the smallest contributor. Address

CHRISTIAN AID ASSOCIATION,
21 Bible House.

APPLES APPLES

From the Tree to You
14 qt. basket, hand-picked, delivered at your door,

$1

PASCACK RIVER FARM,
HILLSDALE, N. J.
Please state whether red or green apples are desired.
No apples sent C. O. D.

INSTANT POSTUM

A palatable, nourishing food-drink.

FAVORS RESTRICTING MOTOR BUS SERVICE

Expert McCollum Would Limit It to Areas Not Supplied with Transit Lines.

CITES LONDON'S TROUBLES

Accidents Multiplied There and the Heavy Vehicles Damaged Macadamized Streets.

The Bureau of Franchises sent its assistant engineer, John A. McCollum, to London and Paris last Summer to gather information on the practical working of motor buses for use in connection with the applications now before the Board of Estimate for increasing the motor bus service in New York. His report has just been published.

It recommends that the city exercise its authority not only as to the routes to be established, but also over the type, size, weight, and capacity of the vehicles to be operated. Mr. McCollum is of the opinion that great attention should be paid to the amount of competition with existing means of transportation that a new motor bus system would set up.

"The motor bus," he says, "should not be permitted on any route unless it will thereby fill a place in the transportation field not already supplied, or if it is, to duplicate the service already furnished unless it will thereby provide a much more complete, efficient, economical, comfortable, or otherwise better facility than that now existing."

He considers that there is no reason why a motor bus line should be permitted on the same street as a trolley line, if it is to do exactly the same kind of work, unless it will serve the public very much more advantageously than the trolley cars. Continuous efficient street car service, he says, can result only from the prosperity of the enterprise, and if the competition of the motor buses cuts into the prosperity of the street railway its efficiency is bound to decrease.

Mr. McCollum is against the operation of rival motor bus lines over the same route.

"To say the least," he says, "two lines of motor buses under different control, operating in the same street, would not tend to diminish the number of accidents. With such competitive operation, police regulation would be almost without effect. It is stated by the officials of the London General Company and others that before the amalgamation of the omnibus companies in London many accidents were caused by racing or interference, which does not take place when the omnibuses are under one management."

Quoting the experience of London, Mr. McCollum prophesies that if more than one company in this city receives a motor bus franchise it will not be long before they are consolidated. Considering the effect of motor bus traffic on the surface of the streets, Mr. McCollum says that the motor bus should be excluded from all macadamized streets or should be permitted only on streets with a heavy foundation. "London authorities agree," he says, "that motor bus operation destroys macadam pavement."

The London and Paris companies, according to Mr. McCollum, get off a good deal easier as far as taxes are concerned than do the present Fifth Avenue stages. It is reckoned by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company that the requisite payment to the city of 5 per cent. of its gross earnings and an annual license fee of $20 a bus works out about $500 a year a bus. In England the State gets most of its money from the motor buses by way of the tax on gasoline which, in the case of public vehicles is 3 cents a gallon. This averages about $136 a car, though it has been known in specific cases to run up as high as $210 a year. Police and local taxation licenses bring the annual charge per bus up to about $165 a year, and in addition to this there is a county license, payable whenever a bus is put into service, which amounts to $5. In Paris the motor bus companies have to pay 3½ per cent. of their gross receipts up to $5,770,000 and 4 per cent. over that sum. There is also a city tax on the benzolene fuel brought into the city.

Mr. McCollum reflects severely on the way in which advertisements are displayed on the London buses, and asserts that when bus traffic is heavy the advertisements give "the impression of an almost continuously moving signboard on each side of the street. The effect is anything but pleasing."

So many accidents were caused by motor buses in the streets of London that a Parliamentary Committee was appointed in 1912 to consider the matter. It collected these statistics:

Year.	Buses Licensed.	Fatalities.	Ac. Per 1,000 Buses.
1909	1,180	59	50.0
1910	1,200	70	58.3
1911	1,902	114	58.1
1912	2,908	182	62.6

Harry P. Nichols, chief engineer of the Bureau of Franchises, summarizes the results of Mr. McCollum's studies and points out the effect an increased motor bus service here is likely to have in adding to the congestion of the streets, increasing accidents and cutting down street railway earnings. He concludes:

"Considering these objections there yet seems to be a field where motor bus transportation can be conducted with advantage to the public because of the congestion at certain hours of the day on the existing transportation lines and also because of the lack of facilities in certain local areas and directly between points where traffic might easily be induced."

COLUMBIA BARS FLOWERS.

Rule for Senior Dance May Be Followed by Juniors.

Girls who are invited by the Columbia seniors to their annual dance, which is to be held in the St. Regis on Jan. 7, will have to go without flowers. The committee of the senior class which is arranging for the dance made the announcement in The Spectator yesterday requesting that no flowers be sent to the young women attending the dance. "It is sincerely hoped," says the committee, "that this rule be observed, as any exception might cause unnecessary embarrassment."

This is the first time that a dance committee Columbia has requested the students not to send flowers. It is believed that this year's Junior Promenade Committee will follow the example of the seniors.

"The Home of Toys"

F.A.O. SCHWARZ

Fifth Ave. at 31st. St. New York

We wish all the readers of THE TIMES could come and take a trip through our store and see our wonderful display of Christmas Toys, Games, Sporting Goods, Novelties, etc. Nothing reaches a child's heart so surely as gifts of this sort, and you will find here *everything* in this *best kind* of gifts for making Holiday remembrances most delightful and appreciated. Prices *lowest possible* consistent with *highest quality.*

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

IT is suggested that early selections be made of merchandise intended for Holiday Gifts, especially when engraving or embroidering is to be done. Special salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the various departments.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF IMPORTED HAND-MADE LACES

will be held to-morrow (Monday) at unprecedented price reductions, affording an unusual opportunity for economic purchasing.

Real Carrickmacross and Milanese Laces, heretofore $4.50 to 28.50 per yard . . . . . at $2.25, 2.75, 3.25 to 14.00

Lacet, Princess and Hand-embroidered Laces, heretofore $1.75 to 18.50 per yard . . . . . at 95c., $1.25, 1.65 to, 7.50

Crochet Laces, Irish and French makes, heretofore $2.25 to 11.50 per yard . . . . . at 95c., $1.25, 1.50 to 5.50

Applique Laces, heretofore $1.45 to 2.00 per yard . . at $1.10

Also a Limited Quantity of Lace Allovers, Comprising:

Crochet Laces, Irish and French makes, heretofore $12.50 to 18.00 per yard . . . . . at $6.75

Princess Lace, heretofore $5.00 & 10.00 per yard . at $2.25 & 4.50

Bruges and French Venise Laces, heretofore $12.50 per yard at $4.85

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AND REDUCTION SALES FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY):

Several Thousand Yards of Desirable Black Dress Silks

will be offered to-morrow at the following interesting prices:

Black Minaret Chiffon Taffeta, 36 inches wide, regularly $2.00 per yard . . at $1.35

Black Silk Crepon, 40 inches wide, regularly $3.50 per yard . . . . at $1.85

Black Double-faced Satin, 40 inches wide, regularly $6.00 per yard . . at $2.75

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

A Special Selection of Women's Black Velvet Hats

in most attractive styles, trimmed with ostrich plumes and actually valued at from $30.00 to 35.00, will be offered in the Millinery Department on the Third Floor at $18.00

Included in this Sale will be a number of smart seasonable hats marked at the greatly reduced price of $10.00

50,000 Pairs of Men's and Women's Hosiery

will be placed on sale at the following low prices:

Women's Black Silk Hose, regular prices $1.00 & 1.50 per pair . at 70c. & $1.00

Women's Black Lisle Thread Hose, with extra spliced heels and toes; regular price $2.10 per half-dozen pairs . . . at $1.65

Men's Black or Colored Silk Half Hose, regular price $1.00 per pair . . . . at 68c.

Men's Two-toned Silk Half Hose, in a variety of color combinations; regular price $1.75 per pair . . . . . at $1.25

Men's Black Cotton or Lisle Thread Half Hose, with extra reinforced heels and toes; regular price $3.00 per half-dozen pairs at $1.75

Reversible Velour Portieres

of superior quality and in a variety of attractive color combinations, among which are Delft and brown, rose and green, gold and olive, red and green; also brown with brown, green with green, blue with blue, etc., will be on sale at the exceptional price of per pair $11.75

Girls' Imported Dorothy Dresses

belted model, hand-embroidered, will be on sale at the unusually low prices of $1.75 & 2.90

In the Girls' Department is an extensive assortment of Hand-made, Hand-embroidered Dresses made of fine linens, piques and lingerie fabrics at the following regular stock prices:

Imported Linen Dresses, Russian style, at $4.75 to 12.50.

Imported Waist Dresses of pique at $9.50 to $32.00.

Imported Dresses of Pique, Russian style at $4.50 to 22.00.

Imported Waist Dresses of lingerie fabrics at $10.50 to 58.00.

Little Children's Imported Hand-made Dresses and Body Skirts

in a specially selected assortment, at prices much below their actual value.

Hand-embroidered Dresses, sizes 6 months to 2½ years . . . . . at $1.45

Empire Dresses, hand-embroidered, sizes 6 months to 4 years . . . at $3.25

Pique Dresses, hand-embroidered, sizes 2 to 5 years . . . at $2.50 & 3.50

Body Skirts, hand-embroidered, sizes 1 to 4 years . . . . . at 70c.

Women's Tailor-made Silk Plush Suits

in the latest models, plain and fur-trimmed, regularly $85.00 to $100.00 . at $65.00

Another Special Sale of Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Table Covers, Scarfs, etc.

desirable for holiday gifts, at remarkable price concessions.

Hand-made Filet Lace Table Covers
regularly $7.00, $12.00, $14.00 to $85.00
at . . $4.75, 6.50, 8.00 to 48.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Scarfs
regularly $7.50, $10.00, $14.00 to $30.00
at . . $5.00, 6.50, 8.00 to 16.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Pillow Covers
regularly $9.00, $10.00, $14.00 to $22.00
at . . $5.50, 6.75, 8.00 to 12.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Chair Backs
regularly $4.00, $5.50, $7.50 to $12.00
at . . . $2.75, 3.50, 4.50 to 7.50

Hand-made Filet Lace Arm Pieces
regularly $2.25, $2.75, $3.25 to $6.00
at . . . $1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 3.50

A Sale of Household Linens

will offer excellent values at the following attractive prices:

Table Cloths of Heavy Linen Damask, each . . . $1.95, 2.45 & 4.25

Dinner Napkins to match, per dozen . . . $2.95 & 5.00

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, per pair . . . $4.50, 5.90 & 6.25

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, per pair . . . $1.15, 1.25 & 1.40

Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, per dozen . . . . $2.90 & 5.00

A Reduction Sale of Misses' & Small Women's Dresses & Tailor-made Suits

will be commenced to-morrow (Monday), offering a varied assortment of attractive models at unusual price advantages.

Street Dresses of Velveteen, originally $30.00 to 35.00, reduced to $23.00

Luncheon Dresses of silks, meteors, etc., originally $28.00 to 45.00, reduced to . . $18.00 & 28.00

Tailor-made Suits, originally $26.00 to $48.00, reduced to $18.00, 22.00 & 28.00

For TUESDAY, Nov. 18th

A Very Unusual Sale of Women's Negligees and House Gowns

will present, at special prices, a selection of smart, distinctive styles, fashioned on the newest lines.

House Coats of chiffon velvet in a variety of the latest colors, trimmed with lace and fur, lined with silk and interlined, actual value $75.00 at $45.00

Imported Negligees of satin, in pastel shades, hand-embroidered, trimmed with lace and lined with albatross, actual value $42.00 at $28.00

House Dresses of satin in pastel tones, finished with coat of shadow lace, actual value $21.00 . . . . . at $15.00

Japanese Robes of quilted messaline in a variety of colors, daintily hand-embroidered, actual value $14.50 . . . at $9.75

High-Cost Coats & Wraps

at about one-half the original prices.

Surprisingly large reductions have been made in the prices of Women's Choice Outergarments, suitable for Horse Show, Theatre, Restaurant and Opera wear, made of the smartest fabrics and representing the fashionable style features. Among them are a number of handsome Wraps trimmed with ermine, white fox, dyed blue fox, canary fox and skunk; also an interesting selection of Motor Coats.

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

Hotel Touraine
Boston.

Nov 8th 1913

The Aeolian Company
Aeolian Hall
New York City

Gentlemen— It is several years since the Pianola was brought to my attention, and having been, if I am not mistaken, the first one to endorse this important invention. I have since watched its development with the utmost interest.

From the first the wonderful possibilities of a piano technique immediately available to everyone, which should yet be under the control of the performer, appeared to me as the means to make music an accessible Art,- just as accessible to the great publics as literature, sculpture, and painting.

Your first Pianolas, one of which I myself own, contained this possibility in embryo, & it has remained for you, with gradual development during intervening years, to realize it. Your success with the Pianola is therefore well deserved, and I view the growth of your popularity, both in America, and in Europe, with satisfaction, as a verification of my early opinion as to the future of the Pianola.

Hotel Touraine
Boston

I cannot conceive of any reason why the Pianola should not be in every home. As a pianoforte, when the keyboard is used, it leaves nothing to be desired, while for acquiring a broad musical education, for the development of the understanding of good music, which modern culture demands, it is undoubtedly the most perfect, and really great medium.

There have appeared in recent years a great many mechanical devices for piano-playing. I have heard several of them, and, though not denying their certain qualities, I have to maintain my former opinion:- The Pianola is still the best, unsurpassable, supreme.

Most cordially yours

I. J. Paderewski

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS BERLIN

THE POETRY OF DISTANCE

Visible from the Woolworth Tower for forty miles around, is the spectacle of eight millions of people in the maelstrom of life—farmland and slum, factory and palatial residence, the eye takes them all in a glance from the Woolworth Tower.

Any day, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Souvenir Books Free.

Woolworth Building

STYLE ORIGINATORS

The Lotus

Showing LOTUS-STYLE Creations exclusively, by our own French designers. LOTUS-STYLE means Individuality. Originality: it stands for chicness, smartness—the UTMOST in women's apparel. Being our own designers, LOTUS-STYLE also means LOW PRICES, as evidenced by the following example:

Lotus-Style Chinchilla COAT

Swagger design, new this week; fur trimmed buttons, collar and cuffs, large, rolling lapels, patch pockets. An ideal winter coat for walking or motoring. Value, modestly estimated, $38.00.

Special Price $24.50

Call and inspect the many fascinating

LOTUS - STYLE COATS, WRAPS, MOTOR COATS

Prices $18 and upward.

Sale Only at Our Uptown Shop.

THE LOTUS BROADWAY and 90th ST. (No. 2441 Broadway.)

To-morrow until 6 P. M.

At the Galleries of

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms

333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St.

EXHIBITION OF

The Collection of Artistic Home Embellishments belonging to the

Viscountess Noel de Vaux

to be sold in consequence of her decision to reside abroad.

Comprising in part

Period Furniture

for the Drawing Room, Boudoir and Dining Room:

Chiseled Gilt Bronze Electroliers, Fire Dogs, Oriental Rugs, Irish Point Curtains and many other objects of value, to which have been added consignments from various sources, including choice specimens of

LOUIS XV., XVI., FIRST EMPIRE, FLORENTINE AND LACQUER FURNITURE,

a Petit Point Parlor Suite, a fine assortment of Solid Silver Tableware, Chinese Porcelains Snuff Bottles; Several Silk and Chinese Rugs, a Mounted Buffalo Head, Steinway upright gold case Piano.

A Collection of Nearly

100 OIL PAINTINGS,

including examples by

J. H. Twachtman, David Johnson, G. Selgnac, Chas. Warren Eaton, Edwa d Moran, Wm. M. Chase, Everet Jan Boks, Arthur Parton, Thos. Cole, Emanuel Lansyer, Thos. Doughty, and others.

Days of sale, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, November 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, at Two o'clock each day.

HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct

The Antique Furniture Exchange

13-15 West 28th St., near Broadway,

The leading antique shop.

Remarkably interesting and superior articles particularly suitable for Holiday or other presentations are now marked at prices most attractive to the appreciative buyer. The entire stock, consisting of SUITES AND ODD PIECES IN GREAT VARIETY, is as usual offered at prices to attract the economical purchaser.

This is the time and place to buy.

'IMMORTALS' PLAN HALL OF FAME HERE

Women Would Be Eligible—But "Better Form a Hall of Their Own."

BRANDER MATTHEWS'S HINT

New Members Admitted to American Academy of Arts and Letters —Next Meeting in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15. — America's Immortals are planning a Hall of Fame in which portraits of themselves may be preserved, and where they may hold their future meetings. The home probably will be established in New York. It is highly improbable that women will have any place in the proposed "Mount Olympus."

Five American women are eligible as "Immortals," but they are advised, because of tedious procedure that practically closes the door to them, to start a Hall of Fame of their own. They are Ida M. Tarbell, research; Mary Wilkins Freeman, fiction; Margaret Deland, fiction; Edith Wharton, fiction, and Mary Cassatt, painting. They were named to-day by Brander Matthews, who presided at the joint meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Art and Letters, in Fullerton Ha.. There are other women who obviously might be eligible, Mr. Matthews added cautiously, but these five came first to mind.

"The subject of admitting women has not come up officially for ten years, since the admission of Julia Ward Howe," said Mr. Matthews. "To be admitted to our 'Immortals' the woman candidate would have to be proposed by three members. The application would then be assigned to that section for example, literature. If three-quarters of the members of the section approved the name would come before the entire body at the next annual meeting."

Mr. Matthews then named the five as quoted above:

"They come to mind," he continued, "as women about whom there could be no question of worthiness; but I believe it would be advisable for them to start an 'Immortals' of their own."

A "Tribute to Chicago," by Meredith Nicholson, brought to a close the session. Previous to his address a paper written by John Burroughs on "Science and Literature" had been read by the Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Burroughs's request that publicity should not be given to it.

The gold medal awarded to Augustus Thomas at the business session of Friday night was given him, and Mr. Thomas accepted it with a graceful address.

Following is the list of those admitted to membership:

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE—Ashley Horace Thorndyke of New York, Professor of English at Columbia University and magazine editor and contributor; Francis Barton Gummere, Professor of English at Haverford College, Haverford, Penn., author of textbooks on rhetoric and grammar; Frank Jewett, Mather, Jr., Professor of Art at Princeton University and author of art books; Brand Whitlock, former Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, author and short story writer.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC—Ernest Schelling, pianist and composer.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE—Henry Bacon of New York, designer of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.; Arnold William Brunner of New York, selected as designer for the new building of the Department of State at Washington.

Paris was chosen as the next meeting place at the joint assembly.

MRS. CLAUSSEN SEEKS AID.

Woman Whose Sanity Is Under Investigation Gets Habeas Corpus Writ

Supreme Court Justice Delany announced yesterday that he would hear argument to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock on a writ of habeas corpus sued out for Mrs. Ida Claussen, who seeks release from the Tombs. Mrs. Claussen was arrested on her arrival from Europe a few weeks ago for writing a threatening letter to Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply. She was held in $5,000 bail, but though bonds were offered for her in General Sessions Judge Malone declined to accept them, pending an inquiry into her sanity.

Mrs Claussen was once in the Bloomingdale Asylum, but was released. She created some excitement two years ago by depositing in the County Clerk's office some legal papers she had drawn, and which purported to be a summons and complaint in a suit against Col. Roosevelt for $1,000,000. Mrs. Claussen asserted that Col. Roosevelt had prevented her marrying into one of the royal houses of Europe.

To Close State Canals Nov. 30.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Supt. Peck of the Department of Public Works announced to-day that the canals of the State would be closed for the season on Nov. 30. Canal officials at terminals have been instructed to issue no through clearances on the Erie Canal after Nov. 21 or on the Champlain Canal after Nov. 25.

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap—all made of Fine Worsted Whipcord.

Smart, perfect fitting and durable; the greatest value we have ever seen; in gray and in tan.

Other Outfits, $55.00 to $125.00
Fur Overcoats, $25.00 to $225.00

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

The Maillard Restaurant and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor is now open.

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

The New Toy Department On the Fourth Floor presents the new things from Toyland.

will hold, To-morrow, Monday, an Extraordinary Sale, embracing their entire stock of

Imported and Domestic Fur and Fur-lined Garments, Neckpieces, Muffs, Etc.,

at prices usually reserved for late-in-the-season sales; affording an opportunity to save One-third to One-half the regular prices.

Women's Fur Coats

Russian Pony Coats, in black and natural, in all desirable lengths, $29.50, 45.00, 75.00

French Seal Coats, various lengths, plain or combined with collars of Fitch, Chinchilla, Squirrel and Civet Cat, at $47.50, 57.50

Caracul Coats, lustrous skins, 36 and 45 inches long, plain and combination fur collars, $49.50, 70.00

Bisam Seal Coats, in short cutaway, knee and full length models, superior quality skins and workmanship, at $75.00, 125.00

Scotch Moleskin Coats, three models, desirable lengths, one style trimmed with flying squirrel, at $115.00, 155.00

Persian Lamb Coats, Leipzig dyed, exceptional grade fur, four conservative models, 36 and 40 ins., $167.50, 225.00

Women's Fur Motor Coats

Natural Raccoon Coats, exceptional quality, ... at $87.50

Plain Cloth and Mixture Coats, lined with squirrel and muskrat, various fur collars, $65.00

Scarfs		Muffs
$4.25	Persian Paw,	$5.75
5.50	Narobia Lynx,	6.50
12.50	Black Wolf,	16.50
14.75	Skunk,	29.50
17.50	Black Fox,	24.50
17.50	Civet Cat,	24.50
18.00	Natural Raccoon,	23.50
18.50	Pointed Fox,	29.50
21.50	Black Lynx,	27.50
22.50	Scotch Moleskin,	25.00
22.50	Chinchilla Squirrel,	55.00

Women's Imported Fur Coats

from the leading Furriers of Europe, embodying the most distinctive features of the season's modes,

Three of Royal Ermine, One of Hudson Bay Sable, Four of Baby Caracul, Three of Breistchwanz, One of Chinchilla Squirrel, One of Sable Squirrel, Two of Scotch Moleskin, Five of Seal Dyed Muskrat,

At prices ranging from $295.00 to 2350.00
Formerly $425.00 to 3500.00

Men's Fur-lined Coats

of Imported Black Broadcloth and Oxford Melton, lined with Natural Muskrat and Marmot, collars of Natural Otter, Bisam Seal and lustrous Persian Lamb. Actual Value $75.00, at $49.50

Raccoon Fur Auto Coats, leather yoke and wool lined, at $110.00
Actual Value $155.00

Women's Imported Glace Gloves

A Special Shipment of One-clasp, pique sewn, with embroidered backs, in tan, black and white, At the very unusual price of **75c**

Imported Coats and Wraps—On the Third Floor

At About One-half Original Prices

Comprising exclusive styles from the leading Parisian Modistes, suitable for Horse Show, Opera and Afternoon wear, at $85.00, 125.00 to 235.00
Formerly priced at $175.00 to 495.00

Evening Coats of Silk Plush and Velvet

in plain and brocaded effects, in the fashionable fur trimmed draped models, in black and desirable colors, at $32.50 to 65.00
Formerly $47.50 to 125.00

Street and Motor Coats, of desirable, soft, warmth-without-weight materials, Broadtail Cloth and Plushes, in eight new models, Formerly $35.00 to 49.50 at $22.50, 29.75

Women's and Misses' Blouses—On the Third Floor

Many new and distinctive models, recently imported, have been reproduced in the most fashionable materials. Also for To-morrow, Very Special Values in

Brocaded Crepe de Chine Blouses, tailored model, with flat collar and satin tie, in all desirable colors, at $6.95

Chiffon Blouses, veiled over white, with underbodice, shawl collar of black velvet, in white, navy and yellow, 9.50

Canton Crepe Blouses, accordion pleated, two models, with raglan shoulders; new pastel shades, . . . at $5.25

Shadow Lace Blouses, in combination with fine net; flat collar of Medici effect; trimmed with fur or net frilling, 5.75

For To-morrow, Monday, on the Second Floor, a Very Exceptional Offering of

Silks, Plushes and Velveteens

Imported Chiffon Dress Plushes, 39 inches wide, in a full range of street and evening shades, Regular $7.50 Value, Yd. $4.85

Imported Novelty Velveteens, 24 inches wide, in a large assortment of stripes, checks and suiting effects, Regular $1.50 Value, Yd. 78c

Also another purchase of 8500 Yards of

Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, of soft clinging quality, in the latest street and evening shades, also white, ivory and black, Yd. $1.65
Regular Value $2.50 Yard

Also Monday, on the Second Floor, Extraordinary Reductions in High Class

Imported Novelty Dress Goods

including all the latest effects in pile fabrics, that formerly sold for $7.50 to 10.50 a yard, ... at $2.85, 3.50

Also 3500 Yards Imported Broadcloths

52 inches wide, of high lustre, fully sponged and shrunk, in the season's latest shades and black, Regularly sold for $2.75 Yard, at $1.58

Continuation, Monday, of the Clearance Sale of

Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners

Affording a selection of the most desirable qualities, designs and colorings, taken from regular stock and offered at prices

Greatly Below Cost of Importation.

Room Size Oriental Rugs, including Mahals, Buluks, Khiva Bokharas, Serebends, Serapies, Sarouks, Bidjars, Kirmanshahs and Kashans, $58 00 to 875.00
Formerly $95.00 to 1500.00

Persian Hall Runners, in the much sought for narrow sizes, from 18 to 30 inches wide and 8 to 16 feet in length; also a number of wider runners, $19.50 to 39.75
Formerly $27.50 to 65.00

Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs, including Kazakjias, Beloochistans, Mousouls, Irans, Kurdistans, Kirmanshahs and Sarouks, at $5.00 to 49.50
Formerly $7.25 to 95.00

High Grade American Wilton Rugs

9 by 12 feet size, in two-toned and Oriental effects. Formerly $50.00 to 60.00, at $42.50

Also a number of smaller sizes at corresponding price reductions.

In the Dressmaking Salon - On the Fourth Floor

The remainder of original Paris model

Suits, Dresses and Evening Gowns

will be offered To-morrow, Monday,

At Less Than Half the Cost of Importation.

The Lace Departments - On the First Floor

Are showing large assortments of Real Laces, also exclusive novelties in Gold and Silver Lame effects, Beaded Laces and Nets in Ermine and Brocaded designs; Scintilline Nets in all the newest shades.

Decided Price Reductions arranged for To-morrow:

Real Irish Crochet Laces and Insertions, Values $3.00 to 14.00 Yard, ... at $1.95 to 9.00

Real Filet Lace Edgings and Insertions, Regular Values $1.75 to 7.00 Yard, ... at 95c to 4.95

Real Cluny Lace Edgings and Insertions, Regular Values $4.75 to 11.00 Yard, ... at $2.95 to 7.50

Shadow Flouncings, in white and cream; various widths, Regular Values $1.95 to 10.95 Yard, ... at 1.25 to 7.95

Upholstery Departments - On the Fourth Floor

For Monday and Tuesday, the following drastic price reductions:

Filet Lace Stores and Panels, at $19.50, 22.50, 29.50, 37.50
Values $28.00 to 58.00

Filet Lace Curtains, at $16.50 25.00, 32.00
Values $25.00 to 45.00

Also a limited quantity of Panels, Stores and Curtains in one to three pair lots, together with models from the Special Order Department at corresponding reductions

Imported Leather Goods

Representing this season's smartest novelties from the leading European manufacturers; also, arranged for

To-morrow, the following Remarkable Values:

Imported Wicker Sewing Baskets, silk lined, colored leather tops, fully equipped, Regularly $2.50 to 5.50, at $1.85, 2.95, 3.75

Imported Dressing Cases, of fine pin morocco, elaborately fitted with useful French gilt toilet articles, Regularly $7.50 and 10.00, 5.75, 7.95

Imported Vanity Bags, of extra fine morocco or moire, silk lined and fitted, with a reliable watch; pannier handle; Regularly $6.75, at 5.00

Imported Handbags, of the highest grade pin seal, suede, tapir, polished morocco and auto leather; also moire, some with gilt fittings, silver mountings, purse and mirror, at $4.85, 6.50, 7.95 to 9.75

One-Third Less Than Their Former Selling Prices

The Jewelry Departments

are replete with Holiday and Horse Show novelties from the foremost European and American manufacturers, including

14 Kt. Gold Novelties, many diamond set; Mesh Bags, Purses, Coin Holders, Lip Salve, Vanity and Cigarette Cases; Puff Boxes, Flasks, Knives and Pencils.

French Rhinestone Evening Ornaments, Tulle Collars, Sautoirs, Rings, Corsage Pins, Earrings, Pendants, Bracelets, Brooches, Hinged Hair Pins, Bandeaux, Barrettes and Combs for the new high coiffure.

The following Special Offerings arranged for Monday

Genuine Baltic Sea Amber Necklaces, cloudy and clear; also black and red; graduated beads, $2.00, 3.50, 5.00 to 15.00

Pearl Necklaces, graduated beads; 27 ins. long, mounted with new model jeweled clasps, 5.00

French Rhinestone Jewelry, set in sterling silver, consisting of Pendants, Brooches, Bar Pins and Earrings, at $1.35, 2.00, 4.00, 5.00

Evening Bags, Fans and Opera Glasses

Imitation Vernis Martin Fans, two sizes, suitable for favors, at $1.25, 1.75

Beaded Bags, in new shapes and colors; silver, gilt and gun metal frames, at $3.95, 5.00, 8.00, 12.00, 13.50

Willow Ostrich Feather Fans, evening shades, pearl and tortoise shell sticks, at 30.00

FIND DROWNED MAN IS UNLIKE STOVER

Friends Go to Wilmington, but Their Errand Is in Vain.

NO CLUE TO COMMISSIONER

Absence Worries Friends, Who Have Received No Word—Settlement Engagement Was Ignored.

Friends of Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, who have been much worried because of his unexplained absence from his home here for three weeks, investigated yesterday the report that the body of a man who resembled him had been taken from the Christiana River at Wilmington, Del. Robbins Gilman of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street, where the President of the Department of Parks has lived for the last five years, and James K. Paulding went to Wilmington and looked at the body. They saw little resemblance to Stover. When Mr. Gilman returned last night he said:

"We did not expect to find that the drowned man was Commissioner Stover, but under the circumstances we thought it best to make a personal investigation of the report from Wilmington. I believe the Park Commissioner is taking a quiet vacation somewhere in Pennsylvania and will return within a few days, or a week at the latest."

Mr. Gilman's reasons for this belief are based on a letter he received from Stover on Nov. 8, written on letter paper of the Department of Parks, and postmarked Philadelphia. In the letter, Mr. Stover said: "If any one asks for me, just say I am taking a vacation." It is regarded as peculiar, in view of the published reports that Mr. Stover has not communicated with any of his friends.

Ira H. Patching, secretary to Commissioner Stover, said yesterday that Mr. Stover told him when he was last at the office in Central Park that he was going away to visit "other cities."

Commissioner Stover, it was said yesterday, never had taken a vacation since he became the head of the department four years ago until he went away three weeks ago. It is the fact that he has not communicated with friends which causes their worry for him. Mr. Stover had made an engagement to deliver some lectures at the University Settlement last week, but he did not appear and sent no word of explanation.

President Stover, who is a bachelor, has a suite of three rooms in the Settlement House. He was one of the founders of the Settlement. Mr. Stover was graduated from Lafayette College, and studied for the ministry in Union Theological Seminary, but was not ordained. He started a boys' club twenty-six years ago where the Settlement now is, the first club of the kind in this country, it was said. So far as his associates are aware he has no relatives here, but it is believed he has a cousin in Doylestown, Penn., where he formerly lived.

50 YEARS WITH R. HOE & CO.

Officers of the Company and Associates Honor William Spalckhaver.

A dinner was given in honor of William Spalckhaver at the Brevoort Hotel last evening to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary with R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers. Officers of the company and his associates joined in well wishes to the guest of honor.

Mr. Spalckhaver has been chief engineer and head of the drafting department most of that time, and has been responsible for many improvements in large printing presses. Many patents also are due to his work.

He was the recipient of many telegrams last night, and the officers of his company and his associates congratulated him heartily.

Robert Hoe, President, in behalf of the attendants at the dinner, gave Mr. Spalckhaver a silver loving cup. He praised the loyalty, genius and energy displayed by Mr. Spalckhaver in his many years of service with the company.

Present at the dinner as guests were Mr. Spalckhaver's three sons, John, George and William Spalckhaver, Jr. Mr. Spalckhaver attended the reunion at Gettysburg with the U. S. Grant Post, of which he has long been a member. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth United States Volunteers during the civil war.

Those present at the dinner were:

F. S. Blackall, Robert Hoe, F. W. H. Crane, P. P. Chew, F. A. Cole, T. C. Worden, William Spalckhaver, John Spalckhaver, George Spalckhaver, William Spalckhaver, Jr., C. Baer, J. N. Baker, H. V. Ball, E. E. Basquin, J. Bentley, W. D. Black, L. C. Borloz, R. L. Bouis, A. Bowle, F. T. Burd, G. W. Church, E. W. Cooper, O. L. Crain, G. R. Creighton, F. Crowther, A. H. Cruise, J. Faith, A. Fertig, L. Feth, W. Fitt, R. Frederick, A. J. Gallieu, H. George, C. Gietz, C. F. Gravenhorst, J. Griffiths, J. J. Hallowell, F. T. Hassler, C. Held, F. Herb, W. D. Hintze, W. Hueglin, E. Jauregui, J. M. W. Jordan, H. Kaelin, J. F. Karg, R. Kelly, J. Klum, W. H. Knowlton, G. Kruse-kopf, J. D. Lamond, J. Linek, E. Loeber, C. MacInnes, A. C. Mellefont, D. H. Meyer, H. S. Mount, O. Mueller, C. A. Mundbeak, Dr. F. F. McKenna, I. F. Niles, C. E. Peirce, E. J. Peirce, Jr., C. D. Peterson, W. J. Purdy, A. J. Retz, H. Reynolds, L. Roehm, O. Roesen, O. C. Roesen, L. A. Schmidt, C. Schneekloth, E. L. Shattuck, E. P. Sheldon, W. F. Smart, T. A. Snedeker, A. Stelger, W. J. Strain, W. Strohmann, H. M. Tillinghast, C. Trotter, H. Weyrauch, B. C. White, C. F. White, C. Zallud.

FIGHTING TO BREAK BUTTERFIELD WILL

Motions by Three Sets of Litigants. Heard by Surrogate Southard at Cold Spring.

BULK OF ESTATE TO Y.M.C.A.

Lawyer Hagar, a Legatee, Accused of Undue Influence — Said to Have Eight Prior Wills.

Special to The New York Times.

Beacon, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The first active steps to break the will of Mrs. Julia Lorillard Butterfield were taken at Cold Spring to-day before Surrogate J. Bennett Southard. The will, which was filed Aug. 14, disposed of an estate valued at $3,000,000, the bulk of which was left to the Army and Navy Branch of the Y. M. C. A. It is understood that if this will should be set aside Albert Francis Hagar, Mrs. Butterfield's lawyer, to whom were bequeathed $100,000 and other property, under the present will, would be in a position to produce a turn eight prior wills, each of which would be subject to attack.

There are three distinct sets of litigants who want the probate set aside, and the contest promises to be long. Daniel Butterfield, 2d, son of the late Theodore Butterfield, has filed an answer alleging undue influence. Another answer has been filed by four grandnieces who were cut off in one of the clauses of the will, while several cousins of Mrs. Butterfield allege that they were not cited and that if the will should be set aside they would be entitled to the property.

The answer of the four grandnieces who are the children of Frederick Joseph Wheeler, alleges that the will was not duly executed; that Mrs. Butterfield was not of sound mind or memory, and that the will was obtained by "fraud and undue influence practiced upon the decedent by one Albert Francis Hagar, a legatee and a devisee named in said paper, or by some other person or persons acting in concert or privy with him."

Mr. Hagar is one of the executors. He was for many years Mrs. Butterfield's attorney.

The hearing to-day was on three motions, which will have to be threshed out before witnesses are called. One motion was to appoint a temporary administrator to handle the estate pending determination of the proceedings. Another motion is to have Attorney Hagar file Mrs. Butterfield's previous wills. The third motion is to admit the cousins who claim they should have been cited. Several of these cousins are represented by William H. Hamilton of 100 Broadway, Manhattan, and it is estimated that all told there are nearly forty cousins.

The case will be complicated because of the three sets of litigants. Each set is against the others, and against the executors. To Daniel Butterfield, 2d, is bequeathed $10,000 under the present will, and it is understood that he is contesting because he believes some of the prior wills left him more than $10,000. The grandnieces want all the wills canceled, as they claim to be the sole heirs at law.

ELKUS SPENT $16,773.

Cost of His Race for Court of Appeals—Contributed $4,986 Himself.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Joseph M. Proskauer, campaign agent for Abram I. Elkus, certified to the Secretary of State to-day that he received $15,038.88 and spent $16,773.88 in furtherance of Mr. Elkus's unsuccessful race for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Elkus contributed $4,986.56.

To Aid Telegraphers.

The annual entertainment and reception of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society for the benefit of the relief fund, will take place at Terrace Garden on Nov. 18. A bill of high-class vaudeville will be presented.

The Most Remarkable Sale of

FASHIONABLE DRESSES

Ever Held in This City

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St., Near Fifth Ave.

The increase of business in simple dresses, negligees, infants' wear and maternity apparel now taxes our manufacturing capacity, and to avert selling goods made elsewhere we shall

DISCONTINUE MAKING

Elaborate Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Devoting Greater Attention to Simple Dresses and our Other Specialties

For this reason the accumulated stock prepared for the coming season in our own workrooms from materials of the highest grade, in exclusive styles, must be sacrificed.

Offering 50% to 75% Savings

ON ATTRACTIVE MODELS FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

All Sizes for Women and Misses, Extra Sizes for Stout Figures.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.

Those who shared the benefit of our record-breaking Coat and Suit Sale will find these dress offerings even greater in value.

Evening and Opera Gowns—Handsome combinations of charmeuse and crepe meteor, with lace, chiffon, fur, or spangles, medium neck and very low cut gowns of the most exclusive type for formal functions, evening colors, black or white.

$50.00 to $60.00 Dresses, **27.50** — $80.00 to $100.00 Dresses, **47.50**
$110.00 to $125.00 Dresses, **54.50** — $125.00 to $150.00 Dresses, **69.75**

Dancing and Party Dresses, dainty, youthful effects of lace, net, chiffon, charmeuse, and crepe de chine, with pretty tunics, sashes and drapings. Ecru, white and colors, with smart contrasts, for the ballroom and reception.

$18.75 to $21.50 Dresses, **9.75** — $23.75 to $30.00 Dresses, **14.50**
$35.00 to $40.00 Dresses, **18.75** — $42.50 to $50.00 Dresses, **23.50**

Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps of chiffon velvet and brocaded plush, in black, mahogany, taupe or green; very attractive styles for theatre, opera and the Horse Show; brocaded silk linings in white or contrasting shades.

$69.50 to $79.50 Wraps, **39.50** — $75.00 to $95.00 Wraps, **47.50**

Afternoon and Calling Dresses, very effective creations of canton crepe, charmeuse, crepe de chine, eponge and moire meteor, three piece models included: after most recent imported models, in black and colors.

$40.00 to $50.00 Dresses, **24.50** — $54.75 to $60.00 Dresses, **29.75**
$75.00 to $90.00 Dresses, **37.50** — $80.00 to $115.00 Dresses, **46.50**

Shopping and Street Dresses of crepe de chine, figured crepe, eponge, serge, bedford, silk poplin, crepe wool, in recent colorings, tunic and peg-top effects.

The assortment in this lot is exceptionally large and includes many styles for small women.

$17.50 to $22.75 Dresses, **10.50** — $18.75 to $25.00 Dresses, **11.75**
$27.50 to $35.00 Dresses, **16.50** — $35.00 to $42.50 Dresses, **19.75**

These items include many models in all black for mourning.

No Approvals. No C. O. D's. No Exchanges.

BRANCH: B'way and 163d St. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

On Tuesday, November 18th,

Will hold an Important Sale of

Women's Fur Coats and Furs

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets.

MONDAY AT SPECIAL PRICES

"Parfait" Silk Underwear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

Of Pure Glove Silk, Wear Guaranteed

"Parfait" Silk Combinations — In white, pink or blue; reinforced. Value $3.75 — **2.65**
"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests — Crochet top; reinforced. Value $2.00 — **1.25**
"Parfait" Emb'd Silk Vests — In white, pink or blue; reinforced. Value $2.45 — **1.75**
"Parfait" Glove Silk Knickers — In black, white, pink or blue; reinforced. Value $3.25 — **2.45**

Sale of Women's Gloves

16 Button Mousquetaire Glace — In black, white or tan. Value $2.50 — **1.65**
20 Button Mousquetaire Glace — White only. Value $3.00 — **1.95**
One Clasp P. X. M. Capeskin — In white or tan; also white doeskin. Value $1.25 — **.85**

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Women's French Corsets

French corsets of batiste or coutil, medium and low bust, long, straight hips and back.

5.00 *Heretofore* $8.75 *to* $12.75

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Offer Monday

Women's and Misses' Skirts

Three-tier Model of Plaids or Broadcloth

Of imported corded wool plaids, Scotch plaid worsteds or black broadcloth; three-tier model over silk.

7.50 *Value* $12.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Offer Monday

Angora Sweater Coat and Toque

For Women and Misses

In rose, Hague, tan, green, heather, purple or white Angora wool, including toque to match.

11.50 *Value* $16.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Offer Monday

Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Clox

For Women and Misses

Of pure thread black silk, with black or white clox; also white with black clox; wear guaranteed.

Heretofore $2.00, **1.45** 3 Pair for $4.00

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Offer Monday

Women's "Parfait" Shoes

Spanish, Cuban or Military Heels

Patent leather, with gray buckskin, dull kid, black or Oxford cloth tops; also black Russian calf with gray suede, dull kid, gray or black cloth tops. Light welt soles.

5.00 *Value* $6.50

Franklin Simon & Co. Will Offer Monday

Fur Trimmed Neckwear

For Women and Misses

Fichu with Medici collar of fine cobweb lace, edged with fur.

2.65 *Value* $3.95

Important Sale

English Ivory Toilet Articles

Hair Brushes — Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $2.45 — 1.35
Cloth Brushes — Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $1.75 — 1.15
Combs — All coarse or coarse and fine. Value 50c — .25
Mirrors — With straight handle. Value $2.00 — 1.25
Powder Boxes — Of heavy English ivory. Value $1.25 — .85
Nail Files — or Button Hooks. Value 50c — .27

Equipped Leather Travel Case

Of black morocco leather, lined with moire silk, in red, violet, lavender, navy, green or Alice blue and fitted with nine pieces of ivory toilet articles. Value $9.75 — 6.95

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Monday at Special Prices.

Women's Fur Collar Coats

Fur Collar Chinchilla Coats — Of imported chinchilla in navy, brown, gray, Hague blue or mahogany, silk lined; collar of civet or skunk opossum fur; mandarin sleeves. Value $39.50 — **28.50**
Fur Collar Broadtail Cloth Coats — New draped model of imported black broadtail fur cloth; new Deauville collar of French seal; white brocade silk lining; warmly interlined. Value $49.50 — **37.50**
Fur Collar Duvetyne Coats — Of imported wool Duvetyne, in wood brown or Oxford gray; large collar and deep cuffs of real beaver or skunk opossum fur. Value $79.50 — **59.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. Announce a Sale Monday

New Model Fur Collar Broadcloth Coats

Full length, of imported black broadcloth, quilted silk lining, kimono or set-in sleeves, long shawl collar of caracul, kit coney or French seal. *Value* $45.00 — **29.50**

Women's Lace and Net Waists

Dressy Cobweb Lace Waists — Of cream colored lace, made over chiffon, soft roll Gladstone collar of fine net, with transparent silk ribbon tie. Value $18.50 — **13.75**
Dressy Embroidered Net Waists — Of fine net, embroidered in lace design and trimmed with insertions of emb'd chiffon, made over net and silk underbodice. Value $24.50 — **16.75**
Dressy Lace and Net Waists — Of cream spider web lace, combined with net, made over flesh color satin bodice, wired Medici collar. Value $29.50 — **24.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. Announce a Sale Monday

Fur Trimmed Net Waists

Of fine net, yoke bodice and sleeves of cobweb lace, made over pink chiffon; fur trimmed collar and cuffs. *Value* $13.50 — **9.75**

Women's Suits—At Special Prices

Women's Dressy Broadcloth Suits — Short coat "Premet" model, of imported broadcloth, in black, navy, brown, prune or green; collar, cuffs and detachable vest of black velvet. Value $39.50 — **29.50**
Women's Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits — Short coat "Drecoll" model, in black and all colors; collar and cuffs of skunk opossum, trimmed with velvet; three-tier tunic skirt. Value $49.50 — **39.50**
Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits — Short dressy "Premet" or "Callot" models of chiffon velvet, in black and colors, trimmed with skunk opossum or French seal. Value $69.50 — **49.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. Announce Greatly Reduced Prices

Dressy Calling Gowns

Dressy Afternoon Gowns of crepe meteor velvet, or brocade silk; a number fur trimmed. *Heretofore* $59.50 to $69.50 — **39.50**

Decollete Evening Gowns

Model gowns of gold and silver brocade, chiffon, velvet or satin, some with handsome beaded tunics. *Heretofore* $98.50 to $125.00 — **69.50**

Women's, Misses' and Girls' Riding Habits

And All Accessories for Correct Riding

Women's Cross or Side Habits — Of cravenetted Melton or English whipcord, long coat, rubber faced, breeches chamois seat, buckskin reinforced, also Meadowbrook or cutaway coat, safety skirt. **37.50** *Value* $50.00

Misses' and Girls' Habits — Coat and breeches of Oxford or brown Melton or tan English covert, coat rubber faced, breeches chamois seat, reinforced at knee with self material. **27.50** *Value* $40.00

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

Pajama Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine — First showing new "Parfait" model, in white, pink or blue crepe de chine, trimmed with insertion of Esprit Filet lace and ribbon bows. Value $12.50 — **9.75**
Silk Crepe de Chine Petticoats — In white or pink, trimmed with insertion and ruffle of shadow lace, finished at side with ribbon and chiffon flowers. Value $6.95 — **4.50**
"Parfait" Silk Crepe de Chine Petticoats — In white or pink, trimmed with three frills of cream point d'esprit, forming scallops, finished with ribbon flowers. Value $9.75 — **6.95**

Franklin Simon & Co. Announce a Special Sale Monday

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns

In white or pink silk crepe de chine, hemstitched banding at neck and kimono sleeve, ribbon bows. *Regular price* $6.50 — **4.35**

Misses' and Girls' Coats

Misses' Winter Coats — Kimono sleeves, seven-eighth models, silk lined, of chinchilla or boucle cheviot, in navy, gray, black or brown, fur or plush collar. 14 to 20 years. Value $29.50 — **18.50**
Misses' Fur Collar Coats — Of imported wool plush, chinchilla or boucle, silk lined, with collar of natural raccoon, civet, skunk opossum, seal or mole coney. 14 to 20 years. Value $39.50 — **29.50**
Girls' Chinchilla Coats — Belted or box models, full length, of all wool chinchilla, in navy, gray or brown; shawl or button-to-neck collar; wool lined. 6 to 14 years. Value $14.50 — **9.75**
Girls' Fur Trim'd Coats — Dressy model, of Vicuna cloth, in green, brown or Copenhagen; coltar, front and cuffs with skunk opossum fur; body silk lined. 8 to 16 years. Value $29.50 — **18.50**

New Winter Models

Misses' Tailored Suits—At Special Prices

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits — Dressy Tailored Suits of broadcloth, crepe cheviot, diagonal, suede cloth, cord de laine or imported velveteen; short semi-blouse coats, silk lined, warmly interlined, with draped, tier or peg-top skirts, trimmed with various furs. 14 to 20 years. *Value* $39.50 — **29.50**
Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits — Copy of "Cheruit," "Callot," or "Bernard" models, of imported broadcloth or suede de laine; short, dressy coats, with neck scarf collar of various furs, tier, peg-top or draped skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Value* $49.50 — **39.50**

SHIPPERS TO FIGHT INCREASE OF RATES

Protests from Eastern Trunk-Line Territory Pour In on Commerce Board.

INQUIRY TO BE THOROUGH

Will Last Many Months and Decision May Not Be Rendered Before Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There is every indication that the plea of the railroads throughout the Eastern trunk-line territory which asked for a general advance of 5 per cent. in their interstate freight rates will be fought by shippers and organizations of shippers vigorously enough to prolong the investigation of the case by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission has received communications from shippers and manufacturers throughout the territory that would be affected, protesting against the increase and indicating a desire to be heard during the investigation. Many other communications have come to the commission favoring the increase.

Shipping organizations in Chicago and Duluth have an organized movement under way in opposition to so much of the proposed 5 per cent. advance as would affect rail and lake rates. The Chicago Association of Commerce has engaged the services of the firm of Cassoday, Butler, Lamb & Foster to represent it at the hearings scheduled to begin in Washington on Nov. 24. William E. Lamb, a member of this firm, was formerly the chief examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will probably have charge of the case for that association, in association with H. C. Barlow, traffic director of the Freight Traffic Committee of the organization.

A FIRST DELAY OF FOUR MONTHS.

The rates under investigation were to have become effective to-day throughout the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. It cost the railroads $250,000 to print the 23,000 tariffs which were filed proposing these advances. They included advances in class rates, commodity rates, rail and lake rates, and embraced also rates which were international because of connections with Canadian railroads. The commission has suspended the operation of these rates until March 12, 1914, holding them up for four months. At the end of that period, if the investigation has not been completed, another order will be issued suspending them according to the length of time which will then be regarded as necessary to complete the case.

Members of the commission asserted to-day that the investigation would be most thorough and that it would also be expedited as much as possible, but they would make no prediction of a definite date as to when the case might be concluded. There is a strong impression around the commission that nearly ten months will elapse before the rates can be made effective, if the commission is going to allow any advance to be made.

It was pointed out that under the law which grants the commission blanket power to suspend all the rates in the 23,000 tariffs affected the going into effect of the rates cannot be postponed for a longer period than ten months. If the commission does not reach a decision within ten months from Nov. 15—to-day—then the rates would go into effect and would only be subject to attack upon complaint and as separate rates instead of en bloc. To-day, however, it was asserted at the offices of the commission that no such contingency was likely to arise, since it was the purpose of the commission to expedite the case, the most important one before it, as much as possible, and there was no danger that the entire ten months' period mentioned in the law would be exceeded by the commission's investigation.

In the advance rate cases of a few years ago about seven months were required for the investigation by the commission and the handing down of its order. At that time the railroads were seeking a general advance of about 10 per cent. in all interstate rates. The commission entered upon that investigation on July 13, 1910. The case was submitted on Jan. 19, 1911, and the order of the commission refusing to allow the proposed advance was issued on Feb. 22, 1911.

Preliminary Hearing Nov. 24.

The preliminary hearing has been set for Monday, Nov. 24. At that time the railroads, which, under the law, have upon them the burden of offering proof as to the reasonableness of and justification for the 5 per cent. rise in all interstate freight rates, will begin to submit their side of the case. They will have their case well prepared, and intend to present a vast amount of statistical and other evidence to show that the railroads should be allowed to raise freight rates 5 per cent. in official classification territory; that their operating expenses have increased; that their net operating income has not correspondingly increased, and that the railroads "need the money" for extension and betterments.

The railroads will be represented at the preliminary hearing by Attorneys George Stuart Patterson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, George F. Brownell of the Erie system, and Hugh L. Bond of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. These attorneys appeared in the advance rate case of several years ago, and will have general charge and direction of the presentation of the railroad side of the case. Shippers will also be on hand through counsel, who will ask to be allowed an opportunity to go over the evidence presented by the railroads, and to submit evidence of their own in rejoinder.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston has been employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve it as special counsel during the investigation. It will be the particular province of Mr. Brandeis, as was explained to-day, to go over the evidence not only of the railroads, but likewise of the shippers, and apply the acid test for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in the situation.

During the consideration of the railroads for higher rates in the advance rate case of several years ago Frank Lyon, then counsel for the commission, served in the rôle which Mr. Brandeis will now fill. Mr. Lyon is no longer employed by the commission, but is an interstate commerce lawyer on his own account. It was learned to-day that Mr. Lyon will appear before the commission, representing the interests of various shippers in the coming hearings.

After the preliminary hearing to be begun Nov. 24 there will be a halt in the presentation of evidence, during which period the evidence presented by the railroads will be carefully studied and analyzed. Should the shippers wish to offer evidence—and it is understood they insist upon being allowed to do so—there will be a resumption of the hearings to receive that evidence, and the railroads will be allowed to combat the evidence of the shippers just as the shippers will be allowed to combat the testimony of the railroads. In this way the commission hopes to be able to reach the facts. Arguments from both sides will then be received and the case taken under advisement.

Decision Before Sept. 15 Next.

The decision will be handed down some time before Sept. 15, 1914. While it cannot now be definitely stated when the rates would go into effect, if the commission were to allow the rise in whole or part, it is believed here that the case will not be disposed of before July, August or September of next year. The docket in the case has already become voluminous and contains hundreds of letters from shippers protesting against the higher rates. There are also letters from bankers and others who feel that the time has come when the level of rates ought to be advanced.

Each member of the commission has received a statement from the Chicago Association of Commerce stating that its Freight Traffic Committee had taken this latter stand toward the proposed increase.

"The committee especially invites the commission's attention to the fact that the movement toward higher transportation charges in official classification territory has, in the past, fallen to an undue and unreasonable extent upon rail and lake rates. If the claims of the carriers be conceded that increased cost of operation, taxes and return upon additional capital justifies some increase in all-rail interstate rates we respectfully submit that such claim can not and does not apply to the rail and lake rates which have been advanced three times since 1900, (a total of approximately 11 per cent.,) without any change in the all-rail rates, which fact not only debars the claim that a fixed relation exists between the all-rail and the rail-and-lake rates that requires them to be similarly changed, but establishes the further fact that traffic moving under these rates has already contributed in full measure to any reasonable advance. We, therefore, are irrevocably opposed to any advance in the present rail-and-lake rates."

Best & Co.

Commencing Monday, November 17th

Annual Sale of Furs, Fur Coats and Matched Sets

for Women, Misses and Children at Unusually Low Prices

This sale is of extraordinary interest because it is timely, the values offered are very extra and every piece carries our full guarantee. All the modish Furs are shown in the smartest new styles and combinations, including Baby Lamb, Broadtail Persian, Ermine, Seal, Persian Lamb, Mole, Baby Caracul, Hudson Seal, Chinola, Leopard, Civet Cat, Natural and Black Pony.

Women's Fur Coats

Coats of Siberian Pony dressy street model with moire markings. French seal collar and cuffs. Beautifully lined with brocaded silk. Value 55.00— **39.75**

Caracul Dress Coats Short Curl, with combination fur collar and cuffs, the coat a smart cutaway. Value 80.00— **59.00**

Fine Moire Caracul Street Coats trimmed with Fisher Raccoon, beautifully marked. Value 200.00— **145.00**

Moleskin Coats To Order from the finest selected skins. Very extraordinary custom sale. From smart, new models. Value 225.00— **145.00**

Original Model Coats
Regularly 375.00 to 1,250.00
One-Third and Less for This Sale

Caracul Street Coats three-quarter length; fine curl. This year's Leipsic dye. Value 75.00— **59.00**

Real Hudson Seal Coats A recent Paris dress model in the most modish length. Value 100.00— **75.00**

French Seal Street Coats dressy full length model, with fancy collar and cuffs of skunk or civet cat. Value 125.00— **95.00**

Misses' and Girls' Fur Coats

French Seal Coats smart, loose kimono effect model. Three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths. 14 to 18 years. Values 75.00 & 115.00— **49.50 85.00**

French Seal Coats and Handsome Quality Caracul Coats. Loose cut model. 8 to 14 years. Value 95.00— **75.00**

Blended Squirrel Coats new model. Rich dark brown colorings; handsomely lined. 14 to 18 yrs. Value 175.00— **125.00**

Fur Coats for motor or dress wear. A special lot in broken sizes; materials of Black and Natural Pony, Blended Squirrel, Natural Seal, and Austrian Leopard Rabbit. 8 to 15 years. Values up to 75.00— **35.00**

Caracul Coats in the much wanted lengths. Loose, cutaway model. Excellent quality. 14 to 18 yrs. Value 100.00— **75.00**

White Coney Coats excellent quality. 3½ to 8 years. Value 35.00— **26.50**

Natural Gray Squirrel Coats handsomely silk lined. 3½ to 8 years. Value 95.00— **75.00**

Women's and Misses' Fur Pieces

Black or Blue Wolf Sets
Animal Shape Scarf. Value 16.50— **11.50**
Large Flat Muff. " 15.00— **10.50**

Natural Raccoon Sets
Animal Scarf. Value 16.50— **10.75**
Large Pillow Muff. " 22.50— **15.00**

Civet Cat Sets Throw Scarf, 1½ yards long with fancy braid ornaments. Value 27.50— **18.75**
Flat Muff. " 27.50— **18.75**

Black Fox Sets Double Animal Scarf, with head, tails, paws. Value 25.50— **16.50**
Flat Muff to match. " 35.00— **24.50**

Russian Fitch Sets Fancy Three Skin Scarf. Value 35.00— **24.50**
Barrel Muff, finished with black velvet. Value 57.50— **47.50**

Real Skunk Sets (Alaska Sable).
Fancy Animal Scarf with head, tails and paws. Value 42.50— **34.50**
Large Six Skin Flat Muff. " 57.50— **48.50**

Girls' and Children's Fur Sets

Red Fox Sets Animal Scarf and Pillow Muff. Value 32.50— **22.50**

Iceland Fox Sets Animal Scarf and Flat Muff. Value 15.00— **9.50**

Natural Gray Fox Sets Animal Scarf and Pillow Muff. Value 32.75— **21.50**

Natural Russian Lynx Sets Animal Scarf and Pillow Muff. Value 22.50— **14.50**

White Coney Sets Scarf and Muff. Value 6.75— **4.25**

White Thibet Sets Scarf and Muff. Value 6.50— **4.00**

Natural Squirrel Sets Scarf with silk crochet buttons and Flat Muff. Value 15.00— **9.50**

Beaver Sets Scarf with fancy buttons and Pillow Muff. Value 20.00— **13.50**

Reduced Infants' Wear

Infants' Coats assorted lots marked down because colors and sizes are broken. 1 to 3 years. **3.95 to 19.50** Formerly 4.50 to 31.50

Infants' Hand-made Dresses broken assortments of various styles imported and domestic. 6 mos. to 3 years. **1.95 to 16.50** Formerly 2.35 to 24.50

The Toy Department
Is opening daily new shipments of original and exclusive
Christmas Toys
including many high class novelties imported directly and not sold elsewhere.
Selected Juvenile Books
Are shown in large assortments at very moderate prices.

Exceptional Clearance Sale
Wednesday, November 19th
Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses
Misses' and Girls' Coats
at the season's lowest prices.
Particulars in Tuesday evening papers.
On Monday, November 17th
Model Suits, Dresses and Wraps
at marked price concessions.

FIFTH AVENUE - - - - - - - - - - At Thirty-fifth Street

Brooklyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO** Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Extraordinary Announcement!

About Three Hundred
Women's Trimmed Hats
Taken from Regular Stock

Comprising fashionable models of velvet, plush, broadtail and fur, in various shapes now in vogue, suitable for all occasions.

Actual Values 25.00 to 40.00 **10.00**

On Sale Monday — No Approvals — No Credits

An Extraordinary Purchase and Sale of
180 Women's Afternoon Gowns

Women's and misses' dresses secured at a large price concession; also gowns taken from regular stock, comprising the season's best effects, in chiffon velvet, brocaded velvet, crepe de chine, charmeuse and chiffon taffeta, suitable for afternoon, bridge, theatre and evening wear. Usually 50.00 to 60.00 **28.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street

Exceptional Values Are Offered in
Women's Fashionable Fur Coats

French Seal Coats, with collar of self fur, skunk raccoon, civet or chinchilla squirrel. 75.00 Value **50.00**

French Seal Coats in new draped model, with kimono sleeve; collar of self or contrasting fur. 115.00 Value **75.00**

Baby Caracul Coats, with collar of contrasting fur, and Hudson Seal Coats with self collar. 140.00 Value **95.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, with collar of skunk, ermine, fitch or new chinchilla squirrel. 165.00 Value **125.00**

Scotch Mole Coats, 45 inches long, made of selected pelts, beautifully matched. 200.00 Value **145.00**

All other high-grade Fur Coats at greatly reduced prices.

An Important Sale Has Been Arranged of
Women's and Misses' Suits

225 suits taken from regular stock, comprising one and two garments of a kind, in velvet, velour de laine, broadcloth, wool faille and cheviot, in prevailing shades; many trimmed with fur. 42.50 to 50.00 Values **28.00**

Women's and Misses' Coats

265 coats of plush de laine, chinchilla and boucle, silk lined throughout; many trimmed with fur around collar and cuffs. Regularly 27.50 and 30.00 **18.00**

Of Persian cloth, velour de laine, vicuna cheviot, fine chinchilla and boucle, in models suitable for sport, travel and street wear; some have fur collars. 32.50 and 35.00 Values **25.00**

Women's and misses' dress coats of seal plush, with the new kimono shoulder; richly lined with silk in latest fashionable shades. Usually 45.00 **35.00**

Afternoon and Evening Wraps

An interesting collection of fashionable models, of chiffon velvet, brocaded plush, charmeuse, silk faille and jacquard silk. Many are luxuriously trimmed with fur.

29.75 37.50 48.00

Separate Skirts—Special Values

240 plaid skirts of imported block plaids, in the new draped and tunic effects. 9.75 and 10.75 Values **6.95**

Women's smart skirts of chiffon broadcloth, in three distinctive models; splendidly tailored. 11.50 Value **7.50**

PORPOISES SPLASH IN AQUARIUM POOL

Nine Fine Specimens Shipped Here in Crates from Cape Hatteras by Dr. C. H. Townsend.

SWIM AROUND INCESSANTLY

They Never Seem to Rest, Curators Say—Only Specimens of Big Mammals in Captivity.

Nine porpoises were placed yesterday in the big centre pool of the Aquarium, and are the only living porpoises in contiuement. They were caught off Cape Hatteras, N. C., last Wednesday at the one porpoise fishery the American coast boasts, and, in charge of Dr. C. H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium, arrived yesterday afternoon in the Old Dominion steamship Madison from Norfolk, Va. They were at once taken to the Aquarium, and, after their confinement for three days in narrow crates, they took wildly to the water and raised a regular teapot tempest in the big pool, rolling and spouting and swimming incessantly.

Four times in the past Dr. Townsend has tried to keep a live porpoise in the Aquarium, but none of his captives has lived more than a few months, as each of them died from the effects of injuries received in transit. It has always been found impossible to get the big mammals to the Aquarium in a healthy condition, and so last week Dr. Townsend determined to go himself and superintend the capture and transportation of his new specimens.

Joseph K. Nye of New Bedford, Mass., who owns the fishery at Cape Hatteras, offered to supply him with the porpoises on the beach as soon as they were caught, and the New York Zoological Association paid the expense of getting them to the city. Dr. R. C. Osburn, Assistant Director of the Aquarium, superintended their receipt in their new quarters.

The excitement over the porpoises began early yesterday afternoon in the preparation for their arrival. The big pool in the centre of the building, which is 30 feet in diameter and 5 deet deep, was selected as their home. In it were fifteen large fish, several 300-pound groupers, a number of big drum fish, and one sturgeon six feet long. The Aquarium attendants, with nets, poles, and hooks, spent three thrilling hours catching these fish and transferring them in safety to other pools.

Then the porpoises arrived, two in a crate. The smallest of them is five feet long and the largest, eight feet. In weight they range from 200 to 400 pounds. Thus, although small for porpoises, they are of considerable size, and it was no easy work for a dozen hands to get them from their cates to the pool. They were all finally dumped into the water, however, and as each found himself in swimming room he started round the pool in a clockwise direction and swam with every scrap of his energy.

Swimming, rolling, and rising to spout side by side almost simultaneously, they soon created a splashing and flying of waves and spray that, according to Dr. Osburn, will not stop as long as the porpoises live. If they slept, he said, they slept swimming, for they never rested. For this reason they are the most spectacular exhibit in the Aquarium.

Last Wednesday fishermen made two hauls with a heavy thousand-foot seine, Dr. Townsend explained yesterday, and drew sixty-two porpoises to the beach at Cape Hatteras. From these Dr. Townsend selected ten, which were put two by two in water-tight crates. These were wooden boxes, 10 or 12 feet long and three feet wide. Each was lined with oiled canvas and partially filled with water, so that the porpoises lay half covered with their heads in the air to permit them to breathe, while the water kept them cool.

Being warm-blooded aquatic mammals, Dr. Osburn said, porpoises radiate a great deal of heat, and when shipped out of water their bodies get so warm that large blisters, which later become sores, are raised on their skins. The last porpoise in the Aquarium, one caught last Summer, lived only two months before dying from such sores.

Thus packed in the most scientific fashion, the ten porpoises were taken the hundred miles from Hatteras to Norfolk in the power schooner Hamlet and were then transferred to the Madison. All of them behaved very well on the trip, except one fellow, who constantly pounded the sides of his narrow crate. He died yesterday afternoon just before the Madison docked.

The other nine were in fine condition when they arrived, and they were delivered at the Aquarium within two hours after their landing.

Because it has been so difficult to keep porpoises alive in captivity, scientists have had little opportunity to study their nature and habits, said Dr. Townsend yesterday. It is not even known, for example, how long the average one lives. They grow to be ten feet or more in length and increase in weight until they tip the scales at a thousand pounds.

"The name of these fellows" added Dr. Townsend, "is 'Tursiops Tursio,' the first being the genus and the second the species. They are gregarious and piscivorous. We shall feed them on herring and codfish, and each will consume from twenty to thirty pounds a day.

"If they live, and I believe they will, we shall probably learn a great deal from them. Never before have we had more than one porpoise at a time in the Aquarium, and never one in good health. Now we have nine, all in fine condition, and, as far as I know, the only ones in confinement anywhere."

HOTEL GUESTS ALARMED.

Smoke from Two Early Morning Fires Disturbed Their Rest.

The hundred guests of the Great Eastern Hotel and the forty guests of the South Ferry Hotel were routed from their beds shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning by a fire in the six-story building at 2 and 3 South Street, occupied by Charles D. Durkee & Co., ship chandlers.

The fire completely destroyed the building and had gained such headway that the firemen could fight it only from the adjoining roofs and from Whitehall Street and by streams played from three fire boats. They did succeed, however, in keeping the flames from the sub-cellar, which was stocked with gasolene and oakum. The density of the far-spreading smoke blackened the Battery and the flames could be seen far out on the bay and across to Brooklyn. It took two hours to get the fire under control. It did not reach adjoining buildings.

When a small fire was discovered at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the delicatessen store on the ground floor of the thirteen-story apartment house—the Colonial—at 445 Columbus Avenue, the smoke found a chimney in the elevator shaft and swiftly spread through the upper stories, to the alarm of the more than 200 tenants. Most of the tenants accepted the night clerk's word for it that there was no danger and were spared the annoyance of an early morning flight to the streets. The fire did not reach beyond the supplies and equipment of the delicatessen shop.

SENATORS AND PUMPKINS.

The First Will Orate, the Second Decorate a Suffrage Rally

Mammoth pumpkins are to be a feature of the big harvest home festival and Thanksgiving suffrage rally to be given under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party on Wednesday evening of this week, with four Senators from as many woman suffrage States to speak. There will be eleven of the great pumpkins, representing the eleven States in which women have been enfranchised, and heaps of others, just a trifle green as yet, represent the States which have not yet given the vote to women—where, in fact, things are not yet quite ripe.

The meeting will be a thanksgiving for the new States, which, with Alaska, have enfranchised their women, and for the good work the women have done since their enfranchisement. There has been a great demand for seats and boxes, and many dinner parties will precede the meeting.

STUDENTS READ THE TIMES.

Wins First Place in Test at Commercial High School.

A census was taken some time ago among pupils of the High School of Commerce to determine which newspaper was most widely read in each class and to which newspaper the pupils tended most as they advanced from year to year in their course and, presumably, in the cultivation of their taste and judgment.

Of the twelve papers selected—morning and evening newspapers of New York—it was found that THE NEW YORK TIMES, though ranking fifth in the number of its readers in the first term of the freshman class and fourth in the second term, jumped to first place in the second term of the sophomore class, with 61 readers of the total of 220, as against 43 readers for the next paper in popularity in that class.

From the sophomore class through the junior and senior classes the leadership of THE TIMES continued in ever increasing ratio, the number of pupils reading it in each class comparing as follows with the number reading the paper that ranked next highest: Junior class, first term, 44 to 29; second term, 12 to 9; senior class, first term, 25 to 18; second term, 31 to 22.

Comparative figures for the various morning newspapers were as follows in the first two years:

	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	4th Term.
Times	115	90	50	61
World	116	62	49	19
American	62	47	15	20
Sun	41	23	17	14
Press	15	23	10	12
Herald	20	13	13	7
Tribune	8	5	6	9

For the last two years the junior and senior classes figures were as follows:

	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	4th Term.
Times	44	12	25	31
World	10	4	11	10
American	9	1	8	5
Sun	7	0	8	4
Press	6	1	0	8
Herald	2	3	3	2
Tribune	5	1	3	5

Similar statistics concerning the "newspaper progress" of pupils are being taken in other high schools of this city and Newark by their English departments.

LOOK TO WILSON TO END STRIKE

Southern Pacific's Patrons Pin Strong Hopes to Federal Mediation Board.

CROWDS CHEER LONE TRAIN

Sunset Limited, Run by Superintendent, Meets an Ovation as It Speeds Westward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—There is a strong belief here to-night that the Southern Pacific strike will reach a speedy settlement. The business interests pin their faith to the efforts of the Federal Mediation Board, set in motion by President Wilson, and the strong disposition on both sides to listen to the mediators.

The tremendous damage to business that is sure to follow a prolonged tie up seems to be comprehended by the strikers as well as by the railway officials.

But danger of the strike spreading to other Louisiana and Texas roads was brought out this afternoon at a meeting of union representatives from six other rail lines, who conferred with the strike leaders in Houston. They said that as yet no attempt had been made to divert Southern Pacific business to other lines, but that in the event of any such assistance being extended to the Southern Pacific by other lines their employes would walk out.

The strikers say they have a fund of $4,000,000 in their "war chest."

The company issued a statement this afternoon saying that more trains were being moved than on any day since the strike and promising that service would be improved daily.

In Washington the Federal Board of Mediation and Arbitration went into an all-day conference on the strike. Before the men walked out they refused to place their grievances in the hands of the board, contending that the matter was outside its jurisdiction.

The strike is so seriously regarded in Louisiana that the constitutional convention in session in Baton Rouge passed a resolution this morning urging both the unions and the company to bring it to an end. Copies of the resolution were sent to headquarters of both sides.

More violence to strikebreakers was reported last night when an engineer at Lafayette, La., was beaten and kicked by strike sympathizers. J. C. Simin, Division Superintendent at Lafayette, saved the man's life by driving off the mob with a revolver. Two union men denied that strikers had participated in the assault.

Mr. Semin took the Sunset Limited through to Lafayette on Friday. The trip was an ovation from end to end. At every station crowds gathered to cheer the lone train. Flowers were thrown into the car windows and food was handed in to the train crew.

The train was accompanied by armed guards, and a tourist coach was attached to it to be occupied by the crew and guards.

The Southern Port Cotton Meal mill here to-day shut down on account of the strike. It could not obtain cars to carry on its business.

The Southern Pacific Company has promised that it will handle twelve trains to-morrow, and serious trouble along the line is feared. Many more strikebreakers reached here to-day. The men quartered in New Orleans are heavily guarded.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 15.—One of two peace proposals aimed to settle the Southern Pacific strike was refused by labor leaders here to-day. They rejected Julius Kruttschnitt's offer to confer with the Federated Unions' Board, asserting that it was an evasion. President Wilson's move for mediation remained as the only apparent hope for speedy settlement.

The statement by the Federated Board on Mr. Kruttschnitt's offer read:

"Once more the Southern Pacific officials are evading the issue. Mr. Kruttschnitt proposes the formulation of some plan to adjust future grievances without any regard to those existing. Such being the case, we can, as matters stand, have no reply."

Mr. Kruttschnitt's offer was to discuss with a representative committee of the four labor organizations on strike the question of inaugurating a system of dealing with controversies through a joint committee representing all four organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—G. W. W. Hanger, Assistant Commissioner of Mediation, was unable to leave Washington to-day for New Orleans to try to endeavor to adjust the strike of Southern Pacific employes, because of a request that the Government Mediation Board use its good offices to settle the differences between the Queen & Crescent Railroad Company and its locomotive engineers.

The Mediation Board was in session most of the day and made good progress with the Queen & Crescent case. Another meeting will be held to-morrow at which it will be decided whether Mr. Manger of another member of the Mediation Board shall go to Louisiana and Texas in connection with the Southern Pacific strike, or an effort made to settle the matter in Washington.

Judge Knapp of the United States Commerce Court, the Chairman of the board, was called back from Richmond, Va., and Judge Chambers, the Commissioner of Mediation, returned from New York to join with Assistant Commissioner Hanger in the work of arranging the differences between the Southern Pacific and its employes. It was said to-day that they had found a lead which might enable them to adjust the strike from Washington.

WON'T FREE PLOTTERS.

But Counsel Says Law Doesn't Cover Attempt to Release Convicts.

Magistrate Krotel was confronted with a legal problem yesterday in the Morrisania Court, when Mrs. Grace Paul of 424 West 124th Street, Joseph Bennett of 407 Pearl Street, Dominick Gustavano of 691 City Island Avenue, City Island, and Charles Meyers of 17 West 106th Street were arraigned before him on a charge of aiding three prisoners to escape from the City Penitentiary on Hart's Island on Friday. The prisoners were represented in court by Alfred I. Dietlior, a lawyer, with offices at 50 First Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Dietlior moved for the dismissal of the charge against his clients on the ground that there was no section of the Penal code which covered the case. He maintained that the charge preferred by the police was illegal in as much as the prisoners whom the defendants were alleged to have assisted in an attempt to escape were not charged with either a misdemeanor or a felony. Magistrate Krotel advised the complainant, Warden John J. Murtha of Hart's Island Prison, to confer with the District Attorney of Bronx County, in which the prison stands, and with District Attorney Whitman of New York County, in which the three Hart's Island prisoners were convicted. In the meantime the Magistrate postponed further hearing in the case until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

"This is such a monstrous attempt to defy the law," Magistrate Krotel said, "that I do not intend to permit a legal quibble to defeat the ends of justice if it can be avoided."

Magistrate Krotel expressed the opinion in court yesterday that it was possible that Mrs. Paul and her three companions could be held over a charge of conspiracy. Gustavano attempted to plead in his own behalf that he had been ignorant of the purpose for which his launch had been engaged, but Magistrate Krotel said that such a defense was untenable in view of his efforts to escape from the pursuing tugboat.

AUTO INJURES THREE.

Riders of the Car Narrowly Escape a Mobbing in Brownsville.

Miss Rosetta Keep, the daughter of John Keep of 651 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving a party of four in her father's automobile through Brownsville early last evening when she found Pitkin Avenue so crowded that she tried to swing into Amboy Street, and in so doing overturned a push cart and struck three people. One of these, Harry Sonas, was the push cart peddler, and he was hurt so seriously that he had to be taken to the Kings County Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Harris Gorman were the others hurt, but they were only bruised.

The accident caused a commotion in the street and in less than a minute the corner was swarming with idlers, who soon worked themselves up into a threatening frame of mind. Miss Keep and her brother-in-law, George Hazelton of 640 Crescent Street, both got out to be of what assistance they could to the injured people, and they were roughly jostled by the crowd. They were glad enough to get back in the car when two policemen elbowed their way to the rescue. With one patrolman at the wheel and the other on the running board, the car finally got away, but it was speeded by a chorus of threats and a shower of small stones.

With Miss Keep, who is 22 years old, were her brother, John Keep, Jr., and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton.

Hearings on Pier Alterations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Garrison will give a hearing on Dec. 2 or 3 regarding proposed modifications of the United States pier head line on the west side of the Hudson River from Weehawken, N. J., north to Fort Lee, N. J. The Secretary will hold another hearing on Dec. 10 on the Lackawanna pier controversy at Buffalo, N. Y.

FIND PURE FOOD LAW IS NOT ADEQUATE

New Measure Is Demanded by State and Federal Officials in Conference.

LABEL POINT OF ATTACK

Alleged Guarantee Misleading to the Public, It Is Declared—Congress Urged to Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A conference between State Pure Food Commissioners and officials of the Department of Agriculture here to-day decided that the Federal pure food law was inadequate; that it should be repealed and another statute substituted immediately.

The chief point of attack was the section which permits the use of a guarantee label by manufacturers. This was declared misleading to the public, and made it appear that the products were guaranteed by the Government.

After the discussion a committee was appointed to urge Congress to pase a new measure, and also to provide a law to fix standards for all foods and drugs. Another committee will confer with a committee from the American Bar Association looking to the uniformity of Federal and State laws for the enforcement of pure food laws.

That section of the Federal pure food law regarding the use of coloring matter and harmless extracts also was condemned. It was pointed out that this permission was made the cloak for frauds which could not always be reached under the penal sections. In behalf of this section it was declared as necessary because the buying public demanded these harmless compounds. It was finally decided to urge a new section which would closely define what compounds may be used.

PUTS FATHER IN AGONY.

Child Pours Burning Liniment in Sleeping Parent's Ear.

Knute Karr is a sea cook whose ship is moored in South Brooklyn. He spent yesterday afternoon sleeping on a sofa at his home at 5,207 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was lying on his right side.

To him, laying in this position, came his five-year-old son, Kunte, Jr., and in his hand he carried a small bottle of strong liniment. The boy watched his sleeping father with interest and then for no reason he poured the liniment into his father's ear.

There was a cry of pain from the father, and the little boy with the empty bottle shrank into the corner unobserved. The pain was so great that Karr ran to the street. Returning to the house a neighbor poured some olive oil in the ear. Then he was taken to the Norwegian Hospital for treatment.

$50,000 FOR HER LOST ARMS

Stenographer Successfully Sues Electric Company for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 15.—A woman's arms are worth $50,000, according to Judge William S. Case of the Superior Court, who awarded that amount to-day to Miss Gertrude N. Garrity, a stenographer, of Suffield, in her suit against the Southern New Telephone Company and Connecticut Light and Power Company. While turning on an electric light in her home Miss Garrity was so badly burned through a leakage of the current that both her arms had to be amputated below the elbow.

Judge Case said he based his decision on expert figures as to female annuity rates and on the complainant's expectancy of life of 37 years, concluding that her prospective condition was such, taking her station of life into account, as to call for an annual income of between $1,800 and $2,000 to keep her in comfortable circumstances.

TIRED OF DODGING ARREST.

Postal Official Arrested Here Waives Extradition to California.

Charles J. Roberts, who while Assistant Postmaster of Donner, Cal., in February, 1912, disappeared, taking a blank postal order book and a mail key with him, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields in this city. He was arrested on Friday night by Post Office Inspector Frank A. O'Brien, who found he was employed here as agent for a lumber concern under the name of Charles Rowe.

Roberts admitted his identity, and said that he was tired of playing "hide and seek" with the Post Office authorities. According to Inspector O'Brien, after he disappeared from Donner Roberts traveled through Texas, Oregon, and Washington, cashing worthless money orders as he went. He arrived here on Friday from Washington, and had been rambling through the east side, where he was born and brought up, looking up the scenes of his childhood. In his possession was a check for $175, which, the Inspector said, was forged, and which, it was alleged, Roberts intended to present at the National City Bank yesterday. The defendant waived examination, and consented to return to California.

NO ACTION ON PARTY UNITY.

Glynn Has Not Consulted Mitchel and Malone on Democratic Harmony.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Gov. Glynn, when asked to-day concerning a report that he intended to confer with Mayor-elect Mitchel and Dudley Field Malone of New York in an effort to reunite the Democratic Party, said he had taken no steps toward such a conference.

"I have not written to either," he said, "nor have I received communications from them on this subject. I cannot tell now just what my course in the future will be."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Specially Made for This Sale in the Bonwit Teller Workrooms.

One Hundred Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

28.00 *(Second floor)*

Attractive models of Broadcloth and Diagonal Cloth in the leading shades.

Trimmed with Chinchilla-Squirrel, Sable Squirrel, Seal or Skunk-Raccoon.

Velveteen Suits
The season's smartest blouse model, trimmed with broadtail plush, in navy blue, black, Russian green, tete de negre and prune. *Formerly 59.50* **35.00**

Velveteen Suits
Exact reproduction of a much admired Premet model, with a wide obi girdle at waistline. In black, Malay brown and bottle green. **55.00**

Velveteen & Corduroy Suits
The correct idea of the plain "Tailleur," handsomely tailored. In navy blue, black, wood brown and Cossack green. **39.50**

Chiffon Velvet Suits
Reproduction of chic Georgette short coat model. A very dressy suit, trimmed with skunk. In all the leading shades. **69.50**

Specially Made for This Sale
Women's Fur Trimmed Coats
25.00
Made to sell at $45.00
The season's most exclusive models in duvetyn, plush de laine and barre, in all the leading shades. Trimmed with French mole or seal.

From Regular Stock—one or two of a kind.
Women's Afternoon Dresses
18.50
Formerly up to $59.50
The desirable styles of the season in crepe brocade, crepe de Chine, Canton crepe, serge and crepe cloch. Also a few Evening Gowns of chiffon.
No C. O. D.'s, Exchanges or Approvals.

Chiffon Velvet Wraps
Supple, draped model, in mole, ashes of rose and Gobelin blue. Interlined and lined with heavy satin. **35.00**

Paris Beaded Wraps
Mounted over crepe de chine or satin. In black, gray and black and white; some have borders of natural color flowers. **49.50 75.00**

"Danse" Gowns
Flounce and tunic styles of charmeuse, crepe de chine and chiffon, combined with lace, net and chiffon. **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Velvet Gowns
A collection of odd dresses from regular stock—only one, two or three styles of a kind. *Formerly up to 75.00* **45.00**

Specially Made for This Sale in the Bonwit Teller Workrooms.
One Hundred Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
22.50 *(Third floor)*
Smart youthful models for misses of 14 to 18 and small women. Made of diagonal, crepe cloth and cord de laine. "Tour de cou" fur collar, finished with satin bow.

Fur Trim'd Cloth & Velvet Suits
Designed in six of this season's most attractively chic short coat models; all colors. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 49.50* **29.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of crepe de Chine and meteor, with plaid silk tops; also wool crepe and serge. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 35.00* **16.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Smart ¾ length models of broadcloth and diagonal, in black or navy blue, with seal collar. Sizes 14 to 18. **25.00**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of velveteen, corduroy, serge, crepe meteor and crepe de Chine in the leading shades. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 45.00* **25.00**

Women's Blouses

Women's Flowered Chiffon Blouses
New hand-printed Oriental designed chiffons over net, with fichu and ruffles. **14.50**

Fur Trimmed Blouses
Made of Georgette crepe over chiffon, lace fichu collar and cuffs outlined with fur. **14.50**

Hand Emb'd White Taffeta Blouses
Exact reproduction of Paris model, with low decolletage and Van Dyke net ruffles. **22.50**

Fur Trim'd Neckwear

Fur Trimmed Lace Collars
Collar with revers made of fine blone net. **1.50**

Fur Trimmed Medici Collars
High wired collar, made of fine embroidered net. **2.50**

Fur Trim'd Chiffon & Lace Collars
An entirely new square design with shirred chiffon. **3.75**

Fur Trimmed "Cowl" Fichus
Medici collar and fichu, with new cowl back of dainty lace. **3.75**

Assembled from Regular Stock
125 Odd Blouses
5.50
Formerly up to 10.00
One or two of a kind, in shadow lace, chiffon and crepe de chine.

Fur Trim'd Petticoats
3.95
Value 5.95
Of chiffon or crepe de chine, street and evening shades.

Women's Undergarments

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Nightgowns
Accordeon plaited Empire model, trimmed with lace and fur. *Value 14.75* **9.75**

Lingerie Combinations

	1.50	1.95	2.95	3.95
Formerly	*2.00*	*3.00*	*4.00*	*5.95*

Silk or Lace Underbodices
Of crepe de chine, chiffon and shadow laces. Some with sleeves.

	95c	1.50	1.95	2.95
Formerly	*1.50*	*2.00*	*2.95*	*3.95*

Lingerie Nightgowns

	1.10	1.95	2.95	3.95
Formerly	*2.00*	*2.95*	*3.95*	*5.95*

Greatly Reduced Prices
French Trimmed Hats and Reproductions
10.00 15.00 25.00 45.00
Formerly 17.50 to 85.00
French hats from the leading Paris modistes, together with accurate reproductions from our own workrooms.
No C. O. D.'s, Exchanges or Approvals.

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Extraordinary Values Monday

Women's Fur Coats and Small Furs

Season's Smartest Models

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Made from selected French dyed muskrat pelts,
125.00
Collars of Fitch, Skunk or Ermine.

Trimmed French Seal Coats
Collars of skunk or chinchilla-squirrel. *Value 75.00* **58.00**

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Collars of skunk or chinchilla-squirrel. *Value 75.00* **58.00**

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long, made from selected dyed muskrat pelts. *Value 125.00* **95.00**

"Bernard" Model Hudson Seal Coats
42 inches long; exact reproduction of original model. *Value 145.00* **110.00**

Baby Caracul Coats
Collars of fitch or chinchilla-squirrel. *Value 165.00* **125.00**

Scotch Mole Coats
Trimmed with ermine; 45-inch long model. *Value 245.00* **195.00**

Very Special Value
Pointed Sitka Fox Sets
60.00
Two Skin Scarf.....27.50 Large Muff.....32.50

Fitch Sets		Skunk Sets	
Large Muff	45.00	4 Stripe Muff	29.50
Scarf	16.50	Toga Scarf	14.50
Mole Sets		**Black Fox Sets**	
Pillow Muff	24.50	Pillow Muff	16.50
56-inch Long Scarf	18.50	Animal Scarf	9.50

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

Cammeyer Models That Will Delight "Her"

Patent Leather Opera Slippers, decorated with contrasting and harmonizing Fan shaped decoration of either velvet or satin. Slippers have turn soles and Louis XV. or Cuban heels, at.....$3.50 and $5.00

Velvet Fan Colonial Tongues, $1.00.

Satin Fan Colonial Tongues, $1.50.

Buckles of rhinestone or imported cut steel, $1.00 to $25.00

Colored Satin Opera Slippers, turn sole. Louis XV. heels, in Black, White, Pink and Blue Satin, $3.00, $3.75 and $5.00

In Red, Yellow, Lavender, Nile Green, Gold and Gray Satin.....$3.75

Tango Sets of either Rhinestone or Cut Steel.....$1.00 to $12.00

Sets from $2.00 up include ribbons.

Fine Silk Hosiery $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave. at 20th St

CHAMP CLARK GETS 'DEAR TONY' HISTORY

Speaker to Present It to the House When It Has Been Put in Proper Form.

RECALLS SULZER SPEECHES

Florid Denunciation of Zelaya When Spriggs Was Cabling to Frias in Guatemala.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has received from Joseph J. Darling, a lawyer with an office at 112 Nassau Street, New York City, a forty-page document, consisting almost wholly of the "Dear Tony" letters and telegrams which were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 24 touching on Latin-American relations with the United States.

These letters and telegrams passed between William Sulzer, then a member of Congress; A. E. Spriggs, a former Governor of Montana, and Señor Don José Antonio Frias, a former Cuban Senator. They related both to a Guatemalan mining concession in which they were interested, as well as Guatemalan and Nicaragua affairs during the régime of Zelaya, Estrada, and Cabrera.

Speaker Clark has not presented the Darling document to the House of Representatives. It is said to be in such form that under the rules of the House it cannot be presented as a memorial or a resolution. Speaker Clark also declines to make it public at present. When it is filed with the House it will become public property.

At Mr. Clark's office it was said that he had written a letter to Mr. Darling, explaining that the language of the document was such, that it could not be filed in the House and that it was being held to await such changes of form as were necessary to permit filing it.

In his interview printed in THE TIMES this morning Mr. Darling was quoted as having said he had filed copies of the document with the President and the Attorney General. The document, if filed with the President would have been referred to the State Department. Inquiries there to-day elicited the response that no one had any definite recollection of the matter other than that some paper had been filed.

At the office of the Attorney General it was said that a two-hour search had failed to discover any communication from Mr. Darling.

The communications in the "Dear Tony" series which mostly interested Gen. Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, who gave an interview to THE TIMES yesterday, were these two cablegrams:

GUATEMALA, Dec. 16, 1909.

Gov. Spriggs, Waldorf, New York.

Leaving Monday. Necessary impress our friends no better man for President Nicaragua than Gen. Juan Estrada, already appointed for revolution. This is central opinion SENATOR.

Frias, Grand Hotel, Guatemala City.

De New York 16, De Diciembre, De 1909.

Request granted. Will favor Estrada, although Guatemala is not appreciating our efforts. SPRIGGS.

In his comment Señor Zelaya said:

"The letters also show one of your American concession hunters cabling a Guatemalan 'request granted' in reply to a cablegram asking on behalf of the President of Guatemala that the United States recognize J. J. Estrada as President of Nicaragua."

This seems to indicate that he regarded the cablegram of Dec. 16, signed "Senator" as having come from a Guatemalan. An analysis of the cablegram shows that ex-Gov. Spriggs was not cabling to 'a Guatemelan,' but to Antonio Frias, a Cuban, who was then in Guatemala City in connection with the concession in which he, Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Spriggs were interested. Antonio Frias once was a Cuban Senator and probably for that reason made use of the signature "Senator."

It is probable that ex-President Zelaya regards the cablegrams of Dec. 16, 1909, between Spriggs and Frias as important because Dec. 16 was the date on which Zelaya resigned as President of Nicaragua. That was just sixteen days after Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, sent his famous note of Dec. 1, 1909, to Felipe Rodriguez, who was then the Chargé d'Affaires of the Nicaraguan Legation at Washington, handing him his passports as representative of the Zelaya Government in the City of Washington. In his communication Mr. Knox indicated the attitude of the United States toward Zelaya and his government. The communication throws some light on Secretary Bryan's reason for refusing Zelaya's recent request for an audience. Here are some of the things that Secretary Knox said about Señor Zelaya in his note of Dec. 1, 1909:

Since the Washington conventions of 1907 it is notorious that President Zelaya has almost continuously kept Central America in tension or turmoil, that he has repeatedly and flagrantly violated the provisions of the conventions and by a baleful influence upon Honduras, whose neutrality the conventions were to assure, has sought to discredit those sacred international obligations to the great detriment of Costa Rica, San Salvador, Guatemala, whose Governments meanwhile appear to have been able patiently to strive for loyal support of the engagements so solemnly undertaken at Washington under the auspices of the United States and Mexico.

It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the régime of President Zelaya republican institutions have ceased in Nicaragua to exist except in name; that public opinion and the press have been throttled, and that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism.

The Knox note clearly shows that the American Government was disgusted with the Zelaya régime and was prepared to break with it long before the Frias cablegram on Dec. 16 recommending Gen. Juan Estrada for President of Nicaragua was sent from Guatemala City to Gov. Spriggs in New York.

The journals of Congress show that during the Winter of 1909 there was considerable interest in the Nicaraguan situation manifested in Congress, and that various resolutions were introduced. William Sulzer offered three of these. On Dec. 6, 1909, ten days before the "Dear Tony" cablegram was sent, Mr. Sulzer offered a resolution to authorize and direct the President to use land and naval forces to restore order, maintain peace, and protect life and property in Nicaragua. On Dec. 17, 1909, Mr. Sulzer offered another resolution to authorize the President to restore order and maintain peace and protect life and property in Nicaragua. This was the day after the Frias cablegram was sent to ex-Gov. Spriggs. On Jan. 10, 1910, Mr. Sulzer offered a resolution to authorize the President to recognize Gen. Juan J. Estrada as President of Nicaragua. The resolutions were all introduced after Secretary Knox had handed to Señor Rodriguez his passports, and two of them were offered after President Zelaya had resigned.

On Jan. 11, 1910, Mr. Sulzer in a speech in the House of Representatives, said in part:

"Thank God, the inhuman Zelaya is gone from that fair land. May he never again return to blight that stricken country. I do not care at this time to express my opinion further regarding his responsibility for the murders, the rapine, the fiendish acts of cruelty and frightful deeds of barbarism perpetrated during his long reign of terror. * * * In my judgment, the only way peace and prosperity, law and order can be restored there is by the Government of the United States promptly recognizing Gen. Juan J. Estrada, the heroic leader and head of the struggling revolutionary forces, as President of the legitimate Government in that unfortunate country. Let President Taft do his duty. Let us show our friendship for these embattled patriots."

Again on May 19, 1910, Mr. Sulzer made a speech in which he said:

"Gen Juan J. Estrada, the heroic leader of the Nicaraguan insurgents, has again appealed to the United States and to the Cartago Court of Justice to take legitimate steps to cause a cessation of the internecine struggle that is decimating his patriotic countrymen. Thus far the United States Government, for reasons of its own, has refused to recognize the Madras Government or the Estrada Government. The President should offer his good offices to the contending forces in Nicaragua to bring about lasting peace, permanent order, and protection of life and property as speedily as possible."

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Notables to Discuss Latin America at Clark University.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—Clark University has prepared for a four days' conference, beginning next Tuesday, on the question of Latin-America and its relation to the United States. Many persons look forward to the conference as one of the most important gatherings of authorities on the countries to the south of the United States that ever has been brought together in this country.

The conference will be opened by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, who will deliver the address of welcome. George H. Blakeslee, Ph. D., Professor of History in Clark University, will deliver the introductory address, and Leopold Grahame, an English journalist, formerly proprietor of The Buenos Aires Herald, will discuss "The Relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics."

Discussion of the Monroe Doctrine will be one of the most important features of the conference. The rapid development of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile has brought forward in some quarters the idea that this national policy should be modified or placed on a Pan-American basis, and it is this issue which will be discussed and debated by men of national standing on the closing day of the conference.

Some of the speakers will be Charles Lyon Chandler of the American Consular Service; Edwin D. Mead, Chief Director of the World Peace Foundation; George W. Nasmyth, President of the Eighth International Congress of Students; J. P. Santamarine, Civil Engineer of the Argentine Republic; J. C. Branner, President of Stanford University; Señor Don Federico Alfonso Pezet, Minister from Peru; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union; John Hay, General Director of the Inland-South American Missionary Union; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of the Law Department of Harvard; Jacob H. Hollander, Professor of Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University; George G. Sherrill, formerly Minister to the Argentine Republic, and John Hays Hammond.

Give "Stonewall" Jackson's Home.

FAIRMONT, West Va., Nov. 15.—Jackson's Mill, on the West Fork River, near here, where Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson was born and grew to manhood, has been donated to the West Virginia Daughters of the Confederacy by wealthy citizens of Fairmont. The mill and old Southern house were erected more than 100 years ago by Col. Edward Jackson, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and grandfather of the Confederate leader.

FOR LOCAL CONTROL OF CITY UTILITIES

National Municipal League Committee on Record Against Exclusively State Regulation.

URGE DOUBLE SAFEGUARDS

Rates and Extensions Under Municipal Control—Indeterminate Franchises Favored.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—Regulation of street railways, telephones, and electric and gas plants exclusively by the State was condemned in a report submitted to the National Municipal League today by the Committee on Franchises through its Chairman, Dr. Delos F. Wilcox of New York City.

The committee pointed out that public utilities were primarily urban in character and that, on general principles, the control of public functions should be localized as much as possible, in order to secure the interest and effective co-operation of citizens. Moreover, as a practical matter, it was pointed out, the more powerful the corporations became and the more widespread their services, the more important it was that they should be directly answerable to the local communities which they serve.

"It may easily be possible," said the report, "that an appointive State commission will fail more or less completely under the domination of the powerful interests which control the public utilities of the State, and thus the very machinery provided for the regulation of utilities be captured by the interests presumed to be regulated by it. It may be necessary to array against the powerful financial interests of the companies the direct mass interest of the local consumers in order to preserve the vitality of the regulatory function. Public utility corporations exist to serve the people, not to control them.

"However, in most cases regulation cannot be either logical or effective without the active co-operation of both State and local authorities. The jurisdiction of State Public Service Commissions should be general over all public utilities, so that there will be no 'twilight zone' within which the utilities can escape regulation altogether, but every city of enough importance to enjoy home rule in framing its charter should have the right to establish a separate bureau, department, or commission for the supervision of all utilities operating within the city limits.

City and State Jurisdictions.

"The city's jurisdiction should extend to matters affecting the occupation of the streets, the quality of service rendered and the character of the franchise contract entered into for the purpose of facilitating ultimate municipal ownership. The State's jurisdiction should extend to matters relating to competition, stock and bond issues, accounts, and publicity. Rates and extensions should be under municipal control, subject to review by the State commission. The city should also have the right to appear by its local experts before the State commission in regard to all matters affecting local interests."

The committee took the ground that a public utility within a given urban community is a natural monopoly and that one of the first and essential obligations of such a monopoly is to extend its services to meet all the legitimate needs of the community. Accordingly, the municipal authorities ought to have the right to initiate extensions, and the reasonableness of any particular extension should not be determined solely by the prospective profit from its operation as a separate unit, but by its effect upon the profits of the entire system.

The indeterminate franchise, with a maximum time limit, was recommended, on the principle of the recent traction settlement franchises granted in Chicago, Cleveland and New York City. Opposition to the Wisconsin type of indeterminate permit was based on the fear that it would tend to become perpetual, as it could be terminated only by purchase—and purchase would mean payment of the full value in cash in a lump sum at the time of purchase. This, it was said, would tend to make municipalization more difficult as time went on.

The idea of making utilities commence for themselves even under private operation, by means of an amortization fund maintained out of earnings, was favored by the committee. This fund should be large enough at least to wipe out all franchise and other intangible elements of capital value, so that the price at which the city could buy would be kept well within the actual value of the physical property.

Recovery of Perpetual Franchises.

The committee urged the importance of a systematic campaign for the recovery of control over the perpetual and long-term franchises now outstanding. So long as the utilities in the heart of a city continue to be owned and operated under unsatisfactory, out-of-date franchises, the city, it asserted, could have no adequate control of the development of its street railways or other utilities.

The report was signed by Dr. Wilcox as Chairman, and by Robert Treat Paine of Boston, James W. S. Peters of Kansas City, Abraham E. Hinanski of Boston, and Charles Richardson and Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia. Prof. Edward W. Bemis, the Chicago public utility expert, another member of the committee, did not sign the report, but signed a memorandum in which he expressed doubt of the wisdom at the present time of giving State commissions any control over capitalization or over rates in the larger cities, especially in States west of New York.

The league concluded its convention to-day. Kansas City is the probable choice for next year's convention. Other cities that have asked for the meeting in 1914 are Galveston, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Denver, Chicago, and New York.

Less Fear of Ohio River Flood.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 15.—Flood anxiety as to Ohio River conditions was somewhat dispelled at noon to-day when the river, upon reaching a stage of 20.6 feet, remained stationary. The Weather Bureau announced that unless more rain fell there was no danger of the 22-feet flood stage being reached.

THIS SHIP'S MONKEY HAS TWIN TONGUES

Sings Opera with One, Whistles His Own Accompaniment with the Other.

HYLAS'S CREW ADORE HIM

Brought Here for the Bronx Zoo, but They Hope to Keep Him on the Ship's Register.

"It is hard to write a tale of a tailless monkey, for there is such a lack of material."

This bon mot was part of the cargo of the British freight steamship Hylas, and it was unloaded yesterday by Capt. Charles Samuels. He referred to Jim, the slow loris monkey and the universal pet of the crew. Capt. Samuels is from London and possesses a pleasant disposition and a love for animals. The Hylas is a stub-nosed, high-sided, aristocratic freighter, possessing a grate fire place in the captain's room and brass work enough in the chart room to try the patience of any ordinary crew.

The loris is of a rare monkey family, native to Madagascar and Central India. The skipper got Jim in May when the ship was at Rangoon. Jim is now nine months old, about the size of a flying squirrel, mouse colored, and artistically marked by a brown streak up the back. There are brown markings about the eyes that give the appearance of spectacles, and out of these peer wise little eyes of golden hue. Jim is nocturnal, and when darkness comes the way he gets about the ship belies the title "slow."

The Hylas is now rubbing a rusty side against pier 38, South Brooklyn, having just got in from India by the way of Buenos Aires. Jim was to have gone to the Zoological Park in the Bronx. The authorities did not seem anxious to receive him, however, and because of the protest of the crew it is probable that Jim will now remain on shipboard.

Jim has two tongues, one of normal size and the other a white, bird-like tongue just under the normal organ. It is entirely natural for the loris to have two tongues; nevertheless the skipper likes to have Jim at hand when he says so to avoid dispute.

Capt. Samuels is not wont to brag of the accomplishments of his pet, but the second mate said with considerable emphasis that Jim could sing grand opera with one tongue and whistle his own accompaniment with the other. That's what the second mate said, but Jim was not singing grand opera when the reporters saw him yesterday. He was swinging to the Captain's watch chain and humming a jungle lullaby with one tongue, while clucking time with the other. The reporters couldn't make out just what Jim was doing, and they were indebted to the skipper's cabin boy for this explanation of his performance.

Jim was very wild when he first went on board ship, but he soon adapted himself to life on a freighter, and now he sleeps on the top shelf of the closet in the skipper's room, takes his meals upon the shelf below, uses the shelf below that for his parlor, and takes his exercise all over the ship when the weather permits. He sits upon the skipper's head when the latter is shaving or hangs for hours from the skipper's vest pocket like an animated watch charm.

When the Hylas was a week out from Rangoon Jim began to show an interest in his surroundings. He also began to make friends with the men on board.

"Good morning, Sir; how is Jim?" the cook from the galley door, and the deck watch would ask Capt. Samuels when he appeared. Once when Jim did not make his appearance on deck the engine-room force sent a note to the mate asking him to find out what had become of Jim.

Once after hours of watching upon the bridge while the Hylas was bucking a tropical hurricane, the Captain went to his cabin to find his steward walking up and down before the grate fire carrying Jim in his arms.

"Jim's a bit bad, sir," he said. "I think he worries about you when on the bridge."

All Jim needs is a finger hold to climb to the most inaccessable part of the vessel. If the skipper is in the chart room, Jim can be trusted to find him. On fine days he goes aloft spending hours as look-out. As a tight and slack rope walker, he can make any Blondin that ever lived look foolish. He became so venturesome that two of the stokers got fits "nerves," watching him and one member of this crew of animal lovers sent word to the skipper that he really thought Jim should be watched, as he might fall overboard if he persisted in walking the forward rail of the Hylas in bad weather.

Jim is a remarkable clean animal, according to the Captain's testimony, he spends half an hour each morning in the bath room washing himself. When, however, several days out from Buenos Aires, Jim made friends with Jig Sandy, boss of the stokers, he began to explore the coal bunkers with a total disregard of his habits of personal cleanliness.

One morning Jim was reported missing and the ship lost speed because the fire under the boilers was not kept going. The careful stokers were afraid their little playmate was in the coal and by mistake might be shoveled up and hurled into the grate boxes. There was universal relief when, late in the afternoon he was found curled up in a bunk in the fo'cas'le.

Capt. Samuels took Jim over to Flushing yesterday afternoon to show him to some friends. Most of the crew lined up near the gangway to see the ship's pet go ashore.

Hoops Not Put In Jail.

William T. Hoops, the broker, who was arrested on Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimmons on a body execution for failure to pay a $10,000 judgment against him held by Percival L. Marden, editor of a society weekly, is not in the Ludlow Street Jail. Mr. Hoops was not confined at any time in the jail, but gave bonds at once upon being taken to the Sheriff's office. Mr. Marden received the judgment against Mr. Hoops in a suit for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Marden, who married Mr. Hoops after her divorce.

OUR NEW WAREHOUSES

529-549 West 42d Street 532-542 West 43d Street

For the purpose of improving and maintaining effectively the entire delivery service of this business, especially through our retail branches, we have erected and now occupy these new Warehouses, covering eleven city lots. Our large out of town Mail Order Department, our Wholesale Business and our Executive Offices are here located. These Warehouses are well equipped for superior warehousing, with every modern advantage for the truckage and rapid shipment or delivery of large quantities of merchandise.

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Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Candies and Perfumes

LAMBERT POINTERS FOR JEWELRY GIFT BUYERS

Coming to Lamberts for Christmas Jewelry, as every discriminating giver of presents ought to, please bear in mind:

All styles, shapes and forms of Diamond and Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamond and Solid Gold Rings, Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Sterling Silver Watches and Gift Silverware for Toilet Table and Dining Room are here **Sold at the Lowest Prices.**

That **direct importation,** large **manufacturing, spot cash buying, low rents** and **economical store management,** in an accessible though modest part of the town, make Lambert low prices possible.

That **Christmas Gifts** selected now **may be laid away** at Lamberts and need not be paid for until wanted.

That all **Christmas Gifts are exchangeable** after Christmas except those that have been engraved.

Now for a few timely particulars:

BEGINNING WITH DIAMONDS

For Solitaire Engagement Rings, as for other works of Diamond Jewelry, we imported Diamonds direct before the duty went up, but that's only one economy. Others are that we secure the best prices from diamond cutters by paying spot cash, that the costs of running Lambert store are as low as is consistent with the best service, and that all mountings—solid 14-karat gold, solid 18-karat gold and platinum—are made in the Lambert factory.

Diamond Engagement Rings, Solitaires, $10.00 to $1,500.00; Diamond Cluster Rings, $25.00 up.

Massive Gold Signet Rings

Christmas Signet Rings of Solid Gold from the Lambert Store are as certain to give satisfaction as the sun to rise on Christmas morning. Notice that one of these four rings bears a Masonic device.

Solid 14-karat Gold Signet Ring, chased, rose finish, **$7.50.**

Glove style, polished or Roman finish, solid 10-karat Gold Signet, 2 diamonds, **$14.00.**

Solid 10-Karat Gold Masonic Ring, chased sides, polished, **$8.50.**

Solid 14-Karat Gold Signet Ring, carved, oblong top, rose finish, **$11.50.**

Watches Pass Expert Inspections

Three Christmas Lambert Watches for ladies, all in hunting cases of solid 14-karat Gold (Assay Office test). The Watch on the left is richly engraved, without over-decoration, and can be had with Waltham, Elgin or Lambert works, inspected by Lambert watchmakers. Price **$22.50.** The case of the middle watch is engine turned with a tool that can be used only on thick gold. Choice of Waltham, Elgin or Lambert works. Price **$16.50.** A plain polished case, with space on the back for a monogram, which we engrave without charge, encloses Waltham, Elgin or Lambert works, in the watch on the right, which we sell for **$22.50.**

Other Hunting Case Solid Gold Watches, for ladies, $16.50 up. Open face Watches, $15.00 up. Men's Solid Gold Watches, best works, open face, $22.50 up.

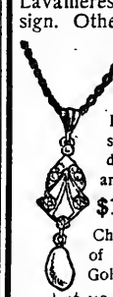
Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watches

Among the watch improvements for which civilization has to thank the Waltham Company is the Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watch. The watch may be detached and, worn separately, an idea bright with daintiness, convenience, originality. We sell this watch for **$42.50;** other Bracelet Watches in solid gold, **$28.00.**

Solid Gold, with leather strap, **$18.50.**

Lavallieres—Strong, Stylish

Qualities that have given Lambert Jewelry a country-wide reputation are brightly illustrated in these low-priced Solid Gold Lavallieres; strength, durability, grace and originality of design. Others from **$2.00 up.**

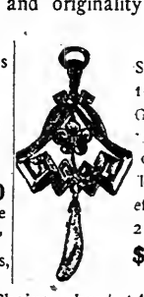


Solid 14-karat Gold Lavalliere set with 1 diamond and pearls, **$12.00**

Chain of solid Gold, **$2.00.**

Three sapphires and pearls in solid 14-karat gold mounting, **$16.50**

With fine diamond, and 2 sapphires, **$37.50.**

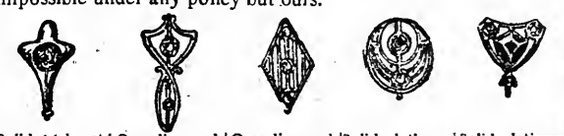


Solid 14-karat Gold Lavalliere, rose gold, floral effect, 2 pearls, **$4.50**

Let us show you Solid Gold Neck Chains, about 14 inches long, **$2.00** up; Platinum Chains, **$6.00** up.

Christmas Scarf Pins

Scarf Pin aristocrats, one solid guaranteed 14 Karat Gold and four of Platinum, all set with diamonds directly imported by Lambert Brothers, and all sold as Christmas Gifts at prices impossible under any policy but ours.



Solid 14-karat gold Scarf Pin, one diamond, Roman finish, **$10.00.**

One diamond, 1 sapphire in solid platinum Scarf pin, **$15.00**

One diamond, 2 pearls in solid platinum Scarf pin, **$18.75.**

Solid platinum Scarf Pin set with 1 diamond and 1 sapphire, **$20.00.**

Solid platinum Scarf Pin, set with 3 diamonds, 1 sapphire, **$30.00.**

Scarf Pins in solid gold, **$1.25** up; in platinum, **$15.00** up.

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AN ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION, with the best gridiron pictures and authoritative reviews by experts, will be given to all readers of The New York Times next Sunday. The edition will be sold out in advance of order early.—Adv.

CALL REPUBLICANS TO MEETING HERE

600 State Party Leaders Summoned by Senator Root, Chairman Barnes, and Others.

ANTI-PROGRESSIVE PURPOSE

Barnes Also Wants Their Views for National Conference—Politicians Wonder How Many Will Come.

Republican State Chairman William Barnes sent out letters yesterday to about 600 leading Republicans in this State, asking them to join in a conference to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday, Dec. 5. The letter, which is signed by Senator Elihu Root, by Mr. Barnes as Republican National Committeeman, and by all the Republican members from this State of the House of Representatives, says the purpose of the conference is "to consider the part which the Republican Party in this State is to play in the progress of the national party" and "to try to reach a better understanding of the duties and responsibilities" of the Republicans in this State.

A prominent Republican, cognizant of the purposes of the proposed conference, said yesterday that in all probability ways and means to crush the Progressive Party in this State would be considered when the 600 Republicans summoned by Mr. Barnes met in conference. Just at present there is a great deal of curiosity among the Republican Party leaders to see how many will respond to the invitations.

"The members of our own party," said this prominent Republican, "do not seem to realize the seriousness of the situation. On every hand there is talk about getting together with the Progressives, or getting the Progressives to get together with us. This is a vote-getting proposition, pure and simple, and if nothing more important was involved than getting a lot of patronage for our party as a result of a reunion of the warring elements and a consequent victory at the polls that would be all right. But these well-meaning Republicans of the get-together inclinations seem to forget that if we were to get together with the Progressives we would be compelled to do so at the sacrifice of the principles of conservatism which brought us victory in this State at the recent elections. Is this worth while, from the broader point of view of policy and future prospects of the country?

"The Progressives seem to understand the situation better. They seem to realize that there is nothing in the future except a death struggle between the Progressives who are following the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, and the Republicans who are remaining steadfast to a party faith inspired by safer and saner leaders."

Here is the letter containing the summons for the conference:

My dear Sir: The undersigned Republican representatives of the State of New York in Congress and in the National Committee would be glad to confer with their fellow-Republicans at home upon the part which the Republican Party of the State is to play in the progress of the national party.

The Republican victory in the State at the last election presents an opportunity and a responsibility for New York Republicans which all should share, and the best wisdom of all is needed so that the example and influence of the greatest of States may be in the right direction and effective.

For this purpose we are proposing to ask the New York Republicans who hold, or are elected to hold, official positions in the party and in the State Government, and others whose former positions and experience will make their advice especially useful, to meet for conference and discussion.

The object of this meeting is to try to reach a better understanding of duties and responsibilities.

Sincerely yours,
ELIHU ROOT,
WILLIAM M. CALDER,
HENRY G. DANFORTH,
THOMAS B. DUNN,
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD,
C. M. HAMILTON,
EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr.,
LUTHER W. MOTT,
JAMES S. PARKER,
SERENO E. PAYNE,
EDMUND PLATT,
SAMUEL WALLIN,
WILLIAM BARNES.

The letters have gone out to Republican members of the Legislature, Republican members-elect to the law-making body, Chairmen of Republican County Committees throughout the State, members of the Republican State Committee, Republican editors, and a great number of Republicans prominent in the councils of the party in the localities where they live.

Mr. Barnes said yesterday that the conference was called partly for the purpose of giving him a line on the sentiment in the party in this state preparatory to the meeting of the Republican National Committee which is to be held in Washington next month, and at which he, as representative of this State on the committee, will have to be the spokesman of the New York Republicans. Mr. Barnes is heart and soul for a standpat programme, and has been strengthened in the stand he has taken by the result of the election this Fall.

The purpose of the National Committee meeting in Washington is to discuss the advisability of calling an unofficial National Convention early next year to discuss the future of the party and amending the rules of the National Committee, including the basis of representation in National Conventions. It has the special purpose of making the negro representation from the Southern States less formidable in national party gatherings.

The unofficial convention, according to the views expressed by most of the prominent Republican leaders throughout the country, should be held, and it has been more than intimated that this would be an occasion for the initiation of Presidential booms. The name of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes has been mentioned prominently as a man to whom the party is likely to turn as the one candidate who could unite the conservative and progressive elements.

If the view of the Hughes enthusiasts should prevail he would come before the party as the favorite son of the State of New York, but whether the incubation of a Hughes Presidential boom is part of the programme for the prospective December conference could not be learned yesterday.

Mr. Barnes announced yesterday that he had called a meeting of the Republican State Committee for the day of the conference. The conference is scheduled to begin at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting of the State Committee at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The ostensible purpose of the State Committee meeting is to examine the audits and the accounts of the Treasurer. It is confidently predicted that if the auditing is thorough it will be found that the Republican State organization is greatly in need of funds, and it is not unlikely that the report will be made the basis for a general appeal for financial aid to enable the State Committee to work out the party purposes.

NOME EAGER FOR NEWS.

Has Two Newspapers Which Sell for 25 Cents a Copy.

The two most costly newspapers in the world probably are The Nome Daily Nugget and The Daily Nomo Industrial Worker, published in Nome, Alaska. Each newspaper is of four pages. They are sold at retail at 25 cents each.

"Our papers devote much space to telegraph news, not because there is nothing happening in Nome, but because our population is gathered from the four corners of the world, and there is always an interest in homeland news," said Alfred H. Dunham of Nome, who arrived here several days ago. Dunham is a game warden in Alaska, and one of the pioneers.

Mr. Dunham exhibited a copy of The Nugget, which illustrates the desire for telegraph news. There was "By Nugget Special Service" a story of The New York Times Aerial Derby around Manhattan. There was also an account of the Mavoralty campaign in this city. In addition, there was news from Washington, and dispatches told of happenings in China and Japan.

Dunham went to Alaska in 1907 and was one of the first to go through Chilkoot Pass that year to the gold fields. Dunham a few weeks ago was in Seattle when the great storm came. He owns a two-story frame dwelling there. The waves smashed all of the houses in Main Street except that owned by Dunham.

"I cannot understand," he said, "unless it was because my building had no cellar. When it was discovered there was gold in the beach sand many started in to work the sand. Main Street runs along the beach and many persons obtained permission from owners to dig for gold upon their property. In this way, I believe many of the houses were undermined and fell easily under the pounding of the sea."

BATTLE OPENS FIGHT TO REFORM TAMMANY

Law Partner of Senator O'Gorman Would Drop Name and Depose Unworthy Leaders.

PRESENT SYSTEM OUTWORN

Hanson Explains Aims of Anti-Tammany Alliance—Kilroe Starts New District Organization.

From inside Tammany a suggestion came yesterday that this title as designating the Democratic organization of New York County should be dropped. The proposal was made by George Gordon Battle, law partner of United States Senator James A. O'Gorman. Mr. Battle went further. He called upon all good Democrats, whether they supported McCall or Mitchel, to enroll and begin primary contests to change the leadership in districts where such a change was essential to keep the local party up to the high ideals and practical efficiency which, he said, the party leader, President Wilson, was exemplifying at Washington.

In a statement which he issued yesterday, Mr. Battle said he could not subscribe to the indiscriminate criticism of the Democratic county organization. There were good men and bad men in the organization, he asserted, but he said that in his opinion the good men predominated, and the principal difficulty consisted in too much allegiance to central authority and to outworn political theories.

"There is need for more independence and for the rank and file to assert itself and to make known its views and wishes on economical and political questions," said Mr. Battle.

"Do you favor a primary fight next Fall against the present Tammany leadership?" Mr. Battle was asked.

"I think all good Democrats should interest themselves without waiting for primary day," he replied.

"The legally organized Democratic Party in New York County," said Mr. Battle, "is called generally Tammany Hall. That is a misnomer. It is a relic of the time when a volunteer political association meeting in Tammany Hall and allied with the Columbian Order of Tammany, was called the Tammany Hall Democracy, just as a similar organization meeting at Irving Hall was known as the Irving Hall Democracy. In speaking of changes in Tammany Hall it must be remembered that 'Tammany Hall' is merely a loose expression and that what is sought is a change in the legally organized Democratic Party in the county. That such changes and reforms are desirable, all thinking men must admit. The law of progress is a law of change. Without progress there is stagnation."

Mr. Battle denied that he knew of any movement in Washington to make Senator O'Gorman leader of the reorganized party in the county.

Insurgents in Nineteenth District.

From the Nineteenth Assembly District, on the upper west side, there came last night the report of an uprising against Murphy. Edwin P. Kilroe, a lawyer, who, when he was graduated, read an essay on "St. Tammany"; or, the Organization of the Tammany Society of the Columbian Order," and who is Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany in the Nineteenth Assembly District, was said to have broken away from the leadership of James J. Hines, who, as understudy for Aqueduct Commissioner John F. Galvin, is nominal head of the Tammany organization in the district. Mr. Kilroe is said to intend to form a rival organization. Three hundred members of the Monongahela Club, the regular Tammany organization of the district, are said to have followed Mr. Kilroe, and with him will form the nucleus of an organization in the Nineteenth District which will fight the Tammany leadership there at the primaries.

James E. McDonald, a son-in-law of Senator James A. O'Gorman, is one of the insurgents in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Bert Hanson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance, issued a statement last night, in which he said:

"So many Democrats have telephoned and written me since the election asking for information about the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance that it seems advisable to make an authoritative statement as to the origin of one of the present movements to organize Democrats in the City of New York and plans which we have in hand. The committee having the work in hand had not intended making any public statement until the preliminary work was further advanced, but there is no reason for secrecy, and we are glad to have the public fully informed, both as to what has been done and as to the way in which our movement is developing. Publicity is the more desirable, because many seem to have gained a wrong impression as to what is being done by the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance, and some seem to confuse the work we are moving with the work which is being done by others.

Formation of Jeffersonian Alliance

"Before the selection of candidates by the Citizens' Municipal Committee, there had existed several Democratic organization which had fought the Tammany Hall organization. Among them were the Empire State Democracy, the Democratic Union, Inc., the Home Rule Democracy of Brooklyn, and the Home Rule Democracy of the Bronx. Those organizations had decided to support candidates opposed to Tammany. Had there not been Fusion, an Independent Democratic ticket would have been nominated. After the Committee of 107 made its selections these Democratic organizations decided to support the Fusion ticket. Soon thereafter those organizations decided to form an alliance for the purpose of the campaign, taking in with themselves the Mitchel Democratic League, which, though organized primarily in behalf of Mr. Mitchel, was also supporting the Fusion ticket. It was thought that such a union of organizations would prevent duplication of effort and unnecessary expenditure of money. Thus was formed the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance. It was agreed between the federated organizations that each should continue its existence, though during the campaign all were to work together through the alliance.

Plan to Continue Anti-Tammany Fight.

"A couple of days after election the Executive Committee of the Alliance met to receive reports from sub-committees and to wind up the work of the campaign. In view of the fact that probably nearly 30,000 votes had been cast in our column, under the rooster, and in view of the further fact that tens and tens of thousands of Democrats feel that Tammany Hall is not a Democratic organization, it seemed wise for the union of Democrats to be continued and broadened by bringing in elements which had not been represented by the organizations which constituted the Alliance. Accordingly the Executive Committee voted that the organization ought to be continued, and authorized the Sub-committee on Plan and Scope to prepare plans for a wider and broader organization. That sub-committee has met and authorized the Chairman of the Executive Committee to appoint a committee of not less than twenty-five, which shall be charged with the duty of organizing a provisional committee of about 250. The Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty is to be charged with the preparation of a statement of principles and the preparation of plans for the formation of a Democratic organization in sympathy with the Progressive Democracy of the City, State, and Nation.

"The Chairman of the Executive Committee has extended invitations to a number of gentlemen to be members of the first committee. No announcement of the members of that committee will be made until the gentlemen invited have been heard from. But it may be said that the committee will be composed of Democrats of the highest standing in the community. The committee will not be organized to support the interests of any one man or any group of men. Neither will it be composed of men who are known because of their experience as 'practical' politicians. They are selected because of the principles for which they stand. A meeting of that committee will be called next week. While the formation of the provisional committee of two hundred and fifty will rest entirely in the hands of the smaller committee, yet the character of the men on that smaller committee is such as to lead to the belief that the committee of two hundred and fifty will be composed of representative Democrats, who have the intrests of their party at heart.

"But, speaking for myself alone, I believe that the committee will proceed upon the theory that the present Tammany Hall organization is not an organization of Democrats. We all know that Tammany Hall has in the past held and now holds the allegiance of many Democrats. Whether such Democrats will be willing much longer to support that organization remains to be seen. But I am sure that Democrats who are such by principle are not prepared to have a new Democratic movement led on or dominated by men who at the moment are not enthusiastic supporters of Tammany merely because of differences with Mr. Murphy. Instead I believe the new movement should be led on by men who are Democrats on principle."

PLAN NATION-WIDE EUGENICS SOCIETY

Movement Follows Address by Mrs. John Hays Hammond on Infant Mortality.

RACE PURITY IS THE AIM

Dr. H. E. Jordan Would Forbid the Reproduction of the Obviously Unfit—Want Parents Educated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The study of eugenics was vigorously urged by speakers before the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality to-day.

"More than half the processions of little white coffins in Washington," said Mrs. John Hays Hammond, "are assured before the birth or at the hour of birth of their little occupants. So appalling are these figures that I believe it behooves every mother to inquire, 'Why did my baby die?' and every girl to ask, 'Why cannot all women have rosy, plump, dimpled, healthy babies?' The answer will be found in the science of eugenics and more efficiently trained obstetricians.

"I believe there should be a great national organization for the promotion of practical eugenics. When young women are made to realize that the defects, as well as the excellencies, of their husbands will be reproduced in their children, that men of intemperate and immoral habits are likely to produce defective children, they will refrain from marriage with such men. The old adage, 'Mary a man to reform him,' will lose its force.

"Woman, rather than man, has always been the conserver of race purity. In eugenics she will find an intelligent guide to the selection of a father for her children, to the reduction of three-fourths of all diseases, to the elimination of one-half of the morbidity of children, and to the practical elimination of degeneracy and the useless waste of infant life."

As a result of Mrs. Hammond's suggestion of a national society for the promotion of practical eugenics, a committee was appointed to meet the eugenics committee of the American Breeders' Association and discuss the question.

"Every child born into the world," said Dr. H. E. Jordan of the University of Virginia, "must be saved if possible, but if socially very unfit it should be denied the right of progeny. Two steps first seem clear: (1) Universal infant salvage, with realization of the fact that the possibility is thus afforded for some unfit stock to perpetuate its inferior type. (2) Negative eugenics or prevention of reproduction on the part of the grossly and obviously unfit. Positive eugenics rests, perhaps, as yet upon too small a basis of scientific fact."

The education of parents in practical eugenics was discussed by Dr. Evangeline W. Young, of the School of Eugenics, Boston.

"Education in practical eugenics," she said, "should teach boys a new sex code. The boy must be taught quite as explicitly as the girl the spiritual significance of marriage and the sacredness of the family as an institution of society. He must be taught the falseness of the double standard of morals."

Dr. D. J. Whitridge-Williams, of Baltimore, will be President of the Association for the next year. Homer Folks, of New York, to-day was chosen President-elect, and as such will succeed Dr. Williams at the conclusion of next year's session.

M'CABE PARTISANS FINED.

Punished for Contempt of Court in Holding Interdicted Meeting.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—A fine of $25 each was assessed to-day by Supreme Court Justice Rudd on John C. Mangan, John Tammany, and John F. Brady for contempt of court. The men participated in a meeting of the Albany County Democratic Committee on Sept. 25 in violation of a court order. They are members of the McCabe faction, and the opposing Dugan faction brought the court action.

Rumors have had it that Gov. Glynn had been asked to settle the McCabe-Dugan controversy, which is, briefly, who shall be leader. The Governor to-day refused to discuss the report.

WIFE TO USE MAIDEN NAME.

Dr. Ingram to Drop Husband's Name, Though Not Divorced.

Supreme Court Justice Delany signed an order yesterday permitting Dr. Loy McAfee Ingram, wife of Dr. William H. Ingram of 548 Riverside Drive, to resume her maiden name of Loy McAfee. She said that she had lived apart from her husband since Jan. 11, 1913, and would not return to him. She said that since July 4, 1904, her husband, also a physician, had contributed nothing to her support and had received funds from her. In addition she said he had run up bills in the name of Dr. Ingram, which was also her professional name, and that these debts interfered with her credit.

She asked that her application be granted as essential to her professional and financial success. The order entered was unusual in view of the fact that no matrimonial action was at issue. The courts have frequently restored maiden names to wives after dissolution of their marriage bonds, but seldom otherwise.

Montefiore Home Dedication.

The dedication of the new buildings of the Montefiore Home will take place on Sunday, Nov. 30, at Gunhill Road, East 210th Street. There will be a reception from 11 to 1 in the morning and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

MEDICAL SCIENCE'S FUTURE.

Internal Medicine to Surpass Surgery, Says Dr. Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Internal medicine will surpass surgery in value to the human race within the next twenty-five years, was the prediction of Dr. John B. Murphy in the course of his clinic to-day at Mercy Hospital, which was attended by members of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America.

Dr. Murphy added that if he had to study for the profession again he would unhesitatingly take up internal medicine in preference to surgery. He foresaw a brilliant future for clinical teaching for the medical profession rather than the reading of papers.

Surgeons invited with fellowship of the American College of Surgeons were required to sign the following pledge, the violation of which made members liable to expulsion:

I pledge myself to pursue the practice of surgery with self-restraint and to place the welfare of my patients above all else; to advance constantly in knowledge by the study of surgical literature, the instruction of eminent teachers, interchange of opinion among associates, and attendance at important societies; to regard scrupulously the interests of my professional brothers and seek counsel when in doubt of my own judgment; to render willing help to my colleagues and to give freely my services to the needy.

Moreover, I pledge myself so far as I am able to avoid the sins of selfishness; to shun unwarranted publicity, dishonest money-seeking, and commercialism as disgraceful to our profession; to refuse utterly all secret money trades with consultants and practitioners; to teach the patient his financial duty to the physician, and to urge the practitioner to obtain his reward from the patient openly; to make my fees commensurate with the service rendered and with the patient's rights, and to avoid discrediting my associates by taking unwarranted compensation.

Dr. Lawrence Ryan and Dr. Ralph Cutler, at St. Anthony's Hospital, showed how to make a neat nose in place of a deformed or injured member by cutting a flap of skin from the cheek, laying it over the defective part of the nose, and molding a perfectly shaped organ.

Dr. J. F. Percy of Galesburg, Ill., reported successful results in prolonging life and easing suffering by treating cases of cancer with heat.

Dr. John B. Murphy was elected President of the congress for the year.

Seamen's Institute Reception.

A reception to the subscribers of the new Seamen's Institute will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 19. The reception has been arranged in order that the persons who have contributed to the new building may see its various departments in operation. Until $180,000 needed to complete the building fund is raised, the lunch counter, dining room, and kitchens cannot be opened.

New Dispensary Building.

The New York Dispensary will move into its new building at 34 Spring Street to-morrow. This dispensary was founded in 1790. From 400 to 600 patients receive treatment daily, and to defray the expense of this work the dispensary is dependent almost entirely on the contributions of the public.

HICKSON

HORSE SHOW VISITORS

Will find on view a

Wealth of Gowns
Clever Tailored Frocks
Wonderful Hats
Unusual Furs

Exclusive creations, avoiding the uniformity of models in other shops.

The immensity of our establishment provides for copies and adaptations as promptly as desired.

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ANNOUNCE AN EARLY REDUCTION SALE OF

Children's Coats	(Odd lot.)	$5.00
Hats and Bonnets	(Were $10, $12 and $15.)	3.00
Little Girls' Dresses	(Were $12, $15, and $18.)	6.50
Little Boys' Linen Suits	(Were $10, $12, and $15.)	5.00
Sweaters for Little Ones	(Were $8 and $10.)	5.00

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

The Paul Poiret Idea

carried out in the United States.

Have your

Gowns and Wraps Designed, Draped and Fitted

by French Artists and finish them at your home.

Perfect lines and correct styles.

Prices from $5.00 up.

Saves money and worriment.

Finishers furnished if desired.

DE CRIGNIS SISTERS

101 West 66th St., New York.

Phone: 10204 Columbus.

Autumn's Glorious Colors

in your home if you use

Windowphanie

It makes stained glass out of plain glass at a trifling cost. The cheerful, beautiful effect gives social distinction, it gives privacy and shuts out ugly views. For parlor, dining room, kitchen, bathroom.

Send for Golden Book

WindowphanieStore

19 E. 14th St.

Weingarten & Pearl

TAILORS, FURRIERS, DRESSMAKERS

516 Fifth Ave., Corner 43d Street.

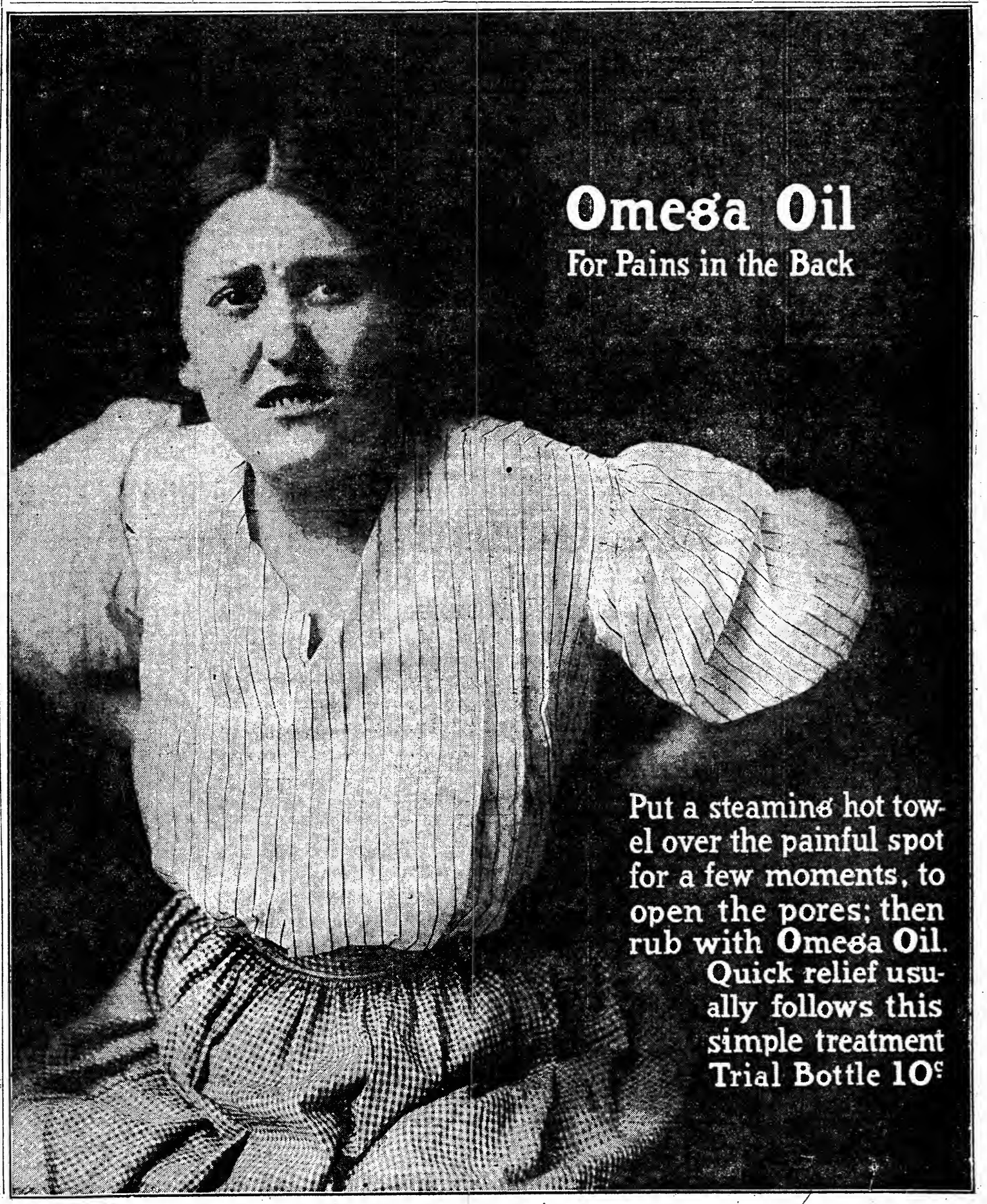
FIRST SALE of the Season

ORIGINAL MODELS

Suits, Dresses, Coats, Evening Wraps,

50.00 to 100.00

Originally Sold from $125 to $300.



An ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION, with the best gridiron pictures and authoritative reviews by experts, will be given to all readers of The New York Times next Sunday. The edition will be sold out in advance. Order early.—Adv.

Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. TEAMS TAKE NO HOLIDAY

Follow Prospective Benefactors to Country Homes After Offices Close at Noon.

KEEP FIGURES A SECRET

Surprises Are Expected at the Announcements to be Made at the Regular Luncheon To-morrow.

Yesterday was one of the busiest days of the campaign of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations to raise $4,000,000 for new buildings in this city in spite of the fact that no noonday luncheon was held in the campaign headquarters where the leaders of the committees report their collections.

The fact that the thousand volunteer workers, who include many society women and well-known business men of New York, did not have to give up their time to the making of reports gave them further opportunity to make the rounds of the philanthropists whose names they held in order to obtain their signatures to the pledges.

The canvassers were not deterred by the fact that Saturday is only a half day in business offices. In many instances they followed the trail of prospective benefactors to their country homes. The Women's Committee, headed by Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, and its companion committee of business women, of which Mrs. Florence M. Stowell is Chairman, were especially active. A number of private automobiles had been placed at their disposal, and they scoured the town in search of contributors.

Charles S. Ward, director general of the campaign, spent the day in hearing reports over the telephone. Mrs. James S. Cushman, President of the New York City Y. W. C. A., spent the morning in the home of Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan at 113 East Thirty-eighth Street, where the leaders of the committees under her direction reported to her.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was perhaps the busiest of all the leaders of the campaign. He was at his office, 71 Broadway, at an unusually early hour and spent the morning at the telephone. Mr. Perkins was in communication with many long distance points where prospective contributors spend the week end. He would not say yesterday what the results of his long distance telephonic communications were, but smiled mysteriously and hinted at a big surprise to be announced at the noonday luncheon to-morrow. It was rumored that he had information of several large gifts that were to be made, but he declined absolutely to discuss them.

Women's Day To-morrow.

To-morrow will be Women's Day at the campaign headquarters and it has been planned to make it an exceptionally important occasion. Miss Grace H. Dodge, who has already made several large gifts to the Y. W. C. A. and who was responsible for the solidification of the national organization of which she is the head, will receive special honors. There will be another guest of nation-wide importance, whose identity was not disclosed yesterday.

According to reports made through Mrs. Morgan, the rivalry between the teams of women was keener than ever. The team headed by Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, which includes Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, and Mrs. William Ordway Partridge, was busy from morning until late at night. Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Captain of Team 22, started her assistants out at an early hour from her home, 90 Park Avenue, and worked herself all day. Mrs. E. R. L. Gould wore an unusually pleased expression toward the close of the afternoon, which was taken by her friends to mean that she would have some important contributions to announce to-morrow.

One of the busiest teams was that of Miss Emily B. Wilson, Team 24, one of the strong details from the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A., at 7 East Fifteenth Street. Among her assistants are Mrs. Henry G. Sanford, Mrs. Lorence Daniels, Mrs. Carroll J. Post, and Miss Grace Hinds. The team captained by Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, including Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Mrs. Huch de Haven, and Mrs. Julius H. Seymour, gave a good accounting when it reported at its captain's headquarters, 255 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Captain of Team 25, spent several hours at the campaign headquarters receiving reports from her workers.

Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Captain of Team 29, expressed herself as delighted with the progress made by Mrs. Francis W. Bird. Miss Grace Howard Potter, Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons.

Work of Other Teams.

Considerable interest was manifested in the work of Team 30, made up entirely of self-supporting women, and captained by Miss Anna Maxwell, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Whitman, Miss Golding, Miss Ward, and other members of this team reported a very successful day, as did the members of the team captained by Mrs. Seabury Cone Mastick.

The "débutante" team, headed by Miss Dorothy Perkins, and composed of society girls and young matrons, was among the busiest in search of contributions to the fund. Encouraging reports were made to Miss Perkins by Miss Mildred Dodge, Miss Florence Colgate, Miss Ruth Purves, Miss Constance McKelvey, and Miss Mary Baker.

Scores of would-be contributors telephoned the campaign headquarters yesterday to learn the details of the way the fund is to be spent. They were informed that $3,000,000 of it is to go to the Young Women's Association and the other $1,000,000 to the Young Men's.

Of the $3,000,000 there will be $800,000 spent in building a new Central Branch on the east side, above Twenty-third Street; $500,000 for a new Holland branch; $400,000 for a new Central Club for Nurses; $350,000 for a boarding home for young girls; $100,000 in providing a new home for the colored women's branch; $50,000 in enlarging the west side branch; $150,000 in current expenses for two years, and $50,000 to be retained in an equipment and adjustment fund. A National Board building will also be erected from the $3,000,000.

The Young Men's Christian Associations will use its $1,000,000 for a new Bowery branch, for which $390,000 will be expended; $360,000 for a new Union branch in the Bronx; $150,000 for a new colored men's branch; $40,000 for its Williamsbridge branch; $20,000 to the P. & S. Clubhouse, Intercollegiate branch, and $40,000 to a contingent and adjustment fund.

Robert H. Mackay, auditor general of the New York City Y. M. C. A., who is in charge of the auditing of the Joint campaign, turned in a report last night showing that 1,849 persons had contributed to the fund. The following is a table showing the number of daily contributions made to the fund and the total to date:

Monday	82
Tuesday	224
Wednesday	325
Thursday	497
Friday	721
	1,849

The last official announcement on Friday places the grand total pledged to date as $2,082,195.

Left Bequests to Charity.

Harry L. Rosen, who died on Nov. 3, left bequests of $250 in a will filed for probate yesterday to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Beth Israel Hospital, the Deaconess Home for Consumptives, the Jewish Home for Crippled Children, the New York Institution for the Blind, and the United Krakower Charity and Aid Society. He left more than $10,000 to his wife, Fannie Rosen, and more than $1[illegible] his son, Irwin Rosen.

Autumn Clearance of GIMBEL Millinery

A Sale That Disposes of the Finest Millinery In the World—Including Paris Models

In the French Salon—

$75 to $85 Hats
At $50

$55 to $70 Hats
At $35

$35 to $50 Hats
At $25

$22 to $28 Hats
At $15

$15 to $18 Hats
At $10

Hat and Muff Sets

$135 Sets at $75

$100 to $125 Sets
at $65

In the Medium-Price Salon—

$8.75 to $10 Hats
At $5

London, Paris & Berlin Tailored and Sport Hats

$16 to $18 Hats
At $10

$12 to $15 Hats
At $8

$8 to $10 Hats
At $5

$6 to $7 Hats
At $3.50

$4.50 to $5 Hats
At $2.75

Four times a year—near the end of each season—we make a drastic clearance of the Millinery in our Salons. Tomorrow's event is one of those four occasions which enable women to procure the finest Hats of Paris and of New York—and that means of the world—at prices that are positively unequaled in their lowness.

As many of the Hats have been made during the last fortnight and as a large percentage of them are trimmed with fur, women will find this a very opportune occasion to get Millinery for wear at the Horse Show.

Hats with rare plumages that will soon become priceless in this country have been reduced just as generously as those that are trimmed with fur, ostrich plumes, flowers and other feathers. Of course, the majority of Hats are of fine silk velvets, and the best qualities of plush. Altogether about 500 Hats, including original models by

Georgette *Reboux* *Talbot* *Lewis* *Jeanne Lanvin*
Louison *Madeleine* *Hermance* *Paul Poiret*

Third Floor

Because We Control Seal Plush

We Could Reproduce This

Exquisite Premet Wrap for $25

In this Wrap Mme. Premet has combined gracefulness, *chic* and comfort. It has the cape-like shoulder yoke, on which the back is loosely gathered, and as it has sleeves that are curious affairs without any definite armholes, the Wrap looks the Dolman. Lined with Peau de Cygne in gold, old blue and other rich colors.

Typical of London are the Coats of smart and sturdy tweed with large shawl collars of Civet Cat at $25. Ideal for motoring and traveling. Also in to-morrow's Sale,

Many New Styles in Coats at $18.50 and $25

Black-and-white striped worsted and split boucle Coats, $18.50

Black Broadcloth Coats, in all sizes, $18.50.

Five styles in Seal Plush Coats, including the fish-tail model—many of these are trimmed with fur, $25. Chinchilla and Tweed Coats, trimmed with fur, $25. Third Floor

The New Corset With Only Six Bones

Is Our Latest Model in

"La Markette" Corsets, $7.50

This Corset gives the corsetless effect—and yet furnishes the necessary support to the figure.

Its sides are of elastic, but its front and back are of Toile—the latter is soft, but it is not quite as flexible as rubber.

"La Markette" Corsets introduce all the models endorsed by Fashion for this season—at $3 to $15.

Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor

Women's Silk Quilted Robes At $5.95 to $21

Did you ever get a full-length robe of Japanese silk on both sides that was hand-quilted for $5.95? We doubt it very much. But you can do so tomorrow.

Robes that are hand-embroidered, start at $8.95 for those of silk, $16.50 for satin, $21 for silk crepe.

Second Floor

This GIMBEL Fur *Occasion*

Was Planned For In Europe Several Months Ago

That's Why Prices Are 25 to 33⅓% Less Than Market Quotations

We plunged on German and Russian Fitch last July, for we had an idea that it would dominate this season. After we visited the Paris dressmakers' openings in August, we realized that we had made very fortunate purchases, for after this charming fur had been endorsed by those couturiers prices increased.

Knowing that Fashion would favor Hudson Seal, Arctic Seal, Caracul and Moleskin, we made tremendous purchases of these Furs.

We guarantee every style to be correct for the Winter season 1913-14—just as we stand back of every Fur. And it may be satisfying to know that

GIMBELS Have Been Furriers Since 1842

French-Dyed Ponyskin Coats, $25
Leipsic-Dyed Caracul Coats, $57.50 and $95
Coats of Arctic Seal (French-Dyed Coney), $47.50
Hudson Seal (French-Dyed Muskrat) Coats, $95
Fur-lined Tweed and Broadcloth Coats, $37.50 to $65

Fur Coats

That Are Trimmed with Other Furs

Ponyskin Coats, trimmed with Fitch, Skunk-Opossum or Chinchilla Squirrel, $40.

Caracul Coats, trimmed with Skunk, Ermine, Raccoon, Fitch or Chinchilla Squirrel, $75; with large cape collar of Civet Cat, $90.

Arctic Seal (French-dyed Coney) Coats, with cravat collar of Fitch, Skunk, Ermine or Chinchilla Squirrel, at $75.

Hudson Seal (French-dyed Muskrat) Coats, trimmed with Ermine or Fitch, $125.

Matched Sets of Furs

Scarfs		*Muffs*
$12.50, $17.50	*Ermine*	$45, $60
$29.50	*White Fox*	$45
$25, $29.50	*Sitka Fox*	$45, $47.50
$8.75, $13.50, $22.50	*Russian Fitch*	$32.50, $37.50, $45
$10, $14.50, $19.50	*Black Fox*	$15, $22.50, $25
$10, $19.50	*Hudson Seal (French-dyed Muskrat)*	$25, $29.50
$15, $19.50	*Civet Cat*	$19.50, $24.50
$14.50, $22.50	*Skunk*	$25, $29.50
$12.50, $15	*Black and Blue Wolf*	$12.50, $15, $19.50
$6.50, $9.50	*Black and Kitt Coney*	$7.50, $9.50
$5.50, $15	*Moleskin*	$9.50, $22.50

Third Floor

200 Fitted-Top Silk Jersey Petticoats, $3.95

These in black, emerald, Copenhagen blue and rose, are trimmed with wide pleatings of bordered silk. Second Floor

We Announce the Opening of The GIMBEL Christmas Service Bureau

Which has for its specific object the lessening of your Christmas burdens in every way possible

Here we will wrap your parcels for you, for delivery by mail, express, parcel post or in person. We will address them for you; and will hold them for shipment just before Christmas by any method you prefer.

Here are some of the other conveniences afforded to the public by the Christmas Service Bureau:

Post Office—Stamps, Parcel Post, Money Orders, Weighing Packages.

Shipping Office for Mail, Express and Freight.

Western Union Telegraph Office—Messages sent by wireless, telegraph, radiograph and cable. Money transferred by telegraph.

Special Shopping Service.
Transfers settled.
Merchandise calls.
Adjustments.
Red Cross Seals sold.
Taxicabs called.
Carriage calls.
Telephones.
Messenger calls.
Information Bureau.

Directories of Principal Cities.
Time tables for all railroads.
Packages checked.
Store Guides supplied.
Information and suggestions for Christmas shopping.
Store Directories.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets.
Theatre Tickets at Box Office Prices.
Wraps checked.

For those who do not talk English easily we supply INTERPRETERS IN MORE THAN A SCORE OF LANGUAGES.

Spanish	French	Greek	Bohemian	Turkish
Dutch	Norwegian	Roumanian	Polish	Armenian
Italian	Portuguese	Finnish	Russian	Hebrew
German	Swedish	Gaelic	Hindustani	Slavic
Latin	Danish	Hungarian	Arabian	Deaf and dumb
			Japanese	Language.

Accurate information supplied regarding last day for forwarding gifts to foreign countries for Christmas delivery. Telephone Madison Square 8200—Extension 90. **Christmas Service Bureau, Third Floor, Rear.**

LEATHER GOODS *at Half Price*

Just about now importers and manufacturers like to clear up their sample lines and surplus lots, and start about their Spring business. Just now, also, people who believe in taking time by the forelock begin to pick up their first Christmas gifts. Hence, the economy of this Leather Goods Sale on the one hand and its timeliness on the other.

Four of the foremost importers and makers of leather goods in this country contributed to it. *Prices average one-half*—a little more or a little less on the most desirable styles and kinds of Women's Handbags and Opera Bags, Leather Requisites and Men's Leather Goods. These four splendid groups—aggregating about $8,100—to sell for $4,100.

Women's Handbags

Styles for dress, every day and overnight use. Various kinds of leather; also silk moire and velvet.

At $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 to $5
Usually $2 to $10

Women's Imported Handbags

Of silk, in a variety of evening shades with French bevelled mirror-bottoms, with drawstrings, prettily trimmed with ribbons, flowers, leaves and spangles.

At $1, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.50
Usually $1.50 to $5

Small Leather Goods—Samples

A really remarkable collection of samples, including Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, Flasks, Drinking Cups, Desk Sets, Brush Sets, Photo Frames, Medicine Cases, Folios, Brief Cases, Telephone Registers and others.

At 25c, 50c, $1 to $5
Usually 50c to $10

Leather Goods for Men

Such as Card Cases, Pocketbooks, Bill Folds, Memorandum Books, in black and colors.

At 25c, 50c, $1 to $2.50
Usually 50c to $5

Main Floor

All Ready For Thanksgiving

The GIMBEL China & Crystal Salons

Richer stocks by far than those of last year. Added displays of fancy China Dinner Sets, foreign Crystals and American Cut Glass, including much to be found at GIMBELS, and a really bewildering display, all told.

So fast have the new things been crowding in that we are constrained to use the lever of price reductions to prevent overcrowding. Mighty good news to read just before Thanksgiving!

New Dresden China—Much Under Price

Fascinating group, in typical Dresden flower decorations, hand-painted, of course. Specimen prices:
$2.75 Bonbon Dishes, at $1.50.
$7.50 Fruit Bowl, at $4.75
$3 Cake Dishes, at $1.65.
$4.75 Roll Tray, at $3.25.
$6.75 Relish Dishes, at $4.75,
$3.50 Sardine Dishes, at $2.50.
$9 Fruit Compote, at $6.75.

Limoges Dinner Sets—Fresh Arrivals

340 of these sets came in in one week—too many.
$35 Services at $19.50. Flower spray decoration, gold edges.
$40 Services, $25. Pink festoon border, coin gold edges.
$50 Services at $32. Deep blue border with stipple gold edges.
$85 Services, $45. Rose-and-band border, gold edges
$130 Services, $67.50. Gold borders; 112 pieces.
$210 Services at $110. Superb encrusted gold and lace edge.

Japanese Fancy China—Specially Priced

Plates, Sets, Cups, etc.

Dresser Sets, five-piece, at $3.95, $4.25, $5 and $5.95; usually $5.50, $5.75, $7.50 and $9.
Chocolate Sets, seven-piece, at $5.75, $6.25, $6.50 and $8.50; usually $8, $9, $10 and $13.
Cranberry Sets, seven-piece, at $3.25, $4.50, $4.95 and $5.25; usually $4.50, $6.75, $7.50 and $8.
Nut Sets, seven-piece, at $1.95, $2, $2.25 and $2.50; usually $2.25, $3, $3.75 and $4.50.

Crystals—Materially Reduced

3,000 pieces of gold and engraved crystals, consisting of Compotes, Jugs, Bottles, Vases, Trays, etc., 75c and $1.50; usually $1.25 to $3.
$20 Crystal Services, 60-piece, at $14.75.
$14 Crystal Services of 60 pieces, at $9.95.
$11 Crystal Services of 60 pieces, at $8.50.
$5.25 Cut Crystal Fern Dishes, $3.50.
$5 Cut Crystal Jugs, at $3.25.
$6.75 Cut Crystal Compotes, $4.25. Fifth Floor

Sanford Rugs and Carpets

During three months GIMBELS made carpet history by closing four enormous purchases—a matter of 50,000 rugs—greatest rug buying *and the greatest selling* any retail store has ever known.

We begin anew on Monday with a presentation of magnificent proportions—wonderfully complete assortments and the widest range of choice in every conceivable shade and size in these SANFORD Rugs and Carpets—*on the Sixth Floor.*

Sanford Beauvais Axminster Seamless Rugs

Note that these are all perfect in very desirable colorings and patterns—ALL SEAMLESS.

9 x 12 ft. Rugs, Usually $30 at $21.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Rugs, Usually $26.50 at $18.75
6 x 9 ft. Rugs, Usually $15 at $10.75
4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. Rugs, Usually $7.75 at $5.75

Sixth Floor.

Also the Following Carpets and Rugs in the Subway Store

Odd Carpets Borders, usually 75c yard and more, at 35c yard.
Extra Quality Tapestry Rugs, size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., usually $9, at $4.50.
Double Extra Tapestry Rugs, size 6 x 9 ft., usually $8, at $3.95.
Double Extra Tapestry Rugs, size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., usually $12.50, at $7.75.
Double Extra Tapestry Rugs, size 9 ft. x 12 ft., usually $15, at $8.75.
Double Extra Tapestry Rugs, size 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., usually $19, at $12.50.
Beauvais Axminster Rugs, seamed, size 9 x 12 ft., usually $25, at $17.50.
Beauvais Axminster Rugs, seamed, size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., reg. $22.50, at $15.50
Beauvais Axminster Rugs, seamless, size 6 x 9 ft., usually $15, at $10.75.
Beauvais Axminster Rugs, seamless, size 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., reg. $7.75, at $5.75.

Subway Store, Lower Floor

Household Linens in Bountiful Supply

GIMBELS own Importations—Linens that *are* Linens—because there never comes a disappointment of cotton baseness revealing itself at the laundering time—GIMBEL Linen improves with the washing. Of course, such prices as these are a rarity, especially at the time when every one is replenishing the household supply.

Belfast Linen Table Cloths, $1.25
Pure white hemstitched Damask, four different but equally attractive designs; sizes 58x58 in.; usually $2.25.

Damask Table Napkins at $1.75
Breakfast size, in varied designs; pure white and satiny; usually $2.75 doz.

Extra Heavy Damask Napkins, $3 Doz.
Dinner size, neat and elegant designs; quantity limited on these; usually $5.50.

Scotch Damask Table Cloths, $4
Round and square designs, all of them new and beautiful; size 2¼x2¼ yd.; usually $6.50. No napkins to match.

Fine Huckaback Towels, $1 Grades at 50c each

Guest Room Towels, $3.50 Grades at $2.50
In Huckaback and Bird's-eye; some are hemstitched, others scalloped, many have monograms, the selection is choice.

Hand Embroidered Irish Scarfs
$3.50 and $4.75 Grades at $2.75 and $3.50. Hemstitched and hand embroidered on a very fine grade of linen; two sizes, 18x45 and 18x54 in.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets at $4.75
Woven of good round linen thread, double bed-size, 90x96 in.; usually $6.50.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, $1 Pair
These match the sheets and the size is 22½x36 in.; never before sold for less than $1.50 pair.

Embroidered Linen Pillow Cases, $3.50 Pair
These came from Ireland; embroidered and scalloped, hemstitched and solid embroidery and eyelet work of many designs, some slightly soiled. Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Parts 3 and 4 | Editorial Section FOREIGN NEWS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Parts 3 and 4

C SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1913. C

QUEEN MARY RULES THE ROYAL ROOST

George V. Reputed to be One of the Most Henpecked Men in England.

BUT SEEMS TO ENJOY IT

Consort's Will Is Law In Social and Family Affairs—Asquith's Effective Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—An Anglo-American woman whose wit and savoir faire made her a great favorite with the late King of England, is credited with a bon mot which is now going the rounds of London society.

"We had a Court of Queen Victoria," she said, "then a Court of King Edward, and now we have a Court of Queen Mary."

Those members of society who fail to see the point of the joke—report has it that there are some—have it pointed out to them that King George occupies much the same position in the royal ménage as that of the Prince Consort, who could not have a dish he liked put in the menu without first consulting his Queenly spouse.

While some allowance must be made for exaggeration in this statement, it is a fact that King George's reliance on his wife is carried to a degree of self-effacement which strikes all members of the Court circle. Prominent and responsible members of the royal establishment are all now so familiar with the reply, "I think you had better consult the Queen," when they seek King George's directions about any matter in connection with the management of the household, that they frequently do so without consulting his Majesty at all. It saves time.

For example, when the details of Prince Arthur's wedding were being settled, all directions were issued to the different officials charged with carrying out the various arrangements by Mr. Wallington, who is Queen Mary's private secretary, and, in most instances, the formula adopted at the beginning of Mr. Wallington's letter was: "... is the Queen's desire."

The lists of persons to be asked to Court functions and entertainments for the first two years of the King's reign were always made out by Lord Stamfordham and sent by him to the Lord Chamberlain's office, whence the invitations were sent out.

Now the invitation lists are made out by Lady Bertha Dawkins and Lady Eva Dugdale at the Queen's direction, and sent to the Lord Chamberlain's office without ever being shown to the King.

Cases have actually occurred of names being sent to the Lord Chamberlain by Lord Stamfordham of persons whom the King desired to have asked to a Court function who, nevertheless, were not invited. For example, the names of Lord and Lady Castlereagh were omitted from the list of invitations issued for the ball at Buckingham Palace during the visit of the French President to London last June.

The names of Lord and Lady Castlereagh were actually given to the Lord Chamberlain by Lord Stamfordham in the list of persons whom the King desired to be asked to the ball. It was probably a matter of indifference to the King whether the Castlereaghs were invited or not, but his Majesty had promised Sir Charles Cust, a member of his household, who is a friend of Lady Castlereagh, that they should be invited, and King George subsequently told Sir Charles that he was sorry the invitation was not sent. His Majesty pleaded as an excuse that he left the arrangement of all these matters in the Queen's hands and never interfered with her decisions.

The predominating influence in bringing up the royal children has, of course, been that of their mother, whose decision in all matters is simply echoed by the father. It was Queen Mary who decided that the Prince of Wales should go to Oxford. It was the Queen who selected the Collingwood as the ship on which Prince Albert should make his début as a middy. It was her Majesty who sent Prince Henry to Eton, and Prince George to St. Peter's Court at Broadstairs.

In connection with the sending of Prince Henry to Eton the following story shows how completely King George leaves the management and control of his children's affairs in the hands of Queen Mary. It was Prince Henry, himself, who first mooted the idea of going to Eton. He mentioned the matter to his father, who rather approved of it and said that he would discuss the matter with the Prince's mother. The idea, however, was promptly vetoed by the Queen. This was early in the Summer. A few weeks later, however, Queen Mary, when at Windsor Castle, went to an afternoon tea with the Rev. Edward Lyttleton, the Head Master of Eton, with whom she discussed the desirability of sending the Prince to Eton, and her Majesty then decided that the Prince was to go there the next term.

King George, who was in London at the time, went a couple of days later to see his son who was then at Broadstairs, and much to his Majesty's surprise, informed him that he was to go to Eton the following term. Her Majesty had advised her son of her intentions, but had not thought

Continued on Page 4.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Sale of Linens

Covering all the particular requirements of the home for Dining Room, Bed Room, Guests' Room, and Bath Room, at very special prices, providing quite unusual economies. This sale comes just before Thanksgiving, and is, therefore, very timely.
Second Floor, 35th St.

Babies' and Children's Week

Beginning on Monday and continuing throughout the week, hundreds of special values, which constitute remarkable savings on the many requirements for the care and comfort of infants and small children.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

HUDSON SEAL (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, $112.00

The very smart model, *illustrated*, conforms in every clever line to the requirements of the mode and is fashioned of full-furred, perfectly matched skins, lustrous in finish and of superior quality.

The fronts very sharply cutaway, the set-in kimono sleeves and the straight line back are effectively featured and the lining is of heavy brocaded silk, finished with ruching at edges.

The square collar may be had in—

Ermine, Skunk, Fitch or Chinola Squirrel

This season's fashionable novelty furs—contrasting admirably with the depth and richness of the Hudson Seal. Sizes 34 to 44.

Finer Coats of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) range up to *$594.00* for a Russian full length model (imported) and lined with gay emerald and scarlet satin.

Third Floor—Broadway.

PLUSH, Chiffon Velveteen and Velvet SUITS $79.75 & $98.75

Macy's prices were up to $124.00.

A collection of 40 handsome Suits taken from regular stock and greatly reduced in price for quick disposal.

Rich, high-pile velvet fabrics in black and new colors, many fur-trimmed. All of very latest styles, copies or adaptations of the most recent Paris models.

Duvetyn and Broadcloth Tailored Suits, **$23.74 & $32.75**

Macy's prices were up to $49.75.

Copies of French importations developed in duvetyn, broadcloth and similar fine fabrics in the newest colors of the season; many elaborately trimmed.

Third Floor, Broadway.

The Fashionable BLOUSE Is Of LACE NET or Chiffon

Exquisite confections of filmy laces, delicate nets and chiffons are enriched with elaborate hand embroidery in soft but glowing color combinations.

Rose Chiffon—gay with blue, rose and pearl bead embroidery—is cleverly used for the peplum and waistcoat of a Blouse of creamy lace. Priced *$45.50.*

A Paris Blouse of finely patterned shadow lace and white chiffon is hand-embroidered in Persian tints and girdled with rose color faille silk. Priced *$35.50.*

Third Floor, 34th St.

Costume Blouses of Colored Chiffon, **$4.96**

In taupe, brown, plum, navy and Russian green—over white net, with net frills finishing the sleeves and wired net double frill at neck.

Fur-Trimmed Blouses of Chiffon Cloth, **$6.94**

In green, plum and navy. The Blouse *illustrated*, made over a white net foundation has a waistcoat of plaid silk and is trimmed with narrow braids of dark fur and net frills.

Costume Blouses of Georgette Crepe, **$12.89**

Navy or white with embroidered collar and cuffs, tucked waistcoats and cuffs are of white chiffon cloth, exquisitely embroidered and fastened with linked crochet buttons.

Transparent Blouses of Shadow Lace, **$14.49**

Creamy silk shadow lace over canary or flesh colored chiffon; broad bands and deep collar of chantilly shadow lace of effective pattern.

Blouses of Georgette Crepe, **$14.89**

Two charming models.

THE CREPE BLOUSES in white, with embroidered chiffon trimmings.

THE NET BLOUSES (copied from an $85.00 Paris importation) are of cream net over black chiffon, edged with fur and messaline folds.

Blouses of Chiffon with Shadow Lace, **$13.89**

Russian green, brown, navy, purple or black chiffon over-blouse, with shadow lace sleeves and surplice waistcoat trimmed with tiny rosebud garnitures.

LACE BLOUSES of silk shadow lace over flesh color, with collar of chiffon embroidered in rose or blue daisies, have black moire cravat and cuff bands, $18.89.

An Oriental Rug Event

A COLLECTION OF 347 SUPERB RUGS gathered during the past year by Mr. Myron J. Bird, known world-wide as one of the most successful, best posted and technically accurate collectors in this country. These Rugs have been personally selected by him. Several hundred fortunate persons who bought the Rugs will remember that we had one of Mr. Bird's collections about this time last year.

Fourth Floor.

Personally Conducted by an Expert.

Mr. Bird has wandered through the famous market places, through the Vilayets of Persia and Turkey, in quest of rare Rugs and Rugs of authentic origin. We have been fortunate in securing his latest collection of antique Orientals. Each Rug has been purchased only because of its rarity, its antiquity, its richness of color and design.

Rich in Coloring; Wonderful Textures.

The mellowness of color, the softness of texture, which are shown in this collection of Rugs have been acquired by natural wear. The artificial devices known to the majority of Oriental Rugs to-day are lacking in these.

Marked at Very Low Prices.

These Rugs have been marked at very low prices, since a majority of them are of great rarity. The sizes, the proportions, the designs, the designs and weaves are so varied that the one who appreciates a thoroughly authentic Rug can gratify his fancy.

Rugs From Kent-Costikyan Co.

In addition to this private collection there are also included many rare and valuable pieces from the well-known firm of Kent-Costikyan Co. This house has just closed out to us certain valuable small lots of Oriental Rugs, which we shall sell at practically import cost.

CARPET-SIZE Antique Rugs at Very SPECIAL PRICES

Weave.	Size	Market Value at Retail To-day	Macy's Special Sale Price.
BIJAR	12 ft. 5 in. x 8 ft.	$450.00	$264.00
BOKHARA	10 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 11 in.	$400.00	$298.00
BUSHIRE	11 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 4 in.	$385.00	$286.00
FEREGHAN	12 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.	$375.00	$276.00
FEREGHAN	12 ft. 11 in. x 6 ft. 5 in.	$250.00	$149.00
FEREGHAN	15 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.	$485.00	$296.00
FEREGHAN	16 ft. x 7 ft.	$500.00	$339.00
HAMADAN	13 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft.	$375.00	$269.00
HAMADAN	13 ft. 2 in. x 8 ft. 7 in.	$350.00	$246.00
HAMADAN	12 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.	$335.00	$234.00
ANTIQUE KAZAK	17 ft. 2 in. x 10 ft. 10 in.	$850.00	$596.00
KOUL TOOK	12 ft. 11 in. x 8 ft. 1 in.	$400.00	$276.00
LARISTAN	15 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 5 in.	$385.00	$226.00
SEREBEND	12 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.	$175.00	$98.50
SEREBEND	15 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.	$400.00	$298.00
SEREBEND	16 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 9 in.	$750.00	$569.00

Please bear in mind that the above carpet sizes are only a few examples. There are many others.

ANTIQUE KARAJAHS

Size.	Market Value at Retail To-day	Macy's Special Sale Price.
5 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.	$45.00	$29.75
8 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 4 in.	$65.00	$38.50
10 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in.	$70.00	$59.50
11 ft. x 3 ft. 5 in.	$57.50	$39.50
12 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 11 in.	$89.50	$64.50
12 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.	$65.00	$49.50

ANTIQUE KAZAKS

4 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.	$49.50	$34.75
5 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in.	$45.00	$34.75
12 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft. 6 in.	$170.00	$138.00

ANTIQUE ANATOLIANS

3 ft. 2 in. x 3 ft. 2 in.	$17.50	$12.48
4 ft. 1 in. x 3 ft. 1 in.	$45.00	$29.75
5 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 11 in.	$50.00	$34.75
16 ft. 4 in. x 4 ft. 2 in.	$90.00	$74.50

ANTIQUE HAMADANS

8 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.	$55.00	$39.50
9 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 3 in.	$60.00	$38.50
9 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 4 in.	$55.00	$34.75

ANTIQUE CABISTANS

Size.	Market Value at Retail To-day	Macy's Special Sale Price.
9 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 4 in.	$55.00	$34.50
9 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.	$45.00	$27.50
9 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. 4 in.	$85.00	$62.50
7 ft. x 3 ft. 9 in.	$60.00	$42.50
6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 11 in.	$52.50	$39.50
5 ft. 4 in. x 4 ft. 8 in.	$75.00	$59.50
10 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 1 in.	$65.00	$47.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 10 in.	$135.00	$98.50
8 ft. 1 in. x 3 ft. 8 in.	$100.00	$76.50

ANTIQUE FEREGHANS

5 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. 3 in.	$75.00	$59.50
11 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in.	$125.00	$89.50
10 ft. x 2 ft. 8 in.	$65.00	$46.50
12 ft. x 5 ft. 2 in.	$150.00	$89.50
9 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. 9 in.	$170.00	$109.00

ANTIQUE GUENDJES

7 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 2 in.	$45.00	$29.75
8 ft. x 3 ft. 9 in.	$47.50	$29.75
8 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 7 in.	$57.50	$39.50
8 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 10 in.	$50.00	$34.50
9 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 7 in.	$45.00	$29.75

ANTIQUE SHIRVANS

Size	Market Value at Retail To-day	Macy's Special Sale Price.
3 ft. 11 in. x 2 ft. 10 in.	$17.50	$14.89
4 ft. 7 in. x 3 ft. 10 in.	$45.00	$29.75
4 ft. 1 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.	$45.00	$29.75
4 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft.	$49.50	$34.50
4 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.	$47.50	$34.75
4 ft. 11 in. x 2 ft. 10 in.	$55.00	$39.50
5 ft. 2 in. x 3 ft. 8 in.	$85.00	$67.50
5 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 4 in.	$45.00	$34.75
6 ft. 5 in. x 3 ft. 7 in.	$70.00	$46.50

ANTIQUE KURDISTANS

5 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.	$37.50	$24.74
4 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. 10 in.	$17.50	$12.48
4 ft. 7 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.	$17.50	$12.48
4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 8 in.	$45.00	$29.75
4 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft.	$45.00	$29.75
4 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 7 in.	$35.00	$24.74
5 ft. x 3 ft. 7 in.	$25.00	$17.74
5 ft. 5 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.	$20.00	$14.89
9 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 11 in.	$60.00	$39.50
10 ft. x 3 ft. 7 in.	$55.00	$34.50

Newest Dress Silks & Velvets of the Season

The weaves are of the most desirable—those upon which the seal of approval has been set in high places: "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

In the Silk Section, Second Floor, 35th Street.

All-Silk Duvetyn, 43 inches wide, **$2.49**

Elsewhere $4.00 to $5.00.

In navy, tan, light brown, stone green, gray, American Beauty, purple green, Copenhagen, black.

Imported Satin Cashmere, 40 in. (yd.) **$2.49**

Complete assortment of street and evening shades, also black. Equal quality elsewhere, $3.00 to $3.25 a yard.

Imported Grenadine Satin; 40-inch, **$1.89**

Elsewhere $2.50.

Black Satin Charmeuse, **$2.89**

Width 54 inches; elsewhere $4.00.

WOMEN'S $5.00 "Tango" SLIPPERS, $3.69

The latest novelty for evening wear—the "Tango" Slipper (*illustrated*) is of extremely pretty and graceful style and is practical as well, for the silk ribbon lacings across instep and ankle hold it snugly to the heel and prevent slipping.

Patent Leather with Cuban Louis heels—covered with durable celluloid.

Black Satin, white kidskin, bronze kidskin and dull kidskin with Cuban Louis heels—self-covered.

Flexible hand-turned soles—high arch last.

Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

CREPE NOUVEAU AND CHIFFONS

Chiffons		Nouveau	
79c	$1.89	$1.98	$4.39
$1.39	$1.98	$2.12	$6.89
$1.55	$2.12	$3.44	$7.94
$1.74	$2.39	$3.49	

The choicest products of Europe just received.

Many white grounds with dainty colored buds, sprays, and larger designs.

The colorings include blue, pink, violet, lilac, pretty combinations of blue, pink and gold; old rose and old blue combined; white and gold; grey, coral and gold.

Main Floor, Centre.

Winter TOP-COATS, STYLISH and Serviceable

Collars of fur are favored on Wraps of velvet—the richness of the fabric gaining further elegance from the handsome furs.

Black Cub Bear Collar revers and deep cuffs, smartly trim a long draped Wrap of black velvet brocaded chiffon over white charmeuse. Priced at *$159.00.*

Silver-dyed Australian opossum makes the deep collar of a clever Wrap of black moire velour, its draperies caught with corded ornaments. Priced *$94.75.*

Third Floor, Broadway.

Draped Wraps of Seal-Plush **$24.49**

Kimono model in an excellent quality of plush with "fish-tail" back in deep, sharp points, button trimmed.

Corded ornaments fasten the fronts, and loops and buttons finish the rolling collar which may be worn open or close to the throat. Lined with light colored peau de cygne.

Diagonal Cheviot Coats Fur-cloth Trimmed **$19.74**

Illustrated. In navy blue, brown or black, this garment is warmly interlined and lined throughout with peau de cygne. Large fancy buttons fasten the cutaway fronts and the deep collar is of lustrous black "broadtail-cloth."

Topcoats of Black Boucle Cloth **$15.74**

A very soft, warm fabric of excellent quality is used for this practical garment cut on straight lines, with slightly curving fronts, regulation sleeve, and deep shawl collar. A fancy braid ornament fastens this Coat which is lined with heavy satin of good quality.

Smart Coats of Zibeline Cloth **$13.74**

Black, navy or brown Zibeline, soft, light, but warm, makes this kimono model—with rolling collar and deep cuffs; tiny buttons are smartly used for trimming.

SMART NEW Styles in Cloth and Velvet SKIRTS

The separate Skirt this season has attained a tremendous vogue and in velvets and corduroys, silks and fine cloth is smartly worn with elaborate blouses.

Print and Velveteen Skirts ranging up to *$37.75* for a draped Skirt of black velvet, graceful in line and trimmed with tiny buttons.

Satin Charmeuse Skirts with pleated tunic effect and "rose girdle" are priced *$17.74.*

Moire Chiffon Velvet Skirts **$16.74**

Draped model of extremely clever style with cascade panel effect at side, finished with heavy silk tassel and ornament; the back box-pleated, falls in soft folds, giving the fashionable "silhouette."

Fur-Trimmed Broadcloth Skirts **$14.74**

Very latest model, with short tunic falling over a gracefully draped skirt. A broad band of skunk dyed opposum trims the tunic and a box-pleated ruffle of cloth finishes the girdle top at the back.

Tailored Skirts of Corduroy **$5.94**

Smart "Sport Skirt" model with patch pocket on the hip and fitted girdle top. In hunter's green, wood brown, smoke, gray, and black corduroy of excellent quality.

Third Floor, Centre.

CHIC TRIMMED Hats At Radical REDUCTIONS

Almost 300 very smart and becoming chapeaux—the majority in black—have been greatly reduced, many of them to actually less than half their former prices.

Of especial interest are:

Model Hats from Paris at Half Their Landed Cost

Tailored Velour Hats from London and Vienna

Of the latter there are 120 in extremely clever styles for misses and women. All of these at great reductions.

150 Trimmed Hats that were $5.94, $7.89 & $9.89, now **$2.97**

Black velvet effects, brown and taupe, in medium and small soft crown shapes, trimmed in this season's best styles. All in perfect condition.

Second Floor, 34th St.

CHINA & CUT GLASS Sale

Reduced 1/5 to 1/2 below Macy's usual prices

A rare opportunity of replenishing your stock and brightening up the Thanksgiving table at trifling expense.

Macy's China and Cut Glass stock is exceptionally large—a fact which on a special occasion like this gives you very wide choice.

Six Patterns of OPEN-STOCK SCHWARZBURG China 1/4 Off

Open Stock China, introduced into this country by Macy's, costs no more than odds and ends elsewhere, even at Macy's usual prices. The reductions on these six patterns mean one-fourth additional saving.

Included are rose bordered patterns, blue floral sprays, conventional rose borders, gold-and-black borders, and green borders, combined with rose garlands. All are of exceptionally handsome design and coloring.

All Our Fine SERVICE PLATES 1/5 to 1/3 Reduced

These exquisite Plates, used as table decorations and to receive smaller and less ornamental food containers, are in over 100 distinctively different patterns and effects, and come from the most famous potteries of England, France and Germany. They are arranged by price in six special sections in the Basement, 34th St.

$14.89 (doz.)	$19.74 (doz.)	$29.50 (doz.)	$35.75 (doz.)	$44.50 (doz.)	$59.50 (doz.)
were $19.88 to $23.88	were $24.88 to $34.75	were $35.88 to $46.50	were $47.75 to $58.75	were $61.50 to $72.50	were $74.50 to $99.25
Narrow and wide coin gold acid-etched borders. Paste gold decorated rims. Floral borders with coin edges.	Mat coin gold in raised design with acid border and shoulder bands. Floral border and flat coin gold designs.	All-over coin gold (covering entire plate). Rich solid colors on rims combined with dainty acid borders.			

Imported ROCK CRYSTAL Glass SERVICES at 1/3 Less

Quite a number of patterns will be included at these savings, besides those mentioned below. With one exception all are taken from our regular open stock, and if more pieces are required than are included in the sets, they may be selected from the complete lines of open stock patterns at one-third less than the marked prices.

At $67.63 Sixty-piece Sets that were $101.44. Cut stems, dainty floral and fern designs.

At $88.30 Sixty-piece Sets that were $132.45. Unusually beautiful services with pond lily and lily pad designs.

At $52.85 Sixty-piece Sets that were $79.28. Thistle designs, with cut stems. Dainty cutting on base of each glass.

At $55.97 Sixty-piece Sets that were $83.95. Bow-knot and floral patterns, with cut stems.

At $61.50 Sixty-piece Sets that were $92.25. Clover leaf and blossom designs. Cut stems.

At $94.00 Seventy-two piece Sets that were $141.00. Of very delicate, attractive design.

Basement, 34th St.

CURTAINS, PANELS AND BED SETS, OF FINE LACES

Fourth Floor, Rear.

This rich showing represents our ninth large shipment of Marie Antoinette lace work from France. By dealing only with the foremost manufacturers, by exercising greatest care in selection, and by supervising the actual making and shipping of the goods, we ensure a stock unsurpassed in New York.

CURTAINS (2½ yards) **At $3.49, $4.74, $6.74 to $11. 89**

CURTAINS (3 yards) **At $4.96, $5.49, $6.49 to $14.74**

CURTAINS (3½ yards) **At $5.94, $6.74, $9.24 to $15.75**

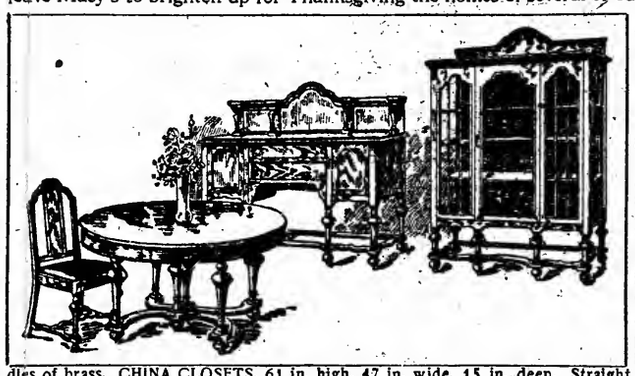
BED SETS For SINGLE or DOUBLE Beds **At $10.74, $12.74, $13.74 to $21.74**

Shopping by Mail at Macy's

Brings our out-of-town customers in close touch with the great Store. Experienced women shoppers are here to handle Mail Orders with the utmost care and speed. So you may safely write MACY'S MAIL ORDER SHOPPING SERVICE for anything, at any time.

DINING ROOM SUITES In GREAT VARIETY—Specially PRICED

Below are mentioned a few only of the many finely built and finely designed Suites that will shortly leave Macy's to brighten up for Thanksgiving the homes of several of our customers. Sixth Floor.



The Suite illustrated, for instance, is a beautiful example of the authentic reproduction of a William and Mary period Suite.

The Price for the 10 pieces **$199.22**

It differs from many so-called "Period" Suites that are merely a faint reflection of antique style, for it is a faithful and accurate reproduction of a magnificent and well-nigh priceless original. The following pieces are included:

BUFFET, 60 in. x 22 in. Two center drawers, one lined for silverware. Cupboard each side. Drop handles of brass. CHINA CLOSETS, 61 in. high, 47 in. wide, 15 in. deep. Straight glass ends and front, with three grooved shelves. SERVING TABLE, 38 in. x 17 in. One large top drawer. EXTENSION TABLE, 52-in. top; extends full 8 ft. Five SIDE CHAIRS and one ARM CHAIR, covered in brown "Spanish" leather. Slip seats.

Sixth Floor.

Suites, **$386.44**

Of wax-finish golden oak in Chinese Chippendale design.

Ten pieces: BUFFET, 66 in. long x 24 in. wide. Two top drawers, one lined for silverware. One large center drawer, three bottom cupboards. French plate bevelled mirror. CRYSTAL CLOSET, 66 in. high, 53 in. wide, 19 in. deep. All-mirror back, with four glass shelves and reflector. SERVING TABLE, 44 in. x 20 in. has one large drawer and bottom shelf. EXTENSION TABLE, 54-in. top, large pedestal base; extends full 8 ft. Five SIDE CHAIRS and one ARM CHAIR. Spring seats covered in genuine "Spanish" leather.

Suites, **$375.48**

Of mahogany, and in fine reproduction of a Sheraton design.

Eleven pieces: BUFFET, 60 in. x 24 in. Two small top drawers, two bottom drawers, one cupboard on each side. Beautifully inlaid. French plate mirror, 52 in. x 12 in. CHINA CLOSET, 63 in. high, 42 in. wide, 18 in. deep. Straight glass ends and bent glass doors. SERVING TABLE, 54-in. top, straight legs; extends full 8 ft. Five SIDE CHAIRS and two ARM CHAIRS. Slip seats, covered in genuine leather.

Suites, **$324.69**

Chippendale design, in a mellow "Cathedral oak" finish.

BUFFET, 60 in. x 20 in. Three top drawers lined for silverware, two center cupboards, one large bottom drawer. French plate mirror. CHINA CLOSET, 62 in. high. Straight glass ends and front, three grooved shelves. SERVING TABLE, 42 in. x 19 in., has one large drawer. EXTENSION TABLE, 54-inch top; extends full 8 feet. Five SIDE CHAIRS and one ARM CHAIR. Slip seats, covered in genuine leather.

Suites, **$302.62**

Of oak, in a very handsome fumed finish.

BUFFET, 59 in. x 21 in. One large top drawer, two small center drawers, one cupboard each side. Brass trimmings, turned legs and French bevelled mirror. CHINA CLOSET, 60 in. high, 46 in. wide, 16 in. deep. Straight glass ends and front. Three grooved shelves. SERVING TABLE, 38 in. long, 19 in. wide. One top drawer and one bottom shelf. EXTENSION TABLE, 54-in. top; extends full 8 ft. Five SIDE CHAIRS and one ARM CHAIR. Slip seats, covered in genuine brown "Spanish" leather.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

MARRIAGE ADVICE AN EMBASSY DUTY

American Diplomatic Corps in London Likewise Provides Guests on Short Notice.

MR. MORGENTHAU A VISITOR

Spends Most of Two Days with Mr. Page, and Calls on Turkey's Representatives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Col. W. C. Gorgas of the United States Army, whose work in making the Canal Zone sanitary gave him wide fame, spent the week at the Hyde Park Hotel, and sailed to-day on the steamer Britain for the Transvaal as a consulting expert on mining conditions on the invitation of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines. He expects to be gone four or five months. He paid his respects to Ambassador Page on Monday. He told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was looking forward with the keenest interest to his new experience.

Henry Morgenthau, the new Ambassador to Turkey, who had been staying at Claridge's, left here on Thursday on his way to Constantinople. He expects to spend five days in Paris, two in Vienna, and two in Budapest. He was glad he did not have to worry about renting a suitable embassy on his arrival, as the Government already owns one in Constantinople. He said he had spent the most of two days with Ambassador Page. He and Mr. Page called on Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at St. James's, Tuesday, and had luncheon, and later called on Hakki Pasha, the special agent of the Turkish Government.

In addition to furnishing wedding guests at the shortest possible notice for American weddings the London embassy is now filling a long-felt want as a matrimonial information bureau.

Every few days some American drops in to explain that he wants to get married. On Wednesday THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent heard an American making anxious inquiries. He was referred to Third Secretary Hallett Johnson, the embassy's matrimonial expert, who produced a copy of the statutes and expounded the English marriage laws. The inquirer seemed a bit crestfallen when he learned that a three weeks' residence was required, and that the banns must be published, "to insure notoriety," as is the statute's quaint phrase.

It is understood that the Ambassador is a bit exercised over the erroneous report, printed in a London paper, that went to Paris last week. The fact was that Myron T. Herrick, the Ambassador to France, who came here from Paris for the Pilgrims' dinner to James Bryce, returned on Saturday.

The paper merely said that the American Ambassador had left for Paris. Embassy attachés have expressed the hope that the erroneous report was not sent to New York, as it would have given a false impression that Mr. Page was not attending strictly to business, whereas he is very much so.

It is said that his predecessors seldom returned to the Embassy in the afternoon, so as to dodge the interminable stream of callers, but the present Ambassador makes it a practice to see practically all comers, and it is sometimes 5 o'clock in the afternoon before he gets a rest.

Some queer visitors drop in, too. The other day a Western man, armed with a letter from his Senator saying that he represented the People's Money League of Chicago, wanted an immediate introduction to David Lloyd George, whom he wished to see on the following day.

One of the Embassy staff told him that it was doubtful whether the interview could be arranged at such short notice, adding that Ambassador Page had been here six months and had not met Mr. Lloyd George yet.

Spencer Eddy, ex-Minister to the Balkans, is at the Ritz, spending considerable time looking about for a country place of several thousand acres. He said that he and Mrs. Eddy had some idea of living in England for two years, but that nothing had been definitely decided as yet. He is going to Paris Tuesday to rejoin Mrs. Eddy. He said that he had been much impressed by the Motor Show at Olympia, which he said was far and away ahead of the Paris automobile show.

Ambassador Page was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Mercers' Guild on Wednesday.

Consul General and Mrs. J. L. Griffiths have returned from Caux for the Winter. Mrs. Griffiths, who had been very ill at a hospital in Switzerland, is now convalescing. Mr. Griffiths was a guest at the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy on Wednesday.

The embassy callers this week included George Washington Buckner, the Minister to Liberia; and W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor of the Philippines.

At Carlton this week were Mrs. Edwin McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Chipman and family, and Kenneth Cowan, Ralph H. Thomas, who went to the Continent Tuesday; Clifford B. Harmon, who arrived on Monday and left on Friday; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman and Miss Hilda Altschul, who went to the Continent on Thursday; Mrs. Frank Schoonmaker who arrived on Monday; A. S. Terrill, who came from New York for several weeks' stay, and Mrs. Arthur Claflin and Miss B. Claflin, who arrived from New York on Monday.

From Claridge's Mrs Clarence Moore went to Paris Thursday. Joseph Leiter arrived there from New York on Wednesday. Mrs. Leiter is here and will stay a few days.

John Powell, an American pianist, arrived this week from Vienna, where he had a flattering reception. He was also greatly pleased with his experience in Berlin.

EAST AFRICA FASHIONABLE.

The Latest Winter Resort—A Favorite Place for Honeymoons.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—British East Africa is beginning to compete in the Winter resort business, and it is getting to be quite the fashion to spend a few months at Nairobi. Outgoing steamers are all well filled with persons socially prominent. Americans are beginning to take notice, too.

Managing Director Tritton of the Newland-Carlton Company, who fitted out Col. Roosevelt's African expedition, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the company was receiving many inquiries from Americans planning the pilgrimage, including numerous sportsmen lured by the infinite possibilities of big game shooting. Stewart Edward White, the novelist, he said, was out there now, getting local color as well as game. He added that East Africa was also getting to be quite popular as a honeymoon resort.

HURL HAMMERS AT JUDGE.

Suffragettes Resent Sentence on a Militant Firebug.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Women hurled hammers at the Judge of the London Sessions Court at the Old Bailey to-day when he sentenced Miss Rachael Peace, a militant suffragette, to eighteen months' imprisonment after she had been found guilty by the jury of setting fire to and badly damaging a mansion at Hampton-on-Thames, near London, on Oct. 4.

A crowd of women had gathered in the courtroom and frequently interrupted the proceedings. On the pronouncement of the sentence they not only threw hammers at the Judge but smashed a number of windows and glass doors.

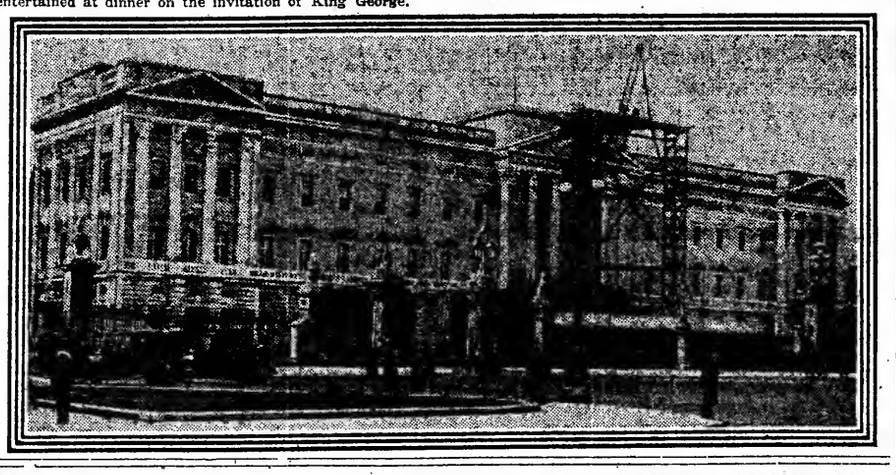
Four of the disturbers were arrested after a hard struggle with the police.

Fraulein von Friedlander Fuld

Latest portrait of the beautiful German heiress, whose father, a German "coal king," is reputed to possess a fortune of $25,000,000. Her engagement to the Hon. John P. Bertram Freeman-Mitford, fourth son of Lord Redesdale, has been announced.

The New Facade of Buckingham Palace.

The work of replacing the dingy front of Buckingham Palace with a white Portland stone façade was completed a few days ago, and the last of the scaffolding was removed the day after the above photograph was taken. The hundreds of workmen who had been engaged on one of the quickest "jobs" ever accomplished in London were entertained at dinner on the invitation of King George.



MR. GERARD SHOWS GREAT DIPLOMACY

Settles Thanksgiving Dinner Problem by Going to Hamburg, His Wife Staying in Berlin.

EMBASSY STAFF DIVIDED

Refitting of the Ambassador's Residence Is Intrusted to a German Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The threatened outbreak of civil war between the American colonies of Berlin and Hamburg over which should have the honor of entertaining Ambassador Gerard at Thanksgiving dinner, has been settled by a happy compromise. The Ambassador himself will adhere to his intention of celebrating in Hamburg, while Mrs. Gerard will meet her compatriots in Berlin. The rest of the embassy staff, by the same arrangements, will be equally divided between the Berlin and Hamburg festivities. Capt. Gherardi, the Naval Attaché; Major Langhorne, the Military Attaché, and private secretary Winslow will accompany Ambassador Gerard to Hamburg, while Secretaries Grew, Spencer, and Ruddock will support Consul General Thackara at the feast to be held in the marble banqueting hall of the Zoological Gardens in Berlin.

Ambassador Gerard's presence in Hamburg will make the Thanksgiving dinner there an occasion for bringing together a notable gathering. General Manager Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line, the chief Burgomaster, and the President of the Senate of the Free City will be present. Mr. Gerard will make an address as well as Consul General Skinner, who is organizing the celebration, and one of the Hamburg officials will also respond to a toast.

Meanwhile Mrs. Gerard has left Berlin for another stay with her sister, the Countess Sigray in Hungary, who is anticipating a happy family event this present month. Mrs. Gerard did not go away until the lease of the new embassy building in the Wilhelm Platz had been signed on Tuesday. Mr. Gerard is understood to have an option on the premises until the first of January, 1917, at $15,000 a year. If the United States Government makes a liberal allowance for office purposes as it has done in connection with the present embassy in the Rauchstrasse, Mr. Gerard's personal contribution toward the rental of the Wilhelm Platz establishment may not exceed $7,000 or $8,000.

He has commissioned one of Berlin's furnishing and decorating houses to supply the embassy with an equipment of furniture and other appurtenances of a first-class residence. He expects to send to New York only for some pictures and other decorations from his own home.

The Ambassador has brought from America two riding horses, on one of which he takes a daily canter early in the morning in the Tiergarten. The animals are much admired by local judges of horseflesh.

Major Langhorne, the Military Attaché, by invitation of the German War Office, spent the week at the army cavalry schools of Haderborn and Hanover. The officials provided him with five mounts, and he participated in a number of interesting practice rides. The hospitality of the German cavalry schools is periodically extended to the officers of foreign armies, and several Americans have been there in the past. Capt. Whitehead, U. S. A., is now a "guest" of a Prussian cavalry regiment at Schwedt, near Berlin.

Commodore Morton F. Plant, who has spent the Autumn in Berlin, taking treatment at a sanitarium, left there this week, and is staying a few days at the Hotel Bristol, prior to sailing for New York. The Commodore, while not completely restored to health, has been much benefited.

One of the most interesting guests of this week's meeting of the American Luncheon Club at the Hotel Adlon, at which the Rev. Dr. Crosser, pastor of the American church, presided, was Liang Tun-yen, former Foreign Secretary of China, to whom was recently offered the post of Minister at Washington by President Yuan Shi-kai. Mr. Yen, who is a Yale graduate, knows and likes America, but having just bought a villa on Lake Wannsee, near Berlin, and started his boys in college, he has not yet made up his mind whether or not to return to the diplomatic service.

Allen Hinckley of the Chicago and Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, sailed to-day on the George Washington for the coming season in America. Since he was last there Mr. Hinckley has toured South Africa and Australia, and filled engagements in London and Milan.

Secretary Willing Spencer of the American Embassy left Berlin yesterday for a fortnight's holiday in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Felix Semon of Buffalo, N. Y., have arrived at the Hotel Cumberland with the intention of spending the Winter in Berlin.

It seemed like arrival day at Unter-den-Linden hotels early in the week when a score of Americans, who had taken passage on the Imperator, landed in Berlin. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Bensinger of Chicago, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Lyman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Shields of Kansas City, Julius Rothschild of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Leary of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lasker and J. S. Croll of New York, all of whom registered at the Adlon.

Señor J. R. Capablanca, the 23-year-old Cuban chess champion, has arrived from Havana to play a series of exhibition matches with German cracks prior to going to St. Petersburg, where he is to become the Cuban Consul General. Señor Capablanca performed a remarkable feat early in the week by defeating thirty competitors simultaneously.

L. Beebi and Mr. and Mrs. A. Roeder of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Frohman of San Francisco are staying at the Hotel Esplanade.

The Hotel Kaiserhof's American guests includ Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Potter of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Allen of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson of New York City.

Grenville Kleiser of New York is spending a few weeks at the Hotel Bristol in the course of a year's trip through England, Germany, Italy, and France.

Recent Berlin arrivals include Edward Gross, E. P. Stoughton, and S. M. Levor of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Grey of Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Mulvey of San Francisco, Clarkson Lindley and David P. Jones of Minneapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomas of Chicago.

Walter McClintock of Pittsburgh has arrived in Berlin to deliver a series of lectures before scientific and anthropological societies on his experiences among the Indians. Mr. McClintock had the privilege of lecturing before the Crown Prince when in Germany in 1909.

RETURNING TO ROME.

Americans Expect a Gay Season—Gail Gardner to Sing in Naples.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Americans here are looking forward to a gay season, as Ambassador and Mrs. Page are said to be fond of society, and, if they take the big house they are trying to find, they will probably entertain largely.

The usual American hostesses are gradually coming back. The latest arrival is Mrs. Nelson Gay, who is overwhelmed with questions about the Croy-Leishman wedding, as she and her husband were among the guests. The young Duchess is well remembered here where she lived when she was not yet out.

Another hostess back in Rome is Mrs. Jesse Benedict Carter, wife of the Director of the American Academy.

Miss Gail Gardner, the young American soprano, has obtained a four months' engagement at the celebrated San Carlo Opera House in Naples, where she will be a prima donna and sing such varied operas as "Falstaff," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Les Huguenots" and "Madama Butterfly."

RAPS BRITISH COLLEGES.

Dr. Jordan Tells Them Their Examinations Are a Farce.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, during a lecture to-day at the Birkbeck Institute under the auspices of the Education Committee of the London County Council, compared American and British university methods greatly to the detriment of the latter.

The British practice of examinations, he said, was a farce, because there was no relation between examinations and higher education. The essence of scholarship was to know what to do in life. Therefore, he argued, the basic idea of American universities was to give man and woman the opportunity of making the most of their powers.

Dr. Jordan denounced the idea prevalent in Europe that university degrees could be purchased in the United States.

New Japanese Military Attache.

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 15.—Lieut. Col. Matsuo Itami of the Japanese Army was to-day appointed Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington in succession to Lieut. Col. Kasutsuga Inouye.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE IS 25 YEARS OLD

President Poincare Addresses a Gathering in the Little Amphitheatre of the Building.

SOLEMN, SIMPLE CEREMONY

Institute Desires Funds to Found a Laboratory in West Africa for the Study of Tuberculosis.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Pasteur Institute celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation to-day by a solemn but simple programme in the little amphitheatre of the great building in the presence of President Poincaré and other distinguished guests.

M. Poincaré made the principal address. The only other one was by Dr. Pierre Roux, the present Director of the institute, who traced its history since the foundation by a public subscription of $80,000 in 1888 under the auspices of President Sadi Carnot.

Palms and wreaths were placed on the tomb of Pasteur in the crypt. The amphitheatre holds only 300, so only three women were admitted, Mme. Valery Radot, a daughter of Pasteur, Mme. J. B. Pasteur, and a granddaughter of Pasteur.

President Poincaré urged popular support of the new plan of the institute to create a laboratory on the West African Coast, perhaps in Guinea, for the study of tuberculosis. He said that experiments could be conducted there on the great anthropoids under perfect scientific conditions to test the effect of different methods of tuberculosis infection of vaccination and treatment. The funds of the institute have heretofore been insufficient to undertake this work.

The President also reviewed the career of Pasteur from the time he first inoculated dogs, fearing to perform the operation on human beings. Then chance intervened when a boy badly bitten by a mad dog was brought to him and recovered after the first treatment. The public then flocked to his laboratory and great savants, including Metchnikoff, started a fund to erect the present building.

FRAULEIN NOW PROFESSOR.

Rachel Hirsch the First Woman Physician to Gain That Title.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Unusual honors have been won by Fräulein Rachel Hirsch, who is the first woman physician in Germany to acquire the coveted title of Professor.

Fräulein Hirsch, for the past five years, has been the chief assistant of Prof. Kraus, and has conducted a polyclinic for both men and women patients of the university medical clinic of the Berlin Charity Hospital.

Fräulein Prof. Dr. Hirsch, which will henceforth be her full title, has not only been active in hospital service but has also done superior research work in the fever and bacteriological fields, also in connection with diabetes and kindred diseases.

PARIS COLONY FETES AMERICAN OFFICERS

Numerous Functions in Honor of the Mediterranean Squadron.

A. J. DREXEL'S DINNER DANCE

Given for Royalties of Russia, Spain, and Greece—Recent Arrivals in French Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Winter social season of the American colony began in earnest this week with a number of large parties, balls, and at-homes, chiefly arranged in honor of the officers of the American squadron now in the Mediterranean, the majority of whom made a flying trip to Paris.

Fifty, from the ships anchored at Marseilles, arrived in the Grand Boulevards late Sunday evening. Their appearance in their natty, unfamiliar uniforms attracted much attention and favorable comment. Most of them were quartered for several days at hotels in the vicinity of the Place Vendôme.

The most important social event was a dinner dance arranged by Anthony J. Drexel, who is now one of the best-known cosmopolitan residents of Paris. It was given in honor of the Grand Duchess Vladimir, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Cyril, the Grand Duke Boris, Prince Luis of Spain, and Prince Christopher of Greece. Among the guests were Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Princess Murat, and the Count de Castellane.

Frank H. Mason, the American Consul General, and Mrs. Mason gave a final at-home before going to America, at which nearly all the prominent Americans of the colony were present, among them Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, and a number of naval officers—Capt. Hugh Rodman of the U. S. S. Delaware; Lieuts Archibald Sterling, Long, and Leary of the U. S. S. Utah; Lieuts. Pollock, Cook, and Victorson of the U. S. S. Vermont, and Lieuts. West, Payne, and Cunningham, who arrived from the ships stationed at Villefranche.

Few prominent American visitors arrived during the week. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and her family came from Munich and are staying at the Crillon.

Dr. H. De Sales Forgrave, the well-known surgeon, is visiting here for a few days en route for Vienna to visit the hospitals and clinics.

Mrs. and Miss Leeson Tower have arrived from Rome and are remaining till the end of November, when they will go to Russia.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Singer have arrived at the Astoria from Fontainebleau.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen F. Aldis, who have been staying at the Iéna, have taken an apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

Mrs. William Alexander has gone to Brussels.

Mrs. H. F. Berwind sailed on the Amerika.

Mrs. Milton Robbins has arrived at the Astoria from New York.

Mrs. John J. Waterbury has also arrived at the Astoria from London.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whitaker are at the Crillon for a few days en route for Nice.

H. Dunlop and his family have gone motoring to Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Butler have arrived at the Iéna.

Mrs. James Hayden has closed her apartment and gone to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. King have arrived from New York and are at the Elysée Palace Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Veit have left the Edward VII. for New York.

George H. Armstrong has arrived at the Astoria from London.

W. H. Reid has arrived here from Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Doher, from Philadelphia, have arrived at the Elysée Palace Hotel.

Another large reception this week was given by Mrs. Raymond Palmer (Emma Nevada) and her daughter, Mignon Gloria Nevada, which was the first of a series to be held throughout the Winter. Among the guests were Olive Townsend, Loie Fuller, and Mrs. John W. Mackay.

Prof. Maxime Bocher, the Harvard exchange professor, is to give a series of mathematical lectures at the Sorbonne this Winter under the general title, "The Works of Sturm and Liouville on Differential Equations and Their Modern Developments." He will give several lectures, however, for the benefit of non-mathematicians.

A number of American painters expect to sail for home to give Winter exhibitions as soon as the Autumn Salon is over. Among them are Edgar Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Milton Armington, William McGraw, and Parke C. Dougherty.

FRENCH ART LOVERS ANGRY.

Exportation of Treasures to America Causes Demand for New Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A great outcry is being made in Toulouse over the large number of historical, architectural, and artistic relics sold to Americans and shipped to America.

The correspondent of L'Eclair says that wagonloads of the most valuable relics of Toulouse leave the city and environs every day, that owners of works of art and dealers in antiques show absolutely no conscience, and have established a veritable reign of vandalism. He says:

"There are numerous scalawags who, for a few miserable pieces of silver, deliver to strangers what remains of our ancestral relics, and their carelessness of the rights of the country is only equaled by the rapacity of the dealers in antiques."

There have recently been sold to an American a dozen marble columns of the Roman epoch taken from the old convent of Bonnefont, which has been for many years on the estate of Gen. Lapène near Saint-Gaudens. These columns are of great value, both artistically and historically. The first were sold for a few thousand francs to an antique dealer and then resold at a huge profit to an American.

Last week two huge moving vans filled with marble columns, gargoyles, and ancient sculptures of all kinds left Toulouse for America, while a few days before two sections of the marble balustrade from the roof of an ancient convent disappeared. They had been a familiar sight for many years. It is believed that they also have gone to America.

Prof. J. R. de Brousse, the well-known archaeologist, supported by other patriotic Toulousians, is now seeking to have a law passed forbidding the exportation of all antique works of art from the country.

M. FRANCE QUITS PARIS.

Famous Author Moves to Versailles on Account of City's Noise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Paris is soon to lose one of her famous west end residents on account of the fact that the anti-noise crusaders have been so active elsewhere that they have either neglected their opportunities or considered the city hopeless.

Anatole France is forsaking his beautiful villa home in Passy, where he has lived for twenty years, filling it to overflowing with lovely and curious things, and establishing himself in the quieter atmosphere of Versailles. When interviewed on the subject of Paris noise he said:

"The place is now intolerable and for no apparent necessity. The instant I stand on the corners I notice the chauffeurs 'honkhonking' their horns apparently for fun. The boulevards are a screaming bedlam. I want a quiet corner in a peaceful town. I would dream away my riper years from which I am about to be released in the little place I have found at Versailles."

Bust of Cardinal O'Connell.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 15.—In the historic Cathedral of San Clemente a bust has been erected representing Cardinal William O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston. Not only does it recall that he is the titular of that church, but informs posterity that it was through him that the work was achieved of constructing a drain which, passing under the Basilica, takes the water which for half a century imperiled its existence to the main drain under the Coliseum.

ANOTHER CUBIST SHOW HERE LIKELY

Pictures Now on Exhibition in London Will Probably Be Brought to America.

MONSTROSITIES AT SALON

Efforts of the Committee of the Autumn Exhibition to Keep Futurist Work Out Are a Failure.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—New York is likely to have another Cubist and Futurist exhibition in the coming Winter. THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that Americans are now in negotiation with the management of the Doré Galleries with a view to shipping the entire exhibition to New York.

To this exhibition Londoners are flocking in crowds, from Prime Minister Asquith down. The principal merit of the show is that the pictures are hung in chronological order so that one can trace the whole evolution from mild post-impressionism to the latest neo-Cubist and ultra-Futurist horrors.

The painting creating the greatest interest and discussion here is the Futurist apotheosis of the turkey-trot, called "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," by C. R. W. Nevinson, which is quite in line with the present craze here for ragtime. An expert will point out to you in perfect good faith the whirling figures of the trotters. When your own head stops whirling from looking at the reeling canvas you can sometimes distinguish a lifted leg here and there.

Severini has two canvases entitled "Polka" and "Valse." THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent heard the following curious comment of a Tango-struck English miss to her mamma:

"Severini may be a Futurist painter, but he is behind the times as a dancer. As if any one polkaed and waltzed nowadays."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Although Cubism and Futurism have been announced to be officially dead, those freaks in art presented the appearance of very lively corpses at the Autumn Salon, which opened yesterday.

The committee had voted against the reception of freak pictures from painters, outside of the society, but as it was impossible to refuse anything sent by the Sociétaires those members who belong to the new schools got ahead of the committee by practically covering the walls with the most monstrous canvases that their imaginations had ever turned out.

The rooms on the west side of the second floor of the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysées, where the Salon is held this year, form a succession of chambers of horrors. There are occasional oases of sanity, but so few and small as to be almost unnoticeable in the aggregation.

Moans of pity and cries of pain from the anguished spectators filled the halls on Varnishing Day, while the general opinion expressed was that the death struggle of the Cubists and Futurists was the most awful scene ever witnessed on a human battlefield.

It is acknowledged that this year they have outdone their worst of the past.

Veteran German Odd Fellow Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The death occurred in Berlin this week of the veteran German-American Odd Fellow, Simon Spiro, who served in the Union Army in the civil war and attained the rank of Captain. He was 78 years old. On returning from the United States he founded the first Odd Fellow lodge organized in Germany and became Past Master of the lodge, which gave him an imposing funeral.

CAIRO

Heliopolis Palace Hotel

(From the Palace the centre of Cairo is reached in 10 minutes by the Metropolitan Electric Railway. Station adjoining the Hotel.)

The most luxurious and comfortable Hotel in the world. 500 Rooms with private Bathrooms; Complete Suites of Apartments de Grand Luxe, furnished by Krieger of Paris, Maple, and Waring & Gillow of London.

Unique Climatic Situation

Pure and Bracing Air

Magnificent View

First Class Restaurant; Grill Room; Table d'Hote; Afternoon Tea; American Bar; Billiards; exceptionally fine Orchestra; Gardens; Tennis. There are splendid Golf Links near the Hotel; a Club House surrounded by grounds for Polo, Tennis, Cricket, and other Sports. Splendid Hippodrome.

Excursions in the Arabian Desert by Horse and Camel

The Heliopolis House

A First Class Family Hotel, with splendid Terrace and American Bar, charging moderate prices for "pension"—is under the same management as the Heliopolis Palace Hotel. Cook's Coupons accepted.

MAX DOERHOEFER, Manager.

141 Splendid Mannish

Balmacaans for Women, at $25 and $30

67 Coats are $50.00 Values
74 Coats are $55.00 Values

The first of a series of Special offerings of high-class Women's Apparel, arranged for the express purpose of familiarizing discriminating women with this new and exclusive Women's Shop.

The Balmacaan has become the Ideal Sport Coat, its swagger, ample folds, its strong, mannish lines, and its roomy sleeves make it well suited for motoring, as well as for street wear and traveling.

Among these are Scotch Weaves and Chinchillas in various shades—$25 and $30.

Brill Brothers

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WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

THE TANGO CRAZE HITS LONDON HARD

Luxurious Night Clubs Founded for Dancing and Patronized by Titled Men and Women.

END OF CRAZE PREDICTED

But Meanwhile Some Highly Placed Society Women Are Making a Good Thing Out of It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—London this week might be supposed to have been in the height of the season, judging by the congestion of traffic in the West End, and the aspect of the hotels and restaurants.

The Motor Show at Olympia is chiefly responsible, having attracted thousands of visitors from the country and even from the Continent, for the fame of the exhibition spread far and wide and several good judges described it as being greatly superior to the Parisian show held recently.

The American exhibits have attracted a good share of public attention, judging by the way in which representatives of American firms have booked orders for a well-known, distinctive type of transatlantic car soon to become an even more familiar sight on English roads than it has been in the past, which is saying much.

The hotels, restaurants, and theatres have done a rushing business this week. For example, in one hotel alone,, the Savoy, 600 tables were booked for supper on Wednesday night. Not only were the restaurants and foyer full, but the Winter garden was occupied just as it is during the height of the American Summer invasion. The special attraction in this case was the Tango, danced by two experts from Paris, who paced and gyrated throughout the length of the foyer and restaurant in the narrow spaces between the supper tables.

The Ritz, Berkeley, Hyde Park, and Carlton Hotels still bar the Tango from their public rooms, but at the last named one of the smaller salons, usually reserved for special parties, is given over to the members of a Tango tea club two afternoons a week. Tango teas and suppers, however, are in vogue at a multitude of other restaurants.

Even certain well-known houses which, regardless of the smart sections of London society, have paid good interest to stockholders by catering for the well-to-do middle classes, have added the exotic dance to their programmes. Several of the tea shops, which are found in numbers in the neighborhood of Bond and Regent Streets and in Piccadilly, also offer their patrons the opportunity of dancing for digestive or other purposes.

Even when half an hour after midnight the excise laws of London force the Tango dancers to cease their dancing in public places many continue to disport themselves in haunts from which the police are excluded by virtue of special privileges extended to clubs.

With the spread of the Tango craze, dancing clubs in London have multiplied to an extraordinary degree. The latest important addition to the list is known as The Four Hundred Club. It opened under distinguished patronage and in elegant and well-ventilated premises, characteristics hitherto lacking in most specimens of this new mushroom growth. Two more, seeking to outdo The Four Hundred in elegance of appointments and notability of membership, will be opened shortly.

Some persons are already beginning to predict that the craze will be short-lived and that the night clubs particularly will fail to establish themselves as regular institutions in the respectable life of London.

At present the select night clubs, where, it is asserted, the membership is more or less carefully scrutinized, are tolerably dull affairs. A member of The Four Hundred in describing the club in The Daily Mail, says:

"Though the traditional British view is that early hours are not mentioned in polite society, and those who patronize them are outside its pale unless all four walls be decorated with chaperons, I can say with perfect assurance that the night dancing clubs of London err, if anything, on the side of reserve and that the patrons are models of propriety."

A well-known London hostess, a Countess with an Irish title, took a supper party to one of these clubs the other night. The party included a Duke, whose American wife is at present in Ireland; the daughter of another Duke, whose Bohemian tastes have given her celebrity; a diplomatist who was a special favorite of King Edward, and a dozen others.

The party arrived after the theatre, partook of a light supper, watched some dancing, and went sedately away at 1 o'clock—half an hour later than they would have had to leave a hotel restaurant. Exhilaration was not the note of the evening's entertainment. When the novelty has worn off, it is predicted that society will cease to patronize the night clubs.

Meanwhile, stories are current that some highly-placed feminine members of society are making a good thing out of their patronage and advertisement of these ventures.

New Rulers of Brunswick Entering Capital in State

Duke Ernest Augustus, son of the Duke of Cumberland, and his wife, the daughter of the Emperor William, entered Brunswick on Nov. 3 and were received with enthusiasm by great crowds.

Hanged Over Five Hundred Persons.

The late James Berry, the ex-English Hangman, who resigned on learning that he had executed two innocent prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—James Berry, ex-hangman, is dead at Bradford. In the course of his career he was policeman, boot salesman, hangman, lecturer, farmer, and evangelist in turn.

Berry obtained the post of hangman after the death of Marwood from among more than 1,000 applicants. His first "commission" was in Edinburgh, where he hanged Innes and Vickers, the Gorebridge murderers, in Calton Jail. His own view was that they should merely have been imprisoned, but he carried out the executions, the first out of some 500.

Berry's resignation, he said, was due to his discovery that two persons whom he had executed were innocent. As soon as he heard of it he went to London and told the Judge who had passed the sentence. "Well," said the Judge, "what matter if you hang twenty in their innocence? You are not to blame." "Take and hang them yourself, then," said Berry. He never hanged another man.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 31.—A curious letter is contributed to The Manchester Guardian, which is regarded as one of the most powerful Liberal papers in the country, by Dr. Albert Wilson, a well-known London physician.

Dr. Wilson says that, having always been doubtful in regard to the value of capital punishment, about four years ago he asked Berry, the ex-hangman, to come and see him. "I found him," says Dr. Wilson, "an interesting man with a pleasing, kindly face, stout and hearty."

Dr. Wilson goes on to say: "He assisted Marwood on several occasions, and described his method, (the knot under the chin,) as cruel and clumsy. Berry placed the slip-knot under the left ear. He told me that he gave up his office because the execution by him of two innocent persons got on his nerves.

"The first case was that of a farm boy, aged about eighteen, accused of shooting a policeman, I think, in Gloucestershire or Somerset. Before the drop fell he said: 'Mr. Berry, you will live to see that I am innocent.' Some time after this Berry hanged the two Netherby Hall murderers. The first, while being pinioned, asked Berry if he had hanged this youth, adding that his confederate shot the policeman in his presence. The confederate confirmed this.

"The next case was that of Mary Leffley in Lincolnshire. She was accused of poisoning her husband with arsenic. Some years after, a farmer dying of cancer confessed to the crime. He had had a quarrel with John Leffley, and when both Mary and John were out he entered their cottage and put arsenic in a milk pudding baking for John's dinner.

"I have heard," continues Dr. Wilson, "that the present method of execution is again the knot under the chin, and it is doubtful if this fractures the vertebrae. It causes death by throttling, which is rather slow. In the 80s a Royal Commission took evidence in some forty cases of hanging and found that in nine of the cases the neck was neither broken nor dislocated. These persons were strangled."

Dr. Wilson concludes with a plea for a humaner method of punishment.

EDWARD VII.'S BIOGRAPHY.

King George May Select Harold Cox to Write His Father's Life.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Harold Cox, the editor of the Edinburgh Review, is mentioned as the probable official biographer of King Edward VII.

The question of the late monarch's official biography is greatly exercising the mind of King George and Queen Mary and their more intimate advisers. They think that the work should not be unduly delayed, even if a good deal of the political and diplomatic material, which only time can make available, has to be left out or be given only in a general fashion.

There are two ways in which the memoirs might be done: either as a selection from King Edward's correspondence, which was the course adopted by Lord Esher, and A. C. Benson with their books on Queen Victoria, or as a personal biography with a certain amount of correspondence introduced.

The feeling at Court is understood to favor following the Victorian precedent, but it is also felt that King Edward was such a sympathetic and gifted personality that he would be an especially fitting subject for an individual biography.

The choice of a biographer may affect the form of the book. Nothing has as yet been decided, although Mr. Cox's chances of being selected are thought high, as he was specially summoned to visit King George at Balmoral last month.

The names of three of King Edward's most intimate friends, Lord Rosebery, Viscount Knollys, and Lord Esher are also mentioned as possible joint biographers, but it is more likely that they will serve as an advisory committee to whomever may be chosen. Sir Edward Cook, whose fine life of Florence Nightingale appeared recently, is also named.

BARS ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS.

New Lens Invented to Meet Modern Lighting Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A London firm has invented a new optical glass, fulfilling the desire of specialists for a glass, which will absorb or cut out the harmful or irritant ultra-violet rays, but will, at the same time, allow the ordinary visual rays to pass through unhindered.

Hitherto the only lens, employed for this purpose, has been made of dark, smoked, or colored glass, but this glass not only absorbs the visual rays to a large extent but also fails to cut out entirely the ultra-violet rays.

The new glass is green in color and made in six distinct tints, the first so light as to be practically unnoticeable. This is used for reading, especially by artificial light. The other tints may be used as occasion requires, the deepest only in severe cases of ophthalmia, trachoma, snow blindness, &c.

Few persons, it is pointed out, recognize the harm done to the eyes by ultra-violet light, which is present in bright electric illumination, and on snow sufraces at great elevations, when the absorption of the atmosphere is reduced. Snow blindness is due to this cause.

By the newly invented glass all the ultra-violet light is stopped while that in the central portion of the spectrum owed to pass.

VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG SOLD.

Ullstein & Co. Pay $1,875,000 for Berlin Paper Founded in 1704.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Important developments have just taken place in the Berlin newspaper field where a concentration of the great publishing interests in a few hands seems to be the order of the day as it is in America and England.

The firm of Ullstein & Co., the largest publishing house in Germany, has acquired the venerable Vossische Zeitung, which was founded in 1704, for $1,875,000 from the banking group comprising the Lazard, Speyer and Ellisen interests. The latter bought "Aunt Voss," as the old Liberal journal is called, in 1908, but made no money out of it.

The Ullstein firm, which consists of five hustling brothers, now owns four Berlin dailies, the most popular illustrated weekly, and the biggest circulating library and book publishing business in the country.

August Scherl's Lokal-Anzeiger, hitherto Berlin's most popular daily, has, it is understood, passed into the hands of a capitalists' syndicate, which has acquired the control on behalf of the Imperial Government.

CELL FOR TRADUCER OF FRIEDA HEMPEL

Berlin Court Condemns Editor of Kleine Journal to a Month in Prison.

ASSAILED HER CHARACTER

Insinuated King Leopold Decorated Prima Donna After She Had Participation in "Bacchanalian Feast."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Fräulein Frieda Hempel of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, won to-day her suit for criminal libel against the editor of Kleine Journal, a sensational weekly, which insinuated that her decoration of the Leopold Order was conferred upon her by the late King of the Belgians following her participation in an orgy at Leopold's Summer palace at Ostend.

The offending editor was sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

Fräulein Hempel filed suit against the proprietor of the offending newspaper in December, 1912, just before sailing for America to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House. The incident narrated in the paper was alleged to have occurred at the Ostend Villa of the Baroness Vaughan, the morganatic wife of the late King Leopold.

Fräulein Hempel's testimony was given by deposition as she was not able to appear personally on account of her engagements to sing in America. She denied that after the King had departed from the soirée "champagne corks popped like shots from a rapid-fire gun," and that the affair became "a Bacchanalian feast" wherein some daring dances figured. She said that she went to the villa to sing just as if it had been a regular professional engagement and that she went home as soon as the concert was over.

The publication of the insinuations about her, she maintained in her complaint, would tend to injure her in the eyes of Americans, especially as she was about to begin a three years' engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The court heard testimony from other singers who participated in the concert, from Baroness Vaughan, and from King Leopold's valet.

CHAMBERLAINS CELEBRATE.

Silver Wedding Anniversary Spent in Their London Residence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain spent their silver wedding anniversary to-day in their London residence in Prince's Gardens.

From the moment when she gave her hand to the British statesman and left her country to make her home in his, Mrs. Chamberlain, (née Endicott of Salem, Mass.) completely merged her personality in that of her husband and made his health and welfare her absorbing thought. Through all the long months and years of his illness and seclusion she has been her husband's constant companion and unwearying nurse.

"She has sustained me by her courage and cheered me by her gracious companionship and I have found her my best and truest counsellor," Mr. Chamberlain once said. In public Mrs. Chamberlain has been rarely seen anywhere except by her husband's side. She was a favorite of Queen Victoria and the only woman recipient, outside of royal circles, of the Diamond Jubilee gold commemoration medal.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Congratulations were showered to-day from all parts of the world on Joseph Chamberlain, the British statesman, and his wife on the occasion of their silver wedding.

King George and Queen Mary sent their cordial personal felicitations and there were a large number of callers at the Chamberlain residence.

The popularity of the aged statesman, who is in remarkably good health, was evidenced by the gathering of a great crowd who cheered outside the house.

DENMARK-CANADA WIRELESS

Station to Connect the Two Countries to be Erected Near Greenland.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15.—Engineer Erik Degn, with Hans Egede, has returned to Copenhagen from Greenland, where they were sent by the Poulsen syndicate to find a place for a wireless station by means of which Denmark can communicate with Canada by wireless telegraphy.

Degn reports that he found an admirable place on Kitsigsut Island, some miles south of the Greenland coast. A station is to be erected there next year, and the service will be in operation soon after its completion.

NEW FORM OF HEROISM.

Offer Yourself as Ideal Food if Your Friend is Anaemic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Dean Hugounenq of the Faculty of Medicine of Lyons, after long studies of food, declares that if we are unwell it is entirely because our food is not proper and that the perfect food for human beings is human flesh. He says:

"It is that which reduces the work of the digestive apparatus to the minimum. This is because the organism absorbs readily cellules like its own."

Le Matin thus comments: "It would be indiscreet and idle to ask by what means the learned professor was able to find this out, but we suppose he did not use the experimental method.

"Beef and mutton are heating, veal fails in nutrition, pork is indigestible, vegetarianism is productive of anaemia and is also unsatisfactory to most persons. Therefore, he says, anthropophagy is the last word in the science of hygiene.

"If the theory propagates itself, if it is proved that the doctor is right, some day, perhaps, there will be a new form of heroism—men sacrificing themselves in the form of steaks to nourish their neighbors. We suggest that the doctor be the first so to devote himself."

BREST, FRANCE'S SALVATION

M. Casimir-Perier Urges Government to Make It a Great Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—France may have a new transatlantic port as a result of the new conditions of interoceanic traffic which will be inaugurated with the opening of the Panama Canal.

Claude Casimir-Perier made a report to the Government this week in which he declared that only by utilizing Brest as the chief transatlantic port will France be able to hold her own in the international trade contest which is sure to take place. The report indicates that the Government purposes to encourage building gigantic ships, even exceeding in tonnage the new German Leviathans.

After mentioning the requirements such a port should have, M. Casimir-Perier declares that Brest alone measures up to the ideal because she has a sufficient depth of water for the "gigantic ships which will compose the new French commercial fleet."

She would also provide a natural shelter in rough weather with plenty of harbor space and dry docks.

ELECTIONS PLEASE POPE.

Results in the United States Are Very Gratifying to Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The Pope has received a detailed report of the elections in America and has learned with great satisfaction of the successes attained by a number of Catholic candidates. He is especially pleased that the Governors of half a dozen important States are Catholics.

Pius X. considers this not only a mark of progress on the part of Catholicism, but a tangible proof of the broadmindedness and tolerance of the American nation, as Catholic candidates must have received the votes of Protestant electors, who have thus shown how the prejudices still existing in certain countries have died out in America.

How to See Switzerland

The Winter Playground of Europe's Royal Families

Let us tell you all about the joy that awaits you at Christmas time in this land of bright sunshine and dazzling snow, where Winter sports are at their best—Ski-ing, Tobogganing, Bob-Sleighing, Skating, Hockey, Curling.
Swiss Cooking and the hospitality of our hotels and pensions will make your stay worth while.
We have just prepared a special selection of profusely illustrated books. We call it Pocket Series No. 9.
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FEAR DARKER DAYS FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

German-Jewish Leaders Apprehensive of What Will Follow the Kieff Trial.

STATEMENT BY DR. NATHAN

Says Real Murderers Are Known—Verdict Devilish Monstrosity, Says Struck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 15.—The Jewish leaders who, in the realm of philanthropy on behalf of their oppressed co-religionists everywhere in Europe and the Orient, act and speak for the Jews of America, are convinced of the inconclusive result of the Kieff "ritual murder" trial and that it means blacker days still to come for the Jews in Russia.

Dr. Paul Nathan, President of the Central Jewish Federation of Germany, who ranks as the greatest authority on Jewish conditions in this hemisphere, has furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the following statement:

"From the criminological standpoint the Beiliss trial was utterly uninteresting. The persons who actually committed the crime are known in Kieff, and the police officials and the examining Magistrate only had the task of conducting the proceedings in such a manner as to shield the real culprits.

"They succeeded in doing so; but it must be said, to the honor of Russian officialdom, that it was, nevertheless, not entirely easy to accomplish this end. Several police officials had to be put out of the way because they had been so incautious and ruthless as to wish to elicit the truth, and the examining Magistrate had to be changed for the same reason.

"Then recourse was had to medico-scientific expert testimony, which, as soon as it became known, was shattered with ridicule by the first authorities of Germany, England, France, Austria, and Switzerland.

"Finally a theological expert was discovered in a wretched Roman Catholic priest, who was to testify to the occurrence of Jewish ritual murders. This priest, Pranaitis, a few years ago, wrote an unimportant book called 'Ritual Murder Among the Jews.' It was an inferior compilation of anti-Semitic polemical essays, which had long since been effectually contradicted.

"Pranaitis owed his summons as an expert wholly to the authorship of that book. One of his confrères in Tachkent made some extremely interesting revelation in regard to Pranaitis's rôle as a theological expert, which exposed the secret influences at the back of the Beiliss prosecution.

"According to these revelations the All-Russian League of Nobles disinterred Pranaitis's forgotten and almost unknown book, and on the League's initiative, despite Pranaitis's own disinclination, he was finally induced to appear at Kieff as an expert. Pranaitis knew that he was unequal to the emergency. He therefore cut murder a sorry and ridiculous figure in the witness box.

"He was, perhaps, especially ill at ease on account of the fact that he had previously been transferred to remote Tashkent on account of a very shady blackmailing affair in a St. Petersburg criminal court.

"Thus the Kieff prosecution from both the judicial and the medico-theological standpoints was untenable.

"Beiliss's acquittal was, however, ascribable only to the fact that the Kieff jurymen were honorable men. One may object that they should have negatived both questions submitted to them. But it cannot be demanded that every juryman, besides being an honorable man, should be a hero. It must be regarded as praiseworthy in the highest degree that the jurymen found Beiliss not guilty, even if, in consequence of the extraordinary pressure brought to bear on them, they theoretically and technically admitted the possibility of the murder having been committed out of religious fanaticism. They were, of course, impelled to admit this possibility without a scrap of evidence to show that the crime had been committed from a religious motive.

"The Kieff trial was not a criminal trial in any sense of the word. It was a political prosecution, staged by the powerful All-Russian League of Nobles, which is an organized, influential party of reaction and is supported by various leaders of the Russian bureaucracy for their own ends.

In the struggle between the reactionary and progressive powers in Russia the Beiliss trial is only an interlude. The attack attempted by reaction has failed this time, but it has had the result of rousing not only the progressive but also all the enlightened and respectable elements in Russia. The civilized world, on both sides of the Atlantic, without regard to denomination or faith, has been a breathless spectator of the combat.

"Russian reaction is most certainly not defeated. One must fear, indeed, that it will not for long refrain from fresh assaults, either against the Jews in Russia or the Russian intelligent classes.

"That is the mournful prospect. New catastrophes can only be avoided by Russia if she bring herself to establish a government made up of men of will and of sufficient force of character to hold reactionary and revolutionary anarchists in check.

"For the present, unfortunately, there is no indication that men with such qualities, who are to be found in Russia, will be the recipients of the Czar's confidence."

Hermann Struck, the celebrated German etcher and portrait painter, who was recently in New York, has taken an active interest in the German protest against the Kieff trial and sends to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the following incisive view:

"The deliberately involved and semi-contradictory nature of the verdict, from both a legal and a logical standpoint, is nothing but a devilish monstrosity.

"In my opinion not Beiliss but the Jewish race of the whole world was the prisoner in the dock at Kieff. Mendel Beiliss was acquitted, but Jewry, in its entirety, continues to be under the insane indictment of ritual murder."

BACTERIZED PEAT A GREAT FERTILIZER

Vegetables and Plants Grown with It Reach Double the Ordinary Size.

DR. BOTTOMLEY'S DISCOVERY

Professor of Botany at King's College Believes Process Will Also Make Barren Land Productive.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Experiments recently conducted are said to give promise of a time when agricultural England will be covered with crops of Gargantuan dimensions, with vegetables double the size they are now, and when there will be far less barren land in the kingdom.

Dr. W. B. Bottomley, Professor of Botany at King's College, London, who has been experimenting for over seven years to find a scientific manure that will increase the growth of crops, vegetables, and plants, and make it possible to cultivate land now held to be barren, believes that he has found in peat the long desired substance.

Prof. Bottomley has found that by inoculating ordinary peat with nitrogen-fixing bacteria and using it as manure he is able to increase the growth of plants and vegetables in some cases as much as 150 per cent. At King's College yesterday he showed some specimens of plants grown under his process, side by side with similar plants grown in ordinary soil. In every case the treated plants were almost double the size of the ordinary ones. He also exhibited some tomatoes which he has succeeded in growing in pure sand with the aid of his germ-inoculated peat.

"Plants and vegetables," said the professor, "grown in the open under bacterized peat at Eton School gardens and the Chelsea Physic Garden have been very successful. At Eton the results obtained have been particularly striking. One plot was manured with bacterized peat and another with ordinary farmyard manure. In the case of the bacterized plot only 1 1-5 tons per acre of the peat was used, but on the other plot eighty tons of farmyard manure was used to the acre. Nevetheless, the yield of crops from the bacterized plot was considerably in excess of the ordinary manured plot.

"Perhaps even more gratifying is the result of the cultivation of radishes with bacterized peat at the Chelsea Physic Garden. The radishes were only watered once with an extract of the peat, but they gave an increase of 54 per cent. over plants left untreated.

"I am hopeful that my discovery will prove equally successful when applied to the cultivation of barren land. If the experiments prove as successful when conducted on a large scale as they have been up to the present, I see no reason why bacterized peat should not produce crops on hard or even rocky soil, for peat is humus.

"At present it takes from four to five months to inoculate the peat, and during that time it has to be kept at a certain fixed temperature. I hope to be able to reduce this time, but if this does not prove practicable five months will be no obstacle to the general adoption of the manure, for it will be possible to prepare huge quantities at a time.

"When the experiments are conducted on a large scale next Spring particular attention will be paid to the cultivation of wheat."

Roosevelt on Trip in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 15.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by a party of prominent citizens of Argentina, left here to-day on a trip into the interior of the country.

Hampton Reproductions in Oak and Walnut

THE romantic furnishings of some spacious oak panelled Baronial Hall of England, with its deeply coffered ceilings, may offer many a poetic suggestion for the home of today.

From such sources as this are derived the models from which are fashioned the Hampton Reproductions.

A carved Elizabethan Table, it may be, its ample oaken board glossy as though with the wear of centuries, or a stately Settee of rich grained Walnut with seat and back of deftly woven cane, but in either case so conscientiously wrought as to repeat the very spirit of its original.

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WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

$10 CUFF BUTTONS CAUSE A GREAT ROW

Beveridge Putnam of San Francisco Has a Lively Time with the French Officials.

LIKE OUR AIGRETTE LAW

Act Under Which the Links Were Nearly Destroyed Just as Incomprehensible to the Foreigner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—America has an aigrette law which has caused much heart-burning among the French, but France also has a customs law the workings of which seem no less incomprehensible to Americans. Beveridge Putnam of San Francisco has just had a seance lasting three days with the French customs officials over a pair of cuff buttons eight years old and valued at $10 in the course of which the buttons narrowly escaped destruction at the Paris Mint.

Mr. Putnam had been in London, where he broke one of the buttons and took it to a jeweler to have it mended. He came to Paris before the button was ready and asked a friend to forward it by mail. The button was sent to Paris by registered mail and insured for $15. The Paris Post Office opened the package, saw the gold links, and sent them to the Customs, which notified Mr. Putnam to call at the Custom House the next morning.

The Customs first required Mr. Putnam to fill out and swear to a formidable set of papers in duplicate giving his age, name, and address, whether he was married or unmarried, his wife's name, age, and address, the names of his father and mother, his own and his wife's residence in Paris, his permanent residence, occupation, income, and nationality.

In the course of filling out the papers, Mr. Putnam was led into three separate rooms, paid fourteen cents in fees and was then told that the buttons must go to the mint to be valued and that he was to go to the mint the next day at 2 o'clock to learn the result.

At the mint the next day the officials weighed the buttons, while Mr. Putnam watched: then he weighed while they watched; then the officials said that the buttons were worth only $10 and, as the insurance papers gave their value as $16 while their real value was $10, the buttons would have to be destroyed.

Mr. Putnam expostulated, but the officials were inexorable and told Mr. Putnam to return next morning to get the pieces.

The next day at 10 o'clock Mr. Putnam was on hand. He found that the buttons had not yet been destroyed and told a long, sad story. He said that the buttons were the gift eight years ago from a friend now dead and valuable only as a souvenir. He promised not to sell or attempt to sell them in France and made oath to that effect. He paid a round of visits and eight cents in fees and was told to return at 2 o'clock to learn the final decision.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Putnam was back at the mint. He found a committee sitting on his case. An hour and a half later the committee permitted him to take the buttons, but charged 25 cents duty.

HELMETS FOR PARIS COPS.

The Kepi, They Said, Gave Neither Dignity Nor Protection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—M. Hennion, the new Prefect of Police, who is already famous for his reforms in the prefecture, this week made a big hit with the force.

The pride of the Parisian policeman in his personal appearance has achieved a signal victory in the return to the dignified and impressive helmet, which replaces the insignificant képi, which he has worn for ten years.

Ever since the introduction of the képi the police have complained that they had no head protection against heavy missiles, and also that its appearance robbed them of all dignified and military character.

The new helmets are light copper for Winter, while for Summer they are cork faced with linen.

Bolivian Charges Halted.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In reference to the letter of Adolfo Ballivian published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago relative to alleged atrocities in Bolivia, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in a position to state that the official publication of the charges by the Aborigines Protection Society, which brought them to the notice of the British Foreign Office, is delayed for diplomatic reasons.

PARIS MAY LOSE TAXES.

If M. Delanney's Scheme Goes Through Smuggling Will Be Easier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A new point intimately concerned with the revenue of the city has just come up in connection with Prefect of the Seine Delanney's plan to tear down the old fortifications and make a greater Paris, thus inducing the people to live in the suburbs instead of congregating in the centre of the city.

One of the greatest sources of revenue of Paris at the present time is the customs duties collected at the gates, and with the fortifications standing, as now, smuggling is very difficult on account of the fact that practically the only access to Paris is by the regular roads, and these are effectively barred by gates at the line of the fortifications. But, with the fortifications torn down and the streets carried beyond their present boundaries into the open country, there would be a thousand ways to enter the city for every one that now exists, and the collection of customs and the prevention of smuggling would become a much more serious and expensive problem, with the result of a great reduction in the revenue from this source.

Even under the present conditions smuggling is constantly attempted, and the officials are always on the watch to discover new and ingenious methods invented to bring tobacco, spirits, matches, and petrol into the city without paying duty.

Two of the latest ways have been found in funeral and bridal parties. Formerly both funerals and bridal parties passed the gates unquestioned, while the customs officials stood at the salute; but recently it was found that more than half the funerals were bogus, the hearse really carrying a coffin filled with contraband goods.

Now all funerals are stopped. The officials are very polite, but firmly insist on running their swords into the coffin to make sure about what it contains.

PARIS THEATRES DULL.

Bad Season So Far, Due to Revivals and Cautiousness of Managers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The cry of a bad theatrical season, so frequently heard lately in New York and London, is now resounding in Paris.

Although the season is scarcely under way, it is evident that the public seems to be reserving itself. The closing of the Théâtre Champs-Elysées, which stood for a New Theatre in France, brought a disturbing uneasiness to the dramatic industry.

The explanation appears to be quite identical with that given elsewhere—the lack of good new plays. Revivals more than anything else have held the boards recently at the principal theatres. But the public apparently has enough of revivals and is now demanding new material.

Quite a number of authors had announced four or five new plays, none of which have been produced on account of the managers' fear that their plots tell the "same old story."

M. Antoine's revival of "Old Heidelberg" at the Odéon shows the lengths to which the managers are put.

10 DAYS MORE FOR CHINESE.

Panama Extends Period in Which to Obey Registration Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—The Panama Government reopened negotiations tonight with representatives of the Chinese here, and withdrew the ultimatum which expired to-day requiring all Chinese to register with the Government or leave the country. Secretary Lefevre of the Panama Government granted another period of ten days to permit of further consideration.

It is thought that the matter will be satisfactorily settled before the expiration of the ten days, although the Government insists that force will be used unless the Chinese conform to the registration law, which requires payment of $250 for each registration certificate.

STUART RELIC FOR FRANCE.

Nation Purchases Site of Landing of Mary Queen of Scots in 1548.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Mary Stuart's house at Roscoff, a little village on the coast of Finistère, has been purchased for the French nation by the Ministry of Fine Arts.

It was built as a chapel, marking the spot where Mary Queen of Scots landed, in 1548 to marry the Dauphin.

In the chapel, which is named Saint-Ninian, a curious custom has grown up among the Roscoff women. They gather the dust from the floor and carefully blow it in the opposite direction from where their husbands and sweethearts are out fishing. This, they believe, will assure a fair wind home.

John Bull—This little thing should not trouble our friendship.
Uncle Sam—I guess not.—From the London Globe.

ROMANTIC HISTORY OF PANAMA ROAD

Sixty-five Years Since Three Far-Sighted Americans First Sought Concession.

STORM THAT BROUGHT LUCK

California Gold Helped to Make the Little Line the Bonanza That It Is.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 2.—Sixty-five years ago three Americans secured a concession from the Colombian Government for a railroad across the Isthmus. In 1847, a Frenchman had succeeded in getting a concession, but he could not raise the money to even make a survey, and when he dropped his rights the Americans went after them and in December, 1848, Colombia granted permission for the road to William H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens and Henry Chauncey.

The three Americans had in view the handling of the immigrants bound for the recently opened California country, and Aspinwall already had started a steamship line between Panama and San Francisco. The discovery of gold in California paved the way for the raising of the necessary money for a start.

But railroad building in 1850 was far from what it is to-day, and constructing fifty miles across a country which had the reputation of being the most unhealthy in the world was no easy task. After a year's work when the line had been run only seven miles inland to Gatun, the money gave out altogether and the promoters did not know which way to turn.

Then a bad wind and good luck came to the enterprise. A sailing ship, bound for the mouth of the Chagres River, where it was customary to land passengers for a canoe trip up the river to within eighteen miles of the Pacific, was unable, on account of storms, to put in there and instead landed its cargo and human freight at Colon, the starting point of the railroad.

The seven miles of railroad became popular at once and one may be sure that the rates charged were high enough to suit even a railroad rate-maker of to-day. But, despite the high rates, the seven-mile road was so much better and faster than the Chagres River route to the same point that the company prospered and money poured in again. From that day to this the Panama Railroad never has passed a dividend, and has paid from 3 to 61 per cent. yearly.

It was in 1850 that the work was begun on the road, and five years later, on Jan. 28, the first railroad train was run across the continent. The road was a trifle over forty-seven miles long and reached a height of 263 feet.

European trade for the Orient went by way of the Isthmus, and Panama was once more a land of plenty. The roadbed followed exactly the trail of the olden Spanish mule trains; but now, instead of carting treasure in the shape of looted gold and jewels, the treasure train carried manufactured goods for far-away countries.

In 1869 the first railroad across the United States was completed, and much of the freight trade and most of the passengers were diverted from the Panama route, but still the road continued to make money.

In 1881 the French Canal Company, preparing to start work on the waterway, needed the railroad. The Frenchmen found it absolutely necessary, in fact, to carry out their plans, and so they purchased 68,887 of the 70,000 shares of stock for $291 a share and assumed charge of the road.

In 1904, when the United States bought over all the rights to the Canal, it obtained this stock and also bought up by private purchase the remaining shares, so that to-day the Panama Railroad is owned by the United States as is the steamship branch of the service.

The road is to-day one of the most complete in the world. The old rails have been replaced with eighty-pound ones, and it is double tracked most of the way. One-hundred-ton oil burning locomotives are used, and the passenger and freight cars are the best made.

As the Panama Canal, like the railroad, is following the original trails of the first adventurers, it has been necessary to relocate some of the line, so that to-day it is running partly through a new country.

This first railroad owned by the United States pays dividends, and is run strictly on business principles. Col. George W. Goethals, the canal builder, is the President, and there never has been a suspicion of any of the graft or the playing of political favorites that every one said would mark a Government-owned system.

BRANGWYN'S BIG PICTURE.

Painted in London and Destined for Cleveland Court House.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The fact that there has just been completed here the largest picture ever painted in London for shipment abroad seems to interest the local critics less than the fact that the artist, Frank Brangwyn, has a reputation for declining honors. He has declined a dinner at the Mansion House, and two years ago he declined an invitation to one given by the City of Venice. For the last year he has been at work here on a mural painting for the new Court House at Cleveland, Ohio. It is a canvas 50 feet long and 15 feet high, and represents King John signing the Magna Charta at Runnimede in 1215.

The King, seated with parchment in hand and in the act of signing, is seen in a group comprising the Earl of Pembroke, Pandulph, the Papal Legate; two Bishops, Robert Fitzwalter, kneeling and closely watching John as he signs, and Stephen Langton, whose robe of rich orange red gives the keynote of color to the panel.

The last named is standing in a persuasive attitude, obviously completing arguments in favor of the King's unwilling act. Near him are Church dignitaries in their ecclesiastical robes. Attendants and nobles in armor, boatmen, and men bearing their masters' shields form a picturesque crowd. A notable feature of the work is its balance and strength and its masterly color harmony.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Brangwyn had to take one of the largest studios in London for the work. The canvas was built on a large timber frame, and the artist had to use a movable scaffold to reach some parts of the picture.

Only the purest oil colors were employed, and to remove the high lights of the ordinary oil painting, which would make it difficult to see the details of the panel at the height at which it is being fixed, the artist mixed the oils with wax—an unusual medium, but one which should retain all the beauty and quality of the picture for at least 300 years. Six men were needed to pack the canvas.

Spacious Quarters.

The Camera Club seems to have very spacious quarters in John Street, Adelphi, for The Pall Mall Gazette tells us that among its exhibits at the present moment are three enlargements of Mr. G. K. Chesterton.—Punch.

Missing Servian Patriarch Who Is Believed to Have Fled to This Country.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 1.—The mystery of the disappearance of the Servian Patriarch Lukean Bogodanovitch is still unelucidated. The finding of his mantle and cap does not satisfy most persons that he has been drowned in the River Ach. Until his body is recovered the story will be credited of his voluntary flight to America. His solitary walks in the forests around the beautiful watering place of Gastein are now said to have been taken with the object of accustoming his friends to long absences.

Lukean was a strikingly handsome man with clear-cut features set off by a dark beard. He was 45 years of age and his tall stature, elegant dress, and distinguished bearing made him a conspicuous figure in the fashionable crowd at Bad Gastein. He was a favorite at the Austo-Hungarian Court and, therefore, not popular with his flock, the Servian subjects of Emperor Francis Joseph. They did not forget his cold attitude toward the victorious combatants in the Balkan wars. Lukean seems to have believed with other Austrian dignitaries that the Servians would be defeated, and strongly dissuaded the Servian volunteers of Hungary from joining their brethren across the Save. He was, therefore, denounced as a traitor to the Servian cause. This preyed on his mind, and is said to have caused the attitude of reserve and melancholy remarked by all before his unexplained disappearance.

Various romantic rumors are current of the revival of a youthful love affair that may have taken him hot foot across Europe bound for New York, but these have so far remained without confirmation. Most people here, however, believe his address is now the United States.

QUEEN MARY RULES THE ROYAL ROOST

Continued from Page 1.

It immediately necessary to inform the King of them.

King George is apparently quite unconscious of being what one member of the royal entourage has called him, one of the most henpecked men in his kingdom. Anyway, if his Majesty be aware of it he accepts the fact with complacent indifference and possibly rather congratulates himself that, so far as the conduct of the affairs at Court is concerned, his Consort relieves him of the performance of duties in which he takes not the least interest.

However, if King George is willing to let the Queen be King, there are those about him who are not at all disposed to do so, and of late his Majesty has received one or two rather pointed reminders of this fact.

For instance, in the last few months the Queen was present at certain official interviews between King George and some of the Cabinet. These interviews take place in the King's writing room in his personal apartments, which Queen Mary, also of late, has taken to using as her writing room, with the result that she has sometimes been in the room on the arrival of a Minister and has remained there during the interview.

At last representations were made by Premier Asquith to Lord Stamfordham that some of his colleagues objected to the presence of the Queen during their interviews with the Sovereign on state affairs, and Lord Stamfordham, who by no means approves of the authority Queen Mary exercises in the royal household, readily enough undertook to convey the Prime Minister's message to both their Majesties, with the result that Ministerial audiences with the Sovereign are now no longer attended by his Consort.

More recently still, Queen Mary received a respectful but plain reminder from the Lord Chamberlain that she was taking upon herself authority that properly belonged only to the King. This was when Queen Mary notified the Lord Chamberlain, through Mr. Wallington, of her desire to have some alterations made in the hours of the delivery of letters at Buckingham Palace. The alterations were made, but the instructions had to come directly from the King before they were carried out.

Some ladies in the royal entourage have also, from time to time, broken out against the exercise over them by Queen Mary of what they regard as tyrannical authority, and the atmosphere of the English Court is continually charged with electricity, as there are always rumors of pending resignations. Only one so far has actually taken place, that of Lady Shaftesbury; but others would have been heard of if Queen Mary had not had the wisdom to climb down from the too lofty position she had assumed.

The Queen is, in fact, attempting to do what Lord Knollys warned her, after King George came to the throne, not to try to do—boss the Court.

"Outside your private apartments let King George be King," was the old courtier's advice to her Majesty.

It is said that she has never forgiven him for offering it and has never showed any signs of following it. Even those who most resent the Queen ruling the royal roost admit that King George not only bears up well under her domestic tyranny, but actually seems to like it.

ANTI-SLAVERY LAW PASSES.

Little Real Opposition to It In Philippine Assembly.

MANILA, Nov. 15. — An anti-slavery law was passed to-day by the Philippine National Assembly after a heated debate. The measure, which was framed by William H. Phipps, the Insular Auditor, reaffirms the old Spanish statutes against slavery, and incorporates the American laws. The vote in opposition to the enactment of the measure was small, in spite of the warmth of the discussion.

Clarence B. Miller, Congressman from Minnesota, left for the United States to-day. In an interview, he declared he was in favor of an elective senate for the Philippines, and said he believed the Filipinos had made more progress in the last fifteen years than any other nation in the world.

NAVAL COLLIER ON A REEF.

Cruiser Galveston Leaves Manila to Help the Ajax at Guam.

MANILA, Nov. 15.—The naval collier Ajax went aground to-day on a reef at Guam.

The United States cruiser Galveston was at once ordered from here to assist in getting her off.

YEATS BELIEVES IN GHOSTS.

Poet Tells of Conversations with the Dead In Five Languages.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—W. B. Yeats, the well-known Irish poet, has given a remarkable lecture here on the question of the survival of the human individuality after death.

Dealing with the old idea that spirits are subject to man, Mr. Yeats said that years ago an Irish stable boy met the ghost of his dead master and told it to go away and haunt an outhouse. The ghost obeyed, but the widow dismissed the stable boy for sending the spirit of her husband to such an inclement place!

"That there are ghosts is not a mere tradition, but a fact," Mr. Yeats continued. His conviction, he said, was based upon facts which he could not put before this audience. He had had the most amazing experiences, and had communicated in Greek, English, Irish, Welsh, and Latin with persons long dead, through a medium, who was not a professional, but a personal friend.

HOW MUCH MONEY MAKES ONE A LADY?

The Old "Woman" Question Excites English Newspaper Readers.

STARTED BY A PARAGRAPH

Report That a "Woman" Left $85,000 for a Dog Angers a Warwick "Lady" and Controversy Begins.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The following letter appeared in The Daily Mail a few days ago:

Sir: In The Daily Mail of Oct. 23 I see that the "Bequest for a Dog" is described as being "left by a Warwick woman."

Surely a lady who can leave £17,000 should not be put down in a paper such as The Daily Mail as "a woman."

An ordinary reader might think she was a tramp, and as her relatives have held a good position in Stratford-on-Avon I expect they will feel much aggrieved at such a derogatory account. I happen to be the late Miss Lapworth's first cousin, and I do think that an apology in The Daily Mail by the person who sent in that account is due to our family. The Lapworths have always been in good social position, honored, and respected.

(Miss) MARIA A. LAPWORTH.
Sudeley Villa, 10 Emscote Road, Warwick.

The Daily Mail headed this communication "A Lady." Such a caption is invariably bound to arouse interest in this country, just as the controversy in regard to the qualities of a "gentleman" can be revived during any "Silly Season" with perfect confidence that the British public will respond with many letters to the editor. The first fruits of the "Lady" letter were the following:

Sir—Miss Lapworth's protest suggests an interesting question.

We all recognize when a woman is not a lady; can you tell us what a lady is when she is not a women? EDITH HIGELOW,
Orchard House, Great Austins, Farnham.

Various anecdotes were then sent to the editor of The Daily Mail, some new, some good but ancient, and some neither good nor new.

Some years ago, wrote one correspondent, a curate in one of the most "fragrant areas" of Birmingham became interested in a street row and asked what was the matter. The victor proudly anewered: "'Er said I warn't no lydy, but I soon 'ad 'er down in the mud and showed 'er who was a lydy."

Another sent the following:

Maid Servant to Mistress—A lady called when you was out, mum.

Mistress—Are you sure she was a lady, Jane?

Maid—Certain, mum, she was covered with looiry and smelt of sherry!

Mr. Thorowgood of the Royal Naval Barracks at Chatham propounded this question: "If the sum of £17,000 entitles a woman to the right of being described as a lady, may I ask what is the least sum which will give the owner this delightful privilege?"

The next communications received by The Daily Mail were some rather painfully bromidic echoes from the humor of a quarter of a century ago, such as this:

"A woman went to a doctor with a bad wound in the hand. On being asked what animal had bitten her, she replied, 'Please, Sir, it weren't an animal; it were another lydy.'"

Another correspondent referred to an anecdote about Queen Victoria. The Queen was taking a walk with two of her ladies-in-waiting in the Park. A crowd collected, and one man, in his eagerness to get a better view of the Queen, slightly pushed up against one of the ladies-in-waiting, with a "Get out of the way, woman!" The lady was so indignant at being thus addressed that she appealed to the Queen, who calmly replied: "And, pray, what are you but a woman?"

The Daily Mail, evidently realizing that there are two sides to every question, afterward printed letters from a different point of view. "An Inquiring Female" wrote as follows:

As a woman and a lady, I should feel much indebted if some of those men and woman who favor your paper with their intellectual and charming stories of the "lydy" of Costerland would kindly inform me by what epithet a cultured woman is now to be distinguished from a charwoman. I am sure many will be greatly interested to know what particular expression will convey to these higher critics the difference between a cultured woman and a washerwoman. Our language must, indeed, be degenerating if we are only allowed one expression to represent all the shades of womankind.

John Harley, of Moore Street, Cadogen Square, is the latest correspondent, contributing the following charming story:

A resident of James Street was overheard to say about a neighbor: "Yus, she's a lydy; when she gits drunk she can take a cab 'ome!"

Operation on Princess's Slayer.

GENOA, Nov. 15.—Baron Paterno, the murderer of Princess Giulia di Trigana, a lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena, underwent a second operation to-day for the extraction of a bullet which he had fired into his head in an attempt to end his life after the murder. The surgeons opened the cranium, but were unable to find the bullet. They removed, however, several extraneous bodies, which, it is believed, will relieve the patient of the severe pains from which he has long suffered.

ATTACKS FERRERO'S VIEWS.

London Daily News Defends American Art Against His Criticism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, has been attributing the decay of European culture, art, literature, manners, and even cooking to American wealth and enterprise.

Europe used to be the land of artistic manufacture; America is the land of artistic machine manufacture—that is Ferrero's argument; but The Daily News maintains that it will not bear examination historically and says:

"America did not invent the modern industrial system; it originated in England, and had there been no America Europe would still have come under the sway of the machine. The sins of the machine are Europe's own, not America's; nor is it wholly just to talk of America as merely a barbarian in the region of art. In recent years she has produced at least one high-class sculptor, one first-rate painter, and further, the United States, for beauty, boldness, and originality of architecture, leads the world.

"All this may not be a very large total, but at the risk of appearing lacking in courtesy, we would say that modern Italy has not done better."

AWARDS HATPIN DAMAGES.

London Judge Holds Wearer Responsible for Accidental Injuries.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—"If a lady chooses to carry in her hat a dangerous implement like a hatpin, without a guard, and injures some one with it she is clearly liable for the injury she causes." Such was Judge Harrington's comment at Wadsworth County Court yesterday, awarding Mrs. Charlotte Osborne of Barnes $15 damages for a wound in the cheek, said to have been caused by a hatpin worn by Miss Olive Smith, an East Sheen typist, while the two women were boarding an omnibus.

Answering the Judge, Mrs. Osborne said that the pin projected 2½ inches beyond the hat. Miss Smith denied that the pin was sticking out beyond the hat.

Judge—You agree that a hatpin is dangerous unless it is protected? Certainly.

And you are wearing an unprotected hatpin now? Yes.

Why don't you get a guard for it? I have had dozens, but they coms off.

His Honor said it was unnecessary to prove any more negligence than the wearing of a hatpin without a guard, and awarded the plaintiff $15 damages.

By-laws prohibiting the use of unprotected hatpins have been adopted in Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg, Munich, Lyons, Nantes, and in towns in Switzerland ad Sweden.

CENTRAL AFRICAN PROGRESS

Rhodesian Governor Tells of Civilizing Swamp-Dwelling Savages.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—L. A. Wallace, Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England after a tour of more than 1,200 miles on a bicycle through the northeastern territory. He describes the country as being now so safe that no further protection than a walking stick is necessary anywhere.

The latest addition to civilization, he said, was the Watwa tribe, people who formerly lived like frogs in the unknown swamps of Lake Bangweolo, (or Bemba,) just south of the equator, in Central Africa. These swamps were quite impregnable, and the people would not allow strangers to visit their haunts. Now, he said, they had vacated the swamps, lived on dry land, and had become law-abiding, willingly paid their taxes, and even escorted Government officials to their old-time homes. Mr. Wallace added:

"Within a brief period there will be communication from the mouth of the Congo at Boma right across Africa to Dar-es-Salaam."

AIR STUNTS IN FRANCE.

Frenchman and Englishman Try Loops and Somersaults.

VERSAILLES, France, Nov. 15.—Flying head downward and turning somersaults in the air are becoming common in the French aviation field. Hanouille, a French aeroplanist, flew over the aviation field here to-day for twenty seconds with his machine upside down, and then cut two vertical circles in the air.

Hucks, an Englishman, flew 35 seconds with his head hanging downward, and he also accomplished four consecutive loops.

Daucourt Resumes Flight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—Pierre Daucourt, the French aviator who left Paris on Oct. 21 in an aeroplane flight to Cairo, and landed here Nov. 9, resumed his flight to Cairo to-day. He was accompanied by his passenger, Roux. Four Turkish officers in military aeroplanes escorted the French aviators for a short distance.

MOSLEM CHIEFS QUIT ALL-INDIA LEAGUE

Oriental Propaganda Said to be Too Radical for Indian Friends of the Empire.

GRAVE APPREHENSION FELT

Ameer Ali and the Aga Khan Non-Committal as to Future Policy of the League.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—In the light of the Moslem unrest in India, caused by the defeat of the Mahommedan Turks by Christian nations in the Balkans, the resignations of two leaders of the All-India Moslem League are regarded with some apprehension. Notwithstanding the official reasons given for the resignations, it is believed that the league is about to embark upon a political policy which the withdrawing of the leaders, who have had the confidence of the British Government cannot countenance, although they do not feel themselves at liberty to make it known.

Those who have suddenly resigned are Ameer Ali, President of the London All-India Moslem League, and his Highness the Aga Khan, the head of the league in India. C. A. Latif, the Vice President, and A. S. M. Anik, the Treasurer of the London League, also follow Ameer Ali into retirement. It would seem that the London League has for some time opposed the sensational methods of propaganda proposed by the under-officials of the league in India, and that the latter have replied by cutting off the London stipend. This is as far as Ameer Ali will go in explaining his resignation. As for the Aga Khan, he merely says that he retires because his private affairs will no longer permit him to give the league the attention it should have.

In order to appreciate the grave significance of this crisis in the history of the Indian Moslems, it should be recalled that the League was the outcome of a deputation of leading Mahommedans, headed by Aga Khan, which waited on Lord Minto, the then viceroy, on Oct. 1, 1906, and asked that, in the political developments which were then believed to be in contemplation, there should be adequate recognition of the community as an important factor in the State. The Viceroy replied in a most sympathetic spirit, and it was generally recognized at the time had come for its political organization.

The objects of the league, as defined by Ameer Ali at the inaugural meeting in London, have been the promotion of concord and harmony among the different communities of India; the advancement of the general interests of the country in concert with the other Indian communities; and the advancement and safeguard by all constitutional and loyal methods of the special interests of the Mahommedan subjects of the King.

In addition to the Central Committee at Lucknow, which has very few opportunities apart from the annual conference for meeting in numbers representative of all parts of India, there are provincial and local leagues throughout the dependency. The London League has been a most valuable exponent of Moslem sentiments and opinion as expressed in resolutions and communications from the various Indian branches. It had no small share in securing for the community the distinct representation upon the enlarged legislative councils under the Morley reform scheme which had been suggested by the deputation to Lord Minto three years before.

Its relations with the league at Lucknow have been those of co-operation and co-ordination, and by the sober, well-reasoned, and detailed representations it has made to the India Office, the Colonial Office, and other Whitehall departments it has taken the acknowledged lead in formulating and giving expression to Indian Moslem opinion. Indeed, on such matters as the treatment of Indians in South Africa and the East Africa Protectorate, the claim of Indians to positions of real responsibility in the commissioned ranks of the army, and questions affecting the welfare of Indian students here it has spoken for sober, educated Indian opinion generally.

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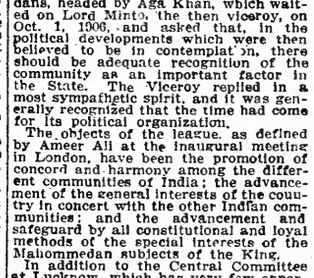
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TWO NEGROES AGAIN AT WHIPPING POST

Delaware Warden Applies the Lash While Twenty-five Look On.

WHITE MAN IS SPARED

His Punishment Postponed and Lawyer Will Try to Have Sentence Remitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15.—Notwithstanding the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Evans of Montana, protesting against the lashing of prisoners in Delaware, the whipping of negro convicts, who had been similarly punished a week ago, was repeated to-day. James Byard and William Reason colored burglars, were the victims, and each received twenty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, handled by Warden Crawford.

Cornelius C. Street a young white man convicted of robbing the homes of members of the Du Pont family, had his sentence of twenty lashes deferred until Nov. 29. Meanwhile his lawyer will endeavor to have the Board of Pardons remit them.

Twenty-five spectators saw the negroes lashed. The backs of the culprits showed no perceptible traces of their punishment a week ago. Reason was brought out first and bared to the waist, with a blanket thrown over his bare shoulders. He was manacled to a post, and to protect his wrists from the steel handcuffs he wore gloves. With the first stroke Reason squared his shoulders and thrust his face against the post. He made no outcry, and beyond the twisting of his fingers there was no movement of his body. The warden scattered the blows, with the result that the victim was only faintly marked.

Byard dreaded the ordeal more than his companion. His face wore a look of terror when he was fastened to the post. He made no outcry, but his eyes snapped and he flinched with each blow. He was not marked. Byard will serve fourteen years and Reason eleven.

Close to where the men were lashed is the stockade of the Newcastle County Workhouse, which the Legislature in 1907 ordered to be abolished. As the Delaware Judges favor the whipping post, however, this instrument of punishment will, doubtless, remain for some years to come.

Warden Crawford says he has never drawn a drop of blood from prisoners he has whipped, and does not consider the punishment cruel.

KILLED BY SUBWAY TRAIN.

Groton (N. Y.) Man Struck at Narrow End of 72d Street Platform.

Frank J. Tanner, who was identified by the police from cards in his pocket as a contractor of Groton, N. Y., was killed instantly by a northbound Subway express at the Seventy-second Street station last evening. No one witnessed the accident, so far as the police could ascertain, and the body was not noticed until some minutes after the man had died. His head was cut and bruised deeply, and it was supposed he was struck by the train while leaning over the edge of the platform that narrows a few feet at the extreme north end of the station.

On the body was a telegram addressed to Tanner at the Grand Union Hotel, where he registered on Oct. 29.

He also had a key bearing the name of the hotel, a railway ticket from Boston to Northampton, and a card of J. A. Whitcomb. The latter, who is President of the Baltimore Dairy Lunch Company, at 32 East Twenty-third Street, said the description of Tanner was that of a contractor who called on him three years ago on a business matter. The body is held at the morgue until his relatives at Groton can be reached.

ONLY TWO KILLED FOR DEER

Buck Law Reduces Hunters' Mistakes, Says Conservation Board.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—That only two men were killed by hunters who mistook them for deer in the season which ended Saturday night goes far to vindicate the Buck law, in the opinion of the Conservation Commission. Reports from the 125 game protectors show that so far this Fall there have been nineteen fatal hunting accidents in the entire State. Only five of these occurred in connection with deer hunting.

When it is borne in mind that the annual kill of deer in New York State is between nine and ten thousand, and that thrice that number of hunters go into the woods the record of only two men killed by being mistaken for deer is considered remarkable. When the Buck law, which requires a hunter to take no deer except one having horns three inches long, was not on the statute books and a hunter was under the constant temptation to shoot at anything moving in the bushes which simulated the form or actions of buck or doe, fatalities to guides and hunters were numerous.

The Conservation Commission directed the game protectors to make detailed reports of all hunting accidents, from which it is found that the vast majority of accidents this season have occurred to small game hunters, and that a large majority of the casualties were due to the recklessness and carelessness of the victims themselves.

THOSE WALLS OF JERICHO.

Excavation Throws Doubt on Biblical Story of How They Fell.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Prof. Handcock, lecturing to-day at the British Museum on the recent excavations at Jericho, showed photographs which throw doubt on the accuracy of the Biblical description in the Sixth Chapter of Joshua of how the walls fell flat.

James C. Beard, Naturalist, Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—James Carter Beard, naturalist, author, and illustrator, died at his home here to-night. Mr. Beard was born in Cincinnat, June 6, 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practiced for a short time. Later he did much work as an illustrator for high class books and periodicals, making a specialty of animals. He was also the author of these works: "Little Workers," 1878; "Curious Homes and Their Tenants," 1897; "Billy Possum," 1906. Mr. Beard married Martha J. Bray of Terre Haute, Ind., on Dec. 25, 1862.

SEEK MISSING GEM BROKERS

Order of Arrest Sent Out for Miss Bonner and J. B. Kislinger.

The District Attorney has sent out an order for the arrest of Antoinette Bonner and J. B. Kislinger, the diamond brokers, who two weeks ago disappeared with from $150,000 to $250,000 worth of jewels which they obtained from Maiden Lane firms "on memorandum." Miss Bonner is said to have sent money to Paris and Kislinger, who is also known as J. B. Brescher, is thought to be in Bucharest.

Assistant District Attorney Minton, who is investigating the case, received new evidence yesterday that three men heretofore unsuspected were involved in the swindle which cost Francis E. Cocks, a jewelry broker, $78,000, and other brokers large sums. A search yesterday of the pawn shops disclosed jewelry valued at $15,000, which was given to Miss Bonner and Kislinger on memoranda. Some of the articles were pawned by the three men whose names were brought into the case yesterday.

Cocks, whose case was to have come up for hearing yesterday before Magistrate Freschi in the Tombs Court, obtained a continuance of the charges of grand larceny brought against him as a result of his dealings with Miss Bonner and Kislinger. Since his arrest, Cocks, who asserts that he was duped by the two missing brokers, has been aiding the police in the search for the missing jewelry.

WALL FALLS ON FIREMEN.

Members of Hook and Ladder Company Hurt at Williamsburg Blaze.

A falling wall injured several firemen yesterday morning in the course of a fire which destroyed the hay market of the Levy Brothers, at Maujer Street and Morgan Avenue, in Williamsburg. The flames spread rapidly, and by the time the firemen arrived the entire building was ablaze. A third alarm was turned in, followed by a fourth. The flames extended to the Waterbury Table Company's plant, adjoining the market, in Maujer Street, and swept across the street to the Union Coal Company's pockets.

The fire cut through the block to Ten Eyck Street, setting several small frame dwellings ablaze. Many boats were in Newtown Canal, near by, and tugs towed them into Newtown Creek. St. Catherine's Hospital is nt the other end of the block, and the 350 patients there were much alarmed by the fire.

It was while the men of Hook and Ladder 10b were fighting the blaze from the rear that a high wall fell over upon them. Among the firemen who were injured were Capt. John Foley and Firemen Foster, Boyce, Maher, and McDevitt. Foster and Boyce were taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

TO INVESTIGATE "HALLS."

Princeton Alumni Joins Movement Against Secret Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The alumni of Princeton plan to take a hand in the movement began ten days ago to abolish secrecy in Literary Societies here, known commonly as the Halls. This was shown by the resolution passed by the Graduate Council, which acts officially for the alumni. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, sound undergraduate opinion and make a report to the Council at its Spring session.

Gilchrist K. Stockton, President of the American Whig Society, suggested that the "mysteries" be cleared up, and the idea since its first pronouncement has gained in favor among the undergraduates. One of the Halls has succeeded in getting the motion through the first of its three necessary readings in order to make it binding.

At the Graduate Council meeting, the question of a new basis for raising funds for the university was taken up and referred to the Finance Committee with power to act. Better representation on the Council was also discussed and referred to the Committee on Alumni Associations.

A decision which will affect many men who studied at Princeton, but failed to get their degrees, was made whereby hereafter such men will be spoken of as "non-graduates" rather than "ex-members," the customary phrase.

HIS PASSPORT 30 YEARS OLD

Artist, Home from Long Stay in France, Brings Valuable Paintings.

Peter Alfred Gross, an American artist who has lived abroad for thirty years, returned home yesterday on the French Line steamship Provence. In his pocketbook was a passport issued to him by Secretary of State William A. Evarts in President Grant's term of office.

"I saw the Statue of Liberty in Paris," said Mr. Gross, "just before it was shipped to New York, and climbed up into the head. I firmly believed that it would be the most imposing sight in New York, but it is a pigmy compared with those giant buildings that loom so majestically out above the water line."

The artist said that he had brought with him from Paris a painting of Benjamin Franklin by Fragonard which he hopes to have placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and a number of paintings by Rosseau, Corot, and Delacroix.

"I am going to my native town, Allentown, Penn.," said Mr. Gross, "and I shall try to persuade Muhlenberg College to build a museum in which these art treasures may be hung."

Vincent Astor Is 22.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Vincent Astor celebrated his twenty-second birthday at Rhinebeck. He devoted the day to racreation, in the afternoon going for an automobile ride with his fiancée, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington. At his request there were no presents.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Three Liners —The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

AMERIKA, (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Abell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Benton, Count de Chabannes, Mrs. D. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. A. Edmonds, Harold Fowler, Miss D. Fowler, F. J. Gerrard, Mrs. J. M. Warren, Major Baldwin Hagadorn, Mrs. J. M. King, Miss May Lancaster, Baron and Baroness de Meyer, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Arthur Hood, H. H. Horner, Miss M. E. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. R. H. Thomas, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. F. S. Winston, Mrs. H. S. Williams, Mrs. R. H. Townsend.

PROVENCE, (Havre)—Mrs. A. H. Dudley, Mrs. Suzanne Carare, Mrs. E. S. Fowler, Mrs. Howard Gibb, Mrs. J. T. Hayden, Miss Amy Holland, M. Peacock, Russel R. Sloan, Col. J. R. Williams.

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—C. P. Allardyce, Mrs. A. A. Barrett, Miss Flora Brown, A. R. Clark, R. B. Collins, J. F. Durham, Miss M. North, A. G. Oates, Mr. and Mrs. F. Scott, and William Vernon.

Among those sailing for Hamburg to-day on the Pretoria are:

Dr. F. A. Black, Dr. C. J. Bender, H. P. Edwards, J. A. Strong, C. R. Strong, C. Peterson, and George Langham.

GARRISON DINES WITH LOTOS CLUB

Secretary of War Praises Our Soldiers at a Feast Given in His Honor.

ARMY NOT APPRECIATED

The Military, Like Firemen and Others Who Guard the Public, Should Be Honored, He Says.

The United States harbors no desire for aggrandizement, for oppression, or to take away from any man or nation that which rightfully belongs to either of them, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison asserted at a dinner given in his honor at the Lotos Club last night. But he added that no sane man could conceive of a condition at present in which the United States could do without the services of an army to preserve peace and enforce its just decrees.

The dinner to Secretary Garrison was the second Lotos Club feast of the season given as a tribute to a public man. At the first the Prince of Monaco was the guest of honor. The menus last night were as elaborate as those at the Lotos Club dinner given to Admiral Evans just before he started on his last voyage as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, on its trip around the world.

The menus last night were a foot and a half square, and in the centre was a picture of Mars with his war shield and in the center of the shield was a portrait of the Secretary of War. Five small engravings decorated the right edge of the card, the first showing the completed Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal, the second a war dance of the Igorrotes in the Philippines, the third a glimpse of a Porto Rican sugar plantation, the fourth a Hawaiian market and the fifth and last a Moro village. To the left dimly outlined in a cloud effect was a statue of Liberty and still dimmer and behind it a picture of a drum and fife corps in the uniform of the Continental Army.

Those at Guests' Table.

As usual the toastmaster was President Frank R. Lawrence of the club, and the others at the guests' table included Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Division of the Army; Associate Justice Mahlon Pitney of the United States Supreme Court; Chief Justice William S. Gummere of the New Jersey Supreme Court, Col. George Harvey, Charles W. Price, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Associate Justice Francis J. Swayze of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Judge C. G. Garrison of the same State.

President Wilson sent a letter regretting his inability to be present. Referred to Secretary Garrison as: "my chief, whose views on military policy have the cordial support and approval of the General Staff and all thoughtful officers in the service." Gov. Glynn sent an appreciative letter also.

In introducing Secretary Garrison, who was the first speaker, Mr. Lawrence referred to him as a man, wise, conservative, well balanced, and capable, and possessed of the highest order of administrative ability. He called attention to the great responsibilities that rest on Secretary Garrison's shoulders, among them the possibility of disturbances upon the North American Continent, and yet, he added, no man is more sincerely desirous of peace than the present head of the War Department.

"To the extent," said Secretary Garrison, "that this gathering is a compliment to the high office that I have the honor to hold, I am even more pleased, if possible, than I am on account of its personal character. My great reason for delight at the compliment paid to my office is because, while it is nominally to the official, it is immediately to the army of the United States; and I am extremely anxious that the people of the United States should know about the army, and should have that pride in it which the army merits, and which it is very desirable for the people themselves that they should feel. I say that, for more than it is proper for me to take up in my limited time, the people of the United States, as a whole, have not the proper attitude toward the army and do not feel toward it as they should.

A Plea for the Soldiers.

"For one thing, I think the people fail to discriminate between their absolute hatred of bloodshed and war and the function of the army in respect thereto. All just-minded men must love peace and abhor war—just as they must abhor disease, and devouring flames, and overmastering storms, and devastating earthquakes, and crimes against the peace and security of persons and property. And yet, those of this community that are set apart to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of calamities in these respects are not and should not be looked upon otherwise than as public benefactors and the objects of public praise and support. For the fireman who fights fire, the physician who fights disease, the engineer who endeavors to prevent the flood or to stay its course when it has started—for the peace officers who fight crimes, and for the clergyman who fights the devil and all his works—we, none of us, have any words other than those of praise and encouragement.

"And yet for the soldier whose very presence is a protection against others attempting to use force, and whose efforts in our behalf when force is used against us are essential to our defense, the people either have a negligent attitude or very often one of disapproval. I must confess I cannot on any reasonable ground account for this. If it were true that the men composing the army and the officers in command of it were swaggering bullies, seeking only to engage in a war for war's sake, or if they were undesirable citizens, whose conduct brought disgrace upon the uniform and upon the country which employed them, there would be reason for this public attitude toward it. But exactly the contrary is the case. The army of the United States, both officers and men, was never of higher tone than today, nor as high, in my opinion. They are sober, industrious, hard-working, high-minded, and courageous. The officers are highly educated in the many branches which it is necessary for them to know in order to be efficient, and the men are kept diligently at work along the many lines which it is necessary for them to know in order to be efficient.

"No sane man to-day can possibly think a nation situated as the United States is with respect to the world could do without an army. All stable government rests upon the possibility of using force to secure obedience to its decrees. Judicial tribunals are successful in operation—not because the unsuccessful suitor is satisfied with the decision, is pleased with the reasoning of the court adverse to his contention, or is overcome by the magnetism of the judge in rendering his judgment; they succeed because of the knowledge of the defeated suitor that the whole force of the State is back of every judgment, and that to resist would be worse than useless. And so it is with nations until another day has dawned and many of the attributes of men which now guide their conduct have been changed for other and different ones. It is absolutely essential for any nation to-day to maintain sufficient force to secure the carrying out of its decrees. We all believe that the tendency of the American Government is toward righteousness; that we may have no desire for aggrandizement, for oppression, or for the taking away from any one or any nation that which rightfully belongs to them. But we also know that it takes two to keep the peace, and that we cannot safeguard the interests of our people without that force constantly ready to maintain and secure it!"

Problems of the War Department.

Secretary Garrison then referred briefly to the great problems that had been solved and are being solved by the War Department, among them the governing of our island possessions, the building of the Panama Canal, and the conquering of yellow fever, typhoid fever, and the wonderful record of the Medical Corps in the field of sanitation.

"In view of all this," Secretary Garrison said in conclusion, "I am sure that I will not be accused of a lack of modesty in repeating what I began by saying, namely, that I am whole-heartedly proud of the army of the United States and of what it has done and of what it is capable of doing, and I am sure that I am not asking anything that you should not be enthusiastic to grant, in the suggestion that you likewise should be equally proud. Strong as the army is, willing as it is, efficient as it is, you citizens have the power to add manyfold to its usefulness if you will but give it its due meed of appreciation and of praise. I feel that you will do so."

Justice Pitney, the next speaker, complimented Secretary Garrison as one of the greatest lawyers New Jersey has produced and said that in Washington his great abilities were appreciated to their fullest. He eulogized the officers of the army and the navy as "the flower of the land," men who are doing a great work, he said, in the upbuilding of the nation. Perhaps the principal reason, he added, that the War Department was doing such splendid work was because more than any other department it was remote from what is ordinarily termed "politics."

Ex-Secretary Stimson, who was Mr. Garrison's immediate predecessor as head of the War Department, said that one of the pleasantest memories of his own Secretaryship was the fact that he had been able to transfer his duties to a man so well informed, so just, so considerate, and so able as Mr. Garrison. Justice Swayze and Col. Harvey were the last speakers.

Among others at the dinner were Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired; R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks; James Speyer, Isaac N. Seligman, John D. Crimmins, C. V. Dumont, B. A. Hageman, and Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo.

HUNTS BURGLAR TO HIS DEN

Model Policeman Chases Him Over Fences and Housetops.

When shrill cries of "Burglar!" aroused the neighborhood of Forty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman Hirsch of the West Forty-seventh Street Station raced up the stairs of the house at 327 West Forty-eighth Street and reached the roof just in time to see a man gain the next roof and lift the skylight. A shot from the policeman's revolver whizzed harmlessly into space as the fugitive dropped out of sight.

Hirsch dropped after him. He reached the rear of the ground floor just in time to see his man drop the ten feet to the rear courtyard. At this point the fugitive abandoned his impediment in the shape of a valise stuffed with silverware. Hirsch did not stop to pick it up at that time, however. He kept on the chase, which led over several fences and was punctuated by shots from his revolver. By this time, pursuer and pursued were close to Forty-ninth Street, and Hirsch only doubled his speed when he heard his man chuckle as he disappeared into the tenement at 314.

The chuckle came again when Hirsch smashed his way into a vacant flat on the second floor, only to see the top of the burglar's head as the rest of him slid down the fire escape.

Then the chase moved to the open and did not stop until the two men landed one on either side of the door shutting off a room on the top floor of 232 West Forty-ninth Street. Hirsch broke in the door and made his capture just as the burglar was drawing a revolver.

Burglary and weapon carrying were the charges made when the man gave his name in the police station as Edward Kelly. He had been cornered in his own room. The police say he has done time in Joliet and that he has some reputation as a burglar.

CHARITY BALL AT WALDORF.

Council of Jewish Women Give Benefit—Dancing Contest.

For the benefit of the philanthropies of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women, a ball and entertainment was held last night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Dances were given by professional dancers, and there was a contest for amateurs for which handsome prizes were awarded.

Miss Sadie American is the President of the organization. Among the other officers are Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Nathan Glauber, Mrs. Simon Dottenheim, Mrs. Louis S. Levy, Mrs. Joshua Piza, Mrs. Daniel Richman, Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Mrs. Leslie Graff, and Miss Sara X. Schottenfels.

The boxholders included Mrs. Louis A. Ansbacher, Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Myron L. Borg, Mrs. J. G. Dreyfus, Mrs. Abraham I. Elkus, Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, Mrs. Edmond Guggenheim, Mrs. Edwin M. Hydeman, Mrs. Louis S. Levy, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Mrs. Harry J. Sachs, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Leonard B. Schoenfeld, Mrs. Fred M. Stein, and Mrs. Jacob Wertheim.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ligon Johnson, who organized the National Association of Theatrical Producing Managers in 1908 and had been its general counsel ever since, sent his resignation to the association yesterday, giving as his reason the press of personal business.

Maude Adams will spend a few hours in New York to-day on her way to Boston, where she is to give twelve performances of "Peter Pan." At the end of the Boston engagement Miss Adams will leave the stage for a month and rest preparatory to her season in New York at the Empire Theatre.

Rehearsals are to begin to-morrow morning at the Harris Theatre for the second company of "Adele," which is to play the Middle and Far West. The organization will open Christmas week in Omaha.

CITY COLLEGE MEN HONOR DR. FINLEY

More Than Six Hundred Alumni Cheer Him at Farewell Dinner.

WILSON WISHES SUCCESS

Diners Give an Ovation to W. F. McCombs and Drink a Toast to His Bride.

More than six hundred members of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York attended a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor given to Dr. John H. Finley upon the occasion of his retirement from the Presidency of the institution to become State Commissioner of Education.

The speakers paid many tributes to Dr. Finley for his services to the City College. A letter expressing sentiments of esteem and friendship signed by all present was handed to Dr. Finley after the dinner.

In responding to the many compliments, Dr. Finley, who was received with cheers, said that he would not have been attracted by any other offer except the one he had received. He accepted the new office, he said, because he felt that in that way he could do more for the City College than he had ever done before, and for the educational system of the whole community as well. He felt confident, he said, that his place at the City College would be filled easily.

Among those who praised the work of Dr. Finley were District Attorney Whitman, who spoke for the city; Frederick P. Bellamy, Chairman of the City College Board of Trustees; Prof. Adolph Werner, Acting President of the college, and Bernard Herschkopf, representing the alumni. Lewis Sayre Burchard of the class of '77 acted as toastmaster.

Letters and telegrams wishing President Finley success in his new office were read from President Wilson, Gov. Glynn, Mayor Kline, Mayor-elect Mitchel, Borough President McAneny, Controller Prendergast, and Ambassador Jusserand of France.

William F. McCombs and his bride entered the room during the dinner and received an ovation. Mr. McCombs made a speech and a toast was drunk to Mrs. McCombs.

Mr. McCombs said that Dr. Finley was taking charge of the greatest piece of educational machinery in the world, and that he would duplicate the great success he had made at the City College in his new office.

Among those present were Arnold W. Brunner, Dr. Alexis Carrel, President Churchill of the Board of Education, Daniel F. Frohman, Charles E. Lydecker, St. Clair McKelway, Borough Presidents-elect Marcus M. Marks, Dr. William H. Maxwell, Herbert L. Satterlee, and E. C. Zabriskie.

PADEREWSKI PLAYS AGAIN.

Great Crowd Hears His Second Concert of the Season.

Paderewski gave his first recital of this season in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, his only previous appearance having been made at Aeolian Hall. There was a large audience, all the seats in the house being occupied, with many persons standing. It was the typical Paderewski matinée, from the packed house to the applause at the start to the crowding down the aisles at the end to indicate that the musical feast of the regular menu had not satisfied the audience's appetite. The pianist responded with five encores, and it was not until stage hands came out and shut up the piano that the audience consented to leave the hall.

The pianist was in a good mood yesterday afternoon, and when that is said, nothing need be added about his playing. He played his own Variations and Fugue, Op. 23, and followed this with the Beethoven Sonata in C sharp minor, commonly called the "Moonlight Sonata." Then followed four of the Schumann Phantasiestücke, the Schubert Liszt Soiree de Vienne No. 6 and Erikonig, and of Chopin, the Ballade, Op. 47, the Nocturne in B major and the Polonaise, Op. 53. If any distinction is to be made, it may be said that in these three groups he achieved the happiest results of the recital. He did not allow any interruption of applause between the Schumann numbers, which were not played in the order of the programme, and this way of presenting them added a cumulative effectiveness. Following them came Isolde's Liebestod in the familiar transcription of Liszt and the regular programme ended with Rubinstein's Mazurka in D major.

Lou Tellegen Arrives with Play.

Lou Tellegen, the young Dutch actor, who was two seasons in this country with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, arrived yesterday on the Amerika with the scenery of his play, "The Picture of Dorian Gray," which he produced in the Vaudeville Theatre in London last September. He said that he had also brought with him the original sketch of "Il Pagliacci," which had been written by his uncle, Catulle Mendez, and might put it on in vaudeville. He was met at the pier by Martin Beck's manager. Since he left New York last June Mr. Tellegen has learned to speak English fluently.

Conductor Toscanini Returns.

Arturo Toscanini, the conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday on the French line steamer Provence in time to attend a rehearsal of "La Gioconda" in the afternoon, which opens the season tomorrow night. Mr. Toscanini conducted at the recent Verdi celebration at Busseto, the birthplace of the composer. He set the stage for the operas with his own furniture taken from his house in Milan. Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the director of the Metropolitan, was at the pier to meet him.

American Premiere of 'Don Quixote.'

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The first performance in America of Massenet's "Don Quixote" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-day by the Philadelphia-Chicago Company. Jules Massenet died in August, 1912, and this opera was originally produced on Feb. 24, 1910, at Monte Carlo. Mary Garden sang the rôle of Dulcinea, Vanni Marcoux was the Don Quixote, and Hector Dufranne, his faithful squire, Sancho Panza.

VEXED WORK OF HAMMERSTEIN.

Foreign Song Birds Mingle Discordant Notes Over Opera Postponement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Twenty operatic artists, angry and perplexed, are dumped in France as a result of Oscar Hammerstein's postponement of the opening of the Franco-Italian opera season in New York.

The artists were preparing for the opening of the American impresario's new house on Dec. 6. Hammerstein has now cabled his Paris agent that owing to delays in construction of the building the season has been postponed until next November.

Many artists abandoned engagements at home, or gave up pupils in order to study their French or Italian parts, and bought new stage costumes. One actress spent $4,000 for her dresses. Their first retainer due on Nov. 10 has not yet been paid. The artists will hold an indignation meeting next week, at which a representative will be appointed to go to New York and force Hammerstein to observe his contract.

It appears that the contract stipulates that the artist is engaged to sing in the new house or "any other theatre or concert hall in New York." Therefore, the singers argue, as there are other houses at Hammerstein's disposition the contract is still binding and unpostponable.

It is suggested in operatic circles here that Hammerstein's action is due to the fear of an unfavorable decision in the Metropolitan Opera litigation.

Among the dumped artists are Henry Weldon Hughes, son of former Rear Admiral Hughes of the United States Navy; Vezzani, the tenor; Louis Masson, conductor, and Mmes. Doria, Marthe Chenal, and Victoria Fer.

Arthur Hammerstein said last night that he did not take much stock in the report that the foreign artists engaged by his father were indignant over the postponement of the season, as they knew when the contracts were made last Summer that the new opera house was only then beginning to be built. He, himself, made the contracts and he said they called for the services of the singers beginning "on or about Nov. 17." He said that the contracts called for their exclusive services in the United States and Canada in the new opera house or any other theatre or concert hall, and that they were elastic and so arranged that if from any uncontrolable force the new house was not ready they would hold over till next season.

He denied there was any other house at the disposal of his father, and if there is, with the exception of the vaudeville house, musical circles here do not know anything about it. An attempt was made by the Hammersteins to use the Manhattan Opera House, when it was evident the new house would not be ready, but there is a lien held on it by the Metropolitan Opera Company which prevented. The Chicago Opera Company also wished to use the house, but could not.

Arthur Hammerstein ridiculed the idea that the foreign artists were "stranded," as he said they were people of enough standing to command engagements any time. When the list was read to him he said he was sure Henry Weldon Hughes and Mme. Doria had no grievance, as they were engaged for the season in English opera beginning in January and would be over here to sing.

WARNER MAKES HIS BOW.

Young American Violinist Plays at Aeolian Hall Concert.

It is not often that a new performer makes his bow to the public under such favorable auspices as those that attended the first appearance of Maurice Warner, a young American violinist, at Aeolian Hall last night. In the first place he had the assistance of the New York Symphony Orchestra with Walter Damrosch conducting, and in the second the audience was of a number and a class that is seldom induced to attend the début of a new player. It would be pleasant to fall in with the glamor of the occasion and believe that the new violinist showed by his playing that nothing too much had been done for him. But it would be stretching the truth to think that Mr. Warner was of such stature as a player that he could not adequately express himself in terms lower that a concerto accompanied by a symphony orchestra.

He showed a certain degree of facility and skill, but was hardly equal to the task of playing the Tschaikowsky violin concerto in an authoritative manner. There were even spots, notably in the exacting passage-work perilously near the bridge of the violin in the first movement, where his technical accomplishment was insufficient last night. In the second movement he failed to find all the breadth of melody that the canzonetta afforded, and seemed to choose for emphasis the least significant portions of the music. Throughout, scant phrasing and some accented upbeats seemed to hint at a not altogether secure sense of rhythm.

Perhaps if Mr. Warner had not chosen so ambitious a beginning his work would have fared better, for there was an unavoidable inclination to compare him to matured artists who have won the right to stand where he stood last night. There were agreeable qualities, both technical and artistic, in his playing. He had a good command of double-stopping, with which he made the voices seem quite independent in his Chopin Nocturne with piano; he was good in harmonics, and he had a good down-bow staccato.

Mr. Damrosch and the orchestra played Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Electra's Lament from "Les Erynnies" of Massenet, and two numbers from the Algerian Suite of Saint-Saëns in a manner to give a good deal of enjoyment to the evening.

Miss Sawyer's New Dance.

Miss Joan Sawyer had a rousing welcome in the Jardin de Danse last evening on her return from a two weeks' rest. Miss Sawyer danced for the first time an arrangement of the Barcarolle from Les Contes d'Hoffman, made by her partner in the dance, Carlos Sebastian.

CRUCES IN PANAMA GOES OFF THE MAP

Historic Town, Said to Have Been Gate of Transit for Spanish Gold, Abandoned.

PIZARRO HAD BEEN THERE

Morgan, the Buccaneer, Too, in His March from Fort San Lorenzo—A Government Station Now.

The Panama Canal Commission has issued an order for the depopulation of Cruces, one of the historic towns of the Isthmus of Panama and the abandonment of the little town, which in the olden days was known as Venta Cruz, has already begun. Cruces is situated on the south bank of the Chagres River, a little above the site where will be located the official administration city of Gamboa. Most of the buildings in Cruces are of the native type with bamboo walls and thatched roofs, the number of houses in the village numbering sixty exclusive of the church and the school house.

"Cruces," the bulletin of the Canal Commission says, "is one of the oldest settlements on the Isthmus and in early times was known as Venta Cruz. The origin of the town has been described as follows:

"The first transit route across the Isthmus, for the transportation of gold, silver, and merchandise from the various Spanish colonies on the Pacific to Spain, ran from the City of Panama to Nombre de Dios, on the shores of the Caribbean. It was cut through the forest and jungle, over mountain tops and across mountain streams, and was roughly paved with stones. It ran from Panama in a northeasterly direction for about twenty miles to a point on the Chagres River, which was given the name of Venta Cruz, afterward changed to Cruces. Thence it extended northward to Nombre de Dios. A line of posts was established along the route. It was put in use in 1519, and was the sole route between the two oceans until about 1535, when the Chagres between Venta Cruz and the Atlantic, a distance of about thirty-six miles, was made navigable for boats of light draft, and a water route was established between Venta Cruz and Nombre de Dios. The land route between these points was not abandoned, however, but continued to be used in connection with the water route. So well was the paving laid that parts of it remain in position to-day, and the entire trail from Panama City to Cruces is open, and is used by the natives as a highway for pack mules and ponies."

The paving of the road referred to is said to have been the work of Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. A toll gate is said to have been set up in the village in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and all traffic between the two oceans passed through and paid tribute to Cruces.

"According to the report made by Bancroft," the latest issue of The Panama Canal Record to reach New York states "on the fiscal regulations and commercial decline of the Spanish colonies, goods to the amount of 1,468,946 pesos of gold coin were registered as passing through the Casa at Cruces, while more than seven and one-half millions were smuggled across.

"In their march from Fort San Lorenzo, at the mouth if the Chargres River, to attack Old Panama, Henry Morgan and his men ascended the river to Cruces. Esquemeling speaks of it as follows:

"* * * Thus they proceeded on their journey till noon, at which time they arrived at a village called Croz. * * * This village is seated in the latitude of nine degrees and two minutes north, being distant from the Fort of Chagre twenty-six Spanish leagues, and eight from Panama. Moreover, it is the last place to which boats or canoes can come, for which reason they build here storehouses, wherein to keep all kinds of merchandise, which hence to and from Panama are transported upon the backs of mules.

"Messrs. Sosa and Arce, local historians, note that the Chagres River was first explored from its mouth to the interior, probably to about where Cruces now is, by Capt. Hernando de la Serna, and the pilot Pablo Corzo, between April 8 and 10, 1527.

"Following the construction of the Panama Railroad Cruces entered upon a period of decadence which has existed until this day.

"Prior to 1911 the village had a historic curiosity in the shape of two wrought iron anchors. According to tradition, these anchors were brought up the Chagres River in boats for transport overland to Panama, but the plan was abandoned at Cruces. One of these anchors stood in the village about 300 yards from the river, and the other alongside the trail about 400 yards from the river. Each anchor has a 14-foot shank. The idea was conceived by Lieut. Walter D. Smith, formerly Constructing Quartermaster of the Canal Commission, to send these anchors to West Point. The anchors were placed on a raft, which subsequently broke lpose from its moorings, and after floating down the river a short distance, collided with a log, sinking in two, and allowing the anchors to go to the bottom of the stream. They were recovered later, but before they could be placed on board a vessel, a cable message was received by the chairman from the Secretary of War disapproving of the plan. The anchors are now in the yards of the general storehouse at Mount Hope.

"Cruces also possesses another relic in three ancient church bells. These bells are of varying size, and from one of them a piece has been broken. The dates are indistinguishable, but they are known to be very old. After the transfer of the anchors, the inhabitants, becoming apprehensive that the bells also would be taken, had them removed and hidden. Later, when these fears were dispelled, they were returned to their old place."

POPE BLESSES OUR TARS.

Receives Officers and 150 Men—Three Sailors Hurt in France.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Great solemnity attended the reception by the Pope at the Vatican to-day of the officers and bluejackets of the United States warships now visiting European ports. The officers were in civilian clothes, as their visit to the Pope was in their private and not in their official capacity. The sailors, however, were in uniform.

The party was conducted by Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome; Chaplain William H. Reaney of the battleship Utah, and Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens of the battleship Florida.

Rear Admirals Charles J. Badger, Cameron McR. Winslow, and Frank E. Beatty, and Capt. William J. Maxwell were presented to his Holiness by Mgr. Kennedy. As they entered the Pope's private library Swiss and Noble Guards rendered military honors. In the halls leading to the library were the other officers, and about 150 bluejackets stood in a double line around the Consistorial Hall.

The Pope was most cordial and cheerful, and expressed his great satisfaction at being able to greet the American sailors. He requested the officers to be seated next to his chair, and after a lengthy conversation proceeded in company with the three Rear Admirals and the Captain to the adjoining hall, where he spoke a few words to each officer. He then gave the Apostolic Benediction to all.

After the papal audience the Rear Admirals and other officers were received by Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State.

NAPLES, Nov. 15.—Three hundred American bluejackets ascended Mt. Vesuvius in the course of last night in spite of the uncertain weather. They carried torches with them to light the way. Several midshipmen in the party descended into a spent crater with Prof. Malladra of the Vesuvius Observatory.

NICE, Nov. 15.—In a collision late last night betwen a motor car containing ten American bluejackets and a street car, three of the sailors from the Delaware were slightly injured.

CHARLTON TRIAL IN MARCH.

Italian Authorities Decide to Charge Him with Wife Murder.

COMO, Italy, Nov. 15.—The Italian judicial authorities having received from the United States documents proving the legality of the marriage of Porter Charlton with Mary Crittenden Scott of San Francisco, the prisoner will be charged at the trial with the crime of uxoricide and the concealment of the body of his victim in Lake Como, in 1910.

The trial is to take place at the end of March, and under the Italian code the crime renders the guilty person liable to a sentence of from twenty-two to twenty-five years' imprisonment. Charlton has been confined in Crimen

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BRYANIZING THE MONEY BILL.

The outcry against redeeming the proposed new banknotes in other paper, or "lawful money," was too loud and strong to be resisted, and the proposal was dropped. There remained a greater mistake to be made, and it promptly was made. The new notes are not to be redeemed in lawful money, they are to be lawful money, "legal tender," themselves. They are to be redeemed in gold by both the banks and the Treasury, and they are not to be used as reserves by the banks of the system, but may be so used by the member banks.

This is not to be allowed on any terms, or for any reason. It is as necessary that the bill should pass the country as that it should pass Congress, and the common sense of the country will not stand an unlimited issue of paper money with legal-tender qualities. That opens a fathomless abyss of inflation, of which we already have a taste. National banknotes are not lawful reserves for national banks under the present law, but they are used as reserves by other banks to an objectionable extent. The law of this State allows national banknotes to be used as reserves by State banks, and ex-Representative FOWLER has said that State banking institutions have been organized for the purpose of doing business on national banknotes as reserves. It has been reported by the Treasury that national banknotes comprise one-fifth of the reserves of other than national banks throughout the country. This is not a precedent to be followed. It is a horrible example which ought to be impossible of mention in connection with banking reform.

This country is on a gold standard or it is not. If gold is our standard, then all final payments should be in gold at the option of the payee. Particularly, reserve obligations of banks should be discharged in gold. This is recognized in the proposal regarding the new banks, but the contingency is overlooked that there are now two banks outside the national system to one within, and the present prospect is rather for the increase than the reduction of the ratio. We have no need for another form of money, the substitute for the national banknotes excepted. Another form of lawful money, "legal tender," is an imposition not to be endured. There is to be no limit upon the amount, save that of ability to accumulate reserves, and there is no calculation of the extent to which these legal tenders would water the reserves of other banks. It would reverse the restrictions which bankers have recently imposed upon such use of the national banknotes, and it would cause the export of gold whenever we have too much currency.

In that case there would be a threat of national embarrassment. The Treasury is obligated to redeem these notes in gold, but the Treasury is to have no control over their issue. The Government is to be represented in the management, but that is different from the Treasury's having control of the obligations imposed upon it. There is every reason against mixing the affairs of the banks and the Treasury. It is said that the notes are to be so strongly secured that the committee declines to take into consideration the possibility of default in redemption. All the greater reason why the banknotes should be the obligations of the banks, and not obligations of the Government. There can be no other reason for making them obligations of the Government to an unlimited extent than the desire to make money plentiful and cheap. That is the Bryan gospel of money. But just in proportion as money is made abundant it becomes more difficult to procure enough of it to make the payment of bills easier. Even if the bill be made perfect in other respects there can be no thoroughfare for it on this basis. It would be far too dangerous.

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

The report in our cable dispatches yesterday that the Czar of Russia has demanded that King FERDINAND of Bulgaria shall abdicate is probably premature, though it comes from a source of some authority. Such a demand at this time, though addressed in form to the Bulgarian King, would in reality be directed to the Government of Austria-Hungary. Everything that FERDINAND has done that is offensive to the Czar has been backed, if it has not been initiated, by Austria. Throughout the stormy period in the Balkans, and earlier, Austria has regarded Bulgaria as bound to her by common jealousy and animosity toward Servia, and whenever they could they have acted together.

While the alliance of the Balkan kingdoms prospered in war, Austria interposed to baffle the plans of Servia, and Bulgaria made no effective attempt to protect her ally. After the first war, with its amazing triumphs, Austria sustained, if she did not inspire, Bulgaria's effort to snatch the lion's share. The effort failed miserably, and it is possible that Russia may think the time favorable to punish the Bulgarian King and, through him, Austria. But it is improbable that the Czar would go to the length of directly demanding that FERDINAND step down from his tottering throne. Such a demand would, indeed, seem needless. The Bulgarian people are deeply chagrined and angry over the situation in which they find themselves, and as they are a very determined, if somewhat slow-moving, people, the chances are that they will, in their own time and way, take care of the sovereign who has so betrayed their ardent hopes.

HYPOTHECATED OPERA TICKETS.

The plight of the large number of subscribers to the opera who find themselves, on the eve of the opening of the season, without vouchers for the seats that they have occupied many years is amazing. They must now get their tickets out of pawn at a considerable expense, or permit the institution with which they were hypothecated to sell them to others, in which case their own claim on the seats may have to be settled by litigation. If all these supporters of the opera had been willing to do for themselves the not very arduous work they hired an agent to do on commission, and had obtained their tickets directly from the box office of the Opera House, there would have been no trouble. There is trouble now, and lots of it. That is the point. The subscription books of the opera are opened on a specified day every year. Habitual subscribers have the preference, of course, in the allotment of seats. Any habitual subscriber can get his seats at the appointed time. The best of agents can do no more for him than he can do for himself. But many subscribers to the opera would as soon think of shoveling the snow off their sidewalks as buying their own opera tickets. Perhaps the recent unpleasantness will change that.

It is not likely that the Metropolitan Company will be held responsible for damages if some of these hypothecated seats are sold twice. On the other hand, if a subscriber has duly paid for his regular seats and occupies them at a performance it is not likely that the opera company will be held liable for any damages claimed by a person who has bought the hypothecated tickets for the seats. We have no doubt that Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA and his assistants will do all in their power to straighten out the difficulty. But their power in this matter is as limited as their responsibility. Doubtless they will urge the subscribers to get their seats directly from the box office in the future.

COURT HOUSE DELAYS.

After many years of planning and discussion, of disputes about sites, of condemnation proceedings and consideration of building designs, New York County has no clear prospect of getting a suitable shelter for its law courts within the lifetime of the present generation. A site has been selected, and that is all; and as the Merchants' Association is using all its influence to have the projected downtown Post Office erected on the Astor House site it is obvious that the plan of a civic centre surrounding the new Court House is in danger of collapse. The existence of that depended upon the acceptance of neighboring sites for a Federal building and a State building. Of the State building nothing has lately been heard. If a building for the Post Office Department is to be put up on the Astor House site it will contain plenty of room for the Federal Courts.

The latest news about the Court House is that all the twenty-six Judges have condemned the modified plans of Mr. GUY LOWELL, and insist upon a system of lighting and ventilation which will render the accepted design utterly useless. In the circumstances, the Judges are liable to severe criticism for their tardiness. The Lowell design was never hidden from them. But if their present judgment is to prevail the sooner the Lowell plan is laid aside the better. Mr. LOWELL must receive his forfeit money, ($50,000,) and a new competition must be arranged for. For the sake of the suffering advocates and litigants, let the work be done as quickly as possible. As it is, the old Tweed Court House must be used many years more.

Let the Judges have their say in the selection of the plans, and then they cannot further delay the work on the ground that the plans do not suit their ideas of architecture. In Kings County the Judges are delaying the work of building a new Court House because they do not like the most available, attractive, and suitable site in the Borough of Brooklyn. Perhaps the law may be amended in the future so as to remove from the Judges jurisdiction over matters of architecture and ventilation. But meanwhile this Court House matter is urgent. If the Judges will not accept the design which has been commended all over the world for its beauty, and has received the approval of competent architects, engineers, and lighting and ventilating experts, another design must be selected and the work pushed forward, subject, of course, to many other delays.

DIRECT PRIMARIES.

There is a curious notion abroad that all the evils of bossism—which is another name for politics as a business—can be done away with by what are known as direct primaries. The essence of the new plan is that the voters shall select candidates for all offices by a spontaneous act and not through one or more grades of representative delegates.

It has happened in the past, when the latter system was in use, that men whose business is politics, who make more or less money by stubborn and minute attention to this calling, have got themselves made delegates, or, by the use of stratagems and spoils, have influenced delegates, controlled nominations, carried elections, and fattened accordingly. The New Thought is that these unworthy schemers would be helpless in the presence of the great mass of voters of any one party armed with the power to say directly who shall be named for all the offices. And the business politicians have lent a certain plausibility to this pleasing doctrine by opposing it. As they are assumed to know their interests, the apostles of direct primaries take this opposition as evidence that this opposition would, in practice, bring the business politicians to grief.

We think it a very dangerous assumption. The politicians fight any new plan because they are used to the old one and would prefer to go on with it. But if the new one were adopted, we may be sure that they would not go out of business. On the contrary, they would devote all their energy, shrewdness, and all their resources to make the new plan serve their ends. And they would not have a very hard job. It would take a good deal of money, much hard work, and a thorough organization. All these the politicians could provide not merely for one year or one election, but all the time. If they are to be downed and kept down the same means would have to be used by their opponents, who would not and could not make a business of their opposition. The odds would all be on the side of the professionals.

The source of the evils of bossism is not in the machinery of politics. It is chiefly in the frequency of elections and the enormous number and absurd variety of places to be filled by election. For each of these offices there are from two to a half dozen candidates, and for each nomination as candidate there are from half a dozen to a score of aspirants. By such an overwhelming mass of choices to be made the average voter is reduced to a state of stupefied bewilderment, and in this condition he is to the business politician as clay in the hands of the potter. The only way to restore him to a state of reasonable independence and self-possession is to give him, at the longest practicable intervals, the right of choosing the smallest practicable number of responsible officers. Armed with this right, he would defy the business politicians, use his own judgment, and serve his own interests. It is this change and no other that the professionals have any reason to fear. And the reform would work as surely in nominations as in elections. Men would have an adequate motive for needed activity and the means of accomplishing a desired end. Anything short of this, we may be sure, the politicians would "beat."

LOW-TARIFF TURKEYS.

That the price of turkeys will undoubtedly be reduced because of the recent tariff revision will be a cause of special thanksgiving this year. The holiday birds come no more from the New England States. Mr. P. Q. FOY, editor of The Daily Market Report, places Texas, Kentucky, and Ohio among the chief producing States, but he notes that part of the seasonal supply has for two or three years past come from Russia by way of Liverpool, and from Canada. The import duty on turkeys, which has hitherto been 6 cents a pound, will be 2½ cents hereafter, with great resultant competition from foreign countries.

There will be no cold-storage turkeys this year, either. Mr. FOY assures us that for the third time in twenty years the supply kept in the freezers from past years is quite exhausted. Greater New York requires 1,080,000 of the strutting creatures for its Thanksgiving tables, but the fresh stock now being offered will suffice.

WASTEFUL FELLERS OF TREES.

Let the mature timber be cut, by all means, in the preserves as well as in private forests, but cut it so that it will be merchantable. That, in effect, is the advice of Prof. R. C. BRYANT of the Yale School of Forestry, and his instructive article on the subject, appearing in American Forestry for November, goes far to justify the liberal endowment of such schools.

The machinery used in American sawmills is superior to that of any other country, as are the devices for cutting and hauling logs from the forests. But the subject of close utilization of timber has not been studied. The log rules of measurement often forbid a two-foot increase in length on large logs that would more than counterbalance the difference in diameter. The loss entailed on a twenty-foot log eleven inches in diameter, but cut at eighteen feet so that it may come within the twelve-inch rule, is fifteen board feet. Yet the feller gets a higher price for the shorter log.

Other defects are enumerated by Prof. BRYANT, such as cutting logs that are crooked and forked, which frequently adds one-half to the cost of handling, and carelessness in marking off lengths on the boll of the felled tree. Measurement of 1,000 logs on the skidways of a Southern operator showed that nearly one-fifth were cut too short, and one-third were cut too long; in the former instance the loss was the greater, since the lumber is made in even multiples of two feet, and nearly that amount is trimmed away at the mill on logs that come a few inches short. Careful inspection and checking of lengths of the measuring sticks would prevent a loss that sometimes amounts to one foot in every hundred cut.

Prof. BRYANT's article presents illustrations of logs shattered by being permitted to fall on stumps, although plenty of clear space usually exists for a fall that keeps the boll intact. Besides, there is waste in high stumps, in the cutting of tops, in disregard of quality, and in leaving timber standing that is not windfirm. Apparently, not the least part of conservation of the forests should be in correcting the judgment of the men who wield the axes, and of their handlers after the trees have become logs.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A grave robber caught in the act by the falling roof of an Egyptian tomb, into which he had crawled some thousands of years ago, was revealed recently by Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE in his work at Ghizeh. The man had crawled through a small hole, had found jewelry, and was about to remove it when his death came. Prof. PETRIE found him lying dead over the body he would have robbed, grasping a pectoral with precious stones. The American Antiquarian reports Prof. PETRIE's expressed intention to have the beautiful piece of jewelry exhibited in England next July, with other "finds" of the British School of Archæology in Egypt.

Poisons excreted by past crops and left behind in the soil to depress the growth of succeeding crops of the same kind have been reported, and believed in, by agricultural experts. Their theory is disproved by work conducted at the great Rothamsted Experimental Station in England, and presented in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London by ALFRED D. HALL, F. R. S., and his assistants, WINIFRED E. BRENCHLEY and LILIAN MARION UNDERWOOD. Their research yielded "no evidence of the existence in soils on which a particular plant had been growing for sixty years and upward of a soluble 'toxin' having a depressing effect upon the growth of that plant."

"What is Insanity?" was the subject of a paper read last month before the Royal Society of Medicine by Dr. CHARLES A. MERCIER. Dr. MERCIER deplores the loose application of the terrible word to cases that do not merit it. Thus giddiness, epileptic symptoms, fear of closed spaces, as well as of extended spaces, have nothing to do with insanity, since insanity and unsoundness of mind are not convertible terms. No one should dare call a man insane until his conduct has been found disordered. That, of course, does not mean "disorderly conduct" in the police court meaning. Disorder of mind and of conduct, coupled, usually, by a third disorder of brain function, would be true insanity. If to these a fourth element be added, such as poisoning, myxoedema, gout, specific fever, Graves's disease, then a new diagnosis is needed to ascertain whether the "insanity" is not really a delirium of the more comprehensive disease.

A conflagration has hitherto been considered any fire extended to many objects, or over a large space—a general burning. That is not sufficient to define it, in the minds of the fire insurance men. The Spectator observes that no definite line has been drawn as to the minimum loss involved in describing a true conflagration. That is necessary in computing a "conflagration hazard," useful to the companies in setting aside a percentage of their income against losses like those incurred in the burning of San Francisco. The Spectator believes that 5 per cent. of the premiums of the stock companies, if saved during the last twenty years, would not have equaled the fire losses by the great fires of the last decade.

In his guide book of the Selkirk Mountains, Director WHEELER of the Alpine Club of Canada states that heat and cold, contraction and expansion cause the large crevasses in glaciers. Challenged by a reviewer, he adds to these causes "the unevenness of the bed over which it moves downward" which occasions the cracks across the rivers of ice.

A Blow at Local Shipping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to the La Follette Steamship bill, passed by the Senate, and now before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries? This bill, if it becomes a law, will destroy local shipping. The Sandy Hook and Iron Steamboat Lines will suffer very severely from its effects. This measure is supposed to provide for the safety of passengers and sailors, but its operation is practically impossible. For instance, the bill calls for a seat in a lifeboat for every passenger, and two able seamen for each boat. Anybody who knows anything of local shipping knows that a steamer like the Asbury Park, plying between Liberty Street and the Atlantic Highlands, would have to carry 120 lifeboats and 240 sailors.

The Iron Steamship Company in thirty-three seasons has carried 62,000,000 passengers without a loss of one life, and if the La Follette bill becomes law the added equipment would have to be such as to put the company out of business. The bill seeks to have been passed without any consideration whatever as to practical details, and it is farcical, useless, and outrageous.

LONG BRANCH.

New York, Nov. 15, 1913.

JUDGE JENKINS DISSENTS.

Tells Some of His History in Reply to Published Tales.

Court of First Instance
Province of Pangasinan
Lingayen, P. I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Chicago Tribune on June 29 last tells of the connection of a man by the name of Jenkins with the "invisible Government," and reports Col. Mulhall as saying that this man Jenkins was afterward made a Judge in the Philippines.

As I am the only man by the name of Jenkins who has ever been appointed to a Judgeship in the Philippines, the inference naturally is that I am the one who is alleged to have been found in bad company, which tends to discredit me—indeed I have already been twitted for being a member of the Mulhall combine; and an explanation was necessary.

Therefore, I beg to say that I am not the same man; and that I was not made a Judge in these Islands by President Taft with the aid of the N. A. M., as stated by Col. Mulhall. And to forestall any possible inferences prejudicial to me, and to show you that I am not the other fellow, I wish to tell your numerous readers a little of my history, where I came from and what I have been doing for ten years on this, the other side of the world.

I am a native of North Carolina and a Georgian by adoption. I was graduated from Princeton in 1876 at the time when the present progressive Chief Executive was there, and in the law department of Columbia University in 1881; and thereafter located in the Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga., at the time when and place where the present Democratic Chief Executive located for the same purpose; and I remained there for twenty-two years.

In 1904 I was named a Judge for these Islands by that princely Southern gentleman, Luke E. Wright, at the instance of the immortal "Teddy" Roosevelt, who acted upon urgent solicitation of hundreds of the most prominent Democrats of Georgia, North Carolina, and other States, as well as The Chattanooga Times, Atlanta Journal, Constitution, and other Georgia newspapers, and Representatives in Congress from Georgia.

So you see I was in good company all the while before being made a Judge. It is true I studied law in Washington City (very close to the lobby,) and took first prize in Columbia University in 1880 for a criticism of the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in the celebrated Dartmouth College case; but it is hardly likely that a critic of this famous decision would find congenial companionship in the Mulhall crowd. Besides, that crowd was not then in esse, so far as I know.

Finally, I want my friends, college, and classmates, and those responsible for my appointment to know that neither my record on the bench nor previous conduct reflects discredit upon them, myself, Columbia University, or Old Nassau Hall.

I have disposed of about 4,000 civil and criminal cases in ten years. In 100 cases appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and in 89 of these cases my decisions were affirmed; in 4 cases affirmed in part, and in only 7 cases reversed out of 100 cases appealed. Is not this exceptional and worthy of mention to my credit as well as to the credit of those really responsible for my appointment to the bench of the Philippine Archipelago? If you think so, please publish this letter in full.

This will serve also to illustrate that Col. Mulhall has made one mistake, and that there may be other mistakes in the "write-up" of the "invisible Government."

J. Z. JENKINS.

Oct. 13, 1913.

TRADE UNION VIOLENCE.

How Long Will the Policy of Intimidation Continue?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of recent date contained some news items of special interest to those who believe that law abiding citizens are entitled to the unhindered right to work and live.

First, we have the humiliating spectacle of a Cabinet officer, W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, addressing as "Fellow Unionists," the American Federation of Labor, an association, many of whose members have been convicted of murder and of outrage against non-union man. It is perfectly evident, from the speech above referred to, that W. B. Wilson is a union partisan, and it is no wonder that employers should not welcome his assistance in the settlement of their labor troubles.

Then, turning the page, we see an account of the arrest in this city of union leaders for inciting to violence and for attempted dynamiting. Then two columns distant, is an account of the threats of strikers to prevent Mrs. Haverty from operating her taxicabs. It is perfectly plain that Mrs. Haverty, unless she yield to these union strikers, is in danger of bankruptcy, and her non-union employes are in danger of their lives.

The question is "Where are these outrages going to end? Is the freedom to work and to live only an actual fact for those who hold union tickets and pay tribute to that most powerful and cruel of trusts—the Labor Trust?

W. C. CAMERON.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1913.

The Term "Scotch-Irish."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Wall's letter on the term "Scotch-Irish," may I state that the subjoined extract, which has a bearing on this subject, is to be found in "Dictionary of Races," (Page 80,) a book which is officially entitled "Senate Documents," (Volume 9,) and which was ordered to be printed under the authority of the Sixty-first Congress, (third session):

The term "Scotch-Irish" does not necessarily indicate, as many Americans suppose, a mixed Scotch and Irish descent, although in many individual cases it could be properly so used. It is an appellation given to the American descendants of the Lowland Scotch, Presbyterians in religion, who emigrated in the early part of the seventeenth century to Ulster Province in Northern Ireland, and thousands of whom emigrated to America during the following century. At first they called themselves Scotch.

It appears from the foregoing extract that the term "Scotch-Irish" originated in America. I remember that, long ago, I read in an historical book published about the middle of the last century, that in Connaught Province the appellation "Scots" was still (then) applied to the inhabitants of several counties in Ulster Province.

D. F.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1913.

Favors Thanksgiving Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "W. J. L." struck me as a happy suggestion regarding Thanksgiving dinner clubs. Being myself of a social temperament, I find meals at a restaurant about as warm and cheery as an ice floe in the Arctic Ocean. I should like to join the "dolorous dollar ones," (undolorous for the occasion,) in a one day club. "Just a word, a cry, a distant voice in the darkness" in the "ocean of life" in New York.

UTOPIAN.

New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

Income Tax Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you if incomes of less than $4,000 have to be submitted to the Collector for his judgment? Also if income from industrial stocks is liable for tax? Also if one may deduct taxes and repairs from income?

JOHN ROGERS.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 14, 1913.

LIQUOR DEALERS PAY.

Taxed More Than the Cost of Jails, Hospitals, and Asylums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article on prohibition published in your "Topics" column Friday you say: "Most of us know that the revenue he [the liquor dealer] gives the State does not pay a half or a quarter or a tenth of the costs he imposes upon us in the maintenance of prisons, hospitals and asylums." Perhaps most people believe that the facts are as you state them, because such assertions have been made repeatedly by our prohibitionist friends. Nevertheless, the statement is inaccurate and without foundation in fact. The liquor traffic, far from paying only a quarter or a tenth of the costs of prisons, hospitals and asylums, is paying much more than the cost of those institutions, while a large proportion of the inmates are there from other causes than the liquor traffic.

While it is difficult to get exact figures on this subject, because of the confusion in public bookkeeping, there are enough available to support my contention. The last general compilation of governmental expenditures is the census report of 1902. This shows that the entire annual expenses of State and local Governments for charities, insane, and penal institutions were then a trifle more than $100,000,000. The total receipts from liquor licenses were $55,000,000, and the Federal internal and customs revenue from liquors $200,000,000 additional. That the Federal Government takes so much of the revenue does not alter the fact that the money is paid.

It is not reasonable, either, to charge all of the cost of these institutions upon the consumers of liquor. The State of Kansas, which has been for a number of years under prohibition laws, reports a total expenditure for these purposes of $1,600,000, approximately $1.10 per capita. This is only 30 cents per capita less than the average for the United States, which difference could easily be accounted for by the different character of the population and the absence of large cities. But if this excess in other States were all chargeable to the liquor traffic, the total difference would have amounted in that year to less than one-half the receipts from licenses alone.

It may be objected that there are other charges which should be considered, as, for example, court proceedings and police. The entire expenditures of States and localities for courts, military, and police for the year given were not quite $100,000,000. Adding all this to the expenses already given, makes a total of $200,000,000, or $50,000,000 less than the receipts shown from the consumers of liquors.

Take the case of New York State. While the total expenses of that year for charities, insane, and penal institutions amounted to $20,000,000, the liquor licenses produced nearly $13,000,000, (and this was before the increase in the tax, which now makes them yield $18,000,000;) and on a per capita basis the share of the Federal receipts from the liquor traffic paid by the State of New York was more than the $20,000,000 spent for the above-enumerated institutions.

A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, Nov. 15, 1913.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS

Has Proved Effective in Checking Scarlet Fever Epidemics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Alvah H. Doty wrote to you recently a letter which attracted my attention. It was in reference to the use of eucalyptus oil in the treatment of scarlet fever. This treatment is termed the "Milne treatment," Dr. Milne being the originator of this particular mode of treatment.

During this last Summer I visited a town in Scotland named Kirkenuir, where this method of treatment had been carefully carried out, and I have since received an authentic report from the sanitary inspector's office relative to this subject, which will be of interest to your readers.

In 1910 there were in Kirkemuir sixty-two cases of scarlet fever. At the beginning of the outbreak cases were sent to the hospital. After eighteen cases had thus been transferred to the hospital for the regular routine hospital care and treatment, it was decided to follow the Milne treatment, and the subsequent forty-four cases were so treated in their homes. These cases were, as far as possible, isolated. In some this was quite impossible and these were allowed to mingle with the other members of the family. The result was that in the forty-four cases treated at home there was not one instance in which the disease was contracted by other members of the family within the first fortnight after contact, and in only one case after this length of time. Whereas, from the eighteen cases returning from the hospital eight others contracted the disease, even though some of these cases had been treated in the hospital for twelve weeks.

In the neighboring berg, five miles distant from Kirkemuir, named Forfar, the epidemic has continued for the last two years without abatement, and it is now only after they have adopted the Milne treatment that they have had any appreciable diminution in the number of cases developing. In Kirkemuir, on the other hand, the spread of the infection was stopped within three months.

The application of oil, which is now used in Kirkemuir to anoint the body with, is a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic in olive oil. This has been found to be quite as efficacious as eucalyptus oil.

CHARLES OGILVY.

New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

HOMELESS CATS AND DOGS.

A New Society to Protect Them Is Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would that I had the eloquence of the writer of the "Cry of Little Brothers," published in THE TIMES, to help drive home more convincingly the lesson of our duty to our little dumb friends, roaming around the streets, cold and half frozen, with not a pitying hand reached out to rescue them from their miserable condition.

But not until man, superior in his dominion of the earth, feels his oneness with all life—animal as well as human—will he be prompted to help a starving cat or dog as unhesitatingly as he would a child in a similar condition. Undoubtedly there are many starving children also, but their chance of rescue is far greater than that of our dumb creatures, whose inability to speak for themselves makes our responsibility toward them all the greater.

In an article by Edwin Tenny Brewster, published in the May, 1912, McClure's, we learn that out of a million cats which inhabit New York a hundred thousand of them are homeless. The horse and dog have found owners, in most cases, but the cat is still an outlaw—just on the point of being included in our protection from ill-usage and want.

If a Child's Welfare Society, then why not one for homeless cats and dogs as well? Let the women who are so enthusiastic on the questions of suffrage, white slave traffic, feminism, and various other "isms" sidetrack these issues long enough to direct their interest and dollars to the rescuing and housing of the hundreds and thousands of our "little brothers," that otherwise will perish this Winter.

G. C. T.

New York, Nov. 15, 1913.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Cottier Collection at American—Beckwith Paintings at Knoedler's.

On exhibition at the American Art Galleries is a collection of furniture, glass, and decorative objects that has the rare quality of artistic integrity, making an impression of unity despite its variousness, and enticing the mind of the observer with its mellow tone and air of springing from sources of culture and fine taste. This is the collection of objects belonging to the old and well-known house of Cottier & Co., which, in the future, is to devote its whole attention to pictures.

One of the most interesting sections is that of the stained glass, differing as it does from the modern work in which the old is imitated, and from the typical American glass. These glass panels and windows contain typical examples of the English glass of the last century, which, like the English painting, has no exact counterpart in the product of other countries. Occasionally the artists responsible for the designs were of first importance. There are, for example, three panels, a reclining figure symbolic of "Morning" and two scenes from "The Lady of Shalott" from originals designed and painted by Matthew Maris. The figures and accessories are conceived in a large and simple style, with few leadings, and the tone is rich and golden, superb decorations to live with. Another series of less artistic interest, but entertaining in historic association and suggestion, contain views of old Scotch towns—Bass, Perth, Elgin, Aberdeen, Stirling, and so on, frequently surmounted by panels of portrait heads. An interesting old German panel, sixteenth century, with a panel on either side, composed of fragments of antique glass, comes from the Clarence King sale.

Another section which has its special prizes for collectors is that of European ceramics, in which may be found several of the rarest Wedgwood pieces, the jars with Sphinx covers, for instance, and the plaque representing Mars and Venus in white on a mauve ground.

In the furniture section there will be chances at old Chippendale and Hepplewhite, occasionally enhanced by coverings of fine old petit point. There are Queen Anne and Jacobean pieces of quality as well, besides the admirable modern furniture made by Cottier & Co. from special designs.

The numbers of painted tiles of English pattern are reminiscent of a period when Morris & Co. "changed the face of all England." Like the glass, they reflect, in the sinuous figures and hints of mediævalism, the romantic feeling that swept over the country under the influence of Rossetti, Morris, and Burne-Jones. In the catalogue is listed a brass tray that escaped the attention of the present writer. It is described as the work of Morris himself, "the friend of Daniel Cottier," and is a remote reminder of the mighty craftsman's early interest in the memorial brasses of the Essex churches, with their curious and quaint patterns.

There are interesting and valuable specimens of Chinese porcelain, and a marble Buddha painted in red, blue, and green and given to the Tang dynasty; a few rare pieces of Roman and Greek glass, some beautiful textiles and French tapestries, and the whole place glows with the deep yet muffled color that takes its key from mediæval windows and ancient oak. It is an exhibition to visit both before and at the time of the sale.

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The forthcoming sale at Clarke's Art Rooms of the furnishings from Gray Craig Castle, Newport, will offer more to architects and interior decorators than to private collectors, in all probability. Equipped with the knowing eye that discerns what to take and what to leave in a large and motley collection, a visitor to these galleries could make many a rewarding choice. Who, for example, with a taste for Persian blues would overlook the quaint Persian plaque with the admirably composed figures of lord and lady, musicians, and dancing girls? The archaic little tango going on in the foreground gives a sense of rhythmic motion, while the general structure of the composition is strictly architectural—a remarkably good bit for a decorative purpose and stemming from the Davis collection. There is also a group of entertaining Swiss panels of stained glass, such as were painted for bridal couples as wedding presents and used in the windows of their houses, and there are carved columns, pedestals, and torcheres that would solve decorative problems in Italo-American villas. The pictures form the least noteworthy section.

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At the Knoedler Galleries, Carroll Beckwith is showing paintings and sketches of Versailles, "The Fountain of Neptune," "Le Moulin," "The Palace at Sunset," and other subjects characteristic of the beautiful old place sleeping among its verdure. Mr. Beckwith sees it with sympathetic eyes, yet not quite as most of us conceive it. He lends a certain weight of importance and richness to what presents itself oftenest to the mind as brilliant and shallow. Thus he realizes for us the real historic aspect of the ancient buildings so tawdry in their semi-dilapidation, yet so thick with reminiscent splendors and withal so imposing by sheer size and magnificence. He shows us that the gardens are not in their old estate, yet manages to convey the charm of their present wan stateliness. And he tells us what historians have so much trouble in believing, that the rustic playhouses of the Little Trianon were the simplest toys of the world to be furnished for the pleasure of a gracious lady tired of pomp. In a word he reproduces the spirit of the place as it is now without trying for reconstruction, and that is the way to make us feel what once it was and to be truly an artist into the bargain. Moreover his copies of Nattier and Largillière have more life in the flesh than the originals.

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At these galleries next week will be seen Aston Knight's recent pictures. Mr. Knight has been painting in Normandy and Yorkshire in order to catch the secret of quickly moving water in the streams of those countries, and in Holland and Venice for effects of still water. One of his Yorkshire pictures was lately bought by the Luxembourg. His father, Ridgway Knight, painted last year a charming picture called "Le Bas de Laine Francais," and represents an old peasant couple counting out their savings, which they have kept in an old stocking. The picture was sold on the opening day of the Salon to Mr. McLean of New York, and Mr. Knight is engaged on another picture in the same vein of rustic simplicity for the next Salon. The new picture is to be called "Charity," and represents the old peasant eating soup while his wife is filling a bowl with the good child nourishment for a woman and child begging at the door. The models are found at Rolleboise, where Mr. Knight paints, and the pictures are very interesting departures from his former style.

GOOD PRICES AT CRANE SALE

A Signature of Oliver Cromwell Brings $10.50 at Auction

A document signed by Georges Jacques Danton, one of the great leaders of the French Revolution, dated Paris, Sept. 11, 1792, brought $30 at yesterday's sale in the American Art Galleries of the Warren C. Crane collection. The document grants an annual pension to T. Petain for his long service in the Department of Public Taxes. A signature of Cromwell, "Oliver. P.," at the end of a part of a letter, sold for $10.50.

A letter of Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie Dumas, called by Napoleon Bonaparte the "Horatius Codes of the Tyrol," and father of the French novelist, Alexandre Dumas père, brought $6.50. A letter of Pierre Dupont de L'Etang, the French General who was defeated at Baylen, surrendered 18,000 men, and was condemned by Napoleon to an indefinite imprisonment, brought $15.

A letter of Gerard C. M. Duroc, Duc De Friuli, to Count Daru, informing him that Napoleon had decided on the present to send to Jerome, King of Westphalia, sold for $8.

The total thus far is $3,462. There will be two more sessions to-morrow.

NAVY NOW FINDING RECRUITING EASY

More Than Half of the Men Rejoin the Service at the End of Their Terms.

MANY LETTERS FROM BOYS

One Family Gives Four to the Fleet —Another Writes He Will Soon Make the Weight.

For the first time in years more than half of the enlisted men of the navy are re-enlisting in the service at the expiration of their terms. At the recruiting office of the Navy at 153 West Twenty-third Street it was said yesterday that the latest report from Washington indicated that 52 per cent. of the old men were re-enlisting and that the outlook was for a still greater increase in the near future.

Unlike the Army the Navy is experiencing no trouble whatever in getting men. Every day there come in batches of fifty or more letters to the recruiting officers, from parents, guardians, and from the young boys and men themselves, asking for information as to the quickest and best way to get into the Navy. At West Twenty-third Street recruiting station the largest in this country a TIMES reporter was permitted yesterday to read some of these letters. Here is one from a mother, whose home is at West Hampton, L. I.:

The Recruiting Officer.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly send me at once a blank to fill out for another of my sons. Please send the blank without delay so that I can take it before a Notary Public. I guess Uncle Sam will have all my boys for they all like the navy so well.

The boy referred to in the letter is now in the Navy and is the fourth brother to enter the service in the last two years.

Here is another letter, this time from a mother, in Brooklyn:

Mr. Recruiting Officer.

Dear Sir: My son, Walter, has joined the navy, and you can't imagine how proud I am to be the mother of a son who is willing to serve this beautiful and grand country. We all hope Walter will make good.

Here is a letter that came to Commander Day from a boy in New Haven, Conn., who failed to pass the physical examination for enlistment in the Navy:

Dear Sir: I am sorry I am not heavy enough to join the navy just now, but expect to make the weight as soon as possible.

I gave the booklet to one of my friends and he has passed in Hartford. He left New Haven to-day for Boston. I have got four more of my friends, who want me to wait until October or November, but if I get the weight on before I will go before them and join. So you see that booklet got one already and will get five more if we all pass.

This letter is from a father and was also addressed to Commander Day:

Dear Sir: My son enlisted in the navy service of Uncle Sam a year ago last October, and I am very happy, indeed, to say that he is making splendid progress. He is serving on the Nebraska. His sisters, brother, and parents are very glad he has taken that course for a future existence. My business being of a public kind, I will place the circular which I received from you in a conspicuous place. Perhaps it will help to guide some young man who has no aim in life to a better existence.

Nearly 100,000 letters, most of them from boys, are received at the

MISS M'KEE, BRIDE OF KURT REISINGER

Granddaughter of Late President Harrison Weds in Central Presbyterian Church.

THE WEDDING ATTENDANTS

Senator and Mrs. Kern of Indiana, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, and Gen. B. F. Tracy Among Guests.

One of the prettiest weddings of the late Autumn was that yesterday of Kurt Reisinger, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, and Miss Mary Lodge McKee, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKee, and a granddaughter of the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison. It was celebrated quietly at 4 P. M. in the Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh Street. There was no reception or breakfast following the ceremony as Mr. Reisinger is in mourning for his grandfather, Adolphus Busch.

Trails of smilax and baskets of pink chrysanthemums suspended from the galleries and organ loft and tree palms back of the pulpit decorated the church. The guests were seated in the pews in the nave which were screened from the side aisles with masses of palms.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a trailing gown of white satin draped with point lace on one side and a tulle pannier on the other. It was embroidered in pearls and ropes of pearls appeared here and there in the soft draperies. The corsage was low and point lace formed the top of it and tulle and lace the sleeves.

A Dutch cap of point lace with wired lace wings over the ears and folds of tulle passed under the coiffure at the back held the voluminous tulle veil in place. The bride wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and ruby pendant, and carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Her only attendant was Mrs. Lowry Gillet, who wore a frock of pink cuarmeuse brocaded in silver leaves, having a silver net tunic standing out a bit at the bottom and held in at the waist line with a silver net girdle and flaring bow. Her hat of silver lace had the crown banded with pink ostrich feathers and pink roses. She carried a huge bouquet of pink orchids and yellow roses.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of the church, to an accompaniment of soft organ music. Mr. Reisinger had his brother, Walter Reisinger, as his best man, and the four ushers were Harvard classmates, Hubert W. Ryan, Leon O. Warle, Samuel Lata, and Stuart McDurnat.

On their return from the honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Reisinger will occupy an apartment at 565 Park Avenue.

Guests came from Washington, Indianapolis, and other cities. Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee came from Washington, and among the guests were members of the Dixon and Findlay families. Gen. B. F. Tracy, Mrs. Wilmerding, Senator Kern of Indiana and Mrs. Kern, Miss Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McKee, Mrs. Charles R. Locke, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Miss Eva Iverson Brown, Lowry Gillett, Mrs. Herbert Brooks and Miss Brooks of Washington, Dr. Houghton and Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. Daniel Lawton, and Mrs. C. G. Ayres.

Mrs. McKee, the bride's mother, was in violet velvet and white and white lace, topped by a hat to match, trimmed with Hugo Reisinger was in white, with fur.

The bride spent her earliest childhood in the White House during the Administration of her grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, and has many friends in Washington.

CHESTER M. DEUEL WEDS.

Magistrate's Son Married to Miss Mae Morrison—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Mae Morrison, daughter of Mrs. William Morrison, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Chester Merritt Deuel, son of Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel and Mrs. Deuel, of 125 West Eightieth Street, took place at 6 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's cousin, Miss Dorothy Morrison, 59 East Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Henry Anstice, of this city, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Erskine Kelly of St. George's Church, Bridgeport. The rooms were decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, palms and Southern smilax.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle and was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses.

Mrs. Rosaiter L. Waters, sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. Her gown was of peachblow charmeuse with a girdle of blue. Mrs. Justin Loeber, Miss Dorothy Morrison and Mrs. Henry De Soto Beales were the bridesmaids. They wore blue minaret gowns and all of the attendants carried arm bouquets of large yellow chrysanthemums. The little nieces of the bride, Elizabeth and Eleanor Waters, were the flower girls. They wore white frocks of point d'esprit and carried Empire baskets of small chrysanthemums.

Mr. Deuel had as best man Harry De Mott Sims, and the ushers were B. A. Engert, Justin Loeber and Dr. Jellinghaus. After the ceremony a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Deuel are to live in Watertown, N. Y., upon their return from their honeymoon.

The Mosher Books

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MOHONK SALESROOMS,

Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

WEDS MRS. D. CHAUNCEY, JR.

H. A. Curtis Marries Polo Player's Widow After Brief Engagement.

The marriage of Harry Appleton Curtis of Boston and New York, and a son of Mrs. Greeley S. Curtis of Boston, and Mrs. Grace Fargo Chauncey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo of New York, took place quietly at noon yesterday in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiating. None but the immediate family were asked, and there was no reception. The bride wore a blue traveling gown, and had one attendant, her sister, Miss Clara Fargo.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have gone North on a honeymoon trip, and on their return will live in New York.

The engagement was announced formally on last Thursday.

Mrs. Curtis was married in 1907 in St. Thomas's Church to Daniel Chauncey, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Chauncey. He was a well-known polo player, and in 1909 was seriously injured playing polo, and died soon afterward at his Cedarhurst, L. I., home. Since then Mrs. Chauncey had lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo, at 120 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Mr. Curtis is a Harvard graduate, class of '96, and has been for some time engaged in business in New York. He is a member of the Racquet Club.

STRONG-TUFTS WEDDING.

Son of the Rev. Dr. G. A. Strong of New York Marries Miss Mary Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Trinity Church was the scene this noon of the marriage of Miss Mary Tufts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tufts, of 13 Gloucester Street, to Alexander Strong of New York City, Harvard '12. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, rector of Christ Church, New York. Miss Tufts is a member of the Vincent Club.

The bride was escorted to the chancel by her father, who gave her in marriage. She had for her bridal attendants her sister, Miss Ellen Tufts, as maid of honor, with Miss Margaret W. Strong of New York, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Faith Simpkins, Miss M. Katharine Ayer, and Miss Alice Garland as bridesmaids. Miss Simpkins is to become on Thursday the wife of Walter Tufts, Jr., brother of to-day's bride.

The bridegroom had for his best man Walter Tufts, Jr., Harvard, '13. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, Dr. Strong, who had the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity.

MISS HALL MAKES DEBUT.

Introduced by Her Mother, Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall, at a Reception.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall was the hostess yesterday afternoon at her residence, 15 West Eighty-third Street, at a reception and dancing tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Marian Wells Hall.

Mrs. Hall, Mrs. La Pice and Miss Hall, who was in a white charmeuse frock, having a minaret tunic of tulle with touches of brown fur, were assisted in receiving by a number of young girls, including the Misses Elinor Whitney Kendall, Edythe Milliken, Margaret Seton Porter, Katie Schermerhorn, Dorothy Taylor, Hope Hamilton, Juliet Brevtung, Evelyn Brown, Frances Judson, Naomi Andrews, and Katharine and Elizabeth Gunn.

After the reception there was music and informal dancing in the early evening.

A number of entertainments are planned for Miss Hall, including a theater party and dance by Mrs. Converse for her and for Miss Converse of Boston, who made her début yesterday in that city.

A luncheon by Mrs. Graham Jones at the Ritz-Carlton, and another luncheon by Mrs. Newlin Hooper on Dec. 2, at the Colony Club.

Fairman Dick's Ushers.

Fairman Dick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, Sr., whose marriage to Miss Gladys Roosevelt, a daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt, will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 25, has completed his list of ushers. They are to be Alexander D. Grant and J. Austen Amory of Boston, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., a brother-in-law of Mr. Dick; George Emlen Roosevelt, Jr., Roosevelt Marvin, L. Phillipsy, and O'Donnell Iselin of New York, and A. S. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio. His brother, Evans R. Dick, Jr., will be the best man. Mr. Dick will give his bachelor dinner on Thursday evening at the Hotel Brevoort.

Miss Alma G. Brainard Engaged.

John Brainard of this city announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Alma Graham Brainard, to Franklin Folsom Phillips, Jr., a Boston attorney.

Mr. Phillips is a graduate of Harvard, class of '04, and Harvard Law School in '07. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Phillips of Cambridge, Mass., and a brother of William Lyman Phillips, the landscape architect, who is now laying out the city of Balboa in Panama under Government commission. Miss Brainard is a graduate of Miss Williston's School in Cambridge. Her brothers are William Brainard and George H. Brainard, both of this city.

Miss Fulton Weds S. S. Gould.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The marriage of Miss Ada Fulton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Creed M. Fulton of this city, to Seabury Smith Gould of Seneca Falls, N. Y., took place at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Frank L. Day of Ashland, Va., officiating. There were no attendants. A breakfast followed the ceremony, at which, in addition to the bride's family, there were present Norman and Edward Gould and Miss Cora Gould, all of Seneca Falls; Senator and Mrs. Owen of Oklahoma, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gould will be at home after Dec. 10.

Miss Lyon Weds at Old Homestead.

Special to The New York Times.

McLEANSBORO, Ill., Nov. 15.—Miss Katharine Lyon of McLeansboro, and daughter of Mrs. Joseph A. Kerrigan of Hempstead, L. I., was married here to-day in the old Lyon homestead to Ernest Reilly. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Johnson B. Ravenscroft, an uncle of the bride, of Mount Carmel, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will take a month's honeymoon trip in the South and will be at home, in McLeansboro, after Dec. 15.

Newman-Hirsch Wedding on Dec. 3.

The wedding of Miss Nannette Hirsch, daughter of Mrs. Leon M. Hirsch of 15 East Ninety-fourth Street, to Jacob Newman will take place on Dec. 3 at the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner will officiate. A reception and dinner for the relatives and intimate friends is to follow. Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, and uncle of Miss Hirsch, will give her in marriage.

WESTERVELT-CASSELL.

Miss Gladys Cassell, daughter of Mr. and Clement Cassell of Millville, N. J., and Ralph L. Westervelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Westervelt of 445 West 153d Street, were married last Wednesday at 4 P. M., in Trinity Church, this city. Only the immediate family and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Vanderbilt Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt left for a short trip through the Eastern States, and will reside in New York.

HOUGHTALING—BYCK.

Mrs. Gisela Byck of Tannersville, N. Y., formerly of this city and Lakewood, N. J., announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Frieda Byck, to George A. Houghtaling of Kingston, N. Y., which too place on Nov. 2.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bleier announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Bleier, to W. Wallace Lyon of Bronxville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wolf of 333 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Wolf, to Amos Steinhardt of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parlee of Garden Avenue, Jersey City, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances A. Parlee, to Richard A. Givaudan, also of Jersey City.

ACTORS WANT TAX ON INCOME LESSENED

Committee to Ask Treasury Department to Make Exemptions for Big Expenses.

LAW LIBERAL IN ENGLAND

Guy Standing Says Collector There Allows Expenses for Shirts and Taxis — Hattie Williams's Views.

Actors and actresses of prominence earning large sums of money were greatly interested in the letter from Guy Standing, the English actor, which was printed in THE TIMES yesterday regarding the taxing of members of their profession under the provisions of the new income tax law, and as a result a delegation of theatrical people, or at least several representatives, will be sent to Washington soon to confer with the Treasury Department about exemptions to which the acting fraternity may be entitled and to straighten out other points which are worrying the theatrical world in relation to the tax.

In the meantime it is reported that at least one firm of managers is preparing next week to begin collecting a small sum from their employes each week "to be put aside to pay the income tax." This is openly resented by the actors themselves, who contend that the action is illegal and that the move should be blocked at once. They will ask Federal aid to have the weekly reduction of their salary stopped.

"It would be very bad taste for me to find any fault with the laws in this country," said Guy Standing at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, last night, "as I am an Englishman, and in reality I am not making any complaint against the income tax. I have always been subjected to it in England, and I want to pay what is required of me here, but I do think we ought to know just what we are going to pay on, and I believe we should be entitled to the same exemptions that we are in England. Over there I go to the tax collector and tell him what I am earning, and he has the books and reports of the theatrical managers to confirm my statements. That settled, he asks me my expenses connected with my business, and I give him a list of them.

"I put down everything that I am required to spend for my profession, such as stage clothes, shirts, and everything of that sort. Shirts may sound like a small item, but it is in reality a large one to the actor, and there are many other things of that sort. If I feel that I am required because of the luncheon, recalled his student days at Amherst, when he crossed the "Notch" to serenade the fair daughters of Holyoke, and Miss Phoebe Crosby, the grand opera singer, rendered two soprano solos.

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For Home for the Friendless.

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An ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION, with the best gridiron pictures and authoritative reviews by experts, will be given to all readers of The New York Times next Sunday. The edition will be sold out in advance. Order early.—Adv.

Crippled Children's School Exhibit.

On Dec. 2 and 3, at Delmonico's, the Crippled Children's East Side Free School will hold its annual sale and exhibition. Mrs. Albert Seligman is Chairman of the committee in charge of the exhibit, and associated with her are Miss Florence S. Sullivan, Mrs. Spencer Lathrop, Mrs. Moses Heineman, Miss Louise Baldwin, Dr. Charles H. Jaeger, Dr. Arthur H. Culley, and Mrs. John M. Galloway. Those representing the Federation of Associations for Cripples are Mrs. George F. Shrady, President; Mrs. Henry Goldman, Vice President; Miss Edith M. Bond, Treasurer; Miss Eleanor Adler, Secretary, and Honorary Vice Presidents Bishop Greer, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Dr. Edward T. Devine, William J. Schieffelin, Robert W. de Forest, Alfred T. White, Oswald G. Villard, and Mrs. Florence Kelley.

Miss Butler Weds Brower Hewitt.

Miss Antoinette Reeve Butler, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Glenworth Reeve Butler of 229 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and Brower Hewitt, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Browning Hewitt of 122 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, were married last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke in the First Presbyterian Church, of which the bride's grandfather was a founder. White chrysanthemums and palms were used in the decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt will make their home in New Haven, where the bridegroom is connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

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F. HOPKINSON SMITH HOME.

Brings with Him 64 Views of Scenes Made Famous by Dickens.

F. Hopkinson Smith, the author and painter, returned yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika from England, where he had gone to paint scenes of Dickens land, which he will publish later. He told the reporters that he had brought back sixty-four pictures with him of the scenes in England that Charles Dickens had written about in his books.

"Then," said a young reporter, "you are going to make Mr. Dickens famous.

For a moment Mr. Smith stood astonished. Then he replied in surprised tones:

"I make Dickens famous? Why, there is more fame in one page of his writing than anything I could accomplish in my entire life."

Mr. Smith said that, while he had little interest in the present Administration he was contented with three diplomatic appointments made by President Wilson.—Thomas Nelson Page to Rome, Walter Hines Page to London, and Dr. Henry L. Van Dyke to the Hague.

Harold Fowler, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, was also a passenger on the Amerika.

KIAMIL PASHA, EXILE, DIES.

Turkish Grand Vizier Fell from Power at End of Balkan War.

ROME, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Larnaca, in the Island of Cyprus, states that Kiamil Pasha, the veteran Turkish statesman, is dead.

Kiamil Pasha was one of the central figures in Ottoman public life for thirty years. He was appointed Grand Vizier in 1885 and again in 1895, and following the victory of the Young Turks in August, 1908, which established the Turkish Government upon a constitutional basis, he was again chosen for that office.

Throughout his career Kiamil Pasha struggled for a constitutional régime and was thrice exiled for his opinions, and on several other occasions escaped death only by taking refuge in a foreign embassy or consulate. He fell from power in February, 1909, when he incurred the enmity of the Young Turks. This powerful party accused him of aiming to become a despot who would recognize no authority but his own.

In the negotiations with the Balkan allies undertaken to bring the war with Turkey to a close, Kiamil Pasha, who had been re-appointed Grand Vizier, took a leading part. He insisted that Adrianople should not be given up and in this position he failed to receive the firm support of his Government. He was forced from office following Enver Bey's coup d'etat and the assassination of Nazim Pasha. At the conclusion of peace, Kiamil Pasha was assailed from both sides for having yielded to the demands of the Balkan allies and was forced into exile.

FRANCIS HIGGINS DEAD.

President of Directors of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Was 80.

Francis Higgins, President of the Board of Directors of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Kingsbridge and a Director of the Catholic Protectory, died at his home, 104 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday in the eightieth year of his age. He had been retired from the real estate business for ten years, which time he devoted to the interests of the two institutions in which he was interested. He was also one of the oldest members of St. Patrick's Cathedral Parish, and Cardinal Farley will pronounce the absolution at his funeral to-morrow morning.

Mr. Higgins was born in Mayvore, County Meath, Ireland, eighty years ago. He came to New York when 16 years old, and after finishing his education here, entered first the cigar and later the real estate business in Nassau Street. He never married and for several years recently, until a short time ago, he lived at the Manhattan Club.

Among the honorary pall bearers at the funeral will be John D. Crimmins, John Fox, City Court Judges E. S. O'Dwyer and Francis B. Delehanty, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and Municipal Court Justice Lewis J. Conlon.

PRINCE DE POLIGNAC DEAD.

Was Brigadier General in Confederate Army in Civil War.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Prince Camille de Polignac, who served in the American civil war, died to-day at the residence of his son-in-law, Count Michel de Pierredon. The Prince was born Feb. 16, 1832.

Prince Camille Armand Jules Marie de Polignac was descendant of the Duchess de Polignac, a favorite of Marie Antoinette, who, at the beginning of the civil war he came to this country and offered his services to the Confederate Government, and was made a Brigadier General on Jan. 10, 1862, and attached to the Army of Tennessee. Subsequently he received command of a division and was commissioned Major General on June 13, 1864.

During the Franco-Prussian War Prince de Polignac served with his countrymen. He was a journalist and civil engineer. On several occasions he was sent to Algiers in charge of surveying expeditions by the French Government and his work received special

RARE WASHINGTON LETTER IN MARKET

Three-Page Note Written Day After His Election as President Offered at Sotheby's.

A FINE WOLSEY LETTER

Important Series of Five Mary Shelley Holographs Among the Many Gems in the Sale.

One of the most important George Washington letters ever offered for sale in Great Britain will be sold at Sotheby's in London on Nov. 28. Historically the letter is one of the most interesting ever penned by Washington. It appears to be hitherto unpublished, and was written the day after his election as the first President of the United States. It is three pages quarto, is dated Mount Vernon, Feb. 5, 1789, and is addressed to Samuel Powell. In it Washington says:

The letters which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 6th and 26th of last month came duly to hand and their enclosure were safely delivered to my nephew, Bushrod Washington, who has lately become a resident of Alexandria, where, and at the Courts in its vicinity, he means to establish himself in the practice of the Law. No apology, my dear Sir, on this or any other occasion was, or will be, necessary for putting any letter, you may wish to have safely conveyed to a friend in these parts, under cover to me. All the political manoeuvres, which were calculated to impede, if not to prevent, the operation of the new Government are now brought to a close until the meeting of the new Congress, and, although the issue of all of the elections are not yet known, they are sufficiently displayed to authorize a belief that the opposers of the Government have been defeated in almost every instance. Although the elections in this State are over it will be some time (from the extent of it) before the Representatives to Congress can be finally announced. From conjecture, however, it is supposed the majority will be Federalists—some are so sanguine as to believe that seven out of the ten will be so—but this, as I have already said, is altogether conjecture—and vague conjecture—for much pain has been taken, and no art left unessayed to poison the mind, and alarm the fears of the people into opposition. In the list of the Electors, which has been published for the Executive authority of this State, there appears (as far as I am acquainted with the characters of the gentlemen) eight decided friends of the new Constitution. In the case of the British King's insanity what it may, his situation, if alive, merits commiseration.

Better perhaps would it have been for his nation, though not for ours, under present prospect, if this event had happened at the time Dr. Franklin, you say, supposes his Majesty's constitution was first tinged with the malady under which he is now laboring. Mrs. Washington, the Major, and Fanny and others under this roof unite in best wishes and affectionate regards for Mrs. Powell and yourself.

Washington's reference to George III.'s first attack of madness is considered most remarkable. In the autumn of 1788 the King returned to Windsor after taking the waters at Cheltenham, and on Oct. 16 got wet while walking. The next day he was taken ill, and on the 22d signs of derangement appeared. However, he got better, and on the 24th held a levee. His mind dwelt on the loss of the American Colonies. While at Windsor on Nov. 5 he became delirious, and for a while it was thought that his life was in imminent danger. On Dec. 5 his physicians stated to the Privy Council that his disease was not incurable, but that it was impossible to say how long it might last.

Cardinal Wolsey Letter.

Another letter, in this same sale, is of great historical importance because it was written by Cardinal Wolsey while he was presumed to be acting as an arbiter between the Emperor Charles and King Francis I. of France. It is addressed "To Monsieur the Chancellor of France, the Sieur de la Palice, the first President of the Court of Parliament at Paris, the Sieur de la Bastye, and the other Ambassadors of France being at Calais." The letter reads as follows:

Gentlemen: I commend myself to you cordially in order to inform you of the business I have had with the Emperor (Charles V.) for the smoothing away of the differences between the King, your Master, (Francis I.) and him. I remit to you the bearer of this letter, to whom I beg you to give complete faith and trust. And on this subject give you to God who may give you, gentlemen, good life and long.

At Bruges, this Tuesday, 20th August, (1521.) Your good friend,

T. CARLIS EBOR.

The letter indeed may be regarded as a link with the Field of the Cloth of Gold Pageant. After the meeting of Henry VIII and Francis 1 at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, "twixt Guisnes and Ardres," in 1520, the Emperor and the King of England met at Gravelines on the 10th of July that same year. At this meeting, which was regarded with distrust by France, the marriage of the Emperor with the Princess Mary, already recently betrothed to the Dauphin, was discussed, in spite of the fact that Charles V had pledged himself to marry the French King's daughter Charlotte.

The treaty was concluded between the two monarchs by which they promised that no new treaty with France, which should bind either to those matrimonial alliances which both had contracted with that country, should be made within two years. Henry then wrote to Francis, informing him that the Emperor's Ministers had made dishonorable proposals for breaking off the marriage treaties. Francis, however, was not deceived, and although Wolsey persuaded him from open resentment, yet matters were now drifting towards a war, which eventually broke out between the Emperor and the King of France.

Charles, therefore, called upon Henry to assist him, as he had bound himself to do. Henry required, however, to know first who was the real aggressor, and Wolsey crossed to Calais to hear the deputies from both sides (July 29, 1521.) Among the commissions which the Cardinal was charged with by Henry was the settling of the differences between the Emperor and Francis. Conferences were opened under Wolsey's presidency at Calais on Aug. 7. The Emperor had come to Bruges to be near at hand, and the Cardinal was requested by the deputies to negotiate with the Emperor direct owing to a hitch in the proceedings. Persuading the French deputies to remain at Calais until his return, Wolsey visited Charles at Bruges. It was while with the Emperor there that the Cardinal wrote the present letter, but, of course, his real business at Bruges was not to settle differences between Charles and Francis, as he says in his letter—that was only a ruse—but to conclude a secret offensive and defensive alliance against France, which had already been planned before Wolsey left England.

Mary Shelley Items.

There is also an extremely important series of five autograph letters of Mary W. Shelley, the second wife of the poet, Percy B. Shelley, addressed to Leigh Hunt and his wife. They are intimate letters and all relate to Shelley. Writing from Leghorn, Aug. 28, 1819, to Mrs. Leigh Hunt, she says:

We are very dull at Leghorn, and I can therefore write nothing to amuse you. We live in a little country house at the end of a green lane, surrounded by a podere; these podere are just the things Hunt would like. They are like our kitchen gardens, with the difference only that the beautiful fertility of this country gives them a large bed of cabbages is very picturesque in England, but here the furrows are alternated with rows of grapes festooned on their supporters; it is filled with olive, fig, and peach trees, and the hedges are of myrtle, which have just ceased to flower; their flower has the sweetest faint smell in the world, like some delicious spice; green grapy walks lead you through the vines; the people are always busy, and it is pleasant to see three or four of them transforming in one day a bed of Indian corn to one of celery. They work this hot weather in their shirts, or smock frocks, but their breasts are bare, their brown legs nearly the color, only with a tinge of red in it, with the earth they turn up. They sing not very melodiously, but very loud, Rossini's music, "Mi pevedral mi ti revedro," and they are accompanied by the cicala, a kind of little beetle that makes a noise with its tail as loud as Jenny can sing. They live on trees and three or four together are enough to deafen you. It is to the cicala that Anacreon has addressed an ode which they call "To a Grasshopper" in the English translations.

Well, here we live. I never am in good spirits, often in very bad, and Hunt's portrait has already seen me shed so many tears that, if it had his heart as well as his eyes, he would weep too in pity. * * * By the bye, a hint Hunt gave about portraits. The Italian painters are very bad, they might make a nose like Shelley's and perhaps a mouth, but I doubt it; but there would be no expression in it. They have no notion of anything except copying again and again their old masters, and somehow mere copying, however divine the original, does a great deal more harm than good.

Shelley has written a good deal and I have done very little since I have been in Italy. I have had so much to see and so many vexations, independent of those which God has kindly sent to wean me from the world if I were too fond of it. Shelley has not had good health by any means, and when getting better fate has ever contrived something to pull him back. He never was better than the last month of his stay in Rome, except the last week, then he watched sixty miserable deathlike hours without closing his eyes, and you may think what good that did him. * * * I have a word to say to Hunt of what he says concerning Italian dancing. The Italians dance very badly, they dress for their dances in the ugliest manner, the men in little doublets with a hat and feathers, they are very stiff, nothing but their legs move, and they twirl and jump with as ill grace as may be. It is not for their dancing but their pantomime that the Italians are famous. You remember what we said you on the Italian opera, they tell a story by action so that words appear perfectly superfluous things for them in that they are graceful, agile, impressive, and very exciting, so that I delight in nothing so much as in deep tragic ballet, but the dancing, unless, as they sometime do, they dance as common people, for instance, the dance of joy of the Venetian citizens on the return of Othello is very bad indeed.

£2,000 Legacy for Hunt.

Under date of 5 Bartholomew Place, Kentish Town, 30 October, 1826, Mrs. Shelley writes as follows to Leigh Hunt:

I told you long ago that our beloved lost Shelley intended on rewriting his will to have left you a legacy; I think the sum he mentioned was £2,000. I trust that hereafter you will not refuse to consider me your debtor for that sum, merely because I shall be bound to pay you by the laws of honor, instead of a legal obligation. You would, of course, be better pleased to have received it immediately from dear Shelley's bequest, but as it is well known that he intended to make such an one it is in fact that same thing, and so I hope by you to be considered. Besides, your kind heart will receive pleasure from the knowledge that you are bestowing on me the greatest pleasure I am capable of receiving. This is the second time I have informed from the moment I knew my situation to be such as it is. I didn't mention it because it seemed almost like an empty boast to talk and resolve on things so far off. I suppose I have a presentiment feeling haunts me as if this futurity were not very distant. I have spoken vaguely on the subject to you before, but now your having had a recent disappointment I have thought it as well to express in exact terms the meaning I attached to my expression. I have as yet made no will, but, if in the meantime I should chance to die, this paper will serve as a legal document to prove that I give and bequeath you, dear Leigh Hunt, the sum of two thousand pounds sterling. But I hope we shall both live, to accomplish dear Shelley's intentions, you for me as far as I can permit me to be their executor. I have mentioned this subject to none, and do not intend; an act is not aided by words, especially an act unfulfilled, nor do I see that this letter requires an answer, at least not till after the death of Sir Timothy Shelley, when perhaps this explanation would have come with a better grace, but I trust to your kindness to put my writing now to a good motive.

In a letter dated Putney, April, 1844, Mrs. Shelley says to Hunt:

Twenty-five years ago, in memory of what Shelley's intentions were, I said that you should be considered one of the legatees to the amount of £2,000. I need scarcely mention that when Shelley talked of leaving you this sum he contemplated reducing the other legacies, and that one among them is (by a mistake of the solicitor) just double what he intended it to be. Twenty years have, of course, much changed my position. Twenty years ago it was supposed that Sir Timothy would not live five years. Meanwhile a large debt has accumulated, for I must pay back on what Percy and I have subsisted, as well as what I borrowed for Percy's going to college. In fact, I scarcely know how our affairs will be. Moreover, Percy shares now my rights; that promise was made without his concurrence, and he must concur to render it of avail, nor do I like to ask him to do so till our affairs are so settled that we know what we shall have, whether Shelley's uncle may not go to law, in short, till we see our way before us. It is both my and Percy's great wish to feel that you are no longer so burthened by care and necessity, in that he is as desirous as I can be, but the form and the degree in which we can do this must at first be uncertain. From the time of Sir Timothy's death I shall give directions to my banker to honor your quarterly charges for £10 a quarter, and I shall take steps to secure this to you and to Marianne, if she should survive you. Percy has read this letter and approves. I know your real delicacy about money matters, and that you will at once be ready to enter to my views and feel assured that if any present debt should press if we have any command of money we will take care to free you from it. Anxiety we shall not have, for neither Percy nor I will allow ourselves to be anxious where matters of necessity are not concerned, but worry and business enough we shall have. I believe we are going into Hampshire on Monday. When we return we hope to see you, and Percy will call to see how you are, and, I hope, find you are better.

There are many other interesting and important items. A long letter of J. J. Rousseau, Nov. 4, 1765, relates of his "Dictionnaire de Musique." In the handwriting of Charles-Marie Bonaparte, father of Napoleon I., is a philosophical treatise of thirty-six small quarto pages. Ten lines of verses are in the autograph of Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI. An important letter of Louis XIV is addressed to the King of England. There is a splendid letter of the Comtesse du Barry and a fine example of Catherine de Medici's. A series of letters on political and social topics is from Benjamin Disraeli to his sister.

FIXED HIS OWN SENTENCE.

"Two Years Will Do," He Told Judge Who Pitied Him.

McALESTER, Okla., Nov. 15.—Tom Wright of Self, Boone County, Ark., was permitted to fix his own sentence in the penitentiary by Judge Priestly Cole here. Wright pleaded guilty to shooting Constable Jack Larison here last July. Larison had discovered Wright in his back yard at night. Both men opened fire and both were injured.

Wright told the court he had served ten years in the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth for killing a man in McAlester twelve years ago last February. Three weeks after being released he said he was forced to shoot his brother-in-law in self-defense at Denver, Col.

He declared he was trying to lead an honest life, but that his ungovernable temper always gets him into trouble. The Judge, pitying Wright, told the prisoner to name the number of years he should serve for shooting Larison. Wright said he "guessed two years would do." The Court then imposed the sentence.

PROUTY ON B. & M.'S PLIGHT

Says Trouble Is Due to Unchanged Board—No Receivership Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce commission says in a statement to-day that the chief trouble with the Boston & Maine Railroad is that "its Directorate continues in control of the same crowd that has been responsible for past mismanagement." But he does not look for a receivership.

Regarding the road's request for financial relief by advancing its rates, the Commissioner says that, while some increases will be allowed, the road will not be permitted to raise its rates to yield anything like "the $5,000,000 which, he says, is needed.

Mr. Prouty has not been able to learn yet what ground there is for the accusations of traffic diversions. These will be investigated.

"In any event," said the Commissioner, "I think the Boston & Maine and New Haven traffic departments should be separated. There also will be an inquiry made as to whether the Boston & Maine should cancel any of its leases."

Urge Sending Italian Warships.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Many of the Italian newspapers to-day point out that most of the naval Powers have sent warships to Mexican waters and urge that Italy should be represented there, as her subjects and interests also require protection.

METAL PRODUCTS CO. ATTACHED BY BANK

Chase National Seeks to Force Payment of Two Notes on Which $73,390 Is Due.

CAPITALIZED AT $8,000,000

Company Recently Passed Its Dividend—Former President Now Heads Rival Concern.

On an order signed by Justice John J. Delany of the Supreme Court, Sheriff George Emener of Queens yesterday attached the plant of the United States Metal Products Company, an $8,000,000 concern, at College Point, L. I. The attachment is to satisfy a claim against the company for $73,390 on two notes held by the Chase National Bank of Manhattan. One note is for $50,000, the other for $25,000, with allowances for partial payment.

Clayton E. Bailey, President of the company, and Frank E. Finnigan, its Vice President, said that the writ was the result of a misunderstanding, and that the matter would be soon straightened out. The plant was not shut down. It covers nine acres of ground.

At the Chase National Bank it was said that the attachment was levied to collect upon notes of the Metal Products Company, but that the solvency of the company was not in question. The bank simply desired a settlement on the notes, it was said, and if the company wanted a renewal it would have to go elsewhere.

A few days ago notice was sent out to the stockholders of the concern that the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. would not be paid. Frederic Bowers, the Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that the dividend was passed because the stock had not earned sufficient in the past few months to warrant its payment.

The company, which manufactures metal trim for buildings, was founded by John W. Rapp in 1886 through a consolidation with the J. F. Blanchard Company of Long Island City. Last August Mr. Rapp sold out his holdings in the company and retired from the Presidency. Recently he formed an opposition concern, known as the Empire Art Metal Company, the capital stock of which is $250,000, and commenced the erection of a large factory opposite the one he formerly headed. The Directors of the opposition company are Rapp, Andrew J. Connell, former Vice President of the United States Metal Products Company, and William C. Lange, who was the purchasing agent of the old company.

A lively trade war has been looked forward to in College Point since it became known that Rapp intended to fight the old company. When he was its President 2,000 men were employed at the plant. This number was recently cut down to 500, according to reports current among College Point workmen, and a few days ago 300 more men were laid off. It is said that many of the old employes have been engaged by Rapp for his new enterprise.

When J. W. Rapp retired from the Presidency of the company in August last it became known for the first time that the entire stock of the United States Metal Products Company, amounting to $8,000,000, together with the stock of the Jamestown Hard Metal Company of Jamestown, N. Y., amounting to $2,000,000, had been underwritten by Tucker & Turner of Boston and had been taken over by the National Steel and Bronze Company of Boston as a holding company.

Mr. Rapp conceived the idea of manufacturing steel parts of fireproof buildings in 1886, and in running small business at Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The business prospered and the company moved to College Point in 1890. It supplied $750,000 worth of products to the Woolworth Building, which included 4,000 steel doors and 3,000 window frames. The company also furnished fireproof finishings for the Metropolitan Life Building, the McAlpin and Vanderbilt Hotels, and other large buildings.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Capt. H. F. McFeely, Twelfth Infantry, report to Col. H. S. Wallace, Quartermaster Corps, President of Army Retiring Board, San Francisco, for examination.

Col. E. P. Pendleton, Infantry, retired from active service; home.

Capt. C. McLaughlin, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed as Inspector-Instructor, organized militia of Oregon-to Portland, Oregon, and report arrival to the Governor of Oregon.

Capt. H. D. Coburn, Twentieth Infantry, detailed as Inspector-Instructor, organized militia of Washington, to Seattle, Wash., and report arrival to the Governor of Washington.

Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Third Infantry, return to station at Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Third Infantry, detailed as Inspector-Instructor of organized militia of Maryland; to Annapolis, Md., reporting arrival to the Governor of Maryland.

Lieut. Col. R. S. Roudiez, Adjutant General, report to the Commanding General, first division, for duty as adjutant of that division.

Capt. P. J. Lauber, Infantry, assigned to Eighth Infantry.

Capt. C. R. Parker, Eighth Infantry, relieved from assignment to that regiment; to Honolulu for duty with Second Infantry.

Orders Nov. 10 amended as follows: Leave for two months effective upon the departure of the Tenth Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is granted Second Lieut. A. T. Colley, Tenth Cavalry.

The retiring board to meet at San Francisco, authorized in orders Sept. 3, is dissolved.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco for examination of officers. Detail:

Col. H. S. Wallace, Quartermaster Corps; Col. G. Bell, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall, Medical Corps; Lieut. Col. E. B. Frick, Medical Corps; Lieut. Col. F. R. Day, Inspector General; Capt. D. P. Quinlan, Cavalry, recorder.

Leaves: Capt. L. C. Brown, Coast Artillery Corps, leave extended five days; First Lieut. J. I. Brown, Philippine Scouts, six months; Col. E. P. Pendleton, Infantry, to Jan. 30; First Lieut. F. C. Test, Twenty-second Infantry, five days; Major E. M. Johnson, Fifth Infantry, twenty days; Capt. M. D. Weed, Medical Corps, twenty days.

The Navy.

Ensign J. A. Murphy, detached the Perry; to the Paul Jones.

Ensign R. W. Wuest, detached the Paul Jones; to the Iris.

Ensign H. W. Hill, detached the Iris; to the Perry.

Ensign C. S. Fay, detached the Severn; to the Tonopah.

Ensign L. F. Reifenider, detached the Ozark; to the Severn.

Chaplain J. T. McGinty, temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

Chief Machinist J. P. Richter, temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jupiter off Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Vestal at Key West.

Sailed—Nereus from Norfolk for Philadelphia; Cummings from Norfolk for Charleston; Tingley, Thornton, Preston from Charleston for Jacksonville; Maryland from Mazatlan for Topolobampo; Supply from Guam for Yokohama; Birmingham from Bahia for Rio de Janeiro.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BUECHTING, MARIA, (died Aug. 22;) left about $1,300 personalty equally to her sons, Hans F. Buechting and Oscar G. Funke.

LYNCH, MARY, (died Aug. 9;) left $4,500 personalty, $500 to Church of St. John the Evangelist and residuary estate to the Rev. John T. O'Reilly.

ROEN, HARRY L., (died Nov. 13;) left more than $3,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; more than $10,000 to his wife, Fannie Rosen; more than $13,000 to his son, Irwin Rosen; $250 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Beth Israel Hospital, Denver Home for Consumptives, Jewish Home for Crippled Children, New York Institution for the Blind, and United Krakower Charity and Aid Society.

WOLCOTT, ROYAL L., (died Nov. 1;) left more than $200 realty and more than $100 personalty; Hawthorne, N. J., realty, described as heavily mortgaged, to daughter Emily Glenn, son Milton Wolcott and wife Deborah J. Wolcott; to the latter also $100 a month from Wolcott's Paint Company, which he bequeathed to son, Walter Wolcott.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Pressure has fallen generally except in New England, and the narrow trough of low pressure over the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys has developed sufficiently to cause a continuance of the unsettled rainy weather in the Middle Atlantic States, the Western lower lake region, the great central valleys, Kansas and Oklahoma. It is considerably cooler in the Middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere temperature changes were not of consequence. In the South Atlantic States cloudy weather Sunday will be followed by local rains Sunday night or Monday. In the Northwest there will be rains that will reach the upper lake region by Monday. It will be somewhat colder Sunday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the interior of the Gulf States, and warmer in the plains States and the Northwest. Elsewhere temperature changes will not be important.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Local rains Sunday, possibly snow in extreme north; Monday cloudy, light variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Cloudy Sunday, probably local rains; Monday cloudy, light variable winds.

Western New York—Unsettled Sunday, probably local rains; Monday cloudy and somewhat warmer, light to moderate east winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Sunday and probably Monday; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	43	37	4 P. M.	46	41
6 A. M.	40	35	5 P. M.	46	41
9 A. M.	40	42	9 P. M.	42	42
12 M.	46	40	11 P. M.	41	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 7 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.37 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
3:40—445 Columbus Av.; T. Schnipp		$100
4:10—532 E. 180th St.; J. Reppeto		Trifling
5:50—2 South St.; C. D. Durkee & Co.		Unknown
6:30—143 Orchard St.; Isaac Rosen		$100
9:45—1,993 Amsterdam Av.; W. Kleis		$40
10:20—12th Av. and 46th St.; City of New York		None
11:50—1,493 Amsterdam Av.; J. Herman		Trifling
P. M.		
2:05—391 E. 69th St.; Amelia Maloney		$500
3:55—60 Washington St.; B. T. Babbitt Estate		Trifling
4:00—620 W. 46th St.; Peter White		Trifling
4:00—163 W. 92d St.; F. Bear		Trifling
4:00—906 W. 149th St.; H. Cavanagh		Trifling
6:00—421 E. 17th St.; M. Blum		Trifling
6:30—146 W. 83d St.; R. Kanee		Trifling
7:15—1,932 Park Av.; John Grahame Charet		$1,000
7:20—500 E. 137th St.; S. Kruger		Trifling
7:25—2,424 Amsterdam Av.; George Charet		Trifling
7:30—1,241 Olmstead Av.; unknown		Trifling
7:55—580-82 Broadway; Bouquet Feather and Flower Co.		$300
8:45—414 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Barnepen		Trifling
8:57—51 Division St.; Fannie Silver		$50
9:10—661 W. 44th St.; Bureau of Highways		Trifling
9.25—1,510 Charlotte St.; Nastischio & Cohen		Trifling
9:30—114-16 W. 26th St.; Weiner Son		Trifling
9:35—86 E. 110th St.; Louis Leon		Trifling
9:50—159 W. 22d St.; Samuel Blumfield		$200
11:15—48th St. and Broadway; J. H. Becker		$50

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the eligible list for patrolmen. The examination was held on June 23. Of the 783 candidates 117 failed. Those who received a rating above 85 are as follows: Harry J. W. Schmidt, 97; Louis Rosenfeld, 94.63; John J. Ryan, 92.38; William A. Turk, 90.77; Edward M. Downey, 89.51; Bernard F. Clark, 89.32; George W. Seltenreich, 89.22; William R. Rector (N. 2,) 89.01; Ernest H. Fimpel, Jr., (N. 2,) 88.55; Jeremiah Drew, 88.46; Christopher W. Confrey, (N. 2,) 88.18; George H. Shields, (N. 2,) 87.59; Otto T. Eisele, 87.52; Thomas F. Dugan, 87.43; David Geraghty, 87.42; Isidore Propper, 87.36; Daniel McArdle, (N. 2,) 87.19; George H. Hinde, 87.15; Harry J. Faeger, (N. 2,) 86.78; Cornelius Gallagher, 86.76; Albert Williams, 86.76; Orville T. Wanzer, 86.75; Patrick T. O'Connor, (N. 2,) 86.64; John Morgan, 86.62; Joseph T. Bradley, 86.57; Amadeo Fulgenzo, (N. 2,) 86.54; Patrick Kelly, 86.51; Michael T. Higgins, 86.31; Henry L. Pahndorf, 86.22; Vaslav Volacek, 86.19; Charles P. Ginegar, 86.15; Thomas J. O'Sullivan, 86.07; William Bitter, 86.02; Clarence C. Behn, (N. 2,) 86.01; John P. A. Gaffney, 86.01; James Lennon, 85.88; Thomas Gaine, 85.77; John L. Coffey, 85.62; Elliot J. Pedersen, 85.61; William J. Robinson, 85.60; Bernard F. Kiernan, (N. 2,) 85.59; Frank H. Riley, 85.58; Joseph Geary, 85.55; Israel Fratass, (N. 2,) 85.53; John Domagalski, 85.43; Charles L. Lockwood, 85.42; Irving E. Ettinger, (N. 2,) 85.42; Walter Sandberg, 85.38; Adolf Linden, 85.38; John J. Hastings, (N. 2,) 85.37; James Oliver, 85.37; George F. McCormack, 85.30; Thomas J. Lyons, 85.26; Henry A. Schwarz, 85.21; Jeremiah F. O'Shea, 85.21; Charles J. Coyne, 85.19; John J. Fetscher, 85.17; Charles H. L. Piplow, 85.15; Frank L. Freer, (N. 2,) 85.02; Thomas H. Conkling, 85.01.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for clerks-draftsmen, for both men and women, on Dec. 3 and 4, to fill a vacancy in the office of the Surveyor General, Helena, Mont., at a salary of $4 a day; also a vacancy in the office of the Surveyor General, Olympia, Wash., at a salary of $4 a day, for which male eligibles are desired, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will be examined in report writing, arithmetic and elementary mathematics, copying and correcting manuscript, public land surveying, and drawing and lettering. Persons who pass this examination will be eligible for appointment to clerical or draftsman positions in the Land Office service only in offices outside of the District of Columbia. Age 18 years or over on date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following is the forecast for Sunday and Monday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Cloudy Sunday, probably local rains by night in west portion. Monday cloudy, light to moderate east winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Cloudy Sunday and probably Monday; light variable winds.

Florida—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; light to moderate east winds, except south in northwest portion.

Alabama—Unsettled Sunday; local rains at night or Monday; light south winds.

Mississippi—Unsettled Sunday; somewhat colder in north portion; local rains at night or Monday; light to moderate south winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Sunday; local rains and colder at night or Monday in north portion, fair in south; light to moderate south winds.

Western Texas—Unsettled Sunday, Monday fair.

Utah—Fair Sunday, Monday fair in south, increasing cloudiness in north portion.

Oklahoma—Partly cloudy Sunday. Mondaya fair, warmer.

Arkansas—Rain and colder Sunday. Monday probably fair and warmer.

Tennessee—Local rains and colder Sunday, Monday, cloudy and warmer.

Ohio—Local rains Sunday. Monday, cloudy and somewhat warmer; light to moderate northeast to east winds.

Indiana—Unsettled Sunday; rain in south portion. Monday, cloudy and warmer; light to moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Illinois—Cloudy Sunday; rain and colder in extreme south portion. Monday, warmer and probably fair; light to moderate northeast winds, becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy Sunday and Monday; slightly warmer Monday; moderate east to southeast winds.

Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness Sunday. Monday, probably rain; moderate southeast to south winds, increasing by Sunday night.

Wisconsin—Unsettled Sunday and Monday, probably local rains Monday; east to southeast winds, increasing Sunday night.

Minnesota—Cloudy and warmer Sunday, rain at night or Monday; moderate to brisk south winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Sunday, warmer in north portion. Monday unsettled; warmer in east portion.

Missouri—Cloudy Sunday, with rain in south portion; colder in southeast portion. Monday warmer and probably fair.

North Dakota—Unsettled Sunday, rain or snow at night or Monday.

South Dakota—Clear and warmer Sunday. Monday unsettled, probably rain.

Nebraska—Fair, warmer Sunday. Monday cloudy, probably rain in north portion.

Kansas—Fair Sunday. Monday fair, warmer.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 260.

Lieutenants Promoted to the Rank of Captain, assigned as indicated—John F. Sweeney, from 8th Precinct to 23d Precinct; James S. Bolan, from Commissioner's office to 39th Precinct.

Sergeants Promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant, assigned as indicated—James E. Troy, from 27th Precinct to 23d Precinct; John J. Cronin, 6th Precinct; Reuben C. Connor, 16th Precinct; Eugene O'Sullivan, 5th Inspection District.

Patrolmen Promoted to the Rank of Sergeant, assigned as indicated—Edward Comiskey, from 28th Precinct to 159th Precinct; Gilbert M. Meehan, from Traffic Division, Sub-Division C, to 26th Precinct; Ezekeil E. Keller, from 8th Inspection District to 37th Precinct; Addison G. Remey, from Detective Division to 37th Precinct; Thomas P. Wynne, 17th Precinct; Edward F. O'Hara, 22d Precinct; Camille C. Pierce, 23d Precinct; Bernard McGowan, 68th Precinct to 66th Precinct, with horse and equipments.

Relieved and dismissed and placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund and awarded the following pensions: Capt. Patrick L. Walsh, 29oth Precinct, on police surgeons' certificate, at $1,225 per annum, appointed Aug. 16, 1886; Lieuts. Frederick Stahl, 12th Precinct, on police surgeons' certificate, at $1,125 per annum, appointed Oct. 29, 1892; Patrick J. Darcy, 39th Precinct, on police surgeons' certificate, at $965 per annum, appointed Sept. 12, 1886; To take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 15: Benjamin C. Scheffler, 32d Precinct, on his own application, at $1,125 per annum, appointed June 1, 1885; John W. Sherman, 29th Precinct, on police surgeons' certificate, at $1,125 per annum, appointed May 19, 1891. On police surgeons' certificate—To take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 15: Sergts. Lawrence Holland, 83d Precinct, at $750 per annum, appointed Nov. 2, 1898. To take effect 5 P. M., Nov. 14: Louis Martin, 42d Precinct, at $770 per annum; appointed March 28, 1896; William S. Buckridge, 83d Precinct, at $745 per annum, appointed Nov. 17, 1896; Joseph D Cantillon, 148th Precinct, at $875 per annum, appointed March 25, 1892; Charles H. Sadlier, 292d Precinct, at $875 per annum, appointed Nov. 17, 1888. Patrolmen Robert F. McCormack, 16th Precinct, at $605 per annum, appointed Sept. 2, 1896; Jackson E. Glynn, 33d Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed Sept. 26, 1889; Matthew H. Brown, 62d Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed March 1, 1893; John J. Kuntz, 63d Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed June 1, 1891; Frank J. Shelley, 66th Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed July 20, 1900; Robert Wienecke, 7th Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed Oct. 25, 1893; George M. Hubbard, 70th Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed June 3, 1885; Robert Keppler, 165th Precinct, at $300 per annum, appointed Sept. 11, 1903; Samuel Navin, 189th Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed March 25, 1892; Edward O'Neill, 281st Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed Dec. 19, 1891; Michael J. Rooney, Bridge Precinct, at $700 per annum, appointed Nov. 27, 1889.

Transfers and assignments: Transfers, to take effect 6 P. M., Nov. 14, 1913: Capt. Patrick Corcoran, from 39th Precinct to 290th Precinct. To take effect 4 P. M. Nov. 17, 1913: Lieuts. Anthony L. Howe, from 32d Precinct to Traffic Division, Subdivision E; John J. Nilon, Traffic Division, from Subdivision C to Subdivision E; Sergt. Richard Sheridan, from 23d Precinct to Traffic Division, Subdivision E. To take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 15, 1913: Mounted Patrolmen (with horses and equipments) Thomas F. Brady, from Traffic Division, Subdivision C, to 63d Precinct; Edward Flagge, from Traffic Division, Subdivision C, to 68th Precinct; Patrolmen Thomas J. Duffy, from 7th Precinct to 171st Precinct; Thomas Custero, from 28th Precinct to 170th Precinct; Frederick H. J. Hahn, from 16th Precinct to 160th Precinct; Charles R. Hartung, from 14th Precinct to 168th Precinct; Frank M. Roth, from 68th Precinct to 165th Precinct; Edward Davidson A; Thomas H. Moore, from 25th Precinct to 74th Precinct; Howard P. McDonagh, from 29th Precinct to 169th Precinct; George F. Green, from 33st Precinct to 14th Inspection District; Joseph Wynne, from 33d Precinct to 37th Precinct; Dennis R. Shell, from 68th Precinct to 43d Precinct; Charles Buettner, from 74th Precinct to 25th Precinct; Edwin W. Simmons, from 169th Precinct to 44th Precinct; William C. Ahrring, from 169th Precinct to 29th Precinct; Gadalia M. Krame, from 169th Precinct to 16th Precinct; Douglas W. Hay, from 170th Precinct to 12th Precinct; Thomas F. Berkeridge, from 175th Precinct to 7th Precinct; Matthew J. Gilligan, from 172d Precinct to 16th Precinct.

To take effect 1 P. M., Nov. 14, 1913: Thomas F. A. Ward, from 63d Precinct to 39th Precinct, designated as Acting Sergeant. To take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 14, 1913: John H. Cogan, from 151st Precinct to 26th Precinct. To take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913, from precincts indicated to Traffic Division, Sub-Division E: James J. Traynor, 1st; Walter V. Brown, 16th; Francis Tomney, 18th; Walter McClarey, 21st; Julius Schultz, 22d; Dominick Bligh, 23d; Joseph Carroll, 25th; Thomas Dunne, 29th; James C. Mellis, 36th; Francis Hughes, 40th; Dominick Gligan, 63d; Michael McLaughlin, 65th; Andrew Sesselman, 147th; William C. Behrens, 149th; John J. Bauerschmidt, 163d; Patrick Doherty, 172d; Michael Cahill, 13th; Emil M. Sutting, 17th; Peter McGurk, 18th; Henry P. Cline, 21st; John Collins, 22d; Edward McDonald, 23d; Joseph Devery, 29th; Edmund Mahoney, 33th; Samuel Magargial, 39th; Patrick Quinn, 43d; Herman Kaster, 63d; Frederick A. Catanasio, 147th; Michael F. Hynes, 147th; Frederick A. Lowe, 154th; Edwin P. Lloyd, 167th; James Morrison, 285th. To take

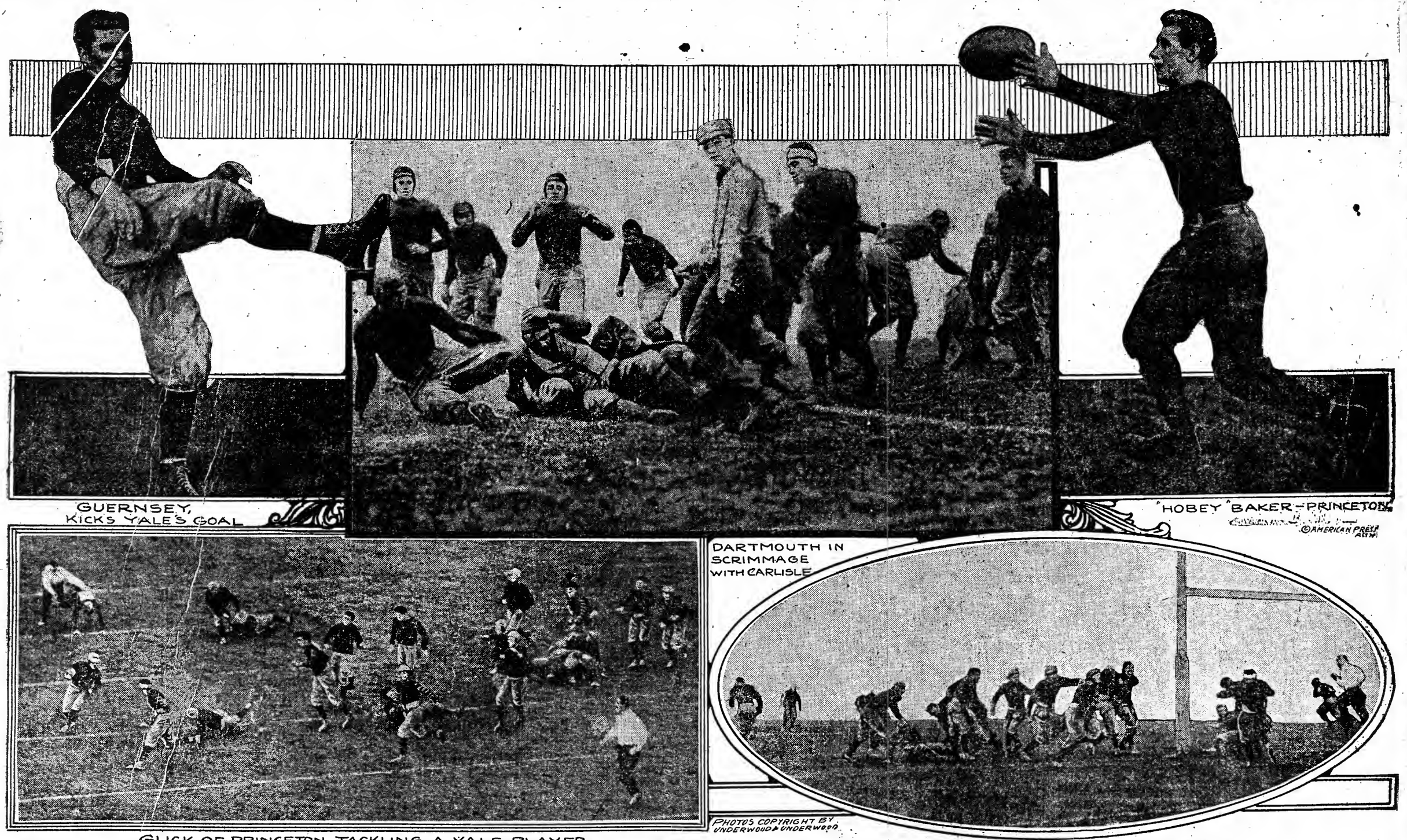
Part 4 | SPORTS SECTION. BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, ATHLETICS.

The New York Times.

SPORTS SECTION. GOLF, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Part 4

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1913.

PRINCETON GETS ONLY A TIE WITH YALE IN FOOTBALL---INDIANS CRUSH DARTMOUTH



GUERNSEY, KICKS YALE'S GOAL

"HOBEY" BAKER—PRINCETON

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DARTMOUTH IN SCRIMMAGE WITH CARLISLE

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

CLICK OF PRINCETON TACKLING A YALE PLAYER

PRINCETON MEN BLOCKING YALE KICK FOR GOAL

YALE OUTPLAYS TIGER IN 3-3 TIE

Crowd of 35,000 at New Haven Sees Blue Team Hurl Back Princeton Attack.

GUERNSEY THE ELI HERO

Yale Scores First Through His Field Goal—H. Baker Twice Saves Nassau from Defeat.

AINSWORTH'S GREAT RUN

Princeton Makes Thrilling Stand Under Its Own Goal Posts—No Open Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 15.—Rising pluckily out of the throes of a disastrous season, the Yale football eleven fought Princeton tooth and nail to a 3-to-3 tie at Yale Field this afternoon in the last game ever to be played on this historic gridiron, while 35,000 spectators—mostly Yale sympathizers—followed every move of the big Blue team with boisterous enthusiasm, cheering wildly as Ketcham's men piled the Tiger rushers in a heap, and tore the Orange and Black line with a bruising attack. The battle was bitterly fought. The Yale grit and the bulldog spirit, which the romancers have put in college song and story, were there. Yale was fighting in the last ditch, the eleven brawny youths exerting themselves to the limit of physical effort, to pull the proud name of Eli back to where it used to be on the roll of football triumphs.

Princeton was crushed in the fury of the Yale uprising. The Tigers before the game looked like sure winners. There was more football at their command, and they came to New Haven with fire in their eyes. The snap and dash of Princeton's quick shift crumpled up like tissue paper as the Yale tacklers ferociously hurled the Tiger players headlong into the soft, scared turf. The machinelike smoothness of the Tiger attack never had a chance, the line of Blue giants defying every plunge with an aggressive defense which would not be denied.

In the second period, when Yale was within striking distance of the Princeton goal, Otis Guernsey was rushed into the game and kicked a field goal from the 30-yard line. A blaze of shimmering blue waved over the Yale stands. The cheers which greeted Guernsey's kick boomed forth for five minutes like a succession of cannon shots. The Yale players hugged him and hammered his back until he begged for mercy. Princeton was dumbfounded. The hordes from New Jersey could hardly believe that "Hobey" Baker's team, which rose to great possibilities against Harvard a week ago, had faltered in the face of this Yale team, which even Yale men admitted a few days ago wasn't much good.

The Princeton eleven felt the silence of the Princeton stands. They felt the depression of defeat hanging over them. Late in the third period, when Princeton's chances seemed to be growing dimmer, "Hobey" Baker took all the responsibility of saving Princeton's name on his own shoulders. A field goal and a tie was the best thing the Tigers could hope for. Either that or humiliating defeat.

Hobey Baker Saves Princeton.

"Hobey" brushed his blond hair back from his perspiring, mud-stained forehead. He dropped back to the 43-yard line. Even Princeton men whispered: "He will never do it." The Yale stands screamed for somebody to smash through and block that kick. Baker was cool under fire, and his coolness and his nerve commanded silence. From that big gathering of 35,000 no sound came. All eyes were glued on Baker. E. Trenkmann gave him a pretty pass. Baker dropped it to his toe, swung easily, and the ball spinning end over end sailed high over the crossbars, and Princeton's honor was safe.

Yale outplayed the Tigers all the way. Not once during the game was Princeton able to jam its way through the Yale line for a first down. The Blue wall of defense was solid, and the harder it was bruised the harder it fought back. Yale tackled savagely. The Princeton backs were thrown onto the ground with a fierceness which shook them from head to foot and made their teeth rattle. The players will wear the scars of this battle for many a day. "Buzz" Law, the Tiger punter, received a deep gash in the head early in the game. Yards of bandages were wrapped around the cut and Law played on. Before long the blood oozed through the bandages and more were applied, and still Law played on, crashing into the Yale line every time he was called upon and booted the ball in as beautiful an outburst of kicking as has been seen on a gridiron this season. At times Law reeled about dizzily from the exertion, but he stuck to his guns to the last, driving Yale back from the Tiger goal line again and again by his great kicks. When the game was over, Law and his bandaged head weren't forgotten. Guernsey of the Yale team also received a cut on the face, and he played through the game with a blood-stained countenance. "Stew" Baker went out of the game early with a twisted ankle. Talbot was laid out for a while, and so was Avery. It was a bruising, desperately fought game. Football of this kind is a man's work, every minute of it, and it's no pastime for faint hearts. It's grueling and a tax on courage, but it's thrilling and blood-stirring. After every scrimmage, when the players unraveled themselves from the melée, there was a look of pain beneath more than one dirty face.

Big Crowd Disappointed.

When the game was over a disappointed silent crowd filed out of the historic old football field. After all there was nothing to cheer. Princeton partisans had confidently expected that the Tigers would win easily, while Yale followers didn't know what to think. They just hoped for the best and got much more than they expected. A tie game is dissatisfying at best, but in its exhibition yesterday Yale really outdid itself, and showed the power which the team has been promising all season. And Yale will go after Harvard next Saturday just as viciously as it went after Princeton, and that ought to make Harvard do a little thinking.

Yale was on tiptoe every minute. At times the line was too anxious and got off its charge too quickly. The team suffered heavily from penalties for holding and off side play. The Yale ends, Avery and Carter, were down the field on every kick, and "Hobey" Baker was tackled so hard and so often before he got started that he was limp and bruised before the end came. Only once did he run back a punt, and then he went no more than ten yards. The Yale tackling was sure and deadly. Several times the Princeton backs were thrown so hard that they failed to hold on to the ball, while Yale handled the ball cleanly and with little fumbling, and one of the joys of the game to the Yale crowd was the spectacular way in which Wilson, the big quarter back, ran back Law's kicks.

Wilson was the bright spot in the Yale backfield. Early in the third period Law boomed a kick to Wilson on Yale's 25-yard line close to the west side of the gridiron. Wilson was off with a jump. He dodged past three Princeton tacklers and left them sprawling on the grass. He dashed up the side of the field, bowling over everybody who rushed at him with a straight arm push. Dodging beautifully through the bewildered Tiger team, Wilson raced 40 yards before he was brought down. He also broke loose on two other runs of 20 and 30 yards.

Ainsworth's Run to 6-Yard Line.

Ainsworth, with his head bundled in bandages, gave the crowd its greatest thrill in the last period. From the 40-yard line he broke through the left wing of the Princeton team and rushed along on a wild trip toward the Princeton goal. One by one he passed the Tiger tacklers. Three different men hurled themselves at Ainsworth and he scampered by them all. He tore along head down and with the ball clutched tightly under his arm.

The rabid crowd, fired to a point of frenzy, howled for a touchdown.

Ainsworth was now clear of everybody but Fred Merrill, the Princeton quarter back, who was coming down the field like a whirlwind. Merrill was the last man between Ainsworth and a touchdown. He was the last man between Yale and victory. Ainsworth was running at top speed, and Merrill was coming like a cyclone. Ainsworth was almost on the goal line when Merrill hurled himself at the Yale runner's feet. Ainsworth was thrown heavily, but he had crossed the goal line, and the ball was Yale's on the 6-yard line.

Continued on Next Page.

HARVARD TRIUMPHS OVER BROWN ELEVEN

Crimson's Rearranged Line Develops Excellent Defensive Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Harvard rolled up 37 points against Brown in the stadium this afternoon without much apparent effort, holding the visitors scoreless. The Crimson's "rearranged" line, as the week's shifts are termed at Harvard, as shown in the team which played through the first half, proved the wisdom of the changes in the opinion of the coaches by the defensive strength it showed against Brown's attack.

When the first half ended with the score 17 to 0, the game was deemed safe and the coaches sent in practically a new team. Aided by the breaks in luck of the game, 20 more points were scored by Harvard in the final two periods.

Harvard's first march for a score came early in the first period, shortly after Henry of Brown had tried to drop kick a field goal from Harvard's 40-yard line from the touchback, and the ball carried 58 yards. When Henry returned the punt Freedley ran it back to Harvard's 45-yard line. From that point Harvard's advance was steady up to the 20-yard line, with Brickley carrying the ball most of the distance. He dropped back on a first down as if to try a field goal, but Mahan caught the ball from Soucy and plunged straight through the centre for 19 yards, Brickley carrying it over on the next play for a touchdown. Hardwick kicked the goal. When the period ended Brown had the ball on its 13-yard line.

Brown lost ground in two plays after the second period began, and Henry forced to punt behind the goal line, paved the way for a fine goal from placement, which was kicked by Brickley. Henry's punt was caught by Freedley on Brown's 38-yard line as a fair catch, and Brickley then sent the ball straight as a bullet between the uprights about three feet above the cross bar. Brickley a few minutes later made a fairly good try for a field goal from the 53-yard line.

A 15-yard penalty imposed on Brown two plays after the ball had been put in play from the 20-yard line forced Henry to punt outside at Brown's 38-yard line. Harvard on the first play was penalized 5 yards for offside, but on the next Mahan made a long forward pass to Hardwick, who caught Williams on the 15-yard line and went over for a touchdown. He added another point by kicking the goal.

Willets who went in for Brickley in the second half, gave a fine exhibition of punting and when one of his kicks early in the third period was muffed by Dana at end, picked the ball up and ran for a touchdown from the 30-yard line. Willets kicked the goal. As the period was drawing to a close Harvard had begun a series of attacks on Brown's line, beginning on the 48-yard line, with McKinlock, who had replaced Mahan, doing the bulk of the work which placed the ball on Brown's 12-yard line as the period ended. Mills, who had gone in for Storer, tried a field goal standing on the 22-yard line, but the kick was blocked. Watson, who had replaced Freedley at quarter, recovered the ball on Brown's 17-yard line, and Bettle, who had replaced Bradlee, went over in three plays.

Then developed the spectacular play of the afternoon. Mills took Henry's kickoff on Harvard's 15-yard line, and, aided by splendid interference, ran down the center of the gridiron 65 yards for a touchdown. Willets kicked an easy goal. Harvard coaches then sent in more substitutes, who held Brown at all times safely. The lineup:

Harvard.	Position.	Brown.
O'Brien	Left end	McNeill
Gilman	Left tackle	Henry
Hitchcock	Left guard	Hazard
Soucy	Centre	Mitchell
Pennock	Right guard	Geld
Storer	Right tackle	Bartlett
Hardwick	Right end	McBee
Freedley	Quarter back	Gardner
Bradlee	Left half back	Andrews
Mahan	Right half back	Bean
Brickley	Full back	Casey

Touchdowns—Brickley, Hardwick, Coolidge, Bettle, Mills. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick, 2; Willetts, 2. Goal from field—Brickley. Substitutes—For Harvard: Dana for O'Brien, Rettle for Bradlee, Cowen for Hitchcock, R. Curtis for Gilman, McKinlock for Mahan, Willets for Brickley, Coolidge for Dana, Bigelow for Soucy, L. Curtis for Hardwick, Watson for Freedley, Swigert for Watson, Mills for Storer, Emory for Willetts, Wallace for Bettle, Felton for Coolidge, Underwood for Mills, Whitney for R. Curtis, Withington for Underwood, Rollts for Wallace. For Brown: Chandler for Casey, Ward for Hazard, Blue for Andrews, Brown for Geld, Gotshall for Ward, Bailey for McNeill, Fraser for Blue. Referee—W. M. Morice. Umpire—C. S. Williams. Head linesman—G. N. Bankhart. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

CORNELL WINS A GAME.

Reorganized Team Downs Lafayette at Ithaca, 10 to 3.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Cornell's reorganized eleven proved too much for Lafayette to-day and the men from Pennsylvania were downed by a score of 10 to 3. With the exception of considerable careless fumbling, Cornell's new team worked well, seeming more powerful on the offense.

Lafayette scored first when Scheeren dropped a goal from Cornell's fifteen-yard-line in the first period. Barrett tied the score in the second period by a drop kick from the fifteen-yard line. He also tried several other drop kicks which failed. In the third part Barrett made twenty-five yards on a fake kick. Successive rushes brought the ball to Lafayette's one-yard line, where Barrett carried it over. There was no scoring in the fourth period.

The game was loosely played, Barrett's brilliant work being about the only redeeming feature. Scheeren, J. Diamond, and Kennedy played best for the visitors. Cornell's showing was encouraging to her followers, despite the fact that at times the Red and White lacked the necessary punch. Fritz and Sheldon played well at their new positions on the wings. Line-up and summary:

Cornell.	Position.	Lafayette.
Shelton	Left end	Pardee
Geyer	Left tackle	Bayer
Mends	Left guard	Gulick
Williams	Centre	Lahr
Frick	Right guard	Woodward
Williamson	Right tackle	Wagenhurst
Fritz	Right end	R. Diamond
Barrett	Quarter	J. Diamond
Phillipi	Left half back	Kennedy
Collyer	Right half back	Brown
Lahr	Full back	Scheeren

Referee—F. J. Crollus, Dartmouth. Umpire—C. J. McCarthy, Georgetown. Linesman—A. W. Bisley, Columbia. Cornell scoring—Touchdown, Barrett; goal from field, Barrett; goal from touchdown, Barrett. Lafayette scoring—Goal from field, Scheeren. Substitutions—Cornell: Shuler for Phillipi, Cook for Williams, Munsick for Frick, Taber for Barrett. Lafayette: Hammer for Kennedy, Blackburn for Hammar, Edminster for Pardee, Kelly for Woodward, Cochren for Brown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

An ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION with the best gridiron pictures and authoritative reviews by experts, will be given to all readers of The New York Times next Sunday. The edition will be sold out in advance. Order early.—Adv.

MICHIGAN ATTACK CRUSHES OLD PENN

Wolverines Batter Defense of Eastern Eleven to Pieces at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 15.—Using the same terrific line attack that crushed Syracuse, the football eleven of the University of Michigan to-day defeated Pennsylvania 13 to 0. Michigan simply battered the defense of the Easterners to pieces. At no time during the game was Pennsylvania even dangerous.

Pennsylvania's attack was as erratic as her defense was mediocre. Now and then, at wide intervals, one of Brooke's men skirted a Michigan end for six or seven yards' gain. Attempts to pierce Michigan's line were so unsuccessful during the first half that they were practically abandoned during the final period. Pennsylvania, the same as Michigan, gained little from forward pass plays. It was a distinct victory for old-fashioned, sledge-hammer football.

There were few sensations. The greatest of these came during the first period, when Michigan secured the ball in Pennsylvania's territory. The Wolverine linemen opened big holes and the Wolverine backs did the rest. Craig, Galt, and Hughitt seldom had to be content with gains of less than five yards, and, finally, Craig crossed the goal line. Paterson kicked goal. One of the few forward passes successfully executed helped give Michigan a second touchdown. The play was made during the second period. It was a toss from Hughitt to Lyons that netted 25 yards, and it put the Yost men within striking distance of the Blue and Red goal. Craig crashed through tackle for a five-yard gain, which scored the touchdown. Paterson's attempt to kick the goal failed, the ball hitting the crossbar.

Holding in the line cost Michigan a third touchdown. In the third period Paterson dropped back apparently to attempt a field goal. A trick play resulted, however, and Hughitt sprinted 30 yards for a score. The ball was brought back and Michigan was penalized 15 yards.

Coach Brooke made a desperate effort to strengthen his eleven in the second half. He called on the crippled Minds to replace Avery at full back, and the fleet Marshall took Merrill's place at quarter back. Pennsylvania then shifted to the open game on offense, using Minds to start forward passes, but they were invariably unsuccessful.

More than 20,000 persons witnessed the struggle. The grand stands and bleachers were jammed to capacity, and hundreds stood in the rain and snow throughout the game. The line-up and summary:

Michigan.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Raynsford	Left end	Peden
Musser	Left tackle	Crane
Cochrane	Left guard	Journeay
Paterson (Capt.)	Centre	Simpson
Allmendinger	Right guard	Carter
Pontius	Right tackle	Harris
Lyons	Right end	Koons
Hughitt	Quarter back	Merrill
Craig	Left half back	Young (Capt.)
Galt	Right half back	Hill
Torbet	Full back	Avery

Referee—Mr. Eckersall, Chicago. Umpire—Mr. Wrenn, Harvard. Head linesman—Mr. Marshall, Harvard. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes. Michigan scoring: Touchdowns—Craig, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Paterson, 1 in two attempts.

Substitutions: Michigan—McHale for Cochrane, Scott for Pontius, Catlett for Galt, Quinn for Torbet. Pennsylvania—Murdock for Peden, Bloom for Murdock, Wolf for Carter, McCall for Koons, Marshall for Merrill, Bolger for Hill, Minds for Avery, Avery for Bolger, Bolger for Minds.

CHICAGO IS CHAMPION.

Minnesota Defeated in Brilliant Game at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15. — Premier football honors of the Western intercollegiate conference for 1913 to-night rest with the University of Chicago by virtue of its 13-to-7 victory over the University of Minnesota on Northrup Field this afternoon. Although the game was replete with flashes of individual brilliancy on the part of both winners and losers, credit for the victory must be about equally apportioned among the Maroon players.

Nearly 25,000 spectators saw the Chicago eleven break down Minnesota's defense in the first period. Within eight minutes of actual play, after a series of successful forward passes, Gray, the Maroon left half, scored the first touchdown from Minnesota's two-yard line, when Norgren had placed the ball by a spectacular run of more than twenty-five yards. After the first touchdown Minnesota's defense strengthened, and for the next two quarters neither team scored.

In the fouth period Chicago executed two forward passes that brought the ball to Minnesota's three-yard line. Capt. Norgren then hit the Minnesota line for two short, jamming gains, which gave Chicago its second touchdown.

In the third period Minnesota, which heretofore had used only straight football, opened up with a number of forward passes and fake formations which formed excellent ground gainers. At no time, however, did Minnesota dangerously menace the Chicago goal line until after Chicago had scored its second touchdown in the fourth quarter.

Shaughnessy, who was one of the most brilliant individual players for Minnesota, was responsible directly for Minnesota's touchdown. He broke up the Chicago defense, and carried the ball over for a touchdown after considerable ground gains.

At this juncture Minnesota rooters put forward a splendid display of enthusiasm, and their team seemed to respond vigorously to this stimulus from the crowds.

After Solon kicked the goal Minnesota players began a desperate effort to tie the score, but the Maroon defense held firm, and it was one of "see-saw line" for the remainder of the contest. The line-up:

Minnesota.	Position.	Chicago.
Solon	Left end	Huntington
Ostrom	Left tackle	Shull
Sawyer	Left guard	Harrit
Dunnigan	Centre	Desjardien
Robertson	Right guard	Scanlon
Rosenthal	Right tackle	Goettler
Barron	Right end	Baumgartner
Fewmier	Quarter back	Russell
Tollefson or Calmon	Left half back	Gray
Lawler	Right half back	Norgren
Mattern	Full back	Pierce
Shaughnessy		

Referee—J. C. Masker, Northwestern. Umpire—Albert Benbrook, Michigan. Head linesman—Capt. M. C. Mumma, West Point.

Harvard Freshmen Beat Yale Lads.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Harvard and Yale Freshman football teams played a close game on the field back of the Stadium to-day, Harvard winning 9 to 6. A safety, a touchdown by Harte and a goal made up the Harvard scoring. Yale played a punting game in the first half, but in the second tried line plunging and was more successful. Bentley ran thirty-five yards for a touchdown. Berman of Harvard had to be carried off the field on account of injuries.

INDIANS SMOTHER DARTMOUTH, 35-10

Hanoverians No Match for the Wonderful Carlisle Team in Game at the Polo Grounds.

GREEN LINE CRUMPLES

Indians' "Scoop-Shovel" and Criss-Cross Attack Deadly—10,000 Persons See Contest.

The hitherto invincible team of Dartmouth, dreaming that the season's football championship was firmly in its grasp, suffered a rude awakening at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the New Hampshire mountaineers engaged in their season's finale against the copper-colored warriors from Carlisle. The awakening was more than rude; it was cruel. With an attack that crushed every effort toward resistance, the wonderful Warner machine tossed the pale-faced opponents around like ten-pins and, once started under full speed, Dartmouth's attempt to check it was pitiful. The score under which Dartmouth's greatest chance of a lifetime was buried was 35 to 10. A crowd of 10,000 persons saw the contest.

For a brief period in the first half of the battle the Dartmouth dream appeared likely to be realized. A drop-kick for a goal by Capt. Hogsett in the first period, after the Indians had pounded their way for thirty yards to a touchdown, was followed by a brilliantly executed forward pass from Ghee to Loudon, who received the ball in the end zone for a touchdown. Hogsett kicked an easy goal and the Dartmouth rooters went into a frenzy. They were doubtful only about the final score.

When the half ended with Dartmouth leading 10 to 7 the Hanover followers, despite Carlisle's steady smashing through the Dartmouth line, could see nothing ahead but victory. In the two closing periods Carlisle so far outclassed their opponents that Dartmouth at times looked like a high school eleven trying to stop a big college team, and the four touchdowns against a Dartmouth zero gives a true line on the playing of the two elevens.

Indians' Concerted Smash.

Carlisle had about everything that an up-to-date football eleven has any use for. The back field plowed its way through the Green line as if it was an open street, and played no favorites in picking out holes. The centre was the same as the wings. The Indians showed a concerted smash against the mid-section of the Hanover line that Dartmouth simply could not check. In a compact group of four Capt. Walch and his three mates moved and cut

Continued on Next Page.

NEW YORK AND FORDHAM UNIVERSITIES VANQUISHED ON GRIDIRON---CORNELL A VICTOR

WESLEYAN TAKES GAME WITH N. Y. U.

Dietjen a Wonderfully Effective Player for New England Team.

With a back field that seldom failed, Wesleyan defeated New York University yesterday afternoon by the score of 20 to 0. The New York men put up a hard fight and came near scoring against their opponents twice, once on a forward pass and once on a drop kick that failed by a foot. Wesleyan's scoring came as the result of phenomenal gains by Dietjen. Time after time he got away with long runs and only the strength of the Violet line kept him from scoring oftener. He scored twice in the first quarter and once in the third, Capt. Eustis kicking two goals.

Coming against a team that has been beaten consistently this season, the Middletown men struck an unpleasant surprise. Early in the second quarter Huntley ran the ball through centre for a gain of twenty-eight yards before he was pulled down by Dietjen, a forward to McDermott touched his hands, but the half back let it slip and New York lost a chance for a sure touchdown over a clear field.

In the beginning of the second half McCulloch took the ball on the kick-off and ran it back for twenty yards. Huntley followed with a run for six yards and Wiener advanced the ball thirty more on a forward. Huntley attempted a drop kick and went wide by a foot. Then followed a kicking duel in which Huntley stumbled as he caught Wesleyan's punt, losing ten yards.

New York's line held wonderfully. Time after time Wiener at left tackle broke through the Wesleyan's offense and nailed the man with the ball. Wesleyan gained little through the line, trusting more to end runs. In the back field New York was particularly weak, showing little scoring power except for the work of Huntley, who tore through the Wesleyan line for several long gains. The batting of New York showed steady improvement except in the case of Dietjen, who always seemed to slip through.

The first score of the game came at the end of the first six minutes of play. Dietjen dropped New York's punt, recovered it, wheeled and tore around and through the Violet tackles for sixty yards and a touchdown. In the same quarter Dietjen made another long run. Getting the ball on a double pass, he sped away for twenty-five yards to the ten-yard line, taking the ball through on a rush through centre. Again in the third quarter Dietjen scored for the visitors, carrying the ball around left end for the second touchdown. Capt. Eustis kicked two out of three goals.

Wesleyan's line did not show the strength of the Violet, letting Wiener through several times for losses. The heavy tackle dropped his man hard and played the best defensive game of any of the New York men. He showed up well also in the forward passing way with two forward passes, one on a double play, which netted each time about 30 yards. Francis, left half for Wesleyan, lost the ball twice on fumbles on New York's punts, dropping the sphere as he was tackled. Each time the fumble cost Wesleyan a heavy loss.

Toward the close of the game Wesleyan tried open work with but fair success, except for one gain of 20 yards. Huntley breaking up four forward passes. New York used the forward several times to good advantage, showing the game style of work that has this year appeared on Ohio Field. In punting New York had a slight advantage.

The work of Dietjen was undoubtedly the feature of the game. His runs seemed too much for the New York tackles to solve, and his speed made him sure of touchdowns each time he had an open field ahead of him. Eustis tried one place kick in the last quarter, but it failed of success. His work in the back field did not gain the ground for Wesleyan which Dietjen's did. In tearing the Middletown back field showed superior to that of the New Yorkers. The line-up:

New York.	Position.	Wesleyan.
McCulloch	Left end	Hellock
Weiner	Left tackle	Keenan
O'Donnell	Left guard	Gordon
Roschbaum	Centre	Hingely
Torrance, (Capt.)	Right guard	Alison
Mackay	Right tackle	Willcox
Waldman	Right end	E. T. Eustis
Huntley	Quarter back	Dietjen
McDermott	Left half back	Francis
Baldie	Right half back	E. N. Eustis (C.)
Van Michow	Full back	McKenzie

Touchdowns—Dietjen, 3. Goals—E. N. Eustis, 2. Head Linesman—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Referee—Mr. Thorne, Columbia. Head Linesman—Mr. Hatch, Cornell.

Substitutes—New York: Van Clief for Waldman, Hollander for O'Donnell, Amadueci for Torrence, O'Donnell for Amadueci, Daly for Mackay, McCulloch for Baker, Schulloch for Baldie, O'Donnell for Amadueci, Torrence for O'Donnell. Parks for Baldie, Miller for Parks, Daly for Burke. Parks for Van Michow. Related for Roschbaum Wesleyan: Sargent for Gordon, Mittle for Allison, Johnson for Hallock, Newhall for McKenzie, Mortfaeler for Francis, Slocum for Gordon.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Yale, 3; Princeton, 3.
At New York—Carlisle, 35; Dartmouth, 10.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 37; Brown, 0.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 13; Pennsylvania, 0.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 10; Lafayette, 3.
At Pittsburgh—Washington and Jefferson, 19; Pittsburgh, 6.
At Syracuse—Colgate, 35; Syracuse, 13.
At Geneva—Rochester, 14; Hobart, 0.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 60; Fordham, 0.
At Portland, Me.—Tufts, 27; Bowdoin, 7.
At Columbus, Ohio—Ohio State, 13; Case, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 16; Penn State, 0.
At Hoboken—Stevens Institute, 28; Connecticut Agricultural, 0.
At Lansing—Michigan Aggies, 19; South Dakota, 7.
At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 22; Miami, 0.
At St. Louis—Missouri, 19; Washington, 0.
At West Point—Army, 55; Villanova, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen, 9; Yale Freshmen, 6.
At Springfield, Mass.—Springfield Y. M. C. A., 14; Massachusetts Agricultural, 0.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Amherst, 12; Williams, 0.
At Swarthmore—Dickinson, 21; Swarthmore, 7.
At Harrisburg—Bucknell, 23; Gettysburg, 0.
At Evanston, Ill.—Northwestern, 20; Indiana, 21.
At Coma City, La.—Iowa, 45; Ames, 7.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 30; Trinity, 7.
At Minneapolis—Chicago, 13; Minnesota, 7.
At Troy—Rensselaer, 6; Worcester, 0.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 14; Kenyon, 2.
At Alliance—Mount Union, 0; Ohio Northern, 0.
At New York—Wesleyan, 20; New York University, 0.
At Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.—New York Military Academy, 22; Middletown, 0.
At Hackensack, N. J.—Newman School, 32; Stamford, Conn., 0.
At Hightstown—Peddy Institute, 85; East Orange High School, 0.
At Washington—Georgetown, 8; Virginia, 7.
At Milwaukee—Marquette University, 34; St. Louis University, 0.
At Clinton—Hamilton, 12; Union, 0.
At Poughkeepsie—Mohegan Lake School, 45; Holbrook School, 0.
At Charleston—University of South Carolina, 10; Davidson, 0.
At Atlanta—University of Georgia, 14; Georgia Tench, 0.
At Durham, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 39; Wake Forest, 0.
At New Orleans—Tulane, 31; South Western, 9.
At Little Rock, Ark.—University of Mississippi, 21; University of Arkansas, 10.
At Birmingham—Auburn, 14; Vanderbilt University, 0.
At Gainesville, Fla.—University of Florida, 18; Citadel, 13.
At Delaware, Ohio—Oberlin, 25; Ohio Wesleyan, 0.
At Haverford—Lehigh, 16; Haverford, 3.
At Richmond—Randolph Macon, 18; Richmond College, 2.
At Springfield, Ohio—Wooster, 12; Wittenberg, 0.
At Franklin, Ind.—Franklin, 13; Earlham, 0.

Kings County Cricket Election.

For the twenty-third consecutive year Dr. Ernest C. Huskinson was elected President of the Kings County Cricket Club at its annual meeting held yesterday. Since Dr. Huskinson has held office the club has twice won the championship of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and has recently added a large number of new members to the roll. The other officers elected were: John Bottomley, Vice President; E. J. Atwood, Treasurer; C. A. Hoyle, 102 Everson Street, Brooklyn, Secretary; E. J. Atwood, Captain; Harry Williams, Vice Captain; Rowland Belgrave, Captain second eleven; W. Williams, Vice Captain.

FORDHAM TROUNCED, 60-0.

Holy Cross Has Clear Lead for Catholic Colleges' Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—By defeating Fordham University eleven on Fitton Field to-day, in an easy one-sided game of football, 60 to 0, Holy Cross added another laurel to its credit for the championship of the Catholic colleges of the East, having already won a victory over Boston College, and having only Georgetown to tackle in the near future. From the opening period until the close of the fourth, the New York collegians did not have any real opportunity to score on the Purple team, while on the other hand little difficulty was encountered by the Holy Cross team in transporting the pigskin over Fordham's line for additions to their total.

In the opening period Fordham tried hard to hold the Holy Cross players, but only succeeded in doing this for about five minutes, after which the local team sent Lee, the fast right halfback, over for the initial touchdown. Fifty-seven yards were made by Lee in making the first touchdown, the player, after receiving the ball in a scrimmage, going around the Fordham end without any interference. Brawley sent the ball through the uprights for the first goal. The remainder of the opening period proved a one-sided fight, with Holy Cross having no trouble in holding their Manhattan Island opponents, who made several bold attempts to break through the Purple line without any real result.

A few minutes after the start of playing in the second period O'Brien of the Holy Cross squad, after a hard uphill fight, including two stiff scrimmages, managed to capture the leather, and carry it over Fordham's line for a touchdown, Brawley kicking the goal from the touchdown. Donovan, the Holy Cross full back, within three minutes of O'Brien's scoring, after his team had recovered the leather on the kick-off, carried it for twenty yards for the third touchdown of the battle, but this time Brawley missed on his footwork. The remainder of the play in the second period was in favor of Holy Cross, the local gridiron warriors getting the ball and making large gains by plowing through Fordham's line, but was finally forced back by the New York players, only to give Lee another opportunity to make a fifty-three-yard dash for a count after O'Brien had intercepted a forward pass delivered by one of the visiting players, who previously claimed the ball on a fumble. The score at the end of the first half was: Holy Cross, 27; Fordham, 0.

Fordham in the third period managed in the latter half of the same to get the leather on Holy Cross's 3-yard line, the nearest they had succeeded in their endeavors to score, and would have sent one of their number across the Purple's line had a forward pass tried by the New Yorkers been properly enacted. Lee of the Holy Cross team carried again in the third quarter, carrying the ball over for a touchdown after O'Brien had taken it down the field for a 35-yard gain, but Brawley proved unable to find the space between the goal posts. In this section of play's contest, before the Fordham lads made their only large gain, Lee duplicated his previous stunt with a 60-yard dash and O'Brien added another touchdown to Holy Cross's total by a 45-yard sprint, after which Ostergren, last year's Captain of the local gridiron warriors, sent the leather through the posts for a goal, the other being missed by the former leader.

McCarthy, who replaced Lee in the final period, proved also a hero and a good student at the game, scoring a touchdown on a freak performance; the player fumbling the ballon a back pass and recovering it after it had rolled some feet down the field, although interfered with by several of the Fordham men. In the middle of the period McCarthy, not to be outclassed by his predecessor in the line-up, secured the leather in a light scrimmage and carried it across the New Yorkers' right end for the last count of the game, Brawley kicking both goals.

The New York football players managed to break holes in the left end of the Holy Cross line, but on no one occasion did they make over a 7-yard gain The line-up:

Holy Cross.	Position.	Fordham.
McCabe, Ahearn	Left end	Viviano, Curren, Brady
O'Connor Ostergren, O'Keefe	Left tackle	Dunn, Cotter
Cocoran, Hagearty	Left guard	Mulvey
Brawley	Centre	Wynyard
Morrissey	Right guard	F. O'Brien
Cahill	Right tackle	Kane
Brest, Flinn	Right end	V. Carey, Cooklin G. Carey.
Mullen	Quarter back	O'Connell
J. O'Brien, Rogers	Left half back	Robin
Lee, McCarthy,	Right half back	McAviney, McDonough, Rice
Donovan	Full back	Cranfield

Touchdowns—Lee, (4,) J. O'Brien, (2,) McCarthy, (2,) Donovan. Goals from touchdowns—Brawley, (6,) Ostergren. Umpire—Mr. Kilpatrick of Princeton. Referee—Mr. McGrath of Boston College. Linesman—Mr. Butler of Worcester High School. Time—Four fifteen-minute periods.

COLGATE WINS AGAIN.

Syracuse Last Victim of Little College's Eleven—Score, 35 to 13.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Colgate University brought to a close a most successful football season when it scored a 35 to 13 victory over Syracuse here this afternoon. Only for an instant did Syracuse have even so much as a hope of victory, and this one faint gleam was destroyed when Ellery Huntington, playing a most remarkable game at quarter back for Colgate, went through the entire field for a touchdown from the kick-off. His run of 85 yards will go down into history as one of the greatest features of the 1913 season.

Colgate was the first to score, taking the ball on the Syracuse 34-yard line when it was fumbled by an Orange back. By steady plowing through the centre arch they smashed their way across the goal line. Huntington added one point on the goal.

When the Maroon forced their way down into Syracuse territory for the second time Quarter Back Huntington called upon Brooke to try his first goal from a placement. The ball was snapped back from the 12-yard line and the big tackle put across the first of three goals from the field.

A double pass preceding a forward pass gave the ball to Seymour of the Orange, and the diminutive quarter back reeled off forty yards, aided by the excellent interference of Travis for the first Syracuse touchdown. Castle kicked the goal, and hopes ran high. A few minutes later Castle took the ball on a wide end run, and, after a sprint of fifty yards, put the total for Syracuse at 13. His attempt at goal failed.

Twelve of the fifteen thousand people in the stands were now yelling for an Orange victory. The team was fighting gamely, and seemed equally plucky the Maroon. It was only an instant, however, until Huntington made his memorable dash for the next score.

Syracuse.	Position.	Colgate.
Helfinger, (Capt.)	Left end	Sefton
White	Left tackle	Brooks
Armistrong	Left guard	Weber
Shufelt	Centre	Peterson, (Capt.)
McElligott	Right guard	H. Sullivan
Propat	Right tackle	Parker
Aravis	Right end	Abell
Seymour	Quarter back	Huntington
Castle	Left half back	Onley
Rose	Right half back	Duane
Wakefield	Full back	Swarthout

Touchdowns—Swarthout, Huntington, (2,) Brooks, Castle, Seymour. Goals from touchdowns—Huntington, 2; Castle, 1. Goals from placement—Brooks, 3.

Substitutions—Brown for Rose, Trigg for Armstrong, Farber for Huntington, Woodruff for Brown, Kingsley for Castle, Castle for Kingsley, Smithson for Trigg, Johnson for Seymour, Armstrong for Smithson, Hayning for Parker, Ramsey for Doane, T. Sullivan for Horning, Robinson for Onley, Doane for Ramsey, Knapp for Peterson, Leary for Parker, Bond for H. R. Sullivan, Hadley for T. Sullivan.

Referee—Mr. Tufts, Williams. Umpire—Mr. Wright of Columbia. Head Linesman—Mr. Evans, Williams. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

YALE OUTPLAYS TIGER IN 3-3 TIE

Continued from Preceding Page.

body but Hobey Baker, playing far back toward the Princeton goal. The Princeton Captain alone could save Princeton now. Baker set himself like a panther ready to spring. Ainsworth rushed along, first trying to dodge one way, then the other. It was a battle of wits. Baker wouldn't move, but just waited until he was sure which way Ainsworth was going to dash. For a moment it looked as if Ainsworth was free to pass. But Baker threw himself at the galloping half back. His effort carried him clear of the ground, and he went at him in the air. Both of Baker's arms clutched themselves around Ainsworth's legs, and he began to topple over. There was so much force in his rush, though, that when Baker struck him he did not have power enough to push him back, so Ainsworth fell over toward the Tiger goal line, just six yards from the coveted chalk mark. It was the best Princeton tackle of the game. It had to be and Baker knew it.

Ainsworth's run had carried him 34 yards and he had placed the Yale team in a position for what seemed like a sure touchdown. Only 6 yards from the goal line and four chances to push it over. The task of plunging was put up to "Dave" Dunn, the full back. Dunn doubled up like a jackknife and shot into the line head first with five other back field men shoving him along. The Princeton line rocked under the attack for a moment. Then the two lines rose slowly and steadily. There was a moment of terrific strain. The mass of players quivered for a moment and then Princeton, in its might, gave one supreme charge and the line fell over backward. Dunn hadn't gained more than a yard. Again he tried it and got only a yard.

Bulldog Stopped at Goal Line.

Princeton's stubborn stand was a joy to watch. The line fought back bravely and persistently, and when Dunn came on a third time with a savage rush he was thrown back for a loss. Three downs and the goal line was still 4 yards away. The Princeton stands shook under the roar of the howling thousands.

"Hold 'em, Princeton, hold 'em," they yelled.

Princeton was standing almost on its own goal line in this final charge, but it measured up to the great task. The Blues' driving power had met its match. The danger of the situation had spurred Princeton on to one of the pluckiest stands ever seen on a gridiron. Yale's smashing attack was subdued when victory was within its reach. The line-plunging forces were exhausted.

As a last resort Yale tried a forward pass. Dunn dropped back and made the throw, while Carter and Guernsey rushed over the Tiger line and waited for the ball. It went sailing straight for Carter's outstretched hands, when Law leaped into the air and intercepted the throw. Princeton was saved. Then Law went far back over his goal line and punted out of danger.

Yale was always threatening. In the last period Guernsey had another fine chance for a field goal from the 17-yard line Phillips, the Princeton tackle, was through the Yale line like a shot and blocked the kick as it left the ground. Again Princeton was saved.

In the third period Guernsey attempted another field goal from the 50-yard line. The kick was a beauty, but it missed the goal posts by only a narrow margin. "Hobey" Baker made an attempt at a kick from placement from the 50-yard line, but he failed to get the ball high enough off the ground.

While the game was an exciting, spirited contest, with plenty of action and some thrills, there was not a single feature of the open game about it, except the kicking and punting duel, first between Law and Knowles and later between Law and Guernsey. Law had decidedly the best of it. The running game which Princeton showed flashes of against Harvard was missing. Yale had nothing but conventional line plunges. It looked very much as if the Princeton team had played itself out against Harvard last week. The backfield did not show anything like the power it showed last week. Strelt, the Tigers' best line breaker, was disabled early in the game and Fred Trenkmann, his substitute, was stopped by the Yale forwards.

It was Autumn's most delightful football day. There was just enough sting in the November air to make costly furs becoming on pretty girls. The crowd rolled into town from early morning until game time. Seventeen special trains brought nearly 20,000 visitors from New York. Hundreds of automobiles brought others. It was the greatest gathering of its every witnessed a Princeton game here, and was a fitting finale for Yale's historic gridiron. Next year the big games will be played in the new Coliseum, or the Yale Bowl, as they call it.

Plenty of Food on Hand.

Years of experience have taught New Haven restaurant owners that football crowds are hungry. They had plenty of food on hand to-day and served it quickly.

Nobody went hungry. The Hotel Taft was the centre of all the beauty of the "effete East." The hotel lobby was jammed from early morning, and the dining rooms were crowded. Princeton and Yale parties mingled with each other in good-natured rivalry. It seemed as if all the chrysanthemums in the world were brought here to-day. Every Princeton girl wore a yellow one as large as a grape fruit. The Yale girls wore white ones, nestling prettily against their furs. It was an ideal day for the display of fashion, and it was taken advantage of generally. There was one girl who received more glances of admiration than perhaps any other. In the first place, she was very pretty. And then she wore a velvet gown of bright orange, trimmed with black fur. No wonder the other girls who sat near her were jealous.

The crop of college flags and pennants grows every year. Nearly every person in the huge crowd had a pennant or wore the colors. And it was a picture of delight, those packed stands sparkling with color in the afternoon sunlight. The greater part of the crowd walked out to Yale Field and walked back. The streets were jammed all day long. Badges and tin bulldogs and tin tigers were for sale on every corner.

In one shop window was a group entitled "A Live Roast." There was a big Bengal tiger roasting on a gridiron under which was a roaring fire. Over it stood a Yale chef attending to the roasting. There was a crowd in front of the window most of the day, because the tail wiggled and the tiger rolled its eyes and opened its mouth as it was being roasted.

The crowd went to the field early. Soon after 1 o'clock the stands were well filled, and when the game started there wasn't an empty seat in the place. Yale's cheering and singing section made more noise and warbled better than they have been reported. The opening shot this afternoon came just when the Princeton team appeared. The whole Yale section barked out:

Brek-ek-ek-ex-coax-coax,
Brek-ek-ek-ex-coax-coax,
O-oo, O-oo, Parabalou,
Yale, Yale, Yale, Pe-l-i-c-e-t-o-n.

And then the big Blue team trotted out; the Princeton cheering section returned the compliment.

New Yale Song.

Yale had a new song, called "Good Night, Princeton," which caught on well. The singers offered it early in the game, when they saw that Princeton wasn't going to do as much to Yale as everybody expected. The ditty went:

Good night, poor Princeton,
You're tucked in tight.
When the big line
Gets after you,
Princeton, good night.

After Guernsey had drop-kicked the ball over the crossbar and put Yale in the lead, the singing section broke into Yale's class chant:

Oh, more work for the undertaker,
Another little job for the casket maker.

Between the halves the Princeton cheering section tried to brighten up its dying hopes with "Old Nassau," which rang across the field in deep bass melody. And they also sang about "Crashing Through the Line of Blue," but there wasn't any crashing through. It also chanted that Yale could not twist the Tiger's tail, but Yale came very near it. The Tigers' locomotive cheer snapped across the field in answer to every Yale cheer. Princeton kept it right up to the last. The team was making a good fight and deserved it. Win or lose, Princeton always cheers. Princeton also kept things lively with the song about "Going Back to Nassau Hill."

It was a tired troop of athletes who hobbled slowly off the field after the game. Both teams were pretty well played out, but Princeton was just about all in. The finish looked the fireworks and spectacular demonstration of students which would have happened if either team had won, and the crowd surged on the gridiron after the game and stood to listen to the Yale stands cheer all the players. To many Yale men it was almost as good as a victory, for the team, generally discredited, has shown that it is deserving of a lot of praise. And now on to Cambridge.

HOW GAME WAS PLAYED.

Tigers Outplayed in Close Formations and Kicking Duel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—The weather conditions could not have been better for to-day's historic struggle. It was neither hot nor cold, and there was no wind to bother the punters. The gridiron was in fairly good shape, soft in places, but not enough to interfere with the running plays. The first period developed into a kicking duel between Law and Knowles, with the Tiger booter having the better of it. Princeton won the kick-off and defended the north goal. Pendleton kicked to H. Baker, who was downed on the twenty-five-yard line. Law punted on the first down to Wilson, who was tackled by "Stew" Baker, whose ankle was injured, and he had to give way to Lamberton. In one of the early scrimmages Law's head was cut, and Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick bandaged it.

Knowles jammed through the Princeton line for three yards, but then Princeton stopped the Yale rushes and there was an exchange of kicks. Law's punts got away beautifully, high and and spinning. The Princeton ends were early outplayed by the Yale ends, and while Wilson was successful in running back kicks the Yale ends had Baker smothered before he started. Law sent a high kick to Wilson on Yale's 35-yard line, and after Knowles and Ainsworth had found the Tiger line solid, the former punted to Baker, who was tackled so hard by Getchare that the Princeton Captain dropped the ball and Talbot recovered it on Princeton's 35-yard line. Yale was penalized five yards for offside play just before the first period ended.

The second period opened with Yale singing, "Good Night, Princeton." Knowles got away a long kick to Baker, who caught the ball on the six-yard line and was hurried back over the three-yard line by Avery, who made a vicious tackle. Law, from behind the Tiger goal line, punted out to Wilson, who made a fair catch on the 30-yard line. Yale was about to try a kick from placement, when Referee Lea Reed penalized Yale 15 yards for holding. Glick then made a spectacular quarter back run for 30 yards around Yale's left wing and planted the ball in midfield.

Law then booted a spiral to Wilson who ran back 15 yards before he was nailed. Princeton was missing tackles frequently while Yale's work in this direction was extremely effective. Talbo was injured in a scrimmage but he resumed playing. Law attempted a long end run. He went all the way across the field but was nailed by Carter before he got ahead any. The Tiger kicker then shot a high rocket to Ainsworth, who fumbled but Dunn was right behind him and fell on the ball. Princeton was penalized 15 yards for holding, and it was Yale's ball on Princeton's 32-yard line.

Ainsworth smashed through Princeton for eight yards and Dunn then carried the ball around the end for 3 more. Law punted on the 22-yard line, and Guernsey was sent into the game in place of Knowles. Guernsey dropped back to the 30-yard line and made a pretty drop kick high over the cross bar. All the pent-up enthusiasm in the Yale stands broke loose with cheers that were deafening.

After several exchanges of kicks Princeton tried a rushing game and sent Strelt into the line for three plays. He was injured and had to be taken from the game. Fred Trenkmann taking his place at full back. Law punted back to Baker on the 50-yard line, who made a fair catch. The Tiger Captain attempted to kick a goal from placement, but the try was a fizzle. It was Yale's ball on Princeton's 45-yard line when the first half ended.

Ainsworth caught Pendleton's kick-off in the second half and ran back to the 30-yard line before he was brought to earth. Guernsey kicked to Hobey Baker, who got away for a 10-yard rush before he was downed. Law kicked back to Wilson on the 25-yard line, and then the Yale quarter back tore 40 yards on a run before he was checked on Princeton's 40-yard line. Lamberton was hurt and Brown took his place on Princeton's right end.

After the kicking game got monotonous, Wilson ran back one of Law's punts 25 yards. Wilson then gave the Princeton lines for an 8-yard gain in two rushes, and brought the ball to midfield, where Guernsey tried a field goal. It was a long, high ball, but cleared the goal posts to one side by a few yards.

In the punting match Law steadily outkicked Guernsey, and one of his punts was caught by Wilson on Yale's four-yard line. Guernsey punted from behind his own goal line to Baker on the thirty-two-yard line. After Trenchmann failed to gain in the line, Law tried a forward pass, which was intercepted by Avery before Baker could reach it. The Princeton Captain then dropped back to the forty-three-yard line and kicked a field goal which made the score 3 to 3.

Now it was Princeton's turn to howl, and howl they did. Just before the third period ended Yale's smashing offense got working, and Ainsworth was jammed through the Princeton line for twelve yards on three tries.

The final period opened with the ball in Yale's possession in midfield. Guernsey punted to Baker on the 15-yard line and Law returned the ball to Ainsworth on Princeton's 40-yard line. Ainsworth fooled the Tiger ends completely and rushed by the second ary defense at top speed. He raced along the west side of the gridiron until he had passed everybody but Hobey Baker. The Princeton leader dived for Ainsworth as he rushed by and threw him heavily on the 6-yard line.

Dunn tried three times in vain to batter his way through the Tigers when there was a touchdown within his grasp. The Princeton line rose beautifully to the occasion and repulsed Yale's vicious onslaught. Yale then tried to make a forward pass into the end zone. Dunn threw the ball straight toward Avery and Ainsworth, and just as Avery was about to grasp it the figure of Law loomed up before him and he smeared the pass and saved the day for the Tigers.

Law kicked out of danger, and with both teams unable to make any headway by the running game, they resorted to kicking again. Guernsey punted to Law who fumbled and Talbot fell on the ball on the 18-yard line. Guernsey then went back to the 25-yard line for another attempt at field goal. Here was Yale's last chance. The crowd looked on silently and anxiously. He was directly in front of the goal line and the outlook for the Tigers was not bright.

Guernsey had just booted the ball, and as it was leaving his toe Phillips came tearing through the Yale defense and blocked the kick. Brown fell on the ball, and recovered it for Princeton. Pendleton was hurt, but he went back into the game. Yale sent in Nate Wheeler in place of Ainsworth, but the blonde half back was in but a few minutes when he was hurt and gave way to "Bud" Wiser. Toward the close of the game Guernsey made another attempt at field goal from the thirty-three-yard line. He missed by a narrow margin. After that Law and Guernsey kept the ball in the air most of the time, and the ball was on Princeton's forty-yard line when Dave Fultz's whistle ended the struggle. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Avery	Left end	Hammond
Talbot	Left tackle	Phillips
Ketcham	Left guard	Semmons
Marting	Centre	E. Trenkmann
Pendleton	Right guard	Swart
Warren	Right tackle	Ballin
Carter	Right end	S. Baker
Wilson	Quarter back	Glick
Ainsworth	Left half back	Lay
Knowles	Right half back	H. Baker
Dunn	Full back	Strelt

Referee—W. H. Lengford, Trinity. Umpire—Neil Snow, Michigan. Head linesman—David L. Fultz, Brown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Yale scoring: Goal from field—Guernsey. Princeton scoring: Goal from field—H. Baker.

Substitutions: Yale—Guernsey for Knowles, Hubbard for Carter, Wheeler for Ainsworth, Wiser for Wheeler. Princeton—Lamberton for S. Baker, Brown for Lamberton, F. Trenkmann for Strelt.

ELI'S TEAM MADE GOOD.

Up to Yale Standard, Coaches Assure Players—No Serious Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Members of the Yale eleven took the congratulations of their college mates and friends with the response that they had opportunities to win and failed to embrace them. The Yale coaches assured the team that it gave an excellent account of itself, and that it deserved to rank as an eleven of the Yale standard. Urged to discuss the game, Capt. Ketcham said:

"I am disappointed that we could not win the game, but I am well satisfied with the work of the team. They did well, but they did not seem to have the final strike when we reached the region of the Princeton goal line. It was a hard, clean game, and I am, as I said, both surprised and disappointed that we did not win it. Princeton played a good game, and made use of its opportunities. It was not, however, as strong an eleven as I expected to meet."

Asked whether the two Yale-Princeton tie scores in consecutive years made him feel that a change in the playing rules was desirable, the Captain said:

"I do not think that the two scores show any need for rule revision. We might have used some of our opportunities better."

Upon the conclusion of the game Percy Haughton, the Harvard head coach, extended his congratulations to the Yale coaches and said:

"It's a shame you didn't win. You can depend on it, though, that Harvard will be right there next week."

Ex-Capt. Burr Chamberlain, constructor of the Yale defense this season, said:

"The line held well, as the record of no first downs against us shows. I feel that Howard Jones has built up a genuine fighting football team, one that deserved victory to-day, and one that will give a good account of itself against Harvard. From the large amount of green material he has had, Chief Jones of the coaching staff has selected as eleven that has done just what we planned, rounded into strong shape for Yale's Princeton and Harvard games."

Hermann Olcott, the former New York University coach and Yale centre, said:

"We ought to have trimmed them; we earned a victory."

An examination of the Yale players' injuries by Trainer Mack showed that there was no reason to feel that any one of the team would be unable to come back for the Harvard game of next Saturday. "Nick" Carter, whose knee was slightly twisted, was carefully looked over and found to have suffered no severe wrench. Pendleton, whose knee was injured in mid-season, is also in good condition.

Capt. Ketchum fairly played himself out, and was completely exhausted at the close of play. Avery's ankle, which was hurt in October, received another bump, but he insisted on continuing the game. The eleven dined at the Quinnipiack Club to-night, and went, later in the evening, to the large country house of Oliver G. Jennings of New York City at Fairfield, Conn. Mr. Jennings was a classmate at Yale of the father of Capt. Ketchum.

The players will remain in the Jennings' mansion till Monday, when they return to the campus for recitations. It was felt desirable to get them away from the racket of the university for two days.

AUTO TRAFFIC HEAVY.

Railroad Travelers to Game Less Numerous Than in Other Years.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Automobile traffic in the Yale-Princeton game here was believed by those who handled street traffic to be the heaviest on record for an occasion of this kind at Yale. Steam-road patronage was very heavy, but it is thought to have fallen below that at some previous Princeton games here.

Among the incoming throng only one accident of consequence occurred, that being the sideswiping of a special train from New York by a stick of timber projecting from a freight train near Stamford. No one was hurt, so far as the railroad officials knew, although windows of several cars were smashed and the sides of the cars scratched by the projection. The train was Special D, leaving New York at 9:11 and reaching here at 11:11. The train just ahead of it was unharmed, and it is thought that a westbound freight, which passed over the next track, jostled out of alignment a piece of timber in the period intervening between the passage of the two special trains.

Automobilists coming from New York were generally warned by local clubs to beware of speed traps in several towns near Bridgeport and to obey the muffler law. Motor cyclists patrolled the highways and warned the autoists.

Gloom Thick at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The 300 students who did not accompany the Tiger eleven to New Haven to-day sat in Alexander Hall and received the account of the game, play by play, from The Daily Princetonian wire. As the great strength of the Blue team became evident when the reports sifted slowly in, the atmosphere inside the building became correspondingly blue. It cheered, however, instantaneously at news of "Hobey" Baker's wonderful drop kick, and a great outburst of enthusiasm shook the skylights when it was learned that Ballin and Phillips had saved the day for Princeton on the 2½-yard line by blocking a dropkick. When the crowd filed slowly out, compelled to be contented with a tie, where a victory had been expected, one would have said that a congregation was leaving church.

The freshmen who had been out scouting for wood to build a great bonfire in the cadrangle of Nassau Hall were relieved from their duties, and the town is as quiet as if it were occupied by church mice.

BIG NIGHT AT CARLISLE.

Dickinson Students Join Indians in Celebrating the Victory Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 15.—Pandemonium reigned in Carlisle to-night after the strain of listening to the reports of the Indian-Dartmouth game had passed. The town simply cut loose. Ringing bells, red fire, and a couple of bands paid tribute to Carlisle's victory over the Green Mountain team in New York. Not only did the Indians win their biggest game of the year, but Dickinson College swamped the ancient rival, Swarthmore, on the latter's home grounds. Dickinson fittingly celebrated the victory of her men, led by the great Dunn and Capt. Goldstein, but the Red and White students formally paid a tribute to the Indians as being America's greatest football team. Guyon, Capt. Welch, Calac, Bracklin, and the other Indian heroes were lauded to the skies.

Both the Indian school students and Dickinson turned out in night shirt parade, meeting under the white lights in the centre of Carlisle. The Whitelad hosts tangoed, snake-danced and hopped out native Indian steps to the snappy airs played by the college bands, and for a while the town was in turmoil. Staid citizens caught the infection and rah-rahed hoarsely. At the head of the Indian procession four stalwart braves, with broad grins on their faces, bore a hospital stretcher bearing the recumbent form of an effigial Dartmouth player arrayed in green with a large "D" on the chest of the prone figure. A placard bearing the words "At Rest" surmounted the bearers.

AN ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION with the best gridiron pictures and authoritative reviews by experts, will be given to all readers of The New York Times next Sunday. The edition will be sold out in advance. Order early.—Adv.

INDIANS SMOTHER DARTMOUTH, 35-10

Continued from Preceding Page.

ried the Dartmouth forwards with them.

The play was called the "scoop shovel attack" when the Indians played in Pittsburgh some time ago, and the title is hardly a misnomer. It seemed to make no difference who was carrying the ball or what spot was picked out as the object of attack. The secondary defense of the Hanoverians threw itself in reckless abandon at the feet of the on-rushing redskins and the Indians continued to move toward the goal line. The only thing that stopped this particular style of attack was Capt. Welch's decision that he would try some of the others.

When the "scoop-shovel" was discarded temporarily the Indians cut loose with a criss-cross which showed various forms of execution, and had rare success. Years ago the criss-cross was a favorite play, but the ease with which it was smothered led coaches to look for new tricks. Carlisle used it yesterday until the green-jerseyed New Englanders were cross-eyed from their attempts to find the ball. Not once during the game did Dartmouth succeed in breaking up the play or checking it before it gained ground, despite the fact that it was used often enough to become almost monotonous. The plays were aimed outside tackle or end, and they baffled every effort to check them, the gains ranging all the way from five to twenty-five yards.

Dartmouth Line Crumbles.

Dartmouth's line, which had so successfully repulsed the attack of the Princeton back field, crumpled like tissue paper before the red men, and the Carlisle line outplayed it practically from end to end. Each of the Carlisle touchdowns was the result of a series of line smashes or end runs, with the former predominating, and Dartmouth had plenty of opportunity to check every invasion. There was nothing like a fumble under the goal posts or near by to furnish a crumb of comfort to the mountain boys in their most crushing, as well as disappointing, reverse of the last seven seasons. For the first touchdown Carlisle had to bear the Dartmouth defense for thirty-five yards, and the second march to a touchdown was over a thirty-yard course. The third covered a stretch from midfield to the goal line, the fourth covered seventy yards, and the fifth was only five yards shorter. On two other occasions the Indians were on their way toward the Dartmouth line only to be turned back, once by a fumble and again by an intercepted pass. If the score does not give a true line on the playing the shade is in favor of the Dartmouth boys, as they were fortunate in escaping at least one more touchdown.

Dartmouth threatened the Carlisle goal line but once during the game, and that was in the first period, when the touchdown was obtained. At no other time did the Green eleven find itself within twenty yards of a touchdown, and only twice did it have good opportunities for a drop kick. Both were accepted by Capt.

CROSS COUNTRY RECORD FOR KOLEHMAINEN

ANOTHER RECORD FOR KOLEHMAINEN

Great Runner Wins Metropolitan Cross-Country Honors Easily.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish youth who was a thorn in the sides of the world's greatest runners at Stockholm in distance events on the flat or over hill and dale, gave American enthusiasts further evidence of his marvelous foot-racing ability yesterday at the Metropolitan cross-country championship over the Van Cortlandt Park course, which he won in the easiest fashion imaginable, and at the end hung up a new record of 33 minutes 30 3-5 seconds for the six miles, bettering the best previous mark by one minute fifteen and two-fifths seconds.

When Kolehmainen raced through the worsted placed breast high at the finish line it was with a pace which he had not traveled at any stage of the event, and had all the earmarks of the effort of a man of his ability who had just sprinted a hundred yards. Incidental to his winning he aided his club, the Irish-American A. C., in the team victory, which the wearers of the Winged Fist annexed with the very low score of 19 points.

The New York A. C. quintet, who contributed their share to the corralling of second team honors, totaled 45 points, while the Long Island A. C. and Bronx Church House teams tallied 70 points and 110 points, respectively.

The running of the race witnessed the undoing of the previous champion, Willie Kramer, of the Long Island A. C., who, after running well up with the seemingly invincible Finn to a bit beyond the half-way mark at three miles, was compelled to stop because of pains in his chest.

Another of the prominent entrants, Harry Smith, who was expected to finish among the leaders, failed to win the good things anticipated, a stitch, the bane of distance runners, causing him to drop out just as he had completed half the route of six miles, at which stage he was just one minute behind the Finn.

The field of runners was probably the highest in point of class that has ever faced a starter in this country, embracing the cream of the distance men of this territory. Included in the bunch of thirty-four runners were most of the champions at intermediate distances, from one mile to ten miles, both junior and senior, as well as runners who had made their marks through the field in cross-country work.

With every indication that the contest would be one which would overshadow any ever before given over the perfect course, it remained for the over-anxious spectators to mar what otherwise would have been a most spectacular event by overrunning the finish stretch and colliding with the competitors.

Many of the delegates from all over the country to the Amateur Athletic Union's annual session of next Monday were on hand, and altogether the metropolitan event took on a national aspect. Chief among these were George F. Rawling and Alfred J. Lill, Jr., two of the nominees for President of the Union.

Probably 5,000 persons gathered in the vicinity of the polo field from which the start was made, and the runners made a most picturesque troop when they dashed away after the signal. The usual sprint at the gun in an endeavor to get out of the ruck was seen. First to show were the Kramer boys, Willie, the champion, and his brother Harry, with Honohan of the New Yorks almost aligned. Kolehmainen, as usual, was pinned in, but, once straightened out in the run to the Manor House and on the way to the golf links, where the first hill was encountered, the Finn made his way into the front division.

Up the grass incline, which has a rise of 140 feet in half a mile, Kramer and Kolehmainen made the ascent probably faster than it was ever run before. At the top of the links and where a turn was made on to the old aqueduct, it was the champion first and the coming title holder running second. Harry Smith was third, with Springsteen of Yonkers, Masterson, N. Y. A. C., and Sid Leslie, the junior champion, in that order, and the rest of the field fairly well strung out because of the pace, which had been as fast as Kramer could make it to that point.

Along the comparatively flat earth road to the second turning spot at Mosholu Avenue, where a cut was made down hill, Kolehmainen assumed command, showing the way down the quarter mile drop over a stony road by twenty-five yards, with the champion second, and Leslie and Kiviat next in order. A circuitous journey was then made to the polo field, over which the Finn sped in unbeatable style.

Coming to the finish line the first time round it was Kolehmainen by sixty yard from Willie Kramer, who did not appear to be traveling as freely as is his wont. The great Finn was clocked in 16 minutes 21 seconds, which attested that the record was in for a trimming if the Finn was compelled to let himself out to any degree for the rest of the route.

To the cheers of thousands Hannes sped on his way for the second circuit with the next half dozen runners pretty well bunched, and all racing apparently with plenty in reserve. The last man of the bunch had barely got by and started for his second lap when word was brought to the officials that Kramer had stopped.

Across the hills on the second circuit the field made a pretty sight, bobbing through and past the trees on the hill overlooking the lower field. As it was all over but the shouting as to the name of the individual winner, interest began to manifest itself among the club partisans as to the ultimate finish of the men who were aiding for team supremacy.

With the word passed around the field that the leader was on his way to the tape, hundreds of excited spectators rushed hither and thither all over the turf, and nearly toppled over the world's champion, who was an eighth of a mile ahead of the next runner. This unwitting hindering by the spectators caused Hannes to make a detour of the crowd, and probably lost him five seconds in his rush to the tape.

After Kolehmainen and Leslie, the junior champion, and a much-improved lad, had finished one-two, with the winner's time 33:30 3-5, two men, who were competing for individual honors, rushed through the tape. They were followed by Tom Barden of the Irish-Americans and Gaston Strobino, the diminutive Marathoner, also contesting for individual honors.

In the summing up the Irish-Americans had five men in the first six to count with a total of 19 points, not a perfect score. The New York A. C. came along with the next five places and a total of 45 points, while the Long Island A. C. scored 70, and the Bronx Church House lads 110 points, respectively. The summary:

Comp. Nos.	Name.	Club.	Time.
21—H.	Kolehmainen,	Irish-Am. A. C.	33:30 3-5
2—S.	L. Leslie,	Long Island A. C.	33:58
*40—R.	Springsteen,	Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	34:01
*39—G.	F. Holden,	Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	34:06
24—T.	Barden	Irish-Am. A. C.	34:24
*41—G.	Strobino	unattached	34:33
23—J.	McNamara,	Irish-Am. A. C.	34:34
22—John	Fike,	Irish-American A. C.	34:58
*38—A.	Roth,	Mohawk A. C.	35:00
20—A.	R. Kiviat,	Irish-Am. A. C.	35:09
11—F.	Bellare,	New York A. C.	35:13
14—S.	Critchley,	New York A. C.	35:18
16—H.	Honohan,	New York A. C.	35:24
10—M.	Hughes,	New York A. C.	35:26
12—F.	Masterson,	New York A. C.	35:31
17—W.	J. Horton,	New York A. C.	35:31
4—J.	W. Plant,	Long Island A. C.	36:11
15—O.	Gibbons,	New York A. C.	36:15
34—F.	Ruggerio,	Bronx Church H.	36:16
8—H.	L. Kramer,	Long Island A. C.	36:18
13—F.	Smith,	New York A. C.	36:26
5—C.	Schaffer,	Long Island A. C.	36:39
27—A	J. Fogel,	Irish-Am. A. C.	36:52
36—H	G. Earle,	Bronx Church H.	37:34
8—W.	Leslie,	Long Island A. C.	37:42
7—R.	Kelly,	Long Island A. C.	37:50
6—T.	W. Carroll,	Long Island A. C.	38:45
37—H.	Jensen,	Bronx Church House	39:50
32—H.	Frick,	Bronx Church House	39:51
35—H.	Cannarsa,	Bronx Church H.	40:21

*Ran for individual honors. Places do not count in team scores

ORDER OF TEAM FINISH.

Irish American A. C.	1	3	4	5	6—	19
New York A. C.	7	8	9	10	11—	45
Long Island A. C.	2	13	16	18	21—	70
Bronx Church House	15	20	24	25	26—	110

SCHENECTADY BOYS WIN.

Capture Honors in Columbia Interscholastic Run.

The cross-country team of Schenectady High School, comprising seven boys, one of whom was not more than 15 years old and still wearing knickerbockers, duplicated their victory of 1912 yesterday in the third annual interscholastic cross-country run held by the Columbia University Track Association, when it again furnished the individual winner and easily scampered off with the team honors. The team victory of the up-State schoolboys was most important in view of the fact that it gave them a second leg on the King's Crown trophy, which must be won three times by the same school before becoming its permanent property.

Individual honors went to the Captain of the Schenectady squad, Paul Dockstader, who covered the course of approximately three and one-half miles in the good time of 18:29, winning over J. Moriarity of Richmond Hill High School in the last half mile with a good sprint by 60 yards, who in turn was 10 yards ahead of Smith, representing the Yonkers High School. The winning team in garnering its points finished boys in first, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth places for a total of 48 points. Yonkers High School, second to finish with its team, fell far back of the winners with a score of 123 points, just two less than Richmond Hill High School, the first of the local contingent, who had a score of 125.

The showing of the local schoolboys who were afforded the opportunity to draw on its best material, and also their second strings, by virtue of the fact that no expenses were incurred in transportation, was a big disappointment.

The Morris High School took the first leg on the trophy in the initial run three years ago, and it was expected they would make a strong stand against Schenectady, but their team was crippled and they finished last among the scoring teams, seventh, with a total of 194.

The run this year reached the high water mark both from an individual and school entry. When the start was made at 2:47 P. M. 140 boys broke from the barrier, against 105 who participated last year, and twenty schools made team nominations, which exceeded last year's number by seven.

The start was made directly outside the grounds on 110th Street, going east to Morningside Avenue, turning northerly along the avenue, following the turn into 122d Street; along this thoroughfare to Riverside Drive, turning at Ninety-seventh Street, then going north to 116th Street, and thence to the field, finishing a half lap on the cinders.

At the turn at 116th Street, or about the first mile, the first group of boys made the turn with Docketader in the lead. He took this position just before approaching the point, and from then until the finish made the pace, and was returned the winner, following him 10 yards in his wake was Moriarity, with Smith third, the positions of the trio remaining unchanged with but one exception until the finish was made. At Ninety-seventh Street S. Levine of the Bayonne High School jumped into third position, but his efforts in doing so soon showed on him and he was forced to relinquish the place again to Smith.

After the race concluded the contestants returned to the dressing rooms, and, donning their street clothes, attended the presentation exercises of the team trophy and individual prizes made in the lecture hall by Gustavus T. Kirby, after which they partook of refreshments, consisting of chocolate and cakes. The order of finish and team scores follow:

Name and School.	Time. M. S.
1—P. Docketader, Schenectady H. S.	18:29
2—J. Moriarity, Richmond Hill H. S.	18:34
3—Smith, Yonkers H. S.	18:37
4—E. Garlick, Bloomfield H. S.	18:47
5—S. Levine, Bayonne H. S.	19:50
6—Hoeffel, Commercial H. S.	19:06
7—Schelling, East Orange H. S.	19:06
8—Rohe, Schenectady H. S.	19:07
9—Robertson, Evander Childs H. S.	19:11
10—Graney, Commercial H. S.	19:14
11—Segreto, De Witt Clinton H. S.	19:19
12—Durham, Schenectady H. S.	19:22
13—Reilly, Schenectady H. S.	19:23
14—Brooker, Schenectady H. S.	19:24
15—M. Cook, Bloomfield H. S.	19:26
16—Landis, Manual Training H. S.	19:27
17—Cheston, Yonkers H. S.	19:29
18—Haering, Richmond Hill H. S.	19:30
19—Perman, Manual Training H. S.	19:32
20—Richards, Yonkers H. S.	19:33
21—Daly, Morris H. S.	19:34
22—Sarafier, Yonkers H. S.	19:35
23—E. Wernke, Richmond Hill H. S.	19:36
24—Seller, East Orange H. S.	19:38
25—Behrman, De Witt Clinton H. S.	19:38
26—Houghton, De Witt Clinton H. S.	19:38
27—J. Schaeffer, Berringer H. S.	19:41
28—Steers, Schenectady H. S.	19:42
29—O'Brien, Commercial H. S.	19:43
30—Dale, Stevens H. S.	19:43

TEAM SCORES.

Schenectady H. S.	1	8	12	13	14—	48
Yonkers H. S.	3	17	20	87	46—	123
Richmond Hill H. S.	2	18	23	84	48—	125
De Witt Clinton H. S.	11	25	28	42	51—	155
East Orange H. S.	7	24	25	49	57—	163
Commercial H. S.	6	10	29	61	68—	174
Morris H. S.	21	36	39	44	54—	194

Flushing Eleven Triumphs.

Flushing High School triumphed in football yesterday afternoon on its own gridiron over the New Rochelle School eleven by the score of 13 to 0. A. Clark the clever Flushing High School quarter back, starred through the game, and did all of the scoring for his team. The line-up:

Flushing.	Position.	New Rochelle.
Quinn	Left end	Calenberg
Willeg	Left tackle	Randell
Levy	Left guard	Tannello
T. Crowbridge	Centre	Gray
Schultles	Right guard	Crowell
Wormock	Right tackle	Stenzler
Bornenan	Right end	Di Sienna
A. Clark	Quarter back	A. Smith
Messer	Left half back	Greeley
Mr. Clark	Right half back	Hendricks
Rowe	Full back	Huntington

Touchdowns—A. Clark, 2. Goal from touchdown—A. Clark. Substitutions.—For Flushing—Powley for Borrenan, Kennedy for A. Clark, A. Clark for Messer. Referee—Mr. Dempsey, Colgate. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

HARVARD.		CARLISLE.	
34—Maine	0	25—Albright	0
14—Bates	0	26—Lebanon Valley	0
23—Williams	3	25—Wesleyan	0
47—Holy Cross	7	21—Lehigh	7
29—Penn State	0	7—Cornell	6
28—Cornell	6	6—Pittsburgh	12
3—Princeton	0	7—Pennsylvania	7
37—Brown	0	34—Georgetown	0
210	16	61—Johns Hopkins	0
		35—Dartmouth	10
PRINCETON.		247	36
14—Rutgers	8		
69—Fordham	0	NAVY.	
28—Bucknell	6	0—Pittsburgh	0
13—Syracuse	0	22—Georgetown	0
7—Dartmouth	0	29—Dickinson	0
54—Holy Cross	0	76—Maryland Agri.	0
0—Harvard	3	39—Lehigh	0
3—Yale	3	70—Bucknell	7
		10—Penn. State	0
181	21	247	7
CORNELL.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
41—Ursinus	0	53—Gettysburg	0
0—Colgate	0	18—F. and M.	0
37—Oberlin	12	10—Lafayette	0
0—Indiana	7	20—Swarthmore	0
19—Bucknell	7	28—Brown	0
7—Pittsburgh	20	7—Carlisle	7
6—Harvard	21	17—Penn State	0
0—Michigan	17	21—Dartmouth	34
10—Lafayette	8	0—Michigan	13
111	89	169	60
YALE.		SYRACUSE.	
21—Wesleyan	0	41—Hobart	0
10—Holy Cross	0	18—Hamilton	0
0—Maine	0	6—Rochester	0
27—Lafayette	0	0—Princeton	13
37—Lehigh	0	0—W. and J.	0
0—W. and J.	0	7—Michigan	43
6—Colgate	16	48—N. Y. Univ.	0
17—Brown	0	13—Colgate	35
121	19	179	97
DARTMOUTH.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
13—Mass. Aggies	3	0—Muhlenberg	54
53—Colby	0	0—Hamilton	13
13—Vermont	7	0—Springfield T.	26
48—Williams	6	0—Williams	29
6—Princeton	0	0—Syracuse	48
21—Amherst	7	0—Wesleyan	25
34—Pennsylvania	21	0	195
0—Carlisle	35		
223	79	FORDHAM.	
ARMY.		27—St. Peter's	0
54—Stevens	0	0—Princeton	69
29—Rutgers	0	7—Rensselaer	0
7—Colgate	6	21—Seton Hall	0
2—Tufts	0	0—Villanova	42
12—Notre Dame	35	27—Boston College	27
77—Albright	0	0—Holy Cross	60
55—Villanova	0	82	196
217	41		

STEVENS 'TECH' WINS BY BIG SCORE

Connecticut "Aggies" Are No Match for Engineers of Hoboken School.

Stevens Tech completely outclassed the Connecticut Agricultural College yesterday after the first five minutes of play at Castle Point, Hoboken. The score was: Stevens, 28; Connecticut, 7. The engineers started going after the "Aggies" had made a touchdown on a series of fast end runs and forward passes from a shift formation, in which the whole Connecticut line shifted from a position behind the scrimmage line. Ackerman of the "Aggies" made the score. Immediately Stevens found herself, and began a series of driving plays, eight or ten yards at a time. Todd, the light half back, wormed his way through the huskie Connecticut tacklers time and time again, while Seller dived repeatedly into the line for gains.

Connecticut intercepted a forward pass on her own thirty-yard line, and gained thirty yards by rushing and passes before Stevens held them for downs. Here came another lightning series of plays which placed the ball on the "Aggie" five-yard line just as the quarter ended. On the first play in the following period Musk dived through for a Stevens touchdown. Kent kicked the goal.

The engineers were alert then and after several exchanges of punts Stevens worked the ball to the middle of the field. Musk shot a perfect forward pass to Hersloff, who was downed on Connecticut's five-yard line. Seller rushed through the line for the score. Kent kicked the goal. About the third after the kick-off, Hersloff gobup another beautiful pass from and crossed the line. Kent kicked, making the score 21 to 7 in Stevens's favor.

In the third quarter, the Connecticut team fought like demons and Stevens did not gain consistently. The "Aggies" held the engineers on their own five-yard line and kicked out of danger. Oldis, who weighs 250 pounds, furnished a thrill when he picked up a fumble and ran 25 yards before he was downed.

In the final period Coach Fuller put in several substitutes, including an entire new backfield. But these men were too light and Connecticut held with the exception of when Todd carried the ball. In the middle of the quarter, Seller, Hersloff, and Musk were sent back, and, with the aid of Todd, they tore over the ground eighty yards in a series of plays which netted the final score. Kent kicked the goal, making the score 28 to 7.

Connecticut had a very clever forward pass and made several large gains with it. Ackerman played a star game for the "Aggies". Besides the backs, who all played well, Kent and Oldis did particularly good work for Stevens. The line-up:

Stevens.	Position.	Connecticut.
Howell	Left end	Wood
Stretch	Left tackle	Aulick
Wilkinson	Left guard	Persky
Kent	Centre	Farman
Oldis	Right guard	Noble
Middleton	Right tackle	Muller
Hoinkis	Right end	James
Musk	Quarter back	Chipman
Hersloff	Left half back	Morgan
Todd	Right half back	Howard
Seller	Full back	Ackerman

Substitutes—Stevens: Rosenberg for Howell, Erdofy for Stretch, Seagrave for Seller. Given for Musk, Cawley for Hersloff, Savage for Todd, Graydon for Hoinkis. (First men all put back at different times.) Connecticut: Dickinson for James.

Referee—Ed Thorpe of Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Quill of Yale. Head Linesman—Mr. Adams of Stevens. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

RUTGERS ROUTS TRINITY.

Connecticut Eleven Swept Off Feet by New Brunswick Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Rutgers routed the strong Trinity team this afternoon 80 to 7 before a crowd of 5,000. Rutgers played a sensational game, twice taking the ball on the kick-off up the field for touchdowns without losing its possession. Bracher, Talman, Rockafeller, and Nash put up a wonderful game for Rutgers. Hudson was Trinity's mainstay, but he could not do much with the Rutgers line.

Twice Trinity took the ball from Rutgers on its one-yard line, once on a penalty. In the first quarter Talman kicked a pretty field goal in the first quarter from the forty-five-yard line. In the last quarter Coffee of Trinity intercepted a forward pass on his three-yard line, and ran for a touchdown.

Rutgers was penalized over 100 yards. Once Talman ran 60 yards for a touchdown, but the score was nullified by a penalty. The line-up:

Trinity.	Position.	Rutgers.
Elder	Left end	Rockafeller
Howell	Left tackle	Nash
Castator	Left guard	White
Kinney	Centre	McClosky
Lambert	Right guard	Twing
Wooley	Right tackle	Toohey
Cole	Right end	Siler
Smith	Quarter back	Elmendorf
Coffee	Right half back	Todd
Moore	Left half back	Bracher
Hudson	Full back	Talman

Referee—Mr. Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Head linesman—Mr. Schartz, Brown. Touchdowns—Talman, Todd, Bracher, Nash, Coffee. Goals—Talman (3,) Kinney. Field goal—Talman. Time of periods—Fourteen minutes each.

W. and J. Beats Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Playing a whirlwind brand of football, in which quickness had the better of strength, Washington and Jefferson College to-day defeated the University of Pittsburgh by the score of 19 to 6. In the first period Washington and Jefferson, by a series of forward passes, made a touchdown and kicked the goal. A goal from placement a few moments later gave this team a score of 10 to the local eleven's nothing at the end of the period. In the second period both teams were accredited with a touchdown. In the third period Washington and Jefferson secured a field goal. The University of Pittsburgh played a fighting game in the fourth period, but was unable to score. The line-up:

Wash. & Jeff.	Position.	Pittsburgh.
Braden	Right end	Shof
Cornwell	Right tackle	Hoag
Weebecher	Right guard	Smith
Cruikshank	Centre	Shapiro
McKean	Left guard	Reese
Patterson	Left tackle	Cowell
Bovill	Left end	Wagner
Goodwin	Quarter back	Heil
Fleming	Left half back	Williamson
Spiekel	Right half back	Peck
Young	Full back	Ammons

Scoring for Washington and Jefferson: Touchdowns—Goodwin, 2. Goal from touchdown—Patterson. Goals from field—Patterson, 2. For Pittsburgh: Touchdown—Shof. Substitutions: For Washington and Jefferson—W. Younkins for McKean, J. Drew for Bovill, V. Younkins for Cornwell, Haymen for Young. For Pittsburgh—Collins for Shof, Dillon for Williamson, Ward for Heil, Achenbourgh for Cowell. Heil for Ward, Egbert for Collins. Referee—Mr. Caldwell, Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Hickey, Yale. Head linesman—Mr. Merriman, Geneva.

Boston Mayor's Odd Demand.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald to-day demanded that the Harvard football team play the Dartmouth eleven in the Stadium two weeks from to-day for the football championship of the United States. The demand was made in a public statement, in which the Mayor declared that "the present football season is an uncomplimentary commentary on the action of the Harvard football authorities in putting Dartmouth off the schedule."

Maine Best In New England Run.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 15.—The University of Maine won the New England intercollegiate cross-country run here to-day with a total of 40 points. Dartmouth was second with a score of 44, and the other colleges finished in the following order: Colby, 90; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 79; Brown, 124; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 163; Amherst, 178 and Williams, 208. Marceau of Dartmouth was the first of the runners to finish, covering the 4.7 miles in 27 minutes 37 seconds. He was closely followed by Bell and Fretie of Maine and Wenz, of Colby. The course was in excellent condition, and all of the runners finished in good physical form.

NAVY DEFEATS PENN STATE.

Midshipmen Find Keystone Players Clever and Game—Score, 10 to 0.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 15.—Pennsylvania State held Navy to a 10 to 0 score here to-day, and the game was not one in which the Navy supporters can find much comfort. State was the first eleven this season to nearly equal Navy in prowess, gameness, and general ability, and the Midshipmen when met by real opposition did not show as well as it was hoped they would.

By line-bucking Navy shoved Harrison across for a touchdown in the first period and Brown kicked the goal. Brown was called on for a kick from placement in the second period, after State had held for downs inside the ten-yard line. In the fourth period the visitors came back so effectively that they held for downs five times when inside their own one-yard line. These rock-ribbed defenses were the best exhibitions of gameness seen here for a long time. The line-up:

Navy.	Position.	Penn State.
Overesch	Left end	Morris
Ralston	Left tackle	Oberley
Howe	Left guard	Bebeout
Perry	Centre	J. Clarke
Brown	Right guard	Sayre
Vaughan	Right tackle	Lamb
Gilchrist (Capt.)	Right end	Baron
Nicholls	Quarter back	Miller (Capt.)
McReavy	Left half back	Tobin
Failing	Right half back	Yerger
Harrison	Full back	H. Clark

Referee—Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Palmer, Swarthmore. Head linesman—Stollenwerck, Hopkins. Time of periods, fifteen minutes each. Navy scoring: Touchdown—Harrison. Goal from touchdown—Brown. Placement goal from field—Brown. State. No score. Substitutions: Navy—Ingram for Overesch, Overesch for Ingram, Ingram for Overesch, Kennedy for Ralston, Ralston for Kennedy, Wicks for Howe, Howe for Wicks, Walker for Perry, Sizer for Brown, Brown for Sizer, Vaughan for Brown, Redman for Vaughan, Mitchell for Nicholls, Alexander for McReavy, Blodgett for Failing. Penn State—Wood for Morris, Morris for Wood, McDowell for Oberley, McVane for McDowell, R. Millar for Bebeout, Wood for J. Clark, J. Clark for Wood, Wood for J. Clark, Vogel for Sayre, Hartman for Barron, James for Miller, Miller for James, Welty for Yerger, W. Craig for Welty.

ARMY'S BIG VICTORY.

Villanova Makes Poor Stand Against Cadets' Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Villanova went down to defeat to-day before the fast moving Army machine, the Cadets burying the visitors under a score of 55 to 0. Displaying much speed and power, the Army's backs hurled themselves through the gaps in the Villanova forwards and rolled up six touchdowns. Two more touchdowns were scored on the Army's much improved forward pass formations, Merrillat taking two long passes from Prichard and racing over the Villanova goal line. McEwan, the Army's giant centre, who is making a name for himself in his "plebe" year at West Point, kicked six of the goals. He missed only one. Hobbs, Hodgson and Captain "Benny" Hoge, figured prominently in the Army's attack. Hobbs played star football throughout, once intercepting a Villanova forward pass and scampering 60 yards for a touchdown. Prichard's running back of punts was spectacular. Woodruff was jammed into the game to try a field goal in the second period, but failed.

Villanova came near to scoring twice. Once when J. Reap, standing on the 46-yard mark, booted one true, but which hit the cross bar and bounded back, and again when by fine work with the forward pass the visitors got a good look at the Army's goal posts from the cadets five-yard mark. The West Point defense asserted itself at this stage and Reap essayed another field goal, which McEwan broke through and diverted wide of the mark. The Army was severely penalized for offside play and holding. J. Reap, Morrison, and Kiley did splendid work for Villanova.

The Army has scored 132 points during its last two contests and hopes for an even battle with the Navy are running high here. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Villanova.
Markoe	Left end	J. Reap
Wynne	Left tackle	Reagan
Meacham	Left guard	Kiley
McEwan	Centre	Sutliff
Jones	Right guard	T. Reap
Weyand	Right tackle	Carroll
Merrillat	Right end	Hanlon
Prichard	Quarter back	Horan
Hodeson	Left half back	Penrose
Hobbs	Right half back	Forst
Hoge	Full back	Prendergast

Touchdowns—Hobbs (2,) Hodgson, (3,) Merrillat, (2,) Doe. Goals from touchdowns—McEwan, (6,) Merrillat, (1.)

Substitutes: Army—Hoge for Markoe, Jouett for Hoge, Markoe for Jouett, Packard for Wynne, Wynne for Packard, Herrick for Meacham, Weddell for McEwan, Doe for Prichard, Milburn for Hodgson, Hess for Hobbs, Ford for Hess, Woodruff for Hoge, Hoge for Woodruff. Boots for Hoge, Hobbs for Boots. Villanova—Gilron for Kiley, Kiley for Gilson, Ward for Hogan, Morrison for Penrose.

Referee—Mr. Tausig of Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Tyler of Princeton. Head linesman—Lieut. Hayes of West Point. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

AMHERST BEATS WILLIAMS.

Capt. McGay the Star in Game His Team Wins by 12 to 0.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 15.—Amherst triumphed over Williams in their annual football encounter on Weston Field to-day by a score of 12 to 0. The star of the contest was Capt. McGay of Amherst, who carried the ball over the Williams line for a touchdown in the first period, and subsequently added two goals from the field from the 20-yard line. His punting gave his team a constantly recurring advantage, and his line plunging netted distance consistently.

The Williams line was weak, and under the charging attack of the Amherst forwards was torn apart. Through the holes the Amherst backs, playing old-style football, darted repeatedly for gains. Twenty-one line rushes netted Amherst 68 yards in the first period. All the scoring was in the first two periods.

Only once did Williams threaten the Amherst goal. This was in the last period, when two forward passes, in which Ainslie was prominent either in tossing or recovering, netted 62 yards. The ball at the end was on Amherst's 18-yard line and a touchdown seemed imminent, but Williams, resorting to plunging tactics, was held for downs. The line-up and summary:

Amherst.	Position.	Williams.
N. M. Kimball	Left end	Vinal
R. M. Kimball	Left tackle	Turner
Cross	Left guard	Bain
Chamberlain	Centre	Tompkins
Lind	Right guard	Driscoll
Shumway	Right tackle	Walker
Swasey	Right end	C. Hubbell
Washburn	Quarter back	Hunnewell
Warren	Left half back	Toelan
Hubbard	Right half back	Jones
McGay	Full back	Payson

Referee—Mr. Maxwell of Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Luhring of University of Chicago. Head Linesman—Mr. Burks of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Touchdown—McGay. Goals from field—McGay, 2.

Substitutions—Williams: Goldman for Eells, Ainslie for Jones, Newton for Hubbell, Newton for Turner. Amherst: C. S. Humway for Cross, Rugg for Hubbard.

Close Victory for Indiana.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—Indiana defeated Northwestern to-day, 21 to 20, in a rally in the last five minutes of play, after the Purple seemingly had the game safe. The failure of Whittle to kick goal after the third touchdown was responsible for the one point by which the Purple lost. Erehart kicked every goal for Indiana. The innovation of numbering players was tried and pronounced a great success by newspapermen and spectators. Large figures fastened to the backs of the Northwestern men's jerseys enabled the onlookers to tell quickly just "who was who."

Hightower was the star for the Purple. He made all three of the Methodist touchdowns and was the only efficient ground-gainer. But Northwestern's line could not hold the Hoosiers, and Hightower's brilliant work only balanced the poor work of his teammates.

FOOTBALL

There has not been published heretofore such an ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION as The New York Times will give to its readers next Sunday.

The section will contain 16 pages and will be printed on paper of extra quality, in a size handy for keeping as a souvenir. It will include the best pictures of gridiron scenes and stars and the most concise records of college teams in the North, South, East and West.

New Yorkers in particular will be interested in the Army-Navy game. That game, to be played at the Polo Grounds Saturday after next, will be the first match of national importance seen in New York since Columbia University abolished its football team, as well as the first gridiron meeting of Cadets and Middies in this city. As a spectacle, the Army-Navy game is surpassed by none. Latest photographs of the players on both sides and complete records of the teams will be reproduced in the ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION.

Other striking pictures will be panoramic views of the Harvard, Yale and Princeton grounds packed with football crowds.

Photographs of the captains of the principal college teams will accompany the records of the elevens. Among those who will find the section a pictorial souvenir worth keeping are the alumni and students of

Yale	Trinity	Georgetown	U. of Vt.
Harvard	Amherst	Wesleyan	Stevens
Princeton	Williams	Swarthmore	U. of Ala.
Pennsylvania	Tufts	Rutgers	Alabama P. I.
West Point	Lehigh	Wash. & Lee	Virginia P. I.
Annapolis	Lafayette	Va. Mil. Inst.	Wake Forest
Cornell	Pittsburgh	U. of Va.	U. of Mich.
Brown	Penn State	U. of N. C.	U. of Iowa
Carlisle	Hobart	U. of S. C.	U. of Wis.
Dartmouth	Colgate	U. of Ga.	U. of Kansas
Rochester	Union	U. of Texas	Ohio State
N. Y. Univ.	Hamilton	Vanderbilt	Notre Dame
Fordham	Syracuse	U. of Tenn.	U. of Cal.

Parke H. Davis, member of the Intercollegiate Rules Committee, has written for the ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION a concise history of the game of football. Other authoritative articles will trace the sport's development at West Point and Annapolis, in the Southern States, and in the West. There will be both pictures and reading matter which cannot fail to interest every college man and every follower of the game in the United States.

As the Sunday edition of The New York Times is always sold out, it will be necessary to tell your newsdealer in advance that you want

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE GIANTS

Tourists Have Passed Through Stormy Section of American Itinerary.

By JOHN J. McGRAW.
Manager of the Giants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—In a few days more we will really be on our way around the world, and I do not believe that there will be a man in the party to regret seeing the last rope cast off from the dock. It will mean two weeks of rest on the steamer. The trip across the continent has been a tough one, although profitable in spite of the bad weather we encountered for the first couple of weeks after leaving Chicago.

The days that we have spent in California have been delightful, and the warm sunshine has been welcome after the cold and snow we met earlier. After reaching Los Angeles we had completed most of our hard jumps, and we spent two days in this Southern California town, where they treat visitors very courteously. Since then we have been making a leisurely trip through the State.

First, I want to have something to say about our stop in Los Angeles, which was one of the pleasantest of the trip so far. It seemed as if the whole town was out to greet us, and they started us off with a parade to the grounds. Not many of the paraders ran out on us at the gate, as they are not "pikers" in the West. The count at the turnstiles was 11,000 for the first day, which was the best crowd that we have had since we left Chicago. We also played in the best weather. This was on the first day, and the attendance held up on the second. Comiskey and I wished we had booked the party for a week in Los Angeles. It looks like a money town. The spectators all wanted to know who the different players were, so Umpire Klem announced each batter as he went to the plate and skimmed briefly over his record. He also introduced the extra pitchers and other players to the crowd as they went to the coaching lines. For instance:

"Going to the bat now is Mr. Christy Mathewson, the greatest pitcher in the world."

Klem is no "piker" when it comes to announcing or anything like that. He did not make Matty the greatest pitcher in the National League or even in this country, but made it in the world. I'm surprised that he did not say the solar system, and, if he had, I would have agreed with him. Klem was up against a puzzler when it came to introducing "Jimmy" Callahan and me. But he got around it like a diplomat. He brought us out together.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Klem, "let me introduce to you Mr. John J. McGraw, Manager of the New York Giants, and Mr. James Callahan, Manager of the Chicago White Sox, the two greatest managers in baseball."

I wonder if he never heard of 'Connie' Mack," remarked some spectator in the bleachers in tones so modulated that they could not have been heard more than eight blocks from the park.

"There's always somebody trying to 'crab' our act," said "Jimmy" Callahan. "What do you think of that guy bringing up 'Connie' Mack's name when we're the headliners here this week?"

"Won't let us forget unpleasant memories," said I.

The native sons in the party got their share of the cheering. Snodgrass is well known in Los Angeles, having played ball with his college team there and having appeared on a Winter team. He received a great ovation, as did "Chief" Meyers, Hal Chase, "Larry" Doyle, Mathewson, and most of the others. Of course, Matty and Doyle are not native sons, but California would just as soon claim them, as they claim all good things as native sons out here, from the oranges to "Connie" Mack.

After Los Angeles had tried its best to give us all its spare change, and had seen to it that a good time was had by all, as they say in the country weekly of the church social affairs, we moved on to San Diego, where some more delightful California weather was served up to us, and there was also on hand to greet us about all the able-bodied population of the city.

San Diego gave us one of the warmest receptions we have yet encountered, and we have been showered with quite a few. Loaded in autos of the latest pattern—nobody in this land of easy gold and copious hospitality seems to have any other kind—we helped the city welcome to its midst Olin Davis, who had just won an auto race from Los Angeles to Phoenix, across the desert. Then the parade headed for the baseball park, where over five thousand fans crowded into a space not meant to accommodate more than half that number, and the Mayor brought the blush of modesty to Larry Doyle's face and Callahan's ditto by saying nice things about him and the rest of us. And how the fans cut loose! Honestly, I thought for a minute I was back in the Polo Grounds listening to about thirty thousand New Yorkers splitting their throats and lungs trying to tell Matty what they thought of his incomparable pitching.

With the plaudits of that city's multitude still ringing in our ears, we moved on to Oxnard, where the sugar beet is king, queen, ace high, jack and the pot. And the barbecue that the good citizens of that sugared city sat us down to before they would allow us to swing our bats for their edification and delight passes all powers of description, no matter by whom possessed. Even Jack London, who, I believe, is somewhat known out here, would have been lost for words with which to picture it feast, and if he had tried to set down what the boys did to said feast he would have sunk beneath the wreck of his own verbiage—I think that is the correct word—never to rise again in this world of abysmal brutes and such like.

Snodgrass, who is more or less known to the millionaires and multis of Oxnard—he only has a ranch there and runs the Winter baseball team that plays on Saturdays and Sundays with the purpose of boosting the town—went ahead the day before to help perfect the barbecue arrangements. I think his help consisted in telling the local committee that each Giant and White Sox was a horse for eats, for said local committee certainly gave to it that each of us was hidden behind a supply of food that towered in front of us almost as high as any mountain peak whose name is a household one in these parts. And to make us feel thoroughly at peace while we were bravely tackling these food hills, the word was passed along every once and a while that there were more imposing heights where the first had come from, and for us not to suspect that Oxnard would think of allowing us to go to the game hungry.

And after all that we did to that barbecue, and after all that it did to us, we went out and played a game of baseball! And just to prove that nothing like a pleasant little task of eating more food than he had ever seen together in one heap before could daunt him, Hans Lobert raced a cow pony around the bases. He stripped to his undershirt, and when the word was given he dug out at a breakneck speed that put the pony to it to keep within fighting distance. I do not know that I ever saw a man get over the ground faster, and for a while it seemed as if Lobert might beat his four-footed rival to the goal. But the race was a tie. After it was over Lobert declared that if the ground had been a little more solid he would have beaten his competitor by a neck at least. But I think that the race was a fie, because Lobert had too big a handicap to carry in that ton or two of eats he had put under his belt an hour or two before.

Speaking of the "eats" and other good times we are having on this trip reminds me that I have seen various comments in the papers since leaving New York to the effect that this long trip, with the many changes of climate and the swift alterations in diet and drinking water, is going to hurt the players and perhaps put some stars out of the game for good. Let me go on record right now as saying that I think, if anything, this trip will result in the men who take it playing better ball next year. They will be under the eyes of baseball men all through the off season and will do just enough work to keep in condition without getting stale. The idea that they will think baseball all Winter is ridiculous, because it is not the sort of a trip which will cause a strain such as a hard pennant race would.

When we are playing games, both clubs are working hard to win, because, as I have said, several of the players and followers of the teams have bets on which club will finally win the long series of games to be played around the globe. Therefore, both teams are hustling to the limit when we are on the field and no phoney baseball is being shown. But the strain of the pennant race is mostly a mental one when the players are figuring out how many more games they have to play and how many they must win to top the flag if their nearest pursuer takes so many. There is none of that on this trip. We forget the game when we are off the field, and, after leaving Vancouver, we will be off the field for days at a time.

It has been pointed out that several of the men who made the former trip around the world ended their baseball careers prematurely because of the careless way in which they behaved at the banquets and other festivities arranged for them in foreign countries. It is distinctly understood among the members of the present party that there is to be no rough work on our trip, and while the men will not exactly be in training, none is going to hurt himself by his manner of living. Most of the players have their wives along, and they are the best and strictest managers I know for keeping players in condition.

Besides, the styles in ball players have changed since that trip of Spalding's, and there is not the inclination to drink in the off season that there was in those days. The men in this party all intend to take care of themselves, because they realize that their future in baseball depends on their condition. I do not fear for that part of the trip, and I confidently predict I will bring back a better conditioned team next Spring to take South for practice than those composed of men who will go to work after a long Winter of loafing. Too much loafing hurts a player just as too much work does. The Giants had a good year after they had been to Cuba in the Winter, and they all went South in fine shape. I look to see this trip have the same beneficial effect on both the Giants and the White Sox.

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Gilmore Leads Federal League.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—James A. Gilmore of Chicago was tb-day elected President of the Federal League at the annual meeting here. Mr. Gilmore was acting President during a large part of the last season. M. F. Bramley of Cleveland was chosen Vice President, John A. George of Indianapolis was elected Treasurer, and Lloyd H. Rickart of Chicago, former Secretary of the St. Louis Browns, was appointed Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. The meeting consumed the entire afternoon and the club owners were not inclined to leave it. Mr. Gilmore said the provisions of the guarantee contract were approved and asserted each club had posted a guarantee of $25,000. He said the league's investments to date and improvements contracted for will total $1,000,000. No information was given out about the schedule, nor were any contracts with major league players announced.

LOCAL FOOTBALL BLOW.

Manual Wins from Commerce and Erasmus Beats Boys' High.

Manhattan schoolboy football received another blow yesterday afternoon when the Manual Training High School eleven defeated the Commerce High team at Ebbets Field by a score of 7 to 0. The gridiron was the scene of a double-header, Erasmus Hall and Boys' High clashing in the second contest, with victory going to Erasmus by a score of 26 to 0.

The victory for the Manual lads against the strong Commerce eleven entirely upset the dopesters, and the Buff and Blue seemed to be the most taken back of any one. Clinton defeated decisively the Manual Training team last Saturday, and but two days ago lost to Bay Ridge High. The victory was, concededly, a deserved one, however, for the Manual lads as a machine and as individuals outplayed the Manhattan team. They had the best of it and in spite of the fact that the tally scored on a fluke were rightly awarded the honors.

The line-up of both matches:

Manual Training.	Position.	Commerce.
Ackerman	Left end	Snyder
McGarry	Left tackle	Montgomery
Firsching	Left guard	Cornelsin
Sonborn	Centre	De Boer
Parissette	Right guard	Wagner
Weller	Right tackle	Hagenmeyer
Boenau	Right end	Hooper
Feurstein	Quarter back	Gunther
Egan	Left half back	Quinn
Winchester	Right half back	Clapp
Palmer	Full back	Parkington

Score—Manual Training, 7; Commerce, 0. Touchdown—Palmer. Goal from touchdown—Parissette. Substitutions—Manual Training, OldsWang for Ackerman, Dingwall for Egan, Egan for Oldswang, Thayer for Firsching, Firsching for Thayer. Commerce, Wittner for Gunther, Gunther for Wittner. Referee—Capt. G. Beavers, West Point. Umpire—Dr. J. Wilson, Leland Stanford. Head linesman—W. D. Pulvermacher, City College. Time of periods—Two of 20 minutes and two of twelve and one-half minutes.

Erasmus Hall.	Position.	Boys' High.
Gulick	Left end	Neumann
H. Halstead	Left tackle	Bancroft
Ellis	Left guard	Fischer
Jackson	Centre	Rubeostein
Cole	Right guard	Barshofsky
Medley	Right tackle	Rothman
Troy	Right end	Taylor
Tuttle	Quarter back	Clarke
Olson	Left half back	Wallenweber
Marshall	Right half back	Palmer
Castellanos	Full back	Sherman

Score—Erasmus Hall, 26; Boys' High, 0. Touchdowns—Tuttle, 3; Olson, 2. Goals from touchdown—Olson, 2. Substitutes—For Erasmus: Cramp for Halstead, Fields for Castellanos, Felter for Marshall, Raymond for Gulick, Halstead for Cramp. For Boys' High—Zychlinski for Fischer. Referee—A. J. Way, Swarthmore. Umpire—McElroy, Cornell. Head linesman—T. Fitzpatrick, Yale. Time of periods—Twelve and one-half and ten minutes.

ENGLISH SOCCER RESULTS.

Swindon Town Lose Their First Game of the Season.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Blackburn Rovers suffered another defeat in the first division of the English Association Football League to-day, West Bromwich Albion winning by 2 to 0, and as Manchester United quite unexpectedly lost their home game with Middlesborough before a huge crowd their positions in league remains unchanged.

The strong Sunderland team journeyed to Everton and, playing a fine game throughout, won somewhat easily by 5 to 1.

Fifty thousand spectators saw Chelsea beat Derby County at Chelsea by 2 to 1, but Tottenham Hotspur, after their long journey to Newcastle, lost their game to the United by 2 to 0. The results in League I.:

Everton	1	Sunderland	0
W. Bromwich Albion	2	Blackburn Rovers	0
Sheffield Wednesday	1	Bradford City	3
Bolton Wanderers	1	Manchester City	0
Chelsea	2	Derby County	1
Oldham Athletic	1	Sheffield United	2
Manchester United	0	Middlesborough	1
Burnley	4	Aston Villa	0
Preston North End	0	Liverpool	1
Newcastle United	2	Tottenham Hotspur	0

Woolwich Arsenal, strengthened by the inclusion of Rutherford, recently transferred to them from Newcastle United for the fee of just over $5,000, had to visit Grimsby for their second division game, and, playing desperately, managed to shade the points, 1—1.

Fulham, also playing away from home, found Leicester Fosse in their best form, and suffered defeat to the extent of 3—0. Pearce, who has kept goal brilliantly for Fulham this season, broke his collarbone last week, and was badly missed.

Bradford jumped to second place in the table by a fine win over Hull City, 2—0. Notts County increased their lead by beating Wolverhampton Wandeds at Nottingham by 2—0. Results in League II.:

Grimsby Town	1	Woolwich Arsenal	1
Birmingham	2	Notts Forest	0
Bristol City	1	Blackpool	0
Leeds City	1	Lincoln City	0
Clapton Orient	0	Huddersfield	0
Glossop	2	Bury	1
Stockport County	1	Barnsley	1
Bradford	2	Hull City	0
Notts County	2	Wolverhampton W.	0
Leicester Fosse	3	Fulham	0

Swindon Town, who have played splendidly all the season, met with their first defeat in the Southern League. Having to journey to Southend they found the United too strong and the game ended by 2 to 0. Brighton and Hove again won their match, beating Cardiff City by 2 to 1. Plymouth Argyle, playing at Watford, just managed to win by 1 to 0, after a desperate game.

Millwall made a big jump in the table by their victory on their own ground over Queen's Park Rangers, 2 to 0. The results in Southern League:

Milwall	2	Queens Park R.	0
Portsmouth	2	Exeter City	1
Norwich City	1	West Ham United	0
Gillingham	2	Merthyr Towns	1
Northampton	2	Bristol Rovers	0
Crystal Palace	5	Reading	1
Watford	0	Plymouth Argyle	1
Coventry City	2	Southampton	2
Brighton and H. A.	2	Cardiff City	1
Southend United	2	Swindon Town	0

GOAL FROM FIELD WINS FOR MORRIS

De Witt Clinton Eleven Defeated in Last Period of Play, 3 to 0.

A drop kick in the final period gave Morris High School a well-earned football victory in their annual gridiron battle with De Witt Clinton yesterday afternoon at Manhattan Field. The score closed 3 to 0 in favor of the Bronx lads after Clinton had extended themselves to the limit in an endeavor to push the pigskin across the line for a touchdown which would have robbed the Maroon of their laurels. The wearers of the Red and Black seemed to have lost much of their punch which had been apparent in earlier contests, and except for the second period the Morris lads had distinctively the best of the game.

The defeat of the Clinton eleven came as a surprise to the schoolboy followers of the season's series. But they fairly lost and can in no way belittle the stirring struggle made by the Morris boys. Four times the Bronx team worked down to a threatening point in the Clinton territory, and many thought that they could have forced their way over against the poor resistance that was evident all along the Clinton defense. Instead attempts were made each time for a goal from field, and in the final trial the ball sailed low and true over the bars from Stone's boot. The kick was made from about the fifteen-yard line.

The nearest that the Red and Black could push the pigskin down into Morris's territory was to their ninety-yard line toward the end of the second period. This was on their second down, and they followed with an attempted forward pass which went astray and the half then ended. Capt. Gilmore's injured shoulder kept him out of the Clinton line through most of the game, and Heilmsohn seemed to suffer a return of his troubles caused by concussion of the brain earlier in the season, but these losses to the team were to only a very slight degree responsible for Clinton's defeat.

Erwig, the nimble little left half back on the Morris team, proved the star ground gainer of the machine. Frequently he ripped off eight and ten yards through and around the Clinton line, and twice made twenty-yard runs. Another factor in Morris's success was attributable to their deft handling of the forward pass, which proved a serious weapon against the Clinton team. In five successful forward passes the Morris team gained seventy-seven yards, and only failed in two or three attempts. Clinton, on the other hand, was peculiarly weak in this respect. One pass of ten yards' gain was their record.

Late in the third period the successful rush of the Morris team got underway. Stone received a forward pass from Manley for fifteen yards and added another five before he was downed. Small gains were then made in straight line plunging, and then a penalty against Clinton for offside play took the pigskin to Morris's first down. Hugsneng plunged the ball on Clinton's twenty-yard line just as the period closed. The same punch was apparent in the opening of the final quarter, and Erwig and Manley brought the ball to Clinton's eleven-yard line. Sockalower was good for a yard and Erwig for another. From this point Stone dropped back and booted his team to victory. The line-up:

Morris.	Position.	Clinton.
Graeb	Left end	Fitzpatrick
Schweidle	Left tackle	Christgau
Ellis	Left guard	Grunow
Treanor	Centre	Gunther
Jenson	Right guard	Pitt
Hugsneng	Right tackle	Moore
Guidone	Right end	Fowler
Manley	Quarter back	Heilmsohn
Erwig	Left half back	Snow
Stone	Right half back	McKenzie
Sockaiower	Full back	Huston

Goal from field—Stone. Substitutes—Norton for Huston, Gilmore for Pitt, Powers for Heilmsohn, Pitt for Gilmore, Gilmore for Pitt, Pitt for Fitzpatrick, Sherwood for Jenson, Weinheim for Guidone, Appell for Weinheim, Guidone for Graeb, Graeb for Guidone, Craft for Sherwood. Referee—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Fordham. Umpire—Murray Lyons, Syracuse. Time of periods—Twelve and one-half minutes.

ON THE SOCCER FIELDS.

Crescent A. C. Wins Close Game with Montclair.

Superior combination play against the eleven of the Montclair Athletic Club at Montclair, N. J., yesterday afternoon resulted in a soccer victory for the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn by a score of 3 to 2 in the Field Club League's championship series.

With a slashing 10 to 0 victory against the title holders in the Field Club Soccer League of New York and New Jersey at P. S. A. L. Field in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon the Central Y. M. C. A. soccers maintained the lead they had established by consistent work in the early part of the season, and now loom up as almost certain winners of this year's championship.

A hard-fought match in the high school championship series between Manual Training and De Witt Clinton at Prospect Park yesterday resulted in favor of Manual Training by the score of 1 to 0. Being shorthanded, the De Witt Clinton players adopted a purely defensive game, massing their men in front of their own goal. Thus the first half was survived without a goal being scored. From a mix-up in front of the De Witt Clinton goal in the middle of the second period H. Spiro, one of the defending backs, headed the ball into his own net, and this gave Manual Training the point needed to win the game.

By a score of 4 goals to 1 at Jasper's Oval yesterday afternoon the soccer team of Townsend Harris Hall took the measure of Erasmus Hall of Brooklyn in the high school championship series for the Maxwell Cup. Perrotti scored twice for the winners in the first half, and in the second Adler and Tucker made it 4 to 0 before Erasmus had been able to tally once. Davidson, the centre forward, saved Erasmus from a shut-out shortly before the close of the game.

At Prospect Park yesterday the soccer team of Curtis High School met and defeated the Boys' High of Brooklyn by the score of 2 goals to 1 in a high school soccer championship game. At half time the Staten Island boys led by 1 to 0.

At Manor Field, West New Brighton, yesterday, the Bensonhurst Field Club eleven took the measure of the Richmond County team by the score of 2 to 1 in a league game. In the first half Kennedy scored for the home team and Macphee equalized for Bensonhurst. Hall shot the deciding goal for Bensonhurst in the second half.

Scoreless Tie In Soccer Game.

Columbia University and the Crescent Athletic Club, using their reserve teams, clashed at soccer on the Crescent grounds at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. So well matched were the opposing sides that the two halves were played through without either goal having been penetrated. No extra periods were called for, so the game ended in a scoreless tie. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Crescent. A. C.
Buermeyer	Goal	Alberts
Maze	Right back	Johnston
Cornellison	Left back	Wright
Schwarz	Right half	Wall
Hamilton	Centre half	Carpenter
Romeo	Left half	Cholet
Welling	Outside right	O'Rourke
Lamb	Inside right	Cameron
Crimp	Centre	Barry
Jones	Inside left	
O. Day	Outside left	Flannery

Referee—S. Day. Linesmen—Messrs. B. Brew and J. Carney. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

Banquet for Princeton Team.

The annual banquet of the Princeton football team was held at the Hotel Martinique last night, but the election of captain for next season was postponed until next week. The dinner was given by Walter Chandler, Princeton '98, the manager of the hotel. President John G. Hibben of Princeton was toastmaster, and the dinner was attended by sixty persons. All the 'Varsity players, substitutes and coaches were present. Several of the Tigers' old gridiron stars were there and made speeches, including "Big Bill" Edwards, "Beef" Wheeler, Garrett Cochrane, "Snake" Ames, Langdon Lee and also this season's coaches, Andrews, Bluthenthal, and Eddie Hart. The Princeton scrubs also had a banquet in the grill room of the hotel.

Princeton Victor at Traps.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—At the traps on the marshes near Yale Field Princeton won the Gun Club match, 189 to 184. McAlpin of Princeton was high gun with 45, and Taylor was the best for Yale with 40.

BOXING AT NEW YORK A. C.

Final Winners Elvin, Sanders, Margolis, and Kiernan in Various Classes

Leo Elvin, Union Settlement Athletic Club, 108-pound class; W. Sanders, Christ Church House, 120-pound class; J. Margolis, unattached, 130-pound class, and J. Kiernan, Arcade Athletic Club, 140-pound class, were the winners of the final bouts in the amateur boxing tournament last night at the New York Athletic Club. Interesting contests were witnessed in the semi-final rounds when all of the bouts went the scheduled distance of three rounds and some required an extra session before reaching a decision. When these were over the finals, in which the best work was anticipated, came to an abrupt ending in each bout.

None of the final contests went more than two rounds, three being stopped in that period, while the 108-pound class went by default when W. Aste was taken ill after winning his semi-final and had to withdraw. In the final tilt of the 120-pound class Williams, Arcade, unattached, was knocked out in the second with a right hook to the jaw by W. Sanders, who drew a bye. Sanders was the master of Flynn from the start, and he repeatedly shot over short rights to the ribs, which had damaging effect. In the first minute of the second Flynn left his guard wide open for a straight right to the jaw, which put him down, and he was carried to his corner.

The following bout, the final of the 130-pound class, was stopped by the referee who interceded for George Meighan of the Trinity Club, who was a poor match for J. Margolis, the 125-pound Metropolitan champion. Margolis used a left jab to good advantage and put his man down twice in the opening round and when he took the third fall in the second chapter the referee put a stop to the proceedings.

The final bout for 140 pounders was a one-sided affair in which J. Kiernan repeatedly stuck a straight left jab to A. J. Jordan's face and had it soon smothered with blood. Jordan took the jabs good naturedly but was unable to protect his face, and although he was strong and willing but void of dig against long odds, the action of the referee in stopping the affair was cheerfully received.

In the semi-final of the 108-pound class, William Moran, Canadian amateur champion at 105 pounds, was defeated by W. Aste, Christ Church House. Both boys slugged through the three sessions, and the award was not received with favor. It was hissed for some time after being made, and, although it was a close decision, the spectators favored an extra session.

The first bout of the 130-pound class showed two district champions in action, with J. Margolis, unattached 125-pound metropolitan champion, and J. Rosenwald, unattached, Philadelphia, 125-pound class Middle Atlantic champion. Both men devoted the greater part of the time to close work and did little damaging work, clouching and only mixing in the clinches. Neither boy boxed in a manner becoming a champion, with the judges disagreeing and the referee awarding the verdict to the local champion. The summaries:

108 Pound Class. Semi Final Bout. First Bout—L. Elvin, Union Settlement A. C., defeated F. Shanley, Dominican Lyceum. Four rounds; referee's decision.

Second Bout—W. Aste, Christ Church House, defeated W. Moran, unattached. Three rounds; judges' decision.

Final Bout—L. Elvin, Union Settlement A. C., won by default. Aste taken sick and withdrew.

120-Pound Class. Semi-Final Bout.—W. Flynn, unattached, defeated D. Wall, Trinity Club. Three rounds; judges' decision. W. Sanders drew a bye.

Final Bout—W. Sanders, Christ Church House, defeated W. Flynn, unattached. Three rounds; referee's decision.

130-Pound Class, Semi-Final Bout.—J. Margolis, unattached, defeated J. Rosenwald, unattached, three rounds; referee's decision. G. Meighan, Trinity Club, drew a bye.

Final Bout.—J. Margolis, unattached, stopped G. Meighan, Trinity Club, two rounds.

140-Pound Class, Semi-Final Bout.—J. Kiernan, Arcade A. C., defeated R. Ebnein, unattached, three rounds; judges' decision. J. Jordan, St. Mary's A. C., drew a bye.

Final Bout.—J. Kiernan, Arcade A. C., defeated J. Jordan, St. Mary's A. C., two rounds; referee's decision.

Stanley Wins from Hansen.

Bert Stanley, a Milwaukee welterweight, had a rather easy time outpointing Jack Hansen of England in the main bout of ten rounds at Brown's Gymnasium Athletic Association last night. Both boxers were willing at all times to mix, but Stanley clearly outclassed his opponent and scored heavily with right and left hand uppercuts, doing his most effective work with these punches.

In the semi-final ten-round bout, Bobby Moore of the west side won an easy victory over Eddie Conway, an east side boxer. The six-round bout that preceded this affair, between Buddy Ryan and Kid Henry, resulted in a victory for the former.

McCALL DEFEATED AT GOLF.

Captain of New York Team Vanquished by Wealthy Baltimoreans.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—The Kens defeated the Oaks on the golf links of the Elk Ridge Kennels to-day by the score of 33 to 9. In other words, sixteen men of wealth of Baltimore beat as many New York men in their annual Nassau matches.

Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor in the recent elections, was Captain of the New Yorkers, but he was defeated by one point. He lost the first nine holes, but in the second he took three of his half over the bunker and laughed at Mr. Rowland, whose ball landed in a sand pile. "I'm glad I didn't land in that mud. I had enough mud slinging a few days ago in New York," said he.

This is the second consecutive time the Baltimoreans have defeated the New Yorkers.

William A. Marburg, Gen. N. Winslow Williams, and other business men of this city entertained the New Yorkers at a dinner at the Maryland Club this evening. Those in the New York party were Michael J. Dongan, R. W. Pope, Q. A. H. Gildersleeve, Andrew Shiland Nathan L. Milton, Judge Victor J. Dowling, F. H. Ecker, George Clausen, P. F. Murphy, M. J. Degrange, H. K. S. Williams, J. A. McKay, E. J. Feeley, John Whalen, Charles L. Guy, John Perrico, Dr. C. Carlos, F. McDonald, and Thomas F. Conway. The party will return to New York to-morrow.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap with turkeys as prizes was run off yesterday at the Glen Ridge Country Club. In Class A J. D. Baldwin was the winner, with 88, 20—68, while in the second set C. A. Hungerford became eligible to gratify his appetite with 91, 21—70. The scores follow:.

Class A—C. D. Baldwin, 88, 20—68; R. C. Stevens, 96, 19—77; L. M. McCoy, 97, 19—78; J. Crosskill, 99, 20—79; Charles Ames, 97, 16—81; W. D. Lyon, 100, 19—81; W. C. Thomas, 89, 8—81.

Class B—C. A. Hungerford, 91, 21—70; W. S. Fairchild, 101, 22—79; E. R. Chatfield, 105, 27—81; E. T. Durham, 111, 27—84; H. J. Frost, 110, 22—88; M. A. Allen, 118, 27—91.

In the first day of play for a cup presented by William H. Ziegltr at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club James Herbert led the field with a card of 90, 18—77. In view of the fact that work was being conducted on the Twelfth Avenue extension a short course was played, so that three strokes were taken off the handicap of each contestant. The following returned cards:

James Herbert, 90, 13—77; W. S. M. Watson, 85, 7—78; E. W. Koehn, 87, 9—78; E. D. Miller, 92, 13—79; J. E. Adams, 81, 2—79; E. R. Aldridge, 95, 16—79; E. F. Siney, 07, 17—80; J. W. Faison, 89, 8—81; F. H. Helmle, 95, 9—86; F. W. Fitch, 89, 8—81; W. C. Biddle, Jr., 90, 9—81; E. B. Peabody, 90, 9—81.

In a ball sweepstakes in which there were about sixty entries Malcolm W. Laidlaw, with 88, 16—72, led the field at the Outdoors Club yesterday. The following returned cards: Malcolm W. Laidlaw, 88, 16—78; F. S. Keeler, 86, 7—79; S. H. Lever, 92, 9—83; E. S. Nash, 108, 13—90.

Damerest Defeats Dawson at 18.2.

Calvin Demarest, who is practicing at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, for his championship match with Willie Hoppe, defeated William Dawson in an exhibition of 18.2 balk-line billiards last night by the score of 400 to 25. Demarest displayed excellent form and finished his string in thirteen innings for an average of 30 10-13, making high runs of 125 and 122 points.

Hoppe Wins Practice Game.

Willie Hoppe, the holder of the world's championship title at 18.2 balk line billiards, defeated George W. Moore in a practice game at Thum's Billiard Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, last night, by the score of 400 to 126 in ten innings. Hoppe made a high run of 140 points and averaged 40. Moore's best efforts netted him a high run of 127 with an average of 12 6-10 points.

MATTY DEFEATS CHICAGO.

Giants' Pitcher Has Only One Bad Inning Against White Sox.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The New York Nationals downed the Chicago Americans to-day, 6 to 3. Pitcher Mathewson was in rare form except in the eighth inning, when Chicago made four hits that netted two runs. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 ..	6	11	0
Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0	3	10	2

Batteries—Mathewson and Meyers; Scott and Daley.

Arlington Wins Track Meet.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Arlington High School, near Boston, Mass., won to-day's interscholastic track meet. There were fourteen schools represented.

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Business enterprises and partnerships in first-class going business for sale; all investigated propositions; saves you the trouble running around, looking up lots of schemes and dead ones; propositions in every line of business on hand; sensible paying business or partnership from $1,000 to $100,000; no charge whatever to you; it's well worth a trial. B. Weil, 20 East 42d St.

An income of $5,000 to $7,000 per annum (positively not less than $5,000) will be guaranteed to a good business man, if he can invest $15,000 in a substantial and staple business. (Not a high-flying proposition.) to buy a half interest in a business now established for fifteen years; present owner will remain active in the affairs and retain the other half; his character and record must be good. Address Gardner, Box 54 Times Downtown.

An established cloak house located in a loft 50x100 in the uptown manufacturing district with a name well known among the trade is seeking a purchaser of its name, good will, stock, and machinery; plant consists of 34 machines besides every up-to-date accessory to a modern cloak business; factory at present in an A1 working condition with its entire staff, both office and factory, employed. L 89 Times.

$15,000 cash will buy half interest, free and clear, in an old established, high-class "made to order" manufacturing business of ladies' apparel; tremendously successful; best location in city; records prove a yearly net profit of exceptional margin; investigation will convince one of its stability and profitableness; principals only. Address Apparel, C 117 Times.

TO MANUFACTURERS:

Why not own your factory? A live and growing city, within striking distance of New York and Boston, will erect plant for desirable industry, with repayment like rent; valuable factory site free; long-term tax exemption; cheap electric power; ideal labor situation; good transportation and superior banking facilities. Address Y 303 Times.

Importers' staple lines food products, greatly favored new Tariff, require bright, active third member immediately; not less than $10,000 investment; best bank references offered and required before full details submitted; going, growing, highly profitable, substantial business. Address A 55 Times Downtown.

Big opportunity; inventor of convertible automobile body, which can be changed from a touring body into inside drive in a minute's time, and which is purposely designed for medium price cars, like Ford, Buick, Overland, Buick, wants party to finance company; full size body; ready for demonstration. C 141 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Large corporation, manufacturing high-priced office appliances now internationally distributed, desires New York representative; must be man of character and selling experience and able to finance own office and expenses; profits large and opportunity unusual for successful party. Address C 114 Times.

Partner wanted; services optional; $5,000 to $10,000; European specialty; absolute control United States and Canada; good returns; advertiser reputable business man; strong proposition; investigation invited; principals only. "References." Y 315 Times.

Young man, pushing, conscientious, wanted to assist manager in drug and textile technical lines; can acquire interest later on; German parentage preferred; age, experience, salary expected. A. A., 215 Times Downtown.

To lease for term of years, plot on East 118th St., with possible entrance on 3d Av. if desired; suitable for theatre, garage, market for any business in which large area is needed. Inquire S. Gutman, 352 Broadway, New York City.

Can increase your business, originate selling plan, create and execute advertising literature; reasonable charge for service. C 163 Times.

Montreal, Canada, largest dairy lunch for sale; month's receipts $12,000; $25,000 cash considered, money will more than double. Meo, 35 Times Downtown.

Established, paying hardware manufacturing plant can be purchased at very low price; owner going abroad. Address Opportunity, Box 58 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business wants active, reliable associate with capital. Can refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's. Old, solid, prosperous. Y 312 Times.

Have you any idle money? Invest it with me in a proprietary proposition with unlimited future, which will stand closest investigation. Proprietary, C 127 Times.

Have any part of $100,000 and $200,000 equity in available L. I. property to exchange for improved Manhattan, above 23d St. C 158 Times Downtown.

Investor with $10,000 to $15,000 wanted for big money-making proposition; can convince investment is absolutely solid. H. K., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Private party wants a loan of $50, having a lovely home and security. Address Mason, care Butler, 1,446 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MOVING PICTURE THEATRE, 950 seats; fine location; up to date; will lease to responsible party. Inquire Jewelry Store, 121 3d Av.

For Sale.—Cash mercantile business. Old established. Good standing. Dun's. Y 313 Times.

Wanted—Active man with capital to enter automobile tire industry; can have control of money. L 64 Times.

Furnished room house; no vacancies; exceptional location; near Broadway. 251 West 62d St.

$500 cash wanted, 30 days; security, mortgage established lunch room, Brooklyn; cost $2,000. C 167 Times.

All rights manufacturers' article of wide application. Hotel Victoria, 9-5. F. S. McLahan.

$3 buys forcible, convincing circular letter sure to bring business; any line. Call National Advertising Service, 1,182 Broadway.

Capable business man will invest, with services, five thousand dollars in going substantial business. C 99 Times.

Expert, import house desires partner with $10,000 capital; references required. N 330 Times Downtown.

Partner.—$20,000 required, magnificent opportunity; manufacturing new goods; large profits. C 38 Times.

Salesman will invest $2,500, with services, going business; preferably manufacturing. C 92 Times.

Established growing business, good profits, wants $5,000 additional capital. Bond Fide, A 23 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted, with $750; will stand investigation; can make $50 weekly. A 27 Times Downtown.

$2,500 buys good Nicolai, Bronx. Inquire Kramer, 946 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Will invest $8,000 in good business, with services; mention details. C 47 Times.

Wanted—Agency of good-selling article for wholesale and retail trade. C 78 Times.

Business Opportunities.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., No. 1,482 Broadway. Bryant 6205. Businesses, stocks sold, financed, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated, no advances.

WANTED.

LOAN, $1,000; absolutely secure.
SILENT partner; $3,000; embroidery business.
LOAN; $500; growing concern; secure.
PARTNER, sanitary mfg. company.
PARTNER, profitable meat-vegetable market.
PARTNER, C. S. rights; talking machines.
SMALL investors; Isle of Pines.
PARTNER, established building business.
PARTNER, with $500; cotton future proposition.
PARTNER, real estate-Ins. business.
PARTNER, automobile accessory business.
PARTNER, snip breaking-salvage business.
SALESMEN, mining stock; large dividends.
TREASURER, corporation; handle own money.
ONE-HALF interest; established school.
TREASURER, corset corporation; handle own money.
PARTNER, valuable and useful patent.
PARTNER, established rubber extracting concern.

FOR SALE.

PROFITABLE grocery; bargain.
6% mortgages; South Carolina lands.
CAFE; $275 weekly receipts; bargain.
VALUABLE patent for plumbers.
CAFE; State; clean; $950; bargain.

BIG PROFIT OPPORTUNITY.

Wanted for period of one year, $25,000 to $50,000 special capital due to rapidly increasing business by large, established business in New York City; principal and interest absolutely guaranteed, plus a participating profit; rare, safe opportunity for investor. May be active or not; an opportunity rarely offered in a profitable, going business. Principal only investigate. For full details, address Executor, 510 Times Downtown.

A RARE CHANCE.

$1,000 to $100,000 on hand belonging to reputable merchants that want an active partnership in going business, or will buy a business outright. What have you to offer? Quick action guaranteed; charges nominal, with no advance fees; my clients are my best references; no stocks, schemes, or patents wanted. B. Weil, 20 East 42d St.

Expert with new and cheapest process beyond any foreign or domestic competition, wants partnership or management in manufacture of artificial leather; can partly finance undertaking which requires about $50,000; especially good opportunity in connection with cotton mills, dye works, &c.; daily production in United States already exceeds 30,000 yards; full details given to sincere inquirers only. Address G. W., Box 136 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE ACCOUNT MARRIAGE.

Up-to-date hairdressing, manicuring parlor; beautifully equipped; select patronage; rich suburb New York; established six years; investigation solicited; excellent opportunity. Y 240 Times.

$500 buys part interest in moving-picture theatre in one of the best locations in Greater New York; property should materialize large profits; particulars at interview with principals only. Operator, Box L 60 Times.

Corporation owning practical, tremendous money making patented device, now ready to place it on the market, seeks investors with $2,000 to $10,000. Principals please address Manufacturing, C 143 Times.

A.—Will erect a motion picture theatre; 600 seats; on Broadway north of 72d St.; 10 years lease; a de luxe proposition; unquestioned financial standing required. Address C 136 Times.

Established concern extending trade needs small amount additional capital; contributor may govern funds if man of integrity; large and certain profits. Address C 250 Times Downtown.

Moving-picture theatre, newly built, 600-seat house; doing excellent business; extraordinary opportunity; principals only. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, and 32 Union Square.

A Talking Doll—Sings, prays, &c.; wonderful novelty; popular price; additional capital desired; small investments welcome; investment secure; excellent terms. Address C 166 Times.

Offer interest in device for improvement of moving pictures and other purposes; in practical operation; can show a demand and high recommendations. C 132 Times.

A firm having a national business in patented electric appliances will take in a partner that can invest from $5,000 to $20,000; give references and address. Y 285 Times.

Splendid protected business needs capital and brains; profits enormous; demand unlimited and positively every way unparalleled. 403 Tribune Building.

Business Notices.

OUR SUGGESTIVE METHODS INCREASE SALES!

We will increase your business, retail, wholesale, manufacturing, by original, suggestive and proven methods. Our services at the cost of your handy man, plus an interest in the increased business. Write to-day. Appointment by letter only. Address Results, C 138 Times.

Pawn tickets bought. Silver.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Platinum.
Estates appraised and purchased.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq

Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Metal work; ventilating smoke stacks; cheap metal work of every description. Light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 408 East 151st St. Telephone Melrose 6664.

INCORPORATE.

Why? Where? How? Corporation manual sent free. CORPORATION FIDELITY COMPANY, 233 Broadway, New York.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.

6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Riverside Drive, (96th St. Subway.)—Bachelor going abroad will sublet his finely furnished ten-room apartment; three baths, six months; reasonable to responsible party. C 61 Times.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, north Corner of 84th St.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms; three, four baths Stewart. See Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished, newly decorated suites two, three, four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths, silver, linen; reasonable rents; $10 weekly upward. 343 St. Nicholas Av., corner 127th St.

100th St. and Central Park West.—8 rooms and bath; very attractive; sublet until Oct. 1, 1914; $85 monthly; elevator, electric lights, hot water, telephone. Apply Supt., Hartley Hall.

Splendidly furnished, four rooms and bath apartment, in very select neighborhood; will rent for any number of months. Apartment 10F, 1 West 85th St.

107th, 2 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment, newly decorated; four large, light rooms; high class elevator building; rent reasonable.

95th, 320 West.—Front elevator apartment, seven light rooms; attractively furnished; sublet until April; Subway; Riverside. Apartment 43.

Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well furnished high class apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases; 2 to 12 rooms $75 per month up Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

An exceptional and exclusive list of apartments; all locations; $100 up. 507 5th Av. Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. Everett M. Seixas Co.

9th St., 19 West.—Three-room apartment second floor; large room; private bath; steam, hot and cold water; electric light.

141st, 552 West.—Going abroad, 7 rooms; elevator; completely furnished; $75. Thompson.

Furnished, a commodious and artistic five-room apartment; West 40th St., near Broadway; $50 month. Y 307 Times.

107th-AMSTERDAM AV.—Newly furnished high-class two-room kitchenette apartment Pedmiano "Bryan."

104th, 247 West (near West End.)—Seven reasonably large, sunny rooms. Morter.

69th St., 41 West.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms, $80. Phone 4988 Schuyler. Weaver

Charming three rooms, kitchenette; very complete; $75 monthly. Lyman, 609 W. 114th

156th, 545 West.—Four bright, sunny rooms; Apt. 20; $30 monthly; 6 months

Riverside Drive, 450, (Near 116th.)—Five large rooms, $85 monthly. Apt. 6C.

East Side.

APARTMENT ON PARK AV. FOR RENT UNFURNISHED FOR YEAR OR FURNISHED FOR SIX MONTHS; SEVEN ROOMS, THREE BATHS. C 165 TIMES.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.

Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; cable service optional; worth investigating.

To Let.—A furnished five-room corner apartment to responsible small family from Dec. 15 for three or four months. Inquire Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., Cor. 68th St.

Other Apartment Advertisements Part Eight.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $38.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.
111 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 84TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.

6-ROOM APARTMENT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Elevator, telephone, tiled bath, maid's toilet; in fact every improvement; southern exposure; seven windows on street; am paying $660. Inquire for Apartment 48. Superintendent. 450 Audubon Av., (187th St.)

206 WEST 52D STREET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Five and six room elevator apartments, with all modern improvements. Building just renovated. Most convenient location in city. Rents $45 to $70. Superintendent on premises. WM. A. WHITE & SONS.
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar Street.

ATTENTION.—Rare chance; a high-class 10-room and 3 baths apartment in the Riviera, at 157th St. and Riverside Drive; good for two families; has southern exposure and rents at $1,800 a year; will sub-let at $1,100 a year. Call Apt. 5L, Sunday and Monday.

78th, 170 West, corner Amsterdam.—Orchid Apartments; ideal, light, seven rooms and bath corner apartment, three flights up; will sublet at $55, worth $72. Call and ask for Benjamin; leaving city; or phone Greeley 825.

TO LET—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartments, till October; ten rooms, three baths; "Riverdale," corner 79th St. and Riverside Drive; fine view of river; convenient location. Apply to superintendent.

THE JEFFERSON,
824-826 WEST 181ST ST.

Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.

Attractive apartments, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 129TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

86D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.

Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St.

Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

Riverside Drive—High-class, modern apartment to sublet; eight large rooms, three baths; conservatory. Inquire 445 Riverside Drive, (116th St.) Apartment 112.

Modern, high-class apartment to sublet; six rooms and baths; very desirable; one or two years' lease. Apply Janitor, Prince Humbert, 220 Cathedral Parkway.

Beautifully furnished eight-room corner apartment, including piano. Apply to janitor, Bennington Corners, West End Av. and 100th St.

81TH ST., 21 WEST.

Single apartment; seven large, all light rooms, bath; improvements; splendid neighborhood; $50.

66th St., 60 & 62 West, Corner Columbus Av. —7, all light, rooms, bath; steam heat, &c.; private hall; $40 to $48; Subway and "L"; at corner.

164TH and Broadway.—Strictly private family (no other boarders) offers young man outside room, home comforts. A 39 Times Downtown.

180th St., 854 West.—9 rooms; sublease; all outside rooms; corner elevator apartment; 3 baths; overlooking Hudson; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

463 CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, steam, hot water; fine condition. CYRILLE CAREEAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

STUDIO, with two rooms, bath, elegant building, best location, to sublet. L. M., 16 West 67th, 3d floor R. W.

ATTRACTIVE unfurnished apartment to lease; THE CHELSEA, West 23d Street. 'Phone 2700 Chelsea.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Apartments and single rooms; rent very reasonable.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, $60.
Six rooms; elevator, &c. 5 West 104th St.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.

Two rooms and bath, front, choice..... $32
Four rooms and bath, front..... $34

Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c. THE HILLCREST, 154-160 East 91st St.

MANAGER millinery workroom; wholesale preferred; 12 years' experience; city reference. C 117 Times.

160-111 East 50th St.—Three rooms and bath, on ground floor, suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental, including chambermaid service. Apply on premises.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1,202 Madison Av.

47th St., 9 East.—Two elegant rooms and bath, with all improvements; $50 per month. Inquire Medlin.

SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS. All improvements; $30-$35. Inquire 175-177 East 93d St.

Apartment, unfurnished, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 12 East 30th St.

19th St., 144 East.—For rent, large studio, modern improvements; private house.

Bronx.

Choice apartments, 6 rooms and bath; high-class apartment house; rent, $40; 2 months free; yearly tenant. See Varian, Real Estate, 2,266 Webster Av.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Furnished apartment five or six rooms, bath; preferably east side, below 50th; not over $60; two adults. C. B. Hale, 71 Irving Place.

Small furnished or unfurnished, light, clean apartment; bath, kitchen, steam. Address J. L., Box 49 Times.

Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; Dec. 1; Morningside or Washington Heights preferred; state rent. C 135 Times.

Furnished apartment 7 rooms, December to March, rent $100, above 96th St. L J 141 Times.

First-class housekeeping apartment; two or three rooms; bath, kitchenette. Y 217 Times.

Gentleman desires bachelor quarters neighborhood West 72d St. Y 208 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal American Storage Co., 604-608 West 43th Telephone 2267 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.

Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; lowest estimates. Send postal. 177-179 West 99th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Country Board.

Long Island.

Physical Culture Farm; reasonable rates; both sexes; Babylon, MacLevy Gymnasium, 352 4th Ave. Telephone 8086 Madison Sq.

Westchester County.

"EDGEHILL INN," Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson—All-year-round home, combining country charm and city comfort; single rooms and en suites; Subway and Central; 30 minutes 42d St. Phone 360 Kingsbridge.

New Jersey.

German-American family having healthy country place takes convalescents; large house; modern improvements; pine woods, sea air, combined gives sure relief from chronic catarrh, colds, asthma, nervousness. $25 monthly. Address particulars, W. Olmesdahl, P. O. Box 10-C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Westfield, N. J.—New Jersey Central, 12 miles from N. Y.; private family, no children; excellent accommodations; all improvements; lady only; reasonable. Y 227 Times.

UPPER MONTCLAIR—Refined family would accommodate one gentleman; delightful surroundings; $10. Box L 59 Times.

Pleasant Winter home with private family; large rooms; excellent train service. Address V, 261 Prospect St., Hidgewood, N. J.

Board Wanted

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE desires two rooms and bath if possible with board, in private family; best references. Send price and particulars to Room 933, 11 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Board, two connecting rooms; steam heat, between Tremont Av. and Fordham Bronx; family of four; children age 8 and 2. Floyd France, 151 W. 64th St.

YOUNG MAN wishes room and board, strictly private family, between 137th and 157th Sts., near Broadway. C 74 Times.

Sanitariums.

Ellis Sanitarium, Metuchen, N. J.—25 miles New York, Pa. R. R.; moderate rates; beautifully furnished and situated, quiet, refined; invalids, acute, chronic, convalescent, nervous, open to physicians or their treatment followed.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

218T ST., 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; excellent table; reference; table guests.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single rooms; steam heated; excellent table; reference.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable front rooms; a comfortable home, with excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board; private baths.

53D ST., 57 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Large rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; telephone.

62D, 131 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone; excellent table; table board.

65D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Large corner and single room; excellent board.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Desirable rooms, good board; table boarders accommodated; ideal location.

A.—47 FIFTH AV.—Desirable steam-heated room; table boarders; references.

MADISON AV., 426.—Delightful third floor front alcove room; private family table; couple appreciating refined surroundings; permanent; reference.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; $10 up.

11TH ST., 356 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths; telephones; superior table.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with board; every convenience; private house.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated; newly decorated; parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

59TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

67TH ST., 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Choice accommodations; double, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

68TH, 59 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, in exceptionally well appointed house, with owner; private bath; dressing room; grand piano if desired; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; convenient cars; reasonable.

69TH ST., 67 WEST.

Large and small rooms; running water.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; translents.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room; private bath; exclusive house; single room; references.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining; excellent table.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Double, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board; day, week; large rooms; private baths.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; attractive rooms; home cooking; table board; dietary laws strictly observed.

71ST., 108 WEST.—Desirable second-story room; bath; also other rooms; references.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; new furniture; excellent table; southern exposure; half block Subway and elevated; every convenience; reasonable; table guests.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for ladies studying music, art, enjoying opera, concerts, lectures, museums; chaperonage; references required; moderate.

72D, 256 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; private baths; house newly decorated; first-class appointments. Mrs. T W. Markley.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for girls studying opera, concert, museums; chaperonage; references required; moderate.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well appointed house; near subway, "L"; references.

72D, 322 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, single, double rooms; baths; excellent table; homelike.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also bell room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references; telephone Schuyler 10177.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, connecting bath; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 241 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor front; private house; reference.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Warm, single room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; American family; reasonable.

78TH ST., 144 WEST.—Very handsome, large room; hot running water; superior board.

79TH, 103 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room; Subway. "L"; references.

18TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room; excellent board; table guests

79TH ST., 114 and 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

76TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable double room; also hall room; absolutely first-class.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, sunny rooms, newly furnished; generous table; references.

80TH, 141, 143 WEST.—Comfortable second floor room, adjoining bath; homelike; references.

82D ST., 11 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath board optional; Telephone Schuyler 8397.

83RD ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive room; refined home; table; all appointments; first-class; references.

87TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large room, running water; telephone; reference.

91TH ST., 30 WEST.—Desirable room, suit able two; excellent board; private house. Strause.

94TH ST., 33 WEST.—Finely furnished large rooms; superior table; refined surroundings; moderate.

11TH ST., 147 WEST.—Sunny room; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity; table guests.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Double room, second floor; running water; small room; table guests.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—"L" Subway express; accomodated; home cuisine francaise; references.

97TH ST., 61 WEST.—Back parlor, large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

112TH, 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table, references.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Private family, near Drive; two handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; with or without board. Apt. 61.

112TH ST., 554 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate.

117TH, 421 WEST, (Near Amsterdam.)—Large room, southern exposure; board; private house.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

145TH, 349 WEST, (near "L" Subway.)—Room and board; Southern cooking. Phone 7090 Audubon.

149TH ST., 540 to 558 WEST (Main entrance 544, near Broadway subway.)—Finest, healthiest section; "The Audubon"; among 80 bright rooms few vacancies; large room, electricity, private phone, bath adjoining, $12 one; $18 for two; another $15; smaller room, $8; entire floor, two or three rooms and bath, $25; every comfort; good cooking; tourist. Telephone $757 Audubon.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room, closets, running water; good board; telephone; reference.

Charming Permanent Home.
Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."

Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room excellent chef and service; separate tables everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CENTRAL PARK WEST apartment, corner 66th.—Refined family; exceptional accommodations; references exchanged. L 90 Times.

CONVENT AV., 330.—Large, front, double, single rooms; steam heat; table specialty.

EXCLUSIVE home for lady requiring superior accommodations; private bath; dressing rooms; Southern cooking; located West 69th; grand piano if desired. Central Park, 200 Times.

LENOX AV., 242.—Large, handsomely furnished room, excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Double front room, with board, in large and unusually attractive American-basement house, with private family; references exchanged. Permanent, C 140 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227 (95th St.).—Young men wanted to join bachelors; nice room with board, $12.50 weekly. Telephone 1149 Riverside. Borg.

SPECIAL low rates permanent guests; family hotel; modern conveniences; fine location; near Riverside Drive; room with board, $7 up; rooms, $3 up; best value in city; call and be convinced. Acropolis Hotel, 519 West 123d St.

ST NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Large, sunny front room; conveniences; private family; excellent board; references.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 853, two blocks north 137th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 324.—Charming rooms, newly decorated; attractive furnishings; private baths; electricity; fine table; references.

WEST END AV., 916.—Pleasant front room; excellent board. Phone 5262 Riverside.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 72-82 EAST. (Corner Broadway.)—Furnished rooms, hotel service; bath and telephone accommodation, $4, $5, and $6 weekly. Ask for Mr. Palmer, Stuyvesant 4200.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium sized, steam heated room; private house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 21 EAST. — Neatly furnished rooms; elevator; modern improvements; reasonable. 4859 Gramercy.

23RD, 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Appreciative business men will find quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $8-$7.

28TH ST., 111 EAST. (Near Subway.)—Nicely furnished rooms or en suite; bath; well kept house; conveniences; reasonable.

29TH, 41 EAST.—Large small rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; reasonable; telephone.

30TH, 131 EAST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; near car lines; meals optional. 'Phone Madison Square 7024

36TH ST., 138 EAST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; good neighborhood; telephone.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, well furnished room; every convenience; private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast; select house; telephone; references.

53D, 234 EAST.—Single rooms, private bath; hot water; $2. Plaza 1849.

60TH, 138 EAST (bet. Park and Lexington Avs.).—Steam heated, well furnished room; adjoining bath; $2.50; references. Dubuque.

60TH, (775 Lexington.)—Outside room; bath, steam; gentlemen, references. 3343 Plaza. Martin.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman; references

72D ST., 206 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and small room; newly decorated; refined, private house; modern conveniences; telephone; select location; $2 upward.

83D ST., 151 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms, suitable one, two; telephone; private house.

116TH, 172 EAST.—Just opened; warm, cozy large, small rooms; newly furnished; private; all conveniences; near "L"; reasonable.

FOR RENT.—By year, large room and bath; 53d St., near Madison Av., furnished or unfurnished. Telephone 5374 Plaza.

GRAMERCY PARK, 39.—Large front room; suitable two; a small room; references.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)— LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 87, (29th.)—Desirable suite, rooms; reasonable; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 175.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 1,269.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms; newly decorated; phone, Farrell.

West Side.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; others; fine surroundings; steam; references; telephone.

11TH ST., (between 5th and 6th Ave.)—High-class elevator apartment; three in family; moderate. N 342 Times Downtown.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; running water; telephone; reference.

20TH, 350 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; well furnished; select locality; excellent accommodations.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room; gentlemen; breakfast; telephone; references; single room.

23D, 480 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; telephone service.

36TH ST., 49 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $4.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, private bath; small rooms; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Splendid large main floor room, bath, kitchenette; steam, electricity; private or business.

47TH, 06 WEST.—Beautifully appointed large room with private bath; a bachelor; references.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished small rooms; quiet residence.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor alcove room; references.

52D ST., (301 Lexington Av.)—Suite, parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; clean, home comforts, bath, telephone; private apartment; private entrance. Chimoules.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

56TH, 1,748 (Broadway.)—Large sunny front room, newly furnished; elevator; steam. Westbrook.

57TH, 100 WEST.—Front single room, $5 week; private apartment; references. MacDonnell.

57H, 368 WEST.—Small, bright room in apartment; lady; references. Van N.

58TH ST.—Married couple living in high-class elevator apartment, 58th St., between Madison Av. and Park, would rent comfortable room; hot and cold running water; steam heat; electric

Lost

LOST.—Bank Book No. 5,645 on The Security Bank of New York, 106th St. and 3d Av., New York City, in the name of Kilian Seubert. Payment stopped Please return book to bank.

LOST.—Black seal wallet, in Central Park, between 59th and 90th Sts., containing checks and money; reward. Return Frank Powers, 154 Nassau St.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, west side Broadway, between 59th and 60th Sts., gray kitt fox muff. Reward if returned to 111 East 56th. Lindstrom.

LOST—Watch, silver wrist watch in taxicab between Churchill's and Plaza Hotel, evening Nov. 14; liberal reward. C 124 Times.

LOST—Blue enamel locket, Saturday, Polo Grounds, 97th St., 125th St.; valued for association. Address Condon, 516 West 135th.

$200.00 REWARD.
DIAMOND BOWKNOT PIN, LOST NOV. 2, VICINITY COLUMBUS AND 92D ST. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED FOR TICKET IF PAWNED. POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED. COMMUNICATE Y 291 TIMES.

$50 REWARD FOR SINGLE EARRING, star sapphire in circle of diamonds, lost Nov. 11, between Broadway, 44th St., and 7th Av., 42d St.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50.00 REWARD.
Diamond ring engraved "J. M. R. from F. S. O." Lost Nov. 11, 15th floor, Carnegie Hall. Write Widow, Y-301 Times.
NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

$50 REWARD.
Diamond circle brooch, (Tiffany make.) Nov. 6: no questions. Wolfe, 1,038 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Nov. 9, Lexington Av., 124th St., lady's gold watch. C 168 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—From 22 East 76th St., Saturday morning, large black Pomeranian dog; blind in one eye. $10 reward.

$25 REWARD for white French poodle stolen Nov. 1, named "Teddy." Face and paw trimmed; no questions. Eckert, 111 East 32d St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, handkerchiefs, jewelry, gloves, fancy goods, toys, pictures, art embroidery, china, glassware, and candy departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

CARPET WORKROOM—We require an experienced carpet machine sewer. Apply to Manager, carpet department, third floor, East Building.

ALSO.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers; if under 16 years of age, come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, department of wrapping, Subway floor, Central Building.

ALSO.

FUR DEPARTMENT—Require several experienced and competent saleswomen for our fur department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

WAITRESSES—Require several experienced waitresses for our Buffet. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

A desirable all-year-round position as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust and 5 feet 7 inches tall. Apply P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

AN ALERT, well-educated woman, capable of earning $30 weekly, in educational forward movement; tactfulness, personality, and earnestness more necessary than experience; guaranteed income; organizing tour in Florida and California. Apply after 2, Dixon-Rucker Co., 305 5th Av.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AVE. AT 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

A CAPABLE woman with adaptability to learn; work both pleasant and profitable; good remuneration; advancement when capable. L 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Refined, intelligent American young lady, having at least one year's experience double entry, also knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary to start; excellent chance for advancement; reply own handwriting, stating age and all particulars. Box L 61 Times.

CANVASSER.—We want a woman of attractive personality, preferably with some selling experience, or with an extensive social acquaintance, to call on selected lists with our book and magazine combinations; ideal proposition for approaching holidays; liberal commissions or guarantee. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place. Mr. Mansfield; afternoons only.

CLERK.—Candy clerk; experienced; good salary; permanent position. Apply Hatch, 1,223 Broadway.

DESIGNER.

EXPERIENCED ON MUSLIN NIGHT-GOWNS AND PETTICOATS. THE WOLF CO., 119 WEST 25TH ST.

DESIGNER ON HIGH-CLASS TAILORED AND SEMI-DRESS HATS. APPLY GERBER, BARTHOLD & GERBER, 24-26 WEST 20TH ST.

EDITORIAL WRITERS and department editors; popular weekly. P. O. Box 1,080 New York.

EXPERT TEACHER of touch typewriting and shorthand, with experience and knowledge of the parts of the machine; good salary. A 7 Times Downtown.

FOLDERS.—Young women to fold and mail letters in large publishing house; previous experience unnecessary, but must be quick and willing; salary $5 a week to start. Address R. M., Box A 47 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Two in family; good cook; satisfactory wages; only Scandinavian girls. Apply Lorimier, 420 Riverside Drive.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework in country; only one in family. Call to-day till 4 P. M., 127 West 124th St., City.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR THEIR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Parisian; competent and reliable; "lingerie specialty"; street and evening gowns; remodeling equal new. 752 West End Av.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wants customers; fits with Sterna. Mme. Bertha, 81 Columbus Av. 7725 Columbus.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; out; home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 125 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

MME. J. LEER, 219 W. 80th St.—Gowns, all occasions reasonable. 4780—Schuyler.

Purchase and Exchange.

A. S. Borg, 140 West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; highest prices paid for diamonds, old gold, silver and platinum, old teeth, pawn tickets; 25 to 50 per cent. for Provident tickets.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 870 Bryant.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

Wanted—Adding machine, Burroughs or Wales, late model; must be in perfect condition and cheap; for cash. L 56 Times.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of

A NUMBER OF NEAT-APPEARING GIRLS FOR LIGHT WORK.

About 16 years of age or over.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of

EXPERIENCED CASHIERS.

Those with experience preferred.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of several experienced SALESWOMEN for their SHOE SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR FUR SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GLOVE SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR GLOVE SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR RIBBON SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of several experienced SALESWOMEN for their SHOE SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GOVERNESS wanted; cultivated, refined woman accustomed to genteel surroundings; applications with fullest details only will be considered; professionals need not apply; the position cannot be filled by the usual kind. A 50 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, a girl for general housework in country home; small family; no washing; good wages to competent person. A 29 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; two in family; pleasant surroundings; references. Telephone 2109 River.

ONE OF THE LEADING NEW YORK STORES
IS IN NEED OF A
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR ASSISTANT BUYER.

ONE WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL AND LOCAL EXPERIENCE. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT WOMAN.
Address MUSLIN, Box L 67 Times.

SALES LADIES.—Several representative American ladies, 20 to 25 years of age, must have good personality, to represent us in New York City; salary and commission. Call promptly, Saturday and Monday, 1:30 P. M., at Gas Bldg., 124 East 15th St., 6th floor. Ask for Mr. Canfield.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business woman to assume full responsibility of following up with tact and sound judgment a large number of accounts in mercantile establishment; applicant must be a rapid typist and possess commercial ability in a high degree; permanent position; salary, $20 to $30 per week at start; give complete details as to qualifications and experience; save postage if you cannot qualify—plus; letter strictly confidential and returned upon request. Box A 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—By automobile concern, Long Island City, with three or four years' experience. Address in own handwriting giving experience, references and salary expected. W. S., 27 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wholesale dry goods; operate Remington, Underwood; familiar billing; good penman; rapid, accurate; age, experience, reference. C 145 Times.

TEACHER—Wanted, male or female teacher of stenography and typewriting in school in Manhattan; $22 a week. Address Teacher, 150 Times Downtown.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WELL-INFORMED woman for position of trust, not clerical work; good references rather than experience considered. Call 16 East 40th St.

WILL HAVE A VACANCY for two and probably three educated ladies Nov. 19. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY: STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
501 5th Av., corner 42d St.
Commercial courses stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial and civil service; by expert licensed instructors; days and evenings. Employment Department. A. J. Fancell, Director.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

Help Wanted, Male.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted; young service man, able to do field work, analyzing variety of big selling propositions, and draft strong, practical copy; this work needs a square, hustling young man with personality and training, who is ready to develop fast and make money.
Y 234 Times.

A JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIAN WANTED.—Familiar with automatic sprinkler equipment; apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars and salary expected. S. T., P. O. Box 904, N. Y.

AN ADVERTISEMENT MAN WANTED for a Great Department Store.
The store is one of the high-grade stores of New York City; among the first four in volume of business; the man must be big enough to do its advertising efficiently; the salary will be liberal at first and grow with the man; applications should state age, experience in detail, present and past connections, whether married or single; they should include liberal samples of previous work, and the may well include also references as to ability and habits; all applications will be considered confidential and all samples of work and references will be returned without undue delay. P 82 Times.

BRIGHT BOY, about 16, in wholesale importing house. Apply, in own handwriting, P. L., 553 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy of 16 wanted in wholesale commission house; salary to start $4 per week. Address, in own handwriting, Commission, P. O. Box 91, Station D, New York City.

BOY wanted by Wall St. banking house; American parentage; good family and appearance essential; chance for advancement. L 54 Times.

BOY.—Public school graduate wanted in publishing business; references required; chance for advancement; start $5. L Box 63 Times.

BUYERS WANTED.

Because of the rapid growth of our business we require the services of several high-class buyers of women's, misses', children's and infants' wearing apparel of every description. We are particularly anxious to secure men or women of very broad merchandising experience, who know the New York markets thoroughly and are able to go to primary sources of supply, and whose records will stand the most searching investigation. Those who measure up to our requirements will find most unusual opportunities for development. Ours is a recently established mail order business, with ample resources and plans and purposes which offer dependable executives an exceptional future. These positions must be filled at once, and we ask you in writing us to give complete detailed account of your experience, firms you have been with the past five years, your present connection, your salary at this time, and personal and business references. Give this information in salesman's first letter to save your time and ours.
Every communication will be considered confidential; and none of your references or associates communicated with until after interview with you. Please address executive offices

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
New York City.

CAPABLE AND THOROUGHLY reliable office man to take charge of manufacturing and stock; one having experience with printing or publishing preferred; state salary; references. Permanent, A 58 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, about 21, for clerical position; must be good penman. Address M. J. H., P. O. Box 1,548, New York City.

CLERK.—Experienced in coal business; state salary. A 30 Times Downtown.

CHIEF CLERK.—Must be good stenographer, capable of handling general office; state references, salary desired. Y 294 Times.

EDITORIAL WRITERS and department editors; popular weekly. P. O. Box 1,080 New York.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

A REPAIR MAN

FOR THE HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. ONE CAPABLE OF DOING OUTSIDE WORK AS WELL AS STORE WORK. SUCH AS REPAIRING WOODEN WARE AND PAINTING.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

require the services of

AN EXPERIENCED TOY REPAIRER.

Only those with experience preferred.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED ENGRAVERS ON SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY MAIL CLERK, Customs-Internal Revenue "exams" everywhere soon; get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner; free booklet L92. Write NOW, to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

IMPORT NOTION MAN WANTED BY LARGE WHOLESALE IMPORT HOUSE; ONE FAMILIAR WITH AND ABLE TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT. GIVE FULL DETAILS, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. CONFIDENTIAL, BOX A 19 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN wanted for a few weeks; active, intelligent man of good appearance to canvass manufacturers and secure important contracts; nothing to sell; salary, $5 day; no commission; give particulars, past experience, references. A 43 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be neat in appearance and have at least grammar school education. Address, stating references and salary expected, C 139 Times.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED LINEN BUYER.
A MAN OF UNUSUAL CAPABILITIES WILL FIND A VERY DESIRABLE PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY BY LETTER TO THE GENERAL MANAGER.

SALESMEN, by publishing house, to call upon inquiries from advertisements for standard reference work; commission. Address Post Office Box 434, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN for high class lines of laces, trimmings, and novelties; established trade; salary and commission; highest references required. Address L. N., 78 Times.

SALESMEN.—Real live men sell a meritorious necessity that sells itself (20 per cent. to the right men.) Immediate. C 151 Times.

SALESMAN that calls on first-class ladies' shoe stores to handle a side line; good commission; line can be carried in pocket. B. B., 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to canvass offices; new specialty; easy seller; large profits; commission. Live workers see Pearl, 23 Union Sq.

SALESMEN wanted who have confidence in their own ability; salary and commission. Burnot Manufacturing Co., 64 Gold St.

SALESMAN stationery, to take as side line, imported pencil sharpening machines; commission. Munter Co., 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in stationery, wanted; salary and commission. B. Pearlman, 25 Broadway.

SALESMAN, to carry whips as principal or side line; commission. C 149 Times.

SALESMEN.—The most lucrative selling proposition for a man qualified to handle a high-class proposition is THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA; a few capable, refined men, over 25, needed now; liberal commissions make possible income exceeding $100 a week; call 9 to 12 or 2 to 4. ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS, Inc., 16 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.—Several ambitious, intelligent young men will be employed by a large manufacturing company and given a special course of training to fit them for positions as salesmen; sales experience desirable, but not essential; must furnish fidelity bond; age 25 to 30; height not less than 5 feet 8 inches; salary. A 48 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN WANTED.—One capable of earning $3,000 to $5,000 a year selling a superior grade of plumbing fixtures on commission basis, through architects and owners in New York City; experience in this particular line not necessary. OCCIDENTAL CO., Architects' Building, 101 Park Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—A man of good address, genteel manners, and keen judgment, as representative and salesman in New York City and immediate vicinity for an old established and reputable lithographic and printing ink manufacturing concern; salary. Address H A 21 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Fifty representative salesmen with some personality to represent us in sales dept. in New York City; salary and commission. Apply in person, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at 124 East 15th St., Gas Bldg., 6th floor. Ask for Mr. Canfield. The Municipal Lighting Co.

SALESMAN for New York City to handle line of men's fine neckwear; high-class man only; acquainted with the trade and capable of handling the territory with an important line; an unusual opportunity for an able man; commission. Address A. M., 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Salesmen wanted on new publication; liberal commission and leads furnished; excellent opportunity for big money. Apply at once, sending references, and state range for territory. Irving E. Rines, 225 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, with good following for a popular-priced line of Spring and Summer dresses as side line for all territories; only those well recommended need apply; salary or commission. J. G., 160 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A large automobile accessory manufacturing company require the services of several salesmen to work in New York and vicinity; no competition; commission only until results are shown. Address Box C 120 Times.

SALESMAN for New York City; also one for Middle West, to handle a line of negligees, kimonos, and dressing sacques as a side line on commission basis. Energetic, C 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—Large corporation wants outside representative; instruction in salesmanship, 11 to 12:30, without obligation. Those employed in financial district preferred. 71 Broadway, Room 1,401.

SAMPLE CLERK
WANTED IN A LARGE RESIDENT BUYER'S OFFICE.
YOUNG MAN, age 18-21, to act as SAMPLE CLERK.
State experience and salary expected.
Address Box L 68 Times.

SECRETARY.—THE RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK OFFERS THE EXECUTIVE ABILITY THE POSITION OF SECRETARY; ONLY WRITTEN APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED; STATE AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A MAN POSSESSED OF THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS; ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE REGARDED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION, 200 5TH AV.

SOLICITORS wanted with exceptional talking and convincing qualities to business men; must have ability; capable man can earn $5,000 per year; commission. Call Room 816, 366 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (not near stenographer,) by long-established manufacturer; must be rapid, accurate; eager to earn advancement; one knowing bookkeeping preferred. Give fullest possible details about yourself. Particulars, Y 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Wholesale dry goods; operate Remington, Underwood; familiar billing; good penman; rapid, accurate; age, experience, references. C 144 Times.

SURVEYOR.—Experienced quantity surveyor or measurer wanted; Scotch or English preferred. L 57 Times.

TRAVELING MAN, calling on the better-class trade, to sell HARRIS SHAKER SWEATERS for 1914, on commission basis; apply by letter, giving references, territory, &c. Hyman Starr, Inc., Park Av., cor. 130th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted, office of large importing house; one without previous experience and just graduated from school preferred; to a young man desiring a business education this is an exceptional opportunity. Must live with parents, and be in a position to furnish A1 references. Address "Accounting Room," 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, between ages of 25 and 35, now employed, to devote a few evenings a week to elevating work whereby he can double his income. Equitable, 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—As general office assistant; ability to typewrite essential. Apply Monday, 10 A. M., R. C. Knickerbocker, 22 East 17th St.

YOUNG MAN of unusually fine attainments to visit 5th Av. tailors on social club plan, commission. Commissioner, F 78 Times.

Instruction.

CIVIL SERVICE.

You are in time for customs service, $1,000; patrolman, $1,400; playground attendant, $3 a day; police matron, $1,000; water meter inspector, $1,200; tax-lien inspector, $1,200; rodman, $1,000, and various other good paying positions; we prepare you to pass creditable examinations; reasonable terms. Write or call The Civil Service School, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Are you making enough money? Why not start something towards making better pay? NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS, 1133 Broadway, New York.
Gives you a fresh start in the right direction. Write for Essay on Efficiency, and learn how.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

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REQUIRE
Experienced
DELIVERY PACKERS.
Only those having first-class reference need apply between 9 and 11 A. M. Superintendent's office, Broadway and 20th St.

Situations Wanted

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cultured girl; neat penman, work accurate, balance rendered; conversant all office details. D. C., 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter; experienced; double entry; moderate salary; reference. Buchholz, 64 East 111th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American widow wishes care of bachelor apartment house; seven years' reference. 706 West End Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; trial balance; typewriter; familiar office routine; $12. C 148 Times.

COLORED WOMAN wishes job of two days. Mrs. Barkley, 241 West 29th St.

COMPANION.—Graduate nurse, speaking French, German, Scandinavian languages, cultured musician, experienced European traveler, wishes position as lady's companion. Y 311 Times.

COMPANION.—Woman of refinement, reliable, well recommended, good sewer, &c., desires position; city or country. R. H., Box 100, 1,364 Broadway.

COMPANION, maid desires semi-invalid; practical nurse; will travel; references. C 119 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined American young lady, cheerful, neat, cultured, employed as stenographer, seeks home with cultured private family where companionship to lady or young girl is desired, (no boarding house;) only high-class place considered and investigated; highest references given and requested; will pay moderate board; splendid chance for lady seeking cheery companion; state full particulars. N 324 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—A refined, middle-aged lady, speaking some French and German, desires position as useful companion, mother's helper; anything not menial; excellent references; moderate salary. E. H., 1,858 49th St, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER. — Cultured middle aged woman to elderly lady; city or country; highest credentials furnished. Culture, C 111 Times.

COOK and BUTLER.—By colored man and wife in private family or boarding house; both experienced; have references. Write or call 62 Baldwin Place, Mrs. Mills, Yonkers, N. Y.

COOK wishes situation in small private family, or housework; best city references. Burns, 448 West 47th St.

COPYIST, &c.—Manuscript copying, addressing, envelopes, or any sort of typewriting, by a college woman, or two hours' regular work daily. C 158 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, expert designer on evening and afternoon gowns, robes, lingeries, wishes work, out; home preferred. E. Koster, 240 Manhattan Av. Telephone Morningside 7340.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; expert remodeler; alterations; reasonable; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; references; home, out; $2. Hill, 328 West 52d.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out days; few more customers. 524 West 169th St. Apt. I.

EUROPE.—Services free for passage; good nurse, companion. Dunn, 523 West 123d.

GIRL speaks French only, wishes position looking after one or two children; good seamstress, embroiderer. Graubs, 293 West 4th St.

GOVERNESS.—North German, trained kindergartner, experienced, well recommended, desires position with one small child; city or country. H. H., Box 100, 1,364 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Very successful with backward children. L. Richmond, 14 Irving Place.

GOVERNESS.—Trained nurse, music, kindergartnering; German, English; references; $30. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

HOTEL SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER, by woman (34) of many years' experience; capable holding confidential position. C 153 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured woman in reversed circumstances finds herself in need of position at once; housekeeper; musical; would travel or chaperone party. Anxious, C 118 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Widow (36,) cheerful, sympathetic attention, managing or working; capable entire charge; plain; give full particulars. Mrs. Davis, Box 80, East Orange, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, refined young woman; small household; town, suburbs. K. K., Times, Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper, small family; best references. S. M., Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Light colored, middle-aged woman; light housework; good cook. Davis, care Seymore, 507 Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl; light housework or as chambermaid. Seymour, 28 West 140th St.

KITCHEN MAID.—A lady giving up her house would like to find position for her kitchen maid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply to 108 East 70th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First class; German; speaks French and English; good hairdresser, packer, traveler; good needlewoman; seeks situation; references; wages $35. U. U., 247 East 53d St.

LADY, 41 years, speaking French and English, understands German, wishes position where languages can be of utility. C 107 Times.

LADY'S MAID, by thoroughly experienced and obliging French girl; highly recommended by last employer in city. Rosine Leblanc, 269 West 40th St.

LADY'S COMPANION or mother's helper by young woman; experienced sewer; highest reference. Address C. R. 31 Times, Downtown.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady giving up her house would like to find position for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply to 108 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress having her own house wants family hamper; good work; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

LAUNDRESS, competent, wishes work home or out; reference. Jackson, 151 West 100th.

LAUNDRESS, German, takes family and ladies' washing home. Arnold, 305 West 127th St.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes ladies', gentlemen's fine wash; silk, flannel; references. C 164 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman takes laundry home or out by day; open drying. Folderman, 414 West 49th St.

MAID.—Colored girl, light, neat appearance, as maid in theatre; ladies' or gentlemen's darning and mending; or visiting maid. M. C., care of Harris, 65 West 139th St.

MAID.—Native Parisienne of color wishes position as visiting maid or governess; highest social and diplomatic references. Rossier, 385 East 198th St.

MAID and seamstress, refined, to elderly lady or grown girl; good sewer; best city reference. 431 Park Av. Phone Plaza 2978, care Casey.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—A thoroughly competent managing housekeeper with 12 years' experience and highest testimonials desires position in large private household, town or country. C 160 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate, Swedish, wants employment half day; would consider institute, invalid or children. 'Phone 5026 Riverside, apartment 14.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, wishes a few more lady patients at their residences; highest reference. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

COOPER UNION.—Evening course preparing for entrance to Cooper Union; terms very low; enroll now. The Booth School, 501 5th Av.

Situations Wanted

Female.

A.—Obesity, nervousness, rheumatism, insomnia, $1 hour; ladies' residences; physician's reference; experienced woman. Professional, 2,237 8th Av. Tel. 9263 Morningside.

ARTISTIC evening tailored gowns; take and furnish materials; reasonable. Ryan, 200 West 53d.

ATTENDANT.—Takes entire care of lady invalid; best references. M. G. Smith, 942 6th Av.

A YOUNG LADY of refinement, education, suddenly thrown upon her own resources, desires occupation; mornings. C 130 Times.

A YOUNG WOMAN known to me as very faithful and devoted in office work, and for whom I can vouch, wishes a position as assistant to bookkeeper in good business house; she is familiar with the duties of shipping clerk, can type letters, and makes herself useful in a variety of ways that should win the appreciation of her employer. Address Voucher, P 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, with 7 years' thorough experience in accounting work with two well-known concerns, is open for position; also qualified for position as private secretary to business or professional man. P 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, 21, knowledge typewriting, desires position; moderate salary; excellent reference. B. Monoson, 2,073 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant stenographer, capable accountant; conscientious; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; run trial; knowledge stenography; bright, capable. A. A., 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; capable; work hard. Bernstein, 1,812 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; $7. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking full charge of office; salary $18. C 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.— Young man, 18, high school education, completed course with expert accountant; have had several months' experience; also understand stenography, typewriting; will submit references. George Fisher, 542 West 145th.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) correspondent, stenographer, American, married; 9 years' experience drug, chemical, automobile, publishing lines; capable assuming entire charge of office, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial reports. C 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—24, with 6 years' office experience, desires position as bookkeeper or assistant; has knowledge of typewriting and can handle correspondence; will furnish references; salary $15. C 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' manufacturing experience, can take full charge or assist; thorough knowledge of controlling accounts and office details; well recommended. C 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. — Long experience various lines; cost, corporation accounts, financial statements; thorough, practical; permanent, temporary. Reliable, P 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires part time position, daily, weekly. P. O. Box 14, Station I.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced modern accountant, correspondent, and salesman. C 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, many years' experience, wants suitable position; permanently. A 45 Times Downtown.

BOY wants position in office; reference, Walter Livingston, 502 1st Av., Flow.

SEAMSTRESS has couple of days free; can make alterations; reference. Geary, 1,013 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Refined, businesslike, clean cut; conversant office details; painstaking, willing; accurate at figures; good speller; punctuate, paragraph intelligently; $10. N. F., 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert in, secretarial and high-class office work, with own typewriter, would accept services by the hour or take work home. Expert, 116 New York Times Brooklyn Office.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; well educated, neat appearance, thoroughly experienced, capable, trustworthy; best reference; city. Address "S. G.," 146, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, capable taking notes rapidly, transcribing same accurately; understands office work; $12. H. B., 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, 6 years' experience, accurate, competent, desires permanent position. F. K. H., 93 Ames St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' business experience, good correspondent, thoroughly familiar billing, filing; A1 references. S. H., 175 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly familiar technical dictation; possess executive ability; trustworthy; excellent references furnished. K. E., 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High class; able act secretarial capacity; high school education; understanding office work, every detail. B G 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate typist; assistant bookkeeper; familiar every detail office routine; rapid dictation; correct transcription; $8. E. L., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate and rapid at dictation and transcription, desires position. Katherine Hautenstein, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza 1790.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; five years' experience; thoroughly competent; business ability; refined American; no agency; $15. A 6 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, adaptable beginner; some experience; rapid, accurate typist, copyist; assist office work, filing; $6. R. N. Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHY.—Exceptionally well trained beginner, competent to take any commercial dictation, assist office work; $6. M. O., 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, faithful, competent, well educated girl; best references; will work hard for advancement. A 38 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner; rapid, neat worker; good speller; operate any machine; no agency; $6. A 87 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping and general office details; competent, trustworthy; best references; $15. Budde, 168 West 167th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; also understands clerical duties; experienced and dependable. Address A. H., 1,801 Crotona Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, six years' experience; can operate dictaphone. A 57 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, experienced, accurate, transcribes notes correctly; $8-$10. B 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, experienced, constructive ability, charge correspondence, $12-$16. L 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, knowledge bookkeeping; experienced, reliable, willing; $10-$12. K 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in several lines; conversant with general office details; highly efficient. A 10 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant, experienced, wants permanent position. McPhillips, 504 West 159th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Schultz, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; executive ability; highest reference; $12. L 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; references. "M.," 1,160 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping; neat, reliable. A 2 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, three years' experience; highest references. Y 314 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate, six months' experience; $7. A 20 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright beginner; business school graduate; $6. A 12 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' practical experience; high school education; $10. A 11 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide awake, capable, industrious; small salary. S., 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, and capable; salary $12. C 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; good references. Miss Zuanelli, 513 East 170th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Handle busy board; full knowledge office work. "O. Q.," 47 Times.

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Part 5 | Magazine Section

The New York Times.

Magazine Section | Part 5

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1913.

REVOLT AGAINST PRESIDENT WILSON ENDS IN A FIASCO

Attempt at Insurgency, Headed by Senators O'Gorman, Reed and Hitchcock, Went to Smash When the Elections of Nov. 4 Resulted in the President's Favor---Problems of Party Discipline That Still Confront Him.

By Charles Willis Thompson.

HERE is the underground story of the insurrection that failed, of the still-born revolt. It is a tragedy of politics, and if anybody can see anything humorous in the story it must be some callous person like Woodrow Wilson.

The Democrats of the House and Senate had it all framed up that they were going to teach the President a lesson. He had been too dictatorial; he had made himself the whole Government; and, what was worse, he had starved the faithful and withheld the allotment of manna that is expected whenever there is a change of administration. The thing had gone too far. The revolt was scheduled for the week just ended.

Its leaders were to be Senators O'Gorman of New York, Reed of Missouri, and Hitchcock of Nebraska, and Representatives Bartlett of Georgia and Ben Johnson of Kentucky. The lesson was to be taught on the subject of the Currency bill, just for a starter, but after that they were to read him further lessons on other subjects, such as the anti-trust legislation that he is understood to be incubating.

And then a sad thing happened. On a certain Tuesday early in November a lot of elections were held, and when the indignant Senators and Representatives picked up their papers on Wednesday morning they were pained to read the following brutal statements of fact:

A Clean Sweep.

That John Purroy Mitchel, supported by the Administration and advocated through its mouthpiece, Dudley Field Malone, had been elected Mayor of New York by 121,000 majority.

That President Wilson's personal candidate, James F. Fielder, had been elected Governor of New Jersey by over 30,000 majority.

That Blair Lee, in whose support President Wilson had sent Secretary Bryan into Maryland, had swept the State for United States Senator.

That David I. Walsh had carried Massachusetts by 60,000.

The next meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee was on the following Friday, and Senator O'Gorman, the scheduled leader of the insurrection, came into camp and voted for everything that President Wilson wanted. Reed stood out, but if Reed has not capitulated by the time this article is printed he will soon after. The only irreconcilable left is Hitchcock. Immediately after the election Senator Swanson proceeded to summon a caucus to direct the Banking and Currency Committee to carry out the President's plans.

As for the House, it is as mum as a mouse. Two weeks ago Johnson and Bartlett were talking truculently about "the right of Democrats to hold office under a Democratic administration." To-day you can't tease a murmur out of them.

Last August Senator O'Gorman said in private conversation, "In my judgment the honeymoon period of this Administration has just about passed." After the election Senator O'Gorman, the predestined leader of the great revolt that never came about, found that, in the coarse language of Broadway, he had another think coming.

The Storm Centre of Rebellion.

Looking dispassionately at the great rebellion as it exists to-day, it seems to centre itself entirely in the person of Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska. Reed is perfectly willing to come into camp at any time when the President will appoint his man Postmaster of Kansas City. It is just barely possible that even if the President continues to maintain his present inhuman attitude about that Kansas City Postmastership, Reed will come into camp anyway.

As for Hitchcock, he appears to be permanently off the reservation. Hitchcock is a millionaire; he doesn't care whether he comes back to the Senate or not, so that nobody can scare him with threats of political defeat; he is thoroughly disgruntled over the fact that all the Nebraska patronage has gone to Secretary Bryan and none of it to him, and finally he hates Mr. Bryan with a sincere and thoroughgoing hatred that is 8,000 miles in diameter and 25,000 miles in circumference.

So there is no prospect of Hitchcock's coming into camp; and the Administration reckons him as an enemy, just as it reckons Jim Mann, the Republican floor leader in the House, though Mann is a Republican and Hitchcock a Democrat.

The fight in the Banking and Currency Committee has been a joke. Nobody in the committee understood the first thing about the currency except Nelson and Weeks, both of them Republicans, and Owen, the Chairman, who understood it only in an academic way. The Democratic insurgents put forth Reed as their leader. "Reed," said a well-informed Washingtonian, "doesn't know anything about the currency. Why, Reed doesn't even understand the meaning of a dollar sign."

Basis for a Fine Farce.

So Reed has been voting for propositions which he imagined to be antagonistic to the President's ideas, when actually they were Mr. Wilson's own plans, merely because the whole currency proposition was Greek to him. If the whole story of the proceedings in the Banking and Currency Committee could be written as it occurred it would be a basis for one of the finest farces ever put on the stage.

Not that the President escapes wholly scathless, when one is looking for humorous material. One of Mr. Wilson's fundamental defects of character is a disposition to look with suspicion on everybody else and a notion that he can run the thing—whatever the thing may be—himself. So you couldn't convince him that the Republicans intended to play fair.

Now, being a Senator is a business just like any other; it is a business like being a tailor or a delicatessen dealer. Senators may make faces at each other for the sake of impressing the old folks at home, but when it comes down to cases they are willing to work like horses to produce results. Wilson couldn't understand that. He believed there was some sinister motive behind the support that Nelson and Weeks offered him—support, of course, veiled behind the mask of perfunctory partisan opposition which they would have to appear to offer in the open.

Weeks and Hoke Smith worked out a compromise plan on the currency and started to line up the Senators, Weeks lining up the Republicans and Smith the Democrats. But their plan went to wreck because the President could not be made to believe in the good faith of the Republicans, and the result is that the Lord only knows when a currency bill will be passed.

Nelson went to the White House and tried to convince the President of the good faith of the Republicans. He said, "Why, if we really wanted to hurt you, Mr. President, and to wreck the Democratic Party, we would have voted to accept the House bill." But the President refused to see it. And the Republicans, aided by the three Democratic insurgents, held the bill up.

Declarations of Independence.

The Banking and Currency Committee delayed action on the bill chiefly to show its independence. The President let the committee know that as soon as the Tariff bill was out of the way the Currency bill must be passed immediately, and just to show how independent it was the committee decided that it would not do anything of the kind. It deliberately set Oct. 25 as the time for the hearings so as to show how free and unconquerable it was.

Meanwhile, over on the House side, Jim Mann was showing what an independent son of the setting sun he was. The usual course when the Senate is marking time on a bill and the House has nothing on its mind is for the House to meet every three days and adjourn for another three days, but Mann, the Republican leader, swore by the nine gods that if the Democrats kept the Senate in session he was going to keep the House in session, whether it had any business to transact or not. So daily the House would meet and the roll would be called, developing the fact that about 200 Democrats were absent—which didn't do them any good in their districts.

The Republicans finally saw they would have to fight and they made their preparations accordingly. O'Gorman came into the Administration camp the very day after he read the New York election returns, and he was the only man the Administration really feared. "Nobody doubts," said a Congressman of long experience, "that if O'Gorman were leader of that Currency Committee he would lead it." But Owen, the Chairman, has no such gift and knows very little in a practical way about the currency, so the three insurgents have been monopolizing the advertising and the leadership.

The patriotic emotions of Reed have been excited over the Kansas City Postmastership, and those of Hitchcock over the Nebraska domination of his dearest foe, Mr. Bryan. O'Gorman, however, really disapproves of Mr. Wilson, or did until he read about that 121,000 majority for John Purroy Mitchel and about the smash up State. O'Gorman is old-fashioned in his Democracy, and he has always found his gorge rising at the spectacle of the President coming down to the Capitol and making what he calls "a speech from the throne" instead of sending a duly printed message which nobody reads, as the immemorial custom is.

Reed's case, however, is much simpler. He had a candidate for Postmaster of St. Louis, a gentleman with the ingratiating name of Colin Selph, who happened to be a relic of the old Butler ring régime. Postmaster General Burleson would by no means hear of Colin Selph or anybody else connected with the Butler ring; so Reed went off the reservation and began mixing war medicine. He made so much disturbance that it became a question whether the Banking and Currency Committee would so much as consider the President's bill at this session, much less pass it; whereupon the President saw the logic of events and Mr. Burleson sadly gave Selph the appointment.

150 Disgusted Congressmen.

That flushed the cheek of Reed with triumph, and he went after the Kansas City Postmastership. Here the President definitely drew the line, and for that reason Reed has been expounding for several weeks his unalterable opposition to regional banks.

There isn't a man in the United States Senate who knows the differences between a regional bank and a corner grocery except the two or three gentlemen whose names have been mentioned. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, everybody is willing to follow Jim Reed's lead in favor of the Vanderlip plan, or was until the crash of the election made them switch in the other direction.

There isn't a doubt that the House of Representatives was perfectly prepared to blaze out into a roar of opposition against President Wilson, and that it was due chiefly to the withholding of patronage. It is easy to understand the withholding of the patronage, but the average Congressman cannot understand where he gets off in the matter of private bills. Let us illustrate again:

At the last election about 150 new Congressmen were elected. Every single one of them came in on extravagant promises. There wasn't a man who didn't promise to erect a new Court House building or a new Post Office in the district. They arrived in Washington and found themselves tied hand and foot by a caucus rule invented by Oscar W. Underwood at the behest of Woodrow Wilson, to the effect that nothing could be done during the whole extra session except the passage of the Tariff bill, the Currency bill, and whatever emergency bills might come up. There wasn't a human chance for a private bill to slip through.

The disgust among the 150 new Congressmen cannot be described. Every single one of them had promised to deepen the creek or turn the drugstore into a marble building. Their hands were tied by the House caucus. Next Spring they will have to come up for renomination on their record, and they know good and well that they have no record to coax a renomination on, that the public building in Federal City is still unbuilt, and that the dam in Washeut Creek has never been made.

And there are 150 of them!

To the Right About.

So it came about that Ben Johnson and Bartlett made their onslaught on the Administration. They were merely the mouthpieces of a whole lot of talk that has been going on both on the House and Senate sides about the President's attitude in withholding all patronage except that which he gives to Secretary Bryan. So they made their attack on the President three weeks ago, and to-day they are eating out of his hand. The House of Representatives is absolutely Wilson's tool; there will not be a holler from even such persons as Johnson and Bartlett; the elections settled all that.

Leaving the House as a crippled proposition and turning to the Senate, let us look where it stands. It doesn't seem to stand anywhere. The Hon. Knute Nelson is standing in the forefront of the universe defying the lightning, and Senator Weeks is apparently willing to back him up.

But these gentlemen are Republicans. The only real Democrat who still stands up is Gilbert M. Hitchcock, and everybody knows that he would regard Woodrow Wilson as a perfectly good President if William J. Bryan were not Secretary of State and dragging down most of the Nebraska appointments.

The situation is very unusual. Wilson is the only President who has not had a fight on his hands within six or eight months after his assumption of the Presidency. The pugnacious Cleveland was in a state of war almost as soon as he took the office. Even the mild McKinley found within a short time after he had taken the oath that he would have to fight or quit. Roosevelt came into office under strange conditions, but he, too, was involved in a war with Congress almost from the outset, and Taft never had a peaceful moment.

The Conquest of Congress.

Wilson seems to have conquered Congress. The riotous manner of Jim Mann indicates even to the untutored the extent to which the House is cowed. The submission of Senator O'Gorman indicates the collapse of any responsible Democratic insurgency—for nobody can take Reed seriously, and Hitchcock is negligible because of his personal animus. Nelson's threat means Republican opposition, but it is opposition of the old-fashioned kind. Nelson is a man of weight; but he is simply a partisan, and his threat involves merely a partisan Republican opposition to the Currency bill.

There will be the dickens to pay when Mr. Wilson's next bill comes up. He had no trouble with the tariff, but is having a whole lot with the currency. The next bill on his programme will be the anti-trust bill, which will come up before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Senator Newlands is Chairman. Up to the election of a week ago there might have been considerable chance of much Hades being raised with the President's bill, because Senator Newlands has very decided views on the trust question. It is dollars to doughnuts since the election of Mitchel and Fielder that anything the President wants will go through Newlands's committee like a railroad train trying to make up time.

Gentlemen, we have with us tonight the Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, the only real insurgent in the United States. Until a week ago last Tuesday it looked as if the Hon. James A. O'Gorman was going to be the head centre of the revolt that never did come off. Mr. O'Gorman saw a great light in the election returns and left Mr. Hitchcock holding the bag.

Reed Doesn't Count.

Of course, there is the Hon. James A. Reed of Missouri, but nobody ever worries about Jim. The great rebellion was a matter to be settled between Hitchcock and O'Gorman. O'Gorman has decided that the Jefferson Davis rôle doesn't suit him and has quit the game; Hitchcock is still standing out. As for the House insurgents, they are as silent as churches ever since the election; you can't coax a whisper out of even Ben Johnson or that rampageous Georgian, Charley Bartlett. It's all off.

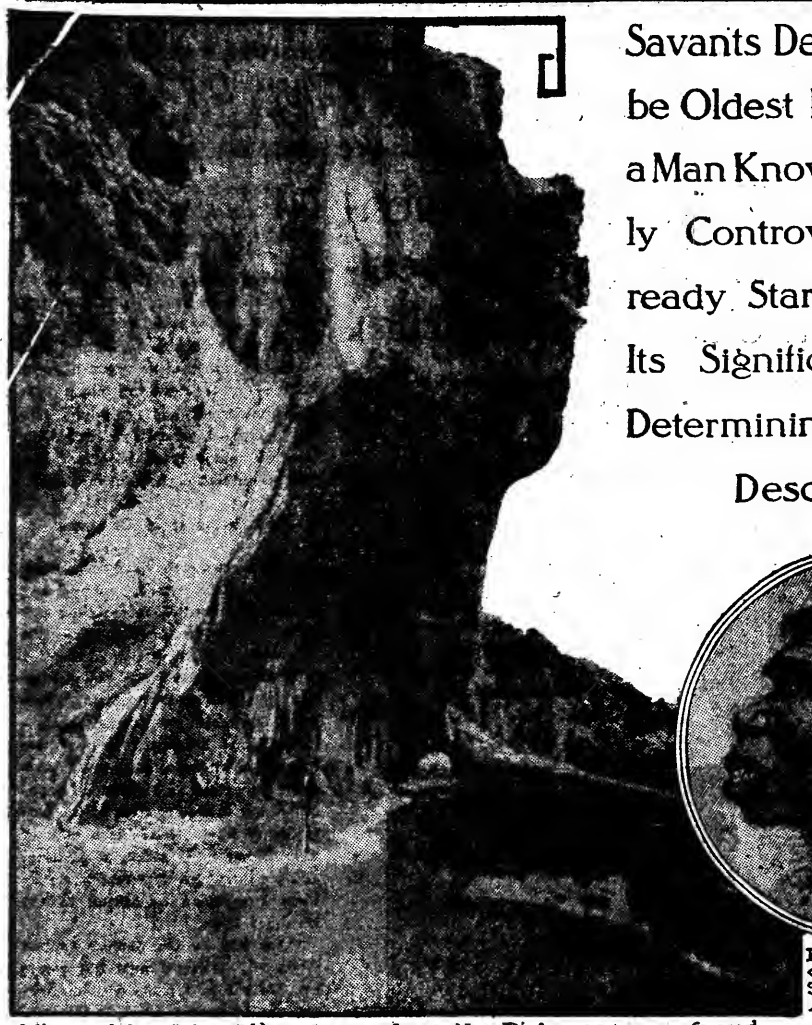
The relations between Presidents and Congressmen have often left something to be desired. For instance, no Congressman ever went away from the White House without cursing President Roosevelt, and very few left without objurgating President Taft. But the relations between President Wilson and the members of the Senate and House are ideal—simply for the reason that Mr. Wilson doesn't see them. Mr. Wilson sees no Congressman except on the same terms on which he sees everybody else. You may be a Congressman or you may be a green grocer; it makes no difference; you call up Secretary Tumulty and make your appointment, and the President sees you, Congressman or green grocer. He will only see you between the hours of 10 and 1. You may be the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee; you may be a delicatessen dealer from Houston Street; it makes no difference.

All of which adds no joy to the labors of the statesmen who have to deal with the President of the United States or with the alpaca-coated Secretary of State, who hustles through his business as no Secretary of State ever did before, or with the free-handed Secretary of the Navy, or with the democratic Secretaries of War and the Treasury.

You may not like this Administration; many people do not, (Senator O'Gorman for one,) but you have to hand it to them on one thing. It gets there. If you don't believe me, ask O'Gorman.

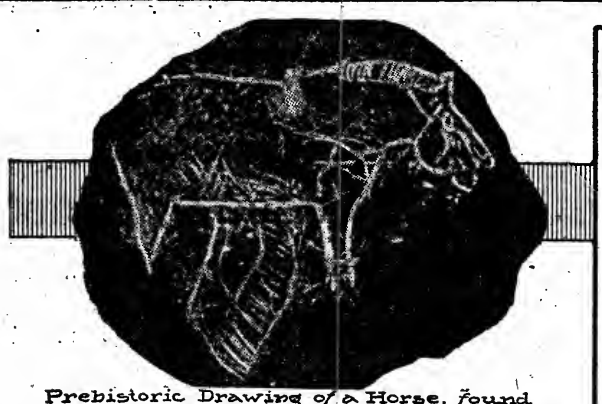
WORK OF ARTIST FOUND WHO LIVED 15,000 YEARS AGO

Savants Declare It to be Oldest Picture of a Man Known—Lively Controversy Already Started as to Its Significance in Determining Man's Descent.



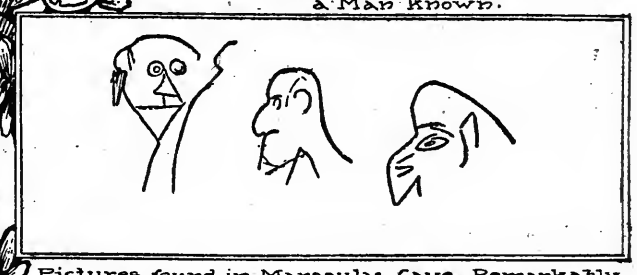
View of the Colombière Cave, where the Pictures were found.

Reconstruction of the Piltdown Skull, showing Ape-like Characteristics.



Prehistoric Drawing of a Horse, found in the Colombière Cave.

Just Discovered Drawing said to be 15,000 Years old and the oldest of a Man Known.



Pictures found in Marsoulas Cave, Remarkably Similar to that found at La Colombière.

Reconstruction of Piltdown Skull, showing high Stage of Development.

WHAT is declared by its discoverers to be the oldest known depiction of a human being has just been unearthed in France. It is the rude figure of a man engraved on a prehistoric monster's bone. According to those who dug it up it is at least 15,000 years old, dating back to the so-called Aurignacian Age.

If they are right in their contentions and the strange drawing was actually made by an artist in his prehistoric "studio," it materially strengthens the theory that our ancestors, instead of possessing the ape-like skulls of the type found at Neanderthal, Spy, and La Chapelle-aux-Saints, were creatures with skulls resembling that found at Piltdown, England, last year, declared by some to have had a brain development greater than that of present-day man.

This remarkable discovery was made on Oct. 3 last in the cave of La Colombière, beside the River Ain, in Southern France, by Dr. Lucien Mayet, Professor of Human Palaeontology at the University of Lyon, and M. Jean Pissot of Poncin, a town close to the cave. The official report of the great find was read on Oct. 20 to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Douvillé and summarized at length in L'Illustration of Oct. 25.

The cave of La Colombière is situated on the right bank of the Ain, about twenty meters above the present level of that river, between Poncin and Neuville-sur-Ain. As long ago as 1875 a scientist, M. Moyret, called attention to it as having been inhabited in prehistoric times. Ever since numerous investigators have visited it. They conducted their investigations so assiduously that the level of the cave formed during the Neolithic Age—comparatively recent, in the eyes of geologists and anthropologists—was dug away, also the contiguous level of the earlier Magdalenian Age. This lowered the level of the cave by seventy-five centimeters and brought to light rich fields of Neolithic and Magdalenian relics.

But the richest find of all was yet to come. Beginning last May, the latest investigators began to dig deeper into the soil forming the floor of the cave, and after they had penetrated about one meter further down they found a stratum of fine gravel, showing unmistakable signs of dating from the still earlier Aurignacian Age. This proved to be a veritable treasure trove.

A Prehistoric Studio.

In it were uncovered the "studio" of a prehistoric artist, containing a number of different sorts of engraver's tools, pieces of mammoth, rhinoceros, and reindeer bones, pieces of stone ready for engraving, and stones and bones with engravings already cut into them.

One of the latter represents a horse of a remarkably finished type; another shows a bison, still another a wild sheep. But the prize of the whole collection, the prize which, it is confidently expected, will make this an epoch-making find in the annals of anthropology, is the piece of mammoth's bone on which is cut the figure of a human being. This, in the words of those who have unearthed it, "is the first document representing, in engraved form, the man of the Middle Quaternary Age, the minimum age of which is 15,000 years."

As those who delve into the remote history of our race are aware, picturings of himself by prehistoric man are extremely rare. He delighted in drawing and carving the strange beasts which he saw about him—bisons, reindeer, mammoth, horses, and the like—but when it came to giving us an idea of what he looked like himself he was strangely coy.

Especially rare are depictions of man in the form of drawings or engravings. Rude carvings of human beings, dating far beyond the dawn of history, have been dug up—at Villendorf, in Austria; at Brassempouy, the Laussel Cave, and the grottoes of Grimaldi in France and other places. Owing to this paucity of first-hand information, reconstructions of prehistoric man from the various skulls and bones found at different times have been largely a matter of conjecture. It has been a case of every one guessing for himself, and the controversies that have arisen have been legion. One group of savants, endeavoring to build up our remote ancestor from the famous relics found in the Neanderthal, near Düsseldorf, Germany; at Spy, in Belgium, and at La Chapelle-aux-Saints, in France, have shown us something materially strengthening the Darwinian theory that man is descended from the ape. Another group, basing its deductions on the "man" reconstrued from the Piltdown skull, has endeavored to prove that prehistoric man, from whom we are descended, never became so bestial as the possessors of the Neanderthal-Spy-La Chapelle-aux-Saints skulls, and that the latter belonged to a branch of the race which gradually degenerated until it finally became extinct, while the other and superior branch kept on improving until man as we know him was gradually evolved.

What the Finders Claim.

This latter theory, it is expected by the discoverers of the prehistoric "studio" in the cave of La Colombière, will be greatly bolstered up by what they have brought to light. To begin with, the best known depictions of human beings of a similar sort—notably the sculptured forms of women found at Azil and elsewhere in France, as well as the sketches of the human face unearthed in the cave of Marsoulas—were produced in the Magdalenian Age, according to the theory generally accepted by Frenchmen, and, therefore, are supposed to be much more recent than anything dating from the Aurignacian Age.

Granting, then, that the pictures in the cave of La Colombière really date from the Aurignacian Age—and the report read by M. Douvillé shows pretty conclusively that they do—and that those similar to them discovered up to now are of a more recent date, the character of the work done by the cave artist of La Colombière is such as immediately to rivet the closest attention on it.

For the "man" here shown, the man of the Aurignacian Age, bears a most striking resemblance to him of the Magdalenian Age, supposedly a much more developed individual.

Compare this man of La Colombière with the middle one of the three human faces from the cave of Marsoulas, shown on this page. He has the same respectable skull development, much more like that of the possessor of the Piltdown skull than that of the ape-like "Neanderthal man" and his congeners. The nose, it will also be noted, is very similar to that of the Marsoulas man, likewise the heavy chin.

So much for the contentions of the Frenchmen who have made this remarkable find. Backed up though they are by good arguments, it is not likely that they will be swallowed without a struggle. On the contrary, they will probably be the cause of still another controversy to add to the already stormy annals of anthropology. For there is undoubtedly another side to the question.

First, as to the pictures just found of La Colombière. In spite of the fact that those similar to them—including the human faces of the cave of Marsoulas—are generally ascribed by Frenchmen not to the Aurignacian but to the later Magdalenian Age, others think them productions of Aurignacian artists. If this latter theory is accepted, the "man" of La Colombière is simply one more to add to the scanty gallery of Aurignacian depictions of human beings. Even if he proves to be that and nothing more, he will be accounted a precious find, but naturally his value will not be so enormous as those who have found him and those who share their views would have us believe.

Second, as to whether the "man" of La Colombière proves that we are descended from the Neanderthal-Spy-La Chapelle-aux-Saints race or the race represented by him of the Piltdown skull.

There, too, matters are by no means as easy as they look to the sanguine Frenchmen. Plenty of learned men who have studied the subject of the descent of man are of the opinion that man may be descended from neither of these interesting groups; they contend that both of these races may have become extinct and that mankind sprang, possibly, from some race which appeared later.

Among those who are, so to speak, still "on the fence" is Prof. James T. Shotwell of the History Department of Columbia University. A TIMES reporter showed him the other day the first reproductions to reach this country of the La Colombière pictures. The professor studied them and read the résumé of the report concerning them with the minutest attention.

"This is without question a remarkable discovery," he said, "and I thank you for putting me in touch with it—I had not as yet heard of it.

"It is especially interesting because it is, apparently, well authenticated. The placing of the pictures in the Aurignacian Age seems to me to be probably correct—that is shown by the different levels investigated in the cave. The cross section of these levels indicates that a considerable interval has intervened between the strata in which the remains were found and the Magdalenian above. Moreover, if the report is to be believed, the fauna of the lower strata indicate the Aurignacian-Solubrian stages of culture.

"Judging by the rest of the drawings found along with that of the man—(those of the horse, wild sheep, &c.)—this would seem like a pretty accurate representation of a high grade skull with a higher brain capacity or at least a different shaped head than the Neanderthal people.

"If you follow one classification commonly accepted in France, drawings similar to this which have already been found must be placed in the Magdalenian period, thus strengthening the contention of the discoverers of the La Colombière relics. On the other hand, you must not forget that there are some people who place these other drawings in the Aurignacian period. If the cave drawings which have been found in recent years in Spain and France are ascribed to the Aurignacian artists one cannot claim priority for this latest find.

"But it still remains a remarkable addition to knowledge. It is too early to risk any theories, but, anyhow, it is of great significance to find any further possible indications that men of so high a type existed so far back."

It may not be amiss to set down here some facts about the various finds of skulls and other relics from which the theories concerning the descent of man have been constructed in recent years.

May Not Be Oldest Picture.

First in point of time and fame comes the Neanderthal skeleton, unearthed in 1856 in the narrow ravine of that name near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia. When originally brought to light it was probably intact, but the workmen who found it, not knowing its value, greatly damaged it. Only the opportune intervention of a scientist preserved some of the bones, which were taken to the museum of the University of Bonn. To quote "Ancient Hunters," by W. J. Sollas:

"More than fifty years have elapsed since this momentous discovery was made, and from that time to this it has occupied a foremost place in the investigations of anatomists. When its discoverer first exhibited his specimens before a meeting of German anthropologists at Bonn, doubts were freely expressed as to their human character, and subsequently the famous anatomist Virchow endeavored to explain away the remarkable features of the skull-cap by attributing them to disease.

"Huxley * * * arrived at conclusions which we now perceive to have made the closest approach to the truth. He recognized the skull as truly human, but at the same time as the most ape-like he had ever beheld, and placed it below the Australian, which he regarded as its nearest existing representative."

Other discoveries belonging to this group of apelike skeletons supposed to have belonged to the ancestors of man were the skeletons from Spy, found in 1885, the celebrated find at La Chapelle-aux-Saints, and, last but not least, that renowned "missing link," the Pithecanthropus erectus, discovered on the Island of Java in 1891 by Dr. Eugene Dubois. When taken by its finder to Europe this strangest find aroused the keenest interest among savants, and also created a wide divergence of view. Some looked upon it as an ape with human characteristics, while others called it a man with Simian characteristics. Dr. Dubois, the finder, took a middle ground, and declared it to be a connecting link, standing midway between man and the higher apes.

The most notable representative of the other side of the case is the Piltdown skull, discovered in 1912 on Piltdown Common, near Ucksfield, Sussex, England. According to one "reconstruction" based on this skull, the man possessing it was not only far removed from all that is Simian but had a really remarkable brain development, superior, in fact, to that of the average man of to-day. One particularly ardent in championing this theory was Prof. Arthur Keith of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He came out in emphatic opposition to other savants, among them Dr. Smith Woodward and Mr. Charles Dawson, who, in reconstructing a man from the Piltdown skull, built up something essentially Simian and resembling the Neanderthal men.

In describing his ideas regarding the possessor of the Piltdown skull—the type of man now supposed to have been depicted by the artist of the cave of La Colombière far back in the Aurignacian Age—Prof. Keith wrote:

Five years ago Neanderthal man was accepted as our Pleistocene ancestor by all save a few men—Sergi of Rome, Rutot of Brussels, Schwalbe of Strasburg, and Adloff of Berlin. I stood then with the orthodox.

Three years ago I had to examine and study certain remains of Neanderthal man found in a cave in Jersey; my studies showed me that he could not, because of his specialized and peculiar characters, stand in our direct ancestry. Further discoveries have shown that Neanderthal man was a race apart, and that he became extinct at the beginning of the Pleistocene period. He apparently disappeared from Europe in the same manner as the natives died out of Tasmania.

Such was the condition of beliefs when the Piltdown find was made. That it is the most important discovery of its kind ever made will be freely granted by all who have inquired into man's ancient history.

Nothing can detract from the debt which we owe to Charles Dawson and Dr. Smith Woodward on this score. It was natural that they should be influenced by the beliefs of the time. The evidence as regards antiquity of the Piltdown race pointed, in their opinions, to a very early phase of the Pleistocene period. It was the date at which man should still be struggling toward a human form, if the accepted opinion was well founded.

In the chin region of the lower jaw of the Piltdown skull the discoverers found that the characters were absolutely apelike, absolutely unhuman. The characters of the chin dominated their work when they came to fit the parts of the skull together; so certain were they that they had found a real intermediate stage between ape and man that they abandoned all the precepts of the ordinary anatomist. It was recognized that all the parts of the skull, barring their massive thickness, had the same characters as modern man, only the chin was different. In the skull eventually reconstructed, representing the form of man's head in the early Pleistocene, one could recognize a mixture of features, recalling a microcephalic idiot's skull on the one hand and a chimpanzee's on the other.

This hybrid skull was received with open arms by the orthodox anthropologists. They were comforted to know that their beliefs had been well founded, even if their early-Pleistocene ancestor proved to be but half an ape. As for myself, it was necessary to examine again my facts, inferences, and beliefs and see how they could be fitted to meet the evidence yielded by Piltdown, for at first I accepted implicitly the skull reconstructed.

Keith's Reconstruction.

Until Mr. Dawson's discovery I was certain we had followed the modern man back beyond the middle of the Pleistocene, and on other evidence had postulated that long before the dawn of the Pleistocene period it would be found that man had attained a full-sized brain. There were also the important discoveries of Benjamin Harrison and J. Reid Moir. They had found flints which had been shaped by the hand of man before the middle of the Pliocene period.

Matters had reached this stage when I returned from a glorious golfing holiday in Cornwall early in the Summer of the present year. On my return I found waiting me excellent casts of the various fragments of the Piltdown skull which had been prepared by F. O. Barlow. Sitting down to mark out these Piltdown fragments on a modern skull in order that visitors to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons might quickly perceive how they differed from the corresponding parts of modern man, I was surprised to find that the area of the ancient parts was much larger than their modern representatives. I also observed that the squamosal—the bone which forms the side of the skull between the ear and the forehead—was much larger than in modern skulls.

That was altogether unexpected, as in all ancient skulls, especially skulls of the Neanderthal race, this bone is particularly small. My curiosity was aroused. I soon saw that the parts of the reconstructed Piltdown skull had been apposed in a manner which was in open defiance of all that was known of skulls ancient and modern, human and anthropoid. Articulating the bones in a manner which has been accepted by all anatomists in all times I found that the brain chamber, instead of measuring 1,070 cubic cm., as in Dr. Smith Woodward's reconstruction, measured 1,500 cubic cm.—a large brain chamber for even modern man.

Comparing the impressions left by the convolutions of the brain on the Piltdown skull with those on a modern skull, I found a close correspondence. It was then apparent a very great mistake had been made; the ancient man of Piltdown had a brain as big as modern man.

The Fight Is On.

The latest news from abroad shows that the man of La Colombière has already set learned tongues to wagging against each other. Already Messrs. Mayet and Pissot, the savants who found him, have a hornet's nest about their ears. In London Mr. J. Leon Williams, writing in The Illustrated London News, has placed himself on record as a foe to the belief that he of La Colombière is the earliest picture of a man. Mr. Williams's idea is that we have to do here not with a faithful delineation of the human form but with a caricature. He writes:

As Messrs. Mayet and Pissot say, the drawing is very clear, especially the face and upper part of the head. The back of the head and the neck do not seem to me very well defined in the photograph.

The discoverers speak of this drawing as having none of the characteristics represented by the Neanderthal, Spy, or La Chapelle-aux-Saints skulls. In their opinion, the head resembles the fossil skull of Chancelade. They say:

"The head is large, the forehead round and prominent, [bombé,] rising slightly obliquely. The face is long, as though pulled out from below upward, and is distinctly projected forward; the chin is prominent, and has a short beard indicated by small lines; the nose is long and very thick: the eye is indicated by two curved lines, and has an indefinable expression."

In this detailed description it is quite evident that Dr. Mayet and M. Pissot believe that we have here something in the nature of a realistic drawing of Aurignacian man. This is confirmed by their further statement that we have not previously found any engraved figures that teach us anything definite about the exact form of contour of the human face of the Aurignacian or Solutrian periods, and that this want has now been filled by their discoveries.

With these statements and conclusions I find it impossible to agree. At least two other engravings of the human face have been previously discovered, one in the Grotte des Fées in the Gironde, and the other in the Font-de-Gaume at Les Eyzies (Dordogne.) * * *

I think it will be clearly seen that the great interest in this new discovery lies not in the belief that it is unique, but in the fact that it is not unique. It is a matter of the deepest interest to find in these three drawings certain identical conventions. The general shape of the head, nose, and chin is the same in all of them. The way in which the mouth is placed is the same in the two which show the mouth, and what our discoverers speak of as the "indefinable expression of the eye" is produced by identical lines in all three engravings.

All of this suggests several things, among which we may mention that the Colombière drawing can hardly be meant to represent any particular individual: it is hardly possible that it was intended as a realistic production. It may be a rude outline effort, such as a child would make, or it may be a deliberate convention with a meaning of which we are ignorant. If the drawing from the Font-de-Gaume cave was made by the artist who drew the figures of bison and other animals on the rock walls of that cavern, then there is something curious and mysterious in the fact that the drawings of the wild animals are wonderfully realistic, while the one intended to represent a human face is vastly inferior to the others.

We have probably not yet quite fathomed prehistoric man's ideas and intentions in all this work. Another proof that this Colombière engraving cannot be intended as a realistic drawing is seen in the photograph and outline drawing of the skull of the Combe Capelle man. This is generally accepted as the typical Aurignacian skull. But by no possible arrangement of the soft parts around that Aurignacian skull could we produce a representation of a face resembling any one of the conventionalized prehistoric drawings shown.

THREE POEMS BY T. A. DALY

DA WHEESTLIN' BARBER.

LAS' night you hear da op'ra?
Eef you was uppa stair
An' eef you know Moralli
You mebbe saw heem dere.
Moralli? He's a barber,
But verra bright an' smart,
An' crazy for da op'ra;
He knows dem all by heart.
He's alla time wheestlin',
An' often you can find
Jus' from da tune he wheestles
W'at thoughts ees een hees mind.
Eef you would ask a question,
Da answer you would get
Ees nothing but som' music—
Ha! w'at you theenk of dat?

Las' week hees wife, Lucia—
Fine woman, too, is she—
She gave to heem som' babies,
Not only wan, but three!
Eef to your shop som' neighbors
Should breeng sooch news to you
Eet sure would jus' excite you
To say a word or two;
But deese Joe Moralli,
Dees music-crazy loon,
He nevva stopped hees wheestling—
But justa changed hees tune.
Dees answer from hees music
Wes all dat dey could get:
"Trio from 'Trovatore.'"
Ha! w'at you theenk of dat?

He nevva stopped hees wheestlin'
Dat "Trovatore" tune,
Not even w'en he's dreenkin'
Weeth frands een da saloon.
He wheestled eet dat evenin'
W'en home he went to see
Hees granda wife, Lucia,
An' leetla babies three.
But w'en he stood bayfore dem
He was so full weeth dreenk,
He looked upon dose babies
An' wheestled—W'at you theenk?
Ol' den da tune he wheestled
Was—how-you-call-eet—"pat":
"Sextetta from Lucia."
Ha! w'at you theenk of dat?

NOVEMBER.

JUNE is sweet, for then I found thee;
But November, gray and cold,
Weaves warm memories around thee,
Spun of gold.

June a rose-time we remember,
Ere the boy became the man;
But in earnest with November,
Life began.

Still I see thee, as we threaded
Gray woods under grayer skies;
Strange new hopes and fears were wedded
In thine eyes.

And when these had been translated
Into awed and reverent speech,
Stronger then our souls were mated
Each with each.

Deep with vernal promise laden,
As with buds the leafless wood,
Here was blossoming of the maiden—
Womanhood.

Rich the memories now that hover
Round that day when Life began,
And the lightheart boy, thy lover,
Was a man.

Little Polly's Pome.

EARLY IN THE MORNING.

EARLY in the morning
In my blankets rolled
When the day is dawning
Out there in the cold
If I wake from sleeping
Ere its time to rise
And the first wee sunbeams
Dance before my eyes
And the milkman's wagon
Stops before the door
And he leaves his bottles
On the porch's floor
And I hear the whistle
Blowing from the mill
Though nobody's stirring
In our house so still
It is very pleasant
Lying there in bed
Just to pull the covers
Up around my head.
O but it is lovely
Thus to lie and then
Closing drowsy eyelids
Go to sleep again
Early in the morning
In my blankets rolled
When the day is dawning
Out there in the cold.

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SIDELIGHTS ON "JOE" CHAMBERLAIN, 25 YEARS WED

Friend Tells Intimate Anecdotes of the Famous British Statesman Who Married an American Girl When He Was Here a Quarter of a Century Ago.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

JUST a quarter of a century ago today I received while here in New York a letter of four pages, which I treasure as a particularly charming souvenir. It was an acknowledgment by Joseph Chamberlain of telegraphic congratulations sent to him on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Mary Endicott, on the previous afternoon, at Washington, D. C., and bore the date of Nov. 16, 1888.

That is to say, it was written on the very morning after his wedding, reaching me by mail that same night. For a bridegroom, during his honeymoon—especially during the early stages thereof—to remember any one of his friends is flattering to the latter; but to be thought of on the very morrow of the marriage may well be construed as a mark of exceptionally kind regard.

That the union thus contracted at Washington Nov. 15, 1888, has been an ideally happy one, is a matter of common knowledge, at any rate in England, and of all the many daughters of Uncle Sam who have bestowed their hands upon Britons there is not one who, while never forgetting the land of her birth, has more thoroughly identified herself with the land of her adoption.

In her sunny personality, New England and Old England are so happily blended that no one can tell just where the one ends and the other begins. Among her husband's countrymen, no one has ever dreamed of considering her in the light of a foreigner; and no woman of the New World ever enjoyed to so marked a degree the favor of Queen Victoria, or was the recipient of so many tokens of good will on the part of that venerable sovereign, as the American wife of the great statesman, popularly known as Fighting Joe.

Until the beginning of 1884, Chamberlain's activities and interests were purely domestic. He was wholly taken up with municipal and provincial reforms of an economic and social nature. He represented the type of what may be described as the parochial statesman, and it was owing to this that he wss assigned to the presidency of the Government Board of Trade, when Gladstone was compelled by popular sentiment, and with undisguised reluctance, to accord him a seat in his Cabinet in 1880. It was the Egyptian question that four years later first led Chamberlain to turn his attention to foreign affairs, which resulted in his becoming a great figure in international politics.

It was in connection with Egypt that I was first brought into close contact with Chamberlain. While spending the Winter in Egypt, I was requested toward the close of January, 1884, by the late Khedive Tewfik, to leave at once for England in his behalf.

The Liberals were then in office, and every conceivable pressure was being brought to bear upon them, from within and without their ranks—particularly by La Haute Finance, headed by the Rothschilds—to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. Lord Randolph Churchill insisted, moreover, that advantage should be taken thereof to depose Tewfik, and lost no occasion of assailing him bitterly, charging him with treachery and duplicity in his dealings with Great Britain in 1882.

These accusations, backed up by evidence that appeared plausible, created a considerable amount of popular feeling, all the more so as Gen. "Chinese" Gordon, before leaving England in December, 1883, for Cairo and Khartoum, had given public expression in vigorous language to similar views concerning the late Khedive. Most of the Liberal Ministers were indifferent about Egypt. Only the Premier, William E. Gladstone, was bent upon its evacuation by England without delay, and no matter at what cost, while Lord Granville, the most indolent and vacillating statesman who ever held the seals of the Foreign Office, was inclined to humor him in the affair.

British Lack of Decision.

Lord Cromer's remarkable record in his book, "Modern Egypt," of his twenty-five years of magnificent work at Cairo, as British plenipotentiary, furnishes striking illustrations of this lack of decision on the part of the British Government at the time.

Tewfik's position was this: He realized that if the British army of occupation was withdrawn, his throne would become untenable, owing to the irritation of his own people against him. On the other hand, he felt convinced that the proclamation of a British protectorate would entail his deposition.

What he wished me, as an old and intimate friend of his heir-apparent days, to do was to endeavor to prevent the withdrawal of the English army of occupation, upon which Gladstone was so bent, to avert the proclamation of a protectorate, as well as such undue interference in questions of internal administration, as might impair his prestige and authority with his subjects, and, last but not least, to create kindly and friendly feelings for him in influential quarters, not only in London, but also at Windsor.

Queen Victoria, like Edward VII.—both prior and subsequent to his succession to the thorne—was always glad to receive from confidential sources reliable information other than that which reached her through the regular official channels, so as to be able to surprise her cabinet ministers with the extent of her knowledge. In the late Winter and Spring of 1884, both Lord Granville and Gladstone, neither of them bien en cour at the time, were on several occasions not only puzzled, but likewise much disconcerted by the Queen's expression of positive views of her own about Egypt, instead of being content to accept theirs.

With the kindly assistance of the late General Sir Henry Ponsonby, private secretary to Her Majesty, and of old Hermann von Sahl, whose modest title of German Secretary conveyed no idea, save to the royal household, of the confidence shown him by his illustrious mistress, nor of the extent of his quiet influence with her, I was able, by means of frequent trips to Windsor, to create a personal sympathy for Tewfik, where none had previously existed, and I have in my possession a number of letters of von Sahl, and some, too, of Sir Henry, in which they admit this. The interest thus awakened with Queen Victoria for Tewfik, and in his welfare, which lasted until his death, proved to him a bulwark of strength, not alone in his dealings with his suzerain, the Sultan, but also in his relations with the English Government; while there is no doubt that it put an end to all danger of his deposition.

As for his fears of the proclamation of a British protectorate, I was able to set them at rest by means of a cipher cable, communicating to him the contents of a letter just received from Windsor, dated March 12, 1884, in which Sir Henry Ponsonby conveyed to me the positive assurance that there would be no protectorate proclaimed.

The Queen and the Khedive.

Another letter of Sir Henry, likewise in my possession, is curiously illustrative of the Queen's differences with Lord Granville and with Gladstone on the subject of Egyptian matters in the Spring of that year. Her Majesty, in deference to my arguments and requests, had arranged to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon the Khedive as a token of good will and in order to console him in a measure for the bitter attacks to which he was being subjected at the time by the Conservatives in and out of Parliament, and by the English press.

Unfortunately for him, the Bath, unlike the Victorian Order, can only be bestowed by the sovereign with ministerial sanction and countersign. Lord Granville and Gladstone objected to the grant of the order to the Khedive as inopportune, and as calculated to still further excite the Conservatives against him, and Sir Henry's letter was to notify me thereof. The Queen was compelled to defer the honor till later. But she sent the Khedive on that occasion an autograph portrait of herself, and I was charged with the task of confidentially explaining to him how her project for a public token of sympathy and good will had been frustrated for the time being.

As at Windsor, so with Chamberlain. I was fortunate in arousing his interest in Egypt and in its ruler, in the place of his previous indifference. Far and away the most broad-minded member of the Administration, wholly free from red tape and official starch, he was not only the personification of frankness himself, but encouraged frankness on the part of all those with whom he was brought into contact. At first kindness and friendship prompted him to listen to what I had to say. He then became quite keen about the matter and accorded much time and attention to the purpose of my wholly unofficial mission.

He did not conceal the fact that he was quite out of touch with Lord Granville, and gave me the impression of being very glad of the opportunity which my information afforded him to tackle the Secretary for Foreign Affairs about something concerning the latter's department.

According to Chamberlain, the very mention of the Land of the Nile had much the same effect upon Gladstone as the proverbial red rag on the bull. Mrs. Gladstone used even to insist that no reference be made thereto at the dinners which she gave, or that she attended with him at other houses, and owing to this idiosyncrasy on the part of the Grand Old Man, and to the anxiety of his ministerial colleagues to avert scenes, and even rudeness, Egypt was avoided at Cabinet councils. Consequently, Granville had been left until then to dispose of Egyptian matters as he thought best, without interference. That, as stated above, was the reason of England's vacillating policy with regard to the Khedivate and the Soudan, down to the Spring of 1884, as is so plainly shown in Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt."

I may state incidentally that on the occasion of my only call on Mr. Gladstone, in the Spring of 1884, I had been solemnly pledged beforehand not to talk about Egypt to him. As we sat together before the fire, he facing toward the window that looked out into Downing Street, and I toward the curtains which hung across the other end of the long room, I caught sight on two occasions of Mrs. Gladstone's face, peeping in, and of a warning finger raised when apparently she thought we were approaching too near the forbidden subject.

It was at a Cabinet meeting held on Feb. 14, 1884, at 7 in the evening, in the Premier's private room in the Houses of Parliament, that Chamberlain, with whom I had spent most of the morning, first brought Egypt on the tapis, to the amazed disgust of Lord Granville, and to the indignation of Gladstone.

So strong, however, were his arguments that, with the consent of the majority of his colleagues, not the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but Chamberlain's intimate friend and ally, Sir Charles Dilke, President of the Local Government Board, arose before midnight in the House of Commons to state, in behalf of the Cabinet, that the Government was determined to interfere as little as possible in the internal administration of Egypt, or to interfere with the authority of the Khedive in relation to his subjects, but would on the other hand support the Khedivate much more effectually than theretofore in its troublesome relations with the foreign powers, as well as in the organization of its finances. This was hailed the next morning by The London Times editorially as the first definite declaration of the policy of the Administration toward Egypt.

Dilke, whom I saw later in the day, told me that Chamberlain had, without mentioning my name, repeated at the Cabinet meeting the night before, almost word for word, the information which I had furnished him, that it had been the determining cause of his own speech, and that Chamberlain, while dining with him at the House of Commons, after the Cabinet meeting, and before the debate on Egypt, had revealed to him in confidence the source of his data about Egypt.

From that time forth, Lord Granville no longer was permitted to conduct the relations of England toward Egypt according to his own sweet will, and without regard to the remainder of the Cabinet. At each of its meetings, Chamberlain and Dilke insisted upon information from Granville, and gave expression to their views.

Already, as early as in April of that year, Chamberlain and Dilke were vigorously advocating at the meetings of the Cabinet the necessity of dispatching an armed expedition up the Nile for the relief of Gordon, prompted thereto by General, afterward Field Marshal, Lord Wolseley. But they were in a minority in the Cabinet, the only member of which supporting them in the project being the late Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Hartington.

Many stormy scenes occurred at these meetings in Downing Street. But it was not until the Fall that public sentiment, coming to the support of Chamberlain, Dilke, and Hartington, forced Gladstone, Granville, and the majority of the Cabinet to yield, and to consent to the dispatch of the relief expedition under Wolseley. As everybody knows, it reached Khartoum too late—a few days after its fall, the murder of Gordon, and the massacre of his followers by the Dervishes.

Would Have Saved Gordon.

Had Chamberlain had his way and had the expedition started three months earlier, Gordon undoubtedly would have been saved, the Mahdi destroyed and the entire Soudan preserved from the desolation, bloodshed, and devastation to which it was subjected throughout the fourteen years that followed until reconquered by Lord Kitchener in 1898.

Lord Wolseley was much with Chamberlain in the Spring of 1884, and one evening when sitting with both of them after dinner in Chamberlain's library on the ground floor of his hospitable house in Prince's Gardens, the conversation switched from Gordon to Valentine Baker Pasha who had just then been badly wounded by the Dervishes in the battle of Tokar on the Red Sea, a battle in which he had displayed a heroism that excited the enthusiasm of every English soldier.

It is needless to relate here the now almost forgotten railroad train episode which wrecked his so brilliant career in the British army. But Wolseley, who had always been his warm friend, presented to us the matter in a new light, which put a very different complexion on the affair, and which Baker's Quixotic chivalry alone prevented from being put forward at the trial. Had he permitted his lawyers to cross-examine, had he mentioned the facts subsequently brought out, not by himself, but by such friends as Wolseley, the then Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Cambridge, &c., he would never have been convicted, sent to jail for a year, without hard labor, or dismissed the army. The very worst that would have happened to him might have been to be shelved temporarily on half pay, for having dined a trifle more well than wisely at a regimental banquet.

As the result of this conversation about him at Prince's Gardens, it was suggested by Chamberlain and Wolseley that I induce the Khedive to write a letter to Queen Victoria, begging her as a great favor to himself to recognize Baker's splendid services to Egypt, in the face of the enemy, and also in the creation of her fine gendarmerie force, following his superb leadership of the Ottoman forces on many a battle field of the Turko-Russian war of 1877, by restoring to him his commission in the British army.

Then and there we drafted together the letter for Tewfik to send to the Queen, and after I had sounded Marlborough House and ascertained that the idea was warmly approved by the Prince of Wales, I dispatched the draft to Cairo. The Khedive was very good about it, at once compiled with my request, and embodied the draft verbatim in a letter to her Majesty, which she received a little over three weeks later. But it was of no avail, and of all the relatively numerous letters which Tewfik sent to the Queen, this was the only one which remained without any response or acknowledgment. That it reached her safely I ascertained from von Sahl.

The contents of the letter of the Khedive to the Queen, however, became known in high military circles in London, through Wolseley, and won much good will for Tewfik. It is pleasant to be able to relate that when Valentine Baker subsequently visited England, he was entertained as a most distinguished Turkish and Egyptian general, at a grand banquet at the Army and Navy Club, at which the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, presided, and at which the then heir apparent, and all the principal generals, his old-time comrades, gave him a magnificent ovation. But the Queen never relented, and Baker died at Cairo, without obtaining the one rehabilitation for which he so yearned—the restoration of his commission as Colonel of Cavalry in the English army.

Another insight into Chamberlain's character was afforded to me in the Summer of 1885. On my return to London after an absence of several months, I had occasion to pay a long visit to the late W. T. Stead, at the offices of the Pall Mall Gazette, of which he was then editor. Stead, whom I had known for years, had just finished the publication of that amazing series of articles entitled "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," and naturally they furnished the subject of our conversation.

During the course of the latter he placed his hand upon a big pile of documents on one of the tables in his room, and remarked that they constituted the material, in the shape of affidavits, official and private records of one kind and another, and also police reports, for another series of articles dealing with even more shocking conditions of crime.

I happened to mention this to Chamberlain when driving from his house in Prince's Gardens, in his brougham, after breakfast, to Whitehall. He was greatly aroused over the matter, taking the ground that the publication of articles of this nature far from accomplishing any good, were calculated to do no end of harm, by corrupting the imagination of people who had no conception that such things were possible.

He made use in connection with his denunciation of the unpardonable crime of corrupting innocence—that is, innocent minds—of the Scriptural declaration, that, it were better that a millstone were fastened to the neck of the man guilty of such an offence, and he were flung into the uttermost depths of the sea.

Inquiring of me whether I had any objection to his making use of the information, and receiving my assurance that I had none, since Stead had not bound me to any secrecy, he directed his coachman to drive to the Home Department, instead of to his own office, and there entered immediately into conference with the Secretary of State. Within half an hour, the proprietor of The Pall Mall Gazette, Thompson Yates, was hurriedly summoned to the Home Department, where he was informed by the Secretary, and by Mr. Chamberlain, that the Government, as a matter of public policy and propriety, would not permit the appearance of the projected series of articles.

Thompson Yates not only readily acceded to the arguments of the two statesmen, and gave them the assurance that nothing of the kind should appear in The Pall Mall Gazette, as long as he remained the owner thereof, but he even turned over to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, all the documents which were to constitute the basis of the series of articles planned by Stead. The latter protested vigorously, but without avail, and it was this that commenced the break between Yates and Stead which culminated in the latter's dismissal from the editorship of The Pall Mall Gazette.

This quotation by Chamberlain of a verse of the Bible on that occasion, may serve to enable me to inform the readers of THE TIMES of the fact, generally ignored, that he is a very religious man, that he has been prominent in Sunday School work, and conspicuous as a Sunday School teacher. Indeed, with the possible exception of Mr. Gladstone, and the late Lord Selborne, he is the only English Cabinet Minister who is on record as ever having taught a Bible class.

He is not a member of the Established Church of England, but a Nonconformist, and his Sunday school work was in connection with the Methodist Chapel in Birmingham, and the new defunct Carter's Lane Chapel in London. I am compelled to add that, while for good order and discipline no class could compare with that of Mr. Chamberlain, he never seemed to get into much sympathy with those whom he taught.

This was perhaps due to the impression which he conveyed of being a hard, worldly man of affairs, devoid of sentiment, and of belief in anything that is not based on positive, tangible facts within his reach. Then, too, it may have been attributable to his eyeglass, with which, in teaching, as afterward in speaking in the House of Commons and on the platform, he was wont to emphasize each argument, swinging it about the index finger of his right hand, groping for it about his neck and chest, and dropping it suddenly from his eye at the close of each telling point.

His Lighter Side.

And yet no greater mistake could be made than to imagine for one moment that Joe Chamberlain, who refused the peerages pressed upon him by Queen Victoria and King Edward, is without a lighter and, above all, a very soft side to his character. He has written several most amusing plays, which have been produced on the amateur stage, finds relaxation in French novels, of which he devours a vast number, and entertains a most pronounced fondness for beautiful flowers—his orchids enjoy a world-wide celebrity—and for beautiful paintings.

Before he became so ill he was never seen in public without an orchid in his buttonhole and his town house in Prince's Garden, and his country seat at Highbury, near Birmingham, are full of exquisite works of art, especially of the modern school. Yet the place of honor in his library at Highbury, which is his favorite den, is accorded to a large collection of childish sketches and blotchy paintings, bearing the very necessary label "This is a robin," "This is a tree," &c.

These are Christmas cards drawn by his children, who now have youngsters of their own—the very earliest attempts when chubby hands found it very hard to hold a pencil and paper. They were a labor of love, and so they remain after many years in the place of honor, bearing silent witness to that side of Mr. Chamberlain's character which is least known to the public at large, but which always has the effect of touching a very responsive chord of sympathy among those who have the privilege of knowing him "at home."

Joseph Chamberlain and His Wife, Formerly Miss Endicott of Washington.

THINGS HEARD IN THIS TOWN

The Terror of the Sea.

LILLIAN RUSSELL tells of a girl who made her first trip abroad last Summer. During this trip the young woman kept a journal, which upon her return Miss Russell was privileged to examine. It was the usual journal of the schoolgirl, and very much like the one that Mark Twain tells us he kept, wherein for seven days he recorded the important facts that he "got up, washed, and went to breakfast." There was this exception, however—the girl described the trying time she had in crossing the British Channel.

"I firmly resolved to stay on deck," the journal read, "although the tempest increased to such an extent that it was only with the greatest difficulty that I could hold up my parasol."

Why Willie Was Hilarious.

LITTLE Willie had been permitted to enter the sickroom to view the small stranger who had arrived a few days before. He looked the little one over, with the disapproval natural to a deposed monarch. The nurse brought out the baby's bathtub and filled it with water. Then she started unwinding the baby's outer shell, preparatory to bathing it, while Willie stood by watching the procedure with interest. Suddenly the light of understanding illumined his face and he rushed to the door.

"Hey, Sis!" he shrilled down the stairs. "Come on up, quick. They're going to drown it."

Secret Naval Code Book.

FEW things are so jealously guarded as the secret code book of the United States Navy. It is a book of signals—not the ordinary "wig-wag" signals used in the daily direction of the fleet by a commanding officer—but a code of signals to be used solely in time of war and in the presence of an enemy.

These secret code books are issued only to the executive officers of a ship, who are enjoined to protect them against theft by every possible means. These books are threatened not so much by the ordinary thief as by secret emissaries of other Governments who desire to obtain knowledge of what our battleships would do in time of action. Governments have no scruples against theft in such cases.

The loss of one of these secret code books by an officer, unless explained to the entire satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, would mean court-martial and probable expulsion from the service. To the honor of our service, no officer has ever yet been brought up charged with loss.

The books are bound in heavy metal covers, so that in time of threatened capture they may be thrown overboard, sinking at once to the bottom of the sea, and thus avoiding seizure.

The Cause.

WHO is that fellow?" asked Greene of a friend one evening at the club.

"Why, that's Henderson," was the reply; "you know him, don't you? Come on over, I'll introduce you."

"Excuse me," said Greene, with considerable emphasis, "I have no use for that fellow."

"Why," queried the other, in some surprise, "what have you against him?"

"Well, old man, of course you didn't know," explained Greene, "but, you see, he jilted my wife once."

Nothing to Publish.

WHY she had abandoned the revision of her cook book for foreign publication was the subject of the woman's lament.

"We edited it all away," she said. "An English lecturer on cookery helped me. She went through it and said, 'No use to tell how to cook that over there, because they haven't got it,' and by the time she had finished blotting out all the proscribed recipes there was nothing left to publish.

"To have to leave out clams, squabs, terrapin, canvasback duck, venison, planked shad, bluefish, weakfish, and a dozen other kinds of fish, okra, succotash, gumbo, pumpkin pie, buckwheat cakes, and 300 other recipes just as good because such culinary gifts of the gods are absolutely unknown in foreign kitchens would dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic writer. A few dozen recipes dealing with boiled potatoes, cabbages, joints, and dried fruit puddings are hardly sufficient to base your reputation on as a cook and an author."

Absence

SOMETHING is missing in the sky and sea;
Something is lacking in the daisy's grace;
Something has vanished from the mystic charm
Which erstwhile haunted each familiar place.

The east wind drives the white surf to my feet,
From north and south the merry winds blow free;
The south wind whispers songs I once held sweet,
But not one brings a meseage back to me.

Something is missing in the sky and sea;
Something has stolen from the sun its gold;
And something dumbly waits within my heart
Until the hours of parting shall be told.

The Lady in the Tank.

JUST to please his wife the stout man consented to take a peep at Marie Corelli's house before "doing" the historic part of Stratford-on-Avon. He regarded it with evident appreciation.

"Pretty nice place," he said. "I knew when I saw her in London that she was making money, but I didn't think her salary was big enough to afford a house like this."

"Why, dear," said his timid wife; "you never saw Marie Corelli in London."

"I'd like to know why I didn't," he retorted. "Ain't she the lady I saw swimming in a tank at the Tivoli?"

In no wise abashed at having confounded Marie Corelli and Annette Kellermann, the stout man moved complacently on to Stratford's other shrines.

Hard to Fit.

THE fish dealer explained to an old customer why he had discontinued the practice of supplying rubbers for women customers to slop around in over the slippery market floors.

"I stopped it," he said, "because I could never supply the right-sized shoes without insulting somebody. If I offered them small shoes they were so mad because they couldn't wear them that they never forgave me for the humiliation, and if I gave them rubbers they could wear they were madder still because I had taken it for granted that they had big feet. Either way I worked it that overshoe scheme made enemies, so I concluded it was better for business to let folks slop around with wet feet."

NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO FIGHT TAMMANY HALL

Experienced Politicians at the Head of It—Plan Is to Beat Tammany in the Assembly Districts and If Necessary to Put Forth a Candidate for Governor Against Glynn—Financial Support Assured and Patronage Expected

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE

PHOTO BY PIRIE MACDONALD

JAMES J. MARTIN

CHARLES F. MURPHY

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WITHIN the next few days a meeting will be held of old-line Democrats—not "kid glove" or "silk stocking" Democrats, but practical politicians—to organize a new Democratic Party in this city in opposition to Tammany Hall. The leader of the movement is James J. Martin, formerly Police Commissioner and City Chamberlain, and plans have been made to organize every Assembly District in the city under the leadership of men most of whom formerly were active in Tammany Hall.

Martin's men intend to give Murphy a reasonable time to get out, and if he does not do so, Martin says, they will send a delegation to the Democratic State Convention and insist that it be admitted as the regular Democratic delegation. "The badge of regularity," said he to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "will be taken from the Tammany Hall candidates for Representatives in Congress, State Senators and Assemblymen, and they will be left high and dry at the next election."

Among the district leaders who are to take charge of the new organization are John J. Halligan, who will direct the movement in the Thirteenth Assembly District; James J. Devaney in the Eleventh Assembly District, and Joe Hussey in Dooling's district.

Halligan declared last night to THE TIMES reporter that if Gov. Glynn continued to maintain his present apparent pro-Tammany attitude, the new organization would undertake to beat him for the nomination by putting up Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy. As Glynn comes from Albany, the tactical significance of this geographical choice can be seen; also, Burns is an anti-Tammany Deocrat, and his was the only county which the Democrats carried in the late election.

Help Expected from Washington.

The new Democrats look confidently to the Federal Administration to render them aid. They expect that Collector of the Port Malone will stiffen them up, and they have already been in communication with Mayor-elect Mitchel with regard to getting support from the city administration. Aside from Mitchel they look for support to all the Democrats who were elected on the Fusion ticket.

THE TIMES reporter asked Mr. Martin for a statement of the basis and aims of the new organization. In answer to the question, "What were the causes that led to the defeat of the Democratic ticket in the State and city at the election on Nov. 4?" Mr. Martin said:

"It was the uprising of the people against the stupid, arrogant, and selfish leadership of Boss Murphy. They were disgusted with his management of the New York delegation at the Democratic National Convention a year ago last June, when the nomination of President Wilson was made by more than a three-fourths vote, and all that the ninety delegates from New York could do was to move to make it unanimous.

"His greatest and most vital mistake was in forcing the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer by the Assembly on the 13th day of August last. By the aid of the Republican Boss Barnes he controlled that body, and by the same aid he controlled the State Senate, so that on the so-called 'trial' of the Governor he was able to keep out all the evidence that would have shown the good work that Gov. Sulzer had done in his investigation of the State departments, which was conducted by John A. Hennessy and George W. Blake, whereby many millions of dollars were saved to the people.

"That Mr. Murphy controlled the Senate is clearly obvious by the vote of the so-called 'High Court of Impeachment' against admitting the evidence of Mr. Hennessy, and also by the vote of 28 to 24 against taking the evidence of Judge Beardsley of Utica, who, if the vote had been 27 to 25 the other way, would have testified that he offered Gov. Sulzer $25,000 in cash for his client, the late Anthony N. Brady, that he refused it and that Judge Beardsley then gave the money to Mr. Murphy, who never accounted for it.

"This testimony, if admitted, would have forced Murphy to take the stand to explain what became of the money, and then, on cross-examination, the whole story of his relations with the Governor could have been gone into. Gov. Sulzer has since told the story in the newspapers, and the people were familiar with it before the election.

"Therefore, I say, when the Governor was impeached by Boss Murphy and Boss Barnes, the Democratic Party of the State was split wide open, and the Murphy-Democratic ticket in the city was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The people's mind was made up against the bosses and on Election Day they cast their votes to put Murphy out of business, and when the opportunity comes they will do the same with Mr. Barnes.

"Now, what will Mr. Murphy and most of his so-called 'leaders' do? If they had an ounce of sense they would retire as gracefully as possible. Like the Arabs, they would fold their tent and silently steal away. Since the election there has been a revolt in every Assembly District against them.

"No meeting of the Tammany General Committee has been held since it was organized last September and I dare Mr. Murphy to call a meeting now to test his right to lead the Democrats here.

"Should he and his 'leaders' retire, the Democratic organization in the Counties of New York and Kings could be reorganized, and clean and decent men would be in control. The Democrats who supported John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor at the election on Nov. 4 have no quarrel with the rank and file of Democrats who supported Mr. McCall. Under ordinary conditions he might have been an acceptable candidate. But at the election he did not count. The people looked on Mr. Murphy as the candidate for Mayor and voted solidly for his overthrow.

"If Mr. Murphy does not retire of his own motion within a reasonable time, or if the decent members of the Democratic organization are not able to force him out, the Democrats who supported the Fusion ticket will form a new Democratic organization in each of the Assembly districts, and next Fall will send a delegation to the Democratic State Convention, and it will be admitted. The badge of regularity will be taken from the Tammany Hall candidates for Representatives in Congress, State Senators, and Assemblymen, and they will be left high and dry at the next election."

Mr. Halligan was a good deal more specific. He said:

"Tammany Hall consists of an oligarchy of a few families; it has been metamorphosed into a little tyrannical monarchy. We would believe in reorganization of the Hall if it could be accomplished, but it cannot. Tammany Hall can never be reformed, as it is now organized. It is an organization that is not up-to-date; that does not represent the voter.

"Murphy will never resign. He figures now that he will remain until the election of the new Governor and will get enough State patronage to hold his organization.

"This new organization must have money for clubrooms and political printing, and it must be composed of clean, independent Democrats, who will never think of going back to Tammany Hall as an institution. Bills must be passed in the Legislature so that the Tammany Hall leaders cannot select the Inspectors of Elections, as they do under the present primary law. It is absolutely impossible for any anti-Tammany Democrat who aspires to the Democratic leadership of any district to be elected under the law as it now stands. Even if he has the votes you cannot win with partisan Inspectors of Elections. A law must be passed to give the opposing candidates an equal number of Inspectors with the Tammany Hall leader whom he opposes, just the same as under the election law Inspectors are divided between the parties.

"Furthermore, we shall undertake to legislate out of office Tammany leaders such as that one who now has virtually a life job at $6,000 a year, taking charge of the records of the Surrogate's Court. The Legislature gave him the place only until the records could be brought up to date, but a six-year-old child can understand that that means a permanency. There are a number of leaders holding office by act of the Legislature whom the newly elected officials cannot lawfully remove. That applies to all the five boroughs.

"Once we obtain a majority of the leaders under the new primary law which Gov. Glynn proposes to pass we will be in a position to elect the Chairman of the County Committee, and we shall be the regular organization. We will have help for all these things. There are some millionaire Democrats who have promised their financial support in New York City, and a number of rich men up the State, many of them county leaders, will aid us in every way to obtain control of the organization.

"If Gov. Glynn persists in being hand in glove with Tammany Hall and does not give a fair recognition in our efforts for the cause of good government, we will have another candidate for Governor in the person of the man who brought Rensselaer County into the ranks of the Democratic party and kept it there in the last election by 4,400 majority. He is the Mayor of Troy, Cornelius F. Burns. Of course you don't need to be told that the next candidate for Governor will have to be an up-State man.

"Burns is independent of the Tammany machine. Senator Knight and Assemblymen Schwartz and Taylor of Rensselaer voted for direct primaries and against the impeachment of Sulzer, and that was the only county in the State that went Democratic.

"The American people seem to be obsessed with the idea that good government can be obtained by legislation, but it never was obtained by mere laws. There must be the men. We want men of the calibre of Dudley Field Malone as district leaders.

"The consequence will be that a better class of legislators will be sent to Albany. Every one knows that the legislators we send there from New York City are utterly unable to cope with the bright minds from the country districts. Some of them can't talk the King's English. Men would be sent to represent us for their brains and efficiency, whereas, under this present régime, they are sent for the cunning they display on Election Day—getting the vote out, as they call it.

"A meeting of the new Democrats will be held next week. Of course we can do nothing definite until we find out the kind of direct primary that Gov. Glynn expects to put through the Legislature. Our object is to take away from Tammany Hall the Democratic emblem of the star and make it our own.

"We have already received the adhesion of one Tammany leader who has agreed to join our movement, and we expect to receive more. The movement is young yet.

"We shall try to elect men to the Legislature from every Assembly District in New York City. Of course we can't do that if Tammany controls the patronage, but it won't. The Mayor alone has 250 appointments to make outside of the Civil Service rules, and we do not expect to see him put Tammany men in."

Mr. Martin had something to say on this subject, too. He pointed out that McCall got about 225,000 votes and Mitchel about 347,000. Then he continued:

"The city employes, including the Police and Fire Departments and the school teachers, are said to number 80,000. With their relatives and connections they should be able to bring in, say, 240,000 votes, and I believe that 80 per cent. of the votes were for McCall. That would give 144,000 votes from that source alone.

"I estimate that the influence of the liquor dealers would be worth 60,000 votes, and I think it moderate to say that 80 per cent. of that vote went to McCall, making a net vote for him of 36,000. That would account for 180,000 of his vote. The Tammany Republicans who voted for him were at least 20,000 in number.

"That makes 200,000 votes. It leaves only 25,000 votes for McCall that can be said to have been cast by Democrats who neither held office nor were related to officeholders, and who were not in the liquor business nor connected with it."

Wants a Fair Chance.

Mr. Martin wished it clearly understood that what he had to say about sending a delegation to the next State Convention which would contest the title of regularity with Tammany Hall was based on the assumption that the law would remain as it stands.

"If," said he, "a direct primary law is passed abolishing the State Convention, of course we shall make our fight at the primaries alone. We shall direct our energies toward securing the passage of a really honest direct primary law, one which will deprive Tammany of its monopoly of the election inspectors and give both sides a fair chance, just as is done now on Election Day under the law giving both parties their share of inspectors."

Collector Malone has already made it clear that he is in hearty sympathy with the movement to overthrow the present régime in the Democratic party, and of course there is no need of saying where Mayor-elect Mitchel and President McAneny stand.

It is many years since there has been any efficient Democratic organization in New York except Tammany Hall, but men not yet middle-aged can remember the time when the County Democracy held the party title to regularity and when Tammany was a minority faction. When Richard Croker took the Tammany leadership he built up the organization so successfully that the County Democracy speedily crumbled to pieces. The present seems to be the first occasion since then when a vigorous effort with the promise of success has been made to destroy Tammany's assumption that it monopolizes the Democratic Party in this city.

NIGHT-TIME AT THE AQUARIUM AFTER THE VISITORS HAVE GONE

Plenty of Strange Sounds There to Disturb the Silence, as Some Fishes Don't Seem to Sleep at All—Clams as Rat Catchers.

THE place is the Aquarium, the time is 4 P. M. A whistle sounds as a signal, and the visitors begin to stream toward the door. Within ten minutes the last of them has gone, but with their going the Aquarium is not entirely deserted.

Scarcely has the door closed when the sweepers take their place. They have a big job, these sweepers, for the whole building, ground floor and galleries, must be gone over thoroughly every day. That no time may be wasted, seals feed while sweepers work, and the West Indian seal's bed, which is nothing more elaborate than a stone platform at one end of its pool, is being made comfortable for the night by playing on it with warm water from a hose.

In spite of this activity the great building immediately after the closing hour looks bigger than ever; it is strangely quiet, too, this vast twilight space where but just before sounded the swishing of thousands of feet. The emptiness and stillness deepen the fascination of a place always fascinating. The great room, with a circle of oblong pools set in the floor surrounding the great round pool in the centre, and with its walls lined two tiers high with glass-fronted tanks filled with fishes, is never anything but strange and interesting, but seen in the dim light of scattering gas jets it seems stranger and more interesting than ever.

Cleaning and feeding over, the last daily task at the Aquarium is in order. This is a vital point, for it consists in looking after the circulation of water in the tanks. The men in charge of these things go over the tanks separately, one after another, seeing that the inflowing water is coming in with proper volume and that the surplus water is running off all right through the overflow pipe. The temperature of the water has been previously looked after. Satisfied that his tropical temperament has been properly considered, the West Indian seal climbs out on the warmed platform at the end of the pool, and, snuggling up under the slightly overhanging coping that runs around the top of the pool, he turns in for the night. He is a creature of exemplary habits. Very often he goes to bed before the last of the day men leave the building, and will stay there, more than likely, until morning.

The night engineer has already gone on duty in the boiler room, where there is a force always on duty, day and night. The temperature of the building must be kept uniform, and there are pumps going always to keep up the water supply. And this suggests that, strangely quiet as the great building seemed when it was first emptied of visitors, it is presently discovered that there is to be heard there one sound which, in one form or another, is really incessant; that is the sound of running water.

This may reach the ear first in the gurgling flow of the surplus water running off from one of the pools through its overflow pipe. If any door leading into the corridor back of the exhibition tanks is opened, the sound of running water is heard there in a steady, subdued roar, like that of a sm[illegible]aterfall, ever going. The water, [illegible]alt and fresh, which feeds the various big supply tanks from which the pools and the smaller tanks are filled, is run from big pipes that are cut off each a foot or two above the tank level. Falling through the space the running water takes in and carries with it more or less air, and the disturbance of the water in a tank, caused by the stream's plunging into it, helps also in the aeration of the water. These small cataracts are always sounding; in fact, the sound of running water is a characteristic of the place; but in the great public room of the building this sound is heard in forms so subdued that it scarcely seems to break the stillness, and its absence would be far more keenly noted than its presence is.

But across this prevailing stillness there come occasionally in the course of the night some odd sounds. Now and then is heard the bark of the West Indian seal, this being a noise that is something between the bark of a dog and the grunt of a pig. But the West Indian seal's barking is more likely to be done at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it is waiting for its dinner. The other seals commonly climb up on their platform and sleep at night, as the West Indian seal does on his platform, but the harbor seals do not go to bed so early, and they may be heard, perhaps, splashing about in their pool. The splashing of water is, of course, a common and characteristic sound in an aquarium, where there are many fishes.

A sound that is likely to be almost startling to one hearing it for the first time is a loud smack that can be distinctly heard all over the great room. That smack is made by a striped bass, and it means that the bass has just taken in a killie from the surface of the water and by the edge of the tank. In taking the killie in these circumstances the bass opens and closes its mouth partly above water and takes in air and water and killie all together, making in the operation the odd, smacking sound. This sound may be heard at intervals through the night, showing that their appetites are good and that the striped bass have not gone to bed, but are up and around.

The same restlessness animates the fishes in the great central pool. There the shark makes its ceaseless rounds by night as well as by day. Running slowly, waving his tail this way and that like a scull, with just force enough to give steerage way, he circumnavigates the pool time after time, hour after hour, all through the night. A big channel, or spotted bass, keeps him company, but the bass does not hug the wall so persistently as the shark does, but often cuts across lots.

Commonly the big eight-foot sturgeon in his pool may be seen moving slowly about by night as well as by day, but in the Autumn he is not very active at either time, since he finds the water pretty cold, and although he may be seen moving he is likely to be stretched out motionless in the water, like a great fish of papier mache. The lively salmon in their pool are as fond of splashing about in the night time as the day time, and the big loggerhead in the turtle pool paddles about as briskly at 2 o'clock in the morning as at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

As to the fishes in the wall tanks, there are some that bury themselves in the sand in their tanks, just as they would in a state of nature. Then there are some fishes that are naturally more quiet than others, more inclined just to stand around, and that do stand around. Other fishes, possibly, are less active after the visitors have gone. Many fishes are very sensitive. The presence of visitors has excited them more or less, and they are glad to settle down and stay in one place for a little while. But these are exceptions. Generally speaking, the active fishes that are commonly inclined to keep in motion seem to keep going just the same by night or by day.

Looking in any direction at any hour of the night there may always be seen in the tanks fishes swimming, and if one should look into the lobster and crab tank he would be as likely to find the lobster clawing about now as at any time, and the nervous crabs scuttling back and forth just the same. The seals go to bed and go to sleep; for practically all the rest of the Aquarium inhabitants day and night seem to be all the same; they take no note of time, and many of them seem never to sleep.

At intervals through the night the watchmen make their rounds of the building, including the corridors back of the exhibition tanks to see that the tanks are all right, and to look after things in general. There was a time when their presence helped to keep away the rats, but now the tanks are protected by wire screens. Before the screens were put on rats had been captured at night in tanks, into which they had jumped after fish, small specimens of which they sometimes managed to land. But though there is no show for the rats there now in the way of food they still come into the building, and after 4 o'clock in the afternoon a rat, perhaps half as big as a cat, may be seen scampering across the floor, the only visitor allowed after the closing hour.

Formerly cats were employed to catch the rats, but the cats developed more interest in the fish than they did in the rats, and after one of them, standing on the stone coping around the central pool, had lost its balance and fallen into the water in an effort to scoop out a fish swimming past, the cats were banished and traps substituted. Traps are now used, with some occasional assistance from the hard clams that are kept in the feed room, to be opened and fed to the stock. The rats go there in search of food. Everything else being shut up in a big refrigerator, they continue their search by wandering around over the hard clams. Here at least two rats have been caught, one by a foot, the other by its tail, between the shells of partly opened clams, which had promptly closed to hold the rat a prisoner.

So the night wears on, and with the coming of day comes the Aquarium's day force, and the fishes get their breakfast. Then presently 10 o'clock is here, and with 10 o'clock arrive the visitors.

THE GREENWOOD LAKE PHILOSOPHER

You can never tell. Genius sometimes wears clothes that fit.

Some men fall in love and never get on their feet again.

Many a girl deludes herself with the belief that she has completed her education before she marries.

A curious thing about horses is that those you bet on generally cost you more than those you buy.

Most of us feel that Nature intended us for better jobs than we get.

Heaven would be overcrowded if we could all get there with our tombstone inscriptions as passports.

The man who tries to drown his sorrows in drink would attempt to fight fire with alcohol.

Matrimony is an important step. In fact, it is often a whole flight.

Civilization teaches us to love one another. Cannibals do it instinctively.

We are all apt to forget the people who pay their debts much sooner than those who don't.

It isn't until a girl has been disappointed in love three or four times that she begins to dream of a career.

It's a good plan to acquire experience, but don't lose sight of the fact that many a man who is rich in experience can't raise a $5 bill.

It is quite natural to long for fame, in spite of the fact that fame makes it just that much harder to dodge our creditors.

Don't wait for the fool killer. Do it yourself.

Old age is the evening of life. Second childhood is the next morning.

The devil rejoices more in one hypocrite than in ninety and nine genuine, Simon Pure sinners.

Many a man sacrifices his principle to success, and considers that he is getting it cheap at that.

Money may represent power, but the less money a man has the sooner a doctor will cure him.

Many a woman uses make-up merely because she hasn't the cheek to do without it.

Many a man has a mighty small excuse for feeling big.

A woman can't throw a stone, but did you ever see one who couldn't hurl defiance?

SEES AMERICAN GUNS DEFENDING BRITISH COLONIES

Dr. R. M. Johnston of Harvard Prophesies in The Infantry Journal That Australia and Canada Will Turn to Our Pacific Fleet for Protection When the Question of Asiatic Expansion Becomes Acute.

WITH an American fleet well based in the Pacific and in control of the central routes of that ocean through Honolulu and Guam, Australia and Canada will instinctively, of necessity, turn to that fleet for their eventual security, should the problem of Asiatic expansion come to a head, as it surely will sooner or later."

These are the words of Dr. Robert Matteson Johnston, Chairman of the Military History Committee of the American Historical Association, and one of the most widely known writers on historical subjects in this country. Dr. Johnston is the Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University, and is the author of many standard works, among them "The Roman Theocracy and the Republic," "The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy," "The French Revolution," and "American Soldiers."

Dr. Johnston's prophecy that eventually the great British possessions in North America and the Far East will turn to the United States for protection is made in the course of an article entitled "The Imperial Future of the United States." The article, a copy of which will be mailed to a majority of the officers of the United States Army, appears in the December issue of The Infantry Journal, published in Washington by the officers of the infantry arm of the regular service.

Dr. Johnston writes:

The international adjustments of the last few years, the tendencies of to-day, point to an impending change which will be greater even than that whereby, a century and a half ago, England acquired Canada and lost her united colonies. The causes at work then were of a mixed economic and military character as they are now. By glancing back at them, by estimating at their true value those now in operation, we may stand a better chance of seeing a little more clearly into the future, and therefore of doing our duty better in the present.

Great Change in Situation.

Until Chatham, to use the words of Dr. Johnston, "blundered into the conquest of Canada," independence on the part of that which is now the United States was an unthinkable proposition. Dr. Johnston adds:

Until that moment the pressure of French military power on the colonial borders had turned the Colonies toward Great Britain for protection; the military factor in one direction had negatived the economic in another. With Canada conquered, and the military threat disposed of, the economic pressure was unchecked, and immediately resulted in the movement for independence. That, in the baldest terms, was what happened a century and a half ago; let us turn now to the present.

From 1776, or at all events from 1805, the year of Trafalgar, down to about ten years ago, Great Britain held a large and world-wide preponderance of naval power. With slender military means, but under the secure cover of an unchallenged fleet, she continued building up her "dominion over palm and pine," till it reached the form that we know to-day. Let us note in that empire, merely in outline, a few salient facts bearing, as will appear presently, on our main proposition.

First—Great Britain's long-continued work of territorial acquisition has now virtually come to an end; the problem she faces, and it is already an acute one, is how to retain and consolidate what she has acquired in the past.

Second—The British fleet has recently ceased to play its former part, for several reasons: (a) Its supremacy is now directly challenged by the German fleet, which weighs more heavily in the balance year by year, as is already perceptible in the diplomatic field. (b) To meet this challenge, the British fleet has been drawn into home waters, and its influence, in the decisive sense, has apparently departed forever from about one-half of the globe, being now roughly limited to the Atlantic and Mediterranean. (c) Conditions have changed so that some parts of the world, long dominated by British interests and only accessible by sea routes, are now being pierced by railroads working down from the north; the possible means for the transport of hostile armies.

Third—These and other facts have created a widespread opinion that before many years, and probably at some point between Gibraltar and Hongkong, the British Empire is likely to suffer considerable dislocations.

Fourth—The economic growth and increase of population of the last few years have served to throw into stronger relief the incongruous elements of the British Empire: one part made up of conquered races, the other of free, rapidly growing Anglo-Saxon communities, the equals in all but size of Great Britain and the United States. It is with the latter only, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, that we can be concerned. The efforts of England to embrace Asiatic and African races within her system involve her in dangers and problems that weaken her in other directions and that cannot interest the United States.

Summing up the situation, Dr. Johnston believes that Great Britain to-day finds herself at the head of a too extensive empire, and he terms her position as one "so weak on land, and now so threatened at sea, that it would seem that the fabric would soon begin to crumble."

The Spanish war, Dr. Johnston points out, was fortunate in that it gave to the United States an overwhelming argument for an effective navy. As a result of that war America to-day has a navy of which she is deservedly proud. With the opening of the Panama Canal in sight, the sphere of that fleet assumes the greatest importance to the English-speaking people.

Dr. Johnston says:

The development of the German Navy has been a manifestation of the energy and skill of her people, of her ardent desire to obtain economic outlet by means of colonial conquest and of the military tendencies of her Government. She does not disguise her anxiety to acquire naval stations on the great Atlantic trade routes and territorial possessions, which she will probably get some day, in Africa. All this in a frankly military power like Germany constitutes a menace to peace, especially should she cast her eyes on the West Indian islands, several of which might easily come into her possession, or on South America; and substantially it is the British fleet, and not our own, that has stood between us and this threat these last few years.

Great Britain has played the imperial part, and shielded the mid-Atlantic from danger. But should her strength decline still further, should she be tempted some day to evade war by coming to terms with Germany, then it would be our own fleet unaided which from Key West would have to enforce the policy of President Monroe—a very heavy task.

But, unfortunately, our position in the Atlantic is about to be weakened, because the opening of the canal and unhappy necessities urgently call for our fleet elsewhere. Great Britain has abandoned the Pacific; we are about to enter it. That change is fraught with great consequences for all the English-speaking communities. For at the present moment the only naval power in that ocean, in one-half of the globe, is that of Japan. Let us consider for a moment how the Japanese Empire came to be in such a position.

The withdrawal of the British battle squadron from the Pacific was the result of various factors. One of these was the destruction by the Japanese of the Russian naval force in the East, and their treaty alliance with Great Britain, which contained a guarantee for India. Under those circumstances it appeared to the British Government not only that its battleships had become unnecessary in the East where their allies were now clearly preponderant, but that they might as well be used at home, to keep down the rising German Navy.

Since then the Japanese naval power has grown so fast that it is unthinkable that Great Britain should ever consider detaching to the Pacific Ocean a battle squadron large enough to weigh against Japan, and provide such a squadron with its necessary base. The withdrawal of the British fleet really gave uncontested supremacy to Japan, though at the time this was not generally recognized.

The Japanese Government was too grateful or too loyal, and too preoccupied with financial, military, and political problems, to take advantage of the situation; and its general attitude has probably not, as yet, been appreciably modified. But the danger of a conflict of interests between Japan and the English-speaking countries was already present—expansion, racial and economic.

Here again the facts are too well known to be more than indicated. Australia, although really defenseless, voted Asiatic exclusion, and, awaking to her defenselessness, has since begun to arm herself, to the point of introducing universal military service. In Canada and in this country, the incidents of anti-Asiatic legislation need only be recalled. And at the present moment the natural, if somewhat ill-adjusted, resistance of California to Japanese expansion has brought us within sight of a deplorable struggle.

All reasonable men in Japan and in this country regret that there should be any possibility of conflict. Yet the possibility exists just the same, because both races are expanding and in opposing directions, so that a collision at some point or other is almost inevitable. One may have the greatest respect and admiration for the Japanese; one may have warm personal friends among them; and yet the racial difference subsists, and if at any given point it is to be the one race or the other, we must and we will follow our own people wherever it takes us. And first and foremost all this leads us to the obvious, the great duty of protecting ourselves. With a conflict possible, we should be in a position to resist aggression and to maintain what is ours.

Our small and poor sister, Australia, with a similar danger facing her, arms and trains every one of her young men, and lays the foundations of an Australian navy. It is time that we also looked at the situation squarely, that we turned for a moment from logrolling and sentimentalizing, and gave the fortune and the honor of our country a little honest consideration. It is in doing this, in carrying out the elementary duty of self-protection, of national insurance, that we shall attain, incidentally, an imperial policy.

For what does protection mean? As these lines are written, (July, 1913,) one may almost say that we owe everything to the forbearance, the goodwill, the good sense, of the Japanese Government. Perhaps we also owe something to the fact that Japan is not yet prepared to sacrifice her British alliance for the sake of a doubtful military adventure in the Pacific. It may also be that our magnificent economic resources, our money, and our energy, are not without their moral effect.

But in a military sense we are obviously enough helpless. We have no fleet in the Pacific; we have no adequate military force at any point; some military experts even believe that nothing could prevent the immediate occupation of California by the Japanese. Whether that be so or not, we clearly have a grave problem of national existence to face, and what we require to solve it is not unattainable: a small field force of regular troops, about 100,000 men, in California; the canal completed with a fleet and a naval dockyard on the Pacific side, and Honolulu and Guam properly fortified, and sufficiently garrisoned, which at present they are not. How small an outlay would this entail, when we consider not only the vastness of the interests involved, but how smaller and poorer nations than ourselves are ready to face sacrifices many times greater for far less justified ends.

And here comes the great consequence. With an American fleet well based in the Pacific and in control of the central routes of that ocean through Honolulu and Guam, Australia and Canada will instinctively, of necessity, turn to that fleet for their eventual security, should the problem of Asiatic expansion come to a head, as it surely will sooner or later.

Just as inevitably as the military pressure of France turned the Colonies to the mother country for protection before 1763, so will Australia and Canada, now that the mother country is powerless in the Pacific, turn to us for, let us say, friendly assistance, the instant we establish a sound military defense of the triangle San Francisco-Honolulu-Panama. And so incidentally to our own essential defense, there arises a question which is, at bottom, that of the regrouping of the English-speaking communities.

The world cares far less than it did twenty-five or even ten years ago about what the terms empire, monarchy, republic, federation, may be held to imply; but it cares more than ever it did about the economic conditions affecting the ordinary citizen under whatever form of government he may be living. The old idea of the war of conquest is giving way to the idea of pooling economic and military interests, adjusting conflicts wherever possible, and leaving local forms of government unchanged.

Jealousy of England Outgrown.

It is along some such lines as these that the advent of the American fleet into the Pacific should bring us closer to the other English-speaking States and lay the foundations of a new and greater empire. We surely have outgrown any jealousy, any dislike, with which we formerly looked on the British flag. We surely have become too great to continue the country attorney policies that have too often done duty for statesmanship in the conduct of our foreign affairs. We surely can see the advantage and the honor of advancing on a broadened path of nationalism toward a future in which we should form the solid and splendid base of a group of mutually supporting Commonwealths.

With its centre and bulk of population stretching from Key West to Vancouver, one of its members wide across the Atlantic, another wide across the Pacific, the English-speaking world would take a new shape, and the British Empire would make way for something far stronger, in which not only Great Britain and the United States would find an equal place, but also the four growing young sisters, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa.

To understand and to wish a thing is half way to having it. If in the momentous developments of the next few years, in which the canal and Asia must play a larger part, we fix our minds on the possibilities here indicated, not in any petty spirit of aggrandizement, but in that broader and humane spirit that has marked so much of our Mother Country's accomplished work, who knows but that we in turn may carry that work on to even greater ends? All that we need is to rise to a larger view of our responsibilities, to place an adequate fleet in the Pacific and an adequate army on our threatened coast.

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Here Is a Solemn Warning Against the Most Dangerous Cards in the Pack When You Are Playing Nullos.

By Florence Irwin.

BEWARE of six-spots, seven-spots, eight-spots, nine-spots, and ten-spots, when you are playing nullos! They are the most dangerous cards in the pack—for the reason that they look low, yet (unless well-guarded) they can nearly always be made to take tricks. Unguarded kings and aces also mean nearly certain tricks; but no one needs to be warned about kings and aces. They carry their danger-signals so flauntingly that their menace is nullified; in fact, I think most players are unnecessarily afraid of kings and aces. They fear them guarded, or unguarded; they feel that every ace and king means a sure trick—which is not so. But the fear kills any perils that might result from the holding of the obviously high cards.

But drop below the jack, and your menace lies in the region between the ten and the five spot. It is like walking in the dusk: because you think you need no light you are in far more danger of pitfalls that you would be carrying a necessary light into pitch darkness. Let me warn you against the cards that look harmless, and are not; against the dusky region that lies between the five and the jack—between light and darkness!

A seven or an eight must be just as well guarded as an ace or a king. Otherwise it means a trick. Below the eight lie the deuce, the trey, the four, the five, the six, and the seven. Just look how many chances the adversaries have to "play under" and leave you to take with your eight.

Sixes are also dangerous cards—although less so than any other intermediate cards. But every suit holds four cards lower than its six-spot; if these four cards, or even two of the four, lie between the adversaries, then your unguarded six-spot will take just as surely as if it were an ace.

Two-four-six, (divided between your own hand and your dummy,) is an excellent combination.

The deuce is the only sure loser. The trey is an almost sure loser; the only combination in which it could take would be that where one adversary held the deuce and the other held none of the suit. A four-spot often takes; one adversary plays the deuce and the other the trey. And the further up the scale you go, the more low cards there are to provide possible "ducking cards" for the adversaries.

Let me then sound an insistent warning against the cards that look harmless and that really are not. A hand that is made up of eights and sevens and their like is a mean-looking hand. But those sevens and eights must be guarded just as well as must kings and queens or the hand will spell nullo-disaster.

The ideal nullo-hand is a mixed hand holding singletons, or blank suits, and with all high cards well guarded with low ones. A long suit that runs to both ends of the line (high and low) is excellent; its length will mean probable shortness in your partner's hand, and that shortness promises discards; its length will also mean corresponding shortness in another suit, in your own hand.

Blank suits are the best things in the world, and singletons are almost as good. Make "discards" your text when you come to play nullos.

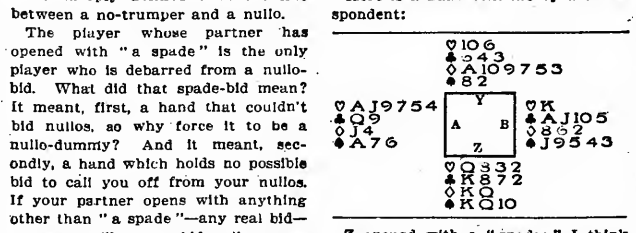
"Spade" hands are intermediate hands; "nullo" hands are mixed hands or low hands—and it is greatly to be preferred that they shall be unbalanced hands—that is, hands in which the suit distribution is abnormal.

The line between a spade-hand and a nullo-hand is a thousand times more sharply defined than the line between a no-trumper and a nullo.

The player whose partner has opened with "a spade" is the only player who is debarred from a nullo-bid. What did that spade-bid mean? It meant, first, a hand that couldn't bid nullos, so why force it to be a nullo-dummy? And it meant, secondly, a hand which holds no possible bid to call you off from your nullos. If your partner opens with anything other than "a spade"—any real bid—you are at liberty to bid nullos, once, against him. If his hand fits the nullo-bid he can switch. If it doesn't he has a suit to which he can return and then you must subside.

There is just one case where you might bid "a nullo" against your partner's spade. If your hand consists exclusively of low cards it may make sequences with your partner's intermediate hand, leaving only high cards for the adversary. But it would be a risk, and such a combination wouldn't happen once in a hundred times. Make it your rule to avoid nullos, with a spade-partner.

Here is a hand sent me by a correspondent:



Z opened with a "spade;" I think he should certainly have said "a no-trump." Nothing but a lack of aces could possibly hinder him, and we do not mind bidding no-trump without aces in these days. In bridge we dreaded a hundred aces against us, and to say no-trump was to play no-trump. In auction hundreds are every-day occurrences; we have many ways of getting them back. And to say no-trump is, by no means, to play it.

Three kings and three queens, and all suits guarded, is a good opening no-trumper.

However, Z said "a spade;" A, "a heart;" Y, "two diamonds;" A, "two hearts;" Y, "three nullos," (with a spade partner!); A, "four hearts;" Y, "four nullos;" and A doubled. I was asked "how Z could warn his partner."

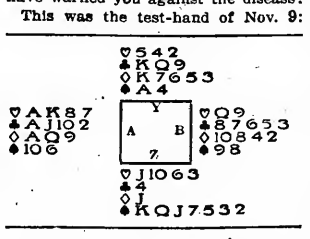
He couldn't; that is awful bidding. Z had already warned against nullos when he bid "a spade." Y holds but four low cards, no singleton, no blank suit, a bandful of intermediate cards and has a spade-partner—yet he bids blithely up to "four nullos." I call that criminal.

If Z opens with "a spade," Y's only possible bid is "two diamonds"; Z should raise the diamonds twice or thrice; his two trumps are two "tricks," and his side-kings are two "raisers."

If Z opens with "a no-trump," Y can say "two diamonds," or "two nullos"; I prefer the former because of his dearth of low cards. But the latter is possible because his partner has a suit to which he can return.

If a friend should say to you: "I have the smallpox!" would you say: "Let me come and sleep with you!" and then wonder, later, how he could have warned you against the disease?

This was the test-hand of Nov. 9:



Z could bid either "a royal," or "a nullo"; I prefer the former as it is higher; also, I don't care for the hearts with nullos for trumps, and the diamond-jack is a sure taker. Y could support whichever bid Z chose, though his clubs are bad for nullos.

Z opens with "a royal"; "five spades" is the stock-bid, (when made against an adverse suit-bid,) by which a player announces: "Partner, I have a no-trumper, but I don't stop the adversary's suit, do you?"

Let us suppose that A makes this announcement; Y could raise the royals, but he is not such a fool. He leaves A with an eleven-trick contract and puts it up to B. What can B do? His hand kills nullos; he does not hold the desired royal-stopper; he cannot pass; he has no bid.

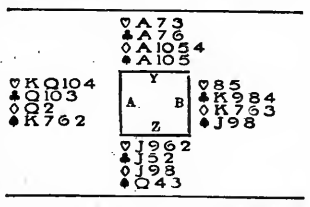
If he passes Z will pass—and reap a wonderful harvest. If B says "two no-trumps" (in desperation) Z must pass. Why should he bid three royals? He will imagine his ace to lie with B—that is one lost trick. One club, one diamond, and three hearts will raise his losers to six—a one-bid, no more. On the other hand, if he clears his spades and gets re-entry in the hearts, he may set B's bid.

He passes, A passes, and were I "Y" I should double. Y knows that B's bid is forced; he knows his partner holds a good royal suit which he himself can clear and then return; he has besides two guarded kings and a guarded queen. Why should he not play against a forced "two no-trump" bid?

Heaven help A-B with their "two no-trumps"! Z-Y take the first seven rounds on spades; after that they take either a diamond or a club—300 penalties—more than a rubber! I should think this hand would turn the stomach of the most devoted high-spade adherent! I have seen dozens of similar hands.

The best answers came from "C. S." and "K. B." The former played royals and the latter no-trumps, (after an opening nullo-bid.)

Here is an odd hand sent me by a correspondent, who calls it "the hoodoo hand." The score is eight-all on the rubber-game:



[Note: The proper nullo-value is eight.

Ten is too high; it kills hearts and royals and causes an undue preponderance of no-trumpers—positive or negative.

Eleven is obviously absurd. Low cards should be biddable till they certainly should not be more valuable than high ones. Don't put the bottom on top; don't use the floor for a ceiling! Eleven also kills the time-honored no-trump precedence.

A suit without honors would be a ridiculous anomaly. The nullo-honors are the aces, and score inversely.

These rules are the result of the longest nullo-auction practice on record.]

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MOST POWERFUL ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES FOR NEW YORK

AN order for the most powerful electric locomotives ever built has just been given by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the locomotives being for use in its New York terminal service. The present order is for six electric locomotives, and follows an order given early in this year for ten locomotives, which at that time were the record-breakers so far as their hauling power was concerned.

These two orders, placed in the short period of less than a year, are a striking commentary on the constant and rapid growth in traffic and the corresponding increase in the demand for larger and heavier train units. This growth has been notable ever since the installation of electric power in the New York Central terminal.

In 1906 thirty-five 600-volt, direct-current passenger electric locomotives were built by the General Electric Company and introduced in the terminal. Those machines are all of the 115-ton type. Twelve more engines of the same type were placed in service in 1908. All these locomotives were designed with sufficient tractive effort to haul 535-ton gross-weight trains at 60 miles per hour in the regular terminal service.

The ten 100-ton electric locomotives ordered the early part of this year are designed for pulling the heavy limited trains, and will exert sufficient tractive effort to operate 800-ton trains in continual service between the New York Central Terminal Station and Harmon. They are capable of operating a 1,000-ton train in emergency service or a train of the same gross weight on level tangent track continuously at sixty miles per hour, or an 800-ton train at sixty-five miles per hour.

But the weight of the trains which are being hauled out of the terminal is ever increasing steadily, and some of the more important trains now weigh over 1,000 tons. It has therefore been deemed desirable to have engines for the maximum service with very great continuous capacity, ample overload and high monetary rating. The new locomotives are able to exert practically the same tractive effort continuously that the previous ten locomotives can for an hour.

The ten tons' increase in weight in these machines is accounted for mainly by the greater amount of material in the motors, which are of larger capacity. The speed and torque characteristics of the locomotive have been kept practically the same as those of the former ten machines, but the new locomotives are capable of hauling approximately 40 per cent. greater tonnage in continuous service.

The previous ten 100-ton locomotives have a capacity for developing 1,400 horse power continuously, 2,000 horse power for one hour, and can develop as high as 5,000 horse power for short periods. This corresponds to a tractive effort of 9,000 pounds at 60 miles per hour continuously, or 13,500 pounds at 54 miles per hour at the one-hour rating. The six new electric engines will develop 2,000 horse power continuously or 2,600 horse power for one hour. The equivalent tractive effort is 14,000 pounds at 54 miles per hour continuously, or 20,000 pounds at 49 miles per hour at the one-hour rating. They are able to haul 1,100-ton trains in continual service between the terminal and Harmon, are capable of operating 1,200-ton trains in emergency service, and 1,200-ton trains on level tangent track continuously at 60 miles per hour.

The motors are electrically connected permanently in parallel in pairs, and the pairs can be connected in three combinations, viz., series, series-parallel, and parallel. They are insulated for 1,200 volts, so that if at any future time it should be desired to operate the locomotive on this voltage, the pairs of motors could be changed from parallel to series connections and the same speeds and control combinations obtained as on 600 volts.

The new locomotives are now under construction in the works of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., and will be placed in operation as soon as completed. Compared with existing types of electric engines, these machines have greater capacity and higher efficiency than any other high-speed electric locomotive ever constructed. Withal, the total weight, weight per driving axle and "dead weight" is less than that of any other locomotive approaching their capacity.

The Ruling Passion.

"You should avoid quacks," advised the eminent physician.

"I guess you're right," agreed the dyspeptic patient. "About the only part of a duck that isn't good to eat is the quack."

GOOD METAL IN OUR MELTING POT, SAYS MISS WALD

Twenty Years' Experience with the Varied Races of New York Convinces Henry Street Settlement's Founder That Our Racial Outcome Will Be Worthy.

By Edward Marshall.

NOWHERE else are American citizens being manufactured with a rapidity which equals that of the great mill formed by New York's tenement districts. Perhaps Zangwill's term, "the melting pot," described it better.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement, known generally as the Nurses' Settlement, may have had better and more extended opportunities to watch this mill, this melting pot, than any other woman, for the settlement which she founded has just passed its twentieth anniversary. During every moment of the twenty years she has been not only its guiding spirit, but its active head.

She is very hopeful for New York's tenement house people, for the nation which is so largely recruited from them. We had a long talk, the other day, about her twenty years' experience.

"My philosophy," Miss Wald declared, "is that the material for citizen making with which the tenements of New York provide the city and the nation is good.

"I believe and steadfastly maintain that the failures are principally our own. Emigration every year sends us an army of new youth, thus swelling that which is already here. All need guidance, hospitality, opportunity. It has been in search of these that they or their forebears have adventured to our shores. But these things we do not always furnish. The immigrant loses and we lose. Our waste of human beings on the great east side of New York is infinitely greater than our waste of natural resources in the whole of our domain.

"I went to a baby show the other day—a show of colored babies. Bright-eyed, alert, in every way attractive, they were exhilarating. But the thoughts which they inspired were not.

"If any of those colored babies achieve the best of which it may be capable, if any tenement-house baby, whatever may be the color of its skin, achieves the best of which it may be capable, it will be in spite of what the city, State, and nation do not do for it, rather than because of what they do for it.

"It is my belief that we in the United States have been doing just exactly that which we pretend not to do, what we have solemnly declared we never shall do. We have denied to many very worthy human beings that dignity which, according to the theory on which our Government was founded, should be accorded to every human being. When we disregard the first and holiest tenet of our primary creed, then we are dragging down, not building up.

Individual Not Respected Enough.

"We respect the individual far too little, often not at all. If this settlement has any influence, and it has been generally credited with having done something toward the betterment of conditions on the east side and to the advantage of its citizenship, it is because we here respect the individual. We never classify in herds the human beings with whom we come in contact. We hope we never will.

"Human material cannot be worked up in mass, like clay. It is even difficult to separate it into groups. The tendency to thrust the non-prosperous aside as unworthy, or, at least, uninteresting, is wholly un-American, but is so common in America that in it lies a general threat.

"We promise opportunity to all, but do not keep our promise. If newcomers really have opportunity, they usually get it only after fighting for it. And not all individuals are fighters. I know a young working girl—a really delightful creature. The other day she told me of an old woman who sells potatoes in the push-cart market with such extraordinary imagery that I listened, fascinated. I am not certain that this telling indicated genius; but it may very well have done just that.

"The point is, there is no way of finding out. She is a working girl. If she has genius now, it may be crushed. The melting pot of the east side, in spite of all that has been done, still spoils much good metal.

"Here is something to consider: The greatest men and women of the world have not been notable for physical strength, have they? Well, physical strength, resistance, and endurance have always and are still usually essential to emergence from the tenement melting pot. Of course there are exceptions, but they are truly marvelous.

"I wonder how much we may lose by this? People tell me that it is too great a task to search for human diamonds in the mud. That is exactly what is done by those who find stone diamonds. They dig in the mud—into the blue clay of South Africa—and search there for them with tremendous effort. Too little digging is done in the human diamond-bearing clay of the east side. Extraordinary spirits rise; but it is very largely through their own dynamic force. They get too little encouragement.

"But in spite of everything, what I have seen among the people—the massed people—of New York makes me an optimist. The fine material is here. In spite of the American system which spoils much of it, much good is preserved. That any of the good is wasted is a tragedy.

"Extraordinary men and women emerge from New York's tenements. Take the famous cloak and suit trade protocol, which imperatively keeps peace between employer and employed. Its operation is largely in the control of the intelligence of the east side, and stands as one of the industrial triumphs of the time!

"Such ignorance as exists among the tenements—the east side may be ignorant, that is its misfortune, and our crowded districts have many intellectuals—is not the people's fault. They could learn if they but really had the opportunity. Talk with the women of the rear tenements upon subjects touching their own lives and you will always get reactions. Even if they talk in very simple language, they sometimes have big things to say.

"It was because the tenements shocked me that, twenty years ago, I went into this work. I had been in a hospital, seeking training as a nurse.

"After that I went to the Women's Medical College, to fill my training out by studying medicine. In the hospital I began to see; later, when I was enabled to go out among the people, my vision became clearer.

"My period in the wards of the hospital gave me tremendous stimulation. The patience and pathos of the sufferers, many of whom were victims of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, fascinated and distressed me. The unnecessity of a great part of their suffering stirred me.

"After I left the hospital some one asked me to talk of nurses' training schools, and I then offered to try the experiment of teaching in the tenements the principles of home care of the sick. In the hospital I had found a training which I longed to apply in the home.

Home Best Place for Work.

"And my life since has been so filled with interests that I have never wished to live anywhere else. I believed then and have since proved to my own satisfaction that the home is the best place for helpful work.

"If one has a little poetry in his soul and a bit of imagination he can visualize the city as the hospital, the district as the hospital ward, and the home as the unit. We have found the system which we have based upon such a visualization most effective."

That was Miss Wald's modest way of telling it. Jacob A. Riis, in writing his conception of her work, shows that he considers it a matter of vast moment to the whole community.

Horrified and impressed by an experience which she had just passed through, at a tenement house bedside, she at once set about the establishment of a nurses' headquarters, and that headquarters has grown into the Henry Street Settlement—an institution of manifold ambitions, of achievements quite commensurate with them. Said Mr. Riis:

"From the very start the poor became 'her people.' She took them to her heart and they gave her quickly their unstinted confidence and trust. No woman since Josephine Shaw Lowell has been able to do what she has done. They absolutely trust her head, her heart, her judgment, and her friendship.

"She arbitrates in a strike and the men listen; she sits as one of the Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and suit trade that has wrought such wondrous good for the workers, and her judgment stands. When she pleads for housing reform, for playgrounds, for a united stand against child labor, her words carry authority.

"When politics make for better government the Nurses' Settlement is a recruiting station; when push-cart peddlers are blackmailed by the police, she will tell the Mayor the truth, for she knows. In the plotting and planning and winding ways of life on the east side there is one pilot whose chart can be trusted—Miss Wald knows."

It may be added that she has been an influence for good in New York's public schools; she pleaded for cooking and housekeeping instruction and secured it; she worked for medical inspection of school children and it came.

But to continue with this remarkable woman's views of the people she has worked among.

"We must know immigrants as folks, rather than as tables of statistics," she went on.

"I have said that they are of great possibilities. But, however moral and potentially self-reliant the majority of them may be, it seems to be incumbent on us to protect them from exploitation and to guide them in a measure during their first years of residence with us. This is as necessary to our own as to their welfare.

"Undoubtedly the greatest problem immigration offers to the country, and New York, is that of the incoming women. They form about 35 per cent. of the total immigration, a large number of them are unmarried, and perhaps because less effort has been made to distribute unmarried women than has been made to distribute unmarried men, a greater proportion of them remain in New York or go to the other great centres rather than to the farms and smaller towns.

"In every detail of our system as

it stands, the immigrant woman, young or old, and more especially the young and pretty immigrant girl, must make shift in this strange country without those safeguards against disaster which it is a tradition of the nation that we throw around our own women.

"This is a grave peril to New York because of the great number of girl immigrants who come planning to remain here or, upon arrival, are deflected from other intentions into residence here. Recent procedure under the so-called 'white slave law' has accomplished something. The community has at least been awakened. But more must be done.

"A definite and inclusive programme is demanded by all the ethics of a moral society. Even with all the reforms in force, and with all those which have been definitely projected likely to be in force, much will remain to be desired.

"The Federal, State and municipal governments must co-operate in this, before the full protection of the immigrant woman and girl can be assured. Her importance to the nation which she seeks is obvious when we consider that she must be the mother of a large part of our future citizenship. Thus, setting aside morals and sentiment, a stern obligation is upon us.

"The alien is in more danger of moral contamination than the rest of the community and is more liable to exploitation. Concerning this, the report of Gov. Hughes's State Immigration Commission, (of which, by the way, Miss Wald was a member), stated:

"'Unless specially protected he' (the immigrant) 'is likely through inability to discriminate to locate in neighborhoods and houses which contain disorderly and immoral persons, to apply to unsafe agencies for employment and to frequent places of amusement which are injurious.'

"If this is true of the male immigrant, how much more true is it likely to be of the less self-reliant, less informed, more sought and more tempted girl newcomer? The girl or woman who immediately upon arrival must become a bread-winner is obviously especially endangered.

"This may be regarded as one of the most serious problems of the tenement districts of New York. Numerous societies exist which provide shelter and often find work for unattended and unmet girls arriving at Ellis Island, but in almost every instance the protection of these societies ends after the girls have left the homes to enter upon the first employment found for them. It was to meet this situation that New York State established its Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the Department of Labor.

"We have improved the laws which govern our employment agencies, but eternal vigilance in the enforcement of them is a grave necessity.

"But even now the girl who escapes the perils of the voyage, which are principally moral, and lands safely at Ellis Island, to be met by friends or relatives and taken into a New York tenement house home, has by no means passed beyond the reach of peril.

"The New York working girl may still find dangers in employment agencies; may find many at her places of employment; may find more during hours of leisure, for life here is but beginning to be organized so that any other than mercenary motives underlie public amusements.

"Women's trades unions have done and are doing much. When the history of this industrial period has been written I believe it will be shown that the girls who learned to stand together for higher opportunities and better shop and home conditions for all helped notably to keep alive the most basic essentials upon which our republican civilization stands.

"The shirt waist makers' strike of 1910 brought before the public in dramatic form the ambitions and the willingness which exists among immigrant girl workers to strive each for the good of the whole number.

"Thousands of young girls, 90 per cent. of whom are Russians and Italians, had entered the trade because it was the easiest to enter. Accustomed to poverty and oppression in their own countries, they at first accepted conditions without complaint. Accustomed, also, to fear and obedience, they for years suffered and were silent under imperfect systems and unworthy surroundings.

"But when the time finally came for the revolt they stood together with extraordinary unanimity for the enforcement of demands at once strikingly intelligent and reasonable. When one young girl was reproached because she had forsaken a job in which she was well paid, she answered:

"'This is not a strike for self. Only if we all stand together can we get better conditions for all.'

"When one skilled girl, with burdens on her shoulders which were far beyond her strength, was tempted with an offer of extra pay if she would remain at work, she answered:

"'They cannot buy my conscience with money.'

"Last year's strike showed incidents as noteworthy. Among these girl strikers were a number that had recently come from Turkey.

"There are not far from 90,000 trades union women in New York, 80 per cent. of whom are foreigners, mostly Russian Jews and Italians. The revolutionary spirit is within them and thus they have become a real factor in New York's industrial life.

Russian Intellectual Hunger.

"The effect of years of revolution upon the many Russian girls among them is to give them a solidarity which the American working girl does not possess at all. They have a definite vision of a better society in which opportunity for real life will be made possible; their intellectual hunger is as extraordinary as their love of beauty.

"Life to them is incomplete that offers nothing but hard, grinding, soul-stultifying labor, insufficiently recompensed to put better things within their reach. That they are willing to struggle to attain what they seek is evidenced by the attendance of hordes of them at night school four nights a week after a hard day's work. They must know, of course, that this will sap vitality and make them old before their time; but, however small it may be, they demand something of the glory and beauty of life.

"The divine discontent, the enthusiasm, the hope and the vision of the Russian Jewish girl and woman immigrant have been and are a vastly valuable contribution to America in general and the American labor movement in particular.

"Even the Italian working women, who are notably kept under the guidance and control of their men, whether fathers, brothers, or husbands, are beginning now to feel this elevating influence of Jewish women workers.

"The contemptuous attitude of the American people toward the immigrant has cost the nation much. An illustration of it lies in New York's experience with midwives. Although it was demonstrable that 50,000 childbirths every year were attended by midwives and that midwives attended at not less than 98 per cent. of all Italian births it was not until 1911 that a definite public plan for the training of midwives in city hospitals was taken up.

"Thus, through many years, midwives, untrained, unsupervised, were permitted to commit their crimes of viciousness or ignorance unchecked, uneducated. Our native population did not suffer, for it did not employ midwives.

"We must find no defense for our indifference in the fact that foreigners are exploited mainly by their own people. That argument was used by those opposed to or lukewarm in regard to the recent admirable campaign against white slavers. The American public through this moral indifference has condoned too many grave offenses. Why can we forget that in to-day's raw immigrant is really hidden to-morrow's citizen, enfranchised and powerful? For our own sake we should protect and educate newcomers.

"To many foreigners indolence in justice, which condones violations of the laws, failures to meet contracts, and that deplorable sort of thing, have come to constitute 'the American way.' Whose fault is this? Not theirs!

"An interesting aspect of the immigration problem is political assimilation. The Jewish immigrant, with his tradition of persecution, is naturally interested in movements of protest against exploitation and tyranny. You will find him in sympathy, especially the young immigrant, with the Socialist and other radical movements. But the Jewish immigrant adapts himself to our political life; he soon becomes, like the American, a political opportunist.

"His Americanization makes him more conservative, but always in sympathy with independent and progressive political tendencies. The east side has followed progressive, independent leadership, irrespective of party affiliations. The Jewish immigrant responds to an idealistic appeal, especially when that appeal is in favor of freedom from political dependence. The Americanized Jewish immigrant is not closely attached to the machine. He becomes an independent voter. When he moves from his first way-station into quarters that indicate growing prosperity it means increasing political independence.

"The east side is independent in political revivals. But the Bronx is independent normally. The recent election returns will show how strongly anti-Tammany was the vote in those Jewish districts which had been believed to have been captured by Tammany."

I asked Miss Wald to summarize, in some degree, the changes she had seen on the east side during the score of years through which she has watched it.

"Standards of living are definitely higher here than they were twenty years ago," she answered, "in spite of its increased cost. It was once said that if an east side building was provided with bathtubs the tenants would keep coal in them. I never quite subscribed to that.

"My belief has found notable corroboration in the fact that no municipal bath in the world has so great a patronage as ours on the east side, in proportion to the population which it is designed to serve.

"There have been improvements in the quality of the material coming to us. From Russia, for example, we are getting a much more open-minded class than once came to us from there.

"Perhaps because they emigrated rapidly and in large groups at first, virtually stripping their country of their class, Russian immigration now may show fewer splendid individuals from highly intellectual circles than it at first did. These early coming individuals constituted a notable intellectual circle. There were Gordin, the playwright; Abe Kahn of The Jewish Vorwarts, and many scientific men and physicians.

"But the general level of our Russian immigration is far higher than it was some years ago.

Vicious Conditions Here.

"Frequent recent statements to the discredit of the Jews of the east side indicate only the demoralization of our own conditions; prove the fact that these have now become so vicious that they can break down even the fine traditions of the Jew. That we should influence for evil the class of immigration which is so notably more susceptible to good than evil is tragic.

"The reduction in infant mortality in the tenements, so notable of late, could never have been wrought had we not had a fine physical foundation on which to work.

"And intellectually the east side is capable of anything. The standing of the east side youngsters in the schools attests that. The results among tenement house mothers of the work of the milk stations prove that. At our station we have not found a mother who could not be educated, or who did not want to be. Last year we had an infant mortality of but one-half of 1 per cent.

"It is my strong conviction that most immigrants who have gone wrong have fallen, first, because of the environment into which we blindly thrust them; second, because our treatment of them does not dignify, does not even recognize, the personality of the individual.

"The American is arrogant. To him an immigrant is a 'dago' or a 'sheeny.' That does great harm.

"On one occasion Judge Crane delivered a homely, friendly address to the women of our Mothers' Club. I was thrilled when, following it, the women rose, one after another, and told the things which interested them and those which they believed might help their friends.

"It must be remembered that these women, when they rose to speak, were talking in the presence of their social set. And they spoke about the mothers' problems in the New York tenements. They live in few and bad rooms, one of them explained. The streets on which their tenements abut are full of perils, physical and moral, for their young.

"If they keep their children shut in them, it but makes home hated as a penitentiary. If they send them to the street, gladdened by possession of a penny, it will probably be spent upon some gambling device of which the stakes are candy, or will buy in a shop something which will poison their stomachs, or introduce them to some person who will work havoc with their minds and morals. She found the problem of it all too overwhelming in its difficulty for her to work out.

"We listeners could but agree with her.

"Another mother told another story—heart-breaking in its tragedy. She had done everything she could for her boy until he was sixteen, and then he stole.

"Her analysis of what induced him to the sin was startling in its truth, extraordinary in its brevity. It was not, she said, that her boy had been bad at heart; it was that he had not been a hero.

"So the east side, the melting pot, is less perilous to New York than New York is to the east side.

"In that lies the whole secret of the situation. The east side never will contaminate and harm society; some method must be found by means of which society may be prevented from contamination of the east side. There is the whole matter in a nutshell. I am an optimist. I know it will be found."

BEWARE, MR. HOUSEHOLDER, OF VERSATILE LATCHKEYS!

I AM glad to see that many of the brownstone front houses in New York are losing their close family resemblance," a business man said. "The reconstruction will prevent such an awkward accident as happened to my wife a few years ago.

"We lived in those days in one of a row of brownstone fronts, which were built on exactly the same plan. You could not distinguish one house from the other, except by the number, and even the window draperies looked very much alike. Another point of similarity, which was unsuspected until my wife's adventure, was that our key would unlock every front door on our side of the block. This was a fact that caused a lot of comment when it became known. It never had occurred to any man to try his latchkey on his neighbor's door, and it remained for my wife to discover it.

"It happened that on the night of a wedding which my wife was very anxious to attend, I was ill and could not accompany her. Her brother acted as escort.

"'You will probably be asleep when I return,' my wife said, 'and I am going to come in so quietly that I will not wake you up.'

"'I'll hear you, all right,' I answered, and away she went.

"It was nearly midnight when her brother drove up in front of our house. He took my wife's latchkey and unlocked the front door. Owing to my illness he declined to come in. My wife closed the door carefully and silently crept upstairs. She was determined not to awake me.

"The light in the bedroom was very low, and my wife slipped over to her dressing table to prepare to retire. She took off her jewelry and placed it on the table. Then she slipped off her waist and loosened her hair. This was all done very quietly and without turning up the gas.

"A snore from the bed startled my wife, because she has always flattered me by saying that I do not snore. Concluding that I was not resting easily, she stepped over to the bed and then stopped short. Why she did not scream or faint, or both, I have never understood.

"Her eyes fell on a woman with blonde hair who was asleep. Turning her eyes over to the other side of the bed, she was horrified to see sleeping there a man with very black whiskers. I am smoothly shaven.

"She stood there for a length of time that she was never able to estimate. A suspicion of the truth dawned on her and as she looked closely around the room the suspicion became a certainty.

"She was in the wrong house. The bedroom was exactly like ours. It was furnished much the same. If the sleepers awoke and found her standing there she knew they would raise a row before asking for explanations.

"Her nerve was good. She grabbed her waist and wraps and backed slowly out of the room, keeping her eyes on the bed so that, in case either sleeper showed signs of awakening, she might run.

"The man with the beard tossed uneasily. My wife held her breath. Then he settled back to his snoring. When she reached the stairs she hurried down, opened the front door and closed it after her.

"Then she looked at the number. She had entered the house next to ours.

"She was in the street with her waist and her wraps in her hands and her hair hanging down her back. She ran up our steps and found that in her haste to leave the strange bedroom she had left behind her latch key and her jewels.

"I was awakened by our bell ringing loudly, and slipping into a bathrobe I went down and opened the door. My wife simply fell inside and fainted. You can imagine my feelings at seeing her come home in such a condition. When she recovered consciousness she told me the whole story.

"It did not surprise me that she had gone to the door of the next house, but I could not understand our latchkey opening it. I assumed that probably it had not been properly locked. It was evidently impossible for us to keep the story to ourselves. My wife's jewelry, some of it marked, was in the bedroom of the house next door. We decided not to disturb our neighbors at that hour.

"I arose at daylight the next morning and asked for Mr. Jones, our neighbor. I never had met him, but he knew who I was. I sent up word that I must see him at once. Down he came in a bathrobe, and when I told him the story of my wife's adventure he was skeptical.

"'Your wife was probably tired and a little hysterical,' he said. 'My front door was locked last night, and I am sure, if she had come into our bedroom as you say she did, she would have aroused us.'

"'It can be easily proved,' said I. 'Just go up and see if my wife's jewelry is not on your wife's dressing table'

"When he came down with my wife's jewelry in his hands his face was a study. It was a relief to me when he laughed, and I joined him. We agreed to keep this story to ourselves, but it leaked out. My wife and Jones's wife also knew it.

"Then we found that one latchkey would unlock both front doors, and that our key would unlock every front door on our side of the block. Whether this was due to a mistake or a joke of the builders I never discovered."

English as She Is Spoke.

"Have you anything that will cure corns?" asked the customer in the drug store.

"What seems to be the matter with your corns?" asked the polite clerk, who was something of a purist.

"SECRET DREAM OF AMERICA IS AMERICANIZED ENGLAND"

Wildly Excited Englishman Solemnly Warns His Fellow-Countrymen Against Our Invasion of Their Native Land ---Our "Money-Egoists" Should Be Locked Up, Says He.

"There will be no place for the anti-social man."

THE American millionaire has not yet been canonized by the Fathers of the Church, though he is enshrined in the hearts of his own people, who worship him with a reverence that is almost pure idolatry; the canonization may yet occur, and some day, perhaps, there may be pilgrimages to the shrine of an American Lourdes, where the bones of St. Rockefeller, St. Morgan and St. Carnegie will work miraculous cures, not on the palsied limbs, but on the empty purses, of the devout."

That remark occurs in a book which, from first to last, is a terrific denunciation of these United States and all the inhabitants thereof. It is called "The Real America," is by Alan Raleigh, and has just been published in London by Frank Palmer. Mr. Raleigh feels that Americans and their ideas are making awful inroads upon his native country, and that the time has come to give his fellow- Englishmen a clarion-voiced warning.

We Americans, absorbed body and soul in the pursuit of the dollar, are an awfully bad lot. Instead of being copied, we should be consigned without delay to the horrible doom that will befall us just as soon as the higher civilization gets the world in its grip. This doom Mr. Raleigh darkly pictures as follows:

Excessive devotion to anything, to the exclusion of all other interests, until body, mind and soul are absorbed and eaten up in its acquisition is a disease; it matters not whether the object be drink or women or dollars, the result is always the same, and that result is moral death. The life-long absorption of body and mind in the acquisition of wealth leads as surely to the destruction of all the nobler qualities of man as drink inevitably leads to the destruction of the body.

The inebriate murders his physical being, the confirmed money-getter destroys his soul, and in a higher and more enlightened civilization we shall treat the one as surely as we are now attempting to treat the other.

Both are anti-social, and in the future that is now dawning there will be no place for the anti-social man. The enormous accumulations of capital on the one hand and the continued poverty of the masses on the other, together with the spread of enlightenment and education, are beginning to open the eyes of mankind.

The money-egoist will have to reform, or he will be segregated in "homes" and "retreats" like the drunkard of to-day, and the rapid increase in the number of men who ride rough-shod over their fellows is only hastening the advent of that day.

Awful, Simply Awful!

As for the state of affairs which has stirred Mr. Raleigh to write his book, it is becoming, apparently, very wicked indeed. He solemnly calls attention to the fact that for eight centuries—ever since the Norman Conquest—England has been immune from foreign invasion, but that now she is in imminent peril of being overrun by invaders far more formidable than Normans or Saxons or Romans, viz., Americans and their poisonous ideas, which are causing fearful havoc among the dear old customs of Great Britain. Says the clarion-voiced prophet:

The War Lord of the Hohenzollerns may be fearful of the Yellow Peril from the East, but there may be even greater danger for the Old World from the American Peril of the West.

Let the Englishman realize quite clearly in what estimation the average American holds England and the English, let him for once clear away that mirage of delightful nonsense which he has contrived to conjure up as to how he and his country are regarded by the New World, and it will be better for him. And by that phrase "the average American" I do not mean the cultivated, semi-Europeanized Anglophile one chiefly meets and sees in England, and in whose tolerant approval England basks, but the native untraveled stay-at-home type of the race, that cocksure, never-wrong, boastful individual who is the typical unit of the ninety millions that make up the complex American nation.

This is what HE thinks of us. He regards Britain as an effete, worn-out monarchy, a country that is a "back number," as he tersely describes it. We are subjects, his people are "citizens," and therefore far higher in the scale of humanity. He is enslaved by big and sounding phrases.

But at the same time this antiquated despotic country is a very beautiful and very picturesque one, a land teeming with feudal castles, historic houses, and stately mansions, overflowing with precious works of art and all the treasures of the ages, embowered in beautiful gardens, and inhabited by a race which, in his view, is composed of a few degenerate nobles and idlers on the one hand, and a mass of pauperized workers who have not sufficient sense to come in out of the rain on the other; and holding these views, he regards England as an ideal land, not for a foolish invasion by a military host, but for peaceful penetration by his dollars and ideas, a country waiting to be snapped up by his gold, for that money can buy and does buy everything is his first article of faith, one so deeply implanted in his mind by past experience that nothing will ever uproot it.

London in Deadly Peril.

Mr. Raleigh then shows some awful instances of how this process of conquest is going on. Americans built the first London tube railway. J. Pierpont Morgan formed the big transatlantic steamship combine. America has deluged London with roll-top desks, typewriter girls, fountain pens, revolving chairs, imitations of Coney Island, ragtime.

Oscar Hammerstein provided "a splendid Opera House and also an excellent example of American petulance." John Philip Sousa took over a band playing "new and quite undesirable instruments."

Worse than all else, Americans are Americanizing the grand old English language. Mr. Raleigh writes with horror that the "u" is disappearing from words like "colour" and "favour," the "me" from "programme," the extra "l" from "traveller." "And I have even noticed," he solemnly avers, "the substitution of 'er' for 're' in centre." He continues:

"Foreword" takes the place of preface, "Fall" the place of Autumn, and "catalog" has even been seen; we have "heat waves" and "cold snaps," and a host of other expressions which, if unchecked, will in time convert the language of Chaucer and Milton into the hybrid, high-pitched tongue which takes the place of Anglo-Saxon pure and undefiled in the streets of Milwaukee and Kansas City.

Truly the Norman Conquest and all its woes have been eclipsed!

In order to arouse his fellow-countrymen once and for all to the horrible peril that menaces them, Mr. Raleigh trumpets forth this:

The secret dream of America is an Americanized England, to see London scrapped and rebuilt on the lines of a great Western city, its historic buildings transplanted to adorn the grounds of American plutocrats, tramcars and trolley cars running along every highway, skyscrapers surrounding the Bank of England—which will remain open all night—telegraph poles and sky signs disfiguring every street corner, departmental stores feeding and clothing the million, and a restless, nervous, dyspeptic multitude elbowing each other off the pavements, and over all, written in letters of fire, that sublimest precept of American civilization, "Get on or get out!"

The British Empire will become the British Empire, Ltd., capital, so many million dollars; the American Eagle will scream twice nightly from the Clock Tower at Westminster, the products of Great Britain will be forced on to an unwilling world by the aid of American "drummers," and the big stick of American diplomacy will be flourished in the face of mankind.

That is, if we permit it.

Right from the opening pages of his preface Mr. Raleigh girds at us. He points out that other foreigners who have come over here—some very distinguished ones—have been sparing in their adverse criticism of us because they had been entertained and made much of, and, consequently, have felt a reluctance to sink harpoons into their hosts, (that they may have really enjoyed themselves in America never presents itself to Mr. Raleigh's mind as a possibility). He, however, is restrained by no such considerations. He says:

Now the present author, being so obscure that he can say what he means and what he likes, having neither books nor plays to sell, nor congregations to consider, nor raven tresses to part with, nor a title to dispose of, and being convinced that candor is a jewel which is highly necessary in the relations of the two chief branches of the English-speaking world, is in a position to give a disinterested opinion of the nation we persist in calling "our cousins" and of the land they inhabit and it is his intention to do so.

Continuing his onslaught on the American who thinks only of getting rich, Mr. Raleigh says:

The degeneracy does not begin at the second generation, and the son is not the only one to blame; the degeneracy begins with the first generation—only there it takes a different form.

The intense egoism and the moral obliquity that so often accompany the acquisition of great sums of money are in themselves evidences of a low moral organization, and the successful father—the one who is honored—is himself a degenerate. In the son it takes a different form, that is all.

The morbid craving to get rich at all costs in the first generation is succeeded by a morbid craving for debauchery in the second; both are excesses, both show a warped humanity, both are anti-social.

It is a revolutionary idea, but I have not the least doubt that it is the true one. All great ideas are revolutionary, but then this world is yet in its infancy, playing with toys it scarcely understands, and all it fails to grasp it puts aside as revolutionary. Nineteen hundred years ago this eternal truth was first promulgated and taught, but only here and there has one perceived it.

In America the problem is more acute than anywhere else, because it is so widespread. Men go to America from every quarter of the globe to better themselves, to get money quickly—not to develop their minds and bodies and realize their destinies—and many succeed.

It is the land of opportunity—that is, of material opportunity. That is why the problem of the degenerate millionaire's son is so pressing there, and why the millionaire puts his son into harness in the factory or the workshop—when he can do so—so that he may continue the money-getting form of egoism, rather than adopt some other form of viciousness.

Some wealthy men have a faint glimmering perception of this truth; Carnegie has declared that it is a crime to die wealthy, and out of his immense fortune is scattering libraries broadcast over England and America. It is a form of salve and ointment for the sores of humanity, and incidentally an anodyne for the rich man's conscience * * *

That the American is a hard worker will readily be admitted by all who know him, and the development of the Continent is an unanswerable proof of his physical energy; but whether he works harder than the men of other races is an entirely different question and one that may well be doubted.

He is a quick worker and the impression gained by watching a gang of American workmen is one of relentless energy, but he does not last well; he takes it out of himself so much that he tires quickly and is very soon exhausted. After the age of thirty-five he is not wanted by employers. There is little in his nature of the plodding industry of the Dutch or of the careful methodical labor of the German, and while he is wonderfully ingenious, especially at devising anything to save labor, he does not possess such a perennial fund of original ideas as the French.

He is a "hustler" of the deepest dye, but hustling is not necessarily work, and one of his defects is to talk far too much about what he is going to do and how quickly he is going to do it; he is always up to his eyes in work, and so embarrassed by it that occasionally the work is left uncompleted; and that, one ventures to suggest, accounts in a measure for the half-finished appearance of many things in his country, the look of untidiness and slovenliness that arrests the eye on every hand.

He has no mind for detail, and the patient persevering labor that the arts and sciences exact from men is irksome to his restless nature, so that he rarely produces any really good or enduring work. He wants to see a thing done, it matters not how, as long as it is done, and for this reason a great deal of American work is shoddy and would not pass muster in Europe.

He is a splendid salesman and a superb commercial traveler, but as a manufacturer he is only second rate.

You may go into his office and find him entirely immersed in work, so busy with it, he will tell you, that he has scarcely time to sneeze, yet that same man will waste a solid hour talking to you about it.

He is a patriot of an extremely aggressive type, and were his country an infant State struggling to be free, instead of the mighty and independent one it is, he could scarcely be more clannish in his sense of nationality. One would almost imagine he went to sleep wrapped in the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

He will barely allow that there are other countries in the world, so obsessed is he with the supremacy of his own in peace and war, and should any dispute arise between him and his neighbor, he immediately talks big about "whipping" him and teaching him a lesson, serenely confident that he is able to do so.

He is the biggest bluffer God ever made.

New York—Ugh!

Turning his attention to our American cities, Mr. Raleigh is just as unfriendly as ever. New York is ugly and unfinished, a stroll along Broadway after dark is like "a pilgrimage through Dante's Inferno." He sums up his views on the American metropolis thus:

To sleep in an overheated room—replete though it may be with every luxury—to have a hot bath and then go out into the icy winds of a New York Winter; to fight for a place on the Subway with a score of others pulling you back; to sit all day with a telephone at one ear and an eye on a tape machine that is either making or breaking your fortune, with the infernal din of typewriters all round you; to scramble through a lightning lunch; to drink pints of iced water; to eat cakes that resemble nothing so much as hot leather; that is not the acme of civilized man, but it is the goal toward which modern America is tending.

Boston, which usually fares fairly well at the hands of captious visiting Englishmen—even Boston fails to worm praise out of Mr. Raleigh. He is displeased that it has produced nobody to succeed Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, and has allowed to flourish in its midst something he particularly detests—Christian Science. But it is on luckless Chicago that Mr. Raleigh heaps his fullest measure of scornful epithets. He writes:

Take your stand on State Street, one of the city's main arteries, during the rush hours, or stand at one of the railway depots where the outlying districts are pouring their human freight into the centre of the city.

Have a good look at the faces and think; be a philosopher for once in a way—(probably you will be the only one in the whole city)—and tell me honestly if among the hurrying, stampeding thousands, almost trampling upon one another for their places, you find one face that looks happy or contented, or even satisfied with his lot. This is the crowd whose one aim is to get dollars quickly, how or at what cost it matters little; get them, that is sufficient.

Amongst all these crowds there seems to be but one type of face; a face that speaks of tense, restrained energy; pale, cold, nervous, regardless of all else but the pursuit of wealth; not necessarily wealth itself. That is the "standardized" face of modern America.

Looking neither to the right nor left, each one hurries forward, intent on but one purpose, and that to "hustle" as much work as possible out of the succeeding hours. An earthquake in the next street would scarcely stop his progress, a street accident would not stay him for an instant—there are no loiterers in Chicago; ahead of him lies some work into which the whole of his nervous energy is to be thrown, and he will go through with it at a rush, whether it be the mere sacking of an office boy or the formation of a new trust. Each of these men is working with a stop watch in his hands, ever listening to its remorseless tick. * * *

The phrase "if anything is worth doing at all it is worth doing well" has no meaning here. "Get it done somehow" takes its place.

And what has each man to look forward to at the end? For what is he working at this mad, insensate pace? Let me tell you.

At the age of 40 or thereabouts he hopes to be a millionaire, with a wife and daughters scattering largesse in Europe and possibly buying up the owner of some impoverished title for a son-in-law, whilst he grinds out the dollars in Chicago.

That is the summit of his ambition. * * *

If one wishes to see a true picture of the failure and hypocrisy of that monstrous cheat known as American civilization by all means go to Chicago.

Even Americans themselves are a little nervous about Chicago, and to the Europeans who visit it they say plaintively, "Please do not judge us by Chicago."

Nevertheless Chicago is the type of city which all America tends to emulate; every American city in its heart of hearts would like to be Chicago. It is only a case of sour grapes.

Mr. Raleigh has not a good word for our railroads, any more than for our cities. He is amazed at their wretched roadbed construction, their poor train service, their often empty boasts of high speed and comfort. He says:

"Handed over to an international commission of Europeans."

If you are a millionaire you can by paying for it have a greater luxury in trains in America than anywhere else; dining cars, sleeping cars, observation cars, drawing room cars, library cars, and every other variety of car is at your disposal. You can have a stenographer and a typist, a hairdresser (!) and a shoeshine artist to attend to your wants, but if you are only one of the great public and can't afford these things you have fewer trains, more accidents, less punctuality, slower speed and less comfort than you would get for the same price in England, where, according to the popular American idea in railways, "they have us beat."

Try both and see for yourself.

He also hands out this apropos of the employes one meets on American railroads:

The extent to which a presumably sane and courageous race like the Americans allows itself to be insulted and browbeaten by its officials is a remarkable example of the moral, or perhaps one should say immoral, effect of a uniform in a democratic country; even the military hierarchy of Prussia comes second in sheer rudeness to the officialdom of America.

Mr. Raleigh has no use for our hotels. They are presided over "by an insufferable being known as hotel clerk, who condescendingly permits you to stay on the premises." He has no use for our sports. Baseball is "a species of glorified rounders, played by two sides of professionals before an audience which exceeds in size and rowdiness the best efforts we can produce in professional football over here." Of our attitude toward athletic games in general he says:

The American is not a sportsman; indeed, he scarcely knows the meaning of that greatly abused word, for to turn what should be a pastime into business, and to have the desire to win at all costs, and to let chivalry, goodfellowship, and everything else that the word means to Englishmen go by the board, is not sport.

Mr. Raleigh ridicules the idea that Englishmen should look upon Americans as their cousins. "Blood is thicker than water" is to him a nonsensical phrase. Since America is now "a heterogeneous, complex nation, still in the making, no longer preponderatingly Anglo-Saxon," he urges his fellow-countrymen to "abandon this nonsense and recognize her for what she is, a strong, fearless, friendly, but not sympathetic nation, one with whom the ties of blood are now nearly extinct."

Have Mercy, Mr. Raleigh!

After running along for a while in a strain rather mild for him, and making the reader almost believe that the way is being paved, perhaps, for something bearing a remote resemblance to a compliment, Mr. Raleigh suddenly has a fit again and thunders:

When one looks at the America of to-day, even though the view be but a superficial one, with its insane worship of money and vulgar ostentation, its mismanagement and incapacity in high places, its hurry to get rich quickly at all costs, its bribery and corruption, its low standard of ideas and morals, its trusts and corporations which strangle its commercial life like the limbs of an octopus, its tainted justice, its scandal-loving press, its scamped and jerry-built cities; its packed State Legislatures, its many social problems which it seems quite incapable of solving; when one looks at all this and sees how far it has fallen short of the fair promise of less than a century and a half ago, and when one sees how little hope there is for the future, then, indeed, one may be inclined to agree with Bernard Shaw in his contention that America, being incapable of managing her own affairs, should be placed in statu pupillari once more and handed over to an international commission of Europeans. * * *

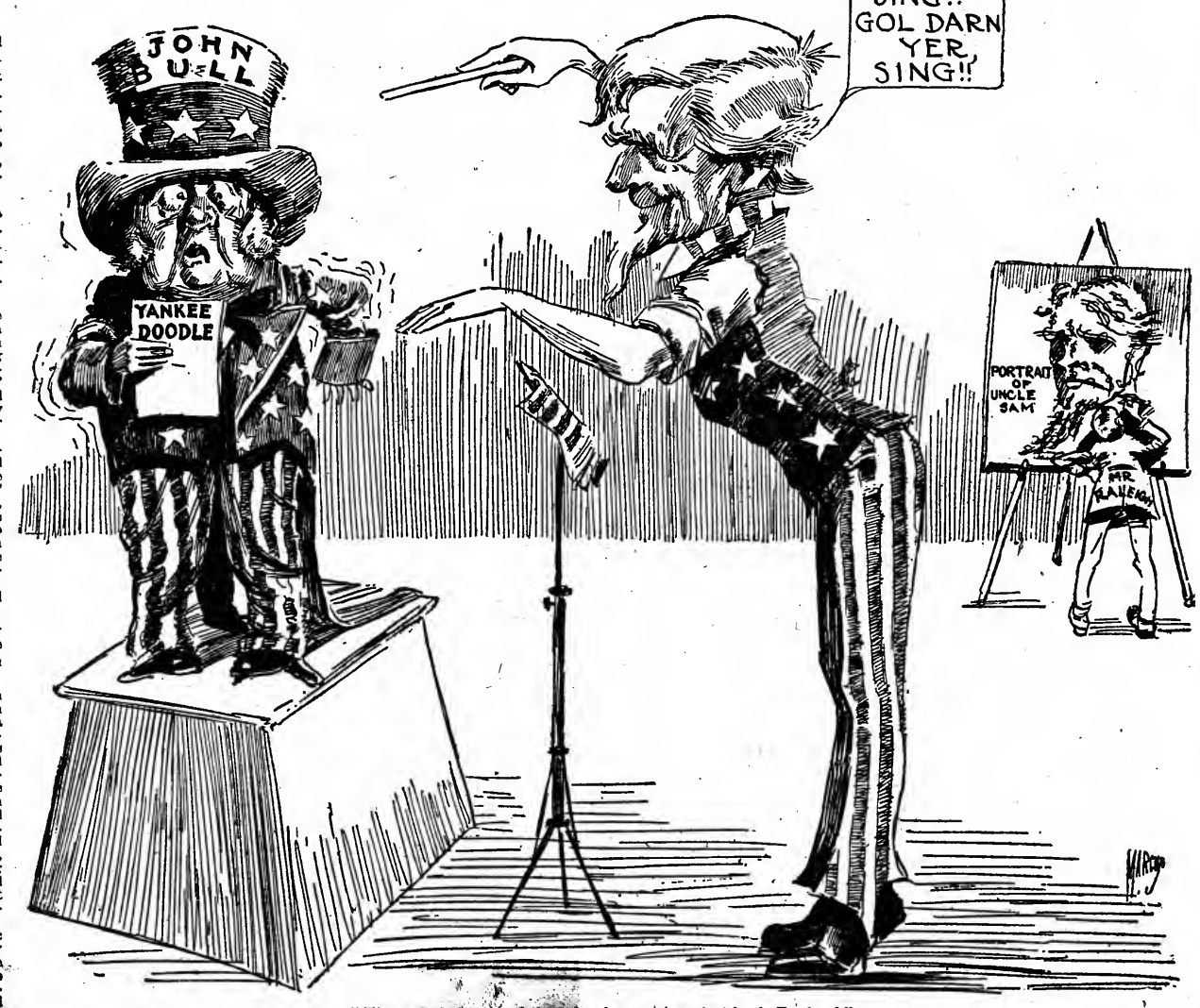
Instead of being pointed to as an example, it is almost more to the point whether she should not return to the swaddling clothes and the nursery.

A fitting way to conclude these excerpts from Mr. Raleigh's fulminations is to quote the words that he addresses "to the American reader":

What you really need more than anything else in the world is a good knockdown blow from some one who can hit hard and is not frightened of hurting you, in order to cure you of your fatal propensity for talking big and whipping creation, and to arouse you from your grossly materialistic slumber.

In that last affair with Spain—the only time you have ever crossed swords with a European nation except ourselves—there could never have been any doubt of your ultimate victory against the obsolete guns and antiquated tactics of the Spaniards; yet you had a shiver of uneasiness when for a few weeks the Spanish fleet disappeared into the unknown. What a good thing for you it would have been had your success been preceded by just one signal disaster—say the destruction of Boston or Philadelphia.

You need something of that kind to make you human.



"The secret dream of America is an Americanized England."

GIRLS LEARN ART OF HOME MAKING IN MODEL FLATS

Old-Fashioned Theoretical Study of Domestic Science Discarded for Practical Courses in Managing an Apartment as in Every-Day New York Life.

DOMESTIC science has taken a new turn. No longer is it domestic science; it is applied homemaking, with the emphasis on the applied. It took the educators and the public some time to become convinced that girls needed to be trained in housekeeping, and that the public schools were the best medium through which they could receive that training. Now that cooking has been established as a part of almost every school curriculum, teachers have become uncomfortably aware that, however much children were enjoying the cooking classes, they carried very little of their knowledge into their east side homes. A change in method was necessary.

What has happened is that classes in applied homemaking have sprung up over night—five of them in Manhattan alone, two in Brooklyn. And applied homemaking is a very different proposition from domestic science. Applied homemaking is centred about a unit, an actual home such as the children are familiar with, furnished and run by the children themselves.

The tiny model flat which has just been opened at the Memorial House of the St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Sixteenth Street is the most recent and in many ways the most interesting experiment yet tried in this direction. Here ninety girls in small classes of eight are learning to furnish and care for a family of seven in a three-room flat.

"The flat," says Miss Jessie McCutcheon, the pretty little Scotch woman who holds the chair of applied homemaking at St. George's, "is not really a model flat. To pack seven people in three rooms is not a model arrangement. But in most of the families of the girls who come to us more room is impossible. This flat is a model of the kind to which the poorer people of this neighborhood are accustomed.

"That was the trouble with the domestic science which has been taught thus far in our schools—it wasn't concerned with the things that the children were familiar with and they would never dream of introducing these new-fangled ideas into their own homes. Teachers have begun to realize that, however well the little girls are learning to cook, those stuffed baked potatoes and those fluffy omelets aren't appearing on east side tables nor helping to solve east or west side housekeeping problems.

"We took a small apartment such as these children were familiar with and furnished it with such things as they had in their own homes. They see here something which is like their own homes, but, oh, how different! The things are the same, but it all looks as their own apartment never did.

"Why? Because there is no method at home. That is what we are trying to teach these little girls—youngsters of thirteen most of them—we are trying to make them apply system and forethought to their housekeeping. And that cannot be taught on paper. They must see, concretely, how to do it.

"Everything is simple enough and they see how it could be possible to use their own homes to better advantage. For instance, take the bedroom."

And Miss McCutcheon, garbed in a crackling white apron and a plain white cap, leads the way to a narrow room, about 9 by 15 feet. Four children occupy this room. It seems a good many, but Miss McCutcheon explains:

Practical Lessons for Girls.

"In their own homes these children are sleeping, pitifully crowded, three in a bed, and sometimes there are often four because they cannot afford an extra bed as the family increases. We show the girls who come to us how to manage with a double-decker bed like this one, which has one bed high above the other like upper and lower berths. Such a bed, without mattresses, costs but $4.50, and will easily accommodate four children, the older ones above in the upper bed. By sleeping with their heads in opposite directions, they get enough air.

"We tell the girls where all of these things can be bought, and give them as many practical points about purchasing as possible. We have limited this bedroom to that which was absolutely necessary, and have tried to make everything as compact as possible."

There is a chiffonier with five drawers, one for each child and one extra drawer. There are two plain, durable chairs costing 75 cents each. Then there is a home-made wardrobe with a shelf from the under side of which clothes are hung, with a shelf below for shoes.

"Every apartment," says Miss McCutcheon, "furnishes these wardrobes, the families supplying the cretonne with which to conceal the whole. I show the children how to utilize the upper shelf, keeping it tidy by means of boxes, made durable by covering them with wallpaper."

The walls are a neutral buff. The square rug on the floor, which cost $4.25, is blue and white.

"Almost every apartment, among those who can afford any floor covering at all, is carpeted. The carpet is put down when the family moves in and taken up only when it moves out. The girls soon see how much simpler and how much cleaner a small rug is.

"Then there is this small enameled iron washstand which cost but $1.75. I try impress on the girls the necessity of washing in their bedrooms. Usually the whole family troop to the kitchen sink for the morning wash, such as it is. Here each child has a separate towel, and under this little oilcloth-covered shelf you see the hooks for the toothbrushes."

Cross-bar curtains at the windows, topped by a ruffle of cretonne; a cover for the chiffonier, dimity spreads for the double-decker bed, and the furnishing of the bedroom is complete. Miss McCutcheon estimated the total cost of furnishing such a room at $25.

"Of course, that is an outside figure. Many of these things can be bought in east side shops, and not black-list places, either, at a much lower price than was paid for these by Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, who furnished this flat. This flat cost about $100 to fix out."

The living room, which is next the bedroom, is like many of the east side apartments, an inside room, ventilated and lighted only from the kitchen and bedroom. Here mother and father of the family are supposed to sleep. There is a double couch bed, covered in the daytime with a cretonne cover. There is a wardrobe, of the home-made variety, three chairs, a kitchen table made into a study table by fifty cents' worth of paint, and, finally, a big lined clothesbasket for the baby.

But it is the kitchen of which Miss McCutcheon is proudest. It is painted white from stem and to stern, the floor covered with blue and white oilcloth, and, you are assured, will wash, every corner and cranny of it. There are two stationary tubs for washing, a sink with a draining board, a china closet with drawers below, chairs and a gas range, the last rented by the year for $1. There is a shelf running around almost the whole room.

"I try to make the girls see how much room can be made in the kitchen, where most of the family life is centred, by cheap shelves. There, you see, are a couple of dozen glass jars. Those are for food to be put in this improvised Winter icebox."

And Miss McCutcheon draws back the white window curtain to show a box fastened outside the window and covered with a flap of oilcloth.

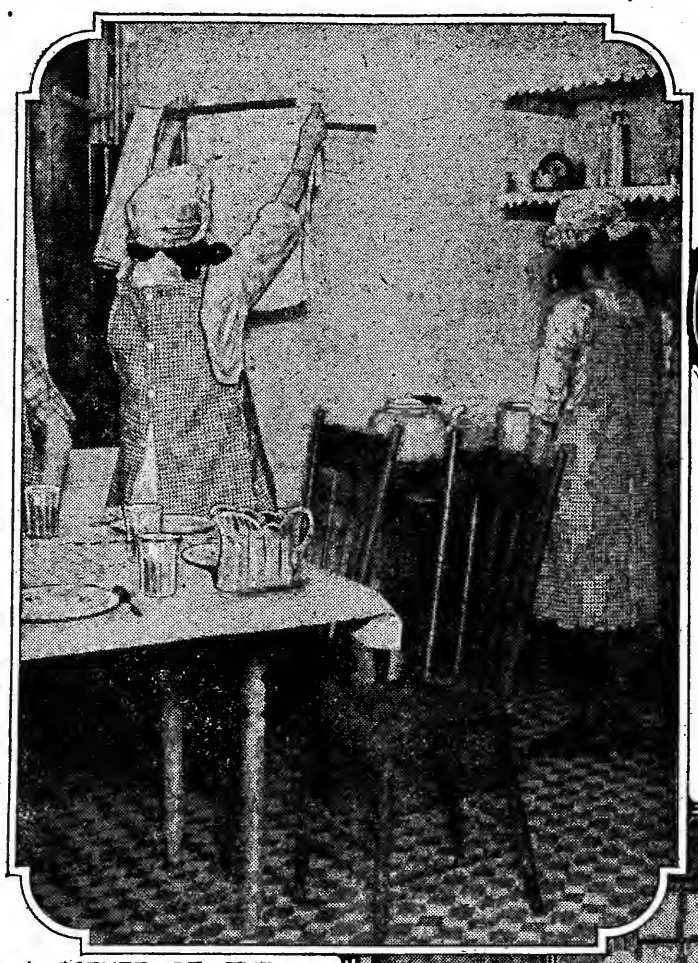
"Every east side family stores its perishable food here. Often these boxes are frightfully dirty and food spoils in them easily, because it is put out in paper bags and uncovered dishes. We teach the children to cover everything and to use as many of these cheap glass jars as possible.

"Then this is the kitchen table—a large one with double leaves, such as they can buy for a very small price in second-hand shops. I give a pretty thorough course in table setting. I make the girls plan a dinner, and in setting the table have everything ready so that the whole family can sit down to it, and not be jumping up for this and that.

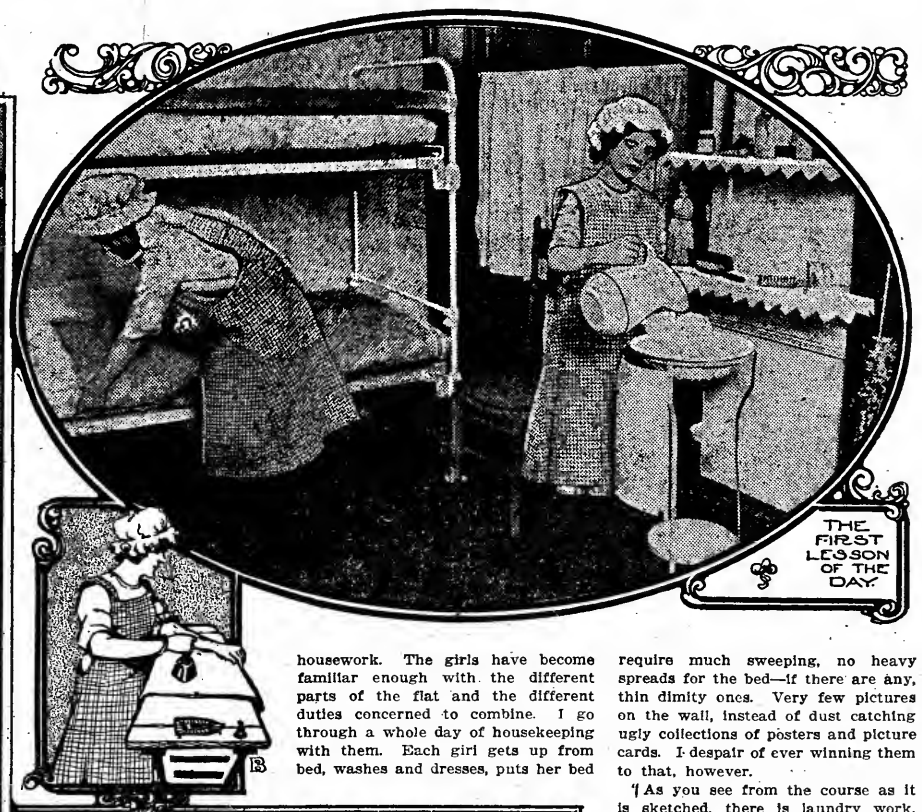
Importance of Dinner Hour.

"It sounds like a small matter, but it is important. The dinner hour is the only time when the whole family gets together, where there is any chance for family life. I try to have the girls make a function, a pleasant home function, out of dinner, not a mere hasty eating of food put on the table helter-skelter."

Miss McCutcheon is not merely offering desultory instruction to whatever waifs may drift into the model flat. She has a regular course mapped out in twenty-six lessons from November to May; the course is printed on a small card and given to each of the ninety girls. As soon as a girl satisfactorily completes one lesson, the number opposite that lesson is punched. At the end of the year she receives a diploma.



A CORNER OF THE KITCHEN, ST. GEORGE'S PARISH HOUSE.



KITCHEN OF MODEL FLAT, WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL.
(PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

This is the course of lessons as printed on the cards:

1. Explanation of model flat.
2. Air bedroom. Make coffee and toast.
3. Daily care of bedroom. Make tea.
4. Cook cereal. Set breakfast table.
5. Daily care of living room. Make potato soup.
6. Daily care of kitchen. Prepare cocoa.
7. Thorough cleaning of bedroom. Bake cookies.
8. Thorough cleaning of living room.
9. Cook corned beef and cabbage.
10. Washing lesson. Make starch.
11. Make corn muffins. Stew fruit.
12. Ironing lesson. Clean knives and faucets.
13. Make stew. Serve dinner.
14. Thorough cleaning of kitchen.
15. Bake gingerbread. Clean stove.
16. Daily housework.
17. Use of fireless cooker.
18. Review.
19. Cook macaroni. Make pea soup.
20. Review daily housework. Make griddle cakes.
21. Make bread pudding.
22. Preserving fruits.
23. Cook joint of meat with potatoes.
24. Spring housecleaning.
25. Make rice pudding. Stew rhubarb.
26. Make ice cream.

At the end of this course there is a regular written examination covering the entire year's work.

"That may sound rather hit or miss," explains Miss McCutcheon, who has been watching your face carefully as you read the card. "But it presents housekeeping problems in a natural way. You cannot teach housekeeping to children by a cut-and-dried theory. I have tried to make them feel that this is a real house such as they might live in.

"For instance, take lesson 16, daily housework. The girls have become familiar enough with the different parts of the flat and the different duties concerned to combine. I go through a whole day of housekeeping with them. Each girl gets up from bed, washes and dresses, puts her bed to air, gets the breakfast, does the work in the kitchen and living room—gets luncheon and dinner.

"I try to show the girls how essential it is for them to systematize their housework. We take all possibilities. We consider the woman who has to go to work. I show how she can, with a little system, leave her beds to air, stack her dishes neatly instead of leaving them on the table, cover garbage, and find things in pretty fair order when she returns at night. If the woman has washing or marketing to do, I show how important it is to finish up the housework first.

"I introduce as many time savers as possible. While steel knives are nice, I tell them they are not for the busy working woman who has no time to be polishing them. Better plated ones, even at a little greater price. No heavy lace curtains which catch the dust, but thin muslin ones which are easy to launder. No carpets to require much sweeping, no heavy spreads for the bed—if there are any, thin dimity ones. Very few pictures on the wall, instead of dust catching ugly collections of posters and picture cards. I despair of ever winning them to that, however.

"As you see from the course as it is sketched, there is laundry work, dusting and sweeping, and cooking of plain simple things—and all of this applied in a real home. Those are the things which young housekeepers need to know—all they need is a start in the right direction; the rest they will work out for themselves."

The children who make up the ten classes under Miss McCutcheon's supervision are for the most part Italian and Irish. When the hour for the class arrives, there is knock at the front door and the entire eight come in with a scraping of feet on the door mat. Hats and coats are hung behind the cretonne of the wardrobes; eight gingham aprons and eight gingham caps are taken down and put on and then there is a preliminary examination of the whole flat, to see if the preceding class left it in good order, before beginning upon the work of the afternoon or evening, as the case may be.

This is by no means the only model flat in the city, however. There are two others under the City Mission Committee of St. George's allied with the Memorial House flat. Each of these flats meets the problem of its neighborhood in a different way. One of them, which is temporarily discontinued but which will be reopened very soon, is at 130 Stanton Street. Here the neighborhood is largely Jewish. The instructor in charge is a young Jewish girl and all cooking is strictly kosher.

At St. Cyprian's Parish House, West Sixty-third Street, however, the problem is quite different. Here the model flat is used to train young colored girls to be maids and laundresses. The furnishings used are those of well-to-do people. The young girl who is learning to wait on table is made acquainted with the various pieces of the table linen; she learns to set the table, both for small family dinners and for formal affairs. Once a month a formal dinner is given in the flat, which is on the top floor of one of the brownstone-front houses occupied by St. Cyprian's, and the girl who is receiving individual training waits on the table.

Sweeping and cleaning, the care of bedroom and dining room are also taught. In the kitchen cooking lessons are given. Here the girls learn fine laundry work, and as the parish takes orders for laundry work this puts the flat on a self-supporting basis. The other two downtown flats are run at an expense approximating $500 a year.

Individual Teaching.

The girls who take the training in the St. Cyprian model flat are paid five cents an hour if they are in school, ten cents if they are out of school. There is no mapped-out course of instruction, individual teaching being given by the wife of Dr. Johnson, the rector of the parish, formerly by Miss McCutcheon herself. As soon as a girl is fairly efficient she is entered in the parish employment agency and placed very shortly.

This work in applied homemaking is not confined, however, to the churches and philanthropic institutions. Already at the Washington Irving High School there is a six-room apartment fitted up in the school building, just about ready for work to begin. This flat, which is under the direction of Miss Florence Willard, was started last February and is being furnished by the boys and girls of the school. All the carpentering work is done by the boys, shelves are put up, moldings placed, painting done. The girls do the sewing, curtains and hangings, for the most part.

This includes lessons in the buying of furniture, and the flat is being slowly furnished after expeditions into the shops by the entire class, each class in a body of thirty-two. The course is to be divided so that a month at a time will be given to laundry work, a month to cooking, a month to cleaning and caring for the flat, and so on.

This flat makes a special point of its artistic interior. The ingenious originators of the plan have secured sets of detachable moldings. These can be removed and the wallpaper taken off and replaced by paper of another color, which is tacked up into place underneath the moldings. This gives scope for training in the arrangement of color schemes.

Almost anything, of course, might happen at the Washington Irving High School. But the idea has taken hold of the Board of Education and plans are now under way for the establishment of a model flat within or adjoining every school in the city. While the plans are being considered by the Board of Estimate, private donation has made possible a model flat to be opened very shortly in Public School 7, on Christopher Street, near Hester.

This flat is to comprise four rooms and a bath, and almost the entire equipment for it will be furnished by the boys and the girls of the elementary schools, the trade, technical, and the vocational schools.

For instance, the boys will do all the necessary plumbing and piping for gas. They will make such furniture as chairs and sewing tables, ironing boards, and a clotheshorse for the laundry, a cabinet for the bathroom.

The girls will furnish table linen, sheets and pillow cases, curtains, towels, and so on, even furnishing woven rugs for the floors. Wallpaper is to be selected by the pupils, and they will decide upon color schemes for the rooms.

This experiment, which will be under the direct supervision of the Principal of the school, will be started with a class of forty-eight pupils in two groups of twenty-four each. The course, which takes the entire year, is merely to be called homemaking and includes a number of subjects. There will be an elaborate course in cooking, which will be done for the most part in the school kitchen, and will require six hours a week. Two hours will be spent in the laundry, where prospective homemakers will learn to wash and iron everything from unbleached muslin to the finest lawns and the most delicate laces. There will be an hour of chemistry, in which will be taught the means of detecting by simple tests adulterations in foods. The action of certain foods upon metals will be demonstrated to introduce such matters as ptomaine poisoning. Under the division of hygiene, first aid will be taught, as well as the care of clothing, of invalids and sick children, with a bit about sanitation and general household cleanliness.

But besides all these things that you would expect would be taught in a model flat, there will be arithmetic applied to housekeeping; marketing, the keeping of accounts, planning a meal with regard to the family income, and so on. There will also be English in the form of books about housekeeping, and here the children will have their first introduction to all the valuable material contained in the Government bulletins.

The Home's the Thing.

"We have finally come to realize how important this question of homemaking is," says Superintendent Straubenmüller, in speaking of this plan. "Eighty-five per cent. of our women in the United States are not employed in any gainful occupation. That means that most of them are taking care of homes, or trying to do it. Fifteen per cent. only are working women, and the wage-earning life of the women who make up that small percentage is but seven years.

"That shows us pretty clearly for what we must educate the great majority of our young girls. We talk a great deal about vocational training without realizing that as far as the girls are concerned we are putting all the emphasis on about one-seventh of our number and letting the other six-sevenths take care of itself.

"Homemaking is about the most important thing that we can teach the young girls in the public schools to-day. And when I say homemaking, I mean something broader than the mere putting of a house together and the keeping of it in order. That is the trouble with so much of our trade education—it teaches trade and nothing else. There is no background. Those who turn the stupid boy over to the trade school, saying, 'He isn't good for anything but a trade,' do not realize that brains are needed in a trade just as much as anywhere else.

"Now, in these homemaking courses, we teach English, we teach arithmetic, we teach hygiene, and the recognition of civic duties. We try to give the pupils some little training in the selection of beautiful as well as useful things. We try to give a broad foundation for their future life, and, after all, the best that we can do is to open the doors to them and show them the way to go about learning.

"But it must be understood from the start, that these model flats are not to be for the east side schools only. Poverty has nothing to do with ignorance of home-making. There are plenty of families living in their 'brown-stone fronts' who are practically ignorant of the fundamental principles of cooking, of cleaning, of keeping a house in order. Families who employ servants are often the most sadly in need of training.

"Our courses will be adapted to the class of children in each school, for each neighborhood has a little different problem to meet. But everywhere the object will be the same, for uptown well-to-do families as for those on Hester Street—to perfect the future housewife by arousing an interest in housekeeping as an art, by instilling habits of industry, order, cleanliness, and thrift. The rich need this just as much as the poor."

WHEN THE "COP" OVERREACHED HIMSELF

I AGREE with the late Mayor Gaynor's advice to the police, to 'be sure you're right before you arrest a man,'" said a veteran plain-clothes man. "Early in my career I made an arrest and I shiver every time I think of it.

"Three days after I was appointed a regular policeman I developed a craving to become a plain-clothes detective. Life on the regular force, pounding the sidewalks hour after hour, was monotonous. As I saw things then, one of two things was necessary. Either I had to have a 'pull' with some one 'higher up' or turn off a brilliant piece of detective work. Not having the 'pull,' I decided to win my promotion by my work.

"Before my appointment to the force I used to envy the policemen, with their blue uniforms, brass buttons, and glittering badges. Later I learned to hate the brass buttons, for they advertised me to the crooks. I wanted to capture a really big criminal, some desperate lawbreaker, but what chance had I with all that brass to warn crooks away from me?

"Then one hot midsummer's night, my chance came and I lifted myself from the dull routine of things, even if I didn't win promotion.

"I was working in a district given up almost entirely to warehouse and wholesale places. This night I was making my usual rounds, stopping at every door to turn the knob and give the door a shake.

"Just as I was stepping into a dark hallway I saw on the other side of the street an Italian with a bundle. My suspicions were aroused at once.

"As quietly as I could go in my heavy police shoes, I crossed the street and, keeping in the shadows, began to close in on the man with the bundle.

"We had a perfect right to stop men in that neighborhood who carried suspicious looking packages, and inspect them. 'Stop,' I called to the 'Dago,' 'I want to see what you've got in that bundle.'

"With a frightened cry the Italian took to his heels. Now I knew I was dealing with a thief.

"The Italian turned into a little side street, with me about thirty feet behind.

"In the police training school I had been taught to throw a club at a running man so as to trip him up. I slowed up a little bit, drew my club, and took careful aim.

"It was the best throw I ever made. The club wrapped itself around the Italian's legs, and he went down, the bundle rolling out of his hands into the gutter.

"'Now, Giovanni,' said I, 'you pick up that package and come to the station house.'

"At the mention of the bundle the 'Dago' let out a yell of fright. He backed away from the package. I got behind him and gave him a boost toward it. There was no doubt in my mind what he was up to. He intended to deny that he had the bundle. But I was too wise for that.

"Every time I got the Italian near the package he'd squeal and back off. A few caresses of my nightstick, however, finally made him pick it up.

"It was my first prisoner, and, take it from me, I was proud when I kicked open the station house door and walked my man up to the desk. My prisoner put the bundle on the desk, and then backed away from it. As modestly as possible I told the Captain, who happened to be behind the desk, how I had caught the man.

"'Good work,' said the Captain. 'That fellow is a crook. His face shows it. He's got stolen goods in there.'

"Then we examined the package, squeezing it, and pounding it with our hands. The Italian almost fainted when he saw us.

"The Captain was about to open the bundle when we saw on the back of it this label:

"'Dynamite—handle with care.'

"At that the Italian, who could not speak enough English to make himself understood, reached into his pocket and handed over a note which explained that he was commissioned to carry ten pounds of dynamite through the streets so that a job of blasting in the old subway could be finished that night.

"Now I shiver every time I think of how I chased that ten pounds of dynamite through the streets.

ENTHUSIASM THE SUBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

The Man Who Has Filled Madison Square Garden with Cheering Thousands of Voters, and Has Brought Out Miles of Marchers in a Parade, Tells How It Is Done.

IT was the night of the great Mitchel mass meeting. About 50,000 people were trying desperately to get into Madison Square Garden, where 15,000 seats awaited them. And that very afternoon it had been predicted that the meeting would be a failure.

An overworked policeman turned to Charles H. Sherrill. "With a system like yours," he said, "I could elect a Chinaman President of the United States!"

And why did the policeman select Mr. Sherrill for this peculiar compliment? Because he knew that back of the Madison Square Garden meeting, and back of many a similar demonstration, it was possible for the diligent inquirer to find a lawyer named Sherrill, a lawyer whose chief recreation is the concentration and direction of enthusiasm.

Mr. Sherrill was interviewed recently by a TIMES reporter.

"When did you first become interested in the direction of political demonstrations?" asked the interviewer.

"Well," was the reply, "it was when I was a student at Yale. I organized the Depew Battalion. But it was in 1896 that I first began to study the matter seriously.

"In 1896, you remember, the country was divided on the money question. The East was solidly against the West. There was a great sound money parade in New York City. All kinds of people came out and marched—laborers, business men, and members of various professions. And they marched under difficulties, for some of the groups waited on side streets for two or three hours before they could be put into the line of march.

Studying the Problem.

"As I watched them I thought, 'Now, would it be possible to make these men parade if the issue was something less vitally interesting to them? Would they undergo all these hardships in an ordinary campaign?' It seemed to me that they would not, and that some method should be developed which would simplify and systematize parading.

"So I set to work to study the problem. I investigated the mobilization methods that were proving effective in France and Germany. I devoted much time and thought to the subject, and I applied the theories that I evolved when the time came for the Business Men's Parade of Oct. 31, 1908.

"There were 91,187 men in that parade, and they marched to the music of 124 bands. The parade started by the departure from 35 Pine Street at half-past nine in the morning of the grand marshal and staff, and James S. Sherman, reviewing officer, escorted by the Executive Committee. Upon our arrival at Worth Street, the head of the column fell in behind us. This was at ten o'clock. There was no break in the parade, but a steady stream of business men marched by the reviewing stand until nineteen minutes past six in the evening. This was long after dark, for the sun set at fifty-eight minutes past four, so many of the last divisions marched with torches. No division had to wait more than sixteen minutes to get into the line.

"The wholesale drygoods merchants were the first to start, their hour being ten o'clock. They passed the grand stand at ten minutes past eleven. Then the central drygoods merchants, 8,000 of them, started at fifty-three minutes past ten and passed the reviewing stand at ten minutes past twelve. The last division started at twenty minutes past four and its head passed the reviewing stand at twelve minutes past six.

"Now the places at which these divisions entered the line and the hours at which they started were not determined haphazard. Everything was carefully planned. Here is one instance of the sort of problem which confronted us. There were six thousand bankers and brokers ready to march with us. How were we to arrange for their entrance into the parade? Most of them would go out to luncheon at 12 o'clock. If we were to arrange for them to start before that hour they would not join us. On the other hand, if we appointed 3 or 4 o'clock, they would not wait, but would go home after they had finished their luncheon. So, in spite of much opposition, I appointed ten minutes to 2 as the hour for them to start, giving them time to get luncheon, but not time enough to get tired and go home. So we had a good representation of the bankers and brokers in our line of march.

"This," said Mr. Sherrill, taking a sheet of paper from his desk, "will show you how the thing was arranged. Every member of the Lawyers' Taft and Sherman Club received one of these maps. It shows, you see, the blocks of Pine Street, William Street, Nassau Street, and Broadway on which the lawyers were to assemble. The exact position of every one of the ten battalions is marked. The aids were to report to Col. W. G. Gates at 35 Pine Street at a quarter past 1, lawyers not already assigned were to report to the Tenth Battalion at the corner of Pine and William Streets at half-past 1, and the whole division was to start at a quarter to 2."

"Are the methods you employ in arranging a mass meeting like those you use in arranging a parade?" asked the reporter.

New Kind of Parade.

"Yes," he answered, "the system employed to fill the Madison Square Garden at the Business Men's Non-Partisan Anti-Tammany League's mass meeting is an offshoot of the one which put the big parade on the street five years ago. Some time ago it occurred to me that, except for Hanna's campaign, there had never been a serious attempt to change the vote of the country. The average politician uses a phrase which in itself is a lamentable confession. He speaks of 'getting out the vote.'

"That is, he is concerned only with the old vote, the established vote, the vote that already is certain. His idea of a political parade is a procession of men from the regular line political clubs, men who are already determined to vote with the party and who really stand in no need of the parade to quicken their enthusiasm. Generally the national headquarters merely observes the campaign.

"But such parades as that which took place in 1908, and such demonstrations as the recent Mitchel mass meeting, are very different in their effect. Parades not of professional politicians, big and little, but of business men, most of them not especially interested in politics—these certainly have their effect. Think of those 90,000 men in offices throughout the city, every one of them with a vote, thinking and planning for six or eight weeks before the parade! A torchlight parade got up on the spur of the moment in very picturesque, no doubt, but its effect is not to be compared with that of the parade which is carefully planned long in advance."

Mr. Sherrill has great confidence in what he calls his "signature system." Five years ago he was asked by Frank Hitchcock to organize a Business Men's League. He traveled all over the country organizing leagues in the principal cities. His method was to see a few of the prominent business men in each place, appoint them officers in the as yet nonexistent league, print a supply of stationery with their names at the top, and have them receive the signed enrollment blanks obtained by a postal canvass of the city. By this method he built up a tremendous organization. In Cincinnati alone 27,000 members signed.

And in arranging the Mitchel meeting his method was not dissimilar. On Oct. 20 he was asked to hold a campaign meeting in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 30. This was short notice. But he had his organizations ready, and by means of them, as has been said, he filled the Garden to overflowing.

The Business Men's Non-Partisan Anti-Tammany League was organized by the "signature system." There were sixty groups, consisting of the members of various trades and professions. Mr. Sherrill selected representative men in each branch of activity—Charles Hanson Towne and James Montgomery Flagg among the authors and illustrators, Otto Eldlitz and George S. Chappell among the architects, Harry Schreior and Edward L. Suffern among the accountants, A. S. Waitzfelder and Henry W. Schloss among the braid manufacturers, and so on down alphabetically to James R. Keiser and Edward S. Levy in the wholesale men's furnishing trade. These men were the officers of their respective organizations, they received the signed membership blanks, and the result was that sixty strong, enthusiastic organizations were ready to respond to the call for the Mitchell demonstration.

"I have always thirty or forty men on whom I can count," said Mr. Sherrill, "and each one of these men can get together a crowd on short notice. I can get 12,000 people together on any proposition.

"But the method of organizing a parade and the method of organizing a meeting are not absolutely the same. I admit I have not the same enthusiasm for the meeting as I have for the parade.

"The method of organizing a meeting is, of course, not military. I am by no means an admirer of the late James Farley, the strikebreaker, but I have learned some things by watching his procedure. You see, his problem was in some respects similar to mine—he had to assemble people under difficulties.

"At the bottom of my work there are two principles—to know the men and to keep my name out of the papers. I was very much pleased, some weeks before the election, when Mr. Mitchel met me and acknowledged that he had never heard of me before. It is a part of my business to give publicity to the leaders of the movement in the various trades and professions, but I have no desire for it personally.

How They Are Organized.

"You know I couldn't get up these affairs without a lot of assistance. It is the leaders in the trade who do the real work. For example, nobody can hope to organize the insurance men so well as the genially energetic George T. Wilson, the paper trade as Paul E. Vernon, the coffee people as A. Wakeman. The friendship and cooperation of at least a hundred such men are absolutely necessary.

Mention has been made of the notable precision of the Business Men's Parade of Oct. 31, 1908. In his scrap book, among letters from Senators, diplomats, Governors, ex-Presidents, and famous men of many nations, Mr. Sherrill keeps, and regards with peculiar pride, a communication from Inspector Schmittberger. The Inspector was not likely to grow overenthusiastic on the subject of processions—but after the Business Men's Parade he wrote to Mr. Sherrill as follows:

My dear Mr. Sherrill—I am very glad to hear that your association was pleased with the work of my men throughout your parade, and thank you for your kind communication in reference thereto.

It was one of the largest and best conducted parades I have seen in my thirty-five years' service. What interested me most was your time schedule for the start of the divisions. The many large parades which I have handled in this city had always the usual starting point at a given time, divisions falling in, &c. The trial of your time schedule appeared to me in the start as hazardous, but I flew from division to division in my auto and saw everything working so well, I admit I was anxious to know the author. You deserve a lot of credit for it, and I tender you herewith my hearty congratulations. Believe me, very truly yours, Max F. Schmittberger, Inspector, Fourteenth District.

Charles H. Sherrill.

HOW CAPTAIN VINCENT'S MEN SAVED HIM FROM BLOODTHIRSTY SAVAGES

First Mate of the "Osprey," Now Living Quietly in England, Tells of Hair-Raising Experience That Befell Him in His Seafaring Days.

William Hamman, who tells the following story, is living at Cadis Head, Eng. After being educated at Rugby, he took to the sea, settling down only after sailing vessels were almost extinct. During his life as a seaman he kept about him as many books as possible, and his library in the cottage at Cadis Head is considered remarkably complete.

I WAS first mate of the four-master Osprey out of New York with kerosene oil for Hongkong in 1872. There was little of note in the passage to the South Seas. The log book was a mere record of figures and tiresome computations. Capt. Vincent and I whiled away hours that ran into days and days that ran into weeks playing cribbage in the cabin and talking politics and news that was months' old and worn threadbare.

When the water went bad it only multiplied the uncomfortableness of things. We cursed the water, as was proper and natural in the tropics, and took to quenching our thirst with liquor until we should be able to make one of the Kermadec Islands, which we knew to lie a little to the northwest of us in about longitude 167 degrees west and latitude 31 south. To drink the water meant sure sickness and, of course, we could not, nor would we, subsist entirely on liquor.

On the second morning of our thirst we sighted a low bank of land in the distance and bore down on one of those little coral paradises which dot the Southern Pacific. Boats were lowered and the big water casks were taken ashore. For perhaps a mile from the water's edge the island was flat and shelved very gradually to the foot of great cliffs that towered like citadel walls high over the ocean. A stream wound through the surface of the plain, the heavy tropic verdure of its banks hiding the water from view except where the sun, filtering through leaves, flashed back from a ripple.

The water near the mouth of the stream would have been good to drink, but there was a possibility that it would not last as long in the casks as that which we might take from further up where air and sunlight reached it. Some hundred yards from the mouth of the creek, which twisted and turned upon itself in a marvelous manner, the whaleboat grated on the pebble bottom and came to rest. The Captain got into the dinghy with me, and four sailors rowed us cautiously up the stream, where the water soon became deeper again.

Palm walls, rearing on either side, gave the effect of winding through a tunnel. The darkness and the odor-laden heat depressed the spirits. There was a heavy sense of being alone in a vast world of silent vegetable life when we lost sight of the whaleboat around a bend, and we experienced a vague, distrustful feeling of something inimical lurking in the very air. Reason warned that the place must be teeming with the germs of fever and of malaria, but stronger even than that was a subtle something that urged one to be rid of the place, put one on guard, prepared for something unforeseen, terrible. I think there was not a man among us who did not feel the mysterious sense of approaching danger, and yet we were determined to push on until we should find water that bubbled over rocks and was made healthful by the action of air and light. Besides, none would have given in to the feeling of strange dread.

Suddenly rounding a graceful bend in the stream, we came upon a stockade built of great trunks of palms and logs, close to the edge of the water. The men rowing could not see it, but the Captain and I in the stern of the boat faced it squarely on the opposite bank to the one we were skirting. An unmistakable sign of permanent habitation, looming unexpectedly in that waste of morass, it startled us and our faces must have shown our consternation before we spoke, for the men let their oars rest and turned to stare where we were looking.

A quick pounding of wings and the whirring flight of a bird from the undergrowth startled us. The men clutched at their knives, the Captain lifted his rifle partly from his knees and I instinctively fingered my pistol. There was no reason to believe that natives would be anything except friendly. The inhabitants of such islands were usually disposed to be kind and to trade unless they had suffered recent outrage from some unscrupulous crew.

So we argued among ourselves, and then decided to approach the stockade and see if any natives were there. Through his trumpeted hands the Captain hallooed and received no answer. From the dense forest echoes rumbled back at us confusedly. From way, way off in the distance came the sound of a bark.

"We'll go ashore," said Capt. Vincent, "and see if we can rouse anyone."

None too willingly the men started to paddle to the beach. With a gentle grating the boat slid on to the bank and the Captain rose to step out. The men were in the act of shipping their oars. So quietly was the whole thing done that there was an air almost of mystery about it.

While the were bending over Rodgers, one of the [illegible] groaned deeply and slid forward on his face. There had not been a sound. With the rattle of the oars we had not even heard a soft whirr, but there in the back of his shoulder stuck an arrow, still quivering from the force of the impact against his muscles.

In a flash we had shoved the boat into the stream. It was horrible. We knew not even from which direction the bolt had fallen. In blind fury, while we pulled the arrow from poor Rodgers' back, the Captain fired point blank into the barricade.

With that there was a yell and a shower of arrows fell upon us. We could see that they were coming from the top of the barricade now, and the Captain and I fired at heads when they showed there. One insolent savage climbed to the very top of the wall, and, yelling, was fitting an arrow to his bow. I aimed carefully with my pistol, but almost in the very act of firing one of the barbed shafts cut into my hand, and the pistol, going off in the air, clattered to the bottom of the boat. My wound was in the flesh, the arrow merely having cut me in passing, and I snatched my weapon with the other hand, aiming as best I could.

Rodgers was not dead and he lay, grimly refusing to groan with the pain, in the bottom of the boat. The men churned the water, bending their oars to shoot the boat forward. The Captain and I did some execution with our weapons, but it helped little. Careening over, almost to the point of capsizing, we scuttled around the bend in the stream, out of sight of the stockade, and there, lined across the stream, were four canoes filled with grotesquely tattooed savages bearing bows and arrows and spears.

Cries and furious yells of the savages lent terror to their onslaught as they paddled down on us. Our men were silent. Strength and breath and alertness to the last degree would be needed if any were to come through the approaching clash alive. The eyes of the painted devils, glaring at us, seemed greedy for life. It was terrifying, but it roused a like spirit in us. The oppressive languor of the jungle had left us. We were animals, hunted but at bay, and ready to fight. Dim thoughts of safety if we should gain the ship, our real object of breaking through the line of [illegible] were lost in the fury of the primal instinct to fight, fight, fight.

As we swept toward the enemy I leaned far over the side and fired at one of the paddlers. He leaped in the air and fell splashing into the water. Captain Vincent tore the side out of one canoe with a shot from his rifle and it turned over to sink. The men who were thrown out struggled through the water, which was up to their arm pits, brandishing their weapons. In an instant we were upon them. A big black fellow lunged with an assegai, but our man in the bow raised his oar and the heavy stick thudded against the head of the savage. He sank beneath the surface.

Then the crash came. The canoes closed with us. I dropped one savage with the last shot from my revolver, then used it as a club. A pair of sinewy arms twisted about the Captain's throat, but as I dodged a thrust from a spear, I smashed the butt of my pistol on to the crinky head of the savage, who dropped into the water. One of our men was dragged from the boat and trampled into the stream. Then, as the natives climbed over the sides, the dinghy capsized and we were all thrown, thrashing and kicking, into the creek.

Of how the others fared, I know nothing. It was each for himself and we were all kept busy. Dodging, struggling, half drowned, we fought there in the water. When I dodged a blow my head would go under and I would gasp in the water and rise again only to strike out desperately at some head bobbing near me.

There was a shout. In a second of respite I saw the whaleboat rounding the next curve. I learned later that the men had got out into the water to push it ahead of them as a protection from the enemy's weapons, and when they had forded the shallow place and found the stream deepening had climbed into the boat again.

In no time the reinforcements were down upon us, smashing with their oars, slashing with their knives, and firing when they saw the opportunity. One by one they were fighting us free from the savages and dragging us into the whaleboat. All would have gone well had not another band of natives appeared at the edge of the stream, and, [illegible] from somewhere, [illegible] us. Three of our [illegible] three more were disabled. There were at least fifty of the natives with the reinforcements and flight was our only hope.

I was cut and wounded in a dozen places and lay half dazed in the bottom of the boat. The Captain was the last man to be pulled over the ride. The savages in the canoes from shore were fast bearing down on us. The men had all they could do to beat off those who clung desperately to the whaleboat, and just as the Captain was being dragged over the gunwale a dozen hands clutched him from the water and pulled him back. We deemed him as good as dead, and, with the natives swarming about us, splashed away down stream.

Those of us who were able clambered into the shallow water and pushed the boat before us. I clung to the gunwale and stumbled along some way, though I must have been more hindrance than help. Once in deeper water, we rowed as fast as we could, and, with the natives yelling behind us, gained the cove in safety.

The men were in no condition for work, and besides there was a lurking wish in my heart to attempt revenge for the Captain's death, so we did not put out of the cove. Late in the afternoon I was pacing the deck rather stiff jointedly when I noticed a black object in the water slowly approaching the Osprey from shore, disappearing, then coming to the surface still nearer to us.

The men regarded him with no friendly glances, and no sooner was he on board than he took a small round nut from his mouth and handed it to me, as I stood in front of the other men. With a little pressure the two halves of the shell parted and I found a tiny scrap of paper rolled into a pill, inside the nut. Tremblingly I unrolled the paper and read, scrawled in pencil:

"Feast to-morrow. Torture. For God's sake, come!"

Briefly, I explained the situation to the men, who already were aware of the facts. It seemed the Captain, whom we had left for dead, had been dragged ashore alive and was being held for a great religious ceremony to be celebrated the next day.

We lost no time in preparing for a night attack on the stockade. From the [illegible] of a large [illegible] of kerosene [illegible] there was a [illegible]

the carpenter cut a circular piece of wood and planed the edges so that it was too loose to be replaced. This we inserted and made fast with paraffine, which made the cask airtight again. Several bits of rope about three feet long were soaked in pitch, and these we sewed into oilskin packages, sealing the seams with pitch.

Then we sat down to wait. Toward evening we heard barbaric music and chanting from the island and knew that the natives were drinking and dancing in preparation for the morrow's orgy. We did not fear for the Captain then, for we know they would keep him until the final moment for the proper death, but it seemed hours that we waited there for silence to tell us the natives had drunk themselves into stupor.

Our precious cask once in the whaleboat, we rowed cautiously to the mouth of the creek. There the last whispered consultation was held. No one was to be left alive in the clutches of the savages. If our scheme failed, we were to kill the Captain or any others who might be captured, rather than leave them to be tortured.

Halsey, a seaman who was a bullock for strength, and myself slid noiselessly into the black water and began swimming up the creek, pushing the cumbersome cask before us.

One moment we swam, the next we were able to walk, but inch by inch we forged ahead until we rounded the last turn which brought us in sight of the stockade. All was quiet. The savages were probably sleeping in drunkenness. Close against the side of the stockade we placed the cask, not daring even to breathe. I held my breath until it seemed my lungs would burst, then took another quickly, afraid of waking some one.

Gently, firmly, we pressed against the wooden plug. It had been cut large enough to let the air reach the oil so that there would be no danger of it failing to explode. The rope and matches in the oilskin cases were dry. We placed the fuses. Everything was ready.

Fear gripped me. Suppose the other men were not yet in position! It would spoil all if the savages had time to collect themselves after the explosion. On the other hand, every second of delay held a thousand chances of discovery.

Simultaneously, Halsey and I struck matches and lit the fuses of pitch. They burned fast, sputtering. Almost mad with fear of failure, expectancy, and hope, we hurried into the water and, with only our heads above the surface, watched the fuses burn. Just on the edge of the hole they seemed to hang fire for minutes, then [illegible] there was a [illegible]

sion, great banks of smoke swept upward and outward, flames ran along the ground and some climbed the wooden barriers.

In the jungle down stream there was a din of yelling. The rush of our men for the barricade sounded like the trample of a regiment. Inside the stockade all was confusion. Men and women and children ran from the little doors in the wall.

Halsey and I leaped from the water, skirted the spreading patch of flames and climbed the barricade. From the top I fired at savages who were attacking some of our men who had managed to enter the inclosure. A big black fellow hurled a spear at my head. I dodged, but fell to the ground, striking with my knife as I fell. It struck something soft and stuck fast, being wrenched from my hand.

In one corner of the inclosure the Captain lay bound. In a second I had cut his bonds, crushing in a head with the butt of my pistol when a savage interfered.

"To the boat—to the boat!" I yelled. "The Captain is free!"

The natives were still struggling in confused masses, terrified by the explosion and the flames which were fast devouring the walls of the stockade and spreading into the forest. Halsey, who had dropped from the wall close behind me, helped me with Capt. Vincent, who was weak and stiff. Just as we were crawling through one of the low exits a savage dashed out Halsey's brains with a heavy club. I caught up a spear a native had dropped and felled the man with a stab in the side.

I do not know how the others made their way back to the boat. I saw two of our men drag the body of Halsey with them as they fought their way through the forest. Some one helped me with the Captain. It was a confused, kaleidoscopic whirl of blows and parries. Fighting for every step, we finally gained the boat. The half-drunken, muddled savages were all about us, but they were obliged to turn to saving themselves and their dwellings from the flames.

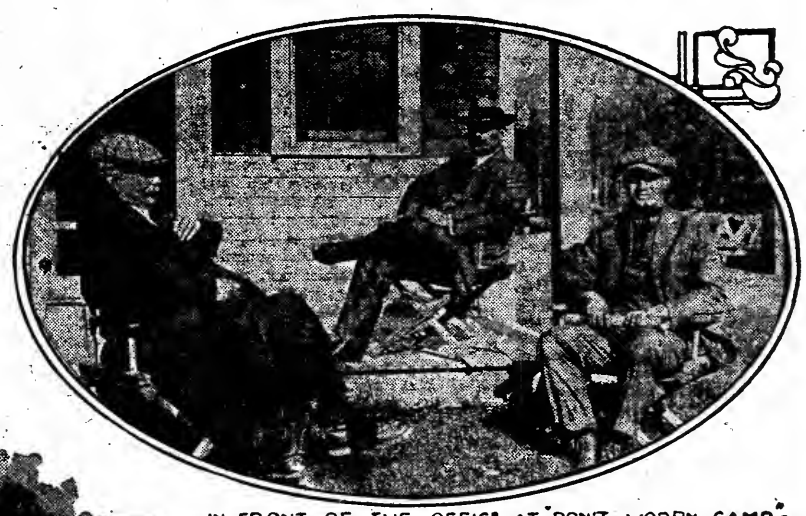
Halsey was dead. Two of the other men lay helpless for six weeks after the fight, but even the one death was counted better than that the Captain should have died in torment. We knew that Halsey would have thought it so.

As we rowed out to the ship, the flames swept upward and lapped about the tops of some of the palms. The sky was red, and the black smoke swirled in great rolls. The scene was one of beauty, one that would have been admired but for the poor mangled body that had paid for it.

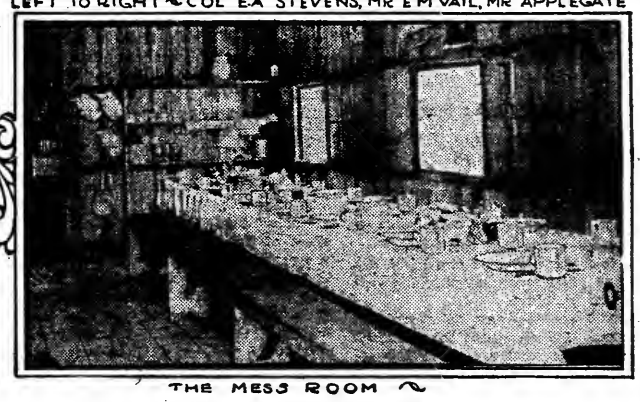
NEW JERSEY MAKES TWO BIG PROBLEMS SOLVE EACH OTHER

Col. Edward A. Stevens Is Trying an Experiment With a Convict Camp Which Hasn't Even a Fence Around It and Through It He Is Building Much Needed Good Roads.

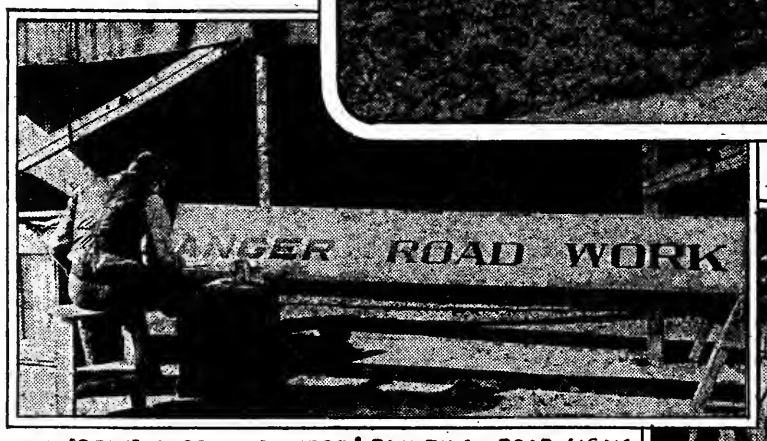
"DON'T WORRY CAMP."



IN FRONT OF THE OFFICE AT "DON'T WORRY CAMP." LEFT TO RIGHT—COL. E.A. STEVENS, MR. E.M. VAIL, MR. APPLEGATE



THE MESS ROOM.



A "DON'T WORRY CAMPER" PAINTING ROAD SIGNS

TWO OF THE CONVICTS AT WORK IN THE OPEN.

ONE END OF THE BUNKHOUSE.

ON the doorstep of a little gray house up in the hills of Northern New Jersey a man was sitting one day last week, placidly soaking up all he could hold of the glorious Indian Summer sunshine. Two cats beside him and a pump in the little house behind him purred contentedly in unison.

The man looked healthy, happy—and free. Not even a fence separated the grass plot in front of him from the highroad which swept past on its way to Newton. Yet there was just about as much probability of the pump behind him getting up and strolling off along that road as there was that the man himself would go.

Aside from that spot there was only one place on earth where the law said he might be. That was the penitentiary at Trenton. The man was a convict; one of thirty prisoners with whom the State of New Jersey is conducting an interesting experiment. The little gray pumphouse is one of a group of seven buildings. In the grass plot in front of them is a neatly painted sign which reads:

DEPT. OF PUBLIC ROADS,
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
1st Division—Camp No. 1.

That is all right for official purposes. But it failed to measure up to the men's ideas of a name. So they nailed another board to the corner of the fence around an adjoining field, and on this board they painted, not quite so neatly, perhaps, but very clearly indeed, the inscription:

DON'T WORRY CAMP.

While the State is behind the experiment, there is one man who has more to do with it than any one else. That man is Col. Edward A. Stevens of the well-known "Castle Point" family of Hoboken. When Woodrow Wilson became Governor of New Jersey he made Col. Stevens, who had been his classmate at Princeton, Commissioner of Public Roads.

The road problem of the State is a big one because the highways are literally ridden to death by automobiles. The prison problem is equally pressing, for the penitentiary at Trenton is crowded far beyond its proper capacity. Don't Worry Camp is the first step in an attempt to make these two problems help solve each other.

Last Spring the officials of Sussex County bought five acres from a farmer and turned them over to the State as the site of Camp No. 1. And, by the way, if you want to antagonize everybody concerned with the project, just refer to the place as "the convict camp," and you will succeed. If there is one word that is taboo in the whole connection it is "convict." The place is the "State camp," and those in it are "the men."

No Blot on the Landscape.

The house of the farmer who sold the land is within 100 yards of the camp buildings. Yet neither he nor any of the people living near has made a single complaint of their new neighbors. The camp is not even a blot on the landscape. One of the men, a cheerful colored person jocularly referred to by his fellows as "the landscape gardener," has graded and seeded the front yard so that it looks as neat as the approach to a Summer hotel.

The men themselves cut down a tall, straight tree, painted the pole, set it, and every day hoist a big flag which makes a gay note in the picture. At the top of the grassy slope is the office building where the three foremen from the Department of Public Roads have their quarters. Back of this are the "mess hall," the bunkhouse, and several smaller buildings. The whole place is kept in apple-pie order, and one might pass it a hundred times without suspecting its real character.

The flag is not the only thing in sight that wears stripes. The men's garb is the regulation plain gray of the penitentiary; but in the daily life at Don't Worry Camp it undergoes many modifications. The man on the pump house doorstep, for instance, was in his shirt sleeves, and his prison cap was turned visor backward, so that he could get the full beat of the sunshine in his face.

"Convict" was not written in the look of his clothes any more than it was written in his ruddy face and smiling eyes. And it was the same with the groups at work a quarter of a mile down the road. The chief difference between them and an ordinary contractor's gang was that these men looked about ten times as clean as the others generally do. An observing person might have been struck by their evident preference for gray trousers. But aside from that peculiarity he would not have noticed anything unusual except their cleanliness.

There are thirty prisoners, five guards, and three foremen at Don't Worry Camp; and the life they lead there, judged by our present ideas on prison methods, is remarkable. If Col. Stevens has his way, it will be far more extraordinary in the future. But before explaining what he hopes to accomplish then, it will be best to describe what has been done already.

The camp was started last June. One building, now used for the mess room and kitchen, was put up by workmen from a nearby town. An artesian well was drilled and a pump installed. With the exception of that beginning and of the steam fitting and plumbing, the men have done everything else. They have built a bunkhouse, 76 by 16 feet long, with two wings, each 30 by 26 feet. They have built an office with two large rooms; also a pumphouse, a gasoline storage house, a repair shed, a shelter shed for the motor truck, a cement lined pit for the heating plant, besides innumerable smaller things, such as cupboards, shelves, tables, and so on.

They have painted three or four of the buildings, as well as a dozen big barricade signs for use in roadwork. They do every bit of labor about the camp, from cooking to running the great motor truck. Five men, including the two cooks, are detailed for the regular campwork. The other fifteen work on the roads. They have an eight-hour day. By putting in extra time on certain days they make up the week's total in five days and a half and get Saturday afternoon free.

There are no cells. The men sleep in the long main room of the bunkhouse, their cots ranged in two rows. There is absolutely free communication among them. There are no rules about silence at meals or that sort of thing. The men, the guards, and the foremen all eat in the same room and have absolutely the same food. The men may talk together at the table just as freely as the guards and the foremen may.

When work is done they may amuse themselves as they choose. Three well-worn baseball bats just inside the door bore silent testimony to many hours of good, wholesome recreation. A guitar and three other musical instruments hung from nails at the heads of as many cots. Well-thumbed packs of cards and a set of battered quoits were in evidence.

The foreman now in charge of construction work, a young road engineer by the name of Applegate, whooped joyously when asked whether the men were "allowed to talk in the bunkhouse in the evening."

"Not only talk, but sing and dance, too, if they want," said he. "We've got one of the best buck-and-wing dancers here you ever saw. And when our orchestra tunes up and the men get to singing together we sound pretty cheerful, I tell you! When I found that I was to go into a convict camp," speaking the forbidden phrase with an apologetic air, "I wasn't exactly tickled to death, you know. But, by George! this beats any regular contractors' camp I ever saw. It is cleaner than any I was ever in; and the men, as a whole, are more intelligent than ordinary road workmen."

Shotguns Unknown Here.

To the average outsider the chief interest in this experiment is the fact that a normal, wholesome life has been offered these thirty men in exchange for the regular prison régime. It is true that they have guards. The five keepers occupy one of the wings of the bunkhouse. This house is built in the shape of a cross, with the two short arms in the middle. One arm is the guards' quarters, the other contains the shower baths and toilet facilities.

One guard is on duty in the centre of the bunkhouse at night. Of the other four, one remains at camp during the day, the other three go out with the road gangs. Naturally they are armed. But they do not wear their revolvers conspicuously, and, as for the usual spectacle of a man with a shotgun, it is absolutely unknown around Don't Worry Camp.

A reporter for THE TIMES went out there the other day with Col. Stevens and Mr. E. M. Vail, the engineer in charge of the First Division, and therefore in immediate control of the new camp. The men were at work in three groups, widening a stretch of road and building a new bridge. They had built up the approaches and were getting ready for the concrete work.

Plenty of Activity.

Some were hammering and sawing, making the temporary frames for supporting the arches. Others were wading around in the stream, building a coffer dam, so that the piers could be constructed. Others were blasting rock or grading a sloping bank or finishing the surface of the new approach. One, a young chauffeur who had been mixed up in dealings with stolen tires, was running the big gray motor truck.

As the car containing the visitors ran by the various groups Col. Stevens and Mr. Vail called out cheerful greetings to the men. "Hello, Bill!" "Hello, Solomon!" And Bill and Solomon nodded and responded with apparently equal cheerfulness and goodwill. It was the finest sort of a day. The kind that would put anybody in a good humor; and perhaps that may have had something to do with the friendliness one felt on all sides.

But there was more in it than the sunshine would account for. When the car stopped at the bridge and the two road officials got out to inspect what was being done, there was no mistaking the spirit that prevailed. Most of the men talked to them as man to man, with the straightforward look which a man gives to his friend. They no more avoided the Colonel's glance than they dodged the sunshine.

Why should they? He came among them as the Commissioner of Roads and they were all on the same job. They were his workmen. There wasn't any sentimentalizing. And there wasn't any brutalizing. Here were men who were doing a man's work and living a man's life. A "keeper" in the background? Well, not even that exactly. One had to look carefully to find which of the scattered human figures came under that head. He wasn't aloof, a sinister threat in the background. He seemed, like everybody else, merely on the job.

But while there wasn't any sentimentalizing, there were little incidents which accounted for that man-to-man attitude between the Don't Worry Campers and their visitors. When the photographer pointed his camera at the motor truck, the chauffeur quietly climbed down and moved out of the picture. Well, a motor truck, even such an overgrown one, didn't seem a very exciting pictorial subject, and the reporter mildly suggested that the return of the chauffeur to his perch would add to the interest. The Colonel shook his head.

"No," he said; "that is for the men to decide. If they object to being photographed, that is their right. We respect their wishes."

This gives one clue to the reason why Don't Worry Camp got its name. Another very important one was discovered when the visitors came within sniffing distance of the kitchen where the big cook, whose white cap admirably set off his chocolate colored complexion, was getting dinner. The savory smells which emanated from that spotless kitchen would have teased the appetite even of a man who hadn't been working on a road all morning.

If any one thinks that all this sounds too good to be true, that there must be a fly in the ointment somewhere, he is right. There are, in fact, several flies. In the first place, there have been four escapes. Getting away is comparatively easy. The puzzle is not that a man should succeed in doing it, but that he should want to do it.

One of the men that got away had only a few months more to serve. Even from his own point of view it was a foolish thing to do. The explanation of why he did it is most interesting.

Why They Escaped.

There were two reasons for these escapes. One was direct, the other indirect. The first was the fact that the men had believed that they were to be paid for the work they did at the camp. When they found out that they wouldn't be, they thought they had a grievance. The money had, in fact, been appropriated for that purpose. But when it came to honoring the vouchers of the Department of Public Roads, the State authorities held that the statute permitting such payments applied only to convicts working under private contractors. The department was not a private contractor. Therefore, the men at the State camp could not be paid, and the appropriation lapsed last month into the State Treasury.

The other, the indirect reason, was the attitude of the men of the camp on the subject of an escape. They regarded it as no affair of theirs if one of their number got away. It made no difference in their situation. They lost nothing by it. In fact, in the case of at least one of the runaways, they were frankly glad to be rid of him. He was a "troublemaker," they said, and it was "a good thing when he went."

Col. Stevens has plans now which, if they can be carried out, will attack both these conditions. Already they are being put into the form of a bill which will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. They are undeniably radical. But these are the days of radical departures in penal methods, and Col. Stevens has faith in those which he is urging.

Col. Stevens's Suggested Changes.

The two big features of the plan he would like to see installed are, first, a new system of financial accounting with the men, and second, the establishment of the camp on virtually a self-government basis. Col. Stevens has discussed his ideas with Joseph P. Byers, State Commissioner of Charities and Correction, who perhaps more than any one else is to be credited with the original camp plan. Mr. Byers thinks the new methods proposed by Col. Stevens are rather advanced, but he is favorably inclined toward trying them out.

If this is done, the camp will become economically as well as morally a success. The trouble now is that the "overhead charges" are abnormally heavy. There is too much dead labor in comparison with the productive capacity of the camp. Out of the thirty-eight men now there, the five guards, three foremen, two cooks, and three men on regular camp duty must be put under "overhead charges." On an average two more men will be kept from the road work by extra camp duty, occasional illness, or other circumstances.

This leaves only twenty-three men available for the productive work, that of the roads. Any business man will realize that such a proposition cannot be made an economic success. The road department has asked for ten additional men from the penitentiary. They can be accommodated now in the bunkhouse; and as the present quota of cooks, camp caretakers, and foremen can easily take care of them, the arrangement would be much better.

But the number of guards would have to be increased. The general rule is one guard for five or six prisoners. The guards are not only dead labor, but pretty expensive labor at that. With seven guards for the forty prisoners, the camp would have to carry a charge of $616 a month for their salaries alone, not counting the cost of their maintenance.

It is partly to get rid of at least a share of this burden that Col. Stevens wishes to establish virtual self-government in the camp. But that is not his only motive. He believes that such a system would be as much better for the morale of the men as for the financial showing. That this is no chimera has been proved out in Colorado, where the convicts have given a marvelous demonstration of what can be done by introducing the honor system.

Col. Stevens points to West Point, to Annapolis, and to the colleges and universities as examples of the fact that esprit de corps is more powerful than volumes of rules and regulations. He declares that the most potent influence in any institution is not the rules of that institution, but the spirit of the place. And he believes that his convicts can and will develop the power to govern themselves if it is put up to them to do it.

His plan, roughly, is this: He would reduce the number of keepers to not more than two. He would have the men organize their own government, electing their own officers. He would establish a just rate of wages. Against each man's wages would be charged the cost of his maintenance. This would include food and the other camp expenses, as well as the salaries of the keepers.

The men would be told that if there were more than a certain very small percentage of escapes, the guards would be increased to the usual prison ratio, and their salaries would be charged against the men's wages. In other words, if they made it necessary to have guards they would have to pay for them.

In this way it would be to every man's personal interest to keep every other man up to the standard of discipline and order. Col. Stevens believes that this general camp spirit would be the most powerful agency that could be devised for preventing trouble, including escapes. Even if one man out of ten wanted to run away, he would have hard work doing it when the other nine were determined that he shouldn't.

Out in Colorado a man escaped from one of the road gangs, which was on the honor basis. There was one keeper in charge. Two of the convicts went to him and said:

"See here! Of course you've got to get that man back. Now, we will either stay here and take charge of the camp or we will go and get him if you will let us."

"Well," said the keeper, "I think I'd better stay here. You go after him."

They were gone four days. Then they came back, bringing the runaway with them.

Another Fly in the Ointment.

As for the wages of the men, they would not receive them until the expiration of their term. If they had families, the money could be paid to these dependents. Otherwise the balance due the men, after the deduction of the cost of their maintenance, would be paid them when they received their liberty. In this way the State would be relieved of the burden of their support while they were serving their term and they would have something to start with when they were out again. The knowledge that they and their families were to benefit by their labor would in itself put a different spirit in them.

There is still another fly in the ointment so far as the present camp is concerned. This is the confusion which exists as to its control. The Roads Department, the State Prison Labor Commission, and the Board of Governors of the penitentiary share the responsibility, and therefore the authority. While it is evident that Col. Stevens would like to have the chance to conduct the experiment himself, he is quite willing to let somebody else do it. But he feels it absolutely essential that the management of the camp should be put under a single authority, which shall be made responsible for it.

A second camp is to be started near Trenton. This seems to indicate that the State authorities feel that the experiment is worth continuing. The coming of Winter will make little difference in the régime at Don't Worry Camp. Road work will go on regularly. A shelter shed is to be added to the group of buildings, and when the weather is too severe the men will work there, making concrete posts and road markers.

Expenses Should Be Less.

As before said, the present balance sheet of Camp. No. 1 is not altogether satisfactory. The cost of supervision (by the road foremen) is not counted, as that would be necessary in any case. But the two actual cost items of maintenance and guards' wages are, respectively, $472.50 and $440, making a total of $912.50 a month. Against this, on the credit side, is labor of twenty-three men for twenty-five days at $1 a day, or $575 for the month. By increasing the number of men to fifty, which could be done by enlarging the bunkhouse, this amount would be raised to $825 a month. But the two additional guards would bring the cost up to a total of $1,055.50, leaving the balance still on the wrong side, while the men would still be unpaid.

If Col. Stevens and those who are interested in his plans succeed in putting them into effect, it is believed that not only will the camp be self-supporting, but that the men can be paid without cost to the State. This would be a great achievement, especially when one considers that the State has to keep them in any case. The financial aspect is a matter of interest to the taxpayers of New Jersey. But the general public will perhaps be more keenly curious as to the moral outcome of the self-government part of the scheme. If convicts can be made not only to pay their way, but also to establish their own discipline and to maintain it, a new era in penology will have dawned.

It would seem as if Col. Stevens had underestimated the productive capacity of the present camp in counting all the labor at only $1 a day. The carpenters, the chauffeur, the man who was leading in the construction of the coffer dam, the men who were sharpening and repairing tools at the camp forge should, it would seem, have been credited with a higher earning figure. Certainly no one can claim that the balance has been figured too optimistically.

There is one other point in which the public is interested. It must not be thought that the men sent to the camp are a promiscuous lot. They are chosen on the basis of merit. There are hundreds of applicants at Trenton who want to be transferred to Don't Worry Camp. The chance to go is a reward for good conduct. That makes a picked group. But it also creates a better discipline in those at the prison. It gives them something to strive for. And somehow a little of the new spirit of the camp filters back to the men in the cells.

WALLACE'S DEATH LEADS TO NEW REVIEW OF DARWINISM

The Theory Which He and Darwin Promulgated Has Been Modified But Not Exploded—It Stands To-day Essentially as These Two Gave It to the World.

HAS Darwinism passed into the limbo of exploded theories?

The newspapers, a number of days ago, chronicled the death of Alfred Russel Wallace, the co-discoverer, or, more strictly speaking, the copromulgator with Darwin of the theory that bears only the latter's name. It is not much more than half a century since the epoch-making paper embodying the conclusions of Darwin and Wallace was read to the Linnaean Society. The almost universal belief then was in the fixity of species. It was believed that all creatures, including man, existed practically as they had been handed down to the earth in the beginning by the Creator himself. The revolutionary papers of the two evolutionists instantly raised a storm of opposition and denunciation that rapidly grew fiercer and more widespread.

But one by one the scientists, first of England and then of Germany, took their stand with the revolutionists. Huxley in England and Haeckel in Germany were the foremost advocates of the Darwinian idea. Long and fiercely the battle raged. Slowly the doctrine of evolution fought its way to general adoption, gradually acquiring supreme dominion, not only in the biological sciences, but in almost every domain of human thought.

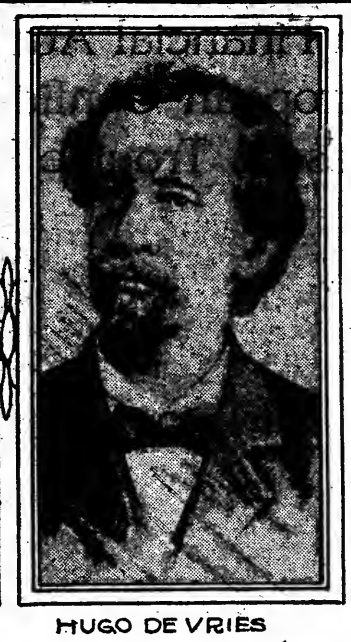
Now, however, we hear talk that Darwin and Wallace and the other Victorian giants are "back numbers," that their theories are "exploded." This seems to be more or less the opinion of the man in the street, as it is the printed opinion of the source of his information—the "popular" scientists who prefer sensationalism to accuracy, who prefer to announce that Darwinism has been "exploded" rather than that it has been "modified."

Neither Darwin nor Wallace believed that they had pronounced the last word in the doctrine they advanced. Both realized that there were gaps that had been spanned by hypotheses not sufficiently bolstered by ascertained facts. Darwin in his letter to John Scott says: "You speak of difficulties on Natural Selection; there are indeed plenty." This is only one instance of an admission frequently and frankly made by both Darwin and Wallace.

DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

THE CHEVALIER DE LAMARCK

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN



HUGO DE VRIES

AUGUST WEISMANN

How Theory Has Been Modified.

It is mainly in spanning these gaps with new hypotheses bolstered by newly discovered facts, that the researches of the past fifty years, and especially of the past twenty, have modified the Darwinian theory. These researches have brought about a considerable shifting of emphasis in this respect and that; but the essence of the matter remains as it was originally thought out by those two master minds.

Samuel Christian Schmucker, Professor of Biological Sciences in the West Chester State Normal School, in his recent book, "The Meaning of Evolution," published by the Macmillan Company, gives an interesting non-technical account of evolutionary theories since Darwin. Says Prof. Schmucker:

In considering the value of Charles Darwin's work and its permanent effect upon the thought of mankind, we must be careful to distinguish between two phases of his effort. It was his aim to prove two propositions: first, that there is such a process as evolution; second, that he had discovered the method by which evolution is accomplished. Before his time there was no general agreement as to the fact of evolution. People generally thought the idea absurd, as well as irreligious. All previous efforts on the part of advanced thinkers to persuade mankind of the truth of evolution had been nearly without effect. Among the early philosophers the whole idea was purely speculative. They made no attempt to prove it, and the conception was without influence upon the thinking of the ordinary man.

This remains true until the time of Lamarck. This French genius succeeded in persuading not a few people of the validity of the idea of evolution. He probably could have convinced many more had it not been for the hostility of Cavier. Accordingly, Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species" fell upon a world entirely hostile to the idea, when it thought of it at all.

Within fifty years of the publication of this wonderful book, probably the entire scientific world is agreed that evolution, in some form or other, is the undoubted solution of the mystery of creation. The materialist may think of it as a mechanical process relentlessly working itself out without design or purpose. The theist will accept it as the plan by which Eternal Power steadily works. The devout Christian or Jew will see in it God's method of creation. The idea of development has penetrated every science that has to do with animals or man. It is even beginning to influence such inorganic sciences as physics and chemistry. We now hear of the evolution of the elements, and the evolution of forces. The world has been persuaded that evolution is true, and this is primarily the result of the work of Charles Darwin. It is astonishing that so great a revolution should have come in so short a time.

The other phase of Darwin's work was his attempt to find the agent which is bringing about the actual transformation of animals and plants. It was his idea that natural selection was the efficient agent which constantly eliminated all unfit variations, leaving only the best to carry on the work of the world and to reproduce their own fit kind. Many biologists since his time have doubted whether unaided Natural Selection will account for the constant advance in organisms.

Before continuing Prof. Schmucker's review of the questioning that later scientists have done anent Natural Selection, it might be well to give the author's simple resume of the theory as Darwin conceived it.

There are four underlying conceptions, each simple in itself, which must be clearly perceived before one can understand Mr. Darwin's theory of "Natural Selection." The first of these is known under the name of heredity. It is a matter of common observation that every plant or animal produces offspring after its own kind. Under no conditions would we expect a duck to lay an egg from which could hatch anything but a duck. No Plymouth Rock chicken mated with another of her own kind will ever lay an egg that will produce a Rhode Island Red. We may believe that the dog has descended from some form of wolf, but it is not meant that at any particular time in the past any wolf mated with a wolf ever produced pups that were anything but wolves.

Why this should be so is one of the most profound problems of biology. Nothing but the fact that the process has gone on under our eyes for so long a time could blind us to its marvelous character. To open the egg of a chicken and examine it by the most refined methods known to science is to find in it absolutely nothing that could be by the widest stretch of the imagination considered anything like a chicken. The biologist who has examined such eggs before and knows them in all stages of the process may recognize in an egg which had been incubated for a short time something which his previous experience tells him will become a chicken. But it has not the faintest resemblance to a chicken until later in its development. * * *

The second great underlying idea is known by the name of variation. We have just been dwelling on the regularity with which parents produce offspring like themselves. We must now draw attention to the fact that, while it is true animals must absolutely belong to the same genus or species, even to the same variety, none the less no animal is exactly like his parents. Furthermore, in a group of animals produced at the same time from the same parent each one will have at least some small point in which he differs from every other one in the group. Two animals may look alike at first to the undiscerning eye, but a keen analysis of the measurements of the various parts of their bodies will show distinct differences. This is quite as true among lower animals. * * *

It is variation in animals of the same parentage and same surroundings which, in the mind of Mr. Darwin, made evolution possible. He always favored the idea that it was the continuous accumulation of these small variations that finally produced the profound changes which mark the new species. He admitted the possibility of the occasional appearance of those more distinct leaps in variation on which the present school of mutationists so strongly insists; but he believed them to be less influential in the general trend of evolution than the slower but much more frequent variations. * * *

The third basal idea is that of multiplication. Animals and plants multiply: they do not simply increase, they increase in a geometrical ratio. Any one who has worked out one of these geometrical ratios knows how wondrously they mount up.

Fourth Basal Idea.

Prof. Schmucker here instances the fact that if every robin egg hatched out and every young robin lived to a timely death, the world would soon be overrun with robins. He continues:

It is ludicrous to think of such numbers, especially when we realize the hundreds of thousands of kinds of animals there are in the world, each of which is also multiplying, and it becomes evident at once that only an infinitely small proportion of all these creatures can possibly survive. This, then, is multiplication.

Here comes into play the fourth basal idea in Mr. Darwin's explanation. This is the part of Selection. When man produces new varieties of animals he does it by picking out from his flocks or his herds such as conform most nearly to his idea of what is desirable. These he mates, and from their progeny he selects the ones that suit him best. Generation by generation he gets his domesticated animals to conform more nearly to the standard of his desires.

Natural selection works in exactly similar fashion. Of all the eggs that are produced by the animals at large in nature an overwhelming proportion never develop at all. They dry up, are eaten by their enemies, find no suitable place or time for development and decay, or are overtaken by some other calamity. Of the animals which emerge from the remainder an overwhelming majority come to an untimely end within the first few days of life. Each has countless enemies which prey upon him, and these have scarcely devoured him before they themselves become the prey of some stronger creature.

Until Mr. Darwin gave us his elemental idea it was taken for granted that it was a matter of pure accident which survived and which yielded in the struggle and cares of life. It was Darwin who showed us that in this tremendous struggle against those of his own kind in the search for the same food, against the elements, in securing a mate, any animals possessing a superiority, however slight, must have some little advantage in the battle. Certainly where so many must utterly fail only those could possibly succeed who were well fitted to the circumstances in which they must live.

We used to think animals were destroyed by the "accidents" of life and no one could foretell accidents. Mr. Darwin made clear that it was not a question of chance. That which might happen to any individual animal might be what we, not knowing the process, called accident, and yet there could be no possible doubt that those who succeeded were better fitted to battle with life than those who failed, and that their success was due primarily to their being thus advantaged. Consequently, if generation by generation the so-called accidents of life are constantly eliminating the unfit in overwhelming proportions, not only must the positively unfit disappear, but even the less fit. The more keen the struggle, the fewer could survive and the fitter they must be to survive at all. This is Selection. These, then, are Darwin's four great factors of evolution: Heredity, Variation, Multiplication, Selection.

To return now to Prof. Schmucker's account of the evolutionary theories since Darwin:

There is a school of biologists, headed by Weissman, who have come to be known as Neo-Darwinians. These men have insisted that natural selection, if properly understood and developed, is quite sufficient to account for the fact of evolution, including the appearance of variations. Weissman himself is a microscopist of more than common skill. He is thoroughly accomplished in the most modern methods of killing, fixing, staining, and mounting. This worker's acquaintance with the intimate structure of the cell is probably as great as that of any other man in the world. Weissman asserts that he has seen inside the nucleus all the machinery necessary to explain how the father hands over his qualities to his children. He insists, equally strongly, that this process is such that no father can hand to his child any qualities which he himself did not have at least in potentiality at his birth. Everything the individual acquires during his lifetime is his own possession, which he may use and develop to the utmost extent, but it dies with him. His children, born after he possesses it, can no more inherit it than those born before. Weissman expressed this in his famous statement that "There is no inheritance of acquired characters." The biological world has had no shock equal to this since Darwin's time, and there are few other questions to which scientists to-day return with such constant vigor.

If what Weissman says is true, that no variation or development which comes to an animal during his lifetime can be transferred into his own germ cells and handed on to his children, then it becomes evident that we must find some cause of variation that acts within the germ cells. This is the difficulty which Weissman meets. He says that there are small particles in the nucleus of each cell; that these particles which he calls determinants, decide the form and the course of development of that cell; that when that cell divides to produce another cell it gives to this other cell one-half of each determinant. As a result the second cell grows to be like the first. This tells us why offspring are like their parents. There is nothing in the theory thus far to show us why offspring are not exactly like their parents. In other words, there is no accounting, thus far in the theory, for variation. When the biologist studies carefully the history of an egg while it is being formed, he sees that at one stage in its development it throws away not one-half of each determinant, but one-half of the determinants. When an egg does this it deliberately casts aside one-half of the possibilities of its own development. This throwing away is quite as effective for all its descendants. Any ancestral quality now lost is lost from the line forever. In the formation of the sperm cell set free by the male a similar throwing away of one-half the characters has taken place. The egg cell and the sperm cell fuse together. There are as many possibilities now as there were in either parent, but not all the potentialities of both parents. Half the possibilities of each have been thrown away and hence cannot appear in the offspring. By this constant process we get, in every generation, new combinations of qualities. This is the main cause, says Weissman, for variation.

There is, however, another possible cause. Each cell has enough determinants in it for many individuals, and it seems to be more or less a matter of accident which qualities shall come out. It has been suggested that as an egg lies within the gland, a blood vessel may bring blood to it in such a way that a determinant, lying in a certain position in the egg, may get the richest supply of blood, and hence develop at the expense of the less nourished determinant. By these two methods variation comes into an animal's life, if Weissman and his school are to be believed.

This is a serious blow, if true, to many theories of evolution. The great mass of evolutionists still feel that somehow there is an influence by which the environment produces variation. How the influences of the surrounding world can get down into the body of the parent and affect the egg is unknown. This is freely confessed by every biologist. All are agreed that Weissman's work has made us cautious, and prevented our lightly accepting a belief in the influence of the environment. Yet it is felt by many that slowly and gradually, in the long run, the germ is affected in the same manner as is the body of the parent. In other words, even those who are not followers of Weissman, have accepted the idea that there is little inheritance of acquired characters. Yet they return to the belief that somehow, in some way as yet unexplainable, the main cause for variation in animals lies in the situation in which they live, and tends toward better adaptation to that situation. * * *

A second strong objection was brought against the theory of Natural Selection. Darwin declared that small variations in favorable directions are selected and become the starting point of new and better things. It is soon seen, however, that the effect of unaided Natural Selection would be but to mix new departures with the old forms, and soon swamp out any progressive tendency. Whenever a genius appeared, instead of finding a corresponding genius with which to pair, it mated with the average of its own species. Hence its offspring were nearer the average than it was, and their offspring still nearer. Thus whatever advantage the genius originally possessed gradually sank into the common level.

It was Moritz Wagner, a German naturalist, who first insisted that if favorable variations were to amount to anything these possessors must not only mate with others of their same kind but must also be prevented from mating with the old average group. Accordingly, the belief arose that, under ordinary circumstances, variations returned to the common level. Wherever a varying group became separated by any barrier from mating with the rest of its species, and had only its own kind to pair with, a new species sprang up. This barrier might be a desert, or an impassable mountain range, an arm of the sea, or anything else that the animal could not, or would not, cross. * * *

George John Romanes, a British naturalist, has added to Wagner's idea of isolation, the expanded conception that there may be isolations that are not geographical. For this phase Romanes has coined the term physiological isolation. Something in the structure or habit of the animals with the new variation prevents them from mating with the older type. * * * Anything which keeps some members of a species separate in their mating from the rest will result in the course of a longer or shorter time, says Romanes, in the formation of a new species. * * *

Both in America and France there is a constant tendency on the part of zoölogists to return to the Lamarckian idea that it is the use of an organ that develops it, its disuse that makes it fade away. This is undoubtedly true of the individual, and although Weissman insists that it is useless to the species as a whole, many zoölogists are slow to relinquish entirely the idea that somehow these favorable developments become reproduced in the offspring.

Prof. Cope, the American paleontologist, was a strong believer in the effect of activity, both upon the individual and upon his descendants. He believed that the insistent beating of the foot of an animal upon the hard soil of the drying Tertiary plateau had influenced the production of a firmer nail, which spread around the entire end of the toe and made the hoof of the ungulate. He believed that the use of the teeth in grinding produced a stronger and better molar tooth, and that the offspring shared in this advantage. Since Weissman's time, however, every Lamarckian feels it necessary to suggest some method by which the altered body of the parent can produce modifications in the germ plasms from which the young are to spring. One of our later biologists begins to talk of some effect comparable with wireless telegraphy or induced electricity. He believes that organs in the adult, not necessarily by direct action, but by action from a distance, may alter the germ. Of this there is no proof at present. Others have suggested that just as the ductless glands pour into the blood chemical substances which materially affect the growth and development of other portions of the body, so similar enzymes, or other chemical substances, may be sent into the blood, which subsequently bathes the germ cells of the coming generation and produces the change. But of this, again, there is no proof. We may believe that acquired characters are transmitted, but we certainly do not have a very clear idea as to how it can be done.

One of the strongest objections to Darwin's idea of evolution by Natural Selection of small and favorable variations is that the process is too inconceivably slow to account for the enormous progress which has been made. The answer has been that our observation ran back so short a time that we really have no clear idea of how rapid evolution may have been. Again, it has been answered that transitional geological periods, in which there is much change in the physical geography of a country, will produce more rapid evolution than we at present are experiencing.

Hugo De Vries, of Amsterdam, believes he has found the answer to this difficulty. Outside of his botanical garden an American species of Evening Primrose had run wild. In looking over a number of these plants he found, every here and there, certain peculiar members of the species. They differed noticeably to the practiced eye from the rest of the group. When they were planted and crossed with each other, and the resulting seeds were again planted, the peculiarity remained constant in all the members of the collection. Here then we have a true variation, not large in amount, but at the same time quite definite, and which from the first remains true. Here are the beginnings, says De Vries, of new species. They are true from the first; they can live among other members of the species and still come true; they do not need isolation, at least in Wagner's geographical sense. These forms De Vries calls mutations. It is his thought that a species may run along uniformly for a long time, when, from some cause which he has not determined as yet, instability comes into the species and it varies in quite a number of directions. Each of these variations may be the starting point of a new species. De Vries believes that he has at least half a dozen mutants of this new Evening Primrose.

This theory of Mutation has been eagerly seized upon by many botanists. The zoölogists have not accepted it quite so enthusiastically. If this is the chief method by which species transform, it seems strange that we do not find more mutations than we do. Perhaps we do not look carefully enough; perhaps we shall find them a little later. Just at present it seems premature to believe that all evolution is by mutation, although quite possibly some of it is. The main apparent advantage of mutation is that it hastens the time in which a new species may arise.

HE HAS GONE OVER THE EVIDENCE IN 20,000 DIVORCE CASES

THERE are few men in the United States who have heard or read all the evidence in more divorce cases than myself," said the old Chicago divorce court newspaper reporter, who is now raising chickens on Long Island.

"For seven years, prior to 1910, I covered the default divorce calendars for one of the big morning newspapers of the Windy City, and I estimate that I heard testimony given on the witness stand in 9,800 cases. In addition, I estimate that I read the evidence given in 10,500 other cases.

"When I lived in Chicago, and I presume the system is the same now, Saturday was known in the courts as default divorce day. This meant that the majority of default cases were heard on Saturday, between 9:30 and 1 o'clock, default cases being those in which the defendant does not appear by attorney or otherwise, and therefore defaults in offering a defense. In these cases the complainant simply has to present, to the satisfaction of the Judge, the necessary legal proof required by Illinois statute in order to get a decree.

"The paper on which I was employed made a specialty of covering Saturday defaults, running a couple of divorce columns as a regular feature of the Sunday edition.

"On some lively Saturdays, when the calendars were heavy, I have seen six Judges sitting in the Cook County Court House, to hear nothing but default divorces. On one occasion, so great was the pressure on the divorce mills, I saw one Judge holding court in the Judge's chamber back of and opening from the regular courtroom, while another sat in the courtroom itself.

"It was impossible for one man under such circumstances to cover all the cases, or even a majority of them. I used to travel during Saturday from courtroom to courtroom looking for the good cases—those which contained features for a newspaper story.

"The cases were heard very fast by most Judges. I estimate that I used to listen to the testimony in at least eight cases an hour for three and a half hours each Saturday, which meant twenty-eight a week for fifty weeks annually for seven years. In Winter the mills were often speeded up, some courts would sit far into the afternoon, and my average was double twenty-eight. In July and August the divorce factory ran slowly. But twenty-eight weekly is a fair all-the-year-around average.

"Not all defaults were heard on Saturday, a few being heard during the week. The transcript of evidence given in such cases was usually obtainable on Saturday, as well as the transcripts of some of the cases heard on preceding Saturdays which it had been impossible for me to cover. I would always read a good many of these transcripts. I estimate that I averaged thirty transcripts each Saturday for fifty Saturdays annually for seven years.

"Looking back at it, the speed with which the courts worked is the main feature which stands out in memory. I have seen a Judge get through with as many as fifteen cases in one hour, an average of four minutes to a case. Two things made such a pace possible—the fact that there was no defense to hinder quick going, and that the Judge did [illegible] on the part of the fast Judges to examine the witnesses themselves, instead of allowing the lawyers to do so.

"Three witnesses were necessary under the statute in most cases, these being the complainant and two other witnesses to corroborate his or her statements. The Judges knew exactly the fewest number of questions to ask to bring out the bare facts necessary to prove an undefended case under the statute, and they would shoot these queries at the witnesses in rapid-fire style.

"The fastest single divorce which I ever saw tried was a desertion case before Judge Edward F. Dunne, now Governor of Illinois.

"When Judge Dunne established what I believe to be a speed record it was at a time when there had been some newspaper talk about fast divorces. I imagine he thought he'd show just what time could be made, and when this desertion case was called his chance came. The complainant and corroborating witnesses were intelligent, fast-witted Americans, who answered readily and with whom it was feasible to make a record. Judge Dunne asked the questions himself just as quickly as he could shoot them at the witness chair. I took the time of the trial. It was two minutes and a quarter.

"There were three chief characteristics about the applicants for divorce, as I look back on them en masse. The great majority were women, the great majority of the laboring class and the great majority were of European birth. On this latter point I recall that the list of cases on the default divorce calendar had a preponderance of names like Blaschte, Vavrink, Loesby, Gebo, Braulik, Barkmas, Pleczenas, Hamlicka, and Gutauckas.

"Then, as to the causes for all these matrimonial wrecks. Desertion was far in the lead as a ground for asking a decree. Next came cruelty. These two grounds were responsible for 65 per cent. of the cases I heard. Drunkenness was third and infidelity was fourth numerically in the tabulation of causes. These four causes represented 90 per cent. of the cases heard or read by me. There are four other grounds for divorce in Illinois, but they did not play much part in the output of the mills."

"RAILROADS YOUR ONE WEAK SPOT"—SIR GEORGE PAISH

Eminent British Financial Authority Finds American Conditions Sound, But Says European Confidence in Our Railroads Has Been Hard Hit—Foresees Trouble Unless Higher Rates Are Allowed.

SIR GEORGE PAISH of London, editor of The Statist, and one of the foremost British financial authorities, declared to a TIMES reporter last week that he fully agrees with the maxim credited to the late J. P. Morgan:

"The man who is a bear on the future of the United States is going broke."

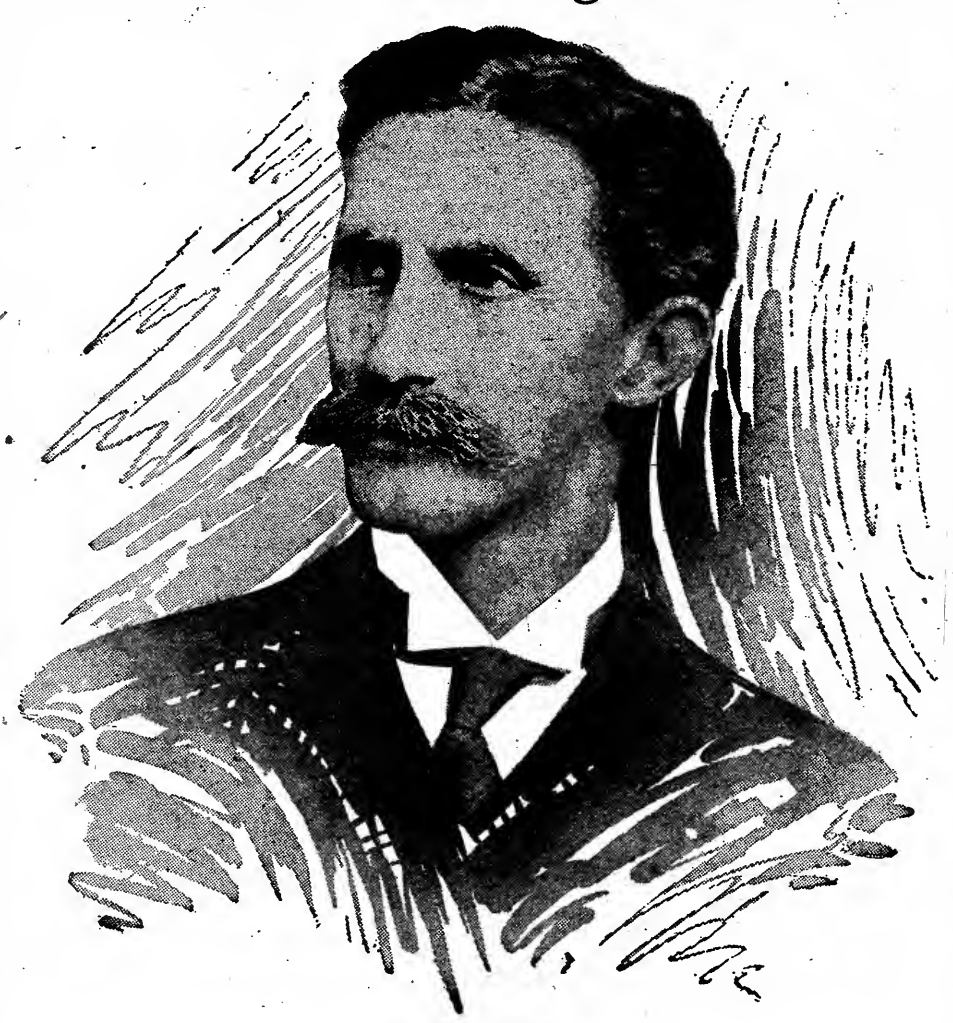
The distinguished Briton added that the present outlook is excellent.

Then he introduced a "But." "But the weak spot," he said, "is the situation with reference to the railroads."

And when he mentions railroads Sir George is surely qualified to speak. He won his knighthood in recognition of his work on the revision of the accounting and statistical systems of the British railroads, and has written largely on the railroads both of Great Britain and the United States.

This is his fourth visit to America, and he is now here for a tour of several weeks to study financial conditions. He has conferred with many of New York's leading financiers, and will have conferences with financiers in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. At the national capital he is to see members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Apart from the railroad situation," continued Sir George to the interviewer, "conditions here seem to be unusually sound. As to the railroads, they did not realize that the rate of interest on capital had risen to a higher level which was likely to be maintained at that higher level, and their desire to raise capital from the investor on the lowest possible terms induced them to put out a relatively large amount of short-term notes, which they expected to refund on favorable terms.



Sir George Paish.

Confidence Needed.

"These notes are now maturing in a period when the rate of interest is still higher than it was when they were issued and it is evident that some of them must be again renewed on terms less favorable than before.

"Indeed the financial situation of American railroads is such that it is of the greatest importance to themselves and the community that a greater measure of confidence in their stability should be imparted to investors to enable the roads to refund their notes and to provide the capital which they will need to take care of the traffic of the country in the next few years.

"Apart from the general economic conditions making for higher rates of interest and increasing the difficulties of raising cheap capital for the railroads has been the fact that railroad expenses are rising more rapidly than the gross earnings, and that net income to meet increased interest charges has been declining. Such a condition, of course, does not help the sale of bonds or stocks.

"Whether or not the railroads will be able to fund their notes and issue new capital for urgent needs will in a large measure depend on the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the commission in the coming rate case, in which the taking of evidence will begin at the end of this month, decides that the railroads are not entitled to higher freight rates, notwithstanding the great increase in operating expenses in consequence of the rise in rate of wages, then the railroads will experience much greater difficulty in securing new capital than will be the case if the commission permits the railroads to raise their rates to such an extent as to provide in part, at any rate, for the higher wage scale.

"Of course, the commission will have before it a very much larger volume of evidence than is at the command of any individual, and its decision will be in accordance with the evidence. I am, however, hopeful that the evidence produced will satisfy the commission that the railroads are entitled to increased freight rates and that in this manner a defect in the situation will be removed through the ability of the railroads to refund their notes and to raise the capital they require."

"What will happen if the commission decides against the roads?" asked THE TIMES man.

"In that instance I foresee very grave difficulties," said Sir George. "The railroads will be in serious stress to get the capital actually needed to carry on the transportation business of the country."

"Would an adverse decision by the commission mean a boycott against American roads by English and other European investors?" asked the reporter.

"I would not like to answer that question in that form," was the reply. "But I will say that English and European investors are holding back to observe the course of events in the railroad situation here. Confidence of foreign investors in American railroads has been very hard hit by the fact that the commission has not yet given power to raise freight rates, and by developments regarding the Frisco, the New Haven, the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and other roads.

"The faith of the English investor has been severely shaken by the happenings of the last few months. The same is true of the French investor and of other investors on the Continent. It may be said that it is problematical whether these investors will put any more money in American railroads should it be decided that freight rates must remain where they are. If the commission gives permission to raise rates, that fact will materially aid the railroad companies to refund their notes or renew at a lower rate of interest.

All Right Elsewhere.

"As I have said, the American condition is otherwise sound. I think that the banking trouble of 1907 caused you to put your business in order and it has caused you to go slow for six years. You will move forward more solidly for that experience.

"There has been and is no inflation. Everyone for some time past appears to have been pursuing a cautious policy and a setback in world prosperity and world trade would not have a serious effect upon American prosperity.

"The United States has not had the high expansion in recent years which some other parts of the world have received. Argentina, Brazil, Canada and other lands have had intense expansion. America has not. It has not received the amount of capital other countries have, and therefore would not feel in the same way the lack of investments from abroad.

"Indeed in that part of the country in which the cost of living has risen faster than the rate of wages, a moderate setback attended by a lowering of the cost of commodities and a reducing of the cost of living generally, would bring in the long run increased prosperity rather than diminished prosperity. In other words a moderate reaction in trade would probably, because of internal conditions, have a greater influence on the prosperity of the West and South of the United States than on the East. The East has, in a measure, suffered from the rise of the cost of living, whereas the farming communities of the West and South have derived very great advantage from the high prices of food, cotton and other natural products.

"It is evident, however, that a reaction in international trade, due in part to the recent heavy war outlays in Europe and to the hoarding of money on the Continent and to the difficulties experienced in raising capital for many important works now under construction, will not be a very serious one, or of long duration.

"Already gold is tending to accumulate in continental money markets. Considerable sums have returned this year from South America to Europe. If the hoarding of money in France comes to an end next year in consequence of the issue of the various government loans awaiting a favorable money market to be placed, the stock of gold in the Bank of France will very largely increase. And it has to be borne in mind that the world will be producing nearly $500,000,000 of gold per annum at a time when the demand for gold will be relatively small. These conditions will bring about an immense accumulation of gold in all the international markets.

"In former times a great stock of gold in the banks has always brought a renewed expansion in international trade, and there is no reason for assuming that the accumulation of gold in the international markets, which is likely to occur next year and the year after, will not produce the same effect as former accumulations.

"In brief, I anticipate that the United States will not suffer seriously from the reaction in international trade, which now seems inevitable and will, after a short interval, resume the wonderful progress that was so severely checked by the banking troubles of 1907. I have found general optimism, over the long-range outlook, among financial men with whom I have talked, although here and there is a man who is pessimistic because affairs are not more lively at present. You may be sure that nothing can very seriously affect the prosperity of your country."

THE TIMES man asked Sir George whether he thought that the Mexican situation was likely to have much effect on financial conditions.

"I do not think," was the reply, "whatever may be the developments in Mexico, that financial trouble on this side will result. Indeed, whenever a country engages in a controversy with a neighboring State, the feeling of patriotism strengthens confidence rather than diminishes it. Every one is desirous of making some contribution to the success of his nation, whether it be by loans of money or by personal service.

"As to the merits of the Mexican controversy, I do not care to express any decided opinion. I find here a great many men who think that the United States would have acted wisely in recognizing Gen. Huerta, while others are equally strong in approving the policy of President Wilson. But all of them express their intention of loyally supporting any action that the President may take in the interests of the American people."

No Labor Trouble in Sight.

The interviewer asked Sir George how he views the labor situation in the United States.

"I don't see any serious trouble in sight," he said. "Your very prosperity has produced much of the labor unrest of which we hear. When times are good, when work is plentiful, when there are few idle men, when wages are high, labor is more exacting than when times are bad, when labor is plentiful and when work is scarce. If there is a moderate reaction in trade the labor troubles will disappear.

"Some labor difficulties are incidental to all progress. You have progressed so much that you are bound to have labor troubles as a consequence. But I do not perceive anything ahead in this regard which need cause grave concern.

"In England we have a good deal of economic unrest. It is due to the belief of the very poorly paid workers that they are not getting enough of the national wealth. An attempt is being made to meet the conditions by arranging a plan by which wages will be raised. The land movement will also have its effect in aiding to solve the economic problem."

Besides the American cities which he is to visit, Sir George intends to go to Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg. He hopes to be back in London by Christmas.

He has been editor of The Statist since 1900. He was born in 1867. He is a Fellow of the Council of the Royal Statistical Society, Governor of the London School of Economics, and served as a member of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade on Railway Accounts and Statistics. Publications by him include "The British Railway Position," "Railways of Great Britain," "Railroads of the United States," "Capital Investments in Other Lands," and "Savings and Social Welfare."

PERIL OF THE PETTICOAT

"THE swish of a petticoat," said the American Consul, "is enough to create a woman-sized panic these days.

"I don't blame them—I mean the officials," said the indignant visitor, who had just been refused admittance to Holyrood Palace. "But what have I got to do with it? I am neither a suffragette nor a suffragette sympathizer; neither am I addicted to the habitual wearing of petticoats."

"Of course not," said the American Consul, "but the lady who accompanies you, while she looks a perfectly mild and amiable person, might be a she-anarchist masquerading as the soft-smiling Mona Lisa."

While the visitor admitted that his wife was not absolutely as sweet-mooded as she looked, his indignation remained unabated. It seemed an outrage that one should cross the raging ocean and be denied admittance to a centre of historic interest like Holyrood Palace.

"I suppose it will be the same in London!" he snorted. "I won't be admitted to the Tower, or to the Museum, all because my wife carries a handbag which, I assure you, contains nothing but half the ruins of Scotland."

"You can always get a divorce," chuckled the American Consul. "But, seriously, you should have no trouble in England. The suffragette ladies there have sobered up a little. At no time were they as deadly as here in Scotland. Here we have had to close up everything. Beautiful and historic residences that it was the transatlantic visitor's delight to see have been closed to the public. They have burned railway stations and so forth. These can be replaced, but Holyrood, for example, can never be replaced."

"But," protested the visitor, "look at my wife. Her face radiates perfect goodwill to men—"

"I admit it," said the American Consul gallantly. "Peace and goodwill."

"Yet I drive to Holyrood. I knock at the great door. A man opens it, takes one look at my wife, notices that she wears skirts and carries a handbag, draws his face up as if it had been attacked by an astringent lemon, shakes his head, and says: 'Sorry, Sir, but Holyrood is closed to all visitors.' What am I to do?"

"I'll tell you a story," interrupted the American Consul, with a chuckle. "The other day Supreme Court Justice —— of New Hampshire came here with his daughter Miss E——, let us call her, who went with her judicial papa to visit Edinburgh Castle. Miss E—— stood up on the parapet to look down upon the city. A small bottle containing a dark brown syrup fell from her hand and was shattered on the parapet. There were a number of visitors around, also dozens of garrison soldiers. You have read 'David Harum,' I take it?"

"You mean—everybody ducked?"

"Everybody! There was no explosion. The dark brown syrup was—I shall not say chemically analyzed—but it was carefully examined. It was mucilage."

"Therefore, since the mucilage incident, the authorities are suspicious of American ladies, especially daughters of Supreme Court Justices—?"

"Not at all," said the American Consul. "In fact, it seems to me that being an American—whether suffragette or otherwise—is a guarantee that the lady can be trusted to do nothing more than, possibly, attempt to remove the entire historic ruin as a souvenir."

"Then—Holyrood?" said the visitor, eagerly.

"Let us see," said the American Consul, smilingly taking up his pen and drawing toward him a sheet of official notepaper.

He scribbled for a moment, then handed the visitor a bit of writing.

"Take that to his Majesty's Office of Works in Parliament Square," said he.

This was written on the paper under the formal letterhead of the United States Consulate:

"In accepting a permit to visit the Historic Apartments of Holyrood Palace, I hereby take responsibility for the good behaviour of the entire Party, and agree to make good any damage done by any member of the party.

——— ———,

"American Consul."

Armed with this, the visitor and his Perilous Lady drove to the Home Office. The official in charge there read it carefully, as carefully surveyed the lady of the party, let his eyes slowly fall upon her handbag, studied the peace and goodwill to all men that radiated from her brow, then wrote a letter.

He inclosed it in an envelope, which bore the words "On His Majesty's Service," sealed it tight and addressed it to "Sergeant Warder Law, Holyrood Palace."

At Holyrood the great studded door was opened about a foot, the letter taken and read, then the portal flung open just long enough for the visitor and his Perilous Lady to enter.

At the main portal other visitors—noble Britons—were demanding admission by right of all birth and tradition. But, alas! in vain.

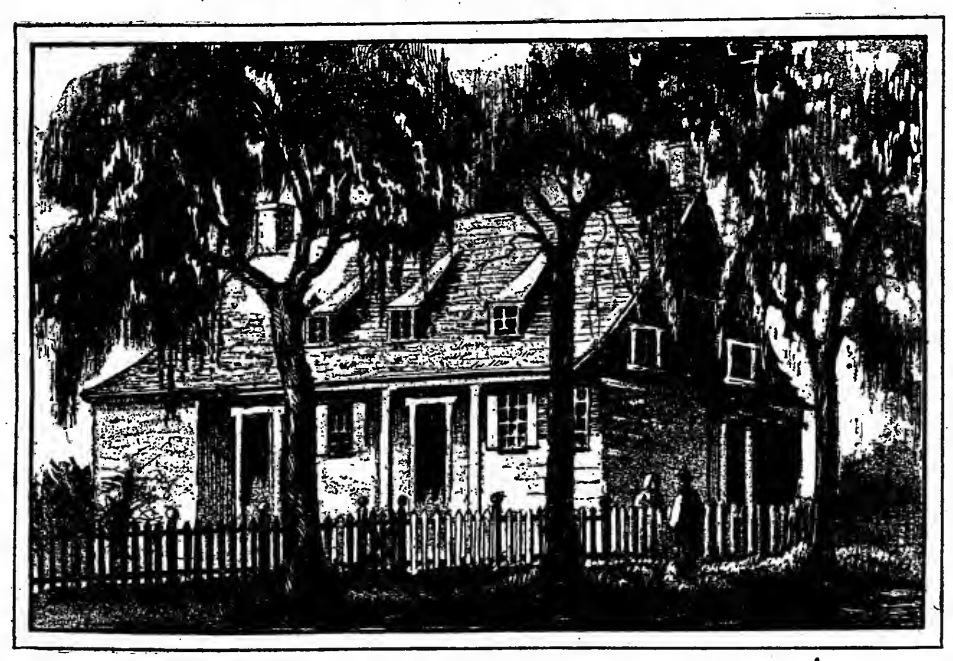
The peril of the petticoat was in the air, and the American female had proved herself at least sane, if not wholly safe.

OLD DYCKMAN FARMHOUSE TO BE PRESENTED TO CITY

Quaint Homestead, Last of Its Kind on Manhattan Island, Will Be Transferred to Isham Park and Turned Into a Museum.

THE last remaining farmhouse on Manhattan Island will be formally presented to the city within a few days. Commissioner Stover, who will accept the gift on behalf of the Park Department, has promised to provide a permanent site for the ancient house in Isham Park, overlooking the Hudson River, in the upper part of Manhattan Island.

The house is the old Dyckman residence, which has stood for over a century on a portion of the extensive Dyckman farm, now cut up into building lots and already showing the effect of the northward trend of population by the rows of apartment houses which are rapidly wiping out all trace of the broad Dyckman meadows. The curious old farmhouse presents an odd contrast to-day to these evidences of modern development as one catches a glimpse of it at the corner of 207th Street from the trolley cars running up Broadway. Had Broadway gone a few feet more to the west or 207th Street a bit further to the north the career of this interesting landmark which links New York with one of its earliest Dutch families would have been cut off suddenly, and there would have been no tale to tell of its presentation to the city and the preparations being made by the Daughters of the Revolution to turn the old place into a museum.



The Old Dyckman House, 207th Street and Broadway.

The house was built in 1784, and its appearance has undergone practically no change. It was the third Dyckman homestead, or rather farmhouse, for the old Dyckman family prided themselves on their skill as practical farmers and never assumed manorial magnificence, even in name, although they owned more acres than scores of old city families which have been credited with great land possessions.

Jan Dyckman was the ancestor of the Manhattan Island family of that name. History states that he joined his Dutch neighbors in the little settlement around the fort in 1666, when the town had just come under English rule. Perhaps that is one reason which induced Jan to get as far away as he could from the English rulers and yet remain on the island, for less than ten years later he was the owner of several hundred acres at the northern extremity, bordering Spuyten Duyvil.

There, for over two hundred years the Dyckmans lived, exemplifying to the minutest detail the traditional characteristics of the Dutch in frugality, industry, simple yet generous hospitality, and the art of minding their own business. When necessity demanded they served the city as Aldermen or constables, and they were always active in furthering the best interests of the early Harlem village.

Later members of the family added to the broad acres acquired by the original arrival, and at one time nearly the entire tract of fertile meadow land north of Fort George hill, as far as Spuyten Duyvil, was owned by the Dyckmans.

Holding their possessions intact for a longer period than their agricultural neighbors in the Bloomingdale section below them, the Dyckmans stuck to the life of the farm until the increasing population showed that flats were better for the property than cabbages or cherries, both famous Dyckman productions. Over twenty years ago the first large portion of the historic Dyckman tract was sold at auction, making one of the biggest real estate auctions in the history of Manhattan property. Other portions were sold later, so that now the present members of the family own but small slices of the ancestral farm.

The first Dyckman farmhouse stood in the upper part of the tract near Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It was a small house, later replaced by a larger building bordering on the Harlem a little to the east of the present Dyckman house at Broadway and 207th Street. It was burned during the Revolution by the British, probably in retaliation for the loyalty of the Dyckmans to the American cause.

The family lost no time in restoring their damaged property. One year after the evacuation of the city by the British the present home was finished. It was built by Jacobus Dyckman, the eldest of the nine children of William Dyckman. The latter died in the house in 1787.

Jacobus was at that time the chief owner of the large estate. He served the city as Alderman in 1822, and died in 1832. One of his sons, Dr. Jacob Dyckman, who died early in life, was Health Commissioner of New York City. On the death of Jacobus the estate went to his sons, Isaac and Michael. In 1854, on the death of his brother, Isaac became the sole owner. He died in 1868. He erected a more modern home near Spuyten Duyvil many years before his death, but this has disappeared.

The family burying ground stood until a few years ago within sight of the old Dyckman house. With its few neglected tombstones it was a curious sight from Subway trains. The cutting through of new streets eliminated the last vestige of the private cemetery, in which were buried members of the Dyckman, Nagel, Vermilyea, Davis, Odell, Post, and other families long associated with the region.

The present Dyckman house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Judge. They bought it several years ago from the purchaser of the old place at one of the Dyckman auctions. It fell into good hands, for Mr. Judge has guarded the old place from damage as jealously as if it were the home of his ancestors. The interior has not been altered, and the remains of a huge well which supplied the kitchen with water in the old days may still be seen. The well, as Mr. Judge pointed out, will have to be left behind in the removal.

When the picturesque tract of land now known as Isham Park was presented to the city over a year ago by Mrs. Flora Isham Taylor and Miss Flora E. Isham, several New York antiquarians who have endeavored to preserve as many of the old things of the city as possible suggested that Isham Park, the entrance to which is but two blocks from the Dyckman farmhouse, would be an admirable place for the permanent site of the ancient home. It was recognized that with the rapid rise of apartment houses in the Dyckman tract the homestead would soon be ousted from its elevated position overlooking Broadway.

When Mr. and Mrs. Judge offered to give the house, free of cost, to the city, all difficulties were removed. Mr. Judge, however, has stipulated that the building must be placed on a satisfactory site in Isham Park. Park Commissioner Stover has promised this, but lack of appropriations has delayed the formal gift. When the Park Department provides and prepares the site, it was learned yesterday, the house will be moved at once and the custody of it will be handed over to the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York, of which Mrs. Everett Menzies Raynor of this city is Regent.

Mrs. Raynor said yesterday that the State organization was ready to appropriate $3,000 to pay for the expenses of the removal and fitting up of the old farmhouse, but nothing can be done until Commissioner Stover prepares the site. That is the only cause of delay, as estimates have been obtained on the cost of moving the house and setting it properly in its new location.

When the old house, which is a splendid example of early Dutch architecture, formally comes into the possession of the city, it will make the fourth historic building owned by the city and used as a Revolutionary or Colonial museum. The three others are the Van Cortlandt house in Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Borough; the Jumel or, more properly, the Morris mansion, overlooking the Harlem River on the heights above 160th Street, and the fine Rufus King home in Jamaica, the grounds of which are also park property. The Morris house is especially interesting as having been occupied by Gen. Washington.

The Dyckman house is a typical farmhouse and its type is rapidly disappearing. A few good examples still remain in some parts of Westchester County and in portions of New Jersey, notably in Bergen County.

Nuggets

Faith without works is as futile as genius without a press agent.

A drop in the bucket is worth two in the bucket shop.

Give the devil his due. If you don't he'll get it anyhow.

The man who goes through life just killing time thereby assassinates his own opportunities.

WILL FREE PORT SOLVE NEW YORK'S SHIPPING PROBLEM?

Former Congressman William H. Douglas Writes of Investigations Made by Chamber of Commerce of What Has Been Done in Hamburg and Elsewhere Along This Line.

The writer of this article, the Hon. William Harris Douglas, has been a careful student of commercial problems relating to our exporting and shipping business for many years. He is the head of the firm of Arkell & Douglas, Inc., which company exports yearly many millions of manufactured goods, and has branch houses in South America, South Africa, Australasia, India, and the Philippines. Mr. Douglas has served our city four years in Congress, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, and Councilor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, member of the New York Produce Exchange, Maritime Exchange, Merchants' Association, and other commercial organizations.

By William H. Douglas.

SHALL our city, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, the greatest seaport of the United States, and we might almost justly say of the world, embark in a new enterprise for its welfare, having in view the enlargement of its commercial field of activity and the giving of new life to its shipping and manufacturing interests, by creating a free zone or port of entry for the world's products?

Some say we should. Others seem to think that owing to the quicker transit facilities between all parts of the world—which no longer makes it so necessary or important to hold large stocks at any central point to reach adjacent territory, further, by reason of the bonded warehouse system which enables goods to be stored without payment of duty until such time as the importer or shipper desires to take them out of bond, and also gives him the privilege of reexporting without payment of duty; and again the adoption by our own and other Governments of the drawback plan under which the raw product can be imported from all parts of the world to be used in manufacturing, and on which a rebate is allowed up to 98½ to 99 per cent. of the duty paid if goods are re-exported, and other up-to-date methods of handling business—no longer is the free zone idea as attractive or even essential as it was in the past to the expansion and upbuilding of a great shipping port.

To determine this important question careful consideration is now being given to it by our public officials, prominent merchants, and citizens generally, and the subject is being freely discussed as well by the press. The Merchants' Association has placed the consideration of this great question in the hands of its foreign trade committee, which held several meetings last Spring and early Summer, and which is proposing to resume its sittings shortly. The association has also taken the matter up in a practical way by having up-to-date statistics collected in Europe as to the efficiency and aid to commerce resulting from such free ports as have been established there for many years, and the intention is to hold public hearings on the subject, to the end that all those who might be interested can fully express their views. These sittings will enable the shipping interest, manufacturing, and other industries to state definitely to what extent they might be benefited.

U. S. Must Do as People Wish.

To all those who watch commercial affairs abroad it is clear that a restless activity prevails to a greater extant among all nations to advance national prosperity than at any time in the history of the world.

This restlessness is attributed, and due in part at least, to the higher cost of living, the demand of the poorer classes that they shall justly enjoy a fairer quota of the advantages and enjoyments of life for themselves and their families, which forces expansion to keep pace with these demands, and the United States, following the example of other Governments, must respond to the wishes of the people, and no longer complacently look on while exporters and importers and manufacturers and dealers strive unaided for world supremacy, but must take an active part in the struggle of its citizens and foster and encourage their efforts.

Paternalism by government for the people now equals the solicitude of the father for his family.

New York State has shown its enterprise and wisdom by undertaking the enlargement of the Erie Canal, which work, when completed, will enable s to tap the great lakes and 1,000-ton barge vessels may reach our harbor from the north without breaking bulk. This route will also offer our neighbor Canada even better facilities than her own for the exportation of her grain and other products. Let us hope our city will now do its share and develop its harbor facilities with a free port or otherwise as may be best, and if we are willing to spend the necessary money and her business men will co-operate we are bound to grow with stupendous strides as a seaport, and within twenty years nothing can prevent us from becoming the greatest emporium for trade the world has ever looked upon.

Our city, however, should take action quickly, or other of our enterprising countrymen will outstrip us and bring to their cities the benefits we should enjoy. It is true we are building some docks and arranging for barge canal terminals, but unfortunately our methods, or rather want of methods, in the improvement of our harbor facilities along twentieth century lines are of the haphazard piece-meal kind, which not alone is wasteful and extravagant, but which is destroying to some extent our water front, and, what is worse, placing an improvement of docks in one section, of warehouses in another, of terminal facilities in still another, of piers for city use in any available place, and thus creating a division of interest, causing expensive intercommunication, forcing rehandling and additional loading and unloading of merchandise before final distribution is reached. All this means added cost to the article when finally sold to the consumer here or when sent abroad. Private and public enterprises clash and confusion rules. This may be due in part to our political system with no defined policy in our Dock Department. One Commissioner follows another with naturally different views and ideas, and consequently changed recommendations are made. This can readily be bettered by taking the Dock Department out of politics and by creating a combined State and city commission to study these matters carefully, and thus reach a comprehensive policy of harbor improvements covering several years ahead.

Make Haste Slowly.

Within the last few months the grave necessity for some action has been shown by Commissioner Tomkins retiring from office, and presumably his well-thought-out views on harbor matters will now be permanently laid aside. The term of office of the present equally well posted and efficient Commissioner, Mr. Smith, expires Jan. 1, and he can hardly therefore do more than place his ideas on paper before his successor is named, unless he fortunately succeeds himself. The public will further note that Commissioner Smith is now advocating the building of a large dry dock at the expense of the city—nominal cost, two and a half to three millions of dollars, and likely cost at least four millions or more. The Mayor, it is said, indorses the idea. Without entering at length into the wisdom of this expense, it may be well to say haste should not be made, and we should first definitely decide whether the city will secure a proper interest return on the investment, and also if actual necessity exists. Further, whether private enterprise is not best for such an undertaking and where the dock had best be placed if built for ultimate general benefit.

The exploitation of the free port question at this time, even if not carried out, will do great good and show the importance of handling improvements more accurately for the future. If we have a free port it stands to reason all additions to our harbor facilities should be made with the clear intent of concentration, and the bringing together, as far as possible, adjacent to free port territory, of our new docks, dry dock if built, storage and all other facilities for the immense commerce, domestic and foreign, wa must handle in the future.

The popular impression of a free zone seems somewhat crude and many consider all our city is called upon to do is to provide the requisite space, dig channels and basins for shipping, adopt proper regulations for management, and the enterprise will then largely take care of itself, grow and prosper, and that this can be done at reasonable cost.

Such ideas, however, are entirely erroneous, and the creating of a free port on up-to-date principles and on a scale adequate for our present requirements with ample provisions as well for future necessities is a very difficult proposition, will necessitate the most careful working out, and the cost probably at the lowest calculation will reach several hundred millions of dollars, and it will probably require seven to ten years to do the work.

It is hardly to be expected that our national Government will furnish funds. In fact New York will probably have to face the rivalry of other ports, and might have difficulty in securing authority to proceed. The State and city will have to bear the burden of the expense, the undertaking being too large for private exploitation.

The object of a free zone is to provide space where shipping entering our port can discharge in part or whole, paying no duty on the cargo. Vessels in ballast to have free entry and be allowed to take cargo for other ports. Port regulations must be of the simplest character and all charges kept on the lowest basis, so that the cost to shipping would be considerably under charges if cargo was discharged at regular piers, and again the expense must be considerably less than vessels would be obliged to pay if they unloaded at our adjacent ports or ports of other countries nearest our shores. The chief object should be to attract shipping. Goods landed could remain in the zone indefinitely, exempt from duty. Privilege would be given to manufacture and goods turned out could be exported without hindrance. Should goods, however, landed or manufactured in the zone be sent into United States territory duty would then be paid. Every effort should be made to induce manufacturing plants to locate in the zone, and certain classes of industries would undoubtedly find it to their decided advantage to do so, especially if the goods manufactured were mostly exported, as the saving would be considerable through securing the raw material and bulky articles used in manufacturing at tidewater, avoiding inland carriage. Ground would have to be sold or rented for this purpose at reasonable cost, low rate of taxes provided, or absolute exemption from taxation. Warehouses, fireproof, (so insurance charges would be low,) of great size, with ample floor space, would have to be built to provide storage and sorting space, and they must be adjacent to or immediately connecting with the wharves, enabling vessels to discharge practically into the warehouse, thus saving expense, and storage charges should be fixed extremely low. A free port being established at the door of our great city, it is figured that skilled and unskilled labor could be obtained without difficulty on a favorable basis.

William H. Douglas.

The situation chosen for the free port is of the greatest importance, as, besides water advantages, it must be convenient to the railroad systems entering our city, so as to facilitate the delivery of merchandise into and from the zone to all inland points at lowest cost.

The zone would be used largely beyond question as the port of entry for goods which would enter into the city and adjacent territory for immediate consumption. The newest and most up-to-date machinery must be provided for quick and safe discharge or loading of cargo at lowest possible cost, as the saving of time is of the utmost importance to the owners of vessels who seek their fortunes by operating the ocean liner or tramp steamer on the high seas. Ample space for lighters is required so that ships wishing to discharge without going to the wharf to save cost may secure the necessary barges to promptly meet their requirements. Proper machinery and facilities must be furnished to make immediate and quick repairs to shipping, and at the lowest charge. In fact every known appliance in the way of cranes, engines and other machinery must be available for immediate use.

Free Zone Statistics.

The Hamburg statistics do not show, it is well to say, a rapid growth of manufacturing enterprises, but in our own case the result may be different. Industries of all kinds often seem to be brought to life without special regard apparently at the time of their starting to the most advantageous place in which to begin their existence. They often have origin in a small way in some town or village where labor is cheap, taxes low and material used available, and from such beginnings immense plants and industries result. They become identified with the locality, and later on, even if it is found removal might be for some reasons advantageous, it is extremely difficult to bring about the change, buildings being erected, the laborers having secured their homes near by, and local pride and other considerations standing in the way.

A careful search for information and details of the experience of other cities which have adopted the free-zone idea to some extent, so we may be guided aright, naturally has been eagerly sought for, but it is surprising what a small amount of reliable information is obtainable. The most important free zones existing at present are Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Stettin, Copenhagen, Genoa, Trieste, Hong Kong, La Plata, and a few minor places. It has also been suggested to create a free port in Montreal and at various places in France, Russia, and Spain, but nothing of importance has resulted.

Hamburg is the most remarkable of all free ports, and therefore we can discard consideration of the others and give some report of what that city has accomplished, based on information furnished in consular reports, and especially the book published on the port of Hamburg by Edwin J. Clapp. We must carefully bear in mind, however, that the growth of the free port at Hamburg has been slow and gradual, covering a period of over two hundred years, and that consequently it is still an open question whether, had said city spent the same amount of money in improving her port and facilitating her commerce, merely as a port of entry, she might not have gained almost as much as she has accomplished by the dual system.

Hamburg lies eighty-five miles up the Elbe, and one of her great problems and expenses was the expensive dredging necessary, which would be saved to our city, excepting the creating of the proper channels and basins.

Hamburg and Bremen entered the German Empire in 1871, but stipulated their right to retain their free ports outside of the Customs Union.

Hamburg is centrally located, has Germany at her doors, and the thickly populated adjacent countries, Holland, Russia, Denmark, Belgium, France, &c. The industries of Germany, which has grown to be a great exporting nation, are also brought within her sphere of influence by favorable Government railway tariffs.

The Elbe has been dredged from 6 to 6½ feet in 1840 to 1850 to from 26 to 27 feet depth at low water and 32 to 33 feet at high water.

The Hamburg-American Line, the great shipping industry of that city, started its career in 1847 and is now one of the leading carriers of passengers and freight in the world.

The city spent from 1850 to 1900 over eighteen millions of dollars in dredging the channel from the sea. There was no charge for dues on account of dredging expenses until 1902 to 1905. The city now collects a small tonnage tax.

All hoists are electrically worked. Her system of operation is with open basins cut into the land, leaving solid piers projecting and a line of mooring posts in the middle, to which ships can tie and discharge into lighters.

Germany has paid $10,000,000 toward the harbor improvements, and Hamburg pays $1,000,000 yearly to guard the free port and prevent goods crossing the border without paying duty.

About 3,000 acres of ground are used.

Hamburg's Special Privileges.

Steamers can lie alongside the quay walls and discharge by cranes into freight sheds. Ample shipyards are provided with all necessary appliances. The entire zone is surrounded by a customs line guarded by high iron palings. The water entrances and the land entrances are provided with custom booths, where goods entering the empire pay duty.

Hamburg is the only free port which enjoys the privilege of manufacturing in her zone. Goods manufactured, however, if sold in Germany pay duty on the manufactured product, while goods manufactured in the Empire only pay the lower duty on the raw products.

Numerous restaurants under State control with fixed charges are used to feed the workmen.

The newest basin was built in 1903—cost about eight millions of dollars and is leased to the Hamburg-American Line. Rental about four hundred thousand dollars yearly. Depth of water 32 feet 8 inches.

The river barges average 600 to 800 tons capacity.

A ship of 10,000 tons cargo can be unloaded in forty hours and loaded in thirty to forty hours.

Piers can be leased if desired.

The water surface was 1,576 acres in 1909. The entire water front is 41 miles. There are 14 miles of quays alongside which vessels can come. The largest cranes lift 150 tons weight. There are 138 miles of railroad tracks in the zone. Some 3,000 lighters, capacity 20 to 250 tons each, of which some 500 are covered. The railroad tracks are owned by Hamburg, but operated by the State railways. There is a small terminal charge for transportation of about twenty-four cents a ton.

Hamburg has a special warehouse system privately operated, partly State owned and controlled. This company fixes the tariff for storage, handling and sorting goods. Capital is between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The company pays about 5 per cent. per annum. There is 5,417,725 square feet of storage space. About three-fifths is leased and balance open to all comers.

The immigrant feature of Hamburg's free port is an interesting one. It is situated on the left bank of the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, and completely separated from the city as a protection against disease. There are twenty-five buildings, accommodating about 5,000 persons. Each nationality is housed separately. The immigrant is sheltered from his arrival until departure. A physical examination is made before he enters the zone. About 25 per cent. pay nothing for these privileges. The balance less than twenty cents a day. The care shown to the immigrant makes Hamburg the popular port of departure of all Europe for places abroad.

The quay dues at State piers are twenty cents per metric ton. If vessels discharge partly over the side no charge for such portion of the cargo is made. These dues entitle the ship to the use of the pier, the shed, cranes, and crane men, and storage free on the pier for two days.

A ship discharging 3,600 tons would pay about $510 if discharged in midstream. If alongside dock the charge would be about $857.

Mr. Clapp's book only gives figures in details up to 1907. Since then undoubtedly numerous important improvements have been made. To show the great growth of Hamburg, in 1871 she possessed only one over-sea line, the Hamburg-American Line to New York City.

It may be well to remark that history shows every effort of a city or State in formulating plans to increase its commerce by free ports or otherwise was based on self-interest primarily, the building up of its own shipping and the establishment of lines with regular sailings to near-by and distant points, operating either sailers or steamers, flying the national flag and owned and controlled by citizens of the country, and only as a second consideration was the attracting to its ports of alien vessels.

Our own condition of absolute dependence on foreign shipping to carry our goods abroad, entailing upon us serious loss of trade and heavy moneyed tribute to others, also forcing us to pay higher rates than other nations to similar markets, taking away all initiative of our merchants, makes it essential, if we are willing to spend many millions for a free port in New York, that we at the same time should adopt in so doing some proper endeavors to enable us as a nation to take advantage ourselves of the opportunities we are unselfishly creating for others. To emphasize this point I quote a few extracts from Mr. Clapp's work. He says:

"The significance to a port of direct oversea connection with all parts of the world is perhaps better understood in Europe than America. When Hamburg exported and imported via London the English middleman invariably paid toll on all that passed through his hands. The German manufacturer paid more than the English to get his goods to market.

"Exporting industries and regular steamship lines are indissolubly bound up together. The advantages of regular line service can be partially attained by foreign companies coming in to serve a port, but foreign companies come in only when there is already enough indirect trade between the terminals of the new line to assure its success. They offer no service to create that trade. They do not speculate. They are ready to withdraw the moment the financial success of the undertaking becomes doubtful. This is not true of a native line financed and believed in by the merchants and capitalists of the seaport. Even if the foreign line becomes fixed, it never attains that degree of personal acquaintanceship, trust and consideration which obtains between merchants and a line domiciled in their own port. Finally the educative and advertising value of steamship lines is lost if a country's products are not carried abroad under its own flag.

"A great steamship is a splendid evidence of the industrial power and ability of the nation it represents. A marked characteristic of the Hamburg and Bremen lines is the large proportion of their stock held by local merchants, capitalists and bankers. It is estimated one-half the stock of the Hamburg-American Line is held in Hamburg, and over half the stock of the North German Lloyd is held in Bremen. This explains the establishment of lines that promise no immediate profit. It explains the extent to which outside companies have been compelled to abandon Hamburg. The close community of interest between banks, merchants, and steamship lines has been a source of strength to all three."

The entire career of Hamburg shows the nursing of the Hamburg-American Line and efforts to force trade in all directions. Incidentally, it might be said this line has been very successful in obtaining subsidies from the German Government, and the real starting point in German shipbuilding was the subsidy given in 1885 to the North German Lloyd to run vessels to Australasia and China, vessels to be built in Germany. Ninety thousand men are now employed in German shipyards.

Germany carries 50 to 60 per cent. of her own trade. America carries about 6 per cent.

Will It Pay?

Before we can decide definitely as to advocating a free zone in New York we must first determine whether we will gain sufficient advantages to warrant the effort, or if it would not be best to devote the money to increase our present system of wharfs and terminals.

Second—Will it be possible for us to obtain the many millions required to carry the undertaking successfully through?

Third—We must use wisdom in selecting the proper site, and at least 3,000 to 5,000 acres would be necessary.

Fourth—Can we attract sufficient manufacturing plants to the free zone to warrant this being a distinctive feature of the enterprise?

Fifth—Will it be possible by means of a free zone not only to attract foreign shipping but to uphold our own maritime interest?

Sixth—Are we willing, if the money is procurable, to expend it for general benefit without looking for any adequate interest return, which would be difficult to obtain?

These questions answered in the affirmative in part or whole would unquestionably justify our city in taking action, and in any case the agitation of this subject should bring to the front and make known to our citizens the fact that we are not in the first rank as a seaport, and either through the establishment of a free zone or in some other way let us hope that the enterprise and foresight of England, Germany, and other European nations will be emulated by ourselves, so we will become an up-to-date port, and not fall back in the struggle of all countries now for commercial and maritime supremacy.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

The people who live up to their ideals are generally satisfied to remain poor.

The fellow who is fired with enthusiasm is seldom the one who is fired by the boss.

All the world's a stage, with mighty few intermissions to go out between the acts.

Intimate knowledge may be a magnifying glass, but some men positively dwindle under it.

The breath of scandal is the ill-wind that blows nobody good.

Don't strike a man when he is down. Even an idea will seldom do that.

It would take nothing less than brass knuckles and a blackjack to knock the conceit out of some people.

There must be some sort of neutral ground between a married man's warning and a bachelor's advice.

All men are fools, but they wouldn't be reminded of it so often if they remained single.

Love in a cottage is all right, provided it also supplies a town house for the Winter.

A seat in a crowded car is worth two in an empty one.

Occasionally you meet a man who would rather be happy than be in love.

Good resolutions are all right if they happen to make good.

A man is never too old to learn. But sometimes he is too young.

Forget an injury, but never forget that you have forgotten it.

The things we covet have generally lost their novelty by the time we can afford them.

It costs the Government millions of dollars a year to maintain the Weather Bureau, and yet in every community there is an old man with rheumatism who sneers at it.

There is no effect without a cause. The girl with pretty feet never gets the bottom of her skirt muddy.

Don't believe all you hear. Lots of defaulting bank officials have never been Sunday school Superintendents.

Disease always attacks the weakest spot first. Perhaps that is why so many people get a cold in the head.

The fellow who can say nothing and make it sound interesting is the one who shines in society.

Some people are never satisfied. Many a fellow is still looking for trouble when he already has an automobile, a motor boat, and a wife.

There is nothing in the world a man gets used to so quickly when he once starts as making a fool of himself.

Some men are so sensitive that they would rather have you shoot at them than laugh at them.

From a woman's point of view, to be compelled to suffer in silence takes all the pleasure from it.

Possibly we close our eyes to our own faults on the same principle that the ostrich buries its head in the sand.

Time would hang mighty heavily on the hands of some people if they should succeed in getting out of debt.

The fellow who is all wrapped up in himself is generally a bundle of conceit.

The Good Book tells us that man is made of dust, but somehow or other he always seems to want more.

When a girl who is getting married promises to obey, she generally does it rather than make a scene.

Life has many illusions, but the greatest of all is to think you haven't any.

HEIRLOOMS EXPOSED FOR FIRST TIME TO PUBLIC GAZE

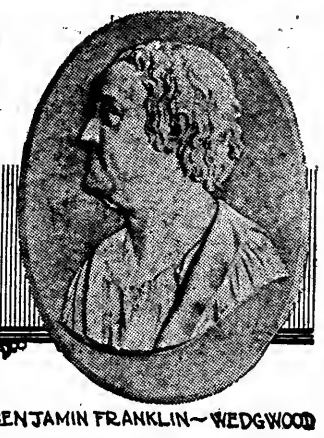
Miniatures of Washington, Franklin and Others, Hitherto Jealously Kept at Home by Their Owners, Now on View at Old Van Cortlandt Farmhouse.

WEDGWOOD PORTRAIT of WASHINGTON

WILLIAM DE PEYSTER—1790—PORTRAIT BY PEALE

A QUAINT FRENCH SILHOUETTE.

COMMODORE PREBLE "FATHER of THE NAVY"



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—WEDGWOOD

IN one of the rooms of the old Van Cortlandt farm house at the entrance to Van Cortlandt Park there is being held a most interesting exhibition. Its interest is not at first apparent, for it is concerned largely with Colonial portraiture, and the miniatures and silhouettes of that period of our history are a twice-told tale. But a little examination discloses the fact that the exhibition is genuinely unique, for almost every portrait is here encountering the atmosphere of museum and exhibition room for the first time in its history.

Drawing upon the many scattered branches of their organization, the Colonial Dames of America have been working since last April to secure the privilege of exhibiting this small collection of family portraits and heirlooms. Most of them have never until now left the walls of the houses where they were first hung, and many of them have quaint and romantic stories attached to them.

The gem of the collection is the famous "Pruyn Washington," which, in all the years since it was painted by Gilbert Stuart himself has never been subjected to the indiscriminate gaze of the public. This is Washington's family portrait of himself and hung on the walls of Mount Vernon during his residence there. At his death it fell to the share of one of his four nephews, George Steptoe Washington.

This Mr. Washington lived near Falmouth on the north side of the Rappahannock, and the portrait occupied a prominent place on his walls until the civil war. Then his homestead was suddenly filled with Union troops. To save the portrait Mr. Washington hastily ripped it from the frame and placed it underneath the carpet in one of the bedrooms. As luck would have it, General Hancock chose to occupy that room during his stay in Falmouth and tramped unwittingly back and forth over the Father of His Country.

A Last Resort.

After the war was over it was hard lines for the Steptoe Washingtons. There is no expression of sentiment on the part of the owner, but his state of mind can be pictured when he finally had to roll up the portrait which he had guarded under so great difficulty, and send it, with one of Washington's four swords, to his cousin, Col. Richard D. Cutts, with a curt request to sell. It was a last resort, and the only means of recuperating his devastated farm.

Col. Cutts, in accordance with the request, sold the portrait in 1868 to John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, and it has hung in the old Pruyn home on Elk Street ever since. Old Mrs. Pruyn had requests innumerable for the loan of this portrait, but she steadily refused, showing it only to the favored among her many guests. On her death a few years ago the portrait passed into the hands of her daughter, Mrs. William Gorham Rice, who finally consented to its exhibition in New York.

No reproductions of the portrait have ever been made. It presents the Washington familiar to us in the many Stuart portraits, but it is perhaps one of the best that has ever come from that artist's brush. It shows a Gen. Washington full of life and vigor, with a ruddy coloring and a very ruddy nose. It is in excellent condition, despite its adventure beneath the carpet of the old house at Falmouth.

Wedgwood's Washington.

The Father of His Country holds first place, of course, at the exhibition, and there is a group of silhouettes and numerous smaller portraits of him. The most interesting among them is Josiah Wedgwood's portrait, the famous medallion which was circulated all over France and England at the time of the Revolution.

This was made by Wedgwood at the instance of Voltaire, and as there were no portraits of Washington at that time in England, a classic type of face was selected which seemed to embody the principles for which Washington stood. For the medal in bronze from which the portrait exhibited was modeled an inscription was made as follows: GE. WASHINGTONER GENERAL OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN AMERICA, and on the reverse side was the legend written by Voltaire himself.

WASHIN, REUNIT PAR UNE RARE ASSEMBLAGE LES TALENTS DU GUERRIER & LES VERTUS DU SAGE. (Washington combines by singular union the talents of a warrior and the virtues of a philosopher.)

Wedgwood himself was at first a warm advocate of the American cause but shifted his point of view when sentiment threatened to interfere with business. He wrote to his partner Bentley concerning this very portrait:

> My objections to striking medals from the bronze you sent me rather increase. It would be doing no service to the cause of liberty in general, at least so it appears to me, and might hurt us very much individually. Nay, the personage is himself at this time more absolute than any despot in Europe. How then can he be celebrated in such circumstances as the Patron of Liberty?

This medallion of Washington, which is in the white biscuit upon the blue background usual to the Wedgwood portraits, is one of the most prized in the famous collection of Robert T. Haines-Halsey of this city, a collection larger by three times than any other in the world.

There are other examples of this notable collection here shown for the first time and concerned with persons of Colonial connections, which are vastly interesting.

There is one delicately executed portrait of Honora Sneyd, the capricious lady who sent André recklessly into the army. Honora, who appears a bit angular and sharp in her portrait, was passionately loved by the young and handsome André. As Trevelyan himself has pointed out, she could not have had much discrimination, for she turned the young André down quite flatly in favor of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, becoming the second of his several wives. André, set on something reckless, rushed off to join the army and to forget Honora.

Mr. Halsey has also culled from his Wedgwood collection his valuable Franklin portraits, most of them modeled from the wax likenesses made by the famous Mrs. Patience Wright. Mrs. Wright was a worker in wax, residing in Great Britain for the greater part of her life, although an ardent American in spirit. She was a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin, and it was largely through her efforts that portraits of the American statesman were made tremendously popular in England.

The best-known and, incidentally, one of the rarest portraits of Franklin is one which Wedgwood made from a model by a Frenchman, Nini, the manager of some terra cotta works, who was Franklin's host during his nine year's stay in France. It shows Franklin as he arrived in Paris in December, 1776, wearing his round fur cap.

Pitt on Crockery.

In the Wedgwood collection there is also the portrait of William Pitt, concerning whom the crafty Wedgwood wrote just after the "Great Commoner" had repealed the Stamp act and America was shouting his praises:

> • • • What do you think of sending Mr. Pitt upon Crockery ware to America? A Quantity might certainly be sold there now & some Advantage made of the American prejudice in favor of that great man. Ld. Gower brot his family to see my works the other day & asked me if I had not sent Mr. Pitt over in shoals to America. • • •

Most of these portraits are in the familiar white on Wedgwood blue, but there are a few examples of the solid jasper in shades of green and red which made Wedgwood famous and which will appeal to the connoisseurs of the ceramic art.

Washington is also represented in some very interesting porcelain figures, belonging to the Halsey collection. Two of these were contemporary portraits made in France and representing in a most amusing fashion the ideal of the American Liberator current in France during that tempestuous period. In one, Washington is represented as trampling on the British lion, which lies abject and penitent beneath his foot. It is a most extraordinary lion, brown with darker spots, and in shape much like a lizard. One foot occupied with the lion, the other treads down the British flag, and in the liberator's hand is, of course, the Declaration of Independence.

A second porcelain shows much the same figure, with the American eagle beside him, overshadowing the arms of Great Britain, neatly cracked in two. There are also figures supposed to represent the great Franklin of the time, in the Staffordshire work of Ralph Wood, whose father was Enoch Wood, maker of the famous blue and white Wood china.

Next to the Wedgwood collection, in interest, is a small group of miniatures sent out for the first time from the old Ver Planck home in Kingston. Two of the miniatures are undoubtedly from the brush of the famous miniature painter, Jonathan Trumbull, and have been in the family since their execution in the eighteenth century. The present members of the Ver Planck family send an unusually romantic tale connected with two other miniatures by Malbone, the well-known miniature artist, who was a friend of the family and who presented them with a small signed sepia portrait of himself, which is also exhibited.

The Malbone miniatures show Guilian Crimmelin Ver Planck, and his very lovely wife, Eliza Fenno Ver Planck. According to the present members of the Ver Planck family who vouch for the truth of the story, a miniature had been made of Mrs. Ver Planck as a young and girlish bride. Not long afterwards, in 1817, she died.

Ver Planck's Whim.

The young husband mourned for her and kept the miniature before him for many years. One day it disappeared and nothing further was ever heard of it. Guilian Ver Planck came to be an old man, and finally after his death the younger members of the family found the miniature with which during the later years of his life he had kept alive the memory of his young wife. But it was not the original miniature which they had known and which had disappeared. This was the picture of an older woman, a more mature person than the girl-bride of the early portrait. This was the one painted by Malbone, the one which is exhibited in this collection. It was Guilian Ver Planck's effort to have his dead wife grow old along with him.

Another of the portraits yielded up to the Colonial Dames is that of William de Peyster, long in the De Peyster family of New York City. It is the work of Charles Wilson Peale and was painted in 1790 when Mr. De Peyster was 53 years old. It depicts a hale and rosy gentleman, whose fifty-three years sit lightly on his shoulders. This portrait has never before been exhibited.

A third valuable portrait of the group exhibited is that of Commodore Edward Preble, "The Father of the American Navy." This portrait is also by Peale and was done after the encounter at Tripoli. The Commodore is represented with a map of Tripoli in his hand.

The silhouettes shown in this small exhibition bear the names of many of the best-known New York families, many of them being of famous personages such as the Duke of Wellington and Horace Walpole, many of them being family portraits. There are two silhouettes of Mr. and Mrs. Alston contributed from the Alston family in South Carolina. Mrs. Alston is better known as the famous Theodosia Burr, who was romantically forced to walk the plank. Legend has pictured as a slight and lovely girl but family portraits in Colonial times seldom prevaricated. The silhouette was made some years before Theodosia's little adventure and she was then matronly, to put the matter kindly—and headed straight for a double chin.

A Group of Old-Timers.

There is a miniature of Lemuel Wells, beautifully executed on silk, the last proprietor of Philipse Manor House. There is also one of the quaint little French landscape silhouettes which were used at the time of the French Revolution to cover the pictures of the King and Queen. This is an excellent bit of silhouette work showing a very breezy day on which ladies' skirts are lifted to show the fine lace petticoats and in which the scissors must cut very fine capers among the branches of the trees.

Two interesting miniatures are those from a well-known Colonial family of the South, showing Ichabod and Nathaniel Wattles. The miniatures were made of paper pasted over the painted background, while bits of the old silk made the coats and the fine ruffles of Ichabod and Nathaniel.

There is also on view some of the bits taken from the old Adrian Van der Donck house, the foundations of which were discovered a short time ago by workmen excavating in front of the Van Cortlandt Museum. This old farmhouse, which adjoined the Van Cortlandt homestead, was probably built in 1648, and a great many old treasures were dug up from among the ruined foundations. There are bits of Delft china, an old silver button thought to have been made in Zeeland, several keys, some wrought iron hinges, a Dutch pipe, a gold seal ring estimated to be 400 years old, and a quaint little pair of rusted scissors.

This collection has been gathered from many parts of the country and represents the work of a special committee of the Colonial Dames, of which Mrs. James Creelman was the Chairman. The committee was made up of Mrs. Willis E. Hall, Mrs. Charles Warren Hunt, Robert T. Haines Halsey, and Miss Irwin-Martin, all of New York City.

AMATEUR CRITICS DISCOVER A MULTIPLICITY OF FLAWS IN NEW YORK

Letters Shower Upon New Help-Your-City Complaint Bureau with Strictures Varying from Disapprobation of Fifth Avenue Air to Censure of Restaurant Catsup.

FROM a criticism of the quality of the air on Fifth Avenue to a complaint of the quality of the candy on the Bowery runs the range of the communications which are being received by the recently established Help-Your-City Complaint Bureau of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

The man or woman who wants to voice an objection, reasonable or unreasonable, about any condition anywhere in New York City, is turning to the new bureau these days for an outlet to his or her feelings. The bureau is receiving on an average of ten complaints daily, and in the two months of its existence has had over 600 complaints. Of these more than 400 have been investigated, with the result that 80 per cent. of the complaints are shown to have been well founded.

Many of the complaints, when substantiated, are sent on to the proper city department having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the communication. Others of the complaints are dealt with direct by the bureau. City officials have promised their cooperation with the new organization, and it is expected by the bureau executives that ultimately such a need for a municipal complaint bureau will be proved that the city will establish one.

Brooklyn has already found a municipal complaint bureau to be valuable. In 1902 James A. Rooney was appointed as Supervisor of the Bureau of Complaints, and to date has handled 25,000 complaints. In the Bronx, under President Miller, citizens have been encouraged freely to make complaints and suggestions.

One of the odd complaints received by the Help-Your-City Bureau comes from a resident of Roanoke, Va., who is paying a visit to New York. He writes demanding that an analysis be made of the air on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, and declares that the air is not fit to breathe because it is so vitiated by the exhaust from automobiles.

Complaints cover a wide geographical area, all sections of the city being represented. Criticisms have been made of the insanitary condition of drinking fountains in Battery Park, of the pavements along Nassau Street, of the blocking of sidewalks in the lower downtown district.

From the east side have come complaints that sweet corn is wrapped in newspapers, that impure candy is being sold, that the tenement house law is being violated, and that comfort stations are insanitary.

People on the west side have complained of the paving on Eighth Avenue, of overcrowded moving picture shows, and of the failure to allow the public to use the grass in Riverside Park.

One person complains that electric lights burn after 8 A. M. on the boulevard from Pelham Manor to Bronx Park; another objects because members of the school athletic teams have no dressing rooms in Van Cortlandt Park and are forced to dress in saloons. Complaints have been received about torn-up roads in Rockaway and inadequate sewers in Woodhaven.

Some of the other complaints filed are as follows:

The gum and chocolate vending machines in the Subway stations frequently fail to work, the consumer thus losing his penny. I compute that I pay on the average 1 1-6 cents for each piece of gum or chocolate.

Inspect sauce and so-called catsup in the eating places in New York and Brooklyn.

I would like a subway from Long Island City to Staten Island. I travel two and one-half hours down there and two and one-half hours back every day.

Gentlemen: I want everything improved. There never was so much wrong and so much corruption in these United States as there is now, maladministration, graft, &c. It is time to make New Year's resolutions and to stick to them. To materialize: There is Eighth Avenue below Fifty-eighth Street in a disgraceful condition. Instead of breaking and patching up good pavement, why not mend this avenue? I believe there is more mud there than in all of South America. Get busy.

If a library is a good place, why close it at 9 P. M.? Theatres keep open to 10:30 to 11 P. M. Working men and women don't get through until 6 or 7 P. M.

Make it possible to choose candidates for all offices intelligently by giving to each voter when he registers a list of the nominations of all parties for each office. At present there is no way of getting complete lists until Election Day.

Use public schools as polling places. The rental alone in Manhattan paid for four primaries for one election amounts to more than $250,000.

In handing out transfers, conductors usually wet their fingers in saliva. This tends to spread disease, and to my mind in the pay-as-you-enter cars a little sponge in water could easily be kept, which would obviate the habit, which endangers the public health.

Why are gas lamps on certain streets of Brooklyn extinguished before 5:30 A. M.?

If other cities can give good 'phone service for $2, why can't New York?

I am a student in a high school in Brooklyn, and find the ventilation in classrooms extremely insufficient, rendering perfect attention impossible and all mental work difficult.

See that the Seventh Avenue car line runs cars down Seventh Avenue and Broadway between 6 and 8 P. M. Ten cars pass, and not one goes down Broadway.

Please fix my street. It looks like a road 600 miles from nowhere.

Children of 6 to 10 admitted to moving picture theatres on east side without guardian.

Fifty per cent. of the voters who register at polling places do so between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M. Suggested change—to have five nights in one week for registration and all day Saturday to allow night workers to vote.

Want the trolley cars run off the Brooklyn Bridge down Park Row and down Broadway to South Ferry. This will cause immediate relief at the bridge. Get busy.

I am a busy woman and have traveled about the city for the past fifteen years. Of late I have had occasion to visit on Central Park West about two evenings a week, and have been annoyed to find that there is not a street number lighted so that it can be seen from the cars, and the conductors do not call out the streets. Last night, from 145th Street to Ninety-third Street, the conductor had not called out one street. Some years ago there were lighted signs on the Park side, but now they are dark. I think there should be a rule that conductors should call out every tenth street at least.

I wish you would stop the rowdyism in Sixty-fifth Street, as it sometimes endangers people's lives.

Is there no law forbidding tenants to allow wash on fire escapes of apartment houses? You can see it most any day of the week on a certain avenue on the west side in a most fashionable neighborhood, and it looks ugly.

On the east side they have fake scales in order to sell their products cheap. You can see them faking the public every day.

Close the saloons on Sunday.

Why not have frosted bulbs for the electric lights on street cars? The lights as they are hurt the eyes.

The dispensaries of the city are abused by the well-to-do getting free treatment, in direct violation of the law.

Why do you allow steam rollers to litter up Quincy Street, Brooklyn, when the work is being done on Bedford Avenue?

Stop automobiles driving up Park Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, on west side of avenue.

The Help-Your-City Bureau has printed a large number of complaint blanks which it is planning to distribute widely among citizens. Executives of the bureau hope to get churches, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, labor unions, and business men's clubs to maintain regularly help-your-city complaint boxes. It is also being planned to place complaint slips in theatre programmes, and to install complaint boxes in drug stores and in railroad and ferry waiting rooms.

The idea for the experiment of the Help-Your-City Bureau was suggested to the Bureau of Municipal Research some months ago by George H. F. Schrader, who wrote:

> What show has any citizen of New York against the police, in fact against any other department that extorts money from him? Where can he get a hearing, where complain? Certainly not at the station house, for it would do little good.
>
> I have often wondered why there is no general complaint office in New York, and a separate one for the Police Department. You cannot expect people to go to Headquarters or to a station house to lay their grievances against the police before the police. They lack courage, are even afraid; but if an office which removed people's dread were opened where people, rich or poor, could go with some assurance of secrecy and confidence, and complain about policemen, extortion, abuse, &c., they would do so. Take the people into your confidence. If a municipal complaint department cannot be maintained, then let us have a private one.

TAKE POPCORN SERIOUSLY! UNCLE SAM DOES

LOTS and lots of folks look upon popcorn as something fit only for the circus, the Summer park, and now and then the church fair or sociable, or maybe a child's birthday party. In other words, people, as a rule, do not take popcorn seriously, either in the home or as an article of trade. And that is where they are making a big mistake. After a great deal of research and experimenting, the Department of Agriculture is in a position to prove it.

The popcorn investigations of the department have been conducted by C. P. Hartley, the physiologist in charge of corn investigations, and J. G. Willer, scientific assistant in the Corn Investigating Bureau. So well have they performed their work that Secretary of Agriculture Houston has had the reports printed in book form and liberally illustrated, for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the people of this country the joys and profits that attend the scientific and judicial cultivation of the little popping cereal.

"Among the things that add pleasure to country life," the department officially states, "popcorn should be given a prominent place. For affording a pleasant and healthful treat for the family during the long Winter evenings and the holiday season it probably has no equal. The crisp popcorn is dear to the children's palate, and the 'popcorn and Christmas hemlock spurting in the fire' have been enjoyed by both old and young for many generations. If every farm home would keep a supply of popcorn and a popper, convenient fewer nickels would be spent for less wholesome knicknacks and more enjoyable evenings would be spent around the family hearth."

But popcorn, in addition to affording a healthful and entertaining diversion for little ones, also has considerable value as a food, and if properly prepared, the Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that it is far superior to many of the widely advertised so-called breakfast foods now on the market. Likewise popcorn is something that it pays to grow, although the department states that "no farmer should expect to become rich in a few years by growing popcorn"; but it adds that "if the good years are averaged up with the poor ones this crop will be found to pay about as well as field corn."

In a nutshell, popcorn, as a paying proposition for the market, depends largely upon the producer's ability to grow it of a good quality, store his corn properly, and market it advantageously.

"If it is desired," the department advises, "to grow popcorn as a field crop, the surplus stock that is not wanted for home use can usually be sold to local merchants at a fair price, or a profitable local trade may be built up by supplying it direct to consumers. Both of these methods should enable consumers to get a first-class article at a lower price than it would cost on the general market. And this practice is to be encouraged, as it enables consumers to make their own popcorn confections and thus have them fresh, in which state they are at their best."

Indicating the high profits that may be had in the judicious marketing of popcorn the figures of the Government show that an outlay of between $1 and $1.50 for popcorn will produce about $30 worth of popcorn in the form of five-cent packages. Furthermore sufficient corn to make $30 worth of five-cent packages can be grown on a piece of land 40 feet long by 20 feet wide.

Now, if you happen to have a little piece of unused land, and take a notion to prove for your own satisfaction that popcorn is a profitable industry the Department of Agriculture is in a position to tell you how to do it, and this is the official "how to do it."

In order to succeed best with popcorn for home use it should not be left until the field and truck crops have been planted, but should be planted early, so it will have a long season in which to grow and mature. If harvested in an immature condition it will not give as flaky and crisp popcorn balls as can be made from fully ripened corn.

A good time to plant is when the oak trees begin to show their new leaves. A warm, well-drained location, free from marshy places, should be selected. A sandy loam, if available, is best. The soil should be plowed or spaded to a depth of eight inches or more and the surface of the plat thoroughly pulverized before planting. The rows should be about three feet apart. A small furrow two or three inches deep is sufficient. The kernels should be dropped eight or ten inches apart in the row and covered to a depth of about one inch. The planting should be done before the moist soil in the furrow has had time to dry out.

New popcorn may be used for popping as soon as it has dried out sufficiently, and if properly stored it should be ready for use by the time the Christmas season rolls around. If old popcorn does not pop because of being too dry, the popping quality can be somewhat restored by moistening or sprinkling the corn with water, and if it is too dry for this treatment the corn should be soaked and then spread out to dry for two or three days in the sun.

This is the official Government way to pop popcorn to the best advantage.

Do not take too much popcorn at one time, not more than enough to barely cover the bottom of the popper one kernel deep. Hold the popper high enough above the fire or heat to keep from burning the kernels or scorching them too quickly. The right degree of heat for best results in popping should make good corn begin to pop in one and one-half minutes. This should give the maximum volume increase in popping. If it begins to pop in less time, or if a large quantity of corn is put into the popper, it will not pop up so crisp and flaky. If it takes much longer for the popping to begin, the heat is probably not great enough or the popcorn is of poor quality, or there may be other interfering causes, such as drafts of cold air.

To preserve the snowy whiteness of the popped kernels, the flame must be kept from striking them. This can be done by placing a plate of iron or a stove lid between the corn and the fire if a wire popper is used, or by using a pan popper if popping directly over a flame.

If the popcorn is in first-class condition and the heat properly applied one pint of unpopped corn should give fifteen to twenty pints of popped corn.

Night

THE day, with slow, reluctant feet,
Has slipped behind the purple hills,
And night steals out, with laughter sweet,
To drop her stars in limpid rills.

Out where the cool brown sand bars lie
The sea creeps in, a limpid thing,
Trailing in long, low, aimless sweep
Its white foam, like a wounded wing.

High overhead the frozen moon,
Like some pale ghost, takes noiseless flight—
A troubled spirit, ever doomed
In penance thus to haunt the night.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

De Ridder Collection, Most Important That Has Come Here in Years, to be on Sale Soon.

THE de Ridder collection has now reached the Kleinberger Galleries in New York and will be placed on exhibition toward the end of this month.

The statement that the collection is the most important that has come to New York for many a year is not in the least exaggerated. We seldom have an opportunity to see so much delightful Dutch work of the seventeenth century brought together in one gallery as we soon may see in this stately assemblage of the works of Rembrandt, Hals, Terborch, de Hooch, Metsu, Steen, and the others of the famous group. For the past two years these pictures have hung in the Staedel Museum at Frankfort, neighbored by the excellent examples of the Dutch masters in the permanent collection there.

There are three Rembrandts. One is a portrait of a gentlemen of the Raman family, dated 1634, and representing the sitter as a rather formal person in dark clothing with a white ruff and a wide-brimmed black hat, one of those portraits in which the artist followed the custom of his time. A second Rembrandt is a picture of a girl at a window, supposed to be Hendrickje Stoffels, of rich impasto and strong contrasts of light and shade.

Then there is the little head of Saskia as Flora, one of the ingratiating versions of the artist's first wife in the days of her youth, bright and clear in color with the soft waves of red gold hair that cling about the enchanting head at Dulwich.

There are two portraits by Frans Hals from the collection of Count André Mniszech, which also furnished two examples of the same master to the Morgan collection. The most important of the de Ritter pa'r represents a well-to-do Dutch lady in black silk, Frau von Middlehoven; the second is a three-quarter length of a woman in a rich dress, and there is a third Hals, a man holding a wine glass, which comes from a Florentine collection and is dated 1634. Of these, the young woman with the humorous, crooked mouth and merry eyes recalls the subtle psychological research of that ironic Laughing Cavalier in the Wallace collection. Accomplished and effective as the execution is, in this portrait it is dominated by the human expression, so delicate in its restraint, so candid and intimate in its revelation of character and temperament, and in color it has the full splendor of the "black and white" style of the painter broken by a ringing note of yellow and red in the gloves.

These are the features of the collection upon which special emphasis has been laid, owing to the importance of the artists, the popularity of their work with American collectors, and the difficulty now experienced in obtaining fine and well-authenticated examples.

The minor Dutch masters in the collection claim equal tribute, however, their quality raising them to a plane upon which they may very well venture to compete with their companions of a greater fame. The Metsu, for example, "A Lady Taking a Letter from a Servant," (a gem that once was sold for 26 florins, and twenty years ago brought 320 guineas at the Hope sale,) inspires Dr. Bode to the following encomium: "Metsu may vie in such pictures as these, of which, unfortunately, only about a dozen are preserved, with Terborch's best depictions of social life, while he excels them in the richness and animation of his subjects and the impression of comfort and ease which he conveys. Another Metsu shows a lady holding a greedy little dog, which cranes its neck toward a plate on which a servant is placing some freshly cooked food. These are the Metsu of the best period, after he had removed from Leyden to Amsterdam and had gained in self-command and refinement of observation and execution.

Jan Steen, another Leyden artist, and one from whom Metsu learned much, is liberally represented. A picture which once had its home in a New York collection sails into its former harbor. "The Siesta," which went at the Yerkes sale for over $16,000, is here once more, bearing testimony to the more sensitive and peaceful side of the artist's robust genius. Nothing could be more tenderly conceived than this outdoor scene, a table with bright fruits and vegetables, a pleasant landscape seen through the arch of an arbor, a girl in the foreground asleep, her tired blonde head resting against the table, a little dog sharing her languor, and an old man in the background quietly reading. Another Steen of importance is "The Music Lesson," which is supposed to be a portrait of the artist and his wife. The woman in a red velvet jacket is playing a flute, her expression quaintly anxious, the man leans toward her with an admonishing finger and gay, quizzical eyes. Still another is the beautiful composition, "Grace Before Meat," from Sir George Donaldson's collection, and a fourth is the interesting picture called "The Drawing Lesson," in which a drawing master is correcting a young girl's work in a studio. The studio is typical, with casts standing about, a cherub hanging by a wire from the ceiling, and a large canvas standing on the floor against a trunk. "In the Drawing Lesson," says Dr. Bode, "the versatile but unequal artist is as rich in detail and careful in drawing as Gerard Dou, as free and picturesque in treatment as Adriaen Ostade, as fresh and touching as Gabriel Metsu, and at the same time remains Jan Steen." What other artist of the time would combine so much skill in composition, so much sprightly care in the treatment of details, so much understanding of the sweetness and beauty of home?

It is no slight pleasure for lovers of this school of so-called "Little Masters" to have opportunity to study Steen in several examples of his finest style and most appealing mood. He has at his best the singular tenderness found allied with the sharpest wit. His sentiment never degenerates to sentimentality, but when he gives it free expression he reveals a depth of feeling unknown among his companions in the field of domestic genre. He combines many characteristics in his work and unites the early intsrest in the life of the people as it may be observed in public places with the later interest in the individual and the family. His humor is rollicking, his feeling for innocent pastimes and the ways of animals and children is of the kindliest, his satire is merciless, and his love of nature appears in his pre-Raphaelite attention to the delightful detail of a trailing vine at a window, or a lusty rose tree clambering up an arbor trellis. It would be an easy matter to collect a group of very miserable Steens, heavy and coarse in execution. It is quite another matter to bring together so many in which vivacity of color and touch are present in liberal measure.

If Steen was a variable in Dutch art, Terborch was a constant. Grave, aristocratic, easy, and unassuming, this remarkable artist never released his restraining hold upon himself, and painted with the same fine severity in his old age as in his youth. He is represented in the present collection by six fine examples, among them a portrait of Jan der Graef, standing, his gloved hand resting on his stick, his hair floating in a soft dim cloud about his head, his whole appearance that of a distinguished personality, removed from foppishness by the cool dignity of his bearing, a miracle of elaborate simplicity and discretion. The companion portraits of a man and woman also claim special attention for the magnificent color in the orange and red draperies. In "The Lute Player" also the color is superb, and it is interesting to compare the muffled yellow of the woman's jacket with the singing yellows of Steen's pictures.

There are two examples of Pieter de Hooch, masterpieces of his prime. One, a mother and child in a room which opens out to another room, shows him playing his favorite game of contrasting lights with a deft and competent hand. The other is a garden scene. A figure is passing up a garden path to a typical Dutch house. The lovely color and surface, the harmony of the tone, the beautiful delicacy of the brushwork combine in an effect of irresistible charm. There are also two important group pictures by that rare master Gonzales Coques, and a magnificent Bol, a "Girl at a Window." This last recalls the Dulwich girl by Rembrandt, but is freer and gayer in feeling. The girl is a big young girl with great strong hands and large features, all of which play their part in her broad, infectious smile.

These are only a few of the treasures of a collection which is composed chiefly of small pictures as rare in quality as they are restricted in size.

"The Siesta," by Jan Steen. (In the De Ridder Collection.)

"Woman at Window," by Rembrandt. (In the De Ridder Collection.)

Etchings by Artists New and Old.

At the Braus Galleries a number of Lee Hankey's drypoints have been brought together for the first exhibition of his work to be seen in America. This accomplished etcher is one of the most original among the moderns, yet he suggests more than one predecessor. The massing of his light and shade and the plastic quality of his modeling, together with his power to combine aquatint and linewith expressive effect, bring him often quits close to Goya, although nothing in his work approaches the ferocity of Goya's imagination or the freedom of his technique. This Spanish quality in his treatment of valuss is united to a large simplicity of outline and a nobility of gesture that bring Millet to mind. When we add to these a thoroughly English and modern sentiment and a rather subtle individuality, the importance of Mr. Hankey's contribution to the field of black and white becomes apparent. In "The Cave" we get his best characteristics. The lovely weaving of light and shade over the nude figure and the strong simplicity of the structure, the exquisite tenderness in the expression of youth in the supple figure, and the unity of the tone are intensely stimulating to the aesthetic sense. In this figure and in the almost equally beautiful "Wood Nymph" one feels the pulsation of life in the modeling.

In the nursing mother of "The Courtyard" we get a more intimate note that, nevertheless, is a shade less lifelike. In the lights that fall so sharply on the mother's drapery there is a sense of artificial illumination. The "Light in the Cottage" is free from this defect. A woman is holding a child on her lap. The child's skirts stand out stiff with starch, and one is conscious of the fresh, clean newness of its little person from head to foot. The woman's blouse, on the other hand, sags as it would with much wearing, her apron has been many times washed, the texture of the material is perfectly rendered.

None of these examples of Mr. Hankey's work competes, however, with the "Old Woman's Head." This subject has had every variety of interpretation since the day of Rembrandt's mother, but it reappears in this example with entire freedom from convention or obvious reference to the past. The splendid old head, with its big nose, its half-open mouth, its sunken eyes, its scant, white hair as soft as a child's, avoids every hint of the sad repulsiveness of failing powers, while keeping to a strict realism. The beautiful attributes of age, its resignation and gentleness and concentrated experience are there.

Mr. Hankey's work, although new to America, is well known in Europe, and is represented in the public galleries at Budapest, Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Vienna, and Paris, and a portfolio of his etchings is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

"Mother and Child." From Dry Point, by Lee Hankey.

At the galleries of Kennedy & Co. is a collection of etchings and drypoints by David Young Cameron, with seven or eight plates not in the Rinder catalogue of the artist's works. The breadth and sensitiveness of Mr. Cameron's vision and the technical felicity of his workmanship have long been recognized by amateurs and critics, and it is interesting to find in the catalogue an extract from Rinder's larger catalogue giving an account of his origin and connecting his racial and ancestral inheritance with the special qualities of his work. Whether we consider his descent from the Gentle Lochiel, the only mild member of a clan of which the dominant trait was fierceness, as significant or not, it is easy to recognize the magnificent Scotch qualities of intelligent industry and stubborn perseverance in the following account of his efforts to release himself from a mercantile career.

"Before and after office hours, from 7 till 9 in the morning and from 7 till half-past 9 in the evening, Cameron was at the Glasgow Art School, laboring at the rudiments of craftsmanship. Within four years he freed himself from the routine of the counting house. In 1885 he entered the Edinburgh School of Art, and the same year joined the now extinct Scottish Atelier Society, where the late Arthur Melville was among artist-visitors from whose advice students profited. In 1887, Mr. George Stevenson, a friend of Sir Seymour Haden, commended some of Cameron's pen-and-ink drawings, and suggested that he should try to etch. In the house of this cultured amateur—who from 1881 till 1888 was a Fellow of the Painter-Etchers, and exhibited at its inaugural exhibition and several times later—Cameron first had an opportunity to study fine prints, and to Mr. Stevenson he owes the only instruction he ever received in the art of etching." With the etchings is shown an interesting painting of "Old Saumur" with a lightness in the shadows and a generally atmospheric quality lacking in the etching of the same subject.

A very fine collection of Rembrandt etchings is on exhibition at the galleries of Frederick Keppel & Co., with a large number of the Biblical subjects, and several of the portraits, beggars and landscapes, including the "Golf Player" of the last period and "The Little Polander" of the first. It is late in the day to comment on the artist's mastery in this field, but the following extract from Mr. David Keppel's preface has a note in it of fresh observation:

"The degree to which Rembrandt confined himself to the absolutely essential things was brought home to me a year or so ago in the following manner. In company with a famous European expert I was looking over some drawings ascribed to the master. I noticed that he examined with great care all the corners and less important parts of the drawing. If he found one line that was not absolutely full of life and meaning he threw the drawing aside, saying that it could not be by Rembrandt."

The exhibition of color etchings in the Stuart gallery of the New York Public Library has been replaced by a fairly representative collection of etchings by Frank Brangwyn, of which Mr. Weitenkampf says: "The boldness and freedom of these plates, and their size, make them quite predestined to serve as wall decorations, and this fact is emphasized somewhat by the manner in which they are displayed here. In Brangwyn's work it is perhaps less the line that is in evidence than strong and effective contrasts of light and shade, rendered in a large way, with vehemence and with big decorative effect. Much in this is due to manipulation in printing. Yet there are smaller plates by him, in which there is delightfully delicate biting in the background, indicating the ever-proper adaptation of means to end."

The exhibition will be on view until the middle of next January.

Other Exhibitions.

The exhibition of modern pictures at the Schultheis Galleries contains several of special interest. There is a coast scene by Alfred Stevens, executed with his peculiar perfection of surface quality, but quite unusual in composition. Between a dark gray sky covering more than a third of the panel and a strip of reddish foreground covering more than half of the remaining space, lies the sea, a band of jeweled blue with sparkling little waves. This division of the composition into three strips with clearly defined boundaries and almost no irregularity of outline has an effect that becomes ingratiating with familiarity. Each detail of the charming little figures walking on the wet sands tells at its fullest value, and the band of blue is admirable between the reddish orange and the gray. Another beautiful picture of only a few square inches in area is by Willam van der Berg, a girl in a red cap, an olive gray dress and a white collar, holding in her arms a gray stoneware jug into which she is putting a branch of ruddy leaves. The color has restraint and the relations among the color values are considered with a discrimination that comes to the artist straight from his forebears of the seventeenth century. There is also a group of ducks by A. Koester, a modern Dutch landscape painter who obviously has felt the influence of William Maris, but has kept to his own idiom and has escaped the banality of imitation. Among the American painters Jane Peterson is most favorably represented.

The Thumb Box Sketches by the Woodstock artists, which are on exhibition until Nov. 25 at the Belnord Modern Art Gallery, are, in the fashion of the moment, little pictures made for the public rather than memoranda made for the artists. They are fresh little pictures, however, in most instances free from the dreadful curse of overworking. Cecil Chichester is happy in his effects of sunlight. One delightful study shows sun patches on the walls of a house, further enlivened with green shutters and with red flowers in the foreground. Alan D. Cochran shows a nude figure out of doors that has a nice quality of color, John W. Bentley grasps the construction of a hillside with a sureness that shows genuine research, and Marion Bullard gets the sense of depth in snow and the value of patches of color against a snow background with marked success in her "White Day."

The lectures on art in the extension course for teachers at the College of the City of New York are given on Monday afternoons at 4:15 o'clock by Mr. Louis Weinberg. The remaining lectures for November are "Velasquez and the Spanish School," on Nov. 17, and "The Flemish and English Schools," on Nov. 24. On Dec. 1 the subject will be "French Art Before the Revolution"; on Dec. 8, "Classicism and the French Romanticists," and on Dec. 15, "Constable and the Barbizon Men."

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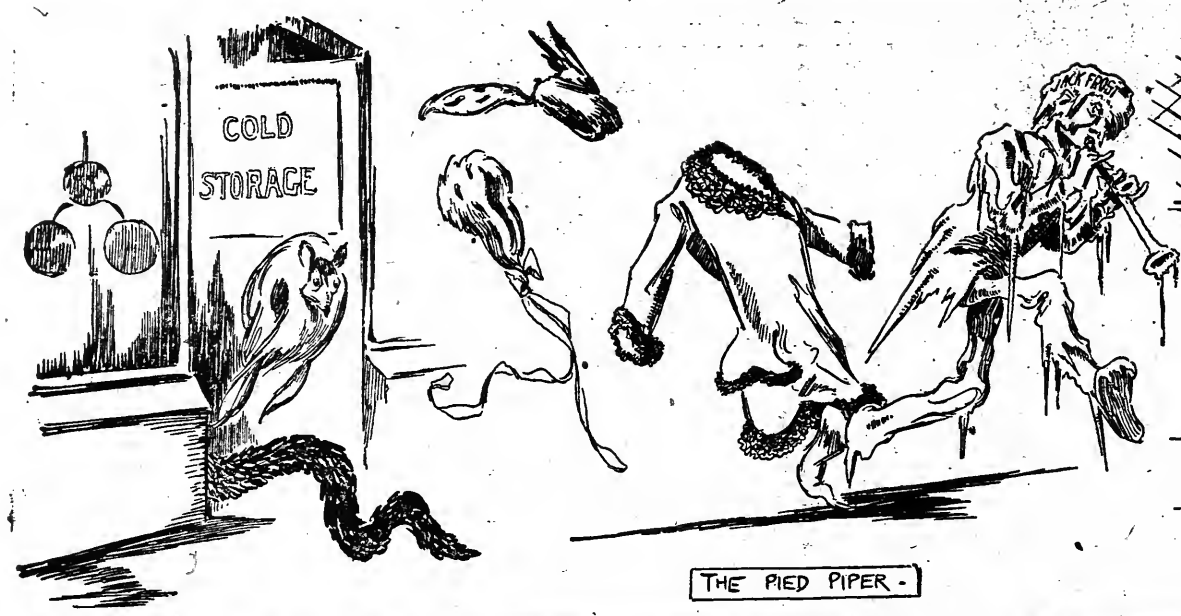

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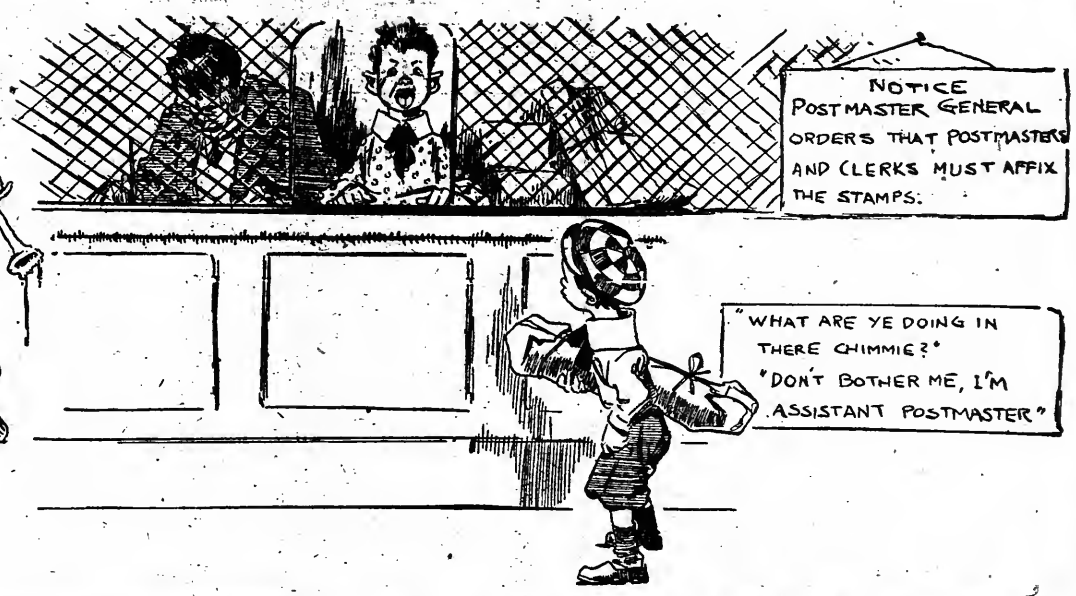
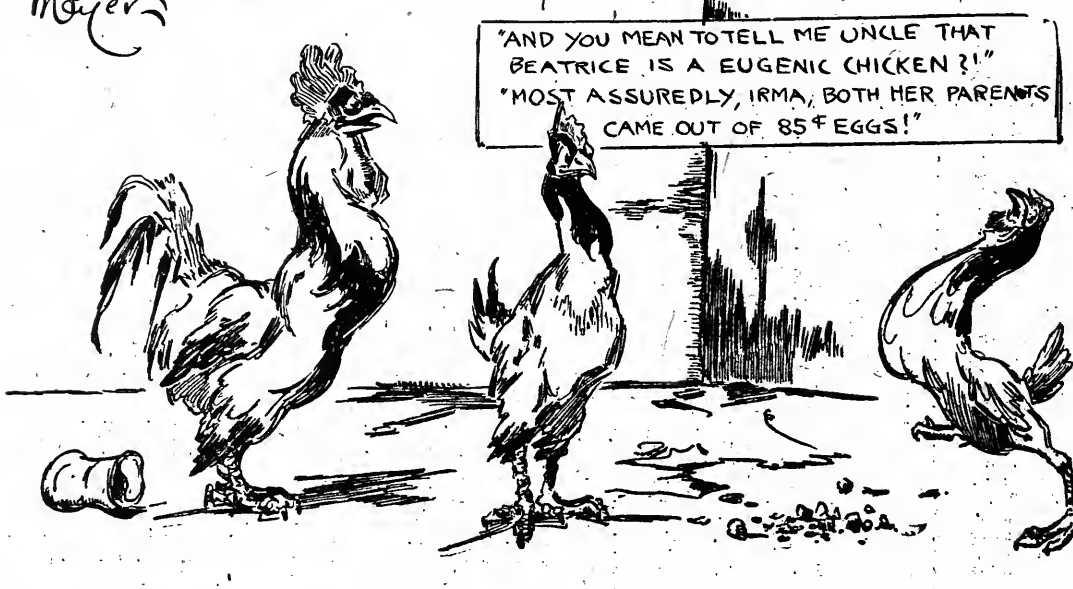
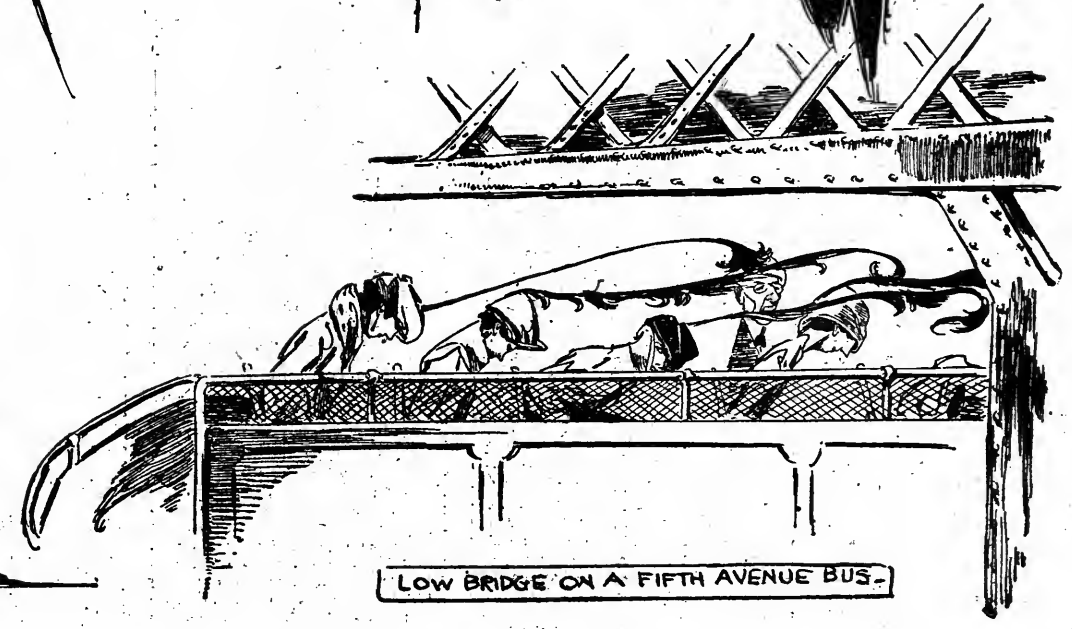


"LET NOT THY LEFT HAND KNOW WHAT THY RIGHT HAND DOETH."

Hy. Mayer



"AND YOU MEAN TO TELL ME UNCLE THAT BEATRICE IS A EUGENIC CHICKEN?!"
"MOST ASSUREDLY, IRMA, BOTH HER PARENTS CAME OUT OF 85¢ EGGS!"



LOW BRIDGE ON A FIFTH AVENUE BUS-

The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

PART SIX | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1913 | 16 PAGES

AN AMERICAN STATESMAN

Horace White's Life of Lyman Trumbull Full of Disclosures of an Interesting Period in National Politics

THE LIFE OF LYMAN TRUMBULL. By Horace White. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. The Riverside Press. Cambridge. 1913.

A NATION, like a man, has a happy tendency to forget troubles, especially if a goodly degree of success follows them. "The Life of Lyman Trumbull," by Horace White, is valuable for its trustworthy disclosures of the inside history of American national politics in three momentous periods—that of resistance to the extension of slavery, that of the war for the Union, and that of reconstruction in the decade after the close of the war. From near the beginning of the first of these periods to the close of the last, Trumbull was a United States Senator from Illinois. He was a leader of great ability, of stanch loyalty, of generally sound and impartial judgment in a body that contained many eminent men. Until near the end of his career he was pretty steadily on the winning side, and he had much influence in shaping the policy of the Republican Party. He delighted in his work in the Senate, and had little ambition for higher office. He refused a foreign mission—that to England—and the only time that he seems to have considered a Presidential nomination was in 1872, when election was practically hopeless; unless, indeed, he may be said to have considered—and rejected—the possibility of the Presidency when he cast his vote for acquittal in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for President.

Yet the story of the life of this eminently successful man has a special value, perhaps its chief value, in its intimate revelation of the difficulties, the errors, the intrigues and ambitions that attended the wonderful achievements of his day. Not that Mr. White does not give in just perspective the picture of Trumbull's contribution to these achievements. But, perhaps because the achievements are fresh in our knowledge or memory, the obstacles tend to engage most our attention. Particularly impressive is the trouble that Mr. Lincoln had with the office seekers. Their name was literally legion and they were of all sorts, from those fighting for Cabinet offices to those squabbling over Post Offices. The story of Simon Cameron and the War Office, with its traffic for votes in the National Convention and its weary tale of contracts, is about as sordid as anything in our political annals. It is true that President Lincoln had forbidden the Chicago bargaining, but finally he carried it out. Nor, according to the view of Trumbull, who was intimately associated with him, was Lincoln the man to spurn such negotiations save on the ground of expediency. He was a shrewd—a very shrewd—politician and manager of men, according to the standard of his day which, on the whole, was much lower than the standard of our day. He had the tremendous task of reorganizing the Government in the midst of civil war, primarily through his own party, which was only recently formed, was poor in men of experience, was a minority in the nation, and made up of varying and often conflicting elements. It is plain now that in making his appointments he thought more of consolidating public opinion and building support on which he could safely lean than he did of the specific fitness of his appointees for their places.

Trumbull had less taste and less gift for this kind of work than Lincoln, but he co-operated in doing it and maintained to the last close friendship with the President. But Lincoln never was to him a heroic figure. In the estimate of his character, written for his son, the Senator is very guarded in his praise and bluntly attributes to Lincoln motives and methods not of the highest. In the Senate, however, Trumbull was a faithful and very effective ally of the President. He came to the Republican Party from the Democratic camp, as Lincoln came from the Whig camp, and his native tendency was toward more radical views and shorter cuts in action, as was often the case with Republican-Democratic recruits. He felt deeply that slavery was the essential cause of the war and he was deeply anxious that the negroes should be protected as far as possible. He was the author of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, was the chief advocate of the Civil Rights bill, and supported negro suffrage.

In the hot contest with President Johnson, Trumbull at first sided with the more radical Senators, but on the impeachment he voted for acquittal, one of seven Senators who "dared to do the right as they saw the right," and sacrificed his political future in doing so. During the first Administration of Gen. Grant Trumbull tended more and more away from the path his party pursued, and finally joined the "Liberal Republican" movement of 1872, and worked zealously, at first with many misgivings, for the election of Mr. Greeley. He retired from the Senate in 1873, at the age of 60, and resumed the practice of the law in Chicago, easily winning the leadership of the bar in Illinois.

The portrait Mr. White has drawn is a very attractive one, and not the less so that it is frankly a labor of love—which does not prevent it being discriminating and impartial. The distinctive trait we should say is loyalty. Trumbull had remarkable gifts in debate. He was cool, ready, pointed, and resourceful. He had penetrating judgment and a firm grasp of his case. He had not Lincoln's humor, but he had a clarity and vigor of statement which often gave the effect of humor. In discussion, as in personal intercourse, he was candid and courteous and instinctively a gentleman. Though associated with what in his active days was "the West" he was essentially a New England type, a descendant of the family which in Revolutionary times produced Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, whom Washington loved and trusted and to whom he gave the name, since traditional, of "Brother Jonathan," and John Trumbull, the famous painter. The value of Mr. White's volume is greatly enhanced by his own intimate knowledge of the period in the affairs of which he bore an active part.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PROGRESSIVES AND SOCIALISTS

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT: ITS PRINCIPLES AND PROGRAMME. By S. J. Duncan Clark. With an Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. Fifty cents. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

SOCIALISM means many things to many men for lack of such an exposition of its aims and principles as this book supplies for the Progressive movement. That the exposition of the movement is authoritative can not be doubted when vouched for by the personal conductor of the movement. Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Duncan Clark insist upon the difference between Socialism and the Progressive movement.

Socialism, strictly speaking, is based upon Marxism and its objective is class betterment. The Progressive movement is not a one-man movement, and it is not based upon class consciousness. It is a mass movement for the common weal, the good of all. It is designed to secure to capital stability and a reasonable reward, as well as a living wage to labor. It is designed to limit or end child and woman labor as much for the benefit of others as of those dependent upon society for help, because self-help is prevented by society. The conservation of social force, and its direction toward the betterment of all members of society is the objective of the Progressive movement. It is impossible to withhold a tribute of admiration for its aims. The ethics of the movement is admirable and well expounded.

Perhaps it may be remarked with all sympathy that the aims of the Progressives are costly, and that their scheme makes scant allowance for meeting the bills. And not all the bills are financial. The Progressives are so ardent in their amiable purpose that they are willing to scrap our institutions, giving to an irresponsible majority power which might be more safely intrusted to an individual, but which nobody would dream of intrusting to any man. The book is inspiriting reading, and it can only be wished that its dreams may come true.

GROWTH OF ENGLISH

Amazing Development of the Language as Shown in the New Standard Dictionary's 450,000 Words

By JOSEPH JACOBS.

THE NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Prepared by more than three hundred and eighty specialists and scholars, under the supervision of Dr. Isaac K. Funk, Calvin Thomas, Frank H. Vizetelly. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

HOW dictionaries have grown during the last two hundred years! The first English dictionary worth considering was Bailey's, which appeared in 1721 and was by no means displaced by Johnson's in 1755. My father's library, I remember, had a copy of a new edition of Bailey printed somewhere in the 40's of the last century. The first edition of Bailey contained about fifteen thousand words, and the New Standard contains nearly thirty times as many, running to 450,000 words. In the interim between Bailey and the present day several new kinds of English have actually been brought into existence. Besides American-English there is Austral-English, recorded by Morris; Afrikander-English; Canook-English; Anglo-Indian English, which gave us one of the most readable dictionaries by Yule; and Pidgin-English, studied by Leland and others. Besides all these forms of spoken English there is the vast body of English dialects, now recorded for all time in Joseph Wright's monumental work, but practically unknown and unused by Bailey or Johnson. Fancy Johnson including Scotch words in his dictionary! Slang has been made the subject of a seven volume dictionary by Henley and Farmer.

In addition to this, science and technology have been learning to speak their cacophonous lingo with increasing volubility in their technical and artificially formed language, which probably exceeds the more natural outgrowth of English in its native country and affiliated lands. An absolutely complete English vocabulary would probably approximate a million words. There are no less than sixty thousand botanical species, and it would be absurd for a dictionary to give all of them, though the New Standard contains the simpler forms like "Ranunculus." Gould's glossary of medical terms is a substantial volume of over a thousand pages; and so one might go on through all the arts and sciences; Prof. Sylvester alone added hundreds of new words to mathematical phraseology. The editors of the New Standard claim to have rejected 63,000 words; but one only wonders at their moderation. These words were probably only marginal or doubtful words out of whole classes of words from the larger vocabularies of dialect and science which were ruled out of court on general principles.

Of course, nobody uses or knows all, or even the greater part, of this vast accumulation of verbiage. Max Müller contended that an English plowman only uses four hundred words, which is probably far below the limit, for students of applied psychology since his time have recorded three thousand words, used by children of three years old. Shakespeare's vocabulary, as recorded by Schmidt, amounts to about fifteen thousand words, including the longest word in the English language, "honorificabilitudinitatibus," (duly given in the Standard though docked of two syllables) if one can quite call it English. It would be interesting and useful if these vocabularies that have been collected by psychologists of recent years could be brought together and compared. We should then be able to judge the comparative usage of different classes of words, and it might be worth while for a future lexicographer to print the different words in different type, according to their relative familiarity; most of those contained in the New Standard Dictionary would have to be printed in diamond, the smallest type used, while "and," "the," and "be," would, on this scale, have to be put into scarehead type.

I have made a few rough experiments with the

New Standard Dictionary as to the number of words which ordinary folk can recognize at first sight. I find that the average well-educated American or Englishman can control from thirty to thirty-five thousand words; my own range is somewhat larger, (fifty thousand words,) while a learned jurist of my acquaintance would appear to be fairly familiar with fifty-five thousand words. Perhaps a professional dealer in words like Dr. Vizetelly the able managing editor of the New Standard, or Prof. Kittredge might be able to recognize at first sight from sixty to seventy thousand words. It would appear, therefore, that the New Standard contains ten times as many words as even persons with unusually wide vocabulary would ordinarily know.

There is obviously a limit to this expansion of vocabulary for a single-volume dictionary, and the New Standard Dictionary has probably reached its limit. Even in the Bible paper edition, which is a pleasure to handle and a delight to the eye, it is impracticable impossible to make continued use of it without some support. Yet, as the publishers fairly enough point out, one does not take a typewriter or cash register on one's tab and why should a dictionary be treated more casually? I suppose it will be regarded as a matter of course for the future that the dictionary of the encyclopedic type will always have its own stand. Some of the bulkiness of this and similar dictionaries is due to the fact that they stretch to some extent on the field of the encyclopedia and deal not alone with words but with things. The long and useful lists of coins, weights, colors, and the like, (the last rather awkwardly placed under the rubric "Spectrum") really transgress the fundamental principle of dictionary making, which declares that we should be able to find everything in dictionary order. This is the more to be since the chief characteristic of the New Standard, as compared with its competitors and its own previous editions, is to carry all its information in one alphabet.

There is indeed an immense improvement here due, as I understand, to the supervision of the managing editor, Mr. Vizetelly. Instead of having Biblical names in one supplementary list, a gazetteer in another, personal names in a third, noted names of fiction, &c., in a fourth, and so on, in the New Standard Dictionary we have all these in one alphabet, and you need not worry your brains to think out which of the different lists the particular word you are looking for is likely to be found. The amount of research time thus saved is by no means inconsiderable but the economy of irritation and ejaculation is still more satisfactory. The New Standard still retains a few survivals of the older practice; its foreign words and phrases are given in a separate alphabet probably because it would be ambiguous to have them in what is peculiarly an English dictionary. But, by the nature of the case, these are "foreign" phrases found in English books, and they might easily have been included in the general alphabet. The list of population statistics is also separately alphabetized, needlessly in order to get the latest figures. But this sometimes leads to absurd results, as when we get the population of Nutley without any information, whether it is the Nutley of New Jersey, South Dakota, or England. It is fair to add that in the majority of these names, the location is given in the body of the work. Altogether these exceptions serve only to confirm the rule, so widely laid down in the New Standard Dictionary, that a single alphabet is a boon and a blessing to all consulting it.

The New Standard Dictionary also contains what professes to be a History of the World Told Day by Day, in other words, a calendar of the year with the historical events of every day from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, arranged in chronological order. It is difficult to see what use this can be to any one, except journalists at a loss for editorial topics, who will be enabled to show off their erudition by stating that 300 years ago to-day something or other happened. To the ordinary man who wants to know when such and such an event did happen, this is of absolutely no use. With a little trouble, the large amount of information contained in this appendix could have been run in the general alphabet, instead of the plan of Haydn's or Haydn's "Book of Dates."

The growth of the Standard Dictionary in this matter of vocabulary has indeed been phenomenal. It is less than twenty years since the first edition appeared with its 304,000 words, at that time by far the largest English vocabulary contained in a single volume. Yet in this comparatively small space of time the words given, and for the most part defined, have grown to be half as many again. Advantage has, of course, been taken of the immense advance in English lexicography during that period and to the production of dictionaries of special English, to some of which I have referred above. But there is evidence throughout these pages of independent search in the press and literature of the day for the new aspirants for inclusion in the English vocabulary. We find recorded here the latest instruments of science, like the "ultra-microscope," or the latest medical fads like "opsonins," or "hormones"; we have given here "bobble skirt," with an excellent illustration; and the "tango" is aptly defined as "a dance, originally merely a diagonal shuffle, which has been elaborated and now contains a whirl, a dip, and a swing." We are also informed that it is a Spanish-American term and that a variant form of it is "tengo." Even such a specially New York term as "white wings," for the gentlemen who clean up our streets for us has been duly noted (under "white"—not under "wings"). If one wants to know what a "spug" is, one finds it here. No praise can be too high for this side of the New Standard.

I fancy that less care has been taken in bringing the proper names of the dictionary up to date. Wisely, or unwisely, these include a contemporary "Who's Who"; yet I fail to find President Poincaré, though his cousin, the great mathematician, is duly recorded; Le Bon, the founder of crowd psychology, seems to be lost in this crowd; in Germany Maximilian Harden, the leading journalist, and Houston Chamberlain, the leading Chauvinist, fail to appear; in Italy ex-Prime Minister Luzzatti and Ernesto Nathan, the masterful Mayor of Rome, have slipped through the meshes. Even the celebrities of the past have been sometimes harshly dealt with and dismissed to the limbo of non-appearance. Bailey, the first English dictionary maker of importance of whom I spoke above, has been ungratefully cast overboard; Britishness, the Lincaway of modern Germany, ought not to be unknown even to Macaulay's schoolboy; "Prince Charlie," who, according to Mr. Buchan, narrowly escaped becoming King of the United States, eluded my search for the date of his death till I found him under the "Stuarts"; why not under "Charles" or "Charlie" or "Charles Edward?" Illustrations such slips will happen in the best regulated of dictionaries, and the New Standard gives us so much that it is rather ungenerous to take an Oliver Twist attitude toward it. By the way, in the account of that hero, (under "Oliver," not under "Twist,") it might have been added that he "asked for more," a locution which has come into the language from the novel.

One feature of the older edition has been extended and expanded till it almost constitutes a new art of definition. It was a maxim of the older scholastic logic, "Demonstratio optima definitio," which might be roughly translated, "You can best define by pointing with the finger." Consciously or unconsciously the managers of the New Standard have adopted this slogan and have, for every common concrete noun, given an illustration. There are over 7,000 of these scattered through its pages, and, small as they naturally are in most cases, they are admirably clear and really illustrate. I am not thinking so much of the full-page inserts, which are more in the nature of pictorial adornments, but of the small insets which really illustrate the vocabulary. Thus, for example, it is scarcely necessary to read the text if one wants to find out what "chaparejos" are; the cut accompanying the word explains it to the sight; it might have been added that the Arizona cowboys call them "chaps." Mechanical devices, however complex, are best explained by this means. One could almost build a biplane from the elaborate detailed picture of one given on page 198 as an illustration to the rubric "aviation." As a mere matter of printing, the clearness of these cuts is a great triumph of typography as Bellows's French Dictionary was in its small size and clear use of diamond type.

One innovation of the present edition of the Standard Dictionary rubs my fur up the wrong way, if I may so express it. Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have chosen to add to the ordinary spelling of common words what is known as the simplified spelling. Thus we are given "scool" as an alternative spelling to "school." Now, a dictionary is supposed to represent the current usage of the majority of educated people using the language. There are probably 200,000,000 people in the English-speaking lands, of whom about 120,000,000 can read and write it, more or less. I venture to doubt whether 100,000 of these would prefer to write "scool" to spelling "school." If so, to give this latter as an alternative spelling is to transgress the wise principle laid down by Dr. Funk in the first page of the preface:

> The chief function of a dictionary is to record usage; not, except in a limited degree, to seek to create it.

It is, however, fair to add that, in most cases, where the simplified spelling is given, a sign is put somewhat on the principle of the Scotchman who declared that "Glasgie is a gran' place to get awa' from." But this sign is not always given. I flatter myself I have read as much as most people about Æsop, having needed him in my business, and I hereby make affidavit that I never saw "Esopian" or "Esopic" spelt with a plain "E," as is given here in its alphabetic order, without even the alternate reference to the diphthong, where the proper spelling would have been found. However, this is not the place to discuss the merits or demerits of simplified spelling, and, besides, one must not use bad language in public print.

Having given utterance to this private grumble, I hasten to add that, taking the new edition as a whole, it is difficult to see how it could have been bettered as a practical working tool. It gives what one wants in the place where one is most likely to look for it; it puts the most usual usage first, and the etymology last, which is the last thing most people want to know about; most other dictionaries do the opposite. Phrases are treated almost as fully as single words. It even gives slang, though I do not find, either under "dog" or "try," the American version of "Fiat experimentum in corpore vili," though under "demnition" it anticipates Mr. Sulzer in "going to the demnition bowwows." It is just scholarly enough without being scholarly overmuch. The attempt has been given up to illustrate by quotations except the comparative few of the first edition, to which no additions of consequence seem to have been made. It would have been impossible in the space to give sufficient quotations, the main object of which is to show the history of the word which the Standard for practical purposes leaves for the most part out of account in definition and arrangement. Only proper names have a front capital, which enables one to pick them out with greater ease. The synonyms and antonyms of the first edition remain a useful feature, which enable one to get the individual word which Flaubert declared to be the object of all literary art. In short, for the present at least, Funk & Wagnalls's New Standard Dictionary is the fullest and most practical single volume dictionary of the English language.

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VILLAGE LIFE

Miss Cholmondeley's Exquisite Work in "After All"

AFTER ALL. By Mary Cholmondeley. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FEW who read "Red Pottage" have forgotten that remarkable book, or have ceased to hope that its author would publish a new novel. And now the book has appeared, and proves delightful reading, though it lacks the effect of something quite unusual which made the earlier story so unforgettable. Miss Cholmondeley is a born writer, however, and her books give one a charming sense of ease and finish; they possess, so to say, a graceful personality, something in the very warp and woof that wins and attracts, apart from the actual incidents or characters of the narrative. Though "After All" may not be so big a book as its immediate predecessor, it is one it would be a great pity to miss.

Most of the story passes in an old English village, though there is a brilliant glimpse of Paris and another of Teneriffe, among its flaming tropic flowers under the white sun.

Very skillfully has Miss Cholmondeley carried the deeper flow of the story under the light and simple chittering of village life. We seem to be intent upon the fussy enthusiasms of one of the aunts, or the more solemn emptinesses of the other; to be listening to the opinions of the Miss Blinketts (sic) or the struggles of the choir with a new anthem; yet all the while Annette and Roger are being revealed in their growing love, and Janey's little tragedy is unveiled, and we hear the coming and going of the footsteps of life.

The book is as unmistakably the work of a woman as one by Jane Austen. It is a woman's view of life we get, deep and rich though it is. Even the descriptive passages, which are enchanting, reveal the woman in the details they emphasize. That is one of the great charms of Miss Cholmondeley's books, and probably one of the explanations of the immense feeling of sincerity they produce. It is life as it is translated by a woman we get from her; and what other view should we get, since a woman is writing? Nevertheless, there are few women writers who are so distinctly and happily of their sex as this Englishwoman.

The story tells of a young girl who, in the despair and madness of her first encounter with one of life's ugliest revelations, is on the point of drowning herself. There she stands, staring into the Seine, rebelling with all the force of a gentle, deep-feeling, truth-devoted soul against lies and treachery and outrage.

And to her comes a man who knows slightly, a rich, inconsequential young Englishman, always ready for an adventure. Here is his description:

> He had the good looks, which he shared with some of his horses, of extreme high breeding. He was even handsome in a way, with a thin, reckless, trivial face, and a slender, wiry figure. He looked as light as a leaf, and as though he were being blown through life by any chance wind, the wind of his own vagaries.

Blown across Annette's path, he carries her away to Fontainebleau and to the beginning of her real story. As far as he goes he but flits across the girl's experience, throwing a momentary shadow upon her, and then vanishing, leaving her as free and untouched as when he met her. But this shadow persists. Annette, simply and gravely, as she accepts the rest of life, accepts it too, and is quite ready to take whatever consequences may ensue. But Dick Le Geyt has been the means of bringing Annette the friendship of an unusual woman, and this woman will not suffer a shadow to assume reality, possibly to wreck the girl's life.

> "It's the same as if I had," said Annette. "I meant to."
>
> "It is not the same as if you had," said Mrs. Stoddart, sternly. "If you mean to do a good and merciful action, and something prevents you, is it the same as if you had done it? Is any one the better for it?"

So Annette goes to the English village and the aunts.

There is nothing of the novelist's hero type about Roger. A thickset, slow-moving, slow-thinking Englishman, who turns purple under emotion but whose honesty the stars in their courses could not affect. It is a long while before he realizes what is the matter with him, but when he does he goes forward with the affair methodically.

> "Shall I do it now?" Roger said to himself. He made up his mind to speak when they reached the firs, now close at hand, with a low gray house huddled against them. He had never proposed before, but he stoutly supposed that if others could, he could.

But, stolid or not, Roger is good to know, good as the solid earth under one's feet, as high noon, as a strong arm when one is tired. And things happen to Roger that reveal to him what is and what is not worth while in life. He is not altered by the events which befall him, he is uncased, shaken free, realized. It is an achievement.

One lingers, chuckling, over the villagers, as one chuckles over "Cranford." The two old maids in the Hermitage, which is set so low that, looking from their parlor windows, they could only guess at the identity of the passers-by by their legs; and Mr. Black, the "handsomest vicar in the diocese," as the Miss Blinketts had heard affirmed "by one who knew a wide sweep of clergy, and was therefore competent to form an opinion." Then there is Mrs. Nicolls, who washes the clothes and determines the gentility of all the dwellers in Riff.

The grim household where Lady Louisa lies paralyzed trying through the prison of her disease to reach and rule her children as she had always done, that household where Janey is imolated day by day, where Harry at 23 plays children's games and is put to bed by a nurse; this, too, is presented with astonishing reality. And all the varying types, each in his or her little circle of personal importance, reflect forms of egotism, each quite unconscious of his own selfishness, but very much alive to that of the others. Against this background of self-seeking minds and hearts, Annette's utter generosity shines like a light; beautiful, too, is Janey's achievement of sacrifice, the author, Stirling a revelation, and Roger's awakening. But Roger, though slow to understand, was never selfish.

The book is a good book and a true book, with amusing insights into foibles and peculiarities and a fine comprehension of nobility, the sort of story to hand to some one you like with the words, "enjoy this."

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WOMAN'S GENIUS

What It Has Achieved in Scientific Discovery

WOMAN IN SCIENCE. By H. J. Mozans. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1913. $2.50.

SPEAKING of the woman of genius, it was Goncourt who flippantly asserted: "Il n'y a pas de femmes de génie: lorsqu'elles sont des génies, elles sont des hommes." Long before Goncourt, and as late after him as our own enlightened day, this has been the pet fancy of those who argue the intellectual inferiority of woman to man. The woman who achieves in any field outside that of homekeeping, is regarded as the sporadic exception, a curious hybrid, and in no way a "true woman," thus outside the discussion. The more lenient of the discursists grant that the woman genius is not impossible, but that her creative power exercises only in matters emotional, that of abstract reasoning in any marked degree her mind is incapable. Hence women novelists, poets, and actresses here and there, but women scientists, women inventors, hardly ever.

A little general aid from the anthropologist and the psychologist, and the statement usually manages to stand unchallenged, the chief reason being that none has heretofore taken the trouble to collect the achievements of women in the field of abstract knowledge, and discount the difficulties with which women have had to struggle. There have been a few monographs in French, Italian, and German, a handful of magazine articles of recent date to pit themselves against the sweeping statements of the generalizers, but the valuable work of compiling the complete record of woman in science has been practically untouched. Dr. H. T. Mozans's present volume, "Woman in Science," is assuredly no labor of the market. Its pages are the outcome of long days at the University of Athens, of months at Bologna, Padua, and Pavia, of years of delving into the recorded lives of the great women of civilization. And not only does Dr. Mozans review the achievements of woman in mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, the natural sciences, medicine and surgery, archaeology and invention, but he discusses her capacity for these things, a capacity which has been kept from realization by a too-confining environment.

This struggle with the inhibitions of an environment, created for her largely by the dominant sex, should, in Dr. Mozans's opinion, be discounted when remarking upon the relatively small number of women who have won fame in the field of science. A review of that struggle shows a more or less hostile attitude toward woman's education in all the leading epochs of the world's history, and whenever that attitude shows the truce, woman breaks through and captures the Theban or the French Academy Prize, as the case may be. The Athenian society which made a place for the hetaerae—those whom we should now rank among the demi monde—and which opened to them the doors of culture and higher knowledge, brought forth seventy-six women poets—to consider but one field of their endeavor. As Dr. Mozans points out, "when we remember that the Renaissance produced only about sixty female poets, though in a more extended territory and with a much larger population, and that none of them could approach the incomparable Sappho, or even many of her pupils, in the perfection of their work, we can realize the splendor or the achievements of the female intellect in the Hellenic world during the golden age of feminine poetic art."

But the ladies of Athens, those who were of the very flower of that State, were child-bearers and housekeepers only, seldom seen and never heard in public, following the advice of Penales when he said: "Greatest will be her glory who is least talked of among men, whether for good or evil." In the Roman Empire the attitude was different, and women responded gloriously to the opportunities offered them for intellectual development, calling forth the crabbed old Cato's disgusted remark: "We Romans rule over all men and our wives rule over us."

It is an interesting chronicle which follows the women of intellectual inclinations through the Middle Ages with their famous abbesses and warriors, through the Renaissance when women attained distinction in the Italian universities, through the days of the famous salons of Ninon de Lenclos, Mlle. de l'Espinosse, and Mme. du Deffand, to more recent times. Here the woman still has the struggle with an environment imposed by man; in England, Oxford and Cambridge are closed to her; in the United States she has had to put up a twenty years' fight for recognition in the medical colleges on the same footing with her masculine colleagues.

It is an artificial barrier which woman has had to break down in order to gain access to the education awarded the man. Not for a moment will Dr. Mozans countenance the argument of woman's innate inferiority to man as indicated by the size of her skull and the weight of her brain, and he offers the anthropologically minded a neat refutation of the theories usually advanced in proof of the assertion that woman is at best a half-grown, undeveloped man—man midway in his mental, moral, and physical development.

In spite of the restrictions which the man's idea of what a woman ought to be have placed about her activity, woman has fought her way to the front with her brother chemists, astronomers, mathematicians. The array of recognized women scientists which Dr. Mozans has presented, in page after page, in chapter after chapter, of their worthy and eminent work, should do more to still the chorus that harps on woman's lack of reasoning power.

But the hardest blow Dr. Mozans deals is to Proudhon and his fellow-followers, who claim that "women have invented nothing, not even their distaff." Practically all the essential comforts of home, claims Dr. Mozans, are due to the inventive genius of woman; woven cloth and the looms to weave it so, knives, flour-making devices, ovens, chimneys, salt, earthenware vessels—all originated in the woman's quick mind. Then follows an imposing collection of the patents granted to women during the past few decades, when the woman inventor has come into her own—a list including not clothespins and baby jumpers and hair crimpers alone, but cut-offs for hydraulic engines, coke crushers, processes for concentrating ores, devices for unloading boxcars, machines for driving hoops on barrels—hundreds of inventions which indicate a lively rush of women to such fields of invention as metallurgy, as civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering.

Again Dr. Mozans comes back to his initial assertion, that it is lack of opportunity rather than lack of intellectual capacity which has kept the woman on the edge of the field of science.

The reason for the sudden crop of woman inventors is not only the enlarged opportunity for general education, but the breaking down of the prejudice which has long existed against women having anything to do with the development of the mechanical or industrial arts. This breaking down process, rapid in our own young country, slower in those of the Old World, points to an era of the woman of genius. Quotes Dr. Mozans:

> Woman's long struggle for complete intellectual freedom is almost ended, and certain victory is already in sight. In spite of the sarcasm and ridicule of satirists and comic poets, in spite of the antipathy of philosophers and the antagonisms of legislators who persisted in treating women as inferior beings, they are finally in view of the goal toward which they have, through so many long ages, been bending their best efforts. Moreover, so effective and so concentrated has been their work during recent years that they have accomplished more toward securing complete intellectual enfranchisement than during the previous twenty centuries.

Not a word all this time about votes for women, for the writer wisely discusses science and not politics, but we have our suspicions as to where his sympathies lie. But he closes his scholarly and most courteous volume with a freshened hope—if such as Mme. Curié, Sénya Kovalevsky, Caroline Herschel, Della Nuttall, and Mme. Gaetano are not worthy to rank with Euler, Faraday, Liebig, and Leverrier, surely it is rare to prophesy that with the present increase in the opportunities at every woman's door none will make a use of them which will place a woman's name foremost in the annals of science. Dr. Mozans points out that in spite of feverish intellectual activity Germany waited long to produce a Goethe or a Bach; that France was empty of genius for many years before Napoleon and Molière. Our apparently sterile state of intellectual development is but temporary, he holds, and when the flowering of culture arrives women will have come pari passu with men, their companions, and the fruition will be double fold.

Modern Battles

In an illustrated book entitled "Famous Modern Battles," A. Hilliard Atteridge deals with big conflicts that have taken place since 1854. Included in the volume are good descriptions of the battles fought at Solferino, Gummorsville, Gettysburg, Sadowa, Sedan, Plevna, Tel-el-Kebir, Adowa, Santiago, Omdurman, Paardeberg, Mukden and Lule Burgas. (Small, Maynard & Co.).

ISLAM'S GROWTH

System of Propaganda Adopted by Mohammedans

THE PREACHING OF ISLAM: A History of the Propagation of the Muslim Faith. By T. W. Arnold, M. A. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IF every Christian trader and merchant, every Government clerk, schoolmaster, doctor, soldier, engineer, or workman who goes out to a non-Christian country regarded it as his duty to convert at least one man or woman to his beliefs, Christianity would witness a propaganda similar to that employed by Islam during the past thirteen centuries. As Mr. Arnold observes, the absence in Islam of the professional propagandist, apart from some recent attempts made in conscious imitation of the Christian missionary societies, the absence of any kind of priesthood or ecclesiastical organization has left the spread of Mahammedanism upon its individual believers with the result that one-eighth of the earth's population, scattered from Morocco to Zanzibar, from Sierra Leone to Siberia and China, from Bosnia to New Guinea, turns now each day toward Mecca, crying its simple statement of faith: "There is one God, and Mohammed is His prophet."

Recognizing the varied demands of the student of religions and of the casual reader, Mr. Arnold has given his digest of historic and polemic data in terms that blend scientific accuracy with an interest that takes on the color of romance. His work is marked by some features which distinguish it from preceding studies of the subject. He has not considered the persecutions, but has been satisfied with chronicling the details of the peaceful propaganda. And for this he has assumed the premise of the universality of the Islam creed from the beginning, accepting the statement of the Koran that Islam shall raise up one witness out of every nation. This position is at variance with that taken by scholars who consider Islam to have been ordained for Arabia alone, and who claim that its universality came about through unforeseen circumstances rather than design. In addition, he labors to refute the common conception that Islamic conversions have been made en masse through violence and force, believing instead that Mohammedanism is being spread through preaching and persuasion. In the light of his arguments, any reference to a "holy war" in the Near East, for example, becomes the merest contradiction in terms without basis in fact.

The reasons for the success of Islam, as Mr. Arnold gives them, are as follows: The simplicity of the creed, that it is so concise, so stripped of all theological complexities as to be within the grasp of the ordinary understanding; the simplicity of the Mohammedan's religious duties; the fact that each believer considers himself an apostle of the faith. At the present day, he tells us, there are two factors underlying the missionary activity in the Moslem world:

> The first of these is the revival of the religious life, which dates from the Wahhabi reformation at the end of the eighteenth century; though this new departure has lost all political significance outside the confines of Najd, as a religious revival its influence is felt throughout Africa, India, and the Malay Archipelago, even to the present day, and has given birth to numerous movements which take rank among the most powerful influences in the Islamic world. * * * Side by side with this reform movement is another of an entirely different character, viz.: The Pan-Islamic movement, which seeks to bind all the nations of the Moslem world in a common bond of sympathy. Though in no way so significant as the other, still this trend of thought gives a powerful stimulus to missionary labors; the effort to realize in actual life the Moslem ideal of the brotherhood of all believers reacts on collateral ideals of the faith, and the sense of a vast unity and of a common life running through the nations inspirits the hearts of the faithful and makes them bold to speak in the presence of the unbelievers.

Of the many branches of Moslem activity which Mr. Arnold describes, none are more striking than those now being pushed in Russia and in the Malay Archipelago; the first because the field of endeavor is controlled by an established faith wherein Islam has existed legally only since 1905, when the Edict of Toleration was promulgated; the second because it touches on our government of the Philippines, as has been shown by recent press dispatches from that colony to the effect that religious leaders of the Mohammedan faith have been consulted by the United States authorities. In Russia, especially in the Caucasus, thousands of natives who were nominally Christians previous to the Edict of Toleration have openly made their profession of the Islam faith, with the result that the Greek Church is doubling her activities in that region. Moreover, traders coming out of Kazan into Siberia are hearing the faith to the Mongol tribes, who are accepting it in such numbers as to alarm the Holy Synod. There are twelve million Mohammedans in the Russian Empire, a fact that is inciting the ranks of the orthodox to increased missionary activity.

The history of the Malay Archipelago furnishes evidences of a continuous Mohammedan growth. Arabian and Indian traders who first carried Islamism thither adopted the language and customs, married the native women, and by working with greater ability and more harmony than the natives established on a firm political and social basis Moslem communities which have gradually increased in power. Those settlers did not come like the Spanish in the sixteenth century, nor did they use the sword as an instrument of conversion, but simply, in the guise of traders, they employed their superior intelligence in the service of their religion. An indication of their growth can be gathered from the fact that in 1910 over 14,000 Malaysians made their pilgrimage to Mecca. Since the American occupation of the Philippines, Mr. Arnold says, the influence of Islam has been considerably restricted and is confined to Palawa, the south coast of Mindanao, and the archipelago of Sulu, though it is making headway in the northern islands and even in Manila itself.

PIONEERS

A CHRISTMAS WHEN THE WEST WAS YOUNG. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. A. C. McClurg & Co. $50 cents.

Archdeacon Brady tells a touching little story of a young couple making their home in the West. "forty miles from the nearest settlement on the far-flung frontier line, and that settlement itself hundreds of miles from a slowly approaching railroad." How toil and suffering, love, life, and death, and life again attend this great adventure are tenderly narrated in a booklet which, as its title imports, belongs to the season of outreaching sympathies.

FINDING HIS SOUL

FINDING HIS SOUL. By Norman Duncan. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. 50c. net.

The familiar story of the man who loses some one very dear to him, turns atheist in consequence, and is presently converted by any means the author's ingenuity may suggest, is retold in this Christmas booklet by Norman Duncan. The man in this case is James Falconteet, traveling salesman for a great shoe firm, the loss his only child, the means a trip to Jerusalem, and the deus ex machina an intelligent dragoman.

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By HONORE WILLSIE is, according to the *Brooklyn Standard Union* —and others too—a "fascinating romance of the Arizona desert. Besides telling a story full of swift action and dramatic scenes, the author has painted the glowing splendors and weird mystery of the American desert with a sure and loving hand." $1.25 *net; postpaid*, $1.37.

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A FAMOUS ABBEY

Why Westminster Is England's National Palladium

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By W. J. Loftie. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 1914.

ON board one of the great "liners" for London some American women were heard to boast that they were so busy during their annual season in English society that they had never entered Westminster Abbey, although they passed it hundreds of times. This, to a soul reverent of history and art, inspires something like horror, but it may be well to remember that there are also a great many smug people who have gone through the edifice and really not seen anything at all.

The charming book, "Westminster Abbey," written by W. J. Loftie and profusely illustrated by pen and ink drawings by Herbert Railton, would seem only to aggravate the misdemeanors of these American grandes-dames, did it not also make clear that Westminster is very much a matter of temperament, since it is the poetry of London, as contrasted with the official prose attractions of other monuments. An apparent confirmation of this occurred recently on the visit of an American boy to London, where, after failing to emit the least sign of enthusiasm for the Tower, St. Paul's, or anything else in the city, he begged to be taken back to Westminster Abbey and fell into raptures over its vaulting and traceries. The explanation may lie somewhere between a high sense of its antiquity, holiness, and the romantic charm of Gothic art.

The fact that the Abbey has been a show place for two or three centuries is apt to blunt the enjoyment of many visitors not possessed of a special bump of reverence or intelligence. Edward the Confessor seems to have been among the latter, for he declared that Westminster was "none other than the gate of heaven." Its ancient appellation of "locus terribilis" also denotes an antiquity and veneration none the less certain for the cloudy nature of the dates and particulars of its original foundations.

Mr. Loftie is clearer than most English writers in establishing the ecclesiastical status of Westminster as a monastic church in contrast to the cathedral and parochial foundations. While he sets aside many of the claims of its primitive charters and documents, he allows enough to preserve its character as a shrine that antedates and surpasses all that is sacred in London, and has become the national Palladium of England.

Mr. Loftie has very little patience with the modern so-called restorers, and he indicates with unsparing hand the questionable way in which they pretend to "work in the Gothic manner." Mr. Railton ably co-operates with him in his drawings of many of the out-of-the-way corners and delicate details of carving that are seldom seen by the visitor; the book, however, as a whole, fails to indicate the grievous injuries inflicted on the edifice at the time of the Reformation.

As for its modern history, there is little to hold the fancy, in spite of the many gorgeous scenes with which the Abbey church is associated. Among the numerous tombs and memorials with which modern generations have burdened its walls, hardly one out of ten is really impressive; monstrous tablets to minor personages have set the dominant note. Of course, there are a few memorable graves like those of Chaucer, Dryden, and Dickens, and some few others that satisfy the curiosity-hunter and amateur of epitaphs, although the Abbey is not an ideal preserve for these insatiable folk. They must be gratified, however, with the peculiarly modern note in the inscription on the tomb of William Laurence, dated 1621:

> Shorthand he wrote; his flower in prime did fade;
> And hasty death shorthand of him hath made.

The authorities of the Abbey seem to have had considerable trouble with would-be authors of epitaphs, and the latter were not without their own difficulties with such stern opponents as Atterbury, who would have nothing but Latin of the classical kind, and even defied his friend, the poet Prior, declaring that the English lines he had composed for his own tomb could not be placed in Westminster. This cheerful occupation of decaying noblemen is further exemplified in the lines for that doughty English prelate, Boulter, composed, perhaps, not by himself:

> He was born Jan. 4, 1671; he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 1718; he was translated to the Archbishopric of Armagh, 1724, and from thence to heaven, Sept. 27, 1742.

The Royal Commission sitting to consider the question of these memorials past, and those that threaten to come, has presented evidence to the effect that for perhaps a hundred years more there will be space for the tombs of the great and the influential within the Abbey; the proposal to remove the more incongruous tombs was halted when it was learned that the first to go would have to be those of Henry III. and IV.; whereupon Mr. Somers Clarke urged that "the fact that a monument is there is sufficient reason for not disturbing it." The author, Mr. Loftie, thereupon transmits the question to the lap of the gods with the final words:

> There is no shrine in Europe so sacred to the patriots of the country as Westminster Abbey to ourselves. The Pantheons and Walhallas of which we hear so often are but imitations. The continuity of our history is exemplified in the most tangible manner by this one church, and, in spite of mistakes and misfortunes, it continues to be, more than any other spot, the centre of England, and the British Empire.

THOMAS WALSH.

Costa Rican History

Henry Weston van Dyke, in a volume entitled "History of the Discovery and Conquest of Costa Rica," presents an excellent translation of an authoritative and scholarly work written in Spanish by Ricardo Fernández Guardia, an eminent citizen of Costa Rica, and not long ago the republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this work, based on the author's painstaking study of the documentary material relating to his subject stored in the archives of the Indies at Seville, a full and detailed account is given of the operations of the Spanish explorers and adventurers who laid the foundations upon which the Republic of Costa Rica has been built. The narrative contains considerable interesting matter that does not appear in the works of other historians. There are fifty full-page illustrations in the volume and nine maps. (Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $3.)

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LAND OF THE SPHINX

Mr. Cooper's Attempt to Fathom the Future of Egypt

THE MAN OF EGYPT. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company.

IT is Egypt, with its face to the rising sun, Egypt, the coming nation, that Mr. Cooper makes the theme of his study of the land of the Sphinx and the pyramid. He is interested in neither mummies nor temples, nor excavations, but he has tried earnestly to discover just what the Egypt of to-day means and what the Egypt of to-morrow will mean. He has been especially interested in the new education that is gaining a foothold in Egypt and in the influence it is exerting, and he has been unable to resist the desire to contrast this strongly with the old education. Accordingly there is an interesting chapter on El Azhar University, "the brain of the Mohammedan world," which gives in photographic description the methods, aims and ideals of the former Moslem conception of the training of the young.

The chapters describing the schools in which the present day boys and girls too, of Egypt get their manual, vocational and scholastic training help materially to show how the face of Egypt is changing and give an inkling of how much more it is bound to change within the next decade or two. For these young people are turning their attention to mechanical, engineering, and agricultural pursuits, and the girls are studying the latest ideas and ideals in domestic science. The young men are demanding educated girls for their wives, and sometimes those already married bring their wives to the schools.

But at the bottom of all the changes that are going on in that once changeless land Mr. Cooper puts the agricultural and industrial renaissance of the country. The Egyptian farmer, he says, has become a new and important factor in the life of Egypt during the last thirty years. There are more than 1,000,000 of these who own, each, upward of fifty acres of land and who will soon be no longer "'voiceless masses,' but citizens, with wealth, and vested rights and intelligent claims." A few years ago they were ignorant fellaheen, oppressed and robbed by the tax collector, putting out their eyes to avoid military service, neither having nor claiming any rights. "It is, indeed, doubtful," thinks Mr. Cooper, "whether history records another instance of so sudden a leap from abject misery and slavish poverty into the beginning of affluence and material prosperity as is now in evidence in agricultural Egypt." And to accomplish it there have been needed, he says, only the water for their land, which the English engineers have given, and the protection of the individual which has been afforded by English rule. The fellaheen have done all the rest.

Mr. Cooper finds also, among the significant features of Egypt's renaissance, the birth of a national spirit, a reviving national self-consciousness, which leads to the occasional outbreak of unrest under English rule. "With such an Egypt," the author significantly adds: "growing into a new self-confidence as a nation, England rightly appreciates that her real power lies not merely in her benevolence or her statesmanship, but in the potent evidence that she has a trained British Army behind her suggestions."

Mr. Cooper's aim, in short, has been to decipher for European and American eyes some outlines of the figure that stands for the present day spirit of Egypt. The figure is rather vague, as yet, but his account of it is interesting, because the view he gives is a new one of that much written about land.

Power of the Ideal

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FLIES AND OTHERS

Fabre's Absorbing Biography of the Fly

THE LIFE OF THE FLY. By Jean Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1913. $1.50.

FOR each individual, Jean Henri Fabre is a discovery. No matter to what extent one has been prepared by overenthusiastic descriptions of this poet-scientist, the initiation into his pages is an experience breath-taking in its novelty. If the unscientific of mind accept this statement at all, they will accept it with grave reservations as to its soundness. And with reason. They have been told of the marvels that lie between the two surfaces of a green leaf, and they have squinted hopefully through the microscope at cross-sections, and they didn't see any marvels. They concluded, and rightly, that the wonders of science are for certain peculiar and not usual types of imagination. Hence, when these hear that Jean Henri Fabre is a naturalist, concerned with greenbottle flies and spiders, they will, in spite of the most alluring of qualifying adjectives, pigeonhole him as "dry reading."

The only way is to bait them with a choice morsel. Take for instance the chapter on the caddis worm from "The Life of the Fly," a collection of essays in the translation of Alexander de Mattos from Fabre's epic work, the Souvenirs Entomologiques. As an example of a pure and singularly vivid style it deserves the reading, but disregards style. Consider the chapter merely as a bit for the roving Philistine eye. But Mr. H. G. Wells in his most inspired discussions of marvels on Mars never held attention closer than Fabre, as he describes the manner in which the curious little water grub builds its sheath of roots and shells. At first a basketmaker, it weaves and twists a polygonal affair, which would do credit to an expert weaver of willow; then follows its mature period, when it builds with beams and joists and well-placed laths. Watching at his glass pond, Fabre sees every movement which the tiny grub makes; he watches it spin a suspension hammock, from which to begin building operation; he sees it grasp the foundation root, balance it by the middle, fasten it in place, with a touch of silk, then add bit by bit to the structure at intervals measured exactly by the swing of its body from side to side as it turns around in its narrow shaft like a bricklayer in the chimney he is building.

Then, by way of pretty experiment, he takes away the sheath just builded and supplies the bewildered grub with grains of rice. The result is a tower of shining ivory, as regular as though it were laid out with line and compass. And next, a little investigation into the caddis worm's knowledge of hydrostatics. How keep afloat when the specific gravity of every part of the house is greater than the water? It took even the observant Fabre hour upon hour of patient watching to discover it, for such matters have not been written down in books nor can they be investigated by scalpel nor seen through the microscope. Climbing to the surface of the water by means of water-grasses, the caddis fills with air the vacuum which it can make in its sheath by drawing out its body a short distance, and accordingly the tiny skiff floats.

To what purpose all this? Not, at all events, to uphold any law or complicated theory; there is no such thing as Fabrianism. Fabre seldom drew general conclusions and he was keenly and wisely aware of the limits of human knowledge; he never presumed beyond these limits.

> What inspiration urges the grub toward its food at the bottom of the clod, what compass guides it? What does it know of those depths, of what lies therein or where? Nothing. What does the root know of the earth's fruitfulness? Again, nothing. Yet both make for the nourishing spot. Theories are put forward, most learned theories, introducing capillary action, osmosis and cellular imbibition, to explain why the caulicle ascends and the radicle descends. Shall physical or chemical forces explain why the animalcule digs into the hard clay? I bow profoundly, without understanding or even trying to understand. The question is far above our inane means.

Fabre studied instinct; he studied life in the very act of living it. Hence he is not dry reading, and his words may be believed:

> You rip up the animal and I study it alive; you subject cell and protoplasm to chemical tests; I study instinct in its loftiest manifestations; you pry into death, I pry into life. And why should I not complete my thought? The boars have muddied the clear stream; natural history, youth's glorious study, has, by dint of cellular improvements, become a hateful and repulsive theory. Well, if I write for men of learning, for philosophers who, one day, will try to some extent to unravel the tough problem of instinct, I write also, I write above all things for the young. I want to make them love the natural history that you make them hate; and that's my aim, while keeping strictly to the domain of truth, I avoid your scientific prose, which too often seems borrowed from some Iroquois idiom.

It is the refusal to accept the cut-and-dried, above all the unique imagination of Fabre's informing rather than creative, which raise him to a different plane from that of the respected but unintelligible scientist whose jargon is all his own. Fabre presents the familiar, which is usually the most remote from us, in a piquantly intimate fashion. Read of his introduction to algebra. A master at the university, he had, nevertheless, no inkling of the meaning of algebra, yet he really agreed to tutor a youth in the subject. With a book he might scrape up enough knowledge to meet that first lesson, but twenty-four hours away. But he has no book and no money to buy one. His key fits that of the science master's library. He steals the book, making a hunting job of it, too. Then he encounters algebra.

> A chapter catches my attention in the middle of the volume; it is headed, Newton's Binomial Theorem. The title allures me. What can a binomial theorem be, especially one whose author is Newton, the great English mathematician who weighed the worlds? With my elbows on the table and my thumbs behind my ears, I concentrate all my attention.
>
> I am seized with astonishment, for I understand. There are a certain number of letters, general symbols which are grouped in all manner of ways. There are arrangements, permutations, and combinations. Pen in hand, I arrange, permute, and combine. It is a very diverting exercise, upon my word, a game in which the test of the written result confirms the anticipations of logic and supplements the shortcomings of one's thinking apparatus.
>
> "It will be plain sailing," said I to myself, "if algebra is no more difficult than this."
>
> I was to recover from the illusion later, when the binomial theorem, that light, crisp biscuit, was followed by heavier and less digestible fare.

Indeed, the general reader need not be scared off by the title of this collection of informal essays, for while there is much about flies, there is still more about a number of other things. A chapter headed Heredity turns out to contain a quaint portrait of grandmother, whose round of ideas comprised pickles, hemp, chickens, curds and whey, washing the clothes and minding the children. There is a bit about school days, too, with accounts of the stew pot in the middle of the classroom, and how the master could draw garlands and doves, "what a man, to draw you a Holy Ghost with a stroke of the pen!" Quite much that is vivid and quaint, much that is sober and sound, every page that has come from Fabre's pen presents a firmness and a purity given by a noble aim always before his view. His closing word sums his endeavor: Laboremus.

STORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE MAN BETWEEN. By Walter Archer Frost. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

The author of "The Man Between" may be congratulated upon his discovery of an unfamiliar and ingenious plot. The scene of the tale is South Africa, where, it will appear, almost anything may happen. From the very beginning this strange, somewhat uncanny atmosphere is dilated upon in its contrast to the shrines and theatricals and gatherings at the club which resemble others of the kind all over the world, so that when the witch doctor flings his curse at the six men who had mocked him, the reader, like John Ormsby, is not unprepared to have it take effect.

The book is apparently the work of a novice; it lacks light and shade, and also skill in the use of the written word. Again and again the impression for which Mr. Frost has striven he has failed to produce, alike in the handling of his theme and in the development of his heroic character through the appalling trial he was obliged to undergo. In spite of its deficiencies and crudities, however, this novel is decidedly promising. There is a feeling for character, shown more especially in the women than in the men, and a dramatic sense, somewhat feeble as yet, but which will doubtless gain strength with time; in this present story it is often defeated by an absence of simplicity—sometimes, as in the two last chapters, by mistaking the scène à faire. But those faults are—many of them—merely those of inexperience; they have been dwelt upon because "The Man Between" makes one feel that its author has possibilities.

ENGLISH HISTORY

Impartial and Comprehensive Work by Mr. Innes

▲ HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. By A. D. Innes. Illustrated. Putnam's. $3.50.

AMID the mass of historical literature which pours every year from the press it is not very often that there appears a volume which attempts to tell the entire story of the development of a country from the earliest known times to the present day. Studies of particular periods, surveys from one point of view or another and biographical monographs are common enough, but a history that a general reader may pick up with the assurance that he will find, told in an interesting fashion, all the main facts which have gone to make up the life of a nation are few and far between.

Of course the main reason for this is the difficulty of the task and the feeling that the field is already covered. It, indeed, calls for the exercise of the nicest judgement to determine how much space should be given to this or that side of the subject, and yet to present a fair view of the whole. It is not by any means as certain that there is not room for another good general history of England.

School books there are in plenty, but school books are in most cases intolerably dry. The pedagogic mind likes its dates and its names, and looks askance at anything approaching generalization. Views are dangerous when the young have to be taught, and it is far safer to require accurate information with regard to acts of Parliament and unimportant battles than to set forth ideas which may trench upon the prejudices of pupils or their parents. Goldwin Smith, indeed, wrote a brilliant essay on English history, remarkable for its epigrams and the boldness of its characterizations, but every one does not see historical tendencies in the same light as did the Sage of Toronto, and John Richard Green by the very title he selected, "A Short History of the English People," betrayed the bias with which he wrote.

So the bulky volume which Mr. Innes has given us should be welcome to all men interested in history and yet not concerned with the detail which the examination hall requires. In 1,000 pages he has set forth the story of 1,000 years, and he does not seem to have any moral he wishes to enforce. The development of the British Isles has indeed been from a primitive form of democracy through something approaching pure absolutism to democracy again, but Mr. Innes, as he writes, does not find it necessary to assume that one form of government is essentially better than another. The changes which occurred are facts, and as facts he relates them.

Even as he discusses such a period as that of Charles I. he is not elated by the growth of parliamentary rights and the establishment of checks on the powers of the Crown. He explains how the Commons made good their claims, but he points out at the same time that in all probability legal doctrine and the precedents of ages were against them. They won, and it would be foolish to take the position of the Whits Rose League that they were in the wrong, but it would be equally stupid to assume that Charles I. and his advisers had no excuse on their own side.

In the same tone Mr. Innes records the struggle between this country and England. Without prejudice, with complete fairness, he sets forth the issues, and he represents clearly the argument of the British Ministry that it had the right to tax the Colonies, and the position of the latter that their external commerce might be regulated and an income obtained incidentally thereby, but that no direct impost on internal trade might be levied.

Moreover, in Mr. Innes's discussion of this particular epoch comes out another of the merits of his book. He has taken to heart the teaching of modern strategical students and has given a clear account of the effect on the great struggle of the movements of rival armies and navies. If he has dwelt little on the sentimental side of the alliance between France and the United States, and if he has seldom in any part of his book cared to go into details of individual battles, he has remembered that campaigns have had the greatest effect on the rise and fall of nations. From his pages one can gather a clear idea of the importance of the addition of France and Spain to the enemies of England and can see plainly how the temporary loss of her command of the sea on this side of the Atlantic sealed the fate of her supremacy in America. His readers need no technical knowledge to appreciate the effect of world-wide strategy on the course of history.

So, too, Mr. Innes has given more attention than many of his predecessors to Irish and Scotch events. Too often historians have treated Scotch and Irish history as apart from occurrences in England, and have mentioned them only as they happened to force themselves upon the attention. Yet, there was constant action and reaction between them, and it is impossible to understand, for example, the history of Queen Elizabeth's reign without a lively appreciation of the tremendous influence on her international policy played by Scotland.

A special word should be said of the pictures with which Mr. Innes's book is illustrated. They have been selected by S. G. Stubbs, and to an unusually large extent are novel. They are taken in a vast majority of cases from documents contemporary of the times with which they deal, and they bring before the modern reader the way in which common objects of life appeared to those who used them. Caricatures, medallions, illuminated manuscripts, and early prints have been laid under contribution, and the result is an original and most interesting set of representations of things as they really were.

BOYS IN CAMP

THE TOWNSEND TWINS. By Warren L. Eldred. Illustrated. The Century Co. $1.25 net.

Ten boys, headed by the Townsend twins, rent a Summer camp in the Adirondacks. They have any number of good times, play baseball, put out a fire, have an encounter with "ghosts," and enjoy themselves thoroughly. A trip to the Ausable Chasm is one of their pleasures, and they also pay a visit to Fort Ticonderoga. Incidentally Cousin Willis, once a spoilt baby, becomes a manly lad. The story follows the usual cheerful course of such tales, with no startling innovations of any kind.

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NIETZSCHE

Mr. Hill's Appreciation of His Philosophy

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NIETZSCHE. An Exposition and An Appreciation. Georges Chatterton-Hill, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp., 302. $2.50 net.

THE manuscript of this volume the author tells us in his preface, was finished in 1905, since which date much has been written about Nietzsche, but nevertheless the volume before us is a contribution of considerable value to the literature of the subject. The book is divided into two parts of which the first treats of Nietzsche's personal characteristics, and also to a considerable extent with his attitude toward Christianity and other fundamentals of the philosophic thought of the time, while Part II. deals with more difficult aspects of Nietzsche's system dealing with will, the relation of master and slave, and the now familiar doctrine of the superman.

Avowedly appreciative, Mr. Chatterton-Hill presents a very lucid and interesting account of the personal characteristics of his master. The writer insists with some justice that Nietzsche does not deserve the criticism so often passed upon his philosophic system that it lacks coherence and consistency. He argues that Nietzsche's system may be applied to the solution of the fundamental problems of philosophy and sociology, but that we should be committing a grave error if, in studying Nietzsche, we should make abstraction of the personality of the author. This, in view of Mr. Chatterton-Hill's own presentation of Nietzsche's personality, makes the theory of the superman even more difficult of acceptance, than if we are permitted to regard it as an abstraction.

The biographical portion of the work is sympathetically written, with the enthusiasm of the special pleader, and yet with the restraint imposed by a refined and scholarly style. It does not materially add to our knowledge, however, nor does the whole of the first book for that matter. An interesting point in the second chapter is that in which the importance of the Greek influence upon Nietzsche is discussed. His study of Greek art, the author tells us, of Greek philosophy, and of Greek drama not only enabled him to attain to a clearer conception of the Hellenic culture, but it was destined to have most important effects upon his intellectual evolution and on his conception of life in general. Later we are told:

> Nietzsche is an artist, and as an artist he sees life as a manifestation of beauty; he sees life as synonymous with the will of power, of domination; and this will of power, realized by the Greeks in their conquering activity in all domains, is itself but the expression of the love of life, of the affirmation of life, of the wish to live and to live wholly.

While the author does not say so, this lucid explanation of Nietzsche's source-influence, Hellenism, provides a very clear raison d'être for his anti-Christian tenets. It is impossible to trace our way with the author through all his explanations of the conception of Nietzsche upon the minor amenities and philosophies of life, but his treatment of Nietzsche's conception of art is interesting, not only in itself, but because of his statement that "Nietzsche's conception of art contains all Nietzsche." The brief statement of Nietzsche's general position and summarization of his ideals may indeed be commended as a lucid and succinct exposition of the views of the German thinker for those who are not familiar with these, and do not care to study them more deeply.

Just as Nietzsche found the State one of the great obstacles to the realization of his ideals, so did he find Christianity, or at least its popular expression, equally a bugbear. Much of the criticism leveled against Nietzsche has been directed against him because of his attitude toward the religions in general, and Christianity in particular. The chapter in which Mr. Chatterton-Hill deals with this subject is one of the best in the book, and probably the best exposition of the whole subject available in English.

In his second book Mr. Hill deals with the more original contributions of Nietzsche to philosophy—if they were original. The first chapter of this part deals on the whole lucidly with the familiar Will of Power, which the author says is a fundamental postulate for Nietzsche. The author discusses Nietzsche's "extreme skepticism," as he calls it, "in the domain of abstract theoretical reasoning," very frankly, and asks whether it does not destroy his whole position, as undoubtedly it does.

Nietzsche has carried the conception of natural selection and the survival of the fittest further than any other thinker, says Mr. Chatterton-Hill, "and Nietzsche's theory of knowledge is based in all its points on biological science."

The doctrine of the "Overman" is dealt with at length, and, it seems a pity to report, without the clarity which distinguishes the rest of the book. It forms a very technical chapter, and one feels that the author has put aside his habitual impartiality and appears in the light of an advocate.

An interesting chapter is that on Nietzsche and Max Stirner, full of interesting comparison between the two men and their philosophies. Finally there is a very good attempt at an appraisal of Nietzsche's system, and, what is more to the point, of his contribution to the common-weal. In a striking passage Mr. Chatterton-Hill tells us:

> We may like or we may dislike that vision of the Overman which he has held out to us, but the lesson which we have to learn from Nietzsche is that no people, no race, no individual, can live without an ideal.

No opponent of Nietzsche's teachings will quarrel with this statement, or dispute the value of Nietzsche's having presented it.

EMANUEL STERNHEIM.

ETERNAL YOUTH

WHEN I WAS A LITTLE GIRL. By Zona Gale. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

No one has written so understandingly and tenderly of romantic old age as has Miss Zona Gale; and now she shows an equal insight into the elusive spirit of childhood. Too many of us permit that spirit to die within us, only a few facts of our early days existing as a faint and far-off memory. Miss Gale's preface shows that she has kept her child-self alive and vivid, and therefore it is that she has been able to write this book. It is not an autobiography nor a continuous narrative; it consists of detached scenes in the life of the little girl, with the feelings and fancies which each evoked. Most of these are illustrated by tales which are really allegories, but which will charm a child "at their face value," whether or not they yield up to him their subtle inner meanings.

Upon the whole, the message of the book is more to grown-ups than to children, helping us to recapture not only the vanished days, but the vanished spirit with which we met them; and so giving us, with our love for the little people around us a clearer perception of their attitude toward life, and, it is to be hoped, something of the vision and tact of the parents and grandmother in whom the child of the tale was so signally blessed.

That Miss Gale has told her story in exquisite fashion need not be said. Her literary touch is always true and sure. She is happy in her illustrator. Miss Agnes Pelton has caught the ethereal quality of the book, reflecting it in her fairies and "Theys" and in the spirituelle little maid herself. "The Great Dew" and "the Great Black Hush" are delightful monsters, just scary enough to be alluring. Text, pictures, and format combine to make "When I Was a Little Girl" an ideal gift for all who have kept the child heart or who would fain find it again.

THE NEW AUSTRALIA

How the Federation of Colonies Was Completed and a Nation Created

THE MAKING OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. 1889-1900. By B. R. Wise. Longmans Green & Co.

ONE of the most important events in the world's history during recent years was the creation of a new nation in Australia by the federation in 1900 of the various English colonies established there during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This brought under one flag five millions of people and three millions of square miles, a much larger area and population than the United States in 1787. It is true that the interior of Australia is regarded as a desert nowadays, but there was a time, also, when the Great American Desert figured largely, even on the maps of our own country. The population of Australia is more distinctively Anglo-Saxon than South Africa or Canada, or even the United States, and its future will be a striking test of the possibilities of Anglo-Saxon blood and traditions in tropical and sub-tropical climes.

Mr. Wise has told in this book the history of the attempts which led up to the final federation in 1900. It is mainly personal in character, dealing with the attempts of Sir Henry Parkes, who was the father of the movement; Sir John Robertson, Sir Edmund Barton, and Sir George Dibbs. The book is mainly devoted to the acrimonious debates in the New South Wales Parliament, which was the centre of the conflict, that being an economic as well as political one. New South Wales had been predominantly for free trade, whereas most of the other colonies were for protection. Now it was obvious that the new Federal Government would have to get its working expenses by a general tariff law. The Free Traders of New South Wales were naturally opposed to this and delayed the consummation of federation for over ten years.

This, in short, is the history of the movement described by Mr. Wise, but he fills this outline in by vivid personal details and characterizations of the chief warriors in the struggle. Very few of the names are likely to be known to American readers, who cannot, therefore, be expected to take much interest in these personal details, but students of history will be interested in observing the same forces at work in producing the United States of Australia as were effective in giving rise to the United States of America.

A Book of Verse

A small volume entitled "The Drift of Pinions" contains a collection of poems by Marjorie L. C. Pickthal, and among them readers of American magazines will recognize old and esteemed friends. The poems have a distinctly dainty quality, especially those in which the author sings of the birds, flowers, sunshine and starlight and other charming things the wanderer sees as he moves about in field and forest. (John Lane Company. $1.25.)

VALENTINE

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"Full of clever character sketches."—*London World.*

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of

The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1913

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

JOHN AYSCOUGH, whose story entitled "A Beginning—at Rallham," will be completed in the December number of The Catholic World, has become a personality in this country since the publication of his "Gracechurch" by Messrs. LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. As a matter of fact he is a dual personality. Even more surely than Canon HANNAY of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, until recently kept his clerical identity distinct from that of GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM, the humorous writer, has Mgr. FRANCIS BICKERSTAFFE-DREW, one of the most distinguished of English Catholic prelates, kept his clerical life distinct from the literary life of JOHN AYSCOUGH. But the boyhood impressions of JOHN AYSCOUGH, set down in "Gracechurch," are those of the Church of England clergyman's son, who had a leaning to Catholicism in his childhood and "went over" to the Mother Church while he was at Oxford. As a cleric he has received many honors and has labored with zeal for the advancement of his Church in England. As a writer of charming essays and tales he has provided mental refreshment for many thousands who are not concerned with doctrinal distinctions. It is scarcely a matter of opinion that "Gracechurch" is a good book which cannot fail to benefit its readers. Needless to say, it is not a doctrinal book. Barring a casual priest or two and an old Irishwoman, its personages are Church of England folk with a slight sprinkling of commendably humble dissenters. It is not a satirical or ironical book, but it denotes human foibles with unfailing accuracy and kindly humor. It is, in short, a true picture of life without a suspicion of "modernity." England was inhabited by people like the Gracechurch folks when JOHN AYSCOUGH was a boy, and they have not all been driven out yet by any means. They are not the people Mr. BERNARD SHAW encounters and portrays, but they are not less lovable for that reason. "Gracechurch" deserves to be read by all persons who like to get out of modern rush occasionally. Our reviewer pointed out its resemblance to "Cranford," and this would be recognized by anybody who has read "Cranford." Is that book read nowadays? It must be said for "Gracechurch," however, that it is no imitation; it is a real thing.

THE Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, to be published Nov. 30, will surpass in rich variety of interest any previous special number of this publication. To begin with, it will contain, besides the customary list of books suggested by their publishers as particularly well suited to the requirements of holiday book buyers, an extended list of the ONE HUNDRED BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR, selected especially for this number by a committee comprising Prof. JOHN ERSKINE, Dr. CARL VAN DOREN, and Dr. H. R. STEEVES of the Department of English of Columbia University. This will be prefaced by Prof. ERSKINE with an introductory article, while each book will be briefly but adequately described by a competent reviewer. The value of such a list can hardly be overestimated, as it will comprehend all departments of literature, and the selection will be careful made with indisputably high literary authority. Another novel and important feature will comprise four articles on four books of the year on vital and controversial subjects by prominent authorities on those subjects. Each book will be chosen by the writer of the article upon it as the best in its particular field. Thus the foremost books of the year dealing with matters of common and persistent discussion will be indicated and the reasons for the distinction thus accorded them set forth clearly in the authoritative reviews. Contributions from other writers of national distinction will add to the interest of this extraordinary number of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW, and a noteworthy feature will be an informing article on the gift books and richly illustrated books put forth for the Christmas season. Of course, the special features will not crowd out the accustomed timely articles on the newest books of the day or the full budget of news of the world of books. To accommodate all these valuable contributions, the Holiday Number will be the largest ever issued. It will be printed on special paper of a fine quality, and will be illustrated. This Holiday Number has a large special circulation throughout this country and among Americans temporarily dwelling abroad. It is especially prized, too, by booksellers, but it is made primarily to meet the requirements of the book buyer who believes that books are the best gifts for his friends of all ages.

SEVERAL persons have kindly pointed out that the incident which forms the pivot of the mystery in Mrs. BELLOC-LOWNDES's clever story, "The End of Her Honeymoon," is a tolerably ancient invention, and was used once, perhaps, in a Paris newspaper "fake." What of it? All that we claimed for the book was that it introduced a new kind of mystery in detective fiction, and that the reader's interest in the story was maintained to the end. There is positively nothing new, anywhere, as even radium was imagined by Lord LYTTON sixty years or more ago. But it is good art to use an old idea in a new way. Moreover, one might have heard of this imaginary incident a hundred times without anticipating in the reading the climax of this particular story.

MR. ARTHUR ACHESON'S book on "Mistress Davenant, The Dark Lady of Shakespeare's Sonnets," published last April by BERNARD QUARITCH, in London, and WALTER M. HILL in New York, has met with much acceptance among students in the byways of Shakespearean scholarship. We have never been able to understand how the world could be benefited by the identification of the Dark Lady, but the intelligibility of Mr. ACHESON'S theory, which is one not overlooked in Sir SIDNEY LEE'S book on the Sonnets, is not to be denied, and, of course, if we can be brought to the belief that Mistress JANE DAVENANT of Oxford was that very lady, we shall go far toward a clearer understanding of SHAKESPEARE the man, though it is likely that the understanding of most of us in this matter is clear enough. We know the plays. A second edition of Mr. ACHESON'S book is now at hand, and with it he issues a pamphlet containing recent corroboration of the theory it sets forth discovered by various English and Continental Shakespeareans. No publishing season is complete without the usual number of books relating to SHAKESPEARE and Shakespearean study. Among those now on hand is "Shakespeare and Stratford," by HENRY C. SHELLEY, (LITTLE, BROWN & Co.,) which treats of the town of the poet's birth and its neighborhood descriptively and historically, and "Burbage and Shakespeare's Stage," by Mrs. CHARLOTTE C. STOPES, famous as a Shakespearean antiquary, which is published in London by ALEXANDER MORING, Ltd. Mrs. STOPES'S book is founded on a patient examination of ancient documents, and the outlines of the history of the Burbages it gives is timely in view of the British Shakespeare League's projected monument to them in Shoreditch.

SOME WHIMSICAL ESSAYS

NEW BROOMS. By Robert J. Shores. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

MR. SHORES'S volume is interesting, for one thing, because it is the first venture in a manner new to this age. It is a good deal of a venture, too, because it is at variance with our usual literary temper and something of a challenge to our habits of literary expression. The author has gone back to Addison and Steele for his models, and treats the matters of our present-day life in the leisurely manner, the genial temper, and the careful style that were demanded in the days of Queen Anne. If he wants to say some certain things he does not send it forth from the point of his pen like a brickbat from a catapult. He toys with it, ambles and canters all around it, takes little excursions away from it in various directions closer and closer around it, and finally, never once having taken his eyes off it, picks it up deftly and in a neat and graceful sentence flings it straight at his mark. The essays are in the form of letters written by people of both sexes and all manner of occupations and conditions to the editor of a magazine. The method of presentation suffers in verisimilitude by the fact that in style, manner of thought, and habit of expression they are all evidently from the same pen. But they are gracefully written and are so full of neatly worked out whimsicalities, epigrams, and pungent truths that the book makes very pleasant entertainment for an occasional half hour. Like his models of the age of Anne, he likes to concern himself with matters of trivial importance, to talk about them in such a way as to make them seem affairs of moment and to make the reader see them as typical and illuminating phases of contemporary life.

The letter which considers whether Chesterton is a man alive is representative of Mr. Shores's style. He asks what could be more improbable than Chesterton himself, considers at length several diverting propositions that lead up to the conclusion that if Mr. Chesterton is an idea and not a man he would better stay in that form, because "he is so much more plausible that way."

In the section on "Beds for the Bad" he puts forward the claim that the easiest and surest way to reform criminals would be to provide them all with good beds. "Once we have our criminals and outcasts in bed," he declares, "we shall have them out of mischief." One of his letters makes a plaint that his upright life has given him such a good reputation that it is a burden. Another objects to the modern method of treating beggars and insists that they should not be made to work. "Which do you think costs you the more," he asks, "the beggar who begs perhaps a dollar a week, which he has not earned, or the bricklayer who charges you six dollars a day, of which he has earned only a part?"

IN A FEW WORDS

WILFRID WARD, editor of The Dublin Review and author of "The Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman," is now in New York City.

Prof. George H. Reisner, author of "The Egyptian Conception of Immortality," has spent the last year excavating in Egypt in behalf of Harvard University.

The photographs of Scotch and English scenes which are reproduced in the new Caledonian Edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels have during the past six months been exhibited throughout Indiana by the Public Library Commission.

Mrs. Mary Antin is making an extensive lecture tour under the auspices of the National Lyceum Service.

A. Henry Savage Landor, whose two volume work "Across Unknown South America" has just been published, is a grandson of Walter Savage Landor.

William Kearney Carr, author of the recently published book "Matter and Some of Its Dimensions," contributed the first American volume to the "Library of Living Thought."

Grant Richards, the London publisher who recently turned his attention to novel-writing, arrived in New York last Friday.

Clare Benedict, author of "The Love Saint" has restored the James Fenimore Cooper well on the grounds of her Cooperstown home.

The Devin Adair Company is bringing out an American edition of The Month, the leading Roman Catholic magazine published in England.

Philip Gibbs, whose "The Eighth Year" has given some unpleasant hours to feminists in England and America, met Dr. Cook at Copenhagen and was the only English newspaperman to denounce his claims to the discovery of the Pole.

"Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography" will be published next Wednesday.

There is to be an American edition of John Helston's "Aphrodite and Other Poems." Mr. Helston is one of the English Review's discoveries, a mechanic with a gift for verse-making.

Lieut. Nells Hellberg of the Akersbus Dragoon Regiment, Christiania, Norway, is in New York and will ride in the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden next month. He is the author of "White-Ear and Peter: The Story of a Fox and a Fox Terrier."

Jack London's "The Valley of the Moon" went into its fourth edition in the first week of its publication.

Richardson Wright, author of "Through Siberia Without a Passport," will speak before the Dickens Fellowship next Tuesday evening. His subject will be "The Russian Dickens."

The five best poems appearing during November in American magazines will be read and discussed at the meeting of the Poetry Society, to be held November 25.

Charles H. Sherrill, who managed the great Taft parade in 1908 and the recent Mitchel mass meeting, is the author of "A Stained Glass Tour Through Italy."

"Athens, the Violet-Crowned," is Lilian Whiting's twenty-third book. Her first book, "The World Beautiful," was issued nineteen years ago.

A. J. Portenar, author of "Organized Labor," will deliver an address on "Organization by Trade vs. Organization by Industries" before the Wells Memorial Institute in Boston.

The publishers seem to be moving further and further uptown. Following the example of Charles Scribner's Sons, G. P. Putnam's Sons, and E. P. Dutton & Co., Mitchell Kennerley has moved from 2 East Twenty-ninth Street to 32 West Fifty-eighth Street.

STRINDBERG

Different Phases of His Art in Recent Volumes

THE RED ROOM. By August Strindberg. English translation by Ellie Schleussner. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. $1.25.

PLAYS. By August Strindberg. English translation by Edwin Björkman. Third Series. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. 1913. $1.25.

IN MIDSUMMER DAYS. By August Strindberg. English translation by Ellie Schleussner. McBride, Nast & Co. 1913. $1.25.

AUGUST STRINDBERG wrote chiefly for his own relief. Two-thirds of his work is sheer emotional katharsis, the emotional content of small scope in spite of its vehemence. Take that much discussed assortment of libels which plunged the author into both difficulty and notoriety, "The Red Room," now in the English translation of Ellie Schleussner. It has been called satire, and excellent satire at that. It isn't. It is the alleviation, by way of print, of Strindberg's personal grudges against the institutions and the individuals who embittered his early life, quite without that larger humorous thrust which lifts genuine satire above the level of little personalities. Like "Inferno" and "Confessions," it is written without thought for the reader; it is but a sheaf of pages from Strindberg's journal, dressed into the semblance of a novel with a few continuous characters.

If, of course, the reader chances to be interested in Strindberg as a pathological case rather than as a writer, he will be curious to witness the early struggles of this misfit, to watch his reaction to journalism and hack-work, to the actor's profession, to listen to his embittered tales of the farcical government red tape. But those who are interested not in Strindberg, but in what he writes, will put "The Red Room" aside for his more impersonal work. The redeeming feature of the book is the Red Room coterie, a faithful picture of that out-at-the-elbows Bohemian set which first received the young Strindberg in Stockholm. Strindberg has depicted these unwashed, starved, artist-wretches with a sympathy born of sharing their lot. Pawning everything, very nearly always drunk, never enough paint and but a few old canvases, used and re-used, ripping up the floor to feed the fire, death, love and sordid poverty meaning little or nothing, only pictures and philosophy mattering—they are pitilessly real, and not at all the creatures of Strindberg's warped fantasy.

Now and again these men lift Strindberg quite out of himself and there is some good writing; witness the picture of Olle and Sellén spending the night on what is left of the studio floor.

> They lay down in their clothes on the floor packing, having made a kind of bed for themselves of pieces of canvas and old newspapers, and pushed cases filled with sketches underneath their heads. Olle struck a match, produced a tallow candle from his trousers pocket and put it on the floor beside him. A faint gleam flickered through the huge bare studio, passionately resisting the volumes of darkness which tried to pour in through the colossal windows.
>
> "It's cold to-night," said Olle, opening a greasy book.
>
> "Cold! Oh, no! There are only twenty degrees of frost outside, and thirty in here because we are so high up. What are you reading, Olle?"
>
> "An old cookery book which I borrowed from Ygberg."
>
> "The deuce you did! Do let's read it; I've only had a cup of coffee and three glasses of water to-day."
>
> "What would you like?" said Olle, turning over the leaves. "Do you know what a mayonnaise is?"
>
> "Mayonnaise? No — read it — it sounds good!"
>
> "No. 123. Mayonnaise. Take some butter, flour and a pinch of English mustard, and make it into a smooth paste—I see now it's not filling enough. Do you want something more substantial?"
>
> "Try and find toad-in-the-hole—it's my favorite dish."
>
> "I can't go on reading."
>
> They were silent. The candle went out and it was quite dark.
>
> "Good-night, Olle; wrap yourself well up or you'll be cold."
>
> "What with?"
>
> "I don't know. Aren't we having a jolly time?"
>
> "I wonder why one doesn't kill one's self with the cold."
>
> "Because it would be wrong. I find it quite interesting to live, if only to see what will come of it all in the end."
>
> "My right foot is frozen."
>
> "Pull the paint box over you and tuck the brushes around your sides."
>
> "Do you think anybody in the world is as badly off as we are?"
>
> "You should be more grateful to Providence, Olle; one should always be grateful to Providence—I don't know quite why, but one should."
>
> Again there was silence. Sellén snored. But Olle rose and paced the room up and down.

If you would make the acquaintance of Strindberg's friends, though we are assured that friend is a term used only when one would borrow money, enter through the door of "The Red Room."

If, on the other hand, you would know Strindberg the artist, turn to "Ovädер," "The Thunderstorm," as Mr. Edwin Björkman has it in the third of his series of the Strindberg plays. There you have Strindberg at his best, Strindberg conscious of an audience, conscious of the restrictions of his medium, and quite master of the theatrical art. "The Thunderstorm" was the first of the "chamber plays" written for the Theatre Intime at Stockholm, and it inaugurated theatrical reforms considered daring at the time. We have become accustomed to the "Little Theatre" idea with its consequent concentration of plot and simplification of setting; in 1907, when the Stockholm Theatre was opened, it was a much criticised innovation.

The restraint imposed by the theatrical conditions and the possibility of losing himself and his personal bitterness in an absorbing experiment made it possible for Strindberg to produce in "Ovädер" the most dramatic and masterly bit of character drawing that has ever come from his pen. It is curbed and quiet with a wealth of dramatic incident smoldering beneath; it is proportioned and well-measured, and its atmosphere, the air that surrounds old age slipping like a sleigh down a snow covered hill, is pervading and continuous. It is the story of voluntary old age; as the master tells the confectioner who lives in the basement of the old house and now and again comes up for a bit of fresh air:

> It is peaceful, the way I have it here. No love, no friends, only a little company to break up the solitude. Then human beings are just human beings without any claims on your feelings and sympathies. Then you come loose like an old tooth, and drop out without pain or regrets. Take Louise, for instance, a pretty girl, the sight of whom pleases me like a work of art that I don't wish to possess. My brother and I meet like two cold gentlemen who never get too close to each other, and never expect any confidences.

Very well, but he does not know in the rooms overhead where the red shades are always drawn his divorced wife is living with a gambler. She comes downstairs at last, and is touched to find her old home the same, her blue gentians and her mignonette tended carefully, even the thermometer in the upper right-hand drawer of the buffet where she had left it ten years before. The master comes upon her and finds the peace of his old age about to be submerged with a flood of the old emotions, a fresh set of the old troublesome problems to be faced. It is a nervous moment, but a little introspection shows everything quite calm and dead; the hate and resentment that might have been smoldering all those years in ashes, and the only live memory which he cherished, that of his wife, flickers out when she appears, a changed and alien person. He is relieved when she is gone and things somehow straighten out and fall into the old groove; the storm passes and the lamplighter comes down the street at last; Louise pulls down the shades.

It is unfortunate that Strindberg, the dramatist, must inevitably be connected in the popular mind with "The Father" and "Miss Julia," good plays both of them, but touched with that harshness which the play-going public stigmatizes as "gloomy." "The Thunderstorm" is neither harsh nor morbid. To be sure, it is not sentimental, though concerned with that most sentimentally treated of life's phases, old age, yet it is gentle and appealing, and, moreover, an amazingly actable play. One can hope that the English translation will prove an impetus. It will be good to see Strindberg brought before the footlights to the American public in his better aspects. Indeed, there is more than one opportunity offered in the latest series of translations to flash the facets of a genius too long considered one-sided. One hardly recognizes "the mad Swede" in the pretty fairy spectacle, "Swanwhite," which has to do with magic helmets and wicked stepmothers, with peacocks and doves and all manner of enchantments, chief among them the marvelous transforming power of pure love. "Swanwhite" was written when Strindberg was serving discipleship under Maeterlinck, and at the same time delving into Swedish folklore with his characteristic vigor.

In fact, many of the plays of this volume bear the marks of other influences. Moved by the spirit of Edgar Allan Poe, Strindberg wrote "Simoom," a horrible little one-act sketch set in the Algerian desert, in which an Arabian girl races the simoom to the death of the Zouave lieutenant whom she hates; she fills his fevered brain with the suggestion that he has rabies and he dies before the simoom arrives. Not exactly pretty, but it is terrifically dramatic. Again, the long and pretentious "Advent," a mystery play, is Strindberg's expression of the Swedenborgianism which he absorbed during that period of his life which he chose to label the "Inferno." A nicely polished comedy, "Debit and Credit" and "After the Fire," the two other plays of this volume, present the familiar Strindberg.

Still another, and a yet quainter phase, however, is expressed in a collection of sketches entitled by the translator, "In Midsummer Days." Here are fairy tales and fables and slight thumb-box affairs of things and people. Here is the lighter humor which Strindberg was supposed to be without; observe Mr. Jubal, who always stood importantly in the middle of the street car and whose "checkered suit grew round him as the bark grows round a tree, apparently without any effort on his part." Some of the little sketches are very sad and some of them are very vague, but all are, as the author has said at the close of one of them, very edifying stories. At all events, they show Strindberg, not as a ruthless lunatic let loose among the devices of realism, as some would believe, but as an artist who could deal in pastels and delicate etchings, as well as in lurid sunsets and conflagrations.

THE LAW'S DELAY

THE THIRTEENTH JUROR. By Frederick Trevor Hill. New York: The Century Company. 1913.

A penetrating indictment of the law's delay, of the chicanery of unscrupulous lawyers who take advantage of technicalities and quibbles to defeat the ends of justice, and of the evils of a politically influenced judiciary, is the theme of a new story by Frederick Trevor Hill, "The Thirteenth Juror." The book is not merely propaganda for a reform of our courts, but a vital story of a conflict of wills and wits. As the result of a bitter trade war, the wealthy Farm Supply Company is forcing Gedney & Son to the wall by prolonged litigation. When all shifts at postponement have been exhausted, the Farm Supply Company engages the "Resurrectionist," a lawyer famous for reviving cases generally considered dead and done for, and hope by his professional wiles to lengthen still further the proceedings against the feeble old Mr. Gedney. But Poinder, Mr. Gedney's lawyer, with the help of the diplomatic "Old Man Reeve," proves a worthy champion of the honor of the law. He sticks to his case through every rebuff and discouragement, meets move with move in a thrilling duel of keen minds. The book moves swiftly and vigorously to a climax that clinches the story and drives home the point impressively. The author knows whereof he speaks, and his dramatic presentment of the facts of the case startles the reader into respectful attention.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS AT THE NEW SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE, ON FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.

¶ The children's department is equipped for the holiday season. The children's books of all publishers, especially the new holiday editions with colored illustrations, are conveniently displayed. One large table is given up to boys' books, another to girls' books, and a section of several tables to books for little children.

¶ But there are certain specialties—for instance, such children's classics as "The Wonder Book," "Alice in Wonderland," The Jungle Looks, and so on, in leather and morocco bindings; and translations of French children's books illustrated with quaint little child-figures by such artists as De Monvel.

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Author of "Little Thank You."

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These charming pen pictures of the home and social life of the South constitute a valuable contribution to the social history of the country. Mrs. O'Connor is a Southerner by birth, and among her friends and kin are numbered many who have been a part in the history of the South.

Our Irish Theatre

By LADY GREGORY

Author of "Irish Folk-History Plays," "New Comedies," etc.

12°. *Illustrated.* $1.50 *net. By mail,* $1.65.

An account not only of the great contemporary dramatic movement of Ireland, but of the stage history of the Dublin Theatre from its erection. A section of the book that possesses a very pertinent interest for American readers is that which has to do with the experiences encountered by the Irish actors in America.

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One of the earliest, but most deservedly popular of Hardy's racy stories of the Wessex country. First published in 1872, it forms, in conjunction with "Desperate Remedies," the corner-stone of the author's literary attainment, reared to such splendid heights. The story is told with rare fidelity to local character and delightful humor.

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NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Longevity of Some of This Year's "Best Sellers"—Important Works of Non-Fiction

THROUGHOUT the entire Fall there has been evident among American publishers a tendency toward the more careful selection of books. Several of the leading firms have issued a number of books less by a third than their customary allowance. One result of this has been that the books have had a better chance to become popular—the energies of the publishers have been concentrated in a way that has proved advantageous to the fortunes of their publication. Therefore the lives of many books have been prolonged, novels which were popular in September still are prominently before the public. A few years ago it was not unusual for a best seller to die in three weeks and for its publishers to accept the fact of its death philosophically and set about establishing its successor.

One novel which has retained its popularity through the season is Winston Churchill's "The Inside of the Cup," published by the Macmillan Company. A somewhat remarkable phenomenon about this novel is the enthusiasm with which many of the clergy regard it. It is by no means orthodox in tone; in fact, it constitutes a rather severe criticism of established religion. Yet many clergymen have made it the subject of laudatory sermons, and one of them—the Rev. H. R. Rose of Newark, N. J.—has begun a series of eight Sunday morning addresses upon it.

But the non-fiction Macmillan books are perhaps more important this season than the novels. For instance, next Wednesday this firm will publish "Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography." One need not be a Progressive to appreciate the significance of this book by and about the best-known citizen of the United States. There will be six hundred pages, it is said, and about a hundred pictures. Certainly its author is well fitted to discuss the subject he has selected.

Another Macmillan book to be published next Wednesday is Charles H. Weller's "Athens and Its Monuments." Mr. Weller's reputation is a guarantee not only that this work will contain sound scholarship, but that it will furthermore be eminently readable.

Among the Macmillan books published last week particular attention is called to John La Farge's "The Gospel Story in Art." Mr. La Farge was peculiarly fitted to write this book, and it should prove of lasting value.

Bernard Shaw called Alvin Langdon Coburn "one of the most accomplished and sensitive artist-photographers now living." Mitchell Kennerley is publishing a collection of thirty-three of Mr. Coburn's portraits of celebrities, under the title "Men of Mark." Among the subjects are Bernard Shaw, George Meredith, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, William Dean Howells, and John Galsworthy. About the title of this collection Mr. Coburn tells the following story:

> I had thought of using "Men of Genius" as the title for my book, but Arnold Bennett objected acrimously, saying, very modestly, that he did not consider himself a man of genius, but merely a working author, and absolutely refused to join the throng, unless I changed the title, so I told him that if he would give me a better one I would use it. "Men of Mark" is his alternative, and I want to take this occasion to thank him for this, which is but one of his kindnesses to me.

Prof. Joshua Bloch of Dropsie College furnishes us with a new proof of Rudyard Kipling's popularity. The firm of B. A. Kletzkin of Wilna, Russia, has published a Yiddish translation of "The Jungle Book." The translator was a young Jewish novelist, L. Schapiro, whose name, Prof. Bloch says, "will undoubtedly attract a wide circle of Yiddish readers who have never before heard of Rudyard Kipling's talent."

Lady Gregory's "Our Irish Theatre" is surely among the most interesting of the new Putnam books. Lady Gregory gives an accurate account of the adventures and misadventures of the experiment in dramatics which she conducted in Dublin with the assistance of John Synge, William Butler Yeats and other writers, and also she discusses at length the wave of playwriting which has recently swept over Ireland. Her remarks on the reception given to the Irish Players on their first visit to New York City should be especially worth reading.

That entertaining historian, Stephen Jenkins, whose "The Greatest Street in the World" is pleasantly remembered, has written a new book called "The Old Boston Post Road." There have been stirring events on this, the most northerly of the post roads—savages have swept down it, the minute-men marched down it. It was trod by the hoofs of Washington's mount, and it was the pathway of thousands of emigranta on their way to the Middle West.

Many who know "T. P.'s Weekly" are unaware that its editor has an American wife. He has, and she has written a book which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing. We regret to say that Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's record—which will undoubtedly make pleasant reading—of her recent visits to the Southern States, in which her childhood was spent, has the annoyingly sentimental title "My Beloved South." The name might, however, have been worse—it might have been "My Beloved Southland."

Ricci's monograph on the furniture of Louis XVI., which in a review printed last week was credited to William Heinemann, the publisher of the London issue, appears in the United States with the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Boy Scout movement is responsible for the production of much fiction. The December issue of Boys' Life, the Boy Scout magazine, contains a story by F. St. Mars, which is contained also in his "On Nature's Trail," just published by the George H. Doran Company. The author is a student of animal life who is not afraid to mingle imagination with the record of his observations. The big game hunter, Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, D. S. O., says in his preface to the book, "Each tale grips me with entrancing interest."

The Doran Company has published in H. E. Marshall's "A History of Germany" a book which is by no means, it is said, a text book. It is rather an interpretation of the German nation, written to fill the needs of the average citizen who is not a specialist in history.

"An Iconography" is the sub-title of A. E. Gallatin's "Portraits and Caricatures of James McNeill Whistler," published by the John Lane Company. It is a collection of sixteen portraits of Whistler by himself and by other artists, with descriptive text.

The John Lane Company has postponed the date of issue of Gilbert K. Chesterson's novel, "The Flying Inn," until January, 1914. This will permit simultaneous publication in Canada and England.

Little, Brown & Co., who are the publishers of A. S. M. Hutchinson's "The Happy Warrior," have taken over from Mitchell Kennerley and are republishing Mr. Hutchinson's first book, "Once Aboard the Lugger." This book has already been printed seven times. In spite of its title it is not a sea story.

Early in 1914 Desmond FitzGerald, Incorporated, will publish the third volume of Howard B. Sutherland's "Idylls of Greece." Mr. Sutherland writes in this volume of Sappho and Phaon, and of Oenone, the deserted wife of Paris.

Henry Holt & Co. have printed for the eighth time "Dramatists of To-day," by Edward Everett Hale, Jr. They have printed the first book in the Jean-Christophe trilogy for a sixth time, and the second, "Jean-Christophe in Paris," for a third.

On Nov. 22 this house will publish de Fonseca's "On the Truth of Decorative Art," and two books somewhat special in their appeal—I. M. Rubinow's "Social Insurance" and Franz Zizzek's "Statistical Insurance."

Frederick A. Stokes Company is devoting much attention to books for children this autumn. They have published "The Kewpies: Their Book," by Rose O'Neill, and Gelett Burgess's "The Goop Directory." For older children there is "The Boys' Book of Aeroplanes," by T. O'Brien Hubbard and Charles C. Turner. This is a book which is instructive as well as entertaining, and its stories of the adventures of aeronauts will interest many beside the young readers for whom it is especially written.

BOOKS WORTH READING

A VERY interesting little venture in bookland is the series of "Fellowship Books," of English origin, under the general editorship of Mary Stratton. Each small volume of fifty or sixty pages is the free thought of the author upon the subject which he or she has chosen, and the aim of the series is to set forth freshly the basic, everlasting truths upon which rest our common—our fellowship—enjoyment of all that is best and finest in nature, poetry and art. The initial four volumes are on "Friendship," by Clifford Bax, "The Joy of the Theatre," by Gilbert Cannan; "Divine Discontent," by James Guthrie, and "The Quest of the Ideal," by Grace Rhys. Alice Meynell, A. T. Quiller-Couch, Ernest Rhys, and May Sinclair are among the authors who are preparing volumes for the series. The books are particularly commendable for their pleasing format and the high quality of their craftsmanship. (E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents each.)

Thomas L. Masson has assembled in a small volume entitled "The Best Stories in the World," between 200 and 300 well-tested laugh-producers—stories that have done excellent service in the newspapers and magazines, in the vaudeville shows, in the political meeting, and elsewhere. The collection is a remarkably good one, and, as Mr. Masson remarks, if anybody fails to find it amusing the fault must be his own. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

A pleasing story is told by Oliver Huckel in his well illustrated book called "Through England with Tennyson," of a three months' pilgrimage to localities in England beloved by the great Poet Laureate and celebrated in his songs. Admirers of Tennyson will read with great interest Mr. Huckel's description of scenes associated with the poet's long life and abundant literature. (Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.)

It is true, as Frank Thistleton declares in the preface to his "Modern Violin Technique," that a book alone cannot make a pupil master of a stringed instrument. He has attempted, consequently, only to give the teacher some idea of what it is essential to explain and to the pupil some conception of what he should expect to be taught. The book is meant to be a basis for the pupil to work upon and as a guide when he is in doubt; and for such a purpose it should in many cases be useful. Mr. Thistleton says sensible and useful things; as when he declares that technique is but the means of expression, and when he insists upon the fact that the difficulties of technique are at the outset mental. He begins with the bow technique as the first essential—almost any one with a good ear and sufficient tenacity of purpose can develop a left-hand technique, but no violinist can gain a mastery of the bow by his own efforts. There are clear and explicit directions for the practice of all the various elements of violin technique, and these are supplemented by a number of excellent illustrations. (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.)

In James Morgan's book entitled "The Life Work of Edward A. Moseley in the Service of Humanity" a generous and, in the main, deserved tribute is paid to the memory of a good and useful man. The great work Mr. Moseley accomplished for his fellow men was performed during his incumbency of the office of Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He held the post from the organization of the commission, in 1887, until his death, in 1911, and in that period, in addition to the performance of his stated secretarial duties, interested himself actively in procuring legislation for the protection of railroad employes and in making the legislation effective. The account Mr. Morgan gives of what Mr. Moseley did for the railroad men of America is deeply interesting. (Macmillan Company, $2.)

Gelett Burgess has added to his "Goop" series a little book entitled "The Goop Directory of Juvenile Offenders." In it he tells in humorous verse of various ways in which little boys and girls make nuisances of themselves. The book is illustrated with amusing pictures, reproducing drawings by the author.

Another book by Mr. Burgess is "The Maxims of Noah." It is written in the style the author affected in "The Maxims of Methuselah," which seems to have been a very successful book. Noah's maxims, Mr. Burgess says, were delivered by the Commander of the Ark to his son, Japhet, and were based on the father's experience with women, both before and after the flood. The book is cleverly illustrated in black and red by Louis Fancher. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.)

Julius Caesar, Mohammed and Lord Byron—it is a curious trio to join together, but Matthew Woods, M. D., specialist and authority upon epilepsy, unites them by reason of the bond of the nervous disorder to which they were subject and reviews their lives as three great epileptics who founded respectively an empire, a religion and a school of poetry. The book, which is entitled "In Spite of Epilepsy," is put forth, the author says, for the purpose of convincing any one who is interested, whether of the medical profession, the laity, or the army of epileptics, that the disease does not preclude a useful life nor even a great career. (New York: The Cosmopolitan Press. $1.50.)

Three more volumes have been added to the invaluable Loeb Classical Library. The fourth and last volume of Appian's "Roman History," translated by Horace White, has just appeared, as well as the second of the three volumes of Cicero's "Letters to Atticus," which have been intrusted to the editing of E. O. Winstedt of Magdalen College, Oxford. There is no need to say more of them than that their translations come up fully to the high standard of polished and fluent English set by their predecessors.

The other new volume contains Petronius's "Satyricon," rendered into English by Michael Heseltine, and Seneca's "Apocolocyntosis," translated by W. H. D. Rouse. The "Satyricon" is not, of course, for every reader, and some passages Mr. Heseltine has felt it advisable to leave in the obscurity of their original Latin, but the curious picture the book contains of the life of a provincial city in Roman days loses nothing by the spirit with which he has turned his version. Dr. Rouse in editing Seneca has performed a perhaps still more difficult feat, for he has boldly attacked the passages in verse, which intersperse the prose, and has rendered them into rhymed couplets with great fidelity to the original.

"THE LIVING PAST"

THE LIVING PAST. A sketch of Western Progress. By P. S. Marvin, M. A. Oxford. The Clarendon Press. 3s 6d net.

Well written as this book is, it presents no new historic evidence, no original speculations. The chapters on the "Childhood of the Race," "The Early Empires," "The Greeks," "The Romans," "The Middle Ages," "The Renaissance," "The Rise of Modern Science," "The Industrial Revolution," "The Social and Political Revolution," have all been covered by other writers with more detail and originality. Even the chapter on "Looking Forward" contains little more than obvious remarks and inferences, and cannot be said to add anything to our knowledge of the future. Perhaps for those who have not read extensively in original or documentary history the book may contain some valuable information.

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES
A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers

BOOKS FOR GIRLS

Attractive Publications as Holiday Season Approaches

WHO wouldn't like to be a nice little girl and vanish between the atoms of time? It doesn't sound comprehensible, but it looks attractive as one sees "Bubs" doing it in one of Oliver Herford's pictures in the pretty book that tells the story, by Vance Thompson of "The Mouse-Colored Road," (Appleton & Co., $1.) This is the way it came about. There were three children, Anne-Eunice and Langham—he was a mere boy, the book says—and Bubs, who also has a "beautiful two-pelaled name" like Anne-Eunice, only she is called Bubs because she has red hair.

Bubs is the little person of the three and she has only to sit at a tiny redwood desk and catch atoms of wisdom, by chance, when Anne-Eunice, at a beautiful rosewood, inlaid with mother of pearl, desk (because she is to grow up a beautiful and domestic woman), and Langham at an ironwood desk, (because he is to grow up a strong, indomitable man) are getting real science lessons from a rusty little old science man. And the science man, thinking his own thoughts aloud in the science lesson wonders why it would not be possible to find room between atoms of time to slip away from the present.

No one but a science man would have dreamed of thinking such thoughts, and no one but a bright little red-haired Bubs would have thought of getting away from an uninteresting present on that thought.

"Come—quick," says Bubs, Anne-Eunice of the two-petaled names hesitates, and so does Langham, the mere boy, but little Bubs takes them each by the hand and head first they go straight through the atoms of time, and that is how they find themselves comfortably away from the rusty old man of science and on the mouse colored road. The picture shows Bubs making a great break in time as she goes through headlong, like a comet, leaving a shoe behind her. There are many interesting people on the mouse colored road—old friends if you have studied your histories, and there is the Christmas story in it, for it is a Christmas book. There are full-page pictures and red marginal oramentation.

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And there can't be any nicer story for the Christmas season than "Miss Santa Claus of the Pullman," by Annie Fellows Johnson. (The Century Company. $1.) It is Annie Fellows Johnson who wrote "The Little Colonel" stories, and every little girl, and some grown quite big, know how very nice those are. This is a story of two little people, Will'm and Libby, who have no mother and are living with their grandmother. And Christmas is coming, and they have made their Christmas wishes just as all good little people do. Libby would like a gold ring, and Will'm wants, above all things, a ride in a Pullman car. No one can ever tell how their wishes are going to be granted, and sometimes the way doesn't seem to be the best one, though, after all, it turns out to be quite the nicest that ever could be. That was the way it was with Will'm and Libby. A strange thing was given them for a Christmas present, coming a little ahead of time—a new mother and they were to go to her and their father. Now, Will'm and Libby had heard very strange, unpleasant things about stepmothers—the bad kind that grow in some kinds of fairy tales, and they weren't a bit happy at the news.

"I arn't going away," said Will'm, his poor little heart almost broken. "I won't leave my Dramma and I won't go where there'll never be any more good rabbit dravy." Will'm loved different kinds of things and gravy and grandma were among them.

But of course little children have to obey and Will'm began to get his Christmas wish at once, for a ride in the Pullman car was the very first thing. And it is in the big Pullman car, where the children are all alone, that Miss Santa Claus appears, pretty and young and with witch scissors.

Then things begin to happen. Libby gets the ring she wished, the Pullman car is like what Will'm dreamed it would be when Miss Santa Claus takes them into the dining car with its silver and crystal and good things to eat, and there are Christmas stockings, and later even "rabbit dravy," and much besides that must be read, and there are pictures with a bright colored one of Miss Santa Claus in the beginning of the book.

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There are any number of girls' books that the Penn Publishing Company has out, and Nancy Lee's "Spring Term," by Margaret Warde, ($1.25,) is one of them. It is a gay schoolgirl book which has wonder workers in it, the W. W.'s. There is a strange thing to find its way into a girl's book, a lost baby, Timmy, who is scientifically brought up for the time that he stays. There is a Prince and a Princess and Prince Charming, who is a cat; also any number of pictures. A very good story indeed is "Jane Stuart, Twin," by Grace M. Remick, ($1.25.) Jane is an uncommonly good sort and the family, which includes the other twin, who is a boy, lose money, have to go to a little seaside town to live and have a very good time of it after, all. They find "Little Caroline" one of the mystery parts of the story, and little Caroline turns out to be grown up and—a handsome young man.

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"A Senior Co-Ed," by Alice Louise Lee, ($1.25,) is one of the jolly stories where school boys and girls together have lively times. Winifred Lowe of the "fluffy yellow head" is its heroine and steward of the Alpha Gamma Chapter House. There is a Colonial party in the story to raise money for chapter house repairs, and it is an up-to-date story, for they talk about suffragette pilgrimages, and Winifred says she is not dignified enough for a suffragette pilgrim. "Letty's Treasure," by Helen Sherman Griffith, (50 cents,) is her voice. There is an exciting time when she is told that she will become a great singer, but the interesting parts of the book are those that tell of her life after her adoption by an author, her home for a time on the Devonshire coast of England, and the discovery of a little shipwrecked girl, who is the real daughter of Letty's adopted mamma. "A Little Maid of Provincetown," by Alice Turner Curtis, (90 cents,) is a story of Revolutionary days, with all the stirring events of those times. Anne, the "little maid," is captured by Indians, but is a brave little girl, and in the end of the book finds her father. There are exciting pictures. "The Little Runaways and Mother," by the same author, (80 cents,) is the story of the children who ran away from an asylum. They have many adventures in this book, which is the third one in their history. Among other things, they have an aeroplane club.

"Marjorie on Beacon Hill," another Curtis book at the same price, is the story of the experiences of the little heroine in Boston with two mill girls whom she has helped to rescue from cruel relatives. Robinson Crusoe, who is a pigeon, Ann, one of the little mill girls, adopts, brings a policeman to the house, for little Ann is in danger of her life as she crawls out of her window on to the edge of the roof to get her pet out of trouble. There is a wedding, with four little girl bridesmaids, in "Polly Prentiss Goes A-Visiting," by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, (80 cents.) The funny Swedish twins, who have been in the other Polly books, are in the story, and Polly, whose visit is in Washington, receives a personal message from the President. "A Regular Tomboy," by Mary E. Mumford, is the story of a little girl who wants to be a boy, and one of the things she does in trying to play boys' plays is to ride a calf around the village streets. There is a nice baby in the story, who is loved so much that some one lets a drop of hot candle grease fall right on his poor little nose. Hila, the little tomboy, learns after a time that being a girl is a pretty nice thing after all.

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All the littlest girls will love "Dolls of Many Lands," by Mary Hazelton Wade, (W. A. Wilde Co., $1,) and there are more kinds of dolls in it than they could see even in dreams. There is the Parisian doll in pretty clothes, whose little relatives they all know, as they are to be seen in the shops; there is an Eskimo doll made of ivory and dressed in furs; Rudaheh, the Persian doll, is made of rags, and all her clothes are sewed on, lovely clothes of silk—long, loose trousers, such as the Persian women wear, a silk skirt and little jacket; there is a little Dutch doll, who has wooden shoes; little Plum Bloom, a Japanese doll, and there is a story among others about many little English dolls, and not very beautiful ones, though there were 132 of them, and they once belonged to Queen Victoria.

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"The Girl of Ablnger Close," by L. T. Meade, (Lippincott Co., $1.25,) is one of the long stories that this author writes, an old-fashioned story which has a stepmother, who if she is not really cruel is as selfish as she is pretty. The little girls of the book take turns in telling the story. There are six colored pictures. "The House on the Ground," by Ella Matthews Bangs, (Pilgrim Press, $1.25,) is the story of two nice girls who go to live in the country with their great-uncle, Peleg Russell, who asks them to stay with him when they have no other home. The "house on the ground," as it is shown on the cover of the book, looks as if it had many stories, one rising above the other, but it is a hillside house, and each division of it is built on an upper terrace, so that there is no real upstairs in any part of it.

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"Helen and the Uninvited Guests," by Beth Bradford Gilchrist, (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25,) is a funny story—though it seems a tragedy to Helen, who is left to keep house while her invalid mother is away. Then come the uninvited guests. "Bunbury," as the children speak of her, is a determined lady and a capable housekeeper. She is a friend of the children's mother, and she decides to take charge of the house. She does. It makes a large book full of happenings, all of them interesting.

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Very interesting is "Under Greek Skies," by Julia D. Dragoumi (E. P. Dutton, $1.) It tells of the Greeks, so many of whom are now in this country, as they live in their own. There are three stories, the first telling of "Mattina," and the many things which happen to her. It is a hard life when she goes out to be a little maid, because of her poverty. Then there is the great trouble from which she is rescued and taken back to Poros, her home. She is about to come to America when the story closes. There are excellent line drawings for the pictures and a colored frontispiece. There is a good story, a wedding—three of them in fact, including Dorothy's, in "Dorothy Brooke Across the Sea," by Frances Campbell Sparhawk (Crowell. $1.50.) The story part of the book goes on continuously, but there is also much that is interesting about countries "across the sea." The heroine of "Her Daughter Jean," by Marion Ames Taggart (W. A. Wilde Company, $1.50,) is a little poet lady—a poem accepted by a magazine and paid for, and she is only sixteen. Jean thinks it would be a glorious thing to "live for her art." One of the things she learns in the course of the long story is that there are other things in life and, as she says finally, "Oh, mother darling, nothing can ever be better than to be your daughter Jean."

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There is a runaway fortune in "Annie Laurie and Azalea," by Ella W. Peattie, (The Reilly Britton Company, 75 cents.) It is Annie Laurie's fortune and it had been hidden in a very queer place, which makes it possible for a man to run away with it. He does not go far and the thrills of the story are concerned with the loss and the finding, and Sam, the son of the thief, who turns out not to be a real son after all. Annie Laurie proves herself a good friend. "The Ranch Girls at Boarding School," by Margaret Vandercook, (Winston, 60 cents,) is a story of the four nice girls who after their experiences on the ranch they inherited and went to live upon, decide to return to civilization and a fashionable boarding school in New York. Olive, one of the girls, falls heir to a stern grandmother and a fortune.

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"The Story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," St. Elizabeth of the roses, the Landgravine of Thuringia, is told by William Canton in an attractive volume with eight colored illustrations by Eleanor Furtescue Brickdale, (Dana, Estes & Co., $1.50.) The book is compiled from many books written about the beautiful young woman who lived so full a life in so short a time. There is a postscript and index to the book. "The Whimsey Girl," by Charlotte Canty, (Dodd, Mead & Co., 75 cents.) is a charmingly "whimsey" girl with fantastic thoughts floating through her brain. The story is at the time of the San Francisco disaster, and it is then that the whimsey girl finds what she calls heaven, but the kind friends who have made it for her say that it is what is next to it on earth—a home. It is a small book, and so is "Barbara's Philippine Journey," by Frances Williston Burks, (World Book Company.) It tells in an interesting way many interesting things about the country so far away and so closely associated with the United States. There are many pictures.

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CURRENT FICTION

Mr. Comfort's "Down Among Men"—A Voyage of Delightful Adventure

DOWN AMONG MEN. By Will Levington Comfort. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

THE first five chapters of Mr. Comfort's new novel resemble his well-known "Routledge Rides Alone." Like Routledge, John Morning is a war correspondent beneath an undeserved cloud, and part of his history forms an indictment of war. After one brief episode—a sort of preface—the scenes in the opening "Book" are laid in China during the Russo-Japanese war, centring mainly about the battle of Liaoyang. John Morning has fought his way up from a sorry boyhood spent on the New York streets and in racing stables to a newspaper position "on space." In Tokio he finds himself denied the place among the other correspondents to which he knows that he is entitled, but he has always "lived second class" and dares not demand the reason for his exclusion. It is to this very exclusion, however, that he owes Duke Fallows's espousal of his cause, and later the companionship of the one man able to perceive the stuff that is in him through the outer husk and grime. It is Fallows who predicts that in the time to come "You'll hear your soul saying, 'Get down among men, John, and help.'" Together they journey to New Chwang, and from thence see the great battle. Those who are familiar with this author's work will not need to be told how superbly he describes it all, until the whole culminates in the vivid, symbolic figure of that Plowman who came out of the millet to his death.

It is one of the achievements of this twentieth century that our writers are beginning to see war, not as "the tumult and the shouting," nor even "the Captains and the Kings," but as the man in the ranks, and of this new visioning Mr. Comfort is one of the pioneers. Into the mouth of Duke Fallows, who had seen that which the plowman symbolized, understood, and in understanding found salvation, is placed "the message from the plowman who passed—the message of Liaoyang * * * Where there is a real Fatherland—there will be brotherhood." But John Morning, immersed in dreams of ambition, is as yet deaf and blind. He knows only this—that he has the great story of the battle, the story which will put the newspaper world at his feet. But to win he must cross the ninety miles to Konpangtze and reach the railroad which will take him to Tientsin and the sea. How he made that wonderful trip—" the sorrel mare—the Hun Crossing—the Liao crossing, and the fight with the river bandits—the runaway of the sorrel and her broken heart—his journey—dazed and delirious, covered with wounds, thirty miles to Konpangtze," the unspeakable voyage among the coolies, the all but failure at the very end—must be told only to the author's own terse, impressionistic style. Morning fought for his ambition, grimly, desperately; won what he most desired, and found in it little save disappointment and the knowledge that "a man makes his friends before his world capitulates."

Already Betty Berry has entered once into his life, but she seems dim and far away until in disgust at that species of soul-degradation he calls after a New York club of which he is a member, "Boubdilliog," he goes to live in a little cabin on a hillside; and then presently comes a time when, despite the reappearance of Betty, he sinks down into the lowermost depths. As the book's first section told about a wonderful physical struggle, this latter tells of one wholly spiritual, of which the first was but the shadow and the symbol. Mr. Comfort is essentially a mystic, and it is the ideas which he here embodies that will arouse discussion and probably dissent. For, as Duke Fallows sees him, and as he slowly begins to see himself, John Morning is "an instrument upon which might be played a message of mercy and power to all who suffered," becoming at last "the medium between man and the energy that drives the world." "He must receive the love of God—and give it to men," declares Fallows, the Guardian. "The love of God must have man to manifest it, and that's John Morning's work—if he loves humanity enough to make her his bride." And his only bride. Therein lies the crux of an important part of this theory—to do his work, to become a "World-Man," he must stand alone. It is an old, old belief, going far back into the dim past of Eastern thought, brought forth into glowing light by Gotama, the Buddha. Morning had conquered the demons of drink and ambition and self-love, had met and overcome the fear of death; but he loved Betty Berry. It is she who, believing in his mission, is called upon to make the great sacrifice; "she loved him for himself, and to her was the altar." It was she who taught him to write "men and women reach that eminence (i. e., the coolness beyond the senses) by being alone—by loving alone": and paid the price for the "World-Man."

She is in some ways the most interesting character in the book, this "little listening creature" who, before Morning came, "had learned well to put love away," had fought her battle with the world unaided and was free, "glad always to abide by what she did or said * * * above all guile and fear," able to give and give and give, even to the uttermost—one of those women of to-day who, according to Mr. Comfort, "represent the men of the future," pouring out the very life-blood of her spirit in service to an ideal. Sharply contrasted with her is Charlie's sister, a girl slightly sketched, not even named, but typifying that great fear which lies at the root of what is called "sex antagonism."

The book is full of interesting people; distinct among them all stand Helen Luiston, clear-sighted member of that "gray sisterhood" of those to whom love never comes, and Nevin, the doctor, who knew "the mystery of service. He had never dared tell any one. * * * He talked of his rights and his wages, the dusty-faced little man," yet he wanted "to doctor the world." The mystery of service, whose price is that understanding which can be gained only "down among men" in the midst of pain, where "miracles are performed" and must be brought to his brothers by one who has himself known torture and risen above it; serving men, loving them, and standing alone—this is the heart of the book. Yet there is more, very much more, in it; few richer novels than this of Mr. Comfort's have been published in many a long day.

L. M. FIELD.

ADVENTURES ALL ENJOY

THE VOYAGE OF THE HOPPERGRASS. By Edmund Lester Pearson. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

When the Hoppergrass started on her memorable voyage no one seems to have expected that anything out of the ordinary would occur—which, when you come to think about it, was rather stupid of them, for how could even the most respectable of large white catboats hope to cruise peacefully for a week under a name like Hoppergrass? Capt. Bannister wanted to change it, but it was all done in nice gold letters, and gold letters cost money; wherefore he hesitated, and was lost. The three other members of the crew, Ed Mason, Jimmy Toppan, and Sam Edwards—it is Sam, by the way, who tells the story—thought the name a bit queer, but on the whole rather preferred it to Capt. Bannister's choice, which was the Hannah J. Pettigill, after an aunt who had left him her second-best ear trumpet.

Despite the incident of the watermelon, it was not until Mr. Daddles's unexpected appearance that the adventures of the Hoppergrass really began. Mr. Daddles was a young man who had been wrecked upon a small island—so exceedingly small an island that he had difficulty in sitting on it. And considering Mr. Daddles's intimate acquaintance with pirates of the very highest class—had he not the entire history of the Black Pedro family at his finger tips?—one would have looked for him to be somewhat fastidious in selecting an island upon which to be wrecked. However, he was a person with a taste for adventure, and it was he who led the search for buried treasure which resulted in the smuggler's burglarious entrance into the closed house—all of which sounds rather mixed, but when you come to read the book you will find that it is simple enough. If the constable thought it an absolutely plain, obvious case, and so did Gregory the Gauger—whose weakness and was not slit, as Mr. Daddles suggested—which is just what it was, only they got hold of it wrong end first, which tangled the affair considerably. Had it, indeed, not been for that modern Monte Cristo, the banjo man, there is no knowing what might have happened. Certainly those very up-to-date pirates, Mr. Snyder and the Professor, would have been allowed to pursue their nefarious schemes in peace for some time longer. But, to give every one his due, it was Sam and not the banjo man who had returned to Simon and the peaceful precincts of the "White Rabbit"—that had the notable encounter with Mr. Snyder, during which the last-named gentleman behaved in so very inhospitable a manner.

Mr. Pearson's new story will be enjoyed by all young persons between the ages of 8 and 80. Those close to the former number of years will find it an exciting tale; the others will delight in Mr. Daddles and the two policemen who kept such vigilant watch, and the aggrieved driver of the horse car and the Lord Chief Justice, and all the rest of the whimsical and very human characters assembled in this charmingly written book. It is no fairy tale, yet it has the romance of one—the appeal to a spirit of joyous adventure, the feeling that life is new and very wonderful. Not a single really improbable incident occurs during the entire voyage, yet it is all enveloped in that glamour bestowed by the rose-tinted glasses of youth. "The Voyage of the Hoppergrass" will prove to older readers a pleasant journey to the Land of Long Ago, only we do wish that Mr. Daddles had finished his account of the wreck of the Hot Cross Bun.

ON THE HIGH SEAS

THE SEA CAPTAIN. By H. C. Bailey. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

In good sooth they were mighty men, those captains who sailed the high seas in the reign of Her Most Glorious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. Hath the world, indeed, e'er seen more wondrous feats of valor than they performed when they dared the Moorish pirates and bearded e'en the King of Spain himself? And of them all, sure none was stouter of heart, more cunning of wit, or stronger of arm than Capt. Richard Rymingtowne, whose deeds are herein chronicled. Dickon the shepherd once he was; a mere lout, men deemed him, dull and shambling. But he foiled the plans of the wicked priest, and presently fared forth upon a perilous voyage with the loyal Capt. Doricot, thinking to win wealth for himself in the East and knowing naught of the ancient comrade whom Doricot had vowed to rescue from slavery and the bagnios of Alexandria.

How they journeyed thither, fought aboard the Moorish galleys, and at length won with their victory a dire disappointment is all told well and with brave words in this fair tale of "The Sea Captain," wherein, an't so please you, you may read of Capt. Dick Rymingtowne's further adventures by land and sea, and likewise of his deep and faithful love for the sweet Lady Mary. Also of how he encountered many other fair and noble ladies, even that most beautiful "Daughter of Debate," Mary, Queen of Scots, and was received in audience by the gracious Elizabeth—who owed him much—together with many other stirring events truthfully and diligently set down by the worthy H. C. Bailey, Esq., a skilled historian, much to be commended.

IRISH PEG

PEG O' MY HEART. By J. Hartley Manners. Illustrated by Martin Justice. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Manners has founded a novel upon his gay little comedy of youth and love that has had such a phenomenal success upon the stage. While following in the main the lines of the play, he has introduced some new complications, very much extended the dialogue, and filled in with comment, narrative, and description until the play becomes a novel of nearly 400 pages. Those who have enjoyed the stage presentation will approve the slightly different ending, in which, freed from the limitations of stage necessities, he has made a more logical and more convincing climax for his love story. In the book he sends Peg back to New York, where, helping her father upon his monumental book, she smooths down somewhat her rough edges and becomes a better mate for her lover, who soon follows her across the ocean. But she remains throughout the novel the same big-hearted, boyden-ish, amusing girl that has won so many admirers on the stage.

"THE JACK-KNIFE MAN"

THE JACK-KNIFE MAN. By Ellis Parker Butler. The Century Co. $1.25 net.

In its amusing whimsies "The Jack-Knife Man" lives up to its predecessor, "Pigs is Pigs," but the story is more ambitious, and the note of pathos is not wanting.

Into the shanty-boat of Peter Lade, a lovable ne'er-do-weel, strays out of a storm a wretched woman and her child. The woman dies, and Peter sells the boat in order to give her decent burial and to care for the boy. He takes the boat to the rice swamps, where the new owner wishes to use it for duck shooting, and there they spend the Winter, Peter, little Buddy, and Booge, an intruding but child-charming tramp.

The story has its complications. There is a sound-hearted, sharp-tongued widow, resolved to marry Peter; an unlovely emissary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children bent upon rescuing Buddy from his protectors, and certain strange revelations in regard to Booge, all of which help to bring about an unlooked-for ending. As might be expected, the story is not one to be taken seriously. But it is an agreeable companion for an idle hour.

A "LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST"

SIMPSON. By Elinor Mordaunt. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

Several love stories in one is this, running through the scale of passion. Simpson, a delightful English bachelor, falls in love with Fountains Court, most adorable of English country places. There he and his chosen friends retreat, to live and work and be happy, freed from woman. Are they? The answer is the story. The romance of Van and Julie is all comedy and joy. The strange, wild storm that catches Strong, narrow lawyer, and Merwin, child of the gypsies, is all sad, mad tragedy, and the portrayal of this tragedy and the weakness and the meanness and the nobility which made it is done with power.

What comes to the other men, best of all to Simpson himself, is told with a delightfully human and clever touch.

A STAGE HEROINE

THE DUST OF THE ROAD. By Marjorie Patterson. Frontispiece in color by Wootfelk. Henry Holt & Co. $1.30 net.

This is the tale of what life can bring a gifted, unconventional, ambitious American girl who sets out to conquer, via the stage, the provinces and London—and, of course, the Continent and America in the near future. Tony loves it all—the thrill of acting, the ups and downs of fortune, the occasional success, the comradeship of her stage friends! It is evident that the author knows and loves the behind the scenes of which she writes, and the reader is interested, but not surprised, to find that Miss Patterson is an actress of experience.

David is the reason—and a very good, if disturbing, one—why Tony's dreams of a stage career are modified, and she reads a new meaning into the words which are her creed:

I trust life, and it's the way to get the best out of every one and everything.

A HOLIDAY STORY

BECAUSE YOU ARE YOU. By Kate Whiting Patch. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

A pretty, idyllic little story with a very familiar plot is this by Kate Whiting Patch, one evidently intended for the holiday season. A tired-out young schoolteacher whose nerves have given way under prolonged strain, but who is firmly determined not to become a "Professional Invalid," is sent by her physician to a New England coast village called "Land's End," where she boards with a delightful spinster in a picturesque old stone cottage. Living out under the pines restores her health; likewise her good looks. Presently she meets the "Painter-Man," and a dainty romance develops toward a satisfactory ending.

There are many pretty bits of description in the book, which is well written and has a good deal of charm. Especially pleasant to read is the scene in the Old Folks' Home, whence Mrs. Ropeley, dressed in all the finery the old ladies could muster, went to her cousin's wedding. The heroine, who herself tells the story, is an attractively fanciful young woman, and her comments on people and things are frequently entertaining.

Any book reviewed or mentioned in these pages may be had at short notice at

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. B. O.—Please inform me who wrote the following verse and where it may be found:

You may talk of love in a cottage
And bowers of trellised vine,
And nature bewitchingly simple,
And milkmaids half divine.

The poem is "Love in a Cottage," by Nathaniel Parker Willis. The first stanza is as follows:

They may talk of love in a cottage,
And bowers of trellised vine,
Of nature bewitchingly simple,
And milkmaids half divine;
They may talk of the pleasure of sleeping
In the shade of a spreading tree,
And a walk in the fields at morning
By the side of a footstep free!

The poem is printed in full in "Stevenson's Home Book of Verse," published by Henry Holt & Co.; in "Poetry of American Wit and Humor," by L. C. Paget, published by L. C. Page & Co.; in "Humorous Poetry of the English Language," by J. Parton, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and in "Treasury of Humorous Poetry," by F. L. Knowles, published by Dana Estes & Co.

T. H. M.—Please inform me of the value of a "Doggett, New York Business Directory for 1846-47, with a map." It is practically unused and unworn.

It is worth about half a dollar. A copy of the 1842 issue brought recently only 10 cents at auction.

I. B. G.—Will you kindly print in your columns a list of Anthony Trollope's best known works?

The following novels are by Anthony Trollope: "Framley Parsonage," "The Small House at Allington," "The Claverings," "Orley Farm," "Can You Forgive Her?" for which he received $17,625 from the magazine in which it first appeared; "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," "Phineas Redux," "The Prime Minister," "Is He Popenjoy?" "The Way We Live Now," "Nina Balatka," "Linda Tressel," "He Knew He Was Right," "The Vicar of Bullhampton," "Mary Gresley," "Ralph, the Heir," "Barchester Towers," "The Last Chronicle of Barset," "Doctor Thorne," and "Castle Richmond." His autobiography is one of the most famous books of its kind. He was a voluminous and systematic writer, and a complete list of his books would be entirely too long to print here.

L. BLOOD.—Kindly advise where I can get a copy of "Light on Masonry," by David Bernard, published by William Williams, Utica, N. Y., 1829. What would a copy be worth?

This work has been for a long time out of print. A copy might be found in some second-hand bookstore or at an auction sale of old books. The Brinley copy brought $8 at auction in 1881.

GUY S. CROCKETT.—I have a set of Shakespeare in twenty volumes and I am curious to find out the intrinsic value of same. These books have been in the family for quite a number of years. I note that the date of publication is 1813 and the publisher is T. T. Davidson, Lombard City, Whitefriars, London, and on the fly leaf at the bottom it states that this edition was printed for twenty different persons. The first name is J. Nichols & Son, London, and the last name is Wilson & Son of York.

The "Plays" of Shakespeare, notes by Johnson, Steevens, and Reed, London, 1913, twenty-one volumes octavo, brought $8.40 at the Tallmadge sale in this city in 1905.

LUCIE W. EDWARDS.—Can you tell me whether the quotation, "Battle of the Giants," refers to the battle of Waterloo or Austerlitz, and what it is from?

According to Brewer's Historic Note Book neither Waterloo nor Austerlitz was known as the "Battle of the Giants," but the Battle of Marignano was so designated. This battle was fought on Sept. 13, 1515, and during which the allied French and Venetian armies, under Francois I. and D'Alviano, defeated the allied Italian and Swiss army. The carnage was very great, 12,000 of the conquered and 4,000 of the conquering army being left on the field. Trivulzio, who had been present in eighteen pitched battles, called them all child's play compared with this "combat of the giants."

A. T.—Will you kindly tell me the source of the two following quotations that are inscribed on the front of the Public Library:

"But above all things truth beareth away the victory."

And—

"Beauty, old, yet ever new, eternal voice and inward word."

The first quotation is from the Apocrypha, I. Esdras, Chap. 3, v. 12, and the second is from Whittier's "The Shadow and the Light," Stanza 21.

RUTH BUTLER.—Can you tell me the value of a set, eight volumes of Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages," published by Henry G. Bohn in London, MDCCCXLIX?

It brought $16.80 at the Tillinghast sale in Philadelphia in 1906 and $4 at an auction sale in this city the same year.

L. H.—Kindly inform me if there is any value attached to three volumes of "The Documentary History of the State of New York," published in 1849.

"The Documentary History of the State of New York," by E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany, 1849-51, four volumes, has fetched at auction from $3 to $7.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

R. C. COOLEY.—"M. E. H." in your issue of Sept. 14 asked for the words of "Whispering Hope," by Alice Hawthorne. They were contained some thirty years ago in a ballad collection, "The World of Song," published by Ditson, if my memory serves correctly. Some ten or fifteen years before that the duet was sung in the operetta "Evangeline," adapted—very freely—from Longfellow's poem of that name. Older readers of This Review will recall that the heroine of the operetta was accompanied by a tame heifer, possessed of ability as a clog dancer; also that several stage celebrities of a few years later, among them Henry E. Dixey, began their histrionic careers as legs of the nimble heifer. Members of "the original Florodora Sextette" were thus anticipated by the sterner sex who claimed to have been "the original hind legs of Evangeline's heifer."

LOUISE WARING.—I find the translation of Heine's little lyrics so crude and not true to the spirit that I take the liberty to send one I made on the spot. I love "my Heine" and consider it a sacrilege to "traduce" him by such translations:

O'er my sad and lonely life
Once there shone a vision fair;
Now that image dear has vanished;
Night enfolds me; bleak and bare.

Children playing in the darkness
Are beset by awe and fear,
And they sing a Christmas ditty
To call back their wonted cheer.

I, a wilful child, now singing
Here, amidst my pending doom;
May the tune be little joyful.
Still, it has dispelled the gloom.

CAROLINE BENSEL.—The poem, "The Lights of London," by George R. Sims, asked for by your correspondent, "C. M. R.," is as follows:

The way was long and weary,
But gallantly they strode,
A country lad and lassie,
Along the heavy road.
The night was dark and stormy;
But blithe of heart were they,
For shining in the distance
The lights of London lay.
O gleaming lights of London, that gem
of the city's crown;
What fortunes be within you, O Lights
of London Town!

With faces worn and weary,
That told of sorrow's load,
One day a man and woman
Crept down a country road.
They fought their native village,
Heart-broken from the fray;
Yet shining still behind them
The lights of London lay.
O cruel lights of London, if fears your
light could drown,
Your victims' eyes would weep them, O
Lights of London Town!

ANNIE W. STRATHERN.—The poem "'Tis Evening Brings My Heart to Thee," for which C. Jones asked in your issue of Oct. 26, was written by Fanny Crosby and was set to music by Henry Tucker. It may be found on Page 174 of the "Musical Monitor," published by W. A. Pond in 1870.

We are informed that it is also printed in the Franklin Square Song Collection No. 7 and also that the song and music can be purchased from W. A. Pond & Co., 18 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

K. H.—I should be glad to know if the following poem is the one sought for by "F. L. P." in your issue of Oct. 5. It was published in The Galaxy of December, 1870, with the initials "L. F.," and the author was subsequently found to be Katharine Hillard.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Two roses grow in my heart of hearts,
In the quiet cloistral gloom,
And they bend their tender wealth of buds
Over a silent tomb.

One rose is pale as a flake of cloud
Half lost in the blue above;
The other is red as the leaping flame,
And the name of that rose is Love.

The white rose thrives in the still, cool air,
The quiet cloistral gloom;
But the red rose droops in a mute despair
Over the silent tomb.

M. J. S.—I would like to reply to "F. B.'s" query in regard to "The Singing of the Magnificat," which appeared in your Aug. 31 issue.

It is the title commonly given to the Latin text or vernacular translation of the canticle (or song) of Mary, which was sung by the Blessed Virgin on her visit to her cousin, St. Elizabeth, before the birth of our Lord. A two-page definition or description and history of "The Magnificat" can be found in the Catholic Encyclopedia.

R. A.—Several weeks ago some one asked, through your columns, for the whole of a poem of which one stanza was quoted. I have not seen any reply, which is strange, considering who the author is. The verses are as follows:

TO S. R. CROCKETT.

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

Blows the wind to-day, and the sun and the rain are flying;
Blows the wind on the moors to-day, and now,
Where about the graves of the martyrs the whaups are crying,
My heart remembers how!

Gray recumbent tombs of the dead in desert places,
Standing stones on the vacant wine-red moor,
Hills of sheep, and the homes of the silent vanished races,
And winds, austere and pure.

Be it granted me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of home! and to hear again the call;
Hear about the graves of the martyrs the peewees crying,
And hear no more at all!

WILLIAM M. SWEENEY.—In reply to the inquiry of Isabel Niles, in THE BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 26, I have a copy of "Aspinax," which I prize highly as one of the first books given me when a child. The title is: "Aspinax, or the Enchanted Dwarf, by Edward Willett, designs by J. H. Howard;" T. W. Strong, publisher, 98 Nassau Street, New York. There is no date of publication.

The little jingle should read:

Blow, winds blow!
Let the wind go,
And bear him far out of sight.
Then, earth, let him rest
On thy merciful breast,
In the land where the wrong is made right.

OLIVER C. BROWN.—Answering inquiry of "K. A. W." the poem to which he refers was not written by Grover Cleveland's grandfather, but by his great-grandfather, the Rev. Aaron Cleveland. It is not a short poem as he supposes, but quite long. I have it entire in an old volume entitled "Poems, Elegiac and Poetry of Connecticut." The poem is too long to copy. It is well worth perusal.

APPEALS TO READERS

E. I. B.—Can any reader tell me where a copy of Gilbert H. Chesterton's poem, "The Inn at the End of the World" may be found?

M. T. F.—Would some reader kindly send me a copy of "The Song of the Voyageur," by de Chatilon, or let me know where I can find one.

A. D. J.—Will some reader kindly let me know where the poem on Garibaldi on "The Red Shirt" can be found?

G. C.—May I inquire through your readers, for the authorship of a little poem, entitled, "Peggy," and also the text of the closing verses, the first two of which read:

Oh! Peggy, dear Peggy, so lovely you are
I'm dazzled anear you, and haunted afar,
Each moment I find in your flower-like face
Some shy, hidden charm, in its rapture to trace.

In the depths of your eyes shadowed violets nest,
That come in the night-time and rob me of rest,
And whene'er the morning no comfort I win,
So I dream of the dimple that peeps 'neath your chin.

And the last line of the last verse ends with "Peggy take me."

M. S. L.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find a poem, which was published in 1909, containing the following lines:

The countries are few
I haven't been through,
I've sailed every sea on the map,
I've shipped on a sailer,
Been mate on a whaler,
And known both as Colonel and Cap.

INTERESTED.—Can any of your readers tell me from what poem the following is taken and who wrote it? If it is not too long will you kindly print the poem?

Peace! Pence! He is not dead, he doth not sleep;
He hath awakened from the dream of life;
He has outraced the shadow of our night.

MAX A. WHITING.—I should like to know the author of the poem (also the title) in which occur the following lines.

A steed, a steed of matchless speed,
A sword of metal keen.

As I recall it, the spelling was not as above, but was somewhat archaic.

CLINTON S. RAMEE.—Will some reader be kind enough to give me the lines written by Major André the day before his execution, beginning:

'Tis not the fear of death that damps my brow,
'Tis not for another breath I ask thee now.

M. H. H.—Can any reader tell me the author of the following:

Speak once more and then be dumb,
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall.

W. K. N.—Will some kind reader furnish the full poem which was written about the expulsion of the Moors from Granada. I believe that the opening line is as follows:

"Long ago in old Granada
When the Moor was forced to flee," &c.

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EUROPE'S RIVERS

The Seine, Loire and Moselle in Recent Books

THE SEINE FROM HAVRE TO PARIS. By Sir Edward Thorpe. Macmillan & Co. $4.

ALONG FRANCE'S RIVER OF ROMANCE, THE LOIRE. By Douglas Goldring. McClure, Neal & Co. $2.75.

ALONG GERMANY'S RIVER OF ROMANCE, THE MOSELLE. By Charles Tower. McClure, Neal & Co. $2.75.

THREE of the picturesque and historic rivers of Europe, the Seine, Loire, and Moselle, are described in recent publications in a most delightful manner, heightened by incidents of personal observation and excellent illustrations.

Sir Edward Thorpe's account of a yachting trip up the Seine from Havre is a most acceptable change from the customary travel descriptions of Europe by motor car. The motor vehicle gets over a great deal of country swiftly, but usually very little is seen thoroughly. The yachting trip was a leisurely one, forty days being consumed in the 230-mile run up the deep, winding river from the ocean to the final anchorage near the Suresnes Bridge, almost beneath the shade of the trees in the Bois de Boulogne.

Interspersed with amusing personal experiences are historical reminiscences of the famous towns, cathedrals, and other noteworthy places along the river, many of which figure prominently in the early history of France. A cruise on the Seine, as the author says, is a liberal education, and he wonders that more travelers who have the time do not take such a trip. Two to four persons may enjoy a delightful vacation in a sixteen-foot gig fitted with sails or a motor, and roomy enough for ordinary baggage. The frequent towns and villages afford good accommodations and no real inconveniences will be encountered.

With its system of channels and locks the Seine is readily navigable for commerce from the seaport of Havre to Paris for vessels of 700 to 1,000 tons, provided they draw under ten feet of water and can pass easily under the numerous bridges. In a straight line, the distance to Paris is 112 miles, but the great bends and curves of the Seine increase the distance by water. To one in love with the country and interested in quaint scenes, it is well worth the longer journey. The pen-and-ink sketches by Olive Branson add to the attractiveness of the volume.

***

Very readable and full of interest to the tourists who may visit any section of the charming château country in France is Douglas Goldring's volume on France's "River of Romance, the Loire." The largest river in France, 625 miles from the Atlantic to its source, it has been well called the national river, and its history is full of stirring deeds, from the exploits of Jeanne d'Arc to the heroic struggle of Chanzy in 1870. As a civilizing influence its early history was full of importance, and from the earliest times until the coming of the railway its course formed the chief trade route and highway of communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Coast. Steamboats were early in use on the river, and a line was started between Nantes and Angers in 1823. The introduction of the railway systems virtually destroyed the profitable carrying trade of the Loire, and since that time it has lived in the memory of its more glorious days of history and commerce.

While the descent of the Loire to-day, says the author, is full of interest, it is also full of sadness, so much vigor and life has vanished from its banks. "All down its course is a long procession of crumbled ruins, of decayed strongholds, of towns whose modern commercial activity only accentuates the sadness of the remains of their more glorious past, and of bridges which show signs of having been broken and battered in a constant succession of wars, lasting even up to modern times."

The history of its golden days, with its famous châteaux and those who occupied them, is well given, while present-day conditions are explained in a manner indicating keen and lively observation.

***

The history of the Moselle, with its vineyards and peaceful villages, is agreeably told by Charles Tower. The river flows through the Alsace-Lorraine country, full of reminiscences of France. It traverses a district celebrated for the excellence of its wines, of which the Berncastler-Doktor holds high fame among connoisseurs. But how few ever drink the genuine! In the Berncastle district there are 5,500 acres under cultivation, and only 200 produce wine of the first class, perhaps 1 per cent. of all the Doktor wine sold every year. And how little of that 1 per cent. ever reaches foreign lands! The new German law has prevented the substitution of much poor material for the best, but the author sadly admits that he has discovered no official objection to the same old trash appearing on an English wine list.

No vineyards in Europe are more picturesque than those of the Moselle, climbing up at an angle of forty and sometimes fifty degrees from the bank or roadside to a height of 500 feet, terrace upon terrace, laboriously walled up in step-like fashion. Unlike the more famous Rhine, into which the Mosella flows at Coblentz, the river has no heavy barge traffic and no factories to mar its natural beauty. In the Spring of the year it reaches the maximum of its beauty.

The Moselle has its share of ruins, ancient castellated towers, legends and records of martial deeds, all of which are described with a due appreciation of the romantic charm of the river. The volume may doubtless influence more than one tourist in the future to seek out the beauties of the Moselle country.

BETTERING COUNTRY LIFE

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VILLAGE AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. Edited by Joseph K. Hart. The Macmillan Company. $1.

This book offers another evidence of that quickening of social and intellectual life in the Northwestern United States that began a few years ago and has produced some very interesting results and some very useful books. Out of the State universities of that region are constantly coming books on educational questions that are full of searching thought and vital discussion. This present volume is an instance of how keenly alive the people of the Northwest are to the importance of the social and educational problems the whole country is facing, to what good purpose they are thinking about them and how eager they are to put thought and discussion into practical effect. The compiler is assistant professor of education in the University of Washington. He is also the author of four of the articles in the book and apparently the instigator of the volume. Of the dozen other chapters three are written by agents of the National Department of Agriculture, and half a dozen by men and women who are State officials or college professors in the West or Northwest.

The volume is intended particularly to help the village or rural school teacher to work out ways and means by which the community can be made to appreciate its own physical, mental and moral resources and be organized for its own development and betterment. While based on sound philosophical principles and showing a wide and close knowledge of rural and village conditions, the facts presented are of a highly practical nature. And also the writers are fairly aglow with love for fellowman, with eager desire to help the world along to better things, and with optimistic conviction as to the possibilities of their propaganda. There is too much good and vital thinking in this volume for its reading to be confined to country school teachers. Every one ought to read it who is interested in the problems of the betterment of rural life.

"YOUTH WILL BE SERVED"

YOUTH WILL BE SERVED. By Dolf Wylarde. John Lane Company. $1.30 net.

The declared subject of Dolf Wylarde's new novel is the inevitable sacrifice of the older to the younger generation, but to the reader that seems rather an incident than the motive of the book. Indeed, we are not at all sure that any such sacrifice is portrayed at all, unless it be the sacrifice to both wife and child of the expatriated and much ignored husband. As for the fact that the mother of a grown son gave up an illicit love to save him from one equally poisonous, if the book recognized such a thing as duty, one would say that this was not a sacrifice of age to youth, but of wrong to right.

The story tells of an English officer's young wife sent home with her baby from South Africa, because unable to endure the climate; and of the nineteen subsequent years, more than half of which were spent away from the husband much older than herself. Certain types of English womanhood make a sorry showing upon these pages, with their "cur parties," their disloyalties, their craving for excitement, their consuming passion for dress, their courting of risque situations, and their yearning for unlawful caresses.

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do"

might well be the motto of the novel.

It is cleverly written, and throws interesting light upon the long separations which are all in the day's work to a nation whose drum-beat is heard around the world; but few of its characters command sympathy, and it is not pleasant reading. There is a note of resistance to everything that militates against the imperious claim of personal happiness—a note too often dominant in the fiction of the day, and always to its artistic as well as its ethical loss.

STAMMERING

STAMMERING AND COGNATE DEFECTS OF SPEECH. By C. S. Bluemel. 2 vols. G. E. Stechert & Co. $5 net.

These palnstaking volumes are evidently the outcome of much research and a diligent comparison of what has already been written on the subject, as the appended bibliography shows. The first volume is devoted to a study of "The Psychology of Stammering," and deals with the various mental types, the brain, the relations between mental imagery and voluntary speech, impairment of the brain centres, (aphasia, &c.,) the mental confusion in stammering, fear and auto-suggestion, and similar considerations. Of these the chapter on aphasia is perhaps particularly interesting and illuminating, and would well repay perusal by any psychologist. The second volume is devoted to study of the various systems at present employed for treating stammering patients, which include respiration, vocalization, articulation, verbal exercises, mechanical appliances, physiological methods, and a study of the various so-called "schools" and their methods which claim to cure stuttering and similar defects.

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THE HUNDRED BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR

On Nov. 30th The New York Times Book Review will be published as a special Holiday Number of 64 pages, illustrated and printed on calendered paper.

For the leading feature of this number arrangements have been made with a committee from the Department of English of Columbia University, comprising Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, and Dr. Carl Van Doren, to furnish a list of THE HUNDRED BEST BOOKS published since the 1st of January.

The list thus selected will be accompanied by an illuminating article written by Prof. Erskine. This will be followed by comprehensive reviews of each of the hundred books chosen, the whole forming a remarkable resume of the year's most noteworthy achievements in every branch of the world of letters.

In addition to this novel and informing feature, the Holiday Number of The Times Book Review will give four authoritative articles on four vital and controversial subjects, which are at present occupying the attention of the civilized world. The subjects chosen are Eugenics, the new science of social welfare; Feminism, the movement looking to the political and intellectual equality of the sexes; Socialism, the radical theory of government, and Psychism, the modern belief in a life after death. To give the affirmative attitude in each of these fields of thought the following writers will furnish reviews of books chosen by themselves:

Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute, will review a book, published this year, on Eugenics.

Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist, and an enthusiastic supporter of the Woman Movement, will write a review of one of the year's books having to do with Feminism.

Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science, will review a book of the year on Socialism.

Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine and a well-known writer on the subject of immortality, will review a book that discusses the possibility of a life after death.

Besides this remarkable symposium on the Vital Questions of the Day, the Holiday Number of The Times Book Review will contain articles by some of the foremost contemporary writers, the names of whom and the subjects on which they are to write will be announced later. There will be, besides, a list of the best hundred books of the Holiday Season, selected by the publishers, and carefully prepared articles on holiday gift books for children, &c., together with critical reviews of the important books of the day.

The New York Times Book Review

HOLIDAY NUMBER

Sunday, November 30th, 1913

Part 7 | SOCIETY FASHIONS—MUSIC

The New York Times.

DRAMA SPECIAL ARTICLES | Part 7

SUNDAY. NOVEMBER 16, 1913.

New Arrivals
An Embroidered Cloth Coat Front, to add a touch of distinction to the cutaway coats, $7.50
Hand Painted Silk Sashes, 3 yards long, $7.50 and $10.50
Corsage Ornaments of Velvet Citrons, 95c

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Lexington to 3d Avenue — 59th to 60th Street

New Arrivals
French Silk Rose Corsage Ornaments, $5.00
Double Fichu of shadow lace trimmed with fur.....$3.50
Waistcoat of Shadow Lace, silk crepe collar, Persian velvet buttons, $2.00

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Practical Instructions in Hygienic Corset-Fitting
by Miss Grace E. McNulty

Instructor and Lecturer from the Nemo Hygienic-Fashion Institute, in our Corset Department every day this week. From Monday, Nov. 17, to Saturday, Nov. 29, expert fitting with individual service and advice by Miss McNulty as to correct selection, lacing and adjustment. 2nd floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Fur Trimmed Shadow Lace Blouses at $7.49

An enthusiastic reception awaits these. See the picture herewith, and you will gain an idea of the beauty of this blouse. It is of the daintiest shadow lace, with a net frill collar encircled with white fur to imitate ermine trimming down the front of the blouse; a vestee of black net over white, with dainty pearl buttons, is a feature, and drop sleeves ending with net frill are other conspicuous points that will attract attention. Entire blouse is lined with net, $7.49.

Silk Shadow Lace Blouse, $4.98

It has a net frill of black net with shadow lace revers and fancy ribbon trimming on collar and front, with ¾ length drop sleeves, finished with bow of ribbon; a flesh color chiffon lining adds to the daintiness of this blouse. Special price, $4.98.

Sample Model Blouses

In satin crepe de chine, chiffon and lace, $12.98 to $19.98. 2d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS ANNOUNCE

A Most Unusual and Comprehensive Exhibit of Beautiful and Artistic

Decorative Linens

For Two Weeks, Beginning Monday, 17th, to 29th, on the Main Floor Balcony of Their Lexington Ave. Arcade.

Rare and exclusive collection of Doilies, Centre Pieces, Tea and Luncheon Cloths, Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, embodying unusually fine antique and modern designs.

The showing discloses Italian Filet, Point de Venise and Point de Paris Laces, Roman Cut Work and Richelieu Embroidery, in combination with French Cluny, Italian Byzantine Lace trimmed with English Embroidery, Real Madeira, Chinese and Japanese Drawn Work and Embroidery and Drawn Thread Filet in a

RANGE OF PRICES FROM 59c TO $500.

BLOOMINGDALES'

New Winter House Gowns

Women's Japanese Silk Embroidered Mandarin Coats, in light and dark colors; at..... **$5.98**
Women's Long Quilted Japanese Silk Gowns, high neck, long sleeves and desirable colorings..... **$6.50**
Women's Eiderdown Robes, collar and end of sleeves trimmed with satin ribbon; colors, red, blue, old rose and gray. **$2.98**
Women's Long Albatross Kimonos, collar and cuffs trimmed with shirred messaline ribbon; in well selected colorings..... **$2.98**

Second Floor.

Metal Run Laces at ½ Price

Why These Laces Are So Much Lower in Price Than They Should Be Is Easily Told.

In the early Summer, when the outlook for these goods was far from promising, a prominent French manufacturer offered us quite a few thousand yards, at a very large discount, and, while we were doubtful about the outlook also, the concession tempted us. Despite the immense popularity of these goods at present, we offer them on the basis that we bought them.

There Are Insertions and Edgings in Bright and Old Silver and Gold.

1½ inches wide at, yd., **10c** | 3½ inches wide at, yd., **20c**
2½ inches wide at, yd., **15c** | 4½ inches wide at, yd., **30c**

Main Floor, Centre.

Crepe de Chine Tango Pantalettes

Pleating of chiffon at ankle; rosebud trimming **$4.98**
Tango Petticoats of accordion pleated chiffon **$3.98**
Crepe de Chine Petticoats, pleating of lace and edging of pleated chiffon, trimmed with fur and rosebuds, at.. **$4.98**
Crepe de Chine Petticoats, wide insertion and deep ruffle of lace, with fur trimming and rosebuds..... **$6.98**
Tango Petticoats of extra fine quality crepe de Chine, deep side pleated ruffle of chiffon, with clusters of rosebuds; elastic bottom; to-morrow..... **$7.49**

2d Floor, Petticoat Dept.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Opportunities in Rich Real Laces

They include many of the rich laces that were on exhibition here for the past two weeks, as well as others collected for this occasion:—

Real Point Duchess Laces, unusual collection, at, yard,.... **$1.98 to $10.98**
Real Point De Gaze or Rose Point Laces, yard..... **$18.75 to $39.50**
Real Point De Milan Laces, 6 inches wide, yd. **$5.98**
Real Princess Laces, 9 inches wide, yard..... **$1.98**
36-Inch White and Cream Tucked Nets, For Sleeves, yard..... **49c**

Real Convent Made Baby Irish Insertions, to trim lingerie and infants' garments, at yard..... **49c**
Real Brussels Light Weight Lierre Laces, so fashionable for evening gowns; white only; 9 to 12 inches wide; yard..... **49c**
Real Cluny Laces, all hand made, from "Le Puy," at, yard, **10c, 19c, 25c, 39c, 49c, 75c**

To add interest to this event we will sell exactly 10,971 yards of fine Machine Made White and Cream Shadow Valenciennes Laces, so generally used for pleatings, if they last all day..... **5c**

Main Floor, Centre.

Sale of Wilton Rugs

Seldom do you find such a choice assortment of patterns in Wilton Rugs. There are the allover repeated designs, the medallion for those who favor this pattern, Oriental effects and solid colors; as follows:

Wilton Rug 27 in.x54 in.; ea. $3.75 | Wilton Rug 6 ft. x 9 ft.; each. $20.75
Wilton Rug 36 in.x63 in.; ea. $5.62 | Wilton Rug 8.3 x 10.6; each.. $28.50
Wilton Rug 4.6 x 7.6; each... $14.98 | Wilton Rug 9 ft. x 12 ft.; ea. $49.50

Axminster and Brussels Rugs—room sizes; mostly Oriental designs; extra heavy.

6x9 ft. Brussels, seamless, $7.50. | 8.3x10.6 ft. Axminsters, seamed, $19.50.
9x12 ft. Brussels, seamless, $11.50. | 9x12 ft. Axminsters, seamed, $21.50.
6x9 ft. Axminsters, seamless, $12.25.

Body Brussels Rugs, in the best qualities; small, allover, neat design; dining and bedroom patterns; size 8.3x10.6 ft., at $27.75.

Body Brussels Rugs; size 9x12 ft., at $29.75.

Printed Cork Linoleums, 2 yards wide, sq. yard, 50c | **Inlaid Linoleums, 2 yards wide, sq. yard, 79c.**

These linoleums are bright and cheerful in appearance, and no dust can go through them. They come in a variety of designs and colors.

4th Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

This Season's Newest Brocaded Silks at $1.99 a yard

Told in a nutshell—rich brocaded crepe, crepe de chine, crepe meteor and charmeuse, in a most beautiful array of designs and colorings—such as you have seen at $2.50 to $4.00 per yard. In this special sale we offer them all at $1.99.

40 Inch All Silk Crepe de Chine; soft and draping effect, medium weight, excellent quality for dresses, gowns and waists; comes in a wide range of street and evening shades. Our very special sale price, per yard.. **$1.58**

Yard Wide Black Silks, suitable for suits, dresses, skirts, &c., all A1 quality; different weaves of Duchess satins, messalines, taffetas, peau de soie, peau de cygne, satin striped taffeta, satin striped messaline, bengaline and brocaded messaline..... **79c**

Special Offerings in Rich Corduroys and Velvets, as Follows:

We offer exceptional values throughout this entire week in velvets of all descriptions, in both plain and brocaded effects.

27-Inch Corduroy, wide wale, soft pile, very desirable for suits, coats and skirts; colors of brown No. 1 and brown No. 2, navy, pheasant, taupe, Copenhagen, myrtle, garnet and ruby. Our regular $1.25 quality, yard **98c**

41-Inch Black Chiffon Velvet; handsome dress fabric; soft, rich finish; yard.....$4.95
41-Inch Plain Velvet, for dresses, coats and separate skirts; yd. $2.10
41-Inch Plain Velvet, for dresses, coats and separate skirts; yd. $2.60

41-Inch Black Chiffon Velvet; handsome dress fabric; soft, rich finish; yard.....$5.65
27-Inch Chiffon Finish Black Velveteen, suitable for dresses and coats, fast black; yard.....$1.69

Main Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

1914 Calendars

In our Social Stationery Department we have an early showing of distinctively American calendars for the benefit of those who wish to remember their friends abroad; calendars designed by American artists and printed in America; such artists as Harrison Fisher, Chas. Dana Gibson, Christy, Underwood, &c., are represented.

Social Stationery Dept.—Lex. Av. Arcade

Evening Slippers at $2.85

From Our Stocks That We Sell at $3.48 and $3.98.

Turned soles, of course, with full Louis XV. or Cuban heels, in satin, patent kid or dull mat kid, some with beaded vamps, others with garnitures, the satins either plain operas or with pretty chiffon rosettes; colors, pink, blue, lavender, gold and canary; black and white.

Slipper Buckles and Tango Sets.

Our own importation of Parisian cut steel, rhinestone and jet; prices range from .....$10.00 gradually down to **$1.50**

2d Floor, Centre.

Personal Christmas Cards

THERE IS A TOUCH OF INDIVIDUALITY IN THE PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARD. We are prepared to accept orders now for Personal Christmas Cards, engraved or lithographed, and will, if so desired, hold them for Christmas delivery.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Groceries! The Finest!! These Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday

25c. National Biscuit Co.'s Crackers at 19c.

Famous Ginger Wafers, Alberts, Baronets, Arrowroots, 5 o'Clock Tea, Oreo Biscuit, Chocolate Tokens, Festino, Saltines, Zephyrettes, Water Thin, Social Tea, Nabisco, Graham Wafers, &c.; large 25c cans.....19c

Early June Peas—Excellent; per can. 8c
Prize Winner Peas—Very fine; per can..... 11c
Magnet Peas—Delicious; per can.... 14c
Tomatoes—Standard quality; large No. 3 can..... 8c
Tomatoes—Standard quality; No. 2 can..... 6c
Succotash—Extra fine; per can..... 9c
String Beans—Extra fine; per can... 9c
Spinach—Extra fine; large can..... 10c
Beets—Extra fine..... 8c
New Lentils—Extra fine; per lb..... 5c

10c Johnson's Educator Crackers... 8c
Toasterettes, Wafers, Luncheon, Graham, Animal, Ginger—A 10c pkg. for..... 8c
New Green Kern—lb..... 12c
New Ground Green Kern—lb..... 14c
New Imp. Salad Potatoes—5 lbs..... 20c
New Pearl Tapioca—Per lb..... 5c
New Milker Herring—Keg..... 35c
New Walnuts—Very fine; lb..... 22c
New Layer Figs—Per lb., 15c, and 20c.
New Hartley's Marmalade—1-lb. jar, 15c
New Salt Mackerel—Small, white and fat; ½ pail, 12 fish, 65c; whole pail, 24 fish..... $1.10
Okra, or Okra and Tomato—Can..... 9c
Vanilla Extract—2-oz bottle, 20c; 4-oz. bottle, 38c; 15-oz. bottle..... $1.25

Our 15c Strawberry Jam—Extra fine; large glass jar..... 12c

60c Queen Olives—Beet; quart jar... 39c
80c Manzanilla Olives—Beet; quart jar..... 39c
Imported Sardines—Elsewhere 22c; extra large can..... 15c
Dog or Puppy Cake—5 lbs..... 30c
Domestic Sardines—Extra fine; can.. 4c
Kippered Herring—Best; can..... 8c
Crab Meat—Best; small can, 24c; large can..... 35c
Capers—Bottle..... 8c
Flour, Pillsbury's Best—The finest; only one 24-lb. bag with other groceries. 69c
Our 25c Table d'Hote Coffee—Extra fine; only, for this sale, per lb... 24c
Our 35c a la Carte Coffee—Finest; only, for this sale, per lb..... 30c
All Our 62c Teas—Per lb..... 44c
All Our 50c Teas—Per lb..... 35c
All Our 24c Teas—Per lb..... 20c
10c Apple Juice—Finest; bottle..... 5c
Del Monte Asparagus Tips—Can..... 20c
Dried Pea Beans—Per lb..... 6c
Dried Red Kidney Beans—Per lb..... 7c

Granulated Sugar—Best and full weight; 3½ lbs..... 18c
Limit 7 lbs., with other groceries.

Dried Yellow Split Peas—Per lb.....5c
Dried Green Split Peas—Per lb.....8c
Dried Lima Beans—Per lb..... 8c
Salad Oil—Cottonseed; large bottle. 25c
Pure Strained Honey—Bottle..... 10c
Breakfast Cocoa—Purest; extra fine; half lb..... 15c
Phillips' Digestible Cocoa—Per can. 25c
Tomato Paste—Imported; for gravies, coupe, &c.; per can..... 4c
Pride Laundry Soap—Extra fine; 7 large cakes, 25c; case of 100..... $3.40
Borax—Pure; 1-lb. package..... 7c
Ammonia—Strong; ½-gallon bottle. 18c
Washing Soda—5 lbs., 8c; box of 60 lbs..... 85c
Our 15c Maine Corn—Best; per can. 12c
Rice—Very fine; per lb..... 6c
Rice—Very finest; per lb..... 9c
Rolled Oats—Finest; 5 lbs..... 18c

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales, Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Music in Restaurant Every Day—12:00 to 3:00

ESTABLISHED 1827. **HEARN** 86 YEARS IN DRY GOODS.

Fourteenth Street. West of Fifth Avenue.

Prepare for Thanksgiving!

Bountiful Stocks of Household and Apparel Necessities

YOU AND YOUR HOME SHOULD BE AT THEIR BEST FOR THE GREAT HOME DAY

This Advertisement Will Prove a Helpful Guide in Your Preparations

Last Week We Told You of

HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASES of Fine Upholstery Fabrics, Couch Covers, Portieres and Sunfast, Unfadable Draperies

MANUFACTURERS' CLEAN-UPS AND SURPLUS

Purchases that enabled us to announce unusually attractive values in Upholstery Goods of most desirable kinds....Purchases so large in quantity and so astonishing in variety that we are ready for another week's selling with assortments that are in no way diminished.

PORTIERES

Unusual Assortments and Values.

Frou Frou, Reversible Silk Damask, Mercerized Brocades, Armure and Sunfast—two tones, single and combination colorings including Myrtle, Rose, Nile, Gold, Old Blue, Crimson, Olive, etc.

Finest Imported French Velour Curtains—rich duplex border designs—cream and rose, Nile and rose, crimson and myrtle, reseda and tabac, etc.—values $38 to $40; Monday, special...29.98
Silk Frou Frous, value $14.98...10.98
Light Weight Damasks—value $10.98.....7.98
Sunfast Portieres—value $6.98.....4.98
Fine Merc'z'd Damask—value $5.98.....3.98
Oriental Figured—value $3.25.....1.98

Furniture and Drapery Fabrics

Rich Silk Brocades, Silk Damasks, Silk Brocatels; also Tapestries in Gobelin, Petit Point, Tricot and Armure Weaves—Verdure, Oriental, Cathedral, Floral, Geometrical and Colonial designs.

At **59 cts.**—worth $1.00
Reversible Cordinette Draperies—solid colors such as rich greens, Crimson, Lt. Blue, Old Rose, Olive, Rose du Barry, Tabac—50 inches wide.

At **98 cts.**—worth $1.50 and $2.25
Two-Tone Damasks.
Reversible Damasks.
Moire Damasks.
Gobelin Tricots.
Stained Glass Silk Draperies.
Figured Velours.

At **1.48**—worth $2.00 and $3.00
Silk Damasks.
Silk Gobelins.
Rose Point Verdures.
Figured Armures.
Jaspe and Ramie Velours.
Silk Frou Frous.
Silk Rajah Draperies.

Unfadable Sunfast Draperies at Special Prices

Plain and Madras designs—plain colors, including sea greens, rose tints, crimson, Holland blue, and wood browns—30 to 50 inch—not less than 60 styles.

A special lot in plain shades..... .29
One-third less than regular.

Another lot—50 inches wide—values $1.00 and $1.25..... .69

Special Purchase Nottingham Curtains

¼ TO ⅓ BELOW VALUE.

The desirable French Novelty effects; also Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and other real lace designs—3, 3½ and 4 yards long.

.98 1.29 1.49 1.98 to 2.98

WORTH $1.39 TO $4.50.

IN SAME SECTION:—

Imported French Lacet and Marie Antoinette Curtains, also Panel Curtains to match—White, Ivory and Arabian...3.98 to 11.98

Large Shipment of Point Arab Curtains and Fine Imported Irish Point—the Point Arab have elaborate corded designs, while the Irish Points are equally effective in Novelty or Showy Patterns — on very best bobbinet — majority are 3½ yds. long.

$9.98 Curtains for.....6.98
$7.98 Curtains for.....5.98
$6.98 Curtains for.....4.98

Lace Curtains

Novelty Scrim Irish Point
French Lacet Marie Antoinette
ABOUT ⅓ OFF.
White and Arabian
3.98 to 11.98
Were $5.98 to $15.98.

3,000 COUCH COVERS

in rich Turkish effects, such as Kashgar, Kis-Kelim, Shirvan, Persian, Kremlin, Bagdad, Mission, Negus and Bungalow Stripes—majority 60 inches wide.

.98...1.12...1.49...1.67...1.98...2.49...2.98...3.98

Worth one-third more.

Special Price-Cuts in Thanksgiving Rugs

Practical styles and colorings that are sure to please the average housekeeper—anything passe or extremely bizarre we do not keep—but tasteful designs in best makes we have in abundance at prices that need no recommendation.

FINEST WILTON RUGS 9x12 and 8.3x10.6 ft.	CELEBRATED WILTANAS	VELVET AXMINSTER RUGS 8.3x10 ft.	VELVET AXMINSTERS 9x12 ft.
29.98	**21.98**	**12.98**	**15.98**
Values $38 & $40.	9x12 ft.	Usually $15.98.	Usual value $20.

Oriental, Medallion and Small Allover Patterns.

COMPLETE LINE OF Velvet Stair Carpeting, also used for Hall Runners—reds, greens, tans, etc.—value .79.....**.59**

Fine Axminster Hall Runners
Sanfords and other makes.
2.8x9 to 2.8x15 ft.....3.98 to 6.98
8x9 to 8x15 ft.....5.49 to 7.98

Rugs in Useful Sizes
Finest Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, and Body Brussels—
18x36 to 36x63..... .98 to 6.98

FINE ROPE PORTIERES.....1.29 to 7.98
Largest Assortment in New York.
Rich Greens, Crimson, Brown and Rose Tints.

Men! Here Are Some Fine Shirt Bargains

$1.50 and $2.00 kinds—for.....**1.09**

A purchase that took in 265 dozen (over three thousand shirts) from a leading m'f'r who wanted to clean up his surplus....Of Russian Cords, fine Percales, Crepes and Mercerized Pongees—White grounds in exceptionally fine assortment of stripes in various colors, also some figures—One of the best makes—but we are not permitted to mention name on account of selling at reduced price—all sizes—13½ to 17 neck—various sleeve lengths.

Christmas Is Not So Far Away

The DOLLS are trooping in.
Laughing DOLLS and Crying DOLLS,
and those that neither laugh nor cry.

Buy Early—You have the advantage of excellent selections.
Every Size and Grade, Dressed and Undressed, .29 to 18.98

TOY DEPARTMENT—FOURTH FLOOR.

Reliable Window Shades

Holland—best dull finish—side hems—any width from 28 to 27 inches—7 feet long before hemming—sold without rollers..... .49
Rollers..... .14
Holland—dull finish—6x8 feet..... .29
Lonsdale Holland—9x8 ft. or 7 ft. x colors—7x8 ft. before hemming... .69
Lonsdale Holland—9x2 or 7 ft. x 42 in.—white, ecru, and green.... .98

SILK PETTICOATS

Regular and Extra Sizes

Extra Size Petticoats—Taffeta & Messaline—Black & best colors—deep or tiny pleated flounces—Splendid value.....2.98
Messaline, Taffeta, Silk Jersey Top & Crepe de Chine Petticoats—American Beauty, King's Blue & other fancy and practical colors—Majority are straight, flat models.....3.98

Finer, regular and extra sizes, to 7.98

Thanksgiving Linens

We are particularly proud of our Linen Dep't....The customers who buy their Linens of us know that when we say *all Linen* we mean *all Linen*, and not a mixture of cotton, be it ever so slight—our assortments, too, we are justly proud of, and at no time has this dep't been in better condition to fill one's various needs than it is at the present time.

All Linen Table Damasks—Bleached and Unbleached—60 inches wide—good, serviceable quality..... .39
68-inch, All Linen Table Damasks—bleached and unbleached—reg. .69..... .50
Fine Heavy Irish Linen Damasks—70 inches wide—yd., special..... .89
Napkins to match—24 inch, dozen.....2.75
Extra Fine, All Linen Satin Damasks—70-inch—new designs..... .98
Napkins to match, doz...2.49 to 3.75
Extra Heavy Satin Double Damask—72 inches wide—pure white—stripe and floral border, yd...1.25 to 2.29
Napkins to match above, dozen.....2.98 to 6.59
Round Scalloped Table Cloths—All Linen—Satin Double Damask—68 inches across.....2.98
72 inches across..3.98—6.75
Hemstitched Cloth—Austrian Linen—large enough to seat six.....1.39

Hemstitched Cloths—heavy All Linen Damask—our own importation from Scotland—snow white—beautiful patterns.....1.79 to 4.98
All-Linen Tray Cloths.....29 to .98
All Linen H. S. Sets. 3.98 to 19.98
Exceptional Assortment of H. S. Napkins, Tea Cloths and Doylies at popular prices.
All-Linen Napkins—22-inch—Irish make—good serviceable quality—dozen, reg. $1.98.....1.69
All-Linen Pattern Cloths—pure white—handsome designs—2x2 yds.....2.39 up
2x2½ yds.....2.75 up
2x3 yds.....3.59 up
Napkins to match above—dozen—2.69 to 7.74
Asbestos Table Pads—for highly Polished Tables—washable and detachable covers.....3.49 to 5.00

Thanksgiving Silverware

Decorative pieces that will do much to enhance the beauty of the Thanksgiving table, and flatware to fill all needs at splendid reductions.

Rogers A1 Teaspoons—silver plated—French gray or bright finish—reg. .69½ dozen..... .53
Rogers A1 Tablespoons and Forks to match above—reg. $1.25 ½ doz. .94
Silver Plated Knives—Rogers make, but stamp is indistinct—that is why we are able to sell reg. $1.25 Knives—½ doz..... .94
Rogers A1 Soup Ladles—reg. $1.39 each.....1.05
Rogers A1 Gravy Ladles and Cold Meat Forks—reg. .59 each..... .37
Rogers A1 Butter Knives and Sugar Spoons—reg. .25 each.... .17

Quadruple Plated Tea Sets—4 pcs.—reg. $14.98.....12.98
Quadruple Plated Tea Sets—worth $9.98.....7.98
Quadruple Plated Serving Trays—oblong—engraved—special 5.98
Quadruple Plated Fern Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Bread Trays—reg. $2.25—each.....1.95
Quadruple Plated Bowls—reg. $4.98.....3.95
Quadruple Plated Baking Dishes—reg. $3.98.....2.95

FULL ASSORTMENT OF ROGERS 1847 SILVER-PLATED WARE

BLANKETS—Typical Hearn Values.

Values that are really phenomenal even for us....Items that will cause us to outdo even last week's record-smashing business.

Lambs' Wool Blankets — Pure lambs' wool—large and extra large—white and colors—florals and large blocks—singly or in pairs—handsomely bound..... **12.98**

Unmatchable opportunity, but a typically Hearn value.

Pure Wool Blankets — Soft lambs' wool—for full size beds—white with colored borders and handsome color combinations in blocks and plaids—silk binding—in pairs **8.98**

Robe Blankets — For men and boys as well as women and girls—exceptionally comprehensive range of colors and designs, many of which are exclusive..... **1.98**

Cotton Fleece Blankets — White and colors—for full size beds—contrast borders. **1.98**

California Wool Blankets — Our J. A. H. & Son leader—for large and extra size beds—white, plain colors and plaids—exceptional finish **5.98**

Best Blankets in New York for the money.

Ohio Wool Blankets — Whits and colors—for small and large beds—contrasting borders—*Special* **3.98**

Indian Blankets — For boys' beds—the boy away at school wants one of these—Navajo designs and colors.. **3.25**

Crib and Cradle Blankets — Unmatchable assortment of daintily tinted, figured, separate blankets, also white blankets by the pair..... **.89**

Cotton Fleece Blankets — White—for medium and large size beds..... **.75**

Women's THANKSGIVING APPAREL Needs at Substantial Savings

"Red Ticket" Lots in Suits and Silk Dresses Add Zest to This Extraordinary List

"Red Ticket" Lots of WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

"Red Tickets" mean great reductions.

Now	That were
17.85	$23.98 and $26.98
19.98	$27.98 and $31.98
29.75	$30.98 to $45.98
39.98	$49.98 to $55.98
79.98	$89.98 and $110.98

Smart styles for street, reception and theatre wear—fine variety of plain tailored and smartly trimmed models ....Materials include velour de laine, broadcloth, wool Ottoman, velour and Jacquards; cheviots and serges—black, navy and colors... Broadtail Cloth or Seal Plush Coats, with Skirts of Broadcloth, elegantly trimmed, are a feature of the higher priced suits—so handsome are the broadtail cloth and seal plush that many take them for furs.

"Red Ticket" Lots of SILK DRESSES

Now	That were
7.98	$10.98
9.98	$13.98 to $16.98
12.98	$18.98 to $20.98
14.98	$22.98 to $24.98
19.98	$27.98 and $29.98
29.98	$45.98

Draped and tunic models, having kimono and set-in sleeves, in regulation and drop-shoulder waists—materials include Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Chiffons over silk and Messalines—vestees of lace or net—emb'd batiste collars and cuffs—colors and black.

Women's Coats — Black broadcloth and wool plushes—set-in sleeves—draped or novelty cut straight models—collars of seal plush or broadtail cloth—warmly interlined and satin lined throughout. **23.98**

Various Length Coats — Black broadtail cloth and Astrakhan—black and colored chinchillas and Boucles, also black and navy wool plushes—cutaway and straight fronts—novelty and long line backs—set-in and raglan sleeves—lined throughout or yoke lined.. **16.98**

Velveteen Suits — Black, navy, brown and green—cutaway coats; also blouse styles—draped skirts—black broadtail cloth collar and cuffs..... **26.98**

Extra Size Suits — Men's wear serges and broadcloth—navy and black—strictly tailored or trimmed with velvet and braids—straight and slightly draped skirts—warmly interlined—Skinner satin lining—sizes 46 to 53 bust. **25.98**

Black Astrakhan Coats — Also chinchilla, mixtures and boucles—black, gray, navy, brown—various new lengths—some have plush collars that button to neck or turn back in revers..... **13.98**

Fashionable Furs

SMART—NEW—DEPENDABLE
CLEARLY TICKETED—MODERATELY PRICED

Also TWENTY-THREE MORNING SPECIALS, for which see other Sunday Papers

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES, AS USUAL!

BRILLIANT FIRST WEEK OF SOCIAL SEASON BEGINS

Horse Show and Opera Dazzling Society Spectacles—Tableaux Vivants in a Persian Garden on Tuesday—Plans for Russian Costume Ball in December.

Miss Eleanor Townsend Darlington. (PHOTO BY ALICE DUPONT)

Mrs Hobart D. Betts (PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

Miss Sara Schuyler Butler (PHOTO BY ALICE DUPONT)

ALL social roads lead to New York these days, for the formal Winter season has commenced. A brilliant week has set in, beginning yesterday with the opening of the twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association at Madison Square Garden, where the horse, enthroned as king, will receive the tribute of society for the coming six days. A dazzling social spectacle is promised for to-morrow night at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season.

Fashion will hold sway this week with its brilliant gowns and wraps for the opera, flawless tailleurs for the afternoon at the Horse Show, and elaborate afternoon toilettes for the rounds of debutante teas and receptions and other affairs that are to be crowded into a busy week.

Society will scintillate all week at the Garden against a background of a Roman amphitheatre. Marshall field rose yellow and pale blue enter into the color scheme of decoration. With the distant view of Roman landscape and under trophies of eagles, tablets, and wreaths, reminders of the days of Caesar, the matron and débutante of to-day, with the strong Oriental note in costume, will offer an interesting and very pleasing effect. The white fire of diamonds and the white purity of pearls will gleam in the red-tinted light of the boxes in the parterre at the opera, with the Oriental effects in jewelry.

The Oriental note will also be struck on Tuesday afternoon and evening at the benefit tableaux vivants, set in a Persian garden, which are to be revealed at the Waldorf-Astoria under fashionable patronage, with a galaxy of debutante beauty in the train of gorgeous effects and costumes

Society is coming to town for the first brilliant week of the season, and the smart hotels are entertaining many distinguished guests from over the seas, as far as the coral strands of India. Prince and Princess, Maharajah and Maharanee, Dukes and Lords will all pay homage this week to Her Republican Highness, whether it be in the brilliant throng at the opera or along the "Appian Way," as the promenade at the Horse Show is called this season.

At the Opera.

As usual the occupancy of the boxes in the parterre at the opera has been cut up and divided into leases and subleases this year, which will effect a change in society's array on subscription nights during the week. Some have dropped out on account of mourning and others have dropped out altogether. There are two new boxholders this season. It costs about $200,000 to enter the golden horseshoe, and only two other transfers of parterre boxes are recalled since the owning company was formed a generation ago.

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, having set aside mourning, will have the use of Box 28 on Mondays and matinées. Clarence H. Mackay has given up Box 54 in the grand tier for Mondays, and the F. Gray Griswolds have it now for that night. Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Miss Helen Gould) will be seen on Thursdays in Box 25. Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will share Box 3 this season alternately. William Ross Proctor and William Willis Reese are the two newcomers in the parterre. Charles Steele has taken Box 21 for even Mondays and Wednesdays. Among those who are in mourning and will hardly be seen at the opera for a time at least are the J. Pierpont Morgans, George F. Baker and family, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Astor, and the Pells. Although Mrs. Philip Lydig is still abroad owing to ill-health, Box 2 stands in her name for even Mondays. Miss Annie Leary has this box for Wednesdays. Box 24 now stands in the name of Robert Walton Goelet, his mother, Mrs Goelet, having died abroad last December. Ogden Mills and Mrs Whitelaw Reid share Box 20, although Henry T. Sloane has it for even Fridays. Mrs. Pembroke Jones has Box 11 for the opening night. Mrs. C. P. H. Gilbert has Box 5 for the opening night. Mr. and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith have Box 22, and Mrs. John S. Rogers will be seen in Box 2 at the opening. Edmund L. Baylies retains Box 53 in the grand tier for Mondays.

Tableaux Vivants in a Persian Garden.

Much interest is being expressed over the moving tableaux vivants, which are to be given on Tuesday, both afternoon and evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Catholic University at Washington. The boxes have nearly all been taken, and there are some very desirable orchestra seats to be had of Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street. The presence of the Persian Chargé d'Affaires and other Oriental dignitaries will lend a color to the Persian setting of the stage, and Liza Lehmann's Persian Garden music is to be rendered by a vocal quartette, accompanied by the grand organ. After the entertainment the floor is to be cleared for dancing.

Many prominent society women are taking part and numerous débutantes are to sell programmes and flowers. They will all appear in costume. The whole affair promises to be on a scale of dignified splendor. The afternoon performance begins at 3 o'clock and the evening session at 9.

Among the society girls who are to sell programmes and flowers are the Misses Tesson Thayer, Hope Hamilton, Marjorie Browning, Gladys Robbins, Estelle O'Brien, Frances Montagu Ward, Elizabeth Sabin, Elizabeth Kendall, Josephine Nicoll, Mai Watson, Margaret Smith, Lentilhon Gilford, Annie Gilbert, Marie Butler, Priscilla Bull, Mildred Dennis, Harriet Lummis, Blanche Sheehan, Dorothy Chisolm, Eugenie Philbin, Eleanor Harishorne, Louise Trevor, Noel Johnston, Marie Rodenwald, Estelle Mulqueen, Marian Hall, Caryl Hackstaff, and many others. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mrs. John Rutherfurd, and Mrs. Philip G. McFadden are among those who will also be seen with flowers and programmes.

The list of boxholders includes Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. John A. Black, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. William H. Force, Mrs George H. Abbott, Countess de Gallifet, Mrs. William Proctor, Mrs. P. B. Gilbert, Mrs. Charles Deering, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. Anson McCook Beard, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. James B. Clews, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Warren Dennis, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, ex-Justice and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne, John D. Crimmins, Mrs. A. Masters McDonnel, Mrs. C. Sheehan, Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips, Mrs. Dudley Alcott, Mrs. George H. Abbott, Mrs. W. A. Redding, and Mrs. Frederic Neilson.

Incidents in Society.

Mrs. Garrett B. Klp is to give a large luncheon at Sherry's to-morrow.

Dewees W. Dilworth, who is to marry Miss Edith Logan on Nov. 25, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Ritz-Carlton on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris are sailing for Europe on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont will shortly occupy their house, which has undergone extensive alteration, at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street.

The annual ball for the South Side Hospital of Long Island is to take place at Sherry's on Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mrs. Samuel Milbank is to give a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 24.

Mrs. W. Russell Moore will give a musicale at her home, 121 Madison Avenue, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd and Miss Maude Shepherd are to open their house, 16 East Sixty-ninth Street, to-morrow for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at the home of Mrs. Rumsey's mother, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, 1 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have opened their house, 2 West Fifty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins will be at the Waldorf-Astoria this Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bouvier, Jr., will be at 47 East Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, who were in Newport for the Summer, are at 178 East Seventieth Street for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, after their stay in Shelburne, Vt., will occupy their new apartment at Seventh-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

Willard D. Straight, who married Miss Dorothy Whitney, has bought the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Straight is now the owner of both the north and south corner plots. The plans for the Straight residence have not yet been filed.

Henry C. Frick's new residence, on the site of the old Lenox Library, is now nearing completion, and is one of the most interesting houses above Fifty-ninth Street.

Russian Costume Ball.

Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George Draper and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., are giving up much of their time in preparation for the Russian Costume Ball, which is to be held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on the night of Dec. 18, for the benefit of the Lenox Hill Settlement, at Seventy-second Street and Avenue A. The affair promises to be an elaborate and brilliant spectacle of mid-season, and many prominent society women have already arranged to give large dinners on that evening, taking their guests afterward to the ball.

Mrs. Draper, 162 East Sixty-third Street, is looking after the sale of tickets, and reports a very spirited sale. The floor boxes are particularly desirable. Tickets are $5 each, and boxes, seating six, $60. The tendency seems to be to book reservations far in advance, after the old adage, "first come, first served;" or is it, best served? At any rate, the decorations of the ballroom and the costumes are to be quite unique, and coming on the day before the Czar's birthday, a special significance is attached to detail and Russian atmosphere.

Among those who are giving dinners that evening before the ball are Mrs. George Pratt, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and many others. The patronesses include Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Robert Gerry, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon and Mrs. William Sloane.

Benefit Bridge.

The Board of Managers of the New York Free Home for Convalescents are to give a bridge at the Plaza on Monday afternoon, Nov. 24, for the benefit of the home, which is supported by voluntary contributions. Many well-known society women are among the patronesses. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, 30 East Fifty-third Street; Mrs. H. C. Van Auken, 612 West 115th Street, and Mrs. George Wilson Smith, 149 Madison Avenue.

Engagements.

No date has been set yet for the marriage of Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington of Hopeland House, Staatsburg, N. Y., to Vincent Astor, son of the late Col. John Jacob Astor, whose engagement was recently announced. It is expected that it will take place early in the Spring. Miss Huntington is with her parents at Staatsburgh, where they plan to spend a greater part of the Winter, although several entertainments in her honor are being arranged by her friends in town. The Huntington estate is near Mr. Astor's place at Rhinebeck. The couple have received many congratulatory messages from their friends since their engagement was announced. Mr. Astor has already selected as one of his ushers George C. Douglass of Minneapolis, Minn., whose father, Walter E. Douglass, was lost in the Titanic disaster, in which Col. Astor was a victim. Society is hoping that they will be seen tomorrow night at the opening of the opera season in Box 7 in the parterre. Miss Huntington's engagement ring is said to be a most exquisite one, consisting of a huge emerald. Miss Huntington's favorite gem, surrounded by six perfect diamonds.

An important engagement announcement of last week, which came from Paris, was that of the Comtesse Louis de Gontaut-Biron, eldest daughter of John G. A. Leishman, formerly American Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Leishman, to James Hazen Hyde, formerly of New York, now living in Paris. The Comtesse was Miss Martha Leishman, and her husband died in Paris in 1907. Her younger sister, Miss Nancy Leishman, was married to the Duke of Croy at Geneva, Switzerland, on Oct. 28. The Comtesse's former husband was a member of a family of the old French aristocracy and master of the Biarritz hounds. She has been a frequent visitor to this city before her father became Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Hyde was a familiar figure in social and business circles in New York until 1905. He is the son of the late Henry Baldwin Hyde, founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Hyde was at one time Vice President of the Society.

The engagement was announced in THE TIMES on Tuesday of Miss Elizabeth Hare Powel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hare Powel, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, to William B. Fraser-Campbell, a son of the late Evan J. Fraser-Campbell, of Dunmore, Scotland, and Mrs. Campbell of this city. Mr. Campbell was graduated from Harvard in 1911. Miss Powel, who came out about three yeare since, is well known in society in New York. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo of 120 East Thirty-seventh Street last week announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Grace L. Chauncey, widow of Daniel Chauncey, Jr., to Harry A. Curtis of New York and Boston. Mr. Chauncey died in 1909 as the result of an injury received while playing polo at Cedarhurst, L. I., two years after his marriage to Miss Fargo. Mr. Curtis is a graduate of Harvard, class of '96, and is in business in New York. He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Of interest to society was the engagement of Miss Katie Schermerhorn, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Egmont Schermerhorn of this city, to John Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Matthews of this city and Windham, N. Y., which was announced last week. Miss Schermerhorn is one of the young girls in society, although she has not made her formal début. She makes her home with her brothers, John Egmont Schermerhorn and Amos Cotting Schermerhorn, in East Seventy-ninth Street. The latter was married to Miss Georgia Williams last February. John Egmont Schermerhorn arrived from Europe on the Olympic last week and went to Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever. Mr. Matthews attended Yale, but left school to enter business in this city. No date has been fixed for the wedding.

Dance for St. Ambrose Mission.

At Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, at 9:30 o'clock, an entertainment and dance will be given for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose Mission, under the auspices of the New York Guild of the St. Timothy's Alumnae. St. Ambrose Mission is situated at 236 East 111th Street, in Harlem's "Little Italy." Here the Children's Club carries on a settlement work among the children and young people of the neighborhood. The work was started in 1905, and has entirely outgrown the capacity of the present chapel.

The announcements for the dance are very attractive, with an Italian signorita in dancing costume on the cover page, over which appears "Festa-Nella-Foccola-Italia."

There will be contests in the waltz, tango and turkey trot, and prizes are to be awarded to the winners. Entries are free and should be made to Miss Lilian French, 43 West Fifty-first Street, who is also in charge of the sale of tickets.

Among the guild members are the Misses Rosalie Coe, Isabelle Cumming, Anita Emmet, Helene Fish, Carol Harriman, Ruth Haskins, Ina Kissel, Hope Malcom, Sarah Morgan, Helen Peabody, Penelope Sears, Genevieve Sanford, Charlotte R. Strong, Janet K. Townsend, Mary Tweed, Jeannette Whitlock, and many others.

The patronesses for the entertainment include Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Henry de F. Baldwin, Mrs. Anson McCook Beard, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. Gardner Brüen, Mrs. William M. Carson, Mrs. Walter F. Chappell, Mrs. Joseph O. Choate, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mrs. George E. Dadmun, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdoff, Mrs. Edward K. Dunham, Mrs. John H. French, Mrs. Birney Fellowes, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, Mrs. Charles W. Haskins, Mrs. Morris Kellogg, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Mrs. Arthur S. Lloyd, Mrs. George Malcom, Mrs. Edward S. Martin, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Charles J. Nourse, Mrs. Wayne Parker, Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. John Hill Prentice, Mrs. Thomas Punnett, Mrs. William Willis Reese, Mrs. Isaac Seligman, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. James R. Strong, Mrs. Erastus Taft, Mrs. James B. Taylor, Mrs. Allen Tucker, and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed.

Dance for Bethany Day Nursery.

The dance to be held on Monday, Dec. 29, at the Plaza for the benefit of the Bethany Day Nursery promises to be an interesting event of the season. The dance will be held in the grand ballroom, during which competitive dances will be given.

Mrs. Ira Barrows of 521 Park Avenue is Chairman of the committee, which includes Mrs. William Carter, Mrs. William Hamilton, Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. George H. Helme, Mrs. J. Prentiss Kellogg, Mrs. Frederick Sterry, Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, and Mrs. Elliott Ward.

Wedding Notes.

The wedding of Miss Estella Sherlock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reginald Sheflock, to Amedee Spadone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spadone, will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow at the residence of the bride's parents, 316 West Seventy-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks are to officiate. Mrs. Paul Plunkett is to be her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaid will be Miss Blanche Spadone. The little Misses Alice and Betty Spadone, cousins of the bridegroom, are to act as flower girls. Master Mitchell Sherlock and Howard Sherman, Jr., are to be the pages. Edgar McKaig of Philadelphia will serve as best man.

A wedding in Brooklyn [illegible] est on Wednesday will be that of Miss Grace Meurer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meurer, to Ira Richards, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Richards of North Attleboro, Mass., who makes his home at 19 East Fifty-seventh Street, this city. The ceremony will be celebrated in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and there will be a large reception afterward at the Meurer home in Lincoln Place. Mrs. Marion Richards Coffin is to be her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Mae Meurer, Anna Meurer, Margaret R. Pratt, and Mildred Zellhoefer of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Henry A. Alker and Mrs. C. Robinson Duff of New York. Jay Freeborn Carlisle will be best man, and the ushers are to include Charles F. Samson, Alfred L. Norris, John E. Tweedy, Eben R. Knowlton, William W. Pell, and James F. Pierce. Mr. Richards is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and belongs to the Calumet, Piping Rock, Yale, Nassau Country, Riding, and New York Yacht Clubs.

The marriage of Miss Susan E. G. Drake, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Drake of this city, to Richard Sears of Boston, Mass., is to be solemnized on Wednesday afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. It is to be a quiet wedding owing to the death of Lawrence Drake, the bride's uncle. Miss Drake's only attendant will be Miss Clarinda Boardman, daughter of Mrs. Lansdale Boardman. Frank P. Sears will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Robert Payne, John Storer of Boston, Arthur Herbert, and Ronald Lyman. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend is to officiate.

Fairman Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, and Miss Gladys Roosevelt, a daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt, who are to be married on Tuesday, Nov. 25, visited the City Hall on Thursday and took out their marriage license. The ceremony is to be performed in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks will officiate. The wedding is to be a quiet one, as will the reception, which is to follow at the Roosevelt town house, 818 Madison Avenue. Miss Roosevelt will have her sister, Miss Jean Roosevelt, as maid of honor, and another sister, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., as matron of honor. Evans R. Dick, Jr., will be his brother's best man. The names of the ushers have not yet been announced.

Miss Effie C. Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius I. Zabriskie, will be married on Tuesday, Nov. 25, to Raymond Williams Stephenson of this city at the Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J. A reception is to follow at the home of the bride's mother at Hackensack. Miss Zabriskie is a second cousin of Mrs. Mary B. Pell, who died at her home in New York last May, leaving most of her $5,000,000 fortune to Columbia University, Rutgers College, and the Reformed Church of America. Mr. Stephenson is a Columbia graduate, class of '10.

The wedding of Miss Edith Wormser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Wormser, Jr., of this city, to Mathieu Goodchaux of Paris is to take place on Dec. 15. Mr. and Mrs. Wormser and their daughter are now staying at St. Moritz, Switzerland, where the marriage ceremony will be performed.

John Ruszits Fur Co.
Established in 1851.
Natural Blue Fox
We have what we believe to be the finest matched Blue Fox Skins in New York. You are invited to view these skins and also inspect our display of coats, scarfs and muffs, motor coats, caps and gloves.
7 East 48th Street
Our Only Store
The officers of the company hold themselves personally responsible for all statements relative to their product made by their sales people or in their advertising.

Your Thanksgiving Table
Have you thought of it? Have you thought of the China with which you are going to set it, or the furnishings you are going to surround it with? We can supply you with anything for the home you may need, without a large cash outlay.
PURCHASES UP TO $150.00 WORTH; NO DEPOSIT!
If you bring this Ad; after that the rest may be paid on our easy terms of credit. No publicity; no extra charges.
$50 Worth, 75c a Week. $75 Worth, $1.00 a Week.
$100 Worth, $1.50 a Week.

This Quarter-sawed Golden Oak Dining Room Extension Table, with shaped and fluted pedestal and claw feet, just as shown, for....
$14.75!
Regularly $20.
American porcelain, daintily decorated 52-piece dinner sets in our basement,
$3.98!
Ludwig Baumann & Co HARLEM
144-146 WEST 125TH ST.
Accounts Opened on Purchases from $5 to $5,000 and up
Store Open Saturday Till 10

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Furs
FOUNDED 1723

Post at Athabasca Landing
OUR TRADING POSTS IN THE NORTH
ALL through northern Canada are Revillon Trading Posts, numbering ninety-seven, where our traders exchange cash or merchandise for raw skins.
A liberal trading policy with the Indian trappers gives us the pick of each season's catch.

Souris River Post
The furs collected at the Posts are shipped directly to our establishments in Paris and New York, where they are graded, matched and made up in our own workrooms
Thus the finest skins are placed at the disposal of our designing and manufacturing departments practically at first cost, enabling us to produce fur garments of high elegance and intrinsic worth at prices no greater than are often asked for furs of ordinary quality. The season's stock is now complete and includes street and evening furs in many attractive models, also furs for motoring and all out-of-door sports.

Post at Lesser Slave Lake
Russian Sable and Silver Fox skins in all grades and shades, including the darkest and most valuable.
19 West 34th Street, New York
PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

Bon Ton CORSETS
Price $3 to $25
AT last Hygiene, Fashion and Comfort have joined hands. This clever combination has been brought about by the "Free Hip-Bone" idea in the newest BON TON and ROYAL WORCESTER models. The designers have lavished their genius and skill in perfecting
The Free Hip-Bone
feature which has proved to be an instantaneous success. Corset discomfort is banished for all time, for in one of these "Free Hip-Bone" models *no seams, gores or steels* (only the soft corset fabric) can touch the delicate hip bones.

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS
Price $1 to $3
YOUR Dealer Sells Both Of These World-Famous Corsets
NEW YORK OFFICE, 39 West 34th Street
Royal Worcester Corset Co., Manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.

DEBUTANTE AFFAIRS NOW ON

Season for Introduction of Girls Into Society Has Commenced—Annual Dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Photo by Campbell Studios

Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs

Photo by Bracelli

Miss Abigail Alison Campbell

THE débutantes are now stepping into the social limelight, and they will be entertained as never before, according to the affairs of tribute to youth and beauty which are being arranged. There will be hardly a night now but that some particular bud will gleam like an evening star in society's garden. Buds at the Horse Show, buds at the opera, buds everywhere, on the ballroom floor, singing and dancing for sweet charity's sake, and sending the flowers which freshen their formal entry into society to the poor and the sick in the tenements and hospitals.

Mrs. Warren E. Dennis is giving a luncheon to-morrow at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Mildred Dennis.

Mrs. John P. Gilford of 473 Lexington Avenue will give a reception on Wednesday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

Miss Clementine J. Reese will give a débutante luncheon at Sherry's on Wednesday for her niece, Miss Virginia Scully.

On Thursday Miss Helen Hyde will give a luncheon for Miss Louise Butler.

Mrs Legg Howard is to give a reception on Friday at her home, 449 Park Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Dorothy L. Howard, which will be followed by a dinner and theatre party for those receiving.

Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert is to give a reception on Saturday at her home, 563 Park Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Annie Gilbert.

Mr. and Mrs Charles William Romeyn will give a tea dance on Nov. 26 at Sherry's for their débutante daughter, Miss Estelle Y. Romeyn.

Mrs. H. Hobart Porter has sent out invitations for a reception on the afternoon of Nov. 28 at her home, 405 Park Avenue, for her second daughter, Miss Margaret Seton Porter.

Mrs. John Davis has issued invitations for the coming out reception of Miss Amo Sessions, her daughter by a former marriage, which is to be given on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29, from 4 to 7.

Mrs. Charles E. Becker of 830 Park Avenue is giving a reception for her daughter, Miss Marion Janet Becker, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6. Miss Becker is a grand-daughter of the late Charles Bathgate of New York.

Mrs. J. Fisher S. Banks and her daughter, Miss Alida Banks, will be at home this Winter at Mrs. J. Van S. Oddie's, Mrs. Banks's mother, 987 Madison Avenue. On Dec. 6 a reception will be given at the home of Mrs. Banks's sister-in-law, Mrs. M. Banks Taylor, 9 East Eighty-first Street, to introduce Miss Banks, who is a grand-daughter of the late J. Van S. Oddie. Mrs. Banks is well known in society, although she has been absent from town for some time. She has a country place at New Hamburg, N. Y.

Mrs. Eugene Klapp and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Klapp, are arriving from Cuba this week and have taken an apartment at the Gotham, where Mrs. Klapp will introduce her daughter at an afternoon reception on Saturday, Dec. 13.

Mrs. Virgil P. Gibney will give a reception at her home, 16 Park Avenue, on Dec. 6, to introduce her daughter, Miss Marion P. Gibney.

Miss Louisa Morris Livingston, daughter of Bayard U. Livingston of Albany, N. Y., is to be introduced at the home of her father on Dec. 6. She will come to New York later, and will be with her aunt, Mrs M. G. Wilkins, 45 Fifth Avenue. Miss Livingston is a cousin of the Countess de Laugier Villars and of Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond.

Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons of 60 Park Avenue will introduce her daughter at an afternoon reception at her home on Dec. 10.

Mrs. John V. Bouvier, Jr., will give a dinner and dance on Dec. 12 at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter. Miss Edith Bouvier.

Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage is to give a tea dance on Friday afternoon, Dec. 26, for her débutante niece, Miss Louisa T. Butler, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. J. E. Ryder will give a reception in January at her residence, 981 Park Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Whitney Ryder.

Miss Dorothy M. Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor of 40 East Eighty-third Street, is to be a débutante this season.

The above includes the majority of the débutante announcements of last week, when several interesting affairs for the season's buds were given. Miss Tesson Thayer gave a luncheon, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler gave a small dance for her daughter. Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, and Miss Marian W. Hall, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall, made her formal début yesterday. Some of the Winter's buds, including the Misses Miriam Harriman, Leonie Burrill, Mary Alexander, and Maud Coster, were at the dance which A. Eugene Gallatin gave at Sherry's on Thursday evening, after the seventh annual dinner of the Motor Car Touring Society at the Union Club.

Annual Dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Three processions are among the picturesque ceremonies which mark the annual dinners of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, the twenty-first of which will take place on Tuesday night at Delmonico's. The first procession is that of the members of the society and their guests, who will form in couples, and, led by the field music, a drummer and fifer in full Colonial costume, wigs, cocked hats and all, and two members of the Committee of Stewards, will move into the banquet hall. Then the Seventh Regiment Band will play until the members are seated. Immediately afterward the procession of the Governor and the guests will form. The field music again precedes, followed by two Stewards with official batons and the Governor of the society, escorted by the two Chief Stewards. Then will come the general officers, the general council, the representatives of the army and navy, and of other societies, each escorted by a member who will lead him to his seat. The Governor, Col. William Whitehead Ladd, will then call upon the Chaplain of the society, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old Brick Presbyterian Church, to pronounce grace.

After the dinner, and before the speeches start, will be held the procession of the colors. In this the drummer and fifer will be followed by two of the stewards bearing the great silver punch bowl of the society and two other stewards carrying the batons of the 201st and 203d Regiments. After them will come six members, walking in couples, carrying the national flag, the State flag, the flag of the General Society of Colonial Wars, the Dutch flag, the Louisberg flag and the British flag. The punch bowl will be placed before the Governor and the flag bearers will place the flags against the wall at intervals in the rear of the guest's table. The Governor will then propose the toast to "The President of the United States," and all will remain standing while the "Star Spangled Banner" is played. The speeches will follow.

Chansons en Crinoline.

Among the boxholders and subscribers for the "Chansons en Crinoline" at the Plaza are Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Alfred M. Beadleston, Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. Henry Norcross Munn, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. John C. Breckenridge, Mrs. Ambrose Monell, Jr., Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. R. C. Myles, Mrs. T. A. S. Franklin, Mrs. James McLean, Mrs. Frederick Sayles, Mrs. Henry Evans, Mrs. Edwin Holmes, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Joseph Fahys, Mrs. Sylvester Schoonmaker, Mrs. C. Gray Densmore, Mrs. John Markle, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. J. M. Goetchius, Mrs. James Warren Lane, and the Misses Minnie Jennings and Maud A. Leland.

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT

Special Gift Tables

IN accordance with our usual custom each Holiday Season, we have arranged for the convenience of our customers six Special Tables, filled with a profusion of *novel* Gifts.

Five of these Tables, on the Second Floor, contain many artistic, useful articles gathered from all over the world—of imported China, Glass, Bronze and other wares—priced at One, Two, Three, Five and Ten Dollars each, and *exceptional value* in every instance.

Another Table, on the Main Floor, contains a collection of imported novelties *particularly suitable for Men.* Many of these articles are absolutely unique. There is a handsome Combination Smoking, Liqueur and Coffee Set, and equally attractive individual Smoker's Sets, Liqueur Sets and Ash Receivers in a variety of entirely new designs. The Smoker's Set, illustrated, is only $7.75—which is an indication of the moderate prices prevailing.

Those who wisely do their Christmas shopping early will find these Special Gift Tables a real help in making appropriate selections.

HIGGINS & SEITER

Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World

9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

(Just off Fifth Avenue - Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

1865 1913

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All the Latest Imported Novelties

In Fashionable Furs

are now displayed in our show rooms, and in addition many original models of our own, which we have prepared

For Horse Show Week

These beautiful novelties are especially worthy the attention of those who appreciate style and individuality.

Admirers of Imperial Crown Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Silver and Natural Blue Fox will find in our collection of these splendid skins the best to be gathered in the markets of the world.

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Reliable Furs

126 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

We Give Surety Coupons Free with Purchases and Redeem Them in Merchandise

In New York's Shopping Centre

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

Again O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys Startles the Clothing Trade With a Great Cut Price Sale of

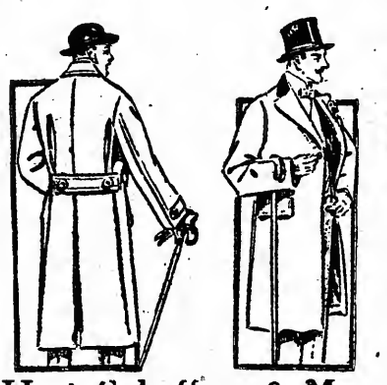
NEW 1913-14 OVERCOATS AND SUITS Made By

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

$12.50 And About 4,000 New Winter Overcoats and Suits from Another Equally High Class Maker, $12.50

The Actual Values of Which Are $18 to $35

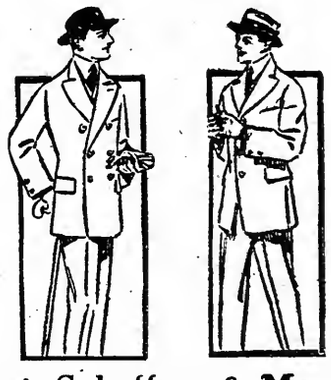
All at



$12.50

CASH OR CREDIT

You can buy clothes on O'Neill's Club Plan and arrange for payment at intervals while enjoying the use of your clothes.
BUY *NOW*—
PAYMENTS AT *INTERVALS*



Hart, Schaffner & Marx Overcoats, $12.50

In the new guard, regulation and great coat models. In plain colors and fancy effects; some with fancy back. The fancies are full or shoulder lined, belted back. Some patch pockets. Sizes 34 to 42. Stouts up to 46.

Other $18 to $35 Overcoats, $12.50

Of wool kersey in black and Oxford; 46 inches long; velvet collar and pockets lined with Skinner's satin, which is guaranteed for two years. Chinchilla Coats in brown, Oxford and blue; single and double breasted; some with shawl collars, others with notched collar; many quarter lined with satin; sleeve linings all satin; some with split sleeves, others have cuffs. A new English model is of a blue undressed worsted; cuffed sleeves; trimmed with binding. Fancy cassimere and cheviot coats; some with belts; many shawl collars; in all the different desired lengths. Practically an unlimited choice of three hundred styles.

Men's Full Evening Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $12.50

In all-wool black Thibet, cut in the newest peaked lapel model; gros-grain silk faced; Venetian lined; sizes 34 to 42; stouts up to 46.

Satin Lined Evening Dress Overcoats, $12.50

In black, Oxford and brown kersey, cut 42 inches long, semi-fitting back. Fly front, velvet collar and satin lined. Sizes 34 to 42.

A FEW FACTS Concerning This Great Clothing Sale

You know that when you buy a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat at $12.50 you get a great bargain.

To be sure that you get one, just look for the Hart, Schaffner & Marx trade-mark.

If you do not buy a Hart, Schaffner & Marx garment, it will be because you get something that pleases you better; because the actual values in the clothes not made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx run up to $35.00.

There is no intention, nor any possibility of misrepresentation, deception, nor any purpose to sell you anything that is not straightforwardly "as advertised."

If you don't know whether you buy a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat, or not, you are just as well off, for the values are $18.00 to $35.00.

FINALLY

Any man who is not satisfied with his purchase at O'Neill's of Hart, Schaffner & Marx or other clothes, can come back at any time and get satisfaction in cash or in clothes, just as he chooses.

O'Neill-Adams Co.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits, $12.50

In the newest English, semi-English and conservative models in the latest effects in pencil stripe, checks, plaid and fancy mixtures in gray, brown and blue worsted cheviots and cassimeres. English models are made with soft rolling fronts and natural shoulders. Sizes range from 34 to 42. Stouts up to 46.

Other $18 to $35 Suits, $12.50

Fancy worsteds, gray and black grounds, with neat stripes and checks; Fall shepherd plaids in white and black; black and blue unfinished worsteds; fancy brown and gray mixtures in tweeds and cheviots. A novelty cloth of tartan plaid, an advanced 1914 style, green and blue mixtures. Plain serges in blue and gray. A distinctive novelty is black and blue unfinished worsted with silk binding. The styles are most varied and include the conservative two and three button sack with a great percentage of the snappy, classy English models, soft roll, narrow lapels, narrow shoulder, semi-form fitting, some with cuffs. Vests cut high. Trousers small at hips and bottom, indicative of the swagger English tailors.

Cutaway Coats and Vests, $12.50

The smart walking and afternoon dress coat for young men. Made of black or Oxford gray vicuna; sizes 34 to 42.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $12.50

The correct new frock coat and waistcoat, of fine black Vicuna. Plain or silk faced lapels.

Clergymen's Coats and Vests, $12.50

The conventional style for clergymen; coat and waistcoat buttoning all the way up to the collar.

Men's Silk Hats, $3.95 and $5.00

Values $5.00 and $6.00

The new flat brim, tapering crown shape for young men, and the more conservative shapes for those who prefer them.

Men's Dress Shoes, $3.85 and $4.85

Values $5.00 and $6.00

The new patent leather, cloth top, button shoes in the highest "Barrick" style. Men's Pumps, patent or dull leathers, spec'l, $2.

Men's Sample Gloves, 79c

Values to $2.50. Fur Gloves, Lined Gauntlets and Fur Gauntlets—also Cape Skins in all the shades of tan.

Men's Fur and Fur Lined Coats---Unusual Values

There is nothing like knowing a long time beforehand what will be wanted and what it will cost—and then knowing enough to buy it generously while prices are at the lowest point. Purchases of these furs were made while you were surf and sun bathing at the shore. And now, when you need them, the coats are much less in cost than you would expect.

Coats for Motorists, Chauffeurs and Pedestrians at Prices that Save You 25 to 35 Per Cent.

Club Plan Payments May Be Arranged

Coats of Black Dog and Natural Pieced Raccoon, at $22.50

All warmly lined; storm collar, and wind shield in sleeves. Regular value $30.00 and $40.00.

Raccoon Coats, worth up to $275.00, special at $98.00.

Men's $39.50 Fur Lined and Fur Trimmed Coats, at $29.50

All-wool kersey shells, marmot or pony linings; sleeves fur lined, with Persian collars. One of the best Winter coats for day wear and very smart for evening.

Men's $65.00 Fur Lined and Fur Trimmed Coats, at $49.50

Marmot or muskrat linings, Persian lamb collar, all wool shell, sleeves fur lined.

Others up to $250, at proportionate values.

O'Neill Main Store—Third Floor.

New York's Greatest Display of High Class

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Arrived just in time to furnish your home for Thanksgiving. A remarkable variety of high-class suits and odd pieces. There are many beautiful reproductions of Colonial Suits, Jacobean Oak, Hampton Oak, Puritan Decorated, Venetian Oak, Butler Finish, Circassian Walnut, Old Mahogany, Antique Mahogany, Sheraton Inlay, Chippendale, Fumed Oak, Golden Oak, etc.

Club Plan payments may be arranged.

$467.00 Ten-Piece Dining Room Suit, $365.00

Just like illustration. This beautiful hand-carved dining room suit, the product of one of the best makers of high-grade dining room furniture, is made of genuine quartered Indiana white oak, constructed, polished and finished in the best manner. It is beautifully carved.

Four-Piece Hampton Hand-Carved Dining Room Suit, $329.00

Consisting of 54-inch buffet, china closet with mirror panel and glass shelf, serving table and 48-inch top extension table.

Ten-Piece Fumed Oak Dining Room Suit, $133

Consisting of 54-inch buffet, china closet with mirror panel, serving table, 48-inch extension table, arm chair and five side chairs. Made with box frame and slip seat; upholstered in brown Spanish leather.

O'Neill Housefurnishing Store—Second Floor.

O'Neill-Adams Co., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street, New York City

GENERAL ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL AND CLUB WORLD

Card Parties and Cabaret Entertainments in Favor---Clubs Settling Down to Busy Season---Musical Societies in Full Swing.

HORSE SHOW week, the football series, and plans for the Thanksgiving holidays are keeping the west side busy these days, to say nothing of the opening of the Opera season and preparations for a number of large weddings. The season was late in starting, but it opened with a rush, and there are more at home and bridge invitations out now than is usual in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd Plumley were among those who joined a motor party to New Haven for the football game yesterday, going up with Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Phillips.

Miss Anna Larkin of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street will entertain a box party at the Horse Show on Saturday afternoon, taking her guests afterward to the Ritz for tea.

Mrs. Joseph Murray Holt of Yonkers entertained the Niagara Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire on Wednesday in her home, 182 Locust Hill Avenue. The hostess was assisted in the receiving line by Mrs. Gambier Bonsfield, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, President of the Daughters in the United States, and Mrs. T. K. Thompson. The object of the organization is to stimulate social and intellectual intercourse, good-fellowship, and philanthropy among women of British birth.

The Rev. John Hardenbrook Townsend and Mrs. Townsend have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Harcourt Townsend, and Frank Courtney Nicodemus, Jr., of this city, on Dec. 30. The wedding will take place in Grace Church, Hamden, Conn., the home of the bride.

A card party in aid of the Upper Manhattan Branch of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association will be held on Thursday afternoon at the Hof Brau, Broadway and Eighty-third Street. Mrs. Isidore Elmer will be the hostess. Mrs. Samuel Elkeles is Chairman of the branch. Among those who will entertain parties that afternoon are Mrs. Aaron Jedel, Mrs. W. E. Dreyfus, Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Max Levenson, Mrs. Edward Goodman, Mrs. Emil Fopper, Mrs. Sigmund Wormser, Mrs. Abraham Peyser, Mrs. Nathaniel Morris, Mrs. Sidney Nevi, Mrs. Edwin Schwarz, Mrs. Percy Menken, and Mrs. Joseph Blau. There will be several luncheon parties that day, the hostesses taking their guests afterward to participate in the game.

Miss Mary Jordan Baker has just returned from Asbury Park, where she has been since early Spring with her mother, to her home, 351 West 114th Street. Cards are out for the series of Rubinstein Assemblies, of which Miss Baker is hostess. The dates are Friday evenings, Nov. 21, Dec. 5, Jan. 9, Jan. 23, Feb. 13, March 6, and April 24. Mrs. Chapman and officers of the club will act as chaperons, and Miss Baker will ask members of the club to receive with her. A professional dancer will give instructions from 8 until 10, and dancing will be general from 10 until 12. Miss Helen Barrett, 410 Riverside Drive, has charge of the tickets. Rubinstein opened its season yesterday with an afternoon musicale at the Waldorf. The East Room was filled with members and guests, and after the programme of songs and piano numbers by Blauvelt, Leginska, and MacWhirter, there was a collation and social hour.

These are the officers elected at the annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Relief Club on Tuesday at the Waldorf: Mrs. Camille Birnbohm, President; Mrs. M. J. Pendergast, Mrs. John H. May, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. B. B. Tripp, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Louis V. Southack, Treasurer; Mrs. D. D. Jones, Recording Secretary; Miss Mary Duffy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. W. Richmond, Auditor. An afternoon at cards, with tea following, will be given by the club on Monday, Dec. 1, at the Alhemarle. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Arthur C. Stutts, of the Ansonia. Mrs. Nelson will give a musicale for the club on Tuesday in her home, 514 Second Street, Brooklyn.

Miss Courtenay Collins will be married to Daniel H. Haynes of this city on Wednesday. Miss Collins is a Washington girl who for several years has made New York her winter home, stopping with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Crawford, 254 West Ninety-ninth Street. The wedding will take place at 8:30 in the evening in Mrs. Crawford's home. Miss Leslie Zahn will be maid of honor, and there will be two ribbon girls, Muriel Thompson and Margaret Jones. Dr. H. D. Furniss will be best man. The Rev. Dr. Finch will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small reception. After their wedding trip the young people will live at 251 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Thursday at 11 o'clock the Haarlem Philharmonic will open its season with a musicale at the Waldorf. Thirty members of the New York Symphony Orchestra, with Saslavsky to conduct, will be among the artists. Miss Isabelle Hauser and Mme. Voight will also appear. The new officers are: Mrs. Rastus Seneca Ransom, President; Mrs. Laird Mrs. H. W. Davis, Vice Presidents; Mrs. H. W. Booth, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank Deacon, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Julian Henriques, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Frederick A. Duneka, Chairman of Music; Mrs. Robert MacLaren, Chairman of Membership; Mrs. W. W. Glendenning, Chairman of Arrangements; Mrs. Judson G. Wells, Chairman of Entertainment; Mrs. Warren Van Kleeck, Chairman of Printing. The ushers for the musicale will be Miss Frances Simmons, Miss Hortense Ogden, Miss Fanny and Miss Dorothy Leake. The President will receive before the program, assisted by Mrs. Frank Littlefield, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. John Haskins, Mrs. M. T. Conover, Mrs. F. W. Blauvelt, Mrs. J. C. Crawford, Mrs. A. N. Crow, Mrs. T. P. Edwards, Mrs. Alexander Reed, Mrs. W. A. Barnum, Mrs. O. W. Beals, Mrs. H. A. Dunn, Mrs. Henry Benning, Mrs. W. G. Brady, and Mrs. W. H. Howe.

Last month the Society of New York State Women made a pilgrimage to Valley Forge to inspect the work that has been done on the Washington memorial. They were much pleased with the progress made, and returned fired with new enthusiasm to raise money to bring their share in the structure to a rapid completion. To that end they will give a card party on Monday, Nov. 24 at the Astor, with Mrs. William Beam, 118 West Eighty-second Street, in charge. Her committee includes Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. R. A. Lau, Mrs. John Van Tine, and Mrs. Boyd Delbridge. The particular part of the memorial in which the women are interested is the bronze door.

At a meeting of the Flower Hospital Auxiliary at the Plaza on Tuesday final arrangements were made for the annual ball which is to be given at the Majestic on Friday. The officers elected at this meeting were Mrs. O. R. Von Bonnewitz, President; Mrs. William Todd Helmuth and Mrs. J. T. Simonson, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Wendell Barker, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Eloise Simons, Recording Secretary; Miss Ethel Myers, Treasurer; Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, Chairman of Entertainment Committee; Mrs. E. G. Tuttle, Mrs. Charles Withington, Mrs. Robert Lyle, and Mrs. Ellison Magee, Executive Board.

A good programme has been arranged by Miss Elizabeth Toombs, Chairman of the day, for the meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Association on Thursday afternoon at the Astor. The session will open at 2:30 and will include a discussion of current political events and several musical numbers. Mrs. Charles Whitman has been invited as a special guest. Mrs. de la Ruelle will speak on "The Midinette of the Paris Shops." Officers installed at the October meeting were Miss Mary Wood, President; Mrs. C. Edward Lichtenheim, Mrs. W. Townsend, and Mrs. H. B. Nichols, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Louis E. Manley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Edwin B. H. Tower, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. H. Dean, Treasurer; Mrs. John Lee, Auditor; Mrs. L. E. Cogswell, Historian. Tea will be served in the Orange Room after the meeting. Mme. de Ruelle has been sent here by the French Government to look into the conditions of our working girls, and can give a vivid account of those in her own country.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bleier announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Helen Bleier, to W. Wallace Lyon of Bronxville.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Morrow Kelly of Louisville, Ky., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lidie Kelly, to J. Malcolm Muir of 329 West Eighty-third Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Hoffman-Porter of 135 West Eighty-seventh Street have returned to town from Upper Lisle.

Mrs. Franklin Fyles will give a card party on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the Plaza.

A week from this afternoon, from 4 until 7, Dr. and Mrs. M. Murray Waxman, 143 West Seventy-first Street, will receive with Miss Marguerite H. Marx. Miss Marx, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Marx, has recently announced her betrothal to Fernando Perez del Pulgar, Vice Consul from Spain to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris San of 606 West 115th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia San, and Ralph B. Ittleson of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Ernest Limburg has charge of the preparations for the luncheon which will be given to-morrow by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Washington Heights Hospital at Delmonico's. This will celebrate the eighth anniversary of the society. The President, Mrs. Adolph Heller, will receive with the officers and Board of Managers.

Mrs. Joseph H. Wise of 159 West Eighty-fifth Street will give a dance at Delmonico's on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones are spending a fortnight at Lakewood, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John Godfrey, formerly of 243 West Seventy-sixth Street, have gone to Boston to live.

Mrs. Francis Bellamy gave a large reception a few days ago in her home, 435 Convent Avenue, for the Elmira College Club. The rooms were decorated with the college colors, purple and gold. Those who received with Mrs. Bellamy were Mrs. George M. Robinson, Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, Mrs. Byron Kilbourne, Mrs. William Rathbun, Mrs. George Sleard, Mrs. Shrady, Mrs. Julia Roe Davis, Miss Amelia Davis, and Miss Marie Cantwell. Mrs. Ostrander of Oklahoma and Mrs. Orrin Doolittle of Yonkers were among the guests of honor, and Mrs. William H. Doty of Yonkers, whose ill-health has kept her out of club life for a year, was welcomed back. As improvements are needed at Elmira which will necessitate an outlay of between $70,000 and $80,000 a scheme has been thought out to raise the money. Dimes are to be solicited from graduates and friends of the college a foot at a time, twelve to the foot, one mile netting $6,336. Also a Christmas tea and sale of Christmas wrappings and trappings will be held at Ardsley Hall, 220 Central Park West, on Saturday, Dec. 13, from 3 until 6. Mrs. Madison C. Peters is Chairman in charge.

A theatre party at the Republic on Tuesday evening next is expected to net a sum large enough to defray the expense of maintaining the ambulance service and emergency ward of the Polyclinic Hospital. The party will be given by the Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley President. The remuneration from the city is less than the cost of maintaining the work, and there is an annual deficit which this year the auxiliary will meet.

Graduates of the Normal College are making an effort to raise a fund of $100,000 to be used in the new college buildings. For the benefit of this building fund of the Associate Alumnae and for the Children's Educational Theatre there will be an afternoon and evening performance of "The Prince and the Pauper" on Saturday, Jan. 10, in the Aerial Theatre, on the roof of the New Amsterdam.

The Normal College Chapter of the Lenox Hill Settlement was at home at the Settlement House, 446 East Seventy-second Street, on Friday afternoon. Mrs. James H. Moffet and Mrs. Stamm had charge of the arrangements.

Sunday evening, Feb. 1, is the date chosen by the New York Philanthropic League of the Independent Order of True Sisters for its annual concert. It will take place in the large ballroom of the Astor. The league is giving hot luncheons to the three classes of crippled children in Public School 27 and is helping other cripples, and with the proceeds of the concert will extend its work. Mrs. Julius Baran is President of the league.

Mrs. Timothy Martin O'Connor and Catherine E. Schultz will give a card party on Friday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock, in the Albemarle Hoffman, for the philanthropy department of the Chicago Women's Club supporting the East Side Home and Day Nursery. Hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. Walter H. Gahagan, President; Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Mrs. A. N. Palmer, Mrs. D. Evertitt Wald, Mrs. W. J. Worden, Mrs. J. N. Love, Mrs. W. F. Waller, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Mrs. R. B. Corby, and Miss Elizabeth Lonergan.

A dance in the ballroom of the Plaza has been planned by the Lehbog Junior Circle of the Silver Cross Day Nursery. It will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 30. Mrs. William Wallace Clendenning is Honorary President of the Circle, and the other officers are: Frances Simmons, President; Muriel Bliss, Vice President; Margaret Black, Treasurer; Margaret Styles, Recording Secretary; Dorothy Hearn, Corresponding Secretary; Adele Clinton, Chairman of Supplies; Dorothy Douglas, Chairman Printing; Jennie B. Greenidge, Chairman Visiting. The young girls who will help make the dance a success are the Misses Helen Schriner, Mildred Chave, Eleanor Remer, Dorothy Fischer, Edna Fischer, Amelia Lundstedt, Gladys Styles, Avis Pelham, Edith Koch, Beatrice Nickel, Gula Howell, Marguerite Smith, Helen Burrows, Ada Titus, Angelique Hart; and June Love.

The Lehbog Circle of the Silver Cross, an organization similar to the Lehbog Junior Circle, will give a Fête d'Hiver at the Manhattan Hotel on Saturday, Dec. 13. There will be a cabaret and general dancing. Mrs. Clendenning is also Honorary President of the Circle. Olive Tinker is President; Frances Vaughn and Enda Haaren, Vice Presidents; Bertha Fennell, Treasurer; Vera Albertson, Recording Secretary; Hazel Guild, Corresponding Secretary; Genevieve Schriner, Chairman of Printing; Florence Rechtel, Chairman of Supplies; Florence Welker, Chairman of Visiting; Nettie Mitchell, Chairman of Membership. Other members are the Misses Ethel Alver, Louise Townsend, Margaret Kelly, Adele Grenet, Mrs. William Zeigler, Jr., Mrs. Ward Pearson, and Mrs. Edward Bascom.

There was a meeting of the Century Theatre Club at the Astor on Friday. The next social meeting will take place on Friday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock. "Farce" will be the subject under the direction of Mrs. James Ballantine.

A social meeting of the New York Theatre Club will be held on Tuesday at the Astor, with Mrs. Sara Foster, Chairman of the day.

Miss Lucille Fitch, a débutante of last season, is at Fort Monroe for the month of November, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John Pirie.

Mrs. Leonard Day of 356 West 145th Street will give a luncheon on Tuesday, for Mrs. Harry Patterson of Nyack, N. Y.

To-morrow evening the eighth annual ball of the Emerald Gaelic Society will be held at New Eckford Hall.

About 300 members and guests enjoyed the reception and dance given by the Harmony Fellowship Club on Wednesday at the Astor. The President, Mrs. William B. Smith, was in Buffalo attending the State Convention of Women's Clubs. There are nearly 500 members in the club, which is only two years old.

Two afternoon entertainments will be given at the Astor by the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association on Mondays, Nov. 24, and Dec. 8. There will be competitive dancing for prizes—boxes in various Broadway theatres—and motion pictures for the amusement of the guests. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Chairman; Mrs. Edward Goodman, Mrs. Charles Henry Israels, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Miss Annette Kohn, Mrs. Henry Meyers, Mrs. Edward Seligman, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, and Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer. On the first afternoon Mrs. Albert Clayburgh will sing and on the second there will be motion pictures of Sarah Bernhardt as Queen Elizabeth. Tickets, at $5, may be obtained from Mrs. Kraft at the Langdon, from Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, 1,239 Madison Avenue, or at the offices of the association, 192 Bowery. Each ticket entitles the holder to the two afternoons or two persons to one afternoon.

With the help of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the Union Hospital Association will give a card party and dance in the Armory of Battery D, 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, on Wednesday evening. The proceeds will be applied to a building fund for a suitable site and larger building.

A regular meeting of the National California Club will be held on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. A few moments will be devoted to business, a brief social hour will follow, and the programme will be given at 3:30. Miss Adelaide Stedman will have charge of the programme. The guests of honor will be members of the Advisory Council of the Literature Committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. On this day there will begin a series of talks on current events under the chairmanship of Mrs. G. Upton Hallett, the speaker being Mrs. C. G. McComas. Also at this session the first of a series of talks on California history will be given under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. A. Fisher. Mrs. Virginia Stedman Stedman will act as Chairman of Reception. All visiting Californians in town are invited to attend and make themselves known to the President, Mrs. T. J. Vivian.

In order to carry on its work in maintaining classes to teach patriotism to immigrants, the National Society of Patriotic Women of America will give a card party on Tuesday at the Majestic Alpin. The game will begin at 2 o'clock under the direction of Mrs. Harvey Tyson White.

Mrs. Wallace Reid of the Wyoming entertained the members of the Knickerbocker Chapter Daughters of the Revolution on Monday afternoon. Auction bridge was played, the prizes going to Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Charles E. Banker, Mrs. Pugh, and Mrs. R. R. Smith.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Frederick Schiller opened her home on Riverside Drive to the Bel-Canto Club. The club will have a booth at the annual bazaar of the Professional Woman's League which is to be held at the Waldorf on Dec. 19 and 20. On Friday, Dec. 5, the club will give a dance and the regular monthly reception will be held on Saturday of this week at the McAlpin.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, will celebrate Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, with a luncheon and musicale at the Savoy. There will be a reception to the officers and directors at 12:30. Mrs. William D. Martin is Chairman of the luncheon.

Tables and their Chairmen for the Thanksgiving sale of Auxiliary 11, Stony Wold, which is to be held in the East Room of the Waldorf on Thursday from 1 until 12, are: College table, Miss Dorothy A. Stevens and Miss Dorothy Clark; art, Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry and Mrs. Alan D. Kenyon; confectionery, Mrs. E. Frith Hicksiay and Mrs. J. Malcolm Clark; handkerchiefs, Miss Frances Littlefield and Miss Grace White; miscellaneous, Miss Ella Louise Henderson and Mrs. L. Collier Lampman; tea room, Mrs. William Russell Robinson and Mrs. Thomas J. Morao; bag table, Miss Grace E. Varian and Miss Linda K. Henderson; home-made delicacies, Mrs. William Henderson and Mrs. George W. Varian; apron table, Mrs. J. W. Adams Abell; fancy table, Miss Florence M. Brady and Miss J. Lindlay Pyle.

Dates for the third annual series of musicales to be given for the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children at the Plaza are Mondays, Feb. 9 and 23, and March 9 and 23. Mrs. George Oscar Cole is Chairman and treasurer.

On Sunday Dec. 14, the American Dickens League will give its second annual benefit at the Harris Theatre for the Little Nell Hospital Beds—beds free to suffering children in the various city hospitals. The league dedicated its first bed at the Health Home, West Coney Island, in June, for the Children's Aid Society. The honorary committee includes Cardinal Gibbons, Most Rev. Joseph Hertz, Chief Rabbi of England, W. Bourke Cockran, the Rev. Madison Peters, Dr. Ernst Lederle, Prof. Franklin Hooper, and Francis Garvin.

A package party was held on Monday in the home of Mrs. William J. Harding, 1,340 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Each woman took a parcel, which was auctioned off, the proceeds to be applied to the patriotic work of the State Society, Daughters of the Revolution. The Colonial Chapter was the one which gave the party. A Christmas package party will be held in December for the same fund.

Mrs. A. W. Wattenburg of 574 West End Avenue gave a bridge and tea on Friday in her home. It was a subscription affair, the proceeds to go into the fund raised by the doll table at the approaching Little Mothers' Bazaar. Mrs. J. Stuart Smith is Chairman of the doll section, which will be a huge shoe covered with chrysanthemums. The enterprise table, in charge of Mrs. John L. Sardy, Mrs. C. Albert C. Small, and Mrs. Goldsmith, will be decorated with crimson ramblers; Mrs. John Jay Cowdray's booth will be decked with carnations; Mrs. E. E. Edwards has chosen buttercups for her booth, and Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Bangs will have sunflowers for their table.

Another fair has been planned to take the time and attention of the already more than busy west side. It will take place this week Wednesday and Thursday in the church rooms of St. Luke's, Convent Avenue and 141st Street. The tables and their Chairmen are: Ribbon booth, Mrs. E. M. G. Tower and Miss Tower; flowers, Mrs. Hudson Storer and a committee of thirty; variety booth, Mrs. Charles de Cordova and Mrs. H. G. Nelson; fancy table, Mrs. Frederick T. Weed, Mrs. Robert E. Mertens, Mrs. John B. Leo, and Mrs. Thomas N. Hill; handkerchiefs, Mrs. William E. Male; candle booth, Mrs. M. A. White; china, Mrs. William B. Wallace; mysterious packages, Mrs. A. S. Dorsey, Mrs. A. A. De Witt and Mrs. Allen T. Dorsey; stationery, Miss Constance Wallace and Miss Emma Kaesche; groceries, Mrs. W. J. Fleming; home-made delicacies, Mrs. Gove H. Harrington, Mrs. E. E. Kragel, and Mrs. S. G. Carpenter; mothers' guild, Mrs. J. M. Flavelle and Mrs. A. W. Hind; Summer Home League, Miss Helen Burr and Mrs. Flavelle; fortune telling, Miss Anne Sayer; restaurant, Mrs. E. I. Simpson, Mrs. W. M. Simpson, Mrs. A. C. Krumme, Miss Weed, Mrs. R. K. Paynter, and Mrs. R. E. Mertens; lemonade, Miss Ruth Hoehn; ice cream, Mrs. E. B. Jenks; confectionery, Mrs. F. M. Unwin; tobogan slide, Mrs. Henry Sykes; Punch and Judy, Miss Elizabeth Nedwell; Mother Goose, Miss Florence Metcalfe; Klondike, Stephen Little, Robin Little, and Richard Paynter; smoking room, Dr. Storer; rest room, Mrs. John Leshure; Jack Horner Pie, Mrs. L. C. Elliot; hardware, Laurie Rogers; premium table, Mrs. L. C. Tuttle; coat room, Stanley Molleson.

About 400 attended the dinner of the Canadian Club at the Plaza on Tuesday. The principal speakers were Lord Campden of the British Embassy, George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Acting Prime Minister of Canada; Charles Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Louis Pelletier, Postmaster General of Canada, and Sir George Paish of London. E. Medley Scovil, Vice President of the club, was Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Miss Eliza Agnes Managhan and Richard Lamb, Jr., were married by the Rev. Henry Cobb in the home of the bridegroom, 180 Claremont Avenue.

Miss Dorothy Louise Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Williams, was married to Leslie Hull on Wednesday in the McAlpin. The bride is a descendant of Daniel Webster and of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The bride's costume was of white satin and point lace, and her flowers were orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Elsie Dean, the maid of honor, wore violet charmeuse and lierre lace, and carried mauve chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves. There were two other attendants, Miss Eleanor Graham Miller and Mrs. James Maxwell, gowned in peach blow charmeuse. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Hull will live at 64 Fort Washington Avenue.

Auxiliary 12 and Auxiliary 17, Stony Wold, will give an entertainment at the Court of Cleopatra at the Astor on Dec. 6. Mrs. Philip Lewisohn will take the title part. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Benjamin Stern, 542 Fifth Avenue.

A tea dance and cabaret will be given at the Hotel St. George on Saturday afternoon by the Butterfly Club for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association. Miss Dorothy Weld Raymond is founder and President of the club, which is composed entirely of young girls in Brooklyn society. Patronesses for the dance are Mrs. Nelson Grant Richie, Mrs. W. Craig Wibner, Mrs. John V. Doniphan, Jr., Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. James Canfield, Mrs. Edward F. Carson, Mrs. Edward MacDougall, Mrs. Charles E. Cole, Mrs. Charles E. Abbott, Mme. Guidez and Countess Fabri. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Richie, 101 Decatur Street, at the hotel, or from Mrs. C. E. Abbott, 275 West Twenty-second Street.

A presentation of "All of a Sudden Peggy" will be one of the social events of Flushing this month. There will be two performances, one on Thursday, Nov. 27, the other on the following Saturday. The play will be given to raise funds to start a new day nursery on the east side. Among the patronesses are Mrs. William H. Sage, Mrs. Eberhard Faber, Mrs. Richard B. Hart, Mrs. William H. Douglas, Mrs. Victor Brenner, Mrs. Henry Clay Wilcox, Mrs. Geoffrey Kanta, Mrs. Chase Andrews, Mrs. Nowells, Mrs. Ralph Hammer, Mrs. Roland Phillips, Mrs. Frederick Phillips, Mrs. Charles H. Roberts, Mrs. Charles Rickert, Mrs. L. C. Reid, Mrs. Howard Nesmith, Mrs. Charles G. M. Thomas, Mrs. Rupert Thomas, Mrs. F. J. Kirpal, Mrs. Joseph Chapin, Mrs. A. M. Trowbridge, Mrs. W. E. Barker, Mrs. Richmond, Rochester, Mrs. Philip Posener, Mrs. Robert McElroy, Mrs. D. H. Harrison, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. H. E. Brewer, Mrs. L. C. Berrian, Mrs. J. T. Bailey, Mrs. Clarence Bush, Mrs. Lucien Adkins. Many of these women are New Yorkers. The cast will include amateurs from Flushing, Whitestone, Beechhurst, and Boston.

Yesterday the annual business meeting of The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York was held at the Hotel St. Denis. There was a business meeting at 11 o'clock and a luncheon at 1. Mrs. James W. Hubbell and Miss Anna Mitchell had charge of the Entertainment Committee.

A regular meeting of The National Round Table will be held on Sunday evening next at the Astor, at 8:30.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Raphael of 23 Morningside Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Raphael, to George T. Guggenheim. No date has been set for the wedding.

A new engagement is that of Miss Mildred Irene Brower, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Brower of this city, and Charles Forshner Watson of Paterson, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Bruckheimer of 144 West 119th Street will give a reception for their daughter, Miss Sarah Bruckheimer, whose engagement to Benjamin E. Stern was announced last week, this afternoon from 4 until 6.

Miss Helen Shoninger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shoninger of 27 West Eighty-ninth Street, was married to Jerome Tannenbaum at the St. Regis on Monday afternoon at 4:30. Dr. Kolhut read the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Tannenbaum have gone to Hot Springs for their wedding trip, and will not return until some time next month.

A number of professors in the colleges in the vicinity of New York were guests at the reception given on Tuesday by the Germanistic Society of America in the Deutsches Haus, 419 West 117th Street. The reception was given in honor of Dr. Ludwig Fulda and Mrs. Fulda. Dr. Karl Rathgen, Kaiser Wilhelm Exchange Professor at Columbia; Mrs. Rathgen, and Dr. Josef Schumpeter, Austrian Exchange Professor at Columbia.

Mrs. David Weingarten of 135 Central Park West will give a reception on Saturday afternoon from 4 until 7 for her daughter, Miss Florence Weingarten, who has just announced her engagement to Ralph Samuel.

On Tuesday evening the seventeenth annual meeting of the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue will be held at 2 West Seventieth Street. Among the speakers will be Chief City Magistrate McAdoo and J. E. Goldwasser. Mrs. Mortimer Menken, the President, has just returned from Europe, where she has been studying conditions in the night courts and prisons.

Miss Belle De Costa Greene will tell "Something About Libraries—Public and Private," at the meeting of the Woman's Forum which will be held on Friday at the Waldorf. Miss Greene has been identified with the library at Princeton and the J. Pierpont Morgan library. At the end of her remarks there will be a discussion from the floor. Miss Boswell will preside.

Final arrangements have been made for the Christmas Sale and Bazaar to be held at St. Margaret's Catholic Home for Working Girls at 603 Walton Avenue on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. Mrs. Moritz F. Westergren is in charge. The tea room will be under the direction of Mrs. Daniel W. Moran. Miss Louise J. Madden is President of the Auxiliary.

The Maronite Mission will receive the proceeds from a sale held on Dec. 1 and 2 in Delmonico's roof garden. Among those interested are Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Miss Mary Brown, Mrs. John D. Emmett, Mrs. W. E. Clare, Mrs. Alexander Herbermann, Mrs. M. B. Stanton, Mrs. T. C. T. Crain, Mrs. C. W. Trippe, Mrs. Gerald Byrne, Mrs. John Cohalan, Mrs. D. W. Moran, Mrs. M. E. Westergren, Mrs. Cornelius Orpen, Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Mrs. Frank Sadlier, Jr.; Mrs. Dominic Faour, Mrs. Daniel Faour, Mrs. Joseph Rush, Miss Ada Clark, Miss Finlay Faour, Miss Haggerty, and the Misses Stanton.

Members of the Texas and Dixie Clubs were entertained by their President, Mrs. Henry H. Sevier, on Wednesday at the Plaza. Three former Presidents of Dixie, Mrs. Hallie Dunklin, Mrs. W. D. Martin, and Mrs. A. M. Anderson, received with Mrs. Sevier as well as the other officers of the two clubs.

Mrs. Hart Gress's Thursday dances were resumed last week at the Marseilles. Supper was served at midnight.

Mrs. John Hart and Miss Hart of 141 West Seventy-first Street will give a reception on Saturday in their home, from 4 until 6.

Miss Alma Hess will be at home at 128 West Seventy-fifth Street on Wednesday afternoon.

A regular meeting of the Friendly Tourists' Club was held on Wednesday with Miss Williams, 789 Greene Avenue. Mrs. F. De Lyle Smith and Mrs. Wallis read the papers of the day, and current events in China were discussed.

The Daughters of Indiana in New York will give a reception and tea for members and guests at the Astor tomorrow at 3 o'clock. Miss Hay, the President, will receive with the officers, Mrs. E. E. Brewer, Miss Susan Ketcham, Miss Ruby Rees, and Mrs. J. Fulda. Dr. Karl Rathgen, Kaiser Wilhelm Exchange Professor at Columbia; Mrs. Joseph Froggatt and Mrs. S. E. Spellman, Secretaries; Mrs. Newell Stewart, Treasurer; Mrs. William H. Draper, Auditor, and Miss Laura A. Smith, Historian. Mrs Guy Morrison Walker is Chairman of the day, assisted by Mrs. M. Francis Seller and Mrs. Irving Boyd Easton. A cordial invitation is extended to all Indiana women in New York to attend the tea.

Miss Manon Broderick will give a luncheon at Dimonico's on Thursday for Col. J. Frank Supplee and the Dinner Committee of the New York Dinner Club.

Miss Harriet Johnson of 21 West Eighth Street was the guest of honor at a dinner at Mouquin's on Monday, given by her uncle James H. Johnson, Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the Marine Division.

Mrs. Herman N. Liberman will give a bridge at Delmonico's on Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mabee and their daughters, Mrs. W. P. Boone, and Miss Mabee motored down from Saratoga Springs by way of New Haven, stopping for the football game there, and are in town for a brief visit.

Mrs. James O'Connor, Mrs. George Hemsley, and Miss O'Connor of Montreal are in town for a fortnight. They came down to meet Mr. O'Connor, who has just returned from six weeks in Europe.

Judge Wilkins, Judge Hoyt of the Children's Court of Kings and New York Counties; Ernest K. Coulter and Rev. Dr. William H. Brooks have been asked to speak on the urgent need of a home for delinquent colored girls, at a meeting which will be held on Thursday at 4 o'clock in the home of Mrs. George E. Seligman, 23 West Ninety-fifth Street.

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It is the first time this season that such beaut

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

EMMY DESTINN
Metropolitan Opera House

Opening of Opera at Metropolitan Marks Current Week — Many Concerts—"Il Trovatore" at Century

THE opening of the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening marks the beginning of what many people still consider the real musical season. At any rate, the Metropolitan will doubtless engross a large part of the attention, interest, and funds that the New York public has to give to music, now as in the past, perhaps too large a part; although it is not to be expected that other forms of music will suffer serious neglect. Carnegie Hall will still be filled to the last seat at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Aeolian Hall at the concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and those of the Kneisel Quartet. The great soloists who are to appear in the season will interest their multitudes of admirers, and the Philharmonic Society and the Musical Art Society and the other pillars of music in the city will also continue to show how great a public there is here for music and how lavishly it gives support to what it likes.

One of the interesting questions that will arise with the opening of the Metropolitan concerns the effect it will have on the new opera at popular prices at the Century Opera House. Is there a public willing to give continued maintenance to this enterprise, to find satisfaction in the reasonable excellence of its performances — even though they may wish they might be better in such important matters as chorus and orchestra? Will its patrons stick to the Century Opera, and refuse to be beguiled by the names of Caruso and the others whose magic fills the Broadway house? Will they be content to sit in reasonably good seats and hear a reasonably good performance for one or two dollars, rather than pay one or two dollars for a glimpse, or for no glimpse at all, from a great height, at a performance admitted to be superlative? The answers to these questions, when they are found out, will be of a good deal of importance in the future of music, or at least of opera, in New York.

***

There are to be new operas, and revivals of old ones in the coming season. Perhaps the celebration of Verdi's centenary may account in part for the first of such revivals, which is to be one of "Un Ballo in Maschera," as the first Saturday matinée. Perhaps the opportunity it is expected to give to Miss Frieda Hempel accounts for it in part. Managers in these days have to be always providing "opportunities" for coloratura singers; they do not seem to come of themselves, as they used to, in the natural order of things. "Un Ballo in Maschera" will not present itself as a novelty, however, even to the younger generation of opera goers. Mr. Grau revived it in the last season of his management, 1902-3, though he found it expedient only to give it once. Mr. Hammerstein hit upon it as something of value for his enterprising scheme, and gave it twice in his first season at the Manhattan Opera House, and four times in his second, those respectively of 1906-7 and 1907-8. Then he, too, dropped it, and it has not since been heard in New York.

***

The opera-going public in the past has been edified with the doings of the "Governor of Boston," Mass., who is, strictly speaking, the protagonist on the opera. He it is who has been represented as making love to the wife of his Creole secretary, visiting an uncanny spot somewhere in the Middlesex fells, to follow her in her search for a magical herb, (at present unknown to local botanists,) and giving a masked ball in his "palace"—heaven save the mark!—in that outpost of civilization and stronghold of Puritanism that must have roused the ire of Cotton Mather.

FRITZ KREISLER
Carnegie Hall

Photo © Aimé Dupont

A Calendar of Concerts.

November.

16—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—New York Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Adele Kruger, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
16—Samuel Gardner, violin recital, evening, Little Theatre.
17—George Harris, Jr., song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—David and Clara Mannes, sonata recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
18—Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
19—Wilhelm Bachaus, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Donna Easley, assisted by Francis Rogers, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
21—Alexander L. Bloch, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
22—Symphony Concert for Young People, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Acollan Hall.
24—Maggie Teyte, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Horatio Connell, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Russian Symphony Orchestra, evening, Aeolian Hall.
26—Cornelia Rider-Fossart, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—Mariè Caslova, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Edwin Grasse, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral Choir, evening, Aeolian Hall.
30—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

All this tissue of absurdity, which has been done away with in the version of the opera to be given this week, is a result of the checkered history of the opera. In the middle of the last century the composition and production of lyric dramas, especially in Italy, were adventurous and exciting occupations, and kept the lives of composers, librettists, and managers in frequent collision with the police, and quite free from somnolence. The Government censorship was extremely sensitive about "dangerous" subjects represented on the stage—subjects dealing with conspiracies, the assassination of kings, and the wickedness of royal lives, for instance.

Now, in its original form the libretto is hardly more than a direct translation of the libretto of an opera, "Gustave III.," prepared by Scribe for Rossini, and afterward composed by Auber, and still extant in choice French. The King of Sweden, in that story, is assassinated at a masked ball; the incident is historical, and was an event which marked the close of a bitter contest between the crown and the nobles of Sweden in 1792. The motive was purely political; but no librettist, and least of all Scribe, would hesitate to make use of the incident as if it were the outcome of a jealous husband's revenge for a love affair of the King. Verdi's librettist followed Scribe in representing the assassination upon the stage.

It so happened that while "Un Ballo in Maschera" was under renearsal in Naples, Orsini made his unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. in Paris. This sent the police of the whole Continent into spasms of terror, to the police. The scene was shifted to as remote a place as they could think of—namely, to Boston, Mass., U. S. A. The principal character became, instead of a European King, an English Earl of Warwick, Governor of Boston at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Renato, his secretary, became a "Creole"—to help with the local color, doubtless, Creoles, in the Italian conception, being abundant in the Boston of that period. So all was well. Nobody minded the incongruities in Naples in 1859, and the opera was acclaimed with enthusiasm.

But the vicissitudes of "Un Ballo in Maschera" were not yet over. The opera was taken to Paris in 1861, where an important personage "censored" it still further. At the Théâtre Italien the great tenor Mario was to impersonate the Governor of Boston; but he found the Puritan costume of the early eighteenth century—or whatever notion of it the Parisian costumers had evolved—very unbecoming to him, and positively refused to wear it. So, to set off Mario's ...m and figure more advantageously, scene was again shifted, this time ... Naples. The English Earl of Warwick became a Spanish grandee, the Duke of Olivares, Governor of Naples, to whose costume the most beautiful and fastidious of tenors could take no exception.

Sometimes the opera is given in its Bostonese setting, sometimes in its Neapolitan. Mr. Grau's performance presented a charming mixture of Puritan and Neapolitan costume. This week it is to be removed from both Boston and Naples, and will be supposed to play in some undetermined northern country, which might be Sweden as well as any.

***

A real novelty will be disclosed in the third week of the season, if present plans hold good — Richard Strauss's "comedy for music," "Der Rosenkavalier," the German composer's next-to-the-last operatic sensation. The opera, which some wish to call an operetta, has made as much stir in Germany as those that preceded it in Strauss's list, and it is now approaching the beginning of the fourth year.

Another new opera will be Montemezzi's "L'Amore del tre Re." Italo Montemezzi is as yet little more than a name outside of Italy; though this is his third opera. His first, "Giovanni Gallurese," written for a competition, was originally in one act, but has since been remodeled into three, and had success at its performance in Turin in 1905. "Hellera," at Turin in 1909, had less. "L'Amore del tre Re" was recently brought out at La Scala, in Milan, with reported success. Montemezzi is apparently no seeker after "verismo," and the scene of "L'Amore del tre Re" is in Italy in the Middle Ages.

Another American opera is to be given this season, the fourth under Mr. Gatti Casazza's régime, being Victor Herbert's one-act piece called "Madeleine." This is expected in January. In February Gustave Charpentier's "Julien" is promised. It was first produced in Paris last June, as a sequel to "Louise," although it appears to be, according to some accounts, more a stage adaptation of Charpentier's earlier "symphony-drama," as he called it, "La Vie du Poète." It is described, at any rate, as differing from "Louise" in being less realistic and more symbolical. In March Wolf Ferrari's "L'Amore Medico" will be given, a new opera in the style of "Le Donne Curiose," and, like that, based on one of Goldoni's plays. And finally, a more substantial honor to the memory of Verdi will be done near the close of the season, when his "Falstaff" will be revived.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

JAYNE HERBERT
Century Opera House *Photo Apeda*

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

THE first of the Sunday afternoon concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York will be given this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The assisting artist will be Mme. Gerville-Reache, contralto, of the Chicago, Philadelphia Opera Company. Mr. Stransky offers a programme for this occasion whose orchestra numbers consist of the Lalo overture, "Le Roi d'Ys"; the Massenet suite, "Scenes Pittoresques," and the Fifth Symphony of Tschaikowsky. Mme. Gerville-Reache will sing the Berlioz aria, "The Death of Dido," from "The Trojans"; the "Spring Song," from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; and the "Air de Posthumia," from Massenet's "Roma."

***

On Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall the Philharmonic will give the third of its regular pairs of concerts. Leopold Kramer, the new concertmeister of the society, will make his initial bow as soloist before Philharmonic audiences. He will play Bruch's second concerto in D minor. Mr. Stransky will open his programme with the Max Reger "Ballet Suite," which is dedicated to him by the composer, and which will receive its first New York hearing at these concerts. It is said to be written in an entirely different style from the other works of this composer. The final number of the programme will be the Fourth Symphony of Tschaikowsky.

***

The programme of the Symphony Society of New York for this Sunday is made up entirely of modern works. First come the symphonic pictures, "Thebes," by Ernest Fanelli, a work that has not been played before in America. "Thebes" was suggested to the composer by the first three chapters of Gautier's "Romance of a Mummy." Owing to the length of the work the first of the three movements will be omitted at these concerts. Miss Kathleen Parlow will play Bruch's concerto for violin in D minor. There will be a serenade for strings in F by Volkmann, and at the end Strauss's "Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel."

The symphony of next Friday and next Sunday will be the Beethoven "Pastoral." Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, who will be soloist, will sing an air, "La Juive," by Halevy, and "Spectre de la Rose," by Berlioz.

***

Mme. Adele Krueger will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall to-night, with Sydney Dalton at the piano. Her first group of songs is by Trunk, Brahms and Strauss. The second is in French, and then follows a group by Russian composers, the texts in German. She closes with four songs in English.

***

Samuel Gardner gives a violin recital to-night at the Little Theatre. His largest number is a sonata in D major by Handel, and he plays several new compositions, among them a Mosaique and Scherzino, by Halversen; Mazurek, Op. 49, by Dvorak, and a Wiegenlied, by Juon. Other names on the programme are Tartini, Brahms, Scott, Debussy, and Wienlawski. Mr. Gardner will be assisted by George Dostal, tenor, and the accompanists will be Emil Newman and Walter Golde.

***

George Harris, Jr., tenor, gives a recital to-morrow afternoon at Aeolian Hall. He begins with five songs by Grieg, Schumann, and Hugo Wolf. Then comes a group in which the composers are Massenet, Aubert, Palmer, Ward-Stephens, Coleridge-Taylor, and Marshall Kernochan. His last group comprises five songs by Arensky, Tschaikowsky, and Moussorgsky, three of them sung in Russian.

***

Fritz Kreisler will give a violin recital in Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. This will be his first recital appearance here in several seasons. Much music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries figure on his programme, which is as follows:

Suite in E major.....Bach
Prelude; Gavotte; Minuet I. and II.; Gigue.
Grave.....Feledman Bach
Chanson Louis XIII. and Pavane..Couperin
Prelude and allegro.....Pugnani
Sarabande and allegretto.....Corelli
La Chasse.....Cartier
Variations.....Tartini
Melody in D minor.....Gluck
Romance in A major.....Schumann
Rondo in G major.....Mozart
Caprice Viennois.....Kreisler
Three Caprices.....Paganini

***

The first of the series of three sonata recitals by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes will be given at the Princess Theatre Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A "Sonata Virginianesque," by John Powell, performed for the first time here, figures on the programme, which is as follows:

Sonata in E minor (first time).....Veracini
Fantasia, largo—allegro assai;
Allemanda, moderato;
Pastorale, adagio;
Giga, allegro.
Sonata, Virginianesque, in E major, Op. 7.....John Powell
"In the Quarters," allegro maestoso.
allegro vivacissimo;
"In the Woods," andante sostenuto;
"In the Big House"—Virginia reel, allegretto giocoso.
Sonata in D minor, Op. 121.....Schumann

On Tuesday evening there will be given in Aeolian Hall the first concert of the Adele Margulies Trio, which consists of Adele Margulies, pianist; Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist. The programme will comprise Brahms's Trio in B major, op. 8; Grieg's F major violin sonata, and Wolf-Ferrari's Trio in D, which has not yet been played in New York.

***

Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall Wednesday afternoon. His programme follows:

Overture from 29th Cantata.....Bach-Saint Saens
Sonata Op. 111 in C minor.....Beethoven
Fantasie Op. 15 in C major.....Schubert
Waltz Op. 34 in A flat.....
Three Studies Op. 25.....
Three Mazurkas Op. 59.....
Nocturne Op. 55 No. 2 in E flat.....
Polonaise in A major.....
Scherzo in C sharp minor.....
Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt

Donna Easley, soprano, will give a recital, assisted by Francis Rogers, baritone, at Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon. Their programme will be the following:

Nymphs and Shepherds.....Purcell
O Cessate di Piagarmi.....Scarlatti
Vittoria.....Carissimi

Francis Rogers.

Aria, "Regnava nel Silenzio" (Lucia).....Donizetti

Donna Easley.

Henry the Fowler.....Loewe
Der Asra.....Rubinstein
L'Adieu.....
Aufenthalt.....Schubert

Francis Rogers.

Warnung.....Mozart
Im Kahne.....Grieg
Der Nussbaum.....Schumann
Stornello.....F. Greco
La Zingara.....Donizetti

Donna Easley.

Israfel.....Huhn
Nocturne.....Kramer
My Star.....Sprose

Francis Rogers.

Idyl.....MacDowall
If You Were I, and I Were You, Sweetheart.....G. Randegger
O! Lassie Be True to Me.....E. MacGregor
Come Down the Laughing Streamlet..Sprose

Donna Easley.

***

Alexander Bloch, violinist, makes his American début in a recital at Aeolian Hall Friday evening. He is a native New Yorker. Mr. Bloch will be assisted by Blanche Bloch, pianist, and Dr. William C. Carl, organist. His programme will be as follows:

Sonata, E major.....Haendel
Havanaise.....Saint Saens
Chaconne.....Vitali

For organ and violin.

Andantino.....Martini-Kreisler
Humorek.....Tor Aulin
Praeludium and Allegro....Pugnani-Kreisler
Ballads and Polonaise.....Vieuxtemps

***

Following is the programme for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at the City College this afternoon:

Prelude in E minor.....Bach
Concert Adagio in E major.....Merkel
Sonata in E minor.....Rogers
Liebestraum.....Lemare
Variations de Concert.....Bonnet
Melody in F.....Rubinstein
Marche Cortege, from "The Queen of Shaba".....Gounod

On Wednesday afternoon he will play the following:

Suite in D.....Foote
Andante Con Moto, from 5th Symphony.....Beethoven
Fantasie and Fugue in G minor.....Bach
Love Song, from Indian Suite....MacDowell
Scherzo.....Gigout
Communion in G.....Batiste
Prelude to "Parsifal".....Wagner

Free organ recitals in the public high schools will be extended this Sunday afternoon by the Board of Education by the inauguration of a series of Sunday afternoon recitals at the Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, the Bronx. This afternoon the organist will be Edwin S. Tracy, and next week Dr. Paul Martin, Jr. Recitals will be continued at Erasmus and Eastern District High Schools in Brooklyn.

In Manhattan the second of the Sunday afternoon recitals at the Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, will be given under the auspices of the board by Gottfried H. Federlein, beginning at 4 o'clock. There will be seven numbers.

In the evening at Public School 101, 11th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, Arthur Rowe Pollock will conclude his course on "Sonatas for Violin and Piano," and next Sunday evening Mrs. Mary Hill Brown will begin a course on Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

The following are other lectures and recitals for the week:

Monday—"Composers and Music of Norway and Sweden," Clarence De Vaux Royer, illustrated by piano and violin selections, at Public School 46, 156th Street and Briggs Avenue.

Thursday—"Schubert, King of Song Writers," illustrated by songs, by Mrs. Jessie A. Colston, at Public School 100, 188th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Friday—"Norse Legends, Folk-Lore and Folk-Songs," by Bruce Calvert, illustrated by Mrs. Anna Gulbrandsen Calvert in folk-songs, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The opening opera at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night will be Ponchielli's "La Gioconda." It will be sung by Mmes. Destinn and Matzenauer and Duchêne and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, De Segurola, Reschiglian, Begue and Audisio. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Die Zauberflöte" will be sung on Wednesday evening by Mmes. Hempel, Destinn, Alten, Sparkes, Case, Curtis, Mattfeld, Eubank, and Robeson, and Messrs. Urlus, Goritz, Griswold, Braun, Reiss, Murphy, Schlegel and Bayer. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

"La Bohème" will be Thursday night's opera, with Miss Bori, Mme. Alten, and Messrs. Martinelli (his first appearance,) Scotti, De Segurola, Didur, Pini-Corsi, Ananian, Reschiglian, and Audisio. Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

"Lohengrin" will be given on Friday evening with Mmes. Fremstad and Ober (her first appearance,) and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun and Schlegel, Alfred Hertz conducting.

The cast for the revival of "Un Ballo in Maschera" Saturday afternoon will be as follows: Amelia, Mme. Destinn; Oscar, Mme. Hempel; Ulrica, Mme. Matzenauer; Riccardo, Mr. Caruso; Renato, Mr. Amato; Tomaso, Mr. Rothier; Samuele, Mr. De Segurola; Silvano, Mr. Reschiglian; Un Guidice, Mr. Bada; a servant, Mr. Audisio; conductor, Mr. Toscanini. The scene has been transferred from Boston to a Northern European country.

"Parsifal" is announced for Thanksgiving afternoon at 1 o'clock, with Mmes. Fremstad, Mulford, Sparkes, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Jörn, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss, and Schlegel. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

WITH THE CONCERT-GIVERS.

PADEREWSKI will give his second Carnegie Hall recital Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29. This will be the last opportunity New York will have to hear him, at least until the Spring. The illness which caused the postponement of some of his recitals and the cancellation of others reduced his appearances in this city from four to three. His programme has not yet been announced.

***

Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, will be the principal soloist at the second Sunday night popular concert which Nahan Franko and his orchestra will give in the Hippodrome Sunday evening, Nov. 30. The other soloists will be Cordelia Lee, violinist, and Alfredo Ilma, an Arabian baritone who has recently arrived in this country from South America, where he has been singing in opera.

***

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, gives a recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25. She will be assisted by Gutia Casini, 'cellist, and Frank La Forge, pianist.

***

Franz Egénieff, the Berlin baritone who was prevented because of illness from giving his first New York recital yesterday, will offer his introductory programme at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, singing songs by Schumann, Hugo Wolf, Kerntler, Kaun, and Pataky. Mr. Egénieff will have the assistance of the Hungarian composer-pianist, Jenö Kerntler.

***

The "Messiah" will be rendered at a popular-priced Christmas performance on Sunday evening, Dec. 21, at Carnegie Hall by the People's Choral Union. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, Florence Mulford, Frank Ormsby, and Clifford Cairns are the soloists. Edward G. Marquard will conduct, and an orchestra of fifty will assist.

***

The Catholic Protective Society gives its second annual concert at the Hippodrome Sunday evening, Nov. 23, and has engaged for this event the following artists: Mme. Frances Alda, prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House; Orvilla Harrold, tenor; Guitia Casini, 'cellist; Ruby Helder, Ida Divinoff, violinist; Frank La Forge, pianist and accompanist, and a symphony orchestra under the direction of Mendel Klein.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

The Messrs. Aborn have selected Verdi's "Il Trovatore" as the offering for the tenth week of opera at the Century. The opening performance will be sung on next Tuesday evening. The artists who will sing are Lois Ewell in the rôle of Leonora, and Kathleen Howard as Azucena. Walter Wheatley will be the Manrico, and Morton Adkins the Count di Luna. Inez, the attendant of Leonora, will be sung by Florence Coughlan, while the Ferrando will be Alfred Kaufman, and Ruiz, Vernon Dalhart. The alternating Leonora will be Ivy Scott, while Jayne Herbert and Mary Jordan will alternate in the part of Azucena. Bardsley and Bergman will alternate with Wheatley in the rôle of Manrico, and Kreidler will sing the Count di Luna at the Wednesday popular Matinée.

Mary Jordan, Century Opera Co.
Who Sang "Delilah" Last Week.

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Fri. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober, (debut,) Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond. Hertz.
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TOPICS OF THE DRAMA AND FIRST NIGHT ROSTER

CHARACTER AND CHARM IN ACTING.

By ADOLPH KLAUBER.

IT is a commonplace of the theatre that all acting is character acting, and that the man who plays the hero and the woman who plays the heroine in what are known technically as "straight parts" must characterize to be successful. In other words, the actor encourages himself in the belief that he is creating a character on the stage, even though his rôle is not one of the sort in which a heavy make-up or other external artifice is employed. And in theory it is undoubtedly true that real acting even in straight parts involves something of characterization.

But the vogue of personality in the theatre has reduced the necessity for this particular sort of effort. It is no new thing that many of our most popular actors and actresses, though not without a certain amount of technical resource, are favored over others because of a purely personal appeal. Given the same amount of actual ability in acting minus the peculiar temperamental or personal qualities which reach out and beyond the footlights, their preferment to their fellows would be less in evidence. And it is and always has been true in the theatre that success in acting involves a peculiar personal quality distinct and apart from artistic accomplishment.

The strangest part of the matter is that this personal quality manifests itself almost as often in the case of artists engaged in what are known as character parts, and there, too, its absence is just as likely to prove a deterrent on general popularity. Moreover, the fact has been repeatedly demonstrated in the theatre that the ability to sink personal identity to such an extent in a rôle that actual individuality is lost may work irreparable injury to an actor's ultimate general appeal. The character actors who have occupied the most prominent places in our theatre have been men who invariably allowed something of their own personalities to color whatever rôles they were playing. And in general they could not have helped doing so had they tried. For though one hears and reads a great deal about the ability of the great artist to sink his identity in a rôle it is only in the very rarest instances that this is done. Fine character acting in general consists in a harmonious adaptation of the actor's personal and mental qualities to those suggested in his rôle. And there must be, of course, enough technical adroitness to make possible a physical simulation suggestive of the peculiarities of the character. So, though something of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Richard Mansfield, Mr. David Warfield, and Mr. Leo Ditrichstein has been present in each and every rôle portrayed, the sense of the actual character has been maintained.

And in a greater or less degree each character actor to justify the title has been capable of a sufficient variation to suggest natural differences in the types portrayed.

The resident charm of Mr. Joseph Jefferson's acting made itself felt whether he was playing Rip Van Winkle, Caleb Plummer, or Bob Acres, but each was a distinct creation. And so an actor like Mr. E. J. Dodson, though he was manifestly versatile, never succeeded, at least in later years, in eliminating his own personality from the parts that he was playing.

Mr. Cyril Maude is another actor whose portraits invariably carry something of the individual quality of charm which is such a valuable asset on the stage. But he, too, is unusually successful in suggesting a variety of types. And he differentiates them sufficiently to be practically a new man in each.

Mr. Maude's range is exceptional, in fact, even for a "character actor," and he has an astonishing capacity for elaborating even the so-called straight rôle until it has a touch of individuality. That, indeed, is what actors ordinarily mean when they say that all acting is character acting, but, generally speaking, their theory is not illustrated in actual performance.

Mr. Maude's acting represents a very rare and unusual gift and accomplishment in acting, and it becomes more uncommon every year, because the fact is more and more apparent that personality elimination prefaces popularity effacement. The actor who is recognized the moment he comes upon the stage even through a heavy character mask is the actor who, in the long run, is apt to win the suffrage of the public. It is a pity that this is true, for it provides an added incentive to the actor to develop and cultivate the purely personal side of his art.

Mr. John Cope, an actor who has played a considerable line of interesting character parts on our stage, has provided the most recent example of what may truthfully be described as a complete elimination of personality. In "The Man Inside" he appears as a sort of wastrel "crook" grown old and gray in the service of crime and skiing out an existence through the charity of younger and more fortunate members of the craft. Mr. Cope in real life is a rather well-set-up, lithe and muscular man of vigorous middle age. His speech is crisp, his bearing erect, and his general manner compelling and alert. In the rôle of "Pop" Olds the external physical identity is completely changed. This is not necessarily a matter of no great difficulty, since grease paint, false hair and padding will work wonderful transformations. But the remarkable part of the characterization is its complete elimination of identifying mannerisms of speech and movement, so that even one who knows Mr. Cope very well must look at the name on the programme to be really assured that he is the actor in the part.

It is not necessarily an achievement of the greatest sort, but it is unusual at a time when complete characterization is rarely seen.

To illustrate to what extent the dominant personal characteristic may color a character in another direction it is only necessary to turn to Arnold Daly's performance of the blarneying Irish doctor in "General John Regan." Mr. Daly is undoubtedly one of the most expert young actors in our theatre. He has made an intelligent study of his art and has acquired an exceptional technical facility. And his acting of the rôle is an unusually admirable example. But there is present a sort of combative quality which robs the figure of not a little of its charm. It is a personal quality rather than one which the actor wittingly puts into the rôle—an exact reverse, in fact, of that which permeates practically every figure which Cyril Maude brings into the theatre, and which will ultimately bring him as large a congregation of worshippers in this city as he has in London.

There is another type of character actor who, no matter what rôle he is playing, either finds it an advantage to maintain his identity, or is incapable of departing very far from it. William H. Crane, for example, never so far loses his own personality in a rôle as to be any one but himself, though he is successful in so blending the part with his own organism that an illusion of character results. A distinctive character achievement now on view is the Mr. Potash of Barney Bernard, long a depicter of a comic Jewish figure on the vaudeville stage. He now reproduces faithfully the peculiarities of a distinct type, and the figure has an underlying charm which makes it generally appealing. But Mr. Bernard's personal equipment is so definitely marked that it would be practically impossible for him to develop a line of varied characterizations in the larger acting sense. And while on this subject it would be unfair not to mention the peculiarly ingratiating quality of Joseph Allen's disreputable old hermit in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," a figure which is most appealing and could easily enjoy a general vogue were it developed into the central figure of an effective play.

Actors are not necessarily to be blamed for their devotion to a distinct type since the large general public not infrequently condemns them to it. Mr. Warfield, for instance, never did anything finer than the "Grand Army Man," but the public demanded "The Music Master," and it has required the most persistent effort to induce them to accept him in succeeding rôles, so that even now with such a splendid achievement as Peter Grimm to his credit his name seems associated indelibly with the sentimental old gentleman of the Charles Klein play.

The name of "David Crockett" acted for years like a red flag before a bull to the late Frank Mayo, although he made several fortunes in that claptrap romance. But his D'Artagnan, Geoffrey Delamayne, Nordeck—not to speak of several Shakesperean rôles—and his Pudd'nhead Wilson were larger, finer achievements in an artistic sense.

In respect to personal appeal, what is true of the male mime is equally true of the women of the stage, and it would be possible to cite instances of actresses who, while finished artists in a sense, have never had a compelling charm on the stage simply because their natural personalities were more or less unsympathetic.

Therein, indeed, lies one of the secrets of theatrical success—the large, comprehending, natural sympathy which is somehow felt, though it may not be understood. And practically every actress who has made a great and lasting success has had it. Whatever she may have lacked in other virtues, the ability to respond freely to an emotional appeal has been an almost invariable part of the personal equipment. It is this easy susceptibility which enables the actress to be one thing to-day, another to-morrow, and, though her sympathies are just as likely to be misplaced as to be directed rightly, the capacity for responding promptly must be there. And just to that degree in which it is present will the actress exercise a magnetic influence on the public.

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

"THE STRANGE WOMAN," a comedy in three acts by William Hurlbut, with Elsie Ferguson. At the Lyceum Theatre Monday night.

"ALL STAR MINSTRELS" and one-act plays and other features by well-known actors and actresses for the benefit of the Professional Woman's League. At the Casino Theatre Tuesday afternoon.

"GRUMPY," a comedy in three acts by Horace Hodges and T. Wygney Percyval. At Wallack's Theatre Wednesday night.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," with Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott. At the Shubert Theatre Friday night.

ONE new play, "The Strange Woman," with Elsie Ferguson in the stellar rôle, "Grumpy," Cyril Maude's new comedy, and the first appearance in this country of Forbes-Robertson in "The Merchant of Venice" will be the new offerings for the first-nighters at the theatres this week.

Klaw & Erlanger will present Miss Ferguson and "The Strange Woman" at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night. The play is a new comedy by William J. Hurlbut. The scenes are laid in Delphi, Iowa, and all the characters are American born, even Inez de Pierrefond, the character played by Miss Ferguson.

The story of the play tells how Inez de Pierrefond, born in New Orleans, but nearly all her life a resident of Paris, with radical views, particularly regarding matrimony, meets John Hemingway, a young architect from Delphi. They are mutually attracted, and John takes her to his mother's home in the Western town. Their engagement is the subject of discussion among the commonplace residents of Delphi, who are strong devotees of conventions and have no sympathy with advanced ideas. They do not hesitate to make their position clear to Inez, and she, in turn, gives the gossips an upbraiding which, while it fearlessly bares before them her innermost faith, quite upsets the peace of mind of the old-fashioned rural folk who have challenged her point of view. Inez is on the point of explaining her beliefs to John's mother, but the mother's simple recital of her unselfish, loving care for her son brings about a complete change in the status of affairs.

The supporting company supplied by Klaw & Erlanger for Miss Ferguson includes Charles D. Waldron, Alphonz Ethier, Georgie Drew Mendum, Mrs. Felix Morris, Sarah McVicker, Sara von Leer, Frances Whitehouse, Annie Buckley, Lois Frances Clark, Hugh Dillman, and Otto F. Hoffmann. The curtain will rise to-morrow evening at 8:20 o'clock.

On Wednesday night Cyril Maude will offer the third play of his répertoire to be shown during his season at Wallack's Theatre. This is "Grumpy," a comedy by Horace Hodges and T. Wygney Percyval, the authors of "Sunday." This play would have been this year's production at the London Playhouse had Mr. Maude not undertaken his American tour. It has only been acted twice, once in Glasgow, Scotland, the week prior to Mr. Maude's sailing for this country, and once in Montreal, just before the beginning of his New York engagement.

In "Grumpy" Mr. Maude plays the part of an old K. C. retiring after a strenuous career, and anxious to be left to his own devices. A criminal case comes very close to him, however, and much against his will he is drawn into a vortex of activity. All the old instincts of the legal sleuth-hound are aroused, and he plunges into the case with such zeal that he succeeds where younger men have failed.

Miss Margery Maude will again appear as her father's leading lady, playing the part of the young heroine.

On Monday and Tuesday and at the Wednesday matinée Mr. Maude will again be seen in the two Jacobs plays, the three-act comedy "Beauty and the Barge," and the one-act drama, "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler."

Forbes-Robertson will make his first appearance in New York as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" at the Shubert Theatre on Friday evening, with Gertrude Elliott as Portia.

Forbes-Robertson made his first production of "The Merchant of Venice" in Manchester, England, in 1906, but he did not appear in London as Shylock until last Spring during his London farewell season at Drury Lane Theatre. He departs considerably from the traditional idea of Shylock in that he develops the sympathetic side of the man, emphasizing the humanity of his inner nature and its conflict with Christianity in contrast to the mere physical and more material sides of the character.

Forbes-Robertson's programme for the other nights of the week includes "Hamlet" on Monday and Wednesday evening, "Passing of the Third Floor Back," followed by "The Sacrament of Judas" on Tuesday and Saturday nights; "Mice and Men" on Thursday night and the first matinée performance of "The Light That Failed" on Saturday afternoon.

The Professional Woman's League will hold its annual benefit performance at the Casino Theatre Tuesday afternoon, and many of the prominent actors and actresses now in New York will be seen at this special performance, which will open with the "All-Star" Women Minstrels, of which Miss Clarice Vance will act as interlocutor. The "bones" will be Belle Gold, Catherine Jack, and Amy Ames.

A novelty will be the first presentation on any stage of a one-act playlet, called "Her Only Way." The principal rôles will be played by Arnold Daly, John Dean, and Fanny Ward.

Among the players who will appear at the performance are David Warfield, George M. Cohan's Theatre, "Adele" at the Long Acre, "The Lure" at Maxine Elliott's, "Within the Law," with Jane Cowl, at the Eltinge; David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" at the Belasco, "Oh, I Say" at the Casino, "The Marriage Game" at the Comedy, Ethel Barrymore in "Tante" at the Empire, John Mason in "Indian Summer" at the Fulton, "Prunella" at the Little Theatre, and "The Pleasure Seekers" at the Winter Garden.

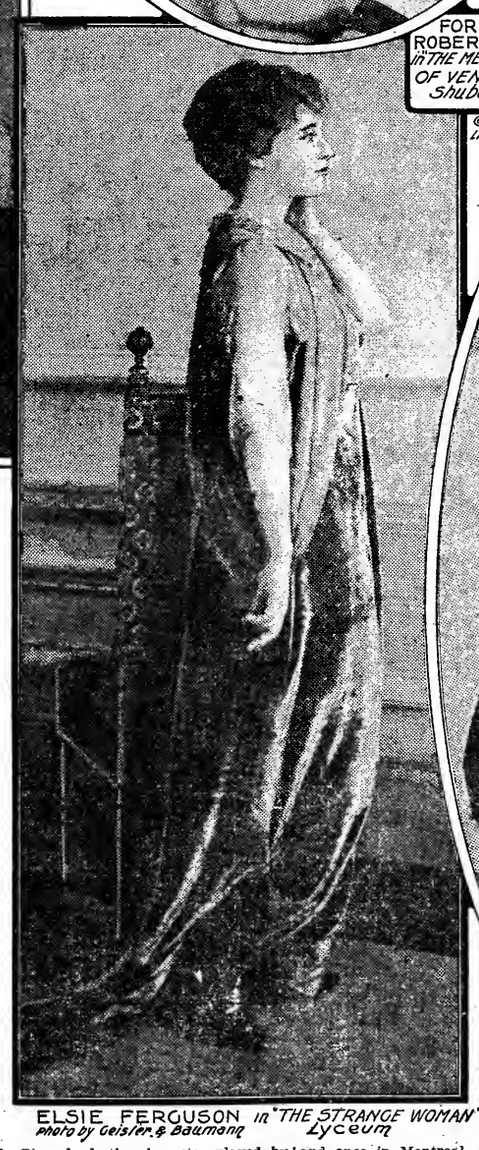
GEORGIA CAINE *in "ADELE" Longacre*

FORBES ROBERTSON *in "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" Shubert*

© Photo by LIZZIE CASWALL SMITH

EMILY STEVENS *in "TO DAY" 48th St.*

photo by White



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ELSIE FERGUSON *in "THE STRANGE WOMAN" Lyceum*

photo by White

GAIL KANE *in "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE" ASTOR*

PLAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

Dramatic Editor, The New York Times:

In illustration of your argument in to-day's TIMES you may be interested to know that I went to a performance of a recent play because some criticisms said it contained good ideas. While the central thought was interesting, the play was so slight and short that I felt defrauded. It was an imposition to charge me $2, I felt, for so slender an entertainment. At least another short play should have been added, especially as only half a dozen players and the simplest scenery were needed. In the main piece. Thrice since I have stayed away from the theatre because I was not sure that I should not again be served with half a meal of watery food.

There are thousands of potential playgoers who are eager for (1) a play with lots of ideas, a play that treats of some vital theme of our time, and (2) a play which is reasonably sufficient for an evening's entertainment, not a skimpy sketch which would be most suitable for a "turn" on the variety stage.

JOHN MARTIN.

Stapleton, L. I., Nov. 9.

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Dramatic Editor, The New York Times:

No question but many hundreds of people read your article in THE SUNDAY TIMES on "Driving the Public from the Playhouse" and said Amen! loud and deep.

I thought I should tell you that as for myself I have been spending from $100 to $150 per year on theatres, but I have cut this down because of just the reasons you state in the article.

Then, too, I am tired of going to the box office and have the "nice gentleman" say, "Nothing front of the fourteenth row."

For the accommodation of hotel guests, &c., why do not the theatre managers locate a few offices of their own and sell the tickets, say, for 25 cents' advance to pay the expenses?

You know that in London and elsewhere one has only to pay a shilling, but this paying $1 extra for two seats for often a bum show is making many people weary, and I have heard many express themselves as above.

You are doing the managers and producers a positive kindness in telling them publicly the truth.

WILLIAM F. OSBORNE.

Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1913.

JARDIN DE DANSE.

At the Jardin de Danse Joan Sawyer has been welcomed back after her fortnight's illness. Mae Murray remains and will continue to play partner for Sebastian in the "Barcarole," from "The Tales of Hoffman," which remains the midnight feature. Caroline Edwards, the contralto; the Marvelous Millers, and many others contribute continuous entertainment from 8:30 to 1 o'clock.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The attractions which continue at New York theatres are "The Madcap Duchess" at the Globe, "Ourselves" at the Lyric, "The Man Inside" at the Criterion, "The Little Cafe" at the New Amsterdam, "General John Regan" at the Hudson, "The Tongues of Men," with Henrietta Crosman, at the Harris; "The Temperamental Journey" at the Republic, "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Astor, "The Great Adventure" at the Booth, "At Bay" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart" at the Cort, five one-act plays at the Princess, Donald Brian in "The Marriage Market" at the Knickerbocker, Fanny Ward in "Madam President" at the Garrick, "To-day" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, "The Family Cupboard" at the Playhouse, Christie MacDonald in "Sweethearts" at the Liberty, "Nearly Married" at the Gaiety, "Potash and Perlmutter" at the Comedy, Ethel Barrymore in "Tante" at the Empire, John Mason in "Indian Summer" at the Fulton, "Prunella" at the Little Theatre, and "The Pleasure Seekers" at the Winter Garden.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird" will bid New York farewell with the week's engagement at the Grand, beginning to-morrow night and including Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Among the players in the cast are Master Burford Hampden, Helene Lackaye, W. H. Denny, Ethel Brandon, Harriet Sterling, Alice Butler, Margaret Millette, Editha Kelly, Dore Davidson, Charles Hampden, John Sutherland, George Sylvester, and Angelo Romeo.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Trilby," Paul M. Potter's adaptation of Guy Du Maurier's story, will be revived by the stock company at the Academy of Music for the week, beginning with a matinee to-morrow. Theodore Friebus will return as a member of the company and will appear as Svengali.

KEITH'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Kindling," by Charles Kenyon, will be the attraction at Keith's Harlem Opera House this week. Lotta Linthicum and Ramsey Wallace will play the principal roles.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—"Little Lost Sister," a play dealing with white slave conditions, will be produced this week at the Prospect Theatre. It was written by Virginia Brooks. This will be the first presentation in New York of the play.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow night "The Spring Maid" will come to the Bronx Opera House with a cast which will include Hattye Fox, James Heaney, D. W. Merkert, Joan Irwin, Arthur Wooley, Frank Wooley, Stephen Stott, Pearl Evans, Addie Reeves and a large chorus.

WEST END THEATRE.—Beginning to-morrow night Winthrop Ames will present the fairy play, "Snow White," which was the matinee attraction at the Little Theatre all last year. In addition to the evening performances there will be four matinees for children on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

ROYAL THEATRE.—"What Happened to Mary" will be the attraction this week at the Royal Theatre.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Al Reeves and His "Big Beauty Show" will be at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, presenting a burlesque entertainment that consists of a first part and afterpiece and a number of specialties. Reeves will be assisted by Andy Lewis, Zella Russell, Vera George, Mlle. Carmencita, Chick Cameron, Olivette Tremayne, and Joe Opp.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The Rehman Show will begin an engagement of one week at the Columbia Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Two one-act travesties will be presented, one called "The Most Contented Man on Earth" and the other "Shenandoah," a satire on the famous Bronson Howard play of that name. The company includes Lew Kelly, Eileen Sheridan, Fred Wycoff, Vic Casmore, Lon Hascall, George Douglas, Tom Martelle, Freda Florence, Laura Hayden, Aneta Pynes, and Gertrude Lynch.

MINER'S BRONX THEATRE.—The attraction at Miner's in the Bronx for the week will be the "College Girls." Abe Reynolds, Morris Franklin, Dolly Morrisey, Cleo Lewis, Leah Henry, James Hunter, Arthur Henry, Walter Johnson and Beatrice, the Ragtime Violinist, are in the company.

MINER'S PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—"Robie's Beauty Show" will appear at the People's Theatre this week in a new two-act burlesque, "Oh, Oh, Josephine!" Among the comedians are James Rowland, Johnny Walker, Sandy Chapman, Sam Green and George Reynolds; while others are Libbie Blondelle, Augusta Long, and Doris Thayer.

IRVING PLACE GERMAN THEATRE.—The bill at the Irving Place German Theatre for the coming week will be: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; "Kasernenluft," Wednesday, and Saturday, Ibsen's drama, "The Pillars of Society."

FRENCH PLAYS AT HARRIS.

The French Drama Society of New York, of which Lucien Bonheur is the President, has outlined four performances for members during the present season, to take place on Monday afternoons at the Harris Theatre, starting with the initial performance on Dec. 15. Dress rehearsals will be given in the same theatre on the Sunday night preceding the regular performances.

Miss Beverly Sitgreaves, a well-known actress on the American stage, will be a member of the company presenting the plays. Mme. Yorska, a pupil of Sarah Bernhardt, will assume the artistic direction as well as enact the leading parts. She will be supported by a company of French players headed by Claude Bénédict of the Théâtre du Vaudeville, Paris; José Rubin of the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, and Mlle. Georgette Passedoit.

The plays to be given during the four performances are:

"La Vierge Folle," d'Henri Bataille; "Le Baiser," de Théodore de Banville; "La Flambée," de Kistemaechers; "Le Dépit Amoureux," de Molière; "L'Enjôleuse," de Xavier Rouse et Maurice Sergine; "Les Trois Masques," de Charles Mère; "Phèdre," de Jean Racine, and "En Camarades," de Colette Willy.

THE LIVELY "BLUE BIRD."

Some interesting bits of theatrical history are recalled by "The Blue Bird's" farewell week. It is said to have been the most costly and elaborate New Theatre production and the only consistent "winner" after the New Theatre experiment ended. Winthrop Ames still controls the American rights, which since Oct. 1, 1910—the date of the opening—have yielded Maurice Maeterlinck the sum of $175,000.

At least two-thirds of these royalties have been paid by the touring company under the Shubert management. A statistician in the Shubert office has compiled the following: American performances of "The Blue Bird," 1,043, of which 268 were in New York. Total attendance, 1,000,000. Receipts of the first month in New York, over $100,000. Receipts on the road, $750,000. Extended runs—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Itinerary of the American company, 50,000 miles.

Since the play was produced in New York every other great capital has had its own production. First Paris in the Spring of 1911, where Mme. Maeterlinck played the part of La Lumiere (Light). A holiday revival in London followed some time after Herbert Trench's presentation at the Haymarket. Passing by the six months' run of the Japanese version in Tokio and the Australian showing in Melbourne, it is interesting to remark that Russia is the only European country vying with America in the number of performances. Finally, in January of this year, Max Reinhardt produced "The Blue Bird" at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin—as it happened, simultaneously with the first engagement of the American company in San Francisco.

The unusual success is said to be due, in the first instance, to the reading public. Among the millions of patrons here and abroad—starting them theatreward—was the leaven of hundreds of thousands who previously had been charmed by the text. In almost every city of the American tour "Blue Bird" study clubs were already flourishing. Members of these clubs recited the story to young folks in the civic centres and at the story-telling hour in the libraries. Dramatic conferences and discussions were rife. But "The Blue Bird" was saved the fate of "literary" plays by the spectacular features that continue to attract the masses.

PAVLOWA'S ENGAGEMENT.

Anna Pavlowa and her company of Russian dancers come to the Manhattan Opera House to-morrow to open a second engagement of three days, with both matinée and night performances Tuesday and Wednesday. The programme, it is announced, will be changed at each performance and this will give opportunity for the dancer to present ballets and divertissements which were not seen at her recent Metropolitan Opera House performances. Monday night's programme will comprise the "Oriental Fantasy," Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and eight divertissements.

MEXICO IN PICTURES.

At the Hippodrome to-night the Shuberts and William A. Brady will present moving pictures of conditions in Mexico that not only give a resume of Mexico, past and present, but also show the hatred of the Mexicans for the Americans, the ardor of the natives inflamed by reports of an American invasion, and the zeal that almost mounts to a frenzy with which the swarthy troops are preparing to meet the expected United States troops.

TWO MONTHS FOR POMPEII.

George Kleine's production of "The Last Days of Pompeii," the Ambrosio version, begins its second month on Broadway at the Bijou Theatre this afternoon. In this country Mr. Kleine now has twenty-two companies covering the territory from Maine to California, and Manitoba to Mexico, with these pictures.

"MOVIES" AT THE BERKELEY

At the Berkeley Theatre, commencing this evening and continuing every afternoon and evening, will be exhibited the moving picture, "A Boy and the Law." From lawbater in Russia to lawlover in America is the keynote, and a large part of the play shows in detail the methods of Judge Willie Brown in dealing with misunderstood boys, the Judge himself posing in many of the scenes.

"HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE."

Commencing this afternoon, "How Wild Animals Live," a series of nature studies photographed in moving pictures and commented upon by Frederic Dean, will be shown at Carnegie Lyceum every afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB THEATRE.—"Bought and Paid For" is to be the attraction at the De Kalb Theatre the coming week.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—"Believe Me, Xantippe," is to be the bill at the Majestic Theatre commencing to-morrow night. Heading the cast will be John Barrymore and Mary Young.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—Charles Frohman will present Richard Carle and Hattie Williams at the Montauk Theatre during the coming week in the musical comedy, "The Doll Girl." The entire Globe Theatre production and cast will appear.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—At Keith's Orpheum Theatre Jack Norworth will head the bill, and others will be Jesse Lasky's "The Red Heads," Trovato, Seldom's "Poems in Marble," Jack Devreaux and company in "Don't Do That," Chris Richards, Kelly and Lucey in "The Piano Movers and the Actress," Rafayette's Dogs, and Miller and Mack. Sunday concerts will be given to-day as usual.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—At Keith's Bushwick Theatre Henry Woodruff will be seen in "A Regular Business Man." "The Green Beetle" will be seen here for the first time in Brooklyn. Percy Wenrich and Dolly Connolly will be on hand, and others include Ed Morton; James F. Kelley and Emma Pollock in "Ginger Snaps"; The Four Bards; Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin; Lockett and Waldron, and Montambo and Wells. The usual concerts will take place to-day.

FLASHES FROM THE FOOTLIGHTS

FIXING UP THE LOVELY LADIES

How a Novel Process of Surgery Will Restore Lost Beauty to Some Members of One Troupe.

AT the Manhattan Opera House a hundred men—carpenters, papier-maché specialists, and electricians—hurry hither and thither every day preparing the stage, getting the scenery in order and repairing the "props" for "Hop o' My Thumb," which is to be shown in the near future. The entire stage is being rebuilt so that it can be arranged in five elevations. This is done with a series of trapdoors which will extend across the entire stage. When completed the stage will have the appearance of five huge steps. After the traps are arranged two steel winches capable of hoisting twenty tons each will be used to raise it into place.

"Now," remarks the manager, "I am going to show you our hospital."

He opens a door. You follow him into a large room.

"Here is where the 'props' are doctored," he remarks.

In reality the place does suggest a ward in a hospital. Along the wall are supported a dozen figures of women made of wax. Some are minus legs, others lack arms. Even the heads of a couple are missing. You understand now why he referred to this as the hospital.

"Watch," he remarks, "and you will see some wonderful surgery."

Several men in white aprons very closely resembling those worn by real doctors are manufacturing new legs, arms, and heads. This is done with clay mold, melted wax, and plaster of paris.

"These men," he tells you, "are jacks of all trades." And, sure enough, they seem to be able to accomplish almost anything.

"What are the holes in the side of the figures?" you ask.

"Put there so that if she breaks we can get inside to fix her up," answers one of the men.

In the performance these figures are employed with the De Sierris troupe of living figures representing the women and children kept in cold storage by the Ogre to be eaten when he desires a tempting morsel. It is said to be impossible to distinguish the live figures from the wax ones, until they bow their heads as the curtain goes down.

In this room are flocks of mechanical pigeons all needing more or less repairs. These birds are supposed to eat the crumbs thrown on the earth by Hop-O as his father leads him and his brothers into the wood. They work on wires and give the impression that they are flying.

"Got to be a human doctor, a pigeon doctor and everything else," one of the men in the department complained.

You are led through an aperture leading underneath the stage. As you enter the narrow, dark passage you feel a sense of mystification of wonder. "What is next?" you conjecture. Suddenly a light is visible. In another moment you see what at first appears to be the scaffolding of a large building in the course of construction—girders, cross-pieces, braces, and beams meet your gaze. Here again are some twenty or thirty men, all skilled mechanics, busily engaged, following the instructions of the foreman, who in his turn studies a large blue print.

"This work is very important," your guide suggests. "Everything here must be carefully constructed so as to hold the stage, otherwise a serious accident might occur when the heavy scenery is put in place."

Here, too, are stored vast quantities of scenery—large columns that add to the beauty of the king's castle which Hop-O discovers after he has stolen the Ogre's seven-league boots and escaped the dreadful fate of being roasted and eaten which seemed in store for him. In one corner, against the wall, stands the large tree, from the top of which Hop-O sees the wonderful castle. It is somewhat battered and twisted by its long journey across the Atlantic—for you must remember that this is the initial visit to the United States of this production, and being crowded in the hold of a steamer is not the best thing for such delicate material. Besides getting the stage in readiness, all this scenery must be repaired, painted, and put in first-class condition before the opening night.

"Stored here and on the stage is all the scenery," the manager tells you, and then he points out and explains the use of several pieces.

"Here is part of the woodcutter's house. That is where Hop-O and his brothers live until the father takes the boys into the woods to lose them," he remarks.

A jumbled mass of cardboard, canvas, and wood attracts your eye.

"That," says your guide, "is the bed in which the Seven little Princesses sleep—at least, it will be when it is painted and put together."

"Wouldn't let my dog sleep on it now," interrupted the foreman, who overheard the conversation. And then he added: "It's going to take some tall hustling to get everything ready in time."

In answer to your next question of how they keep track of all the various parts the manager tells you:

"Oh, easy enough. Every part, no matter how small, is numbered, and these numbers appear on the blue prints."

As you look at these many blue prints you realize what a complicated affair a spectacular production must be.

FANNIE WARD
IN "MADAM PRESIDENT"
GARRICK

THE DRAMA OF DABS.

"The Drama of Dabs" is the descriptive phrase applied by H. T. Parker of The Boston Transcript to the output resulting from the playwriting courses in Harvard University.

"With all allowance for youth in these university playwrights," he adds, "are they not much more concerned, so far as their work discloses them, with effects in the theatre and the making of them than with observation of life, study of character, the play of true imagination over action, and artistic selection of the best that they can do, and rejection of all that falls below it? Do they not try to imitate success and momentary convention in the theatre instead of trying to discover and tight out a way of their own with long patience and long faith and the ideals of work and the intellectual and spiritual loyalties—they count even in the theatre—that are the best thing a university can give those whom it teaches—the things that are not talked about, but the things that determine the qualities of a man's work? When they write 'popular dramas,' like 'The People,' do they do more than imitate the current or the past fashions of journalism on the stage? When they write sentimental pieces like 'Let's-Go-a-Gardening,' do they not mistake mushy and verbose sentimentality for true, honest, humanly plausible feeling? When they write the comedy of manners and temperaments is it more than the thin and feeble comedy of suburban tea tables? And when they would write of the graver things of life are they not thinking more of the star who may bear their play to success than of any divination of the realities of living and truths of character that perchance their young imaginations have attained?

"Finally, are not the answers to these questions written clearly in their work? Judged by it their standards of playwriting, to say nothing of their standards of drama in its finer sense, are not so high as those of many a youngster who has known no university but life and the world and his own spirit. Judged by it, their actual craftsmanship is below that which many a youngster has learned in no other school than the study of the theatre and in self-criticism and self-discipline in solitude. Judged by themselves, as they babbled in the smoking room of the Castle Square, between the acts last evening, had they many other notions of the theatre than those which could be heard under like conditions in a café along upper Broadway? Year after year the playwriting undergraduates and recent graduates of Harvard have lived in a warm, sunny little world of appreciation from within and from without. At present it much needs the play of clear, chilly Autumn lights upon it."

CUDDLES and GEORGIE
WITH GUS-EDWARDS' REVUE 5TH AVENUE.

CHESTERTON AT REHEARSAL

Quite unexpectedly Mr. G. K. Chesterton quietly stole into one of the boxes and watched a rehearsal of his play "Magic," to be produced at the Little Theatre in London by Mr. Kenelm Foss.

Theatrical work is new to the Falstaff of Beaconsfield, and he thoroughly enjoyed the atmosphere of rehearsal, making a suggestion now and then in the left ear of Mr. Kenelm Foss.

In a lull between the acts, writes a Pall Mall Gazette representative, I managed to get a word or two with him.

"Did you encounter any special difficulties in changing from the article and essay form of writing to that of a play?"

"As a matter of fact, I did not think I could write a play, which, of course, may turn out the truth. What I thought would happen after I had done my work was that Foss would take it into his subterranean alchemist's chamber and transform it into something presentable.

"You may as well know all the truth. I had originally conceived the story as a novel, but with many more complications; and many more characters, and much more true to life.

"Please remember, I'm all on the side of the dramatic way of doing things. Of course, it is dramatic if a man suddenly hits you on the tip of the nose—it is so sudden. But intellectual things are also very sudden—such things as conversion, mortal sin, and repentance.

BUNEE WYDO
UNION SQUARE

I cannot conceive of a spiritual thing being slow. I revel in the dramatic way of doing things.

"The change from the essay to a play is as sudden as conversion."

"The delineation of feminine character is not quite in your line, and you know, of course, that the theatre public don't expect much of you in that line?"

"True. As you know, I have generally avoided the theme of woman. I don't think I'm quite the right person to attempt a full and complete delineation of woman in twenty chapters. You see, female psychology is so intricate. So many more women than men are incomprehensible.

"I am sure that you cannot imagine my saying I am now going to depict the woes and loves of Araminta Wiggins in four acts. My own opinion is that most of the exhibitions of a woman's soul from the pen of a man are positively indecent, while a delineation of the body is quite another matter. You must come and see what kind of a woman I have drawn."

"You are dealing with real magic, I believe, and your play treats of spirits?"

"There is a stranger in the play, and I pride myself that this character is well drawn. He is a man in touch with the mystic and magical. It is a controversial play, and the controversy it is likely to provoke may provide a lot of fun."

"Are you thinking of writing other plays?"

"Don't you think it would be a splendid idea to write a series of counterblasts to the plays of my generation? For example, there is the 'Doll's House,' but my counterblast would be entitled 'The Doll's House Continued.' Then, again, 'The Master Builder.'

"How differently one acts in 'real life.' In real life the old architect would have said, 'I used to go up the tower when young, now I don't want to.' People don't want to do things they did when young. Of course, I know that if people behaved sensibly there would be no play."

IN VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

Cecilia Loftus is to head the bill at the Palace this week, and other acts on the programme will be a one-act sketch, "Myrtle Clayton, or Wrong from the Start," written by Everett Shinn; Alice Els and Bert French, Belle Baker, Jesse Lasky's tabloid musical comedy "The Water Cure"; Willa Holt Wakefield, May Wirth, Mycoff and Vanity, and new Pathe weekly pictures.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre will be Gus Edwards's "Big Revue." A combination of Richard Harding Davis as author and Frank Sheridan as actor will deliver "Blackmail," while Jasper, the thinking dog, it is claimed will outdo Don, the talking dog. Others will be Raymond and Caverley, Goldsmith and Hoppe in "The Manager and the Salesman," McMahon, Diamond and Clemence; Miss Leitzel and Jeanette, Pearl and Roth, Max Laube, bird and fowl mimic, and the Two Tom Boys.

The Rev. Alexander Irvine will be seen at Hammerstein's this week in "The Rector of St. Jude's," and others will be Belle Blanche, Jack Wilson, assisted by Ada Lane and Jack Boyle; Sophie Tucker, Bernard Granville, Bankoff and Girlie, Isabel D'Armond and Frank Carter, Fisher and Green, Van and Schenck, Kajiyama, Van Hoven, Azard Brothers, Annie Kent, the Great Castellaine, the Two Clips, "Aerial Basket Ball," and Paul Morton and Naomi Glass.

At the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall Edith Helena will be heard in her repertoire of songs. Tortajada will continue in her Spanish songs and dances, and Rosika Dolly, of the well-known Dolly sisters, who will be seen with Fred Leslie, the eccentric dancing comedian. Mado Minty, the French "spider," remains another week. Others will be the sixteen royal Japanese Samo wrestlers and jiu-jitsu demonstrators; Maud Knowlton, together with Conroy Tearl and Henry Mortimer in "Francy Free"; Walter C. Kelly, the "Virginia Judge"; Ward brothers, Archie and Bertie, and the Schwartz brothers. Monday night will be celebrated as Japanese night on account of the Japanese wrestlers.

At Keith's Colonial Theatre Marie Lloyd, representing England; Maggie Cline, for Ireland, and Gertrude Barnes upholding the American end, will be on the bill, and others will be Clayton White and company in "Cherie," Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry playing "The Rube," Gen. Pisano, sharpshooter; Rinaldo, the violinist; John and Winnie Hennings, Five Idanias, European gymnasts, and Ceballos and Desmond. Sunday concerts will be given as usual to-day.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre for the coming week will have a Fall festival made up as follows: Lillian Lorraine, William Cressy and Blanche Dayne, in "The Man Who Remembered"; Valerie Bergere and company in "Judgment," Merrill and Otto in "Her Daddy's Friend," Ben Deely and company as "The New Bell Boy," Robert Emmett Keane, Don, the talking dog; Hickey Brothers, Moore and Young, Volant, Lynch and Zeller, and Sprague and McNeece. Performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. Two concerts will take place to-day as usual.

Eddie Foy and the Seven Little Foys will head the bill at Keith's Bronx Theatre. Others will include Edmond Hayes and company in "The Piano Movers," Claud and Fannie Usher in "The Straight Path," Jack Gardner, Clark and Verdi, Minnie Allen, Maria Lo's Dresden China Statues, Henry Lewis, Ismed, Miller, Moore and Peters; Will and Kemp, and Holland and Dockrell. To-day the usual concerts will be given.

The bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre will be headed by the Florence Opera Comique Troupe. Others who will appear the first half of the week are La Estrella, Spanish dancer; Stewart and Hall, "1,040 West," Jack Boyce, Gayety Trio, Von Shillaghs, Darcy and Chase, Knight and King, Leo and Chapman, and the four Valentines. In addition to the above black and white photo plays will be shown between the specialties.

Topping the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre the first half of the week will be the Seven Minstrel Kiddies in a miniature musical comedy. Other turns listed are George Smedley, Morgan Chester and company in "Schultz, the Shoemaker"; Whirling Erfords, Kola, the frog man; Cain and Newcomb, and black and white photo plays, which are changed daily.

Favor and Sinclair will top the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street in "Regan's Legacy." Others are the Three English Girls, Luce, Bruce, and May, Frances and Frances, Al Anderson, Bud and Clair, Capt. Treat's comedy seals, and black and white photo plays.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week will be given the initial presentation of the one-act playlet, "Sergeant Bagby," a dramatization of Mr. Cobb's successful story. Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore will offer a new skit, and the Moneta Five will also appear. Others will be Eddie Gerard and Myrtle Gardner in "Kis-Muh"; Cook and Sylvia, Marron, Heins and La Mar, Clara Ballerini, Warren and Francis, and Barows and Milo.

At the Eden Musee President Wilson, Mayor-elect Mitchel, and ex-Gov. Sulzer in wax have been placed on exhibition in the central hall. Dunninger appears every afternoon and evening, changing his act every week.

CECILIA LOFTUS
PALACE

MARION LORD
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Sorbet Creme de Menthe
Roast Spring Turkey Stuffed with Chestnuts, Cranberry Sauce
Larded Sirloin of Beef au Jus
Grapefruit Salad
English Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy Sauce
Hot Mince Pie Apple Pie
Assorted Cakes
Vanilla Ice Cream Chocolate Ice Cream
Roquefort, Swiss and Camembert Cheese
Tea Coffee Milk
PROGRAM
1. Selection—Il Trovatore.....Verdi Orchestra
2. Supplica—Cavalleria Rusticana Mascagni Quartet
3. (a) Gray Days .....Johnson (b) Rose in the Bud.....Foster Orchestra
4. Aria—L'Elisir d'Amour..Donizetti Sig. Paoloni
5. Selection—Sweethearts..V. Herbert Orchestra
6. The Rosary .....Nevin Quartet
7. Ballet Egyptien .....Lungini Orchestra
8. Oh! Dry Those Tears, Teresa del Riego Miss Hathaway
9. (a) Souvenir .....F. Drdla (b) Serenade ..... Orchestra
10. Trio from Attila.....Verdi Miss Graves, Sig. Paoloni, Sig. de Gregorio
11. Meditation—Thais.....Massenet Orchestra
12. For All Eternity.....Mascheroni Sig. de Gregorio
13. (a) Nocturne .....Schumann (b) Minuet .....Van Beethoven Orchestra
14. Because .....G. D'Hardlot Miss Graves
15. Berceuse .....Danderff Orchestra
16. Barcarolle—Tales of Hoffmann .....Offenbach Quartet

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The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1913.

'OURSELVES' IS A GRIPPING PLAY

Makes a Forceful Plea for an Equal Standard of Morality for Men and Women.

SOCIETY GIRL REFORMER

Rachel Crothers's Modern Vice Drama Is Without Objectionable Dialogue or Repulsive Situations.

OURSELVES.—A play in four acts by Rachel Crothers, at the Lyric Theatre.

Florence ..... Dorothy Taylor
Harriette ..... Sylvia Zan
Miss Carew ..... Mattie Keene
Beatrice Barrington ..... Johyna Howland
Sadie ..... Estelle Thebaud
Stella ..... Caroline Page
Lena ..... Louise Coleman
Mabel ..... Blanche Natalli
Rosie ..... Louise Conti
Kitty ..... Alice Hastings
Leeza ..... Catherine Alden
Clara ..... Majorie Marr
Lettie ..... Blanche Lawrence
Molly ..... Grace Elliston
Mary ..... Grace Gardner
Irene Barrington ..... Selene Johnson
Wilson ..... Gertrude Le Brant
Leever ..... Geoffrey C. Stein
Joseph ..... Craig Miner
Collin Ford ..... Stanley Dark
Bob Barrington ..... Thurlow Bergen

If "Ourselves," Rachel Crothers' play which came to the Lyric Theatre last night, had been the first instead of, let it be hoped, one of the last of the modern vice plays, it would have been a tremendous box office success. As it is it is a gripping, living drama, full of interest up to the moment the final curtain drops on the fourth act, but whether or not theatregoers have tired of this particular style of play is a question.

Miss Crothers's play is better than "The Lure" or "The Fight," and although dealing more or less with a subject considered tabooed in the theatre until those two plays attracted the attention of the police, there is not an objectionable line nor a repulsive situation in any of the acts.

There is considerable preaching in each of the four acts, considerable effort to drive home a plea for an equal standard of morality for men and women, but the preaching is well done and flows naturally from the situations, and the moral standard for men and women, as pointed out, is meant to be the woman's standard, and there is no attempt made to justify a woman taking advantage of any other code.

"Ourselves" tells a story of a young society woman who goes to a reform home for girls to try and do something for the inmates. There she finds a lot of girls, girls of the streets mostly, who are hoping only for the time when they can be free. One of the girls, Molly by name, is taken to the home of the visitor for reformation, and there learns to hate the life she lead, and to repulse the cadet who follows her and tries to order her back to her old life.

But while Molly has learned to hate the men of the type of her former master, she has learned to look for men in the higher walks of life and so she naturally falls in love with the brother of her benefactor. The brother happens to be married, and his wife, a frivilous society woman, does not begin to really love him until she discovers that she is to be a mother. Soon after she reveals this secret of her great happiness to her husband she discovers his liaison with the former girl of the streets, who is now a servant in his sister's home.

The man throws over the girl, and, although his wife swears never to see him again, the impression is conveyed to the audience that she will not keep her word. Molly, left alone, finds that she has really learned the right way at last, and tells the woman who aided her that she is going out into the world to teach other girls how to live.

The play is not without laughs, the first two acts being largely given over to comedy, but the third and fourth acts are intensely dramatic, and the theatre last night was in complete silence during most of those periods in the play.

As Molly Grace Elliston did the best work she has done and Jobyna Howland was excellent as the society woman who wanted to help the girl reform. Thurlow Bergen gave a most convincing performance of the married brother who led his sister's ward astray, and Selene Johnson, as the wife, was perfectly at ease in a rôle not too exacting until the emotional scene where she vows never to see her husband again. In that scene Miss Johnson was at her very best.

The first act showed the parlor of the girl's reform home with some dozen or more of the girls fighting or dancing as the humor happened to strike them. The second and third acts are in the home of the society reformer, and the last act shows the studio of the artist husband. The play is produced with much attention to detail.

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SMOKING PERMITTED.

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Seats now—all remaining performances

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TEMPERAMENTAL JOURNEY WITH LEO DITRICHSTEIN

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NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
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Seats in the two upper galleries not reserved.
International Events U. S. Officers vs. English, French, Belgian, Norwegian and Canadian in Military Contests. Hunters, Saddle Horses, Tandems, Four-in-Hands, Trotters, Hackneys, Clydesdales, High Jumping and Water Jump.
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A Comedy with Thrills and Laughter
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THE MILITANT AND THE CHILD

Mrs. Francis Scott Takes Issue with Miss Edna Kenton on the Burning Question of Feminism—She Declares Its Champions Are Obsessed by the Subject of Sex.

By Mrs. Francis M. Scott.

THE following words occur almost at the beginning of Edna Kenton's paper on "The Militant Woman—and Women" in the November Century: "The middle of the last century saw the stupendous upheaval, with the 'Origin of Species' and 'The Descent of Man' marking the epochal divide." Thereafter follows a brilliant, glittering series of assertions which are never demonstrated, of accusations largely unfounded, and no conclusions at all that the amazed and earnest reader can discover. It is not my purpose, however, to attack Mrs. Kenton's bewildering article in detail, nor, indeed, to attack it at all. The woman question or movement is world-wide, it is a part of the immediately modern environment in which we live, it both threatens and blesses, it inspires, it horrifies, and it often amazes.

The Lessons of Science.

If the "stupendous upheaval" of the nineteenth century had any teaching for us at all we should have learned at least these things: that specialization of function is a part of the evolutionary process; that differentiation of sex has been of age-long development, and always in one direction, the higher the development the more complete the differentiation; that evolution growth is slow and orderly; that abnormalities die on the way, effecting nothing; that the propagation of any species and its improvement is the only work in which Nature is interested, and, finally, that not until man was reached has there been, so far as we know, any appearance of what we call morality, nor any effort to govern or control or deny the sex desire.

Frankly I do not know just what is meant by "sex freedom" and "sex war." I do not know whether it means freedom and war for denial or freedom and war for the gratification of the fundamental impulse of life, therefore I am somewhat at a loss; but as I wish to touch the difficult part of this feministic doctrine as delicately and as frankly as I can I will not stop for definitions. In the high hysterical mood so characteristic of the arguing woman when she attacks sex questions it is difficult to make her stop and remember that sex intercourse is as natural as breathing, and while not as necessary for life to the individual, here and now at this minute, is a necessity for the creation of the future generations who are to inherit the earth.

The obsession which impels the feminists to let this one aspect of life blot out every other is no more reasonable than an attempt to create a wild excitement on the subject of breathing, letting that important act direct and color every thought. Sanity and common sense demand that an end should be put to the unnatural, and, because unnatural, abhorrent attitude which is being assumed toward a phase of life gravely important if you like, but not its only controlling influence.

The Child.

The only way in which it should be held to be the controlling influence is in its consequence, and that consequence is utterly ignored in all the present wild talk and action. That consequence is the child.

In Mrs. Kenton's paper there are few allusions to the child. The following are the most important:

A statement that "in homes of one or two children lies another great reservoir of waste energy among women."

A little story of an English mother naturally and properly indignant at the laws ignoring of her claim to be considered legally the "parent" of her child, and held justified thereby in becoming a "wild woman" in spite of her husband's wishes.

The paragraph in which the offensive phrase, "and England • • • still feels that the chief end of life is to spawn soldiers."

That is all. When the law was framed which the woman of the second quotation resents, the father alone was held responsible by the State for the well-being, the education, the feeding and housing of the child; consequently he alone was recognized in legal forms regarding the child. All this is an outworn, outgrown condition. The law always lags, for its function is only to confirm, to put into a compulsory form for all what the people have already generally adopted and approved. Changes in the law do not demand fire and stones, but rather such an upbuilding of public opinion as shall force needed changes upon the statute books, as has been done and is still being done continuously in our own country.

It is a little difficult to write temperately of the third of the above quotations. The needless, cruel insult flung at every mother who has given her son to her country defeats itself by its own unworthiness. It is not as spawn that we would consider the overlooked, the forgotten, the deliberately ignored child. There are many other things written of by Mrs. Kenton—votes for women, office for women, economic independence for women, war for women, bombs and fire, hammers and stones, rioting and hunger-striking, and at last sex freedom and sex war for women! But what of the child? This fierce individualism which clutches at everything it sees, where will it bring the succeeding generations which must suffer for the madness which urges these women on beyond all reason?

Human Government.

Human society has slowly climbed from unspeakable depths of ignorance to its present place, from which it can at last take stock of itself, and, learning from its past, continue with intention and self-knowledge its upward way. The various forms of government which men have agreed to impose upon themselves have brought about in the last 500 years changes that are stupendous, changes that are generally speaking all for the betterment of the human race, and all these changes for good have been wrought with the help of, and under the control of, what this article characterizes as "the blind, stupid, heavy thing that men conceive to be government."

What conception of government the feminists have it is difficult to comprehend. Mrs. Pankhurst, the high priestess of militancy, according to the newspaper reports, has just declared that "at last women have learned the joy of war, a joy too long withheld from them by men." Yet the despised men are outgrowing war, and more and more regarding it as only the last bitter resort, not a joy.

The New Psychology.

To quote further: "Perhaps the new psychology of the human race will have for its starting point neither male nor female, but the individual and its own." What does this mean? Are we then to be modestly aware of gender only and lose our hard-earned sex, to be a possessive neuter, or are we to return to a dividing cell form of reproduction? Pseudo-science, to the informed, is only laughable, and such a sentence as the above, if not entirely meaningless, shows an amazing misapprehension of the stately march of human development.

That march includes, must include, the intellectual development of the whole race, women and men alike. No real difference of opinion exists on this point among intelligent, thoughtful persons, and no one desires to withhold from any human being the opportunity to fulfill him or herself. Let us grant this before we go further. I speak with assurance for every one of those with whom I have been associated in opposing votes for women. The vote is only a way of avoiding a physical contest over every difference of opinion. It is a convenience, a method of compromise, a very human and fallible instrument for the expression of the will of the people, but it has been made the war cry, the shibboleth, the crux of this modern movement. The desire for what it has come to mean has given birth to the militant woman. Mrs. Kenton is right when she says that "Militancy is not a disease, it is a symptom." Militancy is the discharging ulcer of the insidious disease of feminism.

Service.

"Every woman is a servant to or of some one or some thing, the servant half of the human race." Why this scorn? Is service then a contemptible thing? Have the long ages of the world rolled on and has the human race not yet learned that service is all there is of life, that individual freedom is a myth, that we work, suffer, love, and are glad together, that even at birth and death our lives rest on others, and that not our slightest act, perhaps not our slightest thought, is without its shaping influence?

Some years ago Benjamin Kidd wrote a notable book on Western civilization. He therein deduced from his examination of the laws made and in process of making, from the lectures he heard, the conversations he had, and the keen observation he used in all his various inquiries, that the principle which inspired the civilization of Western countries was that of preparation for the future of the race, its physical and moral welfare, and to provide more perfect conditions for its development and growth. Such an admirable, and dignified, and worth-while principle is not animating these "wild women" who demand sex freedom, sex war, the legalized destruction of unborn children, economic freedom, and war any way! They willfully misconstrue service into slavery, unless it is impersonal service, and demand a liberty amounting to license.

The Old Ideals.

When the feminists "refuse to accept the old ideals of the relations between men and women" what do they mean to substitute? The "ideals" have been good and pure ones, the following them, the practice, has too often been another matter, but if we cannot look to our women to conserve the purity of the family then we must abandon the family, and only a very few of the most logical of these women see the necessity of this conclusion, and, alas, accept it.

"It is a wise child that knoweth his own father," but, unless he can trust the woman, no man can know his own child, while no woman can be mistaken as to the paternity of hers. All a man's faith must rest on the woman. For her children's sake should she not carry her torch of purity high? This is no plea for a double standard of chastity. Let there be but one, and let it be the woman's, but because men since the history of the race began have been lax, do not let us, in proof of our emancipation, put ourselves, as Mrs. Kenton suggests, outside the "pale of mere convention," by breaking laws "as a protest against the law makers in power."

The stress laid upon economic freedom, and its "spiritual necessity" is out of all proportion to its importance. Marriage is a partnership, in which there should be a fair and equitable division of the labor of the family, and the first requisite of the woman's share in that partnership must be her freedom to consider first the welfare of the child, the future citizen, and nothing should be undertaken by the mother which might interfere with that most important duty.

It is for this reason, and this alone, that wherever possible a woman with children should be relieved of responsibilities which take her out of her home. It is because she may be needed, and needed imperatively, that it is wrong for her to undertake work the proper attention to which compels her to be constantly and regularly away from her home. This does not make her a slave to her husband, nor even to her children. It does, however, and should, make both mother and father the slaves of the future as foreshadowed in the child.

Wild Riot Will Die Down.

Fortunately this stormy gust which threatens to overwhelm us will be succeeded by a period of quiet, for the winds do not blow always. We are too close as yet to discern the wheat below the chaff which is blowing in our eyes, and then the sound of the wind is deafening. We may be sure that the feminists will not alter the human race, although for a little time they may harmfully and wantonly disturb some part of it. The wild riot of individualism will die down and the temple of service will stand clear again on the eternal hills. The little child shall again lead us, and we shall build painstakingly and slowly for the future of the race, having learned that we must take nature for our teacher, abide by her laws, follow her precepts, and reach such perfection as we may through constructive effort, and not by the incendiary, ungoverned haste and impetuosity of the militant woman.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

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No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Birthstones.

M. MUDFORD.—Will you please give me a list of the precious stones which are assigned to various months? I was born in December, and I have always thought that my birthstone was a turquois, but recently a friend told me that my birthstone was the ruby.

There are two systems of birthstones, one Polish and the other Jewish in origin. The Polish system is the one now more generally accepted, but of course this is simply a matter of custom, not to be settled arbitrarily.

The Polish system is as follows: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, chalcedony or agate; July, ruby; August, sardonyx; September, sapphire; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, turquois.

The Jewish system is: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian, or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

New York Engravings.

M. K. V. R.—There seems to be a revived interest in views of Old New York. I should be greatly obliged if you could tell me the value of the engravings in inclosed list. The one by St. Merwin should be very rare if I know anything about such matters; also the Old City Hall, by D. Knickerbocker, 1789. Has Knickerbocker been identified?

We will take up one by one the items on your list. The view of New York Bay and Harbor from Battery Park (Burton) is worth about $2.25. The colored engraving of the City Hall, showing the iron fence from Southwest (Davis-Batch) is worth about $2.

The view of the North Battery from the foot of Hubert Street sells at $1. The engravings of Park Row, Bowling Green, Le Roy Place and the City Hall which you describe are worth $5 each if they are the quarto engravings, and 50 cents or $1 if octavo.

The views of Broadway from the Park, showing an old omnibus, Barnum's Museum, and St. Paul's, and of Bowling Green, are worth 50 cents or $1 each. The engravings of New York from Jersey City (Berford) and of the Navy Yard are worth $1 each.

The Dakin view of New York and the Wier view of Hoboken are worth $2 apiece. The Davis view of St. Paul's sells at $1 each, and the views of Washington's Headquarters at Newburg (Wier) and of Delaware Water Gap (Durand) sell at the same price.

The Wharton-Graham view of New York from Brooklyn Heights is worth about $2. The view of the old City Hall dated 1789 and signed "D. Knickerbocker" is taken from Washington Irving's famous "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and is worth $1 or $2.

An India proof of Old Trinity (J. A. Rolph,) lettered as you describe, has brought at auction $38. The Davis and Eddy "Trinity Church" is worth $1 and your view of St. John's Chapel should bring about $3.

The Davis-Wright view of St. Thomas is worth $1. We have no record of the value of the "Eight Etchings for Characteristics of Women." The "Astor House from the East" is worth 50 cents or $1. The original of the St. Merwin views of New York is worth $40. It has the date 1796 in small type. That with the date 1798 is the Manual reprint, of much less value. The two volumes of views (reprint) bring about $7 at auction.

Stamps and Slavery.

A. M.—A friend of mine met an elderly lady at Lakewood last week, who for some time past has been collecting our postage stamps (1c. and 2c.) and mailing them to a holy order in Canada.

She says 10,000 of these stamps will free one slave in Africa. The stamps have to be carefully assorted and put up in bundles of 100 each.

My friend, impressed with the sincerity of the lady, is following suit.

It seems to me to be a "hobby" of an old lady who has nothing else to do, as I cannot conceive of any worth or value being attached to used stamps.

Kindly enlighten me if you can, as I am interested in the subject.

It is a fact that missionaries of certain religious orders working in Africa and China are able to exchange canceled postage stamps for slaves. A great many children and grown people have been rescued in this way, and given a Christian education. We do not know of the Canadian order which you mention, but you can get detailed information about the work by writing to the editor of Ave Maria, Notre Dame Congregation, South Bend, Ind.

Letter to "L. C. S."

This department has received from "D. M." a letter in which she asks to hear from "L. C. S." who wrote to THE SUNDAY TIMES over a year ago concerning a drugless cure for rheumatism. She writes, in part: "I should like to get into communication with 'L. C. S.,' who wrote to THE TIMES about rheumatism last November. I intended long ago to reply to the letter, but I let the matter slip unintentionally."

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt Street.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

10 Minutes Jersey City to Hoyt Street by Tunnel and Subway.

Greatest Apparel Sales In History of the Business

Celebrating Anniversary of the Peller-Davis Sale

Fifteen Hundred Waists, $1.29 and $1.98 Ea.

$3.00 to $7.00 Fleur de Lis Brand.

THE LOWEST PRICED model this manufacturer makes is sold at $3.00—and now, because of a fortunate trade circumstance, we offer a marvelous value.

Included in the lot are high and low neck, long shoulder effects and novelty collars, in white voile, crepes, lingerie and fancy materials.

Women's $9 Separate Skirts, $5.95

Over 200 of them in the best styles of the season—prettily draped and wonderfully well made—not more than three of one style in the collection—broadcloths, cheviots, Scotch plaids, diagonals, black and white stripe worsteds, etc.—black, navy and brown mixtures, green and blue plaids.

200 Women's Suits in Sale

At $14.75, $19.75 and $24.75.

Semi-plain tailored and fur trimmed. Maker's samples and stocks as well as selections from our own stock of smart models in remarkable range of styles of the season—embracing all the clever conceits of the foreign and domestic makers, including the much-desired new cutaway, with effectively draped and fancy trimmed skirts. Splendid colors, such as Russian green, brown, gray, mahogany, Hague blue, black, navy, etc.

All sizes up to 51 bust measure.

The Babywear—Wonderful Values.

$1.49 Bath Robes, 98c.

Eiderdown Bath Robes, in pink, blue and red.

49c. Sleeping Suits, 35c.

White and colored.

Misses' 98c. Petticoats, 69c.

Lace and embroidery trimmed, sizes 32, 34 and 36.

Children's 98c. Petticoats, 85c.

Deep ruffle of tucking and four rows of Val. laces, sizes 4 to 14 years. Second floor, East Building.

Women's Smart Dresses at $19.98.

OF THE MOST fashionable fabrics; best Winter colorings and correct weights. Materials are velveteen, crepe de chine, French serge, brocaded crepe and mourning dresses; in all sizes up to 42.

Misses' High Class Suits.

MOST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS and colorings—very smart Suits, some with fur collars and cuffs, others trimmed with velvet or braid. Copies or adaptations of imported models and original domestic creations.

$60 to $65 Suits for...$50 | $82 to $90 Suits at....$75
$68 to $75 Suits for...$60 | $40 Suits at.....$32.75

Just 300 Women's Winter Coats At $16.95, $19.95 and $22.95.

STYLISH, WARM, splendidly made Coats in Arab cloth, zibeline, broadtail cloth, seal and mole plushes, English and Scotch mixtures, and other fashionable Winter fabrics—all lined with Skinner's and other guaranteed satins—most desired colors—and sizes from 32 to 48 bust measure.

SUPERB IMPORTED MODELS AND ADAPTATIONS.

Samples of leading makers and beautiful Wraps from our own surpassing stock at unparalleled underpricing.

Stirring Sale of Untrimmed Hats.

STOCKS OF MAKERS at wholesale and less than wholesale prices.

$3.00 Zibeline Plush Shapes, $1.29.

1,200 in this extraordinary value giving lot. All new, fresh goods, made for this season selling—every Hat perfect. Black only. Smartest styles of the day.

$4.00 and $5.00 Hatters' Plush Shapes, $1.95.

Highly finished French hatters' plush, with facing of velvet or erect pile plush, soft or stiff crowns—in ten of the best selling shapes of the season.

Dining Room Furniture for Thanksgiving

Dining Room Chairs.

At $1.95, value $2.75. Golden oak, box frame, Spanish leather, slip seats.
At $3.00, value $4.00. Arm Chair to match.
At $2.25, value $2.75. Fumed oak, box frame, Spanish leather, slip seats.
At $3.95, value $5.00. Arm Chair to match.
At $2.40, value $3.00. Golden oak, box frame, black leather, slip seats.
At $4.00, value $5.00. Arm Chair to match.
At $4.25, value $5.50. Golden oak, back and spring seat upholstered in Spanish leather.
At $5.95, value $8.00. Arm Chair to match.

Extension Tables.

At $8.00, value $12.50. Golden oak, 42 inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $9.50, value $12.00. Golden oak, 42 inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $12.00, value $15.00. Fumed oak, 44 inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $17.50, value $22.00. Golden oak, 44 inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $20.00, value $25.00. Golden oak, 48 inch top, extends 6 feet.
At $22.00, value $27.50. Golden oak, 48 inch top, extends 6 feet.

Buffets.

At $16.00, value $20.00. Fumed oak.
At $20.00, value $25.00. Golden oak.
At $37.00, value $47.00. Golden oak.
At $44.00, value $55.00. Fumed oak.
At $54.00, value $67.50. Golden oak.
At $68.00, value $85.00. Golden oak.

China Closets.

At $10.00, value $14.00. Golden oak.
At $12.75, value $16.00. Golden oak.
At $15.00, value $20.00. Golden oak.
At $17.50, value $22.00. Golden oak.
At $25.50, value $32.00. Golden Oak.
At $30.00, value $37.50. Golden oak.

Library Chairs.

At $14.00, value $17.50. Arm Chair or Rocker, tapestry.
At $21.50, value $27.00. Rocker, Spanish leather.
At $26.40, value $33.00. Arm Chair or Rocker, Morocco leather.
At $32.00, value $40.00. Rocker, Spanish leather.
At $36.00, value $48.00. Arm Chair, Morocco leather.
At $48.00, value $60.00. Rocker or Arm Chair, tapestry.
At $64.00, value $80.00. Arm Chair, Morocco leather.
At $92.00, value $115.00. Arm Chair, Morocco leather.
At $96.00, value $120.00. Arm Chair, Morocco leather.
At $100.00, value $125.00. Arm Chair, Morocco leather. Fouth floor, Central and East Buildings.

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums—Timely Sale.

An Excellent Line of Carpets, Velvet and Axminster, in Room, Hall and Stair Designs, Specially Priced at $1.00 a Yard.

Inlaid Linoleums, 35 Patterns, at 75c., $1 and $1.15 a Square Yard. In Tile and Wood Effects.

The Rugs—Many Splendid Values.

Small Wilton Rugs.

22½x36 in. at $2.48 to $3.25 instead of $3.25 to $4.25
27 x54 in. at $3.48 to $4.75 instead of $4.50 to $6.25
36 x63 in. at $5.48 to $7.25 instead of $7.50 to $9.50

8¼x10½ Feet.

Axminsters at.....$15.00 instead of $19.50
Royal Wiltons at.....$29.50 instead of $39.50
Finest Wiltons at.....$41.50 instead of $54.00

Toyland Is Now Open

GREATEST, Funniest Show on Earth for the Kiddies. Bring them to see the MONKEY RACE, the Performing Bears, the Magic Bridge, Santa Claus and His Repair Shop, the Bungalow of the Queen of Toyland, etc., etc.

Fourth Fl., West & Central Buildings.

Red Cross Stamps Now For Sale All Over the Store.

Bargain Budget in Brief

$3.00 Zibeline Plush Hat Shapes, $1.29.
$7.00 to $10.00 Trimmed Hats, $3.95 and $4.95.
$5.00 French Plumes, $2.95.
Large assortment of Children's Coats, $7.50.
Fifteen Hundred Waists, $1.29 and $1.98 each.
Women's Smart Dresses, $19.98.
200 Women's Suits, $14.75, $19.75 and $24.75.
Black Jersey Petticoats, $1.25.
Misses' High Class Suits, value $40 to $90, at $32.75 to $75.00.
Just 300 Women's Winter Coats, $16.95, $19.95 and $22.95.
Women's $9 Separate Skirts, $5.95.
Men's $15.00 Overcoats, $11.75. All regular sizes.
Men's and Women's $6, $7 and $8 Umbrellas, $4.75.
Very pretty French handmade Cluny Lace Round Centerpieces, $1.19.
Men's $3 German Soft Hats, $1.95.
Women's 20c Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Men's 25c Silk Half Hose, 15c.
$3.00 Rengo Belt Corsets, $1.79.
25c Wide Windsor Scarfs, 15c. Slight imperfections.
$1.50 Spectacles and Eyeglasses, 48c.
Black Traveling Bags, $7.98.
$18.00 to $22.50 Art Silk and double face imported Jute Velour and Reversible Velour Portieres, $8.69, $11.75 and $13.98 a pair.
29c Mercerized Lining Sateen, 15c a yard.
Boys' $6.50 Overcoats, $4.95.
Men's 50c Underwear, 39c.
Triumph Seersucker, 8c a yard.
Flannelette Gowns, 49c to $1.75.
24c Chocolate Raisin Caramels, 15c a lb.
Wash Ribbons in white, pink and blue, 10-yard pieces, No. 1, at 16c a piece to No. 5 at 50c a piece.
New Imported Albatross Dressing Sacques, $2.18.
Women's 15c Stockings, 9c. Slight mill imperfections.
Women's Russian Pony Coats, $34.75.
Real Stag Handle Carving Sets, three pieces, $1.98.
20c Extra Deep Roasting Pans, 10c. Store orders only.
$3.00 Black Peau de Souris, $1.79.
Dining Room Chairs, value $2.75 to $8.00, at $1.95 to $5.95.
An Excellent Line of Velvet and Axminster Carpets, $1.00 a yard.
$1.49 to $1.98 Dress Goods, 98c.
20,000 pieces of German China at prices far below the cost of manufacture.
$2.49 American Cut Glass Cider Pitchers, $1.69.
$19.98 American Crystal Regulators, $14.75.
$1.98 All Silk Crinkle Crepe de Chine, $1.29.
Stripe and Check Outing Flannels, 6c a yard. Store orders only. Quantities limited.
Women's Imported Dogskin Gloves, 85c.
$4.50 to $7.50 Irish and Satin Damask Table Cloths, $3.75, $4.98 and $5.98 each.
$6.75 to $10.00 All Wool White Blankets, $4.98 to $7.50 a pair.
$4.98 French Bed Spreads, $3.49.
$1.98 to $3.98 White Voiles, $1.49 a yard.
$1.25 to $2.00 White Silk and Gauze Fans, 89c.
Women's 25c Underwear, 17c. Slight imperfections.
Women's $1.25, $2.00 and $3.00 New Night Gowns, 98c, $1.48 and $1.98.
100 Brass Desk Sets, $1.00 each.
House Dresses, 98c.
Hand Bags, $2.97.

20,000 Pieces of German China At Prices Far Below the Cost of Manufacture.

IMPORTED ESPECIALLY for the Thanksgiving Sale—and without question, one of the greatest sales we have ever announced at this season of the year. All exquisitely decorated with delicate floral sprays of pink roses, entwined with green foliage and gold edge.

At 19c. each. Place Plates.
At 15c. each. Dinner Plates.
At 12c. each. Breakfast Plates.
At 10c. each. Tea Plates.
At 9c. each. Pie Plates.
At 7c. each. Bread and Butter Plates.
At 12c. each. Soup Plates.
At 6c. each. Fruit Saucers.
At 10c. each. Cereal Bowls.
At 25c. each. Vegetable Dishes.
At 15c. each. Pickle Dishes.
At 25c. each. Cranberry Bowls.
At 25c. each. Cake Trays.
At 69c. each. Covered Dishes.
At 59c. each. Sauce Tureens.
At 49c. each. Sauce Boats.
At 35c. each. Covered Butter Dishes.
At 29c. each. Bread Baskets.
At 19c. each. Bowls.
At 19c. each. Olive Dishes.
At 29c. to 98c. each. Meat Dishes.
At 15c. pair. Teacups and Saucers.
At 19c. pair. Medium Coffee Cups and Saucers.
At 25c. pair. Breakfast Coffee Cups and Saucers.
At 12c. pair. A. D. Coffee Cups and Saucers.
At 15c. pair. Chocolate Cups and Saucers.
At 35c. and 49c. each. Tea Pots.
At 19c. and 25c. each. Sugar Bowls.
At 12c. and 19c. each. Cream Pitchers.
At 12c. pair. Ramekins and Plates.
At 19c. pair. Bouillon Cups and Saucers.
At 5c. and 8c. each. Egg Cups.
At 19c. pair. Mustache Cups and Saucers.
At 7c. each. Tumbler Plates.
At 10c. each. Mustard Jars.
At 19c. each. Salad Plates.
At 35c. each Individual Coffee Pots.
At 25c. each. Hot Water Pitchers.
At 35c. pair. Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates.

Carving Knives & Roasters for Thanksgiving

Real Stag Handle Carving Set, Three Pieces, at $1.98.

With full length, well balanced blade. Made by "Landers"—including for the third piece one of the famous "Lee" steels.

Putnam Cutlery Co.'s Carvers, Two Pieces, at 99c.

This very excellent grade of American made steel is satisfactory in use. Fancy shape blade.

Stag Handle Steak and Game Carvers.

There are only a limited number of these in two styles. The values are really double the prices asked:

$1.25 Game Carvers to be 59c. | $1.48 Steak Carvers to be 75c.

Landers, Frary & Clark's Carvers.

Two pieces $1.75
Three pieces $3.75

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Carvers.

Two pieces $2.85
Three pieces $3.99

Henckel's Celebrated High Finish Carvers.

Two pieces $2.98
Three pieces $4.49

THE Gossard CORSETS "They Lace In Front"

We are New York headquarters for these famous front laced corsets and carry every size in every model.

The highest fashion authorities pronounce the lines of the new Fall Gossards perfect in every detail.

There is a model designed for every figure.
Prices, $3.50, $5.00, $6.50, $8.50 up.
Bien Jolie Grecian Treco Corsets, $3.50 up.
Corsets made to order, $10 up.

For fifty-odd years we have been corsetieres to the most critical woman in the world (the well-dressed New Yorker), and our clientele has grown year after year purely by word of mouth advertising.

Our designers and fitters are experienced in supplying the best possible model for each individual figure. Large variety of fine quality materials to select from.

'Phone Gramercy 5224.

All corsets fitted by the experienced corsetieres of our Custom Department.

OLMSTEAD CORSET COMPANY
44 West 22nd St. (Parlor floor.)

Furniture, Decorations, Rugs

Horner Furniture, like the famous collection of Oriental Rugs now on view in our Showrooms, is selected not only because of its beauty but for the enduring quality of the Furniture itself.

When appearance and serviceability are considered Horner Furniture and the fine Orientals we offer are very moderate priced indeed.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
30-22-24-26 WEST 36TH ST.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.

WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN IS WEARING

Talk of Spring Fabrics Includes Rumor That Chinese Effects Will Reign Once More.

AT last fashion seems settled. That is, for the time. Possibly no one wants it to remain quiescent for more than a few months. Changing raiments are a necessity to the world of commerce, an inspiration to the world of designing, and the sole pleasure in life to thousands of women, some of whom are rich and some of whom are poor.

Those who cannot afford the theatres or the costly pleasures of life can look at and read about wonderful clothes even if they cannot buy them, and this is a mental delight that all women appreciate.

Already we hear talk of Spring fabrics and fashions, and yet there are thousands of women who have not yet bought or made their Winter raiment. The great shops in great centres are already announcing sales of French models and American copies which were shown in the September exhibitions.

The woman who is canny about buying and who has the opportunity to be present at these sales finds that she saves her purse and provides well for her wardrobe by taking advantage of the offer. But the oddness of it strikes the observer with full force; in Autumn there are reduced sales of Winter clothes. Why should any woman buy gowns earlier than November if she is quite sure she can get the best models at reduced prices during that month?

Commercialists do not make mistakes in that line, and they do not announce sales until they are sure there is a necessity for them; and yet, the observer cannot help but wonder what the necessity is of opening the Autumn season in September if the Americans do all their buying in the two months that lapse between the openings and the bargain sales.

The probability is that an enormous amount of material is made up and put out purely for exploitation purposes, and it must be gotten rid of before the shops settle down to the actual business of the Winter.

The Benefit of Sales.

There are hundreds of women with full purses who take advantage of these early sales to build up an incomplete wardrobe. They fill in the cracks, as it were, with inexpensive gowns that are not absolutely necessary, and it is the experience of many of these women that such gowns give them more use than any others.

Women save a costly gown for special occasions no matter how much they argue that they will not do it, and for this reason the gown picked up for thirty or forty dollars usually gives four times its value before it is discarded.

And right here lies the secret of the real impression that many women make on the public; they look well on occasions, but not every day. If the little gown or blouse is attractive and becoming, all very well, but far too many women wear clothes that have neither of these qualities, because they are cheap or because they are on hand. The public doesn't know this. It only recognizes that the woman in question is not well dressed.

This subject alone would provide a chapter in clothes. An entire understanding of it would relieve women of much trouble and secure for them a better appearance day by day.

It sounds like a wickedly extravagant thing to advise the rapid discarding of old clothes, and if a woman cannot bring her mind to doing it, then she should limit her purchase to just what she needs.

But this discussion is one of economy more than fashion, yet it includes both, and is fascinating. It is a salad of human nature, style, economy, judgment, and result.

The women who really appreciate the benefit of sales are those who actually need clothes at a small price, and whose social environment compels them to dress well. Of course, there are women to whom style means nothing, who insistently bank upon moral and mental virtues to offset their lack of clothes, but I have often wondered if it did not take more indifference, or more conceit, than the average woman was capable of, to be quite content when dowdy.

Buying French Models.

Every woman does not wish a French model; neither can she wear it if she had it. One must have physical traits that go with French models which cannot be limited to a pen and ink outline. Words and phrases do not exactly express the qualities in many women that allow them to wear the newest fashion. The appraiser can tell in a glance the kind of woman who can dress fashionably and the kind who cannot. Woe be to the latter if she tries. The primrose path in gowns is not for her.

But there are American copies of French models offered at these sales which are admirable for the average woman who wants to look as though she lived in Main Street and not in the Place Vendome.

There are French models that are plain, and there are hundreds of French women who dress with a splendid simplicity of which we know nothing, but these models are rarely brought to America, through whose fault we know not. The buyers say the American public will have nothing but what is startling, the public says that buyers will give them nothing but what is freakish, both put the blame on the French couturier, and they retort that they could not sell to America the gowns that they make for the French society women—at least, not to the American buyers.

But that, again, is another chapter on clothes. The bypaths of fashion are so much more attractive than the broad highways, and yet at this season of the year the reader wants facts, not philosophy. Well, there are plenty of facts, and here are a few of them:

Talk of Spring Fabrics.

If you are interested in the incoming news of Spring fabrics, here is a bit of gossip that sounds fearful at the first saying, but it evidently is not as bad as it sounds; the new materials will have Chinese landscapes on them copied from Chinese vases and porcelains.

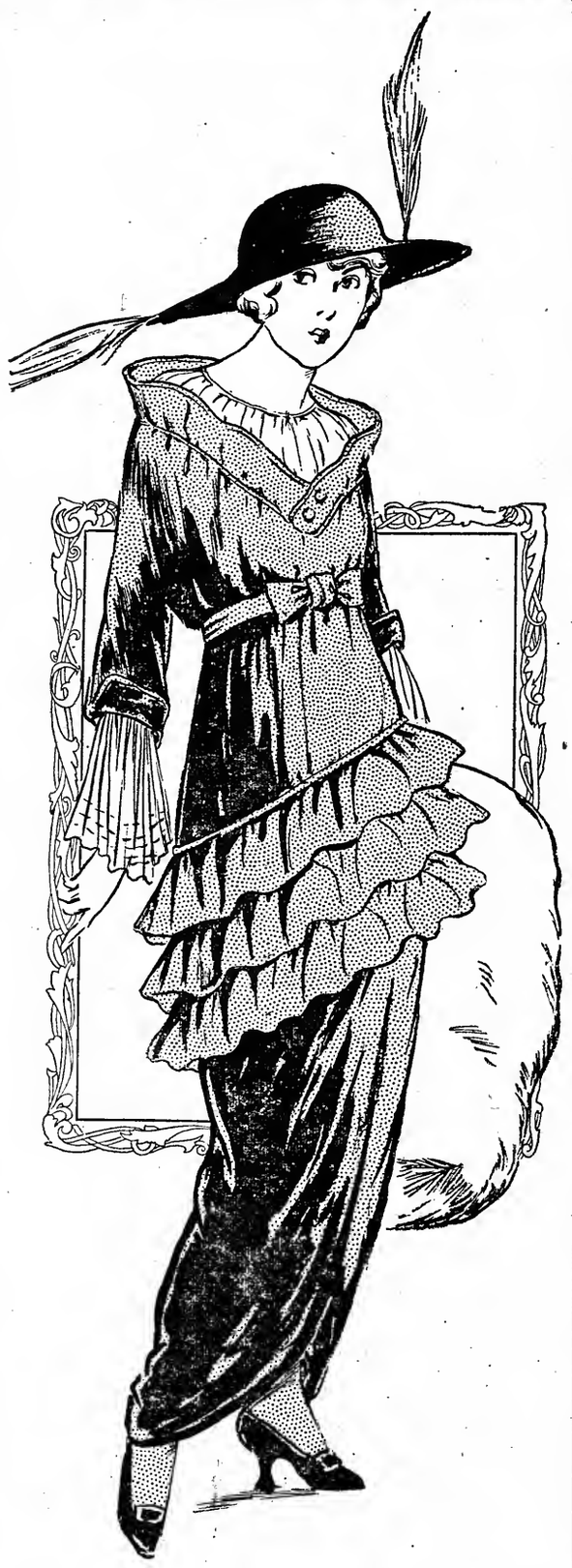
The Futurist idea was never as bad as this, although it came very near representing vineyards, which, after all, are parts of landscapes. But the Futurist artist limited himself to apples and peaches and blackberries, whereas the coming artist will introduce trees and ferns and lush, growing things.

The most hopeful part about it is that Rodier is making the fabrics. This French designer is an artist, and rarely sends to us a fabric we do not wish. He invented ratine, velours de laine, silk and cotton crepe, matelasse, duvetyn, and his record is good; whatever it is he is doing with these Chinese landscape fabrics, they will probably not be outrageous. They may be more Chinese than landscape!

None of the surfaces of the new clothes promise to be smooth. There are stripes of corduroy run on a crepe background, and they are stamped, figured effects. However, this is enough to know of what may happen as far as the actual fabrics are concerned. The interesting thing is that China is evidently to be called upon to furnish some interesting fashionable innovations.

We are so deep in Persia these days with a mixture of Servia, Turkey, and Russia, that it is not unlikely China will be added to the allied forces. Japan furnishes much and always has. That shoulder collar that drops outward at the back and rolls slightly away from the shoulders, remains with us, and the wide sash with its bow at the back is still one of our happiest ideas for waist drapery. We now drop the bow instead of lifting it up, but that is merely a trick that Premet taught us, for it was at this house that the Japanese idea sprung, full fledged, into Caucasian clothes.

The Persian influence is the strongest we have had since the Directoire, and it is believed by those who are high in the councils that it will remain for months and months to come.



An afternoon dancing gown of black velvet, with ruffles and collar of black taffeta. Notice the new, wide neck with outstanding collar.

The Strength of Persian Influence.

It is exceedingly difficult for any one but an Oriental scholar to put the finger on the exact point where the Persian influence ends and the Turkish influence begins, and the other way around. The East is a jumble of many things that come from a common origin and resemble each other closely, and it is probably better to use the word Oriental in describing the new influence in fashion.

One gown may be made up of a Zouave skirt, a Minaret tunic, ropes of pearls in Persian fashion drooping from shoulder to wrist, a stimulated Turkish packet, and a Japanese sash. One thing may be distinctly stated; none of the modern clothes are governed by Caucasian influences. They are modeled and modulated by Caucasian taste, which makes them quite available for our women to wear.

The woman who is fond of beads can indulge that fondness to any extent she wants this Winter—the Persian influence allows that. Even her sleeves may be of five strings of crystal beads caught at the shoulders and wrist with bracelets of brilliants.

The girdle on her evening gown may be from two to six inches wide, a lattice work of pearls held by a huge colored cabochon in front, and the fullness of the tunic may be held down by garlands of pearls that are usually suspended from the jeweled belts of dancing girls.

The Minaret tunic is only one of the many manifestations of Persian influence. The upward drapery of the skirt toward the front is a highly accented one, and the low bodice of tulle with its waist arrangement of jewels extending to the bust is a third manifestation.

The Pleated Skirt Again.

The revival of the pleated skirt in August at such houses as Premet and Paquin caused a ripple of interest, and those who were not on the inside shouted happily that the narrow skirt was out. Well, the narrow skirt has been out for a year, except where the hem was concerned, and the pleated skirt had nothing to do with this change, nor will it influence the narrow hem to-day.

It is of special interest now because the new skirts made for the mid-season trade are fashioned in this manner. Of course, the peg top, or Zouave, or Turkish skirt—whichever you choose to call it—might be called a pleated skirt also, but one thinks of it as draped.

This new kind of pleated skirt is attached to a deep yoke which entirely covers the hips and flattens them into a straight line; it is even at the edge or irregular. Some of them are shaped away on a strongly biased line from the front to back to harmonize with the line of the cutaway coat. Others are dipped down in front and vanish to a point at the waist in the back where they are finished with a flat bow, in imitation of the apron drapery which Cheruit introduced.

There is nothing about these skirts to suggest the absurd ones of several years ago which ended in a flaring pleating and were held down by a wide sash. This new skirt is eminently smart and dignified, and it is probable, mind you only probable, that it will succeed the widely pleated peg top skirt after the first of the year. That prophecy, however, is at too long range to have any particular value attached to it. Something new may come up between now and Christmas which will change the forecast.

The peg top skirt, as it is called over here, or the Zouave skirt, as it is called in Paris, is the fashion of the day. Everybody recognized that the moment Callot introduced it on the first day of the third week of August.

The Bolero Blouse.

It was only natural that with the incoming of the Turkish and Persian skirts, women should begin to wear the Zouave jackets which are so much a part of the East. One does not see as many of them here as in Paris, but they are immensely attractive, and provide a distinct change from the ordinary blouse which we have worn for fifteen or twenty years.

These blouses are a combination of a bolero jacket and a full, pleated shirtwaist front with a high sash to hold both in.

Cheruit first introduced the waistcoat blouse which was a decided change from the conventional garment we have worn, and this bolero blouse provides a good rival to it in novelty. It is made long enough at the back to be pushed up and over the belt, and the fronts are loose, and open over a vest of finely pleated or gathered batiste, handkerchief linen, or chiffon cloth. This is finished at the top with a turnover collar and loose cravat, or it is gathered to a straight neckband, which is covered by a straight collar attached to the bolero. This may be trimmed with fur or galloon, or left plain.

The waistcoat blouse is fastened straight down the front, is opened in a slight "V" at the neck, and sometimes finished with a high collar that rises above the coat collar and falls over it. It has two points below the waistline in front and a narrow belt with a buckle at the back. The sleeves are long and without fulness, and are finished at the wrist with a row of buttons. Like most others of the day, they are held in tightly to the wrist and flare over the hand.

Changing Sleeves.

The designers must have taken a great deal of time off to invent all the new sleeves that appear in the market. It would take a page to describe them, and then some one would arrive with a new one. There never was more laxity as far as fashion is concerned. It is not even necessary to make them of the gown fabric, and they need not harmonize with its color scheme. Paquin's idea of putting a plain sleeve in a dark frock did not become popular, and the scheme of Bechoff-David in putting Futurist sleeves in blue and brown gowns quickly died out, but Poiret's idea of putting velvet sleeves to match a velvet skirt in the loose armholes of a Ruslan blouse of another color promises to have a following.

It is not unfashionable to have plain sleeves in a conventional armhole, and yet a gathered sleeve that starts half way up the shoulder or at the neck line is more fashionable. In jackets and in blouses the wide kimono one is good, and it is draped under the arm in a voluminous manner that adds inches to breadth of the figure.

In evening gowns it is not necessary to have a sleeve. There are individualists who are going in for the Greek shoulder drapery, modified, which is especially attractive for débutantes. The bodice is cut to two points over each shoulder held together with a tiny jeweled button. The armhole is outlined with crystal or metal trimming, and the folds of the material rest against the neck in a deep "V," back and front, without ornament.

A BRIDAL LUNCH

A SLIPPER luncheon for a prospective bride was a success not long ago. Each of the guests, excepting the bride, was asked to bring some slipper gift for the bride—anything that had anything to do with slippers, real or make-believe.

The imaginations of the guests evidently worked well, for the gifts were delightful. One brought a pair of ribbon boudoir slippers and another brought a pair of buckles for dancing slippers. There was a small silver pin cushion shaped like a slipper. There was a dainty silver shoe horn. There was a pair of figured silk mules. There was a dainty pair of silk-covered shoe trees. There was a silk "party bag," with pockets for slippers. The guests had consulted with each other a little so that there were no duplicates.

They all reached the house of the hostess a little before the bride did—by arrangement, of course. Then they packed their offerings into the gift of the hostess—a chintz covered slipper box, fitted with pockets on the inside to hold half a dozen pairs of slippers, and with floor space for more slippers or odds and ends of any sort.

Of course, the bride was delighted when she arrived and unfastened the packages containing her "slipper shower," as any bride ought to be delighted about any sort of shower.

The centrepiece on the table was a white crêpe paper slipper, made over a pasteboard frame. From it a narrow white ribbon led to the place of each guest, and inside the slipper a small china slipper, filled with bonbons, was fastened to the end of each ribbon. The top of the slipper was filled with lilies of the valley, arranged in bunches so that each guest could have one to wear.

The place cards, of course, were in the form of slippers, and the ice cream was served in slipper moulds.

Maison Maurice

IMPORTERS
Fifth Avenue at 43rd Street

Beginning To-Morrow, Monday, Maison Maurice Will Conduct Their Regular Semi-Annual Clearance

SALE EXTRAORDINARY

ABSOLUTELY UNAPPROACHABLE for Timeliness, Completeness of Assortments, and the Authenticity and Newness of Every Model Offered—

Reductions Utterly Regardless of Original Costs or Values

Trimmed Millinery FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Including all imported models and original Maurice creations.
HERETOFORE 18.00 to 75.00 NOW 5.00 7.50 10.00 UP

Tailor-Made Suits FOR WOMEN AND THE YOUNGER SET
Of Duvetyn, Chiffon Velvet, Velour de Laine.
HERETOFORE 75.00 to 250.00 NOW 25.00 35.00 65.00 UP

Street & Afternoon Frocks INCLUDING MANY IMPORTED MODELS
Of Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Velvet, Serge.
HERETOFORE 65.00 to 195.00 NOW 25.00 39.50 55.00 UP

FOR HORSE SHOW AND OPERA
Imported Evening Gowns & Wraps
From Callot, Premet, Cheruit, Paquin, Poiret, and Doueillet.
HERETOFORE 250.00 to 550.00 NOW 95.00 to 195.00

Fur Trimmed Dress & Motor Coats
Of Duvetyn, Baby Caracul Cloth, and Imported Novelty Fabrics.

At One-Half Former Prices
Our Entire Stock of
Furs and Fur Garments at Unparalleled Reductions

Positively No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals. No Exchanges

H. Jaeckel & Sons

HORSE SHOW FURS

OUR COLLECTION CONTAINS MANY ORIGINAL AND VERY EFFECTIVE STOLES AND SHORT WRAPS.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY DURING HORSE SHOW WEEK

Thirty-second Street, West
Number Sixteen
(*Our Only Address*)

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

REMOVAL SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS

DURING THE WEEK NOVEMBER 17TH
WE WILL PLACE ON SALE OUR
ENTIRE STOCK OF

DINING-ROOM PIECES

COMPLETE SUITES
CRYSTAL CABINETS
TABLES AND CHAIRS

PRICE REDUCTIONS MOST UNUSUAL

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 West 23rd St: 24-28 West 24th St;
New York City

BEHIND THIS MESSAGE IS A PUNCH

LAST month, October, The Eagle published more paid advertising than any other New York City newspaper, with one exception. Not only did it have that distinction, but the records compiled by the official Statistical Department of the New York papers show that The Eagle was the only one of New York City's four leading dailies that showed a gain over the same month in 1912.

The Eagle gained 21,838 agate lines. The first Manhattan newspaper lost 91,722 lines. The third Manhattan newspaper lost 9,751 lines. That is food for thought. Advertisers are using The Eagle more than any other newspaper in New York City except one. Just as important is the fact that The Eagle was the only one of the leaders to show an increase.

When we analyze the figures we find that The Eagle's largest gain was in the principal classification of advertising—that of "Dry Goods." In that department it gained more than any other daily and Sunday paper in New York—32,700 lines are the exact figures. Most of the papers lost.

Real Estate, Financial, Instruction, Automobiles, Hotels and Resorts are some other classes of business in which The Eagle made good increases.

The successful merchants and careful buyers of advertising space study characteristic conditions and select for cultivation the fields that can bring them profit. For Brooklyn and Long Island, the great home centers with a population of over 2,000,000 people, The Brooklyn Eagle is their choice of mediums.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
Brooklyn and Long Island's Representative Home Newspaper

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Do You Inhabit Your Home?—Are the Rooms Just a Setting for Your Life or Are You Really a Part of Them?

ALL persons might be divided into two classes. One class includes those who really inhabit the rooms they live in, or, to put it quite as clearly, really live in the rooms they inhabit. The other class includes those who pass through the rooms of their houses as they pass through a landscape or a pleasant garden, seeming no part of their surroundings. They seem as much a part of their own living rooms as they seem a part of the reception rooms of a vast hotel they may chance to visit.

The rooms that are a real part of their owners are the rooms that persist in the memory.

What is it that makes a picture of a Dutch interior so interesting? Isn't it because the interior invariably expresses the personality of its owners?

Think of some favorite room of your childhood. Perhaps it was a kitchen in a rambling farmhouse. Every corner of it looked lived in. The chairs were worn into comfortable hollows. Even the clean floor was shabby at the door, where hundreds of feet had passed through. The cushions on the deep rocking chairs were pressed into crevices where tired backs had rested. A teakettle hummed forever on the stove, doubtless in old fashioned but surely in friendly fashion, ever ready for a cup of tea. The very cat, curled warmly on the hearth, expressed the contentment of the woman who presided over the room.

That was a room that was lived in. Perhaps, according to our standards, it was too much lived in. Perhaps there was a darkened "front room" which was never opened excepting for funerals and like formal happenings that ought to have come in for some use. But at all events, the kitchen was lived in in a way that left its impress on every article of furnishing in it—the cat included.

Persons Who Leave Impress.

There are fortunate persons who immediately associate themselves with their surroundings. Their rooms could belong to no one else in the world. Their possessions all proclaim their owner.

Look at the work rooms of some men. There is a lived-in look about them, which even an industrious maid's energetic duster cannot displace. The way the desk is placed in relation to the light, the way the pictures are hung on the wall, the arrangement of books and papers and cigars and pipes and tobacco jars, the fashion of the chairs and foot rests all betray the individual tastes of their owner.

Even the desks of some men in big offices show individuality. Surrounded by walls that are bare, desks that are piled high with work, other people's chairs and belongings, there will yet be an individuality about these desks. The little touches that go to make this individuality are intangible, but they are there.

Did you ever know a woman to go into a furnished house and rearrange the furniture she found in such a way that the house looked like her house, and like no other's? It is this sort of woman who lives in her rooms, who makes them a part of herself and herself a part of them.

Once upon a time there was a woman who wanted to make her living room expressive of an interesting personality. She had an interesting personality, interesting because it was rather ridiculous. But she wanted to have a personality that was interesting in another way. So she arranged her living room to fit the imagined personality.

A caller, entering the room one afternoon, noticed a book of Walt Whitman's poems lying half open on a little table in a corner. Near the table was a low chair, across one arm of which was a half-finished piece of embroidery—rich, interesting, ecclesiastical embroidery, it seemed to be—and lying on the floor, where it had apparently fluttered when the hostess had left her chair, was an illuminated page from an old missal, from which she was obviously copying the colors in the embroidery.

"I didn't know she was that sort of woman," commented the caller to herself as she waited for her hostess to appear.

The caller, like every one else, had always thought the other woman was a "flutterbudget"—the sort of woman who rushed from one frivolity to another, with good intentions and scattered brains.

A month later the same caller called again. The same half-open book lay on the same spot on the same table, the embroidery, still half finished—as, indeed, it had been when it was bought—lay still carelessly on the arm of the chair, the page from the old missal lay where it had lain before.

All these objects had been arranged with a pathetic desire to make their owner seem a part of her living room.

Her method was all wrong. If you don't impress your personality on your rooms, you don't. You certainly cannot impress on them a personality you don't possess.

There are some persons who are too aloof—perhaps too unworldly, too lacking in a liking for the material things of life—to become a part of their surroundings. There are others who simply do not take the trouble to make their rooms livable and lived in.

Almost every house possesses one lived-in room, at least. Perhaps it is a little upstairs sitting room or a boudoir. It may be the study or library or work room of the man or son of the house. It may be the children's playroom or it may be the family living room. But in almost every house there are some rooms that look unlived in. And these are uncomfortable, because unpersonal, rooms.

In many houses the drawing room is a horror of formality. Of course, the formal room has its place. If there is another living room, where the familiar interests of the family centre, the formal drawing room or reception room is a delightful place for entertaining and for receiving formal calls.

But the small house with a formal drawing room and no other living room is inexcusable. The family must scatter to its bedrooms to sew and embroider and play mandolins and paste up photograph albums and write letters and do any other pleasant sort of work. It is this sort of room that ought to be avoided.

Let all the rooms of your house be as expressive of the personalities they harbor as they can be, and you will have a house that is worth living in.

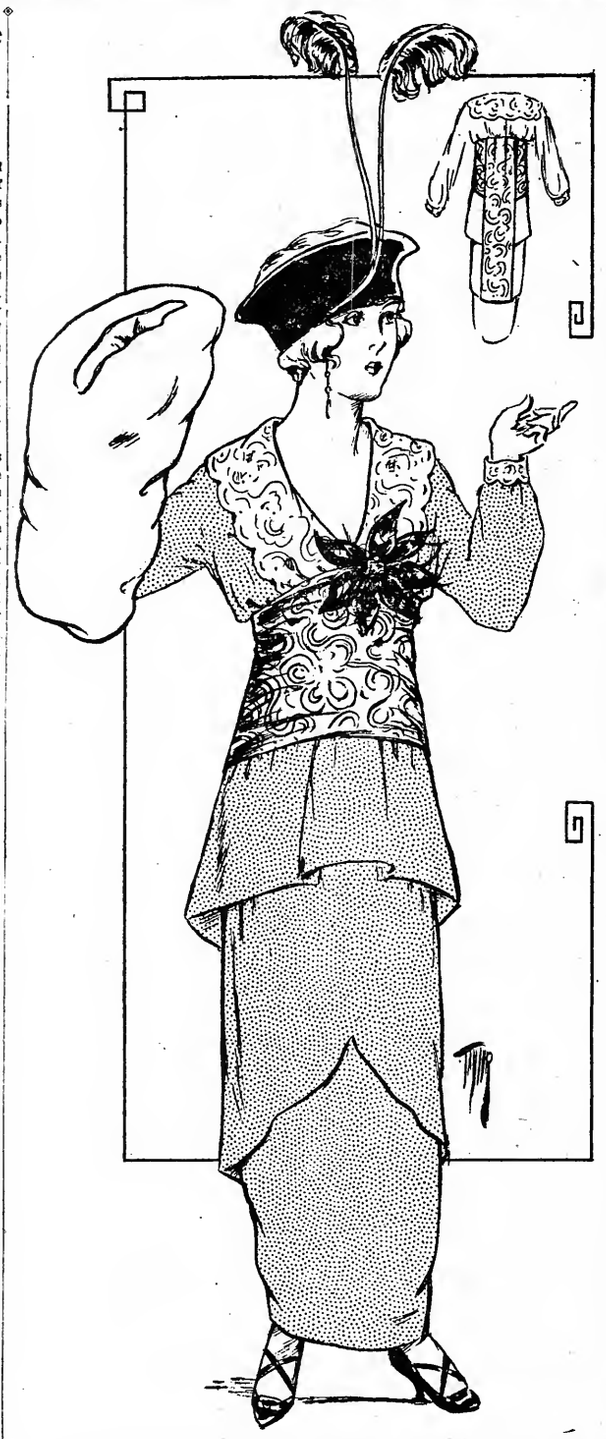
NOVELTIES SEEN IN THE SHOPS

A charming little pincushion is fashioned like a grandfather's chair, with a high back and side arms. It is upholstered in flowered pink silk. The edge of the arms and the back are outlined in pins with colored glass heads. The seat of the chair is wadded to form the pincushion, and it has further usefulness in that it lifts up by a silk ring and discloses a small space for one's watch or rings. These little chairs are priced at $2.50 each.

A new little traveling clock of gilt, measuring about three and a half inches square, or possibly four inches, is most practical. Each has a leather case, stamped in gilt decoration. These cases are either red, or a green so dark that it is almost black. They are priced at $1 each.

Small boxes of handkerchiefs for children, each embroidered in one corner with a different animal, are of the finest quality linen, and are so arranged in the box that the various animals are to be seen on opening it. The price at which they are to be had is $4.50 for the half dozen.

From the quantity displayed it would seem as though chiffon were to be the most popular material of the season. Some chiffons are really exquisite. Those which are tinseled, the product of the new American looms, just brought from France, are remarkable. The plain chiffons of good body for gowns and waists in all tints, are from 75 cents a yard up to $1.75. There is newly to be had chiffon edging. This resembles embroidery by the yard, and comes in different widths, though about eight inches is the average. Some of this edging is scalloped, some pointed, and some has a close edge. The patterns are machine done in white, or colors on white. The price is $3.25 a yard.



Green taffeta and chiffon gown. The sash is of green and silver brocade and a bright red flower is worn at the waist. This gown was worn by an actress on the opening night of the Cigale Theatre in Paris.

Bonbon boxes and small jewel boxes, imported from Germany, are made of gilt and glass, with an exquisite plaque of Dresden china inset in the top. All these plaques are in either pink or blue flowers repoussé. In one or two the tints are combined. All the boxes are round in form, though the size varies. They cost from $3.95 up. One at $5.95 is especially satisfactory in size and effect, and any woman would be delighted with such an addition to her boudoir table.

Those who are making gifts for Christmas find it not too early to begin. One suggestion offered is in a white cotton crêpe kimono of finest quality and short length prepared to be made up and embroidered. This kimono is very inexpensive to make, costing but 50 cents and $1 for the ready-stamped material. The design shows four dainty wreaths, with a shower falling from each of the tiniest of tiny blossoms. It is planned to be worked in a combination of soft shades, but could also be done in any one shade quite as successfully. A one-inch white valenciennes lace edges the completed kimono, and the maker may also put a one-inch insertion of the lace about four inches down from the neck line if the additional fineness is fancied. The embroidery may be done in mercerized cottons or in silks, with equally satisfying effect.

SOME FASHION NOTES

CHENILLE flowers are used for corsage bouquets now. They are made of strings of chenille, in heavy, soft quality, looped into petals, and mounted on green chenille stems, stiffened with wire. Brilliant but at the same time soft shades of red and blue and violet and green and yellow are used. These little flowers have a charm all their own, and are especially effective worn on the dull, gloomy days for which November le famous.

Long white gloves are made with wide, turnback cuffs at the elbow, or slightly above it. These cuffs, which flare out and away from the arm, are made of black velvet, mounted on kid, and embroidered with gold or silver beads, applied in straight lines. The stitching on the backs of these gloves is also marked with beads, to match those used on the cuffs.

A charming new blouse of white chiffon is embroidered with dragonflies. There are two on each side of the front closing. They are worked with beads of silver, pale blue, mauve and iridescent green. The dragonflies are in graceful poses, and form a decorative touch to the blouse.

Bead tunics of many kinds are shown in the shops. They are not of the kind that have been on sale for several months—tunics of net embroidered with beads. To be sure, these are still sold. But the new sort are made of strings of pearl beads, formed into tunics. For instance, there is one formed of many strings of beads fastened to a chain of beads that goes about the neck.

The strands are caught in at the waist, then fall loose again to form a sort of tunic, which ends where they are caught in about the hips. There is a second tunic, formed by a second looping up of all the dozens and dozens of strands of beads—there are some extra ones put in under the arms at the waist—and then they hang in a little, loose tunic at the bottom. Other tunics are made in different fashions of strings of beads. Some are double, some are single, some are in straight and some are in irregular outline. These tunics must, of course, be made up over some fabric, for the strands of beads separate with every motion. They are especially effective made up over satin.

On some of the new satin blouses there are wide belts of gold lace. The blouses are worn, naturally, under the skirt, and the belts are so attached to the blouses that they fall over the skirt bands. The lace is mounted over gold net or chiffon.

ALCOHOL AND THE HAIR.

If the hair is dusty and unmanageable after a journey of any sort, try using alcohol to make it fluffy. The alcohol will dry in a few moments and the hair will be ready then to arrange. Many women who have taken a railroad journey of several hours' duration to a wedding or dance have found their hair, owing to the heat and dust of the journey, quite heavy and dirty, and have despaired of getting it in shape in time for the festivities. A shampoo takes too long to be indulged in while one is dressing—and sometimes it leaves the hair too fluffy for immediate managing.

To get back to the alcohol treatment. Part the hair and rub a little alcohol on a piece of gauze on the scalp until it is free from dust. Then rub the hair about the brows and ears and the nape of the neck with the alcohol. Of course, it should first have been brushed as free as possible from dust. Then let the hair hang loosely until the alcohol has dried out. The hair will be light and fluffy.

Cider Recipes Worth Using—Keg of Delicious Sap Lasts Short Time if You Make Jelly Sauce and Sparkling Beverages.

WHETHER it is the good hard cider, mellowed just long enough in the cask to possess a brisk hardness, or whether it is the bubbling cider just run through the cider mill, sweet and mild—it is all cider, and it is all delightfully suggestive of the return of Autumn and the long evenings indoors. And, thank the powers which bring the ever-changing seasons, it is Autumn again and it is cider time.

Even the small household should be able to use a whole keg of cider, for there are more ways of using cider than most housewives imagine.

Here is a recipe for the good old English mulled cider:

Beat three eggs and add a few tablespoonfuls of sugar, according to taste. Have a quart of cider boiling and pour it over the eggs, stirring it constantly as you do so. Now put the mixture back on the stove and boil again. Serve hot in glasses or steins if you are afraid of breaking the glasses.

Cider cup calls for a pint of cider, one wineglassful of sherry, two tablespoonfuls of brandy, the rind of a lemon, half an orange sliced thin, three slices of cucumber, if in season, sugar to taste, a little grated nutmeg, and a liqueur glass of Curaçoa. The ingredients should be mixed fresh and served in tall glasses with spoons.

How to Make Cider Jelly.

Here are two rules for making cider jelly. The first one to be made in small quantities for immediate use calls for two ounces of gelatine in a little water. Add to it two and a half pints of cider and one pound of sugar until it begins to thicken. Strain through a cloth and turn out into a jelly mold. When cold and set serve with cakes and cream.

The other jelly recipe calls for good acid Winter apples which should be washed, stemmed, and cut into quarters and put in the preserving kettle with four quarts of fresh cider to every eight quarts of apples.

Boil until the apples are very tender and then strain, measure and for every pint of juice add a pint of sugar. Stir the sugar and juice until the sugar has dissolved and then put on the fire till it boils. Then draw off from the flame and skim carefully. Repeat this boiling and skimming process three times. Then pour in to jelly glasses that have been heated to the boiling point, and set in the sunshine to cool.

Cider Cake.

Here is a delicious cider cake rule. It calls for one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, three eggs, four cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of allspice, a teaspoonful of baking soda and cider. Cream the butter and sugar and add the eggs well beaten. Then add the flour and spice and soda and enough cider to form a stiff batter. Bake in a hollow tin. It makes a well chosen dessert when served fresh and unfrosted, with nuts and raisins.

For all sorts of puddings a cider sauce can be used. It is made by rubbing together one small tablespoonful of flour and two tablespoonfuls of butter, and adding one cupful of brown sugar and two-thirds of a cupful of boiling cider. Simmer the mixture till it is smooth and creamy, stirring constantly. It should be served immediately.

How to Boil Cider.

A good many cake rules and all mincemeat rules call for boiled cider, but few explain how to boil it. Here is the best way: Take very new cider and boil steadily but not rapidly till it has been reduced one-half, skimming from time to time. Allow it to cool, and then bottle and seal the corks with sealing wax and use as needed. A mold will probably rise on top of the cider in the bottle, but this does not injure the cider in the least and can simply be removed when the bottle is opened.

If your cider gets too hard to drink, remember that it is not wasted, for the best possible table and cooking vinegar is made from cider. You will need one and a half pounds of rye flour for a barrel of cider, and considerably less for the amount needed in a small household. Mix the flour with a little vinegar, and add enough hot water to make a thick paste. Put it into the barrel or keg and stir well with a stick or wooden spoon. Put it in a warm place for ten days. After that it can be bottled and will keep for a year or longer if properly sealed.

But, after all, why should there be any cider left to make vinegar out of? If we follow the directions of a noted French specialist we would drink it all for our health. This man of science says that for gout it is excellent, and should be drunk when the fermentation has just completed, before it has begun to get "hard," and should be diluted with a third of water.

For any one, whether he has gout or not, the doctor says, it is a splendid tonic on account of the tannin it contains.

LATEST ARTISTIC DRAPINGS.
First-class French dressmaker, formerly with Hollander's, returned from Paris after months' study of new styles, constantly in touch with Paris, makes elegant, chic street, evening gowns from your material; furs, gowns, artistically remodeled, cheaper, more satisfactory than ready made dresses. Oliver, 156 West 84th.

Y. W. C. A.
Needlework Department,
14 West 45th Street.
Annual Christmas Sale
to be held in
Plaza Ball Room
on Wednesday, Dec. 3, from 10 to 6.

OGILVIE
Announces the first Annual Sale, week commencing Monday, November 17th, of Fall and Winter Hats, models selected from the leading milliners of Europe. New importations of Desti perfume. 22 West 57th Street, New York.

G
Gunther Furs
Superior in Quality and Workmanship
HUDSON SEAL COATS
(Seal Dyed Muskrat)
A large assortment of fashionable models—plain or draped. Some with collar and cuffs of Fitch, Skunk, Ermine, Mole, etc. All lengths from 28 inches to 56 inches. Prices ranging from $145.00 to 425.00
MUFFS AND SCARFS
An extensive variety of Furs and patterns.
FUR HATS
Women's Fur and Fur-trimmed Hats in a collection of attractive styles.
C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS
391 FIFTH AVENUE, NY

35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET
IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER. POPULAR PRICES.
A Real Novelty
The Entire Chorus of "THE PLEASURE SEEKERS," now at the WINTER GARDEN, will be our guests in the restaurant Monday, beginning 12:30, together with MONTGOMERY and MOORE. Hear the chorus sing the latest song hits.
Rugs $60.00, 9x12 Whittall and French Wilton Weave Rugs, Monday and Tuesday . . $44.50 Fourth Floor.
And now, when every coat should sell at the regular price and many stores are asking regular prices, comes another triumph of the Simpson Crawford policy of high grade merchandise at popular prices in the sale of
1150 Women's Coats
$19.75 Coats
$22.50 Coats
$24.75 Coats
AT $16.50
Including the Famous "Printzess" Coats, Guaranteed for Two Seasons
The assortment is so extensive that it embraces all the correct materials and styles. The size range is most complete, 34 to 55, so small, regular and large women can be fitted perfectly. The new and popular length models, 45 inch, predominate.
There are various new shaped collars, many inlaid with velvet; some fasten close to the throat; cutaway and border effects are also included, as are fancy back styles. Some are yoke lined, many are full lined with guaranteed satin.
The materials include:—FUR MATELASSE, SALT'S ASTRACHAN CLOTH in taupe, brown, blue and black, Plain and Striped CHINCHILLA or ZIBELINE, BOUCLE, SEAL PLUSH and NOVELTIES. All the proper colors, $16.50. Third Floor.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH TO 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TANGO PLEASES ACADEMICIAN

Jean Richepin, in an Address Read Before Most August Body in France, Denies That the Popular Dance Is Indecent.

The annual public seance of the Five Academies composing the Institute of France, which was held on Saturday, Oct. 25, had been proceeded by more than the usual interest even vouchsafed such a distinguished gathering of French men of letters and scientists.

For a month past it had been rumored, and rumored in those circles where rumor has all the significance of actuality, that Jean Richepin, the distinguished academician, poet, novelist, and playwright, would not only lecture before the assembled learned bodies on the Tango, but would illustrate his lecture by reading fragments from his new play, the leitmotif of which is dancing, and by having a famous dansense give visual emphasis to his words.

Nothing quite so sensational happened. There were no extracts read from the play, and there was no dancing girl to delight the eyes of the academicians. All the same, M. Richepin read a paper—a sort of essay by a French Ella—dealing playfully with the dance in history and literature; adducing the testimony of Pindar, Homer, Plato, Socrates, and Sophocles as exponents of the dance, and asserted the antiquity of the tango from figures in the British Museum and from the tombs of Thebes.

He cited Claudian as "a Parnassian before his time, the José Maria de Heredia of the fourth century," and quoted from the Epigrams of Martial discovering in one of them, a probable reference to a dancing master from Cadiz, who taught the tango in ancient Rome, while the modern tango came from Spanish America.

M. Richepin also protested against the charge that the tango was indecent, and that it ought to be condemned on account of its low origin, for he himself had seen the tango danced by princesses, who were models of distinction, while, on the other hand, he had long ago seen the insipid polka and the respectable lancers danced in a way "to make monkeys blush." Here is the full text of his address:

By Jean Richepin of the French Academy.

GENTLEMEN: In order to calm certain expressions of astonishment often carried to the extent of terror and indignation and answer certain severe censors, more royal than the King, and to remind us of the seriousness of the simple announcement made of the lecture which I shall have the honor to deliver to you, permit me, first of all, to affirm how the subject of this lecture, contrary appearances notwithstanding, has nothing either gay or off-color to display before your kind attention. It is rather a most appropriate theme, worthy of consideration, interesting and rich in material for reflections of every kind. It is worthy to be submitted to you without fear of a futile employment of your precious leisure, for each one of you is prepared by his special studies to throw some light on it, and thus, in short (why should I not have the audacity to express my entire thought?) the only competent audience before which one ought to speak in regard to the Tango, is essentially an assembly in which the five academies of the Institute of France are united.

The only point on which there is any doubt is to know which academy among the five is in best position to deal feelingly with such a subject and to furnish the most important solutions to the various problems which it suggests.

Doubtless, at first sight, it would seem that this privileged body should be the Academy of Fine Arts, to which dancing, including the Tango, unquestionably belongs. And it would go to them if it were merely a matter of technique, in which case the present lecture would not advertise my humble and profane voice but the authoritative voice of a confrère belonging to this Academy, which reigns over the arts in general and dancing in particular and consequently the Tango. And thus I should suddenly have to cede my place to the eminent confrère, who was formerly director of the Fine Arts, and to-day is the Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, my friend Henry Roujon.

But he himself, I am sure, would hasten to say that technique alone does not constitute an entire art, and that it is necessary in order to discourse more broadly and, at the same time, more amiably to think also of what has been contributed to it by history, both scientific and episodic, and more especially by philosophy, idealism, and spirituality.

And directly you see how the other Academies of the Institute would despoil me of my usurped function having rightly among their own particular attributes the preservation and the cultivation of these venerable domains, especially those of history and philosophy, where I have no right to hunt but only the fascination of poaching.

What exquisite and unforseen things would not the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences instruct us in! Even though they had never thought very much about them, they would suddenly apply to them the inexhaustible treasures of their erudition.

With only a feeble light furnished by my simple, classical remembrances may I discover to you these fabulous palaces and uncover their marvels. I behold there reanimated all the past life of the dance from its sacred beginnings; from the ages when it was religious, invented, and practiced by gods in order to symbolize for the benefit of mortals the creation of the world and the movements of the stars in the firmament; from the days when ancient Greece, that youth of humanity, taught that the beauty and eurythmy of the soul flourished by the eurythmy of the body. I recall that Zeus, Demeter, and Apollo were qualified as dancers by my great ancestor Pindar, that the unsociable Artemis also loved to dance, as well as the austere Pallas Athena, and that the first dancing choirs of men and women were organized by my other ancestor—greater even than Pindar and almost a god—the poet-musician, and dancer, Orpheus.

In the same way I remember that my Cornelius Nepos once congratulated the Theban hero Epaminondas for having excelled in the dance; that Homer shows me among the Phoenicians before Odysseus overcome with joy, the young men dancing while Demodokos sings; that Plato in his "laws" exacts that dancing shall crown a good education; and that Socrates, aged and ashamed of his ignorance of dancing, made Aspasia give him lessons in order that his wisdom might be complete; and finally that Sophocles, described as the most beautiful choir leader of his time, celebrated by his dancing before the Athenian people the victory of our civilization over the barbarians at immortal Salamis.

And what other beautiful things also dance in my memory! And still others and others which our confrères of the Academies of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres and of the Moral and Political Sciences could relate to us, not as a poet has sown and must reap, but as scientists with documents and in a manner, fear not, altogether charming. For the good French erudition which knows so much, and often more with a haughty imperious air, knows also the art to tell with grace what it knows; and the pins between her fingers become the flowers that one puts in the corners of the lips.

Thus she would reveal to you charming secrets on the Tango in person, have no doubt of it. What would she not say to you when even I know these things—I poor Gautier-minus-science? Yes, even on the Tango known to the ancients. Know that in the British Muesum one may behold revealed on the hypogeums of Thebes dancing women whose sole clothing is a woven girdle of gold. And know also what says Claudian, a Parnassian before his time, the José Maria de Heredia of the fourth century. And know that besides that even before that time Martial also mentions dancing in some of his epigrams:

Edere lascivos ad Boetica crusmata gestus,
Et Gaditanos ludere docta modos.

(To enjoy the wanton gestures at the Boetic festivals, and so dance after the fashion of Cadiz.)

We thus learn that even then, as to-day, there were professors of the Tango sent by Cadiz just as they are now sent us by the new American Cadiz.

Et de Gadibus improbus magister.
(And the wanton teacher from Cadiz.)

And if by chance of memory I am able to cite you such details apropos of the Tango, what would not a genuine scholar belonging to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres or that of the Moral and Political Sciences, be able to tell you?—and without counting the philosophical exegesis whose right and duty it would be to entertain you. For there is metaphysics as well as mysticism in the dance. Is there also metaphysics and mysticism in the Tango? I dare not say so. But why is there not! But there is indeed, beyond denial and worthy of reflection, mathematics in the Tango.

And here is where I revert, repentant and very humbls, to that one of the five academies which I had almost forgotten, to which I express all my excuses. It is the most serious of the five without any doubt, and by that same token seemingly the most distant from the Tango. It would, nevertheless, solve for us the most annoying and strange mysteries as by dint of its mathematics in this Tango which comes from those filthy hovels, when it is danced as I have mentioned a while ago. And as to the rest, learn right here that of which you are ignorant, and know that those famous dances of past times, those aristocratic dances of our ancestors, so pretty, so fine, so delicate, and so graceful, all began, even they, by being popular dances. All, yes, all. All had rustic birth; all are old folk antics, old capers invented by the lowest of the low; all from the stately minuet which was once the accompaniment of a wine harvest's debauch, to the proud and charming gavotte made fashionable by Marie Antoinette, but the first measures of which were banged out by the great wooden shoes of the coarse youths of Brittany.

For our peasants have always loved the dance. The "Bourrée Auvergnate" and the "Bourbonnaise" prove that they love it still, and in the fields as well as the barns of Parisian suburbs, the "Bouree," which is, perhaps more complicated than the Tango, is danced. And like our peasants our society people also like the dance; and they refine it when once they have taken it from the people, just as they are doing now with the Tango; they even leave its complications, its fire and violence, giving to all the proper finish and modification. And this is why, in his "Orchésographie," the Canon of Langres, Tholnot Arbeau, chapel master of Henry III., described the nature of this exercise, this veritable gymnastics of dancing, in terms in which you will observe all the movements which precisely go to make up the Tango, although he hides them under the concentrated ardor of his secret and solemn mimicry:

"To dance," wrote the good Canon, "that is to say, to leap, vault, prance, turn, tiptoe, and move with emphasis the feet, hands, and body according to certain cadences, measures, and movements consisting of twisting and bending the body, of separating the feet and of bringing them together, of kneelings and risings and swayings of the body and other attitudes."

And to conclude, what matters, in fact, the foreign and popular origin of the dance? What matters also its character and figure? We Frenchify everything, and the dance which we like to dance becomes French. And so, in our infatuation for the present Tango, it is only necessary to see a revival of our love for dancing which will bring us joy. For France is, like ancient Greece, and alone with her, a country where dancing is one of the necessaries of life.

When Odysseus arrived in the terrible isle where dwelt Polyphemus and the anthropopharian Cyclops, and when he asked of the aged Silenus: What is this land of horror? the father nurse of Dionysos defined it by a single epithet: he called it "akhoron khthona," a land where there is no dancing.

Well, France must never become a country like that. It would not know how to become so, except by pain of death. Let us bless everything that prevents that, all that reanimates the old traditions by which she brings ancient Greece to life, by remaining a land where people dance, where people do everything dancing, and where they even know how to die dancing.

Was it not thus that the Spartans at Thermopylae, on the morning of their last day, dressed their hair, rubbed their bodies with oil, and softened the muscles by a Pyrrhic? And is it not with the same sentiment that the great Condé in order to carry by assault the impregnable Lérida made his musketeers climb to the song of the violins of Lulli? And similarly was it not so with the 25,000 fur caps at Austerlitz, who forced the squares of the enemy to the sound of the fifes whistling a "rigadoon" for them?

Surely all the heroes loved dancing and knew how to dance. And that is why, at the time when I was a youth in the cavalry, they were right to teach us dancing conjointly with fencing. And that is why, at the very beginning, I got the courage to talk about the Tango before the five academies of the Institute, certain that they would pardon me this audacity, because by the Tango I mean the dance and because the dance evokes that Pyrrhic invented by Pallas Athena, the sage, that Pyrrhic so exalted that all the young people of Athens, after the performance of the "Persae" of Aeschylus, began to dance like maniacs all night long, through the squares and the streets, and especially before the temples, where they beat with their fists upon the shields suspended at the doors and redoubled their frantic leaps in crying passionately: "My Country! My Country! My Country!"

There remains the popular origin. And here the detractors of the Tango have full swing, it would seem, and do not hesitate to abuse it, prudishly veiling themselves from all that is low and common—"popular" is a word hardly bad enough for them to call its origin; they should say, "vulgar." Just think of it. A dance which had for its cradle the filthy hovels of South America. A dance of cattlemen, drovers, and cowboys, of half-savages, and of negroes. Fi! Horrors!

"Ah!" sigh these fierce moralists, "let them give us again the beautiful and delicate dances of our ancestors, the dances in which blossomed exquisitely the delicacy and grace of the French aristocracy!"

They blossom just the same, my dear fierce moralists, in the Tango, the Tango belongs to the Academy of Sciences.

Who knows whether this academy will not instruct us by the formula (a plus b) that the Tango is the last survival of one of those sacred dances by which Egyptian and Chaldean priests figured the evolutions of existence and wrote from it the formulae of mathematics? Who knows whether in the complicated operations of its steps this mysterious and slow "ballet à deux" does not represent the first blossoming of numbers appearing from creative unity the same which led Pythagoras to give the world ciphering for its soul, whereas the cloudy Heraclitee decided that the essence of things was the rythm of his despairing "panta peel," the eternal movement of all with this addition furnished by the Greek grammar of a neuter subject which is in the plural while its verb is in the singular. And finally, who knows whether the dancers of the Tango, although they may know nothing of these formidable things, may not unconsciously feel in their absorbed and often sad revolutions something of the sorrowful past which turns a supposed pleasure into a sort of mournful delight?

But we must not spend too much time on the problems which associate the Academy of Sciences with the Tango. Suffice to have glanced at all that might furnish varied studies for the different Academies of the Institute of this persecuted dance which some persons deem unworthy of your attention. The short time which I have remaining I would employ in pleading the cause of this accused innocent, and I will do so as briefly as possible.

The three great reproaches that people fasten on the Tango are the foreign origin of the dance, its popular origin, and its unconventional character.

It is useless to reply to this last complaint—truly unjust—because the unconventional character of a dance is always due to the dancers. I have had the pleasure of seeing the Tango danced by Princesses who were models of elegant distinction, and, on the other hand, I have seen long ago the insipid polka and the virtuous quadrille and lancers danced in a way which, according to one of our most illustrious predecessors, would have brought the blush to the faces of monkeys.

As to the foreign origin of the tango, it is singular that people incriminate it in this hospitable Paris of ours, where have flourished side by side the English contredanse, the German waltz, the Polish mazurka, the Hungarian polka, the Lithuanian schottish, the Tzsch redowa, and the American boston.

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We have space here to illustrate but one wrap and one gown. However, there are many from which choice may be made—BUT, ONLY ONE OF A KIND. So you can really get a Paris wrap or dress below cost and have AN ORIGINAL MODEL. A few domestic models, exact reproductions of the foreign, are likewise included:—

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$79.50 Bernard Model—cornflower blue brocaded silk and velvet; at $39.75
$80 Bernard Model—royal blue plush; at $40
$80 Bernard Model—gold and black brocade; mouflon trimmed; at $40
$85 Premet Model—tan cut plush; mouflon trim; at $42.50
$89.50 Premet Model—red velvet; white ermine trim; at $44.75
$100 Bischoff-David—king's blue withbear trim; at $50
$115 Bischoff-David—rich black plush; at $57.50
$125 Bernard Model—black beaded; hand-made; at $62.50
$125 Drecoll Model—prune velvet; white fox collar; at $62.50
$125 Bernard Model—black velour with ermine collar; at $62.50
$135 Poiret Model—anemone velvet with white ostrich feather collar; at $67.50

The Wraps (Continued)

$175 Poiret Model—hand-made black and violet bead wrap; now $87.50
$200 Poiret Model—coat illustrated; seal brown plush, trimmed with sable squirrel; now $100

Copies of Imported Models

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$69.50 Black Charmeuse—draped tunic of embroidered net; at $34.75
$89.50 Copy of Paquin Model Evening Gown—tiger's skin velvet chiffon embroidered with beads; at $44.75
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$105 Francis Model Evening Gown—flesh color chiffon; bugle bead trimmed; at $52.50
$125 Drecoll Model Flame Color Reception Gown—gold bead embroidery; at $62.50
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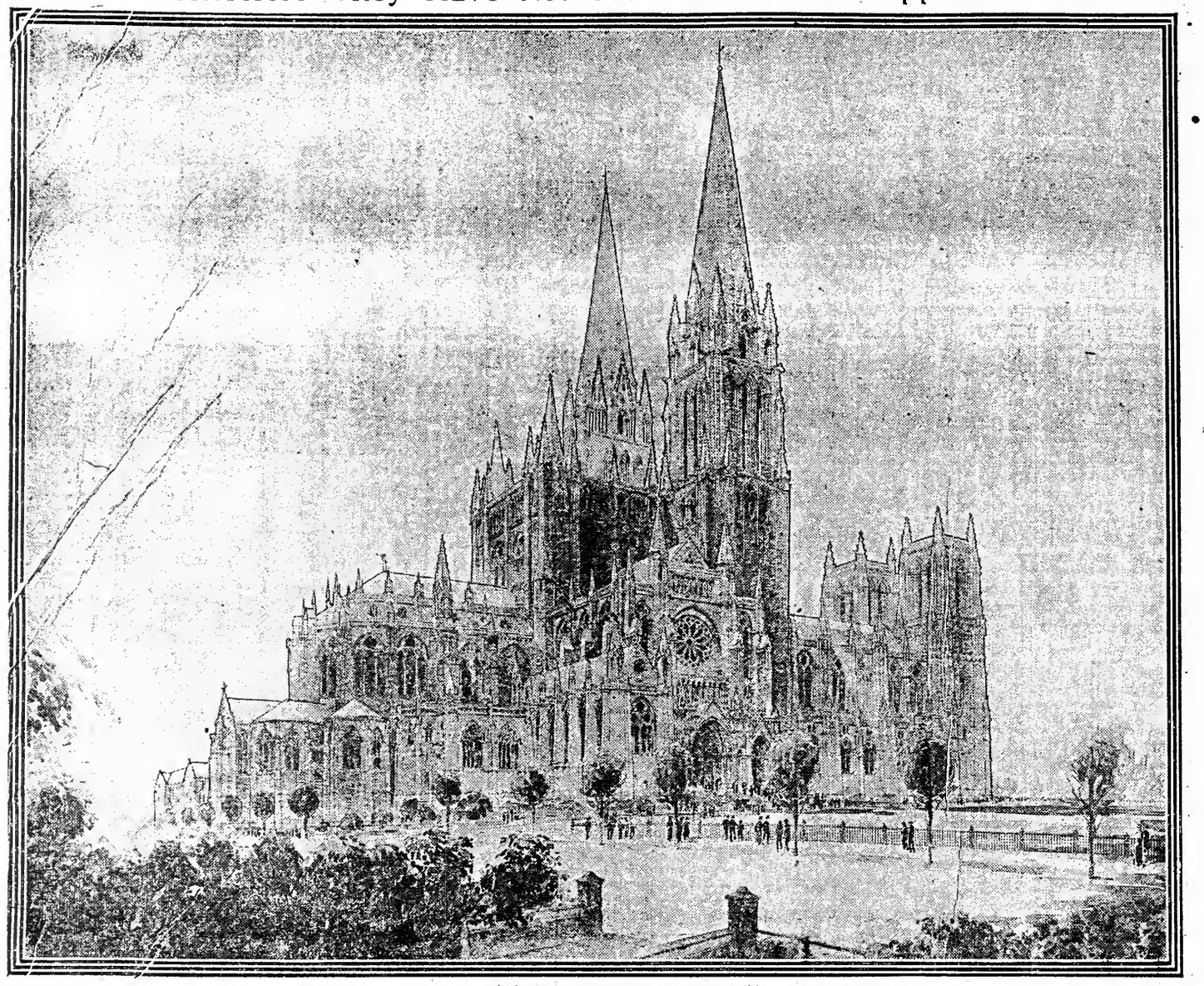
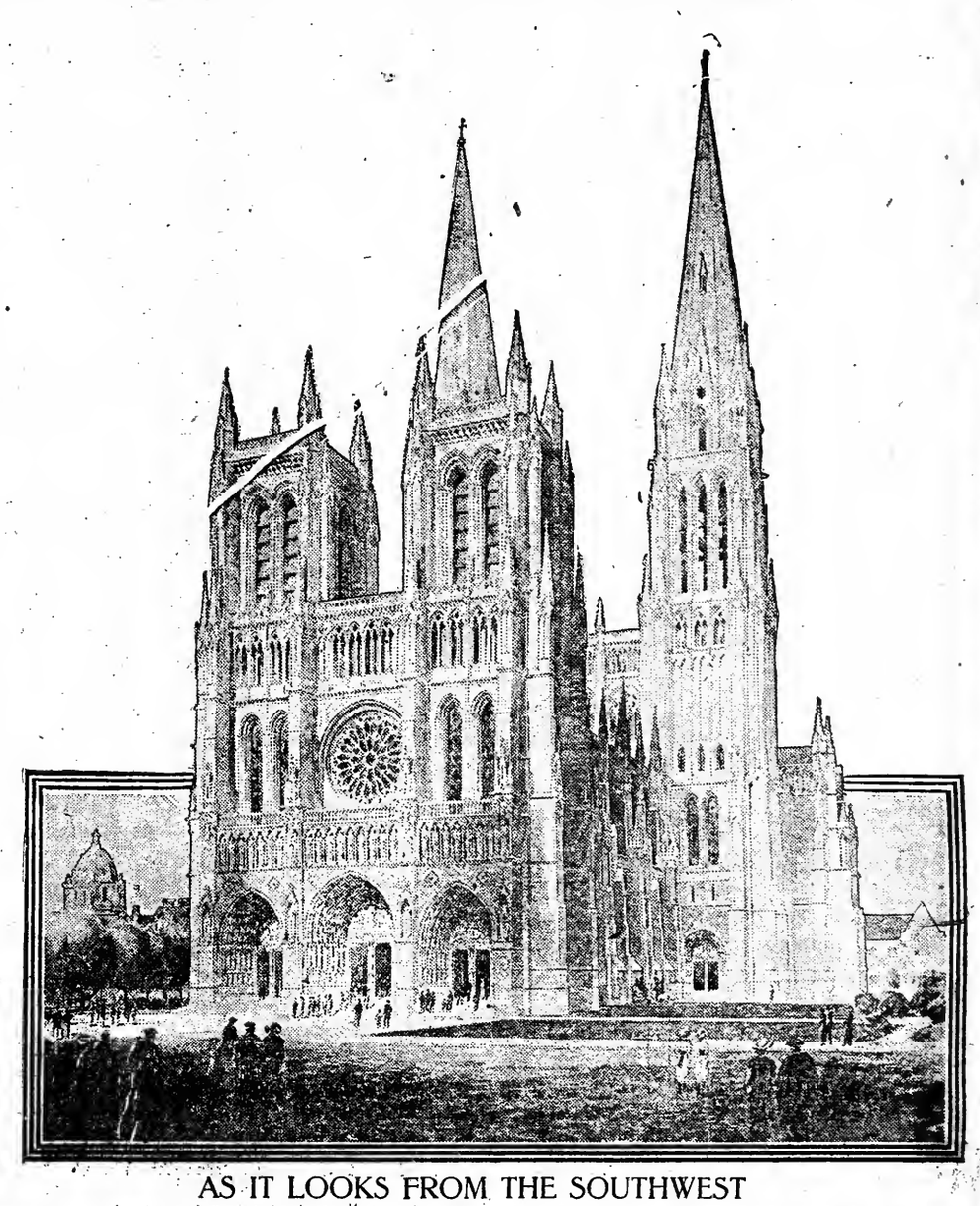
The New York Times.

FIRST PICTURES OF COMPLETE DESIGNS FOR THE GREAT CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

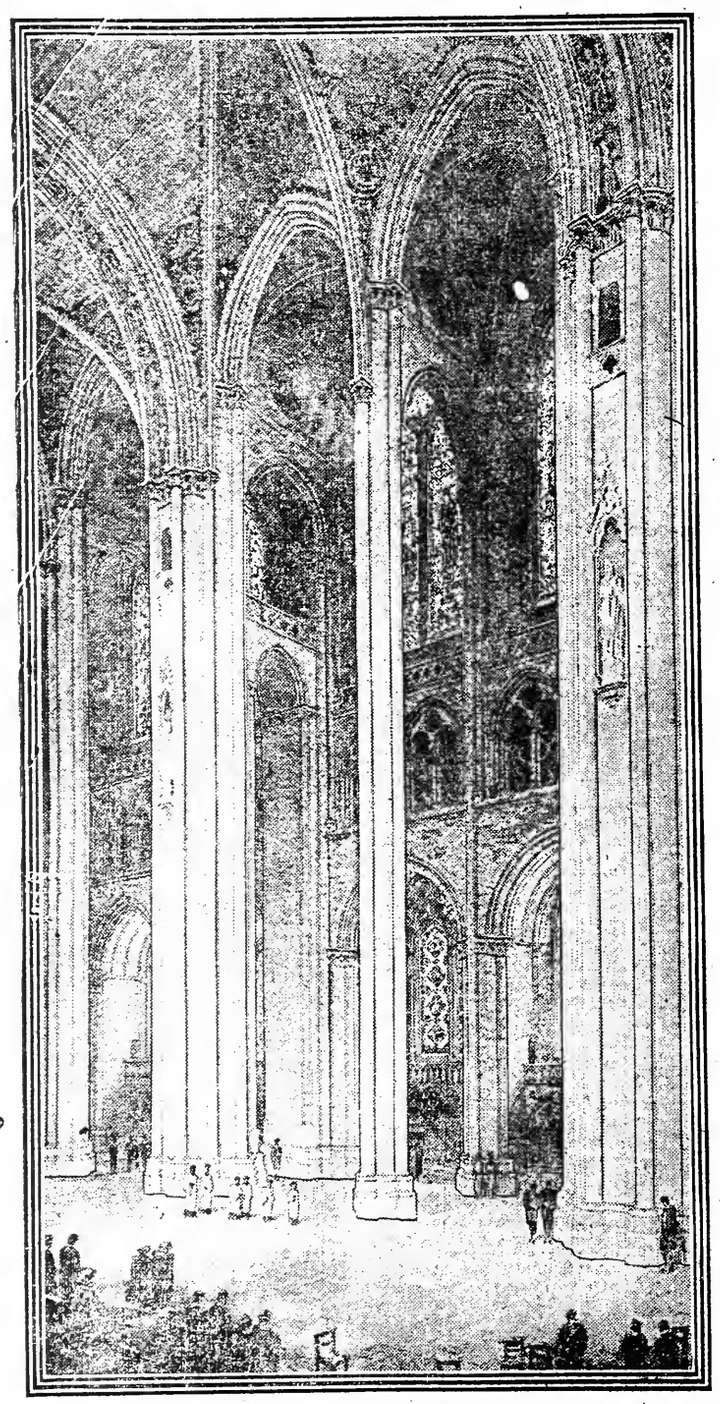
These Drawings, Prepared for the Completion of the Episcopal Edifice on Morningside Heights, Under the Direction of Ralph Adams Cram, Architect and Church Builder of This City and Boston, are Published in Advance of Their Submission to the Trustees, and Therefore They Have Not Yet Received the Approval of the Trustees or Any of the Cathedral Authorities.



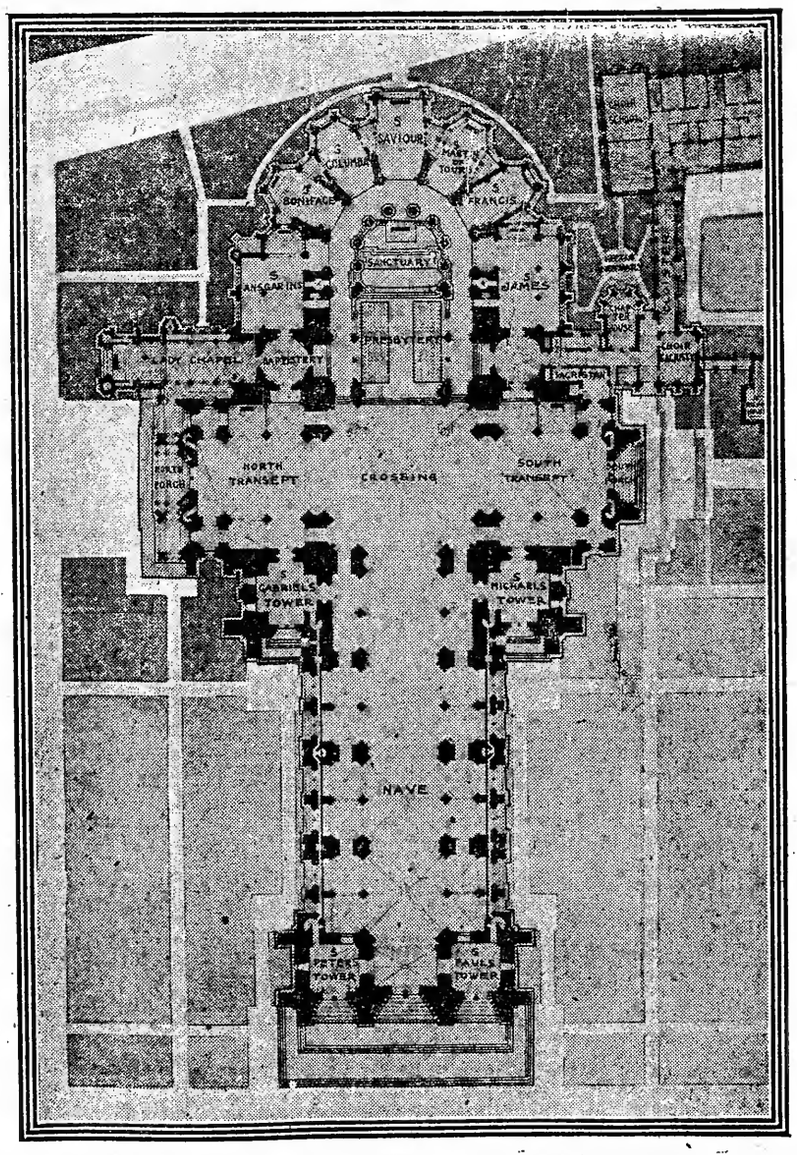
VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTHEAST



AS IT LOOKS FROM THE SOUTHWEST

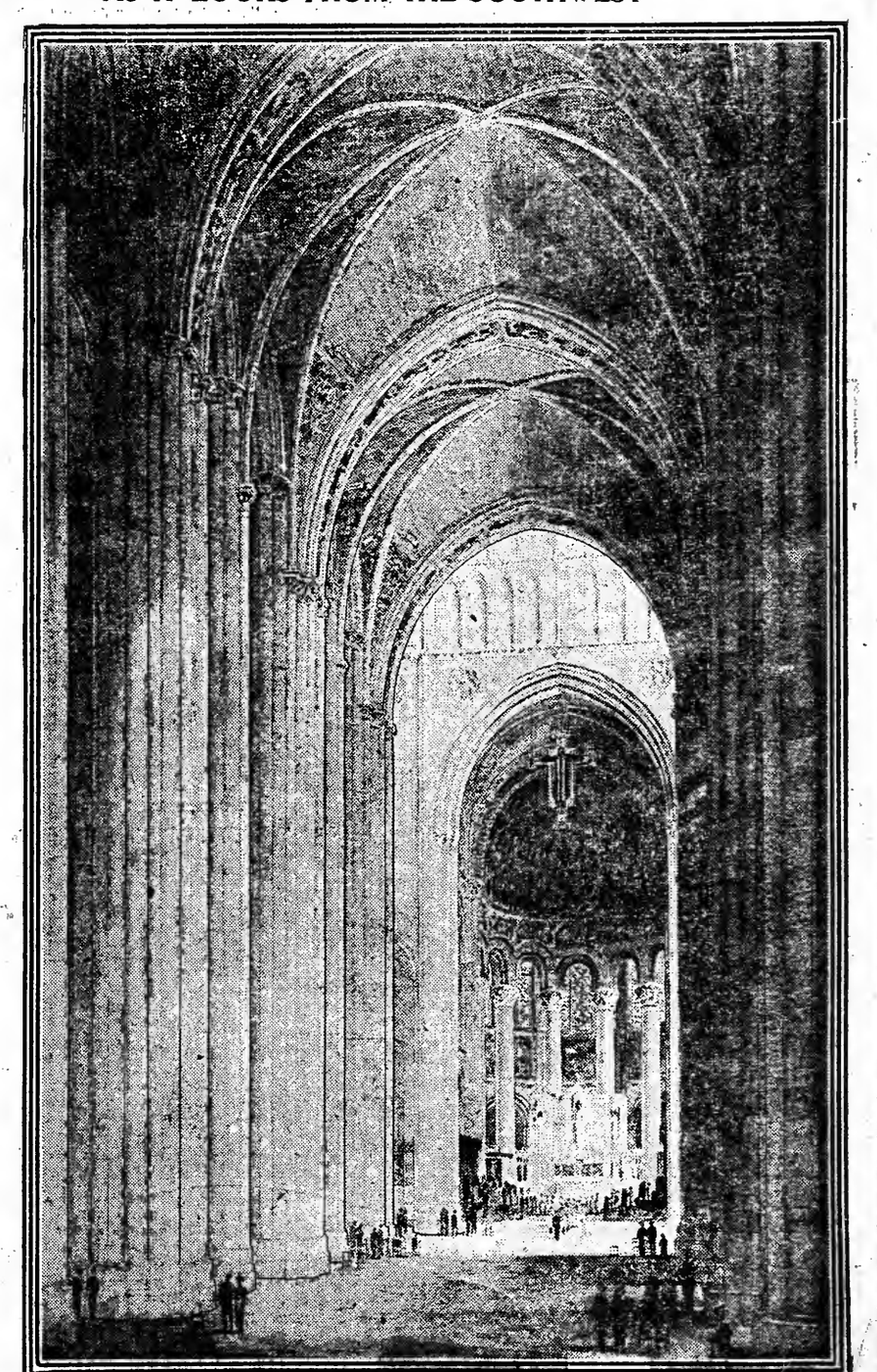


LOOKING ACROSS THE NAVE



THE TENTATIVE SCHEME OF COMPLETION

Prepared by authority of the Trustees and executed under the direction of the Consulting Architect. Ralph Adams Cram succeeded C. Grant La Farge as Consulting Architect of the Cathedral in June, 1911. Mr. La Farge and his partner, the late George L. Heins, drew the original plans for the Cathedral more than 20 years ago, and at the time of the severance of Mr. La Farge's relation with the work the Cathedral was not more than one-third compleed. Mr. La Farge was abroad when the announcement was made, and was said to have had no inkling of the change.



GENERAL INTERIOR VIEW

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REALTY WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Gustavus L. Lawrence Increases Holdings in Dyckman Section by Corner Purchase.

BUYERS FOR TENEMENTS

Builders Buy Site for New Moving Picture House in East Harlem —Suburban Sales.

An important transaction in the Dyckman section, which is one of the few sections of the city that have shown active buying and selling throughout the Summer and Fall months, was announced yesterday by Warren F. Johnston, who sold to Gustavus L. Lawrence the northeast corner of 207th Street and Vermilyea Avenue.

The plot, which was sold by the Alliance Realty Company, is 100 feet square. Mr. Lawrence, who is a large holder of realty in the section, has improved the south side of 207th Street, between Sherman and Vermilyea Avenues, with taxpayers, containing fifteen stores, which are now fully rented.

Through the taxpayer there will be an entrance to the vaudeville theatre which Mr. Lawrence is completing, on plot 150 by 150, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet south of 207th Street. The theatre will be known as the Dyckman, and is expected to be opened in about a month's time.

Theatre for Manhattan Avenue.

A site for a new theatre on the southwest corner of 109th Street and Manhattan Avenue has been purchased by the Manhattan Theatre Corporation from the Bernheimer estate. The plot has a frontage of 75 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. S. Wechsler negotiated the transaction.

Telephone Company Buys Plot.

The New York Telephone Company has purchased, through Sigmund Wechsler, attorney for the estates of Isaac and Simon Bernheimer, a plot on the northwest corner of 108th Street and Manhattan Avenue, 100 by 100 feet. Ground will be broken at once for a new telephone service station.

Buyers for Tenements.

James Auerbach has sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company, 68 East 119th Street, a five-story tenement on lot 20 by 100.11, between Madison and Park Avenues.

David R. Beach has sold for Maria Josefa Zcyas y Gobel 2,216 Fifth Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, on lot 25 by 90, adjoining the southwest corner of 135th Street.

Harlem Theatre Site.

Benjamin Marks and Isaac Silverman have purchased from the Mutual Alliance Trust Company a plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Second Avenue, 40 feet north of 123d Street.

The buyers will improve the site with a moving-picture theatre, for which a building loan of $27,500 has been furnished by the selling company.

Westchester County.

During the past week the American Real Estate Company has sold at Park Hill a plot on Edgecliff Terrace to Lewis Russell, of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., and he immediately had plans drawn for the construction of a house.

A plot on Hillcrest Avenue was sold to Mrs. F S. Ingram of Troy, N. Y., who has had plans drawn for an attractive Spanish mission house.

New Rochelle.

O'Connor & McCann report the following rentals: For Grace B. Traugott 180 Centre Avenue, for Catherine Pene 5 Orchard Place, Rochelle Park; for Margaret C. Flynn 192 Sickles Avenue, for W. B. Gray 175 Sickles Avenue, for John Delerlein 13 Spring Street, for Thomas Smith an apartment at 177 Winyah Avenue, for Robert J. Cooper, Jr., an apartment at 180 North Avenue, and for William Bloomfield his former residence, 100 Chauncey Avenue.

Long Island.

W. L. Slandorff has sold at Westbury to A. Blum a plot 140 by 100 on Grand Street, to B. McMahon a plot 100 by 100 on Grand Street, and to W. V. Moller a plot 40 by 100 on Castle Avenue, who will erect a $4,500 dwelling.

Ernst & Cahn have sold the Pierpont Hotel at Sea Cliff, a four-story frame building on a lot 120 by 90, running from Prospect Avenue to Seventh Avenue, to Joshua M. Powell, who gave in part payment three one-family houses in Brooklyn, known as 8,631, 8,633 and 8,635 Sixteenth Avenue.

New Jersey.

Louis N. Nicholson has sold at Lyndhurst to Alexander G. Foley a two-family house on Stuyvesant Avenue; plot, 50 by 150 feet; price, $6,500. To J. Lanzer a five-room bungalow on Forest Avenue; plot, 36.6 by 100 feet; price, $2,000. To L. M. Mathiesen, a six-room bungalow on Delafield Avenue, on a plot 33.4 by 110 feet; price, $3,500; and to Anton Leffler a plot on Lyndhurst Avenue, 50 by 150 feet, for $700.

Sale in Newark.

Louis Schlesinger has sold the vacant plot at 669 and 671 Belmont Avenue, Newark, for Louis Echikson to Stephen S. Swatland. The new owner intends to erect a two-family frame dwelling.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for G. Bavard MacBride to Paul La Croix the store at 3 East Fifty-second Street, and, in conjunction with J. C. Einstein, the sixth floor at 38 to 42 East Thirty-second Street to S. Schwartz & Co.

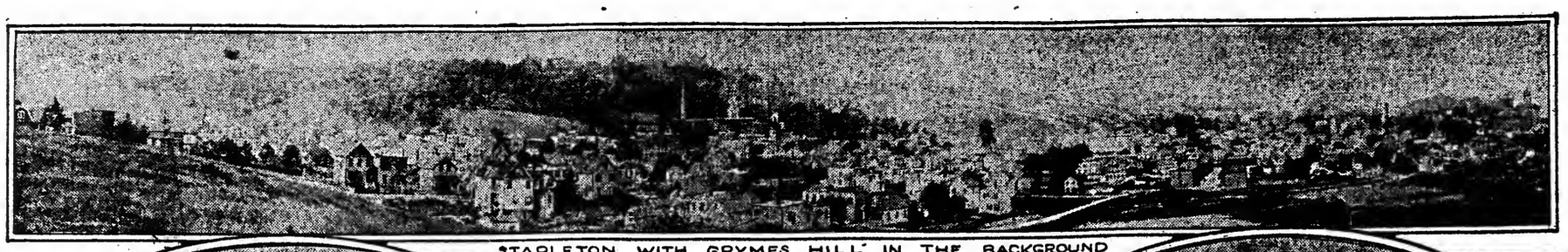
J. Arthur Fischer has leased the store and basement in the building at 105 West Thirty-eighth Street to A. Gilbear for a restaurant, and the three upper floors to Mrs. Murphee for dwelling purposes.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have leased, in conjunction with S. M. Bondy, the westerly parlor store at 66 West Thirty-eighth Street to Frances E. Reiffert.

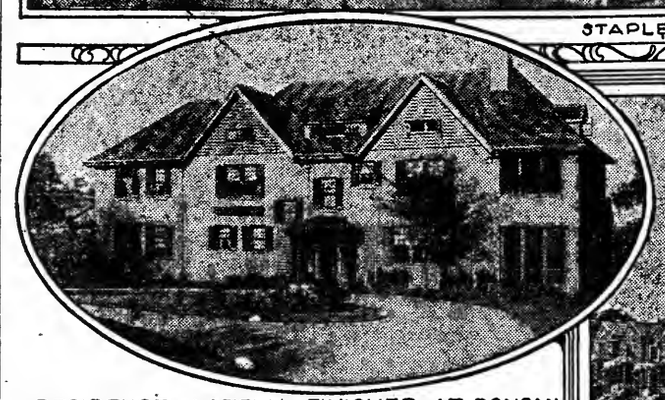
Tucker, Speyer & Co. have leased, in conjunction with S. M. Bondy, the eleventh floor at 28 and 30 West Thirty-eighth Street to Maurice Cohen, and, in conjunction with Norman Denzer, the second loft at 39 and 41 West Thirty-eighth Street to Hahn & Benjamin, and, with the Julius Friend, Edward M. Lewis Company, the fifth loft in the same building to L. & L. Bandeau Company.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL FUTURE FOR STATEN ISLAND— SHIPPING TERMINAL PLANS ALONG THE WEST SHORE

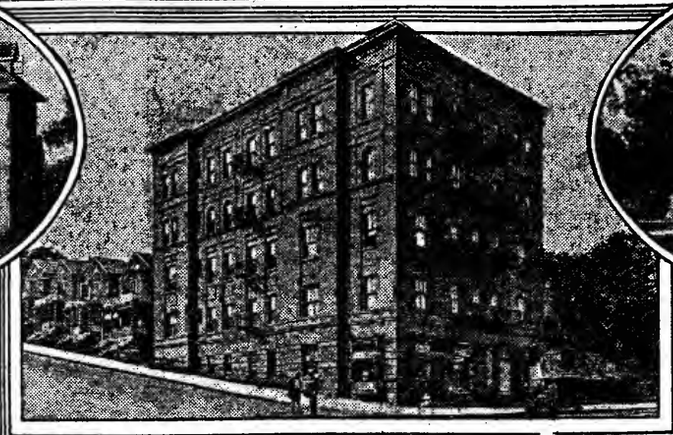
Increasing Demand for Large Manufacturing Plants Brings the Kill von Kull Section Opposite New Jersey in Line for Immense Business Expansion—Marginal Railroad Plans—Land Now Available at Cheap Rates—Apartments in Demand Around St. George—Big Theatre Project for Stapleton.

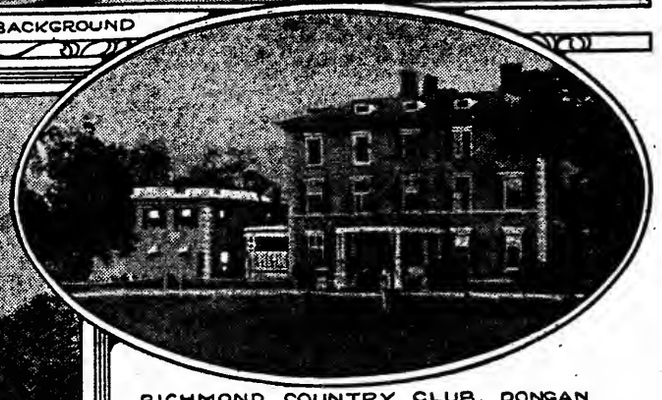


STAPLETON WITH GRYMES HILL IN THE BACKGROUND



RESIDENCE LATELY FINISHED AT DONGAN HILLS

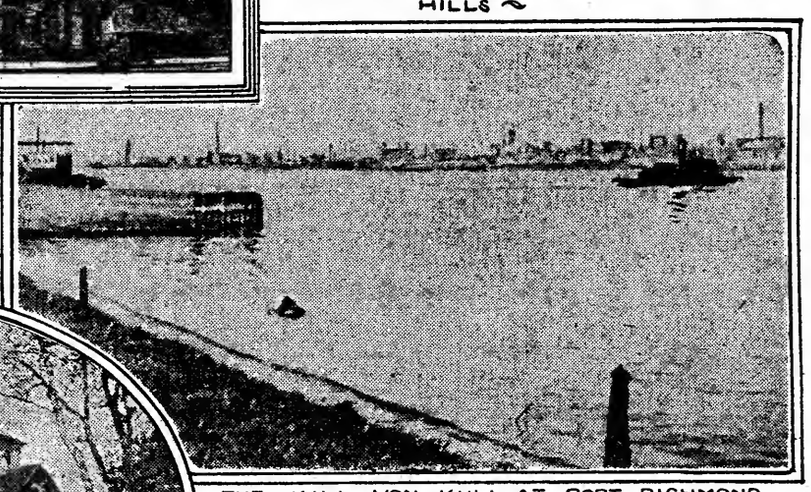




RICHMOND COUNTRY CLUB, DONGAN HILLS

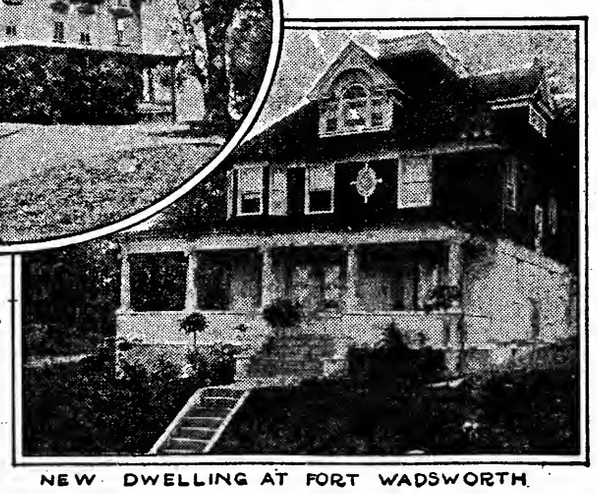
THE TERMINAL DOCK SECTION, TOMPKINSVILLE

RICHMOND APARTMENT NEW BRIGHTON



THE KILL VON KULL AT PORT RICHMOND

OLD TAINTOR HOMESTEAD AT PORT RICHMOND



NEW DWELLING AT FORT WADSWORTH

One important result of the early completion of the Barge Canal and the Panama Canal, with the attendant increase in shipping and commercial interests, is the object lesson becoming clearer every day toward improving the facilities for docking and freight handling in New York Harbor. That the port of New York needs many improvements to equip it properly for the great demands to be made upon it in international commerce is recognized by all leaders in the financial and industrial world.

Many projects for improvement are being advanced from time to time, and some of them have already attained definite form. The enormous work of the New York & New Haven Railroad in its connecting system through the Bronx, entering Queens across the immense bridge at Astoria, is one of the most important movements toward providing increased shipping facilities for the city's industrial growth. In addition there are the great dock improvements in South Brooklyn, the erection of long piers there, and the extension of the pier facilities in Manhattan. The rapid industrial development of Queens, the increasing tendency on the part of manufacturing concerns to look to the Jersey shore for large sites, and the projected improvement of the Newark meadows are all evidences of a remarkable awakening in the industrial future of New York.

With adequate transit facilities it will not be long before every mile of available water front anywhere near the city will be utilized by big commercial interests.

In this period of a revivified activity in great industrial projects, it is interesting to note that the great future of Staten Island in this respect is attracting serious attention. The tour of inspection on behalf of the Industrial Committee of the Merchants' Association through Staten Island a week ago seems destined, in conjunction with other affiliated interests, to inaugurate a new era of great prosperity for Richmond County.

It is nothing new, this project of great railroad and shipping terminals on Staten Island with extensive factory plants. It was seen years ago by the late Erastus Wiman, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with its terminal facilities and bridges across the Kill von Kull, has laid the foundation for additional progress. It is on the western shore, along the Kill von Kull, to which the efforts of the Merchants' Association were primarily devoted in the recent inspection, and those who are most deeply concerned in these projects are sufficiently optimistic to believe that either the Baltimore & Ohio or other interests will before long build a connecting road bordering the Kill von Kull or Staten Island Sound.

Their territory contains over ten miles of partially undeveloped land for industrial uses, and with quick communication with the railroads on the Jersey shore the availability of this choice section of Staten Island will be immensely enhanced. With these advantages is also included quick freight communication with the main shore by means of the tunnel planned to connect Staten Island from South Brooklyn, a plan which, although somewhat in the future, is by no means visionary.

The railroad shipping facilities have many advantages, as they are connected by a railroad drawbridge over Staten Island Sound, with direct rail connections with the New Jersey trunk lines over which routes and tariffs are maintained to all parts of the country. There is also a car float service from St. George terminal to the railroad float bridges on the New York and New Jersey shores. The present lines could be augmented and expanded to meet the increased demands and without involving the danger and delay of water traffic. The present inconveniences to water movements due to ice, fog, and storms are great, and will not decrease, and the added inconveniences due to the increasing water traffic of the harbor will be great.

A branch from the present railroad near Arlington running along the west shore of Staten Island, and connecting at the lower end near Tottenville, would make immediately available the entire Staten Island shore along Staten Island Sound, and such a line would have the advantage of establishing rates and routes. This would make immediately available several thousand acres of land suitable for all kinds of heavy manufacture requiring rail and water transportation. If such a line in connection with the present Staten Island lines of the Baltimore & Ohio system cannot be built, an independent railroad along the west shore, with car-float interchange with the trunk lines, should be the next consideration. The facility with which tunnels are now thus also suggests the practicability of such an outlet for this territory either to the Perth Amboy or Elizabethport territories.

Staten Island is already an important factor in manufacturing. Among the commodities manufactured there and widely distributed throughout the country and for export are terra cotta, copper and brass, dental goods, paint colors, varnish, fireworks, hardwood veneers, soap and soap powder, linoleum, machinery of various kinds, wall plaster, and there are also plants for finishing paper and fabricating steel.

That the manufacturing conditions of New York Harbor will be greatly changed by the completion of the Barge Canal and Panama Canal is best attested by a recent statement of an expert in the iron and steel industry to the effect that this will become the most logical and advantageous point for the manufacturing of pig iron. To secure the best results, a mixture of the various ores is necessary and it will be possible to assemble the ores from the Lake Superior and Adirondack Mountain deposits, as well as from the deposits of Cuba and the west coast of South America, at less cost in New York Harbor than any other point.

This fact, together with the recent development of the bi-product coke oven, will make New York the most economical place for manufacturing of pig iron in the United States. With the other shores of the harbor developed and utilized almost to their full capacity and prohibitive in prices, such future expansion of industry will naturally seek the west shore of Staten Island.

"On the New Jersey shore of Staten Island Sound," said Cornelius G. Kolff, Secretary of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, "where these have proper railroad facilities, land has recently been sold at the rate of $7,000 to $10,000 an acre, whereas on the Staten Island shore, owing to the absence of railroad facilities, land is going begging at $1,000 per acre, or even less.

"To those who have made a study of Staten Island, it is apparent that its future lies not so much in its development for residential purposes, as in its industrial development. Great as the advantages are as a place of residence, these features are excelled by the advantages which the borough offers for an industrial growth, and it is useless to add argument that the industrial development will bring a rapid increase in population, as the man who finds employment on Staten Island of necessity becomes a resident.

"The United States Government, which has been maintaining a channel twenty-one feet at mean low water, with a channel width of 300 feet, is now deepening the Kill von Kull channel to twenty-five feet, and a proportionate width. From present indications, the channel will gradually be deepened to a matter of thirty feet."

Another interesting possibility is the development, which is likely to come in the future, of an immense water and rail terminal on the south shore, near South and Midland Beaches. The changes in the commercial conditions of New York Harbor following the completion of the Barge Canal and the Panama Canal are difficult to predict. The present intensive uses of the Manhattan, Brooklyn, and New Jersey shores will of necessity force new business, which may be expected as the result of the increased shipping to new locations.

Several years ago the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to consider this question, and Lewis Nixon, as Chairman of the committee, proposed a plan contemplating the assembling at one point of the several classes of shipping making up the commerce of the port. A series of piers and warehouses were to be provided where incoming steamers from all parts of the world could dock and unload their cargoes. At the same point vessels arriving from the Barge Canal could discharge their lading direct to steamers for export or into warehouses.

In December, 1910, the Canal Terminal Commission visited Staten Island and was much impressed with the desirability of this site, and the plan is still under consideration by the State authorities and the commercial organizations of the city.

The American Dock Company's shipping facilities at Tompkinsville, below the St. George ferry, have grown rapidly in the last few years, showing the existing demand and the great future possibilities. In 1912 over 100 transatlantic steamers unloaded their merchandise from all parts of the world at these docks. The pier and bulkhead area there is over 400,000 square feet, and a large new concrete warehouse is nearing completion.

On the residential side of Staten Island's development there has been steady advance. In this respect one of the marked features is the increasing demand for apartments. In the vicinity of St. George, close to the ferry, the demand is said to be greater than the supply, and the high-priced houses, such as the Castleton, Beverly, and Richmond are entirely occupied. The Castleton Realty Company is now constructing a four-story house near the park, and a five-story elevator house is nearing completion on Central Avenue, adjoining the Carnegie Library.

Along the north shore, and in the territory tributary to the industries, there is a great deal of development in the line of two-family houses, and the same holds good in parts of Stapleton, Tompkinsville, and Clifton.

The higher parts of the island, such as Ward Hill, Grymes Hill, Dongan Hills and Richmond Hill, all of which command a magnificent view of the ocean and the surrounding country, are being devoted to the erection of more pretentious dwellings, costing from $10,000 to $50,000, each. These sections, formerly somewhat inaccessible owing to their elevation, have, since the coming of the automobile, become favorite places of residence.

The demand for theatrical growth has been shown in the recent announcement by William Fox, who has constructed several large houses for vaudeville and moving pictures on the upper west side of Manhattan, to erect a large theatre in Stapleton. He has commissioned D. T. Cornell to secure a proper site and several localities are now under consideration.

Just back of Stapleton is Grymes Hill, with its picturesque Serpentine Road lined with handsome homes. The panoramic view of this part of the island is from a photograph recently taken by John B. Cornell. On the highest part of the hill is the new home of William Harriman, costing $100,000, and not far away on the Serpentine Road are the two new homes of John J. Cisco and Otto P. Stein.

CITY PLANNING EXHIBITION

To be Opened in the Public Library November 24.

Borough President McAneny, who is Chairman of the Heights of Buildings Committee, has been asked to formally open the City Planning Exhibition, to be given by the City of New York and the Merchants' Association in the public library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, on Monday, Nov. 24.

Mr. McAneny will speak, and, in addition, addresses are expected from Borough Presidents Lewis H. Pounds and Cyrus C. Miller, who are both members of the committee.

On Sunday, Nov. 23, there will be a private view of the exhibition, to which Mayor Kline and other city officials have been invited. Tuesday will be Merchants' Association day. In the afternoon President William A. Marble of the association has been asked to deliver a lecture. On the last day Mayor-elect Mitchel has been asked to be the guest of honor.

New Bronx Courthouse.

By Jan. 1 it is confidently expected that the new Bronx Court House, at Third Avenue and 161st Street, will be finished and ready to house the new county officials who go into office on that day.

MERCHANTS TO DINE.

Annual Dinner of the Broadway Association Nov. 11.

The first annual dinner of the Broadway Association will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin on Thursday evening, Dec. 11.

There will be no speech-making, and immediately after the dinner a programme will be started with many surprising attractions. Franko will supply the music, and motion pictures of Broadway, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street, will be shown for the first time.

Among guests who have been invited are Mayor Kline, Mayor-elect Mitchel, the Public Service Commission, and other officials. The committee in charge of the dinner comprises W. D'H. Washington, Chairman; L. M. Boomer, John David, Marc Klaw, Lee Shubert, Fred Fiegl, A. F. Berry, August Janssen, John Slater, Alf Hayman, G. E. McCune, David Robinson, and Jefferson De Mont Thompson.

Buys Home at Woodcliff Lake.

Dudley P. Power has sold the country home of Mrs. Richardson at Woodcliff Lake, Bergen County, N. J., containing six acres, to A. Ainley.

What the City Spends.

New York City's average daily disbursement is $1,000,000.

THE WEEK'S REALTY RECORD

Conditions Somewhat Improved and the Market More Active.

Realty market conditions improved somewhat last week with thirty recorded sales against thirteen for the previous week and twenty-nine a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was ten, against seven for the previous week and ten a year ago. The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated twenty, compared with six for the previous week and nineteen a year ago.

From the Bronx seven sales at private contract were reported, against twelve for the previous week and twenty a year ago.

The amount involved in the Manhattan and Bronx auction sales last week was $505,670, compared with $313,825 the previous week, making a total since Jan. 1 of $44,953,770. The figure for the corresponding week last year was $632,500, making the total since Jan. 1, 1912, of $41,038,663.

Brooklyn Board of Brokers.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers and for the transaction of such business as may come before the board will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at the Clarendon Hotel.

The following brokers are nominated to serve as Directors for three years: Frederick W. Snow, William H. Smith, Sig Cederstrom, Stephen Barrera, and C. C. Mollenhauer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Taxpayers Agree Upon a Plan for Widening Avenue.

After a conference with President Shonts and General Manager Hedley of the Interborough system, on Friday, the Central Park West Taxpayers' Association agreed on a plan for the widening of Central Park West from 59th to 110th Street that will not require the tracks to be moved.

If the improvement recommended by the association to the Board of Estimate is carried out, it will make Central Park West a sixty-foot roadway by cutting twelve feet from the sidewalk on the park side of the thoroughfare. This will give fifteen feet of roadway between the northbound track on that side, and reduce the width of the present sidewalk from twenty-seven feet to fifteen feet.

The railway officials said they did not favor the building of a subway in Central Park West to connect at Fifty-ninth Street with the present Subway and run to 104th Street. They insisted that the operation of a subway through Central Park West would disarrange the Subway system.

Few Tenant Farms.

There are 216,000 farms in New York State averaging a little more than 100 acres each. Of this total, [illegible] are tenant farms.

LOWER VALUES FOR BROADWAY BLOCKS

Gilsey Appraisement Shows Effect of Changed Conditions Below 31st Street.

ASSESSMENTS ARE REDUCED

Wholesale Business and Lofts Are Usurping Old Theatrical and Retail Section.

Some interesting facts regarding the fluctuations in Broadway realty values as a result of changed conditions were revealed in the report just filed by the referee in the appraisal of the estate of the late Lucy Gilsey. The property involved was the old Princess Building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, with the adjoining building at 30 West Twenty-ninth Street, on which an appraisement for the inheritance tax was made of $1,008,438. The property on the assessment roll for 1914 is valued at $1,041,000, which is about $33,000 above the refcree's appraisement, which was largely determined by the evidence of Henry Brady and William Floyd, who were called as expert real estate witnesses. The Gilsey estate, even with this difference, claimed that it was considerably higher than present market values would warrant.

The Princess Building covers a plot on Broadway of 105.9 feet by 72.5 and irregular, and with the adjoining Twenty-ninth Street building the frontage on the street is increased by 22 feet. The Princess plot stands assessed for 1914, including the structure, at $965,000, a reduction of $30,000 over 1913.

An inspection of the new assessment values for property on both sides of Broadway in the five blocks from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first Street shows that, with two exceptions, every parcel has declined in value over the assessment for 1913. The two exceptions are the Victoria Hotel, which runs through the block on the south side of Twenty-seventh Street from Broadway to Fifth Avenue. It now stands at $2,050,000, as against $1,890,000 a year ago, and the Gilsey Hotel Building, lately altered into a commercial structure for wholesale business, which remains at the old figure of $1,215,000. This is on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street.

The Breslin Hotel, immediately opposite, on the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street, has been reduced by $35,000, now standing at $2,165,000, as against $2,200,000 a year ago. The reason for the Victoria Hotel advance is due to its large Fifth Avenue frontage. A comparison of some of the more important plots, including the corners in these five blocks, will show that the tax Department has made reductions in this locality ranging all the way from 3 to 10 per cent. The changes will be seen from the following table:

	1913.	1914.
BROADWAY, 26TH AND 27TH STREETS.		
N. w. cor., 29.10x94.7	$182,000	$163,000
S. w. cor., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. e. cor., 105.9x50	747,000	668,000
S. e. cor., Hotel Victoria	1,890,000	2,050,000
BROADWAY, 27TH AND 28TH STREETS.		
N. w. cor., 138x87.7	1,185,000	1,120,000
S. w. cor., 25.6x62	405,000	385,000
S. e. cor., 105.9x102.8	1,330,000	1,235,000
N. e. cor., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROADWAY, 28TH AND 29TH STREETS.		
N.w. cor., 5th Av. Theatre	1,400,000	1,370,000
S. w. cor., Princess Bldg	995,000	965,000
S. e. cor., Breslin Hotel	2,200,000	2,165,000
N. e. cor., 26.6x100.8	450,000	405,000
BROADWAY, 29TH AND 30TH STREETS.		
N. w. cor., Weber's Thea.	1,250,000	1,205,000
Daly's Theatre	950,000	930,000
S. w. cor., 15.2x64.4	215,000	200,000
N. e. cor., Gilsey Bldg.	1,215,000	1,275,000
S. e. cor., 26.6x99.9	310.000	295,000
BROADWAY, 30TH AND 31ST STREETS.		
Bijou Theatre	570,000	540,000
S. w. cor., 198.10x91.8	1,225,000	1,155,000
S. e. cor., Grand Hotel	1,280,000	1,220,000
N. e. cor., Wallack's	1,250,000	1,190,000

These figures clearly show the effect which the changed conditions of the last two or three years have had upon property in this section. From a popular theatre and retail neighborhood the locality has suffered from the uptown movement. The five prominent theatres famous in these blocks for years were Wallack's, Fifth Avenue, Bijou, Weber's and Daly's. The big attractions once popular in those amusement houses are no longer seen there, and the Fifth Avenue is the only one that remains continuously open, being one of the Keith houses.

It was purchased by the Keith interests in 1906 from the Gilsey estate for $1,800,000, at which time it was assessed at $1,270,000. Last year the assessment was $1,400,000, but it is now gradually returning to its former valuation, being assessed for the forthcoming year at $1,870,000. Foreclosure suits have been instituted against the Bijou, and it is understood that another effort to sell it at foreclosure will soon be made.

Henry Brady, in his testimony in connection with the valuation of the Princess property, stated that the neighborhood was rapidly running into wholesale trade and lofts, a class of business which makes a radical difference from that brought by theatrical and retail patronage. These Broadway blocks are experiencing the same transformation as the blocks around Twenty-third Street and below. Property owners, however, are inclined to be optimistic, and in the adjustment of conditions there will be a general equalization of values which will give greater stability.

The new loft lately completed on the old Hoffman House corner, at Twenty-fifth Street, is well rented, and the big Johnson-Kahn building, on the old Café Martin site, on the block below the Victoria, is well rented with wholesale firms. The alterations in the old Gilsey House have made that a well-paying commercial structure, and the intention of the Johnson-Kahn interests to improve with a tall loft the Victoria site when the lease there expires within a year, indicates the confidence of owners in the future business prospects of the district. The big loft improvements on the north side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, have also been very successful from a renting standpoint.

Ornamental Stations.

Ornamental elevated stations will be constructed at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street and Bay Parkway on the proposed rapid transit line through New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn. The Public Service Commission for the First District has sent to the Art Commission designs for these two new stations.

FEATURES OF CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

SKYSCRAPERS HURT REAL ESTATE VALUES

A Reasonable Limitation of Height to be Advocated by the Mayor's Commission.

REPORT IS BEING PREPARED

Street Capacity an Important Factor in the Problem—Lower Broadway and Nassau Street Now Crowded to Their Limit.

Summing up the work of the "Heights of Building Commission," which has completed its work and will probably present its report at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate, Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the Heights of Building Advisory Committee, said yesterday:

A reasonable limitation of the height of buildings ought to be adopted in New York City.

The charter provides that the Board of Aldermen can pass ordinances limiting the height of buildings, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Heights of Building Commission has since May of this year been collecting all of the facts in this and the other great cities of the world, analyzing legislation that applies to this and other cities, and has obtained at first hand the opinions of local experts from nearly all the big cities on the practical results of height limitations.

Owners of high buildings, mortgage investors, architects, builders, engineers, city officials, taxation experts, and owners of land covered by low buildings have all been consulted. Men skilled in fire insurance, fire-lighting and fireproof construction have contributed their assistance. Transportation men and health officers have freely given us their aid. The problem is big and many sided.

Now is not the time for me to speak of remedies. In general, however, it may be said that proper rules of height limitation should protect land values and not hurt them, should seek to preserve for all of the owners in any block rights to air, light, and sun proportionate to their holdings, and tend to stabilize localities for the purposes for which they are built up.

The people of this city are apt to consider that height limitation is a novelty and of doubtful legality. This is not the case. Practically every great city of the world, including those of this country outside of New York City, have for years limited the height of buildings. The courts have almost without exception upheld such limitations. If our city should to-day take steps in this direction, it would be nearly the last city in the world to come into line. Some say that New York is not like any other city and that where space is so limited buildings should be allowed to go to any height.

Is this true? There is ten times more space in lower Manhattan covered with low buildings than is covered with high ones. The theatre, retail shopping, and hotel districts, built up with tall structures, are almost infinitesimal on the map of Manhattan, which is commonly thought of as the congested borough.

Tunnels and bridges under and over the surrounding rivers will soon make New York City a round city, the same as London, Berlin, and Paris, and it cannot claim exemption from rational treatment on the ground that it differs from any other city in the world. This is not to say that its problems are the same as in other cities, or that the remedies can be copied from elsewhere. Each city presents its own peculiar problems, and good sense demands a remedy adapted to its particular needs. Copying is usually a mistake.

Some consider that restricting the height of buildings in New York City is locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. To some extent this is true in the lower part of Manhattan and here and there along its backbone, but what shall we say of all the other parts of this great city, where high buildings do not prevail and where in some future age there may be a development of which we do not now even dream?

Street capacity in lower Manhattan has much to do with the problem. In fairness to all land owners in the southern end of the city, can the city allow the continuation of the building of skyscrapers? Where would it stop? The streets will hold just so many people in rush hours and no more. Lower Broadway and Nassau Street are now crowded nearly to the limit three times a day.

If a hundred more buildings the size of the Woolworth and New Equitable Buildings should be erected and filled with tenants, the streets would not hold the traffic, to say nothing of the dangers of panic conditions.

When that day came, the city would have to prohibit anything except very low buildings in the district. This would almost amount to confiscation, but what other alternative would there be? Every year makes it more impossible to widen streets. Then, too, come the difficulties of transportation. There is a limit to the number of subways that can be built through this district. If all of the workers capable of being housed in the new Equitable Building should go to the subway at once, it would take twenty minutes for all the trains, express and local, to transport them if devoted exclusively to their service.

What one man can do on his land, his neighbor ought to have a right to do on his. If every block downtown were built up as high as the highest building on it, all owners would suffer. The lower stories would be dark and untinviting. Tenants would seek the top stories or go elsewhere.

Streets would be dark and cheerless. Loss in health, comfort and property would ensue. This condition might never come, even if the city left it free from limitations. Probably the operation of economic laws would prevent it. But even so the result would be that the owners of certain plots of land would prevent the light, air and sunshine of other parcels that were equally entitled to those rights, and the further result would be untold private injury.

Some say that the whole question in lower Manhattan should be left to the working of natural laws. They say with much truth that there is an economic limit of height for buildings, and if owners transcend it they get hurt. It is well known that the cost of construction per cubic foot becomes much higher as additional stories are added, also that more space must be set aside for elevators. A modern office building that does not give quick elevator service is doomed from the start.

To give quick service groups of elevators must run express to a certain height. All of this requires additional space, and an office building that is a mere shell of offices around a great elevator system cannot produce a fair return. It is a popular fallacy that office buildings pay in proportion to their height.

The reverse would be quite as near the truth. But apart from the foregoing considerations, which ought to impose natural limits on heights, how can a community protect itself against the new experimenter who is determined to put up a building higher yet, or who decides to leave a monument in the form of a high building, or who desires to put up a conspicuous advertisement, charging the loss to his advertising account? Corporations have done these things as well as individuals. I blame nobody.

The law allows it. The question is whether the time has not arrived when for the benefit of the community and for the sake of equal treatment to all land owners similarly situated, the city should enforce a measure of protection in a field where private protection is impossible.

RAPID TRANSIT FACILITIES.

Dual System Will Open Up New Sections of the Bronx.

Rapid transit facilities in the Bronx will be more than quadrupled by the completion of the dual system. Practically four entirely new lines of rapid transit railroads will be constructed in that borough. The Lexington Avenue Subway will have two branches—one extending up Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn Road and the other up Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park. In addition there will be the White Plains Road line, which will be an extension of the Bronx Park branch of the existing subway, and will run clear to 241st Street, near the city line.

Connecting with this line will be the Webster Avenue extension of the Third Avenue elevated. A connection will be made between the Third Avenue elevated and the existing subway at 149th Street; also between the existing subway and the Jerome Avenue branch at 149th Street. Another connection will be made between the Ninth Avenue elevated line from its present terminus at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue with the Jerome Avenue line at 162d Street. This will make possible the joint use of these new lines by trains from subway and elevated lines.

Through express service on both subway and elevated lines from the northern termini of the new roads will be possible. Residents of all parts of the Bronx will be given their choice of lines downtown, so that they will be able to go either by subway or elevated trains down the east side or down the west side of Manhattan.

To Fill Swamp Land.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate Borough President Miller introduced a resolution providing the filling in of a number of sunken lots in Kingsbridge, in which water had accumulated and become stagnant. The Northwestern Bronx Property Owners and a number of residents in the section protested against the presence of disease breeding areas in close proximity to the homes and enlisted the support of Mr. Miller. Vigorous opposition came from one of the non-resident real estate owners, who objected to the entire proceeding, but the Board of Estimate adopted the resolution and the swampy land will be drained.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE REALTY INTERESTS

Important Meeting of Brokers, Investors and Realty Men in General.

MANY BIG INTERESTS

An Equalization of Tax Values One of the Principal Objects of the Proposed Organization.

For the purpose of organizing the real estate interests of the Borough of Manhattan in an effort to secure an equalization of tax values, a number of brokers and operators met last week in the office of Elias A. Cohen. Explaining the object of the proposed organization, Mr. Cohen said: "It is our purpose to bring together investors, brokers, owners, builders, and real estate men in general in one large movement to fairly and adequately represent the enormous interests which are the chief taxpayers of the city. Many of the real estate problems resulting from the money panic of 1907 have arisen, thus showing the need of thoroughly and scientifically organizing the real estate business of the city. Every other business is so organized with the exception of this one.

"Real estate has been neglected from an investment standpoint during the last few years, not because there has been a dearth of opportunities, but because the prospective investor, both small and large, has been frightened away by unequal assessed valuations and the ever increasing tax burden. Despite all this, it can be shown by figures and records that not even one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the actual investments have ever been lost by mortgage lenders in this city.

"The time has come to show the superiority of real estate as an investment. It is evident that property was never better rented than it is to-day. The new buildings are filled up as rapidly as they are erected, and it is desired to bring home to the investing public that this city is growing commercially and in population by leaps and bounds far beyond the idea of the general public.

"The school population of over 800,000 will in seven or eight years be earning a living for itself, and that their places will be taken up by another army of 800,000 and in twenty years the population of New York will be not less than 10,000,000."

Robert E. Simon of the Henry Morgenthau Company, said: "I believe thoroughly in the idea of the organization of all the various realty interests of the city, covering Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond. That a board of delegates be elected in each borough to whom the administration could look for guidance as to the attitude of property owners, and I heartily favor the resolution presented by William Prager, that the Allied Real Estate Interests, the Board of Brokers, the United Property Owners' Association and the City Economy League, if it decides to perpetuate itself, be merged in one large body, and that we set ourselves to work out scientifically various problems connected with our business."

Aaron Rabinowitz of Spear & Co. stated that there were not 2 per cent. of vacancies out of 700 tenants in the district he represents, but that more reforms were needed in the factory laws, which in some cases were proving too onerous a burden on owners, and that their interests would best be conserved by a large organization.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Allied Real Estate Interests, the City Economy League, the Board of Brokers, and the United Property Owners' Association, toward a merger of these organizations. The committee to report within two weeks, when the Committee of One Hundred will be called together again by the Chairman.

Realty Board Elects Members.

George A. Fleury, President of the United States Title Guaranty Company of Brooklyn, has been made an honorary member of the Real Estate Board of New York. Vincent C. Pepe and John M. Thompson have been made active members and the following were made associate members: Richard Billings, George C. Boldt, William F. Clare, Lewis Coon, Fred. Dietz, James Elgar, Charles Gulden, Samuel A. Herzog, Nathan Hirsch, Stuard Hirschman, A. Fllmore Hyde, John H. Ives, Samuel E. Jacobs, John J. Kennedy, Klein & Jackson, A. L. Libman, George W. Loft, Lowenfeld & Prager, Cornelius W. Luyster, Jr., Newell Martin, Michael J. McCauley, Max L. Meyer, William Oppenheim, Ottinger Bros., John Palmer, Walter M. Pegram, Franklin Pettit, Podgur Realty Company, Alfred G. Reeves, M. V. Richards, John Robertson, Edward C. Sheehy, W. P. Silleck, William C. Strange, Morris Weinstein and Moses J. Wolf.

FARM MORTGAGE LOANS.

Committee of U. S. League of Building and Loan Associations at Washington.

A Committee on Farm Mortgage Loans of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, headed by Edwin F. Howell of this city, was in Washington last week, and appeared before a Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has in charge proposed measures to devise easy ways for farmers obtaining mortgage loans to be redeemed on the amortization plan.

The committee pointed out that no new machinery is necessary, except perhaps slight amendment to some of the State laws, as the co-operative building and loan associations are now well organized for the very purpose that the Department of Agriculture has in view.

The committee stated that if these associations were reinforced by the moral assistance that the Department of Agriculture and the United States Government generally intends to give to this propaganda they could throw into the work 6,300 associations, with over two and one-half million members and assets of over one billion one hundred thousand dollars, organized in every State of the Union with the single exception of Vermont, and that these associations are in essence organizations of the debtors, and by including the farmers within their present organizations would secure for them money at the very lowest possible rates of interest.

TO WIDEN RIVERDALE AV.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Improvement Nov. 20.

A hearing will be given Nov. 20 by the Board of Estimate on the subject of the proposed area of assessment in the matter of acquiring title to the lands required for the widening of Riverdale Avenue, from West 235th Street to West 236th Street, Borough of the Bronx.

A hearing was given on June 27, 1912, concerning a proposed proceeding for acquiring this street from West 231st Street to Spuyten Duyvil Parkway. The matter was repeatedly laid over and on June 19, 1913, consideration was indefinitely deferred.

The Borough President now advises that in carrying out a grading improvement affecting West 235th Street, which meets Riverdale Avenue at a point where both a high level and a low level street has been proposed, an approach was constructed on private property within the area needed for the widening of Riverdale Avenue, between West 235th Street and West 236th Street.

The property owners have filed a claim for damages, and to permit of the improvement of the street along legal lines, it is now desired that title to this block be acquired by the city. The street has been given a width of 100 feet, and between the limits named has a length of a little over 300 feet. Title for a width of about 66 feet on the easterly side has already been legally acquired. There are no encroachments.

Favorable action has been recommended by Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis, and a district of assessment suggested. All of the cost is to be assessed upon the property benefited.

TO BOOST 46TH STREET.

Merchants Combine in an Effort to Help Trade.

The merchants of Forty-sixth Street, from Madison to Sixth Avenue, have combined in a boost movement. Their association, which was formed last week, is called the Forty-sixth Street Progressive Association, and numbers about seventy-five members.

Philippe Ortiz was elected President, E. M. Youmans is Vice President. Mr. Youmans, discussing the association's plans, said:

"Forty-sixth Street has been compared to London's Bond Street, and its great development necessitated the formation of an organization to not only advertise the street but secure improvements.

"We are going to get better lighting, have more attention paid to the cleaning of the street, wipe out advertising signs that are offensive, both from the angles of art and good taste, and we will get together on a plan to have the street decorated.

"We also want to have heavy and undesirable traffic turned into other streets, and generally follow out the campaign waged so successfully by the Fifth Avenue Association."

The next meeting of the association will be held on Nov. 24, when a Board of Directors will be chosen and plans for a wide publicity campaign discussed. Meetings will be held frequently.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

Plans Filed in the Five Boroughs for First Nine Months of 1913.

The following table shows the number and estimated cost of new buildings for which plans were filed according to the revised figures of the Building Bureau of Manhattan after allowing for the plans withdrawn, rejected, and revised: JANUARY TO SEPT. 30, NINE MONTHS, INCLUSIVE.

	1912 No.	1912 Cost.	1913 No.	1913 Cost.
Dwellings, over $50,000	10	$930,000	18	$1,925,000
Between $20,000 and $50,000	5	173,000	11	405,000
Under $20,000	6	59,500	5	61,000
Tenements	144	20,727,000	131	17,211,200
Hotels	9	6,260,000	9	1,855,000
Stores, lofts, &c., over $30,000	103	27,384,500	46	13,228,000
Between $15,000 and $30,000	15	341,000	15	307,000
Under $15,000	18	121,700	6	51,000
Office buildings	42	20,401,000	16	7,000,000
Manufactories & Workshops	38	4,401,700	17	3,382,000
Schoolhouses	12	1,427,000	6	650,000
Churches	4	396,000	3	280,000
Public buildings, municipal	20	1,668,000	7	250,000
Places of amusement, &c.	78	6,215,500	84	5,501,875
Stables and garages	32	1,029,500	28	739,500
Other structures	105	148,200	88	162,360
Hospitals	..	.....	5	880,000
Total	636	$91,773,760	490	$53,829,435
	490	53,329,435		
Decrease, nine months, 1913	146	$38,444,325		

To Sell Wendland Estate.

On Wednesday next, Bryan L. Kennelly will offer at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, at Trustees' Sale for the Wendland Estate, 150 East Eightieth Street, near Lexington Avenue, the three-story apartment building with garage in basement and three story brick building in rear, and 2,070 Madison Avenue, between 130th and 131st Streets, the three-story brown stone dwelling. Also on the same day the apartment house known as "The Philbert," 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, the five-story brick building on plot 50 by 72.8½ feet.

BUSINESS LEASING CONTINUES ACTIVE

Government Rents Space in New Lafayette Street Building for Post Office.

MIDTOWN LOFT DEMAND

Hospital Company Takes Several Floors in Fourteenth Street Structure for Main Offices.

Owing to the growth of the hardware and printing trades in the district just north of the Criminal Courts and the proposed civic centre, the postal authorities have found it essential to establish a station there.

For this purpose the Postmaster General has leased through the Charles F. Noyes Company the store and a section of the first loft in the new Bradstreet Building, at the northwest corner of Lafayette and Howard Streets. The lease is for a period of ten years, and involves rental aggregating about $150,000.

The Bradstreet Building has twelve stories, covering an area 89 by 114 feet, and although but recently completed is largely occupied by publishers, a lease to the Frank Shepard Company having been announced last week by the same brokers.

Among other important leases of the week were the following:

M. & L. Hess leased for a long term the estate of Benedick Fisher, the store and basement at 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street to Otto Jaeger & Son, dealers in silks, cotton plushes, and velours and selling agents for the Peerless Plush Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J. The tenant for thirteen years has been located at 140 Fifth Avenue.

George B. Corsa has leased for a term of nine years and four months the westerly inside store on Fulton Street, in the building now under construction at the southeast corner of Fulton and Church Streets, to Walter Markoff, who will occupy it as a jewelry and optical goods store.

Spear & Co. have leased 17,500 feet of space in 310 to 316 Second Avenue to City Button Works; also leased to Raden Brothers a store in 37 to 43 West Twenty-sixth Street and lofts in 688 Broadway to the Biltmore Shirt and the Golde Hat Companies.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to L. Sheinberg and J. Callowitz the twelfth floor at 22 and 24 West Thirty-eighth Street, and to the Canadian Pacific Railway space in the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street.

NEW HOME DEVELOPMENT.

Tract of Three Hundred Acres Near Summit Bought for Fine Homes.

A tract of 300 acres on the Lackawanna Railroad, overlooking Summit, N. J., has just been acquired by a syndicate for high-class residential development. The property has a frontage of over a mile on the Passaic River, which runs through the territory. The estate has been in possession of one family for thirty years and is well adapted to a residential park, and the scenic effects have been used to good advantage by W. J. Kaufman, the landscape artist and engineer.

The land is dissimilar from others of the Watchung Hills in that instead of being stony, it is very fertile. It has been used for years for raising horses and other livestock.

The President of the controlling syndicate is George R. Peare, who has been identified with other residential enterprises. The Vice Presidents are Chester G. Burden and Fred T. Frelinghuysen. Charles A. Wulff is Treasurer and A. Walpole Craigie, Secretary. On the Board of Directors are A. J. Drexel, Jr., Charles Lanier, Jr., Philip Carpenter, and Joseph W. Burden. The tract will be known as Long View.

A fifty-thousand-dollar clubhouse is already established on the estate and facilities for outdoor sports are a prominent feature of the company's plans. Public tennis courts are to be laid out. The river affords exceptional opportunities for boating, bathing, canoeing, and fishing. Punting, so popular upon English rivers, will be introduced.

PROPERTIES AT AUCTION.

Manhattan and Brooklyn Residences in Joseph P. Day's List.

New York and Brooklyn properties will figure in Joseph P. Day's auction offerings in the Vesey Street salesroom on Nov. 29. For the estate of Elizabeth Lapaix will be sold a one-story business building at 25 West Thirtieth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue; for the estate of Karoline Frey will be sold the five-story tenement at 127 West Ninety-eighth Street, and the estate of Hannah Asiel will offer 140 East Eightieth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling. Other Manhattan properties include 70 and 72 East 112th Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue, two five-story tenements, and the four-story building on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

In Brooklyn the offerings include the five-story dwelling at 94 Prospect Park West, southwest corner of Fifth Street, containing 18 rooms; the southwest corner of Bedford Avenue and South Third Street, a six-story tenement, and the vacant plot on the southwest corner of Bergen Street and Grand Avenue.

Improved Water Supply.

The acquisition of improved water supply facilities by the City of Yonkers, the cost of which will aggregate $8,000,000, has been approved by the State Conservation Commission at Albany.

The approval embraces nearly all the improvements of the water supply system involved in the report of the joint Water Supply Committee appointed by the city to act with the Aldermanic Committee in 1911, which recommended extensive improvements in the acquisition of water for the city.

New Flats for Flatbush.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have recently sold in the Marlboro section of Flatbush a block of seven lots at the corner of Twenty-second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street to the Embee Realty Company. The buyers will improve the property with a row of seven buildings, stores, and flats at a cost of $75,000.

MANAGERS ORGANIZE.

Many Big Structures Represented by Officers and Committees.

The Building Managers Association, which held its initial meeting several weeks ago, has formed a permanent organization with the following officers: President, B. E. Martin, Havemeyer Estate; Vice President, F. S. Bancroft, Pease & Elliman; Secretary, W. H. Glass, George R. Read & Co., and Treasurer, G. B. Best, William Cruikshank's Sons. These, with the following, comprise the Executive Committee:

C. T. Cooley, Equitable Building; P. M. Maresi, Maresi Estate; T. B. Artaud, Hudson Terminal Building; John C. Knight, Metropolitan Life Building; A. J. Bleecker, Singer Building; C. H. Burdett, New York Title Insurance Company; C. A. Leasenfeld, United States Realty and Improvement Company; Corwin Black, United States Express Realty Company; A. C. Bang, E. S. Willard & Co.; William M. Shackford, Daniel Birdsall & Co., W. H. Wheelock, Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.; W. R. Hooper, Wall Street Exchange Building; William Lett, Moffat Estate, and A. O. Wallis, Western Union Building.

Outside of the technical details that would necessarily come within the scope of an association of this kind, the new organization has formed a Tenants' Committee, whose duty it is to keep a record of all tenants reported undesirable, and to furnish the association with a list of such tenants and such information as shall be obtainable. The purpose of this plainly is to make it difficult for firms of no financial responsibility or of questionable character to get into buildings controlled by the association.

NEW THEATRES.

Three Being Built On One Upper West Side Block.

Uptown theatres are proving such a satisfactory investment they are being erected in pairs, and in one case there are three on a block. Two large buildings, one containing a first-class playhouse, are being completed on the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street.

Already there is a vaudeville house on the Ninety-sixth Street corner of the same block. Recent announcements are to the effect that the Goelet estate will build a two-story picture theatre or "gallery," with stores, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninetieth Street, and that Klein & Jackson will build one at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street.

James C. McGuire is building one at the northwest corner of 103d Street, and two more are under construction on Bloomingdale Square. Standing room only is the nightly announcement at most uptown amusement places.

Fourteenth Street Lease.

An important Fourteenth Street lease has been made by the Durose Company, including a large portion of the former Rothenberg store to the Hospital Supply Company, manufacturers of operating tables, which will combine their Brooklyn factory and Manhattan offices in the new location. The lease was made for the Fourteenth Street Store-Rothenberg & Co., and includes 50,000 square feet on the fifth floor at 32 to 42 West Fourteenth Street and 33 to 39 West Thirteenth Street, and the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth floors at 41 and 43 West Thirteenth Street.

Park & Tilford's New Warehouse.

One of the largest structures recently built in the midtown loft zone is the new six-story Park & Tilford warehouse at 529 to 549 West Forty-second Street, and running through the block to 532 to 542 West Forty-third Street, which will be formally opened to-morrow.

The huge structure covers eleven city lots, containing about 27,500 square feet. The fronts on both streets are appropriately designed to indicate the character of the business carried on in the structure, and are built of pressed brick trimmed with white granite.

New Park Avenue Apartment.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new twelve-story apartment house being erected at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street by the Park Avenue Corporation, of which George F. Johnson, Jr., is President.

This building will occupy a site 153 by 102.2, which was accumulated last Spring. The building will be ready for occupancy next August. Pease & Elliman have been appointed renting agents.

Ferry and Bridge Traffic.

The vehicular traffic on the North River ferries is estimated at 20,000 vehicles a day, and upon the East River bridges at 19,000 vehicles a day, as follows: Brooklyn Bridge, 3,191 trucks, of which 232 were motor trucks, or 7 per cent.; Manhattan Bridge, 3,816 trucks, of which 916 were motor trucks, or 24 per cent.; Williamsburgh Bridge, 4,524 trucks, of which 660 were motor trucks, or 15 per cent.; Queensborough Bridge, 1,818 trucks, of which 774 were motor trucks, or 43 per cent.

47th Street Business Lease.

William Sittenham has secured a long-term lease on the five-story altered building at 68 West Forty-seventh Street from Fanny C. and May V. Peyser. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, and William C. Walker's Sons were the brokers in the transaction.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Frederick Zittel & Sons, as agents, the four-story dwelling at 163 West Seventy-third Street to Mrs. Samuel Hasbrouck.

Bedford Estate Sale.

Next Wednesday at the Exchange Salesroom, Joseph P. Day will sell at public auction, by order of the Supreme Court, made in the "Wright Trust Suit" to close the estate of Frederick Bedford, two large strips of land located opposite the Convent of the Sacred Heart, between Northern Avenue and Riverside Drive (Boulevard Lafayette) and 100th and 102d Streets. The plots contain approximately 8,182 and 17,280 square feet respectively, and have extensive frontages on the Park.

New Leslie-Judge Offices.

The Leslie-Judge Company has leased the fourth floor of the Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, for its executive offices, for a term of years. The company formerly occupied a large part of the eleventh and twelfth floors of the building. The new quarters comprise about 15,000 square feet, nearly double its former floor space.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 182d St, 70x25, (foreclosure Oct. 29;) William A. Ferguson, referee, to Joseph Bird, Larchmont, N. Y., trustee for Helen W. Whiteing, Oct. 29; attorney, Henry W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway $11,000

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Bird, trustee of Helen W. Whiteing, to Emma E. Link, 15 East 129th St, and Constant M. Bird, Larchmont, N. Y., e. a. g., Nov. 14; attorney, same $13,265

BRADHURST AV, 192 to 198, s e corner of 151st St, 107.9x124.6; Samuel Augenblick Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 1,893 7th Av, quitclaim, all liens, July 22; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row $100

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft s of 108th St, 25x100; Broadway, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; Samuel L. Hyman and others to Luana Corporation, 55 Liberty St, (mtg $130,000,) all liens, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

CONVENT AV, w s, 39.11 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Abraham M. Baumann to Rebecca B. Baumann, 170 West 74th St, (mtg $14,-) LEXINGTON AV, 1,713, e s, 16.8x95; Lexington Av, 1,715, e s, 16.8x95; Italian Savings Bank to E. A. Hannan, 334 East 17th St, b. and s. and c. a. g., Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; E. A. Hannan to Bendheim Construction Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $21,000,) Nov. 14 ..... $100

PARK AV, s e corner of 111th St, 10.11x82.8; Nina Realty Co. to Marrow Realty Co., 689 Broadway, B. & S., all liens, Nov. 7 ..... $100

2D AV, 2,337, w s, 30x87.6x irregular; Adolph Fisher to New England Holding Co., 906 Broadway, (mtg $21,000,) all liens, May 20; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 27 Broadway $1

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519, e s, 51x100; Abraham M. Baumann to Rebecca B., his wife, 170 West 74th St, 1-2 part, (mtg $84,000,) all liens, Nov. 12 ..... $100

87TH AV, 316 and 318, e s, 30.8x80x32.2x60; Abraham Samuels to Rachel Meyer, 294 Central Park West, Nov. 15; attorney, Lesser S. Meyer, 294 Central Park West $1

48TH ST, 402 East, s e, 25x75.4; Annie Plinka to Rosina di Giuseppe, 725 East 161st St, (mtg $8,000,) Nov. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

63D ST, 22 to 28, s s, 100x100.5; Frederick H. Robison to People's Pulpit Association, Inc., 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, (mtg $300,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, E. W. Brenneisen, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn $1

89TH ST, s e, at centre line of old Bloomingdale Road, (closed,) runs w 80.6 to e s of Broadway x e — to n e of 88th St x e 100.8x n e to centre line of old road x n e — to beginning, being all right, title, and interest to a 23-525 part in land formerly in said old road; Phyllis McVickar and others, by Union Trust Co., guardian, to Metropolitan Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, Nov. 13; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway $1,314

SAME PROPERTY, being all title to land formerly in old road; Moncure Robinson to same, quitclaim, Nov. 13; attorneys, same $1

90TH ST, 16 West, s e, 21x100.8; Hy M. Holff, heir of Mayer Holff, to Hennie Goldsmith, 320 West 105th St, quitclaim, Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

90TH ST, 16 West, same property; Alexander H. Holff, heir of Mayer Holff, to same, quitclaim, Nov. 5; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Lillie Oppenheim, heir of Mayer Holff, to same, quitclaim, Nov. 6; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Hennie Goldsmith to Samuel Hyman, 58 West 90th St, and N. Taylor Phillips, 114 West 74th St, Nov. 14; attorney, same $1

118TH ST, s e, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 17x75.7; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee of Joseph E. Bulkley, to Philip De Vita, 202 East 113th St, (mtg $3,500,) Nov. 10; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St $5,000

124TH ST, 230 East, s s, 18x100.11, (foreclosure Nov. 8;) Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,400

131ST ST, 264 West, s s, 17.6x99.11; Obark Realty Co. to Samuel R. Waldron, Rockville Centre, L. I., (mtg $8,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, Joseph T. Hanlon, 1,009 East 180th St $100

000,) Nov. 12 ..... $100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,504, e s, 50x82.5; Joseph Kaufmann, referee, to Harry C. Muller, 152 East 92d St, Nov. 13, (mtg $23,000;) attorney, S. S. Terry, 66 Broadway $8,000

LOTS 18 to 20, block 51, map of Morris Park Morris Park Estates to Harriet E. Ames, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Oct. 14; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 44 and 46, block 18, same map; Richard D. Morse to Edward Renert, 324 East 123d St, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 27 to 29, block 62, same map; Richard D. Morse to Charles S. Leavy, 127 West 25th St, Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 362 to 369, map Hunts Point Realty Co.; Hunts Point Realty Co. to R. G. Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, July 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; R. G. Realty Corporation to Realty and Commercial Co., 30 Church St, (mtg $27,000,) Nov. 14 ..... $100

LOT 294, map of East Tremont; Frederick Grote to Henry Scratz, Dec. 1, 1866; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St $100

MOSHOLU AV, n s, 344.10 ft w of Post Road, 50x100; Francis Cox to Robert Cox, 120 State St, Brooklyn, Nov. 13; attorney, J. G. M. Tigue, 346 Broadway $1

MOSHOLU AV, n s, 394.10 ft w of Post Road, 50x100; Francis Cox to Jennie Cox, 120 State St, Brooklyn, Nov. 13; attorney, same $1

OGDEN AV, 1,016, e s, 25x70; Matthew P. Doyle, referee, to Theodore J. Chabot, 1,208 Washington Av, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

PART of Lot 293, map of East Tremont; Charles M. Breidenbach to Frank X. Fessler, 933 East 178th St, Nov. 7, 1913; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St $1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 80.6 ft n of Fox St, 75x100; Phoebe Nellit to Jeannette E. Rivers, 593 West 143d St, Oct. 14; attorney, J. L. Weinberg, 132 Nassau St $100

PROSPECT AV, 980, 74.1x75; Realty and Commercial Co. to R. G. Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, Nov. 14, (mtg $75,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

1407TH ST, 603 East, 40x95; Mary Gerlich to Anton J. Gerlich, 2,000 Concourse, Nov. 1, (mtg $33,500;) attorney, Max Mayer, 115 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 82d St, 70x25; Emma E. Link to Joseph Bird, trustee, Larchmont, N. Y., Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, Hy. W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway $11,000

BLEECKER ST, 282, w s, 21x75; Jennie Herz and others to De Witt C. Romaine, 473 Hudson St, Nov. 13, 2 years; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St $5,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 108th St, 25x100; Broadway, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; Luana Corporation to Samuel L. Hyman and another, 55 Liberty St, Oct. 24, prior mtg $130,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

PARK AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 83.3x100; 929 Park Avenue Co. to Emma Powell, Oceanside, L. I., Oct. 22, prior mtg $265,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Powel, 271 Broadway $50,000

SHERMAN AV, e s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 150x100; Bendheim Construction Co. to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, Nov. 14, due Dec. 1, 1916, 3 mtgs, each $44,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $132,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s e, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120; David Wosser to Abraham L. Kass, 226 South 9th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, due May 14, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Feltenstein & H., 309 Broadway $15,000

2D AV, w s, 48 ft n of St. Mark's Place, 48x120; Augenblick Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 1,893 7th Av, Nov. 12, prior mtg $12,500, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $7,500

118TH ST, s e, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 17x75.7; Philip De Vita to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, Nov. 10, due Nov. 14, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

188TH ST, n e, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x53.6; Ellen Duggan to George W. Lenz, 630 West 179th St, due as per bond; attorney, J. C. Brady, 156 Broadway $900

Bronx.

DALY AV, e s, 555.7 ft s of 177th St, 37.10x150.11; Hoffman Company Builders, Inc., to Arnold J. D. Heins, Upper Montclair, N. J., prior mtg $28,000, Oct. 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $4,000

HASKIN ST, n s, 320.10 ft e of Throgs Neck, 25x—; Jacob Rumpf to Rosetta M. Kearney, 124 East 91st St, Nov. 14, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 140 Nassau St $700

LOT 70, map 329 lots Schieffelin estate; Samuel Pearlman to Bertha Steinfield, 121 Van Buren St, prior mtg $700, due July 12, 1914, 6 p. c., Nov. 13; attorney, H. Segtin, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn $350

LOT 42 amended map Classe Point; Angelina Riceinti to M. Ricci, 1,720 Eastchester Road, due Oct. 23, 1916,

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, November 19th, 1913,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

78 W. 94th St., 55 feet east of Columbus Ave.
The five-story brick apartment, 3 families on a floor; eight rooms and bath to each family; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing, hardwood trim; size 50x72.8½.
IRA E. MILLER, Attorney, 27 Cedar St.

Trustee's Sale Wendland Estate.

154 E. 180th St., 51.8 ft. east of Lexington Ave.
The three-story & basement stone front building arranged in 3 apartments of 4 & 5 rooms & bath each, with garage in basement & 3-story brick building in rear; size 19x102.2.
60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE 5 YEARS AT 5%

2070 Madison Ave. bet. 130th & 131st Sts.
The three-story, basement and cellar brownstone high stoop dwelling, 14 rooms and bath; size 16.7½x74.10½.
TERMS LIBERAL.
STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1913.

Executor's Sale To Close Estate Rudolphine Ruse, Dec'd.

318 Second Ave., 75.8 feet North of 18th St.
Four-story and basement brick tenement; size of lot, 21.8x100.
F. W. BRODSKY, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
Maps and further particulars from Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
William H. Smith will sell at the
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
189 Montague Street,
On Friday, November 21, 1913, at 12 o'Clock,
the property of the South Brooklyn Saw Mill Company.
Water Frontage 700 feet and containing approximately 11 acres.
For Maps and Particulars
WM. HOWELL ORR,
350 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

For the Man Who Wants a REAL Real Estate Bargain.

The place to buy real estate bargains is in the auction salesroom.

The owners who will sell their flats, apartment houses and dwellings on my next

Special Sales Day Tuesday, Nov. 25

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City, KNOW that they will bring a low price in the present market.

But they know, too, that the auction room is the quickest way to sell real estate.

When an estate must be closed a suit must be settled—a piece of property MUST be sold—the owners cannot afford to quibble and waste time in an attempt to get a better price.

That is where YOUR opportunity comes in.

Write for the booklet I am preparing, giving all the facts and figures of properties to be sold on this date.

Joseph P. Day, Auct'n'r, 31 Nassau St., N.Y.C.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

GREAT BARGAIN.
A plot in the Thirties, near 7th Av., almost 50x100, appraised for $53,000; for a quick sale I can deliver for $5,000 under the appraised value.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and 8-rost cars; price $22,000; mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St. Tel. 8300—Col.

A Private Dwelling,
situated near Mount Morris Park West and 120th St., is offered in exchange for income property; equity, $7,500; my client will add cash for only small proposition considered.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St., N. Y.

BRONX CORNER PLOT
10,000 square feet at Davidson Avenue and Buchanan Place. Will sell at your own price. Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway station will be two blocks away. Write L. R. T., Box A 16 Times Downtown.

East Side.

TO CLOSE ESTATE
Must sell 3-story brownstone private dwelling in the East Eighties, adjoining Lexington Avenue corner. Contains 10 rooms. Fine residential section. New subway coming a few blocks away. Opportunity to pick up big bargain. Write W. E. T., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. C.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fifty minutes by electric trains to Manhattan.
SHORE FRONT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
SOUTHFIELD POINT On the Sound at Stamford, Conn.
FOR WINTER AND SUMMER.
Photographic Story sent upon request.
BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD
505 5TH AV., AT 42D ST., NEW YORK
Telephone 710—Murray Hill.

WESTPORT AND GREENS FARMS.
36-room house, 18 acres, splendid shade trees, good Sound view; $15,000.
Handsome modern stucco house, 16 rooms, four baths, &c., garage, with bath, &c., and nine acres of beautiful lawn, high land, near the Sound, with magnificent views of it; $46,000; easy terms.
73 acres, good 10-room house, with bath and 4 fire places, large barns, some woods and splendid shade trees; $15,000.
30 acres, attractive stucco house, 5 bedrooms, furnace, bath, sun parlor, &c., near the Sound, with good views of it; $8,500.
150 acres, good house and barns, fine river through farm; $15,000; easy terms.
John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

BELLE HAVEN
Greenwich, Conn.
Five acre estate. Beautiful house, 20 rooms, 4 baths, garage holds 3 cars. Gardner's cottage and stable.
Possession at once.
Photos upon request.
BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD,
505 Fifth Avenue.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

202 MIDWOOD STREET
One of the famous "Easy Housekeeping Homes." Two-story limestone, 20x48x100; 8 rooms and tiled bath, parquet floors and hardwood trim throughout; tiled kitchen with gas range; hot water supply from furnace; rear porch. Price, $8,200; $750 cash, balance $50 monthly to cover principal and interest.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
Builders of Easy Housekeeping Homes,
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
'Phone Main 6480.

FOR SALE.—Easy housekeeping home at 324 East 25th St.; two stories, bay window, stone, 8 rooms and bath, furnace heat, gas and electricity, parquet floors. Handsomely decorated. Price $6,550; worth $7,500; $500 cash, $45 monthly. Open for inspection. Take Flatbush or Ocean Ave. car and get off at Avenue D.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE
into a new seven-room one-family steam heated brick house, $25 and $30, and allow first month free. If you want to buy, will give you 20 years to pay. In built-up section of Brooklyn on new Subway. OWNER, D 279 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT in Brooklyn
$25 and $30
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn; on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean, 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. 'Phone Cortlandt 5528.

FOR RENT.—Easy housekeeping home at 324 East 25th St.; 2 stories, 8 rooms and bath, furnace heat, gas and electricity; handsomely decorated. Take Flatbush or Ocean Ave. car and get off at Avenue D. House open for inspection. Rent $55 per month, with option to buy if suitable.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"THE DEAREST LITTLE HOMES
I ever saw," delightedly exclaimed a lady customer yesterday regarding our Dutch Colonial houses, at Woodhaven Estates.
17 Minutes from Broadway.
And no wonder; fancy a house planned by an architect who knows how; beautiful lines; seven nice rooms, trimmed in weathered oak; with gas, electricity, &c.; built in a real park with century old wide spreading elm trees, wonderful shrubbery, &c.; the growth of a lifetime; price, only $5,100; $500 down, balance for your rent; two blocks west of Woodhaven Junction station. Ask for photographs.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.
336 Fulton Street, Jamica.

13 ACRES at Queens Depot, QUEENS, L. I.
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
Apply to
L. M. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law,
141 Broadway.

BEAT THIS FOR $5,800.
Year-around suburban home; 7 large rooms and bath; every modern improvement; restricted, high and healthful; beautiful surroundings and atmosphere; trees, lawns, shrubbery, tennis courts; 27 minutes from Penn.-L. I. 34th St. depot; 4 minutes from express station; photograph and plans by request. Construction and fixtures guaranteed. Value, $6,500. Easy monthly terms. Address Very Desirable, Room 505, 200 Broadway. Phone 8376 Cortlandt.

Delightful Old-Fashioned Home.
12 large, nice rooms; well built, well preserved; steam heat; modern bath, &c.; easily modernized by little expenditure; large piazza; wonderful elm trees and shrubbery; two blocks from station; 17 minutes from Manhattan; price, only $7,500; cost double; easy terms. F. W. Scutt, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MODERN COTTAGE.
7 rooms, large, light and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $100 cash, balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address COTTAGE, 277 Times Downtown.

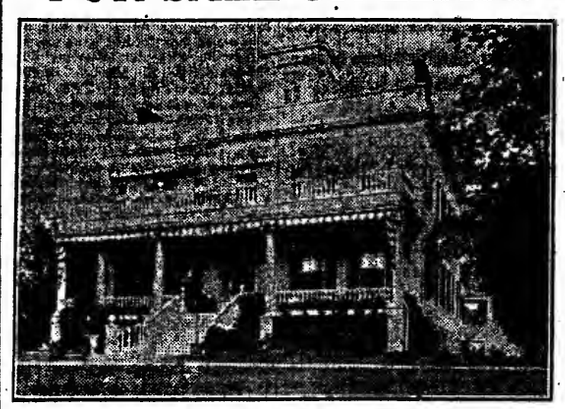
RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

A BARGAIN.
Owner moving to Florida Dec. 1 will sacrifice home in best residential section of North Shore, Staten Island; house, nine rooms, butler's pantry, bath, large attic, and cellar; combination hot air and hot water heat; open plumbing, gas logs; 50-foot lot; asphalted street; quiet neighborhood; price reduced for quick sale to $4,500; two minutes' walk to trolleys; six minutes' walk to rapid transit line. Bargain, 55 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

For Sale or Exchange To Carpenters and Builders
The owner of 800 lots on partly developed and choice land close to Garden City, on trolley line and short distance from 2 Long Island Railroad depots, in a rapidly increasing section, owing to his advanced age, is willing to sell upon very easy terms to builders who wish to erect small dwellings for persons of moderate means and sell them on easy terms of payment. The land is almost free and clear and exchanges will be entertained for New York or Brooklyn property lightly mortgaged.
If you wish to go in a good land operation, building and selling as you build, while living in a fine, healthy location, call between 10 and 12 A. M., at music store.
25 Ann St., New York. Brokers protected.

FOR SALE OR LEASE



The old Douglas Homestead and grounds at Douglaston, Long Island (22 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal), popularly known as the

Douglas Manor Inn

An unusual property, consisting of a large Colonial dwelling, (with every modern convenience,) set in spacious grounds (three acres) surrounded by historic trees, in the center of an exclusive North Shore residential section, commanding a view of Long Island Sound rarely surpassed. The house, with its broad veranda, high ceilings, antique fireplaces, solid mahogany doors, and true Colonial stairway, is of a type impossible to duplicate in the conventional suburban villa.

As an Inn for a discerning patronage, the property has an established reputation and clientele.

As a residence its architectural dignity and aristocratic surroundings give it exceptional character and possibilities.

The property will be sold or leased on extremely favorable terms and at a price below the value of the land alone.

Communicate with

CHARLES M. BURTIS,
207 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone 2200 Prospect, or Douglaston, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

"Rus in Urbe" Highly Restricted
Fieldston
Riverdale-on-Hudson
242nd Street Broadway

Price, $22,000. Terms Reasonable

Overlooking Van Cortlandt Park on the East and the Hudson River on the West, on the very crest of a wooded ridge, three hundred feet in elevation—all the picturesque charm characteristic of Westchester County is to be found.

Approached by Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and other city highways—convenient to rapid transit lines, it can be truly said no other similar development offers such facilities.

All prospective owners of a high-class country home will be interested in our booklet "F."
Send for it to-day.
DELAFIELD ESTATE,
27 Cedar Street,
Tel. John 277. New York City.

BUNGALOW COLONY.
The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.
It is located between the water and the station, and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.
Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.
For $5,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot, small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.
LARCHMONT COLONY,
Room 1,601, 40 West 32d St., New York City.

Auction Sale of Property at Tarrytown,
CONSISTING OF A 3½-ACRE PLAUE, 15-room dwelling, with improvements, fine grounds, shade and shrubbery, and splendid view of the HUDSON and surrounding country, known as the COSTELLO property; also one of 4½ acres, adjoining, with buildings, formerly known as the VALE PLACE. One mile from station in choice location.
Sale at WHITE PLAINS in front of the Court House, Nov. 21st, at noon. By order of the Court.
SIDNEY A. SYME, Referee.
Permits to examine properties and particulars from
JOHN W. RUSSELL, Attorney, 30 Vesey Street,
or NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d Street

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
1 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6057.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

The Country Estate of a Multi-Millionaire
Up to a few years ago Gedney Farm was the country estate—and the pet hobby—of one of New York's Multi-Millionaires. Hundreds of thousands of dollars—literally—were spent by him in beautifying, preserving and idealizing the 300 acres of which Gedney Farm is comprised. The result must at once be apparent,

Gedney Farm
in all its natural and man-made beauties is now offered to the discriminating public in plots of varying size for the building of all-the-year around homes. We would like to send you illustrated literature describing Gedney Farm.

GEDNEY FARM COMPANY
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
Country Life Permanent Exposition
Grand Central Terminal, New York

Desirable Houses FOR SALE OR RENT
Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone Bryant 1775.

SACRIFICE
In Westchester County, within commuting distance, beautiful country place is offered for sale; will sacrifice; contains 52 acres, modern dwelling, about 13 rooms and three baths; stable, cow barn, hennery, piggery; vegetables and fruits of every description raised on the place.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St., New York.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL SACRIFICE.
Because of illness and a desire to retire, my client has empowered me to dispose of a plot of 15 lots occupying block front and having two corners, situated in the best section of Spuyten Duyvil; any offer will be considered.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
BROADWAY AND 109TH ST., NEW YORK.

MOUNTAIN BROOK AND 100-ACRE FARM
For $10,000; forty-five miles from Grand Central. This is a swift-running, big, never failing stream. Land is good; meadow and woodland running to top of a mountain. Old farm house and outbuildings.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d Street.

BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, BRIARCLIFF, and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent. ALSO ATTRACTIVE FARMS WELL LOCATED.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 3826 Murray Hill.

Attractive Stucco **BUNGALOW** with all improvements **gas, electricity, hot water heat, sewer, etc.**
Lot about ½ acre.
MUST BE SOLD.
$32 Huguenot St.
C. B. Allen, Tel. 746 New Rochelle, N. Y.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern dwelling: 12 rooms, baths, 5 open fireplaces; large grounds; shade and shrubbery; water privileges; price, $18,500; rent, $1,800 per year. Photos sent on request.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

At New Rochelle. Gentleman's Country Residence, about 1¼ acres: modern house, with 14 rooms; fine old trees, shrubs, lawns, and garden; stable, choice location. PRICE $25,000; TERMS TO SUIT.
H. E. Colwell. Tel., 409, 284 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Announcement
LONG VIEW
A Magnificent Residential Park Overlooking Summit, N. J.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION

LONG VIEW, comprising 300 acres of beautiful, high, rolling, wooded land, is one of the finest and largest suburban estates ever offered to the public in the form of villa sites. In its superb location it is unequalled by any other property in vicinity of New York.

Elevation 400 to 500 feet. On the Southern Slope of Long Hill. Remarkable 20 to 40 mile view.
Mile of beautiful River Frontage.
Unequalled facilities for all outdoor sports.
Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Canoeing.
$50,000 Club House Already Erected.

LONG VIEW has been planned to meet the requirements of those seeking a permanent home amid beautiful surroundings, combined with every improvement, convenience and accessibility. Many novel features not to be found in any other development.

Reached Within the Hour from Broadway.
Five Minutes from Lackawanna R. R. Station.

LONG VIEW will have its own construction company and will start building immediately.

You will be delighted by a visit to LONG VIEW and surprised at the remarkably low price at which you can purchase a large sized plot. The property is now offered for the first time, and NOT ONE PLOT HAS BEEN RESERVED.

SPECIAL OPENING INTRODUCTORY OFFER.
Call, Write or Phone for Photos and Plans of Houses To Be Built Immediately, or Other Information.
GEORGE R. PEARE, Pres.
VANDERBILT AVENUE BUILDING
51 East 42nd St. Phone 4964 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

IT is beautiful now at Scarsdale Estates. The bright-colored falling leaves carpet the paths—the pure air is like a tonic—nature is at her best.
Come where life is good:
SCARSDALE ESTATES
20 miles from Grand Central Terminal by electric express. Golf, Tennis-courts, Winter Sports. Let us send you book of photographs showing characteristic homes.
SCARSDALE ESTATES
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal New York City

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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Pleasure and Investment.

A gentleman's estate of 50 acres, 18 miles from New York by motor, and less than a mile from two railroad stations; 3,000 feet frontage on macadam road; fine, old Dutch Colonial house, remodeled; 8 bedrooms and 3 baths; large living, dining room, library, reception hall, lavatory, butler's pantry, kitchen, separate laundry; porch 48 feet long; 2 open fire places; beam ceilings, electric lights, telephone, steam heat, artesian water; 2 acres of lawn and abundance of shade and fruit trees; flowers, formal garden, new stable; garage, river and small lake on farm; 500 barrels of apples this year; price, (terms to suit,) $40,000. House and 5 acres, $20,000; or will rent house and 5 acres for $1,500 per year. Photos sent on request. Excellent express R. R. service. Inspection by appointment. Pine Tree Lodge, Pascack Road, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

Most Desirable Place to Live
MOUNTAIN LAKES N.J.
GREAT BARGAIN.
$16,000. Liberal Terms.

Modern Home, 18 rooms, 3 tiled baths, acre ground, lake rights, less than hour to N. Y. Send for floor plans. F. T. KEE, 170 Ewing, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort. Other homes from $6,000 to $20,000.

Montclair
For Rent at a Bargain,
unusually attractive Stucco House, on corner plot,
about five minutes' walk from station; 12 rooms and 3 baths; every improvement and convenience; steam heat, open fireplaces, &c.; billiard room. Call or write
E. Nelson Ehrhart,
7 East 42d St., New York.
Tel. Murray Hill—6561.

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160 Acre Farm for Sale.
Located in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey; two miles from Milford Station; 2½ hours from New York via Pennsylvania R. R.; situated on high and healthy ground; large stone house; fine meadows and running stream of water; productive soil; all buildings and fences in good repair. Apply to V. V. Thomas, Milford, N. J.

HIGH CLASS GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
AT SHORT HILLS 14 rooms, 3 baths; price $25,000;
latest modern improvements; excellent garage; artistic grounds; 1¼ acres; no competition in Essex County; only one mile from station; 10 miles from Newark, 20 miles New York; must be seen to be appreciated. For photographs and further particulars write GARLAND NOONAN, Essex Bldg., Newark.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island Farm House Type
of cosey country home at Great Neck, on half-acre plot. Surroundings are delightful; water is within 3 minutes' walk. Public improvements are fully installed and splendid roads for motoring abound throughout vicinity. House has nine rooms, including large dining and living rooms, with open fireplaces, tiled porch; four master's bedrooms and bath. Artistic fixtures and every modern improvement. House just completed—must be sold at sacrifice. Reasonable terms. Write for full particulars. PAUL V. SHIELDS, 129 Front St. 'Phone 4123 John.

"CHEAP HOUSES"
The people who have taken houses at COVERT PARK say they are cheap. They refer to VALUES, and not to construction.
You can get more for your money at COVERT PARK than in any other suburb of New York. A community has been established just outside the city where the cost of living is low.
To enlarge the community a few more "cheap" houses will be sold to desirable parties. You can buy a house under construction, on large plot, or have your house specially planned without extra expense. CONSTRUCTION GUARANTEED. PRICES LOW. TERMS EASY. F. W. Meyesenburg, 200 5th Ave.

$500
Will buy a
75x100 Plot
In a very desirable section of
Long Island City
Price, $7,500; first mortgage, $3,000; Balance on second mortgage.
Joseph P. Day PRIVATE SALES DEPARTMENT, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

BUNGALOW.
Artistically and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up-to-date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash; balance easy monthly payments. Address BARGAIN, 275 Times Downtown.

$100 CASH
now buys, and $25 per month for balance, a beautiful seven-room house, with bath, gas and electric light, steam heat, fine cement cellar; six minutes' walk to railroad station at FREEPORT, on the South Shore of Long Island; cheap commutation; 60 trains daily stop at FREEPORT; trolley right to New York. If you want, you can keep chickens. Address Builder, Box A 34 Times Downtown.

ON THE HILLS
of L. I. I am erecting a neat, pretty bungalow of 6 rooms and improvements, which I will sell to right party for $100 down and $12 per month; near Sound, large town, and railroad; makes an ideal year-round home; good-sized plot of ground for small farming and chickens. Address BUNGALOW, 274 Times Downtown.

WOODBURY FARMS
Beautiful tract of 70 acres on stone road, suitable for estate; rich soil; old farm buildings; adjoining properties held at $600 per acre; our price $350 per acre. Investigate this bargain. Theo. S. Hall, 47 W. 34th.

WANT TO BUY A HOME?
My very attractive home, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements, fine location, at beautiful Sea Cliff, on north shore, large plot ground, garden, chicken yard, &c., for sale at great sacrifice.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
G. G. CLAPHAM, 245 W. 34th, N. Y.

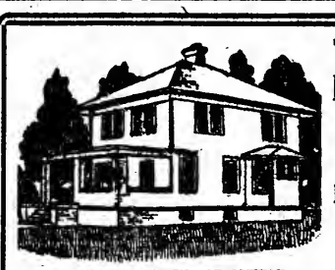
Seven-Room Cottage for Sale.
Every modern convenience; parquet floors; fruit trees; can be bought for small payment down; balance $25 monthly or on mortgage; one block from trolley; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. For full particulars address Owner, Box 78 Times.

MODERN HOUSE (3 Baths).
Garage, water views; 22 miles out. Right price.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

PLOT ON THE OPEN SOUND
with all improvements. Fine beach. Reasonable price and easy terms.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Equipped Orange County Farm, 109 Acres—$7,500, Part Cash.
Smooth, productive, machine-worked fields, pasture for 25 cows; good 7-room house, tenant house, large barns, other buildings; only one-half mile to railroad station, splendid markets; real money maker; owner cannot care for it; if taken now includes 2 horses, 12 cows, bull, 4 calves, buggies, wagons, all machinery, tools and harvested crops; price $7,500, part cash. Photograph of buildings and other details of this and other fertile farms, many with equipment included, see page 3, "Si-mile Illinois Farm Bargains," Fall Edition. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.



SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, STEAM HEAT.

Top Notch Value Rock Bottom Prices
Talk about Bargains
Do YOU know that YOU can save
HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS
by BUYING
-- NOW --

For example—here are two perfect
ALL YEAR HOMES
Take Your Choice.
$5,500 EITHER HOUSE $5,500
Small amount cash, balance like rent.

REMEMBER these houses are built on "Ackerson Standard," therefore high-class in every respect from cellar to roof; are steam heated; have hardwood trim throughout. Big brick fireplaces; modern A1 plumbing; hot and cold water; laundry tubs; porcelain fixtures; double floors, polished; handsome decorations; high-class lighting fixtures, duplex shades; copper door and window screens. Roomy closets; lawns made; walk to and around house; clothes posts—in fact, perfect and complete to the smallest detail.

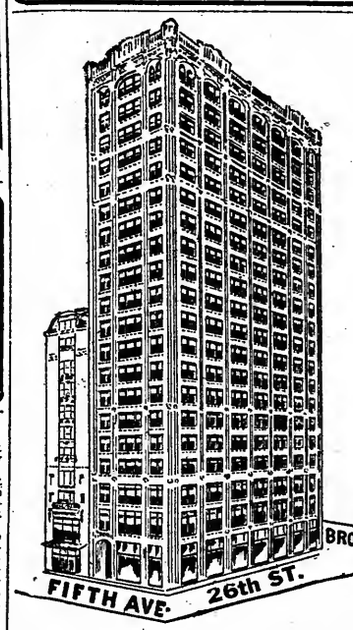
Located on beautifully wooded plots, 70x140 feet.

In Picturesque Brightwaters Bay Shore, L. I.
the most beautiful Residential Park on this Continent

Arrange to see these model homes as our guest. Don't put it off—you will never find a better bargain either in Brightwaters or elsewhere. Convenient to station, schools, stores, churches, and Post Office.
Pictorial Album No. 8 upon request.

EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, STEAM HEAT.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.
"Developers of Choice Properties and Builders of Houses of Merit."
New York Offices: 1 West 34th St.



"THE most valuable site ever devoted to display rooms and lofts."

BUILDING fronts on Fifth av., Broadway and 26th St. Light on four sides.

ONLY six columns on each floor.

SEVEN Otis elevators.

ALSO stores on Fifth Ave. and Broadway.

Apply
MARK RAFALSKY & CO., AGENTS
527 5TH AVE.,
TO OWNER, ON PREMISES,
OR TO YOUR OWN BROKER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFT BUILDING
533-541 Canal Street,
N. E. Cor. Washington.
9 Stories.
4,500 square feet to a floor.
Fire proof.
All Improvements.
Capacity 250 lbs. to the sq. ft.
2 Elevators.
Excellent Shipping Facilities.
Will rent to one tenant or divide.
WM. S. BAKER,
149 Broadway, Singer Building.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

2 FLOORS 6800 SQ. FEET EACH.
Second and fifth floors. Second floor has exceptionally high ceiling.
½ FLOOR 3400 SQ. FEET.
54-60 LAFAYETTE ST.
Between Leonard and Franklin Sts.
Will divide for office purposes.

LOFT 2200 Sq. Feet
414 BROADWAY, near Canal.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
On Premises or Your Own Broker.

LIGHT LOFTS

81 Walker St., 37x100	$1,20
13-15 Lispenard St., 50x100	1,00
825 Lafayette St., 20x90	1,20
64 East 12th St., 18x45	48
102 East 12th St., 18x50	90

J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 30 East 42d St

LIGHT LOFTS For printers and m'f'rs, 50x90 sod 70z 80; reasonable rents. Brokers or office, E. W. BLISS BLDG.. **ELECTRIC POWER**
312 E. 23d St.

A.— TO LET
STORE—120 Feet Deep, 42 UNION SQUARE.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, (73d St.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

DOUBLE COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
134 TO 140 WEST **29TH ST.**
100x100 FIREPROOF
LOFTS to LET ALSO $480 A YEAR SPACE.
SOLTMANN BLDG. Tel. 7960—Madison Sq.

FLOOR SPACE.
25,000 square feet; concrete and steel building; ideal location; nominal insurance; every modern improvement.
Elevator; hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rate on lease. 'Phone, 3970—River.
The Cathedral Plaza is situated on beautiful Cathedral Parkway, one of the few residential sections. The house is modern in every way and well managed. The management caters only to people of thorough refinement. Although far removed from the business district, one can reach it by a ride of a few minutes on the subway, two blocks away, or elevated one block away. Make this place your home, affording rest comfort and convenience.

THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway,
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
Furnished: $30, $40, $50 up monthly.
Unfurnished: $25, $30, $40 monthly.
Elevator; hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rate on lease. 'Phone, 3970—River.
The Cathedral Plaza is situated on beautiful Cathedral Parkway, one of the few residential sections. The house is modern in every way and well managed. The management caters only to people of thorough refinement. Although far removed from the business district, one can reach it by a ride of a few minutes on the subway, two blocks away, or elevated one block away. Make this place your home, affording rest comfort and convenience.

LOFTS TO LET.

23D ST., 11 EAST	$1,800
29TH ST., 8 WEST, 25x60	$1,000
32D ST., 25 WEST, 25x85	$1,200
50TH ST., 860 WEST, 22x85	$600

APPLY ON PREMISES OR
26 WEST 31ST ST.
AMES & COMPANY.

New, Large and Well Equipped
One Story Warehouse or Garage
To Let for a Long Term.
183d St. & Park Ave., Bronx.
Occupied by Gimbel Bros. until completion of larger garage.
M. Morgenthau Jr. Company,
Tel. Cort. 1334. 35 Liberty St.

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33 UNION SQ. B'way, near 17th St.
Light Loft, 31x150
Three elevators.
Shipping entrance 16th St.
Light Offices $360 and up
Agent on premises, or your own broker.

Why Not Own Your Factory?
WILL BUILD FACTORY OR GARAGE.
WILL SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS
OR WILL LEASE FOR TERM.
SHAW & CO., 1 W. 125TH ST.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th Street.
An elegantly furnished apartment, 9 rooms and 2 baths.
$200 a Month.
Apply to Mr. Beck, on premises.

CHERBOURG
1 West 92nd St.
Elegant apartments, 9 rooms and 2 baths.
$200 Per Month.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET, UNFURNISHED

TOP FLOOR AND FOURTH FLOOR OF THIS BUILDING FOR RENT

MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING

216-222 WEST 18TH STREET

in the heart of the new Seventh Avenue District, known as the Printers' District.

300 Pounds Per Square Foot

The top floor is especially suitable for
ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS
Windows on four sides and large roof skylights.
Its ceilings are extra high.
The fourth floor is especially suitable for
PRINTERS and MANUFACTURING CONCERNS
using heavy machinery.

Apply to Owners of building, on premises.

Sub-Leases on Exceptional Terms

The Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y. are moving into their new building January First, and offer on liberal sub-leases to desirable tenant their present commodious quarters in the RANDALL BUILDING, just off Broadway.

136-140 W. 52nd Street

Basement,	12,000	Sq. Feet
Ground floor,	6,000	" "
2nd floor,	12,000	" "
3rd floor,	12,000	" "
5th floor,	12,000	" "

Space divided if desired.

A modern building, complete in facilities and equipment. Lofts unusually light and well ventilated. High ceilings. Two passenger, one freight elevator. Accessible and convenient. Suitable for offices, display and general manufacturing. Unusual location and space at a low cost. Information by mail or in person from

The Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y., 136-140 W. 52nd Street.

Exclusive Apartments

At Low Rentals

116 East 58th St., just east of Park Avenue, a new building which is one of the best finished and best planned houses in the City. House-keeping apartments of 7, 8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 16x22, with open fires. Southerly apartments have wonderful amount of sunlight; bathrooms and kitchens are tiled to the ceiling. Rents from $2,000 up. Also 3-room apartment at $1,000. These are the cheapest apartments of their size in the City.

11 East 68th St., northwest corner of Madison Avenue. In the Fifth Avenue block and within a few doors of the famous Whitney house, the finest location in the City. Overlooks Central Park. This apartment house, just completed, has very large rooms, ample closet space and exceptional servants' quarters. Apartments from 6 to 13 rooms and from 2 to 4 baths. Rents from $2,000 up. Especially designed for discriminating tenants.

27 East 62nd St., just off Madison Avenue, new fireproof apartments of from 4 to 6 rooms and bath, especially designed for tenants who wish excellent accommodations in New York while keeping their country places open. Rents are exceedingly moderate for a building so well designed and so advantageously located.

130 West 57th St., near Carnegie Music Hall and the 58th Street Elevated Station. Remarkably sunny apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath with vacuum cleaning and hotel service in one of the finest co-operative buildings in the City. Also restaurant with home cooking in the building. Especially desirable for single men or women. Also large studio with north light.

145 East 35th St., situated in the attractive Murray Hill section, in a most accessible neighborhood to the theatres and new business districts, with large rooms especially well planned. Single floor and duplex apartments of 7 large rooms with 1 and 2 baths; rents from $1,500 up.

829 Park Ave., southeast corner of 76th Street, thoroughly modern fireproof apartment of the best type, containing duplex and simplex apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and 2 and 3 baths. Rents from $1,700 up. Every room is an outside room and there are no such apartments on Park Avenue at the price.

In view of the lateness of the season special prices will be made on the remaining vacant apartments until next October. This is a wonderful opportunity which many people who had expected to remain out of town this winter should look into at once.

NOTE TO OWNERS.—If you are not satisfied with the present management or rental of your real estate holdings we will be delighted to look into the matter and advise you what had best be done. We are experts in this business.

Pease & Elliman, Agents,
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St.

The Belnord

Broadway, 86th to 87th Street

All the comfort and conveniences of the highest-class modern apartment house combined with the dignity and seclusion of a *private home*. Of the 176 apartments a few are still available for lease at moderate rental. Ask us for full information.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Agents,
Broadway, at 80th St.

BE SURE TO SEE THESE BEFORE LEASING ELSEWHERE

11 ROOMS | 10 ROOMS

3 BATHS | 3 BATHS

Each Apartment Occupies an Entire Floor, Affording Absolute Privacy; All Outside Sunny Rooms.

BOWNETTE
11 West 81st Street
Facing Manhattan Square Park
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

COURTENAY
55 Central Park West
Between 65th & 66th Sts.
FACING CENTRAL PARK

APPLY A. P. COBURN, 11 WEST 81ST ST. PHONE 9832 SCHUYLER.
Or Superintendents on Premises.

"DEVONSHIRE,"
542 West 112th St.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Ten-story fireproof building; personal attention of management; high class service guaranteed; seven large rooms, foyer, reception hall, two baths.
$1,600.

"KATAHDIN,"
567 West 113th St.,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Eight very large rooms; finest appointments; extensive view; very large chambers; one top floor to rent.
$1,600 Per Annum.

"GROSVENOR,"
548 Riverside Drive,
Opp. Claremont Casino.
Six and seven large rooms; beautiful river view; very convenient to transit lines; most reasonable prices on the Drive; perfect appointments; refined decorations.
$720 to $900.

"BORDEAUX,"
549 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 127th St.
Seven and eight very large rooms; perfect river view in all directions; every modern convenience; convenient to all transit lines; high class in every respect. Manager on premises.
Seven Rooms, $1,000 Yearly.

"CRESCENT COURT,"
105 Claremont Av.,
S. W. Corner 127th St.
Very convenient location; house equipped with every convenience.
Six Rooms.....$660 to $780

Representatives at above premises, or
Wm. P. Sheridan,
549 Riverside Drive. 434 Morningside.

The WELLSMORE

S. E. Cor. B'way & 77th St.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750-$3,250

Modern 12-story building of best type, with several unusual features. Vacuum cleaning and filtered water. Four exposures and plenty of light. Each and every room is unusually large and has fine light.

On premises or
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 Madison Ave., cor. 41st St. Phone 1481 M. Hill.

Contractors being late in completing this 10-story fireproof building, liberal concessions will be made to tenants.

71st St., 115 West

NEAR BROADWAY

7 Rooms, 3 Baths. 4 Rooms, 1 Bath.

HENNESSY REALTY CO., OWNERS.
On premises. Phone Columbus 9116. Office Phone, Cortlandt 1569.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

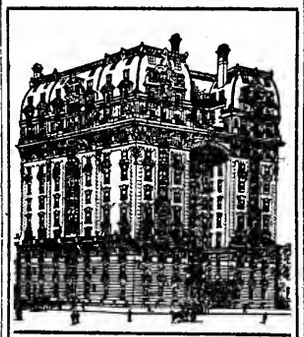
Thirty-one & Thirty-three West Twelfth Street

Attractive and Select

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH

$1,500—$1,800

MANHATTAN—West Side.



THE
DORILTON
BROADWAY & 71ST STREET

Magnificent structure. Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 ft. away. Every convenience others have and in addition free electric light and refrigeration. One 8 and one 10 room vacancies at $2,400 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

200 W. 58th St.

Southwest Cor. 7th Av.
JUST COMPLETED.
An apartment house de luxe.
Open Fireplaces.
Refrigeration.
A Few Suites of
4-5-6
rooms, or larger to suit.
RENTALS $1,200 TO $2,800
There being only a few vacancies, we will make SPECIAL CONCESSIONS to desirable tenants.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
OPEN EVENINGS.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 & 5 ROOMS

(New Building),
"No. 105 West 72d St."
Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.

Agent on premises.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Agents,
Broadway, at 80th St.

---

39 W. 55TH

Housekeeping Apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths. Cuisine service if desired. Extra servants' quarters. Rental $1,400 to $2,500. Also Physician's Office. New building.

Apartment to Sublet in the "WYOMING"

Cor. 7th Avenue and 55th Street.

The Executors of the Estate of Sarah W. Kathan, deceased, will sub-lease AT GREAT SACRIFICE the decedent's apartment. Lease expires September 30, 1915. Ten master's rooms, two servants' rooms, and three baths. For particulars inquire of Bergen & Prendergast, Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, New York, or Thomas A. McGrath, Attorney, 27 William Street, New York.

THE CORONET,
57 West 58th St.

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Modern Apartments of 5-8-9 AND 12 ROOMS, 2 and 3 Baths,
at
$1,200, $1,500, $2,000 and $3,000 per annum.
Can be seen evenings.
Apply on premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
Tel. 31 Murray Hill. 569 5th Ave.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 W. 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.

5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS

Continuous, efficient and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

CORNWALL

255 W. 90th St., Cor. B'way.

Corner Apartment

All Outside Rooms, Southern and Eastern Exposure, Nine Rooms and Bath..... $2,300

Seven All Outside Rooms and Baths, Southern and Western Exposure $1,900

Representative on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

Greyton Court,

S. E. Cor. 141st St., Riverside Drive.

Just completed. Modern fireproof building with all the latest improvements. Lowest rentals on Washington Heights. 5 and 6 rooms, large and sunny. 1 & 2 Baths.

Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d St.

---

562 WEST END AVE.
at 87th Street.
5, 8 AND 9 ROOMS
1 to 3 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $3,000.
NEW BUILDING
OPEN EVENINGS
Agent on premises
Or
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, cor. 80th St.
Telephone 8800 Schuyler.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.

6 & 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rents $840 to $1,200 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

---

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
MODERATE RENT.
301 WEST 106TH STREET.
CORNER APARTMENT.
Courteous white hall attendants.

---

128 WEST 11TH STREET.

High-class elevator building, 7 rooms and bath, all light, quiet, refined neighborhood; rent, $70 to $80. Inquire on premises. Telephone 661 Chelsea, or FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St. Telephone 9010 Columbus.

Dorchester

N. E. Cor. of 85th St. and Riverside Drive.

An exceptional fireproof building, southern exposure. This house is the highest type of modern construction. A specially built entrance from 85th Street.

UNEXCELLED FACILITIES.
Suites of 10 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent from $2,300 to $3,000.
Liberal Concessions.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Agents,
Broadway and 79th St.
Tel., 8700—Schuyler.

---

36 Central Park South

All conveniences of a modern hotel and apartment house combined. Between 5th and 6th Aves. 14 Story. High-Class Apartment House; Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof. Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
BEING ONLY 4 APARTMENTS OF 2 ROOMS AND BATH LEFT.
Satisfactory References Indispensable.
Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.
Dining Room on first floor.
Tray service in room if desired.

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257 WEST 86th ST.

Reduction of 30% to Oct. 1st, 1914.

Duplex Studio Apartment, beautifully located on Park Street, with extensive view of Hudson River., Containing 8 rooms and 2 baths, on 13th and 14th Floors. Studio 23x28; 18 ft. ceiling. All bedrooms facing south. Apply premises or
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
481 5th Av. Telephone 4092 Murray Hill

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207 - 209 West 87th St.

Just off Broadway.
Desirable Apartments of
7 Rooms and Bath
Steam heat, hot water.
To Rent, $45 to $150.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
Louis Kempner, 2,443 Broadway.

New 9-story Elevator Apartments, all improvements.
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms.
$58 TO $95.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
55 West 95th St.
Telephone 6621 River.

Raymere Court, 238 W. 106th St.
High-class elevator apartment house.
SUBLET 7 ROOMS
At Reduced Rentals.
Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.

EXCEPTIONAL
SUITE
TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
47 West 72nd Street.
$60 per Month.

---

851 WEST END AV. (102D).

Apartment of five rooms, bath; fine location; telephone; hall service; $43. Superintendent.

THE MILLARD

14 to 20 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
4 and 5 Rooms
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT
Rents $35 to $38
Best in New York at Prices.

---

6 Rooms—$840 Up.

A few desirable suites still available in the modern, high-class, elevator
REXTON-CAYUGA Apartments,
320-324 W. 83rd St.
Supt. or Goodale, Perry & Dwight,
1,133 Broadway, s. w. cor. 26th.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250 Superintendent on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

TERRACE COURT,

202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 83d Street.

Fireproof building, located on the most picturesque site on Riverside Drive. Every modern improvement; 9 and 10 large sunny rooms. 2 & 3 Baths.

Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d Street.

COLONIAL and EDGECOMBE

375-377 Edgecombe Ave.
Near 162d St. and 6th & 9th Ave. "L."
Splendidly Kept Houses
Most beautiful location on Washington Heights. All latest improvements—Hall Service—Electricity—Showers—Exceptionally Large Closets—Fine Woodwork.
4, 5 and 6 Light, Airy Rooms,
$28 to $37.

WEST END HALL

840 WEST END AV.,
N. E. COR. 101ST ST.
An elevator apartment house of superior excellence; service unequaled; rents, $1,800, $2,000; suites of 7, 8, and 9 rooms and 2 baths. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.
Inspection invited. Apply to Supt. on premises, or
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
901 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 104TH ST.

---

5 & 8 ROOMS,
1 & 2 BATHS.
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LARGE.
New six-story elevator house,
NORTHWEST CORNER
St. Nicholas Av. and 150th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

November Free

177TH ST., CORNER WALTON AV.
4 LARGE ROOMS, $22.
JUST COMPLETED;
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

An exceptionally well arranged Duplex Apartment of 7 rooms, 3 master's bedrooms with 2 master's baths.
Rent $1,600.
At 103 E. 75th St.
ALSO
A 7-room simplex apartment, 3 baths; exceptional size and arrangement, with very sunny exposure; rent $2,500; cannot be equalled at the price on the east side.
Agent on premises or
Pease & Elliman,
340 Madison Av., near 43d St.

---

3 East 85th Street

One door from Fifth Avenue.
12 rooms, 3 baths, $3,000-$4,500.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800.
Highly attractive apartments, one to a floor. Wonderful view of Central Park and Reservoir—unobstructed outlook. East, South and West.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Ave.
Tel. 850 Murray Hill.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments. 8 Rooms and Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

No. 471 Park Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 58th St.
Modern Studio Apartment.
8th floor, facing east and south, including large living room, inward fire place,) bedroom, bath, kitchenette; service elevator and refrigeration; $1,200.
Maid Service Included.
Apply Supt., premises, or your own broker.

---

287 LEXINGTON AV.,
Southeast corner of 37th St.
SUITES OF THREE ROOMS,
$900 to $1,200.
Elevator and every possible appointment conducive to comfort and exclusiveness.
HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

---

43 EAST 27th STREET

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Cannot be equaled downtown.
All outside rooms; southern and eastern exposure, also southern and western exposure; 6 and 7 large rooms; every modern convenience. Fireproof. high class. RENTS $1,200-1,400. Manager on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
EIGHTEENTH STREET.
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 Rooms
RENTS $800 & UP.
Large, light and airy; phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

---

771 Madison Ave.,
S. E. Corner 66th St.
Apartment of 11 rooms and 4 baths to be vacated December 15th. Can be rented unfurnished. Very attractive.
Apply to
Pease & Elliman,
340 Madison Ave., Near 43d St.

La Casa Blanca

55 EAST 76TH ST.,
Between Park & Madison Aves.
Very Reasonable Rents.
Best Residence Locality in City.
Rents $900 Up.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 1690 Lenox.

HESPERUS & PARTHENON,
400-408 MANHATTAN AV.
High-class elevator apartments of 2, 4, 6, rooms and bath.
Rent $30 to $65. Dining room on premises.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST. Near Madison Ave
High Class Elevator Apartments of 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath, $45 to $80.

"The Ideal Home"
FOR EITHER ONE OR TWO PERSONS.
In the Walpole, 43 East 25th St.,
where you can have your meals served in your rooms, or use the kitchenette; elevator night and day; rents $600 to $800 per year, including service; best of references required.
F. & G. PFLOMM, 9 West 29th St.

For Rent.—Attractive Hotel Apartments, one, two and three rooms, with one, two or more baths, for short or long periods, at reasonable prices, in the exclusive Madison Square Apartments, 37 Madison Ave.

To sublet for the Winter or longer. Furnished or unfurnished housekeeping apartments, six rooms and bath, in the exclusive Madison Square Apartments, 37 Madison Avenue.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE CLARK
1211 Madison Av.
9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $1,800

THE METEOR
77 East 80th St.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rental $1,200 to $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 136th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$85 and $90
Superintendent on premises at each house. The above houses under the direct management of the owner.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 FIFTH AV.
TELEPHONE 6960 MURRAY HILL.

---

555 Park Ave.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 62D ST.
New Fireproof Building.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
13 Rooms & 4 Baths
$5,000 to $5,500
An apartment furnished by Huber & Co. open for inspection.
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20 EAST 60TH ST.
We are remodeling this fine old house into apartments; one on a floor. For any one leasing now, we could alter to suit.
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36 Gramercy Park East.
CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE.
Distinctive in Arrangement, Equipment and Plan of Ownership.
Apartments For rent, $2,100 to $3,000.
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39 East 27th St. Near Mad. Ave.
QUITE DISCOURAGING!!!
So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS. Always something lacking. NOT SO WITH OURS. We have the most up to date, commodious 3 and 4 room apartments in New York, within immediate reach of the theatre and shopping centres. High-class, fireproof; maid service. Elevator night and day. References essential. Manager on premises.
RENTS $750 TO $900.

Gramercy Court,

152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 1; meals optional.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair

Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
One very attractive apartment suitable for man and wife
Rent $2200
Also a nine room apartment
Rent $2800
Supt. on premises or to agents
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

Choice Apartment.
Fifth Avenue No. 636
Corner of 51st St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
Can be made into a duplex of 25 rooms and 6 baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Superintendent on premises.

The Carlton

157 EAST 81ST STREET.
New fireproof elevator apartments. One apartment six large rooms, modern improvements, $900.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WELLESLEY

N. E. Cor. 81st & West End Av.
8 and 9 large rooms and bath, electric light, refrigeration, separate laundry and laundry fuel.
Apply Superintendent

94th St. *NEAR* 315 314 321 *RIVERSIDE*
BIG CONCESSIONS
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath. $42.50 to $87.50.

Berkeley Arms

326-330 WEST 95TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5 ROOMS $50.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone 4174 Riverside.

106TH 61-63 W. ELEVATOR APTS.
6 ROOMS & BATH, $55
7 ROOMS & BATH, $70
Exceptionally large, light rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences; All service; house under new management; select tenants.

Harperley Hall

N. W. cor. Central Park West & 64th St.
TWO HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
Large, light outside rooms overlooking Park; plenty closet room; private storerooms.
8 Rooms, $2,800 11 Rooms, $3,800
3 Baths. 3 Baths.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
2 Rooms and Bath...Rents $850 and $1,200
OPEN FIREPLACES FOR LOGS.
Refrigeration and any ice required; restaurant, valet and maid service; vacuum cleaner; separate laundry, perfectly equipped, fuel included; rooms for guests of tenants at $2 per day.
Superintendent on Premises.

OUR EXPORTS RISE TO LATIN AMERICA

Reach $335,000,000 This Year, a Growth of $212,000,000 Since 1903, or 183%.

TREND OF OUR TRADE THERE

More So Than Elsewhere—Increase Due to Greater Consuming Power of Southern Republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A tremendous increase in the export trade of the United States to Latin America is announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In the calendar year 1913 these exports will approximate $335,000,000, against $123,000,000 in 1903 and $87,000,000 in 1893. The increase in the decade just ended was $212,000,000, while in the decade from 1893 to 1903 the growth was $36,000,000. In the term "Latin America" are included all of South America, except British, French, and Dutch Guiana; the Central American Republics, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the French West Indies.

That the trend in the export trade of the United States has been, in recent years, distinctly toward American countries, is illustrated by the fact that our exports to Latin-America increased 183 per cent. in the past decade, while our exports to all other parts of the world increased only 64 per cent. To Argentina the exports in 1913 were, in round terms, $55,000,000, against $11,500,000 in 1903; to Brazil, $42,500,000, against $11,000,000 in 1903; to Chile, $16,000,000, against $4,000,000 in 1903; to Mexico, $54,500,000, against $12,000,000 in 1903; and to Cuba, $70,500,000, against $21,750,000 in 1903, the figures in each case relating to fiscal years.

This growth of 183 per cent. in United States exports to Latin America is apparently, however, a result of the increased consuming power of those countries rather than an increase in the share which the United States supplies of their imports, says the bureau. Figures just completed by the bureau, taken from the official reports of the countries in question, show that the share which the United States is supplying of the imports into the Latin American countries was, in 1911, no larger than a decade ago. According to the latest official publications of the various countries in this group, mainly for 1911, only 22 per cent. of their imports were drawn from the United States; for 1903, 21 per cent; for 1895, 24 per cent, and for 1886, 23 per cent.

The total imports of the Latin-American countries in 1911 were $1,165,000,000, against $927,000,000 in 1903, $725,000,000 in 1895, and $452,000,000 in 1886.

Of the $1,180,000,000 imports in 1911, those of Argentina were $354,000,000, Brazil $257,000,000, Chili $127,000,000, Mexico $91,000,000, Uruguay $47,000,000, and Central America, as a whole, $35,000,000.

The annual imports of the entire Pacific frontage of Latin America, so far as ascertainable from the latest official figures, are about $520,000,000 in value, or approximately 20 per cent. of the total imports into the group designated as Latin America, distributed as follows: Chili, $127,000,000; Peru, $31,000,000; Bolivia, $23,000,000; Ecuador, $8,000,000, and Pacific ports of Colombia, Central America, and Mexico, approximately $330,000,000.

Of the total per cent. of the imports of Latin America drawn from countries other than the United States a very large proportion is from Europe—the United Kingdom ranking first, Germany second, and France third.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office, in Room 337, in the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,006. COAL.—An American Consul in a European country reports that an electric light plant in his district, with a capacity of 4,000,000 kilowatts per year, is now using lignite which costs $2.65 per ton. However, it is desired to import American coal for use, and quotations are desired from shippers in the United States. Correspondence should be in German.

12,007. WROUGHT-IRON PIPES.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a local business man, who is able to furnish good references, is desirous of representing American manufacturers of wrought-iron pipes. Correspondence may be in English.

12,008. SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS.—A business house supplying a foreign Government with telephone instruments and with both telephone and telegraph appliances, as well as conducting a wholesale and retail business in scientific apparatus for use in universities and scientific schools, optical and chemical offices, informs an American Consulate that it wishes catalogues in either Spanish or French of scientific instruments and apparatus of all kinds. Correspondence must be in Spanish or French.

12,009. WHEAT.—A report from an American Consul states that a steam flour mill in his district, with a capacity of 12,000 tons annually, produces wheat flour and is an for domestic consumption only. The company would be glad to import American wheat if prices were right and quotations in Germany are desired from shippers in the United States.

12,010. MEDIUM-PRICED AUTOMOBILES.—A business man in the United Kingdom has written an American Consulate that he is anxious to obtain an agency for a good medium-priced automobile. He states that he has had connections with the motor industry for a long period, and has facilities for keeping one or two cars for show purposes.

12,011. APPLES. An American Consul has forwarded a copy of a letter from a business firm in Scotland requesting to be put in touch with fruit growers, especially in the State of Virginia. This firm is willing to buy or advance an agreed sum, per barrel, on the presentation of bills of lading at any of the banks as mutually arranged. Correspondence is desired with American growers and shippers at the earliest possible date.

12,012. COTTONSEED AND LINSEED CAKE.—A report from an American Consul in the United Kingdom states that a resident of his district desires to enter into communication with American exporters of cottonseed and linseed cake. He states that he desires to handle these products on commission in a territory in which he has good connections.

12,013. STEAM TUG.—The American Consulate at Madrid, Spain, reports that proposals are requested by the Junta de Obras del Puerto de Gijon-Musel for the purchase of a steam tug for harbor use, the estimated cost of which is $16,850. Plans are on file in the Secretaria de la Junta de Obras del Puerto de Gijon-Musel, Gijon-Musel, Spain, where they may be seen. Bids must be sent to the same office before Dec. 22.

12,014. MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES.—A firm of commission agents in Southern Europe informs an American Consulate that it would like to get in touch with American manufacturers of machinery and accessories of all classes. Correspondence should be in Italian, and references are furnished.

12,015. DOCK CONSTRUCTION. The American Consulate General at Ottawa, Canada, reports that the Department of Railways and Canals has advertised for tenders, to be received until Nov. 20, for the construction of about 6,500 linear feet of quay wall, foundations for buildings, sewers, dredging of harbor to a depth of forty-five feet at low water, and filling reclaimed areas, in connection with the Halifax Ocean Terminals Railway. Plans and specifications and form of tender may be seen and full information obtained at the offices of the Superintending Engineer, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

He Actually Came Back.

Some months ago a ragged, tired-looking young fellow accosted a reporter at 2 A. M. in Newspaper Row with the usual plea of "Can you spare a dime for a bite to eat, friend?" But he added: "If you think I want it for a drink, why you can buy me a bite yourself." The last remark won the reporter's heart, and a quarter went to the young fellow's hand. The surprise came a few days ago, when a neatly dressed young man accosted the same reporter, and held out a quarter, saying: "I knew that I'd see you some day, friend, so that I could pay you back." Although asked for his name, and what he was doing, he refused, saying only that he has at last found employment, and is on the way to comfort.—Boston Journal.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver, Col., in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE PROPHET OF LOVE, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Fellowship Class, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 3 P. M.

REACHING UPWARD, by Prof. S. C. Schmucker, Labor Temple, 3 P. M.

THE DANGER OF DRIFTING, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

SOME VITAL FORCES IN THE MODERN CHURCH, by Dr. William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Gottfried H. Federlein, at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by E. S. Tracy, at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, 3:30 P. M.

GRIEG SONATA FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO, by Arthur Rowe Pollock, at Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

EXCAVATING IN EGYPT: ITS PROBLEMS AND METHODS, by Albert M. Lythgoe, Curator of Egyptian Art, Metropolitan Art Museum, at the museum Lecture Hall, 4 P. M.

VEGETATION OF PATAGONIA, FUEGIA AND THE SUBANTARCTIC ISLANDS, by Prof. Carl Skottsberg, University of Upsala, Sweden, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, by Dr. Thomas R. Bridges, Public School 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Streets, 8:15 P. M.

NITROGEN AND ITS OXIDES, by Dr. William L. Estabrooke, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, by Edward Ewing Pratt, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE HUMAN MIND AND ITS ORIGIN, by Prof. Henry C. Crampton of Columbia, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT SPINNERS, by Dr. Francis Kroh-Waeeler, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

GENERATION OF ELECTRIC CURRENT, by J. Loring Arnold of New York University, at Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THEORETIC SETTING OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS, beginning a course on "Leaders in the Movement for Social Betterment," by Dr. Paul Klapper of the College of the City of New York, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson Street, south of Christopher, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

THE BOY PROBLEM, THE GIRL PROBLEM, AND THE IMMIGRANT, by, respectively, Ernest K. Coulter, Mrs. C. H. Isreals, and John Collier, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

SOME DRAGON FLIES OF A CONNECTICUT BROOK, by L. B. Woodruff; "Recently Noted Forms of Ornus," by Edward P. Harris, exhibition of specimens; "North American Species of Hydraena," by Charles Schaeffer, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

EFFECTS WITHOUT THE ELECTRICAL CURRENT. By Charles L. Harrington, at Public School 191, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

WHITMAN, THE POETRY OF DEMOCRACY. By Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

ECONOMICS, THE SCIENCE OF MATERIAL WELFARE. First of a course on "The New Economics," by Dr. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, at Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

MILITANCY EXPLAINED, by Mary Keegan; "Girls of the George Junior Republic," by Lyman Beecher Stowe, Civic Forum, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

PAINTING IN SPAIN, by Alexander T. Van Laer, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

ALFRED LORD TENNYSON, by Dr. Willis Boughton, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

SCOTLAND, by William Rennie, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

THE PANAMA CANAL, by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

IBSEN'S DRAMAS, opening a course on "The Drama of To-day, Leaders in the New Movement," by Dr. J. G. Carter Brown, Associate Professor of English at the University of Chicago, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT SPINNERS, by Dr. Francis Kroh-Waeeler, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

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Friday.

VEGETABLE AND FOOD SECTIONS, by members of the New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

MOSES, THE LAW GIVER, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Illustrated. At Religious Forum, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

WHAT THE BOARD OF EDUCATION SHOULD DO FOR RECREATION, by Dr. E. W. Stitt; "What the City Should Do for Recreation," by Dr. Henry Moskowitz; "The Play Life of Foreign Countries," by Grace Isabel Colbron; under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON—ITS ARCHITECTURE, by Dr. Alfred D. F. Hamlin of Columbia, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE FIRST YEARS OF WAGE-EARNING," by Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, at Public School 58, Dominick and Clark Streets, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE STORY OF THE HONEY BEE, by Dr. D. Everett Lyon, at Public School 52, Broadway, inwood, 8:15 P. M.

STORY OF THE EARTH'S CRUST, by John Henry Fromme, at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE FOODS, lecture to be announced at Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City, 4 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF EGYPT, by Dr. Putnam Cady, at American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

UNION AND DEMOCRACY IN ITALY, by Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro of City College, at Public School 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by Dr. Charles A. Beard of Columbia, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eight street, 8:15 P. M.

FLEMISH MASTERS OF ART, by Louis Weinberg, at the Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

WHAT THE GERMANS MEAN BY CULTURE, by Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia, at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

ALTERNATING CURRENTS OF ELECTRICITY, by W. Wallace Ker, at St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

FARMERS LEARNING BUSINESS METHODS

Southwest Is Putting Its Greatest Industry on a Better Financial Basis.

AN AGRICULTURAL MECCA

Attractions That Drew 20,000 Men and Women to the Dry Farming Congress.

More than 20,000 farmers and their wives, coming from all parts of the Southwest, but the greater part of them from within the confines of Oklahoma, visited Tulsa during the International Dry Farming Congress held there in the week ended Nov. 1. It was the eighth meeting of the congress, which is held in a different locality each year.

Col. Frederick E. Farnsworth, who represented the American Bankers' Association at the congress, said on his return last week that in educational value the congress was worth millions of dollars to the country through the dissemination of better agricultural knowledge.

In addition to the exposition of dry farming products and farm machinery, six days were given over to addresses on agricultural subjects by Governors and Commissioners of several Western States, Presidents of agricultural colleges, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and State departments. There were also present representatives of the Governments of Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Turkey, Switzerland, Mexico, Belgium, Hungary, and Russia. An entire session of the congress was given up to a discussion of the financial side of farming.

The farmer is apt to think that the bank can be useful to him only when he deposits money or when he borrows it, and sometimes fails to realize how closely banking and farming are related. The banks must finance the purchasers of the farmers' products, the railroads that transport those products and the industries that manufacture from the world's necessities. They must loan money to the grain and stock men, to the cotton buyers, the mail order houses, the makers of farm machinery, the implement dealers and the local merchants who could not afford to give such liberal credit to farmers unless they could sell their own paper to the banks.

"The country banker is interested in farming because of his close relation to it; the city banker is interested because of his relation to the country banks, and all bankers are interested in agriculture because they realize that it is the country's most fundamental and important industry," said Col. Farnsworth. "They know that the soil is the country's greatest bank and that their own banks are simply warehouses where the wealth that comes from the products of the soil is stored in the form of money and credit. Census reports and soil surveys show that the capital of this greatest of banks is dangerously decreased and its reserves are being rapidly exhausted. More has been taken out of the soil than has been paid back, and because the bankers must share the burdens of all forms of business, they realize that here is a national problem in which they have not only an interest but a responsibility.

"Bankers must not only safeguard the present, but they must provide for the economic future. They see that the present disproportion between city and country population, between consumers and producers, between the demand and supply of farm products, cannot continue. The work of the government experiment stations and the agricultural colleges, as well as the experience of foreign countries, has demonstrated that certain methods result in improved quantity and quality of production. Measured by these results, it is evident that our farms are producing only about half their capacity. In other words, standards have been established which only part of the farmers have attained.

"The money in the banks belongs to the depositors, whose interests must be protected when credit is given to industrial and other projects for the creation of more wealth. The bank or the business that is run on the 'every man for himself' policy is now regarded as unsafe. The banker must not only observe the standards that co-operation among bankers has established, but must know whether the business men to whom he is expected to give credit are employing methods that make for safety and success.

"It is because recognized standards of agricultural production are not being reached that the banker regards farming as a great industry which must be put upon an organized business basis, as a foundation for the country's prosperity. This can be brought about only through the co-operation of all the agencies directly related to agriculture —the farmers themselves, the bankers, the railroads, the cattle men and others. Together they must work out ways of making the farms produce more and pay better, not for the sole benefit of the farmers, of the bankers, or of any other single class, but for the general prosperity in which all share in proportion to their productive capacity and economic function.

"The bankers have not done their share when they simply loan money for agricultural purposes. There must be some provisions for keeping the security good. It is suggested that bankers, grade farmers, grade merchants and manufacturers, so that a farmer who could and would pay his debts promptly would be known as A No. 1; another who could secure only a certain amount of credit would be No. 2; a third who had plenty of property but who was careless about paying, would be in another class, and so on. Now the farmer's ability, as well as his willingness, to farm and to borrow on a business basis depends on whether he has the every farmer for himself' idea, or whether he realizes his business relation to agriculture as an industry and his personal responsibility toward other producers, including bankers."

The attention of the bankers was first directed to the economic seriousness of the agricultural situation by Joseph Chapman, Vice President of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. As President of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, Mr. Chapman heard so many discussions at bankers' meetings as to how difficult it was for farmers in their localities to get help on the farm, that he appointed a committee in 1909 to investigate. They learned that people were leaving the farms so rapidly that one-third of Minnesota's population lived in three cities; that only one-third of the State's tillable land was under cultivation, and that only four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the school children were being educated to become producers. In the four years since then the bankers of Minnesota have obtained an appropriation of more than $1,000,000 for agricultural and domestic science education. Their system of consolidated rural schools and high schools is so popular that they cannot find teachers enough. The bankers' association has also organized grain and stock contests, given prizes themselves and worked so successfully with other interests in the State that this year's value of Minnesota products shows an increase of $40,000,000, or an average of $200 a farm. Other bankers in other States have followed Mr. Chapman's lead, and now thirty-four out of the forty-eight bankers' associations have agricultural committees.

"The bankers are not attempting to tell the farmers how to farm," explained Col. Farnsworth. "There is plenty of knowledge on that subject, but the problem is how to get it put into practice. The Government farm demonstration method seemed most successful, so the bankers have led the movement in their various States to secure a farm adviser for every county. They have co-operated with farmers and local business men in establishing farm bureaus, and with the State agricultural colleges and Legislatures in securing increased agricultural and vocational training.

"The motives of the bankers were sometimes questioned at first, by those who failed to understand their relation to farming and the value of their business knowledge in developing it, but the results of their work have been so obviously worth while for all concerned that co-operation has dispelled criticism. The man who accuses the bankers of having 'something up their sleeves' is apt to be the man who would exhaust the soil fertility of his farm by short-sighted methods of cultivation, buy another, and repeat the process as long as money can be made from the increase of land prices, due to a growing population rather than to any value to proper conservation. If prosperity is to be permanent, neither the banker nor the farmer can profit to himself alone, nor at the expense of industry as a whole."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS WINDERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Winderman, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 72 Greene Street, by these creditors: Morris Goodman, $415; B. Brefsky, $40, and L. Sloan & Co., $60. He began business in March, 1911. Liabilities are said to be $5,000.

ALTMAN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon and Samuel Altman, who compose thte firm of Altman Brothers, jobbers in woolens, at 87 Eldridge Street, by these creditors: Goldstein & Lazarowitz, $130; Grossman & Goldstein, $175, and Bennie Abrahams, $200. Assets are estimated at $1,000.

HENRY HARRIS, a salesman, of 1,391 Madison Avenue, has twiled a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,000 and no assets. The debts are on account of guarantees for merchandise bought by Spitzer, Harris & Co., waist manufacturers. Among the creditors are Morris Spitzer, $13,000; Rebecca Harris, $3,000, and Rosenthal Brothers, $2,800.

YORK MUSIC COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the York Music Company of 1,367 Broadway show liabilities of $30,245 and assets of $2,468, consisting of stock of sheet music, $175; books, $25; fixtures, $500; copyrights, $1,000; accounts, $1,736, and insurance, $12. Among the creditors are Robert Teller Sons & Dorner, $10,744; A. H. Gotetting, $3,165; John M. Botts, $3,000; Regina Ritzer, $2,500, and Isabel B. Gumm, $2,000.

FREDERICK De ANGELIS.—Louis Clark has been appointed receiver for Frederick De Angelis, art glass manufacturer, of Yonkers, bond $3,000, by Stephen H. Thayer, referee in bankruptcy, at Yonkers.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.—A. Lea Everett, receiver for H. B. Hollins & Co., bankers and brokers, of 15 Wall Street, has obtained an order from Judge Hough to an examination of all the partners before United States Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., in the Federal Building, in order to ascertain something definite about the assets. No date was set for the examination.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Antidorim, Michael—D. Zucker, $106.
Ansley, Horatio S.—Durham Realty Corp., $124.
Brown, George H.—F. C. Dale, $334.
Bohm, Julius—H. Sussman, $128.
Beattie, James—A. Market, $177.
Bacon, Elizabeth S.—S. Spear, $114.
Barthe, Oliver H.—A. N. Ackerman, $875.
Dale, Chalmers—L. E. Wood et al., $154.
Dodge, Albert C.—L. H. Shearer, $107.
Daube, Oscar A.—New England Apprt. Co., $282.
Elsenberg, David—M. Marcuse, $162.
Gitler, Abraham—F. M. L. Well, $127.
Hall, Frederick A.—Tide Water Iron Works, $117.
Haraty, Alfred—S. Julin, $111.
Herman, Isidor J.—C. S. Lampel et al., $719.
Hein, Silvio—Century Holding Co., $1,547.
Gay, William—J. H. Vell, $504.
Glynn, Martin H., Controller, &c.—Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., costs, $113.
Greenberg, Isaac, and Abraham Cohen—A. Livaccari, $2,206.
Klenk, Albert—J. Ruppert, $119.
Jacobson, Joseph—F. N. Dubois et al., $271.
Lamison, Jason G.—Liberty Nassau Building Co., $528.
Lynch, George, receiver—C. Wuesterfeld, $215.
Levin, Samuel—J. Ruppert, $218.
Lawrence, Gustav F.—F. E. Boehmcke et al., $1,628.
Muller, Wm., R. Littman, and Karl Littman—Bluthenthal & Bickert, $423.
McKean, Richard—S. Tetts, $159.
Masceni, Bernardo—Wise Piano Co., costs, $118.
Meisler, Elizabeth—J. Patterson, $1,585.
McCord, Ira L.—King Lawson Car Co., $3,360.
Noonan, Harry—Cooper Electric Engineering Co., $175.
Priendsdorfer, Elia J.—J. G. McFadyean, $127.
Payne, Harry L.—Westinghouse Air Brake Co., $351.
Reisler, Nathan—D. W. Travis, $315.
Rankin, Arthur W.—Stern Bros., $531.
Rhinehart, John B. G., re'er—L. F. Delenne, costs, $107.
Same—H. Knapp et al., costs, $108.
Segale, Jenne—Butler Bros., $244.
Seldlin, Moses—S. Rubenstein, $176.
Wagner, James G.—F. Horne, $2,071.
Abramson-Engesser Co.—American Laundry & Machinery Mfg. Co., costs, $127.
Collins, Doorly & Bentley, Inc.—A. S. Keenan et al., $556.
Manchester Leasing Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $114.
Rudd, Inc.—M. Ryan, $121.
Webster Iron Works, Isaac Seldes, and Morris Tobias—Twenty-third Ward Bank, $163. Same—Same, $163.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

McCormack, John—City of N. Y., March 20, 1912, $264.
Krawehl, Richard—J. J. Healy, June 4, 1912, $251.
Terry, Thomas H.—B. Martin, Nov. 12, 1912, $829.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,039 packages. Not much new business, but, with continued light arrivals and slightly firmer Western advices, the market ruled generally steady. Creamery, extras, 34@35c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, firsts, 23c; current make, firsts, 22½c; seconds, 21@22c; packing stock, held, No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20@21c; No. 3, 18@19½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts to-day, 1,909 boxes. A little more activity Friday, and the market firm on high-grade State cheese on basis of present quotations. Some lots held for more money, but only peddling movement. More Wisconsin coming this way, but present offerings of Western cheese on the market here are moderate. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16½@16¾c; white, 16¼@16½c; colored, average fancy, 16c; white, 16c; State, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 16c; white, 16c; colored, average fancy, 15½@15¾c; white, 15½@15¾c; State, whole milk, undergrades, 12½@15½c; daisies, best, 16½@16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 16¾c; twins, best, 16½c; daisies, best, 16¾c; State, skims, held, specials, 12½@13½c; choice, 11¼@12¼c; fresh specials, 12@12¼c; skims, fresh, choice, 10¼@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims or badly defective, 1@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,406 cases. The market closed quiet, but there was very little surplus of desirable fresh stock on the market. Some limits have been placed on these by Western shippers, and values are nominally unchanged, with a fairly steady tone. Storage eggs are quiet at the moment, but are held with confidence at unchanged prices. Nearby eggs continue in very light supply, but the demand is small, and very few of the receipts show uniformly new-laid qualities necessary to command top quotation. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 43@46c; extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 35@37c; thirds and poorer, 30@34c; dirties, No. 1, 23c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@27c; checks, good to choice dry, 25c; under grade, case, $6@$7.20; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29½@30c; firsts, season's charges paid, 28½@29c; seconds, season's charges paid, 27½@28c; seconds to firsts, on dock, 29@28½c; lower grades, 22@27c; thirdies, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@65c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 58@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fair to good, 50@56c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 42@48c; Western gathered white, 12@58c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery brown, 40@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@46c.

"The New York Times Comes Nearer to the Ideal Combination of Quality and Quantity of Circulation than any other Newspaper in the Country"

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE
The Children's Encyclopaedia
The Grolier Society
2 West 45th Street

TELEPHONE, 2160 BRYANT.

New York, October 21st, 1913.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In giving you our first advertisement of the season we are renewing the advertising of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in The Times after a careful analysis of the results obtained from the advertising in the past two years. It does not often happen that a successful campaign can be made in one paper, but it is true in this case. As far as I can see, there is no mystery in the matter at all, for the reason that The Times comes nearer to the ideal combination of quality and quantity of circulation than any other paper in the country.

During the late baseball series Mr. Hugh Fullerton used a very practical method in your paper of rating the teams and the players, with a series of figures showing their efficiency in various departments. If this were done with all the newspapers, I would give The Times a percentage of 95 on quality of circulation, 85 on quantity, 95 on susceptibility of its readers to advertising in general, 95 on the confidence of readers in what they see advertised in The Times, and 90 on the proportion of advertising and reading matter. The chance of a reader seeing an advertisement might be governed by this.

I do not believe any other paper in the country, figuring on this basis, would show so high an average. I have just figured out also that in the metropolitan district in New York there are about 200,000 people who have an income of $2,500 a year and upward. The Times, I believe, has a circulation of something over 200,000. For our particular proposition we want to reach the 200,000 people who have an income of $2,500 a year and up, and I honestly believe that The Times reaches more of them than any other paper.

One of our difficulties is to find newspapers in which it pays to advertise.

H. B. KENEALLY.

Eccentricities of the Scottish Bench.

Mr. Ure has had some eccentric predecessors on the Scottish Bench, the most eccentric of all being Lord Eskgrove, a Judge at the beginning of last century. According to his colleague, Lord Cockburn, "a more ludicrous person than Eskgrove could not exist. People seemed to have nothing to do but tell stories of this one man. To be able to give an anecdote of Eskgrove, with a proper imitation of his voice and manner, was a sort of fortune in society." Condemning a tailor to death for murdering a soldier, Lord Eskgrove remarked: "Not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of life; but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through his regimental breeches, which were his Majesty's." Sentencing two criminals for housebreaking with violence, after detailing the way they attacked the persons of the house, Eskgrove went on: "All this you did, God preserve us just as they were sitting down to dinner!"—London Chronicle.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST
TEL. BARCLAY—6390.
Operate these houses under the direct supervision and management of the owners.

ELEVATOR HOMES

Covent Garden Apts.
Occupying square block
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.

4 Rooms	$432 to $480
5 Rooms	480 to 600
6 Rooms	600 to 720
7 Rooms 2 Baths	720 to 950
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 1,000

Buckingham Court 312 West 99th St.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths....$1,200 to $1,500

St. Nicholas Court 746 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$600 to $480
6 Rooms	740 to 720
7 Rooms	690 to 780

Arundel Court 772 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$420 to $480
6 Rooms	600 to 720

Birch Hall 520 West 183d St.

4 Rooms	$400 to $450
6 Rooms	540 to 600
7 Rooms	660 to 780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 900

Hampton Court 133 West 140th St.

5 Rooms	$390 to $450
6 Rooms	480 to 600

Convent Avenue
Whole Block
128th to 129th Sts.
Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in New York.
4-5 Rooms.
3 minutes to Subway and 6th and 9th Av. "L" station.
Rents $30 to $38.
Office, 29 Convent Av. Phone 8420 Morningside.

THE LOREM
Southwest Cor. 163d & Fox St.
Elevator Apartments.
All Night Elevator and Telephone Service.
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.

4	5	6	7 Rooms
$30	$40	$50	$55 Rents

Two blocks from Simpson Street Subway Station.
Agent on premises.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Ave.
S. E. Cor. 145th St.
Seven and eight large rooms absolutely fireproof; most attractive proposition on Washington Heights. Electric light supplied without cost. Elevator and Telephone service; these buildings, while convenient to Subway, will appeal to those who prefer the "L" road. Rents, $720 to $1,020.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
3551 Broadway (145th St.)

PICKEN COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 148TH ST.
New Fireproof Apartments.
Now ready for immediate occupancy.

4 Rooms	$720
6 Rooms	1,100
6 Rooms (corner)	1,300
7 Rooms	1,400

Agent on premises, or
GEO. F. PICKEN, Owner, 501 5th Av.

Hague Court
Near Columbia University
400 West 118th; facing Morningside Park; undesirable tenants excluded; special concessions for two desirable families; no dogs allowed.
7 large rooms, 2 toilets, $900.
7 large rooms, 2 toilets, $1,000.
Immediate possession; apply Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
508 5th Ave. Telephone, 2718 Murray Hill.

The Madrid
552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
(north of 127th St.)
ONE 7 Rooms, 2 Baths. LEFT
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Large light rooms; view of river.
RENT $80 PER MONTH.
One minute walk to Manhattan Subway station, 125th St.; crosstown cars and 5th Ave. stage. Superintendent on premises.

THE BERMUDA,
608-10 WEST 150TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator, every modern improvement, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $36 to $50.
Apply on premises or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive,
ELEGANT 7-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality, large, light rooms. Southern exposure. All night service.
LIBERAL TERMS to RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.

Only $50 Per Month
beautiful 7 room elevator apartment, all improvements, worth $65, sublease to Oct. Goodwin, 795 St. Nicholas Av.

LYNDHURST COURT,
820 WEST 184TH ST.,
3 short blocks from 181st St. Station; all improvements, including telephone service.
4-5-6 Rooms, $27 to $38.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

MELRAH HALL,
608-610 West 139th St.
New high-class elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, $65.

LOOK
at four-room apartments at 2 St. Nicholas Place, at 149th St.; best value in the city. Superintendent on premises. Rent $37 and $40.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

RIVIERA
Riverside Drive
156th to 157th Street
Highest Type Fireproof Construction.
The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33 1-3% less rental.

	PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms,	$720
6 Rooms,	$1,100
7 Rooms,	$1,200
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to $1,500
9 & 10 Rooms,	$1,400 to $1,800

Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises, 5400—Audubon, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church Street.
6390 Barclay

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
These houses have day and night elevator service, hall attendants, telephones, electric lights. Superintendents on premises

BANKS MORE WARY

Lesson of Hocking Failure May End Old System of Loans to Brokers.

A further check to the already reduced activity of stock trading may result from the Supreme Court's regent decision that the Mechanics and Metals Bank and the National City Bank were put in the position of preferred creditors by the receipt of securities from Lathrop, Haskins & Co. and J. M. Fiske shortly before the failure of those Stock Exchange firms three years ago.

The court's decision apparently puts an end to a fiction devised many years ago to protect banks which advanced brokerage clients more credit than their deposits entitled them to, for part of a day. The banks believed that they were protected in allowing overdrafts by their agreement with the brokers that they were entitled to claim as collateral any securities which were in the bank's possession, or which came into their keeping. In accordance with this agreement, the banks, upon hearing that the brokerage houses were being pushed in connection with the collapse of the Hocking pool, sent over for collateral to deposit under the notes issued by the brokers. Shortly after the securities were delivered to the banks the brokerage houses failed, and the receiver brought suit to compel the banks to surrender the collateral.

The National City Bank, it is understood, will announce in a few days new rules under which it will make so-called day loans to brokers in future. It is expected that other national banks which have done a large business with Stock Exchange houses will adopt similar plans. Brokers who have discussed the matter say that they will not give up the existing system so long as any of the banks continue willing to operate under what has proved to be a convenient method of handling large transactions. Stock Exchange members think that if the national banks refuse to continue to make loans under the old system there is no reason why State banks should not receive the accounts.

Under the old system, which has now developed a serious weakness, a broker was able to handle transactions largely in excess of his available capital by making temporary use of credit extended to him by his bank. The procedure is as follows: Before 10 o'clock each day the broker estimates how much his checks drawn for the payment of stocks to be bought will total. It is, of course, true that he cannot make this estimate an accurate one, for he cannot foresee what new business may develop during the session, but he is usually able to arrive at approximately the amount needed. He then sends a note to the bank covering that amount. His checks are certified up to the sum asked for, and as stocks which he has sold are paid for he sends the checks received to the bank. Before 3 o'clock his over-certifications, which, technically, are not over-certifications, are thus made good. If not, the broker borrows by a call loan enough money to make good his account, depositing collateral to protect the bank. As it works out, the bank has not paid out any money on the certified checks before it has the money in hand, and it has been customary to make no charge for this service.

Brokers maintain that their notes are similar to those executed by merchants, and are as good or better than the best commercial paper through being secured by stocks susceptible to quick liquidation. Some of the bankers take the opposite view, on the ground that the brokers' business is largely speculative.

A few of the larger downtown banks have never taken this class of business, dealing with brokers only when ample security was deposited for any money or credit advanced. Most of the institutions, however, have done large business in clearances, or day-loans, which has been profitable.

One of the largest banks worked out a plan by which its broker clients would be allowed to have their checks certified only to the amount of their funds on deposit. To avoid cramping small houses which have not enough capital to swing large purchases, it proposed to clear transactions for the brokers when they request it, charging a small fee to cover the cost of clerk's time. Under this system, if a depositor executes an order for $5,000,000 worth of bonds which he cannot pay for, he will notify the bank, which will at once send a messenger with a check to receive the bonds from the seller. After being checked up by the bank, they will be delivered to the buyer for whom the broker has acted, and handed to him in return for his check. Under this system it will only be necessary for the broker to have on deposit with the bank enough money to provide a safe margin.

The plan for obviating faults of the existing system which is in most favor has not been thrashed out by the brokers, but has received the approval of some of the leading bankers, who will bring it to the attention of their customers on the Exchange. It calls for the creation of an indemnity company within the membership of the Exchange. The new company would get its capital through the sale of stock to members of the Exchange and would be in a position to guarantee the notes of any of its members.

Under this plan the officers of the company would be in constant touch with the activities of the brokers who are in the habit of executing clearance loans. If they found that one or more houses were engaged in a risky attempt at manipulation like that carried on by the Hocking crowd they would have the power to notify the brokers of their unwillingness to guarantee their notes further.

However, it is admitted by bankers that cases of this kind on the Stock Exchange loans are very infrequent. It is maintained that the indemnity company, having practically no expenses and probably no losses, would shortly be able to return in the form of dividends fees charged the brokers for standing back of their credit. This plan has met with more favor than the one proposing that banks clear transactions for the brokers.

"We have no wish to hamper any of our customers with any unnecessary safeguards," said the head of one of the Wall Street banks yesterday. "We are prepared, however, to lose their accounts rather than continue under the old system, which has broken down under the court's decision. In the Hocking crash it was perfectly plain to me that it made no difference whether the additional collateral was received by the banks before the failures or after. The point was that it was not obtained until after the credit had been extended. That made the banks preferred creditors in a common-sense interpretation of the transaction. The situation might never arise again, and if sufficient care were exercised in certifying checks it probably never would arise, but the potential danger is there just the same, and must be eliminated."

STEEL TRADE IS QUIET.

More Mills Are Closing Down in the Pittsburgh District.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 15.—The continued blowing out of merchant and steel works furnaces, together with the sentimental effect of the drop of 400,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage as shown by the Nov. 10 report, gives pig iron a much softer tone than at any time this year. The blast-furnace industry in Pittsburgh and Valleys territory is not operating at better than 70 per cent. of the maximum capacity attained last April. It is notable, however, that the price range shows no positive declines from a week ago.

Two independent steel company interests are operating their blast-furnace properties at 50 per cent. of maximum. The Steel Corporation, while reducing output, holds to about 75 per cent. of maximum thus far, and probably will maintain this rate into December. There are few merchant furnaces in the Central West in blast, aside from those controlling their own ore and coke supplies. The check in the pig-iron industry is abnormal in its suddenness. The strong position of the merchant pig iron trade in this territory lies in the fact that practically all the merchant furnace interests now in operation control their own ore and coke supplies, and thus are not subject to iron-clad deliveries of raw material under running contracts.

There is a scattering demand for Bessemer iron at $14.15 Valley furnace, or $15.25 delivered Pittsburgh. A sale of 1,000 tons of forge iron, November-January delivery, was closed at $14.15 delivered Pittsburgh, which is $13.25 at Valley furnace. Basic iron seems definitely fixed at $13.25 Valley furnace, or practically on a parity with forge iron; No. 2 foundry is offered at $13.50 Valleys, and on liberal inquiry at a shade lower than $14.40 delivered Pittsburgh. There is slightly more activity in the West in pig iron, and it is believed the local market will go lower, unless Chicago shows an unexpected price slump.

Crude steel prices seem to have about touched bottom, with a range of $20.50 to $21.50 for Bessemer or open hearth billets. The lower figure named is within $1.50 of the low point of 1910. There is little demand for contracts on sheet and tin bars for the first quarter as yet, consumers seemingly being at a loss to estimate their requirements.

Plates are offered occasionally at a shade below 1.30c. mill. It is estimated that 1.25c can be done on plates, which is $4 a ton under the recent official price. Structural material ranges at 1.30c and 1.35c, with considerable new work showing. Steel bars, it is said, have not gone below 1.30c in Pittsburgh district, although the settlement on the sliding wage scale of the puddling mills for November and December shows bar iron on a 1.25c basis. Usually there is a matter of 2 to 5 points between steel and iron bar in the open market. Black sheets are acknowledgedly offered at 2c. mill, which is $7 a ton below the high point of last Winter and only $4 above the low point of the 1910 movement. Not much activity is reported thus far in tin plate, though the new season price of $3.40 has been in effect only two weeks, and producers affect not to expect lively contracting for first quarter of 1914 until toward the close of the month.

The slowing down in the blast-furnace industry is having its effect on coke. Quotations in this market during the week, for first-class Connellsville furnace coke, ranged from $1.90 to $1.85, Connellsville oven, for this year's shipment. Some sellers were offering furnace coke down to $1.70. Foundry coke has softened slightly, to a minimum of $2.50 at Connellsville oven.

ALLING DISPUTES TALBERT.

He Says Free Collection System Will Benefit Country Banks.

Newton D. Alling, Vice President of the National Nassau Bank, does not agree with the calculations of Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, as to the prohibitive expense of the plan of free clearings and check collection embraced in the Owen-Glass bill. In fact, Mr. Alling believes that the proposed system will be of the highest value to business and will eliminate the useless expense of the present system, with its exchange charges and fictitious balances.

"I cannot help but be interested," said Mr. Alling, "in the articles which a bank officer has been contributing on the subject of county check collections, as provided in the Federal Reserve act. Without taking up in detail the arguments and premises by which he reaches his conclusions, it is enough to say that he finally arrives at the amount of $6,300,000 as the net annual cost to the Federal reserve banks of assuming the collection of the out-of-town checks of their member banks.

"He arrives at this net cost by assuming that conditions are going to be much the same under the new system as they are now under the old. That is, that all of the expenses which are attached to the present archaic method of collecting will still have to be incurred under the new. He does not seem to grasp the fact that if the Federal reserve banks are organized and required, as it now stands in Section 17, 'to receive on deposit at par and without charge for exchange or collection checks and drafts drawn by any of its depositors * * * or drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank upon funds in said bank,' that all existing conditions and expenses are swept away.

"Still more is this so when Section 20, which requires the reserves of all member banks to be retained in the reserve bank in their own region, is considered. The only expense which would be left of the many which we have now would be the actual transfer of money from one section to another, and that would probably be only a fraction of what it is under the present system.

"Take, for instance, the shipping of currency which is necessary in the Fall for crop moving from New York to the West; that would be eliminated. New York would no longer hold the reserve for Western banks, but it would be held by Federal banks in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and Denver, each close at hand in its own district. The collection of checks would be simplified to a greater extent.

"A check, for instance, drawn on a bank in Joliet, Ill., and deposited in a bank in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., would be sent by the Poughkeepsie bank for its credit in the Federal bank in New York, the Federal bank in New York would send it to the Federal bank in Chicago, which would credit the Federal bank of New York and charge the account of the bank in Joliet. The bank in Joliet will send all of the checks deposited with it outside its own city to the Federal bank of Chicago for credit to its account, thus naturally providing funds at all times to meet checks drawn on it and redeemed by its reserve bank.

"The checks drawn on a member bank would be offset by the checks which it sent to the Federal bank for collection, just as checks now sent to a local clearing house are offset by those received from the clearing house by any member bank. Thus would the member banks' reserve account always be kept in funds without the necessity of shipping a dollar's worth of currency except under some special condition. It would not be necessary for member banks to replenish constantly their reserve account at great expense by shipping currency, as has been erroneously stated by those who should know better.

"This clause in the bill will be the greatest boon to the country bankers that can, or ever will again, be granted to them. It will make their checks acceptable at par in any part of the country on an equal footing with that of the largest New York bank. It will open the door to the markets of the country for his local manufacturing and mercantile depositors. It will not be necessary for them to keep their accounts in Albany or Philadelphia, or New York, to comply with that little request on most every statement, 'Payable only in New York Exchange.'

"We are told that the country bankers would rather forego those benefits to their communities than lose the profits derived from their exchange account. I, for one, do not believe that; not when they have it put to them right and when they stop looking at this provision of the bill through smoked glasses. What are the exchange profits to the average bank outside of reserve cities, and not in some out-of-the-way place? I will wager that, considering the balances which they have to keep in other banks in order to divert checks to themselves, their net gain at the end of the year is inconsiderable.

"And what does this system result in? Banks in Syracuse have to keep more accounts in Albany, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and perhaps Chicago, than they need in order to attract as much collection business as possible, and this condition exists in every city of any size in the country.

"Checks are sent all around Robin's barn to fatten balances. In the last Controller's call the item 'due from national banks not reserve agents' was $439,021,200, and 'due from State banks and bankers' was $194,990,066, and the total of these represent largely balances given to attract collection business, as there is no reason for national banks to keep such accounts except as reciprocal balances. And the item 'due from approved reserve agents,' $762,176,994, doubtless represents to some extent the same tendency. This all means that a considerable amount of the balances of banks are to an extent offset and that a great deal of the business is unnecessary; and that causes an expense which is unnecessary, and which some one must bear.

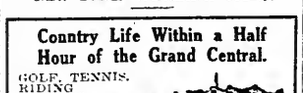
"It is high time that the banks of the country went out of the balance swapping business and devoted their time to simple banking. The Federal Reserve act will eliminate all of this unnecessary expense, and will collect or exchange all of the checks of the country for one-twentieth or less of the cost of to-day, and the tariff on business will be removed entirely. President Wilson spoke truly when he said that this bill would 'strike the shackles off business.' When he signs this bill he will, with one stroke of his pen, remove all the vexing problems of the collection of country checks. And those who, in comparing the expense or possibilities of the Reserve act as far as its collection clause is concerned, with conditions holding to-day, must ignore all present calculations and start anew."

RESORTS — NEW YORK—Watkins.

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
Open All the Year
WATKINS GLEN, ON SENECA LAKE
in the Heart of the Lake Country, noted for the most picturesque scenery of Lake, River and Mountain in America.
THE GLEN SPRINGS
A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL. One hundred rooms with private bath.
Appointments, service and cuisine are the best.
THE NAUHEIM BATHS for diseases of the heart and circulation are given by skilled attendants under the direction of experienced physicians, and are the only Nauheim Baths in America given with a Natural Iodo-Bromo Brine.
HOT BRINE BATHS FOR ELIMINATION.—Our brine is one of the strongest natural brines known.
Complete Hydrotherapeutic, Mechanical and Electrical Equipment. For the treatment of rheumatism, gout, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, and diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or in Europe.
One hundred acres of private park. Measured and graded walks for Oertel Hill Climbing Exercises. NEW NINE HOLE GOLF COURSE, SPORTY AND WELL KEPT. Putting Green, Tennis Courts. Climate mild, dry and equable. For descriptive booklets address Wm. E. Leffingwell, President, Watkins, N. Y.

HOTEL BUCKINGHAM.—Under the new management of S. E. L. Ballard, formerly of Hotel St. George. Open all the year.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Country Life Within a Half Hour of the Grand Central.
GOLF. TENNIS. RIDING. DRIVING.

MOTORING. MUSIC. DANCING.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna Station.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I.
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards.
Sage Foundation Homes Co.,
47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey.
NOW OPEN
A delightful location for Autumn visitors. Express train service, 90 minutes from New York, ninety minutes from Philadelphia.
GOLF, TENNIS, CANOEING.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

The Carasaljo Lakewood, N. J. Refined, homelike; house facing park and lake; excellent table; moderate rates; 9th season under management of E. SWITZER.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE METROPOLITAN
Equipment Modern. Table Excellent.
The Leading Hotel in Every Respect.
Especially Attractive in Fall and Winter.
Steam heat, sun parlors. Booklet and rates upon request.
FRANCIS VARNALL, Manager.

RESORTS — NEW YORK—Watkins.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ALAMAC HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Tennessee Av.
Absolutely Fireproof. Family and Transient Hotel. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Special Fall rates. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. Samuel H. Ellis, RICHARD PECK.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people, includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted room, with private tiled bathroom and first class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway; 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2085—Orange.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
We have two choice suites placed at liberty this week at $25 and $30 per week for two persons, respectively. They consist of parlor, one and two bedrooms, and private baths. This includes dining room service of the best. On Lackawanna: 90 trains per day. Phone 2620 Orange.

HOTEL ALVORD
Near Brick Church Station.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Thirty minutes from Broadway, Lackawanna R. R. (Tube or Ferries.) 50 trains a day each way.
F. B. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r.

NEW HOTEL CLINTON
EAST ORANGE.
A complete Hotel, with the true home atmosphere; every room with running water and bath; near Brick Church station on the Lackawanna and 30 min. from Broadway.
EDWARD M. SAMMIS

NEW JERSEY—Summit.

NEW PARK HOUSE, Summit, N. J.
Open all winter; high elevation; special low rates; first-class family hotel; private baths; rooms singly or en suite; excellent table. John D. Bailey, Manager.

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R., 19th & 20th Sts.
"OLYMPIC"
Holiday Sailing
DECEMBER 13
LONDON—PARIS
via Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
OTHER SAILINGS
Majestic, Nov. 26, noon | *St. Paul, Dec. 19
Oceanic, Dec. 5, noon | *St. Louis, Dec. 26
*American Line Steamer. One Class Cabin (II.) Service.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
CEDRIC.....Nov. 20 | CELTIC.....Dec. 11
BALTIC.....Dec. 4 | †CYMRIC.....Dec. 20
†Cymric carries only One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class Passengers.
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
N. Y., Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton. One Class Cabin (II.) Service
ST. LOUIS....Nov. 21 | *OCEANIC.....Dec. 5
PHILA'PHIA..Nov. 28 | NEW YORK...Dec. 12
*White Star Line Steamer. 1st, 2d. & 3d Class.
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minnetonka..Nov. 22, noon | Minnehaha..Dec. 13
Minneapolis..Dec. 6, noon | Minnewaska..Dec. 20
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND Nov.19 FINLAND Dec 3
KROONLAND Nov.26 ZEELAND Dec.10
WINTER CRUISES
ITALY & EGYPT — The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Menaco. Largest Steamers in the Trade. Adriatic, Celtic. NOVEMBER 29. Jan. 10, Jan. 24, Feb. 21, Mar. 7.
PANAMA CANAL — West Indies, South America. The Newest Cruising Steamers. Lapland, Laurentic, Megantic. JANUARY 7. Jan. 17, Jan. 24, Jan. 31, Feb. 11, Feb. 25, Mar. 4, Mar. 14, Apl. 4. 16 to 28 Days. $145 to $175 upward.
Canadic.....Nov. 27
Cretic.....Dec. 11
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD
NEXT SAILINGS OF THE
Fastest Steamers in the World
MAURETANIA NOV. 19
LUSITANIA DEC. 3
Sailing at 1 A. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Carmania, Nov. 29, 10 a.m. | *Campania, Dec. 31, 1 a.m.
†Iverna, Dec. 10, 10 a. m. | *Carmania, Jan. 10, 10 a.m.
*Carmania, Dec. 13, 10 a. m.
Mauretania Dec. 16, 6 p. m. | Lusitania Jan. 14, 1 a. m.
Lusitania Dec. 24, 6 p. m. | *Campania, Jan. 28, 1 a.m.
*Calls at Queenstown. East and West Bound.
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume, Patras. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
IVERNIA....Nov. 22 | ‡ULTONIA.....Dec. 31
†CARPATHIA..Dec. 9 | ‡IVERNIA.....Jan. 15
†Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa. ‡Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d class only. ‡Omits Genoa and Madeira.
Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or Genoa, Naples, Alexandria. Sailings noon.
LACONIA DEC. 2, JAN. 22.
Franconia JAN. 8, FEB. 24. | CARONIA JAN. 31, MAR. 17
*Will not call at Alexandria.
ROUND THE WORLD TRIP, $198 & UP.
Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. NAV. CO. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.
Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

PANAMA & WEST INDIES
Books Are Now Open for the SPECIAL CRUISES DE LUXE during January, February and March.
MOST DESIRABLE SPACE NOW AVAILABLE
Greatly Improved Service on All Lines, with Many Added Features.
$100 and Up. 16 to 30 Days in the Tropics.
Plan NOW for Your Winter Vacation and send at once for full details of all Lines.
GEO. E. MARSTERS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.

BERMUDA
And Return $25 and up.
Accommodations at best Hotels $2.50 per day and up.
Illustrated folders and descriptive pamphlets free on request.
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer. Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLES LINE CITIZENS LINE
TO
ALBANY and TROY
Elegant Steel Steamers leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sundays at 6:00 P. M., and W. 129th St., N. R., at 6:45 P. M.
ALL HOTEL COMFORTS—STEAM HEAT. EXCELLENT CUISINE—Phone Spring 9400.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.40
Providence Direct, Also Worcester, $2.40
Outside Two-Berth Staterooms, $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA & TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

MANHATTAN LINE
TO ALBANY $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50
GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru Tickets & Bagg. Check'd to All Points.
Strs. Lve. daily, Pier 39, N. R., foot W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

UP THE HUDSON—TO-DAY
Str. NEWBURGH
TO FISHKILL, NEWBURGH & RETURN.
Leaves Franklin St. 8:00 A. M. West 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Round Trip Fare, $1.00.

ORIENT-INDIA
A cruise of 93 days to
MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGERIA, GREECE, the HOLY LAND, EGYPT, INDIA and CEYLON.
By the S. S. CLEVELAND
(17,000 Tons)
Lv. NEW YORK, JAN. 15, 1914
COST, including shore excursions and all necessary expenses
$700 upward

This is an entirely new cruise including INDIA and CEYLON, with visits to lands famous in the World's History.
It is also of interest to those traveling only to ITALY or EGYPT. A limited number of rooms are obtainable for this portion of the trip, as well as from ITALY or EGYPT to INDIA and CEYLON and return.
You may make attractive combinations for the whole or part of the cruise.
Also cruises from New York to the West Indies and Panama Canal in January, February, March and April, and from New Orleans in January, February and March, 1914, and Around the World via Panama Canal from New York in January and from San Francisco in February, 1915.
Don't fail to write us for particulars before making other plans, and obtain our descriptive illustrated booklets.
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 Broadway, New York
Phone 1900 Rector

$34.80 Wednesdays Saturdays
$43.30 Tuesdays Fridays
Florida Trips
Including all expenses of meals and sleeping accommodations for round trip
No better or more direct way of reaching the famous resorts of Florida and the South
From New York direct to Jacksonville without change
Tickets now on sale. Return limit, six months. Correspondingly low rates to all Florida points.
Write for information, beautiful descriptive literature and helpful suggestions. Address
CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
ARTHUR W. PYE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Pier 36, North River, New York.
East Side: 133 Second Av.; Uptown: 958 Broadway, Cor. 23d St.
Downtown: 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St.
58

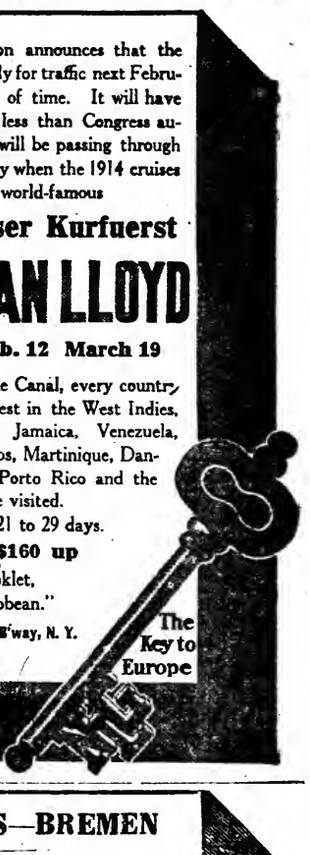
RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS
EUROPE — Riviera, Italy, Italian Lakes, Southern France, Spain, Pyrenees, Switzerland, Greece, Dalmatian Coast, Algeria and Tunisia. Frequent departures, beginning in January.
EGYPT and the HOLY LAND — Comprehensive tour, begins January 24.
ROUND THE WORLD — Small parties. First-class throughout. Departures Dec. 6 and later.
JAPAN and the PHILIPPINES — Including China and Siberia, Feb. 12. Shorter tours March 5 and April 7.
CALIFORNIA — Delightful tours, Nov. 18, Dec. 16 and later. Special car service from coast to coast without change. Travel in California independently or under escort.
PANAMA and JAMAICA — Twenty-five Day Tours, including land excursions, Nov. 29 and Dec. 13.
SOUTH AMERICA — Wonderful tours, Jan. 24 and 31.
Southern Hemisphere — Including New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Leaving Jan. 6 and Feb. 4.
SEND FOR BOOKLET DESIRED.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6270 Madison

Great White Fleet

PANAMA
Autumn Cruises
You don't have to wait until this Winter to see the Panama Canal. You can leave now almost any day on one of our new steamers, built especially for service in the Tropics, and avoid the Winter rush of sightseers to this centre of attraction.
All outside rooms, located amidships — many connecting — many have private baths — all are cooled by fresh air forced in by noiseless blowers and circulated by electric fans.
FROM NEW YORK — 12-day Cruise every Wed. to Jamaica, Panama and Colombian ports—$135.00 minimum fare.
16-day Cruise every Sat. to Jamaica, Panama, and Costa Rica—$140.00 min. fare.
FROM NEW ORLEANS — Sailings every Wed., Thurs., and Sat. to Panama and Central American ports.
Send for booklets
United Fruit Company
Steamship Service
17 BATTERY PL., N. Y.
Or any authorized ticket or tourist agent.

*CUBA—JAMAICA—PANAMA
21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports. Next Sailing Trent, Nov. 22.
Largest, Finest, and Fastest Vessels to
§SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES Colombia & Ecuador TO
*‡‡Brazil and the Argentine
For particulars apply to
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y., or any S. S. Ticket Agt.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 23d St. and all Tyson ticket offices.
*Phone Spring 9401 and 9402.

Panama Canal
Secretary Garrison announces that the Canal will be ready for traffic next February, a year ahead of time. It will have cost $10,000,000 less than Congress authorized. Ships will be passing through the great waterway when the 1914 cruises are made by the world-famous
S. S. Grosser Kurfuerst
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Jan. 14 Feb. 12 March 19
West Indies
In addition to the Canal, every country and port of interest in the West Indies, including Cuba, Jamaica, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, Danish West Indies, Porto Rico and the Bahamas, will be visited.
Duration of trip 21 to 29 days.
Rate $160 up
Write for our new booklet, "To the Canal and Caribbean."
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 B'way, N. Y.
Or Local Agents.

The Key to Europe

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Kaiser Wilhelm II.
Tuesday, Nov. 18th, 10 A. M.
GEORGE WASHINGTON
Saturday, Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
To the Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
S. S. BERLIN
Saturday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Prinzess Irene
Saturday, Jan. 8, 11 A. M.
Omits Gibraltar
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York

The Key to Europe

BERMUDA
Sails in tinted waters with a black pilot conning reefs and shoals to find a safe channel. Cruise in a motor boat among scores of tiny islets, rimmed with coralline beaches. Paddle by moonlight in a phosphorescent sea and watch schools of fish tumbling beside your canoe—or bathe and fish and play golf, tennis, or baseball in December. These are a few of Bermuda's joys.
2 Days from N. Y.
ROUND TRIP $25 Up
Sailings Every Week.
Tickets Interchangeable.
S. S. CARIBBEAN
10,670 Tons Displ. 5,888 Tons Reg.
Send for Booklets to
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St. Tel. 2360 Broad.
Raymond & Whitcomb, Thos. Cook & Son, or *any ticket agent.*
S. S. BERMUDIAN
Twin Screw, 10,518 Tons Displ
Send for Booklets to
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.,
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector
Thos. Cook & Son, 245-261 Broadway, 264-273 Fifth Ave., *or any Ticket Agent.*
WRITE FOR BOOKLETS

PORTO RICO
ISLAND OF ENCHANTMENT
You will revel in the tropical richness of this wonderful Island—its splendid roads, interesting sights and people. You will enjoy the restful hours on one of our big comfortable steamers, with their broad decks and spacious rooms.
S. S. BRAZOS
10,000 tons, fitted with every ocean comfort, and other big steamers in service.
TO SAN JUAN
Sailings every Saturday direct to this modern city, $45 and up; 16-day cruise, New York to and around Porto Rico, $110, all expenses.
Write for Booklet.
PORTO RICO LINE
General Office: 11 Broadway, N. Y.
Branch Ticket Office, 290 B'way, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON — PARIS — HAMBURG
§PRETORIA.....Nov. 16, 3 P. M.
PRESIDENT GRANT.....Nov. 21, 11 A. M.
AMERIKA.....Nov. 23, 12 noon.
§PENNSYLVANIA.....Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.....Dec. 6, 12 noon
42d Cabin only. §Hamburg direct.
§§ S. S. PENNSYLVANIA and S. S. PRETORIA sail from New Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.
FROM BOSTON
Moltke.....Nov. 22 | Hamburg.....Dec. 6
§§These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both first and second cabins.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
§§All steamers in this service leave from NEW PIER, 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
*S. S. Cleveland (17,000 Tons)...Nov. 20, 12 noon
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons)...Dec. 9, 12 noon
*Will not call at Madeira.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 Broadway

The Ideal Trip to SAN FRANCISCO
Visiting the Completed PANAMA CANAL and Pacific Coast Ports of CENTRAL AMERICA.
Thirty-three Days' Voyage, $120
SAILINGS EVERY SIX DAYS.
Illustrated Booklet Upon Application.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line
General Offices, 24 State St., New York.

Russian American Line
Regular Fortnightly Sailings
To Rotterdam, $60 & up, 1st cabin; $45 2d. To Libau, $70 & up, 1st Cabin; $50 2d.
Kursk..Nov. 29, 2 PM | Czar.....Dec. 27
Russia..Dec. 13, 2 PM | Kursk.....Jan. 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE & CO., G.P. Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.
Pier foot 31st St., South Brooklyn.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
*LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
†ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples and Genoa direct.
SANCONA.....DEC. 2, 11 A. M.
*Verona..Dec. 6, 11 AM | *America..Dec. 30, 11 AM
†Stampalia..Dec.10,11 AM | †Europa..Jan. 3, 11 AM
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
MARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., 24 Whitehall St.

*CUBA—JAMAICA—PANAMA
21 Tours Incl. other West Indian Ports. Next Sailing Trent, Nov. 22.
Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to
§SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES Colombia & Ecuador TO
*‡‡Brazil and the Argentine
For particulars apply to
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y., or any S. S. Ticket Agt.

BERMUDA
Next special tour to this delightful island resort will leave by Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s
S. S. "CARIBBEAN,"
on Wednesday, November 19.
Eight and twelve day tours, including ticket, stateroom, berth, hotel, drives, transfers, etc.
Inclusive Fare, $40 and up.
Later departure by Quebec S. S. Co's
S. S. "BERMUDIAN"
on Saturday, November 22.
Tickets and Tours Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 353 Fifth Ave., 2,081 Broadway, N. Y.

SYDNEY 19 DAYS FROM San Francisco
AUSTRALIA Weather Fine
SAMOA AND SOUTH SEAS Shortest Line Quickest Time
Splendid steamers, Lloyds 100A1, (10,000 tons displ.) of Sydney Short Line, sailing Oct. 7, 21, Nov. 4 and every 2 weeks.
$110 HONOLULU (ROUND TRIP) FIRST CLASS SYDNEY $300
Round trip, second class, SYDNEY, $200.
Various tours, including Java, China, Japan and Round the World. Send for folder.
Oceanic S. S. Co., 673 Market St., San Francisco.

Holland America Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A. M.
*Rijndam.....

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Change Very Little in Dull Session—Banks Show Large Reserve Gain.

The week ended on the Stock Exchange with a very dull session, which here and there yielded substantial net changes in prices, but which left the list by and large little changed from the previous day. The market hardened somewhat toward the close and ended with sufficient firmness to give some encouragement to those who counted on favorable Mexican news over Sunday to give further impetus to the market. A whole week has gone by beyond the time when it was thought that our negotiations with the Mexican Government would come to a definite issue without the question of Gen. Huerta's retirement being definitely settled. It was felt, however, that events have taken such a course this week that another week can hardly pass without making much clearer just what the outcome of President Wilson's policy toward Mexico is to be. Incidentally, the view that this country's policy, backed up by the countries of Europe, would be successful has been growing. It was with a more or less cheerful view of the Mexican situation, therefore, that trading for the week came to an end.

The bank statement more than fulfilled the favorable expectations which had been entertained regarding it. The actual gain in cash reached the large figure of $12,300,000, and nearly two-thirds of this sum was added to the surplus reserve. The increase in loans was small when viewed in contrast with the inflow of cash. The slight deficit of two weeks ago has now been converted into a surplus in excess of $18,000,000. This is substantially above the average for this date in recent years and bears out the view that the bank position is steadily growing more comfortable. The cash movements of the last fortnight and the effect which they have had upon the Clearing House reserve position fully bear out the view recently entertained in some quarters of the financial district that there was no occasion at this time to seek gold from abroad so far as our banking position was concerned. The surplus, it is true, has been increased by about $2,000,000 on account of the gold arrivals from the other side, but even without this addition to our stock of cash the reserve position here would be strong above the average of the season.

At the moment there are no indications of the likelihood of further gold imports, although the course of trade has so favored this country that our credits in the European markets are increasing. It is still possible, however, to employ funds more profitably in bills than in the importation of gold, and so long as this is so the position of the money markets as a whole is likely to be benefited by our refraining from further imports at this time. It is true that the recent recovery in exchange carried rates to a figure which wiped out the profit on the basis of bankers' bills shown in gold import operations, but the exchange rate would doubtless be quickly depressed again to the import point if our bankers attempted to realize on their present holdings of long bills. The bank statement yesterday shows how unnecessary such a course would be at this time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $308,297,642; balances, $13,701,342; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $469,848.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for short and three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3⅞ per cent. Money was 4@4¼ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 31 centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Demand sterling, high, $4.85⅓; low, $4.8540; last, $4.8545.
London—Cable,	$4.86.
Paris—Cable,	$5.20⅝; check, $5.21¼.
Berlin—Cable,	94¾ plus 1-32; check, 94 11-16.
Switzerland—Cable,	5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.22½ plus 1-16.
Holland—Cable,	40.09; check, 40.06.
Belgium—Cable,	5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers',	60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79⅛.
London — Commercial,	60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.78⅜.
Paris—Bankers',	60 days, 5.25; 90 days, 5.26⅛ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial,	5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅜.
Berlin—Bankers',	60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.
Berlin—Commercial,	60 days, 93 13-16; 90 days, 93 7-16.
Amsterdam—Commercial,	60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London at 27 9-16d, and 1c higher in New York, at 59⅝c per ounce.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred.—Thomas G. Cook to Richard Wharton, at Charles W. Turner & Co., 42 Broadway.

Membership Posted for Transfer—H. Carroll Brown to Henry H. Skinner; sponsors, T. L. Manson and F. G. Webster.

Branch Offices—McClure, Jones & Reed, Sea Bright, N. J., discontinued; Moore, Leonard & Lewis, (new,) Hotel McAlpin; Fred W. Kuhlman, manager. H. Content & Co., (new,) Madison Square, New York, resident partner.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	22	23	22	23
Atlantic Refining	709	710	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	163	164	160	165
Chesebrough Mfg.	645	655	645	655
Colonial Oil	115	125	115	125
Continental Oil	185	190	185	190
Crescent Pipe Line	75	77	77	80
Cumberland Pipe L.	73	77	73	77
Eureka Pipe Line	325	340	337	343
Galena-Signal Oil	173	174	174	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	136	142
Indiana Pipe Line	128	129	128	129
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	310	315	312	317
Northern Pipe Line	114	117	113	116
Ohio Oil	130	138	130	138
Prairie Oil & Gas	394	397	393	396
Solar Refining	288	292	290	295
Southern Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
South Penn. Oil	252	255	254	257
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	144	153	148	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	192	194	190	192
Standard Oil (Ind.)	286	289	285	288
Standard Oil (Kan.)	390	405	400	415
Standard Oil (Ky.)	620	630	610	630
Standard Oil (Neb.)	320	330	325	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	373	375	373	375
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	156	158	156	158
Swan & Finch	285	300	285	295
Union Tank Line	84	86	83	87
Vacuum Oil	173	176	173	176
Washington Oil	34	37	33	37
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,300

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Drug Issue in Demand.

Possibly by way of celebration of the company's anniversary week, the shares of the Riker-Hegeman Company enjoyed a violent spurt on the curb both Friday and Saturday. On Friday the stock sold up 15 points to 135, and closed at 130, with a net gain of 10 points for the day. Yesterday it opened up 5 points, jumped to 160, and closed at that figure, with a net gain of 30 points more, or 40 points for the two days' dealings. Brokers reported transactions in 95 shares. Inasmuch as half a dozen persons are known to hold about 90 per cent. of the Riker-Hegeman common and preferred stock, representatives of the United Cigar interests who are negotiating for control of the chain of drug stores were wondering yesterday where the shares sold on the curb were to be obtained.

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Consolidated Trades in U. P.

Although the relative volume of trading on the two exchanges yesterday was divided about as usual, the Consolidated did a larger amount of the Union Pacific business than its pro rata share. Total transactions in this issue were 3,200 shares on the Little Board, as against 4,100 on the New York Stock Exchange. The Consolidated reported 900 shares changing hands at 151, the day's top price, against 100 shares, which sold on the other board at that figure.

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Football Enthusiasts Missing.

There was very little discussion of the approaching football games to be heard in the financial district yesterday morning, for the reason that most of the game's supporters took the day off. After two successive Saturdays of rain the promising weather yesterday proved too strong a temptation for several hundred brokers to withstand. The result was a holiday market. The total transactions on the Stock Exchange were but 70,000 shares, and on the Consolidated, 11,920 shares. There had not been such a small Saturday's business before since Aug. 2, when the total was only 63,000.

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An Unequal Division.

The stock market of the past week was fairly broad, considering only the number of issues dealt in, but extremely narrow if the distribution of business be taken into account. The week's total transactions numbered 1,466,288 shares, and there were 216 issues on the list. Considerably more than half the total was done in the four leaders: 292,606 shares in Steel common, 162,300 shares in Union Pacific, 143,850 shares in Amalgamated Copper, and 227,800 shares in Reading. That left only 629,642 shares to be divided by the other 212 issues. All of our leaders closed the week with good gains, Steel adding 2 points to its price at the close of the previous week, Union, 2⅞; Copper, 1¼, and Reading, 1¼. Some of the less active issues suffered heavy declines while the leaders were advancing. Assets Realization declined 14 points; Lake Erie & Western preferred, 5; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie preferred, 9½; New York Air Brake, 8¼, and M. Rumely preferred, 4½.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The amount of Union Pacific which changed hands on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was not far behind the amount of that stock dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. The Consolidated total was 3,220 shares, as against 4,100 shares on the other board. Chesapeake & Ohio was dealt in on the 9:30 o'clock opening call at 56, and Tennessee Copper sold after the call at 28⅝, the only market for those two stocks in Wall Street during the day. In the early trading the railroad list as a whole inclined toward heaviness. At the lower levels, however, the market steadied, with rallying tendencies then developing. Commission houses handled a good volume of business in odd lots.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
730	Anal. Cop	71¼	71⅝	70⅜	70⅝
20	Am. B. Sugar	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
130	Am. Can	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
80	Am. Smelting	62½	62½	62¼	62¼
80	A. T. & S. F.	92	92	91⅞	91⅞
60	Balt. & Ohio	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝
30	Brook. R. T.	86¼	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
110	Can. Pacific	225¼	225¼	224½	225⅛
230	Cent. Leather	25⅛	25⅜	25	25⅛
40	Cent. Lea. pf.	94½	94¾	94¼	94⅛
40	Ches. & Ohio	56	56	56	56
60	C. M. & St. Paul	99	99½	99	99½
10	Distillers' Sec.	16	16	16	16
100	Erie	26⅞	27	26½	27
60	Gt. Nor. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½
100	Lehigh Val.	147⅜	147⅜	145¾	145¾
20	Mex. Petrol'm	45⅞	45⅞	45¾	45¾
780	Mo. Pacific	26¼	26¼	24⅞	25⅝
110	N. Y. Central	95½	95½	95	95
420	N. Y. N. H. & H.	74⅞	76⅛	74⅞	76⅛
120	Pennsylvania	109¼	109½	109¼	109½
10	People's Gas	121½	121½	121½	121½
2,540	Reading	160⅜	160⅝	159⅝	160
50	Rock Island	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
120	Southern Pac.	86	86	85¾	85¾
60	Tenn. Cop.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
100	Third Ave.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
3,220	Union Pac.	150⅞	151	150¼	151
2,390	U. S. Steel	56¾	56¾	55¾	56¾
50	Utah Copper	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
60	West U. Tel.	62⅝	62⅝	62½	62½
11,920	MINING STOCKS.				
1,000	Comb. Trac.	.05	.05	.05	.05
700	Gold Merger.	.10	.10½	.10	.10½
200	Jim Butler.	.69½	.69½	.69½	.69½
400	North Star.	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½
100	Tono. Bel.	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
100	Tono. Merg.	.50	.50	.50	.50
200	Vindicator.	.80	.80	.80	.80
500	West End.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
3,100					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	335	340
American Light & Traction pf.	105	107
Adirondack Electric Power	18	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	48	50
American Light & Electric	75	77
American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	63	67
American Power & Light pf.	76½	78½
American Public Utilities	48	52
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
Appalachian Power Co.	9½	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	40	45
Cities Service	160	*162
Cities Service pf.	69	*71
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L pf.	74	76
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	90	95
Electric Bond Deposit	55	*65
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.		82
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	24	27
Federal Light & Traction pf.	74	76
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	+	30
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf.		75
Gas & Electric Securities	93	*100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	80	*85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	28
Montana Power Co.	40	41
Montana Power Co. pf.	93	96
Northern Ontario L. & P. Co.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. Co. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	17	18
Northern States Power pf.	70	72
Ozark Power & Water Co.	30	40
Pacific Gas & Electric	84	85
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	71	73
Southern California Edison	84	87
Southern California Edison pf.	95½	97½
Standard Gas & Electric	7¼	7½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	28	30
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co.	13½	14
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & P. Co. pf.	63	65
United Light & Rys.	79	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76½	78½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	71	73
Utah Securities	13	17
United Utilities Co.	25	30
United Utilities Co. pf.	97½	102½
Utilities Improvement	46	*42
Utilities Improvement pf.	76	*81
Western Power	16½	17½
Western Power pf.	50	52

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 15, 1913	70,161
Same day last year	340,794
Total year to date	74,986,333
Same period last year	115,583,515
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.79 —.04
Same day last year	82.10 +.03

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅝	20¾	500	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	...
70½	70⅝	4,400	Amalgamated Cop.	71⅛	71⅛	70¾	70½	— ¼
42	44	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	44	44	44	44	+1½
23½	23⅝	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	1,100	Am. Can	28⅛	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
91	91⅝	300	Am. Can pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+2½
63	64	100	Am. Cities pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
38	39	100	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	38	38	— ½
9⅝	10¼	400	Am. Linseed	10¼	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29	30	100	Am. Locomotive	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
5½	7	100	Am. Malt	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
62⅜	63¼	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	62¼	63	62½	63	+ ¼
34⅛	34⅜	30	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
55	70	100	Assets Realization	60	60	60	60	...
92	92½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92¼	91⅞	92⅛	...
92¼	92½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92½	92¼	92½	...
29½	30	100	Bethlehem Steel	28½	28½	28½	28½	—2
86½	86¾	400	Brook. Rapid Tran.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½	...
48	51¼	100	California Pet. pf.	49	49	49	49	+1
225¼	225¼	2,900	Canadian Pacific	225¼	225¾	224¾	225⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	25⅛	1,950	Central Leather Co.	25⅛	25½	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
94	95	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
11¼	12½	100	Chicago Gt. West'n.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	550	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
132	137	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132½	+ ¼
38½	38⅞	600	Chino Copper	38⅝	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	27½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅜	100	Corn Products Ref.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
65	65½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65⅜	+ ⅛
94½	96⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
17½	18	100	Den. & Rio Grande	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
27½	28½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	28	28	28	28	—1⅞
16	16½	200	Distillers' Securities	16	16	16	16	...
4	5½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅝
26⅞	27	3,750	Erie	27¼	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
139	140	600	General Electric	139⅝	139⅝	139½	139½	...
18¼	19	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	19	19	18¾	18⅝	...
123½	123¾	300	Great Northern pf.	123½	123½	123	123½	— ⅞
123½	125	200	G. N. sub. cfs. 3d pd.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	+2¼
58½	58¾	500	Inter.-Met. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
7	8	200	Int. Paper	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
32	35½	200	Int. Paper pf.	33½	33¾	33½	33½	— ½
145⅝	146¾	2,900	Lehigh Valley	146¾	146¾	145¾	145¾	—1½
61½	70	100	May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	+8½
45½	48	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	46	46	45	45⅞	— ⅛
77½	85	100	Mexican Pet. pf.	80	80	80	80	— 4
21¾	21⅞	100	Miami Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
25½	25⅞	6,425	Missouri Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
13½	13⅞	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf.	13½	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
14½	14⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
95	95⅛	300	N. Y. Central	95	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
76	76¼	2,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75½	76¼	75	76¼	+ ⅛
106¼	107¼	300	Northern Pacific	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	200	Pacific Mail	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
109½	109⅞	1,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞	+ ⅛
120¾	121½	300	People's Gas, Chi.	121½	121½	121	121	—1
1⅞	2½	400	Quicksilver	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	18¼	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
160½	160¾	8,300	Reading	160⅜	160⅝	159½	160¼	— ⅛
18½	19	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	14⅞	200	Rock Island Co.	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	23	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
16	19	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	17	17	16½	16½	—2⅝
42	47	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	43	43	42½	42½	—2½
44½	45	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	44½	44½	42	44½	...
86	86¼	1,000	Southern Pacific	85⅞	86	85⅝	86	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	100	Southern R'way ext.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
16½	18	100	Studebaker Co.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+1
39¼	39¾	200	Third Avenue	39¼	39½	39	39	— ¼
150¾	151	4,100	Union Pacific	150¾	151	150⅝	150⅞	...
80¾	81	600	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	81	81	...
54¼	54⅜	200	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	+1½
56¾	56⅞	13,400	U. S. Steel	56⅜	56⅞	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛
105	106	133	U. S. Steel pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
48⅞	49¼	200	Utah Copper	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
62¼	62¾	100	Western Union Tel.	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
89¼	90	100	Woolw'th (F.W.)Co.	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+ ¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 15, 1913	$594,000
Same day last year	870,500
Total year to date	441,983,420
Same period last year	613,756,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.50 —.02
Same day last year	92.16 +.01

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		52	1,000		93
10,000		52½	C & O conv 4½s		
10,000		53	9,000		70¾
City 4½s, 1960			Chi & Alton 3½s		54
7,000		100⅝	10,000		
1,000		100⅝	C, B & Q gen 4s		90
4½s, May, 1917		100⅝	5,000		
2,000		101⅝	joint 4s		94
4½s, 1963, temp rcts			4,000		101⅝
10,000		104	Iowa Div 5s		
3,000		104⅛	5,000		71½
10,000		104	C, I. & L. 4s		90
Am Ag Ch ov 5s			1,000		117½
1,000		96¾	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s		
Am. Cot. Oil 5s			3,000		101½
2,000		91	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s		
Armour & Co 4½s			10,000		76
6,000		90	9,000		75¼
A, T & S F gen 4s			deb 5s		78½
1,000		93	1,000		82
4,000		92¾	C, R I & P R R 4s		
adj 4s			3,000		53
5,000		83⅜	Chi, St. P, M & O deb 5s		
stamped			3,000		99⅞
conv 4s, 1960		84	C & W I con 4s		
1,000		93	15,000		82½
Atl Coast Line 4s			5,000		82½
1,000		89½	Col & So 1st 4s		
B & O pr lien 3½s			1,000		90
1,000		89⅞	Del & Hud cv 4s		
conv 4½s			1,000		97¼
500		91¼	Den & R Gr 1st & ref 5s		
1,000		91⅜	3,000		70¾
500		91⅝	Du P de N P 4½s		
40,000		91½	5,000		87
Beth S 1st & ref 5s			Erie 1st gen 4s		
5,000		81	2,000		71¼
B R T gold 5s			3,000		71½
1,000		99½	cv 4s, Ser A		
5s, 1918			1,000		72¼
8,000		96¼	Series B		
7,000		96¾	1,000		72¼
8,000		96⅝	Gen Elec deb 5s		
Bklyn U El 1st 5s			5,000		101¼
1,000		99¼	Gen Motors 6s		
Cal G & Elec 5s			2,000		98
Gr Nor ref 4½s			1,000		97¼
1,000		98½	Peo & East 1st 4s		
Inter-Met 4½s			1,000		82
5,000		74½	Pub Serv C s f 5s		
7,000		74⅝	1,000		89
1,000		74¼	Reading gen 4s		
I R T 1st & ref 5s			3,000		93½
4,000		88½	1,000		93
Kan City Terminal 4s			Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940		
1,000		92	2,000		89¾
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928			St L, Ir M & So gen 5s		
5,000		90½	3,000		101¾
4s, 1931			St P & Kan C, S Line 1st 4½s		
19,000		89½	10,000		75
Lorillard Co 5s			St L & San Fran R R gen 5s		
5,000		96⅛	2,000		54¾
1,000		96⅝	ref 4s		
L & Nash, Pens & Atl 6s			22,000		70½
1,000		103⅝	San An & A P 4s		
Mo Pac conv 5s			1,000		78½
1,000		78½	Sav, F & W 1st 6s		
Mob & Ohio new 6s			500		112¾
500		112¾	Seab A L adj 5s		
N Y Cent gen 3½s			15,000		72½
5,000		81	15,000		72
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s			2,000		72½
1,000		107¾	So Pac col 4s		
when issued			2,000		91
7,000		101⅞	conv 4s		
2,000		102	6,000		84½
7,000		101⅞	1st ref 4s		
33,000		102	11,000		90
N Y Rys adj 5s			Southn Ry gen 4s		
5,000		54½	2,000		73¾
2,000		54½	2,000		73⅝
N Y, W & Bos 4½s			Union Pac 1st 4s		
5,000		75	5,000		94¾
5,000		76	conv 4s		
Nor Pacific 4s			10,000		90
1,000		93½	1st & ref 4s		
2,500		93½	3,000		92
Nor Pacific 3s			U R R s of S F 4s		
2,000		65¼	1,000		53
Ore S L gtd ref 4s			U S Steel C s f 5s		
3,000		89½	12,000		93⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 5s			10,000		99⅜
2,000		96¾	Vlrgn Ry 1st 5s		
1,000		96¼	1,000		97⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 5s			West Shore 4s		
2,000		97⅛	3,000		92

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s, May, 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Mar., 1930-80	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, March, 1962	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
4½s, Sept., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99¼
4s, May, 1959	96½	97	96½	97
4s, Nov., 1958	96½	97	96½	97
4s, May, 1957	96½	97	96½	97
4s, Nov., 1956	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
4s, Nov., 1955	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
4s, Nov., 1936	95	97	95	97
4s, 1918-1919	99¼	99¼	98½	99¼
3½s, Nov., 1954	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s, 1960-1954	83½	85	83½	85

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date of Meet'g.
Allegheny & Western	Dec. 24	..	Jan.19,'14
Am. Cotton Oil	Nov. 13	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
Am. Malt Corp	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
Atlantic Coast Line	Nov. 5	Nov. 19	Nov. 18
Balt. & Ohio	Oct. 25	Oct. 28	Nov. 17
Brooklyn Union Gas	Oct. 25	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	Oct. 27	Nov. 13	Nov. 12
Colo. & South.	Oct. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
Crucible Steel of Am.	Oct. 31	..	Nov. 21
Erie & Pittsburgh	Nov. 13	..	Jan.12,'14
Int. Steam Pump	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Nov.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BANK STATEMENT

Big Cash Gain Increases Surplus to $18,000,000—Loans and Deposits Increase.

The actual cash gain of the Clearing House institutions reported in yesterday's statement exceeded the largest of Friday's estimates based on the average figures of the week. Deposits and loans increased only moderately, with the result that the surplus reserve was enlarged by $7,800,000. It stands now at $18,400,000, which is double the surplus held at this time last year.

The bank statement figures compare as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans.	$1,338,396,000	$572,098,000	$1,905,494,000
Depos.	1,328,372,000	418,241,000	1,746,613,000
Cash..	340,645,000	93,589,000	413,234,000
R's've.	26.32%	15.20%	23.66%
Surp...	17,555,000	849,350	18,404,850
Circ'n.	44,876,000	.....	44,876,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans...	+ 5,648,000	—2,192,000	+ 3,454,000
Depos...	+19,219,000	—2,344,000	+16,875,000
Cash....	+12,196,000	+ 111,000	+12,307,000
R's've..	+ 0.55%	+ 0.11%	+ 0.49%
Surplus..	+ 7,391,250	+ 462,600	+ 7,853,850
Circ'n...	— 6,000	.....	— 6,000

Average Statement.

Loans.	$1,331,317,000	$573,314,000	$1,904,631,000
Depos.	1,322,872,000	418,022,000	1,740,894,000
Cash..	346,305,000	62,259,000	408,564,000
R's've.	26.17%	14.89%	24.40%
Surp...	15,587,000	*444,300	15,142,700
Circ'n.	44,742,000	.....	44,742,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans...	— 8,808,000	— 861,000	— 4,669,000
Depos...	+ 9,479,000	—6,918,000	+ 2,561,000
Cash....	+12,951,000	—3,827,000	+ 9,324,000
R's've..	+ 0.79%	— 0.61%	+ 0.50%
Surplus..	+10,581,250	—2,689,300	+ 7,991,950
Circ'n...	+ 24,000	.....	+ 24,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Nv.15.	$1,333,396,000	$572,098,000	$1,905,494,000
Nov.8.	1,327,750,000	574,290,000	1,902,040,000
Nov. 1.	1,351,750,000	583,947,000	1,935,697,000
Oct.25.	1,336,823,000	574,845,000	1,911,668,000
Oct.18.	1,330,456,000	573,180,000	1,903,636,000
Oct.11.	1,355,853,000	573,763,000	1,929,616,000
Oct. 4.	1,369,919,000	573,640,000	1,943,559,000

DEPOSITS.

Nv.15.	$1,328,372,000	$418,241,000	$1,746,613,000
Nov.8.	1,309,153,000	420,585,000	1,729,729,000
Nov. 1.	1,330,482,000	430,462,000	1,760,944,000
Oct.25.	1,310,234,000	430,615,000	1,740,849,000
Oct.18.	1,329,198,000	422,661,000	1,742,759,000
Oct.11.	1,339,301,000	421,830,000	1,761,131,000
Oct. 4.	1,355,328,000	420,339,000	1,783,167,000

CASH.

Nv.15.	$349,648,000	$93,586,000	$443,234,000
Nov.8.	337,452,000	93,475,000	430,927,000
Nov. 1.	353,710,000	93,277,000	397,008,000
Oct.25.	339,650,000	64,688,000	404,338,000
Oct.18.	340,451,000	65,654,000	406,105,000
Oct.11.	340,915,000	65,144,000	406,057,000
Oct. 4.	342,491,000	64,562,000	407,053,000

SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.

Nv.15.	$17,555,000	$849,350	$18,404,850
Nov.8.	10,163,750	887,250	10,551,000
Nov.1.	11,117,250	*1,292,300	*117,050
Oct.25.	9,841,500	1,445,750	11,287,250
Oct.18.	10,401,500	2,269,850	12,671,350
Oct.11.	6,687,750	1,269,500	7,957,250
Oct. 4.	3,534,000	161,150	3,695,150

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1913..	$1,331,317,000	$1,322,872,000	$346,305,000
1912..	1,613,338,000	1,299,595,000	329,588,000
1911..	1,564,450,000	1,370,453,000	356,995,000
1910..	1,275,310,000	1,179,931,000	307,761,100
1909..	1,226,243,100	1,214,788,000	310,466,000
1908..	1,528,147,600	1,465,522,000	381,602,000
1907..	1,192,010,400	1,089,368,800	218,659,000
1906..	1,069,597,800	994,480,500	250,991,800

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1913.....	$15,587,000	1907.....	*$53,666,900
1912.....	4,488,300	1906.....	2,371,700
1911.....	12,121,400	1905.....	19,842,100
1910.....	7,483,300	1904.....	8,894,500
1909.....	6,769,000	1903.....	6,138,400
1908.....	30,212,000	1902.....	18,328,300

*Deficit.

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week and in the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1913.....	26.17	+0.79	1907..... 20.06 —0.15
1912.....	25.36	+0.12	1906..... 25.23 +0.39
1911.....	25.88	+0.10	1905..... 25.28 +0.53
1910.....	25.67	+0.23	1904..... 25.75 —0.09
1909.....	25.59	+0.16	1903..... 25.75 +0.16
1908.....	27.32	+0.01	1902..... 27.08 +0.08

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Rul-ing.		High.	Low.	Rul-ing.
1913....	4	3	3½	1907....	15	5	10
1912....	6½	4¾	5½	1906....	20	2½	8
1911....	2½	2¼	2¾	1905....	25	4	15
1910....	3½	2	3¼	1904....	3	2	2½
1909....	6	2	4¾	1903....	6	3½	5
1908....	3	1	1¾	1902....	7	4	5½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop..5		July 15,'15	99½	99¾	5.55
Am. Loco....5		July, 1915	98¾	99½	5.30
Austrian Gov.4½		July,'14-15	97⅝	98⅛	6.15
Balt. & Ohio 5		July, 1914	99¾	100	5.00
Bos. & Maine.5		Feb. 3,'14	..	99	14.00
Bos. & Maine.5		June 2,'14	99	99¼	14.00
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	96⅜	96⅝	5.80
Ches. & Ohio.4½		June, 1914	98¾	98¾	6.80
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1915	98¾	99	5.05
Chi. El. Rys..5		July, 1914	93	93½	12.75
Con. Gas Co..6		Feb.25,'14	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Erie R. R.....6		Apr., 8,'14	100	100⅛	5.45
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1914	99⅜	99⅝	5.40
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1915	97½	98⅜	6.70
Gen. Elec. Co.		Apr,16,'1914	5.50%	5.00%	
Gen. Motor...6		Oct., 1915	98	98¾	6.65
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	96	96⅜	6.35
Hocking Val.5		Nov., 1914	99¾	99⅞	5.35
Ill. Central..4½		July, 1914	99½	99⅝	5.15
Int. & Gt. N.5		Aug., 1914	98¾	97½	10.25
Int. Harvester.5		Feb.15,'15	99⅜	99⅝	5.40
Lack. Steel...5		Mar., 1915	94½	95¾	8.90
L. S. & M. S.4½		Mar.15,'15	95¾	96⅜	4.85
Mich. Central.4½		Mar.15,'14	99¾	99⅞	4.00
Minn. & St. L.6		Feb., 1914	93	93½	24.00
M., K. & T...5		May, 1915	95	96¾	7.50
Mo. Pacific...5		June, 1914	99¼	99½	17.00
M. T. S. & L..6		Apr., 1915	98⅝	99⅜	6.40
N.Y.C.& H.R.4½		Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	4.90
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Apr. 21,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Sept.15,'14	99⅝	99⅞	5.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Nov. 5,'14	99⅝	99⅞	5.28
N.Y.C. & H.R.4½		May, 1915	98⅜	99	5.15
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		Dec., 1913	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. State...5		Feb., 1914	100	100⅛	4.40
Nor. Pacific..6		July 9,'14	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Pac. G. & E.6		June25,'14	99	99⅜	6.75
Seaboard A. L.5		Mar., 1916	97½	98½	6.55
So. Pacific...5		June15,'14	99⅜	100	5.00
So. Railway...5		Feb., 1916	98¾	99¾	5.10
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	97½	98½	6.70
State of Tenn.5		July, 1914	99⅝	100⅛	4.65
U. S. S. R.M.5		Aug., 1914	98½	99½	6.00
Union Typew.5		Jan. 15,'18	96	97½	6.20
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.60
Utah Co. 6		Apr., 1917	98¾	99	6.35
West. N. & M.6		Aug., 15,	100	100¼	4.85
Western Md..5		July, 1915	95	98	6.00
Cln., H. D., Inc.4½		July, 1930	65	flat	68 flat
Cl.S.L.Ry.1st 4½		Apr., 1963	94½	95¾	4.75
L. Isl. R.R. unif.4		Ma., 1949	84	86	4.80
N. Y. City..4½		Mar., 1963	103⅝	104¼	4.27
N. Y. State...4		Mar., 1962	99½	100	4.00
St.L., P.&Nwt.5		July, 1948	102¼	102½	4.80
N.Y., N.H.& H. conv.....6		Oct., 1913	101¾	102	5.80
N.Y., N.H.& H. rights.....			9-16	5/8	
Peo. Gas Co. rts			1½	1⅝	
U.S. Rub. Co. rts.			1-32	3-32	

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.4½	Apr., '14-23	5.10%	5.00%
C. & N.W.eq.tr.4½	July, '14-23	5.00%	4.85%
Erie eq. tr.....5	Jan., '14-23	5.40%	5.25%
Hoc. V. eq. tr.5	Aug., '14-23	5.20%	5.00%
Ill. Cen. eq. tr.4½	Aug., '14-23	5.10%	4.90%
N. Y. Cen. L. eq. tr. 4½	Aug., '14-27	5.20%	4.95%
Penn. eq. tr...4½	Apr., '14-23	5.00%	4.85%
S. A. L. eq. tr.5	Dec., '13-22	5.45%	5.30%
So. Pac. eq. tr..4½	Mar., '14-23	5.10%	5.00%

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Following were the sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

4..	Arlington Mills	82
15..	Boston Belting Co	130
14..	Bigelow Carpet Co	150½
10..	Hendee Mfg. Co. pf	97½
25..	Mass. Cotton Mills	106½
10..	Pacific Mills	108
1..	Prosper Mills	202
1..	Plymouth Cordage Co	215
25..	Waltham Watch Co. pf	98¼
6..	West Point Mfg. Co	115½

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 15, 1913

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Nl. Bks.	$Total.
Loans	1,331,317,000	1,047,343,200	81,362,800	34,392,984	2,494,415,984
Deposits...	1,322,872,000	1,101,749,800	97,900,300	40,175,133	2,562,497,235
Specie	273,781,000	103,434,100	8,702,100	5,625,747	396,542,947
Legals	72,524,000	9,985,900	4,723,000	1,360,136	88,573,036
Cash res..	346,305,000	118,400,000	13,425,100	6,985,883	485,115,983
†Cash re.,%	26.17	10.75	15.71	17.38	18.93

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Clg. House Banks	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Natl. Bks.	$Total.
Loans	— 3,808,000	— 2,360,200	— 65,600	483,805	— 5,699,995
Deposits...	+ 9,479,000	— 9,760,800	+ 643,300	+ 733,174	+ 1,099,874
Specie	+10,224,000	— 3,849,400	+ 258,600	+ 193,488	+ 6,854,688
Legals	+ 2,727,000	+ 23,800	+ 138,800	— 20,962	+ 2,868,438
Cash res..	+12,951,000	— 3,825,600	+ 426,200	+ 172,526	+ 9,723,126
Cash re., %	+ 0.79	— 0.15	+ 0.35	+ 0.11	+ 0.37

§These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $7,020,976, deposits $9,199,292, specie $618,478, legals $203,770, and total cash $817,248 at the call of Oct. 21, 1913.

Members of Clearing House Association.

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Losns and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tendera.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$20,978,000	$4,006,000	$923,000	$18,886,000	$800,000
Bank Man. Co...	29,375,000	6,427,000	1,253,000	31,900,000	.....
Merchants' Nat..	18,602,000	4,541,000	770,000	18,445,000	1,887,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	53,403,000	10,453,000	2,861,000	49,712,000	2,977,000
Bank of America	22,560,000	8,847,000	1,597,000	21,013,000	.....
National City ...	182,069,000	37,028,000	6,143,000	168,031,000	4,095,000
Chemical Nat...	23,360,000	6,445,000	1,981,000	26,650,000	424,000
Merch. Ex. Nat..	5,899,000	1,357,000	280,000	6,726,000	491,000
Nat. B. & D.....	2,046,000	482,000	69,000	2,046,000	47,000
Greenwich	8,896,000	2,312,000	175,000	9,911,000	.....
Am. Exch. Nat.	42,218,000	9,252,000	1,318,000	40,872,000	4,270,000
Nat. Bank Com..	128,010,000	18,057,000	9,920,000	104,648,000	8,558,000
Pacific	4,976,000	394,000	756,000	4,652,000	.....
Chat. & P'x Nat.	19,087,000	3,194,000	1,851,000	19,412,000	1,179,000
People's	2,174,000	396,000	149,000	2,185,000	.....
Hanover Nat....	72,538,000	18,497,000	2,263,000	79,637,000	1,148,000
Citizens' C. Nat.	22,319,000	4,920,000	1,511,000	21,146,000	1,539,000
National Nassau.	10,684,000	1,830,000	999,000	11,582,000	388,000
M'k't & F. Nat..	8,857,000	1,374,000	846,000	8,843,000	96,000
Metropolitan	15,629,000	3,915,000	251,000	16,814,000	.....
Corn Exch.	52,900,000	9,154,000	6,994,000	62,822,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat..	26,478,000	3,946,000	2,277,000	23,480,000	50,000
National Park..	86,311,000	20,837,000	2,076,000	88,181,000	3,518,000
East River Nat..	1,416,000	344,000	117,000	1,657,000	50,000
Fourth Nat.	28,493,000	5,510,000	2,186,000	28,213,000	1,976,000
Second Nat.	13,522,000	3,025,000	700,000	12,483,000	1,107,000
First Nat.	102,721,000	24,844,000	2,011,000	94,782,000	5,188,000
Irving Nat.	36,047,000	6,989,000	2,281,000	36,126,000	1,586,000
Bowery	3,208,000	791,000	63,000	3,327,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat...	8,498,000	1,505,000	752,000	8,045,000	198,000
German-Am.	3,982,000	787,000	232,000	3,795,000	.....
Chase Nat.	91,517,000	19,925,000	5,879,000	101,355,000	450,000
Fifth Avenue....	12,872,000	2,330,000	1,395,000	14,418,000	.....
German Exch...	3,638,000	559,000	375,000	3,647,000	.....
Germania	5,144,000	1,150,000	255,000	5,353,000	.....
Lincoln Nat.	15,565,000	3,147,000	1,443,000	15,732,000	852,000
Garfield Nat.	3,574,000	2,148,000	351,000	3,911,000	342,000
Fifth Nat.	3,989,000	268,000	672,000	3,865,000	236,000
Bank Metropolis.	12,423,000	1,955,000	1,200,000	12,232,000	.....
West Side	3,852,000	351,000	310,000	4,685,000	.....
Seaboard Nat....	24,313,000	5,947,000	2,067,000	25,674,000	50,000
Liberty Nat.	23,086,000	4,463,000	1,791,000	24,924,000	496,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex..	9,130,000	2,235,000	514,000	10,657,000	.....
State	18,887,000	5,835,000	417,000	24,447,000	.....
Security	11,807,000	2,418,000	1,361,000	14,418,000	.....
Coal & Iron Nat.	6,273,000	1,107,000	444,000	6,392,000	396,000
Union Ex Nat...	8,873,000	1,899,000	350,000	8,734,000	394,000
Nas. Nat., Bklyn	8,011,000	1,484,000	188,000	6,744,000	267,000
Total, banks.	1,331,317,000	273,781,000	72,524,000	1,322,872,000	†44 742000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.	‡Reserve Deposits
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Brooklyn	$24,459,000	$2,182,000	$727,000	$19,341,000	$2,414,000	
Bankers'	116,630,000	13,842,000	208,000	93,511,000	10,226,000	
U. S. Mortgage..	35,571,000	3,804,000	462,000	27,111,000	3,750,000	
Astor	19,870,000	2,008,000	70,000	14,084,000	1,292,000	
Title Guarantee..	35,604,000	2,208,000	1,064,000	21,065,000	2,431,000	
Guaranty	157,255,000	13,981,000	942,000	101,091,000	11,413,000	
Fidelity	7,508,000	674,000	241,000	5,912,000	764,000	
Lawyers T. I....	16,372,000	1,295,000	320,000	10,706,000	1,225,000	
Columbia-Knick..	47,486,000	5,183,000	700,000	39,149,000	4,231,000	
People's	12,212,000	1,035,000	436,000	10,000,000	1,101,000	
New York	44,056,000	4,245,000	316,000	30,328,000	3,419,000	
Franklin	8,977,000	950,000	143,000	7,165,000	833,000	
Lincoln	9,752,000	1,057,000	213,000	8,339,000	972,000	
Metropolitan	21,573,000	1,852,000	9,000	12,534,000	1,940,000	
Broadway	11,949,000	1,145,000	556,000	11,401,000	1,357,000	
Total, trust cos..	573,314,000	55,846,000	6,413,000	418,022,000	47,973,000	
Grand total.	1,904,631,000	329,627,000	78,937,000	1,740,894,000	.....	
Change	—4,669,000	+6,631,000	+2,603,000	+2,561,000	—1 829 000	

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Legal Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$20,512,000	Lincoln	$10,416,800
Bankers'	134,506,000	Metropolitan	17,737,500
Broadway	14,337,300	New York	37,665,600
Brooklyn	24,443,000	People's	17,107,408
Columbia-Knick..	56,700,522	Title Guarantee..	28,624,900
Fidelity	7,140,000	U. S. Mortgage....	43,658,817
Franklin	9,341,900		
Guaranty	155,211,875	Total.....	$591,259,822
Lawyers Title Ins...	15,153,400		

Decrease from previous week, $8,175,311.

ACTUAL CONDITION SATURDAY MORNING

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Banks	$1,333,396,000	$277,856,000	$71,792,000	$1,328,372,000
Trust cos.	572,098,000	93,589,000	6,618,000	418,241,000
All members.*...	$1,905,494,000	$334,824,000	$78,410,000	$1,746,613,000
Change	+3,454,000	+10,012,000	+2,295,000	+16,875,000

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $47,978,000. Decrease, $1,329,000.

Actual Reserves on Saturday Morning.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	†Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$346,305,000	$330,718,000	$15,587,000	+$10,581,250
Trust cos.	62,259,000	62,703,300	*444,300	— 2,589,300
Aggregate	$408,564,000	$393,421,300	$15,142,700	+ $7,991,950

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $47,978,000. Decrease, $1,329,000.

†On deposit with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. †Decrease, $24,000. ‡25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies. *Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE RESERVE POSITION

Average Reserves During the Week.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	†Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$346,305,000	$330,718,000	$15,587,000	+$10,581,250
Trust cos.	62,259,000	62,703,300	*444,300	— 2,589,300
Aggregate	$408,564,000	$393,421,300	$15,142,700	+ $7,991,950

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $47,978,000. Increase, $3,151,000.

†On deposit with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. †Decrease, $24,000. ‡25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies. *Deficit.

NEW TRAIN HELD UP

Southern Pacific Strike Delays Inauguration of De Luxe Service to Coast.

A new transcontinental passenger train, which was to have cut twenty hours from the running time between New York and Los Angeles, was to have left New Orleans to-day. Preparations for making the new train famous for its comforts and speed have been under way for months, and its initial trip has been advertised from coast to coast. It was to have been run via the Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, and Southern Pacific. Officers of the latter company were very dubious last night as to their ability to get the new train away from New Orleans, owing to the strike of engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen.

So far the trouble with the employes has been confined to the lines in Louisiana and Texas, on the division from New Orleans to El Paso, about 3,400 miles. On this division freight service has been tied up completely, but the New York office had word yesterday that two through passenger trains each way had been manned and sent out. No local trains have been operated since the calling of the strike on Thursday.

The Southern Pacific fought its previous strike, called by the shopmen and boilermakers, and carried it through, though at a very heavy cost. Chairman Kruttschnitt says that the present trouble is largely over a question as to whether the public's interests are to be safeguarded or not, and he appears willing to come to a test of strength with the unions again if necessary to uphold the management's right to manage. He says that the differences with the various classes of employes were gone over exhaustively, group by group, and settled in the early part of this year.

"On Oct. 17, 1913, a communication signed by the grand officers of the four organizations of our engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen submitted, a list of 67 alleged grievances, including all unsettled questions, also including some cases that had been previously settled with the General Chairman of the conductors' organization and some that had previously been presented by each of the organizations," says the Southern Pacific Chairman.

"The company's agreements with each of the organizations, still in effect, clearly and specifically provide the method of handling grievances and by whom they must be presented. Neither party to these agreements can arbitrarily change them except under methods prescribed in the agreements themselves.

"The list of grievances in letter of Oct. 17 includes requests for reinstatement of employes, in some instances demanding that they be paid for all lost time, who have been dismissed for insubordination, incompetency, gross carelessness, use of intoxicants, and responsibility for accidents. Four of the cases presented demand reversals of decisions previously accepted by the regularly constituted representatives of the organization.

"Protests follow against the company's practice with reference to various reports and examinations. Requests are made for privileges not heretofore enjoyed. Attempt is made to force back into the service men who have been dismissed for declining to make out reports rendered necessary by the Federal boiler inspection and safety appliance laws. The company is asked to discontinue the practice of periodical examinations of train and enginemen on time table and train rules, and re-examination of engineers as to knowledge of their locomotives. Protests are made against re-examinations of train and enginemen on color, perception, sight, and hearing, re-examinations that are most important and necessary; indeed, in cases where they have been found lacking on other railroads, as developed by investigation of previous train accidents, the duty of the railroad management regardless of demands of organizations has been very clearly defined by both Federal and State investigating bodies.

"Another practice listed as a grievance is the methods employed in making efficiency or surprise tests. These consist in checking employes in observance of danger signals, flagging, observance of speed limits, and all other rules the disregarding of which may at any moment cause loss of life. The character of these tests has been carefully prescribed so as to avoid any risk to the employe tested. Many hundreds of these tests made monthly on other parts of our system show that, with proper attention to the rules, the percentage of failures should be less than one-half of 1 per cent. For the year 1913 the percentage of failures by the men who have gone on strike was 5.2 per cent., or ten times what may be considered fairly satisfactory. It is of little use after disaster to plead that the observation of signals and rules is good; it must be substantially perfect. Accidents are always due to the very small number of cases where the signals are not observed.

"Under present conditions, many of the efforts made by the company toward compliance with Interstate Commerce and State Commission rulings and to effect a greater degree of safety in operation to fulfill in every way its obligation to the traveling public have met with the disapproval of Chairmen of Grievance Committees and of officers of the organizations, and the present move is but one of many.

"The position of the officers of the company in respect to the pending demands of its employes has been in performance of their duties as they are defined in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the employes have the same regard for the commission's report, and recognize the duties which railway employes as well as railway officials owe to the public, they will not persist in their demands. Certain it is that if the traveling public had a conclusive voice in the determination of the controversy, a due regard for its rights would lead to its approval of the stand taken by the officers of the railroad. The question in a nutshell is, shall the company buy its peace with employes at the price of the safety of the public?"

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—October's production of copper in the Lake Superior district amounted to approximately 6,000,000 pounds, against 7,000,000 in September, and of the 32,000,000 in the country's stock at the end of the month one-quarter was from the Lake. Producers are represented as not anxious to sell, and consumers are not anxious to buy; so the market waits.

Wolverine and Mohawk are to set imported miners at work at once. The former company began hoisting Wednesday, and the latter is unwatering its mine. Superior hoisted 650 tons on Wednesday.

Keweenaw, in enlarging the old Phoenix shaft, which has lain idle fifty years, has taken out rock which is said to resemble the Ahmeek rock, and to be equally rich. Mining men are very much interested in this development.

Greene-Cananea in October produced 3,164,000 pounds of copper, comparing with 3,148,000 in September, and with 4,248,000 in October a year ago.

Butte advices are that Anaconda has taken over the Robert Emmet claim, adjoining the West Stewart mine on the west, and believed to contain a continuation of the Stewart and Gagnon ore bodies.

Institutions Not Clearing House Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. with Clg. Hse Agent.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,842,985	$251,453	$83,618	$38,353	$128,478	$2,144,823
Bat. P'k Nat	1,650,800	330,000	60,300	98,200	157,800	2,187,100
Bronx Boro..	1,748,139	28,030	184,474	256,398	24,744	2,201,656
Bryant Park.	1,257,600	138,800	56,400	182,800	.....	1,302,700
Century	6,405,700	585,500	511,900	653,000	519,000	7,574,400
Chel. Exch..	2,570,000	200,000	207,000	333,000	23,000	3,070,000
Colonial	6,646,200	1,235,600	200,500	651,400	264,800	7,926,600
Columbia	6,549,000	653,000	531,000	687,000	84,000	7,436,000
Cosmopolitan	470,000	6,100	31,000	41,700	45,800	479,600
Fidelity	1,183,845	45,750	127,200	140,837	.....	1,205,920
Gotham Nat..	1,742,200	464,800	37,200	.....	158,900	2,302,000
Har'man Nat	9,996,600	2,458,400	385,000	.....	274,500	11,410,200
Hillside	501,700	84,200	15,300	60,200	.....	508,700
Inter. Bank..	2,022,900	240,700	65,000	273,300	145,700	2,182,100
Mantauk	626,000	43,500	14,400	151,200	.....	710,500
Mutual	4,941,000	572,000	358,000	517,000	.....	6,027,000
Nat. Res	8,460,774	426,600	230,188	.....	1,135,000	3,952,380
New Neth....	3,248,000	415,000	137,000	253,000	404,000	3,701,000
Public	8,995,100	1,403,700	246,700	159,900	128,700	11,612,700
Sherman	1,737,000	433,000	55,500	.....	300,600	2,203,500
23d Ward	1,933,800	248,600	112,500	274,400	.....	2,394,400
Wash. Hgts.	1,727,000	144,000	111,000	202,000	11,000	1,726,000
W'chester Av	585,200	39,500	30,000	65,800	2,800	595,400
Yorkville ...	4,572,800	591,000

THE BUSINESS WORLD FROM MANY ANGLES

CRITICISE PINKHAM PLAN FOR EMPLOYES

Interesting Points Are Brought Up in Connection with New Profit-Sharing Scheme.

When F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, recently made public his plan for letting employes of department stores share in the profits of their respective establishments, he told a TIMES reporter that he gave it out in its present form solely to get suggestions and criticisms from dry goods merchants in various parts of the country. Already the desired suggestions and criticisms have begun to come in, and when enough of them have been received to make it practicable Secretary Pinkham will formulate a permanent plan.

One of the most interesting criticisms received so far complains that the plan does not provide bonuses for departments as well as for the individual sales person. It is maintained by the merchant who made this point that unless such a bonus was provided there would be a lack of the team work which is so essential to the welfare of any department. It is also maintained that the lack of a department bonus will induce undue competition between the various sales persons, with the result that customers may be annoyed and their business lost.

Another objection to the bonus scheme rose from reference to the departments where the largest part of the year's business was done in three or four seasonable months; for example, the jewelry department. It was pointed out that while an employe in this department who was paid on a salary and commission basis might be able to earn a bonus of $250 in the month of December alone, it would be practically out of the question for this employe to sell enough of this merchandise in the other months of the year to earn a bonus commensurate with the time and energy he or she expended.

The bonus plan was also objected to on the ground that it might induce the clerks in general to become overzealous and attempt to force customers to buy things that they did not want, a kind of business, it was said, generally resulted in returned purchases or numerous complaints, not to speak of the possibilities of diverting trade. On the other hand it was said that no amount of bonus giving could tempt some clerks to be overzealous. This was said to be especially true of young women who looked on store employment as an intermediate stage between school and matrimony.

Still another objection to the Pinkham scheme was that it did not provide for the non-selling part of the store organization—office workers, window trimmers, delivery men and similar employes. Part 3 of the Pinkham plan, which provides for the clerks sharing in the working capital of the business employing them, is somewhat similar to the scheme formulated by George W. Perkins and embodied in the profit-sharing plan of the United States Steel Corporation several years ago.

Non-Inflammable Film Invented.

After ten years of experimenting a resident of Liverpool has developed a seaweed product which he calls "algin" and uses in the manufacture of non-inflammable cinematograph films. The American Consul at Liverpool reported recently that he had tested a sample of a film made by this process and had found that it would not burn. The inventor asserts that paper of any thickness may be treated by his process and made water, flame, and germ proof, as well as odorless. It is said that paper so treated is particularly adapted to wrapping perishable goods for transport and for lining refrigerators. It does not conduct heat.

APPRECIATE FAITHFUL WORK

Borden & Sons Eulogize Salesman Who Served Them for 30 Years.

An instance illustrating how close a man may get to his employers through many years of faithful service may be seen in the recent death of James R. Hazen. For more than thirty years Mr. Hazen had been connected with the selling staff of the American Printing Company. The local office of M. C. D. Borden & Sons was closed all day yesterday as a tribute to his memory. In a trade announcement telling of its appreciation of Mr. Hazen, the Borden firm said yesterday:

"It is with great regret that we announce the death of Mr. James R. Hazen, who for many years has so faithfully served the interests of those whom he represented. He has left a cherished memory among his host of friends, and by his death we have suffered an irreparable loss."

FANCY GOODS ARE ACTIVE.

Buyers Are Here After Holiday Goods and Taking Novelties Well.

Buying of fancy goods and notions is active here, with interest centred chiefly in holiday goods. More than the usual number of buyers are reported in the market at the moment. Sashes and girdles have been taken well.

The newest offerings in beaded necklaces have silk tassels. They are shown in a number of color combinations, with the tassels matching one of the colors. Colored glass, crystal, amber, jet, gilt and galalith beads are used mostly. Some of the newer fans in imitation ivory are decorated with hand-painted figures representing the new dances.

Hand-made and hand-decorated utility baskets for the Christmas season are also shown. Fruit and flower decorations are the principal ornamentations on these baskets. Boudoir slippers, made to match boudoir caps, are among the other novelties. They are made of lace or satin and are trimmed mostly with ribbons and white fur. Tiny rosebuds, placed in the centre of the bows at the front, are also used.

PRINTCLOTH TRADING LIGHT

Sales for the Week at Fall River Will Not Reach 100,000 Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 15.—There has been very light trading in the cotton goods markets this week and sales will not total 100,000 pieces. In fact, it is the quietest week in several months. For the moment the agitation for increased wages is causing some interest in labor circles. The Textile Council, the governing body of the labor unions, will meet next Wednesday night, when the desired advance will be discussed at greater length than heretofore.

There has been a moderate demand for sateens and twills this week, but narrow cloths have been little considered. Wide goods have sold at a discount for future delivery.

Quotations follow:—

	Mar. 8.	June 2.	Nov. 15.
28-inch 64-64	*3¾	*3⅞	*3⅞
28-inch 64-60	*3⅞	*3¾	*3¾
27-inch 64-60	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
27-inch 56-56	3¼	3	3⅛
27-inch 56-52	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
38½-inch 64-64	5¼	5⅛	5⅝
39-inch 68-72	6	5¾	6½

*Nominal.

Fighting Special Tobacco Deals.

A campaign against excessive advertising in retail cigar stores is being conducted in the State of Washington. Meetings of retailers have been held in Seattle, Tacoma, North Yakima, and Spokane, and strong resolutions condemning the growing frequency of "free deals" and special sales have been adopted. The dealers back of the movement do not consider it good business policy to give up their windows to posters and banners which are intended to move goods by offering special premiums.

HARD TO DETERMINE EXPORT REFUNDS

New Tariff Presents Some Knotty Problems on Question of "Drawbacks."

One of the most important and intricate matters now pending before the Treasury Department as a result of the new tariff is the construction to be placed upon the drawback provisions of the law. The regulations covering this feature of the tariff are now being prepared under the direction of Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The provision in Section O of the new law which relates to the allowances to be made on by-products appears for the first time in an American tariff, and it is regarded by both Government officials and domestic manufacturers as difficult of interpretation and operation. It is also thought to be productive of almost endless litigation in the Federal courts. It reads:

> Where a principal product and a by-product result from the manipulation of imported material, and only the by-product is exported, the proportion of the drawback (to be) distributed to such by-product shall not exceed the duty assessable under this act on a similar by-product of foreign origin if imported into the United States. Where no duty is assessable upon the importation of a corresponding by-product no drawback shall be payable on such by-product produced from the imported material; if, however, the principal product is exported, then, on the exportation thereof, there shall be refunded as drawback the whole of the duty paid on the imported material used in the production of both the principal and the by-product, less 1 per cent., as hereinbefore provided.

It is contended that the quoted provision limits the drawback on by-products to an amount equal to the duty assessed on such by-products when imported, and when the principal product is exported, should the by-product be free of duty, the drawback on the product will equal the duty paid on the entire amount of imported material used in producing both the product and the by-product. This provision has given rise to much discussion and speculation among officials and manufacturers, and raises three principal questions. The Treasury Department, in its forthcoming regulations, hopes to settle these questions in some degree. Briefly they are:

1.—If a by-product is not dutiable under specific provision of the tariff law, will it be regarded as free and drawback refused thereon, or will it be treated as dutiable by similitude; or will it be treated as a manufactured article not specifically provided for? In the latter instance might not the drawback on the by-product exceed that on the product?

2.—What is a by-product? What definition can be adopted which will uniformly standardize this term in such a manner that all industries will be fairly treated? Is it possible to evolve such a definition, or will each industry have to be considered alone?

3.—What will be the result of paying on the principal product the whole drawback, and thus permitting the by-product to be free? Is this not in the nature of paying a bounty, in that the amount of duty on the imported material used is greater than that on the product exported?

Belief was expressed in well-informed circles that after the Treasury's regulations have been promulgated they would be attacked in the courts as prejudicial to many manufacturing interests. Such appeals are anticipated, especially in the case of sugar manufacturers, who also produce and export syrup, and by other interests, including linseed oil producers, whose export business in oil cake will be destroyed or largely reduced.

Importations of flaxseed for the manufacture of linseed oil have been quite large in the last few years. After the oil has been extracted from the seed by crushing and pressing, a residue, known as "oil cake," is left. This product is exported extensively to Europe, where it is used for feeding cattle. Heretofore, under proper conditions, a drawback has been allowed on these exports. Under the new law, however, oil cake is duty free, and it will doubtless require considerable time, expense, and trouble locally to obtain a ruling that will admit of a drawback allowance against the wishes of the Treasury Department. This, however, is only one phase of the problem.

WHOLESALE PRICES IMPROVE

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities at New York last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$5.25	$5.25	$5.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound	.10⅝	.10¼	.14⅜
Standard Brown Sheetings, yard	.08¼	.08¼	.08
Print Cloths, yard	.04	.04	.04
Butter, creamery, extra, pound	.34	.32	.34½
Cheese, f. c. Special, new, pound	.16¼	.15¾	.17¾
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen	.40	.33	.29
Apples, evaporated, choice, pound	.08¾	.08¾	.07
Prunes, 30-40 Cal. pound	.11¾	.11¾	.09
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound	.06	.06	.06¼
Raisins, pound	.05½	.05½	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel	4.50	4.50	4.80
Flour, Spring clear, barrel	4.10	4.10	4.25
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	.98	.98	1.09½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel	.80	.79¼	.65
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.46½	.46	.39
Cotton, middling uplands, pound	.136	.14	.119
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds	1.05	1.05	1.15
Hides, Chicago pack, No. 1, pound	.19¾	.19¾	.20
Hides, Chicago cows, native, pound	.18½	.18½	.18
Leather, hemlock sole, pound	.30	.30	.27
Leather, union backs, pound	.42	.42	.40
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Philadelphia, ton	15.50	15.75	18.25
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton	21.00	22.00	27.00
Copper, Lake, New York, pound	.16¼	.16⅞	.17¾
Lead, New York, pound	.043	.043	.047
Tin, New York, pound	.40	.399	.50
Petroleum, refined, gallon	.13	.13	...
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	6.70	6.80	5.20
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	7.85	7.55	7.30
Sheep, live, Chicago 100 pounds	4.00	4.10	3.40
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 pounds	10.87½	10.60	11.15
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds	10.65	10.60	10.25
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel	20.25	20.15	16.62½
Rice, domestic prime, pound	.05½	.05¾	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River, Para, pound	.79	.75	1.04
Sugar, standard, granulated, 100 pounds	4.40	4.40	4.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound	.13½	.13½	.14½
Tea, Japan, low, pound	.13½	.13½	.17
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.25	2.25	2.00
Wool, aver. 100 gr., Phila., lb.	.225	.225	.282

There were fewer changes shown last week in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices than for some time, and they were more equally divided between advances and declines than at any other time in the last two months. A total of fifty-three changes was recorded, of which thirty were downward. This represented an appreciable upturn in values when compared with the changes of the previous week, when, out of a total of sixty-four, fifty-two were declines. The bulk of the changes was again confined to three markets—foodstuffs, metals, and drugs, chemicals, and oils. Seventeen advances and twenty-five declines were shown in them alone.

Despite the fact that the general list showed a slight weakness, the trend in foodstuffs was distinctly upward. In the previous week the declines in this part of the list doubled the advances, but last week the balance laid the other way, and the advances more than tripled the declines. Sharp increases in prices marked the week's activities in dairy products, the advances in the better grades of butter and cheese ranging from one-half cent to 2 cents a pound. The price asked for the finest grades of near-by eggs was the highest on record—60 cents a dozen, or 5 cents more than at this time a year ago. Coffee was slightly higher at 10⅝ cents for No. 7 Rio, and the recent decline in a leading grade of raw sugar was made up. Spices were slightly easier. Vegetables and fruit showed no appreciable change. At Chicago there was a solid advance in the major provisions. The only decline in the list was shown in live sheep, which was still quoted comfortably higher than last year's figure. Flour was steady generally, but in the grains corn and oats were higher.

There was again an easier tone displayed in the metals markets. Moderate reductions were made in copper and spelter, but lead, antimony, and aluminium were unchanged. Concessions were again granted on pig iron, Bessemer billets, refined iron bars, and tank plates. Tin closed at a slightly higher level. Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed fifteen changes, and of these twelve were downward. Burlaps and jute were easier under the effect of financial stress at primary points. Wool was steady at levels reached in the recent decline, but cotton eased off nearly half a cent. There were no notable changes on finished goods in either of these markets.

Minor declines were shown in hides and Shanghai silk, with similar advances in hides, hops, turpentine, and crude rubber. Merchants who recently predicted that an upturn of values was due, despite the uncertainty caused by tariff changes, are now even more optimistic. It is their belief that it will not be long before the advances recorded in the above list will outnumber the declines. In all but a few markets a healthier tone develops almost daily.

TELLS GROCERS HOW TO BOOST COFFEE

Ross W. Weir Outlines Suggestions for Better Business at Cincinnati Meeting.

One of the most interesting addresses made to the members of the National Coffee Roasters' Association at its annual convention in Cincinnati last week pointed out that the average retail grocer was oblivious of the fact that his coffee trade had of late been slipping gradually into other channels. This address was made by Ross W. Weir, President of the New York branch of the association.

"The grocer, as a rule, is a busy man," said Mr. Weir. "He has a multitude of articles to sell, many of which pay him little or no profit. But he has others, notably coffee and tea, which pay good profits. The average grocer, however, has neglected to note the slow but sure inroads that have been made into the profitable end of his business by the department stores and route men.

"Most grocers carry too many brands of coffee, with the result that they are able to push only a small part of them. This results in considerable 'dead stock' on their hands, to say nothing of the amount of money invested in that one commodity. Concentration is the key to success in handling tea and coffee, providing that the grocer concentrates his efforts on a good line. While a grocer may often think that he has to diversify the lines he carries to meet the demands of his customers, he loses sight of the fact that some of these customers order new brands simply for the sake of satisfying their curiosity. While diversified buying should not be discouraged entirely, the grocer should be shown the folly of dividing his coffee orders too freely.

"Quality should be the first essential in buying coffee, and it should be retailed at not too liberal a profit. It is liberal profits that is giving outside interests their chance to steal a part of the grocer's business from him, both in coffee and tea. Employes, especially clerks, telephone order takers, and outside solicitors, should be instructed to talk coffee at every opportunity. I believe that a big increase in this end of the business would follow an earnest campaign of that kind.

"There is no question but that the retail grocer can distribute coffee much cheaper than can any house-to-house canvasser. Grocery stores of sufficient size should have a well-organized coffee and tea department established in a prominent section of the store, with spices, extracts, and certain specialties—let that department do all the weighing of such goods, grinding coffee and offering each Saturday a cup of coffee to their trade who call. If they will talk 'quality coffee,' not low price, the grocer will surely come into his own.

"Under the present-day methods of packing, roasted coffees in what practically amounts to 'air-tight' packages, fresh from the roaster, it insures a longer period in which coffee can be kept fresh in its roasted state and thus reach the consumer in a fresh condition; for this reason it is always desirable for the grocer to buy his coffee in the packages in which roasters are now packing it."

Mr. Weir concluded his talk with several suggestions for the retail grocer who was not satisfied with the amount of coffee business he was doing. Some of them had been touched on in the course of the address, but at least two of them were important enough to record. They were:

"Have coffee demonstrations regularly at certain periods of the year.

"Have the roasters' salesmen work in harmony with the grocers in regard to their coffee trade. Let them make it their business to learn that the grocers are kept well informed of their opportunities of doing an excellent business in coffee, so that both may benefit and the roasters may benefit with them."

A fact not generally known about coffee was brought out at the convention by Edward S. Born of this city. Mr. Aborn cited a recent chemical analysis to show that when coffee is made from finely ground or pulverized beans it not only lessens the quantity required to make a satisfactory beverage, but it reduces the amount of tannin and caffeine in it to a minimum.

WESTERN FIRMS COME EAST

Chicago Company Has Already Bought Site in Hoboken.

The metropolitan business district is going to benefit materially from the opening of the Panama Canal. Already there is a disposition shown on the part of some of the Western industries to come East in order to obtain the lower freight rates the canal will afford.

The Elevator Supply & Repair Company of Chicago is one of these firms. Recently it bought an extensive factory site in Hoboken, through Ewing, Bacon & Henry, on which it will erect a $500,000 plant. This plant will be ready for occupancy about June 1, 1914. About 500 hands, most of them skilled, are employed by the company and of these about 200 are expected to come East with the works. Many of them will bring their families. A better labor market is also cited by the elevator company as a reason for coming here.

Negotiations with other large firms in Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit are under way, and it is thought that more enterprises will move East within the next year or so.

HARD COAL PICKS UP.

Storm Has Helped Demand Wonderfully—Soft Coal Trade Dull.

An unexpected storm of almost mid-winter severity has started a rush of small buyers into the hard-coal market and created a note of urgency in the situation. The improvement is apparent in both wholesale and retail. Concessions on the regular company circular are still to be obtained on certain grades, notably egg size.

Bituminous continues to show a weakening tendency, although firm in spots. The Atlantic coastwise business has fallen off heavily, and supplies are beginning to accumulate at the principal loading piers. The trade is conspicuous for the lack of interest in spot business, and indications are that there will be a light demand for several weeks.

HURT POTTERY BUSINESS.

5-and-10-Cent Stores Said to be Driving Paying Trade Abroad.

The five-and-ten cent stores are again getting "bumped," this time for the "deplorable" effect they are having on the domestic potteries and glass industries. The bulk of the business of these industries is said to come from this source and from the mail order houses, as the woman who spends very much money in decorating her table is apt to spend it for imported ware.

One of the large five-and-ten-cent corporations is credited with buying from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of crockery and glassware a year. Because of its heavy buying it is enabled to get better prices than the independent storekeeper, and can, therefore, sell at better prices. With this trade, it is said, quality and artistic effect are made secondary to price. In this way, the claim is made, the domestic industry is being debased. The producer has to make his wares to fit the corporation buying figure and so disregards all else. Then when really fine ware is wanted, the foreign producer gets the business.

The "scheme" houses, which give a piece of "china" with a pound of tea, etc., are also blamed for the decline of the American industry.

CALL FOR LINENS UNEVEN.

High Prices Abroad Are Holding Back Buying in This Market.

The future position of the dress linen market, with the exception of novelty cloths, is a matter of considerable interest among local trade circles. Some good-sized orders have been placed by retailers and cutters, but many wholesalers consider the outlook for a big demand unpromising. Fair-sized initial orders were placed for Spring on colored dress linens, but the majority of buyers leaned toward such fabrics as crêpes, ratines, and brocades. Even these lines were curtailed somewhat by high prices.

Buyers from the larger cities have taken good quantities of housekeeping goods in the last week. Table damasks towels, and napkins have sold especially well for spot delivery. The Belfast market is reported steady. Good quantities of Irish flax have been offered recently, but Russian flax is coming forward slowly.

A Wireless Ruche Supporter.

What is called a "wireless ruche supporter," for use with ruffled, ruche, or Medici collars, will be placed on the market to-morrow by a local costumer. These supporters may be obtained in black or white, and in heights ranging between 2¼ and 3½ inches. The new supporter consists of several narrow upright composition supports, attached at the bottom to a bias band, which is sewn to the lower edge of the collar. It is said that the supporter is invisible, unbreakable, and washable.

PRICE OF LEATHER RAISES SHOE COSTS

Balkan War and Use of Modern Footwear in Orient Add to Our Living Expense.

A prominent shoe manufacturer, because of the continued high cost of all kinds of leather, has again advanced prices on a number of his lines. Indications point to still higher prices, he says, and the shoe jobbers, for the most part, appreciate his position.

Commenting on the high cost of leather yesterday, a leading jobber said:

"There are several reasons for the higher prices asked in this country. New uses for leather are arising continually; many Oriental nations who formerly used sandals, or went barefoot, are now getting in line with civilization and are wearing shoes the population of the country is increasing steadily, and the automobile industry is consuming a constantly increasing quantity of heavy leather.

"But there are other causes for the high prices asked this year. For instance, the large quantities of heavy sole leather used in shoes and harness during the Balkan war taxed the markets heavily. Sheep raising in that part of the world was abruptly terminated, as the shoes were needed for food and clothing for the armies. As a result, we cannot look to Balkan countries for supplies for some time to come.

"Also, Spain is not exporting as many sheepskins as formerly, this leather being needed at home. It was said recently at Madrid that exports of sheepskins this year would drop at least 25 per cent. below normal. Then, again, there is practically no surplus of sheepskins at Massemet, which city is in the centre of the sheepskin-producing district of France. No one seems able to say why there is a shortage in French leathers. A scarcity of skins suitable for leather is reported this year in Russia as well, and these skins are disposed of for home consumption as fast as they are offered.

"Some jobbers say that reports of leather scarcity come from those who are biased and interested in putting as much pessimism into the situation as pos ible. However, the domestic market is practically bare of desirable hides, and those that are available are bought up as fast as they are offered. It is possible that lower leather prices may not be seen here for years."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Caution was in evidence in wheat purchases made yesterday, but corn went still higher. Oats were not active, but showed a stronger tone in sympathy with corn. The recent advances in cotton brought about realizing sales, effecting a moderate decline.

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was a little more in favor of holders, but buyers were not inclined to be over-enthusiastic, owing to the fact that prices recently have advanced about 2 cents a bushel, and during the day trading was only moderately active, prices closing near the top with net gains of ¼@⅜c. The Argentine news was again of a rather conflicting character, and, as the Buenos Aires market was unchanged, failed to attract active buying. One cable stated that too much rain was complained of in the North, where harvesting will soon be in progress, and that it is still dry and hot in the South; while another said that the damage already done would possibly reduce the exportable surplus to between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels. The export demand showed signs of improvement and sales were reported of fifteen loads of Manitoba wheat while, furthermore, three vessels were chartered for grain, possibly on old business. At 1 P. M. the New York market was quoted at 96⅝c for December and 95¾@95¾ for May. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97½c c. i. f. New York export basis, and 99c f. o. b.; No. 1 North Duluth, 95½c f. o. b. afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec....	96 7-16	96¼	96¼	96 3-16	94½
May....	..	..	..	98 15-16	99¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec.....	86⅜	86	86¼	86	85⅜
May.....	91⅜	91	91¼	90⅞	91⅝
July.....	88⅜	88¼	88⅜	88⅛	..

CORN.

The corn market was again firm and higher, the December position closing at an advance of 1c, while other months were ½c to ¾c higher. Small stocks in the West led to further fears of congestion in December and the late months were influenced by heavy rains over a large part of the corn belt, which were expected to delay the movement. Cash markets were firm, but the markets abroad were again easy, owing to continued pressure from Argentina. In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 81½c f. o. b.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	71	70½	70⅝	69⅝	47¼
May	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	47¼
July	70¼	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	48⅛

OATS.

The oats market lacked individual feature, but prices were firmer in sympathy with corn, closing at ½@½c net advance. Receipts at primary points were light and there appeared to be comparatively little pressure. The local cash market was dull; standard white quoted at 45½ to 46½c; No. 2, 46½ to 47c; No. 3, 45 to 45½c; No. 4, 44 to 44½c; ordinary clipped white, 44 to 46c; fancy clipped white, 46½ to 47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Oats—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	43¼	42¾	43¼	42¾	31¾
May	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	42¼	32
July	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products developed a reactionary tendency and prices lost part of Friday's advance owing to liberal receipts of hogs in the Western markets and lower prices. Furthermore, the cash demand was said to be slow, but it was thought that leading operators were still identified with the bull side. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Monday, 48,000, and for next week, 165,000; Kansas City received 2,000, and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January...	10.97	10.90	10.92	11.02	10.77½
May	11.15	11.00	11.12	11.22	10.30
Ribs—					
January...	11.00	10.95	10.95	11.05	10.15
May	11.12	11.05	11.07	11.15	9.95
Pork—					
January...	20.06	20.45	20.50	20.65	18.70
May	20.60	20.47	20.50	20.65	18.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

A steadier tone developed in the cottonseed oil market and prices closed at a net advance of 3 to 6 points. Offerings were small and shorts seemed nervous and inclined to cover owing to light stocks on the spot and a hardening of the near positions. Crude oil was not being pressed for sale and there was consequently very small hedging operations but traders generally were not disposed to become aggressive on the buying side owing to prospective liberal supplies and owing to the recent easier tone in the cotton market.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			7.01@7.20	6.85
November	7.09	7.06	7.06@7.10	6.99
December	7.08	7.07	7.08@7.10	7.04
January	7.18	7.17	7.18@7.19	7.12
February	7.25	7.25	7.24@7.26	7.21
March	7.36	7.35	7.36@7.36	7.32
April	..	..	7.39@7.43	7.36
May	7.47	7.45	7.46@7.47	7.42
July	7.54	7.53	7.53@7.54	7.50

COTTON.

There was a good deal of realizing in the cotton market yesterday, which some considered natural in view of the recent advance and the disposition to take profits for over Sunday. Offerings, however, were well absorbed on a moderate decline to give the market a pretty steady undertone, and the close was steady at a net loss of 23 points on November, but generally only 5 to 9 points under the closing figures of Friday. Rumors that preliminary returns to one of the bureaus which report on ginning figures showed a ginning of 1,432,000 bales between Nov. 1 and 9, 14 may have helped to steady the market late in the morning, as this showing would be slightly more favorable to prices than the one indicated by the private figures of the previous day. Closing prices, however, were only 2 or 3 points up from the lowest.

The market opened steady at a decline of 1 to 4 points in sympathy with somewhat disappointing cables, and after some irregularity sold 8 to 10 points net lower in the late trading. There was nothing fresh in the way of Southern primary receipts, the crop or spot situation, and the new movement of prices here probably reflected no material change in the general average of sentiment, which became rather more bullish toward the end of the week on the failure of Southern offerings to become oppressive and the revival of smaller crop estimates.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close
November	13.25	13.25	13.05@13.14	13.28
December	13.55	13.18	13.16@13.50	13.58
January	13.36	13.27	13.28@13.31	13.35
February	..	..	13.27@13.29	13.32
March	13.47	13.37	13.39@13.40	13.47
April	..	..	13.31@13.33	13.38
May	13.39	13.29	13.33@13.34	13.40
June	..	..	13.28@13.30	13.34
July	13.27	13.19	13.23@13.24	13.29
August	13.01	12.95	12.97@12.99	13.04

HARD TO DETERMINE EXPORT REFUNDS

(continued)

THE RAW SILK SUMMARY.

Ribbon Makers Buying Well Here—Prices Steady in Foreign Centres.

In their special report of conditions in the world's raw silk markets, A. P. Villa & Brothers say:

"The Yokohama market was quite active at the beginning of the week, but the movement of stock seems to be over to-day. Prices are still firm, however, at the recent advance. The Canton market is firm and unchanged. At Shanghai there has been no change, but the market is in such a condition that the slightest activity would force prices up. At Milan a better feeling is reported, with more inquiries about prices and deliveries.

"At New York there has been some good buying by the ribbon manufacturers, but the broad silk makers, who are now between seasons, are not active in the market."

COFFEE.

The volume of business in the coffee market was small, consisting of 32,500 bags. At the opening of the market prices were steady at an advance of 3 to 6 points on small offerings and moderate buying prompted by firmness in the French market. During the day the market developed a heavier tone and closed steady at 1 point decline to 4 points net advance. Underlying sentiment was divided, but buyers were very timid, and the trade was nervous regarding possible further pressure from Brazil, where monetary conditions are none too favorable, and, it is thought, might cause further selling.

The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio is quoted at 9¾c.

The contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	9.26@ 9.28	9.22
December	9.36	9.34	9.35@ 9.36	9.42
January	..	..	9.49@ 9.50	9.47
February	..	..	9.63@ 9.64	9.61
March	9.85	9.78	9.77@ 9.79	9.78
April	..	..	9.89@ 9.90	9.88
May	10.06	10.01	10.01@10.02	9.99
June	..	..	10.11@10.12	10.09
July	..	..	10.21@10.22	10.19
August	..	..	10.30@10.31	10.29
September	10.44	10.38	10.40@10.41	10.38
October	10.44	10.44	10.42@10.43	10.41

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Shipments of crude rubber from the Amazon Valley to the United States in September aggregated 2,868,807 pounds, against 2,737,281 pounds in the same month last year. For the first three months of the current fiscal year exports of rubber from that section totaled 14,323,718 pounds, compared with 17,107,880 pounds in the same period in 1912.

Persian customs receipts for the first six months of the present fiscal year show an increase of $350,000, or 19 per cent., over the corresponding period of last year.

The prospects of a good crop of honey in England this year are not promising, owing to the prevalence of bee diseases. The situation has become serious enough to prompt the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to hold an investigation in order to determine the nature and causes of the diseases.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Imports of general merchandise at New York in the week ended Nov. 8 were valued at $12,936,473, a drop of $484,057 from the total of the week previous. Imports of dry goods in the same week aggregated $3,119,292, or a gain of $2,020 over the week before. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses totaled $[illegible],842.

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association will hold its sixth annual convention at Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 18 to 21. The delegates from this and nearby cities will leave by special train via the Pennsylvania and the Seaboard Air Line Railways.

CIGAR BONDING PRIVILEGE

Was Discussed at Key West Meeting of Manufacturers.

A meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association was held late last week at Key West to discuss the bonded factory proposition provided for in the new tariff law. A number of puzzling questions concerning the plan were discussed, according to The Tobacco Leaf.

One manufacturer asked if the Inspector placed in each factory would make his hours conform with the regulations of the trade or insist on an eight-hour day. Another wanted to know if he could open his factory on Sundays to permit the preparation of material for the next day's work, as stock prepared on Saturday would not be in good condition. A third objected to the feature which forbid his night watchman to enter the building. A fourth suggested that, in view of the fact that many firms used a blend in making their cigars and employed stock from bales of various crops and vegas, it would be impossible to arrive at a just estimate of the duty. A fifth asked what was to become of the material in his building at the time of bonding.

WOMEN'S BAGS DIVERSIFIED.

Many Novelties in This Line Seen in Paris—Duvetyn Bags Sell.

There is much diversity in the women's handbags that are shown this season, according to a report from Paris in Women's Wear. Most of the popular bags are smaller than usual. There are fewer leather bags used than for several seasons, although the envelope type, made of antelope skin in biscuit and light gray shades, is quite liberally taken.

Moire silk bags are much used, and are more popular than either satin or velvet. Often these bags are embroidered with small bouquets of colored silk. One of the leading French specialty shops is offering bags of duvetyn in ruby, biscuit, emerald, and mordore brown, for it is fashion's latest whim that when a duvetyn costume is worn the bag must be of the same material. The demand for crystal and cut steel bags is on the wane, but metallic brocade and brocaded velvet bags are widely used. Nearly all of the bags are mounted on metal frames and have cord or ribbon handles. They are no longer fitted up elaborately with vanity cases and perfume bottles.

WHITE LACE WAISTS GOOD.

They Combine Style and Economy and Are Taken Freely.

White lace and net waists have proven good sellers all over the country, as they represent economy to the women who cannot indulge in several waists. Owing to this preference for white, says The Dry Goods Economist, buyers are taking an unusual amount of merchandise, considering the season of the year. White waists trimmed with pastel-colored ribbons and dainty lace edgings, make attractive gifts for the holiday season.

The best-selling numbers are made to retail at from $3 up to $8. The more expensive styles show allover lace with linings of palest pink chiffon, which imparts a delicate flesh tone. Other smart designs are made of white net over flesh-color lace. Still others are made of white and écru laces combined.

The lining usually takes the form of a lace or net corset cover, edged off at the top with a narrow lace, headed with lace-strung beading. A favored style shows the wide satin ribbons arranged on the lining from the underarm seam to the centre bust, where they end with tailored bows.

GREENLAND FUR COMPANY,
366 Fifth Ave., cor. 35th.

Ladies: We will remodel your fur coats in any of the 1914 styles for $20.
Fur sets remodelled, $10.
New furs exchanged for old.
Furs made to order at wholesale prices.

AGAINST CO-OPERATION.

Retailer Objects Strenuously to Corporations Which Aid Them.

A strong feeling has been aroused among local retailers against business corporations and insurance companies that are aiding their employes in the formation of co-operative organizations. In a recent letter to The Daily Trade Record a prominent retailer condemned the practice, in part, as follows:

All of the civic associations ought to be urged to aid in these protests and all trades papers called upon to support movements to stop the demoralizing influence that this practice has upon the consumer and his friends, as it clearly educates them to know the wholesale price of merchandise and spoils them as customers for the retail merchant.

If the support of the retail merchants everywhere is withdrawn from life insurance and other corporations who permit these co-operative associations in their midst New York City, it will quickly show them that they need the support of the public more than the retailers of New York need the trade of their employees.

No life insurance company can exist on the premiums it could get out of its own employes. The policy of "live and let live" must be strictly enforced or the public educated to discriminate against those concerns who do not believe in "one hand washing the other."

The attention of our Insurance Department should be called to the associations referred to.

A bill should be introduced in the Assembly to stop this practice.

The big merchants of New York who support our daily papers ought to see that publicity be given to this movement.

Why should the employe of any corporation buy his clothes or his food any cheaper than any one else? Does this practice not tend to increase the cost of living for those not so privileged?

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OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

MANY DOCTORS USE MOTOR CARS NOW

Analyses of Up-Keep Cost Show Considerable Variation However.

CERTAIN SPECIFIC CASES

Both Electric and Gas Cars Popular with the Profession—Majority Drive Themselves.

From the way doctors take up the automobile it may be well concluded that as a business proposition passenger cars hold their own against any other mode of transportation. To prove this, a few instances may be quoted, in which physicians using automobiles have kept exact cost records, given below. In reading these it should be remembered that the care spent on the car and the tendency to economize influence maintenance cost figures materially, and that the wide fluctuation in the cost to the mile, for instance, is dependent as much on the quality of the driver as on that of the car. Of course, the more powerful a car is used the higher becomes the cost per mile of travel.

Physicians whose work is mostly done in the city are appreciating the advantages of electrics. A well-known Brooklyn doctor, for example, who used gasoline cars from 1900 to 1912 is now the user of his second electric brougham. In 1910, when he used a gas car, he covered 10,000 miles. His cost for this, including garage, fuel, tires, insurance, depreciation and interest, repairs and chauffeur's pay, was $3,800, making the cost for each running mile 38 cents. All this mileage was made in and around New York City, as he did not tour to any extent. After having about the same expense to the mile in 1911, the doctor decided to try an electric, which he bought early in 1912. During that year he not only saved the $1,200 of the chauffeur's pay, but also $700 in other ways, so that his total expense, with about the same mileage covered, fell to $1,900, which, however, is quite high for electrics. The doctor is now a convinced advocate of the electric for town work, and says that, except in heavy snowfall, it is as good a vehicle as he could wish for.

Another physician has used the same sort of electric for the last two and a half years, and for about 7,000 miles his expenses have been $1,900 all told. The cost of 27 cents per mile was due to the fact that the car was used less than it could have been. To give a clear idea of what makes up this cost of maintenance, it should be remembered that an electric may be bought for about $2,500, and its life may be rated, conservatively, at five years. Thus the annual depreciation would be figured at $460 —20 per cent.—the interest at 5 per cent., or $115, and the flat maintenance rate charged by New York City garages for current, washing and other care, at $45 a month, or $540 a year. This makes $1,115 a year, and adding $5 for insurance and extra expenses, including a small repair now and then, we find $1,200 a year a good average maintenance cost. If the car is used to its full running capacity on the current furnished by the garage at $45 a month, a mileage of 25,000 may be covered in a year, and the cost to the mile is 5 cents. If only half that mileage is made, or about 1,000 miles a month, the cost to the mile is 10 cents.

Doctors in the suburbs find the cost of automobiles even lower than this conservative estimate. The case of a Jamaica physician using an electric in a small garage of his own shows the following result. During three months 1,200 miles were covered and the sole expense was $35 for current, or less than 3 cents a mile. If the garage and rectifier cost, as well as depreciation and interest, are added, the real cost to the mile is brought to 5 or 6 cents. The same physician used another electric for two years ended April last, and his total expense for 6,000 miles was $250, or 8 cents a mile.

In a Jersey suburb, another car of this type is used by a physician. During four months of its use this car covered 1,600 miles, the total cash expenditures being $20 for current and $5 for small repairs, or 1 1-3 cents per mile. Including all other charges, the total cost to the mile was not more than 4 cents. However, the electric does not stand alone as the physician's vehicle. Among the many instances of economically operated gas cars, there is a thirty horse power car working in Queens County. In three years it has covered 17,000 miles, used about 1,450 gallons of gasoline, and cost its owner $1,200 (direct expense) during thirty-four months of operation. So he directly paid 7 cents a mile for the use of his car, but if depreciation and interest are considered, the cost a mile was 15 cents. During the last twelve months the direct mile cost was only 6.5 cents.

Another machine of the same make, operated in the city for eleven and one-half months, covered roughly 16,000 miles in that time. Using almost 1,800 gallons, the cost of operating the car was approximately $2,400, exclusive of depreciation and interest. Without these, the cost per mile was 15c.; with them, about 22c. One car, used in New York City for a little more than twenty months, covered 8,120 miles, at an expenditure of $1,460, approximately. In the year from July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1913, the direct expenses, including the purchase of new accessories, were about $960: after adding $500 for depreciation, the total cost of maintenance for that year was $1,460, and, as the car made 5,650 miles, 25c. for each mile.

In the case of still another gas car, used for two years, 24,000 miles were covered in the city, excepting one or two tours of about 800 miles each. Two thousand gallons of fuel were used during that period, and the total expenses were $990, exclusive of the chauffeur's pay, which amounted to $2,810. The physician owning this car prefers a chauffeur, but as many physicians would drive themselves, these figures may be considered from their standpoint. To the $990 should be added depreciation and interest, making the cost $1,990 for two years. The cost to the mile is then a little more than 9c. Including wages, the total cost for two years was $4,800 and the cost to the mile 20c.

Of course, a car may be maintained more expensively. One doctor runs about 12,000 miles a year; he figures that it costs him $6 a day or 18 cents a mile, without depreciation and interest charge. These included, the cost to the mile is 24 cents. In half a year the same physician also keeps another machine averaging 2,000 miles a month and costing $30 a day. To this the dead storage for half a year must be added. Everything considered, this car costs 21 cents for every mile of travel.

The example of a car which covered 30,000 miles in the last three years is interesting. The total cost of operating it during this period was $4,740, or a little less than 16 cents a mile. In the past year it covered 12,000 miles. The total expense was about $2,310, and the cost to the mile close to 20 cents. This car makes from ten to thirteen miles to the gallon.

DECRIES HARD TIMES TALK.

C. F. Redden Says Professional Pessimists Are in Trouble.

One of the automobile fraternity who does not believe in hard times is C. F. Redden, sales manager of a large motor company, who went to Minneapolis recently to see to the equitable distribution of a trainload of cars among the dealers of the Northwest. The trainload comprised 108 "25s" and thirty "35s."

"You'd think a trainload such as that would hold them for a while, wouldn't you?" said Mr. Redden, last week. "But it won't. Why, every dealer wanted twice as many as his quota, and, to a man, they asserted they had a customer waiting at home for every car. No; if there are any hard times, they are certainly not visible among the dealers of this territory. Which reminds me of an incident of last week:

"I was talking to my banker. He was doing his very best to pull a long face while telling me that interest rates had gone up.

"'What is the reason?' I asked. 'Crops are good everywhere—why, in Kansas, where the corn crop was ruined, they tell me they had the greatest alfalfa crop ever known, the wheat crop was great, prices of beef cattle are high, and the demand for automobiles eclipses anything in our previous experience. In fact, Kansas, despite the crop conditions, or because of the excellent crops in everything but corn, absorbed more than a million dollars' worth of automobiles a month during the last six months—more than ever before at the same season. What is the reason?'

"'Well, you see,' faltered the banker, at a loss for a real argument, for he knew I had just returned from visiting almost every State in the Union, 'you see, it somehow looks dark ahead. Money is very tight, rates are high, and—'

"'Yes, so you have just told me,' I replied. 'But I know a woman who has a savings account here. Did you also raise the interest on her deposit?'

"'Oh, no!' he said, 'but—well you see, there is really a panic on now; only the public does not realize it.'

"Well, what's the use of a panic you can't recognize?' I asked, innocently. 'What's the use of hard times that don't atop people buying automobiles? If it is a panicky sign when a bunch of dealers get together, as our dealers did in Minneapolis, and not only ask for, but actually demand, a trainload of cars—well, I hope your panic continues and that our competitors will continue to live in ignorance of its baneful existence.'

"Your optimistic farmer looks at a field of golden grain and really thinks it looks like money, and he can't see the panic for the elevators that obstruct his view. Poor, benighted farmer; he refuses to worry with the banker.

"Why, staid old New England, where they bite everything to see that it isn't lead, and even the children wear spectacles in the search for the counterfeit —Boston was the first city to get up in arms and demand 25s and 35s in trainload lots. I have been in the automobile business since its inception, and I have never known a demand so great at this season of the year. There seems to be a panic—but it is visible in the eagerness of buyers and dealers alike to get the car of their choice now, well knowing that later it will be almost impossible. Poor professional pessimists —they are having an awful time in the face of such conditions."

13 STATES ADOPT CONVICT ROAD WORK

Laws Passed During Year Leave Few Commonwealths That Do Not Use Prisoners.

Thirteen States have passed laws during the present year, allowing the use of convicts in the construction and repair of highways, according to a compilation by Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, assistant in social legislation in Columbia University, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Prison Labor. They are Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. As many other States had previously passed similar legislation, but few of the forty-eight States have not adopted the policy of using prisoners to build and maintain public roads.

West Virginia and Iowa are the two States whose laws regarding the working of convicts on highways stand out most prominently. So anxious was the Governor of the former State to secure an effective law that he came to New York, and with the assistance of representatives of the National Committee on Prison Labor, of the Road Department of Columbia University, and of the Legislative Drafting Bureau, worked out bills making compulsory the employment of convicts on the roads. The West Virginia law authorizes the county courts to make appropriations out of road funds for convict work; it states that the court shall sentence any male person over 16 to road work instead of to the county jail; persons charged with misdemeanors unable to furnish bail shall work on the roads, and, if acquitted when tried, shall be paid 50 cents a day for each day's work they perform; Justices of the Peace shall sentence to work on the roads persons convicted of crime whom otherwise they would send to the county jail.

Another feature of the West Virginia law is the establishment of a State road bureau to supervise any plans proposed by a county for using prison labor in road building. The plans approved, the county shall apply to the Board of Control for the number of prisoners required, and shall state the length of time they shall be needed. The board shall, as far as possible, give equal service to each of the counties, and shall determine which prisoners may be assigned to such work. The Warden is to provide suitable and movable quarters, which shall be built, where possible, by convict labor. The convicts shall remain under direct control of the Warden, their work, however, being under the supervision of the road bureau.

In Iowa the Board of Control of the State Institutions, with the advice of the Warden of any penal institution, may permit able-bodied male prisoners to work on the roads. The law specifically states such labor shall not be leased to contractors. A prisoner opposed to such work, or whose character and disposition make it probable that he would attempt escape or be unruly, is not to be worked on the highways. Although the prisoners are under the jurisdiction of the Warden while building or repairing roads, their work is supervised by the State Highway Commissioner. Prisoners employed on the highways of Iowa receive such part of their earnings, above the cost of their keep, as the board deems equitable, the earnings either being funded or given to their dependent families. Before Iowa passed her present prison labor laws, George W. Cosson, Attorney General of the State, made a thorough investigation of the prisons of his own and other States, and strongly deprecated the contract system, under which the prisoners were employed up to that time. Mr. Cosson drew up the Road bill, and is of the opinion it will do much to drive the contract system out of the State.

CHANGES IN 1914 BODIES.

Coming Show Will Emphasize the Streamline Design, It Is Said.

With the approach of the national automobile show to be held in the Grand Central Palace during the week of Jan. 3-10, automobilists are again looking forward with interest to exhibits many of which will be entirely new to the public. Mechanical improvements of many sorts have been added to the 1914 cars, and these, together with the wide variety of bodies which car manufacturers are offering on their new types, undoubtedly will be the features which will attract the motorists' attention at the show.

Charles E. Duryea, a technical expert who has been identified with the automobile industry since its inception, has made a brief forecast of what the makers will offer in body improvements for next season. In this he says:

"Only a few years ago the automobile was a single shape and style vehicle. A car had to be red and have a rear door or it was not admitted in society circles. The gasoline or electric machine was then purely a vehicle for pleasure and display, and its use was confined principally to good roads in fair weather. As the motor car became more widely used it was fitted with bodies adapted to daily use, and the process has been going forward ever since.

"This year bodies are being given more attention than ever. Inside and out, fore and aft, top and bottom of the body is being studied and bettered. Perhaps it is only a line changed or a shade of color modified. Maybe a little of the width at the seats has been added to the dash or the curves have been made more graceful. The half top of last year has become the full top of this. The quick detachable, or folding curtains, form a noticeable contrast to the separate and detached ones of the past when one got wet trying to put up his curtains that he might keep dry.

"In general, bodies have been rounded out until there is hardly a corner or projection in sight on the outside, yet there is not the freakish boat or fish shape commonly supposed to represent stream lines. The dash has practically disappeared as far as the outside is concerned. There is, of course, a break at the junction of the hood with the cowl, but the tendency is to obliterate this and present a smooth surface to the air as the vehicle speeds on its way. The body sides and doors have been brought up till even the seats are not prominent and the sides of the body form an almost straight line the full length of the body. The hinges and locks are of the concealed variety, and even the vacuum once formed at the rear has been largely relieved by filling this space with an extended rear end in which tires and supplies are carried. No longer does the tire at the side suggest tire trouble, nor does it interfere with ingress and egress. It interfered with stream lines and is much better out of sight at the back. Pans underneath and tops overhead all fall into this general scheme of smooth, rounded beauty. Harmonizing with them is the finish. Quiet colors and beautifully smoothed surfaces brought out with just a touch of nickel seems to be the thing nowadays. No longer does the gaudy brass, prominent at every joint, offend both the eye and the sense of fitness."

VIRGINIA ROUTES FOR THE MOTORIST

Road Conditions There Are Not All That Might Be Desired.

BUT SCENERY COMPENSATES

Direct Course from Washington to Richmond Almost Impossible—How to Get Best Going.

The touring department of the Automobile Club of America has been investigating Virginia and speaks with up-to-the-minute authority on road conditions, available accommodations, and other necessary and desirable facts for tourists.

They take their own time and do things in their own way down in Virginia, and their time has not yet come for building good roads. The State has not even kept pace with her sister Southern commonwealths. Meanwhile, she is suffering the loss of what would be a large income to both local and State enterprises from the motor-touring public. But despite the handicap, Virginia attracts thousands of automobiles and offers a superb early Fall scenery for the travelers.

Washington, D. C., with its beautiful system of boulevards and magnificent public buildings is the vantage point from which a tour of Virginia would naturally start. The conditions of the roads, however, are such as to render an "On to Richmond" direct route almost impossible. Some of the roads are of a clay formation, others are just stretches of heavy sand, and still others remain with an old corduroy foundation. Now, for automobiling a corduroy road is about the worst imaginable, but an occasional jolting may be good for one's health and it must be remembered that all these highways were built in civil war days for the transportation of army wagons and cannon across a swampy country.

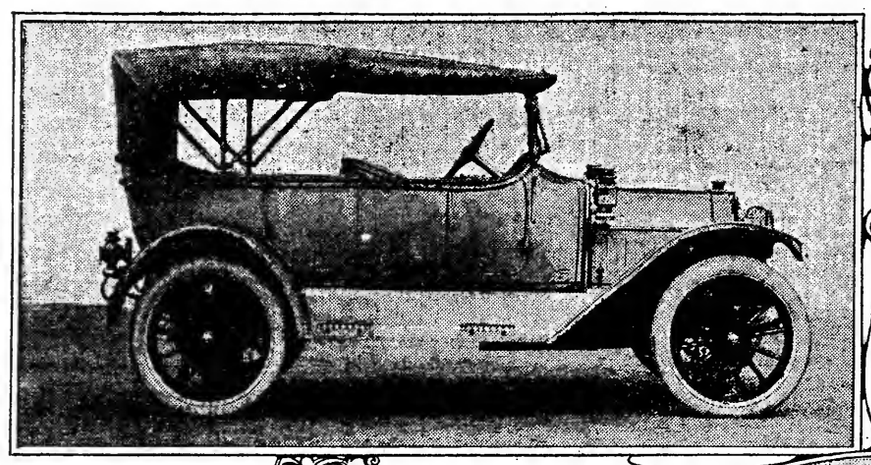
The road car of the club, sent out to investigate conditions, reports entirely feasible roads on the Shenandoah Valley route to Virginia Hot Springs, White Sulphur Springs and Charlottesville. This is also the best route from the North to Richmond and Old Point Comfort. The Shenandoah Valley Pike is a toll road extending from Winchester to Staunton. From Hagerstown, Md., routes to the South will be found mostly in good condition. Leaving Hagerstown, which is beautifully located in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the route follows a toll road, of fair condition, through an open farming country to Williamsport. The Potomac River is then crossed over a long toll bridge entering West Virginia. Excellent views are to be had up and down this historic stream.

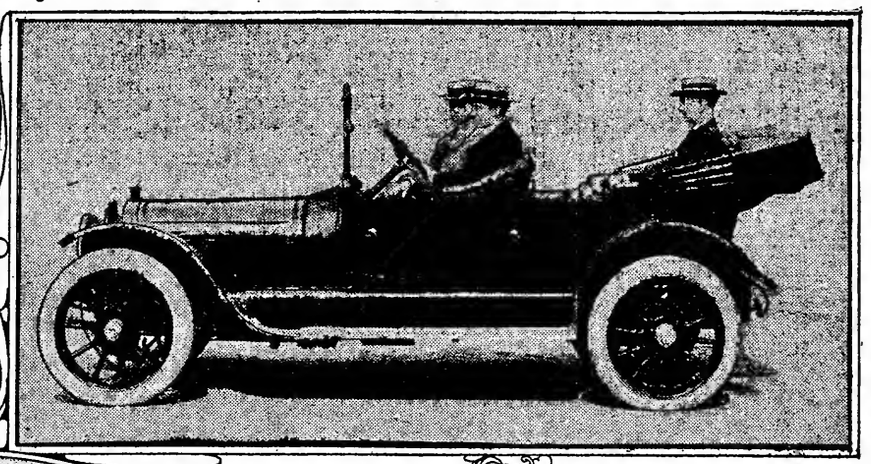
Through Falling Water to Martinsburg the road runs on into the Shenandoah Valley, justly famous for its superb view of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east. A number of toll gates, while detracting somewhat from the pleasure of those intent upon making time, will at least cause the motorist to pause long enough to realize what may be his for the looking. Mostly good stone road, part of which has been resurfaced with a dustless binder, will be encountered through the valley of the Shenandoah. This turnpike passes through Winchester to Strasburg, whence the country becomes more rolling and runs closer to the mountains, down through Tom's River and Edinburg to Newmarket.

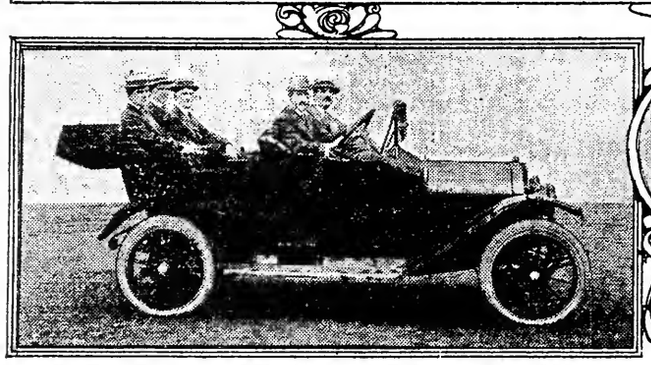
A most attractive side trip to the caverns and grottoes of Luray, is well worth taking from this place. Leaving Newmarket, the route leads over a rather poor dirt and stony road with bad water-bars and gives a long, hard climb over Massanutten Mountain. Fine views of the valley are commanded from both sides of the mountain. These vistas and the beautiful caverns of Luray, however, will cause the motorist to feel that he has been more than repaid for the discomfort caused by the rough stretches. This trip takes one about fourteen miles from Newmarket, and the caverns are close to the main road. Picnic parties to this interesting place are popular and the grounds are well fitted for their accommodations. Many excursions are made by automobile tourists from surrounding towns to the interesting collection of stalagmite and stalactite formations in the caves. Although much smaller in area than the renowned Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, in grotesque formations and delicate colorings these caverns are declared to be superior to anything found in the larger and better known caves.

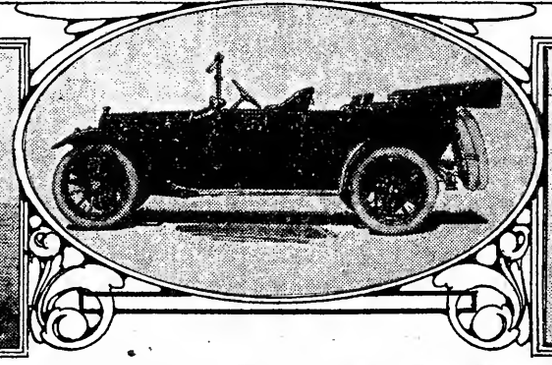
The return is over the same road to Newmarket, thence down the valley pike through farming towns with fertile plantations, in a good state of cultivation, lining the thoroughfare, which leads on to Staunton. This attractive and hustling little city forms the gateway for "touring Virginia." Fair conditions may be found leading to Hot Springs. The vistas from the mountain roads to Warm Springs, Virginia Hot Springs, and Healing Springs are wonderful.

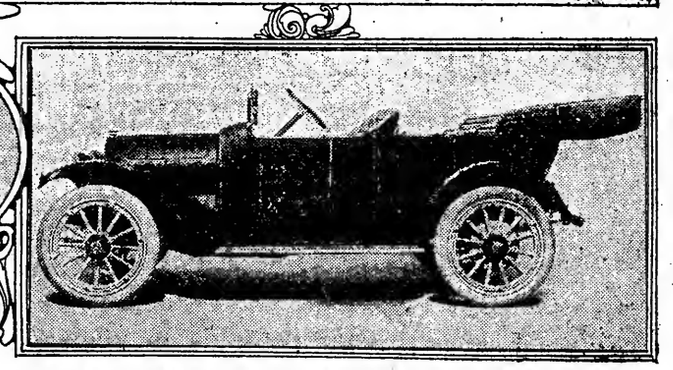
FIVE NEW MODELS WHICH HAVE JUST ARRIVED ON BROADWAY











On the left in the top row is a Buick fitted with an imported French body. Next is the new Chandler "Six," to be handled here by the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation. The new Overland model is on the left of the lower row, in the centre is the Lozier "Four" for 1914, and at the right the 1914 Reo touring car. These cars range in price from just under $1,000 to a little over $2,000.

Experienced Auto Salesmen Wanted

Owing to constantly increasing output and the growing demand for our cars, we are increasing our force of road salesmen and have a few exceptionally good positions for road men of experience and proven ability.

Permanency of position assured those who can show results.

Apply in person Monday morning, or write, giving full details, experience, references, etc.

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Locomobile USED CAR DEPARTMENT.

REMOVING to our new building makes it necessary that we clear our floor of Used Cars. These are offered at exceptionally attractive prices.

1913 30 H.P. LOCOMOBILE TOWN CAR. Almost new. Grey whipcord upholstering.

1910 30 H.P. LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE &TOURING. Excellent condition; complete equipment.

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1909 40 H.P. LOCOMOBILE CHASSIS. Suitable for truck or fire apparatus.

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1910 48 H.P. PIERCE-ARROW 7-PASSENGER TOURING.

1908 48 H.P. PIERCE-ARROW 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Suitable for truck. Chassis complete; in excellent condition.

1911 30 H.P. FIAT 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Completely equipped and recently overhauled.

1910 STEVENS-DURYEA 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Exceptional value; completely equipped.

BENZ 50 H.P. 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Almost new. Run only 1,050 miles.

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WESTERN UNION CABLE LETTER

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

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CLT DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

NEW YORK

CADILLAC AGAIN WINS THE WORLD FAMOUS DEWAR TROPHY. AWARD MADE FOR RECENT TEST OF UNIQUE AND SPECIAL CADILLAC 1914 FEATURES ON ROAD OFFICIALLY OBSERVED BY THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN. TEST PROVED TWO SPEED AXLE AND ELECTRIC CHANGE WAS PERFECT THROUGHOUT ENTIRE TRIAL, FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY CHANGES BEING MADE. COMBINED SELF STARTER, LIGHTING AND IGNITION SYSTEM BEHAVED PERFECTLY. ALL LAMPS LIT CONTINUOUSLY FOR SIXTY SIX HOURS AND SEVENTEEN MINUTES DURING ROAD TRIAL, NO REPLACEMENTS. PERFECT RECORD GASOLENE CONSUMPTION. 17.17 MILES TO A GALLON. LUBRICATION 1008 MILES TO A GALLON. AFTER ROAD TRIAL SELF STARTER TURNED THE ENGINE OVER 1000 COMPRESSION STROKES AND THEN THE BATTERY LIT ALL LAMPS FOR TWENTY CONSECUTIVE HOURS BEFORE VOLTAGE FELL ONE THIRD OF ONE VOLT. ABOVE TEST FOLLOWS ON PREVIOUS SELF STARTER AND LIGHTING TRIAL WHEN 2000 STARTS WERE MADE WITH NO FAILURE. ALL LAMPS WERE CONTINUOUSLY ALIGHT FOR 2000 MILES, TWO SIDE LAMP BULBS ONLY BEING REPLACED. CADILLAC IS THE ONLY CAR IN THE WORLD THAT HAS BEEN AWARDED THE COVETED DEWAR TROPHY TWICE.

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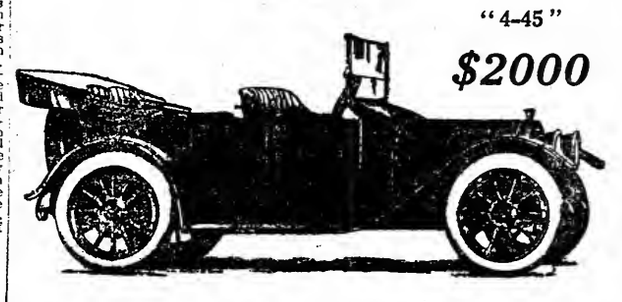
Velie

"4-45"

$2000



The best motor in the most carefully constructed and most completely equipped four-cylinder car selling at $2000.

Motor, 45 Horsepower	Adjustable Rain-Vision Windshield
Wheel base, 122 inches	54-inch Springs; 2½ inches wide
Tires, 36 x 4 inches	11-inch Upholstery
Gray & Davis Electric Starter	Stromberg High-Efficiency Carburetor
Gray & Davis Electric Lighting	Bosch Dual Ignition
Warner Speedometer	Tire Brackets at rear
Demountable Rims	Extra Rim regular equipment
Mohair Top	
Collins Quick-Adjustable Side Curtains	

Specifications are only the surface indication of the actual value of the car itself.

Velie design uses standard construction in the right way to get a car of perfect mechanical balance.

Operating cost is low because no one part is called upon to do an excessive amount of work.

There is a proper balance of weight and power.

Service is of the highest order, because strength in every part is in proper proportion to take care of the work put upon it.

Garland Automobile Co.,

1888 Broadway.

(82)

HAPPENINGS AND EVENTS IN MOTORDOM

GOOD TWO-DAY RUN TO ASHOKAN REGION

Much of the Construction Work for the New Reservoir Can Be Seen Now.

FINE ROADS IN THE MAIN

Historic Kingston with Its Old Houses a Point of Interest on 240-Mile Trip.

The Catskill Mountains with their fine scenery afford some alluring motor trips. This favorite resort of Metropolitan motorists is especially interesting at this time on account of the Ashokan Reservoir construction work which is now nearing completion. One of the road cars of the bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America has recently investigated conditions in the Ashokan region, and a trip is suggested which will prove alluring. It is of approximately 225 miles and furnishes a leisurely journey for a two-day run.

It is advisable to go north on Broadway over the much traveled Albany Post Road through Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown and Peekskill; thence, by way of Cold Spring and Storm King to Fishkill Landing, where the ferry is boarded for a sail across the Hudson to Newburg, located on the side of the cliffs leading up from the Hudson River. Leaving the ferry, more or less winding through village streets is required to reach the Kingston Road. Then, running north, Grand Avenue connects with a macadam road which is followed through Balmville, Marlboro and Milton to Highland.

After leaving Highland a stretch of about five miles of dirt road will be encountered. This section of roadway does not give very good going, but the balance of the road north to Sleightsburg is good. At Sleightsburg an old-fashioned chain ferry is crossed to Rondout, then good brick, up a long hill, leads to Kingston. This river road west of the Hudson runs through thousands of acres of vineyards, with now and then a fine view of the Hudson River, which more than compensates for the slightly rough surface encountered en route.

In Kingston is the old Senate House in which the first Senate of New York met in 1777, and in which it continued to meet until the town was burned by the British. Visitors should see the Van Steenburg house, which was the only house not burned. Tradition has it that Gen. Vaughn, in charge of the English troops, had met Miss Van Steenburg in New York, was fascinated by her, and had given instructions to his soldiers to spare that home. The monument of George Clinton may be seen in the First Reformed Dutch churchyard. Standing in front of this one can see the Court House steps where Clinton was inaugurated first Governor of New York State. The church is one of the oldest religious organizations in the country. The land upon which it and its parsonage stand has been in its possession ever since the grant was made by Peter Stuyvesant, 245 years ago. In its vestibule is an original letter of George Washington in which he replied to an address of welcome as he passed through Kingston. Scattered throughout the city are many old stone buildings dating back to the struggle of the American colonists for independence. A number of the descendants of the original Dutch settlers still reside in Kingston.

Leaving Kingston for a circuit of the Ashokan Reservoir, the route runs past the grave and monument of George Clinton, first Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States, from Broadway west on Albany Avenue. Then the following streets should be used. Turn to the right into Clinton Avenue, bear left into Main Street, turn right into Wall Street, left into North Front Street. At the end of the street turn right, cross the railroad and a bridge; then follow the main road through Stoney Hollow; now turn right under an overhead railroad crossing and pass Woodstock station. Two miles further on bear right, and at a church take a left fork into Ashton. The road then runs straight through Ashokan to a red barn, where a right fork is taken. Then, bearing left, the bridge is crossed over Esopus Creek. Go over the railroad, then cross three bridges. Follow a road bearing left, and a little over a mile further on take a left fork. The road then leads straight along the dam, passing a dividing weir, and then across a bridge. Bear right for three and one-half miles further, and then take a right fork. Just before reaching the railroad bear right and follow the main road through Stoney Hollow, then return to Kingston over North Front Street and Main Street to Broadway.

These directions will give the motorist a circuit of the Ashokan Reservoir. The road is part macadam and part dirt. Stretches which have been under construction have now been completed and a graded road with a stone foundation will give good going. Part of this road is somewhat rough to the village of Ashokan. The new village of Ashokan is now building up rapidly. The old village will be entirely flooded when the dam is finished. The scenery and the idea obtained of the construction going on is enough to more than counteract the slight inconvenience due to the short rough stretch of road. With a heavy car, or a car well loaded, one would hardly notice the roughness. The spillways and headworks of the Catskill aqueduct make the going picturesque and instructive.

An alternate route for the return trip from Kingston is by way of New Paltz. To take it run south through Eddyville, Esopus, Rifton Glen, and Pine Bridge to New Paltz. Near New Paltz is a beautiful, wild section which, however, is denied to the automobile tourist. The authorities at Lake Mohonk do not permit the entrance of automobiles within the boundaries of their restriction. However, the machine may be left in a garage at New Paltz, where vehicles may be obtained for the three-mile trip to Lake Mohonk. From New Paltz the route continues south through Modena, Plattekill, Cronomer Valley to Newburg. From Newburg the best road conditions will Newburgh the best road conditions will be found returning over the east of the Hudson roads through Peekskill and Tarrytown.

FAVORS GOOD LUBRICANT.

Speaker Before West Side Y. M. C. A. Says Day of Graphite Is Coming.

A. G. Thomson, a lubricating expert, delivered an address on the "Lubrication of the Automobile" on Thursday night at the opening of a new term of the automobile school of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. Among other things Mr. Thomson said:

"Use the best lubricant that you can buy. It is the cheapest in the long run. The lack of proper lubrication sends more cars to the repair shop than any other reason. A single trip to the repair shop will cost more than all the best grade lubricants the car will ever use. I know an instance in which the owner of the car saved $2 when he bought a cheap grade of oil, but improper lubrication sent the car to the repair shop, and the bill was more than $200. If you can run your car eight miles on one gallon of gasoline with cheap lubricants you can run the same car ten miles on one gallon of gasoline with good lubricants. So at the present cost of gasoline the best oil is really the cheapest.

"Good oils are expensive to manufacture and it is utterly impossible to sell them at a cheap price. Cheap oils consume much more rapidly than the good oils. Study the lubricating problems at your own car. Different makes of cars require different lubricants, and different parts of the same car must have different lubricants.

"Ninety per cent. of the automobiles in use," Mr. Thomson continued, "will soon be using graphite, and the reason for it is very simple. To understand this problem of friction it is necessary to look at a piece of polished iron or steel through a powerful microscope, and then it will be found that instead of being absolutely smooth, the surface is covered with minute holes and pin points, so that it looks like a nutmeg grater. The object of lubrication is to keep two wearing surfaces apart. When simply oil is used the oil is squeezed out from between the wearing surfaces. Graphite works on a different principle. Graphite first fills up the minute rough places on the iron, and then forms a veneer between the two wearing surfaces. You must beware of the cheap graphite. Cheap graphite, instead of preserving the engine, will score and cut it."

BUY THEIR MOTORS EARLY.

Big Stores Have Learned Value of Trucks in Winter, Says One Maker.

According to Chester H. Spencer of one of the prominent motor car companies, the past month's accumulation of business has emphasized the high regard in which concerns in every line of business hold the motor delivery vehicle for Winter service. These concerns realize, he believes, that with the Winter's approach there will be attendant hardships in horse-drawn delivery vehicles and consequent interruption of business schedules. Snow storms and ice-coated pavements bring keenly to the realization of those who have motor trucks in their equipment the superiority of this method over horse-and wagon transportation.

"For humane reasons alone," said he the other day, "and aside from the delays in delivering goods, many concerns are adopting motor cars. The pathetic spectacle of disabled horses stretched on slippery streets is made vivid by contrast with rapidly moving motor trucks which proceed to their destination in city or suburb with practically no interruption. Experience has taught many business houses that the old adage is applicable to their case, 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' They are taking precautionary measures and investing in delivery hardship's precaution by securing motor delivery vehicles sufficiently early to avoid the troubles incident to the season's inclemencies, and are overcoming the old difficulties contended with in horse-drawn deliveries.

"There is no question that the motor delivery vehicle has come justly into its own in the same way as the trolley car has sidetracked the old horse-drawn street car. The element of time enters into every niche of the up-to-date business enterprise, and while the existence of the motor delivery vehicle for business purposes dates back only a little over five years, it, nevertheless, stands to-day as one of the big essentials in modernized delivery equipment."

CALIFORNIA NEEDS TRUNK LINE ROADS

Conditions of the East Not Met With There — To Spend $18,000,000 Soon.

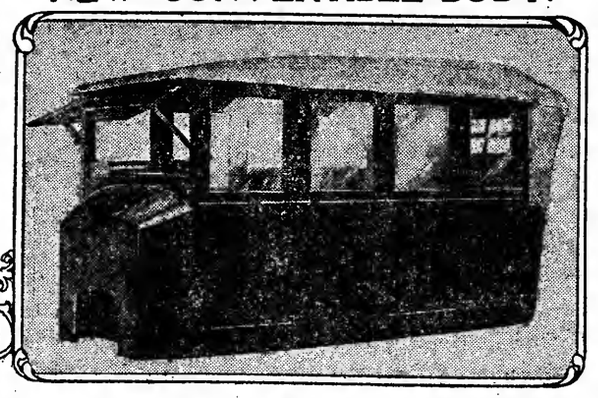
California wants and is to have two trunk roads, north and south, and its plan presents an object lesson to other States of great distances, and emphasizes the fact that the through road is a modern necessity in a general system, according to the American Automobile Association.

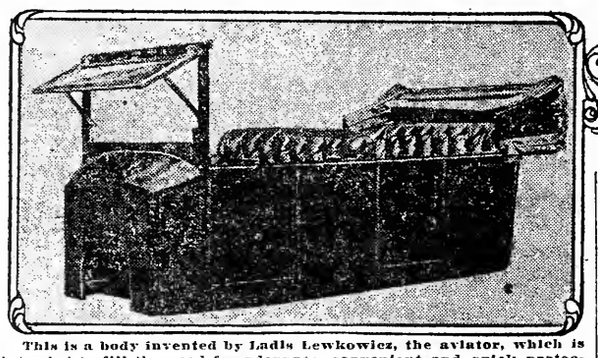
"The recent report of the Advisory Board of the California Highway Commission makes clear the difference in the conditions on the Pacific Coast and those of the eastern and central portions of the country," said P. J. Walker of San Francisco, President of the California State Automobile Association, the American Automobile Association body of Northern California, commenting on the State's plans last week. "The California law requires roads to be built the length of the State along the most direct and practicable routes; one along the coast and another traversing the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, with lateral roads to such county seats as may not be on the main lines. For constructing these roads $18,000,000 was voted two years ago. The automobilists naturally worked for this legislation.

"That the comparatively few people who travel the whole length of a road should go a few additional miles rather than compel a large number of short-distance travelers to go additional distances is self-evident. For every ten persons who travel across a State there are probably ninety-two who travel from one point to another within the State; so that as a matter of convenience to the great majority a route across a State should touch all of the important cities within reasonable reach. In California it is impossible to do this without excessive sacrifice of distance and grade. Along the coast and the valleys of the rivers fairly level roads can be constructed; laterals reaching county seats and important points off the line will usually go over mountain ranges and through regions where grades are heavy and construction difficult. To so build the main lines as to reach the outlying cities would be a subject all of the travel, except that focusing at those points, to the additional mileage and grade.

"With the amount of money provided the utmost economy must be practiced and shortest possible routes followed to comply with the law. To build roads that will stand the strain of much motor travel the State Highway Commission has adopted concrete for almost the entire system. In building the road the grade is prepared and drained so as to leave the subgrade dry, that it will not freeze and heave with frost. It is then thoroughly rolled. On this is placed four inches of rich concrete, which is surfaced with a coat of heavy asphaltic oil and sand about three-eighths of an inch thick. This surfacing, according to the commission, costs 5 cents per square yard, and can, if necessary, be renewed every year or two under the head of maintenance. This method of construction is likely to recommend itself in localities where a good road is required and funds are limited."

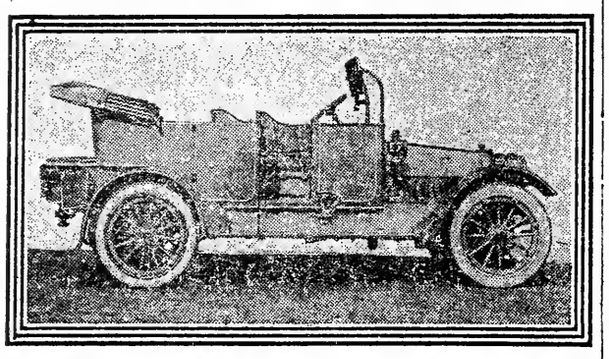
NEW CONVERTIBLE BODY.



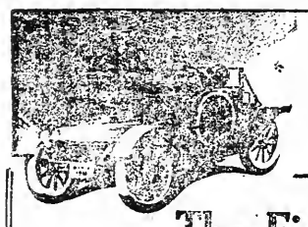


This is a body invented by Ladis Lewkowicz, the aviator, which is intended to fill the need for adequate, convenient and quick protection for any car, small or large. The body is shown open and closed. The change takes but a moment to effect. It will be noticed that the glass windows slide completely out of sight in the body panels. It is said that for several makes of small cars this body can be furnished at a cost not more than 10 per cent. above the present cost of body, top and windshield.

NOVEL BODY FEATURES.



This body has a movable driver's seat which can be pushed back into the tonneau, as shown, to allow easy ingress and egress. It also has a spare tire compartment in the rear, an icebox, and sent lights for reading road maps, &c. It is manufactured by the Manhattan Top and Body Company.



"APLCO" ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM

The First and Best

The APLCO system was the first electric lighting equipment for the automobile. The idea originated in the plant of The Apple Electric Company years before any other manufacturer had even considered it possible. From that day on the product has been steadily improved until today it represents the highest development of electric lighting equipment.

You must remember that any good electric system must be *reliable*; you must be able to depend on the batteries *always*; the system must recharge the batteries *without fail*.

This is what you get in the APLCO. Any well posted salesman in the automobile industry will tell you that no other system is the equal of the APLCO in any of the essential requirements.

On top of being a soundly made, soundly tested and soundly developed system the APLCO possesses all the high qualities required by the best cars and still is *within the reach of the owner of the low-priced car.*

The quality of the APLCO system has not suffered in making the price—the reasonable price has been made possible by eliminating all the unimportant parts and by simplifying the construction of the apparatus to the last detail.

Complete Lighting Outfits Installed on Cars

$75

APLCO owners and users have the completely equipped service stations of the Splitdorf Electrical Co. at their immediate disposal for any DETAIL OF SERVICE they might require.

Booklet With Complete Information on Request.

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL CO. of N. Y.

Phone, 9451—Columbus. **18-20 West 63d Street.** Phone, 9452—Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS!

NEW CARS — We are selling new 1913 automobiles, guaranteed by the manufacturers, at

⅓ to ½ List Prices

Send for Literature describing these Automobiles.

USED CARS — Also have on sale used cars of almost every make at exceedingly low prices. Our establishment contains everything for the automobile at cut prices.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY DEALING WITH US.

Send for a copy of our famous "Money Saver," called "THE PRICE WRECKER."

TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS

56th Street & Broadway, N. Y.
1210 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

ARGUMENT FOR AIR SELF-STARTER GIVEN

Battery Maker Predicts That It Will Be Ultimate Method of Cranking.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

Speed and Great Force Are Put Forward in Support of Compressed Air Contention.

In a letter to the automobile department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, C. S. Cole, chief engineer of an electric storage battery company, advocates the compressed air self-starter. He says:

"There are two well-known sayings that apply with great force to present conditions in the field of self-starting with electric lighting; they refer to the tortoise and the hare and the fact that the people pay in the end. Elucidation of these statements lies in the practicability and upkeep cost of electric starting with electric light and air starting with electric light. Ultimate mechanical simplicity lies in reducing the number of parts to drive while reducing the strain necessary to drive these parts. We can now obtain machines which will electrically start and light the car, while recent developments in air starting has resulted in producing efficient units containing an air starting system with an electric generator, all within a common case, driving from only one shaft end. Since these high efficiency combination air starting and electric lighting units have also been rendered automatic with respect to maintaining a constant tank pressure without attention from the driver, they have removed the last objection in this system of starting.

"To start a motor car engine demands that it be revolved at such a sufficiently high rate that it will establish running conditions with respect to the suction in the carburetor. This is so in all cases except when the motor is in the pink of condition and is started before the last charge has condensed so that it will not start on the spark. The specific fact into which starting resolves itself is that the faster the motor is spun the more certain the starting and the shorter the time becomes which it is necessary to turn it. On cold days no amount of slow cranking will get an explosion, because the low suction in the carburetor and manifold is not enough to break the gasoline into spray and pull it into the motor.

"Compressed air starting systems, on the contrary, will spin a motor at about 250 revolutions with absolute certainty without respect to the size of the motor or the age of the system, and at this speed a very violent suction is established at the carburetor. The result is that an actual running condition is produced in this device which violently breaks the gasoline into spray and immediately carries it into the cylinders without a chance to denosit. This is accomplished in only three or four revolutions, and the start is as certain as throwing on the spark when engine is in and being driven by the car when coasting down a steep hill. The old argument that air systems will not crank a motor for twenty minutes or so does not hold water at all, as with the speed obtained this requirement is not necessary."

For Purchasers of Motor Cars Here is a Plain Statement of Certain Economic Facts of Vital Interest and Importance

It is quite generally known that the Paige Car is a car of extra value for the money.

Many men — thousands of them doubtless—who *realize* this is so, do not understand *how* it can be so.

Many who admit that the Paige *seems* to be the greatest car in the world at its price are skeptical because they don't see *how* the Paige Company can possibly have such advantages over competing manufacturers as to *permit* the production of so much better cars.

So here we propose to tell just how we *can* and *do* build the greatest automobiles ever produced at their prices, or *anywhere near* their prices.

What Our Small Capitalization Means

If our capitalization was five million or ten million or thirty million we would *naturally* and logically, as business men, have to *try* to earn dividends on such capitalization. Shouldn't we?

That's perfectly simple.

And where would such dividends, or profits, necessarily come from. The *car*, of course. Out of the *price* of the car.

The dividends on over-capitalization would be *added* to the natural price of the car, and *you buyers* would have to pay the dividends.

Now what are the facts about Paige capitalization?

Only $250,000.

Therefore, in order to earn—let us say—ten per cent, or $25,000, per year on our capitalization, how much do you buyers have to *pay us?* On our output of 13,500 cars for the coming season, just *$10.85 per car.*

Think that over. Then think this over. If our capitalization—no matter how much "water" there might be in it — was two-and-a-half million, we should have to add $108.50 per car for *dividends.*

And if it was five million, the amount would be $217 per car.

Do you see what *low* capitalization means toward *extra value* in the Paige car?

Stockholders Satisfied With Small Earnings

As a matter of fact our per car profit is larger than the $10.85 named above. But the stockholders and directors of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company are big business men, men of large interests, building here in this company a great substantial manufacturing concern and they are *satisfied* with *moderate* earnings on their stock. And every dollar earned above these dividend earnings on this *small* capitalization is *put back into* the car *every season.*

We can prove this. You can prove it *yourself* by comparing the 1914 Paige models with the 1913 models and the 1913 models with those of the year before.

No "Preferred" and No "Water"

Another thing, the Paige capitalization, as you would naturally suppose, is *all genuine* capital. It does *not* include good will, patents or "valuable trade names." Some manufacturers carry items like these as capitalization in amounts ranging from $5,000,000 to over $25,000,000. Read those figures over again.

Here's a point, too, that you business men will appreciate. The Paige company's stock is all common stock. No preferred, accumulating deferred dividends if it does not seem advisable to pay them.

Not a Dollar in Bonded Debts

There are *no* millstones of *any* sort to weaken and drag down Paige strength.

No bonded indebtedness, not a single dollar of it. Bonded indebtedness—and it's all too frequently found in almost every line of manufacturing, sometime to the extent of many millions in the case of a single company—bonded indebtedness simply adds another 5 per cent, or it may be 7 per cent, load that the buyer of the product *must* pay.

The purchaser of a Paige car pays for no watered stock and he pays for no bonds. He pays for no other form of obligation or indebtedness, for the Paige company has none, other than current expenses all of which are paid when due.

This brings us to another point.

PAIGE
Mechanically a Marvelous Motor Car

Lowest "Overhead" and How We Do It

So far as all investigations show, the Paige company operates at a smaller per car "overhead" expense than any other automobile manufacturer.

Is this important to you as a purchaser? It most certainly is.

And how have we kept down the "overhead?"

By simplicity and economy in management.

By restraining from that tempting luxury of *branches.* (The Paige company has never maintained a branch.)

By just common, old-fashioned *hard work.* (The same executive staff, identically, that managed the production of 800 cars four years ago is managing the production of 13,500 cars this year.)

By up-to-the-minute methods in the factory. There isn't a piece of *old* machinery in the Paige plant.

Our motor plant, for instance, (we build our own motors) is *entirely* equipped with 1913 machines. In *some* of the *best* competing plants you would find machinery *eight years old* in use *today.* Eight years is a long time in the business of building motor cars.

The manufacturing conditions are important in fixing the price of a car.

Paige Cars $300 to $400 Underpriced

Such favorable manufacturing conditions as ours, coupled with the small capitalization and freedom from bonded or other indebtedness, reduce the price of the Paige car *three or four hundred dollars.*

That is provable, too. *You* can prove it, if you will compare the Paige with cars that sell for three or four hundred more.

Quantity Output Lowers Costs

You must know, also—we would take this for granted—that so far as lowering costs by *quantity production,* is concerned, the Paige Company is in as advantageous a position as any manufacturer. Three or four others are building *more* cars but not *enough* more to lower costs.

Even a 5000-car output earns lowest prices on parts and materials—if the credit is A1—and Paige production is now more than double that amount.

Furthermore, enormous production does not reduce costs on *machining,* for the tools, dies and patterns (expensive necessities) that will last through a production of *5000* parts are few indeed. Many will not last through the production of *1000* parts.

Financial Strength an Important Factor

We spoke of credit. The financial strength of the Paige company permits it to *command* the work of the highest grade parts and material manufacturers at lowest prices, because the "credit risk" is minimized.

These then are incontrovertible reasons WHY the Paige Company CAN and DOES build—in the Paige car—the greatest automobile value ever produced.

Tear out this advertisement, and save it, to *remind* you to make comparisons of the *conditions* back of any automobile you may have in mind.

You Can See the Extra Value

Let it remind you, too, to go see the Paige at your dealer's. See for yourself just how much extra value is in the Paige. You'll find the extra value, all right, and you'll know why and how it comes to be there.

We build two models, completely equipped with electric starting and lighting systems. The famous Paige "36" touring car and roadster, $1275, also three closed body types, and the Paige "25" touring car and roadster $975.

See Your Dealer Now, or Write for Further Information

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably local rains or snow to-day; generally fair to-morrow.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,386. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

TYSON & CO. UNABLE TO RELEASE TICKETS

Offer to Redeem Those for To-night's Performance, but Trust Company Refuses.

WHITMAN READY TO ACT

If Those Who Paid for To-night's Seats Do Not Get Them—Five Pay $1,113 Excess.

The theatre ticket agency of Tyson & Co., with main offices at 1,122 Broadway, made an unsuccessful effort late last night to redeem for its subscribers the tickets for to-night's performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, now held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street. About $44,000 worth of season tickets for the opera are still held as collateral for a loan to the ticket agency.

The trust company, through its attorneys, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn of 54 Wall Street, rejected an offer of $440.50 made by the ticket agency for the "protection of its patrons." The Metropolitan Trust Company made known its willingness to release the tickets for the entire first week for a payment of about $2,800, but Tyson & Co. was unable at a late hour to obtain the cash.

The temporary box office of the trust company, which was opened on Saturday in the Hotel Manhattan, was kept open yesterday from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon for the delivery of the $44,000 worth of tickets. About fifty patrons of the ticket agency holding its receipts visited the temporary opera ticket office, but only five of these paid the additional amount for which the tickets were pledged.

Meanwhile Assistant District Attorney Lockhart, on the instructions of District Attorney Whitman, pursued his investigation, in an effort to learn if any unlawful act had been committed and by whom. The District Attorney's office, it is said, will undoubtedly find grounds for an action in case those patrons of the ticket agency who hold the receipts for subscriptions to the first performance to-night do not get their tickets.

H. L. Hartman, head of the ticket agency, was in his offices all yesterday afternoon and until nearly midnight. At 2 o'clock, after long conferences with his counsel, Mr. Hartman decided to try to redeem the opera tickets for to-night, with the intention of mailing them to his patrons by special delivery last night. In the presence of the newspapermen he counted out $440.50 and inclosed it in a letter addressed to Edmund L. Baylies, of counsel for the Metropolitan Trust Company. One of the employes of the ticket agency, bearing the letter with the money, was hurried into a taxicab and dispatched to the home of Mr. Baylies. The letter read:

Nov. 16, 1913.

Metropolitan Trust Company.

Sirs: We desire to anticipate the agreement of yesterday between our respective attorneys whereby we were permitted to withdraw the opera tickets for Monday, Nov. 17, performance at the Metropolitan Opera House for delivery to our subscribing patrons, and we request that seats for said performance be turned over to us as follows: Forty-eight orchestra seats at $6, 4 orchestra circle seats at $6, 25 dress circle seats at $3, 13 balcony seats at $2.50, and 14 family circle seats at $1.50.

Kindly prepare these seats for delivery to us by tearing the proper ticket from each book. We hand you herewith in currency $440.50 in payment for the above seats.

TYSON & CO.

No Agreement, Says Baylies.

At 9:30 o'clock, when Mr. Baylies was called over the telephone at his home, he said that he had received the letter and the inclosed $440.50, but that the Metropolitan Trust Company would not and could not accept a proposition that looked like a "preference." Mr. Baylies explained that the trust company would release tickets for the entire first week, requiring payment of about $2,800. Mr. Baylies denied that there had been any such agreement as was referred to by Tyson & Co.

"We won't release the Monday night tickets unless we are sure that the persons who hold receipts for Wednesday and other nights this week will receive theirs," said Mr. Baylies. "We cannot discriminate. We must be impartial. I now am given to understand that Tyson & Co. is going to try to raise the money to take up the tickets for the whole week some time to-night."

At the offices of Tyson & Co. it was found that Mr. Baylies had communicated with Mr. Hartman by telephone and refused to turn over the tickets. Asked if he intended to try to raise the $2,800 demanded by the trust company for the release of the tickets, Mr. Hartman called attention to the lateness of the hour and asked his questioners if they thought there was any place in town where he could get a check for that amount certified.

In the interim, the statement made by Mr. Baylies was amplified by this announcement of the Metropolitan Trust Company, made through J. M. R. Lyeth of its counsel:

The Metropolitan Trust Company will allow Tyson & Co. to redeem all single opera tickets pledged with it for the evening beginning Nov. 17 provided Tyson & Co. make a proportionate refund for single tickets for the first week of opera to those who have already taken up season tickets from the trust company by paying the amount for which they were pledged. Tyson & Co. can accomplish this by paying an amount less than $2,800.

The trust company insists that all holders of Tyson & Co.'s receipts shall be treated alike, and will not sanction a plan whereby the holders of such receipts calling for tickets for any particular performance will be preferred.

The temporary box office will be open all day to-day in the Hotel Manhattan at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, and the Metropolitan Trust Company has announced that it will hold the tickets for which Tyson & Co. have issued receipts for the subscribers holding those receipts until noon.

For the benefit of subscribers who wanted to redeem a few tickets at a time, Mr. Baylies and Mr. Lyeth gave out this announcement:

All persons holding paid receipts of Tyson & Co. for seats in Metropolitan Opera and who do not wish to take same immediately the entire subscription for the season may obtain their seats for the week beginning Nov. 17 from the Metropolitan Trust Company at the Manhattan Hotel, by presenting said receipts and by paying for each ticket the proportionate amount for which it was pledged, namely: Orchestra and orchestra circle seats, $6.50; dress circle seats, $3; balcony seats, front row, $2.50; balcony seats, rear row, $2; family circle seats, front row, $1.50; family circle seats, rear row, $1.

Five Pay $1,113.

The five persons who went to the trust company box office at the Hotel Manhattan and repurchased their season tickets for the Metropolitan Opera House were E. Howard Martin, 160 West Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. Edward Siegman, Hotel St. Regis; Mrs. S. M. Rice, Hotel Savoy; Miss K. Ball, 101 Wayne Street, Jersey City, and Dwight S. Richardson, 19 East Seventy-first Street. They paid $1,113 to the bank in addition to the money paid to Tyson & Co.

In the early afternoon a receipt, made out to Mrs. Harriet W. Biddle of 11 West Eleventh Street, was presented

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON O. K.'S OWEN PLAN.

Indorses Democratic Changes to Currency Bill in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Administration draft of the Currency bill as framed by six Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee was discussed with the President to-night by Chairman Owen of the committee. The President generally indorsed the measure as amended. They hope to submit it to the Senate the latter part of the week.

The five Republicans on the committee and Senator Hitchcock held a meeting to-night and continued work on their draft of the bill. The Republicans hope to finish it by Tuesday, when the bill will be taken up in a meeting of the full committee. Republicans and Democrats will report unanimously on those features of the bill upon which they can agree, and will report a disagreement on disputed points.

The guarantee of bank deposits adopted by the Republicans, it developed to-day, would have a wider application than was at first understood. The proposed fund to be established from the profits of the regional banks would be used as a source from which the regional institutions might recoup depositors in their member banks should the member banks fail. Thus, while the fund would be raised from the profits of the regional banks and would in no sense be a tax on the member banks of the system, the benefits would go to the member banks.

Though the provision was adopted by a vote of only four to two, a bare third of the full committee, its advocates insist that the insurance of deposits is justified on the ground that the insurance constitutes a sort of indirect compensation to the member banks for the proportion of their reserves which must be deposited without interest in the regional institutions.

The provision is that at first, after all expenses and 5 per cent. dividends have been paid, the remaining profits would be divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent. to create a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent. of the capital of the regional bank, 37½ per cent. to the Government direct, and the remaining 37½ per cent. to the insurance fund.

After the surplus fund reached the 20 per cent. limit the entire profits would be divided equally between the insurance fund and the Treasury.

CORNELL GETS $4,350,000.

Donor Believed to be Col. Payne—All for Medical School Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A gift of $4,350,000 to the Cornell Medical School was announced to-day by Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University. The name of the donor was withheld. It is believed, however, as was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Col. Oliver H. Payne of New York City, who for years has been a benefactor of the Cornell Medical School, gave the money. A report that he had made such a contribution was published several weeks ago.

The gift was made to President Schurman in New York Friday. The amount given will insure a yearly income of about $200,000. None of the money is to be used for new buildings; all will go toward meeting the annual expenses of the school. It will be used entirely on the Medical School in New York City, and none on the local branch of the Medical School at Ithaca.

It is well known among Cornell men that Col. Payne has been paying the deficit of the Cornell Medical School for years, and has given large sums for this purpose. On account of his disinclination for publicity, however, no public announcement of Col. Payne's generosity has been made.

MRS. GERRY TO BUILD ROADS

Gives $5,000 to Three Towns in Delaware County, New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has gained the gratitude of the taxpayers in three townships in Delaware County, and has established a brand new fad and has given the highway improvement boom a big impetus by paying the town highway taxes in Andes, Bovina, and Delhi.

Mrs. Gerry recently inquired what she could do to assist in making better roads through Delaware County. Her automobile trips in this section convinced her that the residents of this part of the State were not enjoying the highway facilities to which they were entitled.

Several supervisors with whom she discussed the situation suggested that the reason why more good roads were not constructed was that the towns could not afford the expense. It had been a hard season for farmers and taxes were high. Without further comment and with no solicitation, Mrs. Gerry sent a check for $5,000 to the supervisors of Andes, Bovina and Delhi. This is to pay for 3.57 miles of highway construction in Andes, costing $1,335; 2.37 miles in Bovina, at a cost of $1,260.29, and 6.43 miles in Delhi, $2,404.63.

The gift inures to the benefit of every taxpayer in the three towns.

FALL KILLS YALE STUDENT.

John Lannom, '16, Found Dead Under Window—Was a Sleepwalker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16.—John R. A. Lannom, one of the leading students of the sophomore class at Yale, was found dead about daybreak this morning on the sidewalk under the window of his room on the second floor of Durfee Hall. Medical Examiner Scarborough said this evening that Lannom probably arose, walked to the window, where a bottle of spring water was kept, knocked it from the sill and, in reaching for it, lost his footing and fell thirty feet to the walk beneath. Death must have been instantaneous. The condition of the body led Dr. Scarborough to say that Lannom probably fell at about 4 o'clock this morning.

Funeral services will be held in Battell Chapel to-morrow morning, and the body will be taken to Lannom's home in Louisville to-morrow afternoon, in charge of a party of his classmates.

Lannom was 19 years old. He was a room-mate of Edwin Stein of New York City. Stein said to-night that he came to his room about 1 o'clock this morning and, finding Lannom in bed and apparently asleep, did not disturb him. He did not learn of the accident till awakened by a policeman at about 6 o'clock.

Stein says that Lannom was a somnambulist and had almost fallen out of a window twice before.

MESSINA TWICE SHAKEN.

Earthquakes Alarm Sicilian City—Populace Mostly Outdoors.

MESSINA, Sicily, Nov. 16.—A strong earthquake occurred here about 2 o'clock to-day, and was repeated forty minutes later.

The disturbance caused considerable alarm, but less than usual, because a majority of the populace were enjoying the fine Sunday in the open air.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

SULZER MUST WAIVE GRAFT IMMUNITY

Deposed Governor Will Not Be Allowed to Testify in "John Doe" Inquiry Otherwise.

MAY KNOW OF GRAFT RING

Panic Among Conspirators Expected to Follow Kelley's Overtures to Whitman—Fowler May Confess.

Ex-Gov. William Sulzer will not be allowed to testify in the "John Doe" graft investigation which District Attorney Whitman is conducting unless he signs a waiver of immunity. This was decided yesterday after Mr. Whitman learned that the details of a conspiracy to bleed contractors on State work were discussed in the Hotel Onondaga in Syracuse on the day after William Sulzer was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Whitman wants to know all that Sulzer knows about that alleged conspiracy, and if Sulzer tells everything, it is expected that the most sensational chapter in the graft investigation will be unfolded.

At least six men were present at the Syracuse hotel when Everett P. Fowler was designated to continue to collect graft from the contractors on State roads. These men, it is said, approved the selection of George H. McGuire as "bagman" among the canal contractors. If Sulzer testifies he will be asked whether he was one of these six men and whether he took a prominent part in the deliberations. Sulzer denied last night all knowledge of this meeting at the Onondaga Hotel.

According to information which came to the District Attorney, Henry P. Burgard of Buffalo was also in the hotel when the meeting was in progress. Burgard has conferred with Mr. Whitman already. He was not allowed to testify, though. It was said that this opportunity was denied because Burgard insisted on obtaining immunity for himself. When he appears before Mr. Whitman again it will be under subpoena probably.

William H. Kelley, Democratic boss of Onondaga County, was also at the hotel, according to Mr. Whitman's information. Kelley, it was said, had opened negotiations through his lawyer with Mr. Whitman in the last few days. It was said that he, too, wanted an assurance of immunity and that this was refused as in Burgard's case.

Fowler and McGuire were at the meeting when the graft conspiracy was perfected, it was learned. There was at least one more and it was said that Eugene D. Wood, ex-lobbyist, could tell who that man was. Wood has already testified in the John Doe proceedings, and he is still under the call of the court. When he appears again, as it is said he will, Mr. Whitman will ask him whether he was present or whether he knew of any others who were present.

If Mr. Whitman can establish proof that this conspiracy was engineered in Onondaga County it will be necessary for him to prove then that money collected by the approved bagmen found its way into New York County. He expects to show this by the same method used in tracing the Hull-Mack check to the Fourth National Bank in this city. If he can show that the graft came into this county, then all of the conspirators can be tried by Mr. Whitman in this county.

McGuire Named Sulzer.

Ex-Gov. Sulzer has been brought into the case. McGuire, when he testified first, asserted that he had given Sulzer 500 in bills in the bathroom of a hotel in Syracuse. This money was passed secretly, he testified, the day after Sulzer was nominated for Governor. Mr. Whitman hopes to connect this incident with a previous meeting at which Sulzer and McGuire were present. This meeting may turn out to be the one at which the conspiracy to collect graft was discussed.

The "M" telegram produced in the "John Doe" inquiry revealed that Fowler's activity stretched into 1912, as well as through 1911, for McGuire, in that telegram, informed John A. Hennessy specifically that Fowler made a practice of coming to Syracuse in both 1911 and 1912 to "help William H. Kelley hold up and shake down the contractors on State work." Mr. Whitman will try to show that the activities of Fowler had a bearing on the directions which he received at the Syracuse hotel the day after Sulzer was nominated.

It is not contended by the District Attorney that a conspiracy to milk the contractors was hatched in Syracuse on the day after the Democratic convention. Mr. Whitman knows that the conspiracy was hatched long before that time, but it is asserted that the conspiracy was furthered in Syracuse, and that, it is argued, puts the case within the jurisdiction of the John Doe inquiry.

The two men who could tell all about this Syracuse meeting, it is believed, are George H. McGuire and Everett P. Fowler. McGuire is still ill as the result of his physical and mental breakdown while under examination by Mr. Whitman last week. Fowler will arrive in the city at 11:35 o'clock this morning, and whatever he may have to tell is expected to be in the District Attorney's hands soon after that time.

Although Fowler is under indictment for extortion, it is known that Mr. Whitman will take no chances with him. He will not let him slip through his fingers, now that he has a tight hold on him. Mr. Whitman, it is expected, will treat Fowler as he treated the informers in the police graft investigation. This is the procedure that will be followed probably: Fowler will present himself before the District Attorney on his arrival. Mr. Whitman will ask him whether he has considered his ultimate confession of Sing Sing—and if Fowler says that he has decided to tell everything, Mr. Whitman will direct him to go before Judge Crain in General Sessions to plead guilty to the indictment. After having received the plea of guilty Mr. Whitman will hear Fowler's whole story and will then take him before the Grand Jury.

Under no conditions, it is expected, will Mr. Whitman allow Fowler to go before the Grand Jury before pleading guilty. Such a procedure would give him immunity from prosecution for the extortion charge, and that is what Mr. Whitman will seek to avoid. In the police cases the threat of Sing Sing proved most effective. There was not a hitch, and four Police Inspectors were sent to the penitentiary. There is little doubt that Fowler will plead guilty. It was said yesterday that he would do this on the advice of counsel as the only means for saving himself.

Kelley Expected to Start Stampede.

The news that William H. Kelley has made an attempt to get under cover is expected to go through the up-State counties like wildfire, and it is thought it will precipitate a rush on the part of smaller politicians and small contractors to save themselves, if possible, by telling what they know. Kelley is regarded as Tammany's bulwark in Onondaga County. Publicly he has denied complicity in the Fowler case.

Continued on Page 2.

Everybody Who Likes the Game of Football will be interested in the best gridiron pictures and the most concise records of all the leading teams, in an Illustrated Football Section which will be given to all readers of NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

ARTIST SHOT DOWN AT RICHMOND HILL

Supposed Stray Bullet Hits Raymond Burns and Doctor Friend Makes Wild Auto Run to Him.

While crossing the bridge over the Long Island Railroad tracks in Forest Park, Richmond Hill, L. I., one block north of Division Avenue, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock Raymond Burns, a painter of Western scenes, 27 years old, of 581 Walnut Avenue, Richmond Hill, was shot in the left side and seriously wounded. After being taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica Mr. Burns said that he had seen no one with a revolver or rifle in the woods near the tracks and had no idea who shot him. He did not even hear the report of the weapon used, he said. The police are inclined to believe that the young artist was accidentally shot by some of the numerous amateur sportsmen who habitually visit Forest Park on Sundays and practice shooting with rifles and revolvers.

When the bullet struck him Mr. Burns fell to the ground, but soon rose and, with great effort, walked to his home, three blocks away.

Andrew Mehling of 141 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, the railroad crossing watchman stationed one block south of the bridge, heard the report of a revolver or rifle, and a moment later saw a young man of medium height and weight, dressed in a dark suit and gray peaked cap, hurrying along the railroad tracks away from the bridge toward the Richmond Hill station. He appeared to be agitated, the watchman said, but as Mehling could not see the top of the bridge from where he was standing, he did not know that any one had been injured and allowed the unidentified man to go on his way.

When Mr. Burns reached the back door step of his home he collapsed, and was found by his mother and younger brother, Edward. They at once telephoned to Dr. E. J. Cronin of Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill, the family physician, and an intimate friend. Dr. Cronin was in Westchester Village, the Bronx, at the former home of his wife, a daughter of E. C. Potter, a banker, whom he married Oct. 4. Mr. Burns being an usher at the wedding. As soon as he heard of the condition of his young friend Dr. Cronin jumped into his high-powered automobile and broke all speed laws in a dash from Westchester to Richmond Hill. He made the run, a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, and most of it through city streets, in forty minutes.

As soon as Dr. Cronin saw Mr. Burns he realized that the young man was in a serious condition and sent a hurry call for an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica. He also telephoned to Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the New York surgeon, for a consultation. Dr. Blake was engaged, but promised his assistance to-day, it was said.

Dr. Cronin said last night that he had not probed for the bullet owing he the nervousness of Mr. Burns's condition, but that he had located it in the abdomen. He said that the wound appeared to have been made by a .32-calibre revolver bullet.

Young Mr. Burns returned from Arizona a short time ago, after spending two years in the West painting Indians and scenes of the country. His father is Edward Burns, Secretary and a Director of the James H. Roberts Elevator Company at 430 West Broadway. He is regarded as wealthy by his neighbors.

Mehling, the watchman, gave a description to the police of the man he saw hurrying away from the bridge just after the shooting. He was about five feet seven inches tall, weighed 145 pounds, was apparently 25 years old, clean shaven, and had dark hair. He wore a dark suit and a gray peaked cap.

VOTE STRIKE AT LAWRENCE.

Firemen in Textile Mills Demand an Eight-Hour Day.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 16.—The operation of practically all of the textile mills in this city may be affected by the action of 300 firemen, who voted to-day to strike to-morrow morning unless their demands for an eight-hour day were granted. There are about fifty cotton and woolen mills, employing altogether 35,000 operatives. The men at present work twelve hours a day. They ask that this time be reduced by four hours a day, with no reduction of pay.

The Steam and Operating Engineers' Union voted to-day to stand by the firemen if called upon. The union officials expressed confidence of success because the State law permits manufacturing establishments to operate with unlicensed firemen for only one week at a time.

The newly organized Chamber of Commerce has offered its services to bring about a settlement of the dispute in an effort to avert any such widespread suffering as was caused in the big strike of the mill operatives in 1912, when 27,000 men, women, and children were idle for nine weeks in the heart of the Winter.

PREACHES SITTING DOWN.

Suffering from Lumbago, Dr. Wallace Conducts Services, Though Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—For some time the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Wallace, pastor St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church here and formerly pastor of a church in New York City, has been a sufferer from lumbago. For the last week he has been confined to his bed. He was determined not to disappoint his congregation this morning, however, and, although still suffering severely, took a seat on the pulpit platform, preaching the sermon and conducting the entire service without once rising.

The sermon made a deep impression on the congregation. At the close of the service the pastor was assisted to rise and was helped off the platform.

TWO HERMITS DIE IN FIRE.

Forest Hut of Lone Brothers Burns While They Sleep.

WHITMAN, Mass., Nov. 16.—Two hermits, George Frye, 57 years old, and his brother Stephen, ten years older, were burned to death in their shack in the woods near the Brockton line last night. Nothing was known of the fire until to-day, when another woods dweller discovered the ashes, in which were charred bones.

The brothers had lived for several months in a hut built of orange boxes.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived — S.S. Rotterdam; Rotterdam, Nov. 8.

S.S. Cymric, New York for Liverpool, was 181 miles west of Fastnet at 9 P. M., due at Queenstown, Nov. 17, 2 P. M. White Star Line.

BELIEVE KIDNAPPERS GOT 3-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Police Can't Otherwise Explain the Disappearance of Winifred Byrne.

Three-year-old Winifred Byrne disappeared from in front of her home at 243 West Thirty-eighth Street early on Saturday evening while her father stood in the doorway to guard her from harm, and the manner of her going has mystified the police. A general alarm was sent out yesterday, warning the police of all five boroughs to be on the lookout for her. Detectives of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station are working on the theory that the child has been kidnapped.

Winifred's father, Joseph Byrne, is a florist. After the evening meal on Saturday he went to the street with Winifred to keep watch over her while Mrs. Byrne went across the street to a cobbler's to have a pair of the child's shoes repaired.

Mr. Byrne, in describing her disappearance to the police, said he stood watching the child at play, and saw her run along the street until she reached J. C. Hupfel's brewery, at 266. For a moment then his attention was attracted elsewhere, and when he turned again to look for her Winifred was not in sight.

For a few minutes he supposed that she had crossed the street to join her mother in the cobbler's shop, but when Mrs. Byrne returned from that place alone he became alarmed. With his wife he then began a search of the neighborhood for trace of the child.

Many children to whom Winifred was known were playing upon the street at the time, but when appeal to the news of the child none of these could recall having seen her on the street after supper.

Mr. Byrne and his wife continued the search until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when, disheartened and deeply distressed, they appealed to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station for assistance. Lieut. Wines immediately assigned Detectives Murphy and Ginter to the case and advised Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes to go home and leave the matter in their hands.

This they did, but as morning came and the day were on without tidings of the child the parents became distracted. Mrs. Byrne last night was said to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Winifred was a favorite in the neighborhood, and at each of the masses in St. Gabriel's Church, at East Thirty-seventh Street, prayers were offered yesterday for her safe return.

The little girl is described as being three feet tall, with blue eyes, and blonde hair cut Buster Brown style. She wore a white fur coat, a white bonnet, blue-striped dress, white stockings, mittens, and black shoes. The only mark of identification is a cut on the left thumb.

Detectives Murphy and Ginter, after working on the case all day, said shortly before 11 o'clock last night that in their opinion the child had been kidnapped, but admitted that they had no clue to the person or persons who had taken her away.

NO TRACE OF MISSING GIRL.

Mother of Edna Hardenbergh Prostrated by Daughter's Absence.

No trace has been found of Miss Edna Hardenbergh, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Louis Hardenbergh, who has been missing since Thursday morning, when she started from her home at 31 Lake Street, Gravesend, to go to Public School 153, at Avenue P and Homecrest Avenue.

Her father and Detective Henry Weyman, assisted by several of the neighbors, searched for her all Saturday night and yesterday. Mr. Hardenbergh was forced to tell his wife of their failure, and she suffered a nervous collapse. Last night Dr. Melvin Sheldon of 348 Ninth Street was called in to attend Mrs. Hardenbergh. She has suffered for some months from nervous trouble, and it was said that her condition was serious. Her two married daughters, Mrs. Ethel Hohns of 39 Lake Street and Mrs. May Turner of 113 Lincoln Avenue, were summoned to care for her.

Mr. Hardenbergh visited all of the hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs yesterday, but the search proved a vain one. He did not believe that his daughter had run away, he said, but feared she had been attacked while taking the short cut across the old Gravesend race track on her way to school. In this connection Mr. Hardenbergh recalled that his daughter had been attacked by an Italian one evening about six months ago while she was returning to her home from a store nearby. She fought desperately with her assailant and her screams brought aid. She had told him, Mr. Hardenbergh said, that the Italian, as she ran away, had threatened to "get her."

Mr. Hardenbergh, as President of the Gravesend Board of Trade, has headed a movement against burglars who have committed thefts in that part of the city. The theory was put forward that some of the roughs in the district might have kidnapped his daughter in revenge.

The only reason his daughter could have for running away, Mr. Hardenbergh said, was that she dreaded making the long trip to and from school each day in the Winter. The school, he said, was beyond the border in Sheepshead Bay, more than a mile from the house. If his daughter would return, he said, he would see that she was put in some other school.

"But I can't believe that she ran away," he said. "Why, on Wednesday night she said she was going to help clean the house from top to bottom on Saturday when her school duties were over."

TO LET ROAD CONTRACTS.

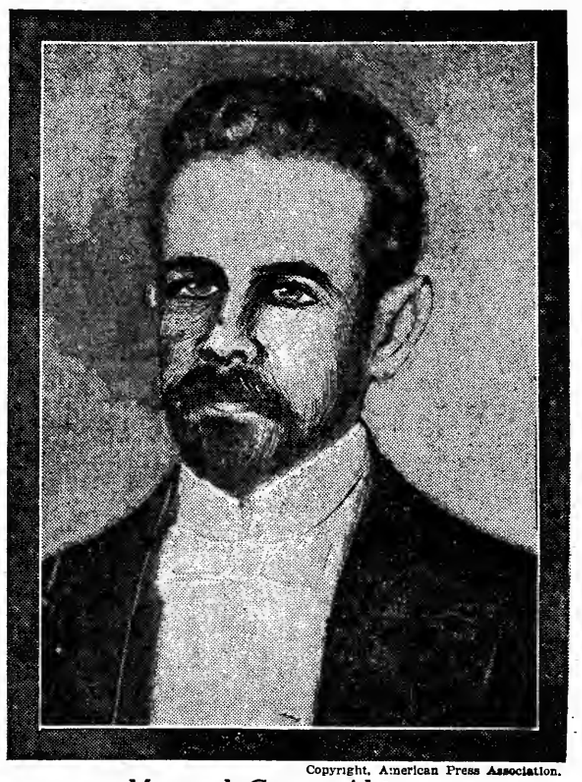
Will Be Parceled Out Weekly in Interest of Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Confident that he can begin advertising for bids for highway construction early in December, John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways, has directed the new division engineers to go carefully over the roads to be constructed next year. Plans and estimates then may be revised so that the contracts on between thirty and forty roads each week may be awarded, until all the roads to be constructed next year are under contract.

By having weekly lettings, Commissioner Carlisle believes, there will be a more even distribution of contracts, so that no one man or firm will get more roads than can be taken care of, and it is believed that this will also result in lower prices. These contracts will all be let so that the material can be placed on the roads this Winter and the construction work can begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring.

O'SHAUGHNESSY MAY QUIT MEXICO TODAY; HUERTA OUSTS ALDAPE, AGAIN SAYS "NO"; WILSON ALL DAY CONSIDERING CRISIS



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Manuel Garza Aldape

Ousted by Huerta from His Cabinet for Urging Concessions to the United States.

HUERTA COMPELS ALDAPE TO RETIRE

Minister Who Urged Concessions to Wilson Loses Post for His Courage.

OUR AGENT MAY GO TO-DAY

Report That O'Shaughnessy Will Depart for Vera Cruz—Crisis Expected This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—The difficulties between the United States and Mexico are expected to reach a climax within forty-eight hours—certainly in the early part of the week at latest.

It is rumored that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires, may leave the capital for Vera Cruz to-morrow night. Mr. O'Shaughnessy will not discuss the matter.

There is little indication, however, that the public appreciates the seriousness of the situation.

A Red Cross surgeon, who arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, asserts that he has been sent by John Lind to get American women and children out of the city by to-morrow morning at the latest. His announcement has caused some uneasiness, although most people do not credit his statement.

Manuel Garza Aldape was dismissed from his post as Minister of the Interior early this morning.

There is a persistent, but unconfirmed report that he will go as Minister to France.

A rumor is also in circulation here, which has been traced to minor officials of the War Department, that a shipment of arms and ammunition which was ordered in the United States before the embargo was enforced, has been ordered shipped to Hamburg. Officers in the confidence of Huerta are said to have been sent north to arrange for sending it across the Atlantic, and to have it reshipped from Hamburg to Mexico. This is thought by some to foreshadow an uprising under Huerta, if he is ousted from the Presidency.

Huerta Refuses Flatly to Resign.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—It was learned to-day that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, had seen President Huerta, and from the President himself had learned that he would not resign his place and would listen only to such proposals from the United States as were compatible with his own dignity and that of his country.

This is the substance of a report which, it is said, Mr. O'Shaughnessy has made to Washington.

Previous to this any doubts that remained regarding Gen. Huerta's intentions with respect to compliance with the American demands for his own elimination had been removed from the minds of most Mexicans and foreign residents by his peremptory dismissal to-day of Manuel Garza Aldape, the Minister of the Interior, who was looked upon as the head of Huerta's Cabinet.

Garza Aldape led that faction of the Cabinet which held the conviction that it would be best to accede to that portion, at least, of Washington's demands which meant the total abandonment of power by the Provisional President, and he is said to have been the only one with sufficient courage to discuss the international situation frankly with his chief.

It was he who called at the American Embassy recently and induced Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé d'Affaires, to send to Washington his appeal for the reopening of the negotiations.

Señor Aldape's resignation was demanded at a Cabinet meeting at President Huerta's house early this morning. Huerta is said to have reiterated at this meeting the statement that he would not resign, that with him it was a case of life or death, and that he was determined to play out the game.

Certain intimate friends of Gen. Huerta have been suggesting to him, it is said, for some time that the Minister of the Interior was intriguing for the Presidency, and that the Cabinet had become divided into hostile camps.

Triumvirate Forced Him Out.

Among those who opposed Aldape were Querido Moheno, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Blanquet, Minister of War, and José Maria Lozano, Minister of Public Works.

It is stated authoritatively that these three Ministers assured Gen. Huerta that unless the Minister of the Interior was removed they would resign.

Aldape was designated to-night by the Provisional President to go to Europe in fulfillment of some undetermined special mission, and departed on a late train for Vera Cruz, en route for France.

His friends think it possible that he may be named to succeed Francisco de la Barra as Minister to France.

Señor de la Barra has been ordered to Japan as special Ambassador to present the thanks of the Mexican Government for the participation of Japan in the centennial festivities under Porfirio Diaz in 1910.

It was on this mission that Gen. Felix Diaz was proceeding when he decided to return to Mexico to take part in the elections. So far as official Mexico is concerned, there exists between it and the European countries no question to be settled.

The British Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, explained this afternoon that his instructions to British residents in Mexico were not in the nature of an order to leave their places of residence, except in the case of those located in the more inaccessible towns. It was simply a precautionary measure, intended to prepare them in the event that circumstances should demand their removal.

Sir Lionel said that he had no information indicating that such a necessity was imminent, but desired his countrymen to feel that their Government was manifesting a proper interest in their welfare and safety. The notification carried assurance that the British Minister would make every effort to give them warning of unusual developments in time to permit them to reach places of safety.

The French Minister, Paul Lefaivre, said that he had no intention of leaving the capital at this time. He added that he had issued no warning to French residents, but considered it quite probable that he would follow the example of the British Minister, although there was only a limited number of his countrymen outside the big cities.

No Thanksgiving dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious Appetizer.—Adv.

Situation "Delicate," a High Washington Official Admits.

PUBLICITY IS SHUNNED

"Our Efforts Might Be Damaged," Says One Conversant with the Facts.

SILENT ON O'SHAUGHNESSY

Persistent Rumor About His Departure for Vera Cruz Apparently Well Founded.

LATE TALK AT WHITE HOUSE

Bryan Sees the President and Discusses the Dispatches Received from Mexico City.

OPTIMISM STILL VOICED

Hope Expressed That Financial Pressure May Yet Force Huerta to Yield.

MESS MADE BY CARRANZA

His Uncompromising Declaration, Backed Up by Huerta, Is Called Unfortunate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—"The Mexican situation is so delicate that our efforts might be damaged by publicity," said one of the foremost officials of the Government to-day.

This statement was made after Secretary Bryan, who spent several hours at the State Department, came from the White House, where he had an interview with President Wilson to-night.

The seriousness of diplomatic conditions affecting Mexico is indicated by the fact that the President remained in the White House, and in seeing Mr. Bryan violated his practice of not receiving officials or other visitors on Sunday. They talked over messages received from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé in Mexico City, and dispatched a cablegram to him after their conference.

"We are not prepared to make any announcement," said Mr. Bryan as he left.

It was admitted that the State Department was in constant communication with John Lind, President Wilson's confidential adviser in Mexican affairs, who is in Vera Cruz; Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and Dr. William Bayard Hale, who has been treating with Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader, at Nogales, Mexico. Dispatches from all three were received to-day.

Silent on O'Shaughnessy Rumor.

Rumor here has it that Mr. O'Shaughnessy is preparing to leave Mexico City. This appeared at first to be a mere echo of press reports from Mexico City, and in view of the multiplicity and frequency of rumors of that general character, it would not ordinarily be regarded as important; but it gains some significance from the fact that Government officials decline to deny it. After hesitating over a question as to whether it was true, a high official said to-night:

"Please say merely that there is no announcement to make on this subject."

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan still hope that Huerta will come to terms without the necessity of such measures as lifting the embargo on arms for the Constitutionalists, and it seems likely that the American Government will wait a few days for the effect of foreign pressure before making any decisive move in its policy.

In a high Administration quarter it was stated that there was every reason for a continuance of the optimism which President Wilson voiced to newspaper correspondents last Thursday afternoon. Nevertheless, while most of the officials do not assert that hope of speedy settlement is gone, they have shown by their guarded responses to inquiries that the future relations of Mexico and the United States are hanging in the balance.

The warning which has been given to British subjects to move out of inaccessible towns was regarded by many conversant with the situation as likely to impress Huerta that a drastic policy against him might be in prospect.

Some Hope in Mexican Senate.

Strongly reinforcing the pressure which has been brought to bear on

Huerta from the European Governments, the latest evidence of which was the effort of Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, is the independent attitude of the Mexican Senate, which temporarily, at least, has defeated the purpose of Gen. Huerta to convene the Mexican Congress.

The failure to obtain a quorum in that body is attributed to the absence of Catholic Senators, and there is much curiosity here to learn whether their action in preventing a quorum resulted from opposition to Gen. Huerta or was in pursuance of that official's plan to postpone the direct issue involved in the warning by the United States against convoking Congress.

Officials are discussing the possibility that the supposedly refractory Senators will come into line for the purpose of declaring the Presidential election illegal and that for Congress as well. The result of such a declaration would be enforced adjournment sine die of the Congress and the calling of another election for some future date.

This would mean complete defeat of the effort to obtain immediate Congressional approval for various important concessions, understood to have been recommended by the Huerta régime.

Regret Carranza Statement.

Regret was expressed by one of the important Government officers to-night that Gen. Carranza had stated that the Constitutionalists would not tolerate efforts on the part of any foreign nation to interfere in the interior affairs of Mexico. This utterance of the Constitutionalist leader has brought from President Huerta ready acquiescence.

In the opinion of Administration officials the negotiations for the elimination of Gen. Huerta from his present control have been complicated by what Gen. Carranza said just at the moment when the success of the Wilson policy seemed assured.

Gen. Carranza made his declaration soon after an interview on Friday with Dr. Hale. Apparently Dr. Hale had submitted proposals to Gen. Carranza, said to have included an armistice between the contending factions and the holding of general elections in which both Federals and Constitutionalists should join, which angered the revolutionary chieftain.

It is stated here that Gen. Gertrudis Sanchez, the Constitutionalist leader in Southwestern Mexico, has sent a dynamite squad to blow up the Tehuantepec Railroad to prevent a shipment of arms and ammunition purchased in Japan from reaching the City of Mexico. Gen. Sanchez has his headquarters about 150 miles distant from the railroad.

According to recent press reports, this consignment was purchased by the Mexican Federal Government in Japan and is on its way to one of the western ports of Mexico, probably Salina Cruz, in two Japanese merchant vessels. The consignment, rumor says, consists of 10,000 rifles, 10,000 carbines, and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition. It is said, also, that field guns and probably other artillery are in the consignment.

REBELS DETAIN AMERICANS.

Wheeling's Commander Will Act To-day if They Are Not Released.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 16.—T. J. Ryder, head of the Pearson Syndicate oil interests, with twenty-five employes and some members of their families, arrived here to-day. Mr. Ryder started back to the oil fields to-night and will return only in case the American Embassy is withdrawn.

James Drake, a high official of the National Railway lines, arrived on a special train this evening, with members of the families of railway officials.

John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, said to-night that he did not see much hope in Alvarado's resigning so long as President Huerta remained obstinate.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 16.—Rear Admiral Boush, on board the United States battleship Louisiana, off Tuxpam, reports indications of rebels in strong forces in the vicinity of Tuxpam and Tampico, and says that both places are likely to be attacked at any moment.

Commander Kittelle of the gunboat Wheeling reports that there are fifteen American women and children at Tanguijo, near Tuxpam, and that the rebel leader refuses to permit them to leave on the ground that their departure would be taken as evidence that they were not safe within his lines. If they are still being held to-morrow, Commander Kittelle says, steps will be taken to obtain their release.

The number of refugees arriving here from Mexico City is not now very large. They consist mostly of women and children, and are escorted by male relatives, many of whom will return to the capital. All the hotels here are crowded, and it will be difficult to find shelter for refugees if the rumored general exodus from Mexico City takes place. Among the refugees here are the Superintendent and the members of the office staff of the Vera Cruz & Isthmus Railway, who left their headquarters at Tierra Blanca, believing the indications so threatening that it would be inadvisable for them to remain there.

John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, was engaged almost all of to-day in his office here receiving and sending dispatches. He declined to discuss the situation.

SHOOTING JUAREZ PRISONERS.

Two Executions Yesterday — Senator Catron Protests to Villa.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 16.—Two former Federal officials of Juarez, who were taken prisoners by Gen. Francisco Villa's rebel troops, were executed at Juarez to-day. They were Pablo Ebave, an official in the Juarez Police Department, and Juan Cordova, Chief of the Juarez secret police.

The executions took place at the Juarez cemetery, the condemned men standing on the brinks of newly dug graves and falling in when the firing squad shot them. Both men were sentenced to death by Gen. Villa, and the orders were carried out by subordinates.

Señora Ebave, wife of one of the condemned men, was present when the sentence was pronounced and pleaded with Villa to pardon her husband, but he refused.

A squad of fourteen Federal prisoners was taken to the cemetery to bury eighty-nine of the soldiers who were killed in the Juarez battle. One of the prisoners, fearing that he was to be executed, tried to escape and was shot by the guards.

The rebel officers say that there will be more executions in Juarez, and that all of the Federal volunteer troops, Federal regular and volunteer army officers will be killed. The common soldiers of the regular army will be pardoned.

United States Senator Thomas B. Catron of New Mexico to-day called on Gen. Francisco Villa at Juarez and cautioned him against the wholesale execution of the Federal prisoners of war, which has been conducted by Villa at Juarez since the surrender of the town.

"I told Gen. Villa that our Government had acted very favorably to the rebel Government, and that it was my opinion that the executions would make a bad impression on the United States Government, and probably retard any action toward recognition of the rebels by the United States," said Senator Catron, after his conference with Villa. "He did not say that he would desist from the executions, but said it was necessary that it be done, and that it was his duty to his contry and in accordance with orders from superior officers.

"Villa asked me if the United States intended to intervene in Mexico, and I told him that intervention was contrary to our policy and would not occur if we could prevent it. He said that it would cost the United States a great deal of money; but I told him that would not prevent the United States from intervening in Mexico if it was found necessary for it to do so. He appeared to be opposed to intervention, and thought that the United States would have a severe fight. My visit to Villa was wholly unofficial; I went to see him merely through curiosity."

FEDERALS LOOTING GUAYMAS.

Rebels Say the Garrison Is Demoralized and Deserting.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 16.—According to reports given out at Gen. Carranza's headquarters to-day it may not be necessary for the Constitutionalist forces to make another attack upon Gen. Pedro Ojeda's position at Guaymas, as it is said that the Federal troops are becoming seriously demoralized, many of them deserting to the Constitutionalists. It is asserted that the Federal garrison has not been paid for many months, in consequence of which the banks and other business houses have been robbed by them of 220,00 pesos.

It is reported on the same authority that a vigorous attack upon the Federals at Mazatlan will be made in a few days. Gen. Alvara Obregon, whose command is now in pursuit of the Federals recently driven from Culiacan, who are supposed to be fleeing in the direction of Mazatlan, has orders from Gen. Carranza to proceed to the assistance of Gen. Yturbe, now before the latter place.

After the negotiations with the United States, through Dr. Hale, have been concluded, Gen. Carranza plans to go to Sinaloa, there to organize the civil government of the State.

Gen. Carranza to-day gave orders for opening the Custom House at Juarez.

An informal conference between Dr. William Bayard Hale and Francisco Escudero, Minister of Foreign Relations in Gen. Carranza's Cabinet, was held to-night at the home of Ignacio Bonillas, Minister of Public Works, who also acted as interpreter. It lasted two hours.

No announcement was made of the subjects discussed.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 16.—It was announced at rebel headquarters in Juarez to-day that Gen. Venustiano Carranza might transfer his headquarters from Sonora to Juarez within a few days. The possible transfer of the rebel headquarters was discussed this afternoon at a meeting between Gen. Francisco Villa and a commission which arrived here to-day from Gen. Carranza.

The provisional State capital of Chihuahua will be established at Juarez th's week. The Provisional Governor of the State has not yet been appointed.

At a meeting with the business men of Juarez to-day Gen. Villa appointed officers for Juarez. Pedro Maes was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Juarez, and José Velarde was made Mayor of the city. The port will be opened for business to-morrow.

SAYS WILSON WILL WIN.

Covarubbias Sure That His Policy Will Triumph Over Huerta

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Miguel Covaribbias, Mexico's ex-Minister to Russia, giving his opinion to-night of the latest developments in Mexico, said:

"Now that the Constitutionalists have captured Juarez the situation may be considered greatly improved from the point of view of Gen. Carranza and his friends, and I look for further speedy successes, all of which facts make it less necessary for the United States to intervene.

"President Wilson has only to continue his policy of boycotting Huerta for a little while longer, and the Constitutionalists may be trusted to provide the proper solution of the present difficulty."

WAR SCENES IN MEXICO

Shown in Moving Pictures, Which Army Men Witnessed.

War scenes in Mexico were shown in a number of moving picture films which were shown at the Hippodrome by William A. Brady and the Shuberts last night. Some of them showed Madero just before he was shot and others were taken during actual fighting between the Federal and rebel armies since then. One roll of films was taken from the rear of a train going through Mexico, and showed the ruin throughout the country wrought by the revolution.

Pictures of American troops along the border and of American battleships in Mexico waters brought forth much applause from the large audience. All of the army and navy officers stationed in New York were invited to witness the pictures last night, and most of them attended.

SULZER MUST WAIVE GRAFT IMMUNITY

Continued from Page 1.

His sole defense has been that many of the letters purporting to have been signed by him were really signed "Kelly," and not "Kelley," as the name should be spelled.

The fact is, as Mr. Whitman has known for a long time, that Kelly and all the rest of the men who are involved in the John Doe investigation are being advised by prominent lawyers the best that money can retain. These lawyers have offices in this city. It was the same clique of lawyers, it was said yesterday, that bobbed up in every important case where Tammany officials were concerned; the same lawyers who have defended grafters in other years, and who worked hard to get evidence against Sulzer in the impeachment proceedings.

By this evening, it is expected, the District Attorney's battle will have been half won. It is not thought likely a politician so prominent as Everett P. Fowler was left out of any of the important conferences held by the graft ring. Fowler, it is expected, will involve a score of prominent politicians, from the lowest to the very highest, against whom Mr. Whitman has been trying for years to get evidence.

It is likely that Fowler's confession, if he makes one, will be kept secret for twenty-four hours so as to give all the persons mentioned in it an opportunity to seek terms from District Attorney White an. The "little fellows" would have the first call for immunity in such an event, and the "little fellows," as the events of the last few days have proved, usually make good witnesses. Seneca P. Hull, the Cortland, N. Y. contractor, whose testimony clinched the indictment of Fowler, was one of these "little fellows." He made a strong impression on the Grand Jurors, it was said.

Fowler stayed with his family at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, in accordance with an agreement entered into between Mr. Whitman and District Attorney Cunningham of Ulster County, who is Fowler's attorney of record. There may have been attempts on the part of big politicians, it is said, to get into communication with Fowler so as to persuade him not to confess. This is a possibility that has not been overlooked. It was recalled that Fowler yielded to these influences once after he had decided to tell Mr. Whitman everything, and it was said he might yield again.

If Fowler does yield again; if he decides to plead not guilty when his time to choose between two courses expires at noon to-day, then Mr. Whitman will spare no efforts to send him to Sing Sing at once. It was said yesterday that Fowler's trial, under these circumstances, would begin within fifteen days. The evidence in his case is mostly documentary, and Mr. Whitman regards the case as one of the simplest of its kind that has ever come to his attention. One of the patrolmen in the police graft cases was sent to Sing Sing on an extortion charge for six years, and the evidence in his case was less than half as strong as in Fowler's case.

It is Here at Last—

An adding machine which is *also* a typewriter.

Its name is—"Ellis."

It is not a typewriter with a ten-key adding machine attachment; nor an adding machine with a typewriter attachment.

It is the *real* thing—an 81-key adding machine, full equipped, and a 42-key typewriter—all in one.

With it you can do things you would not dream of even trying to do with any other adding machine.

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TELLS OF McGUIRE COLLAPSE.

Clark Describes Scene When "M" Message Was Handed to Him.

Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark, in an address delivered at the Washington Heights branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon on "Crime and Its Relations to the Innocent," referred to the John Doe investigation now under way before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Mr. Clark said that grafting had been condoned by many because of its prevalence. He warned the young men in his audience against accepting this view. Mr. Clark gave a graphic description of the breakdown on the stand of George H. McGuire of Syracuse, and told how McGuire was forced to admit that he was the author of the famous "M" telegram.

"Within five minutes after John A. Hennessy had produced his copy of the telegram," said Mr. Clark, "the District Attorney had the Syracuse Western Union operator on the long distance telephone The District Attorney warned him to take the greatest care of the original telegram filed at the Syracuse office. Then the general manager of the Western Union was consulted, and the original telegram was in the District Attorney's possession the next morning."

Mr. Clark described McGuire's conduct in the witness chair when he was asked to read the telegram which Hennessy had produced. McGuire took the telegram, Mr. Clark said, and without reading the contents pointed immediately to the letter "M" at the end and said: "I didn't sign this telegram. You see it merely signed M."

"I felt perfectly confident, from my experience with men who do not tell the truth," said Mr. Clark yesterday, "that McGuire was not telling the truth. I felt confident that McGuire had written that telegram himself on his own typewriter as future developments proved. Few appear to know it, but typewriting is the easiest kind of writing to identify and trace. Authorities said that the person who wrote the original "M" telegram was a novice, that they could tell this because the writing was heavy, the kind that is made when the operator uses only one finger. McGuire wrote out that telegram when every one had left the office and when he could be heard or seen by no one."

Referring to the graft on the highways, Mr. Clark said:

"I do not own an automobile and therefore have had little experience with the State roads on which millions have been spent. But we have heard from experts that the money appropriated for those roads has not all been accounted for. We want to know where the money did go. We want to find out whether there was any loss or waste. It may cost the community a great deal to find this out, but the community ought to know the truth. It is high time that the people of New York who believe in right, should take a stand against wrong in this matter."

MACK, HERE, MAKES DENIAL.

Collected Only $33,000 in 1911 Campaign, Not $750,000, He Says.

Norman E. Mack, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who arrived in this city on Saturday night, was disturbed yesterday by the revival of certain charges made in the recent municipal campaign. The charges were resurrected in the present John Doe graft inquiry into contributions from State contractors to the campaign funds of both parties.

"I was surprised to see it repeated in the papers this morning that the Democratic State Committee in 1911, the year I was Chairman, collected $750,000 in the way of contributions for campaign purposes," said Mr. Mack. "In the most emphatic manner I want to say that the statement is ridiculously untrue. The amount contributed that year was about $35,000, and was accounted for by the Treasurer in the report filed with the Secretary of State. If it were true that any such large sum had been raised in that year, or any other year, I would not blame the people for wondering what became of the money. But as only $35,000 was raised, I fail to see any reason for hysteria and false statements whera the reputation and good names of honest men are involved. The amount received was so small that it was impossible to make any kind of a vigorous campaign that year.

"During my connection with the State Committee, I felt that I owed it to my party to conduct as vigorous a campaign as possible with the financial means at my command. It is true that I conferred with Democrats, in office and out, in Buffalo, Albany, and other places, as to means of raising money to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign of that year, as this is the only way a State Committee has of obtaining money to pay the cost of office hire, clerical force, postage, telegrams, literature, and the numerous legitimate expenses of the campaign."

Mr. Mack would make no comment on the Indictment last Friday by the Grand Jury of Everett P. Fowler, one of the alleged Tammany "bagmen" up-State, for extortion, nor would he say anything concerning the suit for libel instituted by him against The Albany Knickerbocker Press, which printed allegations made by John A. Hennessy. Mr. Mack would not explain his mission to this city except to say that he had come to New York on "personal business."

PRINCE KATSURA A MENTAL GIANT

Post-Mortem Showed That the Japanese Statesman's Brain Weighed 1,600 Grams.

EQUAL TO THAT OF KANT

Princess Insisted Upon Dissection, According to Her Husband's Wish.

TOKIO, Nov. 16.—The brain of the late Prince Katsura, one of Japan's greatest statesmen, who died on Oct. 10, weighed slightly more than 1,600 grams. Prince Katsura was President of the Japanese society devoted to the study of cancer, from which disease he died, and in accordance with his own directions the body was offered to science and dissected.

This brain weight is said to be nearly the same as that of Kant, the philosopher, and heavier than that of Napoleon III and Gambetta. It was a little lighter than that of Bismarck and about three hundred grains heavier than the brain of an average person.

The examination was conducted under the historic Japanese ceremony When all preparations had been completed Dr. Nagayo, a celebrated surgeon, surrounded by several physicians, addressed the spirit of the departed person, saying that in accordance with the dead man's own wishes he was about to dissect certain parts of the body for the benefit of science. After the operation the surgeon again addressed the spirit, reporting the completion of the task and expressing gratitude for the benefit which science would receive. Princess Katsura then approached the body, uttered a brief prayer to her husband's spirit, and murmured that in accordance with his wishes she had requested the dissection in the interest of science.

The examination proved that the Prince was suffering from cancer, which originated in the stomach and spread to the liver. The fact that Prince Katsura had desired dissection was made public by the Princess, who insisted that the examination be made. Her fortitude has created a profound impression throughout the empire.

President Wilson took occasion to manifest the sympathy of America to the family of Prince Katsura and to the people of Japan by sending a beautiful wreath through George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador. The wreath was placed beside that offered by the Empress-Dowager of Japan.

The brain weight of Prince Katsura would rank thirteenth in a list of the weights of the brains of 100 men eminent in action, art, or science, which was compiled last year by Dr. Anthony Spitzka, the Philadelphia brain anatomist. The man in this list with the heaviest brain was Ivan Turgenieff, the poet and novelist, whose brain weighed 2,012 grams. This was a phenomenal weight, however, for the second in the list was G. Cuvier, naturalist, with a brain weighing 1,830 grams, and from Cuvier down to the lowest brain weight in the list—F. J. Gall, anatomist, 1,198 grams—the differences between the weights are of comparatively few grams.

The great majority of the brain weights given by Dr. Spitzka exceed 1,300 grams, said to be the brain weight of the average man. In the list of 100, those above the average are Benjamin F. Butler, lawyer and General, 1,787; William Thackeray, novelist, 1,658; Rudolph Lenz, composer, 1,636; Daniel Webster, statesman, 1,518; Napoleon III., 1,500; Franz Schubert, composer, 1,420; George Grote, historian, 1,410; A. Bertillon, anthropologist and inventor of the Bertillon system, 1,398.

Only eleven men in Dr. Spitzka's list had brains weighing less than 1,300 grams, but among them were Walt Whitman, the poet, with a brain of 1,282 grams, and B. G. Ferris, jurist, 1,225 grams.

SULZER TALK CUT SHORT.

No Time at Dr. Peters's Forum to Discuss the Squareness of It.

"Did Sulzer Get a Square Deal?" was the advertised topic of a meeting yesterday morning in the People's Forum conducted by the Rev. Madison C. Peters at the New York Theatre. Dr. Peters found, however, after preaching a sermon considerably more than an hour in duration, that only a few minutes remained before the theatre had to be turned over for regular show purposes and that the four speakers who had been invited to talk on Sulzer were limited to talks between six and eight minutes in length.

The four speakers were Col. Alexander C. Bacon, Samuel Bell Thomas, Nathan B. Chadsey, and Chester C. Platt, all of whom were closely associated with Sulzer in the days of the impeachment trial. The speakers all agreed the impeachment was unfair and they assailed Murphy and Barnes, spoke of the private court of impeachment at Delmonico's, and re-emphasized most of the charges which Sulzer made against his opponents during the campaign.

Before the collection was taken Dr. Peters said that judging from the great variety of foreign coins in previous collections the people who came to the People's Forum formed a congress of representatives of most of the nationalities of the civilized world. He said that some of the strange moneys that were found on the plate on the preceding Sunday would be of great interest to numismatists or to children who love curiosities.

SULZER GOING ON TOUR.

To Lecture from Here to Pacific on "Tammany Treason."

According to an announcement made last night, William Sulzer, Assemblyman-elect from the Sixth District, will leave New York next Saturday night for a lecture tour of the United States, in the course of which he will journey to the Pacific Coast and back again, reciting the story of the alleged Tammany plot through which he was impeached and removed from office as the Chief Executive of the Empire State. Mr. Sulzer's tour will be directed by R. E. Johnston. The topic of Mr. Sulzer's lecture will be "The Treason of Tammany."

At the Broadway Central Hotel, Mr. Sulzer said last night:

"My lecture tour, under the management of Mr. Johnston, will, I hope, raise for me the funds I need to pay personal obligations, and some of the debts which I was compelled to incur to carry on the war against the grafters."

Mr. Sulzer said that he would be accompanied by his wife and by his personal secretary, Louis A. Sarecky, with M. A. Kraus, business manager for Mr. Johnston. Among the cities to be visited are Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Columbus, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

THOMAS VISITS MOTHER.

Playwright Shows Her the Medal Presented to Him by Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—Augustus Thomas, the playwright, arrived here from Chicago to-day and spent three hours with his mother, Mrs. Imogene Thomas, whom he showed the medal presented to him by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. She is eighty-one and an invalid. The playwright's visit was unexpected.

Mrs. Thomas said she felt that the medal had come at the right time to ease her disappointment over the failure of her son's latest play, "Indian Summer."

Mr. Thomas's two sisters were preparing to go to church when the telephone bell rang and his voice was recognized. He arrived at their home shortly after in a taxicab, which took him back to the station. He explained that he had an appointment in New York for a new production, the name of which he would not disclose.

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LACK OF CAPITAL HAMPERED LAKE CO.

Submarine Builders Unable to Borrow from Banks, Although Holding $1,650,000 Contracts.

COMPANY TO REORGANIZE

Will Try to Raise $50,000 on Bonds or Notes — Government to Finish Vessels Under Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—Stringency in the money market is the reason given for the request by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of this city to the Navy Department to take its contracts for submarines off its hands, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Because of this request officers of the Navy Department came here last week and now are completing the construction of two submarines, G-2 and G-3, which are three-quarters finished. When these boats are advanced enough in construction they will be launched and taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for final completion. After that the Lake shipyard in this city will be shut down for an indefinite period, or until such time as the company shall be able to borrow money to resume operations.

The other submarines, L-5, at a price of $535,000, L-6 at $360,000, and L-7 at the same contract price, will not be constructed by the Navy Department. The first of the L type boats was started only recently, and is now finished 7.3 per cent. The other two have not yet been started. So far as the officers of the Lake Company are able to determine, there is no telling when they will be started.

Simon Lake, inventor of the Lake submarine, and President of the company, at his home in Milford to-day said:

"The situation is an odd one. The company does not owe a dollar. We have Government contracts amounting to $1,650,000 and yet we are unable to borrow any money from the banks, even with the contracts as security. The banks seem unable to get the money for us."

In reply as to the whereabouts of the company's working capital he said that it had been the practice with the company to have its submarines built in other shipyards.

"I desired to save that profit," said Mr. Lake, "so I purchased land and added it to the shipyard in Bridgeport at a cost of over $150,000. Some of my people did not quite agree with me in this. The construction of the submarine Defender cost us $277,000. She was built as an eight-knot boat, but when she was half completed the War Department contracted for another boat at eleven knots, and under a law passed at the same time the Navy Department could not accept the Defender unless she was as good as the best boat under contract.

"There is to be a reorganization of the company. I hope to be able to make a definite statement of the condition and purposes of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company within a few days. What we want is $50,000 working capital, so as to meet current expenses. Unless we can raise the necessary money by an issue of either bonds or no es, the contracts for new work will be sublet to shipbuilders, which may eventually mean the abandonment of the shipyard in this city."

MORE WIRE-TAPPERS OWN UP

Five Have Now Accused High Police Officials in Confessions.

The confessions of two more wire-tappers were added yesterday to the list now in District Attorney Whitman's possession, making five in all. The men who made the confessions were taken to Mr. Whitman's Madison Avenue apartment by Assistant District Attorney Groehl.

It is expected that Charles Gondorf, so-called king of the wire-tappers, will add his confession to the list to-day. It was said that Mr. Whitman would be less inclined to show consideration to Gondorf in view of the new confessions. Gondorf is out on $65,000 bail on three separate charges of fleecing victims through the wire-tapping game.

All of the five confessions, it is said, involve the names of high police officials. Two of the men named in them are reported to have offered several parcels of real estate for sale within the last week.

Mr. Whitman will not proceed with the prosecution of any of the wire-tappers now under arrest until after the highway and canal graft investigation has been completed. It is expected that the Grand Jury will hear evidence on wire-tapping, however, and that the cases will be pushed after the graft investigation.

14-YEAR-OLD IN SALON.

Suzanne Billet's Painting Has Attracted Much Attention.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The youngest exhibitor at the Autumn Salon is a fourteen-year-old girl, Suzanne Billet.

Her canvas, representing an aged woman, has attracted considerable attention. She had been studying at Louis Lavalle's studio and sent the picture to the Salon, never expecting it to be hung. It took her only three sittings.

TYSON & CO. UNABLE TO RELEASE TICKETS

Continued from Page 1.

at the box office by a man, whose name could not be learned. The receipt was for tickets A 2 and 4 in the dress circle, which the bearer of the receipt demanded. He asked R. W. K. Anderson, Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, when the trust company obtained possession of the opera tickets, and Mr. Anderson said on Sept. 14.

The bearer of Mrs. Biddle's receipt then produced a cancelled check of the date, Aug. 2, and said: "Well, those tickets are my property, then. It is just the same as if I had dropped my pocketbook on the street and you had come along and picked it up. I warn you now that my attorneys shall serve notice on you in the morning that if you dispose of my tickets you do so at your own risk."

It was just a little before 3 o'clock when Mr. Baylies, accompanied by Mr. Lyell, entered the temporary box office of the trust company, and after a consultation with the agents of the trust company gave out the announcement by which the subscribers were notified that they could take out their tickets for the first week. Mr. Baylies was asked if the trust company would proceed with the sale of those season tickets which were not redeemed by 6 o'clock this evening.

"It is the business of a trust company to realize more or less on collateral before it decreases in value," he replied.

Mr. Baylies, as a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, consented to tell something of the relations between the Metropolitan Opera Company, Tyson & Co., and other ticket agencies. He explained first that he was not speaking officially for the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"The fact is," said Mr. Baylies, "that for two years Tyson & Co. and other ticket agencies have been large purchasers of opera seats. The Metropolitan Opera Company has no knowledge of the people to whom these agencies sell their allotment of seats, because the agencies have declined to disclose the names of those to whom they sell.

"Now as these agencies have been very helpful in building up the patronage of the opera it has not been considered fair to deprive them of the right of procuring tickets and selling them to their subscribers."

At this point Mr. Baylies was interrupted by a reporter, who wanted to know whether the Metropolitan Opera Company did not feel a moral obligation to see to it that all their patrons who had paid for seats as subscribers through ticket agencies should be protected against losing their seats.

Opera Not Responsible.

"There cannot be any moral obligation," replied Mr. Baylies, "when we never had any knowledge of these subscribers."

Speaking of the allotment of tickets given as collateral by Tyson & Co. for a loan from the Metropolitan Trust Company, Mr. Baylies was just explaining to the reporters that the tickets were given "like a purchase money mortgage by a man who wanted to buy a house" when he was interrupted by a man who approached the table with a receipt unfolded in his hand, and on catching the remark of Mr. Baylies said:

"So, then, the Metropolitan Opera Company knew that the tickets were to be pledged?"

"I don't know," answered Mr. Baylies.

"Well, it seems a peculiar transaction," added the newcomer, "for titles to those tickets were obtained first by the subscribers through the ticket agency."

This statement precipitated a warm legal argument between Mr. Baylies and the man, who introduced himself as Charles G. Koss of the law firm of Thompson, Koss & Warren. Mr. Baylies holding that "the title to the tickets passed through Tyson & Co. to the Metropolitan Trust Company, and was originally vested in Tyson & Co."

Mr. Baylies quickly qualified this by adding, "But the moment that Tyson & Co. got a title the Metropolitan Trust Company had a lien on that title."

"No; they did not," protested Mr. Koss. "I had a lien on that title long before the Metropolitan Trust Company."

Mr. Baylies then read to Mr. Koss the notice of the Metropolitan Trust Company to subscribers who desired to obtain their tickets for the first week. On hearing the terms, Mr. Koss said:

"I won't do that, gentlemen, and I give you notice now that I am going to start legal action. My receipt calls for orchestra seats Nos. S 110, 111, and 112 for Thursday evenings. If you dispose of them, you assume all the risk. I protest against the sale of my seats, and I also demand their delivery at this time."

"For your own protection," retorted Mr. Baylies, "you had better make your demand in writing."

Mr. Baylies tried to assure Mr. Koss that the Metropolitan Trust Company was "doing all it could to protect the subscribers as well as itself."

"It doesn't seem like it," answered Mr. Koss, "when the Metropolitan Trust Company accepted these tickets as security for a loan of $100,000, knowing that they had been paid for already by subscribers of Tyson & Co."

"That's untrue," replied Mr. Baylies, with his first show of anger.

"When were these tickets received by the Metropolitan Trust Company?" inquired Mr. Koss.

"On the 14th of September," said Mr. Baylies.

"And I got my receipt on the 6th of September," answered Mr. Koss.

"That makes no personal difference to me," said Mr. Baylies. "You will have to make your protest in writing."

"Well," added Mr. Koss, "I don't see how the Metropolitan Trust Company can come into court and say that it didn't know that these tickets had already been subscribed and paid for through Tyson & Co."

"You forget that this is the same as a 'purchase money mortgage,'" insisted Mr. Baylies.

"I've been connected with a great many real estate transactions myself, and usually I begin the investigation of a piece of property offered as mortgage by first finding out whether any other person is interested in it," said Mr. Koss as a parting shot.

On Saturday more than fifty of the subscribers announced that they would hold a meeting of protest at the Hotel Belmont this morning at 9 o'clock, when they will discuss ways and means of seeking legal redress for the hold-up of their season tickets to the Metropolitan Opera House.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST FOR POSTMASTERS

Commission Orders Examinations for Fourth-Class Positions Under Wilson's Order.

MERIT THE ONLY STANDARD

Burleson Says He Will Disregard Political or Other Influences in Appointing Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Civil Service Commission announced to-day that examinations would be held within the next thirty days for the positions of fourth-class Postmasters in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Florida, New Mexico, and North Carolina. A statement issued by the Post Office Department said:

"This order (President Wilson's order of May 7) removed the cloak of civil service protection from a large body of fourth-class Postmasters, who had been blanketed into the classified service by President Taft, and directed that these positions be thrown open to civil service competition. The examinations will be open to the present Postmasters of these offices, as well as to any other persons who desire to compete.

"Postmaster General Burleson stated that it is his purpose to carry out the intent of President Wilson's order that these positions be filled in accordance with both the spirit and letter of the civil service law. He added that he does not delegate the power of appointment, nor in any case is selection made simply upon or because of a recommendation of a member of Congress. He stated further that he has a duty to perform in making selections under the civil service rules; that it is his desire to select in every case the most efficient man obtainable, and that in furtherance of such desire he is using and intends to continue to use every available means of ascertaining the best of the men certified to him by the Civil Service Commission.

"And, further, he has directed that all letters recommending appointments based upon political considerations be returned to the writers.

"The Postmaster General states that he is in earnest in his efforts to obtain the best men, regardless of their political opinions, and whenever he finds in any case that he has been misled because of recommendations made for political reasons, the fourth-class Postmaster or rural carrier so appointed will be promptly removed from office."

NAVAL OFFICER TO PRISON.

Secrecy Maintained as to Charge on Which Steele Was Convicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Lieut. Benjamin Harrison Steele, U. S. N., has been convicted of serious charges by court-martial at Philadelphia and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Navy Department officials decline to make any statement in regard to the case, but it is learned that a report that Lieut. Steele was convicted of misappropriating Government funds is untrue. Secretary Daniels gave consideration to the matter of furnishing a statement on the case to the newspapers, but decided that he would not do so. It is inferred from what could be learned to-night that Lieut. Steele was convicted of the charge of "assault," but the specifications of this charge were not obtainable. The sentence of imprisonment carries with it dismissal from the navy.

Lieut. Steele was until recently in charge of the United States naval recruiting station and branch hydrographic office at Cleveland. Ordinarily such courts-martial trials are public, and no effort is made to conceal the action of the court, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President.

Lieut. Steele was born in Kansas on Jan. 18, 1885, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State on May 21, 1901. He had had about ten years' sea service when assigned to recruiting and hydrographic office duty at Cleveland. His last sea duty was on cruiser New Orleans.

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NO WORD FROM STOVER.

La Roche Denies That There Has Been Any Department Friction.

No word came yesterday to his friends or to city officials from Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, and there is still no explanation of his disappearance, except his own declaration before he left that he was going on a vacation. It was denied yesterday that there had been any friction between Mr. Stover and others in the department. Louis F. La Roche of the Board of Park Commissioners said Mr. Stover was not influenced in leaving by any unpleasantness either with his subordinates or over any contracts. He also denied a published report that early in October Mr. Stover had left a meeting of the board in anger.

Mr. La Roche holds the opinion of many of Mr. Stover's friends that the Commissioner went away because he felt the need of a complete rest and he believed the only way to get such a rest was by dropping ought of sight.

"I would not be surprised to see Mr. Stover walk in to his desk any day," said Mr. La Roche.

For four years the Commissioner has not taken a vacation, and he has put in long hours planning and carrying out the work of his department. S. C. Skipp, director of athletics at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, where Mr. Stover lived, said the Commissioner could be found sometimes as late as 2 o'clock in the morning at work. This he did day after day, and 8 o'clock each morning found him up and ready for work.

In a letter received from the Commissioner by Mr. La Roche from Philadelphia just before the continued absence of the city official began to cause comment he wrote that he expected to be away "for a longer period."

Mr. La Roche said the Commissioner had brought his work up to date before he went away.

"I see no cause for worry," said Mr. La Roche. "The Commissioner may be back now any day."

AIDS A GIRL PRISONER.

Magistrate Waits Long to Grant Bail to Rose Selinski.

Rose Selinski, the eighteen-year-old girl who was arrested at the Thirty-sixth Street station of the Culver line of the elevated railway in Brooklyn on Saturday night, on the charge of Thomas McGowan, an ironworker, who alleged that she had picked his pocket, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees in the Fifth Avenue Police Court yesterday and her hearing was adjourned until this morning. McGowan said on Saturday that he had seen the girl take his purse, which contained $22. Yesterday he made no such definite charge, saying that she had been behind him in the crush at the Brooklyn Bridge, and that he felt her pushing against him. The girl denied the charge and the money was not found on her.

Magistrate Voorhees said in court yesterday that he would immediately release the girl if he had the authority to do so. He remained at the police station until 11 o'clock on Saturday night until bail was obtained for her so that she would not have to go to a cell.

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All goods will be marked, showing regular prices and special sale prices. There will be no mistaking your bargain

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BURNING SHIP SAFE IN BERMUDA HARBOR

The Balmes Convoyed to Port and the Pannonia Heads for New York with the Rescued.

DUE TO ARRIVE TUESDAY

Cargo Still Ablaze When the Vessel Reaches Hamilton, but Big Pumps Soon Subdue the Flames.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 16.—The Spanish steamer Balmes, which caught fire at sea, arrived here this morning accompanied by the Pannonia of the Cunard Line, to which vessel the Balmes' 103 passengers had been transferred at sea.

The fire was still burning in the hold of the Balmes when she arrived in St. George's Harbor, but pumps were set to work and the fire was soon extinguished.

The Pannonia proceeded on her voyage to New York with all the passengers of the Balmes on board. No one was injured, and all were well when the Pannonia left this port.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 16.—With her cotton cargo on fire, the Balmes was towed into St. George's Harbor this morning by the tugs Gladisfen and Powerful, convoyed by the Cunard Liner Pannonia. The Pannonia had on board 103 passengers of the Balmes, taken off the burning ship Friday morning in mid-ocean, and while heavy seas were running, after the Pannonia had made a forced draught run of 150 miles in answer to wireless calls for help.

When the Balmes came to anchor in the harbor, her hatches were lifted and great clouds of smoke belched forth, but powerful pumps soon sent tons of water into her hold and drowned out the fire. The steamer is in good condition except for the damage done by the water and the fire in her cargo.

The Pannonia, when she had finished her task of convoying the Balmes, pointed her bow toward New York and steamed away at 10 o'clock this morning, the passengers of the Balmes lining her decks and cheering lustily.

The fire on the Balmes was discovered on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock while the steamer was plowing eastward on her trip to Cadiz, Spain, from Galveston and Havana. The flames were in Hold 6 and spread rapidly, the smoke penetrating to the engine room and the stoke hold. The second engineer and several members of the crew were almost suffocated, but stuck to their posts.

The wireless operator, by direction of Capt. Ruiz, then began sending out calls for help. The call reached the Pannonia, some 180 miles to the north, bound for New York, and Capt. Robert Capper answered that he would come to the aid of the distressed ship. The British cruiser Suffolk also answered the Belmes' plea, but the message she sent was indistinct.

Turning southward, the Pannonia, under forced draft, raced at top speed toward the spot where the Balmes had said she was in distress. All of Wednesday night and throughout Thursday Capt. Capper pressed the Pannonia. On Thursday night he sighted the Spanish vessel, and soon the Pannonia was alongside the burning vessel.

Capt. Capper stood by the Balmes until morning and then took off her passengers, the Captain and crew remaining on board their ship to navigate her, and fight the fire. When the transfer of passengers had been made the Pannonia and Balmes headed for Bermuda.

The crew of the Balmes fought the fire throughout Friday, but all the time it continued to gain headway. Saturday night the fire had reached such proportions that it was thought it might spread to the rum on the hold, and that it might be necessary to abandon the vessel. The crew, however, never lagged in the fight, and when the tugs picked up the Balmes and towed her into St. George's this morning, the powerful pumps put aboard soon quenched the flames.

At no time till the hatches were lifted here were there any signs of the fire above the decks, except the presence of heavy smoke.

Capt. D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said last night that the only message he had seen from Bermuda was one saying that the Pannonia had arrived with her convoy, the Spanish steamer Balmes, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and had proceeded for New York with the 103 passengers she had rescued.

"If she has fair weather," said the Captain, "the Pannonia should reach the Ambrose Channel Lightship about 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and may not dock until Wednesday morning early."

In addition to the passengers from the Balmes, the Cunarder has on board several hundred immigrants from the Mediterranean.

DEFENDS SPORTING PARSON

Archbishop of York Also Extols Hunting as Christian Pastime.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Archbishop of York, preaching this afternoon near York at the dedication of a memorial erected to the memory of a clergyman who was killed while hunting with a pack a year ago, made a defense of the sporting parson.

There might be some, he said, who found it difficult to understand how there could be a close connection between hunting and the life of a Christian man, still more of a Christian clergyman. He would be a very bold man indeed, said the Archbishop, who would set forth the argument that hunting was so cruel that it was absolutely wrong, and if it was not absolutely wrong, then it was like other things—the good or evil of it depended precisely upon the manner in which it was used. It is possible, he said, to contend that a very great balance of happiness to God's creatures is due to hunting of man—for the horse, the dog, and even for the fox. The very best Yorkshire Christians who ever lived, he said, had been keen sportsmen.

ROYAL SHOTS AS RIVALS.

King George and Archduke to Test Their Skill In Marksmanship.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A friendly contest of their skill in marksmanship as sportsmen will begin on Tuesday between King George and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and will be one of the most interesting sporting events ever arranged.

The Archduke, who is visiting this country, will be entertained by the King at Windsor, where shooting parties have been arranged in Windsor Forest.

The King is a notable shot, while the Archduke also has a big reputation, especially for his skill with the rifle, in this country, but it is believed that the King will prove his superiority with the shotgun.

PLAN TO SUE HAMMERSTEIN.

Singers Obtained Writs of Seizure on His Property in France.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Owing to Oscar Hammerstein's postponement of the opening of his New York opera house twenty singers who are said to have been engaged by him have applied to the courts here and have obtained writs of seizure of Hammerstein's property in France. Among them is Mlle. Mathe Shenal of the Opéra Comique, who says she is determined to sue Mr. Hammerstein.

Maurice Renaud, the baritone, and others who were under contract to Hammerstein, say they have not decided just what course they will pursue. Holders of minor contracts assert that the postponement of the opening in New York means to them a total loss of salary for the season. It is believed that they will take collective action against Mr. Hammerstein.

NEWS OF WIFE'S DEATH KILLS

Speaker of Lower Swedish House Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 16.—Baron Bonde, speaker of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Parliament, died to-day on being informed of the sudden death of his wife. Apoplexy was given as the cause of his death

LARKIN BEGINS FIGHT FOR BRITISH LABOR

Welcome by Thousands of Manchester Workers Impresses Dublin Strike Leader.

DELIVERS A FIERY SPEECH

Tells of Dublin Social Conditions and the Horrors of Its Slums and Jail Life.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—James Larkin, the Dublin labor agitator, began a crusade in England to-day against the Government, in reprisal for his imprisonment in connection with the recent labor disorders in the Irish capital, by delivering a fiery speech in Manchester, evoking one of the most remarkable demonstrations the latter city has had for a long time.

The meeting in the Free Trade Hall was timed to begin at 3 P. M., but two hours before that time the streets were crowded and the approaches to the hall were soon impassable.

The hall itself held fully five thousand people.

The demand for tickets was such that as much as $5 a piece was offered for admission. Inside the hall a choir of young women sang and the organ played the "Marseillaise" and other songs. Young women wearing the "Red Cap of Liberty" sold programmes.

Larkin was obviously impressed by his reception, and spoke in impassioned tones. He denied that he had called for a general strike in support of the Dublin workers, leaving that action to the English trade unions. At the same time, he said, he appealed to the English unionists to stand by the strikers to the death. He drew graphic pictures of social conditions in Dublin and the horrors of its slums and jail life. He said that if his colleagues in Mountjoy Prison were not liberated he wanted to rejoin them there.

Referring to the report that he lived in a mansion and drove a motor car, he exclaimed:

"If ever a man deserved a mansion or a motor car, that man stands here—Jim Larkin!"

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The employers of the United Kingdom are forming a new union and purpose to raise a guarantee fund of $20,000,000 in order to protect themselves against strike movements by the trades unions and other labor organizations.

INSANITY AS CHARLTON PLEA

Lawyers Seek New York Testimony as to His Past Life.

NAPLES, Nov. 16.—Giovanni Porzio and Signor Catapano, counsel for the defense in the case of Porter Charlton, the American who is to stand trial at an early date at Como on a charge of having murdered his wife, returned from that place to-day. They have prepared a long statement outlining circumstances which they allege are favorable to Charlton, and this will be submitted to the investigating Judge to-morrow.

The attorneys said to-day that about fifteen witnesses residing in New York State will be interrogated by a commission on Charlton's past life and the character of the Charlton couple. They are anxious to obtain the deposition of Mrs. Charlton's first husband, Neville H. Castle, formerly a lawyer of San Francisco. They hope to be able to induce the Crown Prosecutor to order an investigation by alienists of Charlton's mental state

RAISING A "MARTYR" FUND.

Russian Newspaper Working for a Monument to Yushinsky.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph sends the following: "The Novoe Vremya has started a public subscription for a monument over the grave of the murdered boy, Yushinsky. Among the letters of the first subscribers to the fund published in M. Suvorin's paper, is one signed by Count P. Lansdorff, who requests that his contribution be applied toward the erection of a monumental shrine over the tomb of the lad 'who was tortured to death by Jews.' In this way the Russian anti-Semitic fanatics seem determined to perpetuate the blood ritual delusion.

"Inquiries at the Ministry of Justice elicited the statement that no notice had yet been received of the expected protest on the part of the public prosecutor against the verdict of the jury in acquitting Beiliss."

STOP SUFFRAGIST MEETING.

Police Arrest Leaders of a Demonstration Near Asquith's House.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Attempts to address a meeting of the Women's Freedom League from the steps leading from Downing Street to the Horse Guards' Parade, led to the arrest this evening of four members of the League.

The women were a deputation who had left at the Premier's residence a copy of a resolution passed at an earlier meeting demanding that the mercy shown to Larkin, the Irish labor agitator, should be extended to the imprisoned suffragettes.

Subsequently the women addressed a crowd from the steps at the foot of the street until a force of police arrived and arrested them.

SPELLS THROUGH HER SKIN.

French Girls Also Reflects the Village News, Says Matin Writer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A strange narrative of a little girl whose skin reddens in fantastic words and phrases comes from a little Picardy village. The village priest, the schoolmaster, and dozens of other persons say they have witnessed this "miracle" writing.

The girl is Raymonde Beedlard, the twelve-year-old daughter of a pork butcher. Some weeks ago while she was in school the design of a ladder appeared on her forearm. A few days later a branch of mistletoe appeared in the same spot, and the French word for the plant appeared just above it.

Shortly after this the signs became more frequent, and appeared on the arms, legs, and forehead. Sometimes entire phrases appeared referring to daily events in the village. The girl is able to tell the Christian names of visitors and persons whom she never has seen before, the names appearing on her arm.

A most curious incident of this kind was reported by Henry Vidal of the Matin, who went to see the girl.

"What is my Christian name?" he asked her.

A few minutes later the letters began to appear on her knee, letter by letter, until the name Henry became visible, and before it disappeared Vidal took a photograph of it.

Count to Wed American Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The engagement is announced of Comte Jehan, son of the Marquis Eymeric du Mas de Paysac, to Marie Antoinette, daughter of Francis Viele Griffin, the Franco-American poet.

NAPLES COMPLAINS OF OUR SAILORS

Press Describes Conduct of Some as "Deplorable," Charging Molestation of Citizens.

OFFICERS AT SISTINE MASS

Attend Celebration of Anniversary of Pius's Coronation—Pontiff Present.

ROME, Nov. 16.—While the behavior of the sailors of the American fleet which is visiting Italian waters has been mostly exemplary, some of the newspapers complain that at Naples the actions of a few bluejackets were "deplorable." In some instances, these papers charge, peaceful citizens were molested, and the behavior of the sailors caused exasperation, notwithstanding the traditional hospitality of the Neapolitan people toward foreign sailors.

Several fights have occurred among the sailors themselves, with the result that some of the men have been taken to hospitals. Some incidents are cited which, although not very serious in themselves, caused not a little annoyance. In one case a sailor put a bottle of champagne in his pocket and declined to pay more than 10 cents for it. He was followed by the proprietor of the place, who was roughly handled when he attempted to recover his property. In another case a group of sailors tore a feather from a woman's hat and struggled among themselves as to who should wear it in his cap.

The newspapers urge the authorities to check such occurrences.

Officers of the fleet were present today at the ceremony in the Sistine Chapel in connection with the anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius X. Among those who occupied seats in the special tribune were Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow and Lieut. Commander A. B. Keating of the Arkansas, Capt. William J. Maxwell of the Florida, Chaplain William H. I. Reany of the Utah, and Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins of the Florida. Others who attended were members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of the Knights of Malta, and a large sprinkling of the aristocracy of Rome.

A large number of American sailors stood in line in the halls leading to the chapel to witness the passage of the Pontiff, who was escorted by twenty-five Cardinals. Following in the procession were Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, the members of the congregations, and the heads of religious orders. Contingents of the various guards added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The Sistine choir, conducted by Father Lorenzo Perosi, the noted composer, furnished magnificent music.

The Pope sat on the throne, afterward returning to his apartments in his chair. Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, celebrated pontifical mass and pronounced the benediction.

WON'T RETURN TO PRINCE.

Princess Marie Says She Never Will Go Back to Her Swedish Lord.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 16.—The official news agency announces that the Princess Marie, the wife of Prince William of Sweden, has declared her determination never to return to her husband, and that all efforts to induce her to reconsider her decision have failed.

Prince William of Sweden and the Princess, who was the Grand Duchess Pavlovna, daughter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, were married at Tsarskoe Selo in 1908. The Princess left her husband recently because of domestic troubles, and it has been reported that negotiations were proceeding between the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm for the dissolution of the marriage.

Austria Frees C. P. R. Agent on Bail

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Samuel Altman, the Vienna agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrested in connection with the alleged emigration fraude, was released to-day on bail, fixed at 150,000 kroner, ($30,000.)

The public prosecutor will decide whether further proceedings shall be taken against him.

CITY HALL TABLET TO FIRST MAYOR

Thomas Willett, Appointed by English Governor in 1664, to be Honored Now.

MAYOR GAYNOR'S PROPOSAL

His Committee Sought In Vain for a Picture—The Tablet Designed by Henry Bacon.

A tablet in memory of Thomas Willett, first Mayor of New York, has been presented to the city, to be put up in the City Hall as the result of the efforts of a committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor, of which Alexander H. Spencer is Chairman. In a letter to Mayor Kline, Mr. Spencer tells of the circumstances under which the attention of the late Mayor was called to the neglected grave of Mayor Willett at East Providence, R. I., and the absence of any portrait of him in the City Hall.

An attempt was made, says Mr. Spencer, to discover some miniature or picture, from which a portrait could be painted, but that was impossible. Consequently it was decided that all that could be done was to erect a tablet to the first Mayor's memory.

The tablet bears this inscription:

THOMAS WILLETT.
MDCX. MDCLXXIV.
THE FIRST MAYOR OF NEW YORK.
Under a patent granted by James, Duke of York, he was appointed in 1665 for a one-year term by Gov. Richard Nicolls, and served a second term in 1667.

In his letter to Mayor Kline, Mr. Spencer recalls the historical circumstances of Willett's appointment. He says:

Let us turn out thoughts backward for a moment to that epochal year in the history of our city, 1664, which saw Gov. Richard Nicolls approaching the Harbor of New Amsterdam with his fleet of little vessels carrying in all some sixty-two guns, and demanding and obtaining in the name of Charles II. the peaceful surrender of the Island of Manhttes and its dependent territory. We are reminded of that most dramatic scene in the Council Chamber within the fort whereat Nicolls's letter of demand was read to the assembled Schepens, the climax of which was reached when that choleric old warhorse, Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in his unrestrained indignation seized and tore Nicolls's letter into pieces. Directly after, however, as you will recall, calmer thoughts prevailed, the torn fragments of the letter were gathered up and pasted together, and the town of New Amsterdam was sensibly and gracefully handed over to the English.

Then Mr. Spencer thus describes the personality of the first Mayor of New York:

A little before this period a man had come from Holland and settled in Plymouth. He had become a land owner and a man of consequence in that Colony. He had gained property also in New Amsterdam. He spoke the English, Dutch, and French languages, and, not improbably, some of the Indian dialects. He seems to have been gifted with an equable temperament and a highly developed diplomatic faculty. So much was this the case that on various occasions he became the emissary and peacemaker between the whites and the Indians, and also between the Dutch and the English. By reason of his travels back and forth and his much intercourse with the Colonists, both of New England and New Amsterdam, he had, indeed, become persona grata to an exceptional extent to both English and Dutch settlers. This man was Thomas Willett.

Mr. Spencer also calls attention to the fact that the City Club has recently marked the grave of Mayor Willett in East Providence, R. I.

In conclusion Mr. Spencer states that the money for the tablet has been collected in the main through Andrew A. Bonton, a lineal descendant of Mayor Willett. He also extends the thanks of his committee to R. T. H. Halsey, until lately a member of the Art Commission; John Quincy Adams, Secretary of that body, and Henry Bacon, who designed the tablet. The attention of Mayor Gaynor was called to the long neglect of his predecessor by Arthur E. Warner of The Elizabeth Daily Journal.

IF you bought stocks or bonds three years ago and must now realize on your investment, how much will you lose.....?

If you had invested in our **guaranteed** mortgages and were in the same position, you would lose **nothing.**

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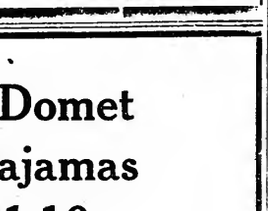
Superiority"
"Men's Better Class Shoes."



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Daylight on Saks evening clothes

¶ Home from your labors and into a tuxedo or full dress that you may properly fulfil the engagements of the evening.

¶ Into a Saks tuxedo or full dress garment that in fulfilling the engagements of evening you do not overlook the requirements of style.

¶ For remember this, that you can less afford to take chances with evening clothes than with your day attire.

¶ In the latter there are considerations of fabric and color and cut, but whatever style there is in an evening garment depends upon the tailoring and cut alone.

¶ So that, in purchasing evening clothes, you should patronize Saks', where style is a fixed quantity and the element of risk is nil.

¶ A Saks evening suit is a thing of contour and curves, capable in conception, consummate in cut and jocund with style.

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Dress Coat and Trousers. Silk lined.....$28
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Serviceable Body Brussels Rugs
8.3 ft. x 10.6 ft.; regularly $26.25 & $29.50; at— *$20.75 & $23.50*
9 ft. x 12 ft.; regularly $28.25 & $32.50; at— *$22.75 & $25.50*

Heavy Scotch Weave Art Rugs
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Plain colors and decorative border effects. Regularly $18.50, $26.50 & $30.25; at— *$14.75, $21.25 & $24.25*
Smaller Sizes *at corresponding reductions.*
FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET

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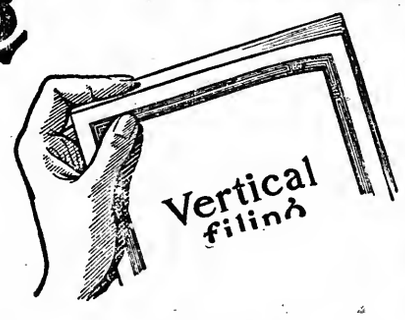

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¶ As far back as last February we placed an advance order for these pajamas in order to take advantage of the unusually low price which prevailed for Domet flannel at that time. That's why they are so low in price in this sale today. You cannot get Domet flannel pajamas made like these for less than $2 a suit, and they are worth it. Cut on roomy, accommodating lines and finished with silk frogs and pearl buttons. Sizes A, B, C & D. Main floor.

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189 are $7.50 grade
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¶ 840 of them are those heavy Shaker knit sweaters, which are the most popular of all sweaters, and at present the hardest to get.
¶ 300 of them are medium weight Cardigan weave sweaters for the man who wants warmth but not weight.
¶ The Shaker knits in maroon, Oxford, navy, tan, brown and green. Cardigans in Oxford, tan, maroon & brown.
And speaking of colors make a note of this:
¶ Maroon is the smart shade in sweaters. Comes by its popularity honestly, too. In hunting circles it is prescribed as a protection against the fellow who takes everything for a deer and occasionally musses up his guide. Hence the great number of maroons in these selections—but it's a good-looking maroon, rich, warm, colorful, and not likely to draw fire!
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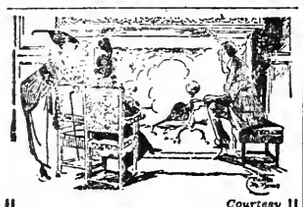

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Natural Laxative Water

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CONSTIPATION

HINT THAT ZELAYA MAY BE EXTRADITED

Washington Hears United States May Be Asked to Send Him Back to Nicaragua.

OLD CHARGES ARE REVIVED

Supreme Court at Managua Considering Indictments for Murder and Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Latin-American exiles in Washington, as well as members of the Diplomatic Corps from the Central American Republics, are discussing with keen interest the interview with J. Santos Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. In that interview he said the "Dear Tony" series of letters from William Sulzer to ex-Senator Don Antonio Frias of Cuba, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 24, were among the most important documents he ever had seen touching on the relations of the United States and Latin-America.

An interesting development here today was the statement in a reliable quarter that the United States Government might receive a request from the Nicaraguan Government for the extradition of Gen. Zelaya on accusations of robbery and assassination. It was said that the Legislative Assembly of Nicaragua had cited Gen. Zelaya to the Supreme Court at Managua on a charge of robbery, involving the sum of $11,500.

The Nicaraguan Legislative Assembly, it also was said, had arranged for the trial of Zelaya before the Supreme Court on a charge of assassination, the specification being that he had brought about the assassination of four or five natives, two of whom were alleged to have been burned in the public square at Managua. It is asserted here that the present administration in Nicaragua has discovered a secret cave or chamber under the palace where Gen. Zelaya lived, in which human bones and skeletons of prisoners were found, and that some of these bones were exhibited to members of the Nicaraguan Congress in connection with the action of the Assembly in asking for the trial of Zelaya.

Under the code in force in Nicaragua Gen. Zelaya could be tried and sentenced in his absence. But it is probable that no attempt will be made to extradite Zelaya unless the Supreme Court at Managua convicts him. The extradition treaty of 1905 between the United States and Nicaragua makes the offenses of assassination and robbery extraditable.

There has been a vast amount of gossip in Latin-American circles in Washington ever since Nov. 6, when Gen. Zelaya arrived in New York City, and particularly since Nov. 13, when Mr. Bryan's private secretary informed a representative of Gen. Zelaya that Mr. Bryan would not see him. Diplomats here are wondering what developments would follow conferences which it was reported Gen. Zelaya would have in New York City with former followers, among them Gen. Julian Irlas, ex-Minister General of Nicaragua.

Gen. Irlas resigned on Dec. 13, 1909, seven days after Gen. Zelaya quit the Presidency of Nicaragua and fled. Advices from New Orleans last week were that Gen. Irlas had arrived there on Nov. 13 and was going to New York City for conferences with Gen. Zelaya, and that Giuseppe Garibaldo, a soldier of fortune, who arrived simultaneously at New Orleans, also was bound for New York. These reports have created considerable speculation among Latin Americans regarding the plans of Gen. Zelaya. In the same connection there has been a revival of gossip over the presence of Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, and of Gen. Zelaya at the same hotel in Havana on Feb. 26 last, two days after the publication of a special dispatch from Mobile in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which credited Castro and Zelaya with being the backbone of a plan to overthrow Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua and merge those republics into a general Central American Union.

SULZER'S GUATEMALA DEAL.

Attention of Congress Called to It—Also Knox in Zelaya Episode.

Joseph F. Darling, who filed with Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives a forty page document giving the history of the "Dear Tony" letters of William Sulzer, appearing in the issue of THE TIMES for Aug. 24, said yesterday at his office, 116 Nassau Street, that he had not received any letter from Mr. Clark in reference to his communication.

It was said, however, in a dispatch from Washington printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning that Speaker Clark acknowledged having received a complaint from Mr. Darling, but that he refused to make its contents public on the ground that it was not in a form to be presented to Congress. Mr. Clark was quoted as having said he had written to Mr. Darling suggesting that he make certain changes in the document to make it admissable as a petition or memorial to the House.

"I have had no letter from Speaker Clark," said Mr. Darling. "But I would be very glad to receive one, and would also be very glad to make any change that Speaker Clark might suggest in the form of my complaint and request for a Congressional investigation of Central American affairs in their relationship to certain groups of concession hunters and to the 'Dear Tony' letters that passed between William Sulzer when he was Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and ex-Senator José Antonio Frias of Cuba.

"Similar documents to that I sent to Speaker Clark I also sent to Vice President Marshall as presiding officer of the Senate. That is, I believe, as far as any private citizen may go to bring a matter such as this to the notice of Congress.

"The matters involved, of course, are much greater than the scope of my private interest in Guatamalan claims that I have prosecuted unavailingly before the State Department for more than six years. Really, a private individual ought not to have to push consideration of this matter upon Congress since the honor of Congress itself is the principal thing at stake, and the sad impression made in Central America by the known private use made of public appearances on the floor of the House is the thing it is most necessary to clear up."

One part of the forty-page review of the "Dear Tony" correspondence which Mr. Darling filed with Congress deals with deposits Mr. Sulzer made in the defunct Carnegie Trust Company on dates on which he forwarded to Guatemala speeches made in Congress in favor of the recognition of J. J. Estrada as President of Nicaragua, and in favor of free coffee in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill.

"If Congress will only 'investigate,'" said Mr. Darling, "we will know at last why Secretary Knox made such a determined issue as to the two Americans executed by Zelaya after being caught with the rebel army, whereas many other Americans have suffered terrible hardships in Central America and no word has ever been said about them. I got out of Guatemala, where I went as an American citizen lawfully in pursuit of my business as a lawyer, only by escaping from jail and fleeing to Mexico. Mr. Sulzer knew of this case when he spoke of his great friendship for Guatemala on the floor of the House and of his regard for Cabrera, its President. Of the fifty men whose claims I took up as a lawyer, hardly half a dozen lived for more than a year.

"And while the people are taking account of these strange alliances between concession hunters and Congressmen powerful enough to shape American diplomatic relations in Central America, let them also remember that Lisandro Barillas escaped from Mr. Sulzer's dear friend, Cabrera, and took refuge in the National Palace in Mexico City. And that there, while under the protection of ex-President Diaz, he was murdered. Also that his murderers, after being caught and put on trial, turned out to be Guatemalan peasants, who testified that they had been hired to follow Barillas by Col. Castillo, the Chief of Staff of Cabrera's army.

"So it ought to be clear to all that the great amount of blame put upon the head of Zelaya and the high praise put upon Cabrera in State Department circles during the period of the 'Dear Tony' correspondence needs thorough investigation.

"Should not Mr. Knox be required to show the people, through testimony on the witness stand in a Congressional investigation, whether any other American citizens have ever been avenged by the United States Department of State as the two Americans were who were put to death after being caught in the revolutionary forces by Zelaya in Nicaragua?

"John Bassett Moore of the State Department has written a volume giving legal summaries of the cases against all spies caught and executed from the days of Nathan Hale down, and he does not give any parallel to the cases of the two Americans, whose death Mr. Knox objected to in such vigorous fashion.

"Those two Americans landed in Nicaragua, as is well known, from Guatemala only a short time before Frias was wiring to Spriggs to have the United States Government recognize Zelaya's enemy as the de facto President. A Congressional Committee should by all means investigate fully into the background of the cablegram to Spriggs, with Sulzer's speech in favor of the overthrow of Zelaya which immediately followed it, and the Knox action in its strange relationship to all other cases in international law of a similar nature."

Mr. Darling said he got out of Guatemala after being told it would not be healthy for him to remain there and represent his clients. He suggested that if an investigation should be called, the real situation would turn out to be that Zelaya firmly resisted all American concession hunters in Nicaragua, whereas Cabrera, in Guatemala, welcomed American adventurers, and allowed himself to be used by them to overthrow Zelaya.

MRS. BISHOP'S NEW MOVE.

Will Seek to Have Divorce Annulled, Statement in Her Name Says.

The New York City News Association last night sent out a statement signed "Mrs. J. C. Bishop," which had come to its office by mail in an envelope of the Hotel St. Regis. The statement purported to set forth Mrs. Bishop's attitude toward the interlocutory decree of divorce which she obtained from her husband several months ago. Mrs. Bishop returned from Europe last week, but has not applied for the final decree. Mr. Bishop has asked Justice Giegerich to have the court compel Mrs. Bishop to apply at once for the final decree or to have the interlocutory decree vacated. That motion is still pending. In the statement Mrs. Bishop says that her only recourse is to have the interlocutory decree annulled.

Mrs. Bishop is a guest at the St. Regis, but could not be seen last night so as to confirm the authorship of the statement, which is in part as follows:

"In regard to the annulling of my decree, I think any Judge or unbiased person will agree with me it is the only thing I can do—to have it annulled—for, as my decree stands now, I am thrown out upon the world after twenty years of married life without a provision made for the security of my support, home, furniture, or anything that is ordinarily allotted to a wife, and who has children, and without my present alimony being secured, thus placing me in a position that if Mr. Bishop cared to show the enmity against me that he has throughout this case he could go to the other side and not pay my alimony at all until he returned. If he should care to remain over there a year or more I would be absolutely helpless, as I have not a penny, with the exception of the alimony, to even spend on paper whereby I could serve him. If he were in any way honorable he would secure my alimony and settle my debts, which are small, and let me go in a dignified way."

FEDERAL BIRD LAW FIGHT.

Carmody Insists It Is Unconstitutional—Ready to Enforce His View.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Attorney General Carmody says his opinion that the Federal Migratory Bird law is unconstitutional will be followed by the State Conservation Commission, and that the enforcement of this view will be insisted upon by him throughout this State.

"The fact that it is a Federal statute that is involved does not lessen the force of my opinion," he said.

These assertions were made in a letter Mr. Carmody wrote to William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, as a result of the criticisms which Mr. Hornaday directed at the Attorney General's opinion at the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in New York recently.

Mr. Carmody says he is ready to cooperate with Mr. Hornaday in bringing the question before the courts to test the validity of the Federal law. He tells the Zoo Director that "it is not the function of the Attorney General to make law, but to interpret it; not to comment upon its wisdom or its folly, but to determine whether it be a valid, legal enactment."

Dinner to Aaron J. Levy.

Friends and political associates of Aaron J. Levy are arranging a dinner in honor of his election as Justice of the Second District Municipal Court. It will be held in Hennington Hall, 214 Second Street, on Dec. 3. Invitations have been sent to Gov. Glynn, District Attorney Whitman, and to other public officials. Murray W. Stand, Secretary of the Neighborhood Dinner Committee, 167 Rivington Street, is in charge of the arrangements.

JEWISH FARMERS HELP THEMSELVES

Their Own Insurance, Their Credit and Purchase Systems Saving Them Much.

AGAIN IN CONVENTION HERE

City Residents Encouraged to Go Farming, but Not Those Averse to Work and Fond of Lights.

The fifth annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America opened last evening at the Educational Alliance in East Broadway. Delegates representing 52 local organizations scattered through New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania attended, and 200 Jewish farmers from nearby counties were seated. The session was presided over by Ely Greenblatt of Botsford, Conn., President of the federation, and much of the time was taken up by the yearly reports of officers and the Chairmen of committees.

The only address of the evening was by President Alfred Jaretski of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society. He welcomed the delegates and told them to encourage Jewish residents of the cities to take to the farms and prosper, but cautioned them against making converts of men and women who feared hard work, and liked the lights and clamor of the cities, or those whose wives cared for company and liked to gossip. It was not worth being a farmer, he said, if one lacked ambition and had no visions of success.

The report read by Secretary J. W. Pincus showed that the federation since its last convention in 1912 had saved Jewish farmers many thousands of dollars through its co-operative credit unions, its co-operative fire insurance company in Sullivan and Ulster Counties in New York State, and its co-operative purchasing bureau in this city. The insurance company, organized in 1912, has had only a year to find itself, but in the report for the last eight months it was shown that insurance had been placed with the company totaling more than $500,000; that the losses recorded were for only $800, and that through its low premium rates and "fair play" it had saved the farmers $35,000. The company was organized, officials of the federation said, only after the regular insurance companies had asked such exorbitant rates that the Jewish country people were unable to properly insure their property on the income got from the soil. The federation plans to establish companies in other parts of the country whenever there is a call for them from farmers who guarantee support.

At present the Federation has seventeen co-operative agricultural credit unions in and about New York. Eight of them are in this State, five in New Jersey, and four in Connecticut. Since the unions were organized four years ago they have lent to the farmers $74,000. They have a total membership of 517 and have made 1,103 loans with a profit of $1,300, showing a yearly dividend of 13 per cent.

The credit unions comprise a system of personal credit, whereby short-term loans for productive purposes can be obtained for moderate amounts on easy terms. Whenever a group of Jewish farmers subscribe into a general fund $500 the Federation immediately advances $1,000 to the fund at 2 per cent. Loans not exceeding $100 may also be made by any member of the Federation direct from the Federation. These loans must be paid back within six months. It is said that this credit system among the Jewish farmers has been a great success during the past year.

During the four years since its establishment, the co-bureau has bought in supplies at $140,000 and has turned them over to the farmers at savings of $20,000.

The federation has sent lecturers into various sections of the country, teaching the farmer how to raise his crops and get the highest possible return from them. Through the work of Miss Ray Pesiman of the Council of Jewish Women, two auxiliaries for women and children have been founded, one in Connecticut and the other in New York State.

The convention will continue until Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening sessions being held. To-night at 7:30 o'clock Prof. Alexander E. Cance of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will deliver an address on "What Can We Learn from European Countries in Co-Operative Financing and Co-Operation in General?" Leonard G. Robinson, General Manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, will tell of the work of the Jewish Farmers' Co-Operative Credit Unions during the present year.

Took to Hospital Man He Ran Down

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—The automobile of Victor Von Schlegell of 264 Fifth Avenue, New York, ran down Peter Chizek here late last night, broke his arm, and otherwise injured him. Mr. Von Schlegell, who was in the car, brought Chizek to the Stamford Hospital.

Dobbs & Co

242 Fifth Avenue

New York's leading hatters, offer a new Derby for Fall wear—the Nubian color. A deep, rich, glowing brown—$5.00

Silk hats of definite propriety in shapes of Dobbs & Co's exclusive designs—$8.00

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Knapp-Felt $4

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Proper Hats for Women in Smart New Models

Just Published

A New Novel by H. G. Wells

THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS

"I don't want to become some one's possession!" Around this cry of his heroine Mr. Wells has written his newest novel. We hear her story in the words of the man she loved—the man who loved her. He sets it down—his story and hers—for his son to have as a record of life as it is lived today, and its gropings toward a tomorrow.

Today at all Book Stores

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We Give Surety Coupons Free with Purchases and Redeem Them in Merchandise

In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

The most notable sale of men's clothing in years is now in progress at O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys.

New OVERCOATS & SUITS Made by

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And About 4,000 Swagger New Winter Overcoats and Suits from Another Equally High Class Maker

The Actual Values of Which Are $18.00 to $35.00

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The simplest way to tell you what is embraced in this great event is to say that the suit and the overcoat **you like best** are here—every style, fabric, color and pattern is included—from a "horsey" morning sack to the approved full Evening Dress Suit and Overcoat.

The Men's Store will open at 7:30 THIS MORNING.

Four Entrances Directly From Sixth Avenue

TIFFANY & CO.

PEARLS AND NECKLACES

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

At the Season's Height, Winter Clothes for Men---Half Off

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail are sacrificing the greatest collection of men's highest grade Clothing ever gathered for one season's selling, in order to raise cash to make it possible for them to retire from business honorably—with all debts paid.

The Hackett, Carhart stores offer thousands of the highest grade winter weight suits and overcoats—in the richest and most fashionable materials of the season—in one sweeping sale at prices that represent average savings of one half.

Suits and overcoats for business, dress, motor, travel, sport and storm service—all sizes are included for men, young men and boys.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

$9.50
Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $22.50

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Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $40

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Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $28

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Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $32.50

$27.00
Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $50

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529-549 W 42d St and 532-542 W 43d St

Elevators	175	Horse Power
Pumps	48	" "
Spice machines	55	" "
Coffee machines	34	" "
Refrigeration	15	" "
Bottling machines	10	" "
Lighting	4,000	16 candle lamps

This is the Edison equipment of the great Park & Tilford warehouses just opened at 42nd Street near Tenth Avenue. The building, like the electrical installation, is perfection itself, and furnishes another tribute to the worth of Edison Service

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STERLING
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Silversmiths

WHY WE ARE THANKFUL

Most of our reasons for feeling thankful are strictly personal and relate exclusively to our own good fortune.

The benefits of the Gorham Company are, however, a reason for thankfulness that includes us all.

Those who require new silver for the table especially have reason to feel thankful for the provision made for them at Gorham's. In all those articles which grace and decorate the Thanksgiving Table Gorham's, in particular, excels.

Who of us is there who does not love to dwell fondly upon the mental image of the family Thanksgiving Table? We see it surrounded by an atmosphere of sentiment, well laden, beautifully appointed, a scene of peace and content. It is one of the sentimental milestones of the year, and we would all like to do what we can to realize this mental picture.

The Gorham stock of table silver supplies just those pieces you need to give the finishing touches to your Thanksgiving Table. This Thanksgiving Silver includes a great number of individual pieces, all beautiful, all in the best Gorham design.

Chief among the articles of table embellishment — articles that complete the Thanksgiving picture — are Candelabra, Centerpieces, Compotier, Candlesticks, Vases, Fruit Baskets, Fern Dishes. Certainly no Thanksgiving Dinner Table is complete without one of these at least — Candelabra, Centerpieces and Fruit Baskets. They lend a particular flavor of Thanksgiving to the Table.

Of the Thanksgiving Serving Pieces there is no end. Each one of these is useful and beautiful in its own way. Here are some that fairly make our mouths water in anticipation:

Carving Sets in great variety, Pudding Dishes, Platters, Punch Bowls, Roast Holders, Dressing Spoons, Gravy Spoons, Poultry Shears, Preserve Dishes, Celery Dishes, Ice Cream Dishes, Cake Baskets, Almond Dishes, Service Plates.

Don't these call up visions of the bountifully laden Thanksgiving Board? To go on with the minor articles for the Thanksgiving Table—good then or at any other time—there are:

Finger Bowls and Plates, Bells, Grape Dishes, Napkin Rings, Ice Bowls, Cigar Jars, Corkscrews, Fruit Dishes, Cracker and Cheese Dishes, Peppers and Salts, Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Set and Tray, Coffee Set and Tray, Claret Pitchers and Decanters, Bonbon Dishes, Preserve Dishes, Casseroles, Patty Dishes, Bouillon Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Sandwich Plates, Condiment Sets, Candy Dishes, Fruit Plates, French Roll Baskets, Nut Dishes and Nut Crackers, Sugar Baskets, Sherbet Cups.

These are all mere details for a completed picture. The very mention of them calls up pleasant visions, bright anticipations. We are now very close to Thanksgiving Day, and we doubtless all have many reasons to feel thankful. Gorham's will help you realize your ideal of the perfect Thanksgiving Dinner.

Anything for the Thanksgiving Table, whether for embellishment or service, in silver or plated ware, can be procured at Gorham's.

GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

TILDEN CLUB TALKS OF OUSTING MURPHY

Independent Democrats Are Divided on the Method to be Adopted.

DOUBT BATTLE'S SINCERITY

Believe Murphy's Enemies Up-State Would Seat Contesting Delegation in State Convention.

The leaders in the movement to drive Murphy and Murphyism out of Tammany Hall are divided between three courses of action. This was made apparent at a meeting yesterday afternoon of representatives of various independent Democratic organizations, under the auspices of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at 256 West 116th Street. The meeting was called for the purpose of forming definite plans for the organization of a permanent Anti-Tammany Democratic Union. The three plans advanced in the course of the meeting were:

1. The establishment of an absolutely independent Democratic organization, which shall hold aloof from the party primaries, and fight Tammany from the outside.
2. The formation of independent clubs in each Assembly district, which shall enter the primaries and contest the present leadership of the districts where such leadership was objectionable.
3. A combination of the two methods.

Richard E. Weldon, President of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, said in opening the meeting:

"Tammany Hall must be destroyed. The fight must be waged from the outside, for it is my opinion that were these independent oragnizations to go into Tammany Hall with a view to reforming it they would be swallowed up in short order.

"There has been a slight misunderstanding as to the purpose of this meeting. It was called to ascertain what progress has been made in getting independent Democrats to join with us in an organization to overthrow Tammany. Our aim is simply to co-operate with the organization of independent clubs in adjoining districts and build up strong anti-Tammany organizations, so that when the movement has been laid out in its final shape by experienced leaders, such as James J. Martin and Stuart G. Gibboney, we will be able to join forces with them."

W. J. Timmons, Chairman of the Columbia University Mitchel Club, reported that steps were being taken to organize all students qualified to vote in this city into anti-Tammany clubs in their districts. He said he had received assurances of support for the new movemen from the Fort Washington Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District and from the Cleveland Democracy.

Edward P. Sobel of the Thirty-first Assembly District said that he had written to President Wilson asking the latter to lend his name to the new movement and the organization about to be formed, which he said should be named the Wilson Democracy. He had received a reply, he said, from Secretary Tumulty advising him that the President would consider the suggestion.

Edward N. Ornitz of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District reported that a number of civic organizations in that district were ready to join the fight for clean government in New York City.

John S. Donohue, representing the anti-Tammany Democratic organization of the Twenty-sixth District, which is the bailiwick of State Senator Frawley, reported that a recount finished the day before had revealed that Greenberg, the Tammany candidate for Assembly in that district, had been defeated by Steinberg, his Bull Moose opponent, by seven votes.

A speaker who said he represented the Twenty-third Assembly District said in advocating the combination method of fighting Murphy both in and out of Tammany:

Murphy's Waiting Game.

"Mr. Murphy realizes that the result of the recent election was only made possible by a complete fusion of all of the anti-Tammany forces in this city. He also realizes that such fusion is impossible in a State election, such as will occur next Fall.

"He knows that next year there will be at least three separate tickets in the field. He knows that former Gov. Sulzer is likely to appear as an independent candidate seeking vindication, and that he has a strong following up-State among voters who insist upon regarding him in the light of a martyr.

"With a Republican candidate, a Progressive candidate, and an independent candidate in the field to divide the vote up-State as well as in this city, and with a whole year in which to repair his shattered organization, Mr. Murphy feels that there is a splendid chance for him to go up to the Harlem River with a sufficient plurality for the Democratic ticket to wipe out the plurality of the Republican candidate. He is even now scheming to get back his grip upon the Democracy of the State, and there is only one way to beat him.

"The fight against Tammany Hall must be waged both within and outside that organization. In every Assembly district in New York County our independent organizations must enter the primary fights to unseat such present leaders as are of the objectionable type. In a few districts we will succeed, but not in a sufficient number to take control of the County Executive Committee. In the other districts let us nominate, by petition if necessary, independent Democrats for Assembly and Senate. We must do this in every district where the nominees of the Tammany organization are of the 'Al' Smith or 'Jim' Frawley kind. Tammany Hall will never survive that kind of warfare from within and without. It must go down to destruction, and a new Democracy will rise triumphant in New York County.

Counts on Up-State Support.

"The chief merits of this plan of campaign," continued the speaker, "will be that by entering the party primaries we will be able to send a contesting delegation from New York County to the State convention next Fall, which otherwise we would be unable to do. Knowing the sentiment of up-State leaders against Murphy and Tammany, I have little doubt as to the result. I believe that a contesting delegation would be seated, but if we should fail to seat our delegates we would, at any rate, prevent Murphy from controlling the temporary organization of the convention, and with such a fight on his hands in his own county he could hardly maintain the rôle of dictator to the up-State Democrats."

Resolutions were adopted at the close of the meeting commending the attitude of Gov. Glynn in regard to reforms of the primary and election laws, and urging upon him the passage of a State-wide Direct Primary law.

Doubt Battle's Sincerity.

Independent Democrats are suspicious of the motives which actuated George Gordon Battle, law partner of United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, in issuing a call to the Democratic supporters of Mayor-elect Mitchel to join Tammany Hall and do battle against the present leadership within the ranks of that organization. John J. Halligan, anti-Tammany leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District, said:

"George Gordon Battle always has been a loyal adherent of Tammany, and his entire political activity has been identified with Charles F. Murphy. He may be sincere in his sudden demand for a reorganization of Tammany Hall. However, he is not going to mislead the intelligent anti-Tammany Democrats of this city. The fight will be waged against Murphy and Murphyism without recourse to the sage counsels of Mr. Battle, although if he is really determined to join in this movement his support will not be declined.

"I do not take the position that all of the present Tammany leaders are objectionable. Leaders of the type of Ross Williams and Thomas Rush are a distinct asset to any political organization, just as leaders of the type of 'Tom Foley,' 'Jimmy' Hagan, John F. Curry, or The McManus are a distinct detriment. If Mr. Battle desires to effect a normal change in the leadership of the present Democratic organization, which would leave the personnel of the Executive Committee practically unchanged, he is not going to delude those men who have entered this fight in real earnest."

Other leaders in the independent Democratic movement were disposed to regard Mr. Battle's pronunciamento of Saturday in the same light. James J. Devaney, who will lead the fight in the Eleventh Assembly District against State Senator Thomas J. McManus, was equally sharp in his censure of any attempt on the part of Tammany Hall to assume control of the destinies of the new organizatior..

"Murphy and his Delmonico directorate are in a tight hole, and they know it," he remarked. "It is not so much that Murphy's organization has been defeated in New York City. The real crux of the matter is that Murphy's leadership has been repudiated by the Democracy of the entire State. When the new organization has been perfected, and when we og after the tiger's skin, we can bank on practically two-thirds of the up-State leaders to recognize in us the real Democratic organization of New York County."

GOV. GLYNN BEGINS ECONOMY AT HOME

Will Ask Legislature for Only $71,020 for Executive Department for Next Fiscal Year.

SULZER OBTAINED $141,517

All State Departments Will Be Required to Keep Their Estimates Down to a Minimum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Gov. Glynn decided to-day to ask the next Legislature for an appropriation of $71,020 for the expenses of the Executive Department for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1914. This is $70,497 less than William Sulzer obtained from the present Legislature, and $31,934 less than Gov. Dix asked for in his last year.

"As long as I am asking all other heads of departments, even officials of all our institutions, to help me bring down the expenses of the State," said Gov. Glynn, "I believe I ought to take the initiative and show what can be done in the pruning line in the Executive Department."

With H. Gordon Lynn, Deputy Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, Gov. Glynn spent most of to-day going over the financial requirements of the various State Departments. The Governor expressed the intention of closely analyzing the estimates submitted by all departments, so that the annual appropriation and supply bills may be kept at a minimum. This can be done, the Governor believes, without impairing efficiency.

As the next fiscal year begins Oct. 1, 1914, Gov. Glynn will, with a just apportionment of the $71,020 which he asks appropriated for the Executive Department, have $17,755 for the three months which will remain of his term, leaving $53,271 for the remainder of the fiscal year available for the use of the Governor who succeeds him.

The appropriation for the Executive Mansion, it is understood, is intended to cover only actual necessities. No elaborate scheme of redecorating or refurnishing will be followed out. It is not the Governor's intention to limit the social side of the administration to the extent that his predecessor did, however. Mrs. Glynn will be active socially, as she has been heretofore. The Governor's family will move into the Executive Mansion to-morrow.

The Governor plans to hold numerous conferences this week with labor leaders, representatives of casualty insurance companies, and legislators, with a view to shaping his proposed workmen's compensation and direct primaries legislation for presentation to the Legislature when it reconvenes Dec. 8.

Meanwhile official Albany is anxiously awaiting some definite word from the Executive concerning his appointments. Members of all factions have found the Governor cordial and eager to learn their views on everything concerning the conduct of the State Government, especially his proposed primaries and workmen's compensation acts, but his promises have been few, if any. And if he has made promises, he has succeeded in placing the ban of silence on those to whom they were made.

There is not a single foot of waste in the Equitable Building

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

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Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

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The shoe you want is here in the exactly right size and at the price you want to pay. It is comfortable because designed right. It is durable because materials and workmanship are right. It is easy to buy because the salespeople are competent and the surroundings comfortable.

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At Nineteenth St.

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Above Forty-fifth Street

B. Altman & Co.

have just received direct from Italy, and are displaying in the Art Objects and Bric-a-brac Department, a highly interesting importation of sculptured

Carrara Marbles

among which are a large number of artistic pieces especially adapted for garden, conservatory and foyer decoration, such as Garden Seats, Benches, Fountains, Jardinieres, Pedestals, Window Boxes, etc.

Also large and attractive selections of Italian Terra Cotta Vases and other decorative pieces; Alabaster Lamps in rarely beautiful designs; and Savonarola chairs of Italian walnut.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

PLYMOUTH
Dry Gin

One reason that Coates' Plymouth Dry Gin is so good is because the partners themselves make the third and last distillation.

One reason that they make it themselves is to be sure that it is thoroughly good.

ALEX D SHAW & CO NY

Men's Fur Coats
C. G. Gunther's Sons
Established 1820

Fur-Lined Coats—various collars and linings,
$65.00 to $2,750.00

Chauffeur Coats
Fur Outside.....$22.00 upwards
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Generously cut to allow freedom of movement and extra reinforced to withstand hard service.

Fur Caps, Gloves, and Robes

Superior Quality and Workmanship

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There are a lot of young men who would dress better if they knew how. To such young men we point the wisdom of buying our clothes---of any desired style and pattern at a decidedly lower price than they ordinarily pay for clothes not quite so good.

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ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

The Coward Shoe
A LESSON IN SHOE SENSE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Children's Weak Arches and Ankles that "Turn in"

RELIEF — REST — RECOVERY

33 school children out of every 100 have arch trouble. Weak arches and ankles are Relieved — Rested — and Restored by

COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOES
WITH COWARD EXTENSION HEELS

Specially constructed to strengthen weak ankles, hold the arch in place and to help the child walk naturally. The approved shoe for correcting ankle weakness and preventing "flat-foot."

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department, for over 33 years.

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Telephone and Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Founded 1826

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Annual Sale of Men's Shoes

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To-day, Monday, until Saturday, November 22d, inclusive

We will offer the Greatest Values in our Shoe History

Your choice of the Best American and English Footwear
Comprising Every Desirable Style for Dress or Business Wear.

Values from $6.00 to $8.00 } $3.95 | Values from $4.00 to $6.00 } $2.95

The English Footwear is made over our own Lasts and Patterns. The Entire Stock will be included in this sale, with the exception of the "Cordwainer" and Bench-made Shoes.

Men who appreciate High Grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly Low Prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

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Oriental Rugs
The Largest and Most Artistic Collection in America

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If you put $10 a month into our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates you will have $3,475.50 after 20 years. At $50 per month you will have $17,377.50—a small fortune.

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"Mrs. Waters Liked it as

much as I did." The pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, wrote that about a new book, "The Way Home." He talks one evening a week to a thousand of his people. One week it was about "The Way Home." And they asked him to talk about it again the next week. This book is a novel by the man who wrote "The Inner Shrine," and it is a big story about single life, married life, and business life.

THE IRON TRAIL

¶ Next time you build a bridge it will save time if you get Murray O'Neil, a builder and something more—in Rex Beach's new novel, "The Iron Trail." This is O'Neil's story. He's no handsome dashing hero, but a tall, heavy man of forty, with slightly graying temples and the facial marks of strenuous endeavor. But he can love and fight and build. The story certainly is Alaska.

A CHANGED MAN

¶ Waiting supper for a busy New York husband—or for fate itself in Wessex—there's a story for you. Thomas Hardy tells it, with eleven others, in his new book called "A Changed Man"—a book to arouse the keen interest of every Hardy lover. They are like condensed novels—rich in Hardy's genius and idyllic of the Wessex country of Tess and Jude. There's a map at the end—you can see for yourself where lived the romantic milkmaid, the dragoon, the knight, Alicia, and the shepherd who saw.

TO-DAY

At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

ARMY HORSES TO JUMP AT GARDEN

International Competitions to be Feature of To-day's Programme at Horse Show.

NEW EXHIBITORS STRONG

Champions in the Different Classes Will Find It Harder to Win Ribbons This Year.

With the judging of the novice classes completed the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden will settle down to-day for the real business of the exhibition. While the show always opens on Saturday, that day is not regarded as one to attract a big crowd, as the programme of events does not include any of the important contests containing the international entries. The opening day is run in opposition to one of the two big football games of the season, which is played either at Princeton or New Haven, and attracts a great many out-of-town visitors who do not make any effort to get back to New York in time for the opening night.

Newcomers promise to give the regulars a hard fight for the ribbons, and judging from the results of the first day's judging a number of the horses which have remained practically unbeaten during the past few years are likely to go down to defeat. Walter Hanley of Providence, R. I., is one of the most prominent of the newcomers. His saddle horses have been selected with great care and many of them are expected to repeat the triumphs of the outdoor Summer circuit. His victories in the first day's show indicate further successes, and Mr. Hanley bids fair to succeed to the place held by his father, who was one of the best horsemen in the country.

Prominent among the numerous other new exhibitors is the Broadlawn Farms of Newton Square, Penn., which is owned by Mrs Anne Vanclaine. This stable is represented by a strong group of heavy harness horses. The Acacias Farm, owned by Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell, is another likely winner among the newcomers. M. F. Goodbody of London, England, is represented by a strong stable of saddle horses, and George A. Heyl will be a strong contender for premier honors.

There are several United States and foreign army officers who will play an important part in the awarding of prizes These include Capt. Walker Bell, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lieut. R. G. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Lieut. Thomas B. Clarke, First Squadron, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.; Lieut. De Laissardieres, Ninth French Dragoons; Lieut. Baron de Weston, First French Cuirassiers, whose horse, Amazone, won the first International jumping event on Saturday night; Lieut. Marquis D'Orgeix, Sixth French Hussars; Lieut. Le Compt Albert d'Oultrement, First Belgium Lancers; Cheval er Edward de Selliers de Moranville, Second Belgium Regiment de Guides; Capt. J. R. Lindsey, West Point; Major M. F. McTaggart, Fifth British Lancers; Capt. R. M. Stuart Richardson, Eleventh British Hussars; Capt. W. T. Rodden, Canada, and Capt. Paul Rodzanko, Russian Chevelliers Gardes.

This morning special attention will be devoted to hackneys. Eight classes are on the programme, and the most interesting of these will be the competition for the championship for mares. This class will follow four classes for mares of different ages. With the hackneys out of the way, the first event in which the army officers will meet will occupy the attention of visitors. There are two classes for officers' chargers, one of which is the Plaza Cup. These two events have attracted horses from Russia, Norway, England, France, Belgium, Canada and the United States, and in each class the entries have been so big that it has been necessary to divide each event into two; one-half of each will be judged in the morning and the second half of the Plaza Cup is down for the afternoon, the other event going over to another day. The judging of these chargers is always interesting, because the charger should be almost a perfect horse and broken so well that he would stand even if a 12-inch gun were fired over his head.

In the afternoon harness horses will open the programme. Twenty saddle horses will come next and then roadsters will occupy the ring. This class of roadsters has twenty-nine entries, which is the largest in a roadster class in the history of the Horse Show. The support given to this class has been particularly gratifying to horse lovers generally, because the roadster is the gentleman's driving horse and the advent of the automobile almost drove the roadster out of the parks and driveways.

Following the Plaza Cup competition, in which the foreign officers will ride in uniform, there will be tandems, ladies' saddle horses, hunt teams, in which the riders will appear in the hunt uniform, and the afternoon show will wind up with the heavyweight class of qualified hunters.

The big event of the evening is an international contest in which all the foreign officers will ride. This is called for 9:50 o'clock and is for a prize offered by Judge William H. Moore. The horses will go twice around the course, and as all seem to be in the pink of condition the contest will be very keen. Thoroughbred hunters, militia mounts, ladies' phaetons, and saddle and harness horses will complete the programme.

The foreign army officers, the Directors of the association, and the judges are to be entertained this evening at a supper at Sherry's after the close of the show. Those who have been invited are Paul Moore, G. L. Boissevain, Frederick Bull, Robert A. Fairbairn, J. W. Harriman, Alfred B. Maclay, William H. Moore, E. T. Stotesbury, President Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, G. Mifflin Wharton, Col. P. A. Kenna, Lieut. Baron De Meslin, Lieut. Marquis D'Orgeix, Lieut. De Lassardieres, Capt. Victor Myssens, Lieut. Le Comte Albert De Oultrement, Chevalier Edward De Selliers de Moranville, Lieut. N. K. Helberg, Commandant Feline, W. E. Lindsay-Hogg, Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson, Major M. F. McTaggart, Capt. Paul Rodzanke, Capt. L. R. Lindsey, Capt. George Vidmer, Major Douglas Young, Capt. Walker Bell, W. K. Bloodgood, Charles A. Baudouine, E. Von der Horst Koch, Capt. Conrad E. Babcock, Capt. L. R. Ball, Dr. R. W. Carter, George Willing, Carl S. Burr, Jr., R. Lawrence Smith, Foxhall P. Keene, Major R. G. Paxton, F. S. Von Stade, George B. Hulme, Harry Content, I. J. R. Murling, James T. Hyde, and David P. Sharp. The programme for to-day follows:

10:00 A. M.—Judging six Hackney fillies, 2 years old, Class 17.
10:15 A. M.—Judging three Hackney fillies, 3 years old, Class 16.
10:25 A. M.—Judging four Hackney mares, Class 15.
10:40 A. M.—Judging four Hackney mares, Class 14.
10:50 A. M.—Judging Hackney mares for the championship, Class 18.
11 A. M.—Judging two Hackney stallions, Class 11.
11:10 A. M.—Judging seven Hackney pony mares, Class 21.
11:25 A. M.—Judging six Hackney pony fillies, Class 22.
11:40 A. M.—Preliminary evolutions of fifteen officers' chargers, Class 108.
12:10 P. M.—Preliminary evolutions of thirty-four officers' chargers, Class 107.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging four pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 40.
2:10 P. M.—Judging twenty saddle horses, (novice) Class 84.
2:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-nine roadsters, (novice,) Class 32.
2:20 P. M.—International Contest. Final judging of fifteen officers' chargers ridden by officers in uniform, (Plaza Cup,) Class 108.
2:50 P. M.—Judging ten tandems, Class 66.
4:30 P. M.—Judging nine ladies' saddle horses. Ladies to ride. (Colin Campbell Cup.) Class 91.
1:50 P. M.—Judging nine harness horses, (novice,) Class 43.
4:45 P. M.—Judging three hunt teams, Class 121.
5:10 P. M.—Judging eleven qualified hunters, (heavy weight,) Class 116.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Judging fifteen harness horses, Class 45.
8:30 P. M.—Judging fourteen saddle horses, Class 89A.
8:50 P. M.—Judging ten horses shown to ladies' phaetons, ladies to drive, Class 57.
9:10 P. M.—Judging thirteen Militia mounts, Class 109.
9:25 P. M.—Judging eight thoroughbred hunters, Class 120.
9:50 P. M.—International contest. Judging seventy-three officers' horses ridden by officers over the course, Class 127.

PROGRESSIVE TRUST BILLS.

Victor Murdock to Introduce Three in Congress To-day.

Announcement was made yesterday at the National Headquarters of the Progressive Party, in the Forty-second Street Building, that Victor Murdock, the Progressive leader in the House of Representatives, would to-day introduce in Congress three bills embodying the national Progressive proposals to create an Interstate Trade Commission to prohibit unfair competition and to suppresa monopolies. The three bills are colloquially known as the "Trust Triplets" of the Progressive party. They are the joint production of Congressman Murdock, Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Herbert Knox Smith, former Commissioner of Corporations, and Donald R. Richberg, Director of the Progressive National Legislative Reference Bureau. They are thus described by Mr. Murdock:

"These three bills are the most advanced proposals for a solution of the nation's greatest problem. They will put the quietus forever upon the libel that the Progressive party stands for the acceptance of monopoly. If enacted they will solve the trust problem in its entirety. Briefly, they will accomplish three things:

"First, they will wipe out monopoly.

"Second, they will affirmatively establish the maintenance of fair competition, specifically and in terms and by clear-cut definition.

"Third, they will ercate a Trade Commission to relieve the courts of administrative functions in business regulation, and to bring quick and adequate relief to the small business man.

"Probably the most interesting feature of the bills is the definition of two kinds of monopoly—that created with the aid of unfair competition, business built up on an artificial basis, and that established on a basis naturally tending to monopoly. The bills make the distinction for the first time in legislation clearly and completely, and provide for equally vigorous action for the protection of the community against both natural and artificial monopolies."

COURT OF APPEALS COUNT.

How the Error Which Seemed to Elect Werner Was Made.

H. Richmond Armour, secretary to Judge Willard Bartlett, said last evening that carefully revised figures showed that Judge Bartlett was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals by a plurality of about 4,000 over Judge William Werner, the Republican nominee. Friends of Judge Werner admitted that this figure was about correct. It was calculated, however, that the revised election tables for Kings and Queens Counties made the plurality nearer 4,500.

The fight for the Chief Judgeship was a close one, in which incomplete election tables and errors in arithmetic twice have made it appear that Judge Werner was elected. On last Saturday, however, the hopes of Judge Werner's supporters were destroyed by the discovery that an error of 3,000 had been made in his favor in making up the unofficial tables. The error was made in the office of the news agency which handled the returns for Greater New York.

The total vote for Judge Werner in the Twenty-third Assembly District in Queens County was 4,518. In making up the table of the vote by Assembly districts the figure 4 was misread for 7. To correct this error 3,000 votes had to be deducted from Judge Werner's total. As he was then apparently leading only by about 500 votes the correction gave his opponent a lead of 2,500. A retabulation of the vote of Queens County disclosed a large number of minor errors, which increased Judge Bartlett's plurality to about 4,500.

Name Scott for President of I. T. U.

At a meeting of printers held yesterday afternoon in the American Tract Society Building at 150 Nassau Street Marsden G. Scott, President of Typographical Union No. 6, was nominated for President of the International Typographical Union to succeed James M. Lynch, recently appointed by Gov. Glynn to be State Commissioner of Labor. There will be a referendum vote for President of the International Union in May next. James M. Duncan, First Vice President of the International, will be Acting President for the balance of Mr. Lynch's term.

A WRONG IMPRESSION

SOME people say they cannot understand how we can afford to spend so much money advertising and still sell **high-grade flowers at popular prices.**

THE answer is: By advertising we are letting the people know our prices are low. **Correcting a wrong impression** that many have had. In this way we have increased our business to such an extent that we are able to continue to reduce the price of flowers down to within the reach of every one.

We express Flowers to arrive in perfect condition.

Flowers Telegraphed to all parts of the U. S. and delivered at any given hour.

ROSES
Fleischman

5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 30 Church St.
Railway Exchange Building, Chicago

The Cleanest Soap

Medical and sanitary authorities, Boards of Health and superintendents of institutions are providing liquid soaps for public wash rooms.

Synol is a liquid, antiseptic toilet soap that is fast replacing cake soap in public places because it is the cleanest and most convenient soap that can be utilized for so many different toilet purposes.

It is the cleanest toilet soap because it comes in bottles. No dirt or germs can penetrate the contents, or settle upon it, as is the case with cake soaps. Dozens of people can use from a single Synol bottle and no two persons touch the same soap.

Synol Leaves No Sloppy Puddle on the Washstand

SYNOL LIQUID SOAP

Sold by Druggists in All Nations

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, New Jersey
Largest Makers of Medical and Surgical Supplies in the World.

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WE invite inspection of a large number of pearl necklaces of exceptional beauty.

We pay particular attention to the enlarging and improving of pearl necklaces.

We deal only in Indian pearls of the finest quality.

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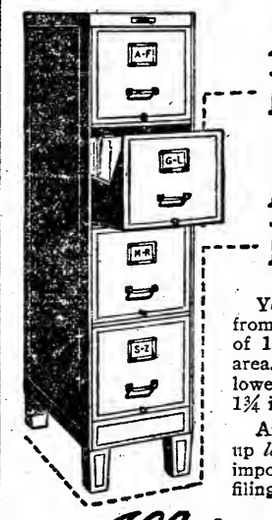

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Less Space Here

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And ALLSTEEL sections take up *less* space on the floor—another important consideration when buying filing equipment.

Allsteel **Filing Equipment**

gives efficient service year in and year out. Drawers are unaffected by climatic changes. Steel doesn't split, swell nor shrink. Drawers run on machine-tooled steel rollers *all the way* and do not sag even when pulled open their entire distance.

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In ALLSTEEL sections, your papers are protected against fire, dust, climate, rats and sneak-thieves. Their great durability saves all *future* cost. Their adaptability to new business conditions makes it unnecessary to replace them with *different* equipment, because of their interchangeable features.

Write for Free Catalog

We make the most complete line of standard steel equipment in the country. Complete stock kept at our city branch. Call and see it, or write today for our free catalog, illustrated in colors.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

This shows the True Roller Movement of ALLSTEEL drawers. They run all the way on machine-tooled steel rollers.

(9)

For a clear skin

No amount of cosmetics equals the regular use of

THIS pure toilet soap, to which have been added the soothing, antiseptic Resinol balsams, prevent annoying skin irritations, clear the complexion, and keep the hair rich and lustrous.

25 cents a cake, wherever toilet goods are sold. For a trial cake, guest-room size, write to Resinol, Dept. 4—F, Baltimore, Md.

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All-Steel Pullmans

You ride in cars of steel, on rails of steel – and it's "Santa Fe all the way"

Do you play golf? Do you enjoy autoing on perfect highways? Or do you prefer a walk down lanes of pepper trees and palms? Spend *this* winter in California, and you will experience all the charms of outdoor life in a semi-tropic environment. On the way visit the **Grand Canyon.**

The California Limited is an all-steel Pullman train, exclusively for first-class travel. Runs daily between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland and San Francisco, with Pullman for Grand Canyon. Fred Harvey dining-car meals are served.

Four other Santa Fe trains to California. Three run daily; these carry standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers and chair cars; all classes of tickets honored.

The Santa Fe de-Luxe, between Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles, runs once a week in winter; America's finest train—"extra fast, extra fine, extra fare."

The only railroad under one management through to California; double-tracked half way; safety block-signals "all the way."

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—Remember the Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego in 1915— (1)

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Nights of deep and healthful sleep—
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WHITE SOX WIN TWO GAMES---FOOTBALL---BOXING---ATHLETICS---SWIMMING---FENCING

GIANTS DROP TWO GAMES TO CHICAGO

Game in Oakland a Farce, While Errors Lose San Francisco Contest.

BY JOHN J. McGRAW
Manager of New York Giants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—We were defeated by the White Sox twice to-day, losing the morning game in Oakland by a score of 12 to 8, and the afternoon game here, by a score of 4 to 2. A crowd of 8,000 saw the afternoon game, while about 2,500 saw the morning game in Oakland. This was very much of a farce, and all the players seemed to be off form. The natives here expected a lot of high class baseball from the big leaguers, and they were disappointed at our showing.

We could hardly blame them, for we played a pretty weak game, and deserved to be beaten in the morning game. The Sox's two victories to-day gives each team tourtcen victories on this globe-trotting venture. "Germany" Schaefer's comedy was of more interest to the Oakland fans than our ball playing. A total of 26 hits was made in this game, six of which were for extra bases. The opposing pitchers made matters worse by issuing a total of eleven passes, making a couple of wild pitches, and then hit two batsmen and a balk. We had four costly errors, which made matters even easier for the Sox. "Bunny" Hearne pitched for us and Faber for the Sox, and both youngsters were way off form.

The afternoon game in this city was a big improvement, and Jeff Tesreau and Russell made a lively pitchers' battle of it. The game was nip and tuck all the way, but our errors figured largely in the Sox's success.

The Sox got two runs off Tesreau in the first inning. He walked Egan, who was forced by Rath. Speaker drove a single to centre and Crawford laced the ball to right. With the bases filled Chase sacrificed flied to left and scored Rath. Speaker and Crawford worked the double steal, and when Myers made an overthrow Speaker came home. New York evened up in the fourth. Lobert walked, and although Doolin forced Merkle laid the ball against the right field fence and sent Lobert to third. Honus came home on an infield out by Doolan, and Thorpe's swat through the pitcher's box to centre scored Merkle.

Crawford made the circuit in the sixth in starting with his usual double and aided by a fal Chase, while the last run came in the eighth, an inning in which Tesreau was in all sorts of difficulty. With one down Speaker beat out an infield hit and went to third on Doolan's overthrow. Crawford fanned, but Chase grounded again and was responsible for his third run of the day. The scor

CHICAGO.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Weaver,ss.	0	1	2	2	0	Snod's, cf.	0	0	5	0	1
Rath, 3b.	2	1	2	1	1	Stlcht, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Speaker,lf.	1	2	3	0	0	Lobrt, 3b.	1	3	2	1	1
Crawf'd,cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Doolin,1b.	0	2	11	1	0
Chase, 1b.	3	1	6	1	0	Merkle,2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Schaf'r,2b.	0	1	1	4	1	Doolan,ss.	0	2	2	2	1
Evans, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Thorpe,rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, c.	0	1	7	2	0	Wingo, c.	1	2	3	1	0
Faber, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Hearne, p.	0	0	1	1	0
*Callahan,	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	12	14	27	11	2	Total.	4	12	24	7	4

Chicago	0	1	2	0	2	6	1	0	--	12
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	8

*Ran for Faber in the seventh.

Stolen bases—Lobert, Merkle, 2; Doolan. Two-base hits—Merkle, 2; Speaker, Schaefer, Evans, Doolan. Crawford. Sacrifice flies—Schaefer, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hearne, 6; off Faber, 5. Struck out—By Hearne, 5; by Faber, 5. Hit by pitcher—Doolin. Double plays—Doolan, Merkle, and Doolin; Weaver, Schaefer, and Chase. Balk—Hearne. Passed ball—Daly. Wild pitches—Faber, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Klem.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Egan, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0	Snod'ss, cf.	0	1	6	0	0
Rath, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	Magee, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0
Speaker, rf.	2	2	8	1	0	Lobert, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
Crawf'd, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Doolin, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Chase, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0	Merkle, 1b.	1	1	5	1	0
Schaf'r, ss.	0	1	2	5	0	Doolan, ss.	0	0	2	4	1
Bodie, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thorpe, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Meyers, c.	0	0	5	2	1
Russell, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Tesreau, p.	0	3	0	2	1
Total.	4	9	27	14	0	Total.	2	7	27	12	4

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-- 4
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	--2

Stolen bases—Speaker, Crawford, Chase. Two-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice fly—Chase. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Russell, 3. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Russell, 4. Hit by pitcher—Merkle. Double play—Schaefer and Chase. Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

McFarland, Former Ball Player, Dies

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 16.—Mount McFarland, former Chicago American baseball player, died of pneumonia here yesterday.

Twelve-Hour Bowling Contest.

A twelve-hour endurance contest, which will bring together sixteen teams composed of some of the best bowlers in the East, will be run off beginning at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day on the Harlem Palace Alleys. Four driveways will be used.

One of the important teams, representing the Bronx, will be John Koerr and Peter Schultz of the Fidelias, the national two-men champions. They won the title this Spring in Rochester. Then there will be Alec Dunbar and Mortimer Lindsey, Joe Fabian and Joe Schwartz of the Pastimes, Harry Cohn and Henry Steinbruck of Jersey City, Al Traphagen and Paul Loetle of the Morningsides, Henry Mesloh and John Recker of the Rosedales, Alexander Kittridge and Clarence B. Horan of Hoboken, Henry Clauss and Justus Bock of Elizabeth, and Henry Servas and Henry Mahlenbruck of Hoboken, along with teams made up from such men as John J. Voorheis the little wizard of Brooklyn; James S. Watt, "the Bonnie Brier Bush"; George Hicks of the Park Rows, Asa Harris of Newark, Herman Cadien, the French-American claimant; Ferdinand Meier of the Pastimes, and John Klumpp.

AITCHISON BEST PITCHER

Newark Boxman Won 21 and Lost Only 5 Games Last Season.

President Edward Barrow announced the official fielding averages and pitchers' records of the International League yesterday. Aitchison, who was a big factor in landing the pennant in Newark, led the pitchers with 21 games won and 5 lost. His average was .808. Enzmann of Newark was second, with 11 games won and 4 lost. Jack Quinn, formerly with the Yankees and now with the Boston Braves, pitched good ball for Rochester. He took part in 38 games and won 19 and lost 13. Quinn had 153 strike outs to his credit. Bailey of Providence led the pitchers in strike outs, fanning 188 batsmen. He also issued the most passes, 157.

More runs were scored off Danford of Baltimore than any pitcher in the league, 146. Smith of Montreal took part in more games than any other pitcher, 51, and he was also hit the hardest, 301 hits being made off his delivery. Bunny Hearne, who is now with the Giants, won 11 games and lost 11 while he was with Toronto. Wilhelm of Newark was the best fielding pitcher in the league, and didn't make an error in 45 games.

Del Paddock, formerly with the Yankees, who played left and centre field for Rochester, had a perfect fielding record and didn't make an error in over 50 games. Fritz Maisel, the Yankee third baseman, had a fielding record of .936 with Baltimore, and Gilhooley, also of the Yankees, had a fielding record of .937 with Montreal. Barry, another former Yankee player, led the league first basemen. He played with Jersey City and had an average of .998. Larry Schlafly of Jersey City led the second basemen with a mark of .984. Hack Simmons, playing second base for Rochester, who was the leading batsman of the league, had a fielding average of .932. McMillan of Rochester led the shortstops with an average of .969. "Rocksey" Roach, formerly of the Yankees and now with Buffalo, was third among the shortstops with a mark of .947. Collins of Newark was the best right fielder, with a perfect average in 24 games. McCabe of Jersey City played in 101 games and had an average of .972. Bergen of Baltimore was the leading catcher, with a mark of .980.

LILL TO BE NAMED.

Boston Man Will Probably Be Elected A. A. U. President.

Members of the Amateur Athletic Union from all over the United States met yesterday in preliminary session at the Waldorf-Astoria. Three committees, legislation, registration and record, were represented by the full complement of members in each instance, with Justice Bartow S. Weeks, James E. Sullivan and Frederick W. Rubien, the respective chairmen.

During the progress of the conclave the question of the nominations for President of the organization was openly discussed. Quite a figure has been caused by the rumors that John Elliott of San Francisco would be named in opposition to Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, and George F. Pawling of Philadelphia.

With the purpose in view of making the action of to-day's session, which convenes at 11 A. M., move as speedily as possible, these committees delved into all the propositions which were advanced for their adjudication, to the end that the situation in many cases was made as forward as possible.

Among those in attendance at the session were Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the A. A. U.; James E. Sullivan, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, F. W. Rubien, Andrew F. Tully, J. W. Stumpf, and Otto Wahle of the Metropolitan Association; George F. Pawling and Allan P. Cox, Middle Atlantic Association; Alfred J. Lill, Jr., Joseph B. Maccabe, E. E. Babb, E. L. Hopkins, M. F. Winston, and L. A. Johnson, New England Association; F. J. Curran, Theodore H. Bland, and D. C. Hastings, Western Association; W. Burdick, W. Bowie, and B. Merrill Hopkinson, South Atlantic Association; Everett C. Brown, Central Association; George James, Pacific Association, and W. L. Robb, Southern Pacific Association.

Several radical changes were proposed by the New England delegates, the chief of which was naming the dates for the championship track and field games of the sectional associations to be vested (as far as New England was concerned, because of the conditions which exist in that section) with the Board of Governors, as against the Championship Committee as now exists. This question will be brought before the governing body at to-day's session by Joseph B. Maccabe, a former President of the union.

The Record Committee took action on a number of best-on-record marks which have been generally accepted, chiefly because none of he men delegated to attest the accuracy of the performances had taken any move to investigate their authenticity. Two of these, which will be discarded, are credited to A. S. Robinson, the Mercersburg School sprinter, who is stated to have run 100 yards in 0:09 3-5 and 220 yards in 0:20 4-5 during the progress of a minor series in Pennsylvania.

Cornell's Victory Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Cornell's victory over Lafayette yesterday didn't impress the coaches, but it led to the belief that there is a chance for the Ithcans to rally for the final game of the season, that with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day and put on the field a strong eleven. The new eleven, on which but three or four men are playing the positions which they held ull through the season until last week, plainly showed in the game against Lafayette that it had not had enough practice as a team, and some of the men, notably Collyer at right half, gave evidence of unfamiliarity with the positions. The work of Munns, Williams, and Williamson in the line also was the standard, while Barrett's playing was the feature of the back field. Philippi and Lahr, the new left halfback and full back, also lack experience. Cornell's problem is entirely a question of how much can be done toward teaching the men in the new positions how to play like a well-balanced, smooth-working team.

YALE MAY BE THE SEASON'S SURPRISE

It Is Believed Blue's Great Defense Will Defy Crimson's Backfield.

It looks very much now as if Yale was going to be the big surprise of the football season, which will come to an end in two more weeks. After the great showing the Blue made against Princeton Saturday in a 3 to 3 tie, in which they actually outplayed the Tigers more than Harvard did the week before, the Ells' stock has taken a big boost. Yale's defense was so strong that the undergraduates at New Haven are already betting that Harvard will not be able to score a touchdown. Yale followed out the policy on Saturday of preventing the other team from winning, even if they couldn't win themselves. This policy will probably be followed at Cambridge next Saturday.

If Yale had developed an offensive team as strong as the Blue eleven is defensively, it would be a top-notch football team. But as it is, the whole stress of coaching seems to have been on the defensive work. Saturday's game showed that Yale hasn't an effective scoring play. When an eleven can get on the six-yard line and have four opportunities to go that distance for a touchdown and then fail, it is certain that its attack is not strong. Yale showed possibilities of the running game, but it certainly had not been worked up to any great extent. With open-field runners like Wilson and Ainsworth, both of whom showed that they could follow interference with much skill, Yale should have been able to develop a running attack which would be far more effective than anything they have shown.

Once or twice on Saturday Yale had a compact interference which defied the Princeton ends and secondary defense. It showed what the backfield is capable of. Yale's backfield showed more power against Princeton than Harvard did, while Princeton experts admit that Yale's defense on Saturday was superior to Harvard's. Making conclusions on teams by performances at different stages of the season has proved so futile in judging football elevens this season that little weight can be given to this sort of reasoning. Preliminary figuring put the worst job of the season in the Yale-Princeton game, because on paper the Tigers surely looked the better team.

As for Yale's chances against Harvard, this much can be said. The rushing, line breaking tactics which both elevens have adopted will prove effective. Both lines are so formidable that it will be practically impossible to push one team or the other down the field for a touchdown by line plunging methods. It is natural to conclude that the game will be another punting duel Mahan will probably do most of the kicking again Yale, as it is hardly likely that Hardwick will be called back from end to do it. Knowles and Guernsey will be able to more than hold their own with Mahan.

Harvard's greatest chance for victory is in Brickley. If the Harvard team can work its way to a reasonable distance within Yale's territory Brickley can be relied upon to kick a field goal. Brickley is far more proficient at this trick than either Guernsey or Pumpelly, the Yale drop kickers. In the two seasons Brickley has been the best drop kicker in the East, and he has been improving all the time. Mahan is a close second to Brickley at the toe feat. It will very likely be a kicking game from start to finish. There is a possibility that Harvard may also see the wisdom of changing an open system of play. Many football men believed that if either Yale or Princeton had used open football tactics on Saturday the team sticking to the old-fashioned methods would have been defeated. The trouble with the big Eastern elevens is that they have not given the open game a fair trial.

As football is played at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other of the big colleges nowadays there is an absolute lack of scoring players. They have not developed any method by which a score can be made by a continuity of attack such as under the old mass plays. In the West the open game is used with more success. Under the present rules the line-smashing style of play doesn't count. Defensive play is too well developed these days to permit a team to gain ten yards in four downs through the line. Making five yards in three downs under the old rules and making ten yards in four downs is quite a different task. The game will probably be a monotonous kicking game with most of the scores made by field goals until the coaches see fit to give some attention to other methods.

In direct contrast to the Yale-Princeton game was the Carlisle-Dartmouth game at the Polo Grounds. Here was a mixture of old-fashioned football and the open running game which was a delight to watch. Coach Frank Cavanaugh of Dartmouth told Glenn Warner, the Indian coach, at the Winter Garden on Saturday night that he thought that this year's eleven was the fastest team the Indians ever had and by far the fastest eleven in the East. For effective co-ordination of attack, the equal of the Carlisle back field has not been seen in the East this season. The eleven has a variety of play and are almost perfectly drilled in the rudiments of the game.

Dartmouth's downfall was a big disappointment. The team's open attack and its close football were completely smothered by the Indians. The Carlisle team deserves a lot of consideration in the ranking of the players this season. The numbering of the Dartmouth players proved a greater success than was imagined. It was easy to see who was running with the ball, and when a Dartmouth man made a tackle the spectators knew who it was.

Pennsylvania's defeat at Michigan showed that the Brooke coaching regime has not yet brought the team out of the rut of misfortune. The Wolverines outplayed the Quakers from start to finish and the Yost methods proved superior to the Brooke system. Singularly, Michigan, where open football has been followed, knew that Pennsylvania's defense was weak and followed a plan of line-smashing attack which carried Penn off its feet. The Wolverines didn't have to use spectacular open methods, as they would have done if Penn's defense had been strong.

The Army had weak opposition against Villanova, but the scoring ability of the cadets was encouraging, and their use of the forward pass was the best that the soldiers have shown this year. The Navy defeated Penn State by a score of 10 to 0, but the coaches were not satisfied with the team's showing at this stage of the season. Four times Penn State took the ball from the Navy on downs, and the Midshipmen's attack, which has been fine all season, was stopped in a disappointing way. The Navy has had easy opponents this season, and Penn State is the stiffest team they have met. The Navy is not as strong offensively as the coaches believed, and there is hard work ahead for the next two weeks.

Chicago now claims the Western football title by defeating Minnesota on Saturday. It was an open, spectacular game, with flashy forward passes playing an important part in the outcome.

YALE AT FAIRFIELD.

Blue Eleven Resting at Summer Home of Oliver Jennings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—With the Yale eleven at Fairfield for Sunday and most of the coaches out of town, practically no progress was made today toward picking the team for the Harvard game of next Saturday. Head Coach Jones and Capt. Ketcham both stated that no changes would be made unless it is found that they are necessary by reason of physical condition. For a day or two, however, it will not be absolutely certain whether it is advisable to stand against the Crimson three of the players who faced Princeton—Avery, left end; Pendleton, right tackle, and Carter, right end.

In all three cases a slightly wrenched knee has caused lameness, and Trainer John Mack is at work with his assistants trying to iron out the limp. The wrench is severe in no case.

The Summer home of Oliver Jennings of New York City, at Fairfield, Conn., where the Yale eleven spent Sunday, is located on a height overlooking Long Island Sound, and the players enjoyed their outing there, and their visits to the scales showed this afternoon that each one has taken on several pounds since the Princeton match closed yesterday. The scales will be taken back to this city for their morning recitations to-morrow. There will be signal drill during the afternoon, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the eleven will be tried in dummy football with the scrubs leading the forcing, using Harvard formations.

TIGERS LOSE TWO MEN.

Princeton Will Present Strong Team in Field Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—A ray of optimism in the atmosphere of gloom over the Yale-Princeton football tie game comes from the fact that the Tigers will lose only two men from the 1913 eleven by graduation, while eligibility rules will permit all of the other 1913 team regulars to play next year. Capt. Hobey Baker, for three years a tiger half back, with Philips, left tackle for the same number of years, are the regulars lost by graduation, while the most prominent substitute to be lost is Thornton Emmons, sub quarter back.

There remains as a nucleus for next season Hammond at left end, Semmens at left guard, E. Trenkman at centre, W. S. Wart and Brown at right end, Glick at quarter back, law at left half and Streit at full back. This list is bolstered up by a list of subs most of who have been in one or more of the games during the past season. They are Longstreth and Heyniger, guards; I. Swart and Haviland, centres; Larsen and Love, tackles; P. E. Adams, quarter back; Borden and Doolittle, half backs; F. Trenkman, full back.

Indians In Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 16.—With the exception of Vedernack, right end, who has a twisted elbow, the Carlisle Indian football eleven, which defeated the Dartmouth team, returned to Carlisle early this morning in fine physical condition. Capt. Welch, Guyon, Calac, and practically all of the braves bear scratches and surface bruises, but these the redskins will not even notice. The Indians admired the pluck of the New Hampshire palefaces, and openly commented on their game fight to the very last, when it was apparent that many of the Hanoverians were ready to drop in their tracks from sheer exhaustion, augmented by desperation worthy of a great battle.

Round Robin for Ball Clubs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The round robin series among the sixteen clubs of the American Association and the International League is practically assured, according to President Chivington of the former organization, who is just back from the minor league convention at Columbus. Mr. Chivington discussed the proposed tournament with the magnates of the Eastern circuit, who were at the meeting, and said that all the clubs, except Rochester, which was not represented, had declared in favor of it. President Barrows of the International approved the plan, and at the Winter meeting of his league will appoint a committee. It is expected, to confer with a committee from the association regarding details of the series.

GOOD BOXING BOUTS ON THIS WEEK'S CARD

Gunboat Smith, Shugrue, Phil Cross, and Hogan at Local Clubs.

With four boxers of established reputation scheduled to appear in as many shows and two formerly prominent clubs reopening their doors for the Winter season, boxing takes on some of its old-time activity in Greater New York this week. There is nothing on the card that will attract any such popular interest as the Cross-Ritchie bout last week, but there are at least three contests on this week's card that stand out more prominently than any bout on last week's programme except that in which the champion figured.

Two bouts to be staged to-night in other cities will attract more local interest than any arranged here. Both are heavyweight contests and will have much to do in establishing the status of three heavyweight contenders. At Boston Gunboat Smith will try his fortune against Sam Langford and the match should give a fairly good line on the relative abilities of the black and white heavyweights. At Milwaukee Jess Willard, a contender for the championship, boxes George Rodel, the Boer heavyweight.

The Atlantic Garden holds first place on this week's programme of boxing in Greater New York. The Bowery club has arranged two shows, one for to-morrow night and the other for Thursday, with boxers of prominence figuring as headliners in each. The Thursday show, with Gunboat Smith and Ed Hagen of Seattle as the principals, is the leading bout scheduled for the week. Hagen came to New York about a month ago, after winning several bouts in the West, and for the past week he has been training in Westchester under the watchful eye of the veteran Jim Flynn. The latter has fought Smith and knows all about the Californian's style and punching power. At the Bowery club to-morrow night Phil Cross and Frankie Madden will be the headliners. Madden has been very successful in his come-back effort, but is likely to find a difficult task when he tries to subdue the younger and more aggressive Cross.

The Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx, which has been closed to mid-week shows for several months past, will resume its Wednesday night bouts this week, and continue the same during the coming months whenever the Garden A. C. has no bouts. Joe Shugrue of Jersey City, who defeated Leach Cross at the Garden a few months ago, will make his first appearance in New York since that bout. His opponent will be Johnny Harvey of the Bronx, who has been coming along rapidly in the lightweight division for some time. His work against Willie Beecher and Young Brown stamped him as a "comer" among the lightweights. In the semi-final of this show Battling Reddy and Young Mantell will do the honors.

Another club to reopen after being closed for several months is the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem, which is to hold bouts every Monday night during the next few months. One-Round Hogan of California, at one time one of the leading contenders for lightweight honors, will oppose Freddie Hass of this city in the feature event. Hogan has been training hard for the last two weeks, and is confident that he will soon be able to regain his former position among the leading lightweights.

The Sunnyside Athletic Association of Harlem will put on its regular weekly show Friday night, the card consisting of three ten-round bouts between Harlem favorites. These bouts will bring together Sailor Cahill of San Francisco versus Dave Kaufman, Frankie Young versus Frankie Brown, and Scotty Welsh versus Young Sandow.

The Military Athletic Club of Brooklyn will be busy to-night, and the East New York Athletic Club is arranging a card for Friday night. The usual week-end shows will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont, Sharkey, and Atlantic Garden Clubs of New York, the Irving and Gowanus Clubs of Brooklyn, the Queensboro Athletic Club of Long Island City, and the Liberal Athletic Club of Staten Island.

Kolehmainen to Run for Record.

Hannes Kohlehmainen, the distance running sensation who recently made twenty-seven new records during the progress of the ten-mile championship at South Field and made a new A. A. U. record Saturday over the Van Cortlandt Park course, will be seen in action indoors on Saturday at the Diocesan games at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Opposed to him will be the best runners of this and the surrounding districts, who will be put to their mettle in an effort to beat Obertubbessing, the official handicapper, believes will make the Finn fight hard to overcome. Hannes hung up a three-mile record last Spring at the games of the Thirteenth Regiment, and is said to be partial to the easy turns and sweeping stretches of this arena. Lawson Robertson, his trainer, anticipates that his charge will run the distance in about 15:45, if he has the opposition which will probably develop with the handicaps with which he will be caonfronted.

Howard P. Drew of Springfield will endeavor to break the record for 130 yards, 12 4-5 seconds, now held by Bobby Cloughen. Drew's work recently favors his accomplishment of the task, and when opposed by such good short distance men as Alvah T. Meyer, the Metropolitan champion; Hal Helland, Jim Rosenberger and several others, it is anticipated that he will be pushed to his limit.

NEW WATER POLO RULES.

Colleges Revolutionize Game by Adopting Radical Changes.

The committee of graduates appointed by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association to revise the water polo rules met yesterday at the New York Athletic Club and after a four hour session adopted a new set of rules which promises to revolutionize the present style of play.

The most important change made was the increasing of the value of the thrown goal. This step will not only open the play and make it more interesting to the spectator, but also do away with most of the rough work. Hereafter instead of the touched goal counting five points and the thrown goal two, the latter will award three points, so that two thrown goals will afford a higher tally than one touched goal. Furthermore, after a score a free shot at the board, worth two points if successful, will be allowed. As will be seen, every effort has been made to encourage plenty of throwing.

A new rule stipulates that no player shall hold the ball in his own territory for more than ten seconds under penalty of the ball being given to the other side. He must, within the prescribed time, send the rubber beyond the zone line and he may not again take possession of it until it has been handled by another player.

The anticipated change in the division of time of play was unanimously agreed upon, and three periods of six minutes each, with five minute intervals between, will hereafter obtain instead of the two halves of eight minutes each.

Another innovation will be the giving of the ball to the side that has been scored upon, after each goal, instead of making the forwards race for it. The two teams will be lined up as usual and start from a dive, but any man of the losing side may throw or carry the ball at will.

A measure that will undoubtedly make the game faster and less hard on the players is the permitting of the retiring of a regular in favor of a substitute whenever the player's side is in possession of the ball, the regular to resume his position at the start of any succeeding period.

Results at Soccer Games.

Braving weather of the most inclement kind the Hollywood Inn F. C. and the Greenpoint soccer eleven met in a New York State Amateur League contest yesterday, and battled seventy-five minutes on the muddy gridiron at Knight's Oval, Brooklyn. The Yookers contingent came out on top, with the advantage of one goal, which was scored shortly before the referee called the contest on account of darkness.

Manning's the same speed and accuracy that has carried them through victors in many battles this season the Yonkers football eleven took the St. George F. C. into camp at Dunning Oval, Yonkers, yesterday by a score of 3 goals to 1.

Playing with five reserves in its line-up, the Columbia Oval F. C. defeated the Clan McKenzie eleven at Lenox Oval yesterday by the score of 2 goals to 0.

The Caledonian F. C. swamped the Overseas Wanderers at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon by 7 goals to 1. Mannborg tallied four of the points, while M. Vander Waghe annexed the other three.

The Brooklyn F. C. traveled to Newark yesterday to meet the Caledonians in a National League championship contest. Only seven home team members put in an appearance, and Referee A. Montgomery forfeited the game to the Brooklynites. The Brooklyne now lead the league.

When darkness halted the National League championship contest between the Jersey City F. C. and the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn at Jersey City yesterday, the Skeeters were leading by 4 goals to 0, and as the game was called fifteen minutes before the regular time of forty minutes, this contest will not go into the record, and the contest will have to be replayed.

Officials for Army-Navy Game.

The athletic authorities of the Army and Navy have agreed upon the officials for the annual game which will be played at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 29. Bill Langford of Trinity, who has worked in all the big games this Fall, will be the referee, and Al Sharpe of Yale and head coach at Cornell, will be the umpire. Carl Marshall of Harvard will be head linesman. Langford and Sharpe officiated in last year's game at Franklin Field.

FENCING TO BEGIN EARLY THIS SEASON

National Championships Again to be Held in Hotel Astor Ballroom.

The list of national fencing competitions, especially for this city, has been materially lengthened and the schedule issued by the Amateur Fencers' League of America is the most noteworthy one that has appeared in this country. The season will begin Saturday, Dec. 6, at the New York Turn Verein, to be followed the next week by a newly-instituted senior foil competition at the New York Athletic Club. Heretofore the fencing season has never begun until January. The national championships will again be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor the latter part of April, and this will also include the women's championships, which were won last year by Mrs. William H. Desmar of Philadelphia, and which proved popular.

The Board of Governors of the league have clearly defined the classifications of the fencer, beginning with the "prep" class, which includes those who have not fenced in any competition whatsoever; followed by the novice class, inclusive of those who have not won an individual prize in open competition. The next step is the junior class, to which are eligible those who have not won the gold medal in the national junior championship or a place in the national championship. The senior class includes medalists of the junior championship.

The most important changes in the rules require competitors to continue their bout until stopped by the judges either for a foul or a fair touch. The object of this is to do away with competitors passing any judgment whatever upon the sword's play. In dueling sword competitions there is a return to the chalked button at the point of the sword instead of the naked steel as heretofore. While no accidents happen with the naked point, which is used abroad, still many of the physicians and surgeons were of the opinion that the scratches made possible serious or fatal results due to blood poisoning.

George H. Breed of the Fencers' Club is in correspondence with the English Fencing Association, and it is likely that an international team competition will be held in this city the early part of the year.

The schedule of national competitions to be held in this city follows:

Dec. 6—New York Turn Verein, soiree, fencing with foils.

Dec. 15—At New York Athletic Club, senior foil competition, A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Jan. 5—At New York Fencers' Club, club team match, each man to fence with a different weapon, foils, dueling swords, and sabres, for A. F. L. A. three-weapon trophy.

Jan. 8—At New York Athletic Club, foils competition, open to "preps," for President's prize medal and glove.

Jan. 12—At West Side Young Men's Christian Association, novice foils competition, for A. F. L. A. silver and bronze medals.

Jan. 19—At New York Athletic Club, novice foils competition for President's foils.

Jan. 20—At Fencers' Club, a junior team championship, with sabres, for A. F. L. A. silver medallions.

Feb. 1—At New York Athletic Club, team championship, with sabres, for A. F. L. A. trophy and gold medals to winners.

Feb. 9—At Fencers' Club, junior team competition, with foils, for J. Sanford Saltus medals.

Feb. 18—At Fencers' Club, junior team competition, with dueling swords, for Eddy Cup and A. F. L. A. silver medal to winners.

Feb. 21—At New York Young Men's Christian Association, soiree for three weapons.

Feb. 24—At Fencers' Club, junior sabre and dueling sword competition, for A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

March 4—At New York Turn Verein, junior championship, with foils, A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

March 9—At New York Athletic Club, three-weapon contest, with foil, dueling sword, and sabre, for President's medals.

March 16—At New York Turn Verein, team championship, with foils, for A. F. L. A. cup and gold medals to winners.

March 27 and 28—At New York Athletic Club, qualifying preliminaries for national championship, with foils, dueling swords, and sabres.

April 1—At Fencers' Club, women's junior championship, with foils, A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

April 4—At Fencers' Club, interscholastic team competition, with foils, A. F. L. A. silver medals to winners.

April 6—At Fencers' Club, team championship, with dueling swords, for J. Sanford Saltus Trophy and A. F. L. A. gold medals to winners.

April (date to be announced)—At Hotel Astor, national championship finals, with foil, dueling sword, and sabre.

LONG ISLAND DIVISION.

Jan. 31—At Bedford Branch Young Men's Christian Association, junior sabre contest for Dr. T. A. Buys's medals.

Feb. 7—At Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association, junior three-man team contest, with foils, for Manrique Trophy.

March 19—At the Crescent Athletic Club, junior foils competition for Dr. T. A. Buys's medals.

April 4—At Crescent Athletic Club, Long Island division championship junior foils.

April 16—At Crescent Athletic Club, novice foils competition for Crescent Athletic Club Cup.

May 7—At Crescent Athletic Club, foils competition for Dr. De Witt C. Smith War Trophy.

TO PLAY FOR 18.2 TITLE.

Demarest Will Try to Wrest Championship from Hoppe To-night.

The first balkline billiard match of the season will be played to-night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. It will be for the 18.2 championship, and the contestants will be William F. Hoppe of this city, champion, and Calvin Demarest of Chicago, challenger. The last time these experts competed in a championship match, April 11, 1912, at the Hotel Astor, Hoppe won by a score of 500 to 440. The winner had a lead of only 8 points when he got a favorable break and ran the 52 he needed. It was an intensely interesting match, in which the chances of each player appeared equal until the deciding run was made. Many experts expressed opinions that Demarest should have won, and would have done so had he not made four fouls, two of them at critical stages.

Practicing for the pending match Hoppe has made the best averages and runs in games at Thum's with Harry P. Cline, Ledyard Blake, the amateur; George Moore, and Frank Barton he has averaged from 17 to 80, and scored one run of 274. At Maurice Daly's Demarest has not played so well. He has averaged as low as 8 and as high as 44 4-9. He has, however, played beautiful billiards.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Shoot.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club opened its trap-shooting season yesterday under anything but favorable conditions, drizzling rain and, consequently, poor light, making high scores extremely difficult. Despite this fact, five matches were completed, in one of which—that for the yearly cup, at twenty-five targets with a handicap, D. E. Smith succeeded in returning a full score, H. L. Hoyt being second, with twenty-four to his credit. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., carried off the honors in the every day for he not only won the ten "bird" scratch contest, but he captured first place in the shoot for the Monthly Cup and in the twenty-five-target special match. T. H. Lewis was the winner of the fifteen-target scratch event.

Don't want to blow too much about our overcoats; we'll leave the "enthusing" to you.

Particularly our new Scotch fabrics—shetlands and chinchilla effects.

Or our "Scotch Mist" coats—mighty attractive Scotch cheviots, rainproofed.

Or motor coats—warm, roomy, comfortable coats; some plush lined, and some double texture fabrics.

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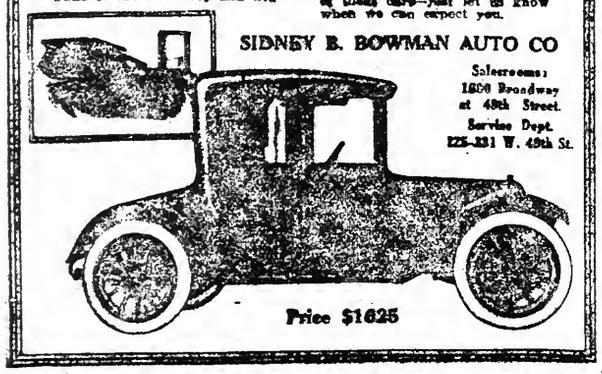

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1913.

FACING THE FACTS.

Mr. TAFT declared in Washington on Friday afternoon that it would take two generations at least to educate the Taos in the Philippines to capacity to assert and defend their own rights. This is true of the great body of the people of the islands. At the time when the former President was making this obvious statement the Governor General of the islands was listening to a delegation of Moro chiefs in Mindanao, who petitioned him for the continuation of American Government in the district and protested against Filipino control. Governor General HARRISON respected their protest and promised to grant their petition.

The coincidence is striking and significant. It throws a flood of light on the inevitable working of the policy proposed by Democrats in Congress and approved last year by one branch, that of promising complete independence to the people of the Philippines at a definite time. If the people were substantially homogeneous, if they were of common origin, had a common language, were bound to each other by ties of kinship, accustomed intercourse and mutual interest and obligation, it would still be a most risky experiment, because the mass of the people are ignorant, dependent, unused to political action, and incapable of sensible judgment. But, as the incident we have cited shows, no such state of things exists; the conditions we have named do not exist. A considerable part of the inhabitants of the islands are entirely uncivilized, are "head-hunters" by inheritance and custom, and are kept in decent order only by vigilant and tactful use of police methods. The guarantee of order is force, and the force is supplied or directed by the Americans. Another and larger part of the population are Moros, the tribes whose chiefs petitioned for an American Governor and protested against Filipino control. They are Moslems in religion and in temperament and habits of life. They distrust and dislike the Filipinos, and if left to themselves would wage continual and savage warfare against them. Even among the Filipinos themselves there is little harmony, and because of the lack of a common speech and mutual interests and habitual general intercourse it will take a long time to establish such harmony.

Amid these difficult and complex conditions the policy of the United States has been framed and steadily applied. It is very simple. It aims to fit the people of the islands for self-government and to grant self-government when, and only when, they are found to be fitted for it. The first step in this direction, the absolute condition precedent to any experiment in even a degree of self-government, has been to preserve order. No people or congeries of peoples can rule themselves who have not learned to respect the rights of others. Safe independence can grow only in the soil of peace. The Americans have kept the peace. By great patience and skill and only the needed use of force they have gradually brought the islanders more and more to feel that peace and justice are normal and strife and lawlessness abnormal. Meanwhile they have slowly and steadily inducted the people of the islands into the practice of local self-government. At the same time they have pursued, with remarkable success, a system of practical education. And by works of irrigation, of transportation, and of improved agricultural and industrial methods they have developed the prosperity and the efficiency of the people.

This is a process, or series of organized processes, which in time can be relied on to make a reasonably united people, capable of caring for and advancing their own well-being, and of managing their political affairs. Mr. TAFT is confident of success if the right policy is continued. He says:

> I hope and assume that the present Administration is merely making itself acquainted with the situation. When it gets the facts I have not the slightest doubt that it will see its duty as we have seen it who have been there. This is to encourage the Filipinos to take as active a part in the Government as it is safe to have them take, but to retain a controlling hand while they are in their tutelage, while they are learning political self-restraint and acquiring "the character of self-government," as President WILSON calls it.

The action of Governor General HARRISON in the case of the petitioning Moro chiefs is an indication that Mr. TAFT's hope is justified. He and the President are facing the facts and learning from them.

THE "MOMENT OF NEED."

"A sentiment of purest patriotism," says Mr. DE LA BARRA, will unite all Mexicans in the "moment of need." It seems to outsiders that Mexico never had a moment of greater need than the present moment. That sentiment of purest patriotism seems to be chiefly expressed in murder and plunder. MR. DE LA BARRA, together with nearly all the Mexican statesmen of similar stature, seems to find it safer for the preservation of his patriotism and his health to dwell abroad. This continual warning of the United States against intervention has ceased to be impressive, and is certainly not pertinent. The United States is not threatening intervention. It is only pleading with the Mexicans to use their sentiment of pure patriotism, to get together and show some disposition to end the solemn farce at the National Palace.

The rebels of the North have been a little more active lately. Juarez has been taken again. That temporary capital of the famous BENITO, and more recently of MADERO and OROZCO, seems to have been founded chiefly to be "taken" frequently. It matters very little to us what Mexican faction occupies Juarez so long as the lives of American citizens across the border are not imperilled. But Americans of the twentieth century can have little faith in the wisdom or true patriotism of those who murder their unarmed prisoners in cold blood.

Between the rebels and the Federals there is very little to choose. HUERTA was an able and faithful soldier in the service of his country under both DIAZ and MADERO. But as Executive he has shown himself unfit. The story of the martyrdom of Senator DOMINGUEZ, who had dared to raise his voice against the errors and brutalities of HUERTA'S Government, published in THE SUNDAY TIMES, is one that civilization cannot regard tolerantly. The only way out of the difficulty seems to lie in the assumption of the Federal Government temporarily by a commission of foremost Mexicans, representing the best element of all factions. Probably peace could be restored by that means, and even ZAPATA might be induced to lay down his arms if he could be convinced that the land abuses in Morelos were to be abated.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

When Mr. ASQUITH last week, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, gave expression—sober, but clear and unequivocal—to the friendly feeling that underlies British policy toward the United States, he was following a line for which he, of course, as Prime Minister, is responsible, but which, primarily, is determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It gives occasion for Americans to recognize a little more clearly than they otherwise might the unusual gifts and the powerful influence of one of the most modest and one of the strongest British statesmen of the present day; and one who has always held friendliness to the United States to be one of the bases of British foreign policy.

A statesman, like a prophet, is likely often to be without due honor in his own country. And Sir EDWARD GREY is an example of that queer rule. He enjoys the cordial sympathy and approval of Mr. ASQUITH—with whom he has some qualities in common, courage, restraint, dignity, and freedom from pettiness—but no member of the present Government has met with such extreme opposition and so much personal criticism, not only from the Opposition but from his own party. The average Englishman is as free to grumble at his country's foreign policy as he is incapable of understanding its complexity and difficulty, and he is very likely to be guided by some fad of sentiment or some class or personal interest. Sir EDWARD GREY has made bitter foes from this quarter. He "thinks imperially" and his view is broad as well as penetrating. He has a busy man's dread of fads and an aristocrat's contempt for private interests that interfere with public duty. He inherits conservatism and aloofness of the old Whig sort, but he is keenly alive to the forces and tendencies of the day and resolute in molding his course accordingly. In domestic affairs he is more radical than conservative. He is a warm advocate, for example, of equal suffrage, gradually attained, for women; is deeply interested in land reform, though not in sympathy with the extreme plans of LLOYD GEORGE; is a believer in home rule for Ireland, but quite awake to the perils involved in the alliance with Mr. REDMOND. In manner and in speech he is of the cool, self-contained, and slightly cynical type which we associate with the Conservatives, but in the last eight years he has shown abundantly that he is both earnest and strong.

The two chapters in his career as Foreign Minister which have won for him bitter opposition and also great confidence at home and abroad are, first, the development of the Triple Entente by the understanding with Russia and its consolidation by the conduct of Great Britain in the latest Morocco affair and, second, the initiation and management of the Conference of Ambassadors during the wars in the Balkans. Probably the latter would have been impracticable had not the former placed Great Britain in a position of definite and far-reaching strength. The understanding with Russia has been particularly unpopular with a wing of his own party because of its consequences in Persia, some of which have been unfortunate; but it has been justified by the increased prestige of Great Britain in the European concert. It was due to this understanding that during the perilous events of the past two years there was a real balance between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, and the two groups, facing the awful alternative of a titanic war, set themselves to preserving peace.

The immediate agency through which this task was performed was the Conference of Ambassadors at London, and this was the peculiar work of Sir EDWARD GREY. He not only proposed it and secured coöperation in it, but he presided over it, and contributed patiently and with infinite tact and with sagacity to its guidance. As London was regarded as the best place of meeting because it was the capital of the country the most disinterested and impartial as to questions of the Near East, so Sir EDWARD GREY was accepted as the leader of most influence because of the general confidence he had won in his fair-mindedness. His work has been exceedingly delicate and trying; but in its main object—to keep the peace—it has been successful. His purpose was to bring the representatives of Europe face to face with each other and with the facts, to leave as little chance as possible for action in the dark, or for misunderstandings, or for committals without the fullest knowledge. These conditions complied with, it remained, of course, to take the best terms that could be got. The terms obtained were not ideal, and the "Concert of Europe" is in many ways an uncertain and fluctuating combination, but it has prevented war. For this Sir EDWARD GREY, more than any other one man, is responsible.

SECRETARY WILSON'S MISTAKE.

In his discussion of the copper strike Secretary WILSON allowed himself to make a misrepresentation of the case in the manner which is common with labor leaders, but which is not permissible in a member of the Cabinet. He declared that the men were underpaid because on an investment of $1,250,000 one corporation had made profits of $200,000,000. The statement is not correct regarding that company, although its earnings are phenomenal, constituting the exception which proves the rule to the contrary. The company could not have made its profits unless it had invested more money than its original venture. And its profits were made only by constantly greater payments to labor. It has paid its men as well as other companies, or better, so that profits are not due to unfair wages. The comparison of the wages with the profits cannot be made fairly without comparing the total wages with the total profits, and the comparison of that company's wages has nothing to do with the entire case.

That this is so appears from a statement of the entire copper industry in the district concerned. Only fourteen mines have paid back the money invested, labor getting its wages regardless of investors' losses. If the phenomenal mine be excepted, a total of $78,300,000 of assessments is to be balanced against a total of $82,000,000 dividends. It is impossible for the weak companies to raise wages to the rate which might be paid by the better favored company. And it is impossible for that company to pay the wages which it might and leave any labor for the others. This is not a statement of the miners' grievances, but is a statement that the argument is not such as a member of the President's Cabinet ought to allow himself to make, or such as ought to be allowed to go without correction.

This is the more particularly true because it is an example of the manner in which labor disputes are presented to the public. In the railway wage dispute there was an overstatement of the railways' dividends by $167,000,000, and that false argument is all the worse because it has been made by those more to blame than the men themselves. The Chairman of the Iowa Railway Commission made the same mistake in a worse form in his argument within a few days favoring Government ownership of railways.

UNSCRAMBLING THE TRUSTS.

Now that the Federal Government has shown that the trusts may be unscrambled and how to do it, the question arises how far the process may go if undertaken by the various States. The question is suggested by the circular which Attorney General LOONEY of Texas has addressed to every cottonseed mill in his jurisdiction. He warns them that they must not deal in ties, or bagging, or other supplies in connection with their business. Those who own gins must not own cottonseed mills, and the mills must not own gins. Some of them have charters authorizing the transaction of such related businesses, but the Attorney General says that makes no difference to him. The law is his authority, and if the charters collide with the statute so much the worse for the charters.

It would seem that the prospect is for some difficulty to the planters of Texas in getting their crop ready for market. If they should complain to Attorney General LOONEY—we disclaim responsibility for his name—it can be easily seen what he will reply. The harvesting of the crops is insignificant in comparison with unscrambling the trusts. But what would happen to a man who both ginned cotton and milled the seed?

THE MILLION-DOLLAR CONTRACTS

The work which Mr. WHITMAN has undertaken in exposing the State officials and political leaders who "bled" the bidders for million-dollar contracts on the State highways and Barge Canal will be the sequel to disclosures of enormous extravagance up-State which the public already knew.

Officials of the Canal Boards, past and present, and of the State Highway Department must have been privy to the levyings upon hundreds of State contractors for campaign contributions. The contractors would never have paid the "bagman" of Tammany large percentages of the total amounts involved in their contracts were they not extorted as the price of the awards. That the contracts should be executed in bad faith was to be expected. Mr. CARLISLE, the new State Highway Commissioner, recently describing in THE TIMES the chaotic, corrupt conditions which he found, said that, among other things, the department was using twenty-eight different types of specification blanks and a lot of substituting was done in specifications. In Erie County a short stretch of country road for which a contract for $46,000 was let was later laid with brick at a cost of $147,000, although the road had no important connections. The bricks used were not tested, and could not stand the regular test. Out on the Merrick Road and the Port Jefferson Road on Long Island a work to cost about $500,000 was planned with a gravel foundation that would have raveled to pieces under heavy traffic. This construction was stopped in time for new orders providing a concrete base, and asphalt or tar surfaces, at a saving of about $150,000. The expensive Route No. 4, to cost $1,000,000, running through the southern tier of counties, was being laid under specifications that the Commissioner found "utterly worthless." The roads of this route could not be repaired, and they must be built over again. The tale of waste and expense is a long one. It describes conditions in widely separated parts of the State along the routes of the Barge Canal and the 12,000 miles of State and county roads already built, under bond issues aggregating $151,000,000.

Of course, Tammany in extending its influence throughout the State expected to get its hands on this money. The indications are that District Attorney WHITMAN has but begun to uncover conditions in which "graft" is deeply imbedded, and that the revelations to follow may compare with the worst that have come to light through the devious history of Tammany.

The fault, of course, is in electing so many State officials. Had the Governor been made responsible for the appointment of men to administer the highway and canal improvements, Mr. MURPHY'S lieutenants could not have gotten control. Few of the voters know after Election Day the names of the subordinate State officials, but the machine leaders knew them all the time, and they renewed their acquaintance profitably during their terms of office. If the investigation leads merely to the putting of a few or even of many men in jail, and not to a reform of elections that reduces the number of candidates, concentrating the responsibility for honest government in the successful ones, it will be largely futile.

Summoned by the startling call of S. O. S., the steamer Pannonia, though 180 miles away at the moment of the call, rescued the passengers of the burning steamer Balmes, 103 in number. A calamity would have been inevitable without the use of the wireless. The second time within a comparatively few weeks that priceless invention of MARCONI has proved its efficacy in a large way in the reduction of the perils of the sea. The common mind naturally remembers only such remarkable incidents as the burning of the Volturno and the Balmes. Innumerable instances of the usefulness of the wireless telegraph as a means of averting danger are not noted or are speedily forgotten. But every one knows now that it is the greatest blessing bestowed on man in this age of wonders.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hard Work Done Joyfully.

In a recently issued novel there appears a little incidental yarn that is of interest from the standpoint of psychology as well as from that of humor. Perhaps it isn't a true yarn, but it might be, so the question of veracity is immaterial as regards deserving the brain-worker's serious attention. Thus runs the tale:

A party of decent young fellows dining at a roadhouse far out in the country were disturbed by the arrival and rough conduct of a huge coachload of overstimulated and low-grade "sports." Trouble was avoided, but the respectable pleasure-seekers were in a state of irritation when they started for home along the road which their annoyers would take much later. Before they had gone far they noticed lying by the wayside, at regular intervals, poles which a telegraph company was about to erect. To one member of the party these timbers suggested a means of revenge which his companions eagerly welcomed, and for a stretch of full five miles they proceeded to lay those poles carefully across the road.

The roisterers followed in time, and were driven, in the dark, over two of the obstructions with most disturbing consequences. Their hired driver in anger and protest removed a few more. Then he struck and insisted that his passengers should do work which formed no part of his contracted task. Some of them being drunk and quarrelsome and the rest drunk and sleepy, it was not till two hours of controversy in a driving sleet storm had produced a sobering effect that they consented to clear the way—a displeasing and tiresome job that took them till after daylight to accomplish.

Some will see in that story only a practical joke of somewhat more than common excellence, but involved in it is the difficult problem of explaining just why the first group of travelers did what was probably harder work than that which they imposed on the objects of their animosity, and not only did it voluntarily, but greatly enjoyed the doing. We all know well enough that no amount of toil is grudged by the perpetrators of such a jest, and it may even involve, as many a college boy has proved, no little pain and danger without becoming in the slightest degree obnoxious or repulsive to them. It is a case of the end crowning the work, but why? That we are made that way seems to be the only answer, and of course that is a mere begging of the question.

And His Scheme Seems So Very Simple!

In what is perhaps injudicious indifference to the risks of adding to the size of promises already so large as to make the timid, the unimaginative, and the skeptical—almost everybody, that is—doubt the promiser's sanity. CARROLL L. RIKER declares to a critical world that his spillway plan for controlling the Mississippi floods will accomplish a lot more than that one sufficiently difficult and colossal end. Nobody else, in spite of spending many more millions of public money than the Brooklyn engineer asks for, has succeeded in even half way doing even that, as yet, but Mr. RIKER insists that the abolition of magnificently disastrous annual floods will be only the beginning of the national benefits he expects to bestow.

He says that after the flood waters have been diverted to his ten-mile broad spillway running in a straight line from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, then at last, and for the first time, there will be an opportunity to build docks along the river at any desirable points—docks that will not be washed away by fifty-foot rises every year, as have been those hitherto constructed. What he coolly proposes, therefore, is nothing less than to canalize the Mississippi for that long stretch, to keep its level within three feet of a fixed line, and to make it practicable for steamers as large as the Mauretania to ascend the river as far as Cairo. Five locks properly placed will do it, he asserts, and at them, just incidentally, there will be developed 5,000,000 horse-power in electrical energy from "white coal"—a considerable saving of the black variety about the holding out of which we are all so worried.

And there are a few more items—the saving from the Gulf by unnumbered millions of cubic yards of silt as good as that which has supported the Egyptians since the well-known and justly celebrated dawn of history, the draining of all the marshes that now fester behind the levees of the Mississippi and its tributaries, a fine road along the dike over which to haul crops to market—

But one must shut Mr. RIKER off somewhere, and this seems to be a place as good as any. He is a confusing and disturbing person, who thinks in disquietingly large units, and so severely critical of all the other engineers who have tackled the Mississippi problem are the implications of his plan that it's no wonder a good many of them glower darkly at him and his schemes.

At Any Rate, They Have Really Tried.

MADELEINE Z. DOTY and ELIZABETH WATSON, the two young investigators who have been doing on the women's side of Auburn Prison what THOMAS M. OSBORNE did on the men's side, cannot claim as their own the idea of getting at the facts of prison conditions by enduring a week of incarceration. They can fairly enough say, however, that by making their imprisonment more nearly real than his was they improved on the example he set. This they did by going among the convicts and minor attendants as convincingly guilty criminals, while everybody in Auburn knew that Mr. OSBORNE was innocent of everything except the uplifter's thirst for first-hand information.

Of course, even the young women didn't get so very much closer to the actualities of a long sentence than he did, but the difference in their favor was at least easily measurable, and that in spite of their recoiling, as he did not, from the brain-shaking horrors of the dark cell.

Like Mr. OSBORNE, Miss DOTY and Miss WATSON insist that they found the prisoners not such a bad and hopeless lot as common belief makes them out to be. Like him, they demand for these unfortunates treatment more considerate of their feelings and desires as human beings, all more or less capable of improvement. Like him, too, and with something more of authority and persuasiveness, they say that the prison is about as well conducted as it could be under the penological theories which its present system of management illustrates and carries out. Of what would ordinarily be called cruelty they found none, but more than their predecessor do they emphasize the charge that in the prison kitchen good food is spoiled by bad cooking.

There is difficulty in seeing that they learned much which could not have been discovered by a thorough investigation made along more familiar lines, yet criticism of those of us who are taking no trouble and undergoing no hardships for the sake of learning the full truth about conditions we know to be bad and betterable should be very gentle when directed against such people as these. Wisdom may not die with them, but they just possibly, it may not with the rest of us, either.

Joy of Adopting a Child.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the letter from your correspondent, "Mediocre," (a widow who has sufficient income to live upon and who wishes to know how she can employ her time to the best advantage to herself and mankind,) I am moved to make a suggestion.

This is that the lady can in no other way so surely attain her desire, and at the same time so greatly contribute to her own happiness, as in adopting some homeless orphan child. If she does this and so rears the child that it will become a good and useful man or woman, she certainly will not have lived in vain, and the possible amount of good that may result, in generations to come, is illimitable. Her reward also in having a child to love and care for, and to love and care for her when she is old, will not be deferred to the life to come, but will begin at once. I know whereof I speak, for I have seen childless people thus made happy so that they seemed to be the special recipients of Heaven's blessing.

I hope your correspondent will adopt this suggestion for her own good, for the good of some homeless child, and for the good of the State. W. C. C.

New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

TENEMENT LAW'S DEFECTS.

Municipal Commission Needed to Secure Housing Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article, "Help Toward Self-Help the Best Help," suggested by Mr. McAneny's speech at the Union Settlement Association, occurs this thought: "There is something regrettable, if not wrong, in intrusting to private organizations the activities that have come to be called 'social service.'"

This thought applies particularly to this State's tenement law and the way it is administered. Housing is the keynote to the majority of our social ills, and yet the law and its administration, although thoughtlessly but enthusiastically indorsed by nearly all those interested in "social service," is producing new ills faster than ever can be corrected by social service.

The tenement law was originated by a private organization and has been dominated and controlled by that society ever since. So strong and wealthy has this private charitable society become that the public is powerless even properly to suggest amendments to the tenement law. This being the case, there are doubtless many improvements that never come to light that might be of unusual benefit to the masses in our congested districts, as well as to those on the outskirts of our city.

It has lately been suggested that the Mayor appoint a public commission to look into the tenement laws and see if the control by private charity is beneficial. This suggestion was made a fortnight ago by a prominent citizen in The Brooklyn Eagle, who had ample opportunity last Spring of observing the methods employed in killing several bills which were public-spirited and in the interest of better housing. Such a commission would serve a most excellent purpose.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., made a contribution to tenement progress in 1909 by starting in New York the economic open-stair tenement idea in her East River homes in extreme East Seventy-seventh Street. But those monumental buildings had to contain a blemish resulting from laws that did not preconceive of the type. Had such a public commission been in existence the private society's limited view would not have ruled. Succeeding Buildings of the economic open-stair type have been hampered by restrictions that now make it impossible for commercial builders to follow the idea, which was the expectation of those interested in the John Jay dwellings. The aid of a public commission to review such situations is the only hope for advancement.

HENRY ATTERBURY SMITH.

New York, Nov. 12, 1913.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

This and Short Ballot Would Make for Purer Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared almost daily in last week's issues of THE TIMES an editorial or letter from a reader advocating the short ballot. This is indeed a searching reform, which should at once be adopted in this and other States. But we can hope for the most favorable results from the short ballot only when it will be accompanied by the further extension of the Civil Service or merit system.

Under present conditions the political boss is so dominant because he controls the nominations and hence the candidates for the various elective offices. The institution of the short ballot, without the extension of the Civil Service, will permit the boss to retain his power, by making it possible for him to control the numerous appointments. And it is very likely that he will strive for the appointment of his henchmen, who are only too often prone to corruption and inefficiency. The result would be that the evil which we tried to eliminate by the adoption of the short ballot would still remain in vogue. We would stop the election of inefficient men, but we would make possible their appointment to office.

Of course I am in favor of the appointment of those officials who affect the policy of the administration—national, State, or municipal. I should not think of choosing a member of the Cabinet or a State Attorney General or a City Police Commissioner by means of the Civil Service. But would it not be advisable to subject to the merit system such men as the County Clerk, Register, State Engineer, &c.? Is there any reason why these should not remain in office for life, or during good behavior? The fact is that these men, with experience, become more efficient, and it is only a backward step to have them succeeded by new officials, who are devoid of their experience.

We should also bear in mind the great influence for the purification of politics that the extension of the Civil Service would be. With the elimination of the prospective reward of an appointment to some office many a corrupt election district Captain and many a petty politician would relinquish his political activities.

HYMAN L. ROTH.

New York, Nov. 10, 1913.

ENGLISH GARDENING

An Art Which Is Almost Unknown In This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you upon the timely article written by Mrs. Philip Martineau on the lamentable absence of gardens on this side of the ocean. Each time I pay a visit to this, my native country, I am more and more impressed with the too evident fact that we Americans take but little interest in the cultivation of what may be called a real garden.

How many people in the United States, either among the wealthy or the poorer classes, are there who cultivate, in the way of a garden about their houses, anything more than a strip of lawn with, perhaps, a crescent or a star or a circle of geraniums in the middle of it, running down to a public road? Where, I should really like to know, is there anything approaching the resemblance of real gardens—of roseries, of Alpine gardens, and herbaceous borders—among the rank and file of the well-to-do people on the outskirts of any of the American cities and towns?

Where are the fine groupings of cool trees and shrubs, the glimpses of inviting paths and fruit-covered walls, the brilliant flashes of the myriads of lovely annuals that one encounters every mile of the way when traveling through England? And where, oh, where, are the American workingmen (all men work in the States, but none like to be called workingmen)? Where are the countless thousands of workingmen with their little front gardens, their manifest love of flowers so deep and ingrained that nearly all of their little spare time is devoted to the growing and perfecting of prize roses and sweet peas? Where are such sturdy flower lovers and growers in the United States to prove that Americans as a people are inclined to gardens and gardenmaking? For it is the working class of England, with their rude but beautiful bits of garden before their cottage doors, everywhere, in every straggling village and alongside every winding country road that has so largely helped to make England the marvelously attractive country it is.

The real gardens in this country are few and far between. If they exist at all, in the English sense of the word. And why is this so? It is because the Englishman loves the country and country life, and the American loves his cities and the making of money. Perhaps the gardens will come in time. I am glad, for my country's sake, that an effort is being made to stimulate a taste for them. O.

New York, Nov. 15, 1913.

INDICTING FOR MURDER

District Attorney Cropsey Has Cut Out Useless Verbiage.

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Noticing in your columns the discussion of the question of length of the forms of indictment in criminal cases, I think it might be of general interest to know that more than a year ago we took up this question and began redrawing all the forms by eliminating unnecessary verbiage and making them state the essential facts plainly. I have prepared these forms from time to time since then until now practically all the forms used in this office are simplified. The indictment form of murder in the first degree as used in this office, theretofore, was, in part, as follows:

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> The said John Johnson, late of the Borough of Brooklyn, of the City of New York, in the county aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, at the borough, city, and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Peter Smith, willfully, designedly, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of said Peter Smith, did make an assault.
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> And the said John Johnson a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol he, the said John Johnson, in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did discharge and shoot off, to, at, against, and upon the said Peter Smith, and the said John Johnson, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said John Johnson shot off and discharged as aforesaid, then and there willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did strike, penetrate, and wound him, the said Peter Smith, in and upon the side, chest, lung, body, and vital parts of him, the said Peter Smith.
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JAMES C. CROPSEY,
District Attorney of Kings County.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1913.

APPEALS COURT DECISIONS.

Judge Hand Disclaims Any Intended Reflection on Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appeared an article part of the title of which was "Judge Hand Hits at Court of Appeals." In the body of the article appeared the following (speaking of me):

> He asked Good if he did not know that the courts had frequently handed down decisions which no one could understand, and which were frequently reversed. Good replied that he did, and then the Court, addressing counsel, said that he would instruct the jury that the Court of Appeals many times reversed itself, but did not often admit it.

The defendant, Good, was charged with bringing a suit wrongfully in the face of certain decisions of the Court of Appeals. It was urged in his defense that he had some reason to expect that the court might reverse itself, and his counsel, in support of that contention, cited to me certain cases in which he claimed this had occurred. I quote to you verbatim the colloquy between Good's counsel, Mr. Moore, and myself, from the stenographer's minutes:

> Mr. Moore—I assume your Honor will take judicial cognizance of the fact that our highest courts do reverse themselves, but I ask your Honor to allow me to offer in evidence here the case of Elsely against Pratt, reported in 142 N. Y., at Page 372, and also a case in 206 N. Y., at Page 355, in which the Court of Appeals reversed itself. I think I am entitled to have the jury know that.
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New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

HELPING THE MEXICANS.

Col. Lampton's Advice Is Regarded as Extremely Unwise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed by "W. J. L.," a Colonel in the United States Army, received its just criticism when it was headed "Mexican Problem Solved." The United States declaring war on Mexico by crossing the border, and then retreating as soon as a real fight seemed imminent, would certainly be fine food for foreign newspaper cartoonists.

But, to get down to facts, allow me to quote the second sentence of "W. J. L.'s" letter: "We are reliably informed that if we do send troops into Mexico the whole country would unite against the invader." Would the Mexicans allow our invasion to remain unavenged? What would keep them from trying to invade United States territory? Our army, of course; but that would mean fight, an extreme which President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and all other soundminded Americans are trying to avoid. I am not saying that the writer of the above quoted letter is not soundminded, for if he is a Colonel in our army he must be; but he has not gone any further than the retreat of the United States Army back over the Rio Grande. Would the Mexican leaders stop to reason that our invasion was but for the purpose of uniting them? Certainly not. They are a hot-headed nation, and if a fight is once started they will be in it with both feet. We all trust that such a situation may be avoided, and President Wilson is doing his best to do so.

FRED L. KLEINSCHMIDT.

New York, Nov. 11, 1913.

Male and Female Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read of the efforts of the members of the Political Equality League to secure a pardon for the twenty-four-year-old murderess in Connecticut, I couldn't help feeling disgusted.

I have had more or less of an inclination toward woman suffrage, but if their idea of "political equality" is one law for the man and another for the woman, then I don't want any "political equality."

New York Nov. 14, 1913. DISGUSTED.

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THE WILSONS FAVOR FRIENDS IN WEDDING

Gathering at White House Nuptials Will Be Largely a Non-Official Company.

BRIDE'S WISHES FOLLOWED

Many High Officials Not Invited to Ceremony—Sayre to Arrive in Washington on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The details of the arrangements for the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre are gradually becoming known. The wedding company will be composed primarily of personal friends. It will be largely a family party, plus a hundred or more associates of the bride and bridegroom. This follows the bride's point of view, and nobody is disposed to deny this privilege of selecting her own wedding company to any bride, even though her home is the White House and all the world wants to share in the interest of the unusual occasion.

From the point of view of the President and Mrs. Wilson, the official significance of this first marriage in their household stops with the request for "the pleasure of the presence" of the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Governments, the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the wives and daughters of these dignitaries.

The Senate, the House of Representatives, the army and the navy are not included in the official list, nor are the score or more of high department officials, such as the Counselor of the State Department, the Solicitor General, and the Assistant Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and other departments. That is, none of these officials is invited because of his position. There will be several young assistant secretaries present, but in each case such official or his wife has a claim to the personal friendship of Miss Wilson or Mr. Sayre.

That is the reason why one Government official has received the coveted bit of engraved and crested cardboard, while his superior in office has not.

There will also be a few Senators and Representatives present, but again for personal, not official reasons. It is known that half a dozen men in close personal touch with the President and his best supporters at both ends of the Capitol have not been invited, sometimes to the outspoken disappointment of the feminine members of these households.

The Presbyterianism of the Wilson family is also recognized by the pastors of several of the local churches being included. Several Episcopal clergymen, friends of the Sayre family, are invited. The marriage ceremony will be according to the Presbyterian form. The Rev. Sylvester W. Beach of Princeton will officiate.

Mr. Sayre did not come to Washington for the week-end, as has been his habit for the past month, but will arrive Friday to remain until he takes his bride away on the six weeks' honeymoon, to end at Williamstown, Mass.

The bridegroom and his brother, the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, will be guests, for several days prior to the wedding, of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hughes, who will entertain at a dinner for the bridal party on Monday.

On the wedding day the bridesmaids, ushers, and possibly the bride and bridegroom will lunch with Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lamar, the latter a particular friend of the President's family.

Francis Bowes Sayre, whose marriage to Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the President, will take place a week from to-morrow, has spent his last day to-day in District Attorney Whitman's office, with which he has been connected for more than a year. Mr. Sayre's resignation as Deputy Assistant District Attorney, a place to which he was appointed not long ago, was in Mr. Whitman's hands last week.

This afternoon Mr. Sayre will say good-bye to his associates in the Criminal Court Building. In February he will become assistant to President Harry Garfield of Williams College. To-morrow he will go down the bay to meet his brother, John Nevin Sayre, a missionary in China, who will arrive on the Gresser Kurfurst to attend the wedding at the White House. He will go to Washington on Thursday, and stay there until after the wedding.

In the thirteen months which Mr. Syre has spent in District Attorney Whitman's office his chief duties have been in connection with the complaint bureau, and of late he has had charge of the prosecution of abandonment cases. From his experience in this work, Mr. Sayre says he has become convinced that few persons appreciate the responsibilities of matrimony. He does not believe that to make it easier for persons to procure a divorce would improve the conditions.

"While strict divorce legislation," he says, "entails a certain amount of suffering, the individual must suffer sometimes for the good of the community. It is a case of 'the greatest good for the greatest number.' The trouble with easy divorces is that persons soon come to the point where they fail to appreciate the gravity of the marriage vow and do not realize that marriage is a serious and permanent contract. Easy divorce would mean that a great many persons would marry with the idea of severing quickly the bonds in case they did not find the matrimonial state as pleasant as they anticipated."

Turning the discussion to the old English law which prohibited divorce absolutely, Mr. Sayre said that he was not in favor of going to that extreme. He did think, he asserted, that there should be a uniform divorce law nation-wide and that the law should be patterned after the New York statutes. Mr. Sayre is in favor of imposing severe sentences on those persons who prey on women.

"The present law," he says, "puts undue emphasis on the crime of murder. To my mind, murder is by no means the worst crime there is. Generally speaking, in my opinion, the man who deceives and preys upon unfortunate women is infinitely worse than a murderer."

Adele Krueger's Debut.

Adele Kruger made her first appearance here in a recital of songs last night at Aeolian Hall. Her programme included a group of German songs, one in French, another of Russian compositions sung in German, and a fourth in English. It was only in occasional flashes that the singer revealed the possession of a voice with possibilities, faltering for the most part under the disadvantage of a style of tone production which robbed it of the musical quality and substituted breathiness and dryness. Yet in the few instances where the real voice shone through, generally on high notes in full voice, it seemed to be big and of fair quality. Not a great deal can be said for her in the present stage as an interpreter of songs on the recital platform.

CELESTINS
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water
Bottled directly at the famous spring at
VICHY
FRANCE
A delightful table water with highly medicinal qualities
Ask your Physician
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

First Performance of Music by Fanelli, with a History.

It was no doubt necessary that the New York public should be introduced to the music of Eugène Fanelli, who gained the attention of Paris last year with his music and a pathetic story relating thereto, and Mr. Damrosch was the one to do it at the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon. The pieces in question are a set of three "Symphonic pictures" called "Thebes," "On the Nile" and "Triumphal Entrance of Pharaoh," suggested by Gautier's "Romance of a Mummy." Their composer was making his living as a copyist of music, and brought his manuscript to Gabriel Pierné, conductor of the Colonne Orchestra, not as specimens of his composition, but of his penmanship. The conductor saw something remarkable in them, and found that though they were composed in 1882, when Debussy was a student, they were couched in an idiom quite parallel with that which has since made such a mark in the world as of the younger man's devising. Fanelli, eking out a miserable existence in the lowest ranks, had never heard his music performed. Pierné performed it, and there was much excitement over the gifts and power of expression it discloses, foreshadowing much of the essential quality of the modern French School.

Mr. Damrosch explained this to the audience before playing the music, and justly remarked that, however pathetic the story, it could not affect the judgment of musicians or listeners as to the music itself. He pointed out, however, that, while the music might seem, in places uncouth and unskillful, there could only be conjecture what Fanelli might have become had he had a chance to hear his music and to continue his work as a composer.

The first "picture" was omitted in the performance, and the last two were played. The music did seem uncouth and unskillful in more than one place. The one called "On the Nile" is an attempt to create an atmosphere, establish a mood, with not much musical substance. There is little or no attempt at giving the more or less conventional "Oriental color" that musicians use when they are thinking of the Far East. The melodic intervals, often those of the "whole tone scale," and the effect of the harmonies based upon it, often of the keenest dissonance, do, indeed, suggest what is ordinarily attributed to Debussy. The composer has been less successful in the first piece than in the second one played. Atmosphere, color, mood, do not really shine through this music. It produced very little effect upon the listeners, who let it pass without a single hand. The festal character of the second was easier of attainment. There is here Oriental monotony of rhythm, often accentuated by the insistent drum; there are brilliant and sonorous fanfares, sometimes successful touches of orchestration. But there are numerous "holes" in the orchestration, and it is evident here and there that the composer had not quite the skill to carry out fully his intention. There is interest, at least, in this piece, beyond the story of its origin; and there is a fragment of tragedy in the fact that nothing can probably be expected further from the man who wrote this music thirty years ago.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violinist whose appearance roused interest two and three seasons ago, and with reason, was the soloist. She played Bruch's second violin concerto in D minor. Miss Parlow's style has broadened and deepened, as well as gained in polish and refinement. Her powerful and sympathetic tone, her remarkable facility and precision of technique, her energetic bowing, are again admirable. Her playing of the concerto was robust and straightforward, not lacking in sentiment and warmth. It made a deep impression upon the audience, who recalled her several times.

The other orchestral numbers of the programme were Robert Volkmann's Serenade for strings in F in four movements, and Richard Strauss's tone poem "Till Eulenspiegel." The delicate charm, the truly individual spirit, the finished workmanship of Volkmann's serenade ought not to have been forgotten and neglected so long as they have been by orchestral conductors.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Gerville-Reache the Soloist at First Sunday Afternoon Performance.

The Philharmonic Society played its first Sunday afternoon concert of the season yesterday at Carnegie Hall with Mme. Gerville-Reache as the soloist. In spite of the bad weather there was a good-sized audience, which was rewarded for coming by a very enjoyable afternoon of music. The orchestra played the overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," by Lalo; Massenet's suite, "Scenes Pittoresque," and Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony. Mme. Gerville-Reache sang "The Death of Dido" aria from Berlioz's "The Trojans," the Spring Song from "Samson and Delilah," and Massenet's Air de Posthumia from "Roma."

It is a far stretch from the ingratiating trankness of the Massenet suite to the heroic sternness of the Tschaikowsky symphony, yet Mr. Stransky and his orchestra were as thoroughly satisfying in one as in the other. The whole of the second portion of the concert was devoted to the symphony, which received a clear, well-articulated performance, and one that roused the audience to enthusiasm. At the close of the second movement the applause was prolonged until the conductor had the orchestra rise and share it with him.

Mme. Gerville-Reache was in good voice and sang her music with fine full-toned evenness, both in the high register and the low. It was altogether a well-planned and well-performed concert.

Gardner Gives Violin Recital.

Samuel Gardner, a young violinist, who has received most of his training in New York and who gave a recital last year with some credit to himself, appeared again last night in the Little Theatre. He played a Handel sonata in D major, some Tartini variations, and two groups of smaller numbers. He was assisted by George Dostal, tenor. Mr. Gardner's playing was on an even level of good musicianship. Though a young man, he plays with considerable authority and repose. is varied yet not capricious in his style and has ample technical resources. His tone is firm and of good quality. The audience last night was not large, yet the player is entitled to a wider hearing than most of the younger crop of violinists who have appeared this season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

There will be a professional matinee of "Ourselves" at the Lyric Theatre on Thursday afternoon. Grace Ellison, who plays the leading role, and other actresses will make addresses between the acts on social betterment, which is the theme of the play.

The Rev. Alexander Irvine, the former rector of the Church of the Ascension, will make his debut as an actor at Hammerstein's this afternoon in his own play, "The Rector of St. Jude's."

The question of the income tax as it applies to actors will be the subject of a meeting of actors which will take place at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Several well-known actors will address the meeting.

Nora Hayes, Pilar Morin, and Adele Ritchie have been added to the list of stars who will take part in the matinee performance of the Professional Women's League at the Casino Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Madeleine Harrison will also appear in her sensational dance, "Temptation."

The production of Cyril Maude's new play, "Grumpy," scheduled for Thursday night at Wallack's Theatre, has been postponed until a week from to-night. Until then Mr. Maude will continue to present "Beauty and the Barge" and the one-act thriller, "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler."

Albert Sackett, father of Julia Sanderson, will return to the stage in "The Misleading Lady," the new play by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey, which will be produced by William Harris, Jr., at the Fulton Theatre, on Nov. 24. He retired from the stage several seasons ago, and has been living at his country home, near Springfield, Mass.

Holman Day, novelist, poet and writer of short stories, will make his initial appearance as a playwright when Henry W. Savage discloses his American production of "La Demoiselle de Magasin." This is the Fonson-Wicheler comedy which has been playing at the Theatre du Gymnase, in Paris. When "La Demoiselle de Magasin" is staged in New York the programme will read, "Adapted by Holman Day."

ACTORS TO DEMAND CONTRACT REFORMS

Managers' Peace Agreement Moves Players to Ask for Better Financial Protection.

TO END LONG REHEARSING

Would Compel Managers to Pay for Actresses' Gowns—300 Members of Profession Attend Meeting.

At a meeting of the Actors' Equity Association yesterday afternoon at the Little Theatre, the first meeting of the organization since it was launched six months ago, a contract form was drawn up which will be submitted to the Theatrical Managers' Association, with the request that it be adopted as the standard to be used when actors and actresses are employed.

The contract is designed to do away with many evils of the stage from the player's point of view. What steps the Equity Association will take to enforce the adoption of its demands were carefully left out of yesterday's discussion, but Francis Wilson, the President, said that he believed the membership was made up of men and women with red blood in their veins.

"We will not attempt to cross any bridges until we come to them," said Mr. Wilson, when several members attempted to have the association go on record as to how the contract would be forced upon the managers.

The fact that the leading managers of the country, who have been at war for several years, are now working in harmony is said to have moved the association to action at this time, although several months have been spent in drawing up a legal contract which would meet all the requirements of the situation.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by 300 of the most prominent actors and actresses in America. Mr. Wilson presided and Bruce McRae, the Recording Secretary; Frank Gilmore, and Paul N. Turner, the latter the association's chief counsel, explained the points in the new contract.

Members of the Council.

The members of the council of the association, most of whom were present yesterday, are Charles D. Coburn, William Courtleigh, Edward Connelly, Arthur Byron, Edward Ellis, William Sampson, Thomas Wise, Albert Bruning, John Cope, Jefferson De Angelis, Wilton Lackaye, Frank Reicher, Grant Stewart, John Westley, Edwin Arden, George Arliss, Digby Bell, Holbrook Blinn, Robert Edeson, Frank Gilmore, and George Nash.

Among the reforms aimed at by the new contract is one to end the practice of forcing players to take part in many weeks' rehearsals without pay. A clause says that free rehearsals shall be limited to three weeks. If rehearsals are necessary after that period the manager will be required to add a half week to the usual two weeks' notice of the closing of the show for each week over three that the play is in preparation. That is, if a play is rehearsed four weeks the actor in the company will be assured of at least two and a half weeks' work or salary for that period, and if the play is rehearsed five weeks the actor must get three weeks' work.

Other clauses call for the full salaries on the weeks when managers have been accustomed to pay half salaries, although the manager gets the alternative of closing the company altogether on those weeks and paying no salaries at all. The two weeks' notice of closing clause must be fully lived up to, and when a play closes or ends its season on the road the manager must pay the railroad fare of the company back to New York. Transportation to the place of opening must also be paid.

Gowns for the Actress.

The women of the profession are to be protected by a clause which will compel the manager to buy all costumes, whether the play is a modern one or a "costume" play. Miss Lola La Follette, who was one of the speakers, explained that the day was past when an actress could take some flannel and a bit of fur and make an ermine cloak for the stage.

"The women of the stage to-day are required," said she, "to be only to dress right up to the latest fashion, but to assist in making the fashion, and an actress earning $100 a week and getting, say, twenty weeks' work a season, cannot afford to pay out about $500 for stage clothes."

The offices of the Actors' Equity Association are in the Longacre Building, and all the officers serve without pay. Mr. Wilson explained that the organization was fathered by the men in the profession who were independent of the managers and did not suffer from the prevalent evils.

Actors generally believe that with the shortening of the period of rehearsals managers will naturally look for better plays and not flood the stage with all sorts of dramas simply because it is so easy to put on pieces of no merit with the hope of being able to whip them into shape during many weeks of rehearsing.

OPEN JOSEPH SCHOOL.

New Building for 1,000 Children and Costing $100,000 to be Dedicated.

Services marking the four days' dedication exercises of the new building of the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, 163-167 Henry Street, began yesterday afternoon. The speakers in the afternoon were Dr. J. Hyamson, who was recently a candidate for Chief Rabbi of England; Rabbi M. S. Margolis, Rabbi S. W. Margolis, and S. I. Andron, the latter acting as Chairman of the meeting. About 300 persons filled the lecture hall of the school.

Dr. Hyamson made an appeal for funds necessary to clear off the $50,000 indebtedness upon the building.

"America is the land of experiments, particularly in education," he said, "and this experiment has been a success. During the years of its existence this institution has turned out many college men, physicians, lawyers and school teachers, and the bulk of its graduates have shown themselves to be good Jews and worthy American citizens."

After Dr. Hyamson's address a letter was read from Judge Mayer Sulzberger of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia tendering his regrets at not being able to be present.

The new school building is of modern fireproof construction with accommodations for 1,000 children. It has an auditorium, a lunch room, a roof garden, and represents an outlay of $100,000. The school was organized in 1901 in memory of the late Rabbi Jacob Joseph and is supported by popular subscription and membership fees.

MUSIC NOTES.

The first Symphony Concert for Young People will be given on Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall by the New York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor. Kathleen Parlow will be the soloist. The concert will illustrate the orchestral use of the oboe, clarinet, English horn, violin, and viola. Among the works to be performed are "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," by Saint-Saens; trio for oboe, clarinet, and English horn, by Beethoven; Bruch's Concerto in D minor, played by Miss Parlow; the Procession of the Pilgrims from Berlioz's "Harold" symphony, and Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody.

The Three Arts Club will give a series of four subscription concerts at the clubhouse, 340 West Eighty-fifth Street, on Thursday afternoons, Nov. 20, Jan. 15, March 19, and April 16. The artists for the first concert are Michael Banner, violinist; Vera Curtis, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House; Winifred Ducher, contralto, and Marie Grunwald, pianist. Tickets may be obtained at the clubhouse.

The first of a series of Composers' Nights at the New York Musicians' Club will take place there Tuesday evening, Nov. 25. Florence Hinkle and Arthur Philips will give a recital of Ward-Stephens's songs.

Under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists a series of four organ recitals on various organs will be given this season. The first is by T. Tertius Noble, at St. Thomas's Church, on the evening of Nov. 25. The others will be by Wallace Goodrich of Boston in January, Frederick Maxson of Philadelphia in February, and, Harold D. Phillips of Baltimore in March.

Sigismond Stojowski gives a piano recital at the von Ende School of Music on Friday evening.

MARY CARSON HEARD.

New Century Opera Singer Makes Debut at Sunday Night Concert.

At the Century Opera House concert last night a new member of the company made a first appearance preparatory to a regular place in its ranks in the person of Mary Carson, soprano. She sang "Ah, Fors e Lui" from "La Traviata." Miss Carson was evidently nervous and apparently more accustomed to the dramatic than the concert stage, but she made the impression of a young singer of considerable talent. Her voice was surprisingly large and full in view of her slight physique, and of agreeable quality.

The other members of the company who were heard were Louis Kreidler, John Bardsley, Alfred Kaufman, Ivy Scott, Walter Wheatley, and Jayne Herbert.

Lois Ewell made a reappearance after an absence of several weeks, during which she has been nursing a sprained ankle received in the jump off the parapet in the last act of "Tosca." She sang "Adieu Forets" from "Jeanne D'Arc" of Tschaikowsky. The full orchestra played the overture to "Zampa," the overture to "Guarany," by Gomez, and the ballet music from "Faust," while the strings alone played Tschaikowsky's Andante Cantabile, "the" Boccherini Minuet, and Schumann's "Traumerei." Josef Pasternack and Carlo Nicosia conducted, and Edward Collins was at the piano.

MRS. CAMPBELL, 104, DEAD.

Aged Jersey Woman Had Never Been Out of the State.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 16.—One of the oldest women in Southern New Jersey died early to-day at the age of 104 years. She was Mrs. Charlotte Campbell, a true-blue Jersey woman, never having been out of the State. Mrs. Campbell was born in Monmouth, Atlantic County, and was the mother of ten children, four of whom survive her. For some years she lived here with her son, David, at 420 Almond Street. A year ago she fell and broke her arm. In mind, she was bright, and few kept in closer touch with everyday life than she did.

Once while she was a girl, Mrs. Campbell picked huckleberries from the same bush with a black bear, but did not know the bear was on the other side. Another time she caught a bear up a tree, and, taking off her white skirt, tied the garment around the tree, and in this way held Bruin a prisoner until she could summon her husband with a gun. She took delight in telling her children of the first eclipse of the sun she ever saw, and how her mother gathered the children in prayer.

Heart Disease Kills J. P. Hartpence.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Returning to her home at Main Street and Prospect Avenue, East Orange, late last night, Mrs. Davis Moore found her father, John P. Hartpence, dead on the kitchen floor. He was one of the oldest residents of East Orange and was identified with its early growth. He was an engineer, and had retired from active professional life only a few months ago. Heart disease caused his death.

Obituary Notes.

SERING POTTER DUNHAM, President of S. P. Dunham & Co., died at his home, in Trenton, yesterday in his seventy-second year.

FREDERICK HOENIGHAUSEN, 53 years old, ex-President of the New York State Federation of Catholic Socities and President of the Brooklyn Catholic Federation, is dead at his home, 244 University Place, Woodhaven.

SUSAN E. M. LARDER, 78 years old, widow of Christopher Larder, a paint manufacturer in Brooklyn, long a resident in Williamsburg, is dead at her home, 264 Skillman Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL H. KAERCHER, a leading member of the Schuylkill County Bar, died at his home in Pottsville, Penn., yesterday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Dr. CHARLES S. COLLINS, a wealthy physician of Nashua, N. H., the head of a mineral water concern, died yesterday aged 69 years. He was a member of the State Legislature several years, and served on the staff of Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder.

WILLIAM COWIE, ex-Mayor of Syracuse and until recently Postmaster of that city, died late Saturday night after an illness of many months.

MARGARET H. BILLS, wife of James F. Bills, died yesterday at her home, 44 Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J. She was the daughter of the late Charles G. and Margaret Harmer.

ROSINA K. RIEGELMANN, widow of John Riegelmann, died yesterday at her home, 38 West Eighty-fourth Street, aged 76 years.

BAILEY AVERY, press representative for Joseph M. Gaites, the theatrical manager, was found dead in his room over Brown's Chop House yesterday morning by a waiter. Avery before he became a press agent was a well-known newspaper man.

OLD CHURCH TO GO.

Members of Bedford Street Methodist Together for Last Services.

In the year 1805 the Methodists of old Greenwich village organized a society of their own congregation and began holding meetings in the homes of Samuel Walgrove, a carpenter, and Mrs. Joanna De Groot, two religious leaders of their time. Five years later the society had grown so that homes would no longer accommodate its members and a wooden church was built in the heart of the village at Bedford and Morton Streets. After several enlargements, this building was replaced in 1840 by a red brick church that stands on the original site to-day. This was the third Methodist congregation established in New York and it has been self-sustaining for 108 years.

But, as a separate unit in the religious life of the city, it must go, and the old church building in a short time will be torn down to make way for traffic. Seventh Avenue, under which the subway will be built, is to be extended from its present terminus at Greenwich Avenue and West Eleventh Street through the Greenwich village labyrinth to the northern end of Varick Street, and the old Bedford Street Methodist Church is directly in the road. Last September, the Church property was condemned by the city and the building ordered abandoned.

This week the congregation is celebrating the 108th anniversary and holding final services in their church. The first of the services was held yesterday morning. There will be meetings and services on every night of the week, and next Sunday the last sermon will be preached in the church. On the following Sunday, Nov. 30, the entire congregation will unite with that of the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, of which the Rev. George W. Downs, pastor in Bedford Street, will become associate pastor.

RUBAIYAT ON THE STAGE.

Guy Bates Post to Play Title Role in "Omar, the Tentmaker."

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is to be dramatized and will be put upon the stage as the first offering of the newly formed theatrical company, of which former Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, is the backer. The play, by Richard Walton Tully, will be called "Omar, the Tentmaker."

The rôle of the poet will be played by Guy Bates Post. Recently Mr. Post has appeared as the beachcomber in Mr. Tully's play, "The Bird of Paradise." The star will be supported by a cast of sixty.

The play will open outside of New York about Dec. 8, and will be presented in a Broadway theatre a short time later.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALLEN.—Born, at Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Allen, a son.

HARRIS.—Nov. 15, 1,018 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Harris, a son.

LONDON.—Nov. 11, 2 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs H. London, a son.

NELSON.—Nov. 10, 53 East 95th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Nelson, a daughter.

Confirmed.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Rosenthal announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Theodore L., on Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913, at the Congregation Mount Zion, West 119th St., between Fifth and Lenox Ave., at 9:30 A. M. Reception Sunday, Nov. 30, 1913, at 172 Bayswater Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

Died.

BILLS.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1913, Margaret H., wife of James F. Bills, and oldest daughter of the late Charles G. and Margaret Ann Harmer of New York City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 18, from the First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M.

BREEN.—On Nov. 16, 1913, at Freeport, L. I., Mary L., wife of Richard H. Breen, late of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Nov. 14, 1913, Harriet Banks, daughter of the late Albert A. and Altia Hopper Brinckerhoff, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral Monday, Nov. 17, at the Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, for Anderson Street Station at 1:44 P. M.

BRONSON.—Entered into rest at Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 15, 1913, Maria Louise Cox, widow of J. Morgan Bronson. Funeral services at her late residence, 871 Westfield Av., Elizabeth, Monday evening, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

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The well known firm of Cottier & Company having removed from their old home on 40th Street to the more desirable New Galleries at 718 Fifth Avenue (Cor. of 56th Street), and being desirous of concentrating their entire efforts to the dealings in PAINTINGS AND OBJECTS OF ART, have decided to discontinue certain branches of their business, and have authorized the undersigned to sell
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Died.

BULMAN.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, Nov. 15, Bridget Bulman, widow of the late John Bulman. Funeral Tuesday at 9:30, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gregory Mullin, 72 Linden St., thence to the Church of the Holy Eucharist. Interment Saint Joachim's Cemetery, Mattewan. N. Y. Matteawan papers please copy.

CAFFREY.—At his residence, 263 East 7th St., on Sunday, Nov. 16, Peter Caffrey, in his 93d year. Funeral from his residence on Tuesday morning at St. Brigid's Church. Solemn mass of requiem at 10 A. M.

CLARK.—Fannie E., widow of Simon J. Clark, and daughter of the late James P. Major, suddenly, at her home, on Friday, Nov. 14, 1913. Services Monday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 60 E. Kingsbridge Road, Fordham, N. Y. City.

CROSBY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 14, 1913, Mary, last surviving child of the late William Bedlow Crosby and Harriet Jackson Clarkson Crosby of New York, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 17, at 10:30 A. M. Special car will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 9:50 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

DUNHAM.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 16th inst., Sering Potter Dunham, in the 72d year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at his late residence, 186 West State St., Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N. J.

FAIVRE.—Louis, aged 58, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 211 West 23d, Tuesday, 2 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

FELT.—Suddenly at Oscawanna Lake, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1913, Joseph Pollard Felt of 92 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

GREEN.—At Trenton, N. J., Mrs. Caroline Estelle Morris, wife of James Monroe Green, suddenly, at 10:30 Sunday morning, Nov. 16. Burial will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 19. There will be a brief service at her late home, 53 North Clinton Av., Trenton, N. J., at 8:30 A. M., and St. Luke's Church, in Long Branch, N. J., at 12 o'clock noon. Friends invited.

HERRMANN.—At Guttenberg, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 15, 1913, Frederick W., beloved husband of Fredericka Herrmann, nee Hess, aged 78 years. Funeral service will be held Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 2 P. M. sharp, at his late home, 50 25th St., Guttenberg. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Ridgefield Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HIGGINS.—At his residence, 104 West 57th St., on Nov. 15, Francis Higgins. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. The board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum are requested to attend in a body the funeral of our late associate, Francis Higgins, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., on Monday, Nov. 17, 1913, at 10 A. M.
JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY, President.
FRANCIS O'NEILL, Asst. Secretary.

KOSNAK.—On Nov. 15, Emil H. Kosnak, aged 72, after a lingering illness. Funeral services at his late residence, 23 East 83d St., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MACDONOUGH.—At Menlo Park, California, Nov. 15, William O'Brien Macdonough, in the 47th year of his age.

MEARS.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 15, 1913, Emma Kemp, widow of Major Charles E. Mears, at her late residence, 171 West 71st St., New York City. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

REINBERG.—Joseph. Brethren of Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M.: You are fraternally requested to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Joseph Reinberg, on Tuesday, 10 A. M., at his late residence, 1,199 Boston Road, corner 168th St.
AARON HESS, Master.
M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

RIEGELMANN.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, Rosina Klatzl, widow of John Riegelmann, aged 76 years. Services Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 38 West 84th St. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SAINT JOHN.—On Saturday, Nov. 15, 1913, at the residence of her son, 104 Ross St., Brooklyn, Mary L., widow of the late Burr St. John of Woodside, N. J., in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services in the chapel in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

STOLBINGER.—After a short illness, Sunday morning, Josephine C., beloved daughter of Mrs. Sophie Stolbinger. Funeral services at her late residence, 298 Sherman Av., Jersey City Heights, Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, 1913, at 10 o'clock.

TANNER.—Suddenly, on the 13th inst., Frank J., Tanner of Groton, N. Y., aged 49 years. Interment at Groton, N. Y.

WALKER.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Nov. 14, 1913, John S. Walker. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,032 Spruce St., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock precisely. Interment private.

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FOOTBALL
The New York Times will give to all its readers next Sunday a unique ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION.
In this section — 16 pages, printed on paper of high quality and in a size handy for keeping as a souvenir—will be pictures of interest to college men and followers of the game in every part of the United States.
The records of the leading teams will be presented concisely, with photographs of their captains.
Views of the Army and Navy players, who are to meet here for the first time on Saturday after next, will be of special interest to New Yorkers. This city has not had a football game of national importance in many years.
Other features will be panoramic pictures of the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton grounds, packed with football throngs.
Among those who will find pictures and articles that directly appeal to them are the alumni and students of

Yale	Lehigh	U. of Georgia
Harvard	Lafayette	U. of Texas
Princeton	Pittsburgh	Vanderbilt
Pennsylvania	Penn. State	U. of Tennessee
West Point	Hobart	U. of Vermont
Annapolis	Colgate	Stevens
Cornell	Union	U. of Alabama
Brown	Hamilton	Alabama P. I.
Carlisle	Syracuse	Virginia P. I.
Dartmouth	Georgetown	Lake Forest
Rochester	Wesleyan	U. of Michigan
N. Y. University	Swarthmore	U. of Iowa
Fordham	Rutgers	U. of Wisconsin
Stevens	Washington & Lee	U. of Kansas
Trinity	V. M. I.	Ohio State
Amherst	U. of Virginia	Notre Dame
Williams	U. of N. Carolina	U. of California
Tufts	U. of S. Carolina	

Brief reviews will trace the game's development in the Eastern, Southern, and Western States. The contributors include Parke H. Davis, of the Rules Committee, one of the foremost gridiron experts, and others who are authorities in their respective fields.
The ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION will be issued in addition to the regular Picture Section, which Times readers have come to know as an unequaled pictorial review of current events.
As the Sunday edition of The New York Times is always sold out it will be necessary to order in advance
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Some people in the financial district are beginning to ask themselves whether too much stress has not been laid in stock market opinion upon the unfavorable features of the situation and too little attention paid to the fact that most of the factors about which concern is being expressed these days are the very things which have brought the decline in prices and the contraction in trading which have resulted in the market's present position. To some extent the recent day-to-day movements of prices have in themselves supported the theory that the aggregate of sentiment and of inferences which go to make up the impersonal entity of the stock market has ceased to be swayed as much as the views of those traders close to the market are being swayed by adverse possibilities. Early last week a sharp decline was experienced. For a time the market looked very weak but slowly and irregularly and notwithstanding one or two further setbacks, the general level of quotations had, by the week's close, regained all of the loss with which the week had begun.

Of several matters which claimed attention last week it may be said that they lend themselves as easily to favorable as to unfavorable influence. This was even true of the award of the Wage Arbitration Board, which granted to trainmen and conductors on the Eastern railroads a wage increase which will call for about $6,000,000 a year. That award was opened to favorable interpretation from the railroads' point of view because of the emphasis which it laid on the dilemma in which the railroads are placed by successive awards of increased wages in the absence of any advance in freight rates. The Arbitration Board had no authority, of course, to pass upon the question of an increase in rates but it was believed that what it had to say about the probable reasonableness of an advance would materially help the railroads' cause in their present application for a 5 per cent. freight rate increase. It has all along been recognized that sooner or later the encroachment of railroad expenses upon their net earnings would compel an increase in rates. The mere fact that heretofore the efforts of railroads to increase their rates have been unsuccessful affords no ground for the assumption that the present application will be refused. On the other hand there are some good reasons for expecting a favorable outcome of the present effort and it is entirely reasonable to give these full weight in considering the general position of the railroads. The hope of such an increase being granted may grow stronger in coming weeks and that in itself would be a favorable stock market factor of some consequence. It must be borne in mind though, that the indications are that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this matter will not be rendered for a good many months to come.

Another matter far removed from this which also lends itself to favorable inference is last week's decision by the French Cabinet to offer for subscription probably early in December the proposed $260,000,000 national French loan. The success or failure of this bond offering will have far-reaching influence and its success seems already pretty well assured. If the hope is realized that this loan will serve the purpose of calling out a large amount of cash from its hiding places in France the placing of this loan may quite possibly, as some believe that it will, prove the turning point in the European money market and investment situation. The final month of the year is one of large special financial requirements in the European markets, but the present position of unusual strength of the great central banks gives promise that these requirements will, this year, be met without hardship. Particularly is this likely to be true if our own market bears out present indications of increasing money ease. Should the French loan prove a notable success, as well it may, it would exert psychological effect of no mean consequence upon the financial markets. The pessimist can, of course, assume its utter failure which inevitably would lead to a worsened financial condition abroad, but he would be assuming this against the probabilities of the case and against some very specific present indications to the contrary.

In any attempt to form a reasoned opinion regarding the stock market outlook, more particularly in our own market, it seems essential to form an opinion regarding the extent and duration of the resumption in trade which is now under way. If trade contraction is to amount to trade disaster the inference regarding the effect on the stock market is plain. But is there any ground for assuming business contraction in any such proportion as that? To assume that we are running into a period of disaster would be assuming a remedy much greater than the evil to be cured. One fact which seems to stand out very prominently in a glance over the general trade situation is that we have not been accumulating large stocks of merchandise, whose enforced liquidation in an unwilling market would bring very heavy losses and would be accompanied by wholesale curtailment of manufacturing. It would seem that consumption has too closely kept pace with production to have led to any such condition. It must be borne in mind that the enormous increase in the country's consuming requirements has greatly lessened the chance of surplus production. Quiet trade, therefore, rather than very poor trade seems the probability.

To whatever extent trade recedes, funds will be released and money-market ease increased. If money should become very easy, indeed, as some expect, there would before very long develop demand for securities of seasoned worth as an escape from idleness of funds or from their employment in an unremunerative money market. Such conditions would undoubtedly lead to a process of selection. Indeed, the recent record of the stock market shows that such a process of selection has for some time been under way.

The Mexican situation is an immediate factor upon which a large share of the attention of the financial community was centred last week. The outlook in that direction has undoubtedly been improved by the assurances which have come to hand that this Government would not encounter interference on the part of European countries in carrying out its Mexican policy. That is no small gain, and it justifies a more hopeful view regarding the Mexican problem. The situation lent itself last week to many contradictory reports, but it seemed at the week's close to be developing along lines which favor a peaceful settlement. The markets of Europe are watching Mexico even as closely as our own, and good news from that quarter not improbably would exert favorable influence upon the immediate position of the markets abroad as well as here.

PARIS PUBLIC IS BUYING.

News of Balkan Peace Aids the Market—Mexican Banks Recover.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A much firmer tone prevailed on the Bourse last week than at any time for months past. Although business was not very active, there was a strong undertone in evidence that the public was finally returning to the market.

The news that Turkey and Greece had practically settled their differences and the more hopeful prospects of a solution of the Mexican question were factors inspiring confidence, although Mexican rumors caused some reaction in the middle of the week. Everything pointed to a steady increase of business after a period of idleness, unrast, and uncertainty.

Rentes started well, but wavered, finally reaching the level of the preceding week, since the terms of the new Government loan were not known before the close of the markets. In the foreign group Mexican banks responded to the more encouraging week-end news from Washington, the National Bank of Mexico advancing fourteen points. The weakest feature at the beginning of the week was Rio Tinto. This was explained by the fact that negotiations are still on between the company and the strikers, and by the relapse of copper shares in Wall Street; but the upward movement of Americans gave a fillip to prices later in the week, bringing the stock up 26 points.

LONDON IS MORE CONFIDENT.

Improvement in Mexican Securities the Week-End Feature.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The stock markets last week had a more confident tone, but the business was chiefly professional, and the quotations lacked the steadying support of the public. The Mexican situation was the controlling power in the markets, although Premier Asquith's Guildhall speech deprived it of its only dangerous aspect—the possibility of Anglo-American differences. The chief feature of the week-end was the further general improvement in Mexican securities; but in all the markets the tone was more cheerful.

The question now asked is: When is the public going to buy? It is pointed out that the markets are offering extraordinary investment bargaining; there is scarcely a section in which securities are not greatly undervalued. Market conditions were never intrinsically sounder.

SOMBRE TONE IN BERLIN.

Depressed by London, Wall Street, Hollins Failure, &c.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Boerse's tendency was unfavorably influenced throughout the week by the condition of London's money market and indirectly by a reported tension in Wall Street. Local money conditions are favorable, but in view of the foreign situation the outlook is not encouraging.

A disappointing feature of the week was the report of the Great Phoenix Mining and Smelting Company, showing 30,000 tons fewer orders on hand than last year, and falling coal prices. The Hollins failure also had an unfavorable effect here.

The Boerse's tendency was most irregular, one day up and the next day down, the public and even many professionals holding aloof and being unable to hazard even a guess as to the future.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
115	135	Buff., R. & P. pf.	130 July 26
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½ Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47 May 16
..	..	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33 Nov. 12
1⅛	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	5 May 18
..	..	Granby Consol.	74½ Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85 Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach	Oct. 3
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25 Sept. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½ Sept. 22
..	..	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf.	85 Sept. 10
..	..	N. Y. L. & W.	121 Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92 June 21
..	..	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105 Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58 June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£167,000
Notes reserved increased	215,000
Notes in circulation decreased	239,000
Public deposits increased	2,407,000
Other deposits decreased	3,992,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	1,676,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£36,700,264	£36,627,139	£38,032,009
Reserve	20,649,000	26,776,754	26,035,324
Notes res.	25,072,000	25,440,550	25,022,940
Res. to liab.	55½%	50%	50½%
Circulation	28,501,000	28,300,405	28,446,685
Public dep.	9,628,000	12,764,391	10,635,485
Other dep.	38,404,000	40,813,188	40,890,000
Gov. secur.	11,788,105	13,034,576	14,438,410
Other secur.	27,359,000	31,585,992	28,781,383

The more important items at this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£36,700,264	£26,640,000	£27,359,000
1912	36,627,150	26,776,754	31,585,992
1911	36,032,009	26,035,324	28,781,383
1910	34,964,014	24,591,280	25,732,458
1909	33,203,498	22,844,253	23,729,729
1908	35,719,196	25,370,501	25,416,703
1907	31,896,291	21,113,316	34,517,324

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55½	1907	40½
1912	50	1906	40¼
1911	50½	1905	42
1910	52⅜	1904	51⅜
1909	50⅜	1903	48⅝
1908	53	1902	46¾

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	21,112,000
Silver holdings increased	481,000
Notes in circulation decreased	148,240,000
General deposits increased	50,350,000
Bills discounted increased	6,525,000
Treasury deposits increased	4,125,000
Advances decreased	9,025,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,516,846,000	3,221,250,000	3,200,750,000
Silver	638,417,000	756,050,000	800,425,000
Circ'n	5,722,943,000	5,499,218,053	5,314,44[illegible],130
Gen. dep.	642,256,000	698,458,837	564,210,173
Bills dis.	1,507,736,000	1,654,617,531	1,411,151,614
Tr. dep.	268,244,000	283,412,774	348,723,162
Adv.	744,336,000	714,721,979	669,947,781

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,303,500,000	831,075,000	5,290,945,035
1909	3,601,200,000	892,025,000	5,198,847,850
1908	3,330,508,160	888,768,840	4,933,698,675
1907	2,705,173,274	933,963,533	4,885,498,245

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	19,785,000
Gold and silver increased	31,790,000
Notes in circulation decreased	100,489,000
Treasury bills decreased	206,000
Deposits increased	48,118,000
Loans decreased	80,830,000
Discounts decreased	57,330,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.	1911. Marks.
Gold and silver:	1,476,284,000	1,018,840,000	1,057,860,000
Loans and discounts:	1,009,207,000	1,482,580,000	1,303,140,000
Circulation:	2,018,182,000	1,914,380,000	1,822,060,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 951,800,000 marks; in 1909, 931,000,000; in 1908, 1,072,-280,000; in 1907, 730,440,000.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
WHEAT.

	High.	Low.
Nov. 10	95⅝	95⅛
Nov. 11	96	95½
Nov. 12	95⅝	95½
Nov. 13	96½	96⅛
Nov. 14	96¼	95⅝
Nov. 15	96½	96⅛
Week's range	96½	95⅛

CHICAGO.
WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 10	86⅛	85⅜	91	90⅜	88⅛	88
Nov. 11	86⅜	85⅝	91¼	90⅝	88⅝	88¼
Nov. 12	85⅞	85½	90⅜	90¼	88¼	87⅝
Nov. 13	86⅜	86	91¼	90⅜	88⅝	88¼
Nov. 14	86⅛	85⅜	91⅛	90⅜	88⅝	88¼
Nov. 15	86⅜	86	91⅜	91	88½	88⅛
Week's range	86⅜	85⅜	91½	90¼	88⅞	87⅝

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 10	69⅝	69	70⅝	70¼	69⅞	69½
Nov. 11	69	68½	70⅝	69¾	69½	69⅛
Nov. 12	69	68⅜	70	69⅝	69¼	68⅝
Nov. 13	69½	69	70½	70	69⅝	69⅜
Nov. 14	69⅜	69⅛	70½	70⅛	69⅜	69⅝
Nov. 15	70⅛	70⅛	71⅜	70⅝	70¼	69⅝
Week's ran.	70⅝	68⅝	71⅜	69⅝	70¾	68⅝

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 10	38⅝	38¼	42½	42	42	41½
Nov. 11	38⅛	37⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 12	38	37⅜	41⅞	41½	41⅜	41⅛
Nov. 13	38¼	38	42⅛	41⅞	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 14	38⅜	38¼	42¼	42	41⅝	41⅜
Nov. 15	38⅝	38½	42⅜	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
Week's ran.	38⅝	37⅝	42½	41½	42	41⅛

Provisions.
LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	10.82	10.77	10.97	10.95
Nov. 11	10.77	10.72	10.92	10.90
Nov. 12	10.77	10.70	10.95	10.87
Nov. 13	10.95	10.82	11.10	10.97
Nov. 14	11.05	10.87	11.22	11.05
Nov. 15	11.07	10.90	11.15	11.10
Week's range	11.05	10.70	11.22	10.87

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	10.72	10.67	10.82	10.77
Nov. 11	10.65	10.05	10.77	10.75
Nov. 12	10.72	10.00	10.82	10.72
Nov. 13	10.87	10.72	10.97	10.82
Nov. 14	11.05	10.80	11.15	10.90
Nov. 15	11.00	10.05	11.12	11.05
Week's range	11.05	10.60	11.15	10.72

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	20.30	20.15	20.27	20.20
Nov. 11	20.15	20.10	20.20	20.12
Nov. 12	20.22	20.07	20.25	20.07
Nov. 13	20.50	20.25	20.47	20.30
Nov. 14	20.45	20.35	20.65	20.35
Nov. 15	20.40	20.45	20.60	20.47
Week's range	20.65	20.07	20.05	20.07

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	13.30	13.10	13.21	12.96	13.21	12.98
Nov. 11	13.40	13.19	13.24	13.02	13.22	12.98
Nov. 12	13.34	13.20	13.31	13.01	13.16	13.00
Nov. 13	13.37	13.26	13.28	13.16	13.23	13.12
Nov. 14	13.63	13.39	13.52	13.30	13.45	13.25
Nov. 15	13.56	13.48	13.47	13.38	13.39	13.29
Week's rge.	13.63	13.10	13.52	12.96	13.45	12.98

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Nov. 15 with price changes were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
700	A.-Chalmers	8⅛	7¼	8⅛	+ 1
1,500	Anglo-A. Oil	23¼	22¼	22⅞	— ⅛
100	A.-A. O., new	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8,200	Brit.-A. Tob.	24¾	23	24⅝	+ ⅞
700	B.-A. T., new	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ 1⅛
1,900	M. of A., new	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
220	Maxwell M.	3¼	2	2⅜	— 1⅜
800	M. M. 1st pf.	23	21¼	21¾	— 0⅜
200	Max. M. 2d pf.	8¼	7	7	— 1¾
1,000	*Mays Oil	24	24	24	— ¼
2,115	Pucb. S. & R.	3⅛	2⅜	2⅞	-8-16
175	Riker & H. C.	160	120	160	+47
240	Stan. O., N.J.	377	372	375	+ 1¼
5,433	Tob. Prod. pf.	85½	80¼	84	+ 1¼
9,100	Un. C. S. w. i.	89¼	84½	89	+ 2¾
50	U. S. L. & H. new	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
25	U. S. L. & H. pf. new	26	26	26	— 0
100	Wileys Overl'd	62	62	62	— ⅛

RAILROADS.

2,400	Manhattan T.	1⅝	1½	1 5-16	+ ⅛

MINING.

12,000	*Arl. Belmont.	8	8	4	— 8
2,500	Bailey	7	6½	7	..
2,000	*Beaver Con.	34	34	33	..
17,400	*Big Four	17	9	10	— 8
3,050	Braden Con.	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
1,250	Brit. C. Cop.	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8,800	Buffalo Mines	2	1⅝	2	+5-10
200	*Butte & Lon.	34	33	34	+ 1
200	Butte & N. Y.	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	+1-16
7,800	*Can. C., Sil.	10	13	15	— 4
19,640	*Caribou Cob.	62	60	61	..
1,000	Cham., Fer'd.	16	16	16	..
6,300	*C. O. D. Con.	4	3	3½	— ⅛
1,000	Con. Ari. Sm.	¼	¼	¼	..
8,400	Crown Res.	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16	..
4,000	Dia. Bl. Butte	2	2	2	..
100	El Paso new.	3	3	3	..
13,500	*Ely Cons.	5	2	2½	— 2
900	First Nat. C.	2 11-16	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
200	*Florence	22	22	22	— 2
1,500	Gold H. Con.	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
4,000	Goldfield Con.	1½	1⅝	1 7-16	..
4	Greene-Can	7	7	7	+ ⅝
6	Gr. Can. new.	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
1,000	*O. C. M. & S.	5	5	5	..
200	Hellfax Teno.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—6-16
500	*Jumbo Exten.	9	9	9	..
4,000	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4¼	4 9-16	— ⅛
900	La Rose Con.	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 13-16	+1-16
436	Mason V., new	4½	4	4⅛	..
4,800	McK.-Darragh.	1⅞	1 5-16	1 5-16	..
11,000	*Nevada Hills	51	43	46	— 6
200	*N. Utah Min.	45	45	45	— 5
1,700	Nipissing Mines	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅝
50	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
1,500	Peterson Lake	27	26	26	..
1,000	Preston E. D.	2	2	2	— 3⅛
225	S. U. M. & M.	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
1,800	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	+1-16
2,000	Temiskaming.	13	12½	12⅝	—25½
9,000	*Tonopah Mer.	59	56	57	— 3
3,550	Tonopah Ext.	1⅝	1⅜	1 9-16	— ⅛
825	Tom. M. of N.	4¼	4¼	4 11-16	+8-16
300	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
3,300	West End C.	1 5-16	1 7-32	1 9-32	—1-16
10,500	*West End E.	5	4	5	..
8,000	*Welt. Sil. M.	8	8	8	— 1

BONDS.

$10,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99	99	99	+ ⅛
20,000	St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102½	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

RUGS CAN'T COME AS ART ANTIQUES

Appraisers Deny Free Entry to Valuable Importations Said to Belong to Widener Collection.

MADE FOR PERSIAN THRONES

Woven in the 15th and 16th Centuries and Considered Too Valuable to Lay on Floors.

Early this year the Kent-Costikyan Company, Inc., rug and carpet importers of this city, imported a dozen or more Persian rugs and carpets woven in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. While neither the official papers in the case, nor the testimony taken by the board disclosed the identity of the person for whom the importation was made by the dealers it was reported that they were intended for the collection of P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia. Customs officials professed ignorance of the personality of the owner, as did other persons who might have thrown light on the subject.

When the importation reached the Appraisers' Stores it was returned for duty at the rate of 10 cents a square foot and 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 391, Tariff act of 1909, as Oriental rugs. The importers, thereupon, appealed to the Board of General Appraisers for a review of the assessment, contending the goods should come in free under Paragraph 717, as artistic antiquities more than 100 years old at the time of importation. At the hearing before the board it was shown that the rugs ranged in size from 25 feet, 6 inches long by 10 feet, 6 inches wide to 31 feet length and 12 feet width. One of the rugs possessed an invoiced valne of $12,480, while another was valued at $9,200.

S. Kent Costikyan, President of the importing firm, testified that although his concern imported rugs and carpets for the usual commercial purposes, the articles in controversy constituted a class by themselves owing to their age.

Another witness, John W. Jones of Jones & Brindisi, had no difficulty in identifying the rugs as of the period reported by the importers. Asked for his reasons he said:

"Previous to the sixteenth century animals were very much used in designs. In the latter part of the fifteenth century the Chinese cloud pattern was first introduced into Persian goods by the Shah Abis, who imported Chinese laborers and artists to work in the factories of Persia. At that time the rugs were made principally for the Persian palaces."

The testimony also developed the fact that some of the rugs were originally used to cover thrones, while others contained rings showing that they were utilized as wall hangings. The witnesses agreed that the rugs were not practical for use as ordinary floor coverings, as they had passed their period of usefulness, and had become objects of antiquity and art, and were sought for the purpose of perpetuating the workmanship of past centuries. Replying to a question by the Government's counsel whether the rugs before the board could not be used on the floor as coverings, a witness acknowledged that they could be so used, but said that rare tapestries might also be put to similar use, but, of course, never were.

Judge Waite, in his decision for the board affirming the assessment imposed by Collector Loeb, held that the articles fell within the exemption clause of Paragraph 717, for "rugs and carpets," and, therefore, were not in the class of artistic antiquities for which free entry was provided.

It is understood that the Court of Customs Appeals will be asked to review the decision of the General Board.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Nov. 10	@4	3½	5 @5½	5 @5½	4½@5
Nov. 11	3½@4	3½	5 @5½	4¾@5½	4¾@5
Nov. 12	3½@4	3½	5 @5½	4½@5½	4½@5
Nov. 13	3½@4	3½	5 @5½	5 @5½	4¾@5
Nov. 14	3 @3½	3½	5 @5½	4¾@5½	4¾
Nov. 15	3½	3½	5 @5½	4¾@5½	4¾@5

Week's range.—On call, 3@4; renewal rate, 3½; 60 days, 4½@5½; 90 days, 4½@5½; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 4¾@6; renewal rate, 5%; 60 days, 5¾@6¼; 90 days, 5¾@6¼; six months, 5¼@6¾.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3¼@6; six months, 3¼@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1⅝@9; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6¼; ninety days, 2½@6¼; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Ber-lin.	Paris.
Nov. 10	5	4 15-16@5	4½	3⅞
Nov. 11	5	4 15-16	4½	3⅞
Nov. 12	5	4 15-16	4½	3⅞
Nov. 13	4¾@4 15-16	4 15-16	4⅝	3⅞
Nov. 14	4¾@4 15-16	4¾@4 15-16	4½	3⅞
Nov. 15	4¾@4 15-16	4¾@4 15-16	4½	3⅞

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Nov. 10	5.90	19.00
Nov. 11	5.90	19.00
Nov. 12	6.00	19.00
Nov. 13	6.15	20.00
Nov. 14	6.05	20.00
Nov. 15	6.05	20.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s.	Bar Silver d.
Nov. 10	77 9	76 4½	27 9-16
Nov. 11	77 9	76 4½	27 11-16
Nov. 12	77 9	76 4½	27⅝
Nov. 13	77 9	76 4½	27⅞
Nov. 14	77 9	76 4½	27½
Nov. 15	77 9	76 4½	27 7-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Consols.	British Rentes.	French Imp.	Ger. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Nov. 10	72 11-16	86f	87⅛c	74	88½	86
Nov. 11	72 9-16	87f	20c	74	89½	86
Nov. 12	72 9-16	87f	37½c	74	89½	86
Nov. 13	72⅝	87f	35c	75	89½	86
Nov. 14	72 11-16	87f	15c	75	89½	86
Nov. 15	72⅝	87f	17½c	75	89½	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Paris. M.	Berlin Pf.
Nov. 10	25 30½	20	50
Nov. 11	25 30½	20	50
Nov. 12	25 31	20	49½
Nov. 13	25 30½	20	49½
Nov. 14	25 31	20	50
Nov. 15	25 31	20	50

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5½	Oct. 27, 1913
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1911
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 25, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23

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NEW MAIL PLAN SAVES TIME.

Letters Will Be Sent from Downtown to Manhattan Transfer Station

A saving from forty to forty-five minutes in handling first class mail between downtown New York and the Manhattan Transfer Station of the Pennsylvania lines near Harrison, N. J., will be accomplished by a new system to be put in operation to-day. Heretofore all mail deposited at the Hudson Terminal Station, which has been the principal downtown mailing division for that past five years, has been shot through pneumatic tubes to the East Thirty-third Street postal sub-station and then transferred by automobile wagons to the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

Under the new plan, the first class mail for the Pennsylvania lines will be taken by the Hudson Terminal, direct from the Hudson Terminal Station at 30 Church Street to Jersey City, and thence to the Manhattan transfer station, where it will be picked up by the trains for the West and South. Postmaster Morgan said last night that the new system would mean that mail deposited at the Hudson Terminal at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, would catch the same trains at the transfer station in New Jersey as mail deposited formerly at 10 o'clock.

The first class mail deposited at the Hudson Terminal Station has been very heavy, and, it was explained that the new system would facilitate the handling of mail from central and uptown New York by making much lighter the work of the employes at the Thirty-third Street station. At present only the first class mail will be affected by the new order as the second, third, and fourth class mail in the holidays, at least, would be too heavy to handle by means of the Hudson tubes.

Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he had decided not to institute in New York the system of having Post Office employes put the stamps on mail deposited. Postmaster General Burleson made it optional with the local Postmasters whether they should adopt the plan. Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he did not think the plan would work to advantage here. Under the plan, when a parcel is presented for mailing the Postal Clerk receiving it, after he collects the required postage, indorses on the parcel tre amount of postage which would be affixed by a clerk later.

SEES PERIL IN KAHN LAW.

It Can Be Used, Says S. M. Weatherly, to Embarrass Manufacturers.

In announcing a convention at the Hotel Astor on Friday next of manufacturers whose products are covered by trade marks, S. M. Weatherly, Secretary of the National Registration League, yesterday attacked the provisions of the Kahn lw, just passed by Congress, and designed to encourage foreign exhibitors to attend the Panama-Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco.

This law, according to Mr. Weatherby, though framed with good intent, would react disastrously on manufacturers of this country by allowing foreign exhibitors patent rights on their products in this country for three years after the Panama Exposition, if they hold patents on those products at home, irrespective of whether American manufacturers have previously acquired patents thereon.

"Under this law any manufacturer is liable to criminal prosecution, fine, imprisonment, confiscation of property, and injunction, for continuing to manufacture his own products," said Mr. Weatherly. "It is possible, too, for any one to ask some foreign Government for a certificate of protection for the product of your concern, have the same imported and exhibited at the Exposition, obtain a certificate under this law and say to the American manufacturer that he must stop manufacturing or subject himself to all the liabilities and penalties provided by the Kahn law.

"Many other iniquities are harbored in the bill and endless loss and litigation are bound to result. So far as the Kahn bill has for its purpose a proper protection of foreign owners of original design property who may exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition, American manufacturers can have no objection, but the law as passed goes far beyond such purpose, permits the invasion of existing American rights, and must be amended to safeguard such rights."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‖Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 15, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$75	$76½
Do pf. ($50)	1,337,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$44	$47
Am. P. & Lt.	5,831,400	1	S	Sep 1, 13	65	67
Do 6% cu. pf.	3,115,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	77	79
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 5% cons. '51	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asheville & P. 1st s. f. 5s. '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Atl. & Syr. El. R.R. tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & P. & 1st 5s. '35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '10.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s. '48	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref. ex. 5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¾
Buff. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '43	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	70	75
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	100	..
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 13	55	65
Conn. Nat. Gas.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
Do. 6s. 1910	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
C. L. H. & P. 5s	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '51	13,003,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	2,451,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	93
Co. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood Lt. 5s, '30	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. Ry. of B. E. Div. 5s, '21	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102⅞	104
L. & O. Div 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
Pa. & L. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
L. & N. Fd. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33	406,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, reg.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	61
J. C. H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	75⅞
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '50	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L.	6,542,080	..	..	.....	21	23
Do pf.	9,967,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	35	38
Do 1st L. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	80
K. C. W. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	90
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. 1st 5s, '50	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1930	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
K. C. & L. 5s	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	35	39
Do 5s of '22	2,083,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Key. 1st 5s, '51	1,350,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,893,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Mobile L. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Nov 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Montana Pr.	.....	..	..	.....	40	45
Mt. Lake	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	98
Mu. & G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87½	92½
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref. 5s, '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
N. Y. West'r. LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102¼
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78½
N. I. & Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	60
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	11½	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	58	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power 5s	5,475,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	72
N. Y. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Ohio Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. F. sto'k	8,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	74	75
O. N. C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '52	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. R. & L. pf.	350,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	80b	85b
Pac. Pr. 5s, '37	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Per. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. certs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	103	104
Pub. U. Cor.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '53	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	71	73
Roch. Ry. & Lt. tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76	77
Rockl. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Rutland R. L. & L. 1st 5s, '46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
L. H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Sch. Val. Pr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	99
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
SanDiego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton 5s	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons. '32	1,100,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 5s	7,411,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,321,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Serrana El. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Calif. Edi.	19,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
So. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	29	31
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,396,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 5s	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7¼	$7½
Do pf. ($50)	11,489,950	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$29	$30
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	14
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	63	65
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	79	80
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97¼b	102½b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 15, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Utica & M'h'k N. Y. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	92	93
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 13	88½	90
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	80	80¼
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	17¾
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	51½
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of 1½% June 2, 1913. b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 13	550	580
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	210	214
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	140
Bowery	250,000	9b	Q	Oct 31, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Jun 30, 13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 13	120	130
Century	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	190	205
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	630
Ch.-Ph. N'l.	2,225,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	171	174
Chelsea Ex.	500,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 13	380	395
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	174	179
City (Nat'l.)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	545	552
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	160	165
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	250	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 13	270	275
Comm. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	172	175
Corn. Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	308	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Ave.	100,000	25c	Q	Oct 1, 13	340	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Oct 1, 13	910	950
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	166	172
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30, 13	220	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	130	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 13	375	410
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	625	630
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	285	300
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 13	495	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	180	185
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	650
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	330	335
Manh'n (Sp.)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 13	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	230	240
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 11, 13	218	222
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	175	180
Met. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 13	140	150
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	325	350
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	180	190
Mutual	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	280	305
N. Nas. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	180	190
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	80	88
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 13	390	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 13	850	..
NY. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	160	168
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	250	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 13	350	358
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 13	225	250
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	425	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	395	..
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	115	125
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 13	110	150
23d Ward	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	150
Tn. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 13	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	390	400
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	450	500
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	July 1, 13	560	580

a—Also 3% O on First Security Co. payable same day. b—Including 3% extra. c—Also an extra dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	8	Q	Nov 1, 13	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 13	450	460
B'way Trust	1,500,000	12	Q	Nov 1, 13	450	475
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	470	490
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 13	440	450
Central	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	900	906
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 1, 13	135	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	445	458
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1050	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30, 13	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30, 13	230	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	250	260
Guaranty	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep	275	285
Hamilton	400,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 61	110	120
Hudson	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	137
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	150	155
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	117	125
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	340	375
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	135	145
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	128	135
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 13	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10, 13	990	1015
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3	M	Nov 1, 13	280	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 13	395	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	362	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	410	420
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 13	1050	1080
Wash'ton	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	345	365

b—Including 2% extra.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Amalgamated Copper	5	Mar., 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.35
American Locomotive	5	Oct., 1914	98½	99½	5.30
Austrian Government	4½	July, '14-15	98⅝	98½	6.15
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	99¾	100	5.00
Boston & Maine	5	Feb 3, '14	..	96	14.00
Boston & Maine	6	June 2, '14	..	95½	14.50
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1915	96⅝	96¾	5.80
Chesapeake & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	98⅝	99	5.55
Chicago & Ohio Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	98⅜	98½	12.75
Hillside Elevated	5	July, 1914	93	95½	5.70
Consol. Gas	6	Feb 23, '14	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr. 8, '14	100	100⅛	5.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	98⅜	98⅝	5.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	97⅞	98⅛	6.70
General Motor	5	Oct., 1915	98	98⅜	5.65
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	96	96⅜	6.35
Illinois Central	4½	July, 1914	99½	99⅝	5.15
Int. & Great Northern	5	Aug., 1914	96⅜	97½	10.25
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	99¼	99⅝	5.40
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	94½	95⅜	8.90
Lake Shore	4½	Mar 15, '14	99⅞	99⅞	4.85
Michigan Central	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99⅞	4.00
Minn. & St. Louis	5	Feb., 1914	98	98½	24.00
Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	May, 1915	95	96⅜	7.50
Missouri Pacific Ry.	5	June, 1914	92½	93½	17.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	98½	99⅜	6.10
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99⅞	4.90
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Apr 21, '14	99⅞	100	5.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sep 15, '14	99⅜	99⅝	5.20
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	98⅜	98½	5.15
New York, N. H. & H.	5	Dec., 1913	99¾	100	5.00
New York State	5	Feb 1, '14	100	100¼	4.40
Northern Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100½	100¾	4.85
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98⅛	5.55
Southern Pacific	5	Jun 15, '14	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	98⅜	98⅝	6.10
Southern Ry. S.	6	June, 1916	97½	98½	6.70
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	98½	99¼	6.00
Union Typewriter	5	June, 1916	96	97½	6.20
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99	6.35
Westinghouse E. & M.	5	Aug., 1913	100	100¼	4.85
Western Maryland	5	July, 1915	95	98	6.00

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

B'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	16	20
Bway & 7th Av	2,100,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	140	160
B'r'n C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	163	167
Cen. C'n 6s, '22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	100	104
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	280	310
42d St. & Gr. St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	220	240
N. Y. & N. J. 5s, '52	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	103
N. Y. Rys.	13,210,934	..	..	.....	22	26
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	150	180
Sec. Av. stk.	1,882,000	2½	..	Jan 1, 09	1	3
2d Av. rec. cts.	3,140,000	3	S	A. & O.	99	99½
2d, 3d & 5th con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	25	30
6th Av. stock	2,600,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	103	112

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Brit.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 15

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	1,468,288	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	$10,187,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 8	1,103,633	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 8	8,091,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 16, 1912	2,572,598	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 16, 1912	9,831,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	74,986,333	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	441,983,420
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	115,583,515	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	613,756,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Bingolias Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. ‡Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. †Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Range for Year 1912 High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 15, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	118	Nov. 7	$12,600,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	115	115	115	115	164¾	...	112	120	15
...	...	24⅜	Oct. 2	19¾	Sep. 11	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold M'ines Co.	10	20⅜	21	20	20½	...	— ½	20⅜	20½	11,200
...	...	9	Nov. 7	3½	Sep. 11	15,221,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. 1st pf. 5th pd.	100	8	8	8	8	...	+ 1	7	8	200
...	...	19½	Sep. 23	12⅝	June 10	14,750,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal pf. 5th pd.	100	16	16	16	16	...	+ 2	15	17	200
...	...	8¼	Nov. 13	8	Nov. 13	16,518,400	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	8¼	8¼	8	8	...	..	8	8⅜	700
...	...	42	Nov. 13	40	Nov. 14	11,715,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	42	42	40	40	...	..	41	45	200
92¾	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	153,887,300	Aug. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	69	71½	67⅝	70½	85¼	+ 1¾	70¼	70⅝	143,850
63⅝	34½	57	Jan. 3	41¾	Sep. 5	18,630,900	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	42¼	44	42	44	66⅞	— 1½	42	44	500
104¾	98	99	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	90	92	....
57	46¾	50½	Jan. 2	19¾	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	22	22⅜	22	23	54⅜	+ 1	23¾	23⅝	900
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	94	+ 5¼	67½	70	150
107⅝	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	89½	Oct. 27	4,500,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	89½	105¾	..	87	90
140	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	128	June 10	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	129½	..	127	128½	....
47¾	11¾	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can	100	28⅞	20⅞	25½	28¾	41½	+ ½	25⅝	25⅞	60,010
129¾	90¾	129¾	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	88	80	87	89	122	— ½	91	91¾	3,100
65⅜	45⅝	56¾	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co	100	42	43½	42	43¼	60	+ 1	43	44¼	1,150
120	116	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	112½	112½	112½	112½	118½	+ ⅝	112	114	100
60⅛	30¾	48¾	Jan. 2	33⅝	July 2	16,267,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	44	..	36	37½	950
84¾	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,552,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	25	..	..	..	75	84	..	76	80	170
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal Products	100	63	63½	63	63½	81	+ ⅝	63	64	200
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,200	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	80	94	..	83	....	
114	108¾	109¾	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	100	100	100	100	..	..	100	16	100
60¾	45¾	57⅞	Jan. 2	33¾	June 12	12,250,000	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	38¾	38½	35¾	38	60½	+ 1	38	39	8,500
91	83	88	May 9	82½	Sep. 2	10,198,600	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	97	97	97	97	..	+ 2	91	96	126
220	166	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	118½	118½	115¼	115⅝	175	— 4⅝	115	120	449
7¼	3	5⅜	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	5⅜	+ ½	4	4½	100
34	20	28¾	Feb. 10	15½	June 10	12,748,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	22	22	22	22	28¼	+ 1	21¾	22	125
20¾	18	27⅝	Apr. 4	17	June 10	10,945,100	July 20, '07	1⅝	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	20⅜	20½	20	20½	19½	..	20⅜	21	1,800
17⅜	9½	12⅝	Nov. 7	7⅞	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	11¼	11½	9⅝	9⅝	12¾	— 1⅝	9⅝	10¼	4,070
45	30	35¾	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1⅝	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	31	31	28¾	28¾	35	— 2¾	28	30	3,800
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1⅝	..	American Locomotive	100	29	29¾	29	29¾	46	..	29	30	1,030
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	106¾	+ ⅞	96	99	800
19½	4¾	13	Jan. 3	5¾	Oct. 17	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	6	6¾	6	6¼	15¼	+ ½	5¾	7	200
62½	47	61½	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,838,800	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	..	..	..	..	41⅞	62½	41	44	125
91	66¼	73¾	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	30,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	61¾	68	60¾	63	79¾	+ 1⅝	62⅝	63¼	6,500
109¾	102¾	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Am Smelt & Ref Co pf.	100	99¾	100½	90½	99¼	107	..	98	99	810
89¼	84	86	Jan. 9	70½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	80¾	82	80¾	81¾	85¼	— ¾	81½	82½	800
202½	123	133	Jan. 2	150	July 9	11,000,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	156	165	150	165	103	+ 5	103	108	1,260
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Snuff Co pf. new	100	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	105	
44⅝	26	40½	Feb. 3	25	June 10	18,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	20	26	26	26	41	..	26	27½	100
123½	113¼	118	Jan. 31	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am Sugar Refining Co.	100	..	..	..	..	108¾	120¼	107	109	
124	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am Sugar Ref Co. pf.	100	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	121½	+ ⅞	112	115	100
78	66	68¾	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tel & Cable Co.	100	59	59	59	59	80¾	..	63	113½	....
140¾	137⅜	140	Jan. 9	117⅜	Nov. 10	344,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	119¼	119½	117¾	119	142⅜	— ⅝	118⅝	119½	2,350
232½	211¾	209¾	Jan. 20	200	June 6	40,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	231½	232	227¾	231	270	..	220	232	1,250
103	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	— 2¼	..	..	....
109¾	102½	108⅛	Jan. 27	96	July 9	51,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	100½	100½	99	100	104½	— ⅛	99½	100	1,750
99¼	97½	99	Jan. 7	95	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	97¾	..	..	
31	18	33⅜	Jan. 2	27	June 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	20	23½	16	20½	
91	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	40,000,000	.....	..	..	American Writing Paper pf.	100	75½	75½	75½	75½	82	..	75	76½	210
41¾	25⅜	32¼	Jan. 2	17¾	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am Writing Paper pf.	100	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	33¼	— 2½	12⅛	15½	700
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅞	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Con Mining Co.	25	33¾	34¾	32⅝	34½	43⅜	+ ⅞	33½	33½	7,200
127½	105⅜	120	Jan. 2	60	Nov. 14	9,980,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	67¼	67¼	60	60	123	—14	55	70	500
101½	102¾	95	Oct. 22	95	Oct. 22	3,488,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	91	....	..	....	....	
47	41¾	43¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 20	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43½	46½	..	..	
111⅝	103¼	106¾	Jan. 6	90¼	Nov. 10	194,487,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¼	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	90½	92¼	90¼	92¼	107⅜	+ 1¼	92	92⅜	6,000
164½	103¾	102¼	Jan. 28	96	July 9	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2¼	SA	Atch. Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	97	97½	97	97½	107½	+ ⅛	97	98	200
148⅛	130¾	129⅝	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,100	July 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	114½	115¼	114½	115½	158	— ⅝	114⅝	116½	200
63⅜	49	53¾	Jan. 8	39	Nov. 4	20,000,000	.....	..	..	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	40	40	39	39	39	— 1	39	40	200
108¾	102¾	105¾	June 6	100⅝	June 25	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	Baldwin Loco Works pf.	100	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	..	104	105	100
117⅞	101¼	106¾	Jan. 2	98⅝	June 10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	1	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	92½	93	92½	92¾	106¾	+ ¼	92¾	92¾	3,150
91	80	89	Jan. 2	70	Nov. 5	60,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	79⅝	80	79⅝	79⅝	87	..	79⅝	81	185
47	37	43	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,933,987	Dec. 31, '07	12½	..	Barnsdall Mining	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1½	
37⅜	7⅝	15⅞	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,933,987	.....	..	..	Bingham Mining	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	
51⅜	27⅝	41¾	Jan. 2	25	June 10	14,802,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	39	39	39	39	39	— ¾	39¼	40	1,400
80	56¾	74	Aug. 12	62¼	June 10	14,808,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	70	70	69	69	71	— 2	69	70	400
94½	76¾	92¾	May 26	86	Jan. 6	37,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	86¼	86⅞	85⅞	86⅛	86⅜	..	86¼	86⅜	2,700
149	137¼	137⅞	Jan. 27	120	Oct. 17	17,999,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	122⅝	122⅝	122½	122½	144	— ½	120½	126	300
10¼	8	8¾	Mar. 18	6¼	Jan. 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry Sec.Co	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	..	6¼	7½	20
116	106	116	Jan. 30	109½	June 9	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	108	..	103	113½	....
40⅝	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Sep. 2, '13	⅝	Q	Butterick Co.	100	27	27	27	27	31	..	26	27¾	100
72½	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	16	Oct. 22	14,822,800	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	61¼	— 1¾	16⅜	18	800
93¾	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 22	12,377,400	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	48½	49	48	48	90¼	+ 2	48	51½	300
67⅜	65	63	Feb. 13	59½	May 13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1½	Q	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	60	....	..	58	60	
253	226½	246⅜	Jan. 2	208½	July 9	199,908,600	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	222	225½	220	223½	267½	+ 8½	223⅜	225¾	49,850
		239	Apr. 17	203	July 9					Can Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	221¾	222¼	221¼	222¼	..	+ 2⅜	222½	223	300
101½	99⅞	103⅝	Feb. 6	95¾	Oct. 14	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	94	94	94	98	100½	..	94½	95⅞	50
88	87	87	Sep. 25	87	Oct. 28	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	85⅜	....	..	....	....	
22⅝	16¼	30¼	Jan. 2	17	June 10	39,587,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	23⅜	25½	22	23½	29¼	+ 1⅝	25¼	25½	2,800
100⅝	80	97¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	93	94½	93	94½	95⅝	+ 4	94	95	430
305	305	302	Jan. 17	275	June 11	2,436,000	Nov. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	..	315	..	280	320	....
121⅛	114½	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	110	..	100	104	
63½	55¼	80	Jan. 2	51⅜	July 11	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	55¾	56¾	55½	56⅞	81¼	— ⅜	56⅛	57⅛	1,550
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 12	10,557,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicag & Alton	100	..	..	..	..	18½	..	10	15	....
31	22	25⅜	Feb. 25	17¼	Aug. 11	19,187,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	..	25	..	20	25	....
203	155	173	Jan. 9	104	June 4	45,750,000	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	17⅜	12	11⅞	12	18¼	+ ⅛	11¾	12½	200
39½	30¼	35	Jan. 9	23	June 10	42,348,900	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28½	29	28½	29	35	..	28	29	300
117⅝	93⅜	116¾	Jan. 9	96⅜	Nov. 10	116,318,200	Sep. 2, '13	2¼	SA	Chicago, Mil & St. Paul.	100	99½	99½	96¾	99⅜	115¾	+ ⅛	97⅛	97⅜	16,750
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	131¼	Nov. 10	116,274,800	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, M'l & St Paul pf	100	131½	135	131½	132¼	140	+ ¼	132	137	200
145	134⅜	138	Jan. 9	126¼	June 10	130,721,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	125	125½	124	125½	140	— ¼	123	126	2,210
198	188	188	Mar. 3	181	May 29	22,395,500	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwest pf.	100	175	175	175	175	..	..	171	178	16
		25	Oct. 7	22	Oct. 7	74,577,200	Sep. 20, '13	1	Q	Chic. R. I. & Pacific	100	..	..	..	65	134	..	47	62	....
144	128	127	Mar. 8	110½	June 27	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chic. St. P. Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	..	120	134	..	..	
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	130⅜	Oct. 17	11,276,800	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P. M. & O. pf.	100	131	131	131	131	..	+ ½	132	140	135
56⅜	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	30⅝	June 10	4,200,400	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	37½	39	36⅝	38⅞	48½	+ 1	38⅜	38⅝	12,600
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 2	34⅞	Aug. 26	47,656,300	.....	..	..	Cleve. Cin. Chi & St. L.	100	36	36	35⅞	35⅞	62	..	30	33	200
101½	95	91⅜	Jan. 16	69	Oct. 16	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1½	Q	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	61	62	61	62	93⅝	..	61	63	100
43¾	23¼	41½	Feb. 3	24½	June 10	34,535,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	26	27¼	..	25½	30⅜	..	27⅛	27½	100
106	103	103	Feb. 11	100	Jan. 2	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	190	....
43	32½	33	Jan. 3	23⅜	June 12	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	..	Colorado Southern	100	27	27	27	27	..	+ 1	27½	28	100
79¾	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	64	....
71	66¼	65¾	Apr. 1	55	July 1	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	60	..	50	70	....
102	102	102½	Feb. 25	102	Feb. 25	16,217,900	Oct. 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	..	102½	..	..	..	....
149½	135¾	142⅜	Jan. 9	125¼	June 10	93,816,500	Sep. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	129¾	129⅝	127¾	127¾	142¼	— ⅛	127½	128½	2,600
22¼	16	17⅜	Jan. 9	11	Jan. 2	40,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	14	..	9¼	9⅝	1,050
140½	73	137⅜	Jan. 31	61¾	June 10	29,825,000	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅝	65½	79	+ ⅛	65	80	650
86	70	77	Feb. 19	74	July 8	2,997,800	June 15, '13	3	SA	Cr't Garnet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	74	85	63	80	....
97	92	90	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 7	7,883,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	84	....
100¾	99¾	100¾	Jan. 18	94½	July 8	37,828,000	Sep. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	97½	97½	96¼	96¼	90¾	..	94½	96⅝	300
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	147½	June 11	4,...	Sep. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	150½	151	149½	151	168	..	150⅝	152½	1,605
597	530	445	Jan. 13	300	June 12	30,247,000	Oct. 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western	100	395	395	395	395	548½	..	395	401	25
		420	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 8					D. L. & W sub rcts. 10% pd.	100	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	....
24	18½	23¾	Jan. 9	13⅝	June 11	28,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	18	18	17	17⅜	21⅝	— ½	17½	18	700
46¾	34⅞	41	Jan. 10	23	June 11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	29⅝	29⅞	28	28	40½	— 1½	28	29	2,800
100	100	99	June 11	99	June 11	9,950,000	July 1, '13	3½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	85	....	
76⅜	61¼	80⅝	Feb. 4	67½	June 3	12,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	..	73½	..	66	77	....
83½	20	21⅜	Jan. 2	9⅜	June 10	20,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	16	16	14½	16	27½	..	16	16½	2,850
11⅜	8	8½	Jan. 2	4½	Nov. 15	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth S. Shore & At.	100	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	..	— ½	4	5½	200
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	10	July 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	10	..	9	9¾	....
100	92½	93	Apr. 24	93	Apr. 24	15,085,800	Oct. 25, '13	1¾	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	100	..	86	....
33½	30	32½	Jan. 6	20¾	June 10	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	26	27¼	25⅜	26⅞	34½	+ ⅝	26⅞	27	16,600
57⅜	47½	49½	Jan. 30	33¾	June 10	47,852,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	40⅝	40¾	39	40¼	61½	+ ⅝	40¼	41	2,400
48	38	41	Jan. 30	32⅜	June 10	16,000,000	Apr. 6, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	35½	42½	33½	36½	....
21⅜	14¼	18	Jan. 22	12	July 11	6,000,000	.....	..	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	14	..	..	11	17	....
43⅜	37⅛	44	Jan. 2	33	Mar. 19	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	..	..	..	38	44⅞	..	37	39⅞	....
225	128	185⅜	Apr. 23	175	Jan 14	10,353,300	Sep. 1, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	..	..	..	..	178	200	..	178	183
115	106¾	109⅝	Jan. 6	105	Sep. 10	13,747,500	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	107	107	107	107	..	..	105	108½	20
139½	153	187	Jan. 2	129⅝	June 10	101

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 165—Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co v. Dolgeville Co. 172—Chappell & Co, Ltd., v. Fields. 15—Matter of Cash-Papworth. 11—Matter of Bacon. 32—Lawlor v. Loewe. 76—Ricordi v. Mason. 77—Smith Incandescent Light Co v. Welsbach Co. 81—Thompson v. Automatic Fire Protection Co. 75—United States v. Whealer. 74—Randel v. United States. 60—Matter of Savarese.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 9—Harned v. Int Mag Co. 02—Darnell v. L I R R. 93—Darnell v. L I R R. 124—Carey v. Gt At & P Tea Co. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 140—Columbus v. Lehigh Valley R R. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R. 134—Keller v. Loyless. 135—Keller v. Loyless. 45—Brennen v. Lehigh Valley R R Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 138—Hannigan v. Northwestern Theatrical Ass'n. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. 141—Blum v. Alliance Ins Co. 142—Blum v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 143—Blum v. Potemac Ins Co. 88—Banker v. N Y C & H R R R. 131—Rothstein v. N Y Rys. 152—Levy v. Canadian Bronze Co. 101—Fountain Elec Floor Co v. Yale & Towne. 162—Smolak v. St. Lawrence Pyrites Co. 164—Hegg v. Maxwell. 127—United States v. Cohen. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 167—Ballard v. Audubon Natl Bank. 168—United States v. Naml. 170—Miller v. Third Ave Rv Co. 173—Hass v. Stewart. 176—Bennett v. Ruppert. 177—Hamilton v. Rasmussen. 178—Lichtenstein v. No Brit Mere Ins Co. 179—Lichtenstein v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 180—Lichtenstein v. Sun Ins Co. 181—Lichtenstein v. Norwich Union Fire. 182—Lichenstein v. No Assur Co. 183—Lichenstein v. Royal Ins Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 725 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on, 251—Babbitt v. Read. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Heugh, J. Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy Disagrees. G. E. Yeuy J. Schon. E. B. Furman, Manhattan Braid Co, R Acker, M Berkman, Kelly & Kuelf, G. Rudinger, M A Caldwell, J. A Cruteri, Rosenthal & Abramowitz, L. Rothschild, Joseph Goldberg, W E Shufeldt. Under objections. I S Meyer, M Kossay, I Schneiderman, H Levine, B Tannenbaum. Adjourned cases. M Lehman, C Dearnbaum, S Costello, M Berlinger, G Friedman, L Hammel Berman & Sinnett, Breslof & Siegel, Lorenzo, Mattiolo, H D Kleinman. Involuntary case. Petition v. Tangier Development Co. Motions. E Kolber, N Y Observer (2.) Federal Biscuit Co, Mutner & Co (2.) L Halpert, S Krug, Union Gas & Elec Fix Co, S Cohn, Gould Mfg Co, A B Jones, J Forsythe, J Stein, Lawrence Import Co, Livingston & Turk, Marwell Bros, Cohen Bros, R Ferraro, I Don, Empire Stay & Suspender Co, Weatherlaw & Karne, Epstein & Spindel, Catalano & Hahn, Scofield & Co, Bryant & Black, Union Gas Elec Co, United Metal Mfg Co, C H Peckworth (2.) Suit Case Co, "Greene," R Spencer, M & H Schack, Electrical Age, Hartford Curtain Wks, J Garfinkel, J Richmond, M B Pride, S Feinstein, Levinson Siegel & Co, Bankers Realty &c, Co, J Forsyth, Gold & Boxerman, Arkin & Guild, A S Jones, E H Smith (2.) "Rectors," Waller v. Texas Pacific R R Co, Karf Bros, Willg & Marvin Co, A Beathoff & Co, L Metzger.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—The Court of Appeals will resume its sittings to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and take up for consideration causes on the order calendar. The day calendars for Monday and Tuesday are:

Monday: 706—People ex rel B & L E Trac Co v. State Board of Tax Commissioners. (town of Westfield.) 707—People ex rel B & L E Trac Co v. State Board of Tax Commissioners, (City of Dunkirk.) 629—Matter of Bensel. 730—Matter of I. L. & T. Co. (pp. Section No. 29.) 747—Dickerson v. Sheehy. 750—Matter of McGuire. 753—Matter of Rothschild. 761—People ex rel N Y, B & M B R R Co v. Prendergast. 765—People ex rel New York & R R Co v. Tax Commissioners. 764—Matter of Baldwin.

Tuesday: 788—People ex rel N Y C & H R R Co v. Woodbury.

Causes placed at foot of calendar under Rule XIII: 744—Matter of Mercantile Trust Co. 756—Cammann v. Bailey. 571—People v. Gutton.

New York county.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, J. Litgated motions: 1—Middlebrook v. Little. 2—Same v. same. 3—Matter of City of N Y, (Creston Av.) 4—Am Radiator Co v. City of N Y. 5—March v. Dwight-Murray Realty Co. 6—Sandzek v. Sandzek. 7—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R. 8—Phillips v. Phillips. 9—Matter of Hallock. 10—Palen v. Palen's Sons. 11—Pittman v. Doyle. 12—Peirce v. Cochrane. 13—Same v. Steel Barrel Co of Am. 14—Bahrenburg v. Bahrenburg. 15—Same v. same. 16—Lange v. Whist. 17—Homler v. Messing. 18—Matter of McOwen. 19—Kaesam v. Kassam. 20—Met Sav Bank v. Shurman Inv Co. 21—Erf v. Shlivek. 22—Kuser v. Guthel. 23—Service v. Speidwell Motor, &c, Co. 24—Gebelin v. City of N Y. 25—Ottinger v. Bennett. 26—Dorland v. Fidelity Dev Co. 27—Same v. same. 28—E Moch Co v. Security Bank. 29—Same v. same. 30—Hugh v. Hugh. 31—Donovan v. United Fruit Co. 32—People's Surety Co v. Comm'l Adv Assn. 33—Same v. same. 34—Weimore v. Detroit Edison Co. 35—Bierman v. Freyer. 36—Katz v. Minden. 37—Lovien v. Levien. 38—2d Nat Bank v. Tooker. 39—Dorland v. Fidelity Dev Co. 40—Lacina v. Belsky. 41—Broder v. Rafalo. 42—Matter of U S Fidelity, &c, Co. 43—Matter of same. 44—Momand v. Landers. 45—Tax Lien Co v. Morar. 46—Matter of Banking & Mtge Co of Am. 47—Abramson v. Abramson. 48—Wendel v. Chaitin. 49—Sommer v. Upperman. 50—Brieker, &c, Weinstock. 51—O'Brien v. O'Brien. 52—London v. Tripoli Realty Co. 53—Same v. same. 54—Same v. same. 55—Same v. same. 56—Egan v. Acken. 57—Schmitt v. Winter. 58—McConigle v. Kindler. 59—Ulmer v. Doran. 60—Century Cork Co v. Aronstein. 61—Eighmee v. Eames. 62—F L Gaylord Co v. Genesee Metal Co. 63—Vardercpoel v. Vanderpool. 64—Wulff v. Roseville Trust Co. 65—Trowbridge v. Fox. 66—Matter of Crocker Co. 67—Joseph v. Pilgrim Spring Water Co. 68—Lockwood v. Mascia Co. 69—Rix v. Aldrich. 70—Burger v. Robinson. 71—Varon & Chart v. Hollander. 72—Olson v. Fogel. 73—Matter of Holtzan. 74—Haygood v. McConnell Printing Co. 75—Montague v. McLean. 76—Met Life Ins Co v. N Y-Chicago R & C Co. 77—Roosevelt Hosp v. Florio. 78—Pardee v. Interstate Auto Co. 79—Mc-Nicholas v. Meade. 80—Draves v. Wolf. 81—Arthur Moeller v. Disanza. 82—Aronovici v. Salant. 83—Anderson v. Stumpfel. 84—Universal Taximeter Cab Co v. City of N Y. 85—Lotos Adv Co v. Magisterial Chem Co. 86—Senior v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 87—Same v. Star Co. 88—Starr v. Averett. 89—Walter v. Walter. 90—Howley v. Pendras. 91—Lee v. Leo. 92—Hollander v. Wm Hasker Co. 93—Jonasson v. Goodman. 94—Rintal v. Nones. 95—Clendenning v. Kilbride. 96—Willard v. Gen Reduc Co. 97—Friedman v. Friedman. 98—Bernstein v. Glassberg. 99—Whitman v. Connelly. 100—Anderson v. Griffen. 101—Zeeb v. German R E Co. 102—Same v. same. 103—Schmast v. Schingal & Bros. 104—Fulgione v. Whitehead. 105—Levering & Garrigues v. Century Holding Co. 106—Gottlieb v. Rosenwasser. 107—Matter of Nicolia. 108—Same v. same. 109—Shuman v. George Backer Const Co. 110—Cohn v. Chesbrough Bldg Co. 111—Bacon v. Bacon. 112—City of N Y v. Shepherd. 113—Whalen v. Whalen. 114—Guaranty Trust Co v. O'Connor. 115—Golden v. Tagliavia. 116—Cohn v. Kotler. 117—Jetter v. Jetter. 118—Wetmore v. C L Smith Co. 119—Sontag v. Loesch. 120—O'Connor v. same. 121—Bamberger v. Cantor. 122—Wyckoff v. Tichenor. 123—Matter of Franc. 124—Oppenheimer v. Upland Realty Co. 125—Dolan v. Pistone. 126—Hoff v. Markowitz Co. 127—Cohnfeld v. Darlong. 128—Ettis v. Engle. 129—Carpenter v. Carpenter. 130—Schonleben v. Int R T Co. 131—N Y Co Natl Bank v. Peckworth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 177—Friedsberg v. Gitchell. 194—Hoey v. Kinselin United Properties. 191-2—Lawrence v. Littlefield. Preferred causes. 1268—Porter v. Robinson. 1196—Atlas Garage Realty Co. v. Diamond. 1245—Universal Taximeter Co, Co. v. City of New York. 687—Union Estates Co v. Adlon Const Co. 1224—Menn v. Breda Realty Co. 1225—Same v. same. General calendar. 361—Eisenberg v. Swartz. 523—Sexauer & Lemke v. Corn. 398—Hoffman v. Goelet. 418—Chester Co v. Guarantee, &c., Securities Co. 500—Orr & Co. v. Hellman. 543—Garibaldi Realty and Con Co. v. Santangelo. 488—Hoffman v. Rosenwitz. 884—Saenger v. Steinfeld. 512—Zwoboda v. Deutscher. 279—Washington Savings Bank v. Kingston Securities Co. 280—Northern Bank of New York v. Washington Bank. 457—Gerkin v. Thomas. 519—Brooksville Granite Co v. Latty. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 587—O'Brien v. Unger. 620—Rapoport v. Posner. 646—Schleisinger v. Schleisinger. 695—Austin & Co v. Carr. 721—Leber v. Lauhenschlager. 724—Star Co v. Press Pub Co. 736—Same v. same. 770—Kaplan v. Kaplan. 700—Autocar Co v. Simon. 803—Coleman & Krause v. City of New York. 835—Bolognino v. Shotland. 842—De Best v. De Best. 858—Estates Development Co v. Gallagher. 927—Klar v. Schwartz. 928—Rentzler v. Rentzler. 933—Weise v. Universal Label Weaving. 946—Nast v. Stimson. 1178—Cypress v. United Stores Realty Co. 1193—Becker v. Brinsker Brothers Aid Society. 1230—Atheras v. Kehayas. 1240—Echo Investing Corporation v. Cole. 1248—Warm v. Garside. 1270—Griffiths v. Griffiths. 40—Northern Bank of New York v. Jackson. 25—Speira v. Porkess. 205—Ney v. Fisher Co. 204—Coates & Co. v. Brady. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Platzek, J. case on; Part V., Blanchard, J., clear; Part VII., Delany, J., clear; Part VIII., Ford, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part VI.—Erlanger, J. Certiorari case. 550—Tribelhorn Realty Co v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal Term. Trial calendar. 1—Vincenzo Campanelli. 2—Giacomo P. Simonelli. 3—Morris Horowitz. 4—Herman Merson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar will be called. 1008—Burns v. Bowiby. 2690—Horovitz v. Horovitz. 1696—Camerer v. Herrmann. 1919—Bracher v. F. Pittelli. 1805—Bracher v. K. Pittelli. 2054—Fishel v. Whitman. 2046—Edeson v. Hoellerer. 2134—Robinson v. Duryea. 2022—Whitman v. Connelly. 1777—Adler v. Furst. 2285—Tirrill Gas Mach Lighting Co v. Leschziner. 2040—Byrne v. Cole. 1791—Aaron v. Shawnee Fire Ins Co. 1797—Aaron v. Nat Ins Co. 1790—Aaron v. Washington Fire Ins Co. 2109—Goodman v. Barkin. 1885—Everett v. South Bay Co. 1931—Nat Surety Co v. Brouchel. 2072—Nat Surety Co v. Winston. 2600—Schlieffelin v. Patrick Reddy Con Co. 2676—Latson v. Curtis. 2365—Security Mort Co v. Turner. 2545—H L Bond Co v. Gollick & Smith. 1072—Bryan v. Heffron Co. 2638—Bryan v. Heffron Co. 2076—Bryan v. Heffron Co. 2642—Barry v. Mulhall. 2213—Cloak & Suit Supply Co v. Kalinsky. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Weeks, J. Highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of tort issues published under Rule I. is 1,500. 867—Weaver v. City of New York. 5585—Flavin v. N Y C & Brooklyn R R. 1565—Flaherty v. Meade Transfer Co. 602—Cogan v. Interborough R. T. Co. 440—Goldstein v. Nassau Elec R R. 4644—O'Brien v. Cunard SS Co. 905—Buermeister v. Evers Rehm Co. 502—Tremper v. Interborough R T Co. 21—Post v. Sharkey. 252—Gludice v. Lanati. 254—Paltrowitz v. Storer. 4843—Forman v. N Y, N H & H R R. 591—Banks v. City of New York. 916—Latuso v. Panhellenic. 53—Semple v. Wanamaker. 935—Hentschel v. Plaza Operating Co. 974—McCaffrey v. National Lead Co. 979—Griffin v. N Y Rys. 992—Buck v. Pleischl. 1004—Seymour v. Saperstein Co. 1007—Blanchard v. Interborough R T Co. 1009—Carlson v. Shaper. 1011—Globerson v. N Y, Ont & West Ry. 1018—Bolten v. N Y Cont Co. 1100—Geo Hocks Bldg Co v. City of New York. 1113—Sonningham Hotel Co v. City of New York. 1134—Park & Tilford v. City of New York. 1282—Di Malo v. City of New York. 1299—Daschefsky v. Board of Education of the City of New York. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Donnelly, J. 503—Shaw v. Rothschild Realty Co. 548—Phillips v. City of New York. 2908—Fuchsinger v. Fuchsinger. 2911—Feltner v. Sun Const Co. 4794—Doyle v. N Y Rys. 269—Jensen v. Northeastern Const Co. 270—Jensen v. Fry. 272—McBridge v. Pocono Bldg Co. 38—Kelly v. Compagnie Gen Transatlantique. 300—Erlendson v. N Y, Albany & Troy Transp Co. 506—Brown v. United Cigar Mfg Co. 597—Reakirt v. Frank L. Fisher Co. 539—Reakirt v. Frank L. Fisher Co. 511—Williams v. City of New York. 693—Sullivan v. City of New York. 694—Sullivan v. City of New York. 498—Bettman v. Hudson Structural Steel Co. 1022—Dooley v. Wanamaker. 1044—Scalfuttyre v. Burns. 1045—Sauna v. Lovunziante. 1049—Blum v. Hart. 1052—Hoffman v. Bronx Borough Bank. 1054—Wilson v. Equitable Life Assur Soc'y of U S. 1060—Kravitz v. Kravitz. 1061—McNulty v. N Y C & H R R R. 1066—Corcoran v. Henizer. 1083—Smith v. Britton. 1092—Cohanan v. Hastings. 1130—Scharaga v. Vechsler. 1206—Howard v. City of New York. 1208—Mandero v. Third Ave R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Goff, J. Inquest. 555—Rockefeller v. Downes. Inquest. 566—Russo v. Strauch. 485—Lehman v. Lange. 299—Knoche v. Bohemian-Am Workmen's, &c, Ass'n. 303—Berpstein v. Penn R R. 468—Franke v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 526—Devlin v. Hafferty. 560—White v. McCarthy. 372—Whiteside v. McCarthy. 969—Smith v. City of N Y. 1037—Esposito v. City of N Y. 1054—McDonough v. City of N Y. 1154—Polok v. Schwartz. 1137—Mule v. Mandel. 1177—Johnson v. Geller. 1211—Brown v. Welsh. 1227—Brown v. O'Connell. 27½—Metzger v. Alphons Custodis Const Co. 95¼—Weiss v. Stoopack. 985½—Gross v. Stowe. 2904—Kaplan v. Beck. 545—Smith v. Palmer. 1000—Sullivan v. Butler. 89—Rine v. Bird. 385—Langin v. Eagle Pencil Co. 190—Winkler v. Penn Tunnel and Term R R. 1195—Washington v. Atwood Violett Co. 711—L'Hommedieu v. Erie R R. 717—Hirick v. Whitridge. 732—Shelley v. Mundell. 734—Selwitz v. Bramberg. 900—De Baud v. L I R R. 902—Burridge v. Sulzberger. 908—Brewer v. N Y Rys. 933—Schlemann v. Musical Mutual Protective Union. ——Blumeathal v. N Y Transp Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J. 1111—Langer v. Eklyn Heights R R. 224—Garrison v. Sun Printing & Pub Co. 1017—Peh v. Same. 1222—Nolan v. Fuller's Express Co. 825—Duval v. Morley. 872—Slaydon v. Interborough R T Co. 876—Stein v. Nassau Electric R R. 884—Turner v. McClenahan. 439—Fromkes v. Heyman. 1121—Rosenthal v. Blackmore. 84—Lynett v. Pearson. 214—O'Connoll v. Hearn. 418—Balestier v. Tribune Ass'n. 1020—Meinick v. Greenberg. 1224—Joyce v. Miller Reed Co. 1228—Funke v. Clay Cons & Bldg Mtl Co. 825—Esdell v. Interborough R T Co. 854—Keith v. Forward Assn. 1296—Fery v. Ledica. 1297—Dunn v. Schley. 1303—Absalom v. N Y Edison Co. 1305—McKenzie v. Clyde S S Co. 1307—Manfred v. Moller. 1308—Zimmer v. Freund. 1314—Bezezinsky v. Oscar Daniels Co. 1315—Pfuemacher v. Levy. 1317—Gentilo v. Linch. 1318—Schwartz v. Hirschfield. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Pendleton, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of contract issues published under Rule I is 1390. 863—Edgar v. Fish. 873—Northern Grain Co v. Wiffler. 876—Cohen v. Bean. 654—Sills v. Brady. 201—Schuchart v. Baker. 214—Kwilecki v. Dzikowska. 857—Michaelis v. Sutphin. 727—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 1308—Rafalo v. Edelstein. 1119—Mayer v. Monzo. 834—Kane v. Lehigh Valley R R. 1315—Jamsica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 2458—McCarthy v. McCarthy. 715—Staples v. Zinn. 289—Roe & Conover v. Kilbride. 134—Chappel v. Kessler. 662—Koupel v. Mayer. 92—Pickien Concrete Const Co v. Meehan Bldg Co. 92—Pickien Concrete Const Co v. Hunts Point Const Co. 104—Ungerer & Co v. Gaillet. 109—Am Woolen Co of N Y v. Klipner. 155—Canavan Bros Co v. Warren. 296—Bluenner v. Burton. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. 377½—Julius Bien Co v. P J Carlin Const Co. 1016—Vreeland v. W Shelton Swallow Co. 1117—Isaac H Blanchard Co v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 891—Dubois Mfg Co v. Athens Hotel Co. 831—Kohn v. Armour & Co. 227—Gardiner v. N Y C & H R R R. 223—Schultz v. Mass Bonding Ins Co. 1819—Emmet v. City of N Y. 72½—Hanson v. Oakland Chem Co. 761—Irish v. White. 1078—Kaufman v. Wightman. 1080—McManus v. Mertens. 1083—Sherry v. Federal Terra Cotta Co. 1015—Heany v. Hofheimer. 1299—McDermott v. Fletcher. 1017—Schwartz v. Frieder. 762—Lowenstein-Weiller Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 2349—Farley v. Bohling. 794—McGrath v. Latimer. 795—McGrath v. Smith. 230—Hamilton v. Weiner. 766—Brown v. McLaughlin. 2437—City of N Y v. Jamaica Ice & Cold Storage. 191—Fitzgibbons Boiler Co v. City of N Y. 1507—Small v. Housman. 1682—Farley v. Buttner. 2439—City of N Y v. Propping. 2441—City of N Y v. Worth. 2442—City of N Y v. Schoenblum. 2443—City of N Y v. Schoenblum. 2444—City of N Y v. Muriach. 2445—City of N Y v. Wells. 2446—City of N Y v. L Tannenbaum Co. 2449—City of N Y v. Herman & Nagell. 2452—City of N Y v. Audubon Nat Bank. 2456—City of N Y v. Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. 2466—City of N Y v. Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. 2468—City of N Y v. Weckers. 2477—City of N Y v. Pettridge. 2480—City of N Y v. Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. 2491—City of N Y v. Imperial Theatre Co. 2492—City of N Y v. Tannenbaum, Obiatt Co. 2505—City of N Y v. Phillip Mindell, Inc. 2636—City of N Y v. Indep't 5 & 10c Stores. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J. 987—Marquard v. Root. 927—Haldorn v. Catlin & Powell Co. 982—Stolweln v. Schreinberg. 895—Whiting v. Medbury. 1275—Van Raalte v. Am Surety Co. 1044—Leffler v. Wager. 1058—Salomon v. Kohlen. 1089—Butler v. Mallon. 1071—Hutchinson v. Smith. 986—Herrmann v. Wolff. 989—Sigel v. Wolff. 758—Hofferberth v. Duckett. 886—Gallard v. J. Heddon & Sons Co. 820—Salmon v. A. Klipstein Co. 702—Stockton v. Turnbull. 277—Lichtenstein v. Jacobson. 917—Newman v. Valley Stream House and Home Co. 894—Crescent Delivery Co v. North River Stone Co. 832—Werschinger v. Haines. 976—Palace Theatro and Realty Co. v. Fidelity and Deposit Co of Maryland. 976—R. Carle v. Frazee. 976—E. Carle v. same. 988—Smiley v. Baumann. 1046—Shlenker v. Testa. 1049—Lebondy v. Fuller. 1048—Feldman v. Daniels. 1060—Rotano v. Rohde. 1062—Jacobs v. Heinze. 1068—Rosenberg v. Fein. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—No day calendar. Cunard Importing Co. 1148—Schildofsky v. Pshyblovitz. 893—Lee v. Sperry et al. 981—Donlon v. Bowen. 1321—Gallagher v. Braun. 1411—Tuthill v. City of New York. 1356—Smith v. City of New York. 5074—Congestil v. Reilly. 4578—Farewell v. Magher. 4839—Sheeny v. Penn R. 4871—Claussen v. B H R R and another. 4906—Fuller v. City of New York. 4980—Quirk v. Cooper Glue Factory. 4900—Eckert v. Truman. 4188—Stern v. Meyer and another. 3844—Wolf v. Brennels et al. 1046—Halleren v. Moran et al. 465—Cardille v. United Port Service Co et al. 4875—Macklewitz v. Marshall. 1720—Purdy v. Brooklyn Benevolent Society. 1723, 1724—White v. Brennan and another. 1725—Endreton v. Smith. 1726—McCleery v. de Bernyz. 1727—Van Hoverberg v. City of New York. 1728, 1729, 1730—Durkos v. Milhauecr. 1782—Hayes v. B H R R. 1733—Foley v. B H R R. 1735—Daiessandro v. Fiuski. 1736—Hogan v. Same. 1737—Esposito v. Horton Ice Cream Co. 1738—Ward v. City of New York. 1739—Berryman v. B H R R. 1741—Waxman v. B, Q Co & Sub P York. 1742—Gilmore v. Nassau R R. 1745—Vause v. Nassau R R. 1744—Brown v. Shedd. 1745—Inniella v. B H R R. 1746—Brophy v. Metal Package Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 1740.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Kelly J. 228—Brasher v. Williams. 98—Blesser v. Loebelson. 235—Samper v. Samper. 112—Haldane v. Somerville. 116—Quick v. Quick. 178—Fleer v. Fleer. 105—James v. James. 308—So Amboy Terra Cotta Co v. Sam House Amus Co. 555—Herrmann v. Herrmann. 374—People ex rel Ehret v. Purdy, Comr. 376—People ex rel Bowery Bay Bldg Co v. Purdy, Comr. 403—People ex rel Rhodes v. Dornell, Comr. 407—Ross v. Picker. 206—Vurhnia v. Peterman. 201—Schmersal v. Schmersal. 115—Reliance Fireproof D Co v. City of N Y. 107—Markowitz v. Markowitz. 102—Hamilton v. Keegan. 183-4—Hyla Realty Co v. Keegan. 42—London v. N Y Telephone Co. 182—Winn v. Flecther. 173—Brown v. Simonson. 115—Mendoza v. Perkins. 85—Sutton v. Sutton. 99—Quattrocel v. Quattrocel. 46—Beyer v. Bchnet. 171—Colyer v. Richard K Fox Pub Co. 204—Fein v. Fein. 270—May v. Germain. 134—Dapville v. Palmella. 200—Neal v. Tuffli. 197—Gerstenbaker v. Silver. 509—Mason v. Mason. 199—Dashby v. Dashby. 135—Logan v. Donavan. Highest number reached on the regular call, 433.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Ann Meallo, Moses Ulmer, H. A. Harris, Jacob Friedrich, E. A. Meyer, J. J. Curry, Louis Goldstein, and Adolph Wenzel. Accountings of Thomas Baddato, Sarah McCarthy, Julia M. Higgins, Agnes Aitkens, Thomas Gilman, Robert Jones and Mary Eddy. Estates of Ellen Bell Thomas, Fred Adee, James Morton, Isaac Gottscho, Sarah Austin, Abe Fondelis, William R. Hutchings, Annie E. Walsh and Emma Rogers. Contested calendar, will of Philip Collins.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Dike, J. 2223—Harney v Bklyn H R R Co. 2463-4-5—Connors and others v Bklyn H R R Co. 2462—Delahunt v. Forst. 2259—Durnagle v. Coney Island and Bklyn R R Co. 2261—De Foo v. Bklyn H R R Co. 2262—Hopp v. Bklyn H R R Co. 2263—Bach v Bklyn, Queens Co. and Sub. R R Co. 2264—Tracy v. Bklyn H R R Co. 2266—O'Connor v. Coney Island & Bklyn R R Co.—2183—McCabe v. Bklyn H R R Co. The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day: 2383—Reamer v. N Y Rwy Co. 2267—Fisher v. Bklyn H R R Co. 2269—Miller v. Donato. 2268—Kuckler v. Donato. 2274—Robbins v. Nassau El R R Co. 2475—Barnum v. Patterson. 2275—Pasmont v. Jamison. 2276—Feuster v. Mantel. 2277—Sipoukowski v. Mills. 3443—Rosenbaum v. Dawson.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I. Fawcett, J. Martin Willis, Roserico Pepe, Jacob Schwartz, William Ray, Max Kaufman, Charles Knight, Irving Greenberg, William Brennan, Jr., James Curran, Harry J. O'Rourkem; Joseph J. Gannon, William Seldenstivker, and Frederick H. Seller.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Tiernan, J. Saverio Fonti, Pauline Cuzzo, Louis Gargano, Jack Ladon, Bussie Corale, Labish Levine, and Harry Stein.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Moore, J. John McLean, Peter Hausman, Ferdinand Accuquilla, James Tracy, John Grimaldi, and Powell Tghernacheak.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Crane, J. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 38—Hubbell v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. Nallen v. McKeogh. 215—Palermo v. George F. Schinzel Cardboard Co. 99—Greenstein, as admx, v. Long Island R R Co. 201—Schneckenberger v. City of New York. 223—Muesten v. H E Taylor Co. 223—Littman v. Mannerchor Hall Co. 225—Foster v. City of New York. 226—Rodoski v. Nichols Copper Co. 122—Havhelm v. Whale Creek Iron Works. 229—Gee, an infant, v. American Druggists' Syndicate. 230—Recchiello v. Standard Bithulithic Co. 232—Kelly v. Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co. The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 233—Berrell v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 148—Feigenbaum, an infant, v. Defiance Button Machine Co. 159—Gonenbusky v. National Sugar Refining Co. 12—Zimmermann v. Klein and another. 181—Sykes v. Long Island R R Co. 120—Cullinan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 214—Storck v. Consumers' Brewing Co. 145—Finocchio v. N Y & Queens Co Railway Co. 231A—Okuta v. Astoria Heat, Light & Power Co. 233—Kelly v. 92d Street, Manhattanville, St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Co. 233—Laskowski v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 234—Caddy v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. 235—Schumacher v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. 164—Callahan v. Huer. 71—Berry, as admx, v. Tyrbsn Water Supply Co and another. 209—John R Carpenter Co v. Van Buskirk and another 223—Stratton v. Graham. 48—Gowdey v. Cameron and another. 153—Atlantic Macaroni Co v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 233.

SUPREME COURT—Special Trial Term—Aspinall, J. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Special Term Room, ground floor, at 10 A. M. The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a future day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached. All cases tried before Judge Aspinall must be submitted with briefs and requests to find immediately at the close of the trial. 160—Packard, as executrix, v. Best et al. 192—Kennehan v. City of New York and another. 170—Hawkins v. Stage and another. 172—Hoffman v. Wehener. 173—Smith and another v. Austin et al. 179—Einstein and another v. Academy Property Co et al. 157—Holleberg v. Glaser. 156—Albro J. Newton Co v. Rutan et al. Highest number reached on 230. Balance of calendar passed to Nov. 18, 1913.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Gilroy v. Gilroy. 104—Ford & Mee Co v. McTigh. 105—Rooney v. B H R R Co 107—Stanczak v. Nat Sugar Refining Co. 78—Martini v. L I R R Co. 93—Weissinger v. Beuchold. 75—Hromadko v. Cavonaugh. 80—Hawley v. Coney Island & Brooklyn Ry Co. 94—Norbert, an infant, v. Walicka. 87—Sullivan v. Graham. 97—Fischer v. Keegan et al. 110—Haas v. Woods. Remainder of calendar passed until Tuesday, Nov. 18.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LICHTENSTEIN, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM LICHTENSTEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next

Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913.

HUGO ROSENBERG,
FLORA MINTZER,
REBECCA LICHTENSTEIN,
Executors

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:48|Sun sets..4:42|Moon rises..7:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:38	10:06	8:11	4:03
Governors Island	9:43	10:01	3:15	4:33
Hell Gate	11:35	11:51	4:58	6:15

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 16.

SS California, Glasgow, Nov. 8.
SS Darnholme, Algiers, Oct. 28.
SS Advance, Colon, Nov. 9.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 8.
SS Commewijne, Trinidad, Nov. 8.
SS Juan, Philadelphia, Nov. 15.
SS Nolsegaard, Sagua, Nov. 3.
SS Vitalia, Progreso, Oct. 9.
SS Val Salice, Almeria, Oct. 25.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Nov. 13.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Nov. 15.
SS Miguel De Larrinaga, Penarth, Oct. 30.
SS Wilberforce, Baltimore, Nov. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 8
Caribbean	Bermuda	Nov. 15
Mayaro	Grenada	Nov. 8
Dunesic	Algiers	Oct. 29
Algonquin	St. Domingo	Nov. 10
Dochra	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 25
Columba	Malaga	Oct. 31
Foxton Hall	St. Lucia	Nov. 7
Altemania	Port Morant	Nov. 11
Canada	Cienfuegos	Nov. 12
Parima	St. Thomas	Nov. 12
Jelling	Cienfuegos	Nov. 12
Carrillo	Port Limon	Nov. 10
Caamano	San Juan	Nov. 12
Grayson	San Juan	Nov. 12
El Sol	Galveston	Nov. 11
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 12

DUE TO-MORROW.

Minnetonka	London	Nov. 8
Kroonland	Antwerp	Nov. 8
C F. Tietgen	Christiansand	Nov. 8
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Nov. 8
Chicago	Havre	Nov. 8
Pannonia	Fayal	Nov. 16
Francisco	Hull	Oct. 30
Havana	Havana	Nov. 14
Westfield	Belfast	Oct. 30
San Jacinto	Galveston	Nov. 12
Brinkburn	Penarth	Nov. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Southampton	Nov. 12
Rhein	Bremen	Nov. 6
Iroquois	London	Nov. 3
Wells City	Dublin	Nov. 5
Chiltern Range	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Bristol City	Swansea	Nov. 4
Prinz Joachim	Colon	Nov. 11
Trent	Antilla	Nov. 15

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Mr. James P. Silo will personally conduct the sale.

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OF

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS

AND

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS,

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Nov. 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th, 1913,

within the Art Galleries of Pattison & Gahan, Auctioneers, No. 7 Lexington St., Baltimore. Mr. Catalogues on application. Thomas Hughes, Clapham Pennington, Executors of the Estate of Pennington. Pattison & Gahan, Auctioneers, Baltimore, Md.

Merchandise.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale. Without Limit or Reserve.

David W. Biow & Co.

Sell To-day, Monday, Nov. 17, 10:30 A. M.,

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13-15 Lispenard St., New York,

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Inspection Invited Tomorrow,

Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC AUCTION WAREHOUSE,

FRANK WALKER, Auctioneer,

Announces Executor's Sale of the Most Beautiful Stock of Mounted

Diamond Jewelry

sold in years, this being the stock of Adolph Hauser & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., deceased. Will be sold at public auction

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The entire stock offered at this sale

Represents a Valuation of $63,000,

and must be seen to be appreciated. Auctioneer's telephone, 2228 Williamsburg.

Notice is hereby given that the following described property, viz:—One Jackson Hand Power Drill, Bits and Tools for operating same, with one Large Granite Block, owned by The Mining Supply Co., will be sold at public auction at Nos. 46 and 48 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the lien of the undersigned as warehouseman.

REEVE & VAN RIPER.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Sell to-morrow, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 24 West 23d St., near 5th Av., New York, Artist Elaborate Stock of Rich

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Protest on Mohair Sustained and One on Pictures Overruled.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest by the Massachusetts Mohair and Plush Company, in which it was contended that the Collector of Customs at Boston made an assessment on an excessive weight of mohair. It was asserted that during the voyage the goods absorbed sea water. The board granted an allowance of 968 pounds for excessive weight and directed a reliquidation of the duties.

The Reuhl Moulding Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati was overruled in a contention relating to pictures, which were assessed for duty at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 411, Tariff act of 1909, as printed matter on surface-coated paper. The importers held that the merchandise was dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem as printed matter not specially provided for, under Paragraph 416.

The J. Wilckes Company was sustained in a claim that additional duty of four-tenths of 1 cent a pound did not accrue on importations of cold-rolled razor steel in strips. Collector Mitchell's action in assessing the extra duty under Paragraph 137, act of 1909, was reversed.

The board upheld a protest by Austin Baldwin & Co. dealing with the classification under the act of 1909 of printing presses. Duty was taken at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal. They were accorded entry at 30 per cent under Paragraph 197, as printing presses.

Raw Silk Imports Behind.

According to statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, imports of raw silk in the month of October were about 1,000 bales smaller than those of the corresponding month last year. Imports of Canton silk for the month were more than double those of 1912 at 1,777 bales, and tussahs showed a gain of about 200 bales. Receipts of European, Japanese and China silks fell off, the largest drop being shown in Japanese filatures. Imports of raw silk into this country in the first four months of the current fiscal year, however, show a good gain over those of the same months in 1912. European, Japanese and China silk again show losses, but they are more than offset by the heavy gains in Cantons and in tussahs and doppionis. In this period shipments of Canton considerably more than doubled those of a year ago, while tussahs and doppionis together showed a gain of nearly 100 per cent.

Westchester County Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J. 14—Barker v. N Y, N H & H R R. 81—Corbin v. Belvedere Brooks. 76—Sell v. Williams. 18—Mohr v. N Y, N H & H R R. 98—Miggle v. Staley. 66—Linehan v. Silver. 21—Scheidler v. N Y, N H & H R R. 23—Belknap v. same. 101—Carroll v. Fay. 87—Wendler v. Barr. 29—Miller v. N Y, N H & H R R. 92—Edwards v. N Y C & H R R R. 24—Maskill v. N Y, N H & H R R. 88—Elchhorn v. Stricker. 35—Clancy v. N Y, N H & H R R. 95—Huggins v. N Y & Stamford Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 56—Hefner v. Westchester Light Co. 72—Field v. Yonkers R R. 100—McGoey v. N Y, West & Boston Ry. 96—Reilly v. N Y, N H & H R R. 102—Cornell v. Royston. 105—McCandless v. Peene. 91—Tronto v. Westchester St Ry. 99—Totaro v. N Y, N H & H R R. 106—Domato v. The Carey Co. 104—Rosenthal v. Sheldon Iron Works. 107—Dogans v. Yonkers R R. 108—Condit v. N Y N H & H R R. 116—Cody v. Bradley Cons Co. 1—Resh v. Hastings Pavement Co. 20 26th. —Nigro v. N Y R's Co. 27—Bradshaw Cons Co. 28—Phillips v. N Y, West & Boston Ry. 38—Maller v. Gantz. 39—Wenz v. Westchester Light Co. 41—Carey v. Cohan. 42—Guldman v. Werlinsklers. 45—Moore v. Schenberg. 44—Feuer v. Rec'r Yonkers R R. 46—Lindheimer v. same. 49—Greenhalgh v. Smith. 57—McCabe v. Callender. 57—Polase v. Davey. 64—People v. Becker. 68—Landati v. Peekskill Light Co. 75—Marejka v. Nat Conduit & Cable Co. 77—Hickey v. N Y C & H R R R. 78—Tackman v. Leibold Cons Co. 85—Beveridge v. Steeplechase Park Co. 86—Gardella v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 90—Mirr v. McCreery. Highest number reached, 120.

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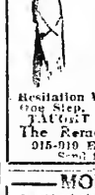

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Bankruptcy Sales

MILLIKEN BROTHERS, INC.—Adjournment of Sale—Pursuant to a decree of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, dated November 10, 1913, the sale of the property of the bankrupt is adjourned to Tuesday, December 2, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to be held at the County Court House of Richmond County, New York, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

MILLIKEN BROTHERS, INC.

SALE BY TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY.

United States District Court—Southern District of New York—In the matter of Milliken Brothers, Inc., Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Honorable Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, dated September 5, 1913, the undersigned, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Milliken Brothers, Inc., by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will, on December 2, 1913, (adjourned from November 11, 1913,) commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public sale, at the Court House of Richmond County, New York, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, in accordance with the provisions of said decree and the terms of sale, all of the properties of the bankrupt, wheresoever located, including real and personal property, choses in action, patents, copyrights, contracts, good-will, and in general all assets of every kind, nature, and description, together with all property acquired by or in the possession of the Trustees on said date of sale and being the property of said bankrupt, except (a) cash on hand; (b) all accounts and bills receivable, and (c) completed contracts and payments due thereon and to become due.

For the terms and conditions of sale reference is made to the Decree of Sale and to the Terms of Sale, copies of which may be obtained after September 27, 1913, at the office of the Referee, No. 71 Broadway, or at the office of the Auctioneer, Charles Shongood, 5 0 Broadway, or at the office of the undersigned, Attorneys for the Trustees. The official report of Appraisers may be examined at the office of the Referee.

The following is a description of the real property to be sold:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Mariner's Harbor, Howland's Hook, Staten Island, in the Third Ward of the Borough and County of Richmond, (formerly Town of Northfield,) City and State of New York, which, taken together in three separate parcels, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of the Shore Road, or Richmond Terrace, at the southwesterly corner of land now or formerly of Cornelius Jones, known as Lot No. 4 on a map entitled, "Property of the heirs of the late John De Hart, deceased, Tunis Tappen, Surveyor, 1870," and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond; and running thence along the westerly line of said Lot No. 4, north 5 degrees 13 minutes and 34 seconds west, 403 feet 6 and ½ inches, to the waters of the Kill von Kull or Newark Bay; thence along the waters of the River Kill von Kull or Newark Bay, the nine following courses: north 75 degrees 58 minutes west, 30 feet 9 inches; north 1 degree 6 minutes west, 44 feet 8 and ¾ inches; north 22 degrees 32 minutes west, 29 feet 8 inches; north 4 degrees 56 minutes and 16 seconds west, 97 feet 7 inches; north 34 degrees 42 minutes and 30 seconds east, 102 feet 10 and ½ inches; north 49 degrees 17 minutes east, 89 feet; north 61 degrees 9 minutes and 50 seconds east, 40 feet; north 80 degrees 16 minutes and 40 seconds east, 61 feet; and north 48 degrees 6 minutes east, 33 feet 1 and ½ inches to the southeasterly corner of a certain grant or patent from the People of the State of New York to William R. Grace, dated March 14, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, in Liber 151 of Deeds at page 494; thence along the easterly line of said grant or patent, north 15 degrees 44 minutes and 40 seconds east, 555 feet 1 inch, to the pier and bulkhead line of the United States Government as approved by the Secretary of War, January 4, 1890, and established by Chapter 898 of the Laws of the State of New York for the year 1895; thence along said pier and bulkhead line, north 75 degrees 3 minutes and 40 seconds west, 870 feet 0 inches, to the easterly end of the United States Government Pier; thence still along said pier and bulkhead line, north 86 degrees 34 minutes and 50 seconds west, 570 feet, to the northeasterly corner of a certain other grant or patent from the People of the State of New York to Richard D. Jackson and Joseph W. Masters, dated December 2, 1893, and recorded in said Clerk's office, in Liber 225 of Deeds at page 392; thence along the westerly line of said grant or patent, south 3 degrees 0 minutes and 10 seconds west, 620 feet to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence along the easterly line of land now or formerly of the New York Transit and Terminal Company, south 3 degrees 8 minutes west, 240 feet 4 and 1-0 inches; thence still along the easterly line of land of said Company, and also along the easterly line of land now or formerly of Frederick Wehman, south 0 degrees 10 minutes and 30 seconds east, 615 feet, to the Shore Road aforesaid; thence along said road, the six following courses:

North 80 degrees 6 minutes and 37 seconds east, 245 feet 4 and ¾ inches to a spike in an old willow stump; south 76 degrees 26 minutes and 18 seconds east, 469 feet 4 and ½ inches to a stake; south 62 degrees 14 minutes east, 60 feet 11 inches to a stake; south 54 degrees 40 minutes east, 268 feet 8 inches to a stake; south 50 degrees 55 minutes and 10 seconds east, 107 feet to a cut in a box post; and north 78 degrees 53 minutes and 30 seconds east, 92 feet 9 inches to the southwesterly corner of land now or formerly of Henry De Hart; thence along the westerly line of said De Hart's land, north 0 degrees 4 minutes and 30 seconds east, 212 feet 6 and ¼ inches to a stake; thence along the northerly line of said De Hart's land, south 87 degrees 38 minutes and 30 seconds east, 230 feet 2 inches; thence along the easterly line of said De Hart's land, south 4 degrees 31 minutes east, 60 feet 3 and ½ inches to a nail and cut in the fence; thence along the southerly line of said De Hart's land, the two following courses:

South 83 degrees 47 minutes and 20 seconds west, 52 feet 6 inches to a stake; and south 80 degrees 45 minutes and 40 seconds west, 49 feet 6 inches; thence again along the easterly line of said De Hart's land, south 2 degrees 45 minutes and 17 seconds east, 102 feet to the Shore Road aforesaid; and thence along said Shore Road the three following courses:

North 76 degrees 58 minutes and 20 seconds east, 53 feet 7 and ½ inches; north 74 degrees 21 minutes east, 32 feet 6 inches to a nail and cut in the fence; and north 74 degrees 38 minutes and 10 seconds east, 52 feet 4 inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Together with all the right, title and interest of the said party of the first part, of, in and to the Shore Road, in front of and adjacent to the above described premises, and also all riparian rights, water grants, and accretions adjacent and appurtenant to said lands.

Subject to the conditions contained in the grant of lands under water to Richard D. Jackson and Joseph W. Masters, dated December 2, 1892, and recorded in Richmond County Clerk's office, in Liber 225 of Deeds, page 393.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of the Shore Road, or Richmond Terrace, at the northwesterly corner of land now or formerly of Elizabeth De Hart, which said point is distant 123 feet 6 inches south westerly from the southwesterly corner of Holland Avenue and the Shore Road at a nail and a cut in the fence, and running thence along the southerly side of the Shore Road the fourteen following courses:

South 77 degrees 28 minutes and 30 seconds west, 201 feet 8 inches; south 81 degrees 17 minutes and 47 seconds west, 16 feet 3 and ½ inches; south 80 degrees 33 minutes west, 16 feet 1 and ¾ inches; north 89 degrees 51 minutes and 30 seconds west, 15 feet 11 inches; north 66 degrees 52 minutes and 30 seconds west, 16 feet 5 inches; north 50 degrees 31 minutes and 50 seconds west, 98 feet 3 inches to a stake; north 39 degrees 50 minutes and 50 seconds west, 12 feet 4½ inches to a post; north 54 degrees 57 minutes and 50 seconds west, 262 feet 2¼ inches to a post; north 62 degrees 14 minutes west, 53 feet 2 inches to a post; north 76 degrees 25 minutes and 50 seconds west, 433 feet 6¼ inches to a stake; south 4 degrees 40 minutes and 11 seconds west, 11 feet 1 inch to a post; north 83 degrees 48 minutes and 40 seconds west, 168 feet 10 inches; south 89 degrees 25 minutes and 25 seconds west, 184 feet 3 inches; and south 74 degrees 15 minutes and 30 seconds west, 114 feet 9 inches to the easterly line of land now or formerly of Samuel Ginsberg; thence along the easterly line of said Ginsberg's land, south 2 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds east, to the southeasterly corner thereof, at a point distant 100 feet southerly from the northeasterly corner of said Ginsberg's land in the southerly side of the Shore Road; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Ginsberg's land parallel with the southerly line of the Shore Road, or nearly so, 50 feet to the southwesterly corner of said Ginsberg's land; thence along the westerly line of said Ginsberg's land north 2 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds west, or nearly so, 100 feet to the northwesterly corner thereof, in the southerly side of the Shore Road; thence westerly along the southerly side of the Shore Road, 156 feet 9 inches, more or less, to a corner in said road; thence southerly along the side of said road and along the easterly line of land now or formerly of D. M. Post, 410 feet, to the southerly line of said Post's land; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Post's land, 104 feet 6 in

The Weather

The Central Valleys depression has moved to the Middle Atlantic Coast and the weather has become more settled. It is considerably warmer throughout the interior West and somewhat colder from the Ohio Valley northeastward. There will be snow or rain Monday in New England and along the Middle Atlantic Coast, and rain in the South Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the Northwest, where it will be unsettled with local rains or snows, and probably with lower temperatures by Tuesday. It will be somewhat colder Monday in the South and warmer in the Plains States, the Central Valleys, and the upper lake region.

The winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, brisk northeast and north, possibly moderately high; Middle Atlantic, moderate southwest and west; East Gulf, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY:

Eastern New York—Cloudy Monday, probably local snows or rains in east and south, with moderate north and northwest winds; Tuesday generally fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday; moderate, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey—Cloudy Monday, probably rain near the coast in the morning; Tuesday fair, moderate north and northwest winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Snow or rain Monday, with brisk north winds; Tuesday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	38	36	4 P. M.	43	41
6 A. M.	38	37	6 P. M.	40	40
9 A. M.	39	38	9 P. M.	35	40
12 M.	42	40	11 P. M.	36	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 1:30 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30—623	West 130th St.; Thomas Collins	$1,000
1:30—127	West 40th St.; Thomas Gallagher	Trifling
3:50—64	East 11th St.; Monarch Hair Cloth Co.	Trifling
3:55—626	East 134th St.; not known.	Trifling
6:00—2,294	Amsterdam Ave.; Carl Fleischmann	Trifling
8:15—2,179	Washington Ave.; Abraham Bortz	Trifling
10:35—Pier 59,	North River; White Star Steamship Co.	Trifling
P. M.		
12:30—72	Pitt St.; Milock Breitbard	Trifling
5:15—71	West 28th St.; D. Kornbluh	$300
6:10—10	East 114th St.; Max Rosenberg	Trifling
7:55—519	West 151st St.; Fred Voelker	Trifling
7:55—236	4th St.; Samuel Schapiro	$50
7:55—239	W. 116th St.; Rose Veslka	Trifling
9:50—454	E. 117th St.; Chas. Lane	Trifling
9:00—535	Westchester Av.; Nicholas Meie	Trifling
9:00—515	W. 27th St.; John McCluskey	Trifling
11:15—69th	Precinct Station House; James Scarlett	Trifling
11:30—301	W. 118th St.; unknown	Trifling

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island Farm House Type

of cosey country home at Great Neck, on half-acre plot. Surroundings are delightful; water is within 2 minutes' walk. Public improvements are fully installed and splendid roads for motoring abound throughout vicinity. House has nine rooms, including large dining and living rooms, with open fireplaces, tiled porch; four master's bedrooms and bath. Artistic fixtures and every modern improvement. House just completed—must be sold at sacrifice Reasonable terms Write for full particulars. PAUL V. SHIELDS, 129 Front St. 'Phone 4123 John.

MODERN HOUSE (3 Baths).

Garage, water views; 22 miles out. Right price.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., Bryant 5610. 512 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Seven-Room Cottage for Sale.

Every modern convenience; parquet floors; fruit trees; can be bought for small payment down; balance $25 monthly or on mortgage; one block from trolley; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. For full particulars address Owner, Box 78 Times

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

FINE COLONIAL HOUSE

One-half mile from station, 40 minutes out. Fine grounds. Best Community. Owner going abroad. Will Rent furnished for one year.

ANGELL AND CO. 507 Fifth Av. New York TEL. MURRAY HILL 8150 and Scarsdale, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN CHANCE, $5,000

EASY TERMS TO SUIT

A COUNTRY HOME

Near Delightful Lake

READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

Has 7 rooms, tiled bath; floors are parqueted; electric light; beamed ceilings; steam heat, open fireplaces, exterior walls; laundry in cellar; grounds 100x150 feet, with fine shade trees; 800 ft. above sea level; high and healthy neighborhood; natural rights to lake go with property; beautiful environment; refined neighbors; 55 min. to N. Y. by D., L. & W. R. R.; 5 min. to station; has private garage; grounds. Address J. S. WITHERS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Lasanno Court

307 West 79th Street

Modern Combination of Elegance Comfort and Reasonable Prices.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths at $1800

Driveway Entrance, Two Elevators Vacuum Cleaner, Steam Dryer Unexcelled Service.

George Rosenfeld

Chas. Morgenthau & Co. Corporation 35 Liberty Street

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

EXCEPTIONAL SUITE

TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH

47 West 72nd Street.

$60 per Month.

MARION

2,612 B'way (98th); 6 & 7 rooms, bath, $75 to $85; fireproof house; all night elevator, all improvements; exp. subway station 96th St. Broadway REMCO 98th Street

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1508, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913. ALBERT FALCK, WILLIAM B. SYMMES, JR., Executors.

W. ROGERS WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Lost

LOST—A lady's gold double-case watch; stem wind; basket containing eight diamonds on back; letter "H" on front; on inside case in back "Louise B. Heneman, from Father"; also long gold chain attached; lost in or around Knickerbocker Hotel; liberal reward offered. Apply J. D. C., Room 1,219, Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST—On Monday afternoon, Nov. 10, a child's coral necklace, between 57th and Lexington Av. and 93d and 104th Sts., Central Park West; liberal reward. Mrs. J. Rudolphy, 703 Lexington Av.

LOST—Diamond scroll brooch, Saturday evening, near Park Av. and 37th St., or Madison Av., between 32d and 35d Sts. Liberal reward for return to Hotel Warrington, 101 Madison Av.

LOST—Ring with one sapphire, two diamonds; either in H. C. F. Koch's store or on 124th, nearby; suitable reward paid. Return 11 Mount Morris Park West.

LOST—Between 174th and Intervale Subway, purse containing lady's diamond and marriage ring; $50 reward; no questions. Abrams, 1,670 Boston Road.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, west side Broadway, between 59th and 66th Sts., gray fur fox muff. Reward if returned to 111 East 66th. Lindstrom.

LOST—Mink collar, between Short Hills and New York, Friday evening. Reward, Magonigle, 829 Park Av., New York City.

LOST—At Yale Field, New Haven, skunk fur scarf; reward. Notify Miss Butcher, 124 New York Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Brown and white diamond pendant; liberal reward. Chard 828 7th Av.

LOST—Bar pin, sapphire centre. Return to St. Denis Hotel, Room 0; reward.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—$100 reward and no questions asked for return of Airedale police dog; answers to name of "Chief." M. J. Fetter, N. Y. Hippodrome.

Real Estate

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will you invest $100 to gain $500 at once in a magnificent restricted water front right property? There is nothing to equal this on the North Shore of Long Island; reverses in circumstances demands this sacrifice; only 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station by electric through service.

C. METZGER, Box 43 Times.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house; near trolley and station; good boating and bathing near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month. Address Small Farm, Box 276 Times Downtown.

Unusually fine house, 7 rooms, tile bath, parquet floors, steam heat; two lots; hedge fence, fruit trees; easy commuting distance; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN, $5,500, small amount cash, on easy terms, balance can remain on mortgage, 5%; plot, 50x130 feet; high in healthy Orange Mts. 300 feet elev.; superb views; near golf course, country club, small lake; neighborhood tennis club; 40 min. to N. Y. near station, Lackawanna; 7 rooms, foyer hall, with cozy fireplace, bath, return veranda; laundry in cellar; hardwood floors; steam heat; airy attic; every city convenience; select residential neighborhood. Owner, 41 Park Row, N. Y., Room 804.

Fine Fanwood houses; no better can be built. Depot on ground; all improvements, large plots, beautiful trees, $4,000 and $5,500; very easy terms. Send for pictures. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Does your rent equal $40? If so, you can have a new and modern house at the same rate, only you are paying for it, and not renting. Westfield is the place. ¼-acre plot; high ground; near depot and cars. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A-1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

BARGAIN.—Must sell beautiful plot, 50x125 feet; $625; real value $1,200; select neighborhood; near station. Owner, Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York.

$103.50, payable $5 monthly, buys 51¾ acres woodland, Burlington County, (only $2 per acre.) Appleby Estates, Spotswood, N. J.

Lakewood, N. J.—Small, attractive, furnished brick cottage and garage for rent or sale; very reasonable. Phone 4235 Schuyler.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%; second, 6%. R. M. de Lemos & Co., 15 Broad St.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Byram Shore, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished cottage for the Winter months; $250. Schuyler 4235.

To Let for Business Purposes.

32 GREENE ST.
Store and Basement to Let.
Size, 25x85; rent low.
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

18 EAST 30TH ST.
CLOSE TO 5TH AVE.
Store and Basement to Let.
Steam heat, electric light. Rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

6,000 sq. ft. in modern fireproof building, 409 Pearl St., Jan. 1; shafting and belting left up if lessee desires to run from large motor. Knox.

TO LET.—Stable for ten horses, near 125th St. and First Av. Address P. O. Box 1,569.

Daylight lofts, also store, basement, 25x100; 28 West 15th; cheap rent. Gray, 1,128 Broadway.

To Sublet—Private office, 25th St. and Broadway; reasonable. C 58 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

November Free

177TH ST., CORNER WALTON AV.
4 LARGE ROOMS, $22,
JUST COMPLETED;
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

MANHATTAN—East Side.

An exceptionally well arranged Duplex Apartment of 7 rooms, 3 master's bedrooms with 2 master's baths.

Rent $1,600.

At 103 E. 75th St.

ALSO

A 7-room simplex apartment, 3 baths; exceptional size and arrangement, with very sunny exposure; rent $2,500; cannot be equalled at the price on the east side.

Agent on premises or

Pease & Elliman,

340 Madison Av., near 43d St.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments 6 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.

RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.

See Superintendent on Premises.

The Carlton

157 EAST 81ST STREET.

New fireproof elevator apartments. One apartment still large rooms, modern improvements, $900.

Business Opportunities.

To lease for term of years, plot on East 118th St., with possible entrance on 3d Av. if desired; suitable for theatre, garage, market for any business in which large area is needed. Inquire S. Gutman, 452 Broadway, New York City.

$500 buys part interest in moving-picture theatre in one of the best locations in Greater New York; property should materialize large profits; particulare at interview with principals only. Operator, Box L 60 Times.

Moving-picture theatre, newly built, 600-seat house; doing excellent business; extraordinary opportunity; principals only. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, and 32 Union Square.

A firm having a national business in patented electric appliances will take in a partner that can invest from $5,000 to $20,000; give references and address. Y 235 Times.

Wanted—Active man with capital to enter automobile tire industry; can have control of money L 64 Times.

Wanted—Agency of good-selling article for wholesale and retail trade. C 76 Times.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold. Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver. Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq

Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Metal work; ventilating smoke stacks; cheap metal work of every description. Light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 408 East 151st St. Telephone Melrose 6664.

Dependable Multigraph typewritten letters: 300 $1.50; 1,000 $2; 10,000 $10, delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

$3 buys forcible, convincing circular letter sure to bring business; any line. Call National Advertising Service, 1,182 Broadway.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 638. Gotham Multigraph Company, Rm. 1,204, 45 W. 34th.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Co., 125 Broadway.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Public Notices.

On and after this date I will not be responsible for any bills except those contracted for by myself. (Signed) Beverly Gowles Towles

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Riverside Drive, (96th St. Subway.)—Bachelor going abroad will sublet his finely furnished ten-room apartment, three baths, six months; reasonable to responsible party. C 61 Times.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE NOS 120-125, north Corner of 84th St.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms; three, four baths Stewart. See Superintendent.

120TH-AMSTERDAM AV.—Newly furnished, high-class two-room kitchenette apartment. "Poinciana" Bryan.

Riverside Drive, 150, (Near 116th.)—Five large rooms, $65 monthly. Apt. 6C.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.
Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; cable service optional; worth investigating.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well furnished high class apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases; 2 to 12 rooms $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE JEFFERSON.
$24-328 WEST 61ST ST.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
308-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

The St. Nicholas and the Amsterdam, 475 West 150th St.—Apartments 5 or 6 rooms; all conveniences; corner; elevator and telephone service; rents $35 and up. Agents, Everett M. Selxas Company, 507 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 40 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice..... $32
Four rooms and bath, front..... $34
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

92d St., Near Park Av.—Top floor of private home, 3 or 4 rooms and bath, for light housekeeping; electric light; parquet floors; 1 or 2 refined adults. Write to Reasonable, 74 East 92d St.

Bronx.

Choice apartments, 6 rooms and bath; high-class apartment house; rent, $40; 2 months free yearly tenancy. See Varian, Real Estate, 2 783 Webster Av.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single rooms; steam heated; excellent table; reference.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable front rooms; a comfortable home, with excellent table.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Large corner and single room; excellent board.

A.—47 FIFTH AV.—Desirable steam-heated room; table boarders; references.

MADISON AV., 436.—Delightful third floor front alcove room; private family table; couple appreciating refined surroundings; permanent; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; $10 up.

11TH ST., 355 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, telephone; good table.

18TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 35 years; rooms, suites, baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (La Grenge.)—Choice accommodations; double, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; convenient cars; reasonable.

68TH, 73 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room; private bath; exclusive house; single room; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Double, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board; day, week; large rooms; private baths.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; attractive rooms; home cooking; table board; dietary laws strictly observed.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 60c., served outside guests; table board.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; new furniture; excellent table; southern exposure; half block Subway and elevated; every convenience; reasonable; table guests.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Residence for girls studying opera, concert, museums; chaperonage; references required; moderate.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well appointed house; near subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, home cooking; reasonable, table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, connecting bath; table guests.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor front; private house; reference.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Warm, single room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; American family; reasonable.

78TH ST., 144 WEST.—Very handsome, large room; hot running water; superior board.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room; excellent board; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 and 122 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels: attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable double room; also hall room; absolutely first-class.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, sunny rooms, newly furnished; generous table; reference; quiet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Attractive second floor front; also hall room; home table.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; excellent table. Stager.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large room; also back parlor; reference.

94TH ST., 30 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent board; private house. Strauss.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Double room, second floor; running water; small room; table guests.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

113TH ST., 554 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

145TH, 349 WEST, (near "L" Subway.)—Room and board; Southern cooking. Phone 7696 Audubon.

149TH ST., 340 TO 358 WEST.—"The Audubon"; nicest, healthiest section; Broadway Subway; large, pleasant rooms; electric light, phone, bath; $14 for two, including good home board; single, $8 to $12; home comforts. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery, fare 5 cents. 71 Jewett Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 836.—Large, front, double, single rooms; steam heat; table specialty.

LENOX AV., 242.—Large, handsomely furnished room, excellent table.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 72-82 EAST, (Corner Broadway.)—Furnished rooms, hotel service; bath and telephone accommodation. $4, $5, and $6 weekly Ask for Mr. Palmer, Stuyvesant 4200.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator; modern improvements; reasonable.

26TH, 39 EAST.—Large room, well heated; elegant bath adjoining; 'phone; others.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast; select house; telephone; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman; references.

72D ST., 206 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and small room; newly decorated; refined, private house; modern conveniences; telephone; select location; $2 upward.

116TH, 172 EAST.—Just opened; warm, cozy, large, small rooms; newly furnished; private; all conveniences; near "L"; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 126, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room; gentlemen; breakfast; telephone; references; single room.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished small rooms; quiet residence.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor alcove room; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

56TH, 57, 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated; newly decorated; parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

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58TH ST., 890 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano, telephone, elevator. Edwards.

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70TH ST., 203 WEST.—Room, bath; electricity, parquet floors; private house; references.

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76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; private residence.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

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79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; reasonable to permanent party; references.

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House just opened; quiet, refined, private home; continuous hot water.

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114TH ST., 425 WEST.—Large single, outside room; adjoining bath; southern exposure; $4; gentleman; references. Knight.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; steam heat, running water; reasonable; meals.

114TH, 523 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

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120TH ST., 188 St. Nicholas Av.—Large, newly furnished, clean, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment; every convenience; price moderate. Young.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large furnished room, one, two gentlemen; private residence; references.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Newly furnished room in private home; reasonable. Apartment 7.

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SEVENTY TYPEWRITERS
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; sale for cut rates.

CONGRESS INFERIOR, MR. PERKINS THINKS

Legislators These Days Are for Themselves and Pork Barrel and Not Civil Pensions.

THIS TO FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Corporations Have Learned Benefit of Pensions—Mayor and Mr. Vanderlip Also Speak.

George W. Perkins, speaking at a mass meeting of Federal civil service employes held in the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon, said that there had been a marked deterioration in recent years in the character of men elected to office in this country, and that a great many of them, especially Congressmen, had sought office for their own pecuniary reward and glorification, and with little, if any, honest patriotic purpose. The average politician of the present day, he said, was a person of ten parts—nine parts personal ambition and one part patriotism.

Mr. Perkins was one of many speakers who addressed the mass meeting, which was held under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association of Civil Service Employes for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of passing without delay a pension bill for the relief of the superannuated civil service employes of the Government. The Hippodrome was packed. Among those who spoke were Mayor Kline, President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, Congressman James A. Hamill of New Jersey, the author of the Civil Service Employes' Pension bill now before Congress; Congressman William A. Calder of Brooklyn, Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards, the Rev. Father Francis J. Sullivan, Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Andrew W. McKee, President of the National Association of Civil Service Employes; the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, and Frank J. McNabb of the local branch of the association. The New York Letter Carriers' Band furnished the music.

Mr. Perkins, whose speech was the principal one of the afternoon, was introduced by Mayor Kline as "the king bee of the greatest beehive of industry on the face of the earth."

Mr. Perkins began by saying that he believed in the pension system, not because of anything he had read in books or studied in theory, but because he had seen the system in actual practice and knew that in caring for his injured or superannuated employes an employer was benefiting himself just as much as he was benefiting the employes.

"The case," continued Mr. Perkins, "is perfectly clear; the Government is wrong and you are right. The wonder is that there should be any delay whatever on the Government's part in correcting the position it now occupies. Any one familiar with the whole question can think of no reason whatever for delay, but some of us who have been studying this question and many other questions that have to do with Governmental action realize that there are causes that account for the delay and that these causes are deep seated and must be removed before the problem in which you are directly interested, and many other problems in which our people are to-day interested, can be properly adjusted.

"One reason given for not adopting proper disability and pension plans on behalf of the Government is their cost. A reason like this from some of the Congresses we have recently had is too ridiculous to treat seriously. A few less pork barrel bills and a few more pension bills would result in a considerable net saving in money and a considerable improvement in efficiency, but there is more immediate personal glory, more headlines, in a pretentious public building for Podunk than in a proper pension plan for postmen.

"There has been a marked deterioration in recent years in the quality of the men representing the people in offices secured through political channels. In my judgment this is largely so because we have been so overwhelmingly busy with our commercial pursuits that we have paid very little attention to who was put up for this or that office. The result has been that many men have sought office for their own pecuniary reward and their own glorification, with mighty little, if any, honest, patriotic purpose behind their ambitions. They have gone into politics and sought office as a man would go into business and seek gain.

Congressman Hamill, in his speech, told of the efforts now being made to get the present Congress to pass a bill such as he has introduced. Mayor Kline, Congressman Calder, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, Mr. Vanderlip, Dr. Van De Water and Father Sullivan, in brief speeches, gave the proposed legislation their unqualified indorsement.

Resolutions were adopted urging the passage of the Hamill bill. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to every member of Congress.

The DAILY TRADE RECORD announces a shrinkage of 35% in the CLOTHING sales in New York during October.

Clothing dealers who have suffered from this shrinkage and accumulated stocks as a result, have used it as a reason for cutting prices.

Notwithstanding many cut-price sales, notwithstanding this generally admitted falling off in business,

OUR BUSINESS INCREASED 17%.

If there is general talk of poor business, and we are doing a good business, there must be a reason, and there is. Never before were such values offered. Never before have clothes buyers been given equal opportunity. You will understand, if you see

OUR $25 OVERCOATS.

Made to measure from materials that would cost $40 to $60 in other first-class shops, and that can't be matched at all in ready-to-wear clothing. Made to fit you, to please you, and to satisfy in every particular.

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Equal in value to our $25 Overcoats. If you will call, and see the array of patterns waiting for your inspection and selection, you will realize why we are busy.

Style Suggestions and Samples on request.

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The Final Result—The GRADUTONE BUTTONS

¶ In the Gradutone Buttons of the Sohmer Player Piano you have the means of controlling with the tips of your fingers the force with which each note on the piano is played, just as in hand playing.

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¶ The Sohmer Player Piano with the Gradutone Buttons would not have been possible even one short year ago. It is an achievement by our inventors which has been sought after for years by other piano manufacturers.

You PLAY the Sohmer Player Piano—You Don't Merely "Operate" It

¶ The expression devices of the Sohmer Player Piano are the opposite of mechanical. The expression and feeling in the music are your very own.

An Invitation

¶ Come in and hear the new Sohmer Player Piano; you will be well repaid, for it is an entirely new type of player piano—a call carries no obligation.

Booklet on Request

¶ If it is not convenient for you to call, a booklet about the new Sohmer "The Player Piano with the Gradutone Buttons," will be sent you FREE. Write TODAY. Address Dept. A

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Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $18. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St., Irving Pl. Mat. D'ly "Trilby"

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 25th, at 3. JOSEF

HOFMANN

2nd PIANO RECITAL. (STEINWAY PIANO.) Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Seats For To-night CARUSO in "LA GIOCONDA" KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) opp. Met. Opera House 1418 B'way. Telephone 3663 Bryant.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nights at 8. TO-NIGHT, "Samson and Delilah" in English. Week Beginning To-mor'w Night, "Il Trovatore"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

Only laughs—nary a lesson—just laughs—"Madam President" at the Garrick.

"After the 'Deep Purples' and the 'Master Minds' and the 'Raffleses' and the other sincere insincerities of Crookdom offered as fodder to the Sarah-Jane mind in a recent unforgettable epidemic, it was quite a relief last night to view

THE MAN INSIDE

the crook ungiorified, unhalo-ed and unhero-ed, a drama of crime by Roland Burnham Molineux, produced by David Belasco." —ALAN DALE.

Criterion B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Now

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Mat. Sat. 2:20. Victor Herbert's Operetta THE Madcap Duchess with Ann SWINBURNE.

Follow the laughs ☞ ☞ "Madam President" at the Garrick.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinee Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in her greatest success, The Tongues of Men.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs., 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES" FOR THE SCOTCH

Gen. John Regan

DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE

"Combines the finished technique of John Drew with the comedy gift of Goodwin and wholesomeness of Jefferson."—Eve. Mail.

All Week—(Double Bill)—"BEAUTY and the BARGE" by W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker, and W. W. Jacobs' "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler."

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK. KLAW & ERLANGER present ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by WM. HURLBUT. THE STRANGE WOMAN

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT "Would Make a Sphinx Laugh."—*American*

LIBERTY W. 42d St., nr. B'way. 7th Month HEARD IN THE LOBBY: "BEST EVER." ROARS OF LAUGHTER CHRISTIE MacDONALD In the Season's Best Musical Play, "Sweethearts"

New Amsterdam Theatre—Special. Next Thurs. & Klaw & Erlanger present Fri. Aft., 2:30, IN MOTION PICTURES and Next Sun. THE LIFE & WORKS Aft. and Night, OF THE IMMORTAL 2:30 and 8:15. COMPOSER RICHARD WAGNER

(Meester Film, Berlin). Narrator, R. S. PIGOTT. Organist, W. H. HUMISTON. Prices 25c. & 50c. All Seats Reserved.

Have a laugh!—have a hundred of 'em!! "Madam President" at the Garrick.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. NEARLY MARRIED With BRUCE McRAE. BEST FARCE IN YEARS

Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat., 2:20. SEVEN KEYS to BALDPATE Most Novel Play in Years.

GEO. COHAN'S M. B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. Popular 50c. to $1.50 Matinees Wed. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND, 23d St. 8th Av. THE BLUE BIRD. Next Week.—Rich'd Bennett, "Damaged Goods."

A laugh in every line—rest between the acts—"Madam President" at the Garrick.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. Daily Mat. 25c. MARIE LLOYD Maggie Cline, Gertrude Barnes, and 8 others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. FALL FESTIVAL 15—STAR ACTS—15 Curtain 1:45 and 7:45.

UNION SQ. DAILY MATS. 25c. Gertie Vanderbilt & Geo. Moore, "Sergeant Bagby," 5 Monets and 7 Big Acts.

HARLEM 125 St. & 7 Av. OPERA HOUSE. Premier Stock Co. in "KINDLING." D'ly Mat. 10-25, Ev. 15-50c.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. Daily Mat. 25, 50 & 75c. CECILIA LOFTUS Alice Els & Bert French, "All Wrong from Start," "The Water Cure." Willa Holt Wakefield, Belle Baker & Other Big Acts.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 8, Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.

Wed. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Herts.

Thur. at 8:15, Boheme. Bori, Alten; Martinelli, (debut.) Scotti, Didur, Segurola, Pini-Corsi, Cond., Polacco.

Fri. at 7:45, Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober, (debut); Urlus, Braun, Well, Cond. Herts.

Sat. at 2, Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

Next Week: Mon. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jorn, Gilly, Didur. Cond., Polacco.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. WITH THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mat. Wed., 25c. to $1. The Best of All Musical Shows. ADELE

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., Brook Av. Evs., 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat., 25c & 50c. THE SPRING MAID

LITTLE A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella 240 W. 44th. Wed. Sat. 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. with Marguerite Clark.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. Sat. at 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42d St. TUES. AFT., Nov. 18 at 3:30. Annual Meeting St. John's Guild

Reports of Officers.

Address by Dr. J. L. Magnes.

Songs by Miss Jayne Herbert, of Century Opera Company,

STEREOPTICON VIEWS and MOTION PICTURES of the work of the Sea-Side and Floating Hospitals.

Open to the Public. Admission Free.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. $1. Gus Edwards & His Big Revue, Frank Sheridan & Co., Jasper, The Thinking Dog; Raymond & Caverly, Goldsmith & Hoppe, others.

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT THE LITTLEST PRICES 12 BIG ACTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.

Next Thurs. Eve., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30 at CARNEGIE HALL.

REGER, BRUCH, TSCHAIKOWSKY.

Soloist, Leopold Kramer, Violinist.

Tickets at Box Office. Félix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Princess Theatre, W. 39th St. FIRST RECITAL TO-MOR'W (TUES.) AFT., 3:30.

DAVID AND CLARA MANNES

Sonatas by Veracini, John Powell, Schumann. Tickets $2, $1.50. Box Office & Haensel & Jones, 20 W. 42d St.

CARNIVAL OF JOY.

Grand Central Palace, 46th St. and Lexington Av. TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT. ADMISSION 10c.

Trained Wild Animal Jungle, 60 Other Attractions, Roller Skating, Tango Dancing, 3 Bands, Fun Galore for Everybody.

BIJOU Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's B'way 30th THE LAST DAYS OF 7th to 10:40 POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET! 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 8:30 Miss Sawyer and Mr. Schastian, Mae Murray, the Marvellous Millers, 30 others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. To-day LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW Burlesque

OPERA TICKETS 39th St. Opera Ticket Office Subscriptions Bought and Sold. 1402 B'way. Tel. 5820 Greeley.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 17—Big Acts—17 Belle Blanche, Bernard Granville, Jack Wilson, Sophie Tucker, Rev. A. Irving, 14 others.

OPERA TICKETS Choice seats operas and theatres. Normandie Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St. Tel. 3026 Greeley.

MURRAY HILL Evs., 8:15. BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. Al Reeves' Big Beauty Show

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB Broadway and De Kalb Ave. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. —BOUGHT AND PAID FOR— Bargain Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 25c., 50c. Evening prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week.....THE 5 FRANKFORTERS

MAJESTIC Wed. Mat. $1.00. Mat. Saturday. BELIEVE ME XANTIPPE NEXT WEEK—THE WHIP—London Cast.

Carnegie Hall, Tmw. (Tues.) Aft. at 2:30.

KREISLER

Suite in E major.....Bach
Grave.....Friedeman Bach
Chanson Louis XIII, and Pavan, Couperin
Prelude and Allegro.....Pugnani
Sarabande and Allegretto.....Corelli
La Chasse.....Cartier
Variations.....Tartini
Melody in D minor.....Gluck
Romance in A major.....Schumann
Rondo in C major.....Mozart
Caprice Viennois.....Kreisler
Three Caprices.....Paganini

MR. CARL LAMSON.....Accompanist

Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 20, at 3. DONNA EASLEY assisted by FRANCIS ROGERS

50c. to $2. Management of Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL—57th St. & 7 Ave.

TO-DAY (MON.) AT 2:45

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EASTERN INDIA

DELHI TO DARJEELING

POPULAR PRICES 50c to $1.50

1,000 GOOD SEATS AT 50c

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Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Fri. Aft. at 3:10. Next Sun. Aft. at 3.

Soloist MME. MATZENAUER

Beethoven Symphony No. 6. "Pastorale." Seats on sale at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

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Café de Paris

Broadway at Forty-second Street

The Opera Season Opens To-night.

After the strains of "La Gioconda" have died away, you and your friends can talk over the evening's performance at supper at Café de Paris. The Café de Paris is most convenient to the Metropolitan Opera House and the principal theatres.

Dinner from 6 to 9 $1.50.

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OF THE

HOTEL BRESLIN

Broadway at 29th St.

REAL Southern dishes prepared by Southern cooks. The luscious, appetizing things that not only Southerners but everybody from everywhere will enjoy. Good music.

Business Men's Luncheon, 11 to 3, 65c. Dinner, 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock. AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.

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WEST 44TH STREET

Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.

Within one block of Ten Theatres.

SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up.

ROOM AND BATH, (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.

RESTAURANT

Table d'hote Lunch 50c. Table d'hote Dinner 75c.

Also A LA CARTE. MUSIC.

Hotel Endicott

Columbus Ave. and 81st St. New York City

Pretty Rooms, One Dollar With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

Gold and Food

The gold on the ceiling does not add to the taste of the food.

While not neglecting the ceiling or the walls or, indeed, the entire surroundings, the Cafe Boulevard believes that it is the excellence of the food, the tastefulness of its preparation, and the attentiveness of the service that have made the Boulevard so popular.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.

Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)

Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.

All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

Luchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer to-day; unsettled, probable rains to-morrow; moderate winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,387. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1913. TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OUR NEW POLICY IN PHILIPPINES IS ATTACKED

Dean Worcester Points Out the Evils of Substituting Ignorant Filipinos for Americans.

NATIVES NOW IN CONTROL

Dismissal of Bureau Chiefs Threatens Efficiency of Land, Health, and Printing Bureaus.

NATIVE HEADS LAND BUREAU

And Admits He Knows Nothing About the Work—Poor Landholders Likely to Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Dean C. Worcester, for thirteen years Secretary of the Interior in the Philippine Islands, arrived here to-day on the Pacific liner Manchuria. He resigned his post Sept. 15 last; his successor has not yet been appointed. His arrival has been awaited with interest as he is the first prominent Philippine official to reach here since the induction of the new Governor General, Francis Burton Harrison of New York, and the introduction of President Wilson's policy that whenever feasible the Filipino is to be preferred to the American as an official.

Mr. Worcester said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES this afternoon:

"I left Manila fourteen days after the arrival there of Gov. Gen. Harrison and before he had time to go very far with the development of his policy. Upon his arrival, from a grandstand erected on the Luneta, the public promenade of Manila, he made an address outlining the policy of the new Administration. It did not differ in any important sense, so far as concerns its aims, from the policy which has been steadfastly pursued ever since civil government was established in the Philippine Islands.

"I called on Gov. Gen. Harrison at his request a week before my departure and discussed Filipino affairs with him. I was able to reply to the suggestion of his to the effect that, while we probably represented opposed political views, we apparently represented identical views as to the policy which ought to be pursued, but that the events of the previous week had made it evident that we represented radically opposed views as to the promptness with which that policy could safely be carried out.

Filipino Succeeds American.

"Within that brief time arrangements had been completed to dispense with the services of several of the most competent bureau chiefs and assistant chiefs of the Insular Government. The resignations of Capt. Charles H. Sleeper, Director of Lands, and of Col. Henry McCoy, Insular Collector of Customs, were the first requested. The vacancy created by Capt. Sleeper's removal was immediately filled by the appointment of Manuel Tinio, a bright young Filipino of good character but absolutely lacking in knowledge of public land matters and administrative experience which would fit him to conduct a business enterprise of anything approaching such very large dimensions. Señor Tinio has been Director of the Bureau of Labor, and has been principally concerned in assisting his countrymen to find employment and in the arbitration of labor difficulties. He was a General in the Insurgent Army at 21 years.

"The Bureau of Land has charge of the entire public domain, including the agricultural and mineral lands and the foreshore, and excepting forest lands only. It has been stated in the public press that the appointment of a Filipino to this position meant a radical change in the public land policy. It is greatly to be feared that this is the case.

"Heretofore the policy has been to give to the poor man—the poor Filipinos, who make up the bulk of the Christian population—and to the ignorant wild man as well all possible assistance in securing homestead or free patents or in purchasing the usually small tracts of land which they desire. It has been the hope of the Government that the very large majority of the inhabitants would become land owners, so that some small proportion of the immense areas of rich unoccupied public land might become privately owned and be made productive.

Try to Keep Poor in Peonage.

"Very many wealthy Filipons who are large land owners dislike to have the less fortunate people secure land, preferring to keep them tenants, as this makes it possible to hold them in peonage, or a state closely approximating it. They have, therefore, diligently sought to mislead the common people as to their rights under the law and have often caused opposition to be made when they sought to obtain land by homestead, free patent, or purchase.

"Capt. Sleeper had generally interested himself in instructing the poor and ignorant as to their rights and in assisting them to assert those rights. By doing them he made himself very unpopular with the Filipino politicians, and a man of their own race will find it very hard to resist the pressure which will be brought to bear by the rich against the poor.

"A second very important function of the Director of Lands was to protect the public domain against the endless and ingenious schemes devised by clever wealthy Filipinos wrongfully to acquire great tracts thereof. Our courts, many of which have Filipino Judges, have proved somewhat weak in protecting the interests of the Government and those of the general public, and these interests will suffer if these great tracts should be wrongfully eliminated from the areas open to homesteading, sale, and lease.

Problem of Friar Lands.

"The Director of Lands furthermore administers some $7,000,000 worth of so-called Friar lands, purchased by the Insular Government from religious corporations, in order that they may be resold to their occupants. All occupants

Continued on Page 5.

BOAT GOES THROUGH CANAL

Dredges Cut Channel Through Last Obstruction in Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 17.—With many prominent canal officials and their wives on board, the small steamer Louise this afternoon had the honor of being the first boat to pass entirely across the Isthmus of Panama through the Panama Canal.

The trip was made possible by the cutting of a channel through the Cucuracha Slide, the last obstruction which has delayed the work on connecting the oceans. Dredges have been at work on the barrier for days, and have made a passage through the slide which is now forty-five feet deep. The dredges will complete the work of widening the channel at this point, and in case of necessity a large ship could be sent from ocean to ocean on very short notice.

SUMMONS B. F. YOAKUM.

Widow of George Henderson Bases Complaint of Realty Transactions.

On the application of Mrs. George Henderson, Benjamin F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, has been ordered to appear Friday before Surrogate Fowler in connection with personal property of Mr. Henderson's estate.

Mrs. Henderson says her husband bought "Duck Island," an estate in Suffolk County, for $82,500 in 1906, selling Mr. Yoakum a half interest in it. When Mr. Henderson died, she says, she permitted Mr. Yoakum, who had been intimately associated in business with her husband, to take possession of his books and papers in his office and to aid in the settlement of his affairs.

Mrs. Henderson says Mr. Yoakum now controls the Aldeo Realty Company, in which her husband held one-half the stock, and that Mr. Yoakum has denied that Mr. Henderson held any stock in the company. He has refused to return the papers to her, she complains.

HOLD UP TOWER'S DEGREE.

Yale Corporation Fails to Act on Faculty's Recommendation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Although the recommendation of the Yale Faculty that a diploma be granted to Charlemagne Tower, Jr., came before the Yale Corporation to-day, the corporation did not vote the degree and incidental diploma.

"Final action was not taken on the matter," said the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of the corporation, to-night. He did not explain where the hitch arose, but it is assumed that no decision will be made until the suit brought against young Tower by Miss Dixie Burdick, formerly of this city, who alleges that she is his wife, has been disposed of.

Young Tower failed to pass his final scholarship examinations and did not graduate with the class of '13. He has taken special examinations this Fall, however, and the Faculty feels that his degree should be given to him.

500 WOMEN TO LOSE JOBS.

New Law in Pennsylvania Disastrous to Hotel Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The enforcement of the new law regulating the employment of women in Pennsylvania may result in hundreds of women losing their places in Philadelphia hotels this week.

The main feature of the law is that no woman can work more than fifty-four hours a week or more than ten hours a day; nor can they work more than six days in any one week. According to Mahlon W. Newton, President of the Philadelphia Hotel Association, the number of women thrown out of work will be at least 500, and may be much greater.

The hotel managers, he said, are willing to retain the women, but because of the necessity of hiring extra help where women are employed, wages will be reduced. In consequence, he said, some of the women, unable to live comfortably on less money, will enter other occupations. Men and boys will take the places of the women.

LESS PLUMAGE ON HATS.

Women Abandoning Bird Adornments, Says Col. Acklen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Women are abandoning the wearing of bird plumage for headgear decoration, according to Col. Joseph H. Acklen of Nashville, Tenn., who arrived here to-day to assume his duties as chief warden of the United States to enforce the recently enacted migratory bird protection law.

Col. Acklen, who is an enthusiastic bird lover, is to serve the Government without pay. He expects to visit every section and State of the country, enlisting the co-operation of State game wardens and the various sportsmen's organizations in the safeguarding of wild life.

The change in feminine fashions and the gradual abandonment of fur and feathers in the decoration of women's hats, the Colonel believes, are the most hopeful signs he has seen in his work thus far.

AERIAL PATROL FOR WIRES.

Power Company Employs Aviator to Locate Breakdowns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 17.—Robert Fowler, an aviator, announced to-day that he had signed a contract with a power company to patrol its lines between Oakland and Oroville in an aeroplane, and will make trips twice weekly, beginning Nov. 20. Headquarters for Fowler have been established at Sacramento.

Because of difficulty in locating broken wires and interrupted power service the power company hit upon the idea of employing an aviator, and when Fowler demonstrated that the plan was feasible, a contract was signed. A patrolman equipped with repair apparatus will ride with Fowler.

SON OF J. P. MORGAN ILL.

Henry a Diphtheria Sufferer in Groton School Infirmary.

Special to The New York Times.

GROTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—Henry Morgan, the youngest son of J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York financier, is isolated in the Groton School Infirmary with a mild attack of diphtheria.

The symptoms became evident Saturday and an injection of antitoxin was administered immediately. Later the lad was removed to the infirmary. His case is a light one, and it is predicted that he will be outdoors again within a week.

He will, however, have to forego a trip to Cambridge, where he was to witness the Harvard-Yale football game with his brother Junius.

TAMMANY SPENT $203,500 IN DEFEAT

Contributions of $152,500 for City Campaign—More Than $50,000 Raised in Loans.

MURPHY BORROWED $25,000

Contractor Bradley and G. W. Plunkitt Gave $5,000 Each—Politicians and Business Men Big Subscribers.

It seems that Tammany Hall was in desperate financial straits in the recent campaign, which resulted in a Fusion landslide, and that on the very eve of the election a hurry call was sent out for more money in an effort to stem the anti-Tammany tide. This unusual condition is indicated by the statement of receipts and expenditures filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Albany by Philip F. Donohue, Treasurer of the New York Democratic County Committee.

Not only did Tammany spend $50,000 more than the organization received, but it apepars that Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy went down in his own pocket for $25,000, which he borrowed, and turned over to the depleted treasury. The statement shows that contributions to the amount of $152,500 were received, and that the expenditures were $203,500. The sums lent to Charles F. Murphy and making part of the receipts were:

Oct. 14, from the Empire Trust Company, $9,900.

Nov. 1, from the Commercial Trust Company, $15,000.

Nov. 7, from John A. McCarthy, $1,000.

The borrowing of this money would indicate that the surplus, if there was any in the County Committee's treasury, was wiped out.

The statement is eloquent of the condition of affairs within the Fourteenth Street organization a few days before the election on Nov. 4. On Nov. 1 Mr. Donohue reports $33,390 was raised and on Nov. 3, the day before election, $22,835 more was suddenly rounded up. Even after the election money was raised, for on Nov. 5, the receipts amounted to $7,105. On Nov. 6 there were $600 more in contributions, and on Nov. 7 John A. McCarthy lent Mr. Murphy $1,000 and Robert J. Fox contributed $25.

The Tammany district leaders and those on the "inside" contributed varying amounts, one of the interesting items being a contribution of $5,000 attributed to former leader G. W. Plunkitt. Mr. Plunkitt's name was brought out in connection with John A. Hennessy's charges against Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, and it was then said that Mr. Plunkitt was never known to have contributed any large sums to the organization.

The Largest Contributors.

The largest contributors, according to the statement filed yesterday, were:

G. W. Plunkitt	$5,000	R. R. Moore	$1,000
William Bradley	5,000	James Butler	1,000
P. Berolzheimer	3,500	H. Dugro	1,000
P. E. Nagel	3,000	J. T. Dooling	1,000
George Ehret	2,500	G. E. Dickinson	1,000
T. F. McAvoy	2,000	J. M. Day	1,000
J. E. Gaffney	2,500	T. F. Smith	1,000
E. J. Berwind	2,000	P. F. Donohue	1,000
J. W. Perrilla	2,000	G. M. Still & Co.	1,000
G. W. Loft	2,000	E. F. Cunningham	1,000
T. F. Foley	2,000	ham	1,000
J. W. Harriman	1,500	A. Sheridan	1,000
M. J. White	1,500	W. Schunck	1,000
J. E. Berwind	1,500	N. Hirsch	1,000
J. J. McCormick	1,500	M. H. Harding	1,000
W. Sohmer	1,000	W. F. Cunningham	1,000
J. F. Galvin	1,000	ham	1,000
Jacob Ruppert	1,000	John J. Jones	1,000

$500.

Henry Brady, L. L. Kellogg, George E. Weller, J. Del Drago, E. J. Mehling, Calvin Dennis, David Canavan, Peter Doelger, W. E. McReynolds, F. M. Patterson, James B. Regan, E. J. Cuddihy, A. L. Erlanger, M. J. O'Brien, T. E. Rush, R. Alexander, Charles B. Roberts, R. J. Shaefer, P. H. Kelly, G. F. O'Connor, John Burke, D. J. Singleton, M. J. Drummond, William Booth, J. F. Mulqueen, Callanan & Prescott, P. J. Dooling, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and Cash.

$400.

Charles B. Meyers and J. F. Ahearn.

$350.

A. J. Talley and P. J. Scully.

$300.

James W. Fleming, J. Morrone, G. F. Shrady, J. F. More, T. C. T. Crain, John Carew, J. W. Snow, and John J. Murphy.

$250.

E. R. Carroll, John M. Bowers, J. O. Sherwood, Francis L. Hine, Roger Foster, Henry Schneider, J. S. Cram, W. H. Reilly, C. F. Murphy, Jr., J. J. McCormick, J. V. McAvoy, N. Taylor Phillips, E. B. Lafetra, D. M. Tracy, W. H. McCormick, William Hoffman, Francis Drase & Co., John D. Moore, Antonio Asterita, Burns Bros., Henry A. Gildersleeve, M. J. Mulqueen, J. J. Beandreas, William P. Rinckhoff, William P. Burr, Charles A. Stadler, George G. Battle, John C. Heintz, William R. Rose, John Haffen, J. B. Cobb, S. E. Bouker, W. A. McQuaid, Henry Schneider.

How the Money was Spent.

The expenditures show that on Oct. 22, $500 was paid for a reception to the Rev. Dr. Sol Baum; Joseph Praeger received $4,500 for the Hungarian Democratic Club; Walter Russell, $2,500 for the college men's headquarters; Charles J. Crowley, $3,900 for the Irish Municipal League; J. G. Walsh, $1,785 for the Travelers' League; R. N. Wood, $9,000 for the colored Democrats, $5,000 of which was given in a lump sum on Nov. 3. The German League got $3,000 and the Italian headquarters $1,327. Max Praeger received $75 for the Hotel Waiters' Alliance. Robert Carter received $100, Charles Reese $150, and Henry Mayer $200 for cartoons.

On Nov. 1 these expenditures were noted: The Met. Company, charity, $25; Mrs. R. Tripp, charity, $25. There were a dozen or more items for literature and postage, but the largest amount for postage alone was on Oct. 23, when $1,000 was paid. The first contribution to the fund was on Oct. 6, when William P. Kelly subscribed $50. On that day the total was $635.

FIVE HURT IN AUTO SMASH.

Miss G. Lipphart of Atlantic City Fatally Injured at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 17.—Her back broken as the result of an automobile accident yesterday, Miss Gertrude Lipphart of Atlantic City is dying today in a hospital here.

James J. Flannery, Jr., Mrs. Flannery, N. H. Kating, and Charles Murray, other members of the party, escaped with slight injuries.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

President's Favorite Picture of Bride-To-Be.
A new photograph of Miss Jessie Wilson, selected as her best likeness by her family, will cover an entire page in the Pictorial Section of NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

SENATOR LEWIS'S CLERK ARRESTED

Alleged Forger of the Pindell Letter Threatens President Wilson.

On a warrant issued at Washington, D. C., Sidney Mouithrop, the stenographer accused by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois of having falsified and published the letter informing Lewis Pindell of the terms upon which he would be made Ambassador to Russia, was arrested last night in the lobby of Smith & McNeil's Hotel in Washington Street by Detective Thompson of tht West 125th Street Police Station. The warrant charges forgery, and on the strength of it Mouithrop was locked up for the night. He refused to make any statement. According to the report of the case made to the police here, he was indicted for forgery by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia.

The arrest of Mouithrop by a New York detective came as the hunt for him was about to be taken up by Secret Service men in this vicinity, for, according to dispatches from Washington received last night, President Wilson received yesterday a threatening letter purporting to come from Mouithrop. In this letter the writer said that unless the President calls off Senator Lewis from the prosecution of Mouithrop he will make public a letter involving the President himself.

According to the New York police, the actual complainant in the case is Edward Sullivan, private secretary to Senator Lewis, who charges that Mouithrop signed his employer's name to checks and documents. He had been living at the Washington Street hotel under the name of James Mansfield, and Detective Thompson caught him there last night just as he was about to mount the stairs to the second floor.

The letter to the President declared that the writer would watch the newspapers for news of the President's action. The envelope was postmarked Hackensack, N. J. A similar letter to Senator Lewis, sent from Edgewater, N. J., declared that if the Senator persisted in the prosecution letters would be made public involving Secretaries Bryan and McAdoo, as well as Roger C. Sullivan and William L. O'Connell of Chicago.

Other Senators have urged Mr. Lewis to insist upon the prosecution of Mouithrop, to make an exampie of him. They have told the Illinois Senator that unless he does so, Senators will be at the mercy of discharged clerks, who may have stolen letters from their files which they can sell to newspapers. Senator Lewis declares he will not withdraw the warrants.

SUICIDE FROM A LINER.

Irish Girl Jumps from the Cymric When Two Hours from New York.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The liner Cymric on her arrival at Queenstown today reported a tragedy.

When the vessel was two hours out from New York an Irish-American girl, whose name was given as Della Sheehan, got behind a lifeboat, climbed the ship's rail, and to the astonishment of the passengers, jumped into the sea. A lifebelt was dropped within a foot of the girl, but she made no effort to grasp it.

Within three minutes a lifeboat was lowered and the liner was stopped, but the girl had disappeared.

BUYS SULGRAVE MANOR.

Peace Celebration Committee Purchases Washington Home.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, the home of the ancestors of George Washington, has been purchased by the committee, presided over by Earl Grey, which was organized to arrange for the celebration next year of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between the English-speaking peoples.

TOWN FIGHTS FOR LAND.

To Start Ejectment Proceedings Over Property in Dispute.

M. Linn Bruce, former Lieutenant Governor, was engaged yesterday by the Town of North Hempstead, L. I., to begin ejectment proceedings against Benjamin Stern, who owns a large estate on Hempstead Harbor at Roslyn, L. I. The town lays claim to the title of two acres of land adjoining Mr. Stern's estate, which for many years was leased to oystermen by the town authorities. The town bases its claim to the land on an old Colonial title giving it the ownership of all lands under water in and around Hempstead Harbor and Manhasset Bay.

The authorities also allege that Mrs. William R. Grace, widow of the former Mayor, who has a large estate at Great Neck, L. I., is using town property. Mrs. Grace obtained her lease of the land from the State Land Commissioners. Mr. Bruce, in a lengthy opinion, says that the State authorities had no right to grant a lease.

TAXI TURNS TURTLE.

Bruised Woman Passenger Found Sitting on the Inverted Ceiling.

Mrs. Catharine Dockrell was driving up Willis Avenue, the Bronx, in a taxicab yesterday afternoon, when the right front tire exploded with a sharp report, and the machine turned upside down. Bystanders hurrying to the rescue found her sitting, bruised and startled, on the inverted ceiling of the cab. The chauffeur had been tossed from his seat to the street.

Mrs. Dockrell is the wife of A. E. Dockrell of the undertaking firm of A. R. Dockrell & Co. of 310 Willis Avenue. She was helped from her uncomfortable position and sent home in an old-fashioned horse-drawn cab.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS M. C. Holm, Prinza Fulka, Nov. 6. SS Grayson, San Juan.

MARCONI TALKS ACROSS THE OCEAN?

Clifden-Glace Bay Wireless Suspended While He Makes Experiments, Reported Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Nov. 17.—William Marconi has taken up the task of solving the problem of wireless telephony. It became known to-day that last week at the Glace Bay and Clifden stations the business of sending wireless messages was suspended thirty minutes while Mr. Marconi, who was at the Clifden station, made an experiment of talking from Ireland to Cape Breton, approximately, 2,100 miles.

Wireless operators are sworn to secrecy as regards the business of the company when they take office, and, since Mr. Marconi has not seen fit to divulge the result of the experiments, the staffs both at Glace Bay and Clifden cannot be induced to talk about the matter. However, they smiled in a satisfied sort of way when questioned as to how the experiment turned out, as much as to say, "It was all that was expected, but we dare not say a word about it."

It had been expected that Mr. Marconi would open the new station put in operation at Louisburg early last month, but it is understood that he was unable to be present owing to the fact that he is devoting his entire time and attention at Clifden to perfecting his wireless telephone.

Some wonderful innovations have been made recently in wireless telegraphy. At Louisburg dictographs have been installed, which, when affixed to the wireless receiving apparatus, copy a message ticked off in the Irish station with an exactness that could not be excelled if the dots and dashes were ticked off at the home station in the immediate vicinity of the dictograph.

GEMS AND BUTLER VANISH.

Manufacturer Mourns the Loss of $4,000 Worth of Jewelry.

Herman N. Butler is looking everywhere for his butler on the chance that his unexplained absence from the Butler home at Broadway and New Street, Far Rockaway, first noted at breakfast time yesterday morning, had some connection with the fact that during the night more than $4,000 worth of jewelry disappeared from the dressing table in Mrs. Butler's room.

The missing butler was a new one. He had come to the household only ten days before from a Sixth Avenue employment agency, and he made a most favorable impression, for he was deft with his hands, smooth in his manner and soft stepping. He was introduced to Mr. Butler as William Taylor, and it was that name which was given to the police of the Far Rockaway Station yesterday after the jewelry loss had been discovered.

The missing jewels include three gold watches, several rings set with diamonds and a diamond bar pin. Mr. Butler is a manufacturer of cloaks and suits, with offices at 48 West Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

YOUNG HARRIMAN AT DESK.

Will Learn Railroading at First Hand in U. P. Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—W. Averil Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, is coming to Omaha next week to take a position in the Union Pacific headquarters to learn how to run a railroad at first hand.

Mr. Harriman, who is Vice President of the Illinois Central and a Director of the Union Pacific, wishes to learn the practical end of railroading under the veteran railroad men who served his father on the Union Pacific.

He will spend some time in the headquarters, and an uncertain period in the big general shops as well. While it is not his intention to learn the details, he is expecting to learn the broad base of each department.

LOSES ARM, WALKS AWAY.

Engineer Shows Remarkable Coolness After His Accident.

Patrick Keegan, an engineer, in charge of an asphalt mixer at the Long Island Railroad crossing at Myrtle Avenue, Flushing, caught his right arm in the machinery yesterday, and the arm was amputated a few inches above the elbow. After the accident Keegan walked calmly to another workman and asked his help.

Keegan was taken to the Flushing Hospital, where the doctors complimented him on the wonderful courage he had shown. It was said that his healthy physique would enable him to recover rapidly from the effects of the accident.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE ILL.

Ex-President of the C. P. Has a Sudden Attack After Speech.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—Sir William Van Horne, ex-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was taken seriously ill at his hotel here to-night. His condition was such as to cause grave concern, and he was placed on board a train shortly before midnight to be taken to Montreal for medical treatment.

Sir William was apparently in good health during the day, having made an address before the Canadian Club, deprecating popular hostility to railway corporations

Den-Toot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. New York store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

BLOCKADE NEAR, SAYS GERMAN MINISTER, BUT NAVY HEADS HAVEN'T HEARD OF IT

Von Heintze Tells Germans in Mexico We Will Act in 3 Days.

ADMIRAL BLUE DENIES IT

Acting Secretary of the Navy Says He Knows Nothing of Any Such Proposal.

MANY LEAVE MEXICO CITY

Prominent Railway Men Send Wives and Children to Vera Cruz.

NEW CONGRESS ORGANIZED

Enough Senators Gathered to Form a Quorum and Elect a Chairman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Admiral Paul von Heintze, the German Minister, called resident German merchants and business men together this afternoon, telling them that an American blockade of Mexican ports was to be declared in the next three days. The Minister took the names of all merchants importing goods directly from Europe and the United States and also asked for inventories of such shipments as were expected to arrive in the immediate future. This was done, he said, for the purpose of enabling the merchants to get their goods through the blockade if possible.

The international situation was unchanged to-day, although it was understood that all negotiations were definitely off, and that there was no further possibility of their being renewed, unless President Huerta voluntarily complied with the American suggestion.

It is generally believed here that further action will be delayed until Wednesday, when the new Congress will decide whether or not it is legal and when it elects a permanent Chairman. Then it is expected that the United States will take a definite stand regarding the legality of the Congress, bringing about a crisis.

Politicians pointed out to-day that it was absolutely necessary for President Huerta to present his resignation to the Congress which he has legally recognized. It is believed that in any case he will present a report of his work since he entered the Presidency for the approval of Congress, which may absolve him of any responsibility before the law. Failure to do this would leave him open to prosecution for his acts by any future Government which might be in power.

It is not believed that there is any possibility of his resignation unless this is done.

A rumor was in circulation here today that Gen. Blanquet was planning and armed rising to depose Huerta, since the latter was unwilling to resign.

A prominent politician said that he informed Gen. Blanquet several days ago of this rumor, and that the Minister of War then went to see Huerta, accompanied by his informant. He told the President of the report, saying that he did so in order that Gen. Huerta might know the stories which were current, and act as he saw fit.

Many prominent railway men and others who are considered well informed regarding possible developments are sending their families to Vera Cruz. This is causing considerable alarm in the American colony. The manager of a Mexican railroad went to Vera Cruz yesterday on a special train carrying many women and children whom he had advised to leave.

Rebels attacked Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The Federal garrison under Gen. Juan de Dios Arzamendi, with about 800 men, was defending the place. Soon after the attack began a telegram was received here saying that rebels were closing in on the town and the attack was becoming fiercer. The wires were cut soon afterward, and nothing has since been heard from the town. Fear is expressed here that it may have fallen.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—With the departure of Manuel Garza Aldape, late Minister of the Interior, foreigners here feel that the Cabinet has lost one of its most conservative members, whose moderation could be depended upon. His successor has not yet been named.

In the meantime Gen. Huerta is proceeding with his efforts to organize the new Congress regardless of the notice given to him by John Lind, the personal representative of President Wilson, that serious consequences would follow such a step.

The Chamber of Deputies was ordered to hold a session to-day for the purpose of examining the credentials of its members, and it is expected that, unless the United States Government finds a means to bring about an alteration of the present plans, the first regular meeting of that house will occur on Thursday.

The American Chargé d'Affaires today received instructions to continue to advise Washington with respect to developments, but he was not instructed to approach the Mexican Government officials again; nor did his instructions include anything relative to the withdrawal of the embassy.

Rumors that the Chargé had been ordered to leave persisted, although an emphatic denial was made at the embassy, and trains leaving for Vera Cruz were watched anxiously by Americans, who have made up their minds not to delay their departure if Mr. O'Shaughnessy goes.

The Imparcial to-day refers editorially to the organization of the Mexican Congress, saying:

"It appears that this Mexican Congress displeases the mighty personage of the White House, who takes us for slaves, whereas we belong to the noble and fierce race of Cuahtemoc, the last Azteo sovereign of Mexico, crossed with that other indomitable and proud people whose monuments of glory rear themselves on the heights of the Andes.

"Our grand President, now unembarrassed by intriguers, stands more firm than porphyry or bronze.

"A people which loses its independence and dignity without a supreme effort is worse than dead and merits eternal ignominy."

The article closes by saying that the writer cannot believe the Yankees will launch upon such an insane adventure as a war with Mexico.

The organization of President Huerta's new Congress was completed late today, when enough Senators were gathered to form a quorum in the Upper House. Gen. Francisco Pronces was chosen Temporary Chairman of the Senate, and a Committee on Credentials was appointed. A similar committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day began the work of revising the Deputies' credentials, and there is nothing to indicate that the formal opening of Congress next Thursday will be postponed.

President Huerta talked to-night informally to the members of his staff and a few personal friends regarding the possibilities of intervention by the United States. He intimated that he would be ready to resist such a step.

KNOW NOTHING OF BLOCKADE.

Navy Officials in Ignorance of Mexico City Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Acting Secretary of the Navy, said to-night that he knew nothing of any report that the United States would blockade the Mexican ports within three days.

The substance of the dispatch was read to him over the telephone, and he dismissed the subject with the general statement of ignorance. Secretary Daniels is in the Middle West for a week's speaking, and his absence is thought to cast doubt upon the report of any course that would involve the activity of battleships.

Secretary of War Garrison said this afternoon that no particular moves were contemplated along the Mexican frontier, and that has been the consistent expression from Major Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff, for weeks past. It has always been assumed that any plan for blockading the Mexican ports would involve a tightening of the lines on the frontier and a material increase in the troops placed there.

Secretary Bryan had retired for the night before the dispatch from Mexico was received. At his home, when the nature of the dispatch was disclosed, it was said it appeared not of sufficient importance to justify rousing the Secretary.

It is suggested here as a possible explanation of the reported statements of the German Minister that he might have consulted with German residents in the City of Mexico as to various measures to be taken in case of various contingencies. An American blockade would have been a contingency that would have naturally been suggested, and it is thought the report might have grown out of that.

The general opinion here has not been that a blockade would be the first hostile movement of this Government against Mexico, although it has been suggested. It has been explained that a blockade is simply an ineffective warfare that would allow the Mexicans every opportunity for wreaking vengeance on Americans within their borders. A blockade, it is suggested, might be a supplement to extensive military operations by land, but it can be stated positively that no such military operations are under contemplation.

BLANQUET OUSTED ALDAPE.

Gave Huerta His Choice Between Himself and His Rival.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—The ousting of Manuel Garza Aldape from his post of Minister of the Interior is believed to have been largely the result of friction between himself and Gen. Blanquet, the Minister of War.

A three-cornered fight has been in progress for some weeks, the three factions having been headed by Aldape, Blanquet, and Moheno. Recently Moheno and Blanquet have been working together to insure the elimination of Aldape. The Blanquet-Aldape fight began when Aldape became Minister of the Interior, and conflicting instructions were given to

Continued on Page 2.

President Wilson Is Disturbed by Executions at Juarez.

MAY BLOCK NEGOTIATIONS

Signs of a Hitch Appear in the Prolonged Parleys at Nogales.

WILSON STILL OPTIMISTIC

O'Shaughnessy to Leave Mexico City Only When Ordered to Do So.

1,500 AMERICANS THERE

Apprehension Felt That They May Be Isolated by Wrecked Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—These are the official statements of fact from high authorities to-day regarding the Mexican situation:

The optimism which President Wilson openly expressed on Thursday has not been diminished, and the situation, as far as he is concerned, is substantially unchanged, though Gen. Huerta's personality is thought to give it a kaleidoscopic appearance.

The cause of the Constitutionalists has been considerably impaired in the eyes of the Administration by the reports of Pancho Villa's executions of Federal prisoners at Juarez.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires, has not been recalled by this Government, nor has he received his passports from the officials of President Huerta.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy has not "contingent instructions" under which, in any eventuality, he could withdraw from Mexico City without express orders from the State Department. Nor has he instructions under which he could take any given course, either aggressive or conciliatory, following developments in Mexico, without express instruction from Washington.

The retirement of Manuel Garza Aldape, Mexican Minister of the Interior, and the only active supporter of American policies in Huerta's Cabinet, is confirmed at the State Department.

Fear Mexico City May Be Cut Off.

The State Department has received advices suggesting that communications between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, its nearest port, may be cut in the near future, though this information is not positive. The department apparently inclines to the view that this cutting of communications would be due more to President Huerta's determination to suspend traffic than to the rebels' ability to blow up the lines. The number of Americans who would thus be shut in is known to the department, though it refuses to give out the figures.

The one unexplained feature in these various items of official information is the unqualified statement that the President's optimism has been unimpaired by developments of the last few days. The determination, however, to keep Mr. O'Shaughnessy at his present post fits in with this statement and shows at least that what has been called the Micawber policy of this Government has not been changed. Mr. O'Shaughnessy will remain in Mexico City, and Mr. Lind at Vera Cruz, and both of them are in close and constant communication with Washington, receiving instructions for every movement from the State Department.

The prevailing opinion here is that the dismissal of Señor Aldape from Gen. Huerta's Cabinet yesterday at one blow shattered whatever basis there may have been for President Wilson's optimism of last Thursday. When Mr. Lind left a note with Gen. Huerta's private secretary, saying that he would leave the city if a favorable reply were not received by 7 o'clock to his demand that the new Mexican Congress be dissolved before convening, it was Señor Aldape who held out hopes of Huerta's surrender and pleaded for delay. It was at this time that hope was highest in Washington.

There were suspicions then in various quarters that Señor Aldape's efforts for peace were made without knowledge of his chief. There had been reports for many weeks of friction between Señor Aldape and Gen. Huerta. These reports increased in circumstantiality a little while before Señor Aldape made what now appear to have been at best unofficial advances to Mr. O'Shaughnessy. It was represented that Señor Aldape, with others of the Provisional Cabinet, notably Señor de la Lama, Huerta's Minister of finance, were working together to induce President Huerta to go so far toward yielding to American demands as to submit his resignation to the new Congress as soon as it could be called together.

Many of these most encouraging events happened while Gen. Huerta was in seclusion. No sooner did the President return to the national Palace and get the reins in his hands then every intimation of surrender was repudiated. He then declared that he, like the rebel Gen. Carranza, would stand fast against any foreign intervention. Unofficially, his statements were still more emphatic until finally Señor Aldape was dismissed. This dismissal of the last member of his original Cabinet is regarded here as being the most emphatic of Gen. Huerta's intimations that he has no intention of surrendering

Suspicions of Aldape's Motives.

There is, unquestionably, a strong suspicion here that Señor Aldape's overtures never meant anything more than that he foresaw his own downfall and was preparing a bed to fall upon. His alleged friendship for the United States is of two recent growth to receive full credence here. It must be recalled that the announcement that almost ended John Lind's mission before it began was signed by Señor Aldape. As Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, he declared that Mr. Lind would be an undesirable

allen. It was only after Señor Aldape was replaced by Señor Gamboa in the Foreign Ministry that Mr. Lind received a courteous hearing.

The statement that Mr. O'Shaughnessy has no contingent instructions whatever seems to mean a return to the old drifting policy that obtained prior to last Thursday. Mr. Lind's demands for certain pledges from Gen. Huerta were unaccompanied by any statement of what would follow failure to comply with them. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's communications at the present time are conducted on the same basis. Apparently only one step is decided at a time, and that decision is reached in Washington.

The State Department to-day was unusually reticent regarding the activities of Dr. William Bayard Hale at Nogales, Sonora, where he has been in consultation with Gen. Carranza and his provisional Cabinet. There is every reason, however, to believe that those negotiations continue. The mere fact that they do continue strongly suggests that his proposals to the Constitutionalists must include something besides mediation. That has been stoutly rejected by Gen. Carranza, and Gen Huerta has echoed Carranza's sentiments in an unmistakable way.

Villa's Executions Worry Washington.

But whether this means that Dr. Hale is offering, in return for certain pledges, to permit the Constitutionalists to import munitions of war from the United States, or even to recognize their Government as de facto in the Northern States, is still unknown. Certain it is, however, according to information here to-day, that President Wilson feels that whatever negotiations were in progress at Nogales have been markedly embarrassed by the reported Constitutionalist outrages in the captured city of Juarez. The President has declared against the blood-stained hand of Huerta, sympathizing evidently with Carranza. Should the reports of wholesale shootings in Juarez, long after resistance was over, be confirmed, it is difficult to see how any dealings of a friendly sort could be continued with the Carranzistas.

At the White House to-day it was said on the best authority that this Government was investigating the reported murders at Juarez. This afternoon, however, the State Department admitted that no investigation was being directed through its officials, and the same statement was forthcoming at the War Department.

However, the routine summary of facts from the State Department announced that good order prevailed in Juarez under the military rule of the Constitutionalist captors.

1,500 Americans in Mexico City.

Unofficial estimates here fixed the number of Americans in Mexico City at 1,500, though the State Department appeared reluctant to excite alarm in this country by giving the precise figures. Six months ago it was estimated that there were 10,000 Americans in Mexico scattered throughout the country, so that the estimate for Mexico City would be moderate.

While press dispatches from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico indicate no danger to the line connecting those cities, the Department has been advised of such danger. This information is thought, partly at least, to explain the urgency with which some Americans have tried to leave the Mexican Capital.

DANIELS IS OPTIMISTIC.

Expects No Trouble in Mexico, but Says Navy Is Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Commander N. L. Jones, was here to-day for the purpose of inspecting the United States Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, and took occasion to say that, though in his opinion war with Mexico was a remote possibility, if it should come the navy of the United States was never in better condition to meet a foe and give a good account of itself.

Secretary Daniels dwelt upon the fact that 7,000 marines and sailors were gathered on the two coasts of Mexico on seven battleships, four cruisers, and three gunboats.

"What are they there for?" the Secretary was asked.

"To protect American interests," he replied, and then he added:

"I don't believe there is going to be any trouble. I sincerely hope not. I don't want to talk about war with Mexico. I think the sailors already there are ample to protect American citizens. There are on the east coast of Mexico seven battleships, one cruiser, and one gunboat. On the west coast we have placed three cruisers and two gunboats. I believe in a good navy, always ready. I am doing my best to make it so."

"How many battleships a year do you favor?" was asked.

"I'd rather tell that to Congress first," said Secretary Daniels. "Before I became Secretary I argued for two battleships a year."

The Secretary predicted that United States warships would pass down the Drainage Canal if the waterway to the Gulf should be completely developed.

"If they keep that creek in good condition, I'm going to send warships down from the St. Lawrence through the lakes to the Gulf," he said. "There is no reason why we should not make use of our most important waterways."

Secretary Daniels said his chief interest centred around making sailors better men by giving them a training in the "Three R's."

"I have come to Chicago purposely to see the new school in which sailors are taught grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the fundamentals that every man ought to have. A man who knows these subjects can better understand electricity and mechanics. He becomes a better sailor. The course is really high school and grammar school work combined. It is my idea. We needed it in the navy."

CARRANZA PARLEYS CRUCIAL.

Hale and Constitutionalists in Constant Sessions—Balk at Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Mexico, Nov. 17.—With rumors of continued victory for the Constitutionalist arms coming from the State of Tamaulipas and reports of dissension in the ranks of the enemy at Guaymas, matters of far more importance to the rebel cause have been under consideration in conferences held to-day between Dr. William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's representative, and the leaders here. It has been a day of almost constant sessions, but at its close no definite statement can be obtained from any of the principals.

"It is certain, however, that a critical stage has been reached. When the conferences will end can only be surmised, although a Mexican official says that the conferees are hoping to finish to-morrow.

That some important point on which there is a divergence of opinion between the Washington Government and the Carranzistas is under discussion is practically certain. The Mexicans know what they want, and have asked for it; and their requests have been transmitted to Washington to-day, according to the statement of Francisco Escudero, Gen. Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In speaking of the conference Señor Escudero said that the lifting of the embargo would be a very desirable thing; "but," he said, "it is not very necessary for the triumph of our principles. Possibly we shall obtain it in a few days, but it is not vital." In this connection he predicted that there would be definite results by to-morrow.

Although the Constitutionalists did not ask for recognition of their belligerency, it is believed that Washington will grant that if it does anything, since it will be very desirable that the rebels assume the obligations of a belligerent State, which would thus be imposed upon them by international law in the event of their later triumph.

Such obligations they evidently desire to avoid. It is hardly probable that Washington would make the mistake of accepting the mere word of Carranza as a guarantee; hence it is pointed out that the requirements of Washington may go even further, so as to include the acceptance of conditions which will vouchsafe to the United States an advisory if not a supervisory relation with respect to some future action if the Carranza movement is to have American backing.

It may also be in the thought of President Wilson that if the American Government is to have a hand in bringing about peace in Mexico, now is the time to secure conditions by which it will be easier to maintain peace after seeing constitutional government re-established.

This may or may not be called a protectorate, but many men well informed as to Mexican affairs believe that there can be no other way to peace and civilization in the Southern republic than through their establishment by the strong hand of the United States.

Official announcement was made here this morning that the troops of Pablo Gonzales had engaged the Federals of Victoria, Tamaulipas, and were fighting in the streets.

An official statement was also made that the seven Federal officers who were executed at Juarez were men who had been previously captured at Torreon and released only to break their paroles and return to the Federal service.

TROOPS DEPORT ALDAPE.

Deposed Minister Virtually a Prisoner Until Placed Aboard Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 17.—Gen. Fernando Gonzales, with a detail of troops, returned to the City of Mexico on a special train to-night, having embarked the deposed Minister of the Interior, Manuel Garza Aldape, on board the steamship Espagne, en route for Europe. Aldape was virtually a prisoner until safely aboard ship.

Politicians here think Querido Moheno, Minister of Foreign Affairs, got President Huerta's ear and forced Aldape out as a suspicious member of the Cabinet.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 17.—Rear Admiral Boush, on board the United States battleship Louisiana, reports that the Constitutionalist Gen. Aguilar has given the town of Tuxpam until next Thursday to surrender. Capt. Spencer S. Wood, in command of the battleship Nebraska, reports that Aguilar controls all the country south of the Ponuco River. Aguilar, Capt. Wood says, professes to desire to protect American property, but is hostile to the English.

The Constitutionalist leader at Tanguijo says that, in compliance with orders from Gen. Carranza, he intends to control all the oil fields and collect the revenues that now are paid to the Federal Government and prevent the supplying of oil to the railroads. He has notified the Eagle Oil Company that it must pay $200,000 down and $25,000 monthly. The insurgents number several thousand, and have garrisons on all the oil properties.

The American women and children at Tamiahua are expected to reach Tampico to-night.

COWDRAY DENIES RUMORS.

Tells The New York Times Carden Was Not Appointed at His Request.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson syndicate, operating large concessions in Mexico, has sent the following communication to the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day:

"I shall be obliged if you will afford me the courtesy of your columns to enable me to reply specifically and categorically to persistent rumors now appearing in the press, more especially abroad, to the following effect:

"1. The rumor that Sir Lionel Carden was appointed his Majesty's Minister to Mexico at my wish or suggestion is untrue. It is a fact that I knew nothing about such an appointment until it had been made.

"2. The rumor that interests in which I am concerned are finding moneys directly or indirectly for the present de facto Government of Mexico is untrue, except in so far as we participated to the extent of less than 3 per cent. in the loan that was negotiated for the Government by the National Bank of Mexico some two months ago.

"3. The rumor that concessions granted to us by the Government of Gen. Diaz some eight years ago were canceled by the Madero Administration is untrue. The fact is that Government specifically recognized those concessions as being legal and valid.

"4. The rumor that we have desired or solicited any oil concessions from the present Mexican Government is untrue.

"5. The rumor that we have or seek to obtain a monopoly is untrue. Our concessions give us no monopoly.

"6. The rumor that we took part, either directly or indirectly, in the overthrow of the Madero Government, is untrue.

"In speaking for myself I also speak for my firm and any company in which I or my firm is interested.

"COWDRAY,

"President, S. Pearson & Son, Limited."

CRUISER SENT TO SAN BLAS.

Nuernberg Ordered to Transport German Refugees from Tepic.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Admiral Paul von Hintac, the German Minister in Mexico, has ordered the cruiser Nürnberg, now on the Pacific coast of Mexico, to proceed to San Blas, a port in the State of Tepic, in order to take on board any German fugutives from the city of Tepic, which is threatened by insurgents.

Private steamers are to be chartered if the Nürnberg is unable to reach the the place in time.

There Is No Substitute.
At Better Class Stores.
GODFREY S. MAHN,
1169 Broadway.

SAYS OUR SHIPS WILL BLOCKADE MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

the military Governors by Aldape and Blanquet. This has been the case with other holders of the Interior portfolio, who had to pocket their pride and yield to Blanquet or regard themselves as soldiers and obey his orders.

Until recently it was believed that Aldape was the stronger of the two, aided, as he was, by slight friction between Moheno and Blanquet, which caused the presentation of Blanquet's resignation about a week ago. This was not accepted, however, and the crisis was tided over.

The final friction between Aldape and Blanquet arose over the recent international developments. The diplomats, seeing the futility of attempting to exercise direct pressure upon Huerta, began to work upon the Cabinet officers, principally Aldape, who seemed most amenable to reason. At that time Aldape was counted upon to support Leopoldo Rebollar, Minister of Commerce and Labor, and Adolfo de la Lama, Minister of Finance. The other Ministers, with the exception of Blanquet, agreed halfheartedly that the best course would be for Huerta to resign. Moheno, Garcia, Naranjo, and Lozano laid their plans to be clear of blame whichever way Huerta should decide, refusing to commit themselves. It is also understood that de la Lama was able to clear his skirts in time to avoid being forced out. The resignation of Rebollar, however, will probably be forthcoming soon.

It is generally believed that Huerta drew Aldape out until he was convinced that the Minister was looking toward the Presidency for himself, whereupon his resignation was demanded.

Another report says that Blanquet gave Huerta the alternative of accepting his resignation or demanding that of Aldape and that Huerta preferred the latter in view of possible military developments.

Aldape is wealthy, being a large landowner in the vicinity of Torreon and Monterey. He was prominently connected with revolutionary movements against the Madero régime.

It is rumored that Francisco Olaguibel, now a Sub-Secretary, will become Minister of Foreign Affairs; Moheno of Commerce, replacing Rebollar; that Lozano will change from the Ministry of Communications to that of the Interior; that a new man will probably be appointed to the Communications portfolio, the others retaining their posts.

The principal importance attached to Aldape's resignation is that it practically does away with any possibility of Huerta's elimination through diplomatic pressure. Aldape has been the only hope of the diplomats some time, and has conferred frequently with O'Shaughnessy and the other foreign representatives, presumably regarding the Dictator's resignation.

Aldape does not count sufficient strength to cause any trouble in a revolutionary way. He has always been connected with the Reyes faction, which is as good as dead since the arrest of Rodolfo Reyes, who is unable to carry with him more than that small faction which was headed by his father, who was killed in the bombardment.

Many social engagements have been cancelled, and the society columns are filled with announcements that leaders of fashion will not keep their days at home. Several large social functions have been postponed indefinitely.

VILLA GETS $100,000 "LOAN."

Tells Juarez Banks They'll Be Repaid if Rebels Win.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 17.—Gen. Francisco Villa threatened to-day to take over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, a property owned by Canadian capitalists, if the officials did not themselves immediately repair and operate the line. The railroad line has been destroyed by both rebels and Federals and has not been in operation for several months. At a conference with Villa today the railroad officials decided to begin the repairing of the line, instead of permitting it to be confiscated by the rebels.

Loans amounting to about $100,000 were made to Gen. Villa at Juarez today by the two banks of that city. Villa gave the bankers assurances that he would refund the money to them if the revolt was successful.

The money is being used in paying off the rebel troops and buying uniforms and provisions.

A full report of the executions in Juarez within the last few days was forwarded to the War Department today by United States Army officers.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 17.—A. L. King, a Chicago mining man, arrived here today from a mine near Temosachic, State of Chihuahua. King said that a band of twenty bandits shot his horse from under him and robbed him of $600. He walked the last six days of his journey. King expressed a determination to obtain Government action in his case if possible, his first step being to make a report to American Consul Frederick Simpich at Nogales.

The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaunash

WITH bugle, baton and "bravo!", the town season unfurls, whilst Society splits its gloves clapping. All week—the Horse Show. All season—the Opera. *Swallowtail Suits* in Raven Black or "Mystic Stripe" stuffs, meltingly soft and miraculously fine-spun. Drafted by Stein-Bloch, the omniscient in Style and the omnipotent in Tailoring, to give you the tenuous, sinuous, spare-as-a-sapling figure.

Tailored by Stein-Bloch

$40 *and* **$50**

Evening Mufflers crocheted in Black, White and Pearl—fringed ends—plain or contrasting borders—soft, "smart," neck-nestling—

$5 *each*

Evening "Toppers" — Frenchy flattish brim — no overplus of crown to make you look topheavy—becoming at any angle, no matter how you clap or slap it on—

$6 *each*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

WHITMAN MAY SIFT OPERA TICKET SALE

Clients of Tyson & Co. Ask Him to Call the Bankers—He Will Answer To-day.

WEEK'S SUPPLY RELEASED

Trust Company Returns Proportionate Sums to Those Who Paid Twice—Replevin Wins Others.

As Chairman of a committee representing more than 200 patrons of the theatre ticket agency of Tyson & Co., 1,122 Broadway, ex-State Senator Frank D. Pavey of 82 Nassau Street went to the office of District Attorney Whitman late yesterday afternoon and demanded a John Doe investigation into all the transactions resulting in the tangle of over $54,000 worth of Metropolitan Opera tickets, which the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street has held as collateral on a loan made to the ticket agency. Mr. Pavey is going back to the office of the District Attorney this morning at 10:30 o'clock to receive his answer.

It is more than probable that District Attorney Whitman will then tell Mr. Pavey that the whole matter is to be put in the hands of the Magistrate's Court, as the usual procedure when a John Doe investigation is started.

Asked what his next step would be in case District Attorney Whitman should announce his intention this morning of starting a John Doe inquiry, Mr. Pavey said that he would, of course, ask the District Attorney to call certain witnesses. When he was pressed to give the names of the men he would request Mr. Whitman to subpoena, Mr. Pavey mentioned first the names of four of the officials of the Metropolitan Trust Company—Beverly Chew, Vice President, now acting as President; Bertram Cruger, Treasurer; George N. Hartmann, Secretary, and Rupert W. K. Anderson, Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Pavey then said he would ask that the following men be called to tell what they knew about the transactions leading up to the opera ticket tangle: Richard J. Hartman, President of Tyson & Co.; John A. Sullivan and John McNamee, Vice Presidents; Eugene Lucas, Treasurer, and Earl Lewis of the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Richard J. Hartman, President, and John A. Sullivan, Vice President of Tyson & Co., were seen in the District Attorney's office also yesterday. They were in conference for some time with Assistant District Attorneys Lockhart and Train, whom Mr. Whitman directed to make the preliminary investigation into the opera ticket situation.

Release a Week's Tickets.

An arrangement was made by counsel for the Metropolitan Trust Company and Tyson & Co. by which the tickets for this week's performances were released to the ticket agency in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Immediately the tickets were taken to the offices of Tyson & Co. at 1,122 Broadway, where they were delivered to the patrons of that company during the afternoon, and plans were made for delivery in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Tyson & Co. made no additional charge for the ticketland the Metropolitan Trust Company has announced that it will refund to the holders of its receipts the money that the subscribers paid in redeeming the opera tickets for the performances this week.

Those who expected that some of the disappointed subscribers would create a disturbance at the Metropolitan Opera House by presenting their receipts and refusing to repurchase or accept a part of the tickets were entirely disappointed. Not one of the subscribers was distinguishable in the regular first night gala crowd. Most of them had procured their tickets at Tyson & Co.'s offices during the afternoon, and only four or five obtained them from the temporary box office opened in the lobby of the opera house. When the performance began only two seats, both held by one subscriber, remained to be delivered at the temporary box office, and the subscriber claimed them before the performance was half over.

An hour after the arrangement was completed by the counsel for the trust company and the ticket agency for the release of the first week's tickets ex-Senator Pavey appeared at the office of District Attorney Whitman. The attention of Mr. Pavey was called to the fact that the tickets were being delivered for this week by the ticket agency. But the only remarked that the remaining twenty-two weeks' season tickets were still in the possession of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

When Mr. Pavey visited District Attorney Whitman he was accompanied by Otto M. Sternfeld, an attorney of 31 Nassau Street, who also has been appointed a member of the committee to represent the subscribers in any legal action for the recovery of their tickets or redress for the loss of them. This committee had been appointed in the morning at a meeting of the subscribers held in the Hotel Belmont. At this meeting ex-Senator Pavey, as Chairman, reviewed certain facts he said he had obtained by a private investigation into the transactions in opera tickets.

His request for a John Doe investigation by the District Attorney's office, Mr. Pavey said, was predicated on these same facts, and he was requested by Mr. Whitman to tell all he knew about the transactions to Assistant District Attorney Lockhart. Mr. Pavey and Mr. Sternfeld were in conference for nearly two hours with Assistant District Attorney Lockhart.

Pavey's Version of the Transaction

What Mr. Pavey told Mr. Lockhart was an amplification of this statement that he made in the morning at the meeting of more than 150 of Tyson & Co.'s subscribers:

As a result of the investigations which I have made, the facts in regard to the transactions in opera tickets appear to have been as follows:

Tyson & Co. subscribed for tickets of the total value of $153,000. About Sept. 1 they paid $53,000 to the Metropolitan Opera Company, which left a balance due on the tickets of $100,000. The Metropolitan Opera Company would not deliver the tickets to Tyson & Co. until this was paid. Tyson & Co. had already collected from some of their subscribers. Whether the amount which they had collected was more or less than $53,000 I have no means of knowing. It would probably take an audit of their books to determine points of that character.

On Sept. 12, 1913, Tyson & Co. opened a special account in the Metropolitan Trust Company by the deposit of $20,063.25. On Sept. 13, 1913, the Metropolitan Trust Company credited the special account of Tyson & Co. with $100,000. This $100,000 was a loan from the Metropolitan Trust Company to Tyson & Co., secured by the pledge of the tickets as collateral. The tickets were delivered to the Metropolitan Trust Company in the following manner: Mr. Hartman and Mr. Sullivan, as representatives of Tyson & Co., went to the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Lewis, who is, I believe, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, had the tickets packed in a box. The box was put in a taxicab, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Lewis went with the box in the same taxicab to the Metropolitan Trust Company. The tickets were not taken to the office of Tyson & Co. When the tickets were delivered to the Metropolitan Trust Company that company certified a check drawn by Tyson & Co. in favor of the Metropolitan Opera Company for $100,000, which was given to Mr. Lewis. My understanding is that the making of the loan for $100,000 to Tyson & Co., the delivery of the tickets, and the certification of the check were all one transaction.

"On the same day, (Sept. 13, 1913,) Tyson & Co. made a further deposit in the special account of the Metropolitan Trust Company of $1,644.50. This deposit was made by nearly them, Treasurer of Tyson & Co. can remember, solely made up of checks of subscribers to opera tickets. From Sept. 13 to some date in October Tyson & Co. continued to deposit in this special account in the Metropolitan Trust Company all checks received by them from subscribers. This at least is their claim.

"Prior to Oct. 1, 1913, Tyson & Co. had no account except this special account at the Metropolitan Trust Company. On Oct. 1, 1913, Tyson & Co. opened, in addition to the special account, a general account. Some time near the end of October or the first of November Tyson & Co. withdrew from the Metropolitan Trust Company a considerable amount of opera tickets. According to the information given to me the tickets withdrawn were those in the front rows of the orchestra, from A to L inclusive, and tickets in those rows were withdrawn from the Metropolitan Trust Company, regardless of the question whether they had been paid for or not. These tickets withdrawn were taken to the office of Tyson & Co., where they were delivered to subscribers or placed on sale."

Threatens to Jail Somebody.

When he had finished his prepared statement Senator Pavey said:

"Now, I don't know to what extent the Metropolitan Opera Company or the Metropolitan Trust Company knew the identity of the subscribers of Tyson & Co., but from what Mr. Hartman, the President of Tyson & Co., had told me, the Metropolitan Trust Company did know that the tickets they accepted as collaterial were subscribed for. I don't believe they would have loaned that much money on the tickets unless they had known that they were subscribed for.

"I don't undertake to say who is responsible, but I do say that somebody is going to jail at some time or pay back my check. I think we can be sure of that if we all take that attitude—and we won't have to miss possibly more than one performance. I understand that District Attorney Whitman is going to take immediate action. I talked to Mr. Whitman last night, and he made known his willingness to assist us in the matter. Therefore, I shall make a motion that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the District Attorney and give him all the assistance in its power."

Mr. Pavey then suggested that a list be made of all the subscribers who had paid their opera subscriptions to Tyson & Co. before the tickets for which they were subscribed were given into the possession of the Metropolitan Trust Company, because he believed that those subscribers could obtain immediate action by having its committee demand that the trust company turn over those tickets. When he suggested that the committee visit the District Attorney without delay, one of the women interrupted to ask:

"Mr. Chairman, may we not communicate with District Attorney Whitman over the telephone in order to save time?"

Another woman wanted to know whether the tickets would not properly be classified as "stolen goods," and Mr. Pavey assured her that "the Judge would have the last guess at that question." One questioner desired to know whether a subscriber, in repurchasing tickets for a single performance or for a single week, would jeopardize his rights for the rest of his season tickets. Mr. Pavey advised him, in the event of repurchasing tickets for a single performance, to file notice with the trust company's agents that he did so without waiving his rights with respect to the balance of the tickets.

The discussion developed a third class of subscribers in addition to those who had paid their subscriptions either before or after the tickets were delivered to the trust company. The third class embraced those who paid for their tickets a second time on Saturday and yesterday. The fourth class were those who refused to pay, and the fifth class were those who bought tickets for single performances.

Replevin Writs Successful.

In order that the interests of each class of subscribers might be taken care of, Senator Pavey thought it advisable to appoint on the committee members representative of each class. He had just started to name that committee when Dudley F. Phelps, an attorney of 96 Broadway, entered the room and announced that he had obtained the release of tickets for several of his clients last Saturday by starting replevin actions. Mr. Phelps explained that he had, in pursuance of legal requirements, obtained bond for twice the amount of the value of their tickets. On account of the lateness with which he started the legal action to recover the tickets, however, he was unable to file bond and merely served a summons on the trust company. According to Mr. Phelps, the summons was sufficient to induce the trust company to produce the tickets.

Mr. Phelps was immediately named by Mr. Pavey as a member of the committee who had merited the right to represent all the subscribers. The other members of that committee were ex-Senator Pavey, Otto M. Stern, attorney, 31 Nassau Street; E. Dick, 244 West Seventieth Street; Mrs. Henry M. Bloch, 126 West 115th Street, and Edward Benneche, 1,312 Madison Avenue. Mr. Pavey announced that no bills were to be sent to subscribers for any services rendered, and that each subscriber was free to go ahead with individual legal action.

On the suggestion of ex-Senator Pavey, the gathering, in high spirits, then adjourned to the Hotel Manhattan to inform agents of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the stand they had taken. Mr. Stern acted as spokesman.

Mr. Anderson was explaining that the trust company held that Tyson & Co. never had any title to the tickets except subject to the lien of the Metropolitan Trust Company, when he was interrupted by a heavy set little man, who literally plowed through the packed mass of subscribers, with a larger man following close on his heels.

"I'm from the office of the Sheriff of New York County," said the newcomer, speaking to Mr. Anderson, "and I hereby serve you with a writ of replevin for the tickets indicated in the writ."

The writ was obtained by L. L. Leventritt, an attorney of 128 Broadway, acting for Simon Marx of Port Chester, who was required to give bond amounting to $600. Mr. Anderson asked for a few minutes of grace in which to consult over the telephone with the attorneys for the trust company.

Subscribers Affected.

While he was consulting his counsel, one of the subscribers, who gave her name as Mrs. Grace Huniston, mounted a chair, asserted that she held a check drawn on her bank in payment for a Tyson & Co. subscription, and indorsed by the Metropolitan Trust Company. She asked Mr. Anderson if she was not, therefore, entitled to obtain her seats. The Assistant Treasurer of the trust company started to make another legal explanation, when Mrs. Huniston interrupted him, asking:

"Won't you answer my question?"

"Answer her question, 'yes or no,'" shouted the crowd.

"Then, 'No,'" answered Mr. Anderson.

Meanwhile Mr. Leventritt had obtained an order for his tickets on the writ of replevin served by the Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff Harburger received another writ of replevin yesterday, the second one, and it was in favor of Jacques Kahn, who had subscribed for tickets valued at $303. Bird S. Wise, as legal counsel for Miss Edith L. Taylor, also started legal action for the recovery of season tickets for his client.

Some of the subscribers, who left their names with the committee representing them before the District Attorney, were Mrs. Edward B. Moore, Mrs. Charles Joel Flint, Mrs. Appleton Wade, Mrs. R. W. Nesbit, George C. Taylor, Mrs. C. M. Wray, Mrs. E. D. Schmack, L. Satenstein, Dr. Eleanora M. Arthur, Mrs. Henry Mason Day, Wainwright Parrish, Gardiner S. Dresser, Miss Alice W. Tucker, Mrs. Julius Sternberger, Bermo Cohen, Mrs. Kate E. Hanning, Miss Edith H. Taylor, Mrs. James Cockraft, Leonora F. Kohler, B. Fisher, George W. Kosmo, Mrs. J. Adler, Miss E. A. Austen, Katherine S. Hobbs, William Degener, Miss Edith R. Sackell, Carl M. Berngam, Mrs. S. Hesslein, Miss M. M. Morhead, Mrs. W. H. Price, Miss Frances A. Beckwith, Mrs. Emery Deyo, Mrs. J. Newell, R. G. Belcher, Estelle L. Margolf, Bernard Epstein, F. A. Dwight, E. P. Bramwell, E. S. Benedict, A. C. Searles, Charles Klingenstein, Mrs. J. Decker, H. M. Hyar, representing Mrs. L. W. Faber, H. S. Wolf, H. A. Crawford, Louise C. Moheman, W. R. Herschman, Mrs. Rowse Babcock, Mrs. A. R. Annatt, Edward H. Dutcher, Miss Florence J. Mastin, Mrs. W. F. Mastin, Miss Grace B. McCall, Mrs. J. R. Pavey, and M. Goodrich.

Others holding receipts were Adolph Lewisohn, Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. M. E. Jesup, Otto Jaeger, Mrs. E. R. S. Gould, S. H. Valentine, Albert Kaskell, George C. Hellner, Herbert J. Park, H. L. Smith, Miss Ina R. Guarenter, Mrs. Lewis Russell, Mrs. Thomas Mott, Miss Mary Benson, Mrs. Augusta F. Gilbert, Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. Howard Richmond, Mrs. Annie E. Smith, Mrs. James M. McCoon, Mrs. S. M. Rice, E. Howard Martin, Miss K. Ball, Dwight S. Richardson, Mrs. Harriet W. Biddle, and Charles G. Koss.

Subscribers Hear of Settlement.

The temporary box office of the Metropolitan Trust Company, opened in the Hotel Manhattan on Saturday, was kept open yesterday, and practically all the subscribers whose tickets have been held up were there in person to serve notice that their tickets must not be sold, or sent their legal representatives. It was about 3 o'clock when Robert J. Hartman, head of the ticket agency, appeared in the box office on the mezzanine floor in the rear of the building, accompanied by William L. Marshall of his counsel, Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin. They were met by R. W. K. Anderson, Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and J. M. R. Lyeth of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, counsel for the trust company.

These men immediately went into conference, after the subscribers were requested to leave the box office and after the doors had been closed. The doors were closed for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when Mr. Lyeth appeared and was asked by the reporters whether a settlement had been reached. Mr. Lyeth returned to consult for a few minutes with Mr. Anderson, and returned with this announcement:

The Metropolitan Trust Company will refund to all holders of its receipts for money, paid in redeeming season tickets for Metropolitan Opera, pledged with it, proportionate amounts for the tickets for performances for the first week of opera, viz.: Orchestra and orchestra circle seats, $5.50; dress circle seats, $3; front row, balcony, $2.50; rear row, balcony, $2; front rows, family circle, $1.50, and rear rows, family circle, $1.

All who have taken up tickets for single performances for the first week will receive the full amount paid by them. Checks for the above refunds will be mailed tonight by the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Mr. Lyeth's attention was called to the fact that counsel for the Metropolitan Trust Company, in a statement issued on Sunday night, had said it would not consider any proposition from Tyson & Co. to redeem tickets for a single performance, but that it would accept an offer to release the tickets for the entire first week, by a payment amounting to a little less than $2,800. Asked if that sum had been paid for the release of the tickets by Tyson & Co., Mr. Lyeth replied:

"I can only say that a proportionate amount was paid by Tyson & Co. for the tickets for the first week's performances at the Metropolitan Opera House."

"Did the Metropolitan Opera Company take any part or exert any influence in this preliminary settlement?" Mr. Lyeth was asked.

"So far as I have been concerned, the Metropolitan Opera Company did not," replied Mr. Lyeth.

This announcement was then made by William L. Marshall of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, counsel for Tyson & Co.:

Tyson & Co. announce that the matter at issue between them and their banking connections have been adjusted, so as to permit of the immediate delivery without further payment of opera tickets to which their patrons are entitled for the performances during the current week. The tickets will be deliverable at the offices of Tyson & Co., 1,122 Broadway, during the afternoon, and during the evening in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House, where a temporary office will be established by courtesy of the management.

Mr. Lyeth and Mr. Marshall then made this joint announcement:

Counsel for the Metropolitan Trust Company and for Tyson & Co. are hopeful for an agreeable settlement, which will result in the release of the tickets for the whole season of opera before the end of the present week.

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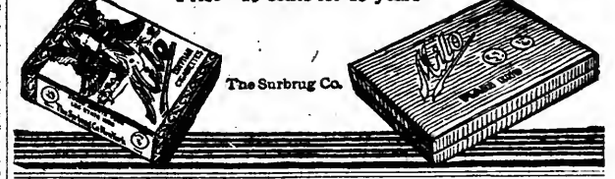
The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE *of* QUALITY

They meet the desire of those who appreciate a cigarette of unusual quality.

Cork Tips *Plain End*



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Bent Bones *vs. the* EDUCATOR SHOE
The Educator way
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FOOT miseries—nothing else—come from unnatural, narrow shoes. Remedy: let your feet *cure themselves* of corns, ingrowing nails, flat-foot, etc., in good-looking, broad-toed Rice & Hutchins Educators.

For men, women, children, $1.35 to $5.50. Next time you buy shoes, try on the Educator.

It's not an orthopedically correct Educator, unless Educator is branded on the sole.

Made by RICE & HUTCHINS, Boston, Mass.
Makers men's All-Americas, Signets; women's Mayfairs

We sell
Rice & Hutchins Educator Shoes
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Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:

"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Colonel Henry Watterson, the famous editor, writes:

"I feel I owe it to truth to state that I have made a thorough trial of Sanatogen, and that I have found it most efficacious and beneficent. I do not think I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

Arnold Bennett, the famous novelist, writes:

"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

And Sanatogen will do the same for your Health

IT is literally true that Sanatogen has brought grateful help and a new enjoyment of life to multitudes. Wherever people suffer from nervous starvation, feeling "run-down" and exhausted, Sanatogen daily imparts new strength and vitality.

And Sanatogen will go on doing this so long as the strife and stress of modern life sap our innermost strength. *You*, who are nervous may well remember that thousands praise Sanatogen for its grateful tonic and sustaining effects, restoring nerve health and vigor—the will and the power to do. *You* who need building up should remember that as an upbuilder of blood and tissue, Sanatogen is used daily in the best hospitals and sanitariums. And *you* who may be skeptical, remember that over 18,000 practising physicians, over their own signatures, have recited the remarkable results which they have *seen* Sanatogen produce in their patients.

Therefore, may we not say: Sanatogen will do the same for *your* health.

Write for a Free Copy of "Nerve Health Regained"

If you wish to learn more about Sanatogen before you use it, write for a copy of this booklet, beautifully illustrated and comprising facts and information of the greatest interest.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes, from $1.00

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Sanatogen received the Grand Prize at the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

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FIFTH AVE. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
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6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
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Soak a piece of flannel with Omega Oil, lay it over the part that hurts and cover with a piece of oiled silk. This simple treatment usually stops the pain and reduces the swelling and inflammation. Trial bottle 10c.

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The Substances
used by "Tecla" in making their Rubies are absolutely of the finest selected quality, therefore these gems are superior to most natural Rubies.

TECLA PEARLS
possess the identical lustre, delicate tone and weight of those from the Orient.

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VAST THRONG HAILS OPENING OF OPERA

Society in Gala Garb at Splendid Performance of "La Gioconda" at Metropolitan.

MANY BRAVOS FOR CARUSO

Mmes. Destinn and Matzenauer, and Amato Win Plaudits—Orchestra and Chorus Magnificent.

The Metropolitan Opera House opened its season last night, and Broadway between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, which has been for months the one conspicuous dark spot in the Great White Way, woke to bright lights and bustle, taking the place of honor on Broadway it will now occupy through the Winter and until the Spring weather turns New Yorkers away from such things as thrive under electric lights.

The opera was "La Gioconda," and the singers were Emmy Destinn, Caruso, Amato, Mmes. Matzenauer and Duchene, and Messrs. De Segurola, Begue, Reschiglian, and Audisio, while Arturo Toscanini occupied the conductor's desk. Massenet's "Manan," was originally to have been given, with Geraldine Farrar opening the season for the first time since her initial appearance here, but an attack of the grip and her doctor's orders, forbade, so the opera was changed at the last moment.

It is hard to imagine how many more people could have been crowded into the large auditorium than were there last night. The line of intending patrons began to form outside the main doors of the house at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The first comers were three young girls, who had a libretto with them, and it was not their fault if they did not memorize it completely before the doors of the house opened to them. They were soon joined by others, and by the time that most folks consider their dinner hour had arrived, there were several hundred in line. These were the advance guard of standees who did not hold the magical slips of paper that entitled them to sit in the sections of the house where diamonds sparkled.

Ticket Situation Cleared.

The subscribers arrived earlier than is their wont, and old habitues of the place said it was because they were fearful that the mix-up in the ticket situation would make a delay, which they were anxious to get clear of. As a matter of fact, the ticket situation had been cleared up hours before, and, for all last night's audience as a whole was affected by it, might never have occurred.

By 8 o'clock the line which forms on the curbs of the side streets to watch "society" arriving, was mustered in its full strength. But the line had to wait, for it was not until well after 8:30 that the boxholders began to arrive in any number. The limousines rolled up and deposited their owners at the entrances, while the line craned its neck. There was a brief glimpse of elegance, and then all was over for those who watched from without.

Inside the densely crowded auditorium things moved as smoothly as if it were the middle of the season instead of the opening. The audience was seated early, as has been mentioned, and gave itself up to the task of looking itself over. When the lights were lowered for the overture not a single occupant could be seen in any of the parterre boxes.

Toscanini was seen in the orchestra pit making his way to the conductor's desk through the semi-darkness, and this was the signal for the first applause of the evening. The overture was played, and then the audience settled itself back to wait for the appearance of its favorite singers. Amato was cheered as the receding chorus left him discovered with his back to the audience, and as Destinn made her way through the crowd later clad in her red robe, and when Caruso made his entrance, the music was again momentarily interrupted for applause.

After the first act, when people got through wondering why Caruso had not taken any curtain calls with the others, the bustle which accompanies the turning on of the lights was on in full first-night fervor. Batteries of opera glasses were leveled at the boxes. A great many seemed to be interested in the presence of Vincent Astor and his fiancée, but it was soon seen that the Astor box was not occupied by the family.

Great Applause for Caruso.

At the conclusion of Caruso's "Cielo e mare" aria in the second act the house warmed up to a great burst of applause, in which was mingled a storm of "bravos" and "bis-es"—and they did not all come from the galleries by any means. At the end of the act there were many curtain calls, enlivened by some of familiar Caruso by-play with flowers. Enough of them were passed over the footlights for the various singers to start even an ambitious florist in business.

There was more enthusiasm after the third act, which ended at about 11 o'clock. It was about 11:30 when the opera came to an end, and then came for the first time this season the familiar opera carriage dash, and Broadway and the side streets was once more the scene of the modern prototype of the Ben Hur chariot race, carried on simultaneously in all directions of the compass amid a tooting of horns and squealing of brakes that deprived the humble foot passenger of what little wits the shouting of the taxi drivers had left him.

At last only the traffic policeman remained of the bewildering throng. He gave a last look around, wiped his brow, and made off. The first night of the opera season was over.

"GIOCONDA," WITH GREAT CAST

A Finished Performance of Ponchielli's Opera—Caruso in Fine Voice.

La Gioconda .....Emmy Destinn
Laura Adorno .....Margarete Matzenauer
Alvise Badoero .....Andrea de Segurola
La Cieca .....Maria Duchene
Enzo Grimaldo .....Enrico Caruso
Barnaba .....Pasquale Amato
Zuane .....Bernard Begue
Un Cantore .....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Isepo .....Pietro Audisio
Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

Whatever storms may have raged about subscription seats, whatever electric tension may have charged the air, whatever fires there may have been smoldering, more or less fiercely, in orchestra, dress circle, and upper balconies, the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was brilliant. There was a great throng of what Carlyle, on a similar occasion, called "high-dizened and most expensive persons" and others; there was an urbane air of expectancy to hear a cast of great and favorite singers. Metropolitan audiences, however, are cool and do not forget their coolness, even on an opening night. There was applause, cordial and polite, but there was little more demonstrative welcome for any of the principal singers when they first appeared upon the stage than if they had appeared there the night before. There was applause after the fall of the curtain—such applause as may be heard almost any night of the season.

The management does well to put its best foot foremost on an opening night and to do its utmost to intensify what spirit of the occasion there may be. But the opera that stands upon the bill of an opening night is not of the greatest importance. Illness had prevented Miss Geraldine Farrar from appearing last night; and so instead of Massenet's "Manon," in which she was to sing with Mr. Caruso, there was Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," in which Mme. Destinn sang with Mr. Caruso; also Mme. Matzenauer and Mr. Amato, and Mr. Toscanini conducted.

"La Gioconda" has been useful before in opening the season, and when it has not opened the season Ponchielli's gloomy tragedy has often of late years made an early appearance in the repertory. Opportunity for admired singers to sing effective airs, tuneful, and dazzling, though rather commonplace ballet music, and the unusual chances for the display of elaborate dancing and of a sumptuous stage setting, all argue in favor of "La Gioconda." It has, indeed, theatrical effectiveness and musical traits superficially striking. But Ponchielli's music, important in one sense as it may have been at one of the starting points of a school, is essentially vulgar. It has also lost much of its freshness and the sense of newness, and many of its effects once accounted "modern" are to-day anything but modern. Much of it seems even cheap and tawdry, and it is in the nature of things that it must seem cheaper and tawdrier as time goes on and the opera is kept upon the stage only so much for its own sake as for the advantages it offers for opening nights and the appearance of favorite singers.

It is doubtless much more to the point to note that Mr. Caruso seemed to be in admirable voice, and sang not only with all needed power but also with taste and style; with more of these qualities, indeed, than he has sometimes displayed in the past. His "Cielo e Mar," always one of his best achievements, was given with beautiful art. And yet some of his admirers may have been made a little uneasy by a certain unsteadiness that appeared now and again in some of his sustained tones—an unsteadiness that has been foreign to Mr. Caruso's singing.

Mme. Destinn likewise was in admirable voice; she has rarely sung with greater beauty—how exquisite is that searching and sustained high tone with which she makes her exit at the close of the first act! So, too, were Mr. Amato and Mme. Matzenauer in admirable voice, though Mr. Amato's had not all the smoothness that it should have had at the beginning of the season. His delivery of the dramatic and declamatory solos that are so significant in his part, was masterly. Mme. Duchêne as La Cieca, sang very well, and made a step upward in the appreciation of the Metropolitan's audience. It was indeed a performance of superb verve and sonority, at the same time of finesse, of remarkable finish and power.

Mr. Toscanini has rarely been more in the vein than he was last evening, and his authority and contagious enthusiasm completely dominated the performance. Chorus and orchestra were magnificent in what they accomplished. Such a performance indeed gave no hint of a season's beginning; everything about it was as finished as could be offered in midseason. So far as the quality of the performance was concerned, there could not have been a more favorable augury for the impending months of opera.

SOCIETY IN BRILLIANT ARRAY.

Count and Countess Szechenyi Attend with Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Society was in gala garb last night at the opening of the opera season, although it was 9 o'clock before the boxes began to fill. When the second intermission came around the parterre was a blaze of color and scintillating lights from jewels, but it was a soft color, in which palest pastel shades intermingled with the warmth of cerise, rich brocades, and silvered chiffons. The Oriental note in color, so much in evidence last year, was almost wholly absent this season.

Around 9 o'clock the carriage foyers presented a kaleidoscopic scene, for it is here that the society matron and débutante is seen in their gorgeous wraps, which they remove before entering the boxes. There were many trailing, superb brocaded cloaks, ermine, seal, and cerise velvets seen, and the flash of diamond diadems attracted such a crowd of the curious on the Thirty-ninth Street side that the police had to drive them away.

Just as Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury arrived, wearing her famous jewels, a flashlight was exploded outside the carriage foyer, and several matrons in the line of limousines were considerably frightened until they learned the cause.

Many Distinguished Visitors.

The first intermission gave those who were already seated in the parterre a chance to look around, but it was after 10 o'clock before the changes that have been effected in the occupancy of the "golden horseshoe" could be fully noted. Besides the noted absence of those who are in mourning, there were many distinguished visitors, including the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren; of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren; the German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff, who were with Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, and the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

Vincent Astor did not occupy Box 7, as society expected, for everybody was hoping to see Mr. Astor and his fiancée, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, make their first appearance together at the opera. The J. Pierpont Morgans, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, George F. Baker and family, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and many other prominent New Yorkers were kept away owing to mourning. The Count and Countess Laszlo Széchényi were there, the guests of the Countess's mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt. Clarence Mackay, who recently returned from abroad, was seen greeting his friends. The newcomer in the parterre was William Ross Proctor, who now owns Box 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren, who had the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhméteff, also had Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives as their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Speyer, besides the German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff, had J. Coleman Drayton and Frank A. Munsey as their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin were also the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, who occupied the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Mabel and Angelica Gerry had as guests in Box 23 Mr. Leslie and Mr. Grenville of England, and James Barney and Horace Stebbins.

Mr. and Mrs. Kontze's Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze had as their guests in Box 32 Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kountze and Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones had as guests in Box 11 Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Pembroke Jones, Jr., Clinton Gray, and Harry Eldridge.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davison, in Box 21, had with them Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, in Box 22, had Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston with them.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Box 26, had Miss Vouletti Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, and Mr. Stevens as guests.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shillito Rogers, in Box 2, had with them Mr. and Mrs. Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Dulany Howland, and Frederic Juilliard.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies did not occupy their box, No. 53, in the grand tier, as they are in mourning for Mr. Baylies's mother. Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer occupied it.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, in Box 19, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Childs Frick, Mrs. Lawrence Dilworth, and John P. Grier.

George G. Haven had in Box 25 Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Borland, Miss Alice Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pell, and William Barclay Parsons, Jr.

George Goulds in Clews Box.

Henry Clews, in Box 12, had Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. James Blanchard Clews, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Sir Courtney Ilseon, M. P., and the Hon. Charles R. Crane. Mrs. Clews has not yet returned from Europe.

Mrs. James B. Haggin, in Box 24, had Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perry, and Elliott Gregory.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bruce occupied Box 13, and had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram.

Mrs. John T. Pratt, in Box 10, had Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter and Louis C. Clark, Jr., as her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Ward, Miss Olivia Cutting, and Miss Hester Chanler occupied Box 28 in the absence of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who is in mourning.

Mrs. E. H. Gary, in Box 15, had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. John D. Little of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney were in Box 30, which they share alternately during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness occupied Box 7, in the absence of Vincent Astor, and had with her Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, in Box 4, had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold.

Mrs. George B. Hurd, in grand tier Box 45, had with her Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Proal.

Miss Julia Chester Wells, in grand tier Box 41, had Mr. and Mrs. William North Duane, Hon. Charles A. Sherrill and Mrs. Sherrill, and Rutgers Bleecker Jewett.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Dennis had in Mr. Gatti-Casazza's grand tier Box 48 as their guests Mrs. Gonong and Miss Lillian Lee of Toronto, Alexander Webb, Archie Reid, and Mr. Dennis.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert, in the stall boxes, had Mr. and Mrs. John G. Quimby as their guests.

The Gowns and Jewels.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was in a Venetian red velvet brocaded in dull gold, the top of silver lace. She wore a crescent shaped diadem set almost solidly with diamonds, and a diamond necklace with huge stones.

Mrs. Payne Whitney, in the same box, wore a deep petunia velvet brocade, with different colors showing through, and diamonds.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was in a brocaded mauve chiffon with scarf draperies of pearl-studded white lace falling from the neck at the back and sleeves of the same. She wore a diamond crown with huge stones tipping its points, a diamond necklace and corsage ornaments.

The Countess Széchényi was in pale blue pannier velvet with a square fichu of silvered white lace and the sleeves coming to the elbow were extensions of the fichu and stood out a bit from the arms. She wore a diamond comb and diamond necklace.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, in the same box, wore a silver gray satin gown with a V-shaped neck, outlined with silver sequins, gray tulle sleeves, and draperies lightly embroidered, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore a gown of blue satin brocaded in gold and having lace embroidered in gold thread on the corsage and forming the sleeves. She wore diamond bands in her hair and a diamond necklace.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., who was with Mrs. Orme Wilson, Sr., was in a brilliant coral pink velvet, opening in coat effect over white lace, with a white lace top. Two lines of sable fur outlined the round neck and ran down each side of the front, giving the coat effect.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry was in pale lilac brocaded in silver, with a plastron of brocade coming up the centre of the corsage, which was of silver and crystal embroidered lace. She wore a diamond tiara and necklace.

Miss Mabel Gerry was in a beaded white net over satin, with pearl and diamond ornaments. Miss Angelica Gerry was in pale lilac velvet, with folds of silver lace around the corsage top and silver drapery about the knees.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas was in a dull coral-colored chiffon and satin, the neck cut square, draped sleeves, and a large black velvet rose at the left of the corsage. The chiffon skirt drapery was also held with a huge black velvet rosette.

Mrs. De Lancey Kountze wore a pale blue satin gown veiled with silvered net, with the decolletage cut straight across, and cape sleeves of net

Mme. Bakhmeteff in Blue and Gold.

Mme. Bakhmeteff wore a blue gown brocaded in gold, with white lace corsage having a large pink rose as a decoration. She wore a diamond and aquamarine tiara and plastron of the same jewels.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, in the Astor box, had Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas as one of her guests. She wore a simple black gown with black tulle sleeve bands.

Mrs. George Henry Warren was in silver gray satin with silver sequined tulle of the same hue and elbow sleeves. She wore ropes of diamonds and diamonds in her hair.

Mrs. Oren Root was in black velvet with the low, square cut corsage of black tulle and elbow sleeves of the tulle. She wore no ornaments.

Mrs. W. Ross Proctor wore a brocaded petunia velvet with silver lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Arthur Iselin was in a light cherry satin velvet with cherry net, with a low round neck and band sleeves. A jeweled band held her flat coiffure, and from the left side sprung a cherry bird of paradise aigrette.

Mrs. Luther Kountze was in sable-trimmed black satin and net, with elbow sleeves and the neck rather high; diamond ornaments in her hair and on her corsage.

Mrs. James Speyer wore pale mauve pink velvet, veiled with silver embroidered net. The sleeves were deep wings of silver lace. She wore diamond hair and corsage ornaments.

Countess Bernstorff was in black velvet with a tunic of black net. The bodice was white chiffon and net, with touches of black, and the white net sling sleeves were edged with black. She wore a diamond corsage plaque.

Mme. Riano wore a lilac chiffon over white, with white net corsage having a cluster of purple flowers. Her coiffure was bound flat with jeweled bands.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury wore a brilliant red velvet gown, elaborately draped, with a point lace corsage and diamond necklace, tiara, and large corsage ornaments.

Mrs. George Gould was in a white satin brocade, a pannier gown, with the square-cut corsage of jeweled lace with a touch of gold across the back. Her diamond and emerald jewels were oddly arranged in pendant effect at one side of the front of the bodice.

Miss Vouletti Proctor wore a silver net gown trimmed with silver lace, nothing but silver in dull and bright effect showing in the costume.

Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas was in black velvet and tulle with the white tulle at the corsage top forming one of the sleeve bands. She had a large pale emerald green ostrich feather fan.

Mrs. Warren in White Satin Gown.

Mrs. Whitney Warren wore a white satin gown, the scarf sash and high pannier drapery brocaded in large red roses. White aigrette in hair and pearls.

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills was in a golden brown satin brocaded in dull gold. The top of point lace. Diamond ornaments.

Miss Anna Sands was in pale blue velvet with the corsage of crystal lace Pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. John Russell Pope was in a grayish-green panne velvet robe, draped in emerald green chiffon, and wore a green tulle scarf and a huge emerald pendant.

Mrs. George L. Rives wore an amethyst brocade most simply made, and pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. James Blanchard Clews was in a gown of old pink satin with a tunic of chiffon of the same shade and a girdle of old blue.

Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., was in a silver brocade gown with white lace.

Mrs. August Belmont wore a simple pink and silver gown. Diamond and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. John Shillito Rogers, in Box 2, wore a silver brocaded gown and her jewels were ropes of pearls and diamonds.

Miss Julia Chester Wells was in a rose pink gown with old lace, and wore pearls.

Mrs. William North Duane was gowned in yellow and silver brocade, and Mrs. Charles Sherrill was in a gown of silver brocade and diamonds.

Mrs. Ormond G. Smith in Box 22 wore an aqua marine moire and a tiara and brocade and wore diamonds.

Mrs. John W. Herbert was in silver and blue brocade trimmed with ermine. Mrs. Quimby wore white satin with a crystal tunic.

Mrs. George B. Hurd wore green and gold brocade, with emeralds and diamonds.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill was in cream white satin and lace, with touches of black jet and black jet tassels.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney was in cloth of silver with a long scarf of scarlet chiffon over her shoulders.

Metropolitan Opera Club.

The omnibus box was occupied by the members of the Metropolitan Opera Club, which it had occupied for twenty years or more. The officers for this season are: William H. L. Lee, President; Charles H. Chetwood, Vice President, and Frederic Potts Moore, Secretary and Treasurer.

Members of the club, many of whom were present, are:

J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Ernest F. Ayrault, Jules S. Bache, Warren S. Bartlett, W. R. Bassett, Warren C. Beach, Algernon S. Bell, T. P. Berens, R. L. Bigelow, Francke H. Bosworth, Louis S. Bursh, B. T. Cable, Charles H. Chetwood, B. Ogden Chisolm, Edmund C. Converse, Henry D. Cooper, James De Wolf Cutting, Norman S. Duke, Eugene W. Durkee, George L. Duval, J. Frederick Eagle, Martin Erdmann, Lewis L. Fawcett, Peter Fletcher, Andrew Freedman, Lion Gardiner, Charles L. Gibson, George C. Coe, George M. Gray, Charles Gregory, Bernard G. Gunther, David L. Haight, Charles F. Harmon, Clifford B. Harmon, J. A. Hayden, James M. Helfenstein, N. G. Gigham, John de Courcy Ireland, William M. Kendall, David J. King, W. R. Kip, Charles Leon Knoedler, and Charles W. Krauschaar.

Also W. H. L. Lee, Franz Lewisohn, Arthur Lincoln, Philip M. Lydig, Charles T. Mathews, Robert Maxwell, A. B. Meyer, Harry H. Meyer, C. S. Miller, Edward C. Moore, Jr., Frederic P. Moore, Morgan J. O'Brien, Robert L. Parrish, Thomas G. Patten, Adolf Pavenstedt, James F. Pierce, George D. Provost, Joseph D. Redding, Thomas S. Rodgers, Henry Ruhlender, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, who was absent owing to illness; Ralph P. Schott, Richard Schuster, Max M. Schwartz, Harry R. Shelley, Andrew Shiland, Rene A. Sichel, Frank H. Simmons, William W. Skiddy, George W. Stevens, A. M. Stewart.

Lewis Straus, Richard A. Strong, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Charles C. Townsend, Ferrars H. Tows, Ludwig Ulmann, F. Joseph Vernon, Ludwig Vogelstein, George S. Sykes, T. Henry Walter, F. P. Warfield, Henri P. Wertheim, Waldron Williams, Hunter Wykes, Edward P. York, Edward L. Young, Arthur D. Benson, William C. De Lancy, Jackson A. Dykman, George Ethridge, Rudolph Hecht, W. Eugene Kimball, Charles H. Mapes, E. Remington Nichols, Paul Plunkett, William Symmes Richardson, and Delamere Skerrett.

The Turkish Ambassador, Zia Pasha, was present; also Mr. and Mrs. Julian H. Meyer, who had as their guests in Grand Tier Box 42 Mr. and Mrs. Byron M. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Marvin, and George Bentley Meyer; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Langeloth in a stall box, who had Mrs. I. K. Robinson, Miss Laura Robinson, and Edward Remington Nichols as guests.

Century Opera Has Big Crowd.

The Century Opera House was watched with some interest last night, because of the question that has been raised of late as to whether its patronage would be affected by the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House. The house of opera in English was practically sold out last night, but eighteen orchestra chairs and two boxes failing to be disposed of, in spite of the fact that the Metropolitan was crowded to the limit.

PAVLOWA AT MANHATTAN.

Russian Dancer is Applauded by Large Audience.

Anna Pavlowa and her company of Russian dancers began an engagement at the Manhattan Opera House last night which is to include matinée and evening performances to-day and to-morrow. In spite of the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House there was a large audience at the Manhattan, all the seats visible from the parquet being occupied, and many standing in the rear. There was a good deal of enthusiasm displayed by the audience.

The programme included the "Oriental Fantasy," Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and a series of divertissements for the last part. The audience demanded repetitions of Pavlowa's dancing of the "Pizzicato" of Drigo, "L'Automne Bacchanale," and the "Gavotte Pavlowa," which was called "Gavotte Directoire" when she danced it at her recent engagement at the Metropolitan.

MRS. HAVERTY'S VICTORY.

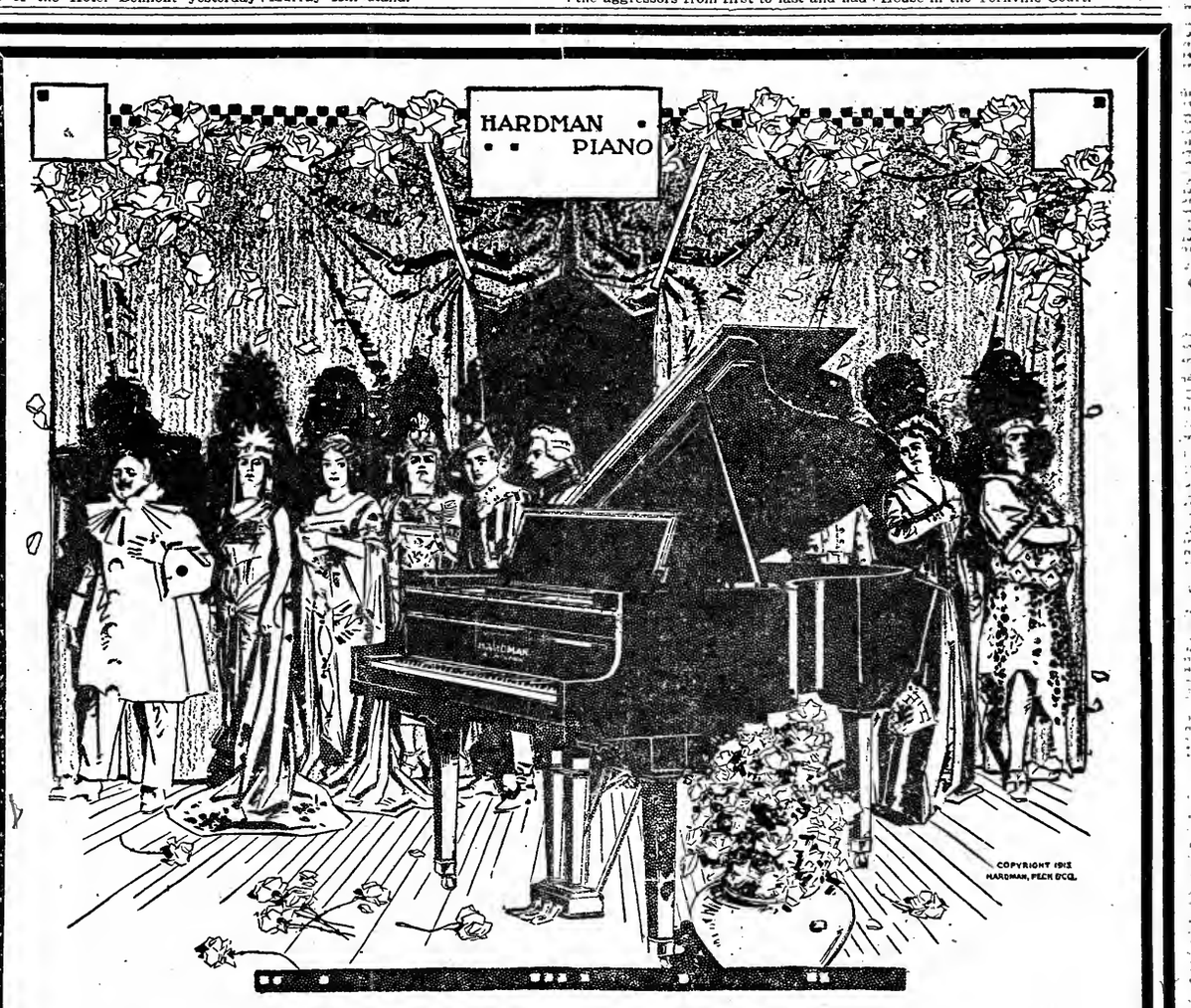
Her Taxicabs Running Securely with Non-Union Chauffeurs.

Mrs. Catherine Haverty, head of Haverty's Taxicabs, Incorporated, directed seventeen of her taxicabs at the stand in front of the Hotel Belmont yesterday without interference from any of the striking chauffeurs who walked to and fro in front of the hotel. Mrs. Haverty superintended the taxicab service from the sidewalk part of the time. Occasionally she went into the hotel and watched from her window. Four of the Haverty taxicabs were running at the Murray Hill stand.

Regarding the strike as practically broken, Mrs. Haverty has decided to have no further dealing with the Chauffeurs' Union, and to run her business hereafter on the "open shop" plan.

"The special guards have been taken off some of the taxicabs," said John W. Browne, counsel for Mrs. Haverty, yesterday. "The men who struck were the aggressors from first to last and had no grievance. In the agreement which expired there was a provision that they should do nothing at the end of the agreement until a conference had been held, but they went on strike before the conference which had been arranged had taken place."

A man who was arrested on the charge of puncturing a tire of one of the Haverty machines, has been held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate House in the Yorkville Court.



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A piano is the purchase of a lifetime—if well selected.

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Who would you rather ask than all others possessing real musical knowledge? Whose opinion would be most convincing to you?

The word of the possessor of the most marvelous voice that ever dwelt in man's bosom, to bless with supreme melody the world in which we live—

Would you ask the opinion of Signor Enrico Caruso?

His answer, over his own signature, is:

"The HARDMAN is my favorite piano."

Would you like to hear Mme. Destinn's opinion? She says:

"The HARDMAN is a perfect instrument."

Do you value the estimate of Riccardo Martin? He writes:

"The HARDMAN is the best piano made."

Look for the word of your own particular favorite, on the side of this page; for ALL have paid their tribute of praise to the instrument that commands universal love and respect of all true musical artists.

These world-famous opera stars use only the beautiful HARDMAN—the Piano of the Opera. Would they use any but the BEST?

Just as there are but few voices that ever reach the supreme heights of artistic achievement, so there are but few pianos that attain superlative excellence, and can be acclaimed worthy to accompany the silver voices of grand opera art.

The Hardman is such a Piano.

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Borl—The Hardman is perfect.
Tetrazzini—The Hardman is my choice.
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Polacco—The tone is sympathetic and wonderful.
Renaud—Splendid tonal quality.
Slezak—Most perfect of all pianos.
Jorn—Its tone excels all others.
Pasquali—Exquisite tonal quality.
De Segurola—Completely satisfying.
Gilly—The Hardman is absolutely perfect.
Rothier—One of the world's finest pianos.
Braun—It has given me great satisfaction.
Calve—The Hardman is perfect.
Jadlowker—The Hardman is the best.
Alten—I prefer it to all others.
McCormack—My enthusiasm for your piano is unbounded.
Case—Exquisite tone.
Flahaut—Delighted with my small grand.
Smirnoff—The perfection of piano building.
Bassi—Prefer your grand to all others.
Noria—Tone is pure, clear, and bell-like.
Pini-Corsi—Unequaled tone quality.
Wickham—Its merits are unexcelled.
Begue—Delighted with your piano.
Reschiglian—A superb instrument.
Bourgeois—Your piano is marvelous.
Ananian—A perfect instrument.
Clement—The piano for those who wish the best.
Bispham—The tone of the Hardman is lovely.
Carmen-Melis—Pleased with the Hardman.
Mattfield—A first-class instrument.
Griswold—Most pleased with your piano.
Zenatello—It fills all the wants of an artist.
Snelling—Satisfactory for all purposes.
Maubourg—Your piano is admirable.
Curtis—A constant delight to me.
Robeson—The tone is beautiful.

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"Everything for the Autoist but the Auto!"

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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

TANGO IS TABOOED BY KAISER'S ORDER

Naval and Military Officers Dancing It in Uniform Will Be Dismissed.

ONE-STEP ALSO VETOED

Emperor's Dislike of New Dances So Great That Members of Royal Opera Ballet Have Been Warned.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The tango, the two-step, and the one-step have been officially forbidden by the Kaiser to all officers of the German Army and Navy when in uniform. The decree, sent to all commanding officers, reads, according to The Berliner Salon:

"Officers of the army and navy are hereby requested to dance neither the tango nor the one-step nor two-step in uniform, and to avoid families where these are danced."

The Berliner Salon asserts that dismissal will be the punishment for infringement of this order.

The Berliner Tageblatt learns that the Kaiser's objection to the tango and one-step is so pronounced that members of the ballet of the Royal Opera House have been warned against taking part in charity entertainments at which tango competitions are included. Mme. Arnstadt, a well-known member of the company, was recently informed by Count von Hülsen-Häseler, the Director of the Imperial Opera Houses, that although he could not refuse permission to her to attend a tango tournament, he warned her against taking part in it.

The Kaiser's edict, if correctly reported, will upset the arrangements of the majority of Berlin hostesses, who have accepted the tango. Almost the first society function of the season was a tango tea given in the official apartments of Countess Schwerin in the Prussian Houses of Parliament. It was attended by the American Ambassador and many young military officers.

Some young women who were to attend a course of tango lessons with German Lieutenants were informed to-day that the officers had canceled the arrangement, as they had received an intimation that their efforts to learn the tango would be regarded with disfavor.

KAISER SNUBS FERDINAND.

Bulgarian Ruler, at Coburg, Told Visit to Berlin Would Be Useless.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who arrived to-day in Coburg, is passing through such a crisis, according to well informed circles in Coburg and Berlin, that his abdication of the throne in favor of his son is possible, and even probable, in spite of a denial published by the Bulgarian Legation here.

Austrian statesmen are understood to be doing their utmost to discourage the King's surrender of the throne, because they consider the young Crown Prince Boris likely to be influenced by the element among the Bulgarian Ministers that is friendly to Russia.

King Ferdinand at the same time is receiving little encouragement in Germany, which is indisposed to assist a monarch whose star is believed to be setting. Emperor William and the German Government have expressed themselves openly as friendly to Greece, and it is understood that King Ferdinand, who desired to come to Berlin, received an intimation that such a visit would be useless.

King Ferdinand, who is residing incognito at the palace in Coburg, spent this morning in prayer at the graves of his ancestors. He is the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and was elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1887. He declared himself King in 1908, and was recognized as such by the powers.

PANAMA CHINESE STRIKE.

Shut Up Their Shops as a Protest Against the New Laws.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 17.—A crisis was reached to-day in the controversy between the Government of Panama and the Chinese in the country over the new anti-Chinese laws which have gone into effect. All Chinese stores, laundries and manufacturing plants in the country closed their doors today as a protest against the law which would force many of the members of that race to leave the Republic, and which puts a heavy tax on those who remain.

As the Chinese have a monopoly in most of the lines in which they operate, the situation is serious, and the general public to-day was shut off from buying many necessary supplies. The Chinese seem to hold the whip hand, and strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to make the law less drastic, but so far no concessions have been made.

The Congressional Appropriation Committee arrived here to-day from Washington to inspect the fortifications being erected at the entrances to the Panama Canal.

NOT TO EXCLUDE ULSTER

But Government Will Submit Certain Proposals to Opposition.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 18.—The statement in The Times yesterday to the effect that the Government had decided to arrange a compromise with the Opposition leaders in Parliament on the Home Rule bill has provoked much discussion. Apparently, however, it goes beyond the actual facts.

According to an inspired statement issued last night, "the Government will submit certain proposals to the Opposition leaders for the special treatment of Ulster, subject to the acceptance of Home Rule by all parties. The scheme will only be submitted as a basis for discussion, and it is clearly impossible to insert a clause excluding Ulster."

This is held to mean something in the nature of home rule within home rule, as recently suggested in a speech by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary.

$3,485 FOR TEAKETTLE.

Big Prices for Old Silver at the Fitzhenry Sale in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The sale of the collection of English and foreign silver, formed by the late J. H. Fitzhenry, the greater part of which has been on loan for several years at the Victoria and Albert Museum, was begun at Christie's to-day.

A George I plain teakettle and stand by Ambrose Stevenson, 1717, brought $3,485.

A George II oval bread-basket, dated 1741, sold for $1,065.

A ewer, thirteen inches high, by L. Herne and F. Butty, 1764, went for $1,170.

A Commonwealth porringer, maker's mark, "W. G." with pellet above and below, dated 1657, was knocked down for $1,110. A smaller porringer, made by Christopher Shaw in 1656, brought $1,450.

A Commonwealth beaker, maker's mark "D. G." with an anchor between, was sold for $490.

A pair of Charles I beakers, maker's mark a thistle head, Norwich, 1631, from the Massey-Mainwaring collection, brought $630.

A pair of oval baskets and covers by William Homer, Dublin, 1770, went for $3,130.

An oval basket and cover by John Lloyd, Dublin, 1772, brought $1,015.

The sale will be continued on Nov. 20.

BANK MUST GIVE UP GEMS.

English Court Decides in Favor of Creditors of Aberheim & Co.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The ownership of a parcel of sixty valuable diamonds alleged to have been taken illegally by a bank from the Yokohama branch of the firm of Richard Aberheim & Co. of New York, London, and Japan at the time of the failure of the London firm was decided in the High Court to-day.

The trustee in bankruptcy of the Aberheims asked the court to order the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China to return the diamond for the benefit of the Aberheims' estate. It was urged for the plaintiffs that the gems were not those hypothecated with the bank as security for a bill of $9,670.

On the witness stand Richard Aberheim, who came from New York to fight the case, testified that the bill, which did not fall due till the April following the failure of the London firm in February, would have been met in due course.

The court held that Richard Aberheim had not acted in any way dishonestly, and ordered the bank to return the jewels. The Aberheims' creditors will therefore be the richer by the distribution of the proceeds realized from the sale of the diamonds.

250 SAILORS SEE THE POPE.

Seamen and Petty Officers from Our Battleships Blessed by Him.

ROME, Nov. 17.—Pope Pius to-day received in his private apartments 250 seamen and petty officers, including thirty Filipinos, belonging to the vessels of the United States fleet now in European waters. The sailors were conducted into the presence of his Holiness by Chaplain Evan W. Scott of the battleship Kansas.

The Pope imparted the Apostolic Benediction to the bluejackets. He urged them to be good Christians and good citizens, as well as good sailors and brave men.

NAPLES, Nov. 17.—Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Page arrived here this evening from Rome to visit the American battleships Wyoming, Arkansas, and Florida, now anchored off this port.

Rear Admiral Ladger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, gave a dinner on board the flagship Wyoming this evening in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Page. The guests included Admiral Cattolica, ex-Minister of Marine, who had officially welcomed the American battleships to Italian waters, and ten other Italian naval officers, as well as the officers of a Dutch warship that is now here.

All the warships in the harbor were beautifully illuminated to-night.

M. KOKOVTZOFF IN BERLIN.

Russian Premier Confers with Chancellor—Kaiser to Entertain Him.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Russian Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Kokovtzoff, arrived here to-day and conferred for some time with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The object of the visit is generally assumed to be the discussion of the financial side of railroad construction and development in Turkey and also Russian finances, although the general European political situation will probably be touched upon.

As the Russian statesman is accompanied by M. Davidoff, his principal subordinate in the Ministry of Finance, color is given to this belief.

The Russian Premier will be the guest of Emperor William at luncheon on Wednesday, and will dine with the Imperial Chancellor to-morrow. He will depart on Thursday.

TO TRY ZELAYA FIRST.

If Convicted, Nicaragua Will Demand His Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The disclosure that the United States Government might be asked to extradite Gen. J. Santos Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, to Managua, the capital of that country, in connection with charges now pending there accusing him of robbery and assassination was read with keen interest in Washington to-day. At the State Department it was learned that Gen. Zelaya's extradition had not yet been asked.

The Legislative Assembly of Nicaragua has instituted charges of robbery and assassination against Gen. Zelaya before the Supreme Court at Managua. The understanding is that if that tribunal should find him guilty of the charges the Nicaraguan Government will formally ask for the extradition of Gen. Zelaya, not for trial, but for sentence. The Nicaraguan code permits the trial and conviction of an accused person in his absence, though the absent principal is allowed to be represented at the trial by counsel.

Gen. Julian Irias, Minister General of Nicaragua during the latter months of the stormy régime of ex-President Zelaya, who has been living in exile in Costa Rica since the flight of himself and Gen. Zelaya from Managua, arrived in Washington to-day and is registered at a leading hotel. Gen. Irias declined to be interviewed on the ground that he could not speak English. The statement was made, however, that he came to Washington on a "peaceful visit."

'SWEATERS' VICTIMS AT DUCHESS'S HOME

Workingwomen Tell What They Earn at Meeting at Duchess of Marlborough's House.

COUPLE GET $2 A WEEK

Movement to Abolish Sweating Inaugurated—Duchess Quiets Suffragette Interrupters.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Led by the Duchess of Marlborough, a great call for the abolition of "sweating" among women workers went forth to-day from a conference of influential persons at her London home, Sunderland House, Mayfair. Representatives of society, of the Church, and of every political party united with those of the workers themselves in demanding the abolition of sweating.

C. F. G. Masterman, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, urged that this was no party question. Lord Lytton condemned this "dry rot sapping the strength of the nation." J. R. Clynes, a Labor Member of Parliament, pleaded for "a place in life for the worst-paid worker." The Bishop of Oxford was another speaker.

No speech brought home the conditions of sweating more forcibly than that of the Duchess herself. She said that when it was remembered that 2,000,000 women and girls were employed in factories and workshops in Great Britain, and at least 100,000 were working for wages in their own homes, the question of sweating became, surely, a matter of great importance. She went on:

"The number of women workers is increasing. A single woman needs, in order to obtain the minimum requirements to live, 15s. ($3.75) a week, yet in organized industries there are probably over 300,000 women who earn less than 12s.

"In London many women earn only 6s. a week, and we are bound to admit that there are thousands of women and girls suffering actual hunger, want, and destitution, although they work every available hour the full year out."

Afterward some workingwomen told their stories to justify the call. A matchbox worker held up two boxes, for making which she gets 6 cents a gross. A shirtmaker produced a man's colored shirt. "I get 9d. (18 cents) a dozen," she said. "Last week I and my husband worked from 5:30 A. M. till 11 P. M. and made 10s. 6d. Out of that we had to pay 1s. 6d. for the machine and 1s. 10d. for cotton."

A young widow who works in a sugar factory said her wages were $2. She gave her mother $1.25 and had 75 cents to live on. Out of this she bought her meals and clothes for her two children. Her dinner cost her 2 cents a day—"a ha'porth of fish and a ha'porth of potatoes."

When Mr. Masterman rose to speak, it was discovered that suffragettes were present. Several women at the back of the room greeted him with cries of "Votes for women!" As the interruptions continued, the Duchess of Marlborough appealed to the suffragette element to desist, with the desired effect.

SUFFRAGISTS RIOT.

Stewards Kicked and Bruised Trying to Eject Them.

SHEFFIELD, Nov. 17.—A wild suffragette disturbance occurred here tonight.

Philip Snowden, Socialist Member of Parliament for Blackburn, attempted to address a "no conscription" meeting arranged by the Labor Party, but was howled down by suffragettes. Stewards promptly took a hand, and in the resulting scrimmage were attacked not only by the women, but also by male sympathizers. Some of the stewards were kicked and badly bruised.

In spite of the fact that many of the disturbers were ejected, the uproar persisted to such an extent that at the end of half an hour the meeting was abandoned.

A large section of the audience displayed anger at the Chairman for calling the police to his aid, declaring that the working classes had "had enough of the police."

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Sylvia Pankhurst, addressing an open air meeting at Bow to-night, announced that the next suffragist campaign would be a "no rent strike," among the workingwomen of London.

Two bands described by Arthur Hopkins, the Police Magistrate, as "raving women," appeared in police courts of London to-day in connection with Saturday's outrage at the Old Bailey, where hammers were thrown at Mr. Justice Lawrence, and with yesterday's disorders near Premier Asquith's official residence in Downing Street.

The four women charged with assaulting the Judge were sentenced to terms varying from one month's to two months' hard labor.

In the second case Miss Boyleau and Mrs. Kerr were bound over to keep the peace, while the proceedings against the Misses Murray and Boyle were adjourned.

It was noticeable that the police took the precaution of depriving all women of their baskets or parcels as they entered the Police Courts, evidently fearing that they might carry concealed weapons or missiles.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BOGOTA, Nov. 17.—Thaddeus A. Thompson, United States Minister to Colombia, left here for Barranquilla yesterday to sail for New York, owing to the illness of his wife. Leland Harrison, Secretary of Legation, will act as Charge d'Affaires during his absence, and will continue the negotiations between the United States and the Colombian Government in connection with the claims of Colombia arising out of the partition of Panama.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The announcement is made by Ambassador Page that a presentation is to be made to Harry Brittain by the members of the Pilgrims' Club of England and America, to mark their appreciation of his ten years' work for the club. Mr. Brittain, with Lord Roberts and two or three Americans, founded the English section of the club in 1902, and has been an energetic Honorary Secretary ever since. The presentation is to take the form of a portrait of Mrs. Brittain, which is being painted by J. J. Shannon, R. A.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, ex-Ambassador to the United States, was received in audience to-night by the King. The relinquishment by Mr. Bryce of his post at Washington was discussed.

$9,200 GOLD ROBBERY.

Ingots Vanish from a Consignment from Constantinople to Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Officials from the Ottoman Bank were engaged last night at the Gare du Nord in unloading a bullion wagon which had just arrived from Constantinople, when they discovered that one of the cases containing specie had been tampered with in the course of the journey and £1,840 ($9,200) had been abstracted.

One of the cases appeared somewhat light and was found to be under the contract weight. The leaden seal on the lid had been damaged and the iron band which fastened the box had been severed with a file, lifted, and subsequently hammered down again. The case should have contained five sealed bags of Turkish sovereigns. Only three were found.

The other cases, numbering sixty, containing gold coins to the value of £184,000, were weighed. They had not been touched. Either the thieves worked in a hurry or else they feared to burden themselves with too heavy a weight of gold.

The gold was in a sealed wagon. Its arrival had been privately signaled to railway officials along the route, and from the moment of its entry into French territory it had been specially watched by officials of the Nord Railway Company.

Several robberies of gold similar to that reported from Paris yesterday have been under investigation by the police of the European capitals for some time. In November, 1912, $50,000 in English sovereigns was extracted from a large consignment sent from London to Alexandria, Egypt, and last January $25,000 was stolen while on the way from Hamburg to Rio Janeiro.

The police believe the robberies have been committed by the same band of thieves, and that it has ramifications all over Europe.

WOMAN DETERIORATING?

Views of Dr. Claye Shaw—He Thinks the Present Trend Disastrous.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Dr. Thomas Claye Shaw, who is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, an authority on medico-psychology, ex-President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, and ex-Medical Officer of Banstead Asylum, read a paper to-day on "The Nervous Factor in Woman's Health" at the Institute of Hygiene before an audience mainly composed of women. He had a good many things to say about modern women which are likely to be resented. He said in part:

"The type of woman has changed. She has become harder in feature, more wrinkled. Her complexion has been affected by outdoor life. She is more independent, has less reverence for authority, fewer home interests, is less of a stay-at-home.

"If, as seems to be the case, women's desire is to be what men are, to do what men do, then I think I can see some reason for the present style in women's dress, in its display of the figure. This is a mistake, as doing away with the mystery in woman.

"Sport is a bad marriage market. An athletic girl becomes too like a man, exposes her character to him too much. Besides, as a rule, she neglects her home. You can tell an athletic girl at home. Bicycles are thrown together and never cleaned. Hockey sticks are heaped together. Ill-shaped, muddy shoes are without lasts. Meals are at casual intervals. Then there is an acquired bucolic look and athletic carelessness of deportment.

"Proper sex development is necessary for full mental development, and if it is interrupted or tampered with this leads to most disastrous bodily and mental results. Many women restrict their families, trying to combine the care of a home with the freedom and irresponsibility of a single life. This is a fatal mistake. If they marry they ought to accept the full responsibilities. They must not try to balk nature.

"Are women more emotional than men? I think they are, because for ages they have been used to deference and adulation. This has made them live in rivalry, to be fond of notoriety and advertisement, jealous of interference. As emotion is necessary for the spread of their new ideas and propaganda, their emotional trend in this direction is bound to increase, but it is not in a healthy way, because it tends to make them harder, more wrinkled, more like men, whereas they have more need of tender sentiment."

FOXHALL KEENE FINED.

Called Himself Maximilian Agassis When Arrested for Auto Speeding.

Magistrate Murphy looked hard yesterday in the West Side Court at the defendant, charged with speeding in an automobile, who came forward when the name of Maximilian Agassiz was called.

"How do you do, Mr. Keene?" asked the Magistrate.

The accused man laughed and admitted that he was Foxhall Keene. When he was arrested last Saturday afternoon for speeding on upper Broadway on his way to the Yale-Princeton football game he had given the name of Maximilian Agassiz, for the reason, he told the Magistrate, that he did not want to be annoyed by seeing his real name in the newspapers.

Policeman Guiderman, who made the arrest, testified that Mr. Keene had at first refused to give any name, but upon being threatened with arrest he had abused the policeman roundly and finally described himself as Maximilian Agassiz, 55 years old, of 27 West Forty-third Street.

Magistrate Murphy imposed a fine of $25. Mr. Keene was before arrested on the night of July 19 of this year on a charge of disorderly conduct because he refused to give his name to a policeman who sought to serve him with a summons because his automobile, which stood just outside of Hotel Astor, bore a 1912 tag. On that occasion he was discharged by the Magistrate with a reprimand.

Fines or Imprisons Auto Speeders.

Seven men were fined or committed to jail for two days in the West Side Court yesterday for speeding automobiles. They were John Archbabbeau, 29 years old, 158 Brookfield Avenue, sent to jail for two days; Russel Durand, 24 years old, Fifty-first Street and Broadway, fined $25; George Farrell, 27 years old, 156 West 100th Street, committed to jail for two days in default of $25 fine; William Riley, 19 Greenwich Street, 21 years old, jail for two days; John J. London, 36 years old, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, paid $25 fine; William J. Allen of Peekskill, N. Y., 32 years old, paid $25 fine, and Vincent J. Fi[illegible] 190 West Tenth Street, 25 years old, fined $25.

HINDUS IN NATAL BURN PLANTATIONS

Declare a General Strike Owing to the Exclusion Laws—Troops Ordered Out.

PROBLEM IS EMPIRE-WIDE

Indians Are Being Kept Out All Over the British Dominions—Imperial Government Worried.

DURBAN, Nov. 17.—The East Indians in Natal to-day declared a general strike, which was accompanied by rioting and the burning of sugar plantations.

The police force is insufficient to deal with the rioters, and white women and children are in a state of terror.

Troops have been ordered to some of the disaffected districts.

In this city practically the whole East Indian community struck work and became so aggressive that a demand was made for the proclamation of martial law.

In the country districts hundreds of acres of sugar cane were burned.

The revolt of the East Indians was brought about by the exclusion laws in force against them here. Their resentment had hitherto been passive, but it developed to-day into violent action.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The question of the British East Indians has again reached an acute stage, nearly every dominion and colony to which these British subjects emigrate either barring them or having legislation which very effectually prevents them from entering or remaining.

The Imperial Government, having more to say in the government of the crown colonies than it has in that of the dominions, has taken steps to make the life of the East Indians in those colonies more bearable. A commission composed of a member of the British Indian Government and an East Indian of industrial experience is visiting the crown colonies to which indentured immigration is still permitted for a thorough investigation into the conditions of employment of East Indians and generally into their position and treatment.

In the dominions the Imperial Government, which would have Indians treated as are other British subjects, is faced with exactly the same difficulty as the Federal Government at Washington has to deal with in connection with California's anti-Japanese legislation. The people of the dominions insist upon having "white men's countries."

In Australia, East Indians, like all other Asiatics, are being barred out under the operation of a new law which empowers the State Governments to make the entry of Orientals conditional on their ability to pass an examination in a European language, which they may not understand, and in New Zealand legislation of a similar nature is being prepared. Not only English, but any European language may be the test.

In South Africa, to the many other disabilities imposed on East Indians another has been added by a recent decision of the High Court. This declares that the wives of East Indians, even if sole wives, are not wives before the law of the Union if they have been made so under the rites which also allow polygamous marriages.

In Canada admission to East Indians is still refused, in spite of an arrangement which Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, has stated, has been reached with the Canadian Government. By this arrangement special permits were to be issued to East Indians desirous of visiting Canada.

As in South Africa, East Indians who have acquired domiciliary rights in Canada are not allowed to bring their wives and children into the country owing to a provision in the Immigration Law which requires that they shall reach Canada by an unbroken voyage from British India. As there is no direct steamship communication between the two countries, this provision cannot be complied with.

British Columbia is further embarrassing the Imperial Government by threatening more legislation to keep out not only British East Indians, but subjects of England's ally, Japan.

PARISIANS CHEER ALFONSO.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain, who are on a three weeks' European trip, arrived here to-day. They will spend a few days in Paris before leaving here for Vienna. They were loudly cheered by crowds in the streets as they drove to a hotel.

The King and Queen were met at the station by M. Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other high officials.

This evening the King went to a theatre, while the Queen remained in her apartments. The King's love for the theatre is one of the causes of his great popularity in France. Between the acts he was repeatedly cheered, at which he smiled and seemed delighted.

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FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN UNION SQUARE

Crowd Sees Husband Fell Wife with Axe and Then Commit Suicide.

REFUSED TO RETURN TO HIM

Both Had Sought Death — Marital Discord Grew Out of Grief Over Child's Death.

The workers who as they hurried home through Union Square just before 6 o'clock last night slowed their steps to watch the outcome of a stormy dispute between a man and woman sitting on one of the park benches had started on again at the sight of the woman departing in anger when they were halted abruptly by the action of the man. As the woman left him, he drew from the pocket of his overcoat a short-handled axe, and, springing after her, struck her twice upon the head. She dropped in a heap in the path, and two women who had witnessed the attack ran out into Broadway, screaming the news that a woman was being murdered in the square.

The hurrying crowds of the rush hour swarmed into the Park, led by Traffic Patrolman Clark. When he reached the point in the path he found the man lying with his throat cut by a long bladed knife still clutched in his hand. The axe lay beside him on the path. Both man and woman were unconscious as they were carried through the crowd to an ambulance. He died on his way to Bellevue Hospital, and the surgeons there said there was no hope for her recovery. One blow had fractured her skull.

From papers in his pocket and in her purse, the police of the East Twenty-second Street station surmised that the dead man was Joseph Gierack, a coppersmith of 493 East 156th Street and that the dying woman was his wife, Antoinette. This guess was verified later in the evening, and from the story told by her family in the Bronx it was clear that his savage attack had followed her flat refusal to return to him. It was clear, too, that the bitterness between them had grown out of the grief they felt when their 8-year-old daughter Josephine died of diphtheria last February.

The Gieracks had then been living together ever since they came from Poland just before the baby was born. Shortly after the child's death the mother was taken to Lebanon Hospital after an attempt to kill herself by inhaling gas. Some weeks ago Gierack and tried suicide. He was found one night, weak from loss of blood, lying in the hallway of the East 156th Street tenement. Both his wrists had been cut.

Meanwhile, there was gossip among the other tenants in the house to the effect that the Gieracks were at odds, and the tenement talk was substantiated on the day before election when Mrs. Gierack packed up her things and went to live with her sister, Mrs. Adam Czernisjswski, at 740 German Place, not far from her old home. Gierack was bitter at this and on the next day he went to the German Place house and tried to establish peace between himself and his wife.

He failed absolutely, and that night a neighbor found him lying unconscious in the tenement hallway with his throat cut. This did not kill him, and a few days ago he was discharged from Lebanon Hospital. Last night the ambulance surgeon found the Lebanon Hospital bandage still at his throat. But this, his third attempt to take his own life, had been successful.

When Mrs. Gierack left her husband she went out to find work, and soon was busy as an operative in a cloak and suit factory, just off Union Square. In some way her husband must have found out where she worked. Probably he had trailed her from the Bronx when she went down in the morning, and had hung about to waylay her when the day's work was over.

The first hint as to the identity of the man and woman was furnished by a clipping in her purse. It was a short newspaper story of his attempt at suicide on election day, and of his explanation then that he no longer cared to live since his wife had left him. This, with the discharge slip from Lebanon Hospital found in his pocket, satisfied the police, and the record was complete when her brother-in-law made the identifications.

LIMITS DIAMOND OUTPUT.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The German Government to-day placed a limit on the quantity of diamonds from German Africa put on the market, the large production of which had threatened to bring about a break in prices.

German producers had hitherto favored holding the Antwerp syndicate to its contract to take over the entire output from German Africa, but the Government evidently converted them to the policy adopted by the British diamond trust of withholding stones from the market in bad times and thus maintaining prices in the hope that conditions will improve.

TIFFANY & Co.

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

An established reputation in business may be defined as a reputation so long and intimately associated with honorable methods and fair dealing, that men may approach the Owner of such a reputation without either legal or divine protection.

And that is the reputation of this Company among those who know it best.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

YOUNG ISRAEL MEETING.

A Course of Twenty-five Lectures to be Given by Society.

A mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance on East Broadway and Jefferson Street, under the auspices of Young Israel, opening the work of that organization for the coming year.

The society is to give a course of twenty-five public lectures by prominent Jewish citizens. It has enlisted the support of Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and others. The speakers at the meeting will be Prof. Israel Friedlander of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Joel Magnes, the Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool of the Synagogue of Spanish and Portuguese Jews; Cecil B. Ruskay, and M. Rosenthal, President of Young Israel.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

The most de irable, and necessarily *scarcest* materials—the clever blending of exquisite shades—the perfect workmanship—the irreproachable qualities—combined with absolutely authentic styles, are the factors which have enabled us to achieve the highest results yet attained in the production of Outer-dress for Women.

Just now we have prepared *unusual displays* for the various event[illegible] of the Social Season—The *Horse Show—Opera—Debutante Teas—Weddings—Receptions, etc.*

Prices *here* are carefully kept within *sensible* bounds so that the woman of economical tendencies can feel assured of *intrinsic value.* To illustrate—

Fashionable Millinery

Original Paris Hats and Adaptations.

Stunning Models—the vogue of the hour—of gold and silver lace, fur-trimmed styles, and other fashionable effects—which are doubly interesting at these prices— *$25, $30, $35*

Dress and Semi-dress Hats— $18, $25 and upward

HEAD-DRESS FOR EVENING WEAR—Crowns, Caps, Hair Bands, Coronets, Diadems and other exclusive Paris novelties.

Fashionable Draped Fur Coats

Of Mole—Squirrel—Hudson and French Seal—Broadtail—Baby Lamb—Caracul—Civet Cat, etc., in plain or trimmed effects—many suitable for motoring— *$100, $135, $150, $200, $250 upward*

Perfectly Matched Fur Sets

Of Sable—Fitch—Fisher—Silvered Fox—Cross Fox—Taupe Fox—Black Fox—Pointed Fox—White Fox—Canary Fox—Taupe Fox—Cross Fox—Broadtail—Mole—Hudson Seal. Also many smart Fur combinations— *$50, $65, $75, $100 and upward*

Fur-trimmed Suits

Of velvet, corduroy, broadcloth, velour cloths, Duvetyn, etc.— *$58, $65, $75, $85, $95 and upward*

Beautiful Fur-trimmed Coats

Of camel's hair diagonals, Duvetyn, Lamb's wool, with fur collar and cuffs of natural or black raccoon, opossum, mole, seal, fitch—newest shades and models— *$50, $55, $65, $75*

Fur-Lined Coats— $75, $100, $125 and up

Limousine and Utility Coats— $35, $45, $50

Of soft vicunas, heather cloth, diagonal camel's hair and rich imported fabrics—with or without fur trimming— *$45, $50, $58, $65*

Dinner and Evening Gowns

Late Paris models and adaptations, of newest materials, including velvet, velvet brocade, chiffons and French net—many of them trimmed with rich furs— *$55, $65, $75, $85, $100 and upward*

Charming Afternoon Dresses

Of newest silk materials, velvet, broadcloth and serge; new draped effects in new shades and models. *$45, $55 and $65*

Misses' and Small Women's Dresses, $25, $35, $40 & $45

Afternoon and Evening Wraps

A wonderfully brilliant assemblage of every new *vogue*—of velvet, brocade, metal broche and plush—*$58, $65, $75, $95, $125 upwards*

Luxurious Fur-trimmed Wraps—Many with large fur collar and cuffs—wonderful values— *$75, $85, $95, $125 and upward*

HOTEL NASSAU

Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.

OPEN ALL YEAR.

Forty Minutes from New York City. Pennsylvania Terminal. Long Island Electric Service. 26 Trains Daily.

Rooms with Bath:

One Person.....$1.50 Daily & Upwards
Two Persons....$2.00 Daily & Upwards

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
HOT AND COLD FRESH AND SALT WATER IN ALL BATHROOMS.
Grill Room open. Moderate Prices

BARNETT & BARSE CORPORATION
Mr. W. H. Barse for Ten Years with Waldorf-Astoria.

The Saunterer

THERE is some fashion for every man, but all fashions are not for all men. The best-dressed man is he who knows his limitations, and discreetly keeps within them, tempering each style to his type and *adapting*, rather than *adopting*.

However, there are some boot styles, which might be termed "bread-and-butter" styles, because they fulfill an all-day, every-day need and are correct for all but occasions of ceremony.

The "Avenue" is one of these. It is made of King Russet Calf in a deep-brown Van Dyke tint—*mellow*, not *yellow*. Long, sloping toe; flat English forepart; square heel; pinked tip and perforated vamp; sole has a mite of an outswing, invisible eyelets to top. Price $5.

Quite the "smartest" walking and week-end boot for young men and for men in whom the mustering years cannot quench the youthful spirit. Judge for yourself at any Regal Shop.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 *to* $5

Regal Shoe Company

MANHATTAN

175 Broadway — Broadway at 27th
Broadway at Duane — 40 W. 14th St.
Broadway at Spring — Nassau at Ann
Broadway at 10th — 6th Ave. at 21st St.
Broadway at 27th — 14th St. at 3rd Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.

BROOKLYN

301 Broadway — 1175 Broadway — 512 Fulton St.
1049 Broadway — 357 Fulton St. — 466 Fifth Ave.
NEWARK, N. J — JERSEY CITY
825 Broad St. — 108 Newark Ave.

PLATINUM JEWELRY

Platinum is the superlative in fashionable jewelry setting.
We carry superior quality only at prices more reasonable than [illegible].
In every respect the leading Downtown Jewelry establishment.

Bar Pins .....$35 up
Brooches .....$30 "
Cuff Buttons .....$25 "
Pendants .....$25 "
Tie Clips .....$8 "
Scarf Pins .....$11 "
Lorgnettes .....$80 "
Rings .....$27 "
Chain Bracelets ...$90 "
Three-pin Handy Pin Sets .....$26 "

"Being in Business Since 1845—Means Something"

GEORGE W. WELSH'S SON
256 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

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LLORACH

...on for the YELLOW LABEL ...tural Aperient ...ter from ...ain.
In constipation and kindred troubles.
SAFE SPEEDY and SURE
SMALL QUANTITY SUFFICES; WINEGLASSFUL ONLY.
Accept Yellow Label Only
ALL DRUGGISTS
LUTTIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada

There's vitality, snap and "go" in a breakfast of
Grape-Nuts
and Cream

MRS. BUTTERFIELD LEFT $1,998,528

Preliminary Estimate Is Less by $1,000,000 Than Figure Estate Was Thought to be Worth.

ADMINISTRATORS NAMED

Three Sets of Litigants Have Started Proceedings to Break the Will of General's Widow.

Surrogate Southard of Putnam County appointed yesterday John R. Yale of Brewster and William H. Berrigan of Cold Spring as temporary administrators of the estate of Mrs. Julia Lortillard Butterfield, widow of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, which is being contested by three sets of litigants. Eight wills are said to be in existence which were made before the one offered for probate on Aug. 14. This will disposed of an estate said to be worth nearly $2,000,000, most of which Mrs. Butterfield left to the Army and Navy Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A preliminary estimate puts the value of the estate at $1,998,528, which is more than $1,000,000 less than an estimate made by others. The estate is chiefly in personalty, and $1,811,128 is the sum given under that classification. In the preliminary estimate all securities are valued at par.

The total par value of bonds of different railroad, gas, and municipal corporations is $363,000. Among the bonds are $30,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; $25,000 Central Railway of Georgia, $50,000 Union Pacific Railroad, $20,000 Fort Worth & Denver, $69,000, Guatemala Central Railroad, $25,000 United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The total par value of stocks is $362,100, including $50,000 United States Rubber Company first preferred, $40,000 Minnesota Railway Construction Company, $20,000 International Paper Company preferred, $87,100 Western Union Telegraph Company, and $91,400 P. Lorillard Tobacco Company preferred. The stocks include twenty-two shares of the Coney Island Jockey Club and two shares of the Rider and Driver Publishing Company.

The largest item of personalty is a block of bonds secured on first mortgages on real estate in Manhattan, estimated to be worth $871,000. Mrs. Butterfield's jewelry is estimated at $100,000. Household furniture, paintings, pictures, bric-a-brac, books, silver, and wearing apparel in New York and Crsgside, the Butterfield estate at Cold Spring, are valued at $74,750.

The amount of money on deposit in four banks is not estimated. The banks are the Cold Spring Bank, the Hamilton Trust Company, the Lincoln National Bank, and the Equitable Trust Company. Certified checks for interest on mortgages represent $16 372. Miscellaneous checks are for $4,580. Coupons due since Mrs. Butterfield's death call for $5,425. A one-twenty-fourth interest in the personal estate of F. J. James is valued at $5,000. Other items are: Automobiles and carriages, $5,000; mortgage on property in Sioux City, Iowa, $5,000.

The interest in the real property of the estate of Frederick P. James is estimated at $100,000. This includes a one-twenty-fourth interest in these properties: Nos. 39 West Twelfth Street, 41-43 West Twelfth Street, 44 West Twelfth Street, 47 West Twelfth Street, 48 West Twelfth Street, 106 West Thirtieth Street, 128 West Thirtieth Street, 130 West Thirtieth Street, and 132 West Thirtieth Street. A one-sixth interest in Cragside, Cold Spring, and a one-forty-eighth interest in the Deerfield property in New Hampshire are the other items in the James estate. Mrs. Butterfield also left real estate in Michigan, the value of which is unestimated. A Columbia College leasehold on 616 Fifth Avenue, expiring twenty-one years after July 1, 1908, is valued at $80,000. The other realty is two vacant lots in Sioux City, Iowa, $2 400, and property in Utica, N. Y., $5,000.

The litigants, who are trying to have the will set aside, are: Daniel Butterfield, 2d, son of Theodore Butterfield, who alleges undue influence; four grandnieces, who were cut off by one of the clauses of the will, and several cousins, who allege that they were not cited in the probate proceedings. The four grandnieces allege that the will was obtained by fraud and undue influence on the part of Albert F. Hagar, Mrs. Butterfield's lawyer, who received $100,000 and no other property under the will.

GRAB EIGHT MALE FLIRTS.

Ogling Men Fall Victims to Waldo's Second Raid.

Eight male Subway flirts were arrested last night in the second raid made within a week by Commissioner Waldo's special squad. The first raid upon these pests occurred several days ago, when Lieut. Costigan and a half dozen detectives visited the women's waiting room in the department store of Gimbel Brothers in Sixth Avenue and took eleven prisoners.

Following this raid letters began to reach Police Headquarters from indignant parents, who complained that girls of tender years were subjected to insult and annoyance at the hands of ogiers who infested the neighborhood of the Subway station at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Lieut. Sherb and Detectives Judge, McCann, Graham, and Waterhouse, known as Central Office Squad No. 3, last night were ordered to investigate conditions. They grabbed eight youths, who, they said, had accosted young girls. The arrest of the nine men caused a commotion in the crowd, and it was only with considerable difficulty that they finally were corralled and brought to the St. Nicholas Avenue Police Station.

They gave their names as Ejnar Szendhen, 17 years old, of 1,253 Ogden Avenue; John J. Frawley, 19 years old, of 1,678 Nelson Avenue; Andrew Tierney, 20 years old, of 109 East 176th Street; Jacob Stafford, 22, of 2,263 Walton Avenue; George Benjamin, 26, of 1,303 Sedgwick Avenue; Harry Jacobs, 20, of 977 Summit Avenue; Andrew Wood, 20, of 101 Summit Avenue, and Robert MacWhinney, 20, of 1,372 Ogden Avenue.

GLASS NAMED AS SENATOR.

Alabama Governor Appoints Editor in Johnston's Place.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 17.—Frank P. Glass, editor of The Birmingham News and President of The Montgomery Advertiser, was to-day appointed United States Senator by Gov. O'Neal to succeed the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston. The term expires March 3, 1915.

Mr. Glass is a native of Alabama, and an alumnus of Princeton. He founded The Blade, in Bibb County, in 1880, a year later bought The Selma Daily Times, and in 1886 acquired a half interest in The Montgomery Advertiser. He became editor of The Birmingham News two years ago. Mr. Glass is 55 years old.

MRS. BELMONT HEADS SHOP UNION FIGHT

With Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Boissevain, and Others, She Descends on Department Store.

POLICE CURB ON CRUSADE

Stop Circulation of Printed Demand for Shorter Hours—Mrs. Belmont Did Not Speak.

Led by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, a dozen suffragists and members of women's labor unions who are trying to organize the employes of the department stores into a union concentrated their efforts last night on the clerks and employes of Gimbel Brothers department store in Sixth Avenue. At 5:30 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Pankhurst, and Mrs. Boissevain arrived at the side entrance to the store in Mrs. Belmont's automobile. They made a tour of the store before the employes stopped work.

Two other automobiles brought the union organizers to the side entrance to the building. The women stayed in these autos until the employes began to depart at 6 o'clock. Then they started to make speeches urging the girls and men to join the Retail Clerks' Union. Mrs. Pankhurst departed after the trip through the store, and Mrs. Belmont did not take part in the speaking. She stayed within the inclosed part of her auto while speakers took turns in addressing the crowd from the front seat.

The speakers had arranged to address the workers as they came through the doors reserved for employes and the autos had been drawn up close to these doors. Not many employes came out that way, though. The police ordered the chauffeurs of the automobiles to move away from the vicinity of the store, and they stopped further to the west, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The police did not interfere further except to keep one side of the street clear for traffic.

When Mrs. Belmont learned that the employes were being sent out by the main entrances, half a block away, she directed some of her followers to go to Sixth Avenue and direct the attention of the shop workers to the meeting arranged for them in the side streets. Some 300 employes, men and women, gathered finally around the automobiles and listened to the speeches.

Mrs. Herbert Waroasse, one of the suffragist leaders, was warned by the police to stop distributing a printed letter issued by the Retail Clerks' Union, of 140 East Nineteenth Street, in which the store employes were urged to organize, and demand fifty-four hours as a working week with double pay for Sundays and evenings, a vacation of one week with full pay, and equal pay for men and women for equal work.

Miss Helen Schloss, one of the leaders in the shirt waist strike, the first speaker from Mrs. Belmont's auto, said:

"You girls deserve more wages. You are required to dress well, to look attractive, and must smile even though your face may be cracked with weariness."

Miss Dorothy Miller, an organizer of the dry goods clerks, told the employes that the stores would not dare to discharge them for joining the organization, because the public was in sympathy with the employes. Mrs. Boissevain, another speaker from Mrs. Belmont's auto, asserted that all the comforts provided by the store managers, including rest rooms, roof gardens, and other things for the benefit of the employes did not compensate for the lack of pay.

"To get better pay you must help yourselves," she said. "Any one who will not do that, deserves to be underpaid. You have nothing to fear. Lose your position, if necessary; the public is with you."

SHOOT YOUNG LEADER AS HE ENTERS CLUB

Two Men Whom He Does Not Know Wound Delane Mortally and Then Escape.

FRIEND'S CHASE IN VAIN

Companion of Italian Politician Pursues His Assailants Until They Enter a Tenement in the Bronx.

John J. Delane, a leader among the younger Italians in the Bronx, was just entering the hallway of the clubrooms of the John J. Delane Association, at 655 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, when two young men stepped up behind him on the sidewalk outside and from a distance of only three feet discharged revolvers at him. Two bullets entered his lungs and he dropped to the floor as his companion, John Duza, jumped by him to the street.

Duza was just in time to see the two gunmen retreating east in 153d Street, and he ran after them, but half way up the block they disappeared into the dark hall of an Italian tenement, and Duza was afraid to follow them. He returned to Morris Avenue and there met Patrolman Curtin and two detectives of the Morrisania Police Station who had run up the avenue at the sound of the shots.

They carried the wounded Delane to the corner drug store, where he retained consciousness long enough to tell Detective Schueing that he had no idea why the men had tried to shot him, and that he did not know who they were. Duza had seen them both, and he asserted that both were strangers in that part of town. Duza, who lives at 248 East 150th Street, was born and brought up in the district, and the police were sure no would recognize any of the young Italians of the Bronx's Little Italy.

The men who shot Delane, he said, seemed to be not more than 23 years old, and they wore ragged caps pulled down over their foreheads. For men of this description the police hunted through all the tenements in the block, but they knew their task was idle. The two gunmen had succeeded in getting away.

An ambulance carried Delane to Fordham Hospital, where, soon before midnight, he lapsed into unconsciousness and the surgeons said his recovery was improbable.

Delane, who is 28 years old, as a very young man built up a real estate business, and the Delane home is an attractive house at 696 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx. His father and mother brought him here from Italy when he was a baby, and he grew to manhood in the Bronx.

His leadership among the naturalized Italians and among the American born of Italian parents was recognized long ago. As the standard bearer of the social club that bears his name, at election time he could be counted upon to swing a large vote to the candidate of his choice. His club stands in the Thirty-third Assembly District, and in the last election he supported Tammany.

ASSAILS UNITED CIGARS.

Representative Reilly Asks for Congressional Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The initiative in the direction of endeavoring to bring about a Congressional investigation of the United Cigar Stores Company was taken in the House of Representatives to-day by Representative Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut, who introduced a resolution calling for such an investigation by the House Judiciary Committee. This is the committee which will have charge of the Administration measure, or measures, dealing with the trust situation during the coming regular session of Congress. Judge Henry D. Clayton of Alabama is its Chairman.

"There are many independent tobacco dealers in my district," said Mr. Reilly to-night. "I have been appealed to by them so strongly that I consider it my duty to do everything I can to have such an investigation and learn the facts. The final decree of the Circuit Court in the American Tobacco Company case did not take cognizance of the United Cigar Stores Company, and many are of the opinion that it is still connected with the American Tobacco Company or with men dominant in that concern.

"It appears to be the opinion of many of the independent cigar dealers that the United Cigar Stores Company is a combination in restraint of trade. The purpose of the investigation for which I asked to-day is to bring out the facts as to its status, control, ownership, and operations throughout the country."

Mr. Reilly thinks the action of the court, in its dissolution of the American Tobacco Company, in leaving the United Cigar Stores Company practically as it was before, was contrary to the original views of Attorney General Wickersham, who, in his argument before Judge Lacombe, cited the United Cigar Stores Company as being one of the worst features of the old tobacco trust combination.

S. M. Stroock, counsel for the United Cigar Stores Company, said last night: "The American Tobacco Company formerly owned two-thirds of the stock of the United Cigar Stores Company. This it was required by the dissolution decree to distribute to its own common stockholders, which it did on Dec. 1, 1911. Within six months thereafter George J. Whelan and his associates, who were the owners of the United Cigar Stores Company before it was affiliated with the American Tobacco Company, had acquired a very large majority of the stock formerly held by the American Tobacco Company, including every share held by any of the twenty-five individual defendants in the dissolution suit against the American Tobacco Company.

"These facts are well known and were officially announced by the United Cigar Stores Company a year and a half ago."

MORGAN SAVED NEW HAVEN.

Got Loan for Railroad from France in 1907 Panic, Says Robbins.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—That the late J. Pierpont Morgan saved the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from disaster during the panic of 1907 by securing from France on short notice a loan of millions was told to-day for the first time by E. D. Robbins, General Counsel for the railroad and one of its Directors, at the hearing before Judge Sheldon in the Supreme Court on the appeal of ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut and other stockholders from a decree of the Public Service Commission authorizing the issue of $67,552,000 in convertible bonds. Had that loan been delayed a week, said Mr. Robbins, the consequences would have been disastrous. It was in view of such situations, he said, that New York and Massachusetts had clothed their Public Service Boards with highly discretionary powers to meet an emergency.

Nathan Matthews, who appeared for the appellants, said that the policy of the Commonwealth was at stake in the matter of issuing stock and bonds, and that the unlawful exercise of authority by the commission would tend to do away with the limitations that have existed since 1893 to prevent stock inflation and to regulate indebtedness. Charles F. Choate, counsel for the railroad company, and Attorney General Swift, for the Public Service Commission, both argued that the action of the commission was legal under the legislative acts of 1913.

If the papers can be printed in time the case will be heard by the full court this week.

An increase in transportation charges which would give the Boston & Maine an additional annual income of $5,000,000, the sum which officials of the railroad declare is needed, is "absolutely impracticable," according to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty. In a statement published here to-day Mr. Prouty is quoted as saying:

"The rate schedules of the Boston & Maine at present are filled up with all sorts of inconsistencies. What ought to be done, and what they propose to do, is to apply a uniform mileage scale. It will work advances in some sections, and reductions in others. The road asks to increase its class rate revenue by $800,000 to $900,000, but it should not be allowed an advance of much if anything over 30 per cent. in such rates. The commission will permit the Boston & Maine to put into effect soon whatever class rate increases are approved."

TESTIFY FOR DIAZ.

Attacked from Behind, Say Witnesses—General Absent from Trial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Four new witnesses, who say they saw Gen. Felix Diaz attacked, testified and were examined by the Judge to-day. Their evidence favored Diaz, saying that the attack was from behind. One witness said he saw perfectly when [illegible] man fired at Diaz and shot Pedro Guerrero instead.

Diaz was supposed to report to the Judge to-day as the indictment requires. Instead he sent a medical certificate of his inability to attend owing to his wounds.

The private prosecutor again insisted to the Judge that the indictment charged "attempted assassination" and that Diaz be held without bail, or, if bail be admitted, that it should be $10,000.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Retired Diamond Setter Despondent, Fearing Blindness.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 17.—George D. Newman, a retired diamond setter formerly employed by Tiffany, shot his wife four times this morning as she was preparing his breakfast and then blew out his own brains. He died instantly. His wife died three hours later in the New Rochelle Hospital.

The Newman home was at 220 North Avenue. For more than a year Mr. Newman's eyesight had been failing, and he brooded over it. He said he feared he would go blind and be a burden to his wife.

His son William, a teller in a bank here, was dressing in his room when he heard the shots. He rushed into the kitchen just in time to see his father turn the revolver on himself.

The marriage of William Newman and Miss Esther Leary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius J. Leary of New Rochelle, which took place in New York City on July 4 last, was announced last night. Mrs. H. L. Warner of Houston, Texas, who is the only other child of the deal couple, was injured in the tunnel wreck about eleven years ago when a Harlem Division train crashed into the New York, New Haven & Hartford train in the Fourth Avenue tunnel in New York, and she received a large sum from the railroads.

GEORGE TIGAR SENTENCED.

New York Autoist Gets Two Months in Boston, but Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov 17.—George Tigar of New York, who was arrested a few days ago by Policeman John H. Boyle on a warrant charging the operation of an automobile on Nov. 23, 1912, in a manner such as to endanger public safety, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Judge Parmenter in the Municipal Court to-day.

According to the policeman's testimony, Tigar, wmose machine ran down Patrick Gallagher at Cambridge and Charles Streets, gave Boyle a fictitious name and address at the time of the accident. Tigar was also fined $10 on a charge of having no license. He appealed both cases.

Andrew Alexander

Women's Boots and Slippers At Special Prices

Tuesday and Wednesday Only

Women's fine patent leather walking boots with cloth or kid tops—smart new lasts in all sizes.
$4.75 a pair

Women's satin slippers with chiffon rosettes—white, pink, blue and black; Louis XV heels; smart lines.
$3.25 a pair

AT SIXTH AVENUE STORE ONLY

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St.
548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth Street

OUR NEW POLICY IN PHILIPPINES IS ATTACKED

Continued from Page 1.

have been given the opportunity to repurchase their holdings, and most have elected to do so, buying on the installment plan. Being Asiatics and inclined to put things off, they need constant but kindly encouragement and stimulation, or they are liable to fall badly behind in their payments and get into serious trouble. The management of the Friar lands alone is a very large business enterprise, demanding not only technical knowledge and wide experience, but also first-class ability, and on it depends the power of the Insular Government to meet the bonds issued for the purchase of the lands in the first instance upon their maturity without levying a special tax.

"Furthermore, the provinces and municipalities in which these lands are located have repeatedly sought to get control of them for their own special benefit, and the Philippine Assembly has twice passed acts to turn over to them the administration of these lands. The Commission killed these acts and thus saved the taxing of the whole country for the benefit of a few provinces and municipalities.

"As in the case of the public lands, wealthy Filipinos have repeatedly tried to prevent poor people from purchasing holdings in the Friar lands, which they themselves wrongfully claim, and thus keep as tenants would-be landowners.

"In commenting upon his own appointment, Tinio said that he knew nothing about the work. While I like him personally, I must say that he is utterly incompetent to perform the work. John R. Wilson, Assistant Director of Lands, has also resigned, and it is improbable that any competent person can be found for the salary of this position to tell Tinio what to do.

"Cause for Grave Alarm."

"There is cause for grave alarm that the placing of the balance of power of the Commission in the hands of Filipinos will work irreparable damage to the stupendous work the Land Bureau has accomplished in the past.

"Col. McCoy, the Collector of Customs, was a highly competent, energetic, and capable official of unquestioned integrity and thoroughly familiar with the details of the work of his important office. His removal was strictly political.

"Close on the heels of these events came another especially extraordinary occurrence. The Insular Government has taken special pride in the work of its Bureau of Printing, because of the excellence of the product and the extraordinarily low cost. Its Director, John Leech, from the outset had given special attention to the training of Filipinos, making of his bureau a great industrial school and fitting many young men for remunerative employment. He had incurred the ill-will of some Americans by pushing Filipino employes up until they were performing approximately 95 per cent. of the work of the bureau.

"Immediately after Mr. Harrison's arrival there were rumors of sweeping salary reductions. Some American employes, entitled under their contracts to promotion in the near future, became alarmed, and, after consulting Mr. Leech, sent a respectful telegram to the President protesting against any such reduction. Without consulting Mr. Leech, they also sent a telegram to the presiding officer of the International Typographical Union in the United States, protesting against the reduction and requesting him to secure a hearing.

Demanded Leech's Resignation.

"Both messages, in my opinion, were perfectly proper. Copies were promptly sent to the Governor General, who seemed to be incensed because they had been sent. He closely examined Leech as to his knowledge of the matter, and asked him the names of the employes who had conferred with him. He demanded the Director's immediate resignation when he refused to give them. The resignation of the Assistant Director of the bureau was demanded at the same time.

"Another matter is the Department of Public Health. A skillful surgeon has been asked whether he would accept the Directorship of Public Health. He is thoroughly competent to operate upon individuals, but without experience to fit him to safeguard the public health in a country of 8,000,000 people. Realizing this, he has declined to consider the proposition, but the fact of the offer conclusively demonstrated the gross incompetence and complete failure to grasp the situation on the part of whomsoever authorized it.

"No living sanitarian has a better record for ability and efficiency in coping with great sanitary problems than Victor C. Heiser of the United States Public Health Service, who has been Director of Public Health in the Philippines for nine years. He has practically eliminated smallpox, bubonic plague and cholera and has excluded beri-beri from public institutions; has built the best general hospital in the tropics, and has isolated the lepers while arousing only a minimum of opposition by so doing. He has reduced the death rate of American officers and employes to less than five in 1,000, and among Filipino officers and employes to four in 1,000; he has made Manila more healthful than many of the larger cities of America and has materially reduced the death rate throughout the islands. His place simply cannot be filled for years. Should Dr. Heiser be transferred to make way for a politician, he doubtless would heave a sigh of relief, but it would be a sad day for the Philippines.

Harrison as a Partisan.

"Prior to my departure I was informed that the Governor General had cabled to Washington for advice as to how far he could go with removals without violating the letter of the Philippine Civil Service act. It is a fair conclusion from his first week's work that he intends to go the limit.

"While en route to the islands he gave out an interview in which he stated in effect that for years he had seen Democrats badly treated as such, and that he took sardonic pleasure in now being able to accord similar treatment to Republicans. Hitherto the Philippine service has been kept remarkably free of this sort of thing, and its appearance at this time must cause grave concern to all advocates of capable and honest administration.

"I deem it right and proper that the Governor General should have in the highest administrative officers under him men in full sympathy with his political plans, but the removal of expert and highly competent bureau chiefs, who should occupy themselves not with politics but with the efficient and economic performance of the Government, will, if persisted in, result in quick and dire disaster.

"By far the most important and dangerous thing which has been done is the appointment of the majority of Filipinos to the Philippine Commission. The present Legislature consists of two houses, an elective Assembly of eighty-one Filipino members, representing thirty-four provinces, and the Philippine Commission, an appointive body of nine members. Five of these latter have heretofore been Americans. The two houses have equal power; either may initiate a bill, but affirmative action by both is required to pass any bill. It is greatly to be regretted that before changing the present make-up of the commission careful study was not made of the acts passed by the Assembly but refused passage by the commission, of which many were dangerous, while some would very gravely have endangered the stability and effectiveness of the Government.

Filipinos to Control Moros.

"There is another reason why this change should not have taken place. When the existing Legislature was established its jurisdiction was limited by Congress to the regularly organized provinces inhabited chiefly by one or another of the Christianized peoples known collectively as the Filipinos, while exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the territory inhabited by the Moros and other non-Christian tribes remained vested in the Commission. It was unquestionably the purpose of Congress thus to continue American control and legislation for the non-Christians, of whom there are slightly more than 1,000,000.

"Without violating the letter of the law the spirit has been trampled upon. Every true friend of civilization familiar with the facts must view with gravest concern the placing of legislative control over the wild tribes in the hands of their bitter enemies, who have viewed with disgust the efforts heretofore made to improve the condition of these backward people. The Filipinos have never ceased to warn them that American occupancy was only temporary, and to threaten them with dire punishment for the present 'insubordination' when they, the Filipinos, gained the whip hand.

"Governor General Harrison assured me in the strongest terms that the results of the work for the wild tribes would be kept intact, that the former policy of kindliness and justice in dealing with them would be continued, and that the highly competent and experienced men through whose personal influence hordes of savages and barbarians have been turned from head-hunting into paths of peace and progress would be retained in their positions and supported in their work as heretofore. His intentions may be the best, but how can he make his promise good? The Legislature has only to decrease the salaries of these men below the living point in order to paralyze the work, and he is utterly powerless to prevent this or any other vicious measure adopted to gain the same end.

Valuable as a Demonstration.

"The present situation has one satisfactory aspect: It will result in speedily demonstrating to the American people certain important facts relative to the present fitness of the Filipinos to maintain an independent government, one for which the United States could afford to be responsible. Unfortunately, while the demonstration will be highly instructive, it is the poor 'tao' in the fields who will pay the freight. If the consequences could be made to fall on the Filipino politician only, one might welcome the demonstration.

"The proposal to merge the Bureau of Forestry with the Bureau of Lands cannot be successfully carried out without permission of Congress. By the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, certain duties were prescribed for the Director of Forestry. The Philippine forests constitute a national resource of enormous potential wealth. In the past they have been ruthlessly sacrificed. Under the present policy of conservation an immense lumbering industry can be built up, while at the same time the forests can be increased and protected. The Filipino has always been ready to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. He has ever favored this policy, established in his own interest.

"The Assembly has long sought to minimize the importance of this bureau and to cripple its work. The average Filipino likes to fell valuable timber and burn it where it lies in order to save himself the trouble of fighting weeds, making new clearings at frequent intervals, and ruthlessly destroying millions of dollars' worth of timber. This he cannot lawfully do at present. The Assembly and the commission, with its Filipino majority, however, may be counted on to do their utmost to change conditions for their benefit."

Mr. Worcester's Plans.

Mr. Worcester has had large influence in civilizing savage tribes in the Philippines. His latest work was to try to induce the Philippine Administration to take up his charges of actual slavery in the islands, but no action was taken until after he had sailed. When he reached Yokohama he learned that an investigation had been ordered.

Mr. Worcester seems profoundly in earnest in his desire to tell the American people the truth about conditions in the Philippines. He brings with him 1,500 stereopticon slides and 20,000 feet of film of moving pictures of the various tribes, and he purposes to deliver lectures throughout the country. He will remain here about a week, or until he has finished the preparation of his second volume on "The Philippines, Past and Present." Then he will go East and begin his lectures.

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6 P. M.

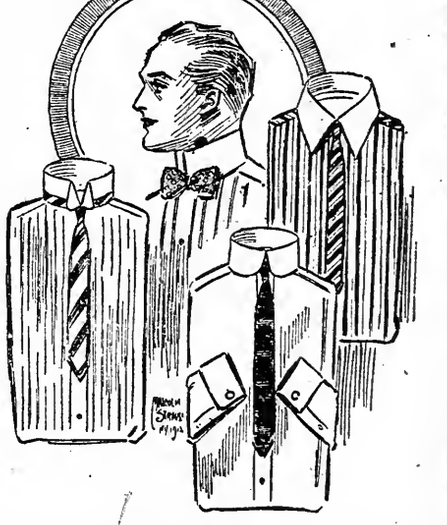
1928 GIMBEL SHIRTS

$1.50, $2, and Some $2.50 Grades At 85c

Events like this have a reason. In this case it is stock-adjusting. Today these Shirts—in new Autumn patterns—are on our shelves at regular prices. Less than half of them are $1.50 Shirts; the greater portion are $2 grade, with a sprinkling of $2.50 quality.

We know all about Shirts and how to get them, and these are the best we could secure for our regular stock—in every detail of cut, making and laundry work, as well as excellence of fabric and pattern. (No left-overs, odds-and-ends, or stale patterns.)

Woven striped madras and fine percale. In every sort of stripe from a neat hair-line to a broad clean-cut pattern. Good colors—also black-and-white. Plain and plaited bosoms, stiff cuffs. All sizes, 14 to 17, in practically all patterns, at the start.



Today, 85c Each

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

With Distinction as Their Keynote

Keeping out the cold is merely one of several duties of an Overcoat, although an important one.

Equally essential is its obligation to give to the man who wears it the air of being well-dressed.

Taking the first requirement for granted, it is in the second that GIMBEL Overcoats for Men excel.

Even the most modestly-priced Overcoat in the fine collection — at $17.50 — gives an excellent account of itself in looks and service.

And at the top of the heap are the magnificent and genuine Sedan Montagnac Overcoats—the Beau Brummels of their tribe—at $95 and $100.

But the great middle ground of Overcoats at $30, $32, $35, $37.50 and $40 is where we shall interest most men who wish dignified materials, distinguished styles and perfect tailoring. (Certain new double-breasted styles about knee length, some with braided edges, are attracting great attention.)

The Young Men's Overcoats At $22 to $35

for youths of 16 to 20 years, have the same merit, but with an intentionally youthful cut to their jib. Here, again, the Double-breasted Overcoats are great favorites. Fourth Floor

Smart Stetson Derby, "The Beverly," $3.50

Feather-weight, tapering crown in two heights—jaunty pitched brim and a new three-quarter bow—altogether a particularly smart Hat for young men. Also, among the other *John B. Stetson* Derbies and Soft Hats—(there are over a hundred styles at GIMBELS—)

SOFT HATS with Welted Brims, flat pencil curl and semi-telescopes which can be worn in three styles. The following shades: green, blue, Oxford gray, tan and black. $3.50. Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

There are thousands of young men who refuse to invest in unknown quantity. They emulate the wisdom of their forbears and buy our clothes because of their intrinsic value in every large and small detail.

Sack Suits $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats $18 to $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

King William IV V·O·P Scotch Whisky

Quality Never Varies

Up, Up the Main Road

goes this woman, and a wonderful woman's journey it is from sentimentalism to passion. It is told in a new book called "The Main Road," by Maude Radford Warren. You will like these pages of life—of a girl's catching up with her dream of love.

PEANUT

¶ To the desperado's grave a little boy tramped—on ten cents a day for fifteen hundred miles. Albert Bigelow Paine tells you about him in a new book called "Peanut." Because some one made fun of Blazer Sam, who had befriended him, Peanut's loyal little heart made him run away to seek the grave. And the Rose of Texas, waiting for him in the mountains, gave up her toddies and her gaudy finery to be like the ladies Peanut knew in the city. Peanut creeps into your heart like David Copperfield.

THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS

¶ Your first automobile, like the Dollivers', brought trouble, probably, but there's a new book called "The Golden Rule Dollivers" which tells of the fun and exciting adventures of trying to give other people a lift. Margaret Cameron wrote "The Golden Rule Dollivers," and in it the fun bubbles up and spins along past all counting by any speedometer.

MARK TIDD

¶ There's a fat boy who is the courageous and resourceful leader of four live country boys in a new book called "Mark Tidd." It's a story your boy will warm up to—and, there's no telling, you might like "Mark Tidd" yourself. Clarence B. Kelland wrote it.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Gladstone Said:

"Nothing is settled till it is settled right."

By the same token, a sale is not a sale until it is mutually satisfactory and profitable.

You MUST be entirely SATISFIED with EVERY TRANSACTION you have with Macy's.

Unless YOU are, WE are not satisfied. Take your complaint or criticism, if you have one, to the Floorman in charge of the section in which any faulty transaction originated. He can in almost any instance remove your dissatisfaction completely. If he does not, remember

There is a direct Representative of the General Manager's Office on every floor.

Ask to be directed to the Floor Superintendent's Office.

Every transaction at Macy's MUST be mutually satisfactory.

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

Christmas Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

Send for Circular.

USUAL BARGAINS

in used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.

$100 UPWARDS

Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

Let us give you a RESINOL Shaving Stick

trial size, free. Enough for a score of soothing, refreshing shaves. Dept. 11-F, Resinol, Baltimore

RECORD DAY RAISES FUND TO $2,556,426

Subscriptions of $172,291 Received Yesterday by Workers for Christian Associations.

WOMEN WERE IN THE LEAD

President Wilson Telegraphs Good Wishes to Miss Dodge—Markham Reads a Poem.

Breaking the record for any one day of the campaign, the workers of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, who are trying to raise $4,000,000 by Nov. 24 for a building fund, announced new contributions amounting to $172,291 at the luncheon held at noon yesterday at the headquarters, 25 Broad Street. This makes the grand total to date $2,556,426.

Much enthusiasm was manifested at yesterday's meeting of the workers, which was in honor of Miss Grace H. Dodge, President of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., and in memory of Mrs. Janet McCook Whitman. President Woodrow Wilson sent a message of congratulation to Miss Dodge, and, it being Woman's Day at the headquarters, Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," read a poem written for the occasion.

Among those present at the luncheon were President and Mrs. Burton of Smith College, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Miss Ilbert, daughter of Sir Courteney Ilbert, Clerk of the English House of Commons; Mrs. George Lorillard Rollins, Mrs. George P. Duncan, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. Whitman Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham, and Miss Florence Sullivan. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided.

It was considered appropriate that the Women's Committee should make the best record for the day, with contributions amounting to $57,848. The Executive Committee came second, with contributions of $32,050, and the Clark Committee was a strong third, with $40,224. Of the individual teams, that of Mrs. Francis Louis Slade made the best showing, with contributions of $27,190, while John Sloane's team made the best record for the men, with $10,260. It was announced that the $50,000 given anonymously last Friday came from Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, and was made in honor of Miss Dodge.

There wtre a number of surprises in the list of contributions of $1,000 or more, which was announced as follows:

New York Telephone Company	$25,000
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Jr.	25,000
Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Sr.	25,000
James Stokes	15,000
Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	10,000
William D. Sloane	10,000
L. Gordon Hamersley	5,000
Mrs. Benjamin Brewster	3,000
The Gorham Company	2,500
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Walker	2,000
John E. Parsons	1,000
James Douglas	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lee	1,000
Pauline Morgan	1,000
Mrs. Edward Sparrow	1,000
Mrs. Mary Scoville	1,000
James Deering	1,000
George A. Helm	1,000
Mrs. C. A. Bliss	1,000
Louis C. Tiffany	1,000
Malcolm D. Whitney	1,000
Alfred M. Post	1,000
Mrs. Horatio L. Bigelow	1,000
George W. Collard	1,000

The Chairman of the Bronx Committee said that $25 of the sum he reported had been given by a Catholic priest. Selfridge of London sent a check for $500, as did George W. Baker, Jr. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. Jesup was the second they have made.

The official list of contributions by committees and teams was:

The Kingsley Committee	$10,714
The Clark Committee	40,224
The Kunz Committee	515
The Women's Committee	57,848
The Bronx Committee	3,776
The Harlem Committee	4,036
The Colored Committee	3,528
The Executive Committee	52,050
Total to-day	$172,291
Grand total to date	$2,556,426

The Kingsley Committee by teams:

Team 1—Francis L. Slade, Captain	$4,386
Team 2—James S. Cushman, Captain	990
Team 3—Joseph P. Day, Captain	1,025
Team 4—Beekman Hoppin, Captain	1,450
Team 5—W. J. Schieffelin, Captain	360
Team 6—R. H. Montgomery, Captain	835
Team 7—John Nicolson, Captain	200
Team 8—J. Auchincloss, Captain	571
Team 9—E. S. Kassing, Captain	229
Team 10—George C. Hubbs, Captain	377
Total	$10,714

The Clark Committee by teams:

Team 11—John Sloane, Captain	$10,260
Team 12—Lawrence Priddy, Captain	235
Team 13—Horton Iams, Captain	625
Team 14—Phillip W. Henry, Captain	2,100
Team 15—F. De K. Huyler, Captain	5,165
Team 16—John R. Delafield, Captain	1,490
Team 17—Thomas A. Buckner, Captain	2,002
Team 18—H. E. Aimberg, Captain	142
Team 19—Cleveland A. Dunn, Captain	18,030
Team 20—Dr. S. M. Milliken, Captain	145
Total	$40,224

The Kunz Committee:

Team B—F. C. Pinkham, Captain	$515

The Women's Committee by teams:

Team 21—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Captain	$6,100
Team 22—Mrs. F. L. Slade, Captain	27,190
Team 23—Miss E. W. Dodge, Captain	12,935
Team 24—Miss E. B. Wilson, Captain	1,910
Team 25—Miss D. Perkins, Captain	3,720
Team 26—Mrs. C. T. Herrick, Captain	1,305
Team 27—Mrs. F. Stowell, Captain	1,114
Team 28—Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Captain	588
Team 29—Mrs. N. B. Potter, Captain	1,410
Team 30—Miss A. Maxwell, Captain	1,550
Total	$57,848

Miss Dodge received this message from the White House:

May I not express my deep interest in your campaign and convey my sincerest congratulations on your very promising success so far? WOODROW WILSON.

President Burton of Smith College made a short address after the luncheon. He said that he was amazed at the prestraint exhibited by the two organizations in not striving for $5,000,000. "From the wonderful way the money is pouring in," said President Burton, "I am sure you could have got a fifth million as easily as you will four."

Mr. Markham's poem was received with enthusiasm. It was entitled "The Friendly Door," and was dedicated to the courageous New York women who are struggling to raise $3,000,000 with which to construct Y. W. C. A. buildings as homes for working girls. This is the poem:

What is the word on the wind to-day?
What is the rumor of dare and do?
Women, you come with a dream, they say,
Banded to see that the dream comes true.

Then gather as one to your rallying camp;
Here is your chance to give God praise;
Here is the hour to lift a lamp
To light the march of the coming days.

Women, you work for the girls that strive,
Girls on the battle line early and late;
You are helping them keep their souls alive
As they take their chance in the fight with Fate.

You are working for unborn sister-bands,
For a great host coming the human road;
You are reaching hands to their unseen hands
To level the way and lighten the load.

And this be your praise as the years go by,
(And enough it will be for a soul's renown!)
You opened a door when there came a cry,
You builded a wall where the wall was down.

And th[illegible] the end of the ways that wind
One jo[illegible] will stay through a world's defeat—
To know as you go that you left behind
A friendly door on a friendless street.

It was announced yesterday that Messrs. Jesse I., Percy S., and Herbert N. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. had given permission to the Young Women's Christian Association to use one of their large show windows for an exhibition picturing the many activities of the organization. Miss Martie Leonard, the pageantry expert of the Y. W. C. A., who owns and manages a theatre in Mount Kisco, held a long conference yesterday with W. F. Allert, chief of the window display department of R. H. Macy & Co., who will help in arranging the exhibition. They were joined by Miss Mabelle M. Ford, leader of the new recreation centre of the Y. W. C. A. at 21 West Forty-fourth Street, who came here from Celeveland recently to teach New York girls how to play.

After the conference it was announced that the display would open at 8 o'clock to-day in the big window south of the main entrance to the store, on the Broadway side, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. Taking part will be nine girls, each one representing a branch of the local Y. W. C. A. In selecting the types and costumes, Miss Leonard was assisted by Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. James Stewart Cushman. Pupils in the dressmaking and art needlework classes of the Central, Harlem, West Side, and other branches worked all day yesterday getting the costumes ready for a dress rehearsal which was held last night.

One of the girls will wear a cap and gown, representing the Intercollegiate Alumnae; another will be dressed as a Hungarian peasant; another will represent Camp Bluefields at Blauvelt, N. Y., where 1,000 girls spent vacations last Summer, at a cost of $7.95 each for two weeks. The Blauvelt girl will wear an outing costume and carry a canoe paddle in one hand and a football under her arm. Still another girl will wear the indoor costume of the recreation centres—a middy blouse and bloomers. A hospital nurse will exemplify the work of the Y. W. C. A. in caring for the sick, and the other girls will depict other phases of the work. Above them will be this sign in large letters:

Y. W. C. A.—Y. M. C. A. $4,000,000 BY NOV. 24

FOR THESE.

Every girl will carry a pennant with the name of the branch she represents, or will have explanatory letters on some part of her costume.

George W. Perkins issued this statement last night:

"Owing to the immense amount of detail in connection with the campaign, it is impossible for the newspapers, kind though they have been to our movement, to record even a small proportion of the many small contributions made to the fund every day. Lest an erroneous impression be formed by the public, I should like to say that not only are small contributions welcome, but that they are desired most eagerly. It is the object of the Joint Committee to not only to obtain the $4,000,000 building fund for the two associations, but also to interest as many persons as possible in their prosperity, to the end that we shall obtain for them the double friendliness of financial support and lively concern in their welfare.

"Three thousand contributions have been received to date, of which 2,531 are classified as small, though only to distinguish them from the big gifts that have done so much to swell the total so rapidly. It is believed by members of the Joint Committee that, although the large contributions will continue, the total of smaller gifts will increase steadily in a way which will prove to all New York that the work of the two associations strikes deeply into the hearts of the people."

ACTON DAVIES LOSES SUIT.

He Sued Because Short Story of His Was Made Plot of a Play.

Acton Davies, the dramatic critic, lost the copyright suit yesterday that he brought some time ago in the Federal District Court against Edward J. Bowes, the producer of the drama known as "Kindling," the name of the author of which was given as "Kenyon."

In June, 1908, Mr. Davies published in an afternoon newspaper, under the headline "News of the Theatres," a short story. It was supposed to describe a pathetic scene in a court room in a little Massachusetts town, in which Mr. Davies was present through the chance of having missed his train. This Kenyon picked up and made the plot of his play, "Kindling." Mr. Davies then sued the producer for breach of copyright.

Judge Hough, in deciding against the plaintiff yesterday, laid it down that it was impossible to copyright the news. He quoted the case of Wright versus Tallis, in which it had been held that the fact that the author, in order to arouse interest in a copyrighted work, said that it was a translation from a well-known foreign autnor, vitiated the copyright. In the same way the Court held the fact that the incident had been published as a true happening made it impossible to copyright.

"The pretense here," said the Court, "was for the purpose of attracting attention and lending interest to an alleged occurrence, which if told as fiction would have been tawdry and unconvincing. The man who used the episode swears that he thought it at least as true as most journalistic news items—and I may add that I remained under the same impression until the argument of counsel enlightened me."

TO RECALL COLONIAL WARS.

Other Organizations to be Represented at Patriotic Society's Dinner.

Speakers at the twenty-first annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, to be held to-night at Delmonico's, will include Martin W. Littleton, the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, and Frederic R. Coudert. Col. William Whitehead Ladd, the Governor of the society, will preside. Howland Pell, the Governor General, will speak for the national society.

Among societies which will be represented at the dinner will be the Society of the Cincinnati, the St. Andrew's Society, the St. George's Society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the New York Historical Society, the Society of the War of 1812 and the Veteran Corps of Artillery, the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the New York Chapter of the Society of the Colonial Order. A business session of the General Society of Colonial Wars will be held this morning at the residence of Howland Pell, at which most of the twenty-seven State societies will be represented.

FOUND DEAD AFTER FIGHT.

Man's Skull Fractured by a Blow or by a Fall.

A milkman, stopping on his round at sunrise yesterday morning to make a delivery at 446 West Forty-seventh Street, came upon the body of a man lying at the entrance of the tenement. He had died of a broken skull, that might have been due to a blow or to a fall down the stairs leading into the building.

The body was identified later as that of Louis Lambert of 439 West Forty-second Street, whose business it was to go to 442 West Forty-seventh Street every morning at 3:30 o'clock to waken Herman Grieme, son of the proprietor of a Tenth Avenue saloon. He was bound on this mission, apparently, when he met his death.

The janitress of the tenement recalled having been wakened just before 4 o'clock by the sound of a fracas on the sidewalk that indicated the presence of several men in some violent altercation, but, as the noise subsided suddenly, she dozed off again.

PUT STRIKERS IN TOMBS.

Nine Mail Chauffeurs, Failing to Get Bail, Are Locked Up.

Of the eighteen mail chauffeurs who have been indicted for obstructing and retarding the mails in connection with the recent strike against the Postal Transfer Service Incorporated, nine were arraigned yesterday before Judge Hand in the United States District Court. They were David Hockberg, Patrick Johnson, Timothy Kennedy, William J. Simpson, Louis Terry, William D. Euellis, William P. Glock, Frank Gillece, and George T. McGrath.

They pleaded not guilty and Assistant District Attorney Roger Wood asked that the $5,000 bail set by Commissioner Shields in their cases be continued. After argument by their counsel, Mann Trice, Judge Hand reduced the bail to $1,500 each. In default of bail the men were returned to the Tombs.

The Federal authorities are looking for the other nine strikers who were indicted.

Cashier Loots Bank, Gets Long Term

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 17.—Ralph E. Jossman, defaulting cashier of the E. Jossman State Bank, of Clarkstown, near here, was to-day sentenced to serve from seven to twenty years in the State prison at Jackson. He admitted having taken for his own use more than $100,000 of the bank's funds. The affairs of the bank are now in the hands of a receiver.

$30,000,000 MUSEUM A PEACE MEMORIAL

American Committee for 100th Anniversary Celebration Has Funds to Begin It.

A GROUP OF 20 BUILDINGS

It is Proposed to Preserve the Records of Industrial and Scientific Advance for Posterity.

At a meeting and luncheon of the sub-Executive Committee of the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples, held yesterday at the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, Dr. George Frederick Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, made an announcement of the fact that steps had been taken for the founding of a group of museums in this city consisting of twenty buildings, which will be known as "The Museums of the Peaceful Arts." The group when completed will constitute the greatest institution of its kind in the world.

According to John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, funds for the foundations of the proposed museums have already been pledged in large part by citizens of this country, but the names of the individual donors and the amount given will not be made public until after the articles of incorporation have been filed in Albany, which will be within a few days. The list of incorporators includes these names:

Dr. M. T. Bogart, Charles A. Coffin, Thomas A. Edison, Elbert H. Gary, H. A. Hardenberg, A. B. Hepburn, Dr. A. C. Humphreys, R. U. Johnson, George F. Kunz, Col. E. D. Meier, Rear Admiral Robert M. Peary, Calvin W. Rice, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles M. Schwab, Melville G. Stone, Charles H. Strong, John A. Stewart, Nikola Tesla, Henry R. Towne, F. A. Vanderlip.

It is proposed that the museums shall be divided into the following branches:

Electricity, Steam, Astronomy and Navigation, Safety Appliances, Aviation, Mechanical Arts, Agriculture, Mining, Labor, Efficiency, Historic Records, Health and Hygiene, Textiles, Ceramics and Clays, Architecture, Scenic Embellishment, Gardening, Roads and Road Building Materials, Commerce and Trade, Printing and Books.

According to the present plan there will also be established a central library building containing books and periodicals giving full information concerning the subjects covered by the museums.

Record of Modern Inventors.

"The purpose in founding the museums," Mr. Stewart said yesterday, "is to preserve the records of our industrial, mechanical and scientific progress for posterity. For example, there are still existing valuable models of the first aeroplanes invented in this country and later models, which portray clearly the advances made in the conquest of the air. These models, if not properly collected and preserved, must eventually be destroyed or disappear. They will be of incalculable interest to posterity, and will help to keep alive the names and memories of the great men of our day. Similarly the plans of our architects and engineers, together with those of their predecessors, which are still extant, should be properly preserved and tabulated."

On this point the report of Dr. Kunz says:

In regard to time, there is no time like the present. We have still with us Edison, Thompson, Houston, Tesla, one of the Wrights, Alexander Graham Bell, Marconi, and many others whose inventions have revolutionized the mode of living of the entire world, and their original, experimental work should be preserved forever.

We have still with us many of the generals of industry, through whose leadership some of the greatest incorporations have been formed, the men who see visions, who believe in the possibility of higher industrial education. What may we not safely trust to see created eight years from to-day, if adequate encouragement is given, and if the materials already secured are properly grouped together, so that they illustrate one another and suggest new and greater developments?

In regard to a proper site for the proposed building, Mr. Stewart said that this matter had not yet been considered. He explained that only one or two of the projected buildings would be attempted in the beginning, but that land would be acquired sufficient in area to accommodate the entire group of twenty buildings. According to the report of Dr. Kunz, the cost of erecting the group of museums will be about $30,000,000, and it is esimated that their maintenance would call for an annual expenditure of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Appeal for 1915 Fair.

In the course of the meeting of the committee yesterday resolutions were introduced by Jacob H. Schiff and were unanimously approved. They asked support of the British section of the committee to get a British exhibit at the San Francisco Fair and said:

The American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English Speaking Peoples 1914-15, and of unbroken peace with Germany, France, and other great nations, views with deep regret and much concern the decision of the Government of Great Britain, acting in concert with Germany, not to be represented officially on the occasion of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in celebration, in 1915, of the opening of the Panama Canal, through which the commerce of the whole world will be so vastly benefited;

And, inasmuch as the official celebration of the centenary of the Ghent Treaty in America will terminate at the San Francisco Fair in a week of ceremony and public exercise—a fitting and impressive finale of the period of international rejoicing over the end of war between America and Great Britain—our Committee deems it unfortunate for the peace celebration, and an incongruity, that our principal associate in the celebration should remain officially unrepresented at America's celebration over the completion of the Panama Canal, a situation likely to be misinterpreted and misunderstood;

Now, therefore, we greet our friends and associates in the Peace Celebration cause in Great Britain—the British Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English speaking peoples—and beg their good offices and influence in seeking to secure from the Government of Great Britain their reconsideration of their decision not officially to participate in the Panama Exposition, to the end that Great Britain and Ireland may be adequately represented among the exhibitors.

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to lay these resolutions and this matter before the British Committee in London, and to take such steps in furtherance of this desired end as may be necessary.

A telegram was read by Chairman Stewart from Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, accepting in behalf of the exposition authorities the suggestion of the committee that the concluding ceremonies of the hundredth anniversary of peace celebration be held in San Francisco in 1915. President Moore suggested to the committee that one week be set aside during the exposition to be known as "International Peace Week," during which an International Peace Congress should convene in the fair grounds. Peace week at the exposition will end with an international peace pageant and the dedication of an American-English peace monument.

On the motion of Robert C. Morris resolutions of thanks were extended to the British committee in charge of the celebration in England of the Peace Centennary for its generous offer to set aside from the proceeds of the American-British Exposition to be held in 1914 at Shepard's Bush, London, the sum of £40,000 ($200,000) for the foundation of scholarships. The British committee's offer, which was accepted, provides for the establishment of scholarships in commercial and social economics in both countries, in equal proportions to each nation, to be called "The American-British Exposition Scholarships."

It was announced that a conference of the members of the American committee would be held in Richmond, Va., on Dec. 3 and 4. The conference will close with a banquet given to the conferees by the City of Richmond and the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond. Gov. William Hodges Mann will preside at the opening meeting on Dec. 3 and Andrew Carnegie will act as Chairman at the subsequent sessions. Delegates will be present from all of the States and from the eighty-six city committees. The conference will arrange to celebrate on special days and in special occasions the peace which has endured between the United States, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Italy, and other nations. Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, will be a guest of the conference.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee the City of Richmond was represented by T. M. Carrington, President, and R. A. Dunlop, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Among the other members present were Alton B. Parker, Jacob H. Schiff, Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, James Brown Scott of Washington, D. C.; Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H.; Albert Gallatin, George T. Wilson, R. A. C. Smith, William Church Osborn, William Curtis Demorest, Austen G. Fox, Charles Stewart Davison, Dr. George F. Kunz, Andrew Humphrey, Louis Livingston Seaman, Oscar S. Straus, Job E. Hedges, George William Burleigh, E. R. L. Gould, William B. Howland, T. Kennard Thomson, Albert Shaw, Nicholas Murray Butler, Robert C. Morris, James L. Wandling, and John A. Stewart.

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Always look for that name

ORDER FENDERS ON B. R. T.

Commissioner Says He Can't Haggle Over Cost of Saving Lives.

As the result of hearings and investigations which have been in progress since 1909, the Public Service Commission has ordered the B. R. T. to equip its street cars with wheelguards and fenders, and in the opinion accompanying the order Commissioner Maltbie has expressed the opinion that the increased safety to the life and limb of pedestrians is worth the $150,000 which he estimates the company will have to spend.

The matter was taken up by the commission in January, 1909. The first order in relation to it was to take effect on July 1 of that year, and was to be fully complied with by Nov. 1, 1909. But it was not obeyed, and a series of rehearings and fresh investigations followed. Commissioner Maltbie in his opinion says "the record shows the long delay and determined resistance which the commission has encountered in its efforts to compel the installation of adequate safety devices and appliances," and he quotes from the evidence, taken during one of the hearings, the statement of Mr. Marsh, counsel for the B. R. T., that the company would be willing to operate the old style of fender, "because it would not touch our pocketbook."

Commenting on this, Commissioner Maltbie says: "If the company is willing to operate its present defective type of fender, why should it objject to operating a more efficient type? Clearly the answer is the one given by Mr. Marsh, that it 'touches the pocketbook,' and, therefore, the order is contested. * * * But, after all, we are dealing in this matter with the lives and limbs of pedestrians, many of them little children. The yearly toll of the dead and maimed is far too great to warrant us in haggling over an expenditure of $150,000, if that be the cost of installation, to save children from being maimed, to prevent breadwinners from being deprived of their ability to support themselves and their families, and to avoid the death of some mother beloved in her family circle."

APPEALS TO PRESIDENT.

Woman Asks Wilson to Intercede for Connecticut Murderess.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 17.—A letter was sent to President Wilson to-day by Mrs. Sarah Devlin of the Fair Haven Political Equality Club requesting him to use his influence with Gov. Baldwin in favor of commuting the death sentence of Mrs. Bessie Wakefield to life imprisonment. Last week Mrs. Devlin's letter to Miss Jessie Wilson asking her to use her influence with Gov. Baldwin was referred to the Governor.

Mrs. Devlin yesterday directed the circulation of her petition among the churches of the city, where it secured about 400 signatures. She believes that on President Wilson's appeal Gov. Baldwin will commute the sentence.

BLOOD GIFT FAILED TO SAVE MISS THOMAS

Columbia Men Volunteered to Aid Popular Barnard Student Who Died of Typhoid.

ILLNESS DUE TO OYSTERS

Father Called on Daughter's Friends When Physicians Said Blood Transfusion Was Only Hope.

Miss Edith Thomas, 20 years old, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Thomas of Savannah, Ga., and member of the senior class of Barnard College, died early yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital from an attack of typhoid fever, which she suffered less than four weeks ago. Her physicians strove desperately to save Miss Thomas's life, and on Sunday night a pint of blood was transtused into her arteries from those of Thomas Pinkerton, a former student of Columbia University; but, although the patient seemed to gain strength after the operation, she suffered a relapse a few hours later, and she died before another operation for blood transfusion could be performed yesterday morning.

Miss Thomas was taken ill on Oct. 23. She was transferred at once from her room in Brooks Hall, the Barnard College dormitory, to the Presbyterian Hospital. Her physicians attributed her illness to typhoid, as she ate while dining with friends outside the dormitory. Her parents were notified as soon as the nature of her illness was known, and they came to the city from Savannah at once, and stayed with their daughter until her death.

On last Sunday the physician attending Miss Thomas saw that she was sinking from anaemia, and it was decided to perform an operation for blood transfusion. Mr. Thomas told the physicians to spare no expense to obtain the blood. An offer to pay any man well who would submit to his part in the operation was sent to the officers of the United Charities and to the Salvation Army. No person could be found, though, who answered the requirements. Mr. Thomas decided to call upon his daughter's friends. One of these who had known Miss Thomas well for three years, was Francis Scott, a graduate of the Columbia law school in the class of 1911. He has a law office at 115 Broadway, and lives in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity house. Mr. Thomas telephoned to Mr. Scott Sunday night, and he went to the hospital at once with three other members of his fraternity.

After testing the blood of the four men the physicians decided to use that of Thomas Pinkerton of Duluth, Minn., formerly a student of Columbia and a college athlete. He is employed by the General Electric Company. Although Mr. Pinkerton did not know Miss Thomas, he consented readily to give as much of his blood as the doctors needed. One pint was taken. All of the fraternity men were eager to undergo the transfusion operation, and the physicians had intended, if Miss Thomas had lived, to call upon another man yesterday.

A bed in the hospital was offered to Mr. Pinkerton after the blood was drawn from his arteries and he was advised to spend two days in rest.

"Why?" he asked. "I feel fine. There's nothing the matter with me. I'm glad I could help." Then he turned to his friends and said, "Come on, fellows."

He drank a glass of egg-nog and departed from the hospital, as well as ever, seemingly. The two young men who went to the hospital with Messrs. Scott and Pinkerton were Thomas E. Huser and Ashley Dickinson, both students of Columbia University.

Miss Thomas was very popular at Barnard, and, besides receiving many honors from the students, she stood high in her classes and was much esteemed by the college authorities. She was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, Chairman of the Sophomore Dance Committee, Vice President of the student government body of Brooks Hall, in which she lived, and President of the Société Française. She had dramatic ability and appeared in several college plays, among them "The Road to Yesterday," given in 1911, and the annual French play given in 1912. She was proficient in languages, and French was her favorite study. She was noted also among her friends for her grace as a dancer.

John M. Thomas, the father, lives at 312 Bolton Street, Savannah. He and Mrs. Thomas departed for their home yesterday afternoon with Miss Thomas's body. The funeral will be held in Savannah next Wednesday. Many flowers were sent to them by friends of Miss Thomas.

After a thorough inspection of Brooks Hall yesterday, a representative of the Board of Health and the Columbia University Health and Sanitary Officer said that Miss Thomas caught typhoid fever outside of the dormitory. They found the hall in perfect condition. There have been no other cases of typhoid fever among Barnard students.

ANNIVERSARY SALE this week at all Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores.

Free Offers of genuine worth in all departments. Many articles suitable for Holiday Gifts. Read the details in Riker-Hegeman windows.

Huyler's COCOA

When you're tired after a busy day, get a cup of hot, fragrant cocoa on your way home. It will soothe your tired nerves and give you new energy to enjoy dinner and the evening.

Served at 26 stores in Greater New York.

Cocoa in 10c, 15c, 25c cans

At Your Grocer's

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

CLEARANCES

Of Winter Goods Prior to Christmas Opening Displays and Sales

Great economies on the very lines of merchandise needed most NOW. As an additional inducement, purchases made until December 10th, inclusive, will be charged on bills rendered Feb. 1, 1914.

MAIN BUILDING

A Great Capture!

Direct from the Famous "Florsheim" Factory in Chicago. An Astonishing Purchase Brings About Today's Sale of

Men's $5 & $6 'Florsheim' Bench-Made Shoes, at . $2.75

The Florsheim SHOE

IN NEW YORK THE BIG STORE ALONE CAN OFFER "FLORSHEIM" SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES. And this—only because of a special arrangement that we have with the "Florsheim" factory, through which we are favored with the sub-standard and surplus shoes of this famous make each season.

There are exactly 1,200 pairs of "Florsheim" shoes in this sale. This season's newest and handsomest styles in Patent Leather, Gun-Metal Calf, Tan Russia Calf and Kidskin. The new flat "English" last included. Not every size in each style, but you will find every size and width in the whole collection. You are sure to be fitted in one of the many lasts.

In conjunction with the above sensational big offering, we offer today,

2,000 Pairs of Men's $1 First Quality Storm Rubbers, at 59c

All sizes from 6 to 11.
Also about 1,000 PAIRS OF SELF-ACTING OR LOW RUBBERS in all sizes.

Extra selling space for this event; extra salespeople in attendance. Please come early.

MAIN BUILDING

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Only 1,000 garments in the offering—and the suits and overcoats are so desirable in fabric, pattern, style and workmanship that the entire 1,000 should be sold long before store-closing time, today.

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Handsome models. Serviceable grades in grays, browns and mixtures. All lengths. All sizes; $12 to $18 values.

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Full line of regular sizes from men and youths. Neat patterns in gray, tan and brown mixtures. Also pure all-wool blue serges in all sizes. $12 to $18 values.

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As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Premium Parlor, GREENHUT Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

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You secure this in the Wild establishment — with our best judgment to help you.

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SPECIAL WORK

This advertisement in The New York Times on Sunday, Nov. 9, brought 23 replies:

IMMEDIATELY.—Clever, magnetic young man of good family for novel outside art proposition; must be serious, ambitious, with necessary assurance to meet leaders in New York social life. Write fully. Great Future, P 63 Times.

When one needs good help he is most apt to find it through

The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

WHITMAN WILL PUSH FIGHT ON FOWLER

State "Bagman" Switches and Will Challenge the District Attorney's Jurisdiction.

IS HELD IN $5,000 BAIL

Great Array of Counsel Is Promised —Whitman Will Take No Dare in Graft Inquiry.

Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, indicted on a charge of extorting $250 from Seneca P. Hull, a State road contractor of Cortland, decided yesterday that he would stand trial on the charge. William D. Cunningham, District Attorney of Ulster County, who, it was said, advised Fowler to tell all he knew about the up-State graft ring, was dismissed summarily as Fowler's attorney yesterday.

With the dropping of Cunningham the graft situation underwent a decided change. Fowler went before Judge Crain and pleaded not guilty to the indictment, at the same time challenging District Attorney Whitman to place him on trial. Since Saturday Fowler had considered Mr. Whitman's ultimatum—to tell all or go to prison.

Fowler was expected to arrive in this city shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and it had been agreed that he should give the District Attorney his answer at noon. Mr. Whitman as late as Saturday night received assurances from Kingston that Fowler would tell him what he knew about what John A. Hennessy called the "sandbagging" of State contractors.

Who was responsible for the change of plans is not known, but the fact is that Fowler got up at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and hastened to New York on an early train. By 10 o'clock he was in conference with Martin W. Littleton. About the same time Mr. Whitman heard from District Attorney Cunningham that Cunningham was out of the case.

Mr. Littleton had not been Mr. Fowler's attorney long when it became known that the case was to be fought bitterly in the courts. Several of the lawyers in whose learning Tammany Hall puts the greatest reliance, it was learned eventually, will be retained. They will make the contention that District Attorney Whitman has no jurisdiction over Fowler, and they will assert that he has no jurisdiction in similar cases that may arise out of the present graft investigation. The fight is expected to be a long one, and probably will be taken to the highest court in the State for final adjudication. The fight, it is expected, will involve not only Mr. Whitman's right to prosecute in this county but also will question the validity of the John Doe investigation now under way before Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Whitman Will Not Halt.

When District Attorney Whitman learned of the plan to block his investigation and the trial of Fowler, he made it clear that he would agree to no delay. His answer to the Fowler challenge was that he would go right ahead and seek other graft indictments. He had expected, he admitted, that the question of jurisdiction would be raised. That was the only question that possibly could be raised, he insisted, in a case which was as simple and as strong as that against Fowler. There was no doubt about his jurisdiction, he said, adding that he was willing to fight all the lawyers in New York on the issue.

Mr. Littleton said that he would begin his active fight for Fowler within a week. First he will demand the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted Fowler. In case the court refuses him permission to inspect the minutes Littleton will appeal. Littleton then will move to quash the indictment on the ground that Mr. Whitman has no jurisdiction.

Mr. Littleton cites Section 134 of the Penal Code as aplying to his case. This section reads:

"When a crime is committed, partly in one county and partly in another, or the acts or the effects thereof, constituting or requisite to the consummation of the offense, occur in two or more counties, the jurisdiction is in either county."

It was under this section that Mr. Whitman sought the indictment of Fowler. The contractor, Hull, alleged that Fowler had extorted $250 from him in the Syracuse office of William H. Kelly, Democratic boss of Onondaga County. Hull, as alleged in the indictment, paid the money after Fowler had threatened him. Hull drew a check payable to Norman E. Mack. The check reached the Democratic State Committee at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street. It was indorsed by Mack, then by Democratic State Treasurer Arthur A. McLean, and then was cashed at the Fourth National Bank in this city. Mr. Whitman's point was that the crime was extortion, and was not completed until the check was cashed. As the check was cashed in this city, that fact, he maintained, gave him jurisdiction.

Littleton Disputes Jurisdiction.

Referring to the same section, Mr. Littleton asserted yesterday that he would try to show by argument before the courts that the crime of extortion, if it was committed, was committed in Syracuse. The passing of the check into New York County, he maintained, was only a method employed for getting the check back to Hull. The crime, he said, if there was one, was begun and completed in one transaction.

If Mr. Littleton should win in the fight, the indictment, of course, would be quashed. To continue the case against Fowler, it would be necessary to obtain his indictment in Onandaga County. Fowler, it is said, is well known in Onondaga County. It is known that Mr. Whitman will fight vigorously every move to transfer the case to that county. If, however, the case should be taken there, Gov. Glynn still could command the situation by appointing a special Attorney General to try it. It was suggested yesterday that Mr. Whitman, as Special Attorney General, might try the case himself. The District Attorney of Onondaga County is George H. Bond, a Republican. Mr. Bond lives in Syracuse.

If Mr. Whitman wins in his fight to have Fowler tried in this county it is expected that the trial will be rushed. Mr. Whitman, it was said, would ask for a special panel from which to select the jury. The punishment on conviction for extortion is imprisonment in a State prison for not more than fifteen years.

Fowler reached the Criminal Court Building at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. With him came Mr. Littleton, Joseph M. Fowler, his cousin, who is a lawyer, and F. A. Palen, a lumber merchant of 464 Riverside Drive. Mr. Littleton conferred with Mr. Whitman, leaving Fowler outside. Fowler posed willingly for the photographers. He referred all inquiries to his lawyer.

Mr. Whitman, it is understood, briefly reviewed his case against Fowler to Mr. Littleton, and told Mr. Littleton what he might expect if the case went to trial. Upon behalf of his client, Mr. Littleton then told the District Attorney that he would fight the case.

Fowler appeared before Judge Crain shortly after 12 o'clock, and stepped briskly to the bar when the clerk called his name.

"Everett P. Fowler," said the clerk, "you have been indicted for extortion. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"If your Honor pleases," replied his counsel, addressing the Court, "the defendant desires to plead not guilty with leave to withdraw that plea within the usual ten-day period, and to make such motions as may be deemed necessary."

Fowler Gives $5,000 Bail.

District Attorney Whitman assented, and asked that the defendant be held in $5,000 bail. There was no objection to this, and Fowler was taken to the bail department.

The $5,000 bail bond was furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. This is the company which George H. McGuire testified bonded over two-thirds of the barge canal and highway contractors who obtained their bonds through his office in Syracuse.

"Will your client make a confession?" Mr. Littleton was asked while the arrangements for bail were being made.

"Who said confession?" replied Mr. Littleton. "Did you ever see me on a confession side? I have known Mr. Fowler for many years, and when I took this case it was with the understanding that Mr. Fowler would stand on his rights. What we are going to do now is to prepare our defense. Mr. Fowler has no confession to make."

In a later talk with Mr. Littleton, the lawyer said that he did not want to be understood to say that Fowler's case positively would be brought to trial. There might be exigencies, he said, which would make this unnecessary. But that did not mean, he added, that Fowler had anything material to say. He might have an interesting story to tell, Mr. Littleton said, bu it would be a story which would fall far short of the popular idea of a confession.

Littleton Promises "Real Trial."

"If this comes to trial it will be a real trial," said Mr. Littleton, "and Mr. Fowler will tell his story on the witness stand. There is nothing to hide."

At this point Mr. Littleton admitted that an attack would be made upon Mr. Whitman's jurisdiction. Fowler's friends in Kingston, it was said yesterday, were enraged over his indictment. They picture him as an honest, home-loving church-going man. These friends hinted at Fowler's possible line of defense. It ran something like this: That the one man in Kingston who had the admiration of everybody was Everett P. Fowler. He was the most charitable man in Kingston. Whenever a new church was to be built, Mr. Fowler hustled around and raised the necessary money. Perhaps Mr. Fowler did collect a little money for the Democratic State Committee. Perhaps he collected, say, $5,000. But if he did he just did it because he wanted to do his share for the party. He couldn't have extorted it from any one, and he did everything above board. That is why he used checks.

This story, if told on the witness stand, will be subject to sharp attack. It was said yesterday that Mr. Whitman would be able to prove that at least $40,000 had been collected by Fowler in Rochester, Buffalo, and Syracuse. Fowler, the District Attorney will try to show, was the official "bagman" among the contractors on the State highways. Most of the $40,000, it was said, had been collected in 1912, but there were some collections in 1911.

Norman E. Mack, in a statement issued on Sunday, said that only $35,000 had been collected for the State Democratic Committee in 1911. That was the year that Mack was Chairman of the State Committee. Mr. Mack did not say how much was collected in 1912.

SEEKS GRAFT FLOOD'S PATH.

Whitman Hears That $5,000,000 Was in One Golden Stream.

Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark started yesterday afternoon on another of his flying trips up State. He left the Criminal Court Building within a half hour after Mr. Whitman had had a conference with Alexander Otis. Mr. Otis as a lawyer has acted in an advisory capacity for the Republican State Committee for several years, and it was admitted after his departure that the conference had related to certain phases of the graft investigation. Mr. Clark, it was learned, would visit Albany to check the new evidence furnished by Mr. Otis.

This evidence, it was said, related to graft in the letting of contracts for road repair work. It was said that $5,000,000 in graft had been divided in State highway work.

If the information given by Mr. Otis can be substantiated, it was said last night, a State official will be involved. Evidence against this official, it was said, had been piling up in Mr. Whitman's office for several weeks. Mr. Clark carried with him a number of subpoenas, which will be served on persons named in the Otis revelations.

In the letting of some road repair contracts, according to the information which reached Mr. Whitman, there was discrimination. When contracts were about to be let word was passed around among the favored contractors. These contractors then conferred with their County Chairmen. Each favored contractor carried a letter of introduction from his County Chairman when he presented himself at Albany. The holders of letters could not be distinguished, of course, from the horde of unfavored contractors who assembled in Albany when contracts were let and to weed out the favored ones there was a countersign. This countersign was "Go to the Hampton," meaning the Hampton Hotel in Albany.

At the Hampton Hotel, according to the information obtained by Mr. Whitman, secret meetings were held by the favored ones. Here, it was said, the contractors got assurances that they would get the bids provided they put up a 10 per cent. contribution "for campaign expenses." They were reimbursed for this 10 per cent., it was said, in "overcharges." Bills for this purpose were rushed through the Legislature.

It was learned that Mr. Otis had given the names of many of the "favored contractors" to Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Clark, in his trip through the northern part of the State, it was inferred, would serve subpoenas upon those named by Mr. Otis.

When Mr. Clark returns from his trip it is expected he will have the names of the 300 contractors who have done work on the Barge Canal and on the State highways in the last three years. Mr. Whitman, according to present plans, will call all of the 300 as witnesses in the investigation.

BURGARD MAKES DENIAL.

Did Not Attend Syracuse "Sandbag" Conference, Buffalonian Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Henry P. Burgard, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to-day emphatically denied having participated in a conference held in Syracuse last year, the alleged purpose of which was to exact campaign contributions from barge canal and good roads contractors.

"The story sent from New York is a malicious lie," he said. "The man who inspired the story did so with malicious intent, and I think I know where it originated. I did not attend the conference referred to, and do not know that such a conference was held. It's a downright malicious lie."

Chairman Burgard returned to Buffalo to-day from Fulton, where he is engaged upon a large contract.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS SAY BARNES MUST GO

Report of Leadership Committee Opposing Him Adopted After a Stormy Debate.

SAYS COLONEL WANTS HIM

Ottinger, In Defending His Chief, Asserts Roosevelt Tried to Bring Barnes Into His Camp.

The New York Young Republican Club gave a smoker at the Prince George Hotel last night and wrangled over a perennial Republican tangle—the fitness of William Barnes to continue as Republican State leader. When the time arrived for light refreshments the young Republicans, after a debate which had lasted more than two hours, decreed by a vote of 38 to 17 that Mr. Barnes must go.

A report presented by the Committee on State Leadership, appointed several months ago by the Young Republican Club, started the discussion. It was learned that the action of the club in bringing up the debate when the Republican Assembly was about to organize did not meet with the approval of Herbert Parsons or any of the "elder" Republicans who are opposed to the leadership of Mr. Barnes.

Several Republican Assemblymen-elect, including Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, who is one of the Republican candidates for Speaker, had been invited to attend the meeting, but representatives of the Republican organization met them in the lobby of the hotel, and when they learned that the topic of discussion at the smoker was to be, they took the advice of the organization men and stayed away from the affair.

The report was presented by Walter T. Arndt, Chairman of the Committee on State Leadership. In the report the committee asserted that its investigation had shown "a strong and growing dissatisfaction with the present leadership of the Republican Party in every county of the State."

"We therefore recommend," the members of the committee said, "that the New York Young Republican Club take such steps as will help to bring about a change in the State leadership, and that it enter at once on an active campaign to put these recommendations into effect." The report was signed by Walter T. Arndt, Alfred Conkling Coxe, Jr.; Charles E. Hughes, Jr.; Frederick P. Keppel, Phillip J. McCook, and E. Stagg Whitin. Albert E. Ottinger, who is prominent in the Republican party councils in the Fifteenth Assembly District, arose when the report had been read by Mr. Arndt.

"If it hadn't been for William Barnes," he said, "Mr. Taft would never have been renominated at Chicago last year, and the party would have been turned over to Roosevelt. It does not lie in the mouth of the Republican organization in this city to find fault with the up-State Republicans who have indorsed Mr. Barnes's leadership, for the Republican organization in this city is a joke. If it hadn't been, we would have nominated and elected a Republican Mayor this year.

"It has been said here that Mr. Barnes is pre-historic in his views and methods; that he belongs to a bygone age, and that he ought to be apologized for. But what are the facts? Roosevelt sought Barnes's aid, and Barnes said: 'No, I am a Republican.' Roosevelt would take Barnes into camp to-day if Barnes would only give him a chance. He has made overturnes, and I know what I am talking about."

Mr. Ottinger wanted the report tabled, but this motion was defeated by a viva voce vote. After his speech, Mr. Ottinger was asked to elaborate on his assertion that Mr. Roosevelt had approached the Republican State leader privately whom he had so often assailed in public.

"I have Mr. Barnes's statement for that," said Mr. Ottinger. "Better see him."

Phillip J. McCook, who presided at the smoker, answered Mr. Ottinger. He said Mr. Ottinger was in error when he asserted that the report was an indorsement of Roosevelt, the Bull Moose boss.

"What reference is made in the report to Roosevelt is to the old Roosevelt, the Republican Roosevelt, we used to know and love—the Roosevelt who owed everything he had politically to the Republican party," said Mr. McCook.

Ex-State Senator Martin Saxe urged that action on the report be deferred to a later meeting and that in the meantime Mr. Barnes should be invited to come before the club and answer the allegations made in the report. Chester Mayer of the Thirty-first Assembly District said that the opposition to Mr. Barnes did not come from the rank and file of the Republican party, but from the Progressives.

"Roosevelt started this cry against Barnes, and by keeping it up you are only playing into the hands of Roosevelt," he said. "I have heard no complaint voiced against Mr. Barnes by the prominent men of our own party. Senator Root does not complain. Mr. Taft does not complain. Are you going to help lift the cry against Barnes they now are against Murphy? You are just playing into the hands of the Progressives. If you want a change in leadership start your fight after the Gubernatorial election next year, and do not spoil our chance of success then."

Crosby McHarg, who was active in corralling colored delegates in the South for Roosevelt before the Chicago Convention, is a member of the club. When his turn to speak came last night he said he was "for Barnes the Chairman and against Barnes the cynic." He said it was foolish to try and beat Barnes with an idea, as long as there was no man to put up as a candidate for the leadership.

"I freely admit the deplorable condition of the party in this State under the leadership of Barnes," said Mr. McHarg. "But I know also that there are men in this room who helped elect Sulzer in the name of Republicanism."

For a time it looked as though those opposing the adoption of the report would prevail. Then E. Stagg Whitin spoke.

"If you wish to continue to bow under the yoke any longer," he said, "then heed the counsel of those who for the last three or four days have been moving heaven and earth to prevent this report from being made."

When the debate was at an end a vote was taken on a motion to re-submit the report of the committee to give Mr. Barnes an opportunity to be heard. This was beaten by a vote of 30 to 18. The report was then adopted.

NEW WIRE-TAPPING TRAIL.

Whitman Looking Into Purchases of Police Officials.

New evidence concerning the alleged collusion of the wiretappers and the police reached the District Attorney's office yesterday, and materially strengthened the State's case in the investigation which is being made by Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl. The investigation by the Grand Jury was to have been begun to-day, but it seemed probable last night that it would be postponed until the latter part of the week, in which case the subpoenas issued to twelve or more witnesses will be extended.

Among the evidence to be submitted, it is understood, are the records of raids made upon different wire-tapping establishments in this city. By means of these records the testimony of some of the wiretappers that they paid $2,500 a month and 15 per cent. of their profits to police officials will be checked up. The investigators will seek to corroborate in this manner a story which has come to them regarding the purchase of a house by a high police official. It is asserted that shortly after raids were made upon different establishments certain interests got to work, with the result that the sale price of the house was cut in half.

Mr. Whitman is investigating the story of a visit paid by a civilian attaché at Police Headquarters to a private detective agency which has been active in the wiretappers' disclosures. The visit followed an interview last Friday morning between Mr. Whitman and a man brought to him by the head of the agency.

It was said yesterday that if the connecting links in the mass of information which has already been collected by the District Attorney's office are supplied before the case reaches the Grand Jury, as many as twelve indictments may follow. Of these, nine are detectives and three are officials. The purchase by one official of two automobiles within six months this year is regarded by the prosecution as significant.

J. C. MARTIN'S WILL BROKEN.

Court Holds Proponents Needed to Prove His Sanity.

Probate of the 1912 will of John Calvin Martin, who died on Sept. 3, 1912, was refused yesterday by Surrogate Fowler. This will, which was executed on July 31, eight days before the testator was adjudged insane and while he was visiting at Portsmouth, N. H., among total stragers, disposed of property estimated as close to $1,000,000. It gave $20,000 each to the Society for the Prevention of Vice and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $20,000 each to seven sisters, a gold medal only to a brother, and the residuary estate to the John C. Martin Educational Foundation, which he had established a few years before.

The contest of the will was brought by Mr. Martin's sisters on the ground that the testator was suffering at the time of the instrument's execution with "manic depressive insanity." Witnesses said that in their opinion Mr. Martin was sane at the time of the signing of the will. These persons, however, were acquainted with the testator only during a few days previous to the making of the will. Surrogate Fowler decided that this testimony was overbalanced by the fact that Mr. Martin had at various times in 1912 and 1911 shown undoubted signs of insanity, and had been adjudged an incompetent.

The decision of Surrogate Fowler establishes a precedent, since it is the first case in which the testator was brought on the ground that the testator at periods suffered from insanity, the proof of the testator's sanity at the exact moment of executing his will being placed upon the proponents and not on the contestants.

NO ONE IS EAGER FOR MURPHY'S JOB

O'Gorman Says He Won't Take It and Smith Asserts Talk of Him as Boss Is Silly.

THINKS MURPHY WILL STAY

Leader Won't Abdicate Voluntarily or from Pressure Within the Organization, in Secretary's Opinion.

Apparently nobody in Tammany covets the mantle of Boss Murphy. It was draped gracefully on the ample shoulders of United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, and on those of Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, yesterday, by would-be inside reorganizers of Tammany. Senator O'Gorman was in town yesterday. When asked about the report that he would take up the burden of leadership, Senator O'Gorman said the job of United States Senator provided him with all the work he could perform. Secretary Smith, when the same question was addressed to him, put up his hands and said that so far as he knew Mr. Murphy would not either voluntarily or as the result of pressure from within the organization vacate the leadership.

"It was said that Mr. Murphy was through, and that he was going on a long vacation," said Secretary Smith. "Mr. Murphy will seek his usual after-election rest undoubtedly, and I believe he intends to go to Hot Springs, Va. But I doubt whether he will go this week. He is too busy with the affairs of the organization. Mr. Murphy will be on the job here to-morrow, and I should not be surprised if he stayed here for the rest of the week. There is no truth in this silly talk that I am to become the leader of Tammany, either for myself or as the understudy for Senator O'Gorman."

"Would you accept the leadership of Tammany Hall if Mr Murphy was eliminated and the offer came to you in the proper way?" Senator O'Gorman was asked at the Manhattan Club yesterday afternoon.

"That proposal is simply impossible," said the Senator. "There isn't a circumstance on earth that would induce me to accept political leadership while I am a Senator. There is enough work for me as a Senator to keep me busy. I am not mixing in politics, all rumors to the contrary."

George Gordon Battle, law partner of Senator O'Gorman, who on last Saturday called upon all Democrats, whether they had supported McCall or Mitchel in the Mayoralty election, to take an interest in the Democratic organization in this State and bring it abreast of the times in leadership and ideals, said yesterday that in voicing that summons he had spoken for himself alone.

"And now that you ask me," said Mr. Battle, "I want to emphasize the point that, such as it is, the Tammany organization exists under the law, with its leaders elected under the law. The way to reorganize it is not to start a new organization, but to have those on the inside work under the rules established by the law for a change in the leadership, if such a change is desired, as I believe a majority will admit it is. The law as it stands on the statute books provides ways and means for such a change."

CITY BREVITIES.

As Mrs. Helen Pelouze, wife of an electrical engineer of 55 East Fifty-eighth Street, did not appear yesterday in the Federal District Court to alter her tentative plea of not guilty to an indictment charging her with the failure to declare furs, laces, and jewelry she had brought from Germany, Judge Hand set her trial for next Monday.

Ten members of the Committee on Local Transportation of the City Council of Chicago arrived in New York at 6:40 P. M. to make a brief study of transportation methods here. They were entertained at dinner at the Imperial Hotel by Robert Rideway, engineer of the Public Service Commission, and Travis Whitney, Secretary of the commission.

Three Bulgarians who arrived in this country on Thursday were found yesterday overcome by gas in a room in the Carmel Hotel, 32 Livingston Street. They will recover.

$1.50 SECURITY FOR $850.

Creditor Dismayed When Ralston Strong Box Is Opened.

William S. Searing, an automobile man of 494 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that it was time to claim the security for $850 which he had lent to William L. Ralston of Hempstead, L. I. Ralston, who said he was the manager of the Salvation Army at Hempstead, and that he had recently inherited $70,000,000 from his father in Pittsburgh, presented two keys to Mr. Searing when the money was advanced. The keys, Ralston said, opened his two streng boxes in the Long Island Warehouse Company.

Mr. Searing felt that he had plenty of security at that time, but when the safe was opened yesterday it contained contents which Searing estimated to be worth $1.50. Ralston has disappeared.

Ralston recently offered an automobile as a tip to a porter named Crowe at the Hotel York. The machine, however, hsppened to be Searing's and he refused to give up the car when Crowe presented Ralston's order for it.

Former Woman Golf Champion Weds

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 17.—Miss Katherine C. Harley, former national woman's golf champion, was married to-day to Herbert A. Jackson of Brookline, a Harvard alumnus and well-known clubman.

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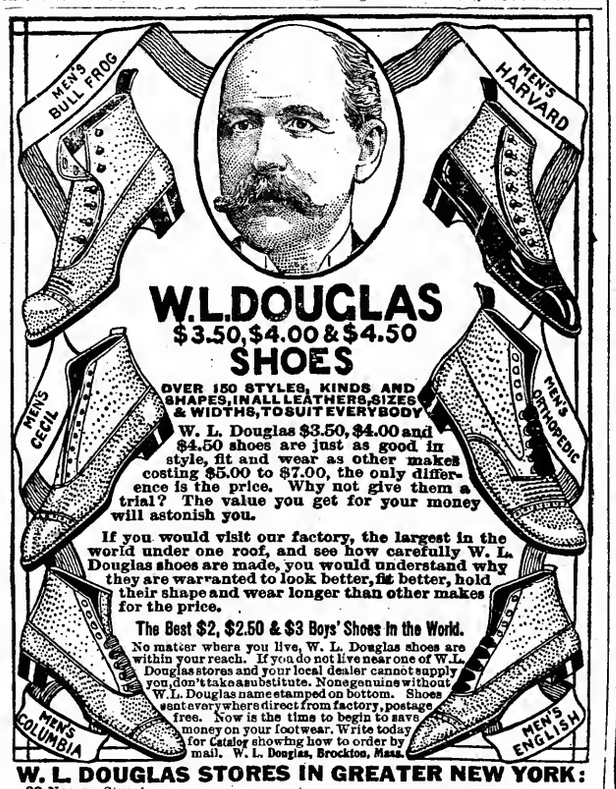

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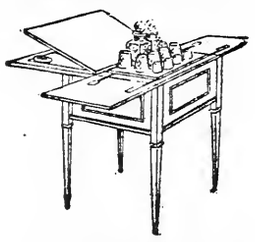

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CANADIAN HORSE WINS OVER JUMPS AT GARDEN

THRILLING JUMPING CONTEST AT GARDEN

Capt. Rodden's Sarah Moore Defeats Amazone, $30,000 French Entry.

WESTERN GIRL A WINNER

Miss Long of Kansas City Shows Skill in Handling Splendid Roadster—First Cavalry Trooper Wins.

International jumping formed the feature of the programme yesterday of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. The competition for a cup valued at $100 and $150 offered by Judge William H. Moore attracted seventy of the finest jumpers in the United States and Europe, and produced one of the most sensational contests in the history of the National Horse Show Association. The event furnished a series of thrills that continued for two hours, and culminated in a Canadian victory for Capt. W. T. Rodden's black mare Sarah Moore over the famous $30,000 French entry, Amazone, ridden by Lieut. Baron de Meslon of the First Cuirassiers, which captured the first international jumping event on Saturday night.

A brilliant throng of interested spectators watched the event, which was continued until long after midnight. The class, which was limited to officers of all branches of the service of all nations, was the first real test of jumping ability of specially selected horses from the armies of America, France, England, Canada, Belgium, and Russia. By the process of elimination the entries were reduced to twelve on the second round of the jumps. Six of these made a clean score, and the judges ordered a third round. This resulted in reducing the field to four, and two of the horses failed to quality.

From the big field of entries Canada and France alone were represented in the fourth trial. Capt. Rodden of Canada piloted Sarah Moore successfully over the eight jumps, and Lieut Meslon on Amazone accomplished the same feat. The judges were in a quandary, and suggested that the two foreign officers toss for the first prize. The sporting spirit predominated, however, and it was agreed that a further trial should be held. Meanwhile the spectators were wrought up to a high state of excitement, and the building rang with cheers when it was announced that a fifth trial would follow.

International pride influenced the decision of the rival competitors, and the appearance of Capt. Rodden was greeted with a salvo of cheers. The Canadian carried his horse over the course without a mistake, and when he completed his task the cheers were renewed. Lieut. Meslon followed, and to the spectators it appeared as though he had successfully emulated his Canadian rival. The two officers stood in the centre of the arena awaiting the result of the decision.

The huge building was wrapped in silence for a while, but when the judges finally selected Capt. Rodden's entry as the winner, the applause was deafening. Capt. Rodden and Lieut. Meslon, with military precision, stepped back two paces, saluted, and then shook hands, thus bringing to a close the most spectacular and best contested event in the history of New York horse shows.

Miss Long Clever Whip.

Women owners, drivers and riders, played an important part on the second day of the show, Miss Loula Long of Kansas City achieving a best on record as a whip. She drove her black mare Aspiration to winning honors in a novice class for trotting roadsters which had twenty-one entries, after one of the closest contests between light harness horses ever seen. Aspiration did all that a horse could do by fine manners and a beautiful style in action to gain the blue, and Miss Long supplemented its excellent qualities by a clever handling of the reins.

As to the best on record, no woman has ever driven the winner in a roadster class before in the long years of the show; moreover, few whips, men or women, are equally capable on the box seat of heavy harness traps and in a speeding road wagon behind a soft-mouthed trotter, which is another distinction for Miss Long. With the saddle horses, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark won on her gelding, Supplement, and Mrs John J. O'Donohue, wife of the M. F. H. of the Watchung Hunt, on Harry J. Graham's Black Prince, scored a blue for the further honor of the feminine sex. Also, Miss Viau of Montreal sent a winning highstepper into the ring, not to speak of other successes for the fair patrons of the show.

Rival attractions did not tempt the fashionable supporters from the equine contests, and in the afternoon and night the Roman concourse was the gathering place of the many prominent persons who have given year after year a loyal allegiance to the fixture. Their ranks, too, were recruited by countless visitors from out of town and the girls and the young chaps who have gained recent renown as drivers or riders at the many country shows. Features of especial interest at night were the contest between women drivers in tumble phaetons, the most distinctive park one-horse equipage of fashion, and the first of the international sequence of jumping competitions in which the riders will be officers in uniform.

All the world, women and men, join with the Duchess of Geroistein in the praise of military men in their glorious cloth and gold braided uniforms, and the jumping contest had the added interest of being a stimulus to patriotism, for Uncle Sam's representatives were matched against the picked men of England and the Continent.

Militiamen Win Over Regulars.

The militia scored in one class over the regulars of the United States and from abroad. It was for officers' chargers, the judging being on the good looks and good manners of the horses and no jumping being required. Major Howard K. Brown of the First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., better known as Squadron A, carried off the blue with his big bay gelding Trooper amid the cheers and rail rapping of his fellow-guardsmen. Uncle Sam's regulars rode in second and third place.

Hunt teams of three, the riders to wear hunt regalia, only had two entries—from Peapack, N. J., and Ottawa—which seems a reproach to the sporting spirit of the many hunt clubs of Long Island, Westchester, and Staten Island, but possibly these riders are too busy chasing the elusive aniseed bag 'cross country to don their pink coats in town.

Tandems, that elongated style of driving which is not seen so often now on Fifth Avenue or in Central Park as the days of the New York Tandem Club, when all New York's young swells under the tutelage of Burton Mansfield thought it high fashion to drive "at length," had a remarkable showing in one class. It may be a revival—who knows—and the tandem meets will take the place of the vanished coaching Spring meet. No less than nine were in the tandem whirlings, and Judge Moore, driving with a control and style to reveal he has kept his eyes open on his recent trips to the crack British shows, won out with his champion hackneys, Lord and Lady Seaton.

Under the mellow glow of the golden electroliers, the women and their beautifully appointed phaetons, glistening as brightly with varnish as the sleek coats of the horses that drew the vehicles, made a pleasing picture before the crowded boxes and seats at the night session. The exhibit of J. Sumner Draper of Boston. Rillington Nimble, won, and may have consoled him for having been elliminated from the tandem class through the air-pawing antics of his leader. Miss Belle Beach was the driver, and those who gained minor ribbons were Miss Edith Webb driving for A. G. Vanderbilt; Miss Ella Rasmussen, and Miss L. Webb, who with all who drove, needless to say, were exquisitely attired in carriage gowns and hats.

Canadian Hunter Wins.

It is no slight task for a hunter to carry a man well over 200 pounds in weight over the six formidable jumps of the Garden ring. In one class, technically for heavyweight hunters, qualified, which means that they have been regularly ridden to hounds during the past season, there was a splendid contest between these big, raking fencers, and they cleared the obstacles as lightly as though they were mounted by fairies and guided with reins of gossamer. The victory was another success for a Montreal entrant, the handsome gelding Out Post, ridden by Capt. W. T. Rodden. An American entry, Mrs. Sid Hollaway's Caesar, was second; next in line being Capt. Stewart Richardson of England, with Dan Leno, and the Canadian, Capt. Sifton, on Ravello, revealing that for brawn honors are about even between the hunters here and under other flags.

Hackneys, once nearly exclusively the fad of gentleman farmers of the East, are now being appreciated in all parts of the States and in Canada. Justly so, for the hackney is the natural high-stepper in harness, and by this enterprise it may not be long before the champions will be raised here or across the border, instead of being recruited from the winners at Olympia. To bring home the point, four of the winning hackneys in the classes for the breeder were owned in different parts of Pennsylvania, and other wins were scored for Virginia, Illinois, Canada, and New York. The latter blue was captured by Clarence H. Mackay with Miss Burns, a filly bred at his Roslyn estate.

DAY WITH THE JUDGES.

Women Riders and Drivers Capture Many Ribbons at the Garden.

From a horseman's standpoint the second day's judging at the Garden brought out many of the horses which will figure prominently in the awards during the week. With the completion of the novice classes the more important events came in for attention at the hands of the ring officials. It was a day of triumph for the women, and, while the classes in which they competed were somewhat limited, they made a splendid showing in the events in which they were opposed by men.

One of the most notable victories scored by women was that of Miss Loula Long of Kansas City, a newcomer in horse show circles in the East. Miss Long won the roadster class with Aspiration from twenty-one competitors. This is the first time a woman has driven a winning horse in the roadster class, which heretofore was considered to be the exclusive province of lovers of the light harness horses, although Miss Kathryn Wilks of Galt, Ont., furnished the winning roadsters in pairs and singles some years ago, but her trainer drove. Miss Long is identified with horses as a whip and rider. She handles every type of horse with equal facility and drives in a light harness rig as cleverly as when tooling a heavy harness pair, tandem or four-in-hand. This is Miss Long's first appearance as an entrant at New York, but she exhibited at Long Branch and Washington this year, besides being for several seasons the best known horsewoman in the Middle West.

Miss E. Viau of Montreal defeated Judge W. H. Moore, A. G. Vanderbilt, and other prominent exhibitors in the class for harness horses over 15.3 hands with the bay gelding, Earl Grey, although she did not drive herself. It was a pronounced victory over the American horses. In this event Miss Long secured the white rosette with her bay gelding, Appreciation.

Another blue ribbon went to Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark in the saddle horse class, which attracted twenty entries. Mrs. Clark rode her own horse Supplement against several European entries, but the victory was largely due to the manner in which Mrs. Clark rode her entry. It was one of the most important classes of the day, and the victory earned the rider unstinted applause from the spectators. Mrs. I. J. Donohue, Jr., carried off the premier honors in the competition for the Colin Campbell Cup for saddle horses with Harry J. Graham's Proud Prince.

Nine tandems in the class won by William H. Moore, with Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton, was the greatest showing of the "at length" sort of teams since the palmy days of the New York Tandem Club in the '90's, when Charles A. Baudoin, E. Berry Wall, who once harnessed a team in white; John H. Shults, Jr., Frank Beard, H. K. Bloodgood, and Charlie Bates were leaders in this style of driving.

The Plaza Cup contest displayed the good training of the American militia and regular service mounts. Trooper, the entry of Major Howard K. Brown, First Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., won over the regular army entries, which included several foreign horses.

Max, the jumper entered and ridden by Lieut. N. K. Herberg of the Akershus Dragoon Regiment of Norway in the international jumping competitions, was made lame through bolting, striking one of his forelegs. This happened on Saturday while the horse was being led from the Garden to the stable. Max was frightened by the elevated trains, and the injury may keep the horse out of competition during the show.

William H. Moore scored several victories during the day's judging. In the class for heavy harness horses over 14.2 hands Raeburn, a strapping bay gelding, won the blue ribbon from a number of high-class performers, including Ringing Bell, a former Garden champion, and Lady Dilham, another famous winner of blue ribbons when in the stable of Joseph W. Harriman.

Very little class was shown in the competition for the cup presented by Mrs. N. J. Hess for saddle horses over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15. The premier award went to M. O. Ranger's chestnut mare Dainty Lady, which carried herself in good style, but lacked the qualities of a good saddler. Godfrey Preece sent the second ribbon winner into the ring in Belle Stewart.

In the appointment class J. Sumner Draper was represented by Rillington Nimble, which behaved so badly in the saddle class. Rillington Nimble was on her best behavior and made an impressive appearance, while the appointments were perfect. Miss Belle Beach handled the ribbons in splendid fashion and earned the premier award for Mr. Draper's entry. Broadview Farm's Summit was placed second.

The first award for militia mounts went to Alden S. Blodgett's bay gelding Justice from the First Squadron of the New York National Guard Cavalry. Twelve horses competed, but the splendid training of Justice was apparent from the first display of evolutions necessary for militia mounts. Covington, entered and ridden by Sergt. Charles McDougall of the Second Cavalry, found favor with the judges for second award.

Thoroughbred hunters occupied the ring for nearly an hour, with America and Canada as the only representatives. It was an interesting class, and the horses made a splendid exhibition over the jumps. Canada carried off the honors with the Sifton Stables, which captured first and second ribbons. Cleveland, a slashing chestnut gelding, captured the first prize and Elmhurst the second. Both horses were ridden by Jack Hannton.

The first hackney class for two-year-old fillies went to Auburn Snowflake, a chestnut mare by Aquinas-Litchfam Daisy, exhibited by the Auburn Hackney Farm of Pennsylvania, after a close competition with Princess Patricia, another representative of the Auburn farm. The winner is a splendid son of the 1911 winner of the Challenge Cup and carries many of the characteristics of her sire. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Sandy Point Fascination secured the third ribbon and Clarence H. Mackay's Miss Burns the fourth. In the three-year-old class Mr. Mackay carried off the premier honors with Lady Burns, a well-built chestnut mare with plenty of fire and action. Kalmia, another of the Aquinas family, was placed second.

R. C. Vanderbilt Hackney Defeated.

Canada carried off the honors in the four-year-old hackney mare class for horses over 14.2 hands and under 15.1. The victory was an unexpected one, as Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Silfield Venus was expected to win. There was little to judge between the pair, but the hock action and striking appearance of Major C. W. McLean's England's Pride a well-built daughter of Towthorpe Performer, influenced the judges in their decision. In the big division the Broadlawn Farm, owned by H. M. Vauclain, sent the winner into the ring in Bury Surprise, a magnificent specimen of the breed by Slow Gabriel-Bury Candy, which outclassed the other entries, which included the Willisden Farm's Copper Rosette and William du Pont's Kirkburn Lady.

The preliminary evolutions of fifteen officers' chargers brought out representatives from the United States Army, France, Belgium, and England, and furnished an interesting spectacle for the real horse lovers. The various aids and methods of control and management of horses received a practical demonstration. This class was followed by thirty-four chargers from all nations, and branches of the service. The final of this class will be judged this afternoon.

The Colin Campbell Cup for ladies' saddle horses over 15.2 hands went to Harry J. Graham's black gelding Proud Prince, which possesses quality and manners, and was admirably ridden by Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, Jr. Miss H. D. Atterbury rode Nickel Plate, a big winner on the Summer circuit, but which failed to perform up to her standard. Walter H. Hanley's Sir Evelyn, with Miss Helen Rasmussen in the saddle, was placed third.

Huntsmen in scarlet regulation coats and black velvet hats made a gallant show in the class for three qualified hunters from one hunt. Only two teams appeared in the arena, and resulted in a triumph for America over Canada. The Essex Fox Hounds were represented by G. Maynard, A. A. Fowler, and W. Cleland, while the Canadian riders were Jack Hamilton, Capt. J. W. Sifton, and Jack Sutton. The latter trio made a perfect score over the jumps, while one of the Essex club entries struck the top rail of the gate. As the conditions called for uniforms, appointments, and general excellence of the horses, the latter qualifications carried the New Jersey entry to victory.

The Dominion, however, evened up the score in the next event, which was for qualified hunters, when Capt. W. T. Rodden's bay gelding Outpost won the blue rosette after a keen competition from Mrs. Sidney J. Halloway's Caesar, formerly Dreadnought. Outpost returned perfect score over the jumps and showed to advantage when lined up with the other entries. Col. Clifton Sifton's Ravello was third, and England secured its first ribbon of the show with Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson's Dan Leno, which was placed fourth. The summary:

Class 127. International Jumping Competition for officers in uniform; special cup presented by William H. Moore.—Won by Capt. W. T. Roddene's Sarah Moore, blk. m., 16 hands, 6 years; Lieut. Baron de Meslon's Amazone, b. g., aged, second; Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson's Dan Leno, ch. g., 15.3, 7 years, third; Lieut. De Laissartier's Othello, b. g., fourth.

Class 17.—Hackney fillies, two years old.—Won by Auburn Farm's ch. f. Auburn Snowflake, by Aquinas-Litcham Daisy; Auburn Farm's ch. f. Princess Patricia, second; Sandy Point Farm's br. f. Sandy Point Fascination, third; Clarence H. Mackay's ch. f. Miss Burns, fourth.

Class 19.—Hackney fillies, three years old.—Won by Clarence H. Mackay's ch. f. Lady Burns, 14.2, by Land o' Burns-Lady Umberto; Auburn Farm's ch. m. Kalmia, 15.3, second; William H. Moore's blk. m. Bagthorpe Queen, 14.1, third.

Class 15.—Hackney mares, four years old or over, over 14.2 and under 15.1 hands; must be in foal or have produced a foal in 1913.—Won by C. W. MacLean's b. m. England's Pride, 15.2, 9 years; Sandy Point Farm's br. m. Silfield Venus, 15.2, 13, second; William Du Pont's ch. m. Ryedale Gertie, 14.3, 8, third; Sandy Point Farm's ch. m. Marie Tempest, 14.3, 13, fourth.

Class 14.—Hackney mares, four years old or over, 15.1 hands and over; must have produced a foal in 1913 or be in foal.—Won by Broadlawn Farm's ch. m. Bury Surprise, 16.1, 4; Willisden Farm's ch. m. Copper Rosette, 15.2, 8, second; William Du Pont's ch. m. Kirkburn Lady, 15.3, 9, third.

Class 18.—Hackney Champion Cup, presented by the International Horse Show, London, for the best mare or filly taking a first or second prize.—Won by Broadlawn Farm's Bury Surprise; Major C. W. MacLean's England's Pride, reserve.

Class 11. Hackney Stallions, four years old or over; 14.2 hands and not over 15.1 hands.—Won by William Du Pont's ch. s. Montpelier Sensation, 15, 4 years; Broadview Farm's ch. s. Aaron, 15.2, 4 years, second.

Class 21. Hackney Mares, four years old or over, not exceeding 14.2 hands; must be in foal or have produced a foal in 1913.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amasis, 13 hands, 6 years; Auburn Farm's br. m. Little Lady, 13.3½, 4 years, second; Willisbrook Farm's br. m. Mel Valley Best of All, 13.3, 6 years, third; Althea Farm's b. m. Orris, 14, 4 years, fourth.

Class 22. Hackney Fillies, three years old and under; not over 14.2 hands.—Won by George A. Heyl's b. m. Dinarth Dot, 13.1½ hands; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Lady Horace, 13.1, second; George A. Heyl's b. m. Dinarth Gem, 13.2, third; William H. Moore's blk. m. Bagthorpe Queen, 14.1, fourth.

Class 40. Harness Horses, pairs over 14.2 and not over 15.1 hands.—Won by Orrmont Farm's b. m. Babstis and b. m. Babenette, both 14.3 hands, 8 years; Oakland Farm's ch. m. Queen and ch. m. Grace, both 14.3, 5 and 4 years, respectively, second; Oakland Farm's br. m. Pirano and br. m. Monona, both 14.3¾ hands, 5 and 6 years, respectively, third.

Class 84. Novice Saddle Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. F. A. Clark's b. g. Supplement, 16.2 hands, 6 years; Oakleigh Thorne's br. g. Shortstreet, 16.1, 7 years, second; W. H. Hanley's b. g. Sir Evelyn, 15.3, 6 years, third; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Margaret Tate, 16, 6 years, fourth.

Class 32. Novice Roadsters, three years old or over.—Won by Miss Loula Long's blk. m. Aspiration, 15.1 hands, 6 years; Horatio N. Bab's b. g. Robbins, Jr., 15.3, 12 years, second; McMahon Brothers' b. s. Guert, 15.2, 6 years, third; Miss L. Long's b. g. Expectation, 15.2, 8 years, fourth.

Class 91. Ladies' Saddle Horses, over 15.2, 4 years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds, to be unclocked and manes and tails unbraided. Cup presented by Colin Campbell.—Won by Harry J. Graham's blk. g. Proud Prince, 16, aged; Miss H. D. Atterbury's gr. m. Nickel Plate, 15.3, 7, second; Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Sir Evelyn, 15.3, 6, third; M. F. Goodbody's gr. g. Grey Flover, 16, 5, fourth.

Class 108. Officers' Chargers, International contest, cup presented by Plaza Hotel.—Won by Major Howard K. Brown, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., with b. g. Trooper, 16.1, 6; Mounted Service School's ch. g. Chiswell, 16.2, 7, second; Capt. J. R. Lindsay's United States Cavalry b. g. Experiment, 16.3¾, 10, third; Lieut. Baron de Meslon's First French Cuirrassiers b. m. Amazone, 16, aged, fourth.

Class 66. Tandems, horses exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by William H. Moore's b. h. Lord Seaton and b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1½ and 15.1¾ hands, 7; Broadview Farm's br. gs. Pride of Pride and Oakwood, 15.3½, 9 and 8, second; Miss Loula Long's b. gs. Revelation and Hesitation, 15.2, third; F. M. Warburg's blk. ms. Woodland Empress and Queen of the West, 15.1¾, 8 and aged, fourth.

Class 43. Harness Horses, over 15.3 hands.—Won by Miss E. Viau's b. g. Earl Grey, 15.3¾, 6; W. H. Moore's ch. g. Cadet, 15.3¾, second; Miss Loula Long's b. g. Appreciation, 15.3¾, 6, third; Oakland Farm's ch. g. Lord Polonius, 16.1, 7, fourth.

Class 121. Teams of Three Qualified Hunters, for a cup presented by a friend of the association, riders to be in the hunt uniform.—Won by Essex Fox Hounds, represented by Rockcrest, G. Maynard; Gloversville, A. A. Fowler; Fox Foot, W. Cleland; Col. the Hon. Clifford Sifton's entry, Elmhurst, "Jack" Hamilton; Ravello, Capt. J. W. Sifton; Sunday Morning, "Jack" Hutton second.

Class 116. Qualified Hunters, up to carrying 200 pounds to hounds.—Won by Capt. W. T. Rodden's b. g. Out Post, 16.2, 6; Mrs. S. J. Holloway's br. g. Caesar, 16.3, 7, second; Col. the Hon. Clifford Sifton's ch. g. Ravello, 16.2, 6, third; Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson's ch. g. Dan Leno, 15.3, 7, fourth.

Class 45. Harness horses, 14.2 and not over 15.1 hands.—Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Raeburn; Broadview Farm's br. m. Lady Dilham, second; Broadlawn Farm's ch. m. Princess Sheila, third; Broadview Farm's ch. m. Ringing Bells, fourth.

Class 89A. Saddle horses, over 14.2 and not over 15 hands.—Won by M. O. Ranger's ch. m. Dainty Lady; Godfrey Preece's ch. m. Belle Stewart, second; W. A. McGibbon's ch. m. Becky, third; Walter H. Hanley's b. m. Glittering Glory, fourth.

Class 57. Harness horses and appointments, prize given by C. A. Baudouine; ladies to drive to rumble phaetons.—Won by J. Sumner Draper's b. m. Rillington Nimble; Oakland Farm's ch. m. Lady Marley, second; Broadview Farm's ch. g. Summit, third; F. M. Warburg's b. m. Woodland Empress, fourth.

Class 109. Military chargers.—Won by Alden S. Blodgett's b. g. Justice, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.; Sergt. C. McDougall's br. g. Covington, Second Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., second; W. S. Mitchell's ch. g. Dragoon, third; First Cavalry's b. g. Aeroplane, fourth.

Class 120 Thoroughbred hunters.—Won by the Hon. Clifford Sifton's ch. g. Cleveland; Lieut. Clifton Sifton's ch. g. Elmhurst, second; A. A. Fowler's b. g. Rockcress, third; H. L. Haughton's blk. g. Strongheart, fourth.

SOCIETY MAKES FINE DISPLAY.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff in Gay Throng.

There was a large and brilliant assembly of society at both the afternoon and evening sessions of the Horse Show. The afternoon performance drew a larger gathering of well-known society people, probably owing to the counter attraction of the opera at night.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhméteff made their first appearance at the exhibition during the afternoon, occupying Box 49, which the Ambassador has taken for the week. Mme. Bakhméteff wore a tailor-made costume of brown and a small black velvet hat with beautiful sables. She had large and superb diamond earrings.

In the adjoining box were Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean of Washington, D. C. Mrs. McLean wore a shade lighter brown costume with yellow furs, a small black velvet hat with yellow aigrettes, and pearls.

Mrs. Stotesbury in Blue.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia appeared for the first time in Box 46, which Mr. Stotesbury had taken for the week. She wore a costume of gobelin blue and a blue velour hat topped with bluish ostrich plumes. Her earrings were large pear-shaped pearls and she wore several strands of pearls, a necklace of diamonds, and gray fox furs.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in black velvet; Mrs. Sydney E. Hutchinson, (Miss Edith L. Stotesbury,) who was in black with ermine, and Lady Hadfield, occupied the box with Mrs. Stotesbury.

Lady Hadfield wore a stunning costume of chiffon velvet of a bluish pastel shade, with a broad drooping hat of the same shade, and an ermine cloak. Preston Gibson, Harry Black, and Ralph Bloomer were visitors in the box during the afternoon.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, as usual, received her friends in Box 13. She was in black velvet with a broad black velvet hat edged with sable. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Henry and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies were with Mrs. Vanderbilt during the afternoon. Mrs. Henry, who was with Mrs. Vanderbilt at Newport last Summer, wore a costume of black velvet, with a minaret tunic, with touches of ermine, and a large black velvet hat. Mrs. Frederick Edey, who was in black and purple, with a purple velvet turban, visited Mrs. Vanderbilt for a while.

Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman had a party of young people for the afternoon session, including her débutante daughter, Miss Miriam Harriman. The Misses Adelaide Cannon and Mary McCagg, a débutante of the season, were in the party. Mrs. Harriman wore a costume of raspberry red with a black velvet hat, and Miss Harriman was in peacock blue with fur

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde was in blue brocade velvet with a black velvet hat. At the evening session Mr. and Mrs. Hyde had Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church as their guests in Box 39.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was a visitor during the afternoon, appearing in a taupe costume with fox furs. She joined a box party, consisting of her daughters, the Misses Harriet and Janetta Alexander, Mrs. Richard L. Morris, (Miss Fellowes,) Mrs. Preston Davies, (Miss Emily Bedford,) and Miss Carol Harriman.

Mrs. Henry Seligman, who was in bottle green velvet, with a black velvet hat, had with her in Box 53, Mrs. Samuel Seligman, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Miss Greta Stout, and Miss Waterman.

Mrs. E. L. Breitung, who was in gray with furs, entertained Col. and Mrs. Kenna, the latter being in taupe, with a black velvet hat.

Among the Promenaders.

There were many who promenaded during the afternoon, among them being Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, who was in black velvet with white fox furs; Mrs. Stuart Duncan, in dark blue with sables; Mrs. Walter Watson, in black, and her daughter, Miss Mai Watson; Miss Elise Ladew, in a gray checked suit; Miss Marie Taller, Miss Mimi Scott, a débutante of the season, who paid her first visit to the show, and was with Miss Ladew, wearing a tunic frock of black velvet; Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Mrs. Morris Voick, in black; Mrs. George D. Pratt, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Dave H. Coddington, Miss Angelica Brown, Miss Julia Robbins, Francis Roch, R. Thornton Wilson, Reginald Vanderbilt, Creighton Webb, who was with the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff for a time; Louis Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, Miss Hilda Holmes, Henry A. Barclay, Bryce Wing, Whitewright Watson, Miss Margaret Overton, Mrs. Frank A. R. Washburn, (Miss Pauline Clarkson,) Miss Vera L. Van Buren, Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Mrs. J. Gordan Douglas, in black with sables; James L. Breese, Mrs. Frederick Brooks, Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Angelica Gerry, Miss Susan Fish, Dresser, Miss Leonie Burrill, one of the season's débutantes; Mrs. George L. Nichols, Foxhall Keene, and Harvey S. Ladew.

Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A., retired, and his daughter, Miss Helen Buchanan of Washington, attended the show, entertaining Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold of Paris and Miss Juliana Conover of Princeton, N. J., also Baron and Baroness Long of Los Angeles, Cal.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

10 A. M.—Judging two trotters, stallions, two years old, Class 5.

10:10 A. M.—Judging three trotters, stallions, three years old, Class 4.

10:20 A. M.—Judging two trotters, fillies, three years old, Class 6.

10:30 A. M.—Judging seven trotters, fillies, two years old, Class 7.

10:50 A. M.—Judging two trotters, stallions, shown with three of their get, Class 2.

11 A. M.—Judging four hackney stallions, two years old, Class 13.

11:15 A. M.—Judging nine hackney stallions, three years old, Class 12.

11:40 A. M.—Judging three of the get of hackney stallions, (four entries,) Class 9.

12 M.—Judging seven thoroughbred stallions, Class 1.

12:15 P. M.—Judging ten horses suitable to become hunters, (heavyweight,) Class 111.

12:40 P. M.—Judging five pony mares suitable for the breeding polo ponies, Class 20.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging four pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 44.

2:15 P. M.—Judging six saddle horses, Class 88.

2:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-three roadsters, Class 33.

3 P. M.—Judging seven pairs of harness horses, shown before demi-mail or spider phaetons, Class 59.

3:20 P. M.—Judging nineteen thoroughbred saddle horses, Class 94.

3:45 P. M.—Judging road teams, Class 70.

4 P. M.—Judging eight ponies under saddle, Class 99.

4:15 P. M.—International Contest: Final judging of thirty-four officers' chargers Class 107.

4:45 P. M.—Judging fourteen polo ponies, Class 105.

5:15 P. M.—Judging fourteen qualified hunters, Class 118.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Judging ten harness horses, (dealers) Class 52.

8:20 P. M.—Judging seven Morgan mares in harness, Class 30.

8:35 P. M.—Judging fourteen ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 96.

9 P. M.—Judging twelve tandems, Class 64.

9:25 P. M.—Judging twenty-nine mounted police horses, Class 110.

10 P. M.—International Contest, (Canadian Challenge Cup): Judging seventy-one officers' horses, ridden by officers in uniform, over the course, Class 129.

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A. A. U. ELECTS LILL PRESIDENT--HOPPE RETAINS 18.2 BILLIARD TITLE--FOOTBALL--BASEBALL

LILL NEW PRESIDENT OF ATHLETIC UNION

Boston Man Elected as Head of Amateur Body to Succeed Kirby.

Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, was elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the national governing athletic body at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Bostonian was opposed by George F. Pawling of Philadelphia, the men having been for the last year respectively first and second Vice Presidents of the body. The vote was 23 to 9 in favor of Lill. At the request of Mr. Pawling the vote was then made unanimous.

The only man at the top of the ticket who held over, his selection being unopposed, was James E. Sullivan, as Secretary-Treasurer, a position he has held since he surrendered the Presidency some years ago. The Vice Presidents chosen were: John Elliott, Pacific Association; Theodore R. Bland, Western Association; George J. Turner, Middle Atlantic Association, and Fred W. Bauer, South Atlantic Association.

The report of Mr. Sullivan showed a most encouraging state of affairs in the financial department, a net gain of $3,-161.56 being recorded for the year, with a complete capital in the general account of $24,877.52, attesting the strongest condition the Union has attained. The two greatest money getters proved to be the boxing and indoor championships, as these respectively netted $3,-086.84 and $2,594.19.

The report of the outgoing President Gustavus Town Kirby, in which was incorporated in modified form his recently much heralded scheme for the joint competition of amateurs and professionals, was read and referred to the incoming Board of Governors for action without discussion. In connection with it was a scheme for the government of amateur sport in the United States and contiguous territories, in which it was said there were many good points well worthy of absorption by the governing body.

The plan contemplates the organization of a body to be known by the name of The American Federation of Amateur Sports, or words to similar effect, with its chief objects being the agreement on the fundamental rules of amateurism. The outline of, the plan follows:

That an amateur is one who competes for sport's sake, or, as laid down in the rule recently accepted by the International Athletic Federation, the following:

1. An amateur is one who competes for the love of sport.
2. Competing for money or other pecuniary reward in any sport makes the competitor a professional in all sports.
3. In track and field athletic sports one who knowingly competes with or against a professional in sports other than track and field athletics, or for money or other pecuniary reward, then the member of the federation to which the athlete belongs shall be the judge of such competitor's status according to its own rules, and its certificate as to the competitor's status shall be accepted by all other members of the federation.
5. One who teaches, trains, or coaches in any sport for money or other pecuniary considerations is a professional, except however, that an employe or representative of any school or other educational institution, who teaches, trains, or coaches as an incident to his main employment, shall not become or may not be a professional, as the member of the federation governing such sport shall decide.

The suggestion of the New England Association that the governing body should take steps which would prevent the participation by professionals of cooperation as members of the Board of Governors or as members of the various registration committees was referred to the incoming board, as was their request for a change in the constitution and bylaws of that association, the delegates being instructed to return their request in piecemeal, so that each section might be taken up separately. The New England delegates particularly sought the right through the Board of Governors for a particular zone for the holding of their sectional titular events, a privilege which is now vested in the Championship Committee.

The Record Committee, headed by Frederick W. Rubien, attested to the acceptance of ninety-two new records. Seventy-eight of these were made on track and field and fourteen in swimming. Of those awarded for track and field excellence, forty-three are credited to Hannes Kolehmainen, who made thirty-one in outdoor events and twelve in indoor running, the record number made by an individual in any season.

There was some slight contention over the 42-pound stone record awarded Pat Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club, 29 feet 11¾ inches, it having been suggested at the eleventh hour that Ryan had fouled after his delivery by falling over on his hands. The game being essentially an Irish one, it developed that there was no rule on the books to govern the event, so the committee accepted it.

Dr. Otto E. Herschman, President of the Austrain Olympic Association, who is studying athletics in this country, was the guest of honor last night at the annual dinner of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The newly elected Board of Governors and the associations they represent are as follows:

Metropolitan Association—Hon. James E. Sullivan, Hon. Bartow S. Weeks, F. W. Rubien, Terence Farley, Capt. F. J. Walsh, E. J. V. Delany.

New England Association—Michael F. Winston, Alfred J. Lill, Jr., Edward L. Hopkins, Richard M. Walsh.

Middle Atlantic Association—George F. Pawling, Fred. W. Bauer, Herman Meyer, Joseph P. Gaffney, John T. Taylor.

Southern Association—H. W. Fitzpatrick, L. di Benedetto, Sid. B. Jones.

South Atlantic Association—William Hurdick, M. D.; George J. Turner, Washington Bowie, Jr.

Western Association—Theodore R. Bland, Florence P. Curran, D. Hastings.

Central Association—Otto E. Schmidt, Charles A. Dean, Dr. George K. Hermann, Everett C. Brown.

Pacific Northwest Association (Delegates)—A. S. Goldsmith, Col. William Inglis, T. Morris Dunne.

Pacific Association—George James, John Elliott, Herbert Hauser.

Texas Association—N. J. Marshall, A. F. Dugort, M. Garber.

Hawaiian Association—E. S. Tuttle, A. H. Tarleton, W. D. Bowen.

Southern Pacific Association—W. L. Robb, R. W. Horning.

Intermountain Association—Dr. C. G. Plummer, Capt. Freeman Bassell, and W. E. Day.

North American Gymnastic Union—Emanuel Haug.

Intercollegiate A. A. A.—Gustavus T. Kirby.

Amateur Fencers' League—W. Scott O'Connor.

International Skating Union (Delegate)—J. T. Taylor.

Military Athletic League (Delegate)—Col. W. B. Hotchkin.

National Cycling Association—Richard F. Kelsey.

Catholic Athletic League—W. H. Weber, H. R. Murray.

Ex-Presidents—Edward E. Babb, Joseph B. Baccabe, Harry McMillan, W. H. Liginger.

Delegates-at-Large—A. G. Mills, Charles H. Carter, Luther Halsey Gulick, Col. R. M. Thompson, and Seward A. Simons.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY AMAZED.

Dr. Herschman Marvels at Perfection of American Athletic Plants.

The great interest evidenced by Continental nations and others abroad in American athletics, and the desire for instruction in the best ways and means to further the competitive sides of the foreign teams which have only until recently taken a seemingly passive concern in the Olympic games, has taken a decided step forward with the appearance here of Dr. Otto Herschman, the emissary of the Austrian Government, who is studying American methods in track and field and kindred sports.

Realizing the wonderful progress made by the Swedish athletes through the medium of the adoption of the system of athletic training which obtains here, and which has been, since the revival of the games in Athens in 1896, marked by recurring successes, the Germans, who will have the honor of staging the next Olympic games in Berlin in 1916, have but recently been made aware of the conditions here which argue for such excellence by the German Imperial Commission, the members of which left for the fatherland a short time ago.

With the desire in view of being prepared for that time when Austria might be called upon to stand sponsor for the world's championships in all the sports in the Olympic catagory, that nation by its intention to take time by the forelock is now represented by Dr. Herschman, who was one of the contestants for his country at the first revival in Athens, his forte at that time being swimming.

Dr. Herschman is enthusiastic in his ideas of the possibilities of his country in regard to its absorption of the American scheme for betterment, and while he admits that his countrymen are only in the kindergarten stage as concerns their knowledge of the proper methods of perfecting themselves for such top-notch contests as occur in the athletic battles which concern the world, he feels that the time is not far distant when Austria's track and field men will put their country on the athletic map.

The Austrian envoy, who has been for a week past kept on the jump in his viewing of the various playgrounds, recreation centres, and similar projects of the city, under the mentorship of James E. Sullivan, the American Olympic Commissioner, Dr. E. W. Stitt, Daniel J. Ferris, and others, has marveled at the wonderful hold all kinds of sport have on the youth of the city. That it was this foundation work which almost aided in the telling of the story for the reason of American supremacy was not overlooked by the visitor was attested by his assertion that immediately upon his arrival home he would urge the establishment of similar schemes, which he was sure would aid in the physical betterment of the youth of his country.

While he admitted that Austria did not have athletes in such numbers as exist in some of the other continental nations, their sports being soccer football; swimming, and fencing, he is of the opinion that, with the rendering of his report to his Government, he will be able to awaken what he states is just a dormant condition, and one which only needs such a system as has been lauded, to show that his countrymen have the making of champions in those games which now attract the world to successive Olympiads.

Dr. Herschman has stated that that wonderful phase of collegiate athletic interest which exist here is practically unknown in his country, and that it will only need the right sort of practical example, through which the correct and easiest means of arriving at the end of athletic excellence is demonstrated, for the intent desire for track and field supremacy to become awakened.

As a practical athlete, and one who has continued some sort of exercise since his first introduction to competitive sport, he views the possibilities of his countrymen, and particularly the university men, as second to none of the nations on the Continent who have been similarly handicapped up to date, because of the lack of proper tuition along the lines best calculated to develop them.

Lehigh Eleven Goes Stale.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 17.—The first day of the last week of football practice at Lehigh University saw the orders of resident Coach Keady carried out in full, viz.: that for the next two days the 'Varsity is to forget that there is such a thing as football and that the men, as predicted yesterday, have been told to abandon the training table until Wednesday. A change of diet and absolute rest from practice are the heroic measures that the coaches have adopted to take the edge off the 'Varsity. Meanwhile the regulars are finding diversion in various ways, a popular one being an effort to catch up in their studies; also to digest a new code of signals to be used against Lafayette. To-day the coaches had the full second-string squad out in an effort to develop men needed for substitute material, principally ends, and with this end in view there was an extensive punting practice, when Crawford doing the kicking. It has been rumored that among the coaches who will be on hand to help whip the 'Varsity into shape this week will be Frank Cavanaugh, the coach at Dartmouth, and a friend of Tom Keady, Lehigh's coach. Both are Dartmouth men.

Middies Out to Cheer Navy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—The brigade of midshipmen occupied the stands during practice this afternoon and encouraged the Navy team by giving the songs and yells that will be used at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 29, when the game against the Army is played. The presence of the midshipmen caused lots of enthusiasm, and undoubtedly did the squad a great deal of good. They will be present at all the remaining practices on the home grounds. Nichols was at quarter back, indicating that he is the probable choice of the coaches to begin the Army game, unless something unforeseen happens. He ran the team with great speed and smoothness in signal drill this afternoon, attention being devoted to the plays which will be used for the first time against West Point. The coaches and friends of the Navy team fear overconfidence more than anything else, and are calling the attention of the players to the big scores made by the Army team in its last two games, against Albright and Villanova, respectively. They point out that the West Pointers have steadily improved and may be expected to be at their highest standard when the final game is played.

Penn Eleven Has Day Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—With nearly two weeks ahead in which to prepare for the final game of the season with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day the coaches decided to give the University of Pennsylvania football eleven a rest to-day, and the entire 'Varsity squad spent the afternoon in lounging about the training house. All of the men, with the exception of Chester Minds, the full back, came out of the Michigan game in the best of shape. Minds is still carrying his arm in a sling as a result of the injury to his shoulder sustained in the Dartmouth game, and grave fears are being held out that he will be lost to the team for the contest with Cornell. The coaches plan to work the team at an easy pace for the next few days, and it will likely be Thursday before another scrimmaging is given the regulars.

Michigan Football Captains.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 17.—James W. Raynsford, '15, engineer of Detroit, was to-day elected Captain of the University of Michigan football eleven for 1914. Raynsford has been playing left end this Fall.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 17.—George E. Julian of Rochester, N. Y., was to-day elected Captain of the Michigan Agricultural College football eleven for 1914.

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YALE MEN ALL FIT TO PLAY HARVARD

Elis Go Through the Princeton Game Without Showing a Physical Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—"Every Yale player who faced Princeton last Saturday will be in shape to go against Harvard," said John Mack, the Yale trainer to-night.

Mack returned to-day from Fairfield, where he went with the regular squad Saturday night, and looked after the two elevens that fought out two hours drill to-day in order to give the substitutes who will be used Saturday some practice with the Harvard formations.

Two players who were in the Princeton game, Nate Wheeler and "Bud" Wiser, were on the 'Varsity eleven that was marshalled. Wheeler caught punts perfectly and Wiser was the stellar ground gainer of the afternoon, crashing through centre for 40 yards at one time. Russell Cooney returned to the game and is apparently in prime condition. He was tried as snap-back today, and if he gets into the Harvard game, it will be as understudy to Henry Marting. Harold Pumpelly was given an afternoon of scrimmage routine, his first day to drive through the entire practice. He was placed at fullback and exhibited ragged form in defensive play, although he improved toward the close of the afternoon.

"Red" Brann, who has featured in quick recoveries of fumbles all the season, furnished the fireworks for the practice by snatching a poor pass from centre Miller to half back McDonald of the scrubs, and racing 40 yards for a touchdown. This closed the first 20 minutes practice which was devoted to testing the 'Varsity line with Harvard formations, which the scrubs used.

Taking the ball at their own 10 yard line, the 'Varsity drove back 90 yards in eighty plays, long dashes by Wiser and MacLeish covering half the distance.

Wheeler kept the eleven on the high gear and the regulars were never held till the third down. Arnould's smashing through and Loughridge's open field play stamped for the rush line members. The coaches present included Howard Jones, Spalding, Bomeisler, Gaisuer, Bull and Heffelfinger and the practice was secret.

The regulars returned to-night in time for supper at the training table, every table apparently in the pink of form. Captain Ketcham said that he believed every member would be able to get into the Harvard game.

By way of variety to-night the Yale football eleven relaxed training hours and attended the entertainment in the Prospect Hill residence of Major Louis Stoddard. Several players from the Polo Circuit appeared before the players, who were allowed considerable liberty in their diet for the evening.

TO BRACE HARVARD RUSH LINE

Trumbull's Return to Centre Expected to Improve Team Greatly.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 17.—Harvard began its last week's work to-day in preparation for the Yale game, all hands being in good shape, and the Crimson is now assured of being able to send its best and strongest team against the Blue. Hitchcock wrenched his ankle in the Brown game, but the injury did not amount to much, and he will not be handicapped, except that he will not work too hard until the middle of the week. The next four days will be spent in getting the team in shape on the offensive, and in inspiring the eleven with "ginger," which was more apparent at the beginning of the season than it has been lately.

Yale's showing against the Tigers has inspired the Harvard, 1912, champions with the belief that only their best football will suffice to beat them, and that the result of the game will depend largely on the fighting qualities of the eleven as much as on the football the elevens have to put on.

The Harvard coaches are not yet satisfied with the work of their rush line, and every effort will be made to get the players together. The return of Trumbull to play centre will be a great asset in the week's work, as Trumbull not only is the best fighter on the team, but also is a leader on the field on offense. He is ready to play, but at the same time there is grave doubts of his being able to remain throughout the game. He attended the Yale-Princeton match at New Haven, and was much impressed with the New Haven rush line.

The week's work will include considerable defense, although it is doubtful whether the players will be allowed to scrimmage.

On attack there are also many plays to get running smooth, and all week the punters and drop-kickers will be busy, for, more than ever, it looks as if the kicking game would figure largely on Saturday.

The team will go to the country probably on Friday, as it is understood that the Faculty is inclined not to favor an earlier departure. The betting on the game has fallen off since Harvard refused to continue the 10 to 6 odds that were offered so profusely a couple of weeks ago. Yale will not give even money, and Harvard, with its veteran team and last year's record as well as that of this Fall, probably will have to return to at least 10 to 8 odds to do business.

Lafayette Seems Overtrained.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 17.—This afternoon on March Field Lafayette eleven started its preparation for the game with Lehigh, the biggest game on the schedule of each team. There are mingled feelings of rejoicing and sorrow among the coaches and those who are close to the team—rejoicing because there is not a serious injury on the team and, barring accidents, Lafayette will present her strongest line-up on Saturday; sorrow because there are evidence that Lafayette is not in the best of condition as a team. There are evidences of overtraining. This was seen in the game on Saturday, especially in the case of Scheeren. To-day when the men worked on March Field there were still further signs of this unfortunate state of affairs. The men tried their best, but there was a certain slowness and artificiality in their spirits which showed that they were not just on edge as they should be in a crisis like this. However, there are four more days to go.

The practice this afternoon was confined strictly to signal work on the new plays. The team has had these plays for some time, but they have never been used in public. The purpose of this practice was to get the stiffness out of the men. After supper there was a gathering of the whole squad in Brainard Hall, where they discussed the plays to be used against Lehigh. These meetings will be held every night this week.

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CORNELL PRIMING FOR PENN.

Coach Sharpe to Stand Pat on Present Team Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Cornell football team began its practice this afternoon for the final game of the year with Pennsylvania. The Ithaca scouts who had seen the Pennsylvania-Michigan game at Ann Arbor returned with a full report on the Quaker style of play and the formations that Coach Brooke's team used against Michigan, and for an hour this evening Head Coach Sharpe explained these plays to the Cornell eleven in a blackboard demonstration, and from now until the team leaves for Philadelphia the 'Varsity will be sent against the scrubs in a series of scrimmages, with the second team employing the Pennsylvania formations.

The eleven came out of the Lafayette game in good shape, although a few of them were injured. Barrett suffered a leg bruise that put him out of the game, but it was said to-day that it was not serious, and that Cornell's star would be back in the line-up to-morrow. The coaches expect to get the players in tip-top physical condition for the contest with the Quakers, and they feel that they can do this and still drive the team hard throughout the week.

"The men need a pile of work," declared Dr. Sharpe to-day. He said that he was firmly convinced the newly organized eleven was stronger than the old, and that he intends to stand pat on it. On the other hand, he does not feel that the eleven did itself justice in the game against Lafayette, and was displeased at the ragged team play which the game brought forth.

CORNELL'S $50,000 APPEAL.

That Sum Needed to Complete New Athletic Field by Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—According to a report of the Cornell Alumni Field Committee, football games may be played on the new Cornell field next Fall, if a sum ranging between $50,000 and $60,000 is forthcoming in a short time. This sum would complete the football field and running track and build the stadium and inclosure around the field in time for the 1914 football season. The Alumni Field Committee has practically exhausted its resources. It will have spent about $220,000 on the grading of the track, the erection of the baseball cage, and the Schoelkopf Memorial Clubhouse by the time the latter structure completed next Summer.

In addition to the sum required for the football field and stadium, about $45,000 more will be needed later for laying out and equipping the baseball field.

The committeemen present, who include Col. Henry W. Sackett and Willard D. Straight, voted to designate the new baseball cage the Bacon Practice Hall, in honor of George W. Bacon of New York, Chairman of the Alumni Field Committee, and one of the most active men in the movement.

ARMY TEAM IN GOOD SHAPE.

Benedict and Huston the Only Cripples—Navy Game In View.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Army team came through the Villanova contest in fine shape. Benedict and Huston are now the only real cripples. The former is expected to return to the squad this week. He has been idle since the Tufts encounter three weeks ago. Huston's last workout was for a few minutes in the Notre Dame contest, but he, too, is expected to get back in time to play a portion of the game scheduled for next Saturday with Springfield.

The squad got their usual Monday curtain lecture from the coaches and were then sent through a fast and snappy signal drill. Head Coach Daly and his assistants will work hard with the team during the half-dozen scrimmages that are planned before the Navy game. The line men will continue to come in for special instruction, and Coach Albright and Villanova games the forwards showed greatly improved form, but their playing is not yet entirely satisfactory to the coaches, and there may be one or two shifts in the line this week. All the practices from now until the navy game will be secret.

Indians Won't Be Caught Napping.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 17.—The Carlisle Indians are looking toward the Syracuse game at Syracuse on Saturday with more apprehension than would be generally expected of the team which defeated Dartmouth so decisively. Coach Warner's men feel that superhuman effort will be made by the New York football team to catch them off their guard, as they did two years ago, when the red skins, in sublime confidence of their powers, ran into a slump in the Syracuse game. Carlisle will not be taken by surprise this year. To-day the dusky aborigines had a light practice. Notwithstanding permission was given the 'Varsity men to lay-off, nearly all appeared in togs so as to refute any ideas that they were banged up. Usual fundamentals were run through, and after comprehensive signal drill, in which the scrub teams followed the formations used against Dartmouth, a twenty-minute scrimmage closed the day's work.

The Carlisle officials this afternoon decided to decline the deluge of offers received from more than forty towns and institutes from the Far West and South for post-season games. The authorities feel that they cannot allow the Indian students to be absented from their studies, as would be necessary by a long trip.

Plan to Foil Ticket Speculators.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—By a change in the manner of marking the tickets for this year's Harvard-Yale football game, the Harvard Athletic authorities hope to be able to prevent ticket speculation. On each ticket is stamped the name of the individual applicant and he alone will be allowed to use it. If a ticket is presented at the Stadium by a person other than the one whose name appears on the card it will be confiscated and the one to whom it was issued will be deprived of the right to apply for tickets to future games. Frederick W. Moore, graduate Treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, to-day began the distribution of about 27,000 tickets to Harvard graduates and undergraduates.

Morristown School's Fine Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 17.—Morristown School is still happy over its victory of Saturday, when it defeated the strong Hackley School team 20 to 8. This game ended the season for Morristown in what proved to be the best the school has ever had. Seven games won was its record, and one it could well be proud of. Young Wendell, brother of Percy Wendell, Captain of last year's Harvard team, was the star of the team, and showed his mettle in every game. His friends expect him to make good at Harvard as well as he did at Morristown.

HOPPE RETAINS 18.2 BALK-LINE TITLE

Champion's Billiard Skill Too Much for Demarest in Match at Astor.

William Hoppe, the 18.2-balkline billiard champion, playing as he always does in championship play, with rare skill and cunning, successfully defended his title against Calvin Demarest of Chicago in the Ball Room of the Hotel Astor last night. Victory came comparatively easy to Hoppe, and he won by a score of 500 to 294. The champion's average was 21 17-23, and his high runs were 121, 81, and 57. Demarest started poorly, but made a great rally in the fourteenth inning, when he made a fine run of 115 and passed Hoppe. This rally by Demarest was the incentive which awoke Hoppe to his best game, and after that he clicked off the carroms in rapid succession, the balls responding marvelously to the wizardry of his technique.

The Ball Room of the Astor was crowded with enthusiastic spectators, including several hundred women. Even the tier boxes were filled. Both players were uncertain at the start, Demarest being very slow in getting started. Hoppe played with the same easy, careless skill which makes him a cue master. His conception of angles was wonderful. He played fast, chosing his shots with good judgment and seldom erring. The champion's high run of 121 saw him at his best. He showed a great versatility of play and a certainty of execution. Both players were at times daring and their intricate solution of many shots was greeted with genuinely enthusiastic applause. Hoppe had seven zero innings, an unusually large number of misses for him, while Demarest failed to score in six innings.

Demarest won the bank and chose the white ball. He missed the first shot, and Hoppe followed suit. The Chicago youth was perceptibly nervous, and missed a natural carrom after tallying 4 in the second. Hoppe rolled up 4 in the third, but, after resorting to three cushion shots, failed to gather the balls. In the fourth, after Demarest seemed to be in his stride, he missed an easy draw on his ninth shot. The champion had the balls under good control in the sixth and clicked off 39, when his run terminated on a miscue. In this collection of tallies Hoppe found the balls lined up closely on his twenty-first shot. He got out of the difficulty by playing a beautiful bank shot. He registered his thirty-sixth point by a collection with a daring follow, which brought forth a round of applause.

Hoppe continued his skillful cue work in the seventh inning, chalking up 57 carroms before succumbing to an easy natural on the lower rail. The champion's twenty-seventh point of his run was tallied on a difficult massé, in which the cue ball spun more than a foot to the second object ball. Hoppe gathered another bevy of 55 carroms in the eighth inning. On this visit to the table Hoppe carried the balls from one panel to the other until he had carried the balls all the way around the table. After showing a deftly played nursing game, the balls spread out over the table on a too vigorous shot, and the champion then showed his skill at three cushion, gathering the balls again in the lower rectangle, where he fell down on a draw shot on his fifty-fifth attempt.

Up to this inning Demarest was still nervous and failed to get the balls under control. In the eighth inning Hoppe had piled up a commanding lead of 172 points over the challenger.

Demarest overcame his timidity in the twelfth inning, and after a dazzling exhibition of open and close billiards, he executed a pretty run of 58. After adding on a score of carroms, the balls were spread widely over the table. With two vigorous three-cushion strikes Demarest brought forth a storm of applause by collecting the ivories at the upper rail, on two unusually clever draw shots of great length. Then he nursed the balls short, and the balk line closely. His fifty-sixth shot was a long bank and a beauty.

This run of Demarest's came to an end when he missed a long follow shot on the side rail by a hair. After making a foolish miss in the fourteenth inning Demarest then gave as fine an exhibition of nerve as has ever been seen in an important billiard match. The challenger went to the table in the fourteenth inning, 107 points behind Hoppe. With great skill and rare judgment Demarest gradually climbed up on the champion until he tied him on the two hundred and first point. Demarest was cheered wildly for his feat.

He executed a run of 115 before he failed on a difficult three-cushion attempt, which he missed by a narrow margin. Demarest suffered a bit of hard luck on his one hundred and fourteenth shot, when he found his cue ball frozen close to the lower rail. The balls were spotted for the challenger, and he registered his one hundred and fifteenth carrom, but the balls were left widely spread out. The only solution of the intricate situation was a three-cushion shot, and Demarest missed it.

The challenger made 3 points in the next inning, but failed to get the balls out of balk.

Hoppe, undismayed at his opponent's great spurt, took the lead again in the fifteenth inning with a dazzling run of 81. Hoppe failed to get the ivories out of balk on his eighty-second shot.

The champion gave a wonderful display of the balk line game in this inning, his nursing at the lines calling a delicacy of stroke and a remarkable finesse, such as only Hoppe is master of. With the lightest imaginable contact of cue tip and ball, the champion kept the balls rolling to and fro over the balk lines, the kiss of the spheres being only faintly audible.

Following this run with cleverly earned clusters of 19 and 38 Hoppe reached a total of 339 points in the seventeenth inning, with a lead of 120 over the challenger. Demarest collected 48 points, when he was again the victim of a hard three-cushion shot.

Hoppe, in the nineteenth inning, tolled off 121 caroms, the high run of the game. The playing of the young master in gathering this generous collection was at times uncommonly brilliant. He showed a wide variance of play, the most spectacular shot of many being a six-cushion carom, which netted him his one hundred and twentieth point. Hoppe played open table billiards, and a close nursing game, as pleased his fancy. He collected the balls with marvelous skill, and the ivories gathered after each shot as if by magic response. This brought the champion's total to 462. Another pretty run of 32 brought Hoppe within half a dozen points of victory in the twenty-first inning. An unfinished run of 6 carried him to the 500 mark in the twenty-third inning. The score by innings:

Hoppe—0 10 24 2 0 39 57 55 0 0 3 7 4 0 81 19 38 2 1 121 0 32 0 6—500.
High runs—121 81 57. Average—21 17-23.
Demarest—0 1 0 8 1 0 4 1 18 1 1 58 0 115 3 8 0 48 0 4 6 1 16—294.
High runs—115 58 48. Average—12 18-23.
Referee—Charles Peterson, St. Louis.

BRETTON
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GIANTS WIN IN RAIN.

Oregonians So Keen for Game It Was Played in a Storm.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of the New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDFORD, Ore., Nov. 17.—Wiltse had the White Sox at his mercy here to-day in a rainstorm game and the Giants shut out the Chicago White Sox, 8 to 0, in six innings. When Umpire Klem called the game the fans, who had paid $2 a seat, cried for more, but the work of Jupiter Pluvius was too much for the players and the fans too. The game was a farce, by no means, though Magee, our left fielder, did make a spectacular one-handed catch with an umbrella over his head. Jack Sheridan umpired in an overcoat, but it wasn't a cold rain.

When we arrived here rain was falling, and Mr. Comiskey and I wanted to call the game off, but the committee begged us to play, as Oregonians were keen for the contest. It was a pretty game, the first inning, particularly, when the Giants got the two-run lead. Then it rained for what might have been good for four innings, and it was some time before the game could continue.

Lobert and Merkle pulled out a couple of two-baggers and scored. Another run came in the fifth inning. Joe Rader, who was a member of the White Sox training camp here last Spring and a resident here, played third base for Schaefer, who has an injured back. Following the game a banquet was tendered us, and then we started for Portland, where a game will be played to-morrow, and a banquet will follow. The score:

GIANTS.	R	H	PO	A	E	WHITE SOX.	R	H	PO	A	E
Sn'g's, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	Egan, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Magee, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Rath, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Loh't, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0	Sp'ker, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	C'ford, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
M'kle, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0	Chase, 1b.	0	1	8	0	1
D'lan, ss.	0	0	1	5	0	Rader, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Thorpe, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Evans, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wingo, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Blight, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Wiltse, p.	0	1	1	4	0	Benz, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	3	8	18	14	0	Total.	0	4	18	6	1

Giants .....2 0 0 1 0 1—3
White Sox .....0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Crawford, Doyle, Merkle, Wiltse, Lobert. Double play—Doolan, Doyle, and Merkle. Struck out—By Benz, 4. Wild pitch—Benz. Time of game—Fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

GUNBOAT SMITH WINS BOUT.

Sam Langford Defeated in Twelve-Round Battle in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Gunboat Smith of New York received the decision over Sam Langford of Boston at the end of a twelve-round bout here to-night.

Smith led clearly during the early rounds of the bout, scoring repeatedly on left jabs to Langford's head and body, while the Boston negro made no serious attempt at defense. But as the bout went on Smith, the California heavyweight, wearied, and Langford assumed the aggressive, sending his left and right to Smith's body at short range, while the latter swung unsuccessfully at Langford's head. So many and so strong were Langford's blows in the closing rounds that many of the spectators expressed surprise at the decision of Referee Dick Fleming.

Smith at the start jabbed away with his left, supplying nearly all the action. Langford did not seem to be bothered by the long-range blows, turning many away without great effort and standing up under others without defense. Occasionally he interlected a right or left on Smith's body, but not until the seventh round did he make any apparent attempt to maintain the battle. Then Langford started a short-range fight, which in the eighth round resulted in opening Smith's cheek under the left eye.

Smith, by reputation a strong right-hand fighter, relied on his left jabs throughout. Several attempts to land right swings met with varying success, the Californian's best efforts in this respect getting only three swings partially inside Langford's defense in the last four rounds. But his jabs were continuous.

Smith's cheek bled freely as the fight neared the end, the blood getting into his eye and blinding him. Smith seemed fatigued, and hung on to his opponent, while Langford, although apparently carrying more weight than at any time in his career, appeared the stronger. Langford escaped unmarked.

Italian Cycle Team Sails.

Maurice Brocco and Francisco Verri, who will make up the Italian team in the coming six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, sailed from Havre Saturday on the French liner La France for this city. On their arrival here the pair will go to Newark and work out at the Velodrome in preparation for the event. The other European contestants will sail from Havre next Saturday on La Lorraine. Verri, who holds the Italian championship, has never figured in a six-day race in this country, but he has established a big reputation in European cycling circles. Brocco has appeared here before and is one of the most popular riders who has figured in the long races. Walter Rutt, German champion, will be a member of the party which sails from Havre this week.

Water Polo at Columbia.

Water polo practice for Columbia's 'Varsity team began yesterday. Montgomery Maze, Captain, issued the first call for candidates. Twenty men reported in the pool in the university gymnasium to Dr. George E. Holm and Frank Kennedy, the coaches. They were put through a half hour's tackling and scrimmaging. The sophomores outplayed the juniors in a rough and scrolling game in the pool yesterday afternoon by a score of 10 to 5.

Boxer Coulon Heard From.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Friends of Johnny Coulon, the bantamweight champion, who feared that he had met with harm during the recent storm on the Great Lakes, were reassured to-day when a letter was received stating that he would remain hunting in the Canadian wilds for another month.

Mt. St. Mary's to Play Fordham.

The request of Mount St. Mary's College of Emmitsburg, Md., for the Thanksgiving Day game with Fordham has been granted by the Maroon football management. The game will be played at Fordham Field, and it will mark the first appearance in New York of the strong Mount St. Mary's eleven. It was expected that New York University and Fordham would clash on the open date, but the Violet eleven winds up its schedule with the Navy on Saturday and did not care to continue in training. The poor tackling of the Fordham wing men and the secondary defense in recent games has caused the use of the tackling dummy, and for the rest of the week the eleven will return to the fundamentals. After the Holy Cross disaster last Saturday at Worcester, Mass., Head Coach Tom Thorpe is sure to make a shake-up in the Maroon eleven.

BROOKLYN RELEASES MANAGER DAHLEN

Jake Daubert Most Likely to be Selected as Superbas' New Leader.

William F. Dahlen, manager of the Brooklyn baseball club for the past four seasons, was released unconditionally yesterday by President Charles H. Ebbets. The Brooklyn club owner declined to name the man who will succeed Dahlen, but declared he is well known to baseball followers. The name will be announced during the latter part of the present week, President Ebbets declared.

The release of Dahlen did not occasion much surprise to close followers of Brooklyn baseball. It has been rumored since the closing weeks of the past season that Dahlen was to be deposed, but President Ebbets refused to admit that such a thing was under consideration. Ebbets has always been a strong admirer of "Bad Bill," as he was named during his career as an active player, and he has continually voiced sentiments of his high regard for Dahlen as a manager. This feeling was not general, however, among the stockholders of the Brooklyn club, and it is understood that pressure was brought to bear on Ebbets which brought about Dahlen's release.

Jake Daubert, the Brooklyn Captain, and Harry Smith, who piloted Newark to a championship in the International League, have been mentioned prominently as Dahlen's successor since the rumor first gained circulation that he was to go. The Newark team is controlled by Ebbets and the McKeever brothers, and this fact lent weight to the Smith story. At the close of the regular season Daubert took charge of the Brooklyn team for a series of games in Cuba, and he is expected to reach Brooklyn this week. This fact, coupled with Ebbets's declaration yesterday that he would introduce the new manager Thursday, leads to belief that Daubert is the man.

The name of Wilbert Robinson of Baltimore was added to the list of managerial possibilities yesterday. Robinson is alleged to have mentioned recently to a Baltimore man that he was in line for the Brooklyn management, and the news came out during the recent Federal League meeting at Chicago. The Federal League at that time was angling for Robinson's services. Robinson has held the position as assistant to McGraw for the past few years,

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TACTICS OF CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

There was no mistaking the disapproval of the House Currency bill by the banking sentiment of the country, regardless of geographical situation or financial proportions. As the bill left the House it was too bad to be possible. As the Senate Committee made the necessary changes the bill gradually became too good to be Democratic. The Democratic conference put a stop to this process of amendment only to bring it into operation in another quarter. It is now the Republican turn to pander to the ignorance and prejudice of the politicians, rather than to enact the best bill they know how to frame. A Republican suggestion of a guarantee of bank deposits is a fair offset to the Democratic proposal of making the banknotes legal tender. At this rate there is not a single nostrum which the country has condemned which the bill will not contain. Congress seems to think that this is the year of the Lord and of financial folly of four or five Presidential campaigns ago.

If the bill takes the form now indicated those responsible for its crudities and follies will undergo another painful process of education like that which taught the country that sound finance is the only policy that carries elections. The Republican plan, apparently, is to make the bill so bad that it will divide the Democrats, and give the Republicans a partisan advantage. The Republicans should know that this is not the time nor the topic for that sort of manoeuvre. The Republicans should support what is good in the Democratic programme rather than rival what is bad. The Republicans have the better record on this class of legislation, and are therefore more to blame than the Democrats for the affront to the country's intelligence in their present policy. If the Republicans have the patience to wait the Democrats are in the way to present them with this issue as the Republicans presented the Democrats with the tariff issue. But by yielding to the Democratic dementia they may disorder at once the politics and finances of the country.

Both parties act as though the country had no escape from accepting whatever Congress chooses to enact. The country no more has to accept fiat legislation than fiat money. Unless the bill embodies the sterling value of what the country knows through bitter experience the taint of the fiat will cling to it in spite of all the politicians may do. There are more ways than one of rejecting fiat legislation or fiat money. The banks are under threat that if they will not accept the bill they will be made to suffer loss through their bonds. There is no way to make the banks suffer through their bonds without the country suffering worse. What would it profit the Democrats to enact legislation containing within it the sure seeds of party defeat and national discredit? Let them put value into the bill and the banknotes, and there will be no need of fiat for either. If they put the fiat in instead of the value there can be no doubt of penitential days for themselves and for the country.

FORFEITABLE MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT POLICIES.

Suppose the automobile accident policies issued by the casualty companies should contain a clause providing that, if an accident occurred during the commission of a misdemeanor, such as that of driving while intoxicated or while violating the speed law, the policy should be forfeited. The suggestion has been made that such a measure would serve to reduce the numbers of killed and injured in the public highways.

In Manhattan alone, according to Coroner's Clerk LE BUCK, there were 123 deaths in automobile accidents during the first nine months of 1913. The killings on "Death Avenue" by the New York Central cars never averaged more than ten a year, yet the tracks at grade are to be abolished. The injuries and fatalities due to reckless driving of automobiles are increasing both actually and relatively to the increase of cars. If a man sets fire to his own house or barn his fire insurance policy is immediately forfeit. Why should not an automobile policy be made forfeitable in case of an accident incidental to a violation of the State laws?

President F. A. BROWN of the Casualty Claim Men's Association of Detroit declared in a recent issue of The Spectator that more than 95 per cent. of automobile accidents are due to carelessness, and that the "condition has reached a point where it "has become serious." Could anything be done that would meet this serious situation more directly and effectually than a statute requiring the insertion in accident policies of a clause such as that suggested? The objection may be made that an owner while responsible for the negligence of his agent—in this case a reckless chauffeur—should have the right to transfer his penalty of civil damages to a casualty company. On the other hand, if the owner might not waive damages he would be extremely careful in selecting a driver and in instructing him not to violate the laws. His life would be safer, and the lives of the public would be safer. We publish the suggestion for what it may be worth.

THE OPERA TICKET SCANDAL.

The deplorable scandal caused by the withholding of tickets for the opera, which had been bought through an agent and paid for, has not been silenced by the compromise through which this week's tickets have been released to their owners. It is likely that there will be many weeks of bewilderment and that litigation may be necessary, even if criminal prosecution is not had. Some dissent has been expressed to the opinion offered here the other day that all this trouble would be avoided if subscribers to the opera would take the little extra trouble required to get their seats directly from the box office of the Opera House. Yet that plan is perfectly feasible, and a general agreement of all the regular subscribers to get along without the aid of the agent, who saves them very little trouble at any time, would soon deprive those middlemen of any share of the profit on season subscriptions.

Of course, the agents would still subscribe, but only for as many seats as they felt sure of disposing of to chance buyers. We can scarcely hope at present for any such general public movement as would be required to suppress speculation in opera or theatre tickets. It was a great boon to get rid of the troublesome sidewalk speculator. The services of the various agencies are too useful to people who do not care to make up their minds too far ahead when they want to see a play or an opera. But in the case of most of these opera subscriptions the agent does nothing more than take over the vouchers for seats held from year to year in the names of the same persons and hold them for delivery. He performs a service which any clerk could perform as easily. Many subscribers have always preferred to get their seats directly from the box office, and they have been as well served.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

For the people of this city there is one point of absorbing interest in the investigation begun by Mr. WHITMAN into the levying of blackmail in the form of campaign contributions upon the contractors for highway and canal work. It is, Who got the money? Into what receptacle or reservoir did these contributions find their way? The exceeding great solicitude of MURPHY to retain his hold upon the Democratic organization up-State, all through the State, has seemed to be a fact not wholly unrelated to the policy of highway and canal improvement under which the State is spending more than $200,000,000. The relation of political control to contracts has been made known in a thousand ways.

September and October are harvest months not for the husbandman alone. It has long been believed that in those two months the revenues of Tammany are customarily swollen by multitudinous contributions for campaign expenses. That the money is all spent for speakers, for the hire of halls, literature, postage, and election workers, would be believed only by the credulous. There is a very great probability that the graft trail which Mr. WHITMAN is following will, if he follows it far enough, lead him into Tammany Hall.

The District Attorney is having trouble with his witnesses. One of them almost collapsed under the strain of examination. Another, it appears, has reconsidered his half-formed resolve to become communicative. Is it fear that restrains their tongues, or is there some other motive? We should suppose that every honest contractor who has submitted to these extortions would make full disclosure to Mr. WHITMAN. Conceivably, a contractor who is not honest might submit to the levy in consideration of a promise that his specifications should be made to his liking, or that inspection should not be too rigid. But no honest contractor would be actuated by that motive. Now is the time for all of them to come forward with their testimony and be rid, once for all, of the extortioners and blackmailers. Large financial institutions in this city formerly had to submit to similar demands, most of them from Albany. Bills would be advanced, or held in committee, for a consideration. The Insurance Investigation, more than any other one thing, put an end to that. It is singular that the contractors should hold back, when by giving all possible aid to the District Attorney they might destroy the system which compels them to give up so much money.

Whatever the contractors may elect to do, the people of the State can have but one interest. It is that the graft in the highway and canal work may be completely exposed. The money comes from them, not from those who actually pay it over to the collector. It is paid by the people, either in the form of higher prices for contract work, or in the still worse form of fraudulent specifications or skimped performance. No investigation since Mr. TILDEN'S exposure of the canal frauds almost forty years ago has been so rich in promise of punishment for the guilty and benefit to the people as the work which Mr. WHITMAN has now undertaken.

ABOLISH SING SING.

The State Prison Association points out the fact that since 1906 this State has been committed to the principle of doing away with Sing Sing Prison. The whole system under which this institution is conducted, for the reform of those undergoing for the first time a felon's sentence, is pernicious. The principle, first and last, is that of confinement, not of reform. Confinement breeds disease. As a disease-breeder Sing Sing has a record almost unequaled in the history of contemporary prisons. The physical infection is a sign, also, of lasting moral infection. The prisoners are not reformed. They are merely penalized, and in the worst way.

The State Prison Association has ed Gov. GLYNN to discountenance the pleas made for the renovation of the old prison and to expedite the plans for doing away with it altogether by building a prison industrial farm. The only plausible argument in favor of retaining Sing Sing is that the cell block may be rebuilt and amplified. That is, the principle of confinement may be extended, and it will cost the State less to extend it than to build a convict farm that could be run in the interest of really reforming the prisoners.

Such reformatories are sure to be healthful, since they require work in the fields, and not a life within dark walls. New Jersey has bought 1,000 acres for such a farm, Pennsylvania 500 acres for its central prison, the District of Columbia is building a house of correction on 1,000 acres, and Ohio is looking about for a farm site with broad acreage to replace the old State penitentiary at Columbus. In the Western States the prisoners are being transferred to the roads and fields, and cell blocks with their high prison walls are being abandoned. It is time we had more prisons like that at Great Meadow, where the inmates are locked in their cells only while asleep.

GOV. GLYNN.

It is a very practical beginning of economy in the State service which Gov. GLYNN makes by cutting the expenditures of the executive office in two. Seventy thousand dollars is not a large sum in the monstrous total the State spends, but the ratio of reduction is a striking one. The principle on which the reduction is made is also a sound and promising one. To stop the endless drains, to do away with extravagant show, to keep the appropriation so low that those who expend it will have to be careful at every point, and especially to leave no margin for pilfering and plunder, that is setting an example that gives the Governor authority and influence with his associates and subordinates. It sets a gait which he can, with great effect, demand that they also shall adopt and maintain.

Of still greater importance and cheerful significance is the offer Gov. GLYNN made of appointment to the Public Service Commission to Democrats of high standing. Unfortunately the offer was not accepted, but the standard was announced. It may be taken as notice to the Senate and to the party leaders generally that the Governor is not to be their humble servitor, also that he is not disposed to trade in State appointments, but will consider primarily the interests of the public. Doubtless at first the Senate majority will meet him in a chastened mood, and that will be his chance to establish good working relations with them on the basis of the standard of fitness for appointments which he has already adopted. Neither the Chief nor the Sub-Chiefs of Tammany can just now care to challenge further condemnation by resisting the Governor's plan to raise the level of the public service. They will for some time yet be too much engaged in escaping the meshes of the net which Mr. WHITMAN is spreading to the remotest corners of the State. The Governor has made a good start, and has a wide field opening hopefully before him.

ART, LETTERS, AND THE SENSE OF HUMOR.

The communion of our self-appointed guides in literature and art in Chicago was doubtless satisfying to all the participants. There were no disturbances. If the proceedings were not inspiring, they were assuredly not annoying. The beauty about this Institute of Arts and Letters and its allied Academy is that they make no attempt whatever to deceive. Even the members are not deceived. They do nothing corporately or individually to dissuade their contemporaries from seeking such comprehension of art and letters as they may derive from any accessible sources. They make no claim to a monopoly of all the art and all the letters to be discovered between longitude 67 and 124 west and latitude 25 and 49 north. They have, as we infer from the all too imperfect reports of their proceedings, all they need in their business and they do not care who knows it.

That the country at large does not indicate any increase of pride in its aesthetic development because of their incorporation does not disturb the Institute or depress the spirits of the Academy. The fact of their joint corporate existence is established beyond dispute, and what more could reasonably be asked? To exist and to dwell together in harmony, felicitating each other, and avoiding the foolish dissensions which of old disturbed communities of the elect—these blessings satisfy our self-appointed guides. It is a pity, therefore, that although the annual love feast was held without a hint of bickering, there should be a controversial sequel.

To the utterly undebatable suggestion that the constitution of the corporation should be changed to admit women to membership, the adroit reply was made that the women might form an Academy and an Institute of their own. As that is precisely the plan followed by the self-selected "immortals" and their associates, the reply was certainly sufficient. There is no earthly reason why any Americans, male or female, should not form an Institute and Academy of their own, to establish as best they may their ante-mortem fame. Some of the members, however, seem to have been "talked to" since they came home. They are trying to hedge. What ought to be an end of the controversy, however, may be found in a pertinent remark of Mr. ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, one of the Founders of the Institute. He, like the others who have spoken, believes that there should be "no distinction in art because of sex," but, he declares, "This sort of thing does not interest "me. You see, I have a sense of "humor." We do not believe that Mr. CHAMBERS intends to imply that his associates generally lack a sense of humor. On the contrary, he must believe, as the rest of us do, that they are all very much alive to the humor of the present situation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Happiness Outweighs the Pain.

Fox hunting has been defended before on the plea that to all concerned—the men, the horses, the dogs, and even the fox—it gave a large amount of innocent pleasure. This plea, because of its inclusion of the fox, has generally passed as a rather cruel jest, invented by somebody who didn't really care whether or not the object of the chase enjoyed a heart-breaking flight before savage enemies or its usual termination in a death hardly to be called calm. Now, however, that the Archbishop of York, in dedicating a memorial to a clergyman who had indulged in this sport, felt compelled to use practically the same argument, and to do it seriously, the theory of cynical jesting must be abandoned, at least for once, and one must give the case of the hunted fox more careful attention than it ordinarily receives.

Evidently the Archbishop admitted that the burden of proof rested on the fox hunters, and the best he could, or the most that he would, say for them was that their amusement was not necessarily or absolutely wrong, and for its excuse he suggested the undeniable possibility that "the balance of happiness" outweighed the pain inflicted, not only for the man, the horses, and the dogs, but also for the fox.

This is not easy to see, at first, but one can, and perhaps the Archbishop did, figure out the fox's balance in this way: Were it not for hunting, certainly few foxes, and probably none, would be allowed to live in such a country as England. To hunting, therefore, the English foxes owe all the joys they have, which are presumably as many, till the end comes, as they are capable of having, and that a violent death ends their existence is a fact not to be viewed from an anthropomorphizing standpoint, but with a clear remembrance that for animals violent death is natural death. With hardly an exception they all perish that way, and it is no worse to be killed by a dog than by any other animal.

The suspicion that there may be an element of sophistry in this argument must of course be dismissed for the reason that it is presented by an Archbishop. His logic simply must be sound.

His Last Service to Science.

That the brain of Prince KATSUSA, the "Elder Statesman" who has just died in Japan, was heavier by some 300 grams than that possessed by the often mentioned, but extremely rare, "average person," is, of course, an interesting fact. It puts the Prince, in that particular respect, in a group containing some very eminent men, but it no more explains his eminence than it tells why they were great. A vastly greater group could be made of people with big brains who did with them nothing at all notable, while fame has very often been both obtained and carned by those the material contents of whose heads would have made a rather poor showing if put on the scales.

That in man the size of his brain, in comparison with the rest of his body, has a lot to do with his place among the animals nobody could deny, but none the less, a brain more than ordinarily large may be a poor one, while a brain of less than average weight may make up in quality for lack of quantity. But Prince KATSUSA had a good brain as well as a big one, and not least convincing of the ways in which he proved this is revealed by the fact that before dying he gave careful directions as to the making of a thorough examination of his body after he was through with it.

In other words, himself the victim of an obscure internal disease, the Prince was not only willing but desirous that a careful necropsy should be held in order that the doctors could gain information for the benefit of other patients similarly afflicted.

The too common refusal to permit such post-mortem examinations forms one of the most serious obstacles to medical science. It rests on a sentimental objection to "mutilation" that is comprehensible enough, and is felt in some degree by all, but its emptiness and harmfulness must be apparent to anybody who is willing to think about the subject, instead of simply feeling about it. What the surgeon does, even when he does most, is trivial as compared with what happens to the body when buried or incinerated.

Prince KATSURA rose above the ancient fear, and he had accomplished the even greater triumph of convincing his relatives that the execution of his orders was right and commendable. The ceremonies that marked this necropsy were a curious mingling of ancient ideas with those thoroughly up to date, and therein they were characteristically Japanese.

Researchers Called to New Tolls.

Latest of the many young girls more or less directly connected with "manifestations" that have passed for supernatural, or at least mystical, is one whose name, as cabled from France, has taken the rather incredible form of RAYMONDE BEEDLARD. Her specialty is a sufficiently ingenious variant of the familiar "stigmata" so well known to the student of psychiatry.

RAYMONDE, however, is not a neurotic of the class most given to the production of signs and symbols on the skin. Her miracles are more after the fashion of common fortune telling, for she is what may be called an epidermal writer who offers to the searchers after wondere whole words that appear on her body as a result of some trickery not yet discovered, and she is said to be an adept in thus disclosing the names of people met for the first time.

Of course RAYMONDE has caused a great excitement in the village of Picardy where she lives. Soon, doubtless, she will be in Paris, and later, unless detection comes too soon and in a manner too convincing, she will presumably be the subject of solemn investigation over here.

Those who like to believe in the supranormal—they sidestep the word "supernatural," nowadays—will say, plausibly enough, that to assume deception in a case like this is unscientific. So it is, in a way, but the innumerable past exposures of girls like RAYMONDE almost excuse the opposite assumption—that they are all frauds, either conscious or unconscious.

There is no more obligation on anybody to explain what they do than to detect the secrets of professional magicians.

APATHETIC GARDENERS.

American Owners Show Little Personal Interest in Plants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. M. C. Ebel, in answering Mrs. Martineau's article about American apathy toward gardening, evidently knows little of the interest taken in this subject in England, and his remark that foreign visitors agreed that our great international show last Spring surpassed anything of the kind which can be seen abroad has nothing to do with the point. That show consisted entirely of greenhouse grown plants, and under glass Northern Europe cannot compete with us, because there is not enough sun.

American apathy to matters horticultural seemed clear enough to me when I found the international show nearly empty on the morning I went, although only 25 cents admission was charged. At the Holland House show in London last Summer it took half an hour to reach the entrance because there was such a crush of carriages, and nearly $2 admission was charged.

How many people in New York does Mr. Ebel think would go to a flower show at that price? Then he goes on to say that instead of leaving their gardens too much in the hands of gardeners the American owners of estates do not leave them enough, because they employ so-called landscapers and other "experts." But what I feel sure Mrs. Martineau meant was that the owners took so little personal interest. Whether the gardens are left to gardeners or "landscapers," they can't have the individuality or express long years of loving care and thought, like English gardens, and to any one fond of gardens it is truly sad to see how few owners of fine estates about New York know the difference between an annual and a perennial, or recognize plants when they see them.

I agree with Mr. Ebel that the landscape architects are doing a very great deal of harm because of their often complete ignorance of the requirements of plants. They seem sometimes to imagine that living trees and shrubs can be used by the yard like wood or stone, without considering whether they are to grow in sun or shade, in a sheltered or in an exposed position. And of stone, walls, balustrades, statues, &c., they use far too much, because stone is beautiful in Italy, where the mild, damp climate softens it with moss and ivy. The fact that moss and ivy die on a sunny terrace in this country seems to be ignored. If only their rich patrons knew more about gardening, some of the landscape architects would be unable to continue their ugly and expensive constructions.

What a great public blessing it would be if some one would start a crusade against the dreadful planting in front of our new library at Forty-second Street. Among other horrors, weeping forsythia has been planted at the foot of the wall. It should only be planted on top of a wall or bank where it can hang down. There are erect varieties of forsythia, and why are there no evergreens to gladden our hearts?

Tuxedo Park, Nov. 17, 1913. C.

Thanksgiving Clubs for Strangers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spirit expressed by "W. J. L." in his letter concerning a "Thanksgiving Club" for homeless persons, where they may enjoy a dinner with "pleasant company on the side" is good, and I must take issue with your article regarding it under the caption of "Unhappiness Largely Imaginary."

There are residents of the city as well as strangers in it whose circumstances compel them to provide for the inner man away from a home, and, while you say "the faces seen in our restaurants are not often streaming with tears," it seems to me that some, though not visibly weeping, have hungry hearts and are craving for just such congenial companionship while partaking of the gallinaceous bird.

It is not an "unhappiness," methinks, but a lonesomeness, that confronts the compelled diner-out, and a feasible suggestion or plan that will contribute to eradicate that and make the life of a fellow-creature brighter and happier, even though for an hour or two, on a festive (or any other) day is commendable. CHARLES E. LAWYER.

New York, Nov. 15, 1913.

Credit to Merchants' Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on the "Free Port of New York" in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES yesterday evidently was placed under the wrong caption. The article referred entirely to work done by the Merchants' Association, mentioning it by name, but the heading gave credit to the Chamber of Commerce.

As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, I am always ready to give it credit for what is its due, but in this case it is unfortunate that the Merchants' Association did not get the full credit in the headline as well as in the body of the article.

W. A. MARBLE.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

CITY COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.

Prof. Downer Urged as Fit Successor to Dr. Finley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York resolutions were unanimously passed to urge the Board of Trustees to choose the next President of that institution from among its alumni. The object of this letter is not to defend this worthy course, but to suggest for President an alumnus, the mere mentioning of whose name, it is felt, will arouse enthusiasm and support among all who know him, Prof. Charles A. Downer.

When President Finley decided to accept the call to a higher field in the world of education, the fitness of Dr. Downer to succeed Dr. Finley, whom we are reluctantly giving to the service of the State, became apparent to the writer. The manner in which many of his fellow-alumni to whom he has spoken have approved has confirmed him in his belief.

In Dr. Downer we have exemplified many of the characteristics which have contributed to the success of Dr. Finley: Scholarship, affability, devotion to the college and its ideals, leadership, and administrative ability.

The French Government has delighted to honor the head of the Department of Romance Languages by electing him a member of the Legion of Honor. For over twenty-five years he has taught in the public schools of this city, as well as in the college. The Board of Trustees has shown its high esteem for the man and his ability by repeatedly elevating him from one position to another in the Faculty. As the administrator of one of the largest and most successful departments of the college he has proved his ability. Imperceptibly, yet surely and forcefully, he has impressed those who have been fortunate enough to come under his influence as students by the strength of his character and the breadth of his erudition and wisdom. Surely no one is more in touch with the ideals of our city and its college or understands better the youth of our metropolis and how to influence it for efficient civic service. JACOB FLATOW.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1913.

INACCURATE STATISTICS.

A Protest Against Loose Quotation of Figures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the window of the headquarters of a woman suffrage organization is a placard reading: "Are you aware that a baby dies every eleven seconds throughout the civilized world?" As nothing is added, it seemingly implicates the anti-suffrage people of both sexes in the gentle art of murder by neglectfulness of the young. I plead not guilty; nor do I entertain the most remote suspicion of any acquaintance so addicted.

As a contributing member of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, I find in its last annual report the names of 961 others, of which 587 are men and 374 are women. A man sufficiently interested in the welfare of the young to contribute money for its preservation or attainment will willingly subscribe in the name of his wife if her interest is equal to his in the object. It seems not "By their fruits shall ye know them."

The above statistics of infant mortality may have been based on the atrocities of the recent Balkan war, in which, according to reports, the warriors of all the nations involved engaged in the slaughter of the innocents as a diversion. The promiscuous utterance of statistics of late years has passed from guesswork or carelessness to almost crime. Those issued by Government, hospitals, banking or insurance institutions are generally dependable because officially and conscientiously collected for important ulterior objects. The exact figures of infant mortality are simply unprocurable, because it is known that many of the so-called civilized countries have no national bureau of vital statistics.

The unreliability of quoted statistics is exhibited in that so-called average of human life which is variously published at from 34 to 46 years. The writer has seen reports from suffragette advocates that the number of females above the age of 20 who are engaged in gainful occupations ranges from 41 to 57 per cent. of the population of that sex. A local preacher recently declared that 70 per cent. of the males of the locality are affected by a certain ailment, whereas the annual report of the Surgeon General of the United States Army exhibits that only seventeen per thousand of applicants for enlistment are rejected for such cause.

Hence, if the principle of accuracy is involved, as it may be for important reasons, when statistics are offered as items of argument, it should be in order to demand the authority and next seek confirmation before acceptance. ACCURACY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL PRISON FARMS.

Outdoor Life Would Benefit Convict's Health and Morals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your comments and the letters about the whipping post in Delaware. Almost any form of punishment has its objections. Imprisonment is an economic loss, and hurts both the mind and body, while the whipping post is brutalizing.

Why this slow progress in the development of the prison farm idea? Wherever it has been tried uniform success has been met. A convicted criminal needs both mental and physical upbuilding. Many have tuberculosis already, and all are exposed to the disease by contact with sufferers and the insanitary prison conditions. Why not have a farm of 1,000 acres in central New York State? A building with iron bars, especially for the new arrivals, would have to be constructed, but on the lines of a hospital rather than a prison.

At first the convicts would work in a restricted or walled area, but on good behavior and toward the termination of a commuted sentence more liberty would be given. A five-year sentence spent in outdoor work and sleeping in quarters as nearly outdoors as conditions permitted would place the offender back in the world with a sound physique. A healthy mind in a body weakened by cell and workshop life cannot be expected. R. G.

New York, Nov. 15, 1913.

The "Scotch-Irish" of Ulster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are a good many people besides Mr. Wall who would like to know why the term Scotch-Irish is so frequently applied to emigrants coming from Ulster, Ireland, and the question that confronts me is, How much Scotch and how much Irish is there in the composite?

History tells us that during the reign of James I. several counties of Ulster were escheated to the crown, and the lands parceled out to Scotch and English colonists, and I think it is safe to say that the people known as Protestant Ulsterites are the descendants of these settlers. But why call them Scotch-Irish, leaving the poor English out?

Any person who has lived in Ulster knows that the descendants of these English and Scotch settlers have, on account of religious differences, never mixed with the Irish, and I think it safe to say that they are almost as free to-day from any trace of Irish as when Sir John Perrot started his colonization scheme in 1586. S. D. GLASGOW.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 16, 1913.

Mother and Children in Want.

A young mother is in need of money with which to buy food for herself and her three little children. Her sister can give them shelter, but no more. The father died recently—just before the birth of the baby—after a long period of unemployment had already drained their resources. None of the children is old enough to go to school, and their mother cannot for the present do more than care for them. Five dollars a week will allow her to meet her expenses. The Charity Organization Society asks for $450 to pay this during the Winter.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: Miss Sarah A. Holt, $2; Cash, $1; A Thank Offering, $25; "Gay Time," $20; H. R. C., $1; Anonymous, $03.76; Mrs. Helen D. Poets, $2; Cash, $2; Cash, $1; Mrs. E. S. S., $1; Anonymous, $10; L. H. Scelye, $1.

PATENT MEDICINE MEN

Abraham Flexner Styles "Progressives" in School Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulties surrounding the Mayor in the matter of appointments to the Board of Education are very largely due to the unjustified use of a single term utilized to conceal the objects and disqualifications of those who hide behind it. I refer to the use of the term "progressives" by people who, in everything but this deceptive name, are educational reactionaries, bent upon introducing into the school system of New York a species of mongrel control that has failed and been discarded everywhere throughout the country except in a few backward districts. How long are the people of this country going to allow themselves to be duped in this fashion?

I use plain words, but I use them deliberately. In all the negotiations and agitation attending the discussion and ultimate failure, first, of Mayor Gaynor's charter, and, next, of the McKee bills, I was in position to obtain a close view of many of those who are now seeking reappointment and of some of their main backers. My amazement grew at every encounter; nor am I yet able to decide which is the more remarkable—the presumption of men seeking to exercise a power and responsibility for which they possess no competency whatever or the folly of a community which intrusts its interests to the men who compose the present Board of Education of Greater New York!

The recent municipal election meant, if it meant anything, that the people of this city are determined to try specialized competency in public office. Will any one in his senses maintain that most of those whose terms are expiring represent anything remotely resembling specialized competency in education? What is there in their training, experience, temperament, professional or business careers, associations, or performances that suggests special fitness to deal with education—any more than with sanitation, engineering, or any other problem on which study, observation, and experience may throw some light? Out of the millions of men and women from whom the Mayor may choose, who will contend that these eager seekers after tasks for which they are unfit are the best choices that can be made?

I hold no brief for the present educational administration of the New York schools. But the transfer of educational authority to reckless and incapable laymen is not the way to cure its defects. To keep an educational system going, to extend, adapt, and improve it, is one of the most difficult tasks that can be imposed on human intelligence. The situation, the needs, the opportunities change and shift faster than old teachers can remake themselves, faster than new teachers can be introduced and made effective. Thoughtless persons who promise through administrative machinery and petty devices to triumph over inherent difficulties arising from such causes are, on the kindest interpretation, misguided patent-medicine men, be they inside or outside the board.

The remedy must be sought not through the ministrations of self-styled "progressives," but through bringing into the schools the most vigorous and resourceful trained intelligence. There is, to be sure, a pedantic type of school master and school marm whom the modern world has outgrown; they can neither help us nor serve us. The "progressives" talk and act as if there were no other type. As a matter of fact, modern education has developed a strong race of men and women, impatient of convention and tradition, and in thorough sympathy with all the needs of modern society. The real need of the New York schools is to fill every fresh vacancy on the educational side with a man or woman of this sort, constantly infusing new blood into the system, constantly drafting into its service the best talent procurable, in a continuous effort to renovate and improve. Any such policy will be frustrated in advance if the Board of Education is kept in the hands of those who are now in control.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

NO BRYAN-MOORE FRICTION.

Secretary and Counsellor Deny Rumor—Talk of Latter Quitting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—The revival of a report of friction between Secretary of State Bryan and the Counsellor of the department, Dr. John Bassett Moore, was promptly denied to-day by both officials. Mr. Bryan said that he did not know on what basis of fact the report was framed. The best of relations, he said, had always existed between him and Dr. Moore.

When the Counsellor was asked regarding the report that he was to sever his connection with the public service, he gave out the following signed statement:

"There does not appear to be any occasion for a statement by me at the present time, concerning what it is alleged I contemplate doing at a date so remote as the 1st of March. There has been no friction between Mr. Bryan and myself."

TROOPS TO TAKE INDIANS.

Cavalry Will Be Sent After Eight Navajo Outlaws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The United States Marshal for New Mexico to-day asked for two troops of cavalry to take eight Navajo Indians, who fled from charges of rioting and horse stealing and have fortified themselves in the mountains near Shiprock.

Major Gen. Carter, in command of the border patrol, has authority to send the troops, and the request was turned over to him.

AT THE SHOW.

I do love to look at fine horses!
Of course that is why I am here.
(Oh, there are the Blakes on the boardwalk!
Isn't Anabel's blue toque just dear?)

In the saddlers' classes, the entries
Are really superb, don't you think?
(Now, there's an idea for refreshing
My mauve silk, with touches of mink!)

The stewards have truly done wonders
In making this show a success.
(Quick! look in that tier box! Ben Clayton!
How swagger that bold beau will dress!)

Those judges have something to do, eh?
(Odd's bodkins! Behold Gladys Towne!
How daring! To think she would venture
Parading in that X-ray gown!)

You thought I came here to see ponies?
To sarcasm now, please, a truce!
I came to see women and men, too!
(The Horse, Sir, is just an excuse!)

ELLA A. FANNING.

PANKHURST TOUR SHOWS GOOD PROFIT

English Suffragette Says She Has Made Money to Take Back for British Cause.

HERE FOR FLYING VISIT

Holds Conference on Outlook for Circulation of Vice Books—Plans Triumphal Homecoming.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffrage leader, made a flying visit to New York yesterday. For a short time she was at the suffrage headquarters of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and later held a council meeting with representatives of The Medical Review of Reviews. This conference, Mrs. Pankhurst said, was to consider whether it would be possible to circulate books upon vice questions.

"We want to find out whether a layman like Anthony Comstock," she explained, "will be allowed to suppress them at will."

Mrs. Pankhurst came from Boston, where she said her meeting at Tremont Temple on Saturday night was so large that the management made several hundred dollars more than the seating capacity of the house called for, partly due, she said, to the unsuccessful attempts of the anti-suffragists to suppress the Pankhurst publications, in this way advertising both them and the meeting.

Later in the day Mrs. Pankhurst cabled to England to contradict statements made by David Lloyd George, the English Chancellor, that she had been allowed to enter this country under certain conditions.

"I came in entirely without conditions," she said, "as to what I was going to do here or as to how long I was going to stay. When I was released I asked if there was anything for me to sign and they said there was nothing, that I was entirely free. The cable sent to English suffragists to the cable address of the militants, read:

"'Contradict statement Lloyd George that my admission to United States was conditional. Entrance entirely unconditional.'"

Mrs. Pankhurst said that she would have much to say at her meeting in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 24 of the social evil and the white slave traffic.

"It is because of these things that many women are becoming suffragists," she asserted. "They feel that not until we can help make the laws will these things be suppressed. I am not interested now in the fallen woman, but in the fallen man. Most of the women who lead an evil life are driven to it by necessity, and where there is one fallen woman she represents at least twenty-five fallen men.

"If a man steals your purse in this country and goes into another State he can be extradited, but if he betrays a girl with a promise of marriage he can go into another State and she has no redress. The whole status of women must be raised, and something must be done that she will not be held so cheap. At the root of all is the subjection of woman and her inferiority."

Asked if she had heard from Sylvia Pankhurst since she had been freed from prison she said:

"Yes, and she was vigorous enough to be ready to challenge a rearrest, if not in Hackney, then in Manchester."

Speaking about the army organized for the suffrage militants in England, Mrs. Pankhurst said:

"Sir Francis Vane is organizing an army to protect the suffragettes. They are doing the same thing in Ulster for another cause."

Concerning the proposed truce with the suffragists in England she explained:

"There can be no truce with us. The only overtures for peace that will be accepted will be those from the Government, and the only thing we will take is the vote. Edward Carson and George Bernard Shaw are preaching sedition, and the Government had better settle with the women, for it seems to be in the way of having a great deal of trouble on its hands.

"I shall leave here on Nov. 26 on the Majestic, and the series of meetings has been arranged for me when I reach England. I shall land in Plymouth, where there will be a delegation from the union to meet me, and my first large meeting will be one in London to raise money for the war chest for the coming year. The members are already arranging their subscriptions. It remains to be seen what action the Government will take in this country.

"My trip has been most satisfactory, both from an American and from an English point of view. Many Americans who were not suffragists have come to hear me and have been converted, I think, and it has been financially successful, and I have made money to take home to support the English work."

WILSON SEES SUFFRAGISTS.

Good-Humored Invasion by Jersey Women Wins an Audience.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Tired of waiting for President Wilson to receive them, a delegation of seventy-five suffragists from New Jersey invaded the Executive offices to-day by a good-humored show of force. Their determination seemed to please the President, for, as soon as Secretary Tumulty, after a consultation with two of them, explained the situation to him he ordered the doors thrown open and the women admitted. He then listened to their plea for a Constitutional amendment giving women the vote, spoke of recent conferences he had had on the subject with Congressmen, and shook hands with each delegate before they went away.

Representative McCoy of New Jersey had been sent early in the morning to the White House to arrange for a visit by the delegation. For over an hour the women waited for him to return at the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. Becoming impatient, they were about forming a procession to go in search of McCoy when he called up on the telephone to say that the chance of an audience with the President would be decided in the course of the day.

The suffragists decided at once. Under the leadership of Mrs. E. F. Feichert, President of the New Jersey Suffrage

DOLLAR SHOWS FOR STRAND THEATRE

Playhouse Being Built at Broadway and 47th Street Leased by Anderson Gaiety Co.

LESSEE A MOVIES MAN

Owner of "The Candy Shop" Entered Musical Comedy Producing Field Last Year—Once an Actor.

The long-discussed and much-expected invasion of the Broadway theatrical district by "dollar shows" culminated yesterday when the Anderson Gaiety Company arranged to take over the new Strand Theatre now in course of construction at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street.

And incidentally the leasing of the theatre by the Anderson organization for the purpose of giving that company's dollar shows a New York home is William Anderson's way of squaring things up with the managers of high-priced theatres who are preparing to enter the moving-picture field. William Anderson, known to every moving-picture theatregoer as "Smiling Billy" Anderson, has made a fortune out of the moving-picture business. Anderson, who was formerly an actor, has made a specialty of producing Western pictures in which he appeared himself in the leading cowboy hero rôle.

Last year Anderson was persuaded to enter the field of musical comedy production by J. J. Rosenthal, an advance man and theatrical manager. The Anderson Gaiety Company was organized and a musical comedy called "The Candy Shop" was produced on a lavish scale to play at dollar prices in the West.

The venture was an instantaneous success and the piece, which is now playing in San Francisco, has made a lot of money for its owners.

Rosenthal who has been in New York for several days, completed the plans for the invasion of Broadway by the Anderson concern and left last night for the West.

The Strand Theatre, which is to be one of the largest in New York, has been surrounded by considerable mystery ever since its construction was begun, although it was generally believed that the house would be given over to burlesque. There were rumors, too, that Oscar Hammerstein meant to take over the place for opera.

The date of the opening of the Strand has not been fixed, but every effort is being made to get the theatre part of the building completed as quickly as possible, and work on the building is going on at night as well as in the day time.

MR. HARRIS'S RECITAL.

Songs of Gentle Melancholy Heard in Aeolian Hall.

There was in somewhat too pervasive atmosphere of gentle melancholy enveloping large portions of Mr. George Harris's song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. A considerate and cultivated audience enjoyed the evidence of taste and discrimination that his programme showed; but the injection of other and more vivid emotion expressed in music would have avoided something of the monotony that made itself felt on this occasion.

Nor was Mr. Harris himself wholly to be absolved from a share of the responsibility in it. His style rather emphasized the prevailing mood than varied it; and there was too much of arduous searching after the ultimate refinements of delicate feeling. When he came to something of a more vigorous nature, or that invited from him a more vigorous expression, as the air from Massenet's "Werther," the results were more invigorating. There were interesting songs on the programme. Those by Grieg, "An einem Bache," and Wolf are among their composers' less-known ones. Besides several representing American composers, Mr. Harris sang songs by Arensky and Tschaikowsky in Russian, and two by Moussorgsky, in German and English, respectively.

Mr. Harris's light tenor voice has sounded better at some of his previous appearances than it did yesterday. It suggested that he would do well to consider his tone production and forestall the occasional throatiness and even unsteadiness and false intonation that made themselves heard. It would be a pity if these things were more than a passing infelicity of Mr. Harris's delicate art.

Behman Show at the Columbia.

The Behman Show, one of the largest of the burlesque organizations in the theatrical world, began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday. Two one-act travesties are presented, one being "The Most Contented Man on Earth," and the other a satire on Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah." The Behman company includes Lew Kelly, Eileen Sheridan, Fred Wycoff, Vic Casmore, Lon Hascall, George Douglas, Tom Martelle, Freda Florence, Laura Haydon, Ameta Lynes, and Gertrude Lynch.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Donald Brian and "The Marriage Market" will end their run at the Knickerbocker Theatre in two weeks and will move on to Boston. Another Frohman production will be brought into the Knickerbocker on Dec. 3.

The Mexican War pictures shown at the Hippodrome Sunday night will be put into the Playhouse, and beginning Thursday afternoon the pictures will be shown whenever possible without conflicting with "The Family Cupboard." These four performances are now announced: Thursday and Friday afternoons and Sunday afternoon and evening.

"The House of Glass," a comedy by Max Marcin, is to be the next play produced by Cohan & Harris. Rehearsals of "The House of Glass" will begin immediately under the personal supervision of George Cohan, and the initial production of the piece will be made on New Year's Day.

The Drama Society will hold a meeting of its members and associate members on Friday afternoon at 2:15 at the Hudson Theatre. An address will be made by Canon James Owen Hannay, author of "Gen. John Regan," and Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, President of the Drama Society.

Montgomery and Moore of "The Pleasure Seekers" company and fifty chorus girls from the same organization were the guests of the Simpson Crawford Company yesterday noon at a luncheon in that concern's store.

Maternity Dresses

That meet the most critical demands of discriminating taste and expand as required.

Street, Afternoon and Evening Models

Of imported and domestic fabrics of the highest grade with attractive trimmings for

Horse Show, Theatre Opera & Restaurant

Wraps, Costumes, Tailored Suits, Negligees, Corsets

Ready to wear or to measure.

Lane Bryant

25 W. 38th St., Near 5th Ave.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S GIFT

Silver Tray for Miss Wilson—Bridemaids' Gowns White and Pink.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Among the gifts received at the White House to-day was a large silver tray from the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, a Louis Quinze pattern, much appreciated by the bride-elect. According to Miss Wilson's wishes no list of guests or gifts will be given out by the White House authorities. All the Ambassadors have sent gifts, although thus far only those of Italy, Russia, Germany and, and now France, have become known outside the family circle.

The silver service which Senator Martine of New Jersey has announced as the choice of the Senate, has not yet been definitely selected, much less presented to the bride, while many extravagant articles mentioned in the local prints as gifts for the White House bride are still unappropriated at the local silversmiths.

The bridesmaids' gowns, it is now definitely stated, are of white crepe, with the new net tunics with accessories of pink, the latter to give the color note to the entire wedding party. The gowns of Miss Eleanor Wilson and Miss Scott of Princeton will show the pink tone in a delicate hydrangia shade, those of Miss Brown, cousin of the bride from Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Mary White of Baltimore, will show a deeper coloring, while Miss Margaret Wilson, who is to be maid of honor, will have the color deepened into a real deep rose. The coloring is along the new pink, which shades from a delicate peach to American Beauty. The hats are of silver net, faced to match the gowns.

At least a dozen rooms have been reserved at a hotel near the White House to accommodate the large family connection of bride and bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore, the former the President's only brother, will arrive at the White House on Sunday to remain over the wedding.

MISS SHERLOCK A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sherlock Married to A. Spadone.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Elizabeth Sherlock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reginald Sherlock of 316 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Amedee Spadone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spadone of 141 West Seventy-second Street, took place yesterday at 4 P. M. at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and intimate friends.

The house was decorated with chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Paul Plunkett. Miss Blanche Spadone, a sister of the bridegroom, was bridesmaid. The best man was E. Stanley McHaig of Philadelphia, a classmate of the bridegroom at Princeton. Paul Plunkett and Constantine C. Galli were the ushers. Masters Reginald Mitchell Sherlock, brother of the bride, and Howard Sherman, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., acted as pages. The flower girls were the Misses Betty and Alice Spadone, little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Spadone.

The bride wore white satin with a panier of tulle and duchesse lace and bertha and a duchess lace veil, worn with a spray of lilies of the valley. The veil was a family heirloom. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The attendants wore dresses of yellow satin with lace overdresses trimmed with edgings of brown fur and tulle sashes of yellow. Their black hats had gold lace brims. All carried bouquets of yellow roses and lilies of the valley. The flower girls were in white frocks, Watteau pattern, with girdles of yellow and poke bonnets and carried baskets of lilies of the valley on their arms.

A small reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Spadone on return from their honeymoon in December will reside at 251 West Ninety-eighth Street.

WEDDED IN PLAZA BALLROOM.

Miss Hazel Carleton Married to Allen Tobey by the Rev. Dr. Hall.

The wedding of Miss Hazel Carleton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. G. Carleton of 75 West Fiftieth Street, to Allen Tobey took place at 9 o'clock last night in the large ballroom of the Plaza. The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, rector of the Church of the Divine Paternity, officiated.

The bride's gown was of white satin cut round length. The court train which fell from the shoulders was lined with silver cloth and was draped with silk tulle with silver leaves embroidered. Her veil was of lace and was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Forsythe, who wore old rose chiffon draped over shell pink and carried an arm bouquet of bridesmaids' roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marion Shaw, Anne Bridgman, Martha Birnie, Greta Woodward, Lucille Smith, Margaret Peters, and Lillian Ulich, all of this city, and Marian Stephens of New Orleans. They wore gowns of green chiffon over shell pink, and carried bridesmaids' roses.

Harold Tobey was his brother's best man, and the ushers were J. Allan Bertolet of Reading, Penn.; Gray Bryan, Brantz Bryan, Edward Griffith, Deam Mathey, William Carpenter, Frederic Seggerman, and Arthur G. Thompson of this city, all classmates of the bridegroom at Princeton.

A large reception and dance was held after the wedding ceremony. After their honeymoon Mr. Tobey and his bride are to make their home in this city.

Miss Murphy Weds To-morrow.

The wedding of Miss Helen Murphy, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., to J. Norris Miller of this city will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride in Troy. Only the immediate families will attend the ceremony owing to mourning for the bride's father, the late United States Senator Murphy. The engagement of the couple was announced recently.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Liners—Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are the following:

KAISER WILHELM II., (Bremen)—Franklin L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Covode, Lee E. Davis, M. Guggenheim, Miss Margaret Halpin, Carle Heike, Mrs. M. E. Howell, F. C. Hunt, Dr. A. H. Landeker, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrish Newell, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Rankin, Baron and Baroness von Roon, C. A. Rowe, Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. R. A. Whitney, and Frederick Wieland.

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam)—Mrs. Louis Fischer, K. J. J. Lotsy, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ramsdell, Miss Ramsdell, and H. Van Ramhorst.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam)—Mrs. J. D. Andrea, Mr. and Mrs. Guy N. Armstrong, A. M. Beaupre, Mrs. G. M. Bell, Mrs. J. N. Blanchard, R. W. Bowdoin, Mrs. J. S. Boxdoin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brommer, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cooper, Signor G. Fara Forni, Italian Consul General in New York, and Mrs. Forni, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Foster, Baron Gisbert von Friesen and the Baroness von Friesen, Mrs. Dwight Harris, Dr. William K. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. James King, Dr. George S. May, Mr. and Mrs. John Nickerson, Mrs. Sutherland Orr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Parker, W. L. F. C. Ridder van Rappard, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States, and Mrs. van Rappard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ritter, Mrs. William Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Vinton, Mrs. Robert H. Westcott, Mrs. Charles W. Wheeler, and the Misses Wheeler.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow)—Miss Eleanor Baggett, Miss Susan Brown, Edward W. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, George C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. John Klinkenberg, Alexander Lyall, J. R. McNicol, and Dr. G. Franklin Shields.

'STRANGE WOMAN' NOTABLY FINE PLAY

Not Flawless, but Develops Character and Story in Telling Strokes.

MISS FERGUSON BRILLIANT

A Superb Characterization in Mr. Hurlbut's Drama, Which Contrasts New and Old Ideas.

THE STRANGE WOMAN, a comedy in three acts by William Hurlbut. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Kate MacMasters.....Sarah McVickar
Mary .....Annie Buckley
Walter Hemingway.....Alphonz Ethier
Clara Hemingway.....Lois Frances Clark
Cora Whitman.....Frances Whitehouse
John Hemingway.....Charles D. Waldron
Mrs. Hemingway.....Sara von Leer
Inez de Pierrefond.....Elsie Ferguson
Charlie Abbe.....Hugh Dillman
May Armstrong.....Georgie Drew Mendum
Henry MacMasters.....Otto F. Hoffmann
Mrs. Abbe.....Mrs. Folix Morris

Henry Arthur Jones and a number of other estimable gentlemen have made strong pleas for the printing and distributing of plays before the first night, which, for the weary critic, supposing that he did his duty and read them, would in most cases mean a mere duplicating of misfortune. But occasionally a play comes along that we wished we might have read before we saw it. Such a play, indeed, is William Hurlbut's "The Strange Woman," an exceptionally interesting and able piece of work exhibited last night in the Lyceum Theatre.

The reason we should have liked to read Mr. Hurlbut's play before writing about it, is that it presents with a very considerable facility and happiness of expression a number of arguments for that state of love which involves complete sympathy in ideals rather than the supposed sympathy generally held to result from the utterance of set forms.

Arguments of this sort are rather elusive things, and though one may get the drift of them in the theatre their reproduction without the printed page to guide is rather a difficult matter to attain. However, this much may be said unreservedly: Mr. Hurlbut, in spite of some rather overdoing of the domesticated types and incidents, has turned out an unusually fine piece of work.

The conflict of old and new ideas and the clash that follows an effort to press a doctrine of self-development in place of the time-honored one of self-sacrifice are the dominant resident impressions of the play. And its chief value lies in the fact that the conclusion is worked out in a woman's soul rather than in the outward conflict that results.

The latter, indeed, is obvious and natural enough once Inez de Perrefond, beautiful, exotic, intellectual, and idealistic, is brought from Paris by her devoted lover and set down amid the constraining, narrow, worse than Puritanical surroundings of conventional Delhi, Ia., where 12 churches are "carrying on most of the Lord's work for him" and where the Rev. Mr. Meggs is a wonder and delight since "he can pray for twenty minutes without calling the Lord by the same name twice." And where Inez, pressed to name her religious denomination, must admit that she "isn't even a 'piscocalian."

Why under the circumstances John Hemingway has brought her into his mother's household, knowing as he does that Inez and himself have decided to live their lives on the "freer, higher plane" is one of those questions which will not down. But passing that by the developments, when they are serious, are reasonable enough. Inez has been once married, and, for very good reasons, left her husband.

She refuses to consider the idea of being legally tied again. And she and John are merely deferring the moment when they shall inform Mrs. Hemingway of what they intend their life to be. In the meantime, however, John's uncle, the village Don Juan, tries to make love to Inez, and the various female hypocrites of the place make discoveries about her. They have heard of "free love," and they charge her with it. And she—in a splendidly written scene—confounds the Sabasbos on them. Then, when she is herself about to tell the truth to the mother, the latter's simplicity, humility, and gentleness work a spell.

The curtain to the second act, with the old woman wrapping a scarf about Inez's shoulders, the latter confessing that she is wearing "sackcloth," represents a fresh and exquisitely contrived treatment of a tender, appealing moment. Here, as in several other notable passages, Mr. Hurlbut has widely skirted the conventional path to a period, with a result that his play gains immeasurably in depth and feeling and sincerity.

Mr. Hurlbut has been notably happy, also, in the writing of two or three passages, in which John and Inez at first voice their complete understanding, then are forced to feel the difference in their viewpoints. For John, once he is in the old Delhi home—he has met Inez in Paris while studying art—comes to realize how much the old ideas mean to the mother whom he loves. And Inez on her part voices the motive of consecrating her freedom to the betterment of the lives of others. But they are lovers, and there is no bitterness; only a mute consciousness of a cloud upon the blue.

There will be those ready to urge that Inez's ultimate conversion to the conventional idea weakens the character, but to our mind it gives her strength, and conveys, indeed, the only argument in the play to actually suggest that with her the other path, too, might have led to happiness. For Inez realizes ultimately the perfection of self-sacrifice, and so, much to John's surprise, instead of a revelation, she comes forward with a plea to the mother to come and see them quietly married in the church.

That is so much that is fine in the play that one can but wonder why it has been cheapened with such antique and obvious artificiality as is represented in the sudden conversions of the Delhi-ites in the opening scenes of the last act, and what such overacting of most of the character parts should have been permitted as to almost throw the opening act into the realm of the drama trooly-rooral. But in spite of these things there is much to be thankful for—a play of thought and depth and much cleverness in writing.

Moreover, the acting achievement on the part of Miss Elsie Ferguson is exceptionally brilliant, true, and pleasing. Conveying, to begin with, a completely illusory suggestion of Inez de Pierrefond's foreign environment, with a delightful suggestion of a real accent, Miss Ferguson sounds every note in the character completely and sincerely. In the clashes with the women who are her inferiors mentally and socially she never once transcends the limits of good taste. Always there is the suggestion of breeding, authority, and the comprehending mind.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Colin Macrae Ingersoll of 167 East Seventy-first Street has sent out cards for a reception on Saturday, Dec. 6, to introduce his daughter, Miss Coline M. Ingersoll. Miss Ingersoll is to give a luncheon on Thursday at her home, 167 East Seventy-first Street, for Miss Ruth Draper of Boston, whom she has been visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Victor are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at 132 East Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Victor was Miss Martha K. Orr.

Mrs. Robert E. Westcott, who arrived from Europe on the Rotterdam, will be at her apartment, 787 Fifth Avenue, until January, when she expects to go South.

The first performance of the moving tableaux vivants will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the evening performance takes place at 9 o'clock. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Catholic University at Washington.

Among those entertaining yesterday for débutantes was Mrs. Warren E. Demis, who gave a luncheon at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Mildred Dennis.

The May Class, a series of dances to be held at Delmonico's, will meet on Friday evenings, Dec. 12, Dec. 26, Jan. 16, and Feb. 13. Mrs. Frederick Southack, Mrs. Ferdinand Sands, and Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding are among the patronesses.

A sale will be held this afternoon from 2 to 6 at the home of Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, 18 East Seventy-ninth street, under the auspices of St. Christopher's Guild for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

The twenty-fifth annual banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York will be held this evening at Delmonico's.

Mrs. William H. Davis, of 508 West 114th street, will give a tea on Dec. 23, from 4 to 7 for Mrs. A. B. Marvin, of Chicago, and Mrs. Clifford Carroll, of Roland Park, Md.

Miss Anne Moore, the second daughter of the Counselor of the Department of State, is the guest of Miss Lisa Gilman Todd, 824 West End avenue.

Mrs. Anna Ball and Ledyard Cogswell, President of the New York State National Bank of Albany, are to be married today in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Richard Sears, whose marriage to Miss Susan E. Drake, takes place tomorrow, gave his bachelor dinner last night to the Harvard Club. His guests included C. K. Cummins, Herbert Lyman, Robert Treat Paine, B. T. Lyman and Francis Philip Sears, of Boston, E. Throop Geer and Lyman Tiffany Dyer of this city.

Mrs. John Myers Shedd, Miss Barbara Shedd, and Miss Katharine Clinton Husted will be at home to-morrow from 4 until 7 at 148 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Bulletin No. 2

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap

"The Right and the Wrong Way"

¶ The first cost of heart charity is small.

¶ The ultimate expense is large.

¶ Its results are almost always negative, and always unsatisfactory.

¶ The danger of its effect—pauperism—is great.

¶ The food John Jones asks for costs only a dollar.

¶ If his enforced idleness, due to illness, continues a year, the cost of one day's supply is multiplied many times.

¶ At the end of the year he and his family are just as poor as when aid was first sought.

¶ The first cost of heart and head charity is much more than a dollar.

¶ Besides the food for his family, Jones receives medical treatment and care, his old employer is asked to hold his job open for him, his family is moved from the unsanitary home and his wife is taught how to reduce the household expenses and at the same time to live better.

¶ Soon Jones is working again and supporting his family.

¶ He is no longer a burden to society, but is able to share society's burdens.

¶ Material relief—food, clothing, shelter and other necessaries of life—without personal service, is only a palliative.

¶ Such relief is necessary, but it alone will not foster self-dependence.

¶ With such relief must go treatment—the personal service, advice, direction and friendship of a trained social worker.

¶ Adequate relief+adequate service=efficient charity.

¶ The social ills of 7,778 families in our care last year were treated in this way.

¶ Nearly 10,000 generous men and women contributed last year towards the support of this kind of work, but their contributions fell far short of the sum necessary to do for the needy families all that the circumstances required.

¶ Your help to provide this relief and service, and our experience, will ameliorate distress and rehabilitate broken, sick and wayward humanity in the pinch of poverty.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

R. Fulton Cutting, President. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in postcard or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

HER FORTUNE GIVEN TO RELIGIOUS WORK

Miss Sarah B. Hills Left $150,000 to Presbyterian Erection and Sunday School Union.

$1,000 FOR FREE TRACTS

Missionary Societies and Bible Teachers in Heathen Lands Provided For in Small Bequests.

Miss Sarah B. Hills, who died on Nov. 9 and whose will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, left the bulk of her property, valued at $150,000, to the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church in America and the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, instructing both institutions to use the funds in work in the rural districts of the West. The Board of Church Erection in addition to half the residuary estate received realty known as 213 and 215 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

In explanation of these two bequests the testatrix stated:

"I have made these legacies in fulfillment of a most sacred trust received by me from my beloved brother, James R. Hills of New York City, who made me his sole heir that I might enjoy the use and benefit of his estate and dispose of his property in accordance with his wishes. It is to his love and generosity, and to his wife and to their faithful care of my property that I am indebted for nearly all I possess."

The other charitable bequests under the will comprised $1,000 each to the American Tract Society, to be used in free distribution of reading matter in the rural districts of the West; the Children's Aid Society, to be used in placing its wards among country families; the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, for scholarships; the Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, to be used in paying the salaries of native Bible teachers; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in America, to be used in work in China, and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

SUES ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN

Wm. Pettibone, Asking $10,000 Damages, Says He Was Assaulted.

Charging that Arthur Hammerstein, general manager for his father, Oscar Hammerstein, in the latter's grand opera ventures, had struck him and thrown him out of the Victoria Theatre, on Oct. 14, William Pettibone yesterday filed suit in the County Clerk's office against the younger Hammerstein for $10,000 damages.

Pettibone, who is a dealer in millinery goods at 21 West Thirty-first street, said yesterday that he went to Hammerstein's office last month to collect a bill for goods which he had supplied to the Victoria Theatre. Instead of getting any money he was struck in the face by Arthur Hammerstein, he says, and then ejected from the building at Mr. Hammerstein's orders.

Arthur Hammerstein is out of the city, but employes at the theatre said last night that Pettibone who was abusive, was ordered to leave the theatre and left without being unduly urged.

WEEK'S BILLS IN THEATRES.

In the theatres where the programme is changed weekly and vaudeville, burlesque or stock is played the attractions this week include "The Blue Bird," at the Grand Opera House; "Trilby," at the Academy of Music; "Kindling," at Keith's Harlem Opera House; "Little Lost Sister," at the Prospect Theatre; "The Spring Maid," at the Bronx Opera House; "Snow White," at the West End Theatre; "What Happened to Mary," at the Royal Theatre; Reeves's company, at the Murray Hill Theatre; the Behman Show, at the Columbia Theatre; "The College Girls," at Miner's Bronx Theatre; Ruble's "Beauty Show," at Miner's People's Theatre, and German plays at the Irving Place Theatre.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Gus Edwards, with his Revue, and Frank Sheridan and company, in "Blackmail," lead the bill. Others are Jasper, the thinking dog; Gaylesmith and Hopper, in "The Manager and the Salesman"; McMahon, Diamond, and Clemence; Miss Leitzel and Jeanette, Pearl and Roth, Max Laube, Raymond and Caverly, and the Two Tom Boys.

At Keith's Colonial Theatre this week are Marie Lloyd, Maggie Cline, and Gertrude Barnes. Others include: Clayton White and company, in "Cicerle," Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry playing "The Rube," Pisano, Rinaldo, John and Winnie Hennings, Five Idanias, and Ceballos and Desmond.

Keith's Alhambra Theatre this week has a Fall festival made up as follows: Lillian Lorraine, William Cressy, and Blanche Dayne in "The Man Who Remembered"; Valerie Bergere and company in "Judgment;" Merrill and Otto, in "Her Daddy's Friend;" Ben Deely and company as "The New Bell Boy;" Robert Emmett Keane, Don, the talking dog; Moore and Young, Volsin and Zeller, and Sprague and McNeece.

Eddie Foy and The Seven Little Foys head the bill at Keith's Bronx Theatre this week. Others include: Edmond Hayes and company in "The Piano Movers;" Claud and Fannie Usher in "The Straight Path;" Jack Gardner, Clark and Verdi, Minnie Allen, Maria Lo's Dresden China Statues, Henry Lewis, Ismed Miller, Moore, and Peters, Witt and Kemp, and Holland and Dockrell.

Cecilia Loftus is to head the bill at the Palace this week, and other acts on the programme will be a one-act sketch, "Myrtle Clayton, or Wrong from the Start," written by Everett Shinn; Alice Eis and Bert French, Belle Baker, Jesse Lasky's tabloid musical comedy, "The Water Cure"; Willa Holt Wakefield, May Wirth, Mycoff and Vanity, and new Pathe Weekly pictures.

At Hammerstein's this week, in addition to the Rev. Alexander Irvine, the bill includes Belle Blanche, Jack Wilson, assisted by Ada Lane and Jack Boyle; Sophie Tucker, Bernard Granville, Bankoff and Girlie, Isabel D'Armond and Frank Carter, Fisher and Green, Van and Schenck, Kallyama, Van Hoven, Azard Brothers, Annie Kent, the Great Castellaine, the Two Clips, "Aerial Basket Ball," and Paul Morton and Naomi Glaze.

At the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall Edith Helena heads the bill. Tortajada continues in her Spanish songs and dances, and Rosika Dolly, of the Dolly sisters, is seen with Fred Leslie, the eccentric dancing comedian. Mado Minty, the French "spider," remains another week. Others are sixteen royal Japanese Sumo wrestlers and jiu-jitsu demonstrators; Mayd Knowltown, with Conroy Tearl and Henry Mortimer in "Fancy Free"; Walter C. Kelly, the "Virginia Judge"; Ward brothers, and the Schwartz brothers.

The bill at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre is headed by the Florence Opera Comique Troupe. Others are La Estrella, Stewart and Hall, "1,000 Feet West," Jack Boyce, Gayety Trio, Von Shilleghs, Darcy and Chase, Knight and King, Leo and Chapman, the four Valentines, and black and white photo plays.

Topping the bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre the first half of the week are the Seven Minstrel Kiddies. Other turns are George Smedley, Morgan Chester and company in "Schultz, the Shoemaker"; Whirling Erfords, Kola, the frog man; Cain and Newcomb, and black and white photo plays.

Favor and Sinclair top the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street in "Regan's Legacy." Others are the Three English Girls, Luce, Bruce and May, Frances and Frances, Al Anderson, Bud and Clair, Capt. Treat's comedy seals, and black and white photo plays.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre, in addition to Irvin Cobb's sketch "Sergeant Bagby," the bill includes Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, Meeta Five, Eddie Gerard and Myrtle Gardner in "Kis-Muh," Cook and Sylvia, Marron, Heins and La Mar, Clara Ballerini, Warren and Francis, and Barrow and Milo.

Brooklyn Amusements.

"Bought and Paid For" is at the De Kalb Theatre, the Majestic Theatre has "Believe Me, Xantippe," and Richard Carle and Hattie Williams are at the Montauk in "The Doll Girl."

At Keith's Orpheum Theatre Jack Norworth heads the bill, and others are Jesse Lasky's "The Red Heads," Trovato, Seldom's "Poems in Marble," Jack Devereaux and company in "Don't Do That," Chris Richards, Kelly and Lucey in "The Piano Movers and the Actress," Rafayette's Dogs, and Miller and Mack.

At Keith's Bushwick Theatre Henry Woodruff is seen in "A Regular Business Man." "The Green Beetle" and Percy Wenrich and Dolly Connolly are on hand, and others include Ed Morton, James F. Kelley and Emma Pollock in "Ginger Snaps," The Four Bards, Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin, Lockstt and Waldron, and Montambo and Wells.

REV. ALEX. IRVINE AS ACTOR.

Ex-Minister Appears in a Socialistic Sketch at Hammerstein's.

Before a large audience at Hammerstein's yesterday afternoon the Rev. Alexander Irvine, former night preacher at the Fifth Avenue Church of the Ascension, made his debut in New York as an actor, appearing in a sketch which he wrote himself, "The Rector of St. Jude's." The ex-minister appeared on the programme following Van Hoven, "The Mad Magician," and was followed by Van and Scheck, cabaret singers.

The Rev. Mr. Irvine lost his position with the Fifth Avenue church on account of his socialistic tendencies. His vaudeville play is announced as showing what actually took place in the church when he was dismissed, and in the little play the scene is laid in the vestry room of St. Jude's Church. For preaching socialism the rector is ordered to leave by one of the rich vestrymen, who also has intercepted a love letter from the minister to his daughter. The girl arrives and admits her love for the preacher and sides with him in his fight for the workers, the rich man's employes, who are on strike. One of the workmen whose daughter has been shot by the armed guards of the rich man's property also arrives, and there are several violent arguments for and against socialism. The minister finally brings the two men together, both agreeing that the way to settle the social question is to vote right at election time.

The Rev. Mr. Irvine is far from being a bad actor, and, although his sketch is tiresome, it has many lines which appealed to the audience yesterday. After the fall of the curtain he was forced to make a speech, in which he explained that he had done a great many different kinds of work in the twenty-five years he had spent in this country, from "driving a milk wagon to acting on Hammerstein's sage." He went on to say that he found the people in the vaudeville world as human and as splendid as the people in any other walk of life.

WM. O'B. MACDONOUGH DEAD

Noted Horse Breeder Stricken on His California Ranch.

William O'B. Macdonough died on his ranch at Menlo Park, Cal., on last Saturday, from a stroke of paralysis. He was in apparent good health up to the time of the attack.

A student of many subjects and with a mind trained for investigation, Mr. Macdonough gave many years to the study of thoroughbred breeding and tried intelligently to discover the general causes producing the horse which goes the fastest on the race course; and shows the best stamina and courage in cavalry use, in the hunting field, and in general service. He collected a mass of statistics which he was analyzing, and up to the last believed that his studies would reveal the cause of the variation in results when the best strains of blood were mated.

Mr. Macdonough had acquired a minute knowledge of blood lines and of the stud book and spared neither time nor means in putting his knowledge to the practical test. In 1892 he brought to his ranch in California the English stallion Ormonde, supposed then to represent the highest development of the thoroughbred racer.

Col. Telemaque E. d'Apery.

Col. Telemaque E. d'Apery, who was at one time Treasurer of the Ottoman Empire, died on last Saturday in Philadelphia, aged 88 years. Col. d'Apery served for more than forty years as an officer in the Turkish Army and rose to the post of Imperial Treasurer through the rank of civil engineer in chief of the Turkish Sultan. He was a son of Count Helie d'Apery, one of the staff officers of Napoleon. Miss Olive Harper, the writer, whose name in private life before her marriage was Ellen Burrell, was Col. d'Apery's wife. She died several years ago, leaving a son, in whose home Col. d'Apery died. Mme. d'Apery was the writer of sixty-eight books. One of her novels is "A Lotus of the Nile."

Obituary Notes.

ABRAHAM FISCHER, who was Minister of Lands in United South Africa, after the Boer War, and, in 1907, was made a Privy Councillor in 1911, died at the age of 63 years on Sunday at Bloemfontein, South Africa. At one time he was Chairman of the Boer Party in the Orange River Colony.

JEFFER CAFFREY, a retired iron trucking contractor, died yesterday at his home, 263 Seventh Street, aged 93 years. He came from Ireland seventy-five years ago, and for more than sixty years was a member of the congregation of St. Bridgid's Church, Avenue B and Eighth Street.

MOUNT McFARLAND, who was at one time a member of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, died on Sunday in Peoria, Ill.

EDWARD MEYER, a jeweler, died Saturday at his home, 306 Clauncey Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years. A wife, two sons, and a daughter survived him.

TIMOTHY RAFFERTY, who for forty years was engaged in the navigation business on the Erie Canal, died at the age of 70 years on Saturday at his home, 445 Fortychird Street, Brooklyn, leaving a son.

WILLIAM T. WHITMORE, a woolen merchant, who had been in business in Manhattanf for fifty years, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 142 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 72 years. A wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

MRS. ANNA FARRELL, widow of Daniel Farrell, a Brooklyn contractor and politician, died Sunday, aged 61 years, at her home, 881A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES A. SHIELS, head of the shipping department of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, died Sunday at his home, 315 Court Street, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

GEORGE H. SCHMIDT, who was for many years in the service of the Borden Milk Company, died Sunday, aged 38 years, at his home, 448 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY E. BATTIER, widow of George Battier, a merchant in Manhattan, died Sunday at her home, 573 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM G. ROBB, JR., a salesman for the millinery house of Blum & Lehmann, 558 Broadway, died Sunday at his home, 2,033 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 38 years.

WILLIAM JENNER, who was for many years in the dry goods business in Brooklyn, died Sunday at his home in New Market, N. J. He was born in Sussex, England, in 1836.

Mrs. HARRIET E. BURKE, widow of William Lockwood Burke, a Brooklyn banker, died Sunday at her home in Westerly, R. I.

WILLIAM W. KEENAN, a veteran of the civil war and a railroad man of long service, died on Sunday, aged 67 years, at his home, 17 Grant Avenue, Jersey City.

JOHN H. CLINE, father of Harry P. Cline, the billiard player, died on Friday at his home in Philadelphia. He was 61 years old, and was the proprietor of billiard rooms.

Mrs. ERNEST E. REED of 180 West Seventieth Street, died Saturday night aboard the liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She was on her way to Europe for her health. Her husband and daughter were with her when she died.

Mrs. ARMIDA C. EMANUEL, wife of S. Emanuel, a commission merchant in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home in North Eighteenth Street, Flushing, L. I. She was a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Dixie Club.

JAMES K. SEBREE, a widely known pioneer Chicago hotel man, died at his home in Chicago yesterday. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. C. R. DANKS, daughter of Capt. Lather Rice, an officer in the American Revolution, died in Fond du Lac, Wis., yesterday aged 93.

PATRICK LENNOX, the oldest morocco manufacturer in Lynn, Mass., and a pioneer in the leather industry, died in Lynn yesterday, aged

MONEY BILL MAY GET TO SENATE SATURDAY

Meantime There Is Talk of Adjourning Present Session Sine Die on That Day.

MEANS MILEAGE CHECKS

Mann to Oppose Appropriation If Adjournment Is Taken So Near Regular Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There were many indications to-day that Congress might adjourn sine die on Saturday. It has already been tacitly agreed that adjournments would be taken for Tuesday, the day Miss Jessie Wilson marries Francis B. Sayre, and on Thursday, which is Thanksgiving Day. Leaders feel that nothing can be gained by keeping Congress nominally in session for the broken week, while adjournment would facilitate the distribution of $226,000 in mileage, of which Senators would receive $57,000 and House members $175,000.

It now looks as if the Currency bill will be formally reported to the Senate by Saturday. If a caucus of the Democrats is then called to consider it, there would be no objection to adjourning the session, according to a statement by Senator Kern. Senator Owen, the Administration spokesman on the Banking and Currency Committee, said he thought adjournment would be taken, and his remark is construed as meaning that the President does not object. All hope of passing the Currency bill at this session vanished long ago.

In spite of the willingness of the party leaders in the Senate to put an end to the session there are many chances that something will intervene. The House is without a quorum, and should a motion be made to adjourn the objection of a single member would kill the proposal by disclosing the absence of a quorum. Many Democratic members of the House fear that adjournment will lay the party open to the serious charge of collecting mileage by subterfuge. Such a charge, they think, would not sound well after Democratic preaching for economy.

Representative Mann, Republican leader, has announced that if adjournment is taken with only a week remaining before the regular session begins on Dec. 1 he will oppose the bill appropriating mileage on the ground that few members would make the homeward trip, the expenses of which the mileage was intended to defray. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic whip, also said to-day that he would oppose adjournment for the sake of collecting mileage.

There was an informal meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, at which the two groups decided to meet again on Thursday and attempt to frame a report to the Senate. But as the two factions are widely divergent in their views on the fundamental points of the bill, it is thought that it will take until Saturday to draft a report embodying an agreement, even on just the unimportant details. Senator Owen said he hoped the Senate would get the bill by Thursday, but his associates on the committee feel this will prove impossible.

The Democratic half of the committee, though its labors were considered complete, made some changes in the reserve provisions of the proposed law. They feared that the requirement for the transfer of a part of the reserves from the vaults of the member banks to the vaults of the regional reserve institutions might cause a temporary stringency that would start the new system under bad auspices. They therefore liberalized the provisions.

The Republican half of the committee, under the Democratic leadership of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, made good progress in finishing their bill, which was amended so that a gold reserve of 45 per cent. should be kept behind the proposed notes instead of the 33 1-3 per cent. of the House bill measure. But the amendment allows for a reduction of the gold reserve to 30 per cent., the tax increasing as the reserve diminishes.

The Republican faction also adopted an important amendment intended to prevent the depreciation in the 2 per cent. bonds. The amendment provides that the regional banks shall buy up the 2s to an amount equal to one-half of their capital stock. These bonds may either be used as a basis for currency issue as the national banks now use them or they may be exchanged for 3 per cent. one-year Treasury notes. These notes would be taken by the regional banks under a contract requiring the banks to renew them every year for twenty years.

REV. HOWELL LEFT $405,261

His Widow Received All Personalty and Life Interest in Realty.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Lewis Howell, who died on Feb 1, 1910, at the Hotel Aberdeen, left $405,261, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The entire personalty of $362,496 was left to his wife, now Mrs. Gwendolyn Haughton of Charles River, Mass. The realty was left in life trust to his wife, with the remainders vested in his two daughters.

When he died Dr. Howell owned an equity of $15,196 in the Hotel Aberdeen, a third mortgage on Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, amounting to $343,375, and a second mortgage on the Hotel Regent, which sold for $37,908. His personal effects were appraised at $1,669, and his stocks at $490. Dr. Howell had held pastorates in Philadelphia and Washington.

STOVER SENDS NO WORD.

Mayor Is Ignorant as to His Whereabouts, but Does Not Worry.

Mayor Kline has had no word from Park Commissioner Stover since Mr. Stover went on his vacation more than a month ago. The Mayor's secretary, Robert Adamson, was asked yesterday about a report that the missing Park Commissioner had written the Mayor a letter.

"The Mayor does not know where Mr. Stover is," replied Mr. Adamson. "All he knows is that a letter mailed in Philadelphia last Tuesday was recognized on Wednesday by a clerk of the Park Commission at the Arsenal. So far as I know that was the last communication received from Mr. Stover. But those who know Mr. Stover are not worrying about his welfare."

Mr. Adamson said that Mayor Kline was not at all uneasy about the absence of Mr. Stover. The Park Commissioner, he said, had not had a vacation in four years and was entitled to one.

C. & E. I. DEFICIT $942,000.

Receivers Say This Is Aggregate of Old Items Held in Suspense.

The annual report of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, operated by receivers since May 27, shows a deficit for the year ended June 30 of $942,000, after the payment of $192,000 in dividends on the preferred stock. The C. & E. I. separated from the St. Louis & San Francisco following the appointment of receivers.

In explanation of the deficit the receivers say that various items aggregating $250,000 were being carried in suspense or in other accounts up to the time of the appointment of receivers, with a view to charging these amounts to operation in monthly installments during the current year. The receivers stated upward of $75,000 to be charged to operating expenses for May and $275,000 to be charged to profit and loss.

RARE NAPOLEONANA SOLD.

$500 for Copy of Marriage Certificate —Belasco Gets Several Items.

The official copy of the marriage certificate of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine, dated Paris, March 10, 1796, was knocked down for $500 to John Gilbert at the opening session of Part II. of William J. Latta's celebrated Napoleon collection. A letter signed Bonaparte, written in 1796 and relating to the campaign in Italy, was bought by Rosenbach & Co. of Philadelphia for $100. Two leaves of the memoirs dictated to Gen. Gourgaud by Napoleon at St. Helena, with interlineations and corrections in Napoleon's autograph, went to L. C. Harper for $32.50. Another letter signed Bonaparte and addressed to Marshal Berthier was obtained by Dr. Rosenbach for $95. A document conferring the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on Louis Hubert, dated Saint Cloud, Aug. 29, 1810, and signed "Napoleon," went to W. H. Hoffman of Providence, R. I., for $102.50.

Five lines of verse in the handwriting of Bonaparte's son, the Duc de Reichstadt, went to Mr. Harper for $48. Dr. Rosenbach paid $55 for a letter of the Empress Josephine, written in 1804. Two letters of Edmund Burke were bought by P. F. Madigan for $41.50

At last evening's session E. F. Bonaventure gave $125 for a portrait of "Le General Buonaparte," by P. M. Alix, and $122.50 for busts of the Three Consuls, Bonaparte Cambacérés, and Le Brun, by the same artist. J. E. Barr & Co. paid $125 for another portrait of Napoleon by Alix.

W. H. Hoffman obtained for $330 a miniature of Napoleon by Isabey, full bust, in uniform. David Belasco paid $160 for another Napoleon miniature after the Levaches portrait and $185 for a miniature of Marshal Ney by V. Saintes. Mr. Belasco also gave $90 for a lacquer snuff box with portrait of Napoleon and Frederick the Great, $215 for a tortoise shell box with miniature of Napoleon by Mennsier and a lock of hair said to be that of the great Emperor, and $80 for a picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps by Jacques Louis David, appointed first painter to Napoleon. It was found hanging on the walls of the refectory of an old French abbey many years ago.

William Patten paid $80 for a fan presented to Napoleon for his marriage with Josephine, and containing a medallion portrait of Napoleon crowned by Victory and Abundance. Mr. Patten also paid $750 for a gold snuff box presented by Napoleon to his sister, Caroline, Murat's wife, and set with his miniature by Isaberg. A tortoise shell and ivory box with cameo relief of Napoleon was bought by H. H. Rogers for $80. W. Silvia gave $500 for a gold snuff box presented by Napoleon when First Consul to Citizen Decouxrosse, Mayor of Givet on the Meuse.

The total for the two sessions was $6,204.50. The sale will be continued to-day.

Two more sessions of the Warren C. Crane collection of Napoleon and French Revolution material were held at the American Art Galleries yesterday. A letter signed by Ferdinand and Isabella brought $18. T. S. Norton gave $21 for a letter of Gen. J. N. Gobert. W. H. Hoffman paid $15 for a letter of the Marquis de Gouchy and $21 for a letter of Gen. Henri Jomini, aid to Marshal Ney. W. R. Benjamin bought a letter of the Empress Josephine for $41. Mr. Norton paid $23 for a letter of Marshal Jourdan. Maggs Brothers of London obtained for $41 a manuscript of the Come de las Casses, with correction in Napoleon's autograph, and Mr. Hoffman gave $95 for four pages of the manuscript of Napoleon Memoirs in the autograph of Las Cases, with corrections in Napoleon's handwriting, St. Helena, 1815.

The total to date is $4,796.50. There will be two more sesssions to-day.

WANTS BAIL TO GET MARRIED

Mrs. Ida von Claussen Demands Release from Justice Seabury.

Mrs. Ida Von Claussen, who is in the Tombs on a charge of blackmail, complained bitterly to Supreme Court Justice Seabury yesterday because he refused to admit her to bail, which Judge Malone had fixed at $5,000, and declined to permit her to visit the City Hall to get a marriage license. She resisted the efforts of the court officers to restrain her and declared that her brother's accusation that she was insane was unjust.

Randolph M. Newman, her counsel, at length persuaded her to leave the courtroom with the officer. Justice Seabury suggested that Mr. Newman and Assistant District Attorney Perkins ask Judge Malone whether he wished to revoke the provision for bail in the commitment. The court thought that the report of the Lunacy Commission should be specially returned.

Mrs. Von Claussen once threatened to sue Col. Roosevelt for $5,000,000 because, when he was President, he would not have her presented to the Swedish Court.

HOWARTH PLEADS GUILTY.

Connecticut Lawyer Admits Arson and Gets Long Sentence.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Nov. 17.—Frank E. Howarth, a young Putnam attorney, who has been on trial in the Superior Court here for two weeks charged with arson on fifteen counts, pleaded guilty to three of the counts this afternoon, and Judge Miller sentenced him to State's prison for from eight to fourteen years.

Lindley Caine, a youthful court messenger, who was arrested with Howarth, pleaded guilty on two counts, and he was sent to the State reformatory. Caine turned State's evidence.

Much of the State's evidence was given by Mrs. Zola Bennett, a State detective. According to her testimony, she requested Howarth to burn a mythical mine shaft in Colorado for her, and the lawyer then boasted of the fires he had set in Putnam. Detectives in adjoining rooms used a telephonic device to record the conversation.

SEASIDE HOSPITAL WORK.

St. John's Guild Will Take It Up at Its Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of St. John's Guild at the Republic Theatre in Forty-second street, next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, will be attended by representatives from the hospitals, churches and other social agencies interested in the new convalescent service at Seaside Hospital, New Dorp, S. I. Almost immediately after the opening of the Seaside Hospital buildings for the treatment and care of convalescents, solicitations came from all of the large general hospitals of the city for the admittance of patients who were being discharged from city hospitals.

The hospital service of St. John's Guild is non-sectarian and its service for the poor convalescing from acute diseases is free.

NEW FLYING BOAT LAUNCHED

Inventor, Capt. Batson, Plans to Try a Trip Across the Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—The Batson hydroaeroplane, the new flying boat in which its inventor, Capt. M. A. Batson, expects to fly from America to Europe, has been launched in Herb River and has demonstrated its ability to maintain perfect equilibrium on the water and draw a depth of only a few inches. Capt. Batson is well satisfied with the showing made.

The thirty-two-foot lifeboat and the two pontoons rested on the water as lightly as a small rowboat. Though the machine's total weight is more than three tons, it drew less than twelve inches of water. The balance was perfect. The weight of four men standing together on one of the pontoons failed to disturb the equilibrium. The engines had a complete tryout, but no attempt was made to drive the machine down the river. The inventor will cruise on the waters for some time before attempting to navigate the air.

SOCIETY TO AID POOR HAS 70TH BIRTHDAY

Big Annual Meeting in Charities Building Closes Organization's Anniversary Celebration.

PLAN TO SELL FOOD AT COST

Welfare Director Tells of Need for Public Laundry Plant—10,000 Families Aided Yearly.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor held its annual meeting last night in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, bringing to a close a four-day celebration of the organization's seventieth birthday.

The hall was crowded to capacity, and the celebration programmes bound in brown vellum, were the gift of Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins "in memory of her grandfather's services to the cause of humanity in founding the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." They contained portraits of Robert Milham Hartley, with a brief sketch of his career. Mr. Hartley founded the organization in 1843, and served as its chief executive officer until 1876. He originated public activities to obtain improved housing, instruction in hygiene and nutrition, pure milk, care of neglected and wayward children, prevention of truancy, systematic care of the sick and crippled, better sewerage, cleaner streets, and sanitary markets.

Among the institutions maintained by the organization which he founded are Sea Breeze Home and Sea Breeze Hospital, Surf Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Coney Island; Caroline Rest, Hartsdale, N. Y.; the Home Hospital, Seventy-eighth Street and John Jay Park, and the Milbank Memorial Bath, 325 East Thirty-eighth Street.

All the organization's activities and the results obtained were illustrated in striking fashion by a series of interesting "movies." One of the most impressive of the pictures showed the right and wrong ways of assisting needy families.

President Cutting's Address.

President R. Fulton Cutting made the opening address, and reviewed the social and economic changes which had taken place in New York City since 1843. In 1843, he said, New York civilization was primitive. There was no municipal police force, each one of the seventeen wards in the city maintaining order through the services of two constables during the day and several night watchmen. These functionaries were selected from the ranks of the unemployed. The citizens drew their own water from wells and vagrant pigs rooted in muddy streets.

"At that time," said Mr. Cutting, "industry had not yet recovered from the financial panic of 1837 and 1838. The sudden distress had given rise to many temporary expedients to relieve distress. Most of these were organized for particular and circumscribed phases of poverty. They were conducted without concert of action and with little information. There were between thirty and forty such relief agencies, but despite their apparent solicitude for the welfare of the poor, the streets were crowded with beggars, and the homes of the benevolent were besieged with importunate appeals."

Bailey B. Burritt, director of the Department of Social Welfare of the organization, told of some of the studies which had been made by that bureau, which is supported by the gift of $250,000 made last Spring by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson. He laid special stress upon the movement to improve and extend the public baths, and asserted that there existed a pressing need for a public laundry plant. He next told of the cheap lunches in the schools, which have made it possible for poor children to obtain a nourishing meal at the cost of three cents.

To Open a Foodstuff Store.

The speaker announced also that the association had decided to establish a foodstuff store, where poor families might buy their supplies at cost.

John A. Kingsbury, the general director, told of "the great social vision which came to Robert M. Hartley," which he said had resulted in a cleaner, healthier, and better city which the prosperous were seeking through organized effort to uplift the less fortunate. Mr. Kingsbury said that by systematizing its business affairs it had been able in spite of the high cost of living to make a dollar go further than ever before, and had actually reduced the cost of maintenance at Sea Breeze, Caroline Rest, and the Home Hospital nearly 16 per cent.

Mrs. Helene Ingram, Superintendent of the Bureau of Relief, compared the work of the early days with that accomplished to-day. From a small corps of paid workers in 1879, she said, the work had expanded so that now in the course of a year nearly 10,000 families are visited and helped. The following persons were elected to the Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

R. Fulton Cutting, T. Franklin Smith, M. D.; De Witt J. Seligman, Robert Shaw Minturn, Percy R. Pyne, John Greenough, Henry G. Barbey, Charles Wisner, John Seely Ward, Eugene Delano, George S. Brewster, Leonard E. Opdyke, B. Ogden Chisholm, Albert G. Milbank, George Blagden, Charles C. Burlingham, Linsley R. Williams, M. D.; R. Bayard Cutting, Frederick P. Moore, Franklin B. Kirkbride, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Harry Pelham Robbins, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.; Philip Van Ingen, Livingston Farrand, M. D.; Willard D. Straight, A. J. Sheldon, Acosta Nichols, and Ernesto G. Fabbri.

The Women's Advisory Committee tendered a reception to the members and guests of the association after the meeting, in the course of which a collation was served.

CONSOLS CALLED FORGERIES

Suit Over Lot That Caused Col. Cornwell to Kill Himself.

A suit for the possession of $23,000 in consols was begun before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday on the ground that the signatures authorizing their transfer in the Spring of 1908 were forgeries. No accusations were made against any person in this proceeding, the only question involved being whether or not the signatures were genuine. It was intimated, however, that this particular transaction was mainly responsible for the sensational suicide on Aug. 6, 1912, of Col. Gibbons Gray Cornwell, commander of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and one of the conspicuous men in that State.

The consols were issued by the Securities Company of this city and are now in the possession of the Equitable Securities Company. They were formerly part of the Anna W. Roberts trust fund that aggregated $100,000, of which Capt. R. T. Cornwell, the Colonel's father, was executor. They were registered in the name of the Chester County (Penn.) Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

It was charged that the transfer signatures were forged and that the bonds were used as collateral to bolster up the speculative stock account that Col. Cornwell carried in Philadelphia.

The Colonel was arrested in this city on Aug. 5 on the charge of having swindled Col. George R. Dyer, former commander of the New York National Guard, by selling him bogus bonds. Then it was charged that he had been guilty of swindling operations to the amount of $200,000. He was turned over to Constable William Mullen of West Chester, Penn., who started home with him. Just as the train was pulling into the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia the Colonel sent a bullet into his brain.

Among the witnesses yesterday was the widow of the Colonel, who told of having found a receipt from the broker to whom the consols were given by her husband. Two sons of R. S. Walton, former President of the Trust and Safe Deposit Company, testified that their father had not written the signature on the bonds which purported to be his.

The case will be continued to-day.

PEARL CASE ENDED.

Sealed Verdict Will Settle Its Ownership To-day.

A sealed verdict in the suit for possession of the now famous $13,000 pink pearl will be handed up to Supreme Court Justice Donnelly at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Jules Vatable, who asserts that it belongs to her and not to Ludwig Nissen & Co., was certain yesterday when the case closed that the jury would find a verdict for her. But S. Stanwood Menken, the lawyer for Nissen, was as sure that Mrs. Vatable would lose the pearl.

Mrs. Vatable was greatly provoked at the delay. She confidently expected to get a verdict before nightfall yesterday in order to be able to wear the pearl to a reception last night and feel that no one could challenge her right to it. She said she would wear it anyway. This determination worried her counsel because they feared the jury might call for it in the jury room. Finally she consented to permit Mr. Anderson of her counsel to take it on his solemn promise that it would not go out of his possession.

Mrs. Vatable was recalled to the witness chair yesterday to answer the single question whether she had bought two pearls of 26 grains each at any time prior to 1908. She replied that she had not. The pink pearl weighs twenty-five and three-quarters grains. She again asserted that the pearl she has been wearing as the centre piece of the necklace is not the one stolen from Nissen & Co

WITTPENN NOMINATION IN.

New Jersey Should Be Represented In New York Customs, Says Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—H. Otto Wittpenn, former Mayor of Jersey City, a candidate in the Jersey Gubernatorial primaries against Gov. Fielder, and later his ardent supporter, was nominated to-day for Naval Officer at the New York Custom House.

President Wilson issued a statement pointing out that as several counties of New Jersey had been made part of the New York customs district in the recent reorganization, it was appropriate that New Jersey should be represented.

Go to the Opera or the Theatre and return in a Yellow Taxicab.

You have a clean cab thoroughly inspected and "tuned up", and a careful driver.

Our drivers are instructed not to go fast, not to "swing around" corners, nor to try and "squeeze through" narrow places in traffic, but to go straight along and always to be careful.

You and your family are safe in a Yellow Taxicab, and—

That's our kind of service.

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Call up Columbus Ten Thousand

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8000 years after

CHARLES LAMB is authority for the statement that, according to Confucius, the art of roasting or broiling was discovered by the accidental burning of a litter of nine new farrowed pigs when a Chinaman's dwelling caught fire.

Yet today, 8,000 years after, it is no easy matter to get a good roast or a perfect broil.

Not that the art is lost, but rather that, in the rush and roar of the modern minute, it has fallen by the wayside, neglected and forgotten.

That is why it is worth your while to patronize the Claridge, where the culinary art has been revived, and where the delights of dining are not confined to the French idiom on the menu.

Hotel Claridge

Telephone Bryant 7100

BROADWAY AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET
JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

COAL TERMINALS UNDER SCRUTINY

First Phase of Anthracite Road Inquiry Taken Up by Commerce Commission.

SIFT BURNS BROS.' LEASES

Trestles and Coal Pockets on Jersey Central Land—Manhattan Lighterage Co. a Railroad Subsidiary.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The groundwork of the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the anthracite coal roads, to determine whether their rates are reasonable and whether they are observing the interstate commerce laws, was laid to-day with the calling of witnesses before Commissioner John H. Marble to testify as to the facilities of the roads for handling coal.

It was the object of the commission's attorneys to learn how these facilities compared with those for the transportation of other commodities, the labor costs involved, and the methods of operation, with a view to their relation to the freight rates charged. This testimony will be supplemented later with that of accountants and other officials who will be called to show the cost of the investment of the roads devoted to the transportation of coal. These costs will be checked up with the commission's own figures.

The witnesses who testified to-day were division Superintendents and yardmasters of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Reading. They described in detail the methods of handling coal and the amount shipped at the various tidewater terminals.

The commission's attorneys laid considerable stress on the facilities afforded at the terminals of the Jersey Central for the delivery of coal to retail dealers in New York, particularly the firm of Burns Brothers. This concern, it was brought out, leased land from the road valued at from $8,000 to $10,000 an acre for its trestles and coal pockets. It was intimated that the relations of the firm with the Jersey Central and other railroads would be a subject of further inquiry.

Edward E. Kerwin, Division Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, described the methods of lightering freight at the tidewater terminals, New York Harbor. He said that much of it was handled by the Manhattan Lighterage Company.

"We will admit," said Jackson E. Reynolds, attorney for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, "that the Manhattan Lighterage Company, for the purposes of the commission, is a creature of our road. Its stock is owned by the Jersey Central and I am a dummy Director."

William Sweeney, Assistant Division Superintendent of the Jersey Central, told of the difficulties in distributing cars to the various mines.

"It would drive you insane to try to get empties enough to satisfy everybody," he said.

PACKARD TRUCKS

2, 3, 4, 5, and 6-Ton Capacity

By investing in Packard trucks you get vehicles into which the maximum service quality has been built. You avoid experiments.

Packard trucks have made good. Four million dollars' worth have been sold within the past year.

A uniform standard of quality and workmanship is found in every Packard truck. Each Packard is the absolute equal of any unit of its size. There is no speculation. Any purchaser can get the same uniformly good Packard truck that the biggest corporation can buy.

The first cost of Packards is little if any higher than that of trucks inferior in workmanship or design. The final cost of Packards is lower than "bargain" trucks.

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LINCOLN HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTOR

Ask the man who owns one

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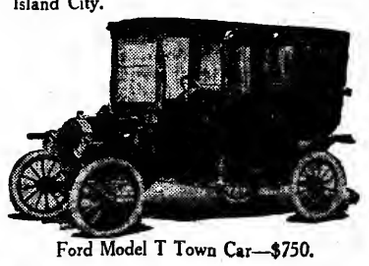
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The lowest-priced, most economical closed car on the market. Six-passenger—4 cylinder—20 horse-power. Price includes two 6-inch gas lamps, generator, three oil lamps, horn and tools, including jack—f. o. b. Detroit. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1,723 Broadway, New York; also Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City.



Ford Model T Town Car—$750.

FOOTBALL

Every college man in the United States, as well as a few hundred thousand other followers of the gridiron game, is interested in the subjects of excellent photographs to be reproduced in an ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION of The New York Times next Sunday. This section will be a handy magazine of football, containing sixteen pages, printed on calendered paper, and in a size convenient for keeping as a souvenir.

AMONG THE CONTENTS:

The cover design—an action photograph, which is one of the most remarkable camera records ever made on a football field.

Photographs and records of the West Point and Annapolis players who will meet at the Polo Grounds Saturday after next.

Stars of the Harvard and Yale teams, whose game will be played in Cambridge at the end of this week.

The Captain of Princeton's eleven, which tied Yale last Saturday, and the story of Eli and Tiger gridiron feats.

Latest photographs of Captains of leading teams in North, East, South, and West, with records of their elevens.

A concise history of the game, by Parke H. Davis, member of the Rules Committee and well known as a writer on gridiron tactics.

Brief reviews of football's development at West Point, Annapolis, and at colleges and universities of North, East, South, and West.

WHO WILL BE INTERESTED:

Among those who will find photographs and articles that appeal to them in the ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION will be students and alumni of

Yale	Lafayette	U. of Georgia
Harvard	Pittsburgh	U. of Texas
Princeton	Penn. State	Vanderbilt
Pennsylvania	Hobart	U. of Tennessee
West Point	Colgate	U. of Vermont
Annapolis	Union	Stevens
Cornell	Hamilton	U. of Alabama
Brown	Syracuse	Alabama P. I.
Carlisle	Georgetown	Virginia P. I.
Dartmouth	Wesleyan	Wake Forest
Rochester	Swarthmore	U. of Michigan
N. Y. University	Rutgers	U. of Minn.
Fordham	Washington & Lee	U. of Iowa
Trinity	V. M. I.	U. of Wisconsin
Amherst	U. of Virginia	U. of Kansas
Williams	U. of N. Carolina	Ohio State
Tufts	U. of S. Carolina	Notre Dame
Lehigh		U. of California

As the Sunday edition of The New York Times is always sold out, readers who want the Illustrated Football Section should place their orders in advance for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

TO ISSUE BULLETIN ON ACCOUNTANCY

National Retail Dry Goods Association Preparing Resume of Puzzling Questions.

LIGHT ON STORE PROBLEMS

Will Tell Way to Figure Stock Turnovers, and Even How to Sell Tailored Waists.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association will issue an eight-page bulletin on the subject of acountancy for retail dry goods stores early next week. It will contain a number of answers to questions arising from practical merchandising problems. A few of the more important questions and the association's answers follow:

Question 1.—" We wish you would submit us your method of figuring stock turnovers. We are herewith inclosing you figures of one of our departments for the year 1912. We wish you would use these figures in submitting us your method."

Answer—In figuring turnover, divide the merchandise cost of sales by the amount of average stock carried at cost. Using your figures, we arrive at the turnover as follows:

To arrive at average stock carried:	
Total of 13 inventory balances	$28,294.00
Divided by 13	2,175.69
To arrive at cost of merchandise sold:	
Inventory Jan. 1, 1912	$1,667.00
Add purchases year 1912	11,522.78
Total	$13,219.78
Less. Inventory Jan. 1, 1912	2,717.00
	$10,502.78
To arrive at turnover:	
Merchandise cost of sales	$10,502.78
Divided by average stock of	2,175.69
Turnover	4.8 Times

Question 2.—Will you please advise us what, in your opinion, is an average yearly percentage of loss on credit accounts in department store experience?"

Our experience with stores doing a considerable volume of charge business places the average loss at between one-fifth and one-third of one per cent. of the total amount charged. In cases where the loss has run higher than the limits cited above, there has been some special reason for the high loss, and should not be given consideration in arriving at a proper limit.

Question 3.—"One of the problems that has arisen in keeping stock at cost and retail is the transfer of merchandise from one department to another. In our ordinary transactions we take off both the cost and retail of the one department and add the same items to the other department, but we have one or two instances where we wish goods transferred to one department, but wish the first department to make the profit. To be more explicit, we have a dressmaking department which we are satisfied to furnish with findings and small items at cost and retail stock, but on laces, trimmings, and silks, which are used in the dressmaking department, we desire that the original department make their regular profit."

The merchandise transfer form, on which goods are transferred from one department to another, should show columns for the price and amount under the following headings: Cost transferred at; retail transferred from, and retail transferred to. In case of the items which you wish to transfer at retail the amount under the heading "cost transferred at" and "retail transferred from" would be the same, and we suggest that in these cases the "cost transferred at" columns be left blank. When these transfers are regularly made for the month's work the total of these transfers will be a credit to the original department's sale, or whatever department may be affected.

Question 4.—"Please advise us if freight and express and traveling expense should be charged to the merchandise or the expense accounts of a department. How is the help of a soda-fountain and luncheonette department charged, such as waitresses, cooks, etc., to expense or merchandise?"

This question is answered in our Accounting Bulletin, Jan. 1, 1913—Volume I., Special, No. 2.

Question 5.—We have been at a loss to known just how to treat customers with reference to taking out approval such goods as ladies' tailored shirtwaists. We have many times been asked by some of our best customers to be allowed to take out on approval as many as half a dozen tailored waists which are laundered in the very best style and fitted in the store with a pasteboard which makes them very attractive and salable. Usually these waists come back badly mussed, because of being tried on, and it is necessary to sell them at a big reduction. The thing we wish is a consensus of opinion as to what is the proper course to follow in selling this class of merchandise.

Every store than we know of is having more or less shrinkage in the waist department on account of soiled goods, which are returned by customers after having been out on approval. One store has been able to reduce this condition very greatly by placing a sign in the department to the effect that tailored and linen waists are not returnable. They do not enforce the rule strictly, but it tends to reduce the quantity returned.

The association has had an accountancy bureau for more than a year, under the direction of a well-known local firm of public accountants, and the foregoing questions and answers have been selected, with several others, from the large number of queries the bureau has received as the representative of problems confronted by the owner of the average retails store.

The legal department of the association, which was organized about two years ago and which is under the direction of Harold Remington, will also issue a bulletin shortly. According to Secretary Pinkham of the association, it will probably be ready to send out by week after next.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day, 4,767 packages. Creamery, extras, 36@35c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25¼@27½c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to good, 23@26c; process, extras, 28½@29½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, firsts, 23c; current make, firsts, 22½@24c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19@20½c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20@21c; No. 3, 19@19½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts to-day, 560 boxes. The feeling is firm on the best grades of State held cheese. Fancy skims firm. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 18½c; white, 18½c; colored, average fancy, 18@18½c; white, 18@18½c; fresh, colored, specials, 16c; white, 16c; colored, average, fancy, 15½c; white, 15½c; undergrades, 12½@15½c; State, whole milk, choice, held, best, 16½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, choice, held, best, 16½c; State, fresh, best, 17½@18c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, best, 16½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11¼@12¼c; State, skims, fresh, specials, 12½@12½c; skims, fresh, choice, 11½@11½c; poor to fair, 3@10c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 4,232 cases. Market opened with light receipts, and very limited supply of fresh-gathered eggs. Trading is still quiet. Storage eggs held firmly. Nearby eggs are in light supply. Fancy new-laid qualities sell to the extent of arrivals at fully sustained prices. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 43@46c; extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 37@38c; thirds and poorer, 30@34c; dirties, No. 1, 28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice dry, 25c; undergrade, case, $6@$7.20; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29½@30c; firsts, season's charges paid, 28½@29c; seconds, 27½@28c; seconds to firsts, on dock, 26@28½c; lower grades, charges paid, 22@27c; dirties, 22@26c; State, Pennsylvania, nearby, selected, large, white, fine to fancy, 40@45c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 38@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 50@56c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 42@48c; Western, selected, white, 42@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery brown, 46@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 40@46c.

FOR SALE.

Billiard and Pool Tables. Lowest prices. Supplies, repairs; bowling alley builders. (Established 1850.) DECKER CO., 165 East 9th St.

The Judgment of Paris in awarding the apple to Venus was easily rendered when compared with the decision of a committee of famous artists as to what the typical American Girl of To-day looks like. Portraits of twenty-nine young women will be given in the Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, Dec. 7, and one beautiful girl will be pictured as being the best type. Order your copy in advance.—Adv.

INSTALL 200 FIRE DRILLS

But Report of Cloakmakers' Board Says There Is Still Much to Do.

The Fire Prevention Bureau of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the cloak and suit and waist and dress industries reports its work to date as follows:

During October one squad, consisting of Mr. Rosenblatt and the two firemen, have succeeded in introducing fire drills into 200 shops, which gives an average rate of about 11 drills per day in view of the short month we had in October. During the first two weeks of November we have introduced drills into 75 additional shops, making a total of 275 new drills introduced during October and November. We have also made the first monthly redrill in 124 shops.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, and the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, through their managers, have given very valuable co-operation and assistance in the establishment of this division and its success. The managers of the two associations have sent out letters to their members urging them to make application for fire drills. A letter was also sent out from the office to all independent manufacturers having shops above the fifth floor. The result of this activity was that we have received so far 245 applications, as follows:

Members of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 106; members of Dress and Waist Association, 95, and independent manufacturers, 44.

It appears, therefore, that all members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 191 members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, and 473 independent manufacturers, who have shops above the fifth floor, or 815 firms, have not as yet responded to the appeal, and have not as yet made application for fire drills. Some method of procedure as to how to deal with these owners should be devised by this board in view of the fact that the board decided to revoke the sanitary certificates of all those firms who have made no applications for fire drills before Nov. 1.

This department was established by the board some time ago in anticipation of the fire prevention provisions of the State labor law, which became effective on Oct. 1.

WOMEN TO RAISE $150,000.

Plan Four Weeks' Campaign for Washington Heights Hospital.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Heights Hospital was founded eight years ago and in celebration of the anniversary a luncheon was held yesterday at Delmonico's, when plans were made for a four weeks' campaign to raise $150,000 for a new hospital building on the grounds on 165th Street near Broadway. This hospital takes care of all the sick poor on Washington Heights. The district has grown so rapidly that the present buildings are greatly overtaxed.

During the campaign there will be a meeting at the Hotel Savoy twice each week, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to report on the subscriptions to the fund. At the same hours and on the same days there will be meetings at the hospital on Washington Heights, where reports by the uptown members of the auxiliary will be made. A committee of fifty men will meet to-morrow night at the Hotel Savoy to make plans for helping in the work.

The Women's Auxiliary was organized by Mrs. Adolph Heller, with a nucleus of twelve women. The auxiliary now has more than 625 members. The officers of the auxiliary are: Mrs. Adolph Heller, President; Mrs. Jeremiah C. Lyons, First Vice President; Mrs. Ernest A. Limburg, Second Vice President; Mrs. S. Marcus Harris, Treasurer; Mrs. Elek John Ludvig, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry E. Wise, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Henry Wolf, Recording Secretary.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The general strength of the local cotton goods market is shown by the fact that recent price advances have in no way interfered with distribution. Some grades of gray goods are already sold up for the season.

Orders for the holiday season are now increasing the already heavy demand for women's neckwear. A feature of the present season is the discontinuance of boxing holidays, which has been in view of the fact that the board decided to revoke the sanitary certificates of all those firms who have made no applications for fire drills before Nov. 1.

The early confidence shown in velvet as a feature fabric for Fall and Winter is fully borne out by the current fashions in women's clothing. Velvet has proved so far to be about the most popular fabric of the season.

CITY CLUB'S YEAR.

Congratulates Itself on Amendment No. 1 and Popular Opera.

At the annual meeting of the City Club, held last evening in the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street, these trustees were elected: For one year—Lincoln Cromwell, Joseph M. Price, Francis D. Pollak, and Henry C. Wright; for two years—George W. Alger, Richard S. Childs, Edward Kellogg Baird, Joseph G. Deane, Norman Hapgood, Alexander H. Spencer, Nelson H. Spencer, and Charles H. Strong.

The annual meeting was the occasion for the Board of Trustees' report on the work of the year just past, showing that year to have been the most successful in the club's history. This was true internally as well as in the club's civic work. Although $2,800 has been set aside for depreciation, the operating profit of the clubhouse has amounted to $4,863.22.

Attention is called to an amendment to the club's constitution, adopted within the year, which expressly imposes the limitation, always recognized in practice, that the City Club should not participate in any way in the nomination, election, or appointment of any one to office. Under the amended constitution, says the report, the club has been able to concern itself not merely with the machinery of city government but with the various economic and social problems affecting the city's life. The extent of the club's activity in one respect alone is indicated by the fact that during the last regular session of the Legislature at Albany the Legislation Committee considered in all 615 separate measures, favoring 84 and opposing 147.

The City Club regards Amendment No. 1, voted on at the last election, as its own, and speaks with gratification of the fact that it appears to have passed.

A special section of the report is reserved for the popular opera movement launched by the City Club and now in full swing at the Century. Says the report:

"No enterprise ever undertaken by the club has made it so widely known. It is no exaggeration to say that through this the City Club is known in every substantial town in the United States."

ARRAIGN GIBSON AS FORGER.

Cleared of Killing Mrs. Szabo, He Must Explain Her Affairs.

Burton W. Gibson, who several weeks ago was released after two trials for the murder of Rosa Szabo in Greenwood Lake, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions on four indictments, growing out of the handling of Mrs. Szabo's estate. Gibson pleaded not guilty to all four indictments, three of which charged grand larceny and one forgery in the second degree.

Gibson told Judge Crain that he had no funds and the court designated Louis Hymes as his counsel, and gave Gibson until Nov. 21 to make motions or change his plea.

Mexico Railways Pays Notes.

Through arrangements made in Paris last June, the National Railways Company of Mexico was enabled yesterday to pay $13,000,000 of 6 per cent. notes which matured Nov. 15. Funds were provided for this purpose by the sale of $26,730,000 of 6 per cent. two-year gold notes. The Railways will have no further obligations to meet till Dec. 1, when a half-year's interest must be paid on the new notes.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association will meet in this city on Dec. 4. The board will consider Elizabeth Gannon's preliminary report on conditions existing in the department stores of the country, and will discuss plans for promoting instruction in salesmanship in public schools. It will also discuss Secretary Pinkham's tentative profit-sharing plan for employes.

A recent report that a number of small concerns, backed by Dutch capitalists, had been lately incorporated in this State and would compete in the local condensed milk trade is declared to be little interest among producers and dealers.

Max G. Conn & Co., Incorporated, were recently appointed American selling agents for the Rhenish Rubber and Celluloid Company of Mannheim-Neckaran, Germany.

Imports of silk fabrics at New York in the week ended Nov. 8 were valued at $951,038, against $669,564 in the week before. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses were valued at $102,484, or a loss of $38,714 from the previous week.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chemical and Mineral Substances Subject to Different Rates of Duty.

The United States Court of Custom Appeals has decided that chemical substances and mineral substances are distinguished for dutiable purposes under the tariff act. This was determined in an appeal by the Government from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers in favor of Kraemer & Co. This firm imported a patented plate powder, which was assessed by the Collector of Customs at New York at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 95, Tariff act of 1909, as an article composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances.

The board sustained the protest and decided that the merchandise was properly dutiable at ¼ of 1 cent a pound by similitude under paragraph 54, as whiting and Paris white, dry. The Government then asserted that the powder was dutiable under paragraph 3 at 25 per cent. ad valorem as a chemical compound. The court in affirming the board's decision, held that, as the powder contained 94.89 per cent. of mineral substance, it did not fall under the provision in the law for chemical mixtures.

The court, in passing upon protests by Meyer Lange and others, decided that appeals taken by petition, omitting names of importers, but giving the protest numbers of the cases, were insufficient. All such appeals, the court rules, must contain the names of the protestants as well as the protest numbers. The merchandise involved in the case consisted of dried plums in hermetically sealed tins. The goods were assessed at 1 cent a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 274, act of 1909, as fruit preserved in syrup or their own juices. The importers demanded a rate of 2 cents a pound under paragraph 273, as plums. The board's action in finding against the importers was affirmed by the court.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Companies incorporated to-day include:

The Western Commercial Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, import and export, $200,000; Morris Greenblatt, Isidore Newman, and Julius Nahoum, 105 Broad Street, New York.

Merchants Motors Sales Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $120,000; Bela Gukor, Henry V. Radonitz, and Charles J. Quinn, all of 245 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

New York Club Women's Blue Book, Incorporated, publishing and printing, $50,000; William R. Sire, Kathryn La Point, and Druscilla S. Pike, 527 West 152d Street, New York.

Briggs Lumber Company, Incorporated, of Onconta, realty and construction, $40,000; Roscoe C. Briggs, Katharine S. Briggs, and Alice A. Shaffer, all of Onconta.

Jacob Goodyear Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, rubber and dry goods, $10,000; Elihu J. Zwilling, Norman J. Jacobs, and John A. O'Rourke, all of 346 Broadway, New York.

Nimmoth Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $10,000; Maxwell Davidson, Helene S. Jacobson, and Frederick Zorn, all of 170 Broadway, New York.

Nassau Knitting Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, $25,000; Saleen N. Sakal, Michael Levy, and Annis Tupper, 103 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Ansonia Amusement Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, moving pictures, $20,000; Andrew Bolognino, Giuseppe Bagnelli, and Lawrence B. Bolognino, 1269 Broadway.

Tully & Buckland, Incorporated, of Manhattan, sound-reproducing machines, $25,000; Richard W. Tully, James D. Phelan, and C. Louis Duval, 151 Central Park West, New York.

Wall Engineering and Contracting Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, $10,000; Thomas F. Diack, Caesar Timis, and Amelia G. Larasina, 89 Maiden Lane, New York.

D. & H. Manufacturing and Importing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, ladies and children's apparel, $10,000; Rodolfa Dimonda, Caesar Dimonda, and William R. Holligan, 202 Riverside Drive, New York.

Campbell Amusement Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, moving pictures, $10,000, Walter R. Wills, James M. Cuff, and Benjamin Samilow, 14 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn.

E. Quick & Von Broock, Incorporated, of Manhattan, importing and bottling beer, $10,000; Alexander R. Halliday, John Dellinghoff, and Wood T. Cambern, 88 Cortlandt Street, New York.

The North Country Corporation of Canton, promoting, mining, lumbering, $35,000; Lawrence Russell, Harry Mason Knox, and Rae Kaiser, all of Canton.

M. Israel, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, clothing, $10,000; Israel Fitchell, Charles E. Farmer, and Louis M. Picker, 1,119 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Chautauqua Chair Company, Incorporated, of Sherman, $20,000; Clyde L. Emery, Lon C. Gullck, and Leon H. Gulick, all of Sherman.

S. W. Long & Co. of Manhattan, textile, $50,000; George Pohlmann, Robert G. Brueck, and Sylvanus W. Long, 251 West 121st Street, New York.

Devo Independent Oil Company, Incorporated, of Binghamton, $20,000; R. Herbert Devo, Richard M. Devo, and Frank T. Macey, all of Binghamton.

Fermolle-Johnson Storage Battery Company, Incorporated, of Niagara Falls, $15,000; Daniel Fermolle, Marie Fermolle, and Harrison W. Johnson, all of Niagara Falls.

Wilson & Co. of New York, Incorporated, of Manhattan, machinery, motors, $50,000; Frederick W. Kolb, Edward M. Dailey, and S. J. Wise, 250 West Ninety-first Street, New York.

Cromwell Lake Park, Incorporated, of Manhattan, realty and construction, $30,000; William E. Butler, Xenophon P. Huddy, and Clarence R. Freeman, 41 Park Row, New York.

Benjamin & Kentnor Company of New York has increased its capital from $10,000 to $20,000.

Red Rock Spring Water Company of Hackensack, N. J., capital $25,900, has been authorized to do business in this State. Representative, Peter Benhart, 208 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 17.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Central Gold Mines Company; capital stock, $1,000,000; mineral land and workings. Incorporators, Herbert E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, Oscar J. Reichard, all of Wilmington, Del.

The International Manufacturing Corporation; capital stock, $10,000,000; to manufacture gas for producing light, heat, and power. Incorporators, Clarence J. Jacobs, S. E. Robinson, Harry Davis, all of Wilmington, Del. The promoters are St. Louis parties.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak and unsettled. Tin was steady. The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday.		Friday.	
Stand. Copper	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.25	15.25	14.20	15.25
November	14.25	15.25	14.25	15.25
December	14.25	15.25	14.25	15.25
Lead	4.25	4.35	4.30	..
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Zinc	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30
Tin	40.75	40.25	39.90	40.10

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Friday, follow:

	Monday.	Friday.
	£ s d	£ s d
Copper, spot	67 15 0	68 0 0
Copper, futures	66 15 0	67 7 6
Pig tin, spot	180 0 0	181 2 6
Pig tin, futures	181 5 0	182 10 0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead, £13, unchanged. Spelter, £20 12s 6d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 48s 10½d, down 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—There were no wholesale price changes yesterday for Western beef cuts.

SUGAR.—No change was reported in the local refined sugar market. The raw sugar market was firmer yesterday, and, although no sales were reported, buyers were willing to take supplies at Saturday's price levels, which were $3.67 for centrifugal, $3.17 for muscovado, and $2.92 for molasses testing 89 deg. The London beet sugar market was steady and unchanged at 9s 5¼d for November, 9s 6d for December, and 9s 10½d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Molasses prices were firm yesterday owing to the strike in the Southwest, which may somewhat retard the movement. There was a fair demand from local jobbers, but prices showed no change. The demand for syrups was light and prices were unchanged.

RICE.—The demand for rice was small yesterday and prices were as last quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive and buyers were inclined to hold off because of the feverish undertone in the wheat market.

OILS.—No price changes were reported in the oil market.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was firmer as a result of the higher prices at Savannah. The demand, however, was small and prices were unchanged. Resin was steady and tar was dull and unchanged.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

A report from Greece says that a French syndicate with a capital of $6,000,000 is studying the possibilities of agricultural development in Macedonia and Thessaly, and that a Graeco-French company is about to apply for a concession of the numerous and valuable Grecian medicinal springs in that locality.

A recent Nanking dispatch says that a syndicate comprising numerous merchants of that city has been formed to rebuild as rapidly as possible the houses and factories that were destroyed in the last revolution.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Coupons Not Trading Stamps.

An important decision favoring the United Cigar Stores Company of America was handed down recently at New Orleans by Judge King of the Civil District Court, in which he held that the coupons distributed by the company with its sales could not be classified as trading stamps. The decision was rendered in a suit brought against the United Company by the Louisiana Tax Collector, through which the State sought to collect the heavy tax levied on trading stamp companies operating there. The opinion of Judge King was based partly on the fact that the United Company redeemed its coupons without their being used in general trade. It is said that the decision will probably be appealed.

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Co-operative Investing Plan.

A new plan for encouraging thrift among its employes has been put into operation in a prominent Ohio department store. It is a co-operative investment scheme, the object of which is to promote saving and to assist employes desirous of making investments on small capital. The movement is being carried on under the head of a Savings Bureau, and it began work with a pledged deposit of $4,100. This amount consisted entirely of pledges made by the buyers of the store. This money, together with other deposits received from the employes, will be deposited with a trust company at 4 per cent. interest until it has grown large enough to be invested. In addition to the interest paid, it is planned to pay dividends semi-annually, on deposits of three months or more, from the future earnings of the fund. A regular weekly or monthly deduction from the salaries of the employes making use of the bureau may be arranged by them if desired. The store paymaster will apply the deducted amounts direct to the employe's account in the bureau.

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A Record in Returned Purchases.

What is considered to be the acme of the return purchase evil has been brought to light in a story told of a well-known department store. A certain woman brought a smoking jacket into the men's furnishing department of this store, said that she had bought it there, and that she wanted to return it. Her husband had died, she explained, and she had no use for it. The salesman to whom she brought the coat examined it carefully, and then told her politely that she must be mistaken in her claim that the coat had been bought there. She insisted that she was right, however, and a department head was called. He was skeptical also, but finally agreed to accept the coat and give credit if the customer could show that it had come from his department. He thought that he had disposed of the matter diplomatically enough, but the next day the woman came back. With her she brought a bill which showed that the coat had been bought in that department—but fourteen years ago. The husband had died about the time of the purchase, she said, and his estate, including the coat, had been involved all that time. Though almost overcome with surprise, the manager kept his word and made out a credit slip.

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Spring Styles in Neckwear.

Advance Spring advices regarding women's neckwear indicate a continued popularity of fichus and long-sleeved guimpes. New styles in collars are cut narrow in the back and circular in the front, with a very low neck. Both deep and shallow points are featured. Favored materials for collar and cuff sets are radium cloths, snowflake voiles, embroidered nets, and chiffons. The trend toward colors in embroideries is likely to be reflected in neckwear. Paris reports regarding silk collars are attracting attention here. None of these collars has yet been shown in New York, and they are not likely to gain much headway before Easter. Neckwear generally will be as rich and lacy as ever. Ruchings and plaitings will be much in evidence.

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Figure Classifying Impractical.

A suggestion was made recently to local corset manufacturers that an identification mark, designating what type of figure each corset was intended for, should be put on corset boxes. It was said that such marks would save saleswomen's time in fitting customers properly, and would also be more satisfactory to the customers. A prominent corset manufacturer said yesterday that he considered the plan impractical, and that the demand for goods marked in that way would be to the larger cities, where the women were constantly adopting the newest corset styles. He said also that style changes made it impossible to gauge any particular style to any one woman, citing the fact that the corset styles this year often required stays that were two sizes larger than formerly. "Such a plan for markings," he went on, "would cause considerable trouble to the retailer. It was recently brought to the attention of the Directors of the Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and was condemned as impractical."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Tuesday; warmer in west portion. Wednesday fair, warmer; light to moderate variable winds.

South Carolina—Fair Tuesday; warmer in the interior. Wednesday fair, warmer; light winds, mostly northeast and east.

Georgia, Florida, and Alabama—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate winds, mostly northeast and east.

Mississippi—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; light to moderate east to southeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; south and southwest winds.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday in extreme west portion.

Utah—Unsettled Tuesday; probably local rains at night or Wednesday.

Oklahoma—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; colder by Wednesday night.

Arkansas — Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday in northwest portion.

Tennessee—Fair Tuesday; warmer in east portion. Wednesday partly cloudy.

Kentucky—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; local rains at night or Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday.

Ohio—Unsettled and warmer Tuesday; probably local rains by night and on Wednesday; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

Indiana—Unsettled Tuesday and Wednesday; probably occasional rains; somewhat colder Wednesday; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest Tuesday night.

Illinois—Unsettled Tuesday, probably local rains in north and central portions. Wednesday unsettled and colder; probably local rains; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled and colder; probably local rains or snows; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday; colder in west portion. Wednesday local snows and colder; moderate west to northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Fair in north, unsettled in south portion Tuesday; colder in west portion. Wednesday unsettled and colder; probably local snows; moderate west to northwest winds.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness and colder Tuesday; local snows at night or Wednesday; colder Wednesday in southeast portion; moderate northwest to north winds.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday; colder in northwest portion. Wednesday, unsettled and colder; probably local rains or snows.

Missouri—Unsettled Tuesday; probably local rains in north portion. Wednesday, generally fair; somewhat colder in north and west portions.

North Dakota—Unsettled and colder Tuesday; probably local snows. Wednesday, generally fair.

South Dakota—Unsettled and colder Tuesday; probably local snows at night. Wednesday, generally fair.

Nebraska—Fair Tuesday; colder in north and west portions, and at night in southeast portion. Wednesday, cloudy and colder, possibly local snows.

Kansas—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

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An important decision favoring the United Cigar Stores Company of America was handed down recently at New Orleans by Judge King of the Civil District Court, in which he held that the coupons distributed by the company with its sales could not be classified as trading stamps. The decision was rendered in a suit brought against the United Company by the Louisiana Tax Collector, through which the State sought to collect the heavy tax levied on trading stamp companies operating there. The opinion of Judge King was based partly on the fact that the United Company redeemed its coupons without their being used in general trade. It is said that the decision will probably be appealed.

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Co-operative Investing Plan.

A new plan for encouraging thrift among its employes has been put into operation in a prominent Ohio department store. It is a co-operative investment scheme, the object of which is to promote saving and to assist employes desirous of making investments on small capital. The movement is being carried on under the head of a Savings Bureau, and it began work with a pledged deposit of $4,100. This amount consisted entirely of pledges made by the buyers of the store. This money, together with other deposits received from the employes, will be deposited with a trust company at 4 per cent. interest until it has grown large enough to be invested. In addition to the interest paid, it is planned to pay dividends semi-annually, on deposits of three months or more, from the future earnings of the fund. A regular weekly or monthly deduction from the salaries of the employes making use of the bureau may be arranged by them if desired. The store paymaster will apply the deducted amounts direct to the employe's account in the bureau.

***

A Record in Returned Purchases.

What is considered to be the acme of the return purchase evil has been brought to light in a story told of a well-known department store. A certain woman brought a smoking jacket into the men's furnishing department of this store, said that she had bought it there, and that she wanted to return it. Her husband had died, she explained, and she had no use for it. The salesman to whom she brought the coat examined it carefully, and then told her politely that she must be mistaken in her claim that the coat had been bought there. She insisted that she was right, however, and a department head was called. He was skeptical also, but finally agreed to accept the coat and give credit if the customer could show that it had come from his department. He thought that he had disposed of the matter diplomatically enough, but the next day the woman came back. With her she brought a bill which showed that the coat had been bought in that department—but fourteen years ago. The husband had died about the time of the purchase, she said, and his estate, including the coat, had been involved all that time. Though almost overcome with surprise, the manager kept his word and made out a credit slip.

***

Spring Styles in Neckwear.

Advance Spring advices regarding women's neckwear indicate a continued popularity of fichus and long-sleeved guimpes. New styles in collars are cut narrow in the back and circular in the front, with a very low neck. Both deep and shallow points are featured. Favored materials for collar and cuff sets are radium cloths, snowflake voiles, embroidered nets, and chiffons. The trend toward colors in embroideries is likely to be reflected in neckwear. Paris reports regarding silk collars are attracting attention here. None of these collars has yet been shown in New York, and they are not likely to gain much headway before Easter. Neckwear generally will be as rich and lacy as ever. Ruchings and plaitings will be much in evidence.

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Figure Classifying Impractical.

A suggestion was made recently to local corset manufacturers that an identification mark, designating what type of figure each corset was intended for, should be put on corset boxes. It was said that such marks would save saleswomen's time in fitting customers properly, and would also be more satisfactory to the customers. A prominent corset manufacturer said yesterday that he considered the plan impractical, and that the demand for goods marked in that way would be to the larger cities, where the women were constantly adopting the newest corset styles. He said also that style changes made it impossible to gauge any particular style to any one woman, citing the fact that the corset styles this year often required stays that were two sizes larger than formerly. "Such a plan for markings," he went on, "would cause considerable trouble to the retailer. It was recently brought to the attention of the Directors of the Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and was condemned as impractical."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Eclipse Cloak and Suit Co.; B. Hertz, coats, suits, (Spring); 34 West 17th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Lurie, fancy knit goods, infants' sweaters, children's, misses, caracul coats; 3 E. 17th.

ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cohen Co.; E. Werzansky, jobs, dresses, coats; 7 W. 22d; York.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. Birkenwald, clothing; York.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; S. Jacobson, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Rosenthal Bros.; A. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Pierrepont.

BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, furs; 225 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 214 Church.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; W. Jamison, general mdse.; 16 E. 33d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Whitelaw, general mdse.; 104 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Joseph Loveman & Loeb; S. Lindy, ladies', infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss E. Jansen, toilet goods, perfumery; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss J. Griffin, misses' waists; underwear; Miss K. Horan, petticoats, aprons. Basement buyers—C. E. Bradley, men's furn. goods; A. C. Smith, children's coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; C. O. Conner, ladies', misses' coats, suits; S. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Silberman, ladies', misses' skirts; Mrs. S. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Schroeder, ladies' underwear, dressing sacques, kimonos; 110 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. Fisher, men's clothing, hats; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, ladies' furnishing goods, muslin underwear; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery; 45 E. 17th.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, waists; 60 W. 33d.

BUFFALO.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, corsets, infants' wear; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley Co.; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear; 20 West 22d.

BUFFALO—F. N. Adam & Co.; J. Sullivan, domestics, blankets; 214 Church.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporberg, merchandise manager; C. G. Swiltine, bargain basement, yard goods; P. Norjes, upholstery goods, floor covering; 148 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Fair, The; J. H. Steiner, furniture; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; E. Roberts, trimmed hats; 11 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss E. Thal, misses', children's garments; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hovland, coats, suits, (Spring); 7 W. 22d.

CHICAGO — Twelfth Street Store; S. Lebosky, ladies' coats; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. B. Rioufte, muslin underwear; G. A. Wilson, furs; F. L. Drane, underwear, overshirts; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Lambert, gloves; 114 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Tatarsky, ladies' waists, petticoats, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; Miss C. Rubinstein, jobs in ladies' coats; W

Fact No. 40

(About Investments)

It is often assumed that a security which returns a high yield carries with it a proportionate amount of risk. This is not always so. Some securities are selling at low price because they were not thoroughly distributed, or for reasons which similarly do not affect the real value of security. Stocks and bonds in this position are desirable, and discriminating investors look for them. Correspondence is invited.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Little in Dullest Full Day's Trading in Five Months.

Trading on the Stock Exchange fell yesterday to the smallest volume in five months. It is necessary to go back to July 15 last to find recorded as slim a full day's business on the Exchange. Barring a few exceptional cases the net effect upon prices was commensurate with the smallness of the dealings. Some traders after reading the morning's news regarding the Mexican situation were prepared for a sharp break. Our relations with Mexico, they thought, had reached a sufficiently critical stage to cause a good deal of unsettlement on the Stock Exchange. Nothing of the kind happened. It is true the opening transactions were made at fairly large concessions from Saturday's final quotations, but without show of activity at any time the great majority of stocks recovered most of their first loss soon after the opening. Thereafter the market drifted idly to its close, which showed a small decline in the general level.

The fact of the matter was that the Mexican situation appeared no more critical than it had on one or two previous occasions and the stock market had already adjusted itself to the possibility of such news as was contained in yesterday morning's dispatches. The relative firmness of the market in the face of more or less alarming suggestions in respect to our relations with Mexico was all the more worthy of note for the reason that some important banking interests profess to see no other outcome than this country's intervention for the re-establishment of peace in Mexico. But this thought is by no means new to the stock market. Its action yesterday indicated that it would take something unexpected in the news to lift the market from the apathy into which during recent days it has been sinking deeper and deeper.

Saturday's bank statement which was more favorable than had been counted upon, assurance of continued, and, perhaps, increased ease in money. This was a sustaining influence in the face of the more or less unfavorable Mexican news, but the Stock Exchange did not seem consciously awayed by money market considerations. There was a disposition in some quarters, however, to lay greater emphasis on the probable relation between the forces now at work in the money market and the future of the bond market. That market at present is very quiet, but an increasing number are anticipating for the not distant future a broadening of the investment demand which will apply in the first instance to bonds of high grade, which yet yield relatively large returns.

Much interest attaches to the investigation into the rates and practices of the anthracite roads, in which hearings were begun by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. This is an inquiry in which, when it was first announced, the market found cause for some concern, but traders seemed more or less indifferent to it yesterday. The fact that the market has been engaged in a process of discounting adverse possibilities offers one, and, perhaps, the best reason why continued discussion of such possibilities, is currently exerting less influence upon prices as a whole and upon the volume of Stock Exchange dealings than it was exerting some time ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $265,800,112; balances, $12,970,854; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,107,767.

The local banks have lost $541,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for short and three months' bills; Berlin, 4⅜ per cent; Paris, 3⅜ per cent. Money was 2½ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 31½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.85½; low, $4.8535; last, $4.85½.
London—Cable, $4.8595.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅜ less 1-16; check, 5.21¼ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 94¾; check, 94 11-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅛; check, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23¾ less 1-16; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.89⅝; 90 days, $4.78⅜.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.2⅁ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93¾ plus 1-32; 90 days, 93 7-16.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 5-16d lower in London, at 27¼d, and ⅝c lower in New York, at 59c per ounce.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf...	86½	87½	86½	87½
British-American	24¼	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
British Am. new	24½	25	25⅛	25½
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
MacAndrews & F	150	190	150	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	245	240	245
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	102
Tobacco Products	120	130	120	125
Tobacco Products pf.	82	86	83	86
United Cigar Stores	87¾	88¼	88¾	89¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—Following is the weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston with comparisons:

	Nov. 15.	Increase for Week.	Nov. 16, '12.
Loans	$233,218,000	*$165,000	$226,207,000
Circulation	9,820,000	*56,000	7,163,000
Deposits	192,279,000	1,390,000	197,095,000
Due banks	60,605,000	1,873,000	60,217,000
U. S. dep	1,169,000	167,000	374,000
Res. agents	35,618,000	1,673,000	31,851,000
Exch. clear	14,401,000	*321,000	20,440,000
Due fm. bks	28,754,000	1,845,000	33,736,000
5 p. c. fund	502,500	...	362,500
Legal ten	4,324,000	126,000	4,270,000
Specie	26,786,000	640,000	24,424,000
Circulation	3,695,714	756,285	1,595,571
Surp., N. Y.	8,404,714	1,683,285	4,734,571

*Decrease.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Too Much Politics.

On Dec. 1 the National Railways of Mexico must pay $800,000 interest on its new two-year notes sold abroad last June, and one month later it will have its regular semi-annual bond interest, amounting to about $2,000,000, to meet. Preparations have been started to finance the Dec. 1 charge, but it was said yesterday by bankers familiar with the situation that much depended upon the political developments of the next fortnight. Given half a chance, the National Railways can earn its fixed charges, and given a few years of peace it could pay dividends on its preferred stock again, but outside capital is reluctant to make further advances to the Railways while unsettled conditions continue.

The Backbone of a Strike.

When the copper miners of the Lake Superior district went out on strike three months ago it was said in quarters familiar with conditions in the region that many stopped work against their will. Only the insistence of those of their number who were already members of the Western Federation of Miners that the union should be recognized was believed to have made a general strike possible. The continuance of trouble for so long a period was not looked for except by the employers, who knew how great would be the influence of the union, and were cognizant of the resources of the men when it came to meeting living expenses through a long lay-off. The union lent some assistance in this line, but the miners were well prepared with "sinews of war" on their own account. An officer of one of the companies said yesterday that shortly before the strike began the savings banks of Houghton County, Mich., alone contained about $9,000,000, which represented, for the most part, the savings of miners, while there was on deposit in all the banks of the county something like $15,000,000.

Minority Fight to the Courts.

The refusal of the Directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company to postpone the annual meeting of stockholders for a week to allow time for a conference with a committee of the minority is likely to result in an appeal to the courts, according to a member of the committee. Plans are under way for suits against the Directors for an amount in excess of $1,000,000, the committee alleging extravagant expenditures during the past year. The self-appointed minority committee, consisting of W. Bourke Cockran, Thomas Read, and L. Napoleon Levy has obtained a digest of the company's accounts from Haskins & Sells.

Realization Shares Fall.

Stocks of the Assets Realization Company slumped 20 points in yesterday's market, following a break of 14 points last week. In contrast with a high point of 120 for the year, the shares were quoted yesterday at 40. The Street has become familiar with declines in inactive stocks, but so extensive a contraction in market value as 34 points in a few days could not be passed over without much comment. An officer of the company was quoted as saying that some of its investments in real estate were "slow" because of the dull state of the real estate market, but this explanation was partly offset by the assertion that the company's business was still good. In market circles the assumption was taken from the action of the stock that the next dividend would show a reduction from the usual 7 per cent. annual basis. No intimation of an official sort was given, however, that earnings were such as to necessitate a smaller return to shareholders.

A New England View.

"During the past month there have been marked evidences of a general business recession throughout the United States," says the First National Bank of Boston. "A contraction in business, similar to that which took place in New England several months ago, has now made itself apparent throughout the country. There has been a general shrinkage in production, consumption, and orders for forward business. The waning production of such an immediately consumed staple as pig iron, in connection with the subnormal volume of steel orders, and the curtailment in production of the Steel Corporation itself, are surface factors indicating decreasing business activity. In New England, however, in the past thirty days, conditions have a little more than held their own. It is true that in certain lines, especially those entering into building operations, there has been a severe falling off in business, which has not yet been checked. On the other hand, shoe manufacturing, contrary to the expectations of those in the business, has held up well, and compares favorably with 1912. It may be fairly said that there is a good volume of business moving in New England, and, while in general the profits are not sufficiently large at the present time, the chief industries—with conservative stocks on hand—are thoroughly prepared to meet future trade conditions."

Steel Wage Cuts Far Off.

Business will have to get a great deal worse than it is, steel men say, before wages begin to come down. They say positively that the pay of the men will be the last factor to reflect a straightened condition of income; drastic economies may come in other directions, but the present wage level will be maintained as long as possible. This expression of opinion was given with the possibility in mind that the steel trade was facing a depression of some months, and that a curtailment of wage costs might come into serious consideration before dullness had run its course. Talk of general reduction of wages is as yet a more or less academic proposition, for, as a matter of fact, many steel workers are not getting now as much money as they did two months ago. Their pay has come down without being cut, because the price of steel has been lowered. And the sliding wage scale, having its basis in the price of steel or iron bars or some other commodity, will continue to fall to a lower level as steel declines, provided it does decline, automatically reducing the pay of workers in a number of departments without bringing about formal wage recessions.

BIG EXTRA OIL DIVIDEND.

Ohio Company's Quarterly Payment Amounts to 32 Per Cent.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Directors of the Ohio Oil Company, a former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, declared to-day the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share and an extra disbursement of $6.75 a share. As the stock has a par value of $25, the extra payment was equivalent to 27 per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	46,235,000
Loans decreased	6,545,000
Discounts decreased	48,008,000
Treasury bills decreased	5,157,000
Notes in circulation decreased	90,561,000
Deposits increased	53,434,000
Gold in hand increased	16,277,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Shares Advance in Curb Market, but Tobacco Issues Close Lower.

Trading in outside securities was on a rather small scale, and the movement of prices was irregular, with strength in the oil stocks and a heavy tone in the tobacco issues. Among the latter Tobacco Products preferred closed with a net loss of a point, while United Cigar Stores fell off 1⅝. Standard Oil of New Jersey gained 2 points on the day, with the closing price at 377. Riker-Hegeman shares opened off 20 points, but recovered the decline, and closed unchanged at 160.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2,100	B.-Am. Tob	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅛
150	Man. Transit	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16
700	Mar. of Am	4	4¼	4	4¼
2,000	*Mays Oil	23	23	22¼	22½
25	Riker-Hegem'n	140	160	140	160
375	Puebla S. & R.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
125	S. Oil of N. J.	375	377	373	377
350	Tob. Prod. pf.	84¼	84¼	83	83
2,200	U. C. S. Co	87¾	88⅝	87⅜	87⅝

MINING STOCKS.

3,500	*Arizona Bel.	4	4½	4	4½
6,000	*Big Four	10	10	10	10
600	Braden Copper	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Buffalo Mines	2	2	2	2
800	*Can. Gold S.	16	15	15	15
3,600	*Can. Cobalt	61	61	58	60
200	C. Reserve	1 13-16	1 18-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
1,005	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
500	D.-D. Copper	2⅜	2 13-16	2⅜	2 13-16
1,000	*Dia. Black B.	2	2	2	2
100	El Paso Con.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	First National	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
300	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Kerr Lake	4½	4⅝	4 7-16	4⅝
1,500	La R. Con.	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
3,000	McKinley-D	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,500	*Nevada Hills	46	50	46	49
100	*New Utah B.	50	50	50	50
200	N. B. Dev	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
300	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Tonopah Ext.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
3,000	*Ton. Merger	57	59	57	59
35	Ton. Min.	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16
700	*West E. Con.	1 11-32	1 11-32	1⅜	1 11-32
2,000	*Wett. Sil. M.	7	7	7	7

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,600	West End Ext.	4	5	4	4

BOND.

$5,000	St. L., P. & N. W. 3s	102¼	102¼	102⅛	102¼

*Sells cents per share.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11½	12	11½	12
Am. Writing Paper	...	...	1	1¼
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con Milk	115	116	115	116
Eberman's Manufacturing M. pf.	105	106	103	106
Brit.-Am. Toh., new	24⅛	25	25	25½
Brown Shoe	48	52	48	52
Brown Shoe pf.	85	92	85	92
Cluett-Peabody	55	62	55	62
Cluett-Peabody pf.	93	100	93	100
Con. Rubber Tire	29	33	29	33
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	90	94	90	94
Emerson-Brant.	22	26	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pf.	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber, tr. cfts.	6½	8	7	8
Lehigh Val. C. Co.	230	240	230	240
Maxwell Motors	2½	3	2½	3
Max. Motors 1st pf.	20½	22	21	22
Max. Motors 2d pf.	6½	7¼	6½	7½
Otis Elevator	74	76	72	74
Otis Elevator pf.	94	95½	94	95½
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. L. & H.	4	5	4	5
U. S. L. & H. pf.	20	28	20	28
Willys Overland	61	63	61	63
Willys Overland pf.	87	92	87	92

MINING STOCKS.

Bailey	6½	7½	6½	7¼
Barnes King Dev.	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2⅛
Beaver Con.	33	35	33	35
Brit. Col. Copper	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Chambers Fernald	15	17	15	17
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines	2⅜	3	2⅜	8⅛
Florence	20	25	20	23
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Greene-Cananea	6	7	6	7
Greene-Cananea, new	30	32	30	32
Greenwater	4½	5½	4⅜	5½
Halifax Tonopah	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Mason Valley	4¼	4	4	4¼
Mines of America	2	2½	2	2½
Nip. Mines Co.	8½	8¾	8¼	8⅜
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Preston East Dome.	2	3	2	2
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Temiskaming	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuloumna	9-16	11-16	9-16	11-16
Tuolumne Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
United Copper	½	¾	½	¾
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	135	140	135	140
Braden Cop. new 7s	135	140	135	140
Chicago Elevated 5s	95½	96	95¼	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	60	87	60	87
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	90¼	90¾	89¾	90¼
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98⅝	98½	98⅝	99¼
Western Pacific 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½

CONNECTICUT CAR LINES.

Annual Reports Show Increased Earnings for All Companies.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The street railway companies in Connecticut to-day filed with the Secretary of State their annual reports for the year ended June 30 last. All the companies showed increased earnings.

The Connecticut Company, the largest line in the State, had net earnings of $3,082,923. It has 400,000 shares of stock outstanding, representing $40,000,000 at par. The company has 478,325 miles of trackage.

Three persons were killed during the year and 377 injured. On the four smaller trolley lines three were killed and twenty-nine injured.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

TWIN CITY LINES—	1913.	Increase.
1st week Nov.	$173,311	$11,511
Jan. 1-Nov. 7	7,438,391	572,257

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for October—	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	$2,113,630	$2,093,814	$1,947,003
Net	902,892	854,174	792,077
Sur. aft. chgs.	106,292	95,053	55,058
Gross, 4 mos.	8,079,518	7,851,893	7,498,160
Net	3,363,324	3,182,907	2,944,657
Surr. aft. chgs.	171,077	146,464	*3,502

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER and EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BROOKLYN for October—	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross op. rev.	$488,024	$427,016	$62,008
Total op. exp.	316,946	296,998	19,947
Net op. rev.	172,077	130,017	42,060
Net non-op. rev.	5,693	5,018	675
Net income	71,681	77,500	6,884
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:			
Net non-op. rev	54,252	47,448	6,809
Gross op. rev.	4,562,966	4,194,530	388,466
Total op. exp.	2,884,289	2,753,804	130,684
Net op. rev.	1,678,707	1,440,926	237,781
Net income	1,000,773	749,051	251,721

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Julia	.04
Andes	.06	Justice	.07
Belcher	.30	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	1.32½
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.80	Ophir	.23
Challenge Con.	.12	Overman	.31
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.36	Savage	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Seg. Belcher	.08
Con. Imperial	.04	Sierra Nevada	.08
Crown Point	.23	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.31

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.50	Comb. Fract.	.04
Jim Butler	.74	D'field Bl. B.	.02
McNamara	.09	Florence	.22
Midway	.38	G'field Con. M.	1.40
Mizpah Exten.	.30	G'field Merger	.10
North Star	.41	Jumbo Exten	.08
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten.	1.55	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.59	Nevada Hills	.49
West End	1.27½	Round Mountain	.37

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Booth	.02

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Con.	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5¼	6¾	Jackpot	4½	5¼
Elkton	51½	52	McKinney	54	55
El Paso	275	325	Old Gold.	1	2¼
Findlay	2	2¾	Portland	95	98
Gold Dol.	7½	10	Vindicator	75	84
Isabella	8¾	9	R. B. H.	3½	4

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	United Ry. & Elec.	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝

BONDS.

$800	City Balt. 4s, '54, annex	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
200	City Balt. 4s, '61	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	86½	86¼	86½
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
6,000	S. A. L. 4s, stpd.	83	83	83
3,000	U. E. L. & P. 4½s	90½	90½	90½
4,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st is.	82½	82½	82½
10,400	U. R. & E. ftg. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
7,000	U. R. & E. notes	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420	Alaska	20¾	20¼	20¼
100	Allouez	83½	83¼	83½
485	Amalgamated	70¼	70	70¼
350	American Zinc	17¼	17	17
10	Anaconda	34¾	34¼	34¼
150	Ariz. Commercial	4½	4⅝	4⅝
490	Butte-Bal	4½	4½	4½
490	Butte & Superior	30¼	30	30
111	Calumet & Arizona	63¾	62¾	63¾
10	Chino	38½	38½	38½
66	Copper Range	36¾	36½	36½
30	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	East Butte	10¾	10½	10½
85	Granby	69½	69¼	69½
31	Greene-Cananea	30¾	30	30
130	Hancock	14	14	14
18	Indiana	3¼	3	3
4	Island Creek pf.	83	83	83
20	Isle Royale	17	17	17
840	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝
225	Keweenaw	3	2⅞	2⅞
15	Lake	7	7	7
125	Mason Valley	4	3¾	4
14	Nevada Consol	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
125	Nipissing	8¼	8 3-16	8 3-16
135	North Butte	23½	23	23
10	Old Dominion	48½	48½	48½
21	Osceola	74	72½	74
10	Pond Creek	17½	17½	17½
12	Quincy	57	56½	57
65	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½
15	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	U. S. Smelting	37¾	37½	37½
65	U. S. Smelting pf.	47	47	47
200	Winona	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

29	Boston & Albany	200½	200½	200½
130	Boston Elevated	85½	84	85½
60	Boston & Maine	52	51	52
10	Concord & Montana. Class 4	125	125	125
4	Conn. River	200	200	200
5	Maine Central	98½	96½	98½
35	Mass. Electric	11¼	11¼	11¼
30	Mass. Electric pf.	66	65½	65½
3	Nor. & Wor. pf.	170	170	170
672	N. Y., N. H. & H.	78	75¼	77¾
7,806	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	85c	61c	75c
24	Old Colony	167	167	167
1	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80½	80½
78	West End St. R. R.	69½	69	69½
15	W. End St. R. R. pf.	90	90	90

TELEPHONES.

905	American	119¼	118¼	118¾
15	New England	136½	136	136

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Chem.	42	42	42
82	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	91	90⅞	91
80	Am. Pneu. Service	2½	2½	2½
17	Am. Sugar	106¾	106¼	106¾
35	Am. Sugar pf.	114	113½	114
149	Am. Woolen pf.	75⅝	75½	75⅝
1	A. G. & W. I. pf.	16	16	16
10	Edison	260	259	259
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	119½	119½	119½
42	Gen. Electric	139⅞	139¼	139¼
25	Gen. Elec. frac	13.80	13.80	13.80
10	Goodrich pf.	81	81	81
10	Mass. Gas	92	91¾	91¾
69	Mass Gas pf.	92½	92	92
10	Pullman	152½	152½	152½
32	Swift & Co.	104¾	104¼	104¾
100	Torrington	27	27	27
4	Torrington pf.	26½	26½	26½
129	United Fruit	156½	155½	156
221	United Shoe	47¼	47⅛	47⅜
18	United Shoe pf.	28	27½	28
375	U. S. Steel	56	55¾	55¾
12	U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	105½	105½

BONDS

$13,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	84¾	84⅝	84¾
2,000	Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s	94	94	94
8,000	Chic. B. & Q. jt. 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅞
1,000	C. & Nor. Mich. 5s	77	77	77
5,000	C. Junc. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	N.E. Cotton Yarn 5s	90	90	90
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	98⅝	98⅝	98⅞
16,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10,000	Western Tel. 5s	96½	96	96

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
B. S. Gas.	16	17	First Nat.	2¼	2 5-16
Begole	1	1¼	Hollinger	17	17½
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	Houghton	2⅜	3½
Bost. Ely	45	50	Majestic	25	26
Butte C.	1	3	Mex. Met.	37	39
Butte & L.	31	85	Nev. D.	1¾	1⅞
Cactus C.	2	2½	New Balt.	60	80
Calaveras	1¼	1⅝	Ohio

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Will stock now move counter to business?

What stocks have sold above current levels every year since 1900?

Are conditions now like '93?

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100 Ward Baking Com. Stock.
50 Great So. Bay Water Com. Stock.
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STIRS UP GOV. GLYNN ON LOUISIANA BONDS

Counsel for Repudiated Baby Bondholders Gets Promise of Action on Carmody Opinion.

FIGHT ON THE NEW CONSOLS

Attorney General Said to Have Reversed Himself in Admitting Them to Savings Banks.

Gov. Glynn has taken official cognizance of complaints regarding the action of Attorney General Carmody in reversing himself, as well as his predecessor, Attorney General O'Malley, in regard to defaulted bonds of Louisiana. E. L. Andrews of 25 Broad Street, counsel for holders of the repudiated "baby" bonds, received a letter yesterday from the Governor's secretary expressing the Governor's thanks for bringing the matter to his attention and saying that he would take it up with the Attorney General.

The "baby" bonds—so-called because they were issued in denominations of $5—differ from the repudiated obligations of several Southern States in that they are not "carpet-bag" bonds, but were issued in 1880, long after the reconstruction period. Louisiana contends, however, that they are not general obligations of the State, but were issued against certain revenues, which proved insufficient to meet them.

The banking law in this State forbids the investment of the funds of savings depositors in the obligations of any State that has been in default within ten years, and Attorney General O'Malley ruled that under this provision the present consols of Louisiana were not legal investments for the savings banks of the State. After George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., became Superintendent of Banks, he asked Attorney General Carmody for a ruling and Mr. Carmody upheld his predecessor.

The result was that the savings banks were required to sell their Louisiana bonds, and it is understood that many of them were taken back by the bond dealers who had sold them to the banks. The consols will fall due on Jan. 1, and Louisiana is preparing to make a new issue of $11,000,000, from the proceeds of which it intends to pay the consols. The new bonds would have been equally under the ban, and if they could not be sold Louisiana would be unable to pay the maturing consols, which would be left on the hands of the bond dealers who had taken them back.

This was the situation a few weeks ago, when Gov. Hall of Louisiana spent some time in New York and Albany. After an ex parte hearing of Gov. Hall's side of the case Attorney General Carmody reversed his former ruling, and held that the present and prospective bonds of Louisiana were legal investments for the banks. In doing so he necessarily had to hold that the baby bonds were not legal obligations.

Mr. Andrews protested vigorously to Mr. Carmody against his opinion invalidating the baby bonds, but Mr. Carmody refused to reopen the matter except at the instance of the Banking Department, which tacitly took the position that its sole duty in the matter was to conform to the opinions of the Attorney General.

Mr. Andrews then wrote to Gov. Glynn, invoking his interest in behalf of the depositors in savings banks, whose funds, he argued, were about to be opened up to a defaulting State, and asking an investigation to disclose who were the "interested parties" in the proceedings, speaking of "the struggle by defaulted debtors and parties interested in their securities for the possession of the funds in our savings banks."

"It is a curious situation," said Mr. Andrews, "that the hundreds of thousands of savings bank depositors seem to be without protection against these defaulters engaged in the effort to dispose of their obligations. The Bank Department has exerted every effort to guard the deposits against the schemes of these defaulted applicants. It obtained the opinion of Attorney General Carmody excluding these applicants. But that decision was hardly cold when the same Attorney General, acting at the instance of the defaulters themselves, now declares that the savings banks' doors are open to their paper promises.

"In pursuing this course he has attacked other obligations of the same debtor. In order to excuse the default and to admit some of this debtor's obligations to investment, he holds that the issue belonging to my clients is not valid. We are thus forcibly enlisted for the protection of the savings bank depositors—we are so enlisted for our own protection.

"After all, in this exigency, the sole direct protector, for the time being, of these depositors is the Governor of the State, charged with the duty of safeguarding the execution of the laws."

After reviewing the earlier rulings, Mr. Andrews said in his letter to Gov. Glynn:

"This financial condition continued until the 22d day of last month. At that time the whole status of this business was suddenly changed, and Louisiana consols became apparently transformed into eligible purchases by Trustees of savings banks. How was this feat accomplished? There was no change in financial conditions—the defaulted bonds of Louisiana had not been paid. The Constitution and laws of Louisiana remain the same as they were on July 3, 1912, when Attorney General Carmody ejected Louisiana consols from our banks, because that State did not pay her baby bonds.

"At best, does not this financial kaleidoscope present a peculiar—not to say a startling—condition in its bearing on the security of savings banks? As far as we are aware, this practical self-reversal by an Attorney General in reference to bank investments is unique. It is not based upon any change in the laws of New York. But the Attorney General now claims that the bonds held by my clients—which he had pronounced to be valid debts, and to be in default, by his opinion of last year—are not debts of Louisiana; that they are mere agreements to pay the interest and sinking fund out of certain tax collections; that Louisiana is under no obligation to pay the baby bonds from her Treasury.

"Incidentally it may be noted that the officials of Louisiana concede that the State has misappropriated the special funds provided as security for our bonds.

"Every sanction known to our system of Government is back of these bonds—a constitutional convention, an act of the Legislature, and an audit by a funding board. (see Attorney General Carmody's opinion of July 8, 1912.)

"In the face of these records, what could be presented to countervail them? If defaults upon these bonds do not disable Louisiana from receiving credit from our savings institutions, the statutes become the merest gossamer.

"We submit that this business has reached a point where it should be presented to the Chief Executive of the State, unless our savings bank system is to be subjected to an irruption of obligations of defaulting States."

MARK PACKAGES PROPERLY.

Merchants' Association Suggests Rules to Expedite Shipping.

Illegible or improperly executed bills of lading or shipping orders or improper marks on packages lead to erroneous billing, improper classification and ratings, and also cause delay and losses expensive alike to the shipper and carrier.

The transportation companies, combating laxity on the part of shipping clerks in the preparation of legible and definite bills of lading or shipping orders, have asked the Merchants' Association for co-operation in bringing about an improvement in the situation. The members are therefore urged in the association's bulletin to-day to aid by having their shipping departments observe the following suggestions:

"The bill of lading or shipping ticket should be typewritten when practicable, and when not should be written legibly in ink or indelible pencil. All abbreviations, wherever practicable, should be avoided. Name of consignee and destination should be shown in full. The number of packages and weight, routing where specific routing is desired, and prepayment where shipment is to be prepaid should also be noted. Care should be taken to have articles described as provided for in the classification (avoiding trade names) as to the definite name of the article offered for transportation, and the character of the packages should be indicated.

"Packages should be marked to show plainly the consignee's name and destination in conformity with the bill of lading. As additional precaution for the recovery of goods should they go astray or arrive at destination and be uncalled for, the shipper's name and the point of shipment preceded by the word 'from' should be marked on each package. The proper marking of packages also aids in obtaining correct loading, prompt forwarding, and proper delivery."

Taking Over Surety Co.

It was learned yesterday that the American Surety Company had arranged to take over the surety business of the Title Guaranty and Surety Company of Scranton, Penn. The agreement between the companies calls for the payment to the Scranton company of a commission of 30 per cent. a year on the surety business on its books as well as on the business which comes from its customers for a period of five years. The Scranton company will in the future confine its work to the guaranteeing of titles.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 17, 1913	120,297
Same day last year	231,155
Total year to date	75,106,630
Same period last year	115,814,670
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.68 —.11
Same day last year	82.00 —.10

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	86.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 17, 1913	3½	2½	3½	$4.8550	$4.8535	$4.8550
Same day last year. 6	5¾	5¾		4.8510	4.85	4.8505
Range year to date.10	1	...		4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r. 9	1¾	...		4.8785	4.8495	.....

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅞	20¼	500	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	...
8	8¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
70¼	70⅝	9,000	Amalgamated Cop.	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70¼	— ¼
23½	23⅞	300	Am. Best Sugar	23	23	23	23½	...
28½	28⅝	1,400	Am. Can	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
90½	91¼	400	Am. Can pf	90½	90¾	90½	90⅝	— ⅝
43	44½	200	Am. Car & Fdry.	43	48	43	43	— ½
36	37⅓	25	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
63	66	200	Am. Cities pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
4¼	4½	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
22⅜	23	400	Am. Hide & L. pf.	22½	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅜	21⅛	400	Am. Ice Securities	20¼	21	20½	21	+ ⅝
28¼	29	100	Am. Linseed pf	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
62⅝	63	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	63	63	62½	62¾	— ¼
156	168	50	Am. Snuff	165	165	165	165	...
118⅛	118⅝	3,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119	119	118⅛	118⅝	— ⅝
229	235	20	Am. Tobacco	228	228	228	228	...
12	15	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	34⅝	400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34	34	33¾	34	— ¼
40	60	470	Assets Realization	45	45	40	40	—20
92	92¼	300	Atch., T. & S. F.	92	92½	92	92½	...
97½	98	130	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅝
92⅜	92¾	300	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
...	203	5	Bank of Commerce	173½	173½	173½	173½	...
29	29⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel	29	29	29	29	+ ½
86⅜	86¾	210	Brook. Rapid Tran.	86¼	86¼	86½	86½	...
7	7½	500	Brums. Ter. & Ry. S.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
224¼	224½	1,350	Canadian Pacific	224	224½	224	224¾	+ ⅝
94	95½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
25⅜	26	4,400	Central Leather Co.	24¾	26	24¾	26	+ ¾
10	15	5	Chicago & Alton	11	11	11	11	...
99	99½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99	99	99	99	— ⅝
124⅛	125½	100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	125	125	125	125	— ½
38⅜	38⅝	200	Chino Copper	38½	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
61	65	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	...
26¼	26½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
390	401	100	Del., Lack. & West.	395	395	395	395	—6
26½	27	600	Erie	26⅝	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
40½	41	100	Erie 1st pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	...
139½	140	100	General Electric	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	+ ¼
18½	19	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	18	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
81½	81½	300	Goodrich pf.	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	...
32	32½	100	G. N. certs.ore prop.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
44	44¾	100	Guggenheim Explor.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
110	112	8	Homestake Mining	110	110	110	110	...
14¼	14½	210	Inspiration Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
14	14¼	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
58½	58¾	400	Inter.-Met. pf.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
...	115	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¾
7	7¼	100	Int. Paper	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22½	33¼	300	Int. Paper pf.	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
14½	14½	11,200	Lehigh Valley	144¾	146	144¾	145¼	— ½
202	210	100	Liggett & Myers	206	206	206	206	—1
109	115	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	110	110	110	110	...
129½	131	370	Manhattan Ele	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
98	102	7	May Dep. Stores pf.	98	98	98	98	...
45	45⅝	1,500	Mex. Petroleum	45	46	44¼	45½	— ⅝
21⅜	21¾	100	Miami Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
52	55	100	M., K. & T. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	—3½
25½	25⅞	2,400	Missouri Pacific	25½	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
104	106	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
12½	13	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	—1⅛
14⅝	14¾	20	Nev. Consol. Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
95⅞	95¾	550	N. Y. Central	95	95½	95	95½	— ⅝
77	77¼	5,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75¼	78¼	75½	77½	+1½
106½	107	200	Northern Pacific	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	300	Pacific Mail	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
109¼	109½	1,600	Penn. Railroad	109¾	109⅞	109	109⅛	— ¾
119¾	120	782	People's Gas, Chi.	120	120⅜	119	120	—1
88	88¾	220	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88¾	88¾	...
94	95	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
152	153½	110	Pullman Company	153	153	153	153	+ ⅝
1⅞	2	100	Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
17⅞	18	1,200	Ray Consol. Cop.	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
159⅞	160	17,800	Reading	159⅜	160⅛	159¼	159⅞	— ⅝
18⅝	19	100	Rep. I. & S.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	500	Rock Island Co.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ½
23	23½	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	22¾	23	22¾	23	...
40	42	100	Runnels (M.) Co. pf.	42	42	42	42	...
56	60	200	St. L. Southw. pf.	59⅞	59⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅞
173	176	100	Sears, R'buck & Co.	175	175	175	175	—1
86¼	86½	2,300	Southern Pacific	85¾	86⅜	85¾	86⅜	+ ⅝
21½	22	500	So. Ry. extended	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
74⅞	75	700	So. Ry. pf. extended	75	76	75	75	+ ¼
16	17½	200	Studebaker Co.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	—1⅛
66¼	69	25	Studebaker Co. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
110½	110⅞	200	Texas Co	110	110	110	110	+2
150½	150⅝	12,200	Union Pacific	150	150⅝	150	150½	— ⅝
81	81½	200	Union Pacific pf.	81	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ⅛
53½	54½	500	U. S. Rubber	54⅝	55	54	54	— ¾
99⅜	100	125	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
55¾	55⅞	27,200	U. S. Steel	55⅝	56	55½	55¾	— ½
104⅞	105¼	600	U. S. Steel pf.	105¼	105¾	104⅞	105⅛	— ⅝
48¾	49	600	Utah Copper	49	49⅜	48⅞	49	— ⅝
94	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	95	95	95	95	—2
61¾	62¾	300	W. U. Telegraph	62¼	62¼	62	62	— ⅝
89⅜	90	100	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	..
2s, c, 1930	97	98	Pan 3s, r, 1961	99	100
3s, r, 1918	102¼	103	Pan 3s, c, 1961	99	100
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103			
4s, r, 1925	110¼	111½			
4s, c, 1925	110½	111½			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	110	120	Do 1st pf.	62	64
Alb & S.	250	275	Do 2d pf.	50	70
Allis-C 1st pf.	40	43	Cons Gas.	127¼	129
Allis-C, 5th paid	7	8½	Corn P R.	9¾	9½
Do pf, 5th paid	15	17	Do pf.	65	66
Am Ag C.	40	43	Crex Carp.	65	80
Do pf.	90	93	Cub-Am S pf.	23	30
A B S pf.	67½	70	Do pf.	28	
A P S & Fdy.	87	90	D M & Fi pf.	1½	5
Do pf.	127	128	D Mot. & M. pf.	85	..
A C & F pf.	112	114½	Do pf.	85	..
Am Coal	75	100	Det U R.	69	72
Am C Pr.	84	86	Dist Sec.	15¾	16½
Do pf.	..	100	D, S S & A	4	5½
Am Cot O.	37½	38	Do pf.	9	9¾
Do pf.	93½	94	Du P de N Pow pf.	86	..
Am Ex.	115	120	Erie 2d pf.	33	36½
Am Lin.	9¾	10¾	F M & S.	11	17
Am Locom.	29	30	Do pf.	37	39¾
Do pf.	97	100	Gen Ch.	178	183
Am Malt.	6	7	Do pf.	105	108½
Do pf.	41	44	Gen Mot.	36	37½
A S pf.	81	82½	Do pf.	74	76
A S & R pf.	98	99	Gt Nor pf.	123½	124
Am Sm pf.	103	105	Hav E R.	77	78¾
Am St Fd.	26	27	L & P.	77	78¾
Am S R.	107	110	Do pf.	89	90½
Do pf.	112	115	Helme (G W) Co.	148	180
A T & C.	56¼	62	Do pf.	109	115
Am Tob pf.	99¾	100	Hock Val.	123	140
Am Wool.	16	20¾	Ill Cent.	105¾	107½
Do pf.	75	76	Inger-R.	120	..
Ann Arbor.	10	30	Int Agric.	4	9
Do pf.	60	70	Do pf.	26	60
Atl C L.	111½	116½	Int H new.	102	104
Bald L.	39	40	Int H Cor.	100¼	104
Do pf.	104	105	Do pf.	110¼	115
B & P. pf.	75¾	1	Int St P.	5¾	6½
Batop M.	½	1	Do pf.	19	23½
Beth S pf.	69	70	Iowa Cent.	6	10
B Un G.	122½	125	Do pf.	14	20
B, R & P.	103	113½	K C, Ft S & M pf.	50	70
Do pf.	115	135	K C, Ft S & M pf.	50	70
But Co. ex div.	25¼	27¾	Kan C So.	24	25
Calif Pet.	10⅜	15	Do pf.	56½	57
Do pf.	48	51½	Kayser (J) & Co.	78	86
Canada So.	97	99	Do 1st pf.	100	109
Cent C pf.	94	95	K & D M.	3	8
C R R of N J.	280	320	K C Sou.	43	..
C & S A.	100	104	Kresge(SS) Co.	80½	82½
Chee & O.	56¼	56½	Do pf.	99½	100
C & A. pf.	20½	40	Lack Steel.	30	37
Chi Gt W.	11¼	12	Lac Gas.	93	98
Do pf.	23	29	L E & W.	7¼	9½
C, I & L pf.	50	80	Do pf.	14¾	20
C, M & St Paul pf.	132	184	Lake Shore	380	400
C & N W pf.	171	175	Long Isl'd.	31	37
C, St P, M & Om.	117	125	L. V. Rts.	28	30
Do pf.	182	140	Do 1st pf.	99½	100
C, C, C & St L.	80	86	Do 2d pf.	85	..
Col F & I pf.		190	Lorill Co.	147¼	163
Col & So.	27½	28	Do pf.	103½	109½
			Louis & N.	130½	132
			M'kay Cos.	77	80
			Do pf.	63	64
			M Dep Sts.	64	70
			Mer Mar.	8¼	8¾
			Do pf.	18¾	19
			Mex P pf.	..	85
			Mich Cent.	100	190
			M & St L.	10	13½
			Do pf.	30	43
			M, St P & S S M.	125	129
			Do pf.	133	140
			Do 1 l.	81½	83
			M, K & T.	19½	20
			Do pf.	..	86
			N, C & St L.	134	140
			Nat Bis.	118	120
			Do pf.	118	119½
			Nat Enam.	10¼	11
			Do pf.	80	84
			Nat Lead.	43	45½
			Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	31	37
			N Cent C.	40	60
			N O, M & C pf.	..	25
			N Y A B.	61	65
			N Y, C & St L.	48	51
			N Y Dock pf.	20	30
			N Y, O & W.	25⅜	28¼
			Do pf.	80	84
			Norf So.	39⅞	42
			Norf & W.	102½	103½
			Do pf.	80	82
			North Am.	71	73½
			N O T & M pf.	62	65
			Ont Min.	2½	3
			Pabst B pf.	103	107
			Pac Coast.	77	85
			Do 1st pf.	75	97
			Do 2d pf.	78	100
			P T & T.	22	25
			Do pf.	85	90
			Peo & E.	7½	11
			Pett-Mull.	25	30
			Do 1st pf.	85	95
			Phelps-D.	188	..
			Phila Co.	78	83
			P, C, C & St L.	82½	85
			Do pf.	100	120
			Pitts C.	15½	19½
			Pitts S pf.	..	94
			Pr St C.	24	25½
			Pub S Cor.	107½	108½
			Quickcalver pf.	3	3½
			R R Sec I C stk c.	..	78
			Ry St Spr.	23½	25½
			Do pf.	91	97½
			Rdg 1st pf	84	86
			Do 2d pf.	84	87
			R I & St L pf.	79	81
			Rumely(M) Co.	16	19
			Do pf.	4¾	5½
			St L & S F.	..	..
			St L & S F, C & E 1 n cts.	16	30
			St L & W.	21½	25
			Seab A L.	16⅜	17½
			Do pf.	44½	45
			Sears-R pf.	120¼	122
			S-S S & I.	27	30
			Do pf.	86	91
			So P R.	..	86
			Do pf.	..	106
			So P ctfs.	90¼	91
			So R, M & O ctfs.	65	77
			Stand M.	30⅝	33
			Do pf.	56	62
			Tenn Cop.	28¼	28½
			Tex Pac.	13	15
			T P L Tr.	92	100
			Third Av.	39	39½
			T, St L & West	9½	10
			Do pf.	19½	22
			T C R T.	104½	105½
			Do pf.	130	..
			Und Type.	82	90
			Do pf.	105⅝	109½
			U B & P.	4	4½
			U Rys In.	17	21½
			Do pf.	34	35¾
			U S C I P	9⅝	12
			Do pf.	40	50
			U S Exp.	48	53
			U S Ind.	24	28
			Do pf.	83	89
			U S R & Imp.	54	58
			Vand R R.	77	85½
			Va-Car C.	21½	28½
			Do pf.	92	95
			Va J C & Coke.	41	45
			Va R & P.	56	58
			Do pf.	93	98
			Vul Det.	11¼	15
			Do pf.	35	44
			Wabash.	3¾	4
			Do pf.	10¼	10¾
			W Md.	35½	36¾
			Do pf.	55	74
			W E & M.	65	65¾
			Do 1st pf.	110	115
			W & L E.	4½	5½
			Do 1st pf.	17	19
			Do 2d pf.	7	9
			Wis Cent.	43¾	45½
			W'w'th (F W) pf.	111⅝	113½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s, May, 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Mar., 1930-60	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, March, 1962	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4½s, Sept., 1960	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s, May, 1959	96½	97	96½	97
4s, Nov., 1958	96½	97	96½	97
4s, May, 1957	96½	97	96½	97
4s, Nov., 1956	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
4s, Nov., 1955	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
4s, Nov., 1936	95	97

A. C. A. MAY TAKE OVER NEW GARAGE

Lease of Former Car Barns on 88th St. Is Contemplated—After Auto Thieves.

Negotiations are under way for the leasing by the Automobile Club of America of the Fifth Avenue Garage, formerly the car barns, which runs from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street, and from Madison to Park Avenues. This building is being largely reconstructed and elaborately fitted by the New York Transportation Company as a garage of the most modern sort. It is understood that no lease has yet been closed, but that the A. C. A. is looking on the property with a favorable eye. The club has great difficulty in taking care of enough cars at the garage in connection with the clubhouse in West Fifty-fourth Street, in spite of the fact that it has accommodations for as many as 700 machines. It is, therefore, interested in obtaining a supplemental garage, and has been looking for one on the upper East Side.

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The American Motorists' Protective Association has arranged with a detective agency to establish a special department at its headquarters in twenty leading cities for the detection, apprehension and prosecution of motor car thieves. The association is offering a cash reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any person "holding up" a car belonging to a member, and a reward of $25 for the arrest of any person stealing tools or other articles of value from a member's car.

***

During the recent heavy snow storm in Akron, while the street car lines were tied up by drifts and their snow plows could not operate, heavy motor trucks from one of the big rubber factories of Akron, many of whose 15,000 employes were snow bound, were used as improvised snow plows and soon had the car lines clear.

***

"Automobile Row" heard of many personal changes last week. Charles P. Skinner has been appointed manager of the Mitchell Motor Company of New York. His brother, George A. Skinner, succeeds W. W. Burke as sales manager.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4½ Gold Bonds.
DUE OCT. 1, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($100,000.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, November 29, 1913. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 5th day of December, 1913, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $30,852.08. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1913.

Southern California Edison Company

Notice to Bondholders

Southern California Edison Company hereby notifies its bondholdere that in the future it will cause the full amount of the coupons of its own issue and the underlying issues to be paid to the holders without any deductions, said company paying the normal income tax thereon.

Southern California Edison Co.
By W. L. PERCEY, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

International Steam Pump Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Steam Pump Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, the approval and ratification of all acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of its Executive Committee since the last meeting of Stockholders, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The minute books of the said Board of Directors and of its said Executive Committee will be at the office of the Company open to the inspection of any stockholder of record at the time of said meeting.

The directors and of its Executive Committee will be at the office of the Company, open to the inspection of any stockholder of record at the time of said meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey no stock can be voted upon that has been transferred within twenty days next preceding the date of the election.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed November 10th, 1913, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and remain closed until December 10th, 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER LAIDLAW, Secretary.
New York, November 8th, 1913.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 12th day of November, 1913, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That, subject to the approval of the stockholders, this company extend its business by the exercise of its charter power of guaranteeing the payment of the principal and interest of bonds and mortgages."

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the third day of December, 1913, at two o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, No. 160 Broadway, City of New York, for the purpose of obtaining their approval to such extension of the business of this Company.

Dated City of New York, November 17, 1913.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

The Tropical Land Co., Limited.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to call by resolution of the Board of Directors, a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Tropical Land Co., Limited, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the Company No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York on the ninth day of December, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, October 8th, 1913.
JOHN D. MILLER, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The 67th Street Studio Building Association, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 1st day of December, 1913, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the office of the Association, 27 West 67th Street, City, County, and State of New York.

JULES TURCAS, Secretary.
Dated November 18th, 1913.

Middletown & Crawford R. R. Co.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Middletown & Crawford Railroad Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 50 Church Street, New York, on Tuesday, December 2d, 1913, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.
Dated New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, November 1, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. B. PIERSON, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Wednesday, November 5th, 1913, Edward J. Hanly was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.
New York, November 6, 1913.
Z. W VAN ZELM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New York, Nov. 17th, 1913.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. November 19th to the morning of December 1st, 1913.
CALEB S. SPENCER, Treasurer.

Gilbert M. Stratton has been appointed representative in this vicinity of the Thomas B. Jeffrey Company, operating here under the name of the Stratton Motor Car Company. J. V. Harding has become special representative for the Motz Tire and Rubber Company. Frederick P. Nehrbas has been appointed factory manager of the Lyon-Atha Company, makers of Lyons-Knight cars. R. C. Hoffman has become chief draughtsman of the Haynes Automobile Company. William J. Foster has taken charge of the used car department of the Stewart Automobile Company in this city. Melvin J. Adams has joined the Carl M. Green Company of Detroit, advertising agents. H. R. Clough has been elected assistant secretary, and will have charge of the automobile departments of the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, and the Aetna Accident and Liability Company.

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At the last regular meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers the subject of the evening was electric lighting systems as applied to motor cars. Papers were presented by A. E. Waller, Alexander Churchward, and Frank Conrad and some general specifications for motor car lighting systems were laid down by H. Ward Leonard. Many members of the Society of Automobile Engineers took part in the discussion.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

OREGON APARTMENTS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Oregon Apartments Company, in the real estate business at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, by Joseph A. Burdean, as committee of the estate of Henry Bergquist, an incompetent, a creditor for $18,421 on a judgment obtained on July 21 for personal injuries. The company was incorporated on March 27, 1911, with capital stock of $1,000. Its assets, $1,000; liabilities, $5,000; assets as Schedule A, $5,000.

H. SHAPIRO & CO.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Shapiro, doing business as S. Shapiro & Co., manufacturers of infants' and children's wear at 175 Wooster Street, by these creditors: A. Cummins, $500; B. Abbot, $300, and S. Wilson, $100. Liabilities, $15,000; assets, $5,000.

PETER LA SPINA COMPANY, (INC.)—A petition has been filed against the Peter La Spina Company, (Inc.,) dealer in cut stone at 1351h Street and Canal Place, by W. H. Maclay, a creditor for $4,300. Judge Hough appointed M. A. Henkel receiver, under a bond of $5,000. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, $2,000.

BEATTIE CAFE COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Beattie Cafe Company of 2,305 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Jonas Luxemburg, $217; A. Liebler Bottling Company, $106, and James Pringle, $344.

BARNET MAIDMAN.—A petition has been filed against Barnet Maidman, jeweler, of 62 Stanton Street, by these creditors: Harry Shekter, $600; Herman Schaeffer, $200, and Ray Simon, $39. Judge Hough appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $2,000.

AMERICAN MARION SALES COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the American Marion Sales Company, distributor of automobiles, of 1,936 Broadway, by these creditors: Louis F. Hollister, $625; Bettes & Ehsen, $132, and Auto Supply Company, $31. Judge Hough appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh receiver under a bond of $1,000, with authority to carry on business for five days. The company was incorporated to June, 1911, with capital stock $100,000.

AARON GALEF.—A petition has been filed against Aaron Galeb, wholesale dealer in millinery at 647 Broadway, by these creditors: N. H. Berenstein & Sons, $251; Lorence Plaum Co., $235, and Greeley Hat Company, $415. Judge Hough appointed W. L. Bryant receiver. Liabilities, $7,500.

K. J. COLLINS, INC.—A petition has been filed against K. J. Collins, Inc., dealer in art goods, furniture, and antiques at 8 West Thirty-third Street, by these creditors: Solomon J. Redliker, $500; James V. Reddy, $278, and A. Louise Eldering, $200. Liabilities, $15,000; assets, $5,000. The business was started in 1890 by Kate J. Collins and incorporated on Oct. 28, 1909, with capital stock $125,000.

IRVING SIRKUS, dealer in dress goods at 162 and 164 Ridge Street, made an assignment yesterday to George Hoffspiegel, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him by these creditors: Goldman Brothers, $250; Aaron Kertmar, $300, and William Bernfeld, $90. Liabilities, $15,000; assets, $4,000. Judge Hough appointed Archibald Palmer receiver under a bond of $1,000.

TAVERNE LOUIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Taverne Louis, a corporation which operated a restaurant at 949 Broadway in the basement of the Iron Building, by these creditors: P. Hubbard Bangroft, $1,290, money loaned; Du Vivier & Co., $10, and Tower Brothers Stationery Company, $1. Judge Hough appointed Robert P. Levis receiver under a bond of $5,000, with authority in carry on the business for ten days. Liabilities, $72,000; assets, $20,000.

WILLIAM McCLINTOCK COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the William McClintock Company, plumbing contractor, by these creditors: John A. Murray Company, $455; Nason Manufacturing Company, $1,352, and Richardson & Boynton Company, $18.

WILLARD C. KIMBALL, an office manager, of Rye Beach, has filed a petition with liabilities of $704 and no assets.

CHARLES GAYDOUL, butcher, of 801 Melrose Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,160 and no assets.

JOHN H. PEARCE, manager, residing at 230 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,700 and no assets.

ALBERT PEARL, salesman, of 1,312 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,811 and no assets.

NATHAN WOLKOWITZ, jeweler, of 207 Broome Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $361 and no assets.

MANHATTAN BRAID COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Manhattan Braid Company of 120 Wooster Street with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents in three and six months. Liabilities were $15,448.

LORSCH FURNISHING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Lorsch Furnishing Company, men's furnishing goods, at 62 East Fourteenth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 15 cents in notes at one, two, and three months. Liabilities were $8,817.

ZIMMERMAN & YELIN.—Referee Stephen H. Thayer of Yonkers has appointed Jacob Wolf receiver for Zimmerman & Yelin, manufacturing confectioners of York with authority to continue business twenty days.

STEWART M. HUNT.—Referee Stephen H. Thayer has appointed John J. Totten receiver for Stewart M. Hunt, grocer of Montrose, N. Y., with authority to continue business ten days.

UNITED METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United Metal Manufacturing Company of 623 West Twenty-sixth Street show liabilities of $104,286 and assets of $93,705. Among the creditors are Richard S. Chisholm, $16,980, secured; Robert Swimmer, $10,429, and American Brass Company, $10,282.

WILLIAM N. WEINREB.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William N. Weinreb, doing business as William N. Weinreb & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 139 West Twenty-first Street, show liabilities of $11,274 and assets of $3,008.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MARK A. CADWELL, hotel manager, 42 East Twenty-eighth Street, secretary of the Hotel Association; liabilities, $28,083.
JOSEPH A. CERVIERI, confectioner, Suffern, N. Y.; liabilities, $10,000.
CHARLES DEARNBAUM, dresses and cloaks, 22 West Twenty-seventh Street; liabilities, $12,668.
ERNEST B. FURMAN, salesman, Kingston; liabilities, $1,907.
WILLIAM F. KNEIF of Kelly & Kneif, ex-port dry goods, 96 New Street; liabilities, $7,113.
GEORGE S. LIVINGSTON of Livingston & York, cloaks, 14 West Seventeenth Street; liabilities, $29,585.
LORENZO MATTIOLO, liquors, 227 East 106th Street; liabilities, $6,331.
EDWARD RAFFIN, salesman, 56 Chrystie Street, formerly hats; liabilities, $6,482.
RICHMOND & MACHON, butter and eggs, 64 Seventh Avenue; liabilities, $35,520.
ROSENTHAL & ABRAMOWITZ, machinists, 103 West Eighteenth Street; liabilities, $2,863.
GUS RUDINGER, salesman, 515 West 143d Street, formerly cigars; liabilities, $3,263.
WELLINGTON E. SHUFELDT, grocer, Coxsackie, N. Y., and BENNIE TANNENBAUM, women's hats, 273 Grand Street; liabilities, $25,082.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgments filed yesterday for amounts over $100, the first name being that of the judgment debtor:
Albert, Helen M.—City of N. Y., costs, $107.
Anderson, John A.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., $4,008.
Same—Same, $113.
Ahlgese, Andrew—United Wine and Trading Co., $340.
American Exchange Realty Co.—H. Haigh, $5,244.
Bohemian Real Estate Ass'n of Winfield, L. I.—L. Garland, $2,360.
Bainis, Peter S., and Felix Wolenski—G. F. Cochland & Co., $197.
Boone, Ferdinand E.—F. T. Parsons & Co., $675.
Baskind, Morris, Mayer Dorsky, and William Ezgur—N. Uhler, $161.
Clark, John—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., $791.
Conti, Luigi, and Generoso Venuti—J. A. Miller, $290.
Cohn, Sarah and Jacob—E. Schildkraut, $129.
Considine, Mrs. Lulu Taher—Mutual Transportation Corporation, $352.
Cleonte, Charles A.—F. Rolner, $649.
Cohn, Sarony Max—R. S. Chisolm, $278.
Cohen, Jacob—S. Semmel, $100.
Deep Construction Co., Frederick Bull and Henry W. Bull, executors—D. J. Dwyer and others, $162,187.
Davidow, William H.—New York County National Bank, $6,785.
Davidow, William H. and Edward—Same, $5,805.
Dick, Jessie S.—Int. R. T. Co., costs, $144.
Eisenberg, Leon—J. Jabury and others, $125.
Freens, Howard E.—East 67th St. Apt. Bldg., $320.
Goldbeck, Walter Dean—Architectural Decorating Co., $122.
Gillespie, Henry L.—F. A. Corbin, $480.
Hicks, Robert E.—Lawrence Holding Co., $103.
Havens, John W.—P. J. Daffy, costs, $116.
Haight, Allen T.—Jocelyn Garage, Inc., $318.
Haberman, Israel—City of N. Y., costs, $111.
Hayes, John—City of N. Y., costs, $111.
Herbert L. Brown Co. or H. L. Brown Co.—P. Barr, $221.
H. G. Vogel Co.—H. Wolff, $101.
Krasner, David—J. Jabury et al., $151.
Krasmer, Jacob—H. Kern, $448.
Kenna, John—City of N. Y., costs, $107.
Koster, Johanna, individually and as executrix of Henry Koster—T. Darlington and others, costs, $107.
Kaiser, Fred—F. Neumann, $113.
Kinney, Henry J.—F. Herrmann and others, $203.
Ley, Florence—Gimbel Brothers, N. Y., $369.
Levy, Hortense—Same, $149.
Lindsley, Van Sideron—R. H. Reid et al., $117.
Licht, Herman S.—Grolier Society of London, $125.
Lischio, Vincent, as guardian of Dora Lischio—City of N. Y., costs, $129.
Leone, Frank—H. B. Endicott et al., $663.
Macedonia Concrete Co.—T. J. F. Burke, $342.
Miller, Henry D.—J. Gerrardt, $155.
McAnerny, Presten—Brooks Brothers, $138.
Mead, Charles W.—C. E. Pratt, $183.
Meacham, Harry W.—A. La Monte, $164.
Michalis, Angelie—I. Goodstein, $154.
Monohan, Patrick—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $35,847.
McKenna, Thomas P.—Stodder Motor Co., $363.
Manning, John F.—S. Jacobs, $171.
Mallory, Francis S.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $108.
Passman, Nathan—O. G. Becker et al., $196.
Porter, Melmit D.—M. J. Gordon, $617.
Prinzi, Giovanni—City of N. Y., costs, $120.
Robin, Fannie—City of N. Y., costs, $107.
Sundstrom, Charles V., individually and as executrix of Carl I. Sundstrom—T. C. Reid et al., $220.
Shapiro, Isaac—G. Santoli, $169.
Sweeney, George Frank—J. H. Hogan, $587.
Sylvester, Farish, Jr.—A. Flora, $274.
Silverstein, Frank—J. H. Semel et al., $112.
Saltzman, Joseph—S. Semmel, $155.
Seelye, Clarel R.—O. E. Fisher, $233.
Sondheim, Eugene, and Leopold—J. W. Bowden admr., $1,286.
Schechner, Abraham—M. L. Rudyish, $122.
Schonlehin, Joseph—Inter-Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.
Tucker, Chas. A.—Bloomingdals Bros., $449.
Thompson, P. Chester—T. W. Stemmler, Jr., $270.
Tuttle, Clarence A.—G. Stillgebauer et al., $75.
Tavanietti, Komnines D.—N. L. Hydreas, $175.
Udall, John Clark—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., $791.
Vollbreck, John W.—E. Gerli, $2,676.
Welles, Frank M.—R. J. Beatty, $155.
Walsh, Frederick W.—Mutual Auto Accessories Co. of America, $253.
Wille & Marvin Co.—J. Maleckl, $497.
Wyckoff, Clarence F.—Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co., $351.
Zielling, Albert, or Alfred—E. M. Schwartz & Co., $128.
Edwards, Inc.—Robert Reis & Co., $174.
Equitable Supply Co.—Scott Paper Co., $123.
Frazin, Louis, and Abraham M. Oppenheim—Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, $14,986.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—A. Burke, $7,600.
Goldman, Meyer & Co.—J. Karp, $175.
Meyers, J. A., Co.—Scofield, Melcher & Scofield, $148.
Brown, Herbert L., Co., or H. L. Brown Co.—P. Barr, $221.
Hamilton Terrace Co.—Canavan Brothers Co., $1,118.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

Satisfied judgments filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Adler, Louis—W. Bernstein, Jan. 2d, 1912, $1,396.
Austin, Augusta A.—W. Homeyer, May 2, 1913, $2,141.
Callan, Peter P., Callan Co., and Elizabeth A. Callan—M. O'Blerne, June 26, 1912, $258.
Sane—P. Callan, June 26, 1912, $158.
Fort Washington Construction Co.—J. Bandes, Sept. 18, 1913, $1,580.
Hoffman, Annie—M. D. Gulnes, Nov. 14, 1913, $457.
Herdling, Arthur C.—Thompson, Vonney Co., March 22, 1911, $136.
Ireaft, Robert C.—P. A. Geis, Oct. 31, 1912, $534.
Jacks—C. L. McWilliams, Oct. 8, 1913, $658.
Kitchen, Jane, Andrew Kitchen, and Frank—Hu Iron Works—A. Bloom, June 12, 1911, $106.
Rosendorf, Samuel, Hugo D. Rosendorf, Jennie Myers, Florence Altman, and Lillie Bischoff—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Nov. 12, 1913, $384.
Whitlock, Thomas C.—C. W. Allen and others, May 20, 1911, $122.
Eisenstein, Isaac—C. J. Epstein, Dec. 17, 1908, $834.
Westmayr Arthur J.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Aug. 21, 1895, (released,) $170.
D'Allessandro, Giuseppi, and Vincenzo Sauste People of the State of New York, Nov. 8, 1913, (vacated,) $900.

Queens County Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Crane, J. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part 1, at 10 A. M. 225a—Manner chor Hall Co. 225b—Foster v. City of New York. 122—Havholm v. Whale Creek Iron Works. 230—Recclmello v. Standard Bithulithic Co. 79—Kelly v. Queens Borough Gas and Electric Co. 190—Ferrell v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 148—Flegenbaum, an infant, v. Defiance Button Machine Co. 12—Zimmermann v. Klein and another. 101—Sykes v. Long Island R R Co. 120—Cullinan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 214—Storck v. Consumers Brewing Co. 145—Finocchilo v. N Y & Queens Co Railway Co. 231—Schutta v. Astoria Heat, Light, and Power Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 232—Kelly v. 42d Street, Manhattanville, St Nicholas Ave Railway. 233—Laskowski v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 234—Caddy v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. 235—Schumacher v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. 236—Callahan v. Huey. 71—Berry, as admx, v. Urban Water Supply Co & ano. 209—John R Carpenter Co v. Van Buskirk & another. 222—Stratton v. Graham. 180—Gowdey v. Cameron and another. 753—Atlantic Macaroni Co v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co. 236—Green v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 237—Groth v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 238—Koenig, an infant, v. Sage Foundation Homes Co. 239—Forrietalli v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. 240—Robertelli v. Linch, as receiver. 241—Hayes v. Linch, as receiver. 242—Stelble, as admr, v. Rochester. 248—Mead v. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R R Co. 244—Larkin v. Morris. 245—Smith v. Smith. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Aspinall, J. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Special Term room, ground floor, at 10 A. M. The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a future day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached. All cases tried before Judge Aspinall must be submitted with briefs, and requests to find immediately at the close of the trial. 192—Kennehan v. City of New York and another. 170—Hawkins v. Stage and another. 173—Smith and another v. Austin et al. 157—Holleberg v. Glaser. 156—Albro J New ton Co v. Rutan et al. 230—Metropolitan Dredging Co v. Howard Development Co. Highest number reached is 250. Balance of calendar passed to Nov. 19, 1913.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 104—Fred Ades Co v. McTigh. 78—Martin v. L I R R Co. 107—Stanczak v. Nat Sugar Ref Co. 68—Welssinger v. Bouchold. 75—Hromadko v. Cavanaugh. 89—Howley v C I & Bklyn Ry Co. 94—Norbert, an infant, v. Wallcka. 108—Days v. Feldman 96—Austin v. R H R R Co. 86—Steiner v. R. Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 114—Maher v. same 115—O'Donnell v. same. 116—Corwin v. same 118—Rowe v. L I R R Co. 119—Rickard v Miller. 121—Hanold v. Rissmann. 122—Elsenberg v. Elsanberg. 123—Marino v. P H R R Co. 101—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corp.

The following causes, if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 124—Stavrakes v. C I & R Ry Co. 125—Yager & Wagner v. Watson et al. 126—Solowich v N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 127—McGarry v. Smith 128—Roscoe Co v. Helena Lindner et al. 129—Nathan v. Metropolitan Elec Mfg Co 130—Niemyjski v. Brewster & Co. 131, 132—Ellis v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 133—Rahjen v. Murray. 135—Kustonowm v. B H R R Co. 136—Kustonow v. same. 137—Dineen v. Franklin's, Inc. 138—Rustman v. C I & H Ry Co. Highest number reached on general calendar is 138.

A FOOTHOLD

Such an advertisement as the following, which appeared in The New York Times on Wednesday, Nov. 5, enables many a young man to gain a foothold in business:

YOUNG MAN, 21-30 years, high school graduate, as office assistant and local salesman by New York office of manufacturing concern; good opportunity for young man of character and ability; salary. B 84 Times.

There were 140 replies, but one of the number obtained this good position. Employers of consequence use

The New York Times
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.
Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Henry B. Gayley of New York City was admitted to practice.

191—A. Straus, appellant, vs. W. L. Foxworth.—Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded.

40—Frank A. Munsey, plaintiff in error, vs. Wesley Webb, administrator of the estate of Samuel T. Pennington.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

641—John R. Buchser, appellant, vs. Annie Buchser et al., &c.—Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded.

251—George W. Radford, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary D. Myers, executrix, &c.—Motion to place on summary docket granted.

458—The Singer Sewing Machine Company, appellant, vs. Robert C. Brickell, Attorney General, &c., et al.—Motion to advance and cause assigned for argument on first Monday of January next.

595—The State of Alabama, plaintiff in error, vs. Sudie Schmidt.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on first Monday of January next.

555—The United States of America, plaintiff in error, vs. Paul Beatty et al.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on Monday of January next.

539—John T. Hendrick, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Maryland.—Motion to advance denied.

Ad—C. E. Easton, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Chicago Hotel Company et al. Per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

129—Samuel B. Archer et al., petitioners, vs. Imperial Machine Company.—Certiorari denied.

170—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. the Union Railway Company.—Certiorari denied.

618—Street & Smith, a co-partnership, &c., appellants, vs. the Atlas Manufactoring Company et al.—Certiorari denied.

8—Original, ex parte. In the matter of America Capo, petitioner. Per curiam.—The rule to show cause hitherto allowed is discharged and the petition for the allowance of the writ of mandamus is dismissed and the prayer for the writ denied.

9—New Louisville Jockey Club et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Oakdale et al., &c. Case on.

10—Lennox Land Company, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Oakdale et al. Per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

707—Sam H. Perrin, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

689—William P. Healy and the Healy Box Corporation, appellants, vs. the Sea Gull Specialty Company.—Motion to advance submitted.

764—Ellen Connolley, administratrix, &c., petitioner, vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Original—Ex parte. In the matter of Banco Territorial y Agricola de Puerto Rico and the Banco Commercial de Puerto Rico, trustees, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari submitted for the petitioner.

501—Louis Elie Joseph Henry de Galard de Brassac de Hearn, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Jean Chaumet;

558—Louis Elie Joseph Heory de Galard de Brassac de Bearn, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Pierre de Bearn;

559—Louis Elie Joseph Henry de Galard de Brassac de Bearn, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Francois de Bearn; and

560—Louis Elie Joseph Henry de Galard de Brassac de Bearn, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Odon de Bearn.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages submitted for the defendants in error.

88—The Crennery Package Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota.—Mandate granted.

680—William P. Healy and the Healy Box Corporation, appellants, vs. Sea Gull Specialty Company.—Suggestion of diminution of the record and motion for writ of certiorari submitted.

332—Jacob Glos et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William L. O'Connell, County Treasurer, &c., et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

Adjourned until Dec. 1. Day call for Dec. 1: Nos. 530, 272, 472, 544, 461, 589, 109, 469, 493, and 251.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 172—Chappell & Co, Lim, v. Fields. 15—Matter of Cash Register Co. 17—Matter of Bacon. 32—Lawlor v. Loewe. 76—Riordi v. Mason. 77—Smith Incandescent Light Co v. Welsbach Co. 81—Thompson v. Automatic Fire Protection Co. 73—United States v. Wiener. 74—Riedel v. United States. 60—In re Savarese. 34—Crown Cork & Seal Co v. Am Cork Spec Co. 35—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 36—Same v. Johnson. 173—Same v. Am Cork Spec Co. 174—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Rev. J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 124—Coey v. Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 149—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley R R. 96—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R. 134—Keller v. Loyless. 135—Keller v. Loyless. 5—Brennen v. Lehigh Valley R R. 156—Valentine v. International Merc Marine Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 138—Hannigan v. Northwestern Theatrical Ass'n. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. 141—Blum v. Alliance Ins Co. 142—Blum v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 143—Blum v. Potomac Ins Co. 89—Banker v. N Y C & H R R R. 131—Rothstein v. N Y Rys. 152—Levy v. Canadian Bronze Company. 162—Smolak v. St. Lawrence Pyrites Co. 164—Hoge v. Maxwell. 167—Maxwell Motor Sales v. Cohen. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 107—Ballard v. Audubon Natl Bank. 168—United States v. Nami. 170—Miller v. Third Ave Ry Co. 172—Hays v. Stewart. 176—Bennett v. Ruppert. 177—Hamilton v. Ballen. 178—Lichtenstein v. No Brit Merc Ins Co. 179—Lichtenstein v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 180—Lichtenstein v. Sun Ins Co. 181—Lichtenstein v. Norwich Union Fire. 182—Lichenstein v. No Assur Co. 183—Lichtenstein v. Royal Ins Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 203—Ernst v. Fidelity & Dep Co. 3—Oriental Tissue Co v. L De Jonge & Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday. 704—Matter of Baldwin. 768—People ex rel, N. Y. City, &c., v. Woodbury. 744—Matter of Mercantile Trust Co. 750—Cammann v. Bailey. 371—People v. Guiton. 181—Calhoun v. Commonwealth Trust Co. 184—Rouse v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

New York County

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions, 189—Shaff v. Justice. 88—People v. Dwyer. 177—Ginsberg v. Wolf. 178—Ginsberg v. Wolf. 227—Jacobs v. Monaton Realty Inv Co. 228—Pettit v. Com. 229—Comings v. Empress Knitting Mills. 230—Wodzinski v. O'Connell, Jr. 231—Neustadt v. Lehigh Valley R R Co. 232—Pfeifer v. Hartford Life Ins Co. 234—Freund v. Scelio Const Co. 235—N Y Catholic Protectory v. Rockland County. 236—Barnett v. Anheuser-Busch Agency. 238—Jandrew v. Eder. 239—Greenberger v. Queens Co Water Co. 240—Novilla v. Kosloff.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, J. Litigated motions: A—Matter of O'Neil. 1—Gibson v. City of N Y. 2—Block v. Rosenthal. 3—Effie v. Reinhardt. 4—Marshall v. Hayes. 5—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 6—Donovan v. United Fruit Co. 7—Schneider v. Drellich. 8—Davidson v. Buchanan. 9—Porter v. Dobbs. 10—Neukirch v. McHugh. 11—Matter of Kaiser. 12—Trimarco v. Italiano Corp. 13—People v. Thomas. 14—Gotteaman v. Trister. 15—Schmidt v. Siemund. 16—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 17—Zigler v. Holbrook. 18—Same v. Same. 19—Hoomer v. Hoomer. 19—Slaviz v. Cuff. 20—Matter of Vaden. (Parcel 74, Boston Road.) 21—Same v. same. (Parcel 73, Boston Road.) 22—Cooper v. U S Realty Co. 23—Badische Co. v. Wells. 24—Matter of 7 West York Square Bed Co. 25—Treutler v. Treutler. 26—Matter of 461 Fourth Ave Co. (Empire City Gerard Co.) 27—Same v. same. 28—Matter of Roxbury Carpet Co. 29—Lewin v. Simon. 30—King v. Mcinarsky & Co. 31—Entman v. Edison Mfg Co. 32—John Jordis Iron Works v. Gallagher. 33—Schmidt v. Neuberger. 34—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 35—Depierris v. Depierris. 36—McCurdy v. Swanick. 37—Platt v. Platt. 38—Robert v. Lewis. 39—Hein v. Wise Piano Co. 40—Coyne v. Coyne. 41—Schultz v. Vogel. 42—Abrams v. Stewart. 43—M J Krause Co v. Fulton Metal Co. 44—Robertson v. Robertson. 45—

The Weather

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—With the exception of local snows and rains in New England and local rains in the Middle and South Atlantic States Sunday night, there was no precipitation of consequence east of the Rocky Mountains. It is considerably warmer over the great central basin of the country and colder in the South Atlantic States and the extreme Northwest. Over the latter section there was a sharp fall in temperature, accompanied by rapidly rising pressure.

Unsettled weather, with local rains, will prevail Tuesday in the great central valleys, probably continuing Wednesday, and extending into the southern upper lake region and the lower lake region, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and probably Northern and Western New England. In the South and the Southwest the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, while in the Northwest it will be unsettled, with probably local snows.

It will be warmer Tuesday in the lower lake region, the upper valley, and the Atlantic States, and colder in the central plains States and the Northwest. It will be colder Wednesday in the upper lake and western lower lake region and the great central valleys.

The winds for Tuesday and Wednesday: North Atlantic, moderate southwesterly and southerly; Middle Atlantic, moderate southerly; South Atlantic, light to moderate northeasterly to easterly; East Gulf, light to moderate easterly.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New Jersey—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; probably rain by night; moderate winds, becoming southerly.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled; probably rain; moderate winds, becoming southerly.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday; rain at night or Wednesday; moderate to brisk southwesterly winds.

New England—Fair and warmer Tuesday, Wednesday increasing cloudiness; probably rain by night; moderate southwesterly to southerly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
6 A. M.	35	35	4 P. M.	42	40
6 A. M.	35	36	6 P. M.	41	43
9 A. M.	36	38	9 P. M.	40	41
12 M.	44	44	11 P. M.	40	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M: Loss.
12:50—8th Av. and 155th St.; H. Saughwaber .....Slight
1:12—104 Mercer St.; Werner & Somer..$2,000
5:55—125 Grand St.; Crown Necktie Co..$500
6:50—176 E. 110th St.; D. Casole..Trifling
7:25—30 Orchard St.; B. Cohen.....$25
8:40—225 E. 4th St.; J. Elrman...Trifling
8:55—129 Watt St.; unknown...No damage
9:40—110 E. 7th St.; S. Gregenderf.....$25
P. M.
1:25—180 W. 88th St.; S. Waters..Trifling
P. M.
1:25—180 W. 88th St.; S. Waters...Trifling
2:00—79 Columbia St.; unknown....Trifling
2:10—2,161 Walton Av.; unknown...Trifling
3:35—2,248 1st Av.; Christina Sutter..$2,000
5:20—41 Rutgers St.; M. Friedlander..Trifling
5:45—717 E. 175th St.; J. Weinstock..Trifling
6:05—120 Varick St.; unknown.....Trifling
6:25—241 W. 23d St.; Cushman & Denison .....Unknown
6:35—133-135 W. 19th St.; H. Rosenberg $5,000
7:30—29 Washington Square; Renwick Estate .....Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Nov. 26. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Dec. 10.

An examination of applicants for license to teach the following subjects in the high schools will be held on Dec. 2, and 3: Clerical assistant, laboratory assistant, library assistant, placement and investigation assistant, teacher of biology, elocution, English, French, German, Italian, and latin, (all of these for men and women,) librarian, practice, (women only,) mathematics, (men and women,) physics, (women only,) Spanish, (men and women,) applied mechanics, steam and electricity, (men only,) sheet metal work, (men only,) bookbinding, (women only,) commercial branches, (men and women,) foundry work, (men only,) machine shop practice, (men only,) music, (men and women,) physical training, (men only,) stenography and typewriting, (men and women.)

The Board of Education has received from the Board of Estimate a certified copy of the resolution adopting $2,000 to the Bureau of Buildings of the Board of Education for an inventory of school furniture and other equipment.

The Committee on Buildings has awarded contracts for furnishing and erecting a pipe organ at the Boys' High School, Brooklyn; for installing heating and ventilating apparatus in new Public School 170, Brooklyn; for general construction and drainage of new Public School 95, Queens; for installing forced draught apparatus in Public School 17, Washington Irving High School, De Witt Clinton High school, and High School of Commerce, Manhattan, and Eastern District High School, Brooklyn; for installing heating and ventilating apparatus and temperature regulation in new Public School 94, Queens, and for installing electric lighting equipment in the grand stands and on the athletic fields in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

The Board of Education has approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents regarding changes in the first year technical course of the Washington Irving High School, and the adoption of new courses for the Julia Richman High School.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for the examination for patrolman in the Police Department will be closed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at 4 P. M. to-day.

The manual test for Inspector of Elections will be held to-morrow.

The mental test for Inspector of Repairs and Supplies will be held on Nov. 20.

The physical tests for janitor-engineer and for gardener will be held to-day.

The eligible list for Dump Inspector, Grade 2, Queens Borough, has been promulgated. The examination, which was held on Jan. 9, was taken by seventy-five condidates, of whom twenty-nine were successful. Those who obtained a rating of more than 80 per cent. are as follows:

Henry M. Hynes, (N. 2,) 93.10; Thomas G. Ryan, 89.20; James A. Dunn, 86.80; James E. Walsh, 86.20; Max Yachelson, 85; Charles Snyder, 85; Thomas J. McGarry, 82.50; John J. McNally, 82.30; Albert F. Kuntz, 82; Hugh R. Jack, 81.10; Anton Korwan, Jr., 80.90.

There is one vacancy at $1,200 a year in the office of the President of Queens.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for orchestra and band leader, for men only, on Dec. 10, to fill a vacancy as musical director in the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., at $900 a year, and vacancies as may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, practical questions in music, and training and experience as orchestra and band leader. Applicants must be competent musicians and capable of leading and instructing orchestras and brass bands. All the experience which they have had, which, in their opinion, fits them along this line, should be fully set forth in the application form. Age, 22 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil-Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAUM, HANNAH, (died May 24, 1912;) gross estate, $11,828.82; equity of $10,000 in 175 Clinton Street; balance in hand, $1,828.82.

BEMENT, MARY C., (died Oct. 10, 1912;) net estate, $352,310.92; bank account, $2,228.15; notes, $37,500; personal effects, $3,802; interest on notes, $153.35; stocks, $320,453.30; 565 shares American Light and Traction Company, 100 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, 10 Old State National Bank of Evansville, Ind.; 50 United States Steel preferred, 100 United States Steel common, 50 Pullman Company, 100 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company preferred, 25 Guanajuato Mines, and 779 Bement & Seitz Company.

HOWELL, RICHARD L., (died Feb. 1, 1910;) net estate, $384,163.02; equity of $15,100.67 in the Hotel Aberdeen, 11 West Thirty-second Street; bank accounts, $6,711.93; third mortgage on Bretton Hall, with accrued interest, $343,375; second mortgage on Sherman Square Hotel, with accrued interest, $37,905; personal effects, $1,600.90; stock, $400.92; 8 shares of the President, Managers and Company for Erecting a Bridge Over the Allegheny River Opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHNSTON, MARY J., (died March 2, 1912;) net estate, $8,480.03; bank accounts, $9,409.13.

RICKETTS, WILLIAM H., (died Sept. 23, 1909;) gross estate, $2,284.28; salary due, $200; fees due, $75; cash, $20; United States pension, $12; bank account, $1,977.28.

SIMMS, JOHN W., (died April 20, 1904;) gross estate, $100; personal effects, $100.

YAIR, ARCHIBALD M., (died July 6, 1909;) net estate, $1,469.50; balance in life insurance policy, $700; personal effects, $20; received from executor of will, $1,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.
SPECIAL ORDERS.

Sergeants promoted to the rank of Lieutenant: John J. O'Connor, 39th; Frank Kenney, 168th. Patrolmen promoted to the rank of Sergeant: Thomas F. A. Ward, 63d; Henry E. Bruckman, D. D.; John S. Burke, 69th.

Transfers and assignments: Transfers—Capts. August Kuhne, from 37th Precinct to 38th Precinct; Patrick F. Gargan, from School for Recruits to 37th Precinct; Lieuts. Benjamin F. Austin, from 15th Precinct to 37th Precinct; Bernard Gaffney, from 15th Precinct to 37th Precinct; John J. Hughes, from 149th Precinct to 15th Precinct; Richard G. Duffy, from 153d Precinct to 172d Precinct; William J. Lynch, from 274th Precinct to 14th Precinct; Joseph A. Schaefer, from 270th Precinct to 22d Precinct; George S. Wheeler, from 277th Precinct to 15th Precinct; John Kiernan, from 270th Precinct to 22d Precinct; Adam Klein, from 281st Precinct to 153d Precinct; Frank Farrell, from 282d Precinct to 18th Precinct; Malcolm T. Ray, from 283d Precinct to 37th Precinct; William A. Stevens, from 285th Precinct to 37th Precinct. From precincts indicated to 38th Precinct: Benjamin F. Ashley, 37th; John F. Tinker, 37th; James C. Nerney, 172d; John J. Gehan, 37th; Thomas Fennell, 22d; Sergts. Daniel T. Scannell, from 7th Precinct to 37th Precinct; James Barry, from 18th Precinct to 37th Precinct; John H. Cunningham, from 23d Precinct to 37th Precinct; James M. Hamill, from 23d Precinct to 37th Precinct; Frank T. Murphy, from 68th Precinct to 18th Precinct; Patrick Burke, from 69th Precinct to 23d Precinct. From precincts indicated to 38th Precinct: William Beacher, 14th; George H. Merritt, 17th; James Nellan, 22d. From 37th Precinct to 38th Precinct: John Doherty, William M. Mahoney, John J. Noonan, Ezekiel E. Keller, William Hardick, Julius Wiener, Addison G. Remcy; Patrolmen William T. Arneel, from 21st Precinct to 3d Inspection District; Charles F. Hughes, from 42d Precinct to 3d Inspection District; Thomas F. O'Connor, from Traffic Division, Subdivision C, to 29th Precinct; John Jaquillard, from 31st Precinct to 163d Precinct; James McKeogh, from 154th Precinct to 173d Precinct; John J. Ackerman, from 159th Precinct to 154th Precinct; John J. Kileline, from 63d Precinct to 37th Precinct; John J. Gannon, from 95th Precinct to 37th Precinct; Thomas H. Rorke, from 149th Precinct to 7th Precinct, designated as Acting Sergeant.

From 37th Precinct to 38th Precinct: David A. Barry, Samuel J. Battle, William Bedell, John S. Bennett, Eddie Brady, Gustave Brock, Franklin R. Bruns, John G. Burns, Bernard F. Butler, Edward P. Byrne, Thomas Byrne, Patrick J. Cullian, Francis H. Casey, William Cerny, John L. Chapman, William J. Clark, Bernard E. Clarke, Thomas J. Collins, John T. Corcoran, Martin J. Corley, Charles H. Dolan, Martin H. Delano, Edward J. Dillon, Robert H. Duggan, Harry L. Dunwoody, Joseph F. Kirwin, Charles W. F. Kleine, Robert R. H. Kuntze, Emanuel Kutzer, William Lamond, Peter Lennox, Jacob Levy, John J. Loughran, Joseph T. S. Lovett, Herman J. F. Lussen, Thomas Malloy, Pasquale Marino, Henry Manderer, George A. Mitchel, Delancy C. Miller, Christopher J. Mills, James Mohan, Charles B. Montayne, William J. Mooney, Gerald G. Morrissey, James F. Morrison, Walter McDonough, Michael McGurk, John McLaughlin, James A. McMahon, Thomas L. McManus, James McNamee, Franklin S. McNaught, James E. Nolan, Mortimer W. Nolan, Peter J. Nunery, Michael J. Oates, John S. Oberhaus, David S. Egan, Henry A. Egan, Egon R. Erickson, Paul Fahje, Edward A. Finland, Thomas Flanagan, Thomas Fleming, Morris B. Friedlander, Edward A. Gabel, Roy H. Garman, James J. Garvey, Ignatius L. Gorman, Joseph T. Gough, Harry Greenberger, John S. Hammen, John L. Haywood, Frederick Heppenheimer, William C. Hedtler, Thomas Hickey, Bernard J. Higgins, William V. Hughes, Thomas J. Hynes, Julius Isaacs, Michael J. Joyce, Peter M. King, Franklin J. Oliver, Charles W. Olpp, Laurence O'Connell, William B. O'Keefe, Joseph L. Rourke, Frank J. Rauchut, John J. Ray, Charles A. Rayfield, August Reichert, John T. A. Reilly, Peter J. Reilly, William Reuter, John Ryan, No. 7,034, Thomas Ryan, Morrison R. Sanders, Frederick Schwartz, Thomas F. Scery, Maurice Shanahan, Frederick L. Sims, Daniel M. Smith, George L. Stevens, Anton A. Strausszner, John L. Sullivan, Edward E. Sweeney, Edward Thompson, William D. Thompson, Timothy G. Tracy, William D. Tracy, Ernest W. Vath, Joseph Whalley, Emil Winterhalter, Franklin W. Wolf, Emanuel M. Swerling.

From 36th Precinct to 37th Precinct: Peter S. Brennan, Henry E. Demant, Charles F. Gallagher, Albert W. Gleason, John F. Lacey, Ernest Lehman, John Leslie, William F. O'Brien, John L. Thorpe, Max Widmer, John L. Wels, John A. Wilson, Edward F. Weigel, Richard Gavigan, David Levy, Frank Rickert, Charles H. Anderson, Walter R. Byrnes.

From 40th Precinct to 37th Precinct: Henry Bauer, Michael Connolly, Arthur G. Grundig, Vincenzo Christiano, Joseph E. Gerry, Jeremiah Galvin, James Hughes, Oscar F. Kraus, William F. Hayes, Albert H. Kornich, Frederick P. Kunkel, Jacob Parmet, John L. Shottuck, Peter von der Schmidt, Edward Duprey, George Werner, John R. Ashworth.

Probationary Patrolman George Dapping from 35th Precinct to 37th Precinct.

Assignments—Patrolmen John J. Kileline and John J. Gannon, 37th Precinct, as Station House Attendants, from 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913; John J. Ackerman, 154th Precinct, as Station House Attendant, from 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913. (Temporary.) Lieuts. Charles J. Hornbostel, 22d Precinct, to 12th Precinct, from 1:30 P. M., Nov. 15, 1913, to 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913; John J. Mead, 77th Precinct, to said precinct, from 1:30 P. M., Nov. 15, 1913, to 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913; Charles G. Mead, 77th Precinct, to command 68th Precinct, for 12 days, from 9 P. M. Nov. 16, 1913; John J. Collins, 152d Precinct, to command 146th Precinct, for 1 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913; Frank Kenny, 168th Precinct, to 22d Precinct, from 1:30 P. M., Nov. 15, 1913, to 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913. Sergeants Richard V. V. Morgan, 22d Precinct, to Commissioner's office, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913; Thomas F. A. Ward, 63d Precinct, to 39th Precinct, from 1:30 P. M., Nov. 15, 1913, to 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913; John S. Burke, 69th Precinct, to 23d Precinct, from 1:30 P. M., Nov. 15, 1913, to 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913; Henry E. Bruckman, Detective Division, to 42d Precinct, from 1:30 P. M., Nov. 15, 1913, to 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913. Acting Detective Sergeant, (second grade,) Allen C. Landvoe, Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 17, 1913. Patrolmen Thomas J. Martin, 14th Precinct, and Franklin S. McNaught, 37th Precinct, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County; for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 15, 1913; William Cullen, 21st Precinct to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 16, 1913; Samuel S. Fuchs, 63d Precinct, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from noon, Nov. 15, 1913; George Prigge, 63d Precinct, and George Downey, 68th Precinct, to Commissioner's office, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913. (Discontinued.) Patrolmen Charles F. Hughes, 42d Precinct, to mounted duty, from 8 A. M., Nov. 16, 1913; James McKeogh, 154th Precinct, as Station House Attendant, from 8 A. M., Nov. 17, 1913.

Leaves of absence authorized with full pay: Captains—John Ievers, 68th Precinct, for 12 days from 8 P. M. Nov. 16, 1913, balance of leave. John J. Lantry, 80th Precinct, for 3 days from 2 A. M. Nov. 23, 1913, to be deducted from vacation; Bernard J. Hayes, 146th Precinct, for 7 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 19, 1913, to be deducted from vacation; Thomas Palmer, 171st Precinct, for 4 days from noon Nov. 20, 1913, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lieutenant—William Moody, Detective Division, for 3 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 17, 1913. Patrolmen—Richard Hiller, 15th Precinct, for 3 days from 10 P. M. Nov. 22, 1913; John J. Donegan, 23d Precinct, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 20, 1913; Franklin B. Voss, 153d Precinct, for 1 day from 12 P. M. Nov. 18, 1913.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1. Rule 71 is amended to read as follows:

The Chief Inspector may excuse an Inspector from duty upon the latter's written application for a period of eighteen hours at intervals of not less than ten days unless the eighteen hours immediately preceeds or follows a period of leave of absence.

Under the same conditions an Inspector may excuse a Captain serving under his command.

II. The 283d Precinct station house will be located on Johnson Avenue near Jamaica avenue, Richmond Hill. Effective 4 P. M. Nov. 13, 1913.

III. 1—The designation "Traffic Precinct" is hereby discontinued. A subdivision of the Traffic Division shall hereafter be designated "Traffic Division, Subdivision (followed by alphabetical designation.)"

2—Traffic Division, Subdivision C, includes all traffic posts in Manhattan north of 23d Street (south side) and south of 86th Street (south side.)

3—Traffic Division, Subdivision E, is established with office at 37th Precinct Station House, 220 West 123d Street, Manhattan.

4—Traffic Division, Subdivision E, includes all traffic posts in Manhattan and the Bronx, north of 86th Street (south side.)

The provisions of Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 are effective 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913.

CIRCULAR.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to storekeepers, hucksters, and peddlers to stand on the sidewalk near the curb and with pushcarts in the carriageway near the curb on all streets and avenues of the City of New York for the sale of holiday goods, Christmas trees, toys, &c., with the consent of the property owners and the written permission of the Aldermen of the district, provided a free passageway be kept on the sidewalk for all pedestrians and in the carriageway for all vehicles; such permission to continue only from Dec. 18, 1913, up to and including Jan. 8, 1914, and the ordinance or ordinances conflicting with the foregoing provisions are hereby suspended for the period of time above mentioned; the exercise of the privileges granted hereunder to be subject to supervision by the Police Department.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen Oct. 28, 1913, a majority of all the members elected voting in the favor thereof.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, Nov. 11, 1913, without his approval or disapproval thereof; therefore, as provided in Section 40 of the Greater New York Charter, the same took effect as if he had approved it.

Fire Department.
SPECIAL ORDERS 220.

With regret, the death of Fireman (1st grade) Philip Byrnes, H. & L. Co. 119, which occurred at 7:50 A. M., Nov. 16, 1913, is hereby announced to the department. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 207 Lee Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., on the 20th instant. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Members of H. & L. Co. 119 will act as funeral escort and pall bearers. They will report in full uniform at the quarters of Engine Co. 230, 29 Ellery Street, at 9 A. M., proceed to above residence, and, after services at Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters.

The Chief of the 34th Battalion will detail an officer and two men, and the 31st, 33d, and 35th Battalions two men each, to report at the quarters of H. & L. Co. 119, at 8:30 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

The class in attendance at the Fire College (both sections) will report at 10 A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1913.

Probationary Fireman Emil A. Faulhaber, H. & L. Co. 18, appointed in compliance with Paragraph 1X., Special Orders 193, dated Oct. 6, 1913, will report to the Medical Board, at headquarters, at 11 A. M., Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civil Service Rule XIII., and with the approval of the Municipal Civil Service Commission granted at meeting held Nov. 12, 1913, John J. Wall is hereby reinstated as a first grade fireman in the uniformed force of this department, with compensation at the rate of $1,400 per annum, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913. He will report to the Chief of Department for assignment to duty.

William J. Curtin, Clerk, Tenement House Department, with the consent of the Commissioner of said department, dated Nov. 7, 1913, and the approval of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, granted at meeting held Nov. 12, 1913, is hereby transferred to this department in the same capacity, with compensation at the rate of $600 per annum, to take effect at 9 A. M., Nov. 17, 1913, and assigned to the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Inspection, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. He will report to the Chief in charge of said bureau for assignment to duty.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAKER, LAURA A., (died Oct. 8 at Poughkeepsie;) left $0,000 realty and about $900 personalty in equal shares to Wilfred B., Walter L. and Charles Cole, children of a sister, Mary T. Cole, and to Mary L., Laura M., and Walter H. Baker, the children of a brother, Walter F. Baker.

BENNETT, ABRAHAM, (died Nov. 8;) left about $14,000 realty and about $1,000 personalty; all personalty to wife, Annie Bennett, and all realty in trust for her life benefit; at death of wife to pay $500 out of realty $50 each to Lebanon Hospital and Thalmud Thorah Brith Abraham; $200 to grandchild, Martha Silberstein; $500 to son, Martin Bennett; residue in equal shares to children, Mary B. Silberstein, David, George M., and Martin Bennett.

CAMIS, REGINA, (date of death not furnished;) left $400 personalty to daughter, Adele Camis Dechiara.

CLARK, MARY ELIZABETH, (died Oct. 9;) left unestimated realty and about $2,000 personalty; $100 to Roman Catholic Parish Church of Tullyallan, Ireland; $100 to Roman Catholic Church of Corpus Christi at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; $25 to the Rev. James T. McEntyre of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church in New York City for his personal use, and $50 for masses; $50 each to Kate Tompkinson of New York City and to sister, Margaret Whalen of Tobyhanna, Penn.; $500 in trust for sister, Annie Clark, during her life, and on termination the principal to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer; $500 outright to sister, Annie Clark; $200 to Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis; $300 outright to Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, and all realty situated in Bergen County, N. J., and the residuary estate to the same institution.

COX, JENNINGS STOCKTON, (died Oct. 21;) left less than $5,000 personalty in equal shares to children, Arthur M., William C., and Jennings S., Cox, Jr., and Adda C. Fisher.

DOLLNER, RUTH GOULD, (died Sept. 17;) ft more than $5,000 personalty; all jewelry to friend, Laura A. Skinner; residue to sister, Katherina Gould Gleason.

DUBINER, DAVID, (died Nov. 2;) left about $1,000 to wife, Pauline Dubiner.

EGAN, ELLEN, (died Oct. 23;) left $800 personalty in equal shares to Michael and Nora Kidney.

GOSLING, FRANCES, (died Oct. 11;) left $24,000 personalty; frees from indebtedness son-in-law, Edmond Coignet, and the estate of son, Irving W. Gosling; two-thirds of estate to daughter, Sophie Ada Coignet; one-third in equal shares to Clinton B. and Ruth Gosling, children of deceased son, Irving W. Goslin.

HILLS, SARAH B., (died Nov. 9;) left unestimated property; $1,000 each to American Tract Society to be used in the distribution of reading matter in the West; Children's Aid Society, to be used in placing wards in country families; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for Scholarships, Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, for salaries of native Bible teachers; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in America, to be used in work in China; Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, to be used in rural districts of the West; premises 213 and 215 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, to the Manse Fund of the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church in America; $1,000 each to nieces Sarah B. Hills, Mary M. Fitch, and Alice A. Latham; $500 each to niece Eliza S. Sheldon and nephews Herbert M. and William Hills; $250 each to Carolyn Hills and William Murray Hills; personal effects in equal shares to nieces Sarah B. Hills and Alice A. Latham; directs executors to destroy unread all letters not of a business nature; one-half residue to Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church in America, to use in aiding feeble churches in the West; one-half residue to American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, to use in establishing and maintaining Sunday schools in the West.

McPHAIL, ANN, (date of death not furnished;) left unestimated property in equal shares to friends, Mrs. Katherine Gerard of 505 West 151st Street; Mrs. Catherine Ridley of 116 East Fourth Street, and Mrs. Hannah Paisley of Cos Cob, Conn.

RADLEIN, ADAM, (died Nov. 8;) left about $0,000 realty and about $11,000 personalty; $1 to son, John H. Radlein; $2,000 to grandchildren, Lizetta C. Radlein, Henry Radlein, and William Radlein; $1,000 to daughter, Christine Wilke; $1,000 to grandchild, Sarette Westermayer; residue in equal shares to children Christine Wilke and Lizetta McCandlesse.

SHAPIRO, HERMAN, (died Nov. 4;) left $3,840 personalty in equal shares to children, Lazarus and Harry Shapiro; Amelia Lieberman and Jennie Schorenstein.

WIGGER, MARY, (died Nov. 12;) left $10,000 realty and $4,500 personalty to husband, Robert Wigger.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Col. W. J. Nicholson, Cavalry, unassigned, assigned to Second Cavalry Jan. 1, Vice Col. F. West, relieved.

First Lieut. W. C. Stoll, Infantry, relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and further duty on recruiting service and detailed for duty with organized militia.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Hasn, General Staff, to Washington, D. C., to attend meeting of National Land Defense Board.

Transfers in the Infantry Arm—Capt. P. W. Davison, from Fifteenth to Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. G. Morgan, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth Infantry.

Leaves—First Lieut. I. J. Phillipson, First Infantry, leave extended six days; Major W. A. Mercer, retired, one day.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. D. Karns, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to aid on staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific reserve fleet.

Lieut. J. H. Blackburn, detached fleet engineer, Atlantic reserve fleet, to fleet engineer, Pacific reserve fleet.

Ensign B. K. Muir, to the Culgoa.

Ensign E. C. Metz, detached the Idaho, to the Tonopah.

Medical Director O. D. Norton, placed on retired list.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Robnett, detached the Culgoa, to the Texas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. Bloedorn, to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. Farwell, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to the Culgoa.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Kaufman, to the Atlantic reserve fleet, to the Ozark.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Little, detached the Mayflower, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. F. O'Mara, detached the Maine, to the Mayflower.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. Reed, Jr., to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington.

Boatswain N. R. King, detached the Albatross, home.

Marine Corps.

Col. R. C. Dickinson, to command Marine Barracks, Boston.

Lieut. Col. P. Kane, detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to command Marine Barracks, Ports south.

Commissioned—Second Lieutenants: H. L. Laessen, J. R. Keser, W. L. Rupertus, J. L. Underbill, L. E. Fagin, Jr., K. E. Rockey, B. C. Murchinson, E. T. Lloyd, A. A. Turnage, G. W. Hamilton, L. M. Bourne, Jr., G. L. Davis, H. M. Hughes, H. H. Kinsman, A. De Carre, C. S. Baker, J. F. S. Norris, A. Kingston, E. Talbot, 2d.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—San Francisco, Patapsco, Patuxent, at Pensacola; Cummings, at Charleston; Nereus, at Philadelphia; Duncan, at Newport; Preston, at Jacksonville; Tingey and Thornton, at Palatka; Maryland, at Topolobampo; Denver, at San Diego; Albany, at Bremerton; Jupiter, at Tiburon, Cal.

Sailed—Osceola, from Guantanamo for San Juan; Vestal, from Key West for Pensacola; Arethusa, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo; Caesius, from Boston for Washington; Galveston and Piscataqua, from Manila for Guam; Celtic, from Naples for Genoa; Brutus, from New York Navy Yard for Norfolk; Ontario, from Norfolk for New York Navy Yard; Justin, from Tiburon for San Diego.

The Duncan has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

The Craven, Wilkes, and Stockton were placed out of commission on Nov. 14 at Charleston, S. C., and have been stricken from the Navy Register.

The Severn was placed in full commission at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:40|Sun sets..4:41|Moon rises..8:41

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:28	11:00	4:00	5:00
Governors Island	10:33	10:59	4:08	5:27
Hell Gate	12:23	12:49	5:48	7:07

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 17.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 8.
SS Minnetonka, London, Nov. 8.
SS Kroonland, Antwerp, Nov. 8.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Nov. 15.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 12.
SS Canada, Naples, Nov. 4.
SS Allemannia, Kingston, Nov. 11.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Nov. 11.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Nov. 12.
SS Baron Polwarth, Cardiff, Nov. 3.
SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Nov. 11.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Nov. 15.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Nov. 14.
SS Salaga, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Radiant, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur.
SS San Fraterno, Tuxpan.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Nov. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Mayaro	Grenada	Nov. 8
Eunesic	Algiers	Oct. 20
Algonquin	S. Domingo	Nov. 10
Pochra	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 25
Columba	Malaga	Oct. 31
Foxton Hall	St. Lucia	Nov. 7
Jelling	Cienfuegos	Nov. 12
Carrillo	Port Limon	Nov. 10
Grayson	San Juan	Nov. 12
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	Nov. 8
Chicago	Havre	Nov. 9
Fannonia	Bermuda	Nov. 16
Francisco	Hull	Oct. 30
Havana	Havana	Nov. 14
Westfield	Belfast	Oct. 30
San Jacinto	Galveston	Nov. 12
Brinkburn	Penarth	Nov. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Majestic	Southampton	Nov. 12
Rhein	Bremen	Nov. 9
Iroquois	Cape Haytien	Nov. 5
Wella City	Dublin	Nov. 5
Thlitern Ranga	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Bristol City	Swansea	Nov. 4
Prinz Joachim	Colon	Nov. 11
Trent	Antilla	Nov. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 17
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 15
Hampshire	Cuba	Nov. 11
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 14
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Nov. 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Barbaroesa	Naples	Nov. 8
Georgia	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Pennsylvanian	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Weehawken	Seville	Nov. 6
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Nov. 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 18
El Sud	Galveston	Nov. 15
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

France	Havre	Nov. 18
Philadelphia	Southampton	Nov. 15
Carmania	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Ancona	Palermo	Nov. 9
Perugia	Palermo	Nov. 7
Frutera	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Cristobal	Haiti	Nov. 13
Colorado	Galveston	Nov. 15
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
K. Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Aurora, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hylas, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	——	10:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Mauretania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Amirante, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comua, New

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Automobile Club of America Preparing to Lease Big East Side Garage—Purchase for Mercantile Improvement in West Fifty-second Street—Long Beach Club Rumor.

It was ascertained yesterday that negotiations are nearly closed for the leasing by the Automobile Club of America of the former garage used by the New York Transportation Company, which operates the Fifth Avenue stages, in Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, between Park and Madison Avenues. The property runs through the block, having a frontage on Eighty-eighth Street of 153.4 feet and 102.3 on Eighty-ninth Street, being 82 feet west of Park Avenue.

The property belongs to Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and was leased by the New York Transportation Company a few years ago for a long term of years. The transportation company recently completed a new two-story garage on 102d Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, and that is now being used for the stage service.

The Automobile Club of America conducts a large garage for its members in connection with its club house in Fifty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, but the need of more room for the storage of members' cars has long been felt, and many members are anxious to secure for the club use a large garage in the eastern part of the city which would be readily accessible to residents in that locality. The Eighty-eighth Street garage is a four-story building, and is admirably equipped for the accommodation of several hundred cars.

Big Sale in 52d Street.

The two-story stable at 306 to 312 West Fifty-second Street, covering a plot 100 by 100, has been sold by I. B. Wakeman for the Dongan Investing Company. The buyer is said to be an investor who is planning a mercantile building for the plot. The property, which is 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, was held at $50,000.

Church Use for Theatre Site.

The People's Pulpit Association has taken title to the property 22 to 28 West Sixty-third Street, 100 by 100, between Central Park West and Broadway. The recording of the deed shows that the new owners foreclosed it, subject to a $300,000 mortgage from Frederick H. Robinson of Cleveland, to whom it was transferred in 1910 by the buyers of the property at foreclosure. This is the plot on which Butler Davenport intended to erect a four-story theatre, but the plan collapsed soon after the building had been started.

Recent Buyers.

Edward M. Wald, member of the cotton brokerage firm of Stephen M. Wald & Co., is the buyer of 22 East Eighty-second Street, to which he will remove from his present residence, 49 East Eightieth Street, as soon as alterations he desires are completed. The property was sold last week by Joseph S. Ulman for about $100,000.

Bronx Borough.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for a Mrs. Walther, a plot of ground 75 by 150 on Edgewater Road running through to the Bronx River, to a client of F. S. Loewenthal, Esq.

Harry B. Davis has purchased from William Gundlach, the five-story flat, on plot 44x95, at the northwest corner of Franklin avenue and 170th street. The property was given in part payment by the seller for the two flats at 2939 and 2941 Jerome avenue. Frederick Fox & Co., negotiated the transaction.

Morris Fine has purchased for investment Nos. 1879 to 1883 Crotona avenue, two five-story flats on plot 76.8 by 100, 41 feet north of 176th street.

Club Rumor at Long Beach.

A rumor was current yesterday that a syndicate of business men was negotiating for a large plot at Long Beach for the purpose of establishing a country club with golf links and other sporting features. Lex-Senator Reynolds, who controls the Long Beach estates, on a portion of which the proposed club would be located, admitted that such negotiations had been in progress for some time, but said that nothing definite had been done. The plan was in such an embryonic condition that Mr. Reynolds did not care to mention the principals in the matter.

Staten Island.

The site of the old tennis court of the Harbor Hill Golf Club on Brighton Heights, Staten Island, has been sold by Thomas Kieran, through Cornelius G. Kolff, to C. E. Gremmels, of Westerleigh. The same buyer has also purchased through the same broker two plots each 20 by 114, on Portland place, Brighton Heights.

Commercial Leases.

A lease has just been closed by Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., and Johnson, Adams & Greacen for the store, basement and sub-basement at 8 Washington place, running through to 15 and 19 West Fourth street, on the corner of Mercer street, by C. H. Tenney.

This lease is of importance as it assures the permanency of the Washington square district to the hat trade for some time to come.

J. G. White & Co., have leased for the Fabian Construction Co., the store and basement at 151 and 153 West Twenty-sixth street, to E. P. Lawson, of Seybold Machine Co., for a term of years at an aggregated rental of $50,000.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have rented the first floor and basement at 85 Franklin street, to D. Matchack & Co., and the first floor and basement at 102 Franklin street to Ireland Bros., Ltd.

George Neiman has leased for A. F. Jammes (Midville Realty Company) to William Bernstein, dealer in ladies' slippers and shoes, the store and basement at 5 West Thirty-seventh Street for ten years.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has negotiated a $20,500 mortgage at 5 per cent. interest on property at 74 Pearl Street, corner of Coenties Slip, purchased by a client through the same office. The same company has also placed a loan of $13,000 at 5 per cent. on 205 Front Street. Both loans were for five years.

Gaines & Drennan Company has placed a loan of $20,000 at 4½ per cent. on 158 West Twenty-second Street; also placed a loan of $25,000 on Westchester County Farm.

New Washington Heights Theatre.

Plans are being prepared by Louis A. Steinart for a fireproof moving-picture theatre to be erected on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue, 250 feet north of Broadway, to cost $20,000. The structure will seat 1,300.

$100,000 Apartments for Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for two apartment houses on a plot of 100 by 100 on the north side of Greene Avenue, 350 feet east of Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, for the G. & M. Improvement Company. The cost is estimated at $100,000.

Real Estate Notes.

The Dinsmore Estate Corporation has been organized with a capital of $200,000 for the purpose of handling the realty of the late William B. Dinsmore, who was succeeded as President of the Adams Express Company by the late John Hoey.

The property was left by Mr. Dinsmore to his three children—William B. Dinsmore, Madeline I. Dinsmore, and Helen Dinsmore Huntington, the latter of whom is engaged to marry Vincent Astor.

The property involved in the new corporation consists of 7 East Forty-seventh Street, a new six-story business building; 302 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street; the adjoining house, 3 West Thirty-first Street; 43 Sixth Avenue, and 136 West Fiftieth Street, the private stable of the Dinsmores.

A loan of $55,000 has been made by Max Kobre to the Levy Dairy Company on the new building to be erected on the southwest corner of Avenue B and Nineteenth Street, a plot 84 by 120.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Bond St, 55, s s, about 95 ft w of Bowery, 22x65.7x22.8x61.3, three-story left and store building; L. F. Buttner against Katie Buttner and others; Rifkind & S., attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; partition; adjourned to Dec. 1.

By Joseph P. Day.

117th St, 329 East, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, vacant; American Mortgage Co. against E. A. Cohen and others; M. S. Borland, attorney; Norbert Heinsheimer, referee; due, $5,470.43; taxes, &c., $321.83; to the plaintiff for $5,250.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Townsend Av, w s, 226.9 ft s of Belmont Av, 30.9x89.1x irregular, vacant; E. H. Childs against M. B. Schurck; Harold Swain, attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $2,875.82; taxes, &c., $235.07; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 284, w s, 74.7 ft n of 36th St, 24.6x100, four-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against Matthew Morgan and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. M. Ryan, referee; due, $26,766; taxes, &c., $1,657.

102d St, 336 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; L. M. Berulli against Louis Roman and others; Action 1; E. L. Bushe, attorney; H. H. Bottome, referee; due, $35,572; taxes, &c., $1,510.

102D ST, 332 and 334 East, s s, 137.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Irma M. Berulli against Louis Roman and others; Action 2; E. L. Bushe, attorney; A. R. Walsh, referee; due, $35,-839; taxes, &c., $2,208.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

45th St, 154 East, s s, 113.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5, three-story dwelling; Albert Van Wyck against George Sosenheimer and others; Lyon & S., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $15,139; taxes, &c., $953.

By J. H. Mayers.

77th St, 335 East, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x102.2, four-story tenement and stores; Leopold Katzenstein against Josef Lustig and others; Sternberg, J. & P., attorneys; M. R. Ryttenberg, referee; due, $15,873; taxes, &c., $342.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Paulding Av, e s, 135 ft s of 214th St, 25x105x irregular; s, Walter Wiswell, executor, against Abr. Shanzkin and others; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; M. S. Levine, referee; due, $498; taxes, &c., $65.

Tieman Av, w s, 425 ft s of Chester Av, 25x100; North Side Mortgage Corporation against Realty Co. and others; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; J. G. Dyer, referee; due, $2,650; taxes, &c., $65.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Faile St, 642, e s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, 20.10x100, two-story dwelling; J. M. Bisseri and others, executors, against Spofford Estates and others; Action 1; H. C. Botty, attorney; A. R. Lesinsky, referee; due, $7,981; taxes, &c., $218.

By Joseph P. Day.

Summit Av, 914, e s, 175 ft s of 162d St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Alema Realty Exchange Co. against George F. Bache and others; Cohen Brothers, attorneys; E. F. Clark, referee; due, $1,643; taxes, &c., $94; subject to a prior mtg of $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 10-12, s e corner of Canal St, 50x87.5; Harris and Abrahsm Cohen to Corporation of H. and A. Cohen, 163 Park Row, quitclaim and correction deed, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
CLIFF ST, 60, s s, 20x100; 60 Cliff Street Co. to Selg Goldstein, 600 West End Av, (mtg $45,000,) same, Nov. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
GRAND ST, n s, 28.4 ft w of West Broadway, 20x90; Amelia A. Purdy to Norconn Realty Co., 198 Broadway, Nov. 14; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1
MONROE ST, 284, e s, 25x95; Arthur G. Hays, referee, to Amelia A. Purdy, at Norfolk, Conn., May 13; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway.....$20,000
MONROE ST, 284, e s, 25x95; Amelia A. Purdy to Norconn Realty Co., 198 Broadway, Nov. 14; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1
WATER ST, w s, 215 ft s of Wall St, 38.10x 111.11 to Pearl St; Edw. H. Litchfield to Bertfield Realty Co., 44 Wall St, Nov. 14..$1
2D AV, 2,116, s e corner of 112th St, 25.11x 75; Henriette Harris to Arthur H. Harris, 300 West 45th St, Nov. 15; attorney, Modie Harris, 20 Broad St.....$1
5TH AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x300; Howard Phipps to John R. Toye, 78 Sedgwick Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $105,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, G. S. Ludlow, 2 Rector St.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; John R. Toye to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, Nov. 14, (mtg $195,000;) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1
5TH AV, 580 to 586, n w corner of 47th St, 100.5x220; Trustees of Columbia University to Gertrude Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, subject to leases and all liens, Nov. 14; attorneys, Nash & Jones, 63 Wall St....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Henry Phipps Estates, 787 5th Av, (mtg $1,500,000,) lease and all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, G. S. Ludlow, 2 Rector St..$100
8TH AV, 2,504, s e corner of 134th St, 25x 100; Charles Cohen to Humphrey Isaacs, 57 Vermilyea Av, (mtg $36,500,) Sept. 23; attorneys, Levy & Levy, 55 Liberty St...$100
21ST ST, 7-13 West, n s, 106x98.9, (mtg $230,000;) 22d St, 6-14 West, s s, 137x98.9, (mtg $420,000;) Howard Phipps to John R Toye, 78 Sedgwick Av, Lincoln Park, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 14; attorney, G. S. Ludlow, 2 Rector St.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; John R. Toye to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, Nov. 14, (mtg $650,000,) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1
85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 102.2; Santa Rumore to Joseph A. Schmitt, 193 Menahan St, Brooklyn, Nov. 15, due as per bond; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 96 Broadway.....$1,000
19TH ST, 274 and 276 West, s s, 40x123.5x 40.9x128.2; Ralph Holding Co. to Herman Heinemann, 501 West 113th St, prior mtgs $62,500, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
21ST ST, 7 to 13 West, 100x98.9; same to same, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$230,000
22D ST, 6 to 14 West, 137x98.9; same to same, Nov. 14; attorney, same.....$420,000
31ST ST, 139 to 147 East, n s, 100.11x irreg; also to 32d St; Henry Seeger to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$10,000
47TH St, 1 to 5 West, 97.6x—; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to the Trustees of Columbia University in City of New York, 63 Wall St, Nov. 14, due Jan. 15, 1924, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Nash & J., 63 Wall St.....$220,000
47TH ST, 7 to 11 West, 70.8x100.5; same to same, Nov. 14, due Jan. 1, 1924, 4 p. c.; attorney, same.....$130,000
63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 100x127; Lenox Hill Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 17.....$425,000
75TH ST, 342 East, 20x102.2; Zerlina Froman to Jacob Schnekraut, 418 East 51st St, Nov. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000
75TH ST, 266 East, 16.4x76.5; Frederick Lang to Catherine W. Loney, Northampton, England, Nov. 13, 4½ years; attorneys, Stanton & H., 31 Nassau St.....$4,500
85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 102.2; Regis High School Corporation to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, Nov. 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$30,000
122D ST, 278 West, n s, 20x100.11; Thomas A. Roe to Mildred E. Sterry, at Greenport, L. I., prior mtg $12,500, Nov. 17, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George W. Simpson, 51 Chambers St.....$5,833
127TH ST, 31 West, 18.9x80.11; Margaret Flugel to American Mortgage Co., 48 Cedar St, Nov. 17, due Nov. 17, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St...$5,000
142D ST, 287 West, n s, 25x99.11; Patrick J. Kennedy to William Rankin, 119 West 77th St, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,000
183D ST, 505 to 511 West, 170x74.11; Placid Realty Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, (prior mtg $85,000,) due Feb. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$25,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 90.4 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x83.8; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Rosina Di Giuseppe, 725 East 161st St, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
ANTHONY AV, w s, 113 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x88.11; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Nettie Heller, 1,725 Anthony Av, Nov. 13; same attorney.....$100
BATHGATE AV, w s, 210 ft s of 172d St, 50x120; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Frances Mercy and another, 2,807 Surf Av, Brooklyn, mtg $43,500, Nov. 14; attorney, David Freiberger, 350 Broadway.....$1
BRIGGS AV, 2,595, w s, 38.11x86.9; William C. Oesting Co. to Franz Schultz, 100 East 80th St, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 15; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100
BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, 47.5x—; Solomon Cohen to Jennie Kalisky, 2,412 7th Av, (mtg $38,000,) Nov. 10; attorney, S. Bimburger, 2 Rector St.....$1
CLINTON AV, 1,827, w s, 34.8x149.10; Plough & Fox Co. to Charles Habermann, 2,668 Broadway, Nov. 17, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$100
CLINTON AV, s w corner of 181st St, 94.6x 19.1; William L. Levy, referee, to Hannah B. Orrell, 432 9th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000
CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x 100; Longfellow St, w s, 300 ft s of 172d St, 75x100; O'Leary Realty and Construction Co. to Eleanor L. Donohue, 417 West 22d St, Nov. 1; attorney, Edward F. Moran, 31 Chambers St.....$100
GROVE ST, n s, 117.8 ft n e of Woodruff Av, 25x103.9; F. Elbert Thomas, wife of Albert Thomas, to Mary A. Keenan, at Redding, Conn., Nov. 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$1
LOT 9, map of Carter estate; Gerennia Grimaldi to Geremia Grimaldi, 2,947 Paine St, July 8, 1910; attorneys, Dailey & F., 30 Westchester Square.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Geremia Grimaldi to Rosa Grimaldi, 2,947 Paine St, July 9, 1910; attorney, same.....$1
MOTT AV, 536, e s, 16.8x105.2; Edward C. Kelly to United States of America, April 11; attorney, H. S. Marshall, Post Office Building, New York.....$5,875
PARK AV, 4,572, e s, 36.8x—; Henry Lang to Rudolph Weber, 694 10th Av, Nov. 14, mtg $20,000; attorney, William F. Carell, 2 Rector St.....$1
PARK AV, 4,516, e s, 36.8x138.1; Henry Lang to Rudolph Weber, 694 10th Av, Nov. 14, mtg $20,000; attorney, same.....$1
SEDGWICK AV, w s, s ½ of Plot 4, map of William O. Giles; Kathleen R. Rhatigan and another to Salome C. Rhatigan, 865 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, June 20, 1912; attorney, J. S. Jenkins, 165 Broadway.....$1
WRIGHT AV, e s, 175 ft s of Bland Av, 50x105; Patrick L. Walsh to Thomas McArdle, 1,127 Clay Av, Nov. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
3D AV, s e corner of 134th St, 25.11x—; Ella E. Foxwell to Benjamin Pfifferling, 451 East 140th St, mtg $5,000, Nov. 14; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
157TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x—; Mina Sturzenegger to Bensnson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway..$1
166TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 98.9; Benenson Realty Co. to Mina Sturzenegger, 60 West 162d St, Nov. 15, (mtg $32,-000), attorney, J. F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av...$100
167TH ST, 1,124, n e corner of Simpson St, 25x90; Fidelity Mortgage Co. to Alexander J. Silverman, 478 East 142d St, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
170TH ST, s e s, 221 ft n e of Boscobel Av, 99.1x—; May M. R. Morton to Frederick Graemuck, 207 Edgecombe Av, Nov. 17....$1
170TH ST, s e s, 131 ft w of Prospect Av, 30x 95; Bischoff Construction Co. to George Hooks, 1,501 Commonwealth Av, Nov. 12, (mtg $29,000;) attorney, L. J. Langbein, 302 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 10 and 12, 50x87.5; Corporation of H. & A. Cohen to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, Nov. 14; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$15,000
AVENUE R, s w corner of 19th St, 84x120; Levy Dairy Company to Max Kobre, 115 West 122d St, Nov. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Zipris, 157 East Broadway.....$55,000
ESSEX ST, 133; Jacob Landsman to Elias Mayer and another, 25 2d Av, Nov. 15, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. D. Bohrar, 2 Avenue D.....$9,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 150th St, 103.4x—; Be Glad Construction Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Nov. 17, due Sept. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$375,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x300; John R. Toye to Henry Phipps estate, 787 5th Av, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$195,000
5TH AV, 580, w s, 25.5x—; same to same, Nov. 14, due Sept. 1, 1923, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$400,000
5TH AV, 582, w s, 25x100; same to same, Nov. 14, due May 1, 1927, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$252,000
5TH AV, 584, w s, 27x100; same to same, Nov. 14, due May 1, 1927, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$252,000
5TH AV, 586, w s, 25x100; same to same, Nov. 14, due May 1, 1927, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$215,000
18TH ST, s s, 348 ft east of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Santa Rumore to Joseph A. Schmitt, 193 Menahan St, Brooklyn, Nov. 15, due as per bond; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 96 Broadway.....$1,000
19TH ST, 274 and 276 West, s s, 40x123.5x 40.9x128.2; Ralph Holding Co. to Herman Heinemann, 501 West 113th St, prior mtgs $62,500, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
21ST ST, 7 to 13 West, 100x98.9; same to same, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$230,000
22D ST, 6 to 14 West, 137x98.9; same to same, Nov. 14; attorney, same.....$420,000
31ST ST, 139 to 147 East, n s, 100.11x irreg; also to 32d St; Henry Seeger to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$10,000
47TH St, 1 to 5 West, 97.6x—; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to the Trustees of Columbia University in City of New York, 63 Wall St, Nov. 14, due Jan. 15, 1924, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Nash & J., 63 Wall St.....$220,000
47TH ST, 7 to 11 West, 70.8x100.5; same to same, Nov. 14, due Jan. 1, 1924, 4 p. c.; attorney, same.....$130,000
63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 100x127; Lenox Hill Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 17.....$425,000
75TH ST, 342 East, 20x102.2; Zerlina Froman to Jacob Schnekraut, 418 East 51st St, Nov. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000
75TH ST, 266 East, 16.4x76.5; Frederick Lang to Catherine W. Loney, Northampton, England, Nov. 13, 4½ years; attorneys, Stanton & H., 31 Nassau St.....$4,500
85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 102.2; Regis High School Corporation to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, Nov. 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$30,000
122D ST, 278 West, n s, 20x100.11; Thomas A. Roe to Mildred E. Sterry, at Greenport, L. I., prior mtg $12,500, Nov. 17, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George W. Simpson, 51 Chambers St.....$5,833
127TH ST, 31 West, 18.9x80.11; Margaret Flugel to American Mortgage Co., 48 Cedar St, Nov. 17, due Nov. 17, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St...$5,000
142D ST, 287 West, n s, 25x99.11; Patrick J. Kennedy to William Rankin, 119 West 77th St, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,000
183D ST, 505 to 511 West, 170x74.11; Placid Realty Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, (prior mtg $85,000,) due Feb. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$25,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 113 ft n of 194th St, 22.7x88.1x22x83.8; Nettie Heller to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 15, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,450
ANTHONY AV, w s, 90.4 ft n of 174th St, 22.8x83.8x22x78.6; Rosina Di Giuseppe to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty, Nov. 15, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000
BRIGGS AV, 2,595, w s, 38.11x86.9; William C. Oesting Co. to Franz Schultz, 100 East 80th St, Nov. 17, 88.6; Franz Schultz to William C. Oesting Co., 249 East Kingsbridge Road, prior mtg $20,000, Nov. 15, due Jan. 2, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.,
BRISTOW ST, 1,320-1,331, w s, 40x100; Herman B. Flaxman to David Flaxman and another, 1,331 Bristow St, due as per bond, 6 p. c., Nov. 12; attorneys, M. & S. Meyers, 220 Broadway.....$1,000
CLINTON AV, 1,827, w s, 34.8x149.10; Charles Habermann and another to Plough & Fox Co., 391 East 140th St, prior mtg $22,000, Nov. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$5,500
CLINTON AV, s w corner of 181st St, 19.1x 94.6; Hannah B. Orrell to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Nov. 17; attorneys, R. & E. J. Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000
GROVE ST, n w s, 117.8 ft n of Woodruff Av, 25x108.9; Mary A. Keenan to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..
LONGFELLOW AV, 1,422, e s, 25x120.8; Jennie C. Stewart to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 17, due as per bond.....$6,000
LOT 26, Block 45, map of Section 1 of Mor-

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FLOODED CELLARS

From the backing up or overflowing of sewers can be prevented. Consult

Monroe M. Golding
PLUMBER
133 West 65th St.
Tel. Columbus 6227.

tavus L. Lawrence, 2,350 Broadway, (mtg $18,000,) Nov. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 90.4 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x83.8; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Rosina Di Giuseppe, 725 East 161st St, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
ANTHONY AV, w s, 113 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x88.11; Lawyefs' Mortgage Co. to Nettie Heller, 1,725 Anthony Av, Nov. 13; same attorney.....$100
BATHGATE AV, w s, 210 ft s of 172d St, 50x120; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Frances Mercy and another, 2,807 Surf Av, Brooklyn, mtg $43,500, Nov. 14; attorney, David Freiberger, 350 Broadway.....$1
BRIGGS AV, 2,595, w s, 38.11x86.9; William C. Oesting Co. to Franz Schultz, 100 East 80th St, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 15; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100
BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, 47.5x—; Solomon Cohen to Jennie Kalisky, 2,412 7th Av, (mtg $38,000,) Nov. 10; attorney, S. Bimburger, 2 Rector St.....$1
CLINTON AV, 1,827, w s, 34.8x149.10; Plough & Fox Co. to Charles Habermann, 2,668 Broadway, Nov. 17, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$100
CLINTON AV, s w corner of 181st St, 94.6x 19.1; William L. Levy, referee, to Hannah B. Orrell, 432 9th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000
CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x 100; Longfellow St, w s, 300 ft s of 172d St, 75x100; O'Leary Realty and Construction Co. to Eleanor L. Donohue, 417 West 22d St, Nov. 1; attorney, Edward F. Moran, 31 Chambers St.....$100
GROVE ST, n w s, 117.8 ft n e of Woodruff Av, 25x108.9; F. Elbert Thomas, wife of Albert Thomas, to Mary A. Keenan, at Redding, Conn., Nov. 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$1
LOT 9, map of Carter estate; Gerennia Grimaldi to Geremia Grimaldi, 2,947 Paine St, July 8, 1910; attorneys, Dailey & F., 30 Westchester Square.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Geremia Grimaldi to Rosa Grimaldi, 2,947 Paine St, July 9, 1910; attorney, same.....$1
MOTT AV, 536, e s, 16.8x105.2; Edward C. Kelly to United States of America, April 11; attorney, H. S. Marshall, Post Office Building, New York.....$5,875
PARK AV, 4,572, e s, 36.8x—; Henry Lang to Rudolph Weber, 694 10th Av, Nov. 14, mtg $20,000; attorney, William F. Carell, 2 Rector St.....$1
PARK AV, 4,516, e s, 36.8x138.1; Henry Lang to Rudolph Weber, 694 10th Av, Nov. 11, mtg $20,000; attorney, same.....$1
SEDGWICK AV, w s, s ½ of Plot 4, map of William O. Giles; Kathleen R. Rhatigan and another to Salome C. Rhatigan, 865 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, June 20, 1912; attorney, J. S. Jenkins, 165 Broadway.....$1
WRIGHT AV, e s, 175 ft s of Bland Av, 50x105; Patrick L. Walsh to Thomas McArdle, 1,127 Clay Av, Nov. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
3D AV, s e corner of 134th St, 25.11x—; Ella E. Foxwell to Benjamin Pfifferling, 451 East 140th St, mtg $5,000, Nov. 14; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
157TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x—; Mina Sturzenegger to Bensnson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 100 Broadway..$1
166TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 98.9; Benenson Realty Co. to Mina Sturzenegger, 60 West 162d St, Nov. 15, (mtg $32,-000), attorney, J. F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av...$100
167TH ST, 1,124, n e corner of Simpson St, 25x90; Fidelity Mortgage Co. to Alexander J. Silverman, 478 East 142d St, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
170TH ST, s e s, 221 ft n e of Boscobel Av, 99.1x—; May M. R. Morton to Frederick Graemuck, 207 Edgecombe Av, Nov. 17....$1
170TH ST, s e s, 131 ft w of Prospect Av, 30x 95; Bischoff Construction Co. to George Hooks, 1,501 Commonwealth Av, Nov. 12, (mtg $29,000;) attorney, L. J. Langbein, 302 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

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AVENUE R, s w corner of 19th St, 84x120; Levy Dairy Company to Max Kobre, 115 West 122d St, Nov. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Zipris, 157 East Broadway.....$55,000
ESSEX ST, 133; Jacob Landsman to Elias Mayer and another, 25 2d Av, Nov. 15, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. D. Bohrar, 2 Avenue D.....$9,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 150th St, 103.4x—; Be Glad Construction Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Nov. 17, due Sept. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$375,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x300; John R. Toye to Henry Phipps estate, 787 5th Av, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$195,000
5TH AV, 580, w s, 25.5x—; same to same, Nov. 14, due Sept. 1, 1923, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$400,000
5TH AV, 582, w s, 25x100; same to same, Nov. 14, due May 1, 1927, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$252,000
5TH AV, 584, w s, 27x100; same to same, Nov. 14, due May 1, 1927, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$252,000
5TH AV, 586, w s, 25x100; same to same, Nov. 14, due May 1, 1927, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$215,000
18TH ST, s s, 348 ft east of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Santa Rumore to Joseph A. Schmitt, 193 Menahan St, Brooklyn, Nov. 15, due as per bond; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 96 Broadway.....$1,000
19TH ST, 274 and 276 West, s s, 40x123.5x 40.9x128.2; Ralph Holding Co. to Herman Heinemann, 501 West 113th St, prior mtgs $62,500, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
21ST ST, 7 to 13 West, 100x98.9; same to same, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$230,000
22D ST, 6 to 14 West, 137x98.9; same to same, Nov. 14; attorney, same.....$420,000
31ST ST, 139 to 147 East, n s, 100.11x irreg; also to 32d St; Henry Seeger to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$10,000
47TH St, 1 to 5 West, 97.6x—; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to the Trustees of Columbia University in City of New York, 63 Wall St, Nov. 14, due Jan. 15, 1924, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Nash & J., 63 Wall St.....$220,000
47TH ST, 7 to 11 West, 70.8x100.

Real Estate

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WHY NOT ENJOY THANKSGIVING DAY AT GREENACRES

in a home of your own? A 10-room house just completed within a step of the station, will be sold for $16,000, or may be rented until May 1st with option to buy.

Full particulars on request.

WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
Country Life Permanent Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON.

Bargain.—Two 3-family new brick houses; swell front; 6 large rooms on floor; oak trim, hot-water heat; always rented; two blocks from Harlem R. R.; mortgage to suit. Apply 11 Malden Lane, Room 802.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fine Fanwood houses; no better can be built. Depot on ground; all improvements, large plots, beautiful trees, $4,900 and $5,600; very easy terms. Send for pictures. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Does your rent equal $40? If so, you can have a new and modern house at the same rate you are paying for it, and not renting. Westfield is the place. ¼-acre plot; high ground; near depot and cars. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; all in excellent condition; $8,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Welstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses, $7,000; bungalows, $3,300; limited number, on plot 175x200, $120 cash, balance as rent; sewer, gas, electricity, steam heat, open fireplaces, han ceilings; near station; commutation 10½c. Shaheen, Cranford, N. J.

$103.50, payable $5 monthly, buys 5⅓ acres woodland, Burlington County, only $2 per acre.) Appleby Estates, Spotswood, N. J.

Farms.

Homeseekers of limited means, having experience, can make $50 to $300 an acre from poultry, fruit, or general farming in the Southeastern States; $15 to $30 an acre buys excellent farms; the Southern Railway lines will find you a suitable location; "Southern Field" magazine and all facts free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Ry., Room 219, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange $60,000 free and clear corner plot, Bronx, for good saloon corner in Bronx; small first mortgage; no brokers. Kramer, 946 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Lemos & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

To Sublease.—Space in parlors and workrooms, suitable for milliner, corsetiere, ladies' tailor in fashionable dressmaking establishment; exquisitely furnished; Madison Av., adjoining 34th St. Charles F. Meyer, 334 5th Av.

Elegantly furnished private office and outer office sub-divided in Marbridge Building; no agents. Write or call 457, 489 Marbridge Building.

A.—57 Walker Street, near Broadway. Desirable lofts, 25x95. Rents $550 to $600 per annum. Folsom Brothers, Inc., 127 East 34th St.

6,000 sq. ft. in modern fireproof building, 409 Pearl St., Jan. 1; shafting and belting left up if lessee desires to run from large motor. Knox.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Daylight lofts, also store, basement, 25x100; 28 West 15th; cheap rent. Gray, 1,123 Broadway.

To Sublet—Private office, 25th St. and Broadway; reasonable. C 58 Times.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.
111 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.

N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.

Wonderful view over the city; Subway, 116th St., 30 Morningside Drive.
Corner 115th St.
Corner apartment; southern exposure.
7 rooms and bath $1,000.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

THE JEFFERSON.
824-828 WEST 51ST ST.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 123TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance runs; let us estimate. Send postal, 177-179 West 90th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS.
570 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; mail chute; four and five rooms; lowest rents.

66th St., 60 & 62 West, Corner Columbus Av. —7, all light rooms, bath; steam heat, &c.; private hall; $40 to $48; Subway and "L" at corner.

227 WEST 141ST ST.,
Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

ATTRACTIVE unfurnished apartment to lease. THE CHELSEA, West 23d Street. 'Phone 2700 Chelsea.

113TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also other rooms. Smith.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice.....$32
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c. THE HILLSMITH, 54-160 East 91st St.

92d St., Near Park Av.—Top floor of private home, 2 or 4 rooms and bath, for light housekeeping; electric light; parquet floors; 1 or 2 refined adults. Write to Reasonable, 74 East 92d St.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1 292 Madison Av.

Apartment, unfurnished, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 12 East 30th St.

Bronx.

Choice apartments, 6 rooms and bath; high-class apartment house; rent, $40; 2 months free yearly tenant. See Varian, Real Estate, 2 783 Webster Av.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-609 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Schools.

EXPERT INSTRUCTOR
Chemistry-physics, mathematics; graduate (Columbia-Clinton.) Prof. Albert, 620 Lexington Av. Plaza 3581.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; easy terms; estab. 1878. Investigate. McDowell School, 70 West 25th St.

Dancing.

Modern dances taught privately by refined lady, Mlle. Minderc, 105 W. 70th. 4034 Col.

Purchase and Exchange.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feinsold, 469 5th Av.,
between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, pianos, rugs, pianos. Myers, 119 University Place. 2295 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 125th St.

Sanitariums.

Ellis Sanitarium, Metuchen, N. J.—25 miles New York. Pa. R. R.; moderate rates; beautifully furnished and situated; quiet, refined; invalids, acute, chronic, convalescent, nervous.

Clothing

Mme. N[illegible] cleaning, pressing, repairing, street and dinner [illegible] remodeling, dyeing, furs; high [illegible] 60 West 56th St. Phone 6-0 Bryant.

Lost

LOST—Black bag, on West 105th St., between Central Park West and Manhattan Av., Friday evening. Finder may keep bag and contents if glasses and prized photo are returned to Janitor, 18 West 108th St.

LOST.—Lady's patent leather purse, containing money, check, and Union Dime Savings Bank book, between 6th Av. and 34th St. and Breton Hall Hotel; liberal reward. Write, L 74 Times.

LOST—Saturday night, velvet handbag, containing money, papers, glasses, Aeolian Hall or Broadway, Fort Lee car to Claremont Av.; liberal reward. Sawyer, 1,423 Broadway.

LOST—Ring with one sapphire, two diamonds; either in H. C. F. Koch's store or on 124th, nearby; suitable reward paid. Return 11 Mount Morris Park West.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, west side Broadway, between 59th and 66th sts., gray kitt fox muff. Reward if returned to 111 East 56th. Lindstrom.

LOST—On Saturday, Ridgewood train, Brooklyn, lady's black leather handbag; reward. 'Phone Cortlandt 1800. Write H., 2,902 Singer Building.

LOST—Black velvet handbag containing pair of diamond earrings, gold watch, marked "A. M. H.," and money; liberal reward. R. H., Lambs Club, 130 West 44th St.

LOST—Diamond Horseshoe, between Arrowhead Inn, Reisenweber's, and Churchill's; liberal reward. Mrs. H. M. Eager, 200 West 70th St.

LOST.—Saturday night, Nov. 15, pearl brooch, cluster seven small diamonds in centre; reward. Legaree, 501 West 121st St.

LOST—Twenty dollars, about 3:30 P. M., between 180th and 181st, Audubon, or Amsterdam. E. A. W., 570 West 163d St.

LOST.—Coral bracelet; heirloom; precious sentimental reasons. Robinson, 12 Mount Morris Park West; reward.

LOST—Friday night, Cort Theatre, opera glasses end case; reward. Address Schellhass, 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A gold chain bracelet, set with sapphires; reward. Return to 122 Madison Av.

LOST—Black silk pocketbook; Subway. Address Mrs. Charles W., T 92 Times.

$50 REWARD

for brooch containing 48 diamonds set in a scroll design, lost between 37th St. and Park Av. and Madison Av., between 32d and 33d Sts., on Saturday evening. Return to BLACK, STARR & FROST, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Monday, light brown collie, white collar and paws; reward. Werner, 637 Vanderbilt St., Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

I WILL PAY $1,000

For a furnished apartment from Dec. 1 to April 1; must have two large bedrooms and two baths; will furnish my own silverware, glassware, china, table linen, bed linen, and rugs; only three in the family; no children and no dogs; best of references and highest responsibility. Address R. W. H., Box 60 Times.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Riverside Drive, (96th St. Subway.)—Bachelor going abroad will sublet his finely furnished ten-room apartment, three baths, six months reasonable to responsible party. C 61 Times.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE NOS. 120-125, north Corner of 84th St.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms; three, four baths Stewart. See Superintendent.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St.
Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

95th, 330 West.—Front elevator apartment, seven light rooms; attractively furnished; sublet until April; Subway; Riverside, Apartment 43.

120TH-AMSTERDAM AV.—Newly furnished, high-class two-room kitchenette apartment. "Polnciana" Bryan.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases; 2 to 12 rooms, $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Charming three rooms, kitchenette; very complete; $75 monthly. Lyman, 609 W. 114th.

824, 127 West.—Elegant four rooms, bath; high-class elevator apartment. Camphell.

Riverside Drive, 456, (Near 116th.)—Five large rooms, $35 monthly. Apt. 6C.

55th, 16 West.—Suite of two rooms, bath, in private family; references.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well furnished high class apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartment, four or five rooms, for married couple; no children; must be north of 72d, near Broadway; references exchanged. Y 320 Times.

Wanted—Furnished seven-room apartment for adults; moderate rent. Address M. K., 73 Times.

First-class housekeeping apartment; two or three rooms; bath, kitchenette. Y 317 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST, 135 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single rooms; steam heated; excellent table; reference.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable front rooms; a comfortable home, with excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board; private baths.

52D ST., (591 Lexington Av.)—Suite, parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; clean, home comforts, bath, telephone; private apartment; private entrance. Chimoules.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

A.—47 FIFTH AV.—Desirable steam-heated room; table boarders; references.

MADISON AV., 436.—Delightful third floor front alcove room; private family table; couple appreciating refined surroundings; permanent; reference.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; $10 up.

11TH ST., 355 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

68TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; dressing rooms; Southern cooking; electricity.

65TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; convenient cars; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room; private bath; exclusive house; single room; references.

70TH, 82 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining; excellent table.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Double, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board; day, week; large rooms; private baths.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board.

71ST., 108 WEST.—Desirable second-story room; bath; also other rooms; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; new furniture; excellent table; southern exposure; half block Subway and elevated; every convenience; reasonable; table guests.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well appointed house; near subway, "L"; references.

72D ST., (591 Lexington Av.)—Suite, parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; clean, home comforts, bath, telephone; private apartment; private entrance. Chimoules.

73D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references; telephone Schuyler 10177.

78TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, home cooking; reasonable, also guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, connecting bath; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor front; private house; reference.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, parlor dining room; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 333 WEST.—Two large, beautifully and newly furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; telephone; every home comfort; American family; best home cooking.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Warm, single room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; American family; reasonable.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable double room; also hall room; absolutely first-class.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, sunny rooms, newly furnished; generous table; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Attractive second floor front; also hall room; home table.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; excellent table. Stager.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large room; also back parlor; reference

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Double room, second floor; running water; small room; table guests.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

123D ST., 22 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

123D, 104 WEST.—Large room; superior board; electric lights; warm; refined and select.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room; closets; running water; good board; telephone; reference.

149TH ST., 540 TO 558 WEST.—"The Audubon", nicest, healthiest section; Broadway Subway; large, pleasant rooms; electricity, phone, bath; $14 for two, including good home board; single, $8 to $12; home comforts. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals
Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

LENOX AV., 242.—Large, handsomely furnished room, excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden; reasonable.

SPECIAL low rates permanent guests; family hotel; under conveniences; fine location; near Riverside Drive room, with board. $7 up; rooms, $2 up; best value in city; call and be convinced. Acropolis Hotel, 519 West 123d St.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

Wanted by a lady, large front room, with good board; private family; Harlem; state terms. Deland, 562 Mott Av.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 72-82 EAST. (Corner Broadway.)—Furnished rooms, hotel service; bath and telephone accommodation. $4, $5, and $6 weekly. Ask for Mr. Palmer, Stuyvesant 4200.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator; modern improvements; reasonable. 4550 Gramercy.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath, breakfast; select house; telephone; references.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath; handsomely furnished, electric light, 'phone, heated; separately, en suite; private; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman; references.

72D ST., 206 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and small room; newly decorated; refined, private house; modern conveniences; telephone; select location; $2 upward.

116TH, 172 EAST.—Just opened; warm, cozy, large, small rooms; newly furnished; private; all conveniences; near "L"; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 175.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH ST., 23 WEST.—Fine, large room, bath connected; also smaller rooms.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; other rooms.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room; gentlemen; breakfast; telephone; references; single rooms.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $4.

47TH, 68 WEST.—Beautifully appointed large room with private bath; a bachelor; references.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished small rooms; quiet residence.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor alcove room; references.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Large, sunny, front basement; roomy closet; hot water; telephone.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated; newly decorated; parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwarde.

58TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; solid comforts.

60TH, 27 WEST.—Large, small rooms; every convenience; well heated; $2.50-$7; Subway. "L."

68TH, 38 WEST.—Large front room; also hall room; running hot water; transportation unexcelled.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; electricity; southern exposure; refined surroundings.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; suitable one or two; reasonable.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Front room, second floor; every convenience.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; southern exposure; telephone; Subway; references.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L" and Subway.

72D ST., 103 WEST.—Well furnished large, medium rooms; private house; telephone, reference.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Rooms or one floor, furnished, unfurnished; every convenience; near Subway.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room for gentleman; private house; references.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice room in private house; electricity; hot-water heating; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, high-class apartment; $6, $8. Tracy.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room, bath; electricity, parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Cozy, comfortable, large and small rooms; convenient location; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; private residence.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; sunny; homelike; single or en suite; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen.

78TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; reasonable to permanent party; references.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Well-heated large front room. $5.50. Schuyler.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; telephone; reference.

81st.—$35 monthly; attractive suite for bachelor or independent woman. Schuyler 9286.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; furnace heat; references.

83D ST., 221 WEST.—Attractively, newly furnished room; bright, airy; homelike surroundings; gentleman; strictly private family; $3. Halsey.

83D, 119 WEST.—Large back parlor, running water; refined home; piano; "L."

84TH, 14 WEST.—Large, medium sized, attractively furnished front rooms; quiet, refined; telephone.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Newly furnished house; beautiful, steam-heated rooms; telephone; reasonable.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms; handsomely furnished; well-kept private house; telephone.

86TH, 302 WEST.
House just opened; quiet, refined, private home; continuous hot water.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—Attractively, newly furnished large small rooms; continuous hot water.

86TH., 310 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent location; conveniences; Subway, "L"; references.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Large rooms; suitable for two; electricity; $6 to $8 weekly.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two-room suite; between Columbus and Central Park West; piano, running water, telephone. Call evenings. Eglelee.

96TH, 241 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; breakfast optional. Freeman.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Will rent a room in my attractive apartment to young girl or business woman; references exchanged

93D, 69 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 42.

93D ST., 45 WEST.—Attractive, cozy, clean rooms, $3, $5. L. Block.

96TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references. Maurice.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Exceptional room; strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, elevated.

95TH, 153 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for two; refined private family; references.

96TH, 230 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, single, en suite; piano; reasonable. Clarke.

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, light rooms; newly furnished; bath; conveniences; phone, steam; board or breakfast optional. Cowan.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; refined home.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; modern private house; every convenience; references.

105TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath; steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams. 8802 Riverside.

111TH ST., 311 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; women or couple, employed. Schrader. Morningside 6844.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

114TH (1,867 7th Av.).—Elevator apartment, front suite (parlor and bedroom); American family; private bath; board optional. Doyle.

114TH ST., 425 WEST.—Large single, outside room; adjoining bath; southern exposure; $4; gentleman; references. Knight.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Very desirable, well-furnished room, with large clothes closet and all conveniences. Apt. 21.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Sunny front room; well furnished; all conveniences. Apt. 41.

120TH ST., 188 St. Nicholas Av.—Large, newly furnished, clean, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment; every convenience; price moderate. Young.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room; elevator; top. Apartment 63.

122D, 540 WEST.—Elegant sunny room; bath, improvements; private family; Subway. Wright.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Newly furnished room in private home; reasonable. Apartment 7.

137TH, 607 WEST.—Front room; conveniences; private family; Subway; Meek, Apartment 23C.

141ST ST., 224 WEST.—Heated room, conveniences, for gentleman desiring home with private American Christian family; L, Subway. Trafford.

141ST ST., 529 WEST.—Beautifully furnished modern sunny suite, second floor; strictly private.

145TH ST., 349 WEST. (near "L." Subway.)—Room and board; Southern cooking. Phone 7696 Audubon.

145TH ST., (306 Convent Av.)—The Gladstone is now open.

161ST, 576 WEST.—Attractive room, with private family; gentlemen only. Apartment C6.

ADVERTISER, owning elegantly kept residence, will rent room and bath to high-class appreciative gentlemen; $40-$50 monthly; breakfast. Address Cleanliness, 2,029 Broadway.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming-house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

AMERICAN refined private family, Riverside Drive, desires men, paying guests; very large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; meals. Telephone 9411 Morningside.

ATTRACTIVE room, bath; private family; exclusive apartment; $6; door from Broadway-112th. L 44 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple having handsome apartment would let attractive homelike room overlooking Park; adjoining bath; to gentleman; references; $9. Apt. 7 S. C.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Elevator Apartment 36.)—Neat, well-heated rooms; telephone; reasonable.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11 (141st St.-Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; prices reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (corner 136th.)—Large and airy outside rooms, running comforts, and reasonable. Apartment 5A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American, refined, private family; gentleman paying guest; large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; meals. 9411 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (91st Subway.)—Excellent accommodations in bachelor's apartment; reasonable to desirable, permanent party, with references. C 60 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (137th).—One, two furnished rooms; ground floor. White, 3260 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

TWO FINE, LARGE ROOMS; single or en suite; front; southern exposure; sunny; private home; all conveniences; hot and cold water, &c.; very reasonable; Brooklyn's best section; near all transportation lines. 49 Halsey St. Phone 5138 Bedford.

STERLING PLACE, 26, NEAR SUBWAY.—Alcove and square rooms, en suite; heated; conveniences; private family; telephone.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Furnished accommodations wanted by two young college-bred men; expect to be permanent. Write, stating price, and describe fully. C. H. Johnson, Box 94 Times.

WANTED—By gentleman, furnished outside room, lavatory, between West 72d and 110th Sts.; references. E. A., 13 West 88th.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

FUR DEPARTMENT.—Requires several experienced and competent saleswomen for our Fur Department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

SALESWOMEN.—Require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

CARPET WORKROOM.—We require an experienced carpet machine sewer. Apply to Manager, Carpet Department, Third Floor, East Building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers. If under 16 years of age come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

Help Wanted Female

ADDRESSERS.—Experienced; salary, $6; hours, 8:30 to 5:30. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

AN ALERT, well-educated woman, capable of earning $30 weekly, in educational forward movement; tactfulness, personality, and earnestness more necessary than experience; guaranteed income; organizing tour in Florida and California. Apply after 2, Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.,

require experienced salesledger bookkeepers.

CANVASSER.—We want a woman of attractive personality, preferably with some selling experience, or with an extensive social acquaintance, to call on selected lists, with our book and magazine combinations; ideal proposition for approaching holidays; liberal commissions or guarantee. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place. Mr. Mansfield; afternoons only.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER,

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BRING WORKING PAPERS WITH YOU. BETTER POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO PROVE SATISFACTORY IN THIS CAPACITY.

Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF NEAT APPEARING YOUNG GIRLS 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER,

FOR LIGHT WORK.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of several
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for their
NICKELWARE SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of several
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for their
CHINA AND GLASSWARE SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Young lady wanted in family where children's nurse is kept; do mending and help with baby; wages, $18. Call at 17 West 12th St., 1 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—By automobile concern, Long Island City, with three or four years' experience. Address in own handwriting giving experience, references and salary expected, W. S., 27 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; most operate Invisible Remington; $6 to start. Apply, 3 to 4 P. M. The Lundborg Co., 227 to 239 West 17th St.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call Hanson-Bellowe Co., 303 5th Av.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

WILL HAVE A VACANCY for two and probably three educated ladies Nov. 19. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

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A—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY: STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

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SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
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STENOGRAPHY; SECRETARIAL WORK; TYPEWRITING; ENGLISH.
Day Courses, and Monday and Thursday Evenings.

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501 5th Av., corner 42d St.
Commercial courses, stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial and civil service; by expert licensed instructors; days and evenings. Employment Department, A. J. Fancell, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.—We require several well appearing, experienced salesmen for Diamond and Watch Sections. Apply by mail only, stating experience and references in detail; also salary expected.

ALSO

CARPET WORKROOM.—We require a thoroughly experienced carpet layer. Apply to Manager, Carpet Department, Third Floor, East Building.

BOY.—Public school graduate wanted in publishing business; references required; chance for advancement; start $5. L Box 63 Times.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST WANTED.—Practical man, thoroughly versed and actually experienced in the manufacture of phosphorus and phosphorus sesqui-sulphide. Address 610-35 Nassau St., New York.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
Ambitious young man of good appearance desiring to learn the real estate business is offered an exceptional opportunity with an old-established concern; he will receive a thorough sales training and fact concerning the sales of high-grade properties; commission paid on sales. Apply between 9:30 and 11 A. M.
McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you

TUNNEL HIGHWAYS TO JERSEY LIKELY

Joint Commission Will Ask New York and New Jersey Legislatures to Take Action.

WORK PRACTICAL AND CHEAP

While It Would Cost $42,000,000 to Span the North River, Traffic Tunnels Are Figured at $11,000,000.

Huge tunnel highways under the North River between downtown New York and Jersey City seem to be a somewhat definite project now. The plan at present seems to be in high favor with the joint New York and New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission, which has been studying the transportation problem for the past seven years. Such a highway, it is said, is not only practicable, but, as such engineering feats go, cheap. To construct the tunnels with a capacity of 5,000,000 vehicles each year would cost only $11,000,000. A bridge, it has been estimated by engineers, would cost in the end approximately $42,000,000.

With immediate action in view, it is the intention of the commission, so it was said yesterday, to take the matter before the State Legislature next year. In New York State the Legislature will be asked to consider the project at its next session, which opens in January. A meeting of the sub-committee of the commission, of which A. J. Shamberg is Chairman, was held yesterday at the offices at 115 Broadway, and the question was thoroughly discussed. The sub-committee will shortly report to the joint commission. W. H. Noyes, Chairman of the commission, said last night that there would be as little delay as possible after that.

"We are going to have some action," he said, "and as soon as the sub-committee makes its report steps will be taken to give the movement for better traffic conditions between New York and New Jersey an added impetus."

Mr. Noyes was asked if a tunnel would be recommended and the plan for a bridge condemned.

"I wouldn't say that," he replied. "The question of both bridge and tunnels will be brought up."

A comprehensive description of the proposed tunnels was given in THE TIMES in the edition of May 5, 1912, showing just how the scheme could be carried out with the present engineering facilities at the disposal of the builders. The present plan is to have the tunnels extend from the foot of Canal Street to the extended line of Twelfth Street in Jersey City. It has been recommended that the tunnels be built in pairs, one for eastbound traffic and one for westbound traffic, with roadways seventeen feet in width. In illustration of the fact that highway tunnels are practicable it has been pointed out that several are now in operation in other countries, including the Blackwall and Rotherithe tunnels under the Thames in England.

Investigations by engineers for the commission have shown that it would be practically impossible to build a bridge further downtown than Fifty-seventh Street, while a tunnel could be placed at any point where the people want it. Another investigation has shown that the number of vehicles crossing the Hudson daily is 19,660 and that all except 2,000 cross below Twenty-third Street.

On April 21 last the "Interstate Commission," as it has been termed, filed a report with the Legislature at Albany setting forth the results of its investigations. In that report the cost of a bridge was given as follows: River span, $27,160,000; approaches, $1,900,000; engineering and contingencies, $2,900,000; real estate, $4,800,000; interest during construction, $5,300,000. In the same report it was estimated that each pair of tunnels would cost not more than $11,000,000. The report did not flatly recommend tunnel construction, but its conclusions seemed to hint that tunnels were considered more advisable from many standpoints.

Charles M. Jacobs and J. Vipond Davies of 30 Church Street, who built the present Hudson tunnels to Jersey City and Hoboken, are the engineers who prepared the plans for the proposed highway tunnels. In speaking about tunnel construction as opposed to bridge construction, Mr. Jacobs has said:

"Every condition is against the construction of a bridge; every condition is favorable to the construction of tunnels. Favorable conditions for a long span bridge require the combination, if possible, of high shores with a comparatively shallow depth to bedrock for intermediate supporting piers. Here we have flat shores, deep water, and great depth to bedrock.

"The uniqueness of tunnels is that they can be placed where the people want them. Now, then, people, it is safe to say, want their first highway tunnel where the highways of the land meet in a common point. The map shows that so far as the highways from Elizabeth, Newark, Paterson, and Passaic are concerned they all merge in Jersey City and Hoboken, opposite the southerly portion of Manhattan."

COPPER STRIKE SHOOTING.

Deputy and Striker Wounded in Exchange of Pistol Shots.

CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 17.—Six striking copper miners were arrested to-day as a result of a shooting at the Quincy mine this morning, in which Deputy Sheriff Edward Barker and one striker were wounded. Sheriff Cruse believes that two other strikers were wounded, but were taken away by friends before their identity was learned.

The fight started when a parade of strikers on their way to Hancock met non-union men going to work. The parade stopped and deputies along the route ordered the strikers to move on. They refused, and a shot was fired from the strikers' ranks which struck Barker. He returned the fire, the bullet hitting John Trocia, who is alleged to have fired the first shot. A general fight ensued.

Both the Quincy and the Copper Range mining companies are preparing to mount deputies to replace the cavalry relieved from duty. Some of the members of the Detroit and South Haven cavalry are expected to return here to take positions as mounted deputies.

The Volturno Fund.

The fund for the relief of those left destitute when the Volturno burned at sea, continues to grow. The American National Red Cross Society reports that these contributions were made yesterday: Miss Lily L. Bach, $3; W. F. Mott, $10; Charles Mathé, $2; C. B. Barnes, $2; the Rev. Dr. John Henry Hopkins, $2.50; Temple Beth Sholom, Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, $112; W. Appleton Lawrence, $5; Selmar Hess, $25, and F. J., $2. This makes a total of $6,552 collected to date.

The France Delayed in Sailing.

The French Line received cabled information yesterday that the steamship France, which was scheduled to sail from Havre for New York last Saturday, did not get away until Sunday. Rough weather at Havre was the cause of the delay. The France is due to arrive Saturday instead of Friday, as a result of the delay.

Cup Yacht Keel to Weigh 84 Tons.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 17.—Eighty-four tons of lead to be used in the keel of the Vanderbilt syndicate seventy-five-foot sloop for the America's Cup defense trials next season was landed here to-day. Preparations for actual construction work on the boat are going forward rapidly. The marine railway down which the yacht will slide was completed to-day, and an examination of the keeling board for the boat's frame showed it to be satisfactory.

L. FRANKEL A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Hotel Man Despondent Over Recent Reverses.

Despondent because of business reverses, Louis Frankel, 60 years old, formerly manager of the old Gilsey House, and for many years a well-known hotel man and restaurateur in this city, shot and killed himself late yesterday afternoon in a secluded spot on the brow of Lookout Hill in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The shot was heard by Patrolman James F. Kierney of the Prospect Park precinct, who was on duty near the Ocean Avenue entrance. Kierney found Frankel lying face downward upon the ground with a bullet wound in his right temple. An ambulance was summoned from the Seney Hospital, and Dr. Tilden, who answered the call, said that death had been instantaneous. The body was taken to the park police station.

There were no papers or other means of identification on the dead man, except a small card upon which was penciled this request: "Please notify Mr. Lesvinier, 450 Nostrand Avenue, head of the American Sample Shop." The police communicated by telephone with Mr. Lesvinier, who, upon hearing the description of the suicide, said that he was probably Mr. Frankel, whose adopted daughter, Mrs. Hattie Petersen, was employed by his concern. Later Mrs. Petersen visited the police station and identified the body as that of her foster father, and it was removed to the family home at 365 Sterling Place, where Frankel lived with his adopted daughter and his wife, Elia.

For eight years past the dead man had been associated with Frederick Schwartze in the restaurant and café business. Under the firm name of Schwartze & Frankel, they ran the bowling alleys and café at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street, which was formerly the headquarters of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, and at one time was owned by Charles Ebbets. Four months ago Frankel and his partner opened the Montague Grill at 200 Montague Street, Brooklyn, of which Frankel acted as manager.

Friends of the dead man said last night that his business reverses began about fifteen years ago, when he gave up the management of the Hotel Albert, at University Place and Eleventh Street, Manhattan, which he had managed successfully for fourteen years, to take over the management of the Old Gilsey House, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. Frankel ran the Gilsey House for two years, and lost considerable money in the venture. Later he embarked in the Summer hotel business and took the management of the Kaaterskill Hotel at Kaaterskill, N. Y., which proved a failure in two seasons. His next enterprise was the Lakewood Hotel at Lakewood, N. J., a Winter resort. Half a season sufficed to compel him to abandon this also.

Frankel visited the Montague Grill yesterday morning as usual, but left the place before the head bartender arrived at 10 o'clock. The latter found only a small amount of money in the cash register together with this note:

Mr. Charles Werner.

Dear Charles: I can only leave you so much money in the drawer. Kindly pay the help. You will hear from me later in the evening.

On a separate card was written the combination of the safe. The note was signed with Frankel's full name. Werner stated last night that Frankel had been despondent and morose for several days.

DANA SUES E. D. MORGAN.

Demands Return of Commissions on Mexican Business.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles A. Dana, as executor under the will of Charles Dana, began suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to set aside certain contracts which the Corralitos Company of 100 Broadway, a Mexican ranching concern, entered into with its former President, Edwin D. Morgan. These provided for the sums to be paid to Mr. Morgan, who is a resident of Rhode Island, as compensation for his services as general agent. It is contended that these were excessive, and that Mr. Morgan should restore to the company the difference between the amount he received and the fair and reasonable value of his services.

The Corralitos Company, a Colorado corporation with $1,500,000 capital, was organized on Feb. 1, 1889, partly as a ranching and partly as a mining concern in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Charles Dana at the time of his death owned 1,920 shares of the preferred stock and 2,000 shares of the common stock. The Corralitos Company transferred all its mining interests to the Candelaria Company, which was owned by the same group of individuals, and on Dec. 7, 1910, the defendant, Mr. Morgan, resigned the Presidency of the Corralitos Company and made a contract with it to act for ten years for it as an expert agent in the ranching business.

This contract was modified on May 8, 1911, in such a way as to make Mr. Morgan's compensation depend on the amount of the dividends on the preferred stock, but it is complained that even under this arrangement it was possible for Morgan to receive as much or more than was paid out to the owners of 4,000,000 of preferred stock.

The complaint alleges that the Corralitos Company never earned enough money to pay any such commission or salary, and that in 1911 and 1912 Mr. Morgan received more than $32,000, although his services were not worth more than $2,500. Further complaint is made of the large commission which Mr. Morgan was to receive on sales of stock in 1911, and it is alleged that that was a subterfuge to compensate him for his services as President in 1910, for which he was entitled to no pay.

Mr. Dana also objects to the alleged contributions by the Corralitos Company in 1908 of $60,000 toward the $100,000 capital of the Leon Mining Company, to which the Candelaria Company had transferred its mining properties. Moreover, when the Leon Mining Company was reorganized, it is asserted, the Corralitos Company made a further and larger contribution. Upon these grounds Mr. Dana, in behalf of the estate of Charles Dana and all other stockholders who did not consent to the contracts with Mr. Morgan, asks for the cancellation of the contracts, the return of such sums as have been paid to Morgan in excess of the value of his services and the enjoining of the Corralitos Company from paying out any more money to him under the contracts.

FINDS REAL SEGREGATION.

Effect Is "Startling," Says Investigator in aWshington Departments.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public yesterday the report of a special agent sent to Washington to investigate the segregation of white and colored employes in Government departments. The investigation followed many complaints and inquiries. The association has twenty branches throughout the country. Moorfield Storey of Boston is President. Oswald G. Villard of New York is Chairman of the Board of Directors, which includes, among other members, Miss Jane Addams and Miss Lillian D. Wald.

"The effect of segregation," says the report, "is startling. Competition has been eliminated. Those segregated are regarded almost as lepers and get what no one else wants. Segregation in work has been effected so far without official orders. Generally the excuse is a readjustment of work to increase efficiency."

Taking up individual departments, the report says:

"In the Miscellaneous and Examining Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing workers have been paired according to race. In the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department colored employes have been segregated back of a row of lockers in a corner of the room.

"In fact, in this department segregation practically amounts to elimination. In the Treasury Building colored clerks have not yet been segregated, but it seems to be understood that as many as possible are to be segregated in the Registry Division.

"In the office of the Auditor for the Post Office segregation seems to have been most skilfully worked out. In one room colored men operate what is known as the 'gang punch,' and in another room the force working at the 'assorting machines' is entirely colored."

ACCUSES REALTY CO. OF LARGE FRAUDS

State Insurance Department Asks District Attorney to Begin Criminal Proceedings.

ASSETS FOUND WORTHLESS

Monaton Realty Investing Company Sold "Participating Certificates" in Form of Insurance Policies.

According to an announcement made yesterday at the New York office of the State Insurance Department a verified complaint has been filed with District Attorney Whitman against the Monaton Realty Investing Company, with general offices at 220 West Forty-second Street and several out-of-town branch offices, with a view to instituting criminal actions against the corporation and its officers.

This matter was taken up by the State Department at a conference held in this city between William T. Emmet, State Superintendent of Insurance, and James J. Hoey, second Deputy Superintendent. In explaining the department's action Supt. Emmet said:

"A complaint having been made to the State Insurance Department by a holder of a participating certificate in the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation, the conditions surrounding the methods used by this company to defraud the public have been investigated, and it appears that although it is not an insurance matter, their methods are such that the citizens of the various localities where this and similar concerns are operating should be advised of their true character.

"The situation, as it has been presented to the Insurance Department, shows that the above company, which was incorporated under the General Business law of this State in 1907, with a stated capital of $1,000,000, has sold a large amount of its securities in the form of bonds and preferred stock, with the proceeds of which they stated their intention to conduct a general real estate business. The company also issued so-called accumulative participating certificates, which were made up in such form as to give them all the appearances of an insurance policy, and their rate cards and illustrations of payments and maturity values, were also made upon forms customarily used by legitimate insurance companies.

"These certificates call for payments on an annual, semi-annual, quarterly or monthly basis, with the privilege of withdrawal of the accounts paid in 'on the second or later anniversary,' together with 4 per cent. interest. The complainant in the case, who had made thirty monthly payments, the last receipt being dated Nov. 10, of this year, demanded of the company the 'cash payment,' in accordance with the terms of the certificate, and was advised by the officer of the company to whom he made his demand, that, as he had not presented his claim on the day of the second anniversary, it would be necessary for him to wait until the day of the third anniversary.

"The officers of the company are: President, Pierre M. Looker; Vice President, Curtis M. Doolittle; Secretary, Walter E. Pratt; Treasurer —— Hargraves.

"The company has maintained offices in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y.; in Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.; in Providence, R. I.; in Philadelphia, Penn.; in Washington, D. C.; in Boston and Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., from which centres their agents have not only disposed of bonds and stock of the corporation itself, but have sold upward of a $1,000,000 of certificates.

"Although this corporation purports to engage in the real estate business, the character of its certificates, cards, and other literature made it appear as though it was some form of insurance.

"The assets scheduled in the last annual report to the Controller have, to a certain extent, been investigated, and it has developed that the company possesses no real interest of any value in any of the properties contained in this report. As an example, it was found that 37 parcels of land, reported by them as owned in the Borough of Brooklyn, were not only mortgaged, but mortgaged beyond their value, and are now in process of being foreclosed. Three pieces of property in Manhattan, which were investigated, were found not to be owned by the corporation at all.

"The State Banking Department lately investigated a complaint against this company, but found that it was unable to proceed on account of lack of jurisdiction, as the bill which passed the last Legislature, giving to that department the same supervision of fake banking propositions that is now given to the Insurance Department in the case of fake insurance companies, was vetoed by the Governor on May 17, 1913.

"The Attorney General's office has commenced a civil action looking toward the cancellation of this company's charter, but in view of the fact that there are many concerns of a similar character operating throughout the country, the Insurance Department has felt that immediate action should be taken to protect the citizens of this and other States.

"The Insurance Department therefore had a verified complaint filed with the District Attorney of New York County, and it is expected that he will at once proceed criminally against the corporation and its officers. As a result of this investigation some legislation will be no doubt presented to the forthcoming Legislature looking toward the protection of the public in matters of this kind. The postal authorities will also be requested to make an investigation into the activities of certain other concerns operating along the same lines in different parts of the country."

Attempts to reach Pierre M. Looker, President of the Monaton Realty Investing Company, and Curtis M. Doolittle, its Vice President, and Walter E. Platt, its Secretary, proved fruitless last night. No one was at the office of the company, 220 West Forty-second Street. This was the only address given in the City Directory and telephone book for Looker, Doolittle & Platt.

EDNA HARDENBERGH HOME.

Had Taken a Job as a Nurse—Byrne Sure His Daughter's Safe.

Miss Edna Hardenbergh, the 16-year-old daughter of Louis V. D. Hardenbergh, a reporter for the New York City News Association, who disappeared from her home, 31 Lake Street, Gravesend, on Thursday morning, came yesterday to the County Court House in Manhattan looking for her father. A general police alarm had been sent out for her, in the belief that she had been kidnapped.

She told her father that she had grown tired of going to school and had secured employment as a nurse, under an assumed name, in the home of Joseph Hare, a shoe dealer, of 218 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, and had been in charge of his three small children. She read no newspapers and knew nothing of the search for her. But at last she got homesick and went to the Court House, where her father is employed, to look for him. He investigated her story and found that she had been at the Hare home from Thursday.

Joseph Byrne, father of three-year-old Winifred Byrne, who disappeared on Saturday evening from before her home, 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, said last night that he was satisfied his little girl had wandered away and was not kidnapped. He denied the statement in afternoon newspapers that a Japanese was suspected of stealing the child. Byrne is a florist in moderate circumstances, and has, he says, no known enemies.

He cannot imagine that any one has any motive for kidnapping the little girl, and he has himself traced her through neighbors as far as Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, two blocks away. He expressed the belief yesterday that she had been picked up by persons who did not read newspapers in English, and who were taking care of her.

SCHOOLBOY MISSING.

Parents Distracted by Harry Butts's Disappearance—Behind in Studies.

Harry Butts, the fourteen-year-old son of Stephen H. Butte, whom many persons know as the proprietor of the barber shop at the St. Regis, has been missing for more than ten days. For a week detectives have been seeking a clue to his disappearance. Every morning for a week his mother has got up at daybreak and gone to Riverside Drive and scanned the shore for a long distance, in fear lest the answer would be there.

Young Butts, who was a pupil at the public school at Eighty-ninth street and Amsterdam avenue, left his home at 66 West Ninety-third street at 8 o'clock on Nov. 7 to go to school as usual. He carried his books with him. Detectives have traced him as far as the school, where he was seen in front of the building a little after 8 o'clock by several of his schoolmates. There he disappeared, or at least, there is no record of his having entered the school building, and nobody has been found who saw him after that.

The boy, who has dark brown hair and brown eyes, and is about five feet three inches tall, was wearing a blue serge knickerbocker suit, with a cap of the same material, and a gray sweater under his coat, black stockings, black laced shoes, and yellow gloves. So far as his parents knew, he had no money in his possession. He had an allowance of a quarter a week, did not smoke and read a great deal. He had been singing for some time in a church choir.

When the boy did not come home the first night, his parents remembered that he had not turned in his school report of the day before to be signed, and upon investigating, they learned that that day's report had not been up to its usual standard. It was thought that this might be the reason for his disappearance.

Some of the schoolboy friends of Harry told the detectives that a well-dressed man had been in the habit of distributing dimes and quarters in the park of late, and engaging them in conversation. The police are looking for this man. Mr. and Mrs. Butts, who are distracted by Harry's disappearance, have two other children, a daughter, who is older, and a son, younger than Harry.

PLACE FOR JEWISH FARMERS

None Like This Country, Says Convention Speaker.

The greatest opportunities for Jewish farmers is in America, according to Abraham Rostow of Hartford, Conn., a tobacco grower, who addressed the fifth annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America at its first day's session yesterday at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

"You can go from Argentina to Canada and nowhere will you find such opportunities for Jewish farmers," he said. "This country is the best place for Jewish farmers the world over."

Lipman Lakovitz of Nassau, N. Y., said that the children of the farmers deserted their parents who had tilled the soil for years and left them in their old age to finish the battle of life alone. He made a plea for the training of children so that they would stick to the farms. Without such training for the youth, he said, the Jewish farmers' movement would be a failure. Mrs. L. Busker, a delegate from the Ladies' Auxiliary, said that the wife of the Jewish farmer should be taught to help her husband.

"The woman on the farm has not had the proper education or the social and moral help she should have," she said. "We want lectures on agriculture and other topics. There is not a single wife of a farmer who would not be willing to help her husband if she only knew how. If we are not going to have Jewish farmers made out of our children we do not want to be farmers at all."

During the session a silver loving cup from Jewish students at Cornell Agricultural College was presented to the Directors of the Jewish Agricultural and Aid Society.

Chi Phi Annual Congress.

The annual congress of the Chi Phi Fraternity will be held at the Hotel Astor on Nov. 28 and 29. The dinner will be held in the ballroom on the evening of the 28th. There are about 800 members of the Chi Phi Fraternity in and about New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

That's What They All Say!

"That is the smartest Derby Hat I have seen in years," remarked a Mr. Goodresser in one of our Broadway Stores yesterday, as he tried on a University Club.

It was the drooped brim effect and the rakish way in which the University Club sat down on the head that was so pleasing to this customer. But his experience is the same as every Mr. Goodresser who buys this new Derby. You will find the University Club at the Truly Warner Stores only—only $2.00.

Orders by mail, telephone or telegraph promptly filled. Address 811 Broadway.

L. C. Wallick Buys Out Brother.

Louis C. Wallick, President of the Cadillac Hotel Company, operating the Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant, at Forty-third street and Broadway, and the Secor Hotel Company, operating the Secor Hotel in Toledo, Ohio, bought yesterday the interests of his brother, London I. Wallick, in these two companies, representing $165,000. Mr. Wallick is now sole owner of the two companies. He has just signed a twenty-five-year lease for the direction of the Deshler Hotel, in course of construction in Columbus, Ohio.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8
1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor.
First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
Sun. Night Mme. FRANCES ALDA and ORVILLE HARROLD and other artists in concert.

THE PLEASURE SEEKERS AT THE Winter Garden
EVGS. 8:20. MATS. TO-DAY & THURSDAYS. BEST SEATS $1.00. SAT. MAT., $1.50.
FOR PLEASURE SEEKERS
ALL STARS. 100 BROADWAY BEAUTIES.
SEATS AT ALL TICKET AGENCIES AT REGULAR BOX OFFICE PRICES
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Thanksgiving at 2.
TO-NIGHT & SAT. EVE. at 8. "Passing 3d Floor Back." followed at 10:15 by
FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL "Sacrament of Judas." (Forbes-Robertson in both.)
(Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.) with GEBTRUDE ELLIOTT
To-morrow, HAMLET. Thurs. Mice & Men. Fri. MERCHANT OF VENICE. Saturday Matinee. Light That Failed.
44th St. Music Hall Just W. of B'way. TWICE EVERY DAY.
Management.....EDWARD FIELDS
16—JAPANESE JIU JITSU GLADIATORS—16
THE DARING COMEDY, "FANCY FREE."
WALTER C. KELLY | TORTASADA
MADO MINTY | EDITH HELENA
WARD BROS. | MLLE. NANA
HEDGES BROS. & JACOBSON | BARGAIN MATS. 25c., 50c.
Evgs. 25c. to $1. Sun. Concerts. Mat. & Evg.
CASINO B'WAY & 39TH Evenings 8:20. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w, 2:20.
OH, SAY!
The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.
PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE BENEFIT
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1 SHARP.
GREAT ALL-STAR PROGRAMME
SEATS 50c TO $1.50.
39TH STREET THEATRE, Near Broadway.
Evs. 8:20. MATS. T'M'W & SAT., 2:20. AT BAY Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.
PRINCESS THEATRE of THRILLS
39 St. or. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w & Sat. 2:30
COME AND BE THRILLED AND LAUGH AND BLUSH
One-Act Plays "THE BRIDE." "THE BLACK MASK." "EN DESHABILLE." "FEAR."
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w, 2:20.
THE Family Cupboard
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, or. B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATS. T'M'W & SAT. 2:30. THE LURE Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.
COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, $1.50.
"THE MARRIAGE GAME"
48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY MATINEE THURS., $1.50.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-m'w, 2:15.
OURSELVES
Direction WINTHROP AMES
The Great Adventure
By ARNOLD BENNETT
The best comedy of the season. Still London's greatest success.
Booth THEATRE 45th Street, West of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
Half a million have read the story. "Buried Alive" The play is even more amusing. And you take something home to talk about.
LITTLE A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella
246 W. 44th. Wed., Sat., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45.
with Marguerite Clark.
WEST END. 125th St. W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:30.
4 MATS. AT 2:30. SNOW WHITE AND THE 7 DWARFS
T'm'w, Thurs., Fri., Sat.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 4 TIMES ONLY.
To-night and Wednesday Night, at 8:15. Mats. To-day and To-morrow at 2:15.
PAVLOWA
AND HER OWN COMPANY OF SELECTED ARTISTS.
Change of Programme at Each Performance
Matinee To-Day "MAGIC FLUTE" and "PAQUITA."
TO-NIGHT, "GISELLE" (Ballet in 2 Acts.)
To-m'w Matinee, "UNE SOIREE DE DANSE" and "PAQUITA."
To-m'w Night, "ORIENTALE" and "LES PRELUDES."
PRICES 50c. to $2.50.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee To-m'w & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Per o' My Heart."
Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. T'm'w, 25 & 50c WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY?

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. EXTRA MAT THANKSGIVING DAY.
THE MOST TEMPTING MUSICAL COMEDY MENU EVER SERVED IN THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL!
KLAW & ERLANGER present
The Musical Comedy Par Excellence
THE LITTLE CAFE
Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. MacLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll.
Yes, and There Are GIRLS—GIRLS—GIRLS—and Then Some!
The Exhilarating Punch
of "The Little Cafe" is intoxicating all New York! With its morceaux of wit, its atmosphere of gaiety, its sparkling, champagne-like melody, all served so brilliantly to tempt the jaded appetite, where can one spend three happier hours? Its intimacy with gay Paree, its charming femininity, its quips and jests, and unflagging air of youth and abandon transform this particular "Little Cafe" at the New Amsterdam Theatre into an elysium:
"Where the nights are filled with music,
Where the cares that infest the day
Fold up their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away!"
NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY AT EVERY PERFORMANCE!

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Eves. at 8:10. Matinees To-m'w & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in TANTE the New Comedy, by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.
"After the 'Deep Purples' and the 'Master Minds' and the 'Raffleses' and the other sincere insincerities of Crookdom offered as fodder to the Sarah-Jane mind in a recent unforgettable epidemic, it was quite a relief last night to view
THE MAN INSIDE
the crook unglorified, unhalo-ed and unhero-ed, a drama of crime by Roland Burnham Molineux, produced by David Belasco." —ALAN DALE.
Criterion B'way, 44th St. Now Mats. To-m'w and Sat.
GLOBE Victor Herbert's Operetta B'way, 46th St. Mat. Sat. 2:20. The Madcap Duchess with Ann SWINBURNE.
Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Mats. T'm'w & Sat., 2.
DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. To-m'w, 2:30.
NEARLY MARRIED With BRUCE McRAE. BEST FARCE IN YEARS
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mat. T'm'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WORLD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH." —American.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'm'w (Pop.) & Sat
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
GRAND, 23d St. 8th Av. THE BLUE BIRD. Next Week.—Eich'd Bennett, "Damaged Goods."

Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office
HOTEL MANHATTAN
MR. W. A. TYSON BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE IS NOT, AND NEVER HAS BEEN, CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH ANY OTHER OFFICE USING A SIMILAR NAME.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
WITH INTHE LAW
With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed., 50c. to 1.50.
The Best of All Musical Shows. ADELE
Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat. & Greta v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., Brook Av. Evs. 8. Mat. Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.
THE SPRING MAID
REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42d St. This Afternoon at 3:30.
Annual Meeting St. John's Guild
Reports of Officers.
Address by Dr. J. L. Magnes.
Songs by Miss Jayne Herbert, of Century Opera Company.
STEREOPTICON VIEWS of the work of the Sea-Side and Floating Hospitals.
Open to the Public. Admission Free.
B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. MARIE LLOYD Maggie Cline, Gertrude Barnes, and 8 others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. FALL FESTIVAL 15—STAR ACTS—15 Curtain 1:45 and 7:45.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25,50,75c, $1, $1.50. Daily Mat. 25,50&75c CECILIA LOFTUS Alice Eis & Bert Freoch, "All Wrong from Start," "The Water Cure," Wills Holt Wakefield, Belle Baker & Other Big Acts.
F. F. PROCTOR'S 5th AVE. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. Gus Edwards & His Big Revue, Frank Sheridan & Co., Jasper, The Thinking Dog; Raymond & Caverly, Goldsmith & Hoppe, others.
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NEXT WEEK—THE WHIP—London Cast.
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Pretty

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled to-day and probably Thursday, with occasional rains; light south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,388. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

MAY PLACE BAGMAN UNDER NEW CHARGES

Every Alleged Threat Likely to Mean New Indictment for Fowler.

SEARCH FOR BIG CONSPIRACY

Grand Jury, It Is Prophealed, Will Make "Blanket" Accuaation—To Hear McGuire To-day.

It is quite likely that more indictments will be found against Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, who figures throughout the Hennessy graft charges as one of the "bagmen." These indictments, it is expected, will follow Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark's latest trip up-State. Two process servers left the Criminal Court Building yesterday under orders from Mr. Whitman, and it is expected that they will serve subpoenas upon contractors whom Mr. Clark has questioned regarding Fowler's activities as a money collecter.

The practice of piling indictments on a man already under indictment is not a new one with District Attorney Whitman. Tais always has been his custom in cases where the men under indictment have been defiant and where confessions were desired to implicate others higher up. The most noteworthy example of this was the case of Police Inspector Sweeney, against whom nearly a score of indictments were found. Sweeney was defiant to the end. Finally he was sent to the penitentiary. His co-conspirators in the Police Department also rested under several indictments. One of his graft collectors was indicted six times.

Mr. Whitman, because of assurances he had received, was certain that Fowler would tell him everything he knew about the "sandbagging" of contractors. Now that Fowler has decided to stand trial, Mr. Whitman has concluded to let events follow their natural course in his case. The men upon whom Mr. Whitman is relying for further evidence against Fowler are the six contractors who stood outside the Syracuse office of William H. Kelley when Seneca P. Hull, the complainant against Fowler, left Fowler on Oct. 31, 1911. It is thought that Hull told Mr. Whitman the names of some of these six contractors, and that Mr. Clark went up-State to search for them.

Every new complainant against Fowler will be asked by Mr. Whitman whether any threats were made by Fowler. For each threat, it is expected, the District Attorney will seek a new indictment.

Blanket Indictment Expected.

In the meantime it is expected that a blanket indictment, charging conspiracy to bleed contractors on State work, will be found by the General Sessions Grand Jury. This Grand Jury now is devoting practically all of its time to the graf investigation. Secrecy has been maintained, but it was reported that three witnesses from up-State testified yesterday. The appearance of District Attorney Alexander T. Blcssing of Schenectady at the Criminal Court Building gave rise to the belief that the witnesses had come from Schenectady County.

Mr. Clark has obtained the names of more than 300 highway and barge canal contractors. His process servers, it was said, would serve subpoenas on most of the 300 men. Any of the contractors who have stories of "hold ups" to tell certainly will be placed on the stand in the John Doe investigation or before the Grand Jury. It will require at least three weeks to serve all the subpoenas, and few of the contractors will be heard by Mr. Whitman until after the Thanksgiving recess.

In the weeks between Thanksgiving and Christmas it is expected that many State contractors will be called to Mr. Whitman's office. Each one will be asked if he made any contributions to a political party. The questioning will take much time, but in this way Mr. Whitman will get at the culprits. It was to carry out this investigation that Mr. Whitman asked the Board of Estimate for $10,000. The board will consider this request to-mororw.

To Hear McGuire To-day.

The John Doe inquiry will be resumed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Criminal Court Building. It will be the first session since the collapse on Nov. 11 of George H. McGuire. McGuire again will be the principal witness. McGuire has been in hiding since his breakdown, but his attorney, Henry A. Wise, said yesterday that he again was in good physicial condition. Mr. Whitman has not been informed as to how far McGuire's admissions will go, but he believes that McGuire will tell all he knows. An indictment charging perjury, it is believed, is hanging over McGuire's head.

Mr. Whitman was asking McGuire about his conference with John A. Hennessy at the Hotel Utica in Utica when he was compelled to suspend the examination. Mr. Whitman will try today to get an admission from McGuire that it was he who gave a list of 43 "sandbagged" contractors to Hennessy. If he makes this admission it will remain for McGuire to tell what he knows about "sandbagging" methods and he will also have to explain why he himself collected funds from certain contractors on the Barge Canal.

Henry P. Burgard of Buffalo, the man who beat William H. Fitzpatrick, Murphy's man, at the last primaries, will also appear before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at the hearing to-day. He will testify if time permits. Burgard has had one conference with Mr. Whitman and left the impression that he was willing to testify, but that he could give nothing but hearsay evidence as to the holding up and shaking down of contractors. Since Burgard left the city, it is said, Mr. Whitman's men have been skirmishing in his territory and Burgard will not be among the favored ones who will not have to sign immunity waivers. It has also developed that Burgard will appear under subpoena.

Martin W. Littleton, Fowler's counsel, said yesterday that he expected to attend the John Doe inquiry. Littleton already has attacked the jurisdiction of Mr. Whitman in the Fowler case and it was inferred from his talk that he questioned the constitutionality of the

Continued on Page 2.

MARCONI IS CONFIDENT.

Says Before Long He Will Telephone by Wireless Across Atlantic.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In reference to the reports about transatlantic telephoning, William Marconi said today:

"I have not yet attempted to telephone across the Atlantic. Important experiments are now being carried on, and before long such a feat will be accomplished, but up to the present we have not succeeded in telephoning by wireless more than 200 or 300 miles."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Prof. F. A. Rogers, Instructor of Physics and Electrical Engineering at Lewis Institute, said today in regard to Mr. Marconi's experiments in wireless telephoning:

"Ever since the invention of the wireless telegraph the wireless telephone has been regarded as a possibility. The whole idea is the same. A high frequency wave is secured and maintained continually. The telephone transmitter circuit taps the high frequency wave and by breaking it makes conversation possible. Every one has been looking forward to talking by wireless, and it seems quite natural that Marconi should discover it, as he is, of course, first in this field.

"The whole problem has been to obtain a proper instrument for reducing the high frequency wave so that conversation can be possible. No one can hear above a vibration of 45,000, so the wave must be toned down a bit for human ears. I understand that no real conversation has been tried as yet. It may mean that we will have to invent a new language, a sort of wireless Esperanto, so that the whole world can join in the conversation."

GOETHALS'S ANSWER READY

Smiles When Asked About Possibly Becoming Police Chief Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 18.—When Col. George W. Goethals was seen here to-night by THE TIMES correspondent relative to Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel's intention to offer him the Police Commissionership of New York, he stated that no overture had as yet been received by him. When asked if he would accept if such an offer was forthcoming, he smiled and said:

"Should the offer be made me, I have my answer ready."

Later, when Col. Goethals was speaking on the subject of his leaving Panama, he said:

"I want to sec the finish of the work which I began here."

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 18.—A telegram was sent to-day to Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, offering him the city managership of Dayton under the new commission form of government.

The City Commissioners told Col. Goethals in their telegram that "Dayton wants the best-equipped man in America," and assured him that that city was "willing to pay a larger salary than the Federal Government pays its army officers."

There is no assurance that Col. Goethals will consider the offer.

MANY BEQUESTS BY GATES.

His Own and His Wife's Relatives Remembered, with Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Dellora R. Gates, mother of the late Charles G. Gates, is named as executrix in the will of her son, which he made Aug. 2, 1912, in New York, and provision is made that if she is unable to serve, the Equitable Trust Company of New York shall act.

The will makes these bequests: Frank P. Hopwood, father of Mrs. Florence Hopwood Gates, $50,000; Warren J. Hopwood, brother of Mrs. Gates, $10,000; Robert G. Hopwood, brother of Mrs. Gates, $10,000; Mrs. Frank P. Hopwood, $10,000; Dellora F. Angell, St. Charles, Ill., a cousin, $100,000; Henry W. Baker, St. Charles, Ill., a cousin, $100,000; Charles E. Herrmann, Scarsdale, N. Y., secretary, $25,000; Albert Houssler, New York, personal attendant, $25,000; Charles G. Smith, New York, former business associate, $10,000; Herbert L. Jones, New York, a friend, $10,000, and release from all or any notes testator may have held; Edward J. Baker, St. Charles, Ill., an uncle, $50,000; Elizabeth S. Gurney, New York, widow of a former business associate, $10,000; Wayne C. Bogue, Detroit, $10,000; George C. Scott, Rye, N. Y., $35,000.

BANDIT HER EASY PRISONER

Surrenders to Girl in Presence of Ten Scared Men He Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—After trying to hold up a street car, Michael Reilly, a wild and woolly Westerner from Seattle, entered the saloon of Patrick Eagen in Penn Avenue early this morning and in a voice that made bottles and glasses rattle and Eagen and nine of his customers jump half out of their shoes ordered the men to line up and raise their hands.

The order was emphasized by the flourish of a big revolver and the men tumbled over each other in their haste to obey. Then admonishing them to "be good," the intruder proceeded to help himself to the contents of the cash register, while the row of cowed and silent men looked on.

Eagen's daughter, Elizabeth, who is a school teacher, was in the kitchen, from which she could see what was taking place. The next minute she walked into the saloon.

"Here, you, quit that!" she ordered, leveling a revolver at Reilly.

"Yes, ma'am," said the big man meekly.

"Now hand over that gun!"

Reilly did as he was told.

Five minutes later he was on his way to the lockup between a couple of policemen, followed by Miss Eagan and nine sheepish looking men, whose names were wanted as witnesses. Eagen stayed behind to shut up shop.

At the Police Station Reilly was recognized by John Crouse, a North Highland Avenue car conductor, as the man who had attempted to rob him earlier in the evening, and who had quietly dropped off the car when Crouse commanded him to go.

Some are altogether merry,
Some are altogether sad;
Few are altogether virtuous—
None altogether bad;
Some are altogether rubber,
And they never feel a grouch,
But they get their disposition
From the Altogether Pouch.
Holds pipe and tobacco. Xmas, at Schulte's. —Adv.

YOAKUM ADMITS FRISCO DEAL GAINS

Tells of the Ventures Which Finally Brought About the Failure of the Road.

ROCK ISLAND'S BIG LOSS

Land Held at Millions as Collateral for Small Loan—Dream of Vast Railroad Empires.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—The alleged partnership of officials of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad in syndicates that promoted small railroads which later were sold to the Frisco was inquired into at the hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark here to-day as to the causes of the present receivership of the line. D. E. Brown, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, made public data which he had compiled showing that in the ten years prior to the receivership Frisco securities had been sold for $32,000,000 less than their par value.

Benjamin F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Frisco Board of Directors when the road went into receivership, was the only witness.

The syndicates that built various subsidiary lines were promoted by the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and in answer to many questions Mr. Yoakum referred his interrogators to the records of the trust company.

Among the subsidiary lines concerning which questions were asked were the St. Louis & Oklahoma City, the Iberia & Northern, the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern, and the St. Louis & Gulf. As to the Iberia & Northern syndicate, Mr. Yoakum testified he transferred his interests in that road to the Frisco for what it cost him, plus 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Brown said that the record showed $212,000 was paid to Yoakum. Mr. Yoakum replied that if that were true it represented no profit over the 6 per cent. interest. On several other roads, Mr. Yoakum could not remember the profit. He said he had an interest in the St. Louis & Gulf, but did not remember whether his profit was $38,000, as Mr. Brown said the record indicated. This record as cited by Brown, showed that Yoakum invested $75,000 and received $113,000.

Other syndicates concerning which Mr. Brown questioned Mr. Yoakum were the Oklahoma City & Western, on which, according to the records, a syndicate had made $39,000 on an investment of $2,097,000, and the Arkansas Valley & Western, in which a "Frisco official without a voice in the acquisition of new lines" made $23,000 on a $118,000 investment. It was stated that fifty-one men were in the first syndicate and sixty-one in the second. On the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern, accoding to the record quoted by Mr. Brown, the promoters made $719,000.

Mr. Yoakum gave his reasons for the receivership as follows:

1—The failure of the road to sell Arizona and New Mexico lands for $6,000,000 or $7,000,000. By this deal the Frisco hoped to get enough money to meet pressing obligations. Mr. Yoakum testified that James Campbell of St. Louis, a director of the Frisco and head of the North American Company, insisted on the land as collateral for a loan which the North American Company had made to the Frisco. At the time the demand for the additional collateral was made, Mr. Yoakum said, the loan had been over $40,000,000.

2—The loss suffered by the Frisco on an investment in Texas and Louisiana pine lumber properties.

3—A loss of more than $150,000 each year on the ownership of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. This ownership extended over eleven years. The two roads have been severed under the receivership. Before the receivership the Frisco failed in an effort to sell a half interest in the road.

Mr. Yoakum explained the lumber deal at length. By this deal the Frisco acquired a large interest in the Kirby Lumber Company of Texas. He said:

"These were the days of combines and mergers. The Santa Fé and other roads had carried out such deals successfully. It was important to get control of the last big patch of pine timber in the United States, and it was part of a big plan to make the Mississippi Valley the highway of a great traffic to the Gulf. Other railroads had their eyes on the same opportunity. Several things combined to prevent our success. If we had met success the receivership never would have been necessary."

Mr. Yoakum told also of another great scheme of which he had dreamed. This, in substance, was a water grade line from St. Louis to Colon on the Panama Canal, a line with such imperceptible grades that trains carrying a tonnage as great as any of the steamships leaving New Orleans could move over them easily and swiftly.

Mr. Yoakum explained how the Frisco with the Mexican National Railway had built a bridge across the Rio Grande at Brownsville, connecting that point with the Mexican National, and of the survey south from that point to Tampico, and of the proposition that the Secretary of State of Mexico, Limantour, had agreed to by which the Mexican National was to build a line from Honey to Tuxpan, and the Yoakum line was to be continued on Colon, almost due south, tapping the resources of seven republics and reducing the mileage more than 200 miles to the City of Mexico. He declared that this project would have materialised but for the revolution in Mexico.

Following are some of the questions put to Mr. Yoakum, and his answers thereto:

Q.—Was the difficulty with the road one of finances or of operation? A.—Mainly of finance.

Q.—Was there any effort to get aid from banks other than those interested in the Frisco? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Have the Frisco and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois not suffered by their relations with these bankers? A.—Well, the bankers paid all they could afford to for the securities.

Q.—Could you have obtained higher prices from other bankers? A.—I don't know. We were not in a position to go outside bankers.

Q.—Why not? A.—The system of banking looks to the directing influence of the railroads in making investments, and it is customary for a railroad corporation to stay as near the bankers interested as possible.

Q.—Who is this directing influence which allots the securities to bankers? A.—I didn't mean to convey the impression that the securities are allotted to banks. But as a matter of custom railroads usually deal with certain banks.

After Mr. Yoakum had explained that the original collateral for a loan from the North American company was the New Mexico and Arizona land, he was asked why it was necessary for the North American to call for a "few additional millions collateral" when the loan had been reduced to $400,000.

"Few millions, you say?" queried Mr. Yoakum. "Well, I don't know why Mr. Campbell called for them unless it was to get all the collateral he could."

Mr. Yoakum said that the Rock Island and Railroad lost heavily by the deal through which it acquired control of the Frisco in 1903.

By this deal the Rock Island exchanged $120 of its own stock for each $100 shares of Frisco stock. Six years later the Rock Island sold its Frisco holdings to Yoakum, Edward Hawley, James Campbell, and a syndicate for $37.50 a share. Mr. Yoakum said that the Rock Island securities that entered into the $120 payment were not worth par, but that the Rock Island lost money nevertheless.

No Thanksgiving dinner completa without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious Appetizer.—Adv.

Zelaya on Nicaragua and America

Exiled President of the Southern Republic talks on Dollar Diplomacy and Revolutions.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

THINK STOVER SAFE AND DEEP IN BOOKS

Associates Recall Two Occasions When He Went Into Seclusion for Study.

Friends of Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, who departed from this city on Oct. 15 without giving any notice of his plans, believe that he decided suddenly to take a vacation for the first time in the four years that he had held office and that he will be surprised on his return to find that his absence had caused anxiety and alarm.

It was learned yesterday that within recent years Mr. Stover had on two occasions disappeared in similar fashion for several weeks. Robbins Gilman of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street, where Mr. Stover lives, said last night that shortly before he took office four years ago, Mr. Stover, without telling any of his friends that he meant to take a vacation, dropped out of sight for six weeks. When he came back he appeared to be amazed to learn that his disappearance had caused any concern. Mr. Stover explained that he had become very deeply interested in Italian landscape gardening and that, when he got ready to take a vacation, he had procured a number of books on the subject and gone off into the country to study them. Mr. Stover did not on that occasion say where he had spent his vacation and his manner discouraged questions.

J. K. Paulding, who has been associated for more than twenty years with Mr. Stover in the work of the University Settlement, said last night that seven or eight years ago Mr. Stover took another unannounced vacation and his friends were perplexed greatly by his failure to communicate with them. At this time Mr. Stover, Mr. Paulding, and many others were in the midst of a campaign to have Delancey Street parked. Mr. Stover was the leader of the movement, and a number of meetings at which he was to speak had been planned when he unexpectedly absented himself. On his return, after several weeks, he made no explanation of his disappearance, but took up his work on the parking of Delancey Street with renewed zeal.

Louis F. La Roche, Secretary of the Park Board, and Ira H. Patchin, private secretary to Mr. Stover, said in the offices of the Park Department yesterday that they were convinced that Mr. Stover was only taking a vacation. Their theory is that, to take his mind entirely off the subject of his work, he has made it a rule during his absence to avoid reading the newspapers, and for that reason he had failed to assure his friends of his safety.

The Board of Aldermen took official notice of the absence of Commissioner Stover yesterday, when Alderman Dowling introduced an amendment giving the Mayor the power to make the senior officer of any department, when there is no officer in effect, the acting head of that department, if the President is absent for ten days. This assignment, according to the ordinance, shall last for thirty days.

Alderman Dowling said, in asking for the immediate passage of the ordinance, that it had been recommended by Mayor Kline and that it was an absolute necessity. He said that the business of the Park Department was at a standstill for the want of an executive officer. Aldermen Curran and Dowling asked for a postponement of one week, but the amendment was passed by a vote of 8 to 7.

It was said at the City Hall that unless Commissioner Stover returned to his duties by the early part of next week, Mayor Kline would appoint a successor. As President of the Park Board, Commissioner Stover had to approve all contracts, and his absence has delayed the routine business of the department.

On Oct. 23 Mr. La Roche received a telegram sent by Mr. Stover from Philadelphia, saying that he had decided to extend his vacation. The telegram did not give his address. On last Tuesday Mr. La Roche received a letter from Mr. Stover. The envelope was postmarked Philadelphia, but the letter gave no address. Mr. La Roche said that Mr. Stover spoke of matters regarding the Park Department in his letter and that he said nothing at all by way of explaining his absence.

"The letter did not say when he would be back," said Mr. La Roche, "and I have no way of guessing when he will return. I have not the slightest doubt that he is safe. Mr. Stover is accustomed to doing things without consulting others. He has not had a vacation in four years. I imagine that he decided he was about time to take one, and that he started off without delay. He is a great student. He was in the habit of reading till 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. When he became interested in a new tree, for instance, he would get all the literature he could obtain on the subject and read it through. He was deeply interested in scientific and historical subjects, and read a great deal on architecture.

"When he returns I think it will be found that he took a sudden fancy to some scientific matter and buried himself in books on the subject. Mr. Stover never went on hunting or fishing expeditions. He told me once that he had not caught a fish since he was a little boy. It could not have been on account of his health that he went away. He had been very well for three years. The only sickness he has had since he took office was a touch of rheumatism nearly four years ago."

Mr. Paulding also thought that Mr. Stover had gone into retirement to study up some subject that interested him. As an instance of how Mr. Stover would take infinite pains over trifles, if they happened to strike his fancy, Mr. Paulding told how Mr. Stover had shut himself up in his library with a vast pile of historical lore when he wished to dig out appropriate names for three lion cubs that were born at the Central Park menagerie. After about two days of research he named one Akbar after the Mogul Emperor, another Jumna after a river in India, and a third Sheba after the land of the Biblical Queen.

Mr. Stover's friends all agree that he never indulged in intimate conversations, and that, while he had many friends, no one was especially in his confidence.

H. B. Semple, Jr., a cousin of Mr. Stover and proprietor of a drug store at Easton, Penn., said over the long distance telephone that none of Mr. Stover's relatives had heard from him.

"The last time that I saw him," said Mr. Semple, "was last June when he came to Easton on a short visit during Old Home Week. It is certain that he has not visited Easton since he disappeared in October. The last two conversations that I know of his taking were at Ocean Grove, N. J., and at Milford, Del."

Mr. Stover was born at Riegelsville, Penn., which is six miles from Easton. His parents died in his youth, leaving him considerable property. He came to this city about twenty-eight years ago and for a while was a student at the Union Theological Seminary. Instead of remaining to graduate, however, he became interested in settlement work and joined the University Settlement when it was organized twenty-seven years ago. Most of the time since then he has lived at the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street.

GIRL-DRIVEN AUTO KILLS 1, INJURES 4

Miss Elsie Faas of Hotel Cecil Speeds on Sharp Turn Near White Plains and Upsets.

A high-powered touring car driven by Miss Elsie Faas of the Hotel Cecil, at St. Nicholas Avenue and 118th Street, turned turtle on the Mamaroneck Road a mile south of White Plains at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, tossing its occupants, four women and a negro chauffeur, into the roadway. The negro, Arnold Taylor of 194 West 134th Street, Manhattan, sustained injuries of which he died a few hours later in the White Plains Hospital. The four women were badly hurt, but all will recover.

According to the story obtained at the hospital Miss Faas invited her chum, Miss Marie Straub of East Amherst, L. I., her mother, Mrs. Sophia Faas, and Mrs. Henrietta Fairchild, who lives at the Cecil, to go for a ride after luncheon yesterday in her automobile. They went as far as Greenwich, Conn., and on the return trip Miss Faas took the wheel and the chauffeur sat in the other seat in front.

As they reached the strip of hard roadway leading down grade from Sound View Avenue in White Plains to the old Mamaroneck Road Miss Faas sent the car along at a high speed. The turn in the old road is a sharp one, and as she reached it Miss Faas, instead of shutting off the power bore down hard on the feed pedal while turning the wheel.

The heavy machine swung around the curve with the wheels on one side lifting clear of the ground. The machine swung across the road, running off the edge, and turned completely over between the roadway and a stone wall. The machine was badly wrecked.

Miss Faas and Taylor were hurled over the wind shield, landing on their heads. Mrs. Faas landed on her head and shoulder. She and her daughter were badly bruised. Mrs. Fairchild's left arm was fractured and her nose was broken. Miss Straub landed on her back on a rock, causing a severe strain. It is also feared that she may have sustained internal injuries. Taylor's liver was ruptured, and it was that injury which caused his death. The women were so dazed by the accident that they found it difficult to tell how it occurred.

Nathaniel C. Reynal, who lives near the scene of the accident, said that he had heard the crash when the accident occurred and ran to give assistance. Coroner W. H. Livingston of New Rochelle happened to come along at that time, and he summoned Drs. C. O. Zacharie and R. B. Hammond of White Plains. An ambulance was also summoned from the hospital and the women and the negro were taken there.

The wrecked automobile was taken to the Tri-State Garage at White Plains. The windshield was broken off, the tires torn to shreds, the front wheels crushed, and the steering gear twisted and broken.

All information about the automobile party was refused at the Hotel Cecil last night. L. F. Faas is the manager of the hotel.

RICHARDS AUTO UPSET.

Justice and Wife Injured Returning from Hunting Trip.

Municipal Court Justice Richards of Brooklyn and Mrs. Richards were brought to their home, at 147 Barbey Street, East New York, yesterday from the residence of a friend in Port Jefferson, L. I., still weak from injuries they sustained on Sunday afternoon in an automobile accident. Their automobile skidded and overturned on a steep hill between Wading River and Shoreham while they were on their way back to Brooklyn after a week's hunting trip on Shelter Island.

Mrs. Richards was pinned under the car and sustained a fracture of the right wrist, many bruises, and a severe shaking up. Justice Richards fractured his collarbone, and received many painful bruises.

WANTS FAST MAIL WAGONS.

Stewart Opposes Plan to Check Speed in City Streets.

The Aldermen decided yesterday to hold a public hearing on Friday morning at 10 o'clock on the resolution to amend the speed ordinance and prohibit United States mail wagons from going through the city streets at reckless speed. James Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, sent a letter to the Board of Aldermen opposing the plan to have the mail wagons conform to the regular traffic rules and asking that a public hearing be held on the matter.

Mr. Stewart wrote that all transportation schedules had been based upon the latest possible closing of the mails; that a reasonable running time to the railroad terminals had been established, and that as a rule the running time did not exceed nine miles an hour. He wrote:

"It would be impossible to maintain these schedules if the mail wagons are subjected to the resolution in all respects applying to ordinary traffic. Any material change in the schedules would necessarily result in an impaired mail service for New York City and the patrons of the mails generally, as mail would be delayed in the delivery and also in its dispatch."

The hearing will be held in the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall.

TAKE HODGE FROM BRIDE.

Released on Bail She Gave, He Is Arrested on New Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 18.—George C. Gifford Hodge who was arrested here last week for passing a worthless check, drawn on the Dominion Bank of Montreal, upon Mrs. Ellen Lockhart of the Lockhart Hotel, was arrested again to-night when he appeared for a hearing on the first charge. The later charges accuse Hodge of passing worthless checks in Sewickley and Greensburg, Penn., and in Canada. Hodge was held in $500 bail, and was taken to jail.

Hodge met Miss Virginia Rouzee in New York about three weeks ago, and she followed him to this city. She gave cash bail for him last Friday and obtained his release from jail. They were married on the following day. The bride of four days is heart-broken at the turn affairs have taken. Hodge says he belongs to a good family in England.

POLAND WATER IS PREFERRED for the Table wherever the Best is sought.—Adv.

CANADIAN PREACHER KILLED HERE BY AUTO

Rev. Dr. James Ross of London, Ont., Struck on Fourth Ave. by Undertaker's Car.

CAME HERE TO BUY BOOKS

Was Director of Library in His Home City and a Leading Presbyterian Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. James Ross, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of London, Ontario, and one of the best known members of that church in Canada, died in Bellevue Hospital at 6:45 o'clock last night from injuries he received an hour earlier when he was struck at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street by an auto owned and operated by Leon T. Stowe, an undertaker of 307 West Fifty-first Sirect.

Dr. Ross, with Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Jeffery, also of London, arrived in the city yesterday morning and registered at the Grand Union Hotel. Dr. Ross and Mr. Jeffery are Directors of the Public Library of their native city, and came here to purchase books for it. All three went downtown on this business yesterday afternoon, and when it had been transacted Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery left Dr. Ross at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Dr. Ross, who was interested in old books, told his friends he wanted to visit an old book shop in the neighborhood, and arranged to meet them at dinner in the hotel.

At the time of the accident Dr. Ross was crossing from the east to the west side of the avenue. It was at the rush hour, when the traffic at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue is particularly heavy. Stowe was driving his auto through Fourth Avenue. He said that Dr. Ross stepped from the shadow of another vehicle directly in the path of his machine, and that it was impossible to avoid hitting him. Dr. Ross was hurled several feet and landed on his head on the asphalt, fracturing his skull. The police account of the accident holds the undertaker blameless.

Dr. Ross was picked up unconscious and carried into a neighboring store. Traffic Policeman Reilly summoned a New York Hospital ambulance, which took the injured man to Bellevue, where he died without regaining consciousness. At the hospital a card bearing his name was found in one of his pockets and a baggage check of the Grand Union Hotel. Detective Barber of the East Thirty-second Street Police Station notified the hotel and the clerk there informed Dr. Ross's traveling companions of the accident.

When Mr. Jeffery arrived at the hospital Dr. Ross was dead. He identified the body as that of his friend, and took charge of it. Mr. Jeffery said last night that Dr. Ross was one of the best-known divines of the Presbyterian Church in Ontario.

"We came on here," he said, "to attend to the purchase of some books, and incidentally to see something of the city. When my wife and I parted from the doctor he bade us a cheery good-bye, saying he was going to visit a favorite old book shop, and that he would not take us along with him, as he supposed we were tired and not interested in old books. I suppose that at the time of the accident his mind was on books, and that he did not see the approaching auto. His death will be a great shock to his wife."

Dr. Ross was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, sixty-two years ago, and was graduated from Queen's University, Kingston. He was Professor of Practical Theology at the Presbyterian College, Montreal, from 1892 to 1904, since which time he has been pastor of St. Andrew's Church, London. He was a Director of the Canadian Bible Society, and in 1905 was elected President of the Ontario Bible Society. He had been outspoken against political corruption in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—The Rev. James Ross ten years ago was appointed an St. Andrew's, one of the most important charges in the Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Board of Governors of Knox College, and was next in line for the moderatorship of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He was a very able man, large physically, of fine presence, and strong mind. He leaves a wife and three sons.

TROOPS TO COERCE INDIANS.

Will Escort Gen. Scott, Sent to Effect Arrest of Navajos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the hope that the excited Navajo Indians, who are now defying the Government authorities at Beautiful Mountain, N. M., may be induced to yield peaceably and surrender the eight renegades sought to be arrested, the War Department today ordered Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade at Fort Bliss, Texas, who has great influence with them, to proceed to confer with the Indian chiefs.

To back Gen. Scott's mission with a show of force, orders were also sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to entrain and dispatch to the Navajo agency a full squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, which will serve as Gen. Scott's escort.

Major McLaughlin, the Indian agent, reported to-day that to defer longer the arrest of the decalcitrant Navajos, who have been defying the law for the last two months, and to whom every reasonable opportunity for surrender has been given, was "liable to bring them supporters from among those Indians who are now friendly."

PANNONIA IN WITH RESCUED.

Cunarder Here with 103 Passengers Taken Off the Burning Balmes.

The Cunard steamship Pannonia arrived at Quarantine at 9 o'clock last night with the 103 passengers, who were transferred to her in midocean last week from the burning Spanish steamship Balmes, which is now in Bermuda undergoing repairs. In addition the Pannonia had on board thirty-nine cabin, seventy-nine second class, and 1,437 immigrants from Mediterranean ports.

After the immigration officials board the Pannonia this morning they will decide whether to have the 103 passengers from the Balmes remain on the Pannonia until she sails on Saturday for Naples and Trieste, or send them to Ellis Island to wait for the next steamer leaving for Cadiz. They were mostly from Cuba and bound for Cadiz or Barcelona. Capt. Robert Capper expects to dock the Pannonia at her pier about 9 o'clock this morning.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Philadelphia, (American Line,) Southampton to New York, was 1,380 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.; due 22d, forenoon. SS Kursk, Libau to New York, was 1,030 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.; due 24th, forenoon.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

"LOOPS" WITH A PASSENGER

Chevillard Establishes a New Record in Aerial Acrobatics.

BUC, Nov. 18.—The aviator Maurice Chevillard established a new record today for turning somersaults in the air by carrying a passenger in his machine.

Chevillard accomplished an aerial loop twice in brilliant fashion, going through the performance apparently with as much ease as if he were alone.

Beachey Loops the Loop.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 18.—Lincoln Beachey to-day succeeded in doing the aerial trick of looping the loop in his aeroplane. He also performed evolutions that far outdid those of Pegoud.

Ascending to an elevation of 3,500 feet at North Island, Beachey turned the front of his machine downward. At the 1,000-foot level he brought the machine up with a swoop, and a moment later was flying head downward. The loop was completed at a 300-foot level, but instead of continuing on an even keel, Beachey went into the vertical again, and while in that position turned the aeroplane around twice on its own axis.

When Beachey landed he was asked how he did it, and he could not tell. It was all an experiment, he said.

SAVED FROM SHIP ABLAZE.

Passengers and Crew Picked Up at Night in English Channel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.—Just before 1 o'clock this morning flames were seen to burst from a vessel on the horizon about 15 miles out in the English Channel, off Ventnor, Isle of Wight. The flames grew bigger until from the land it seemed as if the vessel were completely enveloped.

Later a British warship was seen hastening to the ship and playing searchlights upon her. Preparations were at once made for launching the lifeboat at Brightstone. Tugs were telephoned for from Southampton. The ship on fire was right in the fairway and several steamers hastened toward her.

She turned out to be the steamship Scotsdyke of Glasgow. She had been abandoned. Apparently all of her passengers and crew have been picked up.

BARS RHODES SCHOLARS.

Oxford Athletic Club Takes Action to Stop Them from Competing.

OXFORD, England, Nov. 18.—A meeting of the Oxford University Athletic Committee was held to-night to consider the question of Rhodes scholars competing in the freshmen's sports. Two resolutions were adopted: First, that residence at any time in any other university or similar institution shall disqualify a student from competing in the freshmen's sports, and, second, that in the Oxford University Athletic Club's sports, as distinct from the college sports, no competitor shall be allowed who is over 24 years of age.

The resolutions will go into effect in October next. They are undoubtedly the outcome of the recent success of the Rhodes scholars in the freshmen's sports, held last October.

This action by Oxford practically bars all Rhodes scholars from competing in athletics, for most of them are over 24 years old.

It is pointed out that the rules will in practice extend to the Queen's Club sports between Oxford and Cambridge, because the winning competitors in the Oxford University sports are chosen to represent Oxford against Cambridge.

STOP CUBAN WITH MONEY.

Immigration Officials Question de Blanco on Account of His Eyes.

Herbert de Blanco, Jr., son of the director of the Grand Opera House in Havana, Cuba, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Havana to consult a specialist with the hope of saving his sight. When the immigration officials boarded the steamer at Quarantine and saw the young man standing at the rail with a shade over his eyes they informed him that he would have to go to Ellis Island unless some responsible person would take charge of him in New York. He said that he had a sister, Mrs. Rosina Tabermela, who lived at the Felix-Portland Hotel in West Forty-seventh Street, and she was to meet him at the pier. He had $800 in cash and a letter of credit besides.

Mr. de Blanco, who is 20 years old, injured his eyesight a little over two months ago by shooting himself through the left eye with a revolver, it was said. He was taken to a hospital, where he remained two months, and when he came out, just before sailing for New York, he could see a little out of that eye, but the right eye became affected, and he lost the sight of it almost entirely. After the Havana had been at her pier for half an hour Mrs. Tabermele appeared and was allowed by the immigration officials to take her brother away to her hotel.

EXPLOSION KILLS MINERS.

Nine Dead Taken Out of Alabama Colliery—Fatalities May Exceed 20.

ACTON, Ala., Nov. 18.—Nine miners are known to havs been killed and at least a dozen others are still missing at a late hour to-night as the result of an explosion this afternoon in the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company's mine No. 2, near here.

Five men had been taken out of the mine alive by rescue crews up to 11:30 o'clock to-night. At that hour mine officials expressed the belief that the death toll would not exceed fourteen, although estimates of the number of missing varied from twelve to tairty. It is stated that forty-three men, the majority of them white, went into the workings early to-day, but there was no means to-night of ascertaining the number who had left before the explosion occurred.

Experienced miners expressed the belief to-night that many of those still entombed had been killed by the force of the explosion, which is believed to have been caused by ignition of dust, set off by a miners' shot.

Rescue work was undertaken in a systematic manner. The new Federal automobile ambulance made a quick run of 34 miles from Birmingham, arriving here simultaneously with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's rescue car, dispatched by special train. The mine fan, which was not damaged by the blast, was set in motion at once, so as to restore the air and enable the rescuers to work freely. Those in charge of the rescue work hope to penetrate the mass of rock and coal jarred loose by the explosion before morning.

The mine was comparatively new and was said by officials to have been provided with modern equipment throughout.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY.
Antediluvian—enaures an absolutely mild and pure whiskey. Luyties Bros., N. Y.—Adv.

HUERTA TO RAISE ARMY OF 150,000

Asks State Governors How Many Men They Can Gather by To-morrow.

HE EXPECTS INTERV

the streets of the capital with mobs of the lower classes, led by students, who shouted against everything American. Mexicans explain the difference of sentiment on the present occasion as due to the character of the controversy, which fails to enlist the sympathy of most of the people.

No announcement has yet been made of a successor to Manuel Garza Aldape as Minister of the Interior. The removal of Querido Moheno from the Foreign Ministry to that of the Interior and the appointment of Pedro Lascurain to the post of Foreign Minister, which he filled under President Madero, have been discussed.

WANTS HALE'S CREDENTIALS.

Carranza Seems to Demand Recognition Before Negotiating.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 18.—That there is little hope of the present series of Hale-Carranza conferences resulting in any real good is shown by the statement of Francisco Escudero, the rebel Minister of Foreign Relations, in which he said to-night that Gen. Carranza's Cabinet had asked President Wilson's envoy to present his official credentials.

"We have to-day asked Mr. Hale to present his official credentials from the President of the United States," said Señor Escudero. "Heretofore our negotiations with Mr. Hale have been extra-official. We purpose to make them strictly official. On the presentation of Mr. Hale's credentials to me I shall introduce him formally to the other members of the Cabinet, and negotiations will then assume an official character.

"Previously the conferences have been but unofficial chats, wherein we met with Mr. Hale, not as officials, but as individual Constitutionalists. The fundamental purpose of our former conferences was a token of friendship to Mr. Hale, as we knew of his former activity in Mexico, and also through friendship with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson. His credentials have not been presented."

On being told of Señor Escudero's statement Dr. Hale said:

"I am sure you must have misunderstood Señor Escudero, for this is a complete misrepresentation of what occurred to-day."

While it was understood at the close of to-day's conference that there would probably be another to-morrow, it was also reported that it would wait upon President Wilson's reply to Dr. Hale's messages to Washington this afternoon. But little hope is entertained that anything by way of agreement can be accomplished to-morrow, and it would not be surprising if the present negotiations were altogether broken off before another nightfall.

The representations of the head of the Carranza Cabinet are taken to mean that the rebels have abandoned the hope of an agreement, either because Washington refuses their request, or because they have refused the conditions which Mr. Wilson has imposed. It is probably the latter. It is also officially stated that a manifesto is being prepared by the Constitutionalist leader, which will be a declaration to the world of Constitutionalist principles. This is probably intended to defend the position which the rebel negotiators have taken in the series of conferences with Mr. Hale. It will be a long document, it is said, but will be ready to-morrow or Thursday. Gen. Carranza is already preparing to leave for the south within a few days, although the day of his departure is not yet fixed.

Mexican officials said that Gen. Carranza was in communication with Gen. Pancho Villa this morning. The latter is reported to have declared that he, as well as other officers in the field, is in complete accord with Gen. Carranza's plans and purposes, and is determined to make any sacrifice necessary to serve his country.

On the Mexican side of the international boundary much interest was manifested to-day in the arrival of Brig-Gen. Hugh L. Scott from Fort Bliss. He declined to state whether or not his business here was more than that of the regular routine of inspection.

The announcement of the Constitutionalists' demand for Dr. Hale's credentials was a surprise. No one on the American side expected a request for formal recognition of the insurgents, even in the event that permission to import war munitions from the United States should be granted.

At the beginning of the negotiations Gen. Carranza asserted that the Constitutionalists were not seeking for recognition—in fact, did not desire it—and wished only the embargo on the importation of arms lifted.

A change has been noted in the demeanor of the Constitutionalists since the capture of Juarez and the subsequent successes of the revolutionists that have been reported from different parts of the republic.

The only credentials Mr. Hale presented at his first meeting with Carranza and his provisional cabinet are said to have consisted of a personal letter from President Wilson, saying that Mr. Hale was a friend of his and an unofficial investigator for the United States.

NO BLOCKADE, SAYS BRYAN.

He Also Denies That He Is Investigating Villa Executions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The press reports from Nogales that Dr. William Bayard Hale had experienced a check in his negotiations with Gen. Carranza, reached here late to-night, so late that it was impossible to get either a confirmation of the statement that Carranza had made a demand for Dr. Hale's credentials or official comment on the news. But the general opinion here is that such a demand must ultimately have been made, and unofficial comment is made upon the similarity between the course now followed by Gen. Carranza's Minister of State toward Dr. Hale and that pursued by Gen. Huerta's Ministers toward Mr. Lind.

The strict reticence of the State Department regarding Mr. Hale in the last few days, considered in connection with press dispatches from Nogales, has tended to create the impression here that Dr. Hale's mission has been far from successful. Its most striking result has been Gen. Huerta's declaration that he felt impelled to reiterate Gen. Carranza's announcement that neither of them would brook foreign interference.

Steady Gains of Rebels.

While many of the claims put forward by the Constitutionalists to victories over the Mexican Federals have been subsequently disproved or shown to have been exaggerations, there is no doubt that in all the northern tier of States they have been making steady gains for the past few weeks. These advantages would naturally increase their expectations from the United States, and their demand for recognition, instead of a mere demand for the right to purchase munitions of war in this country, would not be unprecedented.

There is some speculation here as to how long the policy of the United States will receive even the passive approval of the European powers. At the request of the United States they recently decided to withhold all action until a statement of the American policy could be formulated. Since that time there have been intimations from high authority that the expected statement has been indefinitely postponed—as a result, first, of the hope that through Señor Aldape Gen. Huerta might be induced to yield, and, more recently, of the failure of that hope.

But with the possible exception of the English concessionaries there is no particular reason why foreigners in Mexico should now be urging their Governments to press the United States. Their lives are not imperiled, save in the rarest cases, and their property has been destroyed only when there has been a general devastation of towns captured by the rebels. As to their claims against the Mexican Government, they have in many cases been promptly paid, while not an American claimant has received a centavo.

The State Department this afternoon had received no official information that Gen. Huerta had succeeded in completing the organization of both houses of the new Congress, and reference to unofficial dispatches on the subject were received with a calm that bordered upon indifference. The situation is officially regarded as unchanged, while communications with Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico, and Dr. William Bayard Hale, the State Department's emissary to the rebels, continue unbroken.

Bryan Denies Blockade Rumors.

Secretary Bryan this afternoon denied positively that there was any basis of fact for the statement attributed to the German Minister to Mexico that an American blockade of the Mexican ports would be established within three days. Mr. Bryan added that the denial would apply equally to the blockade, even without reference to the time limit, so far as any present instructions were concerned. In the same way, he said, the denial would apply to all reports of time limits, whether they referred to the blockade or not.

Mr. Bryan's statement tends to confirm the suggestion repeatedly made in these dispatches that no fixed, coherent policy toward Mexico has yet been evolved by the Administration. None of Mr. Lind's demands was accompanied by threats, nor has Gen. Huerta's refusal to accede to any of them been followed by punishment. It appears plain now that the demands have been presented without any definite plan of making them good, and that the enforcement of any particular demand was left out of consideration when the demand was made.

Diligent inquiry at the State and War Departments to-day met only denials that any investigation of the reported Constitutionalist outrages at Juarez had been undertaken. Even at the White House, where it was said on good authority yesterday that the President was investigating the reports, it was admitted that the investigating agency was unknown. There are signs of extreme reluctance to add to the publicity which the execution of Villa's prisoners of war has already received.

The embarrassment occasioned to the Administration by reports that Constitutionalist methods in Mexico were not far different from those of Gen. Huerta has not served so far to break off the conversations between Dr. Hale and Gen. Carranza; but in the past few days the strictest secrecy has been observed at the State Department on the subject. While the Administration has undoubtedly been chagrined by the reports from Juarez, the news of the executions there differs from previous reports of the rebels' punitive measures only because of the nearness of Juarez to the American frontier and the ease of disseminating the news in this country.

In a less degree the same kind of embarrassment has resulted from the high-handed methods of President Yuan Shih-kai in China, who has dissolved his Parliament and imprisoned the opposition, just as Provisional President Huerta did in Mexico. But so far there has been no intimation that the recognition of President Yuan would be withdrawn, and, in view of the remoteness of Asia, such action is not expected.

John Lind, the President's personal representative, to-day sent a long report to the President from Vera Cruz. It discussed in detail the significance of Señor Aldape's retirement from the Cabinet. The State Department is closely watching developments affecting communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, but no further information on that subject is forthcoming.

State Department advices made public to-day indicated that the insurrectionary movement was spreading rapidly, not only in the north of Mexico, but to the south and east. This last development is regarded here as very important, because the success of the Constitutionalists in obtaining possession of the rich oil fields in the east, and some deep water ports of the Gulf coast would enormously strengthen them from a military point of view, the former insuring them a full treasury, and the latter an easy means of supplying themselves with munitions of war from European ports or the West Indies.

The State Department was advised to-day that the German cruiser Bremen arrived at Tampico yesterday. The Bremen will probably remain there to render relief in case of an attempt on the part of the revolutionists to loot stores of German merchants.

Telegraphic communication between Laredo and Monterey was opened Sunday night, according to a dispatch to-day from Consul Hanna at Monterey.

Consul Alger at Mazatlan advised the department to-day that Teple and Culiacan had been captured by the revolutionists, and there was an expectation that Mazatlan would be attacked soon, with the prospect that it would be taken by the revolutionists.

Saltillo to-day reported that no trains had arrived there for a week because of the destruction of the track near Monterey.

REBELS CAPTURE VICTORIA.

Capital of Tamaulipas Taken in Bloodiest Battle of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 18.—Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, was captured by the rebels under Gen. Pablo Gonzales at 2 o'clock to-day, after nearly three days of constant fighting. The battle is said to have been the bloodiest of the present revolution.

The Federal garrison was killed to the last man, according to a report telegraphed from a town this side of Victoria. The city has a population of 15,000.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 18.—Federals are advancing north from Chihuahua City in the direction of Juarez.

A battle took place between the advancing Federals and the rebels' rear guard at Laguna, midway between Juarez and Chihuahua, last night. Gen. Villa, commander at Juarez, admitted that the rebels lost five men killed, but said that the Federals lost thirty-five.

Villa had no details as to the number of men engaged on either side.

Joseph H. Francis, former Chicago Alderman, who was reported to have been killed in the Juarez battle, is still in Terrazas, Chihuahua, rebel officers in Juarez said to-day. They said that several Americans at Terrazas wished to board the train which brought Villa's rebels to Juarez to attack the city, but the commander would not permit them, and they believe Francis was one of this number.

Gen. Luis Caballero probably will be named Military Governor of Tamaulipas in the reorganization of the State by the Constitutionalists.

Gen. Gonzales, who commanded the besieging Constitutionalists, made his report by courier to Jiminez and by telephone thence a rebel headquarters at Matamoras. No definite estimate was given of the loss of life, but it is said that bodies of the dead littered the streets and lay thick through the courtyard and halls of the Government palace, where a portion of the Federal garrison made a last stand after being driven from a Catholic sanctuary, where they took refuge yesterday. Every one of these defenders was slain.

The greater portion of the garrison of 3,000 men, however, evacuated the city at 8:30 o'clock this morning, after forty-nine hours of continuous fighting. They retreated to Tuala, several miles away, where they were overtaken by the Constitutionalists and again decisively defeated at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They fled demoralized into the hills. Gen. Rabago, Arzamendi, and Eugenia Aguilar commanded the Federals.

The attacking Constitutionalists were reported to number about 5,000 men.

Terrible destruction to property was done in the two days' battle which raged through the principal streets of the city, and many handsome buildings not razed by shells were burned during the hand-to-hand fighting.

Before the Federals abandoned the city hundreds of guns were piled in front of the arsenal and burned, but the Constitutionalist leader reported that many of these were saved. In addition 300 horses, as many saddles, four cannon, and much ammunition were captured. Some prisoners were taken.

REPORT TAMPICO TAKEN ALSO.

Carranza's Brother One of the Generals in Command.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Sonora, Nov. 18.—Official reports have just been received here of the capitulation of Victoria and Tampico, both in the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez and Gen. Jesus Carranza, are in command of the Constitutionalist forces.

REBELS LET AMERICANS GO.

Women and Children Reach Tampico—54 More at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 18.—The United States battleship Nebraska, now at Tampico, reports that all the American women and children recently held by the insurgent leaders at Tanguije have been allowed to leave that place, and have arrived at Tampico.

The rebels are in strong force in the oil regions, but are maintaining order, and paying for all supplies taken. They are still threatening Tampico.

Fifty-four Americans, mostly women and children, arrived here to-day from Mexico City. Some of them have booked to sail for the United States on board the steamship Morro Castle, which will leave this port Nov. 20, but the others intend to remain here awaiting developments in the situation.

VICTIMS NOT TRAITORS.

Reports from El Paso Discredit Villa's Excuse for Executions.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 18.—The statement of Roberto V. Pesquiera, agent of the Constitutionalists in Washington, defending as legal the executions of Federals by Pancho Villa since the taking of Juarez, is characterized here by Mexican Federal officers as at variance with facts. Pesquiera is quoted as saying that the rebels are executing only men found guilty by court-martial of treason in participating in the uprising in Mexico in which Madero was killed.

Col. Enrique Portillo, one of the men executed, was on the field with Orozco at Casas Grandes, only 100 miles south of Juarez, at that time, and José Cordova was secretary to Pascual Orozco at Chihuahua. Pablo Ybave, one of the Juarez policemen, was in Juarez at that time.

It is generally known here that at least five of the fourteen men whom the rebels now admit executing were not in Mexico City at the time of the uprising, and Mexican Consul Diebold asserts that not one of the officers executed was in Mexico City.

DOUBTS BLOCKADE RUMORS.

German Foreign Office Has No Information Justifying Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The Foreign Office doubts the accuracy of the report that the German Minister to Mexico has definitely announced an impending blockade of Mexican ports by the United States. The officials say that the Minister assembled the Germans resident in Mexico City to warn them to be prepared for all eventualities, and probably mentioned a blockade as among the possibilities but it is unlikely that he declared that it would certainly come or set a time within which it might be expected, for he had no information justifying such a statement.

Germany's official advices from Mexico are to the effect that the possibility of an agreement between the United States and President Huerta is further off than ever, and that it is very likely that the United States will resort to more drastic measures in the immediate future. Germany's attitude is unchanged.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The retirement of Gen. Huerta from the Provisional Presidency of Mexico is now the surest way to restore order in that country, where German interests are very great, according to an editorial article in the Tageblatt, which heretofore has steadily attacked the policy of the United States in Mexico.

The newspaper greets with sympathy the report that Admiral Paul von Hintzo, German Minister to Mexico, has advised Gen. Huerta to accept the American proposals.

The Tageblatt's previous hostility to the United States is explained in the concluding paragraph of the article, in which it speaks of the possibility of the Monroe Doctrine, whose political power is now, it says, stronger than ever before, assuming an economic aspect, and urges Europe to be on its guard against any attempt to introduce it into the Mexican business field.

TWO MADEROS FREED.

They Are Released on Bail While Awaiting Trial for Sedition.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 18.—Evaristo and Daniel Madero, relatives of the late President Francisco Madero, and Leandro Aguila and his son, who have been confined for several weeks in the fortress of San Juan de Ulua, charged with sedition, were released to-day on bail. They have taken quarters at a hotel here.

The Maderos were arrested in October at Monterey, and brought to Vera Cruz. The United States Government notified the Mexican Government that it would regard with displeasure any accident to the two prisoners.

SEES CHAOS IF HUERTA GOES.

Mexican Banker Predicts a Reign of Terror in the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.—That the United States, if it succeeds in driving Huerta from power, will merely plunge the entire nation into anarchy, was the assertion made to-day by Juan Espinosa Reyes, a merchant and banker of Mexico City, en route to New York.

"It is plain to anyone who knows anything of the condition in Mexico City," said Senor Reyes, "that the deposition of Gen. Huerta will be the signal for the outbreak of anarchy—such anarchy as no civilized city has seen since the French revolution drenched the streets of Paris with blood.

"Consider the fact: in the neighborhood of Mexico City, it is well known, there are many bands of roving bandits. These men, mere highwaymen of the same stripe as those who made for the Spanish mountains a terror to the traveler in the early part of the last century, call themselves Federals or insurrectos, just as the mood strikes them or policy advises them. In reality, they care nothing for either side, or for any side. They are buccaneers of the present day, and there are thousands of them.

"In the city itself there are miles of rabbit-warrens of tenements filled with the Apache element. These are far worse than the Apaches of Paris, and in proportion to the population, far more numerous. There are thousands of them, ranging in well organized bands about the slums of the towns. Only strict police watchfulness keeps them from constant outbreaks, and even this is not always successful.

"The downfall of Huerta—unless he was instantly succeeded by a government powerful enough to enforce order, which is unlikely—would mean that these Apaches and bandits would join forces to raid the city. I believe that Huerta's resignation or overthrow would be instantly followed by one of the worst outbreaks the civilized world has ever seen, and that the United States Government would be powerless to protect the victims or punish the criminals."

PRAISES "HANDS OFF" POLICY.

Chilean Says It Wins Friends for Us in South America.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.—The "hands off Mexico" policy of the United States was commended to-day by David Montt, Chilean representative to the Latin-American conference at Clark University, as one of the most important that could be announced by this country for the promotion of more cordial relations between the United States and the States of South America.

Señor Montt declared that President Wilson's policy was causing the greatest admiration among the countries south of the border, and that, if a similar policy had been pursued in the past, it would have prevented the misunderstanding and the misapprehension that the people of Latin-America now have of this country.

The work of the conference, which is intended to bring about a closer relationship between the students of North and South America, was praised in letters from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and the latter wrote that if he could possibly arrange his affairs in Washington so as to do so he would attend at least one session of the conference before the end of the week.

MRS. TOWER ASKS $200,000

Suing ex-Ambassador for Alienation, Says She Is Son's Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Damages in $200,000 is claimed by Mrs. Georgenna Burdick Tower, who declares she is the wife of Charlemagne Tower, Jr., and who has sued Charlemagne Tower, Sr., for alleged alienation of the affections of his son. The complainant began her suit against Mr. Tower, Sr., who was formerly American Ambassador to Germany, on Oct. 9, but did not file a statement of damages until to-day. She declares in her suit that she was married to young Tower in New Haven, Conn., in June, 1911, while he was a student in a New England University, and she alleges that since then Mr. Tower, Sr., has induced young Tower to leave her and has alienated the son's affections from her.

The amount of damages asked is said to be the largest ever filed in this city in a suit of this character.

ARTIST A SUICIDE.

A. B. Schultz Inhales Gas After Long Despondency.

Albert B. Schultz, 45 years old, an artist formerly connected with Puck and The Motion Picture Story Magazine, committed suicide yesterday in a furnished room at 29 Vandam Street by inhaling illuminating gas. Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, janitress of the building, found the body when she went to his room early in the afternoon to deliver a postcard from Schults's daughter, a girl of 9 years, who has been living at St. Joseph's Home, at 47 East Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. Carpenter said that Schults had been suffering from despondency for several weeks. A letter from his daughter was found on a table in Schults's room. His wife died about nine years ago.

Dog Leads Search to Dead Priest.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 18.—Father Velasquez of the monastery at Rosaryville, La., was found dead early to-day in the woods near there. He had been missing since Saturday. Death is attributed to heart failure. Father Velasquez was accompanied by two dogs, Nero, the larger, returned to the monastery and appeared much agitated. The dog led the searchers to the woods. The smaller dog was in the arms of the dead priest.

Father Velasquez was 58. He was the first rector of the University of Manila after the Spanish-American war.

Mrs. Upton Sinclair Operated On.

Mrs. Upton Sinclair, the second wife of the novelist, was operated on yesterday in the Woman's Hospital at 141 West 109th Street by Dr. J. Riddle Goffe. It was said last night at the hospital that the operation was a complete success. Mrs. Sinclair slipped on the deck of the steamer on which she was returning from Europe three months ago, and the fall affected her spine. She underwent treatment for some time, but it was decided some days ago that permanent relief from her injury could be obtained only by an operation.

Suffrage Breaks Into Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—A precedent was broken at Harvard to-night when Miss Helen Todd of San Francisco, Chairman of the League of Western Women Voters, spoke in Emerson Hall on woman suffrage before students of the university. It was the first time that a "votes for women" propagandist had been allowed to speak in a college hall. The privilege was refused to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst two years ago when she wished to address the students in Harvard Union.

To Investigate Sunshine Society.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The State Board of Charities at its meeting in the Hotel Statler this afternoon appointed a special committee to investigate the affairs of the International Sunshine Society. The committee is composed of William R. Stewart and Herman Ridder of Manhattan, and Dr. J. Richard Kevin of Brooklyn. It has authority to examine witnesses under oath.

SEE INTIMATION OF HIGHER RATES

Statement Made by Commerce Commissioner Marble Held to be Significant.

"TRYING TO HELP ROADS"

Commission Will Hear Railway Heads Monday In Support of Increase—Revenues Fall Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—What has been construed as a strong intimation that the Interstate Commerce Commission would grant the 5 per cent. freight-rate increase asked by the Eastern railroads was given to-day by John H. Marble, a member of the commission, who is in this city conducting the Government's investigation of the anthracite roads. Should a favorable decision be given by the commission, a Pennsylvania Railroad official said millions of dollars would be applied to needed improvements to the transportation systems of the United States.

Only by implication did Commissioner Marble forecast a favorable finding. He said no decision had been reached, and could not be until all the evidence had been heard. Then, in reply to a question whether, with so much regulation, it was possible to conduct the transportation business profitably, Mr. Marble made this significant reply:

"We are trying to make private ownership of the railroads profitable."

"President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad," the questioner went on, "said a few days ago that the laws and regulations affecting public carriers would soon result in driving away private investors and lead to Government ownership of the railroads. Is Mr. Rea's belief sustained by the facts?"

Thinks Fears Are Ungrounded.

"Both Mr. Rea of the Pennsylvania and Mr. Mellen of the New Haven recently expressed the belief that the trend was that way, but I do not think their fears are well grounded," Mr. Marble replied. "We are seeking to bring about a condition that will be fair and equitable and that will make the railroads successful under present ownership. Of course, the appointment of the Interstate Commerce Commission was an experiment. If we fail in the work we set out to do the country will find some other way to solve the problem."

To an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad this question was put:

"Should the freight rate increase be granted what would be the effect upon the company's business?"

"Our freight receipts last year from the lines of the Pennsylvania system," he replied, "were $240,000,000. In a single year an increase of 5 per cent. on the tariffs would be $12,000,000. The extra cost to the individual shipper would be very little, but the benefit to the public would be very decided, for most of this additional revenue would at once be put into improvements."

To Hear Railroads Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Announcement was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day that George Stuart Patterson, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, would make the opening statement next Monday, the beginning of the commission's inquiry into the reasonableness of the proposed general advance of 5 per cent. on all interstate freight rates in Eastern territory. At the same time Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Frederick D. Delano of the Wabash system will make statements to the commission in justification of the tariffs recently filed by roads in the region north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi proposing the general advance of 5 per cent. in freight rates. The commission suspended the 23,000 tariffs in which these higher rates were embraced until March 12, 1914, pending investigation.

Messrs. Patterson, Willard, and Delano will speak in behalf of all the railroads in the territory affected. They will offer evidence to show that there has been a slump in revenues, that wages have been materially advanced, and that the cost of material has been raised since the present rates were established. They will argue that the railroads are entitled to a general advance of 5 per cent. in rates, and that unless such advance is granted extensions and improvements that are necessary to enable the roads to take care of their business will have to be postponed indefinitely.

Revenues Falling Off.

At the same time that the commission announced that these gentlemen would appear Monday advance figures were made public at the offices of the commission from the bulletin soon to be issued showing the revenues and expenses of the steam roads of the United States for the month of September. It is expected that this bulletin will prove a valuable argument in favor of the contention of the railroads that their net earnings have been decreasing.

The bulletin shows that there was a falling off of about $5,000,000 in the net operating revenue of the leading interstate railroads during September, as compared with the same month in 1912. The total operating revenue was $277,558,806 in September, 1913, as compared with $268,423,703.19 in September, 1912. The total operating expenses in September, 1913, aggregated $186,711,084.10, as compared with $172,583,106.25 during September, 1912.

The revenue from outside operations during September, 1913, was $8,544,908, compared with $5,960,304.13 in September, 1912, and the total cost of outside operations in September, 1913, was $5,778,230, as compared with $5,294,432 in September, 1912. Accordingly, the net revenue derived from outside operations in September, 1913, was only $103,920.68, as compared with net revenue aggregating $665,871.37 from outside operations during September, 1912.

Net Operating Revenues.

The net operating revenues from rail operations and outside operations combined during September, 1913, was $90,951,642.96, as compared with net operating revenue from rail and outside operations during September, 1912, aggregating $96,506,558.31. During September of the present year the large railroads were required to pay accrued taxes aggregating $11,017,987.83, as compared with accrued taxes during September, 1912, amounting to $10,250,946.18. Deducting the taxes from the net revenue the operating income of these roads during September, 1913, was $79,933,655.13, as compared with $86,255,612.18 for September, 1912.

These figures are for 224,446 miles of railroad operated during September, and includes 1,946 miles of Canadian connections. The total net revenue of these roads during September, 1912, showed an increase of $20.90 per mile of road operated. During 1913 the same roads showed a decrease of $28.22 per mile of road operated. Taxes increased $3.05 per mile of road operated in September, 1913, as compared with September, 1912, which showed a tax increase of $2.27 per mile of road operated as compared with September, 1911.

The net operating income, from both outside and rail operations, after making due allowances for accrued taxes, showed a decrease of $31.27 per mile of road operated during September, 1913, as compared with September, 1912. The net operating income, from both outside and rail operations, after making due allowance for accrued taxes, in September, 1912, showed an increase of $20.03 per mile of road operated as compared with September, 1911.

NINE FALL IN GUN FIGHT.

Gangsters Battle at the Robert Veloc Club in James Street.

Three men were perhaps mortally injured and at least half a dozen others wounded in a gun fight between gangsters late last night at the Robert Veloc Club at 83 James Street. More than fifty shots were exchanged before the police reserves of the Oak Street Station were able to restore order.

Th three severely wounded men were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where all were reported early this morning as in critical condition. These three gave their names as Frank Fallypadrone of 134 Fifth Street, Brooklyn; Frank Moore of 4 Oliver Street, and Tony Genario of 17 Catnarine Street. Genario's left eye was shot out, and Moore was so badly shot in the legs that it will be necessary to amputate both limbs. Two shots struck Fallypadrone in the back.

The police were unable to find out what started the fight. When they arrived on the scene one band of gangsters had taken possession of the clubrooms while the opposing band was firing shots from the street. A crowd of several hundred men watched the fight from a safe distance.

For several minutes even the police were afraid to venture within the line of fire, but finally they charged down James Street, headed by Lieut. Reed and Detectives Moore and Lochin. When the gangsters heard the police whistles, they fired a final volley and fled. Men armed with revolvers could be seen at all of the windows of the clubhouse.

The police quickly formed a cordon about the building and guarded all of the doors with drawn revolvers. They found the clubhouse filled with smoke. The three men, later taken to the hospital, were found lying on the floor of a front room neglected by their companions. As the police broke into a rear room four men made a dash for liberty, but were placed under arrest. None of them would say a word about the cause of the gun fight.

Lying in the puddles of blood on the floor of the front room the policemen found six revolvers, all but one of them of forty-four calibre and all of the latest make. They found six more revolvers later in front of the clubhouse.

LAKE CO. TO ISSUE NOTES.

Will Borrow $200,000 on Submarine Contracts, Patents, and Ship Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18.—Capt. Simon Lake, submarine torpedo boat inventor and President of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, said to-day that the company recently had paid up all its outstanding debts and would reorganize with an increased capital by the issue of $200,000 of 6 per cent. three-year notes. The surety for the issue would be the Government contracts for three submarines of the L type, amounting to $1,655,000, his patents, and the ship yard. Mr. Lake said he purchased the ship yard in this city to save the profits that ship yards enjoyed when he had to sublet his contracts, also to go into the building of all kinds of submarine craft for Government vessels, and the investment had crippled the company at a time when there was a financial stringency.

At the present time the Lake Ship Yard is in charge of the Navy Department, which is completing two submarines of the G type. Secretary Daniels agreed to take the contract off the hands of the Lake Company, but refused to take over the work on the three L type boats, preferring to give Mr. Lake time to get the necessary money or to hold his bondsmen responsible.

ANNUAL BALL OF "BIG 6."

7,000 Printers to Have 64th Reception Thanksgiving Eve.

New York Typographical Union No. 6, the largest organization of printers in the world, will hold its sixty-fourth annual reception and ball in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, Nov. 26. Twenty-eight journeymen printers assembled in Stoneall's Hotel in Fulton Street on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, 1850, and there formed the organization, which to-day has 7,000 members. Horace Greeley, founder of The New York Tribune, was the first President of the printers' union.

"Big Six" contributes $12,000 annually to the support of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, and nearly $100,000 a year for other beneficial features.

"Big Six" also contributes to the support of the School for Printers' Apprentices at the Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The proceeds of the annual reception and ball are devoted to the maintenance of beds in several city hospitals. Music for the evening will be furnished by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band, Quigley's Concert Band, and the "Big Six" Band, composed of members of the union.

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NEW COURT HOUSE TO BE A PRISON, TOO

Ten Plans Under Consideration for City Skyscraper at 2d Ave. and 2d St.

McANENY TO MAKE CHOICE

Building Will Supplant Essex Market Court and Prison and Ludlow Street Jail.

Comparison of the plans for a new Court House at Second Avenue and Second Street began yesterday. The selection of the architect rests with Borough President McAneny. By courtesy of the Court House Board the drawings sent in are placed for judging in its rooms at 115 Broadway. Walter Cook, the consulting architect of the board, will serve as professional adviser to President McAneny without compensation.

The new Court House will take the place of the old Municipal Courts in Madison Street, the Essex Market Magistrates Court, the district prison connected with the latter, and Ludlow Street jail. It is expected to cost about $500,000, and as it will be erected on a plot 100 feet square, it will be of the skyscraper type.

The ten architects who were invited to send in drawings and did so are A. L. Harmon, E. D. Litchfield, Hopplin & Koether, Beverly S. King, Alfred Hopkins, Donn Barber, William Emerson, Grosvenor Atterbury, William A. Boring, and Griffin & Wynkoop. Their designs are being judged by a jury of three, consisting of William R. Mead and Austin W. Lord of this city, and Paul T. Cret of Philadelphia.

To each of the ten architects competing a fee of $500 will be paid; to the author of the design which the jury of award considers most meritorious, in case President McAneny shall not consider it the best, the sum of $5,000, and to the successful architect 6 per cent. on the total cost of the building, exclusive of the furniture and the lighting fixtures. The architect, however, will have to pay out of his compensation certain expenditures incurred for expert advice, and if for any reason it be determined to dispense with his services he will get $10,000.

The Magistrates' Court, which is to take the place of the frequently condemned Essex Market Court, will be situated on the lower floors of the new building, probably the first, second, and mezzanine, and will have a separate entrance on Second Street. Particular care has been exercised in drawing up the specifications to introduce all the latest improvements in the part of the courtroom set apart for the prisoners. There is to be on the ground floor a room with eight temporary reception pens, each big enough for several prisoners, and another room with a block of ten reception cells, five for men and five for women. These pens will be so arranged that persons who have been discharged will be able to leave the building without rushing through a mass of prisoners. In the Magistrates' Court will be provided also quarters for an Assistant District Attorney and for the taking of finger prints.

The next division of the building above will be devoted to the Municipal Court. It is expected to spread over the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the building, and will provide courtrooms for five parts, each of which will have its own robing and jury rooms. The sixth floor will contain the private chambers of the Magistrate and the nine Municipal Justices, as well as a law library.

The city prison, which will be run in connection with the Magistrate's court, is to be placed on the seventh floor. Here care will be taken to separate the accommodation for men, women, and youthful prisoners. It is expected that forty cells will be needed for the men, thirty for the women, and twenty for the children. Three outdoor galleries, or loggias, are to be erected to enable each class of prisoners to take exercise separately in the open air. A library and a Protestant and a Roman Catholic chapel will also be included in this prison, and there will be an emergency hospital and emergency cells which can be used either for the city prison or the county jail, as required.

The County Jail, which will occupy two stories at the top of the building, is to take the place of the present Ludlow Street Jail, famous for its Alimony Club. About ten cells are to be set aside for women prisoners and forty for male prisoners, and these will occupy the floor immediately above the City Prison. The reception room and lobby for prisoners, the Warden's office, and the other common rooms are to be placed on the topmost floor. As in the City Prison, loggias or galleries are to be provided for the separate exercising of the men and women prisoners in the open air.

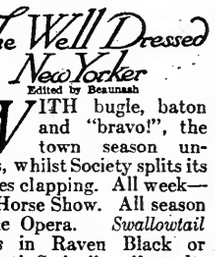
It is not yet decided whether the cells for prisoners shall be arranged in two rows, back to back in the centre of the building, as has generally been done in this country, or whether they shall be placed along the exterior walls of the prison, as is more common in Europe. It is intended, however, to make the new Court House Prison as sanitary as it is possible to make it and a model for such a building in every way.

INVENTOR WANDERS AWAY.

A. F. Cooper of Flushing Found Here and Sent to His Home.

For the second time within three months A. F. Cooper, a wealthy retired inventor who is more than 80 years old, and who lives with his daughter, Mrs. John M. Moe, at 59 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, was found wandering about the streets of Manhattan yesterday in a dazed condition. He slipped away from his nurse early yesterday morning and boarded a trolley car for New York. He was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where the Lieutenant notified the Flushing police. Mrs. Moe was then told of her father's detention in New York, and took him home.

Cooper's last escape from his nurse and home was on Aug. 21, when he was found at Third Avenue and Fifty-third Street. At that time he said he was 110 years old, and was celebrating his birthday.



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DEFEAT FOR PINCHOT.

Conservation Congress Committee Condemns Government's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The defeat of Gifford Pinchot in a preliminary skirmish was the important event of the first day's session of the fifth annual session of the National Conservation Congress. By a vote of three to six the Conservation Committee on Water Powers crushed Mr. Pinchot's opposition and presented a report to the Congress condemning the present policy of the Government toward water powers and urging rapid development commensurate with the public interest.

Besides condemning the present policy of the Government, which is largely the outgrowth of Mr. Pinchot's crusade, the committee recommended the adoption of a policy intended, while safeguarding public interests, to invite investment of capital in water-power projects coming under Federal jurisdiction.

In addition to the majority and minority reports, there will be a third enunciating certain general principles on which the committee was unanimous.

The committee as a whole agreed that compensation for privilege of water power use "shall be resolved to the Government, State or Federal, from whom the privilege comes." In making its united report the committee said that, while "finding a difference of opinion among its members as to certain details of the subject," it felt "keenly the consequences which would follow a failure to agree upon a constructive programme of progress."

Advocates of State's rights contended that the Government by its policy was usurping the rights of the States to regulate their own possessions. That this contention will meet with

CONFERENCE PLANS TO CUT LIVING COST

Farm Commissioner's Report Laid Before City Club Meeting Called by Gov. Glynn.

FOR LAND MORTGAGE BANK

Committees Appointed to Work for Co-operation Between Producers and Consumers.

A conference to discuss means of reducing the cost of living in this State by bringing about more economical methods of production of foodstuffs, more economical facilities for marketing farm products in this city, and a system of co-operation between consumers and producers was called at the City Club yesterday at the instance of Gov. Glynn. To this conference came agriculturists, investigators in agricultural finance, transportation men, and experts in municipal marketing, to hear and discuss the report of the four New York State delegates of the American Commission to Study Agriculture.

This Commission, of between eighty and ninety men from thirty-six States of the country, was sent abroad last Summer under the auspices of the Government to study the conditions of agricultural finance, production, and distribution of farm products. It divided up into sections which visited Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, England, and Ireland before returning to report to this country. The four New York State delegates of the Commission were Frederick H. Allen, who called the conference yesterday and was its temporary Chairman; C. C. Mitchell, R. B. Van Cortlandt, and Prof George N. Lauman of Cornell University. They reported informally to Gov. Glynn on their findings at a luncheon in Albany last Tuesday, and it was at the Governor's suggestion that they arranged for the conference yesterday to organize permanently with a view to having carried out in concrete legislation the programme favored by them.

Gov. Glynn sent State Commissioner Calvin J. Huson of the Department of Agriculture to represent him at the conference, and Mr. Huson was introduced by Mr. Allen as Chairman of the conference. Others called to the conference were Prof. W. A. Stocking, Acting Dean of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University; William Church Osborn and Horace Grunce of the Markets Commission; William C. Brown, President of the New York Central; James J. Hill Northern Railway; Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad; Oscar S. Straus, Borough President, Cyrus C. Miller of the Bronx; R. S. Brinkerd of the City Club; Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League; Charles H. Sabin, C. A. Peabody, W. H. Vary, Master of the State Grange; W. N. Giles, Secretary of the State Grange; Paul Worth of Cornell University; Bailey B. Burritt, Director of the Department of Social Welfare of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Arthur J. Ham of the Sage Foundation, and Leonard G. Robinson of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.

Good Teamwork in Europe.

Mr. Allen explained the objects of the meeting, and told of the conditions the commission had found in Europe. There, he said, they found a far better business organization of agriculture, the farmers, unlike those in this country, having learned to play teamwork and procuring resultant reductions in all phases of their expense.

"In this country," said Mr. Allen, "the railroad cost of transporting agricultural products is comparatively small. The heavy cost is after the food reaches the city."

He told how, under a well-organized system of delivery of milk, the City of Rochester could save to its consumers $500,000 a year in this item alone, or $2 per capita. The same waste, he said, resulted from the competitive system of milk delivery in this city, where five or six milk wagons can be found crisscrossing one another in a single block every day, where one could do all the business.

"The average price to-day of bottled milk in New York to householders is 10 cents a quart," he said. "Roughly, the farmer receives 3½ cents out of this 10 cents; the railroad receives ½ cent. Probably in New York the waste cost of distribution, which in Rochester has been shown to be 2½ cents, is 3 cents a quart. Then there is the cost of bottling, loss by breakage of bottles, expenses of dealers for rents, and other items of expense, together with the profit made by them."

For Municipal Markets.

Turning to the consumers' end of the question, Mr. Allen declared that the greatest work that could be accomplished from this end in respect to bringing about co-operation between consumers and producers would be the establishment of municipal markets. In France, he said, such markets were already under the supervision of the Deputy of Police; they were free markets, but the agents were required to send the money of each day's sales to the farmers the same day.

Mr. Van Cortlandt told how the question of agricultural short-time credit—for the raising of crops rather than for permanent improvement of the land itself—had been solved in Europe by land mortgage banks in Italy, Germany, and France. These, he said, formed in some cases with shares of stock and in some without them, paid out money which they raised by issuing bonds of fifty or sixty years' duration, on which there was a small interest and a gradual amortization payment. These banks, he said, were under the strict State supervision, and were looked upon as among the safest in the land, their bonds selling on nearly as good a basis as Government bonds.

Mr. Straus told how he had spent part of last Summer studying the English co-operative stores system in company with Earl Grey. He told how in England co-operative communities had been established with marked commercial success, with small expense owing to the elimination of show windows, salesmen, uneconomic delivery systems, and other items of expense in the ordinary stores, and with a reduction of cost to the consumer often of one-half.

Mr. Robinson explained how, for twenty-four years, the principle of co-operation among farmers has been successfully carried out in this country by the Baron de Hirsch Fund and his own organization, which sprang from it. The society has now seventeen co-operative credit unions of farmers in three States. In eight months these have acquired a membership of 600, a capital of $10,000, have extended loans of $75,000, and have made profits of $1,300, or 13 per cent. on their capital. Their loss has been only $24, sustained through one national bank which closed its doors.

The conference then adopted a resolution empowering Commissioner Huson to appoint a committee of five to work out a plan and scope for a marketing union or bureau, with power to effect such an organization in New York City.

On motion of Mr. Allen a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of five, or more to support legislation at Albany for the establishment of a land mortgage bank or banks. Mr. Bruce moved for the appointment of another committee to organize consumers in a co-operative system and extend existing organizations. The resolution was adopted. Chairman Huson appointed Messrs. Allen, Osborn, Straus, and Burritt, and Mrs. Heath on the first committee. The committee on rural credit was appointed as follows: Mr. Van Cortlandt, John J. Dillon, W. N. Giles, Marc W. Cole, and Prof. W. A. Stocking.

DR. MAWSON HEARD FROM.

Valuable Scientific Results Obtained —Hut Buried by Snow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 18.—After a long interval of silence, further news has been received from Dr. Douglas Mawson's expedition. In a wireless message from Commonwealth Bay, Adelie Land, Dr. Mawson says:

"The first penguins of the season arrived on Oct. 17. A heavy southerly swell on Oct. 10 indicated that the pack ice outside the bay and along the coast eastward had broken up. At times icebergs of unusual size appeared in Commonwealth Bay, but they have now gone, being blown out by a strong wind.

"At no time last Winter was Commonwealth Bay frozen over. We experienced unusually heavy snowfalls in the Spring. On Sept. 27 southeasterly weather packed the snow so high that only the tip of the hut emerged, and the sledges and stores were completely buried under huge masses of snow.

"We are only now beginning to recover our stores. The fact that they were buried and thus unavailable caused us a certain amount of inconvenience.

"We have been able to send time signals to Melbourne, enabling the longitude to be obtained exactly. We are also making auroral observations. We possess valuable information regarding the aurora, and a considerable advance has been made in the scientific knowledge of the subject.

"All the members of the expedition are well, but anxious to return to Australia."

THINK STEFANSSON IS SAFE.

American Museum Men Doubt Seattle Report of His Loss.

Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, doubts the truth of the conjecture telegraphed from Seattle that the members of the arctic expedition headed by Vilhjalmar Stefansson have been lost, the confidence being based on the mere fact that nothing has been heard of Stefansson since August.

"Let us wait for further reports," he said, "before forming any conclusion, as to the probable fate of Mr. Stefansson and those with him. The story as published is not accurate. Dr. Rudolph H. Anderson, the zoologist, was not with Mr. Stefansson aboard the Karluk, as the report says, but had taken the Alaska, one of the four schooners in Mr. Stefansson's flotilla, and gone into the northwest, while the Stefansson party proceeded to the east after visiting Herschel Island late in August.

"The whole thing strikes me as being purely a rumor grown into a report. The mere fact that no word has been heard from Mr. Stefansson since Aug. 20 does not alarm me. I do not believe that the Karluk was equipped with wireless and it would have been an easy matter for Mr. Stefansson to have gotten out of touch with civilization.

"On previous trips Mr. Stefansson has been lost to civilization for several months and there is no cause for worry because of his silence of two and a half."

Dr. Lucas's belief that the Karluk has no wireless is sustained by fact. Mr. Stefansson had intended to carry wireless, but gave up the idea.

SEATTLE, Nov. 18.—While some anxiety has been felt of late for the safety of Vilhjalmur Stefansson and the Canadian arctic exploration expedition which he led into the North some months ago, it was reported here to-day that nothing had been heard recently which indicated disaster to the party.

SHIPPING MAN ACCUSES US.

Mr. Nairne Declares British Navy Must Keep the Canal Open.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—"I am voicing the opinion of large merchant shipping interests in saying that we rely upon our costly navy to prepare measures to keep the Panama Canal always open to British shipping," declared Charles Stuart Nairne, a representative of extensive Scottish shipping interests, in an address at the Royal United Service Institution here to-day. He added:

"It is upon such action alone that it will be possible in the immediate future for the taxpayers to maintain the British Navy in its high position as a fighting force, for, despite the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the world is now faced by a fortified Panama Canal instead of one entirely for the benefit of the commerce of all nations.

"I regard the United States of America as a nation, and hope they may accept the term 'all nations' as including themselves. I see nothing to prevent the United States Senate from closing the Panama Canal at will against those having equal rights in its use if such a course appeared to them to be in their exclusive interests. I regard this as a serious situation, if not an entire breach of faith by the United States Government."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Washington officials do not take seriously the speech of Charles Stuart Nairne in London to-day.

Commenting upon Mr. Nairne's suggestion that the United States was guilty of a breach of faith in fortifying the canal, Secretary Garrison of the War Department said: "That water has passed under the bridge."

The Secretary added that a previous Administration had declared by enacting a law providing for the canal fortifications that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty did not bind the United States not to erect defenses on the great waterway.

7TH AVE. SUBWAY AWARD.

Bids Opened for Queens Extension of Steinway Tunnel.

The construction contract for the section of the Interborough subway in Seventh Avenue from Sixteenth to Thirtieth Street was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to the Canavan Brothers Company. Their bid was $2,901,306.75, and the next to them was that of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the Interborough's subsidiary, which offered to do the work for $2,531,252.50.

Bids were opened yesterday for the construction of the Queens extension of the Steinway Tunnel from the Queens terminus of the tunnel over the north shore yard of the Long Island Railroad Company, through Davis Street and Ely Avenue to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. It will be a two-track line, mainly elevated. Bidding was close, and the unofficial figures were:

Degnon Contracting Co.	$557,775
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation	558,282
Litchfield Construction Co.	566,877
Soare & Triest Co.	595,000
Oscar Daniels Co.	628,077
Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.	678,000
E. E. Smith Contracting Co.	694,000

Bids for the construction of the Jerome Avenue elevated line from 155th to 182d Street will be opened on Nov. 26.

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CONSTIPATION

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

STRIKE OF HINDUS IN NATAL GENERAL

May Spread Throughout South Africa and Tie Up All the Industries.

RIOTING AT LADYSMITH

Townsmen Form an Armed Force, but the Indians Later Depart—They Say a Man Was Flogged to Death.

DURBAN, Nov. 18.—The strike of East Indians spread to-day as far as the South Coast, and practically every Hindu workman in Natal had laid down his tools this morning.

The atmosphere was not so much disturbed as it was yesterday, the white women and children having overcome their first paroxysm of fear. The authorities, however, consider it possible that disorders may occur at any moment, as serious allegations are being made concerning the ill-treatment of the Hindus in their compounds, all of which stories are believed by the other East Indians.

An East Indian recently died in the coal mining town of Dundee, some twenty miles north of Ladysmith, and it is alleged that the man's death was brought about by flogging. This, with the arrest of about 2,000 Hindus for defiance of the Federal law prohibiting the emigration of Asiatics from one State to another of the Union of South Africa, greatly excited the East Indians.

In order to draw the attention of the Imperial Government to their grievances Hindus marched across the Transvaal border from Natal, and most of the marchers refused to pay the poll tax of $15 per head imposed on East Indians in Natal.

The East Indians do practically all the labor in Natal, including that of the farms, the railroads, the sugar and tea plantations, and the mines, and most of the mechanics and domestics are East Indians. A general strike of the men of this race throughout South Africa would tie up all the industries. In Natal alone there were, according to the census of 1911, over 140,000 East Indians and other Asiatics, while in the other colonies there are many thousands more.

The Government is disinclined to declare martial law, as the employment of imperial troops for the suppression of the trouble would be likely to cause a movement of discontent in British India, where the people are already considerably irritated over the treatment of East Indians in the British colonies.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 18.—About a thousand East Indians started rioting here this afternoon, claiming, as British subjects, equal rights with the white men. Mounted police finally dispersed the mob.

The disaffection was regarded as so grave that a force of armed townsmen was enrolled and the police were provided with revolvers.

The Indians, however, returned to-night to Elandslaagte, one hour's distance from Ladysmith, and the fears of a renewal of the outbreak were so far dissipated that the volunteer police disbanded.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 18.—While 5,000 East Indians are on strike at Durban alone, and the strike is extending continually, the chief leaders repudiate any resort to violence or intimidation.

Conflicting reports are current as to what is happening on the sugar plantations. While in some cases the coolies have tried to burn and destroy the crops, in many other cases they have kept order and have even assisted in extinguishing the fires

It is feared, however, that the strike will involve a tremedous loss, as the cane crop is ready for cutting.

Apparently the Government might be willing to remove the poll tax on the Indians, but for fear that to yield this point would lead to a similar rising by the Kaffirs against the poll tax. The situation thus is an exceedingly difficult one.

TRIAL OF COUNTESS BEGUN.

Matrimonial Agent Accused of Fraud —Princess an Alleged Victim.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—"Pussy" Uhl, daughter of a penniless journeyman tailor of Frankfort, and now Countess von Treuberg, was put on trial to-day on charges of fraud and usury.

The case has attained the dimensions of a cause célèbre owing to the fashionable persons concerned. Princess Alexandra of Ysenburg, among others, will be called as a witness by the defense in support of the allegation that she was concerned in the negotiation of marriages between clients of Countess von Treuberg's Berlin matrimonial agency and wealthy Frankfort women.

Countess von Treuberg after various matrimonial adventures obtained her title in a way which is apparently not uncommon in Germany. It is alleged that she purchased it from Count Ernst von Treuberg, who in 1911 was agent for a Hamburg shipping firm in London.

"Pussy," as she was generally known in gay Berlin, offered the Count $6,250 for the right to call herself his wife. The Count says he did not know her past career, and has petitioned for an annulment of the marriage. The defendant to-day admitted that after her marriage, which took place in London in January, 1911, she had not the means to pay her "husband."

Besides the matrimonial agency, the defendant managed a money-lending agency. Among her clients was Princess Louise of Belgium, on whose credit libraries to the value of $50,000 were purchased and sold. Princess Louise asserts that she never saw anything of either books or money.

Among the charges against Countess von Treuberg is one of fraud in connection with the alleged matrimonial designs of a Government architect, for whom, it is stated, the Countess agreed to find a wife with a dowry of not less than $75,000.

CLUE IN YUSHINSKY CASE.

Perpetrators of Crime for Which Beiliss Was Tried May Be Found.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.—The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent telegraphs:

"It is reported on good authority from Kieff that the police have found an important clue in the Yushinsky murder case, which will not improbably lead to the arrest of the actual perpetrators of the crime for which Mendel Beiliss was recently tried.

"Pending developments the police observe a rigorous silence."

CRITICS SLASH SHAW PLAY

But Public Seem to Like It — Is About Catherine the Great.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 19—George Bernard Shaw's "thumbnail sketch of Russian Court life of the eighteenth century," entitled "Great Catherine," was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre last night.

The author again finds the critics in an unfavorable mood. They accuse him of lacking originality, of resorting to many tricks of old-fashioned farce, and of persisting in his favorite prank of casting gibes at Englishmen.

One critic describes the play as a series of scenes which, if they had been better written, might have served as "comic" front scenes to a melodrama while the big scenes are being got ready. Another critic regrets that it was such an effort to laugh, because it seemed ungrateful when the author had gone so far out of his way to play the light-hearted buffoon.

But despite the critics' failure to be amused, the audience at times laughed hysterically, and gave the piece a reception which suggests that it will become popular.

The story centres around the Empress Catherine's attempts to gain the affections of an Englishman, Capt. Edstaston, who is visiting St. Petersburg. Potemkin, in his desire that Edstaston should become one of Catherine's "official lovers," carries him to the Empress' apartments, where the Captain is much embarrassed by Catherine's familiarity. He rejects her advances because he already has a fiancée and has no intention of climbing to riches and power as one of Catherine's lovers.

There is much genuine fun when the Captain, with a British middle-class sense of decency, lectures the Empress on the joys of married life and children, advising her to relinquish her "exaggerated" way of life.

Then comes a torture scene, when Catherine, offended by the Captain's coldness, has him trussed up so that he cannot defend himself and then tickles him in the ribs with her toes so that he rolls about in fits of uncontrollable mirth. Then follows the intervention of the Captain's fiancée. The Empress relents, and her final remark as she sees the Englishman depart is: "Oh, that I had such a man!" "For your lover, your Majesty?" ask the courtiers. "No," replies the Empress, with heavy German emphasis, "for my museum."

The play is handsomely staged, and much of its interest consists in its local color.

$1,075 FOR A COIN.

Big Prices Obtained at the Carlyon-Britton Sale in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In the sale at Sotheby's to-day of the Carlyon-Britton collection of coins of the British, Roman-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman series, a halfpenny, weight 9.4 grs., struck at York in the year 875, in perfect preservation, and probably unique, brought $400.

Another Northumbrian penny, struck in the reign of the Danish King Alwald, A. D. 901-905, weight 18 grs., extremely fine and of great rarity, sold for $380. Only two or three specimens are known. The Rashleigh specimen realized $305.

A penny of the reign of Regnald, another Danish King of Northumberland, A. D. 943-4, a fine specimen of an apparently unpublished variety, and excessively rare, was knocked down for $300.

A Mancus of Mercia, reign of the Saxon King Offa, A. D. 757-796, an extraordinary and unique gold coin, which was first brought to the notice of English numismatists in the year 1841, realized $1,075. In diameter it is 19.5 mm., and its weight is 66 grs. It agrees in weight with the well-known Arabic Dinar, which at that period largely formed the gold currency of Europe and furnished Offa with a prototype for the only gold coinage bearing his name.

A penny of the time of Egberht of Kent, A. D. 765-79, 18.2 grs., found at Stamford Hill in 1906, went for $500. This was a comparatively low price for this fine specimen of an extremely rare coin, Rashleigh's much inferior example having sold for $765.

A penny of Aethelred, A. D. 870-889, weight 20.5 grs., fine and believed to be unique, sold for $305.

A penny of Aetheiberht of East Anglia, A. D. 794, who was murdered by Offa, realized $855. Its weight is 18.9 grs. This coin is of the highest interest and rarity, only one other being known, which is in the National Museum. It was found in the year 1908 at the foot of the walls of the City of Tivoli, the ancient Tibur.

Tango in Disgrace in Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Although a denial is given of the report that the Emperor has issued a ban against the tango in a formal manner, it appears that his Majesty expressed the wish that officers of the army and navy should participate neither in that dance nor in the one-step nor two-step. At a big charity ball given here last night there was no tango on the programme, and it was noticed that the one and two steps were danced by none of the officers present.

Robert Bacon a Canal Visitor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 18.—Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France, accompanied by Mrs. Bacon and their daughter, arrived here to-day, and will remain several days.

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BOLDLY RIDICULED PHILIPPINE POLICY

In Farewell Talk Dean Worcester, Retiring Commissioner, Criticised Wilson's Plans.

CAN'T TRUST NATIVES YET

Speaker Draws Gloomy Picture of Filipino Rule, Based on Aguinaldo Regime—What Americans Have Done.

Dean C. Worcester, ex-Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines, who arrived in San Francisco on Monday last, where he gave an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, which was printed yesterday, in this newspaper on our new policy in the islands, made a farewell address in Manila before leaving, which was published in The Manila Times of Oct. 14, copies of which recently reached New York. In this address, Mr. Worcester held up President Wilson's new policy to ridicule. He quoted from the writings of Woodrow Wilson to show that the latter, as a historian and political philosopher, had demonstrated theoretically that self-government could come to the Filipinos only after a long apprenticeship in self-mastery, obedience, and reverence for law, and he prophesied that President Wilson's policy necessarily would bring about a curtailment of the privileges so far granted to the Filipinos, and asserted that it was fraught with the gravest danger.

In his speech, which was delivered the night of Oct. 13 at a banquet given in honor of himself and two other ex-Commissioners, Mr. Worcester painted the Filipino as he knew him, reverted to conditions that had existed during the insurgent government, and warned his hearers, in effect, that a repetition of them would follow a premature bestowal of independence. Mr. Worcester first took up the subject of his "unpopularity," which charge, he admitted, was true with respect to a certain element of the population.

Not in a Popularity Contest.

"Charged at the outset," he said, "with the ultimate responsibility for the enforcement of modern sanitary regulations and the stamping out of epidemic diseases among an ignorant and superstitious population; for the long and discouraging contest against the plagues which were decimating the horses and the cattle of the Islands; for the prevention of lawless despoiling of the public forests; for checkmating the highly ingenious schemes of wealthy citizens who attempted illegitimately to acquire great tracts of public land; for defending little property owners who sought to retain titles to their holdings from the machinations of rich and powerful neighbors who tried to prevent their owning land in order the more easily to hold them in peonage. I have felt myself too hopelessly handicapped to make it worth while to enter any of the several popularity contests which have occurred in these Islands."

Prof. Worcester paid a warm tribute to the heads of departments who had been under him, most of whom have been long years in the service. He named especially Father José Algué, S. J., head of the Weather Service; Major Ahearn, in charge of the Forestry Bureau; Capt. Charles H. Sleeper, head of the Bureau of Lands, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser, head of the Bureau of Health, who rid the Islands of bubonic plague and isolated leprosy, stamped out a cholera epidemic, reduced smallpox to a minimum and made Manila a healthful city.

"If men like those whom I have mentioned are to be removed from the service to make room for political appointees of whatsoever nationality," declared the speaker, "let it be done promptly. The sooner it is over with the sooner the inevitable day of reckoning will come."

In discussing the Civil Service law, Prof. Worcester enumerated cases of Americans who had laid down their lives in the Philippines in the effort to do their duty. Of the vast work done by Bishop Brent and others, among the non-Christian tribes, Prof. Worcester declared it "would go down like a house of cards if American control were prematurely withdrawn."

American Achievements.

"We have been told," went on the speaker, "that this Government of ours is a 'toy Government' because of the nature of the present organization of its legislative body. It has brought justice within the reach of the poor, a thing which in former days could be had only by the rich, and at a price. It has given the advantages of education to hundreds of thousands of children and youths. By the construction of splendid roads and good trails it has put thousands upon thousands of individuals who previously could not dispose of the products of their labor within easy reach of a market. It has surveyed and lighted the main lines of water communication and thus made safe the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships. It has established law and order throughout the length and breadth of a land hitherto harried by the Tulisan, the ladrone, and the Moro, bringing to it peace, and with peace has come her twin sister, prosperity.

"You business men," Mr. Worcester told his hearers, "know by experience what American government of the unchangeable sort means. Some of you know, also by experience, what Filipino rule means. The slump in real estate values and customs receipts and the withdrawal of funds about to be invested in Philippine commercial enterprises, which so promptly followed Mr. Wilson's expression of hope that the frontiers of the United States might soon be contracted, conclusively demonstrated your opinion as to what would happen under Filipino rule.

"Specific assurance that the United States would not surrender sovereignty over to the archipelago until its inhabitants had demonstrated both ability and inclination to maintain a stable, just, and effective Government would be followed by a steady, healthful commercial development which would bring in its wake a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown and undreamed of. . . . Turn the country over now, or ten years from now, to the Filipinos to govern, and the reputable business men of Manila, mindful of Aguinaldo's demand for his share of the war booty when Manila was taken, of the attempted confiscation of the lands of the religious orders and of Spanish citizens generally, of the proposal to tax foreigners as such, of the torturing of friars, other Spaniards and Filipinos as well, in order to extort money from them; of the widespread brigandage, the officially authorized and directed murdering and the burying alive which prevailed during the period of undisturbed Filipino rule, will fold their tents like the Arabs and quietly steal away.

One Radical Mistake.

Prof. Worcester said he would decline at that time to discuss the probable result of President Wilson's new policy.

"One thing is certain," he prophesied; "there will soon be a plethoric crop of new, interesting, and important data available for study. I can use them in my business, which for the present will be to endeavor to bring home to the people of the United States the truth about the Philippine Islands.

"In my opinion our Democratic friends have already made one radical mistake. They seem to have started out with the idea that it would be a fine thing to give the Filipinos something substantial at this juncture. Nothing could be further from the truth. In the past the clamor of politicians has not infrequently resulted in concessions granted in the vain hope of arousing their gratitude and bringing about a state of friendliness the advantages of which would outweigh certain clearly foreseen resulting difficulties. In no single instance has this proved to be the case, nor will it ever be the case until the present generation has been replaced by the coming one, trained, in part at least, by Americans.

"The Filipino politicians are like the horse leech's daughters, crying 'Give! Give!' They will not cease constantly to demand powers which they are as yet wholly unfit to exercise until something has been taken away from them. It would be a novel and instructive experience for them to discover that this could be done. We may comfort ourselves with the reflection that the policy adopted during the past week has paved the way for such a lesson by creating a probable early necessity for it.

"The way to stimulate real, substantial progress among the Filipinos is to let the apples hang high and make them climb for them, instead of telling them to hold their hats and shaking the tree."

Prof. Worcester referred to the fact that appeals had been made to the Americans of Manila to support the Philippine policy of the present Administration "because it is the policy of an American Administration."

The Valor of Ignorance.

"Americans, and even American Presidents, have been known to make mistakes," he commented. "I yield to no man in my loyalty to my country and its institutions, but I see no reason why the views which I entertain, based on knowledge gained during eighteen years of residence in these islands, should be summarily abandoned in favor of those of a very distinguished and able gentleman who is just now entering on the eighth day of his sojourn here, even though his present views represent the conclusions of a still more distinguished and able gentleman who has never been here at all. There is such a thing as the valor of ignorance, and it is sometimes the duty of a loyal American to sound a note of warning, uncongenial as that task may be.

"After all is said and done, the real Philippine question is not what path the Filipino people shall take. That has been determined for all nations alike by a Divine Providence that is all-seeing, all-wise, and inexorable. It is not whether they shall travel the old, old road a little faster or a little more slowly. That will ultimately be settled, for them and for us, by the unanswerable logic of events, and we need not worry over it. The real question is, Shall they make their long and adventurous journey guided, helped, and protected by the strong and kindly hand of the United States of America, or shall they be left to stagger along alone, blind in their own conceit, to reap the bitter and woeful eye of another powerful nation hungrily awaiting their first misstep?"

DESERTED 25 YEARS AGO.

Englishwoman Whose Husband Came Here in 1888 Gets Divorce.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Samuel Boat, a resident of Philadelphia for the past twenty-five years, was divorced by his wife in London to-day on the grounds of desertion and misconduct.

The marriage took place in England in 1884. Four years later Boat left his wife and went to Philadelphia, taking their only child, a girl.

The evidence of witnesses, one of whom was from Philadelphia, showed that Boat had been living in Philadelphia practically ever since then with another woman, and has five children.

OUR SEAMEN BEHAVE WELL.

Only a Few Disagreeable Incidents at Naples, Says Ambassador Page.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The American Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page returned to-night to Rome from Naples, where they were the guests of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger.

The Ambassador said that, considering the large contingents of bluejackets landed from the battleships—from 1,500 to 2,000 daily—the behavior of the men was highly satisfactory to the Italian authorities, although there were a few disagreeable incidents, chiefly through misunderstandings.

NAPLES, Nov. 19.—The battleship Wyoming, flagship of the United States Atlantic fleet, with Rear Admiral Badger on board, left here at noon.

The Admiral expressed the utmost gratification at the cordial reception given to the American officers and bluejackets by the authorities and citizens of Naples.

EITEL'S WIFE IN PARIS?

But Officials in Berlin Deny Rumors of a Possible Divorce.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The Leipziger Tageblatt reports that in Court and military circles of the Duchy of Oldenburg a rumor has been in circulation for some time of Prince Eitel Friedrich's possible divorce.

The Vossische Zeitung to-night declares that on inquiry in official quarters here the report was flatly denied.

Rumor here suggested that the Princess had fled to Paris.

Prince Eitel Friedrich, Emperor William's second son, married Duchess Sophie Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in 1906.

UNIONISTS WILL PARLEY.

Lansdowne Says They Will Consider a Proposal as to Ulster.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, in a speech at Brighton to-night said that the Unionists were ready to give consideration to the Government's proposal to exclude Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule bill.

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LONDON PARIS NEW YORK

PAN-AMERICAN MASS VEXES PROTESTANTS

Say Catholics Make Capital Out of President's Attendance Thanksgiving Day.

EPISCOPALIANS PROTEST

Object to Representing It as an Official National Function—Catholics Deny the Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Mutterings that have been heard privately for seven years against the increasingly official nature of the solemn high mass celebrated in St. Patrick's Church on Thanksgiving morning in compliment to the Pan-American Union found expression to-day in formal resolutions of protest by various Protestant organizations in Washington. Particular exception seems to have been taken to the President's acceptance of an invitation to the mass, though in the seven years of its institution members of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators, Representatives, and diplomats have regularly made part of the distinguished audience at St. Patrick's.

The Pan-American mass was begun in President Roosevelt's time. Under President Taft's Administration Secretary Knox asked the Right Rev. Mgr. William Russell, rector of St. Patrick's, to make the mass an annual celebration. President Wilson recently promised to attend it.

To-day the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, meeting at the Raleigh Hotel, denounced the "effort by the Roman hierarchy to give this Roman mass the color of an official function."

The Episcopalian clergymen asserted that the Catholic priests sought to convey the impression that the President and his Cabinet officers wished the ceremony to be recognized as the official Thanksgiving. Yesterday similar resolutions were adopted at meetings of the clergy of the Lutherans, the Baptists, and the Disciples of Christ.

The resolutions of the Episcopalian clergy were introduced this morning by Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, who recently retired from the Presidency of the Episcopal House of Deputies. It is expected that the Presbyterian ministers will adopt similar resolutions at their meeting on Monday. The resolution adopted to-day says in part:

"For the last three or four years there has been celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, in this city, on Thanksgiving Day, a solemn high mass at which the President of the United States and some members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, and several other Justices of the Supreme Court, with a number of Senators and members of Congress have attended as the guests of honor.

"This service is now called in the public press 'the official celebration of Thanksgiving Day,' and is described in the bulletin of the Pan-American republics as having an 'official' character, and every effort is made by the Roman hierarchy to give this Roman mass the color of an official function, as if it were generally recognized as a national service, and as if the President and his Cabinet by their presence wished it to be so recognized, which we are sure is not the case.

"This fact has been understood, both in the United States and in foreign countries, to give the Roman Catholic Church a position and prominence over all other churches, and has even been believed by people in Brazil and Italy to show that America is not a Protestant, but a Roman Catholic country."

The formal resolutions read as follows:

That we protest against the presumption of the Roman Catholic press in putting forward the claims that the Roman mass is the official celebration of Thanksgiving Day in the capital of the Republic.

That we protest against the attempt to convert our National Thanksgiving Day into a Roman Catholic festival, in a service entirely out of harmony with the history or the genius of our country and the spirit and purpose of the day.

That we desire to give voice to the widespread feeling of indignation among the millions of Protestants in America against the efforts of the Roman press and the Roman hierarchy to exploit the attendance of our Chief Magistrate and some of his Cabinet (which we are convinced has only been intended as an act of courtesy and good-will) for the purpose of glorifying the Roman Catholic Church and giving this service an official character which it does not and can not possess.

"I am very sorry that exception is taken by any one, especially by ministers of the Gospel, to a celebration which has for its object peace and good-will," said Mgr. Russell this afternoon. "The purpose of the Pan-American celebration is to bring together prominent men of the American republics for the purpose of fostering friendly sentiments among them. It is not a diplomatic celebration; neither is it official.

"I cannot understand why exception should be taken to the President attending services in a Catholic church, any more than to his attending services in any denomination to which he does not belong. He has attended services, as he has a perfect right to do, if he wishes, in other churches than his own, and I am not aware that any one presumed to find fault with his action.

"Because he is President of the United States Mr. Wilson does not forfeit the right guaranteed to him by the Constitution to worship God as he sees fit. I cannot understand how men who profess to preach peace would go so far as stir up strife as to dictate even to the President of the United States his mode of worship and try to prevent him from enjoying the right of the poorest American citizen."

WILL FACE SENATOR LEWIS.

Moulthrop Consents to Go Back, Denying Pindell Letter.

Sidney Moulthrop, the ex-secretary of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, who has been accused of fabricating the "Pindell letter," which purported to be an offer from Senator Lewis to Lewis Pindell of Peoria, Ill., of the Russian Ambassadorship for the term of one year, was brought yesterday before Commissioner Shields in extradition proceedings. He waived examination and consented to be sent back immediately to Washington to face the charges against him.

According to Detective Thompson of the West 125th Street Station, who arrested him, he denied having written this letter, and has also asserted that he did not send any threatening letters to President Wilson or Senator Lewis. As for the charge made against him of passing a check he told the detective, the latter says, that he could explain that.

Indicted for forgery in Washington, Moulthrop was arrested on Monday night in the lobby of a downtown hotel and was locked up for the night. He was taken to the Federal Building yesterday morning and turned over to Marshal Henkel, who arraigned him before Commissioner Shields. The warrant for his arrest was based on an indictment charging that he had forged Senator

You'll work better, sleep better

this winter if pure out-of-doors air is admitted into your office—your sleeping-room—through

IDEAL WINDOW VENTILATOR AND DRAUGHT DEFLECTOR

They fool "pneumonia-and-cold causing" draughts because the fresh air is deflected toward the ceiling—where it is thoroughly warmed before being distributed to all parts of the room.

Inexpensive. Made of glass. Easily installed.

Telephone for representative to call.

IDEAL VENTILATOR CO.
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Ask Any Aviator

about the little book, "Our Own Weather." One aviator, with the book under his arm, told an editor friend that he had been waiting ten years for it. "Our Own Weather" is a new book for everybody by Edwin C. Martin, and shows up the weather coming and going—and is extremely pleasant reading.

THE DESIRED WOMAN

¶ Blaming the woman won't do, and Will N. Harben shows why in his big new novel called "The Desired Woman." It might have been an objectionable story in some hands. But not in his. All Harper books are clean.

BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES

¶ Inventing the Cherokee alphabet was Sequoya's job, just as it was Powhatan's to rule over thirty warlike tribes. You know of course that these men were great Indians. Their stories—and many others—are told in a new book called "The Book of Indian Braves," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser. You get acquainted with Sitting Bull, Black Hawk, and other big red men. A splendid book for boys to read.

THE WAY HOME

¶ The pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn, devoted one of his evening addresses to "The Way Home." It is a new novel by the man who wrote "The Inner Shrine." Several other clergymen have preached about "The Way Home," which may seem strange to you until you have read it, for "The Way Home" deals primarily with love—it is a frank story of single life, married life, and business life.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
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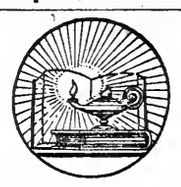

BOOKS ON ARCHITECTURE AND THE FINE ARTS A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE NEW SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE, ON FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.

¶ From the exhibition gallery for pictures and rare books at the rear of the store, a stairway leads up to another gallery which runs down the side of the store, and widens at the upper end.

¶ In this clear, wide space are arranged those large collections of works relating to art for which the store is noted. And one of the most interesting of these is that of architectural books, recently widened to such scope that no student of the subject can wisely neglect it.

ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

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FOR $3 I'LL WRITE you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,641, New York.

HOW WIGWAM SPENT ITS CAMPAIGN FUND

Thousands Disbursed to District Leaders, from $640 in First to $2,840 in 23d.

BIG SUMS FOR PUBLICITY

Two Payments Aggregating $63,160 to Brown Co. for Printing and Postage—Small Contributors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Examination of the statement of receipts and expenditures made by Philip F. Donohue as Treasurer of the New York County Democratic Committee for the late Tammany campaign shows that the Treasurers of the thirty-one Assembly Districts received sums on Nov. 1 ranging from $640 to John J. Dongan in the First to $2,840 to Martin Wallace in the Twenty-third District. The other large sums were to Joseph Gordon in the Fifteenth, $1,160; Harry Wildfeurer, $1,160, in the Seventeenth; J. Fred Stubbs, $1,720, in the Nineteenth; George W. Grote, $1,360, in the Twenty-first; Thomas J. Shelby, $1,120, in the Twenty-ninth; Oliver Lyon, $1,180, in the Thirtieth, and —, $1,120, in the Thirty-first. The sums in the Ninth and Eighteenth Districts were divided into two parts, designated "N" and "S."

These expenditures were made for music and meetings: Oct. 7, $150; Oct. 9, $1,000; Oct. 10, $1,259.50; Oct. 17, $290; Oct. 18, $1,100; Oct. 22, $1,200; Oct. 23, $1,000; Oct. 24, $945; Oct. 27, Brooklyn meeting, $1,500; Hungarian meeting, $1,000; Oct. 29, $500; Oct. 30, $6,088; Nov. 1, $2,785; Nov. 3, $2,780.

For kites $20 was expended on Oct. 10, while for flags the expenditures were $30 on Nov. 24, $1,795.50 on Nov. 7, and $308 on Nov. 8.

Big Expenditures for Postage.

The Brown Company received Nov. 8 $46,160.71 for postage, printing, and circulars, and Oct. 23 $17,000 for postage. Dr. Joseph L. Kohn received $75 as "speaker" on Oct. 17.

These entries are made for advertising, besides amounts to newspapers: Philip F. Donohue, $515, $2,445, $921, $1,924, $2,762, $3,336.60, $4,362.52; T. C. Quinn, $2,000; Progress, $2,000; Ward & Gow, $1,500.

Only three payments were made for "campaigning." They were $22 each and were to J. Weissinger, L. Pvonick, and M. Weissinger.

Two deaf-mute meetings cost $350 and Greek advertising $225. To J. A. Foley was paid $65.97 for "fares and telegrams." H. Rogan received on Nov. 7 $536 for "Heralds."

The receipts, which began on Oct. 6 and ended on Nov. 7, number 504 entries. THE TIMES printed this morning a list of all who contributed $250 and over. The other subscribers are:

$200.

Edward F. O'Dwyer, S. Prince, Moses Hermann, D. Lichtenstein, Edward Murphy, Charles D. Oldendorf, R. J. Fitzpatrick, James M. Donald, James W. Fleming, Thomas G. Pelton, George J. Gillespie, C. S. Barrett, Holland & Co., F. X. McQuaide, G. C. Boldt, "Cash," A. Hupful Sons, L. M. Ehling, John F. Sullivan, F. J. Hothgar, P. A. Whitney, James J. Cogan, "Cash," F. B. Delehanty.

$175.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr.

$150.

E. J. Farrell, Zacca & Co., John V. Hilly, Wood D. Londoun, J. R. Voorhis, Herman Biggs, William Elias, D. A. Lambert, Benjamin Hoffman, Daily & Irvins, Frank J. Bell, Joseph W. Kay, C. F. Collins, J. G. Britt, M. R. Brennan, C. Firestone, William Penny.

$100.

Charles P. Dillon, David O'Brien, Sareno R. Ellison, M. J. Moore, Herbert J. Knoppel, Henry Heide, Thomas J. Martin, Albert Oliver, Herman Robinson, John M. Phelan, Charles J. Farley, James Churchill, John J. Murphy, J. F. Flamery, George W. Olvany, T. J. Higgins, D. L. M. Bates, E. F. Cunningham, T. W. Goggin, Horace Loomis, William F. Baker, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., (making $275;) J. C. G. Hupfel, P. Keabon, T. F. O'Brien, Joseph J. O'Brien, Henry O'Brien, William Hanrah, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, John Lerscher, Louis H. Hahlo, B. T. Kearns, John Delehunty, Joseph F. Miller, John J. Bradley, P. F. Kane, Dr. D. D. Jennings, Herman Stiefel, C. E. Finlay, C. V. Fornes, Thomas Shelis, J. H. Timmerman, M. J. Garvin, Frederick Ward, Harry Lynn, Thomas B. Lahey, A. Susskind, W. A. Kane, F. McDermott, T. J. Rourke, James P. Conway, E. J. Steinhardt, J. O. McShane, Simon Uhlman, S. Fraser, J. A. Reilly, E. F. Reynolds, David Rothschild, John J. Dwyer, George F. Baker, Jr., David L. Weil, Lawrence J. Kelly, M. Blumenthal, H. J. Levy, M. F. Conry, Samuel Beskin, P. J. Ryan, E. J. Tinsdale, John M. Riehle, John F. Walsh, James J. Devlin, W. H. Noyes, G. F. Spinnerty, T. J. Fitzsimmons, J. Shevlin, D. J. Moore, D. Ovan Antwerd, John A. Leighton, Jacob Washburn, E. F. McGirr, W. H. Todd, J. A. Lockwood, John J. Ryan, A. Tyler, A. Luchow, P. F. Flynn, G. L. Donnellan, H. De W. Hamilton, F. T. Powers, M. Haggerty, Lawrence M. D. McGuire, W. H. Remick, Robert E. Todd, Stephen Kelly, P. Keahon.

$80.

C. L. Barber.

$75.

John F. Neilson, William Leary, S. J. Parmenter, A. L. Bowman, P. Kiernan, T. R. Langford, and W. Ray De Lano.

$60.

J. A. Smith.

$50.

William D. Kelly, P. A. Mallen, W. H. Lake, C. F. Leonard, Frank J. Reynolds, Edward L. Burrill, James J. Sullivan, R. Burnham Moffat, James F. Court, C. A. Van Inderstone, T. F. McGuire, Edward H. Hawke, Jr., William J. Cobb, John F. Ambrose, D. A. Epellissy, John Gillis, Robert Ludlow Fowler, John G. Brickman, John Rheinfrank, Edward Chambers, John J. Fallon, Thomas F. Baldwin, P. J. Conway, "Cash," Temple Bowdoin, John Stephen, W. J. Gilon, John J. Smith, L. J. Tompkins, M. J. Kane, John E. Cavanagh, John J. Mylod, Christian Wellbrock, P. J. O'Keefe, Charles V. Adee, H. W. Wheeler, Maurice Bouvier, Thomas A. S. Beattie, J. H. Shields, D. H. Knott, Joseph F. Early, Thomas Mulry, Henry Robberts, Frederick Kernochan, Dr. John J. White, A. Rossman, D. Heller, James J. Duffy, Bunke & Meyer, Newton Hoffman, A. J. Appell, John Dinston, Frank A. Spencer, Daniel O'Connell, J. M. De Varona, Charles Putzel, M. S. Eustace, J. Dalton, Nicholas F. Palmer, Joseph P. Morrissy, W. D. Mann, G. Wolf, F. J. Burns, M. H. Looney, De Coppet & Doremus, D. C. Potter, T. T. Noonan, John Fitzpatrick, J. Rice, J. T. Reilly, J. T. Fanning, E. L. Busbe, Emory S. Lyon, Charles McIntyre, J. B. Trainor, Café Lafayette, Frank W. Fox, Francis E. Hull, D. J. McDonald, and Edward A. Burrill.

There were sixty-three subscriptions of $25 each, including one by W. D. Rainsford; two of $35, six of $20, including Charles Paul; five of $15 each, including Eugene Gallagher; twenty-seven of $10 each, headed by G. B. England, and ten of $10 each, including C. W. Townsend.

The loan by John A. McCarthy made to Charles F. Murphy on Nov. 6, and included in the receipts of the New York County Democratic Committee, was $10,000, not $1,000, as printed by error in THE TIMES to-day. It made the loans to Murphy total $34,900.

CALL ON M'COMBS TO OUST TAMMANY

He May Reply After Conference with President Wilson, Set for To-day.

REFUSES ANOTHER PLACE

Asked to be President of National Democratic Club—City Court Judge O'Dwyer Is Elected.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and pioneer of the movement that made Woodrow Wilson President, has been asked to assume the leadership of the fight against Tammany Hall. Mr. McCombs will go to Washington to-day for a conference with the President—the first since his return from abroad a week ago. At this time the New York situation will be discussed at some length, and it is expected that upon his return to this city, Mr. McCombs will be in a position to announce definitely, one way or the other, whether he will lead the anti-Tammany fight.

"I do not think the elections here will have any detrimental effect on the future of the Democratic Party," said Mr. McCombs at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday afternoon.

Mr. McCombs has declined the Presidency of the National Democratic Club because, he said, he was too busy to take on this new responsibility.

"Would you consider an offer to lead an independent movement in the Democratic Party against Tammany Hall?" Mr. McCobs was asked.

"I would be compelled to give serious thought to that question before venturing an opinion," said Mr. McCombs.

"Have you been asked to lead such a movement?"

"The subject has been discussed in my presence since my return from Europe," Mr. McComba admitted. "But I have been away so long and I have returned so recently that I have not had an opportunity to familiarize myself with what has been going on during my absence."

George Gordon Battle and other Democrats who are identified with the reorganization plans would not discuss the probability of Mr. McCombs becoming the leader of the anti-Tammany movement, intimating that no announcement would be made until the movement here assumed more definite shape.

It is known that the Wilson Administration is anxious to see Tammany wiped off the political map as an entity in the Democratic Party. No man could be selected closer to the President than Mr. McCombs to lead the fight. For that reason, it was said, Mr. McCombs might not accept the leadership. It would involve the President in the fight on Tammany and it ha salways been regarded as more or less a breach of party ethics for a national leader of a party to take part in any local fight except in his own State.

The Nominating Committee of the National Democratic Club announced yesterday that they had nominated these officers for the ensuing year.

For President—City Court Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer; First Vice President—Ex-Senator William A. Clark; Second Vice President—Herman A. Metz; Treasurer—Milo I. D. Einstein; Secretary—William H. Jasper; Corresponding Secretary—John J. Quinlan; John B. Hasslocher, John M. Riehle, Thomas F. Smith, John H. Campbell, John F. O'Brien, and Charles S. Oppenheim, members of the Board of Governors. The only new officer will be Judge O'Dwyer, who will succeed Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly, who has been President for twko years.

Counuty Clerk William F. Schnelder received a cablegram from Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel yesterday in which the latter accepted an invitation to be the guest of honor of the Cleveland Democracy—one of the Fusion organizations—at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Savoy on Dec. 29. Judge Richard H. Smith of the City Court will preside at the dinner, and the topic of afterdinner discussion will be the proposed reorganization of the Democratic Party in city and State.

BARNES WILL NOT REPLY.

Young Republican Attack, He Says, Involves Deep Questions.

William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will make no formal reply to the attack made upon him in the report adopted on Monday night by the New York Young Republican Club. He expects to stay at the head of the Republican State organization until the primaries are held next year, when the enrolled Republican voters of his Congressional district will have an opportunity to put him out if they desire to do so. Mr. Barnes said yesterday that he was willing to leave the matter to them.

"The resolution and report of the Young Republican Club involve a discussion of the great principles underlying the organization of society," said Mr. Barnes yesterday. "It is a subject too big to be discussed in an off-hand way.

"The members of the Young Republican Club have failed to realize what these great underlying principles are. This is clear from a reading of the report. They say that I am the apostle of individualism as against nationalism. There can be no nationalism without the development of the individual. The individual is a real live thing, the nation is but a product."

The Young Republicans assailed Mr. Barnes because, like Jefferson, he was a believer in individual liberty and in a strict construction of the Constitution.

"It was not Jefferson who first propounded the truth of individual life," said Mr. Barnes. "It was Socrates. The citizen who looks to the State for his living, who does not develop his own character and his own efficiency simply is increasing the cost of living for himself. No manchine has been invented by which it is possible for a man to pull himself up by his own boot straps."

"Will you say something about the statement made by Albert Ottinger to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt has made overtures to you?" Mr. Barnes was asked.

"I am not privileged to talk about that—no, I must not discuss it," said Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Ottinger, who had referred questioners to Mr. Barnes, was in the room at the time.

White Hot Bar Coils Around Boy.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 18.—A white-hot bar jumped the "run" in the Gautier department of the Cambria Steel Company yesterday, and, writhing like a snake, entered the window of the weighmaster's office and entwined itself about the body of Herman Rabner, a fifteen-year-old messenger boy. Thomas R. Young, a foreman, rescued the boy. Both are in a hospital, the boy in a serious condition.

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS FOR NECKLACES

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
the Whiskey of Quality

"Though we should be grateful for good houses, there is no house like God's out of doors."
—Robert Louis Stevenson

STEVENSON might well have amplified this aphorism with, "And there is no out of doors like southern California." Can anyone gainsay it or can anyone deny that for years "to spend a winter in California" has been uppermost in his mind, in fact, an ambition? Let this be the year and and the train the

Los Angeles Limited

famous for a decade, and justly so. Carries drawing room and compartment sleepers, library observation car, tourist sleeper and excellent dining car service; also a through sleeper to Pasadena. Leaves Chicago daily at 10:02 p. m. from the new Passenger Terminal.

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Arrives Los Angeles 4.30 p. m. third day, only sixty-eight hours and twenty-eight minutes enroute. Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals—heavy double-tracks—well ballasted roadbed.

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E. B. DeFRIEST, G. E. A., 287 Broadway, New York. Phone Worth 4994.
M. De BRABANT, G. A., Woolworth Building, New York. Phone Barclay 7266
9588

¶ Altho world-famous as possessing the most beautiful tone conceivable in a piano,

The Knabe

also owes its present great popularity to the resource and care exercised in the designing and building of piano cases.

¶ Through an evolution of seventy-six years as piano builders, the makers of the Knabe Piano have long realized the advantages of artist-designed pianos.

¶ Our case designs, ranging from compact, symmetrical, graceful uprights to the delicately carved Grand Pianos of the Louis periods are CONCEIVED BY ARTISTS, MEN of IMAGINATION AND CULTURE.

Each case a suitable housing for that distinguished KNABE tone

KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave. Cor. 39th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

WILL HOLD, THIS DAY,

A Special Sale of Coats
Values $75 and $85— at $50

Embracing the season's newest plain and novelty fabrics—and latest models, richly lined and warmly interlined, suitable for limousine wear or informal afternoon functions;

ALSO

Fur-trimmed Silk-Velvet Suits
Values $95 and $110— at $65
Newest models and most desirable shades.

Fur-trimmed Silk-Velvet Wraps
Values $125 and $135— at $75 & $95
Exclusive styles, in newest colorings.

French Hand-made Afternoon Dresses
Value $100— at $68
Of crepe and chiffon, in handsome textures and shades.

Beautiful Evening Gowns
Value $195— at $125
Late French models with crystal and bead trimmings.

ALSO

Street & Semi-Dress Hats, $10 & $15
Formerly to $40.—A splendid selection of the season's very smart styles, including a number of French models.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Announce a Special Sale of Women's

Imported Hand Bags

in a variety of styles and leathers

$5.00 and $8.00

Were $10.00 to $20.00

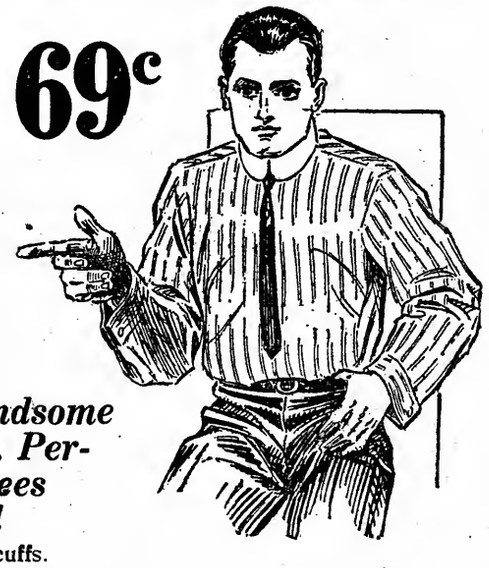
FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Charge Purchases Made Until Dec. 10th, *Inclusive,*
Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered Feb. 1st, 1914
Amazing price advantages await you here—our great pre-Christmas
Stock-Reducing Sales Are Now in Full Swing in Our Two Mammoth Buildings
Many lines of goods (for Thanksgiving) are also included in this great economy occasion.

MAIN BUILDING

This Is Final---Here's the Wind-Up to Our Sensational Sale of
Men's "Arrow," "Eclipse" & "Mattawan"
Shirts 69c
Values to $2, Today, at



All the thousands of high-class and handsome shirts which remain from our extraordinary distribution held last week will take a hurried departure, today.

The brands that are named in our headlines assure you of securing the BEST of the shirt world in materials and workmanship.

Excellent and Handsome Flannels, Madras, Percales and Pongees Are Included

Some shirts with detached cuffs.
Some with attached collars.
The bargains, at 69c, are simply wonderful. Sizes range from 14 to 18.
And as the selling today is sure to be just as spirited as on the first day of this event last week, we advise you to COME EARLY. Naturally the BEST bargains will go to those who follow this advice. Some of these shirts are imperfectly laundered, but this does not affect their wearing qualities.

MAIN BUILDING

Big Final Clearances—Today!
Knitted Underwear
("Odd" Lots) for Men, Women and Children
We're satisfied to let the detail tell the rest of this story:

Men's $1.25 to $2 Natural Wool and "Duofold" Shirts and Drawers; also Fine Ribbed Wool Single or Double-Breasted Shirts—all sizes; today, at	98c	Men's Heavy Fleece-Lined or Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—in natural or ecru colors; all sizes; today, at	39c
Men's Natural Wool Single- or Double-Breasted Shirts and Drawers to Match—all sizes; at	79c	Women's 50c Vests and Pants—fine combed cotton; slightly fleeced; today, at	29c
Women's 75c Combination Suits—of fine white ribbed cotton; slightly fleeced; all sizes; at	39c	Boys' and Children's Vests, Pants and Drawers—fine fleeced ribbed cotton; natural or ecru colors; all sizes; values to 50c; today, at	19c

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets
Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

EXCLUSIVE HOLIDAY GOODS

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE FOR THE ORDINARY KIND

Handkerchiefs Neckwear Hosiery

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32d St.

B. Altman & Co.

The latest Paris shades in the fashionable dress fabric, Duvetyn, are on sale in the Velvet Department.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Woolworth Building

Broadway, Park Place to Barclay St.

150,000

People pass our door daily.

10,000

People use our Elevators.

Chance for Syndicate and Other Stores

Ground Floor Stores

$4,000 a year and upward.

Also

Unusual Office Space

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Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. FUND HAS ITS WORST DAY

Only $33,650 Obtained Yesterday, with Six Days Left to Get $1,410,000.

MANY SMALL DONATIONS

Nearly 1,000 Persons Represented In Yesterday's Total—One Gift of $3,000 and Several of $1,000.

There was a big slump in yesterday's contributions to the $4,000,000 building fund of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. The total amount reported by the leaders of the campaign at the noon day luncheon in the 25 Broad Street headquarters was only $33,650, as compared with the record of $172,291 announced at the meeting on Monday. This makes the grand total to date $2,590,076, with only six days left to raise more than $1,400,000 to complete the fund by Nov. 24.

Interest in the competition among the leaders centred yesterday in the friendly rivalry between Mr. and Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, each of whom holds the record for the individual teams of their respective committees. Mrs. Slade is Captain of Team 22 of the Women's Committee, while her husband leads Team 1 of the Kingsley Committee. The contributions reported yesterday enabled Mr. Slade to increase his lead to more than $7,000. His total to date is $69,246, while his wife's is $62,233.

Nearly 1,000 persons were represented by subscriptions in yesterday's total, and there were a large number of contributions of $1.000 or more:

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achelis	$3,000
Seth M. Milliken	1,500
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.	1,000
Mrs. Richard S. Barnes	1,000
Hard & Rand	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gray	1,000
Mrs. John S. Rogers	1,000
W. H. Wolverton	1,000
R. Van Gerbig	1,000
Mrs. Francis P. Fay	1,000
Mrs. John S. Lyle	1,000

The official list of the contributions yesterday by committees and teams was:

Kingsley Committee	$7,973
Clark Committee	7,823
Kunz Committee	481
Women's Committee	12,968
Bronx Committee	1,017
Harlem Committee	523
Colored Committee	2,865
Total	$33,650

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 1—Francis Louis Slade, Capt.	$3,060
Team 2—James S. Cushman, Capt.	1,150
Team 3—Joseph P. Day, Capt.	400
Team 4—Beekman Hopkin, Capt.	295
Team 5—William J. Schieffelin, Capt.	75
Team 6—R. H. Montgomery Capt.	330
Team 7—John Nicolson, Capt.	1,116
Team 8—J. C. Auchincloss, Capt.	1,051
Team 9—E. S. Kassing, Capt.	816
Team 10—George C. Hubbs, Capt.	270
Total	$7,973

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 11—John Sloane, Capt.	$325
Team 12—Lawrence Priddy, Capt.	60
Team 13—Horton Ijams, Capt.	175
Team 14—Philip W. Henry, Capt.	432
Team 15—Frank De K. Huyler, Capt.	510
Team 16—John Rose Delafield, Capt.	510
Team 17—Thomas A. Buckner, Capt.	2,412
Team 19—Cleveland A. Dunn, Capt.	1,000
Team 20—Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Capt.	2,349
Total	$7,823

KUNZ COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team B—F. C. Pinkham, Capt.	$481

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 21—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Capt.	$1,375
Team 22—Mrs. Francis L. Slade, Capt.	2,483
Team 23—Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Capt.	247
Team 24—Miss Emily D. Wilson, Capt.	4,191
Team 25—Miss Dorothy Perkins, Capt.	1,128
Team 26—Mrs. Christine T. Herrick	439
Team 27—Mrs. Florence Stowell, Capt.	372
Team 28—Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Capt.	845
Team 29—Mrs. N. B. Potter, Capt.	440
Team 30—Miss Anna Maxwell, Capt.	1,748
Total	$12,968

All day yesterday crowds besieged the show windows at the main entrance on the Broadway side of R. H. Macy & Co., which were occupied by life-sized figures illustrating the nine branches of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, President of the Y. W. C. A., gave some interesting facts yesterday of the work of her organization. "It was estsblished in this city in 1870," said Mrs. Cushman, "and twenty-one years later two branches were established—one in Harlem and the other on the West Side. The present values of these properties is about $250,000.

"Realizing that the great strength and effectiveness of our brother organization comes because it covers the entire city as one organization operating through branches, several attempts were made to organize the Y. W. C. A. in a similiar manner in order that its work might be developed and extended comprehensively. This was recently accomplished and we now have eleven centres, mostly rented and inadequately equipped.

"The Y. W. C. A. of this city has 5,970 members. In our educational classes there are 3,213 students who can choose any one of thirty-seven different subjects. Our total enrollment is 4,707 and our total class sessions is 4,787.

"There are nineteen Bible classes numbering 1,540 students and at 481 religious meetings outside of Bible classes last year there was a total attendance of more than 12,000. In our twenty classes in the physical department, 1,465 girls are being taught to lead healthy lives. Our dormatories have sleeping accommodations for but 319 girls, while there are thousands who earnestly desire to live in Y. W. C. A. buildings. We have obtained situations for 2,650 of our girls and the total attendance at our 660 social gatherings was 27,198. In our sixteen organized clubs there is a membership of 384.

"A new feature of our work is the gymnasium and recreation centre recently opened for all New York girls where they may find gymnastic classes, games and social good times."

WANT CHURCHILL NAMED.

Women Teachers Circulate Petitions Favoring Him.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers, of which Grace C. Strachan is President, has started a campaign in favor of the reappointment of Thomas W. Churchill as President of the Board of Education by Mayor Kline. Petitions addressed to the Mayor are being circulated among the delegates of the association with the request to obtain letters from citizens indorsing Mr. Churchill.

The petitions say that the policies inaugurated and fostered by Mr. Churchill as lay member have borne most desirable results, which are shown by the fuller and better use of school facilities already available; that the part-time pupils have been reduced in number from 84,646 in May, 1913, to approximately 30,771, and that the cheerful and earnest co-operation in all branches of the school work is of great value and wortyn of being encouraged and sustained.

TAKES BICHLORIDE TABLETS

Young Woman Thought She Was Taking Headache Medicine.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 18.—Miss Lillian Radcliffe of 456 East Twenty-second Street is a private patient at St. Joseph's Hospital, having taken twenty-two grains of bichloride of mercury.

Miss Radcliffe awoke at an early hour this morning, went to the medicine closet, and took two pills which she thought were headache wafers. After she had taken them she thought they did not taste right and called her sister, Mrs. Vanderbee. It was then discovered that she had taken mercury bichloride tablets. She became hysterical and a hurry call was sent for Dr. J. V. Bergen, who gave her first aid and rushed her to the hospital. Dr Bergen to-night would not say what Miss Radcliffe's chances were, beyond that she was in a very critical condition.

C. W. MORSE TO SELL FARM.

Big Jersey Property, with Prize Stock, Up for Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The big stock farm of Charles W. Morse at Camp Gaw will be sold at auction tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Morse has ordered everything to be disposed of, and the sale will probably take up the entire day.

The farm was one of the hobbies of Mr. Morse, who spent considerable time there. It was stocked with prize hogs, blue ribbon chickens, and had an expensive incubator system.

THAW FREE A MINUTE THEN REARRESTED

Fugitive Now Held on Extradition Warrant and a Supplemental Writ of Habeas Corpus Filed.

RECORD OF CASE CLEARED

Can Progress Without Complications to United States Supreme Court—Thaw Remains in Same Custody.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18.—The legal status of Harry K. Thaw was materially changed as a result of a hearing to-day before Judge Edgar Aldrich in the United States District Court. The effect was to clear the record for the orderly progress of the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The personal status of the prisoner was not changed. Thaw occupies tonight the same apartments in a local hotel which have been his home since Sept. 17, and now, as then, he is in the joint custody of United States Marshal E. P. Nute and High Sheriff Holman A. Drew.

At the hearing before Judge Aldrich an agreement was reached between William T. Jerome, counsel for the State of New York, and Thaw's lawyers, Judge Aldrich assenting, whereby these steps were taken:

The writ of habeas corpus filed by Thaw at Littleton in September was temporarily suspended.

Thaw was arrested by Sheriff Drew under the extradition warrant issued by Gov. Felker.

A new and supplemental writ of habeas corpus under the extradition proceedings was filed by Thaw's counsel.

To this the State of New York has seven days to reply, with Thaw to have five days thereafter in which to make his reply.

Then all the documents in the case are to be printed and briefs filed by both parties.

This having been done, Judge Aldrich will fix a date on which final arguments will be made before him on the question of constitutional law raised in the petition for habeas corpus, viz.: Does Thaw's case come under the extradition laws?

An appeal may be taken from his decision by one side or the other, so that the case may progress to the United States Supreme Court.

Gov Felker granted the extradition of Thaw on the ground that he had been indicted in New York for conspiracy to escape from the Matteawan Insane Asylum, and the rearrest was necessary so that the court could deal with his case without facing endless legal complications

In accordance with this programme, Thaw was released from the custody of the United States Court and formally placed under arrest by Sheriff Drew, who arose in the courtroom and, placing his hand on the fugitive's shoulder, said:

"Harry K. Thaw, I arrest you on this Executive warrant of Gov. Samuel K. Felker."

Thaw acknowledged the arrest by bowing his head. His attorneys immediately went through the formality of filing their supplemental petition and the fugitive was once more remanded into custody of the United States Court.

The entire coterie of Thaw counsel was present at the hearing. The fugitive was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw. For New York there were present, besides Mr. Jerome, Assistant Attorney General Franklin Kennedy, Bernard M. Jacoba of this State, and Sheriff Fred Hornbeck of Dutchess County, who is named in the extradition papers as agent to receive the prisoner. The New York party returned on a late afternoon train.

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Madison Square West

EVENING WAISTCOATS

Hand-made Broché, Moire Velour and other superfine Lyons Silk, woven expressly.

EVENING TIES

Imported materials, giving the necessary firmness of texture for proper tying.

$6.00 PER DOZEN.

In addition to the Custom Department, Evening Waistcoats of Silk and fine Marseilles are carried in stock.

Sizes 34 to 44, $9.50 to $15.00.

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Founded 1826

The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

To-day and Until Saturday

Sixth and Last Annual Sale of

Men's Shoes

to be held in this building

The values surpass the splendid offerings of former years upon similar occasions.

Your choice of the Best American and English Footwear, Comprising Every Desirable Style for Dress or Business Wear.

Values from $6.00 to $8.00 — *$3.95*

Values from $4.00 to $6.00 — *$2.95*

The English Footwear is made over our own Lasts and Patterns. The Entire Stock will be included in this sale, with the exception of the "Cordwainer" and Bench-made Shoes.

Men who appreciate High Grade Fooiwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly Low Prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

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BECAUSE: *We Manufacture Our Own Clothing*

Every suit and overcoat carries the personal individuality that makes Smith Gray Clothes so popular. Latest materials—perfect style and fit—superior workmanship

You Save $5 on a $20 Winter Suit or Overcoat

A $20.00 Suit or Overcoat for **$15**

A popular price suit or overcoat in a variety of styles. Up-to-date garments with satisfaction warranted; splendid materials..... **$15**

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A $25.00 Suit or Overcoat for **$18**

In this lot we particularly feature conservative models with longer coats. Latest materials and colorings. An exceptional value..... **$18**

You Save $11.25 on a $35 Winter Suit or Overcoat

A $35 Suit or Overcoat **$23.75**

Hand tailored garments in a score of popular styles. Both English and conservative models. Fine woolens in plaids, checks and stripes **$23.75**

Other Suits and Overcoats at $20 and up to $60 With An Equal Saving of Wholesaler's Profits

Smith Gray & Co.

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NOW IN PROGRESS

DURING THE WEEK NOVEMBER 17TH WE WILL PLACE ON SALE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DINING-ROOM PIECES

COMPLETE SUITES

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PRICE REDUCTIONS MOST UNUSUAL

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 West 23rd St: 24-28 West 24th St; New York City

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Extraordinary Values To-day

Women's Fur Coats and Small Furs

Season's Smartest Models

Trimmed Caracul Coats

Made from flat and lustrous pelts

58.00 *Value 75.00*

Collars of Skunk or Chinchilla-Squirrel

Trimmed French Seal Coats — Collars of skunk or chinchilla-squirrel. *Value* 75.00 — **58.00**

Hudson Seal Coats — 45 inches long, made from selected dyed muskrat pelts. *Value* 125.00 — **95.00**

"Bernard" Model Hudson Seal Coats — 42 inches long; exact reproduction of original model. *Value* 145.00 — **110.00**

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats — Made from select French dyed muskrat pelts. Collars of fitch, skunk or ermine. *Value* 165.00 — **125.00**

Baby Caracul Coats — Collars of fitch or chinchilla-squirrel. *Value* 165.00 — **125.00**

Scotch Mole Coats — Trimmed with ermine; 45-inch long model. *Value* 245.00 — **195.00**

Very Special Value

Pointed Sitka Fox Sets

60.00

Two Skin Scarf.....27.50 Large Muff.....32.50

Fitch Sets		Skunk Sets	
Large Muff	45.00	4 Stripe Muff	29.50
Scarf	16.50	Toga Scarf	14.50
Mole Sets		**Black Fox Sets**	
Pillow Muff	24.50	Pillow Muff	16.50
56-inch Long Scarf	18.00	Animal Scarf	9.50

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

EVERYBODY will be wearing the smart long point collar style a year from today. Get *your* 'SHADOW' collar *now—while the clever dressers are wearing it.*

Ask your dealer for 'SHADOW'—the style with the "Pliable-Points." 6 for 75c—or as usual 2 for 25c.

Lion Collars — *Oldest Brand in America*

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., Makers. TROY, N. Y.

Umbrellas here advertised on sale Today

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M.

UMBRELLAS

At Unusual PRICES

Several hundred fine Umbrellas for men and women, especially purchased and of a kind and quality that are well suited for gifts.

We illustrate a few of the many very attractive handles. Included are gun-metal, capehorn, staghorn, sterling silver, pearl-and-silver, ebony, snakewood, rosewood, Malacca, furze, partridge, etc. All have sterling silver bands or caps and are either engraved or etched.

The frames are the reliable "Paragon," and the coverings are especially selected for their wearing qualities.

This illustration was sketched direct from the Umbrellas.

A Most Remarkable Offering, Just on the Eve of the Holiday Shopping

This illustration was sketched direct from the Umbrellas.

$1.49 — *Union taffeta Umbrellas sold elsewhere for $2.00 and $2.50.*

$2.69 — *Umbrellas of fine twilled silk, elsewhere $4.00 to $4.75.*

$3.79 — *Umbrellas of fine taffeta, twill and Levantine silks; elsewhere $5 to $7.50*

Main Floor, Broadway.

CROWDS FLOCK TO HORSE SHOW---ROBINSON TO MANAGE BROOKLYNS

MOUNTED POLICE STIR HORSE SHOW

Mayor Kline Views Military Spectacle of "Finest" of Traffic Squad.

WALDO AND JOHNSON JUDGES

Capt. Parker Breaks Collarbone When His Hunter Falls in Taking a Fence in Garden Arena.

Sweeping along in the flood tide of success, the National Horse Show Association's sporting and society institution rolled along as smoothly as a coach and four on a sunny park drive. Day and night the patrons, attracted by fashion, a love of the horse, or to see and be seen at the function that is foremost for the moment in the city's whirl of gayeties, filled the boxes, seats, and the promenade about the ring at Madison Square Garden. There was entertainment in plenty for all sorts and conditions of the onlookers.

During one interval, at about 9:30 o'clock, the attention of all was arrested most thoroughly by the mounted police of the New York traffic squad. Led by Inspector Thomas Meyer as commander, and Sergt. John O'Keefe as bearer of the blue and gold guidon, a squad of twenty-nine enfiladed into the ring. Well mounted, trim in uniform, and bearing themselves like soldiers, the policemen went through a series of evolutions in a style not to be surpassed by the West Point cadets on dress parade or by Manhattan's First Cavalry of the National Guard. This was followed by the judging of the mounts for three prizes.

As reviewing officer, Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo occupied the chief position in the ring, supported by Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, representing the City Administration, and President Alfred G. Vanderbilt, with Reginald C. Vanderbilt, G. L. Boissevain, Robert A. Fairbairn, and R. Lawrence, members of the National Horse Show Association.

Mayor Kline and a party occupied an arena box during the evolutions of the mounted guardians of the city's traffic, also as an onlooker was William C. Eno, the father of the traffic squad.

France Wins Canadian Cup.

Amid the soul-stirring strains of "The Marsellaise" and the plaudits of two thousand enthusiastic spectators, Lieut. Baron de Meslon of the First French Cuirassiers won the Canadian Challenge Cup for officers and Government horses of all nations with the famous $30,000 jumper Amazone.

It was the third international jumping event of the show, and nearly seventy horses, representing seven nations, competed for the trophy, which must be won twice before becoming the absolute property of the winner. From a competitive standpoint the event almost equaled that of the previous evening, and it was midnight before the judges selected the French horse as the winner. The pick of the army jumpers of America, Canada, and Europe competed for one of the most coveted trophies of the show.

The horses were required to clear four jumps twice, and after the first round seven jumpers were left. These were sent around the ring a second time, and five of them made perfect scores. A third trial resulted in the elimination of two entrants, with Amazone, Lieut. Victor Nyssen's Vendetta, and Col. the Hon. Clifton Sifton's Skyscraper in final competition. France, Belgium, and Canada alone remained to contest the final round.

The Dominion with one leg on the cup needed but one more victory to carry the cup back to Canada. Each of the three horses tipped one of the four jumps, but the performance of Amazone was the best of the trio, and the award went to the French horse, which won the first international jumping contest last Saturday. Vendetta gave second honors to Belgium, and Canada was placed third with Skysmraper. The defeat of the Russian horses, which won the King George Cup at the last London Olympia international show, was a big surprise to the experts, who expected the representatives from the Muscovite nation to carry off the honors.

Variety of Classes on View.

There was a wide variety in the types on view in the long series of classes; the gamut ranging from tiny ponies to prancing hackneys, slimbodied trotters to stalwart hunters and thoroughbred sires; gently stepping saddle horses to jerkey-going high-steppers in single harness, with a stirring rivalry in each class—bar one. This was for road teams, which had but two entries in striking contrast to the muster of road coaches that not so long since would fill the ring, the speedy whirling of the teams around the circuit, and the tunes of the guards brining the spectators to their feet in enthusiasm. The small entry, perhaps, is because our leading amateur coachman now prefer that their road work should be wholly English. There was no competition, for one of Judge Moore's team was said by the veterinarians to be lame, the consequent elimination leaving G. P. Taylor's entry to win without opposition.

Mr. Taylor's team was of solid bays or browns, equal to a park team in elegance, to a gaudy yellow coach as true to the road in style as an old London sporting print. This was true, too, of Judge Moore's team, three grays and a bay, but his coach was as subdued in colors as a park drag. How the judges would have unwound this manifest tangle betwcen opposing types of horses and vehicles would have been an interesting sight, indeed, but the fates willed otherwise. But Judge Moore had successes in other classes to keep him in good humor. His appearance behind Lord and Lady Seaton in winning the appointment class for pairs to a phaeton was a grand display of the ultraperfect in this form of equipage, which until the world went motor mad, was the most distinctive one a clubman could appear within the driving hour.

Capt. Parker's Serious Spill.

Capt. Parker's cropper in the class for lightweight qualified hunters, from which he emerged with a broken collarbone, was the one incident to mar the different classes for hunters. The jumping in all was far above the ordinary, and American-bred horses carried off the lion's share of the ribbons. In many cases the riders were amateurs, and in one, as a proof of a versatility in sport that is a national trait, Gerald T. Hanley, an aviator for the fun of it, was "in the ribbons" on his first appearance with one of his own hunters.

There was a roadster class that brought out the tried winners of other years, such as E. T. Stotesbury's Ruby and W. M. V. Hoffman's Teneriffe, which means that the most beautiful and evenly stepping examples of the trotting-bred horse for pleasure driving circled the tanbark. Miss Loula Long tried hard to win the blue with the black mare Aspiration, which had won in the class for novice roadsters, but the company was too good for the nag. Aspiration did not score in good looks or good manners, for she carried her head with a list to larboard, besides being fretful on the bit. Ruby won, Aspiration second, and Teneriffe third.

Henry C. Phipps of Roslyn, L. I., as famous as a fancier of beagles as in the "galloping game," won both classes in which the polotats had a particular concern. Shown to halter his mare Anetralia won in the group of stud matrons judged to be of the best value in breeding polo ponies, while in the class for lightweight polo ponies his Lissette captured the blue. James C. Cooley of the Westchester family long famous in the Country Club sports. Master Sidney Preece was second with one of his father's ponies; next Edgar Clausen, who will only play gray ponies, was third with Freckles, and Earl W. Hopping, who has come with a string from Cincinnati, gained some glory for the Queen City Polo Club by being fourth on Spider.

Foxhall Keene Judges Polo Ponies.

There was nothing about this Spider to frighten any Little Miss Muffitt, instead it was a pony any little girl would yearn to have for a pet. Two men of renown wherever polo is known, Foxhall P. Keene and "Natty" C. Reynal, who took the place of William A. Hazard, were the judges. They had some fun out of their task by riding the ponies in turn, although handicapped for turning and twisting them by being in morning cutways and silk hats—proper for the park or Rotton Row, but too much dignity for an imitation of polo.

There were six fine thoroughbreds in that class, all led to halter and to be viewed with calmness, for the "hot-blooded ones" only provoke an agitation of the nerves and the guesswork faculties when they are saddled and aligned on a race course. Allowmaise, a nine-year-old bay that should have been more sedate, was as frisky as a two-year-old that needed "schooling for the barrier," to quote a sporty-looking gentleman on the rails, whatever he may have meant. The others were as glossy in coat and as nice in movement as a Kentucky five-gaited saddle horse. In noting that the winner was a chestnut named Yellow Crest, it should be stated that the racing caption was Captain John, and the new christening is a compliment to the steed's bushy tail; also, the owner is W. Sharp Kilmer of Binghamton, N. Y., who is a Boston terrier amateur known at all the bench shows and who now, by contrast, is to go in for raising hunters.

There was glee galore among her friends when Miss Hopetoun D. Atterbury secured the permanent ownership of Rufus L. Patterson's challenge cup for ladies' saddle horses, the riders to be of the fair sex, "on side saddles, not astride," to quote the mandatory conditions. Her winner was the gray gelding Nickel Plate, winner also last year. The victory had not been really expected, which made the success the more welcome, as Nickel Plate's career at the show has been a game of progression. Unplaced on Saturday, second on Monday, and now picked as the best among about the same saddle horses, the ups and downs of Nickel Plate's career indicated very thoroughly that show judges have the courage of their convictions and may change their minds.

H. K. Bloodgood, who judged the Morgans, admitted after the class, according to gossip, that if he had had it to do over again in the more typical Am Gates would have been first instead of second to the trotting roadster sort represented by Zephyr, which is further proof that a judge may change his mind. But all's well that ends well, is what Miss Atterbury and Zephyr's owner thought.

William H. Moore drove a novice pair in the heavy harness class which created a favorable impression among the spectators and judges, the blue ribbon going to his entry, Modoc and Allen. Miss Loula Long won the second prize with Hesitation and Consternation, a promising pair.

Avoca, entered by George G. Rohlig and ridden by George Karlowski, was adjudged the winner of the saddle horse class up to carrying 200 pounds. The winner is possessed of plenty of breadth, and performed his paces in a most approved manner. The second prize went to a promising mare, General Rosalie Jones, the property of Mrs. A. R. E. Pinchot.

Miss Loula Long was fortunate in securing second prize in the roadster class with Aspiration, as the entry lacked the class and quality of E. T. Stotesbury's Ruby, the winner, and W. M. V. Hoffman's Teneriffe, which was placed third. Ruby won the same class last year, and was far superior to the other entries.

From the first appearance of horses in the harness horse class for pairs driven to demi-mail or spider phaetons there was little doubt as to the ultimate winner. Judge Moore drove his international winners, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton, in splendid style, while the appointments and harness were perfect. J. Sumner Draper's Killington Nimble and Nimbus earned the second ribbon, while the white rosette went to the second Moore entry, driven by George Chipchase.

Proud Prince repeated his victory of Saturday in the class for thoroughbred saddle horses. It was a difficult class to judge, and the entries were required to circle the tanbark many times before a decision was reached. Proud Prince made a splendid showing. Beau Broadway, a stylish black gelding, entered and ridden by William A. McGibbon, lacked the substance and quality of the winner, but was superior to the other entrants. Oakleigh Thorne's brown gelding Shortstreet made a commendable appearance and won the third award.

Moore Four-in-Hand Loses.

Judge Moore received a setback in the four-in-hand class, in which he has heretofore reigned supreme. Only two teams appeared for the trophy, and the Moore quartet appeared to possess all the qualifications of a good team. The two teams circled the track a number of times, when the judges requested Judge Moore to leave the ring. It afterward developed that one of Mr. Moore's wheelers was lame, and hence the disqualification. The ruling of the judges created a big surprise until the cause was known. G. P. Taylor's team of bays, with no other competitor, obtained the blue rosette.

Foregate Polly, which was placed first on Saturday in the class for ponies under saddle, received the fourth award after a keen competition in which Payne Whitney's Carlton Quality carried off the premier honors. The winning pony is a stylish chestnut mare and was well ridden by Jimmy Swigert. Miss Dorothy M. Flynn's gray mare, Donsy, a winner at the recent Piping Rock show, was placed second, and Godfrey Preece's Sweetheart landed the third award.

Three of the four ribbons in the class for officers' chargers open to all nations were captured by American Army horses in competition with those of Europe and Canada. The riders were in military uniform and presented a striking appearance in the ring. The first award went to Poppy, a chestnut gelding ridden by Lieut. J. F. Taulbee of the Second U. S. A. Cavalry, a splendid specimen of horseflesh, with plenty of substance and bone and exceedingly well behaved. Second ribbon went to Deceive, a bay gelding from the First Field Artillery, ridden by Lieut. Waldo C. Potter. It was a pronounced victory for America, and the foreign horses were outclassed in style, conformation, and handiness. England secured the third award with Col. P. A. Kenna's Harmony, a winner at the Garden during the past two years.

MANY SOCIETY NEWCOMERS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCombs and Lady Hadfield in Box Throng.

There was a large and interesting social side of the Horse Show yesterday afternoon and evening, and many newcomers were seen in the boxes and along the promenade.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury had as her guests in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCombs, (née Williams,) who were married recently in London; also Lady Hadfield and Miss Lota Robinson. Mrs. Stotesbury was in old rose broadcloth with a black velvet hat, Lady Hadfield and Miss Robinson were in black velvet, and Mrs. McCombs wore a black costume with touches of yellow.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney were in a box last evening, and the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhemeteff occupied Box 49. Mme. Bakhemeteff wearing her superb jewels. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt paid her first visit to the show at the afternoon session, being in Box 14, and last night she was with Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. Mme. Havenith, wife of the Belgian Minister, was with Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean at the afternoon performance.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman's First Visit.

Mrs. E. Henry Harriman paid her first visit to the exhibition in the afternoon, occupying Box 58, which she has for the week. The Count and Countess Széchényi were with Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt during the afternoon.

A number of débutantes in girlish costumes promenaded the boardwalk in the afternoon.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman wore a simple black cloth tailored costume, the coat having narrow black velvet revers. Her small black hat was rolled high at the left side and had a short black ostrich plume.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt wore a tailored costume with gray furs, the coat opening to show a white lace blouse. Her flat black velvet hat had a single huge shaded red rose on the brim. With her were Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, who was in a tete de negre velvet coat and skirt, the coat having a short full skirt edged with fur. Fur also bordered the neck and sleeves. Her velvet hat having turn-up wing effect at one side was banded with Fitch, and her muff matched it.

Mrs. Josephine Pearson was also in the box in a dark velvet dress and cloth costume topped by a very large black hat wreathed with small shaded roses, sprays of the flowers running out over the brim's edge.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt wore a fawn-colored duvetyne skirt on straight lines, the front having a centre seam, with the corner rounded up in a six-inch opening. The coat had a belt of the material placed high and a patch pocket on the breast. The collars and cuffs were of leopard skin. Her large round black hat had deep blue quills running out from the centre front to the left, projecting beyond the brim.

The Countess Széchényi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, was in a reddish plum velvet coat and skirt, perfectly plain and straight, not a vestige of drapery or slash, the coat quite boxlike. Her hat was a huge sailor of black hatters' plush with an aigrette to one side of the back. She also wore a large gray mouffion collar and carried a flat muff.

Miss Gerry's Costume.

In the seats back of the arena boxes was Miss Angelica Gerry, in a dark cloth tailored costume topped by a black hat on sailor lines with a straight aigrette. She wore sable furs. Mrs. J. Lee Taller, next to Miss Gerry, wore a simple dark tailored gown with a small plumed black hat rolled high at one side. Miss Marie Taller wore a dark brown cloth costume with touches of one of the new shades of pink, a dull coral color, which formed triangular implecements on the cuffs and collar. Her hat was of pink, with sprays of brown aigrettes standing up from the narrow, slightly rolled brim to the top of the three-inch crown.

Several effective brown costumes were noted. Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary was in brown cloth and velvet trimmed with brown fur. Her small high hat had the crown of brown ostrich feathers, with the high rolled left brim of brown velvet.

Others seen were Miss Lentilhon Gilford, Miss Kate Carey, Miss Fleitmann, Mrs. Alfred Bell, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn, Miss Harriman, Miss Barbara Shedd, Miss Vieva Fisher, in a cerise costume with fitch furs and brown velvet hat; Miss Mai Watson, in light brown cloth, the coat having a collar and cuffs of skunk, and the flat toque matching the gown, having a border of skunk and two spiky feathers at the front; also the Misses Margaret Andrews, Audrey Osborn, Lydia Colt Butler, Marie Louise Emmet, Hilda Holmes, and Eleanor Lawrence.

ROBINSON SIGNS TO MANAGE SUPERBAS

Giants' Veteran Coach to Handle Ebbets Team Next Season.

Wilbert Robinson of Baltimore, for the last five years an assistant of Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, was named yesterday by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club as successor to Bill Dahlen in the management of the Superbas. Robinson's contract, which was signed in Baltimore Monday, reached President Ebbets yesterday, and Robinson is expected to reach Brooklyn Thursday morning for a conference with the club officials.

The new manager's contract is for one year only, but he has been promised a longer contract and an advance in salary if he can get better results in 1914 than Dahlen obtained while he was in charge of the Superbas. As the Superbas have not finished in the first division since 1902, Robinson's task is not such a difficult one. The terms of his 1914 contract were not made public.

As a coach and developer of young pitchers Robinson has no superior in baseball, and this fact played a strong part in his engagement to lead the Brooklyn Club. Besides the youngsters who were on the Brooklyn staff last season President Ebbets has several minor league pitchers for trial next Spring, and he figures that if Robinson can get two or three good slabmen out of the lot Brooklyn will have a first division team. Robby is credited with having developed Rube Marquard and Jeff Tesreau, whose work did so much to bring the National Laegue pennants to New York during the last two seasons. Another strong point in Robby's favor is that he has been McGraw's first lieutenant for the last five years and understands the McGraw system thoroughly. He was sure of a berth with the Giants as long as he cared to remain, but McGraw was anxious to see him better his position, hence the unconditional release a few weeks ago.

It is understood that Christy Mathewson will be in charge of the recruits at the Marlin training camp from the time of their arrival there next Spring until Manager McGraw returns from his trip around the world in March. Matty is now on the Pacific Coast with the tourists, and he will remain there until Feb. 20, when he will go to Marlin. McGraw is expected to pick out some veteran catcher to take Robinson's place as coach and assistant manager.

Mordical Brown for Federal League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Mordecai Brown, the famous three-fingered pitcher of the Chicago and Cincinnati National League Clubs, may take the management of the Chicago Federal League team. In a story published here today, Brown is quoted as saying that a representative of the Chicago Federals had made him an offer, and President Gilmore of the local club said a question of terms only remained to be settled. Brown is said to have been promised his unconditional release from Cincinnati by President Herrmann, providing he could get a managerial berth. The pitcher said he was still able to take a turn on the mound occasionally.

TO OFFER GOV. TENER JOB.

National League Wants Pennsylvania Executive as Its Leader.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Presidency of the National Baseball League to succeed Thomas J. Lynch at the expiration of his term will be tendered Gov. John K. Tener to-morrow, according to an announcement here today by President Baker of the local National League club.

A meeting of the Presidents of the various clubs of the league will be held in Harrisburg to-morrow for the purpose of discussing a successor to President Lynch, and Mr. Baker said the Pennsylvania Governor would be urged to accept the position.

Gov. Tener in Harrisburg to-day denied reports that he had authorized a statement admitting that he was a candidate for the leadership of the league or that he would accept if it were offered him.

"I have made no such statement," he declared, "nor have I made any statement since the original one in which I said I was in no sense a candidate."

Mr. Tener has more than a year to serve as Governor of Pennsylvania, and it is not believed by his friends that he would accept such a position after serving as Chief Executive of a great State.

EAST AND WEST TO MEET.

Dual Swimming Events Planned—Intercollegiate Board Proposed.

If the present plans of college swimmers materialize, there will be a number of dual meets this season between the 'Varsity teams of the East and West after the individual league championships, to be held in this city on March 6.

Managers of the Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania squads, likely to prove the strongest in the intercollegiate tournament, have already opened negotiations for competitive tours through the Central States, and it looks as if they would be able to book dates with most of the conference teams.

The fact is particularly interesting, because the clashes between the leaders of the two major associations will decide the question of national supremacy in water sports among the colleges, even though the meets are not officially recognized as championship ones.

Furthermore, there is a scheme on foot to establish a national intercollegiate board to govern aquatics throughout the country where university men are concerned, and it is hoped that the coming events will bring it closer to fruition, if not to maturity. Easterners have for some time been considering it, and of late the Westerners have also begun to look favorably upon it. All now realize the advantages to be derived from it.

In the fight for honors this year the conference colleges will be hard to beat, for they have unusually good candidates for most of the events in sight, and they are exceptionally favored in breast and back stroke swimming, the branches of natation which are not featured on the Eastern league programme, therefore being neglected. H. Taylor, one of the fastest breast-strokers in the country, is at Wisconsin University, and several of his close rivals will compete on the other teams against the visitors.

Among the leading free-style swimmers who will represent the West are Kenneth Huzzagh, the fifty-yard record holder; William Vorsburgh, a member of the Illinois Athletic Club's champion relay team, and E. W. McGillivray, a brother to Perry, the all-round star, and himself a great sprinter.

The proposed meets will undoubtedly take place during the Easter vacation, so that the men may take the trip without missing their studies.

LUCKY RUNS FOR CHICAGO IN OREGON

Thorpe Falls Going for a Fly Ball Off Crawford's Bat and Giants Lose, 2 to 0.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18.—Jim Thorpe slipped in the muddy outfield while chasing a fly from Sam Crawford's bat in the fifth inning to-day, and the White Sox got two runs before the ball was recovered, defeating us by the score of 2 to 0. It was one of the best games played on the present tour, although the weather was a trifle cold for baseball, and the grounds were not in the best condition.

A crowd of 5,000 fans turned out to see the globe trotters, and they were not satisfied until all of us had been introduced at the plate. At the close of the game we were guests at a banquet, and got many good wishes for our trip in foreign lands. One more day of playing completes our tour in the United States, and Thursday we sail from Vancouver for the Orient.

Despite the nine hits scored off his delivery, Fromme pitched a fine game, and would have shut out the Sox for nine innings anyway, only for Thorpe slipping in the muddy outfield. Egan and Rath were on the bases when Crawford came to bat, and Sam hit hard and low to right centre. Snodgrass ran over to back up Thorpe, and he finally recovered the ball, but not in time to stop the two runs. And these two runs beat us. Rummy Hearne pitched the last inning, and he retired the side in order.

Jim Scott, who has been our biggest enigma since the trip began, was on the mound for the Sox, and the Giants never had a real chance to cause trouble. He kept our seven hits well scattered, and was backed up by errorless support.

Doolan made two remarkable one-hand plays at short, and both Doyle and Merkle contributed spectacular plays. Wingo's throwing was another feature of the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Egan, 2b	3	1	1	2	3
Rath, 3b	3	1	0	0	2
Sp'ker, cf	3	0	2	4	0
C'ford, rf	4	0	3	5	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Sch'fer, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Evans, lf	4	0	2	0	0
Schalk, c	3	0	0	1	1
Scott, p	4	0	1	2	4
Total	31	2	9	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sn'g's, cf	4	0	0	3	2
Mar'se, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	3	1
M'kle, 1b	4	0	3	12	0
D'lan, ss	2	0	0	1	1
Thorpe, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c	2	0	2	4	3
F'ms, p	1	0	0	0	6
*Doolin	1	0	1	0	0
Hearne, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	7	27	16

*Batted for Fromme in the eighth inning.

Error—Doolan.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Fromme, 4. Two-base hits—Speaker, Merkle. Double plays—Snodgrass and Wingo; Scott, Schafer, and Chase; Egan and Chase; Schafer, Egan, and Chase. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Rath, Schalk, Fromme. Innings pitched—By Fromme, 8; by Hearne, 1. Base hits—Off Fromme, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

TO PASS ON HOCKEY RULE.

Amateur League May Use Only Six Men on Side in Game.

The proposed rule to reduce the number of players from seven to six in the local games of hockey will be finally disposed of to-night when the Executive Committee of the Amateur Hockey League meets at the St. Nicholas Rink. The committee is made up of the senior delegates representing the various active clubs in the league, and, as they are all former players with a practical knowledge of the game, the change will be discussed intelligently by men who are familiar with the subject.

The committee comprises R. L. Von Bernuth, St. Nicholas Skating Club; James C. O'Brien, Irish-American A. C.; Richard Condon, Wanderers Hockey Club; Stirling Martin, Crescent A. C., and W. C. Russell, Hockey Club. Under the amendment to the constitution adopted at the annual meeting, providing for the non-representation on the Executive Committee of any club not being represented by a team for two consecutive seasons, the New York A. C. will have no voice in the proceedings, and as President Russell will be an ex officio member, he will vote in case of a tie.

Sentiment is about evenly divided among the members, and the final disposition of the matter may devolve upon President Russell, who has not yet expressed an opinion on the subject. The Wanderers and Irish-Americans both favor the change, with Mr. Martin of the Crescents still open to conviction.

Practice periods for the various teams will be announced, but the clubs will not be required to file a list of players until thirty days before the date of the first game in the championship tournament.

Walthour Coming for Six-Day Race

Bobby Walthour, the famous pace follower and six-day cycle star, sailed yesterday from France on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for this city to take part in the six-day race which will be held at Madison Square Garden in December. The blonde-haired Southerner has just completed a season of pace following that was one long string of victories. He met a lot of the stars of the European tracks at Paris and lowered the colors of them all. He announced just before sailing that he was to ride in the Garden race with Elmer Collins as a partner. He also is to ride a motor-paced match race on either Dec. 5 or 6 against the best man available. The race will be a ten or fifteen mile event.

New Athletic League Proposed.

Arrangements are under way for the formation of what is to be known as the Civil Service Employes Athletic League, and a meeting will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Room 311, 5 Beekman Street, for the purpose of organizing. The following departments are represented on the committee which has the matter in hand: Civil Service, Commissioner of Records, Sheriff's Office, Tenement House, Docks and Ferries, County Clerk, City Record, Public Recreation Commission, Department of Correction, Borough President of Brooklyn, Board of Water Supply, Borough President of Manhattan, Department of Charities, and Police Department.

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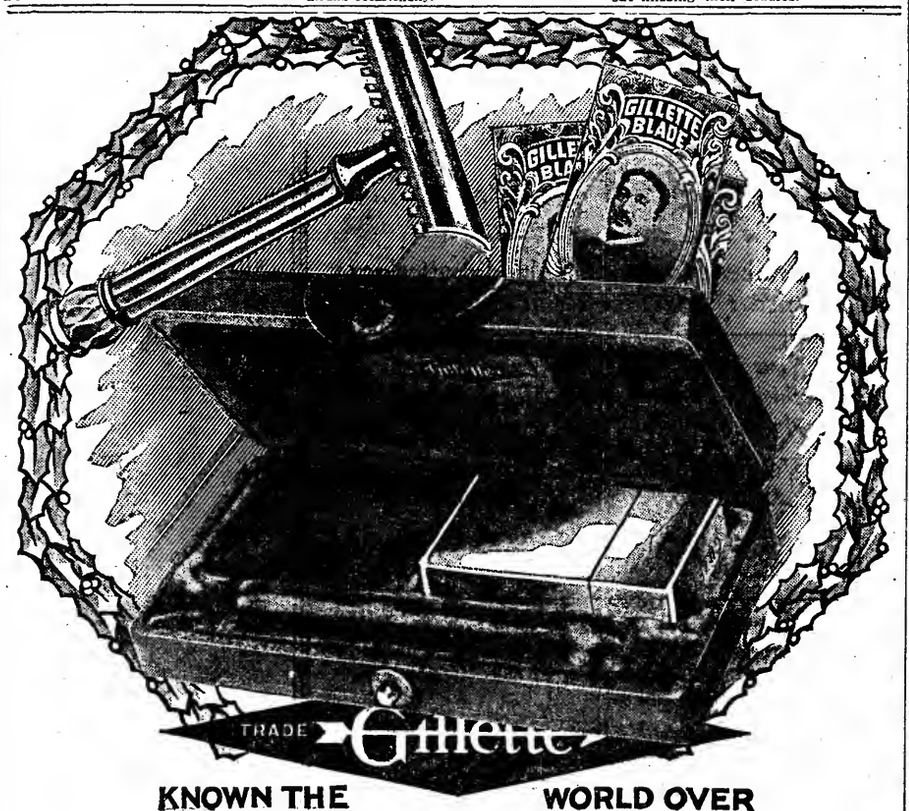

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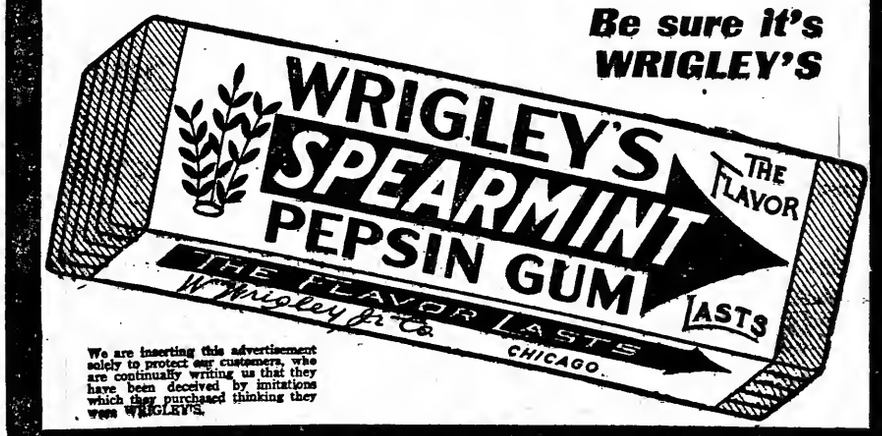

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COLLEGE FOOTBALL DRILLS NEARLY OVER --- ATHLETICS --- BOXING

YALE TAKING ON WEIGHT FOR GAME

Only Lightest Football Work Will Be Done Before Contest at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—The Yale football coaches have decided to stand pat on the line-up that they ordered against Princeton last Saturday. They began the final week's practice of the season to-day by using that identical make-up of the 'Varsity eleven, and this evening Head Coach Jones and Capt. Ketcham asserted that they have no idea of making a change before the Harvard game next Saturday. The two days' visit to Yale Field, which comprises the final week's practice, includes three objects, according to the campaign policy outlined to-day by the coaches. These are: First, defensive practice for the 'Varsity; second, development of several substitutes for part of the Harvard game, and third, winning back the lost weight of the team.

Some of the players lost nearly eight pounds during the Princeton game, and the average loss was between five and six pounds to each man. In some cases this has not been more than half regained, and this fact has led the coaches to make the work light this week. Capt. Ketcham said this evening: "There may be five minutes' scrimmaging to-morrow, but I doubt it."

To prevent any of the gridiron stars from reaching too fine an edge they will be taken to-morrow night to Ten Acres, the Prospect Hill home of Major Louis Stoddard, for dinner, and later to a vaudeville entertainment. The policy of frequently changing diet has been adhered to and the regulars have been taken alternately this Fall to different training tables, including the Hotel Taft, the Quinnipick Club, Major Stoddard's home, Meriden Country Club, Dr. Sanford's suburban place in Litchfield, and Oliver Jennings's estate in Fairfield.

Their first visit to Yale since the Princeton game was to-day, and the regulars were given an hour of signal rehearsal and defensive hammering, the scrubs driving against them with Harvard formation. With exactly the formation that withstood the Tiger attack the 'Varsity held in check the Harvard formation to-day.

The minor injuries received by several players Saturday were hardly in evidence to-day, the wrenched knees of Dunn, Martin, Pendleton, and Carter showing hardly any lameness.

The development of several substitutes whom the 'Varsity wish to start Saturday was undertaken to-day in half an hour's scrimmage between the second and third elevens. Two half backs whom the coaches wish to reserve until Yale reaches the Harvard twenty-yard line are Guernsey and Wiser. They are line forcers, and with Dunn should make up a trio which the coaches believe will be able to shatter the Crimson for a touchdown. Harbison's good play has been a feature for several days, and he is sure to get into part of the game. Wheeler at quarter back and Brann at end will certainly play in part of the game.

In the scrub practice, Thompson, substitute quarter back, wrenched his ankle, and has quit the squad for the season. To-day's coaches included Adee, Shevlin, Chamberlin, Heffelfinger, Flanders, Walter Camp, and Hutchinson.

To-morrow a remarkable demonstration is planned. It will be the last day's practice of the season. The squad goes Thursday afternoon to Auburndale, its training quarters for the Harvard game, and the occasion will probably be the farewell to the historic Yale Field, which will be replaced in another season by the "Bowl." The players will kindle their annual bonfire with bits of discarded uniforms, and hold their yearly Omega Lambda Chi dance around the blaze.

It was stated on excellent authority to-night that there is no doubt of the eligibility for another season of Nelson Talbott, for two year's left tackle. This fact being established, there is hardly any doubt of his election to the Captaincy. He has been a tackle of all America calibre all this Fall.

HARVARD'S LAST LONG DRILL.

Crimson Putting On Finishing Touches for Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—There was no sign of a let-up for Harvard's eleven this afternoon, for, while there was little hard scrimmaging, the men were out on the field for more than two hours. It was their last long day's work before the Yale game, and the coaches had much that they wished to accomplish.

The first work was against the scrubs, both the 'Varsity and second string men putting on their respective attacks, but in the usual soft scrimmage. Following this drill the 'Varsity was taken in hand by a rush line comprising seven veteran coaches, and their attack was subjected to a very strenuous analysis. Two of the regulars were missing from this play, however, these being Gilman, the tackle, and Bradlee, the right half back. Bradlee hurt his leg in the Brown game and is not ready for hard football, while Gilman is down pretty fine, and the coaches think he has had about all the work he needs.

Cowen was in the line to-day, being at his old place at guard, while on what little defense there was Hitchcock and Storer were at tackles. Hitchcock had more life to-day than for a long time, and the coaches think he is aroused to play his best game at last.

Ham Corbett, P. and L. Withington, Harry Gardner, Crawford Blagden, Dick Wigglesworth, and Tom Campbell were the coaches who played against the 'Varsity this afternoon. They were not supported by any secondary defense, however, but gave about all they could do to the 'Varsity rushers. Harvard is spending time this week on forward pass plays, these having been used little all Fall. The kicking game is also receiving a lot of attention. Mahan is now doing very satisfactory punting, while Brickley is fast getting back to his best form in drop kicking. He tried for two goals from the 25-yard line this afternoon and made them both. Trumbull has strengthened the Crimson's middle line a lot, and apparently he is in better trim than at any time this Fall.

Percy Haughton took the men out to the Country Club to-night, and after to-morrow's drill will practically call the preliminary work off for the year.

Indians All in Good Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 18.—The Carlisle Indians turned out their full squad this evening for a thorough drill at rudiments in advance of the Syracuse game on Saturday. The redskins concentrated their efforts on perfecting the new formations at signal practice, and Garlow, Welch, Calac, and Bracklin took turns at goal kicking from placement.

The physical condition of the redskins is remarkable. To-day practically not a single Indian is on the injured list, although the season nearly completed has been marked by some of the fiercest contests Carlisle has ever had and more games have been played than by any other American team.

Yale Needs Funds to Build Bowl.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—Unless Yale can promptly raise about $50,000 work on the new "bowl" must be stopped on account of lack of funds. Fewer subscriptions than were expected have been received, and many of these have not been paid. David Daggett, Secretary of the commission in charge of the stadium construction, said to-night that $87,500 has been spent already, and half the work of construction completed. There is about $82,000 on hand, but this will be exhausted in immediate payments and work halted unless about $50,000 is speedily raised. The present contract does not include seats in the "bowl."

SPORTING EVENTS.

Boxes for Army-Navy Football Game at N. Y. Baseball Club, 200 Fifth Ave.

CORNELL FEARS INJURIES.

Coaches Get All Players Out for Scrimmage at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Drive the men as hard as possible, but avoid injuries, is the keynote of Cornell's final football practice for the game with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day at Philadelphia. An injury to Barrett in the Lafayette game which is more serious than was at first supposed probably has made the coaches cautious, and the utmost care will be observed from now until the time the team leaves for Atlantic City, which will probably be next Monday night.

Barrett did not take part in the practice on Alumni Field this afternoon, and the coaches said that he probably would not be out until the end of the week.

A scrimmage was held late this afternoon, when the coaches finally got all of the men outdoors. The coaches have been handicapped all Fall by the restrictions of university work which have prevented the attendance of the full team more than two days a week. In to-day's scrimmaging the scrubs used the Pennsylvania formation, and they kept the 'Varsity on the jump. All Fall Cornell has been the victim of cleverly executed forward passes, detached passes, and the criss-cross plays, and so far there is no indication that the team will enter the Pennsylvania game much better prepared against this style of play than it has been all season.

TO AVERT OVERTRAINING.

Lafayette Eleven Not to Scrimmage Again Before Lehigh Game.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 18.—In the preparation for the Lehigh game next Saturday Coach McCaa stole a march on the falling darkness and provided the team with a white ball. They practiced until it was quite dark. To facilitate the work of the squad the third team was dismissed. They have served well and faithfully all season.

There was nothing but signal work this afternoon. The men worked steadily, but were not driven hard. It is not likely that there will be any scrimmage before the Lehigh battle. In this way Coach McCaa hopes to avoid the threatened overtraining without taking an actual holiday. The plays in the signal practice all went smoothly, although they are for the most part comparatively new. The full 'Varsity line-up was in the practice, and the slight injuries have become entirely negligible. Scheeren, Brown, and Gullck all worked with more snap than they did yesterday.

In connection with the preparation of the team the student body is eagerly getting ready to make themselves heard on Saturday. This afternoon there was a cheering practice in connection with the football practice on March Field. There is an event of this kind planned for every day of the week.

To-night the team went into executive session, and under the instruction of Coach McCaa took up the plan of attack against the team further up the Lehigh River.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 18.—Despite their eagerness to get back into practice to-day, the Lehigh 'Varsity football men were told to take another day of rest, with the promise that to-morrow they would be allowed to again don their togs and perhaps get into the last hard scrimmage of the season.

The unprecedented tactics of the coaches in ordering a complete two-day lay-off and absence from the training table less than a week before the most important game of the season, that with Lafayette, is regarded in high favor on all sides here. It indicates that the Brown and White will go into the battle on Saturday with no traces of staleness, and the coaches are sure that three days of work will again put the desired edge on the team.

Even though the second string men, numbering twenty, were ordered out to practice to-day, the work was done behind closed gates. The scrubs were rehearsed in plays to be used against the 'Varsity to-morrow, many of them being familiar Lafayette formations. In order to get up more enthusiasm, the dummy has been painted Lafayette's colors, and the scrubs, too, may be clothed in maroon jerseys.

The scrubs put forth their best efforts to-day, for among them the coaches are going to choose six men to-morrow to go back into the training table with the twelve 'Varsity men. Frank Green, Faherty, Good, Crawford, Ayrault, and Thornton seem to-night to be the most likely men to go.

Cahall, the 'Varsity quarter back and end, was the only regular man on the field to-day. He was drilled at some length in drop kicking, as the coaches believe this feature may play no little part in Saturday's contest.

The first string scrub men selected for the signal drill to-day were Brown and Franklin, ends; Donaldson and Johnson, tackles; Frank Green and Delaney, guards; Faherty, centre; Good, quarter back; Thornton and Ayrault, half backs, and Crawford, full back.

STAGG SEES VICTORY AHEAD

But Doesn't Want Chicago to Underrate Wisconsin's Eleven.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A corps of coachers to-day began drilling the University of Chicago eleven for the game with Wisconsin next Saturday, with a view especially to eradicating any over-confidence in the Maroon squad. With the championship practically in their grasp, Coach Stagg is fearful lest his men rate the Badgers too low and slump just as Wisconsin hits its highest form.

One critic said the Chicago victory over Minnesota last week was due in a great measure to the superior work of the Chicago tackles.

In the Wisconsin game, the Maroon tackles will be opposed by Buck and Butler, perhaps the best pair in their positions in the conference, and the advantage Goettler and Shull had at Minneapolis may be lost.

Information from the Midway is that while extra endeavors will be made to put the men in good trim no scrimmages, hard or long enough to risk injury to the men, will take place. As an instance of Coach Stagg's care of his men, it was cited that Full Back Pierce has not taken part in a scrimmage since the Iowa game, and that Scanlon, a regular guard, has played in only two this season.

A special feature of the week's preparation will be the drill of second string men, for Coach Stagg is anxious to have a reliable bunch of substitutes. Some of them, who will be regulars next year, will be given a taste of battle in preparation for the 1914 campaign.

ARMY BRUSHING UP TO TACKLE THE NAVY

Several Shifts in Team as It Practices for Great Battle in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Army's secret work in preparation for the Navy football game was resumed this afternoon. The regular field was too heavy and treacherous for Daly's men, so a new gridiron was laid out just north of the present site, and, with guards stationed at all approaches, the men were driven through an hour and a half of strenuous work.

Herrick was used on the line to-day in Huston's place, Meacham being relegated to the scrubs. Wynne and Merrill at tackle and end, respectively, did good work. Capt. Benny Hoge was moved back to his old position at left end, exchanging places with Markoe, who was tried for a while in the back field.

That the coaches are still experimenting with the back field was evidenced to-day when Hocker and Boots were both tried behind the regulars' line. Hobbs's punting was good to-day, but the forward pass drill was once more disappointing to the coaches. Huston was in togs, but did not get in the scrimmage. Benedict participated in no rough work, but had a long drill at goal kicking from placement. The regulars showed considerable strength on the offense, Hoge and Hobbs each scoring touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 18.—Any friend of the Naval Academy team who thought that the small score made against Penn State last Saturday indicated that the midshipmen had slumped would have been reassured by the speed and dash put into the practice this afternoon. For a large part of the practice period the regulars were given the ball and pitted against a strong scrub team.

Taking the ball near their own goal, time after time, the team carried it the length of the field for a touchdown. Nicholls continued his brilliant running and scored two of the touchdowns. The other players in the back field at the beginning of the play were Harrison at full back and McReavy and Falling at the halves. This is almost certain to be the combination which will start against West Point on Nov. 29 in New York. It is a very strong and heavy combination, 180 pounds. Mitchell succeeded Nicholls is the only back who weighs less than 180 pounds. Mitchell succeeded Nicholls at quarter back later in the practice, Miles going to full back and Leonard, Blodgett, and Nicholls to the halves. Practice was secret to all except Navy people, and the brigade of midshipmen was again present, stirring up enthusiasm by singing and yelling.

Penn in a Long Scrimmage.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Contrary to expectation, the University of Pennsylvania football team was given one of the longest scrimmages of the season to-day in preparation for the game with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day. It was said yesterday that the coaches would allow the squad a few days' rest after the hard contest with Michigan last Saturday.

Carter, the heavy guard, who has been playing on the 'Varsity line all season, and Russell, Griffith, and Mowrey, substitute linesmen, were relegated to the scrub team to-day, and the coaches announced they would be kept there "until they play better football."

In the workout to-day the 'Varsity was matched once against the freshmen and then the scrubs, the first string men scoring 1 touchdown against each of their opponents, while the freshmen crossed the 'Varsity goal line once.

New Football Captains Elected.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 18.—H. Alton Lewis, a member of the junior class and the left tackle of the Bowdoin College football team, was elected Captain of the eleven to-day.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 18.—Ernest Merrill Moore of the junior class was chosen Captain of the Bates College football eleven to-day. Moore played left guard this season.

ANOTHER A. A. U. ALLIANCE.

American Amateur Football Association Joins Governing Body.

That the United States will be represented at the next Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 by an American soccer football team became a certainty with the alliance which was formed at the annual meeting of the governing athletic body between the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Amateur Football Association.

The vast progress made by this sport in the United States, known on the Continent and British Isles and Ireland as association football, warrants the belief by its champions that it will become the chief Winter pastime of the youth of the nation within a period of ten years. It was this belief that created the desire for affiliation on the part of the footballers, who were represented at the session by Dr. G. R. Manning, President of the organization in command of the "soccer" situation, and who spoke at length at the banquet which followed the meeting, and in which he told of the benefits which must accrue to the youth of the country by the national adoption of the game.

According to the terms of the alliance entered into, each organization will recognize and respect the rights and controlling power of the other in and over its particular branches of sport, and each is to have a delegate on the Governing Board of the other association.

This alliance now gives the A. A. F. A. national and international recognition, as the association has been elected a member of the Federation of International Football Associations, which consists of the association football organizations of all the countries where "soccer" is played. It also assures the entry by this country of a team at Berlin after the trial games scheduled to be held in San Francisco in connection with the 1915 carnival in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Essex C. C. C. Tennis Champions.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 18.—Kenneth B. Gordon and H. F. Mecabe to-day won the doubles lawn tennis championship of the Essex County Country Club, when the pair defeated Hendon Chubb and Russell Colgate in three straight sets, 8—6, 6—0, and 6—3. The winners came through to the final round by besting L. M. Brigham and M. Ring, while Chubb and Colgate won their semi-final round match from A. B. Holden and I. Giffen. The championship tourney started on Columbus Day.

MINOR BOXING MATTERS.

Commission Holds Court—O'Rourke to Reopen National Club.

The complaint of Kid Ghette, a local lightweight, against the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn, charging that the club allowed another boxer to use his name at a recent show, occupied the attention of the State Athletic Commission during the greater part of yesterday's meeting. The substitute boxer was Harlem Tommy Hopkins, who was knocked out in five rounds by Frankie Callahan. The testimony developed the fact that Frank Lanzetta, manager of Ghette, is also manager of Hopkins, and he admitted yesterday that he persuaded Hopkins to box under the name of Young Ghetto. Several of the club officials were questioned, and all declared that they knew neither boxer and consequently were not cognizant of the fact that one boxer was impersonating another. The commission absolved the club from all blame, but reserved final decision until next Tuesday, when Hopkins is to be heard.

A complaint was lodged against the Atlantic Garden A. C. by D. A. Torti, who alleged that a ticket of admission, which he had purchased from Frankie Gould, a boxer, had been refused at the door. He inclosed the ticket in his complaint. The officials of the Bowery club will be summoned to appear at next week's meeting to explain the action. The case is a development of the so-called ticket shows, in which the various boxers on the bill are obliged to sell tickets before the show goes on. The commission has declared itself against the practice, and a more stringent rule is likely to result from this latest complaint.

A license was granted to the St. Stephen's Lyceum of 110 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Four other applications for licenses were received, but no action was taken on any of them, as the necessary bonds had not been received from Albany. One of the applicants was Tom O'Rourke, who plans to reopen the National Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests recently held at the Aldine Club, in this city, the following committees were appointed to take charge of the annual golf tournament to be held at Pinehurst, N. C., during the week of Jan. 12 to 17, 1914:

Tournament Committee: W. C. Freeman, New York, Chairman; R. M. Purves, Boston; J. J. Hazen, New York, and L. A. Hamilton, New York.

Entertainment Committee: W. S. Bird, New York, Chairman; A. H. Johnson, New York; Guy S. Pierce, Chicago; Don M. Parker, New York; C. A. Speakman, New York; George S. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Joseph H. Moore, New York, and Stephen C. Lowe, Boston.

Trophy Committee: Oliver H. Merrill, New York, Chairman; H. R. Reed, New York, and W. S. Kimball, New York.

Membership Committee: Richard R. Mamlok, New York, Chairman; F. A. Sperr, Chicago; E. F. Clymer, Buffalo; H. C. Milholland, Pittsburgh; W. H. Johnson, New York; A. K. Oliver, Pittsburgh; John H. Hawley, New York; Guy S. Osborn, Chicago; Irving J. French, Boston; Joseph A. Ford, New York, and W. McDonald, Chicago.

Organization Committee: Louis B. DeVeau, Chairman; George B. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Arthur S. Higgins, New York; W. L. Crocker, Boston; George H. Schofield, Chicago, and W. B. Conkey, New York.

The officers of the association for 1913-1914 are: President, Joseph H. Appel, New York; Vice President, Irving S. Robeson, Rochester; Secretary, Walter W. Manning, New York; Treasurer, Robert C. Wilson, Philadelphia.

When the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Golf Association is held on Jan. 27 at the office of Frederick T. Thomas, in this city, one of the matters that will come up for consideration will be the advisability of extending the tournament from three to four days. Fields have been so large in the last two or three years as to cause congestion and considerable difficulty in running off the tournament in the prescribed time. With an extra day added, it would allow for a qualifying round of thirty-six holes, as well as for a thirty-six hole final on the last day.

George Low, the professional of the Baltusrol Golf Club, who recently resigned, has withdrawn his resignation and will remain at his post. This change, however, will not prevent him from sailing for Scotland on Dec. 13, as he had originally planned.

During the Winter the Baltusrol members will hold shooting competitions, beginning Thanksgiving day, and every Saturday thereafter. A larger building and improved platforms have been erected.

Improvements are being made at several holes on the course of the Glen Ridge Country Club. Pot bunkers have been dug on the corners of the first green, and this method of stiffening up the links will be followed on several holes. Robert Thompson, the professional, has charge of the work, which will be continued until the cold weather forces a cessation of activities.

PHIL CROSS LANDS BLOWS ON MADDEN

Bowery Champion Makes Only a Target for Leach Cross's Brother.

Frankie Madden, the Bowery champion, received the severest beating of his career last night at the Atlantic Garden A. C. in his ten-round bout with Phil Cross, the latter being the leader in every round of the ten contested. The feature of the loser's work was his inability to land what proved to be the wildest of swings, and had he been trying purposely to miss his opponent he could not have been more successful.

Cross was continually on top of his man with jabs and left swings, most of which found a landing place on the Bowery title holder. The latter at the finish was badly used up, and some of the spectators at the end remarked that his friends would be unable to recognize him this morning. Madden aided in his staying through the required route by boring-in and covering-up tactics, followed by clinching, to the chagrin of his followers, who implored him to get "one over."

In the sixth round Cross ripped over a left hook which upset his opponent and sent him to the floor. In order to attempt to prove that he had not been seriously disturbed by the punch, Madden was almost immediately on his feet, only to race into a hurricane of rights and lefts, most of which counted.

The men came into the ring accompanied by the plaudits of their followers, who crowded the building. Cross was announced as scaling 142½ pounds and his opponent a half pound less. Madden started in directly after the bell rang, and got over weak lefts and rights which warranted a good mix-up. Cross soon showed his superiority and easily gained the round.

Early in the second both became too eager to get over heavy swinging blows, which resulted in each going down to his knees in turn, with Madden the first to meet with the temporary misfortune. Madden began to set himself for every punch he attempted, with Cross in the meanwhile showering him apparently at will. Toward the end of this session Madden seemed to tire from the effect of the pace in combination with the efforts he wasted in futile swings.

Cross began operations in the third by landing all over his man, Madden not seeming to fear jabs or swings, but apparently awaiting the opportunity to land a "haymaker," which chance never seemed to occur. Midway during the round Madden came through with what proved to be but a flash, as he failed to live the pace he had set himself, and toward the end was the receiver general.

Despite the fact that Madden bored in continually during the fourth, he ran into volleys of punches, which soon had him bleeding from the mouth. He came along to a bit better advantage at the latter stage, but was unable to overcome the lead his opponent gained during the early part of the session. From the fifth round on it was only a question of Madden's ability to stay the journey, as he was hopelessly outclassed, failing to land any of his well-meant swings. He made rallies at periods from that stage on, but was in no way effective.

In the semi-final at six rounds between George Fox and Ralph Rose, the latter started in to make short work of his opponent, but after the first round he was handed as hard a beating as he probably ever received.

Shugrue vs. Harvey at Fairmont.

Joe Shugrue of Jersey City, whose last appearance in a local ring was at Madison Square Garden, where he defeated Leach Cross, will oppose Johnny Harvey of this city in the ten-round feature event of tonight's show at the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx. Harvey's work in his recent bouts with Willie Beecher and Young Brown stamped him as a "comer" among the lightweights, and the aggressive Jerseyite will have to be at his best to gain the honors. Harvey acted as one of Willie Ritchie's sparring partners when the champion was preparing for his recent bout with Cross, and Ritchie was much impressed at the New Yorker's showing. In the ten-round semi-final Battling Reddy and Young Marino will do the honors. The usual number of preliminaries will open the show.

TIM LOGAN NO WHITE HOPE.

Fat Philadelphia Heavyweight Beaten Easily by Levinsky.

"Battling" Levinsky, conceding twenty-eight pounds to Tim Logan, the Philadelphia heavyweight, who tipped the beam at 200 pounds, did all that could have been expected of him by soundly trouncing the heavyweight from the Quaker City last night in the main event of ten rounds at Brown's Gymnasium.

Levinsky was entitled to the honors in each of the ten tiresome sessions, and at times he did what seemed beyond human endurance when the carried the mauling Logan around the ring and sent stinging short left and right hooks to his body. Logan's scoring blows could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and none of them had the slightest effect on his lighter adversary.

What little action there was to the bout was entirely due to the unceasing efforts of Levinsky, and he at all times was willing to work under the severe handicap. Logan, with his advantage in weight, only used it to throw upon Levinsky, which he did with some advantage. Every time Levinsky led and scored Logan fell into a clinch and held until he was told to break by Referee Bill Brown.

For five rounds the contest was exceedingly uninteresting, and then Levinsky set sail to do all in his power and managed time and again to sting Logan about the stomach with his short jolts. Levinsky's nose bled in the eighth from a chance blow in a clinch, but it was not a damaging one. Each round was practically a repetition of the preceding one, with Levinsky doing all the work.

In the semi-final of six rounds Harry Braun, a former amateur champion, was outclassed by Johnny Baker, who was entitled to the verdict by a large margin.

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FOOTBALL

The old Romans played football on a rectangular field, with two goals. They had four halfbacks and three fullbacks on a team.

There have been football rooters from that day to this.

Every big game of the 1913 season has attracted tens of thousands to the gridirons, which still have two goals. But a team today has only one fullback and two halfbacks.

For the multitude of Americans who like the great sport, because of its thrills and scientific perfection developed through the centuries, an ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION will be issued next Sunday by The New York Times. It will be a unique publication. The pictures will be the best and the newest. The concise reviews and team records will be of interest to every college man and every other follower of the game.

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Panoramic views of the crowded Harvard, Yale, and Princeton fields; complete records of the Army and Navy players who are to meet in New York next week; a brief history of football by Parke H. Davis, and reviews of the game's development in the North, East, South, and West will be contained in the Illustrated Football Section.

As the Sunday edition of The New York Times is always sold out, it will be necessary to place your order in advance for

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PERIL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The statements of DEAN C. WORCESTER, for twelve years Secretary of Internal Affairs in the Philippines, demand respectful attention. He is an able and experienced man, trained in the severely impartial school of science, who has dwelt and worked in the islands for many years. He knows the country and its people from a period long before the war with Spain, and has seen intimately the many changes that have taken place in that time. Now he has returned home with the hope to spread here the knowledge necessary to prepare the American nation to deal justly and wisely with their island wards. He has to note at the outset certain acts of the present Administration that are fraught with grave danger to the rights and interests of the natives as a mass and that point to a policy that may multiply the difficulties of the future.

Two important changes have been made in departments of the Philippine Government which threaten to arrest the progress already made and to inflict on the islands evils of a continuing and increasing sort. One of these is the acceptance of the resignation of Capt. SLEEPER, Director of Lands, and his replacement by a young Filipino, of good character, but inexperienced and quite unfitted to deal with the problems of the department. The chief of these problems is the establishment in the islands of a system that shall secure to the poorer Filipinos the greatest practicable number of small landed properties on which they can earn their living. With this goes the problem of preserving the forests—a domain of incalculable value—while allowing their profitable use. The main obstacle to these two beneficent tasks is the desire of wealthy land owners to secure large tracts. For this purpose they have time and again secured action by the Assembly, which has been defeated only by the veto of the Commission made up of a majority of Americans. With the change in the head of the Land Department there has been a change in the Commission, giving a majority to Filipinos. The defense of the people's rights through the Commission is thus put in peril.

The second change, which is contemplated but not effected, is in the Department of Public Health, which has been offered to a surgeon who declined it. The present Director's record is thus described by Mr. WORCESTER:

> No living sanitarian has a better record for ability and efficiency in coping with great sanitary problems than VICTOR C. HEISER of the United States Public Health Service, who has been Director of Public Health in the Philippines for nine years. He has practically eliminated smallpox, bubonic plague, and cholera, and has excluded beri-beri from public institutions; has built the best general hospital in the tropics, and has isolated the lepers while arousing only a minimum of opposition by so doing. He has reduced the death rate of American officers and employes to less than five in 1,000, and among Filipino officers and employes to four in 1,000; he has made Manila more healthful than many of the larger cities of America and has materially reduced the death rate throughout the islands. His place simply cannot be filled for years. Should Dr. HEISER be transferred to make way for a politician, he doubtless would heave a sigh of relief, but it would be a sad day for the Philippines.

Here are changes that indicate a policy which, if carried out in the same direction, will inevitably undermine the whole system of administration in the Philippines, which has for its aim the preparation of the people for independence and self-government as fast as can be done with safety and real justice. We do not question the sincerity of the Administration of President WILSON in the desire to apply democratic principles to the work in the Philippines, but we venture earnestly to appeal to the President and to his advisers to try to measure the nature and value of their policy by its effects. It is not true democracy to turn the lands of the islands over to a relatively small number of favored natives, even if the natives themselves are deluded into aiding in the process. It is not true democracy to imperil the health of the people, even though the ignorant majority may unwittingly co-operate. It is not democracy to check prematurely the education of the people in self-government and to turn them over to demagogues, even though the demagogues should belong to some of the numerous varieties of their own race. The responsibility of the Administration is very great. It requires much caution and deliberation. It would be a terrible misfortune if in making too great haste to attain the end which all sensible Americans desire its full attainment should be defeated and the islands condemned to endless confusion.

REDEEMING THE 2 PER CENTS.

The Democrats propose to make the Government redeem the banknotes which are not, or at least which should not be, any concern of the Government. On the other hand the Republicans are proposing to make the new banks take over the Government's 2 per cent. bonds, which duty is no proper concern of the new system. It is anomalous to make the payee of a debt take responsibility for the debt, and thus remove the burden from the debtor. Moreover, the formulation of a new banking and currency system is a task of sufficient difficulty to make it undesirable to load upon it unnecessary bonds. No doubt the bonds should be taken care of, and it might be done in the pending bill if the plan were made acceptable to the banks. To propose a plan unacceptable to the banks is to whip the country over the shoulders of the banks.

At the very least the Government ought to underwrite any proposal regarding the bonds, by offering to take the burden upon itself if the offer to the banks should not be accepted, or so far as it is not accepted. The Government could take care of the bonds more easily and cheaply than the banks, and the capital of the banks to that extent would be freed for commercial use in the new system, where it is urgently needed. The separation of the tasks of the Government and the banks would promote clear and right thinking regarding both proposals. Nothing would so much facilitate a good banking bill, symmetrical in itself, and without excrescence due to embarrassments belonging to the past. The future ought not to be handicapped by loading upon it inheritances of that sort.

THE HUDSON WAGON TUNNEL.

The publication in THE TIMES yesterday of the maturing plans for a tunnel for wheeled traffic under the Hudson makes it desirable that New York should make up its mind about the project. The cost is moderate in these days of larger enterprises. A bridge would cost $42,000,000—some good authorities double that estimate—but it is said a pair of tunnels, enabling traffic to move in both directions, can be had for $11,000,000. Even if that were doubled, it would seem more practicable than the cost of the bridge. The attaching of Manhattan Island to the continent is a larger subject than the joining of Manhattan to Long Island, and the subject should be approached with an open mind.

The tunnels might accommodate five million vehicles if they could have free passage, but, of course, they would not have free passage through tunnels built with private capital. That private capital must build the tunnels is a necessary assumption. New York City built the bridges to Long Island to keep its population within its boundaries and increase its tax list. Bridging the Hudson would give an outlet for New York population to New Jersey, and would increase the New Jersey tax list at the cost of New York's. That New Jersey alone would contribute funds as New York did is more than doubtful.

The strongest hope for the "annexation" of New Jersey by either bridge or tunnel lies in the reproduction of the conditions which caused the construction of both to the easterly boroughs of New York City. When the congestion of Manhattan became unendurable there was the necessity for an outlet, and therefore for the accommodation of that overflow. New York has just obligated itself to an expenditure exceeding $300,000,000, largely for the accommodation of that easterly migration, and adequate to accommodate it for perhaps a half a generation or so. New Jersey's turn to profit by its nearness to the metropolis will come in time.

NO MORE OF THIS.

It becomes our duty to invoke public censure upon WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, President of the National Municipal League, for a peculiarly odious offense of which he was guilty in his address at the meeting of that organization in Toronto on Monday last. Mr. FOULKE was discussing the influence of the press upon public opinion. After some observations upon the "loss of influence" suffered by the newspapers, a matter as to which he is entitled to his opinion, however little value it may have, Mr. FOULKE declared that the cause of this was the diminished public confidence in the sincerity and impartiality of the press. He continued:

> This is not confined to the mere party organ, nor to the so-called "yellow press." In quite a different class of newspapers there is a feature which inspires mistrust. The public does not know who is really in control. A large amount of capital is required for our great metropolitan papers, and the men who own them are usually connected with other large interests. They are often large stockholders, and, perhaps, Directors of railroads and banks and vast industrial concerns which are seriously affected by many public movements.

Plain words are best in this matter, and we must therefore describe Mr. FOULKE as a reckless falsifier. A falsifier because what he said is altogether untrue, reckless because the facts as to the ownership of the great metropolitan papers and all others are a matter of record, and he appears to have made no effort to ascertain the truth.

The ownership of newspapers is no longer open to conjecture. A Federal statute demands of them, under pain of exclusion from the privileges of the mails, that they publish twice annually the names of all persons owning as much as 1 per cent. of their capital stock. The publications required have been made during the last year by all the newspapers, as Mr. FOULKE very well knows. They are made on oath. If Mr. FOULKE will in any individual case charge that the real ownership was concealed, and that the statements made are perjuries, we have no doubt that he will be accommodated with an opportunity to prove his statement in a court of law.

The press of the country has long enough submitted to this ancient calumny. It has made no particular protest because the authors of these falsehoods were for the most part worthy of no attention. Mr. FOULKE is a person of some public note, and it is necessary to remind him that such gross misrepresentations as he permitted himself to make at Toronto can no longer be tolerated. The time has gone by for that. Now that the newspapers have in good faith complied with the statute requiring publicity, the charge that they are owned or controlled, and through such ownership or control unduly influenced by "the large interests," is one that no man can make without bringing upon himself the reproach of slander and falsehood.

We have felt that the rider to the Post Office Appropriation bill, which embodies the publicity requirement, is incomplete. It was intended to substitute knowledge for conjecture in respect to newspaper ownership. Logically, a penalty should have been imposed upon those who still resort to conjecture when knowledge is before them. We would suggest that the statute be amended to provide that when any man makes such false statements about newspapers as those made by WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, he be compelled publicly to cat four copies of The Congressional Record containing JONATHAN BOURNE'S speech in support of the Appropriation bill rider.

MME. MARCHESI.

Mme. MARCHESI lived to an advanced age, but she did not outlive her world-wide repute. Her famous school in Paris for vocal training had been taken over by her daughter, and the Marchesi renown survived. Of course Mme. MARCHESI was never the only maker or developer of cantatrices of the first rank, and there is no doubt that she had her discouraging failures. But she was uncommonly lucky in having had such pupils as GERSTER, CALVE, EMMA EAMES, SIBYL SANDERSON, MELBA, and many others who won great fame. She taught a good method and she helped the naturally endowed pupil to develop her gifts to the best advantage. Hence an army of American and English girls besieged her doors, and it became as fashionable for a woman to have her voice trained by MARCHESI as to have her clothes designed by WORTH.

MARCHESI in time became a sort of tradition. As she had no trouble in obtaining a hearing for pupils with fine voices, her influence with impresarios was greatly exaggerated. Moreover, the fame of her pupils who won the world's recognition was naturally shared by their teacher. GERSTER and MELBA might have been just as famous in their day and generation if they had never known MARCHESI. But her pupils always esteemed her and always freely gave her credit for showing them the way to triumph. Perhaps it was to her possession of the uncommon ability thus to win the gratitude and hold the esteem of so many of the favorites of fortune afflicted with the artistic temperament that much of Mme. MARCHESI'S success was due.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

The world will little note what we say here, was the modest and sincere expression of Mr. LINCOLN, fifty years ago to-day, at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg. True, the world, as he said also, can never forget what the brave men there buried did on that decisive battlefield. But such is the subtle power of the human soul over the souls of men that the simple outpouring of LINCOLN'S all-dominating love of country and of justice on that Autumn day has stirred the hearts of millions then unborn and has strengthened the foundations of the "government of the people, by the people, for the people" to which he was devoted. Here are his immortal words:

> Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
>
> But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

FRANK P. GLASS of Birmingham, who has been appointed by Gov. O'NEAL to fill the unexpired term of Senator JOHNSTON of Alabama, is a Princeton man, graduated in 1877, two years earlier than WOODROW WILSON. He is also very much of a newspaper man. He founded one newspaper more than forty years ago, bought another, The Selma Daily Times, after that acquired an interest in The Montgomery Advertiser, which he still retains, and is now owner and editor of The Birmingham News. He is a man of real force and ability, very popular in his own State, and will be welcomed by the Democrats of the Senate as one qualified for Senatorial service.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Who Doubts the March of Progress?

According to Col. JOSEPH C. ACKLEN, the Tennessee man who out of love for birds and animals does without remuneration a lot of work for the United States as its Chief Game Warden, women are really and rapidly abandoning the ancient and therefore barbaric habit of decorating themselves with feathers and bits of furs. This change in feminine fashions he calls the most hopeful sign he has seen in his travels all over the country, and of course it does mean a good deal as to the preservation of wild life, for the hunting that is decreed by fashion and meets its demands is even more ruthless in its slaughter than that which gratifies man's lingering desire to "kill something," or the far from reprehensible yearning we all have for something to eat.

Fashion is willing to pay any price for what it wants, and when it selects this feather or that fur as the thing to wear, the bird carrying the one or the beast carrying the other, unless domesticated, like the ostrich and the sheep, is doomed to speedy extermination unless vigorous measures are taken for its protection. And even then it is by no means safe, owing to the above-mentioned indifference to expense. Hence the reasonableness of the gentle Colonel's rejoicing that the many recent appeals to the dear ladies to cease imitating the decorative custom of their remotest ancestresses in the wildwood have set them to seeking less gruesome additions to their charms—charms which, as a matter of fact, are dangerously potent without any additions at all.

And that they are thus rising in the evolutionary scale can be seen without traveling around as much as does Col. ACKLEN. No better proof of it is needed than was to be obtained by a glance over the orchestra stalls at the opera Monday evening. Feminine heads crowned with tall and complicated arrangements of feathers were, indeed, to be observed there, and they shut off all view of the stage for the unfortunates who sat behind them. But such illustrations of atavism, so interesting to the anthropologist as reminders of Tahiti and Papua, were conspicuous because they were very few in number and evidently destined soon to disappear with the advancement of civilization and the spread of good taste.

The Colonel is right—the world does move. In time the women will even stop sprinkling themselves with shiny bits of stone, and won't that be fine!

Heroism Better Than War's.

A more magnificent display of altruism, of readiness to incur risk of life itself in responding to another's need, is rarely made than was that of THOMAS PINKERTON, the young electrical engineer who gave a pint of his blood when he heard that Miss EDITH THOMAS, a Barnard student, might thus be saved, if at all, from death due to the exhaustion due to typhoid fever.

The transfusion operation is a decidedly dangerous one for the person who supplies the blood, and its after effects are almost always serious when the loss has been considerable, as it usually must be to be effective. Submission to it is usually by some one who as a close relative or otherwise is deeply interested in the patient in whose behalf it is performed. When that is not the case, a money payment customarily has to be made. In this instance, however, there was no "consideration," sentimental or financial—the sacrifice was on what might be called general principles.

A fellow-being was in desperate straits, and no more than that fact was required to bring to Miss THOMAS'S aid not only one of her friends, but three of that friend's friends, members of his fraternity, none of whom had ever met her. And for medical reasons, determined by tests of all four, one of these was chosen by the doctors as being in a state of health and strength that made the use of his blood, rather than that of any of the other three, give most promise of a successful result.

The delicate and difficult task of transfusion from vein to vein was successfully accomplished, from the surgical point of view, and something of the hoped-for improvement in the patient followed. That it was only temporary and that her malady ended fatally in no degree detracts from the recognition earned for courage and disinterested generosity by these four young men.

As each of them was equally prompt in answering the call for help, those to whom the opportunity desired did not come should also have their names set down with that of Mr. PINKERTON. The friend of Miss THOMAS who commanded the services of such friends is FRANCIS SCOTT, a recent graduate of Columbia's Law School, as is Mr. PINKERTON, and the other two are THOMAS E. HUSER and ASHLEY DICKINSON, undergraduates in the same university. Their fraternity is Phi Kappa Psi. University and fraternity must be alike proud of them.

Another Fine Old Teleologist.

Latest of the Englishmen to get his name into the London papers and cabled across to this side of the big water by lecturing the modern woman on her inferiority to her ancestors is one Dr. THOMAS CLAYE SHAW, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Of him, in what may be disgraceful ignorance, some of us never heard before, but he is evidently a real noble man and a close observer, for he thinks that the woman of to-day is a poor creature who has ruined her complexion by playing out of doors and abandoned all the duties which "nature" intended her to perform.

Dr. THOMAS CLAYE SHAW is a great believer in "nature," and, being a teleologist of the fine old school, he knows just what "nature" is trying to do and is particularly indignant when she is "balked."

Just why it is worse for women to "balk" nature than for anybody else to do it is doubtless easily understood by Dr. THOMAS CLAYE SHAW, but it is something of a mystery to those to whom every act and effort of human beings, as such, is seen as a modification or emendation of "nature."

Some of us do not drink as much rum as "nature" commands, others escape by wearing glasses the partial blindness to which she condemns us. A good many use in their work tools which "nature" did not provide, change the food she offers by cooking it, and refuse to go cold, though she did fail to cover us with fur or feathers. Even the foxes "balk" nature by digging holes in which to live, and most other animals exhibit a like tendency to better as much as they can the gifts of the All-Mother.

How the Thomas Claye Shaws stand all these "balkings" is beyond comprehension. Can it be that in their hearts they know that the use of reason is just as "natural" as anything else that is or happens?

PLEDGED OPERA TICKETS

Violate the Provision That They Are "Not Transferable."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pledged tickets contain the clause "not transferable," and the opera company may declare them void, without refunding the money, if sold to or used by a party other than the original subscriber. Therefore, the opera company may declare them void if used by a party other than Tyson. As collateral they are, therefore, worthless or of very doubtful value, and a trust company should not engage in such business.

Pawnbrokers sometimes try to obtain loans against collateral. The collateral may consist of their unquestionable property or of others persons' property pledged with them, or of stolen objects pawned by thieves. It is almost impossible for the lender to ascertain the facts, and trust companies should keep away from such and similar transactions of an unsavory nature.

The Metropolitan Opera Company prints on the tickets "not transferable," &c., and sells them by the hundreds to a party whose intention and purpose they know is to sell and transfer them—contrary to the stipulation, and then the theatre companies mostly pretend to do all in their power to suppress the ticket speculators.

Individual subscribers are obliged to pay for their subscriptions in full at the beginning of October against a receipt only, and the opera company refuses to deliver the tickets before Oct. 25. According to the newspapers, it seems that Tyson & Co. could obtain their tickets much earlier than Oct. 25 and pawn them. Why such arbitrary discrimination, which made possible the late scandal?

The correct way toward the public might be: To continue to print on the tickets sold to the public the clause "not transferable," &c., and enforce this rule wherever they can, so that the tickets will not find their way into the hands of the speculators. After the public has subscribed for everything it wants, allow any speculator to subscribe for anything which is left—without privilege for the next season, such tickets not to bear the above-mentioned clause. A. F.

Brooklyn, Nov. 17, 1913.

A Dinner for the Homeless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems very strange to me that our friend Bill Lampton doesn't know that every season the Ragged Edgers give a Thanksgiving dinner to the homeless ones of New York, of which, as he says, there are plenty. Last Thanksgiving Day we had a glorious party. More than 100 men and women, people who live in the city and strangers within its gates, sat about our board and had the time of their lives. It's a great idea, and so I have pushed it along.

This Thanksgiving evening at 7 we will give a Thanksgiving dinner to the homeless at Paul Henkel's Chop House, 38 West Thirty-sixth Street, at which Libby Blondelle will be guest of honor. Miss Blondelle will bring many artists of her company, who will sing for us and make us forget that we have no home ties or families or family turkeys, and make us glad of it, perhaps. At any rate, I have circulated this fact in my magazine, The East Side, which is now on the stands, and asked all those homeless ones who read to come and dine with us and let us make them gay. ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

Yates Thompson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his "Sidelights on Joe Chamberlain," printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 16, a "Veteran Diplomat" inadvertently inverted the name of Henry Yates Thompson and called him Thompson Yates. Yates Thompson was the son-in-law of George Smith of the publishing firm of Smith & Elder, who founded The Pall Mall Gazette in 1865, of which Frederick Greenwood was first editor and my father, the late Henry Vizetelly, special correspondent in Paris from 1863 to 1873. In 1880 The Pall Mall, which had hitherto been a stanch supporter of the Conservative Party and a vigorous upholder of the Earl of Beaconsfield's foreign policy, was handed over by Smith to Yates Thompson, who promptly turned it into a Liberal paper, with John Morley (the present Viscount Morley) as editor in chief and William T. Stead as assistant editor. Stead became chief editor in 1883, when Morley entered politics, and had as his assistant Alfred Milner, better known to-day as Lord Milner. FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

Disease-Breeding Prisons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on the Delaware whipping post, confessing our similar guilt in the criminal condition of the places to which we sentence criminals, is admirable. It should stir to real action some of those good ladies of both sexes who weep about aigrettes.

In Dover Jail, where the whipping post is, and in cells just as bad as ours, unfortunate men and women, forgotten of us, who are responsible for their condition, are condemned to death by disease. One poor colored man awoke the jail at every dawn by crying aloud to the merciful God to deliver him from that death in life. If God did not answer his prayer with death our poor colored brother still lifts up his pitiful voice every sunrise for a testimony against you and me, who suffer such things in silence. Dover Jail is bad enough, but it is in a backward and neglected community. The Tombs and Sing Sing are blooms of American civilization. BOLTON HALL.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

Liquor and Opium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers give a plausible explanation for the universal war waged so recently on the sale of opium, while liquor is allowed to be sold on three out of four corners, not counting saloons between corners?

The proportion of homes and lives sacrificed to the use of opium is indeed small, compared to the number sacrificed daily to alcohol.

It certainly savors of straining at a very small gnat, but swallowing a very large camel. E. C. DAVISON.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

A Newspaper Count.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I rode on the Hudson tube train, leaving Park Place Station, Newark, 9 o'clock this morning. Largely through motives of curiosity I walked through the train and counted the New York morning newspapers there in the hands of passengers. THE NEW YORK TIMES easily led. I counted 41 copies of THE TIMES, 8 of the next newspaper, 5 of the next, 3 of the next, 2 of the next, and 1 of the next. Is this not an unusual showing? Have any other readers had a similar experience? COMMUTER.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

MODERN RECORDS MUSEUMS

Founder of Association Welcomes Dr. Kunz's Project.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in THE TIMES for to-day that under the leadership of Dr. George F. Kunz a movement is on foot for the "founding of a group of museums in this city consisting of twenty buildings, which will be known as The Museums of the Peaceful Arts," the initial meeting for the promulgation of the idea having taken place under the auspices of "The American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples."

I congratulate Dr. Kunz and the other incorporators associated with him in this inestimably useful and necessary undertaking, and have no doubt of its popularity and ultimate success. Several of the gentlemen on the list have been "training for the work," so to speak, in our long two years' labor to establish The Modern Historic Records Association, which, while not organized under the auspices of the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples, was, absolutely and precisely, organized, to quote John A. Stewart in speaking of the new proposed museums, "to preserve the records of our industrial, mechanical, and scientific progress for posterity." Permit me to show an interesting parallel. It is from an article on the "Proposed Building of the Association" in the booklet of The Modern Historic Records Association, published in April, 1913:

> The evidences of changes in social life, of development of resources, of expansion of human activity, even of comparatively recent important historic events, of the growth of the arts and sciences [are most carelessly neglected] • • •. Particular things, first models, photographs, machines, are kept for a few years, perhaps for a generation or two, and then cast aside and are lost forever, so that when it is wished to trace the course of some changes from the past there is nothing to go on except scattered and obscure clues of little value.

The article above was read on Dec. 9, 1911, at the first meeting of The Modern Historic Records Association. It may be seen that our intention was then, as it is now, to use this great building then proposed for the exact purpose intended by the now proposed Museums of the Peaceful Arts.

As a proud parent I view these younglings with joy. May they grow and prosper, by all means.

ALEXANDER KONTA.
Director Modern Historic Records Association.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

MUSEUM ILL-LIGHTED.

Natural History Collections Cannot Be Carefully Studied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While visiting the American Museum of Natural History on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of studying the Mexican antiquities I found the hall in which they were contained to be wholly unlighted. It was impossible to see more than the dim outlines of the collection, and a careful examination was out of the question without the aid of a "bug light," which I saw one woman using, who evidently knew the habits of the place.

I found that only the central halls are illuminated, and the wings, comprising the greater part of the building, are dark. Those who, like myself, had come for a special purpose, were left without the necessary and proper illumination to pursue their studies. In answer to my inquiries the attendant replied that the expense of lighting the entire place was too great, and that besides there was not power enough in the building. These reasons are entirely inadequate. Such a state of affairs is only possible in a provincial city—which New York is continually shewing itself to be.

If the museum is for the use and instruction of the people, and I believe nearly 1,000,000 visit it yearly, why is it the authorities are permitted to pursue such a niggardly policy that only a small part of the really superb collection is visible? Sunday should be the gala day of the week, and everything possible should be done to make it easy and interesting for people to see the whole collection at all times. As it is, during the Winter months, between dark and 5 o'clock, the hour of closing, there are from one to two hours when most of the collections are entirely useless.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

$675 FOR CORDAY LETTER.

$2,851 Total for Day at Latta Sale —The Crane Auction.

An autograph letter of Charlotte Corday, who assassinated Jean Paul Marat, one of the Triumvirate of the Reign of Terror, was knocked down for $675 to William Patten at the afternoon sale yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company of William J. Latta's Napoleon collection. It is said that Mr. Latta refused an offer of $2,500 for this interesting relic of the French Revolution. The letter, a one-page quarto, is signed "Corday" and is addressed to Charlotte's father. It was written on the day she left home for Paris to see Marat. In it she seeks to deceive her father by saying that she is going to England.

An unpublished manuscript tragedy by Restif de la Bretonne, in which Danton, Robespierre, and other revolutionists figure, went to P. F. Madigan for $21. A fine letter of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, the noted Huguenot Chief, dated Turin, March 27, 1556, written immediately after the truce of Vaucelles, when Coligny was permitted to leave Italy, was bought by Dodd & Livingston for $51. Mr. Madigan paid $90 for a two-page quarto letter of Camille Desmoulins, leader of the mob at the beginning of the Revolution. It is dated Pas. Ier, 17, 1793, and is addressed to Joseph Le Bon, a notoriously cruel revolutionist. Another letter of Desmoulins, Paris, April 20, 1792, also signed by Freron, who voted for the death of Louis XVI., was bought by W. W. Manning for $60.25.

At the evening session J. E. Barr & Co. paid $115 for a full length stipple engraving in colors of Napoleon by Cazenave after Vanderwal. Joseph F. Sabin bought for $127.50 an extremely rare mezzotint of Napoleon as First Consul, full length, in Directory costume. C. F. Bonaventure gave $97 for another mezzotint in colors, entitled "Bonaparte Pacificateur de l'Europe," by Demachi and N. De Villeneuve. The total for the day's two sessions was $2,851, bringing the total for Part II. thus far to $9,363. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening.

In the sale of Warren C. Crane's collection of Napoleon and French Revolution material at the American Art Galleries the highest price of yesterday's two sessions was $155, paid by W. H. Hoffman of Providence, R. I., for an oval portrait in oils on panel of Napoleon, by Horace Vernet, bust in uniform, wearing cocked hat. This portrait, it is said, was given by Napoleon at St. Helena to Barry O'Meara, his physician, who gave it in turn to Thomas Moore, the poet. A feature of the evening sale was a collection of twenty-eight signatures of Napoleon appended to documents and to letters, by other persons. The top price for any of these was $62.50, given by Mr. Hoffman for a report of Dejean, which Napoleon signed "N. P." on the left margin.

A portrait of Marie Louise, Empress of France, by Girardet, went to W. E. Benjamin for $104. Two letters of Gen. Jean Victor Moreau brought $22.50. A fine holograph letter of Joachim Murat, Marshal of France and King of Naples, to whom Napoleon gave in marriage his sister, Caroline, was bought by Mr. Madigan for $26.50. A letter of Comte Honoré G. de Mirabeau, in which he says that he does not know where the recipient of the letter got the idea that he (Mirabeau) was the man of the hour, brought $9. Three letters of Edward Mortier, Duc de Treviso and Marshal of France, sold for $28.50.

The total thus far is $7,212. There will be two more sessions to-day.

RECKLESS HOUSEWIVES.

Marion Harland Cites Case of Runaway Brooklyn Girl.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with hundreds of other readers I have watched with painful anxiety for the outcome of the mystery surrounding the disappearance from her home last week of a Brooklyn 16-year-old school girl. The relief that sympathizers with the agonized parents felt when the child reported herself safe and well to her father is mingled in their minds with strong indignation.

It seems unaccountable that a girl on the verge of womanhood should not have appreciated to the full the horror of distress that overwhelmed her parents as day after day went by without news of her whereabouts. I pass lightly over this phase of the subject to call the attention of mothers and housewives to the significant fact that a stranger—and under an assumed name!—secured a position in a respectable family as the nurse of three little children. The nominal mistress knew nothing of the applicant's character or antecedents excepting what the youthful "stray" chose to fabricate.

It has been my contention for half a century that the tap-root of the acknowledged evils of the domestic service is the utter lack of loyalty to one another on the part of housewives. The offense is rank, and it has made us a by-word and a hissing in the estimation of other civilized nations.

When the employe, dismissed for dishonesty or other flagrant fault, cannot obtain a new place unless she can show clean papers from her last employer; when it becomes impracticable for a nomadic adventurer to install herself in the very heart of the home, upon the strength of what she may tell of her antecedents—in a word, when housekeepers and homemakers are banded into an order each member of which is bound by conscience and honor to respect and to conserve the rights of her neighbor as if they were her own—the stigma will be lifted from what has passed into common speech as "the vexed question."

The case before us should be a useful object lesson. Will it be taken to heart? MARION HARLAND.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

ART NOTES.

Smedley and Knight Paintings at Knoedler's—At MacDowell Club.

Mr. Smedley and Ashton Knight are now sharing the honors of the Knoedler Galleries with Mr. Beckwith, and we get the types of American girl and American man in one room and in another the pleasant gardens of Normandy and the bridges of Venice. Mr. Smedley catches the peculiar independence of character in the girls of to-day with no small psychological tact. He avoids mixing it up with the very different independence that comes from ample experience. His girls are brave and not brazen, and his men give the impression of being excellent business men with all the qualities of mental and moral integrity implied in that too-often despised term. Even when he paints a Judge or an artist that quality of integrity gets the upper hand of other qualities.

Mr. Knight is an adventurous painter. He has been known to stand knee-deep in a French fishing stream in order to paint it not only as one sees it from shore, but as one sees and feels it midstream. And that, says one of his friends, is being a practical artist. The water that flows and ripples or lies stagnant under the gray skies of Holland or the blue skies of France or the green skies of Venice, is not however, all that counts in his pictures. He has precisely caught the color of a red thorn tree in blossom, the muffled crimson that commonly is made too raw or else too gray, and to those who know the red thorn well the picture will bring pleasure.

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The course of evolution, they say, is from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and by that token the exhibition at the MacDowell Club this week must be very far along. Yet there seems to have been a distinct effort toward an exhibition that should hold together in alm. Andrew Dasburg improvises in chromatic chiaroscuro. His four exercises in color should be taken for just what they are, mere chromatic exercises, very brilliant as technical experiment but quite meaningless as art. When he applies his technical method to the representation of concrete objects, a bottle, a plate, and a teapot, for example, it becomes interesting, but not nearly as interesting as though he had succeeded in giving the sense of depth which the "chiaroscuro" in his title suggests as his real theme. On the opposite wall are still other exercises skillfully practiced by Mr. Cramer, only why practice in public? We all know that much drill goes before any competent performance.

Still, practicing is much less afflicting to the public than doing the Red Sea as Mr. Zorach does it, and again, it is better to do the Red Sea than to do our perfectly good New York in that unpleasant fashion. Turning thankfully away from these evil appearances to Mr. Rohland's vivid, even violent, Autumn leaves and delightful Spring blossoms, to Mr. McKee's sober and distinguished bit of still life, and to Oliver Chaffee's vigorous flower paintings, one has a sense of ordered movement, a sort of march of color to the sound of loud brass bands. It is tiring, but not stupid. The sculpture by Miss Grace M. Johnson is restful, especially her "Shouts," delightful unprogressive beasts nozzling against each other after the fashion of little pigs. Mr. Lee's sculpture is not so simple, but there is a quality of charm in his angular "Virgin."

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William Auerbach Levy, who in 1911 gained the Mooney Traveling Scholarship, has on view in one of the rooms of the Fine Arts Building a number of etchings and paintings. He is more at home with the etcher's than with the painter's medium, and has availed himself of a variety of methods in obtaining his result. In "Doorway of Notre Dame Vernon" the really beautiful detail of the arch is carefully worked out, yet kept in place, and the whole is an unusually attractive bit of architectural study. "My Sister Lily" has the relaxed grace of quiescent childhood, the small hands in the lap curiously corresponding to the childish unformed mouth in their conveyance of the idea of an undeveloped personality. In "The Italian," on the other hand, the relaxed line speaks quite clearly of the burden of years. Mr. Levy gives a sense of bony structure in the drawing of the head, which is lacking in his construction of the figure. In his etchings he has learned the value of open spaces.

Drops 'Republican' from Club Name

The West Side Republican Club meeting in the club rooms at 270 West Eighty-fourth Street last night decided to change the name of the organization to the West Side Club. It was explained that the club had gradually changed from a Republican organization to a purely social club, and that the "Republican" in its name had kept from membership many neighbors who otherwise would have joined and who will now affiliate themselves with it because of its new name. The club membership numbers 320.

WHITMAN TAKES UP OPERA TICKET FIGHT

Orders Inquiry to See if the Penal Law Has Been Violated.

HE WILL GET AT THE FACTS

Opera Company Decides to Sell Its Tickets Hereafter Direct to Subscribers.

A John Doe investigation of all the transactions which caused the tangle over the $54,000 worth of Metropolitan Opera tickets held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street, as collateral for a loan made to the theatre ticket agency of Tyson & Co., 1,122 Broadway, will be started at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Announcement to that effect was made yesterday by District Attorney Whitman at the end of a conference he held with ex-State Senator Frank D. Pavey, who as Chairman of a committee representing more than 200 of the dissatisfied patrons of the ticket agency went to Mr. Whitman's office on Monday afternoon to demand that such an inquiry be made.

Ex-Senator Pavey arrived at the District Attorney's office promptly at 10:30 o'clock. He did not leave until 12:30 o'clock.

At the close of the conference with ex-Senator Pavey Mr. Whitman said:

"The District Attorney's office will institute John Doe proceedings with the view of determining whether any offenses against the penal law have been committed in connection with the hypothecation of the season tickets issued by the Metropolitan Opera Company to Tyson & Co. and deposited by it with the Metropol

MOVING TABLEAUX OF GIRLS OF ORIENT

Society Buds in Harem Dress of Modern Design March in Waldorf Ballroom.

A PERSIAN GARDEN EFFECT

Mme. Ali Kuli Khan of Persia, in Court Attire, in Box at Benefit for Catholic University.

Society girls in Oriental garb transformed the large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, both afternoon and evening, into a Persian garden of beauty. The occasion was the moving tableaux vivants given for the benefit of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of prominent society women of New York.

This was the first large entertainment of the Winter season, which had been ushered in by the opera and the Horse Show, and there was a large and fashionable gathering. The tableaux lasted about an hour, after which the ballroom floor was cleared for dancing.

The society girls sold programmes, flowers, and candles, and at the close of the tableaux they formed a march from the stage around the ballroom. Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the Persian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, D. C., occupied one of the prosenium boxes in her Court dress and jewels.

The Maharajahs and Maharanee Kapatala of India, who are on their way round the world, and who accepted an invitation to attend the entertainment, will not arrive in New York for a day or so. In the box set aside for them were three Princes of the reigning house of Punjab, India, who are students at Columbia University, including Sardar Dalip Swigh, Suchet Singh, and P. P. Bhundkankai.

The stage was set to represent a Persian garden, with a purple sky, and while Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden" was rendered by a quartet, accompanied by the pipe organ, the characters of the tableaux appeared in poses in Oriental costumes of modern design.

The Persian costumes worn by the society girls, including some of this season's buds and many of last year's débutantes, were picturesque, and the most elaborate that have been seen for many a moon. Minaret tunics, the wired lampshade effects, with harem skirts, gorgeous headdresses, and gauzy veils of cerise and pastel shades, were seen on every side. As the attaché of the Persian Embassy declared that if Aladdin's lamp had been rubbed no greater vision of loveliness could have been projected against a Persian background.

A considerable sum was realized by the entertainment, which Mrs. Darrall Hoffman, through whom application for tickets was made, was much gratified over the result of the entertainment, which was arranged by a patroness committee.

Among the girls who assisted, the majority of whom appeared in costume, were the Misses Hope Hamilton, Josephine Nicoll, Dorothy Chisolm, Priscilla Bull, Marjorie Cleveland, Frances Montagu Ward, Harriet Lummus, Estelle Mulqueen, Marie Buckley, Marjorie Browning, Mildred Hamilton, Mary Hamilton Gifford, Cordelia Hall, Anna Gilbert, Eleanor Hartshorne, Carol Hackstaff, Ned Johnston, Janet Martin, Mary Milford, Eugenie Philbin, Gladys Robbins, Marie Rodewald, Genevieve Sanford, Blanche Sheehan, Tesson Thayer, Lavinia Trevor, Ruth Thurston, Mary and Helen Watson, Angelica Brown, Dorothy Mott, and Margaret Smith.

Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mrs. George Elder Adams, Mrs. David G. Heller, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Philip G. McFadden, Mrs. John Hitchcock, Mrs. John Strahan, Mrs. Lawrence Sanford, Miss Gertrude White, were others who appeared in costume.

Those who had boxes for the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Warren Dennis, Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne, Gen. Horace Porter, John D. Crimmins, Mrs. William B. Force, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. A. Masters McDonnell, Mrs. Michael J. Malqueen, Mrs. William Proctor, Mrs. James B. Cheek, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, ex-Justice and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Florian Krug, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr.

RUSSIAN OPERA. PERHAPS.

But Hammerstein Refuses to Sponsor Report of Ballet Coming, Too.

Rumors of serious impediments to Oscar Hammerstein's new attraction to augment his season of opera in English at his new Lexington Avenue opera house next Spring. The attraction in question, which so far the impresario has refused to announce, is the Russian opera and ballet company which has appeared outside of St. Petersburg in London and Paris with success.

Chaliapine the great Russian bass, who was heard here as in Metropolitan several seasons ago, heads the opera organization, and those at the head of the ballet are Nijinsky, the male dancer, and Karsavina, who stands among the women dancers in equal prominence with Pavlowa.

The story is generally taken with a grain of salt, as it is pointed out that Oscar Hammerstein would hardly abandon his season in Italian and French opera, with artists already engaged, to embark on the undertaking of bringing over for a short engagement an enormously expensive organization, especially since, with but few exceptions, Russian ballet propaganda in this country has hitherto spelled financial disaster.

Mrs. Ball Weds Ledyard Cogswell.

The marriage of Mrs. Anna E. Ball of this city, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Schafer of Green Castle, Ind., to Ledyard Cogswell of Albany, N. Y., took place yesterday at noon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles Smith performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family. Mistress of Passhorn was matron of honor and Ledyard Cogswell, Jr., was best man for his father. A breakfast was held afterward at Sherry's.

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VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

French Natural Mineral Water

TO POPULARIZE OPERA.

Century Music to be Sold in Stores in Competition with 'Popular' Sheet.

A new and widespread agency for the popularizing of grand opera in not only New York but in other cities of the country has been undertaken by the Century Opera Company, and as a result hundreds of store windows and counters will by Christmas time exhibit grand opera music side by side with the latest turkey trots and tangos, in more attractive appearance, at the same price and in direct competition with the ten-cent "popular" music.

The agencies for the distribution will be the department stores and the five and ten cent stores. Several of the New York department stores already carry this music, and the opera company is now making arrangements with the largest owners of the five and ten cent stores whereby the concern will make a first order of 2,500,000 copies for distribution and sale among its 700 stores over the country.

The music has been arranged by Conductors Nicosia and Pasternack of the Century Company and Charles Eggett, with the main idea in view, the combatting of "popular" sheet music. One index of the popularity of the operatic selections published has been the sale of phonograph records. The opera company officials consulted the manufacturers of records and learned what the numbers were which found the readiest sale.

The music has been arranged for voice and piano with the idea always in mind that it must make no more demands on technic than the average popular sheet music. The old arrangements have been thrown overboard, therefore, and others substituted which give the piano part melodiousness and carrying power.

"We recognized what an enormous aid this would be in our work of popularizing grand opera," said Edward Kellogg Baird, President of the Century Opera Company, yesterday. "Our whole idea has been to make this music attractive in appearance, and so arranged that it could hope to tempt those with a smattering of music away from 'popular' music to something that they would be surprised to discover in the end was vastly more interesting and entertaining.

"Just as the Century Opera performances have made a new public of opera-goers, we hope this new venture will make a new public for good music in its own way. The educational value cannot be overestimated. I think the stores in which grand opera music now makes its first adequate entrance sell more actual copies of music than any one else in the world, and we are after their patrons to convert them."

SENATE'S WEDDING GIFT.

Tea Set, Candlesticks, and Other Silver for White House Bride.

For a wedding present for Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, who will be married on Nov. 25 to Francis B. Sayre, the United States Senate has selected a colonial engraved tea set and waiter, four candlesticks, a large ice-cream platter and two large compotiers. The set was chosen by Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey, who was delegated by the Senate as a committee of one.

The service was admired greatly by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson on their recent visit to New York. It matches the handsome set of table silver presented to Miss Wilson by Mrs. Sayre, the bridegroom's mother. When Miss Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, came to New York to select the present to be given by the House of Representatives to Miss Wilson, she at first suggested the selection of the same set. It was afterward decided, however, by Representatives to give jewels to Miss Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The wedding gifts of Miss Jessie Wilson were augmented to-day by the receipt of two Persian rugs, sent with the good wishes of the members of the New Jersey Congressional delegation. These Senators and Representatives from the President's home State, with their respective families, are among the few persons from Congressional circles invited to the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield, the former President of Williams College, on their coming visit to Washington for the Wilson-Sayre wedding will be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.

Pownall—Davison.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Carolyn Theresa, daughter of the late Henry J. Davison of 875 Park Avenue, New York, was married to-day at Holy Trinity Church Brompton, to Reginald Edward Pownall, son of the late Rev. Alfred Pownall, formerly of Norwich, England.

Fisher-Remsen Wedding.

Mrs. Mary Putnam Remsen, a daughter of George Palmer Putnam, and William Forbes Fisher of London were married quietly yesterday afternoon in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie. None but the immediate families were present. Mrs. Remsen wore a blue traveling gown and had no attendants. Her father gave her in marriage. Mr. Fisher had William Bonbright as his best man. There were no ushers and no reception was held. Mr. Fisher is an American, but is engaged in business in London, and he and his bride will soon sail to make their home in that city. Mrs. Fisher is a sister of G. P. Putnam, Jr., and of Edward H. and James O. Putnam.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John M. Carrere and her daughters, the Misses Carrere, have closed their country house and have returned to their apartment, 471 Park Avenue, for the Winter.

Lieut. Col. Vollrath von Bülow of Berlin, Germany, who has been traveling extensively in this country, is at the Hotel Buckingham with his sister, Mrs. Henry Wolcott Gilbert.

Charles B. Curtis, Secretary of the American Legation at Santo Domingo, and Mrs. Curtis will arrive in New York to-morrow for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis de P. Irving of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Hotel Gotham for a visit; also Mr. and Mrs. Channing Wiley of Iselin, N. J.

Miss Dorothy Harvey is the guest of Miss Genevieve Champ Clark in Washington, D. C. Miss Clark was the guest of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at the opera on Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews and Miss Margaret Andrews of the Vanderbilt have gone to Boston for a visit, and will attend the Harvard-Yale football game on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson are at the Vanderbilt; also Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wanamaker and Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who have come over for the Horse Show.

Mrs. John Parkin Gifford will give a dancing tea in one of the private suites at Sherry's this afternoon to formally introduce her elder daughter, Miss Lentilhon Gifford. The tea will be followed by a theatre party and supper, which Louis Keller is to give for Miss Gifford.

Miss Helen Hyde is giving to-day a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Louise Butler.

Mrs. John Myers Shedd is giving a reception at 148 East Thirty-eighth Street this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Barbara Shedd and her niece, Miss Katharine Clinton Husted, who is spending the Winter with Mrs. Shedd. Miss Esther Cleveland will be one of the receiving party.

Miss Clementine Reese will entertain with a large luncheon to-day at Sherry's for her débutante niece, Miss Virginia Scully.

The wedding of Miss Susan E. G. Drake and Richard Sears of Boston will take place this afternoon in St. James's Church, East Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. A small reception will be held at the home of Mrs. Lyman Tiffany Dyer, 8 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Dyer is the bride's sister.

Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, who has been out of town most of the Autumn, has returned to her town house, 132 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Noah Rogers will give a luncheon to-day for her daughter, Miss Anne Rogers, at 19 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons is entertaining to-day for her daughter, Miss Le Brun Parsons, with a luncheon of thirty at Sherry's.

HEDLEY TILTS AT THE SERVICE BOARD

Responsible for Unfair Competition, Interborough Official Tells Efficiency Diners.

HONEST JOBBING URGED

Salesmanship Reforms Needed to Meet Tariff Cuts, Says R. K. MacLea—Business Methods for City.

The question of how efficiency will meet the new competition caused by the reduction of the tariff, the regulation of public service corporations, and the introduction of business methods in the letting of municipal contracts was discussed at the dinner of the Efficiency Society held at the Aldine Club last night. The subject was taken up from the point of view of the public service corporation, the textile industries, and the City of New York respectively by Frank Hedley, Vice President and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; R. K. MacLea, a tariff expert, and Elihu C. Church, Secretary of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Cornelius F. Loder, an efficiency engineer, presided at the meeting.

Mr. Hedley had grievances to air against the newspapers for "too much adverse criticism" of himself and against the Public Service Commission which, he said, has caused much unnecessary and unfair "new competition" ever since it was first "wished upon us."

"New York City has the best rapid transit system of any city in the world," said Mr. Hedley. "Yet, of the 1,000,000 or more persons we are carrying in the Subway daily, and the 1,000,000 in the elevated lines, and the 1,000,000 more in the surface lines, I believe the majority would like to know more about how the roads should be operated than those who have spent a lifetime trying to find out.

"After the Public Service Commission was wished upon us in 1907 I spent about 80 per cent. of my time in the Public Service Commission's office, answering questions at public hearings. That, to my mind, was all a waste of time—time that should have been used in my office improving the efficiency of the plan I was working for. We welcome healthy criticism, but once in a while we like to get a square deal. A business conducted on principles of the greatest efficiency cannot endure unless protected against unnecessary and ruinous competition.

"The power to introduce ruinous competition in the rapid transit system of this city is vested in two bodies, the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate. The street cars of the New York Railways are daily subjected to obstruction that prevents their operation on as efficient a basis as they should be by improper regulation of vehicular traffic and by the public's crossing at all points except the crossings. There is now before the Board of Estimate a proposal to introduce new buses on our streets. This would only increase the vehicular congestion and the fatalities on our streets—532 deaths in the last year—and add ruinous competition to our car lines. Already these buses seem to be plowing up Riverside Drive, the parks, and our streets, for no other purpose than to cultivate the ground—the crop being a goodly one of ruts and holes."

Mr. MacLea said the tariff reduction had demonstrated that it was the American textile manufacturers that were at fault in comparison with European manufacturers. The real fault, he said, lay in American methods of distribution. The foreign textile merchant, through years of striving to reach American consumers despite the tariff, has brought his methods of distribution up to a high state of development and efficiency, whereas the too high tariff was productive in the country of the type of business shark who became accustomed to succeeding by "putting one over" whenever he could, with excessive profits through methods of misrepresentation of his merchandise. The real step to lower prices, said Mr. MacLea, was not in the tariff, but in employing better men to buy and sell and in compelling adherence to sound business principles and crushing out misrepresentation. He spoke highly of introducing increased efficiency, he asserted, was not in the mills but among jobbers, retailers, and other middlemen.

There were about 100 persons at the dinner, and among them were William B. Willcox, former Chairman of the Service Board; Travis H. Whitney, Harry Rice, Commissioner of Accounts; Percy Straus, and M. D. R. Weyent.

ACTRESSES IN BLACK FACE.

The Casino Theatre was filled yesterday afternoon by the friends of The Professional Woman's League for the benefit given by that organization. The programme made up of short sketches and specialties by most of the leading actors and actresses now in the city, ran for almost four hours. The entertainment was a minstrel performance in which all of the performers were women. Fifty actresses and their friends took part in the minstrel show and all of them appeared in "black face."

Members of the Twelfth Night club assisted the women of the League in receiving the audience. More than $1,000 was raised by the performance.

New Play for Adolf Philipp Theatre.

A local German-American play called "Two Lots in the Bronx," in three acts with music, by Adolf Philipp will be produced by that writer at the Adolf Philipp Theatre on Thanksgiving night. On Nov. 26, the night before Thanksgiving, the present play at that house, "The Midnight Girl," will be presented for the 100th time and will then be withdrawn as a German attraction. Shortly afterwards "The Midnight Girl" will make its bow in English at a Broadway Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Little Give Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Little of Atlanta, Ga., who have been in town for the opera and the Horse Show, gave a dinner last night at the Vanderbilt. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Coy, Frank A. Munsey, David E. Simpson, and Mr. Hammill.

Ampersands to Give a Comedy.

The Ampersands, a dramatic organization of the Bronx, will give the three-act comedy "The Three Hats," by Arthur Shirley, Friday night at the McKinley Square Casino, 160th Street, east of Boston Road. The cast is composed of members of the organization, under the supervision of Carl H. Booker, the dramatic reader and critic.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HELP THE NEEDY TO BE THANKFUL

Of the sick and needy who have turned to us for aid, there are 500 families for whom Thanksgiving will be a day of melancholy instead of gratification unless we speak in their behalf.

In each of these homes, dependent because of some unavoidable misfortune, we want to foster hope again revived, and to stimulate courage for the Winter's struggle.

For $2.50 you can provide a Thanksgiving Dinner and make one family grateful.

The best way to acknowledge mercies received is to pass kindness along—to make some one else thankful.

How many families do you think you should help to express fully your gratitude for blessings conferred?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

MR. KREISLER'S RECITAL.

The Great Violinist Makes His First Appearance This Season.

Mr. Fritz Kreisler, who came to America last season for only a few orchestral concerts and offered no solo recitals, has returned this season to give much of himself in both these ways. He made a beginning yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall with a recital. Every time he returns, Mr. Kreisler's noble, virile, versatile, and widely sympathetic art seems finer than it did before; for he is an artist still young and still in the process of growth toward the highest things. And yet the judgment that he is among the greatest of contemporary artists is already one that can be bestowed upon him without fear.

He did not show all his greatest qualities in his recital yesterday, though there was indeed matter that brought out some of his finest musicianship—the E major suite of Bach, of which the prelude and gavotte are often played, the two minuets and gigue much less often. It is a solo suite as Bach wrote it, but Schumann added skilfully and judiciously a pianoforte accompaniment; and it was this version that Mr. Kreisler played yesterday, though nothing was said about it on the programme, as there should have been. Mr. Kreisler's tone did not have all through his composition quite its full sensuous beauty and smoothness which was manifested later in the programme; but it had a masculine and searching power. The splendid vigor, nerve, and rhythmic elesticity of his performance, especially of the prelude; his warmth and breadth of style, and the pregnant significance of his phrasing made it memorable.

Mr. Kreisler has long given his attention to music of the pre-classical period, of which he always has an accumulation on his programme in short pieces, often arrangements or transcriptions. Some of these are of a tenuous nature and are not quite worth the time and skill that he devotes to them, at least in such numbers. There were several in his group yesterday that well repaid attention, as a noble slow movement by Johann Sebastian Bach's son, Wilhelm Friedmann, and the prelude and allegro by Paganini and the variations by Tartini, which are familiar. There were others of less significance, and the least of them, "La Chasse" by Cartier, who exploits in it all the conventionalities of a "hunting piece," and very few musical ideas, was the most popular. Mr. Kreisler was induced to repeat it—and, to be sure, he played it with an adroit delicacy, even if not always in perfect intonation.

Pieces, all short, by Gluck, Schumann, and Mozart, Mr. Kreisler's own popular "Caprice Viennois," and three of Paganini's caprices were the other numbers on the programme. There were some of the audience who would have liked to see a great artist devoting more attention to greater music, more worthy of his powers and his art. Fortunately, there will be opportunity for them to be gratified before the season is much older.

"TROVATORE" AT CENTURY.

New Tenor, Henri Barron, as Manrico, and Lois Ewell, Leonora.

Leonora	Lois Ewell
Azucena	Kathleen Howard
Inez	Florence Cowshlan
Manrico	Henri Barron
Count di Luna	Morton Adkins
Ferrando	Alfred Kaufman
Ruiz	Vernon Dalhart
An Old Gypsy	John Interrante

At the Century Opera House last night the first performance of a week's engagement of "Il Trovatore" was given. Various phrases have been used at various times to describe the hold this Verdi opera has on the affections of the public, and it evidently remained strong enough at least to have drawn a large audience last night to the Century. The performance was an interesting one. Lois Ewell returned to the company after an absence, and her singing of the rôle of Leonora, which she invested with a human charm that is not always looked for in the portrayal of heroines of the school was the most enjoyable single feature of the evening.

The performance brought forward as Manrico a tenor who had not before appeared with the company, in the person of Henri Barron, who had been heard with the Savage production of "The Girl of the Golden West" on tour. His singing last night was not impressive. Morton Adkins was heard to advantage as the Count di Luna, and Kathleen Howard had effective moments as the old gypsy, Azucena. The production was very good scenically. Carlo Nicosia conducted with skill and discretion.

MR. AND MRS. MANNES PLAY.

A New "Virginian" Sonata by a Young American Composer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes have gone to a still smaller theatre, the Princess, for their sonata recitals, which have in such a place the intimacy between players and listeners desirable for such a performance. They played a new sonata for piano and violin yesterday afternoon at the first of their series, by a young American composer, John Powell. He is not unknown to New York, for last season his violin concerto was performed here by Mr. Efrem Zimbalist and he himself appeared afterward as a pianist. In his concerto he showed his intention of employing negro themes and rhythms as musical material, and he has done it avowedly in this sonata, which he entitles "Sonata Virginianesque."

The three enchained movements are called "In the Quarters," "In the Woods," "In the Big House," respectively; but there is not much more than a general suggestion of the "programme" implied by these descriptions. The themes on which they are based are characteristic; the movements themselves are clever, and, as the artists would say, in a good sense, "amusing." There is something of the inexperience and inexpertness shown in them that was remarked in the concerto; inexpertness, that is, in developing and building up a musical fabric with cogency and solidity. There is a real feeling for the expression of mood, as well as for harmonic color, and frequent, sometimes restless modulation. The andante suggests MacDowell's procedures, something of his way of looking at nature through music, and in the last movement there is the mirthfulness of the Virginia reel—not in itself very difficult to seize, to be sure.

The "Sonata Virginianesque," though it is not a very substantial contribution to native art, commended itself to the audience, who also heard the concert givers play a sonata by Veracini in E minor, marked as for the "first time," excellent and even impressive music of the old spirit, and Schumann's D minor sonata.

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

A Composition by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari Played for First Time Here.

Probably Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's trio, Op. 5, No. 1, would hardly have had a place on the programme of the Adele Margulies Trio, as it had last evening at their first concert this season, if he had not had three operas successfully performed in New York. But if not highly important, it is agreeable music, the early work of a young musician who did not try to be severe or profound, nor yet to write in the latest idiom of Italy, France, or Germany, and who had some melodic invention at his command and was not afraid to use it. Though its matter is not important, it is written with skill and a genuine feeling for construction and cohesive form. Wolf-Ferrari wrote a number of chamber compositions in his earlier years, of which a sonata for piano and violin and a piano quintet had previously been played here. This trio was worth playing and gave pleasure to a discriminating audience in the excellent performance offered by Miss Margulies, Mr. Lichtenberg, and Mr. Schulz.

They played also Brahms's beautiful trio in B major, Op. 8, in the revision by which he so much improved it thirty-seven years after its first publication, and Miss Margulies and Mr. Lichtenberg played Grieg's sonata for piano and violin, another Op. 8.

FAMOUS TUTOR OF OPERA STARS DEAD

Mme. Mathilde de C. Marchesi Succumbs in London at 87—Won Tributes from Kings.

BEGAN AS CONCERT SINGER

Gave Her Lessons in Five Languages—Melba, Calve, Eames, and Di Murska Among Her Pupils.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mme. Mathilde Marchesi died in London to-day. She was famous for over half a century as the teacher of some of the best-known singers in the world.

Her pupils included Melba, Calvé, Eames, Blanche Marchesi (her daughter), Sybil Sanderson, Emma Nevada, and Felice Lyne.

Mme. Mathilde de Castrone Marchesi was one of the most famous vocal teachers in the world. She was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and her maiden name was Mathilde Graumann. She was originally a concert singer, but joined the Vienna Conservatory as a teacher as far back as 1854. She afterward taught in Paris, then in Cologne, and later returned to Vienna, which she left finally in 1881 to make her home in Paris, where she had since lived.

Her husband, Salvatore Cavalleri de Castrone, Marchese della Rajata, was also a singer, and made his début in New York in 1848. Her daughter, Blanche Marchesi, is a concert and opera singer who has sung much in Canada and the United States, but has recently assisted her mother in teaching.

Mme. Marchesi spoke many languages and gave her lessons in French, German, English, Italian, or Russian. Among her pupils was Ilma di Murska. She was the friend of the composers Massenet, Meyerbeer, Gounod, Rossini, and Rubinstein.

Mme. Marchesi celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her début in Paris in 1889. She was a firm believer in the doctrine of hard work. She told her pupils that though God might make the most wonderful throat in the world, only steady care and study could develop it to perfection.

"There are beautiful voices in all countries," she said in a recent interview. "American women are admirable and I am devoted to them. I have but one reproach to make, concerning them, and that is not of their character, but of their education, which little fits them for an artistic career.

"The majority come to me knowing no language but English, with a keen understanding of business and the practical side of life, but a complete ignorance of art. They are somewhat fickle and not extremely serious in their work; they like variety in professors as well as in everything else; they have not the application of girls who have received classic and artistic training, and one more influence which determines their professional calibre is their Puritan heritage."

Perhaps no other singing teacher was ever paid so many tributes as was Mme. Marchesi by Kings, Queens, and the nobility. She received many medals from the crowned heads of Europe as a reward for her services to the musical world.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When the Anderson Gaiety Company moves into the Strand Theatre with "The Candy Shop," upon the completion of that house, it will not have a lease on the theatre, as stated. Max Spiegel, Secretary of the Mitchel H. Mark Realty Corporation, owner of the building, said yesterday that his concern would operate the theatre, and that the Anderson attractions, playing at dollar prices, would come in on a sharing basis.

The benefit performance at the Republic Theatre last night for the Lenox Hill Hospital netted a large sum of money for that institution. Friends of the hospital bought out all of the theatre's seats and resold them at an advanced figure.

De Wolf Hopper has been engaged by Brady, Comstock & Gest for the rôle of King Musenstein in "Hop o' My Thumb," which comes to the Manhattan Opera House next Wednesday night. This was made possible by the closing down of "Miss Caprice" last Saturday night.

Harry Davenport has been engaged by Henry W. Savage to originate the chief comedy role in the forthcoming production of the Hungarian operetta "Sari."

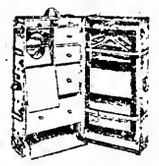
Lumsden Hare, who played for a long time last season in "The Whip," has been engaged by Charles Frohman to appear with Miss Billie Burke in the new Somerset Maugham play, "The Land of Promise."

Next week at Hammersteins' will be known as "Lambs Week," as the male portion of the bill has been drafted from the membership of the Lambs. A large block of seats has been reserved for Monday night by the actors' club in honor of the occasion.

The one hundredth performance of "Adele" will be celebrated at the Longacre Theatre to-morrow night. After the performance the company together with a number of invited guests will go to Reisenweber's, where a beefsteak dinner will be served.

Several of New York's prominent artists attended in a body the performance of "The Great Adventure" last night at the Booth Theatre, and among them were John W. Alexander, Edwin H. Blashfield, Herbert Adams, H. W. Ranger, Robert Henri, Arthur B. Davies, Elliott Dangerfield, Kenyon Cox, Daniel C. French, William H. Chase, Francis C. Jones, F. Ballard Williams, and Carroll Beckwith.

Crouch & Fitzgerald



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MRS. HOWE AGAIN ON STAGE.

Wife of President Wilson's Nephew Takes the Name of Margaret Vale.

Mrs. George Howe of Columbia, S. C., whose husband is a nephew of President Wilson, is to play a part in "Omar, the Tentmaker," Richard Walton Tully's new play, which is to be produced by the company of which former Mayor Phelan of San Francisco is the head. Last year Mrs. Howe, under the name of Margaret Howe, took a small part in Mme. Nazimova's company, but soon retired. Now she has taken the stage name of Margaret Vale and intends to remain on the stage.

TEACHER OF BLIND DEAD.

Miss Gertrude E. Bingham Taught Classes in Public Schools Since 1909

Miss Gertrude E. Bingham, instructor of classes for blind children in the public schools, died of pneumonia at her home, 517 West 111th street, on Monday, after a short illness. She was born at Brandon, Vt., in 1868.

Miss Bingham taught in schools for the blind at Overbrooke, Penn.; Salem, Ore., and Hartford, Conn. In January, 1909, she was appointed to the position she held at the time of her death. Under her supervision the classes for blind children in this city, organized in October, 1906, increased to twelve in the elementary schools with an enrollment of 134 pupils. During that period 189 blind children were instructed, of whom only twenty-three had ever attended an institution for the blind. Eight of her pupils were graduated from elementary schools, and are now attending high schools.

Miss Bingham was a believer in home visiting by teachers under her charge.

Capt. Lehman B. Lake.

Capt. Lehman Blew Lake, one of the best known yacht Captains along the Atlantic Coast, died on Monday from Bright's disease at his home, 236 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn. Capt. Lake was born in Camden, N. J., forty-three years ago, and the twenty-five years of his early life was in the West Indian and South American trade. His first command was the yacht Nokomis, and he later commanded the Yamoose, Lady Evelyn, Aloha, Gunilda, Comanche, Venetia, Margaret, Peregemere, and Cristina, his last command being owned by the Spreckels family. All his commands were famous yachts. During the Spanish-American war Capt. Lake was executive officer of the United States transport Kilpatrick. He left a widow, Lulu Wardell, daughter of Judge William H. Wardell; a son, Harry Lehman Lake, and three daughters.

Henry T. Champney.

Henry T. Champney, founder and for many years President of the Bovinine Company, manufacturer of a food product, died yesterday from a complication of diseases at his home, 300 West Seventy-eighth Street. He was born in New Hampshire eighty-eight years ago, and came to this city thirty years ago. Despite his years, Mr. Champney took an active interest in his business. He possessed a library which contained many rare books.

J. Stearns Cushing.

NORWOOD, Mass., Nov. 18.—J. Stearns Cushing, former President of the United Typothetae of America, a former member of the Governor's Council and President of the Norwood Press, a book printing house, died at his home here to-day. Mr. Cushing had been ill several weeks following an operation for an internal trouble. He was 59 years old.

Obituary Notes.

OSCAR R. W. HOEFER, formerly baritone soloist in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, died on Sunday of cancer at his home, 804 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was 52 years old and is survived by a widow and child.

NICHOLAS FESSEL, a retired Brooklyn brewer, died on Monday at his home, 121 Suydam Street, Ridgewood. He was born in Germany eighty years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century. Mr. Fessel was active in German societies.

CATHERINE MARTIN, widow of Bernard Martin, a pioneer Brooklyn merchant, died on Monday at her home, 1 Front Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 69. She was the oldest member, in point of attendance, of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church.

ISAAC NORRIS, for sixty years a resident of Brooklyn and a pioneer in the tinsmithing and roofing business, is dead at his home, 1,087 Jefferson Avenue. He was 77 years old.

JAMES L. KEARNEY, who recently retired after forty years in the real estate business, died on Monday at his home, 280 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 67. He was prominent in Catholic affairs.

MARY WESTERVELT JONES, wife of Alfred Jones of 158 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday of kidney disease. She was 46 years old and is survived by her husband, two sons, one of whom is a petty officer on the United States steamship Birmingham, and five daughters.

SARAH MARIA HULSART LETTER, wife of Thomas H. Letter, and a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years, died Sunday from Bright's disease, at her home, 973 Madison Street, Brooklyn. She was twice married, her first husband being Joseph Blauvelt.

MRS. ROBERT E. GALLAGHER, widow of Robert J. Gallagher, formerly years attached to the Kings County Surrogate's Court, and later in the Finance Department, died on Monday at her home, 880 New Lots Road, East New York. She was a member of the Church of St. Gabriel.

JULIA PRENTIS FRENCH, widow of Stephen B. French, Appraiser of the Port of New York during the Administration of President Grant, and President of the Board of Police Commissioners for ten years, died yesterday at her home, 116 East Nineteenth Street. She was born in New London, Conn., sixty-one years ago, the daughter of Edward and Cornelia Prentis. Mrs. French is survived by three children—Walter C., Stephen B., and Mrs. William B. Box.

Mrs. ADDIE M. CALDWELL PERDUE, wife of John F. Perdue, died on Monday night at her home, 1,285 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Albany, and had lived in Brooklyn for 30 years. Besides her husband she is survived by three children, one of whom, William A., is employed by The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

WILLIAM WALLACE HOWE, steward of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday at his home, 11 Hanover Street, Rockville Centre, L. I. He was employed for twenty-three years by Stern Brothers of New York. Mr. Howe was 46 years old, and left a widow and four children.

NATHANIEL TAFT, cousin of ex-President William Howard Taft, died at the home of his daughter at West Sioux Falls, S. D., on Monday, at the age of 85. Mr. Taft went there to live from Fort Jervis, N. Y., where he had lived for fifty-seven years. For sixty-two years he was an engineer on the Boston, Worcester & Fitchburg Railroad.

Mrs. ESTHER ANN ANDERSON, wife of William Anderson, for twenty years Superintendent of the Nassau Ferry Company, is dead at her home, 80 Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, from pneumonia. She was born in Brunswick, Me., and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years.

HARRY H. FRANK, for six years agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, with offices at 1 Madison Avenue, died at his home in West Branch, N. J., on Monday. He was 40 years old.

HENRY E. WELLS, for many years proprietor of the Canoe Place Inn, Good Ground, L. I., is dead at his home, 81 Fenimore Street, Flatbush. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

Miss ELIZABETH BREWER of Stockbridge, Mass., a sister of the late Chief Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, died in a Pittsfield hotel yesterday. She was born in Stockbridge in 1845. Miss Brewer left two sisters, Misses Adelia and Amelia Brewer of Stockbridge.

JEFFERSON McWILLIAMS, 63 years old, of 116 Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton, S. I., died at his home Monday. He had been employed by the Adams Express Company for fifty years. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Mrs. FRANCES JOSEPHINE CHAMBERLAIN, a widow, 85 years old, died yesterday in her home at 37 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. MARGARET BENSON MOORE COOMBS, wife of John Coombs and a descendant of Richard Varick, forty-fourth Mayor of New York, died on Monday at her home, 253 East 120th Street. She was 68 years old.

Dr. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, for more than twenty years a surgeon in the United States Army, died on Monday at his home in

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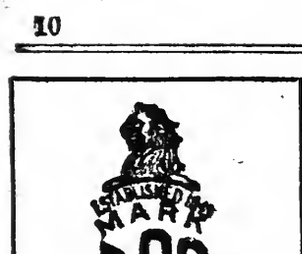
For Men



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We suggest again the dark and delicate disclosure—Christmas comes when you least expect it.

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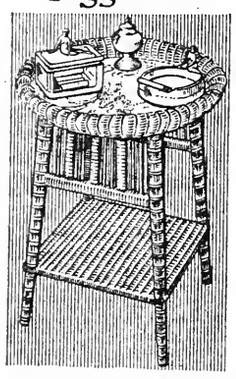

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CONGRESS TO STICK; YIELDS TO WILSON

Quitting to Get Mileage Would Be a Great Political Error, He and Leaders Think.

CURRENCY PASSAGE REMOTE

Senate Debate, About Dec. 8, to Last Two Months—New Notes Not to be Legal Tender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—While the opinion of Democratic Senators is far from united on the subject of adjourning Congress, all hope of bringing the session to an end before the regular session begins vanished to-day. Yesterday Senators who voiced the wishes of the Administration thought an adjournment very likely, and seemed themselves mildly to favor it. The inference was drawn that the President was not opposed to it.

To-day, however, the President let it be known in no uncertain tones that he would never consent to an adjournment. This determination was construed partly as a logical sequel to his declaration early in the Summer that Congress would remain in session and that the Currency bill would be on the statute books before December.

All hope of the speedy enactment of currency reform has been abandoned. In insisting on a continuous sitting of Congress, he wishes to avoid the appearance of permitting an adjournment simply in order that members of Congress might collect $226,000 of mileage. He agrees with many Democratic leaders, who have expressed the view that adjournment for the sake of mileage would be a great political error.

So far as expediting currency legislation is concerned, nothing seems to have been gained by holding Congress in Washington.

The debate can hardly begin in earnest before Dec. 8 and conservative estimates are that two months will be required for it. If the committee reports by Saturday there will still remain only one week of the present session. Monday would probably be passed over without serious discussion. On Tuesday the Senate will not be in session out of compliment to the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson. Thursday is Thanksgiving Day. From Dec. 1 to Dec. 6 time in the Senate is pre-empted by unanimous consent to consider the Seamen's bill.

Both halves of the Senate Committee continued their work to-day of revising the House bill in various particulars. Frightened at the comment their action aroused, the Democratic faction reversed their action making the new notes legal tender. At the same time they placated the Bryanites by restoring lawful money to eligibility along with gold for the reserves of the regional reserve banks, while the notes must be redeemed in gold alone at the Treasury. The regional banks reserves must be 33 1-3 per cent., while a sufficient fund must be maintained on deposit with the Treasury to redeem the notes of the regional bank presented in Washington.

To ease the stringency expected to arise from the shifting of reserves upon the installation of the new system the Democratic wing of the committee decided that the regional banks might accept on this account, instead of cash, prime commercial paper for half of the reserve to be deposited by member banks, though this paper shall be counted at only half its face value. During the same transitional period the Federal Reserve Board is authorized to accept all sorts of money, including national bank notes.

The Republican half of the committee, by a vote of 4 to 2, refused to incorporate into the bill a measure prohibiting interlocking directorates. Mr. Bristow of Kansas and Mr. Crawford of South Dakota voted for the amendment. They decided to ease the strain on the money market incident to the shifting of reserves by extending over a period of twenty-four months the time within which the shift might be accomplished. The required reserve of banks in reserve cities was fixed at 15 per cent. and in other places at 12 per cent.

Both halves of the committee eliminated the savings bank section. The Republican wing increased the requirement of capitalization for a bank establishing a branch abroad from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, and incorporated a provision permitting the regional banks to establish foreign branches. Member national banks would be permitted by an amendment adopted to lend money on farm mortgages for not more than five years to an amount equal to one-third of the bank's time deposits. A time deposit is defined as a deposit for more than thirty days.

The Republican wing inserted another amendment abolishing the system whereby national bank examiners receive fees. Instead flat salaries of from $2,000 to $7,000 were substituted, the salary in any particular case to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

MRS. VATABLE GETS PEARL.

Jury Decides $13,000 Gem Is Not the One Stolen from Nissen & Co.

The $13,000 pink pearl which for the past six days had been handed from jurymen to witnesses in the Supreme Court before Justice Donnelly was restored yesterday by the jury's verdict to Mrs. Jules J. Vatable as its rightful owner.

Ludwig Nissen & Co. lost, on April 29, 1907, through theft, a pearl similar to that owned by Mrs. Vatable, and used to recover her pearl on the ground that it was stolen property when she bought it. Expert witnesses testified that the pearl stolen from Ludwig Nissen & Co. weighed 26 grains and was drilled, while the pearl in Mrs. Vatable's possession weighed 25⅞ grains and was undrilled at the time she became its owner.

When the taking of testimony in the suit was finished on Monday Mrs. Vatable asked that she be allowed to wear her jewel at a reception that night, but permission was refused on the ground that the jury might at any time want it as an exhibit. The pearl stolen from Ludwig Nissen & Co. was reputed to have a tragic history, and was even said to have possessed malign influence on the fortunes of its owners, among whom were a deposed Rajah and a bankrupt society man.

ACCUSES THE COAL ROADS.

Plymouth Coal Company Alleges Discrimination by Three Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Robert D. Jenks and William A. Glasgow, Jr., as counsel for the Plymouth Coal Company of Wilkes-Barre, to-day filed complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, alleging that the present rates of the railroad lines are unjustly discriminatory, and in favor of shippers from Taylor, Penn., and collieries east thereof.

The company asserts that its mines, located in the Wyoming district, have to pay a higher rate than collieries thirteen miles further away from the concentrating point, although in the same zone.

Attorneys for the Interstate Commerce Commission, who are conducting the inquiry here into the practices of the coal carrying railroads, delved deep to-day into the subject of transportation facilities.

Operating officials of the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and New York, Ontario & Western were put on the stand and described the methods of concentrating coal at the mines, the movement of coal trains to tidewater, the tonnage handled, the grades encountered, and the terminal facilities.

DELAY WIRE-TAPPERS' CASE.

Whitman Seeking Witnesses Who Cannot Be Called Accomplices.

Proceedings in the District Attorney's investigation of the alleged alliance between the police and the wire-tappers' syndicate were postponed yesterday in spite of the appearance under subpoena of several witnesses who were to testify before the Grand Jury. These witnesses included former Police Capt. Dominick Riley, Frank Tarbeaux, "Curley" Carter, George McRae, and Tom Brown, the last four of whom are to tell about the syndicate from the inside.

It was said on good authority that the real reason for the delay was the wish of the District Attorney and Assistant Frederick J. Groehl to get the testimony of witnesses who were not accused of being accomplices in the transactions. While the prosecution regards its case as strong, such testimony is necessary to obtain the nine indictments which will be asked for when the Grand Jury meets again.

The subpoenas under which Capt. Riley and the other witnesses appeared yesterday were extended by the District Attorney to Monday, when, according to Mr. Whitman, the investigation will be carried forward.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of their passengers are:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—Allison V. Armour, Mrs. W. H. Averell, G. M. Bailey, P. J. Barth, A. H. Blake, C. F. Bliss, Baron and Baroness Leopold Bornemisza, Walter H. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Burk, Lady Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Lady Cheylesmore, Lady De Ros, Mr. and Mrs. A. Butler Duncan, Thomas Dunn, Mrs. Frances O. French, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fullerton, J. P. Gilroy, O. J. Gude, Mrs. D. P. Griswold, P. H. Harper, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Miss M. Kingsland, J. H. Lindgerwood, J. A. McKelvey, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., George R. Pattrello, Dr. Gustav Pistor, George W. Smalley, J. B. Warden, Alfred Wigglesworth, J. Groom, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Preston, and Percy N. Furber.

PROVENCE, (Havre)—R. B. Dent, Georges Dupont, Viscount de Sallgnac Fenelon, F. Fox, W. H. Flellau, M. D. Howell, E. de La Garza, Ernest Tcheaw, and Julian Le Roy White.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—A. Aulard, Albert Broquet, Mr. and Mrs. George Delhayne, E. D. Orlay, Miss D. Prior, and Miss Paula Steffan.

Transatlantic liners arriving to-day and some of their passengers were:

KROONLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. R. M. Baker, N. C. Banks, E. P. Banier, Miss C. S. Cutlen, Miss Virginia Hartshorne, Marshall Jones, L. W. Menocol, Snowden Mitchell, and C. B. Otto.

CHICAGO (Havre)—Miss R. V. Abbott, Donald Beauregard, T. Byrne, Mrs. L. Gisler, M. G. Lawson, Ernest Martin, and M. L. Sauvage.

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BANKS ASK CHANGE IN BOND INCOME TAX

Confer with Treasury Officials Over Securities Owned by Foreigners Abroad.

RULE AS TO FISCAL YEAR

How Corporations Must Make Their Returns So That Tax on Incomes Can Be Compared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Representatives of six New York banking houses which engage in large international bond transactions were in conference here with officials of the Treasury Department this afternoon with a view of facilitating the administration of the income tax law in the case of non-resident foreigners owning interest-bearing bonds.

In the party were Vice President John E. Gardin of the National City Bank, Mr. Stevens of J. P. Morgan & Co., Charles D. Dickey of Brown Brothers & Co., Henry R. Ickelheimer of Hidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., H. H. Habdin of the Bank of Montreal, and Col. F. Q. Brown of Redmond & Co. Secretary McAdoo arranged for them to meet the following officials directly in charge of the preparation of regulations for the administration of the income tax law: John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Col. W. H. Osborne, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Deputy Commissioner Spear, and Solicitor Johnson of that bureau.

The regulations issued on Oct. 25 provided that the income tax to be collected at the source would be deducted from the income derived from interest on bonds, mortgages, equipment trusts, receivers' certificates, or other similar obligations, of which the bona fide owners were citizens of foreign countries residing in foreign countries. This regulation, however, provided that such interest coupons, or in the case of wholly registered bonds, the orders for the payment of such interest must be accompanied by duly certified proofs to cover the cases of foreign and non-resident owners. Under the regulations already issued the normal tax of 1 per cent. would be deducted at the source unless such proof of foreign ownership were duly furnished. The form of the certificate was contained in the regulations.

As a result of to-day's conference it is probable that there will be a revision of the regulation for the purpose of serving the Government without working hardship or injustice to the foreign bondholders living in foreign countries or to the American houses through which the interest on these bonds is paid.

Secretary McAdoo late this afternoon issued another ruling governing the establishment of a "fiscal year" by corporations as a basis for the computation of their net income and the payment of their income tax. The ruling took the form of an order to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, reading in part as follows:

Any corporation, joint stock company, or association, or any insurance company, subject to the tax imposed by this act, may, at its option, have the tax payable by it computed upon the basis of the net income received (accrued) from all sources during its fiscal year, provided that it shall designate the last day of the month selected as the month in which its fiscal year shall close as the day of the closing of its fiscal year, and shall, not less than thirty days prior to the date upon which its annual return is to be filed, give notice in writing, to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which its principal place of business is located, of the day it has thus designated as the closing of such fiscal year.

In pursuance of this provision, a corporation or like organization subject to this tax may, for example, designate the 30th day of September as the day for the closing of its fiscal year whereupon its return of annual net income shall be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which its principal place of business is located, not later than sixty days after the close of its said proposed fiscal year; that is to say, on or before the 29th day of November next succeeding.

The date of the closing of the fiscal year having been designated, notice thereof must be given to the Collector not less than thirty days prior to the last day of such sixty-day period. In the case just instanced the notice must be given not later than Oct. 31.

If such designation (Sept. 30, 1913,) has been made and notice given, as hereinbefore indicated, as to the closing of the fiscal year 1913, the corporation would be authorized to make its return and have the tax payable by it computed upon the basis of the net income received (accrued) by it during the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1913, both dates inclusive.

In the absence of such designation and notice of the closing of the fiscal year, corporations and like organizations subject to this tax will be required to make their returns and have the tax computed upon the basis of the net income for the calendar year.

"Returns made under this new order of things must be on the new forms prescribed by the Treasury Department. The forms heretofore in use, under the special excise tax law, cannot be used for making returns for either the fiscal or calendar year 1913."

MACDOWELL CLUB FESTIVAL

Pageant "America," New Play by Alfred Noyes, and Ball on Dec. 16.

The annual Christmas festival of the MacDowell Club will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, for the benefit of the Edward MacDowell Student Fund, when a varied programme will be offered, which will be followed by dancing by those present.

One of the features of the evening is to be an introductory pageant and costume ball, "America in the Making," under the direction of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth. All members of the club and their guests have been invited to take part in this number.

"Rada," a new play by Alfred Noyes, which is a Christmas tragedy of the Balkans, being a plea for world's peace, will be presented by the club's Committee on the Drama. The Committee on Music will present the Mendelssohn Glee Club, Louis Koemmenich, conductor; the Committee on Painting will present two tableaux by John W. Alexander, N. A.; the Committee on Literature will present Percy MacKaye, who will read a lyrical poem written for the festival, and the Committee on Pageant and Costume Ball will present "America."

New "Club List" Out.

"The Club List" of New York for 1914 and 1915 has just been issued. The volume contains the officers and standing committees of thirty clubs and a roster of 25,000 members of the leading clubs of New York City. It also contains the dates of the organization and incorporation of the clubs, initiation fees, annual dues and other information.

PUBLIC DINNER DANCES.

The Plaza Will Give a Series During the Winter.

Following the trend of the popular demand for dancing after dinners, the management of the Plaza announced yesterday that it was going to hold a series of public dinner dances during the Winter, beginning next Tuesday night, when after dinner at a fixed price in the restaurant, the grand ballroom upstairs will be thrown open and an orchestra provided which will serve all the latest tango and ragtime tunes.

Fred Sterry, the managing director, said yesterday that since election night, when there was dancing in the grand ballroom after dinner, he had been urged by many persons well known in society to make a feature of dinner dances, and that it was in response to such a demand that he was instituting series.

NO WRIT FOR IDA CLAUSSEN.

She Goes Back to Tombs Denouncing District Attorney Whitman.

Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mrs. Ida Claussen yesterday and ordered her taken back to the Tombs, where she will remain until she is tried on the indictment charging her with having sent a threatening letter to Attorney Charles Strauss. Sanity experts reported that Mrs. Claussen was mentally defective.

By permission of the Justice, Mrs. Claussen made a little speech in court. She asked the Justice if it had ever occurred to him that her detention might be the result of a conspiracy. Then she said that the attacks made upon her had prevented her from wedding a millionaire while she was abroad.

After leaving the courtroom, Mrs. Claussen attracted a crowd in the corridor of the Court House by vehemently denouncing everybody concerned in her arrest. She was especially bitter against District Attorney Whitman.

"Beginning This Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.
"Affording an Extraordinary Opportunity to Private Buyers, Architects and Dealers."

At The American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
At unrestricted Public Sale

The Cottier Collection
Their Extensive and Valuable Stock
Which consists of

Antique Furniture
including fine oaken pieces of the Jacobean period, the varied furniture of William and Mary times, and the delicate tables and chairs of the Chippendale and Adam periods. Desirable specimens which have been in the Cottier Collection for many years previous to the present tendency to collect examples of this old-time furniture.

Stained and Leaded Glass for Town and Country Homes, Churches and Public Institutions
Designed and made famous by Daniel Cottier, founder of the firm which bears his name, and includes the work of the artists Matthew Maris, F. Vincent Hart and others of equal reputation.

The Cottier Furniture
Comprising Tables, Cabinets, Chairs and other pieces, the exclusive productions of the firm, which combine the finest of workmanship with the rarest of woods.

Beautiful Textiles
From European looms and copied from selected designs in the famous museums of the old world.

Venetian Glass
Faithfully reproduced from the specimens in the collections of the Venice, London and other metropolitan museums.

Antique Flemish Tapestries, Oriental and European Ceramics, Bronzes, Desirable Sculptures, Mantels, Fire Grates, Tiles and other Objects of Unique Character.

ON FREE VIEW, 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
The Sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY,
assisted by MR. OTTO BERNET of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York

HUDSON USED CARS

We have HUDSONS in practically every model and at almost any price. Fours and sixes; four, five and seven passenger bodies.

In addition we have a list of standard makes of cars that represent the biggest used automobile values in New York. These cars also are in all types and models, both fours and sixes.

Regardless of what you are looking for or what you expect to pay for a car, you may find exactly what you want in our list.

All these cars are as nearly perfect as any used automobile can possibly be, and we will demonstrate any one of them anywhere, any place, any time.

The Ranney Company's reputation is back of every sale

Write, telephone (7460 Columbus), call.

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Equitable Building rents are in inverse ratio to its advantages

MOST buildings demand high rents in return for special advantages—the Equitable Building asks reasonable rents notwithstanding its advantages.

First in size, first in importance, and first in its conveniences, the Equitable Building is also first in the economy of its rentals, and you who are looking for new quarters cannot afford to overlook the overwhelming totality of Equitable advantages.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

Holiday Number The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, November 30th. Best 100 books of the year selected by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, and Dr. Carl Van Doren. Articles on Eugenics, Feminism, Socialism, and Psychism. Literary news from all parts of the world.—Adv.

No Doubt You Know

Of the 1 hour and 50 minute every hour on the hour service to Philadelphia on the NEW JERSEY CENTRAL—

But you will never appreciate the truth of the flattering statements made about its many desirable features until you try it.

Remember this the next time you are going to Philadelphia.

It's the Road on which "YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE."

Trains every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and at midnight, with sleepers, from Liberty Street. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23rd Street. Superior dining car service at dining hours.

New Jersey Central

Answer Shaw!

Berniard Shaw sums up his social satires of thirty years in one bold confession of faith in the December METROPOLITAN, out TO-MORROW. The exposition of his remedy for our economic and social evils touches life where it pulses and treats of love, marriage, money, business, religion, happiness. It will be the most talked-of magazine feature of the month. Yet we believe his logic is vulnerable; we believe some one, maybe you, can answer him.

$500 will be paid for the best answer

In addition to this cash prize, we will pay 15 cents a word for every word in the best letter submitted, which is the word rate we paid Mr. Shaw for his article. These men will pick the winning letter:

Andrew Carnegie, Jack London and James Keeley

See the DECEMBER
METROPOLITAN
The Livest Magazine in America
All Newsstands—TO-MORROW—15 Cents

WILL DRAFT LAW TO GUARD DESIGNS

Manufacturers and Importers to Meet Here Friday and Study Piracy Problem.

WANT CHEAP REGISTRATION

Low Fee Would Help Greatly, Merchants Say — New Kahn Law Also to be Considered.

Plans have practically been completed for the anti-design piracy convention which will be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday. Addresses will be made by a number of prominent business men, including W. A. Marbis, President of the Merchants' Association; Charles Cheney, head of the Silk Association of America; Col. George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; E. W. Bradford, head of the Patent Law Association, and C. A. Lent, Vice President of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers of the United States. Martin W. Littleton will also speak.

The convention will be held under the direction of the National Registration League, of which S. M. Weatherly of Philadelphia is Secretary, and a committee representing the Federation of Trade Press Associations of the United States, of which C. R. Clifford of this city is Chairman. It is expected that about 300 prominent manufacturers and importers, representing seventeen trades in which an original design is a marketable asset, will attend the convention. From one to twelve delegates have been appointed to the convention by each of the various trade organizations that will be represented.

While the intention of the convention will be primarily to draft tentative legislation that will put an end to design piracy by opening the way for Federal registration of original designs at a low fee, the recently enacted Kahn law will also come up for consideration. This law provides for the protection of the designs and patterns of foreign merchandise that will be exhibited at the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and in its present form is considered extremely dangerous to the future interests of American manufacturers of merchandise similar to that protected by its provisions. The League and the Federation's committee do not aim to criticise the author of the law or the national authorities for passing it, but, instead, to point out the dangers that evidently were unforeseen at the time of the passage. The merchants supporting the movement are believed to be in full sympathy with the idea of protecting the designs the law covers, but fear bad results if several of its present provisions are left unchanged.

The convention will be called to order at 2 o'clock Friday by Mr. Weatherly, after which a temporary Chairman will be elected. An introductory address will then be made by Mr. Clifford. Other business will include the election of a permanent Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary, the appointment of committees, the reading of reports of delegations from organized associations, the reports of committees, and a general discussion of the points developed at the meeting.

Luncheon to O. J. Gude.

The Directors of the O. J. Gude Company, W. F. Wentz, L. E. La Tour, F. M. Jones, A. E. Gans, J. F. Gilroy, H. J. Mahn, and G. Macdougall, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Knickerbocker to Mr. Gude on the occasion of his departure for England to represent the Associated Advertising Clubs of America in inviting foreign delegates to the Convention of the clubs to be held in Toronto next Summer. Among the guests were William C. Freeman, Richard Waldo, W. H. Ingersoll, J. I. Romer, L. E. Trapp, H. D. Robbins, Frank E. Morrison, Herbert S. Houston and Charles O. Maas, who presided.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday; warmer in east portion. Thursday fair; light to moderate winds, mostly south.

South Carolina—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair; light to moderate winds, mostly south.

Georgia—Fair Wednesday; warmer in east and south portions. Thursday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Florida—Fair Wednesday; slightly warmer in north and central portions. Thursday fair; light winds, mostly northeast.

Alabama—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate winds, mostly south.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate winds, mostly south.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday fair; probably somewhat colder in northwest portion; moderate southeast to south winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday in north portions.

Utah—Rain or snow and colder Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.

Oklahoma—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, without decided change in temperature.

Arkansas—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday.

Tennessee—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Kentucky—Fair Wednesday; Thursday unsettled.

Ohio—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday, with occasional rains, except generally fair in southern portion Wednesday; moderate southerly winds.

Indiana—Fair in southern and unsettled in central and northern portions Wednesday; probably rain; Thursday unsettled; moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Illinois—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday, with occasional rains in northern and central portions; somewhat colder Thursday in northern and central portions; moderate variable winds, mostly southerly.

Lower Michigan—Local rains Wednesday and probably Thursday; moderate variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday; probably occasional rains or snows; moderate winds, mostly easterly and northeasterly.

Wisconsin—Local rains Wednesday and probably Thursday; moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Unsettled Wednesday; probably local rains. Thursday local rains or snows and somewhat colder; moderate east winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Local rains and somewhat colder Wednesday; Thursday unsettled.

Missouri—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; somewhat colder in north portions.

North Dakota—Local snows Wednesday; Thursday probably fair.

South Dakota—Local rains Wednesday; Thursday unsettled.

Nebraska—Rain in east, rain or snow in north and west portions Wednesday; colder. Thursday unsettled.

Kansas—Unsettled Wednesday; somewhat colder in north and west portions. Thursday unsettled; probably rain.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Pre-Cooling Problems Studied.

Both the Government and private parties are endeavoring to reduce the high cost of living, so far as perishable products are concerned, by giving closer study to the problem of cooling those products before shipping them to the consuming markets. Acording to an announcement of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, arrangements have been completed with the Government for the establishment of a Federal experimental station at Palmetto, Fla. It is expected that this station will be opened about Dec. 1. The idea that the Government will try out there is that perishable products can be much preserved by placing cars, immediately after loading, at a pre-cooling station for submission to a special process for this purpose. The Intermittent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corporation has constructed a demonstration car, designed to give a practical demonstration of pre-cooling throughout the country. The plant in this car is of sufficient capacity to pre-cool the contents of a standard refrigerator car to the required temperature in from three to four hours. It was tried out on Monday at the plant of the Shipley Conduction & Supply Co., Brooklyn, and succeeded in producing a temperature of 30 to 34 degrees, Fahrenheit, within the alloted time. It is expected that the demostration car will be sent South at the end of this week.

***

Coffee Prices Off—Firms Fail.

A reactionary tendency has developed in the coffee market recently, according to Henry Nordlinger & Co., and it has been accelerated by corresponding weakness on the part of Brazilian holders, and the liquidation of speculative accounts. They say that the paramount market issue is not now the size of the current crop, which may turn out to be 10,000,000 bags, but what the growing crop will amount to. In this respect they say it is best to ignore sensational estimates, as for instance, estimates of one half the size of the current crop or of a crop failure. They lay stress on the fact that recently the trees have not been in condition to produce a good crop, but say that reports of weather conditions in the producing centres in the last two weeks can hardly be taken to bear out rumors of crop failure. Current stocks of coffee in this country are placed at 1,300,000 bags, which, under normal conditions, is barely equal to two months' withdrawals from the warehouses. According to reports received in this market yesterday from Santos, several Brazilian firms dealing in coffee had failed there. Details could not be learned beyond the fact that the largest failure, that of a prominent export house, involved capital amounting to about $500,000.

***

License Product to Maintain Prices.

Following the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that it is illegal for manufacturers of any article to set a retail selling price for it, one of the prominent talking machine companies has adopted a new selling scheme. The idea of the new scheme is apparently to maintain retail selling prices by a license arrangement with dealers and consumers. Under this plan both the dealer and the ultimate user are licensed only to use the company's products, their title remaining permanently with the company. The agreement gives the company "the right to repossess and retake at any time the patented goods upon the payment to the user of the royalty paid him for the use of these goods, less 10 per cent. per annum of the like royalty as to machines, 10 per cent. per annum of the list royalty as to records, for each year or fraction of a year, the user shall have had the use thereof." The use of other supplies with the products patented by the company in question constituted an infringement of the patents and violation of the agreement. Dealers are required to keep complete lists of patented goods in the hands of users.

***

Umbrella Strike Still On.

The strike of the Umbrella and Stickmakers' Union, which was called about eight weeks ago, is still on. One of the manufacturers told a TIMES reporter yesterday that so long as a good part of the holiday business had been lost through the strike, the manufacturers were in a position to keep their shops closed until March or April, if necessary. New light was shed on the situation yesterday when it was learned that the union, at the time when the strike was called, was misled by rumore of heavy holiday orders in hand, and that the walk-out was ordered on that supposition. It was said that many of the employes were asking to be taken back, and reports were current that the union had advanced practically no funds for carrying on the strike.

***

London Rubber Auction Slow.

Buyers were inactive at the regular fortnightly auction of crude rubber in London yesterday. Late reports received here said that only 140 of the 900 tons offered had been taken. Prices ruled higher than at the last previous sale. Smoked sheets brought 2s 7¾d, and pale crêpe sold at 2s 5½d, against 2s 5d and 2s 2¼d, respectively, at the sale on Nov. 4. There was very little business done in the local market yesterday. None of the manufacturers seemed willing to stock up beyond immediate needs, despite the advance. Upriver fine was quoted here at 79@80c, while pale crêpe stood at 60½c.

***

Exporters Will Lunch To-day.

It is expected that the first monthly luncheon of the present season to be given by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which will be given to-day at the Railroad Club, 30 Church Street, will be attended by a large number of representatives of the leading commercial interests of the country. Many guests are expected from other cities. The principal speaker will be Charles H. Sherrill, former United States Minister to Argentina. Mr. Sherrill's subject will be "The Present Necessity of Foreign Markets for American Industries."

***

Radiator Shelves on Market.

Shelves that can be fitted to the tops of steam radiators to hold books, small boxes, and other articles, and so utilize space in offices or stores that has heretofore been lost, have recently been put on the market. These shelves are made of a composition stone, and in three standard sizes. They can be had in almost any desired color, and are reasonably priced. It is said that the shelves will not warp, as they rest on a block foundation which may be attached to any radiator by clamps.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MICHAUD CATERING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Michaud Catering Company, which has a restaurant in the Tower Building at Forty-second Street and Broadway, by these creditors: James T. Smith, Incorporated, $308; Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., $300, and Lustig & Baker, $23. Judge Hough appointed Harry Osterman receiver under a bond of $1,000. Liabilities, $30,300. Dispossess proceedings are under way for non-payment of rent. The company was incorporated on Oct. 5, 1912, with capital stock of $15,000. Alfred C. Michaud is President.

THE STANDARD FIVE, TEN, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENT STORES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, with offices at 256 Church Street, this city, and stores in Perth Amboy, N. J., and Waterbury, Conn., made an assignment yesterday to Joseph J. Corn. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $500; M. Kobat & Son, $100, and Wolff Lichtenstein, $100. Judge Hough appointed Joseph J. Corn receiver under a bond of $2,500, with authority to carry on business for ten days. Liabilities, $17,000; assets, $10,000. There are 150 creditors. The company was incorporated in May last with capital stock of $200,000.

ELITE SUIT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George L. Kaufman, doing business as the Elite Suit Company, jobber in cloaks and suits at 10 East Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: Albert B. Rosenberg, $550; M. A. Henkel, as receiver for Thomas Gordon, $9, and Max L. Rosenstein, $7. Judge Hough appointed Francis H. Griffin receiver under a bond of $1,000. Assets estimated at $3,000.

CHARLES FLAX & SONS.—A petition has been filed against Charles Flax & Sons, manufacturers of leather goods at 102 Wooster Street, by these creditors: Walter Lloyd, $585; Denzer & Nathan, $50, and H. Abrams, $5. Liabilities, $15,000.

PROGRESSIVE DENTAL SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Progressive Dental Supply Company, dealer in dental supplies at 447 East Ninth Street, by these creditors: Hyman Kaplan, $480; Dr. Elias Ross, $50, and Gedoliah L. Schoenbaum, $90. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, $1,500. Judge Hough appointed M. A. Henkel receiver under a bond of $500.

BROWNSTEIN & MERLIS.—A petition has been filed against Louis Brownstein and Robert Merlis, who compose the firm of Brownstein & Merlis, furriers, at 254 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: Schayowitz & Rosenthal, $50; Teichholz & Modlin, $500, and Nathan Berlin, $190. Liabilities, $7,000; assets, $1,000.

FRANK L. SHOLES.—A petition has been filed against Frank L. Sholes, dealer in typewriter supplies, at 309 Broadway, by these creditors: Jerrik & Jerrik, $50; Trepe & Nezold, $65, and James H. Kesney, $13.

HENRY E. GOLDMAN, residing at 1,884 Prospect Avenue, formerly a partner in the firm of Goldman & Muscatt, importers, in 1911, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $21,678 and no assets.

SOLOMON KAMSLER of 982 Kelly Street, formerly a shoe dealer, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,998 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Sarah, and Nathan Mintz—C. Levy, $102.

Adler, Daniel—H. Mindlin et al., $116.

Brown, Charles M.—Hudson Electrical Supply Co., $117.

Blackwood, John H.—H. S. Lewis, $4,506.

Beardsley, Edmund—Gotham National Bank of New York, $1,828.

Bonner, Fernando W.—J. & F. Heller, $100.

Basal, Isaac—I. Gelber, $293.

Burns, Catherine; Edwin J. Dryer, and Nancy Dryer—M. Hartwick, $208.

Brouer, Alfred—S. J. Bloomingdale et al., $439.

Brady, William—T. Goldsmith, $145.

Berkinstock, Henry, Jr.—F. Ray et al., $175.

Bernstein, Max M.—E. A. Cruikshank et al., $767.

Barnett, Gustave G.—J. M. F. Egan, $1,146.

Cowdry, Belle K.—J. F. Terriberry, $218.

Cohen, Millie—O'Neill-Adams Co., $121.

Czizek, Jay A.—Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York, $71,531.

Carson, Matthew B.—Lighting Studios Co., $324.

Same—Same, $502.

Clinton, Annie C. and Henry F.—J. Teishoff, $608.

Dusen, Frank H.—E. J. La Vole, $692.

Dounn, Samuel—J. J. Pomerans, $226.

Evans, Samuel—I. E. Palmer Co., $284.

Farrell, Edward D., &c.—Brooks Brothers, $227.

Friedman, Sarah—S. B. Booth et al., $805.

Hartman, Richard J.—Lebolt & Co., $708.

Henry, Max—M. Hoberman, $284.

Hoffman, Ida, and Benjamin Green—People, &c., $500.

Hayes, K. Sheridan—W. W. McFarlane et al., $409.

Inman, Harry A.; Charles H. and Henry V. Borst, executors—Enoch Morgans Sons Co., costs, $142.

Jameson, Henry E., and Norbert Metzler—Aubec Bank, $26,593.

Kavanaugh, Katherine—H. T. Cole, costs, $110.

Kann, Alfred—Twenty-fifth Street Realty Co., $798.

Kelleher, Thomas V.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., $136.

Krimke, William—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co., $25.

Kirkwood, Thomas—Richardson & Boynston Co., $259.

Kimball, Francis H.—H. M. Linen, $284.

Kelly, John, Jr.—National Cash Register Co., $354.

Same—Same, $226.

Levi, Edna—O'Neill-Adams Co., $100.

Le Brun, G. Pettit—R. L. Kennelly, $300.

Looker, Mary H.—Lewis, $125.

Levitus, Rudolph—Twentieth Century Laundry Co., $122.

Levine, Pincus—H. Chernay, $645.

McKeown, Edward E.—Stevens & Cole, $151.

Mannheim, Samuel B.—W. Hellmann, $187.

Mahr, Charles—J. Born, $12,087.

Multerer, Charles—New York Edison Co., $112.

Mortensen, Henry C.—C. R. Hertsberg, $229.

Mingle, Harry B.—Broadway Cortlandt Co., $828.

Morre, Theodore—Frank Woolen Company, $100.

Meador, James J., Jr.—W. A. Schackelton, $148.

Nolan, Andrew, Bessie Nolan, Hattie Craft and Bruen Tangeman—W. B. Lenz, $116.

Pick, Lazar—M. White, $182.

Peterson, Henry—Clausen Flanagan Brewery, $508.

Potter, Emily C.—G. A. Fleukes, $626.

Proctor, Arthur B.—De Vinne Press, $918.

Rudolph, Levitus—Twentieth Century Laundry Company, $122.

Resnick, Morris—Guy P. Hallett Furniture Company, $132.

Rosenblatt, Charles—Smith and Worthington Company, $201.

Rizzo, Salvatore and Antonio Barracato—International Motor Company, $196.

Shaw, Thomas M., guardian—Knickerbocker Ice Company, $107.

Solomon, Harry J.—Franklin Simon and others, $171.

Silverman, Harry and Morris Steinberg—H. F. Bindseil, $187.

Same—B. Schlegel, $221.

Slade, Edward—C. W. Stapleton, $1,517.

Sugarman, Harry—N. Garber, $130.

Schellhorn, John G.—H. Wild, $1,521.

Segil, Simeon—A. Eidenberg, et al., $380.

Silberman, Samuel and Meyer Harrison—Interstate Land Holding Company, $365.

Schreiber, Barney—M. Trimble, $4,154.

Stumpf, Anthony—Northern Bank of New York, $5,895.

Stumpi, Anthony and Anna—Same, $7,595.

Telber, Abraham and Jacob—H. M. Suswein et al., $217.

Wilking, Paul—I. Zwirling, $488.

Waterhouse, Charles S. and Maurice Resher—B. N. Lefkowitz, $402.

Wittick, Conrad and Henry Jetter—O. O'Beirne, $122.

Whitney, Mary T.—P. H. McLellan, $2,458.

Wagner, Carl—J. D. Murphy, $188.

Westphal, Ernest—G. Zagat, $796.

Zellman, Joseph B.—F. Umhey, $1,728.

Abbott Detroit Motor Company—Central Auto Sales Company, $1,404.

American Museum of Natural History—D. F. Duke, $10,248

Cunard Realty Company—M. E. Jaffe, $154.

Same—Same, $538.

East New York Mason Material Company—Sanitary Fire Proofing Contracting Company, $156.

Electric Specialties Company—Lighting Studios Company, $187.

George T. Parker Company—Derby Desk Co., $122.

Monaton Realty Investing Corporation—F. Swain, $141.

McLaughlin Bushnell Company—M. Fritchks, $207.

Macomber Whyte Moon Company—O. Bonynge, $233.

Park & Tilford—E. Condren, costs, $111.

Roseville Trust Company of New Jersey—G. C. Kalle, $6,127.

Somerville Realty Company and Edward L. Sommerville—J. Muroff, $653.

Same—B. Hoover, $37.

Same—D. Wiener, $400.

Same—I. Kuntz, $295.

Standard Stores Company—Meravian Woolen Company, $112.

Seeley Iron Works, Inc.—Manhattan Rolling Mill, $308.

B. Green & Co., Inc.—F. N. Sjaw, $157.

Schwegler Piano Company—First National Bank of Champion, Ill., $281.

Seaknight Oyster System—New York City Car Advertising Company, $2,420.

Tanglers Manors Corporation, Frederick J. Quimby and John Copeland—F. Middleton, $5,061.

Westchester Paper Company—W. Lynch, Jr., $1,000.

Western Development Company—M. Deiches, receiver, $87,420.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The seventeenth annual convention of the National Founders' Association will be held here to-morrow and Thursday at the Hotel Astor. Several prominent business men will make addresses.

Lippmann, Spier & Hahn, manufacturers and importers of jewelry and novelties, will move to 1,255-1,261 Broadway about Jan. 15.

Imports of furs at this port in the week ended Nov. 8 dropped to an unusually low figure, being valued at only $167,602. All of the weekly totals of local fur imports in the last few months show decided decreases from the values of the same weeks in 1912.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Court Upholds 40 Per Cent. Duty Levied on Ribbon Wire.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has taken adverse action on a protest by Steinhardt Brothers, regarding the classification, under the Tariff act of 1909, of so-called ribbon wire. Collector Mitchel returned the goods at 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the proviso to Paragraph 135, as a manufacture of round steel wire covered with cotton. The importers contended that the merchandise should be admitted as round steel wire at the appropriate rate for gauge, approximating 35 per cent. ad valorem. The Board of General Appraisers found against the contention of the importers. While Government counsel, at the trial of the case before the court, raised the contention that the goods should have been returned by the Collector at 45 per cent., the court affirmed the assessment at 40 per cent.

The court affirmed the action of the Board of Appraisers in overruling a protest by Henry Glass & Co. against the assessment of duty imposed by the Collector at New York on union table cloths and union damask table covers. The goods were composed of cotton warps and linen wefts, and were returned for duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 352, act of 1909, as manufactures of which cotton was the component material of chief value. The goods were claimed properly dutiable at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 331. The court held that as a substantial portion of the articles was composed of flax, the merchandise was excluded from the paragraph claimed by the importers.

Several reappraisements of Russian wool were made by Judge McClelland. Entered values were sustained in the cases of Lee, Higginson & Co., Moscow, Mongolian wool; D. Biedermann, Moscow, white Mongolian fleece wool; Prosper Leyrines, Bordeaux, Communes, and Albert Jacoby & Sorhagen, Tiflis, white Mongolian fleece wool. The General Appraiser, however, advanced the market value of white Khorassan Autumn wool exported by Albert, Jacoby & Sorhagen, Tiflis, from 8.25 rubles to 10 rubles per pood, while Afghan fleece wool exported by the same firm entered at 8.20 and 7.20 rubles per pood, was advanced to 9 rubles per pood.

Rules Sterilization Law Is Invalid.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18.—Justice Garrison in a Supreme Court decision to-day held unconstitutional the New Jersey law providing for sterilization of feeble-minded, criminals, epileptics, and other defectives. The decision was in the case of Alice Smith, an inmate of the State asylum for epileptics at Skillman. The court holds that the act creating the Sterilization Board is invalid by reason of taking from victims of the law unconstitutional rights to which they are entitled.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The American Consul at Kingston, Canada, reports that a firm there recently purchased a motor truck in the United States at a figure considerably under the cost of a similar Canadian vehicle, notwithstanding the 35 per cent. duty levied on the latter.

There is a marked increase in the use of blankets and similar goods among the Chinese, as is shown by recent imports of this merchandise into that country. In 1911 the value of blanket imports was $213,447; in 1912 it was $387,576.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets lost some ground yesterday. Wheat receded from ⅛ to ¾c. net, corn from ⅝ to ¾c., and oats, ¼ to ½c. a bushel. Cotton moved sluggishly, closing net unchanged to 5 points higher. Provisions were steady and cotton oil softened.

WHEAT.

The crop situation in Argentina assumed a more optimistic phase owing to clearing conditions in the north, where it had been feared that the crop would be injured by heavy rains. This information appeared to relieve the apprehensions of damage in that country, and prices were easier, closing at ½ to ⅞c net decline. Around the opening there was a slight upturn, but buying was mostly for those who had sold at the close on Monday, but when the demand was filled prices developed an easier tone.

Receipts at Northwestern points were lighter, but offerings from the Southwest were more liberal. Private cables from Europe indicated a good demand for foreign wheat, but stocks were quite liberal, and the European visible supply showed an increase of 3,072,000 bushels for the week, while Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 9,627,000 in stocks in America and in and afloat for Europe, compared with an increase of 8,635,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export basis, and 99c, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90½c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	96⅜	95⅝	95¾	96½	94½
May	99⅝	98 9-16	98 9-16	99 5-16	98½

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	86¼	85⅜	85⅝	86¼	86⅝
May	91¾	90⅝	90⅝	91½	92½
July	88⅜	87⅛	87⅛	88⅞	..

CORN.

Less apprehension regarding developments in the December position was shown in the corn market, and, while there was a moderate upturn early in the day, owing to unsettled weather, which, it was feared, would further delay the movement, offerings increased later, and at the close values were ⅝o to ¾o net lower. Receipts were slightly larger at Western points, and one of the depressing features of the day was a decline of ½c to 8c in the price of new cash corn at Chicago, while old corn was ¼c to ½c lower. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease of 1,287,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 468,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½@83c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71⅞	70½	70½	71¾	47¼
May	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅞	47¼
July	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞	70¼	48⅞

OATS.

The oats market again showed a disposition to follow wheat and corn, and prices at the close were ¼@½o net lower. Bradstreet's visible increased 777,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 852,000 last year.

The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 46c to 47c; No. 2, 47c to 47½c; No. 3, 45½c to 46c; No. 4, 44½c to 45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½c to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 47c to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38	38¼	38¼	38⅛	31
May	42⅜	42¼	42¼	42⅛	32¼
July	42½	41⅝	41⅝	42⅛	32¼

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were narrow and the undertone was fairly steady in view of the fact that hog receipts at interior points were large and the hog market generally lower. The decline in corn had a sympathetic influence, and late in the day there was a moderate setback. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 84,000. Kansas City received 23,000 head and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
Lard—						
January	10.92	10.90	10.90	10.92	10.82½	
May	11.12	11.07	11.10	11.12	10.80	
Ribs—						
January	10.97	10.95	10.95	10.97	10.20	
May	11.07	11.02	11.05	11.07	9.90	
Pork—						
January	20.67	20.60	20.62	20.67	18.95	
May	20.67	20.60	20.62	20.67	18.87½	

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was quiet, but the undertone was easier, owing to indications of selling pressure, and prices at the close were 2 to 5 points net lower. Crude oil was said to be offered more freely.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	..	..	7.00@7.15	7.08
November	..	..	7.01@7.11	7.06
December	7.10	7.07	7.08@7.09	7.10
January	7.16	7.11	7.13@7.14	7.16
February	..	..	7.17@7.21	7.22
March	7.32	7.27	7.29@7.29	7.33
April	..	..	7.30@7.33	7.38
May	7.40	7.36	7.37@7.40	7.44
July	7.47	7.44	7.45@7.47	7.49

COTTON.

The cotton market was unsettled yesterday and trading was comparatively quiet, but prices recovered on early loss, and the close was steady net unchanged to 5 points higher. Spinners were said to be selling cotton on the decline during the forenoon, and the rally later reflected a moderate trade demand, combined with some covering of shorts. There were reports of an easier spot situation, and Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 3-16c lower.

The opening was steady at an advance of 4 to 7 points in response to higher Liverpool cables than expected, but prices quickly weakened, with active months showing net losses of 10 to 12 points before the middle of the morning. Reports that a prominent Memphis authority estimated the ginning to Nov. 14 at 10,400,000 bales suggested a ginning for the first half of the month of over 1,500,000 bales, or the second largest on record, and this may have inspired some of the early offerings. The market was so narrow that it required comparatively small orders to swing prices one way or the other. Private cables from Liverpool that Lancashire trade prospects were poor and that some of the larger manufacturers were talking short time attracted some attention, and there were also pessimistic trade advices from Germany, while no improvement was reported in the New England situation.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
November	13.05	13.01	13.07@13.20	13.02
December	13.47	13.31	13.42@13.43	13.42
January	13.19	13.08	13.13@13.17	13.18
February	13.12	13.12	13.13@13.15	13.18
March	13.28	13.10	13.23@13.25	13.22
April	..	..	13.15@13.18	13.14
May	13.22	13.03	13.18@13.19	13.16
June	..	..	13.14@13.16	13.11
July	13.19	12.99	13.10@13.11	13.07
August	12.80	12.80	12.84@12.87	12.82

COFFEE.

The news from Brazil regarding financial conditions there was of the most pessimistic character so far received, and, furthermore, cost and freight offers were at the lowest point of the movement. The market, however, showed pronounced resistance to further bearish influences and at the close values were 4 to 7 points net higher. Operations during the day included many exchanges from the near to the distant months and there was an absence of aggressive selling, while, at the same time, bulls seemed more disposed to support values. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were 10 to 20 points lower, with Santos 4s at 11.40 and Rio 7s at 8.90, but, even at the decline, the demand was not active, and in the absence of sales there was little or no hedge selling.

The local spot market was inactive and prices were nominally unchanged on the basis of 12¾c for No. 7s.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	9.11@ 9.12	9.06	
December	9.15	9.10	9.13@ 9.14	9.08	
January	..	..	9.31@ 9.32	9.27	
February	..	..	9.44@ 9.45	9.40	
March	9.53	9.50	9.57@ 9.58	9.53	
April	..	..	9.69@ 9.70	9.65	
May	9.80	9.74	9.82@ 9.83	9.78	
June	..	..	9.92@ 9.93	9.86	
July	10.02	9.94	10.03@10.04	9.96	
August	..	..	10.12@10.13	10.06	
September	10.20	10.15	10.20@10.21	10.14	
October	10.20	10.20	10.23@10.25	10.19	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 35,388 packages; last week, 40,941 packages. Exports, 400 packages to tropical countries. A fair amount of business has been accomplished during the week. Prices for the higher grades of both fresh and held goods have ruled a trifle higher. The buying is still conservative and against current consumptive use, but receipts of fresh goods are light and there has been a fairly satisfactory reduction of the stocks in store.

Creamery, extras, 34@35c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25¼@27½c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 26@28c; process, extras, 25¾@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, firsts, 23c; current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18@20c.

CHEESE.—Receipts for week, 10,666 boxes. Exports, 25 boxes to tropical countries. The market is firmer on high grades of whole milk cheese, but trading continues moderate and business is almost wholly in small lots. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16½c; white, 16½c; colored, average fancy, 16@16½c; white, 16@16½c; State, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 16c; white, 16c; colored, average fancy, 15½c; white, 15¾c; State, whole milk, undergrades, 12½@15½c; daisies, held, best, 16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, daisies, fresh, best, 16¾@16c; twins, best, 16½c; daisies, held, best, 16¼c; State skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11½@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12½c; skims, fresh, choice, 11@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 35,687 cases. Fresh eggs weakened slightly toward the close of last week under dull trade, prices of leading grades falling back about 2c. So far this week strictly fine qualities have received slightly, with a little better demand, but medium and undergrades are quiet, and some lots of these remain unsold. Storage eggs are fully sustained, with a moderate demand.

Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 44@46c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 35@38c; thirds and poorer, 30@34c; dirties, No. 1, 25c; No. 2 and poorer, 22@27c; checks, good to choice dry, 25c; undergrade, case, $6@$7.20; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29½@30c; firsts, season's charges paid, 28½@29c; seconds, 27c @28c; seconds to firsts, on dock, 26@28½c; lower grades, 22@26c; dirties, 22@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@65c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 58@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fair to good, 50@56c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 42@48c; Western, gathered white, 42@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery brown, 46@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@46c.

METAL PRODUCTS AIDED.

Creditors Agree to Extension of Six Months in Loans.

Creditors of the United States Metal Products Company have agreed to an extension of six months in their loans, according to a statement issued in behalf of the company yesterday, and it is expected that satisfactory financing can be done before the notes and other obligations mature. A shortage of ready money a few days ago resulted in an attachment being placed by the Chase National Bank on one of the company's plants on Long Island to secure a claim of $78,000.

A. B. Turner of the banking firm of Turner, Tucker & Co. was appointed at a meeting of creditors on Monday night to adjust the affairs of the company. Mr. Tucker said yesterday that accountants had found the company to be solvent, and that a syndicate had been formed to buy a portion of its slow assets not used in connection with the business. The amount of notes outstanding was placed at $900,000. Cash on hand and bills receivable were figured by the accountant at $700,000. With the assistance of the syndicate, it was estimated that the company would have no difficulty in meeting current liabilities with a temporary delay.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Phillips, Norman—M. E. Meyer, Nov. 5, 1913, $123.

Alpern, Isaac—J. Cohen, Dec. 27, 1911, $589.

Winter, Charles A.—S. Schmit, June 30, 1911, (canceled,) $8,428.

Brunswick Realty Co.—J. L. Krugler, Oct. 20, 1913, $3,141.

Mesler, Elizabeth—J. F. Patterson, Nov. 14, 1913, $1,585.

Dixon, Samuel—W. T. Smith, Nov. 28, 1911, $25,075.

Friedhoff, Maria R., and Annie M.—M. Brill et al., Feb. 1, 1913, $2,629.

Watson, John T., and Louis N. Heller—L. C. Auwell, Sept. 26, 1913, $123.

Belgium Embroidery Co. and Ernst S. Fisher—J. M. Kram, Sept. 30, 1913, $274.

Goldstein, Barnett—P. Bass, Aug. 6, 1913, $499.

Martin, Freda, and Southwestern Surety Insurance Co.—People, &c., Oct. 30, 1

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dullness in Stocks Still More Pronounced—Prices Firm—New Haven Financing.

Trading was not so dull yesterday that the Stock Exchange was ready to assert that it was too dull to become any duller, but that stage was very nearly reached. The transactions were, in fact, smaller than on Monday, when they fell to the lowest total in five months. While conspicuously lacking in activity, the market was noteworthily firm. Relatively few issues passed the day without some net gain, which was more due to an almost entire absence of selling pressure than to any apparent disposition in any quarter to accumulate stocks. There were some developments which might be cited as lending support to the market, but these either came too late in the day or were too little considered to be regarded as responsible in any large measure for the firmness which quotations showed. That seemed rather to be due to the fact that the discounting process has robbed current adverse possibilities of most of their potency as stock market influences. That, at least, is the impression which the markets of recent days have left on many observers. For the time being liquidation is at a minimum, and recent operations have established a sufficiently large short interest to give the market substantial support quite apart from any fresh purchases for the long account. The Mexican situation was quiescent; money in this market showed increased ease, and in no quarter did an active advance factor present itself. It might be said that the market did little more than wait yesterday, but it seemed to be waiting with a tendency to take a little more hopeful view of the future than it had until recently been taking.

Just as the market closed definite reports circulated that the money which the New York, New Haven & Hartford needs to take up its notes which mature the first of next month would be provided through an issue of short-term notes. It had previously been reported that the issuance of the proposed debentures would be allowed to await the decision of the court, to which the allegation of some of the road's stockholders against the legality of the issue has been referred. Apparently on the theory that if issued at all the debentures would be put out only after their legality had been passed upon by the Massachusetts courts, the bonds were bid up to a full point below their minimum price of the previous day. A resort to a fresh issue of short-term notes might offer the easiest solution of the several-sided problem in financing which the New Haven management has had to consider, but it would also illustrate very forcibly the disadvantage of carrying on extensive financing by means of short-term obligations. The use of such securities may be most desirable to meet special emergencies, but they have in the past been used too freely for ordinary financing. The cost of money raised by means of notes cannot be measured alone by the rate of interest paid on such borrowings. The inconvenience which attaches to the refinancing of such loans must be counted as an essential part of their cost. New Haven stock again showed improvement, rising a full point to a figure 3½ points above the low price recorded for the stock at the close of last week.

The transfer of $300,000 to San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury appeared as a small offset to the cash movement which has been running in favor of this market, but any loss to that quarter is likely to be negligible, in view of the extent to which the reserve position here has been strengthened. The drift of the money market was indicated in the decline in call rates to 2½ per cent. Exchange was firmer, and there was no thought, of course, of New York bidding for the gold which arrived in London yesterday. This amounted to about $3,750,000, of which $2,500,000 was expected to go to the Bank of England. Neither Paris nor Berlin bid for any share of it.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 5@6¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, four and five months, and 4¼@5 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5⅝@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $327,944,297; balances, $14,465,444; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $61,070.

The local banks have lost $1,028,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were London, 5⅛ per cent. for short and per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4⅜ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4@4½ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.85½; low, $4.8540; last, $4.85¾.
London—Cable, $4.8595.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅜ less 1-16; check, 5.21⅛ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 94¾; check, 94 11-16 less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79⅛.
London-Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.78⅝.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25; 90 days, 5.26⅞ plus 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅜ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅝.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅝ plus 1-32; 90 days, 93 7-16.
Amsterdam — Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ½d higher in London, at 27¾d, and ¼c higher in New York, at 59¼c per ounce.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, has been elected a Director of the New York Title Insurance Company and of the New York Mortgage and Security Company.

The Protective Committee for the first refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Buffalo & Susquehanna announces that deposits of securities under the reorganization plan of Nov. 14 will be received by the Equitable Trust Company up to Dec. 1. The sale of the property has been set for Dec. 4.

A. B. Leach & Co. have been awarded $21,100 Mount Vernon 4½ per cent. bonds.

Oscar Ising has resigned as General Manager of the United States branch of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, and has been made Chairman of the Trustees. William J. Gardner will become manager on Jan. 1, and Robert H. Weody and Henry Collins assistant managers.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Expensive Litigation.

The decision of the State Court of Appeals in support of the right of the New York Stock Exchange to expel Clarence M. Cohen from its membership apparently ends a fight which has lasted for nearly four years. Mr. Cohen was expelled in January, 1910, on the charge of having made material misstatements to the Committee on Admissions at the time of his election to the Exchange. In accordance with the usual custom the Exchange offered his seat for sale, and an agreement was made with a purchaser who was to have paid $70,000 for the membership. The proceeds of the sale would have gone to Mr. Cohen. In the two weeks required for notice before a transfer could be completed the expelled member got an injunction forbidding the Exchange authorities to dispose of his seat, and the injunction has since been maintained by the pending litigation. Now that the Exchange is free to proceed with the sale for the expelled member's benefit the value of memberships has fallen to about $40,000.

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Union Pacific Representation.

The two resignations from the Baltimore & Ohio Board of Directors, announced at the annual meeting on Monday, resulted from the exchange by the Pennsylvania of $42,500,000 of Baltimore & Ohio stock for Southern Pacific shares held by Union Pacific. Having disposed of its large interest, there was no reason for the Pennsylvania longer to maintain its representatives on the board. The Union Pacific was already the holder of $32,334,000 of common and $7,206,000 preferred stock of the Baltimore & Ohio, and accordingly got the two additional places.

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Mr. Robbins's Error.

E. D. Robbins, general counsel and one of the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, apparently made a serious error when he told Judge Sheldon, in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Monday, that the late J. P. Morgan saved the New Haven from disaster by obtaining a large loan from France during the panic of 1907. Men who were in Wall Street during the exciting days recalled by Mr. Robbins did not remember any Morgan financing arranged for the New Haven abroad in that year, and it did not seem probable that any large loan could have been made by the New Haven's fiscal agent and kept concealed. The financing which Mr. Robbins had in mind was a loan in France, amounting to about $28,000,000, which was placed in Paris and London in 1907 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

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The Helping Hand in Wall Street.

The helping hand does not always help in Wall Street. Vagaries of the stock market sometimes prevent intentions meant most kindly from bringing the results desired. There have been instances of managers in "pools" in stocks bringing their friends in for the purpose of letting them take some easy profits. If the operation worked successfully, all well and good, but if the market failed to act right, there was another side to the story. Along this line a member of a pool in a certain industrial issue, whose powerful rise a year ago was a feature of a month's trading, spoke of the part taken in it by a member of a brokerage house which fell into difficulties not long ago. The head of the firm was credited with 10,000 shares. Other participants expressed surprise in looking over the list that the broker had taken so large a block, and were informed that he had been let in on a substantial scale because he needed some assistance in his income account. The help apparently was not great enough to be of lasting value.

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Profits and Exchange Rates.

The serious effect high exchange rates on remittances from Mexico to other countries is having on the income of railway companies operating below the border has been displayed in the case of the Mexican Railways Company. The company sends funds to London for the payment of interest charges. The report for the first half year, as presented to shareholders in London, showed that the company earned in Mexican money a net income of about $1,300,000. When this sum came to be considered on a basis of English money, however, it was found that no less than $140,000 had to be written off because of the sharp advance of exchange rates. It was figured that the second half year would bring net earnings of approximately $1,250,000, on the basis of income in the first three months. As exchange quotations have risen still further in recent weeks, stockholders were informed a few days ago that nearly $325,000 more would have to be written off when final accounts were made up. If the company could leave its earnings in the country of their origin, this shrinkage would not have to be considered. The transfer to London in the prescribed course of business brings the loss.

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Railroads Getting Mechanics Back.

It is reported from the West that the railroads have been getting back many skilled mechanics who left them to go with automobile companies when motor car building began to assume large proportions. Dullness in the automobile trade, it is said, has caused the laying off of part of the workmen, and this has been to the advantage of the roads.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	339	343
American Light & Traction pf	105	107
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	48	50
American Gas & Electric	77	80
American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	63	67
American Power & Light pf	76½	78½
American Public Utilities	51	52
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
Appalachian Power Co	9	10½
Appalachian Power Co. pf	40	45
Cities Service Co	79	81
Cities Service pf	69	*71
Commonwealth P. R. & L	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	74	77
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	55	*65
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	..	82
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	24	26
Federal Light & Traction pf	72	75
Federal Utilities Co., Inc	..	30
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities	83	*100
Gas & Electric Securities pf	83	*85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	22	28
Montana Power Co	40	41
Montana Power Co. pf	95	96
Northern Ontario L. & P	15	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	59	62
Northern States Power	17	18
Northern States Power pf	70	72
Ozark Power & Water Co	30	40
Pacific Gas & Electric	35	36
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	71	73
Southern California Edison	84	87
Southern California Edison pf	95½	97½
Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
Standard Gas & Electric pf	28	30
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co	12½	14
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & P. Co. pf	62	65
United Light & Rys	79	81
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	77	79
United Light & Rys 2d pf	71	73
Utah Securities	16	17
United Utilities Co	25	30
United Utilities Co. pf	97½	102½
Utilities Improvement	40	*42
Utilities Improvement pf	62	65
Western Power	16½	17½
Western Power pf	50	52

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Centres Chiefly in Oil Stocks, in Which Sharp Advances Occur.

Such interest as appeared in the outside security market yesterday was confined to the oil shares, in which there were sharp advances. Standard Oil of New Jersey sold up to 385, or eight points above Monday night's closing figure, but reacted later to 379½, which was its final price, the latter representing a net gain of 2½ points for the day. The tobacco group was neglected, with no sales of tobacco products and only a few hundred shares of United Cigar Stores changing hands. The last named stock closed a small fraction higher.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Anglo-Am. Oil	23	23	23	23
800..	B.-Am. Tob...	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
10..	Fl. V. C. S.Co.	190	190	190	190
100..	Man. Transit..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000..	*Maye Oil	22	22	22	22
100..	Puebla S. & R.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200..	Savoy Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
150..	S. Oil of N. J.	377	385	377	379½
500..	U. C. S. Co...	88	88	87⅝	87⅝
54..	U. S. L. & H.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5

MINING STOCKS.

500..	*Arizona Bel..	4	5	4	4¼
2,500..	Big Four	10	10	10	10
600..	Braden Copper.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300..	Buffalo Mines.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,000..	*Butte & L....	84	84	83	83
500..	*Can. Gold S..	15	15	15	15
1,950..	*Car. Cobalt...	61	61	59	60
1,000..	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
200..	Con. Ariz. S..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100..	Copper Mines.	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16
550..	D.-D. Copper..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000..	*Dia. Black B.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
500..	First National.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
700..	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
2,000..	Gold Hill	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
400..	Kerr Lake....	4 9-16	4¾	4 9-16	4⅝
200..	La R. Con.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
300..	Mason Valley..	3¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾
100..	McKinley-D ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500..	*Nevada Hills.	49	50	48	49
100..	*New Utah B.	50	50	50	50
500..	Ohio Copper ..	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
200..	Tonopah Ext.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,200..	*Ton. Merger..	59	59	58	59
200..	*W. E. Con.	1 11-32	1 11-32	1 9-32	1 9-32
5,000..	*Wett. Sil. M.	7	8	7	8
200..	Yukon Gold M.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,600..	West End Ext.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$2,000..	Adams Ex. 4s.	74½	74½	74½	74½
500..	Butte-N. Y....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

•.•

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were: Nov. 18. Nov. 17.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new,.	11½	12	11¼	12
Am. Writing Paper..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Cond. Milk.	115	116	115	116
Borden's C. Milk pf.	103	106	103	106
Brit.-Am. Tob., new.	24½	25	24½	25
Brown Shoe	48	52	48	52
Brown Shoe pf.	85	92	85	92
Cluett-Peabody	55	62	55	62
Cluett-Peabody pf	95	100	95	100
Con. Rubber Tire	29	33	26	33
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	90	94	90	94
Emerson-Brant'gham.	22	26	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pf.	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	15
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	6¼	8	6¼	8
Marconi of America..	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
Maxwell Motors	2½	3	2½	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	20½	22	20½	22
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf..	6½	7½	6½	7½
Riker-Hegeman	150	160	150	160
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tobacco Products pf.	83	85	82	85
United Cigar Stores of America pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & H. pf.	20	28	20	28
Willys Overland	61	63	61	63
Willys Overland pf..	84	90	87	92

MINING STOCKS.

Bailey	6¼	7½	6¼	7½
Barnes King Dev.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Beaver Con.	33	35	33	35
Brit. Col. Copper	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Chambers Fernald	15	17	15	17
Crown Reserve	1¾	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16
El Paso Con.	2¾	3-16	2¾	3
Florence	20	25	20	25
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Greene-Cananea	6	7	6	7
Greene-Cananea, new	30	32	30	32
Greenwater	4	6	4½	5½
Halifax Tonopah	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
Nip. Mines Co.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
North Butte Dev.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Preston East Dome.	1	2	1	2
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¾
Stewart	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Tomiskaming	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tonopah Mining	4 13-16	4⅞	4 13-16	4⅞
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	9-16	11-16	9-16	11-16
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf.	5	6	8	5
Victor Tonopah	23	27	25	27

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.	135	140	135	140
Braden Cop. new 7s.	135	140	135	140
Chicago Elevated 5s.	85¼	86	85¼	86
Con. Rubber Tire 4s.	66	67	66	67
Mason Valley 6s.	60	87	60	87
N. Y. City 4½s. 1060.	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
N. Y. City 4½s. 1962.	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼
St. L. P. & N.-West 5s.	102	102½	102	102½
Western Pac. 5s.	76½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22½	23½	22¼	23¼
Atlantic Refining	718	725	710	715
Borne-Scrymser	270	275	265	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	163	158	162
Chesebrough Mfg	650	660	645	655
Colonial Oil	115	125	115	125
Continental Oil	187	192	185	190
Crescent Pipe Line	56	60	56	59
Cumberland Pipe L.	72	75	73	76
Eureka Pipe Line	835	845	835	845
Galena-Signal Oil	178	182	173	176
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	142	138	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	125	128	126	128
National Transit	40	42	39	41
New York Transit	310	315	310	315
Northern Pipe Line	112	116	114	117
Ohio Oil	142	144	142	144
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415	408	410
Solar Refining	320	330	307	314
Southern Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
South Penn. Oil	248	252	252	255
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	152	157	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	201	204	194	196
Standard Oil (Ind.)	393	397	388	391
Standard Oil (Kan.)	390	400	390	405
Standard Oil (Ky.)	605	610	605	615
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	320	300	320
Standard Oil (N. J.)	373	381	375	378
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	159	161	158	160
Standard Oil (Ohio)	295	300	298	305
Swan & Finch	290	305	295	295
Union Tank Line	85	87	86	88
Vacuum Oil	177	180	184	186
Washington Oil	35	40	34	38
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	2300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	138	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	86½	88	86½	87½
British-American	24⅜	24½	24½	24⅝
British-Am., new	24⅜	25	24½	25
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	185	195	185	185
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
McAndrews & F.	180	190	190	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	250	240	245
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	120	130	90	120
Tobacco Products pf.	83	85	82	86
United Cigar Stores.	87¼	88	87¾	88¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was unchanged. Tin was firm at an improvement of ¼c.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. copper—	Tuesday.— Bid.	Asked.	Monday.— Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.25	15.25	14.25	15.25
November	14.25	15.25	14.25	15.25
December	14.25	15.25	14.25	15.25
Lead	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.35
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Tin	40.05	40.50	39.75	40.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	69	10	0	67	15	0
Copper, futures	67	0	0	66	15	0
Pig tin, spot	181	15	0	180	0	0
Pig tin, futures	183	0	0	181	5	0

The market ended strong. Spanish pig lead, £18 2s 6d, up 2s 6d. Spelter, £20 12s 6d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 48s 10½d, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Nov. 17, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$507,048	$11,420,446	$127,344,597
Int. rev., ordinary	622,467	16,742,406	124,193,113
Corpor. tax	194	111,180	2,529,366
Miscel'aneous	102,852	8,442,876	20,151,584
Total receipts	1,232,562	31,716,910	274,218,661
Expenditures	1,595,929	30,616,188	279,150,257
Surplus		1,100,771	
Deficit	$3[illegible],366	.....	4,931,596

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1..	Con. Power	106¼	106¼	106½
185..	United Ry. & Elec.	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝

BONDS.

$3,000..	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2,000..	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
1,000..	Con. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½
1,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,000..	Gs. Sou. & Fla. 5s.	103½	103½	103½
2,000..	Portland Ry. ref. 5s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5,000..	St. J. L.,H. & P. 5s.	98½	98½	98½
2,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	82¾	82½	82¾
1,000..	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1,400..	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s.	85½	85	85
1,000..	Un. Ry. & E. notes.	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
335..	Alaska Gold	20¼	20¼	20⅝
100..	Algomah	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
60..	Allouez	33¼	33¼	33¼
530..	Amalgamated	71¼	70⅝	71
295..	American Zinc	17	16⅝	16⅝
240..	Arizona Com'l	4⅜	4½	4⅜
200..	Bonanza	41c	39c	41c
10..	Boston & Corbin	50c	50c	50c
100..	Butte & Superior	30⅝	30¼	30¼
65..	Calumet & Arizona	63	62⅝	62⅝
6..	Calumet & Hecla	407	406	406
100..	Chino	38½	38¼	38½
185..	Copper Range	86½	86½	86½
40..	East Butte	10½	10½	10½
270..	Granby	70½	70	70½
1..	Greene-Cananea	29½	29½	29½
15..	Hancock	14	14	14
150..	Indiana	3	3	3
250..	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
850..	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50..	Lake	6½	6½	6½
25..	Mayflower	6½	6½	6½
150..	Miami	22	21⅝	21⅝
5..	Mohawk	41½	41½	41½
20..	Nevada Con	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
50..	New Arcadian	1¼	1¼	1¼
5..	Niplssing	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
108..	North Butte	23⅜	23	23½
25..	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼
25..	Old Dominion	47	47	47
111..	Osceola	74	73½	73½
10..	Quincy	56	56	56
10..	Ray Con	18¼	18¼	18¼
205..	Shannon	6⅞	6½	6½
15..	*St. Mary's Land..	81	31	31
109..	Superior & Boston.	2 9-16	2½	2½
20..	Superior Copper	22½	22	22
5..	Tamarack	27	27	27
5..	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
21..	U. S. Smelting	37⅝	37½	37½
1..	U. S. Smelting pf.	47	47	47
140..	Utah Con	8¼	8	8
100..	Utah Copper	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
80..	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼
50..	Winona	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40..	Wolverine	42½	42½	42½

RAILROADS.

41..	Boston & Albany	200½	200½	200½
185..	Boston Elevated	85¾	85	85
140..	Boston & Maine	54	52	54
15..	Boston & Maine pf.	70	70	70
20..	Boston & Sub. pf.	60	60	60
8..	Fitchburg pf.	96	96	96
30..	Mass. Elec. pf.	66	66	66
1,418..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	79¾	78	79¾
15,837..	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	98c	76c	90c
53..	West End St. R. R.	69½	69	69

TELEPHONES.

747..	American	118⅞	118½	118⅞
35..	New England	136½	134½	134½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100..	Am. Agr. Chem.	43	43	43
103..

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W. C. BROWN TO QUIT THE CENTRAL LINES

Retiring as President Jan. 1 to Have Freedom from Care and Hard Work.

44 YEARS A RAILROAD MAN

Began as Section Hand and Worked Up Through All the Grades—Has Farming and Banking Interests.

William C. Brown, President of the New York Central Lines, presented his resignation yesterday, to take effect on Jan. 1, when he will be succeeded, if there is no change in the programme, by Vice President Alfred H. Smith.

Mr. Brown had contemplated resigning for some time, and last March Mr. Smith was made senior Vice President, and his jurisdiction was extended over all departments. This step usually forecasts the final promotion on the Central Lines. Mr. Brown, who had been in charge of operation and maintenance, was similarly made senior Vice President in charge of all departments on June 1, 1906, and became President in February, 1909.

Mr. Brown's resignation applies to the Presidency of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Big Four, and his letter was addressed to the Directors of each of these companies. He intends, it was announced, to give his attention hereafter to his agricultural and other interests in Iowa and to the improvement of agricultural conditions generally, in which he has taken much interest. In his letter he said:

"I have for two years contemplated asking to be relieved of the very exacting duties and responsibilities of the position of chief executive of the New York Central Lines.

"I have been in railroad service continuously for more than forty-four years —twelve years of this service with the New York Central Lines, five years in charge of the operation and maintenance of the property, two years as senior Vice President, and five years as President—and feel that I have earned that freedom from care, hard work, and responsibility which can only be secured by retiring from active service.

"In addition to my desire to be relieved of the burden and responsibility of my position I am admonished by my failing hearing that I cannot, without serious embarrassment, continue to perform the duties of the position, either in the board room or in frequent important conferences in which I must necessarily participate."

Mr. Brown, who was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1853, but whose parents removed to Iowa when he was 4 years old, began his railroad career at Thompson, Ill., with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as a section hand when he was 16. He learned to telegraph, and in 1870 was appointed operator at Charles City, Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, later becoming night operator in the train dispatcher's office at Minneapolis. He served as train dispatcher on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and on July 1, 1876, began an uninterrupted service of twenty-five years with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, filling successively the positions of dispatcher, chief dispatcher, trainmaster, Assistant Superintendent of the St. Louis Division, Superintendent of the Iowa Lines, General Manager of the Missouri Lines, and then General Manager of the road, which position he relinquished in 1900, to enter the services of the New York Central Lines as Vice President and General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. In February, 1902, he was made Vice President in charge of operation and maintenance of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company; in February, 1905, Vice President in charge of operation and maintenance of all the railroads comprising the New York Central Lines, and on June 1, 1906, Senior Vice President in charge of all departments of the same companies.

During his connection with railroad operations Mr. Brown has taken an active part in the development and improvement of the transportation facilities of the country, which have increased enormously during that period.

The twelve years of Mr. Brown's connection with the New York Central Lines have witnessed a greater growth in those properties, and in the traffic handled by them, than any similar period in their history, gross revenue having increased from $169,500,000 to $310,200,000; tons of freight moved from 122,007,500 to 222,979,600; passengers carried from 65,411,700 to 89,420,000, and the average freight trainload shows an increase of 35 per cent.

During the same period the work of electrifying the New York Central in and about New York City was begun and carried to completion, and the Grand Central Terminal was reconstructed in its entirety.

Mr. Brown has also found time to devote considerable attention to some of the larger public questions of the day and served as a member of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission and of the New York Food Investigating Commission. He has shown great interest in improved methods of agriculture and taken an active part in calling public attention to its importance.

Mr. Brown's own financial interests are located entirely in the West, consisting in large part of investments in real estate, banks, and manufacturing enterprises in Iowa and neighboring States.

Vice President Smith has been occupied largely in the last few months as one of the railroad representatives on the Board of Arbitration which decided the differences between the Eastern roads and their conductors and trainmen.

ELEVATED TO ISSUE BONDS.

Second Mortgage to be Given to Secure $5,409,000 Issue.

The Manhattan Railway Company proposes to place a second mortgage on its elevated property in Manhattan and the Bronx, and to issue thereunder immediately bonds to the amount of $5,409,000. They will bear 4 per cent. interest, and will be dated June 1 last. They are to be payable not more than 100 years from their date of issue, and are to be redeemable at not more than 105 and accrued interest.

This issue of bonds will be in conformity with a clause in the Manhattan lease to the Interborough, in which it is provided that the Manhattan should issue this amount of bonds at any time after July 1, 1908, at the request of the Interborough. The proceeds of the issue will be used to discharge the Manhattan's indebtedness to the Interborough. The latter asserts that it already has spent in improving and reinforcing the elevated structure of the Manhattan, between April 1, 1903, and June 30, 1913, the sum of $3,708,069, and since then a further sum of $83,000 in completing the reinforcement.

The authorized capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company, which has all been issued, is $60,000,000. At present the only mortgage on the property of the company is the consolidated mortgage, which is dated Feb. 26, 1890. Under it the company has outstanding $39,762,000 of bonds, $15,000,000 in convertible 4 per cent. bond certificates, maturing on April 1, 1990, and is responsible for 1,000 debenture bonds of the old New York Elevated Railroad Company, which bear 5 per cent. interest.

Commissioner Williams will hold a hearing for the Public Service Commission on the application of the Manhattan Railway Company for the authorization of this second mortgage on Dec. 2 at 11 o'clock.

MOTORS DOING WELL.

Not Caught Up with Demand for Cars—Two New Directors.

Stockholders of the General Motors Company yesterday elected Robert F. Herrick of Boston and C. S. Mott, Mayor of Flint, Mich., to the Board of Directors, succeeding the late Anthony N. Brady and Andrew H. Green, Jr., resigned. Emory W. Clark of Detroit was made a voting trustee to fill the vacancy left by the death of Mr. Brady.

President C. W. Nash said that the business of the company was in a satisfactory condition and that the various manufacturing companies had not yet caught up with the demand for cars. Cash receipts from the sale of cars during the present fiscal year, begun Aug. 1, have exceeded those for last year by $4,500,000 and the company's cash position was $2,000,000 stronger than it was a year ago, he said. "We are closely watching conditions, and are prepared to cut down production if the demand should let up," he explained.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 18, 1913	$2,017,000
Same day last year	1,833,000
Total year to date	445,610,920
Same period last year	617,028,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.40 —.03
Same day last year	92.17 +.06
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.78 June 11

U S 3s, coupon	102¼	5s, 1918	98⅜	1,000	111⅜
1,000	102¼	2,000	98⅜	1st gen 4s	78
3s, reg		ref conv 4s	112¾	2,000	71
1,000	102¼	8,000	85½	2,000	70¾
Argentine Gov 5s	87⅜	15,000	85⅝	3,000	70⅝
2,000	85	12,000	85½	Gen Elec deb 5s	98⅛
Jap Gov 4½s, ster		Bklyn U Gas 5s	101¾	7,000	101¾
6,000	87¾	1,000		Gen Motors 6s	98¼
N Y State 4s, 1961		Buff, N Y & E		1,000	98¼
1,000	99½	1st 5s	87½	1,000	106¼
Va 6s, def, Brown		Cent Leather 5s		Nor Pacific 4s	
Bros & Co ctfs	56	1,000	104	5,000	93⅝
15,000	56	Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	93¼
1,000	57	1,000	95	10,000	93¼
1,000	57½	Cent Pac gtd 4s		Indiana Steel 5s	
1,000	58	20,000	90¾	1,000	98⅜
20,000	57	Cent Vermont 4s		4,000	98⅞
4,000	57½	1,000	84	Insp Con Cop 6s,	
10,000	57⅝	C & O gen 4½s		sub r, full pd	
10,000	57½	5,000	91½	2,000	95⅞
37,000	58	conv 4½s		Inter-Met 4½s	
1,000	58⅜	1,000	79½	15,000	74¾
10,000	57⅞	C, B & Q gen 4s		3,000	74⅞
10,000	58⅛	1,000	80¾	2,000	74¾
10,000	57½	joint 4s		1,000	74¾
1,000	58⅛	20,000	94	11,000	75
1,000	59	10 Ill Div 3½s		4,000	75½
1,000	58⅝	3,000	81¾	2,000	75
2,000	58½	Nebr ext 4s		1,000	74¾
3,000	58	1,000	95¼	1 R T 1st & ref 5s	
5,000	57	C & Erie 1st 5s		10,000	98⅜
N Y City 4s, 1058		1,000	106⅞	6,000	98¼
1,000	96½	Chi Gas L & C		5,000	98⅜
4½s, 1960		1st 5s		Internatl Nav 5s	
1,000	100⅛	1,000	100⅞	3,000	76
2,000	100	Chi Gt West 4s		Int Stm Pump 5s	
4½s, May, 1957		6,000	71¼	3,000	58
20,000	104½	Chi, Mil & St P		Iowa Cent ref 4s	
8,000	104	conv 4½s		2,000	52
Nov., 1957		7,000	101⅜	K C, Ft S & M 6s	
1,000	104	14,000	101½	4,000	107⅝
5,000	104½	gen 4½s		Kans & M 2d 5s	
4½s, 1963, temp		1,000	101¼	2,000	84
rcts		C M & P 8d 4s		Kan City So 5s	
5,000	104	15,000	91	3,000	94⅜
		W & M Div 5s		3,000	94½
Allegheny Val 4s		1,000	102⅜	Lack Steel 5s, 1923	
5,000	95	C & N W gen 4s		1,000	92¼
Allis-C 5s, Tr Co		2,000	95⅝	L & N unified 4s	
ctfs of dep		2,000	85⅜	2,000	92¼
1,000	45	C, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	92¼
Am Ag Ch cv 5s		1,000	85¼	2,000	92¼
1,000	96	8,000	85¼	Manhattan Con 4s,	
Am Sm Secur 6s		1,000	85¼	tax exempt	
500	102⅜	Chi, Rock I & P		9,000	89¼
Am T & T coll 4s		Ry ref 4s		2,000s5f	89½
3,000	84¾	5,000	75¼	Mex Petrol 1st ref	
conv 4½s		1,000	75¼	cv 6s, Ser A	
4,000	93½	3,000	75	1,000	81
10,000	93⅝	deb 5s		M, St P & S S M	
10,000	93¾	4,000	76	1st con 4s	
10,000	93⅞	C, R I & P R R 4s		16,000s20f	91½
50,000	94	6,000	53⅜	Mob & Ohio coll L	
Am Tobacco 4s		8,000	53	& C gtd 4s	
6,000	96	C & W I con 4s		5,000s20f	90
Am Tobacco 6s		5,000	53	Montreal Trmways	
2,000	116	Colo Industrial 5s		1st ref 5s	
Am Wr Paper 5s		4,000	78	10,000	97
5,000	72	Col & Hock Coal & I		N Y Cent gen 3½s	
A, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	92	10,000	81
10,000	92⅜	Col & So 1st 4s		N Y C & H R R 6s	
3,000s10f	92⅝	1,000	90	23,000	80½
5,000	92⅜	5,000	86½	N Y C, L, H &	
10,000	92¼	Conn Prod Ref e		R cons 1st 5s	
10,000	92⅜	f 5s, 1934		3,000	102
adj 4s		5,000	93½	N Y, N H & H	
2,000s5f	83½	D & H 1st & ref 4s		conv deb 6s	
stamped		1,000	94½	5,000	108
1,000	84	conv 4s		2,000	108¼
conv 5s		1,000	97	10,000	108⅞
1,000	100½	Den & Rio Gr 1st		6,000	108⅜
C & St L 1st 6s		& ref 5s		5,000s20f	108⅜
1,000	101¼	5,000	74½	when issued	
Trans S L 4s		1,000	70	20,000	103⅜
2,000	87½	Det U R con 4½s		65,000	102½
Atl Coast Line 4s		1,000	69	10,000	102⅜
1,000	89¾	3,000	68	2,000	102⅝
1,000	90	Dist Sec Corp 5s		10,000	102⅜
L & N col 4s		1,000	60¼	1,000	102⅜
5,000	87⅝	5,000	60¾	10,000	102⅜
B & O pr lien 3½s		8,000	60¼	60,000	102⅜
4,000s20f	90	1,000	60¼	1,000	102⅝
3,000	90	1,000	60¼	40,000	102⅜
gold 4s		9,000	60½	20,000	102⅝
1,000	90½	Dr P de N P 4½s		75,000	102⅜
conv 4½s		5,000	87¼	107,000	102⅜
6,000	91¾	14,000	87½	225,000	102⅜
20,000	91¼	East Tenn, Va &		26,000	102⅞
10,000	91⅝	Ga con 5s		20,000	102⅜
P, Lake E &		2,000	105	6,000	102½
W Va 4s		5,000s20f	105¾	notes deb 4s,	
1,000	82½	Erie 1st con 4s		1955	
S W Div 3½s		5,000	82¾	2,000	77
11,000	87½	85,000	82¾	N Y Pys adj 5s	
10,000s20f	87	5,000	82¾	1,000	54¼
E R con gold 5s		5,000	82½	16,000	54
2,000	98⅝	1st con 7s		ref 4s	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r, 1918-1021	103	103¼
3s, c, 1918-1021	103	103¼
4s, r, 1925-1110	111½	111¾
4s, c, 1925-1110	111½	111¾
Pan 2s, r, 1936	....	96⅜

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	105	115
Alh & S	250	275
Allis C M pf	40	43
Allis-C.5th paid	7	8¾
Do pf. 5th paid	15	18
Am Ag C	42	44
Do pf	90	93
A B S & Fdy. pf	87	90
Do pf	127	128
A C & F	43½	46
Am Coal	100	110
Am Cot Pr	84	86
Do pf	100	....
A C Oil pf	93½	94½
Am Exp	115	120
Am Lin	9¾	10¾
Am Malt	97	100
Am Malt.. 6		7½
Do pf	41	44
A S pf. 8	81½	83½
Am Snuff	160	165
Do pf	100	105
Am St Fds. 27		30
Am S R	107	110
Do pf	112½	115
A T Co	58	62
Am Wool	16	20½
Do pf	75	78
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	30	70
Assets R	43	45
Atl C L	115	117
Bald Loc	89	40
Do pf	104	105
Balt & O	93¾	93¾
Do pf	79¾	81
Batop M	¾	1
Beth S pf	69	69½
B Un G	122	123
Bruns Ter	7	7½
Bush Ter	103	113½
Do pf	115	135
But'k Co	23¼	27¼
Calif Pet	18¾	19
Do pf	40	51½
Canada So	57	59
Case (J I) pf	90	95
C R R of N J	280	320
C & S of N J	100	104
Ches & O	56½	57
Chi & Alt	10	15
Do pf	20½	40
Chi Gt Wn pf	25	29
C, I & L pf	50	80
C & N W pf	170	175
Chi St P, M & Om	117	125
C, C, C & St L	80	86
Col F & I pf	190	....
Col & So 1st pf	82	84
2d pf	50	70
Cons Gas	127¼	128¼
Corn P R pf	65¾	68¼
Crex Carp	65	80
Cub-Am S pf	84	....
D & Co pf	94½	96¾
Del & H	150½	154
D & R G pf	27	30
D M & Ft D	1½	5
Det & M	85	....
Do pf	85	....
Det U Ry	60	72
D, S S & A	4	5½
Do pf	9	20
Du R de N pf	86	....
Erie 2d pf	31	34
F M & S	11	17
Do pf	37	39¾
Gen Ch	178	188
Do pf	105	105½
Gen Motors	36½	36⅝
Do pf	74	78
Gugg Expl	43¾	44¾
Hav E Ry. pf	77	78¾
Do pf	89	90½
Helme (G W) Co	148	180
Do pf	109	115
Hock Val	125	....
Homest'ke	109¾	115
Inger-R	12⅜	....
Do pf	95	....
Int Agric.	4	9
Do pf	26	60
Int H n	102	104
Do pf	....	113
Int H C	100¼	105
Do pf	110¾	115
Int Paper	7¾	8
Do pf	33⅛	34½
Iowa Cent.	6	10
Do pf	14	20
K C, Ft S	....	....
Do pf	56½	57
Kayser (J) & Co	78	86
Do 1st pf	100	109
K & D M.	5	8
Do pf	43	....
Kresge(SS) Co	81	84
Do pf	99	100
Lack Steel	30½	37
Lacl Gas	95	100
L E & W	17½	24½
Do pf	14½	20
Ligg & M	202	210
Do pf	109	115
Long Isl'd	30	37
L-W Bits	23	30
Do 2d pf	85	92
Lorill Co	150	183
Do pf	105½	109½
Louis & N	129¾	131
M'kay Cos	78	80
Do pf	63	64½
Man Elev	130	130⅝
M Dep S	65	70
Do pf	98	102
Mer Mar	33½	34½
Do pf	13½	14¼
Mex P pf	80	90
Mich Cent	100	190
M & St L	10	13⅝
Do pf	28	43
M St P & S S M pf	133	140
Do 1 L	81½	89
M, K & T	19¾	20½
Do pf	53	55
N C & St L	184	140
Nat Bis	110	119¾
Nat Enam	10½	11
Do pf	80	82½
Nat Lead pf	104½	106
Nat Rys of M 1st pf 1st	40	60
N Cent C	40	60
N Y, O & W	25	....
N Y A B	75	85
N Y, C & St L	48	51
N Y Dock pf	20	30
Norf So	40	42
Norf & W pf	82	90
North Am	71	75
N O T & Light	62	65
Ont Min	2½	3
Pabst B pf	108	107
Pac Coast	77	85
Do 1st pf	75	85
Pac Mail	20½	20½
Penn. R'road	109¾	109¼
Penn. sh. cfs. 2d pd	108⅞	109
People's Gas, Chi	119	119¼
Pittsburgh Coal pf	87½	87½
Pressed Steel Car	25	25
Pullman Company	154	154
Quicksilver pf	3	3
Ray Consol. Copper	17⅞	18⅛
Reading	160	160⅛
Rep. I. & S	19	19
Rep. I. & S. pf	70¼	70¼
Rock Island Co	14¼	14¼
Rock Island Co. pf	23¼	23¼
Rumely (M.) Co. pf	41	41
St. L. & S. F	4¾	4¾
Seaboard A. L. pf	44½	44½
Sears, R'buck & Co	173⅜	174
Southern Pacific	86½	86¾
So. Ry. pf. extended	75	75
Standard Milling pf	61	61
Studebaker Co. pf	68	68
Texas Co	110⅞	114
Texas & Pacific	14	14
Third Avenue	39½	39¾
Union Pacific	151	151½
United Rys. Inv. pf	34½	34½
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	99¾	99¾
U. S. Steel	56	56⅜
U. S. Steel pf	105¼	105½
Utah Copper	48⅝	48⅞
Va.-Car. Chem	28	28
Wabash pf	10¾	10¾
Western Maryland	36¾	36⅞
W. Maryland pf	58	58
W. U. Telegraph	62⅝	62¾
Westhouse E. & M	65¼	65¼
Wheel. & L. E	5	5
W'worth (F. W.) Co	89½	89½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)		
Total sales Nov. 18, 1913	112,051		
Same day last year	265,875		
Total year to date	75,218,681		
Same period last year	116,080,545		
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.85	+.17	
Same day last year	81.90	—.10	
	High.		Low.
Range year to date	79.10 Jan. 9		63.09 June 10
Same period last year	85.83 Sep. 30		75.24 Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 18, 1913	3	2¼	3	$4.8550	$4.8540	$4.8550
Same day last year	6	4	5⅝	4.85	4.8475	4.8475
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	9	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8475	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¼	20½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	...
7⅞	8¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
70⅝	71	6,250	Amalgamated Cop	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞	+ ⅜
23½	24¼	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
...	75	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	69	69	69	69	—1¾
28⅝	28⅞	1,600	Am. Can	29	29¼	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
90½	90⅝	100	Am. Can pf	90½	90½	90½	90⅝	— ⅛
111	114½	226	Am. Car & Fdry pf	112	112	112	112	— ½
36	37½	150	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
63	66¼	100	Am. Cities pf	64	64	64	64	+ ½
87¾	88	100	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	38	38	...
4⅞	4⅝	550	Am. Hide & Leath	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
23	24	200	Am. Hide & L. pf	22½	23¼	23	23	— ½
20¼	21½	200	Am. Ice Securities	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
28⅜	29½	100	Am. Linseed pf	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
29½	30	100	Am. Locomotive	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅛	— ⅛
63	63½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63⅜	63⅝	63¼	63¼	+ ½
99¼	99⅝	123	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99½	99⅝	99½	99½	...
118⅞	118⅞	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞	+ ½
230	231	200	Am. Tobacco	231	231	231	231	...
99¾	100	300	Am. Tob. pf	100	100	100	100	...
12¼	15½	200	Am. Writing P. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
34¼	34½	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
92¼	92½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	92¼	92¾	92	92¼	+ ⅛
97½	98¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	172	172	170	170	...
29¼	30½	200	Bethlehem Steel	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	+ ½
86½	87	850	Brook. Rapid Tran	87	87	86⅞	87	+ ½
224½	224¾	2,700	Canadian Pacific	224⅝	225¼	224⅝	224⅝	+ ½
25⅜	26	3,150	Central Leather Co	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
94	95	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ¾
11⅝	12¼	80	Chicago Gt. West'n	12	12	12	12	...
99⅞	99⅝	729	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ½
131½	133	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	...
125	126	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	125	126	125¼	125½	+ ½
130	140	50	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf	132	132	132	132	...
38½	38¾	800	Chino Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	38½	— ⅛
26⅝	27½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
27½	28	100	Colorado & South'n	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
9⅜	9¼	300	Corn Products Ref	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
391	401	20	Del., Lack. & West	395	395	395	395	...
17½	18¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
16	16½	100	Distillers' Securities	16	16	16	16	...
26⅜	26¾	2,200	Erie	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	...
40	41	157	Erie 1st pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
140	141	350	General Electric	140	140	139¾	139¾	...
18¾	19¼	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
80¾	82¾	200	Goodrich pf	82	82	82	82	+1
123½	123⅞	400	Great Northern pf	123⅛	124	123¾	123⅞	+ ⅝
32	33	500	G. N. ctfs.ore prop	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅝
106⅞	109	100	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	+ ½
14¼	14½	200	Inspiration Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
14⅛	14⅜	900	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
59	59½	7,000	Inter.-Met. pf	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
5	6½	300	Int. Steam Pump	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18	24	500	Int. Steam Pump pf	18	18	18	18	—5¼
24⅜	24⅜	1,100	Kan. City Southern	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+

$45,000,000 LOAN FOR THE NEW HAVEN

J. P. Morgan & Co. Making It in Emergency to Meet Notes Due Dec. 1 and Feb. 1.

PENDING NEW BOND ISSUE

If Massachusetts Decision Is Not Averse Loan Will Be Taken Up When Debentures Are Put Out.

The Executive Committee of the New Haven Railroad decided yesterday to defer the proposed issue of $67,552,000 convertible debenture bonds until the final decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the litigation started by Morgan G. Bulkeley is rendered and arrangements were made for borrowing $45,000,000 at once from a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Directors had hoped that the Bulkeley suit would be disposed of in time for the bond issue to be made and the money received before Dec. 1, when $40,000,000 of notes fall due, but as the prospect now is that the court's decision will not be reached for at least a week, they considered it unwise to wait longer before making temporary provision for this payment and for a similar one of $5,000,000, due on Feb. 1.

The notes, bearing interest at 6 per cent., will be taken at 99¼ by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. They will be payable in six months or may be called at any time before that, and in any event will be called upon the receipt of the proceeds of the debenture bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. took steps recently to terminate their contract as fiscal agents of the road, but the ninety days' notice required by the agreement will not expire until Dec. 5. So far as the bonds are concerned, they were underwritten by Morgan & Co. by special agreement, and it was explained at the time they gave the notice that this agreement would not be affected, although the expectation then was that the bonds would be issued long before the ninety days was up.

The present temporary financing, while intimately connected with the bond issue, would not have come under the special agreement, and Morgan & Co., it was said in the announcement made by the Executive Committee, "were called upon to render their services in this emergency" under the contract expiring on Dec. 5. The agreement for underwriting the debenture bonds was also extended yesterday to Jan. 25.

The Executive Committee decided to recommend to the Board of Directors, which will meet in Boston on Friday, that the time within which subscribers must pay for the bonds be further extended. The new dates will be announced after the directors' meeting and all subscriptions received pending the final issue will be held in a fund apart from the other deposits of the company.

The announcement made yesterday said the directors had been advised by their counsel that under the terms of the decision of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, the proposed bond issue was legal and they could properly proceed with it, but that in view of pending litigation, it was deemed wise to defer it.

"The result, therefore, of this litigation" said the statement, "has been to make it necessary to provide this very large amount of money under exceptional conditions, which certainly could not have been foreseen or contemplated."

ELLIOTT APPEALS TO PUBLIC.

Clamor for All-Steel Cars Unreasonable—Asks for Fair Play.

The demand for steel cars is being overdone by the public, according to Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New Haven Railroad. In an interview yesterday he said:

"The demand that cars on fast expresses be of steel construction may be a just and reasonable demand, and one that this road is complying with as fast as the steel cars can be turned out of the shops. But the clamor that every passenger car in the United States be made of steel is altogether unreasonable. To replace all the wooden cars of the country with steel cars would cost $700,000,000. To replace every one of its wooden cars with one of steel would cost the New Haven $50,000,000. And that would be only the beginning. If all the trains, express and local, were all steel that would mean more powerful engines, and they would call for heavier bridges, heavier tracks, and large capital expenditures, therefore increased interest charges.

"I admit the necessity of steel cars for certain purposes. To have them for local service on little branch lines, where there are but few trains a day, and, where practically all the operation is in broad daylight, would be uneconomical and a useless burden on road and public. That is merely an example of the discrimination that the public may make if it wants to cooperate for mutual benefit with a railroad."

Mr. Elliott spoke of the recent friction with the engineers, and said it had been followed by a better understanding on both sides.

"It may be more difficult," he said, "to regain the confidence of the public. The people of New England at the present time are inclined to mistrust us. The best they are withholding judgment and waiting to see what we will do. If they demand reduced rates and, at the same time, more trains, new terminals, and better stations all along the line they will be asking the impossible. We must stop spending and conserve. The income has fallen off $2,400,000 in the net in the last three months, largely because of increased expenses.

"The New Haven Road is a splendid property as it stands, but it should be better. It has good tracks, good terminals, good stations for the most part, good freight facilities, except in a few towns, where the business has outgrown them. But we have insufficient trackage. In some places we should have three tracks where we have only two. The time will come when the New Haven ought to be a six-track road all the way from New York to New Haven and a four-track road from New Haven to Boston.

"We need heavier bridges, better yard facilities, better round houses, not merely to render better service to the public, but for more economical operation.

"The people can help us, and therefore themselves, by being patient about the spending of money by admitting that a railroad must run its business to make a reasonable profit; just as every farmer, merchant, and manufacturer who uses that railroad must run his business."

HAMMERSTEIN MUST PAY.

Court Sustains Agreement with Late Wife to Support Daughters.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Oscar Hammerstein, the New York impresario, to-day lost a case to his daughters in the Court of Appeals.

Several years ago Mrs. Hammerstein sued him for divorce, and they entered into an agreement that he should pay her $200 a week for life and that two daughters $100 each a week for life after her death. He assigned shares of his amusement company stock as security. When his wife died he refused to pay his daughters and brought a replevin suit, in which a New York trust company which held the stock was made defendant. Hammerstein lost in the lower court and then appealed it.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cassin at Washington, Birmingham at Rio de Janeiro, and Wilmington at Hongkong.

Sailed—Proteus from Norfolk for Vera Cruz, Whipple, Spaulding, Paul Jones, Perry, and the Truxtun from San Pedro for San Diego, Celtic from Genoa for Villefranche, Wyoming from Naples for Villefranche, and the Justin from San Diego for Guaymas.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—There has been a general fall in pressure except in Northern New England and the Pacific Northwest, and low pressure now prevails throughout the country, except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Owing to the prevailing low pressure throughout the West, the weather will be generally unsettled during the next two days, except in the South, the Southwest, and the Pacific Northwest. There will be snows and rains in the Northwest and the extreme West and occasional rains in the Central Valleys, the lake region, and the East.

Temperatures will be moderate in the Northwest and will continue high during Wednesday and Thursday in the East. Over the Central Valleys and the lake region temperatures will probably fall somewhat by Thursday, while in the South they will not change decidedly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York — Unsettled Wednesday and probably Thursday, with occasional rains; somewhat colder Thursday; light to moderate south and southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday; probably occasional rains; moderate south winds.

New Jersey—Cloudy Wednesday; probably local rains at night or Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday; light to moderate south and southwest winds.

Southern New England—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday; probably occasional rains; somewhat colder Thursday; moderate southwest winds.

Northern New England—Unsettled Wednesday and Thursday; probably occasional rains; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	38	39	4 P. M.	38	57
6 A. M.	36	38	6 P. M.	36	55
9 A. M.	36	43	9 P. M.	34	56
12 M.	39	51	11 P. M.	33	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Minimum temperature, 59 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.9 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.2 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—445 East 109th St.; D. Luedeke.	Trifling
5:25—337 East 97th St.; Kappel Bros.	Trifling
9:20—79 Avenue C; M. Goldner	$50
11:00—208 West Broadway; Gato Cigar Company	Trifling
11:25—64 Kelly St.; owner unknown.	Trifling
11:40—254 Broome St.; I. Goldenberg.	Slight
P. M.	
2:15—3,007 3d Av.; M. Tuchkossky.	Trifling
3:40—225 5th St.; W. Engle	$10
3:55—265 Audubon Av.; J. Abrahams.	Trifling
5:30—7 East 116th St.; C. Bismir.	Trifling
7:30—2234 West 11th St.; Lerltz.	Trifling
9:10—64 Eldridge St.; Q. Solomonowitz.	$200
10:15—71 Park Place; J. F. Large	$50

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 202.

Patrolmen designated as Acting Sergeants, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913: Neil Browne, from 17th Precinct to 16th Precinct; William J. Loughran, from 65th Precinct to 25th Precinct; George F. Vette, from 144th Precinct to 22d Precinct; Thomas J. Diviney, from 27th Precinct to 18th Precinct.

Transfers and Assignments.—Transfers, Lieutenants, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913: John Wilson, from 5th Precinct to 8th Precinct; James J. McCarthy, from 10th Precinct to 22d Precinct; Edward J. Manchester, from 18th Precinct to 26th Precinct; Daniel E. Borst, from 22d Precinct to 32d Precinct; Andrew J. Wines, from 25th Precinct to 29th Precinct; Philip W. Auer, from 29th Precinct to 32d Precinct; Alphonse Rheaume, from 65th Precinct to Detective Division. To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913: Charles J. Hornbostle, from 22d Precinct to 12th Precinct; Frank Kenny, from 168th Precinct to 22d Precinct; Sergt. Henry E. Bruckman from Detective Division to 42d Precinct; Patrolmen Charles Buettner, from 25th Precinct to 74th Precinct; John W. Spicharich, from 74th Precinct to 25th Precinct. To take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913: Samuel H. Weinstein, from 18th Precinct to Detective Division, designated as Acting Detective Sergeant, second grade. Mounted patrolman, with horse and equipment: Edward E. Kelly, from 66th Precinct to 42d Precinct, designation as Acting Sergeant, revoked. Mutual, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 19, 1913: Patrolmen Timothy O'Brien, from 5th Precinct to 38th Precinct; Joseph F. Kirvin, from 38th Precinct to 5th Precinct; Andrew Unverzagt, from 159th Precinct to 57th Precinct; William F. Jarrett, from 27th Precinct to 168th Precinct. Detective Division, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 17, 1913: Acting Detective Sergeants, first grade, Louis Hyams, from 38th Precinct to 37th Precinct; Thomas S. Hughes, from 35th Precinct to 37th Precinct. Acting Dectective Sergeant, second grade, Moses Bloom, from 13th Precinct to 37th Precinct.

Assignments: Lieut. John J. O'Connor, to 30th Precinct, from 8 A. M., Nov. 18; Sergt. Thomas F. A. Ward, to 30th Precinct, from 8 A. M., Nov. 18. Temporary: Inspector George F. Titus, 6th Insurection District, to command 5th Inspection District, in addition to his own, for 7 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 20; Lieuts. James McIvor, 26th Precinct; Richard Manning, 28th Precinct, and Philip Auer, 32d Precinct, to School for Recruits for 30 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 18; Patrolmen Michael C. Erb, Robert H. Miller, C. O., and Charles Hardin, 278th Precinct, to office of Chief Counsel, Excise Department, for 2 days from 9 A. M., Nov. 17. To Detective Division as indicated: William Silver, 21st Precinct, for 5 days from 4 P. M., Nov. 19; Morris B. Friedlander, 38th Precinct, and James F. Fitzpatrick, 171st Precinct, for 5 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 17, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County; George C. Bancker, 276th Precinct, for 10 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 19; Matrons Adele D. Preiss, 5th Precinct to C. O., for 10 days from 6 P. M., Nov. 19; Mary Cassidy, 25th Precinct, to 5d Inspection District, for 5 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 18, 1913.

Leaves of Absence, With Full Pay—Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, 5th Inspection District, for 17 days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 2, 1913, balance of vacation; Capts. Frederick S. Carson, 155th Precinct, for 4 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 18, 1913, to be deducted from vacation, and William F. Fennelly, 156th Precinct, for 2 days, from noon Nov. 26, 1913, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrolmen Michael J. Hurley, 2d Precinct, for 3 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 25, 1913; Joseph J. Fennelly, 3d Precinct, for 3 days, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 26, 1913; Hugh S. Greene, 21st Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 19, 1913; George D. Hopkins, 21st Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 19, 1913, and Michael Gormley, 35th Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 18, 1913.

Application for Full Pay Approved—Patrolman Isador Wolin, 42d Precinct, from 12 P. M. Aug. 17, 1913, to noon Sept. 15, 1913, while on sick report.

Resignation Accepted—Probationary Patrolman Milford W. A. Cook, 26th Precinct, to take effect 12 P. M. Nov. 18, 1913.

Amendment—So much of Paragraph 7, S. O. 200, c. s., as grants Patrolman Dominick Roane, 147th Precinct, full pay while under suspension, is amended to read: From 0:40 A. M. Aug. 2, 1913, to 10:35 A. M. Aug. 8, 1913.

EDUCATION NOTES.

In the examinations on Dec. 1, 2, and 3 for license to teach certain subjects in high schools, applicants will take the test at the Board of Education Hall in science of education (for candidates in English only,) English, applied mechanics, steam and electricity, art metal work, commercial branches, book binding, foundry work, machine shop practice, and commercial branches. At Public School 27 tests will be held in science of education (for candidates in the various subjects except English,) biology, elocution, French, German, Italian, Latin, library practice, mathematics, physics, Spanish, physical training, music, stenography and typewriting, and clerical, library, laboratory and placement, and investigation assistants. The minimum salary of the clerical, library, and placement assistants is $900, the maximum $1,400, and the rate of annual increase $50. The minimum salary of assistant teacher is $1,200 the maximum $2,650, the rate of annual increase $150.

The Board of Education has appropriated $141.75 from the School Building Fund for the payment of bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for incinerator grate for Public School 72, Manhattan; Public School 50, the Bronx, and Public School 175, Brooklyn.

Frederick P. Wiederaum has been appointed a junior architectural draftsman in the Bureau of School Buildings.

Plans relative to new Public School 159, Brooklyn, have been approved by the Board of Education.

An additional leave of absence for six months without pay for restoration of health has been granted to Thomas Sullivan, former janitor of Public School 56, Annex, Brooklyn.

City Supt. Maxwell has appointed a committee, consisting of Associate Supts. Edson, Meleney, and Strauchenmuller, to investigate the work of the high schools.

Miss Bertha Lineal has been elected President of the Julia Richman High School Association. Miss Mary Wendell has been elected Vice President, and Miss Florence Miller has been elected Secretary.

An examination of women applicants for license as teacher of an ungraded class of mentally sub-normal pupils in elementary schools will be held at the Board of Education Hall on Dec. 15 and 19. There are forty vacancies to be filled.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 21; Shanghai, Oct. 24; Yokohama, Nov. 1, and Honolulu, Nov. 11—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Nov. 17, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 22.

WATCH BANKRUPTS, MARSHALL URGES

Abuses Due to the Indifference of Creditors, U. S. Attorney Tells Jewelers.

AUTHORITIES WILL HELP

Commercial Crime Much Worse Here Than Abroad, He Says—Smuggling Cases Puzzling.

H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, was the speaker at the monthly luncheon of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade yesterday, at the Whitehall Club on the Thirtieth floor of the Whitehall Building. Mr. Marshall made pessimistic observations on American commercial criminality, and said he believed that if the records of commercial crimes could be tabulated on both sides of the Atlantic the comparison would be even more unfavorable to the United States than the tables of homicides whose recent publication attracted attention to the increase of crimes of violence in this country.

The particular class of commercial crimes to which District Attorney Marshall directed the attention of his hearers, who included 130 leading jewelers, was fraudulent bankruptcy. He also discussed smuggling. Devices for swindling creditors he said were uncommonly practiced in Europe, while in America the abuses of the bankruptcy law have "cried to Heaven." For this situation, he said, American creditors had only themselves to blame. He said that the prosecuting authorities in the United State were as anxious, able and eager, to bring about punishment of commercial offenders as those of Europe.

The customary procedure of an American creditor when he was swindled by a fraudulent bankruptcy was to go in expecting to get nothing, be satisfied when he got 15 or 20 cents on the dollar, then go to sleep and later wake up and "cuss" the authorities if the swindler wasn't locked up, Mr. Marshall said. He added that the victim of a fraudulent bankruptcy did only a part of his duty when he went in to procure for himself as large a dividend as possible. He said that such a creditor had a public duty to perform and could only discharge it by spending time and money to bring the offender to justice. Lack of willingness to go to any trouble whatever in pursuing a corrupt and crooked bankrupt on the part of the swindled creditors, Mr. Marshall said, had brought about "an uncivilized condition," in the administration of mercantile law.

"Once let it be generally known," he said, "that creditors will not drop their investigation of a bankruptcy, when they get a small dividend, but will follow the matter into the criminal courts, at whatever expense of time, trouble and money, so that punishment become certain, and you will cut your crooked and corrupt bankruptcies by one hundred right away."

Mr. Marshall described how several well worn dodges of fraudulent bankrupts which had worked well in the past had been puncturered recently by the work of his office. In one of the cases, the old story of robbery, worked out in dime novel fashion, to explain the disappearance of goods bought on credit, failed to help two men who had auctioned off their stock.

In another case, the device of a corporation frequently used by shrewder bankrupts to prevent their conviction for secreting goods was made useless by proceeding to convict the bankrupt as an accessory to the crime of the corporation, for which he got a sentence of two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

The most difficult case was that of a bankrupt who had seemingly hedged himself about with a host of good defenses. Anxious lest so clever and dangerous a rogue should escape, Mr. Marshall had his record combed and found a misstatement in one of his declaration under oath, which relentlessly prosecuted led to his conviction for perjury.

Mr. Marshall thanked the jewelers for their help in breaking up smuggling. He said that the subject of smuggling by women had puzzled his predecessor, the Attorney General, and himself. He said he had suggested making it a capital offense, but that Mr. McReynolds had said:

"It might stop the ladies who were executed, but not the rest of them."

William I. Rosenfeld presided at the luncheon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered:

Second Lieut. C. Bluemel, from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Eighth Infantry.

Second Lieut. G. Dillman, from the Eighth Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect Dec. 1: Major D. E. Aultman, from the First Field Artillery to the Sixth Field Artillery; Major W. S. Guignard, from the Sixth Field Artillery to the First Field Artillery.

Major Aultman, upon the completion of his duties at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., will join the regiment to which he is transferred; Major Guignard will remain on duty with the Sixth Field Artillery until such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail from San Francisco on or about Feb. 5, for Honolulu, to join his regiment.

Second Lieut. E. A. Evarts, Twelfth Infantry, will report to Col. H. S. Wallace, Quartermaster Corps, President of an army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination. Upon completion of this examination Lieut. Evarts will return to the place of receipt by him of this order.

Changes in the Coast Artillery Corps: Capt. A. Hasbrouck, from the 141st to the Eighty-first Company; Capt. C. E. N. Howard, from the 139th to the 141st Company; Capt. F. W. Clark, from the Eighty-first to the 139th Company; First Lieut. J. F. Walker, from the 34th to the Eighty-first Company; Second Lieut. H. A. Wingate, from the Eighty-first to the 156th Company.

Second Lieut. W. A. Borden is relieved from attachment to the Eighty-second Company and is assigned to the Eighty-first Company.

Second Lieut. H. C. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the 156th Company and is attached to the Eighty-first Company, and will proceed to join that company. Lieut Allen is relieved from attachment to the Eighty-first Company and placed upon the unassigned list, to take effect upon his arrival at Fort Grant, Panama Canal Zone, and will then report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as Adjutant.

Leaves: Capt. T. F. Ryan, Cavalry, recruiting officer, five days; Col. A. C. Sharpe, Infantry, one month and ten days; First Lieut. G. Patchin, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, one month; Capt. J. R. Barber, Medical Corps, nineteen days; First Lieut. J. G. Hotz, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; Capt. G. A. Wieczerak, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; Capt. W. J. Ayres, Philippine Scouts, one month further extension.

The Navy.

Lieut. F. F. Rogers, commissioned from March 26.

Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to naval station, Samoa.

Lieut. G. C. Dichman, Lieut. R. O. Baush, and Lieut. S. Cochran, all of the junior grade, are detached the Albany; to home, wait orders.

Medical Director G. Pickrell and Medical Director J. G. Field are commissioned from Sept. 29.

Medical Director A. M. D. McCormick and Medical Inspector W. C. Braisted, commissioned from Oct. 26.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Wilson, M. R. C., commissioned from Oct. 22; to the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Man, M. R. C., commissioned from Oct. 27.

Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, detached Inspector of hull material, eastern district; to the naval station, Honolulu.

Chief Boatswain E. V. Sandstrom, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to command the Ontario.

Chief Boatswain N. R. King, placed on the retired list.

Chief Boatswain C. F. Pime, placed on the retired list.

Chief Machinist T. J. Hayes, placed on the retired list.

Machinist R. E. Rucker, detached the Birmingham; to temporary duty on the Ozark.

Machinist C. S. Padgett, detached the Cleveland; to the California.

Machinist M. Huber, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to the Cleveland.

Chief Carpenter S. S. Kendall, detached works of William Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia; to temporary duty the Illinois.

Chief Carpenter A. R. Hughes, detached the Illinois; to the works of William Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:50|Sun sets..4:40|Moon rises..9:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:29	12:00	4:52	5:53
Governors Island	11:29	12:00	5:08	6:23
Hell Gate	1:10	1:50	6:48	8:03

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 18.

SS Chicago, Havre, Nov. 8.
SS Pannonia, Bermuda, Nov. 16.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Nov. 11.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Nov. 8.
SS Farima, St. Thomas, Nov. 12.
SS Appalachee, London, Oct. 29.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Nov. 12.
SS Dochra, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 25.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Nov. 15.
SS Cleveland, Boston, Nov. 17.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Jamaica, Nov. 12.
SS Havana, Havana, Nov. 14.
SS Columbo, Malaga, Oct. 31.
SS Broadmayne, Rouen, Oct. 25.
SS Magda, Havana, Nov. 12.
SS Francisco, Hull, Oct. 30.
SS Mayaro, Port of Spain, Nov. 11.
SS Caroline, Montreal, Nov. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Trent	Antilla	Nov. 15
Msyaro	Grenada	Nov. 8
Dunesic	Algiers	Oct. 29
Algonquin	S. Domingo	Nov. 10
Telling	Cienfuegos	Nov. 12
P. Tarragona	Christiansand	Nov. 8
Westfield	Belfast	Oct. 30
Brinkburn	Penarth	Nov. 15
Carrillo	Kingston	Nov. 6
Rhein	Bremen	Nov. 3
Iroquois	London	Nov. 5
Wells City	Dublin	Nov. 4
Chiltern Range	Rotterdam	Nov. 11
Bristol City	Swansea	Nov. 16
Irina Joachim	Cork	Nov. 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 17
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 11
Tampassas	Mobile	Nov. 14
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

Barbarossa	Naples	Nov. 8
Georgic	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Pennsylvanian	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 12
Copenhagen	Fowey	Nov. 5
Florivel	Halifax	Nov. 18
El Rio	New Orleans	Nov. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 17
Santa Maria	Santa Marta	Nov. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Nov. 16
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Nov. 8
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Majestic	Southampton	Nov. 12
Westhaven	Seville	Nov. 6
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Nov. 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 18
El Sud	Galveston	Nov. 15
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mauretania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caroline, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Arapshoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cordenas		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Cleveland, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand		2:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Times, Havana		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Commewijne Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Amerika, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Floritzel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chenga, Havre		3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow		2:00 P.M.
G. Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Canada, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		12:00 M.
Trent, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
El Sud, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Belvedere, Trieste		2:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 18.

SS Pallanza, Hamburg to New York, was 589 miles E. at noon.
SS Rhein, Bremen to New York, was 200 miles E. at 5:15 P. M.; due 19th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Ancona, Palermo to New York, was 976 miles E. at noon; due 21st, forenoon. Italian Lines.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Trent, Kingston to New York, was 257 miles S. at noon.
SS Ancon, Cristobal to New York, was 910 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 A. M.
SS Coamo, Mobile to New York, crossed Mobile Bar at 5:55 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 196 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS City of Everett, towing Barge 89, Port Arthur to New York, was 167 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 170 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 5 P. M.
SS Borenquen, Brunswick to New York, was 86 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 42 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Seguranca, Vera Cruz to New York, was 125 miles N. of Havana at 8 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 430 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 162 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carrillo, Kingston to New York, was 170 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser W. der Grosse, at Bremen, Nov. 18.
SS Strathsbey, at Table Bay, Nov. 18.
SS Kaful, at Colombo, Nov. 12.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, at Amsterdam, Nov. 16.
SS Orotava, at Barbados, Nov. 17.
SS Hafnia, at Fleetwood, Nov. 17.
SS Michigan, at Antwerp, Nov. 17.
SS Beckmann, at Suez, Nov. 18.
SS Dorothy, at Corral, Nov. 16.
SS Atlantic City, at Sydney, Nov. 18.
SS Stampalia, at Genoa, Nov. 18.
SS Martha Washington, at Trieste, Nov. 15.
SS Cymric, at Liverpool, Nov. 18.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Nov. 18.

Sailed.

SS Craster Hall, from St. Lucia, Nov. 15.
SS Maylands, from Huelva, Nov. 15.
SS Kiel, from Hamburg, Nov. 15.
SS Lord Dufferin, from Rio Janeiro, Nov. 16.
SS Kursk, from Libau, Nov. 11.

Passed.

SS Venezia, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Astrachan, New York for Dunkirk, passed Lizard.
SS Montserrat, New York for Cadiz, passed Cadiz.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 20, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 17, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.; at 5 P. M. Nov. 21, SS Amerika, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Grosser Kurfuerst.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 20, SS St. Louis.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Belvedere.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 18, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 17, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Heilig Olav.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Heilig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 19, SS Cleveland; at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Belvedere.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan	Nov. 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru	Nov. 20
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion	Nov. 21
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara	Nov. 21
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria	Nov. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Iraba Maru	Nov. 27
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia	Nov. 28
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Nov. 30

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has disapproved a proposed amendment of the classification, striking from the exempt class, under the heading "Health Department," "two sanitary engineers," and including in the competitive class, Part IV., the title "Sanitary Engineer."

The commission has approved the report of Mr. Rafferty relative to the investigation of statements as to experience made by candidates in the examination for registrar of records. Mr. Rafferty recommends that the list be promulgated and that the certification clerk be directed to notify him in writing when the fifth name is certified.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory apprentice, for men only, on Dec. 10 and 11, to fill four vacancies at $540 a year and three at $480 a year, in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. As difficulty has been experienced in obtaining eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in report writing, elementary algebra and geometry, elementary physics, elementary mechanical drawing, and special training. Special consideration in rating the element of special training will be given to graduates of mechanical training, technical or scientific schools, or to those who have had equivalent training in scientific or technical laboratories. The Bureau of Standards furnishes excellent opportunity for young men having preliminary training in technical schools who wish to fit themselves for advanced scientific work. The work of the bureau includes scientific and technical work in physics, chemistry, and engineering. The apprentices are expected to assist those engaged in laboratory work and testing. Applicants must have reached their seventeenth but not their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MITCHELL, CARRIE, (died Nov. 8;) left more than $5,000 realty and $2,000 personalty; directed sale of jewelry to pay debts; remainder of personal effects to daughter, Flossie Besthoff; personalty in trust for husband, Michael Mitchell; on his death to pass in equal shares to children; the use for life of premises 218 West 127th Street to husband, on his death passing to daughter, Flossie Besthoff; income from 86 Watt Street to husband during his life, on his death premises passing equally to children; income from 88 Watt Street to son, Benjamin F. Mitchell, during his life, the premises passing on his death to his brothers and sisters; residue in equal shares to children, Flossie Besthoff and Bertram, Leon, Benjamin, and Henry Mitchell.

PAULSEN, JACOB F., (died Oct. 20;) left more than $10,000

POINT TO DANGERS IN FIFTH AVENUE

The Traffic Investigators Want Rules Against Blocked Curbs for Bus Passengers.

At a conference held yesterday in the offices of the Fifth Avenue Association a report on traffic conditions in Fifth Avenue was discussed by Robert Grier Cooke, President of the association; Lieut. Snyder, representing Police Inspector O'Brien; R. W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company; William Phelps Eno and J. Bernstein, who made the report and the investigation upon which it was based. This report brought out the facts that, through the general increase of traffic on the avenue and especially through increased number of buses—doubled as compared with last year—buses in nearly 40 per cent. of the cases were forced to stop within the second line of moving vehicles; that many corner curbs were blocked for long periods, making it impossible for the buses to pull in, and that bus passengers and those riding in other vehicles were endangered by the conditions.

In an investigation lasting a week Mr. Bernstein found that some of the corners were blocked for long periods. Thus, on Nov. 14, the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street was blocked for a period of 490 minutes between 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, while on the same day the southwest corner at Thirty-second Street was blocked for a period of 183 minutes, between 11 o'clock and 3 o'clock. It was further found that buses made on an average 200 stops in each direction at a single corner daily and that at one corner a maximum of 625 stops was made in a single day. The report stated that under present conditions it was impossible to have enough traffic policemen on the avenue and that 10 per cent. of the traffic posts from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street were vacant on an average.

Among its recommendations the report said:

"To make Fifth Avenue safe for pedestrians it is absolutely necessary to regulate the movement of the buses in such a way as to make it possible for them, and to compel them, to land or take on passengers at the curb, in its report on traffic conditions the Fifth Avenue Association recommended that twenty-five feet on the avenue at the northeast and southwest corners should be kept clear at the curb. This would give greater freedom to and would allelerate the flow of traffic. It is suggested that the Police Department promulgate and enforce a rule to this effect. The individual driver or chauffeur should be held to account for disregarding any traffic regulation, and, while it is obviously true that the traffic policeman on the crossing has not time or opportunity to watch the corners, perhaps the number of motor cycle men could be increased and they might include it in their duty to deal with these offenders."

The findings and suggestions of the report were approved by Mr. Eno, who is a traffic expert, and the others present at yesterday's conference. It has also been approved by the Bureau of Municipal Research, which has been cooperating with the Fifth Avenue Association.

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At the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Automobile Club the resignation of Lee W. Bennett as Secretary and Treasurer was accepted with regret. William A. Allen was unanimously elected to fill both offices. The resignation of A. J. Inderrieden as a member of the Board was also accepted with regret, and Horace de Lisser was unanimously elected to fill his place.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—These companies were incorporated today:

Automatic Railroad Appliances Company, Incorporated, of Rochester; $50,000; Robert M. Dempsey, Albert J. Felton, Charles J. Brown, all of Rochester.

Hall-Lacy-Cooke Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $50,000; William H. Hall Ellis H. Cooke, Jennie H. Lacy, all of 66 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York.

Henry Funda, Jr., Company, Incorporated, of Syracuse, oranges, fibres; $50,000; Henry Funda, Jr., Jesse W. Netwell, George Nash, 233 South Warren Street, Syracuse.

C. & C. Dyer & Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; to sell $50,000. Colin C. Duncan, Harriet E. Duncan, Edward J. Fallon, 519 West Forty-fourth Street, New York.

American X-Ray Equipment Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $25,000; John L. Clark, Pompeo M. Marezi, Robert W. Crawford, 52 Broadway, New York.

Lynbrook Amusement Company, Incorporated, of Lynbrook; to operate motion pictures; $50,000; Edward Bates, Theodore J. Beck, Johnse J. Joehler, all of Lynbrook.

Martin, Adams & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, electrical machinery, printing, publishing; $15,000; Everett L. Adams, Percival V. Martin, William P. Heineken, 0 Church Street, New York.

Bird Steel Frame Greenhouse Company, Incorporated, of Jamaica; $10,000; Charles H. Ketcham, Arthur F. Driscoll, William D. Bird, 505 West 112th Street, New York.

Meilbach Brothers, Incorporated, of Manhattan, furniture, lumber, paint, glue; $10,000; Louis Meilbach, Sarah Meilbach, Jacob Meilbach, 180 Forsyth Street, New York.

Majestic Metal Bed Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000; Barnett Fernstein, Harry Ginsberg, Boris Spitz, 218 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York.

Hudson Bay Lumber Company, Incorporated, of Lackawanna; $15,000; F. S. Powell, G. G. Evans, L. G. Woodruff, Hamburg.

Eldora Building Corporation of Brooklyn, realty, construction, manage hotels; $10,000; Louis Feldman, Horace P. Russell, George J. Brown, 26 Court street, Brooklyn.

Embroidery Sales Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; lace, embroideries; $10,000; Samuel Grunberg, Maurice Grunberg, Bessie G. Grunberg, 200 West 111th Street, New York.

Iron Lace Carnal Company, Incorporated, of Bronx; $10,000; John Blackhaus, Monroe Goldwater, Milton W. Samuels, 672 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Frank Mossy Company, Printers, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $50,000; Vincent Mossy, Katherine Freyschlag, Frank Mossy, Jr., 131 West Sixty-first Street, New York.

Certificates of original stock were recorded today by:

D. and R. Realty Company of New York, from $25,000 to $50,000.

Swift Sibling Machine Company, Incorporated, of New York, from $5,000 to $25,000.

Playmate Garment Company, Incorporated, of Rochester, from $5,000 to $15,000.

Dissolution certificates were filed by:

Metropolitan Mercantile Law Company of New York, incorporated Nov. 8, 1912, with $50,000 capital; William E. Kane, President; Alfred Kann, Secretary.

The Daisy Costume Manufacturing Company of New York, incorporated Oct. 18, 1908, with $10,000 capital; Melville A. Gunst, President; Jacob L. Jacobs, Secretary.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FARRELL, REBECCA, (filed April 12, 1911;) supplemental report increases net estate to $27,177.76.

KILMINSTER, MARY E., (filed March 19, 1912;) net estate, $1,650.56; joint tenancy in burial plot in Trinity Cemetery, $150, bank account, $1,718.51.

THOMPSON, MARY J., (filed Aug. 10, 1900;) net estate, $250; personal effects, $250.

TYLER, JAMES A., (filed Jan. 19;) net estate, $17,390.26, total realty, $15,975; premises, 1,479 Lexington Avenue, $14,000; premises, 165 East Ninety-third Street, $8,000; premises in West Eighty-fourth Street, $38,500, these premises subject to mortgage with interest amounting to $42,641.97, bank account, $780.88; personal effects, $300.

WESTERVELT, ALICE H., (filed March 20;) net estate, $170,650.47; buildings and land at Bayside, Queens, $12,000; one-fifth interest in 795 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, $12,688; lots in Evergreen Cemetery, Nyack, $500; bank accounts, $9,965.59; bonds, mortgages, &c., $6,230; leasehold premises 7 West Fiftieth Street, $10,000; jewelry, $47,565; other personal effects, $4,315.25; stocks and bonds, $71,886.65. 240 shares Central and South American Telegraph Co.; 50 Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.; 100 American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; 100 Erie 1st preferred; bonds: $5,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis & Omaha, $5,000 Wabash R. R. Co.; $5,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co.; $6,500 Buffalo Railway Co.

WOODS, EDWIN H., (died Oct. 11, 1910;) supplemental report reduces net estate to $31,807.79.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 172—Chappell & Co. Lim, v. Fields. 15—Matter of Cash-Papworth. 76—Ricordi v. Mason. 77—Smith Incandescent Light Co v. Welsbach Co. 81—Thompson v. Automatic Fire Protection Co. 73—United States v. Wiener. 74—Randel v. United States. 60—In re Savarese. 34—Crown Cork & Seal Co v. Am Cork Spec Co. 35—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 36—Same v. Johnson. 173—Same v. Am Cork Spec Co. 174—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 45—Fowler & Wolfe Mfg Co v. McCrum-Howell Co. 40—Compagnie Generale Traneatlantique v. Rivers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calender. 64—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 149—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley R R. 98—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R. 134—Keller v. Loyless. 135—Keller v. Loyless. 45—Brennen v. Lehigh Valley R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 3—Bethlehem Tlesel v. L De Jonge & Co. 293—Ernst v. Fidelity & Deposit Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 140—Blum v. Franklin Insurance Co. 141—Blum v. Alliance Ins Co. 142—Blum v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 143—Blum v. Potomac Ins Co. 58—Banker v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 131—Rothstein v. N Y Rys. 152—Levy v. Canadian Bronze Company. 162—Smolak v. St. Lawrence Pyrites Co. 184—Hogg v. Maxwell. 127—United States v. Cohen. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 167—Ballard v. Audubon Natl Bank. 168—United States v. Nami. 170—Miller v. Third Ave Ry Co. 173—Haas v. Stewart. 175—Bennett v. Ruppert. 177—Hamilton v. Allen. 178—Lichtenstein v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 180—Lichtenstein v. Sun Ins Co. 181—Lichtenstein v. Norwich Union Fire. 182—Lichenstein v. No Assur Co. 183—Lichtenstein v. Royal Ins Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday (No. 25)—Camman v. Bailey, 31—People v. Guiton, 151—Calhoun v. Commonwealth Trust Company, 184—Rouse v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, 175—Demos v. New York Evening Journal, 190—Coffin v. Barber, 191—Snell v. Snell and another. 192—Garner v. Thomas.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P.J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 236—Barnett v. Anheuser-Busch Agency. 277—Hotchkiss v. Schmitz. 187—Lewis v. Bishop. 245—Dahlgren v. Dahlgren. 246—Tully v. Park Row Realty Co. 247—Hanly v. H S Horton & Co. 248—Kline v. N J & N Y R R Co. 250—Kleine v. David et al. 251—Kaufman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 254—Knapp v. Barrett. 255—Mitchell v. Central Mines Dev Co. 256—Noone v. Heiden Cons Co. 257—Jerkins-Goodwin Co v. Post, Jr. 258—Drummond v. Same. 260—Demuth v. Kemp. 261—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Creighton v. Crighton. 2—Denese v. Denese. 3—Wade v. Gorham. 4—Silberstein v. Anabis. 5—Morse v. Wanamaker. 6—Little v. Nat Biscuit Co. 7—Matter of McClellan. (Badger.) 8—Meledin v. Victor. 9—Nat Com'l Bank v. The Hudson Co. 10—Kern v. N Y Telephone Co. 11—Cuddihy v. Vantine & Co. 12—Nat Com'l Bank of Albany v. Del & Hudson Co. 13—New Taxicab and Auto Co v. City of N Y. 14—Baum v. Myers. 15—Putnam v. Davies Bros Dyeing and Cleaning Co. 16—Same v. same. 17—Zemitzelsky v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 18—People ex rel Raymond v. Steinfeld Co. 19—Piuriano v. Illinois Surety Co. 20—Gallagher v. Sloan. 21—Hermann v. Arnswald. 22—Sternan. 22—Englehart v. Englehart. 23—Bennett v. Monarch Road Roller Co. 24—Matter of Fischer. 25—Matter of Atlas Const Co. (Gray.) 26—Fredericks v. Fredericks. 27—Shrink v. Alex Dav Co. 28—Alevy v. Bentham. 29—Houghtaling v. Dixon. 30—Brandt v. Ziegler. 31—Farrasi v. Marcus. 32—Schramm v. Schramm. 33—Turanick v. Hellinger. 34—Same v. same. 35—Same v. same. 36—People v. Home Fed Sugar Co. 37—Ulmor v. Lawrence. 38—N Y Mortgage and Secur Co v. Ashbrooke Bldg Corpn. 39—McCluskey v. Jenny. 40—Sisselman v. Sutherland. 41—Schwartzman v. Jotter. 42—Spreeman v. Bright. 43—Davon v. Sanan. 44—Gordon v. Gordon. 45—Carberry v. Interborough R T Co. 46—Cloak v. same. 47—Farley v. same. 48—Ferrick v. same. 49—Leonard v. same. 50—Same v. same. 51—Same v. same. 52—Von Glahn v. same. 53—Muskewitz v. Baltelman. 54—Mars v. Staltz. 55—Ginsburg v. Kiechlin. 56—Barbier v. C H Evans & Sons. 57—Miller v. Miller. 58—Same v. same. 59—Same v. same. 60—Same v. same. 61—Baton v. Bilbao. 62—Heidelbach v. Penn Rubber Co. 63—Messiah Home for Children v. Rogers. 64—Same v. same. 65—Sterling Box Co. v. Harburger. 66—Knoppin v. Meningham. 67—Correll v. Conservative Realty Co. 68—Levy v. Howard. 69—Unger v. Wilner Edelstein Amus Co. 70—Barwich v. Donnegan. 71—Moller v. Simon. 72—Farmer v. Lyon & Co. 73—Schwartz v. Cahpavan Bros Co v. Domain Realty Co. 74—Same v. same. 75—Burdick v. Downes. 76—Yamirosz v. Bklyn Cooperage Co. 77—Benz Auto Import Co v. Preeter. 78—Barler v. Isaac. 79—Phillips v. Philipps. 80—Monand v. Landers. 81—Universal Taximeter Cab Co v. Citv N Y. 82—Walter v. Walter. 83—Clendaniel Co v. Schlobride. 84—Friedman v. Friedman. 85—Levenk & Gerrikmes v. Century Holding Co. 86—Whalen v. Whalen. 87—Golden v. Taghavia. 88—Bamberger v. Canter. 89—Oppenhenmer v. Upland Realty Co. 90—Schonichen v. Int. Nav Co. 91—Schmitt v. Wm Filene Sons Co. 92—Haney v. Lehigh Valley Structural Steel Co. 93—Securilty Mtg Co v. Turner. 94—Masterson v. Busch & Solzer Bros. 95—Thacher v. N Y Wilts & Musical v. Bradley Const Co. 97—Same v. same. 98—Ahearn v. Ahearn. 99—City of N Y v. Loucolin. 100—Lazzaro v. Lazzaro. 101—Toner v. Toner. 102—Ging v. Mienansky. 103—Arnold v. Nevin. 104—Berger v. Leopoldstadt v. Kahn. 105—Pabst Brewery Co v. Lober. 106—Kaye v. Frost. 107—Schavrien v. Charman. 108—People v. Iquinto. 109—Atlas Garage Realty Co v. Diamond. 110—Cream of Wheat Co v. American Home Magazine Co. 111—Ettia v. Engle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 850—Hans v. Haas. 698—Boquat v. Groeber. 857—Contessa v. Picken Const Co. 687—Union Est Co v. Adlon Const Co. General calendar. 361—Eisenberg v. Swartz. 500—Orr & Co v. Hellman. 488—Hoffman v. Horowitz. 884—Saenger v. Steinfeld. 270—Washington Sav Bk v. Kingston Sec Co 280—Northern Bank of New York v. Washington Savings Bank. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 587—O'Brien v. Unger. 629—Rappaport v. Posner. 646—Schlesinger v. Schlesinger. 695—Mantle & Co v. Carr. 721—Goebel v. Leuentrucht. 724—Star Company v. Press Publishing Company. 736—Star Company v. Press Pub Company. 790—Autocar Company v. Simon. 803—Coleman & Krause v. City of New York. 835—Bellantino v. Shotland. 842—De Best v. De Best. 85a—Estates Development Co. v. Gallagher. 927—Klar v. Schwartz. 928—Rentzler v. Rentzler. 933—Weiss v. Universal Label Weavers. 940—Hall v. Hall. 1018—Becker v. Brinsker Brothers Aid Society. 1230—Atheras v. Kehayn. 1240—Echo Investing Corporation v. Cole. 40—Northern Bank of N Y. v. Jackson. 22—Sears v. Parkyne. 255—Ney v. Bellmore Co. 294—Gates & Co v. Brady. 355—Usher v. Usher. 251—Kroll v. Kroll. 1092—Schiff v. Schiff. 1062—Luther v. Luther. 1005—Shipper v. Shipper. 1073—Smith v. Smith. 1077—Shaw v. Shaw. 1078—Johnston v. Johnston. 1107—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 1100—Zoloter v. Zolotar. 1110—Barbieri v. Barbieri. 976—Landau v. Landau. 1014—Smith v. Smith. 1074—Harris v. Harris. 988—Barney v. Barney. 1278—Telch-er v. Telcher. 1294—Stern v. Stern. 1297—Byrne v. Byrne. 1305—Moldt v. Moldt. 1306—Wyatt v. Wyatt. 1314—Kramer v. Kramer. 1326—Clinton v. Metropolitan Surety Co. 1327—Bergman v. Bergman. 1329—Schultz v. Schultz. 1350—Pernesz v. Pernesz. 1351—Mildenberg v. Mildenberg. 1361—Poffenbarger v. Poffenbarger. 1284—Mandel v. Mandel. 1316—Zuckerberg v. Zuckerberg. 1341—Skrabalak v. Skrabalak. 1352—Harney v. Harney. 907—Lewis v. Lewis. 551—Ribner v. Ribner. 1295—Kwartler v. Kwartler. 1290—Fellen v. Fellen. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Erlanger, J. Certiorari cases. 575—Plehop v. Purdy. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Platzek, J., case on; Part V., Blanchard, J., case on; Part VII., Delany, J., case on; Part VIII., Ford, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal term. Trial calendar. 1—Charles De Martino. 2—Peter Whitney. 3—Anna Testar. 4—Max Swirsky. 5—Max Swirsky.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. No oral argument will be heard upon motion to prefer and no motion calendar will be published. 2690—Horovitz v. Horovitz. 1919—Bracher v. F Pittelli. 1898—Bracher v. K Pittelli. 2046—Edelson v. Hoellerer. 1777—Adler v. Furst. 2109—Goodman v. Barkin. 2900—Schieffelin v. Patrick Reddy Con Co. 2676—Latson v. Curtis. 2545—H L Bond Co. v. Gollick & Smith. 1721—Ambrose v. Smith. 1533—Siegler v. Kirchick. 2938—Whitman v. Cresent Park Theatre Co. 2530—Damers v. Barker. 2269—Hodes v. Korn. 2027—Oshinsky v. Property Ins Co. 2650—Whitmon v. Toberski. 2022—Same v. Connelly. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of tort issues published under Rule 1., is 1500. Weeks, J. 402—Cogan J. Inc R T T Co. 440—Goldstein v. Nassau Elec R R. 903—Buermeister v. Evers Rehm Co. 992—Back v. Fleischl. 1007—Blanchard v. Int R T Co. 1299—Daschefsky v. Est of Edue of the City of N Y. 54—Dellagazza v. Int R T Co. 533—Slaviz v. Int R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Donnelly, J. 506—Brown v. United Cigar Mfg Co. 1060—Kravitz v. Central R R of N J. 1092—Sohannon v. Hastings. 1130—Scharaga v. Vechsler. 1266—Howard v. City of New York. 1298—Mandero v. 3d Av R R. 271, 272—Goldmeer v. Int R T. 709—Carrol v. City of New York. 278—McBridge v. Yocom Bldg Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Goff, J. 1154—Polek v. Schwart. 969—Smith v. City of New York. 296—Knoche v. Bohemian Amer Workingmen's Ass'n. 803—Bernstein v. Penn R R. 468—Franke v. Mason Seaman Transp Co. 526—Devlin v. Hafferty. 1075—McDonough v. City of New York. 274—Metzger v. Alphons Custodus C Co. 1241—Barnard v. City of New York. 1304—Rodenbach v. N Y Rys. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Marcus, J. Case on. Manuzza v. L. Mondet & Son, Inc. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bijur, J. 1210—Morgan v. City of New York. 582—Washington v. same. 1069—Villabona v. Brown. 1215—Miscalli v. Cons Tel & Elec Sub Co. 504—Sheehan, Jr, v. Kelle. 505—Sheehan, Sr. v. same. 625—M Sheehan v. same. 871—McCarthy v. Seigrist, Jr, Co. 783—Goldebrand v. 14th St Store. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Guy, J. 98—Economidy v. Viest. 797—Fay v. Gartinkel. 330—Wilhartits v. Bear Lithia Springs Co. 3897—Cohen v. Schwartz. 296—Flam v. Lasarus. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Amend, J. 917—Lynn v. Smith. 818—Loughney v. Smith. 688—B Friedman & Co v. Nassau Elec R R. 699—Agromofsky v. same. 891—Sullivan v. Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad. 692—Sullivan v. South Brooklyn Railway. 780—Otherson v. Linch. 4605—Haskins v. Child. 1276—Reddington v. Wardle. 702—Cohen v. Keating. 1294—Klein v. Greenbaum. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Gavegan, J. 190—Winkler v. Penn Tunnel and Term R R. 711—L'Hommedieu v. Erie R R. 199—Bystron Realty Const Co v. Am Pipe & Const Co. 741—De Turk v. Bauer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J. 224—Garrison v. Sun Printing & Pub Co. 1017—Reh v. Schnitzer. 1227—Levy v. Fuller's Express Co. 825—Duval v. Morley. 876—Stein v. Nassau Electric R R. 884—Turner v. McClenahan. 833—Esdaile v. Interborough R T Co. 854—Keit v. Forward Railway. 1286—Pery v. Ledica. 788—Hetherston v. Cent Park R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of contract issues published under Rule 1, is 1300. Pendleton, J. Case on. Nethersole v. Liebler. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. Case on. Julius Bien Co v. P J Carlin Const Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J. Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Philbin, J. Inquest: 367—Erdreich v. Wittje. Inquest: 378—Oriental Bank v. Peet. Inquest: 899—Adams, &c. Co v. Holland. 111—McCuckin v. U S Trust Co. 358—Straus v. Green. 887—Marquard v. Hoos. 927—Haldorn v. Catlin & Powell Co. 982—Stolwein v. Schreinberg. 1058—Salomon v. Kohlen. 896—Gaillard v. V J Seddon & Sons Co. 277—Lichtenstein v. Jacobson. 278—Newman v. Valley Stream House and Home Co. 1048—Lebondy v. Fuller. 1040—Feldman v. Daniels. 70—Speiro v. Reinhardt. 275—Ehrich v. Lockhart. 257—Barr v. Bacon. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 712—Oppenheimer v. Lilienthal Bros, Inc. 429—Levinson v. Brennan. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for probate: Christopher Moller, Henry P. Dunham, Mary Gleason, Lena Grasenauer, Catherine Jones, Maria F. Kuenaller, Mary M. Clarke.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term — Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Green, J.; Part III., La Fetra, J.; Part IV., La Fetra, J. Probate matters. Brown, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, J.; Part VII., Luce, J.; Part VIII., Smith, J. Calender called in Part I. at 9:45 A. M. 4527—Skakalsky v. Shapiro. 4310—Schlacht v. Wilner. 4314—Same v. same. 4337—Klarman Co v. Reynolds. 4436—Weinberg v. Hillman. 4437—Davis v. same. 4530—Merkman v. Berkman. 7315—Kass v. Blumberg. 4547—Donohue v. McDonald. 384—Heller v. Bernstein. 4564—Gulling v. Adams. 4567—Gudinsky v. Commonwealth Ins Co. 4319—Welts v. 5th Av Coach Co. 4518—Kellenberg v. Correll. 4589—Licalzi v. Taxi Service Co. 4572—Wardwell v. Wolfrath. 4573—Sheppard v. Interborough R T Co. 4579—Sonza v. Continental Dry Goods Co. 4580—McColgan v. Kendal. 4581—McCulloch v. Nosterick. 4583—Bonime v. Fitzgerald. 4587—Steets v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 4588—Griffin v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 4589—Katz v. Linch. 4590—Chinusky v. Woodmont Realty Co. 4591—Gallagher v. George A Fuller Co. 4594—Hollander v. 3d Av R R. 4595—Lelly v. Whitridge. 4596—Wilson v. Interborough R T Co. 4597—McGuire v. Echeverria. 4598—Kornfeld v. Isaac. 4599—Vockrot v. Hart. 4600—Evans v. Ascher Detective Agency. 4602—Gluckenman v. Elsen. 4603—Fiel v. Goldman. 4606—Kaufman v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. 4609—Young v. Cragin. 4616—Groseberg v. N Y Rways. 4617—Antior v. Michelman. 4618—Pagane v. Interborough R T Co. 4619—Loughney v. Smith. 4624—Murphy v. Cunniffe. 4625—Masalitas v. N Y Rways. 4626—Griffin v. Sheffield Farms-S D Co. 4628—Ringal v. Barrett.

CITY COURT—Trial Terms—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term — Part II.—Delehanty, J. 6265—Isaacs v. Kobre. 6223—Schwartz v. Feldman. 6228—Adamah v. Posselb. 6312—Daggett v. Carroll. 6336—Kemp v. Auto Sales, &c. Co. 6233—Illsington Lumber Co. v. Winant. 6247—Salinger v. Stern. 6270—Woodcock v. Watson. 6339—Lincoln Trust Co. v. Seaman's Bank for Savings. 6340—Platt v. Carpenter. 6343—Lomingino v. Steiner. 6345—Standard Plumbing Supply Company v. Codal Realty Co. 6346—McConnell v. Kahn. 6348—Festine v. Tangers Maners Co. 8350—Cassazza v. Cassazza.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Conalan, S. Matter of George E. Tooker Co.—William J. Burke. Voron & Chait v. Hollander—Henry S. Hooker. Montague v. McLean—Edward D. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Miller v. Home—Alfred Steckler, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Matter of Vitolo—Louis J. Schwartz. G. P. Sherwood & Co v. Pizzutiello—Ellsworth J. Healy.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Sophie Knepper v. Taxpayers Holding Co.—Frederick C. Leubuscher.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning J; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Kelby, J. 989—Fox v. Fox. 1292—Levenson v. Service Stores Co and another. 4583—Zeichner v. Katz et al. 704—Anderson v. Rodgers & Hagerty. 1282—Mason v. Honik. 1174—Morse v. Hilton. 4604—Sweeney v. EdisonElec Ill Co. 776—Hayman v. City of N Y, B H R R, and L I R R. 271—Groth v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. 238—Koenig, an infant, v. Sage Foundation Homes Co. 230—Fortistell v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. 240—Robertelli v. Linch, as receiver. 241—Hayes v. Linch, as receiver. 242—Stelhle, as admr, &c., of Rochester, Jamestown & Lake Shore & Western R R Co. 243—Smith v. Smith. 74—Brown v. Jones. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calender called in Special Term Room, ground floor, at 10 A. M., Aspinall, J. The following must be ready "or put off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached. All cases tried before Justice Aspinall must be marked with a brief, and requests to find immediately at the close of the trial. 170—Hawkins v. Stage and another. 178—Smith and another v. Austin et al. 157—Holleberg v. Glaser. 206—Allure v. Newton Rubber Works. 250—Metropolitan Dredging Co v. Howard Development Co. 171—Katzner v. Wiener. 179—Einstein and another v. Academy Property Co et al. Highest number reached is 230. Balance of calendar passed to Nov. 20, 1913.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 75—Bronstein v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 104—Norbert, an infant, v. Wallcka. 96—Austin v. B H R R Co. 114—Maher v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 115—O'Donnell v. same. 116—Corwin v. same. 118—Rowe v. B H R R Co. 119—Rickard v. Miller. 121—Harold v. Rissmann. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. 101—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corp. 124—Shavrakos v. Coney Island & Bklyn Ry Co. 127—McGarry v. Smith. 130—Niemyjski v. Brewster & Co. 138—Rustman v. Coney Island & Bklyn Ry Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: 139—Kosler v. Coney Island & Bklyn Ry Co. 140—Koski v. Troscher. 141—Kennedy v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 142—Meehan v. McCullough et al. 143—First Nat Bank of Whitestone v. Mayo & others. 144—Same v. same. 145—O'Shea v. Orrell, Jr. 146—Jacob v. B H R R Co. 147—Smith v. Mann & Queens Traction Co. 148—Hogan v. same. 149—Johnson v. same. 150—Lahey v. same. 151—O'Keefe v. same. 152—O'Keefe v. same. 153—Goldberg v. Benz Auto Import Co of Amer. 154—Wolf v. Behrer et al. Highest number reached on general calendar is 154.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauer, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. Trial Marlino v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 107—Dogans v. Yonkers R R Co. 95—Huggine v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 105—McCandless v. Feene. 23—Reiknapp v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 73—Totaro v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 75—Marejka v. Nat Conduit & Cable Company. 21—Scheidler v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 91—Miller v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 97—Wendler v. Barr. 118—Frahond v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 121—Rakewies v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 24—Maskill v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 88—Eichhorn v. Stricker. 52—Liebig v. Horn. 6270—Woodcock v. Watson. 6339—Lincoln Trust Co. v. Seaman's Bank for Savings. 6340—Platt v. Carpenter. 6343—Lomingino v. Steiner. 6345—Standard Plumbing Supply Company v. Codal Realty Co. 6346—McConnell v. Kahn. 6348—Festine v. Tangers Maners Co. 8350—Cassazza v. Cassazza.

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SUPREME COURT—Conalan, S. Matter of George E. Tooker Co.—William J. Burke. Voron & Chait v. Hollander—Henry S. Hooker. Montague v. McLean—Edward D. Dowling.

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SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Matter of Vitolo—Louis J. Schwartz. G. P. Sherwood & Co v. Pizzutiello—Ellsworth J. Healy.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Sophie Knepper v. Taxpayers Holding Co.—Frederick C. Leubuscher.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning J; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Kelby, J. 989—Fox v. Fox. 1292—Levenson v. Service Stores Co and another. 4583—Zeichner v. Katz et al. 704—Anderson v. Rodgers & Hagerty. 1282—Mason v. Honik. 1174—Morse v. Hilton. 4604—Sweeney v. EdisonElec Ill Co. 776—Hayman v. City of N Y, B H R R, and L I R R. 271—Groth v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. 238—Koenig, an infant, v. Sage Foundation Homes Co. 230—Fortistell v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. 240—Robertelli v. Linch, as receiver. 241—Hayes v. Linch, as receiver. 242—Stelhle, as admr, &c., of Rochester, Jamestown & Lake Shore & Western R R Co. 243—Smith v. Smith. 74—Brown v. Jones. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calender called in Special Term Room, ground floor, at 10 A. M., Aspinall, J. The following must be ready "or put off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached. All cases tried before Justice Aspinall must be marked with a brief, and requests to find immediately at the close of the trial. 170—Hawkins v. Stage and another. 178—Smith and another v. Austin et al. 157—Holleberg v. Glaser. 206—Allure v. Newton Rubber Works. 250—Metropolitan Dredging Co v. Howard Development Co. 171—Katzner v. Wiener. 179—Einstein and another v. Academy Property Co et al. Highest number reached is 230. Balance of calendar passed to Nov. 20, 1913.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 75—Bronstein v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 104—Norbert, an infant, v. Wallcka. 96—Austin v. B H R R Co. 114—Maher v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 115—O'Donnell v. same. 116—Corwin v. same. 118—Rowe v. B H R R Co. 119—Rickard v. Miller. 121—Harold v. Rissmann. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. 101—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corp. 124—Shavrakos v. Coney Island & Bklyn Ry Co. 127—McGarry v. Smith. 130—Niemyjski v. Brewster & Co. 138—Rustman v. Coney Island & Bklyn Ry Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: 139—Kosler v. Coney Island & Bklyn Ry Co. 140—Koski v. Troscher. 141—Kennedy v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 142—Meehan v. McCullough et al. 143—First Nat Bank of Whitestone v. Mayo & others. 144—Same v. same. 145—O'Shea v. Orrell, Jr. 146—Jac

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, n w corner of 18th St, 100x120; Adelaide J. Alcott and others, executors, &c., of Charles W. Alcott, to Miller, Dayhill & Co., Incorporated, 318 Kosciusko St, Brooklyn, (mtg $40,000,) Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$50,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 230, e s, 25x75; Fannie Korn to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,767 3d Av, b. & s., all liens, Nov. 18; attorney, B. J. Weil, 5 Beekman St.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 2 to 6, n w corner of Catherine St, runs n 49x w 61.2 to Chatham Square x46.11 to East Broadway x83.11 to beginning; Louis Golde to Lawrence Holding Co., 44 West 3d St, (mtg $110,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 180, s w corner of Jefferson St, 26.1x75; Louis Golde to Lawrence Holding Co., 44 West 3d St, (mtg $50,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, 245, e s, 25x125; Louis Golde to Lawrence Holding Co., 44 West 3d St, (mtg $50,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$100

MOTT ST, 123 and 125, w s, 50x62.8; Frank Teti to Ten Eyck R. Beardsley, Fanwood, N. J., (mtg $57,450,) Nov. 17; address, Ten Eyck R. Beardsley, 31 Liberty St.....$1

PARK ROW, 101, s s, 46.6 ft w of New Chambers St, 18x65, City of New York to Eversley Childs, Setauket, L. I., quitclaim, Sept. 15; attorneys, Niles & J., 11 Wall St. Exchange and $113.50

THOMPSON ST, 57, w s, 37.6x100; Thompson St, 63, w s, 37.4x100; Louis Golde to Lawrence Holding Co., 44 West 3d St, (mtg $100,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, w s, 98.7 ft s of 45th St, 24.4x100 irregular; Selara Holding Co to Selvin Realty Co, Inc., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $23,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, A. L. Gulich, 5 Beekman St.....$100

7TH ST, n s, 85.1 ft e of Avenue D, 20x96.8; Wolf Frank to Celia Stern, 66 Lewis St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, May 5, recorded from Nov. 6, 1913; attorneys, Stern, E. & R., 261 Broadway.....$100

13TH ST, 538 East, s s, 15x103, (partition, May 15,) Abraham Goldsmith, referee, to Julia F. McSweegan, 430 East 13th St, Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$12,700

89TH ST, s s, 885 ft e of 6th Av, 25x88.9; Sarah, wife of Wilton M. Smith, to Catherine L., wife of Eben E. Olcott, all of New York, and Anna T. Van Santwood, one-third part, all title, so that parties of the second part now own one-half each, Oct. 31, 1901; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

458TH ST, s s, 182 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Milton S. Ballenberg to Jerome S. Ballenberg, 1,854 7th Av, Nov. 3.....$1

697TH ST, 105 East, n s, 20x100.5; Sarah E. Reynolds to Georgiana McGinley, 146 East 78th St, all title, b. & s., Nov. 15; attorney, Thomas Moore, 44 Court St, Brooklyn....$1

1187TH ST, 62 East, s s, 20x100.11; Solomon M. Ungar to Benenson Realty Co, 407 East 153d St, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 17; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway.....$100

1187TH ST, 19 West, n s, 25x100.11; Charles L. King to Augusta L. S. Peters, 125 East 64th St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, Nov. 17; attorneys, Adams & Hahn, 1 Liberty St.....$1

1187TH ST, 52 East, s s, 20x100.11; Benenson Realty Co. to Gertie Halpin, 129 East 117th St, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 17; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway.....$100

124TH ST, 341 and 345 East, n s, 50x100.11, except lot on centre line of block between 124th and 125th Sts and 204.10 ft w of 1st Av and at centre line of old Harlem Road and Church Lane, runs w 9.8x s 5.8x e 7.4 to beginning; Rachel Hyman and others, executors, &c., of Geron Hyman, to Envira Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, (mtg $37,500,) Nov. 14; attorney, Louis Frohlich, 135 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 203 West, n s, 16.8x99.11; Milton Realty Co to Joseph L. R. Wood, 17 Rue Vernet, Paris, France, all liens, Nov. 7; attorneys, Fixman, L. & S., 55 Liberty St.

139TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Rachel Hyman and others, executors, &c., of Geron Hyman, to Envira Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, (mtg $108,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Louis Frohlich, 135 Broadway.....$1

167TH ST, 508 and 510 West, s s, 50x85; Charles Meisel to Charles J. W. Meisel, 45 West 142d St, (mtg $14,000,) Nov. 18; attorney, George Haas, 119 Nassau St....$100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 269, w s, 168x75; Louise I. Bailey to Julia A. Flynn, 340 East 141st St, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x126; Hannah McGrath to Joseph A. McGrath, Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 17, (mtg $800;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DALY AV, 1,928, e s, 21.8x148.5; Mary Ryan to Adolph Isaacson, 2,004 Daly Av, Nov. 17, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FORDHAM ROAD, 617 and 619 East, 38.2x100; Empire City Savings Bank to Port Jervis Land Improvement Co., 55 Nassau St, Nov. 3; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 113.6 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x—; Hy J. W. Vandermimlen to the Telco Realty Co., 514 West 57th St, Jan. 16.....$1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, w s, 63 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Co., 40.6x200; William Reeves to Jennie E. McLellan, 548 West 160th St, Nov. 18, (mtg $5,000,) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE AV, w s, 100.6 ft n of land of Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad Co., 3x200; Frank D. Wilsey to William Reeves, 3,101 Kingsbridge Av, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, s e s, at n c s of Talmadge St, 65x100; Frieda Hoenig to William M. Rosendale, 209 West 127th St, Nov. 17, (mtg $5,000;) attorneys, Rosendale & D., 52 Broadway.....$1

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 150x100; Emma Vlau to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 278, McGraw estate; Anthony B. Romen to Patrick J. Reville, 1,054 Trinity Av, June 21, 1911; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

LOTS 33, 34, 96, and 97, map of 297 lots, Hunt's Point Estate; Samuel Harris et al to Rebecca Hast, 230 West 111th St, Nov. 5, (mtg $7,760;) attorneys, Gallert & H., 31 Liberty St.....$100

LYMAN PLACE, w s, 102.8 ft n of 169th St, 75x55.3; Benenson Realty Co. to Dayton Realty Co., 132 Nassau St, Nov. 17, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner of 186th St, 50x100; John R. Hartmann and others to Plough & Fox Company, 393 East 149th St, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 80.6 ft n of Fox St, 75x100; David I. Nailtt to Jeannette E. Rivers, 623 West 143d St, Nov. 17; attorney, J. L. Weinberg, 132 Nassau St.....$1

RAILROAD AV EAST, e s, 54.6 ft s of 153d St, 54.6x—; Alfred C. Michaud to Dora Goldstein, 853 9th Av, Nov. 17; attorneys, Miller & E., 65 Liberty St.....$1

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 79.6 ft n e from s s of Porter Farm, runs n e 100x n w 124.10x s 100.4x s e 117; Arthur W. Sheafer and another, executors, to E. Louise Sheafer and others, executors, Pottsville, Penn., Nov. 1; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 309 Broadway.....$11,000

VYSE AV, w s, 250 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Utility Realty Co. to Hy. Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, Nov. 12; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 258.11 ft s of 170th St, 65.1x110.7; Peter Fox to Michael Fox Company, 3,623 3d Av., Nov. 17; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 210.8 ft n e of Quarry Road, 18.8x100; Julius J. Pittman and others to Annie M. Reese, 2,050 Washington Av, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 17.....$100

WEBSTER AV, 2,036 and 2,038, e s, 50x125.5; Dayton Realty Company to Benenson Realty Company, 407 East 153d St, (mtg $34,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Benenson Realty Company to Salamon M. Unger, 52 East 118th St, (mtg $34,000,) Nov. 17; attorney same.....$100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 236th St, 90x95.11; Fanny Nugent to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 18.....$6,446

196TH ST, s e s, 171.5 ft w of Prospect Av, 20x100; Isidor Kopeloff to Jacob Eder, 1,251 Brook Av, Nov. 17, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

165TH ST, s s, 80.2 ft w of Rogers Place, 33.3x—; John J. Weiss, 888 East 165th St, March 27, 1912, (mtg $5,000).....$100

216TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Paulding Av, 50x100; John McLaughlin and others to Samuel Rippey, 918 East 216th St, Nov. 11; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 178; Hyman Rosenberg against M. Feinstein, owner and contractor; L. Vlosky, contractor.....$10

GRAMERCY PARK WEST, 6 and 7; Empire Brick and Supply Co. against New York City Mission and Tract Society, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor.....$4,709

GRAMERCY PARK WEST, 6 and 7; Joseph Ellas & Co. against New York City Mission and Tract Society, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor.....$424

GRAMERCY PARK WEST, 6 and 7; Michael Power against New York City Mission and Tract Society, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor.....$1,427

MONTGOMERY ST, 35 and 37; Empire City Lumber Co. against Hebrew Kindercarten and Day Nursery, owner; Spector Contracting Co., contractor.....$330

PARK AV, 929 and 931; Kiss-Thomson Co., Inc., against Nine Hundred and Twenty-nine Park Avenue Co., owner and contractor.....$5,649

PARK AV, 929 and 931; Oscar Stolp against 929 Park Avenue Co., owner and contractor, $593

PARK AV, 929 and 931; Fordham Cornice Works, Inc., against 929 Park Avenue Co., owner and contractor.....$622

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 198.4 ft s of 182d St, 140x90x irregular; J. D. Johnson Co. against Waverly Construction Co., owner; J. S. Cully & Co., contractor, (renewal,) $1,410

5TH AV, 362 and 364; Empire City Gerard Co. against estate of Mary B. Harrison, Francis B. Harrison, and Henry T. Scott, trustees, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor.....$950

5TH AV, 362; Davis Speyer Co. against Mary B. Harrison, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor.....$379

5TH AV, 362; Benjamin Riesner Sheet Metal Works, Inc., against Mary B. Harrison, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor, $690

5TH AV, 362; McGowan & Connolly Co., Inc., against Mary B. Harrison, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor....$3,207

5TH AV, 362; Clifford L. Miller & Co. against Mary B. Harrison, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor.....$1,845

33D ST, 12 East; Shatz & Canton Co. against 5th Avenue and 33d Street Realty Co., owner; Edward Margolies, contractor and owner.....$75

35TH ST, 11 to 17 East; Shatz & Canton Co. against Edward Margolies, owner and contractor.....$545

37TH ST, 44 and 46 West; Samuel Linder et al against Mary A. Henshaw and John H. Henshaw, owners; Frank Krefetz, contractor.....$190

40TH ST, 248 and 250 West; Shatz & Canton against Edward Margolies, owner and contractor.....$120

47TH ST, 224 and 226 West; Solomon J. Cohen against D. Brainerd Ray, John E. Stinson, and Richard C. Burne, executors, &c, owners; Joseph Kostman, Louis Bichler, Joseph O'Connor, Harry Goodman, Frolic Restaurant, Julius M. Schwartz, and Joseph M. Seidenberg, contractors, (renewal)..$264

47TH ST, 222 West; Solomon J. Cohen against D. Brainerd Ray, John E. Stinson, and Richard C. Burne, executors, &c, owners.....$132

173D ST, n s, 58.11 ft e of Webster Av, 50x90.5x50.1x92.7; D'Amore & Lauzetta against Emil Spindler, owner; Casolaro-Fasany Co. Inc., contractor.....$1,726

232D ST, 849 East; William Verhofsky against William J. Smith and Mary Smith, owners; J. R. Johnson, contractor.....$365

232D ST, 849; Raphael Barrelli against William J. and Mary Smith, owners; J. R. Johnson, contractor.....$128

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 110 ft n of Seabury Place; Michael Cappiello against Tiber Building Corporation and others, Nov. 6, 1913, (by bond).....$600

GRAMERCY PARK WEST, 6 and 7; Roebling Construction Co. against New York City Mission and Tract Society and others, Nov. 15, 1913.....$1,276

HAMILTON PLACE, e s, 135.8 ft n of Broadway; Canavan Brothers Co. against Domain Realty Co. and others, Oct. 3, 1913, (by bond).....$1,622

130TH ST, 617 to 621 West; J. Kreass Co. against Louis Strauss and others, Aug. 28, 1912.....$3,436

VANDEWATER ST, 24 and 26; Frederick J. Fleck against Norman A. Munro, Oct. 30, 1913.....$32

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 173d St; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against August Nelson and others, Oct. 30, 1913..$260

WEST ST, 260 and 261; H. M. Susswein & Co. against P. J. Carlin Construction Co. and others, Nov. 1, 1913.....$808

297TH ST, 119 East; Lawson & MacMurray against Frederick L. Merriam and others, Oct. 28, 1913.....$181

175TH ST, 171st St, Fort Washington Av, and Haven Av; Ames Transfer Co. against James Garafano and others, July 28, 1913, (by bond).....$162

LIS PENDENS.

LOT 180, property of the Sisters of Charity, Bronx; Aron Altman against Bungay Co. of New York and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

LOT 215, Seton Homestead, Bronx; Aron Altman against John M. McKeon and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

MARMION AV, e s, 61 ft s of Fairmount Av, 37.2x100.10; Charles R. Bletsch against Intercity Land and Securities Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Rogers.

237TH ST, s s, 137.7 ft e of Martha Av, 37.8x99.11, two actions; Otto G. Hupfel against Wesley Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Robitzek.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Public Auction Sale

By order of the Supreme Court

MADE IN "WRIGHT TRUST SUIT" And to close ESTATE OF FREDERICK BEDFORD.

2 Vacant Plots

Located opposite the Convent of the Sacred Heart, between Northern Ave. and Riverside Drive (Boulevard Lafayette), known as Lots 532 and 533, in block 2,179.

These plots constitute all that part of former Lot 532, in block 2,179, to which the City of New York has not taken title and will be sold subject to all unpaid assessments made or to be made against said former Lot 532, or any part thereof, and with benefit of all awards of compensation which have been made on account of said lot or any part thereof, but which have not been paid by said City, and all awards of compensation hereafter made on account of said lot or any part thereof.

Further particulars from

Telephone, 744 Cort. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS

62 Cedar Street

The Management, Sale and Rental of

REAL ESTATE

Business Established 1868

West Side.

For Sale

43D STREET

NEAR TIMES SQUARE.

One Plot 75 feet front, another Plot 100 feet front. In the heart of the Theatre and Restaurant District adjoining.

TH GREAT WHITE WAY.

Apply to your own broker, or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 30 East 42d Street.

FOR SALE.

67TH STREET

(North Side.)

VACANT PLOT, 150x100.5 FT.

(100 FT. WEST OF CENTRAL PARK.)

PERPETUAL LIGHT over church and low buildings.

Ideal site for high-class apartment house, church, school, sanitarium, public or business building.

One block from Subway and "L." Half block from six car lines and 6th Av. 'bus and 66th St. transverse.

Apply to your own broker, or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 30 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Auction Sale of Property at Tarrytown

Consisting of a 3½-acre place, 15-room dwelling with improvements, fine grounds, shade and shrubbery and splendid view of the Hudson and surrounding country, known as the COSTELLO property; also one of 4½ acres adjoining, with buildings formerly known as the DALE place. One mile from station in choice location.

Sale at WHITE PLAINS, in front of the Court House, Nov. 21st, at noon. By order of the Court. SIDNEY A. SYME, Referee.

Permits to examine properties and particulars from John W. Russell, Attorney, 20 Vesey St., or NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE OR RENT

Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.

KENNETH IVES & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, 7 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6037.

BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, BRIARCLIFF, and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent. ALSO ATTRACTIVE FARMS WELL LOCATED.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

FINE COLONIAL HOUSE

One-half mile from station, 40 minutes out. Fine grounds. Best Community. Owner going abroad. Will Rent furnished for one year.

ANGELL AND CO. 507 Fifth Av., New York TEL. MURRAY HILL 6150 and Scarsdale, N.Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

William H. Smith will sell at the

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 Montague Street,

On Friday, November 21, 1913, at 12 o'Clock,

the property of the South Brooklyn Saw Mill Company.

Water Frontage 700 feet and containing approximately 11 acres.

For Maps and Particulars

WM. HOWELL ORR, 350 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Sub-Leases on Exceptional Terms

The Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y. are moving into their new building January First, and offer on liberal sub-leases to desirable tenant their present commodious quarters in the RANDALL BUILDING, just off Broadway.

136-140 W. 52nd Street

Basement,	12,000	Sq. Feet
Ground floor,	6,000	" "
2nd floor,	12,000	" "
3rd floor,	12,000	" "
5th floor,	12,000	" "

Space divided if desired.

A modern building, complete in facilities and equipment. Lofts unusually light and well ventilated. High ceilings. Two passenger, one freight elevator. Accessible and convenient. Suitable for offices, display and general manufacturing. Unusual location and space at a low cost. Information by mail or in person from

The Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y., 136-140 W. 52nd Street.

Whitehall Building

Headquarters for

Industrial Corporations, Steamship, Coal and Export Trades

S. E. Cor. Spring & Mercer Sts.

Entire Building / Store and Basement / Lofts — Modern Building all Improvements

Apply to your own broker, or to

GEORGE T. MORTIMER, 111 Broadway.

Fine Corner Store

IN HOTEL BRESLIN

Broadway at 29th Street.

Apply at Hotel, or to Geo. T. Mortimer, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Business Established 1853.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

This Company acts as agent for Trustees, Executors and Owners in taking entire charge of Real Estate. Makes appraisals. Acts as Broker in the sale and leasing of Real Estate.

21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW.

Artistically and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up-to-date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash; balance easy monthly payments. Address BARGAIN, 275 Times Downtown.

MODERN HOUSE (3 Baths).

Garage, water views; 22 miles out. Right price.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Seven-Room Cottage for Sale.

Every modern convenience; parquet floors; fruit trees; must be bought for small payment down; balance $25 monthly or on mortgage; one block from trolley; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. For full particulars address Owner, Box 78 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN CHANCE, $5,000

EASY TERMS TO SUIT

A COUNTRY HOME

Near Delightful Lake.

READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

Has 7 rooms, tiled bath; floors are parqueted; electric light; beamed ceilings; steam heat; open fireplaces; paneled walls; laundry in cellar; grounds 100x150 feet, with fine shade trees; 800 ft. above sea level; high and healthy neighborhood; actual rights to lake go with property; beautiful environment; refined neighbors; 55 min. to N. Y. by D., L. & W. R. R.; 5 min. to station; has private garage; grounds. Address J. S. WITHERS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

Waterfront Farm

Walking distance of station; finest boating and fishing in America; magnificent view of bay and ocean; best offer this week. Owner, 14 Times Downtown.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BELLE HAVEN

Greenwich, Conn.

Five acre estate. Beautiful house, 20 rooms, 4 baths, garage holds 3 cars. Gardner's cottage and stable.

Possession at once. Photos upon request. BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, 505 Fifth Avenue.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE

into a new seven-room one-family steam heated brick house, $25 and $30, and allow first month free. If you want to buy, will give you 20 years to pay. In built-up section of Brooklyn on new Subway. OWNER, D 279 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A 1914 Loft Building ready for occupancy now at

121-123 East 24th Street

NEAR 4TH AVENUE.

Special attention has been paid to lighting. Building is brand new, 50-foot front, and lofts are big and roomy. Three elevators, a fire tower, and full sprinkler system. The building is fireproof.

RENTAL $2,500.

Apply to your own broker or A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 30 East 42d St., New York.

LOFTS TO LET. NEW BUILDING, 3RD AVE., 87TH ST. ALSO STORE, 25x100, 177 EAST 87TH ST. All improvements. Low rentals. GREENWOLD BROS., 3rd AVENUE, 87th STREET.

445-453 WEST ST.

N. E. COR. BANK ST.

Large factory building to let. Four-story and cellar. Steam heat, electric light, elevator. Rent low; possession at once. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LIGHT LOFTS

81 Walker St., 37x100	$1,200
13-15 Lispenard St., 50x100	1,000
425 Lafayette St., 20x90	1,200
64 East 12th St., 18x45	480
102 East 12th St., 18x50	360

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

LIGHT LOFTS

50x95, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, coavenient to 6th Av, L and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental. DIX BUILDING, 116 West 14th St. 'Phone 561 Chelsea.

Why Not Own Your Factory?

WILL BUILD FACTORY OR GARAGE. WILL SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS OR WILL LEASE FOR TERM. SHAW & CO., 1 W. 125TH ST.

LIGHT LOFTS — For printers and m'f'rs, 50x90 and 70x90; reasonable rents. Brokers or office. E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23d St. — ELECTRIC POWER

Contractors being late in completing this 10-story fireproof building, liberal concessions will be made to tenants.

71st St., 115 West

NEAR BROADWAY

7 Rooms, 3 Baths. 4 Rooms, 1 Bath.

HENNESSY REALTY CO., OWNERS.

On premises. Phone Columbus 9116. Office Phone, Cortlandt 1569.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

These houses have day and night elevator service, hall attendants, telephones, electric lights. Superintendents on premises.

600 WEST 165th ST.

S. W. Cor. B'way, nr. 168th Subway

HAMLET COURT

7 Rooms $900 to $1100 — Most modern in finish and equipment on Washington Heights. Unusually desirable location and select environment. — 8 Rooms $900 to $1200

3800 BROADWAY

N. E. Cor. 158th, nr. 157th Subway

ALTA CREST

4 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 & 8 Rooms
$480 to $540	$720 to $780	$900 to $1100

SCHINDLER & LIEBLER, Washington Heights Branch, 3929 Broadway, Nr. 165th. Phone 7232 Audubon.

New Elevator Apartments Now Ready for Occupancy.

The Trossachs

NORTHERN AVE., Just North of 181st St.

Ideal location, high-class building, right on the banks of the Hudson River and within a few minutes' walk of Subway and Broadway cars.

5 Large Outside Rooms, Foyer & Bath.

Attractive Rentals.

Renting Agent on Premises, or KEMPE & CO., S. W. Cor. Broadway and 87th St. Telephone, 3610—Riverside.

MORRIS ARMS

Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

3 rooms, $21 & up. 4 rooms, $25 & up. 5 rooms, $35 & up.

Just Completed.

Largest rooms in the finest residential section of Bronx; southern exposure; location ideal and convenient; near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, 180th St. Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars one block from premises. Can be seen evenings.

PATERNO

440 Riverside Drive

North Corner 116th St.

To Sublet

One Corner Apartment

8 Rooms & 3 Baths

6 Rooms & Bath

Regular Rentals $2,000 & $1,250

Concessions

All rooms outside, very large and sunny. Overlooking Drive and Hudson.

FOR SMALL FAMILIES

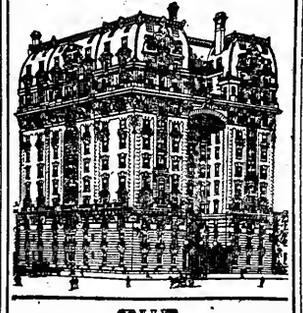
Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.

THE PLYMOUTH

637-641 WEST 149TH ST.

A street of private houses. Rents $46 to $53. Agent on premises. DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.



THE DORILTON

BROADWAY & 71ST STREET

Magnificent structure. Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 ft. away. Every convenience others have and in addition free electric light and refrigeration. One 8 and one 10 room vacancies at $2,400 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250 Superintendent on premises.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —MARY S. WHITE, Plaintiff, against VALERIE FRANK, Thomas Howard, Rose Howard (wife of Defendant Thomas Howard,) Henry Atlas, Alice Rochelle, Florence Kalmus, John T. Scott, Abraham Freeman, Benjamin I. Mandel, Joseph Wallman, Isadore M. Levy, Samuel Blechman, Philip Chester, Joseph Kemp, "William" E. Knabenschuh, (name "William" is fictitious, as Plaintiff is ignorant of that part of the Defendant's name,) Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summone, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 16th, 1913.

CANNON & CANNON, Plff's. Attys., Office and Post Office Address, 135 Broadway, New York City.

To Alice Rochelle, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Nathan Bijur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of October, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 8d day of October, 1913.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1913.

CANNON & CANNON, Attys. for Plff. Office and Post Office Address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

200 W. 58th St.

Southwest Cor. 7th Av. JUST COMPLETED.

An apartment house de luxe.

Open Fireplaces.

Refrigeration.

A Few Suites of

4-5-6

rooms, or larger to suit.

RENTALS $1,200 TO $2,800

There being only a few vacancies, we will make SPECIAL CONCESSIONS to desirable tenants. AGENT ON PREMISES. OPEN EVENINGS.

4 & 5 ROOMS

(New Building),

"No. 105 West 72d St."

Housekeeping Apartments.

Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.

Agent on premises.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents, Broadway, at 80th St.

Dorchester

N. E. Cor. of 85th St. and Riverside Drive.

An exceptional fireproof building, southern exposure. This house is the highest type of modern construction. A specially built entrance from 85th Street.

UNEXCELLED FACILITIES.

Suites of 10 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Rent from $2,300 to $3,000.

Liberal Concessions.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Agents, Broadway and 79th St. Tel., 9700—Schuyler.

Apartment to Sublet in the "WYOMING"

Cor. 7th Avenue and 55th Street.

The Executors of the Estate of Sarah W. Kathan, deceased, will sub-lease AT GREAT SACRIFICE the decedent's apartment. Lease expires September 30, 1915. Ten master's rooms, two servants' rooms, and three baths. For particulars inquire of Bergen & Prendergast, Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, New York, or Thomas A. McGrath, Attorney, 27 William Street, New York.

THE MAJESTIC

St. Nicholas Ave.

S. E. Cor. 145th St.

Seven and eight large rooms absolutely fireproof; most attractive proposition on Washington Heights. Electric light supplied without cost. Elevator and Telephone service; these buildings, while convenient to Subway; will appeal to those who prefer the "L" road. Rents, $720 to $1,020.

Renting Agent on Premises, or DU BOIS & TAYLOR 3561 Broadway (146th St.)

WEST END HALL

840 WEST END AV., N. E. COR. 101ST ST.

An elevator apartment house of superior excellence; service unequaled; rents, $1,300-$2,000; suites of 7, 8, and 9 rooms and 2 baths. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS. Inspection invited. Apply to Supt. on premises, or CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent, 901 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 104TH ST.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

234 W. 21st St.

HUNTINGTON.

All improvements; elevator service; 4-5 room Apartments, $510-$607. Apply on premises or CUSHMAN, 240 W. 23d St.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

312-16 West 20th St.

THE ADRIAN.

All improvements; elevator service; apartments of 4 and 6 rooms and bath; rents $510-$650. Apply on premises, or CUSHMAN, 240 West 23d St.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE 315 314 321

BIG CONCESSIONS

High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath. $45.00 to $87.50.

EXCEPTIONAL SUITE

TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.

47 West 72nd Street.

$60 per Month.

Exclusive Apartments

At Low Rentals

145 East 35th St., situated in the attractive Murray Hill section, in a most accessible neighborhood to the theatres and new business districts, with large rooms especially well planned. Single floor and duplex apartments of 7 large rooms with 1 and 2 baths; rents from $1,500 up.

130 West 57th St., near Carnegie Music Hall, and the 58th Street Elevated Station. Remarkably sunny apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath with vacuum cleaning and hotel service in one of the finest co-operative buildings in the City. Also restaurant with home cooking in the building. Especially desirable for single men or women. Also large studio with north light.

116 East 58th St., just east of Park Avenue, a new building which is one of the best finished and best planned houses in the City. Housekeeping apartments of 7, 8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 16x22, with open fires. Southerly apartments have wonderful amount of sunlight; bathrooms and kitchens are tiled to the ceiling. Rents from $2,000 up. Also 3-room apartment at $1,000. These are the cheapest apartments of their size in the City.

27 East 62nd St., just off Madison Avenue, new fireproof apartments of from 4 to 6 rooms and bath, especially designed for tenants who wish excellent accommodations in New York while keeping their country places open. Rents are exceedingly moderate for a building so well designed and so advantageously located.

11 East 68th St., northwest corner of Madison Avenue. In the Fifth Avenue block and within a few doors of the famous Whitney house, the finest location in the City. Overlooks Central Park. This apartment house, just completed, has very large rooms, ample closet space and exceptional servants' quarters. Apartments from 6 to 13 rooms and from 2 to 4 baths. Rents from $2,000 up. Especially designed for discriminating tenants.

780 Madison Avenue, between 66th and 67th Streets. The best residential neighborhood. Housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments. Either furnished or unfurnished. The outlook from the westerly windows is across the finest part of upper Fifth Avenue, to Central Park, one block away. 8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths. Every apartment is planned for housekeeping, but all meals will be furnished in apartments, if desired, by house caterer, who is an experienced hotel man formerly with the Waldorf-Astoria, or arrangements may be made with him for special occasions. Privacy of an individual family residence. Each apartment has an entire floor to itself, and every room is an outside room. Rents $1,800 up.

829 Park Ave., southeast corner of 76th Street, thoroughly modern fireproof apartment of the best type, containing duplex and simplex apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and 2 and 3 baths. Rents from $1,700 up. Every room is an outside room and there are no such apartments on Park Avenue at the price.

In view of the lateness of the season special prices will be made on the remaining vacant apartments until next October. This is a wonderful opportunity which many people who had expected to remain out of town this winter should look into at once.

NOTE TO OWNERS.—If you are not satisfied with the present management or rental of your real estate holdings we will be delighted to look into the matter and advise you what had best be done. We are experts in this business.

Pease & Elliman, Agents,

340 Madison Ave., near 43d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Choice Apartment.

Fifth Avenue No. 636

Corner of 51st St.

ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.

Can be made into a duplex of 25 rooms and 6 baths.

All Large Outside Rooms.

Superintendent on premises.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments 8 Rooms and Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Chamberma

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To lease or for sale, ideal spot for garage, 511 to 515 West 35th St. Inquire Jonas & Naumberg, 516 West 35th St., or own broker.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A new, pretty Colonial home in a rare residential country community at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; 10 rooms, gas, electricty, hardwood, large veranda; on a knoll; sweeping views over beautiful landscape; near station, schools, churches, and golf links; about hour from New York. This home is suitable and convenient for YOU. Look at it. Price is only $6,500; $1,625 cash.
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
12B East 45th St., N. Y.
Tel 7070 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will you invest $100 to gain $500 at once in a magnificent restricted water front right property? There is nothing to equal this on the North Shore of Long Island; reverses in circumstances demands this sacrifice; only 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station by electric through service.
C. METZGER, Box 48 Times.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house; near trolley and station; good boating and bathing near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month. Address Small Farm, Box 276 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN, $5,500, small amount cash, on easy terms, balance can remain on mortgage at 5%; plot, 50x180 feet; high in healthy Orange Mts., 300 feet elev.; superb views; near golf course, country club; small lake; neighborhood tennis club; 40 min. to N. Y.; near station, Lackawanna; 7 rooms, foyer hall, with cozy fireplace, bath, return veranda; laundry in cellar; hardwood floors; steam heat; airy attic; every city convenience; select residential neighborhood. Owner, 41 Park Row, N. Y., Room 804.

Fine Fanwood houses; no better can be built. Depot on ground; all improvements, large plots, beautiful trees, $4,000 and $5,000; very easy terms. Send for pictures. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

$108.50, payable $5 monthly, buys 5¼ acres woodland, Burlington County, (only $2 per acre.) Appleby Estates, Spotswood, N. J.

Lakewood, N. J.—Small, attractive furnished brick cottage and garage for rent or sale; very reasonable. Phone 4235 Schuyler.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Byram Shore, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished cottage for the Winter months, $250. Schuyler 4235.

Real Estate for Exchange.

RAILROAD STOCKS.
Owners of improved real estate, value $225,000, free and clear, will exchange for railroad stocks in parcels to suit. J. A. Britain, 135 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will purchase or lease modern **garage,** six story, 100x100, for special purpose. Special, P. O. Box 231.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—First, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

88-90 Walker St.—Loft 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rent $1,000; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 300 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth, or engineer on premises.

A well-established toilet brush business; will sell or rent factory; terms easy. Inquire of Charles Wood, 645 Third Av., Troy, N. Y.

6,000 sq. ft. in modern fireproof building, 409 Pearl St., Jan. 1; shafting and belting left up if lessee desires to run from large motor. Knox.

Daylight lofts, also store, basement, 25x100; 28 West 15th; cheap rent. Gray, 1,123 Broadway.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; 5 exposures; 2 elevator; near Van Cort and Subway; references; special rates on lease.
VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.

6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

214 Riverside Drive, corner 94th St.—Eight outside rooms, attractively furnished; two months or longer; a real home; competent maid will remain if desired; $200 per month. See Superintendent.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, north Corner of 84th St.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms; three, four baths. Stewart. See Superintendent.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 85th St. Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

West End Av., 451, (corner 82d.)—Obliged to leave city; beautiful 7-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; best section of city. Apply between 12 and 2.

120TH-AMSTERDAM AV.—Newly furnished, high-class two-room kitchenette apartment. "Poinciana" Bryan.

112th St., 604 West.—Six large rooms, completely furnished; piano, silver; references. Suite 4.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases; 2 to 12 rooms, $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

82d, 127 West.—Elegant four rooms, bath; high-class elevator apartment. Campbell.

Riverside Drive, 450, (Near 116th.)—Five large rooms, $85 monthly. Apt. 6C.

81st.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms; $80. Phone 4938—Schuyler. Weaver.

55th, 16 West.—Suite of two rooms, bath, in private family; references.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well furnished high class apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—Three-room furnished apartment, six weeks. L 80 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
West Side.

Wonderful view over the city; Subway, 110th St., 50 Morningside Drive.
Corner 115th St.
Corner apartment; southern exposure.
7 rooms and bath, $1,000.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

THE JEFFERSON,
824-828 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN.
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 46 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS.
370 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; mail chute; four and five rooms; lowest rents.

227 WEST 141ST ST.,
Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also other rooms. Smith.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, $60.
Six rooms: elevator, &c. 5 West 104th St.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice.....$22
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

92d St., Near Park Av.—Top floor of private home, 3 or 4 rooms and bath, for light housekeeping; electric light; parquet floors; 1 or 2 refined adults. Write to Reasonable, 74 East 92d St.

160-11 East 56th St.—Three rooms and bath, on ground floor, suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental including chambermaid service. Apply on premises.

Bronx.

Choice apartments, 6 rooms and bath; high-class apartment house; rent, $40; 2 months free yearly tenant. See Varian, Real Estate, 2,753 Webster Av.

45th Telephone 2867 Bryant.

Lost

LOST—Mink pillow muff, somewhere between Englewood and Fort Lee Ferry or Riverside Drive to 114th St. to Broadway to 86th St.; reward. C. W. Fletcher, Lincoln St., Englewood, or 40 West 66th St., New York.

LOST—Passbook No. 116,484, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. Finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST—Shubert Theatre, Thursday evening, Nov. 6, gold lorgnette, monogram "H. G. P." one side, other, diamond fleur de lis; return Box Office, Astor Theatre; reward, $20; no questions.

LOST—Ring with one sapphire, two diamonds; either in H. C. F. Koch's store or on 124th, nearby; suitable reward paid. Return 11 Mount Morris Park West.

LOST—A small lynx collarette, on 7th Av., between 111th and 125th; reward. Apartment 3E, 546 West 147th. Phone 3400 Audubon.

LOST—Between 58th and 38th Sts., on 5th Av., watch, crystal bound in gold, rectangular shape. Return to Suite 9, 12 E. 58th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Black velvet handbag containing pair of diamond earrings, gold watch, marked "A. M. H.," and money; liberal reward. R. H., Lambs Club, 130 West 44th St.

LOST—A small jeweled Beta Theta Pi pin, on Broadway, between 110th and 113th; reward. Apartment 72, 535 West 113th St.

LOST—Diamond Horseshoe, between Arrowhead Inn, Reisenweiser's, and Churchill's; liberal reward. Mrs. H. M. Eager, 200 West 70th St.

LOST—Twenty dollars, about 3:30 P. M., between 180th and 181st, Audubon, or Amsterdam. E. A. W., 570 West 183d St.

LOST—Oval gold pin with cameo centre, between Washington Square and Sixth Av. Return 33 Bank St. Reward.

LOST—Gold watch and chain, monogram "M. M. W."; reward; no questions. M. M. W., 25 Ferry St., city. Telephone Beekman 3890.

LOST—Silver vanity bag, Broadway and Chambers St.; initialed "L. D. L."; reward. Melrose 5516.

$400 REWARD—$200 for arrest and conviction of thief; $200 for return of 1914 Packard 5-passenger touring car, stolen Nov. 15, at 74th St. and Broadway, New York City; N. Y. License H7202; factory No. 38203; 38 H. P.; 6-cylinder; dark blue body; yellow running gear. Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., 84 William St., N. Y. City.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 64th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities.

A substantial, reliable medical institution that needs the individual attention of an aggressive man can be bought at reasonable price; income, between $15,000 and $20,000, can be proved; this is a strictly legitimate proposition; open to investigation; $10,000 cash, balance on mortgage; do not reply without references regarding your financial responsibility. Address Great Opportunity, 224 Times.

$10,000 loan needed to carry substantial credits of long-established professional concern; over $300,000 of prospective contracts near, many ready for closing; large stock bonus and position in business offered to acceptable person. Address P 99 Times.

Man to take active interest with $10,000 capital in shirt waist factory by out-of-town manufacturer; exceptional opportunity for right party. Y 206 Times.

Established concern extending trade needs small amount additional capital; contributor may govern funds if man of integrity; large and certain profits. Address C 280 Times Downtown.

Importer in the Argentine Republic wants connection with American export commission house to finance his largely increasing American business. "Argentine," A 103 Times Downtown.

Moving-picture theatre, newly built, 600-seat house; doing excellent business; extraordinary opportunity; principals only. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, and 32 Union Square.

Have 6 well-paying moving-picture theatres earning $3,000 to $6,000 year each; want party with about $10,000 to start large corporation. P 108 Times.

Experienced brass manufacturer, with some money, can secure part or entire interest in established brass manufacturing plant. Address P. O. Box 22, Houston, Texas.

Large income without personal supervision; exceptional opportunity; is open to few investors. Act immediately. L 71 Times.

Factory building, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, for sale on easy terms; near New York City. Y 321 Times.

Man with capital will invest in any well-established business after a year's association. Address P 97 Times.

Wanted—Active man with capital to enter automobile tire industry; can have control of money. L 64 Times.

Partner wanted, with capital, to put on the market new hair restorer; no agents. A 65 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Agency of good-selling article for wholesale and retail trade. C 76 Times.

Business Notices.

Mrs. Nance C. McGarry, late of the New York Art School, executes commissions for purchase of artistic house furnishings, rugs, wall papers, decorations, and furniture. Will also shop with women and take orders for trousseaux, layettes, and mourning. Holiday shopping a specialty. Correspondence invited. Address 120 West 57th St., New York. (Telephone 2365—Columbus.)

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters —500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.60; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. Phone Bryant 6967.

Smoke stacks and ventilating, sheet metal work in all branches, light or heavy. Schumacker, 408 East 151st St. Tel. 6664 Melrose.

Dependable Multigraph typewritten letters: 300 $1.50; 1,000 $2; 10,000 $10, delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Company, Rm. 1,204, 45 W. 34th.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 6350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West

Boarders Wanted
East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single rooms; steam heated; excellent table; reference.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable front rooms; a comfortable home, with excellent table.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

63D ST., 24-30 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; other rooms; fine tables.

A.—47 FIFTH AV.—Desirable steam-heated room; table boarders; references.

MADISON AV., 426.—Delightful third floor front alcove room; private family table; couple appreciating refined surroundings; permanent; reference.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; $10 up.

111TH ST., 335 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

111TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, telephone; good table.

116TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.
The La Grange—Several desirable vacancies; double rooms; $10; single, $8; superior cuisine.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; dressing rooms; Southern cooking; electricity.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; convenient cars; reasonable.

88TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

97TH ST., 151 WEST.—Double, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board; day, week; large rooms, private baths.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well appointed house; near subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 181 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, home cooking; reasonable, table guests.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor front; private house; reference.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 885 WEST.—Two large, beautifully and newly furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; telephone; every home comfort; American family; best home cooking.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Warm, single room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; American family; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room; excellent board; table guests.

79TH, 182 WEST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS. COZY, COMFORTABLE; REFERENCES.

70TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Homelike, unusual; private; telephones; steam heat.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable double room; also hall room; absolutely first-class.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Attractive second floor front; also hall room; home table.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; excellent table. Stager.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Suite rooms and small room; southern exposure; steam heat; large parlor; abundance heat, hot water; table board; new management. Telephone 9550 River.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large room; also back parlor; reference.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

123D ST., 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

145TH, 618 WEST.—Large room; closets; running water; good board; telephone; reference.

149TH ST., 540 TO 558 WEST.—"The Audubon"; nicest, healthiest section; Broadway Subway; large, pleasant rooms; electric lt., phone, bath; $14 for two, including good home board; single, $8 to $12; home comforts. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

A BEAUTIFUL ROOM or suite, with bath; food wholesome and nourishing; vegetables fresh from the farm, and eggs, milk, and cream and butter; nuts and fruit; cooking that is homelike and its daintyness and deliciousness; the cheerful company of refined people; attendance that is unobtrusive yet untiring; service solicited yet not servile; immaculately clean and comfortable beds that invite sleep; a place for clean, refined people wishing to avoid the annoyances, worries, and cares of housekeeping and desiring a permanent home are invited; moderate rates. Telephone Audubon 2758 or call at 512 West 140th St.

70TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large room, with board; also single room; references.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; spare tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking park, exclusively furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden; reasonable.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Large, sunny front room; private; excellent board; references.

THE WOODBURY.
Riverside Drive, 255, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

REFINED young lady desires room and board with private family; vicinity 120th to 124th St. West; reference furnished; give full particulars. P 100 Times.

Married couple want front room and board; west side, about 80th St.; $20. Address Box 7, 1,364 Broadway.

Country Board.
New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J. Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted rooms, with private tiled bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway, 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2035—Orange.

Furnished Rooms
East Side.

11TH ST., 72-82 EAST. (Corner Broadway.)—Furnished rooms, hotel service; bath and telephone accommodation; $4, $5, and $6 weekly. Ask for Mr. Palmer, Stuyvesant 4200.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator; modern improvements; reasonable. 4859 Gramercy.

22D ST., 33 EAST.—Beautiful suites; private baths; electricity; telephone; beautiful basement; business.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast; select house; telephone; references.

47TH ST., 145 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

52D ST., (301 Lexington Av.)—Suite, parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; clean, home comforts, bath, telephone; private apartment; private entrance. Chimoules.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath; handsomely furnished, electric light, phone, heated; separately, en suite; private; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman; references.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and small room; newly decorated; refined, private house; modern conveniences; telephone; select location; $2 upward.

116TH, 172 EAST.—Just opened; warm, cozy, large, small rooms; newly furnished; private; all conveniences; near "L"; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 943.—Doctor would share a perfectly equipped office with another doctor; also a large front room and bath; electric light; steam heat; private house. Phone 96 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 175.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence, two charming rooms for gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Fine, large room, bath connected; also smaller rooms.

22D-ST., 477 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room; gentlemen; breakfast; telephone; references; single room.

39TH ST. 11 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; well-kept house; references.

47TH, 66 WEST.—Beautifully appointed large room with private bath; a bachelor; references.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern expoeure; quiet house.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; running water; clean, quiet; telephone; references.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated; newly decorated; parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.
Large room; references.

Furnished Rooms
West Side.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwards.

58TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; solid comforts.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; references.

70TH 273 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentlemen; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; suitable one or two; reasonable.

71ST ST., 122 WEST.—House just opened; large, small rooms; suites; transients accommodated; board optional; Subway, "L"; references.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; southern exposure; telephone; Subway; references.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L" and Subway.

75TH ST., 103 WEST.—Well furnished large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; reference.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Rooms or one floor, furnished, unfurnished; every convenience; near Subway.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice room in private house; electricity; hot-water heating; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; high-class apartment; $6, $8. Tracy.

76TH ST., 308 WEST.—Room, bath; electricity, parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; private residence.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; sunny; homelike; single or en suite; reference.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; reasonable to permanent party; references.

80TH STREET, 128 WEST.
Large parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; bath adjoining; southern exposure; telephone.

80TH, 125 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; telephone; reference.

80TH ST., (West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; bath; private family; exclusive apartment; $5-$6. Telephone 3917 Schuyler.

82D, 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; baths; homelike; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

83D, 118 WEST.—Large back parlor, running water; refined home; piano, "L."

84TH, 14 WEST.—Large, medium sized, attractively furnished front rooms; quiet, refined; telephone.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms; handsomely furnished; well-kept private house; telephone.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms, exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; references.

86TH, 302 WEST.
House just opened; quiet, refined, private home; continuous hot water.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Will rent a room in my attractive apartment to young girl or business woman; references exchanged.

93D, 69 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 42.

93D ST., 43 WEST.—Attractive, cozy, clean rooms, $3, $5. L. Block.

93D ST., 107 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, $8; also room with bath.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Attractive front suite; high-class elevator apartment. Dahl.

95TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references. Maurice.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Exceptional room; strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, elevated.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for two; refined private family; references.

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, light rooms; newly furnished; bath; conveniences; phone, steam; board or breakfast optional. Cowan.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; dressing rooms; large closets; strictly private.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath; steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams. 3802 Riverside.

111TH ST., 811 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; women or couple, employed. Schrader. Morningside 6844.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; all conveniences. Caldwell.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

114TH (1,587 7th Av.).—Elevator apartment, front suite (parlor and bedroom); American family; private bath; board optional. Doyle.

114TH, 523 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Very desirable, well-furnished room, with large clothes closet and all conveniences. Apt. 21.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, double, single; elevator, electricity. Apartment 41.

118TH ST., 117 WEST.—Worth Investigating; attractive rooms; elevator apartment; $3.50 up; business men.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, attractive room, near Columbia; reasonable. 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

120TH ST., 188 St. Nicholas Av.—Large, newly furnished, clean, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment; every convenience; price moderate. Young.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room; elevator; top. Apartment 63.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Desirable room; kitchen privileges; high-class, elevator apartment; suitable for students, convenient location; references. Benjamin.

124TH ST., 542 WEST.—Neat room, elevator; refined lady; only $3. Apartment 43.

141ST ST., 224 WEST.—Heated room, conveniences, for gentleman desiring home with private American Christian family; L, Subway. Trafford.

145TH ST., 849 WEST, (near "L," Subway.)—Room and board; Southern cooking. Phone 7090 Audubon.

145TH ST., (866 Convent Av.)—The Gladstone is now open.

160TH WEST (23 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable outside room; elevator apartment; references.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming-house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

AMERICAN refined private family, Riverside Drive, desires men, paying guests; very large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; meals. Telephone Morningside.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11 (141st St.—Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; prices reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American, refined, private family; gentleman paying guest; large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; meals. 9411 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (631 West 148th St.)—Large rooms, conveniences, private house. 58 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (137th.)—One, two nicely furnished rooms; ground floor. Telephone 3260 Audubon. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (137th).—One, two furnished rooms; ground floor. White, 3260 Audubon.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished

Wanted—A floor in private house unfurnished; three or four rooms and bath; light housekeeping; married couple; good neighborhood; reasonable. Box L 75 Times.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.—Require the services of a number of young girls in their Department of Auditing to sort checks; must have working papers; also a number of girls over 18 years of age who can figure quickly and accurately. Call at Dept. of Accounts, Third Floor, Central Building.

CLERK.—Quick, accurate, to address envelopes, put up mail, and make herself generally useful; $6 to begin. L 76 Times.

Help Wanted Female

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making woman's waists and middy blouses, Middle West city of 200,000; state experience and salary desired. Y 323 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER,

AS PARCEL WRAPPERS.

BRING WORKING PAPERS WITH YOU. BETTER POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO PROVE SATISFACTORY IN THIS CAPACITY.

Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF NEAT APPEARING YOUNG GIRLS,
16 years of age or over

FOR LIGHT WORK.

Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

require the services of several experienced Saleswomen for their

NICKELWARE DEPARTMENT.

Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of several experienced Saleswomen for their
ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS.—SEVERAL in STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN TO BOX EMBROIDERED PIECES. CALL 448 BROADWAY.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Young lady wantsd in family where children's nurse is kept; do mending and help with baby; wages, $18. Call at 17 West 12th St., 1 P. M.

WILL HAVE A VACANCY for two and probably three educated ladies Nov. 19. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Twelve advertising solicitors wanted; experienced; good commissions. Apply, between 12:30 and 2 to-day, Horse Owners' Protective Association, 54 Canal St.

ARTIST. — First-class at illustrations and color; familiar with work for reproduction. Phone 10 A. M., Columbus 2070. Studio.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in building business; state salary desired, full particulars in own handwriting. P 107 Times.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY as messenger for night work; hours 5 to 12 P. M.; salary $5 weekly to start; must be bright, willing, and ambitious, and have written references. Apply 229 West 43d St., 2d floor.

BOY.—An unsual opportunity for bright, active boy for sales office electrical manufacturer. Address P 104 Times.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, about 17 years old, in office of large wholesale paper house; must come well recommended; good opportunity for advancement; salary, to one looking to his future welfare, $5 weekly to commence. Address "Paper," 104 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Practical man wanted, thoroughly versed and actually experienced in manufacture of phosphorus and phosphorus sesquisulphide. Address 610-35 Nassau St., N. Y.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Young man, preferably recent technical graduate, in office manufacturer electric line material; must be good draughtsman, also assist sales; good opportunity competent, ambitious worker; write particulars, lowest salary start; don't call. E. G. Hatch, Singer Building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of thoroughly experienced
TRUNK SALESMEN.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

JUNIOR CLERKSHIP.—Young man, about 19 or 20, for junior clerkship; must be quick and accurate at figures; salary to start, $10; give references. Answer by letter only, A., 1,416 St. Nicholas Av.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSMEN.—Two color Fall cut and fold; out of town position. Apply Box A 96 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Circulation manager wanted for an out-of-town newspaper man who understands needs of publication; read at pleasure resort. P 103 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
Ambitious young man of good appearance desiring to learn the real estate business is offered an exceptional opportunity with an old

CALL INVESTORS IN REALTY CO. INQUIRY

Mrs. Waters Asserts That Her Coupons for $30 Were Not Honored.

FOUR WITNESSES HEARD

Whitman Puts Train In Charge of Investigation — Looker Asks Suspension of Judgment.

The officers of the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation, on the twelfth floor of the Candler Building, at 220 West Forty-second Street, were visited yesterday by many holders of the company's stocks, bonds, and certificates who had read in the morning newspapers that the State Insurance Department had filed a complaint with the District Attorney "to protect the citizens of this and other States," as Supt. Emmet expressed it in his formal statement. Supt. Emmet further said that it was expected that the District Attorney would proceed against the corporation and its officers.

Pierre M. Looker, the President of the corporation, was in his office all day and received the visitors. Many of them, while waiting in an ante-room for an interview, were ill at ease, but after their talks with the President, those of them who would say anything at all, expressed confidence in the corporation. They admitted, however, that they had a selfish interest in supporting the concern.

Mr. Looker, the company's President, would answer no definite questions yesterday concerning the condition of his company, its operations in the real estate field, or its methods of doing business. He, however, made public a typewritten statement to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES who called upon him. Here it is in part:

> The company is prepared to submit its affairs and the conduct of its officers to the fullest investigation by the public authorities, and we trust that all who are interested in teh company will suspend judgment until the completion of any investigation.
>
> The question as to whether or not we were doing a banking business is pending in a civil action before the Appellate Court, and since the question was raised as to the propriety, under the Banking act, of its issuing certificates under the form in question, the company has suspended the issuance of such certificates until there has been a final adjudication. The company never has done and never attempted to do an insurance business.

The complaint filed with the District Attorney by the State Insurance Department has been placed in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Leslie S. Lockhart, who is assisting Mr. Train, examined four witnesses yesterday.

One witness was Mrs. Margaret E. Waters of the Hotel Bristol. She, it was reported, said that she bought $1,000 worth of "gold certificate coupon-bearing bonds," which she was told by the agent who sold them were secured by a mortgage on Broadway real estate. She learned later, she said, that the Monaton Corporation held no such mortgage. She clipped coupons valued at $30 from these bonds and took them to the Harriman National Bank, where, according to her story, payment was refused on the ground that the Monaton Corporation had not sufficient balance in the bank to meet the obligation. Mrs. Waters also bought $500 worth of preferred stock in the company, according to her story.

Rudolph Dillman, en employe in the Fire Marshal's office, another witness, said that he had bought $1,500 worth of "accumulative profit-sharing certificates," payable in ten years, and that these had been represented to him by the selling agent as being equivalent to life insurance. Several persons said yesterday that the certificates issued by the company closely resembled life insurance policies both in general appearance and subject matter.

It was learned yesterday that Eckford De Kay, at one time Military Secretary to Gov. Dix, now employed in the State Insurance Department, has been carrying on an investigation of the Monaton Corporation for some time, and has held several conferences with Gov. Glynn concerning the company's activities.

Louis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, a member of the sub-committee on penal laws of the commission appointed by Supt. Van Duyl to recommending changes in the banking laws, said yesterday that numerous complaints had come to his committee from persons who said they had invested money in real estate through the corporation and in the securities of the corporation itself.

Its statement filed with the State Controller last January represents the corporation as possessing net assets of about $500,000, most of which is in real estate. This real estate, however, according to the State Insurance Department, has been found in some instances to be mortgaged to its full value. Supt. Emmet in his formal statement said that "three pieces of property in Manhattan which were investigated were found not to be owned by the corporation at all."

The corporation, according to its statement, has sold $340,400 worth of common and preferred stock. Including what it has received from "participating certificates' 'and as installment payments on purchases of real estate, its total receipts from investors are more than $1,000,000. Dividends have been paid by the corporation on the stock it has issued.

The officers of the corporation are President, Pierre M. Looker; Vice President, Curtis A. Doolittle; Secretary, Walter E. Pratt.

Accepts Commission Government.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Nov. 18.—After one of the most spirited elections ever held in this place the advocates of government by commission won by a vote of 877 to 852.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—There is no statute in New Jersey covering the thefts of telephone calls, according to a ruling by Judge Hahn in the First Criminal Court, in the case of Henry Poole, a lawyer of 770 Broad Street, who asked the court on Saturday to take a complaint against a man who used his telephone to make calls to Chicago without his permission. The telephone company is now seeking payment of $12 from Mr. Poole.

NEWARK.—Bishop Edwin S. Lines of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark celebrated the tenth anniversary of his consecration with a special service at Grace Church yesterday morning.

MONTCLAIR.—Although she admits having taken a $1,000 diamond ring from the home of her employer, Rachel Anderson, a thirteen-year-old girl, will not tell the Montclair police what she has done with it. The girl, who had been employed by Mrs. Leonard R. Gracey of 63 Brookfield Road, as a nurse for several months, is in the House of Detention at Newark.

TRENTON.—Having purchased an entire new outfit for his marriage to Miss Margaret Hildebrecht, Charles Housner, 21 years old, of North Montgomery Street, was robbed of it, together with some jewelry, by a boarder at his mother's home. The thief left him only a suit of working clothes.

TRENTON.—There will be no further prosecution of the quo warranto proceedings to oust commission government in Jersey City, as far as Attorney General Wilson is concerned. This announcement was made at the opening of the November term of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

ORANGE.—In an effort to break the high price of eggs, fifty crates of high-grade cold storage eggs were offered for sale to-day in a Main Street store, rented for the purpose by the Housewives' League of the Oranges. The eggs went like hot cakes at 33 cents a dozen, against 38 to 50 cents as charged by local retailers.

OWENS TESTIFIES AGAINST CARROLL

Co-defendant Aids Prosecution at Trial of State Senator for Primary Fraud.

SAW MAN VOTE EIGHT TIMES

Carroll Took Control of Balloting at Polling Place, Owens Says—Cash for Gangsters' Help.

Thomaa J. Owens, on trial with State Senator Daniel J. Carroll, Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn; his chief lieutenant, Luke O'Reilly, a lawyer, and two others on charges of conspiracy and intimidation, took the stand for the prosecution yesterday before Justice Kelby, in the Supreme Court, that borough. The charges grew out of the primary election in March, 1912.

Owens, under the direct examination of Assistant District Attorney William P. Allen, gave testimony against Carroll and O'Reilly. He asserted that Carroll and his friends took control of the voting at the polling place at 95 North Sixth Street. For looking after the interests of the Carroll faction the witness declared that twenty gangsters from Manhattan, under the leadership of "Jack" Sirocco, were paid for their services by O'Reilly with money received from Lawrence J. Carroll, the father of the Senator.

The witness testified that he saw one man, a Carroll supporter, vote eight times. Under the cross-examination of Robert H. Elder, attorney for Carroll, Owens, who was an Election Inspector at the polls, admitted that he knew he was committing a crime when he failed to prevent the "repeating."

According to Owens, he neard one of Carroll's lieutenants telephone to a saloon on the day of the primaries and ask that word be sent to a certain clubhouse to "round up the boys."

"Who were the 'boys'?" asked Assistant District Attorney Allen.

"I don't know them all," replied the witness, "but there was one called 'the Bull,' and another was Madden, the prizefighter. There were about twenty of them. I also heard Dan say that he had seen 'Eddie' Hughes and that everything was all right."

"Eddie" Hughes, the witness explained, was Police Inspector Hughes.

The witness sawore that O'Reilly stood on a rail in the polling place and looked over the booth to see how the men marked their ballots. If a voter did not mark his ballot "right," Owens declared, O'Reilly would give a signal with his cane, and the Carroll cohorts would hustle the voter out of the place.

After the election, Owens said, he went to Carroll's house with the returns. Several district captains were there with Carroll. In another room, Owens alleged, were Jack Sirocco and nineteen gangsters. The witness said he heard O'Reilly shout to Lawrence Carroll, the father of the defendant:

"Hey, there, give me some money. I want to pay these men."

Whereupon Lawrence Carroll took out a roll of bills and handed some money to O'Reilly, according to Owens. The witness said he saw O'Reilly give some money to Sirocco, and the latter, with a crowd of "strong-arm" men, then left Carroll's house. Owens said that all he received for his services to Carroll was a $3 pair of shoes and four one-dollar bills.

Owens has asked the District Attorney for protection, as he has been in fear of gangsters because he turned State's evidence in this case. The trial will be continued to-day.

IF you bought stocks or bonds three years ago and must now realize on your investment, how much will you lose.....?

If you had invested in our **guaranteed** mortgages and must now realize on your investment, you would lose **nothing.**

We have a limited number of guaranteed first mortgages on New York City real estate netting..... 5½%

NEW YORK MORTGAGE & SECURITY COMPANY
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus . . $2,600,000

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 to 1
Tea 3 to 6:30
Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mme Murray, the Marvellous Millers, 30 others.
FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

OPERA TICKETS Choice seats operas and theatres. Normandie Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St. Tel. 3026 Greeley.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Mayor MITCHEL. CINEMATOGRAPH. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Concerts.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Snuthwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Special Values.

PERHAPS you may have noticed the Hart, Schaffner & Marx advertisements in newspapers and magazines.

If you have, you will see how constantly they dwell on the values offered in Suits and Overcoats of their make at $25.

We want to emphasize their statement, for Wallach-Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes at $25 offer absolutely the most generous values we have ever seen.

And at this price our selections are very wide, indeed. You have every opportunity at Wallach stores of getting exactly the suit or overcoat you want at this price.

We have more expensive Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes, and clothes that cost less; but at every price, whether it be $18 or $50, we really do give the utmost in value.

Copyright Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Extra Values

VERY often we are able to offer extra values—here is one that may not come again in many years.

$50 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Dress Suits, made of imported cloth, at $32.50.

Because of changes in the tariff Hart, Schaffner & Marx have discontinued certain lines of imported dress suit fabrics—the result is these

$50 Dress Suits at $32.50

The Greatest Clothes Value Ever Known at $25

Many new imported patterns impossible a year ago. A wealth of shades and weaves that would cost from $40 to $50 elsewhere.

Suits, to Measure, $25
Overcoats, to Measure, $25

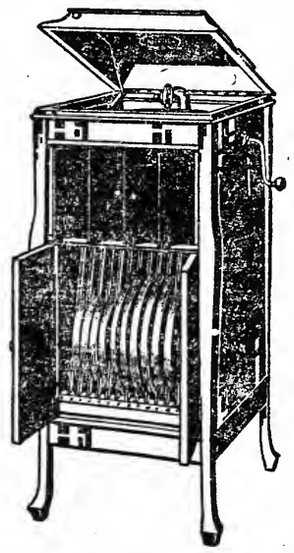
Broadway & Ninth Street **Arnheim**

The new "Leader"—a complete and completely enclosed Columbia Grafonola.

$75 ready for delivery on approval.

Easy terms if desired.

The "Leader" is the first instrument ever offered under $100 which embodies an enclosed record compartment. Here are its other principal points: Ample, open tone. A metal motor-board combination, carrying power plant, speed indicator and speed regulator. The new Columbia reproducer and the new Columbia bayonet-joint tone-arm. The exclusively Columbia tone-control "leaves." A release button on the lid so that it may be easily opened or closed.



Will you call to see this new, modern disc Grafonola, or shall we send it to your home?

Columbia Columbia Records Note the Notes

Important Notice!

All Columbia records will play on Victor talking machines. *Likewise* all Colombia Grafonolas will play Victor records.

Columbia Graphophone Co.,
35-37 West 23d St. 39 West 125th St.
89 Chambers St., New York.

F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 5th Ave. & 19th St., New York.
Pease Piano Company, 128 West 42d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 Broadway, New York.
Simpson Crawford Company, 6th Ave., 19th & 20th Sts., New York.
Sol Lazarus, 216 East 59th St., New York.
Cort Sales Company, 330 6th Ave., near 20th St., New York.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pease Piano Company, 34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. I. Fancher, Jr., 738 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 1227 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 27 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Rumler Bros., 3-5 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Farquharson and Wheelock

FOR THE HORSE SHOW AND THE OPERA

ORIGINAL FRENCH MODELS

GOWNS, WRAPS, FURS AND COATS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; SMARTEST CREATIONS OF DRECOLL, PAQUIN, PREMET AND OTHER FRENCH ARTISTS, TO BE SOLD

ALL THIS WEEK AT LESS THAN ½ THE FRENCH COST

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW IMPORTATIONS

724 Fifth Ave. 56th & 57th Sts.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." West 42d St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:10. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

THE BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPHS IN THE THEATRE OF MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPHS!

KLAW & ERLANGER present
THE MUSICAL COMEDY PAR EXCELLENCE

THE LITTLE CAFE

Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. MacLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll.

THE SNAPPY LYRIC WITH A PUNCH—

Was supposed to have died with W. S. Gilbert, the world-famous satirist of the stage. In his pace-making musical comedy librettos of the past three seasons, C. M. S. MacLellan has startled the most critical with his quaint, whimsical, rhythmic twists to which his equally talented musical collaborator, Ivan Caryll, has set chic, effervescent tunes that compel one to sing, hum or whistle them. Take, for instance, this first verse of "What Makes the Modern Girl Smile":

"Oh, happy is the lady who has seventeen algrettes,
And she's the most agreeable of girls
Who owns a few chinchilla coats and many sable sets,
And hasn't got the time to count her pearls;
If one can always wear the finest dress that's in the room,
Then one can always wear the brightest smile,
For certainly the mental state that's wholly free from gloom
Is when you cost a lot and lead the style!"

With a happy fancy MacLellan turns to sentiment and writes:

"Thy mouth is a rose in May
Awaiting a perfect noon,
The noon of a perfect day,
The day of a perfect June;
Awaiting a warm caress,
Its glory to then disclose;
And, oh, that I might possess
The glory of such a rose!"

NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY AT EVERY PERFORMANCE!

YES, AND THERE ARE GIRLS—GIRLS—GIRLS—AND THEN SOME!

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. CHRISTIE MACDONALD In VICTOR HERBERT'S Greatest Light Opera, SWEETHEARTS. Spec'l Mat. To-day. Thanksgiving Seats Now.

New Amsterdam Theatre W'w & Fri. Aft., 2:30. Sun. Night at 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger present in Motion Pictures, THE LIFE & WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL RICHARD WAGNER (Messter Film, Berlin). Narrator, R. S. PIGOTT. Organist, W. H. HUMISTON. Prices 25c. & 50c. All Seats Reserved.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. First Matinee To-morrow.

The HERALD said Miss Ferguson did wonders with a fine part. The SUN said her performance was irresistible in its piquancy and intelligence.

KLAW & ERLANGER present
ELSIE Ferguson
in the New Comedy of WM. HURLBUT,
The Strange Woman

The TIMES described "The Strange Woman" as a notably fine play and credited Miss Ferguson with a superb characterization, and according to the TRIBUNE not another American actress could have equalled her performance.

Here Is a Worth While Play!

DAVID BELASCO'S MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC STAGE SCENES

1—*The Opium den*
2—*The District Attorney's Office*
3—*The Home of the Crooks*

GO SEE THEM ALL —IN— THE MAN INSIDE
By Roland B. Molineux.
CRITERION THEATRE, B'WAY 44th ST. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Mat. Sat. 2:20. Victor Herbert's Operetta The Madcap Duchess with Ann SWINBURNE.

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Phone 700 Bryant.
Beginning MONDAY, Nov. 24
SEATS TO-MORROW for
THE MISLEADING LADY
By CHARLES GODDARD & PAUL DICKEY
Something Different.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2.
DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-day, 2:20.
SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
Special Mat. Thanksgiving.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
POPULAR 50c to $1.50 MAT. TO-DAY.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND, 23d St. 8th Av. THE BLUE BIRD. Next Week.—Bich'd Bennett, "Damaged Goods."

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs., 8:30. Matinee To-day & Sat., 2:30.
"WHAT 'BUNTY' DID FOR THE SCOTCH
Gen. John Regan
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day 50c. to $1.50.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE

Owing to the great success of the double bill, "Beauty and the Barge," by W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker, and W. W. Jacobs' "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler," will be played ALL WEEK. Next Mon. (Nov. 24) Mr. Maude as "Grumpy."

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinee To-morrow & Sat. 2:20.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
in her greatest success, The Tongues of Men.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
NEARLY MARRIED
With BRUCE McRAE.
BEST FARCE IN YEARS
SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL MATINEE FRIDAY.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
FANNIE WARD in "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."
Madam President —American.

Great Exhibition of Horses
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
November 19, 20, 21, 22.
Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
Opens Daily at 9 A. M.
Concerts by Conrad's Band.
Seats in the two upper galleries not reserved.
International Events U. S. Officers vs. English, French, Belgian, Norwegian and Canadian in Military Contests. Hunters, Saddle Horses, Tandems, Four-in-Hands, Trotters, Hackneys, Clydesdales, High Jumping and Water Jump.
Admission, $1.00. Box Office Phone 1502 Mad. Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Thur. at 8:15. Boheme. Bori, Alten; Martinelli, (debut,) Scotti, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober, (debut;) Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond. Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Lucia. Hempel; Cristalli, (debut,) Amato, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. Thanksgiv. Day Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Well, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. MARIE LLOYD. Maggie Cline, Gertrude Barnes, and 8 others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. FALL FESTIVAL. 15—STAR ACTS—15. Curtain 1:45 and 7:45.
HARLEM 125 St. 7 Ave. OPERA HOUSE. Premier Stock Co. in "KINDLING." D'ly Mat. 10-25. Ev. 15-50c.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. Daily Mat. 25, 50 & 75c. CECILIA LOFTUS. Alice Eis & Bert French, "All Wrong from Start," "The Water Cure," Willa Holt Wakefield, Belle Baker & Other Big Acts.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
WITHINTHELAW
With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed., 50c. to $1.50.
The Best of All Musical Shows. ADELE
Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat.
& Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., Brook Av. Evs., 25c. to $1. To-day Mat., 25 & 50c.
THE SPRING MAID

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:20.
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. B'way at 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1.
Gus Edwards & His Big Revue, Frank Sheridan & Co., Jasper, The Thinking Dog; Raymond & Caverly, Goldsmith & Hoppe, others.
23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av.
A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT THE LITTLEST PRICES. 12 BIG ACTS.

McBRIDE'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICES
71 Broadway 165 Broadway
Hotel Waldorf-Astoria
Hotel McAlpin
Hotel Wallick
Stern Bros. (New Store)

Russian Church Music
Russian Cathedral Choir
Aeolian Hall, Saturday, Nov. 29th, 8:15 P.M.
Seats, $2, $1. Boxes, $25, $15.

BIJOU B'WAY 30 ST Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII DAILY 2:5-8 7 to 10 & 10:40 P.M. ALL SEATS 25c

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tngt., Sat. Eve., STUETZEN der GESELLSCHAFT. To-morrow & Friday, KASERNENLUFT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. "Trilby" Irv. Pl. Mat. Daily.

HIPPODROME
EVENINGS AT 8:20.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
A—M—U—S—E—M—E—N—T
Performing Polacks, Dancing Auto, Cave of Horrors, Fire Scenes, Triumph, Panama Canal, Sun, Surf, Mermaids, Big Tank, Fire, ALDA and SEVELLE, BARNOLD and other artists in concert.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON
(Positively his last engagement previous to entering NEW YORK)
To-night at 8.....Hamlet
To-morrow.....Mice and Men
Fri. .....Merchant of Venice
Sat. Mat.....Light That Failed
Sat. Ev. 'Passing' & 'Sacrament'
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
SHUBERT THEA. 44th W. of B'way

Direction WINTHROP AMES
The Great Adventure
By ARNOLD BENNETT
The best comedy of the season
Still London's greatest success
Booth THEATRE 45th Street, West of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
Half a million have read the story
The play is even more enjoyable.
And you take none thing home to talk about.

LITTLE A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella
240 W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15.
with Marguerite Clark.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Family Cupboard

Mexican War Pictures
Matinee Tuesday, Friday & Sunday at 2:30. Sunday night at 8:30. Prices 50c & 25c.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39 St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
COME AND BE THRILLED AND LAUGH AND BLUSH
One Act of THE BRIDE. THE BLACK MASK. THE UNDESIRABLE. THE VEIL.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA. 39th, nr. B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Lure

39TH STREET THEATRE, Near Broadway.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
AT BAY

WEST END 125th St. W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
4 MATS. AT 25c SNOW WHITE AND THE DWARFS
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE LAST 2 TIMES
To-day 2:15, To-night 8:15.
PAVLOWA AND HER OWN COMPANY OF SELECTED ARTISTS

To-day Matinee, "UNE SOIREE DE DANSE" by "PAQUITA."
To-night, "ORIENTALE" and "LES PRELUDES." PRICES 50c to $2.50.

Winter Garden
EVENINGS AT 8:20.
Mats. Tues. & Thurs. Best Seats $1.
SATURDAY MATINEE $1.50.
A CARNIVAL OF MIRTH
FEAST OF MELODY
RIOT OF SPLENDOR
GREAT BEAUTY SHOW
The Pleasure Seekers
WITH THE ALL-STAR CAST
AND
100—Broadway Beauties
You Cannot Afford to Miss
The Acverne Rose
The Uniform in Blue
Get Out and Get Under
One Nut Paris
The Faust Trio
The Serpentine Tango
The Wonderful Alps
The Toboggan Slide
"Sit Down You're Rocking the Boat."
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY ATTEST THE SUCCESS OF THIS WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF WINTER GARDEN SUCCESSES
Seats can be secured for six weeks in advance at Tyson's, United and all hotel stands without advance on the regular Box Office price.

Cort Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart"

Royal

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Seats for Caruso in "Masked Ball" AND ALL PERFORMANCES. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) opp. Met. Opera House. 1415 B'way. Telephone 3663 Bryant. Subscriptions for sale for Mon., Wed. & Fri. Nights in Orchestra and Dress Circle.

MANHATTAN SQUARE HOTEL
50 to 58 WEST 77TH ST.
Opposite Museum Natural History, facing Manhattan Square, half block entrance to Central Park; select residential section, appealing to people of discriminating taste. Bright, sunny Apartments, two rooms and bath to six rooms and two baths, by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Absolutely fireproof and perfectly appointed. AMERICAN PLAN AND A LA CARTE; also club breakfasts, table d'hote dinners; moderate prices; orchestra.
H. Frohman, Pres. F. M. Rogers, Mgr.

The Dixie Room

OF THE HOTEL BRESLIN
Broadway at 29th St.
REAL Southern dishes prepared by Southern cooks. The luscious, appetizing things that not only Southerners but everybody from everywhere will enjoy. Good music.
Business Men's Luncheon, 11 to 3 65c. Dinner, 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock.
AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

HOTEL BON-RAY
MADISON AVE & 92ND ST 1 BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK
FIREPROOF HOMELIKE
A refined, select, fireproof, homelike hotel; handsomely furnished throughout; 13 minutes to 42d St.; all theatres and amusements; family and transient trade especially solicited.
Room and Bath, $1.50-$2.00.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, $4.00.
Special Rates by Month or Year.
Beautiful Banquet Hall and Ball Room for Weddings, Social Affairs, &c.
European and American Plans.
SPECIAL RATES FOR FALL.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
56TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Under New Management.
Refurnished and renovated; exclusive family transient hotel. The Restaurant, Cafe and Grill are the finest in the city and are noted for the excellence of their cuisine and service.
A Few Desirable Suites at Special Winter Rates.
Room, with use of bath, $1.50; Room, with private bath, $2; Parlor, Bedroom, bath, $3 per day up. Combination breakfasts.
—B. C. MUIRHEID, Manager.

MARBURY HALL
164 AND 166 WEST 74TH ST.
Unusually attractive residential hotel for refined ladies, near Riverside Drive. Harmonious furnishings; quiet, comfort. Handsome suites and single rooms, with bath; prices moderate. Doctor's Office to sublet.
—C. E. Forbes, Proprietor.

Superlatives

While our friends praise the Boulevard in superlatives we are content merely to state that

Traditionally the Boulevard has always been and remains one of the few places in the city where the substantial dish and the dainty morsel are served with elegance and taste in surroundings refined and attractive.

CAFE BOULEVARD
Second Avenue and Tenth St.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
A select, absolutely fireproof, up to date apartment hotel, especially adapted for families and transient guests who appreciate a cosey and comfortable home.
SUITES & SINGLE ROOMS FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED TO LEASE.
2 ROOMS AND BATH. $720
3 " 1 OR 2 BATHS. 1,200
4 " AND 2 " 1,500 } AND UPWARD
SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH, 540
ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS.
Single rooms & bath.....$1.50 per day & up
Double rooms & bath..... $2.50 per day & up
A high class American plan dining room on twelfth floor. Board rate, $16.50 per week.
We do not rent suites without board.
OUR DINING ROOM ALSO CATERS TO TRANSIENTS AT POPULAR PRICES: BREAKFAST, 30C.; LUNCH, 50C.; DINNER, $1.
T. M. LENEHEN, Manager.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

More Homelike Than Hotel-like
is a fitting description of our house. You can have here all the advantages and comforts of hotel living at extremely reasonable rates.
WE are pleasing many others.
WHY NOT YOU?
Superior American Plan Table.
Glendening
202 West 103d St.
Subway (B'way) 200 ft. away.

HOTEL GERARD
WEST 44TH STREET
Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.
Within one block of Ten Theatres. SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up. ROOM AND BATH, (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up.
RESTAURANT
Table d'hote Lunch 50c.
Table d'hote Dinner 75c.
MUSIC.
Also A LA CARTE.

Hotel Endicott
Columbus Ave. and 81st St.
New York City
Pretty Rooms, One Dollar
With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

Cüchow's
16th Street, near Fourth

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains to-day; partly cloudy, colder to-morrow; moderate to brisk southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,389. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York / Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

TAFT HITS WILSON PHILIPPINE POLICY

Says Harrison's Hasty Removals Are Fraught with Grave Danger.

SOBER THOUGHT NEEDED

Hopes the Administration Will Not Plunge Headlong Into Serious Error.

RULE OF FILIPINOS A FARCE

The ex-President Also Hopes That We Will Not Be Drawn Into War with Mexico.

Ex-President Taft attacked last night the policy of the Wilson Administration in the Philippines before a large audience of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He took the attitude of a man who was seeing his own work endangered. As the first Governor of the Philippines, as Secretary of War, and as President, for thirteen years with hardly a break he had built up a civil service in the islands, and now he saw Governor General Harrison refusing to seek advice from those who knew the country, taking information from secret agents and dismissing the men who had achieved praiseworthy results.

The two chief points in Mr. Taft's indictment of the present régime were the grant of a majority in the Philippine Council to the Filipinos and the dismissal of some of the most highly experienced American officials. With Governor General Harrison he joined in his censures Congressman Jones, author of the Jones bill, which would practically destroy American control.

"Brother Jones," he said, "is not really a bad man. He was one of that famous party which I took out to the Philippines. But I want to hold him up to the contempt that he deserves for permitting himself to be hoodwinked as he has been. He seems now to find it necessary to attack every one who has been out there working and sweating for the good of the Filipinos and the good name of the United States."

The large crowd, which filled the opera house of the Academy of Music to the doors, applauded the ex-President as he recounted the brilliant work done during the first thirteen years of American occupation, and threw scorn on Mr. Harrison for dismissing such men as the Director of Health and the chiefs of the American bureaus.

"I believe he is making serious mistakes," the ex-President said, "and the penalty for mistakes in the Philippines is always severe jolts."

The audience cheered him, too, as he expressed only the best wishes for the success of the Wilson Administration, but they were roused to enthusiasm as Mr. Taft went on:

"I would much rather see the present Administration continued than see that party and candidate come in who hold views with respect to the judiciary and the Constitution that I hold dangerous."

One passing allusion Mr. Taft made to Mexican affairs. He expressed the hope that the United States would never be drawn into war with that country, for if it had cost $200,000,000 to subdue the Philippines, how much more would it cost to put Mexico in order. Moreover, intervention, he said, would plunge us into a war with glory for no one.

Taft's Intimate Knowledge.

Mr. Taft began his lecture by pointing out that for nearly four years the Philippines were under his direct rule, and that from that time until he left the White House the islands were also under his control as Secretary of War or as President, with the exception of a short interval of nine months. He said he had had thirteen years in which to acquaint himself with the problems and needs of the Philippines.

Then he gave a description of the geographical and political conditions of the islands before the Americans went there, and dwelt particularly on the illiteracy and ignorance of the people. Among the so-called civilized or Christian Filipinos he said there were fifteen or sixteen distinct dialects, and in a journey of 120 miles a traveler would encounter four of them. There was, the ex-President pointed out, a marked oligarchic tendency among the small educated minority toward the bulk of the population. He added:

"The educated and well-to-do Filipinos take easily to intrigue and love politics. The influence of Spanish authority, to which they have been trained for 300 years, makes them unsympathetic with true democracy. Their praise of liberty is largely a matter of lip service."

Mr. Taft sketched the system of peonage or slavery for debt and declared emphatically that the United States was guardian of the great mass of the ignorant Filipinos, and this led him to a review of what had been accomplished by this country since it took the rule over from Spain. He dwelt on the constitution of the islands, the achievements in the making of means of communication, the improvement of agriculture, the establishment of the sanitary conditions, and especially of the good done by the schools. He said:

"I do not hesitate to say that the character of the American civil servants and their effectiveness for the work they have to do in the islands, when Governor General Forbes left the islands, was at the highest point. It had been the result of twelve years of training and growth. Every member of the service had an intense interest in the success of the Government and in the showing that could be made of efficiency and economy in the reports of the various departments and of the commission to this country."

Mr. Taft then turned to consider the policy of the present Administration toward the Philippines.

"As I was there," he said, "not quite four years, and only had personally to do with the initiation of the Government, I think I can speak without a lack of modesty and say that the colonial work of the American Government in the Philippines is quite as remarkable as that of Lord Cromer in Egypt.

Hatred of Moros for Filipinos.

"Now what are we to do? Are we to let these islands go and turn them over to an oligarchy of eloquent and attractive orators who really believe in aristocracy, and who have no real conception of civil and individual liberty, and certainly no capacity by training and education for successful popular government? The minute that the strong background of a powerful Government is

Continued on Page 2.

WINIFRED BYRNE FOUND.

Stolen Three-Year-Old Child Discovered Wandering in West 40th St.

Three-year-old Winifred Byrne, who was stolen from her father and mother on East Thirty-eighth Street, near Second Avenue, on last Saturday afternoon, was found last night in West Fortieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, by Mrs. Jennie Gill of 330 West Fortieth Street, who saw the child toddling about in the street. After a heavy truck had narrowly missed running over the little girl, Mrs. Gill ran out of her home and took the child upstairs into her apartments.

Winifred smiled as she admitted that she was "losted." After feeding her Mrs. Gill took the child to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. There Lieut. Gilhooley recognized her. He notified the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Precinct, and half an hour later Joseph Byrne, the baby's father, came rushing into the police station.

"Oh, thank God! Thank God!" he exclaimed, when he recognized his daughter. Then he broke down, as he hugged Winifred.

The police and Mr. Byrne questioned Winifred as to where she had been for the last five days, but all they could get from her was that "a big man tooked me away." Winifred said that her abductor had taken her for a car ride into the country, and that she had been living with "the big man" and "a nice lady" in the country. Yesterday evening she said the "big man" had taken her for another car ride and had "runned away" from her in West Fortieth Street.

Winifred was evidently well cared for during her wanderings. She wore the same clothes as when she was abducted. She was afraid to answer any questions at first, and her lisping replies were coaxed from her only after a great deal of petting.

"The child has evidently been completely cowed," said Lieut. Gilhooley. "She acts as though she had been warned not to tell anything. She has been well taken care of, and her clothing had been freshly laundered."

GOETHALS NOT FOR DAYTON

Engineer Says He Won't Consider Any Offer Until Canal Is Finished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 19.—Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has received the offer of the Dayton city management. He replied, when asked about it to-day, that his one desire was to finish the canal, and that he would wait here before considering anything else. He is desirous of perfecting a permanent organization, and says that after that is done it will be time to consider other fields.

It was intimated in his conversation that the line likely to be followed by him hereafter would be engineering work, since he was first and foremost an engineering officer. His attitude convinces all here that he will reject anything until he can say of his Panama Canal work, "The job is done."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, cannot accept the invitation of the authorities of Dayton, Ohio, to become city manager and undertake the making of a model municipality of Dayton. Secretary Garrison of the War Department to-day notified Senator Pomerene of Ohio that an engineer of the Army Corps could not be detailed for work of this character without special legislation by Congress, nor could leave be granted to him for that purpose.

The decision is in line with an opinion recently of Attorney General McReynolds, who held that army engineers could not be detailed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist in its inquiry into the physical valuation of American railways. Senator Pomerene informed the Dayton authorities of Secretary Garrison's decision.

CANAL MAY DISAPPOINT.

British Shipbroker Does Not Look for Great Trade Increase at First.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Howard Houlder of Messrs. Howard Houlder and Partners, shipbrokers, in an inaugural address at the Institute of Shipbrokers to-day, said the opening of the Panama Canal might lead to a result exactly the opposite to what apparently some of the large lines expected, in so far as they were adding to their tonnage on the score of increased traffic when the canal opened.

It seemed to him that the question was one of population on the other side of the canal and that they were not going to have any great increase in the volume of trade until the Pacific Coast, both north and south, had a very much larger population than it had at present.

Therefore, it might very well be that the shipowners who were making their arrangements ahead in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal might be disappointed when that event took place.

WILSON MOST BOSS-RIDDEN.

So Says Secretary Daniels, but the "Boss" Is President's Conscience.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—"President Wilson is the most boss-ridden President we have ever had," declared Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, at the annual John Jay banquet of the Kansas City Commercial Club to-night; "and the boss whose every dictate he obeys is his conscience. In determining great polices his boss rules him. He is weak and powerless in the presence of the boss—a tool in its hands.

"One day a friend asked the President why he did not do a certain thing. The President repled: 'I cannot do it—my boss will not let me.' The friend thought he was perhaps referring to Mrs. Wilson, when the President added: 'My conscience is my boss.'"

Secretary Daniels predicted that a new era of prosperity and good living was about to dawn for the farmer.

"The new tariff," said he, "which will remove from the farm the excessive charges for every article needed in cultivation and in the home, will cheapen living for the farmer. The new currency bill that will soon be law will be followed by wise legislation providing for rural credits and for effective laws which will be put into execution against all forms of monopoly."

MILLIONS MADE IN FRISCO DEALS

Profits of Failed Road's Officials in Syndicates Disclosed at Commerce Board Inquiry.

$900,000 FROM FREE LAND

One Group of Ninety Investors Made $3,000,000 on Sale of Small Line to the Frisco.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Albert T. Perkins, railway expert of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, to-day on the stand in the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the St. Louis & San Francisco receivership, flatly contradicted the testimony of Benjamin F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Frisco Board of Directors, that promises were not made to promoters of subsidiary companies that the Frisco would take over the properties.

So far in the hearing the testimony shows that Frisco officials' syndicates cleared $7,038,000 in profits in these projects.

Mr. Perkins said it was generally understood when the New Iberia was projected that the Frisco eventually would take it over. Later he said it was explicitly so understood.

Evidence as to the connection of Frisco officials with promotion schemes and construction companies showed profits of nearly 100 per cent. in some instances, the money coming from the Frisco to acquire properties which did not prove to be moneymakers.

A syndicate of ninety-nine investors which sold the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico to the Frisco made a profit of $3,000,000 on an investment of $3,891,000.

Frisco Officials Who Profited.

Nine of these were Frisco officials. C. H. Beggs made a profit of $29,000 on an investment of $37,000; W. K. Bixby, Director of the Frisco, profited $81,700 on an investment of $108,000; James Campbell, Director, profited $252,000 on an investment of $334,000; F. H. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Frisco, profited $12,609 on an investment of $16,666; Edwin Hawley profited $63,375 on an investment of $83,000; James F. Hinkley, chief engineer of the Frisco, profited $17,576 on an investment of $27,800; L. F. Parker, former counsel, profited $28,290 on an investment of $37,400; W. B. Spaulding profited $13,667 on an investment of $18,333; B. F. Yoakum profited $228,413 on an investment of $300,000.

The names of five promoters who were members of the syndicate that made $900,000 out of the sale of land donated by citizens and towns of Texas to aid in the building of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway were given to Commissioner Clarke to-day by A. T. Perkins, syndicate manager. The five men named were Benjamin F. Yoakum, Samuel W. Fordyce, St. Louis capitalist; Robert S. Brookings, President of the Board of Trustees of Washington University; Thomas H. West, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and now a Frisco receiver, and Edward S. Whitaker, a broker.

Perkins testified that the syndicate sold the land and used part of the proceeds in making improvements in the territory traversed by the Brownsville Road. The purpose of these improvements was to develop traffic. Later these improvements were deeded to the West Texas Abstract and Guaranty Company, which the syndicate acquired.

Tipped Off to Receivership.

It was brought out that O. H. Nance, Treasurer of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, telegraphed to Frank S. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Frisco road, that the Brownsville road could borrow from a bank in Kingsville, Texas if he could be assured that the Treasurer of the Frisco would "tip off" Nance seventy-two hours before any receivership proceedings were instituted against the Brownsville. In the telegram Nance asked permission to make an overdraft of $15,000 against a Kingsville bank.

Hamilton on the stand declared that he did not remember whether he gave Nance the advance tip on the receivership proceedings, but Special Examiner D. E. Brown showed from telegrams that Nance borrowed $25,000 from a bank in Kingsville on June 12, 1913, and repaid it on July 4. The receivership petition against the Brownsville was filed three days later.

Treasurer Hamilton testified that the Frisco in 1911 borrowed on short time notes $6,000,000, $9,000,000 in 1912, and $10,000,000 in 1913. In April, 1913, the road sold to Speyer & Co. of New York $3,000,000 general lien bonds. These bonds were sold by Speyer & Co. to French investors. He said that when the receivership was instituted against the Frisco the road had between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 of unpaid vouchers for general expenses, such as coal, &c.

Collateral for the $400,000 Loan.

Treasurer Hamilton also testified regarding the $400,000 loan made by the North American Company to the Frisco—the loan on which the receivership proceedings were based. The loan originally was for $825,000, according to Hamilton, and the original security was $8,000,000 of the bonds of the Arizona & New Mexico Land Company. After the loan had been reduced to $400,000 James Campbell of St. Louis, President of the North American Company, asked for additional security. The road then put up $3,000,000 of the capital stock, the $250,000 of the bonds of the New Orleans & Texas Railway.

Charles W. Hillard of New York, for ten years Vice President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and since 1885 Vice President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, was asked whether financial statements of the Frisco were not submitted to Speyer & Co. before being sent out, in order that changes might be made to help the appearance of the report.

Mr. Hillard professed to know nothing of such a practice, but Commissioner Clark read into the evidence a letter written in September, 1910, by Hillard to B. L. Winchell, then President of the road. This letter told how bankers had helped in "rearranging statistics."

Mr. Hillard then said that whatever the letter showed was correct.

QUEEN OF SPAIN ILL.

Suffering from Attack of Influenza in a Paris Hotel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain was seized with illness to-day in a Paris hotel where she is staying with King Alfonso.

Prof. Robin, whom the King summoned, found that she was suffering from a severe influenza cold, accompanied by fever.

HOTEL CLARENDON, SEABREEZE, FLORIDA. Representative, 1,180 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4748. —Adv.

Has the Greatest of Sea Mysteries Been Solved at Last?

The secret of the Marie Celeste has puzzled the world for nearly half a century. Now comes a curious document bearing upon it that will arouse widespread discussion.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SAYS HE GOT GRAFT FOR AN EX-CAPTAIN

Former Detective Cohen Tells Whitman He Was a Go-Between for the Wiretappers.

The most important disclosure made since District Attorney Whitman renewed his fight on the police graft ring came through the confession yesterday of Al Cohen, a former detective and the reputed go-between in the deals between the police of this city and the wire tappers. In his confession Cohen named a former Police Captain and two officials high in the Police Department as sharers in the $2,500 a month and 15 per cent. of the profits paid by the wire tappers for protection.

From the beginning of the investigation Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl has been conferring with Cohen, who has supplied many details in the graft story. It was not until yesterday that the graft collector became communicative and uncovered fully the system whereby the police kept their hands off the swindlers in return for large payments.

With his brother, Charles Cohen, the former detective went to Mr. Groehl's office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and after a conference of two hours talked for another hour with Mr. Whitman to whom he repeated his full story, telling of collections made for the police Captain who told him that the cash was to go "higher up." Cohen named specific amounts paid to him as collector for the ex-police Captain. In almost every detail Cohen's story agrees with the confession of "Mickey" Shea. Curley Carter, Frank Tarbeaux and George H. McRae. The only variations are in the amounts paid in some instances. So closly do the different confessions dovetail that the District Attorney regards the corroboration as complete in every important detail.

Cohen told the prosecutors that for six months before his resignation from the department he had acted as agent and go-between for the former Police Captain. He would get graft money from Mickey Shea and Tom Brown, representatives of the wiretappers, and pass it on to the Captain, who told Cohen that the money was to go to a higher official. Cohen never had any dealings with that official, so the case against him, it is said, will have to rest chiefly upon whatever is revealed by the Captain. After he left the force, Cohen said, his relations with the Police Captain and the wiretappers were discontinued. It was not until October, 1911, when the Gondorff gang lured Simeon M. Jones of Pittsburgh to this city and swindled him out of $20,000 that Cohen came into the case again. The wiretappers decided, he said, that it would be well to get in closer touch with the police.

Representatives of the wiretappers, Cohen said, came to him and asked him to "fix things." Cohen communicated with the former Police Captain, who, he said, told him to "go ahead" and that it would be "all right downtown." Cohen said he told the wiretappers that things were all fixed, and the wheels of the syndicate were set into motion to snare Jones.

The victim came to New York and went back home $20,000 poorer. Cohen said he received from the wiretappers $2,000, and that he divided this sum with the Captain. Shea, he said, gave the Captain another $800. A large part of this, it is asserted, went to the officials at Headquarters.

After the arrest of McRae for complicity in the swindling of Jones, Cohen told the Captain that if any investigation was made into the relations between the police and the wiretappers he would not be "the goat," but would go to Mr. Whitman and tell all. It is the belief of the investigators that great pressure was brought on Cohen to prevent the confession, and this is the reason that he delayed telling his story until yesterday.

Cohen will go before the Grand Jury when it meets to take up the investigation and repeat the story he told to Mr. Whitman and Mr. Groehl. This will not be before Monday probably, but there is a possibility that the prosecution will have the matter well enough in hand to bring it before the Grand Jury this week. The Police Captain mentioned by Cohen has made no attempt to arrange a conference with the District Attorney, and Mr. Whitman said yesterday that he did not intend to ask him to tell his story before the Grand Jury meets. His testimony is regarded as of importance only to corroborate Cohen.

It is understood that twelve indictments will be asked for if the prosecution. Of these three will be for officials at Police Headquarters and nine for detectives.

TO ACT IN STOVER'S PLACE.

Mayor Appoints L. F. La Roche to Take Charge of Park Affairs.

Louis F. La Roche, Secretary of the Park Board, was appointed Acting Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond for thirty days yesterday to fill the place left by Commissioner Charles B. Stover, who has been absent for thirty-four days, and whose whereabouts are unknown.

Mayor Kline, who is ill at his home in Jamaica, called Mr. La Roche to see him there yesterday, and after a conference with him wrote the following order:

Park Commissioner Stover having been absent from the city for more than ten consecutive days, namely, from Oct. 16, 1913, until this 19th day of November, 1913, and there being no provision of law whereby said Commissioner could appoint an Acting Commissioner during his absence, now, in pursuance of an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on Oct. 18, 1913, and approved by me this 19th day of November, 1913, I hereby designate Louis F. La Roche, a senior officer in the Department of Parks, as Acting Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, for a period of thirty days, unless sooner revoked by me.

The said Acting Commissioner is furthermore authorized to appoint and remove officers and employes when such action be necessary. The Park Commissioner for the Borough of Manhattan and Richmond not being required by law to furnish a bond, no bond will be required from Mr. La Roche. This designation will take effect forthwith. Given under my hand and the seal of the City of New York, this 19th day of November, 1913.

A. L. KLINE, Mayor.

Mr. Stover was last heard from nine days ago, when a letter written by him from Philadelphia was received by Mr. La Roche. No word was received from him yesterday by his friends at the University Settlement.

CIGAR STORES MEN GET DRUG CONCERN

Control of Riker-Hegeman Co. Passes to George J. Whelan and His Associates.

Control of the Riker-Hegeman Company, the drug concern with nearly 100 stores in Eastern cities, has definitely passed to George J. Whelan and some of his associates in the United Cigar Stores Company. The amount of Riker-Hegeman stock bought up has not yet been announced, but it is believed to be close to half of all the common shares outstanding. Particulars of the transaction may be made public within a few days.

A Director of the United Cigar Stores Company said yesterday that it was planned to form a new company, which would act as a holding company for the United Cigar Stores and the Riker-Hegeman concerns. The new company will be capitalized, as far as common stock is concerned, at a figure which will approximately equal the combined capital of the two constituent companies. Shares in the holding company will probably have a par value of $5, and the stock of the Cigar Stores and Riker-Hegeman organizations will be exchanged for the new stock on a basis of one share for twenty. On the Curb the new shares were traded in yesterday at prices ranging from $6.75 to $8 on a "when issued" basis.

"The plan for issuing the new stock at a low parity," said the Director who told of the deal, "was evolved for the purpose of permitting employes of both the cigar and drug companies to buy it and share in the profits."

Until the new organization is completed, operation of the companies will be continued as at present. At the next meeting of stockholders of the Riker-Hegeman Company several Directors probably will be elected to represent the new interests, and thereafter steps will be taken to bring both companies into harmonious sales relations.

Contrary to what has been said in a semi-official way, the affairs of the cigar and drug companies will be closely united. Those who have been most active in buying up Riker-Hegeman stock said yesterday that they did not place much credence in reports from Washington that Attorney General McReynolds was not especially favorable to the deal. As the United Cigar Stores Company was not involved in the transaction in its corporate capacity, it was pointed out no objection could be taken to the control of the drug company by leading stockholders in the former concern.

When the new company goes into operation drugs and tobacco products will be handled under separate direction, but in the same stores. It is expected that the United Stores Land & Improvement Company, which has charge of leasing stores for the United Cigar Stores Company, will continue in the same capacity for the consolidated company. The equity which the new stock will have in the large earnings of this company will be adjusted later, possibly through the declaration of an extra dividend.

The United Cigar Stores Company has common stock outstanding of $27,162,000, while Riker-Hegeman common shares aggregate about $5,000,000. The greater part of the drug store shares was formerly held by half a dozen men. The gross earnings of the Riker-Hegeman Company have been running so far this year at a rate of about $15,000,000 per annum, an increase of approximately 35 per cent. over 1912.

6,000-MILE CHASE OF MSS.

Dealer Sends Emissary to America to Get Burns Treasures Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—It is stated in reference to the Burns Glenriddel manuscripts that Mr. Hornstein, the London dealer who bought them and sent them to America, on being approached by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, immediately cabled to his agent in New York instructions to withdraw the offer of the manuscripts.

Finding that the situation was rendered all the more difficult from the fact that the agent had sent an emissary with the manuscripts to find a client who was in the Far West, Mr. Hornstein sent out a special representative from England. In the meantime the New York agent dispatched a man in pursuit of the bearer of the precious relics.

When seen to-day Mr. Hornstein expressed hopefulness of the success of the chase. At the same time he pointed out that, as his client was on a wandering expedition, the tracks of the pursuers and the pursued would be bewildering, and even weeks might elapse before definite tidings could reach him.

KRUPP PROFIT $9,000,000.

This Year's Dividend 14 Per Cent., the Largest in the Firm's History.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Krupps' dividend, issued a month earlier than usual, amounts to 14 per cent. on the paid-up capital of $45,000,000, the largest in the firm's history.

The net profit for the year is $9,000,000, exclusive of $1,500,000 carried forward from 1912, an increase of nearly $2,500,000.

Contributions of $500,000 each have been made to the Pensions Fund and the Workmen's Holiday Fund and $750,000 to the Christmas Fund. The number of employés has increased to 80,000.

TYSON & CO. ON TRIAL FOR TICKET DEAL

Instead of John Doe Inquiry, Subscriber Makes a Complaint of Grand Larceny.

OPERA CLERK UNDER FIRE

Denies He Knew Tickets Were to be Hypothecated—Bank Told They Were Not Paid For.

Criminal proceedings against the theatre ticket agency of Tyson & Co., 1,122 Broadway, which pledged its allotment of $153,000 worth of Metropolitan Opera tickets to the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street, as security for a loan of $100,000, were instituted yesterday afternoon by District Attorney Whitman before Magistrate Deuel, sitting by designation in the Criminal Court Building. The action against the ticket agency was based on the complaint of Adolph E. Dick of 244 West Seventieth Street, who charged that Tyson & Co. had unlawfully appropriated his season tickets for the Metropolitan Opera and the money with which he paid for the tickets. The charge against the ticket agency is grand larceny in the second degree.

The proceedings were begun somewhat unexpectedly following a change in the plans for a John Doe investigation, as announced on Tuesday by the District Attorney. Mr. Whitman had said that his office would institute proceedings "with a view of determining whether any offenses against the penal law had been committed." This announcement was made because it was the request of ex-State Senator Frank D. Pavey of 32 Nassau Street, acting as Chairman of a committee of subscribers which demanded the investigation, to make the inquiry an impersonal one.

However, it is understood that Magistrate Deuel preferred not to conduct the proceedings in the nature of a John Doe inquiry, whereupon the District Attorney's office, with the evidence gathered by his assistants, Arthur C. Train and Leslie S. Lockhart, instituted proceedings against Tyson & Co. When Senator Pavey learned this he was unwilling to make any affidavit, so he was called as a witness and not as a complainant.

The first person examined was Mr. Dick. He was followed by ex-Senator Pavey, who was in turn succeeded by Earl Lewis, treasurer of the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Beverly Chew, Second Vice President and acting President of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

One of the interesting features of the examination of witnesses was an admission by Earl Lewis that he had entertained a "suspicion" that the allotment of opera tickets when delivered to Richard J. Hartman, President of Tyson & Co., were intended for security for a loan. Urged by Assistant District Attorney Train to tell something more of the delivery of opera tickets, Mr. Lewis said that he had asked Mr. Hartman if they were not going to be given to the Metropolitan Trust Company as "collateral," but he added that he had asked that question only in a "joking way."

Explained Transaction to Bank.

During the investigation Mr. Train introduced a letter, said to have been written by Mr. Hartman to Vice President Chew of the Metropolitan Trust Company. The letter, after explaining the ticket agency's method of conducting business, suggested that Tyson & Co. desired to open a special account with the trust company. The letter showed that the ticket agency expected to receive its regular allotment of opera tickets, and went on to explain that most of the tickets had been taken up by subscribers, to whom bills had been rendered. According to the letter, the ticket agency expected to collect a large part of the subscriptions by the 1st of October. In it was the suggestion that the checks of the agency's subscribers be deposited on the special account.

In his affidavit Mr. Dick said that on Aug. 30, 1913, he paid Tyson & Co. $151.50 for two season tickets for two seats, numbered A 51 and A 53, in the dress circle; that on Sept. 13 Tyson & Co. received the seats from the Metropolitan Opera Company and hypothecated them with the Metropolitan Trust Company as part security for a loan of $100,000. He stated, further, that his check of Aug. 30 was made out to Tyson & Co. and bore the indorsement of the Metropolitan Trust Company. He also stated that Richard J. Hartman, President of Tyson & Co., had admitted that he got the tickets and hypothecated them with the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Mr. Dick gave up the witness stand to ex-State Senator Frank D. Pavey. Mr. Pavey said that he received a notice from Tyson & Co. during either last March or last April, announcing that subscriptions for Metropolitan Opera tickets were to be renewed, and giving the time within which subscriptions were to be received.

A circular letter was introduced by Mr. Train, marked exhibit 4. It was printed on Opera stationery with the heading, "Metropolitan Opera Company, Metropolitan Opera House, John Brown, Business Comptroller; Giulio Gatti-Casazza, General Manager, April 1, 1912." Under that head began this announcement:

"The Metropolitan Opera Company begs to announce that its subscription books for the season 1912-1913 are now open for subscribers to the present season, who will have the right up to and including May 4, 1912, to renew their subscriptions." The letter closed with "Address all communications to Tyson & Co."

Ex-Senator Pavey could not identify this letter as identical with the notice he had received from Tyson & Co.

The testimony of ex-Senator Pavey for the most part was a recital of his efforts to obtain the tickets for which he had subscribed through Tyson & Co. He also told the court what had been the results of an independent investigation he had made into the transactions leading up the ticket tangle. Mr. Train was particularly interested in that part of Mr. Pavey's testimony in which he recalled conversations he had held with Richard J. Hartman, President of Tyson & Co. He testified that Hartman had told him of the letter, alleged to have been written by Hartman to Vice President Chew of the Metropolitan Trust Company; and said that he further was informed by Hartman that Tyson & Co. had withdrawn $60,000 from the special account with the trust company "for purposes other than meeting the loan."

The delivery of the tickets to Hartman by the Metropolitan Opera House was recalled by Mr. Pavey as that part of the transaction had been told to him by Mr. Hartman. He remembered that Hartman had said that it was only an incident that Earl Lewis, Treasurer of the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House had accompanied him in a taxicab to the Metropolitan Trust Company, where Mr. Lewis received from Mr. Hartman his certified check for $100,000.

Opera Representative's Part.

When Mr. Lewis was placed on the stand he testified that he was at present Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera House Box Office, and that he had been connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company for the last five years. He testified that it had been customary for the Opera Company to make an allotment of $153,000 worth of tickets to Tyson & Co. each year, and that the subscribers always obtained the same seats.

He testified that on Friday, Sept. 12, Mr. Hartman came to the Metropolitan

Continued on Page 2.

HUERTA TOASTS AMERICANS

He Drinks to the People, but Not the Government.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—"Gentlemen, and you of the Diplomatic Corps, I ask you to drink with me the health of the American people."

In this pointed manner Gen. Huerta this afternoon made a distinction between the American Government and Americans.

The incident occurred at a reception given to the diplomats by Gen. Huerta at Chepultepec Castle.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy were there and Huerta greeted them effusively, embracing Mr. O'Shaughnessy. After a moment's conversation he raised his glass and called upon the other guests to join him in the toast.

NO GOLD LACE AT WEDDING?

Hint of Decree Against Uniforms at White House Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representatives of foreign powers and officers of the army and navy are wondering what they are to wear at the White House wedding next Tuesday. Until to-day it was taken for granted that the diplomats and army and navy officers would as a matter of course attend in full uniform. A chance remark at the State Department this morning revealed the fact that uniforms might not be acceptable to the President and Mrs. Wilson, as they assumed it was understood the wedding invitation was non-official and personal.

No Ambassador will speak for publication, but it is well understood that unless President Wilson issues a request through the State Department that all guests wear ordinary afternoon dress, the diplomatic contingent will be ablaze in gold lace with all the gorgeous coloring of court uniforms.

This was the style followed at Miss Alice Roosevelt's wedding, where the diplomats wore the same dress as at the formal reception of New Year's morning.

Among the additional wedding gifts received by Miss Jessie Wilson to-day was a silver bowl from the Spanish Minister and Mme. Rianb. Miss Wilson was the guest of honor to-day at a buffet luncheon at the Congressional Club, with Miss Genevieve Cark, daughter of the Speaker, as hostess.

WOMAN MISSING A WEEK.

Miss Grace La Gendre, Hotel Bookkeeper, Sought In Vain.

Friends of Miss Grace La Gendre, bookkeeper at the Hotel Gregorian, at 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, have been seeking her for a week without success. On Thursday last, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, she left the hotel, complaining of feeling ill and saying she was going to her home, 156 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. When she failed to return to work the next day the hotel management telephoned to the Clinton Street address, where Miss La Gendre had been boarding for some years. There it was said that she had appeared there at noon on Thursday, but had gone away immediately thereafter, since when nothing had been seen or heard of her.

When last seen she wore a heavy gray ulster coat, with black collar and black cuffs, and a brown hat, with pink flowers. She was about five feet in height, of slender build, and had dark hair, somewhat streaked with gray. She was about 32 years old. The only relative known at the hotel was said to be an uncle, Henry La Gendre of Cresskill, N. J.

PRAYED AS MAN WAS SAVED.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd Witness a Rescue from East River.

Two sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd who were strolling in their courtyard on the edge of the East River at Ninetieth Street shortly after dark last evening hurried in to tell the Mother Superior that there was a man crying faintly for help in the water. The Mother Superior telephoned to Police Headquarters, and when Patrolman Kronenfitter of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station came running down to the river, the sisters were able to point to the figure of a man bobbing up and down in the water some distance from the shore.

Then, while Kronenfitter, coatless, hatless, and in his stocking feet, swam out with the tide to the rescue and fought with the frantic man he was trying to help, several of the sisters stood in the courtyard praying that the rescue might be made. The rescue was made, for Kronenfitter, who two years before had pulled a man from the river at almost the same spot, brought this man ashore and landed him with the help of Sergt. Baxter of his precinct.

The rescued man was Robert Kent of 762 Columbus Avenue. Kent either would not or could not tell how he got into the river.

GIRLS IN LEAP TO ESCAPE.

Fall Into Deep Ravine — One Injured, the Other Disappears.

Under cover of the excitement in the Magdalen Home for Girls at Inwood, where preparations were being made for a musicale last evening, two of the girls slipped out into the grounds to the rear, pushed a table against the fifteen-foot wall, climbed to the top and jumped. On the other side, between the wall and the Hudson River, is a deep ravine. There are spots where the drop is only fifteen feet to solid earth, but there are others where the side of the ravine continues the line of the wall to make a sheer drop of forty feet.

In the dark and the rush of their break for liberty, the girls selected one of these latter places. A man who chanced to see them silhouetted for a brief moment as they stood on the wall saw them tumble down into the ravine, and lie there, two motionless heaps.

He rushed to the main entrance with the news and attendants scaled the wall to find one of the girls, May Brown, of 237 Bay Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, lying half conscious at the bottom of the ravine. Her right leg was broken. From her they learned that Mary Allen was her companion in flight. When they asked where she was, the girl only gestured feebly toward the woods.

Around the woods the police of the St. Nicholas Avenue Station formed a cordon while they searched through it in the fear that the other girl had gone further, only to fail, hurt and helpless, in the darkness. At midnight last night they had not found her.

HUERTA SCOFFS AT AMERICA'S 'MORAL SUASION'

Tells Inquiring Visitors That That Is as Far as the United States Will Go.

CALL WILSON PLAN A 'BLUFF'

Mexican Officials Scout Idea of Intervention and Insist Huerta Will Win.

HIS MESSAGE A DEFIANCE

Document, Which Goes to Congress To-day, Is Vigorous Defense of Dictator's Course.

NEW ORDERS FROM BRYAN

O'Shaughnessy Told That Important Moves Are at Hand, Mexico City Hears.

FOREIGNERS ARE PREPARING

German and British Residents of Capital Are Making Plans for Possible Defense.

CARRANZA PARLEY ENDED

Rebel Leader Refused to Answer Questions Asked for Wilson—Both He and Hale Leave Nogales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—That the recent stand taken by the United States is a "bluff" on the part of the Washington Administration, is the opinion generally expressed in Mexican official circles to-day. One Cabinet Minister was quoted as saying that Gen. Huerta had expected the United States to take some drastic action if the new Congress was convened, but that recent advices from Washington indicated that nothing would be done.

Two Americans went to see Gen. Huerta this morning to inquire regarding the possibility of anti-American outbreaks here in case of intervention and to ask his opinion regarding the removal of women and children. Gen. Huerta told them that there was no possibility of intervention.

He said the United States would do nothing and advised his callers to pay no attention to this talk. He did say, however, that mobs might start in the capital should trouble arise, and in that event he might be unable to control the situation. He renewed his offer of transportation to any Americans wishing to leave who were not provided with such transportation by their Government.

Persons close to Gen. Huerta say he is more determined than ever to remain and is fully confident that the United States will not exert anything stronger than moral pressure, which does not affect him.

To the circular sent to the Governors of the States by Gen. Huerta yesterday asking each of them how many men he would be able to furnish for the army in case of foreign trouble replies have come. It is understood that the answers were satisfactory, but orders have been issued to obtain more men if possible.

High Court Judge Arrested.

As an evidence of Huerta's confidence that he controls the situation, he ordered the arrest of a Justice of the Supreme Court last night, showing that he was prepared to adopt the same measures regarding the judicial as the legislative power. The reason given for the arrest of the Justice merely was the fact that he was alleged to have given out false information which was injurious to the Government. While specific charges were not made, the public understood that this was due to the publication of a dispatch from a District Judge at Acaponeta announcing that the place had fallen into the hands of the rebels. This as yet is unconfirmed through the War Department, as is also the case regarding the fall of Juarez, which the Government refuses to confirm.

It is generally believed here that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, occupies his post here mer

This recalls an incident which occurred during the bombardment last February when the nurses and patients in the British hospital were told by the Federal troops that they had only thirty minutes to leave the place as the hospital was to be used as a barracks. It was generally believed that this sudden removal resulted in the death of two of the patients who only recently had undergone operations.

Hope for Fair Warning.

The majority of the Americans feel that because of the tone of the last warning to Americans to leave it is incumbent upon Washington to give due warning before taking any action which possibly might endanger their lives. Diplomats, however, profess to believe that the United States will not do this because it doubtless feels that the warning issued some time ago was sufficiently clear.

While refusing to make any comments on the situation, diplomats indicate that they do not believe any solution of the situation will be forthcoming in the immediate future.

Regarding the reports current here that Washington is secretly allowing the Northern rebels to obtain ammunition and arms, diplomats indicate this is not unexpected. The Government contends that it has proof that several large shipments were clandestinely smuggled across the border under the noses of the American troops in the last few weeks.

Rumors of Aid to Carranza.

The Government refuses to make any specific charges, and is suppressing the news here, although some officials say that this smuggling has been allowed in an attempt to obtain an agreement with the Constitutionalists upon the suggestions preeented by William Bayard Hale. Considerable feeling has been caused in the army by the persistent circulation of these reports.

More rumors were circulated to-day regarding attempts to cut the Mexican Railway between here and Vera Cruz. The reports say to-day that State guards at the Metlac bridge were attacked by rebels on the morning of Nov. 18, and that the rebels were repulsed. This is a large bridge, and is built on a curve. Its destruction would effectually cut off the road for several weeks. Because of the persistence of these reports many persons are planning to go to Vera Cruz, traveling only during the day and using slower trains.

Revolution Moving Southward.

Tepic, the capital of the territory of that name, was captured by rebels under Martin Espinoza early yesterday morning. These same rebels captured Acaponeta several days ago. No depredations were reported at either place.

These successes are regarded as important because they indicate the spread of the revolution southward from Sinaloa.

Quotes Napoleon in Justification.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—President Huerta, in his message to Congress to-morrow afternoon will quote Napoleon in justification of his arbitrary dissolution of the old Congress, and he serves notice that he will ask the new Congress to grant him a political bill of health.

This fact became known to-night almost at the same time with the fact that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American chargé, had received new instructions from Washington to wait at his post for further instructions and that important matters were under consideration in Washington.

No references to international relations is made in the message which Gen. Huerta has prepared. The document was read and briefly discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the Ministers agreeing with their chief that he had done well in not attempting to cover too much ground.

The President confines himself to a review of the incidents leading to the dissolution of the old Congress, and a statement in justification for his act.

The message calls attention to the alleged lack of harmony existing between the Executive and judiciary on the one hand and the Chamber of Deputies on the other prior to the dissolution, charging that the Chamber tried to frustrate the Executive, and explains that the Executive did all in his power to prevent a rupture and maintain good relations with Congress, yielding in more than one instance and attempting in many ways to bring about a more cordial feeling of co-operation.

Says Congress Was Rebel Agency.

According to Gen. Huerta, "Congress became, in fact, the centre of revolutionary activity, a sort of open agency for northern rebels engaged with arms in slaughter and pillage, and, what is worse still, in the task of bleeding the fatherland, to expose it, in its weakness and poverty, to danger from abroad; took an attitude of opposition against the Government in the work it was attempting and invaded aggressively not only the province of the judicial power, but also that of the Executive, in order to second in this matter the nefarious activity of the rebels."

The President says that he chose not to be patient under these conditions and resorted at last to the extreme measure of dissolving Congress, using the necessary rigor to face such a delicate situation, and called new elections.

Defending his action, Gen. Huerta says it will always be accounted a noble act, and argues that in any case it is preferable to save the nation, even at the sacrifice of principles, than to preserve intact, at the expense of the people, the rigid, inert precept of justice, the utility of which may be open to controversy.

In this connection he quotes Napoleon to the effect that "the law is not violated when you save the fatherland.

He promises later to give Congress a detailed report of his acts in connection with taking over the direction of the Departments of Finance, Interior, and War.

Congress is told that if it thinks the President's acts are honest, patriotic, and of service it will give him its supreme sanction. But if not, it is invited to place the responsibility upon him who deserves it, with the assurance that neither the President nor any of his secretaries will evade any responsibility, since all had agreed to any sacrifice necessary in behalf of the welfare of the country.

What may be regarded as a hint of the delicate situation which Mexico, as a nation occupies appears in the conclusion of the message, when he reminds the Congressmen that the moment is a solemn one and possibly decisive for the future of the nation. The President says that the eyes of all the people of Mexico, as well as those of the civilized world, are upon them.

The message closes with an expression of the hope that soon all Mexicans may be united and may join in the task of national reconstruction.

Congress Likely to Ratify.

It is expected that Congress will receive the message without protest, thereby giving Huerta a virtual ratification of his acts. It is said that the message will open a way to an immediate discussion by Congress of the late Presidential election, and it is a foregone conclusion that the Congress will declare the election null.

It is thought possible by some that the Congress may name some one else for Provisional President for a period ensuing until the election and inauguration of a permanent Chief Executive, but it would be a big surprise to most Mexicans as well as foreigners if Gen. Huerta should not be instructed to continue at the head of affairs.

The announcement that a British squadron was coming to Mexican waters created keen interest to-day, but the effect upon the Mexican mind was reassuring rather than otherwise, because the Mexican people continue to look upon Great Britain as a friend. In official quarters the dispatch of the squadron was styled an act of courtesy.

Foreigners Make Defense Plans.

The foreign colonies in the Mexican capital are preparing to defend themselves in the event of disturbances in the city, and particularly should the final settlement be left to the Mexicans themselves.

Both Sir Lionel Carden and Admiral von Hintze, the British and German Ministers, respectively, have suggested to their nationals the advisability of perfecting some sort of a defense organization.

No such advice has been given to the Americans, but committees are quietly working out a plan of defense, and it is possible that a general organization will be formed embracing the American, British, German, and Austrian residents.

BRITAIN SENDS WARSHIPS.

Three Cruisers to Join International Fleet in Mexican Waters.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Nov. 19.—The British cruiser squadron in West Indian waters last night received peremptory orders to proceed to Vera Cruz, and the vessels sailed at midnight.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Great Britain decided to send the warships to Mexican waters from Barbados in order to protect British subjects should the necessity arise. The decision was arrived at by the British Foreign Office as a result of the general news published in the press of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in Mexico and of the advance of the Constitutionalists in the vicinity of the Vera Cruz railway.

No special information has been received by the Government here of any danger to the nationals, and it bases its change of policy on the accounts telegraphed to English newspapers from American sources.

BREMEN BACK AT VERA CRUZ.

German Cruiser and the Chester Take Places in Inner Harbor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Nov. 19.—The German cruiser Bremen returned here this afternoon from Tuxpam, immediately taking her usual place inside the breakwater. The United States cruiser Chester also steamed inside the harbor.

It is rumored that the two Maderos who were released on bail from prison here will sail on the Morro Castle to-morrow, the Government being glad to get rid of them.

The rebel chief, Aguilar, commanding in the territory around Tuxpam, has notified the Eagle and Huasteca Companies that they will have to pay a heavy tax before pumping oil from their wells.

Great expectancy still prevails here among the refugees as to what action will be taken by the United States regarding Mexican affairs. They are hoping for a speedy settlement, one way or the other.

The British Consul will not discuss the reason for sending warships here. Señor Alvador, General Manager of the Mexico & Vera Cruz Railway, thinks that as other nations are represented here and the British investors have such large oil and railway interests hereabouts, the home Government thought it desirable to order a squadron to this port.

FINAL BREAK WITH CARRANZA.

Hale Quits When Leader Refuses to Answer Wilson's Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 19.—"You know the world is full of all kinds of people. Some of them are not only impossible, but highly improbable. Please understand that I am not speaking of the gentlemen across the border who are with such admirable skill preventing their friends from helping them."

The above was all that William Bayard Hale, personal representative of President Wilson, would say when plied with questions as to the cause of the breaking off of negotiations with Gen. Carranza.

Yesterday Francisco Escudero, Constitutionalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave out an interview, in which he said that conferences had paused until the United States Government should recognize the Constitutionalist Government and instruct Mr. Hale to present formal credentials. At least such was the meaning, although skilfully veiled in verbiage. The facts, as understood by persons here in a position to know, are quite different.

The probability is that the raising of the question of credentials was a mere subterfuge to cover Carranza's unwillingness to answer certain questions proposed by President Wilson.

Gen. Carranza evaded these questions and then absented himself from two conferences on flimsy excuses. Mr. Hale declined to continue them without the presence of the chief. Thereupon the leaders hit upon the idea of demanding that Mr. Hale reduce his questions to writing and submit them through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, promising that they would be debated in the full Cabinet and a written answer returned.

The President's envoy is understood to have replied that the suggestion was plainly a play for delay, that to suggest such a formality betokened a spirit of evasion, and that it was letting betrayed a lack of frankness, showed an absence of all sense of proportion, and a disposition to trifle in the presence of swift events.

In short, Mr. Hale seems to have made it clear that he expected to do business directly and frankly, face to face, with Carranza, and that an authoritative and immediate answer to President Wilson's inquiries was imperative.

Gen. Carranza left here late to-day on a special train for the south. Earlier Mr. Hale took his departure, thus ending the dealings between the insurgents and the American Government.

On entering the interior of Sonora, Carranza's first act will be to repay a social debt. The special train which conveyed the General, his staff of officers and newspaper correspondents, stopped for the night at Magdalena, midway between Nogales and Hermosillo, the State capital. There Gen. Carranza planned to give a ball to the townspeople in return for the one tendered him recently. It was said the train would proceed tomorrow to Hermosillo.

Carranza will then go on to Culican, capital of the State of Sinaloa, where a civil government is to be organized.

Foreign Minister Escudero and Minister of Fomento Bonillas did not board the train, though their departure had been expected.

They were astounded on learning that Mr. Hale had gone. They had not been apprised, they said, of the latter's intentions to leave the border so soon. It was believed here that Mr. Hale returned to Tucson, although he gave out no word of his intention.

The chagrin of the two Constitutionalists gave indication that they had held to the belief that the United States Government would seek to continue the negotiations, in spite of the change in the attitude of Carranza. In fact, it developed that Carranza's train was held more than three hours, while members of his party made inquiry as to the whereabouts of President Wilson's envoy. When the train departed Bonillas repaired to the American Consulate in quest of Mr. Hale, and there received the information that Hale would deal with no one but Carranza in person.

When told that Escudero had said that Carranza and his Cabinet had met him as individuals and not as a Cabinet, Mr. Hale smiled.

It is known that President Wilson's representative had difficulty in persuading the Carranza Government from receiving him in the hall of the Municipal Palace, attended by all the court formalities. It is also certain that an element that entered into the sudden determination of the Constitutionalist leaders was the discovery of an alleged plot to blow up the Cabinet with dynamite.

TUXPAM AGAIN MENACED.

Battleship New Hampshire to Join the Louisiana There.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 19. — The battleship New Hampshire sailed from here to-day to join the Louisiana at Tuxpam, where the situation is reported to be threatening and the rebels are said to be preparing to attack the town again.

The exodus of American citizens from Mexico City continues, forty, mainly women and children, arriving here this morning by train. The fugitives report that comparatively few American women and children remain in the Federal capital.

REBEL VICTORIES GIVE HOPE.

Growing Belief at Washington That Huerta Will Be Driven Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—While official expressions of optimism regarding a satisfactory solution of the Mexican difficulty have not ceased, the general impression here is that it will be brought about more by internal developments in Mexico than by any pressure, diplomatic or otherwise, exerted by the United States.

While disclosures of rebel outrages seemed to have weakened the willingness of the Administration to rush into alliance with the Carranzistas, the victories of the past week or two have gone far toward keeping up the hopefulness of official Washington. Every report of a rebel victory in Mexico raises the hope here that the days of Gen. Huerta's power are numbered. This hope seems to rest more than ever on the belief that he will be ousted by the Mexican rebels without foreign assistance.

Reports from Mexico City citing rumors that Huerta will tender his resignation to the new Congress which will be formally organized to-morrow appear without official confirmation and run counter to everything that has been learned here concerning Gen. Huerta's attitude toward the proposals of Señor Aldape that he cease his hopeless resistance.

No comment was forthcoming at the State Department or elsewhere on the report from London that the British Admiralty had ordered three battle cruisers to proceed from the station in the Barbados to Vera Cruz. At the State Department it was said that it was not customary for one Government to notify another of the movements of its own ships to the coasts of a third country. No notification had been received, it was said, and none was expected. The French Government did notify the United States of a French battleship being sent to Vera Cruz, and the Japanese Ambassador in person informed Secretary Bryan of the object of the Japanese Government in sending a vessel to Acapulco. But these notifications grew out of an exceptional desire to avoid the appearance of putting obstacles in the path of American diplomacy.

At the White House this morning, it was said, nothing had been received there from William Bayard Hale, indicating that Señor Escudero of Gen. Carranza's Provisional Cabinet had demanded Dr. Hale's credentials. But the White House has indicated all along that Dr. Hale had no personal instructions from President Wilson, and it has been inferred that his reports were made to the State Department, where they were withheld from publication.

Praise of President Wilson's course came this afternoon from Senator Sutherland, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"I sympathize with the attitude of the Administration," said Senator Sutherland. "and I believe that the policy that has been adopted by the President will eventually work out in a manner that will be generally approved. As a matter of expediency, we might be justified in recognizing Huerta on the ground that he is at present the strongest man to work out the Mexican problem, but in doing so we would ignore the moral aspect entirely and would set up a precedent that would result in a chain of recognitions of governments founded upon assassination. No matter how strong the plea of expediency that is offered for recognizing Huerta, the time had to come when our recognitions must be founded on higher moral grounds.

"It was just as well to face the question now. To recognize Huerta's alleged Government after the assassination of Madero meant that we would be compelled to recognize the alleged Government following the possible assassination of Huerta, thereby setting up, as I said, a chain of recognitions based upon assassination."

RECRUITING VERY ACTIVE.

Many Applicants for Army and Navy Enlistment in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—United States recruiting officers in this city are unanimous in the view that more men are offering their services to the army, navy and marine corps than for a number of years.

Capt. H. S. Hathway, of the army recruiting office, said there were more foreign born residents appearing for enlistment than there were Americans. First Lieut. W. A. Howard, of the marines, declared that so many applicants had appeared at his station that greater care in the selection of recruits was being exercised.

HUERTA WON'T YIELD, ALDAPE DECLARES

Will Have Every Patriotic Mexican with Him if War Should Start.

DENIES STORY OF QUARREL

Ex-Member of Dictator's Cabinet, Supposed to be en Route to France, Turns Up in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—"Gen. Huerta will never yield to the demand of the United States that he resign, but will resist to the bitter end. And he will have every patriotic Mexican with him when the first cannon shot is fired, despite the present internal divisions," was the declaration made here this afternoon by ex-Minister Garza Aldape, who arrived here aboard the steamship Espagne after having been reported deported to France by Gen. Huerta.

Señor Aldape made the statement in the lobby of the Hotel Inglaterra after calling on Gen. Felix Diaz, where he went to express his sympathy to the General apropos of the recent attempt to assassinate him. He also assured Gen. Diaz that the attempt was not made through any instructions or knowledge on the part of Huerta.

The ex-member of Huerta's Cabinet said that Huerta's feelings toward the United States were the bitterest possible, and were in every way justified. He added that the feeling was fully shared in by himself. He also said that if the American Government succeeded in ousting Huerta it would only be by force of arms.

Señor Aldape at first objected to discussing any phase of the Mexican situation, but finally did so when Mexican dispatches were shown to him reporting that he had quarreled with Gen. Huerta.

"Those cables are false," he exclaimed. "President Huerta and myself are the best of friends, and my only reason for leaving the Cabinet was due to his belief that my services were more necessary as Minister to France than in the Cabinet. Neither is it true that I have had any differences with the other Ministers. I consider Ministers Moheno and Blanquet warm friends of mine. The story that they forced me out of the Cabinet is false, totally false."

Referring to the revolution, Señor Aldape expressed the belief that the Government soon would dominate the situation. He declared that only two States were completely under rebel control.

Regarding the economic situation, the ex-Minister said he considered it extremely difficult at present, but he said the Government still had sufficient resources to meet the extraordinary expenses arising from the maintenance of the large army employed in combatting rebels.

He said he considered Huerta's continuance in the Presidency as absolutely necessary in order to put down the revolution.

LORD COWDRAY VISITS PAGE.

Confers with Ambassador on the Situation in Mexico.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lord Cowdray, who possesses so many interests in Mexico, had a lengthy conference at his own request with Walter H. Page, the United States Ambassador, this afternoon.

Lord Cowdray afterward declined to reveal the precise subject under discussion, but it is generally surmised that he desired to obtain information as to how far his Mexican interests were endangered, and was wishful of emphasizing to the American Ambassador his denial of the report that he had given financial assistance to Provisional President Huerta.

POPE PRAYS FOR MEXICO.

Kneels with 200 Pilgrims from That Country.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Pope Pius to-day received a party of 200 Mexican pilgrims, who have just returned from Palestine and who were introduced by the Most Rev. José Ramon Ibarra, Archbishop of Puebla, Mexico.

After imparting the apostolic benediction, his Holiness expressed the hope that the blessing of peace would soon be given to their country.

The pilgrims were accompanied, besides Archbishop Ibarra, by the Most Rev. Leopold Ruiz, Archbishop of Michoacan, and by Bishop José Amador Velazco. There was a most impressive scene when the Pope, surrounded by the Mexican prelates, knelt with the pilgrims and prayed for the peace of Mexico.

CARS READY FOR TROOPS.

M., K. & T. Railroad Officials Preparing for a Possible Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Nov. 19.—All Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad agents were notified to-day to rush to Parson, Kan., all available cars suitable for use in transporting troops. The order provides for 165 cars. The company's officials denied that orders from the War Department had anything to do with this move, and said it merely was a precautionary measure, so that in case orders for sending additional troops to the border were issued the cars would be in readiness. No orders for moving the Sixth Field Artillery have been received at Fort Riley.

National Grange Backs President.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 19.—President Wilson's attitude in the Mexican situation was indorsed to-day by the National Grange, which is holding its annual meeting here. The Secretary of the organization was instructed to telegraph to the President the Grange's approval of his Mexican policy and the efforts made to prevent hostilities.

COTTIER ART OBJECTS SOLD.

Greco-Roman Glass Urn of Second Century, B. C., Brings $135.

The first day's sale of the art property of Cottier & Co. at the American Art Galleries yesterday was a short one and the returns $2,556. The sale was confined chiefly to Venetian glass, reproductions of antique pieces from the Museums of Venice and London, with a few pieces of antique Greek and Roman glass. A Greco-Roman glass urn of the second century B. C., globular shape, deep purple in tone, with metallic iridescence, a perfect piece from the Faicke collection, 1865, and the De Morgan collection, 1901, went to "Chelsea" for $135.

F. B. Burnett paid $45 for 13 Venetian champagne glasses and $50 for 13 Venetian smoked glasses. A. M. Stevens gave $30 for an 18-inch tall Venetian glass vase ornamented with dolphins; Miss Carpenter paid $55 for a tall Venetian smoked glass vase on an elaborate standard; $45 for a larger goblet shaped vase on a tall filigree standard; the same price for a second similar vase and $45 for an 18½ inch tall smoked glass vase, the body with spiral lines. A pair of Venetian compotiers went to Miss Pryne for $45 and Edward T. Hewitt paid $12 for three Venetian clear glass tumblers. Miss Elsie de Wolfe was one of the purchasers.

Chinese and Japanese potteries and porcelains, sculpture, tiles, plates and plaques will be sold to-day.

WON'T LIFT BAN ON BRANDT.

Glynn Against Unconditional Pardon—Ex-Valet Must Be Silent.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—No unconditional pardon will be granted to Foulke E. Brandt, formerly a servant in the home of Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, by Gov. Glynn. Friends of Brandt, who was pardoned by Gov. Sulzer on condition that he should not publish his story or tell it from the stage, recently made overtures to the new Governor for an unconditional pardon.

"They came to the wrong place," Gov. Glynn said. "I think Brandt wants to tell his story from the stage and I shall not grant the request of his friends."

Brandt served more than five years of a thirty-year sentence after he had confessed to robbing his employer.

TYSON & CO. ON TRIAL FOR TICKET DEAL

Continued from Page 1.

Opera House box office with a check for $100,000 to pay the balance on his allotment of tickets, on which he had previously deposited $53,000. Mr. Lewis said he checked over the tickets, placed them in a box, and that they were delivered to Hartman waiting outside in a taxicab.

Mr. Train asked Mr. Lewis why he accompanied Mr. Hartman in the taxicab to the Metropolitan Trust Company, and the witness replied that he was invited. Asked how it happened that he was invited to ride down to the trust company's offices with Hartman, Mr. Lewis admitted that he had gone out to the taxicab and mentioned the fact that he intended to go down to the Metropolitan Trust Company, whereupon he was invited by Mr. Hartman to go with him.

The admission was obtained from Mr. Lewis that on the way down to the trust company he had "asked in a joking way if the tickets were to be used as collateral on a loan."

"Why did it occur to you that the tickets might be used as collateral on a loan?" asked Mr. Train.

"It was an idea that just sprang up in my mind," replied the witness.

"No one told you about the loan?" queried Mr. Train.

"No one," responded Mr. Lewis.

"Did you not ask Mr. Hartman if he was going to 'hock' the tickets?"

"I did not," said the witness. "It was simply my idea."

"Didn't Mr. Hartman tell you that he was going to put the tickets in a safety deposit vault of the Metropolitan Trust Company?"

"He did not," said Mr. Lewis.

"Didn't you tell Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lockhart that Mr. Hartman made that statement to you?"

"No, I did not," replied Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Train then introduced Mr. Lockhart to the witness and asked if he recognized the Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Lewis did recognize Mr. Lockhart, whereupon Mr. Train asked the witness if he did not remember having told Mr. Lockhart that Hartman had told him on the way down to the trust company that he was going to put the tickets in a safety vault, and that Mr. Lewis had remarked that it was a "long way from Wall Street to 1,122 Broadway."

"Positively not," said the witness.

Mr. Lewis next testified that he had given Mr. Hartman a receipt for $153,000 at the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Mr. Train asked Mr. Lewis if it was not customary for the Metropolitan Opera Company's receipts to bear the mark of a rubber stamp. He admitted that it was true.

"Then you must have carried a rubber stamp with you?"

"I may have."

"You mean to say you were provided for such an emergency?"

"I mean to say that I may have carried a rubber stamp."

Mr. Lewis admitted to Assistant District Attorney Train that he had made out two receipts for the $153,000 paid by Mr. Hartman, and that one of these was made out on the night before for "personal reference." Questioned a few minutes later Mr. Lewis said he had made out only one receipt and had stamped it on the night before the tickets were delivered to Tyson & Co. This receipt, he said, he had handed to Mr. Hartman at the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Beverly Chew, Second Vice President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, testified that the trust company never had an account with Tyson & Co. before the receipt of Mr. Hartman's letter dated Sept. 10, 1913.

"Is this the first time you have accepted theatre or opera tickets as security?" asked Mr. Train.

"This is the first offense," answered Mr. Chew.

Mr. Chew said it was customary for his company to open general and special accounts. On being questioned, Mr. Chew said that the special account of Tyson & Co. had run up to $212,000.

"Is it not a fact that had Tyson & Co. seen fit to draw on their special account they could have raised an amount sufficient to meet the loan?"

"That is true," answered Mr. Chew.

Mr. Chew testified that he did not understand the reason for the special account of Tyson & Co.

"Did you intend that this should be an open account or one against which Tyson & Co. should not draw except to pay off the loan?"

"Personally, I didn't consider the matter at all," said Mr. Chew, "until our Secretary, Mr. Hartman, told me that they had begun to draw on the account almost immediately."

Mr. Chew then stated that Mr. Hartman had told him that none of the tickets pledged by Tyson & Co. had been paid for.

An adjournment was taken a little after 5 o'clock, and the hearing will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

MRS. CATT SOUNDS SUFFRAGE WARNING

Women Won't Endure Refusal to Grant the Vote Longer, She Says at Thanksgiving Rally.

LOTS OF ROOM IN KANSAS

Taggart Says That State Could Provide Support for 8,000,000 Persons More Than It Has Now.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Suffrage Alliance, at a so-called Thanksgiving suffrage rally held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party at Carnegie Hall last night, sounded a warning that the women of America would not endure peacefully the refusal of men voters to give them the ballot.

Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois had spoken against militancy among the suffragists, classing it with sabotage and anarchy. In response to this Mrs. Catt said that while she did not believe in war, at the same time women of the United States would not continue longer without the right to vote.

"Twenty years ago I began to work for the enfranchisement of women," said Mrs. Catt. "They said at that time that they were afraid of the masses of women who would vote. In the years that have passed since they have been admitting into this country men who did not care about the vote, and they have thrust this crown upon them. In these twenty years they have admitted to these shores and given citizenship to more men—foreigners—than there were women of the voting age in this country when I first began to work for their enfranchisement. And they still say—to the women: 'There are too many of you.' Reason will stand no more. We are going to be a government of the people or know the reason why.

"I think so little of war that I think our civil war was a mistake. For the money it cost we could have bought all the slaves and supported the Government for twenty years, and the worst of the war was the enmity engendered by it, which still lingers.

"I do not believe in war, but I say to you, fellow-citizens, that if the women are going on making their demand and election after election the voters are going against them at the polls, I tell you we will not endure it."

Congressman Taggart of Kansas had told the audience that the high cost of living was due to the fact that persons flocked to the cities. He said that 8,000,000 persons, men and women, could be supported in his State if they could be induced to go there from the cities. Mrs. Catt said that she would be one of the first to accept a home there if women did not obtain the ballot in New York State in 1915.

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon and Senator Henry F. Ashhurst of Arizona were to have spoken at the meeting, but telegrams were received from them saying they would be unable to be present. They said in their messages that the women's vote in their States had been of great value.

The meeting was one of thanksgiving for the suffrage victories won in the States in this country and abroad in the last year. Mrs. Catt spoke of the foreign countries and Dr. Anna Shaw, the National Suffrage President, told of what had been done in the United States. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, presided.

A collection was taken up for the campaign work. It began with an anonymous gift of $1,500 from "a woman friend." Mrs. Richard Aldrich gave $500, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw $500, another "friend" $500, and these and other gifts brought the sum pledged to more than $7,000. Outside Carnegie Hall before the meeting began Miss Joan Wickham, Mrs. Pankhurst's Secretary, carrying an English suffragette flag which had been presented to Miss Christabel Pankhurst at one of the times when she was freed from prison, gave out notices of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 24.

TAFT HITS WILSON PHILIPPINE POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

withdrawn the difference between the Filipinos and the Moros, who are mutinous and have no sympathy with the Filipinos and have a racial hatred for them, will at once develop. The Moros have notified us that they will not stand Filipino government and the Filipinos say they cannot take over the islands unless they take over all of them.

"For us to leave the islands and to guarantee to the nations of the world, in exchange for their treaties of neutrality with respect to the islands, that law and order will be preserved and that there will be no civil commotion in which law and order cannot be maintained, would be an evidence of lack of sanity that I cannot think the American people would ever display. If they should it would not be a year before we would have to go back into the Islands in order to maintain the peace that we had guaranteed to the world. As one prominent Filipino expressed it to me, 'Your vessels carrying away your Government would hardly get through the passage between Maravales and Corregidor in sight of Manila, but the throat cutting would begin.'"

Mr. Taft then admitted the delicacy of his own position as a critic of the Administration which had succeeded his own.

"It is very rare," he said, "that a minister called from a party to sit in a jury can hear with judicial fairness the sermons of the man who supplants him, but in respect to the Philippines I have a different feeling than on almost any other governmental issue.

"I am out of politics. I have no desire but the success of this Administration, though I have differed with it on the tariff and have prophesied that the changes now made would disturb business. But I would rather have my prophecies proved wrong than have hard times, and I am no calamity howler or seeker in the hope that my party may climb into power through destruction of business. But I feel that I know so much more about the Philippines problem and its difficulties than any of the gentlemen in this Administration that I have a duty and a right to call their attention to some of the dangers that beset them."

The present Administration, Mr. Taft pointed out, was burdened by the criticisms of the Republican policy in the Philippines made in the last National Democratic platform, and he expressed the belief that it felt that it should do something to vindicate the stand the party had taken in the matter. Then the speaker went on to discuss the situation as he saw it. He said:

Wilson Administration's Policy.

"The present declaration of the Administration that they are looking forward to ultimate independence has been accepted by the politicians of the Philippine Islands as a great boon, although Mr. McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt, and I promised it from the first and have always promised it; but we were a little more definite in saying that we did not think it was coming for a generation, and probably not for more than that time.

"The present Administration clearly fixes no time, but their attitude heretofore has been such that the mere declaration of their intention to furnish ultimate independence is accepted by the Filipino people as a promise of early independence. Under these conditions when the Filipino people find that they are no nearer independence under Democratic administration than they were under Republican administration, they will think themselves deceived and this may lead to some agitation and some disturbance which will have to be put down with a strong hand.

"The Administration has enlarged the Filipino membership in the Commission so that it becomes a majority and legislation will now go through the Assembly under the impulse of the politicians of the islands and by arousing popular clamor in its favor they will force their legislation through the Commission, however much the intelligent Filipino members of the Commission may wish to avoid it. Some of the legislation will have to be vetoed, and it will have to be vetoed by the Secretary of War at Washington because the Governor General has not the power to veto. I am inclined to think that the veto at Washington, after it has been exercised a number of times, will be less satisfactory to the Filipino people than the obstruction to unwise legislation by the Commission in the islands in which Americans predominated.

Incapacity of Filipinos.

"One embarrassment in making the Filipino representation in the Commission controlling is that the Commission is vested with sole power over the Moro tribes and country, and also over the non-Christian tribes. In no respect have the Filipino educated classes shown their incapacity for just government as in their treatment of the Moros and non-Christian tribes. The hard experience of these peoples makes them very well aware of this, and if Filipino views of what ought to be done with them are to be allowed to prevail, trouble will instantly follow. Perhaps this danger may be avoided by the influence which Mr. Harrison and his American colleagues in the Commission can exercise over the Filipino Commissioners in matters in which the National Assembly has no voice. I earnestly hope this will prove to be the case and the hope is sustained by his promise to the Moros, in reply to their protest that he would not set a Filipino Governor over them.

Mr. Taft then declared that the only criticism which could be made against the Government of the Philippines so far was that it had given to the Filipinos too much increase in their powers, and he prophesied that although for a time there would be satisfaction among the Filipinos there would soon be a demand for the election of that Commission.

"Then," he said, "will be the agitation for the Jones bill, so-called, now pending in Congress, which I hope the Administration has had the good sense to hang up permanently in an innocuous condition of suspense.

"Upon the arrival of Mr. Harrison in Manila, and as soon as he had announced his policy, he called for the immediate resignation of the heads of six or seven of some of the most important bureau chiefs in the islands, and announced his intention of appointing Filipinos to some of these places, and Americans from the United States to others. Among these bureaus are that of customs, of public lands, of internal revenue, and of health. These are bureaus that require for their proper administration a thorough knowledge of the islands, and a technical familiarity with special statutes and bureau regulations. Upon the personal attention and skill of the head of the health bureau the physical welfare of the people of the islands directly depends, because in that part of the world the diseases to which flesh is heir press constantly for victims and increasing vigilance is the price of immunity from them. I sincerely hope that this sweeping removal of most competent officers is not the result of a tendency toward the spoils system.

"The universal testimony will bear out the statement that in the thirteen years of government under Mr. McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt, and myself, partisan considerations were given no weight in appointments or policy. Judges and all other American officials were selected indifferently from Republicans and Democrats, and it will be a serious impairment of efficiency in government if any departure from this course is taken."

Harrison's Hasty Removals.

Mr. Taft then complained of the "offishness and suspicion" which prevented Mr. Harrison from giving to those persons in this country or the Philippines who could really give him information about the islands and their needs, and went on:

"What gives me most concern is the quickness with which Mr. Harrison has acted on his removals. It indicates that he has consulted with some one before reaching the islands. He had no such familiarity with men or conditions to make these removals of his own motion and knowledge. He went to the islands with Mr. Quezon, the Philippine delegate to Congress. I am told there was a secret agent of the Philippines on the islands gathering information who made a report. It was, in my judgment, most unwise for Mr. Harrison to act on such information until he had been long enough in the islands to have confirmed his facts received from such sources.

"I speak quite within bounds when I say that Mr. Quezon, the Philippine Congressional delegate, is not a dependable or safe adviser. The egregious bounders into which he has led Mr. Jones in his attack upon Governor General Forbes, which the latter has exposed in a reply, are sufficient proof of that, and I am advised that there is other evidence of it easily available to Mr. Harrison in the islands.

"Word comes that it was given out that advice and information from Filipinos were sought by Mr. Harrison, but none from Americans. It is reported that this attitude and the sudden removals, together with rumors of reductions of salaries of American officials created a panic among the American civil servants so widespread that Mr. Harrison in the Moro country found it necessary to send a reassuring dispatch back to Manila on the subject. Of course, the community of American civil servants is comparatively small and exaggeration is a characteristic of an Oriental city and country.

"It may be that these reports are unfounded or much colored. But the wholesale removal of able and experienced heads of bureaus was certain to cause terror in the whole service and to paralyze its efficiency until the character of the new policy becomes understood. If the American civil service in the islands breaks down disaster will certainly follow.

Wilson Theories Quoted.

"In spite of these disturbing reports from the Philippines, I am still optimistic and still hopeful that the structure of government that has been erected there with so much effort and success will not be seriously or permanently injured under President Wilson. It was, perhaps, to be expected that the radically unsound views of Mr. Bryan would have some influence at first and that the mistaken declarations of previous Democratic platforms would create some embarrassment. But even if mistakes are made, hard experience will teach some salutary lessons.

"When by whatever hard knocks his representatives shall learn the truth as to conditions in the islands, as they will, and communicate it to President Wilson, I have confidence that he will direct them to retrace any steps which may have led them away from the course marked out a decade ago by McKinley and Root and successfully followed down to March 4, 1913. My confidence is based on the language used by President Wilson in his work on Constitutional Government in respect to our duty in the Philippines where he says:

"'Self-government is not a mere form of institutions, to be had when desired, if only proper pains be taken. It is a form of character. It follows upon the long discipline which gives a people self-possession, self-mastery, the habit of order and peace and common counsel, and a reverence for law which will not fail when they themselves become the makers of law; the steadiness of self-control of political maturity. And these things cannot be had without long discipline.

"'The distinction is of vital concern to us in respect of practical choices of policy which we must make, and make very soon. We have dependencies to deal with and must deal with them in the true spirit of our own institutions. We can give the Filipinos constitutional government, a government which they may count upon to be just, a government based upon some clear and equitable understanding, intended for their good and not for our aggrandizement; but we must ourselves for the present supply that government. It would, it is little, be an unprecedented operation, reversing the process of Runnymede and America has before this shown the world enlightened processes of politics that were without precedent. But we cannot give them self-government.

"'Self-government is not a thing that can be given to any people, because it is a form of character and not a form of constitution. No people can be 'given' the self-control of maturity. Only a long apprenticeship of obedience can secure them the precious possession, a thing no more to be bought than given. They cannot be presented with the character of a community, but it may confidently be hoped that they will become a community under the wholesome and salutary influences of just laws and a sympathetic administration; that they will after a while understand and master themselves, if in the meantime they are understood and served in good conscience by those set over them in authority.

"'We of all people in the world should know these fundamental things and should act upon them, if only to illustrate the mastery in politics which belongs to us of hereditary right. To ignore them would be not only to fail and fail miserably, but to fall ridiculously and belie ourselves. Having ourselves gained self-government by a definite process which can have no substitute, let us put the peoples dependent upon us in the right way to gain it also.'" ("Constitutional Government in the United States," Pages 52 and 53.)

MORE NAPOLEONANA SALES.

Interesting Relics Dispersed at the Two Auctions Now Going On.

A full-length engraving of "Napoleon le Grand," in the robes of Emperor, by Boucher Desnoyers, after F. Gérard, brought $55 at the Warren C. Crane sale in the American Art Galleries last evening. Maurice Sloog paid $17 for a stipple engraving of "Cittadino Bonaparte," half length in uniform, long hair, no hat, and $16 for a mezzotint of Napoleon, full length in uniform, by Dickinson, after A. T. Gros. The same bidder obtained for $37.50 two rare copper engravings by an unidentified German artist of Bonaparte and Josephine. In all, some 700 prints of Napoleon were dispersed in the afternoon and evening sessions. The grand total to date is $8

M'GUIRE OPENS NEW LEAD FOR WHITMAN

His Demeanor Angers Inquisitor, but He Makes Some Asphalt Revelations.

TRACING THAT $2,500 GIFT

Witness, Daring Perjury Indictment, "Corrects" Testimony—Ex-Gov. Dix Is Drawn Into the Case.

George H. McGuire of Syracuse went on the stand yesterday afternoon at the resumption of the John Doe inquiry into the charges of graft in State contracts. He withstood a most searching examination at the hands of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman. McGuire, the man who went to pieces on the witness stand a week ago when he was forced to retract previous testimony, baffled his inquisitor. Mr. Whitman was fired with anger at McGuire. He obtained many admissions from McGuire, but the witness persisted to the end that everything he knew about graft on the State highways and on the barge canal was hearsay.

McGuire was a genuine surprise. Persons who have listened to witnesses in many criminal cases said that they had never seen a man who under oath so persistently shielded his friends. They predicted that McGuire would not be able to endure another three-hour ordeal on the witness stand. He will get another chance to-morrow, when he again will be called upon to testify. If he does not then yield it is believed that Mr. Whitman will rush his case before the Grand Jury and seek his indictment on at least three counts.

McGuire read into the court record yesterday a twenty-page statement correcting the testimony he gave on his first appearance before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Even in this statement he contradicted himself time and time again. McGuire maintained that he knew nothing of "sandbagging" of contractors of his own knowledge. The only man he did not spare was William Sulzer.

Witness Puzzles Magistrate.

The examination grew so warm on one occasion that Chief Magistrate McAdoo made this observation:

"The witness is certainly a hesitating witness. I don't know whether his hesitancy is due to slow mental processes or not."

One of the admissions made by McGuire was that he and his brother, James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, and now the Albany representative of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, got a commission on all sales of the company's products made to the State and to contractors on State work. This arrangement, he asserted, was made upon the inauguration of Sulzer as Governor. McGuire admitted that he had talked with Sulzer while he was Governor, with State Highway Commissioner Carlisle, and with other officers of the State Highway Department, and that he had urged them to favor the Barber Asphalt Paving Company's product. This company, he admitted, after he had made his gift of $2,500, which, he asserted, was for Sulzer, helped to reimburse him to the extent of $750. McGuire involved himself in embarrassing contradictions in answering questions about his brother and the Barber company, and he failed to account for all the money received from the Barber company.

As the result of his contradiction James S. Johnson, New York State sales agent for the Barber Asphalt Pardy Company will be summoned before Mr. Whitman to-day. It was Johnson, according to McGuire, who helped to reimburse him after he had given the $2,500 to John A. Hennessy.

In the course of his testimony the witness said that James K. McGuire, his brother, sailed for South America three days ago. Mr. Whitman had hoped to have a word with James K. McGuire about his relations with the so-called asphalt trust.

Another admission which Mr. Whitman got from McGuire was that it was talk about Albany that Norman E. Mack, Everett Fowler, G. Gordon Reed, once head of the Highway Department, and Gov. John A. Dix conferred in the Dix chambers in the Executive Mansion in 1911, and that Fowler was designated at this conference as one of the up-State collectors of campaign funds. As the result of this testimony Mr. Whitman expects to call ex-Gov. Dix as a witness in the John Doe proceedings.

Once, when Mr. Whitman shook his finger in McGuire's face and told the Chief Magistrate that McGuire purposely was concealing important facts, the witness nearly cried. He appeared to be on the verge of breaking down, but it was only for a moment, and then he regained his composure.

"If I knew about these things, I'd tell you," said McGuire. "I'd tell you, Mr. Whitman, if I knew. You're going to find out anyway. There would be no object in my not telling."

"Oh, yes," retorted Mr. Whitman, "never mind what I am going to find out. Was there any object in your not telling me the truth last week? Why didn't you tell the truth then?"

"I had no advice of counsel then," begged McGuire.

"Did you need advice to tell the truth?" shouted the District Attorney.

"I was demoralized then, Mr. Whitman, I was sick," replied McGuire, not even raising his voice. "But now I'm telling the truth."

"As a matter of fact, you were protecting some one, weren't you?" continued Mr. Whitman.

"No, Sir, Mr. Whitman," said McGuire. "I have no one to protect."

Mr. Whitman could not get beyond McGuire's inevitable "I can't recall who told me." McGuire changed his testimony four times in five minutes, but he never for a moment lost his temper. He was the calmest person in the courtroom.

It was noted when McGuire walked into the courtroom at 2:30 P. M. with his lawyer, Henry A. Wise, that a change had come over him. According to Mr. Wise last week, McGuire was a "mental and physical wreck." He beamed upon every one yesterday.

It was 3 o'clock when Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Mr. Whitman arrived. McGuire took the witness chair without being called. Mr. Whitman started right in on a new tack. It had been expected that he immediately would question the witness about the famous "M" telegram and the list of contractors which McGuire, at the last hearing, had denied giving to John A. Hennessy. When Mr. Whitman asked the witness whether he had been in Cooperstown on July 5, 1913, McGuire drew from his inside coat pocket a typewritten statement.

"Your Honor," he said, addressing the court, "I want to correct my former—"

Mr. Whitman objected, and made it plain that he didn't want to take up time by listening to corrections just then. McGuire, after receiving instructions from the court to answer the question, returned the document to his pocket.

Regarding the Cooperstown visit, it was inferred from the District Attorney's questions that McGuire had a conference there in July with John A. Hennessy and ex-Judge J. Linn Arnold, editor of the Knickerbocker-Press. But McGuire denied that any conference had been held.

The examination turned to ex-Gov. Sulzer and the asphalt interests. McGuire persisted, vigorously at first, that he didn't think he had ever talked with Sulzer about the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, a competitor of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, but, after much hesitation, acknowledged that such a conversation had been held. The admission was made when Mr. Whitman asked him whether he was willing to swear that he had never had such a conversation. The witness obviously was in fear of the word "swear."

Little by little McGuire's relations with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company came out. He was a holder of 100 shares of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company's stock, he said. He owned these shares, he admitted, when he talked to Sulzer about "specifications."

"Your brother owns a large amount of stock in the Barber Asphalt Company, doesn't he?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"I don't know," replied the witness.

"I never asked him."

"Didn't you tell some one exactly how much your brother owns?"

"I don't recollect," came the reply, a reply which was probably written down three hundred times in the course of the examination.

Ultimately McGuire told this story about his relations with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company:

"There was a controversy in Albany as to the enforcement of certain specifications which described certain materials to be used on roads. I had heard that these specifications were not enforced. I may have heard this from engineers, or contractors, or from the sales agent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. His name is James S. Johnson. I don't remember telling Gov. Sulzer what I heard, but I'll concede that I did tell him. There were two sets of specifications for asphalt. One described 'natural solid asphalt' and the other described 'residual asphalt.'

"Yes, I admit that I knew that the Warner-Quinlan Company made one kind and the Barber Asphalt Company the other. There were companies, however, which handled the same kind of product as the Barber Company. No, I don't believe I told the Governor that the Barber Asphalt Company was the only company which could make the product defined in the approved specifications. I don't believe I did, for it wasn't true. I believe there is a Cuban company which makes the same product."

"Did this Cuban company bid on any New York State work?" interrupted Mr. Whitman.

McGuire Cannot "Recall."

"I don't recall. You see so many things have happened—"

"Yes, and some more are likely to happen," shouted Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Wise jumped to his feet and Mr. Whitman turned on Mr. Wise. He told him flatly that he had no legal standing in the proceedings. Mr. Wise's request that the court should defend the witness was lost in the noise. Magistrate McAdoo sustained Mr. Whitman and told Mr. Wise that he must not interrupt.

Then McGuire denied that he had ever told Gov. Sulzer that if the Barber Asphalt Paving Company's products were demanded for all of the State work there would be all the money for Sulzer that he wanted. Following this the admissions that he and his brother shared in the profits of all sales by the Barber company was made.

According to McGuire the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, while Sulzer was Governor, sold 275,000 gallons of oil and asphalt to the repair division of the Department of Highways at a cost of 11 to 12 cents a gallon. The company also sold approximately 90,000 gallons of oil and asphalt during this time, he said, to contractors on State work. He and his brother, he said, got a commission of one-half to one cent a gallon on all this material.

"And you went to the Governor to explain the situation about specifications because you and your brother were getting a commission on everything you sold, isn't that true?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"No, that isn't true," said the witness after some delay.

Pressed further, McGuire pleaded that he was not an expert and could, therefore, not go into details about matters of specification. He admitted finally what he had just denied—that he wanted his commission, and "perhaps" told the Governor that the Barber products conformed to the specifications.

"Isn't it a fact that you gave Sulzer $500 in the hotel bathroom at Syracuse, $2,500 through Mr. Hennessy and another $500 for his Direct Primaries bill because you had got exclusive control in the State for the Barber Company?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"No, Sir. I gave the money out of sympathy for the Governor," persisted McGuire.

"I admit that I thought it might help me," he admitted a few seconds later.

McGuire's Testimony Tangled.

McGuire became tangled in his testimony about his commissions from the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. At first he said that he had received $1,300 or $1,400 in commissions and that he had deposited this in the joint account of himself and his brother. There was perhaps $8,000 or $10,000 in this joint account, he said. When he got into deep water he said his brother deposited most of the money. This was the brother, James K. McGuire, who had just sailed for South America on business relating to asphalt. Later he said that he received only $750 from the Barber company and that this money was paid by check through Johnson. Still later he said that he was not sure that this money from Johnson came from the Barber company. Perhaps the company still owed him money, he volunteered. The $750, he recollected, was paid by Johnson to help reimburse him for his gift of $2,500 to Sulzer. He could not tell, he said, whether this $750 was charged against his commission or not. The company, he said, had not settled with him yet, nor with his brother.

"If the $750 was a commission money, what did you do to earn it besides talk to Gov. Sulzer?" asked Mr. Whitman.

Says He Urged Carlisle.

The witness hemmed and hawed and finally blurted out that he had also seen Commissioner Carlisle and other persons in the Highway Department and that he had asked them to buy the Barber company's product. Incidentally he dropped the information that he was also getting commissions from the United States Asphalt Refining Company for the sale of oil to the State.

"Didn't the Governor send for you and tell you that you and your brother were making a lot of money out of contracts and that the Barber Asphalt Company ought to help him out?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"I gave Sulzer $2,500, but nothing was said by the Governor about contracts," replied McGuire after more hesitation.

From the United States Asphalt Refining Company, McGuire said, he received a check for $600 for the sale of 250,000 gallons of oil. This was for him and his brother, he said, but he failed to show how he could get only $600 when his commission was one cent a gallon.

"I'd likes to explain why my brother went to South America," the witness started to explain when there was a lull in the proceedings.

"I don't care why he went," retorted the District Attorney. "I'm more interested in knowing when he is coming back."

The Alleged Dix Conference.

It was not until he had been questioned for two hours that Mr. Whitman gave McGuire another chance to draw from his pocekt his typewritten statement of "corrections." This statement read very much like a law book. McGuire admitted that his lawyer had helped him prepare it. Mr. Whitman interrupted the witness many times while McGuire was reading it to the stenographer. During one breathing spell the matter of the alleged conference in Dix's office was brought up. This is the testimony on that point:

Q.—In your conference with Hennessy at the Hotel Utica in Utica, did you tell him about a meeting at the Executive Mansion? A.—I told him I had heard of such a meeting.

Q.—Where did you hear it? A.—It was talked around Albany.

Q.—What did you tell Hennessy? A.—About a meeting of Reel and Mack, where contributions were discussed.

Q.—Who told you about the meeting? A.—It was just a rumor. Probably fifty others had heard the rumor.

Q.—Give me the name of one of the fifty. A.—I can't recall any name.

Q.—Didn't you tell Henessy that Everett Fowler was appointed collector for the Western part of the State? A.—I told him that I had heard that this had been discussed at a conference.

Q.—What kind of a conference was this? A.—One in which campaign contributions were discussed. I told Hennessy that I had heard of a conference of Reel, Mack, and Fowler.

Q.—So Fowler was there? A.—I heard it.

Q.—You heard that there was a meeting of Fowler, Mack, Reel, and Dix, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—What happened at that meeting? A.—I heard that Fowler was to raise contributions.

Q.—As a matter of fact, William H. Kelley told you about that conference, didn't he? A.—Who? Kelley? No, not Kelley, I didn't know him well enough for that.

Q.—Who did tell? A.—I can't recall.

Q.—If you take two days more of rest, don't you think you can recollect? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it a rumor among contractors at Albany that Fowler was designated as collecter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Wasn't it common talk among contractors? A.—Yes.

Q.—And they were friends of yours? A.—Yes.

Q.—And they told you about this conference? A.—I can't say that, Mr. Whitman.

Q.—Do you mean to tell his Honor that you can't remember the name of a single contractor who told you this? A.—I have talked to so many contractors that I can't recall.

By Magistrate McAdoo:

Q.—Have you tried to recall? A.—I have tried it, but I don't want to be forced into telling things I can't recall.

In making his "corrections" McGuire admitted that John A. Hennessy had written a list of names of contractors just as they were given by McGuire at the conference at the Hotel Utica.

"I gave him the names of contractors whom I had heard had contributed," read McGuire, "and also such as I thought had contributed. I told him that most of the contractors had been asked and that I had heard that a good many had contributed."

"You told him that you had heard that the Barber Asphalt Company had contributed $5,000?" asked Mr. Whitman. "Now, who told you?"

"I don't know. I have no recollection whatever."

McGuire said that he had never asked Fowler for a contribution, but he couldn't recall whether Fowler ever had asked him for a contribution. Kelley had asked him, he said, but only for local campaigns in Syracuse.

"You don't remember a single man who told you anything?" asked the District Attorney, wrathfully.

"I can't honestly tell you a single name," answered McGuire.

"Never mind the 'honestly,'" retorted the District Attorney.

One of the "corrections" ostensibly was a minor one, but Mr. Whitman seized upon it and drove it home. McGuire, it seems, had testified last week that he had talked to any one who had said that he had paid Kelley any money. In making his corrections he said that he wished to withdraw that statement and substitute that he had "no recollection of talking to any one who had paid Kelley money."

"You changed that, didn't you," shouted the District Attorney, "because you were afraid of having it proved against you that you did talk to certain persons who had paid Kelley money? You were afraid I might produce these persons, weren't you?"

The witness explained at length, but did not succeed in answering the question, and Mr. Whitman did not press it.

The hearing will be resumed at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow, and it is expected that James S. Johnson, the Barber Asphalt Paving Company's sales agent, will be on hand to testify. Mr. Whitman, it is expected, will also have a transcript of the three bank accounts which the McGuires maintained in the National Bank of Syracuse. One of these is the account of McGuire & Co., Incorporated. Another is the joint account of George H. McGuire and James K. McGuire, and the third is a personal account of George H. McGuire.

Information has reached Mr. Whitman that less than a month before McGuire made his gift of $2,500 the State Highway Department, then dominated by Sulzer, advertised and let twenty contracts for the repairing and construction of highways amounting to $470,037.80. Mr. Whitman, it is expected, will show by records of the Department of Efficiency and Economy that between Aug. 4 and Oct. 7, 1913, the Barber Asphalt Paving Company furnished 36 per cent. of all materials and 40 per cent. of all asphalt used in the repairs and maintenance of State highways. It is expected that he will show how this material was bought by the Highway Department.

OSBORNE TAKES UP TASK.

Will Make for Gov. Glynn State-Wide Search for Graft.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—James W. Osborne, former Assistant District Attorney of New York County; after a conference this afternon with Gov. Glynn, said that he would undertake a State-wide investigation of the charges of graft. He convinced Gov. Glynn that he would need $15,000 for the purposes of the investigation.

Osborne accepted an appointment as Commissioner under the Moreland act and immediately named Arthur C. Warner as his assistant. Warner has been associated with Osborne in several investigations.

As soon as Osborne accepted the appointment many reports made by John A. Hennessy were turned over to him. He and Warner then began preparing for their investigation.

Broad authority has been given to Osborne. Gov. Glynn instructed Osborne to aid District Attorney Whitman in his John Doe inquiry as much as possible. Osborne has not yet been made a Deputy Attorney General.

Effort probably will be made soon to find several graft inquiry reports which disappeared about the time of the departure of Sulzer. If Osborne should trace any of this material, and should need it, he could demand by subpoena that it be produced.

Whether Sulzer or John A. Hennessy will be called at any time to testify regarding any feature of the inquiry has not been determined. After Jan. 1 Sulzer can refuse to testify on the ground that he is a member of the Legislature.

The testimony regarding asphalt contracts given by George H. McGuire in the John Doe proceedings to-day threw new light on charges recently made against Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle.

Carlisle was accused by representatives of independent asphalt manufacturers of attempting to give the State asphalt business to the Barber Company. This was to be accomplished, it was alleged, by having specifications for asphalt adopted which only the Barber Company could fulfill.

An attorney for the independents made this charge before Gov. Glynn, and was told to put the allegations in writing. This has not been done.

A rumor current at the time the charges first were made was that Carlisle's dismissal was sought by certain politicians. He is a Sulzer appointee. The opponents of Sulzer and his followers hope to see established a connecting link between McGuire, Sulzer and Carlisle in the asphalt specifications.

EX-GOV. DIX MAKES DENIAL.

Calls Story of Fowler Conference "Absolutely False."

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Emphatic denial that he ever took part in a conference at which Everett P. Fowler was appointed collector of Democratic campaign funds was made to-night by ex-Gov. John A. Dix.

"I never heard of such a meeting until I read about it recently in the newspapers," he said. "Further than that, I don't believe that Fowler ever was in the Executive Mansion during my incumbency.

"At no time have I been interested in collecting campaign funds for my candidacy or that of any other candidate for Governor. When I made my race I paid my own expenses, and what other candidates for Governor did I do not know. The story is absolutely false."

The appointment of Mr. Osborne then was referred to, and Mr. Dix said:

"Some very interesting features should develop in Mr. Osborne's investigation. He has a good foundation to work on, for he began the prison investigations for me. He will not need to stop when he goes over the ground covered by Hennessy. There is much more to be done."

"Will you lend your assistance?" he was asked.

"In every way I can," ex-Gov. Dix replied.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HELP THE NEEDY TO BE THANKFUL

Of the sick and needy who have turned to us for aid, there are 500 families for whom Thanksgiving will be a day of melancholy instead of gratification unless we speak in their behalf.

In each of these homes, dependent because of some unavoidable misfortune, we want to foster hope again revived, and to stimulate courage for the Winter's struggle.

For $2.50 you can provide a Thanksgiving Dinner and make one family grateful.

The best way to acknowledge mercies received is to pass kindness along—to make some one else thankful.

How many families do you think you should help to express fully your gratitude for blessings conferred?

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

A man is known by the pencil he carries. Users of KOH-I-NOOR Pencils are proud to produce. 17 variations of lead; also Copying. Highest type of pencil perfection. Buy a dozen of your favorite to-day.—Adv.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BAR RHODES MEN BECAUSE TOO ABLE

Foreign Freshmen at Oxford Are Post-Graduates, While Home Rivals Are Boys.

ONE DECISION CRITICISED

Putting of Age Limit on Those Who Enter for Oxford University Sports Regarded as Unfair.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The decisions of the Oxford University Athletic Club officials in reference to the Rhodes scholars have aroused widespread discussion.

In some quarters they are regarded as showing that the British have been taught another lesson on the necessity of specializing, and in others it is felt that the decisions require defending.

The committee's resolutions included a clause to the effect that residence at any time in another university or similar institution should disqualify an undergraduate from competing in the freshmen's sports. This is a bar to Rhodes scholars at junior competitions.

It has been patent for some time that English public school recruits are placed at a disadvantage in freshmen's sports owing to the competition of the post-graduates from America and the over-seas dominions. The majority of these are Rhodes scholars, who, by the laws governing the Rhodes request, must needs show athletic as well as mental ability. It has thus frequently happened that American and colonial champions have become students of Oxford University.

An authority on the subject, writing in The Pall Mall Gazette, says:

"Matters were brought to a head this year by the victory of the 'foreigners' at the freshmen's meeting, when an admittedly poor lot of English schools recruits were pitted against a powerful lot of Rhodes scholars, including many champions."

Not much fault is found with this decision, the Rhodes scholars themselves admitting its justice, but the second clause of the committee's resolutions, placing the age limit at 24 on competitors in university sports, is regarded as distinctly drastic in every sense.

The same writer says this latter move is palpably unfair to the Rhodes scholars and other "foreign" athletes. It is apparently a travesty on the old-time axiom, "Youth will be served." He adds that by common consent the presence of the "foreigners" at Oxford has raised the standard in sports.

Another writer on the subject says it is quite erroneous to suppose that the Rhodesites have been clearing the board in inter-'varsity sports.

Reviewing past records, this writer points out that, on the nine occasions when Oxford has won the inter-'varsity sports since the first Rhodes scholar appeared, the dark blues won five times without the assistance of the Rhodesites, and of the ninety events the Rhodesites claim only sixteen wins. But he doubts if the Englishmen will be able to hold their own in future. He says, judging from the returns of the Oxford Freshmen's sports, the Oxford team next March will be mainly composed of Rhodes men. He adds:

"The Rhodesites are what may be called specialists. They excel in field events, and very seldom at other forms of sport, whereas Englishmen in most cases only indulge in athletics as a side-line."

G. C. Vassall, ex-President of the Oxford University Athletic Club and a member of the committee, says the object of the decisions is to encourage the average public school boy to devote himself more closely to athletics. The clause dealing with university sports does not, he adds, apply to inter-'varsity sports, but only to Oxford sports.

CUBAN AMNESTY BILL AGAIN.

Amended to Include Carrera and May Pass Despite Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The joint committee of the Senate and House has approved the amnesty bill to which the United States Government objected so strongly last April, when the Liberals attempted, under the cloak of amnestying the negro rebels, to free the Liberal employes who were guilty of delinquencies during the Gomez régime.

The Joint Committee amended the bill to include Rafael Carrera, former Secretary of Public Works, who became a fugitive from justice after being held in $10,000 bail on the charge of malversation of public funds.

Senator Bustamente, a Liberal himself, denounced the bill as infamous in the Senate to-day, and appealed to his hearers, regardless of party, to defeat it; but there is a strong probability that the measure will pass, as the Liberals are in the majority, owing to the recent disaffection of the Asbertistas, who were the Administration's allies.

$760 for an Ivory Casket.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The top price at the sale at Christie's to-day of the J. H. Fitzhenry collection of works of art was $760, realized for a casket carved in ivory, Siculo-Arabic of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The next highest price was $600, paid for a bronze knocker and handle of the sixteenth century from the Palazzo Capello, Venice.

Bacon Sees Panama President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 19.—Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Ambassador to France, with Minister Price, called on the President and Foreign Secretary here to-day. The President's carriage was placed at his disposal. Mr. Bacon visited points of interest about the city. He will sail to-morrow for New York.

SUIT OVER $2,000,000 DEAL.

English Court Refuses to Interfere In Quarrel Between New Yorkers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Dr. S. O. Golden of New York asked the Chancery Court to-day to order his brother-in-law, F. Tanini Tagliania, a stock and bond dealer of New York and London, to render a financial statement of transactions relating to $2,000,000 worth of bonds in the National Bituminous Company. Dr. Golden claimed that he was entitled to half the profits on the sale of these bonds under two agreements witnessed by Julian B. Shope, a New York lawyer.

There was much contradiction in the evidence regarding the genuineness of these documents. Tagliania said one of the alleged agreements had been altered from a document left with Dr. Golden for the purpose of enabling the latter to raise money, while the second agreement was a blank document containing his (Tagliania's) signature, given to Golden, to be used if necessary during Tagliania's absence from America.

Golden's counsel described these charges as untenable, and said that if they were persisted in they would have to be met at a trial.

The court said it was not satisfied that either of the parties was more credible than the other. If what Tagliania said was true, there was nothing to fight about. The court therefore refused to interfere.

BULGAR CHAMPION WORSTED

Officer Who Tried to Fight Loti Is Wounded by M. Breittmayer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Torkof, who came to Paris to challenge Pierre Loti, the French author, on account of the latter's articles condemning the alleged atrocities by Bulgarians, to-day crossed swords with Georges Breittmayer, the well-known writer and fencer, and sustained two wounds. M. Breittmayer had also been responsible for newspaper articles reflecting on the behavior of the Bulgarian troops.

The duel was fought at Montmorency, near Paris. The mysterious challenger proved to be a short, thick-set man with a swarthy face and fierce, bristling mustache. From the first M. Breittmayer had a great advantage in skill and reach.

At the end of the third bout the Lieutenant suffered a wound in the right wrist. He insisted on continuing, but he had to retire at the end of the sixth bout owing to a more serious wound in the chest.

The opponents shook hands after the duel and exchanged compliments, Lieut. Torkof crying, "Vive la France!"

TOO PIOUS FOR PRINCESS.

Swedish Court's Slowness the Cause of Princess Maria's Divorce.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 20.—A telegram from Christiania to The Daily Mail, says:

"The Czar has in principle granted the demand of Princess Maria Pavlovna for a divorce from her husband, Prince William of Sweden. Negotiations for a final settlement are progressing amicably between Stockholm and St. Petersburg. There will be no financial difficulties for the Princess's fortune is placed in Russia.

"On her wedding day the Czar presented to her a beautiful palace in Stockholm. This will fall to her only child, Prince Lennart, aged four.

"Princess Maria's friends in Paris, where she now is, state that the real cause of the divorce is that the Princess finds life at the Swedish Court, with its piety, strict ceremonial, and abstinence from all amusements, too triste for her vivacious temperament."

Chinese Continue Panama Boycott.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 19.—Chinese stores in the republic continue closed, the shopkeepers explaining that they are taking stock; but the real reason is that they wish to give Panama a foretaste of the privations that are likely to ensue if the Government enforces the new registration act against the Chinese and insists on the payment of a $250 head tax. They have a monopoly of gardening, provisions and laundries. Prices are already soaring.

ROYALTIES QUARREL OVER BIG FORTUNE

King of Bavaria and His Brother Leopold in Dispute Regarding Estates Worth $7,500,000.

MONEY BEQUEATHED IN 1769

Income Was to Go to the Second Son of Each Elector of Bavaria—King Says His Son Should Have It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The new King of Bavaria is engaged in a serious quarrel with his younger brother, Field Marshal Prince Leopold, according to the Vossische Zeitung, over the right to the revenue from an endowment left in the eighteenth century.

The annual income from this donation is estimated at about $150,000. The estates which yield this sum were bequeathed by Duke Clement of Bavaria in 1769, with the condition that the income from them should go for life to the second son of each Elector who succeeded to the Electorate of Bavaria, which only became a kingdom in 1806. The object was to compensate the younger son for the loss of his succession to the throne.

The last member of the royal family who could prove his title to the endowment was the insane King Otto, now deposed, who ceased to draw the income as soon as he succeeded his brother to the throne in 1886. Since then nobody has drawn the income.

Now, however, King Louis claims the revenue for his second son, Prince Charles, arguing that under the terms of the will Charles is the only existing son of a reigning monarch. Leopold, however, claims that the money was left to compensate whichever of two sons of each generation has not ascended the throne. As his brother has succeeded, he argues that he is entitled to the money.

The capital value of the estates is about $7,500,000.

WEYLER RESIGNS HIS POST.

Gives Up Governorship, as He Disagrees with the New Ministry.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, of Cuban fame, to-day resigned the Governorship of the Province of Catalonia on the ground that he is a Liberal in politics and disagrees with the policy of the present Conservative Spanish Government.

The General is very popular in Catalonia, and attempts were made to induce him to withdraw his resignation, but without success.

ACCIDENT TO CZAR'S HEIR.

Little Prince Thrown from Motor Car—Escapes with a Few Bruises.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Czarevitch was thrown from an automobile in which he was driving to-day with his attendant, according to a newspaper dispatch from St. Petersburg.

The little heir to the Russian throne, who has for many months been an invalid, escaped with only a few bruises.

H. P. Kirby to be Married in London

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The marriage of Henry P. Kirby, a New York architect, and Adela, daughter of Dillare Brown of Philadelphia, will take place at St. Clement Dane's Church here on Friday.

Mr. Kirby is a member of the firm of Kirby & Petit with offices at 103 Park Avenue.

Chauffeurs' Livery at Saks'

¶ Things depend so very much upon their setting.

¶ Even a Rembrandt must borrow some light and shade other than its own.

¶ And for those people who individualize their chauffeurs with livery, we submit the following:

¶ SUITS, of broadcloth, in blue, brown, black, maroon and green, cut on new lines in accordance with smart motor modes. $55

¶ OVERCOATS, of box cloth, in color to match suit. Full length, single breasted model, with Military front, finished with loops and frogs. Self collar inlaid with velvet. $55 to $70.

¶ And OVERCOATS with the alternative of Persian Lamb collar and cuffs, at $90 and $110.

"Everything for the autoist but the auto!"

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Bent Bones vs. the EDUCATOR SHOE

The wrong way — The Educator way

TAKE off that narrow, pointed shoe which bends your footbones and causes corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc.

Put on good-looking, broad-toed Rice & Hutchins Educators and feel corns, etc., *melt away.*

For men, women, children, $1.35 to $5.50. Next time you buy shoes, try on the Educator.

It's not an orthopaedically correct Educator, unless Educator is branded on the sole.

Made by RICE & HUTCHINS, Boston, Mass. Makers men's All-Americas, Signets; women's Mayfairs

We sell
Rice & Hutchins Educator Shoes
Signet Shoe Co.,
112 West 125th St.
and
149th St., Cor. of Third Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

SAXON PENNIES SOLD.

High Prices at the Carlyon-Britton Auction—One Brings $250.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Two silver pennies of Burgred of Mercia, A. D. 853-874, brought $355 to-day in the sale at Sotheby's of the Carlyon-Britton collection of coins. One of them, from the Evans collection, is an extremely rare type.

A scarce penny of an uncertain King of East Anglia, in the time of Saint Eadmund, was bought by Quaritch for $250. This curious piece, 21.2 grains, was apparently struck contemporaneously with the large memorial coinage of the martyred King Eadmund.

Parsons gave $215 for a penny of Ecgbeorht of Wessex, A. D. 802-828, weight 21.7 grains. It is in fine condition, is extremely rare, and came from the Rashleigh collection. This coin was found near St. Austell.

Colnaghi obtained for $485 two pennies of Eadmond of Wessex, A. D. 940, both well preserved and rare types.

The total to-day was $4,900. The sale will be continued to-morrow.

TABLET ON WRONG HOUSE.

Memorial to Franklin in London Not Where He Lodged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A curious mistake has been discovered in connection with the tablet which the Royal Society of Arts set up at 7 Craven Street in 1875 to commemorate the residence of Benjamin Franklin in London.

It was known that Franklin, during his visits to London between 1757 and 1775, always stayed at the house of Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, 7 Craven Street. Recently, however, Sir G. Laurence Gomme, Clerk of the London County Council, found that Mrs. Stevenson was given in the rate books of that period as the tenant of another house in the same street.

The street has since been renumbered on two occasions, and No. 7 has now become No. 36. Therefore the true house in which Franklin lodged is No. 36, on the other side of the street.

NOV. 17 A HISTORIC DATE.

English Congratulations on Passage of First Vessel Through Canal.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—THE NEW YORK TIMES's dispatch telling of the passage of the first vessel through the Panama Canal was cabled here and featured in all the papers. The Pall Mall Gazette says in an editorial article:

"The Isthmus is conquered, and the moment is opportune to offer hearty congratulations to the American people and their engineers and administrators on a work which has tested to the uttermost their resources and determination.

"Monday last is a date of profound importance in the history of navigation and the intercourse between nations."

TURKEYS FOR OUR SAILORS.

Supply Ship Reaches Villefranche—The Wyoming Arrives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VILLEFRANCHE, Nov. 19. — The American battleship Wyoming, flagship of Rear Admiral Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet, arrived to-day from Naples.

The supply ship Celtic has arrived with Thanksgiving dinner turkeys for the sailors of the American ships.

It is expected that the municipality of Nice will entertain the officers of the warships on Saturday.

STORM JIM LARKIN'S MEETING IN LONDON

Students Make an Organized Attempt to Upset It—Many Persons Hurt.

BURN FIREWORKS IN HALL

Agitator from Dublin Able to Proceed with His Speech After Partial Restoration of Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—"Jim" Larkin got a hostile reception from a body of students on the occasion of his first appearance in London this evening. He addressed a huge audience in the Albert Hall.

Some hundreds of students from South Kensington colleges marched on the generating station that supplies the hall with electric light with the intention of plunging the building into darkness, but the police had been forewarned and were able to repel the attack.

The students then proceeded to the Albert Hall, breaking street lamps and windows as they went. The police were unable to defend every door of the hall, and some of the students forced their way in and attempted to reach the platform.

Fierce fighting followed, the stewards vigorously defending the position. There was the utmost confusion, sticks flying in the air, sounds of breaking glass being heard, while squibs were thrown into the struggling mass.

Finally the stewards by weight of numbers got the upper hand and pressed back the invaders into the street, where scrimmages between the police and other students had been going on for some time.

LONDON, Nov. 19. — When "Jim" Larkin, head of the Transport Workers' Union of Dublin, or "King Larkin," as he is now dubbed by his adherents here, was liberated a week ago from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, where he was serving a seven months' term for sedition, he announced that he was going to England "to raise the fiery cross," and he predicted a general strike throughout Great Britain. There was much interest, therefore, in what he might say to-night.

Many persons were injured in free fights before the meeting could proceed. Fireworks were let off amid scenes of pandemonium, and for a time there was danger of a panic. The organist continued playingment in connection with the Dublin strike. The leader of the transport workers showed himself to be master of a rough, discursive style of eloquence.

DEATHS FROM NEW BACILLUS

Cause of Mysterious Mortality in a French Town Is Discovered.

NANTES, Nov. 19.—The recent poisoning of fifty of the guests at a wedding at Cholet, a town in the Department of Maine-et-Loire, was due to a bacillus heretofore unknown to science, which Dr. Rappin, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Nantes, announces that he has succeeded in isolating.

As a result of the poisoning eight persons died, and later other deaths from a mysterious cause occurred in various parts of the town among persons who had not attended the wedding.

The new bacillus varies from one-thousandth to five-thousandths of a millimeter in length and is of a peculiar color. It has been named the "Bacillus Hypertoxicus."

Dr. Rappin is continuing his investigation into the nature of the bacillus.

B

But—

The hardest thing we have to do is to induce business men to *try* the Library Bureau way. They read our advertisements—we know that. They listen to what we say—we know that, too. They admit—to themselves, if not to us—that "L. B." methods would help them.

But—

Consider, for example, this matter of taking stock. As usually done it is as slow as molasses in January. The "L. B." method is easy, quick, exact.

You use cards. As many clerks as you like can work—without interfering with one another—without noise or confusion. The "shut-down" period is greatly reduced. In fact, in many cases there is no shut-down at all.

"Skips" are guarded against, and extension of prices is easily figured.

More information? Call! Or write for "Taking Stock Simplified."

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Manufacturing distributors of

Card and filing systems. Office, library and bank equipment. Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel.

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UNLESS

Unless we can offer you superior service in the conduct of your building operation—unless we can give you quicker and more economical results than another contractor—there is no reason that we know of why we should be given any preference.

But there is every reason why the service of this company should be investigated before it is rejected.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Heckling a Woman

is a ticklish sport, especially when the woman is Lady Coryston. And sure enough, she lifts it to the heights of a battle of ideas, and a fine warrior she is—in the finest story Mrs. Humphry Ward has ever written. This new book is called "The Coryston Family."

PARTNERS

¶ The postmistress lost her job after twenty years because she delayed the mails to help her neighbors. "Partners" is Margaret Deland's new book about this girl, about her mother—and the neighbors! A wonderfully sympathetic story it is, and there's a man, too, or else the book couldn't be called "Partners."

MARK TIDD

¶ There's a fat boy who is the courageous and resourceful leader of four live country boys in a new book called "Mark Tidd." It's a story your boy will warm up to—and there's no telling, you might like "Mark Tidd" yourself. Clarence B. Kelland wrote it.

BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES

¶ Inventing the Cherokee alphabet was Sequoya's job, just as it was Powhatan's to rule over thirty warlike tribes. You know of course that these men were great Indians. Their stories—and many others—are told in a new book called "The Book of Indian Braves," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser. You get acquainted with Sitting Bull, Black Hawk, Tecumseh, and other big red men.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

The Coward Shoe

Bunion Shoe

Your bunion is in a sorry plight until you house it in a Coward Bunion Shoe.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

$1.50 IMPORTED FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST $10.
PERRIN GLOVES
FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER
FOR MEN FOR WOMEN
Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

Christmas Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

Send for Circular.

USUAL BARGAINS
in used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.

$100 UPWARDS
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. TEAMS GET $72,935 MORE

Raising the Total for the Campaign to $2,663,011—Some Pledged Conditionally.

APPEAL FOR $1,000 GIFTS

Committee Says Those Who Have Given Largely Expected Others to Help More.

There was an appreciable increase of joy yesterday at the Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. headquarters, at 25 Broad Street, when the leaders of the campaign to raise $4,000,000 by Nov. 24 announced contributions totaling $72,935, after the slump Tuesday, when only $33,650 was obtained. Yesterday's collections bring the grand total to date to $2,663,011, and the workers have redoubled their efforts to raise the $1,336,900 necessary to complete the fund in the required time, as more than $1,000,000 of the amount subscribed thus far has been given on this understanding.

Executive Chairman George W. Perkins announced yesterday that $100,000 must be subscribed before to-day's luncheon in order to enable him to collect two subscriptions of $25,000 each. A strong impetus toward getting this amount was given yesterday when George Grant Mason of 10 Wall Street gave $10,000 to the fund. He made his contribution through John Sloane, Captain of Team 11 of the Men's Committee.

The largest gift announced yesterday was one of $25,000 from Mrs. John W. Gates, whose son, Charles, died recently while on a hunting trip in Cody, Wyo. Other gifts of $1,000 or more were:

Joseph Milbank	$10,000
Miss E. Billings	2,000
Anonymous	1,500
Charles W. McAlpin	1,000
Phillips Phoenix	1,000
Hayden Stone & Co.	1,000
M. C. D. Borden's Sons	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Mrs. Charles R. Crane	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. William Ross Proctor	1,000
William G. Joyce	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt	1,000
Miss Edith Scoville	1,000
Percival S. Hill	1,000
Anonymous	1,000

The Executive Committee, composed of George W. Perkins, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Vera Scott Cushman and Mrs. Emma Leavitt Morgan, announced yesterday that the $50,000 contributed by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago is to be used for the building to be erected for colored people. It is understood that Mr. Rosenwald, who has made numerous other contributions for buildings erected for colored men and women, stands ready to give $25,000 toward a building for colored people interested in Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. work in any city whose citizens will contribute $75,000, making the total building fund $100,000.

The official list of contributions by committees and teams yesterday was:

Kingsley Committee	$9,027
Clark Committee	32,112
Kunz Committee	1,201
Women's Committee	26,582
Bronx Committee	1,057
Harlem Committee	1,229
Colored Committee	1,709
Grand total yesterday	$72,935
Grand total to date	2,663,011

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 1, Francis Louis Slade, Captain	$1,035
Team, 2, James S. Cushman, Captain	1,412
Team 3, Joseph P. Day, Captain	300
Team 4, G. Beekman Hoppin, Captain	1,000
Team 5, Wm. J. Schieffelin, Captain	1,125
Team 6, R. H. Montgomery, Captain	1,000
Team 7, John Nicolson, Captain	100
Team 8, J. C. Auchincloss, Captain	600
Team 9, E. S. Kassing Captain	277
Team 10, George C. Hubbs, Captain	2,068
Total	$9,027

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 11, John Sloane, Captain	$385
Team 12, Lawrence Priddy, Captain	85
Team 13, Horton Ijams, Captain	1,135
Team 14, Philip W. Henry, Captain	1,210
Team 15, Frank De K. Huyler, Captain	307
Team 16, John Ross Delafield, Captain	145
Team 17, Thomas A. Buckner, Captain	2,840
Team 18, H. E. Almberg, Captain	.....
Team 19, Cleveland A. Dunn, Captain	27,000
Team 20, Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Captain	1,005
Total	$32,112

KUNZ COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team A, L. H. King, Captain	$683
Team B, D. C. Pinkham, Captain	518
Total	$1,201

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 21, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Captain	$3,742
Team 22, Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Captain	3,166
Team 23, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Captain	1,890
Team 24, Miss Emily B. Wilson, Captain	10,856
Team 25, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Captain	2,549
Team 26, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Captain	269
Team 27, Mrs. Florence Stowell, Captain	637
Team 28, Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Captain	835
Team 29, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Captain	402
Team 30, Miss Anna Maxwell, Captain	2,236
Total	$26,582

The Executive Committee, in a statement yesterday, said:

It is of the utmost importance that the citizens of New York should understand the present status of the work in connection with raising the four-million-dollar fund.

The Executive Committee and its friends secured as many large contributions as they possibly could to announce the opening day. Three of these were for $25,000 each, three for $50,000, four for between $200,000 and $250,000, one for $300,000, and one for $350,000, resulting in an aggregate of nearly $2,000,000. Part of this money is conditional upon our securing the total sum of $4,000,000.

Since the campaign opened over 4,000 subscriptions of less than $500 have been received. The large subscriptions with which the campaign opened show the willingness of men and women of wealth to help this worthy cause. The large number of small subscriptions already received show the strong desire among people of moderate means to secure for the use of young men and young women of this city the number of buildings which it is proposed to erect.

What is needed right now to substantially further the campaign is subscriptions in $500, $1,000, $2,500, and $5,000 amounts. There are a great many people in this city who would make contributions of this size if they could be found and made to understand the importance of this undertaking, but in a city of this size, scattered over so much territory, it is extremely difficult to locate many of these people, and this appeal is made through the press to such people to ask if, without waiting to be solicited, they will not send to H. P. Davison, Treasurer, care of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, their pledges by letter for such amounts as they feel they can contribute.

If such people will respond to this appeal it will help the Executive Committee materially in its efforts to secure other large contributions as the campaign draws to a close, as the feeling at the present moment among some people who are able to make large contributions is that people amply able to give $1,000 to $10,000 are not responding as generously as are the people of large wealth and those of moderate means.

Remember, the actual money will not be called for at once. The subscriptions are payable in four semi-annual installments covering the years 1914-1915, and the first installment being due Feb. 15, 1914, the second six months thereafter, and so on. A prompt and generous response to this appeal will materially help the campaign.

The campaign for which this appeal is made has been scheduled to close on Nov. 24.

SEEKS NEW RUSSIAN TREATY

President Has Not Abandoned the Idea, Says Dr. Wise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—After a conference with President Wilson to-day Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York issued a statement saying that the President and Secretary Bryan had not abandoned the idea of pressing a new commercial treaty with Russia that would recognize the passports of American citizens "without distinction of religion or race."

"The President is in a far better position to-day than he was six months ago to negotiate through the State Department and Secretary Bryan the commercial treaty with Russia," says the statement in part. "The President has become in an extraordinary degree the leader of his own party and has come to command the confidence and respect of the whole American people.

"In his dealing with the Mexican problem he has shown the high wisdom and patience of international statesmanship free from unworthy ambitions. Russia will know that in pressing for a treaty that will recognize the passports of American citizens without discrimination of religion or race, the President represents the American people as well as his own fixed and inflexible convictions."

WOULDN'T QUIT SHIP BLISTERED BY FIRE

Pannonia Officers Here with Rescued from the Balmes Call Capt. Ruiz 'a Grand Sea Dog.'

BESET BY STIFLING SMOKE

Stokers Could Stay at Their Post on Burning Ship for Only Five Minutes at a Time.

When the Cunard Line's steamship Pannonia arrived at her pier yesterday morning bringing the 103 men, women, and children rescued from the burning steamship Balmes in midocean on last Friday, Capt. Robert Capper and his officers said that the heroes of the disaster were Capt. Juan Ruiz and the members of his crew, who fought the flames day and night until they dropped on the deck. Chief Officer Harry McConkey of the Pannonia, who was in command of the first lifeboat, went on board the Balmes with Surgeon Doherty and Purser Williams as a fireman was hoisted from the stokehold of the burning ship in a bowline. He was unconscious from the smoke from the burning cotton, which he had inhaled.

Capt. Ruiz told the chief officer of the Cunarder that the cotton was on fire in No. 2 hold, and that the smoke had penetrated through the wooden bulkhead into the stokehold and engine room, and that it was impossible for the men to stay below for more than five minutes at a time. Under those conditions the engineers and firemen kept steam up from Thursday night until the steamer arrived at St. George's Bermuda, on Sunday morning, where she was beached.

"It was a fortunate thing for the Balmes," said Capt. Capper, "that the wireless operator on the Pannonia managed to get the S. O. S. call sent out by her operator at 1:15 o'clock on Thursday morning, as we were the only ship apparently that received it. The call was so indistinct that I asked to have the message repeated, and then got her position, which showed that she was 287 miles to the south. When Capt. Ruiz flashed the message that his ship was on fire and the passengers were in peril, I replied that the Pannonia was coming to the rescue. The watches in the engine room and stokehold were doubled, and we started to meet the Balmes in a southerly gale and head sea, which reduced our speed down to nine knots. We had no other message from the burning steamer for twelve hours, and could not get her with our short range wireless, which made me anxious, as I was afraid that something might have exploded in her cargo.

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we got another message from Capt. Ruiz, stating that the fire was gaining on them and to come as quickly as possible. He also said that his ship was steaming toward us at about five knots an hour. At 7:20 the same night we came up close to the Balmes and hove short under her stern.

"When I got within half a mile of her, Capt. Ruiz signaled that he had sixteen women and fourteen children among the 103 passengers on board and ninety-one of the number were in the steerage. I suggested to him that the transfer to the Pannonia should be made at once if there was any immediate danger, and he replied that his men could manage to keep on till daylight, and it would be safer for the women and children then, as half his crew were laid up, and the rest were fighting the fire.

"On Friday morning, after daylight, I had four lifeboats lowered in charge of the chief, first, third, and fourth officers, with eight seamen in each boat. There was a short, choppy sea on, and I was anxious to get the passengers on board, as the barometer had fallen in the night and there were indications that a storm was coming on. Chief Officer McConkey returned to the ship at 7:08 o'clock with the first load, thirty-seven women and children, who were handed up the accommodation ladder by a chain of stewards and passed along to the second cabin, where there was plenty of warm clothing waiting for them. This had been prepared by the passengers in the first cabin and the stewardesses.

"The next three boats arrived soon, bringing the men passengers, and at 9:16 o'clock the chief officer came back from his second trip with thirty-five passengers. His boat was hoisted to the davits just as the storm broke, and a sea dashed over the upper deck. We finished just in time, and steamed for Bermuda. We kept about two miles away on the starboard beam of the Balmes until we arrived at St. George's on Sunday morning."

All the passengers were rescued, Purser Williams said, and transferred without suffering a scratch, and one woman was 86 years old. Maria Fernandez, who had three children with her, fainted when she arrived on the Pannonia and saw that her little ones were safe.

In the midst of his fight against the fire in the forward part of the ship on Saturday night, Capt. Ruiz, whom the officers of the Pannonia described as "a grand old seadog," remembered that the 103 extra passengers might inconvenience the commissary department of the Pannonia, and he sent this message in broken English to Capt. Capper:

In view, many extra passengers have previsions if you need. We follow without improvement. Smoke is now coming out coal cellar by the wall of wood. Difficulty to throw out coal. I hope that you will accompany me to the last moment.

Earlier in the day he had asked Capt. Capper's advice as to the wisdom of taking the hatcher fro mnumber 2 hold so as to get at the bottled rum, which was stored over the burning cotton. Capt. Ruiz feared this might explode, but the Cunard Captain said that as the crew of the Balmes was exhausted he thought it would be better to save their energy to keep up steam so as to reach Bermuda quickly.

Nicholas Arbornies, an engineer from Cuba, who was a passenger on the Balmes, spoke in the highest terms of the gallant conduct of Capt. Ruiz and his crew and their fight to keep the fire under. At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the decks forward were so hot, he said, that planks had to be put down for the sailors to walk upon. The passengers stayed up all that night watching the Jannonia as she manouvered around the stern of their ship. They were glad when dawn came on Friday, he asserted. Purser Williams said there was not a murmur from any of the rescued passengers when they came on board the Pannonia. They all wanted to see Capt. Ruiz and his crew rescued and then to save their baggegs. This was accomplished on Sunday at Bermuda, he said.

Chief Wireless Operator InocencioV. Michavila, on the Balmes, who was at his instrument from Wednesday night until Sunday morning, was complimented by Capt. Ruiz in the presence of the Pannonia's officers, who went on board the burning ship. Stanley G. Rattee, senior operator on the Panonnia, had to do double duty throughout the rescue, and he was exhausted when the ships got to Bermuda. His assistant, Edward Murphy, was in the ship's hospital suffering from a mild attack of pneumonia. When told that Rattee was worn out, Murphy insisted on going to the instrument while his chief had a rest. He worked for four hours wrapped in blankets.

Capt. Ruiz sent his photograph to Capt. Capper, with an inscription thanking him and his officers and crew for their aid. The passengers from the Spanish ship were taken to Ellis Island, and will depart on the Pannonia on next Saturday for Cadiz. Capt. Capper spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of his officers and crew. His ship was delayed three days and a half in going to the assistance of the Balmes.

Often Ill Health

Can be traced directly to wrong food and drink.

This cause, more than any other, creates personal discomfort—often disease.

Your doctor can confirm that coffee contains a drug, caffeine, which is the common cause of headache, biliousness, indigestion, nervousness, heart trouble, and a long train of aches and ills which bring misery to many who might otherwise be well and happy.

Anyone who values health enough to make an easy test can be free from coffee ills by changing to

POSTUM

This pure food-drink, made of prime wheat and the juice of southern sugar-cane, is absolutely free from the coffee drug, caffeine—the cause of coffee troubles.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A spoonful dissolved in a cup of hot water, with sugar and cream to taste, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

PLACE ON SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY

Women's Velveteen Suits

34.00

Formerly up to 59.50

Four of this season's most desirable models in all the favored shades. Some fur trimmed.

Women's Fur Trimmed Silk-Velvet Suits

55.00

Formerly 85.00

Exact reproduction of Premet model in black, navy blue, tete de negre and green. Skunk-raccoon collar.

Women's Fur Trimmed "Tailleur" Suits

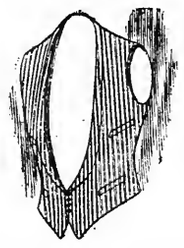
25.00

Formerly up to 49.50

Short coat model of diagonal cloth, tour de cou fur collar. In black, navy, brown, wine.

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

The Voice of Men's Fashions



"I'M Dress Waistcoat. I'm made in black, gray, white and rich colored Brocades. In black, I'm very popular for Full Evening Dress. Mr. Nicoll and his Sons are specializing a *fine assortment for $8*, made to measure. Isn't that reasonable? There are others at $10, $12, $15 and $18; so you see this is a 'really-truly' bargain."

Men's Clothes
$25 to $60, made to measure.

ESTABLISHED 1860
Nicoll The Tailor
Donald Nicoll & Sons,
1242 at 31st St. BROADWAY 918 at 21st St.

TIFFANY & CO.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

LAMP SETS WOMAN AFIRE.

Aged Widow of Nyack Dead Before Firemen Reach Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Mrs. William N. Bannister, a widow, 80 years old, was burned to death at her home in Midland Avenue to-night. She was alone in the house. As she lighted a lamp it fell to the floor, setting fire to her clothing.

Firemen responded to an alarm, and William Jupp risked his life in trying to carry the woman from the burning building. He was severely burned when he reached the street with Mrs. Bannister in his arms. The woman was burned beyond recognition.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

We Make It To Your Advantage To
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

The Big Store, this year, as in past years, places itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated for EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

And there is every good reason why you should do your Holiday shopping earlier. You can certainly make your selections in greater comfort NOW than later on when the inevitable Christmas rush sets in.

Furthermore, assortments are at their very best now, and your choice is more attractive.

This advantage is for everybody.

And As a Further Inducement, TO OUR CHARGE CUSTOMERS:

All purchases made until Dec. 10th, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1st, 1914.

And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

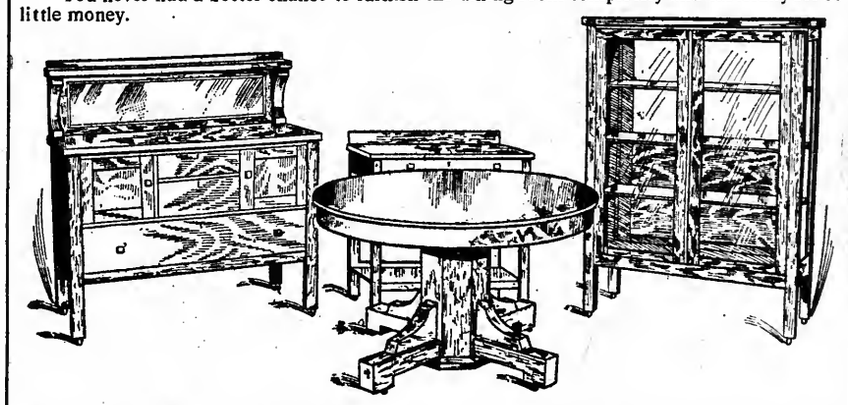
GREENHUT BUILDING

A Rare Opportunity to Buy Finest
Dining Room Furniture
'Way Under Regular Prices

With Thanksgiving just "around the corner," this great furniture selling occasion takes on a double importance.

This Is Really THE Sale of the Season

You never had a better chance to furnish the dining room completely and tastefully for so little money.



$125 Four-piece Suites—as illustrated; consists of 54-inch buffet, china closet, 48-inch round 6-ft. extension table and serving table; made of selected quartered oak; finished a rich fumed oak color; today, at $97.50

$400 Ten-piece Dining Room Suites—solid mahogany; "Adams" inlaid suite; consists of large buffet, china closet, sewing table, extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair; design of the latest; material, workmanship and finish of the best; today, at $315

$475 Antique Mahogany 10-piece "Adam" Suites—consists of buffet, extension table, crystal closet, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair; today, at $350

$380 Solid Mahogany Four-piece Colonial Suite—today, at $285

$625 Ten-piece Dining Room Suites—antique mahogany; "William and Mary" suite; consists of large buffet, extension table, china closet, 4 side chairs and 2 arm chairs; today, at $495

$300 Solid Mahogany Ten-piece Sheraton Inlaid Suites—consists of buffet, china closet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair; today, at $200

$250 Waxed Quartered Golden Oak Colonial Dining Room Suites; today, at $165

GREENHUT BUILDING

$7.50 Lace Bed Sets $4.75

Only 200 On Sale in Our Upholstery Department, Today, at

Exquisite specimens of lace-making. These bed sets are snow-white, beautiful and perfect; exquisitely made of ruffled net of good quality, with four corners and large center motif of Renaissance.

MAIN BUILDING

TOYS

Another Message from Toy Town, the Home of Santa Claus

This happyland for children is rapidly rounding into shape—even now there's a surprise at every turn.

Three specials for today:

$5.95 Juvenile Street Automobiles—richly decorated; adjustable seats; solid rubber tires; very sturdy vehicles; at $4.45

$3 Special Express Wagons—set up with bolts and screws; reinforced wheels; complete with seat; at $2.29

$1.59 "Giant" Mechanical Train Outfits—this set consists of track, an extra large locomotive, tender and Pullman coach; also a beautifully decorated tunnel; at 89c

GREENHUT BUILDING

Extra-Size Rugs

Desirable Patterns and Colorings in Wiltons, Axminsters, and Brussels Specially Priced for Today

America's best manufacturers have contributed some excellent specimens of their craft to this sale of extra size rugs. Economies are most marked.

10.6x12 Wilton Rugs

Choice colorings in attractive designs.

Regularly	Sale Price	Regularly	Sale Price
$45.00	$36.50	$59.50	$42.50
Regularly $47.50		Sale Price $39.50	

Size 11.3x12; regularly $47.50; at $39.50

$36.50 Body Brussels Rugs—size 9x15; at $31.50

$22.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 11.3x12; at $17.50

11.3x12 Axminster Rugs

Regularly	Sale Price	Regularly	Sale Price
$27.50	$19.50	$32.50	$24.50

Size 10.6x13.6; regularly $32.50; at $27.50

Size 12 x 15; regularly $39.50; at $32.50

Size 10.6x12; regularly $29.50; at $18.50

(Mill samples; slightly mismatched.)

MAIN BUILDING

Our Cut Flower Special
Maryland, Killarney, Sunburst and Other Long-Stemmed, Fragrant ROSES

Elsewhere $1 to $1.50 a dozen; our price, today, a dozen 75c

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL CHRYSANTHEMUMS—each 15c

The Big Store GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO. A City in Itself
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

King William IV V·O·P Scotch Whisky

Quality Never Varies

The Saunterer

FOOTBALL is to Fall and Winter what baseball is to Spring and Summer—a rollicking, blood-tingling sport that sets the onlooker's heart tripping and his pulses skipping. "Keeping warm" is "cold work" unless you etch the thought into your mind that comfort starts *at the foot.*

The beau-ideal of a rough-and-rugged boot for watching football games is the Regal "*Weston*" Blucher. It is made of *Russet Oil Grain Leather* with a heavy winter-weight sole, double-thick clear back to the heel. The toe is roomy, the shank is broad and the low heel is solid leather, slightly flanged. Combination back-stay and pull-strap; blind eyelets and Gothic hooks for English leather thongs or tubular laces; lined with wear-withstanding Brown Duck—$5.

This stalwart, strapping Regal Blucher will keep you *warm-footed* and *dry-shod* on the dampest days and in whipping winds, from "kick-off" to "goal."

No "interference" with style either. The "*Weston*" is a double of the "custom boot", of the highest caste at half the "custom boot" cost. On view in Regal Windows today.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 *to* $5

Regal Shoe Company

MANHATTAN
175 Broadway — Broadway at 37th
Broadway at Duane — 40 W. 34th St.
Broadway at Spring — 6th Ave. at 21st St.
Broadway at 10th — 14th St. at 3d Ave.
Broadway at 27th — 125th St. at 7th Ave.
Nassau at Ann
BROOKLYN
391 Broadway — 1365 Broadway — 512 Fulton St.
1049 Broadway — 357 Fulton St. — 466 Fifth Av.
NEWARK, N. J. — JERSEY CITY
825 Broad St. — 108 Newark Ave.

The Always Welcome Doll

has been childhood's supreme toy. In this, *America's greatest toy store*, you will find at most moderate prices, the widest variety of beautiful dolls—from the simplest to the most gorgeous productions of the doll-maker's art.

F.A.O. SCHWARZ
TOYS and GIFTS
Fifth Avenue at 31st Street

SILVERWARE
Always a Joy to look upon when Cleaned and Polished with
ELECTRO SILICON
The Unrivalled SILVER POLISH
Put up in either CREAM or POWDER form
Quickly removes all dirt and tarnish and imparts a wonderful lustre without scratching or marring. Free from acids or other injurious substances. Equally effective for Nickel, Aluminum and all fine metals. Send address for Free Sample.

Electro Silicon Co. 80 Cliff St. N. Y.
Sold by Grocers, Druggists and all Leading Dealers.

REPUBLICANS SPENT $112,490 IN CAMPAIGN

Receipts for the Year Were $117,585—Indebtedness Now Amounts to $55,000.

600 SUBSCRIBERS TO FUND

Morgan & Co. Gave $15,000, Wm. Rockefeller $10,000, J. D. Rockefeller and Carnegie $5,000 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—A statement was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by Harry H. Bender as Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, covering the period from Dec. 14, 1912, to Nov. 10, 1913. This shows receipts of $117,585.28 and disbursements of $112,490.34. The balance for the payment of bills rendered, outstanding accounts in process of adjustment and current maintenance expenses is $5,094.94.

The outstanding liabilities of the committee include these loans: Oct. 17, 1911, note, $10,000; July 29, 1912, note, $25,000; Nov. 29, 1912, note, $4,850; Nov. 5, 1913, $15,000; in addition its unpaid bills for printing, stationery, supplies, &c., $940; total, $55,790.

Up to Sept. 27 last the contributions amounted to $41,015, showing that the greater amount was given during the late campaign. The contributions were from more than 600 persons and firms, and included: J. P. Morgan & Co., $15,000; William Rockefeller, $10,000; John D. Rockefeller, and Andrew Carnegie, each $5,000; Elihu Root, $4,000; Henry Phipps, George F. Baker, and Charles A. Peabody $2,000 each; William M. Cohen, $1,700; Grant B. Schley, A. D. Juilliard, J. D. Archbold, Chauncey M. Depew, and George Eastman, each $1,500. Other subscribers were:

$1,000.

F. L. Hine, H. P. Davison, Edward W. Harden, E. Berwind, Francis L. Leland, J. and W. Seligman & Co., William M. Cohen, Grant B. Schley, James S. Watson, L. P. Loree, Charles W. Harkness, H. E. Huntington, Edward L. Harkness, and Arthur Curtiss James.

$750.

Henry W. Taft, B. W. Arnold, W. H. Sage, and William D. Guthrie.

$500.

Henry Coykendall, Albert W. Wiggin, William P. Clyde, Fred C. Stevens, Frank Smith, William B. Miller, R. A. C. Smith, David P. Frisbee, Alonzo F. Kellogg, W. D. Baldwin, C. H. Kelsey, Richard Young, William J. Tully, James A. Blair, Ogden Mills, E. D. Hoyt, Charles Gibson, Thomas B. Dunn, J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, Jr., William L. Visscher, George Cromwell, L. F. Payn, John Sanford, J. Horace Harding, William Berri, Daniel G. Reid, A. M. Patterson, L. N. Littauer, H. M. Sage, Dudley Olcott, John J. Riker, J. S. Bache, John T. Pratt, J. P. Morgan, Jr., H. L. Knapp, H. M. Flagler, Samuel Wallen, and J. W. Wadsworth.

$400.

Louis Marshall.

$300.

G. Walbaum and George D. B. Bonbright.

$250.

Charles H. Young, J. Ledlie Hees, F. S. Witherbee, James W. Beck, Hanan & Son, C. N. Bliss, Jr., F. O. Streicher, Charles Weiss, Bausch & Lomb Company, Gustave Erbe, Ogden M. Reid, James O. Cannon, Lloyd S. Bryce, Herbert T. Pratt, George C. Schaefer, and A. B. Houghton.

$200.

Mary Clark Thompson and Edmund Wetmore.

$150.

Granger A. Hollister.

$100.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles W. Lodge, William M. Calder, Seth Low, Edward Townsend, Martin Saxe, Adolph Lewisohn, W. J. Wallace, Nathan Ottinger, Herbert Parsons, Benedict J. Greenhut, Moses Ottinger, A. P. Pond, James A. Burden, Richard A. Hudnut, Frank B. Graves, Charles E. Rushmore, Herbert L. Satterlee, Howard Conkling, Frank B. Gilbert, and others.

The expenditures are enumerated in 631 items, dating from Nov. 23, 1912, and include $15,000 on Jan. 11, 1913, to the New York Trust Company to pay a note due Feb. 1, 1913. The County Committees received for election expenses sums ranging from $250 to $1,500.

The election statement of the McCall League of Brooklyn shows these receipts: John H. Delaney and Eugene F. Moran, $50 each; Eugene Judge, Joseph J. B. La Marsh, William J. Glacken, Edward F. Glacken, J. J. Byrne, P. J. Collins, William G. Morrisey, J. J. O'Leary, and John Hughes, each $25; James Shevlin, James A. Farrell, and Denis Norton, $100 each; Charles Kerrigan, $15; total, $640. The disbursements totaled $562.01, leaving a balance of $77.99.

FAVOR NEW BUS LINE.

Central Mercantile Association Wants a Franchise for Five-Cent Fare Company.

The Central Mercantile Association has sent to Mayor Kline and the Board of Estimate a petition supporting the application of the Five Cent Fare Bus Line for a franchise in this city. The association represents 400 retailers in the territory bounded by Twenty-third and Fourteenth Streets, Fourth Avenue and North River.

Those signing the petition included Clarkson Cowl of James A. Hearn & Son, President B. J. Greenhut of the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, Alexander Maclachlan of Oneill-Adams Company, Henry Siegel of the Simpson Crawford Company, John A. Butler of the Fourteenth Street Store, H. A. Weatherbee of Arnold Constable & Co., George Taylor of Aitkin Sons & Co., A. Ross Appleton, President of the Security Bank, and William T. Evans of Mills & Gibb.

QUITS METAL PRODUCTS CO.

Clayton E. Bailey Resigns as President and Director.

Clayton E. Bailey, who has been at the head of the United States Metal Products Company since Sept. 1, has resigned as President, and also as Director, and hereafter will devote his entire attention to the business of the Art Metal Construction Company, of which he is the President.

The Art Metal Construction Company, it was learned yesterday, no longer has any substantial interest in the United States Metal Products Company, and this fact prompted Mr. Bailey's resignation.

MERRITT SHORT $140,000.

Tuckahoe and Bronxville May Be Brought Near Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—It developed to-day in the investigation of the affairs of Former Supervisor Henry C. Merritt of Tuckahoe, who has been missing since a week before election, that the financial affairs of the town of East Chester, which takes in Tuckahoe and Bronxville, are badly tangled and apparently about $140,000 is missing. Accountants from the State Controller's office have completed their investigation of Supervisor Merritt's books, and their report will be filed at Albany to-morrow.

The State's representatives reported to the Town Council last night that there was credited to "Henry C. Merritt, Supervisor," $97,775.51 as town funds, in two Westchester County banks. In the Gramatan National Bank at Bronxville there is $66,524.30 in Merritt's name as Supervisor and $1,109.97 to the credit of the highway fund. In the Westchester Trust Company, Yonkers, there are town funds amounting to $30,141.24.

Supervisor-elect Frederick Close, who before election charged Merritt with mismanagement of the town funds and forced his resignation, has filed his bond, but it is said that he may have trouble getting possession of the town moneys because they are deposited in Merritt's name. There is considerable apprehension among the taxpayers, because if it should be true that Mr. Merritt is short $140,000 or more and the town is unable to collect only a part of it from his bondsmen the town may be on the verge of bankruptcy.

The State auditors found that $260,000 of sewer bonds had been sold and about $100,000 of this sum had been paid out on contract work. There is still a large sum due the contractors, which they were unable to collect from Merritt. What has become of the general town account and the California road improvement funds has not been reported.

It is also said that no trace can be found of a certificate of indebtedness which had been issued on June 29, 1918, for the sum of $38,862.79 to George M. Hahn & Co.

Judge Mayer, in the United States Court, has appointed Benjamin M. Freeman of Mount Vernon receiver for Merritt.

There appears to be no trace of Merritt, and it was learned on the highest authority to-night that his wife has not received a word from him since he disappeared. Mrs. Merritt, as well as Merritt's mother, who is 80 years old, are heartbroken, and it is feared that grief will kill the latter. Merritt has been traced to Philadelphia, where he visited an eye specialist. It is believed he is in some sanitarium near that city or else has gone to Europe. He was nearly blind in one eye and was under treatment when he left Tuckahoe.

SCHMIDT'S TRIAL GOES OVER

Counsel for the Priest-Murderer Asks for Alienists for the Defense.

The trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest, who has confessed that he murdered and dismembered Anna Aumuller, was postponed until next Tuesday when the case was called yesterday before Judge Foster in Part V., Court of General Sessions. The adjournment was made at the request of William M. K. Olcott, who said that as counsel for Schmidt he had been called into the case too late to prepare a defense.

Mr. Olcott made an application for the appointment of two alienists to examine Schmidt. Judge Foster will hear argument to-day on this application. Mr. Olcott said that one of the two alienists of the defense had said that it would be "slaughter" to proceed with the trial while Schmidt is in his present condition. Judge Foster questioned the word "slaughter," but Mr. Olcott insisted that the alienist had used that term.

Mr. Olcott said that the defense relied wholly on the insanity defense. He said that Schmidt's mental state made it impossible to confer with him. Schmidt, according to Mr. Olcott, did not consider himself insane. The prosecution has four alienists who will testify that Schmidt is sane and that his appearance of insanity is a sham. They are Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Dr. William Mabon, Dr. George H. Kirby, and Dr. Henry Diefendorff.

A special panel of 250 talesmen was called for the trial. Schmidt was kept in an ante-room and taken back to the Tombs after the adjournment of the case without appearing. Alphonse G. Koelbe and Terence J. McManus, in addition to Mr. Olcott, appeared for the defense.

Mayor Kline Has the Grip.

Mayor Kline is confined to his home in Jamaica with an attack of grip. He is expected at the City Hall today. Secretary Robert Adamson said that the Mayor had to cancel his engagement at the Horse Show as well as an engagement at the Republican Club, where a dinner was to have been given in his honor last night.

CARROLL MEN THREW VOTERS FROM POLLS

Witnesses Corroborate Defendant Who Testified for State in Primary Fraud Case.

ONE MAN EJECTED TWICE

Got Into Brooklyn Primaries Finally by Pretending to be a Carroll Supporter.

At the third day of the trial of State Senator Daniel J. Carroll, Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn; Lawyer Luke O'Reilly, and three others on charges of conspiracy and the intimidation of election officials at the primaries in March, 1912, before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court of that borough yesterday, the testimony of Thomas Owens on the preceding day as to the disturbances at the polling place, 95 North Sixth Street, was corroborated in many details.

Owens is one of the defendants in the trial, but he turned State's evidence. He said that gangsters were in the polling place to support the Carroll faction, and that no attempt was made to stop repeating. Voters were watched in the booths by Carroll supporters, he asserted, to see how they marked their ballots. He said that at a signal from O'Reilly some voters who were suspected of not being Carroll supporters were ejected from the polling place.

David M. Rosenthal of 151 Grand Street, the first witness examined yesterday, testified that he was thrown out of the polling place twice before he was able to vote. He said he was standing in line waiting to vote, when he was approached by a man whom he recognized as a Carrol supporter. Rosenthal wanted to vote for McKeon, who was opposing Carroll in the contest for the leadership of the district. The witness said he told one of Carroll's followers that he was going to vote for Carroll, and was then told to go around in back of the polling place and knock on the door three times.

"It was pitch dark," said the witness, "but I went through an alley to the back of the polling place. As I reached the door, one of Carroll's men was there. He lighted a match and, seeing me, said, 'I know you,' and nodded to another man. I was hustled out of the alley and thrown into North Sixth Street. I made another attempt later to get into the place, and two men standing in the entrance threw me out again. Half an hour later I tried for the third time, and managed to get into the rear room, where there was a crowd. There was an argument between two men there and a fight started. While the row was on I forced my way into the front room, where the voting was going on."

"Tell us what happened when you tried to vote," said Assistant District Attorney William P. Allen, who was examining the witness.

"I finally got my ballot after pushing my way through the crowd, who were all trying to vote. I then took my ballot to the nearest booth in the front room and marked it. As I was leaving the booth I saw O'Reilly give a signal by a jerk of his head. I was jostled, and some man, a stranger to me, grabbed the ballot from my hand. I shouted for my ballot, and then I saw Owens grab it."

On cross-examination by Robert H. Elder, the witness admitted that Owens put his ballot in the ballot box. Owens was an election inspector at the polling place. The witness admitted that he knew it was unlawful for him to enter the polling place by the rear entrance.

Herman Goeman, a machinist of 227 Wythe Avenue, who was a ballot clerk at the polling place, testified that voting went on after the hour for the polls to close. Goeman then told of a disturbance when Michael Rosenthal, an election inspector for the McKeon faction, tried to interfere on behalf of his party. The witness said that he heard Daniel J. Carroll shout, "Put that man out." Rosenthal was lifted over a partition and thrown out into the street, he said.

McCOMBS WON'T HELP.

As National Chairman He Can't Join in Anti-Tammany Warfare.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, does not intend to take an active part in the overthrow of Tammany Hall or the establishment of a rival Democratic organization in New York City, according to a statement he made yesterday. Before he left for Washington Mr. McCombs said:

"I have seen the reports in the papers intimating that I might take some part in the factional differences in the Democratic Party in this city. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee my duty lies in strengthening the Democratic Party wherever I can be of assistance.

"I have given no intimation that I might take part in any local dissensions, but have merely listened to what has been said. My proposed visit to Washington has nothing to do with the New York situation. I wish to devote as much of my time as possible to my private affairs, so long neglected."

It was said yesterday that, while Mr. McCombs has no intention of taking an active part in the plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party in the city, nevertheless he was willing to cooperate quietly with the forces seeking to bring such a condition of affairs about, and that he was merely carrying out the desires of President Wilson, who also was interested in the rehabilitation plan, but preferred to have his connection with it kept secret, for some months at least.

Several of the stanchest district leaders in the Fourteenth Street organization laughed yesterday at the idea that Murphy could be dethroned. Thomas F. Foley, leader of the Second District and Murphy's right-hand man, said:

"All this talk of dissension among the leaders and a movement to depose Mr. Murphy just makes us laugh. By a stretch of the imagination there may be two leaders who cannot absolutely be counted upon. I will not give their names, because I may be doing them an injustice. Why should we turn on Murphy? We know the truth about the campaign and we know that our defeat was not his fault."

FIRE DRILL AVERTS PANIC.

Used with Good Effect at Blaze in Philanthropic Hospital.

When fire was discovered in a storeroom on the third floor of the Philanthropic Hospital, at Fifth Avenue and 128th Street, yesterday afternoon, the regular drill of the institution sent every physician, nurse, and orderly to his or her place. Fire escape doors were opened, stretchers were carried to those of the twenty-four patients unable to walk, and nurses took up the work of preventing panic.

Meanwhile Mrs. Josephine Munro, the Superintendent, together with several nurses and physicians, had gone to the storeroom, and with fire extinguishers succeeded in putting out the blaze without need of the Fire Department, and before it had done more than $500 damage. There was not so much as a breath of excitement during the entire episode.

BARNES WON'T BE DRIVEN.

Waits to See What State Leaders Thinks of His Resignation.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, told his friends yesterday that he had no intention of resigning, unless at the conference of Republican State leaders, to be held on Dec. 5 in this city, it was the unanimous opinion of those present that his resignation would aid in the rehabilitation of the party. Mr. Barnes would make no comment on the matter yesterday, but one of his friends said:

"Mr. Barnes wants it distinctly understood that he does not intend to be coerced or forced from the Chairmanship. Mr. Barnes feels that he knows the attitude of nearly all Republican leaders, and that there will not be any effort made at the coming conference to force him to resign. He has spent much of the past fortnight in interviewing the leaders and they all agree that the only reason that would justify the Chairman's resignation would be the best interests of the party, and these interests Mr. Barnes has at heart."

The purpose of the conference on Dec 5 is to discuss plans for the reorganization of the Republicans in the State and to consider measures which will be taken up by the Republican members of the Assembly at the coming session in Albany. Senator Elihu Root will make the principal speech at the opening of the conference, and leaders from all over the State will be heard.

SET FAST PACE FOR FUNERAL

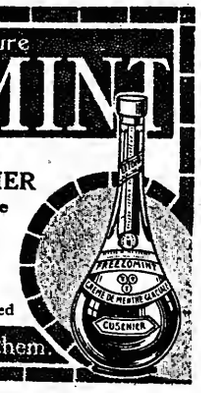
Policeman Says Auto Was Making 32 Miles an Hour.

Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court gave a hearing yesterday to Christian Frickey of 474 West 140th Street on a charge of violating the automobile speed laws. Frickey is a chauffeur employed by a Manhattan undertaker who uses an automobile hearse and automobiles for mourners.

A funeral procession led by an automobile in which were heaped many floral pieces and followed by an automobile hearse and other automobiles crossed Queensboro Bridge on Tuesday afternoon and started up the Queens Boulevard toward Calvary Cemetery.

Frickey was in charge of the leading automobile and according to Policeman Harry P. Shelly he set a swift pace for the procession. When Shelly finally caught up with Frickey he says his automobile was going at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour. A summons was served on Frickey ordering him to appear in court. Frickey was released on a suspended sentence by Magistrate Leach.

ALWAYS insist upon and secure
FREEZOMINT
The original and genuine
CRÈME DE MENTHE CUSENIER
distilled in and imported from France
Freezomint alone gives to the palate that keen and delicious sensation of refreshing and relieving coolness, due to the purity and delicacy of the ingredients with which it is compounded



There are Imitations. Compare them.

YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED
with the artistic musical results that you may produce with
The BEHNING PLAYER PIANO
Beautiful tone, ease of pedaling and remarkable simplicity of expression devices combine to make the Behning the world's leading Player Piano. You cannot obtain its equal at any price. Your favorite compositions reveal new beauty when played on the Behning.
BEHNING PIANO CO.
425 5th Avenue — Entrance on 38th St.
Also Anderson & Co., Inc., 558 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.
Lord & Taylor
Founded 1826
Telephone and Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Removal Sales

Every Oriental Rug in Stock Will Be Closed Out

A magnificent showing of all the various weaves in both large and small sizes

Gorovans, Kermanshahs, Muskabads, Afghans, Antique Daghestans, Shirvans, Irans, Kurdistans, Mosuls, Beluchistans, Bokharas, Karabaughs, Kishans, Sarouks, etc.

Prices Range from $8.50 to $1500.00

Removal Sale of Domestic Rugs and Carpets

Furniture Removal Sale

A Wide Range of Suites and Separate Pieces to Select from

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Safety for Valuable Papers

A safe in a burglar proof vault in a fireproof building offers absolute security with perfect privacy at small cost. Your valuables are guarded all of the time. Safes $5 per year upward.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
42d Street, opposite Grand Central Terminal.

Vaults level with the street, readily reached from anywhere. Visitors welcome.

The Fireproof Warehouses for Household Furniture have no superior. Cost moderate.

Telephone, 5888 Murray Hill.

Andrew Alexander

Special for Thursday
Men's Winter Shoes at $3.75

Tan and black calfskin lace shoes with heavy single soles—bluchers with double soles—smart lasts as well as conservative—splendid shoes for hard every-day wear.

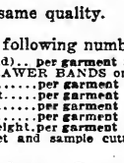
AT SIXTH AVENUE STORE ONLY

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth St. — 548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth Street

Waltham Watches

Possession of a thin watch which may also be relied upon for dependable service has been made possible by the Waltham factory. We have a large variety of these slender, artistic Waltham models—light in weight, delightful to carry, and staunch for the strenuous use of every day.

We would like to show them to you and to have you examine also the distinctive designs and shapes of our silverware and jewelry.



DIAMONDS — LEATHER GOODS
GOLD JEWELRY — CANES and UMBRELLAS
STERLING SILVER — ART STATIONERY

Reed & Barton
5th Avenue at Thirty-second Street

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR FOR MEN

Enjoys a record of 55 years as the most comfortable, best fitting and durable TWO-PIECE FLAT KNIT UNDERWEAR manufactured.

GLASTENBURY is made in fifteen grades—Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, of fine Australian Lamb's Wool and Worsted.

Every garment is shaped to the figure and GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.

It affords the ideal protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Costs 60% less than imported goods of same quality.

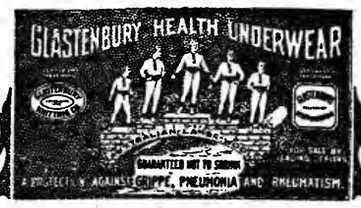
No dye stuff used in our natural grays.

Ask your dealer to show you some of the following numbers:

005 Natural Gray Wool, Winter Weight (double thread)... per garment $1.75
We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on
2B Natural Gray Worsted, light weight.....per garment 1.50
4 Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight.....per garment 1.75
W/W Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 1.50
2/H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 2.00
4 H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, Winter Weight.per garment 2.50

For sale by leading dealers: Write for our booklet and sample cuttings. They are yours for the asking. Dept. 3.

Glastenbury Knitting Co., Glastonbury, Conn.
Robert Reis & Company, Wholesale Distributors, Broadway & 19th Street, New York City.



Just to Remind You

The Anniversary Sale Will Continue the Balance of This Week at All Riker and Hegeman Drug Stores.

So far this has been one of the most popular sales we have ever conducted.

All the Special Offers are from our regular stock—seasonable goods, needed now and all Winter.

All the Free Offers are genuine, highest quality, also taken mostly from our regular stock, in such popular departments as Toilet Goods, Perfumes, Candies, Cigars, Rubber Goods, etc. Many of them suitable for holiday gifts. These are points which we believe our patrons appreciate. Read the details in our store windows.

Only three days more of the Anniversary Sale—Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

You are Safe when you buy at RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

ENOUGH MONEY FOR GOOD LOANS

A CONSERVATIVE mortgage usually is not called at maturity.

We have loaned many millions of dollars with this result. We would like to make you such a loan on your real estate!

We lend our own money and we always have enough for good loans.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St. B'klyn.
160 Fulton St., Jamaica.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Ladling Gold Fish

A street merchant in a Western city, it is said, exhibits on his pushcart a large bowl in which swim about several scores of gold fish.

On the bowl, conspicuously lettered, hangs a large card which reads:

All the Gold Fish You Ladle Out for a Nickel

It is seldom indeed that a customer can get more than one i.. the ladle.

The methods of this merchant transplanted to the metropolis appear, we regret to say, in the advertising and the service of some stores.

With such a store you trade once; that is the Store's fault.

If you trade a second time, it is your fault.

Value—

that something with a million-and-one definitions, which we all seek in exchange for our money, is surest to be found where a reputation for the square deal, the open path, the bright light has been established.

Macy's, the store that both buys and sells for cost only, can and does give you lowest-in-the-city prices, and gives you service that spells satisfaction.

A Direct Representative of the General Manager's Office on Each Floor.

Ask to be directed to the Floor Superintendent's Office on any floor if you have cause for dissatisfaction at any time which the Salesperson or Floor Man does not adjust to your complete satisfaction.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE
you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,647, New York.

BOOKLETS
Skillfully Written, Artistically Illustrated and Printed. Let us show you examples of our skill.
HOYT LEVY CO., 239 BROADWAY.

WANT CHURCHILL OUT OF SCHOOL BOARD

Seth Low and Other Educators Ask Mayor Kline Not to Reappoint Him.

SAY HE HAS HURT SYSTEM

Churchill Says He Knew of Plan to Attack Him and Defends His Supporters in the Board.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and twelve associates sent to Mayor Kline yesterday a letter advising against the reappointment of Thomas W. Churchill as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Churchill is the President of the Board. He has conducted a vigorous campaign to curtail the powers of City Supt. W. H. Maxwell. In this policy he is said to have had the approval of the late Mayor Gaynor.

On behalf of Mr. Churchill, it was stated that it was his belief that the death of his sponsor, Mayor Gaynor, was the cause of the present move to prevent his reappointment. His term expires on Jan. 1, but Mayor Kline is expected to name his successor or to reappoint him during the present month.

The general view expressed by members of the board yesterday was that Supt. Maxwell was probably directly responsible for the fight against Mr. Churchill, and that the raising of the "free speech" issue by Mr. Maxwell a few weeks ago was merely preliminary to the present move. Mr. Maxwell's term of office does not expire until March 16, 1916.

On seeing a copy of the letter addressed to Mayor Kline Mr. Churchill said he had expected this fight for some time, and had been so confident that it would be made in the way it has that he had written to an evening paper protesting against the plan. He added:

"I must have made a pretty vigorous President or I wouldn't have stirred up such men as these."

This is the letter sent to Mayor Kline:

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

To the Hon. Ardolph L. Kline, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York City.

Sir: The undersigned citizens and taxpayers, who are especially concerned with education and who take a deep interest in the organization and conduct of the city school system, being zealous for the maintenance of the reputation which the schools have gained during the past twenty years for efficiency and non-political administration, respectfully ask that men and women of the highest possible type be sought to accept the appointments to the Board of Education that are soon to be made by you.

During the past two years the Board of Education has steadily and rapidly deteriorated. The merit system of promoting and appointing teachers has been interfered with and endangered. Steps have been taken to weaken or to nullify the authority and the responsibility of the professional officers of the school system for the purely scholastic work of the schools. Legislation has been advocated in open defiance of the best civic and educational sentiment.

We urgently ask for a prompt return to the higher standards which long existed in the Board of Education. In particular, we ask that the present President of the Board of Education, Mr. Churchill, to whose influence the present unhappy condition of the city school administration is chiefly due, and those who have been closely associated with him, be not reappointed.

Respectfully,

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Henry S. Pritchett, Felix Adler, Julius Sachs, Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Dean of Graduate Faculties, Columbia University; Wallace Buttrick, Abraham Flexner, Seth Low, Charles C. Burlingham, Henry W. Taft, Felix M. Warburg, Frederic R. Coudert, Otto T. Bannard.

Four of the signers—Henry W. Taft, Felix M. Warburg, Frederic R. Coudert, and Charles C. Burlingham—are former members of the Board of Education. The others are well known for their interest in educational matters.

Late last night Mr. Churchill gave out this reply to the letter:

I have read the open letter to Mayor Kline. It is alleged that during the past two years the Board of Education has steadily and rapidly deteriorated. Whether this means through my influence, or through the new members appointed by the late Mayor Gaynor during that period, I do not know. In so far as it affects me personally, I have nothing to say. In so far as it affects the Board of Education, I feel that I should say this:

The board consists of forty-six members. During the last two years eleven new members were appointed. Their names are: Mrs. Deba C. Bamberger, Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, Joseph Barondess, Henry J. Bigham, Ernest F. Ellert, the Rev. James M. Farrer, Isadore M. Levy, Henry P. Morrison, Morton Stein, Ernest W. Stratmann, and Ira S. Wile, M. D.

They represent men and women active in educational and charitable work, many of whom have served the schools through prior membership in the local school boards, and all of whom have given freely of their time and services for the interest of the schools. It cannot lie in the mouth of any man knowing these members to say that they have been the cause of deterioration in the Board of Education or any other board.

Any one who knew Mayor Gaynor and his interest in the schools must believe, first, that there were no political considerations in these appointments, and, secondly, that fitness and the best interests of the public school were his only guide.

My personal observation for the last two years, during one of which I have been President, is that the members of the Board of Education have acted from the loftiest motives, and with a view to what was deemed best for not only maintaining what was good in it, but for improving the curriculum, methods, and results where possible.

The letter of the gentlemen attacking the Board of Education was addressed to the Mayor. If it should seem necessary to furnish the Mayor with any defense of the policies of the Board of Education the board may be depended upon to communicate with him.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, President Emeritus of the Normal College, issued a statement indorsing Mr. Churchill, in which he said it would be a serious loss to the city and to the children in the schools if Mayor Kline failed to reappoint President Churchill.

President Butler was asked at his home last night how the letter to Mayor Kline came to be written. He said he was too pressed with important engagements to go into details, but that Abraham Flexner no doubt would be glad to explain them. At the home of Mr. Flexner it was said he was out of town and would not be back for a week.

ASSAILS LUTHER'S MORALS.

Mgr. McMahon Holds Him Responsible for Lax Standards.

In the first lecture of the Catholic Library Association's course for the season of 1913-14, delivered yesterday in the grand ballroom of Delmonico's, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Mgr. Joseph H. McMahon outlined the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward Martin Luther. The subject of the lecture was, "A Discredited Religious Reformer."

Mgr. McMahon told of the researches of Father Denifle, the Dominican scholar, who died in Munich a few years ago while on his way to Oxford, England, to receive the degree of Doctor of Letters from the university there in recognition of his historical discoveries. He also dwelt upon the works of Father Grisar, who, he said, had vindicated the scholarship of Father Denifle.

"In studying the life and work of Martin Luther," said Mgr. McMahon, "we must recognize frankly that he was one of the greatest personalities in the history of the human race; that he possessed a remarkable and fascinating individuality and a mind so masterful as to dominate those about him and to impress its stamp upon the subsequent political and religious history of the world."

Mgr. McMahon said that Luther's moral teachings were responsible for the modern conception of the flexibility of morals as opposed to the Catholic doctrine of an absolute standard of morality. The modern ideas of marriage and divorce, the debilitating effect of the so-called study of sex hygiene, were both traceable directly, he maintained, to the trend of thought inspired by Luther's teachings.

"Until recently," said the lecturer, "no scholarly effort has been made to get at the real facts concerning Luther's life. Writers have taken their facts, or alleged facts, from the contemporary pamphleteers who wrote during Luther's life, and from those who succeeded him. During that period theological hatred, that blackest and most bitter emotion to which the passions of men are susceptible, was rampant in Germany. Writers on both sides had little or no regard for accuracy. As a result legends have been told in histories written on both sides which have been accepted with a credulity which astonishes us."

Mgr. McMahon said that the writings of Luther discovered by Father Denifle in his researches proved that the great reformer was a thoroughly immoral man—that he was consciously immoral. The writings of Luther published by Denifle, he said, were untranslatable into English, because of their actual obscenity. As a result of Luther's immoral teaching, the lecturer maintained, he could not rightly be recognized as a religious reformer, or the founder of a true ethical system. That he was so regarded, Mgr. McMahon said, was because he had attacked evils in the body of the Church which in that day was sunk in iniquity and corruption.

FENDER ORDER STIRS WRATH OF THE B. R. T.

President Williams Makes Bitter Personal Attack on Commissioner Maltbie.

HE CHARGES 'INSINCERITY'

"Vituperation," Says Maltbie, Should Not Cloud the Issue—Offers Aid to B. R. T.

A brisk controversy devloped yesterday betwen Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie in reference to the recent order of the Public Service Commission requiring the B. R. T. to install certain types of safety appliances on its surface cars. In his opinion, which accompanied the order, Commissioner Maltbie made reference to the cost of the new devices, which he estimated at $150,000, and said that this was not worth haggling about when the lives and limbs of men, women, and children were at stake.

In a formal statement issued yesterday, Col. Williams said:

"We have received the order of the Public Service Commission in the matter of projecting fenders on surface cars of this system, but not the opinion of Commissioner Maltbie thereon. The published extracts of the opinion indicate the willingness to disregard the facts and pervert the testimony in this action which have characterized Mr. Maltbie's entire course in this matter. The published quotations would make it appear that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system held the safety of its passengers merely as a matter of dollars and cents."

Col. Williams then suggests that if the Public Service Commission believes there has been too much delay in the matter "surely must have some specified type of fender in mind which it can recommend, and asks that Commissioner Maltbie inform him what it is. He then reviews the history of the case, asserting that it shows the "gross hypocrisy" of Commissioner Maltbie in the matter.

The wheel guards, Col. Williams admits, which were installed in 1910, have proved successful, but the tests made by the commission itself show that the fenders have been failures and have added to the dangers of the street. Three types of fender were tested, and the rigid type now in use on the B. R. T. apparently was the best. The Public Service Commission, however, condemned its use, and also that of the fender operated from the platform by the motorman, and has said of the third type, the automatic fender:

"We are of opinion that it would not be wise to attempt its use at present in Greater New York."

Col. Williams in his statement quotes the opinions of such experts as H. B. Fleming, Vice President of the Chicago City Railway Company and R. B. Hamilton, Vice President of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, opposing the use of any projecting car fender in crowded streets. In conclusion, Col. Williams says:

"The commission did not produce at any of the hearings to which our company was a party one syllable of evidence indicating that there was any type of projecting fender yet devised or in process of invention which would obviate the dangers above pointed out. In the face of this situation, this company in its desire that every safeguard shall be placed around the lives of those who use its lines and those who go about in the public streets, could take no position other than the one it has always occupied, namely, that the projecting fender is a menace in and of itself, and where wheel guards are installed, produces more accidents than it prevents.

"The foregoing summary of the record in this case is given in order to demonstrate the insincerity and misrepresentation characterizing the action of Commissioner Maltbie in this instance."

In reply to Col. Williams, Commissioner Maltbie had this to say yesterday:

"No amount of personal vituperation should be allowed to confuse the issue. Col. Williams's companies opposed the installation of wheel guards, but their installation was ordered by the commission, and he now admits they are effective. His companies opposed the installation of air brakes and took the order of the commission to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which unanimously affirmed the order.

"He is now opposing the installation of fenders on cars operating in the outlying districts of Brooklyn, where cars are operated at high speed. Yet fenders are operated to the satisfaction of the companies in other districts in Greater New York and in other cities, and in Queens alone they have saved a score of human lives.

"The company has expressed its willingness to operate the present antiquated type of fender, has admitted that it is not the most effective type, and yet opposes the installation of a better type. If Col. Williams and his staff cannot find a more efficient type than they are operating, I am sure the commission and its engineers would be glad to assist them. When Col. Williams has read the opinion of the commission, which he confesses he has not done, he will be in a better position to speak of its contents."

FAILURE HITS VANDERBILT.

Harold S., J. P. Morgan & Co. and Others Hold Auto Company's Notes.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan & Co., William Earl Dodge, Robert Troescher, and Ralph Sanger are mentioned as creditors in the bankruptcy schedules of the Atlantic Vehicle Company of 357 Oraton Street, which were filed yesterday in Newark.

According to the figures Mr. Vanderbilt appears to be hardest hit by the failure. A short time ago he lent the vehicle company $5,000 worth of New York Central bonds, which the company pledged with Gray & Wilmerding, New York brokers, for a loan of $4,000. Mr. Vanderbilt also holds two notes for $12,500 each, said to be secured, and notes for $1,500 and $2,000 which are secured by the assignment of sums to be paid on certain contracts accepted by the firm before the failure.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Dodge held the company's notes for $10,000 jointly. Mr. Dodge also holds a note for $12,500, dated Oct. 17, 1913, and unsecured, together with another note for $10,000, dated June 19, 1913, which is secured by a debenture bond of the vehicle company bearing date of Dec. 2, 1912.

Mr. Sanger, who is Vice President and General Manager of the bankrupt company, appears as a creditor for $18,500 for cash advanced. He holds the firm's notes for that amount, unsecured.

Mr. Troescher has the company's note for $2,500, dated July 12, 1913. J. P. Morgan & Co. hold a note for $10,000, which is secured by the assignment of a contract for the building of five auto trucks for the Boston Edison Illuminating Company.

The assets of the concern include $6,500 worth of accounts receivable and $123,000, which is given as the value of the plant and stock in trade. The total liabilities, it is said, will amount to about $130,000.

Two Firemen Hurt in Collision.

In running to a small blaze in a Lexington Avenue kitchen yesterday afternoon, Engine 39, one of the biggest pieces of motor apparatus in the Fire Department, crashed into a Third Avenue elevated pillar at Sixty-second Street, and in the collision Lieut. Nelson and Engineer Owens were seriously hurt. Both men were thrown to the ground and are now in Flower Hospital, suffering from internal injuries.

Acton Mine Disaster Took 24 Lives.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19.—Complete exploration of the Alabama Fuel & Iron Company's mine No. 2 at Acton, in which an explosion occurred yesterday, showed that twenty-four men were killed and six hurt.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY

A Sale of Costume Blouses
at $15, $20, $25 & $35
Regularly $30 to $75—Real Bohemian and Venice laces, thread laces, hand-made sets, chiffons, crepe de chines, etc.

Fur-trimmed Silk-Velvet Suits
Values $85 and $110— at $58 & $65

Imported and Novelty Suits—Values to $175— at $95

Street & Semi-Dress Hats, $10 & $15
Formerly to $40—A splendid selection of the season's very smart styles, including a number of French models.

Fur-trimmed Silk-Velvet Wraps
Values $125 and $135— at $75 & $95

French Hand-made Dresses at $68
Value $100—For dancing and afternoon wear.

Evening Gowns—Values to $150—at $95

Coats—Values $75 to $85—at $50

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BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

To command the trade of the young men of New York has always been our aim. The large number of young men who daily take advantage of the great variety of styles and fabrics we show demonstrates our success. Each suit and overcoat sold at a price which never fails to bring new and old customers back.

Sack Suits	$18 to $50
Winter Overcoats	$18 to $75

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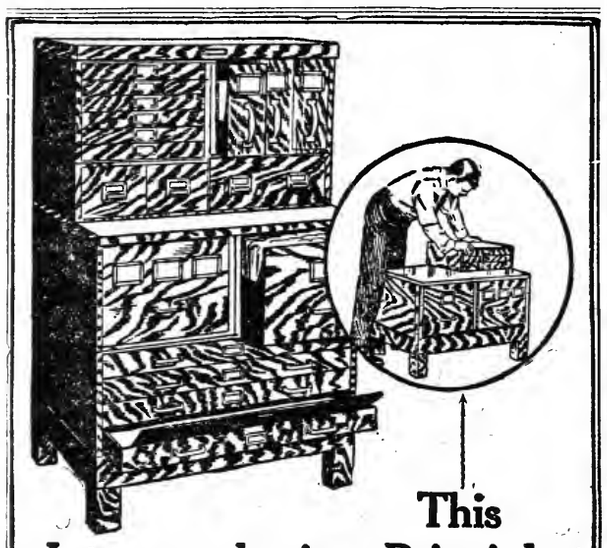
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY —— SUBWAY AT DOOR



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affords the greatest filing capacity per drawer, while saving much valuable floor space. Comes in handy units of various sizes for different purposes—*all interlocking*.

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We make the most complete line of standard steel office furniture in the country. Complete stock kept at our city branch. All ready NOW. Finished to resemble oak or mahogany. Also comes in a beautiful olive green. The ALLSTEEL line also includes steel desks and ALLSTEEL safes. Call and see the ALLSTEEL line or write for free catalog illustrated in colors.

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Out today—
with many helpfull
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for Christmas
The Criterion of Fashion
5¢
For December
On sale at newsstands
and by the merchants
who sell
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

Shaw

In a brilliant confession of faith gives his remedy for the social injustice of the world in the December METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE. In this daring contribution he takes hold of life where it pulses—love, marriage, money, business, religion, happiness—and coolly announces that he knows what's the matter. As Shaw himself says, "it is the most audacious, most brilliant plan of reform for the evils of Society and faults of modern Government since Marx electrified Europe with his doctrines of Socialism." Don't miss this brave, thought-provoking remedy, championed by a big-brained, interesting iconoclast, and sparkling with the keen wit of the most original man of our time. Read it to-night.

$500 *and 15 cents a word will be paid for the best letter replying to Mr. Shaw's article. These men will pick the winning letter:*
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
JACK LONDON, JAMES KEELEY.

Kipling

will be read when men are scheming to reach the stars. His first big story in years is an aeroplane story. "The Edge of the Evening" is Kipling in his best vein. An English lord, an American millionaire, an honored English judge and a journalist, the intimate of kings, are involved in the murder of two German military spies. Discovery means war between England and Germany. They are at their wits' ends to avert a catastrophe. How they save the day is a blood-tingling climax to the most notable short story published in an American magazine in a month of moons. Published *complete* in the December METROPOLITAN. Read it to-night.

In addition to these features and the regular departments, there are 5 brilliant short stories and 8 big India Tint Art Pages of Paintings, Sculpture and Drama. Also the third and best of Stanlaws' New American Girl Series—The Eastern Girl. Some one home will want to frame this creation. Reproduced in 6 colors by the new Rubber Off-Set Process—the last word in beautiful color printing.

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December edition is 375,000 copies. Circulation has DOUBLED in the last 14 months.

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All News-stands—TO-DAY—15 Cents

The comfortable, easy-to-read magazine with the big, beautiful pages.

FOUNDED 1827. FOUNDED 1827.

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Announce That They Will Hold

To-Day (Thursday) and Friday, November 20th and 21st

A Special Stock Reduction Sale

Of High Grade Merchandise

This sale becomes imperative for three important reasons

1st—*The various changes in the tariff—some already in effect—others to go into effect January 1st, 1914—necessitating a general revision of prices on a downward scale.*

2nd—*Our policy not to carry goods over from one season to another—we have decided to hold the reduction sale now instead of later in the season.*

3rd—*To make room for Holiday Goods—of which we now carry a larger and more complete and varied stock than in previous years.*

Silk Velvets and Plushes

IMPORTED BLACK VELVET—24 inch, very superior finish. Regular Price $3.00 yard. Sale Price **2.15**

IMPORTED HAIR LINE CHIFFON VELVETS—40 inch, choice range of colors. Regular Price $4.50 yard. Sale Price **3.35**

IMPORTED PLUSHES—42 inch, black and fashionable colors of the season. Regular Price $8.00 yard. Sale Price **5.50**

Dress Fabrics

Black and Colored Materials and Styles that are fashionable and of the better grades only.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE—36 inches wide, superior grade. Regular Price 85c yard. Sale Price **65c**

FIGURED WOOL CHALLIES—31 inches wide. A special lot of the finest French make. Choice small designs and borders. Regular Price 75c yard. Sale Price **45c**

TAILOR SUITINGS—44 to 54 inches wide, 1500 yards, comprising plain and fancy Cheviots, Navy Blue Cheviot, Mixed and Striped Suitings. Mannish effects, etc. Regular Prices $2.00 to $2.50 yard. Sale Price **1.15**

IMPORTED BROADCLOTH—50 inches wide. The latest Paris shades and black. Regular Price $2.50 yard. Sale Price **1.65**

ENGLISH CHEVIOTS—54 inches wide. The fashionable shades of Taupe, Brown, Green, Cadet, Navy, Purple and Leather. Regular Price $2.50 yard. Sale Price **1.95**

ENGLISH CORDUROYS—27 inches wide, fancy mixed effects, latest colorings. Regular Prices $1.35, $1.50 yard. Sale Price **1.20**

250 Fashionable
Tailor Suits, Coats & Dresses

FOR MISSES AND WOMEN.

New and attractive Models—Superior grade fashionable materials. A full range of sizes from 14 years to 42 bust.

75 TAILOR SUITS from our regular stock in a variety of models and colors; 14 years to 42 bust. Regular Price $38.00

100 COATS, suitable for day or evening wear. Made of Bayadere Broadcloth or Cut Velour. Two choice models, Blue, Black, Taupe, Mahogany. 14 years to 42 bust. Regular Price $40.00

75 DRESSES FOR AFTERNOON WEAR—Of Crepe Meteor, Granite, Crepe and Crepe de Chine in Navy, Taupe, Blue, Black. 14 years to 42 bust. Regular Price $35.00

SALE PRICE **24.50**

Lingerie and House Gowns

Women's fine Paris hand made and hand embroidered Garments of the latest models of the season.

NIGHT GOWNS—Of sheer Nainsook, "Poiret" model; fine eyelet embroidery; bolero effect, slashed skirt, hand scalloped. Regular Price $12.50. Sale Price **9.25**

NIGHT GOWNS—Of sheer Nainsook, design of eyelet embroidery, real Val. lace neck and sleeves. Regular Price $7.50. Sale Price **5.75**

"CULOTTE" COMBINATIONS—Of fine Nainsook, eyelet embroidery and real Val. lace on cover and drawer. Regular Price $9.50. Sale Price **7.50**

"CULOTTE" COMBINATIONS—Of fine Nainsook, envelope model, dainty scallop top and bottom. Regular Price $4.50. Sale Price **3.50**

CHEMISE DE BAL—Of fine Nainsook, dainty design and scallop, button on shoulder. Regular Price $3.75. Sale Price **2.75**

HOUSE GOWNS—Of French Flannel, pure wool, embroidered design, scallop, neck, sleeves and front. Regular Price $9.50. Sale Price **7.50**

ZANANA HOUSE GOWNS—Pure silk, unusual design, hand embroidered, silk lined. Regular Price $42.00. Sale Price **32.50**

PADDED SILK GOWNS—Silk lined, embroidered shawl collar. Regular Price $9.50. Sale Price **7.25**

300 Pairs
Fine White Wool Blankets

Very fine high grade Blankets of selected white sanitary wool, our standard quality, pink and blue borders, also plain white, wide silk ribbon bound.

SINGLE BED SIZE	Regular Price $9.00	Sale Price pair	**6.50**
" " "	" " 9.50	" " "	**7.00**
" " "	" " 10.50	" " "	**7.00**
" " "	" " 10.50	" " "	**7.85**
DOUBLE BED SIZE	" " 10.50	" " "	**7.85**
" " "	" " 11.00	" " "	**8.50**
" " "	" " 12.00	" " "	**9.85**
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE	" " 11.75	" " "	**9.50**
" " " " " "	" " 12.75	" " "	**10.00**
" " " " " "	" " 15.00	" " "	**12.75**

Fine Comfortables

LAMB'S WOOL FILLED—Silk top, border and back full size, choice selections of patterns and colors. Regular Price $8.00 each. Sale Price **6.75**

PLAIN SILK COVERS—Wool filled, full size. Regular Price $7.00 each. Sale Price **5.75**

Fashionable Laces

Our importations of this season, many of the designs shown on latest Paris models.

SHADOW DEMI-FLOUNCE—16 inches wide. Regular Price $2.95 yard. Sale Price **1.35**

SHADOW FLOUNCINGS—22 inches wide. Regular Price $3.85 yard. Sale Price **1.65**

CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS—27 inches wide. Regular Price $5.75 yard. Sale Price **2.95**

Imported Silks and Velvets

Rich and Choice Novelties, all this Season's, and made exclusively for Arnold, Constable & Co. by the leading manufacturers of Europe.

CANTON CREPES—40 inches wide, in a full line of the latest and most fashionable colorings, for Evening and Street wear. Regular Price $2.50 yard. Sale Price **1.75**

BROCADED SATIN METEORE—43½ inches wide, in 15 choice colorings, for Evening and Street wear. Regular Price $4.00 yard. Sale Price **2.75**

CREPE MARQUETTE—43 inches wide, a handsome crepe matelasse, in choice range of colorings, suitable for Wraps and Dresses. Regular Price $9.00 yard. Sale Price **5.50**

FAILLE ROYAL FACONNE—43½ inches wide, a handsome brocaded design, with Royal ground, very desirable for Wraps and Dresses. In a choice range of colorings. Regular Price $10.00 yard. Sale Price **6.00**

CREPE BROCHE—39 inches wide, in choice fashionable colorings. Regular Price $6.50 yard. Sale Price **4.50**

BROCADED STEEL METAL VOILES—41½ inches wide; this season's most fashionable fabric, choice range of colorings with steel metal broche. Regular Price $12.00 yard. Sale Price **6.75**

VOILE BROCHE METAL—42 inches wide. In a beautiful range of Evening shades with Silver Metal broche. Regular Price $15.00 yard. Sale Price **8.00**

VOILE CREPE FACONNE—37½ inches wide. In choice colorings of crepe grounds, brocaded in handsome design of Velvet. This season's latest. Regular Price $15.00 yard. Sale Price **9.50**

SATIN VELOUR FACONNE—39 inches wide. A handsome Velvet broche, on satin ground, choice range of colorings. Regular Price $15.00 yard. Sale Price **8.50**

VOILE FACONNE VELOUR—39 inches wide. A handsome Brocaded Velvet, on all silk Voile ground, choice range of colorings. Regular Price $12.00 yard. Sale Price **7.00**

Also a large assortment of VELVETS on CREPE, VOILE and SATIN grounds, in rich and handsome designs; all new this season. Suitable for Wraps, Cloaks, Suits and Dresses. Regular Prices $12.00 to $15.00 yard. Sale Price **8.50**

Regular Prices $8.00 to $9.50 yard. Sale Price **6.50**

Latest Paris Model
Waists and Blouses

Select Styles for Women and Misses; all are reproductions of the best Paris models of the season and are specially arranged for this sale at liberal concessions from our already low regular prices.

CHIFFON BLOUSES—"Madonna," over fine lace, silk girdle. Regular Price $22.50. Sale Price **18.50**

CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—With black silk lace and fur trimming. Regular Price $19.75. Sale Price **16.50**

COLORED SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Lace and Crepe Chiffon trimmings. Regular Price $18.50. Sale Price **14.00**

CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—In suit shades; trimmed with fancy silk and frills. Regular Price $14.75. Sale Price **10.00**

CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Over Chiffon, fur trimmed long sleeves. Regular Price $12.50. Sale Price **8.50**

CHIFFON CLOTH WAISTS—In colors, white Vestee of silk. Net frills. Regular Price $7.50. Sale Price **5.00**

HABUTAI SILK BLOUSES—In white and black, hemstitched frills.

EMBROIDERED VOILE BLOUSES—Net frills, long sleeves.

BATISTE WAISTS—Hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Regular Prices $3.00 and $3.50.

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Size 42 x 38½	**16c** each	Size 63 x 99	**62c** each
Size 45 x 38½	**18c** each	Size 72 x 99	**68c** each
Size 50 x 38½	**20c** each	Size 81 x 99	**74c** each
Size 54 x 38½	**22c** each	Size 90 x 99	**82c** each
		Size 90 x 108	**90c** each

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD—Our own special importation; beautifully embroidered and Scalloped and Hand Hemstitched:

SHEETS—Size 72 x 108. Regularly $5.50 Pair **4.25**

SHEETS—Size 90 x 108. Regularly $6.75 Pair **5.25**

PILLOW CASES—Size 22 x 36. Regularly $1.85 Pair **1.40**

PILLOW CASES—Size 25 x 36. Regularly $2.00 Pair **1.55**

FRENCH SHEETS—Finest quality imported, Hand Hemstitched; Single and Double Sizes:

"THE MARIE ANTOINETTE" of fine French Madapolam. Regularly $10.50 Pair **7.50**

"THE VICTOIRE" of Finest French Percale. Regularly $15.00 and $17.50 Pair **11.50** and **14.00**

High Grade Gloves

The most fashionable kinds for Evening and Street wear.

GLACE—20 button length, finest quality, white only. Regular Price, $4.50 pair. Sale Price **3.35**

GLACE—16 button length, finest quality, in white, champagne and black. Regular Price, $3.50 pair. Sale Price **2.75**

GLACE—16 button length, superior quality, white only. Regular Price, $3.00 pair. Sale Price **2.10**

WASHABLE DOESKIN—1 clasp and 1 button, in white. Regular Price, $1.25 pair. Sale Price **90c**

GLACE CAPE—Medium weight, P X M seams, 1 clasp, in tan and white. Regular Price, $1.25 pair. Sale Price **90c**

GLACE—1 clasp P. K in the finest quality in all white—also white with black stitching. Regular Price, $1.50 pair. Sale Price **1.05**

Housekeeping Linens

Table Cloths and Napkins of heavy Double Damask, Prices adjusted to meet new Tariff changes. A great variety of patterns and sizes.

TABLE CLOTHS—Size 2x2 yards. Regular Price $3.75. Sale Price, each **3.35**

TABLE CLOTHS—Size 2x2½ yards. Regular Price $5.00. Sale Price, each **4.25**

TABLE CLOTHS—Size 2x3 yards. Regular Price $6.50. Sale Price, each **4.75**

TABLE CLOTHS—Size 2½x2½ yards. Regular Price $6.00. Sale Price, each **4.75**

TABLE CLOTHS—Size 2½x3 yards. Regular Price $7.50. Sale Price, each **6.00**

NAPKINS TO MATCH—Breakfast size. Regular Price $3.75. Sale Price, dozen **3.25**

NAPKINS TO MATCH—Dinner size. Regular Price $5.50. Sale Price, dozen **4.65**

FINE LINEN TOWELS—Old Bleach Towels, Ireland's best production in fine linen Huckaback, with hemstitched ends, plain or Damask borders. Fine, heavy and very absorbent. Regular Price $7.00. Sale Price, dozen **5.85**

Regular Price $7.50. Sale Price, dozen **6.25**

Regular Price $3.50. Sale Price, dozen **2.95**

BATH TOWELS—Late shipment, large assortment, soft and luxurious with hemmed ends, white and colored borders. Regular Price $3.00, $3.75, $6.00. Sale Price, doz. **2.65, 3.15, 5.25**

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SHEETS—Size 63 x 99.	Plain Hem **67c** each.	Hemstitched	**78c** each
SHEETS—Size 72 x 99.	Plain Hem **73c** each.	Hemstitched	**83c** each
SHEETS—Size 81 x 99.	Plain Hem **80c** each.	Hemstitched	**92c** each
SHEETS—Size 90 x 99.	Plain Hem **88c** each.	Hemstitched	**98c** each
SHEETS—Size 90 x 108.	Plain Hem **95c** each.	Hemstitched	**1.05** each
PILLOW CASES—Size 42 x 38½	Plain Hem **17c** each.	Hemstitched	**22c** each
PILLOW CASES—Size 45 x 38½	Plain Hem **19c** each.	Hemstitched	**24c** each
PILLOW CASES—Size 50 x 38½	Plain Hem **21c** each.	Hemstitched	**26c** each
PILLOW CASES—Size 54 x 38½	Plain Hem **24c** each.	Hemstitched	**29c** each

Latest Neckwear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

MARABOUT AND OSTRICH COLLARS—Shaped, finished Chenille tassels, natural and black. Regular Price $5.75. Sale Price **3.75**

MARABOUT COLLARS—Shaped, finished Chenille tassels, natural and black. Regular Price $4.75. Sale Price **2.95**

SHOULDER COLLARS—Daintily embroidered on fine net; colors, ecru and white. Regular Price $2.15. Sale Price **1.85**

GUIMPES—Mousseline de Sole, trimmed with embroidered Chiffon bands and Roman pearl buttons; high neck, sleeveless. Regular Price $4.75. Sale Price **3.75**

FICHUS—Fine net, finished fine pleating all around. Regular Price $2.50. Sale Price **1.95**

VESTEES—Plain and fancy figured Satins, strictly tailored. Regular Price $1.75. Sale Price **1.35**

GIRDLES—Satin, Roman plaids, stripes and plain colors, finished heavy knotted fringe. Regular Price $4.75. Sale Price **3.75**

AUTOMOBILE HOODS—Fine quality plush, veil and strings of Chiffon. Regular Price $4.75. Sale Price **3.75**

Men's Furnishings

The season's best and most fashionable productions at very special price reductions.

PURE SILK "YEAR ROUND" SHIRTS—Wonderful assortment of desirable styles and qualities. Consisting of every high grade shirt (Crepes excepted) in our stock with many new ones added. Light and tinted grounds. Regular Prices $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 each. Sale Price **3.25**

PURE SILK SHIRTS—All medium weight tub silks in pencil and group stripings. A crisp and serviceable shirting of fine texture. Regular Price $4.50 each. Sale Price **2.65**

1914 ADVANCE CREPE SHIRTS—Finest woven colored cotton crepes. All neat stripes on light grounds. From advance pieces just off the looms. Regular Price $2.50 each. Sale Price **1.65**

NEW TAFFETA FLANNEL SHIRTS—A new lot of unusually fine patterns. From our own flannels and exclusive with us at this price. Regular Price $2.50 each. Sale Price **1.45**

SILK AND SILK KNITTED NECKWEAR—All the popular wide knitted four-in-hands and thousands of strictly high grade cravatings made in large open end shapes. Regular Prices $1.00, $1.50 each. Sale Price **50c**

TAFFETA FLANNEL PAJAMAS—Made from our regular shirtings. Full sizes and handsomely tailored and trimmed. Regular Price $5.00 each. Sale Price **2.65**

FINEST FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS—Extra heavy and warm. Neat patterns only. All extra large patterns in every size. Regular Price $2.00 each. Sale Price **1.40**

HEAVY MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS—All with collar on and cut on roomy pattern. Sizes 15 to 20. Regular Price $1.25 each. Sale Price **75c**

Men's Rainproof and Other
Top Coats

PRIESTLEY'S OWN GABARDINE RAIN COATS—These celebrated and most popular of all rain coats in the much wanted olive tan shades. Convertible or military collars with English raglan shoulders. Box or belted models. Lined yoke and sleeves. Also blue and Oxford gray cravenette gabardine coats. Regular Prices $16.50, $18.00, $19.50. Sale Price **12.75**

CRAVENETTE TWEED TOP COATS—Medium and heavy weight utility coats. Stylish and conservative for street wear for everyday use. Lined sleeves and yoke. Convertible or storm collars. Black and white mixtures, grays and browns. Regular Prices $27.50 to $30.00. Sale Price **19.50**

CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS—Heavy winter weights for men and young men. Plain and plaid backs. Single or double breasted, notch, shawl or convertible collar. Hand tailored throughout. Satin lined yoke and sleeves. Colors are navy, gray, brown and mixtures. Regular Prices $28.00 to $32.00. Sale Price **21.00**

Tunics and Jackets

This season's latest models direct from Paris—creations of one of the most noted designers of out-of-the-usual styles.

SHORT MODEL TUNICS—In jacket effects on net and chiffon, some beaded in all-over crystal beads and self-color embroidery in the following fashionable colors: Ochre, violet, taupe, petunia, apple green, rose, pink, American beauty, sky, navy and cornflower blue. Regular Price $25.00. Sale Price **13.50**

SHORT JACKETS—Vest effects, on chiffon and net, elaborately beaded in all of the season's leading evening shades. Value $20.00. Sale Price **9.85**

Linen Handkerchiefs

For Men and Women—Very superior grades of the best makes from our regular stock at special price reductions.

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN—⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regular Price $4.00 dozen. Sale Price **2.85**

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN—⅛ and ¼ inch hem. Regular Price $6.00 dozen. Sale Price **3.85**

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MEN'S PURE LINEN—½ and ½ inch hem. Regular Price $7.00 dozen. Sale Price **4.85**

To insure prompt delivery embroidery orders should be placed as early as possible.

Veilings and Veils

MINARET MESH VEILINGS—Newest designs (Black only). Regular Price 45c yard. Sale Price **28c**

STORM QUEEN CHIFFON VEILS—Black, white and colors. Regular Price $2.25 each. Sale Price **1.95**

OMBRE CHIFFON VEILS—New color combination. Regular Price $3.95 each. Sale Price **3.25**

Women's High Grade
Hosiery and Underwear

A selection of the finest grades carried by us at liberal reductions in prices.

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Black or white silk hose with richly embroidered insteps. Regular Price $3.50 Pair. Sale Price **2.25**

PURE THREAD INGRAIN BLACK SILK HOSE—Heavy weight. Regular Price $2.75 pair. Sale Price **2.25**

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK HOSE—Medium weight with extra double spliced heels and toes. Regular Price $1.50 pair. Sale Price **1.10**

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Medium weight, black, white, and all the most wanted new colors. Regular Price $1.00 pair. Sale Price **78c**

ITALIAN SILK VESTS—White or Pink, French band top, embroidered and reinforced. Regular Price $3.25 each. Sale Price **2.50**

ITALIAN SILK UNION SUITS—White, with richly embroidered fronts; fully reinforced, lace trimmed neck. Regular Price $8.00 each. Sale Price **6.50**

CHINA SILK VESTS—Swiss ribbed, with elaborate hand crocheted tops and shoulders. Regular price $3.00, $4.25, $8.00 each. Sale Price **2.50 3.25 6.00**

PURE SILK UNION SUITS—Swiss ribbed, low neck. Regular Price $8.00 each. Sale Price **6.50**

Leather Goods and Umbrellas

WOMEN'S HAND BAGS—A large assortment of the newest styles, including many odd and novel single pieces. Various shapes, leathers and colors. Grouped in one lot. Regular Prices $5.00, $6.00, $7.00. Sale Price **3.50**

TRAVELLING BAGS—All discontinued lines. Many fine pigskin and walrus bags in the lot. English frames sewn in and imported trimmings. Regular Price $13.50 to $15.00. Sale Price **10.50**

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WOMEN'S HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS—A wonderful collection of all strictly fine handles of Pearl, Gold Plated, Sterling Silver, Sterling trimmed, Pearl and Silver, Gunmetal and Ivory. All the long stylish shapes and fine taffeta silk coverings. Regular Prices $4.00, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50. Sale Price **2.95**

MEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS—Pure silk coverings, with handles of Horn, Sterling Trimmed, Inlaid, Buck and Carved Woods. An entire sample line of handles and many novel and odd pieces. Regular Prices $4.50 to $6.00. Sale Price **2.95**

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RESINOL SOAP FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

A toilet soap that *helps* your skin and hair

ANY soap will clean your skin—a five-cent bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion.

But you know that laundry soap contains harsh drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it.

Many toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali, though in less degree. Even wonderfully scented imported soaps, for which women pay three and four dollars a cake, are not free from it. A French scientist says the average is 4½% free alkali.

Resinol Soap, costing but 25 cents a cake, contains absolutely no free alkali, but to it are added the Resinol balsams. These give it a wholesome, refreshing odor, and soothing, antiseptic properties which tend to prevent skin irritations, to clear the complexion, and to keep the hair rich and lustrous.

There is no artificial coloring matter in Resinol Soap. Its rich coppery brown is entirely due to the Resinol balsams.

You will find Resinol Soap wherever toilet goods are sold. For guest-room size cake, free, write Dept. 5-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

FOOTBALL---SPEEDWAY RACING---JOHNSON TO BOX MORAN

MARTING AND DUNN WORRY COACHES

Neither Player Is Now Fit to Enter Harvard Game—Guernsey for Full Back?

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—The injured knees of Henry Marting and Dave Dunn are making trouble for the Yale football coaches. Dunn was unable to play to-day in the first scrimmaging of the week, the only actual football which the coaches will order for the Harvard game. Dunn probably will not start the game Saturday at Cambridge, although he may be available for part of the play. The coaches to-day tried Otis Guernsey in his place and the chances are that he will be sent against the Crimson as first string selection for full back.

Guernsey's career has been meteoric. He and Jack Blossom, the baseball Captain, were fellow athletes at the Taft School, and Guernsey captained the freshman eleven last Fall. He has been substitute half back all the Fall and only succeeded Hal Pumpelly for the Princeton game as pinch drop kicker because of the injured knee of that player. His goal yielded Yale her only score in the Princeton match, but he showed general football enough for him to be thrust into the vacancy at full back when Dunn's knee failed to respond to treatment after the game. Unless he retires from the Harvard game, Pumpelly will have practically no chance of getting into the game, even as a substitute, as Guernsey is superior to Pumpelly in even the drop kicking specialty.

Marting was at snap back to-day, but limped appreciably. Russell Cooney, the former guard, is being groomed for his place in case his lameness does not improve, but Trainer Mack said to-night that he expected to have Marting sound as a gold nugget before Saturday.

There is just a possibility of the final selection of "Red" Brann for right end, displacing Carter, whose knee is not quite right, but Carter fought through to-day's practice and was in gilt edge form. Fifteen minutes' driving play to-day showed the 'Varsity attack irresistible against a scrub eleven that included the first 'Varsity substitutes and Capt. Sheldon and Half Back Easton of the freshman team that closed its season last Saturday. Two scores were quickly reeled off, Knowles taking the ball across for a touchdown and Guernsey sending a leather over the cross piece for a field goal. The 'Varsity was not held during the trip down the field on either occasion.

Following the scrimmaging the scrubs were given the ball fifteen minutes and rammed the 'Varsity with Harvard formations that seemed to have no carrying power. A series of moves, labelled "Brickley plays," were thrown back with a loss. Guernsey's goal closed the practice. He sent the ball over from the thirty-five-yard line, one of the neatest plays of the season. Visiting coaches included Fred Daly, the former Yale Captain, now Williams College coach; Sam Hammond, George Goss, Jim Rodgers, and Burr Chamberlin.

To-day's practice closed Yale field work for the season and marked the end of that historic gridiron and grandstand plant. The occasion was celebrated by an undergraduate parade of 1,500 to the field, where the players, coaches, and the old field were cheered as a farewell for everybody. The substitutes piled up their old uniforms, blankets, and pieces of football equipment on the gridiron, set fire to it and danced around, singing their famous "Omega Lambda Chi" song.

The regular squad of 30 players was announced to-night to leave to-morrow at 2 o'clock. They will have a special car which will be detached from the regular express at Auburndale about 5 o'clock. Another squad will leave here Saturday mornng to reinforce the Yale squad in the Stadium.

The squad leaving here to-morrow does not include Oakes, Madden, Castles, Malcolm and Roberts.

The players chosen are as follows:

Capt. Ketcham and Marting, centres; Pendleton, Cooney, Harbison, Arnold, Robinson, Caldwell, end Way, guards; Talbott, Warren, Loughbridge, and Stillman, tackles; Avery, Carter, Brann, Hubbard, and Washburn, ends; Wilson, Wheeler, and Hammer, quarter backs; Knowles, Ainsworth, MacLeish, Taylor, Wieer, and Cornell, half backs, and Dunn, Guerney, and Pumpelly, full backs.

HAUGHTON IS CONFIDENT.

Harvard Coach Tells Students That Crimson Will Beat Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—Except for a brisk drill on signals to-morrow before a throng of undergraduates who will come down to the Stadium to sing their songs and cheer their team, the Harvard 'Varsity eleven is ready for Saturday's big game with Yale. For two hours the men were on the field this afternoon, busy every moment, although there was no scrimmaging. After running through their plays the regulars lined up for dummy work against the scrubs, who after putting all the football that the scouts have brought up from New Haven, stood up against the Varsity attack, but without tackling the man carrying the ball. All except two of the regulars were in this long drill, the absentees being Rex Hitchcock and Bradlee.

Hitchcock turned his lame ankle in the Brown game, and although he covered it up in Monday's drill, he now is a little lame, and no chance was taken with him to-day. Bradlee is also unable to get up speed without showing lameness, but the week's rest is expected to bring him around into trim.

Much attention was given the kickers this afternoon, Brickley kicking goals and coming through with the great majority of his tries. Mahan's punting also is right up to the mark, and much is expected of him in the Yale game.

The coach rushed the team to all parts of the field, putting down a football and quizzing the players on what play should be used according to the position of the ball, the distance to be gained, and the down. Later Haughton, working the team on defence for drop kicks, pulled off a couple of goals in true 1898 form. In fact, to-day Haughton's old Captain, Ben Dibblee, Captain-leader of the 1898 Crimson 'Varsity that beat Yale in a 17 to 0 game, was on the field, as were Bob McKay and Paul Hollister, besides Richmond Fearing, the tennis and racquet player, who is one of the very few Harvard men distinguished for having won 'Varsity letters in three branches of sport. Fearing was in college twenty years ago.

To-night the entire student body turned out in the college yard and marched to the Union for a mass meeting at which songs and cheers were again rehearsed. Percy Haughton addressed the boys and said that his team was ready to play its best game, which would be needed to beat this year's Yale team, which has come along so fast in the late season. He is confident that Harvard will win.

To-morrow the players will be taken to the Vesper Country Club at Tyngsboro, Mass. They will not play any football, however, as their clothes will be left behind. The trip is taken to provide a good rest. Saturday morning the eleven will return to Cambridge, arriving a few hours before the game.

ARMY FORWARD PASSES FAIL.

Cadets Sing and Yell — Getting Ready for Big Game Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Urged on by their six hundred fellow cadets assembled in the stands, who hurled defiance to the Navy in songs and yells, the army continued their secret work to-day in preparation for the game with the middies in New York Nov. 29. The plays that will be used against Springfield on Saturday were also rehearsed in a forty-five minute scrimmage with the scrubs with good effect. Capt. Hoge and Milburn each scored touchdowns. Hoge was the only one of the regular back field men in the rough work today. Hodgson is still out of it and Hobbs was used only in the punting drill. Benedict, Woodruff, and McEwan had a long drill at the kicking game. Woodruff's work was good, but Benedict and McEwan had a hard time locating the goal posts in the goal from placement practice.

Coach Daly waxed wroth when the Army's forward pass drill went to smash again to-day. This part of the workout was far from satisfactory. McEwan's place at centre was taken by Waddell. Prichard was in for a few minutes at quarter back, Doe doing the bulk of the work. The latter behaved well in the position. Huston watched the line men work from the sideline. His improvement is slow.

Assemblyman-elect Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Garrison, Captain of Harvard, '99, assisted the coaches in charge of the Army forwards in to-day's practice.

Navy Team Averages 183 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—Fast work continued during the practice of the Naval Academy team this afternoon. After some preliminary work, in which special attention was given to kicking, passing, and signal practice, there was a spirited line-up against the scrubs. Leonard, who has been on the sick list, has entirely recovered and was in the line-up for a larger part of the afternoon. Nicholls and Mitchell were both at quarter, and other men used in the back field were Meyers, Failing, Harrison, Blodgett, Miles, and Alexander.

The official figures of the weights of the players show that the team will be one of the heaviest, if not the heaviest, that ever represented the Naval Academy. The average of the whole team is 183 10-11 pounds, that of the line 186¾ pounds and that of the back field 177¾ pounds.

Cornell Guards Against Fumbling.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 19.—For more than an hour on a wet gridiron the Cornell 'Varsity football team repulsed the attack of the strong scrub eleven, which used for the most part the Pennsylvania plays as the scouts had reported them. The scrubs were unable to make any headway against the 'Varsity, the secondary defense being particularly alert to block forward passes and trick plays. The practice was the most encouraging of the week, and developed improvement on the part of the Cornell backfield, which pleased the coaches a good deal. Collyar, Philippi, and Lahr, who only got into the regular backfield position two weeks ago, not only showed more speed in getting started, but their plunges were better directed, and there was nowhere as near so much uncertain handling of the ball as in the Lafayette game, when fumbling marred a lot of the play. Based on to-day's showing, the coaches are hopeful that fumbling will be practically eliminated by the time the team goes out on Franklin Field.

SPEEDWAY BRUSHING CLOSES FOR SEASON

Denver and Oakland Boy Match Race, However, Is Postponed Until Sunday.

The Fall racing season on the Harlem Speedway concluded yesterday after two postponements due to the inclement weather of the past two Sundays. The season just ended was considered from all angles to be the most successful in the history of the drive, and with an interesting card of twelve events the closing racing and the cup presentation which followed served as a fitting climax. Three special races were carded for the final day's sport, but one of these a match race between Nathan Straus's gray gelding Denver and James A. Murphy's bay gelding Oakland Boy was declared off and will be contested next Sunday. At the beginning of the afternoon's brushing a heavy mist overhung the half-mile stretch, and the surface covering was heavy and not just suited for fast going.

This was largely responsible for the calling off of the Denver-Oakland Boy race, but it was stated that in view of the poor condition of the drive in the early morning, Mr. Murphy had his horse worked several heats, thinking it would be impossible for the race and under the conditions did not care to send the horse out against Denver after these workouts. Mr. Straus was out behind Denver and brushed the speedy veteran gray a half dozen heats.

A number of exciting finishes were seen, particularly a dead heat in the Class A. A. A. pace between J. J. Archibald's bay mare Fanny D., driven by John Lawrence and H. Crossman's bay mare Bessie Pandit. The first two heats showed each horse a winner, and their third meeting showed both on even terms at the finish line after a whipping drive in the last 100 yards. To determine the supremacy a fourth heat was necessary in which the Pandit mare came home first, winning the race.

I. V. Hunt's famous pacing mare Clover Patch, in another special class for sidewheelers, was pitted against the bay mare Pickles of the Murphy stable and annexed the victory in straight heats. Both heats were close, and the time of the first heat, 1:03 1-8, made by the Hunt mare, was considered exceptionally fast under the track conditions. When the brushing was concluded a party of 200 club members and guests went to the club rooms in Dyckman Street, where eleven silver cups were presented by Dr. John H. Ferster to the owners of the season's highest point winners. The cups were divided, five for pacers and five for trotters, with the eleventh going to the champion colt. Irving V. Hunt scored a double victory by heading the list of both pacers and trotters. His champion mare Clover Patch took first cup for pacers with a tally of 28 points for the season's work, and his trotter Fair Maiden topped the list of winners in its class with 24 points. Second cup for pacers went to H. Crossman's Bessie Pandit, with seventeen tallies, and a four-cornered tie resulted for the remaining three cups between Funston, Sidney Patchen, Ouida, and Guerilla.

On the toss to decide the three winners of cups E. Bass, owner of Funston, drew the blank and was eliminated. Vermont Bellini, Belle Isle, and Eva Tanguay finished in the order named behind Fair Maiden, with a two-cornered tie between Kippewa and The Trip, the toss favoring Kippewa. Impromptu brushing will be continued next Sunday and the match race, weather permitting.

Indiana Taking It Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 19.—The Carlisle Indians put in a light afternoon practice to-day, only running through signals after usual fundamentals. Coach Warner is trying to keep his men keen, and has every hope now of keeping up till team until Thanksgiving. Several new formations were introduced at signal drill, but they could hardly be in shape for use before the game with Brown at Providence.

JOHNSON TO BOX MORAN.

Heavyweights to Battle for World's Title at Paris in January.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion, was matched to-day to fight Frank Moran in this city during the second week of January, 1914, for the heavyweight championship of the world. Two clubs, the Nouveau Cirque and the Wonderland Français, are now bidding for the match, and the decision will be made known Saturday.

The Nouveau Cirque, which holds its bouts at the Velodrome D'Hiver in Passy, will seat 30,000 persons, and it has offered Johnson 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, with 25 per cent. for Moran. Arrangements have already been made for taking moving pictures of the fight. The Wonderland Club, which is under the control of Theodore Vienne, the leading fight promoter of France, will submit its bid to-morrow. It is said that both parties favor Vienne's club, as the fight would be held in Luna Park, Paris, thereby drawing a great society crowd.

Johnson is very anxious to defend his title because of the recent action of the International Boxing Union, which declared the championship vacant. The report that Johnson finds it necessary to re-enter the ring because of low finances is erroneous as the champion and his wife have jewels valued at $30,000. Johnson recently took over an apartment rented at $100 per month and has purchased a new automobile.

SHUGRUE DEFEATS HARVEY.

Jersey City Lightweight Has Eight Rounds in Bout at Fairmont A. C.

Joe Shugrue, the Jersey City lightweight, clearly outclassed Johnny Harvey of New York in a ten-round bout at the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx last night. Several times in the late rounds of the contest it appeared as if the Jerseyite would be able to knockout his opponent but Harvey managed to stay on his feet all the time until the final bell sounded a welcome relief. The New Yorker bled from the nose and mouth during the greater part of the bout and his eyes were swollen at the close.

In only two of the ten rounds did the New Yorker show to advantage, Shugrue having a decided advantage in the other eight. Harvey's two rounds were the first and fourth. In the opener, before Shugrue really warmed up to the struggle, Harvey jabbed the New Jersey boy repeatedly with his left hand and got very little return. In the fourth Harvey shook up Shugrue with a hard left swing to the jaw and followed up the advantage so well that Shugrue found it to his advantage to clinch.

Aside of these two rounds Harvey ran a poor second. Shugrue was the aggressor all the way, and did telling work with both hands. Harvey relied principally on his right, but his more experienced opponent kept out of range, and many of the New Yorker's hard swings were wasted in the air. Harvey got over one right swing which cut Shugrue's right eye. This was the only mark that the Jerseyite carried from the ring. At the finish Harvey was very tired from his efforts, while Shugrue was going as well as at any stage of the bout. The ringside weights were 136½ pounds for Shugrue and 135 pounds for Harvey.

In the ten-round semi-final Battling Reddy gained the honors over Young Marino. It was a fast contest all the way, with Reddy showing more cleverness and a better knowledge of boxing. He kept close to his opponent all the time and did his most effective work at close range. Reddy weighed 117 pounds and Marino 115¼ pounds.

Fencing at New York Turn Verein

The New York University fencing team had its first tournament of the season against the New York Turn Verein team last night. The collegians were coached by Capt. George Reimherr and the fencing master, Charles Coch. The members of the New York University team are Harold Maroney, W. Friend, Charles Dellen, and W. P. Miller.

Williams Freshmen Win.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 19.—The Williams College freshmen sprung a big surprise here to-day by beating the sophomores 7 to 0 in the annual under-class football contest.

TAFT SPEAKS AT GOLF ANNIVERSARY

St. Andrews Club Celebrates Twenty-fifth Year of Game in America.

William H. Taft, formar President of the United States, whose golfing proclivities are well known, paid a tribute to his favorite game last night by his presence at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the St. Andrews Golf Club at Delmonico's. He joined his fellow-golfers at tha "nineteenth hole."

To all golfers the silver jubilee of St. Andrews marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the royal and ancient game in the United States, for it was John Reid, the guest of honor last night, and a few colleagues who brought the game to America.

Tables were set for 200, and the ancient cross of St. Andrew, tha club emblem, together with a plentiful supply of American flags, furnished the chief scheme of decoration. Austen G. Fox, President of the club, was the toastmaster and introduced as the first speaker the venerable Mr. Reid, who told of his part in American golf.

Then came Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Vice President of St. Andrews. In a witty speech he bared the faults of his clubmates in merciless fashion, closing with a parody on the philosophy of Aristotle as applied to golf. I. Irving Fletcher further elucidated on the philosophy of the game and told in witty fashion of his experiences in bunkers and hazards.

Owing to an address in Brooklyn at the Hamilton Club, former President Taft was late in arriving. In fact, it was nearly midnight before the far-driving erstwhile Chief Executive put in an appearance. None the less his reception was cordial in the extreme. He spoke extemporaneously, and told of his pleasure at being present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of his pet game in the United States. He told in humorous fashion a few of his golfing experiences.

Seated on the dias were such famous men as Justice Reid, Nicholas Murray Butler, Walter J. Travis, former international champion; Louis B. Stoddard, and F. S. Douglas, former national champions; H. C. Tallmadge, William H. Taft, P. F. Murphy, Robert C. Watson, President United States Golf Association; William F. Morgan, H. J. Whigham, one of the early national title holders; John B. Upham, and Max Behr.

Coach Sheldon to Quit Indiana.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 19.—Indiana University is on the lookout for a football coach. Coach James Sheldon, who has been directing Indiana's football teams for eight years, has announced that he will retire after next Saturday's game here with Purdue, which closes the season. There is a strong sentiment among students and particularly the alumni for an Eastern man to succeed Sheldon. A number of Yale, Harvard and Princeton gridiron players are consideration. A man who is capable of coaching both the football and baseball teams is being urged by many of the alumni.

Purdue's Coach Ill with Malaria.

LAFAYETT, Ind., Nov. 19.—Andrew Smith, Purdue University's football coach, has been stricken with malaria and to-day it was said he probably would not be able to handle the squad again this season. Coach Smith's illness at this time is regarded as a hard blow, as it comes on the eve of the boilermakers' most important game of the season —that with their old rivals, Indiana, at Bloomington next Saturday. Coach Smith has been in poor health all Fall, suffering from malaria, but refused to quit his work until given positive orders by his physician yesterday.

Phillips-Andover Football Captain.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Phillips-Andover academy football team, this afternoon, Stewart H. Buckie of Grand Junction, Tenn., was elected Captain of the team for the next season. Buckie played end last year and was in school this year, but was ineligible.

NEWS OF THE BOXERS.

Manager Billy Gibson of the Garden A. C. announced yesterday that he still has hopes of staging the bout between Carl Morris and Jess Willard at Madison Square Garden Dec. 2, although no action has yet been taken toward raising Willard's suspension by the State Athletic Commission. Willard boxes George Rodel, the Boer heavyweight, in a ten-round bout at Milwaukee to-day, and he will leave Milwaukee to-morrow for this city. It is his intention to appear before the commission, and it is likely that both Manager Gibson of the Garden A. C. and Manager Murray of the Buffalo club, which caused Willard's suspension, will also attend the hearing. It is thought that arrangements satisfactory to the Buffalo promoters will be made for Willard's appearance here on Dec. 2, and his appearance at the Buffalo club at a later date.

Tommy Bergen of Lewiston, Me., known in boxing circles as the Lewiston Bearcat, has become totally blind during the last few days, and experts on eye troubles have declared that his sight will never return. Bergen came to New York more than a year ago, and since his arrival here he performed often at local clubs. He was noted more for his ruggedness and ability to take punishment than for his cleverness as a boxer. His last appearance in the ring was only three weeks ago against Tommy Teague, the Brooklyn middleweight. Collections for the benefit of the unfortunate boxer are being taken up at various boxing clubs. He will be taken back to his home in Lewiston this week.

William Rothwell, former featherweight champion, who was known in boxing circles as Young Zulu, accepted the position of boxing instructor and referee at the Canadian A. C. of Montreal. The club is the leading boxing organization of Montreal and the gymnasium where bouts are held every two weeks will accommodate a crowd of almost 2,000 people. The club membership includes many of the most prominent citizens of Montreal.

Johnny Dundee and his manager, Scotty Montieth, have gone to New Orleans, where Dundee is booked for a ten-round bout with Charley White of Chicago on Thanksgiving Day. Shortly after their return from the Southern city the pair will start on their third transcontinental journey of the present year, as Dundee has been signed for the New Year's Day bout at Tom McCarey's Vernon arena.

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Besides, The Claridge kitchen exists for the purpose of disclosing and accentuating the palatability of foods, and not to disguise its absence by excessive seasoning and sauces.

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PECK & SON, rosewood, good shape	$250	$60
KIMBALL, Rosewood, fancy	300	115
STODDARD, mahogany, perfect	300	150
CABLE, mahogany, good tone and action	325	160
WEBSTER, mahogany, like new	325	165
WEBSTER, rosewood, good shape	400	175
SOHMER, Cabinet, upright, like new	400	235
MARSHALL & WENDELL, mahogany, perfect	375	240
HAINES BROS., mahogany case	350	260
HARDMAN, mahogany, Colonial design	375	260
KNABE, mahogany, beautiful tone and case	500	330
KNABE, birdseye maple, Empire case	700	390
KNABE, mahogany, latest design	550	395

UPRIGHTS—*Continued*

	Formerly.	Now.
STEINWAY, almost new, mahogany, vertegrand	800	410
KNABE, Mission art case	650	495

GRANDS.

	Formerly.	Now.
WEBER, Parlor Grand, excellent	900	$240
CHICKERING, Parlor Grand, perfect	1000	295
STECK MAHOGANY, Baby, like new	700	390
HARDMAN, Rosewood, Baby, new	700	440
HAINES BROS., mahogany, latest model	700	460
KNABE, Baby Rosewood, remodelled like new	550	485
MASON & HAMLIN, Baby, just like new	800	530
KNABE, Mignonette, excellent	700	595
STEINWAY BABY, perfect shape	900	665
KNABE, Baby Mahogany, Artist used only	950	675

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	Formerly.	Now.
1 APOLLO PLAYER PIANO, mahogany	$600	$290
4 MAHOGANY, 88-Note, latest type player pianos	850	345
STANLEY PLAYER, mahogany	450	365
MARSHALL & WENDELL, Player Piano, mission, like new	600	415
HAINES BROS., de luxe, mahogany	700	520
KNABE, de luxe, like new	900	665
KNABE ANGELUS, all improvements, mahogany	1,000	690
KNABE, de luxe, latest type	950	765
KNABE ANGELUS, like new, beautiful mahogany case	1,000	810
KNABE ANGELUS, Circassian walnut	1,150	885
KNABE ANGELUS, Grand, like new	1,850	1,425

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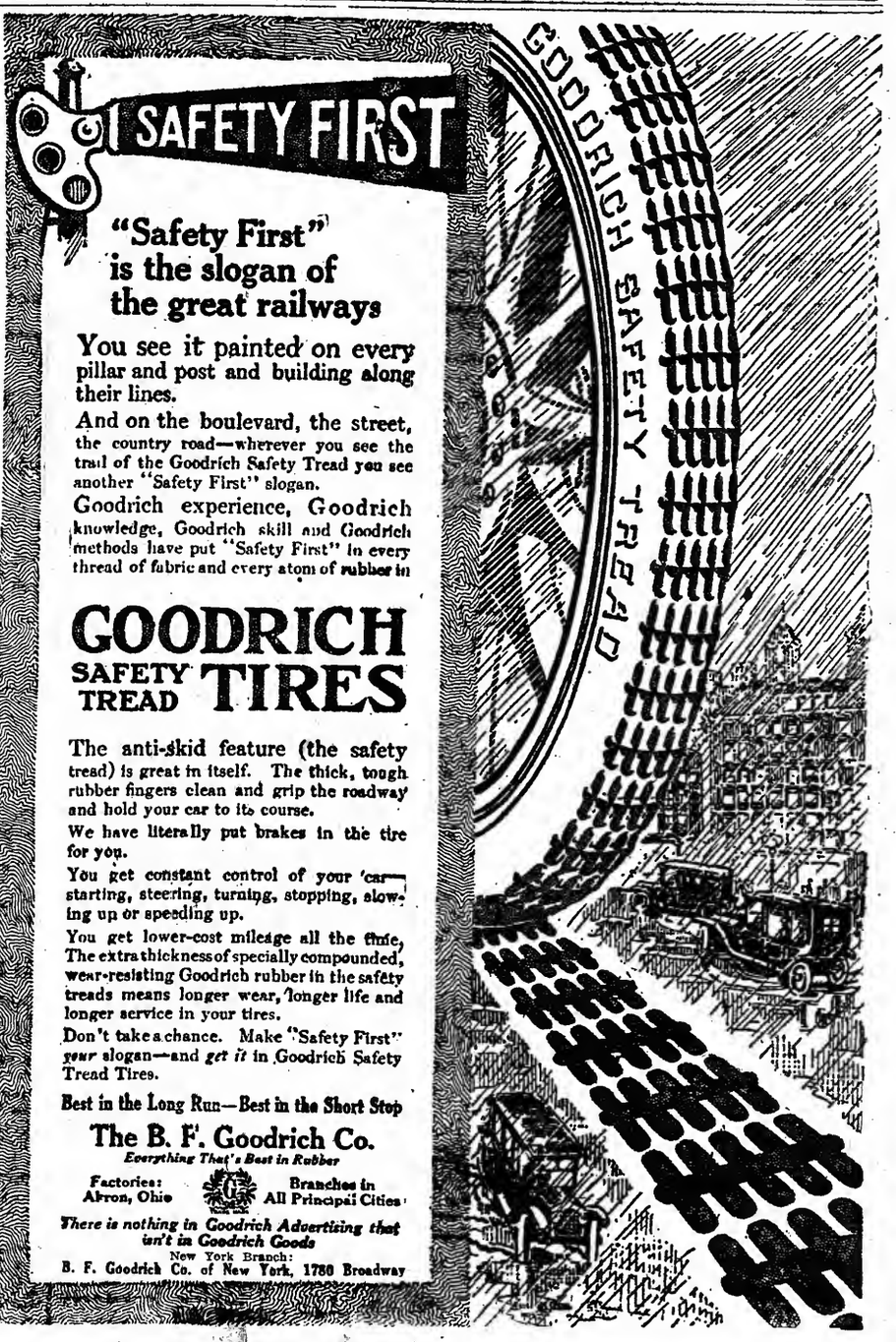

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MISHAP AT HORSE SHOW---GOV. TENER TO BE PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE

JUMPER SCATTERS CROWD AT GARDEN

Commander Smashes Gate and Injures Spectator During Horse Show Water Jump.

LORD SEATON BEST IN GIG

W. H. Moore Captures Sir James Cup—Big Crowd Watches Sensational Events.

The first real flutter of excitement during the week of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden occurred last night during the international water jumping competition, which was the feature of the evening's entertainment. The accident threatened a serious termination, and for a few moments the spectators were wrought up to a high state of excitement.

Lieut. Fred Alpers, a prominent rider at the country club race meets, rode a big strapping bay gelding, Commander, the property of Squadron C, N. Y. N. G. As the horse completed his third jump he broke away from his rider's control and made a dash for the gates leading to the arena. Lieut. Alpers had planned to pull up his mount by degrees, but before he was aware of the fact Commander had crashed into the gates.

Massed around the entrance, and standing on the promenade were several hundred spectators, who had scarcely time to escape the heels of the restive charger. A number were thrown to the ground, while the others in the vicinity made a wild scramble to escape injuries. Several grooms and helpers rushed to the assistance of the rider, and after a short while the horse was brought under control. The rearing and plunging of Commander had cleared the space, and the persons thrown to the floor in the haste to avoid the enraged animal were assisted to their feet. Max Tolive, a manufacturing tailor of 536 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, received a slight cut on the forehead, and Miss Kilovsky, his designer, was badly shaken up and had her dress torn. Several of the other women also had their clothing torn.

A peculiar feature in connection with the sensational incident occurred just before the class was called into the ring, when Lieut. Alpers said, "Watch me; I show them something before I get through," meaning that he expected to give his horse a smart performance. During the excitement Lieut. Alpers kept his seat and with his horse escaped injuries. He was loudly applauded for his pluck.

This is the second time this Fall that Lieut. Alpers has figured in a sensational contest. During the recent race meeting of the Meadow Brook Club at Belmont Terminal, when riding Mrs. Payne Whitney's Web Carter during a steeplechase race, he was thrown heavily at the Liverpool jump. He recovered his horse, remounted, and finished the race, securing a place among the first three horses.

Foreign army officers made a clean sweep of the event, which was for the Fairburn Cup. Several American horses qualified up to the last round, when four only were entered for a clean record. These were Sunrise, ridden by Lieut. Le Compte Albert d'Oultrement of Belgium, the winner; Ramuncho, with Chevellier Edward de Selliers de Moranville, also of Belgium; Romeo, piloted by Lieut. Marquis d'Orgeix of France, and Halcyon, owned by Col. Spencer Berden, U. S. A., and ridden by Major Putnam.

In the final round Halcyon, the only remaining American entrant, struck the water with his hind feet and was put out of the competition. Sunrise followed with a perfect score, while Ramuncho and Romeo committed slight faults and were penalized. They were placed by the judges in the order named, with Halcyon fourth.

Flashing around the brown tanbark ring teams of polo players clad in silk blouses of contrasting colors that would make a jockey's jacket look as subdued as a Quaker's gray or dim the richness of Joseph's coat were something new at the show yesterday. The kaleidoscopic changes marked the judging for a special cup between trios from the Great Neck, Rockchester, Country, Judith, Fishcatchers, and Cincinnati Polo Clubs. It is patriotic, as well as sporty, to be a polo enthusiast in these days, a feeling not unconnected with the defeat of successive challenging English polo teams on Long Island and the brilliant success of a certain cup. Consequently the spectators warmed up to the team class.

The polo ists did all they would have done in a game except to use mallets and a ball. The men rode each other off, displayed the speed of their ponies at sprinting and twisting about, and in all furnished an enlivening spectacle. Great Neck won the cup, which is merely incidental, as the picturesque was more enthralling than the competitive rivalry of the teams to the average beholder.

Fashion, high fashion, in the personnel of many charmingly attired women and young girls once again added animation to the assemblage, day and evening. Their escorts, quite as accurate and artistic sartorially, formed the proper background for the society chaperons and débutantes. Then there was the usual stream of casuals, dividing their glances equally between the fashionables and the horses, while over the rails and clustered in groups on the upper rows of seats were the eighteen-carat, dyed-in-the-wool horsey folks, quite oblivious of all save the competing horseman or horsewoman on the tanbark. Society bores these heartfelt horse enthusiasts.

"A fine horse show this," observed a waspy stable groom, turning with indifferent eyes from the sight of an expensive evening gown. "But there's too many swells about in park harness, says I."

Naturally, in the twenty-nine years of the New York show, the sort of horse best adapted for the different kinds of pleasure driving and riding has been thrashed out very thoroughly. Models from half the countries in the world have been used to set the types. At first the prizes for French coachers, English hackneys, Shetland ponies, Arabs, Irish hunters, and what not were won by the imported horses. Now the show has passed that stage. The exhibitors now win with home breds all down the line, and, as a consequent aid in advancing this happy consummation, classes now crop up for horses best suitable for this or that purpose. It is the interest in these developments, all of which are hastened by the use of the standard bred American trotter as an outcross, that keeps up the enthusiasm of the horsemen and gives a stamp to the fixture far beyond its value as a mere show or as a society fête.

For instance, that class for horses suitable to become middleweight hunters, none to be over 6 years and each to be up to carrying 180 pounds to hounds. No Dublin horse show, that nursery of hunters for the world, could bring forward better individuals than the eight lined out to be judged, but they have fifty there for five that is even now raised here. There was no jumping—only judging on the conformation, quality, paces, and so on—but every gentleman breeder and all of the cult down to the midget stable boys was in an obsession, entranced by the movements of the blue-ribbon aspirants and oblivious to all else until the judging was over. That's the way a horse show hits true horsemen! Edward B. McLean won this class with a big chestnut that he calls Highball, a statuesque beauty, a four-year-old, and "Daredevil" Dick Donnelly, who has sent more horses over seven-foot jumps than any rider of the shows, had the mount. Hunters had their innings day and evening, to the joy of the spectators. Canada, through the merits of the mare Mayfair, won the contest between fifty-six hunters or officers' horses over four flights of five-foot fences, with Russia second to the power of the mare Genga, Capt. Paul Rodzanko riding, and very cleverly, too.

The pretty girls looked sympathetic and sighed in sweet thrills when Capt. H. B. Parker, who broke his collar bone in a spill with a hunter Tuesday, appeared to ride with Miss L. L. Pfeiffer's man with his left arm strapped to his side with splints. The class was for pairs of saddle horses, owned by the same exhibitor, one to be ridden by a lady and the other by a gentleman. The prize, a cup won by Louis Sherry, went to Walter H. Hanley's Sir Evelyn and Glittering, Miss Rasmussen and J. H. Collins up; second were Evangeline and Sheila, riders Miss Belle Beach and Wright Allen; third, with Beau Sabreur and Grey Plover, Miss Fleitman and the undaunted Capt. Parker, while fourth were Dr. Garner and Talisman, the riders Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hess, chatting and smiling together as though they were passing through a shaded country lane instead of in review before a throng.

Another plucky English rider was Major Richardson, who, since he sprained his ankle while exercising a hunter on Tuesday morning, has ridden all his hunters on only the left stirrup. Virtually he vaults from his crutches to the saddle, sticking on thereafter by sheer grit and consummate skill.

Next in the programme was a run-about class, the popular improvement on the side-bar road wagon that originated in New York some fifteen years ago. The winner was from Providence, R. I.—Walter H. Hanley, with the dainty stepper Jed—none of our local whips being "in the running." Gigs, the jaunty, high-wheeled carts, seldom seen now outside a show ring, were in evidence to make old-timers think of old times in the competition—the first for the Sir James Challenge Cup, the gift of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in recognition and thankfulness because he won out the Nala Cup for gigs last year. These cups for high steppers have three strings to them, for they have to be won that many times, and they keep up the interest in gig classes. A man who wins one, puts up another, but stands out, and so on.

There were six in for the Sir James Cup, including two women—Miss Long and Miss Viau—which was unusual, the gig being essentially one when in real vogue for gay bachelors going a-racing and a-courting. Judge William H. Moore won in the easiest possible way with Lord Seaton. Miss Long was reserve, with Consternation.

Willow King, a magnificent ladies' hunter, rounded out twenty-two straight victories when Miss Mary L. Thompson of Rye piloted the Glen Ridden Farm's entry over the jumps without a blemish. Compared with the riding of the men in the jumping classes, the clever work of the women in the saddle showed a decided superiority.

Women came into their own in the class for ladies' saddle horses, ridden by women on side saddle. Avoca, an exceedingly well mannered horse, ridden by Miss L. Webb, found favor with the judges after a close contest with Searchlight, with Miss Van Wyck in the saddle. Avoca is a splendid type of saddler of rich chestnut color and answers to all the requirements of a saddle horse. Searchlight, the winner of the second prize, showed up well under the paces, but was somewhat deficient in build.

Roadster pairs showed both speed and quality and the appearance of Ruby and Lasca, from the stables of E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, repeated their former successes in this division by capturing the blue award in one of the best aggregation of light harness horses seen in the Garden.

The Sherry Cup for pairs of saddle horses ridden by a woman and man was a difficult class to judge, owing to the different types of the pairs. This was particularly the case with Miss H. D. Atterbury's Nickel Plate and Quicksilver, both of which have been notable winners on the Summer circuit. Individually the pair compares favorably with any saddle horses in the Garden, but when judged as a pair failed to meet the requirements of the class and got the gate. The blue rosette went to Walter H. Hanley's Sir Evelyn and Glittering Glory, a strapping pair of bays, which were ridden by Miss Helen Raemussen and J. H. Collins respectively. Miss Claribel Jefferson's Evangeline and Sheila, cleverly handled by Miss Belle Beach and Wright Allen, were placed second.

The jumping class was divided into two sections the first being judged during the morning session, while the second closed the afternoon show. It was the first open jumping event in which the foreign and American army horses competed against American jumpers. It proved another victory for the Canadians, who have been very much in evidence in the jumping classes. Mayfair, a sturdy type of the cross-country horse, entered by Capt. J. W. Sifton and ridden by Jack Hamilton, was easily the best of the fifty-six entries, while Skyscraper, another of the Sifton entries, accounted for the fourth award. Russia got into the money with Capt. Paul Rodzanko's Genga, which was placed second. America's sole representative in the ribbons was Why Not, from Boston.

SOCIETY IN CUBIST COLORS.

Gowns Similar to Early '70s Also Worn—Mrs. Gary's Rope of Diamonds.

All the boxes were filled last night at the Horse Show, and there was also a large attendance of society at the afternoon session. While the colors of fashion revealed much gobelin and peacock blue, cerise, white and black, and scarlet, the cubist note was struck in several instances. Mrs. Edward B. McLean of Washington, D. C., who had Miss Margaret Andrews as her guest in Box 51, wore a gorgeous cloak of salmon pink and yellow with yellow fur, and her bandeau had all the cubist colors combined. Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, who was with Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt at the night performance, had cubist flowers on her hat.

Mme. Bakhméteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, wore a brique colored cloak with sables at the afternoon performance, and an immense diamond horseshoe brooch. Mrs. E. H. Gary's glittering rope of diamonds attracted much attention last night. Miss Marie Tailer, one of the prettiest débutantes of the season, appeared in a fetching costume of black, slashed with geranium red. Mrs. J. Lee Tailer was in black. Bryce Wiley was with them.

Some of the gowns worn harked back to the early 70s, notably the black velvet costume worn last night by Mrs. Mitchell Henry, who was the guest of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, with the old-fashioned decolletage of ermine. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt wore an afternoon gown of bottle green edged with fitch fur, and Miss Kathryn Bache, the débutante daughter of Jules Bache, who was with his daughter, appeared in a cloak of peacock blue with white fox. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt's beautiful white fox furs were seen at the afternoon session. Miss Vera Van Buren wore a stunning plum-colored costume at the afternoon session, edged with fitch fur, with a huge muff of the same fur.

Justice Goff a Spectator.

Justice Goff looked down on the brilliant assembly last night from the omnibus box of the association club rooms, directly over the entrance. There were newcomers seen on every side. J. Henry Alexandre, who is to marry Miss Anne Loomis in Detroit on Nov. 29, paid a visit to the Reginald Vanderbilt box, No. 14, during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanier Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander were in Box 39 with Robert Booraem. Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, who have the box for the week, were at the opera last night, entertaining Judge and Mrs. George C. Holt, Miss Sylvia Holt, and Harry Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden Perry of Providence entertained Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving and McDougall Hawkes in an arena box, and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Barr of Boston were in Box 11 at both sessions, having with them Mrs. Barr's daughter, Miss Jane Fairfield, who is to be a débutante next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman had a party of young men with their débutante daughter, Miss Miriam Harriman, and Miss Mary Alexander, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, last night. Mrs. Harriman was in rich peacock blue brocade, with a large black velvet hat, and Miss Alexander wore a simple frock of white charmeuse and chiffon, with a small hat lined with black velvet and topped with gardenias, which encircled a crown of panne velvet. Miss Harriman was in white, with a large black velvet hat, and she wore a Murat collar of ermine.

Mrs. J. McCarty Little was with Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt during the afternoon, and for a time nine persons were seated in Box 13, including Lieut. R. M. Stewart of the Eleventh Hussars, who is now forced to use a crutch owing to the injury to his ankle; also Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, little Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, in a rose-colored frock, and a young girl friend, were with Mrs. Vanderbilt for a time.

Mrs. Frederic Nellson, in black, paid a visit to the exhibition last night. Mrs. Edwin Gould, in chocolate brown, for the first time was seen on the promenade during the afternoon, when a rumor was circulated that Miss Helen D. Huntington, Vincent Astor's fiancée, was in Box 15. When the box instantly became the target for the camera men, but they had to withdraw in disappointment to Ward H. Hanley's Sir Evelyn and Miss Rasmussen and J. H. Collins up; third, with Beau Sabreur and Grey Plover, Miss Fleitman and the undaunted Capt. Parker, while fourth were Dr. Garner and Talisman, the riders Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hess, chatting and smiling together as though they were passing through a shaded country lane instead of in review before a throng.

Another plucky English rider was Major Richardson, who, since he sprained his ankle while exercising a hunter on Tuesday morning, has ridden all his hunters on only the left stirrup. Virtually he vaults from his crutches to the saddle, sticking on thereafter by sheer grit and consummate skill.

Next in the programme was a run-about class, the popular improvement on the side-bar road wagon that originated in New York some fifteen years ago. The winner was from Providence, R. I.—Walter H. Hanley, with the dainty stepper Jed—none of our local whips being "in the running." Gigs, the jaunty, high-wheeled carts, seldom seen now outside a show ring, were in evidence to make old-timers think of old times in the competition—the first for the Sir James Challenge Cup, the gift of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in recognition and thankfulness because he won out the Nala Cup for gigs last year. These cups for high steppers have three strings to them, for they have to be won that many times, and they keep up the interest in gig classes. A man who wins one, puts up another, but stands out, and so on.

There were six in for the Sir James Cup, including two women—Miss Long and Miss Viau—which was unusual, the gig being essentially one when in real vogue for gay bachelors going a-racing and a-courting. Judge William H. Moore won in the easiest possible way with Lord Seaton. Miss Long was reserve, with Consternation.

Willow King, a magnificent ladies' hunter, rounded out twenty-two straight victories when Miss Mary L. Thompson of Rye piloted the Glen Ridden Farm's entry over the jumps without a blemish. Compared with the riding of the men in the jumping classes, the clever work of the women in the saddle showed a decided superiority.

Women came into their own in the class for ladies' saddle horses, ridden by women on side saddle. Avoca, an exceedingly well mannered horse, ridden by Miss L. Webb, found favor with the judges after a close contest with Searchlight, with Miss Van Wyck in the saddle. Avoca is a splendid type of saddler of rich chestnut color and answers to all the requirements of a saddle horse. Searchlight, the winner of the second prize, showed up well under the paces, but was somewhat deficient in build.

Roadster pairs showed both speed and quality and the appearance of Ruby and Lasca, from the stables of E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, repeated their former successes in this division by capturing the blue award in one of the best aggregation of light harness horses seen in the Garden.

The Sherry Cup for pairs of saddle horses ridden by a woman and man was a difficult class to judge, owing to the different types of the pairs. This was particularly the case with Miss H. D. Atterbury's Nickel Plate and Quicksilver, both of which have been notable winners on the Summer circuit. Individually the pair compares favorably with any saddle horses in the Garden, but when judged as a pair failed to meet the requirements of the class and got the gate. The blue rosette went to Walter H. Hanley's Sir Evelyn and Glittering Glory, a strapping pair of bays, which were ridden by Miss Helen Raemussen and J. H. Collins respectively. Miss Claribel Jefferson's Evangeline and Sheila, cleverly handled by Miss Belle Beach and Wright Allen, were placed second.

The jumping class was divided into two sections the first being judged during the morning session, while the second closed the afternoon show. It was the first open jumping event in which the foreign and American army horses competed against American jumpers. It proved another victory for the Canadians, who have been very much in evidence in the jumping classes. Mayfair, a sturdy type of the cross-country horse, entered by Capt. J. W. Sifton and ridden by Jack Hamilton, was easily the best of the fifty-six entries, while Skyscraper, another of the Sifton entries, accounted for the fourth award. Russia got into the money with Capt. Paul Rodzanko's Genga, which was placed second. America's sole representative in the ribbons was Why Not, from Boston.

ACKNEY SOCIETY MEETS.

Trophies, Value $1,000, to be Donated for Breed at Horse Show.

Members of the American Hackney Society held their annual meeting in the rooms of the Horse Show Association at the Garden yesterday and elected Reginald C. Vanderbilt President for the coming year. The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the society. Among those present were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, President of the National Horse Show Association; Henry Fairfax, Joseph E. Widener, G. L. Boissevain, E. von der Horst Koch, J. Wesley Allison, President of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society; Edward B. McLean of Newport, William du Pont of Montpelier, Va.; Charles E. Coxe of Philadelphia, Daniel J. Driscoll of Auburn, Penn., and Charles R. Hamilton of Philadelphia, all of whom are showing hackneys at the Garden; Richard P. McGrann of Lancaster, Penn.; Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia; Fred Pabst of Oconomowoc, Wis.; R. G. H. Bennet of Boston, and William Carr of New York. Mr. Coxe was elected First Vice President, Mr. Pabst Second Vice President, and Messrs. Allison, Bushnell Coxe, Driscoll, Du Pont, Fairfax, W. D. Henry, McGrann, McLean, Pabst, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt Directors for the coming year.

The most important action of the society was the subscribing of $1,000 by those present for the purchase of suitable trophies to be awarded at the Horse Show next year, one for the best registered hackneys, native or imported, over 14.2 hands high, to be judged in harness, and another for those 14.2 hands high and under.

To-day's Programme.

11 A. M.—Judging seven trotters, stallions kept for service; Class 8.
11:30 A. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the Challenge Cup; Class 8.
11:50.—Judging pony stallions for the championship; Class 28.
12 M.—Judging sixteen horses suitable to become hunters; Class 113.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging three pairs of ponies; Class 80.
2:10 P. M.—Judging nine pairs of harness horses; Class 59.
2:30 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies under saddle, children to ride; Class 102.
2:50 P. M.—Judging thirteen roadsters and best appointed road rigs; Class 35.
3:20 P. M.—Judging two teams (four-in-hands); Class 63.
3:35 P. M.—Judging twelve Shetland ponies in harness; Class 75.
3:50 P. M.—Judging eighteen saddle horses; Class 87.
4:20 P. M.—Judging four horses shown to broughams or victorias; Class 54.
4:40 P. M.—Judging eighteen pairs of hunters or jumpers ridden abreast over the jumps; Class 134.
5:10 P. M.—Judging twenty-eight horses of the United States Army over the course for the "Beresford" Challenge Cup; Class 131.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Judging twenty-two saddle horses; Class 86.
8:30 P. M.—Judging six hackneys or half-bred hackneys for the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup; Class 139.
8:50 P. M.—Judging four park teams for the Jay F. Carlisle Challenge Cup; Class 71.
9:10 P. M.—Judging sixty-seven officers' horses, taking the fences two abreast; Class 123.
10 P. M.—Judging twenty qualified hunters, ridden by amateurs (Corinthian); Class 123.

GOV. TENER TO HEAD NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pennsylvania's Chief Executive Will Be Only Honorary President Until Jan. 1, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 19.—Gov. Tener, upon his arrival here tonight from Harrisburg, stated that he had agreed to accept the Presidency of the National League of Baseball Clubs for a term of four years. He has been assured of the unanimous support of the eight club Presidents, four of whom consulted with him to-day at the State capitol, while the others were informed of the progress of the negotiations by long-distance telephone.

Although he has agreed to accept an election at the next meeting of the National League in New York on Dec. 9, Gov. Tener declared that he will not assume any duties that will interfere with his responsibilities as Chief Executive of Pennsylvania. Until his term as Governor expires in January, 1915, he will not accept any salary from the National League, and will head that organization merely in an honorary capacity, the Governor declared. He declined to say what his salary will be when he has completed his term as Governor and assumes all the duties of the Presidency of the National League.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 19.—Gov. Tener said to-night that only a few minor details were to be arranged before his acceptance of the Presidency of the National League of Baseball Clubs. He made this statement on his way to a train for Philadelphia after a four-and-a-half-hour conference with a committee of four representing the clubs of the league, and Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club stated that he regarded the matter as all settled.

The offer of the Presidency of the league was accompanied by assurances of the votes of all clubs from H. W. Hempstead, representing the New York Club; Harry Ackerland, representing Chicago; Charles H. Ebbets, representing Brooklyn, and W. F. Baker, representing Philadelphia. Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; B. B. Britton, St. Louis; August Herrmann, representing Cincinnati, and J. E. Gaffney, Boston, were unable to be here, but it was stated that they were in accord with the proposition to elect the Governor as President at the meeting in New York on Dec. 9.

The committee members were guests of the Governor at luncheon and spent the whole afternoon closeted with him at the Executive mansion. They left at 5:30 for Philadelphia, where the Governor is to attend a function to-night.

On the way to the train the Governor said:

"We had hoped the matter would be settled, but some minor points in the negotiations remain to be considered, and the representatives here will consult with their colleagues who are not present. These matters will be taken up later."

"We regard the matter as all settled," said Mr. Ebbets when asked for a statement.

The Governor then continued: "In case I accept the Presidency of the National League I will not resign as Governor. Neither will I give my attention to the affairs of the league for the balance of my term as Governor."

It was suggested to the Governor that it looked as though he would be chosen and he replied:

"It looks that way. I do not know that the terms in detail are of any special interest, but I will accept when they are all arranged."

It is understood that the Governor desired to have some further communication from the club owners not here, but from all accounts all have declared that they desire him and the representatives here said they considered it as closed.

The term will be for five years and $25,000, according to reports circulated, but about which the Governor and the representatives would not make any official statement. Neither would they say what were the minor points referred to by the Governor.

Fritz Maisel's Life Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Fritz Maisel, third baseman of the New York Americans, signed a life contract to-day. The young chap, for whom Frank Chance paid $12,000 to Manager Jack Dunn of the Baltimore team, this morning escorted Christine Hoerl of Baltimore into the City Clerk's office here, and got a marriage license. Jack Riley, the license clerk, umpired the signing of the contract, and remarked that Fritz had scored the home run. Later the Baltimore Baseball Internationl League team escorted the blushing pair into the City Court, and Judge Thomas Noonan quickly performed the wedding ceremony. Mrs. Maisel is 22 years old and pretty.

American League Meets Here Mar. 7

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The annual Spring meeting of the American League will not be held in New York until March 7, according to an announcement to-day by Ban B. Johnson, President of the league. The meeting usually is held in February for the purpose of passing on the league's playing schedule, but will be postpone d,owing to the absence of President Comiskey of the Chicago Club, and McAleer, who will be due on March 6.

Lafayette Runners Win.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 10.—Lafayette smothered Rutgers in a cross-country meet this afternoon, which was run over the Lafayette course. The score was 19 to 36, with the lowest score winning the meet. Otto of Lafayette came in first, his time being 31 minutes 45 seconds. The course was 5½ miles, running from the Northampton Country Club to March Field and lapping the quarter-mile track once. The time of the race was not particularly good. The run was hotly contested till the very end, when Lafayette forged ahead and won easily.

Federal League Wants Marquard.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—Pitcher "Rube" Marquard of the New York Giants was approached here to-day by an agent of the Federal League, asking if he would consider a proposition to join that league. Rube turned it down, stating that he expected a contract from Secretary Foster this week which he intends signing for next year.

GIANTS SAIL FOR JAPAN.

World-Circling Baseball Clubs Close American Exhibition Tour at Seattle

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 19.—With the calling off of the games scheduled for Tacoma this morning and Seattle this afternoon on account of rain, our American portion of the globe-circling trip came to a close. To-night we are scheduled to sail on the steamship Empress of Japan for that long part of our journey which will keep us away from the United States until next March.

The calling off of to-day's games was a big disappointment to all concerned. Had we been able to go through with the programme we would have completed thirty-three games in thirty-three days since we began our tour of the States at Cincinnati on Oct. 18. We had only two previous postponements—at Abilene, Texas, on Nov. 4, and at Sacramento on Nov. 12—but two games on Nov. 16 at Oakland and San Francisco made up for one game, and the double-header to-day would have made up for the other, and thereby have given us a game per day record. However, both Mr. Comiskey and I feel that we were very fortunate in playing as many games as we did. Both the crowds and the receipts have been up to expectations, and we leave America confident that the tour will be a success.

Players of both teams were eager to get into action to-day, as many bets were to be decided by one of the teams winning both games. The long jaunt brought out many good natured arguments and not a few wagers between the boys as to which team would win the greater number of games before we left Vancouver for Yokohama. When we left Oxnard, Cal., on the night of Nov. 11, it seemed a certainty that the Giants would be leading at the time of sailing, but the boys came through with some fine playing since that time and my boys were able to get only two victories out of seven games. Each team had fifteen victories and one tie at the close of yesterday's game in Portland, and naturally all the players were anxious to break the deadlock to-day.

Since we opened at Cincinnati on Oct. 18 we have played games in twenty-seven different cities and towns and were ready to play in four other cities where rain prevented any game being played. These games were played in eleven different States and we passed through other States during the tour. In every city that we visited we were royally received and banquets were arranged wherever we found it possible to stop. The American tour has given us a big start toward making the big trip a financial success.

To Interpret Basket Ball Rules.

The annual interpretation meeting of the basketball rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is to be held at the Hotel Astor, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 28, according to notices which have been sent out by Ralph Morgan, Secretary. Although there have been few changes in the rules of the game since the close of the last season, it is the purpose of Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Chairman of the association, and Mr. Morgan, to see that officials are thoroughly instructed in various points which have given rise to dispute. A report will probably be made at that meeting of the work of the board of officials which assigns officials for basketball contests much the same as the similiar board of the football rules committee.

Rutt Not Coming for Cycle Race.

Andre Perchicot, the crack French sprinter, is to mee Frank Kramer in a three cornered match race at Madison Garden on Dec. 5, the Friday night preceding the start of this years six-day grind. Jackie Clarke, the Australian speed king, will probably be the third entry. This will make the race an international affair with America, Australia and Europe competing for the World's sprinting championship. Perchicot is to take the place of Walter Rutt, the big German star who had a bad fall two weeks ago while riding in Paris, and will not be able to come here for his proposed match race with Kramer or to ride in the six-day event.

De Stefano Wins Road Race.

C. De Stefano, running unattached, finished first last night in the weekly road race of the St. Vincent Ferrer Athletic Club over a distance measuring about four and one-quarter miles, part of which was run around Central Park. A large field faced the starter, but Stefano had little difficulty in maintaining the leading position almost from the start of the race, and crossed the finish line a winner in 23:03. J. Egan was the first St. Vincent Ferrer runner to cross the line, and he was tenth in 26:24. The order of the finish follows:

C. De Stefano, unattached, 23:03; J. Brunson, Salem-Crescent A. C., 24:06; T. Harris, Salem-Crescent A. C., 24:15; J. Braccia, Trinity Club, 24:41; M. Collins, Union Settlement of the, 25:13; F. Burns, Glencoe A. C., 25:52; A. Kaufmann, Broadway Field Club, 25:54; W. Berg, Federal A. C., 26:10; S. Devine, Ozanam A. A., 26:18; J. Egan, St. Vincent Ferrer, 26:24; J. Meyers, unattached, 26:35; T. O'Reilly, Broadway Field Club, 26:45; M. Cooper, Kingsboro Athletic Club, 27:04; J. McCarthy, Glencoe A. C., 27:37; H. Reynolds, Federal A. C., 27:46; D. Zichterman, New York Evening High School, 28:40; J. Reilly, Broadway Field Club, 29:31; R. Hernandez, unattached, 29:36; A. Poggi, unattached, 20:45; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 30:46; M. Hughes, unattached, 20:50; J. Hughes, unattached, 30:51.

Tome Working Hard for Last Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Nov. 19.—The Varsity squad of the Tome School for Boys is working hard this week in preparation for its game on Saturday with the Pennsylvania State Normal School of Millersville. Coach Smith has high hopes of winning this game which is Tome's final one of the season. He says his team is in far better shape than it has been this season. A fine spirit pervades the squad, and in spite of the unfortunate year, they are working hard and faithfully up to the last moment. In the intra-school football games, the Olympians have been uniformly victorious, defeating their rivals, the Pythians in every game so far.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Boxes for Army-Navy Football Game at N. Y. Baseball Club, 280 Fifth Ave.

SEVEN MEN TEAMS IN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Amateur Hockey Body Votes Against Reducing Number to Six Contestants.

There was a protracted session of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Hockey League last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, which was occasioned by questions which usually vex the legislators of the chief Winter sport at this time of the year. Those who took action on what they deemed for the best interests of the game were William Russell, Hockey Club, Chairman; R. L. Von Bermuth, St. Nicholas Skating Club, Secretary; Richard Condon, Wanderers Club; James O'Brien, Irish-American A. C., and Sterling Martin, Crescent A. C.

The discussion of the McGrath case, which touched upon the reinstatement of the member of the Wanderers, who, with Ernie Garon, was expelled at the finish of the season two Winters ago. McGrath applied for reinstatement last Spring, and last night's session is the first at which the organization was able to take action, which resulted in his desire for reinstatement being acceded to, so that he will be in the line-up of his team at an early date.

What developed into the longest discussion of the evening was that in connection with the six men versus seven men team proposition. Up to date the teams as they have played in championship matches hereabouts have been composed of seven men, and it was stated prior to the meeting that the St. Nicholas S. C and the Hockey Club, the present champions, were opposed to the change from seven to six men teams. It was further stated that the Crescents and the Irish-Americans were in favor of the six-man proposition.

When it came to a vote, however, it developed that the Wanderers, I.-A. A. C., and Crescents wanted six men, while Russell, Von Bermuth, and O'Donnell, acting for the New York A. C., stood out for seven men. The vote being a deadlock, Russell as President cast his vote for seven men, and as such the teams will play during the coming season. The players will be numbered, this having been made obligatory.

The new Governing Committee elected was William Russell, R. Von Bermuth, and Richard Condon. The Schedule Committee, composed of the Governing Committee and W. Dobby, Crescent A. C., and L. De Casanova of the Hockey Club will meet on Friday night and prepare the schedule for the season's games.

Y. M. C. A. Athletics.

The athletes of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association contested in their first se tof bi-monthly indoor games of the season in the clubhouse gymnasium last night, and some keen competition resulted. The closest competition was witnessed in the twenty-five-yard dash, the final of which event was won by James Murphy in 0:03 1-5. An unusually large field faced the starter in the event, and four heats, in all of which the running was of the nip-and-tuck variety, were necessary to decide the contest in the final heat. The high jumping event was al soa close affair, a tie resulting for second honors between Lhuilier and A. Williams. Both athletes crossed the bar at 5 feet 4 inches, and the toss of a coin decided in favor of Williams for second honors. The summary:

25-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Murphy; R. Engle, second; Johnson, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

600-Yard Run.—Won by S. H. Cobb; Johnson, second; O. H. Clayberger, third. Time—1:19½.

High Jump.—Won by Johnson, with a jump of 5 feet 6 inches; A. Williams, second, 5 feet 4 inches; Lhuilier, third, 5 feet 4 inches.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by J. Beachy, scratch, distance 48 feet 6¾ inches; L. Sharpe, (1 foot,) second, distance 39 feet 3¼ inches; George Schneider, (1 foot,) third, distance 38 feet 2¾ inches.

Two-Lap Relay Race.—Won by The Intermediate Group; General Group, second; Graduate Intermediate Group, third. Time—1:23 2-5.

Pastime's Fine Entry.

The five-mile handicap road race of the Pastime Athletic Club, which is scheduled for next Sunday over the Brazilian Cross course in the Bronx, starting from the club house at Jerome Avenue and 162d Street, has attracted a number of the best distance men in this territory, and a good race seems assured from a glance at the list and the prizes which will reward the best men at the finish. Handicapper Oborne has announced that he will receive entries up to Saturday morning of this week, and in accordance with his custom of giving away long marks to the novices anticipates the receipt of a number of combinations of non-winners. A bronze statue will be awarded to first man at the finish, a similar prize to second, and a silver cup to third. A handsome plaque will be the team prize in addition to a gold cup for each of the winning team. There will also be fast time and novice prizes. Practice runs are held from the clubhouse every Thursday evening.

Bronx Church House Games.

The second annual athletic games of the Bronx Church House and the Second Battery will be held Dec. 6 at the Battery armory, 168th Street and Franklin Avenue. The open events include a 75-yard dash for novices, a 75-yard handicap, 1,320-yard handicap, five-mile handicap, one-mile handicap walk, one-mile handicap relay for small clubs, running high jump and putting the 12-pound shot. Spiked shoes may be used on this track which is considered one of the best in the Metropolitan district. An effort is being made to secure Howard Drew to run in the dashes.

A. A. U. COMMITTEES.

President Lill Selects Assistants for Athletic Work.

Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, newly elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday announced his different committees, as follows:

Legislation Committee—Judge Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman, New York City; A. G. Mills, New York City; the Hon. Joseph B. Maccabe, Boston; Richard M. Walsh, Boston; Theodoric R. Bland, St. Louis; Frederick W. Bauer, Jr., Philadelphia; Major Washington Bowie, Jr., Baltimore; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York City; A. H. Tarleton, Honolulu; Col. Robert M. Thompson, New York City; Seward A. Simmons, Los Angeles, and Terence Farley, New York City.

Championship Committee—James E. Sullivan, Chairman, New York City; Judge Bartow S. Weeks, New York City; Edward E. Babb, Boston; Everett C. Brown, Chicago; Florence J. Curran, St. Louis; George F. Pawling, Philadelphia; George J. Turner, Baltimore; T. Morris Dunce, Portland, and John Elliot, San Francisco.

Record Committee—Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman, New York City; Otto Wahle, New York City; Capt. P. J. Walsh, New York City; Herman A. Meyer, Philadelphia; L. di Benedetto, New Orleans; William Burdick, M. D., Baltimore; Prof. D. C. Hastings, Salt Lake City; Otto E. Schmidt, Chicago; A. S. Goldsmith, Seattle; George James, San Francisco; Wallace L. Robb, Los Angeles; Freemac Bassett, Salt Lake City; R. G. Parvin, Denver; W. D. Bowen, Honolulu; Col. W. B. Hotchkin, New York City; Richard F. Keisey, New York City; John T. Taylor, Pittsburgh; M. F. Winston, Lynn, Mass., and John A. Taylor, Montreal.

Finance Committee—Charles H. Carter, Chairman, Boston.

Playground Committee—Joseph B. Maccabe, Chairman, Boston.

Basket Ball Committee—George T. Hepbron, Chairman, New York City.

National Registration Committee—James E. Sullivan, Chairman, New York City; T. Morris Dunne, Portland; Florence J. Curran, St. Louis; Harry P. Keator, Chicago; Jacob W. Stumpf, New York City; L. di Benedetto, New Orleans; J

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THE WAITING POLICY.

What some of our people are inclined to call Mr. WILSON'S want of a policy toward Mexico is very likely the best possible policy. It would not have been BISMARCK'S way—he would have forced HUERTA'S hand by intolerable provocations. But BISMARCK'S purposes would have been different. The aims of his policy would have been, first war, then conquest. We want to avoid war, and conquest is no part of our design.

Some problems solve themselves. There is still a very great probability that this problem will be solved by the action of the Mexicans. We have confined ourselves to the single declaration that we cannot recognize the Government of HUERTA. We have had no thought of deposing him. That is for the Mexicans themselves. It is a process we cannot hasten. Before HUERTA goes out there must be a provisional Government to take his place. Until such a Government has been created, it can be no part of our policy to hasten HUERTA'S departure, for without a Government there would be anarchy. It is for that reason, that the temporary arrangement for carrying on the work of administration in the City of Mexico must be made by the Mexicans. If peace and public order are to be preserved, the temporary Government must be acceptable to them, must be respected by them, and the steps it may take to order a new election must be such as they will approve. These matters are necessarily beyond our control. We cannot very well hasten them, save as persistence in our policy of not recognizing HUERTA tends, as more and more it must tend, to convince the Mexicans that in their own interest HUERTA must yield his executive power into other hands.

In this policy it seems certain that time works with us and against the Dictator. He cannot indefinitely hold out; he is threatened on too many sides. Not only the Constitutionalists, armed, in the field, and winning occasional victories, are a serious menace to him, but he is losing support among the better men of Mexico. Some of them have withdrawn from association with him; others he has disposed of. Moreover, he knows now that instead of giving him aid and comfort, the European Powers are content to leave the problem in our hands for solution. For him it is a process of starvation, slow but almost certainly sure. It is not at all likely that by any act of violence or by encouraging or permitting any lawless outbreaks against Americans or American interests HUERTA will hasten the coming of his doom. That would be an act of incredible hardihood and folly. The waiting policy naturally prolongs our period of anxiety—we want peace and security on our border; we want order formally established in Mexico. But the alternative is action by armed force, the very thing we are most anxious to avoid. There is as yet no visible reason why we should depart from our policy of letting the Mexicans bring about the needed readjustment of their affairs.

A LAW TO GUARD DESIGNS.

At the meeting about to convene in this city of several hundred manufacturers and importers, representing seventeen trades in the conduct of which original designs play an important part, an attempt will be made to draw a Federal bill permitting the registration of these designs at a low fee. At present designs and patterns are often pirated unless covered by patents which are difficult and costly to obtain, slow of issuance, and not easily defended in the courts. The fact that the designs of foreign merchandise which will be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco will be amply protected by the terms of the new Kahn law, while American manufacturers are not only unprotected, but exposed to new dangers of foreign infringement, makes the work of drawing a new bill necessary.

It will be difficult to frame a proper bill. Mr. A. P. HAIRE, editor of Dress Essentials, notes that under our present patent laws an importer may be prosecuted for infringement of a lace design bought by him in good faith from a European manufacturer who has pirated it and offers it for sale among hundreds of other designs. Some method must be provided by which American importers may know whether textile designs brought in from Europe infringe upon American patents.

Another grave difficulty presents itself in the case of designs prepared by adapting ideas embodied in old historic laces, tapestries, paintings, armor, and books. As some of the best "creations" are derived from historic sources, and the adaptations require the services of skilled artists, it would seem that they should have protection as well as original designs. But the Federal Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to promote the useful arts by issuing patents only upon writings and "discoveries." Can the definition of discoveries embrace these adaptations of old ideas? Of course, the Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution, which gives Congress full and broad powers of regulation in interstate trade, may be invoked at this point. Certainly it would be unfortunate if new designs which represent a steady development of the best thought and practice of the past may not be protected.

FAST MAIL MOTOR CARS.

It is possible to overreach one's self in an argument. Mr. JAMES STEWART, Second Assistant Postmaster General, in his letter to the Board of Aldermen, arguing that mail wagons should be exempt from the regular traffic rules and be permitted to exceed the speed limit, says that the running time to the railroad terminals, as a rule, does not "exceed nine miles an hour."

If that is so, then why exempt the mail wagons? The speed limit is fifteen miles an hour under the regular traffic rules—subject, of course, to reasonable care in avoiding collisions. Mr. STEWART'S talk about the impossibility of maintaining the Post Office schedules if the mail wagons are subjected to the requirements applying to ordinary traffic is futile, granted that nine miles an hour is the speed required to keep to the schedules. Within the past two months the big mail trucks have killed half a dozen people and injured several more. It might be thought that the lives of pedestrians are of even greater value than the maintaining of mail schedules. Why does Mr. STEWART wish his nine-mile-an-hour trucks to be exempted from a speed limit of fifteen miles?

THE PERIL TO THE SCHOOLS.

Within the last few days Mayor KLINE has received protests against the reappointment of Mr. CHURCHILL to the Board of Education that, we should suppose, would make it practically impossible. One of these protests was from the Public Education Association, setting forth facts with which the readers of THE TIMES are already familiar. The second was from a number of "citizens and taxpayers who are specially concerned with education." These are the names signed to the protest:

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University.
HENRY S. PRITCHETT.
FELIX ADLER.
JULIUS SACHS
FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Dean of Graduate Faculties, Columbia University.
WALLACE BUTTRICK.
ABRAHAM FLEXNER.
CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM.
HENRY W. TAFT.
FELIX M. WARBURG.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT.
OTTO T. BANNARD.
SETH LOW.

Here is a list of names of men whose knowledge and experience in education entitle them to the highest respect. They have and can have but one aim, the welfare of the schools and of the pupils in the schools. They point out the specific directions in which this welfare is being sacrificed to class and personal interests. There are two principles which cannot be abandoned without the gravest danger. One is the selection and promotion of teachers in accordance with their merit; the other is the administration of the schools through responsible professional officers. Both these principles have been not only abandoned but violated, and this in a systematic, persistent, and ingenious fashion that has all the earmarks of careful design. In this work Mr. CHURCHILL and his immediate associates have been intimately concerned.

The worst feature of the situation is that it has led to the formation among the teachers of something very like a trade union in which naturally it is not the best who lead. And this in its turn has led to the introduction of methods and aims closely akin to those of the politicians. We have seen to what lengths this movement could be carried in the notorious McKee bills pushed through the Legislature last Winter, and which were perfect and detestable examples of the worst form of special legislation of the extreme Tammany sort. The main object of these bills was to take power away from responsible officers and centre it in the Board of Education, with the addition of a special provision for the advantage of one of the chief manipulators of the movement. It can easily be seen how completely the whole teaching force would be demoralized if this system were to have full sway, as it would have if Mr. CHURCHILL could accomplish it.

The fundamental principle in the organization of the educational department in this city is that the board shall attend to the business side and the professionals to the teaching side. If faithfully and intelligently applied, this is undoubtedly the best conceivable principle. Mr. CHURCHILL and his associates do not think so, and they have done all that lay in their power to overthrow it. Had Tammany regained control of the city there is no telling what would have been the limit to the revolution in the schools. Fortunately Tammany was routed all along the line. It happens that in the next few weeks Mayor KLINE has the appointment of the successors to Mr. CHURCHILL and a number of his closest supporters. It is not to be expected that in the use of the power thus lodged in his hands the Mayor will care to follow the policy that Tammany would have pursued. We think that he can be relied on to select other and better men. In rejecting those that have proved unfit for their trust he will be amply sustained by the best public opinion.

MUDDLING THE BANK BILL.

"Lawful money" has gone into and out of the Banking bill so often that interest whether it is in or out is succeeded by curiosity as to the reasons why it appears and disappears. The one sure thing is that the phrase is not put in and out on any principle of banking. Principles do not work both ways. If the committees would adopt some sort of principles to guide their work they would spare themselves labor and the public mystification.

The new notes are not to be legal tender, according to the latest phase, but the banks are to be allowed to redeem them in lawful money. The reserves are further to be deteriorated for an uncertain length of time by allowing half of them to be commercial paper suitable for rediscounts. Commercial paper as assets has no superior. As bank reserves payable on demand it is a novelty, and leaves something to be desired. The plan would seem likely to remove the last fear of contraction of currency. Under the present system a bank with a million of reserves could grant credits of four millions. It has been calculated that under the new system, with a lower percentage of reserves, and with the rediscount privilege, the ratio of reserves to loans would be between twice and thrice that. There can be no doubt that there will be much shifting of reserves, but it does not follow that there need be contraction of loans for that reason. Loans can be shifted as well as reserves, and the bankers of Wall Street in particular can be trusted to work the plan, if it is workable, in the manner least trying to borrowers.

Congress is trying both to draft and work the bill. If it will draft the bill right it will have done its share. In whatever form the bill is passed it will have to go through a process such as the Treasury regulations made familiar in the case of the income tax. The wit of man is not competent to foresee all contingencies, and to enact provision for them in a statute. That politicians ignoring principle, rejecting banking advice, thinking only of the votes of the least informed, or most misinformed, portion of the community, should succeed altogether in their patriotic endeavors is least likely. Their daily behavior is an unconscious revelation of the manner in which such a law should not be prepared.

THE SALE OF BICHLORIDE TABLETS.

Marketed in sixteen varying sizes, five different shapes, and five different colors, not a single preparation of antiseptic tablets containing the deadly poison known as corrosive mercuric chloride, bichloride of mercury, corrosive sublimate—or simply "bichloride" or "sublimate"—is put up with a label properly indicating the fact that it contains highly toxic materials. Persons who mistake these tablets for a medicine cannot tell by the form or color that the tasteless composition is dangerous. In the latest report of the Public Health Service at Washington, Dr. MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant in the Hygienic Laboratory, suggests that a type form of the pastilles be introduced into the United States Pharmacopeia; perhaps the description of mercuric chloride tablets included in the German Pharmacopeia should be adopted as the international form in view of rapidly growing trade in drugs between the different countries of the world.

The German Pharmacopeia provides that pastilles containing this poison be made of equal parts with common salt, that they be colored bright red with aniline dye, have a cylindrical shape, and be twice as long as thick. Wrapped individually in black paper bearing the word "poison" in white letters, with a stated weight of tablet, which is to be wrapped and dispensed only in suitable glass bottles or tubes. This official form would gradually become popular and discourage the sale and use of preparations in other forms. In addition, Dr. WILBERT suggests to purchasers that the tablets be kept apart from other non-poisonous preparations; moreover, "restrict "newspapers from publishing unnecessary details in regard to the "nature and kind of poison used in "cases of accidental or intentional "poisoning."

Suicides are neither prevented nor made by reports in newspapers. It is true that since the publication of noted cases of mercuric chloride poisoning persons who might have killed themselves in some other way have chosen this means of suicide. But sufferers from melancholia are extremely sensitive to suggestions of any sort, which may be perfectly harmless to a normal mind. A news report of mercuric poisoning might, indeed, offer an occasion for suicide; it could hardly be its cause, any more than passing by an open window would be a cause of suicide, or crossing a street in front of moving cars. The remedy is to guard closely persons who show symptoms of abnormality. Nevertheless, it would be wise to put up in distinctive form any poison in common household use, so that it might never be mistaken for a harmless preparation.

MISSOURI ADMITS BEING SHOWN.

The Attorney General of Missouri dismissed on Friday his suits against 134 insurance companies as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. What could not be done with a club has been done by reasonable consideration of the merits of the case. Instead of trying to force insurance rates down the State has been brought to see that rates were not unreasonably high, considering the losses of the business which were made possible by weak regulation, not of the insurance companies, but of their customers' risks.

When the State became reasonable the companies became amenable. The business is to be made safer and the rates are to be cheaper, and better proportioned to the various sorts of risks. Both companies and the State are pleased and all is well. The same result might have been reached more easily by the light of reason, but that is not the politicians' way.

TAMMANY'S INCOME.

Sub-section G (a), of the Income Tax act, provides exemption to "civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit." The terms "civic league" and "organizations not organized for profit" may, possibly, be construed as having been used disjunctively. An enthusiastic Fusionist who has studied the act raised the question whether the Tammany Society is exempt from payment of a tax on its income.

Tammany Hall, of course, is exempt because, unfortunately, its membership has been identified with the Democratic Party of this State. It is believed that the Tammany Society, an entity kept in close partnership with the Hall, can have no other reason for being than profit. Is it, therefore, out of the category exempted? The difficulty lies in considering the status of the Society, not as organized for profit, but for legitimate profit. We have already suggested that the levy of 1 per cent. on Mr. MURPHY'S campaign assessments would be a sort of "collection at the source," and perhaps that solves the difficulty.

MILEAGE GRAFT.

Some Congressmen are demanding that Congress shall adjourn in order that they may collect the money allowed them for travel to and from their homes. They are not asking for the perquisite in order that they may spend the money going home, for that would leave nothing in their pockets. Neither do most of them want to go home, for they are there already in such numbers that the lack of a quorum is a scandal. What the Congressmen want is such an addition to their salaries as would come from the difference between their travel cost and their travel allowance. The motive is as petty as the perquisite. If there is no other way of getting the laws the country needs the little levy must be paid, but it will leave its mark on whoever takes it. Congress is paid by the year, and many would prefer that it should take eleven months' holiday. But a grant of mileage money as a gift, not for travel, is objectionable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Assumption Involving a Fallacy.

It is highly characteristic of the way most of us think about public office that already, in anticipation of the completion by Col. GOETHALS of his great task in Panama, he is receiving many offers of future employment, all based on the assumption that a man who has done one thing notably well will be equally efficient in doing other things, no matter how different.

For this assumption there is some excuse in the probability that a man really able in any line will not undertake work which he knows himself incompetent to perform, but it is unlikely that those who are seeking to secure the services of Col. GOETHALS think of qualifying their proposals in this way or even dream of his refusing a well-paid public office through fear of failure to meet its requirements. Of course nobody would go so far as to take his success in Panama as proof of his ability to do as well absolutely anything that anybody can do—rival Caruso in opera, for instance, or Marconi as an electrician. But authorized representatives of Dayton are credibly reported to have made to him what business men call a "firm offer" of the post of "corporation manager" for that city, and undenied rumor has it that Mr. Mayor-to-be MITCHEL will make him Police Commissioner of New York if he will take the place.

Far be it from us to deny that Col. GOETHALS could fill either of these positions with honor to himself and advantage to those whom, if he accepted either, he certainly would serve to the best of his power. All of his training and experience, however, has been that of an engineer working in military conditions of discipline, and that can hardly be called ideal preparation even for analogous work under the much greater limitations inevitably placed on a civilian official. And management of a large city's police force is not at all closely analogous to the building of a great canal while exercising a sort and amount of power which no civilian official will ever have.

We must, indeed, remember in considering this matter that if Dayton or New York doesn't get Col. GOETHALS, somebody with even less of special training than he for municipal service will not improbably be obtained. That, however, does not prevent one from bemoaning the fact that the general eagerness to put this truly great man in an unfamiliar environment illustrates anew our present failure to recognize our need for professional officeholders, properly so called.

An Argument Hardly Convincing.

Only one objection has yet been made to the suggestion on this page that the number of automobile "accidents" would be decreased, and with it the new appalling number of highway slaughters, if insurance against the recovery of damages in civil damage suits were made by law unrecoverable by an automobilist who inflicted the injury while doing anything illegal—driving a car when under the influence of liquor, for instance, or breaking a speed ordinance or rule of the road.

The objection offered is that in many cases the punishment would fall on the wrong man—on the innocent and helpless owner of the car, instead of on the guilty chauffeur whose intoxication or recklessness was in violation of both explicit orders and solemn promises.

That real hardship could thus be inflicted, and undeserved losses imposed, is obvious enough, but the possibility hardly condemns the suggested law, since nobody who drives his own car—a large majority of all automobilists—would lose his insurance except by his own fault. As for the others, they would simply be compelled, in the selection of chauffeurs, to make themselves more nearly sure than now that their employes were sober, competent, and law-abiding.

Certainty in these respects, of course, could not be obtained, for betrayals of reasonably justified confidence will doubtless continue till the end of that portion of time which interests premillennial mortals. With something less than certainty, however, we could get along fairly well in this, as in most other matters. Existing conditions are well nigh intolerable, and, what is too often forgotten by those who denounce them, the careful and decent majority of automobilists suffer even more, in mind, person, and property, than do pedestrians from every one of the perils created by the unskilled, reckless, and criminal minority.

Prosecuting officials do not make anything like the use they should of the law which turns into murder homicides committed with "depravity of mind," and we are unpardonably negligent in not having everywhere, and rigorously enforcing, a law requiring, not permitting, permanent forfeiture of licenses as an invariable and inevitable part of the penalty inflicted on drunken chauffeurs, amateur or professional.

Teaching the Art of Voting.

To the already almost innumerable utilities of "moving pictures," another of a truly peculiar and surprising kind has been added by the politicians of Italy. That country has recently increased the size of its electorate from 4,000,000 to between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 voters, and many of the men newly enfranchised, especially in the southern provinces, need a lot of instruction in the exercise of the unfamiliar privilege. This, according to a Consular report from Catania, the representatives of the political parties are giving in the little "movie" theatres, which are as numerous and popular there as almost everywhere else, and they are doing it by providing the managers with films that show in minute detail all the processes and phases of voting.

These pictures illuminate even the most illiterate minds, and so successful has the plan proved in Catania that the physicians of the provinces are purposing its employment in teaching the elements of personal and domestic hygiene.

That the "movies" are not an unmixed blessing has long been recognized by the thoughtful and observing, but even their most vigorous critics do not deny the many and important educational uses to which they can and should be put. It is unfortunate that, like not a few other good things, this wonderful invention lends itself with as much facility to the serving of bad ends as to those which are commendable.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON

Should Be Taken as a Model for the New Sing Sing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the horrors of Sing Sing, let us turn to Great Meadow, the highest achievement in American prisons. Four years ago, when a new prison was needed, a site of 1,100 acres was selected near Lake George, and a cell block to hold 600 prisoners was erected. This was the first vital step for a humane prison—ample farming land in the open country. The second vital step, the selection of a Warden, was met by taking a business man of no prison experience, but of glowing personality and strong convictions. This man has made, and is daily making, a demonstration of the supremacy of moral power over the lives of convicts which renders obsolete other penal methods.

The new Warden believes that a man, though a convict, is still a man with human nature unchanged. This view is, of course, directly opposed to the common belief that a convict is a beast, to be kept in a barred cage, to be guarded by armed men, and to be treated with fear, suspicion, and cruelty. Despite many predictions of failure from old-time prison officials, the Warden had the courage to act on the belief that the convicts had a sense of honor, and would respond to his trust in it. The results have been beyond credence. Out of nearly 2,000 men who have passed through Great Meadow in the past three years there have been but five runaways. No case has been known of an inmate assaulting a keeper.

Here at Great Meadow we have the model for the new Sing Sing. Let the State buy 1,000 acres of farming land, select another Warden Homer, and send him out with 500 convicts to build the new prison. Great Meadow, Guelph, Montpelier, and all the new honor prisons demonstrate that the old-fashioned equipment of steel is a needless expense. The convict's promise not to run away is more effective than steel bars. Is this hard to believe? It's true. R. M. HURD.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

Check on Motor Car Speeding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Re your articles on reckless automobile driving, they have an effective check in France which should be brought into use here. It is very simple. If any recklessness is indulged in the driver, owner, or chauffeur is made to drive the car off to a police garage, and it is impounded until the case is heard, which may be a week or a month. Sometimes, at the discretion of the police, the car can be "bailed out" for the sum of 1,000 francs, ($200.) This acts as a tremendous deterrent, especially to taxi drivers, (who are the worst offenders,) as it means taking their means of living away for the time being. OWNER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1913.

VALUE OF PHILIPPINES.

Furnish a Good Training Ground for American Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader for to-day is so clean-cut a piece of work, is so clear and forcibly put, that it made a distinct impression upon the writer, as doubtless upon all thinking readers of THE TIMES. The Philippines are not often enough in our thoughts, as an enormous problem, upon which our children's children will still be at work, I believe. They have been studied from many angles, but it would seem that one point of view remains without the attention which surely it deserves.

In the opinion of the writer, perhaps the one greatest reason for maintaining our hold as a nation upon this collection of savage and semi-savage peoples is the opportunity it has given us to enable our soldiers to become the real article, and not merely—regulars and volunteers alike—carpet soldiers; men who have never seen powder burned in anger, nor heard the zip of a rifle bullet fired by a military enemy worthy of consideration as such.

Now that our Indians, through process of elimination, have become "good" and no longer are severely troublesome to outlying districts of our country, what opportunities offer for the real training of our men? Aside from the Philippines, none at all worth mentioning. And yet were we to be at war with some power, using against us an army of seasoned soldiers, they would inevitably sweep us away like chaff, costing, at least in our earlier battles, many thousands of lives and the bitter mortification of defeat. Nobody of sense can question this; and it would result from the lack, among officers and men alike, of opportunities granted them in which and whereby to become professionals instead of amateurs at war.

Let us thank God for the Philippines, therefore. In them our troops have had for years now the genuine article of real fighting and rough living, and hardships such as are needed for their best interests, and ours, ultimately.

Regarded from a financial standpoint, the Philippines certainly have not paid. Far from it. But having put our hand to this plow we cannot without disgrace turn back. And neither should we wish to do so. We are a blessing there to the mixed multitudes of relatively unstable equilibrium. And in a wholly different way, no less are they a blessing to us, particularly the more savage tribes, as I have endeavored to point out.

It rather looks at this present moment of writing as if Mexico bids fair to contribute a similar and further blessing. At least, it behooves us to try to regard it in that light.

ROBERT H. M. DAWBARN.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

LETTER FROM PHILIPPINES.

Warns of Danger in Policy of "Immediate Independence."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your interesting editorial article anent the Philippines, you will, I am sure, be interested in a letter which I have to-day received from a friend of mine in Manila, dated Oct. 8, on this very subject:

* * * I have no doubt that, in the near future, the question of Philippine independence will loom rather larger on the political horizon than it has done up to the present. As a Britisher I am, of course, not entitled to voice any opinions regarding American politics, but it seems to me that the present Democratic Government would be guilty of criminal folly if it were even to think seriously of giving immediate independence to the Philippines. The new Governor General arrived here a few days ago, and he has started the lopping-off process already, and to-day the bureau chiefs are in a state of uncertainty, as they do not know who is to go next.

I don't suppose you will be very much interested in a long discourse on the Philippines, but I cannot refrain from saying that every good American who has the interests of his country at heart, and who has a vote to cast, ought to make himself thoroughly acquainted with conditions prevailing here, so that when the time comes for voicing his opinion in a practical way with regard to the Philippines, he will, at least, have a solid reason for saying yea or nay to independence.

It is quite a coincidence that this letter should reach me just at the time of your editorial on this subject.

WILLIAM MOSKOWITZ.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

INCOME TAX EVASION

Made Easy for Those Who Gamble in Stocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the idiosyncrasies of the Federal income tax law (if a law may be said to have any) is the fact that it not only taxes matrimony by increasing the taxes assessed against a man and a woman having separate incomes over $3,000 each as soon as they marry, but it also mitigates the hardships of the stock gambler by exempting him from all normal income tax.

Ignoring the facetious claim that the net losses of the average gambler would alone exempt him from taxation, it may be seriously shown that no one with an income under say $11,500 need pay any income tax whatever if he will but carry a sufficient amount of dividend paying stocks on margin.

For example: A married man whose income is $11,500 pays a tax of 1 per cent. on $7,500, or $75 per annum. After reading an elucidation of this feature of the law, he orders his broker to buy $168,421 of stock distributing 5 per cent. dividends, or $8,421 a year. For 10 per cent. margin he deposits $16,842, owing the broker 90 per cent. of his purchase, or $151,580, upon which, at 5 per cent., his annual interest charge will amount to $7,579. His income tax return is now prepared as follows:

Former income		$11,500
Stock dividends received		8,421
Gross income		$19,921
Deductions.		
Interest on indebtedness	$7,579	
Dividends from taxable corporations	8,421	
Specific deduction (married)	4,000	
Total deductions		20,000
Taxable net income		None

Of course, the Government loses nothing, for our ingenious friend has merely shifted the tax which he formerly paid from himself to the broker or the ultimate lender.

PAUL H. HUDSON.

Upper Montclair, N. J., Nov. 15, 1913.

THEATRE SUGGESTIONS.

Music and Good Seats Would Attract Larger Audiences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appreciate very much your recent article as to why the public stays away, in many casee, from the theatre. Of course we shall always have the "fiends" who fairly live in the playhouse, and these, no doubt, the managers count on, but do they never take into consideration the large public of intellectual people who are not dependent on the stage for their entertainment, but who can be won to theatre-going by making an evening at the theatre an event to be remembered, an evening of unalloyed enjoyment from start to finish?

By start I mean obtaining good seats at advertised prices and not being told that "there is nothing in front of the thirteenth row for a month," when the applicant knows that he can buy choice seats for any performance at the hotels by paying an advance. This, to begin with, puts the auditor in an unreceptive frame of mind, but once in the house he sits quietly waiting for the musicians who never come. Do the managers ever recall the days when Henry Tissington at the Union Square, Baker and Brode at Wallack's, Mollenhauer and Widmer at Daly's, Furst at the Empire, and Puerner at the old Lyceum made the entr'actes a supreme delight? I, for one, never attend the theatre where music is absent.

JOHN H. JAMES.

New York, Nov. 16, 1913.

KATSURA'S BRAIN.

Dr. Spitzka Ranks It Sixteenth in Weight List of 108.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the post-mortem findings in the late Prince Katsura, Japan's great statesman, I would cite the following data from my article in Science of a decade ago, based upon Prof. K. Taguchi's series of observations published in the Sei-I-Kwai Medical Journal of Tokio in 1903.

Prof. Taguchi's researches were based upon 597 subjects, 421 males, and 176 females, mostly from the hospitals. The average brain weight of 374 adult males, ranging in age from 21 to 95, is 1,367 grams, (maximum, 1,790; minimum, 1,063;) of 150 adult females it is 1,214 grams, (maximum, 1,432; minimum, 961.) The sexual difference of these averages is 153 grams, about the same as in Europeans.

Compared to European brain weights, the distribution of the male Japanese is seen to correspond fairly well with that of male German brain weights of the Bischoff-Marchand series. Up to the fourteenth year it is evident that the growth of the Japanese brain is slower; the brain of the Japanese boy between 9 and 14 years of age weighs about 1,235 grams, while that of the European of the same age weighs 1,300 to 1,350 grams.

The relation between brain weight and stature is as positive as is observed in the European series. The Japanese are a people of small stature, however, because short-legged, and this fact lends interest to the question of relative brain weight. On the whole, the brain weight of the Japanese compares favorably with that of Europeans of similar stature, and it may be shown to be superior in this respect to other races of the same general stature. These facts are of not a little significance in relation to the learning, industry, and aptitudes of this progressive race.

Prof. Taguchi occupied the chair of anatomy in the Imperial University of Tokio, and, in accordance with his bequest, his body was dissected after his death in February, 1904. His brain weighed 1,520 grams, or 53.6 ounces avoirdupois.

Prince Katsura's brain weight (1,600 grams, or 56.4 ounces avoirdupois) is distinctly high in the scale, ranking in sixteenth place in my previous list of 108 eminent men whose brains were weighed. The brains of Kant and Bismarck, quoted in your dispatch, were not weighed, so far as I have been able to ascertain, but the weights were calculated in the one case from the cranial capacity, in the other from measurements of the head.

The prejudice against post-mortem examinations, which in the past greatly retarded medical and scientific progress, is slowly beginning to disappear among intelligent and educated people.

I now possess a fair number of bequests of brains, even of whole bodies, of persons of superior intellectual capacity. As Prosector of the American Anthropometric Society I take a keen interest in such investigations. This society was chartered in 1891, and the active members of it are those who give consent to the post-mortem examination of their brains, it being understood that the society or its prosector shall be notified promptly in the event of death in order that steps may be taken to secure a proper examination and preservation of the brain and other organs.

I have already published my studies on the brains of the two Leidys, Cope, Dr. Pepper, Prof. Allen, Dr. A. J. Parker, and Persifor Frazer. The brain of Dr. John H. Musser was the latest acquisition to the collection. Contrary to the newspaper reports at the time, this brain was of superior size and development; its weight was 1,395 grams, or 56.26 ounces avoirdupois.

EDWARD ANTHONY SPITZKA.

Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 18, 1913.

CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING.

Commissioner Drummond Finds It In Prevention of Suffering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is easy to specify causes for public thanksgiving this year. There is the general and remarkable development in charities, both public and private. There is the increase in facilities for housing and caring for the sick and dependent; the very marked betterments in all our institutions, hospitals, homes, asylums. In all of them the advance has been greater than in any previous year. There is a great gain in the city's facilities for the care of those suffering from tuberculosis, and greater success in fighting the disease itself. There are new measures and means for protecting the feeble-minded and defective. There is great hope and some apparent success in the new radium treatment for cancer. There is increased interest in preventive measures, and a reasonable certainty that the new studies and experiments at such laboratories as the Rockefeller Institute will bring relief and recovery to the suffering. Just as the Thanksgiving season is here the newest and best of all good things to be grateful for is the announcement of Dr. John B. Murphy, the eminent Chicago surgeon, that he believes internal medicine will largely supersede the dreaded knife and prove equal to all demands. Others share in this good hope, and it is likely we shall have the realization. There is, indeed, very much to be thankful for.

In spite of the last two suspected numerals, 1913 has been a fortunate year for those who live under the sign of charity; for those who have devised it, bestowed it, or received it. Let us all be thankful.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND,
Commissioner of Charities.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

Encroaching on West Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

There is a movement on foot to run the boulevard now being laid out along the Hudson Railroad by the Palisade Park Commissioners through the Government reservation at West Point. It is always necessary that a fight be made to have parks and similar places from being encroached on, no matter how worthy the object may be. Whereas it would improve this boulevard to run it through the reservation, it would not help the latter, and this encroachment should be resisted by the War Department.

LUCIEN FAITOUT.

New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

THE POPULACE.

The People, O the People—eyes that lie,
Ears stopped! For always ostracised
is he,
Just Aristides; and the rabble flee,
While trampled by their foes the Gracchi die!
The People, O the People! Still they
rave
Like maddened Hercules, and who
daro brave
Their wrath to save them when themselves they rend?
Alas, their sorrows! But they still
condemn
Themselves, at war with all who
fight for them,
Crowning their foe who overthrows
their friend!

STOKELY S. FISHER.

TEACHERS' FUND $618,000 THIS YEAR

404 Professors or Their Widows Now on the List of Those Aided by Carnegie Foundation.

THE TRUSTEES MEET HERE

Donor Unable to Entertain the Board or Attend Its Deliberations Because of His Cousin's Death.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was held at the offices of the foundation, 576 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The twenty-five Trustees, who are college Presidents and financiers, including President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, and President Butler of Columbia, were present with the exception of Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, who is in Europe. The Chairman of the board, William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, in Montreal, presided. Mr. Carnegie did not attend the meeting or the luncheon of the Trustees. This was because of the death of Mrs. George Lauder, his cousin, at the Plaza Hotel. For the same reason the reception given usually to the Trustees at the Carnegie home in Fifth Avenue by Mrs. Carnegie was omitted this year.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was established to provide pensions for college professors and to advance educational conditions in this country and abroad.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, and Robert A. Franks, its Treasurer, presented their annual reports, which will be made public as soon as they are printed. In the last year Mr. Carnegie gave the foundation $1,250,000 as a special endowment for its study of the educational system. The original fund to provide pensions for college professors was established in April, 1905, and the foundation began its work on July 1, 1906. It spent $128,000 in pensions in the first year of its existence. Last year its expenditures for the same purpose increased to $570,000. Fearing that the expenditures for pensions would exhaust the entire income of the fund and leave nothing to support educational investigations to insure the wise use of the pensions, Mr. Carnegie in January gave $1,250,000 for the educational investigation fund.

Extensive studies for the purpose of administering the pension fund wisely have been undertaken. The most important have been the investigations conducted by Abraham Flexner into educational conditions in the medical schools of this country and Europe. An investigation of educational conditions in agricultural training colleges has been started, and an investigation of conditions in legal education has been decided upon.

The endowment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is now $15,225,000, and its annual income $694,000. Of this amount $618,000 was used this year in paying pensions to 404 professors or their widows, as compared with $570,000 last year. Thirty-three pensioners were added to the list this year.

Mr. Carnegie's gifts for philanthropic purposes, exclusive of the many libraries he has given away, now amount to nearly $220,000,000. Here are his chief benefactions: $125,000,000 for the Carnegie Corporation, $15,225,000 for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, $22,000,000 for the Carnegie Institution for the Advancement of Scientific Research at Washington, $10,000,000 for the Carnegie Hero Fund, $15,000,000 for the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, $10,000,000 for New York City branch libraries, $10,000,000 for Scotch universities, and $10,000,000, for his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland.

Between the annual meetings of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, its routine business is conducted by an Executive Committee, consisting of President Pritchett and six other trustees, two of whom are elected each year. At yesterday's meeting President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank and Robert A. Franks were re-elected to the Executive Committee. Provost E. F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania was elected a member of the board to succeed President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, who has retired to devote himself to research.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were: William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal; William Frederick Slocum, President of Colorado Springs College, Colorado; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University; Abbott Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; Alexander Crombie Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; Hill McClelland Bell, President of Drake University, Iowa; William Lowe Bryan, President of the University of Indiana; Thomas Morrison Carnegie of New York; Edwin Boone Craighead, President of the University of Montana; William Henry Crawford, President of Allegheny College; George Hutchison Denny, President of the University of Alabama; Charles Richard Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin; Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin University; Thomas McClelland, President of Knox College; Samuel Black McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; Samuel Plantz, President of Lawrence

SIX DEBUTANTES MAKE THEIR BOWS

Miss Grace Rogers Introduced at Luncheon at Home; Miss Le Brun Parsons at Sherry's.

MISS VIRGINIA SCULLY, BUD

Miss Lentilhon Gilford Presented at a Tea—Reception for Miss Shedd and Miss Husted.

Yesterday was the first of the season to be crowded with entertainments for débutantes. Most of them were luncheons, but there were also several coming-out teas, with and without dancing, and later there were theatre parties and suppers for a few.

Mrs. Noah Cornwell Rogers gave a luncheon for her second and débutante daughter, Miss Grace B. Rogers, at her residence, 19 East Fifty-sixth Street, the guests being many of this season's buds. Mrs. Rogers has cards out for a reception for her daughter on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29, at her home.

Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons gave a luncheon for thirty girls at Sherry's for her young daughter, Miss Le Brun Parsons. The girls were seated at one table gay with pink roses, and included the Misses Mimi Scott, Elsie Stevens, Beatrice Burrill, Alexandra Emery, Marie Talntor, Lois Cunningham, Miriam Harriman, Dorothy Chisolm, Katherine Oakman, Marion Stoddard, Dorothy Keeno Taylor, Priscilla Peabody, Margaret Trevor, Ruth King, and Lois B. Cassatt of Philadelphia.

Later Mrs. Parsons will give a series of dinners for her daughter.

Entertains for Miss Scully.

The largest luncheon for young girls was that at which Miss Clementine Reese was the hostess, and was for her débutante niece, Miss Virginia Scully. The guests numbered nearly seventy and were seated at six tables decorated with sunset roses, and at each plate was a small flower pot of sunburst roses as a favor.

The guests included a number of girls already out, as well as many buds. Among them were the Misses Cordelia Hepburn, Estelle Romeyn, Rosetta Carson, Eleanor Hart, Annie Gilbert, Dorothy Howard, Alice Morse, Louise Frank, Eleanor Davies, Constance Peabody, Marietta Clapp, Flora McAlpin, Bertha Shults, Prudence Sterry, Beatrice Raymond, Vera Van Buren, Betty Carson, Gwendolyn Condon, Vieva Fisher, Vouletti Proctor, Elizabeth Kendall, Mary Brooks, Mary Baker, Gretta Pomeroy, Katherine Moore, Rose Malcolm, Marjorie Cleveland, Josephine Wells, Bertha Young, Caramai Carroll, Mildred Rice, Dorothy Adriance, Helene Underwood, Margaret Overton, Constance Warren and Ethel Shields of Philadelphia, and Miss Harison.

***

Dancing Tea for Miss Gilford.

Mrs. John Parkin Gilford formally presented her eldest daughter, Miss Lentilhon Gilford, yesterday afternoon at a dancing tea. The reception and dancing took place in the large tapestry suite at Sherry's, and was followed by a theatre party and supper for Miss Gilford, at which Louis Keller was the host.

Mrs. Gilford and her daughter had in their receiving party a large number of young girls and also several of the hostess's older friends, including two or three who were bridesmaids at her wedding.

Mrs. Gilford was in red brocade and black chiffon and Miss Gilford wore white satin with a minaret lace tunic, and received together. Miss Gilford carried orchids. Others assisting were the Misses Alice Haven, Edith Farr, Louise Trevor, Eleanor Burrill, Rosetta Carson, Coline Ingersoll, Elizabeth Kirlin, Dorothy Chisolm, Cordelia Hepburn, Margaret Henderson, Louise Herrick, Louise Frank, Margaret Warren, Elizabeth McVickar, Vieva Fisher, Harriet Paris, Helen Palmer, Margaret Porter, Charlotte Strong, Grace Rogers, Joy Williams, Isabel Cumming, of Boston, Eleanore Chase of Waterbury, Roberta Darling of Philadelphia, Helene Moffat, Margaret Knapp, Dorothy Manice, Fanny de Groot Hastings, Carolino Wyeth, Frances Kenry, Elise Francke, Louisa Johnson, Kathryn Montgomery, Louise Field and Miss Mary Clyde of Philadelphia.

Also Mrs. Robert R. Crosby, Mrs. Eugene Lentilhon, Mrs. Louis B. Moore, and Mrs. E. W. Robinson of New Orleans.

Miss Gilford and Miss Roberta Darling are going to Boston later in the week for the football games and to attend several entertainments.

Mrs. Shedd Presents Daughter.

Mrs. John Myers Shedd gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 148 East Thirty-eighth Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Barbara Shedd, and her débutante niece, Miss Katharine Clinton Husted, a daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Husted, who is spending the Winter with her aunt.

Mrs. Shedd was in pink satin and white lace and jet, and Miss Shedd wore white embroidered charmeuse with touches of blue, and Miss Husted, in white with touches of green, carried violets.

They had assisting them in greeting the guests the Misses Margaret Seton Porter, Maude Coster, Helen De Forest Griffin, Mary S. Bryan, and May Miller, the last a Westover classmate of Miss Husted. The Misses Esther Cleveland, Priscilla Bull, Margaret W. Colgate, and Elsie Dunning poured tea and chocolate.

Both Miss Shedd and Miss Husted are granddaughters of the late Gen. James W. Husted.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, who have been at the Ritz-Carlton during the Horse Show, returned yesterday to Philadelphia.

Lieut. Gov. Ellyson of Virginia is at the Hotel Manhattan for a visit.

Mrs. Charles Paul Geddes of 235 West Seventy-first Street is giving a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Virginia Geddes, on Dec. 5, at the Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, who are attending the Horse Show, are staying at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Edward S. Knapp and Miss Margaret Knapp, after spending the Summer at Bar Harbor, will be at 19 West Thirty-seventh Street for the Winter.

Mrs. Anson Stokes Phelps will take a large party to Pinehurst, N. C., this Winter, occupying four cottages which she has leased.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman plans to spend the greater part of the Winter in Washington, D. C., and is considering taking the Thoron house in K Street for the season.

Col. Robert M. Thompson has gone South, and will cruise in his houseboat, the Everglades, with Rear Admiral Wainwright and several other friends until he has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, who have been spending the Summer abroad, are at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. Logan of Washington is to arrive here the first of the week with her daughter to attend the wedding of her granddaughter, Miss Edith Logan, to Dewees W. Dilworth, which is to take place here on Nov. 25.

Mrs. Arthur O. Choate is giving a dinner at Sherry's on Nov. 25, and will take her guests afterward to the dance at Sherry's, given in aid of the St. Ambrose Mission. Mrs. Stephen Clark will also give a dinner preceding the dance at her home, 16 East Seventieth Street. Miss Hilah French of 43 West Fifty-first Street is in charge of the entries for the dancing contest and the sale of tickets.

Miss Helen Hyde of Plainfield will give a luncheon for Miss Louise Butler, the débutante daughter of Mrs. William Allen Butler, to-day at Sherry's.

Mrs. James Starr, Jr., of Philadelphia and Miss Logan, who are here for the Horse Show, are stopping at the Colony Club.

MME. KALICH IN "RACHEL."

Her First Opportunity as a Comedienne at Knickerbocker, Dec. 3.

Charles Frohman announced yesterday that Mme. Bertha Kalich, under the direction of F. C. Whitney, in "Rachel," would come to the Knickerbocker Theatre on Dec. 3, following Donald Brian and "The Marriage Market." As Rachel Mme. Kalich will have her first opportunity to act in English as a comedienne, although the play is taken from the life of the great Jewish tragedienne.

MISS DRAKE A BRIDE.

Married to Richard Sears of Boston in St. James's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Richard Sears of Boston and Miss Susan Elizabeth Goetel Drake, a daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Drake of this city, took place yesterday afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend of All Angels' Church officiating.

The church was decorated with palms and smilax, and the bride, who walked with her brother, William Wilson Drake, wore a trailing gown of silver brocade having a satin court train. It was draped with old point lace, and this and the point lace veil were worn by her two grandmothers at their weddings. Orange blossoms held the veil to her coiffure. She carried jessamine and lilies of the valley. She also wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond brooch.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Clarinda S. Boardman, a daughter of Mrs. Lansdale Boardman. She was in a Gainsborough costume of yellow brocade with a blue sash, and wore a hat of yellow brocade with blue plumes and carried chrysanthiemums harmonizing with the brocade.

Mr. Sears's best man was his brother, Francis F. Sears, and the ushers were E. Throop Geer and Lyman Tiffany Dyer, a brother-in-law of the bride, of New York; Herbert Lyman and Ronald T. Lyman, C. K. Cummins, and Robert Treat Paine.

A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Tiffany Dyer, 8 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Dyer and Miss Evelyn Sears of Boston, a sister of the bridegroom, assisted in receiving. Mrs. Dyer was in old blue velvet and a dark blue plumed hat, and Miss Sears, at one time the champion tennis player, was also in blue velvet and wore aquamarines.

Mr. and Mrs. Sears will live in Boston.

WEDS MISS GRACE MEURER.

Ira Richards, Jr., Stock Exchange Member, Married in Brooklyn.

Miss Grace Margaret Meurer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meurer of 266 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, was married to Ira Richards, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Richards of North Attleboro, Mass., in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles McCormick, pastor of the church.

Mrs. Marion Richards Coffin, a sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor, and Miss Mae Meurer was the maid of honor. Other attendants were Miss Anna Meurer, the bride's débutante sister; Mrs. Henry A. Alker, Mrs. C. Robinson Duff, and the Misses Margaret Pratt and Mildred Zellhoefer.

The best man was Jay F. Carlisle, and the ushers were Alfred L. Norris of Cedarhurst, L. I., John E. Tweedy of North Attleboro, Mass.; Eben B. Knowlton, Charles F. Samson of this city, William W. Pell, and James F. Pierce of Brooklyn.

Mr. Richards is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He and his bride will live at 565 Park Avenue.

JAMESON—EIDLITZ.

The wedding of Miss Marion Dudley Eidlitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, and John Butler Jameson of Antrim, N. H., took place quietly yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eidlitz, 347 West Eighty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Oscar F. R. Treder. None but relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to the ceremony.

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'MAGIC FLUTE' SUNG AT METROPOLITAN

Superbly Spectacular Production of Last Year of Mozart's Opera Repeated.

A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, Alten, Messrs. Braun, Urlus, Griswold, Goritz, and Reiss in Cast.

Sarastro	Carl Braun
Koenigin der Nacht	Frieda Hempel
Pamina	Emmy Destinn
Erste Dame	Vera Curtis
Zweite Dame	Lillian Eubank
Dritte Dame	Lila Robeson
Erster Knabe	Lenora Sparkes
Zweiter Knabe	Louise Cox
Dritter Knabe	Marie Mattfeld
Tamino	Jacques Urlus
Sprecher	Putnam Griswold
Erster Priester	Lambert Murphy
Zweiter Priester	Carl Schlegel
Dritter Priester	Julius Bayer
Papageno	Otto Goritz
Papagena	Bella Alten
Monostatos	Albert Reiss

Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The fact that "Die Zauberflöte," as it was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last season, went so early as last evening into this season's repertory caused delight to many lovers of Mozart's masterpiece of German opera. The opera had long been absent from the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House before it was revived there just a year ago, and in its German form its performances had been only three in number over a period which the oldest musical inhabitant could scarcely compass in memory. Mr. Gatti-Casazza has given it an embodiment that is destined to make it popular, and, as may be hoped, keep it an active number of the season's list for an indefinite period.

That embodiment, as will be remembered from last season's representations, is sumptuous and spectacular ir its scenic setting, as the opera invites and even requires for its proper effect. But of much more consequence is the fact that it is presented with a very considerable mastery of the composer's music in all its different manifestations. It might be too much to expect a complete mastery of any of Mozart's vocal music in these days, but the operatic public is to be congratulated that it is enabled to enjoy a performance meeting so many difficult requirements as this one does.

The opera was composed by Mozart originally to a German text, and the restoration of that text is quite in accordance with the policy of the Metropolitan, as well as affording certain points of interest that are lacking in the Italian version. The German version has much spoken dialogue, which, in the Italian is turned into musical recitative. Much of this is cut in the present performance, necessarily, as dialogue carries ill in the large spaces of the Metropolitan Opera House; but most of what is kept is so well spoken that there is little trouble in comprehending it. A great advantage of restoring this text is that it helps the movement, and especially the comedy, of the opera.

There are changes in the cast from that of last season. Mr. Slezak is no longer here, and his part as the Japanese Prince was taken by Mr. Urlus, a singer devoted ordinarily to parts accounted more "dramatic" and requiring a less perfected lyric style than is needed in Mozart's opera. No wonder, then, that he was not perfectly at home in the music of Tamino. Yet this impersonation had dramatic qualities that commended it to lovers of Die Zauberflöte. Mr. Braun appeared in some of the performances last season as Sarastro, and is one of the most excellent interpreters of the part; a noble voice, an admirable style of singing.

Mme. Destinn, who was heard several times as Pamina, and Mme. Hempel, who has not sung better than she did last evening as the Queen of the Night—her colorature in her two airs was as fine and delicately chiseled in its perfection as anything she has done here. There should be grateful mention of Putnam Griswold's surprising skill in singing and declamation as the Sprecher, and, necessarily, also of Mr. Goritz's inimitable Papageno, which was one of the notable features of last season's production and is destined to be of this. and of Mme. Alten's Papagena and Mr. Reiss's Monostatos. It is, in fact, a cast of surpassing excellence, and its excellence includes the three Ladies and the three Boys—of whom it must be said the Boys sang with more tunefulness and precision than the Ladies.

More than its parts, however, was the sum total of the excellence of the whole performance, so beautifully balanced and finished, so admirable in the ensemble of the orchestra, which never sounded richer or more iridescent in its color, and of the chorus. The elaborate beauty of the scenic setting received the fullest recognition last season; it is now the same, and the changes, fourteen in number, of the scenery were executed with an expedition that kept the movement of the performance uninterrupted and as nearly intelligible as may be possible. Mr. Hertz has put nothing to his credit more praiseworthy than this performance of "Die Zauberflöte," a performance that speaks eloquently of his intelligence, taste and fine musical feeling.

MISSIONARY EXPLORER DIES

Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillas Among the First to Reach Elk Lake, Minn.

The Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillas, for thirty years the Episcopal missionary in charge of the work among the Indians of Northern Minnesota and the archdeacon of the district, died Tuesday night in his home at 424 Central Park West. He was 75 years old and had not been active in missionary work for fifteen years.

Mr. Gilfillas, with his brother-in-law, Wells W. Cooke, now in the Biological Survey Department of the Government, made extensive explorations in Minnesota around the head waters of the Mississippi River between 1880 and 1890, and they were among the first to reach Elk Lake and describe it as the chief source of the Mississippi. Previous to their explorations Lake Itasca, to the north of Elk Lake, was regarded as the source, and Mr. Gilfillas, with Prof. Cooke, helped to disprove this assumption. They were rewarded for their work by recognition from the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Gilfillas was also an expert in ethnology and Indian languages. He spoke the language of the Ojibway or Chippewa Indians, among whom he worked in Minnesota, better than any other white man alive, it was said, and he wrote several articles about these Indians for the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. He also wrote a novel with the Indians for its subject.

Mr. Gilfillas is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A special benefit performance of "Ourselves," at the Lyric Theatre, will be given for the benefit of the Special Committee on Rescue Work for Women, under the auspices of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation. The date has been fixed for Dec. 9, because it is in that week that the National Civic Federation will hold its annual meeting in New York City.

At the Globe Theatre on Monday evening, Dec. 1, in honor of Miss Margaret Clarkson Henderson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hendarson, 100 society girls, including débutantes, have been invited by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Wolff to see the performance of "The Madcap Duchess," following which a supper party has been arranged at Sherry's.

Two former singers in comic opera, Eva Davenport and Christine Nellson, will make their vaudeville debuts next week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. The former will appear in "The Ceiling Walker," a new effort of Edgar Allen Woolf's, while the latter will appear in a pretentious singing specialty.

William Harris, Jr., announced yesterday that the opening date of "The Misleading Lady" at the Fulton Theatre will be changed from Monday evening to Tuesday evening, Nov. 25.

MR. BACHAUS'S RECITAL.

Reappearance of a Young Pianist of Fine Capacities.

Mr. Willhelm Bachaus, who first came to this country two seasons ago and interested lovers of piano playing by his admirable art, seems likely to do so again and in increasing measure on his present visit. He appeared yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, and again showed himself a pianist of the highest and most serious aims, wholly unassuming in his attitude before the public, and wholly occupied with the music he has in hand. He is brilliantly equipped with a modern performer's technique upon the pianoforte, a technique that carries him through all difficulties without failing him; but the technical side of his playing is subordinated to the musical, and never intrudes itself to the injury of what piano playing really is for. He is not deeply emotional or profoundly poetic in his playing; he is a young man, and he is likely to develop these qualities more fully. But there is a quality of freshness and buoyancy in his performance, a delicate sensibility that keeps him from exaggeration of sentiment, emotion, or passion, or of their counterfeits. And true sentiment, emotion, and passion are not absent from his playing.

Saint-Saëns's transcription of the prelude to Bach's "Rathswahl" cantata—which Bach himself transcribed from the prelude of his E major solo violin suite—is a piece that summons some of Mr. Bachaus's most engaging qualities, and he played it with superb vigor, rhythmic energy and clearness.

He justified his attempt too, at Beethoven's last great piano sonata, Op. 111, music that taxes the emotional and intellectual powers of the greatest artists. It has been played in a larger and more imposing style, with greater passion in the first movement, with a loftier flight in the transfigured variations; but Mr. Bachaus's reading was finely conceived and thoroughly musical in spirit. Another formidable task is to make Schubert's very long and very elaborate "Wanderer" fantasie interesting in performance. It may very easily be made dull; but Mr. Bachaus found the right expression for the composition, the right adjustment and contrast of its sections, the right building up of its climaxes. There was a truly triumphant sweep in this performance, an exultant poise. So played the work still has a great vitality and musical interest. It so interested the audience yesterday that enthusiasts could not restrain themselves from applauding before the end was reached; or else they did not know that the end had not been reached.

Mr. Bachaus's Chopin was full of sympathy and was not lacking in grace, delicacy, or brilliancy; these are not all that go to make up Chopin's quality, but they were much enjoyed. He closed with Liszt's twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody. The fact may have reminded some that the use of a Hungarian Rhapsody as the necessary and inevitable ending of a piano recital seems to have gone somewhat out of fashion.

MRS. GEORGE LAUDER DIES.

Her Husband Andrew Carnegie's Cousin—Paid $33,000 Duty on Gems

Mrs. George Lauder of Pittsburgh, Penn., whose husband is Andrew Carnegie's first cousin, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Plaza. She and her husband came to New York more than a month ago on a pleasure trip and Mrs. Lauder, who was sixty-five years old, was in good health until two weeks ago.

Attention was attracted to Mrs. Lauder in October of last year when her husband paid $33,000 customs duty on three pieces of jewelry belonging to her and valued at $100,000. The articles, a necklace, a brooch and a lavaliere, had been bought abroad by Mrs. Lauder several years before and brought by her into this country without duty several times when she was returning from abroad. Last October, however, the customs officials learned that the jewelry had never been declared and it was seized when Mrs. Lauder landed from the Baltic. The authorities accepted what was considered one of the largest duty assessments ever paid by a private citizen.

Mr. Lauder was for thirty years closely associated with Andrew Carnegie in the steel industry as a Director in the Carnegie Companies and as confidential advisor to Mr. Carnegie. He retired from business in 1901, when the United States Steel Corporation bought out the Carnegie interests.

Besides her husband, three children survive Mrs. Lauder, George Lauder, Jr., Mrs. James C. Greenway, and Miss Elizabeth S. Lauder. Mrs. Lauder was formerly Miss Maria Romeyn Varick.

George H. Batcheller.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19.—George H. Batcheller, old-time circus performer and later theatrical manager, died at his home in this city to-night. He was 86 years old. As a boy of 14 he joined Isaac Burke's circus. He later as an acrobat worked with the Howes & Mahie Circus. In 1883 he went into partnership with B. F. Keith and opened a theatre in Boston, when both men were new in the business. Bacheller sold his interest and opened a theatre in Worcester. About thirty years ago he opened the Westminster Musée in this city, the theatre later becoming the present Westminster Theatre, a burlesque house. Mr. Batcheller is survived by three daughters and a son.

Percy Denton, Actor, Dead.

Percy Denton, a well known actor, died at Shandaken, N. Y., Tuesday. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at Campbell's Chapel, 241 West Twenty-third Street, under the auspices of the Actors' Fund of America. Mr. Denton was born in Leeds, England, on Oct. 31, 1862. As a boy he sang in England and was a member of Mathew Brothers Minstrels. He went to Australia in 1879, returned to England two years later, and then came to the United States, where he joined Dockstader's Minstrels, and in the minstrel business until 1899 with Cleveland, Emerson, Haverly, and Moore and Burgess. Mr. Denton went to Australia again with "The Belle of New York," and remained there for ten years. He returned to New York and played in various companies up to a few months ago.

Henry Untermeyer.

Henry Untermeyer, for fifty years associated with the jewelry manufacturing industry in this city, died yesterday at his home, 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was President and a Director of the Untermeyer-Robbins Company and Charles Keller & Co., both jewelry manufacturing firms, with offices at 71 Nassau Street. Mr. Untermeyer was a Director of the Mount Sinai Hospital Training School for Nurses and a Trustee of the Malden Lane Savings Bank. Two sons, Melville and Walter, and a daughter, Rita, survive him.

Ex-State Senator J. N. Bartram.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 19.—Ex-State Senator Isaac N. Bartram, a Democrat, widely known in Connecticut, having served several terms in both branches of the Legislature, and taken a prominent part in State and county conventions for the party, died suddenly at his home in Sharon this morning of heart disease. He was born in Redding, Conn., March 25, 1838. Mr. Bartram was Superintendent and Treasurer of the Sharon Water Company. Besides his widow he left two daughters, Mrs. George A. Cameron and Mrs. Charles R. Pancoast of Germantown, Penn.

ALL THE HOLIDAY BOOKS

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BRENTANO'S

5th Ave. and 27th St., New York.

JAMES CHARLTON DEAD.

Chairman of Transcontinental Passenger Association Was 81.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—James Charlton, Chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association, died to-day at his home here of paralysis, aged 81 years. Mr. Charlton had been associated with railroad work in the United States since coming from Canada in 1870.

Mr. Charlton was born in Northumberland, England, May 15, 1832, and began his railroad career in 1847 as junior clerk for the Newcastle & Carlisle Railway. He rose to the position of chief clerk and then resigned in 1857 to become assistant to the chief clerk of the Great Western Railway of Canada.

In 1870, when he was General Passenger Agent of this railway, Mr. Charlton again changed his residence and came to the United States as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Northern Missouri Railroad. A few months later he accepted the same office with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and he held this place until 1900, when he became Chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association.

OLDEST ODD FELLOW DEAD.

George Pople, Almost 90, Dies in Flushing—Ex-Bank President.

George Pople, oldest Odd Fellow in the United States, charter member of Cornucopia Lodge, F. and A. M., and for more than seventy years a resident of the old village of Flushing, died at the home of his son, George W. Pople, 37 North Prince Street, at noon yesterday, on the eve of his 90th birthday. He was born in Farquarson's Arms, England, Nov. 23, 1823, and after his arrival in this country became naturalized in 1844 and joined the old Whig Party until the Republican Party was organized.

Ex-Judge Thomas H. Sutton.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 19.—Thomas H. Sutton, a former State Superior Court Judge, who was a member of the Eighteenth North Carolina, one of Stonewall Jackson's famous regiments during the civil war, died here to-day at the age of 70 years. The Eighteenth North Carolina was on the march through Frederick City, and Judge Sutton, its historian, always indignantly denied the story told in Whittier's poem, "Barbara Frietchie."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY SMITH, a widow, 69 years old, of 728 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, is dead at her home. For many years she was the head of a transportation business which handled freight for ships in New York Harbor.

ROBERT HARTLEY JAMES, Mayor of St. George's, Bermuda, and a member of the House of Assembly, died Tuesday at his home in Bermuda. He was 60 years old, and is survived by his wife and five daughters. For the last thirty-five years Mr. James had been in the shipping business in Bermuda, associated with the firm of Darrell & James. He did much to make the island a tourist centre.

JOHN ROACH, 30 years old, of 143 Huntington Street, Brooklyn, is dead at his home. For the last ten years he had been in the iron business at the foot of Court Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE MOTT, 44 years old, is dead at her home in Rockville Centre, L. I. Her husband, Charles M. Mott, is assistant secretary of the Citizens Trust Company of Brooklyn.

PHILIP BYRNES, 28 years old, a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder Company 119 of the New York Fire Department, is dead at his home, 207 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH JACKSON, a negro inmate of the State Hospital at Binghamton, N. Y., whose age was said to be 113 years, died Tuesday. Born in 1800, Jackson was the slave of Thomas Jackson, who owned a plantation near Charleston, S. C. The negro served under three generations of his masters, from whom he took his name, and followed the last slave holder of the family, Charles Jackson, a captain in a South Carolina Confederate regiment, through the civil war.

WILLIAM H. LEYSTER, 63 years old, a retired merchant, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Marion L. De Voe, Baldwin, L. I. He had been a resident of Long Island for many years.

ERNST A. NEUDORFFER, 63 years old, of 236 Bleecker Avenue, Brooklyn, died at his home Monday. For thirty years he was a baker and caterer in Brooklyn.

JAMES SHANNON, for many years a commander of coastwise vessels, and well known in the Port of New York, died yesterday in Watertown, N. Y. His home was at 191½ Second Street, Brooklyn.

DEWEY H. KRAMER, for many years a merchant in Evansville, Ind., died there yesterday. His son, Frank L. Kramer, was one time the cycle champion of the world, and is now champion of America.

JOHN M. WYCKOFF, 59 years old, died yesterday at his home in East Whitehouse, N. J. He was a descendant of a very old family, and was a collector of Colonial antiques.

THOMAS MOORE, 61 years old, of 109 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, died at his home Monday. He was born in Ireland, but emigrated early to America. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

MARTIN PARNELL HARRINGTON, a native of Brooklyn, born thirty-one years ago, died at the home of his brother, John J. Harrington, 808 Avenue A, Brooklyn, Tuesday. His death was sudden, and due to apoplexy.

JOHN J. QUINN, 29 years old, an inspector of the Dock Department, died Tuesday at his home, 436 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. A son and a daughter survive him.

JAMES A. MONAHAN, a retired policeman of the New York force, died Monday night in his home at Far Rockaway.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, 71 years old, of Richmond, Va., died at his home yesterday. His brother is Clarence V. Watson, a former United States Senator.

JOHN MANNING, 72 years old, of 942 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, died at his home Monday. He was born in Ireland but for fifty years had been a boss stevedore in Brooklyn.

PATRICK HENRY QUINN, 60 years old, for many years the superintendent of the old New York Cab Company and later of the Opera Stables, died Tuesday in his home, 228 Maple Street, Richmond Hill. He retired from business two years ago. His wife and daughter survive him.

MANUEL P. M. D'ALMAIDA, former Portuguese Vice Consul in Fall River, died there yesterday. He was a native of the Azores and a son of a former Portuguese Consul at Boston. Mr. D'Almaida left two brothers, Peter D'Almaida, Spanish Consul at Boston, and James D'Almaida, Brazilian Consul at Boston.

Mrs. CHARLES STERN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heyman Vogel of New York, died in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday morning, in her thirty-sixth year. She is survived by her husband and two children. Mrs. Vogel was a sister of Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States. The funeral will take place from her late home in Rochester to-morrow afternoon.

PETER E. ENGLEHARD, a theatrical man, at one time connected with the Metropolitan Opera House, died yesterday at his home, 106 West 105th Street. He was 58 years old, and was a member of Charity Lodge 727, F. & A. M.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SADLER—GOODMAN.—Florence Goodman to Eugene H. Sadler.

Married.

JAMESON—EIDLITZ.—On Wednesday, November 19th, 1913, at the home of her parents, by the Rev. Oscar F. R. Treder, Marion Dudley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, to John Butler Jameson of Antrim, New Hampshire.

ROSENBAUM—FRANKEL.—On Wednesday, November 19th, at 46 West 86th Street, by Judge M. Warley Platzek, Charlotte Frankel to Bertram Smith Rosenbaum.

SEARS—DRAKE.—At St. James Church, Madison Av., Nov. 19, Susan Elizabeth Goelet, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Drake, to Richard Sears of Boston.

DOUGLASS—ELY.—Nov. 17, Antoinette M. Ely to Dr. William J. Douglass.

FLETCHER—LEVY.—Nov. 17, Florence R. Levy to Leonard V. Fletcher.

Brooklyn.

MITCHELL—BOOTH.—Nov. 18, Helen H. Booth to William E. Mitchell.

HOPPER—SENDACH.—Nov. 16, Evaline Sendach to Henry Hopper.

Long Island.

ROBINSON—DORAN.—Nov. 16, Ozone Park, Loretta A. Doran to George Robinson.

Died.

ALLOWAY.—At Dover, Del., Nov. 17, 1913, Anna Eliza, widow of Charles Alloway, aged 77 years.

Wild's Orientals

Thanksgiving yearly rekindles the fire of home affections. The old faces and the old songs reassert themselves in our hearts.

It is the great hearthstone day, when our rugs command the most attention—when any newcomer among them is initiated into the home circle.

We have many rugs fit to join that circle, which we will be glad to show you this week.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.

Fifth Ave. and 35th St.

Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Died.

BOLLING.—Cecilia Raynal Bolling, aged 14 months, daughter of Raynal C. and Anna P. Bolling of Greenwich, Conn.

BULLIONS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913, at Greenwich, N. Y., Elizabeth Bullions. Funeral services on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Albany Rural Cemetery.

CARDOZO.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913, at Cedarhurst, L. I., after a short illness, Daniel Henry Cardozo, 3d, in his second year, beloved son of Daniel Henry Cardozo, Jr., and Rose Cardozo. Funeral services at Mount Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills, at 3:30 o'clock, Friday, Nov. 21.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Frances Josephine Ridley, widow of M. Chamberlain and daughter of the late John and Maria Ridley, at her residence, 37 5th Av., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913, in her eighty-fifth year. Funeral private.

CHANDLER.—Sarah E., widow of the late William W. Chandler, at her late residence, 103 Taylor St., Brooklyn. Funeral service Sunday, Nov. 23, at 4 P. M.

CHIPMAN.—Nov. 19, Edna E., beloved wife of Ralph N. Chipman, aged 38. Services at residence of her parents, 126 North Paxon St., Philadelphia, Sunday, 2 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DENTON.—Percy. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Friday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

ENGLEHARD.—On Nov. 19, Peter J., brother of the late Daniel and Eva Englehard, in his 59th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Cedar Lodge, 727, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte's Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., on Friday evening, Nov. 21, at 6:30 o'clock. Interment Saturday, 10 A. M.

FAIG.—Sophia Faig, beloved wife of August Faig, Nov. 18. Funeral Friday from home, 57 West 133d St.

GAINES.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913, Harlow Damon Gaines. Funeral services will be held at his residence in Boonton, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, Nov. 22. Carriages will meet the Lackawanna train which leaves New York at 1 P. M.

GILFILLAS.—Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillas, formerly Archdeacon of Northern Minnesota, at his home, 424 Central Park West, Nov. 18. Services to-day at St. Matthew's, 28 West 84th St. No flowers.

JONES.—Nov. 19, Annie, aged 77. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

LAUDER.—On Nov. 19, 1913, at the Hotel Plaza, Anna Maria Romeyn, wife of George Lauder, after a short illness. Funeral private.

McGUFFOG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1913, Jessie Hunter, aged 83, eighty-third year, after a lingering illness. Funeral services at her late residence, 3 East 130th St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MATTHEWS.—Henry C. Funeral from his residence, 24 Bank St., Princeton, N. J., Friday, 11 A. M.

NORTH.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 17, 1913, Mary Evans, wife of Rev. Crandall J. North, D. D., of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Funeral services at the residence in Auburn, Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McWILLIAMS.—Entered into rest on Monday, Nov. 17, 1913, Jefferson McWilliams, beloved husband of Annie E. McWilliams. Funeral services at his late residence, 116 Vanderbilt Av., Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

PLIMPTON.—At Westport, Conn., Nov. 19, 1913, Dr. W. O. Plimpton, aged 55 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Westport, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 8:03 A. M., and 125th St. Station at 8:14 A. M.

POPLE.—At his late residence, 37 South Prince St., Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1913, George Pople, in the 90th year of his age. Funeral services at St. George's Church, at Flushing, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.

PUTNAM-CRAMER.—William J. C. Putnam-Cramer, suddenly, on Nov. 18, at Kansas City, Mo.

ROSS.—Nov. 18, Rev. James Ross, aged 62 years. Can be seen Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St.

SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, Julia Cooper, widow of Thomas James Smith, in her 87th year, at the home of her son-in-law

REDEMPTION OF 2S TO BE EXPEDITED

Money Bills Provide for Rapid Exchange of Those Bonds for Threes—Reserve Safeguards.

BILLS TO COMMITTEE TO-DAY

Divided Camps to Try and Agree on Less Vital Differences Between Their Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Both halves of the divided Committee on Banking and Currency completed to-day their separate drafts of the Owen-Glass bill. To-morrow the full committee will meet in an effort to agree on some of the less important features of the bill. It is hoped that a report embodying chiefly disagreements on fundamentals may be reached by Friday, and if the Senate is in session that day the bill will at once be presented. The report may not be filed, however, before Saturday.

Both sides of the committee have perfected amendments to the bill to provide for a more rapid redemption of the 2 per cent. bonds now used as a basis for the issue of national bank notes. Both provide for this to be accomplished largely through the instrumentality of the regional reserve banks, which will be expected to buy heavily in the 2 per cent. market. Their holdings will then be replaced by 3 per cent. bonds or continue to be used as a basis for circulation.

The Democratic provision is for the substitution of 3 per cent. twenty-year bonds, which the regional banks would hold in their vaults, unless in some emergency they needed to sell them in order to replenish their supply of gold. On the same general principle the Republican wing of the committee provided for the substitution of 3 per cent. one year Treasury notes, with a contract by which the regional banks would be compelled to renew the Treasury notes every year for a period of twenty years. These notes also could be sold for gold, and presumably they could be used in place of currency for large transactions.

The Democratic wing of the committee also authorized the Federal Reserve Board to impose a tax on note issues as a preventive against inflation.

Under the Republican plan, member banks in the country must keep a 4 per cent. reserve in their own vaults, 4 per cent. with the regional reserve bank, and 4 per cent. either in their own vaults or in the vaults of a correspondent. The 4 per cent. to be deposited with the regional reserve bank may be transferred in installments of 1 per cent. every six months. City banks must keep 5 per cent. in their own vaults, 6 per cent. in the vaults of the regional institution, and the remaining 4 per cent. either in their own vaults or with a correspondent.

The Republican faction has increased the reserve requirement of the regional banks against deposits to 25 per cent., with a proviso that this reserve may be reduced to 25 per cent., subject, however, to a tax of ½ per cent. on every 2½ per cent. of deficit below the 35 per cent. line.

The full committee met informally to-day to discuss the parliamentary programme. Charles A. Conant reviewed the work of the Democratic wing to-day and probably will examine the technical aspects of the Republican measure to-morrow.

Many members of both houses feel that the possibility of adjournment for a short period before the beginning of the regular session was destroyed by fear that the Democratic Party would be assailed for a mileage "grab." Senator O'Gormun said to-day that at the next session a bill would probably pass abolishing the mileage basis and substituting a provision for the payment of actual traveling expenses of Congressmen.

CRITICISES CURRENCY BILL.

Talbert Says Political Influence Is Behind the Measure.

Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, speaking on the currency bill last night at the dinner of the National Founders' Association, at the Hotel Astor, criticised what he termed the political influence behind it, and said that he believed President Wilson would "cast out those who had darkened his counsels and sought to becloud his judgment."

"The critics of the bankers have charged that the bankers are prompted by selfishness alone," he said. "I do not deny that as a class bankers are as selfish as ordinary business men, but they are no more so. I do not know of a single instance where any banker in a central or ordinary reserve city has voiced any objection to the bill on the ground that it would cause a heavy shrinkage in his deposits.

"But we shall never have such a system nor any system that is worthy of confidence so long as any consideration which determines the character of its final structure shall be of a political nature, nor so long as the credits created under it shall not be based absolutely and unequivocally on gold; nor so long as there remains the lingering shadow of a doubt that there shall be redemption of bank notes upon demand, and that that redemption shall be in gold."

T. W. BUTTS INDICTED.

Lawyer Held in Jail on Another Civil Action.

Thomas W. Butts, the bankrupt lawyer and a member of the firm of Butts & Vining, 51 Chambers Street, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny. At the present time the defendant is held in Ludlow Street Jail in a civil suit, and he was brought yesterday before Commissioner Gilchrist for examination in bankruptcy proceedings.

Elihu Root, Jr., the receiver in the case, wished to get information from him as to his realty proceedings, so that he might start a suit in the New Jersey Chancery Court. Butts professed himself anxious to tell all he could, and said that he was the Treasurer and Director of the New Brunswick Realty Company, which owns 215 acres and a half interest in six acres more near New Brunswick. He admitted that for convenience nearly all the common stock of the concern was issued to Mary C. Stewart, a clerk in the office of Butts & Vining.

While the bankruptcy proceedings are pending, it was stated yesterday, Butts cannot be taken from the custody of the deputy sheriff at Ludlow Street Jail.

(RUBINAT)

LLORACH

Celebrated Natural Laxative Water from Spain.

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Recommended for constipation, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints.

Small Quantity (Wine-Glassful) suffices.

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Sold by all Druggists. Accept Yellow Label Only.

LUTTIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

GEN. BOOTH RETURNS.

Pleased with His American Trip—May Meet His Brother.

Gen. Bramwell Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, returned to this city last night from Chicago after a trip in which he inspected his army in the Middle West and Canada. Some 1,000 Salvation Army officers from all parts of the country were in line in the concourse of the Grand Central Station when the General arrived and they greeted him with Salvation Army songs.

A committee consisting of Col. Alexander M. Damon, Field Secretary for the United States; Commissioner John Lawley of London, secretary to the General; Col. William H. Peart, Col. W. H. Cox, in charge of the Salvation Army publications, and Col. John Dean, in charge of the Salvation Army training school, met the Commander in Chief. He was escorted by his sister, Miss Evangeline Booth. He was led before the line of Salvation Army officers, while the Salvation Army band played. Gen. Booth mounted the stairs leading to the balcony in the station, and as the officers of his army came to attention, he made them a short speech.

"I am glad to see you," he said. "I like the looks of you, and before I am through with you I think you will like me, too. My message to you is, Salvation forever."

Then he was taken to the Salvation Army headquarters at 120 West Fourteenth Street. There, through his secretary, he told newspaper reporters that he was much pleased by his welcome in this country, and especially that accorded to him in Chicago. His health, he said, was very good, and he expected to sail for Europe on Wednesday on the France.

Asked whether it was possible that he and his brother, Ballington Booth, who is now head of the Volunteers of America, might be reconciled, Gen. Booth said:

"I certainly hope that circumstances during my stay in New York will permit of my meeting my brother, Ballington Booth, and I shall endeavor to make arrangements to that end."

Asked whether there was any likelihood of a union of the organizations headed by himself and his brother Ballington, Gen. Booth replied:

"As I do not know how my brother would regard such a proposal, I am at present unable to speak on the matter, since it is necessary for him to be the leading party in effecting such an arrangement."

On Wednesday morning the Salvation Army will march from the headquarters to the pier of the French Line to escort Gen. Booth to the liner France, on which he will sail for his home in England.

ATTACK A SULZER 'REFORM.'

Work of Charity Investigators Denounced at Buffalo Conference.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—At to-day's session of the fourteenth New York State Conference on Charities and Corrections the report of the Committee on Public Institutions, as presented by the Chairman, George A. Lewis, a former member of the Board of Parole for State Prisons, made a vigorous attack upon ex-Gov. Sulzer and the Committee of Inquiry Into Public Institutions appointed by him.

Chairman Lewis characterized the committee's work as "reform by dynamite" and "sensational raids," and declared that the funds misappropriated in connection with State highway work amounted to more than enough to place State Institutions on the footing they occupied a year ago.

Among the acts of the committee that Mr. Lewis criticised was its recommendation for the abolition of the Industrial Farm Colony for Vagrants, its condemnation of the plans for the Letchworth Village at Thiells, and the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights, and, finally, the reduction of the appropriation for additional facilities for improvements of State institutions from $1,218,280 in 1912 to $538,700 for 1913.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. GILBERT.

Wife of New York Lawyer Gets Reno Decree for Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 19.—To Jennie E. Gilbert was granted a final decree of divorce here yesterday from Lucius L. Gilbert, a New York lawyer with offices in the Mutual Life Building, upon her allegation of desertion in Plainfield, N. J., on Nov. 11 of last year. The defendant responded to the summons by making merely a formal appearance, without contesting the suit.

The couple were married in Brooklyn on March 6, 1906, subsequently moving to Plainfield, where the wife testified her husband left her, never returning. She testified that she had been a faithful wife and had given him no cause for action. The couple have no children. Mrs. Gilbeck will leave for New York this week.

TELEPHONE RATES TO BE EXAMINED

Company Agrees to Have Property Valued by Interstate Commerce Board.

READJUSTMENT IF NEEDED

Proposal of Merchants' Association Aims to End Contests Over Particular Cases.

Proceedings have been started by the Merchants' Association for a general readjustment of charges for telephone service in this city, based on a physical valuation of the property of the New York Telephone Company, and assurances of the willingness of the telephone company to co-operate freely in such a scheme of readjustment have been given by F. H. Bethell, Vice President of the company. It was suggested by the Merchants' Association, in view of the fact that such a course had been recommended by Commissioner Decker of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, but that it had been stated that the commission itself had no funds available for such a valuation, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be utilized instead. To this Mr. Bethell, in behalf of the telephone company, agreed.

In his letter to Mr. Bethell, President William A. Marble of the Merchants' Association said in part:

> We believe that such a comprehensive inquiry would give general satisfaction to the public. It should also be acceptable to your company, as it would relieve it of the constant burden of expense, harassment, and labor incident to contesting a continuous succession of rate proceedings, each of which precipitates others.
>
> It is clear that before the equity of any general schedule of rates can be determined, the value of the property used in the public service must be ascertained. We are of opinion, however, that it would be unwise for any business association or private agency to undertake or vouch for the necessary valuation, inasmuch as its conclusions, however accurate, would not be conclusive with a large part of the public. We believe, therefore, that such valuation should be made by a public agency whose findings would be accepted without question.

In his reply to Mr. Marble's suggestion, Vice President Bethell of the New York Telephone Company said in part:

> In reply to your question, it gives me pleasure to say that we have never questioned the commission's right to value our property, that we have cheerfully furnished them with all information asked for, and that we are co-operating now with the representatives of the commission in all matters in which co-operation is asked for. If the public better understood some of our difficulties it would, I think, more fully appreciate the fact that we are striving to furnish adequate and efficient telephone service at reasonable rates, and that it would in consequence be glad to suspend judgment until the investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been concluded.
>
> While we wish to do all that we can to assist in a solution of any questions relating to our business which may be outstanding in the State of New York, nevertheless, in view of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now engaged in an investigation into our affairs, we feel that you will agree with us that we are not quite in a position to suggest to them such a course of action as you have proposed. At the same time, I wish to assure you that we will gladly co-operate in carrying out any reasonable course of action which the Interstate Commerce Commission may wish to pursue, and that in no case will we question the jurisdiction of the commission in the premises.
>
> I will further say that if upon completion of the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission the association elects to petition the Public Service Commission to review our entire schedule of rates, and, so far as those rates may be found unreasonable, to readjust them, such action by the association would have the cordial assent of this company, inasmuch as this company earnestly desires not only to make its rates fair, but to have their fairness conclusively shown by unquestionable authority, and definitely accepted by the public.

Mr. Bethell also points out that the Interstate Commerce Commission has already done much work on telephone and telegraph valuation.

Odd Accident Kills Football Player.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—Morty Marx, aged 16, died here to-day of injuries received in a football game last Friday. Playing with an amateur team, he plunged head first into a telephone pole.

SUES VANDERBILT TRAINER.

Miss Schenck, Named as Co-respondent, Wants $50,000 Damages.

Charles H. Wilson, the trainer for Alfred G. Vanderbilt, whose first wife divorced him in 1900, is now being sued for $50,000 damages by Florence Rosser Schenck, who was named as the co-respondent in the divorce proceedings. The plaintiff declares that Wilson married her in London, England, on May 8, 1908, and that Valeska Suratt and A. D. Treece were the witnesses of the ceremony. Miss Schenck says that Wilson had falsely represented that his first wife had already procured a divorce and that she was purposely deceived. The papers in the case say that Wilson has since married, but the maiden name of his present wife does not appear.

Miss Schenck's attorneys are Rogers & Rogers. They said yesterday that Miss Schenck met Wilson in October, 1906, when she was only 18 years old. Then she was living with her parents in Norfolk, Va. Wilson was then about 43 years old. He told her, the story runs, that he was of independent means, that he managed the affairs of Mr. Vanderbilt at Newport, and that he persuaded her to make a trip with him to Richmond by promising to marry her there.

During the journey, Miss Schenck says, Wilson told her he could not marry her then because his wife had not yet got her divorce, but that he would make her his wife as soon as the decree was granted. Then, by more persuasion, Miss Schenck says, Wilson induced her to live with him, and they traveled together as man and wife, finally reaching London, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

The summons and complaint in the suit were served on Wilson at the Horse Show.

MRS. GARGAN MAY WED.

Court Says Her Husband, Serving Life Term, Is Civilly Dead.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox in Brooklyn yesterday decided that a woman whose husband is serving an indeterminate prison sentence, with life imprisonment as the maximum, is released from her marital obligations and free to marry again.

Mrs. Margaret M. Gargan, a school teacher, is 28 years old. She married John C. Gargan, a bookkeeper, in 1900. A year later Gargan shot and killed his wife's father, Martin Hynes, and his wife's brother, Harry C. Hynes, in a family quarrel. Supreme Court Justice Kelly sent him to prison under an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which is twenty years and the maximum life, for murder in the second degree.

On Oct. 1 Mrs. Gargan and William Weisheimer of Woodhaven applied in Brooklyn for a marriage license. Clerk Scully, upon learning from Mrs. Gargan that her husband was in prison and that she had not obtained a divorce, refused to grant the license. Mrs. Gargan then asked for the writ of mandamus.

Justice Maddox holds that a person sentenced to prison for life, even under a sentence like Gargan's, is thereafter civilly dead.

The decision directs the City Clerk to issue the marriage license as though Gargan was actually dead. If the Corporation Counsel desires to appeal from the order, the Court says, an application for a stay may be made.

HOLLINS PARTNERS TESTIFY

H. B. Hollins, Busch and Kutzleb Say They Have No Resources.

Harry B. Hollins, Briton N. Busch and Walter Kutzleb, three of the members of the bankrupt brokerage firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., were examined yesterday in bankruptcy proceedings before Commissioner Gilchrist. They all testified that to all intents and purposes as a result of the failure of their firm they were penniless.

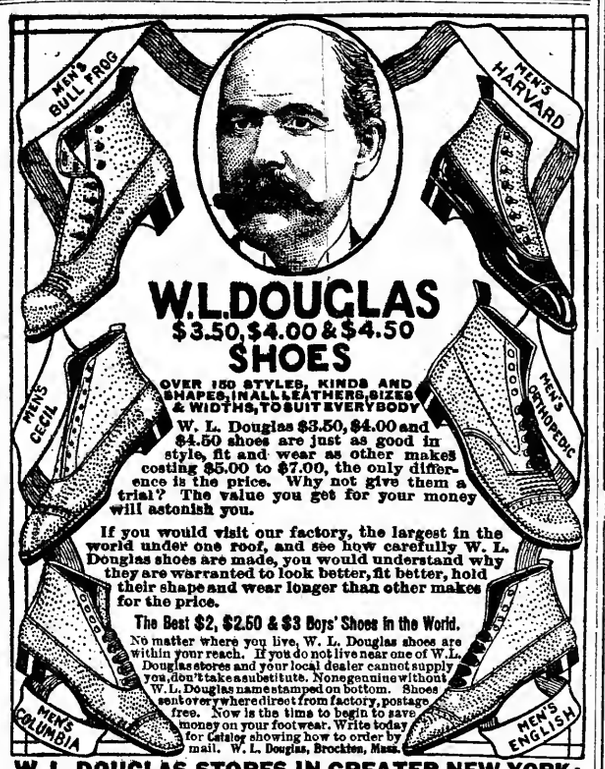
In answer to the questions put by T. Tileston Wells, attorney for the receiver, Mr. Hollins stated that he had no real estate, private yachts, horses, stocks or bonds. He has, he admitted, $150 in the bank, but he was quite willing to turn that over to the receiver.

He had reached this condition, Mr. Hollins testified, since last September. The new partnership arrangement of the reorganized Hollins firm was then founded, and Mr. Hollins had put into it $300,000, all that remained of his private fortune. At that time Walter Kutzleb, J. A. Aull and Anthony Walburg were admitted to partnership, and Mr. Kutzleb put in $100,000.

The original partnership consisted of Mr. Hollins, R. R. Govin and Briton N. Busch, but Mr. Govin retired when the new arrangement was made. It is understood that dissensions broke out between the new and old members of the firm.

Mr. Busch, when he took the stand, stated that he had been in the firm for fifteen years, and that all his present resources consisted of $200 deposit in a bank. He had life insurance policies to the amount of $45,000, but he has borrowed money on these, and he is prepared to hand them over to the receiver with such few shares of Curb stock and bonds as he owns, but which are worth very little.

Mr. Kutzleb also admitted that he was practically without resources. He will be recalled when the hearing is resumed on Monday. At that time it is expected that the other two members of the firm, Mr. Aull and Mr. Walburg, will also testify.



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$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50
SHOES

OVER 150 STYLES, KINDS AND SHAPES, IN ALL LEATHERS, SIZES & WIDTHS, TO SUIT EVERYBODY

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. Why not give them a trial? The value you get for your money will astonish you.

If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

The Best $2, $2.50 & $3 Boys' Shoes in the World.

No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If you do not live near one of W.L. Douglas stores and your local dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent over where direct from factory, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2302 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
863 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
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Iris
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Whole Quarter Boot for Women

We have this shoe with the latest cloth backs in a variety of shades, also in taupe shade of ooze calf. With the smart Spanish heel, so popular now, it makes a light flexible dress boot of great attraction.

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Eight New York Stores

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Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
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Dry Gin

One thing to remember when you order Gin—Is that Coates & Co.'s Plymouth is the *original* dry gin.

ALEX. D. SHAW & CO NY

Buy a package of Oasis Egyptian Cigarettes.
Costs you five cents
—but carefully selected tobacco,
tested manufacturing skill
and our determination to win—and hold—
the Egyptian cigarette smoker, is our share in the transaction.

10 for 5¢

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Premium Store, 7th Avenue and 16th Street

STATE AUTO MEN TO FORM SOCIETY

Dealers Meet To-day in Albany —Uniform Laws Commission in Session.

Representatives from all the automobile dealers' associations in the large cities of the State will meet in Albany to-day to form a State Association. At this meeting plans of organization will be perfected and a constitution and by-laws prepared which will be presented to the members of the various associations represented in the near future. The Automobile Dealers' Association, Incorporated, of this city will be represented at the meeting by Arthur M. Day, its President; John F. Plummer, R. H. Johnston, and Charles A. Stewart, its General Manager. The Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association will send its President, H. L. Carpenter, and Emanuel Lascaris, President of the Automobile Importers' Alliance, will represent the interests of the dealers in foreign cars. The meeting to-day was foreshadowed some months ago by the plan promulgated here to form a national association of automobile dealers, with the opposition of hostile legislation, the establishment of a credit bureau and mutual protection among its objects.

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The movement for uniform automobile laws in the various States will take concrete form to-morrow morning in the first meeting of the Motor Vehicle Legislation Commission at the Hotel Belmont. A majority of the New England and Middle States will be represented by commissioners and various matters pertaining to motor car law making, such as touring, reciprocity, registration, and speed limits are expected to be discussed. S. W. Taylor is Chairman of the commission for this State, appointed by the Governor.

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At its next meeting, to be held on Nov. 26, the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers will discuss silent and roller chains and inlet manifolds. A paper on the first of these subjects will be read by John R. Cautley, who has made a special study of the subject, and who, from residence in England, is thoroughly familiar with foreign as well as American practice. Arthur B. Browne will present a paper on inlet manifolds, a subject intimately related to the vexing fuel problem. It is planned to offer at the December meeting of the section papers on heavy fuel carburetors and vaporizers.

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Recent figures compiled from the State's registration figures show the steadily increasing proportion of motorists in California. Some counties have one automobile for every 20 or 25 of population. There are in service in the State 187 different makes of motor cars.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Military Manuals Not for "Schools" —Decision on Fish.

According to a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down yesterday "the school of officers" of the Fourth Infantry of the Ohio National Guard is not a "school of learning" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909. The issue came before the customs tribunal in the form of a protest by D. L. Bargar of Cleveland, who objected to the imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on manuals of military instruction as books under Paragraph 416.

The board sustained several protests relating to the classification under the act of 1909 of fish of various kinds packed in tins. The importers included Oberle & Henry, O. G. Hempstead & Son, G. B. Barham, G. S. Bush & Co., Inc.; American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Tolstad-Burger Company, John H. Boden & Co., Inc., and F. H. Shallus.

The G. S. Brackett Company of Minneapolis asked for an allowance on brandy imported from Canada. The firm said that there was a shortage in the number of bottles covered by the invoice. The board held that as the firm failed to establish whether the shortage occurred in this country or Canada, no relief could be granted.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The new companies incorporated to-day include:

Biological Products Corporation of Brooklyn, drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical, $500,000; Emanuel Newman, Benjamin Reass, William R. Jackson, all of 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Kleinschmidt Electric Company, Inc., of Manhattan, supplies, $100,000; Bernard Kleinschmidt, William Kleinschmidt, Frederick Kleinschmidt, all of 429 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York.

Franklin Kent Corporation of Brooklyn, wood, metal and cloth products; $100,000; Edwin B. Stimpson, William F. Kosiak, Walter H. Wood, 20 Broad Street, New York.

Barfield Cotton Corporation of Manhattan, cultivating; $100,000; Joseph Gallagher, Theodore R. Straub, Stallo Vinton, 41 Park Row, New York.

National Programme Publishing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, publishers; $150,000; Marshall W. Taggart, Leonard B. Kendall, M. Emma Savacool; 241 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Canadian Guarantor Realty Company of Babylon, $37,500; F. B. Knowlton, E. J. Forban, D. A. Cashin; 154 Nassau Street, New York.

Motor Carette Company, Inc., of Buffalo, automobile; $30,000; Henry J. Carrigan, Charles J. Kern, A. M. Pearsall, all of Buffalo.

D. Houston & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, metals and ores and their products; $10,000; Robert J. Houston, Ralph O. Houston, Harry J. Alheim, 483 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven.

Forty-four Forty-six West Twenty-seventh Street, Inc., of Manhattan, realty and construction; $50,000; Walter C. Merritt, Scott McLanahan, H. Preston Coursen, 135 Broadway, New York.

Independent Brokerage Company, Inc., of Buffalo, fruit and produce brokerage; $10,000; Warner A. Sharp, John E. Schintzius, Eugene L. Turner, 96 West Market Street, Buffalo.

M. J. Kinsman Company, Inc., Norwood, carriages, autos, horses, accessories; $25,000; Henry M. Kinsman, Harry L. Farmer, Edward E. Wright; all of Norwood.

A. B. C. Button Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $10,000; Charles E. Farmer, Harry M. Goodman, Louis M. Pickert, 1,119 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn.

The De Vere Shorthand Publishing and Supply Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, $10,000; Anna T. Devere, May Dolet, Douglas A. Levien, 265 Broadway, New York.

These foreign corporations were to-day authorized to do business in this State:

Cotton Gathering Corporation of Dover, Del., $6,250,000; Representative William A. Brady, 559 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

La Grange Pearl Button Company of Lagrange, Missouri, $30,000; representative, Richard Drydale, 43 Leonard Street, New York.

Kirby Lumber Company of Houston, Texas, $10,000,000; representative, Lee Carruthers, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

The Albert J. Meyers Company, of Paterson, N. J., to deal in and mortise, $10,000; representative, Albert J. Meyers, 8 Bridge Street, New York.

Dissolution proceedings were filed to-day by:

Vacuum Wonder Washer Company, Inc., of Syracuse, incorporated Dec. 4, 1912, with $25,000 capital; George E. Loomis, President; Harry E. Woolever, Secretary.

James Richardson & Sons, of New York, incorporated Nov. 24, 1908, with $10,000 capital; Lawrence Daly, President; Henry W. Goodrich, Secretary.

A. B. C. Importation Company, Inc., of New York, incorporated June 13, 1913, with $5,000 capital; Albert Keller, William Harris, Rudolph J. Schaefer, incorporated.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Cotton goods exporters have little confidence in present trade conditions of India. There is practically no further news in the market regarding the recent panic in that country, but the absence of such information is held to mean that at least no change for the worse has occurred.

The introduction of front-lace models in staple corset lines is one of the features of the current season that has more or less embarrassed the operatives. They find it difficult satisfactorily to make both front and back lace models. The change in many instances from standard cloths to cotton or silk tricot, peau de suede and mesh materials has also been a hindrance to production.

The popularity of the mackinaw jacket as an outing coat was conclusively shown at the Yale-Princeton football game last Saturday. It was noted that many of the coats worn by men were similar to the high-color effects adopted by the women.

EMBROIDERY TRADE SUIT.

Local Firm Alleges Non-Delivery of Machines After Partial Payment.

The Senner & Kaplan Co., manufacturers of embroideries, have filed a suit in the Supreme Court for $25,000 against the Robert Reinsr Importing Co. of Weehawken Heights, N. J., for alleged failure to deliver a number of embroidery machines ordered by them. The plaintiffs allege that on March 27, 1912, they entered into an agreement with the defendant to purchase one Schiffli machine and eleven automatic machines. They also say that they paid $500 on account, but that the plaintiff failed to live up to the contract.

Robert Reiner of the defendant firm, said yesterday that a slight delay in the arrival of a steamer from Hamburg had made it impossible for his firm to deliver the machines at the date set in the contract. In the answer filed by the Reiner Company through its attorneys, Diamond & Abrahams, after denying the material allegations in the complaint, a counter claim was set up for $2,600. This amount was the balance due on account of the purchase price of the Schiffli machine, $500 having been paid at the time of the execution of the contract.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

According to a report from the Consul at Vancouver, a project is under way there for reclaiming some 28,000 acres of land lying southward from Golden along the Columbia River.

In a railway agreement just concluded between China and Japan it is stipulated that the Japanese shall provide money for the construction of two branches of the South Manchuria Railway. Other important railway developments are pending in China.

Following the report on the needs of Guayaquil, it was recently announced from Quito that the Ecuadorian Chamber of Deputies had approved a loan of $10,000,000 gold for sanitation works in Guayaquil.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Wheat exports from New York last week dropped slightly, aggregating 1,259,362 bushels, against 1,357,415 in the preceding week. Beef exports showed considerable gain, however, totaling 1,083 barrels and 315 tierces, compared with 470 and 376, respectively, in the week before.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company, will be held on Nov. 28 at 440 Lafayette Street, to vote on the question of reducing the number of Directors from 9 to 7.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Stove Coal Wanted Badly.

"With weather conditions more conducive to a liberal use of domestic coal," says The Coal Trade Journal, "the demand for anthracite has increased in the last ten days. All sizes have been helped, but, so far as the local situation is concerned, the call is still principally for stove sizes.

"Hopes of a stronger situation in bituminous coal as a result of the recent storm have fallen flat, and the market shows signs of increasing weakness."

***

Suggests Caution in Deliveries.

With the approach of the holiday season the National Jewelers' Board of Trade suggests that members of the trade take more care in delivering the orders they fill. In view of the fact that very valuable articles can be carried in small packages and can be concealed easily, the board says that messengers should be cautioned against speaking to strangers and doing other things that might lead to attempts at robbery. Already two attempts to rob messengers of local firms have been reported to the board for investigation.

***

Like Designers' Announcements.

The plan adopted by the style committees of the various designers' conventions of announcing publicly their recommendations of cut and fabrics of women's ready-to-wear garments has been met with approval in the local fabric markets. When the manufacturers and wholesalers know that the designers favor certain kinds of cloths because they lend themselves to the adopted styles, they say it means less guessing as to what will be "right" for the season. This means, of course, that they will find fewer "stickers" in their stocks at the end of the season and a better profit in their pockets if they take the hints the designers give.

***

Cook Resigns from Knox Hat Co.

Edward Knox Cook, Vice President and General Manager of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, has been forced to resign by a nervous breakdown. Mr. Cook has been at the head of the manufacturing end of the concern for a number of years, and succeeded to the Vice Presidency only last Summer. The report that Mr. Cook would dispose of his interests in the firm was denied at the local office of the company yesterday. Albert Thetford, who has been associated with Mr. Cook for some time, will succeed him as General Manager. It could not be definitely learned who would succeed Mr. Cook as Vice President.

***

Insufficient Profits in Collars?

Considerable amusement was caused among local collar manufacturers yesterday by a prominent retailer's assertion that profits in retailing men's collars were not commensurate with the cost of doing business, and that the stores should raise prices. This dealer suggested that manufacturers charge $1.20 a dozen for collars instead of the present figure of $1.10, and that retailers then sell them at 17 cents each, or three for 50 cents. According to one prominent local agent, this plan would give the makers an additional profit of 10 cents a dozen and the retailers an extra profit of 40 cents a dozen. The consumer would bear the added cost.

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Change in R. H. Macy & Co.

It was announced yesterday that Nathan Straus, Sr., would retire on Feb. 1 from the business of R. H. Macy & Co. and devote his time to other interests, among which were the Abraham & Straus store in Brooklyn and the firm of L. Straus & Sons, importers and manufacturers of cut glass and crockery. On the same date Percy S., Jesse I., and Herbert N. Straus, who will continue to operate the Macy store, will withdraw their interests from the firms of Abraham & Straus and L. Straus & Sons. Nathan Straus, Jr., and Grant Straus will leave the Macy firm with their father. It is understood that Jesse I. Straus will assume the senior partnership in R. H. Macy & Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES MAHR, liquor dealer, of 2,362 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,434 and nominal assets of $21,650, consisting of stock when he was dispossessed, $1,000, and cash, $10. Most of the liabilities are to the Born Cafe Company, $12,200 subscription for stock, and Jacob Born, $12,000, secured by shares of stock of the Born Cafe Company.

JOHN H. V. SAUERBREY, a city fireman, residing at 72 West 100th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,023, mainly for diamond rings, watches, and clothing.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, salesman, of 238 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,010 and assets of $3,000 in real estate.

H. SANDBERG & CO.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 29 against H. Sandberg & Co., manufacturers of furs, at 462 Sixth Avenue, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, payable in ten days.

WEATHERLOW & KORN.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Weatherlow & Korn, engineers and contractors, of 25 West Forty-second Street, who filed a petition on Feb. 4, with liabilities of $20,000 and assets of $21,650.

SIGMOND A. WEISS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sigmond A. Weiss, dry goods dealer, at 350 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $11,600 and assets of $4,862, consisting of stock, $2,000; accounts, $2,000, and $862 due from the insurance companies.

CHARLES FLAX & SONS.—Judge Hand has appointed Jacob J. Lesser receiver for Charles Flax & Sons, leather goods, at 102 Wooster Street; bond, $1,500.

BROWNSTEIN & MERLIS.—Judge Hough has appointed Richard S. Otto receiver for Brownstein & Merlis, furriers, of 254 Seventh Avenue, who has agreed to serve without compensation.

SIEGEL & HOTCHNER.—Judge Hand has appointed L. J. Saul receiver for Siegel & Hotchner, men's furnishing goods, at 979 Prospect Avenue; bond, $500. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,100.

BEATTIE CAFE COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for the Beattie Cafe Company of 2,305 Third Avenue, corner of 125th Street, bond $500, with authority to carry on the business ten days.

M. SCHACK & SON.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to M. Schack & Son, manufacturers of women's neckwear, formerly at 540 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed on Oct. 16, 1911. Their liabilities were $73,643 and assets $35,400.

HENRY C. MERRITT.—Referee Stephen H. Thayer has appointed Benjamin M. Freeman of Mount Vernon receiver in bankruptcy for Henry C. Merritt, formerly Supervisor of East Chester.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL COMPANY.—John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, of 45 Cedard Street, who has charge of the bankruptcy proceedings against the New York Commercial Company, importers of crude rubber, at 290 Broadway, has declared a first dividend of 15 per cent., payable on Dec. 1.

JOHN C. SCHILDKNECHT.—In the bankruptcy proceedings against John C. Schildknecht, the defaulting cashier of the Washburn-Crosby Company, John J. Townsend, referee, has made a decision on theorder to show cause why Effie McMinn should not turn over to the receiver moneys and property received from Schildknecht.

AGNEW & CO.—Schedules of John Agnew and Mrs. Ida A. Sherman of Port Henry, filed in Albany, show liabilities of $153,844 and assets of $67,714. The liabilities include unsecured claims of $130,187 and notes and bills of $15,775, and the assets real estate in Brooklyn and Port Henry valued at $23,300, personal property of $17,340, and insurance policies of $27,000.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Begin, Ernesto—C. Buhler, Sept. 3, 1913, $240.

Brady, Annie—S. T. Reed, April 11, 1909, $365.

Clemens Construction Co.—Twenty-third Ward Bank, June 4, 1913, $219.

Demmerle & Co.—D. Greco, June 24, 1913, $1,119.

Hendrickson, Eva S., and Gus C. Odell—E. Bate, June 29, 1909, $212.

Linder, Charles—Central Cigar Mfg. Co., July 25, 1913, $108.

Nichols, Henry J.—J. H. Penders, April 21, 1913, $425.

New York Coach and Auto Lamp Co.—P. Keavney, June 24, 1913, $621.

Ross, George A.—Sample & Co., Oct. 10, 1913, $695.

Stunvain, Fred, Charles A. Werner, and George J. Ehrgott—J. S. Wildberg, Oct. 27, 1911, $244.

New York Times Co.—L. E. Jullan, Dec. 18, 1911, $643.

Waterson, Henry—V. Grant, Oct. 30, 1913, $200.

Simon, Irving—M. Lewin, Feb. 17, 1912, (canceled.) $14,869.

Same—German Exchange Bank, Feb. 6, 1912, (canceled.) $4,920.

Sirico, Raffelo—City of N. Y., Dec. 4, 1911, (vacated.) $264.

Cooper, Dora, and Sarah Winters—People, &c., Oct. 31, 1913, (vacated.) $500.

Meyer, Christian F., Joseph Danon, and Emile Windesheim—Lehman Bros., Oct. 9, 1913, (vacated.) $3,385.

Wicks, Thomas J.—Crane Co., July 16, 1913, (vacated.) $921.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 11c; loins, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 11c; rounds, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; No. 3, 10½c; chucks, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was steady and unchanged yesterday. There was a fair demand for raw sugar, and prices remained as last quoted. The London beet sugar market was quiet at the recent advance, being quoted at 9s 5¼d for November and December, and 9s 9¾d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses market was featureless. While receipts are light, however, the sales movement is becoming more normal. Prices were firm and unchanged. Syrups were quiet and unchanged.

RICE.—This market was quiet and about unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive, with trading done mostly in small lots to cover immediate requirements.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was firm. There was a fair demand, prompted by the steadiness of Southern markets. Tar and resin were steady and unchanged.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 8,570 pkgs. Demand for high-grade fresh creamery is absorbing the supply reasonably well. Creamery, extras, 34@35c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25½@27½c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27½c. State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, extras, 25½@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, firsts 23c; current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; thirds, 19@20c; packing stock, held, No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 18@20c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 1,339 boxes. Trading a little more active and market firmer on the highest grades of whole milk cheese. High cost lots are held confidently, some even higher than we quote, but buying above 16½c is chiefly in small lots and very selective. Skims steady. State, whole milk, colored, specials, 16¼@16¾c; white, 16½@16¾c; colored, average fancy, 16¼c; white, 16½c; State, whole milk, undergrades, 12½@15½c; daisies, held, best, 16½@17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fresh, best, 15½@16c; twins, best, 15½@16½c; daisies, held, best, 16¼@16½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11½@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12½c; skims, fresh, choice, 11@11½c; skims, poor to fair, fresh; State, full skims or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday 9,438 cases. Market generally quiet. High grades of fresh gathered are scarce. Near by eggs of the qualities generally shown are dull. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 44@46c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 35@38c; thirds and poorer, 28@34c; dirties, No. 1, 28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice dry, 25c; under grade, case, $6@$7.20; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29¼@30c; firsts, season's charges paid, 28½@29c; seconds, season's charges paid, 27½@28c; seconds to firsts, on dock, 26@28½c; lower grades, charges paid, 20@27c; dirties, 21@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@35c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 28@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by whites, fair to good, 50@56c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 42@48c; Western, gathered white, 42@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery brown, 40@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@46c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat was quiet yesterday, but demand was sufficient to advance prices from ⅜ to ⅝c. Corn showed fair strength at times and closed with gains extending from ½ to 1⅛c a bushel. Oats, however, eased off slightly under late selling. In the cotton market the November option gained 16 points with declines of from 7 to 12 points in other options. Provisions and cotton oil were firm.

WHEAT.

The wheat market lacked animation, but the tendency of values was upward, and prices at the close were at about the best of the day, with net gains of ⅝@⅝c. The Argentine situation appeared to have lost force as a market factor. The domestic statistical position appears rather bearish on the surface, as receipts continue to run ahead of expectations in the Northwest, and stocks are still accumulating. Minneapolis has gained 275,000 bushels during the last four days, while Duluth stocks increased 647,000 in three days.

The Liverpool market was very steady, and it seemed to be the general impression that the future course of values would be determined by the attitude of foreign buyers. Stocks abroad are still quite liberal, but buyers, especially in the United Kingdom, had apparently been looking forward to the usual supplies from India, which now appear very doubtful of being fulfilled, and bulls here are basing their operations on the belief that foreign buyers will have to make purchases in the American markets. Export sales for the day were of fair proportions, and at all positions probably aggregated about 50 loads.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 99c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95¾c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	95 15-16	95⅝	95⅞	95¾	92¼	
May	98⅞	98⅜	98 15-16	98 9-16	92¼	

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	80½	85¾	86¾	85¾	85	
May	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	
July	88¾	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	87⅜	

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were firmer throughout the greater part of the day on covering, easing off slightly late, and closing at a net advance of ⅛c to 1¼c. The weather in the West was still somewhat unsettled an armer, which was against the best interes of the movement of new corn, but it was stated that offerings from the country were larger. Firmness in Liverpool and in Buenos Aires had a sympathetic influence on values, as exports from Argentina have been quite heavy of late.

In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71⅝	70⅝	71	70¼	47⅜
May	71⅝	70⅝	71	70¼	47⅜
July	70⅜	69¾	70¼	69¾	48¾

OATS.

The oats market was firmer early in sympathy with wheat and corn and on moderate receipts at primary points, but eased off late under selling by prominent commission houses, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 46 to 47c; No. 3, 47 to 47½c; No. 3, 45½ to 46c; No. 4, 44½ to 45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½ to 46¼c; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛	31½
May	42½	41⅞	42⅛	42¼	32½
July	41⅞	41½	41⅝	41⅝	32½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but a firmer feeling prevailed, and prices closed at about the top. Receipts of hogs were again quite liberal, and the hog market was only about steady, but strong interests seemed to be identified with the buying side, and values were influenced to some extent by the firmness in corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 53,000; estimated for Thursday, 44,000. Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	11.05	11.00	11.02	10.90	10.75
May	11.25	11.12	11.22	11.10	10.35
Ribs—					
January	11.10	11.00	11.07	10.95	10.37½
May	11.22	11.10	11.22	11.05	10.00
Pork—					
January	20.97	20.70	20.97	20.62	19.45
May	20.95	20.67	20.95	20.62	18.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was inactive, with comparatively little interest manifested in the market, but the undertone was steady, and at the close November was 9 points higher, while other positions showed gains of 1 to 4 points.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.10@7.30	7.00
November	7.12	7.12	7.10@7.12	7.01
December	7.11	7.11	7.10@7.11	7.08
January	7.15	7.14	7.14@7.15	7.13
February	..	..	7.18@7.22	7.17
March	7.31	7.28	7.30@7.31	7.28
April	..	..	7.33@7.37	7.30
May	7.43	7.39	7.42@7.44	7.39
July	7.50	7.48	7.49@7.50	7.45

COTTON.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, as though waiting for the action of the Revision Committee, which met after the close last night, or for the census report on ginning, which is due at the opening on Friday morning. Fluctuations were more or less irregular, but the final tendency of prices was easier on rumors that the revision would not be as bullish as many traders had predicted earlier in the month. December was relatively weak and closed at a net decline of 12 points, while November was nominally 16 points higher, and other months from 7 to 9 points net lower.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to 1 point lower, and active months sold 6 to 9 points net lower right after the call under scattered selling, which seemed largely due to a misapprehension with reference to the average crop estimate of the Memphis Cotton Exchange. This estimate of 14,480,020 bales was at first supposed to be exclusive of linters, but it was very soon learned that it was intended to represent the commercial crop, which would include both linters and repacks, and the market probably rallied to about the closing figures of Tuesday. The closing bid on November was within 7 points of December, although on November yesterday was selling at a discount of about 35 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	13.23@13.27	13.07
December	13.41	13.30	13.39@13.39	13.42
January	13.17	13.03	13.07@13.08	13.15
February	....	....	13.05@13.07	13.13
March	13.23	13.13	13.15@13.16	13.23
April	....	....	13.08@13.10	13.15
May	13.19	13.10	13.11@13.12	13.18
June	....	....	13.09@13.08	13.14
July	13.10	13.01	13.02@13.03	13.10
August	12.83	12.73	12.75@12.77	12.84

COFFEE.

It was the consensus of opinion among local coffee operators that the failures reported in Brazil on Tuesday marked the culmination of the recent financial difficulties among coffee operators in that country, and this theory was partially confirmed by private cables, which reported a firmer feeling in Brazil, one authority cabling that it looks as if the liquidation is over.

The fact that Brazil was still willing to sell coffee at comparatively low figures had a tendency to discourage aggressive operations on the buying side and the undertone of the market was still nervous, as it was thought probable that even a moderate advance would result in more liberal offerings from Rio. The Hamburg market was closed owing to a holiday, while in Brazil the Rio spot market was 25 reis lower, Santos was unchanged and Santos futures were 25 reis lower to 25 higher.

In the local spot market Rio grades were advanced 1-16c in sympathy with futures, Rio 7s being quoted at 9½c, while Santos grades were unchanged.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	9.20@ 9.31	9.11
December	9.34	9.31	9.34@ 9.36	9.18
January	....	....	9.47@ 9.49	9.31
February	....	....	9.61@ 9.63	9.44
March	9.75	9.70	9.75@ 9.76	9.57
April	....	....	9.87@ 9.88	9.69
May	9.99	9.93	9.99@10.00	9.82
June	....	....	10.09@10.10	9.92
July	10.17	10.17	10.19@10.20	10.03
August	....	....	10.29@10.30	10.12
September	10.39	10.35	10.39@10.40	10.20
October	....	....	10.41@10.43	10.23

CHICAGO INSPECTS SUBWAYS

Aldermen from Western City Study Inttrborough and Hudson Systems.

A delegation consisting of most of the Aldermen of Chicago inspected the Subway system in this city yesterday. Their investigation covered the lines of the Interborough Company and the Hudson & Manhattan tubes.

Eugene Block, Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Local Transportation in Chicago, was in charge of the party, and associated with him were: Aldermen Lipps, Richert, Bergen, Twigg, Hazen, Clancy, Mayer, and Toman. H. H. Evans, Secretary to the commission; James J. Reynolds, a member of the Harbor and Subway Commission; George Weston of the Board of Supervising Engineers, and City Controller Traeger of Chicago were also members of the party.

Yesterday morning Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Company, and George Keegan met the delegates with a private car at the Grand Central Station of the Subway, took them out to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and then to the west side and the Bronx Park terminals of the present line. In the afternoon they were taken over the Hudson and Manhattan Railway system. To-day the visitors will be the guests of the Public Service Commission on a trip to see the new subway extensions. On Friday the visitors will inspect the Pennsylvania Station and the Grand Central Terminal. Then they will go to Boston to continue their transit investigations there.

Big Excursion to South America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, announced to-day that the largest commercial excursion yet undertaken from the United States to South America would leave New York on Feb. 6 under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Nearly 120 prominent business and professional men of Chicago and the Middle West will sail on the steamship Vauban for a sixty-four-day cruise to Buenos Aires and intermediate points. Mr. Barrett said he expected Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, George Ade, the author; John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, and Samuel Felton, the railroad President, to be members of the party.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allison, Geo. F.—R. R. Reed, $1,471.

Bergman, Joseph—E. Rosenberg et al., $165.

Bolet, Ramon—S. A. Agatston, $128.

Blankstein, Gertrude—H. Reichbart, $2,090.

Bannon, Frank—People, &c., $1,000.

Burkhart, Ralph S.—E. Schoonmaker Co., $157.

Brecher, Pincus—H. Morgenstern, $883.

Bryan, Emma V.—Building & Engineering Co., $340.

Campbell, Wm. S.—J. F. Stricker, $316.

Cohen, Elias A.—American Mortgage Co., $721.

Cortazzo, Michael—D. Norton, $628.

Cohen, Abraham—M. Popiel, $105.

Chassaud, Alfred—A. Brooks, $252.

Dillon, Agnes—B. J. Conroy, $256.

Finkelstein, Nathan—H. Bernhard et al., $115.

Freiman, Joseph—Brooklyn Builders' Supply Co., $1,298.

Ferrara, Stephen and Rose—H. Ressler, $185.

Faas, John—G. Hoffman, $217.

Fortenbach, Chas. F.—H. E. Grupe, $169.

Falbisy, Emma—W. Lennox, $722.

Gould, Chas. W.—W. L. Partridge, $101.

Goldsmith, Harry—Henry Phipps Estates, $661.

Gumbinner, Norman, and Etta Mae—H. A. Deimel, $200.

Gomes, Emma C.—E. M. Loughlin, $121.

Harrington, Frank—A. D. Simmons et al., $447.

Hirsch, Jacoby—L. Hoffman, $519.

Herzog, Alexander—S. Liberman, $290.

Haustran, Moses—A. Kadish et al., $850.

Hala, Joseph F.—I. Adler, $124.

Hallock, Wm. C.—Whitall-Tatum Co., $1,507.

Kallmeyer, Wm. M.—George Ringler & Co., $1,011.

Kent, Geo. R.—Paterno Construction Co., $1,517.

Kimble, Martin—W. W. Young, $1,161.

Kaczer, Sigmund—A. Hershkopf, $348.

Levy, Hovey P.—Realty Adv. & Supply Co., $354.

Langer, Leon—N. Bierman, costs, $116.

Lustig, Josef—L. Katzenstein, $2,950.

Linton, John F.—W. Farnsworth, $215.

Mainhart, Marian R.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $137.

Morris, Edw. H.—F. L. Happel, $126.

Mariano, John—E. Cavanaugh, $107.

McCooey, Francis J.—C. Rieger's Sons Co., $211.

Medbury, Fitch H.—Hatters' Fur Co., $120.

Nadel, Martha H.—New England Navigation Co., costs, $121.

Ostrander, Wm. H.—W. O. Fredenberg et al., $228.

Nelson, August—J. Otto et al., $116.

Necker, William—I. Olsen, $100.

Pasnikow, Harry—Sondberg & Barnett, Inc., costs, $108.

Nieberg, Sarah—J. Finkelstein, $224.

Parker, James—James J. Fero, Inc., $376.

Ryan, Daniel J.—W. C. Fredenburg et al., $1,304.

Reichert, Isidor—I. Schwarz, $173.

Romano, Emanuel—Illinois Surety Co., costs, $780.

Richter, Reinhold—O. J. Schwartaler, $431.

Spencer, Minnie H.—Hilliard Hotel Co., $544.

Solomon, Abraham—S. H. Cowen et al., $362.

Soliano, Frank—People, &c., $200.

Silverman, Harry, and Morris Steinberg—A. Prochaska, $442.

Stovall, Theodore—P. Rain, $248.

Schaefer, Herbert W.—Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Co., $206.

Sedgwick, Robert—C. Weidenfeld, $57,536.

Scharf, Henry—American Locomotive Co., $1,030.

Teale, Ben—Cowens, Inc., $418.

Tobacchini, Raymond L.—I. B. Cook, $187.

Thorp, Winfield S.—J. L. Little, $301.

Same—Same, $144.

Thomas, Isaac R., and Robert L. Rayner—Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., $349.

Van Dusen, Frank H.—E. J. La Vole, $692.

Wagner, Joseph—H. K. Granden, $772.

Whitney, Frederick C.—H. Spiegel, $5,185.

Same—Same, $5,135.

Worrall, Richard P.—J. R. Brenner Co., $2,470.

Wilson, Thomas and Beulah D.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, costs, $108.

Walzer, Harry—Washington Garage Co., Inc. $115.

American Moving Picture Co. and Andrew Morrison—William A. White & Sons, $1,079.

American Museum of Natural History—F. Duke, $10,248.

Gasosava Co.—Motor World Publishing Co., $1,030.

Hester Co. of New York—A. E. Marling et al., $148.

Jones-Keyser Corporation—W. S. Schults, $149.

Iannscla Realty Co. and Giuseppe Iamascia —Church E. Gates & Co., $538.

Kerloc Realty & Construction Co.—Masteracchio Cohen,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Decline a Little in Day of Increased Dullness Marked by Rumors.

A little less trading was done yesterday than on either of the two earlier days of the week, and while prices declined, the movement was very limited. Even in the few stocks in which the bulk of the day's trading operations were carried on the losses were smaller. In might have been otherwise if the financial community had taken seriously the rumors of impending insolvencies which were industriously circulated. Something of these reports had been heard for several days, but yesterday indications were afforded that they were being systematically spread abroad with the apparent purpose of unsettling the stock market. The Stock Exchange was well advised in inviting information which would place it in a position to lay the matter of the circulation of these reports before the District Attorney.

Such rumors spread from the low channels in which they originated to higher levels of the financial community, and in their progress necessarily do harm. That they did so little harm yesterday not improbably was due to the market's being in so thoroughly a liquidated position that it was free from the danger of taking fright at such reports. That does not alter the dastardly character of the work which was attempted, nor should it lessen the energy with which the Stock Exchange, which has already taken official cognizance of the matter, should pursue it with a view to discouraging by what means may be at its disposal a repetition of similar efforts in the future without reference to any of the houses which were so brazenly talked of yesterday, it is no doubt true that there are many concerns which in these months of idle Stock Exchange sessions have earned little or nothing, but this very condition preassumes an absence of extensive commitments which in a stagnant market might become a menace. This is an aspect of the matter which should help to set at ease those who were inclined to worry over yesterday's irresponsible rumors.

News bearing on the financial situation differed little in tenor from that of recent days. Money became still a little easier, the foreign markets which suffered some declines did little or nothing to alter our own trade news, which yesterday had principally to do with the iron and steel trade, dwelt mostly on the decline in orders and in production, which has become a marked feature of the steel trade in recent weeks. Some further improvement in New Haven stock came as a natural sequel to the successful placing of the new note issue which is to provide funds for the payment of the notes which shortly mature. These New Haven notes bearing 6 per cent. interest and offered at 98¾, which are to run six months or less, were all placed very early in the day. Indeed their sale was assured even before formal announcement of the issue was made. There was a little further rise in the proposed debenture bonds, the putting out of which has been postponed until the Massachusetts courts have had an opportunity to pass on the questions which stockholders of the road have raised in respect to this issue. The improvement is very hopeful of sustaining the legality of the proposed debentures, but in any event it now has another six months in which to make permanent provision for the obligations which mature the first of next month and the payment of which is now being anticipated by the company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The renewal rate was 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $291,478,636; balances, $15,695,111; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $821,862.

The local banks have lost $1,920,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5⅛ per cent. for short and 5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4⅞ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4@4½ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 51½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32¼ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Demand sterling	Cable
London	4.85@4.85	4.85@4.85
Paris	5.20@5.19	5.19@5.18
Berlin	94¾@94¾	94¾@94¾
Switzerland	5.21@5.20	5.20@5.19
Holland	40.09@40.06	40.06@40.03
Belgium	5.23@5.22	5.22@5.21
Italy	5.24@5.23	5.23@5.22

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.80¾.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80¾; 90 days, $4.78¾.

Paris—Banks', 60 days, 5.25 plus 1-22½ 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 93 15-16; 90 days, 93½.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 13-16; 90 days, 93 7-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.67; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ¼d lower in London, at 27¼d, and ¼c lower in New York, at 59c per ounce.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

50 shares Orleans County Quarry Company, New York corporation, $100 each, $4 lot.

Germania Oil Company and John H. G. Stuurman, Jr., balance of account as of Dec. 26, 1912, $15,655.93, (or thereabouts,) including as part of said open account collateral demand note dated May 31, 1907, for $1,550.00, also note included in said open account, a collateral note dated April 16, 1907, for $1,500, (all collateral on the two notes aforesaid has been disposed of or is uncollectible,) $3.

E. Woltmann note dated July 18, 1902, for $2,500, (maker absent from State,) $1.

The Robert B. McLea Company, New York corporation, balance on open account about $24,973.13 and accrued interest, $4.

25 shares Messing Land Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., $100 each; 2,000 shares Guyer Mining and Development Company, $1 each; 1 share Southern Savings Life and Accident Insurance Company, Norfolk, Va., $100; 5,000 shares Silver Eagle Gold and Silver Mining Company, $50 each; 50 shares Crawford Coal Company of Pennsylvania, $100 each; 300 shares Home Petroleum Company, $100 each; 300 shares Blood Farm Petroleum Company, $100 each; 60 shares Newbrough Hard Rubber Company, $100 each; 31½ shares West India Improvement Company, $100 each; $1,000 Crawford Coal Company, first mortgage 10 per cent. bond, due 1874, $17 lot.

190 shares United States Steel Corporation, $100 each, 55⅝.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Slump in Railway Net.

September earnings of all the steam railroads in the United States as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission were about as bad as those reported a few days ago for the preceding month. Traffic continued to show gains over the corresponding month of last year, but the gains were smaller than the increases in operating expenses. Aggregate revenues were $277,558,000, an increase for all lines of $9,135,000, but operating costs advanced in the same time $14,128,000, while nearly $1,000,000 more was added to the month's tax bill. The largest single item of increase was in transportation expenses, where was reflected the higher wages paid to nearly all classes of railway employes. The total net earnings for all the companies were only $79,333,000, a decrease of $6,322,000 from the net for September of 1912, when a much smaller volume of business was turned over.

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Unavoidable Financing.

If they do not raise one dollar for improvements or equipment purchases, twenty-three railroads in the United States are obligated to raise next year more than $300,000,000 to provide for the maturity of outstanding obligations, a large part of which are short-term note issues put out to tide the companies over to a period of easier money. Statisticians estimate that these companies should be in a position to raise $250,000,000 more for additions to their existing facilities, or $650,000,000 all told. The maturities in the current year were nearly as large, $380,000,000, and they were taken care of without serious trouble, although in some instances the corporations had to pay a high rate for accommodation. Bankers hope that investment conditions in 1914 will be so much better than in 1913 that it will be possible to pay a large share of the short-term issues maturing with long-term bond issues, which would reduce the maturities of later years.

***

Copper Definitely Declines.

Copper was considered yesterday as being definitely on a 15½-cent basis. It had been selling in small lots at this figure for some time, but news that the larger sales agencies were quoting this price was needed to establish the recognized market. Announcement was made that one of the important distributing companies had retreated from the former price of 16⅞ cents, and consumers were quoted as saying that this recognition of the lack of snap in the trade ought to arouse some interest among manufacturers and induce a fair amount of buying at the lower price. It is generally conceded in copper circles, however, that a real expansion of demand is not likely to occur until general business improvement sets in.

***

Credulous Traders.

For the second time within a fortnight a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission had been quoted as favoring an advance in freight rates. For the second time much ado has been made about the change in sentiment among the commission members by people who trade in securities. And for the second time, unfortunately for such traders, the Commissioner quoted has come out with a formal denial of the remarks credited to him. A little application of common sense to reported interviews with Interstate Commerce Commissioners, in which they presume to forecast the outcome of a case in which they are to act as judges, would have convinced any one that something in the remarks had been misunderstood.

***

Steel Steady Despite Conditions.

The weekly review of steel trade conditions were, on the whole, the most unfavorable that have been issued since the present recession of business began, but there was practically no reflection of sentiment in the price of Steel common. The general summary of activity at the mills indicates that operations are steadily declining, and this information is supplemented by advices from trade centres telling of further reduction of quotations. Steel bars are reported as selling at Chicago at $1.20 a hundred pounds, a figure representing a falling off of $2 a ton in a week. In stock market gossip the comparative steadiness of Steel is credited to the probability that many phases of the situation already have been discounted, and that it will take some severe shock, like a sudden general cut in prices or a reduction of wages, to affect the shares substantially.

STEEL TRADE DROOPING.

Production Is Contracting While Buyers Await Lower Prices.

Further contraction in the operations of steel and iron companies has been noted in the trade this week. Buyers continue to hold off, presumably in the expectation of getting their orders filled later at prices lower than they are now. The Iron Age says:

The slowing down in iron and steel operations continues and in the case of some steel companies has been more sharply accentuated in the past week. Buyers of steel products are said to be awaiting developments, which is another way of saying that they are expecting lower prices and therefore do not consider this the time to make contracts.

It is not easy to measure the extent to which manufacturing consumers of finished steel have curtailed output. Automobile companies are known to have reduced forces considerably. Agricultural machinery interests, judging from the falling off in their bar specifications, are operating at a good deal less than full capacity. This is apparently not due to an unfavorable outlook for next year's crops, for prospects as gauged by planting are good; but rather to the belief that lower prices for their raw materials can be had later, and that general business conditions do not warrant full headway now.

The situation as to imports is unchanged. Eastern representatives of one European steel company have had scores of inquiries for prices from new sources without closing any business. Domestic consumers talk of foreign offers and of import possibilities but all hesitate to make the plunge, preferring home products of known quality even at higher price.

The Iron Trade Review says:

No signs of a turn from the general sluggish condition of the iron and steel market are to be observed. Makers continue to readjust their operations to the reduced scale of buying, and production on all sides this month will show a considerable decline. Buyers are still engaging their requirements in a most reserved fashion and their purchases remain of the hand-to-mouth character. Fundamental conditions in the industry from every test appear very sound, and stocks have been liquidated to relatively light proportions, so that the situation seems to be susceptible to quick stimulation when buying on any sizeable scale is resumed.

New York Commercial Co. Dividend.

A dividend of 15 per cent., payable on Dec. 1, was declared yesterday by John J. Townsend, of 45 Cedar street, referee in the bankruptcy proceedings of the New York Commercial Company, a firm importing crude rubber. Mr. Townsend at the same time said that another dividend of 10 per cent. would be declared soon.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed by the company April 12, 1913, in which the liabilities were placed at $5,945,659. Two hundred and thirty creditors were named.

Bank of France's Metal Holdings.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, when issued to-morrow, will show increases of 2,851,000 francs in gold and 2,174,000 francs in silver holdings.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Quiet and Reactionary with the Oil Stocks the Feature.

The outside security market was quiet and reactionary in tone. The oil stocks were again the feature of the trading, but their movements were narrower than on Tuesday. Standard Oil of New Jersey sold up 1½ points to 381 on the early dealings, but later receded to 378, at which price it closed, showing a net loss of 1½ points for the day. United Cigar Stores closed ⅝ lower on small sales. Riker-Hegeman new stock, the par value of which is $5, made its first appearance and was dealt in to the extent of 2,500 shares at 7¼ to 7, the latter the closing price.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Br.-Am. Tob.	24½	24½	24	24
200	Br.-A. T., new	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
90	Con. Rub. T.	33	33	33	33
200	Man. Transit.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	Riker-Hegeman, new	7¼	7¼	7	7
125	Stan. Oil, N.J.	380	381	378	378
600	U.C.S. Co. A.	87½	87½	87	87
50	U. S. Light & Heat pf.	18	18	18	18
25	‡Willys Over.	61	61	61	61

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Big Four	9	9	9	9
300	Braden Cop.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
250	B. C. Cop.	2⅝	12⅜	2¼	2¼
200	*Butte & Lon.	33	33	33	33
500	*Can. G. Sil.	15	15	15	15
3,000	*Carlson Cob.	60	61	59	60
1,000	Comb. Frac.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
50	Davis-D. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	*Dia. Blk. B.	2	2½	2	2½
300	El Paso Con.	3	3	3	3
225	First Nat.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,200	Gold F. Con.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
500	Gold Hill.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	Iron Blossom.	118	118	118	118
1,500	Jim Butler.	73½	73½	72	72
100	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	La Rose Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
200	Mason Valley.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	McNeley-D.	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
1,500	*Nevada Hills	52	52	50	50
300	Nipis. M. Co.	8½	8½	8	8
100	Rescue Eula.	10	10	10	10
2,500	*Tono. Mer.	59	59	58	58
200	Tolaroso	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	*‡W. E. Con.	1 9-32	1 9-32	1 9-32	1 9-32

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

2,200	W. End Ext.	4	5	4	4

BONDS.

$6,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in here:

	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11¼	12	11½	12
Am. Writing Paper	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	116	115	116
Borden's C. Milk pf.	103	106	103	106
Con Rubber Tire pf.	90	94	90	94
Emerson-Brant'gh'm.	22	26	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pf.	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	4	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	6¼	7½	6½	8
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America	3⅞	4¼	4	4⅝
Maxwell Motors	2½	3	2½	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	20½	22	20½	22
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6½	7½	6½	7½
Mays Oil	21	23	21	23
Riker-Hegeman	130	160	150	160
Fuebla Sm. & Ref.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	83	83	85
United Cigar Stores of America pf	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & Heat.	4½	5	4½	5
Willys Overland pf.	84	90	84	90

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	4	5	4	5
Bailey	6½	7½	6½	7½
Beaver Con.	35	38	35	38
Buffalo Mines	1¾	2	1¾	2
Crown Reserve	1¾	1 13-16	1½	1 13-16
Con Arizona Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Florence	20	25	20	25
Greene-Cananea	6	7	6	7
Greene-Cananea, new	28	32	30	32
Greenwater	5½	6	4	6
Mines of America	2	2½	2	2½
Mispah Extension	28	31	28	31
Montana Tonopah	95	97	95	97
New Utah Bingham	45	55	45	55
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Preston East Dome	1	2	1	2
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
Stewart	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Temiskaming	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tonopah Belmont	7½	7½	7½	7½
Tonopah Extension	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Tonopah Mining	4⅞	5	4 13-16	4⅞
Tri-Bullion	1-10	¼	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
United Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	23	27	25	27
Wet. Silver Mines	8	9	8	9
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	135	140	135	140
Braden Cop. new 7s	135	140	135	140
Chicago Elevated 5s	95½	96	95¼	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	94	97	94	97
Mason Valley 6s	60	67	60	67
St. L. P. & N'west 5s	102½	102	102	102½
Western Pac. 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	23½	23¾	22½	23¼
Atlantic Refining	715	722	718	725
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Lines	158	162	160	163
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	115	125	115	125
Continental Oil	186	192	187	192
Crescent Pipe Line	57	60	56	60
Cumberland Pipe L.	72	76	72	75
Eureka Pipe Line	335	342	335	345
Galena-Signal Oil	178	182	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	137	143	136	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	125	128	125	128
National Transit	40	42	40	42
New York Transit	315	316	310	315
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	112	116
Ohio Oil	139	141	140	142
Prairie Oil & Gas	412	416	410	415
Solar Refining	318	325	320	330
Southern Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
South Penn. Oil	246	249	248	252
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	150	155	152	157
Standard Oil (Cal.)	200	202	201	204
Standard Oil (Ind.)	301	307	303	307
Standard Oil (Kan.)	390	410	390	400
Standard Oil (Ky.)	605	615	605	610
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	320	300	320
Standard Oil (N. J.)	377	380	378	381
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	160	162	159	161
Standard Oil (Ohio)	300	310	295	300
Swan & Finch	285	300	290	300
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	185	190	177	180
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,000	2,300	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	138	144	138	145
American Cigar pf.	86½	88	86½	88
British-American	23⅞	24½	24½	24½
British-Am., new	24	24½	24½	25
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	135	140	135	140
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	250	240	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	100	100	104
Tobacco Products	90	120	90	120
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	85	83	85
United Cigar Stores	86¾	87½	87¼	88
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s, May, 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, March, 1930-60	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, March, 1962	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4½s, Sept., 1960	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s, May, 1959	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
4s, Nov., 1958	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
4s, May, 1957	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
4s, Nov., 1956	94⅝	95⅜	94⅝	95⅜
4s, Nov., 1955	94¾	95⅜	94⅝	95⅜
4s, Nov., 1936	95	97	95	97
4s, 1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99½
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	85	85½	85	85½
3½s, May, 1954	85	85½	85	85½
3½s, 1950-1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month and the fiscal year, as follows:

	Nov. 18.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$937,156	$12,357,603	$128,281,754
Internal rev.: ordinary	1,264,440	18,006,847	123,457,554
Corp'n tax	17,212	128,392	2,546,578
Miscellaneous	81,137	3,524,013	20,232,721
Total r'c'pts.	2,299,946	34,016,856	276,518,608
Expenditures	2,583,632	33,151,771	281,685,390
Surplus	.....	865,085	.....
Deficit	283,686	.....	5,167,282

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Bank of Commerce	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
5	Consol. Coal	95	95	95
15	Consol. Power pf.	108	108	108
135	Penn. Water & P.	64¼	64¼	64¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s.	97	97	97
2,000	City Balt. 3½s, '30.	90½	90½	90½
200	City Balt. 4s, '61.	96	96	96
400	City Balt. 4s, '61, S.L.	95	95	95
3,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, P.L.	95	95	95
4,000	Consol. Gas 4½s.	93½	93½	93½
3,000	Consol. Power 4½s.	88	88	88
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s.	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	96½	96½	96½
3,000	Nor'l. Ry. & Lt. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	63½	63½	63½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
295	Alaska Gold	20½	20½	20½
110	Allouez	33	33	33
160	Amsigamated	70⅝	70⅛	70¼
50	Am. Zinc	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
7	Anaconda	34	34	34
120	Arizona Comm'l.	4⅝	4½	4½
100	Bonanza	42c.	42c.	42c.
85	Butte & Balakiala	4½	4½	4½
255	Butte & Superior	30	30¼	30¼
38	Calumet & Arizona	62¾	62½	62½
2	Calumet & Hecla	405	405	405
56	Copper Range	36½	36	36½
155	East Butte	10½	10	10
25	Franklin	3	3	3
95	Granby	70	69½	69½
16	Greene-Cananea	30	30	30
20	Hancock	14	14	14
150	Indiana	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Island Creek pf.	82	81½	81½
25	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
390	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
165	Lake	6½	6½	6½
10	La Salle	3½	3½	3½
50	Mason Valley	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	Mass Con.	2¼	1¾	2¼
5	Mayflower	6	6	6
25	Mohawk	41	41	41
240	Niplesing	8	7⅞	8
10	North Butte	23	23	23
131	Pond Creek	19	17⅝	18
10	Ray Con.	18½	18	18
5	Shannon	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½
325	Superior & Boston	2⅝	2½	2½
40	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Utah Apex	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼
60	Winona	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Wolverine	42	42	42

RAILROADS.

34	Boston & Albany	200½	200½	200½
10	Boston Elevated	85	85	85
40	Boston & Maine	52½	52	52½
5	Maine Central	98	98	98
1,158	N. Y., N. H. & H.	79½	78¼	79⅛
1,801	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights		1-32	90c.	95c.
2	Union Pacific	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝
85	West End St. R. R.	68¼	67¾	68

TELEPHONES.

587	American	119	118⅝	118⅝
7	New England	134½	133¼	133¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	42¼	42½	42½
25	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90½	90⅝	90⅝
6	Am. Sugar	108⅞	108½	108¾
5	Am. Sugar pf.	113	113	113
34	Am. Wool, pf.	75⅞	75⅝	75¾
25	A., G. & W. I.	8	8	8
22	Cumberland P. pf.	96½	96½	96¼
2	Edison	260½	260½	260½
83	General Electric	140¼	139½	140
14	Mass. Gas	92	92	92
4	Mass. Gas pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	67½	67½	67½
3	Pullman	152½	152½	152½
10	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾
23	Reece Folding	3½	3½	3½
23	Swift	103	104½	105
2	Torrington	26¼	26½	26¼
25	Torrington pf.	26½	26½	26½
23	United Shoe	47¾	47½	47⅝
40	United Shoe pf.	27¾	27½	27½
415	United States Steel	56	55⅝	55⅝
5	U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝

BONDS.

$20,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
10,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	94	94	94
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
500	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s.	83½	83½	83½
12,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾
45,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	103⅛	103	103

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. Gas	16	17	First Nat.	2	2⅛

7% vs. 5%
and why.

At present prices investments are recognized as "cheap." Their safety remains unimpaired. Good bonds can therefore be purchased to yield 5% or slightly over.

Consider then the exceptional advantages of a short-term note, secured by first and refunding mortgage bonds exceeding the par amount of the notes, and yielding 7%.

Earnings increasing year by year, convertible at any time during the next three years into long-term bonds, and at a price equal to or better than the bargains of to-day.

These features, among others, are embodied in the Three-Year Bond Secured Notes of a prominent Public Utility Company, which we offer (strictly subject to prior sale and advance in price) to yield 7%.

The notes are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Write us for Circular T.25

A. H. Bickmore & Co.,
111 Broadway, New York

—6%—

A 6% Municipal improvement bond at 100 and accrued interest maturing serially from one to twenty years

Exempt from Income Tax.

Full particulars upon application.

WM. R. COMPTON CO.
Pine St., Cor. William St.,
NEW YORK.

WANTED
100 American Gas & Electric Pfd.
100 American Pub. Utilities Pfd.
100 Duluth Edison Electric Com. & Pfd.
100 Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power.
50 Library Bureau Pfd.
200 St. Joseph Lead

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ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

United States
Mortgage & Trust Company
Legal depository for the funds of bankrupt estates. Interest paid on daily balances of checking accounts.
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The California-Idaho Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY:

In view of the default in the payment of the interest due October 1, 1913, on the above bonds, and of the Receivership of the American Water Works & Guarantee Company, the guarantor of said bonds; and of the conditions and complications affecting the properties securing said bonds, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount thereof, have organized as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all holders of said bonds who may become parties to a protective agreement which has been filed with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositary named therein.

In the judgment of the Committee the interests of the bondholders require concerted and immediate action for their protection, and holders of bonds are therefore invited to promptly deposit their bonds with the depositary.

All bonds must be deposited in bearer form and must bear the coupon matured October 1, 1913, and all subsequent coupons. Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued by said depositary for the bonds and coupons deposited.

The Committee has arranged with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, upon terms approved by the Committee, to advance at its office, 37 Wall Street, New York, to any depositing bondholders so requesting, the amount of the October 1, 1913, coupon upon the security of the bonds and coupons deposited by such holder.

Copies of the Protective Agreement may be obtained upon application to the depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, November 11, 1913.

ALVIN W. KRECH, (New York,) Chairman;
PAUL STAES, (Liege, Belgium,)
W. K. WHIGHAM, (London,)
W. G. AUDENRIED, Jr., (Philadelphia,)
H. L. BURRAGE, (Boston,)
R. WALTER LEIGH, (New York,) Committee.
WILLIAM GREENOUGH, Secretary, 55 Wall Street, New York.
L. C. KRAUTHOFF,
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 40-YEAR GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. GOLD TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "D," DUE 1944.

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated December 1st, 1904, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery as of December 1st, 1913, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating specific numbers of certificates offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Pennsylvania Company 40-year Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Gold Trust Certificates, Series "D," and will be received until 12 M. November 20, 1913. Accepted certificates must be delivered on December 1st, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1913.

MALICE IN RUMORS OF BANK FAILURES

Credit of Wall Street Houses Covertly Attacked in Anonymous 'Phone Inquiries.

EXCHANGE TO INVESTIGATE

President Mabon Calls False Reports Criminal and Seeks to Prosecute Their Originators.

What appear to have been malicious efforts to create distrust throughout the financial district on the heels of the failure of H. B. Hollins & Co. assumed such proportions yesterday that the New York Stock Exchange was forced to take cognizance of them. President Mabon said last night that if evidence pointing to the man or men behind the rumors of impending bankruptcy could be obtained the Exchange authorities would at once take the matter up with the District Attorney.

Most of the stories of the last three days have centred around the names of three large firms. Inquiry of men at the head of these houses brought instant denials, with evidence to disprove the reports.

Some one familiar with the success which attended the telephone warnings issued by David Lamar has called up several newspaper offices in the last few days to ask if the failure of certain houses has become known. So quickly do rumors affecting a firm's solvency become general knowledge that these reports permeated the entire district before noon on the day they were started, and they soon became very annoying to the houses mentioned.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday a small crowd of reporters and others anxious to get news promptly of failures on which they had been "tipped off" gathered near the members' entrance to the floor of the Stock Exchange to hear an announcement if one should be made by the Chairman. When he learned how widespread these rumors had become, and the similarity of their origin, President Mabon took step to counteract their effect. Mr. Mabon said last night:

"Our attention has been called to the alleged activities of some person or persons, who, through telephone calls and underground methods, are seeking to undermine confidence in various houses in the financial district. Amore despicable method of attempting to arouse public distrust could not be imagined. Apparently there is no hesitation in using names, and houses of established reputation have been mentioned freely.

"This is nothing less than criminal, and if any one can assist us in placing the responsibility where it belongs we shall be glad to bring the matter before the District Attorney."

District Attorney Whitman said last night that, while he had received no complaints of the malicious circulation of rumors intended to injure certain banking institutions, any one implicated in spreading such reports could be prosecuted under a special statute. The circulation of such rumors is made a misdemeanor by section 303 of the Criminal Code, which reads:

Any person who willfully and knowingly makes and circulates, or transmits to another or others, any statement or rumor, written, printed, or by word of mouth, which is untrue in fact and is directly or by inference inimical to the financial condition or affects the solvency of any bank, savings bank, banking association, building and loan association, or trust company doing business in this State, or who knowingly counsels, aids, procures, or induces another to start, transmit, or circulate any such statement or rumor, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

This law was passed by the State Legislature in 1912 and went into effect Sept. 1 of that year.

ASSETS COMPANY SOUND.

Directors Make a Reassuring Statement to Stockholders.

Disturbing rumors about the Assets Realization Company heard in Wall Street this week while the price of the company's stock was declining, brought forth the assurance from the Directors to the stockholders yesterday that the company was sound financially and that a statement of its resources would be made in a few days. The assurance was contained in this statement:

During the year 1912 commitments were made by the company obligating it to take on a heavy volume of new business, which at the time of its authorization seemed profitable. Since the making of these commitments the security market has been in such condition that it has been impossible for the company to realize upon its securities as it would have done in an ordinary market; nevertheless, the company was obliged to take care of its commitments, and its obligation to do so, taken in connection with the fact that it is unable to market its securities as it could in ordinary times, has resulted in the creation of indebtedness in excess of what the Directors would have thought to be conservative under normal conditions.

This considerable debt, in connection with the general financial stringency and the inability of the company to make its normal earnings, has resulted in great depression in the company's stock, which has had broad market, being heretofore considered as of an investment character. In the judgment of the board, the present price of the shares represents far less than the liquidating value of the corporate assets after the debts are paid. The feeling of the Board of Directors upon this point is best evidenced by the fact that the Directors now own, and for a long time past have owned, approximately one-third of the entire capital stock.

The drop in the shares and the apprehension on the part of certain of the shareholders has been caused by various rumors and general apprehension not founded on any specific knowledge of the affairs of the company. The board will at once proceed to prepare a statement showing in ample detail the condition of the company, and will forward a copy to each shareholder as soon as the work is completed.

One explanation given in gossip of the Street of the sharp decline of 3¼ points in Assets Realization shares in a few days was that a former officer of the company had disposed of his holdings.

FOR INSURANCE OF WORKERS

Gov. Glynn Optimistic After Talk on Proposed Compensation Act.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—A conference held to-day over the proposed Workmen's Compensation Act made Gov. Glynn optimistic about getting such legislation through the Legislature this year. Conflicting interests spoiled Gov. Sulzer's plans for this act last year. The chief differences arose between labor interests and casualty companies. Gov. Glynn is seeking to have the two sides accept his views.

The Governor would provide for casualty insurances in case plans favored by the labor interests fail. The bill will provide for insurance through a State fund, mutual companies and casualty companies and through self-insurance by the corporation concerned. A State Board of Industrial Insurance would approve all negligence damage awards. A tentative bill along this line will be drawn up to-morrow for approval.

Those who conferred with the Governor to-day were Peter J. Brady, Allied Printers' Trade Council; John P. Ogden, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Thomas F. Ryan, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Thomas G. Fitzgerald, Federation of Labor; William Fitzgerald, Amalgamated Association Street Railway Employes; John Fitzgibbons, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and John T. McDonough, counsel for organized workmen of the State.

MORE BANK RESOURCES.

Gain of $424,705,818 — Deposits Rise $290,350,355—Reserves Less.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—National banks gained in resources $424,705,818 during the past three months, and in deposits $290,350,355. Their total resources are now $11,801,558,162.29, half of which is in loans and discounts, over a billion in bonds and securities, and over $710,000,000 in specie.

This is according to a statement issued by the Controller of the Currency to-day, based on reports of 7,509 national banks showing their condition on Oct. 21.

The total reserve held by all the national banks on that date was $1,473,487,722, an average of 20.54 per cent., or $52,045,357 above the reserve the banks were required to hold. Treasury officials regard this as a gratifying showing for the entire country.

The reserve held by the central reserve cities was $390,753,898, a deficiency of $4,500,832. On Aug. 9 last the same cities held a reserve of $411,454,004, which was $6,620,184 in excess of the legal requirement. The reserve of these cities in October was a fraction better than a year ago, when it was $371,135,235 or $9,281,420 below the legal requirement.

The situation was the same with respect to the amount of reserve held by the national banks in other reserve cities, which held on Oct. 21 $478,414,747, compared with $475,447,300 on Aug. 9 last, and $471,759,700 on Nov. 26, 1912. In these cities the October reserve showed a deficiency of $375,352, as compared with a surplus of $5,035,534 on Aug. 9, and a deficiency of $10,063,533 on Nov. 26, 1912.

The reserves of country banks on Oct. 21 were larger than on Aug. 1, and also a year ago, and were $56,921,541 in excess of the legal requirement, being $614,319,077. In August the country banks had a reserve of $585,585,917, a legal excess of $44,229,594. A year ago their reserve was $50,497,886 in excess.

New York City banks report decreases since Aug. 9 of $26,272,715 in their loans and discounts, $29,059,727 in cash, and an increase of $79,102,171 in individual deposits. Compared with a year ago their loans increased $36,019,010, their cash $13,857,332, but their deposits decreased $27,286,138.

The other reserve city banks in the Eastern States report gains over Aug. 9 in all three items, amounting to $14,963,350 for loans, $3,162,357 for cash, and $36,757,576 for deposits.

The country banks in the Eastern States report gains over August amounting to $14,854,196 in loans, $6,822,176 in cash, and $29,909,150 for deposits.

TO SETTLE FLOOD CLAIMS.

Austin Company Will Pay Portion of Damages by Dam Bursting.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 19.—It is announced to-day that the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company of this city and Austin, Penn., will settle the 200 damage suits aggregating $350,000 which have been brought against the company by the survivors of the Austin flood, in which eighty lives were lost through the bursting of the dam.

It is said that 80 per cent. of the claimants, representing more than $400,000, have signed stipulations agreeing to the terms of settlement, which provide that the claimants will receive from 10 to 50 per cent. of their respective claims, according to the merits of individual cases. The terms are said to include the distribution of more than $150,000 worth of stock in the reorganized company to claimants in full satisfaction.

The settlement of the damage suits will carry with it the discontinuance of the criminal actions now pending against George C. Bayless, President of the company, and F. N. Hamlin, Superintendent.

$953,206,011 DUE IN 3 YEARS

Obligations to be Met by Corporations Before the End of 1916.

Outstanding bond and note obligations of the leading railroad and industrial corporations which mature before the end of 1916 amount to $953,206,011, according to the records of The Journal of Commerce. Of this total $45,897,000 must be retired or renewed before the end of the current calendar year.

The largest single amount falling due next month is the $40,000,000 note issue of the New Haven. Other important issues are $1,817,000 Interborough-Metropolitan notes and $1,800,000 bonds of the United Railways of San Francisco.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. F. Hutton & Co. have leased a suite of offices on the first floor of the Adams Express Building, now in process of construction. The firm will move into its new quarters about Jan. 1.

To-day is the last day for depositing St. Louis & San Francisco general lien 5 per cent. gold bonds with the Bankers' Trust Company under the bondholders' agreement dated May 28, 1913. After to-day bonds will be accepted only under such penalty as Speyer & Co. may impose.

ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR THE NEW HAVEN

Chairman Elliott Questions Justice and Wisdom of Government's Rate Policy.

BURDEN PILED ON BURDEN

Tells New Haven Commerce Board of His Road's Urgent Need of Public's Co-operation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—An appeal for the co-operation of the public with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the trying period of its history through which it is passing was made by Chairman Howard Elliott of that road in an address to the local Chamber of Commerce here this evening.

Recalling a recent remark by President Worthington of the Chicago & Alton that "kinds words of sympathy are not out of place at a funeral, but sympathy is a poor substitute for nourishment, and what the railroads need now is nourishment in the shape of increased rates," Mr. Elliott said:

"None of us want to attend any funerals, but the patient is not well and the people are doctors that must help to cure him.

"In dealing with railroad regulation and rate limitations much weight is given to the fact that gross earnings of the railroads show increases, leaving one to infer that such increase in gross means financial success. This is not necessarily true. Not only has revenue per unit of service decreased in recent years, but expenses have even increased.

"The railroad is a distributing agent as well as a collecting one. It collects from the people money for transporting them and their goods; it distributes most of this money in the form of wages, taxes, and in payments for materials and supplies. But year after year the difference between its collections and distributions has been growing less, until the margin between the two is not enough to provide the funds needed to make improvements and to attract new money to the business at reasonable rates of interest. This is due largely to the increased cost of labor and material.

"Railroad regulation may be necessary to prevent unjust discrimination between individuals, localities, and commodities, and to prevent unreasonable charges. But it is to be questioned if any sound principle of economics or governmental policy underlies the theory that regulation should go further and deny to a railroad the right to fix for its service charges that are not unduly discriminatory or unreasonably high, as measured by the service performed.

"Revenues are falling and expenses are rising. Some economics can be introduced by spending money for bigger engines that will move more cars, but where is the money for these engines, longer passing tracks, heavier bridges needed, and enlarged terminals to be obtained?

"There are three things that are absolutely essential if the railroad situation in New England is to be what all desire:

"First—There must be confidence, loyalty, and co-operation between officers and men all along the line and a good esprit de corps.

"Second—There must be confidence, frankness, and reason between the great shipping and traveling public and the railroad so that differences of opinion may be discussed in a calm, businesslike way with a willingness on the part of each to consider the viewpoint of the other.

"Third—There must be open-minded, fair and frank relations between all the different public bodies with which the railroad has to deal so constanly—commissions, city councils, Legislatures. The railroad is a servant of the people and so are these governental agencies—and both must act with prudence and remember that untair and dishonest treatment of people, communities, or property will in the long run hurt the people as a whole.

"I believe thoroughly in the future of New England and in the ultimate success of her transportation system. The New Haven is a great property; it is in trouble now, but patence, hard work, and far treatment by all should enable it to give the service the people want and at the same time permit a good return to the owners."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 19, 1913	109,625
Same day last year	305,523
Total year to date	75,328,216
Same period last year	116,386,368
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.69 —.16
Same day last year	81.81 —.09

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 19, 1913	3	2½	2¾	$4.8560	$4.8550	$4.8555
Same day last year.	6	5¼	5¾	4.8485	4.8470	4.8485
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	9	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8470	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	20¼	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ½
8	8¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
70⅝	70¾	6,600	Amalgamated Cop.	70⅝	70¾	70⅛	70⅜	— ⅜
24	24¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	...
28½	28⅝	3,500	Am. Can	25⅞	25⅞	25	25⅛	— ⅝
90½	91	300	Am. Can pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
43¼	45	200	Am. Car & Fdry	48¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¾
36	37½	100	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
38	38¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	38	38	...
4⅛	4⅜	300	Am. Hide & Leath	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
29½	30	100	Am. Locomotive	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
62¾	63	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62⅝	62¾	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅞
99	99½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
162½	165	600	Am. Snuff	164¾	164¾	164	164	—1
98	100	100	Am. Snuff pf., new	100	100	100	100	...
118⅝	119	1,600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
231½	233	100	Am. Tobacco	232½	232½	232½	232½	+1½
99¾	100	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	100	100	100	100	...
34⅞	34¼	400	Anaconda Cop. Co	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
41	42⅜	100	Assets Realization	43	43	42	42	+3
92	92½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	...
116	117	300	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	116½	116¼	+¼
38	40	100	Baldwin Loco	39	39	39	39	...
92½	93	200	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92¼	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅜
29¼	30	100	Bethlehem Steel	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	...
86⅞	86⅞	100	Brook. Rapid Tran	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
122	125	100	Brook. Union Gas	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	— ⅛
48	49	100	California Pack. pf	...	49	49	49	...
224	224½	1,700	Canadian Pacific	224½	224½	223½	224½	— ⅝
25	25¼	1,500	Central Leather Co	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅝
17½	23	100	Chicago & Alton pf	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—4⅞
11½	12¼	200	Chicago Gt. West'n	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
98⅝	99	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99¼	99¼	98	99	— ⅛
160	177	125	Chi. & Northwest.pf	171¾	171¼	171¼	171¼	—5⅞
38¼	38⅝	100	Chino Copper	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
26½	27½	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞	26⅞	...
127	128¼	200	Consolidated Gas	127¼	127⅛	127¼	127¼	— ⅛
9¼	9¼	400	Corn Products Ref	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
65¾	67½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
151	154	100	Del. & Hudson	150½	150⅝	150½	150⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	16¾	1,600	Distillers' Securities	16½	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
26	26¼	1,900	Erie	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
39¼	40¼	250	Erie 1st pf	39⅞	40¾	39⅞	40¾	+ ⅝
140	141	200	General Electric	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	+ ¼
36¼	36⅝	155	General Motors	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
71½	77	200	General Motors pf	76	76	74	74	—1
18½	19¼	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	19	19	19	19	...
123½	123⅞	200	Great Northern pf	123½	128⅝	123½	123⅝	...
31½	32½	100	G. N. certs.ore prop	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
*10	115	25	Homestake Mining	112	112	112	112	...
14¼	14½	100	Inspiration Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
13⅞	14	400	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
58⅝	58⅝	1,200	Inter.-Met. pf	59⅛	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
102	104	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	103	103	103	103	— ½
4⅞	6¼	100	Int. Steam Pump	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
24	24⅝	300	Kan. City Southern	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
99	100	30	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf	100	100	100	100	...
145¼	145½	2,800	Lehigh Valley	145½	145⅝	144⅝	145⅛	...
207	210	100	Liggett & Myers	210	210	210	210	+4
109	112	200	Liggett & Myers pf	110	110	110	110	...
27	28	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	28	28	28	28	—2
130½	181¼	100	Louisville & Nash	130⅝	131	130⅝	131	...
63⅝	64½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
130	130⅝	215	Manhattan Elevat	130	130	130	130	...
44⅝	45¼	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	45¼	45⅝	44¼	45	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	100	Miami Copper	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	...
25⅝	26¼	200	Missouri Pacific	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	500	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
14½	14¾	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅜
95¼	96⅛	100	N. Y. Central	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	...
78⅝	78⅞	2,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	79¼	79¼	78⅞	79	+ ½
103⅜	103¾	400	Norfolk & Western	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103¾	+ ½
106	106⅜	2,000	Northern Pacific	106¼	106¼	106	106⅜	— ⅛
24	24½	25	Pacific Mail	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	...
109½	109¾	310	Pennsylvania R. R	109¼	109¾	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	118½	900	People's Gas, Chi	119	119	118¼	118¼	— ⅝
24	25	900	Pr'way Steel Spring	24	24	24	24	—1
177	181½	900	Ray Consol. Copper	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
159½	159⅝	10,200	Reading	160¼	160¼	159⅛	159⅝	— ⅛
18½	19¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	19¾	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	...
14	14¼	200	Rock Island Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
21	22½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
4½	4¾	100	St. Louis & San Fr	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
16½	16¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
44	44¼	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
174	175½	100	Sears, Roebuck Co	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	+ ½
86¼	86½	3,100	Southern Pacific	86⅝	86⅝	86¼	86⅜	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	100	Southern R'way ext.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	300	Tennessee Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
115¼	116¼	2,400	Texas Co	115	117⅜	114¾	115	+1
30⅝	39⅞	1,900	Third Avenue	39¼	40⅜	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
150⅝	150⅝	15,000	Union Pacific	150⅞	151⅛	150	150⅛	— ⅛
81	81⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	81⅝	81½	81⅜	81½	+ ⅛
	102	100	United Dry Gds. pf	101	101	101	101	+2
17½	20	550	United Rys. Invest	17	18	17	18	...
34	35½	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	33½	34	32⅝	34	...
99⅝	99⅞	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
55½	55⅝	20,500	U. S. Steel	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
105¼	105½	200	U. S. Steel pf	105⅜	105½	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	600	Utah Copper	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ⅞
27½	28¼	100	Va.-Carolina Chem	28	28	28	28	...
10¼	11	300	Wabash pf	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	...
62¾	63½	100	Western Union Tel	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
64½	65½	200	Westingh'se E. & M	64½	64½	64	64	—1⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103
4s, r, 1925	110¼	111½
4s, c, 1925	110½	111½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex, ex div	105	104
Alls-Ch Sus	250	275
Allis-Ch M pf	41	43
Am Ag C	42½	45
Am Ag C pf	90	93
A B S pf	87½	72
A B S & F	87	90
Am Cot Oil pf	112	128
Am Cot O pf	92	95
Am Exp	115	108½
A H & L pf	21	23
Am Ice Sec	20½	21¾
Am Lin	9⅜	10⅜
Do pf	23½	24½
Am Loc pf	97	100
Am Malt	6	8
Do pf	41	45
Am S B	81½	82½
Am St Fd	29	28
Am S R	107	110
Do pf	112½	115
A T Trust	85½	86
Am Wool	16	20½
Do pf	75	78
A W P pf	12½	15½
Ann Arbor	10	20
Do pf	30	70
A T & S F pf	97½	98¼
Bald L pf	104	105
B & O pf	79¾	81
Barn M	½	1
Beth S pf	60	70
Bruns Ter	7	7½
B, R & P	100	113½
Do pf	115	135
But'k Co	25¼	27½
Calif Pet	16½	18
Canada So	57	60
Case (J I) pf	90	95
Cent L pf	94	95
C R I & P pf	30	43
C & S A pf	120	130
Chi Ind & L	100	104
Do pf	133	138
Chi & Alt	10	15
Do pf	53	55
Chi Gt Wn pf	28	29
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	131½	133
C & N W	125¼	126
Chi St P, M & Om	117	125
Do pf	130	140
C, C, C & St L	52	85
Do pf	60	75
Col F & I pf	49	190
Col & So	27½	28
Do 1st pf	62	64
Do 2d pf	50	70
Crex Carp	6	20
Do pf	35	80
D & Co pf	94½	95
D, L & W	335	401
D & R G	17½	18½
Do pf	27	30
D M & I pf	1½	5
Det & M	83	..
Det U Ry	60	72
D, S S & A pf	4	5½
Do pf	9	9¾
Dom P de N pf	86	..
Erie, 1 2d pf	32	35
F W & R	11	17
Do pf	37	39½
Gen C, ex pf	176½	183
Do pf	105	108½
Gt Nor Co pf	81½	82
Gugg Expl	43⅝	44¾
Hav E Ry pf	77	78½
Do pf	89	90½
Helme (G W) Co	148	180
Do pf	109	115
Hock Val	125	..
Ill Cent	106	109
Inger R	19	..
Do pf	95	..
Int Agric	4	10
Do pf	26	30
Int H n pf	113	..
Int H Cor	104½	105
Do pf	110¼	115
Int Paper	7½	8½
Do pf	33½	34½
Int St P pf	18¼	24
Iowa Cent	8	20
Do pf	13	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	50	70
Kan C So pf	56½	57
Keyser (J) & Co	78	88
Do 1st pf	100	109
K & D M	5	8
Do pf	43	..
Kresge (SS) Co	75	82¾
Lack Steel	30½	37
Lacl Gas	96	98
L E & W	7½	11½
Do pf	14½	20
Lake Shore	480	490
Long Isl'd	30	37
L & W B 1st pf	95	100
Do 2d pf	85	92
Lorill Co	155	163
Do pf	108½	109½
M'kay Cos	78	80
M Dep Sec	63	70
Do pf	98	102
Mer Mar	3½	3½
Do pf	13½	15
Mex

EXPORTERS NEED MERCHANT MARINE

Charles H. Sherrill Points Out the Probable Result of an Anglo-German War.

REBATES ALSO HURT THEM

Foreign Shipowners Put Rates All In Favor of Competitors—Branch Banks Needed.

With approximately 82 per cent. of the American merchandise annually sent to other countries now going to them in ships flying the German and English flags, what would our exporters do in the event of a war between those countries? This question was put up to the members of the American Manufacturers' Export Association yesterday by Charles H. Sherrill, former United States Minister to Argentina, at the first of the monthly luncheons to be given this Fall and Winter by the Association.

Mr. Sherrill then answered his question by saying that the possibility of such a war and its resultant financial loss to American exporters could efficiently be guarded against only by the establishment and maintenance of an American merchant marine large enough to handle the bulk of the domestic merchandise consigned to other countries. At present, he asserted, only about 8 per cent. of this merchandise was carried in American bottoms. While Mr. Sherrill did not say that he thought war between Germany and England was imminent, he said that sixteen months abroad had shown him that the press of the two countries talked a great deal of the possibility of it, and that the politicians gave war talk little chance to rest. He then pointed out in detail how the American export trade would be handicapped by such a war, saying that unless an American merchant marine were prodvided while peace prevailed there was a strong possibility that merchandise would pile up on the piers of the American shipping ports and result in a serious commercial panic.

"About the easiest way American business interests can acquire $600,000,000 a year," he continued, "is by getting back into their hands the carrying of merchandise entering the export trade of the country. The earnest support of the members of this association and other manufacturers seeking export trade is required to bring about this much-needed merchant marine.

"In two years, while I was in Argentina, only one vessel came into the port of Buenos Aires under the American flag. Where once our merchant marine service was great enough to command the respect of the world, it has now declined to a point where it is practically the laughing stock of the other nations.

"Even without a possibility of war between Germany and England there is a great need of American merchant ships. At this very moment, as they have for years, the foreign steamship combines are tricking American importers through a system of rebates so extensively practiced that it makes the former efforts of our railroads along this line look trivial. The idea of the owners of both German and English vessels is to stimulate the business of their countries by offering to the American exporter rates on merchandise bought abroad, and thus shipped to his foreign markets, that are a great deal lower than they will give him on merchandise produced in the United States and then shipped from American ports. The rebating practices of the foreign shipping syndicates must be checked if our exporters are to compete on even terms with exporters in other countries. The solution of the problem is again the establishment and maintenance of an efficient merchant marine flying the American flag."

Mr. Sherrill also referred to the American manufacturers' need of seeking additional foreign markets for their products to meet the increased competition they will get here from foreign producers under the new tariff. He also referred to the Currency bill, saying that he hoped it would pass if only for the purpose of getting a law which provided for the establishment of branches of American banks in foreign countries. The establishment of such branches, he said, was practically as essential to the future development of our export trade as the establishment of the much-needed merchant marine service. He said that the foreign banking interests, many of which were interested in concerns competing with American producers, were not overfriendly to our exporters, and he cited instances where business had been lost for the American trade through the lack of adequate and disinterested banking facilities.

Dr. M. de Moreira, who some time ago succeeded Secretary of Commerce Redfield as President of the association, but who has since been succeeded by C. E. Jennings of this city, also spoke. Dr. de Moreira recently returned from an extended trip to Brazil, and while there was greatly impressed by the increased cordiality of relations between that country and this since the visit here of Dr. Lauro Müller, the Brazilian Secretary of State, earlier in the year. This cordiality, he said, included both State and business relations.

Dr. de Moreira spoke also of his attempts to found an American Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. This idea was suggested, he said, by the great amount of commercial complaint, and inquiry that was handled by the American Consul General in that city, much of which were too trivial ordinarily to be submitted to that source for consideration. The establishment of the proposed chamber would, he thought, lighten considerably the work of the Consulate, and would permit of complaints being made in the name of the organization instead of the firm involved. In serious cases the necessary work could be done by the chamber in conjunction with the Consul General.

"Dr. Müller was pleased with the possibility of the formation of the proposed chamber," he continued, "and it also met the approval of Consul General Lay and Ambassador Morgan. The by-laws of the proposed chamber should be based on those of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and prominent Brazilian firms doing an export business with this country should be admitted to membership. The project will be quite expensive in the beginning, but the results it would produce would doubtless more than offset the initial cost. The support of the members of this association in the matter is earnestly desired."

Other speakers were C. E. Jennings, President of the association, who briefly reviewed its activities in the last six months, and R. J. Easton, Chairman of the Membership Committee. Mr. Easton made an earnest plea for co-operation in increasing the membership, and, incidently, the work of the association. Secretary Douglas read a letter of regret from Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who was unable to be present.

About a hundred representative exporters and guests attended the luncheon. Among those seated at the guest table were Charles H. Sherrill, the Rev. H. C. Stuntz, resident Methodist Episcopal Bishop of South America; P. F. Thomas, F. D. Waterman, W. J. White, C. E. Jennings, Franklin Johnston, E. H. Huxley James A. Farrell, and G. W. Doonan of the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Need of Inland Waterways.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 19.—That an inland waterway along the Atlantic Coast would offer a haven for coastwise trade during war with a foreign power was an argument advanced in favor of that project by Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs of the United States Revenue Cutter Service at the sixth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association to-day. The construction of such waterways as would make possible the avoidance of dangerous shoals also would be a valuable asset to the nation, he said, in that they would be the means of preserving human lives and property.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—With low pressure prevailing throughout the northern and western portions of the country, temperatures have become abnormally high east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the South Atlantic States, and they are from 15 to 25 degrees above the seasonal average in the Central Valleys, the south upper lake and the lower lake region.

In the South the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday. It will be somewhat colder Thursday in the lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley and on Friday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. It will be colder in the Northwest and West Friday and Saturday.

The prevailing winds: North Atlantic, brisk south and southwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate to brisk south and southwest; South Atlantic, moderate, mostly south, except off the Florida Coast; East Gulf, moderate east to southeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Local rains Thursday; Friday partly cloudy and somewhat colder, moderate to brisk southwest winds.

Western New York—Local rains and somewhat colder Thursday; Friday partly cloudy, brisk west winds.

New Jersey—Cloudy Thursday, probably local rains at night or Friday; somewhat colder Friday; moderate southwest and west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Local rains Thursday Thursday night; Friday partly cloudy and somewhat colder, moderate southwest and west winds.

New England—Local rains Thursday; Friday partly cloudy, probably local rains in Maine, somewhat colder; moderate to brisk south and southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	34	54	4 P. M.	49	59
6 A. M.	32	54	7 P. M.	49	60
9 A. M.	37	55	9 P. M.	45	60
12 M.	43	60	11 P. M.	44	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:22—100 Southern Boulevard; Jacob Doll $2,000
1:10—570 W. Broadway; E. Earle and others ..... Unknown
8:50—153½ Stanton St.; Samuel Zakwtanasky $25
11:20—312 Manhattan Av.; John Newcomb ..... Slight
11:40—243 E. 29th St.; Mrs. McMee.. Trifling
P. M.
12:15—2,213 8th Av.; Henry F. Fission ..... Trifling
12:30—123d St. and Manhattan Av.; Van Buren & Co. ..... Slight
12:40—2,076 5th Av.; Philanthropic Hospital $25
P. M.
12:30—123d St. and Manhattan Av.; Van Buren & Co. ..... Trifling
12:40—2,076 5th Av.; Helen Thorpe Hospital $25
1:10—7 W. 133d St.; owner unknown. Trifling
3:50—304 W. 147th St.; owner unknown. Trifling
4:20—719 Lexington Av.; Mr. Poland. Trifling
4:50—1,800 Crotona Av.; A. Doossen.....$100
5:20—1,326 2d Av.; Anna Sterrell.... Trifling
7:50—507 E. 120th St.; Mrs. Wenzel. Trifling
7:00—502 West 45th St.; Commercial Delivery Co. $50
8:05—1,069 East 158th St.; Israel Rosenburg ..... Trifling
8:30—203 Bleecker St.; Coda Rebcher. Trifling
9:00—72 East 87th St.; S. Newman.. Trifling

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission held its first meeting on the fourteenth floor of the new Municipal Building yesterday. The President, Commissioners, Secretaries, other officers and clerks moved in there on Monday with the exception of the employes in the Application Bureau, the Examiners, the record room men and those in the Sample Question Office. All of these will remain at 299 Broadway for a few days longer.

The Commission yesterday amended the classification of positions in the Non-Competitive Class by including therein the following places in the Board of Inebriety at the salaries named, with maintenance: Warmer and caretaker, $720 a year; helper, $480 a year; helper, $2 a day.

The commission has approved the following:

Notification from the Board of Water Supply of the reassignment to duty of Frank J. Martin, Inspector, Southern Aqueduct Division (Kensico Division).

Notification from the Board of Water Supply of the appointment of Thomas F. Nolan, Hurley, N. Y., as caretaker, at $720.

Notification from the Commissioner of Parks, Brooklyn and Queens, of the reassignment to duty of Georgianna M. Hawkins as attendant in his department.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for skilled laborer, qualified as electrician's helper, for men only, on Dec. 3, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year, in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, training and experience. A least one year's experience as an electrician's helper is a prerequisite for consideration for appointment. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The following trausfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

Capt. L. S. Carson, from First Cavalry to Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. R. E. McNally, from Ninth Cavalry to First Cavalry.

A board to consist of Major C. R. Reynolds and Capts. A. W. Cole and F. S. Wright, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. P. P. Reynolds and Capts. W. R. D. Davis and L. J. Owen, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Honolulu, Hawaii, for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion.

A board to consist of Lieut. Cols. M. W. Ireland and P. F. Straub and Capt. L. L. Smith, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Manila, P. I., for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion.

The following named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are assigned to the company indicated, effective Dec. 29:

Captains—H. P. Wilbur, to 107th Company; J. McBride, Jr., to Seventy-seventh Company, and G. A. Wieczorek to 162d Company.

First Lieutenants—I. G. Hotz, to Thirty-eighth Company; W. P. Currier, to Forty-fourth Company; D. A. Brown, to Ninety-sixth Company; J. G. Donovan, to Forty-third Company; A. Kimberly, to 165th Company; C. L. Williams, to Fifty-ninth Company; R. E. Vose, to Seventy-second Company; J. W. Lyon, to 153d Company; R. O. Edwards, to 123d Company; J. H. Pirie, to 119th Company; J. N. Reynolds, to 139th Company; L. D. Pepin, to 163d Company; W. C. Knight, to Seventeenth Company; R. E. M. Goodrick, to Fifty-third Company; J. B. Maynard, to Twentieth Company; J. Frank, to 111th Company; W. R. Bell, to Seventy-seventh Company; J. T. Rowe, to Fifty-eighth Company; F. L. Martin, to 150th Company.

The following named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed to the headquarters of the coast defenses indicated, Dec. 29:

First Lieutenants—P. V. Kieffer, coast defenses of the Delaware; W. P. Wilson, coast defenses of Boston; G. Ruhlen, Jr., coast defenses of Long Island Sound; G. A. Mix, coast defenses of Charleston; M. S. Keene, coast defenses of the Potomac; O. H. Schrader, coast defenses of San Diego.

The following named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report to the Coast Artillery School for duty as instructors, Dec. 29:

First Lieuts. G. A. Wildrick and T. F. McNeill.

The following named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty as instructors at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and assigned to company indicated, Dec. 29:

Capt. H. L. Morse, to Eighth Company; First Lieut. G. L. Gearhart, to 135th Company.

The Navy.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, to the Minnesota.

Lieut. L. E. Rogers, detached the Hannibal; to the Florida.

Lieut. J. M. Yates, to command of the F2.

Lieut. F. T. Chew, detached command F2; to duty fitting out K8 and in command when commissioned.

J. N. Bassin, M. R. C., commissioned Assistant Surgeon.

Chief Boatswain S. McCarthy, detached command the Ontario; to the Illinois.

Machinist G. L. Russell, detached Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company; to the West Virginia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry, and Truxtun, at San Diego; Vestal, at Pensacola; Brutus, at Lambert Point; Celtic and Wyoming, at Villefranche.

Sailed—Cummings, from Charleston for Key West; Nereus, from Philadelphia for Norfolk.

The South Dakota will proceed to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, from San Diego, Nov. 2.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

1. The following-named members of the department will report to Engineer of Steamer Thomas S. Richards at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, for practice at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913: John T. Foote, Engine 18; T. S. Richards, Engine 227; William Clancy, Engine 76; C. W. Roe, Jr., Engine 13; Ernest A. Dammeyer, Engine 92; E. A. Woolley, Engine 257, (second section) Marion Ferguson, Engine 224; William A. Walsh, Engine 230; F. Ergenzinger, Engine 237; Frank Munn, Engie 244; John J. O'Keefe, Engine 250; Ralph Bornholz, Engine 36; I. W. Chattaway, Engine 271; Joseph Stack, Engine 250; Charles A. Widmer, Jr., Engine 249; William F. Gallagher, Engine 213; Ernest Bernsen, Hook and Ladder 11; Alex. J. Muir, Hook and Ladder 22; Ellsworth S. Clemments, Hook and Ladder 35; Jules A. Umiach, Hook and Ladder 35; August M. Forster, Hook and Ladder 108; William H. Breuer, Hook and Ladder 115; Joseph Miller, Hook and Ladder 115; N. J. Bruno, Hook and Ladder 123; Arthur Cole, Hook and Ladder 113; Alexander Ungeier, Hook and Ladder 23, and Charles Brown, Hose 6.

2. Batteryman Stephen P. Burke, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, Borough of Manhattan, is hereby promoted to the position of telegraph operator therein, with compensation at the rate of $1,200 per annum, to take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 20, 1913. He will report to the Chief in charge of said bureau for assignment to duty.

3. Special leave of absence, without pay, for five days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 19, 1913, is hereby granted to Probationary Fireman Henry H. Groner, H. & L. Co. 5, prior to his resigning from the department.

4. The resignation of Probationary Fireman Henry H. Groner, H. & L. Co. 5, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 24, 1913.

5. Special leave of absence, without pay, for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 19, 1913, is hereby granted to Fireman (fourth grade) Joseph F. Bradley, Engine Co. 16, prior to his resigning from the department.

6. The resignation of Fireman (fourth grade) Joseph F. Bradley, Engine Co. 16, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 24, 1913.

7. The resignation of Fireman (fourth grade)) Patrick J. Neary, Engine 6, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 23, 1913.

8. The resignation of Probationary Fireman John Morgan, Engine 6, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 20, 1913.

9. The resignation of Probationary Fireman William V. Quigley, Engine 240, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 20, 1913.

10. The following member of the department, having been tried this day before the Hon. George W. Olvany, Deputy Fire Commissioner, for violation of Rules and Regulations, 1912, and found guilty, the following fine and penalty is hereby imposed by the Fire Commissioner: Fireman (first grade) Patrick J. Sutton, Hook and Ladder 35, charge, absence without leave; fined three days' pay.

11. Special leavee of absence, without pay, are hereby granted to the following members of the department: Fireman (first grade) Richard Baade, Engine 211, for twelve hours from 8 P. M., Nov. 20, 1913; Lieut. Michael Dorey, Engine 50, for eighty-four hours from 8 A. M., Nov. 27, 1913; Fireman (fourth grade) Rudolph Brown, Engine 229, for twelve hours from 8 A. M., Nov. 26, 1913.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Transfers and Assignments — Transfers, (Mutual)—Patrolmen: John R. Walsh, from 14th Precinct to 23d Precinct; John P. Sodeu, from 22d Precinct to 14th Precinct. Detective Bureau, from 37th Precinct to 38th Precinct, Lieut. George Schoeneich. Acting Detective Sergeants, (first grade) John T. Gaynor, Charles L. Kerr, Joseph F. Toner, Acting Detective Sergeants, (second grade,) John G Stein, George D. Barnitz, Henry C. Dukenshire, Patrick H. Clery, John Mangin, Daniel J. Cartayne. Assignments, (Temporary)—To Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, as indicated: Sergeant: Cornelius W. Wilsa. Indicated; Sergeant: Cornelius W. Wilsa, 21st Precinct, for 5 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 19, 1913. Patrolmen: Marshall Truitt, 1st precinct; Italo Cassetti, 15th Precinct, and Harry Hughes, 18th Precinct, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 18, 1913; Joseph Digillo, 14th Precinct, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 19, 1913; Michael B. Fleming, 43d Precinct, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 18, 1913; Timothy Sullivan, 149th Precinct, for 4 days, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 25, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrolmen Fred Meyer, 5th Precinct, for; from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 19; Edward J. Leahy, 30th Precinct, for 2 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 18; John Boylan, 14th Precinct, for 2 days, from 10 P. M. Nov. 26; Frank L. Burke, 31st Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 21; William Sinnott, 21st Precinct, for 3 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 26; Morgan J. Callahan, 42d Precinct, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 19; Robert A. Pegnam, 144th Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 26; Louis H. Heidt, 164th Precinct, for 1 day, from 12 P. M. Nov. 18; Albert V. Hill, 165th Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Nov. 15; John Reis, 168th Precinct, for 1 day, from 12 P. M. Nov. 19; Louis Metzger, 168th Precinct, for 1 day, from noon Nov. 19; Bernard F. Cassidy, 174th Precinct, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27; Charles L. Finch, 274th Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 18.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrolman Frederick C. Grobler, 31st Precinct, to take effect 12:18 P. M. Nov. 18.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrolman Frederick C. Grobler, 31st Precinct, to take effect 12:21 P. M. Nov. 18.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 6, S. O. 258, c. s., as to John P. McCarthy instead of James F. McCarty, and Paragraph 7: James M. Cusack instead of John M. Cusack.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FITZSIMMONS, FELIX, (died Jan. 27, 1912,) net estate, $7,821.14; bank accounts, $8,890.85; left $100 each to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Francis Hospital, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, the Mission of the Holy Name, and St. Anthony's School.

FRIESNER, ISIAH, (died July 10, 1912;) net estate, $71,298.37; bank accounts, $8,-042.35; personal effects, $200; interest in copartnership business and good will of J. Muslinar & Co., 88-90 Gold Street, $68,732.87.

KEANE, LAWRENCE G., (died April 22, 1912;) net estate, $19,048.71; equity of $9,000 in 346 East Eighty-seventh Street; bank accounts, $7,411.07; stocks, $2,400; bonds, $1,000; 13 shares Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company; 10 shares Central Brewing Company of New York; 2 shares Huron Cigar Company; 4 bonds Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company; one-half copartnership interest in saloon at 1,510 Third Avenue, $1,317.52; one-half copartnership interest in saloon at 1,724 Third Avenue, $2,021.17.

McCREERY, HUGH, (died July 23, 1912;) net estate, $44,675.90; premises 1,247 Simpson Street, the Bronx, $3,500; equity in 1,228 Simpson Street, the Bronx, $1,500; equity in lot at Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, the Bronx, $10,000; equity in 1,489 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, $2,000; equity in 1,491 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, $13,000; total realty, less mortgages, $31,000; bank accounts, $4,-182.84; household furniture, $250; insurance policy, $1,000; claims, &c., $7,040; 50 shares of the Elmhurst Construction Company, $5,000; plumbing business at 224 East Fifty-seventh Street, $250.

WRIGHT, CHARLES F., (died Dec. 27, 1909,) net estate, $232,546.90; stocks, $237,-550; 1,630 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company; 30 shares General Electric Company.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ADAMS, AMBROSE T., (died Nov. 6;) left $20,000 realty and $4,500 personalty; all wearing apparel, case of razors, a ring, and $5,600 to son, Edward P. Adams of Dorchester, Mass.; residue in equal shares to daughters, Florence A. Adams, Mildred A. Adams, and Charlotte E. Thiel.

BAER, CARRIE, (died Sept. 1;) left less than $500 personalty to husband, Leopold Baer.

BRIODY, MARGARET M., (died Nov. 6;) left $10,000 realty and $250 personalty to husband, Michael Briody.

ENNIST, ISABELLA, (died Nov. 4;) left more than $1,000 personalty; $100 to Pine Bush Cemetery, Kingston, N. Y.; $100 to nephew, Harold Wynkoop Smeeton; residue to husband, Floyd Bonesteel Ennist.

OSBORN, VICTOR M., (died Sept. 27;) left more than $10,000 personalty in trust for wife, Penelope D. Osborn, during her life; upon her death the principal passes to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

STIEFEL, LOUIS, (died Sept. 11;) left about $11,100 personalty to wife, Kate Stiefel.

BRAINS WANTED

This advertisement appeared in The New York Times under the heading "Help Wanted, Female," on Tuesday, Nov. 11:

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Brains enough to answer some letters without dictation; office west side New York; answer in own handwriting; state salary. P 74 Times.

Of the 23 replies received all were from those with "brains." Capable office assistants always obtained by advertising in

The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:51|Sun sets..4:39|Moon rises..11:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:01	12:20	6:24	6:50
Governors Island	12:05	12:30	6:25	7:23
Hell Gate	1:55	2:20	8:05	9:03

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 19.

SS Rhein, Bremen, Nov. 8.
SS Dalblair, St. Lucia, Nov. 11.
SS Carrillo, Port Limon, Nov. 10.
SS Trent, Colon, Nov. 11.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Nov. 17.
SS Duneric, Algiers, Oct. 26.
SS Prinz Joachim, Colon, Nov. 11.
SS Lemaze, Jacksonville, Nov. 17.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Nov. 13.
SS Ogeechee, Mobile, Nov. 11.
SS Pennsylvania, Puerto Mexico, Nov. 12.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand, Nov. 8.
SS Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
SS Antares, Chicontimi, Nov. 13.
SS Wells City, Bristol, Oct. 30.
SS Argenfels, Boston, Nov. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Algonquin	S. Domingo	Nov. 10
Jelling	Cienfuegos	Nov. 12
Westfield	Belfast	Oct. 30
Brinkburn	Penarth	Nov. 1
Whitern Range	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Pennsylvanian	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 12
Copenhagen	Fowey	Nov. 7
Florizel	Halifax	Nov. 18
El Rio	New Orleans	Nov. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 17
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Nov. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Nov. 8
Majestic	Southampton	Nov. 12
Weehawken	Seville	Nov. 6
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Nov. 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 18
El Sud	Galveston	Nov. 15
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

France	Havre	Nov. 16
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Philadelphia	Southampton	Nov. 15
Barbarossa	Naples	Nov. 8
Ancona	Palermo	Nov. 7
Gerucia	Palermo	Nov. 7
Frutera	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Oranje Nassau	Gonaives	Oct. 18
Colorado	Galveston	Nov. 15
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 19
Segurança	Havana	Nov. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cleveland, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Amerika, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	2:00 P.M.
G. Kurfuerst, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Canada, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	12:00 M.
Trent, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Belvedere, Trieste	——	2:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 19.

SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 768 miles E. at 10:33 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Panhanessa, Genoa to New York, was 659 miles E. at noon; due 21st, afternoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg to New York, was 421 miles E. at noon; due 21st, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Iroquois, London to New York, was 2,285 miles E at 1 P. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 153 miles S. at 5 P. M.

SS Minnesotan, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 336 miles N. E. of Puerto Mexico at 8 P. M.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 30 miles W. of Egmont Key at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 321 miles W of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 242 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 208 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Everett and Barge 39, Port Arthur to New York, was 178 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 8 A. M.

SS Monarch, Jacksonville to New York, was 240 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Borinquen, Brunswick to New York, was 181 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 185 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, crossed Mississippi Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez to New York, was 310 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Ancon, Cristobal to New York, was 466 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baron Tweedmouth, at Pagoumini, Nov. 17.
SS Solfels, at Port Said, Nov. 19.
SS Montserrat, at Cadiz, Nov. 18.
SS Savole, at Havre, Nov. 19.
SS Vasari, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 17.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, Nov. 18.
SS Louisiane, at Havre, Nov. 16.
SS Le Coq, at Havre, Nov. 19.
SS Cacique, at Valparaiso, Nov. 19.
SS Virginia, at Fernambuco, Nov. 19.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Southampton, Nov. 19.
SS Verona, from Palermo, Nov. 18.
SS Germania, from Naples, Nov. 17.
SS Campina, from Antwerp, Nov. 18.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Southampton, Nov. 19.
SS Rhea, from Liverpool, Nov. 19.
SS Macedalena, from Southampton, Nov. 19.
SS Byron, from Barbados, Nov. 18.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, from Port Morant.

Passed.

SS Ultonia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Birkenfels, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.
SS Kohistan, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Calabria, New York for Genoa, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 20, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 17, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.; at 5 P. M. Nov. 21, SS America, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Grosser Kurfuerst.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 20, SS St. Louis.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Belvedere.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 18, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 17, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 19, SS Cleveland; at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Belvedere.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Honolulan ..... Nov. 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru ..... Nov. 20
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Dixon ..... Nov. 21
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Nov. 21
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... Nov. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Iraha Maru ..... Nov. 27
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... Nov. 28
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Nov. 30

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Lawsuit Settled After 40 Years.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 19.—In sustaining the demurrer to the bill of complaint in the suit of Simeon Jarrell's heirs against J. A. Cole of Peru, Ind., and Clinton Crane of Cincinnati, Judge Keller, in the United States District Court here last night, settled the case, which has been in this court since 1873. The Jarrell heirs sued to gain possession of timber lands in Boone County, West Virginia, alleging the property waa obtained from Simeon Jarrell in 1870 through fraud. The property involved, which originally sold for $400, now is valued at $100,000.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 67—Waltham Watch Co v. Keene. 172—Chappell & Co, Lim, v. Fields. 15—Matter of Cash-Papworth. 81—Thompson v. Automatic Fire Protection Co. 73—United States v. Wiener. 74—Randel v. United States. 60—In re Savarese. 34—Crown Cork & Seal Co v. Am Cork Spec Co. 35—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 36—Same v. Johnson. 173—Same v. Am Cork Spec Co. 174—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 40—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique v. Rivers. 52—Richmond Light & R R Co v. Blau. 65—Uhl v. U S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 40, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. Darnell v. L I R R. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on. Board of Education v. Maxson. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on. Oriental Tissue Co v. L De Jonge & Co. No day calendar.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday: 571—People v. Guiton. 161—Calhoun v. Commonwealth Trust Company. 184—Rouse v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. 175—Demos v. New York Evening Journal. 190—Coffin v. Barber. 191—Snell v. Snell and another. 193—Garner v. Thomas.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Ingraham, P. J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 248—Kline v. N J & N Y R R Co. 249—Hooper v. Roehm. 262—Kiang v. Presser. 263—Brill v. Jefferson Bank. 264—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse. 266—Harper v. Cohen. 267—People v. Ventimiglia. 268—Earle v. Kohn. 269—Curtis v. N Y, N H & H R R. 270—Cohen v. Harper. 272—Welden v. N Y, N H & H R R. 273—Oswald v. Underpinning and Foundation Co. 274—Dill & Collins v. Morison. 276—Blumenfeld v. Federal Ins Co. 279—Harding v. Conlan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Powers v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. 2—Parker v. same. 3—Parker v. Horsley. 4—Kennedy v. Freyhan. 5—Mechanics Bank & Trust Co v. Met Trust Co. 6—Page v. Page. 7—Matter of Charpentier (Sam)son. 8—Matter of Schefer (McLean.) 9—Matter of D'Angelo (Cruger Av.) 10—Same v. Same. 11—Matter of King. 12—People v. Feccioli & Co. 13—Bly v. Int R T Co. 14—Same v. Same. 15—Reilley v. Steinback. 16—Peterson v. Walker. 17—Same v. Same. 18—Same v. Same. 19—Harton v. Belnord Realty Co. 20—Zuleger v. Amabile. 21—Shelford Estates v. Hartens. 22—Hein v. Rosenthal. 23—Matter of Brook Av (Rochester.) 24—N Y Art Pub Co v. Press. 25—Frankel v. Samuels. 26—Peerless Tailoring Co v. same. 27—Coffin v. Nat'l City Bank of N R. 28—Weinberg v. Gottesman. 29—Ludwig Baumann & Co v. Zittel. 30—Aator Mfg Co v. Tanney. 31—City N Y v. Darling. 32—Neuman v. Weichard. 33—Hoe & Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 34—Mitteldeutsche Privat Bank v. Boseiman. 35—Wolff v. Jacob. 36—Campbell v. Leissner. 37—Shuman v. Shuman. 38—Vergnolle v. Waldo. 39—Matter of Leipzig. 40—City N Y v. Irwin. 41—Tuzzeo v. American Bonding Co of Baltimore. 42—Di Franco v. Di Franco. 43—Shrady v. Appley. 44—Matt v. Cohen. 45—Disbrow v. Walker. 46—Thompson v. Atkinson. 47—Starnes v. Farrell. 48—City N Y v. J J Gleason Co. 49—O'Brien v. O'Brien. 50—Hawley v. Pendas; 51—Schinasi v. A. Schinasi & Bros. 52—Fulgione v. Whitehead. 53—Erb v. Goldstone. 54—Tax Lien Co v. Thysen. 55—Peters v. Hufford. 56—Matter of Allegrezzo (Magenta St.) 57—Matter of Suozzo (Magenta St.) 58—Wright v. Wright. 59—Best v. Asaea Realty Co. 60—Met Sav Bank v. Rinaldo. 61—Torkler v. Knepper. 62—Starr v. Hartman. 63—Daniel v. Heismann. 64—Distelhurst v. Brooks. 65—French Evangelical Church v. Friedman. 66—People v. Markheim. 67—Mertn v. Plaza Oper Co. 68—Matter of Fein. 69—Wieser v. International Tissue Mills Co. 70—Snow v. Goodman. 71—Teinstein v. Jacobson. 72—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 73—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 74—Kraus & Co v. Fulton Metal Co. 75—Schaefer v. Wirth & Gross. 76—Short v. Hollander. 77—Schwenk v. Kramer Cont Co. 78—Blumenthal v. Thompson. 79—Firuski v. Cappel. 80—Mulligan v. Lamberti. 81—Matter of Cohen. 82—Lane v. Charlton Greenwich Co. 83—Levenson Recding Co. v. Brand. 84—Thacher v. Walsh. 85—Bulowa v. Schreyer. 86—Gallagher v. Shean & Barton. 87—Universal Taxi Cab Co v. City of N Y. 88—Kaye v. Ellis. 89—Ellis v. Engel. 90—Cohn v. Schwartz. 91—Albert v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 92—Feinstein v. Jacobson. 93—Hebron v. Ginto. 94—Matter of Haffen. 95—Cont Asphalt Pav Co v. City N Y. 96—Larson v. Gottlieb. 97—Matter of Goldberger. 98—Griggs v. Mexican Nat'l Packing Co. 99—Jones v. Barnett. 100—People ex rel Zugenhain v. Zeikenhain. 101—Matter of Adams. 102—Rossbach v. Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. 103—Demurrer, 105—McQuaid v. Perot. Preferred causes: 688—Boquet v. Groeber. 703—Mommer v. Hayes. General calendar: 500—Orr & Co v. Hellman. 488—Huffman v. Horowitz. 584—Saenger v. Steinfeld. 426—Maloney v. Gilbert & Burr. 557—D'Olier v. Unger. 622—Rappaport v. Posner. 646—Schlesinger v. Schlesinger. 695—Mantle & Co v. Carr. 724—Star Co v. Press Publish Co. 730—Same v. same. 790—Accocella v. Simon. 804—Leidemer v. Prudential Ins Co. 1135, 1136—Guldbrendsen & Hansen v. Cuneo Imp Co. 1149—Schildofsky v. Pshyblevitz. 893—Ice v. Perry et al. 1355, 1356—Smith v. City of N Y. 4575—Farewell v. Magher. 4871—Claussen v. B H R R and ano. 4300—Eckert v. Truman. 4188—Stern v. Meyer and ano. 3844—Wolf v. Brenheis et al. 1646—Halleren v. Moran et al. 1292—Levenson v. Service Stores Co and ano. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 21. Highest number reached on regular call, 1746.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Kelly, J. 374—People ex rel Ehret v. Purdy, Commissioner. 376—People ex rel Bowery Bay Building Co. v. same. 465—People ex rel Rhodes v. O'Donnell, Commissioner. 398—South Amboy Terra Cotta Co. v. Sam House Amusement Co. 171—Colyer v. Richard K. Fox Publishing Co. 107—Gerstenbaber v. Silver. 509—Mason v. Mason. 135—Logan v. Donovan. 413—Ross v. Picker. 467—Vernon v. Development Co. of Cuba. 474—Werner v. Leibowitz. 476—Bonyon v. Brevoort. 482—Closs v. Closs. 485—Donohue v. Donohue. 488—London v. Ryan. 493—Schaad v. Hyde & Behman Amustment Co. 494—Massa v. Massa. Highest number reached on the regular call, 494.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated Motions—Maddox, J. 1—Ridgewood National Bank v. N Y & Q Elec Light & Power Co. 2—Cable v. J P Duffy Co. 3—Ferares v. Holst. 4—Catalcito v. Cataletto et al. 5—Gordon v. Gordon. 6—Weissman v. Weissman. 7—Passantino v. McGrath. 8, 9—Mc-Dermott v. J Kaiser Improvement Co et al. 10—Anzalido v. Rinl. 11—Seril v. Silver et al. 12—Preston v. Goldberg et al. 13—Molt v. Foster et al. 14—Bronx Realty Co v. New Holland Land & Mtge Co. 15—Matter of Britton. 16—Brielman v. Seitz. 17—Livics v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp'n. 18—Barr v. Allen et al. 19—Fleti v. Fleti. 20—Leonard v. Wolff et al. 21—Hart v. P Ryan Construction Co. 22—People's National Bank v. Manneschmidt, Jr. 23—Same v. Manneschmidt and another. 24—Wigle v. Taylor. 25—Brungnone v. Brungnone. 26—Earle v. Earle. 27—Woodhaven Bank v. Rickerby et al. 28—Kunstler v. Stellen et al. 29—Pankawicus v. Nichols Copper Co. 30—Passantino v. McGrath Contracting Co. 31—Doyle v. Amer Sugar Refining Co. 32—Singer v. Shames et al. 33—United Dress Beef Co v. Verinsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Christopher Gambel, Annie Quidon, Boleslaw Bialastock, William J Collier, W B Berat, Catherine Ryan, and Catherine Doocher. Accounting in the estates of William Frohwitter, Annie Lafferty, J Pfuller, Bertha Heineman, Henry Monsees, Frederick Holthausen, Josephine Forrest, Amelia Balf, and Annie Von Dillingham. Estates of Edward M Fitzgerald, Oscar Anderson, and August J Feldman.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—McCauley, J. Charles Smith, Henry Vedder, Isadore Finhelin, Thomas Hagen, Paul Catona, Martin Gibbon, and Bernard Goodstein.

MOUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Tiernan, J. Louis Bispano, David Pillner, Samuel Plant, John Radeski, George Miller, Peter Grimes, David Cain, Salvators Abruzo.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Moore, J. William Buntz, William Bailey, Vincenzo Scotto, Edward Ennis, John Hennessey, William Hostetter, Edward Gallagher, and Thomas Saverese.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Dike, J. 2281—De Fee v. B H R R Co. 2182—McCabe v. same. 3303—Rosner v. N Y Rys Co. 2267—Fisher v. B H R R Co. Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, Nov. 24.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y.—Court opens and calendar called in Special Term room, ground floor at 10 A. M.—Aspinall, J. The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached. All cases tried before Justice Aspinall must be submitted with briefs and arguments to him immediately at the close of the trial. Naturalizations. No day calendar. Balance of calendar passed to Friday, Nov. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y.—Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.—Crane, J. 99A—Greenstein, as admx, v. L I R R. 230—Recinello v. Standard Bithulithic Co. 179—Kelly v. Queens Borough Gas and Electric Co. 122—Havholm v. Whale Creek Iron Works. 190—Farell v. B H R R. 145—Flegenbaum, an infant, v. Defiance Button Machine Co. 12—Zimmermann v. Klein and another. 161—Sykes v. L I R R. 120—Cullinen v. B H R R. 214—Storck v. Consumers' Brew Co. 145—Finocchio v. N Y & Q Co Ry. 231A—Okuta v. Astoria Heat, Light and Power Co. 232—Kelly v. 42d St, Man, & St. Nich Av Ry.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 233—Laskowski v. B H R R. 234—Caddy v. Bklyn Un El R R. 235—Schumacher v. same. 164—Callahan v. Huegg. 71—Berry, as admx, v. Urban Water Supply Co and ano. 209—John R. Carpenter Co v. Van Buskirk and ano. 223—Stratton v. Graham. 480—Gewdey v. Cameron and ano. 753—Atlantic Macaroni Co v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co. 236—Green v. C I & B R R. 237—Groth v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 238—Koenig, an infant v. Sage Foundation Homes Co. 239—Forristall v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 240—Robertelli v. Linch, as Receiver. 241—Hayes v. same. 242—Steihle, as admr, v. Rochester. 243—Mand v. Delaware, Lack & West R R. 245—Smith v. Smith. 74—Brown v. Jones. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 75—Hromadko v. Cavanaugh. 114—Maher v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 115—O'Donnell v. same. 116—Corwin v. same. 119—Rickard v. Miller. 121—Hanold v. Riesmann. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. 101—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corporation. 124—Stavrakoe v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R Co. 127—McGarry v. Smith. 138—Rustman v. Coney Island & Brooklyn Ry Co. Remainder of calendar passed until Monday, Nov. 24, 1913.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 105—McCandless v. Peene. 23—Belknapp v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 76—Soll v. Williams. 99—Totsro v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 118—Fraboni v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 52—Berry v. N Y C & H R R Co. 21—Scheidler v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 26—Miller v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 124—Ginden v. Lavery. 87—Wendler v. Barr. 127—Bieloch v. Snare & Triest Co. 127½—Bieloch v. Snare & Triest Co. 24—Maskill v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 88—Eichhorn v. Stricker. 96—Reilly v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 99—Linehan v. Silver. 131—Mawfsky v. Komminsky. 90—Mirr v. McCrery. 132—Rutledge v. Turner. 91—Tronto v. West St Ry Co. 133—Hart v. Thomas McNally Co. 103—Domato v. The Carey Co. 134—Ensinger v. City of New Rochelle. 104—Rosenthal v. Sladon Iron Works. 137—Roughten v. Sarles. 25—Bradshaw v. Bradley Const Co. 135—Cavanaugh v. N Y C & H R R Co. 29—Finnegan v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 139—Niland v. Barnum. 44—Feuer v. Sutherland, as receiver Yonkers Ry Co. 46—Lindheimer v. Receiver Yonkers Ry Co. 140—Niland v. Bulger. The Beveridge v. Steeplechase Park Co. 141—Pridgeon v. Franklin Savings Bank. 94—Teclaw v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 142—Anderson v. Westdel. 115½—Bardcill v. Pittsburgh Const Co. 143—Fleganspan v. Froelich. 117—Salcdino v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 119—Roll v. Fleischmann Co. 120—Marus v. Central R R of N J. 121½—Falco v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 122—Nugent v. Wilder. 122½—Nolan v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 123—Thoin v. Rinschede. 123½—Giacania v. Bradley Const Co. 136—Newell v. City of Mt Vernon. 144—Cooper v. White Fireproofing Cone Co. 145—McCormick v. Interborough R T Co. Highest number reached, 145.

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LEXINGTON AV, 1,554 to 1,585, s w corner of 101st St, 52.5x75.5; Morris Golde to Lawrence Holding Company, 44 West 3d St, B. & S., (mtg $27,000.) Nov. 13; attorney, Chanler, Canfield & Miller. 121—Hanold v. Riesmann. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. 101—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corporation. 124—Stavrakoe v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R Co. 127—McGarry v. Smith. 138—Rustman v. Coney Island & Brooklyn Ry Co. Remainder of calendar passed until Monday, Nov. 24, 1913.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 105—McCandless v. Peene. 23—Belknapp v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 76—Soll v. Williams. 99—Totsro v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 118—Fraboni v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 52—Berry v. N Y C & H R R Co. 21—Scheidler v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 26—Miller v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 124—Ginden v. Lavery. 87—Wendler v. Barr. 127—Bieloch v. Snare & Triest Co. 127½—Bieloch v. Snare & Triest Co. 24—Maskill v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 88—Eichhorn v. Stricker. 96—Reilly v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 99—Linehan v. Silver. 131—Mawfsky v. Komminsky. 90—Mirr v. McCrery. 132—Rutledge v. Turner. 91—Tronto v. West St Ry Co. 133—Hart v. Thomas McNally Co. 103—Domato v. The Carey Co. 134—Ensinger v. City of New Rochelle. 104—Rosenthal v. Sladon Iron Works. 137—Roughten v. Sarles. 25—Bradshaw v. Bradley Const Co. 135—Cavanaugh v. N Y C & H R R Co. 29—Finnegan v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 139—Niland v. Barnum. 44—Feuer v. Sutherland, as receiver Yonkers Ry Co. 46—Lindheimer v. Receiver Yonkers Ry Co. 140—Niland v. Bulger. The Beveridge v. Steeplechase Park Co. 141—Pridgeon v. Franklin Savings Bank. 94—Teclaw v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 142—Anderson v. Westdel. 115½—Bardcill v. Pittsburgh Const Co. 143—Fleganspan v. Froelich. 117—Salcdino v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 119—Roll v. Fleischmann Co. 120—Marus v. Central R R of N J. 121½—Falco v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 122—Nugent v. Wilder. 122½—Nolan v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 123—Thoin v. Rinschede. 123½—Giacania v. Bradley Const Co. 136—Newell v. City of Mt Vernon. 144—Cooper v. White Fireproofing Cone Co. 145—McCormick v. Interborough R T Co. Highest number reached, 145.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, J. The People v. John Cassidy: The People v. William Janicke; The People v. H Krueger Kapriellen; The People v. Albert Nelson; The People v. Frank Goldberg; The People v. Eugene Buckley; The People v. Julian Yalkowsky.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting on behalf of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute, free from all liens and incumbrances in certain promises, lands and lands under water situate at and near the northeasterly boundary of the Bronx, and the northerly boundary of Eastern Boulevard, East 138th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and also for the purpose of acquiring free and clear of all liens and incumbrances any and all rights to have, enjoy, take or receive any moneys or things of value, consideration or emoluments growing or accruing by or from that part of the exterior line of The City of New York (lying easterly of the premises to be acquired in fee simple absolute,) fronting on the Harlem River between the northerly line of East 138st Street and the northerly line of the premiss as extended to be acquired in fee simple absolute in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating, free of interference and right of interference, whether by abutting owners or otherwise, the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as THE LEXINGTON AVENUE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that the report of John H. Judge, Louis B. Hasbrouck and Warren Leslie, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report beare date the 7th day of November, 1913, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1913.

Notice is further given that the said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the First Judicial District, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1913, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and that then and there a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, November 17, 1913.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel.

Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the petition of Manhattan Railway Company for an order of the Commission

I. Authorizing and approving the execution by the petitioner of its proposed Second Mortgage, in form to be submitted; and

II. Authorizing and consenting thereupon to the immediate issue thereunder of $5,409,000, principal amount of bonds, and authorizing the use of said bonds, or their proceeds, for the following purposes:

(a) For paying expenses incident to the making of said proposed Second Mortgage and the issue, sale and disposition thereunder of said $5,409,000, principal amount of bonds;

(b) For the paying and discharging of the indebtedness of the petitioner to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the amount of $3,708,068;

(c) For paying and discharging the cost to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to an amount not exceeding $83,000, for completing the work of reinforcing the structure of the Manhattan;

(d) For the acquisition of property by the petitioner, the construction, completion, extension or improvement of its facilities, and the improvement of its service, as provided by the lease to Interborough Rapid Transit Company, dated January 1, 1903, and particularly by Article Second thereof;

will be heard by the Commission at its office, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 2nd day of December, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated November 18, 1913.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, By D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—BOROUGH BANK OF BROOKLYN, Plaintiff, against ROBERT W. HAFF, Defendant.—Summons with Notice.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, October 24, 1913.

JEREMIAH T. MAHONEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Robert W. Haff:

Notice is hereby given to you that upon your default to appear or answer the within summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of one thousand two hundred ($1,200) dollars, with interest thereon from the 8th day of November, 1907, and the costs of this action.

JEREMIAH T. MAHONEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 51 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To be continued.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education applied recently to the Municipal Civil Service Commission for approval of the transfer of Frederic S. Poynton and Thomas McKenney from census enumerator in the Permanent Census Board to attendance officer in the Department of Education. The commission has denied the request for the reason that these men were appointed from the list of attendance officer, and there are seven men higher than they on that list who declined appointment as census enumerators, but who have accepted the position of attendance officer.

A tea for the alumnae and graduating class of the New York Training School will be given this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

A trap shooting club has been organized in Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush.

The New York City Teachers' Association has instructed its representatives on the Central Pension Committee to favor State relief to make up the deficit in the teachers' pension fund. The association is opposed to any increase in the contributions by teachers to the pension fund.

The Board of Education has approved the issue of $3,986.10 special revenue bonds for the payment of judgments in favor of Edward F. Mahon, contractor.

The Board of Education has decided to surrender certain property on the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 182d Street, and to acquire property adjoining Public School 52, Manhattan.

A leave of absence without pay for six months has been granted to Robert Kirtof., assistant foreman carpenter in the Bureau of Buildings.

The Secretary and Auditor of the Board of Education have been authorized to transmit to the Board of Estimate requests for modifications in salary schedules.

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Dated, October 24, 1913.

JEREMIAH T. MAHONEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Robert W. Haff:

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JEREMIAH T. MAHONEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 51 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To be continued.

Private School Directory

NEW YORK CITY—BOYS.

All Hallowe Institute, 13 W. 124th St. Conducted by the Christian Brothers of Ireland.

BLAKE TUTORING SCHOOL. EST. 1883. 685 Fifth Ave. W. G. Conant, Head-Master. Tutors furnished families here and abroad.

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COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 52 East 72d St. Day pupils from 5 to 20 years of age. Boarding pupils from 16 to 21.

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SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boys and Young Men, Boarding and Day Pupils. The Pioneer School for Individual Attention.

By individual attention, and the constant supervision of study hours, the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Prepares for Regents and colleges. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. 289 West 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

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241 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8896. Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Separate Buildings. Prepares for school and college examinations. POSITIVELY ONLY ONE PUPIL AT A TIME WITH A TEACHER. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. Fifteen teachers, each having had at least 12 years of experience PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WELCOMED. "A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

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MILLER SCHOOL

Lexington Avenue at Twenty-third Street. Stenotypy, Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Private Secretaryship.

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All Ballroom Dances Guaranteed in 5 Private Lessons and 4 Class Lessons ..$5

4 Class Lessons ..$1

Separate Hall for Private Lessons.

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TAUGHT QUICKLY BY EXPERTS.

The Remey School for Dancing, 915-919 EIGHTH AVE., at 54th St.

Send for Large Free Booklet.

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The Misses Newman announce the opening of their new Studio of Dancing. They will endeavor to give the very best instruction in all the modern dances, always devoting their personal attention and experience to their pupils. Private tuition 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. 2,875 Broadway, corner 112th St. 1984 Morningside.

A call to the school will be appreciated.

"The School Distinctive"

SALON DE DANSE

2630 B'way, bet. 99th-100th Sts. Tel. Riverside 9638.

"The Art of the Joyous Spirit."

MODERN DANCES.

A new idea in Dancing Schools. New Method—New Spirit.

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PROFESSOR A. ALBERT SAATO ANNOUNCES HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE.

Private and Class Instruction in all the latest Ballroom Dances.

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All styles of dancing taught; Hesitation, Boston, One-Step, Tango, Society Trot, Frisco Walk, Maxixe. Private and class instruction from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. daily. 38 West 46th St., near 5th Av. Bryant 3746.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Continues Active, Including Sales of New Apartment Near Central Park—Ice Company Gets Old Church—B. R. T. Buys Ninety Acres on Coney Island—Big Forty-second Street Lease.

Evidences of real estate activity have been very noticeable in Harlem recently and another indication of the realty interest there was shown yesterday in the sale of a new six-story apartment nearing completion at 24 to 30 West 111th Street, being a part of the former vacant Pinkney estate block, which has witnessed rapid improvement since its sale at auction about two years ago. The apartment named has been purchased by John Volz from the Tilmil Realty Company, composed of Williams & Grodginsky. It covers a plot 100 by 72 feet, and adjoins a similar six-story house at 16 to 22, recently completed and purchased by Mr. Volz from the same sellers last April.

In part payment for his new acquisition Mr. Volz has given two five-story tenements with stores at 1,741 and 1,743 Avenue A, covering a plot 50 by 94 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of Ninety-first Street.

On the Lenox Avenue side of the block, at the northeast corner of 110th Street or Cathedral Parkway, the John A. Sonntag property has just been purchased by the Winston Holding Company, and plans prepared for improving the plot with two six-story apartment houses.

Buyers for Harlem Flats.

The five-story flat at 63 West 133d Street, on a plot 25 by 100 feet, has been resold by J. Anthony Minott for Jeanette G. Wetmore to Louis H. Rose. The seller acquired the property about two weeks ago.

The Herman Arns Company sold for the heirs of the estate of Albert and Fanny Levy the property 2,174 Eighth Avenue, 50 feet north of 117th Street, a five-story brick twelve-room triple flat, with store, on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

Old Chelsea Tenement Sold.

W. E. Good has purchased through William H. Archibald 360 West Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 98.9. The property has been owned by the Boyd estate for over fifty years.

Resale on West 89th Street.

An investor has purchased from the John J. Tully Construction Company 366 West Eighty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.8 feet, 120 feet west of West End Avenue. The seller secured this property, together with 218 and 220 East Eightieth Street, about three weeks ago, from John E. Ahrens, in an exchange for a group of flats in the Bedford section of the Bronx.

Buys Greenwich Village Dwelling.

The three-story dwelling at 10 Van Nest Place, (Charles Street,) on plot 20 by 95, has been purchased by H. A. Vieu for occupancy. Mr. Vieu has lived for twenty years in West Tenth Street, which the city acquired for the extension of Seventh Avenue. The Charles Street house was sold by J. Irving Walsh for Addis S. Brown.

Takes Title to Old East Side Church

The Ice Manufacturing Company took title yesterday to the old St. Matthew's Lutheran Church on the northeast corner of Broome and Elizabeth Streets, a plot 104 by 80.3 and irregular. The consideration was $180,000. The church was erected in 1841, the organization being the oldest Lutheran church in this city.

Builder Buys Bronx Corner.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Incorporated, have sold for a client the lot on the southwest corner of 175th Street and Prospect Avenue, 25 by 100, to a builder, who will improve the plot with an apartment house.

B. R. T. Buys Big Coney Island Tract.

The largest purchase of Coney Island real estate which has been made in some time has just been closed, it was announced yesterday, in the sale of about ninety acres from the Harway Improvement Company to the Transit Development Company, a holding concern for the realty of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad. About $250,000, it is said, was paid for the property. It is in the Gravesend Bay section.

What disposition will be made of this large tract has not been divulged, but it is believed that some extensive improvements will be made there in the near future. The property is bounded by Old Shell Road, Coney Island Creek, Avenue X, and West Thirteenth Street.

The four-track system planned for the Sea Beach Line in the subway arrangements will require a commodious terminal close to the West End Line depot, and it is said that the property just purchased will solve the problem.

Brooklyn.

W. H. Goldey sold to an investor for Victoria A. Vant Wond the bungalow 1,103 Elmore Place, near Avenue J, 50 by 100, and for the Henry Meyer Building Company the dwelling 340 East Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Studwell & Burkhard have sold 108 Monroe street, a two-story and basement brick dwelling for S. Lusk to Frank Woods for occupancy.

B. J. Sforza has sold for the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy the block front on the easterly side of Thirteenth Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets. The plot has a frontage of 200 feet on Thirteenth Avenue, 85 feet on Sixty-second Street and 75 feet on Sixty-third Street.

Long Island.

T. B. Ackerson & Co. have sold at Brightwaters a water front plot 75 by 170 to William Woodward of Summit, N. J.; a water front plot 200 by 220 to Ambrose L. O'Shea of Manhattan, and a water front plot 75 by 225 to William Speidane of Manhattan.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold to James Whalen of the United Cigar Stores Company a house located on the corner of Fayview Avenue and Willow Drive at Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I. Mr. Whalen will occupy the house at once.

R. L. Kilby has sold to the Estate Owners Corporation about Fifty acres on the water front at West Patchogue, L. I. The property is within 500 feet of the Merrick Road, and has been fully developed. The consideration was about $50,000.

Paper Manufacturers Move Uptown.

One of the largest leases recently made for the Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Company was closed yesterday by Douglas L. Elliman, who leased the entire Forty-second Street front of the fifth floor in the new building on the northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue to the Manufacturers Paper Company for a long term of years.

This company has been located at 41 Park Row for about thirty years. The lease calls for approximately 46,000 square feet and runs from May 1, 1914.

Important 57th Street Lease.

Dunstan, Incorporated, one of the oldest dressmaking concerns in the city, have disposed of their lease at 24 West Fifty-seventh Street and taken a long-term lease on 31 West Fifty-seventh Street, opposite their present location. T. J. Duggan, Vice President of the company, states that after extensive alterations the company will move into their new house about Jan. 15, 1914. George R. Read & Co., in conjunction with Anthony La Fort, negotiated the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 235 West Fifty-eighth Street to S. J. Wise & Co.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased to P. Pohalski & Co., manufacturers of cigars, the entire building at 466 and 468 Broome Street, northeast corner of Greene Street, 50 by 100. The lease is for ten years.

Louis Schrag has leased for the Riker-Hegeman Company the store and basement in the building 105 and 107 West Twenty-seventh Street to H. Shulof & Co. for a term of years; also for Lena Rothschild the store 228 Seventh Avenue to Harry Foster for a term of years.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has leased for the Regal Shoe Company the parlor store at 40 West Thirty-fourth Street to the Upstairs Shop, Incorporated, for a term of years.

Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Major Francis G. Landon the dwelling at 131 East Sixty-fifth Street for the Winter, furnished, to Cecil Lyon of Morristown, N. J.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Eugene Griffin the five-story American basement residence at 17 East Eighty-sixth Street to Joseph Larocque.

Charles E. Rickerson has leased 30 Montgomery Place, furnished, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, a three-story and English basement dwelling, for Mrs. Grace W. Duryea to J. L. Crosthwaite.

$150,000 Broadway Improvement.

Plans have been prepared by Gaetano Ajello for a business and theatre building to occupy the block front on the east side of Broadway, between 134th and 135th Streets.

The plot, which is to be improved by the A. C. and H. M. Hall Realty Company, has a frontage of 200 feet on Broadway and 90 feet on each street. There will be a theatre, with a seating capacity of 1,500, and most of the second floor will be converted into a dance hall. Along the Broadway front there will be stores. The cost is estimated at $150,000.

$200,000 School in Dyckman Tract.

An indication of the increasing population in the Dyckman section is seen in the filing of plans yesterday for a new school house which will be erected on the northwest corner of Academy Street and Vermilyea Avenue. It will have a frontage of 160 feet on the street and 103.6 feet on the avenue. The façade will be of brick, limestone and terra cotta. On the roof will be a playground. C. B. J. Snyder, the architect, has placed the cost at $200,000. The new building will be Public School 52, and will take the place of the frame building now in use.

Realty Board's Monthly Luncheon.

The first of a series of monthly luncheons was held yesterday under the auspices of the Real Estate Board of New York at 115 Broadway. Judging by the attendance the affair was a success, as it brought together between two and three hundred brokers, operators and real estate owners.

After the last course had been served, Lawrence M. D. McGuire, the recently elected President of the board, gave a brief outline of the work of the organization, and introduced Walter Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, who delivered an address on "the practical application of the income tax to the real estate business."

Realty Notes.

Shaw & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 31 West 127th Street, a three-story brown stone dwelling.

A building loan of $375,000 was made yesterday by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Beglad Construction Company, on the new apartment to be erected on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 150th Street, on a plot 103.4 by 125. The Lenox Hill Realty Company obtained a loan of $335,000 from the Lawyers' Insurance and Trust Company, on the apartment to be built on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, on a plot 100 by 127.

William R. Willcox, formerly Chairman of the Public Service Commission, has been elected a Director of the New York Title Insurance Company, and also of the New York Mortgage and Security Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

94th St, 78 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x72.8, five-story flat; voluntary sale; bid in at $54,000.

80th St, 154 East, s s, 51.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 19.10x62.2, three-story building; trustees' sale; bid in at $16,000; also,

Madison Av, 2,070, w s, 53.4 ft s of 131st St, 16.7x75, three-story dwelling; trustees' sale, Wendland estate; bid in at $5,900.

Lydia Av, s e corner of Barretto Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Central Park West, 478 to 481, n w corner of 108th St, 100x100, two seven-story Melrose apartment houses; Hess Realty Co. against Frederick Tench and others; M. G. Holstein, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $16,016; taxes, &c., $2,253; subject to first mortgage $200,000; adojurned to Nov. 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

Two plots containing 8,182 and 17,280 square feet, respectively, between Northern Av and Riverside Drive, 104th and 102d Streets; court sale, estate of Frederick Bedford; bid in at $1,050.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Madison Av, 1,824 and 1,826, w s, 40.11 ft s of 129th St, six-story tenement and stores; Helen Fuld against William Lefkowitz and others; Action 1; Kurzman & F., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $6,297; taxes, &c., $7,727; subject to mortgage of $38,500; to the plaintiff, for $22,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

103th St, East, s e corner of College Av, 100x100, vacant; W. F. A. Kurz and others against Catoctin Realty Co., Inc., and others; J. V. Frees, attorney; M. B. Clarke, referee; due, $5,142; taxes, &c., $800; subject to mortgage of $10,500; to the plaintiff, for $17,000.

Horton St, n s, 260 ft w of Main St, 100x100, City Island; Susan Combes against P. W. Doll; G. E. Class, attorney; J. M. Tully, referee; due, $9,193; taxes, &c., $623; to the plaintiff, for $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

Gleason Av, 2,147, n s, 304 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x100.1; Marie McHugh, administratrix, against E. A. Wolfarth and others; W. J. McKeown, attorney; P. J. Everett, referee; due, $928; taxes, &c., $227; subject to a first mortgage of $3,500; adjourned to Nov. 28.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Northern Av, s e corner of 179th St, 92.6x100, six-story apartment house; New York Life Insurance Company against Birch Realty Co. and others, Action 1; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $19,597; taxes, &c., $1,982.

Northern Av, n e corner of 178th St, 92.6x100, six-story apartment house; same against same; Action 2; same attorney, same referee; due, $119,596; taxes, &c., $997.

By Joseph P. Day.

99th St, 68 West, s s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Franklin Savings Bank against Fannie Weleburger and others; W. M. Powell, attorney; Alfred Steckler, Jr., referee; due, $15,890; taxes, &c., $417.

113th St, 70 East, s s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; M. G. Cook and others against George Laubentracht and others; Adam Wiener, attorney; J. A. Farrell, referee; due, $19,942; taxes, &c., $492.

125th St, 255 East, n s, 46 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.11, five-story tenement and stores; Simon Herzig, trustee, against L. S. H. Harper and others; A. G. Meyer, attorney; Henry Necarsulmer, referee; due, $20,239; taxes, &c., $219.

Marble Hill Av, 96, s e s, 100 ft s w of 228th St, 46.2x103.2x103.2, gore, two-story dwelling; K. L. Meuser against A. M. Van Order and others; T. J. Farrell, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $4,619; taxes, &c., $623.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Intervale Av, 1,135, w s, 423.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x123.9x25.1x125.2, five-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer and others, trustees, against Jacob Streifler Co. and others; J. F. Coffin, attorney; S. H. Weinhandler, referee; due, $25,287; taxes, &c., $1,000.

Morris Av, 1,064, e s, 108.11 ft s of 166th St, 20x85, three-story dwelling; Westbury Park against August Collett and others; R. L. Weaver, attorney; J. P. McGowan, referee; due, $4,053; taxes, &c., $164.

By Samuel Marx.

228th St, — East, s s, 135 ft e of Whites Plains Av or Road, 50x114; W. E. Diller against G. S. Livingston and others; Seybel & F., attorneys; William Bernard, referee; due, $1,157; taxes, &c., $328.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Academy St, n w corner of Vermilyea Av, for a five-story public school, 160x108.8; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $200,000.

Undercliffe Av, e s, 501.76 feet north of 176th St, for a 2½-story frame dwelling, 21x35; Ittleloc Realty Co., E. Colletti, 135 West Tremont Av, President, owner; Hugo H. Avollin, 95 William St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 338.33 feet north of 163d St, for a three-story brick loft, 72.8x134.3; Kellwood Realty Co., James F. Meehan, 163d St and Southern Boulevard, President, owner; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Gramercy Park, 17, to a four-story club; J. W., J. M., and S. Gerard, 723 5th Av, owners; Technology Club of New York, lessee; O. Hering and D. Fitch, 132 Madison Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

Fell St, N, to a four-story lodging house; estate of Hyman Schnitzer, 271 Broadway, owner; Ching Shong Dow and Chin Chuey, 30 Fell St, lessees; J. M. Felson, 498 Broome St, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HESTER ST, 70, 23.4x63.5; Mary F. Ronalds and others to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Oct. 24, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Sands. 46 Cedar St.....$18,500

34TH ST, n s, 175 2 w of 8th Av, 125x197.6; Hammerstein Opera Co. to Leo S. Bing, 2,170 Broadway, Nov. 19, prior mtg $350,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$75,000

49TH ST, 350 West, 25x100; Otto Moedebeck to Mark Klingshoffer, West New York, N. J., Nov. 12, 5 years; attorney, Joseph F. Feist, 303 West 42d St.....$1,200

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 350x71.10; 111th Street Construction Co. to Samuel H. Stone, 237 West 74th St, and others, executors, Nov. 12, due May 18, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway $38,140

Bronx.

CLAY AV, w s, 295 ft s of 168th St, 44x90; A. J. Schwarzler to Luke Kouwenhoven, Steinway, L. I., Nov. 18, 3 years; attorneys, Fuller & P., 145 Nassau St...$20,000

FAILE ST, 1,048, e s, 20.8x100; Emma Kempner to Lydia Uren, 1,871 Madison Av, prior mtg $10,500 Sept. 18 due as per bond; attorney, T. Uren, 1,871 Madison Av.....$270

LOT 22, Block 2, map of Morris Park; Frederick J. Veitch to Morris Park Estates, 25 Broad St, Nov. 14, due July 9, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $770

MORRIS AV, w s, 268.1 ft w of 179th St, 21.3x100; Louis Lubitz to Cornelius Walke Lauenstein, Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 19, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 386.6 ft s of Goble Place, 33x72.10x66x130.9; William Hehro to Mary W. Clark, 60 First Place, Brooklyn, Nov. 7, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 173 ft s of Powell Place, 25x115.3x25.1x117; Rose Habelitz to Edward P. Lyon, 963 St. Mark's Av, Nov. 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

TINTON AV, 722, e s, 25.8x—; Daniel Harris to Julius Katz, 24 Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 19; attorney, Mark Aaron, 27 Cedar St.....$1,200

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 170th St, 50x100; L. & M. Construction Co. to New York Sanitas Bank, 81 5th Av, Nov. 19, due as per bond; attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St.....$40,000

144TH ST, 539 East, n s, 25x100, Louis Zinckgraf to Charles A. Laumeister, 322 East 135th St, prior mtg $12,500, Nov. 18, due as per bond; attorney, F. E. Yung..$420

East 161st St.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,464, store and basement; Auguste C. Buckmann to Herman Wachtel, 1,464 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorneys, Bernheimer & S P. B. Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av.....$690

BROADWAY, 1,441, store and part of basement; Felix Isman, Inc., 36 East 57th St, Manhattan, to E. Schreyer & Son, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1913; address, 262 Broadway.

.....$8,000 to $9,000

BROOME ST, 259, corner store and basement; Samuel and Isaac Rakowitz to Samuel Solomon and another, 71 East 100th St, from Dec. 1, 1913, to April 30, 1918; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128 St. Ann's Av.

.....$2,100

CHERRY ST, 39, store and part of basement; John B. Golden to Joseph Salatora, 400 East 12th St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorneys, H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av.

.....$300 and $360

HUDSON ST, 81, all; Diedrich Muller to Emil G. Grossmann, Nutley, N. J. 10 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, E. M. Burkhard, 118 Broadway.....$3,760

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 183d St, corner store; Janpole & Werner Holding Co. to Adolph L. Weiss, 690 West 183d St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorneys, Gerdner, S. & A., 277 Broadway.....$3,300

WATER ST, 501, all; Star Mortgage Co. to David Pearlman, 268 Madison St., 2 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Abraham A. Silberberg, 277 Broadway.....$1,700

WILLIS AV, 164, stores; Henry Heller and another to William J. Wade, 49 East 183d St, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, A. Hupfel's Sons, 242 St. Ann's Av.....$1,600

1ST AV, 415, store and part of basement; Henry and Mary Albanese to John Seery, 349 East 30th St, 4 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorneys, H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av.$540

2D AV, 1,298, corner store and basement; Harry B. Gutner to Kursch & Rubin, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1913..$1,400

12TH ST, 38 and 38 East, 1st floor and basement; Clara A. M. Greer to Max and Nathan Turkeltaub, 1,391 Madison Av, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1914; attorney, Max Lesser, 320 Broadway.....$2,500 to $3,000

57TH ST, 31 West, all; Regina Rothschild to Hell & Co., Inc., 24 West 57th St, 10 years from March 1, 1914.....$15,000

125TH ST, 61½ East, store; Hudson Realty Co. to Philip S. Buglione, on premises, 2 years and 46 months from Nov. 1, 1913, 2 years' renewal at $1,380.....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 57 to 61; Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. against Adams Express Building Corp., owner; United States Metal Products Co., contractor $3,553

BOWERY, 169; Solomon Smith against Royal Theatre Co., owner; Manhattan Co., contractor $63

BROOK AV, 1,502; Samuel Pintnick against James Bryant and J. Wilson Bryant, owner; David Kelvin, contractor.....$125

CENTRAL PARK West, 275 and 277; William Kirchhofer against Louis Stern, owner and contractor; Adjustment Realty Co., contractor $27

GRAMERCY PARK West, 6 and 7; Adolph Grant & Co. against New York City Mission and Tract Society, owner; Theodore Starrett Co. contractor $600

HOUSTON ST, 128 East; Hyman Rosenberg against M. Feinstein, owner and contractor; L. Viesky, contractor (correction).....$40

MADISON AV, s e cor 80th St, 123.5x100; Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. against Charles Kaye, owner; United States Metal Products Co., contractor $1,022

MADISON AV, 1,538 and 1,540; Eagle Artificial Stone Co. against Reliable Amusement Co., Hen Goldberger, Isaac Becker and Bernard Feinstein, lessees and contractors; Rosalie J. Greenbaum, owner (renewal.)

.....$448

MADISON AV, 1,225; William Kirchhofer against Nathan Hirsch, owner; Louis Stern and Adjustment Realty Co., contractors..$87

OAK TERRACE, 606 and 608; Max Simon against K. & J. Construction Co., owner and contractor; Aaron Shulman, contractor $350

PARK AV, 929 and 931; Braunfels, Browning Co. against 929 Park Avenue Co., owner and contractor $78

PARK AV, n e cor 76th St, 51.2x100; Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. against German Hospital and Dispensary, owner; United States Metal Products Co., contractor..$497

PECK SLIP, 43; Otis Elevator Co. against General Fish Co., owner; Coyns & Mayer, contractors $220

STANTON ST, 149; Barnet Siegel against Jacob Froelich, owner; A. Silberstein & Son, contractors $415

WENDOVER AV, 540 to 544; Wolf Weinraub against Cunard Realty Co., owner and contractor $270

57TH AV, n w cor 38th St, 26.9x117.8irreg.; Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. against Frank V. and John H. Burton, owners; United States Metal Products Co., contractor $215

5TH AV, 393 and 394; E. & J. Marrin Co. against estate Mary B. Harrison, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor $456

5TH AV, 362; McGowan & Connelly Co. Inc. against estate of Mary B. Harrison, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor...$3,207

5TH AV, 362 and 364; William F. Younge et al against estate of Mary B. Harrison, owner; Theodore Starrett Co., contractor. $287

8TH AV, 613 and 615; Joseph P. Skelly against Drury Lane Theatre, Inc., owner; Blight Overfield Co., contractor $102

257TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Abraham Stein against Rose Boyd, owner and contractor $144

42D ST, 7 East; Standard Utility Co. against Joseph Milbank, owner; W. P. Ellison, Inc., contractor $225

59TH ST, 38 West; B. A. & G. N. Williams against 38 West 59th St., owner; Charles H. Bellows Cut Stone Co., contractor..$678

88TH ST, 2 West; William Kirchhofer against Louis Stern, owner; Louis Korn and Adjustment Realty Co., contractors..$198

111TH ST, 586 West; Evans Brothers, Inc. against New Amsterdam Holding Company, owner; Kurland & Gursky, contractors, $106

115TH ST, 114 East; Ike Greenbaum against Jennie Pisco, owner; Borris Mandel, contractor $60

122D ST, 514 West; Jacob Cohen against Bella Harris, owner; Sigmund Fuchs, contractor $125

LIS PENDENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner, 207th St, 99.11x30 ft; Annie Regan against Loretta M. Regan (action to set aside assignment and transfer of lease); attorneys, Decker, Allen & Storm.

BANK ST, 20; Irving Lippman against Frank C. Briggs trustee, et al. (amended partition); attorney, C. K. McGuire.

HENRY ST, 29; Louis Schreiber against Rachel Klausner et al. (action to declare mortgage void); attorney, J. I. Berman.

LIBERTY ST, s e corner, Greenwich St, 54.8x44.4x irreg.; N. Y. Life Ins. Co. against Edw. F. Robinson et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

MULBERRY ST, 288; Henry Hull against Emilie E. Boldtmann et al. (foreclosure of two mortgages); attorney, J. E. Bullwinkel.

1ST AV, 154; A. Fred Silverstone against Louis H. Berman et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Dorf.

2D AV, w s, 50.11 ft, s of 107th St, 25x75 ft; Katherine L. Meuser against Ray V. Kirschbaum et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, T. J. Farrell.

24TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft. w of 7th Av, 16.8x80 ft; German Kahn et al. against Marie Frank et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, J. J. Dreyer.

54TH ST, n s, 322.4 ft. e of 2nd Av, 23.2x100.5 ft; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Markus Weil et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Amend & Amend.

114TH ST, 37 West; Meister & Bache Realty Co. et al. against Esther Schulman et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Engel Bros.

128TH ST, 63 West; Chas. G. Moller et al., against Harrison B. Arnold et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

12TH ST, 249 West; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Metropolis Securities Company et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Reed & Pallister.

159TH ST, 540 West; Levi S. Tenney et al. against Jessie R. Crommette et al. (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, L. S. Tenney.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful New Home

Hollow tile construction; green tile roof; house has 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porches, etc.

ATTRACTIVE PRICE. CONVENIENT TERMS.

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The following trains are suggested for inspecting Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06, (SAT. ONLY,) 2:06, 3:00, 3:36, 4:08, 4:36, 5:06, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. SUNDAY—8:26, 9:46, 11:18, 11:31 A. M.; 1:03, 2:08, 3:03, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

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7 rooms, large, light and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $700 cash, balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address COTTAGE, 277 Times Downtown.

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20c. Sq. Ft. BARGAINS IN LIGHT LOFTS 20c. Sq. Ft.

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High ceilings, attractive fronts. New Proctor Theatre Building, centre business section, Mount Vernon, (35,000 people;) right location drugs, confectionery, groceries, dry goods, cigars, shoes, gents' furnishings. Rents $600 up, including heat.

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2 FLOORS 6800 SQ. FEET EACH.

Second and fifth floors. Second floor has exceptionally high ceiling.

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Will divide for office purposes.

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Every modern improvement; sprinkler system and rapid electric elevators. Lofts free from posts and columns. Perpetual Light on All Sides. Space Arranged to Suit.

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Magnificent Light Corner Loft to Let, with light on three sides; elevators, steam heat, electric lights, automatic sprinklers. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

S. W. Cor. 6th Av. & 11th St.

7,500 sq. ft; light four sides, power, steam, sprinkler system. See Engineer, on premises.

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Also fourth loft; steam heat, electric light; rent moderate.
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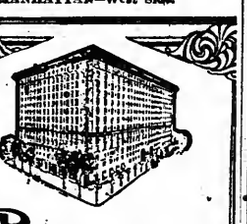

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Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

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Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

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Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well furnished high class apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

First-class housekeeping apartment; two or three rooms; bath, kitchenette. Y 317 Times.

Wanted—Three-room furnished apartment, six weeks. L 80 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.
311 WEST 42D ST.
Two rooms and bath, $30.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $30.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.

Wonderful view of city; Subway, 116th St. "La Touraine."

50 Morningside Drive, corner 115th St. Corner apartment; southern exposure. 7 rooms and bath, $1,000.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

SUBLET UNFURNISHED; $67.50; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; ALL ROOMS OUTSIDE; ELEVATOR; NEW HOUSE; BEST BARGAIN IN NEW YORK. RAYMOND, 229 WEST 106TH ST., (NEAR B'WAY.)

THE JEFFERSON,
324-328 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS.
570 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; mail chute; four and five rooms; lowest rents.

227 WEST 141ST ST.,
Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

ATTRACTIVE unfurnished apartment to lease. THE CHELSEA, West 23d Street. 'Phone 2700 Chelsea.

115TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also other rooms. Smith.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice.....$32
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1 292 Madison Av.

SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS.
All improvements; $30-$35. Inquire 175-177 East 93d St.

Parlor floor and basement; large, light rooms. 224 East 49th St.

Ideal apartment two rooms, bath and kitchenette. 12 East 30th St.

Bronx.

Choice apartments, 6 rooms and bath; high-class apartment house; rent, $40; 2 months free yearly tenant. See Varian, Real Estate, 2,783 Webster Av.

Storage.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal, 137-139 West 75th St., or Tel. 3052 or 7053 Riverside.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Public Notices

THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR Consumptives, Denver, Col., seeks additional subscribers. In the thirteen years of its existence the hospital has cared for 3,000 men, women, and children absolutely free. The hospital depends entirely on voluntary support. Checks may be sent to Mrs. S. Fiske, secretary, 2,800 East Colfax St., Denver.

Board Wanted

WITH PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, elevator apartment, on Central Park West, or within half block, three adults require double and single room. Write Delury, Room 456, 50 Church St.

Lost

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CERTIFIcates of ten shares of stock, three shares of 6 per cent. debentures and one 6 per cent. bond of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., numbered 74,206, N. Y.A 143 and N. Y/A 13,790, dated June 24, 1907; April 16, 1908; June 20, 1911; H. X. J. 1,275 and A. 1,278, the property and standing in the name of Mary N. Kervan, having been mislaid, lost, or stolen, application is made to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. for the issuing of new certificates. All persons concerned are warned to show cause or reason, if any there is, why new certificates to replace the ones lost, should not be issued. Communcate Y 324 Times.

LOST—Mink pillow muff, somewhere between Englewood and Fort Lee Ferry or Riverside Drive to 114th St. to Broadway to 86th St.; reward. C. W. Fletcher, Lincoln St., Englewood, or 40 West 69th St., New York.

LOST.—In or near Galety Theatre, Tuesday evening, oval diamond pin. Cartier design, set in platinum; liberal reward; no questions asked if returned to Wm. M. Sullivan, Room 707, 35 Nassau St.

LOST—Large muff, on Broadway car, between 42d and 55th Sts., Wednesday, between 6.28 and 7 P. M.; liberal reward. Miss Eessie Goldman, Putnam Building, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday morning, near West 72d St. entrance to Central Park, two circle diamond brooch, with large centre diamond. Handsome reward if returned to S. H. Harris, 1,482 Broadway.

LOST.—Monday evening, purple silk work bag, between 108th and 114th Sts., in Broadway, containing fancy work, gold watch, seals, &c.; reward. Tel. 6440 Riverside.

LOST—Green leather handbag on Tuesday evening, Riverside Drive, between 130th and 157th Sts.; reward. Apt. G6, 974 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Diamond Horseshoe, between Arrowhead Inn, Relaxewelver's, and Churchill's; liberal reward. Mrs. H. M. Enger, 200 West 70th St.

LOST—Tuesday night, on New York Theatre Roof, Tiffany diamond and sapphire bar pin; reward. Mrs. Bryan, 308 West 97th St.

LOST.—Monogram "A. M."; liberal reward on return to A. Morello, Gerard Hotel.

$500 REWARD
for ring containing large emerald and two diamonds, lost Nov. 17 between Madison Av., 46th St. and Park Av., 39th St.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

$25 REWARD for diamond monogram "A. W. C." pin, lost Nov. 18, in vicinity of Fifth Avenue, 33d, 34th Streets. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—ROXER OR GERMAN BULL TERRIER; MALE, RED, BLACK MUZZLE; WEIGHS SIXTY POUNDS; EARS AND TAIL CUT; WORE BRASS-STUDDED COLLAR WITH BRASS NAME PLATE. REWARD FOR RETURN TO NATHAN STRAUS, 27 WEST 72D ST.

LOST—A Chow dog, female; answers to the name Empress; finder on returning same will be highly rewarded. Joseph B. Wiseman, 14 West 104th St., New York City.

LOST.—Airdale terrier; will answer to name of Monarch; suitable reward if returned to 170 West 74th St., or telephone 9800 Columbus.

LOST—White Maltese poodle, black-spotted nose; reward. McKenna, 62 East 100th.

Business Opportunities.

A substantial, reliable medical institution that needs the individual attention of an aggressive man can be bought at reasonable price; income, between $15,000 and $20,000, can be proved; this is a strictly legitimate proposition; open to investigation; $10,000 cash, balance on mortgage; do not reply without references regarding your financial responsibility. Address Great Opportunity, 224 Times.

Gentlemen holding executive positions with corporations and business houses desiring to add to their incomes without embarrassment to present positions or character can do so by co-operating with a responsible real estate firm developing water front property on the eastern end of Long Island; correspondence confidential. Owners, F 111 Times.

Exceptional opportunity to become actively interested in a growing retail business doing more than $1 million dollar business annually, located in best business centre of large city of over million and half population near New York City; investment required not less than fifty thousand dollars. Address P 110 Times.

A Philadelphia brewery, chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania, needs additional capital for extension to plant, to take care of a rapidly growing business; plant running to full capacity at present time and trade waiting to handle our product. Address J. T. B., Box 40 Times.

Capable salesman would like GENERAL AGENCY, or would take the representation for entire Russia of a first-class concern manufacturing important marketable articles. References if desired. Address F. P. 14,334, Care Rudolf Mosse, Berlin, S. W.

Wanted—Party to buy outright a patented Hoegger's "Surelock" Door Fastener. Patterns, tools, and large stock. Thousands in actual use in New York and vicinity. Good agent proposition. No fakers need apply. J. A. Hoegger, 41 Hutton St., Jersey City, N. J.

A commercial office business, already doing $20,000 yearly, requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits assured from start; cut out present business; rare opportunity. N 301 Times Downtown.

We need a man to put a large amount of energy and small amount of money into our business—the manufacture and sale of metal fixtures; investigate; salary and interest. Hustler, P 118 Times.

Man to take active interest with $10,000 capital in shirt waist factory by out-of-town manufacturer; exceptional opportunity for right party. Y 206 Times.

Experienced brass manufacturer, with some money, can secure part or entire interest in established brass manufacturing plant. Address P. O. Box 22, Houston, Texas.

Capital wanted for developing and marketing epoch-making invention which will revolutionize automobile business. Reliability, 330 1st Av.

Thirteen thousand; new stock of hardware in Texas; 20,000 inhabitants; wish to sell on account of age. Lock Box 399, Sherman, Texas.

PATENT OF CARPENTER SQUARE FOR SALE; QUICK SELLER; REASONABLE PRICE. ADDRESS 16 WEST 28TH ST.

Factory building, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, for sale on easy terms; near New York City. Y 321 Times.

Brains and means qualify you in joining us in greatest money-maker ever offered. Edwards, 403 Tribune Building.

Wanted—Active man with capital to enter automobile tire industry; can have control of money. L 64 Times.

Partner wanted, with capital, to put on the market new hair restorer; no agents. A 05 Times Downtown.

I want to buy profitable business or partnership; have $7,500. P 98 Times.

Business Notices.

Smoke stacks and ventilating, sheet metal work in all branches, light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 403 East 151st St. Tel. 6664 Melrose.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.80; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $6; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. B. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Sixty dozen children's dresses to close out, cheap. Fourth floor, 49 East Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board; private baths.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

63D ST., 21-30 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; other rooms; fine table.

A.—47 FIFTH AV.—Desirable steam-heated room; table boarders; references.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 436.—Delightful third floor front alcove room; private family table; couple appreciating refined surroundings; permanent; reference.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

West Side.

11TH ST., 353 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

37TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.—Fine rooms to rent, with board; every convenience.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.
The La Grange—Several desirable vacancies; double rooms, $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; dressing rooms; Southern cooking; electricity.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Double, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, sunny floor; single or en suite; parlor dining room.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining; excellent table.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board; day, week; large rooms; private baths.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board.

71ST., 108 WEST.—Desirable second-story room; bath; also other rooms; references.

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private bathe; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well appointed house; near subway. "L"; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references; telephone Schuyler 10177.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable, table guests.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor front; private house; reference.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—Two large, beautifully and newly furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; telephone; every home comfort; American family; best home cooking.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room; excellent board; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private; telephones, steam heat.

79TH, 162 WEST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS; COZY, COMFORTABLE; REFERENCES.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable double room; also hall room; absolutely first-class.

82D, 32 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Attractive second floor front; also hall room; home table.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

90TH, 18 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; excellent table. Stager.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large room; also back parlor; reference.

103D ST., 252 WEST. (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

106TH ST., 246 WEST.—Comfortable room, windows; private family. Telephone 5243 Riverside. Janitor.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

128D ST., 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference. Caire.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

Charming Permanent Home,
away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5c. to
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man paying guest; large, well-furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 853, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

Refined young business woman wants room and board in private American family; neighborhood west side on the heights; reasonable. Y 326 Times.

PIERREPONT ST., 76 and 81. (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1120-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 72-82 EAST. (Corner Broadway.)—Furnished rooms, hotel service; bath and telephone accommodations; $4, $5, and $6 weekly. Ask for Mr. Palmer, Stuyvesant 4200.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator; modern improvements; reasonable. 4858 Gramercy.

22D ST., 31 EAST.—Beautiful suites; private baths; electricity; telephone; beautiful basement; business.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast; select house; telephone; references.

47TH ST., 145 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

52D ST., (591 Lexington Av.)—Suite, parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; clean, home comforts, bath, telephone; private apartment; private entrance. Chimoules.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath; handsomely furnished, electric light, phone, heated; separately, en suite; private; references.

72D ST., 206 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and small room; newly decorated; refined, private house; modern conveniences; telephone; select location; $2 upward.

116TH, 172 EAST.—Just opened; warm, cozy, large, small rooms; newly furnished; private; all conveniences; near "L"; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 948.—Doctor would share a perfectly equipped office with another doctor; also a large front room and bath; electric light; steam heat; private house. Phone 96 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 128. (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 22 WEST.—Fine, large room, bath connected; also smaller rooms.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room; gentlemen; breakfast; telephone; references; single room.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; electricity; bathrooms; Summer rates; also suite of rooms.

28TH, 887 WEST.—Elegant room, newly furnished; suitable two; every convenience; reasonable.

30TH ST., 320 WEST.—Beautifully heated rooms; running water; $1.50 to $4. Telephone.

36TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small; every convenience; good neighborhood; references; telephone.

37TH ST., 11 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; well-kept house; reference.

47TH, 33 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

49TH, 232 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor; large and small rooms; running water, heat. Telephone 7324 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; running water; clean, quiet; telephone; references.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated; newly decorated; parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms; also front, rear parlor; shower; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

58TH ST., 55 WEST.
Large room; references.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwards.

58TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; solid comforts.

60TH, 27 WEST.—Large, small rooms; every convenience; well heated; $2.50-$7; Subway, "L."

70TH, 273 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentlemen; references.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, suitable two gentlemen, couple; also small; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; suitable one or two; reasonable.

70TH ST., 282 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.
Large, small rooms; hot water, heat; private house; gentlemen or married couples.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; southern exposure; telephone; Subway; references.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L" and Subway.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room or floor; private bath; references.

74D ST., 103 WEST.—Well furnished large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; reference.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Rooms or one floor, furnished, unfurnished; every convenience; near Subway.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice room in private house; electricity; hot-water heating; references.

76TH ST., 803 WEST.—Room, bath; electricity, parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; private house; reference.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; private residence.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

77TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; sunny; homelike; single or en suite; reference.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room; exceptionally, handsomely furnished; dressing room; refined; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; single en suite; Subway; reasonable to permanent party; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Small, medium room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references; select.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; telephone; reference.

82D, 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; baths; homelike; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; furnace heat; references.

83D, 119 WEST.—Large back parlor, running water; refined home; piano, "L."

84TH, 14 WEST.—Large, medium sized, attractively furnished front rooms; quiet, refined; telephone.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; telephone; reasonable; references.

84TH, 288 WEST.—Gentlemen, business women; elevator, running water, telephone; $5. Osborn.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms; handsomely furnished; well-kept private house; telephone.

58TH, 302 WEST.
House just opened; quiet, refined, private home; continuous hot water.

86TH., 310 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent location; conveniences; Subway, "L"; references.

88TH ST., 100 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; no other roomers. Downey, Schuyler 3070.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, warm rooms; private; bath; phone; select private house; gentlemen; reasonable.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Will rent a room in my attractive apartment to young girl or business woman; references exchanged.

93D, 69 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 42.

93D ST., 43 WEST.—Attractive, cozy, clean rooms, $3, $5. L. Block.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Attractive front suite; high-class elevator apartment. Dahl.

95TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references. Maurice.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Exceptional room; strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, elevated.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for two; refined private family; references.

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, light rooms; newly furnished; all conveniences; phone, steam; board or breakfast optional. Cowan.

109TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; dressing rooms; large closets; strictly private.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath; steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams. 3802 Riverside.

111TH ST., 311 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; women or couple, employed. Schrader. Morningside 6844.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Large, medium, newly furnished; cleanliness, comforts, conveniences; one block Subway express; near Riverside Drive; breakfast or board optional; Southern cooking. Rothwell.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Very desirable, well-furnished room, with large clothes closet and all conveniences. Apt. 21.

115TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, double, single; elevator, electricity. Apartment 41.

115TH, 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; elevator; $5. Apartment 34.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, attractive room, near Columbia; reasonable. 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—For lady; large, attractive room in apartment with lady alone; near Columbia, Subway. Apt. 2M.

120TH ST., 188 St. Nicholas Av.—Large, newly furnished, clean, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment; every convenience; price moderate. Young.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room; elevator; top. Apartment 63.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice connecting front rooms; also singles; $3 up. Sherman.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Desirable room; kitchen privileges; high-class, elevator apartment; suitable for students; convenient location; references. Benjamin.

124TH, 536 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional.

145TH ST., 349 WEST. (near "L" Subway.)—Room and board; Southern cooking. Phone 7696 Audubon.

145TH ST., (366 Convent Av.)—The Gladstone is now open.

ADVERTISER, owning elegantly kept residence, will rent room and bath to high-class appreciative gentlemen; $40-$50 monthly; breakfast. Address Cleanliness, 2,029 Broadway.

AMERICAN refined private family, Riverside Drive, desires men, paying guests; very large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; meals. Telephone 9411 Morningside.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, $35 monthly, for bachelor or independent woman. 'Phone 9286 Schuyler.

BROADWAY, 2,880. (112th St.)—Two ladies having unusually large room in modern ten-room apartment, will rent one cosily furnished, homelike front room; telephone morning. Brackett. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Elevator Apartment 36.)—Neat, well-heated rooms; telephone; reasonable.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11 (141st St.-Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; price reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (corner 136th.)—Large and airy outside rooms, running water; overlooking Hudson; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; board optional; home comforts, and reasonable. Apartment 5A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (631 West 148th St.)—Large rooms, conveniences, private house. 58 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (137th.)—One, two nicely furnished rooms; ground floor. Telephone 3260 Audubon. White.

Furnished Rooms

Brooklyn.

TWO FINE, LARGE ROOMS; single or en suite; front; southern exposure; sunny; private home; all conveniences; hot and cold water, &c.; very reasonable; Brooklyn's best section; near all transportation lines. 49 Halsey St. Phone 5138 Bedford.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Refined young lady desires room and board with private family, vicinity 120th to 124th St. west; references furnished. Give full particulars, P 100 Times.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.—Require the services of a number of young girls to sort checks; must have working papers; also a number of girls over 16 years of age who can figure quickly and accurately. Call at Department of Accounts, Third Floor, Central Building.

CANVASSER.—We want a woman of attractive personality, preferably with some selling experience, or with an extensive social acquaintance, to call on selected lists, with our book and magazine combinations; ideal proposition for approaching holidays; liberal commission or guarantee. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place. Mr. Mansfield; afternoons only.

CANVASSERS.—Intelligent women canvassers to distribute advertising matter, house to house; no selling; must have first-class references; $1.50 per day and carfare. Davitt, Post Office Box 645, New York City.

COMPANION.—Lady wishes refined young girl as companion; city and country. Address Mrs. C. D. Leroy, Box 81, Hollywood, Long Branch, New Jersey.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses, Middle West city of 200,000; state experience and salary desired. Y 323 Times.

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**A REAL ESTATE M

HIS COTTON TRADES 'BUCKETED,' HE SAYS

Louis Cohen Sues Morris H. Rothschild & Co. for $7,735 He Paid to Them.

TRACED OUT VARIOUS DEALS

Got Denials, He Says, from Firms Represented as Having Filled Orders for His Account.

Louis Cohen began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Morris H. Rothschild & Co., a cotton brokerage house, with offices at 82 Beaver Street. Cohen is seeking to recover $7,735 on two causes of action. He said he was a client of Rothschild and his partner, Bernard Hyman, from Oct. 20, 1911, to Aug. 28, 1913, during which time he turned over to them the sum sued for.

Cohen's second cause of action is based on the charge that his alleged dealings in cotton through the Rothschild firm "were known and intended by both plaintiff and defendants to be such wagers and bets, made to depend upon chance, casualty and unknown and contingent events, to wit, the range of quotations on the New York Stock Exchange," as to bring them under the head of gambling contracts.

In his first cause of action, however, Cohen makes the charge that not only were the transactions intended to be fictitious trades, but that the Rothschild firm "bucketed" his account in its own office. Photographs in support of these allegations were exhibited by Cohen's direction yesterday in Room 814, Lord's Court, 27 William Street.

The photographs showed a transcript of account offered by the Rothschild firm in response to a request of Cohen for a list of the brokers with whom his brokers had dealt on his account. He noticed the name of Arthur Lipper & Co. fifty-eight times on this list.

Among the documents shown in photographic copies yesterday was a letter from the Lipper firm disclaiming 55 of these 58 trades, and a photographic copy of its report on each one of the trades individually, in which 55 were checked off as not appearing on any record of the Lipper firm.

At the offices of the Rothschild firm a typewritten statement was handed out, which said that the case was the usual one in which a disappointed dealer pleaded the gambling statutes to defeat his brokers. The statement added that all transactions with Cohen were correct and that an effort would be made to collect a further indebtedness on his account. Mr. Fraenkel of the Rothschild firm estimated this claim as $11,000.

The law firm of Colby & Brown of 32 Nassau Street, represents Cohen. Bainbridge Colby, senior member of the firm, represented Edward Moyse & Co., cotton brokers, who sued out injunction proceedings against Rothschild's complaint to the Cotton Exchange in 1910 concerning them. Moyse & Co. had aroused Rothschild's ire by asserting that a statement issued by them and clearing Rothschild of bad faith toward fellow members of the famous Patten-Thompson-Scales cotton pool, had been written "practically at his dictation." Rothschild then sought to have the Moyse firm expelled from the Exchange. Through Colby the Moyse firm sued out an injunction to resist this plan.

In explanation of why photographic copies of the various documents had been made, it was said yesterday that Cohen planned to lay them before the Board of Governors of the Cotton Exchange. In response to inquiries as to why Cohen had not made his complaint to the Board of Governors before beginning suit, it was said that the exchange has the right to adjust controversies between members and their clients, might have assumed such jurisdiction as to have interfered with the civil action.

OPEN-SHOP FOREMAN SHOT.

Gunmen from New York Wound Man in Harrison, N. J., and Escape.

Just at the noon hour yesterday, while the men and girls employed in the necktie factory of Aaron Sossis in Harrison, N. J., were preparing to go to luncheon a taxicab carrying three men stopped in front of the Harrison Avenue door of the building. The three men entered the factory and, going to the main working room, inquired for Morris Aegan, the foreman.

Somebody pointed Aegan out, and a minute later one of the men advanced to within a few feet of the foreman and opened fire on him with an automatic pistol. Three shots were fired and Aegan fell to the floor with a bullet in his right thigh and another in the right side.

So quickly did the gunmen act that Aegan was shot before Mr. Sossis or any of his employes could interfere. At the first shot two of the gunmen ran back into the street and jumped into the taxicab. They waited only a moment for the man who did the shooting, and before he appeared the taxicab sped away in the direction of Newark.

The man who did the shooting fled from the factory followed by a score or more men and boys and several girls. He was fleet of foot, however, and soon distanced his pursuers. Reaching the Lackawanna station just as a train for Hoboken was getting under way, he jumped on board the moving train, and by the time his pursuers reached the station the train was 200 yards away. None of the train crew saw the frantic signals of the crowd on the platform to stop the train.

The gunman who escaped on the train lost his hat on the flight and a Harrison policeman telephoned the Hoboken police to meet the train and arrest a man who would be conspicuous because of the absence of headgear. When the train arrived at Hoboken no hatless person left it. Later the baggage master found that his hat had been stolen.

The Sossis factory had been threatened because Aegan was a non-union shop. Mr. Sossis informed the Newark police that the men who attacked his foreman were hired gunmen from New York, and that he was certain he knew at least one of them. This man's name, he said, was Fuchs. He believes he can identify the other two if he ever sees them again.

Aegan had incurred the enmity of the union, Mr. Sossis said, because of his insistence on following the open-shop plan of employing factory workers. According to the people who were in the room when the gunmen entered Fuchs was the one who shot Aegan.

Aegan was hurried to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark. His condition is serious. He had been foreman of the Sossis factory only three weeks. He was to have been married to-morrow night, but unless it takes place in the hospital the wedding will have to be postponed.

CONSERVATION ROW OVER STATE RIGHTS

Latter Advocates Quit Convention on Passage of Report for Federal Control.

VOTE A PINCHOT VICTORY

Lines to Draw Closer To-day Another Report Favoring State Franchises for Water Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The fight that developed yesterday in the National Conservation Congress between Gifford Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester, and anti-Pinchot factions in the Committee on Water Powers, is still undecided, though if the parliamentary tangle can be straightened out the issue may be joined to-morrow. To-day, however, the fight centred around the unanimous report of the Water Powers Committee in regard to principles. That report was bitterly opposed by the State rights men, but finally prevailed oy a vote of 434 to 154. The issue was clearly defined as one for Federal or State control of water power in the future.

The fight for the report, which was construed as a declaration for Federal control, was led by men who had been high in office in the two preceding National Administrations. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior under President Taft, was the presiding officer and favored the report. He was supported by Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forrester under President Roosevelt and for a time under President Taft; James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, and Henry L. Stimson of New York, Secretary of War under President Taft.

Senator Bankhead of Alabama was a prominent champion of the rights of the States.

The session was thrown into pandemonium late this afternoon, when the Arkansas and Washington State delegation left the convention in a body and will refuse to take any further part in the deliberations. They charged that the congress was packed with employes of the Government Forestry Bureau and ex-Government employes, who rallied around former Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot in an attempt to carry out certain so-called Roosevelt policies.

As a result of to-day's developments the irrigation and water power people have called a meeting for to-morrow morning to form a permanent organization, which will be entirely divorced from the National Conservation Congress. Walker Powell of Little Rock, Ark., Vice President of the Congress, withdrew with them.

"We have discovered," said Mr. Powell, "that the brand of conservationists attempting to run the National Conservation Congress are in the game from selfish reasons, and we have decided to withdraw from the organization."

W. G. Wooten of Washington impassionately declared:

"The Washington delegation came 4,000 miles to receive a fair hearing. I realize we can't get it. This will be the last time we will intrude on a National Conservation Congress."

The majority of the committee, led by Prof. George F. Swain, submitted a report proposing that the States have a voice in the granting of water power franchises.

Gifford Pinchot, Mr. Stimson, and Joseph N. Teal of Oregon offered minority views urging strict Federal control of all water rights, with compensation to the Government under certain conditions for franchise privileges.

The unanimous report adopted referred only to certain general principles upon which all could agree. The result was so overwhelmingly one-sided that the Pinchot following tonight boasted that the report of the minority of the Water Power Committee eventually would be adopted.

Delegates who supported the motion to refer the question to the Resolutions Committee came chiefly from Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington.

C. L. Watts, one of the Alabama delegates, startled the convention by charging that the Vice President of the Alabama Water Power Company was a member of the delegation to the Congress from that State, and that there was "a dark laid plot to defeat the will of the majority in this Congress."

To-morrow will be devoted to forestry subjects until the Resolutions Committee is ready to report. Secretary of State Bryan will address the convention, but President Wilson, who had been urged to welcome the delegates, sent word to the Executive Committee to-night that he was so engrossed in the Mexican situation that he could not appear.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. to Sail at 1 A. M.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Company announced yesterday that the Kaiser Wilhelm II. will leave for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg at 1 A. M. Dec. 16, so that her passengers may reach Paris, Berlin, and other Continental cities before Christmas Eve. This will be the first time that one of the German steamships has left New York at 1 A. M.

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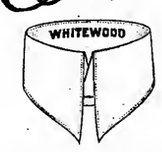

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Thurs. Thanksgiv. Day Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jurn, Well, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.

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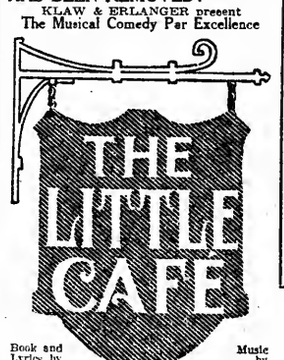

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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. MR. CYRIL MAUDE Owing to the great success of the double bill, "Beauty and the Barge," by W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker, and W. W. Jacobs' "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler," will be played ALL WEEK. Next Mon. (Nov. 24) Mr. Maude as "Grumpy."

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GRAND, 23d St. 8th Av. THE BLUE BIRD. Next Week.—Rich'd Bennett. "Damaged Goods."

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COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. MARIE LLOYD Maggie Cline, Gertrude Barnes, and 8 others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. FALL FESTIVAL 15—STAR ACTS—15 Curtain 1:35 and 7:45.

UNION SQ. DAILY MAT. 25c. Gertie Vanderbilt & Geo. Monroe, "Sergeant Bagby," 15 Moneta & 7 Big Acts.

Palace B'way & 47th St. Ev.25,50,75c,$1,$1.50. Daily Mat. 25,50&75c CECILIA LOFTUS Alice Eis & Bert French, "All Wrong from Start," "The Water Cure," Willa Holt Wakefield, Belle Baker & Other Big Acts.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor Saturday Aft., Nov. 22, at 2:30 Saint-Saens, Beethoven, Bruch, Berlioz, Enesco. Oboe, Clarinet, English Horn, Viola, Violin. Soloist KATHLEEN PARLOW Tkts. at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. LAST WEEKS Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Evg., Nov. 25, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL ALDA MME. FRANCES Prima Donna Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Assisted by Gotha Casini, Russian 'Cellist, [Frank La Forge, Pianist. (Knabe Piano) Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat'y Aft., Nov. 29, at 2:30. Paderewski Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $18. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 24, at 2:30. Song Recital Maggie Teyte PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO Seats 75 cts. to $2.00. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 25th, at 3. JOSEF HOFMANN 2nd PIANO RECITAL. (STEINWAY PIANO.) Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3. SONG RECITAL. Connell HORATIO Seats 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nights at 8. This Week and Next Monday Night, "IL TROVATORE" in English. Week Beginning Next Tuesday, "THAIS." SUN. NIGHT, "SAMSON & DELILAH" CONCERT.

JARDIN De DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret | 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30 Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mac Murray, the Marvellous Millers, 30 others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

BIJOU B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2-5:40, 7 to 10:40 p. m. Tel. 432 Mad. George Kleine's THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.

HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th St. & 7th Av. | Aft. at 3 (25c. to 50c.) Eve. at 8:30 (25c. to $1.)

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Thur. & Fri., Kasernenluft; Sat. Mat., S'on Windhund; Sat. Eve., Stutzen der Gesellsch.

Opera and Theatre Tickets | Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought & exchanged. Jacobs Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St. Phone Greeley 3026.

OPERA TICKET OFFICE. Seats for Caruso in "Masked Ball" and all Operas. 1431 Broadway. Entrance on 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8580-8581. Subs. bought and sold.

AEOLIAN HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 3. DONNA EASLEY assisted by FRANCIS ROGERS 50c. to $2. Management of Loudon Charlton.

MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE People's (Bry & Spring St.),Robie's Beauty Show Bronx (161 Av. & 156th St.), The College Girls

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 17—Big Acts—17 Belle Blanche, Bernard Granville, Jack Wilson, Sophie Tucker, Rev. A. Irving. 14 others.

MURRAY HILL. Evgs., 8:15. BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. Al Reeves' Big Beauty Show

Great Exhibition of Horses

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Nov. 20, 21, 22. Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Opens Daily at 9 A. M. Concerts by Conrad's Band. Seats in the two upper galleries not reserved.

International Events U. S. Officers vs. English, French, Belgian, Norwegian and Canadian in Military Contests. Hunters, Saddle Horses, Tandems, Four-in-Hands, Trotters, Hackneys, Clydesdales, High Jumping and Water Jump.

Admission, $1.00. Box Office Phone 1502 Mad. Sq.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinee Saturday, 2:20. 100TH TIME TO-NIGHT ADELE

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. Brook Ave. MAT. SAT. THE SPRING MAID Next Week—THE INNER SHRINE.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. 28th St. Gus Edwards & His Big Revue, Frank Sheridan & Co., Jesper, The Thinking Dog; Raymond & Caverly, Goldsmith & Hoppe, others.

23D ST., cor. 8th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT THE LITTLEST PRICES 12 BIG ACTS.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS. Seats for Caruso in "Masked Ball" AND ALL PERFORMANCES. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) opp. Met. Opera House. 1418 B'way. Telephone 3663 Bryant.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 21, 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL BY Alexander Bloch Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB Broadway and De Kalb Ave. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. —BOUGHT AND PAID FOR— Bargain Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 25c., 50c. Evening prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week.....THE 5 FRANKFORTERS

MAJESTIC Last Matinee Saturday. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE. NEXT WEEK—THE WHIP—London Cast.

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Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $3.00 to $4.00 per day.

Parlor, 2 Bedrooms & Bath, $5.00 to $8.00 per day.

Table Board $2.50 per day or $17.50 per week.

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WE are pleasing many others.

WHY NOT YOU?

Superior American Plan Table.

Glendening

202 West 103d St.

Subway (B'way) 200 ft. away.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly colder to-day; unsettled to-morrow, probably rain by night; variable winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,390. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT. In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

GLYNN ASKS AID TO CLEAN STATE

Invites Chamber of Commerce to Help Him by Investigating Its Departments.

PROMISES BUSINESS RULE

Tax and Banking Law Reforms on His Programme—Budget to End "Pork Barrel."

WE'LL HELP, SAYS CHOATE

Jokes About Wilson's Mexican Policy, but Praises President at Commerce Dinner.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn called upon the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the 145th annual dinner last night in the Waldorf-Astoria to enlist with him under the banner of efficiency and economy to give the State a business administration. With upraised hand and in a ringing voice that reached every corner of the grand ballroom, he pledged himself to the welfare of the people. Then he asked for volunteers, saying that it was his intention, if the business men would stand by him, to appoint a commission of from fifteen to twenty-five from their membership to make a thorough investigation of all State departments with the end in view of bringing about a thorough reorganization which would place them on a business basis.

Joseph H. Choate, who followed the Governor, told Mr. Glynn to take his pick and that every man selected would serve.

"I'll take you all," the Governor replied.

Gov. Glynn said he believed that many hundreds of thousands of dollars could be saved in this way.

"I have no ambition at present, except to serve the people of New York," he said. "Help me to put the roads and the canals on a good basis; help me to do away with sinecures, and, though I go out of office on Jan. 1, 1915, I will go out content that I have done something for my fellow-men."

Mr. Choate, in a forty-minute address, talked about the Mexican situation, the tariff, and other national problems. He did not know, he said, just what the Mexican policy was, and doubted if even Mr Wilson had any very definite idea of it. But he added that the President undoubtedly had information which others knew nothing of, and that, come what may, it was the duty of every American citizen to stand by the President through thick and thin. He scouted the war rumors

Finds Some Reason to Rejoice.

The dinner was the largest that the organization has held for years, and there were present representatives of most of the great business interests of the city and State. Gov. Glynn's frank and determined address, which seemed to be generally taken as another slap at Tammany politics and Murphyism, evoked a great outburst of applause.

John Claflin, President of the chamber, presided, and the others at the speakers' table were James Talcott, Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., Augustus D. Juilliard, A. Barton Hepburn, Bishop David H. Greer, Senator Root, Mr. Choate, Gov Glynn, Alton B. Parker, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. John H. Finley, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., and Charles R. Miller. The ballroom was decorated with American flags and banners bearing the seals of all of the States.

In his preliminary remarks Mr. Claflin said in part:

"We come together this evening in a spirit of chastened thanksgiving. We have heard of crop failures throughout the country; we have been threatened with severe business depression; we have noted the dangers of international finance, and we have feared that war clouds—European, Oriental, and American—might indirectly or directly result in storm to us. But we come now to this Nov. 20 with 90 per cent. of our average national crops assured, with business proceedings about as usual, with the conditions of international and national finance gradually improving, and with the prospect of general peace, except in Mexico, becoming more favorable throughout the world. And so we rejoice on our own account with a somewhat qualified joy."

Likens Himself to Van Twiller.

Gov. Glynn was then introduced, and opened his address by asserting that he was greatly honored in being invited. It was the first dinner he had attended since becoming Governor, he said. He had declined all other invitations, but felt it to be as much his duty to be present and talk to the members of the Chamber of Commerce as it was his duty to be in the executive chamber to-morrow.

"And," he said, "as Governor of this State, I pledge to-night every atom of energy I have and every scintilla of gray matter in my head to aid honestly the business interests of this great Empire State."

Gov. Glynn then compared himself with Wouter Van Twiller, who was described by Washington Irving in the Knickerbocker History of New York.

"I intend to be an old-fashioned Governor—like Van Twiller—in some respects," said Mr. Glynn. "Like Van Twiller, I am for reflection before action, for consultations before decision, for deliberation before agitation, even if such an old-fashioned policy deprives me of political advertisement or newspaper headlines.

"Unlike Van Twiller, however, I am going to make up my mind once in a while about some things; but just because I happen to be Governor I will not presume to assert that people who make up their minds differently should be out-

Continued on Page 2.

"I NEED MILEAGE," HE CRIES

Thomas of Kentucky Asks Adjournment of Congress for Creditors

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Representative Thomas of Kentucky caused a sensation to-day in the House when he asked that the session be brought to an end so that he could get his mileage allowance and pay his creditors. While the undercurrent of gossip has been that the main motive behind the abandoned plan for adjournment was a desire to obtain additional mileage, Mr. Thomas was the first probably in the history of the country to admit that he needed the mileage money in his business.

He stirred the House still more deeply by shouting out that while he could live on his salary, he was a Republican from Kentucky, and it took money to make people vote right in that State. Mr. Thomas spoke on a resolution he introduced directing the Speaker and the Vice President to end the session at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, acting minority leader, tried to shut off further debate by a motion to adjourn, and after a little more talk the House adjourned amid shouts of laughter.

COOLER WEATHER COMING

But There Have Been Few November Days So Warm as Yesterday.

Forecaster Scarr at the United States Weather Bureau said that the temperature yesterday in New York was at one time 70 degrees which was the highest recorded on Nov. 20 since the bureau was established in 1872.

"There have been warmer days in the month of November," he said, "and the temperature has gone as high as 74 on two or three occasions, but not on Nov. 20. The nearest to that mark was 72 degrees on Nov. 21, 1900. When asked if the warm weather was likely to continue Mr. Scarr said that it would be colder to-day with rain to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Spring-like weather has overspread practically the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. After scanning the reports of their field agents to-night, the Weather Bureau authorities said that the Carolinas and Georgia were the only States in the East where normal late Fall temperatures prevailed.

The official explanation of the unseasonable warmth is the fact that a "low pressure" atmosphere wave has fallen over the northern hemisphere. It is said that the wave is passing and that cooler weather should appear not later than to-morrow night.

WIRELESS WARNS OF BERGS.

Four Sighted in Lanes of West-Bound Atlantic Liners.

Icebergs have appeared in the lanes of westbound Atlantic liners four weeks earlier than usual. The Captain of the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania reported to the United States Hydrographic Office, in Broad Street, yesterday by wireless that he had sighted three such bergs. The message was transmitted through the Cunard liner Laconia, bound for Boston. These bergs were in latitude 45:04 north and longitude 47:27 west, and were described as being 100 feet long and 30 feet high.

Another iceberg, 150 feet long and 50 feet high, was sighted by the Captain of the steamship Bristol City, westbound from Bristol to New York, in latitude 45:45 and longitude 48:00.

There has been a quantity of ice seen this Summer in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and three vessels have been in collision with icebergs, but this is the first ice reported in the Atlantic lanes on the New York route from Europe since early Summer.

Capt. Allan Luckhurst, Marine Superintendent of the Red Star, Atlantic Transport, and American Lines, said last night that the Atlantic steamships were now running on the new short route, and would be crossing in latitude 42:30 and longitude 47 until Jan. 15. "They are liable to sight ice at any time in that latitude, crossing the Newfoundland Banks, but in not in any great quantity at this season of the year," he added.

ROOSEVELT ONLY 1916 HOPE

Stubbs Says He Alone Can Beat Wilson, and Kansas Mooseers Cheer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 20.—Progressives from forty counties in conference here to-day cheered lustily when ex-Gov. W. R. Stubbs said that Roosevelt was the only man who could defeat President Wilson for re-election. The conference adopted resolutions calling for complete State, district, county, and township offices in Kansas in 1914, and decided that the Progressives could better afford to lose in the next election than amalgamate with the Republican Party. The resolution says:

Nothing has occurred since the Progressive Convention in Chicago to warrant any change of the viewpoint on the part of the Progressives. At that time we formed a party dedicated to certain progressive principles and ideals of government.

We warn Progressives not to be diverted from their principles by the talk of amalgamation on the part of those who are interested in the jobs.

The Republican Party will not become progressive merely by holding a national convention and passing a few new rules of party management, a pretense with which to catch Progressive votes. The Republican Party can become progressive only by the genuine acceptance of the Progressive principles as set forth in our national platform, and the safeguarding of these principles by such reforms in party organization as always will protect the right of the voters against the machinations of party bosses.

DAYTON WANTS ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Desired for City Manager Since Goethals Cannot Come.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Now Theodore Roosevelt is proposed for City Manager of Dayton, under the new commission form of government. Lucien E. Wilson, organizer of the Greater Dayton Association, and since last Spring's disastrous flood publicity man for the city, said to-day that if the effort to get Col. George W. Goethals, the Panama Canal builder, to take the place should fail, as now seems certain, the City Commissioners would offer the managership to Mr. Roosevelt.

The salary talked of is $25,000 annually.

The Reputation of Deerfoot Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest pork sausage made. They contain the best parts of the pig, flavored with choicest spices. New York store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

SYNDICATES NETTED $7,403,000 IN FRISCO

Total Amount of Profits as Brought Out by Investigation of Road's Failure.

HEARING OF EVIDENCE ENDS

C. W. Hillard Explains His Connection with the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Promotion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—The taking of oral testimony in the investigation of the receivership of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission closed here to-day with the filing by the St. Louis Union Trust Company of the names of the ninety-nine members of the syndicate that made a profit of $3,000,000 in the promotion of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad and its sale to the Frisco this being about 75 per cent. on their investment.

By the disclosure of a syndicate profit of $375,000 by the sale of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad to the Frisco the amount of syndicate profits through the promotion of subsidiary lines and their sale to the parent road was brought to-day to $7,403,000.

Several estates appear in the list filed by A. T. Perkins, representing the St. Louis Union Trust Company. Mr. Perkins explained this by saying that the estates were those of men who subscribed to the syndicate, but died before the deal was closed.

Brownsville Syndicate Members.

Among those who invested in the syndicate that promoted the Brownsville road and the amounts of their investment were:

B. F Yoakum, Chairman of the Frisco Directorate until receivership	$300,000
W. K. Bixby, now one of the receivers of the Wabash, and a Director of the Frisco	108,000
C. H. Beggs	38,000
James Campbell, former Vice President of the Frisco and President of the North American Company, which filed the receivership suit against the Frisco	334,000
Robert S. Brookings, President of the Board of Trustees of Washington University	159,000
A. G. Edwards & Sons	96,000
Francis Brothers & Co., (this is the brokerage firm headed by David R. Francis)	33,000
The B. B. Graham estate	100,000
St. Louis Union Trust Company (Thomas H. West, head of this company, is one of the Frisco receivers)	216,000
John Scullin	76,000
D. M. Houser	20,000
Robert McK. Jones	25,000
J. F Hinkley estate	25,000
E. Hawley	83,000
F. H. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Frisco	15,000
E. C. Simmons	100,000
Speyer & Co.	100,000
G. H. Walker & Co.	80,000
Edward Mallinckrodt	100,000
Daniel Catlin	40,000
Henry C. Scott estate	35,000
American Central Trust Company	33,000
John B. Dennis	50,000
Andrew C. Scanlan	25,000
Philip C. Scanlan	25,000
P. M. Johnson	105,000
S. W. Pordyce. (Mr. Pordyce recently was elected a Director of the Frisco)	124,000
S. M. Felton of Chicago	10,000
A. T. Perkins. (Mr. Perkins was a member of the stockholders' committee that recently waged a successful fight for proxies, thereby placing the control of the new Directorate in the hands of St. Louis men)	22,000
Thomas H. West, one of the receivers	131,000
M. C. Wetmore	25,000
Whitaker & Co.	91,000
Edward Whitaker	62,000
Alonzo C. Church	126,000
F. Schlafly	25,000
James H. Allen	25,000
Catherine H. Boland	100,000
L. F. Parker, former counsel of the Frisco	37,000

In many cases cited the actual investment was several hundred or thousand higher than indicated. The total investment in the syndicate was $3,980,380.20. The profit netted was about 75 per cent. Most of those whose names are given are active in the business life of St. Louis

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Deal.

C. W. Hillard of New York, Vice President of the Frisco, was called to the witness stand again to-day and told how a syndicate promoted by B. F. Yoakum, then Chairman of the Board of Directors, built the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, and sold it to the Frisco at a profit to the syndicate of $375,000.

Mr. Hillard said Mr. Yoakum arranged with Blair & Co. of New York and T. Jefferson Coolidge of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston to get $3,000,000 for the Gulf Construction Company, which built the road. This money was used to build the road. Hillard was made President of the construction company with no duties to perform, and was told by Yoakum that he ought to have some stock in the concern. Yoakum offered to carry Hillard for $50,000, and Hillard consented.

Yoakum invested $250,000 in the construction company. Hillard, though President, knew nothing of its affairs, except that the Frisco paid $2,200,000 for the completed road. The profits of the construction company, said Hillard, were $375,000. Hillard said he and Yoakum were the only Frisco officials who profited by the syndicate transaction.

The testimony of Hillard was voluntary. Yesterday he professed ignorance of many features of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico deal, but to-day he asked permission to make a statement of facts. He said he did not wish his friends to think that his memory was so bad he could not tell about a deal with which he was connected.

O. Nance of Texas, Treasurer of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, denied that he had been "tipped off" by F. H. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Frisco, seventy-two hours in advance of the receivership proceedings against the Brownsville line. He admitted, however, that he had sent Hamilton a telegram saying he could get a loan if he were assured of advance information regarding receivership proceedings.

Mr. Nance said he borrowed $25,000 from Mrs. H. M. King, but paid it back on July 1, when a plan for a hotel at Kingsville, Texas, failed to be carried out. Three days later the receivership suit was brought.

BROKER ENTERS MONASTERY

As a Lay Brother at St. Andrew's, Carney Must Do Manual Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Richard M. Carney, formerly in the brokerage business with his brother, James S. Carney, at 417 Produce Exchange, New York City, has entered the Jesuit Order at St. Andrew's as a lay brother.

At the monastery, three miles north of here, permission to speak with Brother Carney was denied, but Father Sebastian said he entered the institution in September. Having entered as a lay brother, Carney, who is a man of intelligence and refinement, will be called upon to do manual labor about the institution. He is reported to have said that he intended to enter the priesthood after completing the prescribed course of study. He is 50 years of age, and had been in New York thirty-four years.

No Thanksgiving dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious Appetizer.—Adv.

Why Anonymous Giving Is On the Increase.

Apropos of recent big gifts by donors who desire their names withheld.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WHITMAN HEARS OF STATE ROAD DEALS

Will Question McGuire About Mysterious Conference Over Road Specifications.

District Attorney Charles S. Whitman is taking a good deal of interest in a mysterious conference which, according to the reports which have reached him, was held in Cooperstown on July 5 last. When George H. McGuire takes the stand this afternoon at the resumption of the John Doe inquiry into the Hennessy charges of graft in State contracts it is expected that Mr. Whitman at once will question him about this conference. When Mr. McGuire was on the stand on Wednesday he acknowledged that he was in Cooperstown "during the Summer," but he denied that he met William Sulzer or John N. Carlisle there.

According to the information in possession of Mr. Whitman the conference, which, it is said, was held at the Berkeley-Walontha Hotel, reached important decisions regarding the use on State roads of materials furnished by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company of Philadelphia. According to the District Attorney's informants, William Sulzer, State Highway Commissioner Carlisle, James K. McGuire, and George H. McGuire attended this conference.

On the day after this conference, according to Mr. Whitman's information, word from the Highway Department reached thirty contractors on State roads that they must not use "liquid" asphalt in their work. This order, it was said, shut out asphalt which had been sold to these thirty contractors by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company of New York, a competitor of the Barber Asphalt Company.

C. B. Warner of the Warner-Quinlan Company, when seen yesterday at his office, 70 Wall Street, said that because of this alleged order his company lost orders for $65,000 in material. He said that he had heard of the Cooperstown conference, but of his own knowledge knew nothing about it.

"Our company had sold $65,000 worth of material to these thirty contractors," said Mr. Warner. "Some of the material had already been delivered. The contractors were told that our asphalt was not to be used because it did not conform to specifications. This word, however, went only to the contractors and not to us. Mr. Carlisle was head of the Highway Department then. This word went out after John A. Bensel, State Engineer, had tested and approved our materials."

Mr. Warner said that his company sought an injunction forbidding the use of other asphalt on the thirty road jobs. The company lost in the lower courts of Buffalo. The Appellate Division, he said, sustained the Warner-Quinlan contention. This court fight resulted in retarding the work on the thirty contracts, most of which are for work in St. Lawrence County.

Warner Hints at "Joker."

Discussing the specifications sent out by the Highway Department to road contractors, Mr. Warner said:

"The specifications called for a 'natural solid asphalt.' The joker lies in the word 'solid.' There is only one solid asphalt and that comes from Trinidad, and is controlled by the Barber Company. Our asphalt comes from Mexico and is a liquid asphalt. The word 'solid' was inserted in the road specifications before Sulzer became Governor, but there was no insistence on this specification until after July 5, 1913. We were shut out by the enforcement of the specification."

Mr. Warner has the names of the thirty contractors who it is said received word from the Highway Department on July 6 that they must live up to the specifications and use only "solid" asphalt. He refused to make public the names of these contractors, but it was inferred that District Attorney Whitman had the names.

Contractors Called to Inquiry.

It is expected that seven contractors will be in attendance in the John Doe proceedings to-day. These contractors were subpoenaed by Mr. Whitman's process servers last week. It was learned that the seven include W. T. Burns and W. L. Dwyer of Syracuse.

Henry P. Burgard, new Democratic boss of Erie County, was to be a witness to-day, but he called Mr. Whitman on the long-distance telephone yesterday and said that he could not be here until Monday. Certain books regarding highway contracts which Mr. Whitman had asked for, Burgard explained, would have to be sought in Fulton.

James S. Johnson, sales agent for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, it was also expected, would attend to-day's proceedings. He is out of the State, but Mr. Whitman has been in touch with him, and has been assured that he will be on hand on Monday. It was Johnson, according to testimony Hillard said on Wednesday, who provided a part of the $2,500 which was handed to Hennessy as a gift for Sulzer. McGuire testified on Wednesday that "perhaps" he had talked with Sulzer about asphalt specifications. Mr. Whitman wants to find out whether the Barber Asphalt Paving Company authorized this payment by Johnson, and officers of that company may be called into the case after Johnson tells his story.

Probably the most interesting bit of evidence which will be submitted to-day is a transcript of the three accounts of the McGuire brothers in the National Bank of Syracuse. It is expected that Mr. Whitman will try to make McGuire account for many of the deposits and withdrawals.

Glynn Fears No Clash.

Gov. Glynn, who came to the city yesterday to attend the Chamber of Commerce dinner, was seen at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and asked about the reported friction between James W. Osborne, his special Commissioner to investigate graft charges throughout the State, and District Attorney Whitman. Gov. Glynn said that he had heard of no friction, and added that he didn't believe there would be any.

There couldn't be any clash between the two investigators, he said, since their jurisdiction was definitely defined. Mr. Whitman, he indicated clearly, would prosecute only in New York County, while Mr. Osborne would have the range of the State outside of New York County. He had instructed Mr. Osborne, the Governor said, to aid District Attorney Whitman in his John Doe inquiry as much as possible.

Mr. Whitman, when he was asked about the reports of friction between himself and State officials, said that he had every reason to believe that he and Mr. Osborne would get along well together and that there would be no trouble.

Despite these denials, rumors persisted that there would be a clash before Mr. Osborne and Mr. Whitman had proceeded far. It was pointed out that in his investigation Mr. Osborne might call a witness from New York County, and that this witness would then be able to claim immunity from prosecution by Mr. Whitman. The work could not be divided, it was said.

NEW CHARGE MADE AGAINST PINDELL

Nominee for Russian Embassy Said to Have Wanted Postmasters as His Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Another charge threatening the chances of Henry M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., to be Ambassador to Russia, was informally lodged against him to-day. By sending the nomination of Mr. Pindell to the Senate the President already had set the mark of his disbelief on the story that Senator Lewis had bargained with Secretary Bryan to appoint Mr. Pindell for a short period on condition that he resign at a certain time.

No sooner had the nomination reached the Senate than it was learned that Senator Burton of Ohio would insist on a close investigation of facts incident to Mr. Pindell's appointment before he would assent to a favorable report on the nomination from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and had asked Chairman Bacon to take no action in his absence. Mr. Burton had heard that Mr. Pindell had written to Representative Stone of the Peoria district, suggesting that Mr. Stone, before recommending appointees to local Postmasterships, submit the names for Mr. Pindell's approval. The report that Mr. Burton heard was that Mr. Pindell wanted to make sure in advance that the new Postmasters would act as agents for his newspapers.

It was said this afternoon that both Mr. Stone and Mr. Pindell might be invited before the committee.

When the Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning Senator Lane of Oregon asked that no action be taken on the nomination of Alexander Sweek, a lawyer of that State, to be Minister to Siam, until charges against him could be investigated. Mr. Lane had not been consulted in the selection of Mr. Sweek, who was proposed by Senator Chamberlain, and who is known personally to Secretary Bryan. Since the appointment charges have been made to Mr. Bryan affecting Mr. Sweek's personality, and Mr. Bryan referred the charges to Mr. Lane.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by President Wilson were these:

William T. Handley of New York, Consul at Naples, transferred to be Consul General at Callao, Peru.

Michael J. Hendrick of New York, Consul at Moncton, transferred to be Consul General at Christiana, Norway.

Harold D. Clum of New York, Consul at Celba, transferred to be Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

William F. Doty of New Jersey, Consul at Riga, transferred to be Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

Frederick Van Dyne of New York, transferred from State Department to be Consul at Lyons, France.

VATICAN'S BAN ON TANGO.

It Is Declared an Immoral Dance and Is Therefore Prohibited.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Several Bishops have addressed questions to the Vatican as to whether confessors should give absolution to Catholics who dance the tango.

The reply of the Vatican is that the tango must be considered an immoral dance and is consequently prohibited to Catholics.

Several Bishops in Italy have forbidden women wearing slit skirts to attend religious ceremonies in churches.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The official North German Gazette and the Lokalanzeiger to-night state that, though the Kaiser's edict against the tango did not take the form of a Cabinet order, involving dismissal for disobedience to it, his Majesty verbally expressed the wish that officers in uniform should refrain from dancing the tango, the one-step, or the two-step.

For Berlin the tango is thus admittedly killed.

WIN FIGHT FOR CHEAP COAL.

Flushing Women Get Their Supply at $6 a Ton.

Mrs. Bryson Burroughs, the woman sculptor; Mrs. R. M. Littlejohn, Mrs. Cornelia Hamilton, and other women who are prominent in Flushing became coal dealers yesterday to demonstrate that the middlemen make unreasonable profits. Their efforts have met with success, and when Mrs. Littlejohn, the Secretary of the movement, compiled the cost of the coal put in the fires of those co-operating in the purchase of fuel, she found that they had obtained it for $6 a ton. The retailers in Flushing charge $7.25 a ton.

"I am gratified that we have demonstrated that the retail dealers were charging exorbitant prices," said Mrs. Hamilton yesterday. "We were hampered on every side by the coal dealers, especially by one whose place of business is near the yard where we obtained our supply. That man wanted to charge us 15 cents a ton to weigh the coal on his scales. Of course he had a right to do that, but when we saw how he felt about it we made arrangements with the local manager of an ice company and got a rate of 10 cents a load, or less than 5 cents a ton.

"Why, those who did not want us to succeed complained to the officials of the Department of Weights and Measures against us, but they did not get any satisfaction. They found that the scales we were weighing our coal on gave to the consumer fifty pounds more to the ton than the scales of the coal dealer."

Five hundred tons were contained in the barge which was unloaded for the co-operative buyers yesterday. The coal was brought direct from Pennsylvania.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, for samples and prices.—Adv.

TYSON & CO. TICKETS GO TO PATRONS NOW

Directors of Metropolitan Trust Co. Will Be Told To-day Opera Coupons Can't Be Held.

AGENTS HAD NO TITLE

Bankers Advanced Money on Security Which Borrower Didn't Own, Opera Director Says.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company will meet to consider the advisability of returning forthwith to Tyson & Co. or to persons holding receipts for them, the opera tickets hypothecated with the trust company as security for a loan of $100,000. J. M. R. Lyeth of the firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, counsel for the Metropolitan Trust Company, will attend the meeting and will present to the Directors reasons why the tickets should be turned over without delay to the ticket agency.

This information was confirmed last night by a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The Director said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the developments in the inquiry which is being made before Magistrate Deuel had shown that the Metropolitan Trust Company had no right to retain the tickets. He said that he was uncertain whether the tickets would be returned to Tyson & Co. or to the patrons of that agency who held receipts for the seats.

"The Metropolitan Trust Company," he said, "is in the position of any banking concern which has wittingly or unwittingly advanced a loan upon security to which the negotiator of the loan had no title. It is an axiom in law that no title can pass save from the legal owner of property. Tyson & Co. have no title to these tickets. It has been shown conclusively from the receipts held by the patrons of that concern that title to 95 per cent. of the seats had passed to the sub-subscribers before the subscription list of the Metropolitan Opera management was closed on Oct. 15.

Trust Company Can't Hold Tickets.

"In the case of a large percentage of the seats involved in the transaction, title had actually passed months before Tyson & Co. negotiated the loan of $100,000 for which the tickets were hypothecated with the trust company. Whether the trust company had cognizance of the true facts concerning those seats is a disputed point. Certainly, however, the trust company had full knowledge of the manner in which the ticket agency expected to dispose of the tickets, even if it is granted that the Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company supposed full title to lie in Tyson & Co. on the date of delivery.

"The Metropolitan Opera House management must decline to pull anybody's burned chestnuts out of the fire. We are absolutely free from responsibility in this transaction. The young man in our box office who delivered the tickets to Mr. Hartman, the President of Tyson & Co., is absolutely honest and painstaking. He should have shown better discretion and have insisted upon a certified check before allowing the tickets to leave the box office. It was such an error of judgment as can be excused easily. I want to say that such a mistake will never be made again by any representative of the Metropolitan Opera House management. In the future no tickets will leave the box office until they have been paid for either in actual cash or by certified check.

"I have been informed from a source which leaves no doubt in my mind as to the credibility of the statement that every subscriber through Tyson & Co. to season opera tickets will receive these tickets on or before next Monday night, the beginning of the second week of the season. This will clarify the situation and will relieve the Metropolitan Opera Company's Directors of a serious embarrassment. We are naturally anxious that our patrons who have held season seats, whether they appeared as subscribers on our books or obtained their seats through an agency, should be protected in their rights.

Opera Company Not Involved.

"The controversy, therefore, while it must involve the mention of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is really between Tyson & Co. and the Metropolitan Trust Company and the clients of the ticket agency who have been deprived of their tickets. If Tyson & Co. obtained its loan from the Metropolitan Trust Company through misrepresentation, then the latter company has recourse to both civil and criminal action in law. If the trust company made the loan with full knowledge or partial knowledge of the existing facts then it committed a grave indiscretion. In either case the trust company has but one logical course to pursue, it must restore tickets to the rightful owners and must remunerate those patrons who were compelled to pay a second time for their seats."

J. M. R. Lyeth, at his home in Riverdale last night, refused to discuss the report that the Metropolitan Trust Company was preparing to deliver the tickets this morning. Efforts to reach Beverly Chew, the Vice President of the trust company, who testified yesterday in the Magistrate's inquiry, were unavailing. George N. Hartmann, secretary, and James F. McNamara, trust officer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, could not be found.

The Court Proceedings.

The examination of Beverly Chew, Second Vice President and acting President of the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street, was continued before Magistrate Deuel yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in the criminal proceedings brought against Tyson & Co. The complainant was Adolph E. Dick of 244 West Seventieth Street, who charged that Tyson & Co. "wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously misappropriated" his season tickets for the Metropolitan opera as well as the money he had paid for the tickets.

Mr. Chew admitted yesterday that the money deposited on the special account opened by Tyson & Co. was the money that the Metropolitan subscribers had paid to the ticket agency. He said he did not know the prices of the tickets sold by the Metropolitan Opera Company when the ticket agency made arrangements to deliver its allotment of seats as security for the loan of $100,000. Asked how he had been able to determine the value of the collateral his company was accepting, Mr. Chew explained that the prices of the seats were shown from a recapitulation attached to a receipt issued by the Metropolitan Opera Company to Tyson & Co. Mr. Chew said that the Metropolitan Trust Company had accepted the tickets as collateral because of its belief that Tyson & Co. was a solvent institution.

Following Vice President Chew, Earle Lewis, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was recalled as a witness. Assistant District Attorney Train said he understood that Mr. Lewis had "refreshed his recollection" since he testified on Wednesday afternoon. The

Continued on Page 3.

DIAZ'S SON-IN-LAW KILLED.

Gallardo Attacked by Two Bandits on His Mexican Estate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Francisco Rincon Gallardo, son-in-law of Gen. Porfirio Diaz and the owner of the hacienda Rincon, near Aguascalientes, was assassinated Sunday, according to advices from Mexico received by Gen. Felix Diaz to-day. No details were given.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz to-day received a dispatch from Mexico confirming the news of the murder of his son-in-law, Francisco Rincon Gallardo, who married Luz, his second daughter. He was killed on a farm near Aguascalientes by two bandits Sunday.

CUBA TO BAR McMANIGAL.

Dynamite Informer Will Be Deported If He Lands There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Owing to a report from the Cuban Consul at Tampa that Ortie McManigal, the dynamiter who informed against the McNamara brothers, intends to come to Cuba the State Department has notified the secret police to keep a close watch on all vessels arriving from Florida.

If McManigal is caught he will be deported immediately.

DISLIKES GREAT WHITE WAY.

Sculptor Taft Thankful Chicago Is More Esthetic Than New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The "Great White Way" of New York is unsightly and a thing that should be relegated to the scrap heap in the opinion of Lorado Taft, the sculptor.

"The 'Great White Way' of New York about which we hear so much, is not a thing of beauty, but an unsightly glare of lights," said Mr. Taft, at a luncheon of the Electric Club to-day. "We in Chicago ought to be thankful that we have not sunk to such a degree as they have in New York."

$15,000 IN DIAMONDS GONE.

Julius Potash Says They Were Taken from Drawer of His Desk.

Julius Potash, a diamond broker, with offices on the fifteenth floor of 71 Nassau Street, reported to the police of the Old Slip station yesterday that during the morning some one had stolen from his office a wallet containing $15,000 worth of uncut diamonds. Pending their removal to a safety deposit vault, he had placed them in a secret drawer of the table in his office.

According to his story, he went out for an hour or two, leaving his wife in the office and bidding her keep careful watch of the drawer with its precious contents. When he returned he found the office in a hubbub and Mrs. Potash in hysterics. She said she had gone out only for five minutes, closing the door behind her. When she returned it was to find the door ajar and the drawer open. The diamonds, the savings of eighteen years, were gone.

MAIL TRUCK KILLS CHILD.

Confused by Warnings, Little Boy Falls Under Wheels.

A big auto truck carrying the United States mail, shortly before 7 o'clock last night, ran down and killed 3-year-old Paul Resnicoff in front of his home at 529 East Twelfth Street. The little boy had become confused by the shouted warnings from the sidewalk, and in hurrying to the safety of the curb had stumbled and fallen. A wheel of the truck ran over his neck.

The driver, John Rubenstein, of 342 East 100th Street, was held at the Fifth Street station on a charge of homicide. He was broken by the shock of the accident and kept repeating the tragedy of it that he, to whom a child had been born only a few hours before, should have run down and killed a baby.

A proposal to limit the speed of the mail auto trucks is opposed by the Post Office Department

RECORD MAIL ON MAJESTIC.

White Star Liner's Consignment Weighs More Than 155 Tons.

The White Star Line's steamship Majestic will arrive this morning from Southampton, Cherbourg, and Queenstown with 5,802 sacks of mail, which, according to an official of the Foreign Mails Office, is the largest consignment ever landed in New York by one steamer. Taken by the long ton of 2,240 pounds, the Majestic's load weighs 155 tons and 920 pounds.

As her mail room is not very large, many sacks were stored in empty staterooms and in the aft hold. The Majestic was 332 miles east of Ambrose Channel Lightship at 11:12 o'clock yesterday morning, and she may be detained some time at Quarantine this morning to unload the mail. The Cunard liner Mauretania was compelled to depart from Queenstown on Sunday, Nov. 9, without the mails, because of heavy weather, and no English mail has been received in New York since the arrival of the Olympic on Nov. 12. This caused great inconvenience to banking houses and merchants downtown, it was said. The two Post Office tenders will be sent to meet the ship at Sandy Hook probably, if the weather is fine.

FILLS BURLESON'S LARDER.

Parcel Post Brings Many Food Gifts to Postmaster General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The parcel post is rapidly solving the high cost of living problem for Postmaster General Burleson. Farmers all over the country appear to be testing the system in a small way by sending packages of farm products to the Postmaster General, with the result that the Burleson home is deluged with prize turnips, freak carrots, jumbo onions, and smoked sausage fresh from the farm.

The limit was thought to have been reached the other day when an admiring farmer on the lower Potomac sent a mallard duck and some plover, but today Mr. Burleson got a package from Virginia containing a 'possum.

There was one package, however, at which the Postmaster General balked. It came from a Michigan hennery and contained a dozen guaranteed table eggs. In view of the prevailing price of eggs the Postmaster ruled that to take the Michigan consignment would violate his traditional policy of not accepting valuable and costly gifts while in public office. So he sent the eggs to a charity institution.

WILSON TO AWAIT HUERTA'S FALL

Administration Will Take No Further Active Measures to Hasten the Event.

TO USE "INFINITE PATIENCE"

Ready to Allow Months to Pass While Present Regime Is Crumbling.

WILL PROTECT OIL FIELDS

Hurried Dispatch of New Hampshire to Tuxpam Indicates Serious Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The clearest exposition of the task set for American diplomacy in Mexico that has been heard since President Wilson's speech to Congress came to-day from a high Administrative quarter. This explanation was intended as chiefly retrospective, giving the official interpretation of recent events that have been construed as decisive checks to efforts in various directions to press Gen. Huerta to a surrender. But it also cast much light upon the Administration's future policy, and was little less than a flat statement that no further active steps would be taken against the Provisional President of Mexico.

This holds out the prospect of months of waiting while the Huerta régime crumbles of its own weight or yields to the increasingly vigorous strokes from the rebel bands. No effort whatever would be made, it was said, to hasten the downfall of Gen. Huerta by giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, will not in the near future repeat his arguments to Gen. Huerta, and John Lind will remain in Vera Cruz.

A Policy of "Infinite Patience."

There is not now, and there never has been any intention of co-operating with the

Gen. Carranza are taking every precaution against bringing on an impasse of that kind.

Welcomes the British Cruisers.

The President does not interpret the sending of two British cruisers to the Mexican coast as a sign of British impatience. He feels rather that their presence will relieve the American squadron, divided between Vera Cruz and Tuxpam, of the grave responsibility of guarding English rights in a territory where evidently the rebels are very hostile to every one connected with Lord Cowdray's holdings. It was at first reported that three British cruisers would go to Vera Cruz, but the British Embassy explained to-day that the State Department had been informed yesterday that only two cruisers were going—one to Tampico, near Tuxpam, and one to Puerto Mexico, south of Vera Cruz.

The British oil interests, which ten days ago seemed likely to be threatened by the approach of the revolutionists to Tampico, have again been thrust into the foreground of the Mexican situation. The request made then by representatives of the British oil syndicate has now been formally renewed through an appeal by Lord Cowdray, in London, to Ambassador Page. To-day the State Department received the Ambassador's dispatch conveying the wish that the United States afford all possible protection to the oil properties at Tampico, Tuxpam, and in the oilfields inland which are threatened by rebel leaders for the purpose of levying tribute for the Carranza Government. While Great Britain and other foreign powers have expressed their willingness to rely upon the United States for protection, practically all the European powers have ships in Mexican waters to look after their citizens and their property interests. It is known that no agreement for a concert of action or the landing of a joint force has been reached or broached. The British ships will probably be commanded by Captains who will act under independent orders from the home Government.

Some slight anxiety arose to-day in naval circles as to this move on the part of Great Britain because of the possibility of confusion in the matter of rank. If an Admiral were sent in command of the British ships he would rank Rear Admiral Fletcher, and in the remote contingency of an expeditionary force real friction might ensue.

Oil Properties Are Threatened.

That there is some immediate peril to the oil tanks at Tampico and Tuxpam was indicated by the information from Rear Admiral Fletcher that at the request of Rear Admiral Boush he had sent the battleship New Hampshire to Tuxpam. This movement was made without instruction from Washington and without the knowledge of the Washington authorities until after the New Hampshire was on her way. The Louisiana is already at Tuxpam, and there was keen speculation to-day to understand why the New Hampshire was also needed there unless some impending danger to the oil works was threatened. The New Hampshire had started from Pensacola, the Rhode Island, Michigan, New Jersey, Chester, and the Tacoma are at Vera Cruz.

Secretary Bryan said to-day that he had communicated to the Navy Department the request of Lord Cowdray that his properties be protected by the United States forces in Mexican waters. The communication was telegraphed to Admiral Fletcher last night. Admiral Fletcher has already been instructed by Secretary Daniels as to his authority for landing marines or bluejackets to protect Americans or foreigners and their property. Secretary Bryan said to-day that he did not care to say whether instructions had been sent to Admiral Fletcher to land a force to guard the oil properties. From the nature of the property to be protected and the fact that the oil tanks might be set on fire by a very small force of irresponsible men, it is believed that Admiral Fletcher, through the United States Consular officials, is keeping a careful watch. Some of the oil properties are several miles inland, and a protecting force could not reach them, even if unopposed, in less than a day's march.

The British oil interests in Mexico under the control of Lord Cowdray are centred at Tampico under the name of the Compania Mexico de Petrolea el Aguila, better known as the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, which also has refineries at Tuxpam. While these interests are British owned, most of the employes of the company at Tampico and Tuxpam, it is said here, are Americans. Dr. Charles Willard Hayes, well known in Washington by reason of his twenty-four years of service with the United States Geological Survey, is first Vice President and General Manager of the Aguila Company at Tampico. Dr. Hayes was chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey on Oct. 16, 1911, when he resigned his post under the Government to become the General Manager in charge of the Cowdray oil interests, with headquarters at Tampico.

The State Department was advised today of the sailing from Yokohama of the Japanese battleship Izumo, which, it was announced last week, had been ordered to proceed to Mexican waters on the Pacific Coast. The Izumo will probably take station at Mazatlan, which port she will reach in about three weeks. The British cruisers going to Puerto Mexico and Tuxpam are moderately fast ships, and will make 18 knots or more, probably reaching their destination by Saturday or Sunday.

When the British and Japanese cruisers, now on their way, reach Mexican waters, the foreign powers will be represented there by seven war vessels, while the United States already has fifteen ships of various tonnages off the two coasts. There are two German cruisers—the Hertha and the Bremen—at Vera Cruz, and one small vessel, the Nuernberg, is on the Pacific Coast.

The British will have two cruisers—the Berwick and the Lancaster—on the Atlantic side by to-morrow, while the whole West Indian Squadron is within easy call. France has sent the battleship Condé to Vera Cruz, and the Japanese cruiser, Izumo, is sailing for Mazatlan.

No estimate is obtainable here of the number of foreigners left in Mexico. The State Department consistently declines to make public the number even of Americans in the danger zone. Unofficial statements, however, have been made that 1,500 Americans were in the City of Mexico, while a still larger number is thought to be scattered through the country. Thousands of foreigners of all nationalities have left the country, but when the German Minister recently advised the exodus of his countrymen it was estimated that many hundreds of them were still in their colonies.

INSURES MEXICO BUILDINGS.

Lloyd's Writing Many Policies Against Rioting and Civil War.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A surprisingly large amount of business is being offered to Lloyd's in connection with the Mexican trouble. Many of the large public buildings and business premises in Mexico City have been insured at a premium of 5% per cent. for six months against risks of damage from rioters or through a civil war or bombardment. Some of the underwriters are fighting rather shy of business at this figure.

The liability of Lloyd's for shipping losses during the recent storms on the Great Lakes is calculated at $7,500,000.

Omega Oil for Sore Throat and Cold in Chest

Soak a piece of flannel with Omega Oil, wrap it around the throat or lay it on the chest, and cover with a piece of oiled silk. This wonderful oil goes through the pores of the skin to the sore and inflamed parts and usually gives quick relief. Trial bottle 10c.

HUERTA GUARDED AS CONGRESS OPENS

Diplomats' Attendance Held by Mexicans to Disprove Agreement with Us.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Legislators Listen Soberly to Justification of Dissolution of Previous Chamber.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—Guarded by troops which lined the avenues of approach to the Chamber of Deputies and with a personal escort of his crack regiment, the Twenty-ninth, President Huerta this evening entered the Chamber to address the newly convoked Congress.

Practically no applause greeted him until a member from Jalisco started a cheer by shouting: "Long live the defender of our national dignity!"

Thereupon cheers broke forth in the galleries, and some from the floor.

President Huerta occupied the place at the left of Señor Tamariz, the Speaker, Gen. Blanquet, who in accordance with usage, should have been on the floor of the House, having a seat at the President's left. Blanquet wore no sword, thus complying with the regulation of the Chamber that no side arms are allowed. He wore his uniform, however, with an empty scabbard.

At the back of the platform sat the members of Gen. Blanquet's staff and such members of Gen. Huerta's staff as had not been elected to the Chamber.

President Huerta took about ten minutes to read his message, which was not applauded until he had finished.

Speaker Tamariz answered in a speech about three minutes long. He was applauded when he acclaimed "the defender of the national dignity, President Huerta," and said that the Chamber was with the President when he was acting in this rôle.

The whole session passed off without any commotion, all the members being attentive, but undemonstrative. The absence of all the Catholic Party members with the exception of Tamariz was noticeable. It is understood that he intended to plead illness, but was warned against such action. It is believed that the consequences might have been serious if he had refused to attend the session.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps of any importance were present except Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé. Mr. O'Shaughnessy received instructions from his Government some time ago not to attend the opening of Congress. The attendance of the other members was commented upon by politicians and officials here, who say that this indicates that Europe is not supporting the American policy.

No Street Demonstration for Huerta

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—Guarded by Federal troops, who lined the streets between the National Palace and the Chamber of Deputies, President Huerta early this evening entered the building in which his new Congress was convened in joint session, awaiting the delivery of his long-expected message. The crowds in the streets were small and undemonstrative.

His face showing none of that whimsical humor which sometimes characterizes its expression, the President read his message to the newly elected Senators and Deputies. Few Mexican Presidents have read at the formal opening sessions of Congress shorter communications, and few have confined themselves so closely to one subject.

The document was nothing more than a brief explanation of his motives for dissolving the old Congress, most of the members of which are now in the penitentiary, accused of sedition.

In his reply to the message, the President of the Chamber, Señor Tamariz, assured Gen. Huerta of the whole-hearted co-operation of Congress.

"If ever there should reign in Congress a patriotic ideal," he said, "it ought to predominate now as never before, and above all other sentiment."

To the Congress he said:

"Without doubt upon your work depends largely that the country with the aid of its good sons should make a supreme effort in order not to fall in the ruin and humiliation which threaten it. On this account, you come here animated by the purest patriotism, prepared to lay aside ambitions, personal interests, and even political resentments and rancor in order to work unitedly for a supreme ideal—the preservation of our nationality."

Promises Backing to President.

In that part of his address, directed to President Huerta, he said:

"You have made a call upon the patriotism of the Senators and Deputies composing the Congress. I believe I interpret faithfully the ideas and purposes of the members of both houses in assuring you that all are resolved to comply with their duty, and that love for the fatherland will be the sentiment that will inspire and govern us in our proceedings.

"We should above all work for conciliation and concord, making a constant effort within the province of our action to bring about union and peace, not only within our own assemblies, but also throughout the whole republic, and were we not disposed to accomplish a really national work, we should not have responded to your call.

"Mr. President, you have taken the oath and have solemnly promised to place the national dignity above every ambition and paltry interest. In this course we shall always be with you. You may depend upon our decided cooperation in your noble and supreme effort to preserve the integrity and autonomy of the nation which you have maintained to this day.

"You may depend also upon our assistance in all the efforts you may make toward the work of peace and the unification of all Mexicans."

Not all the Congressmen were present. Twenty-seven of them failed to put in an appearance, and most of these were members of the Catholic Party, to which Tamariz belongs. It had been announced that the Catholic members had held a meeting and decided not to participate in the session, and this gave rise to the baseless rumor that the Speaker himself would not preside.

The new Congress showed many faces familiar during the days of Porfirio Diaz—so many that the exiled ruler would have felt entirely at home, had he stepped into the Chamber.

The Congress is composed for the most part of a quiet lot of men, representative of the older and more conservative element, and Gen. Huerta appeared to realize this while reading to them his message in a grim, straightforward manner, such as had not been observed in the Chamber in recent years.

Gen. Huerta drove from the Palace to the Chamber through files of soldiers, most of whom were detailed from the crack Twenty-ninth Regiment, whose men participated in the coup d'état at the Palace in February. He entered the building, while the bands were playing the national air.

President a Stern Figure.

Acknowledging the plaudits and vivas of the Congressmen and spectators, as he moved down the aisle, by a series of military salutes, instead of the grave bows which characterized his old chief, Porfirio Diaz, Gen. Huerta looked a stern figure. Like the Congressmen, he was in evening clothes, the only touch of rank being the tri-color across his breast.

The only country not represented was the United States. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions, was absent from the session.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, was a few minutes late, and his delay in arriving gave rise to the rumor that he, too, had been instructed to absent himself.

It was a carefully selected audience. Tickets were necessary for admission to the building, and part of the space was occupied by police and plain clothes men. There were a few empty chairs.

In the entire audience there were perhaps ten women, but none representative of the city's fashionable element, in contrast to the days when the women of high society planned long ahead of time to obtain seats.

A technical violation of the law created comment. Gen. Huerta's staff filed in, wearing side arms. It is specifically provided that no armed soldiers shall ever appear on the floor of the House, and custom has ordained that officers, appearing in uniform, must do so with empty scabbards.

But the swords in evidence at the sides of the members of Gen. Huerta's staff appeared to emphasize the fact that this is a military administration.

Outside the building, throughout the session, a strong force of soldiers guarded all the approaches; patrols rode the streets for several blocks around, and still other troops were stationed in small detachments further out.

The Congress held a short preliminary session before the arrival of Provisional President Huerta, when the Speaker, Eduardo Tamariz, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formally declared open the second period of the twenty-sixth Mexican Congress.

Señor Tamariz is the Catholic Deputy whose nomination as Minister of Public Instruction by Provisional President Huerta was opposed by the Liberal Party in the last Congress and this opposition was cited by Gen. Huerta in his previous defense of his action in dissolving Congress as one of the contributory causes to the step he had taken. His selection as Speaker is regarded as a further rebuke to the Deputies of the old Congress imprisoned by Huerta.

Still Think He May Resign.

It is regarded here to-day as not entirely impossible that Provisional President Huerta, after having, through the ratification of the new Congress, relieved himself from the danger of being called to account for his acts by some future Administration, might be brought to the point of self-elimination through the efforts of the foreign powers supporting the United States Government.

The Provisional President is said by those believed to be in a position to know to have been persuaded that he must resign and to have named Manuel Garza Aldape, former Minister of the Interior, as the man he desired to succeed him, when the insistence of John Lind, the personal representative of President Wilson, upon the abolition of the new Congress caused him to change his attitude and reject the idea of resigning.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, stated early to-day that he had not received any fresh indication from the State Department at Washington as to his future action.

Much interest is expressed among the general public as to the intentions of the United States Government in face of Provisional President Huerta's convening of the new Congress after receiving the notification that the United States would view it with disfavor.

CALLED CARRANZA'S BLUFF.

Hale Did Not Ask Him to Return for New Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 20.—It has leaked out to-night that Gen. Carranza's ball and two days' sojourn at Magdalena had purposes other than those of fulfilling social obligations. It is asserted on the authority of a Mexican official here, who was not speaking for publication, that the plan was to remain within easy reach of Nogales in the hope, if not the expectation, that William B. Hale would make overtures for the Constitutionalist leader's return to conference. In other words, Gen. Carranza made a bluff, and Dr. Hale called it.

Americans arriving to-night from Empalme, near Guaymas, which is within the Federal lines, report that W. E. Felix, an American citizen and employe of the railroad, who left Empalme for this place several days ago, was arrested by Constitutionalist soldiers on reaching their lines, and is still incarcerated on the charge of firing upon the rebels. Felix's friends say that the charge is ridiculous, and is only a pretext to hold him because he is a half-breed, his mother being a Mexican. They have succeeded in getting his case before the American Consul at Hermosillo, Louis Hostetter, who is taking steps to help Felix.

It is also reported on the same authority that Gen. Ojeda's Federal forces at and near Guaymas are throwing up intrenchments and otherwise preparing for holding the city. It is said that they are far from demoralized, as recently reported from Constitutionalist sources.

MAGDALENA, Sonora, Nov. 20.—Gen. Carranza stayed in this little town to-night and purposes to leave here early to-morrow for Hermosillo. After a short stop there he intends to proceed south and enter upon a vigorous campaign in Sinaloa.

Gen. Gilberto Camacho, commander of the Constitutionalist forces in Puebla, reported campaign progress to Gen. Carranza to-night. He said he had 8,000 men in the field, had taken eight towns, and was preparing to lay siege to Mexico City when revolutionists from other States supplied support.

In an official report Gen. Francisco Villa said he had executed only seven Federal officers captured last week in Juarez.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 20.—The reason for Gen. Carranza's abrupt departure from Nogales was that Dr. William Bayard Hale proposed that the Constitutionalists lay down their arms and submit to an election being held, according to Constitutionalists here. Gen. Carranza, they said to-day, realized that it was impossible to comply with these conditions and left Nogales without seeking further negotiations looking toward recognition of the rebels by the American Government.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 20.—Demoralized Federal troops, driven out of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, when the Constitutionalists captured that city on Tuesday, were again encountered by rebels yesterday between Tula and Tampico and defeated in a one-sided battle, with a loss of thirty killed and forty-five captured, according to official reports received at Matamoras, Mexico, to-day from Gen. Pablo Gonzales, the rebel commander.

Gen. Gonzales said that Gen. Aguilar and Gen. Arzamendi, commanders of the defeated Federals, had abandoned their troops and were fleeing to Tampico.

Gonzales also reported that he was preparing for a simultaneous attack upon two cities, one of which is believed to be Tampico.

We Want to Find These People

Within an hour's walk of City Hall Square are hundreds—maybe thousands—of business men who are looking for just such a machine as the Ellis.

We want to find these people.

They want an adding machine. But they want more. They want a machine that will do their adding, the billing, write the cash book and journal, the monthly statements, and a lot of other things that a straight adding machine cannot do.

The Ellis is that machine.

May we put one in your office on trial?

ELLIS

206 Broadway (third floor)
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MEXICANS DEMAND WE YIELD MADEROS

Gen. Maas, Commander at Vera Cruz, Asks Our Consul to Surrender Them.

WASHINGTON IS INFORMED

Freed from Prison Wednesday, They Took Refuge Under Our Flag, Expecting to Sail Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 20.—Gen. Maas has asked the American Consulate to surrender Evaristo and Daniel Madero, who took refuge there after the Government had granted them liberty from prison under a small bail.

Consul Canada has asked Washington for instructions as to whether he shall deliver the men or not.

The Morro Castle sailed this afternoon with very few American passengers.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 20.—Evaristo Madero, Daniel Madero, Seandro Aguilar, Andres Aguilar, Antonio de la Paz and Santro Mora, all relatives of the late President Madero, took refuge in the American Consulate here this afternoon. All were released yesterday from the fortress de San Juan Ulloa, where they were incarcerated several weeks ago charged with sedition.

On their release from prison they went to a local hotel where the wives of the two Maderos were stopping. It was the intention of the entire party to sail for Havana this afternoon on board the steamship Morro Castle, their release having been effected on nominal bail bonds and their understanding being that the Government would oppose no objection to their departing from the country.

The Morro Castle was watched closely by secret police through the day until she sailed at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Just before sailing time the Maderos presented themselves at the American Consulate and said that they had received word that a warrant was out for the arrest of themselves and relatives and that all of them were to be taken to Mexico City. They requested Consul Canada to give them asylum, and the Consul acquiesced.

The Consulate notified Washington and is awaiting instructions as to further action in the case.

ALDAPE SAILS FROM HAVANA.

Bound for Paris on Financial Mission—Still Loyal to Huerta.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Manuel Garza Aldape, who last Sunday resigned the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Huerta of Mexico, sailed from Havana to-day on board the steamer Espagne. He is bound for Paris

Señor Aldape said while in Havana that he was in harmony with President Huerta and the members of his Cabinet. He added that his services were required in France for the purpose of strengthening Mexican credit abroad. He thought the economic situation in Mexico was a difficult, but not a critical, one. The former Minister declared that President Huerta would not resign, in spite of all the pressure of Washington.

Ramon Prida, ex-member of the State Legislature at Vera Cruz, who was removed by police from the steamer Morro Castle at Vera Cruz last month while he was trying to leave the country, also arrived here on the Espagne. Señor Prida says he will proceed to New York to make complaint against Capt. Knight of the Morro Castle for permitting the police to arrest him on board his ship.

JAPANESE CRUISER SAILS.

Diplomat Aboard the Izumo Says Neutrality Will Be Observed.

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Nov. 20.—The Japanese cruiser Izumo sailed for the Pacific coast of Mexico early this morning.

There was a popular demonstration at her departure. In spite of a raging storm a steamer accompanied her to the mouth of the bay, and a band played national airs. Among those on board were several distinguished naval officers headed by Admiral Baron Minoru Saito, Minister of Marine.

The commander of the cruiser, Capt. Kelzaburo Moriyama, is regarded as one of the ablest officers of the Japanese navy. He is said to be very tactful and capable of handling any international question which may arise. He speaks English and French.

The cruiser will proceed by way of Honolulu to Manzanillo.

TOKIO, Nov. 20.—Masano Hanihara, ex-Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington, who is proceeding to Mexico on board the Izumo, to assist the Japanese Minister, is quoted in the Tokio newspapers as saying:

"Japan's intention is to maintain strict neutrality in the matter of the American and Mexican relations. The Izumo will protect the Japanese residents and, if necessary, will establish communication with the Japanese in the interior. I shall confer with the diplomatic representatives in the Mexican capital."

COWDRAY ASKS PROTECTION.

Requests the United States to Guard His Oil Interests.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The United States Embassy in London, acting on the personal request of Lord Cowdray, cabled to Washington to-day asking the American Government to extend its protection to the imperiled interests in Mexico of the Pearson Syndicates which he represents. Lord Cowdray says that the presence of United States battleships at Tampico has had a salutary effect in the prevention of the destruction of the property of the concern, and that he will appreciate a continuation of the extension of such protection.

Lord Cowdray also asked Ambassador Page to convey to Washington his denial of having extended financial or other assistance to President Huerta.

HUERTA IMPOSES MORE TAXES

Decrees Heavy Charge Upon Raw Cotton—Authorizes Smaller Notes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—President Huerta has decreed that the banks enjoying emission privileges are authorized to issue one and two peso notes. The smallest notes hitherto in circulation have been of the five-peso denomination.

Another decree establishes a tax of 8 centavos per kilogram on raw cotton, (8 cents Mexican per 2.2 pounds.) The reason given is the necessity of making possible the movement of the cotton crop from the district around Torreon, which is now in the hands of the rebels. The tax will be collected as soon as the cotton is moved or sold to persons other than cotton growers.

MUSTN'T INTERVENE, SAYS N. O. WINTER

Cheaper to Pay All American Losses Than to Send Troops to Mexico.

REBELS' AIMS DESCRIBED

Cabrera Says the Constitutionalists Plan to Develop a Middle Class.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20.—"Intervention should not even be thought of by the United States," said Nevin O. Winter, author of several books on Latin-American countries, in addressing the Clark University Conference on Latin-America to-day on "The Fundamental Causes of the Present Situation in Mexico."

"From a standpoint of dollars and cents," he added, "it would be cheaper for Uncle Sam to reimburse all losses sustained by Americans than to incur the expense that intervention would involve."

Mr. Winter expressed the opinion that the present disturbed condition of Mexico "is probably the final transition—the dawn of a new era."

"The paroxysms now shaking the country in rebellions and treacheries," he said, "mean the recovery of Mexico ultimately to peace and prosperity. A strong man must arise, a leader of enough force of character to draw the people to him and awe any opposing chieftain who may wish to create trouble for his own personal aggrandizement."

Mr. Winter attributed present conditions to past methods of government in Mexico, to the great estates held by the wealthy and to the system of peonage. He said that nearly everything complained of by the Mexicans themselves and criticised by people of other nations could "be traced either to the effect of heredity or environment."

An exposition of the point of view of the Mexican Constitutionalists was given by Luis Cabrera, former leader of the Mexican House of Representatives.

"The reason for the instability of Mexican conditions," he said "is the absence of a middle class. Without the middle class, there is no real social equilibrium, no peace, and no democratic form of government. The Constitutionalist movement tends toward the formation of a middle class through the creation of favorable conditions of life for the masses.

"The colonial policies of Spain in Mexico contributed largely to the creation of privileged classes. Large tracts of land were granted to soldiers and to the Church, and thousands of Indians were compelled to live upon and work the lands so granted. The independence of Mexico in 1810 did not materially change the condition of the masses. The great landed estates owned by wealthy families still remain in their possession and are at the present time responsible for Mexico's economical crisis.

"Owing to the dictatorial personal powers exercised by Gen. Diaz from 1876 to 1910, the people of Mexico have not had an opportunity to test their Constitution; but study and recent developments have proved that in certain particulars the Constitution of Mexico is not fitted for the needs of the people. The problem now confronting the Constitutionalist Party is the promotion of favorable conditions for creating a middle class. This must be accomplished by political reform measures as well as by the enactment of agrarian laws having a tendency to equalize taxation between the small farms and large estates, as well as ultimately to divide the large estates into smaller tracts of land."

Opposite views of the influence of Gen. Porfirio Diaz upon Mexican life and national development were expressed by S. W. Reynolds, former President of the Mexican Central Railway Company, and Prof. L. C. Wells of Clark University, who has traveled extensively in Mexico. Mr. Reynolds extolled Diaz for his accomplishments in restoring peace to the country and interesting foreign capital in industrial and economic development.

Prof. Wells said that Diaz, although he accomplished much, gave a "lopsided administration."

Referring to the present situation in Mexico, Prof. Wells said that foreign Governments desirous of ending the disorder should beware of forcing a compromise between the opposing factions and should give little heed "to the capitalists who are more interested in securing present returns from their Mexican investments than they are in bringing permanent happiness to Mexico."

At the evening session John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, warned the public against treating the "greatest crisis in the hundred years of the country's relations with Latin America" with the flippancy which characterized the "comment of many speakers, writers, and editors."

DR. H. H. TINKER A SUICIDE.

New Yorker Injects Poison at His New London Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—Dr. Horace H. Tinker, 55, a physician of New York City, died to-day at his summer home on Pequot Avenue here from a mysterious poison taken Wednesday night by means of hypodermic injections into his arms and legs. He had been living in his Summer home for several weeks alone, except for his chauffeur. The latter discovered him in a comatose state late Wednesday night.

On Dr. Tinker's dressing table the police found a letter in which the doctor announced his intention of quitting this world and gave specific instructions to the Coroner, should that official decide to hold an inquest. He never rallied to consciousness, in spite of heroic efforts by physicians, who tried various antidotes without obtaining a reaction. They were handicapped by lack of knowledge as to the poison or combination of poisons injected.

Dr. Tinker's widow lives in New York City. She is said to be wealthy.

Dr. Tinker's name appears in the city telephone directory opposite the address, 1,257 Washington Avenue. A man who said he was Dr. W. Bayard Long answered a call to Dr. Tinker's number. Dr. Long said that Dr. Tinker gave up his practice three years ago and moved to New London, keeping his New York telephone connection at Dr. Long's office so as to be in touch with some of his former patients.

Dr. Long had not heard of the suicide. He did not know where Mrs. Tinker was staying in New York.

GLYNN ASKS AID TO CLEAN STATE

Continued from Page 1.

casts from society or inmates of penal institutions."

He Calls for Volunteers.

Just as his thousand or more auditors were settling back expecting to hear a semi-humorous address, Gov. Glynn turned his talk in another channel. He said that he hoped he would not be nicknamed "The Scolder" or "The Wrangler" if he suggested that the business men of the State and the country should be more willing than they are now or have been in the past to sacrifice their private intcrests and hold public office.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the business men have taken their proper place in running our government or in writing our laws. I believe we could well afford to imitate England in this respect. If we had more business men in office the country would be better off.

"Now, I come before you to-night with a proposition. Not long ago Senator Aldrich said he could save the United States Government millions of dollars every year if he could run it on business principles. I believe what he said was true, and I know that New York State could save much money if business men were allowed to overhaul and bring up to date the antiquated and overlapping system which to-day prevails in many of our State departments.

"I would consider it the biggest thing that I could do in my administration if I could inaugurate this system. And I tell you to-night that if there are enough prominent business men in this State of all political parties who are willing to donate their time and their services to serve on a commission to devise a business system for New York State similar to the one that Senator Aldrich proposed for the United States Government, I will be pleaeed to name them as a commission to overhaul and improve the system upon which New York's business is conducted. I am sure that if this dinner to-night will give birth to this movement, it will save in the years to come the taxpayers of New York State a princely sum.

"I would like to inaugurate such a movement, and in that desire to-night I beg the assistance of every member of this body, and of every business man in the State. I have the power of appointment, and I will exercise that power of appointment if I can find enough prominent business men in this State willing to volunteer under the banner of efficiecy and economy.

To Revise Tax and Banking Laws.

"For the first time in the history of the State we are going to inaugurate in Albany this Winter a budget system similar to that which has prevailed in England. Eventually this budget system will wipe out the supply bill which has been the pork barrel in the government of this State. It would wipe it out this Winter if it were not for the deficiencies in the different departments which were inherited from a vicious system of years standing. The great benefit of this movement may not be felt completely this Winter, but if continued it will bring about a saving which will merit the approval of every business man in the State.

"We have on foot at Albany two other projects which I am sure will meet the approbation of this body. One is to revise our tax laws, which have not kept step with the march of progress. In the last fifty years New York has made no important change in its tax laws. We are away behind some of the smaller States of this Union in our taxation system. Our system is archaic, and we are going to try to improve it so that it will be worthy of the dignity and prominence of this Commonwealth. We have under way a revision of the banking laws which, if we can complete before the next Legislature adjourns, we hope will provide a model banking system for every other State in the Union.

Common Sense Solves All Problems.

"My friends, a word more and I am through. We are entering on a new era in politics. The humanitarian element is going to play a larger part in our public questions in the next twenty years than it has in the last generation. This sociological trend of thought, prominent to-day in all walks of life, is going to upset many traditions and rewrite many precedents. This situation was bound to come with the ascendency of manhood suffrage, and those who try to stop it are playing the foolish part of old King Canute when he tried to bid the waves of the ocean to recede from their shore.

"Some men fear this new movement, many business men dread it; but to my way of thinking they see ghosts where there are only shadows. And to those who hold this fear I would say that history offers the consolation that the people at large, the populace, have at one time been guilty of a fault in which the representative few have not been equally guilty at some other time; that the representative few have never exhibited a virtue which the people or the populace have not displayed on some other occasion. In the theory of the flow and the ebb, the positive and the negative, the balance and the counter-balance running through all nature. Thought runs in cycles the ages through, and the brains of mankind seldom lose their centre of gravity. Important problems, tremendous problems, appalling problems we have us to-day; but common sense, common courage, mutual forbearance, and the golden rule will solve our problems of to-day just as they have solved all problems since man was man.

Gov. Glynn's plan, as he has outlined it, is to appoint a commission of twenty-five members of the Chamber and from them to select an Executive Committee of nine to carry on the burden of the actual investigations. The findings of the Executive Committee would then be submitted to the general commission. He hopes in this way to devise some means to eliminate politics from the management of the departments. If it is found that Constitutional amendments are needed, it is his desire to have a comprehensive plan to take before the next Constitutional Convention.

Stand by Wilson, Says Choate.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, received a warm welcome when introduced by Mr. Claflin. He said that he did not intend to make a serious address, but shortly was discussing National problems. First, however, he referred to the Chamber of Commerce as "a great pillar of commercial integrity, morality, and a sucess" since its foundation.

He complimented Gov. Glynn on his address. Of President Wilson's Mexican policy he said:

"Well, what is the most stirring question to-day that agitates the hearts of the American people? Its name has been mentioned several times, but it really is Mexico. What are we going to do with Mexico, or what is Mexico going to do with us? I should like very much to discuss the question of the policy of the United States of America in regard to Mexico. I think I could occupy the whole evening with that, if I only knew what that policy was. [Laughter.] At best, there is only one man who knows what that policy is, and he very wisely keeps his own counsel and won't tell. And I am not sure that even he knows. [Renewed laughter.] I am not sure that we are not all drifting with him at our head from day to day, and even from hour to hour, waiting, waiting, like Micawber, to see what may turn up.

"It is a very trying situation; it is a very dangerous situation; but one thing I know, and for one thing I appeal to the heart and head of every gentleman present in this chamber to-night, that in this trying situation there is but one duty for all of us, and that is to stand by the President of the United States. [Applause.]

"You may call it diplomatic business; you may call it Executive business, but it is fair to assume that the President is in possession of information vastly superior to that which even all of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State possess. He knows what he is talking about. He knows what he is aiming at. One thing we are sure of, that he is for peace; that he is for preserving peace at all hazards, and that by no act of his shall this nation be plunged into a destructive and a dreadful war. [Applause.] He is entitled to that from us without regard to party and without regard to creeds. We must stand by our President through thick and through thin; and we shall come out right in the end.

"I would discourse more largely on the Mexican question if I understood it better. I have talked with Mr. Root here, foremost in the Senate of the United States, and he has been unable to enlighten me."

This sally brought laughter and applause. Continuing, Mr. Choate said:

Finds Fun in the Income Tax.

"This President of ours has been in office now for nine months, and he has been working very hard, with the most honest purpose in the world, with, as I believe, no desire in his heart except to serve the American people with the best of his ability, and he has accomplished a great deal. He has passed a bill for the reformation of the tariff. I do not know whether that is a sore or joyful subject in this company [laughter,] but for one I think he has done exceedingly well in that business. He has satisfied the yearnings of the American people that have been suppressed for the last twenty years. Then he has mixed it up with the income tax. That, you know, is one of the most popular subjects before us to-day. [Laughter.] Mr. Root tells me that notwithstanding all the urgent purpose of Congress to avoid discrimination, they have brought to bear upon the domestic relation, upon that of the conjugal relation, a very serious discrimination, that if a husband and his wife live together they can have only an exemption of $4,000, but if they live separately and apart—and keep quarreling—they can have two exemptions of $4,000 each."

Outlook Bright to Him.

Mr. Choate said that he had been told Wall Street was rather blue, but that he did not believe it.

"I believe there never was a time when the prospects of the people of the United States were brighter and greater than thy are to-day," he said. "Think what progress we have made in the last fifteen or twenty years."

Even with the income tax, continued Mr. Choate, the taxes laid upon us were less than those levied upon the people of any other country under the sun. He said he did not feel any apprehension about any currency bill that Congress might pass. Of the proposed anti-trust laws he said:

"Whatever laws they may pass, whatever penalties they may impose, the business of this country will not be carried on under them on any more honest principles than they have been in the last ten years." He said he would like to be in the United States Senate for about a week to tell the Senators what he thought, and closed his address with a short talk about conditions in New York, first asking in mock dread if any Tammany representatives were present. The election of another reform administration, he said, would restore the character and raise the credit of the whole corporate body.

"You can't do better than that," he said. "We have a common enemy, a public enemy—I don't know whether its representatives are here to-night—if there are any Tammany Hall men here to-night I wish they would stand up and be counted: if they would only stand up and be counted it would be perfectly delightful—like Huerta, they are in danger of being starved out. Four years more of such an administration as we have had in the last four years will sure to bring safety to the people, and to put the finances, the character, and the credit of this city upon a basis that shall be unfailing."

Alton B. Parker said that Gov. Glynn occupied the most trying position a New York Governor ever occupied, but that if he followed out the course indicated he would win the confidence and affection of the people of the State because he would render a service such as had not been rendered for a long time.

Dr. John H. Finley spoke of the brilliant address made by Mortimer Schiff as Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Education, which culminated in the recent announcement of a gift of $700,000 for the erection of a building to be used for a college of business and administration. Dr. Finley pointed to Jacob H. Schiff when he mentioned the gift and said he was not sure but that he was sitting by the side of "Anonymity," but Mr. Schiff smilingly shook his head.

Among those who sent regrets were John Wanamaker, Mayor Kline, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary. On the seating list were Robert Adamson, Joseph Bancroft, August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Thatcher M. Brown, James G. Cannon, Starling W. Childs, Henry Clews, Robert C. Clowry, Henry P. Davison, Joseph P. Day, M. Hartley Dodge, F. Augustus Eldridge, Abram I. Elkus, Samuel W. Fairchild, Benedict J. Greenhut, Murry Guggenheim, W. P. Hanson, Stewart Hartshorn, George A. Hearn, Job E. Hedges, Charles D. Hilles, Colgate Hoyt, John Sherman Hoyt, Adrian Iselen, Jr., N. C. Kingsbury, Darwin P. Kingsley, Julius Kruttschnitt, Thomas W. Lamont, Adolph Lewisohn, L. F. Loree, J. R. Lovejoy, George H. Macy, Charles H. Markham, Bradley Martin, Jr., Gen. Edward F. Meany, William A. Nash, Ludwig Nissen, George W. Perkins, Ralph Peters, Thomas W. Slocum, Leopold Stern, Joseph E. Sterrett, Lispenard Stewart, Herbert N. Straus, Richard Sutro, Harry B. Thayer, Frederick D. Underwood, Frank A. Vanderlip, Felix M. Warburg, Rodman Wanamaker, Paul M. Warburg, John George Waterbury, Gen. Thomas H. Watson, C. S. Woolworth, and George A. Zabriskie.

M. WELTE UND SOEHNE
FREIBURG, BADEN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

THE GREATEST LIVING PIANISTS
IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI JOSEF HOFMANN
TERESA CARREÑO

AND THE WORLD RENOWNED ORGANISTS
ENRICO BOSSI OF MILAN, ITALY
EDWIN LEMARE OF LONDON, ENGLAND
JOSEF BONNET OF PARIS, FRANCE
SAMUEL A. BALDWIN OF NEW YORK CITY
CLARENCE E. EDDY OF CHICAGO
AND OTHERS

CAN BE HEARD AT THEIR

AMERICAN STUDIO 273 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE

WELTE-MIGNON AUTOGRAPH PIANOS
AND
WELTE-PHILHARMONIC
AUTOGRAPH ORGANS

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

PLEAD FOR VICTIMS OF RUSSIAN TYRANNY

Eminent Men Sign Appeal Drawing Attention to Ill-Treatment of Political Prisoners.

OVER 40,000 SINCE 1905

3,000 Executed and Many Thousands Sent to Siberia—Death by Slow Torture in Jail.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 21.—There is being published throughout Europe this morning a protest against the ill-treatment of political prisoners in Russia. It bears nearly fifty signatures of politicians, scientists, artists, and men of letters of European repute.

It is declared in the protest that since the Czar's manifesto of October, 1905, promising liberty to the people of Russia, over 40,000 persons have been sentenced for political offenses. Of these over 3,000 have been executed and more than 10,000 thrown into the horrible "katorga," or hard labor prisons.

The tercentenary of the Romanoffs, it is stated, scarcely affected the political prisoners. Their terrible sufferings have not been mitigated. The prisons are overcrowded to such an extent that it is impossible for them to rest even on the bare floor. Absolute starvation and the most barbarous treatment are their daily portion.

The prisoners become victims of all kinds of epidemics, and very often the prisons become centres of infection for the surrounding districts. Those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, chiefly political prisoners, are in actual fact condemned to a cruel form of slow death.

A veritable epidemic of suicide has developed among the prisoners, says the protest. The unhappy prisoners see in suicide the only way of escape.

Most tragic is the fate of those tens of thousands of political exiles, of whom most are deported to Siberia without trial, but simply by the arbitrary action of the Administration. Most of them are sent to frozen wastes, where they are unable to obtain necessary food, clothing, and housing, and where they perish.

The signatories of the protest, who say they join together to publish the facts so that the world may know them and form an opinion, include the following: Lord Lytton, J. W. Edgwood, M. P.; J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P.; Sir A. Conan Doyle, H. G. Wells, Jerome K. Jerome, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Prof. J. B. Bury, Laurence Irving, Sir Victor Horsley, and Maurice Hewlett.

LEPERS' HOME FOR LONDON.

Movement to Found It—Doctor Says Opera Singer Was a Leper.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An announcement by Sir Malcolm Morris, an authority on skin diseases, that a movement has been started to establish a home for lepers in London is warmly welcomed by medical men. A high medical authority said to-day:

"The number of lepers in London is doubtful, but I know of eight cases. The total number in the British Isles is estimated at from fifty to a hundred.

"There need be no alarm as to contagion in this country as far as leprosy is concerned. It is practically unknown. I know of a leper who was an omnibus conductor for several years. I also know of an opera singer, a leper, who charmed audiences nightly. A medical man, also a leper, lives entirely by himself in rooms in the West End, and goes out only at night."

Dr. Phineas S. Abraham, surgeon in charge of the skin department of the West London Hospital, speaking to the Royal Medical Society to-day, said:

"A few weeks ago I came across the case of a medical man who has been in England for six years and has studied at two hospitals. Although he has been going about among doctors, I was the only one to discover that he was a leper. He has been suffering from the disease for twelve or fifteen years."

KAISER HAS A BAD COLD.

Was Compelled to Cancel an Engagement at Berlin Yesterday.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—A telephone message from Potsdam at 9 o'clock to-night states that the Kaiser is suffering from a severe cold and was obliged to keep to his room to-day, though not to his bed. He had to cancel an engagement in Berlin to-day.

It is stated that there is no cause for uneasiness.

The Kaiser expects to leave Potsdam on Monday to shoot with Prince Max Egon zu Fürstenberg.

WOMEN SET OXFORD FIRE.

Big Blaze on River Front—Sylvia Pankhurst Escapes Police.

OXFORD, Friday, Nov. 21.—A large fire is raging early this morning in a big lumber yard on the river front.

Three women were seen to leave the vicinity shortly before the fire started and a quantity of suffragette literature was found in the yard.

It is presumed that the blaze was started by suffragettes because David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will visit Oxford to-day.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 21.—Sylvia Pankhurst again escaped arrest after having delivered an inflammatory "No Rent" speech at Canning Town last night.

About fifty policemen were outside the hall, but Miss Pankhurst came through the main entrance surrounded by a strong bodyguard. She reached her motor car and got away in safety.

According to The Daily Mail, the authorities cautioned the police to avoid a conflict with Miss Pankhurst's East End "army," and therefore they allowed her to escape.

SILVER CUP BRINGS $1,415.

High Prices Continue at the Sale of the Fitzhenry Collection.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The highest price in the sale to-day at Christie's of the J. H. Fitzhenry collection of English and foreign silver was $1,415, for a standing cup and cover. An inscription on it says that it was given to the church at Geidi, Holland, by Jonkheer Johan van Welweide in 1649. It is 14¾ inches high and weighs 26 oz. 13 dwt.

A Louis XVI. silver-gilt beaker, five inches high, weight 11 oz. 2 dwt., Paris, 1778, from the Doistau collection, brought $840.

A Louis XV. écuelle, cover and stand, weight 55 oz., Paris, 1773, sold for $1,100.

A Louis XVI. rose-water ewer and dish, weight 62 oz. 18 dwt., Paris, 1778, went for $760, and a similar piece, weighing 62 oz. 5 dwt., brought $1,000.

A pair of parcel-gilt cups, made in Nuremberg, no date assigned, was knocked down for $785.

ALSATIAN RECRUITS MOVED.

Action Due to Feeling Against German Officer Who Insulted Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Demonstrations against a young Lieutenant at Zabern, Alsace, who on Nov. 11 applied a contemptuous term to Alsatians, were followed to-day by transfer of all the Alsatian recruits from the Zabern garrison to Colmar, Neubreisach, and Freiburg.

The newspaper, The Alsatian, asserted three days ago that the offending Lieutenant said to the recruits: "For all I care you can defile the French flag." Military authorities promptly denied the allegation. The Alsatian now repeats it, "with full consciousness of our responsibility under the press law."

There are indications that the last has not yet been heard of this affair.

MME. MONTESSORI STARTS.

Famous Educator Leaves Rome to Give Course of Lectures in America.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Mme. Montessori, the inventor of the Montessori system of the education of children, who has finally been induced by S. S. McClure to go to America, left here to-day with him and will sail on the liner Cincinnati, arriving at New York on Dec. 3.

Mme. Montessori has been congratulated by many friends here on her decision, including Queen Margherita, who has always followed with interest the development of her work. The Queen wished her great success in the lectures she is about to give in the principal American towns.

NOT LIKELY TO EXHIBIT.

Austrian Government's Attitude to the Panama Fair Changed.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—After the interview of a delegation to-day with the Minister-President and the Ministers of Commerce and Public Works, Austrian manufacturers and merchants retain little hope that the Government will participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They are particularly irritated by the suggestion of the Minister of Public Works, O. Trnka, that the manufacturers should first raise a fund of $40,000, when perhaps the Government might supplement the amount. They regard this as petty bargaining, unworthy of a Minister of a great monarchy.

It is probable that some of the manufacturers will ultimately decide to send exhibits to San Francisco, even if they have not the support of the Government. Much surprise is felt at the change in the attitude of the Ministers, who a few weeks ago appeared to be favorable to participation, but are now raising all sorts of objections, as though they have been influenced by the action of the German and British Governments.

GERMANS DISCOVER A 'MARRIAGE CRISIS'

Alarmed by the Great Increase in the Number of Divorces in Recent Years.

MARRIAGES ARE DECREASING

Ninety-six Divorces to 100,000 Persons in Berlin in 1911—62 Per 100,000 in 1901-1904.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Germany, which for some time past has been expressing alarm at the falling birth rate, has discovered a new sign of social decadence. It is a "marriage crisis."

The latest statistics show an extraordinary rise in the number of divorces obtained in Germany. For instance, there were 15,780 divorces in 1911, or 24 per 100,000 inhabitants, against 12,180, or 20 per 100,000, in 1906. It is believed that when the next set of statistics is published a further increase in the number will be reported.

The statistics relating to Berlin are even more remarkable, showing an average of 96 per 100,000 in 1911, against 62 per 100,000 for the period 1901 to 1904.

What makes the "marriage crisis" all the worse is that, while the number of divorces is rapidly increasing, the number of marriages is decreasing. The number of marriages per 100,000 inhabitants in 1906 was 8,200; in 1911, 7,800.

ASKS THE LOUISE AS RELIC.

Paris Figaro Wants France to Have Boat That Traversed Canal.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The little steamboat Louise, which made the first passage of the Panama Canal, is a relic of the French enterprise and is associated with historic recollections, wherefore the Figaro this morning proposes a public subscription to enable the French authorities to purchase her from the United States and keep her as a souvenir.

The boat was sent to Panama more than twenty-five years ago and was intended to be used as a tug. On Feb. 28, 1886, the Louise conveyed Ferdinand de Lesseps, his son, and a delegation of members of the Chamber of Commerce to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The spot where she anchored is near the point where the works for the port of Balboa have just been begun. The arrival of the Louise was hailed by an army of black laborers.

She returned to Panama and for years was the regular boat used by the agents of the French company in crossing the bay. When the disaster to the French enterprise came the Louise was temporarily abandoned. Years passed before work on the canal was resumed, then, with the rest of the French material, the vessel became the property of the United States Government.

The Louise, says The Figaro, ought henceforth to be sacred to Frenchmen, and she deserves a place of honor in a French port on her coming retirement.

Rockhill Takes Leave of Sultan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—The retiring American Ambassador, W. W. Rockhill, was received in farewell audience by the Sultan to-day. To-morrow a reception will be given to him by the Americans here, and he will leave Constantinople on Monday. His successor, Henry Morganthau, is expected next Tuesday.

WAITED IN VAIN FOR GHOST

But Mgr. Benson Believes In Faith Healing and Other Phenomena.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—As an experimenter in psychical research Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who was converted to Catholicism ten years ago, related some curious personal experiences to members of the City Temple Literary Society to-day.

Mgr. Benson observed that he had spent three nights in "the worst haunted house in England" without any result. He could claim to possess a ghost in the house he now inhabited, but had never seen it. He used to practice hypnotism twenty years ago. Under the direction of his uncle, Prof. Henry Sedgwick, the society's first President, he hypnotized two lads, 17 and 18 years old.

Mgr. Benson described how these boys by suggestion were made to see a circus in a glass of water and also a cow climbing a church steeple.

Mgr. Benson proceeded to relate how at a country house where he was staying a newly wedded wife was found to be an extraordinarily good recipient of thought. It was decided that she should be willed to come into the middle of the company and take off her shoes, but she had an overmastering modesty, and her practical faculty compromised the matter with her sub-conscious self by taking off her husband's shoe.

On the subject of faith healing the lecturer declared that miracles still happened. He himself saw no fewer than seven one afternoon at Lourdes. "At one of the grottoes at Lourdes," he said, "we have healed a broken leg instantaneously. I hold that greater powers are involved than belong to the human personality. I hold that the supernatural power of God produces these cures, and that that power is drawn out by the touch of faith."

AUSTRIA PARTLY RELENTS.

Canadian Pacific May Resume, but Emigration Business Is Barred.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The Austrian Government has informed the Canadian Pacific Company that the business of the company in Austria other than immigration business may be resumed. The authorities at the same time have agreed to the appointment of a new general representative of the company in the person of Herr Velt, who was for some time an Austro-Hungarian Consul in the United States.

The Canadian Pacific Company is therefore now at liberty to resume freight, first and second class passenger, and observation-car business, which was suspended a few days after Mr. Altman's arrest, and to reopen its offices in Vienna and Trieste.

With regard to the other agencies of the company in Austria, special permission will be required before they can be reopened.

Saks Clothes typify leadership

¶ We are first to adopt new ideas in clothes, and first to discard old ones.

¶ Each new fledgling of style receives its first baptism in Saks clothes.

¶ But we never permit any idea, no matter how good, to die on our hands.

¶ A live, intelligent leadership can never thrive on dead issues.

¶ We anticipate style both going and coming, and keep to the middle of the road.

¶ There are features in Saks clothes today which you will not find for months in other clothes.

¶ There are also features in some other clothes today which have survived their usefulness in ours.

¶ To the man who wishes to keep abreast of the styles we extend a cordial invitation to step up front.

Suits.....$17.50 to $48
Overcoats..$17.50 to $65

THE "RUTLEDGE"
A NEW DERBY
AT $3.50

A young man's Derby, by Stetson, with a medium square crown, a smart D'Orsay set to the brim, and a slightly wider band which finishes in a bow at the back. Smart, and exclusive in the sense that it is different from the average.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Forty Different Styles in Forty Minutes

A STRANGER could get forty different ideas of New York styles in forty different minutes.

* *

He would see one man who looked like a Russian Grand Duke, another who looked like a New-porter, and another who looked like a man from home.

* *

But a week's sojourn would set him straight.

* *

There is an easy method by which any man may conform to the actual styles of New York. Any one of the elect tailors of the city can provide you fully in a fortnight's time.

* *

Or we can provide you perfectly in twenty-four hours. The elect tailors have shown us the models and we have provided the clothes.

* *

Ours are ready-made—but they are built with the same workmanship—the same vintage and the same style.

Suits $20 to $45.

Overcoats $25 to $60.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42d & 5th Ave.

TYSON & CO. TICKETS GO TO PATRONS NOW

Continued from Page 1.

witness gave a different version of the delivery of the tickets to Richard J. Hartman of Tyson & Co. and of his ride in a taxicab with Mr. Hartman to the Metropolitan Trust Company.

The relations of the Metropolitan Opera Company to the ticket agencies in general, and with Tyson & Co. in particular, were explained to the court by John Brown, Controller of the Opera Company. Mr. Brown denied that the ticket agencies were the authorized agents of the Metropolitan Opera Company. He explained that their services cost the Opera Company something like $30,000 a year. Asked what was the value of the seats allotted by the Metropolitan Opera Company to all the ticket agencies, Mr. Brown said approximately $400,000. At the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House he said that there were only 120 or 150 orchestra seats out of 1,028 seats available every night to the public. He said that the agencies were allowed a commission of about 10 per cent. on the price of the orchestra seats.

R. W. K. Anderson, Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, was asked about the delivery of the opera tickets which the trust company made through its temporary box office in the Hotel Manhattan, of which Mr. Anderson had charge. Mr. Anderson was unable to say when he knew first that the tickets pledged as collateral on the loan had been paid for by subscribers.

When Vice President Chew was called as a witness, Assistant District Attorney Train submitted for his identification a number of letters alleged to have been written by Tyson & Co. before and after the time when the ticket agency made arrangements for opening an account with the Metropolitan Trust Company. One of these letters, dated Sept. 15, contained a request for a loan of $40,000, which Mr. Chew said was not granted. Another letter, of Oct. 20, referred to the same subject, and another letter, of Oct. 25, dealt with the same matter. Mr. Chew identified a note made Sept. 13 and payable Nov. 3.

"Before the note was signed, had any money been given to Tyson & Co.?" asked Mr. Train.

"No," said Mr. Chew; "it's credit was placed on the books."

"The tickets were there when the note was signed?".

"Absolutely."

"Were any arrangements made by you personally as to how this loan should be paid off?"

"I first had knowledge that $40,000 was paid on account of the note and that Mr. Hartman had asked that collateral be released. A certain part of the collateral was withdrawn on the request of Mr. Hartman."

"How was it selected?"

"It was selected by Mr. Hartman."

At the request of Assistant District Attorney Train, Mr. Chew told of the circumstances as he knew them under which Mr. Hartman went to the Metropolitan Trust Company for a loan.

Negotiations for Tyson Loan.

"It went back about a year ago," said Mr. Chew. "Mr. Hartman first came to our office and said he was a friend of Gen. Ives, formerly President of the Metropolitan Trust Company. When he came back a second time, about a year later, I remembered him, and finally he made the proposal on which he obtained the loan."

The receipt of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with the recapitulation of the tickets allotted to Tyson & Co., was identified by Earle Lewis, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who was recalled as a witness after the examination of Mr. Chew.

Then Mr. Train said: "Now I understand that you have somewhat refreshed your recollection as to the facts connected with the delivery of the tickets to Tyson & Co., and if you wish to correct your statement of yesterday you are at liberty to do so now before leaving the stand."

Mr. Lewis, who had testified that he had asked Mr. Hartman "merely in a joking way" if he was going to use the tickets as collateral, when he was in a taxicab with Mr. Hartman on the way to the Metropolitan Trust Company, gave this version of the delivery of and payment for the tickets:

"Mr. Hartman came to the Metropolitan Opera House and gave me a check for $100,000 balance on the $153,000 allotment of tickets which I delivered to him through our porter. I started out of the box office, when Mr. Hartman, who was passing through our office, asked me where I was going. I said, 'To the Metropolitan Trust Company,' and he invited me to go in the taxicab with him. I went to get the check certified."

"When did you ask Mr. Hartman if he was going to use the tickets as security for a loan?"

"I remember now; it was after we left the trust company."

"When did you get the impression that the tickets were going to be put in the safety deposit vaults?"

"Going down in the taxi."

John Brown, Controller of the Metropolitan Opera Company, said that he had no knowledge of any arrangements with Tyson & Co. for the sale of subscription seats. When he became Controller about three years ago, he said, he found that the so-called hotel ticket agencies had subscribed each year for a certain allotment of seats which they renewed. The agencies paid formerly one-third on the delivery of the tickets and were required to pay the other two-thirds due within thirty days. Metropolitan opera tickets were allotted to Tyson & Co., Tyson Company, Fred Ruiman, and the McBride and Miller agencies, he said.

"Were the terms under which the agencies took the seats the same for each one?"

"Absolutely," the witness replied.

Mr. Brown said that the old arrangement was discontinued because some of the men at the head of the agencies had died, and the Metropolitan Opera Company, doubting that the tickets were issued on sufficient security, decided to demand cash payment for the allotments. He said that Mr. Hartman was notified last June that he would have to pay cash for his allotment of tickets.

"Had Tyson & Co. acted as authorized agents for the Metropolitan Opera Company up to that time?"

"I had never regarded them as acting for the Metropolitan Opera Company," Mr. Brown said.

"Did you formerly allow each agent 10 per cent. of the box office price?"

"Only on the orchestra seats."

"How much did the allotments of tickets made to all the agencies amount to each year?"

"I think it amounted to about $400,000."

"And that is about the same amount for each year?"

"It has never changed to my knowledge."

"And what reduction has the Metropolitan Opera Company made to these agencies in the box office prices?"

"Reductions have been made only in the orchestra seats. The reduction was 50 cents on the box office price for each seat."

"And what has that amounted to?"

"About $25,000 or $30,000."

"And what advantage does the Metropolitan Opera Company receive from the services of these agents?"

"Nothing. It is an expense."

"Why, then, did you do business through these channels?"

"Because the public wanted it."

"But couldn't you have made additional arrangements at the Opera House or established branch offices to accommodate the public?"

"The general conditions that had existed in the years past made us feel under obligations to the ticket agencies."

Exhibit 4, a circular letter announcing the plans for the operatic season of 1912, on the letterhead of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and closing with the request that all communications be addressed to Tyson & Co., was shown to Mr. Brown. He said he had never seen such a circular, and that it was not authorized by the opera company. He said it was a "fac-simile" of a circular letter sent out by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"Did the Metropolitan Opera Company encourage the public to go to Tyson & Co. for their seats?"

"Not to my knowledge," replied Mr. Brown.

The last witness was Assistant Treasurer Anderson of the Metropolitan Trust Company. At the end of his testimony Mr. Train rested the people's case, and then Magistrate Deuel announced that the proceedings would be adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BRITISH CABINET DIVIDED.

Split Over the Ulster Question—Most Members for a Compromise.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 21.—Premier Asquith's compromise offer to the Opposition leaders on the Home Rule bill is being delayed, according to The Daily Mail, by serious dissension within the Cabinet regarding what solution of the question shall be offered.

The paper says that Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty; David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Viscount Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor, favor the exclusion of Ulster from the bill, while Augustine Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, and Walter Runciman, the President of the Board of Agriculture, belong to what may be called the fighting party, which will resist the exclusion of Ulster, is willing to offer only small concessions, and is ready to impose home rule on Ulster by force of arms.

"It need only be said," adds The Daily Mail, "that the Ulster volunteer force now numbers 90,000 men, zealous to fanaticism, who are armed with 38,000 rifles and are obtaining more daily."

"Meanwhile Premier Asquith does not show his hand. He is waiting for developments."

Pirrie Denies That He Is to Retire.

BELFAST, Nov. 20.—Lord Pirrie to-day personally denied the report that he is about to retire from the Chairmanship of the great shipbuilding and engineering firm of Harland & Wolff.

FIAT

DURABILITY

Durability? The Fiat is guaranteed for One Year (not 90 days). That's the *Fiat* answer to the durability question

Arrange for Demonstration

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.
Broadway at 57th St., New York

HEALTH MEN IN QUARANTINE

Get Diphtheria from Germs Sent In to be Examined.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 20.—The seven laboratory employes of the State Board of Health to-day went into quarantine, all being afflicted with diphtheria.

The city health officer believes infection resulted from germs sent to the laboratory for examination.

Health Experts Indorse Porter.

UTICA, Nov. 20.—The 800 delegates to the thirteenth annual conference of the Health Officers of New York State indorsed Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Acting State Health Commissioner, at a session of the convention held here to-day. The action of the convention will be brought to the attention of Gov. Glynn, who is expected to name the executive head of the State Health Department in the near future.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Have selected from their regular stock, a number of handsome

Evening and Day Gowns

and marked them

$85.00

None have been less than $150.00

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

ON SALE TO-DAY

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

ON SALE TO-DAY

1100 SMART TRIMMED HATS

We have closed out the entire November output of one of New York's foremost makers.

Hats Made to Sell at $7.00 to $12.50

Choose at $2.97 each

Included are semi-dress and dress Hats representing all the newest and smartest styles of the moment.

There are Hats for young Girls, Misses and Women; Hats for every occasion; Hats to suit every need and every whim and inclination.

These Hats have been very carefully made, and expertly and stylishly trimmed.

Many are of Velvet, Hatters' Plush, and other very fine materials.

The shapes represent the latest and most attractive creations of designers noted for their exquisite taste, and for the cleverness with which they adapt their ideas to the prevailing modes.

The trimmings consist of practically everything that is in vogue, including Ribbons, Feather Fantasies, Ostrich Plumes, and Furs of different kinds, including those most popular.

The Hats are mostly black, but there are numerous Hats in colors, including brown and taupe, and there are many black Hats with touches of color.

The Hats illustrated give but a faint idea of this wonderful collection of 1100 of the season's most modish Hats—to be sold at very much less than they cost to produce.

Trimmed Millinery Salon, Second Floor.

See Macy's other important announcement, on Page 5.

Parity. Carstairs' standards were fixed when food adulteration was unknown

Palatability Carstairs' mellowness, smoothness and full flavor "touch the spot."

Carstairs Rye

Quality. Carstairs is a blend of the purest ryes. Aged in wood.

Popularity. Carstairs is ordered in nearly every New York club, hotel, cafe and restaurant by particular people.

Numbered label shows our bottling

Established 1788

A Live Cricket

is the red-headed Cricket, full of freckles and fun. You will find him in a new book called "The House of Happiness." The book has a man in it, and a girl, too, and some Southerners who'll soon be friends of yours. Kate Langley Bosher tells us about them, and she wrote "Mary Cary."

JOE THE BOOK FARMER

¶ The boy champion corn-raiser's story is a new book of success, called "Joe the Book Farmer." It is so good a book that one State board has adopted it for regular reading and more than one other State has sent it broadcast. Garrard Harris wrote it and he tells a real story.

THE MAIN ROAD

¶ Up, up the main road goes this woman, and a wonderful woman's journey it is from sentimentalism to passion. It is told in a new book called "The Main Road," by Maude Radford Warren. You will like these pages of life—of a girl's catching up with her dream of love.

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE

¶ Woven of the Veldt and of London, comes this story-fabric revealing the destinies of two nations, the lives of two men, and a woman like Cleopatra influencing the careers of empire-builders by her beauty and cleverness. It is a new book called "The Judgment House," and Sir Gilbert Parker wrote it. Would your judgment be influenced by knowing that it was the best-selling novel in the United States for two consecutive months? This is the fact.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

Cut Your Hot Water Costs

A Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner will do it by using your garbage and trash as fuel. At the same time it gets rid of the garbage without odor.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

PERRIN GLOVES
Famous the world over.
For Men & Women.
Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs.
ONE FIFTY to TEN DOLLARS

CELESTINS VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled at the Springs

CARROLL MEN SCORE IN PRIMARY TRIAL

Ex-Senator Harden Admits Relatives Registered from His Home in Brooklyn Contest.

WARNED NOT TO PROTEST

Witness Says Inspector Told Him He Would Be Killed if He Opposed Carroll's Methods.

At the close of yesterday's session of the trial of State Senator Daniel J. Carroll, Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn; Lawyer Luke O'Reilly, and three others, before Supreme Court Justice Kelby on charges of conspiracy at the primary elections in March, 1912, the defendants were jubilant over the result of the heckling of ex-Senator Thomas C. Harden by their counsel, Robert H. Elder. Harden was the leader of the anti-Carroll faction at the primaries.

Mr. Harden was the chief witness for the prosecution. He gave his testimony willingly under the direct examination of Assistant District Attorney William P. Allen. He told of disturbances he witnessed at the polling place, 95 North Sixth Street, Greenpoint. Then Mr. Elder took him in hand for cross-examination. Ex-Senator Harden admitted that his brother, Michael G. Harden; Walter C. Palin, and a nephew, William F. Harden, Jr., all of whom had permanent residences outside his district, registered from his house in Metropolitan Avenue and voted at the primaries.

"He lives on Hewes Street, doesn't he?" was asked.

"Yes, but he has a residence at my house. He visited me there occasionally."

"Isn't it a fact that he registered from your house for political purposes, so as to give you one more vote?" asked Elder.

"No, it is not," came the positive answer.

The witness admitted that his nephew and Palin, who work for him, stayed at his house for the primary campaign.

Mr. Elder asked the witness about another brother, who lives in Flatbush, but who was supposed to have a voting residence at 129 Metropolitan Avenue, a house owned by ex-Senator Harden. This brother, it was brought out in the cross-examination, registered and voted from the Metropolitan Avenue address. The witness denied that this brother registered and voted in the Fourteenth Assembly District to help him in his fight against Senator Carroll.

Senator Harden on direct examination asserted that when he protested against the disorder at the primaries Michael Rosenthal, one of the Election Inspectors, said:

"For heaven's sake, Mr. Harden, don't say anything or you will get killed."

While several witnesses for the prosecution were standing in Livingston Street outside the Court House yesterday afternoon two of them were knocked down by an automobile which ran up on the sidewalk to avoid a collision with a trolley car. George Morris of 55 Metropolitan Avenue was injured seriously. The wheels of the automobile passed over him and he was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. Charles Rowan of 141 North Third Street, the other person knocked down by the auto, was not hurt.

SALE OF NAPOLEONANA.

A Mezzotint by C. Turner Brings Best Price at Auction.

Prints of the battles of Napoleon and events of his life and portraits of his Marshals and Generals, his Cabinet, adversaries, and celebrities of his reign were dispersed yesterday afternoon and evening in the William T. Latta sale at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms. The highest price was $62.50, paid by Joseph F. Sabin for a rare mezzotint by C. Turner, after Masquerier, entitled "Bonaparte Reviewing the Consular Guard." This was published in London in 1802 by the artist, Turner. William Patten paid $20 for "Napoleon Signing the Concordat," by Bernardi; "Napoleon Inducing Pius VII. to Sign the Concordat," by Robinson, after Wilkie, and a lithograph by C. Motte, after Champion, entitled "Concordat Signé Avec le Legat du Pape."

The grand total for Part II. thus far is $10,588. The final two sessions of this part will be held to-day.

A letter of Napoleon II., King of Rome, only son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Marie Louise, was bought for $15.50 by Charles Scribner's Sons at the Warren C. Crane sale in the American Art Galleries last evening. The letter is dated July 29, 1829, and expresses the writer's pleasure at hearing that the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle are of so much benefit to his mother. The unusual signature is "Nap," in imitation of his illustrious father, who signed frequently in this manner after the year 1806.

The grand total thus far is $9,238. Two sessions to-day will bring the sale to an end.

PLAN ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Temporary Committee of Jeffersonian Alliance Holds First Meeting.

The Temporary Committee of the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance held its first meeting yesterday at the Reform Club and discussed plans for the establishment of an anti-Tammany organization to keep up a permanent fight on Tammany Hall. Bert Hanson was elected Chairman and Lawrence B. Dunham Secretary. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of eleven to nominate members of a committee of 250. The alliance believes that Tammany Hall is not a Democratic organization, and that the Committee of 250 should proceed with the reorganization of the Democratic Party in this city.

Among those present were Robert Adamson, Steven B. Ayres, Edward M. Bassett, Ralph Polk Buell, Brinton Buckwalter, Henry De F. Baldwin, Charles C. Burlingham, Frederic R. Coudert, J. Hampden Dougherty, A. H. Eastmond, J. E. Eastmond, Charles Jerome Edwards, Melville J. France, Alfred Frank, John Frankenheimer, E. R. L. Gould, A. Augustus Healy, Julius Harder, Lamar Hardy, Fred W. Hinrichs, J. Aspinwall Hodge, John J. Hopper, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Isaac H. Klein, John J. Kindred, Martin W. Littleton, Thomas F. Magner, Alfred Bishop Mason, Francis D. Pollak, Jr., Frank L. Polk, Jr., Robert Grier Monroe, George Haven Putnam, Meyer D. Rothschild, William J. Stewart, Joseph H. A. Symonds, Lawrence E. Sexton, Calvin Tomkins, Marion J. Verdery, John De Witt Warner, Robert A. Windenmann, Thomas C. Whitlock, and Adam Wiener.

SULZER EXPENSES $1,367.

McAneny's Receipts Were $8,265 and Expenditures $8,240.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—William Sulzer had to go down in his pocket to the extent of $200 and Alexander S. Bacon, who was Treasurer of the William Sulzer Campaign Committee, Sixth District, representing the Progressive Party in the Sixth Assembly District of New York County, had to contribute 54 cents to make the receipts balance the expenditures for the campaign which was carried on to elect the deposed Governor an Assemblyman.

The receipts and expenditures, as reported by Mr. Bacon to the Secretary of State to-day, totaled $1,367. Among the contributors were two Chinamen, Quan Yick Nam and Young Nam, each of $5. The Socialist newspaper The Warheit gave $417 and Frank V. Strauss $300. All the other contributions were in small amounts.

Richard Deeves, as Treasurer of the McAneny General Committee of New York City, reports receipts of $8,265 and total disbursements of $8,240. The larger contributions were: Arthur Curtiss James, $1,000; George W. Perkins and Otto H. Kahn, each $500; Felix M. Warburg and Paul M. Warburg, each $300; V. Everit Macy, C. B. Comstock, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., W. H. Chesebrough, Max Nathan, William M. Brien, each $250.

BURY BOMB IN A LOT.

Police Catch Three Men After Black Hand Warning.

The policemen of the platoon which left the Parkville Station in Brooklyn at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon were instructed by the Lieutenant to watch for men of the Black Hand type, as several threatening letters had been received recently by Michaele Palone, a coal dealer at 556 Gravsend Avenue.

Two hours later Policeman Burboneck saw three men who aroused his suspicions. Burboneck followed them and when he came to the posts of Policeman Flood and Policeman Endress they joined him.

The policemen saw the three men walk into a vacant lot between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, near Thirty-ninth Street. Burboneck crawled close enough to watch them. One of the men scooped a hole in the dirt with his hands, placed some object in it, and then laid a board broken from a crate in a position to indicate where the article had been buried.

When the three men left the lot the two other policemen continued to follow them, while Burboneck went to the spot where the hole had been scooped. There he uncovered a bomb, consisting of three sticks of dynamite wrapped with twine and an eight-inch fuse attached.

Burboneck figured that the three men would return. He again covered the bomb and went into hiding. Soon the suspected men returned and, digging up the bomb, started away with it. The other two policemen, who had followed them, were not far away. To these policemen Burboneck gave a signal, and at the right moment the three policemen attacked the strangers.

The three men were overpowered and taken to the Parkville station.

They described themselves as Giuseppe Lomangino, 165 First Avenue, Manhattan; John Colvitto, 176 Lafayette Street, Manhattan, and Sardino Camillio of 299 East Eleventh Street, Manhattan. Palone, who had received the threatening letters, identified Lomangino and Colvitto as two men who had tried to buy his business.

The letters received by Palone demanded $1,000 and threatened his death and the dynamiting of his home if he did not deliver the money on Brooklyn Bridge to a man who came up to him and said, "I am Giuseppe."

CLEARS SUBMARINE MUDDLE

Daniels Forfeits Two Lake Contracts and Extends Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—An adjustment of the default of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company has been arranged by which the contracts for the two boats being built at Bridgeport have been declared forfeited, and the Government will proceed to finish them.

The Lake company has contracts with the Navy Department for five submarine vessels: G-2, 90 per cent. completed; G-3, 74 per cent. completed, and new contracts for submarines L-5, L-6, and L-7.

The company notified Secretary Daniels that "owing to the difficulties attendant upon borrowing money" it could not continue its work on the G-2 and G-3.

Secretary Daniels declared the contracts on G-2 and G-3 forfeited, and issued the necessary instructions to the inspector of machinery and the superintending constructor at the Bridgeport works to proceed with the work on G-2 and G-3, so as to permit these vessels to be taken to the Navy Yard, New York, where all work upon them would be completed at the expense of the Lake company.

Mr. Daniels also informed the company that the contracts for submarines L-5, L-6, and L-7 would not be declared forfeited at present, but that the time limit would be extended so the work could proceed after the contemplated reorganization of the company.

WANT MORE BATTLESHIPS.

Maritime Section of Navy League Asks Congress to Sanction Them.

The election of these officers for the Maritime Section of the Navy League for 14 were announced at the Maritime exchange yesterday: Chairman, C. B. arsons; Treasurer, John V. Barnes; Board of Governors, Samuel Rowland, Reginald C. Fay, William H. Douglas, and Capt. Ira Harris. This resolution was adopted at the meeting of the league:

Resolved, That the Maritime Section of the Navy League of the United States, organized for the purpose of collecting and distributing accurate information about the navy and its needs, considers this an appropriate time to call the attention of all patriotic citizens to the fact that for several years last past the building programme adopted by the General Board of the navy (after due consideration of the nation's requirements at home and abroad) has been curtailed until the United States has lost the place among the nations which its responsibilities demand it to take, in spite of the recommendations of successive Presidents and Secretaries of the Navy, and therefore urges upon the President and the Congress the prime importance at this time of authorizing the construction of four new battleships of the first class.

TIFFANY & Co.

DIAMOND JEWELRY

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

MAY MAKE 150,000 IDLE.

Cloth Spongers' Strike Threatens the Garment Industry.

The strike of the cloth examiners and spongers, which began on Monday, caused a number of garment workers to be thrown out of work yesterday for lack of cloth which had undergone the sponging process. The examiners also were needed.

A meeting of representatives of the firms affected by the strike was held yesterday at the Hotel St. Denis. A committee was appointed to confer with the strikers.

It was said that windows in the shops of Kahn & Kaempel, 118 West Twenty-second Street; the Globe Sponging Works, 43 West Sixteenth Street; B. S. Moss, 12 East Twelfth Street, and the L. & L. Cloth Examiners, 108 West Eleventh Street, were broken yesterday by missiles which it was thought had been thrown by strikers. Samuel Stone, business agent of the union, yesterday denied that the strikers had broken the windows.

The strike of the spongers, according to the officers of the Cloth Spongers and Examiners' Union, will stop all garment making and if it lasts a week longer make 150,000 garment workers idle. A general sympathy strike of garment workers also is threatened. Four of the cloth sponging firms reported that their firemen and engineers had struck to prevent the employment of non-union spongers.

Michael Brayer, President of the Employers' Association, said last evening: "The leaders of the strike took advantage of a busy time to strike. We offered some concessions, but their demands were prohibitory. They want increases in wages of from $1 to $3 a week, an eight-hour workday, a Saturday half-holiday, and payment for legal holidays. Employers could not grant these demands and remain in business."

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY—A SALE OF

Women's High-Class Suits *at $95*
Formerly $125 to $175

Exclusive styles in velvet, imported duvetyn, peau de peche and other fine imported materials with deep collars and cuffs of prime-skin furs, such as Fitch, Skunk, Hudson Seal, etc.—models taken from regular lines of highest-class garments—on sale at $95.

Suits *for Women and Misses*—$35
Formerly to $58 — Tailored and semi-tailored styles—a fine range of smart models and materials.

Fur-trimmed Velvet Suits—$58, $65
Formerly $85 to $110— Trimmed with Burim-Duki, Skunk-Raccoon and other fashionable furs.

Coats *for Misses and Small Women*—$28
Formerly to $45

Charming Dancing Dresses—$45
Regularly $65—Beautiful styles in evening shades, with trimmings of fur, tulle, and jeweled net.

Misses' Dance Frocks, Special at $35.

$30 to $75 Costume Blouses—$15 to $35

Street and Semi-Dress Hats
Formerly to $40—$10, $15

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Gillette Pocket Edition in triple Silver-plate, $5: other Pocket Editions in Gold-plate, $5.50 and $6. Gillette Standard Sets, $5 to $12: Combination Sets, $6 to $50.

LOOK at father's old razor and strop! Give him a Gillette for Christmas. Probably he is too busy to think of getting one for himself.

The Gillette Shave is a great thing for the busy man. Keeps him feeling fit and looking fine.

Ask Your Dealer

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

It Is Distinctly To Your Advantage To

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Holiday stocks are at their best NOW.
Shopping can be accomplished with greater comfort, convenience, and facility right NOW.
Prices are as low TODAY as they will be during any period of the Holiday season.
This advantage is for EVERYBODY.
And don't forget that you will also help to lift the burden from the shoulders of salespeople, packers and delivery folk.

And As a Further Inducement TO OUR CHARGE CUSTOMERS:
All purchases made until Dec. 10th, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1st, 1914.
And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

GREENHUT BUILDING

At Much Less Than Prevailing Prices We Offer These

Beautiful Oriental Rugs

Rugs of this character have never been lower in price. And The Big Store goes one better to any establishment in New York for such beautiful floor coverings.

$160 to $200 Choice Persian Gorevan Carpets—selected in the average sizes—8.0 to 9.0 wide and 10.0 to 11.0 long; today at..... $110.00

$160 to $225 Selected India Carpets—woven with straight edges and perfect ends—choice selection of patterns and colorings; average size 9.0 to 10.6 wide and 12.0 to 14.0 long; today, at..... $125.00

Afghan Carpets—average size 6.0 to 8.0 wide and 7.0 to 10.0 long; values up to $110; one lot, today, at... $67.50
Another lot, today, at.... $85.00

$120 to $160 Choice Persian Mahal Rugs—selected pieces, in the average size, 9.8 wide and 12.0 long; today, at $75.00
10.0 wide and 14.0 long; today, at... $110.00

Beluchistan Rugs—silky texture; soft colorings; today, at..... $12.50

Selected Turkish Carpets—choice selection in room sizes:
Size 7.0x10.0; values $74.50 to $97.50; today, at..... $57.50
Size 9.0x14.0; values $112.50 to $139.50; today, at..... $85.00

$55 to $75 Royal Iran Rugs—exquisite colorings; size 4.6x6.0; today, at... $42.50

Beautiful Mosul Rugs—extra sizes; choice colorings; today, at..... $18.50

Choice Wilton Rugs

Size 10.6x12—Beautiful Patterns to Match the Color Scheme of Any Room

An exceptionally attractive assortment of designs.

Regularly $45; at.. $36.50 | Regularly $47.50; at $39.50 | Regularly $59.50; at $42.50 | Size 11.3x12; reg. $47.50; today, at $39.50

$36.50 Body Brussels Rugs—size 9.0x15.0; today, at..... $31.50 | $22.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—Size 11.3x12.0; today, at..... $17.50

Axminster Rugs—attractive designs; new color combinations; size 11.3x12.0; values $27.50 and $32.50; today, at..... $19.50 and $24.50

Size 10.6x13.6; value $32.50; today, at.... $27.50 | Size 12.0x15.0; value $39.50; today, at.... $32.50 | Size 10.6 x 12.0; value $29.50; today, at.... $18.50

Many Special Sales in Both of Our Mammoth Buildings, Today; and Don't Forget That "Toy Town" Is Ready for the Kiddies.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

We Manufacture Our Own Clothing

Save You the Wholesale Profits

To fit each customer with clothes that lend themselves to his own individual personality, plus correctness of style and superior tailoring—all at less cost than elsewhere—has been our one great aim for 68 years.

A $20.00 Suit or Overcoat for $15
You Save $5 on a $20 Winter Suit or Overcoat

A popular price suit or overcoat in a variety of styles. Up-to-date garments with satisfaction warranted; splendid materials..... $15

A $25.00 Suit or Overcoat for $18
You Save $7 on a $25 Winter Suit or Overcoat

In this lot we particularly feature conservative models with longer coats. Latest materials and colorings. An exceptional value..... $18

A $35 Suit or Overcoat $23.75
You Save $11.25 on a $35 Winter Suit or Overcoat

Hand tailored garments in a score of popular styles. Both English and conservative models. Fine woolens in plaids, checks and stripes $23.75

Other Suits and Overcoats at $20 and up to $60 With An Equal Saving of Wholesaler's Profits

Smith Gray & Co.
NEW YORK: BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. 5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.
4 STORES
BROOKLYN: FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

FUND GETS $186,369 ON ITS RECORD DAY

Women's Committee Carries Off the Honors with Subscriptions of $73,591.

GRAND TOTAL $2,849,380

Christian Associations Receive $25,000 from Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Archbold—Students in Campaign.

When the workers in the campaign to raise $4,000,000 for the Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. building fund gathered for luncheon yesterday at the headquarters at 25 Broad Street they were aroused to great enthusiasm by the announcement that new subscriptions of $186,369 had been received.

It was the record day of the campaign. The previous high-water mark was made on Monday, when contributions of $172,291 were reported. The subscriptions reported on Monday were made between Friday and Monday, while yesterday's subscriptions were the result of only twenty-four hours' work.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, smiled broadly when he said:

"When I announced yesterday that we could get $50,000 by raising $100,000 there wasn't a cheer. Well, we got it, and we can get more. The hardest thing we have had to do was to get this amount between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. We are well on the way to $3,000,000. We can get it by to-morrow with the same amount of work we put forth to-day. Let us make that our slogan."

The subscriptions of yesterday raised the grand total to date to $2,849,380, and the hands of the clocks in various parts of the city were sent toward 12 o'clock. The Women's Committee led all others, with gifts amounting to $73,591, and the Executive Committee was second, with $50,000, while Mrs. Francis Louis Slade had the pleasure of beating her husband by nearly $46,000.

Several large gifts were announced yesterday. John D. Archbold sent this letter, which was read by Mr. Perkins:

Mr. Dear Mr. Perkins: I have your favor of yesterday and have talked the matter over fully with Mrs. Archbold. We feel alike as to the magnificent character of the proposition on which you are working, and beg to congratulate you and your associates on the progress thus far made, and wish for you the fullest measure of success in the accomplishment of the desired amount. We feel that you are doing a great service to the community.

You may put us down, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, for $25,000, of which my subscription will be $20,000 and Mrs. Archbold's $5,000.

I desire that our subscription should be credited through Team 24, of which Mrs. Carroll J. Post, Jr., of 151 West Fifty-seventh Street is a member, and through whose intelligent and zealous presentation our interest has been increased in this matter.

A contribution that came as a surprise to the campaign leaders, because it was entirely unsolicited, was one of $25,000 from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mrs. Rockefeller made her gift through the Harlem Women's Committee.

Cleveland H. Dodge added $25,000 to the $250,000 he had subscribed previously. Mr. Perkins added $25,000 to the $50,000 subscribed by himself and his wife. The last amount subscribed is to be employed in helping to carry out the plan to establish a boarding house for the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Henry M. Flagler gave $10,000, and there was an anonymous gift of $5,000 by the same person who recently contributed $15,000 in memory of Robert R. MacBurney, the late secretary of the Twenty-third Street branch. The $5,000 gift yesterday was also in his memory. Other gifts of $1,000 or more were:

George G. Mason	$10,000
Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes	2,500
Phelps Stokes Fund	2,500
J. Tuckerman Tower	1,500
C. K. G. Billings	1,500
Anonymous	1,000
Steinway & Sons	1,000
Gilbert Colgate	1,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	1,000
Mrs. C. K. Billings	1,000
Mrs. Frederick Billings	1,000
Mrs. J. B. Randol	1,000
John J. Riker	1,000
Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings	1,000
Miss E. Lamont	1,000
Richard M. Colgate	1,000
Elihu Root	1,000
Mrs. O. G. Jennings	1,000
Mrs. Annie C. Kane	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. James H. Post	1,000
Mrs. Bayard Cutting	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Mrs. Breitung	1,000
J. Gilbert White	1,000
John Cort	1,000
William A. Joyce	1,000
Joseph Auerbach	1,000
Miss Grace Scoville	1,000
Mrs. John F. Comey	1,000

Of the sums named above, the $2,500 given by the Phelps Stokes Fund must go to the Colored Y. M. C. A., while Miss E. Lamont's $1,000 was given in memory of Julia A. Lamont. Miss Spence of the New York school of that name gave $100 in memory of Janet McCook Whitman.

The official list of contributions by committees and teams yesterday was:

The Kingsley Committee	$12,070
The Clark Committee	17,724
The Kunz Committee	2,320
The Women's Committee	73,591
The Bronx Committee	2,290
The Harlem Committee, women	25,547
The Harlem Committee, men	754
The Colored Committee	2,073
The Executive Committee	50,000
Grand total yesterday	$186,369
Grand total to date	$2,849,380

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 1, Francis L. Slade, Capt.	$2,675
Team 2, James S. Cushman, Capt.	1,502
Team 3, Joseph P. Day, Capt.	250
Team 4, G. Beekman Hoppin, Capt.	280
Team 5, W. J. Schieffelin, Capt.	1,275
Team 6, R. H. Montgomery, Capt.	180
Team 7, John Nicholson, Capt.	860
Team 8, J. G. Auchincloss, Capt.	1,277
Team 9, E. S. Kassing, Capt.	499
Team 10, George G. Hubbs, Capt.	3,702
Total	$12,070

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 11, John Sloane, Capt.	$10,485
Team 12, Lawrence Priddy, Capt.	1,035
Team 13, Horton Hams, Capt.	350
Team 14, Philip W. Henry, Capt.	215
Team 15, Frank De K. Huyler, Capt.	1,135
Team 16, John Rosa Delafield, Capt.	500
Team 17, Thomas A. Buckner, Capt.	2,194
Team 19, Cleveland A. Dunn, Capt.	1,525
Team 20, Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Capt	315
Total	$17,724

KUNZ COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team A, A. L. H. King, Capt.	$710
Team B, F. C. Pinkham, Capt.	1,610
Total	$2,320

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 21, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Capt.	$5,176
Team 22, Mrs. F. L. Slade, Capt.	8,067
Team 23, Miss E. L. Dodge, Capt.	7,050
Team 24, Miss E. B. Wilson, Capt.	30,685
Team 25, Miss D. Perkins, Capt.	13,710
Team 26, Mrs. C. T. Herrick, Capt.	515
Team 27, Mrs. F. Stowell, Capt.	1,762
Team 28, Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Capt.	461
Team 29, Mrs. N. B. Potter, Capt.	3,113
Team 30, Miss Anna Maxwell, Capt.	2,742
Total	$73,591

Dr. John H. Finley, retiring President of the College of the City of New York, and Robert Adamson, Secretary of Mayor Kline, were the guests of honor at the luncheon yesterday. Both praised the work and aims of the two associations and Mr. Adamson said that if he had the Y. W.-Y. M. C. A. workers with him while raising the Fusion campaign fund it would have been collected in one day without violating the eight-hour law.

A one-day campaign in aid of the cause was begun at 9 o'clock yesterday at the College of the City of New York and will end at 9 o'clock this morning. By that time it is expected that $500 will have been subscribed by the students. Sixty canvassers scoured the campus yesterday. A seven-foot thermometer was put up in the Great Hall which registered $400 at 9 o'clock last night, most of which was in small contributions.

TIMES FINDS MISSING BOY.

Butts Thought Teachers Disliked Him and Had Run Away.

Harry Butts, son of Stephen H. Butts, owner of the barber shop in the St. Regis, who disappeared from in front of the Public School at Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue on the morning of Nov. 7, is back at home. Harry simply had run away, and it was through the little story of his disappearance published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday that he was found and brought back. Distracted over his disappearance the boy's parents had asked THE TIMES to aid in the search.

A workman in a tailor's shop in Newark read the story in THE TIMES and was impressed by the fact that the appearance of a boy who had come to work in the place only a week before tallied with the description of the missing lad. He cut out the story and laid it on the desk of the proprietor, where the latter found it on Wednesday morning. After reading it and asking the boy some questions, he telephoned to Mr. Butts. The latter immediately notified his wife, and she went over to Newark and found her son.

According to the story told by the boy, he had fallen out with a teacher who had been in school, and felt that he was in disfavor. He decided, after getting a bad report on the day before he disappeared, to leave home and make his own living. He walked from the school to the nearest ferry house, crossed to New Jersey, and by successive automobilists was carried as far as Montclair, where he found a home with the last man who had given him a ride. Seeing an advertisement that a boy was wanted in the Newark tailor shop, he applied for the job on Tuesday and got it. His employer gave such good reports of his work that his parents decided not to punish the lad, and he will be sent to a private school.

ALIENISTS TO SEE SCHMIDT.

Counsel Asks Court for a Commission to Test Murderer's Sanity.

Terence McManus, counsel for Hans Schmidt, the murderer of Ann Aumuller, applied yesterday to Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions for the appointment of two alienists to examine Schmidt's mental condition. No decision was given on the request, but Judge Foster will probably grant it.

In opposing Mr. McManus' motion Assistant District Attorney Delahanty, pointed out that Schmidt was perfectly able to confer with counsel and had told Alphonse G. Koelble, his attorney of record, and the Coroner all the details of the killing of the girl. Furthermore, he said four alienists for the State had already reported Schmidt sane.

Judge Foster said that the question of Schmidt's sanity would take only a short time for a commission to decide, and its findings, together with the report of the four State's alienists, could then be submitted to a special jury.

"But I want to warn you," said Judge Foster to Mr. McManus, "that if the issue of the defendant's sanity is decided before a special jury, you will be prevented from raising it during the trial of the defendant for murder."

BARNARD OPERA BENEFIT.

Metropolitan Performance on Jan. 3 for College Building Fund.

A gala performance of "Madama Butterfly" for the benefit of the Quarter Century Building Fund of Barnard College will be given on Jan. 3 at the Metropolitan Opera House. Geraldine Farrar will sing Butterfly.

Loyal Barnardites have been engaged for many months in the task of raising $2,000,000 to celebrate their Alma Mater's twenty-fifth birthday in 1914. The money is needed for new buildings, as the present quarters are very much overcrowded.

The end of the Christmas holidays was chosen for the benefit performance, in order that Barnard might profit by the Yuletide generosity. Already many alumnae are planning to give one another tickets to the performance for Christmas, and a plea sent out by the committee urges all Barnardites to turn over any checks they may receive as gifts to the Building Fund.

Miss Mabel Parsons is Chairman of the Benefit Committee, and Mrs. Ogden Mills heads the Patroness Committee. Associated with them are Mrs. George McAneny, Mrs. J. E. Corrigan, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr., Miss Mary L. Eaton, Mrs. Robert Stevenson, Mrs. Mary S. Pullman, Miss Josephine Paddock, Miss Alice G. Chase, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, and Mrs. Sigmund Pollitzer, President of the Associate Alumnae. Many of the first and second tier boxes will be occupied by the Trustees of the college and prominent alumnae.

HETCH HETCHY MEETING.

Protest Against Bill to be Voiced To-night at Natural History Museum

A series of colored views of the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys will be shown at the public meeting to be held to-night at the American Museum of Natural History to protest against the Hetch Hetchy bill, now pending in the United States Senate. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the newly-organized National Committee for the Yosemite National Park, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the New York Zoological Society and the Museum of Natural History.

The National Committee already comprises more than 300 representative men and women from all parts of the country and is constantly adding to its number. Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman of the committee, will preside, and the various aspects of the question will be presented in addresses.

The pending bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, grants to San Francisco rights and franchises in the National Park relating to water for domestic uses and for hydro-electric power. The meeting is public.

To Test Mrs. Claussen's Sanity.

Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions ruled yesterday that Mrs. Ida Claussen, who is under indictment for writing a threatening letter to Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, should have her sanity tested by a jury. Dec. 1 was the date set for these proceedings.

Budd

Madison Square West

1913—EVENING SHIRTS—1914

Fine Cotton, Linen and Silk Cloths in suitable combinations, with novel frontings.

TIES

Especially imported materials, giving the proper firmness in tying.

GLOVES

Superfine Glace and Suede Kids, Heavy and Light Weights.

WAISTCOATS

Fine Marseilles, Linens, Moire Velour, Matelasse, Corded and other hand-made Silks.

HOSIERY SILK MUFFLERS CANES

Jeweled Shirt, Sleeve and Waistcoat Buttons

149 Broadway, Singer Building — 572 Fifth Ave., Budd Building

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

Here's a Fine Offering of
Men's WINTER OVERCOATS
Men's FALL and WINTER SUITS
At $18.50
For $25 to $30 Grades

This is a jump over the hurdle of high price as clean as any blue-ribboned timber-topper ever succeeded in negotiating.

Sold on their merits, these Suits and Overcoats normally bring $25 to $30. They show their pedigree in every line. The cloths from which they are made are standard in texture, color and finish.

We are helping a few responsible makers disencumber themselves of good surplus lots—and only good ones.

Naturally we—and therefore you—are repaid for this work of distribution by welcome savings.

560 Winter Overcoats At $18.50

Big, warm Ulsters and three-quarter length styles, mostly quarter-silk-lined, in blue or gray Chinchillas.

Smart, dressy Chesterfields, in black and Oxford, fully silk-lined.

"Novelty" Overcoats in new Winter styles and colorings. Sizes 33 to 48 in one style or another.

408 Fall and Winter Suits at $18.50

Plain blue, rough, wide-wale cheviots, unfinished worsteds and serges.

Plain and fancy browns and grays, and fine mixtures.

New Fall models, mostly with soft rolled lapels and narrow shoulders. Also more conservative styles. Many of the Suits with patch pockets. All sizes, 33 to 46 chest.

Youths' $15 and $16.50 Winter Suits and Overcoats at $12

The Overcoats in rough Winter fabrics; mostly double-breasted, with belted back.

The Suits in new brown and gray mixtures, in fine youthful styles.

Sizes for 15 to 20 years—an offering that will please young men of critical taste.

Fourth Floor

More Men's Shirts at 85c

These are the same excellent Shirts, in quality, style and make, as those which lasted barely a day early in the week.

But the first lot came from our own stock—these come from the maker, who was glad to help us duplicate such an enthusiastically welcomed offering.

Again you will find $1.50 and $2 GIMBEL qualities at 85c. Printed and woven striped madras and fine printed percales, in very smart designs and colors. Plain and plaited bosoms, stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. **Main Floor**

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Merchandise here advertised on sale Friday and Saturday. Special values in all departments throughout the Store. Store opens 8:30 A. M. and closes at 6 P. M.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Macy Restaurant on the Eighth Floor offers the best meal in the City at each of several prices. Excellent a la carte service also.

$17.75

$22.50 CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, $17.75

Warm, practical Coats, cleverly tailored on smart lines that give individuality and distinction to the wearer.

Winter-weight Fabrics are thick and heavy. Unless cut by a master of his craft, such materials hang in heavy, ungraceful, sack-like lines. *So much* depends upon the tailoring.

Macy's Overcoats are cut, tailored, and finished by men who are experts in their chosen field, who can impart the *"bel air"* and distinction to the most difficult fabrics, and whose pride it is to match or surpass the fine productions of the expensive custom tailor.

We illustrate on the left one of the several smart models at *$17.75*. The colors are blue, grey, and brown. (The Coat at the right is a Chesterfield at *$19.75*, described below.)

Both shawl- and notch-collar models are included, and in most cases the chinchilla is plaid-backed.

All have satin yokes and sleeve linings, patch pockets, and full back with belt. A few are semi-fitting. Lengths are 45 in. and 50 in. All sizes.

We have all sizes from 33 to 42, and almost surely have a Coat that is just right for you at the first try-on.

$19.75

$25.00 Silk-lined Chesterfield Overcoats, $19.75

Illustrated on the right. Made of exceptionally fine hard-finish, winter-weight worsteds in black, Oxford grey, and Cambridge.

Most have the popular diagonal wale soft-roll front, combined with a semi-fitting back. Collar of silk velvet. Natural shoulders.

The length is 43 inches, and there is a deep vent. Hand-tailored throughout. All sizes in stock, with plenty of special fittings.

We call special attention to our stock of

Balmacaan Overcoats

These very smart Coats are cut according to the ideas of a famous sportsman, a member of the Scottish nobility, and give absolute freedom of movement to the arms. They hang loosely from the shoulders and have a distinctiveness and individuality that no other style possesses. Prices at Macy's, **$19.75, $24.75,** and **$29.75,** according to quality.

Men's and Young Men's Suits at $24.75

Cleverly designed along the lines of the smartest and newest American and English clothes.

Some exceptionally neat models have long, soft-rolling lapels and natural shoulders, and are semi-fitting. Other styles follow the more conservative lines of the popular three-button sack.

The fabrics include fancy mixed worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, etc., in tan, black and blue mixtures, and in pencil stripes and club checks. All sizes from 33 to 44, and extra fittings from 38 to 46.

Fifth Floor.

THE NEWEST "MUSHROOM" PIN-PLEATED SHIRTS, $1.98

Main Floor, 35th St.

One of the smartest effects in town, and in the new smart cross-stripes, too, as well as plenty of the familiar length-ways stripes.

The cross-stripes are upon white ground, in lavender, blue, tan, and black.

The length-ways stripes are in broad plain colors upon white grounds. All sizes from 14 to 17, with sleeve-lengths 34 in. and 35 in. to each neck size.

MEN'S $1.75 GRAY MOCHA GLOVES $1.39

Main Floor, 35th St.

Full Milanese quality silk lining. Half pique sewn Paris point backs. Round corners. Fasten with one clasp.

Men's $2.00 Imported Cape Gloves, $1.74

From England. Full pique sewn. Gusseted fingers. Paris point spear. Hand-finished tops. Fasten with one clasp. In desirable street shades of tan.

MEN'S $3.00 FLEXIBLE DERBY HATS, $1.74

Main Floor, 35th St.

For $1.74 Macy's has a Hat that has every point of excellence possessed by the best $3.00 Hat in town.

These Derbies are flexible, conform to the shape of the head without causing discomfort, and are absolutely fast black.

There are three of the newest and smartest blocks for the young fellow, and in two more conservative shapes for his seniors.

MEN'S $5.00 Button or Lace SHOES, Special at $3.96

Made of the finest grades of supple and durable patent leather, gun-metal calfskin, tan Russia calf, and black kid-skin.

Cut on English lines, with low, broad heels and receding toes. Broader models for more conservative men.

Among the lace models are quite a number with the very smart and popular invisible eyelets.

In heavier winter weights are Shoes of tan oil-grain calfskin with viscolized waterproof soles. Others of heavy black calf have a kid lining, and heavy double soles that are invaluable for the snow and sleet.

Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear

These Fine CIGARS at SAVINGS worth While

Macy's Department of Smokers' Supplies, on the Fifth Floor, has a finer and more complete stock than many a Specialty Shop. All the best-known and best brands of Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.—and *every single item* in the Department *priced lower than in any specialty or other store in New York.*

F. Lozano Tampa-made Cigars (50), Special, $3.49
Elsewhere $4.00. Camelia size. Also in "Reina Victoria" size at *$4.96*. Six other sizes.

"Mi Hogar" Perfectos (25), $2.49
Of the finest Cuban tobacco. One-third more elsewhere. "Sublimes" at *$1.98*. Ten more sizes.

Lucilla Havana Cigars (50), $3.24
Elsewhere $4.50. In "Puritanos extra" size. Also "Media Perfectos" at *$2.24* for 25.

"Artimore" Chancellors (50), Special, $3.18
Elsewhere $4.50. High-grade Havanas.

Ruyera Lopez "Congress" (50), Special, $3.96
Elsewhere $5.00. Fine, mellow flavor.

"La Flor de Cantino" Blunts (100), $7.94
Elsewhere $9.00. Very excellent quality.

Sundries at Very Special Prices

When thinking of Thanksgiving gifts come to Macy's.

Tubes of Real Amber, $2.24
Silver-mounted, and in fine plush-lined leather-covered cases. Finer grades *$3.49* and to *$14.89*.

Meerschaum & Amber Pipes, $2.24
Real meerschaum and real amber. Several shapes.

There are three of the newest and smartest blocks for the young fellow, and in two more conservative shapes for his seniors.

Humidors (50-capacity), Special, $2.24
Of polished solid mahogany and fumed oak, with lock and name-plate. Copper-lined. If with porcelain lining, *$2.74*.

"Bud" Turkish Cigarettes (100), Special, $1.88
Elsewhere $2.25. Known for fine quality. In natural cedar box.

Ramesis II Cigarettes (100), Special, $1.59
Elsewhere $2.00.

Here are just a very few of the necessities on which you can save very appreciably at Macy's:

Tobaccos, Ash Trays, Match Boxes, Cigarettes, Tobacco Stands, Humidors, Pipes, Pouches, Lighters, Tobacco Jars, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Smokers' Sets.

MEN'S $4.00 PURE SILK SHIRTS, $2.69

Main Floor, 35th St.

Of a fine, strong, supple, heavy grade of silk.

The white grounds show touches of the newest color combinations in stripe effects in varying widths, including black, gray, tan, blue and helio.

All are cut in coat model, and the sizes are 14 to 17, with 34 in. and 35 in. sleeve lengths to each neck size. All have the popular "French" double cuffs attached.

MEN'S $8.00 SWEATERS, SPECIAL, $4.96

Fifth Floor, Centre.

We have only 146 left. They are made of the finest pure all-wool worsted, and all have the popular shawl collar and two knit-in pockets.

All are Shaker-knit and have full-fashioned collars. Each Sweater weighs 2½ lbs. Just the thing—*for either sex*—for golfing, motoring, skating, etc. Good assortment of sizes. Colors are Oxford, navy and maroon.

Men's Heavy Blanket Robes, $3.96

In new Jacquard figured effects carried out in navy, tan, brown, maroon, Oxford and gray. All sizes, including small, medium and large.

Main Fl., 35th St.

Specials in SUITS & OVERCOATS for the Boys

A few timely examples, chosen from one of the finest and most comprehensive stocks in the City to illustrate Macy savings and Macy variety.

Many New York boys have been Macy-clothed almost from the cradle, for no other reason than that Macy's sells better clothes for less money than any other store.

Boys' Fine CORDUROY Extra-TROUSER Suits $4.96
Illustrated. Of a durable grade of tan, golden brown, or mouse-colored corduroy. Tailored in a smart Norfolk model. The coats lined with khaki cloth. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Boys' Special Corduroy Extra-trouser Suits $6.49
Of a fine, firm corduroy in seal brown, tan, golden brown and grey. Norfolk or double-breasted models. Coats serge lined. Fully lined knickers. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

Boys' Finest Corduroy Norfolk Suits $7.49
Of the finest imported tan and brown corduroy. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Boys' Wool Extra-trouser Suits, $4.96
Fifteen different models, in all the desirable fabrics and colors of the season. Sizes from 6 to 18 years. Finer grades up to *$6.49*.

Suits for Stout Boys, $7.49 to $14.74
Wide variety of models in all fabrics and colors, for boys of 12 to 19 years, in sizes up to 40-inch chest.

Boys' Fine Winter-weight OVERCOATS, Special $4.96
For boys of 2½ to 10 years, Overcoats of navy, brown or gray chinchilla, and of gray, brown, and tan mixed Overcoatings. Heavy wool linings. Made to button close to the neck. Velvet or "self" collar.

For boys of 6 to 12 years, Reefers, Ulsterettes and knee-length Overcoats of heavy mixed overcoatings in grays, browns and tans. Wool lining, "Venetian" cloth slip-easy yoke. Convertible collars.

For boys of 10 to 18 years, long Overcoats or Ulsters of heavy all-wool mixtures, some wool, some heavy twill lined. Convertible collars. Tailored for service.

Boys' Fine Overcoats, Special at $7.49
For boys of 2½ to 12 years. Of chinchillas and fancy mixtures. Extra heavy wool lining, button-to-neck, convertible and shawl collars in three-quarter length.

For boys of 10 to 18 years, Long Ulsters of fine quality heavy mixed Overcoatings. Wool, serge or twill linings. Shawl or convertible collar. Full or half belts. Knee-length or extra long.

Second Floor, 35th St.

See Macy's other announcement, on Page 3, of a Special Sale of Women's Trimmed Hats, ordinarily $7.49 to $12.89, for $2.97.

IF you bought stocks or bonds three years ago and must now realize on your investment, how much will you lose.....?

If you had invested in our **guaranteed** mortgages and must now realize on your investment, you would lose **nothing.**

We have a limited number of guaranteed first mortgages on New York City real estate netting..... 5½%

NEW YORK MORTGAGE & SECURITY COMPANY
135 Broadway, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus . . $2,690,000

Want a Pease Piano on Trial?

MOST PEOPLE buy a piano on faith, yet many would like to have a piano in their home to try it out thoroughly before buying.

No firm of high standing in the piano trade finds it necessary to place their pianos out on FREE trial, but here is a plan that is the next thing to it.

We sell you a fine new style of the

PEASE PIANOS

at $10 for the first month and $7 per month for each succeeding month (including free delivery with stool and cover), and any time within a year that the piano is not exactly as we represent, you may exchange it free for any other piano.

We know that Pease Pianos never disappoint no matter how much you expect, therefore we have every confidence they will please you as they have over 86,000 other purchasers in the last 69 years.

Our prices for new Pease Pianos range from $325 up, and for good used pianos from $125 up; old pianos exchanged. Write for catalog and list of bargains in used pianos.

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HOYT LEVY CO., 239 BROADWAY.

JUMPERS AND PONIES DELIGHT HORSE SHOW THRONGS IN GARDEN

ENGLAND FIRST OVER THE JUMPS

British Army Officers Capture International Trophy at the Horse Show.

MOORE WINS WITH FOURS

Thrills Furnish Excitement for Record Crowd at Madison Square Garden.

After a dozen unsuccessful attempts, England's first victory at the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden was in the jumping class for two officers of the same nationality. Picked men and horses of all countries represented at the exhibition competed in this spectacular and thrilling event, which was followed with close interest and keen excitement by the biggest crowd of the week. Major M. F. McTaggart of the Fifth Lancers and Col. P. A. Kenna rode Surprise and Harmony to the fore, winning the cups given by I. J. H. Muurling. Riding in their uniforms, the officers presented a pretty spectacle and displayed splendid horsemanship. The Belgians, Capt. Victor Nyssens and Lieut. le Comte Albert d'Ouetremont, on La Croquette and Sunrise, were second, and two pairs of the Canadian officers' chargers were third and fourth, respectively.

No criticism is justified against the non-success of the American officers in the International jumping contests. The truth is that the War Department will not give the right sort of mounts to them, which is contrary to the custom in other countries, the French Government, for instance, having paid $30,000 for Amazone. In the classes in which they have been well mounted, as in the international ones for military chargers, the American entries have swept the boards.

Tidal waves are highest on the fifth billow, say the sharps of the Weather Bureau, and the day and evening attendance at the Garden, by a coincidence, reached high-water mark yesterday—the fifth of the annual fixture. Hearty applause, the unrestrained, floor-stamping, vociferous sort, marked the night session, and especially when the officers were sending their jumpers at the obstacles two abreast, and when the Corinthians, which means amateur rider members of a hunt club, were risking their limbs and the possible cutting off of their mundane career in the last class of all.

The veteran driver, J. J. Manning, was capsized while speeding along Frederic J. Davis's snappy going mare Elkin Belle. Buggies and road wagons need nearly as much room in turning as a team and drag, for they have no cut-unders, and the mishap to Mr. Manning has often occurred in roadster classes, and one time years ago, to the consternation of the throng, the great driver of racing trotters, Ed Geers, had such an upset while negotiating a turn at speed in the Garden ring. Mr. Manning held on to the reins, the first aid to the victim of such a turnover; the fine mare made no attempt to run away, and, when the vehicle had been lifted to an even keel, Mr. Manning resumed his place in the whirl of equipages around the oval. Despite his pluck and coolness, Mr. Manning was not in the ribbons. Ruby, Teneriffe, Frances Bain, and Edward Kearney, Jr.'s, Austral Maid was the placing. Those without the ribbons, besides Elkin Belle, included Aspiration, Miss Loula Long driving, and her second string, Expectation.

Ponies in the Ring.

In the class for Shetland ponies under saddle the little girls and boys, with shortened stirrups, sent their Newfoundland or St. Bernard sized nags along at a merry clip. Each rode with the self-possession and aplomb of a Danny Maher winning the English Derby. The winner, for the serenity of children enjoying such a competition must at length be disturbed by the drastic judges, proved to be tiny Miss M. West, who rode the pony Pohogonot Girl, owned down Piping Rock way by Miss Dorothy M. Flynn. Little Miss Helen Shumacher, who rode John McE. Bowman's Sweet Briar, was placed second. She had never been defeated before on Sweet Briar, and when the red ribbon was affixed to Sweet Briar's bridle instead of the coveted blue she received the award with tears instead of dimples and smiles.

Everything was jollity again, an hour or so later, when the children reappeared in another Shetland pony class, this time driving them to single traps. "Single traps" means one pony to each rig; really, three of the traps held two occupants, seemingly six-year-olds so small were they, and in one a groom sat behind to drive, letting the children make believe they were doing it, each one holding one rein with its two chubby hands. The traps were small enough to have been brought from toyland. There were square wickerwork carts, to suggest a laundry hamper; tiny gigs and four-wheelers. "Pitty-pat and Tippytoes," whom Eugene Field knew, had their little sisters and brothers in this class. Actually, there should have been a division of the class, so that the kiddies might have had a competition of their own. But as it was the judges had to be inexorable and to stand out for "type." Besides, said one of them, who must have been a bachelor or else the father of a large family, "a show ring is not a nursery."

Thus the blue went to the rattling good Shetland King Larigo, guided by a big boy with the airs of a professional whip. No. 2 was Miss Dora Voigt's Arnold with a grown man as driver. Miss Dora was third with her cute and bushy sorrel Senator Jackson and Miss Constance Vauclain fourth, driving an exceedingly pretty piebald, Angus.

In an earlier class Miss Constance, who is under 15, won with her roan ponies Sequel and Sequence from two of Judge Moore's crack imported ponies driven by his professional whip, George Chipchase. This little girl has the command of the reins equal to any amateur or professional whip.

American Officers Ride.

Lieut. Shepherd had the pleasure of gaining the permanent possession of the Beresford Cup, the gift of Col. Lord Decies, in the jumping contest limited to United States Army officers. This dashing Centaur of the Third Field Artillery won last year on his chestnut gelding Marshall Ney and he repeated the feat yesterday, so retaining the trophy for good and all.

Capt. W. T. Rodden's Sarah Moore and Billy G. claimed for Canada the blue ribbon in the class in which the horses had to take the jumps in pairs and abreast. Canada was second, too, with Capt. J. W. Sifton's Wasp and Lieut. Clifford Sifton's Elmhurst. Although all in the Sifton family, the pairs should be "in the same ownership." But neither the American Glen Riddle team placed third, nor the French Government team to be fourth lodged an objection.

Carrying qualities, Marie Louise, the winner of the red rosette is a typical bred Kentucky saddler, although many of the spectators and rail experts favored Walker H. Hanley's bay gelding Sir. Evelyn, a slashing specimen of the American saddle horse type, and was well ridden by J. H. Collins. Mr. Hanley, who is a new-comer, opened the show with several notable victories, but during the last two days he has been unfortunate in the placing of his horses.

Judge Moore demonstrated his driving skill once more in the class for park teams and appointments, amateurs to drive, the prize being Jay F. Carlisle's cup. The Judge drove the bays, Allan-a-Dale, Wallenstein, Robin Hood and Burgomaster. The teams he beat were Felix M. Warburg's, H. H. Salmon the whip, and the entry of Miss E. Vlau of Montreal, driven by Howard Brown. Judge Moore won this cup when it was last in competition, in 1910, and it became his own by the victory.

Miss Vlau, who has made the long journey to the show for the first year, scored an impressive victory in the competition for the Waldorf-Astoria cup, the gift of George C. Boldt, for American-bred hackneys or halfbred hackneys, in single harness. There were six entries, but Miss Vlau's halfbred Earl Grey, a bay gelding handled very cleverly by the Canadian driver A. Yeager, had the looks and action of the lot and was awarded the cup. The hackney Dark Blue, a rangy chestnut, entered by Willeden Farm of Devon, Penn., was placed reserve.

Mrs. John Gerken, after being an absentee from the show for some years, has reappeared to exhibit the chestnut mare Margaret Tate, a 16-hand six-year-old, with fine manners. Mrs. Gerken won the blue from a large field last night in the class for saddle horses over 15.2 hands. The call of the show ring may not be denied.

Stotesbury's Roadsters Fancied.

E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia appears to have matters all his own way in the roadster classes. His stable has had a continued run of successes, due particularly to the bay mare Ruby, which won over an unusually strong aggregation of single roadsters. Not only did Ruby maintain her reputation for speed and general appearance, the appointments which counted 40 per cent. in the judging, were perfect. Tenneriffe, a New York horse owned and driven by W. M. V. Hoffman, made an excellent showing, but failed to reach Ruby's standard.

The French saddle horse judge, Commandant Feline, has admitted the standard of the American saddler by selecting Proud Prince as the winner for horses over 15.2 hands. Harry J. Graham's well-mannered black gelding is a splendid type of horse with plenty of body and substance.

Felicitations were the order of the day among the foreign officers at the show, said Capt. Paul Rodzenko of Russia. "I only brought two horses, and considering the long journey, I think myself fortunate to have won three ribbons. Next year there will be a Russian team here, of at least five officers and with an ample number of mounts. Now the road has been opened, Russia will do all it can to encourage the success of the National Horse Show."

The Russian horses will be shipped back in a couple of weeks. The English and French horses, with the exception of Cherie, will be shipped very soon. An acquaintance remarked to Col. P. A. Kenna, V. C., yesterday, "The British team was all shot to pieces, wasn't it, Colonel?"

"Yes, with horses that were cripples and men with only one leg, we couldn't do very much," was the reply. "We have had a good time and just as much fun losing as we would have had by winning, because we were beaten by good horses and good men. Another year we may do better. It is all in the game. We have been delightfully entertained here and we want to see the New York show become a big international event."

SOCIETY WILTED BY HEAT.

Women in Heavy Brocades Envy Neighbors in Diaphanous Chiffons.

Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who was Miss Lily Oelrichs, was with Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt in Box 13 at the Horse Show last night. Mrs. Vanderbilt was enveloped in an old rose velvet cloak with wide collar and deep cuffs of blue fox, and an immense hat of silver lace embroidered in gold thread, edged with brown fur. Mrs. Martin was in dull lilac chiffon over white with a black velvet hat.

Mrs. Edward B. McLean wore a silver white satin costume brocaded in moonlight blue and green with touches of palest lemon. She wore no hat nor coiffure ornament.

There were many new faces in the throng which filled the garden, both at the afternoon and evening session. The unusual warm weather made wraps and overcoats unbearable, and there were many women in the boxes who wore no hats, and who looked very comfortable in diaphanous chiffons, laces, and gauzes, while their neighbors witted under rich, heavy brocades. According to a prophet of the "clothes walk," it was the hottest day and night at any previous horse show. All the windows had to be opened, and several women were almost overcome by the heat.

The occupants of the boxes last night seemed to enjoy the fashions of the promenaders quite as much as the lookers-on, who would assemble in groups before a particular box, commenting on the gowns until they were shoved aside by the increasing crowd. One woman brought her poodle dog with her last night, and kept fanning it with a peacock fan. The English walking stick was carried by several modishly clad women. An emerald, about the size of a pigeon's egg, attracted much attention in one of the boxes which are rented for the night.

Young Society Beauties.

There was a bevy of young society beauties in the boxes. Miss Angelica Brown looked fetching in a black velvet and lace Watteau hat. Miss Miriam Harriman and Miss Mary Alexander appeared charming in simple white frocks. Near them sat Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who wore black net and lace over white chiffon, a small hat that was a solid mass of white aigrettes, and a diamond dog collar. Mrs. William Church Osborn was a visitor last night with Mr. Osborn and their son, Frederick Osborn. Miss Anna Sands, in taupe, dropped in for the afternoon performance, and there was a box party at the afternoon session which included Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Arthur Carroll, and Mrs. von Juch Wellman.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde gave a box party in the afternoon for Miss Bessie Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Martin, whose engagement to Dr. Herbert Cornwell was recently announced. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Stuart were among the other members of the party. Miss Frances M. Ward and Miss Marjorie Cleveland were promenading with a party of young people.

In the Afternoon Throng.

Among others at the afternoon session were Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mrs. G. Howard Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, Mrs. James Starr, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Rich Steers, Mrs. Birdseye Lewis, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Carroll Winslow, Miss Georgiana H. Owen, Miss Audrey Osborn, and Miss Charlotte Lewis.

Mrs. J. Ellis Fisher, in Box 40 at the evening session, had as her guests Miss Frances Traver of Washington, D. C.; Miss Vieve Fisher, Richard Emmet, Frederick Dennis, and Gilbert Darlington. Mrs. Fisher wore violet, with a dull silver hat with gray plumes.

Billings to Breed New Trotting Type

C. K. G. Billings of New York, the owner of the champion trotter Uhlan, 1:58, and other famous champions of the Grand Circuit, has purchased from H. R. C. Watson of Edgeville Farm, Brandon, Vt., four highly bred Morgan mares with a view to developing a new and distinct type of American trotter. The Morgan mares will be crossed with Mr. Billings's famous trotting stallions as soon as they reach Mr. Billings's new stud farm on the James River, Virginia. The mares are Mink, 8 years old, by Bob Morgan, son of Ethan Allen; Bella, 9 years, by Knox-Morgan; Jessie Keeler, 9 years, by Claremont, grandson of Daniel Lambert; and Ara Gates, 5 years, by General Gates.

Mold for Cup Defender's Keel.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 20.—Work on the mold for the lead keel of the Vanderbilt syndicate cup defense candidate had advanced far enough to-day to show that the keel will have a sharper outline than is usual in boats of her class. The mold is 22 feet on top and 13 feet on the bottom. It is 4 feet high forward. The greatest weight of the keel will be forward of the centre line.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The keel of the America's Cup defender candidate to be built for Alexander S. Cochran of New York at the yards of the George Lawley & Son Corporation, will be laid on New Year's Day. Work of assembling material for construction of the boat is going on in accordance with the plans of William Gardner of New York, the designer.

Emperor Sells Yacht Meteor.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The German Emperor to-day sold his schooner Meteor, with which he had so often been victorious in yacht races, to the Duke of Arenberg. A new schooner for the Emperor is being built by Max Oertz of Hamburg, and it was said when she was ordered that her success would have an important bearing on the question whether Germany would challenge for the America's Cup with a cutter designed by the same builder.

Limit Men Win Road Race.

Bronx Church House harriers held their weekly handicap road race of four miles last night over a course in the vicinity of Crotona Park, which was marked by a victory for the limit man, who finished one-two-three. Although E. Kiley, the back marker, tallied the fastest time of 25 minutes 25 seconds for the journey, he was unable to make any marked impression on the long start men. W. Burkhard, 5 minutes, who finished first in 27:40; F. Tumbler, 5 minutes, second in 28:40, and J. Monto, 5 minutes, third in 29:40. Others to finish were J. E. Wood, 1:30, in 26:15; E. Byrne, 0:45, 25:35; H. Canarea, 1:30, 26:45; E. Kiley, scratch, 25:25; George Soons, 0:15, 25:43; H. Gunther, 1:00, 27:35; M. Beaudeau, 2:15, 27:52; H. Earle, 1:00, 27:45; J. Narz, 5:00, 33:55.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RUN HERE

Harvard Team Coming for 6-Mile Race at Van Cortlandt Park.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Harvard's cross-country team left to-night for New York, hopeful of capturing the title in the fifteenth annual intercollegiate championship race to be held under the auspices of Columbia University next Saturday. Except for Capt. Boyd, who is slightly bothered by a weak knee, and MacLure, who is recovering from a cold, the team is in good shape. It is made up as follows: F. H. Blackman, R. St. B. Boyd, A. R. Boynton, H. G. MacLure, W. A. Peckham, (substitute;) C Southworth, E. P. Stone, and W. M. Tugman, Jr.

Coach Shrubb plans to give the men a try-out over the six-mile course in Van Cortlandt Park to-morrow.

Cornell Runners Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A Cornell cross-country team that is at least as strong as that which was nosed out by Harvard for the championship last year left for New York City to-night to take part in the intercollegiate cross-country race at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday. If Potter, the fastest man on the team, were in shape to run, the Ithacans would have no doubt as to their winning the championship, but Potter's ankle, which went bad before the Harvard race, has not recovered, and he was left behind. With Potter out of it, Coach Moakley and the runners figure that they have a fighting chance against Harvard, the only team they fear in the championships. The Ithacans' chances depend almost entirely on whether Speiden and Fredericks, the two next fastest men to Hoffmire, run to form. Other members of the team are Cadiz, McGolrick, Burke, Inglehart, and Kinsley.

Athlete Kennedy Ill with Typhoid.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—William J. Kennedy, a member of the Illinois Athletic Club's squad and one of the foremost long-distance runners of the country, is seriously ill with typhoid at a hospital here, it was learned to-day.

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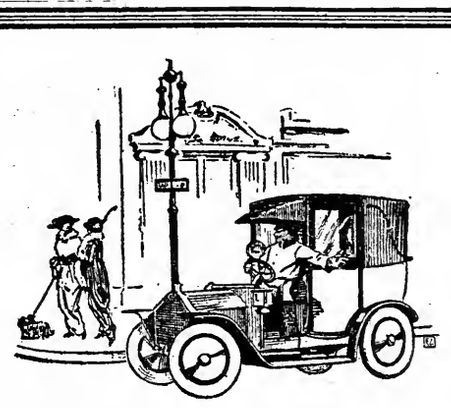

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER
THE NEW YORK TIMES
DECEMBER 7TH

There has never been so beautiful a Christmas Number of any New York newspaper as the one to be issued on Sunday, December 7th, by THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The Girl of To-Day," as shown by a rotogravure reproduction of 29 photographs, chosen by a committee of seven of America's most eminent artists, will be presented in all her beauty. The one selected as THE BEST will occupy the entire cover page. There were nearly 700 photographs submitted in this contest.

Another feature which will appeal to the art lover will be the magnificent reproduction in three colors of Sargent's great mural painting in the Boston Public Library, entitled "The Prophets." This will be on a separate sheet of extra quality paper, 56x10 inches, ready for framing—a companion picture to Abbey's "Holy Grail," published by THE TIMES for an Easter Number.

In addition, there will be special articles and other attractive features for Christmas. The edition will greatly exceed 200,000 copies, but those wishing to be certain of securing a copy must order it early from their newsdealers.

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HARVARD AND YALE ELEVENS RESTING IN THE COUNTRY---BASEBALL---SWIMMING---BOXING

HARVARD TEAM IN COUNTRY FOR REST

Haughton's Eleven Goes to Vesper Club Until Saturday's Game with Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—At dusk to-night the Harvard 'Varsity football team had finished its work for the season and started on its way to the Vesper Country Club at Tyngsboro, Mass., to rest until a few hours before Saturday's game against Yale. In the drill on plays against the second team to-day the regulars were all in the line-up with the exception of Frank O'Brien, who, although he again twisted his leg, will be ready to start the game. Dana was in O'Brien's place at end, but Hitchcock and Bradlee both were back in their regular positions, and ran through the plays without a sign of lameness.

The 'Varsity work was done behind the secret practice fence, but shortly after 4 o'clock the gates were opened and it seemed as if every undergraduate in the college trooped into the stadium. The 'Varsity was cheered to the echo while it ran up and down the field a few times, the boys then rushing off to the locker building to make ready for their trip.

The undergraduates, however, got some action as the second team scrimmaged with the youngsters, songs and cheers ringing about their ears. The Harvard eleven is now in first-class condition, so the coaches say, for the coming battle.

The breaking training dinner of the second team was held to-night in Boston, and most of the 'Varsity coaches attended. Haughton, however, went with the regular team, as did "Ham" Corbett, Reggie Brown and Crawford Blagden.

Shortly after 6 o'clock to-night the Yale team arrived at Auburndale from New Haven, ten automobiles being furnished for them by old Yale men. It was one of the biggest squads that Yale ever has sent to a Harvard game. The Yale players looked as if they had recovered completely from their hard game against the Tigers, and the coaches say that they are fit and also that it has been possible to put on the work necessary between games to assure Yale of being able to present its best football in the Stadium. To-morrow the boys will remain near their hotel, but in the afternoon will have the Harvard Stadium all to themselves. The coaches who are at Auburndale with the team are Howard Jones, Frank Hinkey, Billy Bull, Ray Tomkins, and Douglas Bomeisler.

YALE'S BIG SEND-OFF.

1,500 Undergraduates March to Station to See Eleven Off.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—The Yale football squad left here to-day for Massachusetts, and will play its last game against Harvard at Cambridge on Saturday. Fully 1,500 undergraduates formed in line at the dining hall. They marched behind a brass band, picked up the players in a special trolley car at Osborn Hall, and escorted them to the railroad station, where the undergraduates climbed on freight cars to form a shrieking, cheering section that shouted volleys for every player and coach on the squad and sang through the Yale repertoire of songs until the express train pulled out.

While the players went two vaudeville performers to entertain them at their quarters in Auburndale to-night and to-morrow night. The team has never before taken professional entertainers, but these were placed at the disposal of the squad by a Yale graduate.

Gradual improvement was noted in the cases of Dunn, Marting, and Carter, the bruised players, and Head Coach Jones said this evening that he expected all three to start Saturday's game, although Guernsey, Cooney, and Brann are being groomed for their places and will almost certainly get into part of the game.

The question of the weights of the players is not satisfactory. The warm wave has prevented the return to normal weight of several players who were worn down five or six pounds each by the Princeton game last Saturday.

Arrangements have been made for the players to visit the Harvard stadium to-morrow morning and to tour Boston's suburbs in automobiles to-morrow afternoon.

"HOBEY" BAKER PICKS YALE.

Princeton Captain Thinks Eli Team Is Better Than Harvard's.

Capt. "Hobey" Baker of Princeton, who had reason to become very well acquainted with both the Yale and Harvard football teams during the past couple of weeks, says that Yale has a better team than Harvard, which is quite the contrary to what Coach Percy Haughton thinks.

The Tiger leader, in speaking about Yale's chances against the Crimson to-morrow, says: "I consider the Yale team a much better balanced organization. Of course, as a whole, the Harvard backfield is superior to Yale's backs, but in Wilson, Yale has a better back than any of the Harvard men."

"In any event, the two teams should be well matched and will play a game which a field goal will decide," said Baker. "Judging the teams as we met them, the game should be extremely close. Yale has her kicks covered much better than Harvard, not only the ends but the whole line being down on the man with the ball. In addition, allowing for different weather conditions, I believe that Yale's kickers are better than any Harvard has. Their punts are long and high enough to let the ends cover them. On the defense the Yale line was much harder for the Princeton back field to pierce than the Harvard line. The gains on plunging were disappointing to us."

Penn In Long Scrimmage.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Forty-five minutes of hard scrimmage was given the University of Pennsylvania football squad this afternoon, the scrubs and regulars tackling each other as though a championship were at stake. Every man seemed to be battling for a position on the 'Varsity eleven that plays Cornell here on Thanksgiving Day. The workout resulted in a victory for the first string men by one touchdown. Russell was sent to left tackle on the 'Varsity team in to-day's practice, Carter going to the scrubs. Seelbach was at McCall's place at left end while the latter played centre. Marshall, who has played in all the games this season as quarter back, was at half back to-day, while Merrill pleased the coaches with the form he showed at quarter back.

The coaches are not satisfied with the work of the team as a unit and announced their intention to continue strenuous practice until two days before the final battle of the Red and Blue schedule with Cornell.

Williams and Colgate Captains.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20.—Phillips M. Payson, 1916, of Portland, Me., was elected Captain of the Williams football team for the 1914 season at a meeting of the squad held in the gymnasium to-day. Payson has played a consistent game at right half back this season, and made an excellent showing on the eleven last year.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 20.—W. H. Swarthout, '15, of Geneva, N. Y., was elected Captain, and E. L. Parsons, '15, of Binghamton, N. Y., was elected manager of the Colgate football team to-day for next season. Swarthout played a star game this year at full back.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Boxes for Army-Navy Football Game at N. Y. Baseball Club, 200 Fifth Ave.

ARMY OF MEN TO RACE.

208 Cross-Country Runners Named for Intercollegiate Run.

The remarkable entry of 208 runners has been received by Harry Fisher of Columbia University for the annual intercollegiate cross-country championship race to-morrow, which is to be held for the first time over the Van Cortlandt Park course of six miles. Fourteen teams have been nominated, and it will be the first time in the history of the sport here that New Yorkers have been afforded a real opportunity to witness the efforts of the college lads in this the longest of the races for university men.

Yale, Colgate, Cornell, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton, Pennsylvania, College of the City of New York, Brown, Michigan, Penn State, Syracuse, Harvard, and Columbia are included in the list. The running of the various dual meets has left the outcome as to the probable winner in a most uncertain state, with the result that much interest attaches to the showing of the men.

Harvard surprised fall and dale followers last year by taking the Cornell lads into camp for the title, and despite the defeat of the Crimson by the Elis recently in their dual event at New Haven, the Cambridge team, which will be made up of R. St. B. Boyd, Captain; H. G. McClure, E. Stone, F. H. Blackman, E. V. Zamore, W. Ao. Peckham, C. Southworth, and W. M. Tugman, are expected to give a good account of themselves.

Pennsylvania has a number of good runners in its line-up, chief among whom are L. C. Madeira, Ed. W. M. McCurdy, and A. Langner. Princeton's best men are Martin J. Hayes and D. S. Morrison, the Captain.

It is promised that the course will be properly policed, so that there will be no breaking through the lines such as occurred last Saturday at the senior Metropolitan championship event.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 20.—The last football practice line-up of the week was held at the Naval Academy this afternoon. To-morrow there will be only signal work and individual practice along different lines, and on Saturday the team will play the eleven of New York University for the last game on the home grounds. A hard game is not expected from the New Yorkers, as they have not been able to score on an opposing team this season. The regular Navy team will be used just long enough for them to hit off the fast pace that has been the rule in practice this week, and then the second-string men will have to play out the game, as no chance of injuries to the regulars will be taken.

The last practice on the Naval Academy grounds this season will be on Thanksgiving morning and the football party will arrive in New York at 10 o'clock P. M., and will stop at the Vanderbilt Hotel, retiring as soon as they arrive. Friday morning there will be a walk and a talk by the coaches. In the afternoon there will be practice on the Polo Grounds and in the evening the party will attend a theatre. Saturday morning the time will be spent as quietly as possible, as only incident being final talks by the coaches. Plans for the time after the game have not been made.

DALY RUSHES CADETS.

"More Speed," Army's Coach's Cry —Try Forward Passing Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 20.—There was lots of snap to the Army's football work this afternoon. Head Coach Daly got into the game at stages, reminding old West Pointers of his cadet days. Daly's presence in the line-up was occasioned by the extreme efforts being made to get up speed on the squad. Yost's famous "hurry up" sunk into insignificance when compared to Daly's "more speed" cry. The practice lasted until darkness put an end to the play. The unseasonable weather conditions helped to make it considerably of an endurance test, too, for the men were at it for two hours and came through in good physicial shape, despite the Summer temperature.

The regulars lined up for an hour's scrimmage against the scrubs and scored three times during the workout. Hobbs, back again behind the line, did splendid work in advancing the ball, as did Capt. Benny Hoge. Each of these men scored a touchdown. Woodruff kicked a pretty goal from placement on the thirty-five-yard line and missed one other try from the same spot. O'Hare, who has been shifted back and forth from guard to tackle on the scrub line, got the call over Meacham to-day at Huston's guard position and did well. Huston is still out of it, as is Hodgson and Benedict. Ford, Hoge, Milburn, Hess, and Altman were all tried behind the Army line to-day. Hobbs did the kicking. Britton was tried at end on the regulars after Markoe gave way early in the practice. He did the best work with the forward pass, which showed a little improvement to-day. The squad will get the lightest kind of work to-morrow on the eve of the Springfield game.

Baker and Phillips Undefeated.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20. Capt. "Hobey" Baker of the Tiger football eleven and George Felter Phillips, both regulars on the Princeton elevens for three years, are receiving congratulations for having played four years against Yale in football and never having been defeated. In the Fall of 1910 the freshman football eleven, of which both were members, defeated the Yale cubs 6 to 0, Baker making the score. The following Fall both played on the championship eleven which trimmed Harvard and Yale, and in the past two seasons the Yale games have resulted in tie scores. Baker has played half back for four years against Yale and Phillips at tackle. Capt. Baker has received an engraved cigarette case from Coach H. G. Andrews this year, bearing the inscription: "Hobey from Ham."

Cornell's Last Home Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The ban was lifted on secret practice on the Cornell football field this afternoon, and 2,000 cheering students led by the cadet band marched from a mass meeting, which was held to arouse spirit for the Pennsylvania game, to Alumni Field, where Coach Sharpe put the 'Varsity and scrubs through the only public scrimmage that has been held in the last month. This was the last opportunity given to the undergraduates to see the team in action before the Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, and they responded with great enthusiasm. The field was sloppy, but in spite of this handicap the 'Varsity forced its way through the scrubs for two touchdowns, using straight football for the most part. Philippi, Lahr, and Collyer, the new heavyweight backfield, consistently gained through the line and outside tackle, but there was a noticeable absence of forward passing.

American Riflemen Win and Lose.

NICE, France, Nov. 20.—A rifle team from the United States battleship Utah had a shooting contest to-day with the crack team of the Twenty-fourth Battalion of Chasseurs and three teams from the One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry. The Americans had no difficulty in defeating the infantry team, but the Chasseurs proved too strong, scoring 23 points to the Utah's 16.

BASEBALL TOURISTS' RECEIPTS $97,240

Expenses of Giants and White Sox Earned in Games Played in America.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 20.—Despite the withdrawal of several star players from the ranks at the close of the American tour John J. McGraw and James J. Callahan, managers of the world's touring baseball teams, will be able to put first-class teams in the field for the games to be played in foreign countries. When the Comiskey party, numbering sixty-seven persons, sailed from here last night, each manager had eleven players under his control, and each will be able to line up his team with players in their own positions, or at least in positions where they have had considerable experience.

The American tour gave a total of $97,240 for the thirty-one games played, or an average of more than $3,000 per game. Had it not rained on the final day, when a double-header was to have been played at Tacoma and Seattle, the $100,000 mark would have been passed. The financial success of the American tour is very gratifying to Messrs. Comiskey and McGraw, and it dispels all fear of the affair being a money-losing proposition.

Five Giants and three White Sox left the party yesterday when the games at Tacoma and Seattle were called off. These players were Mathewson, Tesreau, Fromme, Meyers, Snodgrass, Chase, Schalk, and Rath. Jack Bliss, the former St. Louis catcher, who has been in the Pacific Coast League during the past season, joined the tourists here, and he will do the catching for the White Sox in the games abroad. Daly of the White Sox can also go behind the bat, and he will undoubtedly act as utility catcher for both clubs. There will be no need of a change from team to team in any other position.

The White Sox team in the foreign games will be made up of Pitchers Scott, Benz, and Leverenz; Catchers Bliss and Daly; Sam Crawford, first base; Herman Schaefer, second base; Weaver, short stop; Dick Egan, third base; Tris Speaker, Steve Evans, Daly, or Manager Callahan, the outfield. McGraw's team will have George Wiltse, Bunny Hearne, and Faber, a Western League recruit, for pitchers; Ivy Wingo, catcher; Merkle, first base; Doyle, second base; Mike Doolan, short stop; Hans Lobert, third base; Lee Magee, Jim Thorpe, and Mike Donlin for the outfield. The American Leaguers have the better pitching staff and a better outfield, while the National Leaguers are stronger behind the bat and in the infield. McGraw's team appears to be a better hitting aggregation than the Sox, despite the presence of Tris Speaker and Sam Crawford on the Sox roster.

The baseball tourists, who sailed from here on the Empress of Japan, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Comiskey, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McGraw, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Callahan, Margaret and Daniel Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McAleer, Mr. and Mrs. William Klem, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. John Lobert, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. George Wiltse, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Comiskey, Mr. and Mrs. James Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Buhl, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Farrell, Mrs. Hugh Keogh, Mrs. Daniel Hardin, Mrs. Wm. S. McLean, John F. Sheridan, Ivy Wingo, Michael Donlin, Fred Merkle, Michael Doolan, Lee Magee, John Faber, Bunny Hearne, Herman Schaefer, George Weaver, Walter Leverenz, James Scott, Joseph Benz, Thomas Daly, John Bliss, Stephen Evans, Richard Egan, Tristam Speaker, Ted Sullivan, the Rev. J. J. McNamara, Harry Sparrow, Henry Phillip Burchell, N. E. McBride, W. Ryan, T. Lynch, Frank J. Farrell, N. A. Anderson, G. W. Axelson, N. L. O'Niell, Dr. Frank Finley, James Hill, Albert Kinney, Andrew Slight, and Frank McGlynn.

The Empress of Japan is due at Yokohama on Dec. 2, and the first game on foreign soil will be played the following day in that city.

LYNCH STANDS ON RECORD.

National League Gives No Reason for Deposing Its President.

President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League refused to say anything yesterday about the selection of Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania for his position. "I have heard nothing official of Mr. Tener's selection," said Mr. Lynch, "and I do not care to talk much about it at this time. All that I know is what I have seen in the newspapers. My conduct of the affairs of the league for the last four years couldn't have been so bad when they had to get one of the most prominent men in the country to run against me." Mr. Lynch said that he might have something to say about the matter after he had heard something definite from the club owners.

It is practically certain that the eight club owners of the league are united for the overthrow of Mr. Lynch. President Hempstead of the New York Club was the last one of the eight to make his position known on the question. When he understood that all the other club owners were for Gov. Tener Mr. Hempstead decided to agree with them. It was President Baker of the Phillies who started the warfare against Lynch. The Philadelphia Club was so provoked at President Lynch's position in the forfeited game with the Giants last July that they stated at the time that they would not rest until they had ousted him. Baker went to Harrisburg several weeks ago and approached Gov. Tener, and at that time it is stated he received enough encouragement to make the Philadelphia Club's President believe that he would take the position if it was offered to him. The matter was to have been kept secret until the league meeting here next month, but, like all baseball secrets, it leaked out.

Gov. Tener's term of office as Governor does not expire until Jan. 1, 1915. If he is elected here next month, he will not serve as active President until that time. For a year and a month the league will be in charge of Secretary John A. Heydler, who served as President during the unfinished term of the late Harry Pulliam. Gov. Tener will be President in an honorary capacity and accept no salary until he takes up the actual duties of President in January, 1915. Mr. Heydler is thoroughly conversant with National League affairs, and the organization will be in capable hands until Gov. Tener is ready to take active charge. During the coming year, however, Gov. Tener will keep in touch with National League headquarters and his counsel will be sought on all questions of importance.

Baseball men yesterday discussed the sudden dropping of President Lynch and were somewhat surprised at the manner in which he was cast aside by the National League club owners. No specific charges have ever been made against Lynch nor has any reason been given why they wished to oust him. He has committed the "error" which has cost other National League Presidents their job—the formulation of what he believed to be a just policy and trod on the toes of the club owners. The club owners have always wanted to run the National League.

President Lynch has stood back of his umpires, and during his régime there has been less umpire baiting than ever before in the organization. In sustaining the umpires Mr. Lynch has antagonized more than one of the club owners. Neither his inegrity nor his honesty of purpose has ever been questioned, but he wouldn't be dictated to by dissatisfied club owners. Lynch is willing to stand on his record and says that no club owner can show where he did not act for the best interests of the game and the league.

If the club owners think that they are going to run Gov. Tener when he takes the office, those who know Mr. Tener say they are going to slip up. He will be there and stand for no interference, which will be something new in the National League.

He made it plain to the committee which waited upon him that he would only accept the place for a term of four years and at a salary said to be $15,000.

It is stated that one of the reasons that the National League was anxious to get a man of Gov. Tener's prominence to head the organization was to restore the older league's waning prestige. The American League, by virtue of its winning the world's series four times in succession, has given the younger league the upper hand. The National League hasn't won the world's series since Pittsburgh defeated Detroit in 1909. President Ban Johnson of the American League is the most prominent and able figure in baseball, in fact so powerful that the National League has no power, as Johnson has become a sort of Czar in the game and nothing shows this better than at the last meeting of the American League in Chicago, when Johnson cast aside the suggestion of August Herrmann for an interclub series between the two leagues to be held in the place of the world's series. Johnson killed the plan with a word. And best of all, Mr. Johnson's co-workers in the league all stand by him through thick and thin.

The American League is becoming so powerful in major league baseball that the position of August Herrmann as Chairman of the National Commission is in danger. American League club owners say that Herrmann's sitting as Chairman gives the National League a great advantage over the younger league. They want an American League official to head the National Commission, and it is said that plans are already being made to oust Herrmann, who for years has been in a position to give the National League an advantage in league affairs.

Indians In Fine Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 20.—With only one day more of practice for this season, the Carlisle Indian football squad rushed through an afternoon of practice, which included nearly everything in the training category except scrimmage. The Redskins are as fit physically as human beings can be made, and there hardly seems to be a chance that indifference or carelessness can mar two culminating games of the year against Syracuse at Syracuse on Saturday and Brown at Providence on Thanksgiving. Fundamentals of the stereotyped order such as Warner insists upon for conditioning the Indians, with signals, a modicum of kicking from placement, and punting and running down under the same, occupied the whole period to-day. Warner gave his braves a short talk in the cage before practice.

No Definite Yale Rowing Policy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Capt. T. B. Denegre of the Yale crew returned from New York to-night, where he had held an all-day conference with the Yale Rowing Committee concerning the question of changing coaching methods. No final decision was reached, Denegre said. This was the third conference held this week. Another will be held next week, at which it is now expected final action will be taken. Capt. Denegre declined to say what was done at the meeting to-day. It is generally believed at Yale, however, that English coaching methods will not be retained.

ROBINSON TALKS OF BROOKLYN'S TEAM

Pitchers and Short Stop the Greatest Need to Bolster Up the Superbas.

Wilbert Robinson, the new manager of the Brooklyn Club, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning to take up his first work as the head of the Superbas. In the morning Robinson was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by President Charles H. Ebbets at the Brooklyn Club, where he met all the club officials and several newspaper men. In the afternoon the new manager held a long conference with President Ebbets regarding the 1914 training trip and other details of the preliminary season. Robinson will return to his home in Baltimore to-day, but will return to New York next month to attend the National League meeting and put through any deals that may present themselves.

Robinson is very enthusiastic about his new position and the fine prospect of placing the Brooklyn team in the first division. He paid a high compliment to his predecessor yesterday when he declared that Dahlen's judgment in the selection of players made his position quite easy, as compared with the tasks confronting most managers when they take charge of a club. He has seen the Brooklyn team so often that he is thoroughly conversant with the ability of all the players, and he figures on no more than two changes in the regular line-up.

"Pitchers are our greatest need," said the ex-Giant yesterday in discussing his new position, "and if I can get one or two youngsters in shape to take their regular turns in the box I see no reason why the club should not get out of the second division. We have three dependable veterans in Rucker, Ragan and Reulbach, and two promising youngsters in Yingling and Allen. Behind the bat the team is strong in catchers, and the three bases have capable guardians. A new shortstop will be needed owing to the release of Bob Fisher to Toronto, but Mr. Ebbets has two promising infielders for Spring trial. In the outfield my only concern will be to get a right-hand hitter, as the three regulars last season hit from the other side of the plate, the same as Daubert and two or three of the pitchers. That makes too many left-hand hitters for one team. The team has plenty of hitting and fielding strength, as the averages show, but it is weak in base running and that is one feature to which I will devote considerable attention in the Spring. I feel that my long experience under two such capable tutors as Ned Hanlon and John McGraw fits me for the task at hand, and I see nothing ahead but a winning team. I will follow McGraw's general system just as closely as is possible."

The Brooklyn team will train at Augusta, Ga. The young players will leave for that city on Feb. 20 and the regulars on March 1. Rucker, Ragan, and Reulbach will spend ten days at Hot Springs before reporting to Manager Robinson at Augusta on March 1. The players will remain in Augusta until March 25, and play very little on the way home. They are due at Ebbets Field on April 1, and will play a series of five games with the Yankees on April 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11. The opening game of this series will be the first home game under Robinson's management, and President Ebbets has decided to have a Robinson Day celebration. On April 5 and 12 the Superbas will play at Newark, and on April 9 the world's champion Athletics will be at Ebbets Field. April 6, 7, and 10 will be devoted to practice, and April 13 to rest for the opening of the National League season at Ebbets Field the following day.

"Pro" Coach to Stay Off Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20.—Williams College has adopted the system of keeping the coach off the bench during baseball games. This is the outcome of agitation for purging professionalism from Williams baseball which was begun by Capt. Ainslie, '14, who previously proposed that professional coaching be abolished entirely.

CROWDED OUT SCHOOLBOYS

That's Why Oxford Restricted Scholars In Athletic Competition.

OXFORD, England, Nov. 20.—A. N. S. Jackson, Dean of the Oxford University athletes and treasurer of the Oxford University Athletic Club, denies that the new rules limiting the eligibility of Rhodes scholars to compete in the University sports are the direct outcome of recent victories by Rhodes students.

He says the matter was discussed in 1911, and that unless some action along this line had been taken the Oxford University Athletic Club soon would have ceased to exist because all the energy and enthusiasm of the public school boy would have been damped.

Lord Desborough expresses approval of an age limit for competitors in all university sports. elf says it is not fair to run men who have been in competition for four years against those who have been in athletics only three years.

Wagner Outpointed by Allen.

That Young Wagner, the former Ghetto champion, was "all in" as a boxer, was proven conclusively last night at the Postman Athletic Club of Brooklyn, when Marty Allen, a young and ambitious featherweight, decisively outpointed the former favorite of the east side in the main ten-round bout. Wagner showed a decided falling off in his old-time clever and aggressive fighting style, and was an easy mark for the hard right and left hooks delivered by Allen. Wagner, although he took a severe beating and never had a chance, was always willing to mix matters with his opponent.

In the semi-final bout which was scheduled to go six rounds, Bob Lee, a negro boxer weighing 200 pounds, had an easy task of disposing of Young Sam Langford, weighing 170 pounds, and, after flooring him with a succession of rights and lefts in the first round, ended the bout with a blow to the heart.

Levinsky Knocks Out Hagen.

Ed Hagen, the Seattle heavyweight, made his New York debut at the Atlantic Garden A. C. last night in a bout with Battling Levinsky of Philadelphia, and he failed to go seven rounds of the scheduled ten. Following a knockdown of five seconds Levinsky tore in with both hands against the new arrival from the Northwest, and Hagen went to the canvas for the full count. While in a position to arise Hagen was apparently awaiting the count of nine, but he surprised the crowd by remaining down until the deciding second had been counted against him.

City College Freshmen Win.

The freshmen won the annual inter-class athletic meet of the City College held on Jasper Oval yesterday. They beat the sophomores, their nearest rivals, by 18 points. The feature event was the quarter-mile run. Moonan, a freshman, sprang into the lead at the start and led the field all the way. His time of 58 seconds on an eighth of a mile track, which was very heavy, was excellent. J. Burrows of the senior class won the half-mile run in clever fashion after a fight in the last quarter with Lovely, whom he beat by twenty yards. The summary:

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. T. Moonan, 1917; B. Margolies, 1916, second; Malevista, 1917, third; L. Horowitz, 1917, fourth. Time—0:58 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by O. Tabor, 1916; Skoultchi, 1916, second; E. Friedman, 1917, third; S. Berg, 1917, fourth. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Greenbaum, 1917; S. Horowitz, 1917, second; S. Friedman, 1917, third; A. O'Neil, 1916, fourth. Time—0:25 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. Burrows, 1914; T. Lovely, 1917, second; Fresola, 1917, third. Time—2:21.

Mile Run.—Won by R. Guinness, 1916; E. Rimbach, 1916, second; Ferola, 1917, third; Pelelski, 1917, fourth. Time—5:18 1-5.

Two Mile Run.—Won by J. Scarlata, 1916; Weberpals, 1917, second; Braunstein, 1917, third; Schroeder, 1917, fourth. Time—11:28.

High Jump.—Won by A. T. Carroll, 1917; C. Schloss, 1916, second; H. Schaffer, 1915, third; J. Straley, 1916, fourth. Height—5 feet 4 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Stabnes, 1917; Gairlove, 1917, second; Alpert, 1916, third; Berman, 1917, fourth. Distance—18 feet 11 inches.

Point Score.—Class, 1917, 49 points; 1916, 31 points; 1914, 5 points; 1915, 2 points.

Protest Negro Football Player.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 20.—A formal protest against the appearance of a negro football player with the Southwestern College of Winfield, Kan., in the Thanksgiving Day game against the Kansas State Normal School eleven will be made by officials of the latter, according to a decision reached to-day. Every member of the Normal squad asked that protest be made.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS SWIM FOR HONORS

Townsend Harris Hall Lads Defeat Stuyevsant "Crawlers," 33 to 20.

Townsend Harris Hall swimmers triumphed over their opponents from Stuyvesant High School last night in the pool of the City College by a score of 33 to 20 after six events had been contested. There was fancy diving, plunging for distance, and sprint and relay swimming races, each contest of which had its full measure of interest to the partisans of the schools, who made the natatorium resound with their concerted rooting.

The team winners accounted for four firsts of the six decided, with B. Handschuck the stellar performer by his wins of the fancy diving and the 50-yards race. He had in each of these events as runner-up Abbey of Stuyvesant, who just lacked a bit of the winner's class.

The cleanest cut victory was scored by H. Vollmer of Stuyvesant in the 220-yard race, which he won in the handiest fashion imaginable. Vollmer, who is the short distance champion of the Public Schools Athletic League, paused at one of the turns on two occasions to chat with his fellows and thereby probably lost ten seconds. The first century of the route was covered by the title holder, who swims a finished crawl, in much faster time than that accomplished by the winner of the 100-yard race.

The hundred yards was the best contested race of the series, and showed Reiss of Stuyvesant and Frankel of Townsend Harris swimming almost stroke for stroke throughout. Cheered by their mates, each put every ounce of power into his last length of the pool, but Franked had the most in reserve and made the winning touch by the margin of six inches in 1 minute 15 seconds, while Reiss beat Sperlich of Townsend Harris a yard and a half for the place.

Bernhardt of Stuyvesant rather outclassed his opponents in the plunging, and annexed the honors for his school with the fine distance of 56 feet.

In the 800-foot relay, with each of the boys on the teams to swim 200 feet, Abbey, for Stuyvesant, went away in the van and handed his second man a fair lead. This was quickly lost, however, when Frankel, the second boy for Townsend Harris, "crawled" into the lead which was never afterward surrendered by the ultimate winners, who beat Stuyvesant handily. The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Handschuck, Townsend Harris; Abbey, Stuyvesant, second; Cantrell, Townsend Harris, third. Time—0:30.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Bernhardt, Stuyvesant, with 56 feet; Crawford, Townsend Harris, second, with 49 feet; Naffis, Stuyvesant, third, with 46 feet.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Handschuck, Townsend Harris, with 22½ points; Abbey, Stuyvesant, second, with 19¾ points; Emanuel, Townsend Harris, third, with 17 points.

800-Yard Foot Relay Race.—Won by Townsend Harris team, made up of Cantrell, Frankel, Vermilye, and Handschuck; Stuyvesant team, made up of Abbey, McGuinness, Reiss, and Vollmer, second. Time—3:08.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Frankel, Townsend Harris; Reiss, Stuyvesant, second; Sperlich, Townsend Harris, third. Time—1:15.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Stuyvesant; Carson, Townsend Harris, second; Wade, Townsend Harris, third. Time—3:05.

McFarland-Britton Bout Dec. 8.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—Packey McFarland, Chicago, and Jack Britton, New York, this afternoon accepted terms for a ten-round no-decision boxing contest in Milwaukee on Dec. 8.

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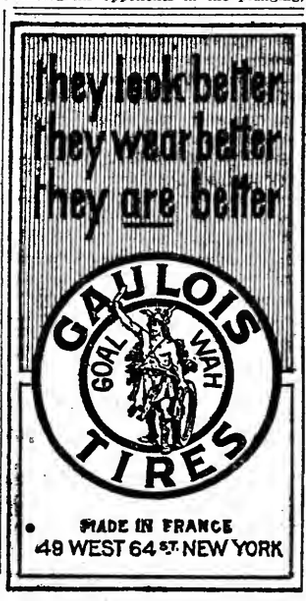

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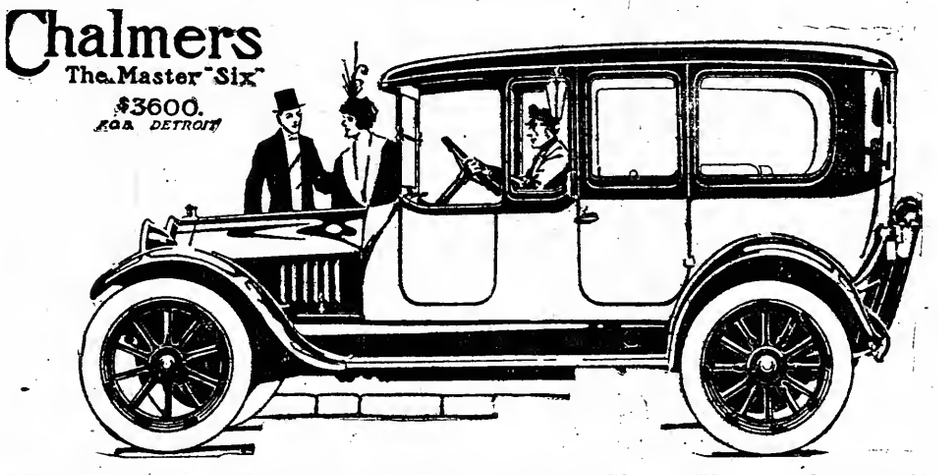

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COURTING DISASTER.

We hope it was not in vain that Mr. TAFT appealed to WOODROW WILSON'S work on Constitutional Government for confirmation of his hope and belief that the Administration will be guided by the light of wisdom and experience in its policy of providing a Government for the Philippine Islands. Mr. WILSON wrote, in the passage quoted from his book by Mr. TAFT, that "self-government is not a mere "form of institutions to be had when "desired," but "it is a form of character. It follows upon the long discipline which gives a people self-possession, self-mastery, a habit of order and peace and common counsel, "and a reverence for law which will "not fail when they themselves become the makers of law; the steadiness of self-control and political maturity." For the sake of our national honor and reputation it is, we say, fervently to be hoped that respect for these profound political truths will be the safeguard of the Administration against a policy in the Philippines that can lead only to disaster.

It is very evident from the testimony of Mr. TAFT and of Mr. WORCESTER that Gov. HARRISON has not made a good beginning in the Philippines. He has chosen the wrong advisers, he has replaced men of knowledge, proved capacity, and experience with new and untried men, and he has proceeded with such haste as to beget the suspicion that he has been too much influenced by the mere desire for spoils. The public knows from what source the influences come that have guided the present Administration in the paths of adventure and experiment in the Philippines that, in the judgment of those who best know the Islands and their peoples, lead in the direction of danger. The Baltimore platform, which has been a veritable Pandora's box for this Administration, has in the matter of the Philippine policy, as in the shaping of the money bill, been one source of unwisdom. Then, there is Mr. BRYAN, who, in respect to the Philippines and to financial legislation, has muddied and darkened the Administration counsels with his fantastic and rejected theories. As a warning against the acceptance of advice from such quarters stands the testimony of Mr. TAFT and Mr. WORCESTER.

It is undisputed, it is beyond all dispute, that these two men, from their long and intimate experience have a profounder and a surer knowledge of the Filipino character and of the needs of the people of the Philippine Islands than any other men in the United States. To disregard the warnings of these men and to turn for guidance to others who have no competence whatever to express an opinion upon the Philippines, and who speak with the self-given authority of theories formed without any study or any knowledge, theories which WOODROW WILSON condemned in his earlier writings, cited by Mr. TAFT, would be a course of incredible hardihood. To encourage the Filipinos in the belief that independence and self-government are to be theirs within a short time would be an act of unspeakable cruelty to them. But to prepare for the application of such a policy and actually to put it into execution in the Islands would lead us to endless difficulties and confusion, to inevitable disaster. The Administration has something more vital than its own theories to consider. The honor of the nation is involved in its Philippine policy.

THE TAX ON THRIFT AND BENEVOLENCE.

In these days of Progressive morality it is singular to find our Government taxing the instruments of thrift and benevolence which other Governments establish by the taxing power. Yet that is the effect of the taxes collected from the insurance companies, the agencies of those who voluntarily do for themselves what the laws of some Governments make compulsory, and which some Governments do for those who are unable to do it themselves. England and Germany have long been held up to us as examples of monarchical systems in advance of ourselves in the matter of social justice by aids to the afflicted, old, sick, unemployed, and so on. Yet the income tax, like the corporation tax, is levied upon the insurance companies whose activities relieve our Government from the necessity of much of the Governmental insurance of other countries.

States and nation are alike to blame. President KINGSLEY of the New York Company has calculated that if his company had paid to the nation at the same rate it paid the States the taxation on the company's income, paid by the policy holders, would have reached 4.4 per cent. That is about the rate collected from these malefactors who are wealthy enough to pay the additional income tax. Other Governments that levy any tax on this form of thrift levy it upon the policy holders, who know what is done. Our Governments levy it upon the corporations, and the policy holders neither see nor appreciate the influence which saps their security. In England the tax is one-fourteenth that paid in the United States, in Germany one-twentieth. In France, Germany, Spain, Denmark, Russia, the tax is simply for the cost of the administration of the insurance department of Government.

Those Governments make the tax negligible, merely the cost of supervising the business, because they know that what the companies do the Government is relieved from doing. Our Governments regard the accumulated wealth of the companies, the security of 42,000,000 policy holders against penury through bereavement, as a proper source of spoliation. The process is indirect, and the policy holders are not aroused against the Government capable of such unwisdom.

"CUT THE ULCER TO THE BONE."

Gov. GLYNN and Attorney General CARMODY have pledged District Attorney WHITMAN their full co-operation in the proceedings undertaken by the District Attorney to run down the men who conspired to extort money from contractors on the Barge Canal and State highway construction. It is known by Mr. GLYNN and Mr. CARMODY that these criminals were instruments of the party organizations of this State. The Governor and the Attorney General have, nevertheless, promised to throw the prosecuting power of the whole State, including that of the District Attorneys in the several counties whither the trail of graft has led, into working unison with the man whom this city expects to find and to convict the conspirators.

To cleanse the Democratic Party they must do this. If the men who are influential in the Democratic organization were really moved by a desire to plunge their party into an abyss of ruin in the next State election, they could do it most effectually by throwing out a line of interference in behalf of the grafters.

Mr. WHITMAN lacks jurisdiction outside New York County, except in cases where the alleged crimes were committed at least partly within its borders. Jurisdiction might have been conferred upon him by a special act from Albany. But Mr. OSBORNE was chosen head the prosecution of the graft cases up State. A vast amount of work must be done, and that unfortunate individual John Doe must be haled before the court repeatedly before the cases with their hundreds of witnesses, most of them up-State contractors, are made up. There is work enough ahead for Mr. WHITMAN and for the State prosecutors, too. If Mr. CARMODY, Mr. OSBORNE, and the men subject to their direction fail to produce positive results, while Mr. WHITMAN proceeds to expose the rascals within his jurisdiction, the glory will be his. An attempt to protect the Democratic organization, or to poultice the ulcer that has been eating into its vitals, or anything short of a whole-hearted and thoroughgoing effort to cut it and cast it out, will result in a vote against the New York State Democracy next year beside which the recent defeat of Mr. MURPHY in the Mayoralty election will seem small.

HAS THE GOVERNMENT A CONSCIENCE?

It would be useless to urge that the Government should have a heart toward the railways and other public utilities, but it ought to have a conscience. Yet the fact is that the Government graft rivals any known in the business world, and that a virtue is made of oppression and extortion practiced for the good of the people. The case of the postal parcels raises the plain question whether the people wish to be receivers of goods taken from those who protest the taking. The railways claim that they are not fairly paid for service in carrying the parcels. At the same time the Post Office is claiming a profit originally placed at $10,000,000, and recently raised to $30,000,000. We believe that the people appreciate the Postal Parcel Service enough to be willing to pay for it, and that they would support a plea for fair play. A price paid in accordance with a statute may or may not be fair. It cannot be admitted to be fair so long as those who render the service do so under duress. When profits earned in this way are said to justify the extension of the Government service to the telephones and telegraphs the outlook is nothing short of alarming for the taxpayers. When the Government runs the railways and the telegraphs there can be no more profits made by not paying bills. The bill will be paid or the service will stop, regardless of the Treasury deficit.

Another example of the conscienceless attitude of the Government toward public utilities is shown by the attitude of the counsel employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the advance of freight rates. Mr. BRANDEIS proposes to use the application as a lever for reforming the alleged abuse of interlocking Directorates. The railways ask to be allowed to pay their bills, and Mr. BRANDEIS proposes to listen when they have improved their financial methods in a manner satisfactory to him. It is as though when your tailor sends in his bill you should refuse payment because he does not live with his wife. He ought to live with his wife, and it might be that if his bills were paid he would be better able to do so. But the payment of the tailor's bills and the reform of his morals ought to be dealt with each on its own merits. Nobody would object to Mr. BRANDEIS's ravaging reforms in their season, but the payment of bills cannot await the process. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports this week that the railways' gross earnings for September increased $17,000,000, and the net fell $5,000,000. The railways are paid by piecework. They are indisputably working harder for less pay. They have pieced out their earnings by borrowing and spending $335,000,000 which must be paid or funded within a year if the railways are to be kept solvent. That the companies can travel this road no further appears from the economies which they are practicing to the damage of other interests than their own. The railways' contracts for rails this year have decreased 72 per cent., car contracts have decreased 42 per cent., locomotive orders decreased 30 per cent., structural orders decreased 25 per cent. The Eastern independent steel companies are running 40 per cent. capacity, and the larger interests are doing but little better. It is idle to say that the railways are willfully extravagant when they are not allowed to control the expenditure of their income. They are told how much money they must spend, and how they must spend it. They ask to be allowed to collect the money they must disburse, and they are told that they must reform their morals. They should do whatever they ought, but they must meet their bills at the due dates. Even if Mr. BRANDEIS were to assist the process of giving them permission it would be months before the order were entered. Meanwhile the outlook is that the larger rates if collected will be upon a smaller volume of business.

In business not Government controlled prices are raised when business is overwhelming and prices are lowered when dwindling business needs encouragement. The reverse of this customary and approved practice is a novelty whose outcome is obscure. In contempt of counsel Commissioner MARBLE said to THE TIMES that the Commission was striving to make private management of railways profitable. The next day he recalled his words, and Counsel BRANDEIS's utterance of stern virtue was made. This oppression of the railways is practiced not because Counsel BRANDEIS is better than other men, or the Commissioners worse, but because of an assumed popular mandate. The people have allowed the oppression to run along on the idea that the railways were too big and rich to be damaged. The people are in the way to discover that the railways can be injured, and that the injury will recoil upon the people.

WHO SHALL SAVE MEXICO?

The common question is, "What is going to be the end of the trouble in Mexico?" and the common answer is, "Nobody knows." The outlook seems to grow more bewildering and more desperate every day, yet whenever an intelligent Mexican opens his mouth to express an opinion on the subject all he can manage to say is that if intervention is attempted patriotism will unite all Mexicans in opposition to the invader. The kind of patriotism which would induce all, or any considerable portion of them, to unite to save their country from anarchy, however, does not seem to exist.

Yet there must be thousands of law-abiding Mexicans in the professional classes, among the merchants of the capital and Guadalajara and Monterey, the manufacturers of Orizaba, who have given much sober thought to the reawakening of the old revolutionary spirit in their country and the havoc it has caused since PORFIRIO DIAZ fled. These men must have some idea of a way out of the difficulty. They must favor some plan for the restoration of peace, and it is not credible that they believe that any lasting benefit to their nation can come from either the Dictator who kills men who question his political actions or the murderous brigands of the North. What do they expect to happen? What do they hope for? These are the really important Mexican questions.

Certainly the fate of Mexico is in the hands of its patriotic and intelligent middle class. There is no reason at present to tell us how its members would act in case of intervention. Nothing can be much clearer than the indisposition of Washington to intervene. No policy of President WILSON has a heartier support than his policy of non-intervention in Mexico. But there is an eager desire all over this country and in several European countries to know what the better class, the intelligent middle class, of Mexican citizens think ought to be done to save their country's honor and restore to it the confidence of the world which it possessed while old PORFIRIO was its Chief Magistrate and something more.

These are the people whose withdrawal of support from DIAZ made the well-intentioned but tragically futile revolution of MADERO successful. What do they want now? Restoration to the Catholic Church of the powers which JUAREZ took away from it? That might be one way out. The masses in Mexico are fanatically religious. The Church could restore a semblance of order, and it would tolerate neither a Huerta nor a Villa. Or have they in mind the possible formation of a commission of the ablest men in Mexican political life, men like MANUEL CALERO, PEDRO LASCURAIN, JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, and half a dozen others representing all shades of political belief to form a provisional Government which would restore peace and prepare for a Constitutional election?

The address of Gen. HUERTA to the new Congress, the legal election of which the Washington Government refuses to recognize, is little more than an apology for his recent usurpation of all power, and it still leaves room for his early retirement, which is not at all unlikely. But that event might precipitate a condition of anarchy throughout the country unless provision were made beforehand to put the machinery of government temporarily in safe hands. As to the outcome, we cannot safely predict an exact repetition of Mexican history. The middle class of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and professional people scarcely existed in the era of SANTA ANNA and ALVAREZ. It was developed in the thirty years of peace and prosperity under Don PORFIRIO. The question of the hour is whether Mexicans of this class have the intelligence, the devotion, and the courage to save the country from present destruction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Efficiency Must Not Be Ignored.

That the burning of the Volturno created no such sensation and commanded no such space in the newspapers as did the sinking of the Titanic is easily explicable. There was nothing intrinsically interesting about the Volturno herself, for she was neither large nor new. Moreover, she carried not one person known outside of a narrow and humble circle, while the manner of her destruction, if not exactly familiar, is common as compared with collision with an iceberg in the most traveled of ocean roads.

When one tries to account for our failure to get as much excited, or anything like it, by the rescues from the burning Balmes as we were in the closely similar case of the Volturno, difficulty arises. In each of these instances about the same number of people, of much the same sort, were subjected to the same experience, and that perhaps the most terrible to be met at sea. There was a like heroic struggle on the part of the officers and crew to save the ship, and the transfers from her were effected in like conditions of danger. But there were differences, and though these were seemingly slight, or rather seemingly irrelevant to the question under consideration, of course in them must lie its answer.

For one thing, there was lacking in the case of the Balmes the converging rush of many steamers to the scene of disaster, and their picturesque manoeuvring around the burning ship. For another thing, and perhaps even more important, no controversy arose as to the relative skill and courage of the various rescuers—as to whether this one had done a little more, and that one a little less, than the seaman's full duty when life is at stake.

Only the Pannonia heard the appeal for desperately needed help sent out from the Balmes, only the Pannonia gave it, and only the Pannonia's Captain was called upon to prove his competency to meet the most trying of maritime emergencies. And for that reason alone, apparently, there seems to be more than a chance of failure by the public to recognize how magnificently Capt. CAPPES, his officers, and his men met the requirements of the situation that confronted them. That they did their best is hardly worth mentioning. Of course they did, and the number of men afloat who wouldn't have merited that much of commendation is negligible. What counts is that their best was seamanship of the very highest and most efficient quality—that they took off all the Balmes' passengers in exactly the right way and without a single mishap or accident.

Two Views of the Philippines.

With the theory presented by one of our readers—that we need the Philippines as a training school for our army—there will be a good deal of easily explicable and justifiable dissent. Few of us will like to think, as he did, that the islands are worth keeping merely because several millions of their inhabitants are likely for a good many years to come to give an otherwise peaceful nation a chance constantly to practice on them the art of man-killing, and, by encountering the dangers and hardships of real war, make them ever ready for fighting against other enemies.

That some of the wilder Filipinos will need a lot of subduing before they arrive at appreciation of civilization and settled government is probable enough, but it hardly follows that the performance of this task would be the best or even a good preparation for possible encounters with foes not savage, waging war in wholly different ways. Of course the experience would be of some value, but those of our soldiers who were killed, wounded or worn out by tropic campaigns would not be of much use thereafter or elsewhere, and the idea that one gets ready for enduring hardship by enduring it has now been abandoned by all except the oldest of military experts. That was the notion which led to the camping of our troops on the sands of Tampa for months before they were sent to Cuba—an experiment not likely to be tried again.

A more convincing, or at least a more plausible, argument for our retention of the Philippines is that of those who, while hoping that little more fighting will be necessary there—and believing that it won't be if the civilizing agencies already at work can be continued—take a long look ahead and see a time coming when the nations in the temperate zones will be more dependent for food than now on the fertility of well-watered tropic soil. The weight of this argument is not great for the present generation, and will not be much greater for several if its successors, but—well, there is no doubt that the earth is cooling off, that aridity is slowly spreading through the temperate regions, and that humanity will have to make its last stand in the tropics. The races that have a firmly established foothold there then will not be the last to succumb to the inevitable.

"Charity" Suffers Too Long.

Commissioner DAUMOND of the Charities Department suggests, and all will agree with him, that high among our causes for thanksgiving at this season is the general and remarkable development among us of the various agencies by which the more fortunate can help the less fortunate, and by which for the benefit of all various diseases can be cured or prevented.

These are surely reasons for rejoicing, for they indicate not only an increasing confidence among us that many an ancient evil, once hopelessly accepted as a matter of course, can be remedied or abolished, but also that we are gaining efficiency in both endeavors. However, that "charity," in the old sense of that word, is more abundant than ever before might possibly mean that it is more needed, and by more people, than ever before, and that would indicate that things were not going as well as they might or even that they were not going well at all.

The real optimist looks forward to a time when nobody will need charity and nobody will give it—an expectation at which the constitutional pessimist cynically jeers and the meliorist sadly smiles. Fortunately we are turning more and more away from the cure of ills physical and economic and paying more and more heed to their prevention. That is what Commissioner DRUMMOND'S little private and personal Thanksgiving Proclamation should have emphasized more than it did.

Perhaps it was only respect for his official title that stopped him from saying that the word "charity" was hateful to him and the thing itself tolerable only as an expedient necessarily used while waiting for better days. More people than he thinks would have applauded that opinion had he expressed it.

AIMS OF THE SPUGS.

Mrs. Belmont Says They Try to Encourage Real Giving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask for a little of your valuable space to correct a false impression which is taking root regarding the purpose of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving? I would like to state as briefly as possible what we are trying to do and what we are not trying to do. We attack the collective giving which is current, customary, and, therefore, almost compulsory at Christmas, which results in unfair taxation of workingmen and women, and which it is most unfair to call Christmas giving.

We attack the exchange system of giving which has degenerated into an abuse of Christmas and has drifted to the level of the common swap, utterly devoid of the faintest trace of sentiment or meaning. But we did not organize to prevent giving! That would be foolish in New York, to say the least. New York, which is always the first to respond to a call of need; New York, which is always first on the list of subscribers; New York, which, in spite of her faults, stands alone and unrivaled in generosity.

On the contrary, we urge—give; give generously, but not from fear, to further some ulterior motive, or even because it is a tiresome custom, but give willingly for the pleasure or help you may bestow; give for the love and joy of giving.

The society may bring about a few changes in the kind of presents sold to anxious buyers as useful Christmas gifts, but we do not expect to interfere with or limit the purchase of Christmas presents. If any one thinks that by joining the Spugs he is exempt from giving, he is very much mistaken. But we believe in the right of the individual to freedom as regards Christmas giving.

Any one believing as we do is urged to become a member; each member is urged to form a squad that is to secure ten other members, thus becoming by automatic promotion a Captain of Spugs. We plan to have a big Christmas party, and each member is expected to bring or send to that party some lonely person who would not have a happy day otherwise.

The dues of the society are ten cents a year. This includes the pin which must be worn during the campaign. The pins may be obtained at the Spug headquarters, 105 West Fortieth Street, or any local secretary of the Vacation Savings Fund.

ELEANOR ROBSON BELMONT,
President, The Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving.
New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

"English-Irish" Colonists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago there appeared in your columns a letter objecting to the coupling of English to Irish in referring to people from Ireland. In Lecky's "History of England During the Eighteenth Century," Vol. II., Page 415, the following I believe justifies this use:

> As early as 1612 Sir John Davis said "there have been so many English colonies planted in Ireland that if the people were numbered at this day by the poll, such as were descended of English race would be found more in number than the ancient natives. In 1640 in the 'Remonstrance of Grievances' drawn up against the Government of Strafford, it was urged that the people of Ireland were 'now for the most part descended of British ancestors.'"

HENRY COLEMAN.
New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

The Growing Use of "Slang."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our varied language, which was rich enough for the beautiful thoughts of Shakespeare and the immortal truths of Lincoln, seems to be entirely inadequate for the present generation. They are constructing a new language—the language of the vaudeville stage—slang. Words meaning in English one thing have acquired different significations in this new tongue of the twentieth century. For instance "some" in slang may mean beautiful or powerful; or it acquires any meaning according to the whims of the speaker.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913. H. S.

Married Women's Signatures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask a question through your columns of some women who are ably defending the cause of the protest against the extension of the suffrage? What is their reason for signing their communications to the papers with their titles as married women? Surely we were taught that such title could only appear in brackets as an identification of the writer to a correspondent who might not know her status, but never as a signature—at least according to ordinary epistolary etiquette. In the instances referred to there must be some reason underlying the departure from the rule, and I am anxious to know it. X. Y.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

PIRACY OF STYLES

Is as Prevalent as the Pirating of Designs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "A Law to Guard Designs," admirably canvasses the situation, analyzing in succinct fashion the needs of the various trades whose interests are involved, and pointing out the dangerous pitfalls into which those who are framing the contemplated legislation are most likely to fall.

There is another phase of this subject of industrial piracy which does not seem as yet to have been carefully considered. I refer to the distinction which may be drawn between design piracy and style piracy. Style piracy consists in copying an entire model, such, for instance, as a coat, dress, waist, piece of neckwear, or undergarment. Design piracy, on the other hand, consists in merely reproducing the design or motif in a piece of lace, embroidery, silk, tapestry, carpet, or wallpaper. Both kinds of piracy are rampant in every field of industrial endeavor in this country and also abroad—not only in the field of textiles, but practically in every field where originality of thought and exclusiveness of product are considered an asset. Both kinds of piracy bring in their wake stupendous losses.

Nevertheless, I have found among those who should be keenly interested a singular lack of unanimity of opinion regarding the advisability of concerted action against the evil. This apathy is particularly noticeable among those trades which suffer the most from piracy of styles. Manufacturers, for instance, in the lines of cloakmaking, suits, skirts, infants' wear, waists, dress goods, furs, undermuslins, petticoats, and others appear the least anxious to see a law enacted which would make more difficult the pirating of original ideas. In the case of many of these manufacturers, such a law, if it could be passed, would, it is believed, soon become a matter of evasion and avoidance.

There is not in my mind the slightest doubt that a bill may be drawn sufficiently broad to protect the interests of every industry in which the element of originality is considered an asset, and I also believe that if such a bill is drawn it will secure the cordial support of each of these industries, even in those fields in which there is to-day a certain amount of apathy. The proper procedure, of course, is first to have competent patent authorities draw such a bill and then to submit this bill to the various trade associations throughout the country for their consideration and constructive criticisms. And, this being done, no difficulty should be met with at Washington, for, having already provided for the protection in this country of the patented products of foreign manufacturers, Congress cannot consistently refuse to extend to American manufacturers the same protection under as reasonable conditions.

ALPHONSUS P. HAIRE,
Managing Editor Dress Essentials.
New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

MAIL WAGON ACCIDENTS

Due to Disregard of Traffic Rules at Crossings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your editorial comment in THE TIMES of this morning upon the communication of James Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, with regard to the operation of mail trucks in this city, may I be permitted to point out that the fatalities consequent upon the driving of these trucks have not been due altogether to the speed, but more to the disregard of the police traffic regulations at crossings?

During the years these regulations have been in force the public has been slowly educated to take advantage of them by waiting to travel parallel with the vehicular traffic in crossing a street. The mail drivers, however, have, with lofty disregard of the regulations, long been in the habit of breaking through the stream of traffic at right angles, and quite obviously this introduces an element of danger without regard to the speed at which such a course occurs. It is all the more hazardous because it is wholly unlooked for by pedestrians.

A fallacious impression that the mail trucks are above the law seems to have grown up in New York, and this quite without reason or precedent so far as I have been able to ascertain, and Mr. Stewart's assertion that the mails would suffer in service if the present operation is interfered with is but one of the specious pleas for special privilege which are as dangerous to a community as is the personally sought privilege.

CAMPBELL MacCULLOCH.
New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

Financing of Crops in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, the 19th, in an article on "Cutting the Cost of Living," you say that I told how the question of agricultural short-term credit for the raising of crops, rather than for permanent improvement of the land itself, had been solved on the Continent of Europe by land mortgage banks.

Your reporter misunderstood my remarks. The European land mortgage banks handle, as the name implies, the mortgaging of land, otherwise known as "long-term credit." The money required for the financing of crops, &c., otherwise called "agricultural short-term credit," is furnished by a different kind of financial organization.

This whole subject, connected as it is with the placing of land mortgaging and agriculture on a better business basis, in which is involved the much wider subject of the betterment of rural life and the permanent welfare and prosperity of our country, is such a great one that I feel a newspaper like yours will wish to present all the facts with entire accuracy.

R. B. VAN CORTLANDT.
New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

THE AMBITIOUS PAN-HANDLER.

Up three long flights in that small
room of mine,
Unframed there hange a plain "No
Cooking" sign.
So silence keep, if you should chance
to see
Me buying eggs or sometimes cake or
tea,
Spareribs or beefsteak—such-like make
my meal.
To-day a chop; to-morrow, say, it's
veal.
My frying-pan, warmest of all my
friends,
A dainty makes from many odds and
ends.
With bulging pockets up the stairs I
creak,
Hungry but fearful, seven nights
a week.
And in my room—exalted attic space!—
Always I fear a step, a peering face.
It seems to me there may be some one
looking,
I wait a sniff, a swift "Who's cooking?"
And at the thought my knees begin to
shake;
Vainly I wish I'd never fried a steak.
But when I've supped I quit the racking
game,
With nerves at rest I work for wealth
and fame.
And some day on the bookstands, if
you'll look,
You'll see my "Roomer's Guide and
Suitcase Cookery Book."

G. F. T. HOWE.

ART NOTES.

Weinberg's Pastels on View—American Pictures at Snedecor's.

At the Hotel Raymond is a collection of exhibitions arranged by the Picturecraft Shop, and, like most of the small exhibitions of this month and next, addressed to the holiday public. Louis Weinberg's pastels are a perfect illustration of what the word pastel conveys to the general public, pictures charming and delicate, in style, pure colors, and looking as evanescent as they are in reality permanent. Three or four character studies of Jewish types are in a sturdier vein, and one head, of an old, bearded man, drawn on rough brown paper, is real and alive and quite vigorous.

Robert Wacik's landscapes have the strength of color that seems to be the Bohemian inheritance. Wacik puts a white house into a patch of sunlight and it blazes whiter than any house could outside of a Bohemian picture, and his shadows are full of hot color. It doesn't add up technically, perhaps, but there it is for those who care for color that blazes and sun that shines. Harriet M. Olcott shows studies of east side life, the originals of illustrations, that also push home certain truths with an emphasis not to be gainsaid. The artist has the true caricaturist's spirit, exaggerating what is characteristic at the expense of what is incidental or general. The old crone, with a single and prominent tooth, in "Driftwood" is concentrated down-and-outness. Her dressy lady, for whom a simple child of natural beauty has been thrown over, is the pure essence of dressiness, just as the discarded child is simpler than simplicity. There is much energy in these studies and much observation of life. The art is used a bit roughly as a means to an end, which is much better than when it is made an end in itself. With the paintings and drawings are shown a number of sculptures by Joseph Krupka, several of them clever carvings in wood.

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A group of American pictures is on view at the Snedecor Galleries until Dec. 4. It contains a picture by George Inness of the same period as his "Peace and Plenty;" a "Winter Landscape" by Eastman Johnson, a little square of glowing color by Blakelock, a large water color by D. W. Tryon that holds its own courageously in juxtaposition with full-bleeded oils. There is a good little Lyme landscape by Charles Gruppe, and there is a beautiful "Sheepfold" by Carlton Wiggins, whose translucent shadow and true draughtsmanship will be more fully appreciated by the collectors of the future than they now are.

In the window is a picture that has a perfectly true story as its reason for being. In Wyoming last Summer a couple of children were left alone in their home on the outskirts of a forest, their parents having gone into town. A forest fire announced itself, and it was necessary to make a swift escape. They went to the barn, loosened the halter of a family mare and mounted her without saddle or bridle. The mare ran for all their lives with the children grabbing desperately at her mane, and R. W. Leigh, the well-known painter of Western drama, saw in the incident his opportunity for a story picture, one that would appeal to the Wyoming public perhaps more promptly than to New York, which is forgetting the look of a trusty horse.

Other Western pictures by Mr. Leigh are to be put on exhibition next week at the opening of the new clubhouse of the Rocky Mountain Club.

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At the Dudensing Galleries until Nov. 29 is an exhibition of water-color sketches painted by William Prettyman at the Panama Canal last Winter. The topographical character has been scrupulously preserved by the painter, while he also has succeeded in giving his sketches the spontaneity of work done on the spot. The brilliant tropical color is reproduced without garishness, and the series forms a most interesting record of the aspect of the canal before it was filled with water.

OLD MASTERS AT $15 TO $45.

Knellers, Lelys, and Gainsboroughs Cheaper Than Some Wall Paper.

Prices not calculated to flatter the pride of old masters were fetched at a sale advertised as of antique and modern paintings, watercolors and etchings, at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last night, to dispose of the collection of art works of Thomas Myers, who, according to the catalogue, is "a Yorkshireman long domiciled in Canada and the United States, with a pure eclecticism of British taste that inclined him to selecting such canvases as those of Sir Godfrey Kneller and Wouwerman." It was explained by the auctioneer, James P. Silo, that Mr. Myers, who is in the seed business in Niagara Falls, was selling his collection because he desired to return to his native England.

Among the old masters whose names were connected with pictures in the catalogue were such celebrities as Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, Thomas Gainsborough, and Wouwerman. A "Portrait of a Lady," attributed to Kneller, brought $290; a "Portrait of Dean Swift," according to the catalogue by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and "formerly in King Charles's House, Worcester," brought $15. A portrait of William of Orange, also said to be by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and to have come "from the Guerdan Hall collection," brought almost a record price for the evening—$45—after the auctioneer had suggested that a St. Patrick's Day parade might be headed by some one carrying it.

"So I have had experience both as a Federal and as a State Inspector. It would be well if the inspectors in every State hitched the Federal authority to their State authority. Recently I found some bad tomatoes. I traced the cans containing them to jobbers, and got together two car loads of the stuff. An important canner in Utah pleaded that he be allowed to ship the stuff back to save the packing boxes. I made a contract allowing him to do that. But he bragged in his home town that he wouldn't have to destroy the goods, and belittled the condemnation. So I ripped off my State seals and put on United States seals. And as a Government official I sent a deputy along with the shipment who saw that every can in it was destroyed.

"Now, that shipment of tomatoes was prepared under unsanitary conditions. No power at present can reach such conditions, so long as the food product is not found to be actually contaminated. That is a fatal defect in the Pure Food law which we hope to amend.

"I handled that situation in Idaho by making regulations without specific warrant in law. 'Fine us any amount you want, but don't let the newspapers get the story' was the cry of those whose shops were not sanitary. So I took a camera squad along and had photographs made. When they loomed up in the front pages of the newspapers there was a scurrying to make improvements which mere fines would not have accomplished.

"I entered a Pullman dining car one night and found the attendants asleep on the dining tables. Next morning I looked for their bedding. I found it tucked away in the pantry. I found the food was cooked in a little room full of flies and without ventilation. To-day a fly swatter is part of the equipment of every Pullman porter on any part of his train. The kitchen and dining car attendants do not sleep on the tables. They have sanitary cots. The cots are stowed with the bedding in compartments built underneath the floor. They have been taken out of the pantry.

"The cook has an electric fan to play on him. His helpers also have electric fans. Double screened doors lead from the kitchen to the car, and the windows are all screened. I simply told the Pullman officials what I expected and seized at Pocatello all the food found on every diner that came through till they complied with the order. I told them the food was not fit to serve."

Mr. Wallis will return to Washington to-night for further conferences before returning to his home town, styled "Buzz-less Boise" because of his campaign against the flies there.

COTTIER SALE BRINGS $6,998

Four Old Dresden Ecclesiastical Figures Sold for $320.

The second day of the Cottier sale at the American Art Galleries brought $6,998. C. J. Charles was one of the largest buyers, the marble sculpture going to him, a pair of busts, George IV. and his Consort, bringing $160. A large blue and white Chinese porcelain jar and cover 25 inches high went to Charles for $130; another, of the K'ang-hsi period, 31 inches, for $155, and a pair of Chinese vases, quadrangle shape, with dragon handles painted in colors on a white ground, for $200. For a large famille rose plaque he paid $105, and $112 for a garniture of five Chinese vases.

Four beautiful old Dresden ecclesiastical figures went to W. Wareham Harding for $320, and the same buyer paid $75 for a third Dresden figure, a poet. Miss Elsie de Wolfe paid $53 for three Chinese bowls.

Antique panels, various articles in metal, antique, and Cottier furniture, fireplaces and over-mantles, and boxes of English tiles will be sold this afternoon.

SEES A NEW ERA FOR PURE FOOD LAW

Head of National Association Says Officials Are Now Working for a Fixed Standard.

FALSE LABELS MUST GO

This Will Be Accomplished, Wallis Asserts, Through the Adoption of a New Law Now in Preparation.

The agencies having to do with the enforcement of the pure food law are beginning to work together to a degree thought to be impossible a year ago, according to President James H. Wallis of the National Association of State and Federal Dairy, Food and Drug Officials. Mr. Wallis says this makes the opening of a new era in the enforcement of the laws against adulterated and unfit food. Mr. Wallis is in New York to confer with Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation upon ways and means to obtain amendments to the present pure food statutes.

At the convention of the National Association of State and Federal Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in Washington last week, President Wallis was authorized to name a committee of three members to work with three members of the Association of Official Chemists and three members of the Bureau of Chemistry in drawing up a new Pure Food law. Mr. Wallis has named the men to represent his organization upon this joint committee. It is planned to submit the new measure, to a committee of the National Civic Federation so that the Federation may decide in advance whether or not to support it upon its presentation to Congress.

At his rooms in the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday Mr. Wallis told newspaper reporters some of the things he hopes to see new pure food law accomplish.

"In the first place," he said, "State officials—I am the Sanitary Inspector and Pure Food Commissioner of the State of Idaho when at home—work in a jumble of confusing State laws. Some corn syrup reaches our State marked 'glucose.' We find that one State requires that this product shall be marked 'glucose' and another that it shall be marked 'corn syrup.' Where they call it glucose we find the people reject it, thinking that it has something to do with glue. And where it is styled 'corn syrup' they welcome it as beneficial.

"We are going to end all that by united action. State officials are together with the Bureau of Chemistry of the National Government for the first time, and so for the first time there will soon be a national standard of food products. When this happens no State will reject products that other States welcome, and no State will tolerate low-standard goods while other States are trying to observe high standards.

"I found a higher type of delegate at our convention this year from the man encountered five years ago. The new delegates were determined, for one thing, to end the use of that fraudulent label, 'Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act.' Jobbers have assured us they accepted the goods we condemned because the Federal Government guaranteed them. We have condemned hundreds of cases of goods, and their owners have protested that we were violating a Federal guarantee.

"Then another thing we must obtain in the new pure food law is a clause giving the proper officials jurisdiction over labels. Fraudulent labeling isn't prevented by the present law, especially in the case of blends.

"Coffee comes to the States in small packages that formerly bore the name of Mocha and Java. As that was a downright fraud, the Pure Food Inspectors prevented it. But now instead you get coffee that you can't tell anything about from the label. It is 'Mother Jones's Coffee,' or some similar brand. Coffee by wholesale is bought in ten grades, and blends are of 'Rio Seven,' for instance, and 'Santos Eight.' We plan to draw an amendment which will abolish the difference between wholesale and retail trade terms and permit the consumer to know as much about the goods he buys as

MISS WILSON GETS HOUSE NECKLACE

Diamond Gift to White House Bride in a Miniature Trunk of Silver with Gold Key.

BRYAN GIVES A TEA TABLE

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie a Dozen Silver Plates—Cook Book of Grandmother's Recipes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Miss Jessie Wilson received this afternoon the diamond pendant on its chain of platinum and small diamonds, her wedding gift from the House of Representatives. The necklace was taken by the local jeweler through whom it was purchased and left at the White House just like scores of other gifts being left there every hour of the day, but was accompanied by a message, which read:

The Representatives of the people in Congress send this gift to Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, with their sincerest and best wishes, as an evidence of the tender interest and hearty good will of all the people, on the happy occasion of her marriage to Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre, Nov. 25, 1913.

The message was signed by Champ Clark, Oscar W. Underwood, James R. Mann, Victor Murdock, Henry A. Cooper, Robert L. Henry, Phillip P. Campbell, Thomas W. Hardwick, Robert N. Page, Ben Johnson, A. Mitchell Palmer, Richard W. Austin, Edward W. Townsend, H. Robert Fowler, and Walter M. Chandler, committee of the members of the House of Representatives.

The pendant to which the slender necklace is only a detail, is a superb jewel with its central stone a large canary diamond of more than six carats, surrounded by eighty-five smaller stones, all of perfect color and shape. The outline is pear-shaped with seven or nine diamonds at the top, all set in platinum in lacelike design.

The necklace is composed of slender links incrusted in small diamonds with a large stone between the mountings. In all thirty stones enter into the making of the necklace alone. The necklace was inclosed in a jewel case of solid silver in the form of a miniature trunk, which contains three large and five small compartments all lined in orchid pink velvet. Accompanying this were two keys, one of silver, the second a special order of Representative Mann, who practically selected the gift, was of gold marked with the bride's monogram, and a setting of small diamonds.

Other presents received to-day included one dozen silver plates from Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, silver compote from Minister from Nicaragua and Mme. Chamorro, silver platter from Minister from Colombia and Mme. Betencourt, a mahogany tea table and chair from Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, a Chinese porcelain vase from Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, a set of andirons in bronze with scuttle, tongs, and shovel, from Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston. A silver vase marked with a large "W" from the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. William B. Wilson.

A cook book containing "All the good old recipes grandmother used to make" is among the wedding gifts. It has been compiled from contributions of best recipes from 450 women, among them wives of Cabinet members, Government officials, Governors of many States, and other official families. Some of the famous old Southern dishes from Miss Wilson's maternal grandmother's cook book have been included in the volume.

Francis B. Sayre arrived at the White House this evening, where he will stay until Sunday, when with his brother, the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, he joins the house party of Justice and Mrs. Hughes, to remain until he and his bride leave for their still guarded retreat, where the first days of their honeymoon are to be passed.

The officers of the U. S. S. Mayflower will give a dinner Monday night for the members of Miss Wilson's bridal party and her house guests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—A silver service costing $1,500, the gift of women voters of Northern California to Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the President, on the occasion of her wedding next Tuesday, was sent to the bride-to-be to-day. The service was purchased by subscription and is of old Colonial design.

MRS. BREITUNG GIVES DINNER.

Her Guests at St. Regis Include Foreign Officers at Horse Show.

Mrs. Edward N. Breitung gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis, at which the officers of foreign countries who are exhibiting at the Horse Show were present. The tables were decorated with pink roses and yellow chrysanthemums and solid silver loving cups were the favors.

Among those present were Mrs. P. A. Kenna, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Angelica Brown, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Walker Bell, Miss Juliet Breitung, Miss Stewart, Miss Sheehan, and Col. P. A. Kenna, Lieut. R. M. S. Richardson, and Major M. G. McTaggart of Great Britain; Le Comte Albert d'Outremont, Chevalier Edouard de Selliers, and Capt. Victor Ayssens of Belgium; Capt. Paul Rodzanko of St. Petersburg, Russia; Lieut. De Laissardieres, Lieut. Marquis d'Orgeix, and Lieut. Baron de Meslon of France; Capt. Walker Bell, Major D. Douglas Young, and Lieut. Clifford Sifton of Canada; Lieut. N. K. Heiberg of Norway, Capt. George Vidmer of West Point, and Col. Allen and Lieut. R. G. Alexander, U. S. A.

Luncheon for Miss Charlotte Rowe.

Mrs. John S. Radway of 58 East Sixty-seventh Street gave a luncheon yesterday at her home for Miss Charlotte Rowe of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose engagement to Edward Mailler Radway was recently announced. Among the guests were Mrs. Thomas S. Winslow, Mrs. Crawford Burton, Mrs. Edward Perot, Mrs. Lawrence Oakley, and the Misses Harriet McAlpin, Vera Van Buren, Sybil Young, and Helen Wood.

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EX-FOOTBALL STAR WEDS.

"Eddie" Hart, Former Princeton Captain, Marries Miss Dennen.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Edward J. Hart of Exeter, N. H., of football fame as a Tiger player, Captain, and coach, was married this morning to Miss Honore C. Dennen of Princeton. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Catholic Church by the pastor, the Rev. Walter Leahy. Only the nearest friends of the participants were present, including the 1913 Princeton football eleven, which Hart helped to train; Coach "Ham" Andrews, Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick, and Manager Walter Bass.

A sister of the bride, Miss Grace E. Dennen, acted as bridesmaid, while the bridegroom was attended by Col. David M. Flynn of Princeton. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for a three weeks' tour through the New England States, after which they will go to Chicago to live.

"Eddie" Hart, as he is known in football circles, played for four years as a Tiger. His first year was as a member of the freshman eleven, and he captained both the 1910 and 1911 teams, the latter of which defeated Harvard and Yale for the championship.

The coaches presented the couple with a big silver cup on which was engraved the names of the coaches.

LUNCHEON FOR MISS BUTLER.

Miss Hyde Entertains for Debutante Daughter of Mrs. W. A. Butler

Miss Helen Hyde gave a luncheon of between thirty and forty covers at Sherry's yesterday for Miss Louise Butler, the débutante daughter of Mrs. William Allan Butler. The guests were seated at four tables, and the favors and table decorations were small box trees in green latticework boxes with pink roses. There was a fifth table for the chaperons, who were Mrs. Louis K. Hyde, Mrs. William Allan Butler, and Mrs. Louis Brennan of Philadelphia.

The guests were the Misses Lydia Colt Butler, Mary and Laura Parsons, Flora McAlpin, Alexandra Emery, Estelle Romeyn, Christina Nichols, Cordelia Hepburn, Elizabeth Kirlin, Elizabeth Griggs, Althea Gibb, Margaret Henderson, Vieva Fisher, Annette Fallowes, Louise Tiffany Frank, Mary Baker, Alice Brown, Dorothy Brown, Mildred Rice, Ruth Taylor, Helen Emerson, Esther Cleveland, Caramai Carroll, Florence Colgate, Elizabeth Thompson, Adelia Townsend, Natalie Slocum, Gertrude Mali and Mrs. Pomeroy Tucker Francis of Philadelphia.

MISS H. A. SODEN A BRIDE.

Wedded to Earl L. Miller of Providence in All Angels' Church.

The wedding of Earl Lawton Miller of Providence, R. I., and Miss Harriet Anderson Soden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Soden of this city, took place last evening in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend officiating. The bride wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with lace and tulle. The maid of honor was Miss Elsie C. Soden, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Miller, a sister of the bridegroom, Frances Chamfield of Yonkers, Evelyn Harrison of Morristown, Gladys Ponnell of Scranton, Corinne Bonnie of Louisville, and Perle McGrath of this city.

Maus Wheelwright of Providence was Mr. Miller's best man, and his ushers were Edward Gulic, Lawrence Richmond, Walter Durnham, Robert Jencks, all of Providence; Edward Gannon of Staten Island and Karl Smith.

A reception followed at the Hotel Majestic. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will spend their honeymoon in the South.

Miss Faith Simpkins Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—The marriage of Miss Faith Simpkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel S. Simpkins, and Walter Tufts, Jr., of Boston was celebrated in St. John's Church, Beverly, this afternoon. Dean Rousmaniere of St. Paul's Cathedral, this city, officiated. John Simpkins, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Richard M. Everett and Henry C. Everett, Jr., Alexander Strang of New York, brother-in-law of Mr. Tufts; Herbert Jacques, Jr., of Chestnut Hill; Carlton Burr, George von L. Meyer, Jr., and Griswold E. Webb and Harry Gardner of New York and Chace Davis of Cincinnati.

Caesar-Porter Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Doris Porter, daughter of A. H. Porter of 123 East Thirty-sixth Street, to Harry I. Caesar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Caesar of West Seventy-sixth Street, will take place in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church on Saturday, Dec. 27. Miss Katherine Hoagland is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Adeline Townsend, Nathalie Slocum, Hazen Symington, and Eleanor McCarter. Mr. Gray Graham is to be best man, and the ushers are to be Purser E. Adams, Joseph C. Hoagland, Edward C. Page of Philadelphia, Kenneth M. Seggermann, Arthur Barber, and Charles U. Caesar.

Miss Ursula W. Brown Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown of 56 East Fifty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ursula Wood Brown, to Edmund S. Twining, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Twining of this city. Mr. Twining is a graduate of Harvard University. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

EISEMANN—LEMON.

The wedding of Miss Florence Lemon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Lemon of 255 West Ninetieth Street, and Leo Eisemann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Eisemann of Far Rockaway, took place on Nov. 16 at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Emanuel J. Lemon, 136 West Seventy-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Moses officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Eisemann have gone to the Berkshires and will shortly sail for Europe, where they will visit in the south of France and Italy.

KRAUS—SCHWARZ.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kraus of 11 East Ninety-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Kraus, to Arthur A. Schwarz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwarz of 26 West Seventieth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Entertains for Miss Ruth Draper.

Miss Coline Ingersoll, the débutante daughter of Colin Macrae Ingersoll, gave a small luncheon yesterday at her home for Miss Ruth Draper of Boston, who has been visiting here. The guests included the Misses Rosett Carson, Evelyn Scott, Margaret Seton Porter, Louise Herrick, Barbara Shedd, Caroline Wyeth, Priscilla Bartlett, and Dorothy Hollister.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Moore Give Musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore of 121 Madison Avenue gave a musicale last evening at their home. Miss Margaret Keyes of the Chicago Opera Company, Miss Blanche Marley, soprano; Miss Cordelia Lee, violinist, and Richard Hageman, pianist, were the artists who appeared.

R. A. PALMER ASKS DECREE.

White Plains Man Files Suit at Reno, Nev., Charging Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nov. 20.—Robert Asbury Palmer of New York and White Plains, has filed an action for divorce from Mary Dexter Palmer, alleging desertion. They were married in London, England, in December, 1891, and Mr. Palmer alleges that his wife deserted him in 1909 without any cause.

No answer to the suit has been filed and it is said here that Mrs. Palmer will not contest it.

Bazaar for Home for the Friendless.

One of the attractions this afternoon and evening at the Charity Bazaar for the Home for the Friendless at the Waldorf-Astoria will be the military drill of forty-eight boys and girls from the Woody Crest Cadets and the Girls' Military Club of the home and songs and recitations from some of the little people of the nursery. The fair is for the benefit of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless at 936 Woody Crest Avenue and 161st Street.

EDUCATION BOARD TO ANSWER BUTLER

His Charges Against President Churchill, It Will Contend, Are Unsupported by Facts.

FIGHT TURNS ON MAXWELL

His Supporters, It Is Said, Urge Attack on Churchill—Women Teachers Active in Battle.

While those who signed with President Butler of Columbia University the letter to Mayor Kline opposing the reappointment of Thomas W. Churchill to the Board of Education declined yesterday to add anything to the letter itself, Mr. Churchill's supporters in the board considered the letter at some length.

At a meeting of a majority of the Commissioners, lasting most of the afternoon, a letter to Mayor Kline was drawn up. This will serve as the board's official answer to President Butler's charges. It was not made public last night, as the Commissioners held it would be improper to do so before it had reached the Mayor's office.

It is understood that the letter is brief, and denies totally President Butler's charges that the board has been deteriorating for the past two years and that the merit system of making promotions is in danger.

The members of the Board of Education also considered yesterday an article written by President Butler for The Educational Review. It was held that the data set forth therein can be answered, and will be answered by the board, if Mayor Kline desires it to do so.

Mayor Kline has received a much increased number of letters on the question of selecting a successor to Mr. Churchill or reappointing him since President Butler's letter was published. One from Alfred J. Talley, attorney for Mrs. Bridget Piexotto, the "mother teacher," whose reinstatement after her removal by the Board of Education was recently ordered by the Supreme Court, indorsed Mr. Churchill, and read:

In view of what appears to be an inspired opposition to the reappointment of Commissioner Churchill to the Board of Education, I take the liberty of saying that, in my opinion, the failure to reappoint Mr. Churchill would result in great detriment to the school system of this city.

A considerable part of my recent professional activities have been in opposition to some of the policies of the present Board of Education and its predecessors. It has been necessary for me for several years past to know what the Board of Education has been doing, and how it has been doing it, and my professional attitude has generally and necessarily been one of opposition to many of their writings. My professional attitude has not altered my earnest convictions that under the Presidency of Mr. Churchill the board has made distinct and commendable progress.

What the educational system has needed most is simplification of teaching methods and subjects, more thoroughness, fewer ornamentals, a curriculum based upon the need of practical education, and not upon the pedagogic fads, fancies, and vagaries of the hour.

Your late predecessor knew the defects of the system and designated Mr. Churchill to correct them, and his associates have made a record of accomplishment along progressive lines, and it is inconceivable that the work done by them would be non-negatived by a failure to reappoint the one man who has given so much time and endeavor to so important a work.

Many of the teachers agreed yesterday that the present agitation was really the result of the fight for control between President Churchill and Supt. Maxwell. They were both strong men, they explained, neither of whom had ever been accustomed to yielding to any one else. Then President Churchill mapped out a policy for the supression of Supt Maxwell, and counted on his own reappointment by Mayor Gayner, to carry it out.

A majority of the board, it was said, were in harmony with this idea, and these commissioners had been rather disconcerted by the sudden outbreak of hostility to the President, as soon as it became evident that through the death of Mayor Gaynor he could no longer count on reappointment.

Abraham Flexner, one of those who signed the protest submitted to Mayor Kline by President Butler, was quoted yesterday as being in favor of a radical reorganization of the board and the appointment of educational experts in place of the present "lay" members. Seth Low, who also signed the protest, declined at his home in New Bedford to discuss the nature of the evidence at hand to support the statements it contained.

Otto T. Bannard said he was not accustomed to put his name to petitions without having facts to support the assertions. He referred inquirers to President Butler's Educational Review article for the data upon which the charges were made.

The women teachers have entered the field as an organization and are issuing blank petitions to be signed by those who favor Mr. Churchill. This letter has been sent out by the Interborough Association of Women Teachers:

INTERBOROUGH ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN TEACHERS.
Nov. 11, 1913.

To all Delegates:

Please distribute the enclosed petitions to those of your members as will secure signatures and mail them to Hon. Adolph L. Kline, Mayor, City Hall, New York.

Try, also, to secure letters from citizens endorsing the administration of President Churchill and his co-workers on the Board of Education.

Please mail petitions and letters as soon as possible, since the Mayor must make his appointments this month.

DO IT NOW.

LILLIAN I. POWERS, Secretary.
President, Grace C. Strachan, 1,115 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Scores of petitions were received yesterday by Mayor Kline as a result of the activities of the women teachers. Each of them had the same printed text, and urged that President Churchill's "progressive policies have borne good fruit" and entitle him to reappointment.

ATTACK STERN AND WINGATE.

Women Object to Their Views on Mothers as Teachers.

A protest against the reappointment of Abraham Stern and Gen. George W. Wingate as members of the Board of Education was sent to Mayor Kline yesterday by the members of the League for the Civic Service of Women.

The league objects to their reappointment on the ground that "by their speeches and through interviews to the press they have clearly shown that their antagonism to married women and mothers in the schools is based on unsubstantiated theory and prejudice." "From the Board of Education," the letter goes on to say, "the public has a right to demand actions based on expert consideration of educational facts and not upon individual theories of domestic life."

The league will hold a meeting on Monday night at Cooper Union "to protest against the action of the Board of Education in Penalizing Marriage and Maternity." The speakers will include Norman Hapgood, Gilbert E. Roe, Mrs. Inez Wholland-Boissevain, Edwin E. Slosson, and Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw. Judge John J. Freschi will preside.

Luncheon for Miss Trevor.

Miss Helen Kierstede Hiss gave a small luncheon yesterday at her home, 48 West Eleventh Street, for Miss Louise Trevor, who is making her début this Winter. The guests included the Misses Alice Haven, Elise Francke, Harriet Paris, Dorothy Taylor, Mildred Dennis, Constance Peabody, Cornelia de Lancey Cammann, Dorothy Chisolm, and Marie Taller.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—Mrs. R. Anderson, Dr. M. B. Baines, Georga Blake, Mr. and Mrs. J. Byrne, J. E. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Durlow, Robert Gaston, Mrs. E. Ede, J. Ford, the Rev. and Mrs. J. de B. Galway, Bertrani King, George Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lyman, Miss A. B. Maine, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay, Robert Sampson, C. Shepheard, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Watson.

PRESIDENT GRANT (Hamburg)—G. M. Antear, Miss Helen W. Beck, Miss E. M. Goodale, C. J. McCormack.

THE PHILHARMONIC PLAYS

A New Suite by Max Reger—Kramer, Concert Master, Soloist.

A new composition by Max Reger, his "Ballet Suite," Op. 130, was played for the first time in New York at last evening's concert of the Philharmonic Society, and was found interesting and attractive in a measure beyond many of the prolific German composer's works that have been heard here. It is one of his latest—though in the case of one who so frequently bestows new ones on the world it would be dangerous to say that it was his very latest. It had a special interest for the audience of the Philharmonic Society from the fact that it is dedicated to Mr. Stransky, who brought it with him on his return this Autumn to New York.

Reger has dropped or concealed much of his contrapuntal severity in the six movements of this suite, which moves in the imaginary world of a pantomime, and is concerned with the conventional characters of the ballet, Columbine, Harlequin, Pierrot, and Pierette, with a Valse d'Amour, and gives in addition an Entrée and a Finale. There is play of fancy in the six movements, and though the composer uses only a moderate orchestral apparatus he uses it with much skill in gaining varied and delicate orchestral tints. There is something alluring in the amorous languor of the "Columbine" and in the unstable kaleidoscopic harmony of the "Harlequin" with its abrupt and unexpected ending. A 'cello solo is the principal feature of the "Pierrot," but there are many interesting fragmentary suggestions in the orchestral treatment that are left undeveloped. The "Valse d'Amour" perforce invites comparison with certain noted specimens of this genre. It is not without distinction in its insinuating melody, and was immediately called for a second time.

The suite is one of the more interesting of Reger's orchestral works, though far from one of his most pretentious. He has made a small amount of musical idea go a good way in it, but there is enough more than skill and cleverness in it to give it value among the meagre orchestral productions of recent years.

The orchestra played the "Ballet Suite" unusually well, with fine finish, and a full exposition of the rich and delicate orchestration. Mr. Stransky conducted it with obvious zeal and enthusiasm. There was much brilliancy and dash, too, in its performance of the overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." The last number was Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony, with which Mr. Stransky is in fullest sympathy.

The new concertmaster of the orchestra, Mr. Leopold Kramer, made his first appearance here as a solo player in Max Bruch's second violin concerto. It was a praiseworthy performance; not that of a great virtuoso, but intelligent and in many ways musical. Mr. Kramer's tone is not all that it might be in beauty, warmth, or power; nor has his playing all the finish and precision expected from one who devotes himself wholly to the playing of concertos, which it could hardly be expected to have. But he won the approval of the audience, as was made evident.

"CHRISTOFORO COLOMBO."

American Premiere of Franchetti's Opera—Ruffo in Title Role.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—"Christoforo Colombo," a historical grand opera, by Alberto Franchetti, who also wrote "Germania," received to-night its first performance in this country by the Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House. Titta Ruffo sang the title rôle, and Rosa Raisa, a coloratura soprano, made her first American appearance as Queen Isabella.

The story is unusually simple. The first act takes place in the convent of St. Stephen, Salamanca, where Columbus unfolds to Isabella the wonderful prospect of discovery he has in view; the second, aboard the good ship Santa Maria, from which the first glimpses of America are had, and the third, at the tomb of Isabella, in the Cathedral of Medina, where Columbus dies.

The scenery was elaborate, and principals and chorus were attired in fifteenth century costumes.

WAGNER'S LIFE IN FILMS.

Photo Play at New Amsterdam Given with a Narration.

"The Life and Works of Richard Wagner," with a narration and an organ recital, got its first public presentation yesterday afternoon under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The story, which is in four parts, is told in moving pictures, which were made abroad. They start with a view of the boy Wagner, 8 years old, playing for his dying stepfather, and carry the audience through all the trials and triumphs to the first performance of "Parsifal," closing with apotheosis of the dead master surrounded by the great characters he had created.

Among the characters introduced during the unfolding of the photo play are Liszt, Von Bulow, Ludwig of Bavaria.

Yesterday afternoon also William Sulzer made his début as a film actor, the first pictures of him in a photoplay being shown in the Comedy Theatre in Fourteenth Street.

MISS EASLEY'S RECITAL.

Miss Donna Easley gave a song recital, assisted by Mr. Francis Rogers, yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, where there was a large audience drawn, it would appear, more by claims of friendship than by the excellence of Miss Easley's singing. Her light soprano voice has some attractive qualities, but her method and style of singing have not been cultivated to a point enabling her to do justice to the exacting numbers in the program. Mr. Rogers sang artistically, with a nice differentation of the spirit and significance of his selections. Mr. Sprosa played accompaniments well.

"Niobe" by Williams Cap and Bells.

Frank Lea Short of the open-air players has commenced rehearsals for the annual performance by Caps and Bells, the Williams College dramatic club. "Niobe" is to be the offering this year, and the performance will be given at the Hotel Plaza on Jan. 5. The title rôle will be played by Charles W. Brackett, son of Senator Brackett.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Friars' Club is to give a dinner to David Warfield on Sunday night, Dec. 14, at the Hotel Astor, and the committee in charge of the arrangements is made up of Marc Klaw, Charles Emerson Cook, Lew Fields, Max Lang Meyers, Marcus Loew, Harrison Fisher, Ryan Walker, Daniel Frohman, Mike Simons, Charles Gilbert, Jean C. Havez, Ralph Trier, and Richard J. Hatzel.

The annual concert given by the Catholic Protective Society of the Archdiocese of New York will take place at the New York Hippodroms Sunday evening. The following artists will contribute to the programme: Mme. Frieda Alda, Orville Harrold, Ruby Heather, Gutia Cassini, Russian 'cellist; Ida Davinoff, Russian violinist, and Frank La Forge, pianist.

The cast for "The Misleading Lady" includes Lewis Stone, Inez Buck, Frank Sylvester, William H. Sams, Robert Cain, Albert Sackett, John Cumberland, William Foran, Henry Thompson, George Abbett, Graves, Jr., Alice Wilson, Gladys Wilson, Jane Quinn, and Frances Savage.

Chorus rehearsals began yesterday for "Sari," the Hungarian operette which Henry W. Savage is preparing for production late in December, and in which Mizzi Hajoe will play the title role.

The annual ball of the New York Hippodrome Attacties' Association will take place on Saturday evening at the Palm Garden, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

By an arrangement between The Player and Variety, theatrical papers published in New York, The Player is issued for the last time this week. Variety will hereafter become the newa medium for the White Rats and Associated Actresses of America, for whom The Player, since it was founded four years ago, has been the official organ.

Among the players who have volunteered for the benefit to be given in aid of the Widowed Mothers' Fund at the Hotel Astor next Monday afternoon are Clara Palmer, Wellington Cross, Lois Josephine, and Tyler Brooke. Jerome D. Kern, who wrote the music for "Oh, I Say!" has also volunteered his services and will play his own compositions. Among others to appear are Bessie Clayton, Gloria Gray, Joan Sawyer, and Sebastian.

By cable arrangement, the Palace Theatre will present next week the English satire, "Buying a Gun," with Cyril Chadwick and company. This satire is being played in London by G. P. Huntley.

GEN. BOOTH TO MEET ESTRANGED BROTHER

The Past Is Past, and We Ought Not to Keep Alive Ancient Grudges, He Says.

ARMIES WON'T CONSOLIDATE

Talks of New Homes for Girls Where They Can Entertain Male Friends or Be Courted by Them.

Gen. Bramwell Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, outlined at the Army Headquarters, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday the plans he has formed for his organization as a result of his visit to this country and Canada. It was evident from his talk that there would be no amalgamation of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, at the head of which is his brother, Ballington Booth, whom he has not seen or spoken to in seventeen years.

"I have written to my brother Ballington asking to see him," said Gen. Booth gently, "and we shall meet. I am going to meet him as my brother, and I hope as my friend. The past is the past, and we ought not keep alive ancient differences or grudges. As for an amalgamation of our two organizations, I do not think he desires that, and I do not want to put him in a position of being obliged to say that it is he who is holding out against that. So I would rather not discuss that matter."

Gen. Booth said the meeting would take place in this city in the next few days. He admitted that he had not been informed by his brother in the latter's letter of any unwillingness on Ballington Booth's part to amalgamate the rival armies, but he said he knew his brother was opposed to that.

"There is much to be said on both sides of the question as to whether or not there is a dissipation of strength in having two great organizations engaged in the same work," explained Gen. Booth. "Christianity has been helped by as much by having its tenets impressed upon different people from different angles as by approaching them with one avenue of appeal. If I had the power, for example, I would not bring to an end the Church of Rome, although I am not in sympathy with its views, but with those of Protestantism, the human mind, the cosmos, and one man receives the truth by entirely different channels than another."

Plans New Homes for Girls.

Gen. Booth said he had grown to like the United States and Canada vastly. He found the Salvation Army here as loyal and efficient as that in England and was determined to call some of its officers to England or to missionary fields in the East in the near future. He was especially gratified by the increase in numbers of the army here and by its spread into new areas.

"One thing we are going to take up in connection with our campaign against vice from this time forth," said Gen. Booth, "is working on a large scale to provide home influences for young girls now lacking it. We are going to establish lodges, hotels, and homes for them on various principles; some conducted on the order of a regular hotel and others more like a private home, but all on lines that will permit of the girls meeting young men whom they may care to meet and ultimately marry.

"I think we shall come out with a semi-boarding house with a mother for every twenty girls. The mother will devote her whole life and service to the interests of those engaged in them. At present many young people who may want to get married have no place to meet and become acquainted except the streets or dance halls, and the marital unhappiness and divorce harvest is the result. If we establish these homes a young man can be brought home by a girl, entertained with tea and talk, and remain there pleasantly for an hour or two."

Gen. Booth said his experience in the Salvation Army, where men and women work side by side both in the ranks and in command, had made him inclined to give women the same privileges as men in the political field also.

Women Good Governors of Men.

"Much to our surprise," he said, "we found that women did just as efficient work as men under conditions of equality in the Salvation Army. We found that the woman with a gift was just as good a governor as the man. Women have been proverbially good governors and managers of men. I deprecate, however, the militant suffragette nonsense as an injury to the suffrage cause itself. My interest in the matter, of course, is purely humanitarian, not political."

Miss Evangeline Booth, the General's sister, commander of the Salvation Army in America, who was present at the interview, explained that she was decidedly in favor of votes for women, although not in sympathy with the militant suffragette movement in England.

One matter in which Gen. Booth considered this country far behind enlightened countries of Europe, he said, was in the prevalence of child labor in the slums of big cities reported to him by the Salvation Army workers.

"This matter is the more important to you in America," he said, "because of the complex population that you receive—population that is often not of the highest level. It is incumbent upon you, therefore, to see to it that the children of this class of your citizens shall not be stunted, but raised to a higher level than that of their parents.

"Your great problems in this country, problems which the Salvation Army must deal with, are those of the slums, of overcrowding and of a mixed population. Wherever the Salvation Army is working there has been a marked decrease of poverty and the attendant moral evils. In England we are decreasing poverty through our recent labor and social legislation—old-age pensions and the like—and I consider the labor troubles there a healthy sign of the stirring and upward striving of British labor. The Britisher is a thriftless beggar, if I may put it so, and the labor laws are doing much to stimulate him into habits of greater thrift."

Army to Invade Far East.

Gen. Booth announced that he was going to organize a series of great new crusades of missionary work for China, Japan, and other Eastern countries, sending out not parties of tens or hundreds, but parties of thousands of Salvation Army workers to devote their lives to the Christianization of those lands.

In expressing his thanks to the people and press of the country for the kind reception given to him, Gen. Booth said: "I came here practically a stranger to the world, having spent most of my life in executive work under my father—a wonderful old fellow, a wonderful old fellow! Of course, I had drunk in some of his spirit, coming into closer contact with him than any other person. But I was not prepared for the wonderful reception accorded me here."

A reception will be tendered to Gen. Booth by Mayor Kline to-morrow morning, on which occasion the Mayor will make a speech of welcome from the steps of the City Hall, and Gen. Booth will reply to him. There will be a parade of 2,000 or 3,000 Salvation Army workers from Chambers Street to the City Hall.

On Sunday morning and evening Gen. Booth will speak in the Lyric Theatre. On Sunday afternoon he will address a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which District Attorney Charles S. Whitman will preside. The honorary Vice Presidents for this meeting include Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, Ogden M. Reid, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Lloyd C. Griscom.

Gen. Booth will sail for home on the France on Wednesday morning. A parade of Salvation Army workers from many States will escort him to the steamship.

RITUAL MURDER IN PLAY.

Adler Acting in His Stage Version of Beiliss Case to Crowds.

While uptown vaudeville managers have been making offers to Mendel Beiliss, who was charged with the murder of the Russian boy Yuschinsky in Kieff, Jacob P. Adler has dramatized the case and is playing it nightly to packed houses in his East Side Theatre.

Before the case was completed Adler had begun to play his stage version, and as the murder trial progressed, as reported by cable in the newspapers, Adler kept adding to and changing the play to make it conform to the facts. In its present version the play now ends with the acquittal of Beiliss, but for several days the end of the drama came when the man was taken to court charged with the murder of the lad.

The play shows the murder of the boy by Vera Tscheberiak in her den by the gang who are full of hatred for the Jews. The second act shows the home of Mendel Beiliss and his arrest, and the third act takes place in the jail, where the Rabbi of Kieff assures the prisoner that he has the support and protection of the Jews of the entire world. There is a powerful scene in the synagogue in which the Rabbi reads the Hebrew prayer for the man charged with murder, and the last act takes place in the court room and the scene is a terrible arraignment of Russia.

The play, although crude, is very dramatic. Plans are on foot to present the darama for one performance at least in a Broadway theatre.

NOTED THEOLOGIAN DEAD.

Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson Was Presbyterian Author and Educator.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, a national figure in the Presbyterian Church and well known as an author and educator, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. Dr. Johnson was one of the foremost theologians of the Presbyterian Church and had written many books dealing with religious subjects. He was 81 years old.

In 1910, when Dr. Johnson was 78 years old, he married Miss Margaret Duncan of Louisville, Ky., who was more than fifty years his junior. They became acquainted a year before the marriage, strolling on the boardwalk in Atlantic City.

Dr. Johnson was born at Kaughnewaga, N. Y. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1857 and from the Auburn Theological Seminary in 1860. He served in churches in Troy, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and was a Professor of Theology at Auburn Theological Seminary and Professor of Homiletics at the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1882.

Dr. Johnson was the author of "Christianity's Challenge," "Revivals: Their Place and Power," "Talks About the Theatre," "Presbyterian Book of Forms," "From Love to Praise," and "The Ideal Ministry."

James Edward Rice.

James Edward Rice, head of the firm of James E. Rice & Sons, 49 South Street, Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 69 Morton Street, Brooklyn, of cirrhosis of the liver. The firm founded by Mr. Rice was one of the largest forwarding agencies in the city. In addition to his business activities Mr. Rice was interested in the National Guard, and had been Quartermaster Sergeant for twenty-eight years of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, New York. Mr. Rice was born in Castlebianey, County Monaghan, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1841. He served throughout the civil war under Col. Cavanaugh in Company E of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth." His wife, formerly Miss Margaret E. Shannon; a brother, Peter Rice, manager of "The Last Appeal" theatrical company; two sons, three daughters, and two sisters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES WATT, for sixty years a member of Pacific Lodge I. O. O. F. of Flushing, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Malvern A. Hill, West Twentieth Street, Whitestone, L. I. He was born in Scotland eighty-four years ago and had lived in Flushing for sixty years. He had served as constable, sexton, and police chief. Mr. Watt had been blind for a year preceding his death.

ALBERT ISOLTON MANN, a retired custom house broker, died yesterday from pneumonia at the residences of his daughter, 531 West End Avenue, and his son, L. M. Mann was born in Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1848. As a boy he entered the employ of William Vermont, a broker, and when he retired was a member of the firm of William Vermont & Co. Two sons and five daughters survive him.

Miss ABBIE J. EVANS died Wednesday from a cerebral hemorrhage at her home, 675 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. She was active in the affairs of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM SHARP, a retired chandelier manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 14 Pleasant Place, East New York, aged 78 years. He was born in England and came to this country forty years ago. His son and two daughters survive him.

SARAH ELIZABETH KIRTON CHANDLER, widow of William W. Chandler, died yesterday at her home, 103 Taylor Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Chandler's husband was for many years in missionary work in New York City. She was born in London, England, Oct. 18, 1837.

Mrs. LUCRETIA E. MAUTERSTOCK, widow of Josiah Mauterstock, died yesterday at her home, 16 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Saugerties, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1845, and had lived in Brookl

Eyeglasses for the Busy Man.

The large lenses of our Congress Eyeglasses broaden the field of view. The grip on the nose is gentle, but firm. In appearance the Congress is a manly glass for a manly face. Massive in style, but light. Made with lenses from your Oculist's prescription or your old lenses duplicated.

J.W. & GEO. H. HAHN OPTICIANS
304 MADISON Below 42d St. AVE., N. Y.

BRAND NEW
(All This Season's)
PERFECT
LENOX Hosiery

(At usual cost of samples or seconds)
Lenox Ladies' Pure Silk Lisle, Garter Top, Full Fashioned —6 Thread Toe, and High-Spliced Heel (see illustration) 79c
Lenox Men's Pure Fibre Silk, Linen Soles and 6 Thread Toes and Heels—Wash perfectly—
3 Pairs for $1
Similar Savings on other Stockings for Men, Women and Children
LENOX SILK WORKS, Inc.
151 West 34th St., N. Y.
Next Door to Macy's.
Mail Orders Filled (State Size.) Parcel Post Prepaid. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Let us give you a RESINOL Shaving Stick

trial size, free. Enough for a score of soothing, refreshing shaves. Dept. 11-F. Resinol, Baltimore.

PACIFIC COAST AND RETURN $141.80
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES: Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Howard St. " 28th St. " 42nd St. Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

The New York Times Christmas Number, Dec. 7. Beautiful reproduction in colors of Sargent's famous work, "The Prophets," in the Boston Public Library. Also twenty-nine photographs of the American Typical Girl of To-day, printed by the rotogravure process. Be sure to order well in advance.—Adv.

DOUGHERTY TAKES UP NEW GRAFT CHARGE

Brings In Ex-Capt. Riley's Name in Answering Cohen Confession in Wire-Tapping Scandal.

NO OFFICER NAMED BEFORE

Deputy Commissioner Says Retired Captain Was Never Employed on Wiretapping Cases.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty issued a statement yesterday in connection with the charge made by ex-Detective Alexander Cohen, who on Wednesday confessed to District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Groehl that he had served as a "go between" in carrying graft from the "wire-tappers" to a retired Police Captain. Cohen said this Captain told him that he took the graft on behalf of persons "higher up" in the Police Department. Dougherty's statement was unexpected, and when it was shown to District Attorney Whitman he glanced over it and remarked: "Nothing to say."

In none of the information given out at the Criminal Court Building has the name of any police official "higher up" been mentioned, nor has the name of the retired Captain referred to by Cohen been given out. In his statement Dougherty asserted that at no time while he was connected with the Detective Bureau, nor at any other time, did ex-Police Capt. Dominick Riley have anything to do with the investigation of the activities of the wire-tappers. Capt. Riley, who retired from the force last week, is now under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury in the course of the investigation that District Attorney Whitman and Mr. Groehl, his assistant, are conducting into the graft paid by the wire-tappers.

Commissioner Dougherty, it was said at Police Headquarters, considered that it was his duty to make "a statement of some kind" in reply to newspaper stories having to do with the investigation now being made by the District Attorney.

"Referring to the statements alleged to have been made by ex-Detective Alexander Cohen," Commissioner Dougherty says in his statement, "the records of this department show that he was assigned as a detective on Nov. 19, 1910. On Jan. 24, 1912, he was transferred from the Detective Bureau at my request, and he resigned from the Police Department Feb. 16, 1912.

"May 3, 1912, Dominick G. Riley worked under the supervision of the Police Commissioner until Aug. 20, 1912, when he was transferred to the Detective Division. Nov. 6, 1912, he was transferred from the Detective Division, and during this, and at no time prior thereto, did Lieut. Dominick G. Riley engage in the investigation, by my direction, of any wiretapping complaints."

Mr. Dougherty goes on to tell at great length of the efforts made under his direction to arrest all the wire tappers concerned in swindling Simeon M. Jones of Pittsburgh, and others. Beyond what was contained in the statement Commissioner Dougherty refused to say a word yesterday in regard to the charges of the wire tappers that they paid graft to the police.

District Attorney Whitman said that these disclosures would be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury early next week, perhaps on Monday. He would not say whether he expected any indictments immediately, but he did not deny that he expected one, or more, to be returned sometime next week.

DEFENDS FIRE DEPARTMENT

Guerin in Tilt at Meeting of the Women's Federation.

The Public Safety Committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs had its hands full at its meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday morning. H. F. J. Porter told the committee, of which Mrs. Robert Francis Cortwright is Chairman, of the need of fire walls in loft buildings and fire doors on each floor to afford escape from one building to another in case of fire. Frederick H. Elliott, President of the Travel Club, was there to ask the club workers to aid him and his club in getting pedestrians to show more consideration for vehicular traffic at crossings, and John Brower of the West End Association presented a list of hotels and restaurants which have rigid revolving doors. These, he said, were a menace to life in case of panic.

Chief Guerin of the Bureau of Fire Prevention was present for the Fire Department to talk about the revolving doors, and he grew a little warm as he discussed the subject. He said the Fire Department had done and was doing all it could in the matter, and he asserted that it was not going to be "rushed" by a body of women.

"A suggestion has come to the department that there is a great deal of undue ardor about this matter of collapsible doors," said he. "It has been impressed with the idea that some one has a special interest in them."

"I am the man you are talking about," said Mr. Brower, coming forward amiably, "and I have no personal interest in the matter at all. I am out of business, Commissioner Johnson said the revolving doors were dangerous, and I made up this list."

"We have acted in perfect good faith in the matter," went on Chief Guerin. "We have put on one Inspector—all we could spare. We have conditions to deal with that would make you tremble, and much more important, we think, than collapsible doors. We have found many of the places that you have named adequate. We are not in favor of revolving doors at all, but we will not be budged by any club or any federation of clubs. This is a government of laws and not of men. There has been enough pressure brought to bear on us in this matter to revolutionize all New York.

"There is only one corporation making doors of the collapsible type, and you are throwing this work into the hands of a corporation. We will do whatever we can, but we will not give in to a monopoly. The department has greatly reduced the number of fires in this city in the last two years."

As Chief Guerin departed the committee told him that it thoroughly appreciated the Fire Department and that it did the finest work done in the city.

Mr. Brower said that there was a fire regulation covering revolving doors, and the women decided to send a letter to the Fire Department.

"The Commissioner told me he had the power to close places not complying with the law," said Mr. Brower. "The work has been going on since August, and the worst places have not been closed yet."

SASANOFF HELD FOR TRIAL.

Opera Singer's Child Corroborated Mother's Story of Assault.

After an examination in the Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon Max Sasanoff, singer of the Century Opera Company, was held for trial on the charge of assault preferred by his wife, Rose, who says he knocked her senseless in his mother's home at 915 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. She had reproached him for compelling her to live in such crowded quarters as his mother's home afforded, she says, and he struck her. Her version of what happened was substantiated by the testimony of their nine-year-old son Michael.

The singer's mother and several other witnesses took the stand to support his denial, but Magistrate Levy decided that a prima facie case had been established. Mrs. Sasanoff is a dental surgeon and a graduate of a Western university.

SLAYERS REVEAL GRAVE OF VICTIM

Two Pennsylvania Farmers Confess Murder of Tax Collector and Lead Police to His Body.

ONE JEALOUS OF VICTIM

Disappearance of S. Lewis Pinkerton Cleared Up by Officials of Media.

MEDIA, Penn., Nov. 20.—The mysterious disappearance of S. Lewis Pinkerton, a Delaware County tax collector, was cleared up to-day when two farm hands confessed that they had killed him, and led the officers to a lonely spot in the woods where they had buried the body. The self-confessed slayers are Roland S. Pennington and George Marsh of Glenn Mills, Penn. Jealousy and robbery were the motives for the killing.

Pinkerton, who was 26 years old, vanished on Nov. 7. He had $300 in his pockets, and it was suspected at once that he had been murdered. The suspicions of the county officers were directed to Pennington and Marsh and they were arrested yesterday.

Under close questioning they admitted that they had killed the tax collector, and in the darkness of the early morning the accused men led the officers to the woods and with the aid of lanterns uncovered the body, which had been thrown into a hole and hidden with leaves. Pinkerton's skull had been crushed and his body riddled with shot.

March, in his confession, said he had suspected Pinkerton of being too friendly with his wife, but the police said they believed there was no ground for the suspicion. March told his suspicions to Pennington and, according to the confession, March went so far as to suggest killing Pinkerton and taking his money. The three men met in a barn and Pinkerton was felled with a blackjack and shot.

Besides being Tax Collector, Pinkerton was the manager of four farms, and the accused men were employes on one of the places.

PRODS NEW HAVEN HEADS.

Must Reorganize Soon or Face Anti-Trust Suit, Says McReynolds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Unless the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad speed up their plans for reorganization of the company to conform to the Sherman anti-trust law, Attorney General McReynolds intends to take the matter into the courts. This was made plain to-day when the Attorney General, Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New Haven Board of Directors, and John W. H. Crim of the railroad's counsel, talked over the New England transportation problem at the Department of Justice.

Mr. Elliott reported on the work done by the committee of Directors appointed more than a month ago to look into reorganization of the trolley, steamship, and railroad holdings of the New Haven. The Attorney General indicated that he was not disposed to hurry into the courts, but the Directors must show a willingness not only to investigate, but to act.

Mr. McReynolds has taken the position in several anti-trust suits that if possible he prefers to accomplish the end desired without resort to legal proceedings.

It is said in official circles that information has come to Washington that the efforts of Chairman Elliott to meet the requirements of the Government have not been fully supported by the New Haven Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The intimation from Washington that the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad are not in sympathy with Chairman Elliott in his reforms caused surprise here. George Von L. Meyer, Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, said to-night that he had heard nothing of the sort. Not a Director of the company who resides in Boston could be found.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Conkey & Co. Lose Protest Against Malt Extract Classification.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has overruled a protest by Conkey & Co., relating to the classification under the Tariff act of 1909, of merchandise classified by the Collector at New York as condensed extract of malt, and as such assessed for duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers protested that the product was properly dutiable at 23 cents per gallon as malt extract fluid in casks, or at 20 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the contention of the importers that the merchandise was a non-enumerated product. The court reversed the board, and held the merchandise dutiable as assessed by the Collector.

The court reversed the board in the case of A. J. Coccaro, dealing with the classification of candles under the Act of 1909. The goods were returned for duty by the Collector at 35 per cent. as wax tapers. They were claimed by the importers to be dutiable either at 20 per cent. as unenumerated articles, or at 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wax. The board sustained the claim for 20 per cent. duty. The court, however, held that the rate of 25 per cent. was controlling.

Hensel, Buckmann & Lorbacher were sustained in a controversy relating to knitted silk mufflers, which were assessed for duty by the Collector at New York, at 60 per cent. as goods of silk. They were claimed dutiable at 50 per cent., as silk mufflers. The board's action in overruling the contention was reversed by the court.

The court overruled a claim of the Morton B. Smith Company, for a discount of 20 per cent. on scrap iron by virtue of the treaty with Cuba. The action of the board sustaining the claim was reversed by the court.

Commissioner Shields 74.

Commissioner Shields observed his seventy-fourth birthday yesterday in his usual fashion by sitting at his desk in the Federal Building, awaiting the arraignment of such offenders against the Federal laws as dishonest postal officials, opium selling Chinamen or post office safe-blowers. He received many congratulations during the day from the Federal Judges and District Attorneys and the staff of the Federal Courts.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

REVISED IMPORT DUTY.

Prices for Apollinaris Water are forthwith reduced Fifty Cents per Case.

Leave Your Order for Thanksgiving with
Louis Repetti
46 WEST 125TH STREET, Only Store.
Finest Assortment, Better Than the Best, at 60c. per lb.
Caramels, Chocolates, Bon Bons, Assorted Salted Nuts
Fruit Glace, Manon De Guses, Swiss Bon Bons
Extra Fancy Chocolates 80c. per lb.
Telephones 92—6337 Harlem.

The Equitable Building believes in price maintenance

AND the object of this advertisement is to bring forcibly to your attention that when you buy space in the Equitable Building, your rent covers the cost of such space as fixed by independent rental experts, and does not include any fractional part of the rent for the fellow next door.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

Just Published

A New Novel by H. G. Wells

THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS

"I don't want to become some one's possession!" Around this cry of his heroine Mr. Wells has written his newest novel. We hear her story in the words of the man she loved—the man who loved her. He sets it down—his story and hers—for his son to have as a record of life as it is lived today, and its gropings toward a tomorrow.

Today at all Book Stores — Harper & Brothers

B. Altman & Co.

The latest Paris shades in the fashionable dress fabric, Duvetyn, are on sale in the Velvet Department.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

DO IT NOW

About That $4,000,000 and Your Part In It.

Mr. Citizen:

Are you really informed about this greatest money raising compaign in the world's history?

Do you know how urgently the money is needed to safeguard the young women and the young men who are flocking into this great metropolis?

Do you realize that it will barely do for this great city as much in proportion as has already been done in cities like Chicago, Philadelphia, Rochester and Toronto?

Have you noticed the sacrifices that are being made by 1,000 of your fellow-citizens who are working harder for the public good than they ever worked in their private business, and by their joint efforts have up to this time secured 5,534 subscriptions, aggregating $2,849,380? No one is being paid for raising this money. The work is being done by public-spirited men and women. You can join this band of workers and help them, at the same time gladdening their hearts by making a subscription at once.

DO YOU KNOW that it is all to be spent right here in this great city?

This is where the money will go:

A building for the Bowery Branch Y. M. C. A., where young men in desperate circumstances are put on their feet and made useful members of society.

A building for the thronging of thousands of young men in the Bronx.

A building for colored men and another for colored women where those who work by day will get moral and educational uplift at night to fit them for useful citizenship.

Boarding homes for the young women who come to our city as strangers to serve in a thousand ways the commercial enterprises of New York.

A building for the nurses who serve the sick of this great city.

A great central building for the Young Women's Christian Association, with its educational and physical privileges, its care of the body and mind as well as the spiritual welfare of the multitudes of young women who will come under its influence.

A similar center in Harlem.

Another on the West Side.

A building for the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., and its training school for secretaries. Special contributions have been received for this building.

A building for the Williamsbridge Young Men's Christian Association.

Another for the Intercollegiate Branch, which cares for multitudes of young students, strangers in New York.

Surely you are interested in this great effort for the uplift of our city. Surely you will help in some degree, large or small. You can do this by filling out the following blank, cutting it out of this paper, and mailing it direct to Campaign Headquarters, 25 Broad Street, or to any member of any campaign committee whom you may know. The main thing is to

DO IT TODAY.

New York, ..., 1913.

For the purposes of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, in consideration of the subscriptions of others and of the promise of said Associations to erect new buildings and additions to present buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, I hereby subscribe the sum of

..... Dollars ($.....),

payable to the Treasurer of the Joint Campaign of said Association, as follows: One fourth February 15th, 1914; one-fourth August 15th, 1914; one-fourth February 15th, 1915, and one-fourth August 15th, 1915.

Signed.....

Address.....

REMEMBER: $3,000,000 for the women's work.
$1,000,000 for the men's work.

DO IT NOW

DO IT NOW

DO IT NOW

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Japanese Silk Prices Relapse.

A decline followed the recent advance in raw silk prices at Yokohama. Buying was active, however, and the last week's sales totaled 6,000 bales. Reports received from Canton by H. L. Gwalter & Co. told of firmer prices there and excellent buying. Stocks of these silks are light. Tussahs have been more active and higher at Shanghai, but other silks have been quiet. Milan tells of a better demand and an upward tendency in quotations. There has been a steady demand at New York of late, with prices irregular in sympathy with the producing markets.

***

Unique Way to Advertise.

Something new in advertising schemes was evolved recently by a Western retail jeweler. This dealer wired the lights in his store to a switch that could be operated by a push button outside the entrance. He placed a sign under the button which read, "You can see our store by pushing this button." Many of those who passed in the evening yielded to the suggestion. The power was cut off automatically as soon as the pressure on the button was removed, and only a small amount of electricity was used. The scheme caused considerable comment.

***

Can't Down Cigar Cutters.

The recent agitation against the unsanitary features of public cigar cutters and the invention of a cigar that eliminates clipping off the end, have apparently gone for nought. An Illinois firm advertises in one of the trade papers that it has placed on the market a combined cigar cutter, match vendor, and match tray which is said to operate more rapidly than any other machine yet invented. According to the manufacturers, this machine will clip the end from the dryest cigar without breaking the wrapper, will vend any brand of safety matches, and is guaranteed for five years.

***

Ready for Anti-Piracy Meeting.

Everything is ready for the convention of manufacturers and importers which will meet to-day at the Hotel Astor to discuss the evils of design piracy and to formulate a tentative bill to prohibit it. Fifteen speakers, most of them men of commercial prominence, are on the programme, and will deliver brief addresses on various phases of piracy and the recently enacted Kahn law. A very large attendance is expected. Seventeen prominent trade associations have appointed delegates to the meeting. If the business before the convention warrants it, a second session will be held on Saturday.

***

"Kelly Green" Sweaters Popular.

Sweater salesmen now on the road are sending in satisfactory business. Jobbers in the Middle West are ordering especially well. Despite the fact that prices on the cheaper grades of sweater coats have been advanced, they have sold freely. In general, however, business has so far been best on the higher-grade merchandise. Adaptations of the Norfolk jacket that are shown for next Fall, for both men and women, are popular. Many adaptations of the Russian blouse are shown in women's sweater coats, and are moving well. Maroon, "Kelly green," and Scotch heather mixtures rank well among the popular colors.

***

Should Not Guarantee Shoes.

An authority on leather said here yesterday that any retailer who sold shoes under a definite guarantee of their wearing qualities not only laid himself open to financial loss, but hurt other dealers as well. There is no way to gauge the wearing qualities of any kind of leather, he said, and two pairs of shoes made from the same hide and trimmings often show a wide variance in their resistance to hard usage. The returning vogue of patent leather shoes will mean loss to retailers who guarantee them, he maintained, for this kind of leather never can be depended on. The authority in question also cited the case of a truckman who wore out three pairs of heavy shoes within the life of a guarantee given on the first pair, and said that if that kind of shoe failed to wear, the lighter footgear worn by the average consumer could hardly guard against the risk entailed in a guarantee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DRUSS BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris and David Druss, who compose the firm of Druss Brothers, manufacturers of infants' cloaks and garments, at 127 West Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: H. Bauch, $3,000; A. Cummins, $1,000, and B. Abbott, $100. Liabilities, $100,000; nominal assets of same amount. Judge Hough appointed Edmund Wright receiver, under a bond of $12,000, and authorized him to continue business ten days and borrow $2,000 on receiver's certificates.

JOSEPH MEDAL.—A petition has been filed against Joseph Medal, dealer in men's furnishing and dry goods, at 530 Second Avenue, Manhattan, and 633 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, by these creditors: Henry P. Friedman, $191; Nathan Muller, $74; Steinberg & Hyman, $117, and Abraham L. Holtz, $278. Judge Hough appointed William Blau receiver, under a bond of $1,250. Liabilities, $1,000; assets, $5,000.

KAUFFMAN & LABENSART. — Samuel Kauffman and Gustav Labensart, who compose the firm of Kauffman & Labensart, dealer in dry and furnishing goods, at 1,538 Second Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Edward W. Drucker. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Samuel Rappaport, $265; Benny Lisbes, $225, and Fore Wells, $250. Liabilities, $8,000; assets, $3,000. Judge Hough appointed Jacob Lesker receiver, under bond of $1,000.

CHARLES GOTTLIEB & CO.—A petition has been filed against Charles Gottlieb & Co., a corporation, manufacturers of clothing and suits at 34 West Twentieth Street, by these creditors: Harry Rackin, $326; Arthur M. Gross, $138, and Morris D. Hirsch, $223. Liabilities, $9,000; assets, $3,000.

JOHN G. PANOS of 2,024 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition, with liabilities of $4,927 and no assets. He was formerly a partner with Samuel Malketses in business as the Cabic Florists.

NATIONAL FAIR AND EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED.—Schedules of the National Fair and Exposition Association, Incorporated, of Forty-second Street and Broadway and at Yonkers, show liabilities of $147,884 and nominal assets of $132,053. There are more than 850 creditors, among them the Yonkers National Bank, $23,518; Tucker Electric Construction Company, $6,378; Church E. Gates & Co., $3,753; Janion Electric Company, $3,675, and Frank Kremer, $3,304.

S. ROSENBERG & SON.—Schedules of S. Rosenberg & Son, wholesale produce dealers at 168½ Attorney Street, show liabilities of $4,534 and assets of $7,096.

CONTINENTAL THREAD COMPANY.—Schedules of the Continental Thread Company at 210 Worcester Street show liabilities of $5,911 and assets of $754.

VOLPE & STEINBERG.—William Volpe and Lewis Steinberg, who compose the firm of Volpe & Steinberg, manufacturers of women's suits at 58 West Fifteenth Street, have made an assignment to Morris Fishbein.

WALLACE S. TODD, auto repairs and accessories, of 234 West 108th Street, has made an assignment to David L. Ostrin.

COLIN C. DUNCAN.—Schedules of Colin C. Duncan, importer of laces at 31 Union Square, show direct liabilities of $112,764, contingent liabilities of $15,000, nominal assets of $104,935, and actual assets of $67,111. Among the creditors are Hemsley & Co., Nottingham, England, $34,317; Henrietta F. L. Duncan, $27,000; Paul Beardsley, $15,000, and Brunner & Hofstetter, $11,599.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Angier, Edward—A. Manthrop, $613.
Axelrod, Herman—A. A. Whitman, $443.
Bradley, Robert E.—Donald Robertson Co., $120.
Bodensick, Jennie M.—M. D. Spink, $1,301.
Begush, Anton, and Nicholas Copper Co.—J. Haberman, costs, $150.
Bernstein, Sarah and Benjamin—P. Ginsberg, $200.
Berkowitz, Harry—S. Aginsky, $149.
Brouwer, John H.—Gorham Co., $202.
Bowne, Walter, 2d-C. W. Schumann, $150.
Bryan—City N. Y., $242.
Boomhauer, Arthur—Same, $242.
Benjamin, Benjamin—Same, $242.
Benne, Edward—Same, $242.
Baldwin, Elias—Same, $242.
Barnum, Frederick L.—Same, $242.
Bryan, George J.—Same, $242.
Brand, John—Same, $242.
Brady, John—Same, $242.
Blauvelt, Peter L.—Same, $242.
Cohen, Elias A.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $414.
Same—Same, $442.
Same—Same, $272.
Same—Same, $537.
Cohen, Annie—I. Kahn, $325.
Cohen, Jacob—I. Kahn, $837.
Cobe, Andrew J.—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $8,094.
Campbell, William F.—John P. Kane Co., $526.
Canfield, Francis C.—Tribune Ass'n, $154.
Di Benedette, Joseph—N. Y. Tel. Co., $3,590.
Dodge, Maud E. L.—K. C. Beyer, $977.
Dommasch, Otto—M. C. Garcia, costs, $132.
Doyle, William T.—A. Sandersfield, $192.
Erk, Mamie—Marcus Printing and Decorating Co., $102.
Donzelli, Luigi—L. Roosain, $458.
Fineberg, Joseph—W. Scheelman, $181.
Flood, George W.—Nason Mfg. Co., $187.
Goodwin, Clifford C.—H. Marks, $1,168.
Goodwin, Henry L.—Same, $2,076.
Goldman, Joseph, and Harry L. Morris—C. Van Bergen, $861.
Gridley, William T.—Gidney Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., $445.
Gale, Delderick G., Jr.—P. Shotland, $116.
Hall, John H., Jr.—Hecker-Jonah-Jewell Milling Co., $218.
Hartridge, Clifford W.—P. Friedenberg, $182.
Hawley, Charles A., and William B. Alford—G. W. Crooks, $2,865.
Hoag, Frank B.—F. N. Tate, $382.
Hahn, George—Locust Farm Co. et al., costs, $135.
Hubener, Mary L. and Josephine A.—Lawyers Mortgage Co., $191.
Henry, George J. Macdonald, $82.
Havliand, Anna T.—L. S. Piper, $671.
Hibson, Charles—L. F. McMahon, $531.
Harrington, Marie — Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., $228.
Joel, Rosalie, or Rosalie Lane—J. Geneler, $1,663.
Kenoche, Godfrey—Bohemian American Workmen's Gymnastic Association, costs, $108.
Kelly, Jeremiah—Compagnie General Transatlantique, costs, $110.
Leary, John—Everall Brothers, Inc., $102.
Lockwood, Ernest M.—Everall Brothers, Inc., $36.
Liviccori, Frank, and Ignazio Calderele—C. T. Watkins, $289.
Lorraien, Lillian—Personalty Liquidating Co., $183.
Melville, Henry H.—Idaho Montana Mine Co., $9,193.
Montague Charles—W. H. Henning, $182.
McLaoen, Francis G.—Schleicher, $310.
Mainetty, Leon P.—Western Union Telegraph Co., $1,001.
Mayers, Clara A.—M. Blohm, $5,379.
Mathews, Robert L.—C. J. Wade, $1,468.
Nelson, August—E. Sicmeth, $217.
Pollak, Max—M. E. Miles, $334.
Post, Walter P.—M. H. Michaelis, $105.
Pugh, Paul B.—Park & Tilford, $253.
Roth, Herman L.—W. R. Wilder et al., $166.
Rappell, Carl—J. H. Dalton, costs, $110.
Rice, Samuel—Morris & Co., $187.
Ramos, Jose J.—Thomas Motor Car Co., $177.
Rosenberg, Morris L.—F. Kushner et al., $106.
Rathbun, Earl H.—J. A. Clark & Co., $2,438.
Reynolds, George A.—A. E. Richerson, $207.
Schultz, Louisa—L. Vogel et al., costs, $296.
Steiner, Alexander—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $290.
Singer, Otto, and Otto Singer Development Co.—Fiske & Co., Inc., $926.
Schapin, Benjamin—A. A. Whitman, $443.
Steinmetz, Ametia—Bronx Savings Bank, $131.
Steinberg, Paul, and Moses Westheimer—R. Lewis, costs, $109.
Vale, Trarer—Sanger & Jordan, $682.
Van Nay, Kitty N., and Thomas Wright—Z. Littman, $136.
Walsh, William, and George H. Palmer—R. S. Riggs & Co., costs, $108.
Atlantic Express Co.—H. A. Metz, $20,839.
Bates Brothers, Inc.—Lords Court Building Corporation, $316.
Bronx Cut Stone Co.—F. Torterelli, $1,635.
Charles Pfizer, Jr., Co., Ltd.—S. Dezewitz, Inc., $337.
Dyckman Construction Co.—New York Telephone Co., $115.
George Sachs & Co.—Loft Holding Co., $812.
Knickerbocker Auction Co.—Knickerbocker Chandelier Electrical Supply Co., $178.
Master, Mate and Pilot, Inc.—L. L. Bernier, $269.
National Pumpernickel Co., Inc.—U. S. Machine Co., $240.
South Bay Co.—John D. Everitt, $11,581.
T. J. Flood, Inc.—K. Newell, $125.
Wise Piano Co.—E. Hein, $5,261.
Yorktown Holding Co.—New York Telephone Co., $113.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Blickman, Saul—Wond & Yeakel, Feb. 11, 1913, $140.
Dale, Chalmers—L. E. Wood et al., Nov. 14, 1913, $154.
MacKay, George D.—City of New York, June 20, 1911, $215.
Stettheimer, James J., and Charles J.—F. Burger, March 5, 1913, $130.
Udall, John C.—Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Nov. 17, 1913, $791.
Williams, Lemuel L., and John Courtney—People, &c., Nov. 15, 1913, $1,000.
Bernstein, Edward—T. Allison, April 19, 1907, (vacated,) $110.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; F. P. Cator, representing; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; 72 Leonard.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Whitelaw, general mdse; 104 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; 104 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Company; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 60 West 33d.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Company; Mrs. Phillips, dresses, costumes; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. Coleman, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; W. A. Stoeckel, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; O. B. Jennis, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Co.; A. Dernberg, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d; Wellington.
CHICAGO—World Millinery Co.; J. Landau, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Rice & Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, yarns, sweaters; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Field, Marshall & Co.; M. G. Wallace, laces, trimmings, lace robes; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; H. L. Bernbaum, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—W. Valerius, cloaks, suits; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; A. J. Feder, clothing; 51 Leonard.
DENVER—Neusteter Co.; Max Neusteter, cloaks, suits; Miss Keene, dresses; 114 5th Av.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; J. L. Fox, hosiery, gloves; 60 West 33d.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Brothers; A. J. Collins, girls', juniors' ready-to-wear, jobs waists; 60 West 33d.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; P. P. Herrman, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Kitz, Conant, Milkes Co.; A. F. Clough, flannels, linens; Flanders.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Company; B. F. Whitehead, clothing; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—J. J. Porter Co.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Grand.
POTTSVILLE—G. M. Britton Co.; C. Hoffman, furn. goods; Grand.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam Bartel & Co.; J. M. Coate, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard; Park Avenue.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; L. Kaufmann, notions; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss E. Yenge, waists; 214 Church.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons & Co; Miss Liebert, art goods; 215 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. McWilliam, ready-to-wear; 104 5th Av.

Business Notices.

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-717-719 BROADWAY.
Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 15 Burgerwiese.

SALESMAN.—For Middle West; to carry popular priced infants' and children's wash dresses as a side line; excellent opportunity to right parties. Apply Allwin Dress Co., care of Feariman Bros., 57 West 19th St.

PARTNER.—Resident buyer and jobber desires a partner with $500; young ready-to-wear salesman preferred. Y 327 Times.

150 samples ladies' handbags to close out; newest styles. Arthur E. Moses & Co., 106 East 19th St.

SALESMAN, following Middle West, wants skirt line; annual sales $60,000. Box L 89 Times.

JOBBER looking at samples of ladies' and misses' Spring coats only. Peerless, 12 West 18th.

20th St., B'way & 4th Ave.
Lofts
20—50 & 90 Ft.
Low Rental, Good Light and Service.
J. Romaine Brown Co., Agts.
41st St. & Madison Ave.

SAFES Over 100 on hand. All Makes At Great Reduction. Exchanged, Stored, Removed. B. KEENAN & SON, 32 Howard St.

COATS Immediate Delivery. Children's, Jr., & Misses'. All leading fabrics & styles. $3.00 & up. DORFMAN & OSHINSKY, 140-144 W. 22D ST.

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise | **Merchandise.**

The most attractive line of a strictly up-to-the-minute stock of
Solid Gold, Gold Plated, 20 and 25 Year Guaranteed Goods, Solid Silver and Platinum
JEWELRY

Consisting of the most selected lines of Watches, Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Lavalliores, Brooches, Stick and Bar Pins, Cigar Cutters, Knives, Tie Clasps, Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Thimbles, Silver Mesh Bags, Vanity Cases, and numerous other articles.

Also a Large Line of Reed & Barton Hollow and Flat Ware

Tea, after dinner, coffee and chocolate sets, kettles, chafing, fruit, bonbon, relish and fern dishes, fruit bowls and stands, bread, fruit and cake baskets and trays, flower vases, water pitchers, salt and pepper sets, oil and vinegar trays and castors, candlesticks and candelabra and an extra large line of loving cups up to 23½ inches in height, with 40 pints capacity. Also an extra fine line of knives, forks, spoons, etc.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, will sell
To-day, Friday, Nov. 21st, '13, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom, 8 GREENE STREET, New York, Near Canal Street.

NOTICE:—This is a splendid opportunity for leading jewelers to replenish their stock for the Holiday trade, and as my sales are always strictly without reserve, you will find it to your advantage to be present at this sale.
For information, Telephone Spring 4299.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE

TO-DAY, NOV. 21, 1913, AT 10:30 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM,
46-50 WOOSTER ST., NEW YORK CITY.
We will sell at Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern,
ENTIRE SALVAGE STOCK OF HARRIS FROST (Jobber), New York City, and others, INVENTORYING ABOUT $25,000 WORTH OF
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
Consisting of Serge, Worsted, Thibet and Cassimere
SUITS,
Kersey, Melton, Fancy Worsted and Cheviot
OVERCOATS,
Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and Reefers, Wool, Cassimere, Corduroy and Cotton
PANTS,
Single Coats, Vests, Knee Pants, Raincoats, etc., etc.; Serge, Worsted, Fancy Cheviot and Cassimere
CHILDREN'S KNICKER SUITS.
Also a Quantity of Cut Clothing.
This stock is worthy the attention of all dealers and jobbers, as the clothing range in good sizes and good quality of a 1913-14 line. Large line of HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX OVERCOATS. Stock has been damaged by water only.
Terms of Sale, Cash. Deposits required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
TEL. SPRING 18.
Members of Merchants' Association of New York.

YAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, sell to-day, Friday, Nov. 21, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. on premises, 31-33 West 21st St., N. Y., large Cloak & Suit Manufacturer's stock of
WOOLENS and TRIMMINGS, MACHINERY and FIXTURES,
contained in 2 large lofts of the well-known manufacturers, Goldfield & Lachman, retiring, 6,000 yds. imported woolens, silks, trimmings, etc. 300 ladies' fashionable coats, 3 electric motors, 60 Singer machines, office fixtures of every description.
Furniture—Rugs—Art.

AUCTION SALE OF
Fine Oil Paintings
Watches, Diamonds & Jewelry
CHARLES SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER, will sell
On Wednesday, December 3d, 1913
AT 10:30 A. M.,
At 539-541 Broadway, New York
A Very Valuable Collection of
Paintings, Diamonds and Jewelry
By order of MRS. JULIA ALEXANDER.

The property was left to her by her husband, and she wishes to turn it into cash immediately. The collection of Paintings is exceedingly valuable, including masterpieces by some of the leading artists of Europe and America.

A partial list of the artists represented includes the following names:
Emile Foubert, Henry Leopold Levi, Leo Herrman, Clemin Quintin, Emil Rinchart, Narcisse Diaz, Vincento Farides, etc., etc.

Many of the paintings have been on exhibition in the leading salobs of Europe.
The WATCHES, DIAMONDS & JEWELRY are of the finest quality.

To enable our patrons to examine the property at their leisure and so to appraise it at its true value, it will be placed on exhibition at the Auction Rooms at 539 Broadway, on Tuesday, November 25th, and will be exhibited every day from that date to Wednesday, December 3d, '13, the day of the sale. Catalogues and any further information will be furnished upon application to CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.
Sale by order of Mrs. JULIA ALEXANDER.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON ALTMAN and SAMUEL ALTMAN, individually and trading as ALTMAN BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 28, 1913, by order of the court, at 1 P. M., at 87 Eldridge St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of piece goods, woolens, serges, cashmeres, linings, fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 25th and 26th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEWART M. HUNT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 24, 1913, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at Montrose, Westchester County, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of meats, vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs, canned goods, icebox, fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 21st and 22d between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN J. TOTTEN, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAUD CATERING CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913, by order of the Court, at 12:30 P. M., at Heidleberg Building, 42d St. and 7th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of crockery, glassware, silverware, dishes, wines, liquors, groceries, cigars, fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 24 and 25, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLIGHT, OVERFIELD CO., INC., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 21, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 217 West 29th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, and material used in the business of builder and carpenter, lumber, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
WARREN W. CUNNINGHAM, Receiver.
MARVIN, HOOKER & ROOSEVELT, Attorneys for Receiver, 52 Wall St., New York.

A. Levy & Co., bankrupt, which was advertised for sale to-day will not be sold.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,679.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH J. SNOW, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph J. Snow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 20, 1913.

NO. 18,777.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—OWEN TREANOR, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Owen Treanor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 19, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 20, 1913.

HUNDRED BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR

The Committee from the Department of English, Columbia University, comprising Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, and Dr. Carl Van Doren, has completed its list of The Hundred Best Books of the year. It contains a remarkable view of the important achievements in literature since the 1st of January, and will be published Sunday, Nov. 30, as the leading feature in the Holiday Number of The New York Times Book Review, which will appear as a supplement to the regular edition of The Times. The list will have an introductory article by Prof. Erskine, which will be followed by comprehensive reviews of each of the books chosen.

Another important feature will be a discussion of four Vital Questions of the Day—Eugenics, Socialism, Feminism, and Psychism. Leading authorities on each of these subjects have been asked to review books selected by themselves from the year's publications on these special themes. Thus, Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute, will review a book on Eugenics. Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist, will review a book on Feminism. Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science, will review a book on Socialism. Henry M. Alden, Editor of Harper's Magazine, will review a book discussing the possibility of life after death.

There will be additional contributions from well-known authors of the day, such as Mary S. Watts, Theodore Dreiser, Coningsby Dawson, Jules Guerin and many others who will write on various entertaining and instructive features of the literature of the day.

Of particular importance to the buyers of Christmas books will be the carefully annotated list of the season's gift books. This list has been prepared for the special purpose of answering the question, "What is the most suitable book for a Christmas gift?" and will furnish an admirable guide to the holiday buyer.

This Special Holiday Number of The New York Times Book Review will have an actual net paid sale of over 200,000 copies. It will contain 64 pages and will be illustrated throughout.

The New York Times Book Review
HOLIDAY NUMBER
Sunday, November 30th

BORDEN'S
GRADE A MILK
PASTEURIZED
The Milk For The Baby
Yet sold at a price that makes it available for the whole family.

The farms from which this milk comes are high grade dairies every one of them. Each must score 68 points or better to meet our requirements—8 points above the requirements of the Health Department.

To get this score of 68 points the farmer must have a superior dairy equipment and employ scrupulous dairying methods. In other words, he must do those things that insure clean milk.

When the milk comes to us it is received at one of those wonderful Borden Country Plants that have won the admiration of Sanitarians from all over the country.

It is in these plants that the milk is pasteurized and bottled. It never reaches the city in bulk, but is handled in the pure, clear air of the country.

We would like you to try our Grade "A" Milk Pasteurized. We are proud of it and believe it to be the best milk investment you can make.

You can leave your order with any Borden Wagon, write a postal, or Telephone Franklin 1182 and your service will begin at once.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
108 Hudson Street, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,768.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HUDSON MANTLE & MIRROR COMPANY, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the Hudson Mantel & Mirror Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable Judges of the United States District Court, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
New York Nov. 20, 1913.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
67 Wall Street, New York City.

NO. 18,918.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC HOFFMAN and ABE ROBINSON, individually and composing the firm of HOFFMAN BROS. & ROBINSON, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 19, 1913.

NO. 18,944.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HARRIS, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Henry Harris of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Henry Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 19, 1913.

NO. 18,513.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED METALS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of United Metals Manufacturing Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said United Metals Mfg. Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305 Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Nov. 21, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 17,522.—EDWARD T. HAYWARD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Edward T. Hayward, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 29th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 19th, 1913.

NO. 18,528.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH SANDERS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Adolph Sanders, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 25th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 19th, 1913.

NO. 18,895.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATHLEEN M. PARKER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Kathleen M. Parker, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Kathleen M. Parker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 18th, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—17,528.—GRACE E. HAYWARD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Grace E. Hayward, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 29th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 19th, 1913.

NO. 18,538.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LEVY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Levy has filed his petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors, and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before the honorable Judges of the United States District Court in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
New York, November 20, 1913.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

NO. 18,855.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES F. SMITH, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1913, the said Charles F. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting

Fact No. 41

(About Investments)

Investing money is serious business—when the money is another's the responsibility is heavy indeed.

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We have the experience and the facilities necessary for the judicious selection of investment securities.

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New York Chicago

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The normal income tax of 1% amounts to only 50 cents on the annual interest of a 5% bond of $1,000 denomination.

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The primary considerations are still safety, marketability and fair income return.

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An opportunity to diversify your investment so as to combine

Security of Principal, Marketability and a Yield of

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24 Broad St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traders a Trifle Less Idle—Prices Recede—The Frisco Investigation.

Stocks became a little more active and a little weaker yesterday, but at the same time trading was stagnant much of the day. There was no heavy selling or large buying in any quarter of the list but scattered liquidation and tired traders' sales sufficied to carry prices down fractionally. Among the stocks which figured most largely in the day's small total Amalgamated Copper was the one to suffer most. Emphasis was laid upon the very slack demand for copper which has been forcing concessions in prices, but there were no new developments yesterday along this line. Interest was taken in the outline of Provisional President Huerta's message to Congress, which was cabled from Mexico City, but this interest appeared more academic than practical. After having for a considerable period held itself in a state of expectancy regarding the Mexican situation looking from day to day for some startling happening in that quarter the stock market has now drifted into an attitude of indifference toward the Mexican problem in which it seems as a matter of fact to be expecting nothing to happen there so far as any change in our relations with Mexico are concerned. It is possible of course that a quick awakening from this attitude will come, but the market was not disposed yesterday to look for any such change.

Money grows easier and offers increased encouragement to corporate borrowers who have financing to do in the near future. The New York Connecting Railway issue guaranteed by the New Haven and by the Pennsylvania was yesterday's contribution to the supply of new securities. The bonds were offered on a 4.80 per cent. basis, the same rate at which a Chicago & North Western subsidiary issue was offered a few weeks ago and were nearly all taken before the end of the day. The financial community was free yesterday from the rumor mongering of the previous day which was the cause of so much inconvenience to the houses whose names were wantonly used, but which fortunately failed to bring about the disturbance which apparently it was intended to create. The statement regarding the matter issued by the Stock Exchange on Wednesday contributed apparently to the quieting of these rumors whose disappearance was perhaps the best proof that they were unfounded.

The financial community was not so much preoccupied with other matters that it did not have time to discuss with much interest the facts which are being brought out in the hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the causes which led up to the receivership of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It cannot be said that Wall Street was surprised by the facts which this investigation is bringing out. What the inquiry is doing is to supply definite figures in respect to transactions about whose general character the financial community has long been fairly well informed. There may be bankers and railroad men who can so evenly hold the scales of fairness that their judgment would in no wise be warped by the chance of large personal profits through the sale of properties to a corporation in which they are Directors and of whose stockholders they are in effect trustees. But even under such conditions this double role in the management of corporations should not be attempted because it is necessarily open to suspicion. It is natural that the financial community should be regretting the facts which this Frisco inquiry is bringing into clear relief if for no higher motive than that they necessarily tend to lessen confidence in corporation management. Inferences from such facts are not as a rule drawn discriminatingly and as a consequence corporations as a whole suffer to some extent. It will not be surprsing if the facts being brought out in this Frisco investigation should strengten the sentiment in favor of greater publicity in respect to all essential facts bearing on such inter-corporate transactions as were involved in the expansion of the Frisco system.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The renewal rate was 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $297,990,163; balances, $12,521,105; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,068,222.

The local banks have lost $2,493,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5½ per cent. for short and 5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4⅝ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8555; low, $4.8540; last, $4.8540.

London—Cable, $4.8590.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.21¾.

Berlin—Cable, 94⅝; check, 94 11-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅛; check, 5.22½ plus 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅜ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79¾.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅞; 90 days, $4.78⅞.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25 plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞ plus 1-32.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅛.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅝.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 13-16; 90 days, 93 7-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.67; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ¾d lower in London at 27d, and ¼c lower in New York, at 58¾c per ounce.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Time for the payment of the first instalment of 25 per cent. of the amount payable under the plan of reorganization of the Southern Iron and Steel Company has been extended until the close of business on Dec. 15. The Guaranty Trust Company and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company are receiving payments.

The Bankers' Club, an organization of employers of the Bankers' Trust Company, has organized for the coming year by electing H. D. Burrell, President; H. H. Martin, Vice President; A. J. Lins, Secretary, and R. G. Forbes, Treasurer. The election occurred at a dinner held at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, which was attended by 160 members of the club.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Brooklyn Union Catching Up.

Directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company yesterday declared in addition to the regular quarterly dividend another extra semi-annual payment of 1 per cent. on the stock, making a total of 5 per cent. extra which has been paid since this plan for reimbursing stockholders for three poor dividend years was adopted. After paying 2½ per cent. in 1904 and 3½ per cent. in 1905 the dividend was cut to 3 per cent. In the year following, when the reduction in the price of gas by legislative enactment was under discussion, no payment was made on the stock, and in 1908 only 5½ per cent. was paid. Since then the company has maintained a 6 per cent. rate.

Stockholders who thought that the prosperity of the company justified them in demanding something more than 6 per cent. were told in 1912 that the Directors had decided to bring up the average rate since 1905 to 6 per cent. by declaring 2 per cent. extra each year until the 9½ per cent. which the stockholders lost in the three years of reduced payments had been made up. With yesterday's declaration all but 4 per cent. has been paid. A minority committee representing a large amount of stock is now fighting to get a still larger return on the ground that the earnings warrant a larger regular dividend.

•.•

Making the Stockholder Nervous.

While the reluctance of capital to buy securities in recent months has been evident the world over, brokers who were discussing yesterday the extreme dullness which has restricted new issues in this country pointed out that two good reasons for the lack of confidence shown by American investors have been furnished in recent weeks by the disclosures of the methods followed in putting together the New Haven and the St. Louis & San Francisco systems.

•.•

New Haven Meeting To-day.

Although the next quarterly dividend on New York, New Haven & Hartford is not due until Dec. 30, the Directors are expected to declare it at a meeting in Boston to-day. Moreover, they are expected to lower the rate established last June, when the long-time 8 per cent. dividend was reduced to 6 per cent. At to-day's meeting the Directors will make the rate 4 per cent. If Chairman Elliott's recommendations are adopted. The New Haven will not have any margin left after the payment of even this moderate rate unless earnings soon make a turn for the better. The two cuts in the dividend will cost the stockholders in the aggregate $7,200,000 a year, but will, of course, lighten the company's heavy load to that extent and facilitate the work of rehabilitation, which is being carried on as fast as the company's finances will allow.

•.•

Copper Shares Attract Bears.

Of the list of stocks which are speculative favorites only Amalgamated and American Smelting & Refining ended yesterday's session with declines in excess of a point. The dominant feature of the day was "slow" selling, but with the exception of these copper issues, the demand for stocks was extensive enough at intervals to reduce losses before the close. The Street knew on Wednesday that copper metal had been depressed nearly 1½ cents a pound from the price previously quoted by the large selling interests, but the market that day proved impervious to numerous disturbing matters. The recession in the price of copper metal lost none of its forcs as a bearish item, however, by being left over night for recognition, and it was supplemented by cable despatches saying that miners at the Rio Tinto properties in Spain had gone back to work after a strike of several weeks. The Rio Tinto mines do not turn out a great deal of copper as related to world production, yet the fact that their quota would be added to the supplies in refiners' hands occupied a prominent place in gossip of the Street.

•.•

Oil Shares in Fewer Hands.

Although there has been a very active market for Standard Oil subsidiary shares in the past year, records go to show that holdings have been concentrated instead of being distributed more widely than in 1912. Reports made to Dow, Jones & Co. from twenty-one companies in the Standard Oil group show that the total number of shareholders in these concerns on June 30, 1912, was 90,468, while on the same date this year the same stocks were owned by 82,328 shareholders. Standard Oil of New Jersey, which is looked upon with especial favor by investors, gained 450 shareholders, and there were also slight additions to the number of owners of the stock of the Standard Oil of New York and Standard Oil of California but the losses were recorded for the others. This is the way some of the issues stood when the two years were compared:

	Stockholders.	
	1912.	1913.
Atlantic Refining	4,657	3,971
Cumberland Pipe Line	3,663	2,792
Eureka Pipe Line	4,546	3,899
Solar Refining	4,469	3,117
South Penn. Oil	4,628	3,605
Standard Oil of California	5,357	5,542
Standard Oil of New Jersey	5,759	6,201
Standard Oil of New York	3,427	3,493
Waters-Pierce	5,009	1,891

Since the dissolution of the Oil Trust, eleven of the former subsidiaries have made capital increases aggregating $146,500,000, of which $106,100,000 was distributed as stock dividends.

•.•

A Little Cheer in Wall Street.

There was a little more cheer in commission house discussion of conditions in the Street and out yesterday, although there was little more activity in the stock market than on previous days this week. Disturbing rumors of firms being in trouble were still heard, but not with the frequency of the previous day, and they were lacking in plausible features. None of them received a respectful hearing, and the Street turned its attention to matters of greater moment as influential on the market. The steel trade was discussed seemingly with less attention to the discouraging factors than to the outlook for a revival of buying after a time. The money market was examined and found satisfactory. Chances of an early solution of the currency problem at Washington were considered and found to be no more unfavorable than they were a week ago, and so the Street took a little heart for better things by and by.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid. Asked.
4½s..May, 1957	103⅞ 104¼	103⅞ 104¼
4½s..Nov., 1957	103⅞ 104¼	103⅞ 104¼
4s..May, 1917	101¼ 102	101¼ 102
4½s..Nov., 1917	101¼ 102	101¼ 102
4½s..Mar., 1930-80	100 100¼	100 100¼
4½s..Mar., 1962	99¼ 99¼	99¼ 99¼
4½s..Sept., 1960	99¼ 99⅝	99¼ 99⅝
4s ..May, 1965	96⅜ 96⅝	96⅜ 96⅝
4s ..Nov., 1958	96⅜ 96⅞	96⅜ 96⅞
4s ..May, 1957	96⅜ 96⅞	96⅜ 96⅞
4s ..Nov., 1956	94 95¼	94⅜ 95¼
4s ..Nov., 1955	94 95¼	94⅜ 95⅜
4s ..Nov., 1936	94½ 96	95 97
4s ..1918-1919	98½ 99¼	98½ 99¼
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	85 85½	85 85½
3½s..May, 1954	85 85½	85 85½
3½s..1850-1954	84½ 85½	84½ 85½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Activity Confined to a Few Issues and Prices Move Irregularly.

Lessened trading occurred throughout the market on the Curb yesterday except in the case of British American Tobacco and Riker-Hegeman new stock. The last named was not recognized officially by the Curb Association but transactions were carried on in it to the amount of about 2,700 shares at 6¾ to 6⅞. A small fraction below the closing price of Wednesday, British American Tobacco lost half a point on a larger volume of trading than in some days. Standard Oil of New Jersey closed unchanged, but further large advances were reported in some of the other important oil shares.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½
3,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23½
100	B.-A. Tob. new	24	24	24	24
100	Manhattan T.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Marconi of Am.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	Mays Oil	20	20	20	20
400	Savoy Oil	7½	7½	6¾	6¾
4	S. Oil of N. J.	378	378	378	378
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
110	U.S. L. & H. pf	18	25	17	25

MINING STOCKS.

600	*Beaver Cons.	33	33	33	33
1,500	*Big Four	10	10	10	10
200	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
600	Buffalo Mines	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
1,550	*Caribou Cobalt	61	61	60	61
400	Copper Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	*Dis. E. Butte	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
150	First National	2	2	2	2
30	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
500	Gold Hill	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
2,000	*Greenwater	6	6	6	6
500	Jim Butler	72	72	72	72
600	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16
100	La Rose Cns.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Mason Valley	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
200	Mines of Am.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
100	McKinley-Dar.	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,000	*Nevada Hills	50	51	50	51
300	*New Utah B.	50	50	50	50
300	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼
2,300	†Tonopah Mer.	59	59	57	57
100	Tonopah Min.	5	5	5	5
400	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	*†West End C.	1 3-16	1 7-32	1 3-16	1 7-32

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

1,600	West End Ext.	4	5	4	4

BONDS.

$5,000	Mason Val. 6s	65	65	60	60

†Odd lots. *Sell cents per share.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Nov. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11½	12	11½	12
Am. Writing Paper pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	116	115	116
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	103	106	103	106
Con. Rubber Tire	33	35	33	35
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	90	94	90	94
Emerson-Brant'gh'm.	22	26	22	28
Emerson-Brant. pf.	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	6½	7½	6½	7½
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Maxwell Motors	2	3	2½	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	17	20	20½	22
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	5	6¾	6½	7½
Puebla Smelt. & Ref.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
United Cigar Stores of America	86½	87¼	86½	87½
United Cigar Stores of America pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & Heat	4½	5½	4½	5
Willys Overland	61	63	61	63
Willys Overland pf.	83	85½	84	90

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	4	5	4	5
Bailey	6½	7½	6½	7½
British Col. Copper	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Canadian Gold Silver	14	16	13	15
Combination Fraction	5	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1¾	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16
C. O. D. Consolidated	3	4	3	4
Con. Arizona Smelt.	3-16	¾	3-16	¾
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
El Paso Con	2⅝	3	2¾	3
Florence	20	28	20	25
Greene-Cananea	6	7	6	7
Greene-Cananea, new	28	32	28	32
Mispah Extension	28	31	28	31
Montana Tonopah	95	100	95	97
Ohio Copper	7-16		½	7-16	½
Preston East Dome.	1	2	1	2
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
Rescue Eula	10	11	9	11
Stewart	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
Temiskaming	12½	13½	12½	13½
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7½	7¼	7½
Tonopah Extension	1 9-16	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
W-st. Silver Mines	8	9	8	9
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	135	140	135	140
Braden Cop. new 7s	135	140	135	140
Chicago Elevated 5s	95¼	96	95¼	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	84	87	84	87
N. Y. City 4¼s, 1980	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
St. L. P. & N'west 5s	102	102½	102	102½
Western Pac. 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am.	22	23	22½	23½
Atlantic Refining	718	725	715	722
Borne-Scrymser	280	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	158	162	158	162
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	710	650	660
Colonial Oil	115	125	115	125
Continental Oil	188	194	186	192
Crescent Pipe Line	55	60	57	60
Eastern Pipe L.	70	75	72	76
Eureka Pipe Line	335	340	335	342
Galena-Signal Oil	177	180	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	142	137	143
Indiana Pipe Line	125	128	125	128
National Transit	39	41	40	42
New York Transit	310	315	310	315
Northern Pipe Line	114	118	113	117
Ohio Oil	139	140	139	141
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	430	412	416
Prairie Pipe Line	523	528	518	525
Southern Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
South. Penn. Oil	247	258	246	249
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	150	155	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	200	203	200	202
Standard Oil (Ind.)	385	390	394	397
Standard Oil (Kan.)	385	410	395	410
Standard Oil (Ky.)	600	610	605	615
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	320	300	320
Standard Oil (N. J.)	376	377	380	383
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	159	161	160	162
*Standard Oil (Ohio)	300	305	300	310
Swan & Finch	295	305	285	300
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	188	192	188	190
Washington Oil	35	40	35	39
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2000	2300

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	138	140
American Cigar pf.	86½	88	86½	88
British-American	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	24¼
British-Am., new	23½	24	24	24½
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & Mfg.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
McAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	245	260	240	260
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	130	90	120
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	85	82½	85
United Cigar Stores	86¾	87½	86¾	87½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Julia	.03
Andes	.04	Justice	.06
Belcher	.36	Mexican	1.25
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental of Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.90	Ophir	.23
Challenge Con.	.12	Overman	.35
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.09
Confidence	.58	Savage	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Sec. Belcher	.09
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.08
Crown Point	.31	Union Con.	.13
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.23	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.71	Diamond F. B. B.	.01
MacNamara	.09	Florence	.21
Midway	.38	Goldfield Con. M.	.13
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldfield Merger	.10
Montana	.95	Jumbo Ext.	.03
North Star	.44	Lone Star	.02
Rescue Eula	.12	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext.	1.50	Vernal	.03
Tonopah Merger	.57	Nevada Hills	.50
West End	1.20	Round Mountain	.35

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.10	Manhattan Con.	.03
Booth	.02		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5	8½	Jack Pot	4½	6
Elkton	50	50¾	McKinney	55	56
El Paso	275	300	Old Gold	1	2½
Findley	2	2½	Portland	85	97
Gold Dollar	7½	10	Vindicator	80	83
Isabella	9	9½	Rav. B. H.	3½	4½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Consol. Coal	95	94¼	94¼
95	Consol. Power	106½	106½	106½
35	Merch.-Mech. Bank	33	33	33
39	Northern Central	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
327	Penn. W. & P.	65¼	65¼	65¼
141	United Ry. & Elec.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞

BONDS.

$1,100	A. C. L. Ry. 4s, cfs.	78	78	78
2,000	B., S. Pt. & C. 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Consol. Coal, 6s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
3,500	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	42	42	42
1,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s	102½	102½	102½
2,500	Jam. C. & C. 5s	91	91	91
1,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	45½	45½	45½
5,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	85¾	88¾	88¾
1,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
19,000	U. Ry & E. inc. 4s	63½	63¼	63¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,350	Alaska	20¼	19⅜	19½
7	Ahmeek	258	258	258
50	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼
880	Amalgamated	70¼	69	69¾
500	American Zinc	16½	16½	16½
700	Bonanza	45c.	43c.	45c.
285	Butte-Bal	4⅝	4½	4½
95	Butte & Superior	30	29¼	29¼
165	Calumet & Arizona	62½	62	62
25	Calumet & Hecla	403	402	403
347	Copper Range	36	35½	35½
735	East Butte	10⅛	10	10
5	Franklin	3	3	3
42	Granby	69½	68⅝	68⅝
25	Indiana	3	3	3
15	Isle Royale	17½	17	17
133	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
705	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
400	Lake	6	5	5
607	Mason Valley	3¾	3⅝	3¾
36	Miami	21¼	21⅛	21¼
43	Mohawk	40¼	40¼	40¼
101	Nevada Con.	14½	14⅜	14⅜
150	Nipissing	7 15-16	7⅞	7⅞
200	North Butte	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼
195	Pond Creek	17⅜	17¼	17½
64	Quincy	56	55	55
15	Shannon	6¾	6¾	6¾
95	Shattuck	26⅛	26¼	26⅞
100	Superior & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Superior Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼
60	Tamarack	27	27	27
140	Trinity	4¾	4	4
20	U. S. Smelting	37	37	37
86	U. S. Smelting pf.	46½	46¼	46¼
750	Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Utah Con.	8¼	8	8
20	Utah Copper	48	48	48
35	Victoria	1⅜	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

1	Boston Elevated	85	85	85
20	Boston & Maine	52	52	52
2	Conn. River	200	200	200
29	Maine Central	98	98	98
5	N. New Hampshire	108	108	108
728	N. Y., N. H. & H.	79½	77⅞	78
437	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	96c.	88c.	88c.

TELEPHONES.

684	American	118⅞	118⅜	118⅜
6	New England	133¼	133¼	133¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. Chem.	42¼	42¼	42¼
10	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
35	Amoskeag	60	60	60
10	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	16½	16½	16½
63	Am. Sugar	108⅞	108	108
10	Am. Sugar pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾
650	A., G. & W. I.	8	8	8
10	Edison	260	260	260
24	General Electric	139¾	139¾	139¾
250	Mass. Gas pf.	92	91½	91½
115	Mass. Gas pf.	92¼	92	92
10	McElwain pf.	99½	99	99
11	Pullman	154	154	154
30	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾
80	Swift & Co.	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
14	Torrington pf.	27	26½	26½
107	United Fruit	156½	155¾	155¾
10	United Shoe	47¾	47¾	47¾
120	United Shoe pf.	28	27½	28
1,668	U. S. Steel	55¾	54⅝	54⅞
55	U. S. Steel pf.	105½	105½	105½

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	84¾	84⅝	84⅝
4,100	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	94½	93⅝	94
50,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	62½	62¼	62½
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
2,000	New River 5s	76	76	76
3,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s	102¾	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	105	105	105
1,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S Gas.	16	17	Hollinger	17	18
Begole	1	1¼	Hou

WE OFFER
United Elec. N. J. 4s
No. Hudson Co. Ry. 5s
So. Jersey Gas, Elec. & Trac. 5s
J. C., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
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United R. R. of San Fran. 4s, 1927
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Telephone Rector 1420.

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100 American Public Utilities Pfd.
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80 Stern Brothers Preferred
100 Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
100 Penn. R'way, Lt. & Pr. Com. & Pfd.
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Will net nearly 8%
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Dividends Paid Quarterly.
Write for Earnings Statement.
Kelsey, Brewer & Co,
Mich. Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

O'GARA COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
Notice is hereby given that DECEMBER 1, 1913, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of bonds for deposit under the terms of the Protective Agreement.
Bondholders who desire to obtain the benefit of any action of the Committee, or of any plan of reorganization hereafter adopted, must make such deposit on or before such date with either the
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, New York; Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., or Scranton Trust Company, Scranton, Pa.
WILLIAM R. BRITTON, Secretary.
30 Broad St., New York City.
Dated New York, November 21, 1913.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds.
LAST NOTICE
All bonds of above issue not deposited under the Reorganization Plan of November 14, 1913, must be deposited on or before DECEMBER 1ST, 1913, with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City, in order to participate in the benefits of said plan; otherwise they will receive only their distributive share of the proceeds of foreclosure sale fixed for DECEMBER 4, 1913.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.
LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary.
New York, Nov. 17, 1913.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1ST, 1927.
Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated August 7, 1907, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 1st, 1914, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $142,580.69, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.
Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Spanish-American Iron Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M. November 25, 1913.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1913.

SENATE TO TACKLE THREE MONEY BILLS

Must Evolve Cohesive Plan from Measures Bristling with Differences.

DEBATE BEGINS NEXT WEEK

Currency Committee, Unable to Agree, Decides to Let Upper House Solve the Problem Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—All hope of inducing the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate to arrive at even the appearance of an agreement on the Owen-Glass bill ended at the committee's brief session this morning. The Senators then agreed that any attempt to bring together the variously phrased items even on phases of the bill over which no fundamental disagreement had arisen would be a mere waste of time. They therefore decided to throw the whole subject into the Senate embodied in three separate bills and let the Senate piece together a coherent measure to suit itself.

The three bills will be the Owen-Glass measure as it passed the House, for which absolutely no support has been found in the Senate committee; a slightly modified form of the House bill, which has the support of Democrats of the committee, and a bill differing from the house measure in every fundamental particular and having the support of the five Republicans and one Democrat, Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska. The House bill will be reported perfunctorily without recommendation, and the two other bills will be embodied in the argumentative views of the two halves of the committee.

What the Bills Provide.

All three of the proposed bills contemplate the issuance of a currency secured by the prime commercial paper held by the banks of the country. Each proposes the establishment of reserve banks, which will issue the currency in exchange for commercial paper to the banks which will hold the reserves behind their deposits, mobilized for use in any emergency, and which will rediscount the paper held by banks in the system, thus keeping available always ample credit and currency for use to ward off financial crises. Each bill proposes to put the entire system under the control of a Federal Reserve Board, to be appointed by the President.

Although agreeing as to the purposes to be accomplished by the proposed legislation, the three plans differ in almost every point in attempting to carry out these purposes. As it passed the House the Owen-Glass bill proposed the creation of twelve regional banks. The Democrats of the Senate committee cut that down to eight, the minimum number the President was willing to accept. The Republicans reduced the number to four, holding that the smaller number could concentrate more effectively the reserves of the country.

The twelve regional banks proposed by the House bill would be owned by the banks, through compulsory subscription to the stock, and the banks would elect six of the nine Directors of each regional institution. This plan was retained by the Democrats of the Senate committee, although it was further provided that if the banks did not furnish enough capital to run the system the stock might be sold to the public.

On this point Senator Hitchcock and the Republicans departed from the Administration theory of creating a "bank of banks" and materially changed the bill. They provided that the reserve banks' capital should be subscribed by the public, the banks paying whatever part the public would not take, and that the Government, through the Federal Reserve Board, should appoint five of the nine directors of each regional bank. This was the proposition which split the Senate committee into two camps.

National Bank Reserves Reduced.

Each of the bills materially reduces the present reserve which national banks must hold against deposits. The House bill would fix the reserve at 12 per cent. for country banks and 15 per cent. for banks in present reserve cities. These rates were retained by the Administration forces in the Senate committee, but the Republican wing cut down the reserves of the city banks to 15 per cent.

In the House bill the paper made eligible for rediscount and as a basis for currency is commercial paper, based on actual merchandising transactions, maturing in not less than ninety days. This provision was retained by the Democrats in the Senate committee, but the Republicans broadened it materially. Under their bill a part of the member banks' rediscounts may be made in paper maturing up to six months. The provision gives the advantage to banks with small capital, which have little so-called short-time paper.

Under the House bill and the draft by the Senate committee Democrats, the regional bank Directors would have discretion as to rediscounting for member banks without limit. In the Republican bill the right is given to each member bank to obtain rediscounts up to the full amount of its capital, and, under a tax, to twice that amount.

The gold reserve to be held by the regional banks in their vaults and in the Treasury against the new circulation is fixed at 33 1-3 per cent. in both the House bill and the measure drawn by the Senate committee Democrats. The Republican draft, however, provides for a 35 per cent. reserve, with a tax on reserves below that figure down to a minimum of 25 per cent. The House bill provided for redemption of the new notes in "gold or lawful money" at the Treasury or at the reserve banks. The Owen amendment would make the notes redeemable in gold at the Treasury and gold or lawful money at the banks, and the Republican draft provides for a straight gold redemption in both instances.

Loans on Farm Mortgages.

Both the House bill and the Owen bill would allow country banks to loan on one-year farm mortgages. The Republicans amended this to allow banks to loan one-third of their time deposits on five-year farm mortgages.

The Republicans eliminated from the bill a provision which would have required national banks to maintain separate departments to handle savings account business. Numerous other differences, principally on minor matters or relating to the language of the measure, are apparent.

To prevent a disturbance of financial conditions while bank reserves are being shifted to the proposed new regional banks, the Owen bill would provide that banks may deposit commercial paper and currency as part of their reserve, under certain conditions. The Hitchcock-Republican bill would extend the life of the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency law for another year.

The Democratic Steering Committee decided to meet to-morrow to arrange a programme for the debate, which probably will begin early next week. The programme will be merely advisory, however, for under the rules of the Senate there is no way to end debate except by exhausting Senators. With three bills before the Senate, each of them with irreconcilable differences, it is certain that the debate will take a wide range and weeks will run into months before the final vote is reached.

WHY BANKERS ARE BARRED.

Glass, in Princeton Speech, Explains Wilson's Stand on Money Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Representative Carter Glass defended the Administration currency bill in a speech here this evening. He said its object was to free the country of the tendency which money has at present to drift to New York, where it is used "to gamble in the stock markets."

All bankers who thought that the Federal Reserve Board of six men to be established at Washington would contain representatives of the banks, Mr. Glass said, were foredoomed to disappointment. He had been in favor of allowing bank representation on the board, he said, until he and five bankers had a conference with President Wilson, who defied them to show him an instance of any Government board which included private representation. They were unable to do so.

As to the proposed division of the earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks, Mr. Glass defended the Administration scheme on the basis that the Government had to give the bankers some incentive to earn money for the Government as well as for themselves, which would not be true if the measure gave to the bankers the first 60 per cent. flat of the earnings.

The contention of Mr. Vanderlip that the money issue provided for by the bill was "Fiat Money" was characterized by Mr. Glass as foolish, inasmuch as it was based upon commercial assets, a paper issue, with a backing of gold, the funds of the regional banks and the money of the stockholders—a backing much stronger than that of the present system. He added that one banker had told him yesterday that the backing was "too good and ought to be lowered."

Mr. Glass eulogized President Wilson and his Administration, and a sympathetic audience applauded every mention of the President's name.

While in Princeton Mr. Glass is being entertained by Edward L. Howe of the Princeton Bank and Prof. George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 20, 1913	121,653
Same day last year	497,994
Total year to date	75,449,969
Same period last year	116,884,362
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.35 —.34
Same day last year	82.69 +.88

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 20, 1913	3	2½	2¾	$4.8555	$4.8540	$4.8540
Same day last year.	6	5½	5¾	4.8490	4.8485	4.8490
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	9	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8470	.....

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19½	19¾	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
7⅞	8	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
40	42	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	40	40	40	40	...
60½	60¼	14,950	Amalgamated Cop.	60⅞	70½	68⅞	60½	—1⅝
27⅜	27¾	2,100	Am. Can	28⅛	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
90	91	200	Am. Can pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	...
43¼	43⅞	200	Am. Car & Fdry	43⅞	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
111	114½	200	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	112	112	112	112	...
4	4½	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	10	100	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10	+ ⅜
61¼	61¾	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	62½	62½	61½	61½	—1¼
98⅞	99⅜	40	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	98⅛	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞	...
81	81½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	81	81	81	81	— ¼
162	166	200	Am. Snuff	164½	164½	164½	164½	+ ½
99½	100	100	Am. Snuff pf., new	100	100	100	100	...
25½	26	125	Am. Steel Foundries	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
107	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109	109	109	+ ⅜
118⅜	118½	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	— ⅛
227	231	390	Am. Tobacco	230	230	229½	230	—2½
99⅜	100	110	Am. Tob. pf., new	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
75	76	60	Am. Woolen pf.	75	75½	75	75⅛	...
13	15	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	14	14	14	14	—1½
33⅝	33⅞	200	Amaconda Cop. Co.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
40	41	200	Assets Realization	41	41	40½	40½	—2⅜
91¾	91⅞	910	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¼	92¼	91⅜	91⅝	— ½
97	98¼	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
115	116¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	...
92⅜	92⅝	200	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92⅝	92½	92½	...
23½	23¾	100	Bethlehem Steel	29	29	29	29	— ½
68⅝	70	600	Bethlehem Steel pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
86½	86½	700	Brook. Rapid Tran.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	— ½
16¼	18	50	California Petrol'm.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
122¼	123⅜	3,000	Canadian Pacific	123⅝	123⅞	123¼	123¼	— ⅛
220¼	221	200	C. P. sub.cfs.full pd.	220¼	220¼	220¼	220¼	—2
24½	24¾	1,900	Central Leather Co.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
56	57	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅜
28	28¼	135	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
98¼	98¾	2,050	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98⅜	98⅜	97⅞	98⅛	...
124⅝	126	100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	125⅛	125½	125⅛	125⅛	...
37⅞	38	500	Chino Copper	38⅛	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	27½	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
62	64	10	Col. & South. 1st pf.	63	63	63	63	...
126¾	127½	300	Consolidated Gas	127	127	127	127	— ¼
9	9½	610	Corn Products Ref.	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
16	16⅞	200	Distillers Securities	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
25⅞	26	1,700	Erie	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26	— ⅛
18⅝	19¼	50	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	...
81⅞	83	100	Goodrich pf.	82	82	82	82	—1
122⅜	123	500	Great Northern pf.	123¼	123¼	122¾	122¾	—1
106⅛	110	150	Illinois Central	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅞
14	14½	500	Inspiration Copper	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
13⅞	14½	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	14	14	14	14	...
58¼	58½	1,000	Inter.-Met. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
102	103	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	103	103	103	103	...
4⅜	5¼	100	Int. Steam Pump.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
18	24	155	Int. Steam Pump pf.	18	18	18	18	...
24	24¾	200	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
56	56⅝	150	Kan. City South. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56¼	— ¼
145	145½	1,800	Lehigh Valley	145½	145½	144¾	145	— ½
203	210	100	Liggett & Myers	207	207	207	207	—3
109	112	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
108½	109½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	—1
63⅜	64½	30	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
130	130⅝	100	Manhattan Elevat.	130	130	130	130	...
44¾	45¼	425	Mexican Petroleum	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44⅝	— ¼
...	90	100	Mexican Pet. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
21¼	21⅝	200	Miami Copper	21½	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
125	120	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	128½	128½	128½	128½	—1½
19⅝	20	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	26	800	Missouri Pacific	26¼	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
118⅝	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	—2
116½	118	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
10½	10½	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11¼	12½	100	N. Y. & Mex. 2d pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	...
95⅛	95½	200	N. Y. Central	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛	95¼	— ⅜
78	78½	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	79	79⅜	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅝
103½	103⅝	100	Norfolk & Western	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	...
105¾	106½	510	Northern Pacific	106	106	105⅜	105⅝	— ⅜
23½	24	200	Pacific Mail	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
108½	108⅝	1,810	Pennsylvania R. R.	109⅜	109⅜	108⅞	108⅝	— ⅜
118	118¼	725	People's Gas, Chi.	118¼	118¼	118	118	— ¼
...	94	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	...
152	154	100	Pullman Co.	152½	152½	152½	152½	—1½
17⅞	18⅛	300	Ray Consol. Copper	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
158⅞	159	13,500	Reading	159⅝	159⅞	158⅝	158⅞	— ⅛
79	79½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
14	14¼	200	Rock Island Co.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
21	22	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	22½	22½	21½	21½	—1⅜
15	16	500	Rumely (M.) Co.	16	16	15	15	—1½
35	37½	500	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	36	36	—5
16	17	300	Seaboard Air Line	16	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	44½	150	Seaboard Air L. pf.	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	3,500	Southern Pacific	86⅛	86⅜	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅜
90⅛	90½	300	Southern Pacific tr.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
74⅞	75	100	South. Ry. pf. ext.	75	75	75	75	...
67	67⅝	100	Stud'b'ker Co.pf.x d.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅜
115	115½	450	Texas Co.	116⅝	116⅝	114⅝	114⅝	— ¼
38⅜	39	900	Third Avenue	39½	39½	39	39	— ¾
18	20	100	Union Bag & P. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1½
149¼	149⅜	11,080	Union Pacific	150¼	150¼	149¼	149¼	— ¼
81	81¼	200	Union Pacific pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¼
...	102	83	United Dry G.pf.x d.	101	101¼	101	101¼	...
17	17½	200	United Rys. Invest.	16½	17½	16½	17½	— ½
53	55	100	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53	—1
90	90½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	90¼	— ¾
54⅜	54⅞	85,400	U. S. Steel	55⅜	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅞
105	106	125	U. S. Steel pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
47¾	48	1,300	Utah Copper	48½	48½	47¾	48	— ½
40	43	100	Va. Iron Coal & C.	41	41	41	41	+1
35½	35¾	850	Western Maryland	36⅛	36¼	35¾	35¾	—1
64	64½	900	Westingh'se E. & M.	64⅝	64⅝	64	64	...
112	116½	100	Westingh'se 1st pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ½
88½	89½	100	Woolw'th (F.W.)Co.	89	89	89	89	— ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 20, 1913	$1,578,500
Same day last year	2,259,500
Total year to date	448,973,420
Same period last year	620,896,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.32 —.11
Same day last year	92.24 +.09

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

U S 2s, coupon 1,000 ..... 102⅜
500 ..... 102⅜
U S 2s, coupon 2,000 ..... 110⅝
Chinese Ry 5s 6,000 88
Virginia-Car. def'd 2,000 ..... 94½
Brown Bros & Co certfs 20,000 ..... 57½
1,000 58
8,000 58
2,000 ..... 59¼
10,000 ..... 59½
1,000 59
1,000 58
N Y City 3½s, '54 5,000 ..... 85¼
N Y City 4½s, '60 1,000 ..... 100⅝
N Y City 4½s, '63, temp rects 21,000 104
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000 s5f 96¼
Am Cot Oil 4½s 4,000 ..... 96¼
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 ..... 99½
Am Ice Securities 6s 12,000 ..... 76½
Am Sm Secur 5s 2,000 ..... 103¼
Am T & T cv 4½s 32,000 ..... 95⅞
15,000 ..... 96¾
Am Wr Paper 5s 1,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71½
9,000 71
4,000 ..... 70⅝
Armour & Co 4½s 6,000 90
A, T & S F gen 4s 5,000 ..... 92⅜
1,000 ..... 92⅝
adjust 4s, stpd 1,000 84
conv 4s, 1960 1,000 ..... 93½
conv 5s 9,000 ..... 100½
Atl Coast L 4s 3,000 90
Balt & O gold 4s 1,000 ..... 90⅜
conv 4½s 6,000 ..... 91⅝
B R T gold 5s 5,000 ..... 99⅝
5s, 1918 5,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99⅝
Bkl Un El 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 89¼
Bush Ter Bldge gtd 5s 1,000 ..... 83¼
Cal G & Elec 5s 1,000 ..... 92½
Can South con 5s, Series A 1,000 105
Cent of Ga Ry con 5s 1,000 103
Cent Leather 5s 5,000 ..... 94⅜
3,000 95
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 90¼
Ches & O cv 4½s 5,000 ..... 78¾
11,000 ..... 78½
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 91½
C, B & Q gen 4s 2,000 ..... 89⅜
C, B & Q jt 4s 4,000 94
1,000 94
1,000 ..... 94½
10,000 94
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 94
Neb ext 4s 5,000 ..... 93½
Chi, M & St P gen 4s 3,000 101
Chi, M & St P conv 4½s 1,000 ..... 101⅝
500 ..... 101⅝
8,000 ..... 101⅝
500 101
Chi & N W con 7s 10,000 ..... 102½
Chi & N W gen 4s 1,000 ..... 95¼
C, R I & P Ry deb 5s 4,000 ..... 75⅝
C, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 ..... 85¼
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s 1,000 ..... 75¼
C, R I & P R R 4s 11,000 ..... 75¾
P coll tr 5s 2,000 ..... 101⅝
Colo Industrial 5s 1,000 78
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 89½
Col & So ref & ext 4½s 1,000 ..... 91¼
Del & H conv 4s 1,000 97
Dis Sec Corp 5s 1,000 61
1,000 ..... 60⅜
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 1,000 ..... 87¼
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 82½
Erie 1st gen 4s 8,000 71
Erie cv 4s, Ser A 8,000 ..... 71½
Series B 13,000 ..... 69½
Gen Elec deb 5s 2,000 ..... 102½
Gen Motors 6s 8,000 ..... 97⅜
Hoc Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 99⅞
Illinois Cen ref 4s 15,000 ..... 88⅞
Indiana Steel 5s 15,000 ..... 98⅞
Inter-Met 4½s 1,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74⅜
7,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74⅜
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s 3,000 ..... 98½
22,000 ..... 98⅜
Inter Paper 6s 10,000 ..... 102½
K C Ft S & M 4s 1,000 70
K C Ft S & M 6s 1,000 ..... 107⅜
Kings Co El 4s 1,000 ..... 82¼
Lack Steel 5s 1,000 ..... 94½
Laclede Gas Light of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 100⅝
L S & M So 4s, '31 5,000 ..... 89½
4,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89½
Liggett & M 7s, temp rects 1,000 117
Liggett & M 5s 5,000 ..... 97½
6,000 ..... 97⅝
L Isl Ferry 4½s 1,000 92
Lorillard Co 5s 8,000 ..... 96½
Louis & N unif 4s 22,000 ..... 92⅜
2,000 ..... 92½
Merch Marine col tr 4½s 1,000 ..... 59⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 102½
20,000 ..... 88⅞
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 1,000 103
Mo Pac conv 5s 1,000 ..... 77⅞
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s 10,000 ..... 65½
Natl Tube 5s 3,000 96
N Y Cent gen 3½s 3,000 ..... 80¾
L S col 3½s 1,000 ..... 77⅜
3,000 ..... 78⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P coll 5s 2,000 ..... 101⅝
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s, w i 41,000 103
50,000 ..... 102⅞
17,000 103
28,000 ..... 102⅞
50,000 ..... 102⅞
5,000 ..... 102⅜
61,000 ..... 102⅞
30,000 ..... 102⅜
500 ..... 102⅝
500 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102⅝
N Y Rys adj 5s 1,000 ..... 53⅜
15,000 54
2,000 ..... 53⅜
1,000 ..... 53½
N Y Tel 4½s 15,000 96
N Y, W & B 4½s 5,000 ..... 78⅞
11,000 80
Norf & W con 4s 1,000 ..... 93¼
Norf & W cv 4½s 1,000 ..... 103¾
10,000 103
Norf & Wn, Poc, C & C 4s 5,000 88
North Pac 4s 8,000 ..... 93½
6,000 ..... 93½
North Pac 2s 1,000 ..... 65½
2,000 ..... 65¾
4,000 ..... 65½
Ore S L 1st con 5s 8,000 ..... 105⅞
Ore S L gtd ref 4s 10,000 ..... 89½
Pac Coast 1st 5s 2,000 90
Pac Tel & T 5s 1,000 ..... 96⅝
Penn conv 3½s 2,000 s20f 97¼
33,000 ..... 97⅜
Penn 4s, 1948 5,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅜
Peo & E 1st 4s 8,000 82
Ray Con 1st 6s 9,000 ..... 103⅜
500 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104⅝
Reading gen 4s 5,000 ..... 93⅜
St L & S F Ry gen 5s 5,000 ..... 99½
St L & S F Ry gen 6s 5,000 ..... 108¼
16,000 ..... 108½
St L & S F R R gen 5s 21,000 55
San Ant & A P 4s 8,000 ..... 75¾
Seab A L adjst 5s 5,000 ..... 72½
Seab A L gold 4s, stamped 9,000 ..... 82⅜
5,000 ..... 82½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 96¾
So Pac conv 4s 4,000 85
So Pac 1st ref 4s 1,000 ..... 89⅞
3,000 90
South Ry 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 103⅛
10,000 ..... 103⅜
South Ry gen 4s 3,000 ..... 78½
Tenn C & Iron gen 5s 1,000 97
Term As of St L ref 4s 1,000 ..... 88¼
Tex Co conv 6s 4,000 99
Tex & P 1st 5s 1,000 100
Third Av ref 4s 20,000 ..... 80¼
Third Av adj 5s 12,000 74
Tol, St L & W 4s 5,000 ..... 54½
Un Pac 1st 4s 300 95
2,000 95
2,000 ..... 94⅝
Un Pac conv 4s 1,000 ..... 90½
Un Rys of S F 4s 3,000 53
U S Rubber 6s 21,000 101
U S Steel Corpn sink fund 5s 10,000 ..... 99¾
3,000 ..... 99⅝
2,000 ..... 99⅝
17,000 ..... 99⅝
3,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99⅜
5,000 ..... 99⅜
Va-Car ch 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94¼
22,000 ..... 94½
Virgn Ry 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 97½
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 ..... 94⅜
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 1,000 48

BEST MOTOR ROUTE TO CAMBRIDGE GAME

Good Going Most of the Way to the Stadium—Details of 234-Mile Run.

For the many motorists who will make the occasion of the Yale-Harvard football game to-morrow a reason for a trip to Boston and Cambridge, the Touring Department of the Automobile Club of America has inspected the various routes and picked out the roads which give the best conditions. By following the itinerary given below the motorist will find good going practically all the way from New York to the Stadium. A convenient night stop may be made at Worcester, where good accommodations will be found, and from which it is a comfortable morning run to Cambridge, although the entire trip may, of course, be made in one day. The total distance is 234 miles.

Broadway, Central Park West, and Seventh Avenue should be followed to the 145th Street bridge over the Harlem; then east 149th Street, Mott Avenue, and the Grand Concourse into Fordham Road. The course is then over the railroad and under the elevated along Pelham Avenue and into Pelham Parkway, across the White Plains Road, the Washington Bridge, the railroad and the Bartow Bridge and through the crossroads. Then the autoist should take the right fork and later bear left and turn left into Main Street, New Rochelle. There is then quite plain sailing through Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Port Chester, Greenwich, Mianus, Stamford, and Noroton. At Darian the route bears right and at the water trough a turn is made to the left, following Wall Street to Main Street in Norwalk. The run is then through Westport and across the bridge, bearing right under the railroad and at once turning left into Southport. A mile and a half further on the autoist goes through Fairfield, and at the memorial water trough should turn left into Park Avenue and at once turn right into Washington Avenue. In Bridgeport the pilgrim takes the second turn left into Noble Avenue, and then the second turn right into Barnum Avenue, following it to Stratford. Then the run is through Bairds Corners and Milford, and enters New Haven by way of Davenport Avenue, Oak Street, Broad Street, George Street, College Street, and Chapel Street. The distance to New Haven by this route is seventy-five miles.

From New Haven the route goes through Montowese, North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, and Berlin into Hartford, and then through East Hartford, Windsor, East Windsor Hill, Warehouse Point, Enfield, Thompsonville, and Long Meadow into Springfield. Leaving Springfield, caution should be observed after passing North Wilbraham Station. A turn to the left is made under the railroad and then at once to the right, crossing and leaving the trolley line and then following trolley tracks, crossing a bridge and passing under the railroad into Palmer. There the autoist must turn sharp left and at a school turn right and drive carefully under the railroad, then on, passing under the railroad again and through West Warren. Then the run goes through Warren, West Brookfield, Brookfield, East Brookfield, Spencer, Leicester, and Cherry Valley into Worcester. The route is then quite clear through Shrewsbury, Northboro, Marlboro, South Sudbury, Wayland, and Weston to Boston.

The belated motorist or he who does not wish to run into Boston before the game may go direct from Weston to Cambridge, cutting off eight miles. To do this take the straight road in Weston at the church, avoiding the road to the right; cross the railroad at Stony Brook Station, follow the trolley through Waltham, cross the railroad at Beaver Brook Station, then run over the railroad and, at the second turn left into Mount Auburn Street in Watertown. Bear right over the railroad at Mount Auburn Station, at the cemetery take the right fork into Brattle Street, and then the right fork again, passing Longfellow's house. Take the left fork into Mason Street and the second turn right at the Washington Elms into Garden Street, and so straight on to the common in Cambridge.

AUTO DEALERS ORGANIZE.

State Association Will Watch for Inimical Legislation at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—More than 200 automobile dealers at a meeting here today formed the Automobile Trade Association of New York State. The delegates feel that there is urgent need for an organization of this kind, due to the condition which arose last year, when nearly forty bills were introduced in the Legislature, all detrimental to automobilists.

The meeting was presided over by Arthur M. Day, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York City. The object of the new organization is to foster the automobile trade, promote good roads, aid in the enactment and maintenance of uniform, consistent, and beneficial automobile laws, and defeat legislation detrimental to the automobile trade.

Headquarters will be established in connection with the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York City. A certificate of incorporation will be filed immediately, and a meeting for the adoption of the constitution and by-laws will be held here Dec. 2.

Marble Ill; Coal Inquiry Halted.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the anthracite coal roads was to-day adjourned indefinitely, owing to the sudden illness of Commissioner John H. Marble, presiding. Mr. Marble was seized with acute indigestion last night and was unable to leave his bed this morning.

Approves International Road's Loan

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The up-State Public Service Commission to-day authorized the International Railway Company to issue three classes of five per cent. gold mortgage bonds. The authorization was in three orders. No. 1 grant was for an issue of $1,111,000, to be used for additions and betterments and to retire certificates of Dec. 15, 1913. No. 2 was for an issue of $620,000 refunding and improvement bonds, and No. 3 for an issue of $630,000 to retire car trust certificates.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

BERKELEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Thirty-fourth Year.
"Primary to College."
72d St. and West End Av. Tel. 1415 Columbus.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

Announcement—Dancing

The Misses Newman announce the opening of their new Studio of Dancing. They will endeavor to give the very best of instruction in all the modern dances, always devoting their personal attention and experience to their pupils. Private tuition 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. 2,875 Broadway, corner 112th St. 1984 Morningside.
A call to the school will be appreciated

MODERN DANCES
Taught privately by Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.
AEOLIAN HALL,
33 W. 42d St. Telephone Bryant 4923.
NEW DANCES.
Trot, Tango, Hesitation, Boston, Maxixe; Latest Parisian Variations.
The grace and "delicacy of action" of Mr. Wilson's method account for his tremendous success.
Open Day and Evening.

DANCING.—MISS DURLING,
33 West 42d St.; young, refined, expert, professional dancer; gives private instruction; all modern society dances. Tel. Bryant 4923.

REMENYI'S One-Step, Hesitation, Tango, Trot, and all other
162 East 86th St., Theatre Building. latest dances, $2.00.

NO FUNDS, SAYS SMITH.

So Dock Commissioner Would Halt Brooklyn Condemnations.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith introduced in the Board of Estimate yesterday a resolution which may result in delaying the water front improvements in Brooklyn for years. It provides for the discontinuance of condemnation proceedings for property along the Brooklyn water front known as Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4, between Fifty-seventh Street and Sixty-first Street, "until such time as the marginal railway is in operation, and the water front conditions in that vicinity have been readjusted." Commissioner Smith explained that the department was handicapped by lack of available funds. He said:

"Instead of having $70,000,000, as was believed in 1911, the department is limited to about $15,000,000, of which $4,000,000 will be required for improvement and building of long piers at West Forty-sixth Street, and a large part of the balance for marginal railroad and terminal facilities in South Brooklyn; so that there appears to be no funds available for the acquisition of this property or its improvement.

"In view of this situation, and taking into consideration the large amount of money which the city is about to spend for the marginal railway and terminal facilities in that section of Brooklyn, I recommend that the condemnation proceedings be discontinued until such time as the marginal railway is in operation and water front conditions in that vicinity have been readjusted."

There was opposition to the resolution on the part of representatives of the property owners, who said that thousands of dollars had been expended to aid the city in arriving at a correct valuation, and that to stop proceedings now would be unfair and cause a further loss to property owners. The matter was adjourned for a week.

COAST FUEL FINE STANDS.

Norcross Must Pay $2,000 and Produce Books or Go to Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The sentence of an indeterminate prison term and $2,000 fine imposed in the case of David C. Norcross, Secretary of the Western Fuel Company for contempt of court in failing to produce the books of the company before the Federal Grand Jury, was upheld to-day in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The prison sentence will not be enforced, however, if the books are produced before Dec. 20, although the fine stands in any event.

Eight officers and employes of the company are under indictment for alleged fraud amounting to $1,000,000 in drawback duties on imported coal. They will be placed on trial on Jan. 9.

These suits and the Diggs-Caminetti white slavery cases precipitated the charges of interference against Attorney General McReynolds, made by former District Attorney McNab, and the latter's resignation.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Incorporated to-day were the following:

The Woodbury G. Langdon Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, realty and construction; $1,500,000; Woodbury G. Langdon, Sophia B. Langdon, William M. Cruikshank, 31 Liberty Street, New York.

Everybody's Amusement Corporation of Manhattan, theatricals and moving pictures; $200,000; Arthur J. Burritt, Edward A. Reser, Edward J. McCabe, 10 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York.

The G. Piel Company, Incorporated, of Queens, motors, engines, accessories; $100,000; Gottfried Piel, Cornelius S. Pinkney, Harry J. Robinson, 5,000 Broadway, New York.

United States Stamp Distributing and Sales Corporation of Manhattan, automatic vending machines; $10,000; Louis J. Zork, Samuel F. Hyman, Abram Jacoby, 444 East Eighty-second Street, New York.

John Wilmer Garland, Incorporated, of Buffalo, general and electric construction; $10,000; John W. Garland, Fred B. Griffith, Jr., R. Stanley Ruthven, 306 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo.

United Auto Rim Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $50,000; Christian W. Schildwachter, August Linden, Philip S. Smith, 1,777 Broadway, New York.

Nomis Candy Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; $12,000; Bernard Schlesinger, Oswald Reiman, Isidor Simon, 55 Fort Washington Avenue, New York.

Brooklyn Bolt and Forging Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; $10,000; Arthur J. Case, Joseph K. Field, Edward E. Stubenvoll, 775 East 139th Street, New York.

Law Engineering and Specialty Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Rochester; $10,000; Fred D. Law, Caroline G. Law, Herman D. Currier, 170 Meigs Street, Rochester.

The Marine Coal Corporation of Buffalo; $10,000; Beverly L. Worden, Howard Forman, Herbert H. Hewitt, all of Buffalo.

Certificates increasing capital stocks were filed to-day by:

Lightfoot Schultz Company of Brooklyn, from $125,000 to $300,000.

Middleport Cold Storage Company of Middleport, from $40,000 to $60,000.

Manhattan Barber Towel Supply of New York, from $5,000 to $12,000.

These foreign corporations were admitted to-day to do business in this State:

Societe Anonyne des Celluloses Pianchon of Lyons, France, cellulose compounds; capital, 3,980,000 francs; representative, Claudius Poulaillou, 75 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

The American Rustproof Company of Westwood, N. J., paints, oils, varnishes; $250,000; representative, Samuel Black, 30 Church Street, New York.

Pressure Lighting Company of Wilmington, Del., appliances; $1,000,000; representative, Ragland Momand, 129 Water Street, Manhattan.

Dissolution certificates were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by:

Treblig Realty and Construction Company, Incorporated, of New York, incorporated Oct. 14, 1913, with $10,000 capital; John T. Dwane, Arthur J. Albert, Maude M. Simpson, incorporators.

Hyman, Sneider & Co. of New York, incorporated Aug. 7, 1911, with $10,000 capital; Nathan Hyman, President; Benjamin Sneider, Treasurer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were dull, with net price changes of only fractional amounts and of no significance. Wheat, in fact, ended the day with practically no alteration from Wednesday's close, while corn was ⅛c. down for some options and steady in others. Oats was firm, to the extent of declines of from 5 to 11 points occurred under slow selling. Cotton oil and provisions eased off.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were within an extremely narrow range yesterday, and net changes of price were unimportant. The European markets were firmer, with reports of continued light offerings from leading exporting countries and some anxiety regarding future supplies, but good rains were reported in India, the Argentine situation has assumed a more favorable outlook, and an estimate was in circulation placing the total grain crops in Russia at 320,000,000 bushels over last year's yield.

The domestic situation was again rather bearish, as receipts in the Northwest continued to run ahead of expectations, and stocks in Minneapolis have increased 400,000 bushels so far this week, while Duluth has gained 716,000 bushels. Advices from Minneapolis reported fair sales of cash wheat, but The Northwestern Miller said that flour sales fell off appreciably during the past week, and that buyers were generally contending for lower prices. Argentine exports for the week are estimated at 400,000 bushels, compared with 488,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 99c, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96¼c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	96¼	95¾	96¼	95¾	92¼
May	99 1-16	98¾	99 15-16	98 15-16	97

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	86⅝	86½	86⅝	86¾	84⅝
May	91⅛	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90¼
July	88½	88⅛	88½	88¼	87⅝

CORN.

The corn market was steady, but there was an absence of more than a moderate demand, and after an early advance of ⅛ to ⅜c prices developed an easier tone, and at the close were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Offerings of new corn in the West were said to be somewhat more liberal, and the cash demand from the Southwest was less active. Argentine exports for the week were estimated at 2,100,000 bushels, compared with 2,525,000 the previous week and 5,236,000 last year.

In the local cash market old No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 83c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	71⅝	71	71	71	47⅞
May	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	71	47⅛
July	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	48⅝

OATS.

The oats market was inactive and without special feature, and, in absence of aggressive operations, prices moved within a narrow range, closing net unchanged for the day. Receipts were moderate at Western points, but the demand was also light, and the cash situation showed little change.

The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 46c. to 47c.; No. 2, 47c. to 47½c.; No. 3, 45½c. to 46c.; No. 4, 44½c. to 45c.; ordinary clipped white, 44½c. to 46½c.; fancy clipped white, 47c. to 48c. all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Closs.	Prev. Last close.	year.
December	38⅛	38¼	38⅝	38⅜	30⅞
May	42¼	42	42¼	42⅛	32⅛
July	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41⅝	32⅛

COTTON.

The cotton market sold off yesterday in anticipation of full ginning returns from the Census Bureau at the opening this morning and on reports of a slack spot demand. General business was not active, and much of the trading seemed to reflect switching between months, or a readjustment of such commitments following the revision of spot differences on Wednesday. The close was barely steady at a net decline of 5@11 points.

The opening was steady at an advance of 2@12 points, with December lending on covering and a scattered long demand. It was realized that the changes in differences made by the Revision Committee had more bearing upon parities between the local contract and other markets than upon the general course of prices, and the market soon turned easier owing to unfavorable trade reports and a feeling that the Census Ginning figures at the opening to-day would help the larger estimates of the crop. There was enough covering or trade buying to cause moderate reactions from time to time, but the general course of prices was downward, and the close was within a point or two of the lowest.

According to latest rumors, the completed returns of one of the prominent small statistical bureaus makes the ginning to Nov. 14 10,307,000 bales. The talk in local circles suggested an impression that the census report this morning would be in the neighborhood of 10,400,000 bales, thus indicating a ginning between Nov. 1 and Nov. 14 of a little over 1,000,000 bales. Such returns would show a greater volume of ginning for the first half of November this year than during any year since 1906, and bearishly disposed traders were inclined to compare with that season when only 9 per cent. of the crop had been ginned to Nov. 14. Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally 1-16@⅛c lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
November	13.24	13.24	13.16@13.20	13.23	
December	13.42	13.22	13.24@13.25	13.39	
January	13.16	13.02	13.02@13.04	13.07	
February	....	....	13.00@13.02	13.05	
March	13.23	13.03	13.04@13.05	13.15	
April	....	....	12.98@13.00	13.08	
May	13.15	13.00	13.01@13.02	13.11	
June	....	....	12.96@12.98	13.06	
July	13.05	12.93	12.92@12.93	13.02	
August	12.74	12.65	12.66@12.68	12.75	

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 13.60c for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 1,300 bales.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active and rather unsettled. The near positions were firmer owing to small offering and covering, but while there was considerable selling in the late positions, believed to be against Southern crushers, at the close were lower, the decline was held in check by fairly active buying of May, believed to be for Western account.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.15@7.30	7.10
November	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.10
December	....	....	7.10@7.11	7.10
January	7.15	7.13	7.14@7.15	7.14
February	..	..	7.19@7.25	7.18
March	7.32	7.27	7.27@7.29	7.30
April	..	..	7.30@7.36	7.33
May	7.44	7.40	7.39@7.41	7.42
July	7.51	7.47	7.43@7.48	7.49

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm early, in sympathy with the upturn in the hog market, but late in the day there was quite active selling of lard and ribs, and these markets developed an easier tone, although pork was relatively steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Friday, 20,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
January	11.07	10.97	10.97	11.02	10.82½
May	11.27	11.17	11.17	11.22	10.27½
Ribs—					
January	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.07	10.32½
May	11.27	11.15	11.15	11.22	9.95
Pork—					
January	21.00	20.82	20.95	20.97	19.37½
May	21.02	20.82	20.87	20.95	18.37½

COFFEE.

The coffee market declined 12 to 18 points at the opening, and during the first part of the day was heavy as a result of very disappointing developments in the French market, where prices were sharply lower, and influenced by continued liberal receipts in Brazil and further decline in the cost and freight market. Private cables from Havre said that the decline there was due to aggressive operations on the part of bears, and at the close there was a partial rally in that market. The undertone was still rather feverish, but strong interests were on the buying side, and it was thought that if no further unfavorable developments occur in Brazil the situation would be much healthier, as there has been heavy liquidation in all the leading markets as well as heavy purchases of cost-and-freight coffee in Brazil.

The local spot market was slightly lower, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	9.28@ 9.30	9.29
December	9.34	9.16	9.33@ 9.34	9.34
January	9.46	9.46	9.46@ 9.47	9.47
February	9.45	9.45	9.59@ 9.60	9.61
March	9.75	9.60	9.72@ 9.73	9.75
April	....	....	9.84@ 9.86	9.87
May	9.99	9.85	9.97@ 9.98	9.99
June	....	....	10.07@10.08	10.09
July	10.07	10.06	10.17@10.18	10.19
August	....	....	10.27@10.28	10.29
September	10.38	10.23	10.37@10.38	10.39
October	10.40	10.27	10.40@10.41	10.41

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,570 packages. General trade dull. Creamery, extras, 34@35c.; firsts, 28@32c.; seconds, 25@27c.; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c.; process, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, firsts, 23c; current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18@20c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 2,630 boxes. Trading is moderate, but market generally steady. State, whole milk, held colored, specials, 16¼@16¾c.; white, 16¼@16¾c.; colored, average fancy, 16¼c.; white, 16@16¼c.; State, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 16@16¼c.; white, 16@16¼c.; colored average fancy, 15¾c.; white, 15¾c.; State, whole milk, undergrades, 12½@15½c.; daisies, held, best, 16¾@17c.; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fresh, best, 15¾@16c.; twins, best, 16¼@16½c.; daisies, held best, 16@16¼c.; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13½c.; choice, 11½@12½c.; fresh, specials, 12@12½c.; skims, fresh, choice, 11@11¼c.; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c.; State, full skims or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,127 cases. The market it very quiet. There are very few high grade fresh eggs coming from interior points and these meet a very moderate demand at sustained prices. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 44@46c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 35@38c; thirds and poorer, 28@34c; dirties, No. 1, 28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice dry, 25c; under grade, case, $6@7.20; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29½@30c; firsts, season's charges paid, 28@29c; seconds, 27@27½c; seconds to firsts, on dock, 26@28½c; lower grades, 20@26½c; dirties, State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@65c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 50@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fair to good, 48@55c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 40@46c; Western, gathered white, 40@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery brown, 46@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@46c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was unchanged to 10c. lower, being quoted on a basis of $4.30 for fine granulated. The local raw sugar market was steady, and quoted at $3.70 for centrifugal, $3.20 for Muscovado, and $2.95 for molasses sugar. The London beet sugar market was weak and lower. Prices stood at 9s 4½d for November and December and 9s 9d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was not much activity in molasses yesterday, and prices were about unchanged. Syrups were firm and unchanged.

RICE.—The rice market was quiet, and no price changes were reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—This market was steady, and there was some improvement in the demand.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was firm and about unchanged yesterday. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 172—Chappel & Co, Lim, v. Fields. 15—Matter of Cash-Papworth. 75—United States v. Weiner. 74—Raudel v. United States. 60—In re Savarese. 34—Crown Cork & Seal Co v. Am Cork Spec Co. 35—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 36—Same v. Johnson. 173—Same v. Am Cork Spec Co. 174—Same v. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 40—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique v. Rivers. 52—Richmond Light & R R Co v. Blau. 65—Uhl v. U S. 41—Taylor v. Delaware & Eastern R R. 82—In re Schwartz.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and admiralty calendar. 268—Ernst v. Fidelity & Deposit Co. 149—Weehawken D D Co v. City of N Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 400, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. Blum v. Frankiin Ins. Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Rev. J. Court opens in Room 427, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. Darnell v. L I R R. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Case on. Board of Education v. Maxson. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Coxe, J. Motion calendar. Court opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 1, 2, 3—In re R G Packard Co. 4—Dick v. Fuller. 5—Smyrna Fig Packers v. Day. 6—De Francesco v. Italian Imp Co. 7—Furness, Withy & Co v. Schr Lizzie B Willey. 8—Hayes v. Meyers. 9—Gross v. Rochlitz. 10—Am Graphophone Co v. Am Parlograph Co. 11—De Lorde v. Manager Prod Co. 12—Bentley v. Chivera. 13—Barrett v. SS Oceanic. 14—Carbon Steel Co v. Robinson. 15-16—Ross v. Stbt Albany. 17—Kennedy v. SS Syosset. 18—Michen v. Penn Coal Co. 19—Krupowga v. same. 20—Moore v. Certificate. Increasing capital stocks were filed to-day by:

Lightfoot Schultz Company of Brooklyn, from $125,000 to $300,000.

Middleport Cold Storage Company of Middleport, from $40,000 to $60,000.

Manhattan Barber Towel Supply of New York, from $5,000 to $12,000.

These foreign corporations were admitted to-day to do business in this State:

Societe Anonyne des Celluloses Pianchon of Lyons, France, cellulose compounds; capital, 3,980,000 francs; representative, Claudius Poulaillou, 75 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

The American Rustproof Company of Westwood, N. J., paints, oils, varnishes; $250,000; representative, Samuel Black, 30 Church Street, New York.

Pressure Lighting Company of Wilmington, Del., appliances; $1,000,000; representative, Ragland Momand, 129 Water Street, Manhattan.

Dissolution certificates were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by:

Treblig Realty and Construction Company, Incorporated, of New York, incorporated Oct. 14, 1913, with $10,000 capital; John T. Dwane, Arthur J. Albert, Maude M. Simpson, incorporators.

Hyman, Sneider & Co. of New York, incorporated Aug. 7, 1911, with $10,000 capital; Nathan Hyman, President; Benjamin Sneider, Treasurer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were dull, with net price changes of only fractional amounts and of no significance. Wheat, in fact, ended the day with practically no alteration from Wednesday's close, while corn was ⅛c. down for some options and steady in others. Oats was firm, to the extent of declines of from 5 to 11 points occurred under slow selling. Cotton oil and provisions eased off.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were within an extremely narrow range yesterday, and net changes of price were unimportant. The European markets were firmer, with reports of continued light offerings from leading exporting countries and some anxiety regarding future supplies, but good rains were reported in India, the Argentine situation has assumed a more favorable outlook, and an estimate was in circulation placing the total grain crops in Russia at 320,000,000 bushels over last year's yield.

The domestic situation was again rather bearish, as receipts in the Northwest continued to run ahead of expectations, and stocks in Minneapolis have increased 400,000 bushels so far this week, while Duluth has gained 716,000 bushels. Advices from Minneapolis reported fair sales of cash wheat, but The Northwestern Miller said that flour sales fell off appreciably during the past week, and that buyers were generally contending for lower prices. Argentine exports for the week are estimated at 400,000 bushels, compared with 488,000 bushels last week and 1,000,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 99c, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96¼c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	96¼	95¾	96¼	95¾	92¼
May	99 1-16	98⅞	99 15-16	98 15-16	97

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	86⅝	86½	86⅝	86¾	84⅝
May	91⅛	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90¼
July	88½	88⅛	88½	88¼	87⅝

CORN.

The corn market was steady, but there was an absence of more than a moderate demand, and after an early advance of ⅛ to ⅜c prices developed an easier tone, and at the close were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Offerings of new corn in the West were said to be somewhat more liberal, and the cash demand from the Southwest was less active. Argentine exports for the week were estimated at 2,100,000 bushels, compared with 2,525,000 the previous week and 5,236,000 last year.

In the local cash market old No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 83c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	71⅝	71	71	71	47⅞
May	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	71	47⅛
July	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	48⅝

OATS.

The oats market was inactive and without special feature, and, in absence of aggressive operations, prices moved within a narrow range, closing net unchanged for the day. Receipts were moderate at Western points, but the demand was also light, and the cash situation showed little change.

The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 46c. to 47c.; No. 2, 47c. to 47½c.; No. 3, 45½c. to 46c.; No. 4, 44½c. to 45c.; ordinary clipped white, 44½c. to 46½c.; fancy clipped white, 47c. to 48c. all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Closs.	Prev. Last close.	year.
December	38⅛	38¼	38⅝	38⅜	30⅞
May	42¼	42	42¼	42⅛	32⅛
July	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41⅝	32⅛

COTTON.

The cotton market sold off yesterday in anticipation of full ginning returns from the Census Bureau at the opening this morning and on reports of a slack spot demand. General business was not active, and much of the trading seemed to reflect switching between months, or a readjustment of such commitments following the revision of spot differences on Wednesday. The close was barely steady at a net decline of 5@11 points.

The opening was steady at an advance of 2@12 points, with December lending on covering and a scattered long demand. It was realized that the changes in differences made by the Revision Committee had more bearing upon parities between the local contract and other markets than upon the general course of prices, and the market soon turned easier owing to unfavorable trade reports and a feeling that the Census Ginning figures at the opening to-day would help the larger estimates of the crop. There was enough covering or trade buying to cause moderate reactions from time to time, but the general course of prices was downward, and the close was within a point or two of the lowest.

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The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
November	13.24	13.24	13.16@13.20	13.23	
December	13.42	13.22	13.24@13.25	13.39	
January	13.16	13.02	13.02@13.04	13.07	
February	....	....	13.00@13.02	13.05	
March	13.23	13.03	13.04@13.05	13.15	
April	....	....	12.98@13.00	13.08	
May	13.15	13.00	13.01@13.02	13.11	
June	....	....	12.96@12.98	13.06	
July	13.05	12.93	12.92@12.93	13.02	
August	12.74	12.65	12.66@12.68	12.75	

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 13.60c for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 1,300 bales.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active and rather unsettled. The near positions were firmer owing to small offering and covering, but while there was considerable selling in the late positions, believed to be against Southern crushers, at the close were lower, the decline was held in check by fairly active buying of May, believed to be for Western account.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.15@7.30	7.10
November	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.10
December	....	....	7.10@7.11	7.10
January	7.15	7.13	7.14@7.15	7.14
February	..	..	7.19@7.25	7.18
March	7.32	7.27	7.27@7.29	7.30
April	..	..	7.30@7.36	7.33
May	7.44	7.40	7.39@7.41	7.42
July	7.51	7.47	7.43@7.48	7.49

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm early, in sympathy with the upturn in the hog market, but late in the day there was quite active selling of lard and ribs, and these markets developed an easier tone, although pork was relatively steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Friday, 20,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
January	11.07	10.97	10.97	11.02	10.82½
May	11.27	11.17	11.17	11.22	10.27½
Ribs—					
January	11.12	11.00	11.00	11.07	10.32½
May	11.27	11.15	11.15	11.22	9.95
Pork—					
January	21.00	20.82	20.95	20.97	19.37½
May	21.02	20.82	20.87	20.95	18.37½

COFFEE.

The coffee market declined 12 to 18 points at the opening, and during the first part of the day was heavy as a result of very disappointing developments in the French market, where prices were sharply lower, and influenced by continued liberal receipts in Brazil and further decline in the cost and freight market. Private cables from Havre said that the decline there was due to aggressive operations on the part of bears, and at the close there was a partial rally in that market. The undertone was still rather feverish, but strong interests were on the buying side, and it was thought that if no further unfavorable developments occur in Brazil the situation would be much healthier, as there has been heavy liquidation in all the leading markets as well as heavy purchases of cost-and-freight coffee in Brazil.

The local spot market was slightly lower, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	9.28@ 9.30	9.29
December	9.34	9.16	9.33@ 9.34	9.34
January	9.46	9.46	9.46@ 9.47	9.47
February	9.45	9.45	9.59@ 9.60	9.61
March	9.75	9.60	9.72@ 9.73	9.75

MRS. HAVERTY WINS FIGHT WITH CABMEN

She Has Her Guards Hire Public Hacks That Take Places of Her Taxicabs.

DRIVERS WOULDN'T MOVE

Lawyer for Cab Owner Threatens Criminal Proceedings Against Those Fighting His Client.

Mrs. James T. Haverty, who has been fighting against striking chauffeurs to operate her taxicabs, faced a new danger yesterday, but she overcame it. Public hackmen tried to pre-empt the stands before the Belmont and Murray Hill Hotels, and they would have succeeded but for a ruse. Ordinarily the "Fighting Widow," as some of the striking chauffeurs have named her, uses thirty or more cabs for the hotel trade. But during the last few days she has been able to send only from twelve to twenty to these stands. So the stands were deserted at intervals. The public hackmen took prompt advantage of the opening and put their cabs in front of the hotel entrances.

They stood there while Mrs. Haverty walked up and down on the pavement trying to think of some way of dispossessing them. Her lawyer, John W. Browne, applied for help to the Bureau of Licenses and to the police, but neither would aid him. Then Mr. Browne applied to the Yorkville Police Court, where Magistrate Nolan issued summonses which were served on the hackmen. Then the police ordered the hackmen to drive on, but they refused to go and dared the police to arrest them.

Mr. Browne told Mrs. Haverty's guards to get into the public cabs. This they did, one after another, until all of the cabs were occupied. The drivers were told to proceed to a point nearby. They saw through the ruse, but they dared not refuse to drive away. They raved in anger, but they drove away. As soon as they disappeared Mrs. Haverty's cabs, operated by non-union chauffeurs, took their places on the stands. When the public hackmen came back they made threats, but they had lost the fight. Finally they submitted and went back to their old and more obscure stands.

The men on whom the summonses were served were in the police court yesterday morning. The matter was adjourned until this morning. Magistrate Nolan wanted the matter to go over until Nov. 28, but Mr. Browne insisted upon a speedy settlement of the controversy. Mr. Browne said last night:

"Mrs. Haverty has thirty-two cabs running, and so far as her business is concerned we have won the fight. But I intend punishing the men who have so wantonly attacked her. I believe I can also prove that there has been a conspiracy to ruin Mrs. Haverty. These matters will be threshed out in criminal proceedings. I shall take action in the matter within a few days."

It is expected that Mr. Browne will consult with District Attorney Whitman and turn over to him the proof he has collected against the men who have been fighting his client. He said that he was sure a Grand Jury investigation would result in indictments.

FLORIDA LAND MEN HELD.

Eight Officials of Everglades Company Indicted in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—Eight officials and agents of the Florida Fruit Lands Company were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here to-day on a charge of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of 180,000 acres of land in the Everglades district of Florida.

Those named in the indictments are Richard J. Bolles, Jacksonville, Fla.; George A. Paddock, Chicago; Jesse L. Billingsly, Jacksonville, Fla., and John Matthews, R. C. Martin, J. H. Borders, Edward C. Chambers and A. D. Hart of Kansas City. Each man was indicted on twenty-one counts.

The Florida Fruit Lands Company, organized four years ago by R. J. Bolles, is said to control nearly 500,000 acres of land in the Everglades. It was alleged that a tract of 180,000 acres was placed in the hands of Martin and Borders, sales agents in Kansas City, and sold by them in small tracts to 12,000 persons, mostly in Kansas City and adjoining territory.

The Grand Jury investigation was demanded by small purchasers who were dissatisfied with drainage conditions on their tracts. It was said that more than $2,000,000 was involved in the sales contracts and that more than $700,000 was paid to the company.

Some of the purchasers said their tracts were entirely under water, and could be reached only by boat. Company agents asserted that the State of Florida was under contract to drain the land, and that canals soon were to be dug and the land put in condition for cultivation.

FOR WATER POWER CONTROL

National Conservation Congress Denounces Private Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Monopolistic control of water power in private hands was denounced, with a declaration that no water power rights owned by the public ever should be removed from public ownership, by the National Conservation Congress, which adjourned here late to-day.

This climax of the water power fight which had agitated the congress for several days came after the Committee on Resolutions, to which had been referred divergent reports from the Waterways Committee, submitted that the matter had been taken from its hands by action of the convention yesterday in adopting general principles upon which the Waterways Committee agreed.

Secretary Lane urged Government ownership of railways in Alaska, and predicted wonderful development there.

"Instead of giving land grants in Alaska to railroad companies to build the railroads," said Secretary Lane, "the Government ought to build the railroads, and we, as the Government, should take the land grants to ourselves."

Efforts of the Arkansas delegation, headed by Walter Powell of Little Rock, which bolted the congress yesterday to spread the revolt, failed to-day, but another effort to get State rights delegates to meet with Arkansas will be made to-morrow. If there is any response to the Arkansas appeal plans for another conservation congress will be made. Most of the delegates, however, left Washington to-night.

DEFENDS GENERAL FILM CO.

Independent Exchanges Not Forced to Sell Out to It, Says Long.

Samuel Long, President of the Kalem Moving Picture Company, testifying yesterday morning at the Federal investigation of the so-called film trust, in session at the Hotel Manhattan, said that the moving-picture business had grown to such proportions that standardized business methods were needed. Mr. Long was preceded on the stand by J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitagraph Moving Picture Company.

The General Film Company, Mr. Long testified, was formed to place the business upon a better basis. He said that there was no lack of keen competition between the companies allied to the General Film and the independent film exchanges.

"We are paying more for motion films than ever before. We used to pay from $20 to $25 a week to actors and actresses," he said, "but now we pay as high as $200 a week. Our stage directors get as much as $200 a week."

Mr. Long asserted that each member of the General Film Company was a licensed film manufacturer. Under cross-examination the witness said:

"It was understood that the General Film Company would buy independent film exchanges as part of the work of its organization. We did buy a number of exchanges. Their owners came to us with offers to sell out to us. We did not compel them to sell their exchanges to us."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Temperatures much above the seasonal average prevail east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the south Atlantic states. In addition to the western rains there were also rains from the lake region westward, but elsewhere over the eastern half of the country the weather was fair.

It will be colder Friday in the plains states. Local rains and snows will continue Friday west of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme southwest, and will be followed on Saturday by generally fair weather. In the plains states the weather will continue unsettled during Saturday.

The prevailing winds: North Atlantic, moderate west to northwest, becoming variable. Middle Atlantic, moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic, light to moderate variable; East Gulf, moderate east and southeast.

A storm over southeast Colorado is moving eastward.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, slightly cooler Friday; Saturday unsettled, probably rain by night; moderate variable winds becoming south.

Western New York—Fair Friday. Saturday cloudy, probably rain by night; variable winds, becoming southeast and south, and increasing Friday night.

New Jersey—Fair, slightly cooler Friday; Saturday unsettled, probably rain by night; moderate variable winds, becoming south.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably partly cloudy Friday, slightly cooler; Saturday unsettled, probably rain by night; moderate variable winds, becoming south.

New England—Fair, somewhat cooler Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	42	54	4 P. M.	57	69
6 A. M.	43	56	6 P. M.	55	65
9 A. M.	46	59	9 P. M.	51	63
12 M.	56	69	11 P. M.	51	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:45—67 Broome St.; Sam Hazelberg....$200
10:03—1,500 Topping Av., Bronx; Henry Bohman ..... Trifling
10:35—258 West End Av.; Nicholas Hoffman ..... Unknown
10:50—209 West 97th St.; Jacob Buckman ..... Unknown
11:40—112 Chambers St.; Fybush Brothers ..... No damage

P. M.

4:40—2,003 2d Av., Kayll Real Estate Co. ..... Trifling
10:15—864 Broadway; Aitken Bros.... Trifling
10:30—111 E. 9th St.; W. Fritz.....$25
11:35—354 E. 19th St.; Presbyterian Church ..... Trifling
10:50—Fordham Road and Decatur Av.; James Butler ..... Trifling
11:45—56 Avenue A; Flezenheim Bros. Trifling

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray recommending that the application of the Commissioner of Public Works for the transfer of William Goldsmith from inspector to assistant engineer, and Samuel Shapiro from transitman to assistant engineer, be denied because of the existence of preferred list.

Report of Mr. Murray relative to a letter from the Police Commissioner under date of Nov. 11. Mr. Murray says that as it appears Commissioner Waldo has no intention of keeping the efficiency records of his department in accordance with the rules prescribed by the commission, the commission is without power to hold further promotion examinations for the civilian employes of his department.

Report of Mr. Murray, recommending that certain promotion examinations requested by the secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, be allowed.

Communication from Mr. Fuld relative to his investigation of statements as to experience made by candidate on the list of assistant electrical engineer, grade E.

Supplemental report of Mr. Fuld, relative to his investigation of statements as to experience made by candidates on the list of marine engineer. The recommendation is made that no further investigation be made in the case of William J. Lee. Mr. Fuld calls attention to the case of Howard Van Pelt, who requested that his name be stricken from the list because of the fact that he is unable to verify certain statements relative to short periods of former employment. Mr. Fuld recommends that his request be disregarded, as all other statements made by him have been verified.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for shop apprentice, for men only, on Dec. 10, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at salaries ranging from $480 to $540 a year, and vacancies at like salaries that occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The Bureau of Standards furnishes excellent opportunities for young men having elementary training who wish to fit themselves for the advanced work of mechanicians. The bureau employs a number of instrument makers and other assistants. Subject to the provisions of the Civil Service law and rules, young men filling successfully the position of shop apprentice are eligible for promotion in the mechanical lines of work as they become proficient. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, letter writing, practical questions, education and training. An educational training equivalent to one year in a manual training high school will be required for a rating of 70 per cent. Applicants must have reached their sixteenth but not their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission recently received a communication from A. L. Brassefield, Secretary of the Board of Promotions, Department of Education, saying that the efficiency records of his bureau had been completed up to June 30. On Assistant Chief Murray's recommendation, Mr. Fuld has been directed to inspect them, and if found satisfactory that the promotion applications hereafter sent be amended and the promotion examinations held at the regular time for examinations in the clerical service.

The Board of Education has granted consent to the transfer of Francis T. Lawless from the Bureau of Supplies to the Department of Health. It has also granted consent to the transfer of Joseph Urgo and Joseph Fritz, first grade clerks in the Bureau of Supplies, to similar places in the office of the Corporation Counsel.

Permission has been granted to the members of the Giles Club and Dramatic Association of Public School 20, the Bronx, to pay dues not exceeding 10 cents a month.

The Board of Education has adopted appropriate resolutions relative to the death of William J. Hartman, janitor of Public School 73, Brooklyn. He had been in the employment of the Department of Education for twenty-three years.

City Supt. Maxwell is gradually getting his annual report to the Board of Education into shape. He sends his manuscript to the printer not consecutively, but on subjects as they come to hand. After all his manuscript has been put into type the report will be arranged in its proper order. It is expected that the report will be one of the most interesting that Dr. Maxwell has made. The Board of Education since Thomas W. Churchill became its President has passed various measures in spite of Dr. Maxwell's objections. Perhaps the City Superintendent may have something to say on one or more of these subjects in his report.

SEEK HOLLINS ASSETS.

Griswold to be Asked About Assignment Made for Failed Firm.

On the motion of A. Lee Everett, receiver for the bankrupt brokerage firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., Judge Hough signed yesterday in the Federal District Court an order for the examination in bankruptcy proceedings before Commissioner Gilchrist of Thomas Kearny, Howard C. Dickinson, and Chester Griswold.

Mr. Everett said that he had been informed that among the property of Hollins & Co. was an assignment made by Mr. Griswold to A. B. Cordner for the benefit of H. B. Hollins & Co., of claims which he held against the Griswold Company of Illinois or its receiver, on account of moneys which would become due to him as a stockholder in the Illinois concern. This assignment, Mr. Everett said, he had been informed had been given to Kearny and Dickinson as attorneys and agents for the Hollins concern.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 264.

Assignments, temporary: Sergt. John P. Mead, 39th Precinct, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 19; Patrolmen Thomas J. Martin, 18th Precinct, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 20; John O'Neill, 40th Precinct, and Matthew McCormick, 161st Precinct, to Bureau of Telegraph, for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 20; Samuel F. Fuchs, 63d Precinct, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from noon Nov. 20.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Capt. Alfred W. Thor, 29th Precinct, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 22, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrolmen Joseph A. Pugh, 1st Precinct, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27; John J. Wall, 13th Precinct, for 3 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 26; James Duffy, 65th Precinct, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 20; John J. Leaby, 68th Precinct, for 4 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 24; James J. Martin, 144th Precinct, for 2 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 19; Michael J. Hansbery, 145th Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 19; George H. Schultz, 154th Precinct, for 3 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 18; Ambrose An dres, 164th Precinct, for 2 days, from 12 P. M. Nov. 27.

Tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, fines are imposed as follows: Patrolmen Joseph A. Gates, 5th precinct, Oct. 29, (1) improper patrol; (2) failed to obtain permission; (3) failed to make entry, 5 days; John K. Carpenter, 13th precinct, Oct. 30, absent from fixed post, 3 days; Louis F. Putter, 23d precinct, Nov. 3, threatening language, 10 days; John Haugh, 39th precinct, Oct. 22, absent from fixed post, 10 days; Arthur G. Grundig, 40th precinct, Nov. 1, (1) absent from post; (2) failed to obtain permission, 5 days; Daniel A. Buckley, 65th precinct, Oct. 26, (1) absent from roll-call; (2) absent from city, 3 days; August Blumrath, 65th precinct, Oct. 2, absent from fixed post, 5 days; Henry Schluter, 74th precinct, Oct. 20, absent without leave, 2 days; Samuel Kilpatrick, 74th precinct, Oct. 21, (1) off post; (2) failed to obtain permission; (3) failed to make entry, 5 days; Emil C. Stelhr, 146th precinct, Oct. 29, off post, 5 days; John F. Coughlin, 146th precinct, Oct. 29, off post, 5 days; John Dombrouski, 149th precinct, Oct. 15, absent from post, 3 days; John C. Garnar, 150th precinct, Oct. 27, absent from fixed post, 3 days; Edward L. Wardell, 150th precinct, Oct. 24, improper patrol, 3 days; John Stossel, 165th precinct, Oct. 14, failed to discover a burglary, 5 days; Hugh E. Sullivan, 172d precinct, Nov. 7, absent from residence while on sick report, 2 days; John J. Mahoney, 277th precinct, Nov. 2, carelessly discharging revolver, injuring Department horse, 10 days; Probationary Patrolman James J. Hogencamp, 26th precinct, Oct. 29, (1) absent without leave; (2) left city, 5 days.

Tried on Charges Before a Deputy Commissioner and Reprimanded.—Acting Lieutenant (second grade) Charles S. Bryan, 164th Precinct, Oct. 31, lost detective shield. Patrolman Harry J. Booth, 16th Precinct, Oct. 18, (2,) improper police action. Not guilty of first specification—unjustifiable arrest.

Tried on Charges Before a Deputy Commissioner and Charges Dismissed.—Patrolmen James J. Bohans, 10th Precinct, Nov. 5, struck citizen; Peter J. Kelleher, 13th, Oct. 30, struck citizen; Dominick Caroprese, 15th, Oct. 23, struck citizen; Joseph Cech, 17th, Oct. 27, struck citizen; Peter Voelbel, 36th, Oct 22, (1) improper language, (2) struck woman, (3) insulting language, (4) struck citizen, (5) threatening language; Joseph Whalley, 65th, Oct. 19, improper patrol; James J. Sullivan, 144th, Nov. 1, failed to discover burglary; Charles A. Carlstrom, 144th, Nov. 1, failed to discover burglary; William Blanchard, 162d, Oct. 29, failed to discover burglary; George K. Haber, 162d, Oct. 29, failed to discover burglary.

Reappointed as Special Patrolmen.—James B. Flanagan, with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; David J. O'Leary, with the Department of Public Charities.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 222.

With regret, the death of Fireman (first grade) Ira E. Berg, H. & L. Co. 21, which occurred at 9:15 A. M. Nov. 19, 1913, is hereby announced to the Department. Fireman Berg will take place from his late residence, 147 West 142d Street, Borough of Manhattan, at 11 A. M. on the 21st inst. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery.

Two officers and twelve men of H. & L. Co. 21 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report in full uniform at the quarters of H. & L. Co. 23, 248 and 250 West 142d Street, at 10:30 A. M., proceed to above residence, and after services will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters.

The Chief of the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 11th Battalions will detail two men each, to report at the quarters of H. & L. Co. 21 at 9:30 A. M. for duty during the absence of that company.

The following members of the department, having been tried before the Hon. Philip P. Farley, Deputy Fire Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Nov. 12, 1913, for violation of rules and regulations, 1912, and found guilty, the following fines and penalties are hereby imposed by the Fire Commissioner:

Fireman (first grade) James F. McKenna, Engine Co. 251; charge, absence without leave; fined 10 days' pay.

Fireman (first grade) Charles Vaughan, Engine Co. 257; charge, absence without leave; fined 5 days' pay.

Engineer of Steamer Patrick J. McDonough, Engine Co. 269; charges, (1 and 2,) being under the influence of an intoxicating beverage, drug, or compound; fined 5 days' pay on each charge; (3,) neglect of duty; fined 1 day's pay; total fine, 11 days' pay.

Fireman (first grade) Edward J. Farrell, Engine Co. 269; charges, (1,) absence without leave; fined 10 days' pay; (2,) being under the influence of an intoxicating beverage, drug, or compound; fined 10 days' pay; (3,) disrespect to superior officer; fined 1 day's pay; total fine, 21 days' pay.

Fireman (first grade) Edward J. Rourke, Engine Co. 271; charge, absence without leave; fined 2 days' pay.

Engineer of Steamer John S. Tobin, Engine Co. 282; charge, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline; fined 1 day's pay.

Fireman (Driver) Daniel J. McCarthy, Engine Co. 282; charge, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline; fined 1 day's pay.

The following named probationary firemen, appointed in compliance with Paragraph IV., Special Orders No. 168, dated Aug. 30, 1913, will report to the Medical Board at these headquarters, at 11 A. M., Monday, Nov. 24, 1913:

Simon S. Scrivani, Engine 11; Frederick G. Franke, Engine 28; Michael Comasky, Engine 21; Owen Quinn, Engine 5; Lawrence B. Large, Engine 66; Frank A. Riegert, Engine 24; Michael A. Jessup, Engine 4; Thomas J. Reilly, Engine 4; Gustav W. Ruf, Engine 10; John J. Glynn, Engine 46; Joseph W. Treubig, Engine 82; Arthur E. Jemm, Engine 60; John J. McCarthy, Jr., Engine 88; Thomas F. Starkey, Jr., Engine 221; Cornelius Gallagher, Engine 214; William Anderson, Jr., Engine 280; Andrew F. Ruoff, Engine 204; Robert E. Stothard, Engine 213; Joseph S. Dolan, Engine 214; Walter T. Hazrick, Engine 206; Edward F. Driscoll, Engine 211; Abdon C. Poisson, Engine 224; William Seymour, Engine 280; Frederick D. Budd, Engine 221; August C. Keller, Engine 210; Peter Engel, Engine 230; Charles G. Pauiding, Jr., Engine 204; John Klein, Engine 203; Thomas J. Fearn, Engine 203; Charles Loughlin, Engine 259; Rudolph N. Kassmann, Engine 209; John W. Newnom, Jr., Engine 16; James J. Walsh, No. 3, Engine 14; William J. Robinson, No. 2, Engine 19; William L. Cahill, Engine 76; William G. Mayer, Engine 91; Mathias M. Fox, Engine 64; Daniel J. Shea, Engine 34; G. P. Dekowsky, H. & L. 20; Edward J. Hartten, H. & L. 104; Joseph Burns, H. & L. 118; Francis E. Sullivan, H. & L. 122; R. B. L. Power, H. & L. 106; Caclav Vojacek, Engine 20; Otto Dobrenz, Engine 71; Philip A. Johnston, Engine 16; Emil Engelhofer, Engine 24; Daniel O'Neil, Engine 56; Conrad F. Stahlhut, Engine 27; Alexander J. Devlin, Engine 38; Charles Nathan, Engine 80; James S. Foster, Engine 38; George J. Osterman, Engine 37; William J. Mooney, Engine 58; Charles A. Silbereisen, Engine 5; Herman Schwall, Engine 8; Arthur D. Goodell, Engine 10; Alexander Joseph, Engine 211; William F. Hickey, Engine 214; James H. Murray, Engine 220; Joseph B. Lavery, Engine 210; I. A. Schweickert, Jr., Engine 225; William A. Andrews, Engine 256; Michael M. Karkel, Engine 251; Charles J. Franck, Jr., Engine 224; Michael J. Nolan, Engine 251; Felix J. McArdle, Engine 221; Clarence T. Taylor, Engine 205; William W. Slocum, Engine 212; Andrew F. Wargowitz, Engine 23; Frederick Coulton, Engine 1; Charles Ptacek, Engine 8; Richard J. Egan, Engine 2, 22; Martin O'Connell, H. & L. 20; Francis Parks, H. & L. 8; Martin T. Crowe, H. & L. 16; Grover A. Froese, H. & L. 15; John C. Morck, H. & L. 8; James J. Carey, H. & L. 102; Edward Laffan, H. & L. 20; J. Pe Harrington, H. & L. 55; Carl R. Senner, H. & L. 25; Charles M. Johnson, H. & L. 1; George E. Mineur, H. & L. 106; William L. Byrnes, H. & L. 109; Clarence A. Shaefen, H. & L. 104; Charles M. Deutsch, H. & L. 105.

4. Probationary Fireman Emil A. Faulhaber, having passed his probationary period of three months satisfactorily in this department, is hereby appointed a fourth-grade fireman, with compensation at the rate of $1,000 per annum, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 21, 1913, and Assigned to H. and L. Co. 18.

5. Special leave of absence, without pay, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20, 1913, is hereby granted to Fireman (fourth grade) Jeremiah F. O'Shea, Engine Co. 19, prior to his resigning from the department.

6. The resignation of Fireman (fourth grade) Jeremiah F. O'Shea, Engine Co. 19, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 25, 1913.

7. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 153, Rules and Regulations, 1912, Fireman (fourth grade) Arthur W. Olson, H. and L. Co. 15, is hereby fined $5 for loss of Coat Badge 4,152.

8. Special leaves of absence, without pay, are hereby granted to the following members of the department: Fireman (fourth grade) Robert B. Gann, H. and L. Co. 101, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 22, 1913, and Fireman (first grade) James T. Fadden, H. and L. Co. 122, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27, 1913.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:52|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises.. ..

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:05	1:22	7:04	7:47
Governors Island	1:16	1:37	7:44	8:22
Hell Gate	3:06	3:27	9:24	10:02

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 20.

SS Peebles, Cardenas, Nov. 6.
SS Haddon Hall, Laguna, Oct. 31.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo, Nov. 10.
SS Santa Marta, Santa Marta, Nov. 11.
SS El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 15.
SS Crown of Galicia, Philadelphia, Nov. 19.
SS El Monte, Boston, Nov. 19.
SS Sasua, Bocas del Toro, Nov. 13.
SS Iroquois, London, Nov. 3.
SS Canover, New Orleans, Nov. 14.
SS Boriqueen, Brunswick, Nov. 17.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 18.
SS Florizel, Halifax, Nov. 18.
SS Columbian, Havre, Oct. 31.
SS Pallanza, Hamburg, Nov. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Nov. 8
Majestic	Southampton	Nov. 12
Chiltern Range	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Weehawken	Seville	Nov. 6
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Nov. 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 15
El Sud	Galveston	Nov. 15
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

France	Havre	Nov. 16
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Philadelphia	Southampton	Nov. 15
Barbarossa	Naples	Nov. 8
Cincona	Palermo	Nov. 7
Perugia	Palermo	Nov. 7
Frutera	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Oranje Nassau	Gonaives	Oct. 15
Colorado	Galveston	Nov. 15
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 19
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 18

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	Nov. 15
Carmania	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Serwin	Porto Rico	Nov. 17
Mitra	Savona	Nov. 2
Spenser	Barbados	Nov. 15
Luristan	Cardenas	Nov. 15
El Paso	New Orleans	Nov. 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20
Seminole	Turks Island	Nov. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Commewijne, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Amerika, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	2:00 P.M.
G. Kurfuerst, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Canada, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	12:00 M.
Trent, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Belvedere, Trieste	——	2:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, NOV. 20.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool to New York, was 653 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 22d, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Majestic, Southampton to New York, was 382 miles E. at 11:12 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was 289 miles E. at noon; due 21st, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Carmania, Liverpool to New York, was 1,190 miles E. at 11:20 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg to New York, was 265 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS Olympic, New York for Southampton, was 429 miles W. at 10:30 A. M.; due Plymouth 21st, forenoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 190 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 166 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Ancon, Cristobal to New York, was 140 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 213 miles S. at noon.

SS Maracaibo, Maysaguez to New York, was 136 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS City of Everett and Barge 89, Port Arthur to New York, were 45 miles N. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 8 A. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 518 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Vineyard Sound Lightship at 6:15 P. M.

SS Minnesotan, Porto Mexico to New York, was 228 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of Charleston at 2 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Celtic, at Queenstown, Nov. 20.
SS Eastern Prince, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19.
SS Bremen, at Bremen, Nov. 19.
SS Lapland, at Dover, Nov. 20.
SS Deutschland, at Cuxhaven, Nov. 15.
SS Shimosa, at Suez, Nov. 20.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Queenstown, Nov. 20.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Nov. 20.
SS Dundrennan, from Naples, Nov. 17.
SS Vandyck, from Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19.
SS Koln, from Breman, Nov. 19.
SS Minneapolis, from London, Nov. 20.
SS Saint Anna, from Marseilles, Nov. 18.
SS Ferndene, from Denia, Nov. 16.
SS Inez, from Barcelona, Nov. 16.
SS Lindenfels, from Calcutta, Nov. 16.
SS Marienfels, from Colombo, Nov. 16.
SS Christopher, from Barbados, Nov. 19.
SS Comanche, from Belfast, Nov. 18.
SS Korona, from Demuara, Nov. 19.
SS Chicago City, from Suanora, Nov. 19.

Passed.

SS Noordam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Kioto, Calcutta for New York, passed Perim.
SS Toronto, New York for Hull, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 20, SS St. Louis.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 17, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.; at 5 P. M. Nov. 21, SS Amerika, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Grosser Kurfuerst.

France—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 20, SS St. Louis.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Belvedere.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 18, SS Vaderland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 17, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Rotterdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Heilig Olav.

Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Bergenefjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Heilig Olav.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 19, SS Cleveland; at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Pannonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 22, SS Belvedere.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion.....Nov. 21
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....Nov. 21
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria .....Nov. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Iraba Maru .....Nov. 27
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia .....Nov. 28
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Nov. 30

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

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Twenty square miles of coral, broken into exquisite islands and rocks, their setting a shimmering sea that changes its hues with every slant of sunlight. On one side the surf beats upon long stretches of creamy sand, strewn with pink and green shells; on the other, silent water, clear as crystal, reflecting a picture of white cottages framed in tropical foliage, where gor

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dongan Investing Company Buys Thirteenth Street Loft—Three Upper West Side Apartments Figure in Important Trade—New Dyckman Theatre Leased for $300,000—C. K. G. Billings Pays $300 000 for Virginia Farm.

An apartment house deal on the upper west side in the Columbia University locality which involved a trade in which Harlem property was given in part payment formed one of the features of the realty market yesterday. The apartment sold was the six-story structure known as the Bellemore, at 605 and 607 West 115th Street, west of Broadway.

It covers a plot 50 by 100.11, and was sold by Mrs. C. L. Kellogg to Moses Misch, who gave in part payment the two five-story flats at 110 and 112 West 129th Street, each on a plot 27 by 99.11, and the three-story dwelling at 168 West 130th Street, on plot 20 by 99.11. Mrs. Kellogg purchased the Morningside Heights apartment just sold last June. J. C. Hough & Co. acted as the brokers in the deal.

Thirteenth Street Loft in Trade.

Jeremiah W. Dimick has sold the eleven-story loft building at 8 and 10 West Thirteenth Street to the Dongan Investing Company, Adolphus G. Barthold, President. The loft was involved in the sale announced earlier in the week of the stable building at 306 to 312 West Fifty-second Street, 100 by 100.5, which the Dongan Company gave in part payment.

The Thirteenth Street loft covers a plot 50 by 103.3. It was acquired by Mr. Dimick at foreclosure sale in October, 1912, for $174,000.

Long Lease on Dyckman Theatre.

The new theatre now under construction in the Dyckman section at 207th Street and Sherman Avenue has been leased by Gustavus Lawrence, the owner, to William E. Jacobs and Jack T. Harris for ten years from the time of completion at an aggregate rental of $300,000. The theatre will accommodate 2,000 persons, and will be ready for opening on Dec. 31.

C. K. G. Billings Buys $300,000 Farm.

C. K. G. Billings of this city, according to a deed filed yesterday in Henrico County, Virginia paid $300,000 for Curl's Neck farm, on the James River, which he recently acquired.

The transfer was made by Frederick W. Senff, executor of the will of the late Charles F. Senff, the sugar magnate, and by Gustavia A. Senff, his widow, of Whitestone, Long Island.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Duff & Brown Co. sold for Edward P. Mowton to a client for occupancy 545 West 147th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.

Bronx Borough.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for the estate of T. T. Williams a plot, 50 by 100, on the southeast corner of Lydig and Barnes Avenues, in the Morris Park section, to Mrs. Nora Goldschmidt.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for the Munderloh Realty Company 381 East 153d Street, a six-story new law tenement, four families on a floor, on a plot 37.6 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

Title has been taken by the Bronx Parkway Commission, which will supervise the construction of the Bronx River Parkway, the big fifteen-mile thoroughfare which is to parallel the Bronx River and extend from the Bronx into Westchester County, to the following properties:

The northeast corner of Webster Avenue and 236th Street, 90 by 96, owned by Fanny Nugent, for $6,446; the northwest corner of Bronx Boulevard and First Street, 26ix—, from Anna A. Owen, for $10,000; the southeast corner of Bronx Boulevard and Gun Hill Road, 89 by —, from Isaac N. Hebberd for $42,241; the northeast corner of Webster Avenue and 236th Street, 85.2 by —, from John McMullaly for $9,900, and a large plot on 222d and 228 Streets, from Anna A. Owen for $5,500.

Bronx Moving-Picture Theatre.

Plans have been filed in the Building Department for the construction of a theatre on the southeast corner of 149th Street and Cortland Avenue, about 250 feet west of Third Avenue, on a plot 100 by 165, to seat 1,386. There will be no balcony, the ceiling height being 35 feet. Henry B. Herts is the architect and Samuel E. Jacobs the owner.

Brooklyn.

Wood, Harmon & Co. has sold at Kingsboro two lots on East Twenty-fifth Street, near Avenue R, to A. P. Ward; one lot on East Twenty-fifth Street, near Avenue R, to D. J. Byrne; one lot on East Fifteenth Street, near Kings Highway, to L. E. Hawkins; two lots on East Eighteenth Street, near Avenue R, to D. F. Hollohaugh, and one lot on East Fifteenth Street, near Kings Highway, to E. F. Hawkins.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Valley Stream to J. C. Flynn a plot 40 by 100 on Beverly Parkway; to C. A. Hynes, a plot 40 by 100 on Albemarle Avenue; to C. Stolz, a plot 40 by 100 on Merrick Boulevard; to a plot 40 by 100 on Grove Street, and H. Morris, a plot 40 by 100 on Melrose Street. The same company sold at East Rockaway to W. E. Petrella, plot 40 by 100 on Sperry Street to E. A. Krassmann, a plot 40 by 110 on Lawrence Street and Baiseley Avenue; to T. D. Frawley, a plot 60 by 100 on Hewlett Bay Boulevard West; to D. J. Havens, a plot 100 by 120 on Lawrence Street, and to H. S. Wright, a plot 80 by 100 on Court Street East.

$365,505 for Queens Buildings.

During the past week the estimated cost of building operations in the Borough of Queens is the highest for any week during the last two months. The total estimated cost of operations for the week being $365,505, in which there were 76 applicants for new buildings of an estimated cost of $300,550; 45 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $16,721, and 75 applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $18,235.

New Yorker Buys $30,000 Country Home.

William B. Howland of Manhattan has purchased through John Crawford the Irwin property at Fenwick, Conn., consisting of an eleven-room Colonial dwelling, out houses, and spacious grounds. The property was held at $30,000.

New Jersey.

The Minnesink Realty Company through Brown & Kingsland of Newark has sold part of Minnesink Park, its holdings at Red Bank, N. J., to three local people. Charles F. Eilert acquired about thirty-two acres adjoining his farm on Nut Swamp Road; attorney General Edmund Wilson, about three acres, and Harry P. Robinson, about seven acres.

Old Thalia Theatre Leased.

The old Thalia Theatre on the Bowery has been leased by the estate of William Kramer to the Aceirno Amusement Company for several seasons as a vaudeville and moving picture house. Jacob Finkelstein negotiated the lease.

To Protest Against Third Track.

A mass meeting of property owners to protest against the third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevattd is to be held at the Crystal Theatre, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, opposite Irving Place, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25. The committee of the Franklin Board of Trade has the matter in charge.

Private Dwelling Leased.

James McLean has leased through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company his five-story American basement dwelling 131 East Fifty-fifth Street to George B. Sanford.

Clemens Residence for Business.

The five-story dwelling 603 Fifth Avenue has been leased for a long term of years by Mrs. Marie H. Clemens to Edward Margolies. The structure, which occupies a lot 22 by 100 feet between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, will be altered into stores and apartments by the lessee. Albert B. Ashforth negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building 74 Pearl Street, northwest corner of Coenties Slip, for twenty-one years to Stecker & Kugelman, on a net rental basis, including taxes. The total aggregate rental is about $75,000. The lessees have been tenants in the building for twenty-four years. The property was recently purchased by clients of the Noyes Company after it had been sold in the auction room to Adolph C. Carsten.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Morris B. Baer the four-story and basement fireproof building to be erected on the plot at 551 to 555 west Fifty-seventh Street to the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Rubber Company. It is to be used for service and warehouse purposes.

The lease is for a long term of years. This makes the second building operation that has been closed on this block within the last month. Recently New York City completed negotiations for having a building erected to be used as a bureau for the handling of licenses for taxicabs and auto vehicles.

Real Estate Notes.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury has ordered the sale in foreclosure of the Bijou Theatre property, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, in a suit brought by Felix M. Warburg, Isaac N. Seligman, Paul M. Warburg, and Mortimer L. Schiff as trustees under the will of Alfred M. Heinsheimer against the Bijou Real Estate Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Henry Brady.

Northern Av, s e corner of 170th St, 92.6x100, six-story apartment house; New York Life Insurance Co. against Birch Realty Co. and others; Action 1; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $119,597.86; taxes, &c., $1,982.59; to the plaintiff for $115,000.

Northern Av, n e corner of 178th St, 92.6x100, six-story apartment house; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $119,596.94; taxes, &c., $997.32; to the plaintiff for $115,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

99th St, 68 West, s s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Franklin Savings Bank against Fannie Weisburger and others; W. M. Powell, attorney; Alfred Steckler, Jr., referee; due, $15,890.73; taxes, &c., $417.90; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

113th St, 70 East, s s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, three-story tenement and stores; M. G. Cook and others against George Laubentracht and others; Adam Wiener, attorney; J. A. Farrell, referee; due, $19,-942.46; taxes, &c., $492.96; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

125th St, 255 East, n s, 46 ft w of 2d Av, 28x74.11, five-story tenement and stores; Simon Herzig, trustee, against L. S. H. Harper and others; A. G. Meyer, attorney; Henry Necarsulmer, referee; due, $20,239.24; taxes, &c., $219.17; adjourned to Nov. 27.

Marble Hill Av, 96, s e s, 100 ft s w of 228th St, 46.2x102.3x103.2, core, two-story dwelling; M. L. Meuser against A. M. Van Order and others; T. J. Farrell, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $4,619.32; taxes, &c., $623.24; to Frieda Hart for $6,000.

Marble Hill Av, s e s, 146.15 ft s w of 228th St, 40x101.36x irregular, gore; vacant; same against same; same attorney; same referee; due, $927.69; taxes, &c., $300; to Frieda Hart for $1,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Joseph P. Day.

Intervale Av, 1,135, w s, 423.11 ft s of 169th St, 25x123.9x25.1x123.2, five-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer and others, trustees, against Jacob Streifler Co. and others; J. F. Coffin, attorney; S. H. Weinhandler, referee; due, $25,287.47; taxes, &c., $1,000; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

Morris Av, 1,064, e s, 108.11 ft s of 166th St, 20x55, three-story dwelling; Westbury Park against August Collet and others; R. L. Weaver, attorney; J. P. McGowan, referee; due, $4,055.98; taxes, &c., $164.33; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

226th St, East, s s, 155 ft e of White Plains Av, or Read, 50x114; W. E. Diller against G. S. Livingston and others; Seybel & F., attorneys; William Bernard, referee; due, $1,157.58; taxes, &c., $328.35; to Frances R. Selvin for $1,050.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 58 East, s s, 230.8 ft e of University Place, 21.4x94.9, eight-story loft building; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against W. E. Hebberd and others; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $76,492; taxes, &c., $4,215.

130th St, 500 West, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x24.11x irregular; one three and one four story tenements and stores; E. H. Larkin and others against M. T. Sands and others; I. N. Miller, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; partition.

By Samuel Marx.

116th St, 435 East, n s, 225.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against H. C. Bush and others; Harold Swain, attorney; T. K. McCarthy, referee; due, $4,600; taxes, &c., $339.

By J. H. Mayers.

103d St, 73 East, n s, 80.1 ft w of Park Av, 24.10x100.11x irregular; five-story tenement; Rebecca Falk against H. M. Shannon and others; K. R. Wallach, attorney; Frank Cochrane, referee; due, $20,278; taxes, &c., $530.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.,
By Charles A. Berrian.

184th St. — East, s s, 188.2 ft s e of Marmion Av, 26.3x75.2, vacant; S. M. Barber against C. R. Weeks and others; Harold Swain, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due, $2,081; taxes, &c., $121.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 184th St, for a four-story ice plant, storage, stable, &c., 196.11x97.5; Ice Manufacturing Co., 1,170 Broadway, owner; Mortensen & Co., 114 East 28th St, architect; cost.....$135,000

West Farms Road, w s, 300 ft n of 173d St, for a one-story frame shed, 40x13.4; James Farley, 49 East 135th St, owner; Trement Architectural Co., 401 Trement Av, architect; cost.....$1,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

126th St, 155 to 165 West, and 125th St, 149 West, to a three-story bath and a four-story hotel; F. Hollender, 123 Lafayette St, owner; J. P. Voelker, 979 3d Av, architect; cost.....$6,150

Grand St, n e corner of Greene St, to a five-story store and loft; L. Freeman, 1,109 Forest Av, owner; O. Lowinson, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost.....$20,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEROY ST, 13, 25x90; John J. Hynes, referee, to Maria De Barbieri, 21 Grove St, Nov. 19; attorney Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 71st St, 16x63; Lexington Av, e s, 68 ft s of 71st St, 16x69; 80th St, s s, 255 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; George W. Armstrong to Lancelot W. Armstrong and others, at Milford, Penn, 1-5 part, (mtg $25,000,) Sept 3; attorney, L. W. Armstrong, 103 Park Av.....$1

MANGIN ST, 248 to 252x100; Rend. J. Weil to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,767 3d Av, Nov. 19; attorney, R. J. Weil, 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Benj. J. Weil, 21 E. 82d St, Nov. 19; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

PARK ROW, part of 103, s s, being a strip 1 ft wide and bounded w by e a of 101 Park Row, s by lot in rear of 103 fronting on William St x e x —; Eversley Childs to City of New York, quitclaim and correction deed, Aug. 22; attorney, Archibald R. Watson, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records.$1

11TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50x103.2, including court yard 10 ft in depth, to be left in front; Annie Kamperman to Matilda C. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y., quitclaim, Nov. 18; attorneys, Dean, Tracy, M. & R., 160 Broadway.....$30

13TH ST, 8 West, e s, 20x83.7x—x77.9; 13th St, 10 West, s s, 20x87x irregular; Jere W. Dimick to George J. Riek, 40 West 36th St, (mtg $187,500,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

20TH ST, 332 West, s s, 16.8x92; Henry A. Wilson to Francis A. Ray, (mtg. $7,000,) Jan. 23, 1907; attorney, C. J. McDermott, 2 Rector St.....$1

43D ST, s s, 102.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x100.5; Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., Inc., to Edgar A. Wix, 117 West 32d St, (mtg $65,000,) Nov. 7.....$1

44TH ST, 507 to 513 West, n s, 100x100.5; William H. Hall to Hall-Lary-Cooke Realty Co., 66 West 89th St, all liens, Nov. 19; attorney, Jacob Marx, 10 Wall St.....$100

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25.2x 93.6, except part released and recorded March 16, 1885, or any land south of centre line of Verdant Lane; Margaret T. Johnston to Edith A. Mohrmann, 1,271 Hancock St, Brooklyn, (mtg $26,500,) all liens, July 31; attorney, Clarence R. Mohrmann, 161 Lexington Av.....$100

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; Dongan Investing Co. to George J. Riek, 40 West 36th St, (mtg $60,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; George J. Riek to Jere W. Dimick, at Rifton, Ulster County, N. Y., Nov. 20, (mtg $100,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

77TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x102.2; Moses R. Ryttenberg, referee, to Leopold Katzenstein, 72 West 91st St, Nov 19; attorneys, Sternberg, A. & P., 233 Broadway.....$13,500

113TH ST, 72 East, s s, 25x100.11; Abr. Liebhoff to Charles Bloom, East 32d St, (mtg $16,250,) Nov. 10; attorney, Sigmund Solomon, 135 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, 238 West, s s, 25x100.11; Louis McCord to Amelia, his wife, 550 West 168th St, (mtg $20,000,) Feb. 21; address, 550 West 168th St.....$100

118TH ST, 71 East, n s, 25x100.10; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Jacob Loewenthal, 2 West 120th St, (mtg $16,000,) foreclosure Nov. 14, Nov. 20; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Nassau St.....$6,500

119TH ST, 71 West, n s, 18x100.11; Clara Blumenthal to Samuel Deutsch, 215 West 123d St, Nov 19.....$100

120TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x 100.10; Walter A. Hirsch, referee, to Margaret P. Barker and others, executors Stephen Barker, at Woodbury, Conn, Nov 13; attorney, Lemuel Skidmore, 69 Wall St.$6,000

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; William H. Hall to Hall-Lary-Cooke Realty Co., 66 West 89th St, all liens, Nov. 19; attorney, Jacob Marx, 10 Wall St.

132D ST, 12 West, s s, 25x99.11; Jos. Glogan to Ray Glogan, 356 Canal St, (mtg. $18,000,) Nov. 19; attorney, A. Gutman, 320 B'way.$1

143D ST, 510 West, n s, 70.10x99.11; Lloyd Construction Co. to Samuel Rosenberg, 56 Lenox Av, (mtg. $91,000,) Nov. 19; attorney, H. Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$1

175TH ST, 528 West, s s, 18x04.8; Cornelia B. Van Wagenen to Francis M. Varian, 528 West 175th St, (mtg $7,400,) Nov. 19; attorney, A. S. Wasserman, 171 Audubon Av.....$1

177TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x90; G. H. Master Realty Co. to Strange & Slawson, 17 Madison Av, (mtg $56,-000,) all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, 346, s e s, 24.8x95; William H. Hall to Hall-Lary-Cooke Realty Co., 66 West 89th St, all liens, Nov. 19; attorney, Jacob Marx, 10 Wall St.....$100

9TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x100; James W. Hyde, referee, to Abraham Halprin and another, 550 0th Av, Nov. 20; attorney, J. Pawel, 271 Broadway.....$34,100

10, due May 10, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Solomon, 135 Broadway.....$2,700

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 212.6 ft n of Rosa Place, 37.6x115; Clara E. Kehoe to Frank A. Campbell, 2,784 Bainbridge Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FRIGGS AV, 1,762, w s, 20x35.3; Ferdinand Alexander to David Steckler, 1,885 7th Av, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 19; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

EVERGREEN AV, e s, 104 ft n of Westchester Av, 80x100; Abr. Raskin to Sr. Clinton Norton, Far Rockaway, L. I., (mtg $54,000,) Nov. 17.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,749, w s, 25x 121.11; Henry L. C. Recordon to Kathleen Wright, 248 East 148th St, (mtg $4,250,) Nov. 20; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

LOTS 130 and 137, map of Wakefield; Margaret A. Smyth and others to Thomas McKeown, Belle Manhor, L. I., Nov. 19; address, 103 Park Av.....$100

LOT 52, Block 30, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Hyman Brandes and another, 317 Crimmins Av, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOT 19, Block —, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Richard D. Moore, at Florham Park, N. J., Nov. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 53 and 56, Block 56, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Charles H. McLaury, 27 West 129th St, Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$1

LOT 45, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Richard D. Moore to Rosa Rosenfeld, 45 Bond St, Brooklyn, Nov. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOT 19, Block 13, and Lot 37, Block 24, map of Morris Park; Richard D. Morse to Harris Oberman, 184 Lee Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOT 100, map of Benson estate at Throgs Neck; Charles J. Hausmann to William C. Cruser, at Montrose, Penn., mtg $300, Nov. 17; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St.....$1

LOT 374, map of Haight estate, at Westchester; Charles J. Hausmann to William C. Cruser, at Montrose, Penn., Nov. 17; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St.....$1

LOTS 57 and 58, map of Cebric Park; Jarrard L. Welch to Annie Fordyce, 1,361 Herschell St, Nov. 18.....$1

QUIMBY AV, 2,163, n s, 25x100.3; Quimby Av, 2,158, s s, 24.9x103.1; Adam Mink to Margaretha Mink, 2,163 Quimby Av, Nov. 20; (mtg. $7,750,) attorney, John Badel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$100

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 173 ft s of Fowell Place, 25x117; Kate Habelitz to Frances Meiner, 1,879 Cedar Av, (mtg $1,000,) Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SARATOGA AV, n s, 50 ft w of Newport St, 100x100; Elek J. Ludvich, referee, to Jacob A. Besemer, 963 Washington Av, Nov. 20; attorney, John J. O'Brien, 28 Park Row.$5,600

WALTON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 25x 100; Michael Hallinan to Hugh P. Skelly, 24 West 83d St, Nov. 19; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 96 West Broadway.....$100

WHEELER AV, w s, 190 ft n of Westchester Av, 80x100; Beatrice Brower to Mary J. Mullis, 296 Carroll St, Brooklyn, (mtg $27,-000,) Oct. 27; attorney, James C. Meyers, 527 5th Av.....$1

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 165th St, 25x100.9; Mary Eltinge and another to Martin Feeney, 1,020 Woodycrest Av, Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

135TH ST, 358 East, 20x100; Caroline Ridley to Carlton Realty Co., 62 West 142d St, Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

135TH ST, 617 East, 40x100; Henry A. Braun to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Nov. 17, (mtg $33,500).....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e c 103d St, 101.9x165x100.11 x151.8; Mayfield Construction Company to Charlton W. Crane, 529 West 186th St, prior mtg $300,000, due, &c. as per bond, Nov. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$30,000

BROADWAY, w s, 75.6 ft n of 95th St, 25.2x100; Wm. F. Gillies to Mary C. Ware, 121 West 93d St, Nov. 20, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$42,000

LEROY ST, 13, 25x90; Maria De Barbieri to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, due, &c. as per bond; Nov. 9, ...$7,000

LUDLOW ST, n e c Hester, 75x43.9; Morris Maraus to Julius Goebel, 2,026 7th Av, due, &c. as per bond, Nov. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$68,000

PRINCE ST, s s, 28.6 ft e of Mott St, 24x 115.2; John Ryan to Emigrant Independent Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov 20, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

RAILROAD now in course of construction in Borough of Queens, n e of boundary line of city of Brooklyn, near Freeman St, over New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach R. R., Montauk Division of Long Island R. R., through Long Island City to 132d St; also all franchises, &c, New York Connecting Railroad Co. to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustees, 140 Broadway, May 31, due Aug. 1, 1953, $30,000,000; attorneys, O'Brien, B. & F., 2 Rector St; $11,000,000 advanced.

3D AV, 134; Christo Efolibis to Elizabeth Bally, 226 East 13th St, Oct. 31, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$900

9TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x100; Abraham Halprin and another to Mary G Richardson and another, executors, 17 West 74th St, Nov. 20, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$23,000

11TH ST, n s, 471.10 ft e of 6th Av, 21.9x 103.3; Edward Swann to George Hotchkiss, 13 West 87th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 31, ...$8,000

13TH ST, 8 and 10 West, 40x—; George J. Rick to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Rifton, N. Y., (prior mtg $120,000,) Nov. 20, due June 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

34TH ST, 338 East, 23x98.2; Andrew Diehl to William Corcoran, 326 East 38th St, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years, Nov. 11; attorney, James J. Fitzgerald, 2 Rector St....$2,500

34TH ST, 340 East, 23x98.9; Andrew Diehl to Frank Corcoran, 340 East 34th St, (prior mtg $9,000,) Nov. 11, 3 years; attorney, James F. Fitzgerald, 2 Rector St.....$2,500

36TH ST, 517 West, n s, 25xirreg.; Augusta C. Leimer to New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, 3 years; Nov. 13, ...$14,500

46TH ST, s s, 237.2 ft e of 3d Av, 59.2x—; G. H. Master Realty Co. to Strange & Slawson Co., 17 Madison Av, Nov. 20, (prior mtg $45,000,) due Aug. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; Geo. J. Rick to Dongan Investing Co., 4 Stone St, Nov. 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$40,000

113TH ST, 72 East, 25x100.11; Charles Bloom to Abraham Liebhoff, 1,523 Avenue A, Nov.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Second Lieut. C. Grant is assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Changes in the Engineer Corps: Major R. R. Raymond, to Los Angeles, Cal., for duty; Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinsley, to Portland, Ore., for duty.

Capt. J. J. Kingman, to this city, report to the commandant of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, for duty.

Major W. Forse, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort McKinley, Me., report to the commanding officer, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty on his staff.

The board of officers appointed March 18, consisting of Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, General Staff; Col. E. Burr, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. E. E. Winslow, Corps of Engineers; Major G. Blakely, Coast Artillery Corps, and Major W. Chamberlaine, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Cape Henry, Va., Nov. 22, for duty in connection with the proposed fortifications of Cape Henry, thence to their proper stations.

The resignation by First Lieut. T. K. Mullins, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission in that corps has been accepted.

Major W. M. Wright, Adjutant General, is relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department.

Capt. R. Furnival, Coast Artillery Corps, will report to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for duty.

First Lieut. J. L. Holcombe, Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, is assigned to the Thirty-sixth Company.

First Lieut. W. W. Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps, is transferred from the 135th to the 167th Company.

First Lieut. G. M. Peek, Coast Artillery Corps, is assigned to the command of the mine planter Gen. John M. Schofield, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., relieving First Lieut. W. W. Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. W. W. Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from the temporary command of the mine planter Gen. John M. Schofield, and will assume temporary command of the mine planter Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, relieving First Lieut. T. O. Humphreys, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. W. E. DeSombre, Coast Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Eighth to the Ninety-second Company.

First Lieut. O. A. Russell, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty on the staff of the commanding officers, coast defenses of Long Island Sound, and is assigned to the Fifth-seventh Company.

First Lieut. J. S. Dusenbury, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the 116th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to the commanding officers, coast defenses of Savannah, for duty on his staff.

Col. G. Galbraith, artillery, Acting Inspector General, is relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Department and will proceed to Manila for duty as Inspector of the Philippine Department.

First Lieut. H. Hawley, Ninth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.

First Lieut. C. White, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment.

So much of orders of Nov. 13 as directs the following-named Second Lieutenants to report not later than Dec. 15 to the commanding officer of Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, is amended to direct these officers to report not later than the date specified to the commanding officer of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon completion of which each officer will join his regiment: R. O. Annin, Fifteenth Cavalry; D. C. Morrissett, Twelfth Cavalry; R. G. Blackwell, Jr., Fifth Artillery; E. M. Prentiss, Thirteenth Cavalry; R. Hospital, Thirteenth Cavalry; T. Barnes, Jr., Fifteenth Cavalry; R. S. B. Hartz, Fifteenth Cavalry; C. E. Hazeltine, Fourteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. J. G. Gunn, Philippine Scouts, to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for examination and report to his hospital fitness for service in the Philippine Scouts.

Leaves: First Lieut. J. B. Maynard, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; First Lieut. H. H. Acheson, Coast Artillery Corps, five days; Capt. J. McBride, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, one month; First Lieut. R. E. M. Goolrick, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; First Lieut. M. S. Keene, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; First Lieut. D. J. McLachlan, Second Infantry, one month; Capt. G. F. Hamilton, Quartermaster Corps, ten days; Capt. W. B. Cowin, Quartermaster Corps, two months; Major F. M. Ashburn, Medical Corps, one month; Second Lieut. H. H. White, Eighth Cavalry, to be transferred to the First Cavalry, one month and twenty-nine days; First Lieut. J. H. Firle, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; First Lieut. W. F. Currier, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; Capt. R. C. Moore, Corps of Engineers, fourteen days; Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, cavalry, to and including Dec. 1.

The Navy.

Assistant Paymaster D. T. Chalmers, detached the Ozark, to the Severn.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. P. Hodapp, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to the Ozark.

Professor of Mathematics M. Updegraff, detached Hydrographic Office, to Naval Station, Samoa.

Chief Machinist G. R. C. Thompson, detached the Panther, home.

Machinist R. E. Rucker, detached the Birmingham, to treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nereus at Norfolk Navy Yard, and the Jupiter at Mare Island.

Sailed—New Hampshire from Vera Cruz for Tuxpam; Celtic from Villefranche for Marseilles; Alert from San Pedro for San Diego; Tecumseh from Norfolk for Washington, and the Cumminge from Key West for Pensacola.

The destroyers and submarines of the torpedo flotilla, Pacific Fleet, accompanied by the Iris and Alert, respectively, will proceed to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, the end of November for overhaul during the month of December.

The Walke will leave New York for Charleston about Nov. 30.

Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs to Jacksonville, Fla., duty in connection with Inland Waterways Convention.

Second Lieut. W. F. Towle to the Guard, temporary duty.

First Lieut. of Engineers U. Harvey to Norfolk, Va., on official business.

Capt. C. S. Cochran, detached the Thetis, to the Bear, and granted 30 days' leave.

Second Lieut. L. L. Bennett, 45 days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engineers C. A. Wheeler, 14 days' leave.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CAVAGNARO, FRANCIS, (died Oct. 5;) left more than $10,000 personalty to wife, Magdalena Cavagnaro.

GRAVES, FRANK W., (died Nov. 2;) left $300 personalty to wife, Susan M. Graves.

HAZEN, JAMES R., (died Nov. 14;) left less than $10,000 realty and more than $10,-000 personalty; $1,000 in trust for granddaughter, Adelle L. Ormiston; one-half of residue outright to daughter, Adelle H. Hazen; one-half of residue in trust for daughter, Marian R. Whann, during her life and on her death passing outright to Adelle H. Hazen.

HERR, WHITNEY, (died June 9;) left $1,000 personalty to Anna De Mott.

MARCUS, EMILY R., (died Nov. 11;) left $47,000 realty and $73,000 personalty; canceled $13,500 debt of son, Arthur L. Cohn; jewelry to daughter-in-law, Hattie J. Cohn; residue of personal effects to daughter, Ida G. Salomon; $50,000 in trust for husband, George Marcus, during his life; $250 to sister, Minna G. Loewenstein; $100 each to Fannie H. Scheuer, Edna F. Loewenstein, and Robert A. Gans; $3,000 in trust for Sophie Schwabe during her life; $2,500 in trust for Agatha Herman during her life; $2,500 in trust for Agatha Schwab during her life; $1,000 in trust for Minnie Mandel during her life; $1,000 in trust for Johannah Mandel during her life; one-half of residue, including terminated trusts, in trust for daughter, Ida G. Salomon; from other half of residue $35,000 in trust for daughter-in-law, Hattie J. Cohn, and the remainder in trust for Arthur L. Cohn, a son.

SEITZ, FREDERICK, (died Oct. 24;) left $2,500 realty and $500 personalty; $500 each to sister, Kate Seitz, and brother, Christian Seitz; residue in equal shares to brother and sister, Minna Wolgold, Louisa Henkel, and Kate, Wilhelm, and Louis Seitz.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARTLETT, HARRIET M., (died Oct. 10, 1910;) supplemental report increases net New York estate to $17,093.

HADDOCK, MATILDA S., (died Jan. 19, 1900;) net personal estate, $10,163; supplemental report reduces realty to $1,125.

SAWYER, HARRIET D., (died Feb. 15, 1910;) net estate in New York, $1,451; 15

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Leaving town, will sacrifice Broadway-Van Cortlandt lots. Owner, 977 Lexington Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A new, pretty Colonial home in a rare residential country community at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; 10 rooms, gas, electricity, hardwood, large veranda; on a knoll; sweeping views over beautiful landscape; near station, schools, churches, and golf links; about hour from New York. This home is suitable and convenient for YOU. Look at it. Price is only $6,500; $1,625 cash.
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
128 East 48th St., N. Y.
Tel 7070 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two bargains; East 3d St., dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, shower; gas and electricity, steam heat; cash, $500; price $5,500; Gramatan Av., 10 rooms, bath; steam heat; only $1,500 cash; price $8,500. Oliver Hubbard Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Splendid seven-room hollow tile cottage; built 2 years; red tile roof; hardwood; all improvements; plot 50x150; fine garden; overlooking Hudson River; one hour out of town of 12,000; healthful, convenient, and full value at $6,500. Owner, D 287 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will you invest $100 to gain $500 at once in a magnificent restricted water front right property? There is nothing to equal this on the North Shore of Long Island; reverses in circumstance demands this sacrifice; only 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station by electric through service.
C. METZGER, Box 48 Times.

SMALL FARM.
Fairly good house; near trolley and station; good boating and bathing near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month. Address Small Farm, Box 276 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Farm, containing 104 acres good, fertile ground, buildings, and fruit trees, located 1½ miles from Metuchen, N. J.; main macadamized road; has 1¾ miles front; about to erect large floor tile factory, to employ 600 hands; only 15 or 20 minutes' walk from premises; ideal place for land development or farm products; price only $20,000; cash, $5,000. Apply to owner, J. N. Wester, 161 Water St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Louis St.; five minutes to trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements. Write or inquire Louis W. Shaffer, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

Beautiful wooded hillside bungalow sites facing Riverside Drive at 125th St.; short walk from 130th St. ferry; only $450 each; perfect title; easy terms; other bargains in houses and plots. R. H. Reid Co., Palisade, N. J. Tel. 203 Cliffside.

Does your rent equal $40? If so, you can have a new and modern house at the same rate, only you are paying for it, and not renting. Westfield is the place. ¾-acre plot; high ground; near depot and cars. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses, $3,000; bungalows, $3,300; limited number; on plot 150x200; $120 cash, balance as rent; sewer, gas, electricity, steam heat, open fireplace, beam ceiling; near station; communication 10½c. Shaheen, Cranford, N. J.

Fine Fanwood houses; no better can be built. Depot on ground; all improvements, 60 plots, beautiful trees, $4,900 and $5,000; easy terms. Send for pictures. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

At Summit.—A large house, furnished, all improvements; sleeping porches, garage; cheap rent for Winter; acre and half. Room 200, 44 Broad St. Telephone 1940 Broad.

$103.50, payable 35 monthly, buys 5½ acres woodland, Burlington County, (only $2 per acre.) Appleby Estates, Spotswood, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

Will sell choice first and second mortgages, $1,500, $5,000; big discounts. Conservative, 123 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

68-90 Walker St.—Loft 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rent $1,900; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Heilinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Werth, or engineer on premises.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; kitchen furnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated suites, two, three, four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, shower baths; select, linen; most reasonable rents; $10 weekly upward.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St.
Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

THE HAMPTON, 31 EAST 32D.
Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Exquisitely furnished eight-room corner apartment; complete to every detail for fine housekeeping; Winter or longer; moderate rentals, elevator boy, 248 West 105th St.

Five and six rooms, all improvements; very choice; owner on premises. 420 West 118th St.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases; 2 to 12 rooms, $25 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

81st.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms; $80. Phone 4938—Schuyler. Weaver.

55th, 16 West.—Suite of two rooms, bath, in private family; references.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well furnished high class apartments; full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, near Subway; four or five rooms and bath and telephone; by two retired bachelors. L 90 Times.

WANTED, Dec. 1, 3 or 4 room furnished apartment, preferably between 116th and 129th Sts.; references. Y 329 Times.

Lady and child share apartment; state rent; references. Teacher, Times, Harlem.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Wonderful view of city; Subway, 116th St. and La Salle Place.

50 Morningside Drive, corner 115th St.
Corner apartment; southern exposure.
7 rooms and bath, $1,000.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

THE JEFFERSON,
324-326 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
304-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable for doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS.
570 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; mail chute; four and five rooms; lowest rents.

227 WEST 141ST ST.,
Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also other rooms. Smith.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, $60.
Six rooms; elevator, &c. 5 West 104th St.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice.....$32
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

109-111 East 56th St.—Three rooms and bath, on ground floor, suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental, including charbermaid service. Apply on premises.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6883 Lenox.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 46th Telephone 2687 Bryant.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

Dalmatian, young male, perfect markings; good home desired; $10. Hassan, 258 West 26th.

Lost

LOST—At Grand Central Station November 19, on platform of Track 28, small handbag initialed "B. A. R.," containing currency and silver card case; liberal reward if returned to Room 505, 50 Pine St., New York City.

LOST—Mink pillow muff, somewhere between Englewood and Fort Lee Ferry or Riverside Drive to 114th St. to Broadway to 86th St.; reward. C. W. Fletcher, Lincoln St., Englewood, or 49 West 66th St., New York.

LOST.—Wednesday, in Central Park, near West 72d St. entrance, two circle diamond brooch, with large centre diamond; handsome reward if returned to S. H. Harris, 1,482 Broadway.

LOST.—In or near Gaiety Theatre, Tuesday evening, oval diamond pin, Cartier design, set in platinum; liberal reward; no questions asked if returned to Wm. M. Sullivan, Room 707, 35 Nassau St.

LOST—Large muff, on Broadway car, between 42d and 95th Sts., Wednesday, between 6:30 and 7 P. M.; liberal reward. Miss Essie Goldman, Putnam Building, Times Square.

LOST.—Monday, 9.00 A. M., Lackawanna (uptown) tube from Hoboken, plain Waterman fountain pen; reward. Roberts, 31 Union Square, Room 508.

LOST—Monday, in Grand Central Station or thereabouts, small diamond bee veil clasp; please return; suitable reward. Warren, 520 Park Av.

LOST.—Tuesday, 2 P. M., on 3d and Amsterdam Av. car, black leather pocketbook; liberal reward if returned. W. E. S., 105 5th Av., fourth floor.

LOST.—Tuesday, Broadway car, envelope containing one-act plays. Return Lambs Club; reward.

LOST—Wednesday night, on 7th Av., between 125th and 142d Sts., brown raccoon collar. Butler, 120 Liberty St.

$500 REWARD
for ring containing large emerald and two diamonds, lost Nov. 17 between Madison Av., 46th St. and Park Av., 39th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Dark brindle bull, white marking; blue collar. Liberal reward if returned to owner, Wilson, 1824 and Coocourse.

LOST—White Maltese poodle, black-spotted nose; reward. McKenna, 62 East 150th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

Under the auspices of the Federation of Associations for Cripples, the Crippled Children's East Side School, co-operating with the Brearley League Industrial School for Cripples, the Harlem Day Home and School, the New York State Branch of the Shut-In Society, and the Trude School of the Hospital of Hope, will hold a sale and exhibition at Delmonico's, 5th Av. and 44th St., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 2 and 3.

The Annual Thanksgiving Concert in aid of the funds of St. Mark's Hospital, 177 2d Av., will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Friday evening, Nov. 28. The hospital has many needy auf-door patients on its list. The annual outlay exceeds $60,000. Remittances may be addressed to Dr. Arnold Von Grimm, Secretary, at the hospital.

Business Opportunities.

Gentlemen holding executive positions with corporations and business houses desiring to add to their incomes without embarrassment to present positions or character can do so by co-operating with a responsible real estate firm developing water front property on the eastern end of Long Island; correspondence confidential. Owners, F 111 Times.

Wanted—Party to buy outright a patented Hoegger's "Surelock" Door Fastener. Patterns, tools, and large stock. Thousands in actual use in New York and vicinity. Good agent proposition. No talkers need apply. J. A. Hoegger, 41 Hutton St., Jersey City, N. J.

LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000, can buy control in going manufacturing proposition; ready market; enormous return on investment; owner professional man without time for active management; references required. Y 330 Times.

A commercial office business, already doing $20,000 yearly, requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits assured from start out of present business; rare opportunity. N 201 Times Downtown.

We need a man to put a large amount of energy and small amount of money into our business—the manufacture and sale of metal fixtures; investigate; salary and interest. Hustler, P 118 Times.

Experienced brass manufacturer, with some money, can secure part or entire interest in established brass manufacturing plant. Address P. O. Box 22, Houston, Texas.

Capital wanted for developing and marketing epoch-making invention which will revolutionize automobile business. Reliability, 330 1st Av.

A well-established toilet brush business; will sell or rent factory; terms easy. Inquire of Charles Wood, 645 Third Av., Troy, N. Y.

PATENT OF CARPENTER SQUARE FOR SALE; QUICK SELLER; REASONABLE PRICE. ADDRESS 16 WEST 29TH ST.

Brains and means qualify you in joining us to greatest money-maker ever offered. Edwards, 403 Tribune Building.

Wanted—Active man with capital to enter automobile tire industry; can have control of money. L 64 Times.

Oil and gas territory, West Virginia field, for sale. Address J. M. Caldwell, Parkersburg, West Va.

Business Notices.

Mrs. Nettie C. McGarry, late of the New York Art School, executes commissions for purchase of artistic house furnishings, rugs, wall paper, decorations, and furniture; will also shop with women and take orders for trousseaux, layettes, and mourning; holiday shopping a specialty; correspondence invited. Address 129 West 57th St., New York. (Telephone 2365 Columbus.)

Smoke stacks and ventilating, sheet metal work in all branches, light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 408 East 151st St. Tel. 6664 Melrose.

Dependable Multigraph typewritten letters: 300 $1.50; 1,000 $2; 10,000 $10, delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $9; prompt. Telephone Gersey 620, Gotham Multigraph Company, Rm. 1,204, 45 W. 34th.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 119 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Large rooms, private bath; other rooms; fine table.

A.—47 FIFTH AV.—Desirable steam-heated room; table boarders; references.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 436.—Delightful third floor front alcove room; private family table; couple appreciating refined surroundings; permanent; reference.

West Side.

11TH ST., 355 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath with or without board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.
The La Grange—Several desirable vacancies: double rooms; $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Double, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board; day, week; large rooms; private baths.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board.

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well appointed house; near subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, home cooking; reasonable, table guests.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor front; private house; reference.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private; telephones, steam heat.

79TH, 102 WEST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS; COZY, COMFORTABLE; REFERENCES.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable double room; also hall room; absolutely first-class.

80TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large and small newly decorated rooms; home cooking; American family.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large room; also back parlor; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; excellent board. Strauss.

103D ST., 252 WEST. (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Apt. 5, west; two large, cheerful rooms; suite or singly; superior table; those desiring refined, comfortable home, investigate.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

123D ST., 28 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Calre.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable outside room; elevator apartment; references.

A BEAUTIFUL ROOM or suite, with bath; food wholesome and nourishing; vegetables fresh from the farm, and eggs, milk, and cream and butter; nuts and fruit; cooking that is homelike in its daintyness and deliciousness; the cheerful company of refined people; attendance that is unobtrusive yet untiring; service solicitous yet not servile; immaculately clean and comfortable beds that invite sleep; a place for clean, refined people wishing to avoid the annoyances, worries, and cares of housekeeping and desiring a permanent home are invited; moderate rates. Telephone Audubon 2758 or call at 512 West 149th St.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location overlooking country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals.
Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man paying guest; large, well-furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Large, sunny front room; private; excellent board; references.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 37, (near Bedford Av.)—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1150-W Main.

Board Wanted

Refined young business woman wants room and board in private American family; neighborhood west side on Washington Heights; reasonable. Y 328 Times.

YOUNG LADY secretary desires room and board with private family, in vicinity of East 53d St.; references exchanged. Y 331 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; elevator; modern improvements; reasonable. 4859 Gramercy.

22D ST., 33 EAST.—Beautiful suites; private baths; electricity; telephone; beautiful basement; business.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast; select house; telephone; references.

72D ST., 206 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and small room; newly decorated; refined, private house; modern conveniences; telephone; select location; $2 upward.

116TH, 172 EAST.—Just opened; warm, cozy, large, small rooms; newly furnished; private; all conveniences; near "L"; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; 'phone.

MADISON AV., 943.—Doctor would share a perfectly equipped office with another doctor; also a large front room and bath; electric light; steam heat; private house. Phone 96 Lenox.

MADISON AV., (34th St.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; neat; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 20TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 23 WEST.—Fine, large room, bath connected; also smaller rooms.

22D, 468 WEST.—Large front rooms, with kitchenette, bath; hot-water heat, 'phone; also small rooms.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room; gentlemen; breakfast; telephone; references; single room.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; electricity; bathrooms; Summer rates; also suite of rooms.

28TH, 367 WEST.—Elegant room, newly furnished; suitable two; every convenience; reasonable.

28TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small; every convenience; good neighborhood; references; telephone.

29TH, 338 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; refined home; telephone.

40TH, 38 WEST.—Comfortable large room, running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $5.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; running water; clean, quiet; telephone; references.

57TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, suitable one, two; hot water constantly; telephones.

57TH ST., 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated; newly decorated; parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

66TH, 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms; also front, rear parlor; shower; telephone.

75TH ST., 55 WEST.
Large room; references.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwards.

58TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; solid comforts.

61ST, 31 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished large, small rooms; southern exposure; steam, running water; near Broadway; convenient subway, elevated, all car lines. Tel. 9675 Col. Rozar.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; references.

70TH, 273 WEST. Two elegant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentlemen; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, newly furnished; private bath optional; $8, $10.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.
Large, small rooms; hot water heat; private house; gentlemen or married couples.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L" and Subway.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room or floor; private bath; references.

75D ST., 103 WEST.—Well-furnished large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; reference.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references. Telephone Schuyler 1017.

75TH, 118 WEST.—Choice room in private house; electricity; hot-water heating; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, single or en suite; breakfast; moderate; call mornings or evenings. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; private residence.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; sunny; homelike; single or en suite; reference.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room; exceptionally, handsomely furnished; dressing room; refined; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Sunny, heated, running water; gentlemen, couple; refined surroundings. Welch.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; single en suite; Subway; reasonable to permanent party; references.

80TH STREET, 128 WEST.
Large parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; bath adjoining; southern exposure; telephone.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Small, medium room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references; select.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; telephone; reference.

82D, 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; baths; homelike; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

83D, 119 WEST.—Large back parlor, running water; refined home; piano, "L."

84TH, 14 WEST.—Large, medium sized, attractively furnished front rooms; quiet, refined; telephone.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large single room; running water; heated.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms; handsomely furnished; well-kept private house; telephone.

85TH ST., 100 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; no other roomers. Downey, Schuyler 2670.

93D, 69 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 42.

93D ST., 45 WEST.—Attractive, cozy, clean rooms, $3, $5. L. Block.

94TH ST., 136-138 WEST. (The La Grand.)—Large front parlor; doctor or dentist; single room; excellent meals.

95TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references. Maurice.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Exceptional room; strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, elevated.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for two; refined private family; references.

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, light rooms; newly furnished; bath; conveniences; phone. steam; board or breakfast optional. Cowan.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room facing Broadway; high-class apartment; reasonable. Freeman.

99TH ST., 244, (west of Broadway.)—Elevator; handsome large, small, en suite. Apt. 5. West.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; dressing rooms; large closets; strictly private.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath; steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams. 3802 Riverside.

111TH ST., 311 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; woman couple, employed. Schrader. Morningside 6844.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; refined family; references; small room. Caldwell.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

114TH ST., 609 WEST.—Two large rooms and kitchen in four room apartment; view and southern exposure. Inquire door man.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; shower, elevator, telephone; vicinity Columbia University. Lyman.

115TH ST., 117 WEST.—Worth investigating; attractive rooms; elevator apartment; $3.50 up; business men.

115TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, double, single; elevator, electricity. Apartment 41.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, attractive room, near Columbia; reasonable. 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—For lady; large, attractive room in apartment with lady alone; near Columbia, Subway. Apt. 2M.

120TH ST., (188 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, newly furnished, clean, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment, every convenience; price moderate. Young.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room; excellent table; refined locality; American family.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice connecting front rooms; also singles; $3 up. Sherman.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Desirable room; kitchen privileges; high-class, elevator apartment; suitable for students; convenient location; references. Benjamin.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Front rooms; single or en suite, with piano; housekeeping or for gentlemen. Robertson.

145TH ST., 849 WEST, (near "L," Subway.)—Rooms and board; Southern cooking. Phone 7696 Audubon.

145TH ST., (366 Convent Av.)—The Gladstone is now open.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming-house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

AMERICAN refined private family, Riverside Drive, desires men paying guests; very large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; meals. Telephone 9411 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (corner 136th.)—Large and airy outside rooms; running water; overlooking Hudson; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; board optional; home comforts, and reasonable. Apartment 5A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (312 West 109th.)—Beautiful large room, overlooking Hudson; also single, sunny room, adjoining bath; low rates if permanent; block Subway; seventh floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (631 West 148th St.)—Large rooms, conveniences, private house. 58 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (137th.)—One, two nicely furnished rooms; ground floor. Telephone 3260 Audubon. White.

WEST END AV., 841.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms with private family; all modern conveniences. Mrs. Bailey.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

EAST SIDE, between 20th and 45th; furnished bed, sitting room, bath; maximum, without meals, $50. Gentleman, Y 328 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished

Wanted—A floor in private house unfurnished; three or four rooms and bath; light housekeeping; married couple; good neighborhood; reasonable. Box L 75 Times.

103D, 205 WEST.—Small unfurnished apartment or studio apartment above 72d St.; reasonable. Apartment 81.

Help Wanted Female

ACCOMPANIST.—Local teacher wants experienced accompanist two hours weekly in exchange for singing lessons. Address, by letter, 810 Carnegie Hall.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses. Middle West city of 200,000; state experience and salary desired. Y 323 Times.

FOUR WELL-EDUCATED WOMEN, over 25, of pleasing personality, to engage in special phase of educational work; unusual opportunity to enter congenial, dignified business, paying generous compensation; salary and commission. Call, from 2 to 4 P. M., H. M. Dixon, Holland House, 5th Av.

MAID.—Capable maid for general housework; half time; references required. Lincoln, 601 West 168th.

Help Wanted Female

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

CARPET SEWERS

EXPERIENCED ON SINGER TRACK MACHINE.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman; experienced in office work, with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; salary to commence with, $8. Apply before 10 o'clock 415 5th Av., with references.

STENOGRAPHER. — Remington operator; state experience and salary expected. A 129 Times Downtown.

WILL have a vacancy for two, and probably three, educated ladies Dec. 1. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable of handling picture department for local concern; must be willing to travel; good future for right party; give details, age, experience, &c. Answer Box L 87 Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted Male

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted with experience in New York wholesale field; one who has had thorough experience on trade paper in dry goods or cutting-up trade preferred. Address immediately, giving full particulars as to experience and salary desired, L 82 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Twelve advertising solicitors wanted; experienced; good commissions. Apply between 12:30 and 2 to-day, Horse Owners' Protective Association, 54 Canal St.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY.—Wanted; with references; must reside with parents. Apply between 8-5, Guild & Rosenberger, 172 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES

OF EXPERIENCED LINEN SALESMEN.

ONLY THOSE WITH HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES NEED APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9 AND 11.

MAN.—Preferably with medical training, to take charge of welfare work in industrial organization. Reply, stating experience, to Industrial, Box 35 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—A new proposition, less than one hour from New York, at attractive commission. Call, 2 to 8, Knight McMenamy Co., 45 West 34th.

SALESMAN.—Live wire salesman wanted to carry as side line the best advertised and strongest No. 9 line of cotton waists in America; only men considered who now carry non-conflicting ready-to-wear lines and have big department store and jobbing trades following; to those we have a liberal proposition; commission. Address, giving details, territory, and line now handled, F. S. Jarrett, Sales Manager, 11th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN.—Three men of energy and determination wanted to be over 25, of good education and address; permanent positions as salesmen; advancement to right men; guarantee and commission. Mr. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Trunk and leather salesman wanted; one who can trim windows preferred; good salary and steady position; only those having A1 references as to character and experience need apply. Bchrman's, 222 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

SALESMAN.—High class line of laces and trimmings to cover established territory; salary and commission; highest references required. Address High Class, 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced as salesman, capable of handling picture department in the Bronx; give full particulars; splendid opportunity. Apply Box L 88 Times.

SALESMAN, acquainted with the liquor trade, to sell a new patent device; A1 references required; liberal commission. A 128 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced on kimonos; commission. National Negligee Co., 85 Washington St., city.

SINGERS.—Wanted for grand opera chorus first and second tenors and second bassos. Report at 1 P. M. at 110 East 59th St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Attractive manufacturing proposition; liberal commission; no advances. Exceptional, P 134 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 740 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED.—In bank, young man, 18 to 20; high school graduate preferred; give age, references and salary expected. P 130 Times.

Instruction.

YOUNG MEN learn custom pants cutting; in two weeks (evenings) will enable you to make good living; my method is easy; will teach you for $25.
Berliner, 143 West 142d St.

SALESMEN.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured. Write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn., 1,001 C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. W

SAYS VAIL PLANNED A TELEPHONE TRUST

B. G. Hubbell Testifies That A. T. & T. Sought Control of $400,000,000 Independents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—An attempt by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to absorb independents with an appraised value of $400,000,000, was made a year and a half ago, according to B. G. Hubbell, President of the Federal Telephone and Telegraph Company of Buffalo, who testified here to-day for the Government in its prosecution of the American Company on charges of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Hubbell asserted that Theodore N. Vail, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a Director of the American company, and H. P. Davison, member of J. P. Morgan & Co., tried to bring about the deal.

Mr. Hubbell said that Mr. Vail at a meeting of the owners of thirty of the larger independent telephone companies in Chicago, about eighteen months ago, and suggested that there might be a division of territory by the American and independent companies. The plan was intended to stop profit cutting competition, the witness said.

"The upshot of his talk was the appointment of a committee of seven, of which I was one, to confer further with Mr. Vail and also with Mr. Davison in New York on a possible method of adopting such a scheme.

"Such a conference was held in New York and arrangements were made to appraise the value of the 20,000 independent companies and also to divide them into classes. The appraisal was necessary to make way for a readjustment of the stockholdings of the independents, which would go out of business if the plans matured.

"Pending the furtherance of such plans the independents and the American company, through Mr. Vail and the committee of seven, agreed to a truce," Mr. Hubbell continued. "The principal provision of this truce was that the American company, until further notice, should not attempt to absorb any of the independent companies.

"In July, 1912, however, less than two months after this truce, the American company secretly acquired the Kansas City Long Distance Telephone Company, an independent. This breach of promise would not attempt a break in the plans which were under way and nothing further has ever been done with them."

GUILTY OF ARSON PLOT.

Harms, Liberty Hotel Man, Caught in Trap and Convicted.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Richard Harms, owner of a large hotel at Liberty, Sullivan County, was found guilty of attempted arson here to-day after a trial lasting ten days. Harms was charged with attempting to burn his hotel on Aug. 17.

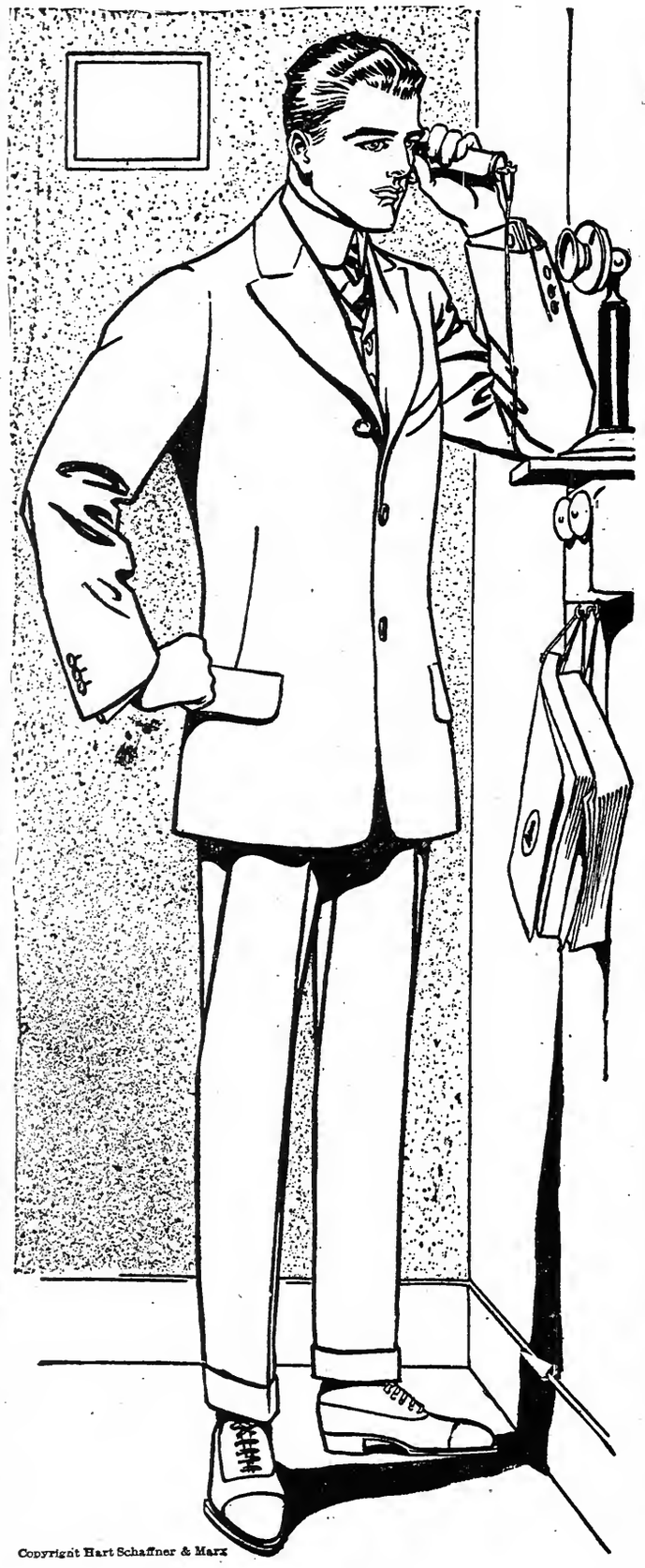
W. H. Chalvin, a detective, was sent to Liberty to shadow Harms and boarded at his hotel for two weeks. He discovered a room where Harms had preparations made to start a fire, and was told that the hotel man had offered to pay $200 to his barkeeper to start the blaze. This was reported to the Liberty Business Men's Association, and it was planned to have the bartender engage in conversation with Harms while a committee was listening. Frank Bridges and Isham Young, two bank cashiers of Liberty, and Dr. William Buckley listened outside of the room where the bartender and Harms were talking. They heard the hotel owner repeat his offer of $200 and say he would pretend to be sick and go to a sanitarium before the time for the fire so he could prove an alibi. Harms then was arrested.

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Nov. 21, 22. Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Opens daily at 9 A. M. Concerts by Conrad's Band. Seats in the two upper galleries not reserved.
Great Exhibition of Horses
International Events U. S. Officers vs. English, French, Belgian, Norwegian and Canadian in Military Contests. Harness, Saddle Horses, Tandems, Four-in-Hands, Trotters, Hackneys, Cycledales, High Jumping and Water Jump.
Admission, $1.00. Box Office Phone 150$ Mad. Sq.

Friday and Saturday
Special Two-Day $20 Sale
Exceptional purchase blue and black Unfinished Worsteds with effective white pencil and hair line stripes—very stylish—would cost $30 to $35 elsewhere. Only enough for two days' selling; so no samples.
Suit, to Measure, $20
Chinchillas, Kerseys and Meltons in blue, gray and black, worth $30.
Overcoat, to Measure, $20
Broadway & Ninth Street
Arnheim

LYRIC THEATRE
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
SEE
OURSELVES
(By Rachel Crothers)
BECAUSE
OURSELVES
SHOWS HOW WE
OURSELVES
MAY RAISE
OURSELVES
AND OTHERS
TO A HIGHER LEVEL
THIS IS THE GREATEST SEX DRAMA EVER WRITTEN FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW
TRUE — NOVEL — VIRILE
THE PROBLEM IS: Should Husbands Be Forgiven?
THRILLING — VERACIOUS — DARING

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street (Open Evenings)
Broadway at 29th Street (Southwest Corner)
246-248 West 125th Street (Open Evenings)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Thanksgiving



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EACH Thanksgiving Day as it comes around should bring with it the thought: "What can I do to make my next Thanksgiving more thankful?"
And here is one way—there are thousands of others—but here is the one that is uppermost in our minds right now.
You spend a certain amount each year for your clothes. Now if you can get better, more becoming clothes for your money, you have an added reason for Thanksgiving, which is where our Wallach-Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes come in.
For these suits and overcoats of ours at $25 or any other price from $18 to $50 really are far better in style and quality than any others in New York at their prices.
There is only one way to prove it—which is, to wear them. And if you buy a suit or overcoat of us—you just can't lose, for if at any time you are dissatisfied with it, bring it back and get your money—another reason for Thanksgiving.

Suits $18 to $50 Overcoats $18 to $75

Hats
OUR Wallach Hats are famous all over New York for their style and quality at $2. Our Wallach Silk Toppers at $5, $6 and $7 have the sort of style you would look for in a $10 hat.
As to Stetson Hats—there can be no better hats made at their prices than our Wallach-Stetsons—$3.50, $5 and $8.

$50 Dress Suits $32.50
THE recent changes in the tariff caused Hart, Schaffner & Marx to discontinue certain lines of dress suit fabrics. That is why we are able to offer these $50 dress suits made of imported cloths at $32.50.

Haberdashery
LIKE our hats and clothing, our furnishing goods offer superb values:
Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Neckwear, Sweaters—everything in the way of haberdashery.
Among others some silk pleated Dress Shirts, with ties and waistcoats to match.
If you have no time to call—telephone—we will send anything you want.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEPH STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. This Afternoon at 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, LEOPOLD KRAMER, Violinist.
Mozart, Bruch, Reger, Tschaikowsky.
Supplementary Subscription and single tickets now on sale at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
NEXT SUNDAY AFT. AT 3:15.
All Wagner Programme

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW
With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20.
NEW YORK'S GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW, ADELE
Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat.
& Greta v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. Brook Ave.
MAT. SAT. THE SPRING MAID
Next Week—THE INNER SHRINE.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
34th Street East at Park Avenue
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock
Two dollars and fifty cents

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor
Saturday Aft., Nov. 22, at 2:30
Saint-Saens, Beethoven, Bruch, Berlioz, Enesco. Oboe, Clarinet, English Horn, Viola, Violin.
Soloist, KATHLEEN PARLOW
Tkts. at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Evg., Nov. 25, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA
Prima Donna Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Assisted by Gutia Casini, Russian 'Cellist. Frank La Forge, Pianist. (Knabe Piano)
Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. At Box Office.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
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LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW

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Belle Blanche, Bernard Granville, Jack Wilson, Sophie Tucker, Rev. A. Irvine. 14 others.

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TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, "Merchant of Venice." Their First Time in New York. To-morrow Mat., "Light That Failed." To-morrow Eve., "Passing" and "Sacrament." with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT
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16—Japanese Jiu Jitsu Gladiators—16
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AT BAY "SURE SUCCESS."—Times.

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OH, I SAY

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w, Wed., & Thanksgiving.
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Direction WINTHROP AMES
The Great Adventure
By ARNOLD BENNETT
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A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella
with Marguerite Clark.

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THE Family Cupboard
COMEDY. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w, Tues., Tkss'g.
"THE MARRIAGE GAME"

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Next Week—BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE.
With John Barrymore & Mary Young.

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One Act Plays | "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "En Deshabille"; "Fear."

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NEXT WEEK— "READY MONEY."

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SEATS NOW ON SALE
Bigger Than "The Whip"

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Sat. at 2. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Rempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Bori; Gilly, Murphy. Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Formia; Martinelli, Scotti, Reds. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Lucia. Hempel; Cristalli, (debut,) Amato, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. Thanksg. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori, Ducheue; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reis. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Boris. Ober, Breslau, Sparkes; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Beiss, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.

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To-morrow at 8:15. Boheme. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Polacco.
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ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by Wm. Hurlbut, The Strange Woman
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w & Wed., 2:15. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
DAVID BELASCO presents The Man Inside
A drama of crime by Roland B. Molineux.
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BEG. NEXT TUESDAY 8:30 P.M. SEATS NOW
THE MISLEADING LADY
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day.
DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.
Cohan & Harris ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
Special Mat. Thanksgiving.
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FANNIE WARD in, Madam President
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POTASH & PERLMUTTER
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Mats. T'm'w & Wed. Thanksgiving Seats Now.
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Gen. John Regan
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
Mr. Cyril Maude
Last 3 Times, (double bill,) "Beauty and the Barge," by W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker, and W. W. Jacobs' "The Ghost of Jerry Scudder." Next Mon. (Nov. 24) Mr. Maude as "Grumpy."
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Henrietta Crosman "THE TONGUES OF MEN."
GAIETY B'y 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
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An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1. AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.

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LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
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All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

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Pretty Rooms, One Dollar
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Lüchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; probably fair to-morrow; colder; moderate, brisk winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,391. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

M'GUIRE ADMITS TRYING 'HOLD-UP'

Sought $5,000 Each from Three Concerns and Hinted at State Favors.

ALL DEALT IN ROAD SUPPLIES

Insists That He Had a "Plan" and That It "Didn't Work Out."

HOT CLASH AT INQUIRY

Whitman Wins His Point—McGuire Tells of Business Relations with C. F. Murphy, Jr.

George H. McGuire of Syracuse admitted under oath yesterday in the John Doe investigation into campaign and contract graft that he had attempted to collect large sums of money from three corporations in this city for the Democratic State Committee. He went to these corporations, he acknowledged, with a proposal that if they gave $5,000 each and promised to pay him and his brother, James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, a commission he would seek to have their road materials specified in contracts by the State Highway Department.

It came out also that McGuire is a business partner of Charles F. Murphy, Jr., nephew of the Tammany chief.

Just before McGuire made these admissions under the questioning of District Attorney Whitman, McGuire's attorney, Henry A. Wise, protested, and questioned the legality of the John Doe proceedings. A clash between Mr. Whitman and Mr. Wise resulted which threatened to break up the proceedings. Mr. Whitman, protesting against the "outrageous" conduct of the attorney for McGuire, appealed to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, "in the name of the people of New York" to stop him, and Magistrate McAdoo stopped him. Mr. Wise was told to sit down, and to keep out of the proceedings.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Everett P. Fowler, indicted for the extortion of a campaign contribution from Seneca P. Hull, a Cortland contractor, witnessed the clash from within the railing but he left the court room when it ended. It was Littleton who had whispered in Wise's ear just before the storm broke.

What McGuire admitted about campaign contributions, according to the statements of District Attorney Whitman in open court, constituted offenses punishable by a year in the penitentiary. McGuire admitted going to three separate corporations for contributions but Mr. Whitman, it it said, has the names of two others which were visited by McGuire. According to the District Attorney's information, McGuire's activities involve a man high in Democratic politics against whom official action, is certain, will be taken.

It is significant that McGuire, according to a well authenticated report, made the admissions to the Grand Jury as well as before Magistrate McAdoo. It is the Grand Jury room admissions, it is understood, on which Mr. Whitman is depending for most far-reaching developments.

The fact that McGuire attempted to get contributions from contractors in New York City, it was said after the hearing, made it certain that District Attorney Whitman had jurisdiction in the investigation. It was also pointed out that McGuire was most active as a "bagman" this year and that this precluded any possibility of the application of any statute of limitation to his acts.

Mr. Whitman repeatedly referred to McGuire's attempted collections for the Democratic Committee as "hold-ups" and "blackmailing." He asked McGuire how many persons he had "blackmailed," and McGuire finally reached the point where he did not object to the District Attorney's invectives. The McGuire of yesterday, in fact, was a much different man from the McGuire of a few days ago. At the critical moments of the investigation he seemed to be in awe of Mr. Whitman.

All that Mr. Whitman had to do yesterday was to shake a number of affidavits before McGuire and instantly McGuire advanced another step in his revelations. When McGuire took the stand he started at once to follow the tactics which at the preceding hearing aroused the wrath of Mr. Whitman. He changed his testimony many times and fell into several traps.

Erie County Leader Testifies.

Before McGuire was called testimony was given by Henry P. Burgard of Buffalo, new Democratic leader of Erie County. Burgard ousted William H. Fitzpatrick at the last primaries. Burgard testified to making a $1,000 contribution to the Democratic State Committee in 1911, and also said that he got two checks, one for $5,000 and one for $1,000, from Reeve Smith, a consulting engineer of Fulton, N. Y. Mr. Whitman will call Burgard again.

Following McGuire on the stand were four contractors of Syracuse, all Republicans, but all contributors through Everett P. Fowler, the "bagman," to the Democratic State Committee. These contractors testified that they were called to the office of William H. Kelley in Syracuse by letters and telephone, and that Fowler asked them for contributions. They said nothing about threats, but admitted that they made contributions to the party with which they were not allied because they had State road contracts and because they thought it was "for the good of their business."

Burgard, a tall, well-dressed man, was the first of the witnesses to appear in

Continued on Page 2.

CALL SCHENECTADY STRIKE.

General Electric Walkout To-day Unless Union Leaders Are Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Officials of the twenty-five unions involved decided to-night to call out on strike the 12,000 union men and women employed in the General Electric Works here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The strike order is conditional on a failure of the company to reinstate Frank Dujay and Miss Mabel Leslie, union leaders, who were discharged. None of the leaders was hopeful to-night that this demand would be granted.

George E. Emmons, general manager of the company, said to-night there was absolutely no discrimination against union labor. James A. Smith, general superintendent, said the slump which has been felt at the company's other plants had just reached Schenectady and that between 1,000 and 2,000 men would be laid off within ninety days. The men allege that the company's action is part of a plan to rid the works of unions. There are 17,000 workers in the shops, including 1,800 girls.

ANOTHER PATERSON STRIKE

Walkout of 5,000 Workers Expected—175 Weavers Already on Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Another big strike threatens Paterson. Fifteen hundred I. W. W. ribbon weavers met at Institute Hall, the I. W. W. headquarters, on Market Street to-night, and by unanimous vote decided to quit work unless their demand for a nine-hour day is granted. The demand will be drawn up and presented to the manufacturers on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. One week will be given for an answer. If the manufacturers refuse, a general walk-out will occur. All the mills must agree to prevent a walk-out. Ewald Koettgen, recent local leader of the I. W. W., was in charge of the meeting.

About 175 weavers went on strike today at the Johnson Cowdin mill in the Riverside section because the Superintendent, John Eagleson, refused to discharge a man not belonging to the I. W. W. The mill is tied up and can do no work. Supt. Eagleson said to-night that he would absolutely refuse to discharge the man.

"We will make no move," he said, "it is up to the weavers. We will close up first. They know our stand, and we will positively not change it, no matter if they stay out forever."

In the Pelgrim & Meyer mill, it is said, a secret vote was taken, and the 500 weavers will go out when they get their pay next week.

Merchants and business men are alarmed. The city has not recovered from the recent strike, and another one would spell ruin to hundreds of small businesses. The manufacturers say they will not recognize the I. W. W., and most of the citizens fear that Dec. 1 will see Paterson with more than 5,000 workmen on strike.

CALLS VAIL PLAN ILLEGAL

But Hubbell Says Independents Were Willing to Divide Territory.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—B. G. Hubbell of Buffalo continued his testimony to-day concerning the alleged activities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company toward absorbing 20,000 independent concerns in 1912.

In the cross-examination of Mr. Hubbell at the Federal anti-trust inquiry to-day counsel sought to show that the purpose of consolidation was to save expense, and would have resulted in lowering the cost of service to the public. Mr. Hubbell thought the motive of the American Company was to eliminate costly competition. He also told of an effort by the American Company to obtain control of the Stromberg-Carlson Company of Rochester, N. Y., reputed to be the second largest manufacturer of telephone supplies in the country. Mr. Hubbell said if the negotiations had been successful the independents would have paid more for their supplies.

Mr. Hubbell said there was no objection among the independents when Theodore N. Vail suggested a plan for a division of territory, the plan ultimately to result in consolidation.

"If Mr. Vail had submitted anything unfair or unlawful, or what you would have considered contrary to the interests of the public, would you have gone further with the proposition?"

"I thought he was acting in good faith," Mr. Hubbell replied, "but I believed what he suggested was unfair and unlawful."

The witness was asked if the plan was not calculated to effect a saving in operating the telephone systems of the nation.

"Partly," he said. "But back of the idea I think there was no particular intention of reducing the telephone cost to the public."

EXPECT ZELAYA'S ARREST.

United States Government Anxious to Turn Him Over to Nicaragua.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Bryan's refusal to receive José Santos Zelaya was based on the determination of the United States Government to take all steps in its power to have Zelaya brought to trial for the numerous crimes ascribed to him when he was dictator of Nicaragua, it became known to-day. Zelaya is under surveillance and his arrest may be expected at any moment. The arrest depends only on the representations that are expected from Nicaragua.

The chief crime charged to Zelaya was the killing of two Americans in Nicaragua four years ago. The men were Leroy Cannon of Harrisburg, Penn., and Leonard W. Groce of Hempstead, Texas.

In October, 1909, one of Zelaya's war vessels, the Diamente, with 400 troops on board, was passing down the San Juan River when a mine was exploded near her, but no damage was done. The next day Cannon surrendered to some troops he thought were revolutionists. Several days later Groce and a Frenchman named Conture also gave themselves up. When the matter was reported to Zelaya he at once moved to have the men tried and put to death. The Captain in charge of the firing squad refused to give the command to fire, and was tied up and subjected to 300 lashes. Another officer, in fear of the dictator, gave the order and the two men were shot.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Grib, Cardenas, Nov. 16. SS Copenhagen, Bremen, Nov. 6.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY
The conscientious whiskey for the conscientious drinker. Luyties Bros., N. Y.—Adv.

OPIUM RAID GIVES PIANO TUNER SHOCK

Revolvers Greet Him as He Calls to Collect Overdue Piano Payment.

DR. SEIDLER IS ARRESTED

Forty Opium Pipes Found in His Offices—His Sister, a Lawyer, Pleads Not Guilty for Him.

The Federal authorities took possession yesterday of the apartment of Dr. Herman Seidler, a specialist in gynecology, on the first floor of 152 East Twenty-second Street, and late in the afternoon placed the physician under arrest on the charge of manufacturing opium without a Federal license. Before this was accomplished, however, the tenants of the apartment house witnessed some exciting scenes.

For some little time Inspector Elmer J. Lewis, the representative of the Federal Government in the crusade which is being carried on against the opium trade, has been looking into the affairs of Dr. Seidler. An inspection of his expensively furnished apartments yesterday, so the Inspector said, showed that the physician kept on hand a supply of opium sufficient to keep in good humor a small army of persons addicted to the drug. Moreover, he had forty pipes and they all seem to have been used.

Then the Inspector and an assistant decided it was time to interfere, and sat down to await the return of the physician, who was out when they made their call.

One of the first of their visitors was the piano tuner. He rang the bell of the apartment before the elevator man could tip him off to what was going on. As the door was opened, he found himself staring down the barrel of a revolver, held firmly in the right hand of a uniformed official.

"Hold up your hands," came the order and he obeyed.

He was wondering if the police usually did such things in broad daylight, the piano tuner was searched. A big wrench he carried in his trousers pocket was tossed on the floor. When it was discovered that he did not carry a gun, he was ordered to sit down and tell his story. Dazed by all that had happened to him he gasped out a brief recital of his occupation and the reason for his visit. He had come to collect a payment on a piano, he said. The Federal officers told him to get out and say nothing about his experience, and he obeyed.

Two or three patients who dropped in were handled with a little more consideration and were permitted to depart on their promise to keep their own counsel. It was about 4 o'clock when Dr. Seidler appeared. He seemed to be in the highest spirits and not at all worried by the presence of the Federal authorities. Later he admitted that he had himself been an opium smoker. He readily agreed to accompany the officers wherever they wanted him to go and the apartment was closed. There was nobody there early last evening.

Inspector Lewis said that he had gathered his first information about Dr. Seidler from a conversation with persons whose names he did not want to disclose. When the doctor was arraigned before Commissioner Shields half an hour after his arrest he was ready to plead guilty to the charge, according to the Federal Assistant District Attorneys.

His sister, however, is Miss Jennie Seidler, a member of the law firm of Levinson & Seidler. She appeared in his behalf at the arraignment, and when he was asked how he wished to plead to the charge, she almost took the words out of his mouth and told the Commissioner that he would deny the accusation.

Then, on her advice, the defendant, who hardly seemed conscious of what was going on, also waived examination. He was held under $2,500 bail for the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Just before the Federal Building closed for the day, Miss Seidler managed to get a representative of the Illinois Surety Company to go on her brother's bond. Dr. Seidler was permitted to go away with her. The authorities will investigate closely the character of his practice and his prescriptions.

TEST WIRELESS ON TRAIN.

Lackawanna Reports Success and May Install the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 21.—The first wireless equipped train in the world reached this city at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. It was an express train of the Lackawanna Railroad from New York bound for Binghamton and points West.

L. B. Foley of New York, in charge of the telegraph and telephones, was aboard, as were Marconi experts. Efforts were made to send messages all the way, but they were too faint to be picked up here. This was expected, since the purpose of the tests was to determine the exact manner of arranging the apparatus so as to bring the moving train and the stations here and at Binghamton within the proper radius.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has made experiments between stations, but this was the first attempt in the history of wireless to have communication with trains in actual motion.

At the offices of the Lackawanna Railroad last night it was said that the express which left Hoboken at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning for Buffalo carried with it a full wireless equipment, and that during the journey of the train wireless messages were dispatched to this city, Scranton, and Binghamton. Soon after leaving Hoboken it was said that the wireless succeeded in getting in communication with this city.

No one at the railroad office last night was able to tell how successful the tests were. It was said that the experiment was made with a view to establishing a wireless service for passengers and for dispatching trains if the tests proved successful.

HE WAS MOSTLY ALWAYS SOBER,
But he didn't have a cent;
He would smile and "think it over,"
If they asked him for the rent;
He'd a trick of looking pleasant
After hearing your reproach;
His poor wife laid all her troubles
To the Alltogether Pouch.
Holds pipe and tobacco. Xmas, at Schulte's. —Adv.

DEDICATION SERVICES, RABBI JACOB JOSEPH SCHOOL, 165-67 Henry Street, will be held Sunday, Nov. 23d. Speakers: Judge Rosalsky, Prof. Schechter, Rev. Dr. Solomon. Come and appreciate the far-reaching work of this school, founded in 1901, with 40 pupils, and which on the opening of the new building will render moral and educational assistance to almost 1,000 needy Ghetto children. Dedication ceremonies will continue through Thanksgiving.—Adv.

A Valuable Book of Football

An Illustrated Football Section, containing the newest pictures of gridiron scenes and stars, with records of leading teams in the North, East, South, and West, will be given to all readers of

THE SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW.

STRAUS TO DEVOTE HIS LIFE TO CHARITY

Retires from R. H. Macy & Co. to Give All His Time to His Humanitarian Plans.

Nathan Straus has retired from active business and will devote himself in future exclusively to humanitarian work. Instead of withdrawing from one business interest to give his attention to his other large business and financial affairs, as was stated in the brief announcement on Thursday of his retirement from R. H. Macy & Co., he will engage in a world-wide campaign for the improvement of social conditions.

In particular Mr. Straus will strive for the universal adoption of the pasteurization of all milk fed to infants, a work in which he has long been engaged here, and which he has seen so successfully carried out elsewhere. Because of the illness of Mrs. Straus and his solicitude for her recovery, Mr. Straus has of late withdrawn from all but the most pressing of his business affairs, and has remained at his home, 27 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Straus declined yesterday to talk of himself or of his future philanthropic plans, but his son, Nathan Straus, Jr., after a conference with his father, authorized this statement of what his father has in mind in a humanitarian way:

"In reply to the many inquiries as to how Mr. Straus intends to spend his time in future, I would like to say that one of my father's chief objects in retiring from the Thirty-fourth Street business is to give more of his time and energy to philanthropic undertakings. For the present, before I again enter business, I shall devote myself to assisting him.

"In particular, my father's enterprises in Palestine need more careful attention. They were undertaken, it will be remembered, just at the time of the Titanic disaster. My father then, of course, did not have his mind on finishing up thoroughly what he had started. Since then my father has twice started for Palestine, once getting as far as Alexandria, but each time something has interfered to prevent his reaching his destination. Now is the opportunity for which he has waited to carry out in person his various humanitarian projects.

"I shall accompany him, and shall remain in the Holy Land several months to extend the work of the Nathan Straus Relief Bureau, which operates soup kitchens; the International Health Bureau, and the Pasteur Anti-Hydrophobia Institute, all of which have been established by my father. We shall start for Palestine as soon as Mrs. Straus, who is still confined to her room, is able to travel.

"I may add that my father has spoken to me for at least ten years about some work in the distant future making a worldwide personal campaign, urging the universal adoption of pasteurization of all milk fed to infants. He has always said that he wanted me some time to make a trip, giving lectures on the subject, and showing by personal demonstration with a baby how easy it is to secure safe, wholesome milk for the babies.

"My father is delighted that these plans of his can now come to actual consummation, and before I enter any business I shall give at least a year to furthering the philanthropies to which he has devoted so much of his life."

It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Straus, who has improved so much that she will be able to go out in a few days, will sail for London early in May. While Mr. Straus and his son propose to give their attention to the work abroad for the time being, his numerous philanthropies here will also be carried on and will ultimately be largely extended.

In all this work Mr. Straus emphasizes the unsectarian principle. All races and creeds are the same to him in his public benefactions. This idea is carried out in his enterprises in Jerusalem, as it has prevailed in his humanitarian activities here, the number of which no one knows but himself.

In addition to the Health Bureau in Palestine, which has brought remarkable results in the reduction of diseases and the practical eradication of malaria, trachoma, and other diseases, Mr. Straus has established workrooms for the unemployed and a household school for the instruction of young women in domestic service. For the last four years he has contributed annually $10,000 for the relief of poverty in Palestine, and has also given much more in the aggregate for other purposes, including the Jewish Agricultural Experimental Station, the purchase of land, the establishment of a laboratory and hospital work.

One of the important industrial enterprises by which it is hoped that many of the unfortunate Jews, who look to Palestine from various lands, may be made self-supporting, is the factory Mr. Straus established and equipped with machinery for the making of buttons. Some of its products are now being sold here and Nathan Straus, Jr., will try to increase the output of the factory by obtaining a broader market for its goods.

New and scientific farming methods are now being carried on in Palestine by the Jewish settlers and an era of increased prosperity and success is promised as a result of the Zionist movement. For the success of some of his work, particularly the improvement in the health conditions in Palestine, Mr. Straus gives credit to both the German and French governments, which have given their hearty co-operation in his efforts.

LUCY BURNS FINED $1.

Militant Proudly Pays for Chalking the White House Walk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Miss Lucy Burns, the Capital's first militant suffragette, paid a fine of $1 in police court to-day for chalking the White House sidewalks with "Votes for Women."

The Judge proposed to release Miss Burns on her promise not to repeat the offense.

"I want this thing settled and over with," said Miss Burns; so the Court imposed the fine.

Several sympathizers pleaded for the privilege of paying the dollar, but Miss Burns insisted on having the distinction herself.

MERGER HALTS BANK TROUBLE IN CAPITAL

United States Trust Company, Embarrassed, Taken Over by Munsey Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Following a serious run on the six bank buildings of the United States Trust Company the assets and liabilities of the embarrassed concern were taken over bodily to-night by the Munsey Trust Company, a local institution of recent origin.

Frank A. Munsey hurried from New York this afternoon, when it became evident that the United States Trust Company could not weather the storm, and to-night, after a protracted meeting of the Directors of the two companies, he announced the merger.

Lawrence O. Murray, who until last Spring was Controller of the Currency, has been President of the United States Trust Company since his resignation from the public service. He succeeded Eldridge E. Jordan, who became Chairman of the Executive Committee and retained an important interest. The general feeling here is that the United States Trust Company under Mr. Jordan's influence tried to extend its business too rapidly.

High rates of interest were offered to depositors and great extension of its branches was carried on. Within the year a handsome branch building was erected in Dupont Circle in the heart of the fashionable residence section. But the building did not seem to attract the expected business. Mr. Jordan is widely interested in real estate.

Rumors of impending disaster for the trust company have been floating about for several days. Recently the Controller of the Currency, who is charged with the supervision of all banks and trust companies in the Distruct of Columbia, began an investigation. He became suspicious and his inquiries at other banks as to the value of certain assets started rumors. Deposits were accepted to-day by the United States Trust Company, and the Controller said this afternoon the deposits were perfectly safe.

In its last return to the Controller's office the United States Trust Company showed individual deposits subject to check, amounting to $5,387,949.40. Its paid-in capital was $1,250,000, and its resources included bonds, securities, and the like, amounting to $1,107,992.31. Its banking houses and fixtures were valued at $548,978.38.

The paid-in capital stock of the Munsey Trust Company is $2,000,000, and the surplus fund is $152,620.

The United States Trust Company kept its doors open through banking hours to-day, but closed them promptly at 3 o'clock, leaving hundreds of people in the street.

In an interview to-night Mr. Munsey said:

"I arrived in Washington at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, after having received reports from my representatives, who have been at work night and day for three days, trying to be of service to the depositors of the United States Trust Company and the Washington financial and banking world.

"At 10 o'clock to-night we came to a final definite understanding ratified by the boards of the Munsey Trust Company of Washington and the United States Trust Company, by which the Munsey Trust Company has taken over bodily and entire the United States Trust Company. In other words, the United States Trust Company now becomes merely a part of the Munsey Trust Company, the Munsey Trust Company guaranteeing the deposits and paying the Munsey Trust Company interest rates on the deposits."

MRS. WILSON EARNS BY ART.

Three of President's Wife's Paintings on Exhibition Sold.

Three of the paintings of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, of the five at the exhibition of the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors at the Arlington Art Galleries, 274 Madison Avenue, to be sold, have already found buyers. The first of these was "Autumn Fields," which went to Alexander M. Hudnut, an old-time Princeton man and art collector, for $100. Another, "Ascutney," was sold to a well known Western woman collector of American and foreign modern paintings for $150, and a third went to the wife of a prominent New York physician, for $100. This is called "Light and Shade." "The Terrace," a charming picture, the most attractive of the five, Mrs. Wilson considered too intimate a picture of the Presidential Summer home at Cornish to be sold.

Mrs. Wilson was invited to become a member of the association last Spring by members who saw her work exhibited in the Macbeth Galleries, and she accepted immediately. This is one of the open exhibits of the organization and has been a successful one. It was opened on the 15th and twenty-two pictures have been sold. Mrs. William C. Rockefeller has been one of the purchasers, buying "Yellow Garden Roses," by Mrs. E. M. Scott, and two pictures, "Chickens" and "Ducks," by Matilda Browne.

A reception will be given this afternoon by the Association to the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

PARIS TIME BY WIRELESS.

Arlington Station Gets Beats of Clock in the Eiffel Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Naval Observatory is now regularly receiving time signals from the observatory of Paris by wireless telegraphy between the Eiffel Tower and the naval radio tower at Arlington, Va. These exchanges have been going on every day for three weeks. The scientific object is to measure by the velocity of the propagation of radio signals over the intervening distance the precise difference of longitude between Paris and Washington.

The complete success of the work had been more or less disturbed by interferences from other radio stations and also by atmospheric conditions until last night, when the beats of the Paris clock, as transmitted by wireless, were compared with the Washington clock for several minutes. This is the season of the year when the electrical conditions of the atmosphere are most favorable to such long-distance work, and it is now believed that the work of the American and the French Commissions on longitudinal determinations may go forward with their task.

The same signals which are sent by the Arlington radio station for the Naval Observatory are to be used by naval hydrographic surveying parties in the West Indies and Central America.

POLAND WATER IS FAMOUS FOR its action on Kidneys and entire system. —Adv.

TYSON & CO. HAVE THEIR TICKETS NOW

Agreement Speedily Reached When Prosecutor Announces That Disposal Was Criminal.

TERMS ARE NOT DISCLOSED

But Tickets and Excess Payments Are to be Turned Over to Subscribers at Once.

The customers of the theatre ticket agency, Tyson & Co., of 1,122 Broadway, have won in the sharp contest over the $54,000 worth of Metropolitan Opera tickets, held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street as collateral for a loan to the ticket agency. Counsel for the trust company and for the ticket agency reached an agreement yesterday whereby the tickets were delivered immediately to Tyson & Co. for distribution to their subscribers after 10 o'clock this morning. As forecast exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. All efforts to learn the terms of the agreement from officials of the corporations and their counsel were without result.

Tyson & Co. and the Metropolitan Trust Company were preparing formal announcements of a settlement within two hours after the District Attorney's office had announced that the tickets when paid for by the subscribers "became the absolute property of the purchasers," and that "any disposal of those tickets, other than their immediate delivery to the purchasers, was illegal and criminal." That statement was made by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train before Magistrate Deuel, when William L. Marshall, of counsel for Tyson & Co. asked for a postponement of the criminal proceedings. The complainant in the case was Adolph E. Dick, of 244 West Seventieth Street, who charged that Tyson & Co. had misappropriated his season tickets and the money with which he had paid for them.

The Metropolitan Trust Company, through its secretary, George N. Hartman, issued this statement:

Mr. Beverly Chew, Second Vice President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, states that the inconvenience caused to subscribers for opera tickets from Tyson & Co. by reason of delay in the delivery of the tickets for which they subscribed, has been a matter of great regret to himself and the officers of the trust company. He is glad to announce that Tyson & Co. have satisfactorily arranged for the discharge of the indebtedness for which the tickets were pledged, so that they have been delivered to Tyson & Co. for distribution to their subscribers.

This statement was issued by Tyson & Co.:

Tyson & Co. are glad to announce that they have succeeded in effecting the necessary financial arrangements whereby they are now in possession of the opera tickets for which their patrons subscribed, and are ready to make delivery of the same after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of November, to all subscribers, at their offices, 1,122 Broadway, upon surrender of their receipts. They further announce that the arrangements made provide for the repayment to their subscribers who have paid duplicate, and they will receive checks for the same in due course. They regret the embarrassment which unfortunately has arisen respecting the delivery of the tickets, and, now that it is satisfactorily relieved, they bespeak the continued favor of their customers and patrons.

Magistrate Deuel, who was designated to conduct the proceedings against Tyson & Co., will resume to-day the hearings at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Court Building. At the urgent request of Mr. Marshall, however, he agreed to postpone the hearing until 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon, when the testimony in the case probably will be concluded.

Mr. Marshall explained that he desired to keep an appointment that had an important bearing on the opera ticket controversy and the inference was plain that he was about to complete arrangements with the counsel for the trust company for the release of the tickets.

Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, who has made the investigation, agreed to a postponement provided Magistrate Deuel thought this the best course for the subscribers. Mr. Train said to the Magistrate:

"From the sworn testimony already taken it appears that the public has subscribed for opera tickets to the value of over $50,000. Each of the subscribers has paid for definite and particular nights. The tickets thus paid for, when issued by the Metropolitan Opera Company and delivered to Tyson & Co., became the absolute property of the purchasers. Any disposition of those tickets other than their immediate delivery to the purchasers was illegal and criminal.

"It appears that Tyson & Co. received from the Metropolitan Opera Company on Sept. 13, 1913, tickets of the market value of $180,000. These tickets were placed in a wooden box and annually delivered to R. J. Hartman, President of Tyson & Co. In this box were not only tickets which had not been subscribed for, but the tickets which had been paid for in full. Hartman, however, immediately turned over all the tickets to the Metropolitan Trust Company as security for a loan of $100,000 in conformity with a written agreement entered into three days previously between him and Mr. Beverly Chew, its Second Vice President. But the tickets referred to, which had been paid for, did not belong to Tyson & Co. and Hartman could give no better title to the Metropolitan Trust Company than he himself had in these tickets, which was no title at all.

"It is a matter of dispute whether the officials of the Metropolitan Trust Company knew or did not know that they had accepted as collateral security for a loan tickets which had been paid for to the extent of over $50,000. Mr. Chew testified under oath that he had not been told so. Mr. Hartman has stated to the contrary. Whether or not Mr. Chew knew that part of the tickets which the trust company received as collateral had been paid for, a search warrant could properly be issued by your Honor, directed to any peace officer, commanding him to search for the tickets belonging to those subscribers who have paid for their tickets, and to bring them into court.

"No practical purpose would be accomplished by asking for such a warrant, however, or by bringing the tickets into court, since the Court of Appeals has held that no disposition of such property can be made upon a criminal process where there is a controversy between the person from whom it is claimed that the property was stolen and the person from whom the possession of the property was taken by the search warrant. It is a matter wholly between the contending parties and of no direct concern to the State. It must be contested in a civil action in which the parties are by the Constitution entitled to notice and a hearing, and, if demanded, a trial of the issue by a jury.

"For this reason, although requested to do so, the District Attorney makes no application for such a warrant. Indeed, upon the statements made by the Attorney for the defense, no further legal proceeding is necessary in order that the subscribers who have paid for their tickets may secure their property."

It was learned yesterday for the first time that the State Banking Department had made an investigation of the transactions by which the allotment of tickets were hypothecated with the Metropolitan Trust Company, and found that the trust company was within its rights when it accepted the tickets as collateral for a loan to the ticket agency.

ALFONSO'S LITTLE JOKE.

Tells French Hunting Party How He Fooled One of His Ministers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—King Alfonzo told President Poincaré's shooting party at Rambouillet on Wednesday an amusing story of a trick he played on one of his Ministers in Spain.

This Minister, said the King, was a very bad shot. One day he saw a little rabbit moving slowly through the grass about 15 yards away. He fired with both barrels and missed as usual, but the rabbit still remained in sight. Once more the Minister fired. He fired in all thirty-six cartridges, and at last bowled the rabbit over.

Delighted, the Minister ran and picked up the rabbit, which, however, had tied around its neck a card with the words, "Long life to Señor ——," and then came the Minister's name. It was a stuffed rabbit which a keeper pulled about by a string.

"It was a year before my Minister forgave me for the trick I played upon him," concluded Alfonso.

HUNTING GOOD FOR ROYALTY

Less Costly Than Running After Venus, Finance Minister Argues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Bavarian Finance Minister, in supporting a motion for an increase of the Bavarian King's civil list to $1,350,000, observed, according to Dr. Muellermeiningen, who opposed the vote to-day, that the expenses of the royal hunting lodges and game preserves were not excessive, and that it was better that royalty should shoot and hunt than run after Venus, which was a still more expensive occupation.

Dr. Muellermeiningen protested against the assumption that royalty must have expensive habits, and that it was better to choose the lesser of two evils.

"These are hard times for everybody," he declared, "and the Court must be sparing, too."

DECORATIVE MOLE A PERIL.

Scratch It and You May Catch a Cancer, French Physician Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Dr. Jean Dartier, speaking to-day before the French Association for the Study of Cancer, referred to the tragic possibilities of the decorative mole which again has come into fashion.

"Scratch a mole," he said, "and you may catch a cancer."

Some moles were harmless and some were potentially poisonous, he continued. The only wise course was to leave well enough alone and resist the temptation to scratch the mole. Warts and wens should be borne patiently, lest worse befall their possessors. Dr. Dartier told of a man who, by cauterizing a harmless wart on his hand, transformed it into a cancer.

NO ROCKEFELLER CREDIT.

None, at Least, Until the Clerk Learned That He Was "Good."

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—"Please have these charged to John D. Rockefeller of Forest Hill," said the wealthiest man in the world, to-day, to a young woman clerk in a downtown department store, from whom he had made some purchases.

The saleswoman, confessing that she did not know Mr. Rockefeller of Forest Hills, telephoned the head of the credit department.

Of course Mr. Rockefeller was accommodated, and the young woman clerk who had questioned his credit blushed in confusion. Mr. Rockefeller smilingly reassured her, however, and said that her caution deserved approval by her employers.

AFTER COLD STORAGE MEN.

McReynolds May Investigate the High Price of Eggs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Attorney General McReynolds is considering an investigation of an alleged cold storage combination which he believes may be responsible for the high price of eggs and poultry.

Charges also have reached the department that several of these concerns have sold cold storage products for fresh ones. Such transactions violate the Pure Food law.

BRIDE LEAPS FROM WINDOW.

Her Husband Would Not Speak to Her After a Quarrel.

After less than three weeks of marriage Max Roth and his seventeen-year-old wife, Rose, came to the parting of the ways three days ago. She returned weeping to her brother's home in Goerck Street, protesting that her husband was too unkind to her, and that they could not live at peace together.

Persuaded by her brother yesterday, she went back with him to her flat, at 1,1999 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, hoping that she and Max could come to some understanding. Her husband, however, would not speak to her.

Then she knew that everything was a failure, and running into the rear room she flung herself from the window. They found her dead in the courtyard four floors below.

CURZON-LEITER SUIT.

Friendly Action to Change Executors of Lady Curzon's Estate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Lord Curzon began a friendly suit in the District Court here to-day against Joseph Leiter to change the trustees for the $1,700,000 marriage settlement which was made upon his wife, who was Mary Victoria Leiter. Seymour Morris, of Chicago, and Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, would be substituted for Robert T. Lincoln, former Secretary of War, and William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, Viscount Middleton.

Joseph Leiter, executor of the Leiter estate, has agreed to the change.

HUERTA DALLIES TO BALK WILSON

Deliberately Keeping His New Congress from Doing Business.

"NO QUORUM" YESTERDAY

Dictator Becomes More Aggressive, Believing Washington Will Not Act.

SAY EUROPE FAVORS HIM

Politicians Strong in the Belief That the "Concert of Powers" Has Been Broken Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—Congress failed to convene to-day on account of the lack of a quorum in both houses. This is believed to be due partly to the general lack of interest in national affairs on the part of the new Congressmen, and also to the fact that a majority of them have employments in other branches of the Government, such as the army and the various departments. It is also the general policy of the Government to delay any action as long as possible in order to postpone any decision on the part of Washington.

Dispatches from the United States to-day indicate that President Wilson will wait to see what attitude this Congress takes. This is a still further incentive to delay.

It is not believed that any matters will be taken up for some weeks except the organization and election of various committees and internal political questions. All other legislation will probably be left until the April session.

The manager of the National Bank to-day received a cable from Gen. Francisco Villa at Juarez, threatening him in case drafts drawn by revolutionists through the branch bank at Torreon should be unhonored here. The Torreon bank has been in the hands of the rebels for some time, and all the deposits have been looted by the rebels. The manager is undecided what action to take. He will probably consult the French Minister before deciding.

The bank managers have been meeting for some time past and discussing financial questions. While all refuse to make any statement regarding the matters taken up, it is believed that they are considering the advisability of using Clearing House certificates in transactions between the banks.

The banks are preparing to issue about 3,000,000 pesos in one and two-peso notes, to be put in circulation as soon as they can be printed.

The fact that all the European diplomats attended the opening of Congress yesterday is taken here as meaning that Europe is certainly not fully in accord with the American policy, since this included a desire that Congress should not convene.

Politicians here consider that the action of the diplomats has greatly strengthened President Huerta's hand in the present circumstances. The Government here says it is informed that the United States is "up in the air" and praying that something may happen to enable it to get out of its difficulty and save its face.

Gen. Huerta is becoming more aggressive every day, and is prepared for any action which may be taken by the United States. He keeps constantly informed regarding developments in Washington. His plans are kept extremely secret. The officials are very reticent, but evidently prepared to back Huerta.

General feeling here, which became adverse to Huerta after his dissolution of Congress, is turning back to him on account of the failure of Washington to take any action which is calculated to solve present problems in a manner consistent with the dignity of the Mexican nation.

It is believed that the psychological moment has passed and that the United States is unable to act at present without placing itself in an unjust light before the world.

The request made upon Secretary Bryan to protect the Cowdray interests, following the statement of President Wilson in New Orleans is considered significant. It is interpreted as showing that the United States is making concessions to England in order to obtain support for its policy here.

Sir Lionel Carden is reported to be attempting to minimize the importance of the dispatch of British cruisers to Mexican waters by saying it is only a courtesy measure.

Rumors were persistent to-day that negotiations between Chargé O'Shaughnessy and Minister Moheno had been renewed. These are denied by all the parties concerned, who say that all negotiations are off.

The situation is becoming critical here. It is believed that unless the railway lines are able to get fuel they may have to suspend all but passenger

service. This would greatly hinder the Government in moving troops throughout the republic. It is also probable that several factories using crude oil for fuel will have to suspend work.

PRESSES AMERICAN OIL CLAIM.

O'Shaughnessy Backs Coleman in His Suit Against Cowdray.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies, immediately after the roll call at to-night's session, adjourned until to-morrow, Speaker Tamariz announcing that there was no quorum.

Representations to the Mexican Foreign Office were made to-day by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Chargé d'Affaires, who asked for the early adjudication of the claim of Thomas Coleman for the restoration of his title to the Island of Potreros, off the Tuxpam oil district of the State of Vera Cruz, of which he had been dispossessed by the local authorities, who had turned over the property to the interests with which Lord Cowdray is connected. The case is on the list in the Supreme Court here.

Mr. Coleman says that he was deprived of his rights and property through a concession granted by the Federal Government to the Oil Fields of Mexico Company, a Pearson concern, in spite of the fact that the law gives the owner the title to any mineral and oil deposits which may exist.

The fact that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Chargé d'Affaires, had had two conferences with the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs during the last few days became known here to-day. The exact character of these meetings and the nature of the conversation were, however, not made known, the only thing gathered in connection with the conferences being that their net result was to leave the situation unchanged.

Assurances were given at the Embassy to-day that no instructions had been received from Washington for Chargé O'Shaughnessy to leave his post; but it is known that his personal affairs are in such order that he could leave at an hour's notice if the necessity arose.

A demand has been made by the Federal military authorities upon the foreign business concerns in Monterey for cash to provide for the maintenance of the army in that district. From the Monterey Steel Company 20,000 pesos was asked and from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company 15,000 pesos, while others were taxed in proportion to their importance. The Managers here of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company instructed their representatives in Monterey to refuse payment of the levy and to place themselves and the property of the company under the protection of the American Consul.

WON'T ACCEPT LASCURAIN.

Carranza Denounces Reported Wilson Plan to Make Him President.

MADGALENA, Mexico, Nov. 21.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, head of the Mexican Constitutionalists, in an interview to-day discussed the report that President Wilson was attempting to influence President Huerta to appoint Pedro Lascurain to succeed him, thus making Huerta's retirement possible.

"It is impossible to believe," said Gen. Carranza, "that the President of the United States, a man of such high moral personality as is shown in his works that I have read, could imitate the political methods of a man of such low morality as Huerta.

"It is impossible to believe that President Wilson intends to act in the manner attributed to him by certain press reports that have reached me.

"This action would be equivalent to approving the abominable political proceedings of Huerta. Huerta, in fact, attempted to make his usurpation and assassinations by forcing the resignations of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez and then elevating the more easily controlled Lascurain to the Presidency for a few brief minutes so that he, Huerta, could be named Minister of Gobernacion. In this position he was enabled to usurp the power of Lascurain and eject him from the Presidency.

"If President Wilson now intends to commit the same crime through the person of Lascurain, the only difference between this contemplated act and that of Huerta is that, in the latter, who, even disgrace, is a Mexican, acted within the realm of internal politics, while President Wilson would make the affair one of international politics."

MADEROS ON OUR FLAGSHIP.

Taken from Vera Cruz Consulate by Order of John Lind.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 21.—Evaristo and Daniel Madero, who, after their release yesterday from the fortress of San Juan de Ulua, took refuge in the American Consulate, this morning were received on board the battleship Rhode Island.

At about 9 o'clock the two fugitives, escorted only by John Lind, the personal representative of President Wilson, and William W. Canada, the United States Consul, left the Consulate building and walked across the vacant space to the sea wall to a steam launch which waited there with an armed crew of bluejackets from the Rhode Island. The refugees stepped on board the launch, which at once started for the flagship.

As they were bidding good-bye to Mr. Lind at the launch Evaristo Madero exclaimed: "Only God can save Mexico," to which his brother Daniel added: "But only with the help of the United States." Evaristo replied: "Yes, that is true."

The party had been followed to the launch at a respectful distance by a solitary detective who had been watching the Consulate all night.

A request for the delivery of the Maderos, made by Col. Eugenio Gutierrez, the aid of Gen. Gustavo Maass, the Federal commander of Vera Cruz, was promptly denied to-day by the Consul, after which it was reported that veiled threats had been made to take the refugees by force from the Consulate.

The refugees were held in the Consulate without being permitted to communicate with anybody, and not even their wives were allowed to visit them.

John Lind conferred to-day with Rear Admiral Fletcher and was in constant communication with Washington.

PROMISE TO GUARD OIL FIELD.

Rebels Assure Washington They Will Protect Foreign Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The State Department was much gratified to-night at the successful outcome of its efforts to protect American and other foreign oil holdings in the neighborhod of Tuxpam and Tampico, on the east coast of Mexico.

When trouble was first threatened there, urgent instructions were sent to the American Consular representatives to make plain to the leaders of both the Federal and rebel forces that the United States would expect foreign lives and property to be protected. To-night this answer was received through Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, from Gen. Aguilar, commanding all the rebel bands operating in the oil district:

"I am governing on a constitutional basis, my attitude being to guarantee the interests of all foreign and domestic oil corporations existing in the territory I occupy, fulfilling in this manner the demands of civilization, and not being governed by caprice or vengeance."

Huge Amount of Oil Endangered.

The State Department has information that 17,000,000 barrels of oil are stored near the refineries at Tuxpam and Tampico. It is estimated that 5,000,000 barrels are tanked at Tuxpam, and that the remaining 12,000,000 are at Tampico. Tampico is the centre of the British Pearson interests, and it is to that point that one of the British battle cruisers has been dispatched. Large American interests are also in this neighborhood, though the State Department has no information indicating that the citizens of any other countries than the United States and Great Britain have anything to lose in that part of the country.

The difficulty of protecting these enormous oil holdings is increased by the fact that the wells are many miles inland. They are connected with the tanks on the water front by pipe lines, and great damage might be done either by breaking the line or exploding the caps that hold back the streams of oil in the wells temporarily out of commission. Any tampering with the wells, it is feared, might set them on fire, with the result that rivers of blazing oil would devastate the surrounding country. The pipe lines connecting with Tuxpam and Tampico, it is also feared, might set fire to the great oil reservoirs in those places.

No information was obtainable here to-day as to any definite plans for protecting the oil. The general regulations would permit Admiral Boush, who is immediately in control at Tuxpam, to land marines, and international usage, if there were no local complications, would give the same right to the commander of the British cruiser. It is recalled that in the first revolution British marines were landed from the cruiser Shearwater on the Pacific Coast without any objection from the American Government. Inquiries made to-day, however, at the State Department regarding possible co-operation between British and American vessels elicited no information.

News that John Lind had sent the two Maderos and their companions on board the United States battleship Rhode Island, while not officially confirmed, was received here as relieving a situation that might have led to further difficulties.

While Mr. Lind was acting on direct instructions from the State Department in co-operating with Consul General Canada for the protection of the two Maderos in the consulate and in subsequently sending them aboard the Rhode Island, the Navy Department had left Admiral Fletcher to use his own discretion. The authoritative position occupied by Mr. Lind as the President's representative in Mexico is indicated by the fact that he was able through his personal representation to secure the complete co-operation of the American naval forces without the interposition of the Navy Department.

Lind Ordered to Protect Maderos.

Late last night the State Department sent instructions to Mr. Lind, telling him in substance to follow with the Maderos a course similar to that which resulted some weeks ago in the escape of Gen. Felix Diaz. This message reached the American Consulate at 6 o'clock this morning and a few hours afterward Mr. Lind and Mr. Canada accompanied the fugitives to the wharf, where a launch was waiting. Considerable interest was aroused here by the report that the bluejackets on board the launch were armed; but at the Navy Department it was explained that, as there was nothing to indicate that the bluejackets came ashore, the question of their equipment was not diplomatically significant.

Reports that Gen. Huerta has ordered his soldiers to fire on American marines if they attempt a landing are not supported by any information received by the Navy Department. Admiral Fletcher's dispatch announcing that the Maderos had been taken on board the Rhode Island made no mention of landing, and the assumption is that they remained aboard their launch, which lay alongside a wharf. The Navy Department feels that the landing of marines would have meant a very serious situation which Admiral Fletcher would not have failed to mention.

The convening of the Mexican Congress and Huerta's reading of his message are regarded by officials here as merely carrying the situation one step further along, and not as events which forecast any immediate step by the United States. The view here is that each day adds to what Administration officials regard as the steady and gradual disintegration of the Huerta régime.

No Fear of New Concessions.

The official belief is that should the Congress act on English oil concessions pending, such acts would be regarded as invalid not only by the United States, but by Great Britain. A perfect understanding is understood to have been reached between London and Washington.

Inasmuch as foreign Governments generally have signified their assent to the American policy as thus far outlined, it is being taken for granted here that so far as the nations of the world are concerned, the new Mexican Congress may legislate as it will, but its acts will not have international sanction as those of the constituted lawmaking body of the republic.

Such a favorable attitude by other nations generally strengthens the confidence of the Washington Government that the days of Huerta's ascendency are numbered. The fact that many members of the Catholic Party, by previous agreement, did not attend the session of Congress, is regarded as another evidence of the loss by Huerta of one of the chief sources of his previous support.

Hale Expected in Washington.

Dr. William Bayard Hale, it is understood, is on his way to Washington to report to Mr. Bryan and to the President exactly how his conversation with Gen. Carranza came to an end. It has been officially stated here that his mission has resulted in no practical plans for the future, but it is thought that he has some information that will be of interest to the President if dealings with the Constitutionalists are resumed.

OLIVER THINKS CRISIS GRAVE.

Senator with Wilson in Any Move He Makes on Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania, who is at the Ritz with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Young, after spending several weeks in Constantinople visiting his other daughter, Mrs. McCauley, wife of Lieut. Commander McCauley, in command of the Scorpion, stationed in Turkish waters, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day that he considered the Mexican situation very grave, and had been much worried by its development the last few days. He hoped intervention would not be forced, as, if American soldiers ever entered Mexico, there was no telling what the end would be.

"But whatever policy President Wilson adopts," he said, "he'll find the whole country behind him, with not a single vote against him in either house of Congress. We may squabble among ourselves, but on any question of an outsider we are united and parties are forgotten.

"Before I left home I paired for voting in the Senate, but I told my 'pair' that the arrangement would not hold if the Mexican question came before Congress, and that I would not pair for a vote on Mexico, as I could not take the chance of being forced into a position seeming not to stand by the Administration on the question of Mexican policy. I am not a Wilson man, but am behind him every inch of the way on the Mexican question."

Speaking of the new tariff, Senator Oliver said its real effects would not be felt for some time, but American industries would ultimately suffer very materially, especially cotton, wool, and silk manufactures, and more lightly, highly finished iron and steel articles. He thought big steel products such as rails and beams would not suffer on account of the advanced American methods of manufacture, special conditions existing in America, and closeness to markets. He said that one reason why the full effect of the new tariff would not be immediately felt was that European manufacturers and business men were now very busy, being full up with orders in old markets, but when slack times come in the not distant future Europe would turn to America for her markets. Then American industries would feel the full effect of the new tariff.

Senator Oliver was much impressed by the beauty of Constantinople. As one who had lived in a progressive country he could not help thinking what might be done with such a city by progressive, up-to-date people. He found the general feeling among Christians in Constantinople was quite hopeless for the future of Turkey, not regarding the international position, but as to the progress and material welfare of the people.

"I heard no talk of war nor of the effects of war. I saw many returning soldiers, but there seemed to be no special interest taken in them. Business is going on as usual in a lively fashion, but to one used to American methods, business in Constantinople is a huge joke. Just imagine one of the first cities of the world without a telephone system and just beginning to introduce electric lights."

Senator Oliver goes to London on Saturday and sails for New York on the Olympic Dec. 3.

COWDRAY ASSAILS PIERCE OIL COMPANY

Accuses Rival of Inspiring Attacks on Him in American Press.

NOT A 'CONCESSION MONGER'

London Weekly Says We Are About to Conquer Mexico in a "Money-Grubbers' War."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 22.—Lord Cowdray, who has large oil, railway and other concessions in Mexico, said, in an interview, that he had learned with great interest from the newspapers that a British warship had been dispatched to the Puerto Mexico terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway, which he owns, because, while that line was still running, the Mexican Government lines joining it had been cut, and therefore several thousand employes could have been aided, in case of need, only by a warship.

Asked if he would be satisfied with the protection that could be given to his interests at Tuxpam by the United States battleship Louisiana, Lord Cowdray answered: "Certainly. It is bound to protect my interests."

He expressed the opinion that he had made a great mistake in keeping silent so long under the charge that he was "a concession monger." He said the last oil concession he had obtained from the Mexican Government had been granted nearly eight years ago. His company had the right to bore on any Government land, a right which, he added, had not been exercised to the limit. Any request he had made of the Mexican Government since the granting of the last concession, Lord Cowdray said, had been for facilities to carry on his oil business, such as the building of railways and pipe and telegraph lines, and for certain customs exemptions.

Attacks Waters-Pierce Company.

The real offense he had committed in Mexico, Lord Cowdray continued, was in daring to invade the territory of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Since he had done so, he said, he had been bitterly pursued and had been the victim of a press bureau, engaged to misinterpret his operations.

"Certain portions of the American press," Lord Cowdray added, "have accused me of being a concession monger. President Wilson apparently does not remember that the American Government assisted in the building of the transcontinental railway in exactly the same manner that the Mexican Government has assisted my operations in Mexico, which is in a state that still necessitates Governmental assistance for her development.

"I went in as a pioneer and had to have some guarantee back of the enormous sums I was spending to develop my oil properties. I might say at the same time that I am not seeking, and never have had, an oil monopoly, either in Mexico or Colombia."

Outlook on "Money-Grubbers' War"

Under the heading, "A Money-Grubbers' War," The Outlook to-day publishes a bitter article on the Mexican situation.

"Across the Atlantic," The Outlook says, "there is in busy preparation, if certain forces can accomplish it, a crime against civilization, against humanity. At any moment we may hear of its first overt stages, with inevitably the ensuing slaughter of tens of thousands of young Americans and half-armed peasants, the devastation of humble towns and rude countrysides, the suffering of the helpless and the innocent, and the squandering of millions of money.

"And all for what, or for whom? Wars have been waged for military ambition, but who is the Napoleon of the United States? They have been due to colonial expansion; but half the States are sparsely peopled and they have been fought for liberty—and what wars have we seen lately sheltering under this claim!

"But there is no pretense of this or of any of the historic reasons here. A war between the United States and Mexico, if arises, will be the first war waged solely for private greed—the first money-grubbers' war."

"Filching Territory for 60 Years."

After saying that the United States has been filching territory from its neighbors for sixty years and has reduced weak States to obsequious dependents through the Monroe Doctrine, which means anything it is required to mean," The Outlook predicts that American dollars will create revolutions in Trinidad and Jamaica, as it alleges they did in Panama, and predicts the annexation of the Northern Mexican States.

"If the guides of American opinion, among whom we refrain from mentioning Dr. Wilson," the article says in conclusion, "get their way, in a few weeks, perhaps days, Jim Smith of Virginia will be cutting the throat of Ivan Ivanhoe of Moreles in the sacred name of the oil trusts and the band of Wall Street hyenas."

Henry Clay Pierce, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, declined to comment last night on the statements made by Lord Cowdray.

THINKS WE HELP REBELS.

Paris Temps Suggests That Smuggling of Arms Is Winked At.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—In commenting on the convening of the new Mexican Congress to-day's Temps says:

"Provisional President Huerta displays remarkable serenity in face of the American 'quasi-ultimatum,' which he almost ignores in his message.

"Gen. Huerta speaks and acts like a man who is absolutely resolved to retain power in spite of the wishes of the United States Government, and the Mexican Congress seemingly will confirm his powers.

"The American Government seems reduced, in order to avoid the extreme measures which would be the outcome of that policy or the bitter alternative of retreating from its position, to cherish secret but ardent hopes for the success of the Constitutionalists under Carranza. There seems little doubt that the American authorities are favoring them by closing their eyes to the contraband traffic in arms.

"If the Mexican revolutionaries beat Huerta, the United States will be pulled out of its false position, but it is doubtful whether the Constitutionalists would be more supple in the hands of the United States than is Huerta, or would be able to pacify the country they are now ravaging. In the meanwhile the outcome of the crisis seems more uncertain than ever.

"The oil possessions which the Mexican factions and the foreign interests bound up with them are striving over are the fundamental cause and object of the series of bloody revolutions and counter-revolutions.

"In spite of the character and the high principle of idealism which President Wilson gives, undoubtedly in good faith, to his Mexican policy, in reality there are only material interests involved in the affair, and if that policy unfortunately leads to armed intervention the resultant war is likely to be called by history 'The Oil War.'"

HAMMOND ATTACKS BRYAN.

Denounces Secretary for Failure to Protect Americans in Mexico.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21.—John Hays Hammond, the mining expert, speaking to-night at the closing session of Clark University Conference on Latin America, declared that he would not invest a cen tin a foreign country as long as William J. Bryan was Secretary of State, and expressed the view that any man who would make such an investment was lacking in sense.

"A nation that does not protect its citizens and investors is unworthy the name of a nation," declared Mr. Hammond, after saying that honest working men, encouraged to locate in Mexico, had been forced to throw away the savings of a lifetime.

"They are told to get out, flee the country where their all is located," said Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Hammond's subject was "The Development of South American Trade." At the beginning he announced that he would refrain from discussing Mexico, but during his speech, following his reference to Secretary Bryan, he commented briefly upon the situation in that country. He declared, however, that he did not favor intervention and had opposed it from the first.

"As an argument against protection for some property," he continued, "it has been claimed that concessions have been obtained dishonestly. I have never known of bribes being offered or taken for concessions. Investors ought to be backed and protected as long as they prove honest. When they don't, put them in the Ananias Club and withhold the Government's support."

"The investment of a nation's capital in foreign countries for the development of its industries is the sesame that opens the door of trade. How wide the door of trade will be opened depends upon the success attending that nation's efforts in procuring rapid and cheap communication and transportation; in providing the character of commodities needed by the countries in question; in the establishment of banking facilities to meet the requirements both of the exporter and the importer; in the fostering of friendly relations by intimate intercourse between the citizens of the respective nations.

"Now, in order to stimulate the investment of capital in foreign lands it is prerequisite that the invester be assured of protection by his government against any unfair interference or discrimination on the part of foreign governments where these investments are made.

"If our nation is to pursue a policy of laissez-faire and decline to assume its obligation to afford legitimate protection to its nationals, its nationals will not be so foolhardy as to risk capital in the development of foreign industries. Or if, in spite of the lack of protection from their government they nevertheless decide to make such investments they will do so under the auspices of the flags of other nations which guarantee to their subjects proper protection of life and property."

Monroe Doctrine's Drawbacks.

George F. Tucker, of Boston, author of "The Monroe Doctrine," urged that the words "Monroe Doctrine" be given up and a policy of Pan-American defense adopted.

"Even those South Americans who do not fear our imperialism realize the selfishness of the Monroe Doctrine," said he, "and it makes them dislike us and mistrust our foreign policy. I believe we can safely trust the handling of the present Mexican situation to President Wilson. At the same time, I wish it were possible for him to call openly on the leading American powers for a conference as to what should best be done for the peace and prosperity of our war-stricken neighbor across the Rio Grande."

Dr. William Bingham, Professor of Latin-American History at Yale, expressed similar views, declaring that the Monroe Doctrine was distasteful to the Latin-American countries and the policy known as "Monroeism" was not liked at all.

Favors Joint Intervention.

Charles H. Sherrill, former American Minister at Buenos Aires, suggested that in case affairs in Mexico should make it necessary for the United States to intervene, Argentina or Brazil or some other South American country be invited to join. "Such an invitation," said Mr. Sherrill, "would have two marked tendencies. First, it would undoubtedly relieve any idea among our South American neighbors that our purpose was land grabbing. Secondly, it would free our Government from the persistent importunities of individuals and corporations urging our sole intervention to benefit their own pockets, but who would not favor a joint intervention by us along with other powers.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, held that while the relations of the United States to the larger nations of South America should be as an equal among equals, the question of the Carribean, the Gulf of Mexico, and that part of the Pacific bordering Central America had a different status.

Prof. Philip M. Brown of Princeton, former Minister to Honduras, advocated a union of the Central American Republics, and urged that the United States take the initiative in bringing it about.

W. B. Boyle, publisher and author, proposed a plan by which, he argued, South American trade could be obtained and retained by American merchants and manufacturers. This was by making the Panama Canal Zone a free city and a free port.

DIAZ FAVORS EMBARGO.

If in Power Would Ask United States to Continue It, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Gen. Felix Diaz received THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this evening, and for the first time since his arrival in Cuba consented to give his views concerning the situation in Mexico. He said:

"If the Congress which Huerta dissolved on Oct. 26 were to be reinstated and all the votes recounted, and if Huerta and Blanquet were eliminated as candidates and all votes which were defective or illegal were to be thrown out and classed as null and void, and the remaining votes were counted for the remaining three candidates, namely, Calero, Gamboa, and Diaz—then I would be most willing to abide by the result. That is to say, if it was found that either of the other two candidates mentioned had received a majority of the votes, I would be more than willing to conform to the outcome and congratulate the winner.

At the same time both myself and the other candidates would request the United States to continue the present embargo on all contrabands of war. If this were done I feel assured that peace would soon be reestablished in Mexico.

Gen. Diaz has received advices stating that Pedro Guerrero Mendez, who charges him with shooting him, was formerly a secret agent of Madero. Later he went over to Huerta. When last seen in Mexico City he was going to Vera Cruz on a secret mission for the Government. At Vera Cruz he was lost sight of and then turned up in Havana.

NEW MARCONI CHARGE.

Four Cents a Word the Rate for Reporting Ship Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It became known here to-day that shipping people were considerably vexed over the fact that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America had decided to charge 4 cents a word on all messages containing "ocean position" reports sent from vessels at sea to naval radio stations and the United States Hydrographic office.

Hitherto the Marconi company has sent the wireless reports from arriving ships free. These have gone to the hydrographic office and to the newspapers. Now all position reports of ships must be prepared by the vessels themselves at 4 cents a word.

The United States Hydrographic Office has sent a bulletin to the shipping world and all radio stations telling of the new rule on the part of the Marconi Company.

740 Years to Jupiter

See Page 7

M'GUIRE ADMITS TRYING 'HOLD-UP'

Continued from Page 1.

the courtroom. He testified that he had a $2,500,000 barge canal contract, and, also, road contracts amounting to about $75,000. He had purchased the barge canal contract from another firm, he said.

"Are you the Democratic leader of Buffalo?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"That's what they call me now," replied Burgard smiling.

Burgard said that he had contributed to the Democratic campaigns for twenty years, and had given $1,000 through the regular channels in 1911. In 1912 and 1913, he said, he had made no contributions to the State Committee, but had spent some money in local fights in Buffalo. The two checks aggregating $6,000, he said, were brought to him by Mr. Smith, the consulting engineer of Fulton, in the Fall of 1912. They were made out to Mr. John A. McLean, he said. Smith, he said, wanted $1,000 of the money sent back to the Oswego County Committee.

"But they wouldn't do that," said Burgard.

"Who's they?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Either Norman E. Mack, John A. Mason, or George M. Palmer," replied Burgard. "They were all at the State Committee office at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street when I brought the checks there."

Neither of the Smith checks, it was said yesterday, appears in the McLean statement of receipts for 1912. Mr. Palmer succeeded Mack as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Mason is the secretary of the committee and was secretary to Gov. Dix.

Mr. Whitman's examination of Burgard turned to the Highway Advisory Board, which was appointed by Commissioner Carlisle under the Sulzer Administration. The members of this board are Col. William De H. Washington, Harold Parker, and G. C. Diehl. Diehl is Engineer of Erie County. Burgard admitted aiding Diehl to become a member of the board, but denied that he knew that Diehl received $60 a day for 31 days in October, (including Sundays;) 29 days in September, 27 days in August, and 24 days in July of this year. He denied that he was associated with Diehl in a brick company, or that specifications had been drawn by this Advisory Board for the Highway Department so as to include bricks manufactured by Diehl's company. He had never heard that Diehl was associated with any brick company, he insisted.

Let me explain about Diehl and his appointment," said Burgard. "Diehl asked me to help him get on the board, and asked me to see Carlisle. I did, and Carlisle said that he wanted to appoint Diehl but that Sulzer objected because of Diehl's friendship for Fitzpatrick. I told Carlisle I'd speak for Diehl, and I did."

"Did you ever lay any of Diehl's bricks in the City of Buffalo?" asked Mr. Whitman, quickly.

"I'll swear," replied Burgard, "that I never laid a brick in my life made by a company in which I knew Diehl to be interested."

Burgard's testimony ended with denials that he knew anything about the Bush-Percival Company or the James C. Easterline Company of Buffalo.

Wise Fights for McGuire.

As soon as Burgard left the stand McGuire's name was called, but before McGuire stepped to the witness chair Mr. Wise addressed the court. He had no standing in court, he admitted, but wanted to ask for the court's protection of his client.

"If he refuses to answer any questions he will be threatened," said Mr. Wise, "as he was threatened last night in the newspapers, with the prospect of indictments for perjury. I protest against these things. Mr. McGuire is here to testify to the truth, and he has been advised by me that this proceeding is illegal and that he may refuse to answer any questions he sees fit. I ask the court's protection from threats and recriminations by the District Attorney."

Mr. Whitman jumped to his feet with objections. He asserted that Mr. Wise had no standing in court, and that he should be ordered to stop his interruptions. Mr. Wise on this occasion subsided. He got no ruling from Magistrate McAdoo, and the examination went on.

As had been expected, Mr. Whitman at once took up the matter of the reported conference on July 5 at Cooperstown between William Sulzer, James K. McGuire, George H. McGuire, and State Highway Commissioner Carlisle. McGuire denied that he was in Cooperstown on that day. He could not account very satisfactorily for his whereabouts between July 3 and July 7, but he was certain that his trip to Cooperstown was made later in the Summer. He could not tell where his brother, James K. McGuire, was at the time of the reported conference.

There followed a long examination on the different kinds of asphalt used in road paving. Mr. Whitman wanted to get the witness's view about the asphalt sold by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company and that of the Warner-Quinlan Company. These two companies have waged a long fight in the courts. It has been asserted that specifications were so drawn at Albany that the Warner-Quinlan product, which is a liquid asphalt, could not be employed in road construction.

McGuire insisted that there was a material difference between the products of the rival concerns. He referred the District Attorney to experts who had examined the two products.

"Don't you know that the Appellate Division has rendered a decision that there is no difference between so-called natural or Barber asphalt and the liquid or Warner-Quinlan product?" shouted the District Attorney.

That was all news to him, the witness asserted, and then Mr. Whitman, in his questions, conveyed information about natural asphalt, solid asphalt and "liquid" asphalt. He quoted from court decisions which held that the only difference between the two was that one was dried by the sun and that the other was not.

"When was this decision rendered?" asked McGuire at one point.

"I'm not giving you information. I'm seeking it from you," retorted the District Attorney.

Whitman Wins in Bitter Clash.

Then came the discussion which almost put an end to the John Doe proceedings before Magistrate McAdoo. The question which brought on the fight was this:

"McGuire, are you not the one who is responsible for the insertion of the word 'solid' in the Highway Department specifications?"

Mr. Wise, who had been conferring with Mr. Littleton, was on his feet before his client could answer.

"I object to this, your Honor," he shouted.

"And I," burst in Mr. Whitman in much louder tones. "object to Mr. Wise's saying anything here. He has no standing in the court."

In a moment Magistrate McAdoo, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Wise were all talking at the same time. Magistrate McAdoo pounded on the desk.

"Bring me a gavel! Bring me a gavel!" he cried.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Whitman faced each other. Both gesticulated. Mr. Wise was so earnest that he jumbled his words.

"I protest against these proceedings," shouted the District Attorney. "If Mr. Wise has another word I'll take this case before the Grand Jury."

"I ask your Honor" broke in Mr. Wise.

"I will be the first to protect the rights of this witness," interrupted Magistrate McAdoo.

Then Magistrate McAdoo suggested that he would hear Mr. Wise as a personal favor to "a reputable member of the bar." He warned Mr. Wise, however, that he must say nothing concerning the man on the witness stand.

Mr. Wise immediately proceeded to bring up the question of jurisdiction, and the fight grew hotter.

"I contend that this Court has no jurisdiction, and the District Attorney no jurisdiction," he began.

"This conduct is outrageous," broke in Mr. Whitman, and those who have observed his conduct in courts for years said that he never was more vehement. "I protest in the name of the people of New York. I appeal to the Court to do its duty. It is my duty to protest."

"And I appeal to the Court to do its duty," said Mr. Wise. "I, too, speak for the people of—"

The gavel dropped, and for a moment it seemed as if Mr. Wise would have his way.

"One word more from Mr. Wise," shouted Mr. Whitman, "and I will take this witness before the Grand Jury. This proceeding is defined by law, and nothing that Mr. Wise or the Court can say can alter the law. I protest in the name of the law."

"A subpœna; bring me a subpœna!" shouted Mr. Whitman, when Mr. Wise again attempted to interrupt.

Assistant District Attorney Clark was already writing out a subpœna for McGuire, and when he handed it to Mr. Whitman the latter waved it before him.

"One word more and I'll serve it," said the District Attorney. "I'll not ask another question in this proceeding. I'll be through with it."

This changed the aspect of affairs, and Mr. Wise sat down. Magistrate McAdoo said: "Mr. Wise, you are a reputable member of this bar, and as such I address you. I shall protect the interests of your client in every respect. The hearing will proceed."

That was the end of the clash, and Mr. Wise did not interrupt again. He busied himself for a great part of the time after that with the examination of McGuire's bank accounts as they lay on the counsel table.

McGuire Wanted "Natural Asphalt"

Answering the question which had started the trouble, McGuire said that he could not recall whether he had asked to have the word "solid" inserted in highway specifications. He might have asked, he admitted, to have the words "natural asphalt" inserted.

From that time on McGuire was on the defensive and the admissions piled up one on the other.

"Why did you ask to have the specifications changed?" thundered Mr. Whitman, stepping close to the witness.

"Because it was to your interest, isn't that true?" he

"Yes," replied McGuire, "because I had an interest in having natural asphalt used."

McGuire denied in the next breath that he was aware that this change in the specifications excluded the Warner-Quinlan Company from selling its materials to the State or to contractors on State roads. He denied that he had sought this change because the Warner-Quinlan Company had refused to pay him commissions. Mr. Whitman gave him another chance, and this time he said he couldn't recall whether or not the Warner-Quinlan Company had refused to give him commissions.

Asks $5,000 Each from Three.

McGuire weakened a little later when Mr. Whitman picked up a paper from the counsel table. Whitman said nothing, but McGuire quite unexpectedly admitted that he had told P. R. Quinlan of the Warner-Quinlan Company that if his company gave a $5,000 campaign contribution to the Democratic State Committee and at the same time gave him a commission on sales he would seek to give the Warner-Quinlan product a place in State road specifications.

"And didn't you have a conversation with Fillmore Condit of the Union Oil Company of California along the same line?" continued Mr. Whitman.

"Perhaps I did," parried the witness, "but not in this county."

This phrase "not in this county" amused Mr. Whitman. It was clear that the witness, like his lawyer, was thinking about Mr. Whitman's jurisdiction.

"Never mind whether you had it in this county or not," retorted the District Attorney. "You tried to make a deal with them, too, didn't you?"

"I was trying to sell, to make a living," replied McGuire.

Again Mr. Whitman produced a paper and frankly told the witness that it was an affidavit from Mr. Condit of the Union Oil Company. It had its effect.

McGuire admitted that he knew Condit as a contractor who sold oil and other products to the State and to contractors doing State work.

"You knew, didn't you, that Mr. Condit couldn't sell the goods of the Union Oil Company unless the specifications permitted the use of his goods," was the next question.

At first McGuire insisted that Condit could sell his goods regardless of specifications, but he faltered when Mr. Whitman wanted to know what Mc-Guire's object was in dealing with Condit. Finally McGuire told this story:

"Yes, I had a conversation with Mr Condit. I told him that if he would contribute $5,000 to the Democratic State Committee and give me 1 cent a gallon on all material I sold I might be able to sell their product. Honestly I can't remember. Mr. Whitman, how much commission I got from the Union Oil Company. If Mr. Condit mentions the amount in his affidavit he may be right. Perhaps he is."

"And you told Condit that if he gave up $5,000 you would deal with the State of New York, isn't that it," asked Mr. Whitman, driving still further home

"That was a plan of mine," answered McGuire, perturbed but not excited, "but it didn't work out. The plan was to have them pay the $5,000 and to charge it against my commissions."

"To whom else did you suggest this?"

"I might have said it to the United States Asphalt Refining Company."

"And didn't you say that their money would come back to them, and that neither you nor the contractors but the State would ultimately pay the $5,000 contributions?"

"No, Mr. Whitman, I didn't say that," protested McGuire. "I merely told them that I might be able to negotiate some sales for them."

"Didn't you know it was a crime to solicit campaign contributions from a corporation in New York?"

"No, I didn't think it was a crime if they were to be charged against my commissions. I didn't know it was a crime to get advances and charge them against my commission."

McGuire made a great point of saying that he had meant to "charge against his commissions." He got into deep water when Mr. Whitman reminded him that such an arrangement would have made him and not the corporations the contributors.

As to the United States Asphalt Refining Company, McGuire admitted that he had sold for them some 400,000 gallons of oil at a commission of one cent a gallon. He had dealt either with a Mr. Forbes or a Mr. Whitney of that company, he said. He had suggested to the man he dealt with, he said, that if $5,000 were paid he might be able to sell more of their material.

Whitman Refers to Blackmail.

"What other companies did you try to hold up and blackmail?" asked Mr. Whitman.

The witness could not recall any others. Mr. Whitman indicated that he would refresh his memory at a future time. It was learned that the two other companies on the District Attorney's list are the Barber Asphalt Paving Company and the Warner Brothers of Boston.

It had been brought out at a previous hearing that James K. McGuire, the brother of the witness, shared in all commissions on the sales of asphalt oils and other road materials to the State or to contractors on State jobs. The profits of these commissions went to a joint account of the two brothers. George H. McGuire had testified before that this account showed deposits of $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Whitman produced the joint account in court yesterday and it showed deposits of $20,000.

James K. McGuire, the witness said yesterday, was in the West Indies. He had sailed ten days ago, he said, but he didn't know on what ship. At the last hearing he said he had sailed to South America and at that time he said he had sailed "two or three days ago."

McGuire impressed on Mr. Whitman that his plan to get $5,000 contributions from corporations was not carried out because it was found not to be feasible. Mr. Whitman got admissions that McGuire and his brother got commissions from at least seven different concerns during the Sulzer Administration. These were the Barber Asphalt Company, the United States Asphalt Refining Company, Alsen's American Cement Company, the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company, the Dragon Cement Company, and the Knickerbocker Cement Company.

Relations with C. F. Murphy, Jr.

Suddenly the name of Charles F. Murphy, Jr., was brought into the proceedings. This is the story which McGuire told about his relations with young Murphy:

Young Murphy, he said, was in the bonding business with an office in this city. McGuire & Co., he said, did a like business in Syracuse. Both the McGuires and young Murphy represented the same company, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore. Ostensibly, McGuire & Co. and Murphy are competitors, but as a matter of fact they split their profits on all business except that of a strictly local nature.

Then it came out that McGuire and Murphy split commissions on a large percentage of the bonding business not only on the barge canal and the State highways, but also on the aqueduct and the New York subways. McGuire had known Murphy for several years, he said.

This talk about Murphy ended McGuire's testimony, and he was told to hold himself in readiness to testify a week from next Tuesday. It was understood that he could go home to Syracuse in the meantime.

Contractors Tell of Gifts.

The contractors then were called to the stand. They were John Weidman, Guy B. Dickinson, Charles O. McCombs, and William J. Burns, all of Syracuse. The first three admitted having made contributions to Everett P. Fowler in 1910 and 1911, and Burns, the last one called, said that he had contributed to William H. Kelley instead.

Assistant District Attorney Clark conducted the examination. All except Burns admitted that they thought it would help them in their business, to contribute. All admitted that they had State contracts when they were asked to contribute to the Democratic fund, and that they had never contributed prior to having such contracts.

Contractor Weidman said he received three letters from William H. Kelley to which he paid no attention. These letters were produced in evidence and proved to be similar to those which were sent to Hull, the man on whose testimony Fowler was indicted. When he failed to respond to the letters, Weidman testified, he got a telephone call purporting to come from Kelley's office. Subsequently, he said, he learned from his clerk that Fowler had visited his office and asked for a campaign contribution.

"Just before election in 1911 I mailed a check to Norman E. Mack for $200," he said. "I had five road contracts running to about $65,000. In 1912 Fowler came to Syracuse again and I went to Kelley and told him I wanted to contribute to aid a neighbor of mine and that I didn't want to pay to Fow

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

FRENCH AVIATORS TO DO LOOPS HERE

Garros and Audemars Coming to Perform One Above the Other.

NO TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

But Garros Has Plan by Which He Thinks Record from Steamship Could Be Lowered.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Roland Garros and Edmond Audemars intend to sail for America in three weeks to give exhibitions of upside-down flying in Florida.

Garros to-day explained that their exhibition will be different from that of Pegoud and of other loop-the-loopers in that he and his partner intend to loop the loop one above the other, one looping down while the other loops up. They have been perfecting their exhibition near Paris this week.

Garros will take with him the machine with which he flew across the Mediterranean. He does not believe an Atlantic flight possible before 1915, but he gave an interesting plan by which he thinks the Atlantic boat record could be lowered.

"I don't say I will attempt it," he said, "because I am no bluffer. I wouldn't promise to attempt to fly across the Mediterranean, but when once I got started I knew I could accomplish it. My plan would be to test the present capacity of the aeroplane. It is simply for an aviator to go aboard the fastest boat and at a certain stage of the trip fly ahead to land. He could keep on doing this, starting earlier on each of the boat's voyages, until he reached a point in the ocean furthest from the other shore that the aeroplane would be able to cross.

"I don't believe in hydroplanes, they are ten years behind the land aeros. I could have had all I wanted for the Mediterranean. They are too heavy on account of the floats and can't carry sufficient petrol. The idea of using two engines also isn't good, in my opinion, because of the extra weight, and, besides, the second engine takes up fuel room. One engine is sufficient, other things being equal, but we've got to have an aero supplied to fly for thirty hours before the Atlantic can be crossed."

TELEPHONE MARVEL DENIED

Alleged Talk from Germany to New Jersey Apparently a Mistake.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Berlin, Rear Admiral Emsmann, Director of the Lorenz Engineering Company announced at the congress of the Society of Naval Architects that by means of the Goldschmidt high frequency machine his company had succeeded in sending a wireless telephone messages from its station at Neustadt, Hanover, to a station on the New Jersey Coast, a coherent-spoken message, being successfully transmitted for the first time on Oct. 27.

The London Times correspondent, who fully reports the proceedings of the congress, makes no mention of this alleged statement. According to his account, Rear Admiral Emsmann, discussing the Imperator's wireless installation, said that good as it was, it needed to be improved. The telephone should be employed and the day would come when there would be direct wireless telephonic communication between widely distant centres.

Herr Bredow said that telephonic communication from ships was impracticable. The English-speaking German and the English-speaking Chinese would never understand each other over the telephone.

It was stated last night at the offices of the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company at 111 Broadway that no such feat had been accomplished, as far as known there. A similar statement was made at the office of the Goldschmidt system at Tuckerton, N. J.

AMERICANS VISIT QUEEN.

Missionary Conference Members Entertained by Wilhelmina.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Nov. 21.—The Committee of the World's Missionary Conference, under the Chairmanship of John R. Mott of New York, concluded its sessions to-day, and on special invitation visited Queen Wilhelmina at the Royal Castle near Apeldoorn. Her Majesty provided a special train and entertained her international visitors at luncheon, after which Chairman Mott fully explained the objects of the committee.

In addition to Mr. Mott, the Americans at the conference were Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd of New York, the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of New York, the Rev. Charles R. Watson of Philadelphia, Silas McBee of New York, John Franklin Goucher of Baltimore, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody.

ROOSEVELT IN CHILE.

Great Throng Turns Out to Greet Him at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 21.—After a fine trip over the Trans-Andean Railway Theodore Roosevelt and his party arrived here this evening from Mendoza, Argentina.

The officials of Santiago and an enormous throng of citizens met Col. Roosevelt at the central station and escorted him to the Grand Hotel. All the members of the party are in good health.

Chinese Order for Minister Calhoun.

PEKING, China, Nov. 21.—Honors were conferred on several foreigners in connection with the inauguration of Yuan Shih-kai as President of the Chinese Republic. Among them William J. Calhoun, the retiring United States Minister, receives the first class of the order of Chia-ho, or "the Excellent Crop."

OPERA SINGER WEDS.

Miss Adelia Bowne Bride of H. P. Kirby, New York Architect.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Henry P. Kirby of New York and Miss Adelia Bowne of Philadelphia were married this afternoon at the Church of St. Clement Danes. Only four friends were prescnt at the ceremony, which was performed by the rector, the Rev. W. Pennington Bickford. A wedding breakfast was served at the Waldorf. Kirby, who is an architect, has spent the greater part of the last twelve years in Italy, having a studio at Capri, where Miss Bowne has been training for grand opera for the past five years. The bride was once a soprano with the Philadelphia Chicago Opera Company. They will sail for New York Dec. 6.

REVENGE ON SUFFRAGETTES

Their Oxford Offices Wrecked, Following Lumber Yard Fire.

OXFORD, England, Nov. 21.—Vengeance was wreaked on the Suffragettes who early this morning set fire to a great lumber yard on the banks of the Thames, for while the place was still burning the offices of a Suffragette society in this city were raided and wrecked. All the furniture and a large collection of Suffrage literature were thrown into the streets.

The damage done by the lumber yard fire amounted to tens of thousands of dollars. Confirmation of the suspicions of the police that the fire was the work of militant Suffragettes was found on post-cards left on the scene. On these was written, "Send the bill to Chancellor Lloyd George to-night" and "Democracy never has been a menace to property"—a quotation from one of Mr. Lloyd George's speeches.

LAUDS WOUNDED AVIATORS.

King Alfonso Also Promotes Them for Bravery in Morocco.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—King Alfonso to-day telegraphed to Lieut. Gen. José Marina, Spanish Military Governor at Tetuan, Morocco, announcing that he had promoted the two military aviators, Capt. Barralero and Lieut. Gil Rios, who were severely wounded on Wednesday while reconnoitring the position of the Moors in their aeroplane. His Majesty requested the General to express to the two officers his admiration of their determination and courage.

The improvement in the condition of health of the Queen of Spain, who is suffering from influenza here, was so marked to-day that King Alfonso decided to proceed to Vienna to pay the visit to the Austrian Court already arranged. The Queen in the meantime remains here, and when sufficiently recovered to travel will go to London, to which capital King Alfonso also will go after his visit to Vienna.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW YUAN.

Evidences of Wide Conspiracy Discovered in Shanghai.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says the foreign authorities there have discovered documents which reveal a plot of wide ramifications to overthrow the Peking Government.

The correspondent says the documents show that the revolutionists had promises of the assistance of the troops stationed at Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow and in the Kiangyin and Wu-Sung forts. Six of the plotters have been arrested.

Perfect biscuit perfectly delivered

At the grocery store you will find many varieties of biscuit baked by National Biscuit Company. Each variety of biscuit—sweetened or unsweetened—whether known as crackers or cookies . . wafers or snaps . . cakes or jumbles—is the best of its kind.

The extensive distributing service of the National Biscuit Company extends from Coast to Coast.

This ensures a constant supply of all the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company being delivered to every part of the United States.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

CANAL THREATENED BY SPOILS SYSTEM

Army Men at Panama See Endless Graft in Metcalfe's Reorganization Plan.

NEED 5,000 MEN TO OPERATE

Trained Employes Are Rapidly Leaving and Officials Are All at Sea as to Wilson's Purposes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 21.—It was announced here to-day that the Atlantic division of the canal construction organization would be abolished on Dec. 1. The Pacific central division is already out of existence. For a few days only the dredging division forces will be employed at Balboa, at the docks, in the workshops, and on the hydraulic work behind the Cucuracha slide.

Then the upclearing along the length of the canal will be the only work left unfinished. The men doing this work are also being gradually reduced in number as the work nears completion. During the last three months the general canal forces have been reduced more than 10,000 men.

In the meantime nothing has been heard from Washington that indicates immediate action on the part of the Administration as to what steps it will take regarding the future government and maintenance of the canal. Without such action the present officials can do nothing toward reorganization. It is feared that the Administration, instead of applying the Mann act, and giving notice of its intention by the necessary executive order, may meditate its amendment along lines proposed by Richard Lee Metcalfe, head of the Department of Civil Administration of the Canal Zone, whose plan entails a three-headed governing commission, with divided responsibility, which would divorce railway operation, canal installation, and the contract system.

It is also feared that, in lieu of the present efficient army control, there will be endless opportunities for graft in this proposal, which would also provide countless political jobs for hungry Democrats. The plans of Mr. Metcalfe are ridiculed throughout the Canal Zone. Yet it is realized here that pressure on the Administration to provide political places may yet lead to its adoption in some form. Hence the delay in applying the Mann act.

An Executive order for the reorganization of the Canal Board is necessary because the present commission is empowered only to construct the canal. The commission has power neither to operate trains nor to provide the necessary force to man the canal. At least 5,000 men will be required for operation. There is excellent material now available, but division after division of released men are departing for new fields of work, and the opportunities for selection are correspondingly decreasing. Unless some action is taken soon it may be necessary to recruit new and untried forces.

There is no friction between the canal builders and the Administration because the former are proceeding with their work steadily under practically limitless powers. Col. Goethals, acting under executive orders of President Wilson's predecessors, but disappointment here is growing because Washington shows no evidence of continuing the methods which produced such magnificent results.

New dredges are eating into the Cucuracha slide at a record pace. The canal otherwise will be practically completed before March, when it will be navigable from end to end for liners of ordinary size. Means must be provided for training men for its operation. This will require nearly a year, and will necessitate training pilots, lockmen, and others before the formal opening of the canal to general use. The authorities need the speedy cooperation of the Administration to carry out these plans.

PANAMA CHINESE WAVERING.

Other Traders Open Stores and Relieve Food Scarcity.

PANAMA, Nov. 21.—The stoppage of business of all kinds by Chinese traders in the Republic of Panama, which started on Monday as a protest against the registration law, continues, but some signs of wavering were shown to-day. The leaders of the movement have cabled to Peking, asking for advice, and their future action will depend on the nature of the reply.

The dearth of food supplies has been relieved in the meantime to some extent by the opening of new stores by other traders. The Government to-day issued a warning to those dealers inclined to take advantage of the situation that the raising of prices would render offenders subject to arrest and imprisonment.

WILL SUE HAMMERSTEIN.

Paris Singers Engage American Lawyers to Represent Them.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Gabriel Astruc, manager of the Champs Elysées Théâtre, through whose musical agency Oscar Hammerstein engaged the majority of the French singers, said to-day that the artists had engaged Archibald & Furnald, American lawyers, practicing in Paris, to proceed against Mr. Hammerstein to enforce his contracts or collect damages and that a member of that firm was likely to sail for New York during the next few days.

M. Astruc has issued a strong denial to a published article by Pierre Veber that he (Astruc) and Hammerstein were associated in the New York production. Astruc says he has never been associated with Hammerstein either directly or indirectly, but that his Société Musicale is the only agency serving as an intermediary between Hammerstein and the singers. The contracts, he says, were drawn in the same form as those for the Metropolitan, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia operas. He declares that his agency lost a large amount in commissions through Hammerstein's failure to carry out his contracts.

BRITISH MEDAL TO A.G. BELL

For His Part in the Invention of the Telephone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Nature announces to-night that among the Royal Society's awards the Hughes medal has been granted to Alexander Graham Bell.

The award is made in recognition of his share in the invention of the telephone.

WOULD FORCE HIM TO FIGHT.

De Cassagnac Repeats by Wire Challenge to German Officer.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Paul de Cassagnac, the well-known French writer, recently sent a challenge to a duel to Lieut. Baron von Forstner of the Ninety-ninth German Infantry at Zabern, Alsace, who, according to a local newspaper, not only insulted the townspeople, but also the French flag, in front of the Alsatian recruits. The challenge was sent in a registered letter, which Lieut. Forstner returned unopened.

M. Cassagnac to-day repeated his challenge by telegraph, asking Lieut. Forstner whether he was absolutely determined to dishonor his uniform by shirking the consequences of his conduct.

JOHN L. ELLIOTT IN ENGLISH PRISON

Wealthy New Yorker Taken on Serious Charge at His Home in Sussex.

ARREST IN DEAD OF NIGHT

Former Husband of Ethel Irene Stewart, the Opera Singer, and Member of Many Clubs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A wealthy American, said to be a New Yorker, was arrested on a serious charge last night by Chief Inspector Fowler and another officer of the criminal investigation department of Scotland Yard under circumstances of great secrecy.

The officers motored down to a house in Sussex, occupied by the prisoner, and effected his arrest in the dead of night. The prisoner was taken to the jail at Lewes and this morning was remanded in custody by the local Justices. Scotland Yard is extremely reticent about the matter.

The prisoner's name is given by the police as John Elliott, but in the neighborhood of his Sussex residence his full name is said to be John L. Elliott. The prisoner recently took up his abode at Hammerwood House, a stately Georgian mansion near East Grinstead, where he resided with his two daughters, the elder of whom is 18 years old. Locally it is said he is divorced and that differences with his wife created a sensation in America a few years ago. Elliott said he was engaged in the promotion of an oil manufacturing company and possessed various patents which he was endeavoring to dispose of in England.

The question of his arrest has been under consideration by the British authorities for some time, and there is reason to believe that before it was actually decided upon an opportunity was given to the prisoner to flee the country.

John Love Elliott was much in the public eye in this city in 1907 in connection with a divorce obtained by his wife, who was Miss Ethel Irene Stewart, the opera singer. He was President of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, Vice President of the Embree Iron Company, and a Director in the Mexican Coal and Coke Company and the Conquista Coal Railway Company. He was also well known as a member of the Metropolitan, New York Athletic, Ardsley, Lawyers', City, and Midday Clubs, and of the Deutscher Verein and Municipal Art Society. His first wife, who was the mother of the two children with him in Sussex, died sixteen years ago. Miss Stewart was his second wife, and his third wife was Miss Laura Moore.

The second Mrs. Elliott was currently reported after the divorce to have received $1,000,000 in alimony. She filed a petition in bankruptcy two years ago, however, with liabilities of $24,816. Among her assets was a claim against her husband for $28,000 unpaid alimony.

COMPLEX WORK

Time and again we have been tested on building problems of the most complex character, and time and again we have demonstrated our ability to handle an operation with a maximum of efficiency, no matter how complicated its construction.

There is no building problem we cannot solve to the satisfaction of the Owner or the Architect who submits it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THEIR

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue store

Exclusively devoted to the requirements of Young Men 32 to 42 Chest.

Evening Clothes

New models in Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits. Also English Walking Suits for afternoon wear—the coat and waistcoat braid bound; dark striped trousers.

SALE FOR (To-day), SATURDAY ONLY

Silk Lined Suits

Also Pencil Striped and Tartan Check Suits Serge Lined

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST.

Of imported fabrics, in English blue, brown or green colorings, Cambridge gray cheviot or vicuna; gray or brown Bannockburn cheviot; also navy blue serge or cheviot, in three or four button English sack models, workmanship equal to high grade custom tailoring.

17.50 Regular price $30.00

London Made Chinchilla Overcoats

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.

Of navy blue Whitney chinchilla, also gray, brown or olive Shetland cloth. Latest London models. Warmth without weight.

19.50 Regular price $35.00

Furnishings

Imported and domestic neckwear, shirts, pajamas, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs and sweaters at popular prices.

Men's French Crepe Shirts

MUSHROOM TUCKED, 14 TO 16½ NECK.

Of imported French crepe, in the most desirable patterns of blue, lavender or gray, in light or dark grounds, with novelty stripes; also heavy tub silk shirts with satin stripes in rich colorings. French cuffs.

3.50 Regular price $6.00

Mushroom Tucked Shirts

ALSO WHITE TUCKED EVENING SHIRTS

Of finest quality percale, in plain or mottled effects, with vertical and cross colored stripes, also white pin tucked evening shirts, with pique French cuffs, 13½ to 17½ neck.

1.65 Regular price $3.00

London Made Ties

Made of Spitalfield silk squares, in the newest color combinations, also grenadine silk stripes or figures.

1.50 Regular price $3.50

Men's Silk Sox

In black, navy, tan, purple, smoke or medium grays, double cotton heel, sole and the new improved toe guard.

Heretofore 50c .35 3 pair for $1.00

Men's Walking Gloves

One clasp capeskin, PXM sewn, broad cut hand and English cut thumbs, three needle emb'd back, tan, red or oak.

1.00 Regular price $1.50

"Young Men's Shop," 16 West 38th St.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Saks Overcoats at $17.50 to $28

mark the difference between clothes which are made to sell and clothes which are made to serve

¶ Many clothes are made to find an immediate sale without regard to ultimate service and subsequent purchases.

¶ Whereas Saks clothes are made always with an eye to perpetuating the patronage of the man who wears them.

¶ But you doubtless wonder what is the essential difference between an overcoat made primarily to sell and one made primarily to serve.

And this is the answer!

¶ The difference between a garment made to sell and one made to serve is not always apparent on the surface.

¶ It is very often a matter of time.

¶ You have got to wear a garment to find out whether its style is evaporative or permanent, transitory or tenacious.

¶ For style may be only show-case deep, or it may be tailored into the garment clear through, as it is in ours.

¶ A Saks overcoat will retain its shape permanently, except to fall more and more into the natural movements of your body.

In fact, a Saks overcoat will fit you perfectly today, and a little better tomorrow!

¶ And, in addition to the above, we have the biggest assortment of models and fabrics in overcoats at $17.50 to $28 in America today.

Men's Tan Cape Gloves at $1

which look worth half as much again — and are!

Fine quality tan cape stock gloves, prix seam sewn, with heavy embroidered back or self color backs. A glove which we can recommend for wear—and a value which can do its own talking.

Men's Blue Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.15

The genuine blue gray Mocha which puts all others in the shade.

A soft velvet finish glove, medium in weight, with Paris point backs and regular or cadet fingers. A glove which has style and serviceability to commend it—a value which you cannot duplicate in town.

An important Sale of MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR at substantial savings.

Medium Winter weights that many men will find sufficiently comfortable to wear the Winter through

$2 Union Suits today $1.10

Made of ecru or white ribbed cotton, long sleeves and ankle length. Fine ribbed elastic. Garments that will fit like the paper on the wall.

$1 Single Garments today 65c

Fine ribbed ecru cotton, knitted so as to retain its shape after washing. Shirts have French rib neck. The drawers are made with gusset reinforcement.

Men's $2 Domet Flannel Pajamas today $1.10

This is an offering in which we meet you half way.

These pajamas are fine merchandise—the sort of merchandise which it is a pleasure to sell and a privilege to buy. Made of fine Domet flannel, and cut on roomy lines. Silk frogs and pearl buttons.

Men's Jap Silk Handkerchiefs 3 for $1.25

Handkerchiefs of distinction, with embroidered initial in medallion.

That is about all we can say about them, except that they have colored borders to match the initial—and that is enough, for at $1.25 for three they can blow their own trumpet. Put up in Japanese boxes.

600 Knit Four-in-hands at 95c

This is a supplementary contribution to that wonderful scarf sale announced a few days ago.—The maker would not include them in the original purchase, but has since submitted to persuasion.

Values $2 to $3.50

The values above stated best indicate what kind of neckwear this is. They are pure, heavy knit silk scarfs, in a splendid variety of exclusive designs and smart colorings and combinations. And at 95c they are the best neckwear values ever.

Sterling Silver ...ette Cases at $6.50

12 worth $10.50 *... worth $12.50* *30 worth $15.00*

It's just a little lot of clever cases that we picked up a few days ago, while arranging for Yuletide jewelry shipments. They are beautifully wrought, in two very artistic models, either large or medium size. Plain, hand engraved or etched designs, and all gold lined. Also, made to hold cigarettes on both sides. A really big buy!

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Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.

OPEN ALL YEAR.

Forty Minutes from New York City. Pennsylvania Terminal. Long Island Electric Service. 26 Trains Daily.

Rooms with Bath:

One Person.....$1.50 Daily & Upwards
Two Persons....$2.00 Daily & Upwards

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates. HOT AND COLD FRESH AND SALT WATER IN ALL BATHROOMS. Grill Room open. Moderate Prices.

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Mr. W. H. Barse for Ten Years with Waldorf-Astoria.

The Voice of Men's Fashions

"HERE I am—Prince Albert, The Prince of Coats. At Board Meetings, in the Money Marts of the World, in the Sunday Morning Parades on Fifth Avenue,—There You'll find Me on the John Ds of Finance and the Berry Walls of Fashion. Mr. Nicoll and his Sons make Me with Silk Lining and Waistcoat for $45."

Men's Clothes
$25 to $60, made to measure.

ESTABLISHED 1859
Nicoll The Tailor
Donald Nicoll & Sons,
1242 at 21st St. BROADWAY 918 at 21st St.

"How to Exterminate Ticket Speculators."

A sure remedy, by Sam McKee, in This Week's Issue of that Great National Theatrical Weekly, New York Star, OUT TO-DAY. 10c. copy; $4 yearly; $1 three months. The Star is America's handsomest and most profusely illustrated theatrical paper. Plays and players from late productions. All news, gossip, specials, etc. Keep posted by reading The Star, America's fastest growing stage paper. SPECIAL: Send 25 cents for 4 weeks' trial subscription.

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A complexion protected by the regular use of Resinol Soap is almost always a complexion to be proud of—free from pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, and glowing with natural health and beauty. Sold by all druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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A profitable field for writers with original ideas. Literary experience unnecessary. Full particulars on request. Photo-Play, 1,531 Broadway, New York.

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Skillfully Written, Artistically Illustrated and Printed. Let us show you examples of our skill. HOYT LEVY CO., 239 BROADWAY.

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Founded 1826

The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M,

To-day—The Last Day of The Annual

Sale of Men's Shoes

Your Choice of the Best American and English Footwear Comprising Every Desirable Style for Dress or Business Wear.

Values from $6.00 to $8.00 | $3.95 | Values from $4.00 to $6.00 | $2.95

The English Footwear is made over our own Lasts and Patterns. The Entire Stock will be included in this sale, with the exception of the "Cordwainer" and Bench-made Shoes.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR MAIL WAGONS

Second Assistant Postmaster General Says Their Work Must Not Be Hindered.

ONE DEATH TO 768 MILES

McAdoo, McKay, and Many Others Tell Aldermen Speed Is Menace to Pedestrians.

There was a public hearing yesterday before a special committee of the Board of Aldermen on the resolution to amend the speed ordinance to restrict United States mail wagons from going at reckless speed through the city streets. Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart appeared in behalf of the Post Office Department and argued that the present speed maintained by mail wagons was not excessive and any interference with the present schedule would result in delaying the delivery of the mails. The hearing was held in the Aldermanic Chamber with Alderman Ralph Folks presiding.

Mr. Stewart was the first to speak in opposition to the proposed amendment. He said that this was the first time the United States had been asked to appear before the Board of Aldermen of this city to defend its rights to a Federal function. Mail trucks, carrying the mails for the entire country, he said, would be placed on the same footing as all other vehicles under the proposed ordinance and removed from the special class in which they should be placed.

"I have noted with surprise," he said, "that in the criticisms of the mail truck service almost the entire burden of the proof has been placed on the mail carriers. That criticism against the mail trucks is unjust, uncalled for, and unwarranted by the facts.

"There is no discrimination made where chauffeurs have been to blame and where they have not been to blame. The correspondents who have access to the columns of the daily press have not said anything when it has been found that the chauffeurs have been guilty or have been discharged."

Mr. Stewart said he had been told that during the last year one accident for every 300 auto vehicles had occurred, and that one fatality had resulted for every eighteen mail trucks used. He did not believe such was the case, or the facts, but said there was one fatality for every 197 automobiles and auto trucks and one fatality for every twenty-four vehicles.

"These statistics,' he said, "do not go into the physical condition of the city and the number of miles made by the vehicles. The average mileage per fatality for mail trucks is 768. The ratio of accidents as to miles of travel between other trucks and mail wagons is one to five in favor of other vehicles.

"We believe that this amendment is an unjust discrimination against the business of the Federal Government. Its purpose and effect is to exclude the mail trucks of the United States from the exemptions accorded the vehicles of the City of New York. We have been asked why, if our automobiles do not exceed fifteen miles an hour, we wish to exempt them from the statute which would permit them to go more than that. It shifts the burden of proof from the contractor to the chauffeur and makes him prove that he was not going more than fifteen miles an hour. It places the business of carrying the United States mails in a nondescript category. It is unfair.

"The mail trucks seldom, if ever, reach fifteen miles an hour. Our schedules call for nine miles an hour and twelve miles as a maximum, and that includes stops. If we are stopped at every corner and must wait behind every street car, we will not be able to meet our schedule at eleven miles per hour."

Mr. Stewart said that he believed that the mail trucks ought not to go more than the limit proposed by the ordinance when passing school houses between the hours of 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, and he said he would issue orders to the contractors to see that this rule was carried out.

"We are doing our best by the city of New York," he said. "Never has the Government transported your mails so well as to-day. This proposed ordinance will interfere with our service. Who is going to answer to the great banking and commercial interests of the city if these changes are made and if the schedules are shortened and delays result? The United States has the right to move the mails about your city without unnecessary interference. The streets are post roads of the United States Government, and they may be used by the United States Government to transport its mails. The facts show that up to the present time the contractors have not been culpable to the extent that we need come here and apologize for them."

Chairman Folks wanted to know if the service would be affected if more mail trucks were used. Mr. Stewart replied that it would lengthen the schedule.

"A more inopportune time could not have been selected to bring up this matter," he said, "because the volume of mail has been increased seventeen per cent. since last Christmas."

Alderman Folks said that the Board did not want to discriminate unjustly against the United States and he asked if the Government had any power over chauffeurs who operated mail trucks recklessly.

"Yes," said Mr. Stewart. "If the violations warrant it, I shall see that the chauffeurs are discharged. I have that power under the contract."

Henry Raleigh, President of the contracting company which furnishes the trucks, said that he had followed 100 mail trucks in a touring car, and that in only one case had he seen a chauffeur drive faster than fifteen miles an hour.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo spoke in favor of the amendment to the ordinance. He said that in 95 per cent. of the cases brought by the police to the Magistrates' courts against the mail drivers a speed of from twenty to twenty-two miles an hour was alleged.

"The danger to life and limb in this borough is great," said Magistrate McAdoo. "No man or woman leaves his or her house in the morning without apprehension that he or she may encounter an accident on the streets. In all these cases the main thing is to protect the pedestrian. The pedestrian has the right of way, and to allow the mail auto trucks to be exempt to the traffic ordinances is dangerous."

First Deputy Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay said that the only way to protect the public was to take the mail wagons from the exemption of the regular rules for driving. Dr. D. C. Potter, Director of the Board of Ambulance Service also requested that the ordinance be passed.

Frederick H. Elliott, President of the Travel Club; Henry M. Powell, representing the National Highways Protective Society and Lester F. Ittenhoffer, representing the Aldermanic Committee of the Citizens Union also spoke in behalf of regulating the mail trucks. Others who spoke in favor of the ordinance were Magistrate House, T. Bruce Cobb of 47 Wall Street, and William V. McManus, an accident investigator and for seven years an employe of the Post Office Department.

The committee decided to hold a meeting on Monday and frame a report to be turned over to the Board of Aldermen.

HEAR MISS BELLE GREEN.

America Has Finest Libraries, Morgan Librarian Tells Woman's Forum

Miss Belle Da Costa Green, librarian of the Morgan library, gave a talk upon libraries and the collecting of books before the Woman's Forum, of which she is about to become a member, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning. She spoke of the women librarians of the city's public libraries, who, she said, received inadequate pay for the qualities, education, time and service required of them. She said that salary increases were being considered by the Board of Aldermen, having been passed by the Board of Estimate, and the Forum voted immediately to send a petition to the Aldermen asking them to decide favorably in the matter.

"I like to speak of the great private collections of books, for they are responsible for the great public collections like those of the British Museum, the Bibliotheque Nationale, the Vatican Library, and our own New York City Library. Private libraries are bequeathed to public institutions or are purchased."

She told of an old-time library being called the "home of the soul," and said that a German magazine had applied that name to Mr. Morgan's library.

"The forming of libraries is no new thing," she said. "There were famous libraries in olden times in the Far East, where every desert seemed to own a library."

At the present time, she said, America stood pre-eminent in the possession of fine libraries. She spoke of an Englishman who had criticised the catalogue of the New York Public Library.

"New York has the finest catalogue in the world," she said. "The British Museum has no catalogue, and neither has the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. So much is given people here that they expect everything. The trouble with people who are not satisfied with the catalogue is that their brains are not properly catalogued."

DIES ON BRIDGE TRAIN.

Pattern Maker Expires Clinging to a Strap in a Crowded Hour.

George E. Knowles, a pattern maker living at 1,263 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the rush-hour crowd aboard an elevated train while it was crossing the Brooklyn Bridge at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Knowles fought with others to get into the crowded cars, and finally got a chance to hang to a strap in a car near the centre of the train.

Half-way over the bridge he fell heavily against others holdings straps close to him. At the Sand Street station the train was stopped and Mr. Knowles was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where Dr. Cohen said he had died aboard the train from heart disease.

A diamond-studded locket worn by Mr. Knowles contained an inscription praising him highly on account of his service to the Pattern Makers' League, and indicating that the locket was a gift from the league in recognition of his services. Mr. Knowles had conducted his pattern-making business at 69 Beekman Street, Manhattan, for the last wenty years.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
the Whiskey of Quality

JOHN H. MARBLE DIES SUDDENLY

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Expires in Capital After Day's Illness.

STRICKEN AT HIS WORK

Acute Indigestion Overcomes Him in Philadelphia, but Attack Was Not Thought to be Serious.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—John H. Marble, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, died to-night following an attack of acute indigestion by which he was stricken yesterday in Philadelphia.

Mr. Marble's death came very suddenly, not even the members of his family being warned of the approaching end. Mr. Marble and their eighteen-year-old daughter, who had been almost constantly at the bedside since yesterday, were not in the room at the time, the family physician having just been called in.

When the Commissioner reached here last night from Philadelphia his condition was not so serious as when he left that city.

The physician was called, but there were no indications that the patient's condition was dangerous. Improvement continued until this evening, when Mr. Marble was attacked with nauseating spells. He died at 7:30 o'clock, a few moments after the doctor arrived.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed to-night, but the body probably will be taken to Mr. Marble's old home in San Francisco for interment.

Mr. Marble had been connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission for several years and was thoroughly trained in its intricate workings. He first came here in 1906 as confidential clerk to Franklin K. Lane, now Secretary of the Department of the Interior. Soon afterward he was made attorney in charge of the division of prosecutions. Later he was appointed Secretary of the commission, to succeed Edward A. Moseley. In this capacity he acted as legal adviser to the commission. He succeeded Mr. Lane when the latter entered President Wilson's Cabinet, and had been active in the commission's cases, particularly its criminal prosecutions. During the Lorimer investigation in the Senate he had a leave of absence to appear as counsel for the investigating committee.

Mr. Marble was 46 years of age. He was a linotype operator for a time, but later studied law. He practiced law and engaged in newspaper work on the Pacific Coast.

Journalism School for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University made public to-day on behalf of the Board of Trustees tentative plans for a school of journalism, which is to be opened in the university next year. Dr. Thwing announced that Dan R. Hanna had given an endowment of $10,000 a year to the school, and that he soon hoped to announce the nomination of a dean. The Trustees of the university have had the plans under consideration nearly a year, and it is expected that the dean who is to be named will take charge of the school in April. The school itself will be opened in September, 1914.

Dismisses Writ Against Marconi.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—In the United States Court in this city Judge Reilstab suspended temporarily yesterday the injunction granted to the National Wireless Sagnaling Company against the Marconi Wireless Company. The National concern obtained the injunction on the ground that the Marconi firm had infringed upon a patented method of receiving messages.

STERN BROTHERS

42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

Continuation To-day, of the Extraordinary Sale of High Grade

Winter Suits and Overcoats
For Men, Young Men and Youths
On the Third Floor

Comprising the very latest styles in both conservative and English models, in the smartest weaves and colorings of the season.

Men's Silk Lined Winter Overcoats, Actual $35.00 to 45.00 Values — at $24.50
Young Men's English Sack Suits, Actual $25.00 and 30.00 Values — at 19.50
Men's London-made Overcoats, Actual $50.00 and 60.00 Values — at 39.50
Men's Seasonable Sack Suits, Actual $30.00, 35.00 and 40.00 Values — at 24.50
Youths' Long Trouser Suits, Sack and Norfolk models, values $18.00 and 20.00 — 12.50

Men's Hats - Sixth Avenue Entrance

Men's Austrian Made Velour Hats, Actual $9.00 Values, ... at $6.50
Latest Derbies and Soft Hats, Actual $3.50 and 4.00 Values, ... at 2.50

Men's Superior Furnishings
At the Sixth Avenue Entrance

Men's Scarfs, with large, flowing ends, of imported and domestic silks, in desirable patterns and colorings, Actual $1.00 and 1.50 Values — 55c
Men's Shirts, of madras, some with imported French bosoms; tuck or box plait, . . . Actual $3.00 and 3.50 Values — at $2.45
Men's Imported Dress Shirts, Actual $3.00 and 3.50 Values, ... at 1.75
Men's Worsted Sweater Coats, in desirable colors, Actual $4.50 Value, at 2.95
Men's Wool Blanket Robes, latest colorings, Actual $9.50 Value at 6.75

B. Altman & Co.

will continue this day (Saturday), in the Men's Furnishing Department, a Sale of

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats and English Overcoats

at the following unusual prices:

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, suitable for street or motor wear; made of gray cloth, lined with natural muskrat and finished with beaver collars; regularly sold at $85.00, at the special price of $58.00

Men's English Overcoats of woolen materials; regularly sold at $45.00 & 50.00, at $30.00

Also Imported Motor Robes, gray surface with reverse side of plaid; actual value $16.00, at $9.50

The Men's Furnishing Department is easily accessible from the main entrance to the Store.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

SLAYS THREE OF POSSE.

Mexican, Wanted for Murder, Kills Police Chief and Deputies.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 21.—Chief of Police Grant of Bingham and Deputy Sheriffs Otto Whitbeck and Nephi Jensen were killed in a fight with Ralph Lopez, a Mexican, near Saratoga Springs, Utah, late to-day. Lopez is wanted in Bingham for the murder of a countryman named John Valdez early this morning near the Highland Boy Mine there.

Immediately after the murder Lopez, armed with a rifle, left the mining camp and fled to the hills, with a posse in pursuit, but the trail in the snow was soon lost. It was picked up again this afternoon and the fugitive was located hiding in a clump of bushes near Saratoga Springs.

Deputy Sheriff Whitebeck ordered him to surrender and was answered by a bullet, which killed him. Lopez then turned his gun on Chief Grant and he fell dead. Jensen, the third member of the posse, received a wound while trying to defend his comrade, from which he died. After teh shooting of the officers Lopez resumed his flight. Several automobile loads of police and Deputy Sheriffs are searching for the murderer.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

We Are Heartily in Accord with the Early Christmas Shopping Movement

And the shopping early advantages are many. First, and most important of all, holiday stocks are at their best NOW. Secondly, you can shop in greater comfort. Thirdly, prices are as low now as they will be during any period of the holiday season.

Then think of the burden you will be lifting from salespeople, packers and delivery folk. The Big Store is ready to make all inducements possible to encourage EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

To Our Charge Customers:

Purchases made until Dec. 10th, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1st, 1914.

And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

MAIN BUILDING

A Tremendous Clearance of

Books In Sets

of Standard Authors

In Our Bookstore, Today

There isn't a booklover who will fail to recognize the big bargains which we print in this advertisement, and it is only the limitations of space which prevent our going more into detail.

We start off with a number of volumes of

The World's Greatest Books

Published at $3.50, On Sale, Today, at **74c**

Beautifully printed in good, clear type on excellent paper; well illustrated with photogravure portraits and paintings and illuminated fac-similes in gold and color on Japan paper. Substantial, well made books in excellent editions for the library.

Ancient History, Rawlinson.
History of the Middle Ages, Hallam, 3 vols.
History of the French Revolution, Carlyle, 2 vols.
Decisive Battles of the World, Creasy.
Democracy in America, De Toqueville, 2 vols.
Plato and Aristotle.
Advancement of Learning and Novum Organum, Bacon.
Orations, Demosthenes.
Orations, Cicero.
Orations of American Orators, 2 vols.
British Essays, 2 vols.
French, German and Italian Essays.
Persian and Japanese Literature, 2 vols.
Hindu Literature.
Chinese and Arabian Literature.
Plays by Browning, Moliere, Racine, Goldsmith, etc.
Plays by Ibsen, Goethe, Schiller, Sardou, etc.
Egyptian Literature, The Book of the Dead.
Hebrew Literature. Hebrew Melodies and the Kabalah Unveiled.
Moorish and Malayan Literature.
Babylonian, Armenian and Assyrian Literature.
Memoirs of Eminent French Men and Women.
Memoirs of Eminent English Men and Women.
Chronicles of England, France, Spain, etc., Froissart.
Jerusalem Delivered, Tasso.
The Nibelungenlied.
History of the Popes, Ranke, 3 vols.
The Republic, Plato.
The Federalist, Hamilton.
Ideal Commonwealths.
Sacred Books of the East.
History of Florence, Machiavelli.
Philosophy of History, Hegel.

Cooper's "Leather Stocking" Tales—5 vols.; a good, clearly printed edition, published by the famous London firm of T. Nelson and Sons. Today, a set..... 69c

The Works of Shakespeare—handy edition; 10 vols.; illustrated; cased; our price, today..... 75c

Guy de Manpassant—9 volumes bound in cloth; publisher's price $7.20; our price, today, a set..... $1.19

The "Bal-Klos" Dictionary Holders—made of metal and admirably adapted for use in home or office; regularly $3.50; today, at..... $1.50

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Youths' $20 to $35

Suits & Overcoats

A Stupendous Sale, Today, at **$15**

These suits and overcoats, FROM OUR OWN MAGNIFICENT STOCKS, represent the very best of their kind to be had. And you have our word for it that FIFTEEN DOLLARS NEVER BOUGHT BETTER GARMENTS, HERE OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

THE OVERCOATS

$25 and $30 OVERCOATS MADE FROM IMPORTED FABRICS.
$20 and $25 SILK-LINED BLACK AND OXFORD OVERCOATS.
$20 and $25 CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS.
$20 SILK-LINED FALL-WEIGHT OVERCOATS.
$20 to $30 HALF SILK-LINED OVERCOATS.
$25 SHAWL-COLLAR OVERCOATS.
$20 to $30 DOUBLE-BREASTED OVERCOATS.
$20 to $30 BELTED-BACK OVERCOATS.
$25 1/4 SILK-LINED OVERCOATS FOR YOUNG MEN.

THE SUITS

$20 and $25 WORSTED SUITS.
$20 BLUE WINTER-WEIGHT SERGE SUITS.
$20 SUITS WITH 2 PAIRS OF TROUSERS.
$25 SILK-LINED BLACK SUITS.
$20 and $25 FANCY CHEVIOT SUITS.

Every new pattern and weave is represented in this grand collection of overcoats and suits. The fabrics are the best-wearing and most stylish. All sizes.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF THESE MAGNIFICENTLY TAILORED GARMENTS—values to $35—today, at..... $15

And Just Look at These Bargains:

"ODD" MACKINAW COATS—values to $6; today, at..... $3.95
280 "ODD" RAIN-COATS — values to $12; today, at..... $6.85
MACKINAW COATS—values to $10; today, at $6.95
1,000 "ODD" FANCY VESTS—values to $3; at 85c
160 $10 RAINCOATS—all sizes; today, at.... $4.85
"ODD" FUR-LINED COATS; also PLUSH-LINED COATS—regularly up to $30; today, at..... $20
341 "ODD" SUITS—values to $12; today, at $5.95

Do Not Fail to Visit Our Greenhut Building, Where We Are Holding Notable Thanksgiving Sales of

HOME OUTFITTINGS

(Everything from a broom to an Oriental rug.)

The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

STORE CLERKS HEAR UNION IS GROWING

Speakers at Second Outdoor Meeting Tell Girls of Need of Organization.

CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED

Workers Must Unionize to Get Better Pay, Says Miss Dutcher—Urges Against Striking.

Many members had been enrolled in the new Retail Clerks' Union since the meeting last Monday, Miss Elizabeth Dutcher of 39 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, told a big throng of young women at a second meeting held last night in Eighteenth Street near Fifth Avenue. This meeting was for the benefit of employes of the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, and the speakers delivered their appeals to the girls to organize from two automobiles.

With Miss Dutcher were Miss Mary R. Sanford, who, after many years' work in the Consumers' League, has come to the conclusion that the only help for shop girls is in their own unions; Miss Helen Schloss, one of the workers in the Lawrence and Paterson strikes; Ella Reeva Bloor and several other women and men.

Circulars of the union, which were distributed, told that the union demanded for its members fifty-four hours' work a week, with double pay for Sunday and evenings, a paid vacation of one week, and equal pay for equal work.

"How is a young woman to maintain her health and a pleasing appearance on $5 a week?" it asked.

Attached was an application blank for membership, to be signed and sent to 140 East Nineteenth Street. Miss Dutcher told the girls she did not wish them to strike and lose their positions, but to band together so that they could demand living wages.

"They say nothing can be done for the shop girls," said Miss Dutcher. "They have done everything for the factory girl, but there is just as good stuff in the girls of the stores, and we will not be satisfied until we get the same money for you that the girls in Oregon have—not less than $9.25 a week. You all know the story of the Triangle fire. They would raise wages temporarily and give benefits, and what came of it all? The big fire and locked doors. The only way you can get anything is by depending upon yourselves. A man in one of the Fifth Avenue shops said the other day that the only way that girls in the shops could get away from the present terrible conditions was by organizing.

"Some of the papers said after our last meeting that we are a lot of women who didn't know what we were talking about and only wanted to get our names in the papers. We know about shops. I have been meeting with shop girls for years. I hear a voice from the edge of the crowd saying sometimes: 'Lady, why don't you hire a hall?'

"If we should get Cooper Union tomorrow night and have President Wilson, Roosevelt, and Mrs. Pankhurst to speak to you, you wouldn't come. You would be afraid of the spotters and the plain clothes men and the men from the shops, and that you would lose your positions the next day. But no one can say anything if you stop to hear a lady talking from an automobile.

"I want you to make your trade the cleanest, healthiest, and best there is. One of you can't do anything, but when you all work together you can."

LARGE FACTORY BURNS.

Two Employes Injured, but Nearly 300 Escape.

Fire destroyed yesterday the milling, manufacturing, and drying departments of the Atlantic Macaroni Company in Vernon Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Long Island City, said to be the biggest plant of the kind in the United States. Many big factories are in the immediate vicinity, and four alarms were sent in.

Three hundred Italian men, women and girls are employed in the factory. They all escaped except Frank Pecorino, 30 years old, of 464 Vernon Avenue, and his brother, James Pecorino, 26 years old, of 462 Vernon Avenue. They were caught in the blaze and were badly burned. James McHugh, engineer in charge of the fire engine belonging to Engine Company 258, was struck in the head by a piece of machinery but remained at his post. On the way to the fire the automobile of one of the Deputy Fire Chiefs struck Miss Gertrude Rush, 18 years old, of 166 India Street, Greenpoint. The accident happened on Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, and the girl was placed in a wagon and taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, where it was reported that her injuries were not serious.

The fire burned for more than two hours and the interior of the centre of the factory was gutted, but the offices and shipping department in the front of the building were saved.

USED ANOTHER'S NAME.

Fugitive from Magdalen Home Posed as Sunday School Teacher.

In the accounts printed on Thursday of the escape of two inmates from the Magdalen Home for Girls at Inwood, one of the young women was said to be May Brown, 24 years old, of 237 Bay Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. A Miss May Brown lives at the Bay Thirty-fifth Street address, but she is not the young woman who escaped. Miss Brown of 237 Bay Thirty-fifth Street is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Brown, and is employed by a coffee concern at Front Street and Old Slip, Manhattan. She is a graduate of a Brooklyn school and is a teacher in the Sunday School of St. John's Evangelical Church in Brooklyn. Miss Brown's parents are at a loss to know how her name became connected with the Inwood escape.

It was said yesterday afternoon by those in charge of the Magdalen Home that nothing was known regarding the identity of one of the young women who escaped other than that she said when she was admitted to the home that she was May Brown of Bay Thirty-fifth Street.

MISS NETHERSOLE WINS BIG VERDICT

Jury Awards Actress $32,217 for Breach of Contract.

WAS TO GET $1,000 WEEKLY

No Specific Contract Drawn, but Jury Accepts as Evidence the Cablegrams Exchanged.

Miss Olga Nethersole, the English actress who appeared in "Mary of Magdala" during 1910 under the management of the Shubert Theatrical Company and Liebler & Co., received a jury award of $32,217.32 yesterday in her suit for breach of contract. This was the full amount she sought.

She was brought to this country by the defendants, it was shown, under a contract whereby she was to receive $1,000 a week for two seasons of twenty-five weeks each in 1910 and 1911. After fulfilling this contract for the first year her managers failed to engage her for the second. The damages asked included an unpaid balance of her first year's salary and the second year's contract with interest.

There was no specific contract drawn, but Miss Nethersole's allegations were based on cablegrams and letters from the defendants, and Supreme Court Justice Pendleton instructed the jury that contracts could be established by such writings.

Lee Shubert testified he had kept Miss Nethersole employed during the first year, although the play in which she starred was a loss, because he felt under a moral obligation to do so, having brought her to this country. He defended his action in not engaging her during the second year by stating that Miss Nethersole had herself informed him that no contract existed between them.

Brashear's Long Trip for Dinner.

PITTSBURGH Nov. 21.—Dr. John A. Brashear, the noted astronomer and lens manufacturer, left Pittsburgh last night for Oakland, Cal., to keep a promise made twenty-four years ago to Dr. Charles Burckhalter, director of the Chabot Observatory. In 1889 Dr. Brashear was a member of a total eclipse expedition that visited the Pacific slope and, while he was a guest at a birthday party given by Dr. Burckhalter, promised that, if alive, he would eat his seventy-third birthday dinner with Dr. Burckhalter.

Chicago Schools Teach Swimming

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Swimming has been added to the curriculum of the Chicago public schools as a part of the regular course in physical training. The action was taken yesterday by the school management committee at the suggestion of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools. Lessons are to be given in the school natatoriums. Male instructors will be furnished for boys and women teachers will instruct girls. Pupils with eruptions of the skin will not be permitted to use the pools.

THREATENS SUBWAY WORK.

Stephen M. Hoye May Bring Taxpayers' Suit Over Harlem Tunnels.

Stephen M. Hoye, a lawyer of 286 Fifth Avenue, has written to Mayor Kline, the members of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission threatening to bring a taxpayers' suit to protect the interests of the taxpayers in connection with the construction of the Lexington Avenue tunnels under the East River. In this he charges that fraud, collusion, neglect of duty, deceit, waste and favoritism played a part in the preparation of the plans, and that $649,880 was advanced to the contractors before they had completed a single foot of the tunnel.

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission said last night that he had not received the letter. Its contents were outlined to him by a reporter and he replied:

"I don't know anything about it; I don't know what he is talking about. I have no further comment to make."

The contract for the Harlem River section of the new Lexington Avenue subway was let to the Arthur McMullen & Hoff Company. On Nov. 3 David D. McBean, an unsuccessful bidder, filed an affidavit in the Controller's office in which he alleged that he had suffered damages to the extent of $1,000,000 by the infringement of his patents on tunnel construction work. Moreover, he asserted that the work actually being done on the tunnels was not in accordance with the plans and specifications. He has filed a claim against the city for $1,000,000 and has also started suit against the contractors.

Whether Mr. McBean had anything to do with the contemplated taxpayers' action Mr. Hoye would not say. Two or three people were willing to start the action, he said, and it had been decided not to make their names public until the suit was actually begun in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hoye charges among other things that the plans for the tunnel were surreptitiously prepared so as to give a favorite contractor an advantage over others, and to call for nearly double the quantity of material requisite properly to construct the tunnel. Thus, Mr. Hoye asserts, it was possible for the contractor to make his bid several hundred thousand dollars higher than it need have been.

Then Mr. Hoye makes his charges of fraudulent certification. He says:

Although the contractors did not have a single foot of the tunnel completed on Sept. 1, 1913, nevertheless the September estimates show that the contractors had been paid $427,050 previous to the September estimate, and have on the September estimate been paid a further sum of $222,830, which makes $649,880 that the city has advanced the contractors before they completed a single foot of the tunnel.

It was pointed out yesterday at the office of the Public Service Commission that in August the contractors floated out and sank in position under the Harlem one of the sections of the tunnel.

166 Days to the Moon

See Page 7

The Meal and the Menu

The Menu is a promise—the Meal is too often a regret.

The Menu teems with dainties, garnished with the language of culinary romance.

The Meal is usually as futile as an English translation of Gallic idiom.

And the trouble is that intelligent leadership is lacking in the kitchen.

In the Claridge kitchens there is intelligence, there is culinary erudition, there is leadership.

And Claridge dishes, in consequence, fulfill all the succulent hopes which a Claridge menu inspires.

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Telephone Bryant 7100

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INTER WOVEN SOCKS

Pure thread silk (two weights) 50c. Lisle (five weights) 25c, 35c, 50c.

Most Elaborate Christmas Number Ever Published in America

The Century A Christmas Feast

Cover Design, in gold and colors.
By GEORGE INNESS, JR.

Mr. Bamboo and the Honorable Little God.
A Story by FRANCES LITTLE
By the author of "The Lady of the Decoration," etc. Double page picture, *printed in colors*, by Wakana Utagawa.

Illustrations for "The Shoes of Happiness."
By FRANK VINCENT DU MOND
Printed in colors. From a painting made for THE CENTURY Frontispiece.

The Carpenter's Son.
Verse. By SARA TEASDALE.
Decorations, *in color*, by E. Weir Crouch.

The Modern Quest for a Religion.
By WINSTON CHURCHILL.
With portrait, *printed in text*. Author of "The Inside of the Cup."

Dorothy and Her Sister.
By WILLIAM M CHASE
(THE CENTURY'S American Artist Series.)
From the painting in the Luxembourg. *Printed in text.*

The Mission Play of California.
By HENRY VAN DYKE.
Photographs made for THE CENTURY, *printed in text.*

The Crowded Heart.
A Story by MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS.
By the author of "The Melting of Molly," "The Tinder Box," Pictures, *printed in text*, by F. R. Gruger.

Son and Ferguson
A Story by HOLWORTHY HALL.

Sarvachradden.
Verse, by LEONARD BACON.

Silence and Night.
Verse, by EDNAH PROCTOR CLARKE.

My Starry Solitudes.
By ELIZABETH McCRACKEN.
Decoration by W. T. Benda, *printed in text.*

The Shoes of Happiness.
Ballad by EDWIN MARKHAM.
By the author of "The Man with the Hoe," etc. Pictures, *in tints and colors*, painted for THE CENTURY by Frank Vincent Du Mond.

The Ethiopian Dip.
A Story by ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.
By the author of "Pigs is Pigs," etc. Pictures by Reginald Birch.

London and Paris After Dark.
By W. M. VAN DER WEYDE.
Photographs, *printed in text.*

"Mind Versus Muscle in Golf."
I. Mind in Golf.....HERBERT SIDNEY LANGFORD
II. First Train Your Muscles.....ERNEST HOWARD CRAY

Home.
A Novel (Third Quarter). ANONYMOUS
Pictures, one in *text*, by Reginald Birch.

The Weaker Vessel.
A Story by KATHARINE FULLERTON GEROULD. By the author of "The Divided Kingdom," etc.

Twilight Mystery.
Verse, by MADISON CAWEIN.

American and Immigrant Blood.
By Prof. EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.
A Study of the Social Effects of Immigration.

Is There a Sound American Foreign Policy?
By W. MORGAN SHUSTER
By the author of "The Strangling of Persia."

The Man of Letters and the New Art of the Theater.
By WALTER PRICHARD EATON.

Versatility and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
By ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER.
Snapshot portrait of Dr. Mitchell, *printed in text.*

Madame Mercier.
By JEAN BAPTISTE GREUSE.
Engraved on wood, for THE CENTURY, by Timothy Cole, *printed in text.*

Fraternity Women.
A Letter by SARAH GERTRUDE FOMEROY.

T. Tembarom. (Conclusion.)
A Novel by FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.
By the author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc. Illustrations by Charles S. Chapman.

The Spirit of the Century.
EDITORIAL
Newspapers and Magazines—As Others See Us

COMIC SECTION

In Lighter Vein,
With Pictures in text.

How Modern Men may Hope to Please Women (HARRISON RHODES). Picture by MAY WILSON PRESTON)—The Drama of To-day (Drawing by F. R. GRUGER)—Those Symphony Concert Programs (LAWTON MACKALL)—New York Society Nets (Drawing by HELD)—Club Thoughts: The Old-Fashioned Wife—Political Discussion (THE SENIOR WRANGLER)—The Weekly Harper (Drawing by DELEHANTY)—The Coming Fashions in Book Jackets (OLIVER HERFORD)—In the Golden Horseshoe (Drawing by GEORGE WOLFE PLANK).

Out To-day

The OCTOBER CENTURY

contains the brisk opening chapters of the anonymous novel "Home," one of the most absorbing and talked of stories of the day; Theodore Roosevelt's article on "The Progressive Party," etc., etc.

The NOVEMBER CENTURY

contains the fascinating story, "The Woman From Yonder"; John Corbin on "The Struggle for College Democracy"; Edna Kenton's article "The Militant Women—and Women," which no man or woman interested in the feminist movement should fail to read; and many other interesting features.

WHO WROTE "HOME"?

Take Advantage of This Very Generous Offer

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York

Enclosed please find $4.00. Send me the October, November and December numbers of The Century, and enter my subscription for one year, beginning January—FIFTEEN BEAUTIFUL NUMBERS *for the price of one year's subscription.*

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

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Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6 P. M.

Men's Evening Clothes That Are Built to Bear Scrutiny

Mere man, when he puts on the raiment that betokens relaxation of a more or less nocturnal and formal sort, has to walk a chalk-line of style rigidly drawn for him by the austere demands of fashion.

With GIMBEL Dress Clothing, a man can walk in utter fearlessness of attack, on the score of style, by the most carping critic.

For this Clothing is tailored for us, in our own patterns, by the most expert specialists in America, and is not afraid of the limelight. We emphasize in particular

Dress and Dinner Coats With Trousers, at $38.50

leaving the choice of the appropriate waistcoat to a man's own fancy.

Made of very fine unfinished worsted, with silk lining that is light weight, but strong. Narrow shoulders, totally devoid of padding; graceful lapels; piping of narrow silk galoon on edges.

Evening Clothes, in short, of exquisite correctness, and light as a feather—which will be especially appreciated by the man who dances.

Other Evening and Dinner Coats and Trousers of the same faultless cut, but of more expensive materials, up to $55.

Evening Waistcoats, also from the best men in their craft—

In black silk at $6.50 to $15
Of white silk at $7.50 to $12
Of white washable materials at $3.95 to $10

A Disposal of Dress Waistcoats

So that our stock may be absolutely fresh for the coming season we have repriced all the Dress Waistcoats in stock up to this time, as follows:

$2.75 for Waistcoats That Were $3.95 to $7.50
$4.75 for Waistcoats That Were $8 to $15

More than 400 Waists in the offering, including wash fabrics and white or black silks, satins, moires and other smart fabrics. All sizes in one style or another.

Fourth floor.

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"Open Air to Everywhere"

No Premature Starts—On a 'Bus.

DON'T worry about a 'bus starting before you are well off it—

Our conductors never signal to the driver to go ahead till every passenger wishing to get off has both feet on the ground.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company

SURETY COUPONS FREE WITH PURCHASES

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22nd Sts.

Men's New Shirts

This splendid assortment of the Latest Style Shirts were made to sell at $1.50.

59c

They are made of very fine count percale; splendidly tailored; good fitting models; light and medium grounds, with neat stripes, in all this season's up-to-date colorings; hand laundered; neatly trimmed with fine pearl buttons; pleated and plain negligee bosoms; coat models; cuffs attached; all sizes.

And These Fine New $1.00 and $1.50 Pleated and Plain Shirts of Garner's Percale, 59c

Men's New Fall Shirts, in all this season's patterns and colorings. The material is of very fine Garner's Percales, cut over good fitting patterns, nicely finished, hand laundered, fine pearl buttons, pleated or plain negligee bosoms, coat models, cuffs attached, neat hairline and cluster stripes on light and medium grounds, in all the up-to-date colorings.

Here Are Some Gift Books

Which were published for December selling at 50c and 75c, at each

15c

The Rubaiyat and the Van Dyke Booklets

Those books are printed on good paper, clear type, bound in cloth and parchment, with handsome decorated cover design; each book is in a fancy paper cover box.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam — Illustrated. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald.
A Dog of Flanders—Ouida.
Bootles' Baby — John Strange Winter.
Friendship—Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Self-Reliance — Ralph Waldo Emerson.
The Way of Peace—James Allen.
The Path of Prosperity—James Allen.
The Little Wizard—Stanley J. Weyman.

THE VAN DYKE BOOKLETS.
By HENRY VAN DYKE. D.D.

The Battle of Life.
The Good Old Way.
Joy and Power.
The Poetry of the Psalms.
Ships and Havens.

All Mail and Telephone Orders Filled.
O'Neill Main Store—First Floor.

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"Easy Bookstore"

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Prices marked plainly in every Book.

Plenty of salespeople—plenty of time—plenty of room—plenty of all the comforts and conveniences a bookstore ought to have.

Daily deliveries to *all* parts of New York.

Main Floor, Rear.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

SAY MAXWELL BEGAN FIGHT ON CHURCHILL

Statement from Board of Education Members Attributes Butler's Attack to His Inspiration.

SAW HIS POWER WANING

President's Supporters Contradict Charges Made Against Head of the Board.

Developments in the controversy over the reappointment of President Thomas W. Churchill as a member of the Board of Education, made it clear yesterday that the fight over his candidacy had but just begun. Neighborhood associations, settlement workers, civic betterment societies, and clubs of all sorts were asked yesterday to express their views on the subject to Mayor Kline.

Members of the Board of Education who met yesterday to discuss the case as friends of President Churchill, said that if they were members of the board when the term of Supt. William H. Maxwell expired, they would vote to terminate his service in the school department.

In a statement given out by supporters of President Churchill it was charged that the present controversy was due to the fact that Mr. Maxwell saw his support in the Board of Education dwindling away from him, and so decided to try at this time to break the powers opposed to him in the Board of Education as organized by President Churchill.

This statement was given out yesterday as representing the opinion of a majority of the members of the Board of Education upon the question whether President Churchill should be reappointed:

As individuals, members of the School Board do not feel at liberty to reply to inquiries at this time, except for the reason that this attack may militate toward the deception of the Mayor at a time when it is important that he should have sufficient support from the public to justify him in disregarding the attack and its support in newspaper editorials. The facts forming the background to incidents with which the public is familiar, are these:

The present incident has been precipitated by the desire of the City Superintendent to hold his place, and is one of the periodical recrudescences of his bitter feelings when his acts are criticised. The City Superintendent has found himself recently with the support of only a hopeless minority of the board. This being so, he conceives that the board is wrong. His friend, Dr. Butler, believes that the City Superintendent is always right. The death of Mayor Gaynor opened the possibility of getting rid of some of those whom the Superintendent regards as enemies, and a campaign of education was begun by publishing in Dr. Butler's magazine, The Educational Review, an article, the matter for which was in substance furnished by the City Superintendent, while the editor added his view that the former is a "distinguished ornament of a great profession" and the President of the Board of Education a person of ephemeral consequence.

The statements in that article purporting to relate to facts are essentially false, and the spirit and conclusions are equally false. The next step in the campaign was to send marked copies of the article to men and organizations usually in accord with The Review, and to obtain largely on the strength of the statements in the article their signatures to a vague assertion that the board had deteriorated, with other general charges, wholly false but based upon the article, coupled with the request that the President of the board be not reappointed by the Mayor. Copies of The Review were furnished also to the press, with condensed articles in editorial form, for free use.

The chief editors of the two papers leading the attack are clubmates and personal friends of the City Superintendent. They, too, believe in him. He is socially a pleasant companion. It is easily asserted that the President of the board is using the appropriations in the interest of Tammany Hall. While this has no earthly foundation in fact, it is useful for the end in view, as it enlists the sympathy of the general public. These newspapers are practically closed to the President of the board. Having committed themselves editorially in emphatic language, they merely ridicule his request that they make inquiry into the facts.

This is the whole game, and it has been played with a masterly hand—the real cause and author keeping in the background, while his friends, Dr. Baker and the editors, vouch for everything. The article in The Review should be analyzed and authoritatively answered as to every assertion made. The result will confirm the falsity of each assertion. There is not a scintilla of truth in the statement that there has been any effort to break down the merit system. The "free speech" incident is grossly misstated. What occurred was that the Secretary of a private educational society invited various Superintendents, Supervisors, and heads of departments to attend a proposed conference at 2 in the afternoon at the United Charities Building—the purpose being to discuss the educational budget. The society referred to readily agreed with the President of the board that the time and place for the conference were ill-chosen, and the invitation was recalled. The President had, however, requested the City Superintendent not to attend and to notify the others not to attend. Any reasonable man would have agreed in the views expressed, but the City Superintendent saw fit to write an answer at great length, declaring his intention to attend and enlarging upon the right of free speech, sending copies to various persons. The board passed resolutions reciting the facts and laying down the principles which should apply, which the City Superintendent regarded as a reprimand. In the same manner the falsity of every statement may be shown.

One of the most amusing articles to those who know the facts was a leading editorial containing half a column of discussion of the proposition that the City Superintendent and Mr. Churchill disagreed as to the status of married women in the schools, which proceeded to laud the former and abuse the latter, the abuse consisting largely of the matter printed in The Review. As a matter of fact, the City Superintendent and Mr. Churchill and the majority of the board are in complete accord upon the particular topic chosen as a reason for this powerful article.

When the facts in this controversy have been duly presented with chapter and verse of the records to support them, the air will be cleared, and the attempt to crucify Churchill will be plainly apparent. In the meantime, the student body, the teaching and supervising staff, the parents of the children in the schools, and, indeed, every one who is really familiar with the school system and its administration stand aghast at what seems to them an extraordinary and outrageous conspiracy, a wholesale attempt temporarily successful, to deceive a number of excellent citizens, and the most audacious deception and abuse of the press which has occurred in a generation.

President Churchill appeared to be much incensed at the charge that he has been an aid to Tammany Hall as President of the Board. While he refused to discuss for publication other phases of the controversy out of deference to what he said were the wishes of the other members of the Board of Education, he talked freely to reporters about this one item in the charges.

"The only personal letter I ever wrote on School Board matters," he said, "was the first one after I took office. My secretary brought it to me marked 'personal' for my signature. I told him to take it back and rewrite it, as no letter would ever leave my desk marked 'personal' or that did not go fully into the department records. Now, every letter received and every letter answered is on file. Any person having any legitimate interest in the matter is at liberty to search the files through and through. I would invite a full investigation from any persons the Mayor might wish to designate. There were bigger things to be done in the Board of Education—things so big that it would have been a terrible thing to let politics intrude. And politics never did intrude in the present regime."

Members of neighborhood associations who called on President Churchill to get his version of the affair quoted him as having said that what he was getting in the nature of criticism was "gratuitous insults for gratuitous service."

At the City Hall it was said yesterday that Mayor Kline had not received the communication from the Board of Education which was drafted on Thursday as a reply to the letter sent to Mayor Kline by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and twelve others. It was understood at the City Hall that the letter had been held back in order that it might be signed by all the members of the Board of Education who cared to indorse its statements.

The final report of the Committee on School Inquiry, copies of which were given out yesterday, contains many paragraphs in praise of the administration of President Churchill. The report is signed by John Purroy Mitchel, William A. Prendergast, and Cyrus C. Miller as the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate. It holds that conditions prior to the appointment of Mr. Churchill were unsatisfactory, and contrasts them with improvements inaugurated recently. One point on which emphasis is put is the prevailing harmony and co-operation between teachers and members of the Board of Education.

CIRCULATION PUBLICITY.

Papers to Show Copies Subscribers Get Not Full Average Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In response to inquiries from newspaper publishers, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, A. M. Dockery, has sent out information explaining in more detail the operation of certain features of the newspaper publicity requirement of the act of 1912. Mr. Dockery explains in particular that the statements newspapers are required to file with the department and to publish in their own columns twice a year must contain not the full average circulation of the past six months, but merely the average of copies distributed to regular paying subscribers.

The language of the act appears to be unmistakable on this point, but a good deal of confusion was occasioned by the supposition that that part of the circulation which was not handled by the mails would not have to be accounted for in the statement of the Post Office Department. As a matter of fact no distinction is made between mail and other methods of distribution, but the distinction is clearly drawn between the papers sold to casual purchasers and news agencies and those distributed to regular personal subscribers.

Mr. Dockery explained in a recent letter to Don C. Seitz, Chairman of the Committee on Second-class Postage of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, that, if a newspaper owner so desires, his statement may also include items of circulation not required by law.

On this point the Attorney General's opinion says:

"The distinction between circulation among paid subscribers and the casual or uncertain distribution to other purchasers has been recognized by the Post Office Department in its regulations (Ed. 1907, Sec. 469) where, after pointing out that the news agent's right to mail second-class publications at the pound rate of postage, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, Chapter 342, extends only to actual subscribers thereto, and to other news agents for sale, the regulations state that:

"'Actual subscribers to second-class publications are persons who personally order the same for a period of at least three consecutive issues.

"'Subscribers, therefore, are clearly those who have by agreement undertaken to receive and pay for the publication for some specified period of time, as distinguished from casual purchasers who come under no obligation to take and pay for the publication in advance of its delivery. It is immaterial whether this subscription is for one or many copies. Subscriptions may be direct, or through an agent; but the delivery to agents for sale or distribution, unaccompanied by agreement to pay for any definite number, would not be included within the term 'subscribers.'"

In another letter to Mr. Seitz Mr. Dockery explains the intent of the act in the provision providing that all reading matter published in a newspaper or other periodical for which any valuable consideration has been paid, accepted, or promised shall be marked "advertisement."

The act applies to editorials, textual business a write-ups, descriptive news stories, &c., which have for their purpose the calling of public attention to the merits of something in which the undisclosed advertisers are interested.

Medal and Cash for Bos'n's Mate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—For saving the life of a child who had fallen into the North River, New York, John E. Ames, chief boatswain's mate aboard the receiving ship there, received a medal and $25 to-day from the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York.

Mr. Pindell Acceptable to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The nomination of Henry M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., to the post of United States Ambassador to Russia, was foreshadowed over a month ago when the Russian Government let it be known that President Wilson's choice was entirely agreeable.

50 Years to Venus

See Page 7

A Letter from an Expert

Just a minute to speed my congratulations on the December Harper's. It reaches the high water mark in magazine editing and making.

What splendid companions you have brought to the winter fire: Henry van Dyke, Arnold Bennett, Thomas Hardy, W. D. Howells, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Georgia Wood Pangborn, Richard Le Gallienne, May Sinclair, Anna Alice Chapin, Edith Thomas, Elizabeth Jordan!

Best of all is the invitation to go back to Old Chester with Mrs. Deland. I'm planning a rare treat. In the back of my woodshed is a well-seasoned hickory log. In my apple bin are the "makings" of a platter of big red apples. The three of us are to get together with the December Harper's to render a new quartette entitled, Why Men Stay At Home!

Hastily,

(Signed) ALBERT FREDERICK WILSON
DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Arnold Bennett's New Novel

Money in the house is an excellent thing—but sometimes dangerous. The sum of £965 in Bank of England notes was paid over on a certain evening to Mrs. Maldon, a widow, of the quiet town of Bursley. It worried her to have so much money in her keeping overnight. She was not alone in the house—but she was apprehensive! And what happened? To tell that would be to spoil the first instalment of this remarkable new serial in the Christmas number of

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

However worldly and cynical we may have become, however much the real meaning of Christmas may have been forgotten, there is always in everyone some feeling of the true religious significance of the season. And because of this, everyone will rejoice in the opening feature of the Christmas HARPER'S.

Henry van Dyke's
beautiful story of
The Boyhood of Christ

It is a story told with deep reverence and feeling, a story that will live and become a classic. And it is illustrated with exquisite paintings in full color by N. C Wyeth.

Another story which will bring rare delight, both because of itself and what it promises, is the

First of a New Series of
Old Chester Tales
by Margaret Deland

But these features give scarcely more than an inkling of the rich contents of the Christmas HARPER'S. All the old friends whom Professor Wilson mentions in his letter are expecting you, all are ready for you. And all these and many more are represented at their best.

There are seven wonderful short stories in the number, and twenty-eight pages in color and tint.

It is the most interesting and the most beautiful magazine of the year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
Christmas Number

Send in your subscription direct, or through your newsdealer or through Franklin Square Subscription Agency, N. Y., which will fill your order for any periodical in the world.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

35 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER — POPULAR PRICES.

Lunch in Our Popular Price Restaurant
Eighth Floor.
Express Elevators Direct.
Hear Mlle. Cantarelli,
Gregorian Quartette,
Miss Claire Tiegen,
with Sorlin's Orchestra.

The Simpson Crawford Men's Store, Second Floor.

Look through this paper. Read all the Clothing "Ads." See if you can find the equal of our values WITH A NAME and GUARANTEE LIKE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S standing back of them.

We are always glad to have men investigate values elsewhere, because this paves the way for intelligent comparison and makes them more appreciative of SIMPSON CRAWFORD HIGH GRADE MERCHANDISE AT POPULAR PRICES.

1,686 Winter Overcoats

All Sizes for Men and Youths

113 Overcoats of the $20.00 grade
249 Overcoats of the $25.00 grade
348 Overcoats of the $27.50 grade
209 Overcoats of the $30.00 grade
261 Overcoats of the $35.00 grade

$16.50

506 Overcoats $15.00 grade
$18.00 grade
$20.00 grade

$12

CHINCHILLAS, KERSEYS, ELYSIANS, RATINES, VICUNAS, TWEEDS, PLAID BACKS, VELVET COLLARS, BELT BACKS, STORM ULSTERS, DOUBLE BREASTED, SHAWL COLLAR.

180 Distinct Patterns in Blue, Black, Gray, Brown, Oxford, Tan, Novelty and Plain Effects

Men's Suits

871 $15.00 grade
568 $18.00 grade
420 $20.00 grade

$12.00

A correct fitting size for any man between 5 feet 4 and 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighing between 110 to 325 pounds.
PENCIL STRIPES, FANCY MIXTURES, BLUE SERGE, CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, BLACK THIBETS.

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BOOK DEPT., THIRD FLOOR.

5000 Volumes High Class Juvenile Books
At 50 Cents on the Dollar and Less While Stock Lasts

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Regular $1.25 and $1.50 Editions. Including such titles as

Betty Wales Series, by Warde
Little Colonel, by Johnston.
Patty Series, by Wells.
Rodger Paulding, by Beach.
Four in Camp, by R. H. Barbour.
Helen Grant, by Manda Douglas.
In the Nine, by Dudley.
The Yale Cup, by Dudley.
For Old Donchester, by Duffy.
Classroom and Campus, by Eldred.
Patty of the Circus, by Griffith.
Helen Over the Wall, by Gilchrist.
Senior Quarterback, by Hare.
Sophomore Co-Ed., by Lee.
A West Point Cadet, by Malone.
Airship Boys, by Sayler.
Rambler Club, by Sheppard.
Ward Hill at College, by Tomlinson.
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An Important Disposal of

Girls' and Misses' Coats and of Misses' Suits and Dresses

WE BELIEVE THAT VALUES are presented, not to be matched in "clearances" of the usual type, indeed many of them will not be exceeded this season. Yet the Suits, Coats, and Dresses are all of the most recent models, copies of the best Paris style, all smartly up to the high Loeser standards.

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Of the imported astrakhan fur cloth, seven-eighths length. Plush collar and cuffs, "fish-tail" back and lined with guaranteed satin. Fur coat model.

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Of the heavy boucle cloth that resembles astrakhan. Belted back, deep cuffs and notched collar of plush; three-quarter length.

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Eighty cloth Dresses in five new styles, and including all sizes, 14 to 18.

They are made of wool crepes, wool poplins, serges, etc., in navy, Copenhagen, mahogany, brown and some black. Prettily trimmed in a variety of styles.

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The most recent Bernard design. It is made of fine broadcloth in a fair color range and trimmed with skunk opossum at the wrist, with animal scarf at the throat. There is a deep yoke, corded. Three-tier skirt draped in a curve to a wide front plait; button trimmed. Also there is a special collection of forty and more Suits, a maker's clearance, at this price that is worth attention. They are made of matelasse and other brocades, of broadcloth, fine diagonals and poplins; black, brown, navy, olive, etc. The coat is a Bernard close-fitting back, with box-plaited peplum; peg-top skirt. Coats lined and interlined for warmth.

These have collars and cuffs of beaver mole, of Hudson seal and of long-haired civet, prettily marked.

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Untrimmed Hats, Ostrich Plumes, Girls' and Misses' Hats Reduced

ALL FINE HATS and Plumes, but the time has come for them to find new owners. Therefore these special values are made in time for the woman with a knack for millinery to have a Thanksgiving Hat at a very small cost.

Very rich Hats, black and colors, in the fashionable small and medium shapes. Some are very recent styles that have been introduced within a few weeks.

$1.75 to $3.50 Velvet and Plush Hats, 69c to $1.98

Ostrich Plumes Reduced a Third and More
These are fine French Plumes with good heavy heads, long full flues. In black and white only.

$3.50 Plumes, 15 Inches Long, $2.25
$4.75 Plumes, 17 Inches Long, $3.39
$5.75 Plumes, 19 Inches Long, $4.50

In every instance the original price was at least half again as much and in most it was at least double.

Misses' and Girls' Millinery, 49c to $1.98
Large variety of styles and colors, trimmed in girlish fashion, in full accord with Paris ideas. Several hundred Hats, and practically no duplicates. Second Floor, Elm Place.

Women's Silk Hosiery

50c. to $3.50 Grades at 30c to $1.65

WE PRINT PRICE NEWS but it takes a sight of handling of these Stockings to show how very fine they are.

All new and perfect and in good range of styles.

85c. Silk Stockings, 54c
Black, white and tan ingrain thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

$1.50 Silk Stockings at 85c
Black ingrain silk with double silk tops and soles.

$1.35 to $2 Silk Stockings, $1.10
Black and colored thread silk with double silk tops and soles.

$2.50 to $3.50 Silk Hose, $1.65
Black thread silk, hand embroidered in self colors in an assortment of dainty designs.

75c. Silk Stockings at 45c
Black thread silk with lisle tops and soles.

50c Silk Boot Stockings, 30c
Black, white and tan thread silk, full fashioned boot.

Children's 15c and 25c Stockings at 12½c
Black and white seamless and full fashioned fine ribbed cotton Stockings; spliced heels and toes.
Main Floor.

$1 to $1.75 Hand Bags, 50c and $1

EVERY WOMAN will find a satisfactory style of Hand Bag among this excellent group.

At 50c., of crepe grain in Carriage style, mounted on nickel frame and finished with safety catch. All with purse and mirror and strap handles. Also a variety of children's Hand Bags in plated and plain styles on plain and fancy gilt and satin finished frames; fitted with purse.

At $1, a splendid assortment of Carriage, Avenue, Strapback and Vanity Bags of colored and black morocco, seal and crepe grain leather, mounted on covered or German silver frames in gilt, nickel or gun metal finish. Round and split bottom styles. Also other excellent styles. Main Floor.

$4 and $5 Walking Sticks, $1.98

NOT A LARGE QUANTITY, but the best values that are likely to appear before the holidays.

They are all the popular Prince of Wales hooks, of such fine woods as ebony, rosewood and green ebony. Some are trimmed with bands or caps of sterling silver.

A few of pimento, cornel, applewood, weissbucha, etc. These are the genuine woods, the smartest shape, the correctest Walking Sticks to be found anywhere at the original prices.

Main Floor, Bond Street. None Sent C. O. D.

1,200 Garments of Men's Standard $1.50 Underwear for 80c Each

THE SEASON'S LOW RECORD PRICE for garments of equal style and quality. Natural gray medium winter weight Merino Shirts and Drawers, made by one of the best mills in the country and accurately finished in every detail.

7,200 Pairs Men's 25c Silk Socks, 16c
Thread silk Socks with lisle tops and soles and high spliced heels. A superior quarter Hose for 16c. In colors, black, tan, navy, gray and smoke.

6,000 Pairs Men's 35c and 50c Silk Socks, 25c
Thread silk Socks with double soles and high spliced heels, in black, tan, navy, gray and smoke.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

M'CREERY & CO. CLOSE THE 23D ST. STORE

Business of the Corporation Will Be Concentrated in 34th St.

START TO MOVE STOCK

All of the Employes to Go Uptown —Action Due to Changed Conditions.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon that James McCreery & Co. would close permanently their branch store at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue last evening. It had been rumored for some time that the Twenty-third Street store would be discontinued and the McCreery business confined to the store in Thirty-fourth Street, but no confirmation or denial of the report could be obtained.

C. A. Gould, Vice-President of the McCreery corporation, said yesterday that it had been decided to concentrate the business in one place, and that the entire stock of the Twenty-third Street branch would be transferred immediately to the Thirty-fourth Street store.

The removal of the goods from the old establishment began immediately after it closed last night, and it was said that by the first of next week the entire stock would be in the uptown store. None of the employes will be dismissed. All will be employed at the uptown store in the future.

"With this step in view during the last year," said Mr. Gould yesterday, "the Thirty-fourth Street branch has been equipped to handle the greatly increased business. We have opened a Fifth Avenue entrance to the store, and also increased the elevator facilities by the addition of a number of cars.

"We had about 500 employes in our downtown store," continued Mr. Gould, "and not one of them will be discharged. We are moving the employes uptown with us, from the smallest cash girl to the highest-paid salesman, and we intend to keep them there. Incidentally much trouble will be averted during the coming holiday season, when we have been obliged in former years to take on many raw recruits to handle the rush of business.

"We shall be able this year to go through the season more smoothly than ever before. When the downtown employes are transferred to the Thirty-fourth Street establishment we shall have in all about 5,000 employes in the one store."

The growth of James McCreery & Co. for the last fifty-six years has been steady. The first store was established in 1857 at 471 Broadway. The firm moved to larger quarters at Broadway and Eleventh Street in 1863, and in 1895 the Twenty-third Street store was opened in what was then the centre of the retail shopping district in New York City. The Thirty-fourth Street store, to which the merchandise of the older store is now being moved, was opened in 1906. The firm in November, 1900, passed into the control of the Claffin interests. The new owners formed a corporation, with Louis Stewart as President, the stock being held by the Associated Merchants' Company, although the company has a direct corporation of its own.

Several of the salesmen employed up to yesterday in the Twenty-third Street store, went there from the store at Broadway and Eleventh Street, when it was first opened. Few of the employees were in a hurry to leave when 6 o'clock came last evening and it was time to leave. These employees preferred to talk together about the old days when the store was in the centre of the shopping whirl that has been transferred further uptown.

"TOUGHEST" BOY WANTED.

Good Thing in Store for Him if He Can Qualify.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Juvenile and truant officers here were to-day asked by John Robbins, President of the National Fellowship Club of Chicago, for assistance in finding the "toughest" boy in the city. After he is discovered membership in the Last Chance Boys' Club will be offered to him, and, with eleven others, he will be taken to a ranch near Reno, Nev., where he will have an opportunity to become a good man.

Recently Upton Sinclair, Robert Hunter, Jack London, and John Robbins formed an organization having for its object the saving of a dozen of the worst boys in the country, and Mr. Robbins was chosen to select them. Already bad boys have been found at Racine, Wis.; Mishawaka, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Lima, Ohio, and St. Louis. No boys over 12 years old are considered.

MANITOBA FLIER PLUNGES INTO LAKE

Imperial Limited on Canadian Pacific Is Wrecked and Fireman Is Drowned.

ENGINE DIVES INTO WATER

Lives of Passengers Saved When Heavy Cars Cling to Rails on Steep Ledge.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 21.—Fireman P. O'Connor was drowned and the passengers and others of the train crew narrowly escaped death early this morning when the first section of the Canadian Pacific Railroad's Imperial Limited, west bound from Montreal to Vancouver, was derailed near Coldwell, Ont., and the engine plunged into Lake Superior.

A rock, loosened by a storm that whipped across the lake, caused the wreck. Baggage cars, club, and dining cars and the heavily loaded Pullmans remained on the top of the grade. Otherwise the loss of life would have been heavy, for the wreck occurred at a spot where the track skirted a ledge 30 feet above the lake. The engineer saved his like by jumping as the locomotive careened over the ledge. None of the passengers was injured.

The wires were so damaged by the storm that many hours elapsed before full details of the wreck reached this place. Poles and wires were down for many miles east of White River, Ont.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—Canadian Pacific train No. 1, also known as "The Imperial Limited," is an all-passenger train which leaves Montreal at 10 o'clock nightly for Vancouver, B. C. The train carries an average of about ten cars each trip, mostly first and second-class, with one or two Pullman sleepers.

The wreck occurred at 2 o'clock near Coldwell, a small station about 175 miles east of Fort William. Officials at the railway offices learned during the day that no one was killed except the fireman, and that none of the passengers was injured.

SAYS CAR LINE IS UNSAFE.

Long Island Electric Must Be Rebuilt, Engineer Tells Commission.

Serious allegations against the safety of the rails and track of the Long Island Electric Railroad, which runs from Jamaica to Far Rockaway, especially along the Rockaway Turnpike, were made yesterday at a public hearing before the Public Service Commission. Clifton W. Wilder, an electrical engineer of the commission, asserted that there was real danger of the cars running off into the water and Commissioner Cram, who was presiding, expressed doubt of the possibility of permitting the company to continue operation with its present equipment.

The Long Island Electric Railroad is a street car line, partly owned by the Interborough and partly through a subsidiary by the Long Island Railroad Company. An inquiry was in progress as to the condition of its rails and roadbed, and Mr. Wilder produced, as he gave evidence, two sections of a steel rail from the Far Rockaway division of the line, which had snapped in two and derailed a car on Oct. 13.

Strenuous opposition was made on behalf of the line against the production of the steel exhibits in evidence, but they were admitted, and Mr. Wilder said:

"The rails on this section of the line are rotten. Their condition has been brought about by salt water corrosion. The exhibits are typical of dozens of other rails on this branch. At any time they may snap, and a car might be thrown into the bay. It will be impossible to repair the system. It must be rebuilt entirely."

The division along Rockaway Turnpike was in worse condition than any other part, said Mr. Wilder, and the entire line needs thorough overhauling.

"It is a serious question in my mind," said the Commissioner, "whether the railroad should be permitted to continue to operate this branch at all. To my mind it would be unsafe. The testimony shows a shocking state of affairs. The company must make the road good at once."

On the request of the company the hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

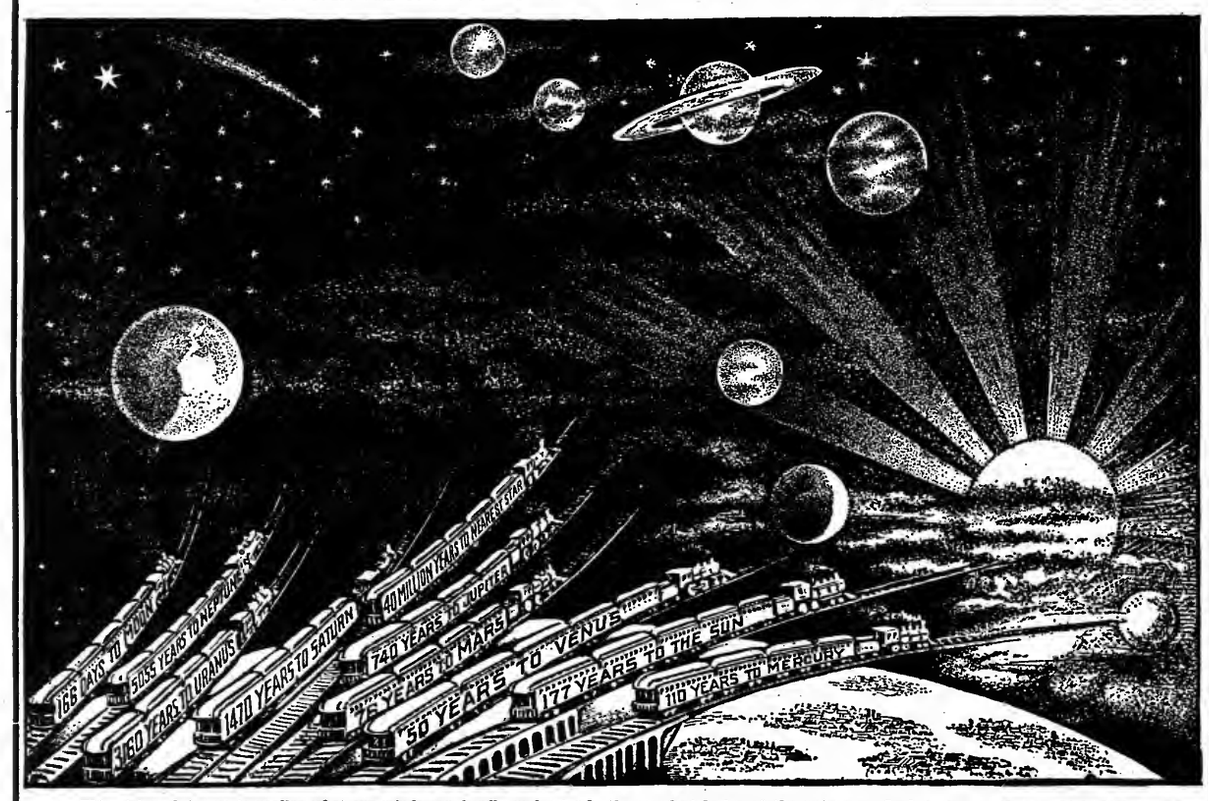
Thief Foiled by a Mirror.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 21.—While District Attorney Marion D. Patterson of Blair County was being shaved in a barber shop here last night he saw by the reflection in the mirror a sneak thief rifling the cash register. Patterson pounced upon the man and overpowered him.

One of Ten Thousand Educational Pictures

WHICH THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE DESCRIBES

THE SPACE NO MAN CAN MEASURE! FLYING FORTY MILLION YEARS TO THE NEAREST STAR



This picture helps us to realize what our minds can hardly understand—the wonderful size of the universe. Such trains as these, which dash past us almost before we can see them, would take 177 years to travel from the earth to the sun, if there were a railway on which they could travel a mile a minute and never stop; and a train starting from the earth for the nearest star would not arrive for forty million years! The figures on these trains give the time it would take the trains, traveling all the time sixty miles an hour, to reach the planets.

One of the foremost educators in this country says:

"Suppose a boy of ten were to spend fifteen minutes a day reading these volumes . . . he would at thirteen know more about the earth and life on it than the wisest men knew a few generations ago."

F. C. Lewis,
Supt. Ethical Culture School, New York.

"An adult can read the book with almost as much relish as a child. . . . I cannot say more than this, that I subscribe heartily to President Finley's estimate in the introduction."

Godfrey M. Brinley, Master
St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

"I have observed THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in use among the boys at school, and I have read it with deep interest and profit myself, and I am much impressed by its fascination for every one who owns it or who uses it."

Charles A. A. J. Miller,
Assistant Supt. Baltimore Public Schools.

The Book of Knowledge is a work intensely interesting and of incalculable worth to any child in any home. It is alike profitable in the boy's shop, the girl's room, the young man's den, and the family library. It is a fountain of information on all subjects about which the young and old may and do ask questions."

Miss Grace C. Strachan,
District Superintendent, Brooklyn.

"Tho' we have always had a number of books in the house, I have never seen the children take so marked and intelligent an interest in any other books. I have not the slightest doubt that they are of immeasurable value to children of all ages and of both sexes."

Hackley School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

"We consider 'The Book of Knowledge' a distinct acquisition to our Library. It is the most popular set of books that we have and one which commends itself, without any effort on our part, to the constant attention of the boys. We are considering ordering another. Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Gage.

The New York Times says:

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THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a wonderful new plan by which the world of knowledge is opened up to the mind of the child, and made almost equally fascinating to adult readers. It contains all the important knowledge of the world from the tiny atom to the starry universe—arranged and indexed so skillfully that the scientific facts and truths of Nature, History, Astronomy, Biography, Physics, Art, Literature and Our Own Life can be found quickly and with perfect ease. It is the only work of reference so arranged as to form delightful reading courses in the Great Departments of Knowledge.

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10,000 STRIKING EDUCATIONAL PICTURES
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350 COLORED PLATES
COMPLETE INDEX OF 25,000 ENTRIES

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All children are fascinated by pictures, in love with stories, filled with wonder over the marvels of the earth and sky and sea. You cannot make them happier than by giving them THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE for Christmas. It contains the greatest amount of pure delight, coupled with the real information so necessary to the inquiring mind of the growing child. It is the first book of reference ever made for children, where they can find everything they want to know quickly and easily. Each year without THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a distinct loss to the child's development, and one which can never quite be made up. Let this Christmas be the one you will remember longest because it brought THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE into the home.

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What is electricity?
What makes coal burn?
Where does chalk come from?
What makes a volcano?
Why do we die?
Why has a star five points?
Where does the water in the oceans come from?
What is it like at the bottom of the sea?
What happens to the light when it goes out?
Why does a ball bounce?
What are eyebrows for?
What makes water boil?
Why is snow white?
What is smoke?
Why is the tiger striped?
Why is the sky blue?
Why do we dream?
Why does a stick float?
What is radium?
What makes us yawn?
Where does the wind begin?

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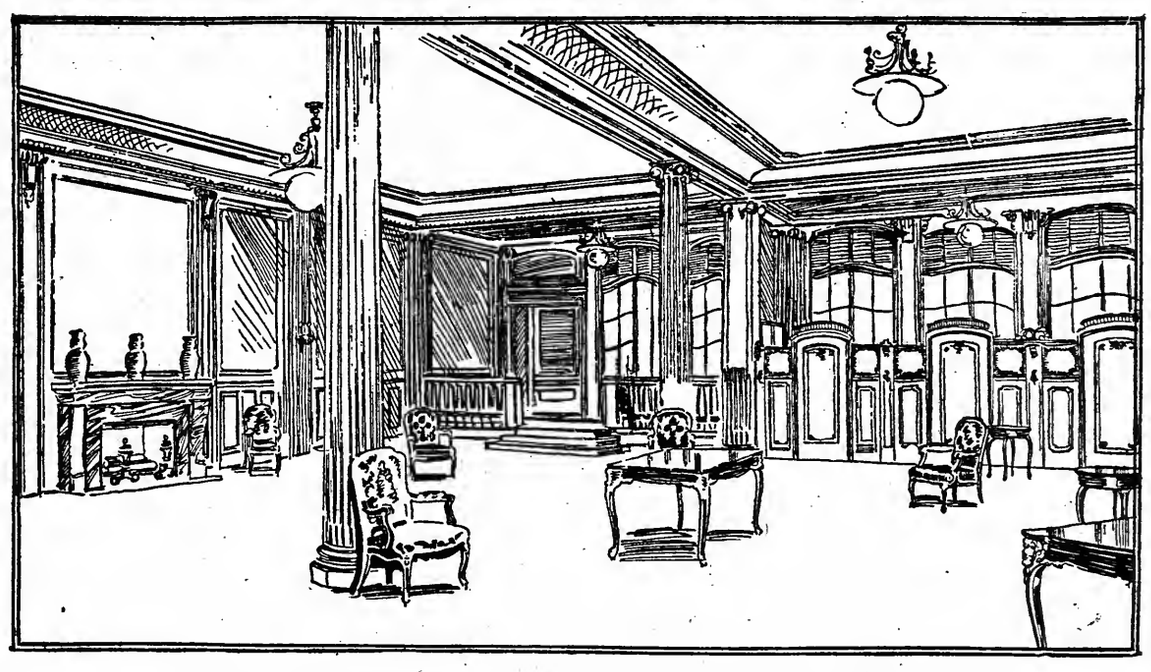

Our Louis XV. Grand Salon, Second Floor, Will Be Opened to the Public To-Day for This Special Sale

FROM IMPORTED OVERCOATINGS—Carr's Melton and Vicuna cloths; strictly hand-tailored throughout; silk velvet collars; black and dark Oxfords; heavy all silk linings; regular and stout sizes. *Real Values $55.00, $60.00, $65.00* — **39.00**

FROM IMPORTED OVERCOATINGS—Fine Vicunas of smooth finish; Chesterfield and other dress models; heavy silk full and quarter lined; velvet and self collars; blacks and Oxford grays; regular and stout sizes. *Real Values $42.00, $45.00, $48.00* — **29.00**

FROM HIGH GRADE OVERCOATINGS—Dark and medium grays, with various weaves of plain black; velvet or self collar; conservative and dressy models; full silk lined; sizes 34 to 44. *Real Value $35.00* — **24.00**

Other Stylish Overcoats

CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS—Plaid backs, quarter satin lined; grays and mixtures; also many fine qualities of "warmth without weight" fabrics; finest tailoring, very newest and smartest models. *Real Values $28.00 to $32.00* — **21.00**

FINE DOMESTIC OVERCOATINGS—Black, grays, browns and many novelty mixtures; extremely well made and perfect fitting models. *Real Values $18.00 and $21.00* — **12.75**

Men's Fur and Fur-Lined Coats

CHINA DOG COATS—Plaid cloth and sateen linings. *Values $35.00 and $42.00* — **25.00, 30.00**

MEN'S FINE BLACK BROADCLOTH COATS—Linings of muskrat, Jap mink and marmot; collars of Persian, otter and muskrat. *Values $55.00, $68.00 to $195.00* — **45.00, 57.00, 75.00, 100.00, 165.00**

GERMAN CALFSKIN COATS—Of very superior selected skins. *Value $70.00* — **58.00**

Also a full assortment of Mink, Hudson Seal and Muskrat head-lined cloth coats, assorted collars; also Raccoon and Beaver Coats, — from **200.00** to **350.00**

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Men's Silk and Other Shirts

PURE SILK "YEAR ROUND" SHIRTS—Wonderful assortment of desirable styles and qualities. Consisting of every high grade shirt (Crepes excepted in our stock, with many new ones added. *Regular Prices $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 each* — **3.25**

PURE SILK SHIRTS—All medium weight tub silks in pencil and group stripings. A crisp and serviceable shirting of fine texture. *Regular Price $4.50 each* — **2.65**

WHITE SILK DRESS SHIRTS—Novelty group and spaced tucked shirts—Very newest and finest grades shown. *Regularly $7.50* — **5.50**

ADVANCE 1914 CREPE SHIRTS—Finest woven colored cotton crepes. All neat stripes on light grounds. From advance pieces just off the looms. *Regular Price $2.50 each* — **1.65**

NEW TAFFETA FLANNEL SHIRTS—A new lot of unusually fine patterns. From our own flannels and exclusive with us at this price. *Regular Price $2.50 each* — **1.45**

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Pure silk coverings, with handles of horn, sterling trimmed, inlaid, buck and carved woods. An entire sample line of handles and many novel and odd pieces. *Regular Prices $4.50 to $6.00* — **2.95**

Men's Sleeping Garments

TAFFETA FLANNEL PAJAMAS—Made from our regular shirtings. Full sizes and handsomely tailored and trimmed. *Regular Price $5.00 Suit* — **2.65**

TUB SILK PAJAMAS—Finest possible making from rich satin striped pure silk shirtings—Small, medium, large and extra sizes. *Regularly $10.00 Suit* — **6.00**

WHITE OXFORD PAJAMAS—Heavy and soft finished—Trimmed with silk clover frogs. *Special Suit* — **2.50**

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

PURE LINEN—¼ and ½ inch hem. *Regular Price $6.00 dozen* — **3.85**

PURE LINEN—¼ and ½ inch hem. *Regular Price $7.00 dozen* — **4.85**

Men's Gloves

GLACE CAPE—1-clasp, P.X.M. seams, Paris point stitching, in the new tan shades. *Value $1.25 pair* — **.95**

GLACE—1-button, extra quality, for evening wear; in all white, also white with black stitching. *Value $2.00 pair* — **1.40**

Fashionable and Practical Raincoats

Women's Raincoats

100 PRIESTLEY'S FAMOUS CRAVENETTE ROSEBERRY COATS—Contain no rubber. New models especially designed for us. Navy, tan and black; sizes for Misses and Women; *14* years to *44* bust. *Value $12.50* — **8.75**

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Men's Raincoats

RAINCOATS, MEDIUM WEIGHTS — Rough worsteds, cheviots and tweeds of good weight; the easy fitting and popular "slip-on models"; tailored in the best fashion. *Regularly $18.00 to $21.00* — **12.75**

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See Page 7

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GIRLS TO MAKE DEMANDS

One is for Half Salary During Rehearsals—Stage Hands and Musicians to Give Support.

Following the lead of the actors in the Actors' Equity League, the chorus girls and men of the city will organize tomorrow afternoon. The new organization of the chorus people is to be put on a far stronger basis than the actors' association, however, for they will come under the protection of the American Federation of Labor and be formed into a union by that body.

The choristers will receive a charter from the A. F. L., and will have the support of the stage hands and musicians, two of the strongest unions in the country.

The plans, which have been quietly maturing for some time, are now completed. The organization will take in not only the men and women employed by the theatrical managers, but prominent in the organization will be the chorus members of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Century Opera Company.

The first thing to be insisted upon by the new union will be that all chorus people shall be paid half salaries during rehearsals of a play or opera. In this and all other demands the chorus will be backed up by the musicians and stage hands, which will give the union a strong hold upon the managers.

Several times the organizing of a union of the chorus people has been attempted, but until now the American Federation of Labor has not supported the measure. The present movement, however, is under the direction of P. F. Duffy, General Organiser of the Federation, and to-morrow's meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East Twenty-second Street. The meeting will be called at 5 o'clock.

Officers of the Federation have been working among the chorus girls for some time stirring up interest in the movement and assuring them that many prominent women would lend their support to the movement. At first it was intended to take in only the chorus girls, but several days ago it was decided to include the chorus men.

It is said that the matter was first called to the attention of Samuel Gompers several weeks ago by a chorus girl in a Broadway production, who complained that the chorus had been compelled to rehearse for fourteen weeks without a cent of pay for that length of time. Long hours at rehearsals is one of the chief complaints of the opera chorus men and women.

Another complaint will be that a large number of girls were employed for a big ballet and after rehearsing half a dozen weeks got only two weeks' work.

Grievances of this sort will be investigated, and the Federation of Labor will put its legal force at work to collect what it considers due the chorus.

DRAMA SOCIETY TO BE 1,000.

Will Buy 20,000 Seats a Season for Ten Good Plays.

At a meeting of the Drama Society yesterday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre it was announced that the organization, which now purchases a thousand orchestra seats for each of ten plays bulletined as "good plays" by the society in New York, would increase its membership from 500 to 1,000, and in this manner buy 20,000 tickets during a season for the ten selected plays instead of 10,000. Each member of the society buys two tickets to each show.

In addition the Drama Society will increase its associate membership, which has until now been open only to school teachers. The general public will be permitted to become associate members, and as such buy balcony and gallery seats for the ten bulletined plays at reduced prices.

Under the new plan the Drama Society will supply a good play with a large audience. It believes, and the theatrical managers believe likewise, that the best advertisement a show can get is the praise of satisfied theatregoers who talk about the play to their friends, so that the enlarging of the society is expected to reap great rewards for the box offices of the good shows.

Prominent at yesterday's meeting were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, John Corbin, and other well-known men and women.

John Corbin, Secretary of the Drama Society, outlined the plans for increasing the membership of the organization. By purchasing the cheaper seats as well as the orchestra seats, he said, the society would furnish an intelligent audience for every part of the theatre.

"The society will grow to such importance," said Mr. Corbin, "that eventually it will be able to demand the production of any play which it may want and to assure the manager who produces it a fair hearing before a paying crowd."

W. G. Fay, a leader in the movement for a better theatre in Ireland and a member of the "General John Regan" company, now playing here, told of the organization of stage societies in England and Ireland, and Canon James Owen Hannay of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, author of "General John Regan" and a number of novels, addressed the society on the position in which he found himself as a clergyman and playwright at the same time.

"I hope," said Canon Hannay, "that a considerable number of the clergy get into closer personal touch with actors; that they get on the one hand to realize the fact that actors and actresses are not necessarily disreputable, or necessarily or often immoral; that there is a bohemianism about their life, and that this is a bohemianism entirely virtuous and right, and that on the other hand the actors and actresses get into closer personal touch with the clergy and come to regard us less as a kind of horrid or etherialized Mrs. Grundy, and that at all events we have at least potentialities of friendship in us."

WHY PUNISH THIS RUNAWAY?

Father Feels Lad Found Through N. Y. Times "Made Good."

The father of the runaway boy, Harry Butts, who was found the other day through a story published in THE TIMES, in explaining why he did not punish the youngster as some parents would have done, said for one thing that the mother was so overjoyed at her son's return that she would not agree to such a thing, and for another that the lad had done so well for himself that he feared punishment might send him from home again.

When the boy quit the public school in which he was a pupil, he walked to the Weehawken Ferry. He had just 8 cents in his pocket. After paying for a ride across to New Jersey and buying an apple, he arrived in that strange land with 3 cents.

While pondering over his situation, he became hungry, and so he invested in another apple. This gone, and a further survey of the countryside resulting in hunger, he spent the rest of his cash in rolls.

Starting out from Weehawken on the road to fame and fortune, he was overtaken by an automobile. He asked for a ride. The driver assented and took him several miles and then put him down. A second car came along whose driver was amenable to persuasion, and by this means the youngster got as far as Paterson.

It was now growing dark, but he left Paterson behind, and when a man came along in a wagon the boy asked him for a ride and was taken in. On the drive he told part of his story, and the owner of the wagon took him to his own home in Montclair. There were three children in the family, and the runaway boy said his prayers with them and went to bed with them. The next morning he tramped all the way to Newark, found a job, went to work, and, having no other place to sleep, tramped back to Montclair that night, not having eaten anything since breakfast. This plan he pursued the whole of the first week. With his first week's salary, $3.50, he paid $2 for his board, invested $1 in fresh underwear and collars, and then, having 50 cents left, inquired the way to a savings bank.

"What good would punishment do a boy who can look out for himself like that?" inquired the proud father.

AUTOIST HELD FOR DEATH.

Coroner Makes Charge of Homicide When Girl is Killed.

Catherine Quinn, 6 years old, of 4004 Third Avenue, the Bronx, was crossing the street in front of her home at 8:30 o'clock last night and ran in front of an automobile owned and driven by Marino Condito of 2156 Bathgate Avenue. Condito had two men and a woman in the car, and they made their escape when a great crowd collected about the machine. The little girl was taken into a drug store. She died shortly after an ambulance arrived from the Fordham Hospital.

Condito was arraigned before Coroner Jerome Healy and held on the charge of homicide, without bail. He was locked up in the Tremont Police Station. The Coroner said that he felt justified in taking such action in view of the many automobile accidents which had occurred recently.

The chauffeur said he was going slow and had blown his horn. He was taking his passengers, he said, to a dance at 170th Street and Third Avenue. He told the Coroner that they were Charles Kearn, Joseph Murphy, and Miss Margaret Haran, all of 621 East 181st Street.

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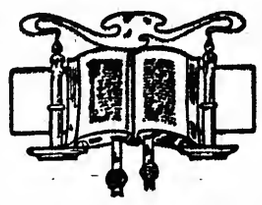

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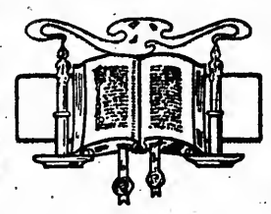

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In the DECEMBER

METROPOLITAN

The Livest Magazine in America

$500 and 15 cents a word for the best letter answering BERNARD SHAW'S article on "Equality" in the December Metropolitan. Judges: Andrew Carnegie, Jack London, James Keeley.

December edition is $75,000 copies. Circulation has DOUBLED in the last 14 months.

HUNDRED BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR

The Committee from the Department of English, Columbia University, comprising Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, and Dr. Carl Van Doren, has completed its list of The Hundred Best Books of the year. It contains a remarkable view of the important achievements in literature since the 1st of January, and will be published Sunday, Nov. 30, as the leading feature in the Holiday Number of The New York Times Book Review, which will appear as a supplement to the regular edition of The Times. The list will have an introductory article by Prof. Erskine, which will be followed by comprehensive reviews of each of the books chosen.

Another important feature will be a discussion of four Vital Questions of the Day—Eugenics, Socialism, Feminism, and Psychism. Leading authorities on each of these subjects have been asked to review books selected by themselves from the year's publications on these special themes. Thus, Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute, will review a book on Eugenics. Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist, will review a book on Feminism. Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science, will review a book on Socialism. Henry M. Alden, Editor of Harper's Magazine, will review a book discussing the possibility of life after death.

There will be additional contributions from well-known authors of the day, such as Anne Warwick, Kate Langley Bosher, Coningsby Dawson, Jules Guerin and many others who will write on various entertaining and instructive features of the literature of the day.

Of particular importance to the buyers of Christmas books will be the carefully annotated list of the season's gift books. This list has been prepared for the special purpose of answering the question, "What is the most suitable book for a Christmas gift?" and will furnish an admirable guide to the holiday buyer.

This Special Holiday Number of The New York Times Book Review will have an actual net paid sale of over 200,000 copies. It will contain 64 pages and will be illustrated throughout.

The New York Times Book Review

HOLIDAY NUMBER

Sunday, November 30th

HARPER'S BOOKS

Familiar Spanish Travels

By William Dean Howells

"A fragrant blend of mellow autobiography, literary associations, romantic history and charming and piquant impressions of travel."—N. Y. Tribune. "A fascinating account of Spanish life and places, all the more important because they are described and interpreted by Mr. Howells's pen. * * * We feel that he has done for Spain to-day as vividly and as faithfully what Gautier did for Spain almost a century ago."—Boston Transcript.

Social and Economic Forces in American History

American life, the manners and customs of our ancestors, from the earliest colonial days, are here described by the distinguished scholars who have contributed to the twenty-seven volumes of the "American Nation." The general reader, as well as the historian, will find these pages full of interest. A work of authority.

The American Civil War

By James Kendall Hosmer

A short, convenient and authoritative account of the great conflict. This two-volume history of the appeal to arms and the hostilities from 1861 to 1865 provides a work compact, impartial and vigorously told.

Miracles of Science

By Henry Smith Williams

The story of the modern miracles of the laboratory and observatory told in popular language free from technicalities, so that the least scientific reader will understand and enjoy it. In fascinating chapters are revealed the latest developments of science in astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Whistler Stories

By Don C. Seitz

Gleaned from many sources, here for the first time these stories may be found all together, without the distraction of other material. Gossipy, witty, anecdotes are related of Whistler's relations with Rossetti, Millais, Macmonnies, George Moore, Justin McCarthy, Oscar Wilde, Disraeli, Du Maurier, Carlyle, Henry Irving, Mark Twain, Edwin Abbey, Labouchere and, of course, Ruskin.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

HYSLOP TELLS OF SPIRITUAL HEALING

Thinks Cures of Physical Ailments Through Discarnate Influence May Be Possible.

HIS CHILD'S LIFE SAVED

Physicians Gave Up Hope, Investigator Writes—Successful Treatment by Laying On of Hands.

Dr. James H. Hyslop, head of the American Society for Psychical Research, contributes to the current issue of the Journal of the Society a long article on spiritual healing. In discussing the subject, he assumes that the existence of spirits has been proved. He elaborates his theory of the manner in which discarnate spirits may act to effect cures of physical ailments, and gives a number of instances indicating possible "treatment" by spirits, as he believes, the patients including two of his children, as well as himself.

The investigator declares that inasmuch as there is a possibility that discarnate influence may favorably affect the ailing human body, the aid of this influence should be sought as a therapeutic adjunct.

"All these cases show the possibility of discarnate influence on the human organism," Dr. Hyslop writes. "In some forms they show the power to affect the sensory organism so as to produce apparitions, voices, sensations of touch, taste, and smell, and then on the muscles in the form of automatic writing and automatic speech. Diseases are diagnosed and prescriptions given. Why, then, may they not be able to produce other effects just as directly? Why might they not produce the same effects as consciousness among the living is assumed or proved to do in 'suggestion' and various other ways?"

Action on the Human Organism.

Here is Dr. Hyslop's comparison of the manner in which the state of mind in the living often affects the physiological functions, with his idea of the possible manner in which discarnate spirits may act on the human organism:

"Now, we know the state of mind in the living will often affect the various physiological functions seriously for good or ill. Great excitement will affect the nature of the acids or alkalis in the stomach. It likewise affects the action of the heart. Grief will influence the action of the stomach against healthy digestion. Then there are the unconscious reactions of the mind or soul upon various harmful conditions of the body. It quickly creates an antitoxin against some poison admitted to the system, if it have the normal and healthy conditions favorable to this.

"The system is so elastic in this respect that it will create the necessary digestive agents for different kinds of foods, now furnishing alkalis, and now furnishing acids for the process. These are systems of reflexes to meet almost any condition that might prove harmful but for this ability of adjustment. The action is not volitional or purposive in any sense that the conscious mind does this. Even in emotion, fear, hope, grief, anger, or other excitement it is not the consciousness as a purposive agent that does the work, but the influence is that of a reflex or unconscious action manifested on the occasion of that mental state rather than directly by it. This is the way 'suggestion' acts.

"Now, suppose that a living soul has become unable to produce the antitoxins by its own initiative. Suppose that disease has destroyed the power of adjustment so as to create the necessary acids or alkalis or other agent necessary to counteract poisons. Now, if a discarnate soul should be able to get into the body or near enough to it to supply that activity it might restore the individual to his normal condition.

"It is only a question of exercising the chemical functions which the living soul does in its normal state. It is always representated by communicators that they occupy the living organism of the entranced medium, and we have seen that they may restore organic functions to the proper equilibrium and normal activity. Why may not that be done on a large scale?"

Cites His Daughter's Case.

Dr. Hyslop gives as an illustration "of what is possible," the case of his daughter stricken with typhoid.

"My daughter," he writes, "was taken with typhoid fever, and long before the crisis came the three physicians gave her up and stated that medicine could do nothing. She was comatose twenty-four hours after the attack betrayed the first noticeable symptoms. There was nothing to be done but to await the end.

"One physician, who agreed with me as to the worth of an experiment in the situation, stood by me in it. Medicines were abandoned, and I resorted to holding the child's hands for hours at a time, day and night, and this was supplemented by the doctor's doing the same, holding his hand on her body, parts more particularly affected by the lesions of the disease.

"She was in a comatose condition for three weeks. It was at times a semi-delirious state, as she would answer occasionally to a question or a statement as a somnambulic person might do, but was completely amnesic regarding everything that occurred during the three weeks.

"Now, twice in this period she became clairvoyant. Once the younger daughter was not in the house, but over at the house of the physician. The patient knew nothing of this, and not even I knew the fact. In her delirious condition the patient exclaimed 'there comes Beatrice!' and in less than a minute Beatrice rang the doorbell. On another occasion, the patient exclaimed that she saw the doctor coming, naming him. Hardly had she uttered his name when the doorbell rang and he was admitted. He had no regular time for calling, but dropped in as opportunity offered.

"I am quite aware that the incidents do not furnish proof of the hypothesis. They are not numerous or complex enough to do this. All that I am contending for is that they coincide with better evidence of the intervention of the discarnate, and definitely articulate with facts in other cases where there can be no doubt of the psychic significance of them. It is an illustration, not a proof of the claim, and can be regarded as evidence only as a part of a collective whole which does prove it.

"It is especially calculated to illustrate the main point discussed, and that is, the process of supplying antitoxins. In this conception of the phenomena we are suggesting something quite in harmony with all that medical men assume in the organic functions of the organism as affected by mental activity or other functions not regarded as purely mechanical.

"Natural cures assume nothing more and disregard drugs quite as much as this assumption of discarnate intervention."

Doubting Doctor Convinced.

It seems that Dr. B., the physician who stood by Dr. Hyslop during his daughter's illness, had been a materialist and ridiculed psychic phenomena and spiritistic influence. But a dispassionate study of the facts, according to Dr. Hyslop, led him to believe the theory of spirits to be true.

"Soon he began himself to show psychic powers," the narrative continues, "in connection with his medical work. The first traces of it were the peculiarly quick cures that occurred in some cases without the use of medicines and merely from his presence in the room, actually before he had time to decide on the remedy. For instance, people came to him with severe headaches or pains, and while questioning them for diagnosis their headaches or pains suddenly disappeared and did not return.

"This led him to try, after the suggestion of the 'mental healer,' the contact of his hands. This was an improvement, and patients soon remarked peculiar sensations from this contact, and by observing the effect of it in numerous cases he came to trust it. In his experiments he found that patients did not remark the sensation unless he himself willed the treatment, so to speak."

Dr. Hyslop then tells in detail his personal experience with Dr. B. The investigator had suffered for thirty years from chronic bronchitis and chronic inflammation of the right eustachian tube, the tube between the throat and ear, with impairment of hearing in the right ear. He kept a diary during the time he was under Dr. B.'s care. The sole method of treatment consisted of the laying on of hands. This caused, strangely enough, severe pain along the course of the tube. Here are the results, as recorded by Dr. Hyslop:

"The improvement has been marked. The bronchial trouble waned considerably. The throat irritation and coughing, due to bronchial trouble, diminished and there is apparently much less difficulty with the bronchial region. The eustachian tube has greatly reduced its condition and some improvement in the hearing was noticed once.

"It [the experiment] showed that methods of a supernormal sort, no matter what you regard them, did take effect under circumstances which physicians would not suspect capable of producing such things."

Burned by Exploding Alcohol.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—Albert Brash, employed by the Rev. Dr. G. N. Pentecost of Tokeneke, is in the Stamford Hospital badly burned. Brash entered the kitchen of the Pentecost home this morning and struck a match. A can of alcohol had been left standing on the kitchen table. The fumes caught fire, and an explosion followed, scattering the burning fluid over Brush.

TO EXTEND STUDENT CAMPS

Gen. Wood Tells Plans for Instructing Youths in Army Life.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has issued a bulletin giving the programme for the organization next Summer of student camps like those held last Summer at Gettysburg, Penn., and at Monterey, Cal., under the supervision of officers appointed by the War Department. In formulating plans for this undertaking Gen. Wood will have the assistance of this Advisory Committee of university and college Presidents: President John G. Hibben, Princeton University, Chairman; President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University; President Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; President George H. Denny, University of Alabama; President Henry B. Hutchins, University of Michigan; Brig. Gen. Edward W. Nichols, Superintendent Virginia Military Institute; John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California; President Henry Sturgis Drinker, Lehigh University, Secretary.

The War Department is considering sites for the camps next Summer with an eye to the healthfulness of the surroundings and facilities for social intercourse, bathing, swimming, and other recreations. One site has been determined on at Burlington, Vt. In his bulletin Gen. Wood calls attention to the value of these student camps in increasing the business efficiency of the students who participate through habits of discipline, obedience, self-control, order, command, and the study of organization and administration as applied to first-class modern armies.

The camps, he says, are an invaluable national asset in providing means of increasing the present inadequate personnel of the trained military reserves of the country from a class of educated men from which, in case of national emergency, a large part of the volunteer officers must be drawn.

Only university or college students and students in the graduating class at high schools or preparatory schools, or recent university graduates, or men who have received a satisfactory certificate of attendance at a previous student camp from the War Department are eligible for enrollment at the camps. They must be citizens of the United States or must have announced their intention to become citizens.

The camps will continue five weeks from early in July to the middle of August at a cost of $17.50 a man for board and from $5 to $10 for uniform and clothing. The Government will furnish tents, cots, blankets, infantry equipment, and hospital and medical care. Troops of the regular army will be in attendance to co-operate in instructing the students and selected officers will lecture on tactics, with field demonstrations. The students will pay their own transportation to and from camp.

SLEUTHS REFUSED A BRIBE.

Court Compliments Detectives Who Refused Thieves' Offer.

Four city detectives were complimented yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions when it was shown by the testimony that they had refused a bribe of $500 to release five men whom they had arrested for bribery. The detectives were Lemon, Fein, Fischel, and Steinkamp. According to Harry Goldstein, one of the men arrested, who turned informer, he, Samuel Gineberg, Max Goldberg, Isidor Kleinberg, and David Potter, broke into a clothing store at 11 East Fourteenth Street on Election Day and stole $1,500 worth of goods.

Goldstein corroborated the detectives' story that Potter and the others when captured had offered to sell the goods for $500 and turn over the whole sum to the officials.

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This enormous increase proves their superiority over all other makes for the price.

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No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas stores and your local dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere direct from factory, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.
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1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
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1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Ave.

A Bountiful Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving day was first observed by the Israelites after they made their escape from Egypt and reached the promised land which "Flowed with milk and honey." In this country the day was made an established custom by the pioneers of American liberty. One of those pioneers was Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, who also built a church and a brewery in Providence in the seventeenth century. This month 90,000,000 Americans will celebrate the day by feasting, drinking and giving thanks for the fruits of a land which has become the greatest and richest of all nations upon the earth. That is something to be thankful for, indeed. Nearly ten million of these good Americans live within a short radius of the Jacob Ruppert Brewery, where stands the finest Brewhouse in the world. There will be found the beer that satisfies most of these people the year round, and from there will flow the beer that will satisfy these same people on Thanksgiving, November 27th, 1913, the day designated by the President of the United States. For sale by all dealers.

JACOB RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker

The Beer That Satisfies

Our Knickerbocker Beer is a mild, appetizing stimulant which will add flavor to your Thanksgiving Dinner. Our Ruppiner, a dark Bavarian style, is a nourishing liquid food which builds up tissue and aids digestion.

Order a case of each of these famous brews and satisfy your Thanksgiving guests.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale this day (Saturday)

15,000 Yards of Choice Dress Silks

at the following extraordinary concessions from regular prices:

Brocaded Velvets, regularly $12.50 to 15.00 per yard . . . . . at $5.75

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Novelty Silks, regularly $2.00 & 2.50 per yard . . . . . at 85c.

White Washable Habutai, 36 inches wide, regularly $1.25 per yard . . . at 68c.

Also Several Thousand Yards of single-width Silks, including Washable Silks, China Silks, Fancy Taffetas, Novelty Chiffons, White Habutai, etc., reduced to . per yard 38c.

(Arranged in Dress and Waist Lengths).

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

CLIMAX OF YEAR'S FOOTBALL

Harvard and Yale, football rivals for 38 years, will meet to-day at Cambridge.

Pennsylvania and Cornell, whose teams first clashed 20 years ago, will play next Thursday.

West Point and Annapolis will meet in New York a week from to-day for the first Army-Navy game ever played here.

These three games and many others scheduled for the next seven days will wind up the 1913 football season. New stars have been developed, new plays devised, and new tactics originated for the scientific sport, which has been increasing in popularity since Spartan days.

The New York Times will give to all its readers to-morrow an ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION, filled with pictures of the year's stars and of thrilling gridiron scenes. Accompanying the pictures will be records of the leading teams, expert reviews of football in different sections of the country, and a concise history of the sport by Parke H. Davis, member of the Intercollegiate Rules Committee.

Among those who are sure to be interested in this unique publication, which will be printed on calendered paper and in a size handy for keeping as a souvenir, are the students and alumni of

Yale	Lehigh	U. of Georgia
Harvard	Lafayette	U. of Texas
Princeton	Pittsburgh	Vanderbilt
Pennsylvania	Penn. State	U. of Tennessee
West Point	Hobart	U. of Vermont
Annapolis	Colgate	U. of Alabama
Cornell	Union	Alabama P. I.
Brown	Hamilton	Virginia P. I.
Carlisle	Syracuse	Wake Forest
Dartmouth	Georgetown	U. of Michigan
Rochester	Wesleyan	U. of Minn.
N. Y. University	Swarthmore	U. of Iowa
Fordham	Rutgers	U. of Wisconsin
Stevens	Washington & Lee	U. of Kansas
Trinity	V. M. I.	Ohio State
Amherst	U. of Virginia	Notre Dame
Williams	U. of N. Carolina	U. of Chicago
Tufts	U. of S. Carolina	U. of California

As the Sunday edition of The New York Times is always sold out in advance, the only sure way to get the ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION is to place your order to-day for

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

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Little Stories by Big Men

Compiled by ANNABEL LEE

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The volume contains stories and anecdotes from the pen of practically every man conspicuous in the affairs of the nation and of not a few foreign celebrities. The stories are published with the full approval of the men with whose names they are associated and should prove amusing not only to readers of the present generation, but also of permanent interest as characteristic utterances, in lighter mood, of those upon whom rest, in their workaday hours, the burdens of the nations.

Animal Sculpture

Suggestions for Greater Realism in Modeling

By WALTER WINANS

Gold Medallist for Sculpture, Fifth Olympiad, Stockholm, 1912. Grand Prix for Sculpture, Milan, 1912. Grand Prix for Sculpture, Barcelona, 1912. Silver Medal for Sculpture, Paris, 1900.

8°. 26 *Illustrations*. $1.75 net. *By mail*, $1.90.

Although perhaps better known as a rifle and revolver shot and as the author of many informing books on different kinds of shooting, Mr. Winans is a sculptor of distinction, having been awarded gold and silver medals for his statues of horses. In the present volume Mr. Winans reproduces illustrations of many familiar masterpieces of animal sculpture, showing that many of them, although superficially effective, are marred by serious faults of conception and execution.

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The reader who peruses its five hundred-odd pages will lay the foundations of an historic knowledge on which he may safely build during the subsequent years. Beginning with the earliest records of history, the author gives an account of the chief events that have influenced the destinies of nations and depicts the spirit of different peoples and times. Not a corner of the world that has affected history is neglected in this embracing, thorough, well-proportioned, and entertainingly presented history of all times and all peoples.

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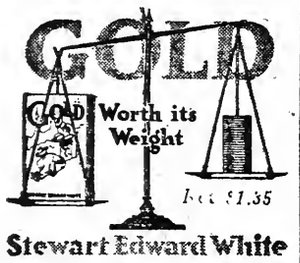

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WILSON CALLS OFF NEW YEAR RECEPTION

President Abandons Annual White House Ceremony to Go On a Vacation.

HE MAY NOT REVIVE IT

Other Presidents Have Suffered Great Discomfort from the Day's Handshaking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It was announced from the White House to-day that the customary New Year reception would be abandoned this year and that President Wilson would take a vacation during the holidays.

Only twice in the hundred years of White House history has this annual custom been abandoned in time of peace. The last time was during the Administration of President McKinley, when, owing to the death of his mother in December, there was no reception on Jan. 1. Before that, in President Cleveland's Administration the reception was called off on New Year's morning because of the death of the daughter of the Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard.

The New Year reception is participated in by the entire Diplomatic Corps, Supreme Court, both houses of Congress, all the high officials of the National Government, and all army, navy, and marine officers in or near Washington. It also is the occasion on which thousands of American citizens from the private walks of life stand in line for hours for the chance of entering the White House and shaking hands with the President.

There are many indications that the reception will not be revived during the present Administration. For many years officials at the White House have protested mildly against the traditional ceremony which they felt involved certain discomfort to the President and his family, besides considerable responsibility for the Secret Service men responsible for controlling the enormous crowds.

Many Presidents have suffered great pain as a result of having their hands wrung so often in one day. President Roosevelt is said to have shaken the hands of 8,000 people one New Year's Day, and even his powerful physique felt the strain. Other Presidents have had to have their arms wrapped in bandages and rubbed with ointment for several days following the public reception.

These are not the only reasons, however, that are thought to influence President Wilson in abandoning the reception. Just before he took office he let it be known that he was opposed to the inaugural ball. Then a reception was suggested, and he opposed that. It was said at the time that if the managers of the inauguration insisted on a ball he would attend, but the members of his family would not accompany him. It is believed that the decision regarding the New Year's reception is a logical sequel of his attitude toward the ball.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan will give the annual breakfast to the Diplomatic Corps regardless of the change of plan at the White House. This attention from the Secretary of State to the diplomats has come to be only a little less important than the White House reception.

According to the announcement made from the White House, President Wilson feels he need of a complete rest which he can take more conveniently at Christmas than at any other time. He is contemplating a short out-of-town trip, and does not wish to be obliged to return to Washington before the reassembling of Congress early in the new year. The authoritative announcement on the subject is as follows:

> The usual New Year reception of the President will not be held Jan. 1, 1914. The departure from custom on this occasion is due to the fact that the President will not be in Washington at that time. Owing to the long session of Congress, the President has had no vacation since his inauguration. As the approaching session of Congress will be the long session, the only opportunity for the President to secure a rest will be during the usual holiday recess of Congress.

It is possible that President and Mrs. Wilson may pass New Year's day in the Canal Zone, as the Secretary of War has urged the President to make Panama the objective point of his vacation trip. The President and Mrs. Wilson are, however, reported as not being anxious to make the Panama trip at this time, because they expect to attend the formal celebration in 1915.

CURRENCY DEBATE MONDAY.

Speeches Will Absorb Several Weeks Before Bill Can Be Amended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate discussed to-day the programme for pressing forward consideration of the Currency bill. It was practically decided that a party caucus at this juncture would serve merely to delay matters. The party line has already been drawn clearly enough by the President and his supporters, and the leaders feel that the three bills embodying the various views on currency legislation can be left to the handling of the Senate without danger of imperiling the present legislative programme.

As a result of this decision the formal debate on the currency will open on Monday in the Senate with an introductory address by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. These set speeches are expected to take up several weeks before the detailed consideration of the bill for amendment can be begun. Next week the Senate will be in session Monday, Wednesday, and possibly Friday, though adjournment may be taken over Thanksgiving from Wednesday until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The suggestion of the Senate leaders that the Senate meet on Monday morning one hour before the opening of the regular session indicates the President's determination that the regular session shall merge with that which begins on Dec. 1. Then will come six days of delay while the Seamen's bill is considered under an old agreement by unanimous consent. After that a bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska has precedence in the Senate, but it is hoped that it can be got out of the way so as to give the Currency bill a clear road.

The announcement from the White House to-day that the President expects to take a holiday over New Year's Day encourages members of Congress to think that there will be no objection to the customary Christmas vacation. This will make it well into January before the heavy work in connection with the Currency bill can be taken up.

As an additional club to force both State and National banks into the proposed regional system, the Democratic half of the Banking and Currency Committee has adopted an amendment that no Government fund of any sort, including postal savings bank deposits, shall be deposited with any institution that has not taken out stock in a regional reserve bank.

RESTS IN PRIMARY TRIAL.

Prosecution Closes Case Against Senator Carroll and His Supporters.

The prosecution in the trial of State Senator Daniel J. Carroll, Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn; Lawyer Luke O'Reilly, and three others, before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court, in that borough, on charges of conspiracy and intimidation of election officials at the primaries in March, 1912, closed its case abruptly yesterday.

When the prosecution rested, Robert H. Elder, counsel for the defendants, moved for the dismissal of the indictments on the ground that the District Attorney had failed to prove a case. Justice Kelby denied this motion.

Mr. Elder in opening his address for the defense described Carroll as a "rough and ready" fellow because he was brought up in that kind of a district. He told the jury that the primary election was not a rough one when the character of the neighborhood was considered. He said that Carroll and O'Reilly would take the witness stand and give the jury a full account of what happened at the polling place.

The last witness for the prosecution yesterday was John J. McKusker of 148 North Sixth Street. He was a poll clerk at the North Sixth Street polling place. While he was testifying the poll book, with a large ink blot on the cover, was exhibited. The witness said that the men who pulled Michael Rosenthal, a McKeon inspector, from a table and threw him out of the polling place, upset the inkstand on his desk and spilled ink on his book. He told of the alleged attack of O'Reilly on Brady, Chairman of the election officials, after the ballots arrived late at the polling place. He said:

"When Brady refused to sign for the ballots Mr. O'Reilly grabbed him by the throat and threw him across the room up against one of the booths."

Policeman Martin Short of the Bedford Avenue Station was the first witness called for the defense. Short was on reserve duty on the night of the primaries. He admitted there was a dispute over signing the receipt for the ballots, but he said he saw no disorder in the polling place.

Rebate Checks for Strap Hangers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—"Strap-hangers" in street cars in the District of Columbia are praising Senator Norris, who introduced a bill in the Senate to-day providing that any one entering a car and not being able to find a seat should receive a rebate check. Two of the checks, in the terms of the bill, would be legal tender for one fare.

SAID the Duke of Devonshire:—"When the London dandy takes snuff, you can hear a sneeze 'round the world." From sole to eyelet hole and from tip to top, Regal English Walking Boots for Autumn are the advanced edition of London Style, bound in leather.

"Crispin" Blucher Walking Boot—$4.50

An improvement over the world-known "Waukenphast" model born in England and worn in every land—made of "Gambia" Tanned Russia Calf or Black Calf—English flat-as-a-coin sole—English "right and left" flange heels—English receding toe—English broad shank—English invisible eyelets and lacing hooks—the dark russet color adds the final smack of London a-sauntering.

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Broadway at 10th	6th Ave. at 21st St.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
Broadway at 27th	14th St. at 3rd Ave.	825 Broad St.	108 Newark Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.			

M'COMBS SEES END OF ROOSEVELT PARTY

Thinks Next Fight Will Be On Old Party Lines, with the Progressives Out.

WON'T LEAD TAMMANY FIGHT

His Position as National Committee Chairman Prevents—Says Wilson Is Liked Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—William F. McCombs, President Wilson's campaign manager last Summer and now Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is not going to take any official part in the reorganization of New York City Democracy, and he will not be Ambassador to France. These facts became known to-day following a prolonged conference that Mr. McCombs had with the President, at which national politics and the outlook for the party were freely discussed.

Mr. McCombs and his bride, who was Miss Dorothy Williams of Washington, were the President's guests at luncheon, where he met again Miss Jessie Wilson and her fiancé, Francis B. Sayre of New York.

When he left the White House Mr. McCombs was reticent on the subject of New York politics and the move there to induce him to take the leadership of a reformed Tammany Hall. But there is full ground for saying that party reasons of high importance will decide him against such a course even if the movement reaches the point of a general demand for him at the Fourteenth Street wigwam. These reasons are partly that Mr. McCombs's position as National Chairman prevents him from engaging in factional disputes within the party.

"What have you decided about the Ambassadorship to France?" Mr. McCombs was asked.

"That was settled long ago," he replied. "The honor of representing the American Government at Paris I consider a great one, but I feel that I owe it to myself to devote myself to business. I shall return to the practice of law, from which I have largely withdrawn for two years, ever since Mr. Wilson's name was first prominently mentioned for the Presidency."

"What else did you discuss with the President?" he was asked.

"I had the immense pleasure of letting him know he was esteemed not only at home, but in the countries of Europe as well. Everywhere I went I heard commendation of Mr. Wilson and his Administration."

Mr. McCombs says the fortunes of the Democratic Party are brightening every day. The contest next Summer and two years later will, in his opinion, be between the Democrats and the Republicans. The Roosevelt Progressives, he feels, have spent themselves. Besides, he feels that the progressivism of the Democratic Party has pre-empted Col. Roosevelt's chosen field.

The campaign next Summer was discussed in a visit Mr. Coombs paid at the Capitol to Chairman Doremus of the Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. McCombs promised the national committee's full co-operation. Mr. McCombs later discussed the situation at length with Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and Attorney General McReynolds.

SEEK REPUBLICAN HARMONY

"Get Together" Meeting Arranged by Brooklyn Leaders.

Notices will be sent out to-day for a Republican "get-together" meeting to be held at the Brooklyn headquarters of the party, 192 Montague Street, on next Monday evening. All the Republican Assemblymen-elect from New York City are to be invited to meet with the Assembly District leaders of Kings County and other Republicans of prominence.

It was said last night that the discussion at the meeting would have to do chiefly with a plan of action to be pursued by the party's representatives in the State Legislature in the coming session. Efforts will be made to unite the legislators on a course to be followed and other matters affecting the party's future in the city and State will be discussed. All will be urged to stick together as Republicans.

The call for the meeting will be sent out from the Brooklyn organization. Among those who are expected to be present are Samuel S. Koenig and Ogden Mills of Manhattan, Jacob A. Livingston, executive Chairman of Kings County, and Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn.

MOOSE CHEST NOT EMPTY.

Progressives Still Have Cash from the Last Campaign.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Four persons gave the bulk of the money for the Progressive war chest in the recent campaign, according to the statement filed to-day. They were H. S. Wilkinson, $2,000; George W. Perkins, $1,000; Frank A. Munsey, $1,000, and Mrs. Willard Straight, $1,000. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and George Emlen Roosevelt contributed $100 each.

The contributions amounted to $8,151 and the expenditures $6,393.24. Thus $1,757.76 was left for the next fray.

GLYNN WORRIES TAMMANY.

Wigwam Wonders What His Advisory Committee Portends.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn, who proposed in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner on Thursday night that public men should take an active interest in the affairs of the State, said yesterday that he had heard from three well-known men who had offered their services. Who the men were or just what proposals they made the Governor would not tell. He said, though, that the men were prominent, and that when he had heard from the requisite number of citizens he would make their names public.

"I am very sanguine of the success of the idea," said the Governor. "Already three men—business men of prominence—have volunteered to serve, and I am sure I will have no trouble in getting the twenty-five. I have accepted the men who have offered their services, but I do not think I am at liberty at present to give their names. My plan is to enlist the biggest men in business that I can find, and I shall not deviate from that standard.

"This does not mean that I am trying to initiate a commission form of government. It is simply that I intend to give the business men a say. You see, political parties do not work the kind of reforms needed to give a business administration. Methods change, but men do not. When there is a change of administration you always find a lot of men in office who have a following clamoring for their retention on a wide variety of grounds. For every man in office there are always twenty persons at least who are interested in keeping him there; his relatives, his political associates, the people he does business with.

"This makes it hard to put in operation a straight-out business administration, and I think the plan for this advisory commission of business men will be able to solve the problem. I want this commission to look after all State departments, and if they do that and give the work the same care and attention that they give their own business you will see a splendid reorganization in this State."

Tammany was somewhat disturbed yesterday over the Governor's programme. To the organization it seemed that the Governor was seeking a method of distributing State patronage without consulting Charles F. Murphy or the other organization leaders, and they were all wondering what it meant. The Governor has not taken any of the Tammany officials into his confidence, and they are afraid that he is lining himself up with President Wilson in the nation and John Purroy Mitchel in the city. The Governor is planning to have the present Legislature put through a Simon Pure Direct Primary bill, even going so far as to do away with the State convention. If he proposes to leave Tammany out in the cold in the matter of State patronage, the Tammany officials say, the Legislature may not be so willing to put through the Glynn reforms. Several Tammany leaders even went so far as to predict that the Sulzer-Murphy fight might be reenacted all over again when the Legislature meets in December.

76 Years to Mars

See Page 7

The New Munsey Magazine

A radical overturning of old theories in magazine making. A complete book-length novel takes the place of the serial story. A $1.50 book and a standard illustrated magazine all in one. No longer any "Continued in Our Next" in Munsey's Magazine. Everything complete in each issue.

I HAVE made this sweeping change in Munsey's Magazine, cutting out all serial stories, for the reason that magazines built on old lines have lost their grip on the public. The day for the serialization of novels in monthly periodicals is gone, and gone forever.

The public is no longer willing to wait from month to month for fragments of a novel, the whole story dragging through six or eight or ten months. And the novel is the great pulling force in periodical publications. Without it, magazine circulation as a whole, that is, normal, spontaneous circulation, not bargain-counter circulation, would drop perhaps eighty-five per cent.

Weekly publications, Sunday supplements of the daily press and the dailies themselves have usurped the place of the monthly in the presentation of serial stories.

But the monthly magazine has its place. It can do what the dailies and weeklies cannot do. It can publish a complete book-length novel in a single issue, and this "puts it all over" the serialized novel, however ideally presented.

This new move of Munsey's Magazine opens up a new field of wider usefulness and wider popularity for magazines. It gives them a definite work to do and solves the problem of furnishing new books to the public at a price well within the reach of all.

In initiating this broad policy in magazine making, Munsey's Magazine has given the public something new and something big. The complete novel in Munsey's for December (Christmas issue) is

BLACK IS WHITE

by

George Barr McCutcheon

It is as good a novel as McCutcheon has ever written, and McCutcheon stands with the very first in popularity among the novel writers of the present time. A gauge of his popularity is found in the fact that in book form, at $1.50 a copy, his novels sell up into the hundreds of thousands.

In Munsey's Magazine "Black is White" will cost you **15c**; in book form it will cost you **$1.50**, and in Munsey's Magazine you will get it first—get it before it has ever appeared elsewhere.

The complete novels in Munsey's Magazine are not mere novelettes, but full-length book novels. Make no mistake about this. Of course, the publication of a book-length novel complete in one issue of a magazine means a mammoth magazine in reading pages. Munsey's Magazine is a mammoth magazine in reading pages—228 pages this month.

Magazines running along on old lines give, on an average, say three serialized novels a year. Munsey's Magazine will now give twelve complete novels, which means $18.00 worth of books a year.

Quite apart from the complete McCutcheon novel in the December Munsey, it is a very splendid Christmas magazine, rich in illustrations and generous in short stories, articles, and such miscellany as goes to make complete a standard illustrated magazine. Get the December number of Munsey's Magazine and see the kind of a magazine it is. Seeing for yourself means something

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Jack London's wonderful story of his own life. It holds your attention from the first page It will be a classic.

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The author of "The Melting of Molly" here gives us her best story—a marvelous picture of the new woman.

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The Coming of Cassidy

(and the others)

EVERY man with good red blood in his veins likes to read about the stirring cowboy days of the Old West.

Cow punching was no placid occupation in the seventies; it called for the utmost in courage and endurance, and a type of "Rough Rider" was evolved the like of which for reckless courage and splendid daring the world has never seen.

Mr. Mulford writes of these old romantic days. His Bar 20 Ranch yarns have become famous. Here are further accounts of the happenings at the ranch, strenuous tales all of them, and one of the best is the story of "*How Hopalong Cassidy Got His Hop.*"

C. E. MULFORD, Author — MAYNARD DIXON, Illustrator

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The Big Autumn Travel Book

Across Unknown South America

By A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR

Author of "In the Forbidden Land," "An Explorer's Adventures In Tibet," Etc.

LOST to the world for eighteen months, Mr. Savage-Landor penetrated a vast unexplored region of Brazil, Peru Bolivia, Chili and the Argentine, covering a total distance of 13,750 miles. In this remote wilderness he experienced some of the strangest adventures that ever fell to lot of explorer. A work that adds materially to our knowledge of South America.

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APPELLATE DECISION UPHOLDS TAXI LAW

Lower Rates and Public Stands Win When Companies' Injunction Is Dismissed.

COURT DIVIDED ON ISSUES

Dissenting Opinions Support Hotels' Contentions and Call Cabs Quasi-Public Service Utilities.

The Appellate Division dismissed yesterday the temporary injunctions against the city ordinance, passed to go into effect on Aug. 1, lowering the rates of taxicab fares, and abolishing private cab stands before hotels and clubs. The effect of the court's action is to put the ordinance into immediate operation, and to bar from the streets public vehicles not licensed under the terms of the new ordinance. Company vehicles so licensed will be compelled to take their turn with independent taxicabs on the former private stands which they occupied exclusively.

The decision of the court was quickly obeyed and on the principal hotel stands unlicensed company taxicabs were withdrawn late in the afternoon. At the Waldorf yellow taxicabs stood in the Astor Court alley, on private property, and were brought around to the Thirty-fourth Street entrance, on calls given by patrons on the inside. Up to a late hour there was no disorder.

At other hotels company starters were on duty, and sent telephone messages to nearby garages to call company cabs for patrons. Representatives of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses, under Deputy Chief Brennan, circulated about the theatre district and hotels last night to make sure that all cabs on the public stands bore the license shield.

Deputy Chief John J. Drennan of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses said yesterday at his office, 248 West Forty-ninth Street, that he had received instructions from his chief, James G. Wallace, Jr., and Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley, to see to it that no vehicles not licensed under the new ordinance were soliciting business on the streets last night. He said he would have a squad of men out to-day placing public cab-stand signs before the hotels which have up to this time resisted having them posted.

Henry Bennett Leary of 55 Broadway, attorney for the Yellow Taxicab Company, said yesterday that since the motion for an injunction pending the decision of the company's fight against the ordinance was only incidental to its main fight on the ordinance, there would be no appeal to the Court of Appeals as a matter of right, and that in order to take such an appeal, the permission of the Appellate Division would have to be obtained first. He said no decision had been made on the question of seeking this permission.

Soon after the decision unfavorable to the companies and the hotel interests allied to them had been announced, Mr. Leary came before the court to argue his appeal from an injunction which restrained the companies from bringing their suits against the city to immediate trial. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles J. Nehrbas appeared in opposition. The city's objections to an immediate trial is based on two grounds: first, that there is nothing in the cases which merits their being preferred over hundreds of other cases, and secondly, that the proper preparation of the city's case cannot be made until it has had an opportunity to copy all the books, records and documents of the opposing companies on which their contentions that the rates of the new ordinance are confiscatory are based. These records took some fifty clerks years to compile in the ordinary run of business and their copying and analysis will require time. From what was said yesterday by counsel in the case, it was apparent that a speedy trial and a decision in their favor is the main hope of the companies.

Opinions on Rate Question.

On the two principal questions at issue in the main litigation the Appellate Division went against the hotels and taxicab companies yesterday in decisions on the question of continuing the injunctions during litigation. On the rate question Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justice Hotchkiss took the position that the rates prescribed by the ordinance did not have to be reasonable and that the companies' allegations on this question were immaterial. They said that the Legislature had the unquestioned right to deny the use of the highways to any kind of vehicle and the right to delegate that power to the Board of Aldermen. Since they might prevent taxicabs from using the streets at all, they had the right to make any condition for their operation, and declared further that no one was under any compulsion to operate a taxicab. Hence they reasoned those who could not operate at a profit might quit. With two other Justices, Dowling and Clarke, who held simply that a trial was necessary to establish whether or not the rates were confiscatory and that there was no prima facie showing of their unreasonableness, Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justice Hotchkiss made up a majority of the court in denying an injunction pendente lite on the rate question.

Justice Scott dissented from the divided majority. He was satisfied that the companies had made a prima facie showing that the rates were too low for the companies to operate at a profit and pronounced them quasi-public service corporations, entitled to injunctive relief if compelled to run their cabs at a losing rate of fare. Justice Scott also dismissed the affidavits of various independent taxicab operators, who swore they had been able to make money under the new rates as highly inconclusive.

The court was divided three to two on the question of the right of the city to establish public hack stands before hotels without the consent of the owners. Justices Dowling, Clarke and Hotchkiss rested on the decision of Justice Seabury in the court below and held that it could not be decided in advance of a trial that a public hack stand before any particular hotel was a nuisance. Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justice Scott agreed that a hack stand could not legally be put before a hotel without the owner's permission.

On the rate question, Justice Ingraham said:

> The Legislature intended to vest the Board of Aldermen with entire power to regulate the use of the streets of the City of New York, to regulate the nature of the vehicles that use the streets, and to prescribe the conditions upon which they shall be allowed within the city limits; and with the unrestricted power to regulate the rates of fare to be charged by public conveyances using the streets. If any particular kind of vehicle in use in the city cannot be profitably operated at the rate of fare prescribed in the exercise of this power, the ordinance prescribing the rate of fare to be charged is not, I think, for that reason to be declared unreasonable or a violation of any provision of the Constitution or laws of the State. No one is bound to operate any particular kind of a vehicle or motor vehicle, and if the rate of fare fixed by the Board of Aldermen is not sufficient to allow motor vehicles to be operated in the streets of New York profitably, then the owners can cease from such operation. Nor does the fact that these motor vehicles had been operating in the streets under a license and at rates of fare that were profitable prevent the Board of Aldermen, in the exercise of the power vested in it by the Legislature, from reducing the rates of fare. If vehicles were devised of such size and weight and propelled by power in such a way as to destroy the streets or prevent the use of streets by others, it seems to me that the Board of Aldermen would be justified in prohibiting the use of the vehicles of that class. If the Legislature had the power to prohibit the use of any specified class of vehicles in the public streets, it had the power to delegate to the legislative body of the city the right to exercise that power. The Court of Appeals has lately determined that the Legislature has that power

Dissenting Opinion on Hotel Rights

In dismissing the injunction as against the establishing of public hack stands before the Waldorf-Astoria and other hotels, Justices Dowling, Clarke and Hotchkiss rested on the opinion of Justice Seabury in the court below. Both Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justice Scott wrote dissenting opinions. Justice Scott held:

> Under the former ordinance the hotel proprietor was able to exercise supervision and discipline over the cab stand in front of his hotel; he could see to it that only proper cabs stood there, and that only respectable drivers were employed, and that the existence of the cab stand did not interfere with the carrying on the business of the hotel, while under the present ordinance the cab stand will be opened to any licensed hack whose driver will choose to come there, and the proprietor of the hotel will be able to exercise no control or supervision whatever over either the cabs or their drivers. It is easy to see how a proprietor who was willing to have a special hack stand in front of his hotel, might well object to have a public hack stand established there. It may be safely assumed that at least in front of the larger hotels, the cab stands will be kept permanently filled up with waiting cabs, a new one moving up to take the place of each that leaves the stand. The practical effect of the ordinance will, therefore, be to keep waiting in front of each hotel, without the consent and against the will of the proprietor, a permanent line of hacks waiting and soliciting customers. In my opinion this would constitute an invasion of the abutter's property rights, which the law will not tolerate.

Presiding Justice Ingraham also held that a hotel proprietor had a property right in the street abutting on his premises, and added that an ordinance which attempted to take away this right without compensation was illegal and void.

BAILEY WILL CONTEST.

Commission Issued for Examination of Buffalo Bill and J. M. Burke.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The contest over the will of Ruth Louisa Bailey, who inherited $5,000,000 from the estate of her husband, James A. Bailey, the circus man, took a new turn to-day when Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court at White Plains issued a commission for the examination of certain showmen in the West. The commission is directed to George B. Drake of Denver, who will examine Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and John M. Burke, another showman in that city, as to certain facts relative to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey's friendship for some of the relatives who were cut off without a cent by Mrs. Bailey's will.

The will is being contested by Annabelle Hutchinson, a sister of Mrs. Bailey, and the case will not be tried until the January term of the Supreme Court at White Plains.

DIVORCES H. A. THOMSEN.

Wife of Former Brooklyn Man Gets Decree on Desertion Plea.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 21.—In the Superior Court here to-day Mrs. Adele Thomsen obtained a divorce from Henry A. Thomsen, son of Hugo A. Thomsen, a commission merchant at 90 Wall Street, New York City. Mrs. Thomsen said her husband left home in Brooklyn in 1908, saying he was going West for his health. Six months later she found he had not left New York City.

Mrs. Thomsen, who was Miss Adele Bleichner, has been living with her parents at Westbrook. With the decree of divorce she obtained the custody of her seven-year-old daughter. Alimony of $50,000 was demanded, but as proof was lacking as to the defendant's financial status, no award was made.

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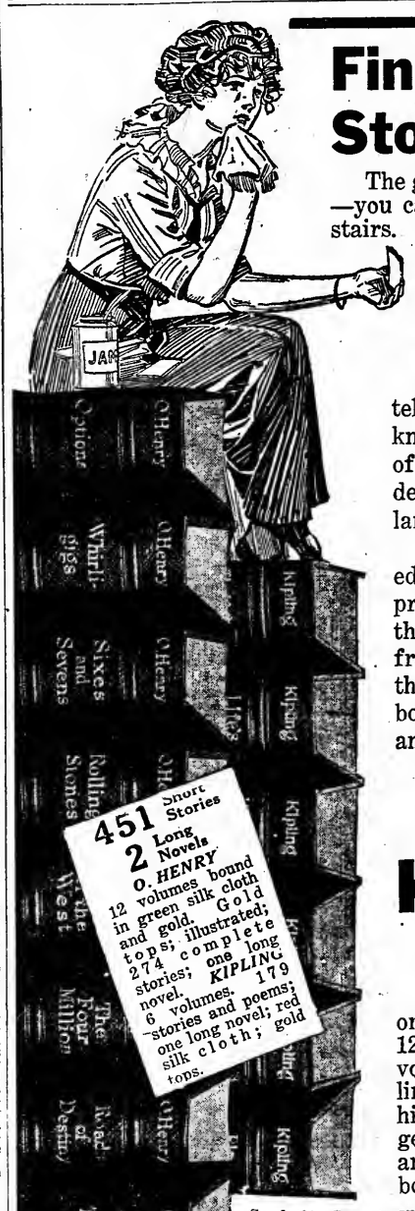

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Skyscraper Clears 7 Feet 3 Inches Before Brilliant Throng at Garden Horse Show.

Saddle horses, roadsters, high-steppers, and the high jumpers were leading attractions at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday, with jumping by officers across the miniature water course in teams of three as special features. The attendance was the greatest of the week and taxed the capacity of the building.

It was what the show veterans termed "an old-time crowd" last night. To the committee it was a cause of regret that they permitted the decorators to hang the drop curtain depicting a Roman scene at the Fourth Avenue end of the building in such manner that seats and boxes that would have held from 1,000 to 1,500 were put out of commission. About a hundred men and women had solved the problem by raising the end of the drop curtain and peeping at the ring from under it. They had a fine viewpoint until one of the Garden policemen ordered them out of the seats.

With five nations competing for the America Cup, presented by C. K. G. Billings, the climax of the exhibition was reached with the most interesting and spectacular event on the programme. The contest was for jumping over the course by teams of three of the same nationality in uniform, each horse making two circuits of the arena.

France Best Over Jumps.

The trophy went to France, with England and Canada as the contenders. The French representatives were Sarah Gosse, ridden by Lieut. Marquis D'Orgix; Amazone, with Lieut. Baron de Meson in the saddle, and Othello, piloted by Lieut. de Lassardieres. Othello was the only horse of the winning trio which made a clean score. Sarah Gosse knocked down the gate with her hind feet and Amazone touched the top rail of the gate when almost clear of the obstacle. These mistakes cost France three points.

Great Britain won second place, with Dan Leno, Surprise and Harmony, ridden by Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson, Major M. F. McTaggart and Col. P. A. Kenna, respectively. Both Dan Leno and Harmony were guilty of faults aggregating four points, each of the two horses striking the bar with their fore feet on the second round. The third prize went to the Dominion of Canada, with three military chargers ridden by Capt. J. W. Sifton, Major D. Douglas Young and Capt. Walker Bell.

A remarkable performance was witnessed in the high jumping class, the last on the programme, when Col. the Hon. Clifford Sifton brown gelding, Skyscraper, cleared the bar at 7 feet 3 inches, establishing a new Garden show record, the best previous jump being 7 feet 1 inch. In anticipation of seeing unusual feats of horsemanship, the big crowd remained in the building until the final leap by Skyscraper was made, and the spectators were rewarded for the additional delay. Never before in the history of the association has such wonderful jumping been seen, and the fact that another Canadian horse was victorious did not restrain the enthusiastic spectators from bestowing the full measure of applause on the horse and rider.

Although a number of European army horses entered the contest not one was able to compete against the timber toppers from the Dominion. The best American horse in the event was Caesar, ridden by Sidney J. Holloway, which jumped 6 feet 9 inches, and was placed forth to three Canadian entries. The Wasp and Confidence, from the Sifton Stables made cleaner records in the last trial than Caesar, and were placed second and third respectively. Skyscraper was in perfect jumping condition and in each trial approached the take-off with accurate stride, while the rider, Jack Hamilton timed his rise with judgment and precision.

The Canadian horse won the jumps at 7 feet, but the performance was apparently with little effort, and the rider was requested to try for a new record. He again timed his stride and take-off correctly and carried his mount over the bar, which had been raised three inches, in gallant fashion, all four feet of the horse clearing the top bar by several inches. The garden rang with cheers when the announcement of a new record was made.

Capt. Richardson, who rode Dan Leno, rode with but one working leg, the other still being in wraps from his recent accident in the ring. His plucky riding under such difficulties caught the crowd, which applauded him with vigor. The jumping was all clean cut and the most sportsmanlike spirit prevailed. The United States team, despite the handicap of the inferior mounts provided for them by the War Department, finished in fourth place and beat out the Belgians.

The contest for the single roadster championship was virtually a duel throughout between Thomas W. Murphy's brown stallion, J. Malcolm Forbes, and E. T. Stotesbury's bay mare, Ruby. Undoubtedly, in quiet manners and elegance of action, Ruby was nearest to the ideal type of the driving horse for pleasure, but the stallion was "too much horse" in conformation, speedy gait, and reputation to be set aside on the basis of type, and, therefore, was fully entitled to the title of champion bestowed on him by the judges.

$40,000 Offered for Stallion.

J. Malcomb Forbes is named in honor of the Boston banker and horseman, who paid the late Senator Leland Stanford $125,000 for Arion, 2.07½, then the champion 3-year-old. Mr. Forbes died the same year yesterday's winner was foaled. The horse made a record against time at Lexington two years ago of 2.08 and has already made a name in the stud as the sire of ten in the 2.30 list. The Russian Government is always on the lookout for fresh blood to improve the trotting Orlofis, and agents from that country offered Murphy $40,000 after J. Malcolm Forbes's success in the championship. Murphy would not say whether he thought the sale would be consummated, but admitted that he had notified the owner and breeder of the stallion, for whom he has been managing the stallion, James R. McGown, of Sterling, Ky., of the offer of the Russians.

Clever jumping and some farcical refusals were features of the broad water jump. The miniature river, at a width of 15 feet for the first trial, was widened a foot at a time to 18 feet for the final try. Twenty horses tried the jump, and several only popped over the hurdle into the water, giving their riders an involuntary bath. One nag, after jumping into the water, turned about and backed out to the dry tan bark. The winner was the French Government's gray gelding, Romeo, ridden by Lieut. Marquis d'Orgeix, with the chestnut gelding, Ramuncho, second, owned and ridden by Chevalier Edward de Selliers de Moranville of Belgium. Third, and a notable distinction in such a strong class, was the bay gelding, Commander, exhibited by Squadron C, N. G. N. Y., ridden by Private Dennis Stockton.

Moore Wins in Harness Classes.

In the heavy harness horse classes the highest honors were won by Judge Moore, but not without a vigorous opposition. To the closing time last night he had gained eleven first prizes in these classes. The relatively poor showing of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, with but two wins under the same conditions, who in other years has made a nip and tuck race of it with Judge Moore for supremacy, is due to the new horses he has been selecting not being fit to exhibit at this time, while those he has brought out have been up against the famous champions in the Moore string and as a consequence outclassed. By the next show Mr. Vanderbilt, unless all signs fail, will have his horses in the best of condition, and he will again have to be reckoned with in every heavy harness class, from the hackney ponies to the big pairs and teams.

Judge Moore's first blue of the day was in the class for single harness horses over 15.1 and not exceeding 15.3 hands. Fifteen of the eighteen entries were in the ring, all clinkers in every respect, but Judge Moore had the outstanding one in the bay hackney mare Bountiful. There was a long tryout for the minor places between a half dozen, the succeeding places being finally allotted to Miss Loula Long with Revelation, Miss Anna Vauclain with The Whip and George Chipchase, driving Judge Moore's Roderick Dhu. The once monarch of the show in single harness, Nala, now owned by Edward B. McLean, for the first time in his career "got the gate" in this class.

E. T. Stotesbury had strong competition in the class for roadster pairs, but won with Ruby and Lasca, with T. M. V. Hoffman, second, with Mahlon Wilkes and Teneriffe. The placing in the championship for roadster pairs was the same. Although beaten in the single roadster championship, Mr. Stotesbury's score is remarkable, for he has won four blue ribbons, a championship and a reserve ribbon, with but two horses at the show.

Women in the Ring.

Baronet and Satire, driven very capably by Miss Belle Beach, won the appointment class to ladies' phaetons for J. Sumner Draper, the Bostonian. In the class for ladies' saddle horses, 14.2 and not over 15.2 hands, manners to count 50 per cent., and to be ridden by ladies in side saddles, seventeen passed before the judges. Miss Cynthia Kearney won with her chestnut gelding Dixie, repeating the successes of the Summer shows, the others placed being Sefton Girl, Beau Sabreur and Walter H. Hanley's Early Morn.

The night class for saddle horses was the same as to height, but with no restriction as to the riders.

Thoroughbred horses, mares or geldings, suited to become hunters, and to be over seven years old or less than 15.3 hands in height, were an attractive morning class. There were seven entries for the prizes, the gift of F. Ambrose Clark of a $150 cup and $100 to the winner and $100 to the second, the third receiving a ribbon. Glen Riddle Farms sent in two grand looking candidates, respectively a five and four year old of 16.3 and 16 hands, and won both first and second. There was not a white hair on either of them. The winner was T. K., a brown gelding by Tousaint-Tal-vea, ridden by C. Utz. with Quiton, a chestnut gelding by Egerton-Quida, with W. P. Miles up, second. Immediately afterward the winners in all the classes were on the tanbark for the championship among horses suited to become hunters, T. K. winning again, and the English horse Grey Plover, Capt. Parker up, getting the reserve. Highball, the grand chestnut gelding owned by Edward B. McLean, made a fine showing, with Dick Donnelly in the saddle, and by the critics outside the ring was deemed a sure thing for at least the reserve ribbon.

Amateur Riders in Saddle.

Amateur riders were called for in the morning competition for the cup presented by Alfred B. Maclay for hunters that have been out to hounds with some recognized pack at least eight times this or last year, performances over the jump to count 75 and conformation 25 per cent. There were eleven entries, and the faces of the riders recalled a meet at Meadow Brook or Piping Rock. Gerald T. Hanley, the amateur aviator, furnished the winner in the brown gelding Lansdown, ridden by F. Ambrose Clark; J. Schuyler Cary was second on Foxy Foot, a chestnut gelding owned by Hamilton Farms, while third and fourth were L. W. Riddle, the Philadelphian, with Major Treat, and Sydney Holloway, riding Caesar, the brown gelding formerly called Dreadnought.

It came out yesterday that Lieut. Baron de Meslon, of the First Cuirassiers, who, as the senior of the three French cavalry officers representing their country at the Horse Show, has won admiration on all sides for his splendid horsemanship, has achieved considerable fame as a composer. One of the Baron's brother officers let slip the fact that the young officer is known in the musical world as "P. Nolmes," which is merely a transposition of the letters of his name. Among his compositions is "La Valse Grise," which has met with great success in Paris.

Some of the friends who have shared Baron de Meslon's secret have urged that he devote his time to music, but with him the army is a dominant and absorbing passion, and it is a family tradition that service in the army must be the paramount ambition of a French nobleman. When the subject of music is touched upon in conversation the Baron becomes shy and uncommunicative.

SOCIETY FILLS ALL THE BOXES.

Mrs. Monson Morris and Miss McCormack with Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt

The largest crowd of the week was at the Horse Show last night, and the boxes were all occupied. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt had Mrs. Monson Morris and Miss McCormack with her in Box 13. At the afternoon session Mrs. Vanderbilt was in Box 62 for a time, with Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs.

The Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry were at the afternoon exhibition. Miss Gerry wore a black velvet coat and skirt, a black sailor hat with a white aigrette and a sable scarf. Miss Mabel Gerry was in a black brocaded tailor costume, a huge scarf of black seal lined with tailless ermine, and a high black hat with plumes.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander was in a black tailored costume at the afternoon performance with a white waistcoat brocaded in black, and her daughter, Miss Harriet Alexander, wore a plain fitted brown tailored suit with a touch of green, and a small fawn-colored felt hat with wings to match on one side.

Mrs. Richard Morris was in a black tailored afternoon dress with a wide black girdle brocaded in large gold and silver flowers, and a black velvet hat with a lace brim, trimmed with an emerald green bird of paradise plume.

Mrs. E. H. Gary last night was enveloped in a plum colored cloak with sable cuffs and collar, and a small white hat trimmed with sable. Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, in Box 39, had Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin and James S. Larkin with them. Mrs. Hyde was in gold brocade, with a large black velvet hat.

Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, at the afternoon session wore a brique colored cloak with sables and a black velvet hat trimmed with aigrettes of the same color. She wore a superb emerald, mounted on a diamond and platinum necklace.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge was a visitor at the night performance. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant was with a party. Miss Loula Long last night wore a stunning costume of ivory satin with a tunic of purple and gold chiffon, richly embroidered, and a gobelin blue cloak, with a big black velvet hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams and their debutante daughter, Miss Edith L. Adams, had a party of young people in a box last night. Mrs. Adams was in black velvet, and Miss Adams wore a girlish frock of white, with touches of black.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Doscher were in a box, and had Mrs. Sidney J. Marx with them. Mrs. Fred Sterry was in a costume of blue and gold, with a large gold lace hat.

To-day's Programme.

10 A. M. to 10:45 A. M.—Exhibits of ponies in hand may be shown in the ring.

10:45 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.—Exhibits of harness horses may be shown in the ring.

11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.—Exhibits of saddle horses and jumpers may be shown in the ring.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging nine pairs of harness horses, Class 48.

2:20 P. M.—Judging eleven ponies under saddle, Class 100.

2:35 P. M.—Judging six Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 103.

2:50 P. M.—Judging ponies in harness for the championship, Class 82.

3:10 P. M.—Judging ponies under saddle for the championship, Class 104.

3:25 P. M.—Judging thirteen harness horses, Class 49.

3:45 P. M.—Judging teams (four-in-hands) on their arrival from the Arrowhead Inn, Class 141.

4 P. M.—Judging saddle horses (heavyweight) for the championship, Class 97.

4:15 P. M.—Judging saddle horses (middle and light weight) for the championship, Class 98.

4:30 P. M.—Judging best collection of three harness horses, (seven entries,) Class 72.

5 P. M.—Judging twenty-one qualified hunters, Class 122.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Judging single harness horses not exceeding 15.2 hands for the championship, Class 60.

8:20 P. M.—Judging single harness horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 61.

8:40 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 62.

9 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 63.

9:20 P. M.—Judging ten qualified hunters, Class 117.

10 P. M.—Judging hunters for the heavy, middle, and light weight championships, Class 126.

Morris and Bryant Win on Ranges.

The marksmen of Morris and Bryant High Schools scored victories yesterday afternoon in the weekly matches of the Public Schools Athletic League rifle tournament for the Whitney Trophy. Morris High School defeated the De Witt Clinton High School team on the Morris range by the score of 261 to 259. The scores:

Morris—Pickett, 32; Menaker, 34; Daly, 33; Labriola, 31; Reppert, 32; Kerr, 34; Starke, 33; Condon, 32. Total—261.

Clinton—Foskett, 35; Tressman, 34; Finer, 31; Brown, 30; Bergman, 31; Hull, 35; Burns, 31; Clayton, 32. Total—259.

The second teams of both schools were opponents in a match on the Clinton range, and the De Witt Clinton lads won by the score of 167 to 162.

The Bryant High School team defeated the Eastern District High School marksmen on the latter's range by the score of 262 to 253. The scores:

Bryant—Capt. Patane, 35; Helme, 33; Avellino, 33; A. Patane, 33; Beckett, 28; Duesel, 32; Taft, 33; Kennally, 35. Total—262.

Eastern District—Ratsch, 35; Buckett, 31; Tilaceeky, 30; Berrazzo, 30; Barnes, 31; Morris, 31; Cohn, 31; Blatt, 34. Total—253.

News for the Golfers.

The Metropolitan Golf Association will purchase its own trophy for its annual championship hereafter. At a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday it was decided that this course will be pursued in view of the fact that it was desired not to establish a precedent whereby a club or individual might think it incumbent upon it or himself to replace such a trophy when it was won outright.

It will be recalled that Jerome D. Travers won the third and final leg on the Daniel Chauncey trophy this year at Fox Hills, and that a week or two before the tournament it was suggested in certain quarters that the trophy be made one for permanent competition. As a result, the Upper Montclair Country Club, previous to the tournament, offered to donate a trophy to replace the Chauncey plaque in the event that Travers should win it finally for his club. When the Upper Montclair Country Club came into possession of the trophy, through Travers's victory, it devolved upon the Metropolitan Golf Association to accept or reject the offer. The Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday decided not to accept this offer, because of the precedent it might establish, though it went on record as highly appreciating the sportsmanlike attitude of the club. John Reid, Jr., Findlay S. Douglas, and Howard F. Whitney were appointed a committee of three to purchase a new trophy, conditions for which will be decided upon at a later date.

Rapid progress is being made on the new building of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The new structure allows much greater locker accommodations as well as more kitchen and piazza room.

COLLEGE MEN TO RUN FOR HONORS

Fourteen Teams Represented in Cross-Country Race at Van Cortlandt Park.

In anticipation of the intercollegiate championship cross-country race this afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park, there was a great influx of collegians here last night, each university nominated having brought the flower of its distance running strength in the endeavor to lift the hill and dale titles, both individual and team.

The Hotel Cumberland has provided quarters for more than a third of the prospective triers for the honors, where Dartmouth, Cornell, Syracuse, Brown and Penn State have their pennants shown in the foyer of the building. Harvard, under the mentorship of Alfred Shrubb, who aided in the winning of the event last year, when the Crimson captured the team title from Cornell, are quartered at the McAlpin, while the Massachusetts Institute of Technology lads are guests of the Technology Club. Yale and Princeton will arrive this morning.

Among close observers it is believed that the event will be the closest ever held among the colleges. There is no runner of the John Paul Jones type, but on the whole each of the teams is said to be well balanced. Harvard's best man is probably the Captain, R. St. B. Boyd, who will be supported by a strong field of runners. Cornell will show without their best man, Potter, but in Hoffmire and McCotrick the Ithacans say they will be heard from at the end.

Harry Hillman's best man from Dartmouth is F. R. Marcuse, while Coop is expected to hold up his end in the individual struggle for Brown. Hayes and Morrison are the stars for the Tigertown team, while Pennsylvania has a fine pair to draw to in McCurdy and Madeira. The teams will dress for the race in the Barnard School gymnasium, located on the hill overlooking the course. The race will be started at 3 P. M. sharp, and Harry Fisher of Columbia, the manager of the event, states that he has been promised a sufficient police patrol to control the crowd.

Princeton Expects to Win Run.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The Tiger "harriers" leave for the intercollegiate cross country at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, to-morrow morning at 9:33 o'clock. Capt. Morrison and the majority of the team have been over the course and will not step on to it until the time of the race. The seven men who will make the trip in charge of the track managers are as follows: Captain, D. S. Morrison, 1915; S. K. Atha, 1915; W. S. Doty, 1915; M. J. Hayes, 1915; H. H. Barnett, 1916; A. Hunter, 1916, and L. L. Glover, 1916. They will lunch at the Martinique.

The team considers that it has a real chance for winning the meet in view of their victories this Fall, although they do not expect to carry off individual honors, and the only victory upon which they are counting would be by a very narrow margin.

Recreation Centre Games.

Competition in the all-around championships of the Evening Recreation Centre of the High School of Commerce began last night in the gymnasium of the school in West Sixty-fifth Street. The programme comprised eight events, and about 500 persons witnessed the contests. The feature was the one-half-mile race, which was won by A. Hirsh in the excellent time of 2:25 2-5. Hirsh held the lead practically from the start, but throughout was hard pushed by P. Wilkins. A final spurt near the finish line, however, gave Hirsh the honors by inches. H. Werner was the star performer among the juniors, capturing the 220 and 440 yards events. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by F. Rohne; W. Rohne, second; W. Kyne, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by H. Werner; E. Irwin, second; F. Rehbe, third. Time—0:30.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by P. Wilkins; S. Abrahams, second; J. Ruth, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

440-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by H. Werner; W. Kyne, second; W. Rohne, third. Time—1:08 4-5.

440-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by G. Brown; P. Wilkins, second; J. Ruth, third. Time—1:06 2-5.

One-half-Mile Run, Senior.—Won by A. Hirsh; P. Wilkins, second; J. Ruth, third. Time—2:25 2-5.

One-quarter-Mile Walk, Open.—Won by J. Ruth; P. Wilkins, second; H. Werner, third. Time—2:29.

Three-and-One-Half Mile Cross-Country Run, Open.—Won by R. Plant; W. Berg, second; F. Borneman, third. Time—22:27.

Erlandsen First in Road Race.

R. Erlandsen, a member of the Glencoe Athletic Club, finished first last night in the weekly road race of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, outrunning a field of fifteen starters, and crossing the line in 18:55, three seconds ahead of T. Maroney, a club mate, who was second. The race was held over a course which measured three and one-half miles, and all of the fifteen starters finished. Following is the order of finish of the first ten:

R. Erlandsen, Glencoe A. C.; T. Maroney, Glencoe A. C.; M. Collins, Union Settlement; D. Skibbe, Union Settlement; W. Burke, Union Settlement; F. Balle, Union Settlement; S. Richman, unattached; H. Cohen, Union Settlement; W. Tenka, Union Settlement; M. Hyman, Union Settlement.

New York A. C. to Stage Bouts.

The New York Athletic Club will stage an amateur boxing tournament which will consist of four classes, 112, 125, 135, and 150 pounds, in the gymnasium, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 11 and 12. The prizes will be a diamond ring to each of the winners, while the beaten men in the semi-finals will each receive a gold filled watch. The beaten men in the semi-finals will each receive a silver New York A. C. die foh medal as a souvenir, and the organization tallying the greatest number of points will be awarded a beautiful point trophy. Entry blanks and further information can be had of Eugene J. Giannini, Physical Director, N. Y. A. C., and Amateur Athletic Union, 21 Warren Street, New York.

Barnard Wins at Basket Ball.

The Barnard School basket ball team defeated Poly Prep School of Brooklyn in a close and exciting game yesterday afternoon on the latter's court by the score of 21 to 18.

VARDON AND RAY HOME.

English Golfers Criticise Newspapers for Alleged Unfairness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the English professional golfers who have been playing in the United States, arrived here to-day on the Celtic. They were eagerly sought by a host of reporters, but they proved very uncommunicative, and announced their intention of saying nothing about the tour. The players said they had had a very good time in America. When pressed to talk, Vardon replied:

"No, not now; some other time perhaps. To tell the truth, we have decided not to give anything away in the course of interviews. We had a sickening experience at the hands of the American papers. They put in our mouths a great many things we never said. They were irresponsible and inaccurate."

Both Vardon and Ray also hinted that they had a grievance against the English press, and have preserved a bundle of clippings to corroborate their views.

"That is why we have decided to say nothing," added Vardon. "I don't want to say anything at present about America, its golf courses, and its golfers, and I cannot say just what our plans are. All I need to tell you is that Ouimet, who won the American championship, was a fine player and deserved to win."

HOCKEY SCHEDULE OUT.

Wanderers and Crescents to Play First Game at Rink.

The Schedule Committee of the Amateur Hockey League completed its labors last night by drafting a schedule of games in the tournament for the championship, which met with the approval of the representatives of the various clubs engaged. The difficulty which confronted the schedule-makers was to avoid conflicting the playing and practice dates, many of the players objecting to playing games on the night following that of a hard practice. Several dates were changed at the request of Cornelius Fellowes of the Rink management to enable him to arrange a number of college and Canadian games on Saturday nights during the season.

The regular championship season will begin on Saturday, Jan. 5, with the Wanderers' Hockey Club and the Crescent A. C. as opponents. With but five clubs represented on the ice, only a double round robin will be necessary to complete the schedule, which is as follows:

First Round—Jan. 3, Crescent vs. Wanderers; 6, Irish-American vs. Hockey Club; 8, Crescent vs. St. Nicholas; 13, Hockey Club vs. Wanderers; 15, Irish-American vs. St. Nicholas; 20, Irish-American vs. Wanderers; 23, Hockey Club vs. Crescent; 27, St. Nicholas vs. Wanderers; 29, Crescent vs. Irish-American; Feb. 4, St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club.

Second Round—Feb. 6, Crescent vs. Wanderers; 10, Irish-American vs. Hockey Club; 12, Crescent vs. St. Nicholas; 17, Hockey Club vs. Wanderers; 20, Irish-American vs. St. Nicholas; 24, Irish-American vs. Wanderers; 27, Hockey Club vs. Crescent; March 3, St. Nicholas vs. Wanderers; 5, Crescent vs. Irish-American; 11, St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club.

Denver and Oakland Boy to Race.

Announcement is made by the Road Drivers' Association that a special feature of to-morrow's events on the Harlem River Speedway will be the postponed match race between Nathan Straus's Denver and James A. Murphy's Oakland Boy. This is the event that has been set back because of inclement weather, and is attracting a great amount of attention on the part of the horsemen of the metropolitan district. Another special has been arranged with Edgar Shoemaker's Flaget and Mr. Murphy's Coast Marie. In addition to the above, the usual brushes will be held, although the cup event season has closed.

177 Years to the Sun
See Page 7

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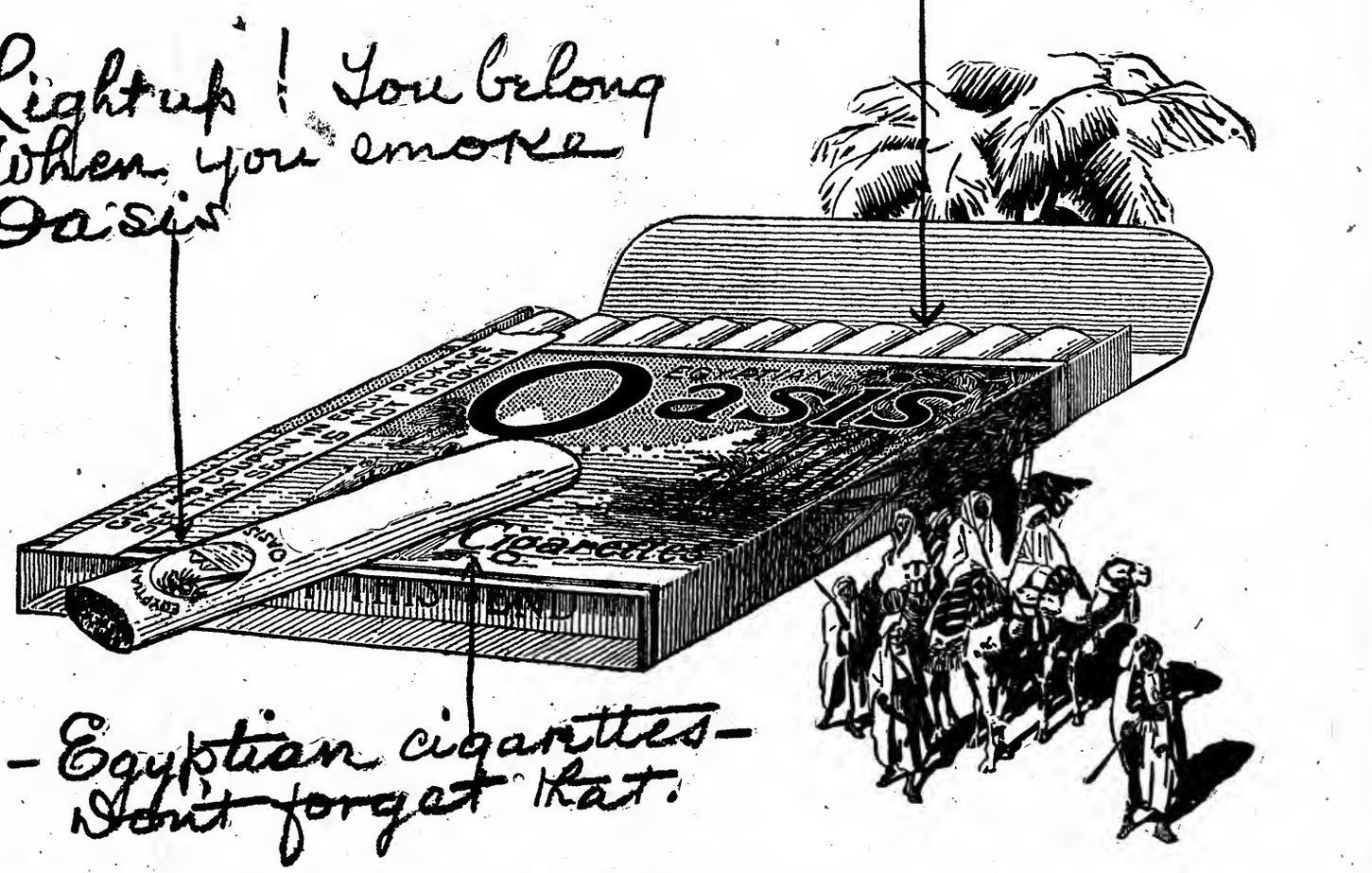

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HARVARD FAVORITE OVER YALE IN FOOTBALL BATTLE---BASEBALL

HARVARD AND YALE EVENLY MATCHED

Goal from Field Likely to Produce Victory for Either Eleven at Cambridge.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge.
Carlisle vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.
Chicago vs. Wisconsin, at Chicago.
Brown vs. Tufts, at Providence.
Army vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., at West Point.
Navy vs. New York University, at Annapolis.
Stevens vs. Rutgers, at Hoboken.
Wesleyan vs. Trinity, at Hartford.
Gettysburg vs. Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore.
Albright vs. Temple University, at Myerstown, Penn.
Case vs. Kenyon, at Cleveland.
Delaware vs. Dickinson, at Newark, Del.
Muhlenberg vs. Bucknell, at Lewisburg.
Ohio State vs. Northwestern, at Columbus.
Ohio Wesleyan vs. Denison at Oxford.
Otterbein vs. Marietta, at Marietta.
Minnesota vs. Illinois, at Urbana.
Missouri vs. Kansas, at Columbia.
W. and J. vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, at Clarksburg.
Indiana vs. Purdue, at Bloomington.

Two evenly matched, hard-fighting football elevens are going to clash when Yale plays Harvard at Soldiers' Field this afternoon. The more smoothly developed, machine-like Crimson team will have to battle the rejuvenated aggressive Blue aggregation, which has apparently just found itself, and which really does not know the extent of its own power. Harvard's team is more highly finished and plays with more unity and co-ordination than Yale. The Cambridge eleven has a wider variety of play, and is almost perfectly schooled in the A B C's of the game. Yale believes that its newly discovered power will lead it to accomplish more than it had hoped for, with the enthusiastic aggressiveness and unrelenting driving "punch" which completely baffled the Princeton team last week.

This game is likely to be a terrific battle between two formidable lines. The Crimson line has been made over into a stronger combination since the Princeton game. Hardwick has been shifted to end, Capt. Storer will be back at tackle, and Hitchcock will be at guard. The regular centre, Trumbull, will be in his old position. In the backfield is Bradlee, the strongest secondary defensive player on the eleven.

There is also likely to be a change in the Yale line. "Red" Brann has been saved to play end in this game. Brann has been handicapped by injuries this season, but he has had little work lately and the Yale coaches look to this aggressive end rush to stop Eddie Mahan's spectacular runs. Capt. Ketcham, the Yale leader, will play guard, where he will have a splendid chance to give vent to his cazed-up aggressiveness with splendid effect. Abe Wilson, Yale's giant quarter back, is likely to be a star in the game, as he was in the Princeton battle. Perhaps not as quick a thinker or as resourceful as some quarter backs, Wilson is a remarkable performer, and is the equal of any of the backfield players in rushing back punts, an asset which should be very valuable in this game.

The lines of both teams have been so thoroughly drilled in defensive football that it is not likely that rushing football isn't going to cut much of a figure in the result. Yale will have a chance, because the defense should be strong enough to offset Harvard's line-breaking game, and the Harvard eleven will be thrown back on its kicking resources. It will probably be a kicking game from start to finish. And in a game of this sort the element of chance plays a prominent part. A block kick will mean much. Both elevens have eliminated to a great extent the weakness of fumbling, so that will not have such an important bearing on the result as the possibility of a blocked punt.

If either team gets anywhere within the 35 or 40 yard lines to-day the other team will be in serious danger. Harvard carries the greater talent in the drop-kicking line, for Charley Brickley is a more reliable man in field goals than either Guernsey or Pumpelly. Brickley, with half a chance, can win this game with his talented toe. On the other hand, if Yale gets down into Crimson territory, Guernsey or Pumpelly is likely to boot the ball over. Football experts look for a field goal to win the game, or perhaps another field goal to tie it.

Under the present rules, these elevens are not going to take any chances. They will play safe rather than rely on any fireworks with the forward pass. There will be no criss-cross plays, triple passes, or tricks such as the Indian team and Western elevens have developed this year. It will be hard, plunging football.

Harvard will rely on Eddie Mahan to run back punts and to do the kicking. As far as running back kicks go, Wilson and Ainsworth have shown that they are almost as proficient as Mahan and Brickley. In the punting Yale will probably have an advantage. Either Guernsey or Knowles can kick as well as Mahan. In fact, Guernsey is probably better than the Harvard punter. He gets away a high, far-carrying ball, giving the fleet Yale ends plenty of time to get down the field. In the Princeton game the Yale ends showed more skill in getting down under kicks than Harvard has shown this season. So in the punting game Yale seems to have a slight advantage.

Up to the present time Harvard, because of its fine record this season—not having been defeated or even tied—has been a slight favorite. Yale men have looked for odds, but it is likely that this afternoon the betting will be even. Harvard has more confidence in this eleven than in any team Haughton has coached in five years. It is the culmination of his system. He has had plenty of time to work it out and has had excellent material to work with. On the "Gold Coast" at Cambridge, the row of dormatories along Mount Auburn Street, the students have raised a pool of $5,000 with which to back the big Crimson team. Harvard has never defeated Yale in the stadium, and this is the year Harvard expects to make football history.

Nor has Harvard ever defeated a Yale eleven two years in succession. One thing is certain, this year's Yale team has shown more fighting aggressiveness than any team in years. It has been defeated once and tied three times, and yet the feeling will not die in New Haven that it has more power than has yet been shown. The Princeton game was severe on the Yale players. Some of them lost several pounds. The week has been spent in rest, trying to build up the physical strength of the eleven. Harvard has had two weeks to get over the Princeton battle, and last week's game with Brown was not a severe test for them. Harvard is likely to have the edge on physical condition, which will mean much.

It's going to be a football game from the blow of the whistle. Which ever team wins will have to extend itself to the limit of physical endeavor to do it. To a man up a tree it looks like a toss up. And unfortunately it may be one of those unsatisfactory no-score ties, which have been so frequent between the two teams in late years. Since 1875 Yale and Harvard have played thirty-three games. Harvard has won six times, Yale twenty-two, and five contests have been ties. The statistics of the elevens are as follows:

Harvard.

Name and Position.	Age.	Wgt.	Hght. Ft.	In.
H. N. Hardwick, '15, end	21	172	6	0
R. T. P. Storer, '14, tackle	20	181	5	10½
R. R. Hitchcock, '14, guard	22	189	5	11
W. H. Trumbull, '15, centre	20	188	6	1¼
S. B. Pennock, '15, guard	21	195	5	9
G. A. Gilman, '16, tackle	21	186	6	0¼
F. J. O'Brien, '14, end	21	169	5	11¼
M. J. Logan, '15, quar. back	20	148	5	9
T. J. Bradlee, '15, half back	20	176	5	11
E. W. Mahan, '16, half back	21	166	5	11
C. E. Brickley, '15, full back	21	186	5	9½
SUBSTITUTES.				
H. R. Amory, '14, half back	20	173	5	11
H. N. Atkinson, '15, centre	21	161	5	6
G. Bettle, '14, full back	22	166	5	7
J. L. Bigelow, '16, centre	19	170	6	0
C. E. Brickley, '15, full back	21	186	5	9½
T. J. Coolidge, '15, end	20	163	5	11
R. R. Cowen, '16, guard	21	188	5	11
L. Curtis, '16, end	20	173	6	1
R. Curtis, '16, tackle	19	174	6	0
W. B. Dana, '14, end	22	174	6	2
G. H. Elkin, '15, tackle	22	177	6	2
J. Freedley, '14, quar. back	22	153	5	8
G. A. McKinlock, '16, half b.	20	177	5	8½
J. W. Mittendorf, '16, gd.	20	180	6	2
L. H. Mills, '14, guard	22	187	6	0
D. P. Morgan, '16, tackle	19	174	6	0
W. Rollins, '16, half back	19	158	5	7½
E. W. Soucy, '16, centre	20	171	5	11
W. G. Underwood, '15, guard	20	175	5	11¾
D. J. Wallace, '15, half b.	20	171	5	9
D. C. Watson, '16, quar. back	18	148	5	10
M. Weston, '15, guard	19	195	6	3½
W. Whitney, '16, half back	20	169	5	10½
W. A. Willetts, '14, half back	23	169	5	10
F. P. Withington, '15, tackle	22	181	6	2

Yale.

Name and Position.	Age.	Wgt.	Hgt. Ft.	In.
B. F. Avery, '14, end	23	165	5	10
N. S. Talbott, '14, tackle	21	168	6	1
H. H. Ketcham, '14, guard	22	178	6	0
H. A. Marting, '14, centre	21	180	5	10
J. S. Pendleton, '14, guard	22	191	5	11
W. B. Warren, '14, tackle	21	193	6	3
M. R. Brann, '16, end	21	164	5	10
A. D. Wilson, '16, qr. back	20	179	6	0
F. F. Ainsworth, '14, left h.b.	21	174	5	10
C. W. Knowles, '15, rt. h. b.	20	167	5	11
O. L. Guernsey, '16, full b.	20	184	6	0
SUBSTITUTES.				
Leon Carter, '15, end	21	158	5	11
H. H. Roberts, '16, end	18	175	5	8
Paul Loughridge, '16, t'kle	20	180	5	10
E. J. Madden, '14, tackle	22	184	5	10
C. J. Robinson, '14, guard	22	216	6	1
N. W. Way, '16, guard	22	180	5	11
Hugh Roberts, '16, centre	20	180	5	11
Russell Cooney, '14, guard	21	198	6	0
L. J. Arnold, '14, guard	21	197	5	10
L. H. Caldwell, '15, centre	20	183	5	10
Nate Wheeler, '14, qr. back	22	148	5	8
D. C. Malcolm, '15, quar. b.	21	165	5	10
T. H. Cornell, '15, half b.	20	164	5	8
A. MacLeisch, '15, half b.	21	170	5	11
H. J. Wiser, '15, half back	20	162	5	10
Harold Pumpelly, '15, full b.	23	183	5	11

The records of the two teams during the season are as follows:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
34.	Maine	0	21. Wesleyan	0
14.	Bates	0	10. Holy Cross	0
22.	Williams	3	0. Maine	0
47.	Holy Cross	0	27. Lafayette	0
29.	Penn. State	0	37. Lehigh	0
23.	Cornell	6	0. Wash. & Jeff.	0
2.	Princeton	0	6. Colgate	16
37.	Brown	0	17. Brown	0
			3. Princeton	3
210		16		16
		121		19

BOSTON HOTELS CROWDED.

Harvard Bettors Offering to to 7 That Crimson Team Will Win.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Not since the night when Boston made early colonial history with an innovation in the way of tea parties has this staid and dignified New England city shown the stress of excitement that prevails on the eve of the thirty-fourth game between the football elevens of Harvard and Yale universities. Judged from actions and conversation of the inhabitants and their guests, the gridiron battle of to-morrow is the one event worthy of serious consideration.

The question of weather conditions for the playing of the Crimson and Blue game is temporarily of far more importance than any ultimatum that Huerta may release in Mexico City. Incidentally the local weather man is just as diffident about disclosing his future intentions as is the President of the Republic below the Rio Grande. With more than 50,000 football enthusiasts awaiting his final selection of atmospheric conditions, he coyly admits that it may be warm and clear to-morrow afternoon or cold and rainy. Fortunately, however, his dubious forecast has failed to check in the slightest the scenes of gayety and excitement that are a feature of the Harvard-Yale game played in the Cambridge Stadium once every two years. Boston and the adjacent college city are seething to-night with those clever celebrators who take time by the forelock and thus forestall regrets and financial pangs that follow in the wake of the defeat.

Hotels and theatres report conditions that resemble the boom days of a Western mining town. Rooms at the leading hostelries have been unobtainable for several weeks, and hallways and lounging quarters are to-night blocked with cots whereby the boniface will care for the overflow. "Standing Room Only" signs decorate the lobbies of all the theatres and the Blue of Yale and the Crimson of Harvard adorn every other available point of vantage in and about the Hub.

Ticket speculators are receiving from $35 to $50 for a pair of the few seats in their possession, and every one of the 47,000 persons who expect to witness the game appears to be anxious to wager "just a trifle" on the outcome of the contest. Odds are 10 to 7 on Harvard, with a preponderance of Crimson currency in sight.

In the midst of all this hubbub the squads of rival gridiron gladiators are sequestered in the quiet quarters outside the excitement zone. The Yale team and substitutes are spending the night before the battle at Auburndale and an air of confidence pervades the temporary quarters of the Elis. This feeling was accentuated by the excellent practice of the Blue eleven in the Stadium early this afternoon, when the team showed great speed in signal drill, and Guernsey drop-kicked the ball over the goal bar repeatedly from difficult angles.

Harvard's Varsity and substitute players have hidden themselves within the domain of the Vesper Club on an island in the Merrimac River near Lowell. Aside from a little golf and a short signal line-up, it has been an uneventful twenty-four hours for them.

The coaches and trainers of both teams report their charges ready for the hard game that is expected by all close followers of the two elevens. Physically and mentally the players who will open the game in the Stadium are stated to be on edge for the play. The same cannot be said of the strategists who are playing the moves which may bring victory or defeat.

The opening line-ups appear to be the source of greatest trouble, especially for the Yale coaches. Some doubt exists as to whether Carter or Brann will be at right end for the Blue when the team first faces Harvard, and either Guernsey or Knowles may start the game at right half for the Elis.

No eleventh hour changes have been announced in the Harvard ranks, but a rumor prevailed in Yale circles that a shift in formation might be expected about 2 o'clock Saturday. This report probably arose from the statement that in case Hitchcock should leave the play Gilman would be shifted to his position and Cowen substituted at right tackle.

PRINCETON PICKS HARVARD.

Tiger Football Team's Vote on Winner To-day Against Yale 13 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Princeton's football warriors who fought Harvard and Yale this Fall when the latter were at the height of their training were tested out this afternoon as to their opinion on the game between Yale and Harvard to-morrow, and the composite prediction was a victory for Harvard by a 13 to 1 vote. The only dissenting voice was Capt. Baker, who said Yale would win, but he did not care to say why. Those who gave the Crimson a victory qualified it, however, with the prediction that it would be by a very close score. Eddie Trenkman was the only man to give them a material advantage and he predicted they would win with a margin of fifteen points.

"Brad" Streit expects Yale to crumble proportionately as much as the Tigers did at New Haven a week ago, because he considers it unlikely they will be able to keep on edge two weeks and play two big games. Ten of the men predicted that the game would be decided on field goals, and the limit was a margin of six points.

Coach "Heff" Herring said Harvard would win by either a six to three or six to nothing score. The general agreement was that the game would be a battle between the kickers, with Brickley holding a slight advantage that the two lines were unusually well matched and that the backfield would solve the question. In case of a "fluke" of any sort, the game might go to either one of the teams because the two elevens were so nearly on a par.

The men who played against Harvard and Yale, with the exception of three men who were detained in Princeton, left this afternoon for the big contest to be the guests of the Yale and Harvard teams at the game. Seats were furnished by the two elevens, most of them on the side lines and some in the bleachers. The Athletic Association bears the expense of the trip. Nearly a hundred Princeton undergraduates will see the game at Cambridge, and the play will be reported here in detail for those who do not make the trip.

Guernsey to Play Full Back.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—Otis Guernsey of New York City was definitely selected this evening by the Yale coaches for full back against Harvard to-morrow, displacing the veteran Dave Dunn, whose knee was injured at the Princeton game last week. Decision was reserved until to-night, when Trainer Mack tried Dunn's knee and found it so lame that he recommended that Dunn be not allowed to start.

At the coaches' council the plan of using Carter again at right end was favored, although it was admitted that there is just a possibility that "Red" Brann may be selected at the last minute.

The final working up of the Yale players disclosed the fact that several are not yet up to the poundage they possessed before the Princeton game. Yale is displeased at the continued warm weather, and two complete sets of backs and several second-string rushline players will be used.

Harvard Line-Up Announced.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 21.—After a long secret conference to-night, the Harvard coaches gave out the following as the line-up for to-morrow's game:

O'Brien, left end; Storer, left tackle; Gilman, left guard; Trumbull, centre; Pennock, right guard; Hitchcock, right tackle; Hardwick, right end; Logan, quarter back; Bradlee, left half back; Brickley, right half back; Mahan, full back.

No comment was forthcoming, but it was stated that so far as present plans were concerned that was the way the men would be placed when the game started.

Yale Team in Fine Condition.

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Nov. 21.—The Yale team retired early to-night after a walk in the moonlight. Head Coach Jones said:

"Our line-up will be the same as that which faced Princeton, except that Guernsey will start at full back in place of Dunn. Every man who is expected to get into the game is in fine condition."

STEVENS AND RUTGERS.

Big Game of North Jersey Schools at Castle Point To-day.

Stevens and Rutgers, football rivals since 1874, will engage in their annual gridiron struggles at the Stevens field, Castle Point, Hoboken, this afternoon. This is the big game of the year for both institutions, and both elevens have been undergoing special instruction during the past week in preparation for this game.

Since the two institutions played their first game in 1873 they have engaged in forty-four contests, of which number Rutgers won twenty-four, Stevens won fifteen, and five ended in tie scores. Rutgers this season has one of the best elevens the college has ever turned out, as was demonstrated last week by its decisive victory over Trinity. Stevens is not lacking in confidence, however, as the Hoboken boys always show their best football when playing their old rivals. The teams are about evenly matched as regards weight.

Football Challenge for Clinton.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—The following telegram was sent to-day by the manager of the Stamford High School football, claimants of the championship of Connecticut, to the De Witt Clinton High School football manager:

"A number of representative Stamford men have offered a cup, to be designed by Gorham or Tiffany, to cost up to $250, as a prize to be awarded the victorious team in a match between the high school eleven holding the State championship of New York and the Stamford High School eleven. We understand that your school holds the championship this year, and I desire to arrange a game with you. Arrangements as to the time and place of game can be made later. Please notify me immediately if you would agree to play us.

"NELSON HALPIN, Manager."

To Form Civil Service A. A.

Representatives of the different departments of the city met yesterday in order to formulate plans for the organization of the Civil Service Athletic Association. One of the first things settled upon was that in connection with affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union, and after a constitution and by-laws have been adopted, application will be made for membership in the Metropolitan Association of that body. The election of a Governing Board and the various officers will be held at the first session, the date of which will be announced shortly.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S BIG FOOTBALL GAME

Lafayette to Clash with Old Rival, Lehigh, on South Bethlehem Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 21.—When Lafayette and Lehigh football teams meet to-morrow afternoon on Taylor Field, at South Bethlehem, there will be a clash as important among the smaller colleges of the East as the Harvard-Yale game is among the larger institutions. It will be the forty-eighth gridiron duel between these time-honored rivals. Never in this long course of competition have the teams appeared to be more evenly matched. Differing by but two pounds in average weight, each team has a superior attack and erratic defense. The game will go to the team whose defense is working best.

Although Coach McCaa will venture no prediction as to the ultimate outcome, in his private opinion he is confident that Lafayette will win. The finishing touches to this giant struggle of the little college were put on this afternoon. The 'Varsity and the scrubs met on March Field and there for the last time went through all the plays to be used against Lehigh. There was a practice in receiving the kick-off, and the players who will do the kicking of various varieties practiced.

The student body is wildly enthusiastic. All week long there have been daily demonstrations. To-night there was a smoker, at which the building literally rocked with the vehemence of the cheers. The main speakers were James W. Fox, President of the Lafayette Athletic Association, and the Rev. Mr. Gesner of Easton. The team retired early and will leave for South Bethlehem, the special train starting at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. They will proceed directly to the field and line up as follows: Furry, left end; Beyer, left tackle; Gulick, left guard; Luhr, centre; Kelly or Woodward, right guard; Wagenhurst, right tackle; Dick Diamond, right end; Jack Diamond, quarter back; Kennedy, left half back; Brown, right half back; Sheeren, full back.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 21.—The last practice is over, the finishing touches are put on and all is calm at Lehigh's football camp. With confidence ruling supreme, the eve of the big day on which Lehigh and Lafayette will battle for supremacy finds Lehigh in perfect physical condition, according to Resident Coach Keady and his staff of assistants. Only enough work was given the 'Varsity this afternoon, the scrubs having been dismissed for the season yesterday, to keep the men's sinews limbered up. For the first time, too, did the men have an inkling of who would start the game. They have been constantly kept on the anxious bench, but to-day Resident Coach Keady sprung a surprise by announcing that Captain Flick would start at right end in place of Sawtelle, the veteran. It was expected that Chenoweth, the 137-pound guard-at back, would start the game, and this proved true. But Cahall, the sure drop kicker, probably will alternate with Chenoweth during the game.

Fred Green, having regained his old-time form, will play left end, and the tackles will be Carleton, Eagles, McCarthy and Bailey. The sturdy guards, Grumback and Blance, will be found at their usual posts and Scruggs will occupy the centre position.

The pride of the Lehigh backfield, the "wrecking crew," Hoban and Keady, halt backs, and Crichton, full back, were never in better condition.

The hotels are to-night crowded almost to capacity by the advance guard of the 12,000 people who are expected to see the game. All are praying that the weather man will be good enough to hold off the impending rain until after the contest. Various functions were held in the dormitories, fraternities and in the homes of townspeople to-night, while considerably more than a side issue was the monster "smoker" held in the coliseum. Fully 1,500 people attended and enjoyed an athletic programme, with music interspersed, and then heard rattling good speeches by Coach Keady, his assistants, Pazzetti and Strauss, Professor Reiter and many old-time stars who have come back for the game.

The arrangements at the field for handling the greatest crowd that has ever attended a Lafayette and Lehigh contest are complete, and the gridiron is in good condition. Members of the State constabulary will aid the 70 policemen in handling the crowd.

Wesleyan Favorite Over Trinity.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Coach Hutchinson has developed three sets of Wesleyan ends for the game with Trinity to-morrow, two sets of players for each of the other line positions, and two sets of backs. Kenan, who is used so effectively as defensive tackle and offensive back, is in the game again, having recovered from the injury to his side. MacKenzie is helping Deetjen with the punting. Comparative scores give Wesleyan the advantage. Both have played Bowdoin, Wesleyan winning 13 to 7, and Trinity playing a scoreless tie. Wesleyan won from Rutgers, 20 to 9, while the New Brunswick team defeated Trinity 30 to 7. Trinity on the other hand made 5 more points against Amherst than Wesleyan did.

Big Game in the West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Two football squads practiced here to-day, Wisconsin's men going through a final drill for their contest with Chicago to-morrow, and Minnesota polishing off a few complicated plays to use against Illinois. Wisconsin coaches have devoted the week to strengthening their line. "Germany" Schultz, the former Michigan forward, has had active charge of the men in the attempts to frame a defense capable of stopping Pierce and Norgren. The substitution of Buck for Samp at tackle helped the badger forwards. Word comes from the midway that Quarter Back "Pete" Russell has been devoting extra time to practicing drop kicks for use in case Chicago is stopped by the Cardinal forwards.

HEAT WAVE AT CORNELL.

Football Players Avoid Arduous Work In High Temperature.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Hot weather and late classes put a big crimp in Cornell football practice plans to-day, and as a result the men did very little work of an arduous nature. The coaches say that the heat wave has taken the life out of an already hard-worked eleven, and they have about come to the conclusion that the lightest sort of work will be best for the 'Varsity from now until the game on Franklin field next Thursday. The team now needs a rest and the players are waiting with great eagerness the coming trip to Atlantic City, which will start Monday night.

Instead of practice on the field the men went out for a long hike over the Ithaca hills late this afternoon. All but Barrett, Guyer and Mallory were in the party. Barrett was hurt again in yesterday's practice, it developed to-day. He slipped and fell heavily to the ground, injuring the same leg that was hurt in the Lafayette game. This latest accident probably means that Cornell's star quarter back will not dare take part in any more practice, and that he will enter the game against Pennsylvania in a poor physical condition.

Mallory, who was forced from yesterday's scrimmage with a bad blow on the head, showed up to-day with a bruised shoulder, and Guyer, the regular 'Varsity right tackle, came through with a twisted ankle which, however, will not keep him out of the Pennsylvania game. Barrett's punting is the biggest asset Cornell has, however, and the greatest uneasiness is caused by his continued absence from the line-up.

The Cornell team will watch the Cornell-Pennsylvania freshman game here to-morrow and practice will be abandoned for the day, the coaches said this evening. Vigorous walking exercises are on the programe for the next two days, and then the men will go to the seashore with the hard work practically over. Coach Sharpe says there will be no change in the line-up of the team, the centre position, about which there was some doubt, being decided in favor of Williams.

ARMY WORKS CAUTIOUSLY.

Cadets Take Slight Chances of Injuring Players in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—On the eve of the football game scheduled for to-morrow with Springfield Training School, the Army men were given the lightest kind of work to-day. There was some semblance of a scrimmage, though, when the linemen were given a rather stiff defensive drill, but it was mostly of the "soft" variety. There was a lot of preliminary work with the fundamentals, which wound up with signal drill. During the latter some of the new inventions given the men yesterday were rehearsed, and the forward pass formations came in for considerable attention.

Hobbs, who is going to play to-morrow's game in Hodgson's place, was drilled specially in his kicking game, and showed up well. Hodgson's injury will preclude the possibility of his getting any more work this week. He was not seen on practice field, but Easton was ready to work to-day, but the coaches, not wanting to take any chances of injurics, feared to use him. He may get in for a while to-morrow. Benedict was used in the kicking game only. He, too, will be a doubtful starter to-morrow. Either O'Hare or Herrick, or Meacham will start against Springfield in Huston's guard position, but Meacham is likely the man. Benedict's place will go to Ford. The latter is fast developing into a smashing back field man, and his splendid punting of late makes him a valuable acquisition to the Army's kicking game, which has been weakened somewhat by Hodgson's absence.

Springfield is expected to show considerable strength to-morrow, and the Army will be satisfied to win by a low score. Coach Daly plans to give some of the hard-working second string men a chance to get in the game after the regulars have played sufficiently to keep them on edge.

The Army will line up at the start as follows: Left end, Markow; left tackle, Wynne; left guard, Meacham; centre, McEwan; right guard, Jones; right tackle, Weyand; right end, Merrillatt; quarter back, Prichard; left half back, Hobbs; right half back, Hoge; full back, Ford.

Indians Off for Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 21.—The Carlisle Indian football team started on its final trip of the present season this morning, when it left for Cortland, N. Y., where the redskins will stay before to-morrow's game at Syracuse with Syracuse University. After the Syracuse game the Indians will go to some small town near Providence, R. I., not yet determined, where they will spend the days before Thanksgiving in light practice. They will play Brown at Providence on Thursday. The short drill this morning before leaving was enlivened by a unique form of limbering up exercise characteristic of Carlisle's great coach, who throughout the season invents amusing and appropriate oddities in physical training, which serve to relieve the tears of the harder drills. This morning Coach Warner ranged the whole squad along one end of the Indian gridiron, and had all of the players drop their bodies so that they rested on all rours, hands and toes. At a signal the redskins raced like quadrupeds down the field. The Indian youths had much fun out of the exercise, which had as its object limbering up and further development of ability to move rapidly and continuously while close to the ground.

Carlisle's line-up against Syracuse will likely be: Left end, Wallette; left tackle, Welmas; left guard, Hill; centre, Garlow; right guard, Busch; right tackle, Lookaround; right end, Pratt, quarter back, Capt. Welch; left half back, Guyon; right half back, Bracklin; full back, Calac.

Never in the history of football at the Carlisle Indian School haa the line-up remained so unchanged through the greater part of a football season. Surely never in the history of American football have eleven or twelve men stayed knit so closely through so many hard games without deterioration somewhere or serious injury.

SCHOOLBOYS SWIM FOR HONORS IN POOL

Commerce Team First in Four Events and Tie One with De Witt Clinton.

The High School of Commerce aquatic team yesterday defeated De Witt Clinton High School in a dual swimming meeting at the Sixtieth Street baths by the score of 34 to 19. Six events comprised the programme, in which the Commerce lads showed their superiority in four, and one—the fancy dive—resulted in a tie. Clinton's only victory came in the century swim, in which Davidow, its stellar performer, won.

Pettengill of Commerce and Cohn of Clinton fought tooth and nail in the 220-yard swim, with victory in sight for either boy at 200 yards. Pettengill, the ultimate winner, showed the strongest finish and won after a hard struggle by a margin of two yards.

In the plunge for distance Commerce easily had the better stayers, with the result that it furnished both first and second place winners. Loew covered 47 feet 3 inches and Sacks did 46 feet 3 inches. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Bazin, Commerce; Zilowitz, De Witt Clinton, second; Hamilton, Commerce, third. Time, 0:30.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Davidow, De Witt Clinton; Smith, De Witt Clinton, second; Callahan, Commerce, third. Time, 1:05.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Pettengill, Commerce; Cohn, De Witt Clinton, second; Wortman, Commerce, third. Time, 3:10 2-5.

16-Lap Relay.—Won by Commerce, team composed of Fulton, Merrick, Mauger, and Bazen; De Witt Clinton, team composed of Smith, Burton, Cohn, and Davidow, second. No time taken.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Loew, Commerce, distance 47 feet 3 inches; Sacks, Commerce, distance 46 feet 9 inches, second; Gottschadt, De Witt Clinton, distance 41 feet, third.

Fancy Diving.—Liebner, De Witt Clinton, and Merrick, Commerce, tied for first place with four points; Colasuano, De Witt Clinton, third.

Columbia Has Star Plunger.

Columbia uncovered a promising distance plunger in the inter-class swimming meet which was held in the pool on Morningside Heights yesterday afternoon. The newcomer is A. A. Smith, a sophomore who reported for swimming only a fortnight ago, and yesterday was his first trial in competition. He surprised everybody, including the coaches, Dr. George Holm and Frank Kennedy, by plunging sixty-one feet, which is within the Columbia record. He had a handicap of one foot. The next best plunge was by R. L. Wensley, a member of the water polo team, who did fifty-three feet. Because of conflicts with classes, some of the events had to be set over until next week. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by J. C. Lee, '15; C. E. Elchols, extension, second; C. A. Stern, '16, third. Time, 0:31 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by A. A. Smith, '16, (1 foot,) with a plunge of 61 feet; tie for second place between R. L. Wensley, '16, (8 feet,) and J. Chercand, '16, (15 feet,) with 53 feet and 48 feet, respectively. S. P. Goldberg, '17, (5 feet,) third, with 55 feet.

220-Yard Dash.—First semi-final won by H. Cleveland; second semi-final won by P. Agramonte.

Navy's Last Game at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 21.—Friends of the Naval Academy team will have a final chance to-morrow to see in action the eleven that will start the game against the Army team in New York on Nov. 29. It is the intention of the coaches to begin the game against New York University with this arrangement, but it will be kept in only long enough for the players to get shaken together, and they will then give way to the scrubs and second-string men. There is no doubt here, however, of the ability of the team to roll up a large score against the New Yorkers, who have not succeeded in scoring against an opponent this season.

The line-up will be: Left end, Ingram; left tackle, Ralston; left guard, Howe; centre, Perry; right guard, Brown; right end, Capt. Gilchrist; quarter back, Nicholls; left half back, McReavy; right half back, Fedling; full back, Harrison.

The order governing the movements of the football party and the balance of the Midshipmen was issued to-day. The football party, under Lieut. Commander Roger Williams, will leave Annapolis on Thursday afternoon and depart from New York on the return trip on Saturday afternoon. A battalion of Midshipmen will go by the Pennsylvania Railroad and another by the B. & O. They will leave Annapolis at 6:20 and 6:30, respectively, arriving in New York about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the game. The Midshipmen will be marched immediately to the Polo Grounds, and will start for Annapolis immediately after the conclusion of the game. This is a part of the routine that is not relished by the Midshipmen. They will take their meals on the train or ferryboat.

Penn Plays Its Best Football.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The final scrimmage practice of the season for the University of Pennsylvania football eleven was held on Franklin Field this afternoon, and the 'Varsity heralded the event by playing the best football of the week. Three touchdowns were scored against the scrubs, who disbanded for the season at the close of the afternoon's workout. All three touchdowns were made by Marshall, the little full back who is taking Minds's place. It is likely that he will start at this position in the Cornell game, as practically all hope of having Minds in condition for the last gridiron contest of his college career has been given up by the coaches. To-morrow the coaches will send the team through a short signal practice, and on Monday the 'Varsity squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, will go to the Whitemarsh Country Club, just outside of the city, where the men will remain until Thanksgiving Day.

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BENSONHURST CLUB GROWS

Over 300 Members Taken Into Membership by Yachtsmen.

At the annual meeting of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, held at the clubhouse, foot of Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, the following officers were elected for 1914: Commodore—George R. Le Sauvage; Vice Commodore—Richard W. Rummell; Rear Commodore—Bruce Stickles; Secretary—Francis Kaley; Treasurer—Clarence H. Clayton; Board of Directors (for two years)—George D. Vail, J. H. Walters, and H. A. Robbins. Nominating Committee—Fred C. Buys, H. V. Wagoner, William L. Kettner, John J. Van Belt, J. C. Emmitt, Edward T. Tallaferro.

During this year the club membership has increased from 65 to 403, and Commodore Le Sauvage, elected for his fifth successive term, prophesied that the 1914 season would be the greatest in the club's history. Visiting yachts from all parts of the world will be stationed in the Lower Bay next Summer during the international yacht races, and it is also expected that the club will be one of the prime movers in the promotion of a new class of yachts now under serious consideration by the Gravesend Bay Yachting Association.

The Treasurer's report showed the club in good financial condition, and the new fee issue for improvements to the clubhouse and surroundings was subscribed to by many of the members at the meeting.

Bernard J. Morse, Chairman of the Land Sports Committee, announced that a busy programme had been arranged for trap shooting, tennis, bowling, billiards, and pool. The club bowling team recently joined the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn. About 200 members attended the meeting.

Equal Shares in Post-Season Games.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The National Baseball Commission has decided that hereafter all players eligible to participate in post-season contests under the control of the commission, whether world's or any other series, will receive equal shares of the money awarded to their teams. This information was made public here yesterday by John Evers, manager of the Chicago Cubs. According to Evers, this action was taken by the commission when complaint was filed by three pitchers—Jim Vaughn, Earl Moore, and Eddie Stack—over the division of the Cubs' money after the Cub-White Sox series here this Fall. These three pitchers received only half a share each. The commission, it was stated, voted to take action on the complaints, but decided that in the future all participating players will be given equal shares, whether they have been with their team a full season or not.

Spring Plans of the Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—William F. Baker, President of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, announced to-day that the Phillies would train next year at Wilmington, N. C. The advance guard of the club will leave this city for practice Feb. 24, and the entire team will remain at Wilmington until March 23, with the players will start home. It is also the intention of the management to have the team play

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1913.

GOV. GLYNN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Gov. GLYNN'S appeal to the members of the Chamber of Commerce to aid him in the reorganization of the Government of the State was received with hearty approval by those to whom it was addressed, and will undoubtedly be responded to in the same spirit in due time when the plans of the Governor have taken definite shape. Much can be accomplished by the adoption of real business methods; waste can be prevented; duplicate work and expenditure can be avoided; the Legislature can be furnished with full and exact information as to the departments for which appropriations are made. Probably, however, the most useful part of the work that could be done by such a commission as the Governor proposes would be to expose to the people of the State the confusion that so largely reigns in the State administration. If this exposure leads, as it may and should, to a change in the Constitution and the abolition of half a dozen elective offices or their change to appointive, something like responsibility can be enforced and true business principles as well as methods can be applied.

The task is not going to be simple or easy, and the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Governor, who enlist for its performance must be prepared to give to it a lot of hard work, to meet organized open and secret opposition to it, and to push it patiently and persistently in face of much opposition and of the agencies for defamation which the interested parties will command. Confusion is the rich soil in which "graft," more or less honest, grows, and irresponsibility is the fertilizer by which the baleful harvest is most readily promoted. It is confusion and irresponsibility that the Governor and those he may call in will have to attack and, if they can, destroy before they can hope to get a really efficient, clean, and decent administration. Something can be done by the reorganization of the various departments, but not a great deal. More, as we have intimated, can be done by a complete and authoritative setting forth of present miserable conditions with a clear statement of the obvious remedies.

Toward this the Governor can work with a good deal of effect in the immediate field open to him in the prosecutions now in the hands of Attorney General CARMODY, Mr. OSBORNE, and District Attorney WHITMAN. Here, obviously, is the chance for the most effective possible exposure of the evils that prevail in the State service. The task undertaken by these gentlemen is an intricate one, with many pitfalls and obstacles. The contractors and politicians who are in danger will make the most of these, and it is evident that they will be aided by the advice of the most capable, experienced, and influential counsel that the bar of the State can provide. It will require not only a strong common purpose pursued with entire good faith, but also the greatest care at every step.

The two elements in the situation which will be made use of to the utmost by those who are in peril are a possible conflict of jurisdiction arising from the fact that the offenses have been committed in various counties, and the risk of witnesses in one set of prosecutions securing immunity in the other. These elements could probably have been dealt with to greater advantage had one man been put in charge of the whole work. That not having been done, a peculiar obligation for impartial and close scrutiny of all that is undertaken will fall on the Governor. It is not easy to overestimate the difficulty and complexity of the task that the Governor has undertaken, for the result of which he will chiefly be responsible, and for the success of which he may justly receive the chief credit. It is the indispensable condition precedent to the accomplishment of the wider task in which he invites the business men of the State to join.

THE TILDEN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The letter to THE TIMES from Mr. RICHARD E. WELDON, printed elsewhere, sets forth the objects of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club as a part of the movement to overthrow Tammany Hall. Mr. WELDON is an experienced leader; he has been a member of Tammany Hall, and he knows intimately the methods which it uses to inflict bad government upon a people overburdened with electoral machinery. He says wisely that Tammany Hall must not be fought "in its own way," for that is a bad way.

To fight Tammany in its own way would be to build up a machine like Tammany's. That requires the assiduous services of professional politicians. Such a machine must be self-supporting, and a large number of politicians must use it to get their bread and butter. Because of the professional character of its workers it would become, if successful, no better than Tammany.

But it would not be successful. Tammany already represents the acme of that kind of political development. Any other machine must seem amateurish as compared with the organization of the captains of tens and of fifties within the Wigwam. But if an amateur organization imbued with the earnest spirit of revolt and reform will dedicate itself to abolishing the multitude of elective offices on which Tammany lives and thrives, it will make the existence, or non-existence, of that body of plunderers a matter of supreme indifference.

This lesson should be learned by the various anti-Tammany associations that are now starting. It is well that many of them should be formed at this time. They should eventually get together and make common head against their foe.

THE TAXICAB ORDINANCE.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has upheld the opinion of Justice SEABURY that the ordinance passed by the Aldermen last Spring regulating the fares of taxicabs in this city is constitutional. The case may now be carried to the State Court of Appeals, but if the taxicab owners and hotel keepers who have been opposing the enforcement of a law which was adopted in the interest of all the people are well-advised, they will accept the decision and save themselves needless expense. There is no doubt whatever that if any provisions of the law prove after trial to work injustice to the owners of the taxicabs, any needful amendment can be made without great trouble. There is no public disposition to treat the taxicab people unfairly. But Justice SEABURY'S long, careful, and admirably clear review of every detail of the law in his opinion upholding it, was convincing. The rates of fare prescribed are not unjust, and there is no doubt that the companies will have much more business when those rates are enforced.

New York has been waiting many years for a well-regulated cab system with a moderate schedule of charges. We do not look for the establishment here, especially on the narrow Island of Manhattan, of rates as low as those which prevail in London and Paris. But the fares we have been compelled to pay have been exorbitant, and the cab system has been accompanied by many extortions and discriminations in favor of certain cab owners which have been detrimental to the public interest. The new law places the whole business of public cabs and hacks on a sound and equitable basis. It provides for good service at fair rates, and the sooner it can be put in complete operation the better it will be for the people who hire cabs and those who own them.

The dissenting opinions of Justice SCOTT in regard to the taxicab fares, and of both that Justice and Presiding Justice INGRAHAM in regard to the right of hotels to have special taxicab privileges, are quite likely to be made the basis of a further appeal. A wiser course, however, as we have said, would be to accept the law as it stands and give it a fair trial. We are quite confident that both the cab owners and the hotel men would, in the end, find it satisfactory.

UNTAXING FOOD.

The Canadian Liberal reproduces a remark attributed to Premier BORDEN to the effect that he regretted the defeat of reciprocity with the United States. Other Canadian journals report that he will return from his visit of recuperation at the Virginia Hot Springs with an understanding as to a remedy for his disappointment. Nothing prevents but Canadian politics. On this side the border there is a difference of opinion whether or not our new tariff repealed our offer to Canada. If so, the offer might be renewed in the present state of opinion regarding the reduction of tariff taxation, especially on food. But how could the Canadian Premier hope to find party support in Canada? Not among his own followers, if an opinion may be formed from the expressions of the organs of his party. Says The Montreal Gazette: "Protection has enabled us to weather many a storm, and to impair it now when another storm seems to be blowing up all over the world would be to the last degree foolish."

But this is mere partisanship. All over the Dominion it is recognized that the Conservative arguments against reciprocity with the United States have been nullified by the results of the enactment of our half of the bargain without receipt of the consideration which was promised by Canada. The same journals which condemned reciprocity as treason to the empire now exult over the stimulus to trade across the border. That is the natural course of trade up and down the north and south valleys, and not across the mountain grades in the same direction. This allows plenty to temper scarcity over distances of a few miles as though there were no boundary, instead of compelling the East and West to interchange products over continental distances. We are getting from Canada cattle, milk, cream, sheep, hogs to such an extent that Canadian consumers have to buy in competition with us, and cost of living rises more for them than it falls for us, because they are few and we are many. This lights a fire behind the Premier. Canadians are demanding for themselves what we enjoy, and his position is as difficult as would be that of any politicians among us who should propose to re-enact the food taxes repealed by the tariff. Reciprocity now would carry Canada with a hurrah, whoever proposed it. But what is necessary is the enactment of the Canadian half of the bargain, and that cannot be done by the present Government without complete stultification. Even since they defeated reciprocity they have exulted that they gained access to our markets for nothing. Now it is seen that the price they are paying is too great a burden for their electorate to bear. Some Canadian journals explicitly declare "the Government should and probably will promptly adopt the Liberal platform" on the subject.

There are precedents for stealing the clothes of the Opposition, but it is doubtful whether they would apply in the present condition of Canadian politics. The Liberals would raise a terrible outcry over the theft of their platform, which it has become necessary to steal in broad daylight with watchmen on guard. The Premier is a welcome guest among us, and no one wishes any personal reverse for him. But politically he has not proved a friend of either country, nor of the Motherland, nor even of himself. He has a difficult task before him upon his return, and it may be hoped that he will have regained the strength to do himself justice.

NOT A QUESTION OF OIL.

The French newspaper which declares that the present Mexican situation is based entirely on a striving over oil interests is just a few days behind the times. Lord COWDRAY'S prompt and satisfactory denial of the rumors that he and his oil company had any sort of agreement with the Government of HUERTA was published some days ago.

The idea that HUERTA represents the Cientificos or any other Mexican group, or anything whatever except himself, has no sound foundation. All business interests in Mexico, oil, silver, fruit, and lumber, must suffer from the embargo placed on trade by the continued civil warfare.

But the Mexican trouble lies deeper than the bottom of any oil well in Vera Cruz or Tamaulipas, and it involves much more serious questions than those relating to property rights, questions which the sober-minded Mexican people must settle for themselves if they would uphold the standing of their country as a power to be reckoned with in the eyes of the world.

FARMERS' SELF-HELP.

At the recent conference at the City Club to consider the problem of reducing the cost of living a good deal was said about the work of providing ampler credit for farmers through State banks. That is a plan that has advantages accompanied by risks and drawbacks. The greatest of these is the tendency which has been developed in some countries to weaken the sense of responsibility on the part of the farmers through dependence on State aid.

Mr. LEONARD G. ROBINSON, head of the organization which administers the Baron de Hirsch Fund, gave an outline of the system of co-operative credit unions among farmers which that organization has brought into existence. There are seventeen of these in three States, and they show a safe profit on their investment, a steady increase of loans, and no losses from borrowers. It is practically the same system that has borne such excellent fruit in Ireland under the original guidance of Sir HORACE PLUNKETT. The basis of it is that the members of the Associations have an immediate and continued interest in the soundness of the loans, in their devotion to ends likely really to be useful and profitable, and in their prompt payment when due in order that the principal can be employed for like ends for the benefit of new borrowers. It is the principle of mutual help checked by direct individual interest and free from the insidious tendency of outside aid, especially that of the State.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER.

We feel safe in bidding adieu to the protracted Indian Summer. A good thing in its way is this customary spell of mild weather with hazy atmosphere, but the almanac time for Indian Summer, or St. Martin's Summer, as the French call it, is about St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11, and this Autumn it has been entirely too summery and too protracted and not at all conducive to good health. But we are quite confident that, having outstayed its welcome, it is about to depart, and that a spell of wet weather will be followed by clearer skies and temperatures better suited to Thanksgiving. Snow at Thanksgiving is quite seasonable, as the late November feast is really a Winter holiday, and although we can get along comfortably in this city with very little snow, a small fall would be welcome and reassuring. We had a perniciously warm October in these parts, though, if memory serves, we endured it without grumbling, and Summer heat in November is serviceable chiefly to the rapid propagation of malevolent microbes, so that unless we can have a quick supply of crisp, cool, and invigorating weather, we shall all be feeling "grippy."

So good-bye, Indian Summer, if you must go, and better luck to you and your victims another year. Time has been when songs have been sung in your favor, but this year you happened along too early and stayed too late.

CONTROL OF MAIL WAGONS.

That peculiar disease known as officialism or institutionalism afflicts Mr. JOSEPH STEWART, Second Assistant Postmaster General, as indicated by his argument before the Aldermen yesterday that pedestrians have no rights which drivers of motor cars bearing the United States mails need respect.

One of the speeding trucks had just run over and killed a child. That was the seventh person killed by automobile mail wagons since Sept. 1; three more had been injured. Twelve have been killed and twelve injured by these vehicles since the first of the year. By a foolish exemption in the ordinance, the mail wagon drivers are not required to obey the traffic rules drawn to guard the lives of the public. Mr. STEWART'S only argument against repealing the exemption is that the mail schedules, as at present arranged, would be broken into if the postal drivers were required to be careful.

Change the schedules. There is nothing sacred about them. They need not be balanced for an instant against human lives. If Mr. STEWART still feels that the trains should be met according to the present schedules why not increase the number of trucks and start them out earlier? His opposition is stupid, as it is reckless, and in this case it will serve, we think, merely to make him the object of merited indignation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Demands, They Say, the Impossible.

About the merits of the bill relating to the rights and employment of seamen which has passed the Senate and is now before the House Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, opinions differ widely. Vehemently in favor of it are the representatives of the Seamen's Union, and presumably all the members of that body.

They say that it will put an end to conditions that are more like slavery than those to be found in any other industry, since any other workingman can quit his job when he pleases, and suffer for breaking such contracts as he may have made only to the extent of his attachable property, and not at all if he hasn't any. The sailor, on the contrary, can now be seized and put back on the ship he deserts, and made to work there by the methods well known to "bucko" mates.

Shipowners, on the other hand, who are engaged in international traffic insist that the conduct of their business in American ports will be made unduly difficult if the bill passes, and apprehensions are especially keen among the owners of vessels which, while never making long voyages, yet are "seagoing" for a part of their short journeys. The provision that troubles them is not that relating to desertions, but one ordering them to carry enough lifeboats to hold everybody on board, crew as well as passengers, in case of need, and to employ at least two experienced seamen for every lifeboat.

Companies like that which runs its steamers between this city and Sandy Hook declare that to enforce such requirements against them would not be merely a useless hardship—it would force them to abandon the line. The Asbury Park, they say, would have to carry 120 lifeboats and 240 sailors, the Sandy Hook 115 lifeboats and 230 sailors, and the Monmouth 105 lifeboats and 210 sailors. This, as regards the lifeboats, they insist is a physical impossibility, and as regards the sailors a wild absurdity, and they would stop the service rather than to attempt meeting requirements so onerous.

The pending measure is fathered by Senator LA FOLLETTE, but he confesses that all he knows about navigation is what has been told him by ANDREW FURUSETH of the Seamen's Union, an able and energetic man who has been fighting for years to better the lot of sailors. That sufficiently explains the quality of the bill.

Magnificent, But Is It Business?

Very and variously interesting is the tale of the women over in Flushing who, convinced that the prices charged by the retail coal dealers were too high, banded together under the leadership of Mrs. BRYSON BOURROUGHS, whose vocation is the making of statues, and proceeded to eliminate the middlemen whom they considered extortionate. This they accomplished by ordering for themselves from Pennsylvania a whole bargeload of such coal as they wanted, docking it in Flushing, and then having it distributed in quantities to suit each of the women engaged in the transaction.

According to the report made by the Secretary of their organization, though the local dealers put in their way such obstacles as ingenuity and ill-will could devise, the cost of the coal after it had reached the destined cellars was only $6 a ton. As the ruling price in Flushing is now $7.25, the enterprising ladies count the saving on each ton at $1.25, and congratulate themselves on having cut down the cost of living to that extent.

So they have, doubtless, and their method is one capable of great extension in many ways. That the $1.25 per ton was clear saving, however, is open to question.

As so often happens in such cases, the bookkeeping out of which this pleasing figure appears omits several important factors which real and continuous business is compelled to consider. The account rendered, it can confidently be assumed, ignored the fact that somebody had done a lot of work and assumed a lot of pecuniary responsibility and risk, and for this had received no remuneration except the satisfaction that follows successful achievement.

That is something, of course, but it is not "business," and it does not support a family or increase bank balances. It will do for once, or even for several times, but if the Flushing women are to continue their co-operative buying, they will have to pay for services rendered. In other words, the middleman—or middlewoman—will reappear, and the economy effected will be large or small, according to their agent's efficiency and the extent of the limitations that can be placed on his or her desires.

Theoretically, the scheme is good. More than that, it works well on a large scale in several foreign countries, and it has not always, though usually, proved a failure here. Against it is the disinclination of Americans to take trouble in the making of their purchases and in their general inclination to pay people well for taking it for them.

Uniform Protection Demanded.

For making a noise like a real reformer, one can safely commend JAMES H. WALLIS of Idaho, who is a State and Federal Inspector of Foods and Drugs when he is at home, and has come East as the President of an association with an almost endless name and the large purpose of protecting the public from those poisoners, adulterators, and humbuggers who are engaged in the business of providing said public with something to eat when it is hungry and something to take when it is ill.

Mr. WALLIS says, and he has proved, out in Idaho, that not a little in this commendable way can be done with the law as it is, provided the doer really tries and serves general interests without a too tender regard for those that are private. But Mr. WALLIS is not content with the law as it is. He wants it standardized for the several States and made to accord with the Federal law—after the latter has been considerably improved. He is especially desirous that the deceptive "guarantee" which now ornaments so many packages of food and drugs be made significant instead of meaningless.

These are excellent suggestions. It is, of course, absurd that articles banned in interstate commerce should be freely salable when they do not pass State lines, and the only reason that the absurdity exists is that dishonest or ignorant manufacturers of foods and drugs still have enough influence in many parts of the country to prevent the taking against them of effective measures.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

Teacher Warns That Natives Are Not Ready for It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES sounded a very timely warning in its editorial comment recently on the present policy of the Administration toward the Filipinos. As one who has lived in the Philippines for almost ten years, and who as teacher came in intimate contact with all classes of Filipinos, I would hate to see the splendid work of thousands of Americans who have served their country well there brought to nought for political purposes.

Take Dr. Heiser, for example, who probably by this time has been relieved of his position as Director of Health. His success in the islands in improving health conditions is not challenged. But aside from his success what is the personal character of the man whom it is sought to oust? Let one illustration suffice; many more could be cited. As Mr. Worcester correctly says, "Dr. Heiser segregated the lepers." To the average reader this may sound commendable; but I know, and hundreds of Americans know, that Dr. Heiser on his leper collecting trips—when he could not get Filipinos for love or money to carry their own people to the waiting boat—took them up in his arms, their poor bodies covered with running sores, and carried them to the boat, and then often fell swooning on deck overcome with nausea. But such services count for nothing, when a political appointment must be made.

Give the Filipinos independence, but only after the majority of the seven million Filipino Christians have learned to prefer order to disorder, industry to laziness, peace to war, and when it has been ingrained into their character that in a democracy the majority rules and that the minority cannot resort to force of arms to settle its rights or grievances.

Eight hundred American teachers for the past fifteen years have tried to teach these lessons to Filipinos. The old people cannot understand these principles; to them a strong army is the proper assurance of peace. The younger folks now in school have only partly learned these lessons. Their children probably will learn completely—if American guidance is continued—that rule in a democracy rests on the will of the people and not on the sword. When this is accomplished, give the Filipinos independence. T. M.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

Discoverer of Elk Lake.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to notice in THE TIMES an announcement of the death of the Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillan, (not "Gilfillas.") who in 1881 (not 1880) made a trip to Elk Lake, the source of the Mississippi. His visit is only memorable because he held the first religious service at the source of the great river.

The fact is thoroughly established that the first white man to discover and describe Elk Lake was Julius Chambers, who reached it on June 9, 1872, when a very young man. He was the first man since the Frenchman Nicollet (1836) to visit the Itasca region. He made a thorough circumnavigation of Itasca, which Schoolcraft (1832) had declared to be the "true head," and had named by eliminating a syllable from each of the Latin nouns "ver-i-tas ca-put," and at the eastern side of the southwestern arm of Itasca found a small stream flowing into the lake. Following it over fallen trees for a quarter of a mile, he came to the lake now known as Elk, a pretty body of water, nearly a mile across.

ROBERT HOOD BOWERS.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

Overcoat Thieves in Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I went to warn other people by the very unpleasant experience I have just had in the reading room of the main Public Library at Forty-second Street. I left my hat, overcoat, and umbrella together on a table while I went to one of the wall cases to look at a dictionary, being gone from my seat about ten minutes. When I came back only my hat and umbrella remained. The thing was done so adroitly that a man sitting just across the table noticed nothing, although my hat and some papers must have been moved to get the coat away.

The only remedy it appears would have been to have checked everything at the door. I was told that several overcoats disappear from the reading room every week in spite of the library's detectives.

T. S. BOSWORTH.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

Natural History Museum Dark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the poor light in the Museum of Natural History, a few weeks ago I was trying to study the bird groups. At the side of each case was a key to the group with a full description of it, but it was nearly as dark as it could be and absolutely impossible to read the chart. I was in the same condition as your other correspondent, inasmuch as I had neglected to provide myself with a pocket electric lamp. The suggestion is a good one, but my suggestion would be for the Museum to spend less on paleontological expeditions and a little more for electric current.

K. I. C. KERR.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Dr. Washington Analyzes Typical Cases of Mob Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the end of six months of the present year there had been 24 cases of lynchings. At the end of ten months (Nov. 1) there had been 45 lynchings, a reduction of 4, as compared with the same period for 1912. Within the past four months, July, August, September, and October, since I last called attention to the subject, there have been 21 lynchings, making a total, as I have said, of 45 lynchings for ten months. Of this number only 7 individuals, or 1.5 per cent., were charged with rape.

It is worth while, I think, to note a few typical cases for which human life was taken by a mob:

July 10—A negro near Blountsville, Fla., charged with being lawless and assisting a criminal to escape.

July 27—A negro at Dunbar, Ga., supposed to be a burglar, charged with shooting proprietor of a store.

Also in July, two colored farmers were lynched near Germantown, Ky. No motive was assigned for the lynching. The Commercial Appeal, the leading white newspaper of Tennessee, in commenting upon the lynching, said: "Two apparently inoffensive negroes, good farm hands, real wealth producers, were assassinated." The Commercial Appeal further stated: "As far as any one knows, they were quiet, orderly country people."

Aug. 18—The Sheriff at Spartanburg, S. C., in spite of the fact that dynamite was used, prevented a mob from lynching a negro accused of assaulting a white woman; he was tried later before a white jury and found not guilty.

Aug. 23—A half-witted negro near Birmingham, Ala., for frightening women and children.

Aug. 25—A negro accused of murder at Greeoville, Ga. A few days later another negro was arrested and confessed. An innocent man had been lynched.

Aug. 27—A negro at Jennings, La., for striking an Italian merchant who had swept dirt on the negro's shoes as he was passing the store.

Sept. 20—A negro at Louisville, Miss., because he frightened a white woman in her home by his strange actions.

Sept. 21—At Franklin, Texas, a negro for killing two white men and wounding a third.

Sept. 25—At Marks, Miss., a negro accused of attempted rape. The opinion of the mob was divided on his guilt or innocence; a mass meeting held later condemned the lynching.

Sept. 26—A negro at Litchfield, Ky., accused of rape.

Oct. 22—At Monroe, La., a negro for making insulting remarks to a white woman.

In ten months, as stated above, 45 persons have been put to death by mob law. A reduction of the number of lynchings by four, though small, means something in the way of a higher civilization. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 19, 1913.

SHOW WEBSTER COLLECTION

Japanese and Chinese Art Objects at the Anderson Galleries.

The John H. Webster collection of Japanese and Chinese objects of art in crystal, jade, porcelain, bronze, etc., is placed on public view to-day at the Anderson Galleries, prior to its sale by auction on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 4 and 5 and the afternoon of Dec. 6.

The jades and lacquers form the most important divisions of the collection, from the standpoint of connoisseurship. The catalogue quotes the Chinese, saying: "The magic powers of heaven and earth are ever combining to form perfect results. So the pure essences of hill and water become solidified into precious jade," and we are reminded that the Chinese considered it the worthiest material in which to carve the sacred symbols. It was never ornamented except with carving, and the remarkable examples in the present collection indicate the extent to which the Chinese artists were willing to spend skill and labor in fretting the beautiful smooth surface.

There is a white jade vase in a shape characteristic of ancient bronzes, supported by a Chinese sage on one side and a stork on the other, and decorated with bands of sharply finished carving. There is an incense burner hexagonal in shape, each side carved with a Chinese poem about the delicacy of the senses, and there is an ink rest with decoration of conventional dragon and peonies pierced in double carving, with individual carving on either side, and there are many other pieces of a value corresponding to the difficulty of the task undertaken by the artist, but in sheer beauty they are far surpassed by the lovely plain bowl resting on a base of lotus petals, and by the circular plaque of even color and texture from the Heber Bishop collection.

Among the porcelains the finest examples are the single color pieces. One case in particular presents a dignified appearance with vases of harmonious color and form, severely simple in line and rich in tone. The most brilliant note of color in this case is given by a ginger jar of the Yung Ching period, with a brilliant peacock blue glaze of extraordinary depth of tone, surmounted by cover of carved black wood. This magnificent vase is flanked on the right by a splendid specimen of the so-called "stone ware" of the Ming period in deep purplish blue that has the value of black, and on the left by a Yung Ching vase of an equally deep violet, each coming from the Charles A. Dana collection.

The finest of the white paste porcelains is an imperial oviform vase in a rice grain pattern incised on the purest quality of cream white glaze of the Kang Hsi period, as beautiful in form as in execution, one of the most perfect products of the potter's art.

When one comes under the spell of these specimens, so restrained in style and austere in form, of colors that ring in harmony like the chiming of deep-toned bells, it is impossible to turn easily to the objects of curiosity and humor, such as the beautifully modeled Kang Wu figure debased by the addition of whiskers of real hair, and other strange aberrations of taste to which this race at once so childlike and so logical has ever been a prey.

Equally when one comes to the elaborately carved rock crystals the Western mind is repelled by the torturing of this purest of materials. Even the finest carvings seem out of place, although in such pieces as the pilgrim bottles carved in low relief, executed with marvelous skill, the beauty of the workmanship is an almost adequate excuse for its existence. Some of the rose quartz vases are unusually happy in design, the patterns adapting themselves to the forms without interrupting the larger outlines and planes. It is by such selection as much as by the rarity and technical excellence of his objects that a collector is finally judged. The proportion of things that communicate aesthetic pleasure in his collection is what causes it to make a lasting impression on the mind of the observer.

JACOBEAN SOFA BRINGS $250

Cottier Collection Sale Yields $5,556 on Third Day.

Returns for the third day's sale of the Cottier collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon were $5,556. The sofa of Jacobean design with beautifully carved legs and stretchers, covered with chenille tapestry of a Gothic design, went to Carrere & Hastings for $250, and for two chairs to match they paid $270.

Winthrop paid $240 for a wardrobe of Ancona walnut, and R. Williams $160 for an earside chair of Comino wood covered with Utrecht velvet. A wing chair, upholstered in light amber damask, went to Mrs. Garrett Pier for $115. An old Spanish three-fold screen, seventeenth century, went to Franklin for $140, and another antique embossed leather screen for $100.

More furniture will be sold to-day.

MET IN ITS OWN WAY

Tammany Cannot Be Destroyed by New Organizations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club in the campaign against Tammany Hall seems to be slightly misunderstood. Ours is a local organization. We are trying to make it strong so that when called upon as part of a general movement we can supply effective support. For information only at this time we are conferring with other independent Democratic organizations to learn their views, plans, and purposes so that we may be prepared to cooperate with them intelligently and effectively at the proper time.

The movement against Tammany Hall is enthusiastic and determined. Under wise leadership it will ultimately accomplish its purpose. We understand the task that is before us. Some visionaries believe Tammany Hall was destroyed as the result of the recent election. They regard the most serious setback in its history as meaning utter destruction. In this they are mistaken.

But it should be remembered that we have now an official primary ballot. The days of the old "cannon" ballot have passed. The district organizations of Tammany Hall are weaker now than has been the case in a great many years. They haven't an average of twenty-five intelligent, effective workers in the Tammany Hall district organizations. I challenge a denial of this statement. While it would be very unwise to underrate the task of overthrowing Tammany Hall, it would be a greater mistake to overrate its strength.

It has been said that Tammany Hall must be fought "in its own way." That won't do. "Its own way" is a bad way. We don't want any more of Murphy or of his kind. No advance will have been made if Murphy is removed and the system continued. A better class of district leaders must be elected. We want no more of the humiliating truckling, with hat in hand, to the power of a leader that has characterized the relations of district leaders with Murphy.

The public is demanding a real direct primary law, and is insisting that consideration be given to the principles represented by the short ballot and the Massachusetts form of ballot. Has anybody heard of an expression of opinion from Tammany Hall district leaders or from their organizations on these subjects? Of course not. These are governmental principles embodying progress and reform. Tammany Hall never even considers such matters because of any intrinsic merit they may possess. If they find a place of favor in public opinion Tammany Hall might support one or both in emasculated form, as in the case of direct primaries, but never if the interests of the "organization" are adversely affected. The short ballot is sound in principle. Our members, so far as it has been discussed, seem to favor it heartily. It and other reforms will be the subject of free and independent discussion at our meetings. We have differences of opinion, of course, but there is opportunity always for candid, untrammeled expression of opinion at all times, and our meetings are not restricted to a routine of purely perfunctory "organization" business such as characterizes Tammany Hall district meetings.

The independent movement with which we are identified has force and vitality behind it. It has the might of right. It lacks organization as yet. That will come in good time and soon. Excellent men have been mentioned as available material from which the leader of this movement will be drawn. From their ranks will be selected one who will be honest, courageous, efficient, and resourceful. We will adopt the policy of President Wilson as applied in New Jersey to corrupt political conditions, and by plain, forceful literature and candid, direct speech bring the people to the support of our honest principles. We will give Tammany Hall a chance to show how it stands with the people in a real fight.

RICHARD E. WELDON.

New York, Nov. 21, 1913.

TO DEBATE HETCH HETCHY.

Ex-Mayor Phelan Offers to Hire a Hall and Meet Mr. Johnson and Mr. McFarland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in THE TIMES comments on the application of the City of San Francisco to Congress for the use of one-half of 1 per cent. of the Yosemite National Park, (fifty miles remote fro mthe Yosemite Valley, in the Valley of Hetch Hetchy,) contributed by President McFarland of the American Civic Federation, Robert Underwood Johnson, and others.

The Congressional bill has received the unanimous approval of both the House Committee and the Senate Committee, after patient and exhaustive hearings, and will be voted on Dec. 6 next by the Senate of the United States.

In view of the fact that a great many sincere people desire to be informed on the merits of the controversy, I desire, on the part of San Francisco, to invite the gentlemen named to a friendly debate in some public hall in the City of New York, the expenses of which I will gladly defray, at any convenient time next week. This is due not only to the people concerned but to the journalists of the country who, I claim, have been, by an extensive propaganda, grossly misinformed.

JAMES D. PHELAN,
Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

New York, Nov. 22, 1913.

SERVANT'S REFERENCES.

Housewives Should Co-operate to Make Them of Real Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is most fervently to be hoped that Marion Harland's letter on the subject of "Reckless Housewives" will be taken to heart by American women. A couple of weeks ago I spent two mornings in an employment office trying to accomplish work that should have occupied but a few hours. Why? Because I was so old-fashioned as to demand a written reference for the servant I was to engage.

In spite of the assurances of the proprietor that he "knew all about the girl," and that "ladies did not give references any more," I stuck to my point and dismissed applicant after applicant whose faces changed at the mention of their reference. There is too much truth in the statement that ladies do not give references any more. Why don't they? Simply because too many employers are willing to risk the character of a servant rather than to insist on seeing a reference or of looking it up after reading it.

Thirty, or even fewer, years ago, no housewife was content with less than a personal interview with the former employer of a servant! Now a hurried word at the telephone with a stranger, of whose own character and mode of living we know nothing, suffices. Will women ever learn to take concerted action in matters that would result in so much mutal benefit? EDITH HARMAN BROWN.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

WOMEN PASS MEN IN Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Gould's Team Announces Gifts of $52,744 Toward the $4,000,000 Building Fund.

TOTAL NOW IS $2,949,983

Vice Mayor of Tokio Says Activity of Women Workers in Seeking Contributions is an Example for Japan.

Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Captain of Team 21 of the Women's Committee, won over all the other Captains, both men and women, yesterday, when she announced gifts of $52,744 at the noonday luncheon given in the headquarters, at 25 Broad Street, of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations' campaign to obtain a $4,000,000 building fund by Nov. 24. A contribution of $50,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co., through her team, accounted for Mrs. Gould's success. Miss Dorothy Perkins, leader of Team 25, announced the second largest collection, with $13,200, $10,000 of which was the gift of Stevena C. Clark. For the first time in the campaign the Executive Committee, headed by George W. Perkins, as Chairman, took the booby prize, with contributions of only $100.

Following the record day of the campaign, when nearly $200,000 was announced, the workers were stimulated still further yesterday by gifts of $100,603, which makes the total to date $2,949,983. There was great enthusiasm when Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. Francis Louis Slade announced at the close of the luncheon that they could obtain $100,000 provided the $3,000,000 mark was passed at noon today, and that $3,400,000 was obtained by noon on Monday.

The guests of honor at the luncheon yesterday were Miss Grace H. Dodge, the Hon. Daikchetro Tagawa, a member of the Japanese Parliament and Vice Mayor of Tokio. Next to Mr. Tagawa sat the Rev. E. A. Chori, pastor of the Japanese Reformed Church of this city, who interpreted the Vice Mayor's speech.

Mr. Tagawa said that he was amazed by the tremendous undertaking of the Christian Associations, first, because of the large sum of money involved; second, because of the limited time which had been set for obtaining it, and third, because of the part the women were playing in the campaign and the wonderful power they had demonstrated.

Mr. Perkins read this letter from Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who has contributed $50,000 to the fund:

Hearty congratulations on the magnificent campaign you are conducting. Surely the unselfish service of yourself and your fellow workers will result in your finally reaching the goal. My primary interest in the campaign, as is evidenced by my contribution, lies in the hope that funds will be provided for a Y. M. C. A. building for colored men and a Y. W. C. A. building for colored women. I believe the colored as well as the white people of New York will seize this rare opportunity to be helpful to one another and thus united make the campaign a success.

As a result of the advertising in yesterday's newspapers, a number of gifts were received by mail, the first of which was $50 from A. J. Cannon of 27 Willia mStreet.

Benjamin Duke, the tobacco mah, contributed yesterday $2,500 for the Nurses' Club, while the Phelps Stokes Fund added $2,500 more to the previous gifts for the colored women's Y. W. C. A. Besides the gifts already mentioned, the other gifts of $1,000 or over were:

Robert Scoville	$2,500
Cheney Brothers	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Herman Stiefelen	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Marling	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
William Nelson Cromwell	1,581
Anonymous	1,000
Daniel Guggenheim	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Mrs. William H. Moore	1,000

The official list of contributions by committees and teams yesterday was:

The Kingsley Committee	576	$8,228
The Clark Committee	97	10,252
The Kunz Committee	44	1,019
The Women's Committee	416	75,531
The Bronx Committee	42	1,004
The Harlem Committee (women)	50	1,129
The Harlem Committee (men)

REV. JOHN N. SAYRE WILSON WEDDING AID

Bridegroom's Brother to Assist the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach in White House Ceremony.

GETS MARRIAGE LICENSE

White House Usher Gives Miss Wilson's Age as 26 Years, and Thomas B. Sayre's as 28.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—An addition to the bridal party to attend Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre will be the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, brother of the bridegroom, who arrived from Germany yesterday to attend the wedding. The Rev. Mr. Sayre, who is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, will assist in the marriage ceremony at which the officiating clergyman is the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, the President's former pastor from Princeton.

To-day's additions to the hundreds of presents received by Miss Wilson include a large piece of silver plate of exquisite work from the Siamese Minister and a set of antique silver lamps from Miss Alice Nevin, the aunt of the bridegroom.

No word has been received at the White House of the silver tea service said to be on its way from the Women Voters of California. If this has been sent, as reported, it will probably arrive at the White House to-morrow when it will be the fifth complete service already bestowed on this bride who claims interest only in the simple life. In addition to the valuable gifts received from Congress, the diplomatic corps and members of the Cabinet and others of an official character, Miss Wilson has received from personal friends several beautifully bound sets of books, an edition de luxe of Stevenson, several sets of standard authors, and a set of old English prints, being much prized gifts.

She has also received a dozen clocks, from a small and handsomely chased silver traveling clock to a tall eight-day grandfather's clock of old mahogany, several antique mahogany tables, a Colonial mirror, mahogany framed, mounted by the brass eagle that makes these mirrors the most valuable of their class; a teakwood chest, silver vegetable dishes, forks and spoons of infinite variety, in addition to ten dozen pieces of flat silver, being a few of the articles intended for the furnishing of the bride's new home in Williamstown.

While less numerous than the gifts received by Miss Alice Roosevelt, the value of which mounted high into the thousands of dollars, Miss Jessie Wilson will have no cold higher than any other Washington bride since the wedding of Miss Helen Hay, whose marriage to Payne Whitney of New York took place when the bride's father was Secretary of State. The wealth of that bridegroom's family, with the personal popularity of the bride, made that wedding the most memorable in the story of presents the capital has ever known.

Irving H. Hoover, head usher at the White House, this afternoon obtained a marriage license for Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre. He gave Miss Wilson's age as 26 years and that of Mr. Sayre as 28. So quietly did Hoover go about his business at the marriage license clerk's office that none of the clerks knew what was transpiring.

After the license was obtained for the marriage Mr. Hoover got a permit for the Rev. Dr. Sylvester W. Beach of Princeton, N. J., to perform the ceremony.

Neither Miss Wilson or Mr. Sayre accompanied Mr. Hoover, as the local law does not require personal attendance.

MISS HOWARD INTRODUCED.

Mrs. Legg Howard Gives Reception and Theatre Party for Daughter.

Mrs. Legg Howard gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 449 Park Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Legg Howard. Mrs. Howard, in black with cream lace and Miss Howard, in white satin with tulle overdress trimmed in brown fur, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Eleanor Laird Hastines and Fanny de Groot Hastings, Joy Williams, Elvine Richard, Laura Parsons, and by Miss Marjorie Whitney of Albany and Miss Rachel Wilson of Cleveland.

Later Mrs. Howard took those receiving and a number of young men to a play, which was followed by a supper at Mrs. Howard's home. The young men asked to the play and supper were Francis Storer, Herbert Greenbeck, Jr., Charles W. Howard, Hegeman Foster, Theodore Crane, William Ryle, Herbert Neal, James S. Adams, Alfred Dick, Jr., and Phillips Gren.

Miss Howard is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Legg of Mapleburst, Tarrytown. Several other entertainments will be given later for her.

LEVY—BAER.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude M. Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Levy of 223 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, to Leopold Baer. The wedding will take place on Dec. 24.

WALLACH—FOREMAN.

Mrs. Emanuel Wallach announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Adelaide Wallach, to Edwin H. Foreman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Foreman of this city. They will be at home Sunday, Dec. 14, from 4 to 7, at 165 West Eighty-seventh Street

Play for Thomas Davidson School.

There will be a special performance of Richter's play, "Too Late," at Lobel's Royal Theatre next Tuesday night for the benefit of the Thomas Davidson School of 307 Henry Street. Friends of the school are taking this means to raise funds for its support so that its fifty volunteer teachers may continue their instruction to the working men and women who make up the student body.

ALEXANDER BLOCH PLAYS.

Young Violinist Possesses Sincere Musical Feeling.

Alexander Bloch, a young violinist, made his first recital appearance here last night at Aeolian Hall before one of the largest audiences a new performer has drawn there this season.

The principal numbers of his programme were a Haendel Sonata in E major, the Vitali Chaconne, and Vieuxtemps's Ballade and Polonaise. Following each of the two first mentioned there were groups of smaller compositions of more recent date. But there was nothing in the ultra-modern spirit. As well as with his programme making, the young performer showed in his style of playing that his sympathies ran in the classical direction.

He is a quiet player, without noticeable affectations, either physical or artistic, and exhibits the possession of sincere musical feeling. His tone is of good quality, and he uses it with some variety of effect, though it was marred occasionally by slight uncertainty of intonation.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA

Mme. Ober Arouses Enthusiasm at Debut—Admirable Performance.

Helarich Der Vogler.....Carl Braun
Lohengrin .....Jacques Urlus
Elsa von Brabant.....Olive Fremstad
Friedrich von Telramund.....Herman Weil
Ortrud .....Margarete Ober
Rer Heerrufer des Konig.....Carl Schlegel
Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The first performance of "Lohengrin" this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was given last evening, had many exceedingly fine qualities, and was, in fact, a welcome augury of what the season may bring forth in respect of fine performances, beautifully prepared—such an augury as was also observed on the first two nights. It was a performance notable for the admirable co-operation and balance of almost all its factors of principal singers, chorus, and orchestra; for the dramatic life that coursed through it and for much excellent chorus singing; for smooth, rich, and resonant orchestral playing.

One of its most interesting features was the first appearance of a new mezzo-soprano—for her voice is not of the character or quality to be called a contralto—Mme. Margarete Ober, w o was the Ortrud. She very soon made t evident that she is a singer of uncommon excellence and of unusual dramat c gifts. She is young; her voice has the freshness and strength of youth, and she poured it forth lavishly last evening. She has the power of coloring it with vividness and intensity. It is, in fac., a voice of remarkable dramatic quality, a true and immediate reflex of her own quality as an actress, in which her gif s and accomplishments are exceptional. Her Ortrud was an impersonation of hateful malevolence in conception, skillfully expressed with manifold and significant detail of gesture, pose and facial expression. She has the impetuosity of youth, and there were times when her vehemence affected the quality of her tone; but her singing for the most par was deserving of commendat on, and when it is somewhat moderated will b deserving of more. Her invocation to the heathen gods in the first scene of the second act was a passage of surpassing power and eloquence and called forth a burst of applause from an audience that does not habitually so interrupt the progress of a Wagnerian opera. It seemed clear that Mme. Ober is to be an addition to the company of whom interesting things are to be expected during the season.

Another new singer appearing last evening was Mr. Carl Schlegel, as the Herald, who made a favorable impression. He is an artist who has been heard here in concert at least once with approval. But the members of the cast had appeared in previous representations of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan, but never to better advantage. Mme. Fremstad's Elsa was at its loveliest in appearance and in its compelling sympathy. Mr. Weil's Telramund was tragically impressive and better sung than some of his last season's performances. There have been more ideal interpretations than Mr. Urbus gave of Lohengrin; his vocal style was somewhat strenuous, somewhat exaggerated, and lacking the poise that is particularly appropriate for the Grail Knight; but his interpretation is that of a skilful and appreciative actor. There have been few more impressive representatives of King Henry in recent years than Mr. Braun, and few who have sung the music with greater nobility and beauty of voice.

The audience was aroused to unusual enthusiasm by the performance, and was lavish in its applause at the end of the acts.

ACT "THE SILENT WOMAN."

Columbia Boys Give Jonson's Farce with Elizabethan Setting.

Brinckerhoff Theatre, in Barnard College, took on a true Elizabethan aspect last night at the performance of Ben Jonson's farce, "The Silent Woman," by the Philolexian Literary Society of Columbia. Everything that the students could do under the direction of Prof. Algernon D. Tassin to make the Brinckerhoff Theatre like an old Elizabethan playhouse was done, the chief object being the elimination of all modern scenery and the presentation of a perfectly bare stage.

All the parts were taken by men, with C. B. Murphy, '14, as Epicoene, the Silent Woman. The performance was warmly applauded.

The cast was as follows:

Morose.....S. M. Janney, '14
Sir Dauphine Euginic.....J. T. Quinlan, '16
Ned Clerimont.....J. K. McCormick, '15 L.
Treuwit.....I. T. Freedman, '16
Sir Alexander Daw.....N. Fairchild, '15
Sir Amorous La Toole.....A. A. Coates, Pg.
Tom Otter.....C. A. Osterhoim, '15
Cutbeard.....D. Campbell, '15
Mute.....N. Stillman, '15
Parson in distress.....C. D. Caldwell, '16 L.
Epicene.....C. B. Murphy, '14
Lady Haughty.....R. O. Du Bois, '15
Lady Centaure.....F. G. Dunham, '15
Mistress Davis.....J. A. Murphy, '14
Mistress Otter.....R. B. Perry, '16

There will be performances of "The Silent Woman" this afternoon and evening.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Riley M. Gilbert will introduce her daughter, Miss Annie Gilbert, at a reception this afternoon at her residence, 563 Park Avenue. A theatre party will follow the reception.

The wedding of Miss Emily A. C. de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. August de Neufville, and Coleman Wynne of Montclair, N. J., will take place to-day at Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. Daniel Leary will give a coming out reception on Tuesday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Beth Leary. Miss Leary finished her education in Rome, where she spent most of the last two years.

Mrs. Louis H. Tyng will give an informal tea on Saturday, Dec. 20, for Miss Blanche E. Tyng, the débutante daughter of James A. Tyng.

A sale for the benefit of the St. Sylvia Cottage Industries will be held on Dec. 1 and 2 at the Plaza.

Mrs. J. E. Fisher gave a dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mr. and Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall.

Chevalier de Rappard and Mme. de Rappard, with their daughter, are at the Plaza for a visit before going to Washington, D. C. Chevalier de Rappard is the newly appointed Minister from Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who have been spending some time at the Hotel Gotham, sailed to-day on the Amerika to spend the Winter abroad.

Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman of 555 Park Avenue will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29, for her niece, Miss Evelyn Scott.

Luncheon for Miss Bridgman.

Mrs. Oliver Bridgman entertained at Sherry's yesterday with a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, the guests including several of this season's buds. The girls sat at a large table decorated with pink roses and included the Misses Carlia Spencer, Mary and Margaret Cutler, Mary Parsons, Marian Hall, Marian Vanderhoef, Frances Ward, Virginia Ward, Margaret Perrine, Katharine Seymour, Céleste Thierlot, Gertrude Wilcox, Anna Rose Leslie, Agnes Smyth of Philadelphia, Daisy Townsend, Marguerite Radley, Mabel Vunner, and Marion Buckley.

FORBES-ROBERTSON SEEN AS SHYLOCK

Effective in Some Passages, but Does Not Create Complete Illusion of Character.

MISS ELLIOTT AS PORTIA

Plays with Much Charm—Large Audience Greets Actor's First Appearance in This Play.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. In five acts. By Shakespeare. At the Shubert Theatre.

Duke of Venice.....Jan Robertson
Prince of Morocco.....Grendon Bentley
Shylock.....J. Forbes-Robertson
Antonio .....Percy Rhodes
Bassanio .....S. A. Cookson
Lorenzo .....Charles Graham
Gratiano .....Alexander Scott-Gatty
Salanio .....Walter Ringham
Salarino .....George Hayes
Tubal .....Montague Rutherford
Launcelot Gobbo.....A. Athol Forde
Old Gobbo.....S. T. Fearce
Leonardo .....E. A. Rose
Balthazar .....Robert Atkins
Gaoler .....Eric Adeney
Clerk of the Court.....Richard Andean
Portia .....Gertrude Elliott
Nerissa .....Maud Buchanan
Jessica .....Jean Tuckett

Mr. Forbes-Robertson's "Shylock," introduced here for the first time last night, is a wolfish creature who in his general attitude toward the Christians realizes exactly what one expects from the physical presentment. That, indeed, is admirable; a sallow, sunken, liverish visage, its leanness and gauntness emphasized in a frame of greyish straggling hair and beard. In movement and gesture he is a Shylock seemingly able to hold his own with any man, and in intent and action a vindictive, avaricious monster, not by any means the best of his race, if not, indeed, the very worst; in short, the sort of Shylock who does not for a moment suggest the romance or sentiment that the centuries and commentaries have built about the character. One gets from it absolutely no sense of extenuating qualities of mind or heart or devotedness to religion or to race.

There is, of course, plenty of license for this kind of a Shylock, though it is scarcely the one which has made a permanent impress upon the stage, such, for instance, as that of Irving in the rôle, which, though it may have been as much or more Irving than Shakespeare, had a far broader impressiveness. Nor the Shylock of Edwin Booth, which in its nobler aspects reflected the wail of the oppressed and the human desire to make the most of an advantage long delayed.

All of which, if the Macklin Jew "that Shakespeare drew" was really the Shylock the poet intended, did not really belong to the figure at all.

These things apart, however, Mr. Forbes-Robertson's Shylock must be judged as an entity in itself. Is his a compelling figure of the Jew; is it completely illusory; is it an acting symbol which for the time being sets the man himself aside and substitutes the character?

To all these questions the answer must be negative.

It is a Shylock that has its good moments, the best, perhaps, in that scene with Salarino and Solanio, in which the Jew lets his passionate anger run riot, and in that subsequent passage in which Tubal brings him news of the loss of Antonio's argosies. And the vindictive note is admirably voiced in the trial scene, while the ultimate collapse is very well suggested. But rarely, if ever, is there anything like the inspirational quality or complete identification with the figure which eliminates the personality of the actor and brings a positive imaginative illusion of the chief figure in the play. In other words, the natural organism of the actor and the nature of the rôle do not so act and react upon one another as to create what might be chemically termed a complete precipitate.

Miss Elliott's Portia is a winning and gracious figure, touched with admirable gentleness and charm, and though, like Mr. Forbes-Robertson, she seems a trifle uncertain of her lines, (which always makes false readings,) she suggested infinite possibilities in the part once she has absorbed it more completely. The "quality of mercy" speech was read exquisitely.

S. A. Cookson was a very ingratiating Bassanio, Percy Rhodes an excellent Antonio, and Alex Scott Gatty an exceptionally effective Gratiano. The others served.

The version used departs little from that in ordinary use, but the advantage of dropping the curtain to indicate a lapse of time between the departure of the revelers and Shylock's return from supper with the Christians is open to question.

It is only fair to add that the audience last night was large and enthusiastic, and that the Belmont scenes, thanks largely to Miss Elliott's charm, were considerably more enjoyable than is often the case.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Screen Club, the first and only organization of the moving-picture actors, will give a house warming at its new clubhouse, 165 West Forty-seventh Street, this afternoon. The guests will be received by President King Baggot, Vice President Joseph Farnham, John Bunny, C. A. Willat, Frank Tichenor, and others.

Illness has caused the retirement of Lizzie Hudson Collier from the cast of "Tante," in which she has been appearing in support of Ethel Barrymore. Hereafter Mrs. Collier's role of Mrs. Forrester will be played by Mrs. Thomas Whiffen.

At the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall next week William A. Brady will present a new one-act melodrama, "The Suspect." The cast will include William Harrigan, son of the late Edward Harrigan, who will impersonate a character of the underworld. Others are Wayne Arey, Charles Bock, and Gladys Morris. The play is by George Baxter.

William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks, Amelia Bingham, and Patricia Collinge, with the company which is to appear in "The New Henrietta," a play in four acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, based on Bronson Howard's comedy, leave for Buffalo to-morrow morning.

Another version of the Mendel Beiliss case made its appearance on the stage last night when David Kessler produced a play by that name at Kessler's Second Avenue Theatre. Kessler appeared in the title role.

The students of the High School of Commerce and the De Witt Clinton High School attended a special matinee performance given at The Playhouse yesterday of the motion pictures of the Mexican war. The last two exhibitions of these pictures are scheduled for Sunday at The Playhouse.

Mary Pickford, who played the part of Juliet in David Belasco's production, "A Good Little Devil," and who before that engagement was a motion-picture actress, is again with the Famous Players' Film Company, of which Daniel Frohman is managing director.

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See Page 7

PRINCE KEIKI TOKUGAWA.

Last of Shoguns Dies in Tokio—Had Lived in Seclusion.

TOKIO, Nov. 22.—Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns, died today. He was born at Yeddo in 1837.

Keiki Tokugawa held the exalted office of Shogun (in feudal times the hereditary commander-in-chief of the army) for ten months in the year 1867. He abdicated when the late Emperor Mutsuhito issued a decree abolishing the Shogunate and announcing the Emperor's "resumption" of the Government.

After he abdicated Keiki went to Shizuoka, where he led a life of seclusion, holding himself aloof not only from all political activity but from social functions of every description. In 1898 he was advised to take up his residence in Tokio, and the Emperor conferred upon him the title of Prince.

John Porter.

John Porter, aged 59, of Montclair, N. J., who died in this city Thursday of pneumonia, was the son of the late Charles Talbot Porter, one of four men who received the John Fritz prize for a notable invention in mechanics. After graduating from Yale in 1876 as a classmate of President Hadley, Mr. Porter entered the office of Morgan & Co. He became a partner in the firm of Fellowes, Davis & Co., stock brokers. Mr. Porter was Treasurer until recently of the Church Club of the Episcopal diocese of Newark.

Thomas H. A. McGill.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—Thomas H. A. McGill, a well-known newspaper man, died at the Oakes Home here last evening of tuberculosis, which he had stubbornly fought since 1890, when he arrived in Denver. Mr. McGill was born in New York City fifty years ago. He began his newspaper career on The New York Press. He had been a resident of Denver continuously since 1890, with the exception of eighteen months spent at Seattle and other Northwestern cities. Mr. McGill had worked in various editorial capacities on every Denver newspaper.

Judge Henry Leroy Alden.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.—Judge Henry Leroy Alden of the Wyandotte County District Court in Kansas City, Kan., a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, whose romance was sung by Longfellow in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," died to-day at the age of 66. Judge Alden came to Kansas City, Kan., in 1867 from Massachusetts. He represented the eighth generation of the Alden family in America. His father was Capt. Abel Alden of Greenwich, Mass. Judge Alden is survived by a widow, a son, and two daughters, who live here.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. BENNETT, President of the Firemen's Building and Loan Association of Newark, and an officer in two large milk supply companies, died Wednesday at his home, 600 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, at the age of 55 years. He was a Director of the First National Bank of East Newark, and a member of the North End Club, Forest Hill Field Club, Union Club, Tuscan Club, and the New Jersey Road Horse Association. Mr. Bennett had been a prominent Mason for many years. He left a widow and two sons.

CASPER TERHUNE, a member of a family of early settlers in Bergen County, New Jersey, died at his home in Lodi, on Wednesday, at the age of 50 years.

EMIL POPPE, who owned a paper box factory at 83 Wooster Street, and had been in the paper box business for nearly half a century, died at his home, 250 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease on Thursday. He was 71 years old, and left a widow, daughter, and three sons.

Mrs. CATHERINE A. DOUGHERTY of 207 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the age of 84 years on Wednesday. She left a son and daughter.

JOHN WILSON STICKELMAN, a civil war veteran and an Indian fighter under Gen. Custer, died on Wednesday at the Kings County Hospital. His home was at 26 Floyd Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Stickelman was born in this city in 1840, and was for twenty-eight years connected with the commission firm of C. M. Moseman. He left two sons and two daughters.

THOMAS L. LAWSON, the oldest member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died in that city at the age of 96 years yesterday. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in 1864.

Mrs. MARY SHEEHAN, wife of John Sheehan, died on Thursday at her home, 262 Clifton Place. She was active in Catholic Church affairs.

Mrs. ESTHER C. LARGE, widow of Joseph T. Large, a pioneer manufacturer of thermometers, is dead at her home, 621 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 6 years.

JOHN SHIELDS MURRAY, a retired merchant, and for sixty years a resident of Williamsburg, is dead at his home, 88 Logan Street, Williamsburg, at tha age of 75 years.

THOMAS A. McMAHON, a plumbing contractor, died at the age of 35 years on Wednesday at his home, 1,605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, the house in which he was born.

JENNIE W. ANDERSON, actively associated with St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Flatbush, died at her home, 15 Lenox Road, Flatbush, on Wednesday.

MARY ELIZABETH SOUTHWORTH, a member of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Home in Brooklyn, and of the Strong Place Baptist Church since 1863, died at her home, 239 Carroll Street, on Wednesday, at the age of 87 years.

HARRY ANGUS, for ten years assistant foreman in the composing room of the New York Evening Journal, died on Wednesday in Belleville, N. J. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

EDWARD H. WEBER, a civil war veteran, died Thursday night at his home, 24 Fisk Avenue, Winfield, Queens Borough, of heart disease. He was 72 years old. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on Nov. 11 last. Mr. Weber was in the real estate business. During the Rebellion he was a Sergeant in the Thirty-seventh New York Infantry.

THOMAS EDWARD MONK, for fifteen years a collector for the Williamsburg branch of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died of arterio sclerosis at his home, 332 Berry Street, on Thursday. He had lived in the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn for forty years. Mr. Monk left a widow, three sons, and eight daughters.

ROBERT B. WALSH, 71 years old, of 986 Lexington Avenue, died at his home yesterday. Mr. Walsh was for fourteen years connected with the Cleveland Worsted Mills, but retired from business three years ago. He was a widower, and is survived by five daughters and two sons.

Mrs. MARGARETTA JOSEPHINE BREWSTER WOOD, widow of Theodore Wood of this city and a descendant of Sir William Brewster of England and granddaughter of John Lawrence of Hartford, first Treasurer of Connecticut, died yesterday in her seventy-fifth year at her home in Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Wood was the daughter of John Lawrence Brewster and Margaret Battlu, residents of old New York. Her family more than a century ago were prominently identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church here. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and kindred societies.

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THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony Played—Mme. Matzenauer Soloist.

An excellent performance of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony was the principal orchestral offering at the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There were both delicacy and power in the playing, and the incidental solos of the wood wind players were charmingly given and with unusual finish. An orchestral arrangement of Grieg's funeral march in memory of Richard Nordraak, made by Johann Halvorsen, was marked on the programme as presented for the first time in New York. Nordraak is known to readers of Grieg's biography as one who had large influence in turning him toward Scandinavian nationalism in music. He died as a young man, and there is evidence in this march of the depth of Grieg's feelings, though it is hardly one of his important works. The last orchestral number was Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," played by the orchestra in its concert last Sunday. When this programme is repeated to-morrow its place will be taken by Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso."

Mme. Mathilde Matzenauer was the soloist, a singer who in a season established her position as one of the most valuable of dramatic contraltos at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her rich and voluminous voice resounded superbly in Aeolian Hall with abundant color and with only a few of her highest tones somewhat problematical as to quality. She sang an air from Halévy's opera "La Juive," an air which loses something of its significance when taken away from the dramatic surroundings where it belongs, and shows on the concert stage something more of its Meyerbeerian emptiness purely as music. Mme. Matzenauer sang it, however, with great conviction and an intense dramatic accent. She appeared again on the programme and contributed Berlioz's song "Le Spectre de la Rose," a song originally with piano accompaniment, and one of the set called "Les Nuits d'Eté."

Wearer of Emperor's Cross Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Nov. 21.—Peter J. Eisenhauer, 69 years old, veteran of the German war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and a wearer of the Iron Cross presented to the few survivors of both wars by the Emperor of Germany in recognition of their bravery, is dead at his home in Clifton, N. J. He was born in Hessen, Germany. Mr. Eisenhauer came to America in 1872, settling in New York. He had lived in Clifton for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Eisenhauer is survived by his widow and two sons, George and Nicholas.

Donald Mitchell.

Donald Mitchell, one of the oldest builders and contractors in the city, died yesterday at his home, 311 West End Avenue, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Mitchell was one of the founders and the first President of the Century Bank, but withdrew from official connection with the institution some time ago. For twenty-five years he had been a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York. His wife, five sons and a daughter survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died.

ABELES.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, Rita B., dearly beloved daughter of Simon and Rachel Abeles and beloved sister of Rosalie E. Funeral from her late residence, 50 East 90th St., Sunday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M. Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

ATWATER.—At 157 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Nov. 21, Henry Day, in his 79th year. Funeral at Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

BALL.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 20, Edward A. Ball. Funeral private, from the residence of his sister, 321 State St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

BRANTINGHAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913, Alice J., wife of Charles H. Brantingham and daughter of the late Benjamin M. and Hester C. McCenkey. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Stamford, Conn., Monday, 3:30 P. M., carriages meeting the arrival of 2:04 train from New York.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, Thomas McKee Brown, son of the late Rev. Thomas McKee Brown and Mary E. Brown. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

BUTLER.—Sarah E., widow of the late William W. Chandler, at her late residence, 103 Taylor St., Brooklyn. Funeral service Sunday, Nov. 23, at 4 P. M.

CORNELIUS.—At her late residence, 774 Jackson Ave., Mrs. Jane, beloved wife of Frederick Cornelius and daughter of the late Michael and Elizabeth Reynolds. Funeral from St. Anselm's Church, Monday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

DONALDS.—At Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, on Nov. 20, 1913, Pauline, beloved daughter of David and Bertha Donalds, age 16 years. Funeral services at the home of her parents, 208 7th St., Elmhurst, Long Island, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EILERS.—August, beloved husband of Florence Eilers, in his 32d year. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 491 East 165th St. Interment Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock, Woodlawn Cemetery.

ELMENDORF.—Died, on Nov. 12, 1913, Sarah Bull, widow of Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D. Burial service at Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, on Monday morning, Nov. 24. Carriages will meet "the Fast Mail," leaving New York at 8:45 A. M.

GAINES.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1913, Harlow Damon Gaines. Funeral services will be held at his residence in Boonton, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, Nov. 22. Carriages will meet the Lackawanna train which leaves New York at 1 P. M.

HALL.—On Friday, Nov. 21, Catharine Croswell, wife of the late Richard H. Hall. Funeral services at her late residence, 35 Pierrepont Av., Saturday afternoon, 5 o'clock. Burial service at Binghamton, N. Y., Monday afternoon.

HALL.—Nov. 21, Robert Collins Hall, aged 33. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 4 o'clock.

HAMPTON.—Funeral services at the residence of her son, George A. Hampton, 3,495 Broadway, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913, at 3 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Nov. 20, Henrietta Harris, beloved wife of Jacob Harris, mother of Bettie H. Pasnik, Jessie Davidson, Arthur H. and Modie Harris. Funeral from her late residence, 300 West 45th St., on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.

HIBBEN.—S. Viola, after a long illness, in her 57th year, beloved wife of Lewis W. Hibben, died Nov. 20, 1913. Funeral services from her late residence, 646 Oak St., Richmond Hill, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

HOLLROCK.—On Nov. 21, 1913, after a lingering illness, Minna Hollrock, in her 58th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 662 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 5 P. M.

HORTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913, Georgianna, widow of William P. Horton, in her 75th year. Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, Lewis E. Landon, 74 West 127th St., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 8 P. M.

HURD.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at Elizabeth, N. J., Hamilton Hurd, in his 81st year, for forty-seven years a valued servant in the family of the late Charles N. Talbot of New York. Funeral at the Sloan Presbyterian Church, Washington St., Elizabeth, on Saturday, the 22d, at 3 P. M.

JENKINS.—Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913, at his home, 6 Commerce St., William Wallace, beloved husband of Agnes Wightman. Funeral private.

KAUFMANN.—Died, Nov. 21st, Fredericka, widow of Joseph Kaufmann, aged 81. Relatives, friends and members of Jael Lodge U. O. T. S., Washington Lodge I. O. B. B., King Solomon Lodge F. and A. M. are invited to attend funeral, Sunday, Nov. 23d, 10 A. M., from residence, 24 East 98th St.

LEVENSON.—On Friday, Nov. 21, after a lingering illness, Pauline, beloved wife of Solomon Levenson, mother of Abraham M., Dorothy and Harry. Funeral from her late residence, 519 West 172d St., Sunday morning, Nov. 23.

MAGINNIS.—On Nov. 21, Mrs. Arthur Maginnis, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. B. Cannock, 45 West 11th St. Interment Swiftwater, Penn. Philadelphia and Stroudsburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—On Nov. 21, 1913, Donald Mitchell, husband of Mary Warren Mitchell, in the 75th year of his age. Services at his late residence, 911 West End Av., Sunday, Nov. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MITCHELL.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York.—Executive offices, 20 West 44th St.—Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother Donald Mitchell, on Nov. 21, for twenty-five years a member of the society, serving faithfully on the Literary Committee for six years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 911 West End Av., on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 9 P. M.
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Died.

NATHANSON.—On Friday, Nov. 21, Harry M. Nathanson, husband of Josephine Snellenburg Nathanson, aged 44 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, Westwood, Rydal, Penn., on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 2:15 P. M. Conveyances will meet train which leaves Reading Terminal at 1:17 and arrives at Rydal Station at 1:58 P. M.

POPLE.—At his late residence, 37 South Prince St., Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1913, George Pople, in the 90th year of his age. Funeral services at St. George's Church, at Flushing, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.

PORTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913, of pneumonia, John Porter, aged 59. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 22, at 2:15. Train leaves Hoboken at 1:27.

REED.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913, Ervetta Vail Reed, widow of F. Dana Reed. Funeral services at her late residence, 561A Halsey St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.

RITTER.—Christina, on Friday, Nov. 21, in her 58th year, beloved mother of Bertha, Christine, and Adam Ritter, at her late residence, 1,523 Undercliff Av. Funeral service Sunday, Nov. 23, 1913, at 1:30 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Oak Ridge, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 21st, Emily L., daughter of the late Henry and Elizabeth L. Robinson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUMSEY.—Emily Elizabeth, widow of George F. Rumsey, in her 89th year, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James S. Norton, 854 West 151st St. Burial in Chicago. Chicago papers please copy.

RUSH.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Nov. 19, 1913, Ardelia Flagg, widow of Joseph Rush. Funeral services at St. James's Church, 22d and Walnut Sts., Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

SANDS.—In Paris, France, on Monday, Nov. 10, 1913, Henry M. Sands. Committal service at Trinity Cemetery, Amsterdam Av. and 155d St., on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3:15 o'clock.

SCHULTS.—Albert, aged 60. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, Saturday, 2 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 20, Alfred Graydon, son of the late Samuel H. and Harriet Sleight Scott. Funeral from his late residence, 138 Cannon St., Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Nov. 21, 1913, Margaret E. Smith, daughter of the late Alfred and Margaret Henning Smith, aged 72 years. Funeral services at the home of her brother, Julian T. Smith, 77 Chestnut Av., Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 24, at 11:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

TIELEKE.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, 1913, after a lingering illness, Freder

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Still Drags—Some Gains Shown, but General Price Level Falls Off.

Prices hardened a little in some parts of the Stock Exchange list yesterday but the general level of quotations again showed a small net loss for the day. Even the very moderate increase in activity which occurred the previous day was not maintained, the transactions falling to the smallest level of the week which means that they were the smallest since July 15 last. Perhaps the most conspicuous incident of the trading was a decline of more than two points in New Haven, which carried it to within a small fraction of last week's low price. With the maturing note issue provided for the stockholders are relieved of any concern over immediate financial requirements and the decline therefore was probably related to the prevailing belief in a further reduction in the road's dividend and to the inferences drawn from the progress of the negotiations between the railroad and the Attorney General in respect to the undoing of some of the mergers by which the present New Haven system was built up. Much of the trouble which has come to the New Haven has been encountered as a result of the New Haven's acquisition of other properties, and if some of the road's past steps can be retraced it will probably prove to be far from an unmixed evil.

One of the larger movements of the day which were directly connected with news developments was a decline of over a point in General Electric. That was in most quarters attributed to reports of a threatened strike at the principal of the company's plants, but more substantial reason for the decline may have been supplied by the information that the Company has recently laid off a considerable number of men. This is another specific illustration of the way things are working in some important industries, but a perusal of the weekly trade reviews reveals the fact that contraction in manufacturing is by no means uniform. It is marked in the steel and copper trades, but in many other lines it seems that a large number of small orders for immediate delivery are keeping mills working close to capacity.

There were some interesting developments in the money market. One phase of the situation was illustrated by a reduction made yesterday in the rate for standing call loans by one of the largest lenders of Stock Exchange money. Another phase was presented in the withdrawal of $2,500,000 gold for shipment to Canada, and in the transfer through the Sub-Treasury of $500,000 to San Francisco. These shipments will have the effect of offsetting to a substantial extent the gain in cash which the banks are believed to have made early in the week. The usual Friday estimates indicated, however, that even after taking count of these exports of gold to Canada a net gain in cash was likely to be shown in to-day's bank statement. Some of the Canadian banks have been large sellers of sterling exchange in this market, and the proceeds of these bills directly or indirectly are being sent to the Dominion in the shape of gold exports. Canada recently drew $2,000,000 gold from London and has taken at least $4,500,000 from New York, making a total of $6,500,000 which Canada has taken in recent weeks. A little over half of the gold which we have lost to that quarter was covered by the engagements which we ourselves made in London.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The renewal rate was 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $333,481,450; balances, $18,551,750; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $787,192.

The local banks lost $3,025,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5⅛ per cent. for short and 5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4¼ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4⅛@4¾ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 51 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8545; low, $4.8535; last, $4.8545.

London—Cable, $4.8590.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.21¼.

Berlin—Cable, 94⅝; check, 94 11-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞; check, 5.22¼ plus 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅛ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.79¼.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅞; 90 days, $4.78⅝.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25 plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞ plus 1-32.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅝.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 13-16; 90 days, 93 7-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.67; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London at 26 15-16d, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 58⅛c per ounce.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Julia	.03
Andes	.06	Justice	.06
Belcher	.03	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	1.25
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.65	Ophir	.20
Challenge Con.	.11	Overman	.30
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.50	Savage	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.08
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.30	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.08	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.30	Comb. Fract.	.05
Jim Butler	.01	Extension Bl. Con.	.01
McNamara	.09	Florence	.21
Midway	.37	G'field Con. M.	1.42½
Mizpah Exten.	.25	G'field Merger.	.09
Montana	.95	Jumbo Exten.	.08
North Star	.45	Lone Star	.02
Rescue Eula	.10	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.56	Vernal	.03
West End	.17½	Nevada Hills	.49
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.35
Atlanta	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5½	6	Findlay	2	2½
Elkton	50½	51½	McKinney	56	56½
El Paso	.275	290	Old Gold	1	2½
Gold Dol.	7⅝	8	Portland	95	97
Isabella	8½	9	Vindicator	74	84
Jackpot	4⅛	5	R. B. H.	3½	4½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mexican Conference Monday.

President E. N. Brown of the National Railways of Mexico is expected at the New York headquarters to-day, and on Monday it is likely that a conference will be held with the bankers who have participated in financing the National Railways in the past. The question of paying the Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 interest charges, and the means thereof, will be threshed out after hearing from President Brown on the business and political outlook.

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B. & O. in October.

A decrease in the Baltimore & Ohio's net earnings for the month of October wiped out the last of the gain accumulated in the three preceding months, so that for the first third of the year the company has a loss as compared with the corresponding period of last year. A recession in general business is indicated for the first time in a decrease of $70,000 in the net gross revenues. A small reduction was accomplished in the maintenance of way, but there was an increase of $196,000 in equipment costs and another of $432,000 in transportation expenses. It is in the latter item that increases in wages are reported. The net operating revenue, on substantially the same amount of business as was done in October of last year, was $682,000 less. The difference in the cost of operating the Baltimore & Ohio is more strikingly shown in the four months' figures; the road earned $36,817,000, an increase of $1,711,000, at an added cost of $1,800,000, so that the net for the period shows a decrease of $87,000.

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The Railway Case.

The Eastern roads' application for an advance of approximately 5 per cent. in their freight rates will come up for a hearing in Washington next Monday, when Daniel Willard, chairman of the railway executives' committee, will lay before the Interstate Commerce Commission a great amount of data based largely upon the results obtained in the past three years, or since the submission of the former application. Bankers and others directly interested in the success of the carriers' efforts expect Mr. Brandeis, for the shippers, to make a strong point of the disclosures of the financing practices of the New Haven and the Frisco, as brought out in the inquiries conducted by a representative of the commission. They also expect him to lay great stress upon the alleged iniquitous practice of interlocking directorates, by which he asserts that railroads pay unfairly high prices for steel and other materials supplied by companies whose policies are directed by much the same men who control the railroads. On the other hand, a fellow director with Mr. Willard pointed out yesterday, the railroads should not have great difficulty in proving that while practices complained of may have been potent factors in bringing about the misfortunes of some roads, other companies which have exercised the greatest economy and been honestly managed are but little less in need of an advance in rates if they are to be able to go on with the improvements which the service demands.

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No Coupons with Drugs.

In quarters close to the management of the United Cigar Stores Company considerable wrath was displayed yesterday when a rumor was repeated that coupons would be given with purchases of drugs when the Riker-Hegeman stores are taken over, as they are with tobacco products. Not only was the story denied with emphasis, but the opportunity was taken to assert that, under the new order, practically no change will be made in the prevailing method of handling the drug business. The controlling interests intend to bring about greater economies in the sales end when the two companies become affiliated than are possible now, and attention will be devoted to increasing the joint business at a faster rate than the corporations operating separately, could do. It has been officially said that tobacco selling methods will not be applied to drugs. There is small question that the distribution of premiums has stimulated the sale of cigars. The sponsors of the Cigar Stores Company apparently believe that the same result would not be obtained if medicine was a leading article of merchandise.

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Waiting for an Oil Stock Dividend.

The market for Standard Oil subsidiary shares has received its chief incentive for strength in recent weeks from the steady output of extra dividends, but the possibilities surrounding Standard Oil of New York evidently supplied a sentimental influence of importance on the whole list. An initial dividend on the increased capital of $75,000,000 was longed for on the Curb in October, and the fact that it did not come only added zest to the hopes of brokers and investors. Now it is confidently predicted that it will appear before the end of the year, perhaps within a few days. The company has been conservative since the dissolution of the Oil Trust in the way of cash retnrns to shareholders. Last June a stock divident of 400 per cent. was declared when the capital was increased, but in the last two years only $6 a share in each year was paid out. No income account has been published. Examinations of last year's balance sheet, however, gave the impression that net earnings were in the neighborhood of $15,000,000, the equivalent of 20 per cent. on outstanding stock. Generous applications of income to extension of the marketing end of the business is believed to have materially increased the concern's earning power, and it is estimated that this year's net will be equal to at least 25 per cent. on the capital. Numerous guesses as to the probable annual basis of dividends, when the time comes, have been made up to 16 per cent. without bringing any official sanction of any of them.

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Northern Pacific Starts Late.

Before Northern Pacific appeared on the stock ticker yesterday the broker with shares to sell had ample time to learn what the general market was doing. The first transaction in the stock was not recorded until 2.45 o'clock and showed a gain of ⅝ over the closing price of the preceding session. A second hundred share lot came out just before the market closed at the same price as the other, 106½.

Illinois Central Lien Plan Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad held to-day to consider the issuing of a $120,000,000 refunding mortgage and to secure authorization for the same adjourned till Dec. 12 because the Directors' resolutions covering the proposal were still before New York bankers. No strong opposition to the mortgage plan is expected.

Oil Prices Put Up in Ohio.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The Ohio Oil Company this morning advanced five grades of oil 5 cents per barrel, thus establishing a record price for each. The new quotations are: Illinois and Princeton, $1.45; North Lima, $1.49; South Lima and Indiana, $1.44.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Falls Off in the Curb Market and Price Movements Continue Irregular.

Trading in the outside security market fell to small proportions yesterday, and except in the case of some of the oil issues the movement of prices was very narrow. Standard Oil of New Jersey had the broadest range of any of the listed issues, but wider markets prevailed on other important oil shares. Some of these reacted sharply, but their declines were offset by advances in others of the same class. Riker-Hegeman new stock was less active, the transactions falling off to about a total of 1,500 shares, the latter changing hands in small lots at 7 and 7⅛.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800.	B.-Am. Tob.	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝
600.	B.-Am. T., n.	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
500.	*Mays Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½
90.	†S. O. of N. J.	375	378	374	376

MINING STOCKS.

1,000.	*Big Four	10	10	10	10
100.	B. C. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500.	*Caribou Cob.	61	61	60	61
1,000.	Comb. Frac.	4	4	4	4
1,000.	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
100.	Copper Mines.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,000.	*Dia. B. Butte.	2	2	2	2
200.	*Florence	23	23	23	23
300.	Gold. Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,900.	*Gold Hill	19	19	18	18
3,000.	*Greenwater	6	6	6	6
300.	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
100.	La Rose Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100.	Mont. Tono.	96	96	96	96
700.	*Nevada Hills	51	51	50	50
1,000.	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
500.	*Tono. Merger	57	57	57	57
200.	Tono-Mining	5 1-16	5⅛	5 1-16	5⅛

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING CO.

1,400.	W. E. Ext.	4	5	4	4

BONDS.

$3,000.	Braden C. 6s.	135	135	135	135
7,000.	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	99¼

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Nov. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	22½	23¾	22½	23
Anglo-Amer. Oil new	11½	11¾	11½	12
Am. Writing Paper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Bordon's Con. Milk	115	116	115	116
Borden's Con. M'k pf.	103	106	103	106
Con. Rubber Tire	33	35	33	35
Con. Rub. Tire, pfd.	90	94	90	94
Emerson-Brant.	22	26	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pfd.	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pfd.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pfd.	50	60	50	60
Inter. Rub. Tire ctfs.	6½	7⅛	6½	7⅛
Lehigh V. C'l S's Co.	180	190	180	190
Manhattan Tran	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
Marconi of America	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Maxwell Motors, com	2	3	2	3
Maxwell Motors 1st pf	16	19	17	20
Max'll Motors 2d pf	5	6	5	6¼
Puebla Smelt. & Rfg	2½	2¾	2¼	2¾
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tob. Products pfd.	92¼	96	92¼	96
Un'd Cigar Sts. of A.	86¾	87⅜	86⅞	87¼
U. C. Sts. of A. pfd.	110	115	110	115
U. S. Light & Heat	4½	5½	4¼	5½
U. S. L't & H't pfd.	20	27	20	27
Wm. Overland	60	61	60	63
Willys Overland pfd.	83	87	83	83½

MINING STOCKS.

Bailey	6½	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Beaver Consol.	33	35	33	35
Braden Copper	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝
Buffalo Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Canadian Gold Silver	17	18	17	18
Con. Arizona Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
First National	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Greene-Cananea	7	8	7	8
Greene-Cananea, new	28	32	28	32
Jim Butler	71	72	71	72
Mason Valley	3¼	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Mines of America	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
McKinley-Darragh	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
Mispah Extension	28	30	28	31
New Utah Bingham	45	55	45	55
Nipissing Mines Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
Ohio Copper	9-16	7-16	9-16	7-16
Preston East Dome.	1	2	1	2
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
Rescue Eula	9	11	10	11
Temiskaming	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
Tonopah Extension	1½	1 9-16	1 9-16	1⅝
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
United Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
West End Consol.	1 7-32	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
West. Elec. Mines	8	9	8	9
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Cop. new 7s	135	140	135	140
Chicago Elevated 5s	95¼	96	95¼	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s		60	..	60
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99	99¼	99	99⅛
W. U. T. & N'west 5s	102	102½	102	102⅛
Western Pac. 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am.	22	23	22	23
Atlantic Refining	720	725	718	725
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	280	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	163	158	162
*Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	700	710
*Colonial Oil	115	125	115	125
Continental Oil	187	192	188	194
Crescent Pipe Line	55	60	55	60
Cumberland Pipe L.	70	75	70	75
Eureka Pipe Line	337	343	335	340
Galena-Signal Oil	179	180	177	180
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	137	143	136	142
Indiana Pipe Line	126	129	125	128
National Transit	40	42	39	41
New York Transit	313	317	310	315
Northern Pipe Line	119	123	114	118
*Ohio Oil	131	133	139	140
*Prairie Oil & Gas	425	429	425	430
Solar Refining	310	315	320	330
Southern Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
South Penn. Oil	245	249	247	250
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	154	158	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	202	204	200	203
Standard Oil (Ind.)	395	396	395	399
Standard Oil (Kan.)	395	405	395	410
Standard Oil (Ky.)	600	610	600	610
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	315	300	320
Standard Oil (N. J.)	375	378	377	380
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	158	160	159	161
Standard Oil (Ohio)	300	310	300	305
Swan & Finch	290	300	295	305
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	184	188	183	188
Washington Oil	37	39	35	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	2300

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	138	144	135	144
American Cigar pf.	86½	88	86½	88
British-American	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
British-Am., new	23¾	23⅞	23¾	24
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
McAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Penn. Tobacco	225	245	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	245	240	245
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	130	100	130
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	86	82½	86
United Cigar Stores	86¾	87¼	86½	87⅛
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday continued dullness was shown. Copper was weak; tin ruled steady.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Cop.—				
Spot	14.25	14.75	..	..
November	14.25	14.75	..	..
December	14.25	14.75	..	..
January	14.25	14.75	..	..
Lead	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.35
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Zinc	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Tin	39.85	40.25	39.75	40.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Thursday, follow:

	Friday. £.	s.	d.	Thursday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	66	5	0	67	10	0
Copper, future	65	5	0	66	15	0
Pig tin, spot	180	5	0	180	5	0
Pig tin, futures	180	15	0	181	15	0

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead £18 17s. 6d., down 5s. Spelter £20 12s. 6d. unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 48s. 10½d., down 3d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 20. Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$918,472	$14,551,844
Internal rev., ordinary	1,429,613	20,306,429
Corpn. tax	7,825	140,398
Miscellaneous	154,847	3,848,698
Total receipts	2,510,758	38,907,370
Expenditures	2,324,542	37,822,105
Surplus	186,716	1,085,264
Deficit	.....	4,457,102

	Nov. 20. Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$130,435,994	127,757,188
Internal rev., ordinary	20,306,429	2,558,584
Miscellaneous	3,848,698	20,537,407
Total receipts	154,591,121	150,853,179
Expenditures	151,707,102	150,853,179
Surplus	2,884,019	.....
Deficit	.....	.....

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Robert C. Beal, who recently bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with George W. Beal. The firm will be known as C. Beal & Co.

The quarterly dividend of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas is payable on Nov. 29. Through an error the date was given in these columns as Nov. 12. The books closed on the latter date.

Henry Clews will deliver a lecture on "Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange," at the Park Avenue Church next Sunday morning.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25.	Citizens' Bank	43	43	43
50.	Cons. Coal	95	95	95
85.	First National Bank	140	140	140
100.	Houston Oil ctfs.	13	13	13
10.	Northern Central	110	110	110
540.	Penn. Water & Power	66	65½	65½
8.	West. National Bank	37½	37½	37½

BONDS.

$ 300.	A. C. Line con. 4s	92	92	92
2,500.	City Balt. 3½s, '20	90¼	90¼	90¼
300.	City Balt. 4s, '58	93½	93½	93½
600.	City Balt. 4s, '61	93½	93½	93½
300.	C. Balt. 4s, '61 D. L.	93½	93½	93½
2,000.	C. Balt. 5s, '16 W. L.	101½	101½	101½
2,000.	C. Balt. 5s, '16 P. L.	101½	101½	101½
4,000.	Cons. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93⅝
8,000.	Cons. Power 4½s	87½	87½	87½
1,000.	Ga.-Ala. con. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000.	Ga. Car. & Nor. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000.	Maryland Elec. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000.	U. E. L. & P. 4½s	90	90	90
5,000.	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	63¼	63¼	63¼
600.	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	86½	86½	86½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85.	Adventure	1¼	1¼	1¼
10.	Ahmeek	253	253	253
7,190.	Alaska Gold	19½	18⅝	18⅝
175.	Algomah	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
100.	Allouez	32⅛	32¼	32¼
1,385.	Amalgamated	69	68¼	68¼
85.	Anaconda	33⅛	33¼	33⅛
2,300.	Bonanza	66c.	47c.	65c.
50.	Boston & Corbin	60c.	60c.	60c.
250.	Butte-Balaklala	4¼	4½	4¼
3,301.	Butte & Superior	26¾	27½	27¼
426.	Calumet & Arizona	62	61⅞	61⅞
26.	Calumet & Hecla	401	400	401
145.	Chino	37⅞	37⅜	37¾
100.	Copper Range	35½	35½	35½
38.	East Butte	10	10	10
331.	Granby	69¼	68½	68½
10.	Greene-Cananea	29½	29½	29½
85.	Indiana	3	3	3
200.	Inspiration	13¾	13¼	13⅜
10.	Island Creek	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
205.	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4¼	4 9-16
530.	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
315.	Lake	5	5	5¼
100.	Mass. Con.	2	2	2
25.	Mayflower	6	6	6
50.	Mohawk	40	39¾	39¾
25.	Nevada Con.	14½	14½	14½
425.	North Butte	23¾	23¾	23¾
25.	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
160.	Old Colony	4¼	4	4¼
80.	Old Dominion	48	48	48
10.	Osceola	72	72	72
185.	Pond Creek	17¾	17	17
100.	Quincy	55	55	55
50.	Ray Con.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
740.	Shannon	6⅞	6½	6½
345.	Shattuck	28½	26	26
43.	Superior & Boston	2½	2½	2½
15.	Superior	22	22	22
250.	Trinity	4	4	4
30.	U. S. Smelting	37	37	37
30.	U. S. Smelting pf.	47	46¾	47
1,675.	Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾
10.	Utah Copper	47¾	47¾	47¾
95.	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼
10.	Wolverine	41	41	41

RAILROADS.

27.	Boston Elevated	85¼	84	84¾
52.	Boston & Maine	52	50½	57
3.	Boston & Prov.	260	260	260
1.	Conn. River	200	200	200
1.	Nor. New Haven	104	104	104
1,136.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	77¾	75½	75½
3,203.	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	92c.	85c.	83c.
40.	Old Colony	167	167	167

TELEPHONES.

444.	American	118¾	118¼	118⅝
9.	New England	133	133	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

5.	Am. Agr. Chem.	42½	42½	42½
10.	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	90½	90½	90⅝
120	Amoskeag	60	60	60
10.	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98
10.	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	16½	16½	16½
10.	Am.

NEW COTTON TYPES SET FOR EXCHANGES

Managers Accept the Department of Agriculture's Standards with Additions

BUT ADVOCATE A CHANGE

International Types Should Be Adopted, Says Committee—Outside Credits Forbidden.

The Managers of the Cotton Exchange approved yesterday changes in type standards recommended by a special committe, which will be considered by the members at a meeting on Dec. 2. The recommendations of the committee on this subject were:

The New York Cotton Exchange should adopt the standard types of the grades (and half grades) of white cotton promulgated by the Department of Agriculture in 1909 as the types to be used by the exchange for the classification of Gulf and Texas cotton, adding thereto one lower grade.

That types of upland white cotton equivalent in grade should be prepared by the exchange—with the approval of the Government, if possible—to be used for the classification of upland cotton; and that a strong and determined effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and of Congress in having such upland types added to and made the Government standard types for upland cotton, and adding thereto one lower grade.

That corresponding types of tinged cotton—upland, Texas, and Gulf—from the grade of strict low middling up to strict good middling, and a type of middling, stained cotton, should be prepared for use in the classification of these grades of cotton, if possible, with the approval and cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, as in the case of types of upland with white cotton.

That the Government standard types be adopted, with the additions herein stated, to take effect from and after April 1, 1915.

That the existing intermediary or quarter grades be reorganized in the classification of cotton and that a value approximately half way between the adjacent half grades be given them.

The committee, while advocating the adoption of the Government Standard Types, is, nevertheless, of the opinion that it would be better for the New York Stock Exchange, and for the cotton trade generally, if the Standard Types, known as the International Standard Types, could be substituted for the present Government Standard Types; and the committee further recommends that the interim be employed by the New York Cotton Exchange for the purpose of making all possible representations to the authorities in Washington, with a view of having these International Types adopted as the Government Standard Types for use in interstate and foreign commerce. In the event such efforts and representations shall be effective, the Exchange should then rescind its action in adopting the present Government Standard Types, and adopt those which may be approved by the Government authorities on or before April 1, 1915. But in the event the Government shall not have taken such action before April 1, 1914, then the present Government Standard Types promulgated in 1909, with the additions herein set forth, shall be the Standard Types for all trading on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Several amendments to the by-laws were also approved, including one prohibiting the extension of credit for speculative purposes. This provides:

"The extension of credits to any person, firm, corporation, or association of persons—other than members of the New York Cotton Exchange and those actively engaged in the cotton trade—is declared to be an act detrimental to the best interests of the Exchange, and is hereby prohibited. Any member violating this rule shall be subject to suspension or expulsion under Section 92 (a) of the by-laws.

"The words 'actively engaged' are to be construed to apply to those persons who make the cotton trade their chief occupation and devote to it the greater part of their business activities."

OPPOSES TROLLEY GRANT.

E. C. Blum Says New Franchise Would Injure Brooklyn Institutions.

Edwin C. Blum of Abraham & Straus has written to the Board of Estimate as a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to protest against the grant to the Three Cent Railroad of a franchise to use Ashland Place for its trolley tracks. He protests against it as unnecessary for the company and a great mistake for the borough.

"Brooklyn," Mr. Blum says in part, "is to-day the city of impossible approaches; the borough of abortive bridge entrances and exits. A committee of public-spirited citizens has been working on a plan to relieve the situation for years, and when it appears that some headway has been made this added error is threatened."

Then Mr. Blum quotes the remark of ex-President Taft at the Hamilton Club on Wednesday night, when he said that he would be inclined to come to Brooklyn more often if it were possible to know how to get in and how to get out again, and then goes on to speak of the enormity of crowding up Brooklyn's one great forum, the Academy of Music, with houses.

"We realize," says Mr. Blum, "that our city cannot afford to spend the money it would take to make a park of these buildings, but why take the little space already belonging to the city and put trolley tracks on it?"

Such tracks in Ashland Place, Mr. Blum maintains, would make opera well-nigh impossible, would mar the performances at the Institute, and would detract from the beauty of the Academy.

TO EXTEND STEINWAY TUBE.

Construction Contract for Queens Awarded to Dignon Concern.

The construction contract for the Queens extension of the Steinway Tunnel to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza was granted yesterday by the Public Service Commission to the lowest bidder, the Degnon Contracting Company, at $557,856. The next lowest bidder was the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation with a bid of $558,281. This section will run across the Long Island Railroad yards and along Ely Avenue and Davis Street.

Bids were opened yesterday for section 2 of the New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, line. This will be a three-track elevated road, and the section under consideration begins at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street and runs along Tenth Avenue, New Utrecht Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Stillwell Avenue to a little north of Avenue X.

The lowest bidder according to the unofficial figures was Post McCord, Incorporated, with a bid of $1,672,000, and the two next were the Cooper & Evans Company, $1,802,000, and the Oscar Daniels Company, $1,734,000. Altogether there were eleven bidders.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 340 business failures in the United States during the week, against 305 for the previous week and 269, 293, 212, and 217 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 115, New England 34, Southern 74, Western 62, Northwestern 24, and Far Western 31. Canada had 42, against 49 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

CAN'T RETIRE CIRCULATION.

Banks' Liberty to Do So Prescribed by Treasury Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Treasury Department has adopted the rule as a matter of general policy of refusing to allow any national bank to retire its circulation in order to release and withdraw the Government bonds put up as security for such circulation, when the purpose is to obtain Government bonds for use as security for deposits of Government money as loans to the banks for crop moving and similar uses.

This policy, it is understood, precipitated the report that the Government had refused to allow several national banks, including one at Salem, Mass., to retire circulation and withdraw bonds. When this matter was brought to the attention of Treasury officials to-day they asserted that the Government had not tried to block any national bank in the retirement of its circulation except in connection with the isolated cases of certain banks that wished to retire their circulation in order to obtain bonds to be put up as security for the recent deposit of about $40,000,000 of Government funds in national banks in the South and West in connection with the movement of the crops.

Under the national banking laws the national banks have the right, it was explained to-day, to retire their bond-secured circulation. It was asserted by Treasury officials that the department had not interfered with such retirement of national bank circulation, but that the policy had been adopted of not increasing the balance of public moneys in a national bank if such a course would result in reducing circulations. In some cases banks that wanted allotments of public funds proposed to retire their national bank circulation and release the bonds which had been deposited as security for the banks' circulation. The bonds would then be redeposited with the Government as security for public deposits.

Such an arrangement would have given the bank an increase of public money but would have reduced the country's total of circulation and might produce a crisis on the eve of currency legislation. It would also have thwarted the very purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is understood to have had in mind when he decided to offer to deposit Government funds with national banks in Southern and Western States to facilitate the movement of the crops. The department required banks desiring the crop moving deposits to furnish at least ten per cent. of the security in Government bonds and the other ninety per cent. of the security in deposits of the State or municipal bonds in conjunction with prime commercial paper.

FAILS WITH HOLLINS FIRM.

Keystone Materials Company Follows Brokers Into Bankruptcy.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Keystone Materials Company, dealers in building and raw materials, with offices at 116-120 West Thirty-second Street, and a factory at Richmond Hill, Long Island. The company was organized in 1912 with a capital of $4,500,000, and H. B. Hollins, the Wall Street banker and broker whose firm, H. B. Hollins & Co., failed last week owing $5,000,000, was a Director. Briton N. Busch, also of H. B. Hollins & Co., was another Director.

The names of other prominent men were associated with the Keystone company. According to the 1913 issue of Co-Partnership and Corporation Directory, the officers and Directors were: William Guggenheim, President; Charles E. Locke, Secretary; Walter Kutzleb, Treasurer, and Herman E. Brown, Briton N. Busch, T. Coleman du Pont, James E. Gibson, Sidney Grant, William Guggenheim, H. B. Hollins, Walter Kutzleb, Charles F. Locke, W. J. N. Lofland, Vivian Spencer, Warren Thorpe, and Walter B. Trowbridge, Directors.

Mr. Guggenheim said last night that he had been President in a nominal capacity for a few weeks after the company was organized and that he had resigned the office and had nothing at all to do with the company since last May. It was said that several of the Directors had had no active participation in the company's affairs.

William D. Brush, a lawyer with offices at 2 Rector Street, appeared before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday as attorney for the creditors filing the petition. It was alleged in court that while insolvent the company admitted on Nov. 13—the day H. B. Hollins & Co. closed its doors—an inability to pay its debts and had made preferential payments. It was said that the normal assets of the company were $56,000 and the liabilities, while not given specifically, were reported to be more than $20,000.

Judge Hough appointed Marvyn Scudder receiver with a bond of $10,000 and gave him authority to continue the business of the company for ten days. Nineteen of the forty creditors of the company requested Mr. Scudder's appointment. The Keystone Materials Company was incorporated in Delaware in June, 1912, with a capital stock of $4,500,000, but it was not rated in Bradstreet's. It was formed to take over and operate concerns engaged in the manufacture of building materials and those owning raw materials. Its factory at Richmond Hill has been shut down for some time.

DISCUSS NEW HAVEN PLANS.

Directors Take Up Reorganization —No Dividend Action Yet.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to meet the requirements of the anti-trust law was discussed by the Directors of the road at their monthly meeting to-day.

Committees of the board, which have been investigating the system's trolley interests in Western Massachusetts, its steamship holdings, and the relations between the New Haven and the Boston & Albany, told of their progress, but made no final report.

Chairman Elliott said that no demand had been made upon the New Haven by Attorney General McReynolds to hasten its reorganization. He said he had assured the Attorney General that an investigation would be made to see what could be done to solve the problem and that the committees of Directors had been hard at work to this end.

"The Directors are in full accord on the policy to be pursued, in so far as the investigations of the committees have shown," said Mr. Elliott.

It had been thought that an announcement regarding the dividend rate of the New Haven for the next quarter would be made after to-day's meeting, but the Chairman said the matter was not discussed. Mr. Elliott said the dividend would be acted upon some time in December.

SUES SENATOR STEPHENSON

Sackett, Ex-Senate Clerk, Asks $49,000 for Work Done.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin was sued for $49,000 in the District Court here to-day by Rodney Sackett, a former executive clerk of the Senate, who alleged that Mr. Stephenson employed him to settle claims arising from his campaign of 1908.

Sackett also alleges that he rendered important aid in the defense of Senator Stephenson when the Senate investigated his right to a seat in that body in 1911. He says he was constantly in touch with the Senator's witnesses, "refreshing their memories" and giving other aid of value.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 21, 1913	108,839
Same day last year	284,747
Total year to date	75,558,808
Same period last year	117,169,109
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.23 —.12
Same day last year	.... —.17

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 21, 1913	3	2¾	2¾	$4.8545	$4.8535	$4.8545
Same day last year	6	5¾	5¾	4.85	4.8490	4.85
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	9	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8470	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18¾	18½	5,100	Alaska Gold Mines	19¼	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	—1¼
7⅞	8	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	8	8	8	8	...
68½	68¾	17,500	Amalgamated Cop	68⅝	69⅛	68½	68⅞	— ⅛
22¼	23	200	Am. Beet Sugar	23	23	23	23	— ¾
71	75	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	70½	70½	70½	70¾	+1¾
27⅜	27⅞	2,050	Am. Can	27½	28⅛	27¼	27¾	+ ⅞
90	90¼	200	Am. Can pf	90	90	90	90	...
42¾	46	200	Am. Car & Fdry	43¼	43¼	43½	43½	— ½
36	37½	100	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
110	115	175	Am. Express	115	115	115	115	— ⅝
42½	43½	150	Am. Malt pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	—1½
62	62½	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61⅝	62	61⅜	62	+ ⅞
98½	99½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99	99¼	99	99¼	— ⅛
56½	62	11	Am. Tel. & Cable	58	58	58	58	...
118½	118⅞	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	+ ⅛
99½	99¾	232	Am. Tob. pf., new	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
16	20½	100	Am. Woolen	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—2⅝
75	76	40	Am. Woolen pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	...
33¼	33½	700	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅛	33½	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
40	41⅝	200	Assets Realization	40⅜	41	40⅜	41	+ ⅜
91¾	92	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	92	92⅛	92	92⅛	+ ⅞
92⅜	92⅝	212	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	— ⅛
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	168	168	168	168	...
69¾	69¾	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	69	69	69	69	— ¼
86¾	87	900	Brook. Rapid Tran	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	86⅞	+ ⅛
17	17½	200	California Petrol'm	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
223⅝	223¾	1,350	Canadian Pacific	223¼	224	223⅛	223⅜	+ ⅛
23½	24	1,775	Central Leather Co	24	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
55½	56	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	55¼	55¼	—1
11½	12	100	Chicago Gt. West'n	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
27¼	29	300	Chi. Great Western pf	25⅞	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
96¼	98⅝	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98⅛	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅛
124½	125	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	124⅜	124⅝	124⅜	124⅝	— ⅝
37½	37¾	300	Chino Copper	37½	38	37⅜	37½	...
126⅜	128	408	Consolidated Gas	127	127	126½	126½	— ½
390	401	100	Del., Lack. & West	394	394	394	394	—1
16	16¼	100	Distillers' Securities	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	900	Erie	26	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
40	40⅛	100	Erie 1st pf	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
35½	40	200	Fed. M. & S. pf.x d	37	37	37	37	+ ½
139	140	1,500	General Electric	140¼	140¾	138⅞	139	— ¼
35½	36⅝	400	General Motors	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ¾
19	20	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	18⅞	20	18⅞	19	— ⅛
81	83	600	Goodrich pf	81⅝	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	— ⅝
122¾	123½	200	Great Northern pf	123	123	122¾	122⅝	...
109	118	5	Homestake Mining	114	114	114	114	...
106⅜	108	4	Illinois Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅝	...
14	14¼	300	Inspiration Copper	14	14	14	14	...
57⅝	58¼	800	Inter.-Met. pf	58	58¼	58	58	— ¼
101½	103	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	102	102	102	102	—1
101	102	100	Int. Harvester Corp	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
24	24⅝	300	Kan. City Southern	24	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
56	56¾	20	Kan. City South. pf	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	...
145⅜	146	1,400	Lehigh Valley	145¾	146¼	145¾	145½	+ ½
108½	111½	100	Maryland Cas. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
44½	44½	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	44⅞	45¼	44	44¼	— ¼
21⅛	21½	30	Miami Copper	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
125	128	160	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	127⅝	127⅞	127⅝	127⅞	— ⅝
19⅝	20¼	50	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	...
25½	25⅝	1,512	Missouri Pacific	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	12¼	100	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
11⅞	11⅞	100	Nevada Con. Cop	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	300	N. Y. Central	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	76	6,712	N. Y., N. H. & H	77⅝	77⅝	75⅜	76	—2⅜
103¼	103½	200	Norfolk & Western	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
70	75	200	North American	70⅛	70⅝	70	70	—2
106	106½	100	Northern Pacific	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	106¼	+ ⅜
2½	3	100	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
108¾	108¾	100	Pennsylvania R. R.	108⅝	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	—1
116½	117	950	People's Gas, Chi.	118⅛	118⅝	117	117	—1
21	25	100	Pettibone, Mul. & Co	25	25	25	25	...
87	88½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
94	98	15	Pressed Steel Car pf	97	97	97	97	...
22½	24¼	125	R'way Steel Spring	24	24	24	24	+ ⅞
17⅛	17⅝	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
153⅞	153⅞	10,200	Reading	153⅛	153⅝	153⅛	153⅜	+ ⅛
70	70½	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	70¼	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
13½	13⅞	300	Rock Island Co. pf	14	14	14	14	...
34	37½	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	34	34	34	34	—2
20½	22½	100	St. Louis Southwest	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
85⅞	86½	2,200	Southern Pacific	85⅝	86⅛	85⅜	86	+ ¼
21½	21½	600	Southern R'way ext	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
74⅜	75⅛	200	South. Ry. pf. ext	75	75	75	75	...
16	16¼	100	Studebaker Co	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	...
68½	69	550	Studebaker Co. pf	67½	67½	68¾	66¾	+ ⅛
28	28¼	500	Tennessee Copper	28	28	28	28	— ¼
114	115⅞	200	Texas Co	114⅝	115½	114⅝	115½	+ ⅝
92	100	7	Tex.Pac.Land Trust	92	92	92	92	...
38⅜	38⅞	500	Third Avenue	38½	39¼	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
104½	105	100	Twin City Rap.Tran	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
149⅜	150	7,550	Union Pacific	150⅛	150⅛	149¾	149¾	+ ⅛
81	81½	140	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
...	104⅞	100	United Dry Gds. pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
33	36	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	33	33	33	33	—1
47	50	100	U. S. Express	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
99¼	99⅝	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99½	...
54¾	54⅞	22,600	U. S. Steel	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	...
105	105⅞	411	U. S. Steel pf	105	105½	103	103½	— ¼
47¼	47⅝	1,650	Utah Copper	47½	48	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅝
27½	28	200	Va.-Carolina Chem	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
10	10½	400	Wabash pf	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
92	94	100	Wells Fargo Exp	94	94	94	94	—1
35⅝	36¼	100	Western Maryland	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
63⅞	64	650	Westingh'se E. & M	64	64	63⅞	64	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98
2s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, 1918	102¾	103
4s, r, 1925	110½	111½
4s, c, 1925	110½	111½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	....	96¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	105	112
Alb & Sus.	250	275
Allis-C pf.	40	42
Am Ag C	42	45
Do pf	90	93
A B S & Fdy	87	90
Do pf	127	128
A C & F pf	....	114½
Am Cit pf	63½	66¼
Am Coal	75	100
Am C Pr	84	88
Do pf	....	100
Am Cot Oil	37	38
Do pf	92½	94½
A H & L	4	4½
Do pf	22	26
Am Ldm	20½	21
Do pf	28½	29
Am Locom	29½	30
Do pf	97	100
Am Mlt	5½	8
A S pf. B	81½	82
Am Snuff	160	168
Do pf	99½	100
Am St Fd	25	28
Am S Ref	107	110
Do pf	113	115
Am Tob	225	231
Am W P pf	14	15½
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	80	70
A T & S F	....	99¾
Atl C L	115	116
Bald Loc	88	90
Do pf	104	..
B & O pf	79¾	81
Batop M	¾	1
Beth Steel	28¼	29½
B Un Gas	121	124
Bruns Ter	7	7½
B, R & P	105⅝	113½
Do pf	115	135
But'k Co	25¼	27¾
Calif Petrol pf	48	49
Canada Car	..	69
Cane (J I) pf	94½	95¾
Cent L pf	84	95
C R R of N J	....	280
C & S A	T100	104
Chi & Alt	10	15
Do pf	17½	40
Chi, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	131½	133
Do pf	160	171
Chi, St P, M & Om	117	125
Do pf	180	140
C, C, C & St L	32	86
Do pf	61	75
Col F & I	26¾	27¼
Do pf	..	100
Col & So	27¾	30
Do 1st pf	52	64
Do 2d pf	50	70
Corn P R	9½	9¾
Do pf	65	67
Crex Carp	65	70
Cub-Am	25	26
Do pf	84	86
D & Co pf	94½	95½
Del & H	151	153¾
D & R G	17	19
Do pf	27	30
D M & Ft D	1½	5
Det & M	85	..
Do pf	85	..
Det U Ry	69	72
D, S S & A	4	5½
Do pf	9	9¾
Du P de N	....	87½
Pow pf	87½	..
Erie 2d pf	32½	33½
F M S	17	17
Gen Elec	175	183
Do pf	105	108½
Gen M pf	72	75½
Gt Nor Ore ctfs	21½	32
Gugg Expl	43¾	44¾
Hav E Ry	....	75
L & P	77	78½
Do pf	89	90½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	....	86¾
Pan 3s, r, 1961	....	99
Pan 3s, c, 1961	....	99
Pan 4s, c, 1961	....	99
Rock Isl pf	21	22
Rumely (M) Co	14	15
St L & S F	....	4½
Do 1st pf	12	17
Do 2d pf	8	8¾
St L & S F pf	56	60
Seab A L	16	16¾
Sears-R	473¾	474¾
Do pf	120¼	122
S-S S & I	26	30
Do pf	86	89
So P S	..	63
Do pf	..	106
So P ctfs	00¼	90¾
So R, M & O ctfs	65	77
Stand M	30¾	33
Do pf	58	61½
Tex Pac	13	15
T, St L & W	7	7¾
Do pf	22	30
T C R T pf	130	..
Und Typ.	82	90
Do pf	105¾	107
U B & P	4	4½
Do pf	18¼	20
Un Cig M	42½	48¾
Do pf	97	103
Un Dry G	1½	02½
U Rys In	16½	17½
U S C I P	9½	10¼
Do pf	40	49
U S Ind A	20	22
Do pf	20	28
U S Rub	33	54
Vand R R	..	85½
Va-Car Ch pf	93	95
Va I, C & Coke	40	43
Va R & P	..	56
Vul Detin	93½	98
Vul Detin pf	11¼	15
Do pf	38	44
Wabash	3¾	4
W Md pf	54	74
West U T	62½	64
W E & M 1st pf	....	116½
Weym-B	225	300
Do pf	110	120
W L E & P	4½	5½
Do 1st pf	17	18
Do 2d pf	7	9
Wis Cent	44½	45½
W'w'th (F W)	88	90
Do pf	111¾	118

21,850

MINING STOCKS.

200	Con. Va	.13	.18	.13	.13
140	Goldfield Con.	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45
500	Hale & Nor.	.06	.08	.08	.08
800	Jim Butler	.72½	.72½	.72½	.72½
1,400	North Star	.44½	.44½	.43½	.43½
300	Ophir	.23	.24	.23	.24
150	Ton. Mining	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
900	Ton. Merger	.57	.57	.57	.57
200	West End	1.20	1.20	1.17½	1.17½

8,490

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A good proportion of the total business in Wall Street was handled on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, where 21,850 shares changed hands. There were transactions in several stocks no sales of which were reported elsewhere in the financial district. These were: Rock Island preferred, Western Union, Interborough-Metropolitan, Republic Iron and Steel, Corn Products, and Wisconsin Central. There was considerable irregularity about the course of prices so far as the general list was concerned. The market softened early, rallied, and then eased from the best.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	18⅝	19	18⅜	19
2,300	Amal. Copper	68⅞	69¼	68⅜	68⅝
30	Am. B. Sugar	23	23	23	23
180	Am. Can	27½	28⅛	27⅜	23⅛
50	Am. Can pf	43	43	43	43
50	Am. Smelting	62	62	61⅝	62
10	A., T. & S. F.	92	92	92	92
80	Brook. R. T.	86⅞	87	86⅝	86⅝
10	Can. Pacific	223⅝	223¾	223⅛	223⅛
60	Cent. Leather	24	24½	23⅝	23⅝
160	Ches. & Ohio	56¼	56½	55¾	55¾
30	C., M. & St. P.	98⅝	98½	98¼	98½
50	Con. Gas	126½	126½	126½	126¼
10	Corn Products	9	9	9	9
280	Erie	26¼	26¼	25¾	26¼
80	Intsr.-Met	14	14	14	14
80	Inter.-Met. pf	58½	58½	58	58
200	Lehigh Valley	144⅞	146¾	144⅞	146
80	Mex. Petrol	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾
240	Mo. Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25½
870	N. Y., N. H. & H	77½	77⅝	75½	76¼
100	Pennsylvania	108¾	109	108¾	108¾
4,560	Reading	158⅞	159⅝	158⅝	159¼
10	Rep. Iron & S.	18½	18½	18½	18½
60	Rock Island	14	14	14	14
20	Rock Is. pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛
280	Southern Pac.	85⅞	86	85⅝	86
80	Southern Ry.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
80	Tenn. Copper	28¾	28¾	28	28
4,640	Union Pacific	149⅜	150¼	149¼	149¾
7,040	U. S. Steel	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54¼
100	Utah Copper	47¾	48	47¼	47¾
10	Va.-Car. Chem	28	28	28	28
40	West. U. Tel.	62⅜	62¾	62¾	62¾
20	West. Elec.	63½	63½	63⅛	63½
10	Wis. Central	44½	44½	44¼	44½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 21, 1913	$1,276,000
Same day last year	1,378,000
Total year to date	450,249,420
Same period last year	622,274,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.21 —.11
Same day last year	92.25 + .01

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1 1,000 88; 6,000 88⅛; 2d Series 1,000 87; Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 57; 2,000 57½; 10,000 57⅝; 1,000 57½; 10,000 57⅝; 7,000 57½; N Y City 3½s, 1954 6,000 85½; 4s, 1958 22,000 96½; 4s, 1959 1,000 96⅛; 4½s, 1960

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

LAST DAY EXHIBITION of

Great Diamond and Jewelry Sale

Everything in fine diamonds and jewelry, diamond settings enough for everybody. Dealers invited. Sales to take place

NOV. 24TH, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-541 Broadway.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, 134 LOTS DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Given as security and consisting of Diamond Eardrops, Pendants, Lavalieres, Finger Rings, Scarfpins, &c.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

In Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries, 1, 3, AND 5 WEST 45TH ST.

MR. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

Stocks and Bonds.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26TH, 1913,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. AND OTHERS, EXECUTORS, &c., OF CLARK W. DUNLOP, DECD.:

The unincumbered Cemetery Lot No. 4, Section 25, on Map of Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, N. Y., size 40 by 40 feet.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:

50 shs. Westchester Trust Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
85 shs. International and Great Northern Corporation and $20 scrip.
3 shs. Standard Cordage Co.
$ 860-8734 shs. Guardian Fire Insurance Co. of Pensylvania.
97 shs. Donoho Oil Co.
21 shs. Holland Building Association.
68 shs. Holland Trust Co., div. 40 p. c. paid.
$5,800 Holland Trust Co., receipts contribution to surplus fund.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

200 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
300 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. common.
800 shs. American Can Co. common.
200 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. common.
200 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. com.
100 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. pref.
400 shs. United States Steel Corporation com.
100 shs. Amalgamated Copper Co.
100 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corp'n common.
100 shs. American Agricultural Chem. common.
200 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. common.
12 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
200 shs. Union Ferry Co.
100 shs. New York & East River Ferry Co. common.
25 shs. Sanborn Map Co.
278 shs. Gramercy Park Club.
$15,000 Titusville Electric Traction Co. 1st mtg. 6 p. c. gold bonds.
60 shs. Paterson & Hudson River R. R.
52 shs. Paterson & Ramapo R. R.
50 shs. Gainesville Cotton Mills common.
$5,000 Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st mtg. 5 p. c. bonds, 1939.
10 shs. First National Bank, Brooklyn.
175 shs. New York Mortgage & Security Co.
200 shs. Western Maryland Rwy. Co. com.
200 shs. Southern Rwy. Co. common.
50 shs. American Can Co. pref.
50 shs. Southern Pacific Co.
30 shs. Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Central Leather Co.
200 shs. Chino Copper Co.
$5,000 New York, Ontario & Western & Hudson River R. R. 4½ p. c. equipment trust ctfs., 1926.

Bankruptcy Notices

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1913.

Present—Honorable Charles M. Hough, District Judge.

In the matter of PETER LA SPINA, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Louis H. Strouse duly verified the 31st day of October, 1913, that a petition was filed in this court on the 4th day of October, 1913, praying that the above-named Peter La Spina be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena, directed to the said alleged bankrupt, was duly issued out of this court to a Marshal of this district, and that such Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court.

Now, on motion of Williams, Folsom & Strouse, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 11th day of December, 1913, to the petition herein filed in the office of the clerk of this court on the 4th day of October, 1913, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, an adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of the petition. And it is

Further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of November, 1913, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, 125th Street and Canal Place, in the Borough of Bronx, New York City, on or before the date of the first publication. C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES GAYDOUL, Individually, and as a member of the firm of LUDWIG & GAYDOUL, Bankrupt.—No. 18,959.

To the creditors of Charles Gaydoul of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Charles Gaydoul was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, November 21, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BARNET MASOR, Bankrupt. —No. 18,628.

Notice is hereby given that Barnet Masor, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 15th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 20th, 1913.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PATRICK T. GAFFNEY, Bankrupt.—No. 17,911.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick T. Gaffney, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 21st, 1913.

NO. 18,972.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William O'Brien of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said William O'Brien was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 21, 1913.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Timing Telephone Talks.

A telephone timing device has been put on the market, which is said to be of great assistance in offices where long-distance charges are features of expense. The device consists of five small sand glasses attached and cushioned in an oxidized frame. These glasses are graduated so as to require one, two, three, four and five minutes for the sand to run from the upper to the lower tubes. The sand in the first glass runs out at the end of one minute, that in the second at the end of two, and so on. When the fifth glass is emptied the timer is inverted automatically and the sand runs the other way.

Imported Goods Get Few Complaints

One of the chief problems the domestic manufacturer of textiles has to solve is proportioning the allowances that the cutting-up trades insist on asking for imperfections. This has been quoted generally in the local market as a good reason why the foreign dress goods producer will be unable to do any great amount of business here. In view of the experience of a certain local selling agent with several foreign accounts, this reason is not worth what it may seem. This agent said yesterday that out of fifty sample pieces delivered to the garment manufacturers this Fall he had had to allow only three-quarters of a yard for imperfections, all of which were oil stains. "If that average keeps up when our January orders are delivered," he added, "we shall have nothing to fear on the score of allowances."

Foreign Dress Goods Will Lead.

Conditions in the domestic dress goods market are not favorable to a good Spring business with the retailers, according to J. A. Marin, a buyer for Lord & Taylor. "The domestic manufacturers," he said yesterday, in explaining this statement, "have not yet adjusted prices on their goods to the levels at which similar merchandise can be procured from the foreign producers. The revision of Schedule K in the new tariff will benefit consumers, as they will be able to buy their dress goods this Spring at a decided reduction from the prices they have been paying. There has been some increase in the consuming demand for these fabrics in the last year. Retail stocks will not be greatly enlarged because of it, but, for Spring at least, they will contain a greater proportion of imported merchandise than usual. How the Fall buying goes will depend largely upon the ability of the domestic manufacturer to compete with foreign styles and prices."

Ask Silk Men to Exhibit.

It was learned yesterday that overtures had been made to the Silk Association of America by the promoters of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to induce the New York silk trade to exhibit in San Francisco. It was said, however, that the question had not yet been definitely decided on, and no information was forthcoming whether the local trade would take part. Inquiry among a number of the silk manufacturers here revealed no particular interest in the matter. Several individual manufacturers, it was said, will exhibit their goods, but one manufacturer said that he doubted the probability of the trade's making a collective exhibit. The promoters of the exposition have also communicated with the Board of Trade, suggesting that the manufacturers of that city hold a collective silk exhibit, showing the various stages of the work from the time the raw silk arrived at the mills until it was turned out in the finished product. John J. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Paterson Board of Trade, is considering the advisability of the plan but as has given out no details as to whether the suggestion would be acted upon.

The Tariff and the Carpet Trade.

Business in the local carpet and linoleum market has been active since the recent opening of the Spring season. High-grade carpets are slightly less active than in former seasons. Most manufacturers are confident that they can successfully compete with the lines that will be admitted under the lower tariff rates that will be operative after Jan. 1, with the exception of better-grade Wiltons. It is said by some that these goods will be more affected by the lower duties than any other lines of floor coverings. A prominent manufacturer said, however, that no English Wilton was made of the same materials that the American product was, and that he doubted if the imported rugs would prove satisfactory to the American trade. Business in linoleums had been very good and all lines and patterns have been in good demand. Manufacturers are not worrying over the damage to be done by foreign competition. It was said yesterday that the worst feature in the market at present was the high continued cost of raw materials. Mills are not inclined to take business far ahead at the present time as there is a possibility that prices on certain lines will be advanced.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

CHICAGO—S. Herzog, Spring coats, suits; 43 West 27th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods, hats; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Field, Marshall & Co.; Miss M. Tepe, misses' cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; D. M. Ryan, dress goods, silks; 213 4th Av.; Latham.
CINCINNATI—S. S. Tuch, clothing; Martinique.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Argersinger Co.; J. H. Stoutner, suits, waists, corsets, millinery; Navarre.
KEWANEE, Ill.—Lyman-Lay Co.; J. H. Barthke, millinery; Murray Hill.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle, Kidd & Co.; W. Chapham, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Klein & Norton Co.; J. Levy, shirts, pants, overalls; 434 Leonard; Cumberland.
LYNCHBURG—W. W. Couch Co.; W. W. Couch, furn. goods; 8 Washington Place.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—J. Harney Co.; Miss C. E. Merricks, knit underwear; 60 W. 33d.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; M. B. Young, boys' furn. goods; 214 Church.
READING, Pa.—Leo Glaser; G. Hancock, millinery, ribbons; 214 Church.
ROCHESTER—Duffy, Powers Co.; F. M. Thomas, coats, suits; 60 W. 33d.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Hagen & Wagner Co.; W. H. Hagen, ladies' garments, furnishing goods; Navarre.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; C. R. Jamieson, clothing; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; A. H. Lindeke, domestics; 350 Broadway.
WILKES-BARRE—Cohen Brothers; C. S. Wood, furs; 40 East 22d.

Business Notices.

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

A man with extensive business experience and having held positions of responsibility, who was compelled to retire on account of ill health a few years ago, desires to obtain a position as legitimate business where attention to the interests of employer is desired. The best of references will be offered, and security if desired. Y 332 Times.

PARTNER.—Resident buyer and jobber desires a partner with $500; young ready-to-wear salesman preferred. Y 327 Times.

COATS Immediate Delivery, Children's, Jr., & Misses'. All leading fabrics & styles. $3.00 & up. DORFMAN & OSHINSKY, 140-144 W. 22D ST.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-717-719 BROADWAY, Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 18 Burgerwiesen.

DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

Current Distribution Ahead — New Business Increase Drops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current distribution of dry goods during the week has run ahead of that of the same period a year ago. New business booked for immediate and future delivery, while satisfactory, has not maintained the steady percentage of increase that has been shown in sales for several weeks previous, as compared with figures of the corresponding week in 1912.

"Cash receipts are normal. Weather conditions have been unfavorable to active retail selling, which is somewhat offset by the fact that holiday shopping is beginning early and visiting merchants report that they are extremely busy.

"There is a feeling of satisfaction among the dry goods trade as a result of the good demand that has prevailed throughout the Fall months, leaving manufacturers' and retailers' stocks at present in such conditions that with five weeks more of moderate selling they will be able to enter inventory with low reserves of merchandise on hand."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Total of 10,434,387 Bales Ginned Prior to Nov. 14.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The fifth cotton ginning report of the Census Bureau for the season, issued to-day, announced that 10,434,387 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1913 had been ginned prior to Nov. 14. During the past seven years the ginnings to that date have averaged 72.9 per cent. of the entire crop. Last year to Nov. 14 there had been ginned 10,299,646 bales, or 76.4 per cent. of the entire crop; in 1911 to that date, 11,315,230 bales, or 72.7 per cent, and in 1908 to that date 9,595,809 bales, or 73.3 per cent.

Included in the ginnings were 74,127 round bales, compared with 62,768 bales last year, 75,963 bales in 1911, 93,364 bales in 1910, and 123,757 bales in 1909.

The number of Sea Island cotton bales included were 52,679, compared with 40,389 bales last year, 71,204 bales in 1911, 68,495 bales in 1909 and 56,701 bales in 1908.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Lose In Controversy Over Glove Classification.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Wimelbacher & Rice, and the J. & D. Lehman Co., regarding the clasification under the tariff act of 1909, of gloves composed of silk and cotton. Collector Mitchel returned the articles as in chief value of silk, and exacted duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 402. The importers contended that the gloves were in principal value of cotton, and therefore dutiable at 50 per cent. under the provision for wearing apparel in chief value of cotton under paragraph 391. The board declined to accept a deposition made by the manufacturer of the goods at Chemnitz on the ground that the witness refused to answer questions by American special agents.

The Waltzfelder Braid Company was defeated in a contention relating to cords and tassels used as trimmings for umbrellas. The goods were classified by the Collector at New York as of cotton chief value, and assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 349, act of 1909. The importers said the articles were dutiable properly at 45 per cent. under paragraph 332 as manufactures of cotton

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Aves. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4-8 West 46th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday. Morning, DAN CRAWFORD, Noted Missionary from South Africa, preaches Evening, DR. WOELFKIN preaches.
BIBLE SCHOOL AT 9:30 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class, DAN CRAWFORD addresses class. Young Women's Class, Leader, Mrs. Merrett. Classes meet at 9:45 A. M.
Weekly meetings Friday, 8. P. M., Dr. Woelfkin.
Subject: "EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST., C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"A Thanksgiving Sermon." 8 P. M.—A Thanksgiving Cantata, "Our Country for All," under the direction of Mr. Bruno Huhn.
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. A. Eaton, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St.
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., 11. "The Living Church."
8. "A Modern Sin-Bearer."
Series on "The Inside of the Cup."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M. Rev. R. A. Thomson of Japan.
8 P. M. Musical Service, "Maunder's Cantata."

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, SWEDENBORGIAN, THIRTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS., REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10:00 A. M. Service, 11:00 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "SATAN CASTING OUT SATAN."
The Great Modern Delusion.
One of a series of sermons on "The Times in which we live, and some of the Living Problems which we must face."
Class, open to all, at close of morning service on the spiritual meaning of the Bible. The Pastor will speak on "THE BOOK OF PSALMS":—How was it written; Its hidden truths. All are invited.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

THE SUBJECT OF THE LESSON-SERMON in the Christian Science churches to-morrow will be "Soul and Body," and the Golden Text, (Psalms 84:2) "My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.,
Rev. CHAS E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M. Subject: "Modern Views of Heaven and Hell." Wed., 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting. Thursday, 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service.
SERMON BY DR. JEFFERSON.

PILGRIM CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St.
George Regus Lockwood, Minister.
Services, 11 A. M. Musical 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Christ as a Preacher." Evening subject, "The Second Century; Its Great Men, Its Great Event, and Its Great Institution." Third sermon in the series on "The Story of Nineteen Centuries."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.—Rev. James M. Philputt, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. D. H. Bradbury, }
11 A. M. Rev. CHARLES M. SHARPE, Chicago. 8 P. M., Rev. D. H. Bradbury.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St. 11 A. M., Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE GOD IN MAN."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE.
Fifth Av. and 76th St.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.
Ethics and Politics, a Thanksgiving Sermon.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11
DR. WISE: "The Future of Palestine."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.; sermon by Dr. Silverman, "The National Sphere of Woman."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Silvermar, "Efficiency in the New Man."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, lecture by Dr. Enelow, "The Poetry of the Prophete."
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, {Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. Remensnyder. Services 11, S.

Methodist Episcopal.

Final Services.
BEDFORD ST. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Morton St.
Rev. GEORGE W. DOWNS, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. F. Watson Hannan, D. D.
2:30 P. M., Old Time Experience Meeting. Leader, Mr. Nicolas Onderdonk.
7:45 P. M., Rev. Allan MacKenzie, D. D., Followed by Communion Service.

GRACE, 104th, near Col.—Christian F. Reisner, 11, "Saving Money." 7:45, "Harvest Days." Bunches of Wheat distributed.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, Cor. 60th Street.
Rev. Charles L. Mead, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M. Bible Class lead by Dr. Mead.
11 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, D. D.
8 P. M. Sermon by the Pastor, "The Reign of the Prince of Peace."
Strangers are welcome at all services.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Corner 86th Street.
Lecture—HENRY CLEWS—At 10 A. M., "WALL ST. AND STOCK EXCHANGE."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST, West 76th St. 11 A. M., Wallace H. Finch, D. D.
8 P. M., Geo. I. Cooper & "Twice Born Men." Bible Class 10 A. M. Mr. J. A. Richards.

Presbyterian.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special Thanksgiving Day service at 10:30.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph.D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach at 11 A. M.
Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M.
Bible Class for Adults, 10 A. M.
Thanksgiving Day service and sermon by the Pastor, 11 A. M. Free choir.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, 128th St. and Seventh Ave., REV. SAMUEL MILLAR. 11 A. M and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service THANKSGIVING DAY at 11 o'clock. Conducted by DR. ADAM.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. The choir will render Gaul's "HOLY CITY" at VESPER SERVICE.
Bible school and classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Thanksgiving service Thursday at 11 A. M., at which Dr. Merrill will preach.
Noonday service every day except Thanksgiving, 12:30 to 12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. President, ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. S P. M., Service for Boy Scouts.
Thursday, 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, at 105th St.
Two sermons on "Inside of Cup."
11 A. M., "The Lost Bible." At 8 P. M., "The New Thought of Marriage." Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., the Preacher.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M., Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway.
The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

West 23d St. Presbyterian Church, near 7th Av.—Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, D. D., at 11. Sunday school service at 3.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SABBATH ALLIance holds annual session Monday, Nov. 24th, in chapel of Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., at 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTTE AVE., BROOKLYN, Cor. So. Oxford, (3 blocks from Subway Terminal.)
The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers.
Dr. Albertson will speak at 10:30 and 7:40.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street, Sunday, Nov. 23.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Canon Nelson.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. D. Van Kleeck.
4:30 P. M.—Choral Services daily, except Monday and Saturday.
Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, 11 A. M., Preacher, Rev. Francis Little.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Prescher at 11 A. M., Rev. REESE F. ALFOP, D. D. 8 P. M., Rev. S. BROWNSERMAN.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Anniversary of the Choirs. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, Dr. Grant. Subject: "An American Equivalent to the Vendetta."
4 P. M.—Evensong. "Gallia." Dr. Grant. Subject: "Cheerfulness."
8 P. M.—Public Forum, Inc., Mr. Robert W. Bruere. Subject: "American Experience With Workingmen's Compensation."
9 P. M.—Discussion, Parish House, 12 West 11th St.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, Dr. Grant.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St., Rev. HENRY K. DENLINGEN, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; morning prayer and sermon, 11:00. (H. C. first Sunday of each month.) Evening prayer and sermon, 8:00. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Av. and 20th St.
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
8—Holy Communion.
11—Preacher, Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.
12—Holy Communion.
3—Children's Service.
8—French Service.
8—Preacher, Rev. Charles P. Deems.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
8—Holy Communion.
11—Preacher, The Rector.
12—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE 1 East 29th Street.
TRANSFIGURATION. Dr. Houghton, Rector.
Communions: 7, 8 and 9 o'clock.
CALKIN'S MASS & SERMON, (Rector,) 10:30.
CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession) 4 o'clock.
THANKSGIVING DAY: 7, 8 and 9 o'clock; SERMON and TOURS' MASS, 10:30.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer:
Preacher, Rev. Prof. Hunt, B. D....11 A. M.
Evensong:
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton..... 8 P. M.
Thanksgiving Day:
Holy Communion .....10 A. M.
Morning Service:
Preacher, the Rector.....11 A. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST. 27e Rue.—Service divine le dimanche a 10:30; et 8 h. Rev. A. Wittmeyer. Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Rev. Dr. Lake); 8 (Rev. Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Robert J. Johnston.
4 P. M.—Special Musical Service, Preacher, Rev. Robert J. Johnston.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, west of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 71ST ST.
Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Service, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11; Afternoon Service, (Rev. Mr. CARY,) 4.

ST. MARK'S IN THE BOUWERIE, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE.
10:30 A. M.—Special Music.
11:00 A. M.—Divine Service. Sermon by Rector, "Needed Aboriginal Contribution."
4:00 P. M.—Short Evening Prayer and Address, "Religion of Horace and Cicero."
Lecture—"Colour in Architecture," by Sturgis Lawrence.
8:00 P. M.—"The Iron Furnace," Rev. Irwin Tucker. 9 P. M., Forum.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St.,
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11. Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.)
4. Evensong and address, (Rector.)
THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE
Thursday at 11 A. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 and 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:15 A. M.—Litany.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Hannay, of Raphin Cathedral, Ireland.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Shortened Evensong and Sermon.

Week-day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily (except Saturdays) at 12 M.
Preacher, Nov. 24 to 28, inclusive, the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, Sewanee, Tennessee.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., the Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar.—8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:20, 11, and 8. Thanksgiving Day: 10:30, festival service, orchestral accompaniment. Soloists, Miss Ada Pratt, Mrs. B. K. Arnold, Mr. Thomas Farmer, Jr.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service on Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M. Dr. FAGG will preach.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"A Defense of the New Theology."
8 P. M.—"The Gospel of Good Cheer."
On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas unites with this church. Service at 11 A. M. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD will preach.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject: "Thanksgiving."
Church School and Bible Classes 9:45 A. M.
Quartette assisted by organ, harp and violin.
On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites with the Marble Collegiate Church. Service at 11 A. M. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD will preach.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Choral Service, West's cantata, "Seed Time and Harvest." Choir assisted by Hans Kronold, 'cellist, and the Riverside Choral Club of 60 voices. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 11 A. M., the congregation of the Knox Memorial Chapel uniting. Music by the Choral Society of the Knox Memorial Chapel.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryea, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of 57th Street.
HUGH BLACK,
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Thanksgiving service next Thursday at 10:30 A. M. The Rev. Hugh Black, D. D., will preach.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.,
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Preaching by Rev. Paul S. Leinbach D. D. 8 P. M., Dr. Tilton will preach.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11, 144 East 20th St., New York; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. Adult School, New York, 9.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 East 16th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English. Sundays, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

The Psychological Research Society Meeting, Sunday, 3 and 8, Tuxedo Building, 59th and Madison Av., Christensen, Danish Psychic. Everybody welcome.

Unitarian.

'ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN), 4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister;
Rev. WM. SULLIVAN, Associate Minister.
Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "CHRISTIANITY AS A RULE OF LIFE."
Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "SOCIAL PATRIOTISM: A SERMON FOR THANKSGIVING."
Thursday, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M. Thanksgiving UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE WITH ALL SOULS.
REV. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN will preach.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH. Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "IS NATURE ATHEIST?"
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D.D., Minister

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 600 W. 161st St., Peter H. Goldsmith, D. D., Minister.—Sunday School, 11 A. M. Public Worship, 8 P. M., "How to Meet Hardship."

Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D. Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "What Do Universalists Believe?" 4:30 P. M. lecture by Rabbi Alexander Lyons, "The Truth About the Jew."
Thursday, 11 A. M., "Thanksgiving Service."

Y. M. C. A.

THE GREAT BLACK PLAGUE, A Study of Social Diseases and Heredity. DR NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Preceded by MOTION PICTURES ON SOCIAL EVIL. West Side Y.M.C.A. 57th St. & 8th Av. 3:30 p.m.

Thanksgiving Sunday, 3:30 P. M., District Attorney C. Cropsey, Former Commissioner William McCarroll, Dr. S. Edward Young, E. P. Lyon, Esq., presiding. Music by Manhattan Ladies' Quartette. Men Only. Free. Bedford Branch Young Men's Christian Association, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

23D ST. Y. M. C. A., near 7TH AV., at 8:45. DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, Third Lecture, "The Foundation of Religious Faith."

Other Services.

BOWERY MISSION, 227 Bowery, between Rivington and Stanton Sts.
Sunday morning at 11 A. M., Mother Bird's meeting; at 6 P. M., evangelistic meeting.
Bread Line opens on Thanksgiving morning at 1 A. M. Distribution of dinner baskets to poorest families at 9 A. M. Dinner to 1,200 men at Thanksgiving Family Gathering at 8 P. M. J. G. HALLIMOND, Superintendent.

GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH, (New Leader of the Salvation Army.)
Sunday, Nov. 23.—CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, (57th St. and 7th Av.,) 8 P. M. Subject, "Some Lessons of My Father's Life and Work." 7:30 P. M., LYRIC THEATRE, (42d St., near Broadway.)

GOSPEL TABERNACLE.
Eighth Av. and 44th St.
Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor, 10:30 A. M., "Heaven Opened;" 7:45 P. M., "Some Great Secrets."

N. Y. Theatre, Broadway and 45th. MADISON C. PETERS
11. New York's Most Popular Sin. Illustrated Hymns. Bible Motion Pictures. Forum follows. Miss Inez Milholland. Votes for Women. Free.

8TH AVENUE MISSION, 290 8th Av. S. Wray, Supt. 14TH ANNIVERSARY. Nov. 23d at 3:45 and 8 P. M. Prominent speakers. Testimonies of Converts.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "The Fourth State," 8 P. M.

Bible Study.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BIBLE STUDENTS, 280 W. 121st. Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. No books sold. Free catalogue on request.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC S. KLINERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 723 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of January next.
Dated New York, the 5th day of June, 1913.
HENRY A. GUINZBURG,
VICTOR GUINZBURG,
ADOLPH KLEINERT,
Executors.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Victor Guinzburg and Adolph Kleinert, Executors, 37 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executor Henry A. Guinzburg, 49 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

DREYFUSS, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM DREYFUSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March next. Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1913.
NORMA LESINSKY, Executrix.
ALBERT R. LESINSKY, Executor.
ALBERT R. LESINSKY, Attorney for Executors, Office and P. O. Address, 149 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — Capt. C. D. Chandler, Signal Corps, relieved from further aviation duty.
Capt. C. Nixon, Infantry, relieved from duty with Isthmian Canal Commission, Canal Zone; to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.
A board, to consist of Maj. J. H. Allen, Medical Corps; Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. M. E. Locke, Third Field Artillery, and First Lieut. S. R. Hopkins, Third Field Artillery, is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 26 for examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer force.
Capt. W. R. Doores, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.; join proper station.
Capt. C. L. C. Frohwitter, Coast Artillery Corps, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.
Leaves: First Lieut. T. W. Hammond, Sixth Inf., leave extended five days; First Lieut. E. R. Cassin, Ninth Cavalry, ten days; First Lieut. J. E. Mort, Coast Artillery Corps, ten days; First Lieut. R. R. Weisheimer, Coast Artillery Corps, three months; Capt. W. R. Doores, Coast Artillery Corps, one month.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. P. Oldring, to duty fitting out K-4 and in command when placed in commission.
Lieut. H. R. Greenlee, detached the North Dakota; to the Montgomery as executive officer and navigator.
Lieut. Ralph Anderson, detached the Montgomery; to Asiatic station.
Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr., detached the Albany; home and wait orders.
Lieut. S. A. Clements, detached the Albany; home and wait orders.
Lieut. J. H. Klein, Jr., to command the Preble.
Ensign S. E. Bray, to the Pittsburgh.
Ensign A. G. Dithrell, detached reserve torpedo division, Charleston, S. C.; to the Worden.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ziegler, detached Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col.
Chief Gunner E. Swanson, to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Chief Gunner J. P. Dempsey, detached the Tennessee; home and wait orders.
Chief Machinist J. P. Richter, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to the Maine.
Chief Machinist W. S. White, detached the Maine; home and wait orders.
Lieut. L. P. Treadwell, detached the Galveston; to the Piscataqua.
Ensign H. W. Koehler, detached the Saratoga; to the Piscataqua.

Marine Corps.

First Lieut. R. W. Voeth, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.
Commissioned: First Lieutenants, W. G. Emory, G. H. Osterhout, Jr., J. Q. Adams; Second Lieutenants, H. L. Larsen, J. C. Foster, W. H. Rupertus, L. E. Fagan, Jr., K. E. Rockey, B. C. Murchison, E. T. Lloyd, A. H. Turnage, G. W. Hamilton, L. M. Bourne, Jr., G. L. Davis, D. H. Miller and De Carre, E. Talbot, 2d, to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Celtic, at Marseilles; Alert, at San Diego; Cummings, at Pensacola; Supply, at Yokohama.
Sailed — Mayflower, from New York for Washington; Solace, from Villefranche for Marseilles; Annapolis, from Topolobampo, Mexico, for Santa Rosalia, Mexico.
The Denver will remain at San Diego until Nov. 25, then proceed to San Francisco and remain there or at Mare Island until further orders.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

STATE.

Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announce the following decisions yesterday:
J. Ogden Armour, respondent, vs. Sound Shore Improvement Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.
Catherine Coleman, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Ruggles-Robinson Company, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Clarke, JJ. Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.
Louise T. Williams, respondent, vs. Rutherford Realty Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.
Hotel Astor, appellant, vs. City of New York and others, respondents; Greeley Square Hotel Company, the same; Hilliard Hotel Company vs. the same; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company vs. the same; Hawk & Wetherbee vs. the same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on opinion of Seabury, J., at special term. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Orders filed.
Stophen-Colletti Company, respondent, vs. William A. L'Hammedieu and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Julius Grunbaum, respondent, vs. Sidney J. Baumenn, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Edward Martin, appellant, vs. William H. Wheeler, respondent. Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Patrick McNulty, appellant, vs. Press Publishing Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.
Julius G. Paider as committee, &c., appellant-respondent, vs. Josephine Suchy and others, respondents-appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to defendants, appellants. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.
John M. Gardner and others, respondents, vs. Ann Kelly, as administratrix, impleaded, with John G. Adams, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Josephine D. Bell, appellant, vs. Press Publishing Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
H. Dudley Warner, appellant, vs. Ostrander & Co., Inc., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Pauly Loble, respondent, vs. Ninth Street Garage, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs, on the authority of Casey vs. Auburn Telephone Company, 155 A. D. 66. Order filed.
George A. Verney, appellant, vs. Isaac Dittmars, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Laughlin, J., dissenting. Order filed.
People ex rel Christopher Kenehan, respondent, vs. Thomas J. Higgins as commissioner appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.
In the matter of Bridget Donovan.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.
Hilliard Hotel Company v. City of New York and others; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company vs. same; Hawk & Wetherbee v. same; Haverty's Taxicabs, Inc., vs. same; Frawley Transportation Company vs. same; Motor Taximeter Company vs. same; American Taximeter Company vs. same; Imperial Auto Company vs. same; Garden Taxicab Company vs. same; Greeley Square Hotel Company vs. same; Yellow Taxicab Company vs. same; New Taxicab and Auto Company vs. same; Universal Taximeter Company vs. same; Mason-Seaman Transportation Company vs. same.—Motion to continue injunction and for stay denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.
August Belmont Hotel Company vs. City of New York; Hotel Astor vs. same.—Motions to continue injunction and for stay denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.
Yellow Taxicab Company vs. William J. Gaynor.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J.—Ex parte business.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McEvey, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Wells v. Buckham—Harry A. Cushing.
SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Saranac Cons Co v. Davis—Dawson C. Glover. Reynolds v. Mendham—H. C. S. Stimpson.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Wade v. Southall—Edward D. Dowling. Stern v. Moore—Henry A. Friedman.
SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S. French Evangelical Church v. Treen—John A. O'Rourke. Wright v. Wright—Phoenix Insurance Co. Best v. Asaro Realty Co—Max S. Graham. Best v. Asaro Realty Co—Max S. Levine. Distelhurst v. Brooke—Richard C. Murphy. Matter of Haffen—Michael J. Egan.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. City of N Y v. Cona Tel & Eleo Suhway Co—George Gordon Battle and Adrian H. Larkin. City of N Y v. Empire City Subway Co—George Gordon Battle and Adrian H. Larkin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Charles De Hart Brower v. Cable Pneumatic Tire Co—H. C. S. Stimpson.
SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Herbert W. Schaefer v. Ira Welch et al.—Marcel Levy. Mary Hebron v. Michael Ginto—Joseph Hebron.
SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. Bernard Galewski v. Blitzen Realty Co—Bernard Galewski.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.
COUNTY COURT—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:53|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..12:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:03	2:25	8:10	8:44
Governors Island	2:27	2:45	8:55	9:20
Hell Gate	4:17	4:35	10:35	11:00

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 21.

SS Majestic, Southampton, Nov. 12.
SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Nov. 8.
SS Ancona, Palermo, Nov. 9.
SS Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
SS Indiana, Plymouth, Nov. 1.
SS Barbarossa, Naples, Nov. 7.
SS Maracaibo, Curacao, Nov. 18.
SS Ancon, Colon, Oct. 13.
SS Con. di Giorgio, Baltimore, Nov. 19.
SS Norbilda, Seven Islands, Nov. 14.
SS Ocmulgee, Mobile, Nov. 14.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Nov. 15.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Nov. 18.
SS Northwestern, Baltimore, Nov. 17.
SS Chilton Range, Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
SS Himalaya, Oran, Nov. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

France	Havre	Nov.	18
Perugia	Palermo	Nov.	7
Frutera	Liverpool	Nov.	7
Oranje Nassau	Gonaives	Oct.	18
Colorado	Galveston	Nov.	15
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov.	19
Seguranca	Havana	Nov.	18

DUE TO-MORROW.

Caledonia	Glasgow	Nov.	15
Carmania	Liverpool	Nov.	16
Philadelphia	Southampton	Nov.	16
Berwin	Porto Rico	Nov.	17
Mira	Savoria

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 265.

Appointments, Transfers, and Assignments.

Appointments as probationary patrolmen: Christopher J. Henry, Charles S. Mulcahy, Harry J. W. Schmidt, William A. Turk, Bernard F. Clark, Otto J. Eisele, David Geraghty, John Morgan, Henry L. Pohndorf, William Bitter, Thomas Gaine, Eliot J. Pedersen, Joseph Geary, Adolf Linden, Thomas J. Lyons, John J. Fetscher, Thomas H. Conkling, Rudolph Wissel, Thomas J. Crowe, James J. Ward, James J. Geraty, Michael Curry, John S. Clair, James J. O'Neill, Charles P. Clancy, Walter A. James, Edward Gross, James F. Conway, Oliver Fowler, Anthony J. Terra, Louis Rosenfeld, Edward M. Downey, George F. Seltenreich, Thomas F. Dugan, Albert Williams, Patrick Kelly, Charles P. Dinggar, James Lennon, John L. Coffey, Frank H. Riley, John Domagalski, James Oliver, Henry A. Schwarz, Charles H. A. Piplow, Thomas McCauley, Patrick J. Sheehy, Samuel Bossom, William C. J. Strutzenberg, Jr., Daniel Curry, Alfred C. Stang, Barnet Hozinsky, Edward Schmitt, Henry E. Carman, John W. Pender, John M. Doolin, Tracy A. Hamilton, Peter Keane, Jr., Matthew Solomon, Martin Neary, Patrick Mackett, John J. Reed, John J. McGirr, William J. Wiegard, John O'Sullivan, John J. Duffy, David H. McCutcheon, Patrick Dolan, Philip S. Haber, George J. Von Halle, Anton Hrbek, Warren F. Keating, Edward Pollak, William V. Quigley, Harry H. Groner, John Mahoney, Thomas J. Cullen, Irving E. M. Wagner, Joseph D. Bauman, Joseph F. Walz, Michael J. Kelly, Edward A. Nelson, Thomas A. Kelly, Michael H. McDonald, August H. Ruedi, John B. Noreyko, John Salmon, Harry H. Marks, Thomas J. O'Brien, John J. Carroll, John J. Dilworth, Joseph F. Bradley, and Jeremiah F. O'Shea.

Transfers.—Patrolman Patrick Lynch, from 65th Precinct to 25th Precinct. Mutual—Patrolmen Joseph H. Pape, from 23d Precinct to 61st Precinct; John R. Parke, from 61st Precinct to 23d Precinct; David Mackrell, from 31st Precinct to 61st Precinct; Stanley J. Jiroudek, from 61st Precinct to 31st Precinct; John H. E. Phillips, from 37th Precinct to 38th Precinct; Charles S. Crossen, from 38th Precinct to 37th Precinct. Detective Division—Acting Detective Sergeant (first grade) Martin F. Fay, from 32d Precinct to 68th Precinct.

Assignments.—Patrolman Patrick Lynch, 28th Precinct, as station house attendant, from 8 A. M., Nov. 21. Probationary patrolmen—All appointed Nov. 20, 1913, to School for Recruits from that date. Temporary—Capt. Frank J. Morris, 14th Inspection District, to command 7th Inspection District, in addition to his own, for 12 days, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 8; Patrolmen Valentine Bach, 15th Precinct, to Commissioner's office, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 21; Edwin S. McNaught, 28th Precinct, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 20. Discontinued—Patrolman Benjamin Conner, 28th Precinct, as station house attendant, from 8 A. M., Nov. 21.

Leaves of Absence Authorized.—With full pay: Inspector William J. Lahey, 7th Inspection District, for 12 days, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 8, balance of vacation; Capt. Bernard Keleher, 162d Precinct, for 1 day, from noon, Nov. 27, to be deducted from vacation.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 233.

1. The following-named probationary firemen, appointed in compliance with Paragraph II., Special Orders 171, dated Sept. 9, 1913; Paragraph I., Special Orders 180, dated Sept. 17, 1913; Paragraph V., Special Orders 184, dated Sept. 24, 1913; Paragraph I., Special Orders 192, dated Oct. 1, 1913; Paragraph I., Special Orders 195, dated Oct. 8, 1913; Paragraph XII., Special Orders 198, dated Oct. 14, 1913; Paragraph V., Special Orders 210, dated Oct. 31, 1913, will be directed to report to School of Instruction Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913, at time specified, for a period of 30 days, for test, as prescribed by rules:

9 A. M.—William J. Hennessey, Engine 6; James F. Fitzgerald, No. 2, Engine 33; Joseph Goertz, Engine 11; William A. Fraser, Engine 18; Ernest A. Witte, Engine 27; James Long, Engine 14; Reuben Timmins, Engine 8; John J. Gesswein, Engine 23; George E. Knapp, Engine 76; George P. Butler, Engine 91; John B. C. Theien, Engine 92; John W. McCabe, Engine 30; Frederick J. Stephens, Engine 204; Harry Bniersdorfer, Engine 279; Michael A. Lukas, Engine 211; Fred Zschorna, Engine 221; William E. Papke, Engine 215; Michael Morasi, Engine 214; John A. Gilfillsleeve, Engine 239; Gottfried H. Dilcard, Engine 237; Joseph B. Starks, Engine 217; William Wildhagen, Jr., Engine 271; Jean J. Gillen, H. & L. 6; James O'Donnell, H. & L. 2; William H. Taubert, H. & L. 29; R. R. Reichenstein, H. & L. 26; Thomas J. Purcell, H. & L. 23; James A. Morgan H. & L. 38; Edward G. Conmy, H. & L. 110; Leo C. Furcht, H. & L. 118; Philip Leiner, Jr., H. & L. 119; Albert L. Miller, H. & L. 107.

1 P. M.—Edward V. Jaycox, Engine 7; John J. Harrington, Engine 30; Thomas Hickey, Engine 72; Walter E. Adams, Engine 21; Edward V. Doherty, Engine 40; William C. Seifried, Engine 50; James T. Brady, Engine 78; Cortland B. Emlaw, Engine 92; William T. Daly, Engine 205; John Hart, Engine 202; Louis J. Seidelmeyer, Engine 224; George A. Degenhardt, Engine 209; Edwin Schmidt, Engine 216; Charles Welsh, Engine 238; Edward A. Shevlin, Engine 235; Jacob Binder, Engine 262; George F. Flood, Engine 257; Andrew J. Galvin, Engine 269; Myles J. Young, Engine 222; William Faber, Engine 277; Frank Joseph H. Cassidy, H. & L. 10; William H. Maloney, H. & L. 20; Thomas F. X. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 18; William A. Kimmer, H. & L. 16; Joseph F. Dillon, H. & L. 4; Thomas J. Cavanan, H. & L. 13; William J. Doyle, H. & L. 22; Charles M. Fregenzer, H. & L. 14; Ralph E. Tullis, H. & L. 40; Alfred D. Kunde, H. & L. 103; Julius Bohn, H. & L. 101; Robert A. McCarthy, H. & L. 105; Archie Kenny, H. & L. 104; Peter F. Connor, H. & L. 106; Joseph H. Plotsch, H. & L. 108.

2. The following members of the department having been tried before the Hon. George W. Olvany, Deputy Fire Commissioner, Nov. 20, 1913, for violation of Rules and Regulations, 1912, and found guilty, the following fines and penalties are hereby imposed by the Fire Commissioner: Fireman (2d grade) David T. McMillen, No. 2, Engine 33, charge, absence without leave, fined one day's pay; Firemen (1st grade) Timothy J. O'Leary, Engine 31, charge, disobedience of orders, reprimanded.

3. The following members of the department having been tried before the Hon. George W. Olvany, Deputy Fire Commissioner, Nov. 20, 1913, for violation of Rules and Regulations, 1912, and found not guilty, the charges are hereby dismissed by the Fire Commissioner: Fireman (1st grade) John J. Connor, No. 1, Engine 54, charge, disobedience of orders, (2 specifications.)

4. Fireman (2d grade) Charles F. Golden, Engine 74, having been found guilty of the charges of absence without leave, (two,) and violation of Section 152, Rules and Regulations, 1912, (two,) tried Nov. 20, 1913, is hereby dismissed from the department, to take effect at 8 o'clock A. M., Nov. 21, 1913.

5. With regret the death of Daniel D. Daly, upholsterer, repair shops, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, which occurred Nov. 17, 1913, is hereby announced to the department.

6. Provisional Brauchtsman Joseph T. Murphy, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Corporate Stock payroll, is hereby dropped from the rolls of this department from 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 22, 1913, as an eligible list for the position having been established.

7. Clerk James L. Glennon, Permanent Census Board, with the approval of the Secretary of said board, dated Oct. 29, 1913, and the approval of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, granted at meeting held Nov. 19, 1913, is hereby transferred to this department in the same capacity, with compensation at the rate of $600 per annum, to take effect at 9 A. M., Nov. 20, 1913, payroll, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Inspection, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. He will report for duty, as detailed, to the chief in charge of repair shops, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond.

8. Pursuant to the provisions of Subdivision 11, Civil Service Rule XIX., the following named are hereby employed as laborers in the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, of the department, for 2½ days each, from 8 A. M., Nov. 17, 1913, Joseph Garvey, James Kelly, John O'Connor, William Cummings, and John Barrett, for 3 days each, from 8 A. M., Nov. 19, 1913; Thomas Donovan, for 2½ days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 19, 1913. John Barry, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20, 1913.

9. Pursuant to the provisions of Subdivision 11, Civil Service Rule XIX., the following named are hereby employed as laborers in the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, of this department, for 2½ days each, from 8 A. M., Nov. 17, with compensation at the rate of $5 per diem, payable from Corporate Stock Issue 1,350¾C, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens: Frank McGuire, John Hehl, Harry Butler.

10. Special leave of absence, without pay, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 21, 1913, is hereby granted to Probationary Fireman William Robinson, No. 2, Engine 19, prior to his resigning from the company.

11. The resignation of Probationary Fireman William J. Robinson, No. 2, Engine 19, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 26, 1913.

12. Special leaves of absence, without pay, are hereby granted to the following members of the department:—Fireman (1st grade) James S. Norton, H. & L. 20, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 22, 1913; Fireman (1st grade) Max E. H. Wietzke, H. & L. 23, for 84 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26, 1913; Fireman (3d grade) George Schell, Engine 226, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 23, 1913.

CIRCULAR 7.

The following information is promulgated for the information of the uniformed force: New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, General Passenger Department—To Conductors: Paragraph 25, Section 9, General Manual of Instructions and Information for Conductors and Ticket Agents, No. 8, New York City Firemen and firemen acting in that capacity will be carried free while on duty and in uniform. Lieutenants, Captains, Sergeants, detectives, and other fire officials when on duty, and pass-riders when not on duty, will be carried free upon presentation of badge.

A. H. SMITH, General Passenger Agent.

J. C. COOLEY, 1st Asst. General Pass. Agt. (Bureau.)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The disturbances of Thursday night united into a single storm that moved rapidly northeast, and it is central to-night over Lake Superior. Unsettled weather continues west of the Rocky Mountains, with rains and snows, except in California. Temperatures continue high over the interior of the country as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

The weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday over practically the entire country, except in the extreme northeast. It will be colder Sunday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The prevailing winds: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, moderate to brisk south and southwest; South Atlantic, moderate, mostly southeast and south, except east of the Florida Coast; East Gulf, light to moderate east and southeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in south, unsettled in north Saturday. Sunday probably fair and somewhat colder; moderate to brisk south and southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Saturday; colder by night. Sunday colder; moderate to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Southern New England—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair and somewhat colder; moderate southeast to south winds, shifting to southwest and west by Sunday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; somewhat colder Sunday; moderate southeast to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	49	58	4 P. M.	64	54
6 A. M.	46	58	6 P. M.	61	52
9 A. M.	50	56	9 P. M.	58	52
12 M.	60	59	11 P. M.	54	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 2 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperatures, 62 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.

1:30—244 E. 104th St.; J. Katz.....Trifling
4:45—2d Av. and 57th St.; R. Cook..Trifling
6:20—476 W. 141st St.; Vickar & Gaillard Realty Co.....Trifling
7:10—3,870 8d Av.; Harry Clavin..Trifling
8:50—2,419 Amsterdam Av.; Ed Thompson.....Trifling
9:20—2,334 8d Av.; Harry Parker...Trifling
9:40—28 W. 55th St.; Freman Perry Co. .....Trifling
10:25—512 W. 57th St.; Charles Schock...$25

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Corporations formed to-day by filing certificates with the Secretary of State include:

Security Cloak and Suit Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $100,000. George O'Donnell, Frank Johnson, George C. John, all of Times Building, New York.

South American Hard Woods Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $100,000. George H. Hill, F. O. Altinger, E. H. Vines, 3,495 Broadway, New York.

Bisson Mortgage Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo, realty and Construction; $50,000. Joseph D. Morrell, Walter E. Jewell, Ray H. Bennett, North Tonawanda.

Plainfield Amusement Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $25,000. Michael Rosenbleitt, Morris Rothberg, Benjamin I. Shivets, 61 Park Row, New York.

Patent Rubber Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, substitutes for rubber; $50,000. Charles L. Brookholm, 2 George St., William N. Croxton, 1,122 Broadway, New York.

S. and R. Amusement Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $25,000. Horace E. Simons, Charles B. McLaughlin, Nora E. Murphy, all of 66 Broadway, New York.

Green, Ward & Weber, Incorporated, of Rochester, electrical contracting; $10,000. Ralph D. Ward, Alfred L. Green, J. Fred Weber, all of Rochester.

Cronella Realty Corporation of Manhattan, general contracting; $10,000. W. Gibbes Whaley, Timothy F. Fay, John W. Ahern, 149 Broadway, New York.

Clemens Motor Sales Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; $10,000. William J. Clemens, John G. Lessing, R. B. Metro, 713 White Building, Buffalo.

Independent Clock Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; $15,000. Laura Galambos, Harold H. Herts, Annette Levine, all of 20 Broad Street, New York.

Cook-Dunn Auto Rooms, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Joseph Wielar, Henry Freeman, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

Pifz & Weber Iron Foundry, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $100,000. John F. Pitz, Morris Blau, Joseph H. Weber, 87 Frankfort Street, New York.

The Marchbanks Press, Incorporated, of Manhattan, printing, publishing; $10,000. Hal Marchbanks, Fred D. Cooper, E. Connor, 505 Pearl Street, New York.

Milano Pharmacal Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. John Scavo, John D. Anna, Joseph Scaturro, 306 Broome Street, New York.

The Harlem Feed and Grocery Company, Incorporated, of Cazenovia; $15,000. Enos F. De Puy, Howard G. Phelps, Roscoe D. Lee, all of Canaseraga.

Globe Patent Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, autos, accessories, supplies; $200,000. Howard C. McKenna, Hannah L. Geller, Nathaniel M. Kaplan, 149 Broadway, New York.

Increases in capital stock were certified to-day by:

Blanchard Brothers, Incorporated, of New York, from $25,000 to $100,000.

Hudson River Orchards Company, Incorporated, of Saugerites, from $50,000 to $70,000.

Brotar Company of New York, from $5,000 to $10,000.

Yonkers Record Corporation of Yonkers, from $15,000 to $20,000.

Kinamataphone Company of Perth Amboy, N. J., $250,000, has been authorized to do business in New York, representative: Thomas J. Gillen, 1,482 Broadway, Manhattan.

Record of dissolution was filed by Charles C. Plaat Company of New York, Incorporated May 27, 1912, with $25,000 capital. August H. Freund, President; Edward Katzenstein, Secretary.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

HOLLAND AV, w s, 395 ft n of Morris Park Av; Morris Gittelson against Josephine Steiner et al, Nov. 5, 1913, (by deposit).$24

LENOX AV, 68 and 70; Kurland & Gursky et al against Kalma Realty Co. et al, Nov. 20, 1913.....$800

LEXINGTON AV, 397 to 413; Caggiano Contracting Co. against Estates of Long Beach et al, Nov. 14, 1913.....$36

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,430 and 1,432; Domenico La Sala against Charles Friedman et al, Sept. 16, 1913 (by bond).....$18,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 415 and 417; Charles H. Parsons against John J. Hearn Construction Co. et al, Nov. 2, 1910 (cancelled).....$1,515

WEST END AV, n e cor 83d St; E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co. against Isaac Meyer & Son et al, July 3, 1912.....$104

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; Harry Rosenbaum against Brooknik Realty Co. et al, Oct. 4, 1913.....$100

25TH ST, 356 to 360; Abraham Stern against Rose Boyd et al, Nov. 19, 1913.....$144

87TH ST, 144 and 146 West; Caggiano Contracting Co. against Princeton Construction Co. et al, Nov. 14, 1913.....$51

LIS PENDENS.

BROOME ST, 453 and 455, and Mercer St, 57; Windhem Realization Co., Inc., against Charles K. Billings and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 76th St, 76.8x 18.6; Josiah H. De Witt, trustee, against Ida Sweigard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kiddle & Margesen.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 603 ft s of 177th St, 113.8x— to Daly Av, 113.8x— to Daly Av, x—; Isaac O. Farber against Defender Construction Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. N. Freedman.

ELSMERE PLACE, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 140.8x100.9; Isaac O. Farber against Defender Construction Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. N. Freedman.

HUGHES AV, e s, Lot 204, Bronx; John Russing, Jr., and others against Ross Nuovo and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

147TH ST, 420 to 424 East; Flora N. Brown against Mary E. Norton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanchfield & Levy.

73D ST, n s, 269 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Frederick P. Foster and others against M. M. Hart, Inc., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. de Rham.

146TH ST, 124.5 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x 100; 148th St, s s, 147 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; Inwood Av, w s, 125 ft s of Goble Place; 100x122.10; two actions; John E. Eustis against Edmund S. Ashworth and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney W. Foster.

175TH ST, s s, 96 ft w of Crotona Park North, 48x94; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against S. N. Concordia Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Griscom.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$1,000,000 Purchase by Former Owners at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street—Investment Deal on Greene Street—Fine Brooklyn Residence Sold—Good Suburban Market.

One of the best sales in the Fourth Avenue loft zone district that has been made in some time and which possesses features of more than ordinary interest has been made by Everett A. Brett of the firm of N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood. It involves the purchase for investment of the new twelve-story commercial building recently completed on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, known as 470 to 478 Fourth Avenue. The buyers are Robert Lee Morrell, Isabel de P. Kelley, and Julia B. Peck. They purchased the property from the Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street Company, of which Roswell F. Easton is President, for about $1,000,000, at which figure the property has been held.

The interesting fact about the deal is that the buyers are the children of the original owner of the property, Thomas Morrell, who, when he died in 1888, left the corner in trust for his children. For years the plot, with its old wooden shanties, was an eyesore to that part of the avenue, rendered more so from the fact that it is opposite the Park Avenue Hotel. In 1911 the heirs obtained permission from the courts to sell the property at partition, and the corner was sold at auction in March, 1911, by Bryan L. Kennelly for $395,000. Later the sellers obtained the property and improved it with the present building, which has been nearly all rented by the brokerage firm making the sale.

The property has a frontage of 116 feet on Fourth Avenue and 83.8 feet on Thirty-second Street. The new owners have appointed N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood agents for the building.

Investor Buys on Greene Street.

An interesting deal in the old downtown commercial district has been made by the Charles F. Noyes Company in the sale of the five-story loft at 69 and 71 Greene Street, between Broome and Spring Streets, for the Manhattan Real Estate Association, (George P. Slade, Treasurer, and Alfred R. Kirkus, Secretary,) to Walter S. Timmis. The plot is 37.6 by 100 feet.

The building is modern, with elevators, low-pressure heat, etc. It cost the sellers $150,000, and was leased to Frank & Dugan at $9,500 per annum until last May. The buyer will make extensive alterations and offer the property for rental. This transaction was on a strictly cash basis. It is stated that several other sales are pending in the same neighborhood.

Operators Buy Heights Dwelling.

Frank M. Coughlan sold to Ennis & Sinnott 420 West 150th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 16.6 by 81.11, located between Convent and St. Nicholas Avenues. The Herman Arns Company negotiated the transaction.

Buyers for Tenements.

Paul A. McGolrick has sold for Augusta Samuels, 337 East Seventy-seventh Street, a fourstory tenement on a plot 25 by 102.2, to Joseph B. Peck for investment.

Henry Wacker sold for Mary Herkert the five-story triple flat 540 West 159th Street, on a plot 37.6 by 99.11, near Broadway, to an investor.

A Recent Buyer.

Zachary T. Piercy is the buyer of the dwelling at 306 West Eighty-ninth Street, the resale of which by the John J. Tully Construction Company was reported last week. Mr. Piercy owns 304, adjoining.

Bronx Block Front Improvement.

The block front on the south side of Fordham Road, between Jerome and Walton Avenues, is to be improved by the estate of Walter C. Rollins with a two-story business building and theatre. Plans for the structure are being prepared by Andrew J. Thomas.

Eight Story Loft on Tiny Brooklyn Plot.

What is said to be the smallest plot in Brooklyn, 320 Roebling Street, a lot 13 by 37 feet, has been sold by Charles Buerman & Co. to an investor. The new owner is having plans drawn for the improvement of the plot with an eight-story commercial building.

Brooklyn.

Joseph P. Day and the Chauncey Real Estate Company have sold for Paterno Brothers the southwest corner of Prospect Park West and Fifth Street, a five-story brown stone private dwelling, located opposite the old Lichfield mansion. The property was scheduled to be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day next Tuesday.

Wood, Harmon & Co. sold at East Midwood two lots on Bedford Avenue, near Avenue J, to Mrs. I. M. Leahey, and two lots on Bedford Avenue, near Avenue J, to Mrs. M. A. Smith, and three lots at the southeast corner of Ocean Avenue and Avenue N to J. O. Dickinson, one on Nineteenth Avenue, near Seventy-third Street, to A. L. Parker, and one lot on Avenue I, near East Twenty-eighth Street, to A. M. Cross.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Hempstead to D. Levy a plot 40 by 114 on Hempstead Parkway; to J. Offley a plot 40 by 125 on Willow Avenue. The same company sold at Lynbrook to C. W. and M. Rausch a plot 40 by 100 on Oak Street; to G. Drechsel a plot 40 by 125 on Rolling Street; to M. Sturges a plot 40 by 125 on Edmund Street; to J. H. Batty a plot 20 by 93 on Ocean Avenue; to E. Schlapkohl and J. Mayerhoff a plot 40 by 100 on Allen and Charles Streets.

The same company sold at Rockville Centre to C. H. Arfmann and H. Heidtmann a plot 40 by 100 on Vernon Avenue; to J. and H. Kritz a plot 40 by 100 on Kensington Avenue; to M. Kriete a plot 40 by 90 on Kritz and Vernon Avenues; to W. G. Walter a plot 20 by 99 on Long Beach Road; to J. H. Osners a plot 40 by 100 on Harvey Avenue; to J. Edwards a plot 40 by 100 on Cornell Avenue.

Sale at Howard Estates.

Joseph P. Day sold at Howard Estates a plot 40 by 100 feet on the easterly side of Hatch Avenue, 100 feet south of Flynn Avenue. G. B. Sponcer is the purchaser.

New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst where there has been considerable building and buying this Fall, L. N. Nicholson & Co. have sold to Julia Peters an eight-room house on Lake Avenue, with all improvements, on a plot 80 by 200, for $5,200; also, to Frank W. Wooley, a five-room house with barns and two and one-quarter acres of land, for $5,500.

Sale at Staten Island.

D. T. Cornell has sold the Davenport property, located on the corner of Clove Avenue and Danube Avenue, Concord, S. I., to William S. Van Clief.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased the Red Cottage at Westchester, for S. Albert Reed, to James M. Waterbury. The house is in the Country Club grounds.

Unger & Watson have leased for Miss Rosalie Joel the four-story brownstone dwelling at 144 East Sixty-second Street to Mrs. Mary Higiester.

John Peters leased for Adolph Fox to William Necker for a term of years the double store located at 165 Avenue A.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased for Mrs. J. Ida L. Hurlbut, the three-story dwelling at 132 West Sixty-fifth Street, to Knui Peters.

$11,000,000 Mortgage Filed.

An $11,000,000 mortgage was filed yesterday in the Queens County Clerk's office in Jamaica. The mortgage was given by the New York Connecting Railroad Company to the Guarantee Trust Company of New York as trustee. It was executed May 31, last, and the tax paid on it amounted to $55,000.

Realty Notes.

The Woodbury G. Langdon Company has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $1,800,000, for the purpose of taking over the holdings of Mr. Langdon. The Directors are Wobdbury G. and Sophia E. Langdon and William M. Crukshank.

The Finance Mortgage Company has placed for the K. & J. Construction Company, on building recently completed on the southwest corner of Oak Terrace and Beekman Avenue, a mortgage of $25,000.

Joseph P. Day and N. W. Bowe & Son of Richmond, Va., were the brokers in the recent sale of Carl's Neck Farm, Va., to C. K. G. Billings.

Jere W. Dimick will erect a twelve-story store and loft building on the old stable property, 100 by 100.5, at 306 to 312 West Fifty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue, purchased recently from George J. Riek, through I. B. Wakeman.

Frank A. Seaver of 6806 Third Avenue, Bay Ridge, has admitted as a partner Henry A. Doten of Brooklyn. The firm will be known as Frank A. Seaver & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 58 East, s s, 230.8 ft w of University Place, 21.4x94.9, eight-story loft building; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. vs. W. E. Hebberd et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due on judgment, $76,492.85; &c., $4,215.28. Sold to the plaintiff for $70,000.

130th St, 500 West, s w cor of Amsterdam Av, 100.2x24.11x irregular; one three and one four-story tenements and stores; E. H. Larkin et al. vs. H. T. Sands et al.; I. M. Miller, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; partition. Sold to the plaintiff for $26,750.

By Samuel Marx.

118th St, 435 East, n s, 225.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.11, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. vs. H. C. Bush et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; T. K. McCarthy, referee; due on judgment, $1,600.27; taxes, &c., $629.12. Sold to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By H. Mayers.

103d St, 73 East, n s, 80.1 ft w of Park Av, 24.10x100.11x irregular; five-story tenement; Rebecca Falk vs. H. M. Shannon et al.; R. Rewbach, attorney; Frank Cochrane, referee; due on judgment, $20,276.26; taxes, &c., $539.20. Sold to the plaintiff for $20,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

184th St, East, e s, 138.1 ft s e of Marmion Av, 26.3x75.2, vacant; Max Barber vs. C. B. Weeks et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. C. Marrin, referee; due on judgment, $2,081.50; taxes, &c., $121.04. Sold to the plaintiff for $1,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

57th St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av; for a four-story storage and factory, 50x95; M. B. Baer, 60 Liberty St, owners; H. & M. Baer, 982 8th Av; cost $40,000.

August 8th Av, e s, 50 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x32; Grace Heaton Mack, Augusta Place, owner; Charles R. Baxter, 5,099 Middletown Road, architect; cost $8,500.

Arthur Av, w s, 167th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 39.63x45.2; Russolodive Realty Company, (John Russo, 2,400 Cambreling Av, President,) owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Charles St, 33 to 37; to a six-story tenement; M. A. Steinberg, 264 6th Av, owner; L. C. Maurer, 163 Park Av, architect; cost $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Whem attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BARROW ST, s s, 175 ft e of Hudson St, 25x 100; James W. Hyde, referee, to William W. Conley, 805 West St, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. $20,150

BROADWAY, w s, 297 ft s of 125th St, runs w 91.6 to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road (closed) n — to s of 124th St (closed) x n 30 to centre line of 124th St (closed) x e 87.6 to Broadway x s 55.2 to beginning; William H. Hall to Hall-Lary-Cooke Realty Co., Inc., 30 59th St, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, Jacob Marx, 10 Wall st. .$100

BROADWAY, 433, n w corner of Howard St, 25x75; Charlotte R. Lowrey and another to Edwin A. Cruikshank, 438 Washington Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, Nov. 5; attorney, Edward Goldschmidt, 34 Pine St. .$100

CANAL ST, s s, 25.7x57.9x25x62.6; Ida Lachtrup to Louis Sunst, 138 West 121st St, all liens, Nov. 21; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & D., 271 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x64.10; Mary C. Rooney and others to David M. Provler, 1,004 West Broadway, Nov. 18, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 165 Liberty St. $100

LEXINGTON AV, 284, w s, 24.6x100, (foreclosure, Nov. 18;) Joseph M. Rogan, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, Nov. 21; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$27,000

MANHATTAN ST, w s, 54.6 ft n of 101st St, 21x80.11; Andrew P. Ross, Jr., to Emma M. Classon, 870 Columbus Av, (mtg $20,000,) B. & S., C. A. G., Nov. 14; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $50

STONE ST, 47, n s, 22.8x83.6 to 21 South William St; Mary T. Freeman to Mas R. Wilber, 127 Palisade Av, Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 18; attorneys, Parker & A., 62 Broadway $1

27TH ST, s s, 207 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6x98.9; Charlotte L. Hamilton, administratrix of Thomas L. Hamilton to Alexander H. Hamilton, at Bayside, Borough of Queens, Nov. 5; attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St. .$1,850

39TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 8th Av, 20.8x98.9; Wesseex Realty Co to Jesse W. Ehrich, 393 West End Av, and Sivel Realty Co., 31 Liberty St, mtg $25,000, Nov 7; attorney, J. W. Ehrich, 31 Liberty St. $100

46TH ST, s s, 237.2 ft e of 3d Av, 50.2x 100.5x115.9x irregular; Strange & Slawson Realty Co., 2,400 Cambreling Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway $100

BECK ST, s s, 55.7 ft n e of Intervale Av, 107.5x—; Aaron Goodman Realty Co. to Edward Greenbaum, 161 W. 121st St, (mtg $80,000,) Nov. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 215.4 s of 222d St, 21.9x88; Mary McGarry to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 21..$750

CITY ISLAND AV, n w cor Centre Av, 108.3x60; John Walsh executor, to Thomas J. Matthews, 471 East 143d St, mtg $2,500, March 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $3,800

DE KALB AV, centre line, 250 ft n from centre line of an 80 ft street, being lots 306 & 307, map Dickinson Estate, lot 375, same map; William J. Baker to Mary V. Baker, 216 E. 5th St, June 23; attorney, John E. Duffy, 51 Chambers St. $1

GRAND AV, e s, 206 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; Frances T., wife of Charles N. Green, to Sarah M. Devoe, 50 Park Av, Nov. 14; attorneys, Holt, W. & G., 42 Broadway.....$1

INTERVALE AV, s w cor Chisholm St, 184.10; Phoenix Ingram, referee, to Sidney R. Fletscher, 100 West 89th St, Nov. 20; attorney, Charles Recht, 80 Maiden Lane. .$5,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 50x 100; Rosina Graziadio to Antonio Di Lanciano, 2,321 Hughes Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 191, map of Van Nest Park; Nicola Coppola to Lilly Coppola, 557 Van Nest Av, (mtg $1,500,) Nov. 14; attorney, N. S. Jerome, 265 Broadway. $100

LOTS 10 and 11, map of D. B. Cocks; Jane L. Kenn to Henry F. Keil, 2,525 Creston Av, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., Broadway $100

LOT 23, map Flanagan Estate; Lambert G. Mapes to Grace H. Mack, Augusta Place & Eastern Boulevard, Nov. 21.....$1

LOT 54, block 1074, map Hunt's Point Land Company; Lawrence Davie to Goldie Cowen, 778 Beck St, mtg $5,500, April 17; attorney, Charles H. Friedrich, 85 Nassau St. $1

SD AV, e s, 226

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

Leaving town, will sacrifice Broadway-Van Cortlandt lots. Owner, 977 Lexington Av.

Washington Heights.

HERE'S A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to buy a modern, fireproof, six-story elevator apartment house; located on Audubon Avenue, highest part of Washington Heights; lot 100x100; every apartment occupied. Will pay handsome return on investment. Price most attractive. Terms to suit purchaser. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

East Side.

Madison Av. and 128th St. (west side).—3-story and basement brownstone front; lot 20x70; 70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Look into this proposition. It's a good investment. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Elderly woman in need of money will sell her 7-room detached house, with all modern improvements; fine big cellar, heat, gas, and electricity; nice lawn and garden plot; one block from trolley; only 25 minutes' ride; must have $100; balance $18 monthly; possession at once. Mrs. B. Laton, Box 42 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chestnut Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Modern frame dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas; lot 75x125. A most attractive home, in exclusive neighborhood; 70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Will sell at low figure to settle estate. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two bargains; East 3d St., dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, shower, gas and electricity, steam heat; cash, $500; price $5,500. Gramatan Av., 10 rooms, bath; steam heat; only $1,500 cash; price $8,300. Oliver Hubbard Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Splendid seven-room hollow tile cottage; built 2 years; red tile roof; hardwood; all improvements; plot 50x150; fine garden; overlooking Hudson River; one hour out in town of 12,000; healthful, convenient, and full value at $6,500. Owner, D 287 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Three fine plots, 75x150, in lake section, near Cascade Lake, at Brightwaters, L. I.; if sold now will take $5,000, terms to suit. W. J., 143 Liberty St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Farm, containing 104 acres good, fertile ground, buildings, and fruit trees, located 1¼ miles from Metuchenon, N. J.; main macadamized road; has 1¾ miles front; about to erect large floor tile factory, to employ 600 hands; only 15 or 20 minutes' walk from premises; ideal place for land development or farm products; price only $20,000; cash, $5,000. Apply to owner, J. N. Wester, 161 Water St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Louis St.; five minutes' trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements. Write or inquire Louis W. Shaffer, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

Beautiful wooded hillside bungalow sites facing Riverside Drive at 125th St.; short walk from 130th St. ferry; only $450 each; perfect title; easy terms; other bargains in houses and plots. R. H. Reid Co., Palisade, N. J. Tel. 206 Cliffside.

Does your rent equal $40? If so, you can have a new and modern house at the same rate, only you are paying for it, and not renting. Westfield is the place. ¾-acre plot; high ground; near depot and cars. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. E. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Fine Fanwood houses; no better can be built. Depot on ground; all improvements, large plots, beautiful trees, $4,900 and $5,900, very easy terms. Send for pictures. Henry C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$103.50, payable 35 monthly, buys 51¾ acres woodland, Burlington County, (only $2 per acre.) Appleby Estates, Spotswood, N. J.

Lakewood, N. J.—Small, attractive furnished brick cottage and garage for rent or sale; very reasonable. Phone 4235 Schuyler.

Farms, all sizes, ideal situations, fertile soil. Enoch Tindall, Hightstown, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Byram Shore, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished cottage for the Winter months, $250. Schuyler 4235.

Real Estate for Exchange.

1.52th PRESIDENT ST., near Albany Av.—New 7-family, stucco, brick rooms, every improvement. Driveway. For sale, exchange or to let. Also 691 ELMORE PL., (E. 22d St.) cor. Farragut Road.—Doctor's detached residence, 10 rooms; plot 50x100; garage. Brokers paid. Open daily. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.

Will sell choice first and second mortgages, $1,500, $5,000; big discounts. Conservative, 123 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

88-90 Walker St.—Loft 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rent $1,900; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4045 Worth, or engineer on premises.

Business Opportunities.

Wanted—Party to buy outright a patented Hoeggerr's "Surelock" Door Fastener. Patents, tools and large stock. Thousands in actual use in New York and vicinity. Good agent proposition. No fakers need apply. J. A. Hoerger, 41 Hutton St., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED $10,000.

Money needed to execute orders from largest national manufacturers. Ample security, position as Treasurer, and interest in business given to proper party. Address I. R., 5th floor, 17 Madison Ave., N. Y.

LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000, can buy control in going manufacturing proposition; ready market; enormous return on investment; owner professional man without time for active management; references required. Y 330 Times.

WANTED—Party to open shoe department in one of the best located furnishing stores in New York; co-operation from shoe manufacturer guaranteed. A 135 Times Downtown.

Experienced brass manufacturer, with some money, can secure profitable interest in established brass manufacturing plant. Address P. O. Box 22, Houston, Texas.

Rooming house, Irving Place, 17th St., on good terms; house furnished; entirely rented; no agents. Apply 116 East 17th.

Large income without personal supervision; exceptional opportunity is open to few investors; act immediately. L 81 Times.

Brains and means qualify you in joining us in the greatest money-maker ever offered. Edwards, 403 Tribune Building.

Wanted—Active man with capital to enter automobile tire industry; can have control of money. L 64 Times.

Oil and gas territory, West Virginia field, for sale. Address J. M. Caldwell, Parkersburg, West Va.

Business Notices.

COMBINATION: MULTIGRAPHING, PAPER, AND PRINTING.

	First Grade Stock.	Second Grade.
500	$4.00	$3.75
1,000	6.25	5.25
5,000	18.75	16.25
10,000	36.00	32.10

LAWRENCE PRESS, INC., 123 LIBERTY ST. Telephone 2884 Cortlandt.

Smoke stacks and ventilating, sheet metal work in all branches. Right or heavy. J. Schumacker, 108 East 151st St. Tel. 5064 Melrose.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin. Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. Mme. Naftal, 69 West 45th St. Phone.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Sanitariums.

A graduate nurse, residing in an attractive and healthful location in Bridgeport, Conn., has opened her home to invalids; acute, chronic, nervous, and convalescents; skillful nursing; home comforts; highest references. Address 2381 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Telephone 4090.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

Dalmatian, young male, perfect markings; good home desired; $10. Hassan, 258 West 36th.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Lost

LOST—DIAMOND AND EMERALD BAR PIN, SET IN PLATINUM, BETWEEN HOLLAND HOUSE AND WALDORF, THURSDAY AFTERNOON. LIBERAL REWARD, RETURN MRS. R. W. STEELE, HOLLAND HOUSE.

LOST.—In or near Galety Theatre, Tuesday evening, oval diamond pin. Cartier design, set in platinum; liberal reward; no questions asked if returned to Wm. M. Sullivan, Room 707, 35 Nassau St.

LOST.—Monday, 9.00 A. M., Lackawanna (uptown) tube from Hoboken, plain Waterman fountain pen; reward. Roberts, 31 Union Square, Room 506.

LOST—Silver wrist watch, between 60th St. and Park Av., and 50th St. and Sixth Av.; reward. Miss Alice Smith, 521 Park Av.

LOST—Monday, in Grand Central Station or thereabouts, small diamond bee veil clasp; pleases return; suitable reward. Warren, 520 Park Av.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, Broadway, corner 95th St., Wednesday evening, about 6. Very liberal reward if returned to Mrs. M. Thorne, 307 West 98th St.

LOST—Diamond ring, platinum setting, ladies' washroom Hotel Astor, or near Aster; most liberal reward. Return 56 W. 68th.

LOST.—Oval turquoise brooch, small diamonds around it; one missing; reward. 'Phone 8314 Schuyler.

LOST.—Tuesday, Broadway car, envelope containing one-act plays. Return Lambs Club; reward.

LOST—$25 reward for return crescent-shaped pin, set 17 diamonds, last week. O'Connor, 425 West 55th St.

LOST—Wednesday night, on 7th Av., between 129th and 142d Sts., brown raccoon collar. Butler, 120 Liberty St.

$300 REWARD

for ring containing large emerald and two diamonds, lost Nov. 17 between Madison Av., 46th St. and Park Av., 30th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

Found.

FOUND—Envelope, Wednesday, 33d St. Subway. Owner describe contents. Telephone Flatbush 8970.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small white poodle; return to owner; liberal reward and no questions asked. 2,717 Creston Av.

LOST—Sable-colored collie, white collar; male; reward. Schlosser, 640 West 42d St.

Public Notices

THE SEASIDE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN'S Guild, at New Dorp, S. I., which cares for poor convalescent women and children, needs additional funds. The hospital admits persons of all creeds. There are wards for heart and orthopedic cases, and the service throughout is absolutely free. Subscriptions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 103 Park Av., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated suites; two, three, four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, shower baths; sel-ver, linen; most reasonable rents; $10 weekly upward.

180th, 854 West.—Nine rooms, sublease furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; corner elevator apartment; baths; overlooking Hudson; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

Exquisitely furnished eight-room corner apartment; complete in every detail for fine housekeeping; Winter or longer; moderate rentals. elevator boy, 248 West 105th St.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases; 2 to 12 rooms, $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

112th St., 604 West.—Six large rooms, completely furnished; piano, silver; references. Suite 8.

55th, 16 West.—Suite of two rooms, bath, in private family; references.

Elevator apartment, 4 rooms, bath; $48 month. Rose, 347 W. 123d. (Broadway.)

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.
Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L. station. 127 Parkside Avenue.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well furnished high class apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

A comfortably furnished apartment, with four master bedrooms, two master baths, for a short term; $400. A. Heney, 307 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

TRINITY COURT,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent, on premises.

Wonderful view of city; Subway, 116th St. La Touraine.

50 Morningside Drive, corner 115th St. Corner apartment; southern exposure. 7 rooms and bath, $1,000.

Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

THE JEFFERSON,
324-328 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator apartments, all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms, bath; all light; fine location; half block from park entrance and "L"; express station; $50 to $62.50.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS.
570 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; all light; about four and five rooms; lowest rents.

227 WEST 141ST ST.
Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, conveniences, reasonable.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, $35 monthly, for bachelor or independent woman. 'Phone 9280 Schuyler.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also other rooms. Smith.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET,
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice...$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

92d St., Near Park Av.—Top floor of private home; 3 or 4 beautiful rooms and bath; all improvements; 1 or 2 refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6868 Lenox.

Bronx.

1,886 Prospect Av., (near Freeman Subway station.)—Seven large, light rooms; bath, electric light; all improvements; low rents.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $8; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Schools.

EXPERT INSTRUCTOR
Chemistry-physics, mathematics; graduate (Columbia-Clinton.) Prof. Albert, 620 Lexington Av. Plaza 5684.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; easy terms; estab. 1876; investigate. McDowell School, 7 West 35th St.

Dancing.

Modern dances taught privately by refined lady. Mlle. Mindere, 101 W. 71st. 2507 Col.

Clothing

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

111TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

52D (591 Lexington Av.).—Suite parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; clean, home comforts, bath, telephone; private apartment. Chilmoules.

63D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; other rooms; fine table.

A.—47 FIFTH AV.—Desirable steam-heated room; table boarders; references.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 320.—Exceptional rooms, small, double; table board optional; telephone; moderate.

MADISON AV., 486.—Delightful third floor front alcove room; private family table; couple appreciating refined surroundings; permanent; reference.

West Side.

11TH ST., 355 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath with or without board.

55TH, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE.
102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE.
Accommodation unsurpassed.
Double rooms, $16; single, $8.
Steam Heated; Superior table; Southerners.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; transients.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

72D, 167 WEST.—Large room, well appointed house; near subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—10th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, home cooking; reasonable, table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private; telephones, steam heat.

79TH, 162 WEST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS; COZY, COMFORTABLE; REFERENCES.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable double room; also hall room; absolutely first-class.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, corner Madison.—Floor, two rooms, bath; fine table.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front hall room; conveniences; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8897.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

90TH, 270 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms, also back parlor; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; excellent board. Strauss.

97TH, 220 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished room; breakfast, dinner; gentleman. Richmond.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Apt. 5, west; two large, cheerful rooms; suite or singly; superior table; those desiring refined, comfortable home, investigate.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

123D ST., 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.).—Comfortable outside room; elevator apartment; references.

Charming Permanent Home.
Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man paying guest; large, well-furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—Overlooking river; with, without board. Apt. D3.

SPECIAL LOW RATES PERMANENT guests; family hotel; modern conveniences; fine location; near Riverside Drive; room, with board, $7 up; rooms, $2 up; best value in city; will convince you convinced. Acropolis Hotel, 519 West 123d St.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wholesale grounds.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 37, (near Bedford Av.)—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

PIERREPONT ST., 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1259-W Main.

Board Wanted

MOTHER'S CARE for walking baby in nice home. P 145 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

16TH ST., 212 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping; telephone; from $4 up.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

18TH ST., 113 EAST.—Large, pleasant rooms in fine, private house; references.

22D ST., 33 EAST.—Beautiful suites; private baths; electricity; telephone; beautiful basement; business.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Appreciative business men will find quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $5-$7.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board; private baths.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Two beautiful, sunny, front rooms; steam; newly decorated; A1 condition.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 824.—Large room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; 'phone.

MADISON AV., 943.—Doctor would share a perfectly equipped office with another doctor; also a large front room and bath; electric light; steam heat; private house. Phone 96 Lenox.

MADISON AV., (34th St.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; neat; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

27TH ST., 28 WEST.—Fine, large room, bath connected; also smaller rooms.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

22D, 468 WEST.—Large front rooms, with kitchenette, bath; hot-water heat, 'phone; also small rooms.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room; gentlemen; breakfast; telephone; references; single room.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; electricity; bathrooms; Summer rates; also suite of rooms.

30TH ST., 320 WEST.—Beautifully heated rooms; running water; $1.50 to $4. Telephone.

36TH ST., 302 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; first flight; continuous hot water; references.

36TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small; every convenience; good neighborhood; references; telephone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; small rooms.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid room; bath, steam, electricity; suitable gentlemen.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH, 232 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor; large and small rooms; running water, heat. Telephone 7524 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; running water; clean, quiet; telephone; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful rooms, suitable one, two; hot water constantly; telephone.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; well heated; private house; telephone.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated; newly decorated; parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms; also front, rear parlor; shower; telephone.

50TH ST., 55 WEST.
Large room; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.
The La Grange.—Several desirable vacancies; double rooms, $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

58TH ST., 880 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwards.

58TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; solid comforts.

60TH, 27 WEST.—Large, small rooms; every convenience; well heated; $2.50-$7; Subway, "L."

65TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; highest references.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Commodious rooms; en suite or single; private baths; references.

70TH, 273 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentlemen; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, newly furnished; private bath optional; $8, $10.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second story front room, suitable two gentlemen, or couple; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 122 WEST.—House just opened; large, small rooms; suites; transients accommodated; board optional; Subway, "L"; references.

71ST, 103 WEST.—Well furnished large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; reference.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references. Telephone Schuyler 1017.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice room in private house; electricity; hot-water heating; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, single or en suite; breakfast; moderate; call mornings or evenings. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; private residence.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; private house; reference.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor, front; private house; reference.

77TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large room; exceptionally handsomely furnished; dressing room; refined; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Sunny; heated; running water; gentlemen, couple; refined surroundings. Welch.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; reasonable to permanent party; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Small, medium room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references; select.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; telephone; reference.

82D, 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; baths; homelike; board optional.

83D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent large, small room; furnace heat; reference.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—Sunny front room, parlor floor; private bath; home cooking.

83D, 119 WEST.—Large back parlor, running water; refined home; piano, "L."

84TH, 14 WEST.—Large, medium sized, attractively furnished front rooms; quiet, refined; telephone.

85TH-87TH, 128 WEST.—Large rooms; handsomely furnished; well-kept private house; telephone.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Convenient to all lines of transportation; business woman preferred; references. Phone 5389 Schuyler. Barcus.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; every convenience; gentlemen or married couple; Subway and "L"; near Riverside; breakfast optional; reference.

86TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished room; telephone; breakfast optional; Subway, "L." Kuntz.

86TH, 302 WEST.
House just opened; quiet, refined, private home; continuous hot water.

88TH ST., 100 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; no other roomers. Downey, Schuyler 3670.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, warm rooms; private; bath; phone; select private house; gentlemen; reasonable.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom, ground floor; Subway, "L." Maguire.

93D, 69 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 42.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; "L"; Subway; refined home; reasonable; telephone.

93D ST., 45 WEST.—Attractive, cozy, clean rooms, $3, $5. L. Block.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

94TH, 76 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom, convenient Subway, "L"; references. Weinzierl.

94TH ST., 126-138 WEST. (The La Grand.)—Large front parlor; doctor or dentist; single room; excellent meals.

95TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; Subway, elevated.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for two; refined private family; references.

95TH, 145 West.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentleman; subway, "L."

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, light rooms; newly furnished; bath; conveniences; phone, steam; board or breakfast optional. Cowan.

96TH ST., 244, (west of Broadway.)—Elevator; handsome large, small, en suite. Apt. 5, West.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; dressing rooms; large closets; strictly private.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

107TH, (2,783 BROADWAY.)—Unusually attractive sunny front room; elevator, telephone. Apartment 6A.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom; high-class apartment; business woman. Smith.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath; steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams. 3802 Riverside.

109TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large, comfortable single room; large closet; two windows; near subway, "L"; $2.50. Ojerholm.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

111TH ST., 311 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; women or couple, employed. Schrader. Morningside 6844.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; refined family; references; small room. Caldwell.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

114TH ST., 425 WEST.—Large outside, single room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; $4; gentleman; reference required. Knight.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites and single rooms; private baths; kitchenette; steam.

114TH ST., 609 WEST.—Two large rooms and kitchen in four room apartment; view and southern exposure. Inquire door man.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished, with large clothes closet and all conveniences. Apt. 21.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; shower, elevator, telephone; vicinity Columbia University. Lyman.

115TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive double room, overlooking park; exceptional table; moderate. Apt. 5.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, double, single; elevator, electricity. Apartment 41.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, attractive room, near Columbia; reasonable. 3350 Morningside, Hammond.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—For lady; large, attractive room in apartment with lady alone; near Columbia, Subway, Apt. 2M.

120TH ST., (188 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, newly furnished, clean, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment; every convenience; price moderate. Young.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room; excellent table; refined locality; American family.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant outside rooms; elevator, telephone, steam heat. Apply directly to Apartment 51.

122D ST., 553 WEST.—Choice connecting front rooms; also singles; $3 up. Sherman.

122D, 238 WEST.—Small, outside room, light and airy; bath, shower. McNerney.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Desirable room; kitchen privileges; high-class, elevator apartment; suitable for students; convenient location; references. Benjamin.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator, Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3. Apartment 21.

124TH ST., 334 WEST.—Well-heated, comfortable corner rooms; improvements; convenience; board optional. White.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Front rooms; single or en suite, with piano; housekeeping or for gentlemen. Robertson.

124TH ST., 517 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, modern conveniences, $2.50 up; lady preferred. Chandler.

124TH, 538 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional.

124TH, (Broadway, 3,131.)—Nicely furnished room; elevator, electric lights, shower; private family; no other roomers. Apartment 24.

124TH, 515 WEST.—Sunny front room; small room; all conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 5.

125TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, furnished heated front room; convenient L, Subway; private; reasonable.

145TH ST., 349 WEST, (near "L," Subway.)—Room and board; Southern cooking. Phone 7696 Audubon.

145TH ST., (866 Convent Av.)—The Gladstone is now open.

159TH ST., 549 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; light housekeeping; running water; near Subway.

AMERICAN refined private family, Riverside Drive, desires men, paying guests; very large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; meals. Telephone 9411 Morningside.

AMSTERDAM, 1,245-7—11x18; two beds; four windows; steam, telephone; $5. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (312 West 109th.)—Beautiful large room, overlooking Hudson; also single, sunny room, adjoining bath; low rates if permanent; block Subway; seventh floor.

THE CLARKSON.
Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $3.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 011 West 137th. Restaurant. Call 33 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 841.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms with private family; all modern conveniences. Mrs. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

TWO FINE, LARGE ROOMS; single or en suite; front; southern exposure; sunny; private home; all conveniences; hot and cold water, &c.; very reasonable; Brooklyn's best section; near all transportation lines. 49 Halsey St. Phone 5138 Bedford.

MONROE PLACE, 30, (Heights.)—Large, sunny rooms; newly furnished; Broadway 7 minutes.

Help Wanted Female

COOK.—Wanted, Englishwoman for a small family in country; best references required; wages $35. Write for appointment Mrs. B. W. Dudley, Short Hills, N. J.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses. Middie West city of 200,000; state experience and salary desired. Y 328 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN for their
GLOVE SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN for their
RIBBON SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

LADIES to canvass and demonstrate; nothing to sell; those speaking Jewish preferred; good salary and employment. Apply Sperry & Hutchinson Company, 723 Lexington Av. Entrance on 58th St.

MAID.—Capable maid for general housework; half time; references required. Lincoln, 601 West 168th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; must be neat; good opportunity for right person; salary moderate. Call, 3 to 4, Lundborg, 227-239 West 17th.

WILL have a vacancy for two, and probably three, educated ladies Dec. 1

OPERATE ON TWO MERCURY VICTIMS

Hospital Surgeons Take Prompt Measures to Save Women Who Swallow Bichloride.

BOTH CASES IN THE BRONX

Mrs. Fortel Takes Largest Dose Recorded, Mistaking It for Headache Medicine.

Twice last night the surgeon's knife was called upon in attempts to save patients suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning. Both cases were in the Bronx. There are now five cases on record to testify to the new hope that the surgeon can fight successfully the poison which a few weeks ago was believed to doom the man or woman who took it to a certain, if lingering, death.

At the Fordham Hospital Dr. Alexander Nichols of the medical school of Fordham University performed the operation to relieve congestion of the kidneys in the case of Mrs. Mary Browning of 1972 Barnes Avenue, who, in her despondency over the illness of her baby, swallowed four tablets of the poison on Thursday night. At the hospital later in the evening it was said her condition was encouraging, but the doctors were not prepared to say what the outcome would be.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Dr. Parker Syms, visiting surgeon at Lebanon Hospital, performed a similar operation in the case of Mrs. Leah Fortel of 1,000 Southern Boulevard, who, early in the evening, had swallowed fifty grains of bichloride by mistake for medicine.

Mrs. Fortel had been suffering from an acute headache, and from the divan in her living room she directed her 13-year-old daughter, Louise, to prepare her medicine. The child was told to go to the medicine closet, take five tablets from a certain bottle, dissolve them in a glass of water, and bring them to her mother. She obeyed, but she got the wrong bottle. The fact that what had happened came to Mrs. Fortel fifteen minutes after she had drained the glass when she suffered severe pain. She led the startled child to the medicine closet and bade her point to the bottle she had used. The girl confidently pointed to the bottle the mother knew contained bichloride of mercury.

A few moments later Louise brought a policeman to her home, and he called a physician who administered milk and eggs. Within an hour after she had swallowed the poison, Mrs. Fortel was in Lebanon Hospital. Her case was considered desperate. For one thing, she had taken the largest dose of the poison recorded since first the stories of mercury poisoning began to come one on the heels of another. Also, she had taken it dissolved, making the doctor's chance against it a hundred times less promising. The decision to operate was made quickly.

Of the other cases, the most conspicuous is that of Mrs. Helen Janin, of West New Brighton. The operation in her case was performed a week ago and appears to have been successful. At the Smith Infirmary, last night, it was said her condition was good.

The operation performed by Dr. Nichols last night was not his first use of the knife against bichloride of mercury. He tried it on Tuesday night in an effort to save the life of Mrs. Irving Pleasants of 550 East 161th Street, but at Fordham she was reported last evening to be faring not so well. The fifth case was at Bellevue Hospital some three weeks ago—the case of an Italian woman. The operation was not successful.

PLAYS AFTER TAKING POISON.

Mrs. Teboldt Amuses Her Boy, While Suffering from Mercury.

Mrs. Mary Teboldt of 1,852 Second Avenue was removed to the Reception Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning, and was removed later to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital charged with having attempted to commit suicide.

According to the police, Mrs. Teboldt became very ill soon before 3 o'clock. She had been amusing her four-year-old son in her home and several other little children who came in to play with the little boy when she was overcome. One of the children ran to the street and told Policeman Kelly of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. Kelly ran into the house, and when he saw Mrs. Teboldt was in a serious condition he summoned an ambulance.

Dr. Elwood of the Reception Hospital took her to the hospital. She was questioned at the hospital as to how she came to take the poison, and as a result of the inquiry Dr. Elwood communicated with the police and the patient was arrested. She was then removed to Bellevue.

Edward Teboldt, the husband of the patient, said last night that his wife had no reason for feeling despondent that he knew of. He said their married life had been happy. His wife had been ill for a few weeks, he said, but he thought this would not cause her to attempt to end her life, he asserted.

RECOVERS FROM BICHLORIDE.

Prompt Measures Save Newark Woman from Dose of Poison.

Mrs. Mary Rothgerry of 13 West Kinney Street, Newark, who took twenty grains of bichloride of mercury on Nov. 11, was arraigned yesterday in the First Criminal Court, after her discharge from St. Barnabas's Hospital, on a charge of attempted suicide. She was held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury.

The hospital doctors say her quick recovery was due to her robust constitution and the heroic measures taken. When she was received at the hospital the poison had only just begun to attack the vital organs, and by the frequent use of the stomach pump and the flushing of the internal organs the poison was removed.

HOLDS SCHMIDT IS SANE.

Court Denies Motion for Lunacy Commission—Trial Starts Tuesday.

Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions denied yesterday the motion of Terrence McManus, counsel for Hans Schmidt, the murderer of Anna Aumuller, to have a lunacy commission appointed for Schmidt. Judge Foster in refusing the motion said:

"I have examined with great care the papers submitted by both sides, the alienists, Drs. Gregory and Jeliffe, who reported Schmidt insane, but gave no facts to support their conclusions, and the report of the four alienists who examined the defendant at the instance of the people. The State's alienists say that they examined the man most thoroughly and found him sane. The record shows that the defendant was examined with care. It doesn't appear to me that the defendant is insane."

The insanity plea will probably be incorporated in the defense. The trial will begin Tuesday.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy, who was sent to Germany to collect testimony for the trial, returned yesterday on the White Star steamer Majestic. He said that he had collected about 15,000 words of testimony. Mr. Murphy spent ten days visiting Mainz and other German cities where the priest had lived.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BRAINWORKERS

Confidence comes from a complete feed—if you are feeding muscle and working brain, your nerves and brain suffer. If you lack the mental punch —Send for Food List, good to eat and no distress or drugs—One Dollar. A 2 Times.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE

you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,647, New York.

$80 FOR ROBESPIERRE ITEM.

Crane Napoleonana Sale Ends—Rare Mezzotint in Latta Auction.

The sale of Part II. of William J. Latta's Napoleonic collection was ended at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms last evening. The highest price of the day's two sessions was $72.50 paid by Joseph F. Sabin for a fine and rare mezzotint of Charles Louis, Archduke of Austria, engraved by Valentine Green after a painting by P. J. Loutherbourg. The Archduke Charles was Napoleon's most formidable opponent in many battles, but declined to act against him after the invasion of Russia.

The total for Part II. was $11,166. The grand total for Part I. was $10,483, making the grand total thus far $21,649.

The chief item at yesterday's last two sessions of the Warren C. Crane Napoleonana sale at the American Art Galleries was an important historical holograph letter of Robespierre. The letter is dated Paris, April 1, 1790. In it Robespierre wrote that he had not time to tell of what was being done "by the enemies of the people and of liberty." The esteem of the good citizens, he said, well repaid him for the hatred the aristocrats bore him.

The letter was knocked down to C. Austin for $80. Another letter in Robespierre's handwriting, but not signed by him, went to T. L. Clauson for $25. It refers to the National Assembly.

A document in Russian signed by Prince Joseph A. Poniatowski, whose autograph is the rarest of the Marshals of Napoleon, Bonaparte, was bought by W. H. Hoffman for $37. An important letter of the Duc de Rovigo, Madrid, July 16, 1808, about the campaign in Spain, was obtained by Maggs Brothers of London for $24. A letter of the Duke of Wellington, dated Cheltenham, July 18, 1816, sold for $9, and a letter of the Prince de Talleyrand brought $12.

The grand total for the collection was $10,130.50.

FUNDS FOR SUFFRAGE FIGHT

$20,000 Raised for 1915 Campaign —Committee Organized.

It was announced yesterday from the New York State suffrage headquarters that the $20,000 required before the campaign for a suffrage victory in 1915 could be begun had been raised. A committee, known as the Empire State Campaign Committee, has been formed with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as Chairman. On it now are representatives of the New York State Suffrage Association, Mrs. Raymond Brown, President; the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, Mrs. Mary Garrett, Chairman; the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President; the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, President; the Men's League for Equal Suffrage, James Lees Laidlaw, President, and the Political Equality Association, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President.

Additional members to be added will include representatives of the W. C. T. U., State Grange, trades and labor unions, and the Chairmen of the eleven campaign districts into which the State has been divided to facilitate the work.

Conferences, lasting from three to six days, will be held in each district, with a school for suffrage workers. A speakers' bureau has been organized in this city and special headquarters will be opened.

GAS KILLS ALL HER FAMILY.

Out of Work, Waiter Kills Daughter as He Commits Suicide.

Coming home tired from her day's work as a maid in a downtown hotel, Mrs. Peter Coffee early last evening mounted the stairs to the third floor of the house at 215 East 37th Street, and opened the door to her bedroom. The room was filled with gas, and in bed lay her husband and their baby girl dead. Choked with the fumes though she was, Mrs. Coffee seized the child's body in her arms and ran out with it to the street.

"Why did he have to take you with him?" she kept crying to the dead child. "Why didn't he go alone, if he had to go?"

From the mother the police could draw little but this—repeated again and again. From the other tenants in the house they learned enough to record the case a suicide.

Coffee, until five weeks ago a waiter at Jack's, had lost his job. Then there was nothing for the family save the wife's earnings, and when she came home at night it was always to learn that he had been unable to find work. Their little girl, Celia, was two years old. Father and baby had been dead for several hours when the mother found them.

WILL WED HIS NURSE.

Eustace Reynolds, Harvard Graduate, to Marry Miss J. E. Trippett.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 21.—There is a romance in the engagement of Miss Josephine Elizabeth Trippett, daughter of Town Clerk and Mrs. Mary Trippett, and Eustace Reynolds, also of Montclair, which has just been announced here. Miss Trippett is a graduate of the Montclair High School, class of 1910, and after receiving her diploma entered the Mountainside Hospital Training School for Nurses.

While she was a probation nurse in the hospital, Mr. Reynolds, who is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1910, was a patient there with typhoid fever. During his illness and long convalescence Miss Trippett attended him much of the time.

Miss Trippett was graduated from the hospital training school this year. Mr. Reynolds, like other members of his family, was prominent in athletics while at Harvard. His father, while a student at the university, was Captain of the baseball team, and his brother, Quentin Reynolds, is now Captain of the Harvard boat crew.

Aid for Winifred Wheeler Nursery.

For the benefit of the Winifred Wheeler Day Nursery, 340 East Seventy-sixth Street, a tea dance, bridge tournament, and Christmas sale is to be held on Dec. 11, from 3 to 7, in the ballroom of the Plaza. Mrs. Donn Barber has charge of the Tea Dance Committee, Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson is in charge of the bridge, and Mrs. William Rose Proctor of the sale. During the afternoon there will be special dances, and prizes are to be awarded. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. R. L. Patterson, 32 West Fifty-second Street.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic lines sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

AMERIKA, (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace Canel, Miss B. M. Wats, E. C. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Forbes, Mrs. W. C. Graves, Col. J. P. Grant, T. B. Holder, Secretary of the British Legation, Mexico; Mrs. F. C. Lawrence, Countess von Moltke, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. W. H. Osborne, and C. B. Tennis.

TRENT, (Southampton via West Indies)—John Allen, Dr. F. E. Bass, Mrs. M. A. Brooks, J. Caldwell, C. E. Converse, Mrs. B. C. Datson, Mrs. J. M. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. T. Willing Peters, R. W. Southern, Dr. J. H. Trumbull, Christopher Wilson, Miss Violet Webb, and Miss Daisy Webb.

MINNETONKA, (London)—C. W. Brown, George Bunting, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ducey, Col. C. W. S. Hallet, J. Holloway, Mrs. C. J. Mann, M D. Trench, and Lady Gladys Williams.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow.)—William Barr, Mrs. James B. Duncan, Miss Agnes Finlayson, William J. Sim, W. R. Young, Miss Elizabeth Buttray, Miss Marjorie Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wilson, Thomas Melville.

CHICAGO, (Havre.)—Mr. and Mrs. B. Alexander, Miss Caroline Cole, Amedee Ney, F. Rond, Adam Reuter.

PANNONIA, (Naples.) — Miss Alice Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. D. Phelps, Miss E. Head, G. C. Ambrose, Miss M. Nevins, Miss Alice Hanks.

Transatlantic lines arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MAJESTIC (Southampton)—Miss Mary E. Bean, T. D. H. Bruce, C. P. Crawford, Mrs. W. S. Crowe, Mrs. Delphine Jarman, Mrs. E. F. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Mrs. C. H. Lawrence, H. E. Merritt, Herbert Parsons, R. A. D. Preston, Edward Royce, R. H. Upson, and Mrs. R. G. Woods.

BARBAROSSA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Affeld, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brown, Mrs. Belle Bry, Dr. C. Rivier, T. Seeds, W. J. Shore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Temple Snelling, W. E. B. Starkweather, and Duncan Moore.

PENNSYLVANIA (Hamburg)—Mrs E. Ayers, Paul Bard, George Blatt, Mrs. M. Brown, G. B. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eley, and Dr. James McKay.

SWEEPING CHARGES IN FRISCO REPORT

Federal Examiners to Point to $40,000,000 Fictitious Debt and Huge Bank Profits.

ST. LOUIS INQUIRY AT END

Speyer & Co. Deny Promoting Any Syndicate or Altering the Road's Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Chairman Clark and E. E. Brown of the Interstate Commerce Commission left St. Louis today for Washington following a four days' inquiry into the Frisco receivership. Summarized, the official report which they will lay before Congress next month will set forth the following:

That the Frisco was compelled to carry and pay interest on a fictitious indebtedness of $40,000,000, created by enormous commissions paid to bankers and brokers for the sale of its securities, and profits to promoters of feeder lines in the Southwest.

That the Chairman of its Board of Directors B F. Yoakum, made $7,000,000 profits for himself and associates trading with himself in the capacity of promoter and builder of Texas roads, which he caused to be sold to the Frisco at prices in excess of their value.

That approximately $32,000,000 in the Frisco's total funded indebtedness of $244,000,000 was paid to bankers and brokers in commissions.

That the average rate of commission was 12.05 per cent., while the profits of Mr. Yoakum and his associates in the promotion of the feeder lines sold to the Frisco ranged from 10 per cent. to more than 100 per cent.

In the opinion of Mr. Brown, who conducted the investigation, these figures show why the road was forced into the hands of receivers. The company, he said, was compelled to pay interest charges aggregating more than $1,600,000 a year on fictitious indebtedness, representing money which never went into the Frisco treasury.

Mr. Yoakum's deals will be commented on by the Commission in its report to Congress. The revelations in the Frisco failure, with particular respect to Mr. Yoakum, it is said, will result in the rule being laid down by the Commission that no railroad official shall be permitted to serve two masters.

Among those who shared largely in the profits of the syndicate, according to testimony, was Thomas H. West, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and now one of the Frisco receivers.

In addition to sharing in the profits of more than $2,000,000 realized from the sale of the Brownsville road to the Frisco, West, Robert S. Brookings, Samuel W. Fordyce, Edward S. Whitaker and Yoakum, according to testimony at the hearing, made up an inner syndicate which divided $900,000 profits from the sale of lands which had been donated to the Brownsville line. These lands, it was asserted, were withheld from the road's assets when it was turned over to the Frisco.

Frisco officials, according to the evidence, were personally interested in nearly all the branch roads sold to the Frisco. Many of them, witness said, were constructed under an agreement with Mr. Yoakum by which they were to be purchased by the Frisco when completed.

Speyer & Co., who have acted as bankers for the St. Louis & San Francisco system in most of the financing done in the past three years, issued a statement yesterday bearing upon the testimony adduced at St. Louis by the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation. The bankers explain their part in the operations described by the witnesses as follows:

The press dispatches reporting the examination by the Interstate Commerce Commission at St. Louis of certain officials of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and of others in regard to past financial transactions create the impression that our firm improperly had a part or assisted in promoting certain syndicates which built branch lines, and which were afterward purchased by the Board of Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for that company.

The facts in this connection, as far as we are concerned, are as follows:

We never promoted any such syndicate, nor were we subscribers to any such syndicate. When requested, early in 1903, we did purchase a participation certificate for $100,000 par value of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad Syndicate, which had been formed in the year 1903, six years previous. This transaction we did consider then and consider now a perfectly proper one for us to make.

At that time no partner of our firm was a Director in the Frisco Railroad Company, nor was our firm represented in any way in the management of this corporation.

Nor was any member of our firm a director of the Frisco Railroad company at the time in 1910 when the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad Company was purchased by the former company. In fact, we only learned of this purchase after it had been approved by the then Board of Directors. Nevertheless, with other bankers, we agreed later on to assist the company in meeting its financial requirements, resulting partly from this acquisition.

According to newspaper dispatches, the examiner also produced a letter written by Mr. Hillard to President Winchell in 1910 in which he stated that we had asked for a "rearrangement of statistics." From this letter the examiner is reported to have inferred that these suggestions from us were changes in statistics "to help the appearance of the report." We resent and protest against such inferences. Everybody knows that it is customary for bankers to carefully examine and go over financial statements furnished for publication. In fact, we consider it our duty to do so, and, if necessary, to make suggestions, both as to form and substance, so that these statements may meet the requirements of clients and give a fair and intelligible presentation of the actual state of affairs.

INCORPORATE GAYNOR FUND

Many Prominent Men Among Directors and Incorporators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Mayor Gaynor Memorial Association, Inc., was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day. The objects for which it is formed are to devise, construct, and dedicate an enduring public memorial to the late William Jay Gaynor; to acquire the necessary property, collect and expend funds required, and to do all things necessary for the attainment of the objects. The principal office is in New York City, and the Directors are: Randolph L. Kline, Robert Adamson, R. Ross Appleton, W. Vincent Astor, W. C. Brown, Edward C. Blum, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clews, John D. Crimmins, Robert W. de Forest, Michael J. Drummond, William H. English, Michael Furst, Benedict J. Greenhut, Edward M. Grout, S. C. Mead, Louis E. Miller, Thomas M. Mulry, Frank A. Munsey, Ralph Peters, Herman Ridder, R. A. C. Smith, James Speyer, Charles Steckler, Frank Tucker, Frederick D. Underwood, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Morris D. Waldman, Archibald R. Watson, and D. E. Woodhull.

Among the incorporators are: William Loeb, Jr., Howard Carroll, John L. Cadwalder, George C. Boldt, James G. Cannon, Andrew Freedman, Henry R. Towne, Henry S. Thompson, T. P. Sheets, John Aspegren, George B. Cortelyou, Henry Siegel, George F. Kunz, Clarkson Cowl, Samuel W. Fairchild, Lee Kohns, Bernard M. Baruch, Cesare Conti, Bradley Martin, William F. McCombs, William R. Willcox, G. L. Rives, Dudley Field Malone, Samuel Untermyer, Louis S. Gimbel, and Archibald R. Watson.

Farmers Slay Sheep-Killing Bears.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Farmers organized a hunt against sheep-killing bears to-day and killed two. They have lost 100 sheep this season and want the State to pay a bounty on the bears to cut short their present rapid increase in the Adirondacks.

SAYS HIS "AD" WAS FALSE.

Pathe Manager, at Trust Hearing, Defends General Patent Rights.

Testifying yesterday at the hearing in the Government's suit against the so-called film trust in the Manhattan Hotel, J. A. Berst, head of the Pathé Frères Company in this country, said that he had inserted in trade papers advertisements stating that a certain patent right would not be violated if the Pathé Frères films were used. He said this in denying that the General Film Company, one of the defendants, had been formed for the purpose of restraining trade in the moving-picture business.

"I knew then," he admitted, "that this patent was valid, and that the advertisement was false. I did it to protect my business. I stood ready to fight for my customers if they had gotten into trouble for using my pictures. I published the false advertisement because it was good business policy to do so."

Louis Kertscher, a Brooklyn moving-picture exhibitor; Adolph Bauernfreund, an exhibitor of the Bronx, and George Cohen, an exhibitor from Matteawan, N. Y., all testified to an improvement in the film service. Cohen said that the business had improved to such an extent that the best citizens of Matteawan were no longer ashamed to patronize the "movies."

On the consent of both sides the hearing was adjourned until Dec. 1. The hearings will then be continued uninterruptedly until Dec. 18.

Mrs. Dyer Left $280,156.

Mrs. Mary Jones Dyer, daughter of the late George Jones and wife of Henry L. Dyer, left an estate valued on the date of her death, Aug 10, 1911, at $280,156, according to the report of the Transfer Tax Appraiser, filed yesterday. The largest item in the estate was about a sixteenth part of the capital stock and debenture bonds of the Park Company, the holding company for 41 Park Row. This interest was valued at $204,427.50.

HAS THREE HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Murphy-Vollaman-Jones Admits It and Is Sentenced to 1 Year.

Upon her admission to Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions that she had three husbands at the same time, Mrs. Lulu Powers Murphy-Vollaman-Jones was sentenced yesterday to one year in the penitentiary.

The young woman testified that she was only 17 years old when she married Edward J. Murphy of 2,896 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, in 1900, and that she left him because he objected to her going to dances. She said that she understood later that he had got a divorce and that she was unconscious of any wrongdoing when she married Charles Vollaman of Jamaica Avenue, Cypress Hills, in 1906. She lived with Vollaman only a few months and some time after she left him read in a Brooklyn paper of the suicide of a Charles Vollaman. On Feb. 10, 1909, she married Samuel Jones of 2,178 Eighth Avenue, whom she left some months ago.

On July 17 Jones learned of his wife's previous marriages and had her arrested. She has been in the Tombs since that time. Murphy, the first husband, pleaded that the punishment she had already suffered was enough.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Flaming Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer on Panama Canal. Sun. Night Mme. FRANCES ALDA and OR-VILLE HARROLD and other artists in concert. Prices, $2.00 Down. Seat Sale NOW.

WINTER GARDEN $1.50 Mat. To-day.
THE PLEASURE SEEKERS
Tickets all agencies; Box Office Prices. Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON
(Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.)
To-day at Night That Failed. To-night at 8; Thurs. at 2—Passing 3d Floor Back & Sacrament (Forbes-Robertson in both.) Mon. & Wed.—Hamlet. Tues.—Merchant of Venice. Thurs. Eve. Mice & Men.
with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way

44th St. Music Hall Just W. of B'way. TWICE EVERY DAY
Management Lew Fields
16—Japanese Jiu Jitsu Gladiators—16
The Daring Comedy, "Fancy Free," Walter C. Kelly. Bargain Mats., 25c-50c. Evgs. 25c to $1. Sun. Concert. Mat. & Evg.

LYRIC. 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Ourselves

39th St. Th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, Wed., Thksg'g. A BAY "SURE SUCCESS." —Times.

CASINO. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed., Thksg'g. OH, I SAY

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed., & Thanksgiving. THE LURE

Direction WINTHROP AMES
The Great Adventure
By ARNOLD BENNETT
Vogue says: The first production of the present season certain to afford an evening of entertainment to people of the finest taste.
Booth THEATRE 45th Street, West of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thanksgiving
LITTLE 240 W. 44th. To-day, Wed., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC "PRUNELLA" with Marguerite Clark.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Wed., Thksg'g. THE Family Cupboard
COMEDY. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Tues., Thksg'g. "THE MARRIAGE GAME"
WEST END | Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 3:30. SNOW WHITE & THE 7 DWARFS. Next Week—BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE. With John Barrymore & Mary Young.
Princess THEA. OF THRILLS. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed., Thanksgiving. One-Act "The Exile," "The Black Mask," Play "En Deshabille"; "Fear."
48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY EXTRA MAT. TH'KSG'G.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees T'day & Wed., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY? NEXT WEEK— "READY MONEY."

Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. and 8th Ave. Phone 477 Greeley
Opening Wed. Eve., Nov. 26
The Spectacular Musical Extravaganza,
HOP O' MY THUMB
From the Drury Lane Theatre, London, with
DE WOLF HOPPER
AND A COMPANY OF 300
Seats Now on Sale. BIGGER THAN "THE WHIP."

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Nov. 22, Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Opens daily at 9 A. M. Concerts by Conrad's Band. Seats in the two upper galleries not reserved.
Great Exhibition of Horses
International Events U. S. Officers vs. English, French, Belgian, Norwegian and Canadian in Military Contests. Hunters, Saddle Horses, Tandems, Four-in-Hands, Trotters, Hackneys, Clydesdales, High Jumping and Water Jump.
Admission, $1.00. Box Office Phone 1502 Mad. Sq.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:20. NEW YORK'S GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW, ADELE
Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. To-d'y & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. Brook Ave. MAT. TO-DAY. THE SPRING MAID Next Week—THE INNER SHRINE.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2:15. LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Evs. 25.50, 75c, $1, $1.50. Daily Mat. 25, 50 & 75c. CECILIA LOFTUS Alice Els & Bert French, "All Wrong from Start," "The Water Cure," Willa Holt Wakefield.
UNION SQ. Gertie Vanderbilt & Geo. Moore, "Sergeant Bagby." DAILY MAT. 25c. 6 Moneta & 7 Big Acts.

Yale-Harvard
Each play shown on scoreboard. Direct wire from field at the Moorish Garden. 110th Street and Broadway. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE
CARNEGIE LYCEUM { Aft. at 3 (25c-50c.) Eve. at 8:30 (25c-$1.)
67th St. & 7th Av. SPECIAL:—Cathedral Quartet at Saturday Mat.
BIJOU Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2-5:40, 7 to 10:40 p. m. THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-Day Matinee—S'ON WINDHUND
To-Night—STUETZEN der GESELLSCHAFT
MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (B'try & Spring St.), Robie's Beauty Show
Broom (3d Av. & 126th St.), The College Girls
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque To-day Mat.
LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW
HAMMERSTEIN'S. 17—Big Acts—17
Belle Blanche, Bernard Granville, Jack Wilson, Sophie Tucker, Rev. A. Irving, 14 others.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thanksgiving. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by Wm. Hurlbut, The Strange Woman

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day & Wed., 2:15. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. DAVID BELASCO presents The Man Inside
A drama of crime by Roland B. Molineux.

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Phone 796 Bryant. BEG. TUESDAY, 8:30 P.M. SEATS NOW NEXT THE MISLEADING LADY

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day. DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

Cohan & Harris ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE Special Mat. Thanksgiving.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day, Wed. & Thurs., 2:15. FANNIE WARD in Madam President. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

GEO. COHAN'S M. B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND, 23d St. 8th Av. THE BLUE BIRD. Next Week.—Rich'd Bennett. "Damaged Goods."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. T'day & Wed., 2:10. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, The Little Cafe
by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

New Amsterdam Mat. T'm'w Aft. 2:30. Night 8:30. Theatre—Special Mon., Tues. & Fri. Aft., 2:30. Klaw & Erlanger present in Motion Pictures, THE LIFE & WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL RICHARD WAGNER
(Master—Film, Berlin.) Narrator, R. S. PIGOTT. Organist, W. H. HUMISTON. Prices 25c. & 50c. All Seats Reserved.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. nr. B'way. YEAR'S BEST CHRISTIE MACDONALD in VICTOR HERBERT'S Greatest Light Opera, SWEETHEARTS
Mats. To-day & Wed. Thanksgiving Seats Now.

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Mat. T'day & Thanksgiving. Victor Herbert's Operetta The Madcap Duchess with ANN SWINBURNE.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mat. T'day, Wed. & Thanksgiving. "WHAT BUNTY DID FOR THE SCOTCH GEN. JOHN REGAN
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'day & Wed., 2:10. Mr. Cyril Maude
Last 2 times (double bill) "Beauty and the Barge" and "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler." Next Mon. (Nov. 24th.) Mr. Maude in a new play, entitled "Grumpy."

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinee To-day & Thurs., 2:20. Henrietta Crosman "THE TONGUES OF MEN."

GAIETY B'y 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day & Wed. NEARLY MARRIED
With BRUCE McRAE.
Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th Street & 7th Ave. ELMENDORF 5 New TRAVEL TALKS
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD.
To-morrow Night At 8:30. Also MON. MAT. 2:45.
"Java" The Gardens & Peoples $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c. Its Gardeners NOW ON SALE.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 25th, at 3. JOSEF HOFMANN
2nd PIANO RECITAL. (STEINWAY PIANO.) Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 25, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA
Prima Donna Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Assisted by Gutia Casini, Russian 'Cellist, and Frank La Forge, Pianist. (Knabe Piano) Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. At Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3. SONG RECITAL. HORATIO Connell
Seats 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Carnegie Hall, Sat'y Aft., Nov. 29, at 2:30. Paderewski
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $18. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

CENTURY OPERA | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. TICKET OFFICE
Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2. Nights at 8
This Week and Next Monday Night, "IL TROVATORE" in English.
Week Beginning Next Tuesday, "THAIS." SUN. NIGHT, "SAMSON & DELILAH" CONCERT.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Seats for Caruso in "Masked Ball" AND ALL PERFORMANCES. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) opp. Met. Opera House. 1418 B'way. Telephone 3663 Bryant. Subscriptions for sale for Mon., Wed. & Fri. Nights in Orchestra and Dress Circle.

JARDIN De DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30
Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mae Murray, the Merrellous Millers, 30 others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Choice Seats all Parts of House. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. JACOB'S TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38th St. 'Phone Greeley 3026.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
This Aft. at 2, Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Bempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Bori; Gilly, Murphy, Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Madame Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15, Lucia. Hempel; Cristalli, (debut.) Amato, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. Thanksg. Mat. at 1, Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Boris Godounow. Braslau, Perkins; Rothier, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Altes; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Con., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-night at 8:15, Boheme. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur. Pitch Cond. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday

The New York Times

FOOTBALL SECTION

The New York Times Sunday, Nov. 23, 1913

MAINSTAYS OF THE ARMY'S TEAM

Next Saturday's game at the Polo Grounds will be the first West Point-Annapolis match ever played in New York and the first big game this city has had since Columbia University abolished football.

CAPT. HOGE, END.

DOE, QUARTER BACK.

BENEDICT, HALF BACK.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

HOBBS, FULL BACK.
(Photo (C) by Brown Bros.)

PRICHARD, QUARTER BACK.

THE STORY OF FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT

By Lieut. Col. E. D. Stuart, Member of the Army Athletic Council

Late in October, 1890, a challenge came from the Naval Academy to play a game of football. Few cadets at the Military Academy had ever seen a football, but a team was organized. With but little training and almost no knowledge of the game, the team played the Navy at West Point on Nov. 29, and was defeated 24—0. This was the beginning, and the growth was destined to be rapid. For the next year a coach was engaged, and six games were played. The last was a victory over the Navy, 32—16, at Annapolis. In 1892, at West Point, and again in 1893, at Annapolis, the Navy was victorious by scores of 12—4 and 6—4.

During this period the football expenses were borne by voluntary contributions from cadets and officers of the army stationed at West Point. In 1893 the Army Officers' Athletic Association was formed in order to provide financial support for the team, and the system of voluntary contributions from cadets, officers of the army, and a few civilians interested in the academy, has always provided the funds necessary to meet all the expenses of the game.

From 1893 to 1899 no game was played with the Naval Academy, but the successive seasons showed teams gradually increasing in power and knowledge of the game. In 1893 games were played with Yale and Princeton. Since then some of the "Big Four" teams have always been on the Army schedule until this year, with the exception of one game at Princeton. In 1909 no game was played with the Navy, and the remaining games of that year were also canceled on account of the death of Cadet Byrne from injuries received in the Harvard game. The result of all games between the Army and Navy to date has been seven victories for the Army, nine for the Navy and one tie.

Perhaps the most conspicuous figure connected with football at the Military Academy is C. D. Daly, the present head coach, a graduate of Harvard and Captain of the Harvard team before entering West Point as a cadet. His spectacular run back of the kick-off for a winning touchdown at the beginning of the second half of the Army-Navy game in 1902 is remembered as a feat rarely equaled on the gridiron.

BENNY HAVENS.

WEST POINT'S MOST FAMOUS SONG.

Come, fill your glasses, fellows,
And stand up in a row,
To singing sentimentally
We're going for to go;
In the Army there's sobriety,
Promotion's very slow,
So we'll sing our reminiscences
Of Benny Havens, Oh!

CHO.—Oh! Benny Havens, Oh!
Oh! Benny Havens, Oh!
We'll sing our reminiscences
Of Benny Havens, Oh!

May the Army be augmented,
May promotion be less slow,
May our country in the hour of need
Be ready for the foe,
May we find a soldier's resting place
Beneath a soldier's blow,
With room enough beside our grave
For Benny Havens, Oh!

CHO.—Oh! Benny Havens, Oh! etc.

HODGSON, HALF BACK.

MOST SPECTACULAR OF FOOTBALL GAMES.

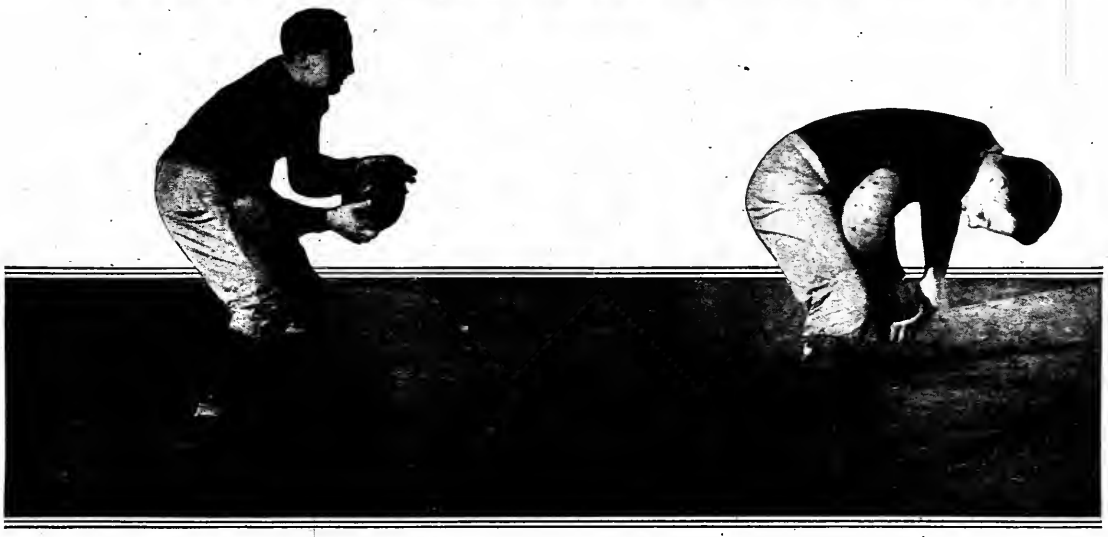
When New York succeeded in persuading the West Point and Annapolis teams to arrange their annual football game at the Polo Grounds on November 29 the gridiron enthusiasts hereabout rejoiced for two reasons: Manhattan was to have at least one contest of national importance this Fall, after a lapse of many years, and that one game was to be the most spectacular, if not the most scientific, of American intercollegiate events.

The President of the United States, most of the Cabinet officers, and scores of men high in the Army and Navy will be on hand for the match, and all the display of gold lace that has distinguished past years' games on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, will be in evidence. Any one who has not seen an Annapolis-West Point clash can hardly imagine the heights to which the enthusiasm of cadets and midies rises. For ability to make a big noise on their football stands the future Admirals and Generals have no equals. Their songs are the gayest and the best sung. Their cheers are the loudest and the most ingeniously executed. Their mascots, the Army mule and the Navy goat, have no rivals for perfection of animal proportions, having been fatted and trained to look and act as dignifiedly as their annual public appearance demands.

Altogether the one day in the year when the two service institutions of the United States meet for their conflict of brawn and brain is an occasion to be anticipated for months in advance and to be remembered ever after. For once the rigid rules of the academies are relaxed, and the entire battalions have a holiday. New York will see them at their best, from the time they arrive on their special trains, brimming with hope, to the sad hour when the winners parade in triumph before the vanquished around the gridiron.

One feature of the Army-Navy game differentiates it from other football contests. The teams have been able to spend less time in training than those of other colleges. On weekdays the players have hardly an hour daily, except for their Saturday matches. The fact that they are able to become proficient in the scientific sport is due to the stern routine they are forced to follow throughout the year. In short, the West Pointer or Middie who tries to make the eleven of his academy is almost physically perfect to begin with, and he can devote all his time to learning the game, whereas students elsewhere must overcome in the training season the effects of a whole year out of training.

NAVY CAPTAIN AND STAR BACKS



MITCHELL, QUARTER, RECEIVING PASS FROM PERRY, CENTRE.

CAPT. GILCHRIST, END.

HOW THE ARMY AND NAVY ELEVENS HAVE PLAYED IN THIS YEAR'S PRELIMINARY GAMES.

The Army players have defeated Stevens Institute 34—0, Rutgers 29—0, Colgate 7—6, Tufts 2—0 and Albright 77—0, and lost to Notre Dame 13—35. They beat Villa Nova 55—0 a week ago and met Springfield yesterday.

The Navy started with a tie game against the University of Pittsburgh, 0—0, and then defeated Georgetown 23—0, Dickinson 29—0, Maryland Agricultural College 76—0, Lehigh 39—0 and Bucknell 70—7. She beat Penn State 10—0 a week ago and met New York University yesterday.

Early betting on the two teams for next Saturday's game has been at odds of 10 to 6 and 10 to 7 on the Navy, but tht Army men, according to reports from West Point, have lost none of their confidence. With Lieut. Charles Daly as Coach, they have hopes of bringing the team to top form despite its reverse in the earlier part of the season. It is an interesting sidelight on the sentiment of Army and Navy men that they do not demand odds from each other in backing their teams. Soldier and sailor will make their wagers at even money, regardless of how Wall Street or the public may appraise the chances. The Cadets and Middies follow the same tradition, and it is an open secret that rules and regulations have been forgotten in the raising of considerable betting funds at the rival academies.

ALEXANDER, THE KICKING EXPERT.

(Photos (C) by Brown Bros.)

SINCE MIDDIES BEGAN TO PLAY THE GAME.—A REVIEW OF FOOTBALL AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

By Lieut. Commander A. P. Fairfield, U. S. Navy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association

Football at the Naval Academy dates back to the early '80s, and, as some one has said, the Navy therefore belongs to that football aristocracy which played the game prior to 1890. The records of the older games are incomplete, but the first definite account found in the periodicals of the day recited the story of a game with Johns Hopkins in 1883. The score was 2-0 in favor of the Baltimore institution, but the feature of the game was a goal kicked from the 50-yard line by Dashiell of the Navy, (brother of Prof. Paul J. Dashiell.) The goal was not allowed, "because some careless cadet was standing in front of the ball." Hopkins, St. John's of Annapolis, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, and Princeton were the principal teams played during the '80s.

Beginning with 1890, the Army, Carlisle, Rutgers, Dickinson, Virginia, Georgetown, Franklin and Marshall, Bucknell, and Lafayette also appeared on the schedule at various times. The Army was, of course, the natural rival. The first Army-Navy game was played in 1890, and resulted in a Navy victory. Three more games followed, the Army winning once (1891) out of the four times. These games were played on the home grounds, alternating between West Point and Annapolis. The series was then broken off, and for five years following 1893 there was no game.

In '99 football relations were resumed, and the game played at the nearest half-way point, Philadelphia. The Army won that year, but the Navy came back in 1900 and hung up another gilded football in the gymnasium. It was the Navy's last taste of victory for four successive years. In 1905 the only tie game of the seventeen played between the two institutions was staged at Princeton. In 1909 there was no game, but the series was resumed in 1910. The Navy has won the three games played beginning with that year. The series now stands as follows: Navy has won nine times. Army has won seven times. There was one tie.

Two peculiar features have distinguished the series. One side or the other has always scored; there has been no score of 0-0. The last touchdown scored was in 1908.

The game this year in New York will be in the nature of an experiment so far as location is concerned. The seating capacity of the field is greater than at Philadelphia, but it makes a long trip for the brigade of midshipmen, who have to go and come in one day. It means traveling sixteen hours out of the twenty-four.

Of the 218 games which teams from Annapolis have played, Navy has won 141, lost 57, and tied 20. Exclusive of ties this figures 74 per cent. won.

CADETS PREPARED FOR THE FRAY

MARKOE, END.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood)

A. N. WEYAND, TACKLE.

FORD, BACK.

HUSTON, GUARD.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

JONES, GUARD.

MERILLAT, END.
(Photos (C) by Brown Bros.)

J. J. McEWAN, CENTRE.

S. B. MEACHAM, GUARD.

W. W. WYNNE, TACKLE.

LARKIN, TACKLE.

ANNAPOLIS LINE AS IT CROUCHES

Left to Right: Gilchrist, Right End; Redman, Right Tackle; Brown, Right Guard; Perry, Centre; Howe, Left Guard; Ralston, Left Tackle, and Ingram, Left End.

STATISTICS OF ARMY AND NAVY TEAMS

THE ARMY TEAM

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Home State.	Position.
Hoge, B., (Capt.)	22	163	Missouri	End
Merillat	21	168	Illinois	End
Markoe	22	170	Minnesota	End
Wynne	23	185	Alabama	Tackle
Weyand	21	203	New Jersey	Tackle
Larkin	22	170	Washington	Tackle
Huston	24	201	Connecticut	Guard
Jones	23	186	Alabama	Guard
Meacham	19	181	Oklahoma	Guard
McEwan	20	195	Minnesota	Centre
Benedict	22	173	Nebraska	Back
Hodgson, P. A.	21	167	Kansas	Back
Hobbs	21	173	New Jersey	Back
Ford	20	176	Connecticut	Back
Prichard	21	155	Iowa	Quarter Back
Doe, W. W.	21	158	North Carolina	Quarter Back

Average Age—21 years. Average Weight—176½ pounds.

THE NAVY TEAM

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Home State.	Position.
Brown, J. H., Jr.	22	207	Pennsylvania	Guard
Gilchrist, K. P.	23	168	Missouri	End
Howe, G. T.	22	206	Michigan	Guard
Ingram, H. L.	21	178	Indiana	End
Leonard, H. R.	21	151	Pennsylvania	Back
McReavy, C. J.	23	180	Washington	Back
Ralston, B. B.	23	175	Ohio	Tackle
Redman, J. R.	22	175	Nevada	Tackle
Vaughn, R. L.	21	195	Texas	Guard
Alexander, D. W.	20	155	Maryland	Back
Harrison, H. H.	19	185	Indiana	Back
Mitchell, R. J.	22	164	Connecticut	Back
Perry, B. F.	20	189	Ohio	Centre
Failing, R. V. A.	19	190	Michigan	Back
Kennedy, R. N.	20	179	New Hampshire	Tackle

Average Age—21 years. Average Weight—179 4-5 pounds.

JUST A FEW OF THE MIDDIE ROOTERS.

(Photos (C) by Brown Bros.)

The New York Times

Sunday, Nov. 23, 1913

YALE---HARVARD---U. OF P.---CORNELL

BRICKLEY, HARVARD'S CRACK KICKER

It has often happened that Brickley's field goals obviated any necessity of the Crimson team's making a touchdown. That was the case in this year's game against Princeton. After Storer had blocked a Tiger punt, Brickley sent the ball neatly between Princeton's goal posts, and the score was 3—0.

(*Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.*)

Blue and Crimson Captains who led teams in yesterday's game at Cambridge, and the two opposing chiefs in next Thursday's Cornell-Pennsylvania match.

CAPT. STORER, HARVARD

Before the Crimson players had won from Princeton by a score of 3—0 a fortnight ago, they had defeated the University of Maine 30—4, Bates 14—0, Williams 23—3, Holy Cross 47—7, Pennsylvania State 29—0, and Cornell 23—6. A week ago Harvard beat Brown 37—0, and closed the season with yesterday's game at Cambridge.

CAPT. YOUNG, PENNSYLVANIA

Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, whose teams will meet next Thursday, have been bitter football rivals since 1893, but Cornell has won only once, and there has been only one tie game. Pennsylvania has triumphed in 18 games, and has scored 369 points to Cornell's 59. Pennsylvania has had an interesting series with the Carlisle Indians, having won 11, lost 6, and tied 2 of the 19 games played since 1895. This season Pennsylvania has defeated Gettysburg College 53—0, Lafayette 10—0, Swarthmore 20—0, and Brown 28—0, tied Carlisle 7—7, defeated Penn State 17—0, and lost to Dartmouth 21—34. She played Michigan a week ago, 0—37.

CAPT. KETCHAM, YALE

Yale and Harvard have been gridiron rivals since 1875. In their contests previous to yesterday's game Yale was the victor 23 times, Harvard 6 times, and there were 5 tie games. Since the modern method of scoring numerically came into use in 1883, Yale had made a total of 276 points to Harvard's 93. Their battles for the last ten years have resulted as follows:

1903	Yale	16	Harvard	0	1908	Harvard	4	Yale 0
1904	Yale	12	Harvard	0	1909	Yale	8	Harvard 0
1905	Yale	6	Harvard	0	1010	Yale	0	Harvard 0
1906	Yale	6	Harvard	0	1911	Yale	0	Harvard 0
1907	Yale	12	Harvard	0	1912	Harvard	20	Yale 0

During the season Yale has defeated Holy Cross 19—0, tied the University of Maine 0—0, defeated Lafayette 27—0, Lehigh 37—0, and Washington and Jefferson 6—0; has been beaten by Colgate, 6—16, and won from Brown 17—0. The Princeton game a week ago was a tie, 3—3.

(*Photo (C) by Boston Photo News Co.*)

CAPT. J. J. MUNNS, CORNELL

Cornell has beaten Michigan 8 out of the 11 games played since 1889, but was beaten by her Western foe last year 20—7, and this year 17—0. In the preseat season Cornell has defeated Ursinus 41—0, tied Colgate 0—0, won from Oberlin 32—12, lost to Carlisle 0—7, won from Bucknell 10—7, lost to Pittsburgh 7—20, Harvard 6—28 and Michigan 0—17. She beat Lafayette a week ago 10—3.

PRINCETON AND N. Y. STATE TEAMS

There has been the keenest of football rivalry between Princeton and Yale ever since 1873, and but few years from that time to now have been without their annual battles. Many gridiron enthusiasts have regarded the Yale-Princeton contest as the crowning "big game" of each season, and even the devotees of the Yale-Harvard or the Army-Navy game have admitted that plenty of thrills might be expected when the Tiger and the Bulldog met each other. Of late years the crowds have learned to expect sensational finishes and not to take their attention from the field for a moment until the final whistle had blown. Arthur Poe, the great Princeton star, set the precedent for this sort of thing in 1899, making his famous kick which won the game for Princeton when there were left but 36 seconds of play, and the games of 1907 and 1908 will long be remembered for the way Yale "came back" in the second half and triumphed. The longest field goal on record was made in a Yale-Princeton game, 65 yards, by J. T. Haxall of Princeton in 1882.

When it comes to a matter of statistics, the Blue has had decidedly the better of the series with Princeton. From 1873 to 1912 Yale won 19 games to Princeton's 10, while 8 games were tied. Of these,

CAPT. BAKER OF PRINCETON.

two, those of 1884 and 1886, were declared off by the referee after Yale had scored the greater number of points. Since 1883, when the numerical system of scoring came in, up to and including last year, Yale had made 311 points to Princeton's 128. From 1903 to 1912, inclusive, that is to say in the last decade, Yale won 6 games and Princeton 2, and there were 2 ties.

Princeton and Harvard have also played each other, a bit spasmodically, since 1877. There was no game in 1885, none between 1889 and 1895, and none for the long interval between 1896 and 1911. Including this year, when Harvard won by 3—0, Princeton has won 19 of the games played and Harvard 6, while 1 game was a tie. Since 1883 Princeton has scored 169 to Harvard's 75 points. The scoring of the old days would puzzle football followers of the present. The Princeton-Harvard game of 1880, for instance, was won by the Tigers, who scored 2 goals, 2 touch-downs and 6 safeties, to the Crimson's 1 goal, 1 touch-down and 4 safeties. In the previous year Harvard won with a score which would be even more odd under modern rules. She made 5 safeties to Princeton's 1 goal and 1 safety.

The Tigers and Dartmouth have had some close and interesting contests, in which the Green team has often given a good account of itself. None of the games between these two rivals had a stranger result than that of last year, when a freak goal gave the game to Princeton, the ball bounding over the goal posts. This year Princeton defeated Rutgers 14—3, Fordham 69—0, Bucknell 28—6, and Syracuse 13—0, was beaten by Dartmouth 0—6, beat Holy Cross 54—0, and lost to Harvard 0—3. A week ago she played Yale a tie, 3—3.

CAPT. PETERSON, COLGATE.

Colgate University has had a most successful season, including a victory over Yale. She tied Cornell 0—0, beat Amherst 21—0, and Hobart 46—0, lost to the Army 6—7, beat Trinity 6—0, Yale 16—6, and Rochester 27—0. Last week she closed her season by beating Syracuse 35—13.

In 1911 Colgate scored 6 points against the Army and last year she defeated Cornell 13—7, lost to Amherst 0—13, beat Hobart 12—2 and Trinity 24—7, had to cancel her game with Yale, lost to the Army 7—18, and beat Rochester 27—0 and Syracuse 7—0.

CAPT. HILFINGER, SYRACUSE.

Syracuse's final game this year will be with St. Louis on Thanksgiving Day. Yesterday she played the Indians. She defeated Hobart 41—0, Hamilton 18—0, Rochester 6—0, lost to Princeton 0—13, beat Western Reserve 36—0, lost to Michigan 7—45, and beat New York University 48—0. A week ago she played Colgate 13—35.

Although she has had Yale, and, usually, such strong elevens as Princeton, Brown and Cornell on her schedule for a number of years, Syracuse has scored many more points than the total of her opponents each season.

CAPT. ROBINSON, HAMILTON.

Hamilton this year defeated St. Stevens 26—0, lost to Syracuse 0—18, beat New York University 13—0, lost to Rochester 0—20, tied Hobart 0—0, beat St. Lawrence University 8—0, lost to Rutgers 0—38, and closed her season a week ago with the Union game, 12—0.

Hamilton did not have a very successful season last year. She won from Alfred and Middlebury only, tying Rochester 6—6 and losing to Hobart, Rutgers, St. Lawrence and Union. In her game with Union previous to this year, since 1893, she won 7, lost 2 and tied 4.

CAPT. SARVEY, UNION.

Union this season defeated St. Lawrence 20—0, lost to Rutgers 6—39, to the Massachusetts Aggies 0—20, to Wesleyan 3—16 and to Rochester 0—6, and beat Stevens 40—7. She closed her season a week ago, losing to Hamilton 0—12.

Last year, although she made but 39 points to her opponents' 52, Union lost only one game, to Wesleyan. She tied the Amherst Aggies 0—0, beat Hobart 7—6 and Worcester 7—6, tied Rochester 0—0, beat Rutgers 3—0, lost to Wesleyan 3—28, and beat Stevens 14—6 and Hamilton 15—12.

CAPT. HALL, HOBART.

Hobart College lost this year to Syracuse 0—41 and to Colgate 0—48, tied Hamilton 0—0 and St. Lawrence 0—0, and lost to Union 7—40. A week ago she ended her season against Rochester, losing 0—14.

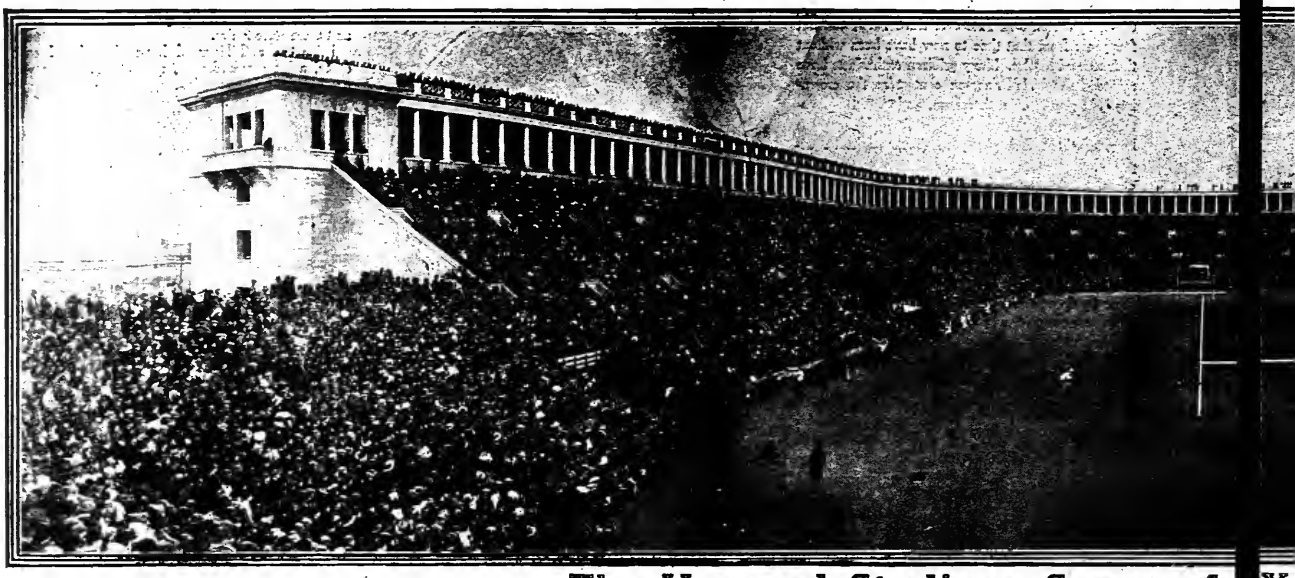
Hobart last year lost to Syracuse 0—12, to Union 6—7, to Colgate 2—12 and to Rutgers 7—16, beat St. Lawrence 12—6, Alfred University 33—0 and Rochester 20—13. In 1909, 1910 and 1911 she defeated Union by scores of 5—3, 5—0 and 10—3, respectively.

CAPT. FORSYTH, ROCHESTER.

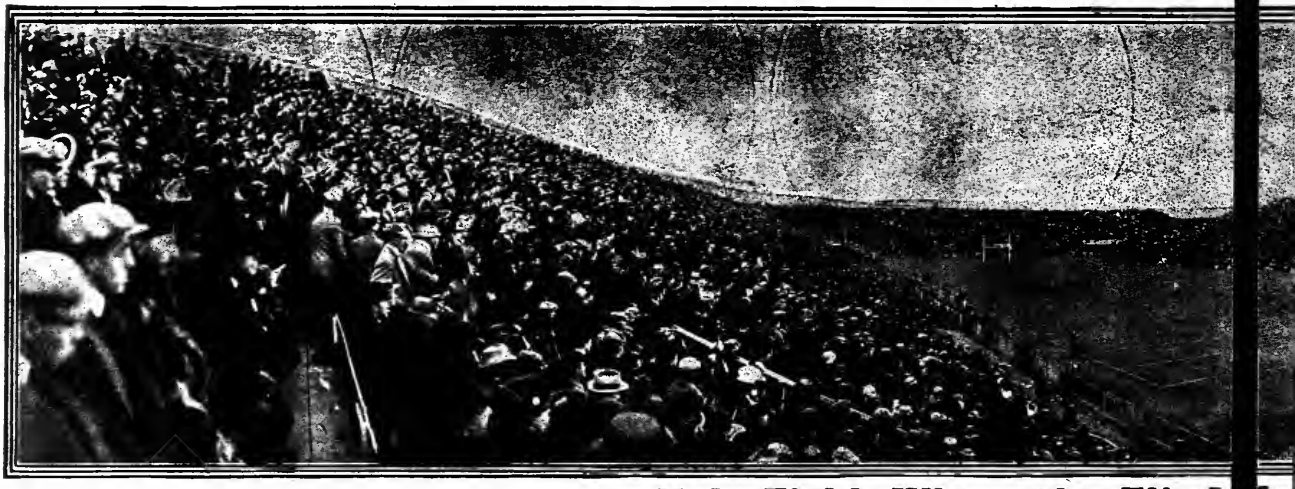
The University of Rochester, whose final game was with Denison yesterday, defeated St. Lawrence University 33—0, Hamilton 20—0, Union 6—0, Rensselaer Polytechnic institute 21—0, and lost to Colgate 0—27. She played Hobart a week ago 14—0.

Last year Rochester defeated St. Lawrence 32—0, tied Hamilton 6—6, tied Union 0—0, beat Rensselaer 7—6, lost to Colgate 0—27, lost to Hobart 13—20, and beat Gettysburg 7—0.

WHEN THRONGS FILL THE HOME GROUN[D]



The Harvard Stadium, Scene of [Ye]



Yale Field, Where the Elis M[ee]

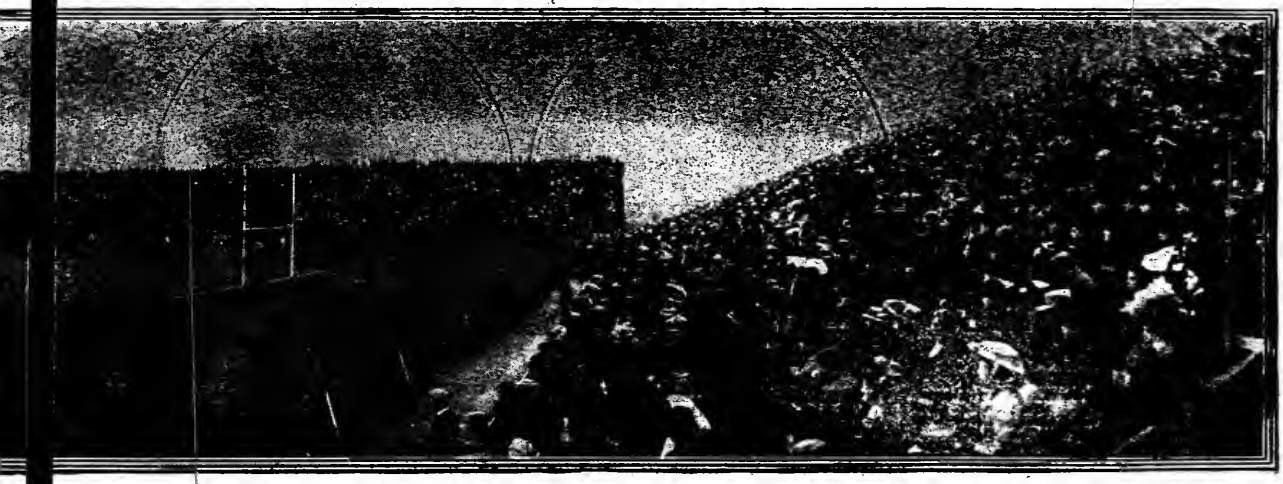
Princeton's Gridiron. Where [H]

NDS OF HARVARD, YALE, AND PRINCETON

f Yesterday's Harvard-Yale Game

(Photo (C) by Arakelyan, Boston.)

M Met Old Nassau a Week Ago



e Harvard Beat the Tigers 3-0

(Photos (C) by Pictorial News Co.)

RECORDS OF EASTERN ELEVENS

CAPT. HOGSETT, DARTMOUTH.

Dartmouth's team this year has defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College 13—3, Colby 53—0, University of Vermont 33—7, Williams 48—6, Princeton 6—0, Amherst 21—7 and Pennsylvania 34—21.

Dartmouth has played football for thirty-three years and in the last ten years has humbled such foes as Harvard and Princeton. The Stadium at Cambridge was christened at the Dartmouth-Harvard game in 1903, in which the Crimson was beaten 11—0. Dartmouth again beat Harvard 22—0 in 1907. Last year Harvard won by 3—0. Dartmouth beat Princeton 10—8 in 1908 and tied with her, 6—6, the next year. This contest was made famous in 1912 by the freak year. The game with the Indians a week ago, closing Dartmouth's season, ended in defeat, 10—35.

CAPT. HENRY, BROWN.

Brown University will end her play for the year with a game against Carlisle on Thanksgiving Day. She lost to Colby this year 0—10, defeated Ursinus 6—0, lost to Pennsylvania 0—28, beat Springfield Training School 26—6, the University of Vermont 19—0 and lost to Yale 0—17. She played Harvard 0—37 a week ago and Tufts yesterday.

Although playing Yale, Harvard, Carlisle and Pennsylvania, Brown has succeeded in gaining the majority of points in her seasons for several years. In 1910 she scored 198 points to her opponents' 47; in 1911, 187 to 53, and last year 117 to 107. In 1910 she administered a stinging defeat to Yale, winning 21—0, and during the last two seasons she scored on Harvard. Several All-American players have been chosen from Brown elevens.

CAPT. WELCH, CARLISLE.

Carlisle Indian School will end her season on Thanksgiving Day with the Brown game. Yesterday she played Syracuse. She defeated this season Albright 25—0, Lebanon Valley College 26—0, West Virginia Wesleyan 25—0, Lehigh 21—7, Cornell 7—0, lost to Pittsburgh 6—12, tied Pennsylvania 7—7, beat Georgetown 24—0 and Johns Hopkins 61—0. A week ago she beat Dartmouth 35—10.

Carlisle has always been an important factor in gridiron history. Last year she made 504 points, the largest total made by any team, to her opponents' 114, and beat Albright, Lebanon Valley, Dickinson and Villanova, tied Washington and Jefferson, beat Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Georgetown, Toronto, Lehigh and the Army 27—6, lost to Pennsylvania, beat Springfield Y. M. C. A. and Brown 32—0.

CAPT. McGAY, AMHERST.

Amherst College this year has defeated Rhode Island State College 14—0, lost to Colgate 0—21, Springfield 6—19, Trinity 0—14, Wesleyan 0—9, Dartmouth 7—21, and defeated Worcester Polytechnic 38—0. She closed her season with the Williams game a week ago, 12—0.

The football star had been declining for Amherst recently. Her games with her two principal rivals, Dartmouth and Williams, have been lost for the most part in the last five years. Thus Dartmouth, from 1908 to 1912, beat her 17—0, 12—0, 15—3, 18—6 and 60—0, while her scores against Williams were 4—0, 0—17, 9—0, 0—8 and 0—12.

CAPT. EUSTIS, WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan, who played her final game with Trinity yesterday, lost to Yale this year 0—21, to Bowdoin 3—7 and to Tufts 0—13, defeated Union 16—3, Amherst 9—0, Rutgers 20—9, and tied Williams 0—0. She played New York University a week ago 20—0.

Wesleyan played one of the early battles of football history with Yale in 1875. She beat Harvard 16—0 in 1884 and defeated Pennsylvania twice in the next four years. Then she won two championship banners of the old "Triangular League," of which Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst were members. Last year the team scored on Yale and beat Brown, running up 113 points to its opponents' 35.

CAPT. HUDSON, TRINITY.

Trinity College, ending her season yesterday with the Wesleyan game, had defeated Worcester Polytechnic 48—0, tied Bowdoin 0—0, beat Amherst 14—0, lost to Colgate 0—6, beat New York University 9—0 and Haverford 38—0. She lost to Rutgers a week ago 7—37.

Trinity for the six years, 1907-1912, won 36 of her games, tied 5 and lost 9, making a total of 927 points to her opponents' 242. Last year she defeated Middlebury 62—0, Worcester Tech 31—0, Bowdoin 27—0, lost to Colgate 7—24 and to Amherst 0—15, beat New York University 16—0 and Haverford 32—0, lost to Wesleyan 0—14 and beat Tufts 10—0.

CAPT. BENNETT, TUFTS.

Tufts College closed her season with the Brown game yesterday. This year she defeated Bates 15—7, New Hampshire State 52—0, Wesleyan 13—0 and University of Maine 19—6, lost to the Army 0—2, beat the Massachusetts Aggies 14—0 and Vermont 34—0. A week ago she beat Bowdoin 27—7.

Last year Tufts beat Amherst 20—0, lost to Maine 0—14, beat New Hampshire State 23—0 and Bowdoin 34—0, lost to the Army 6—15, to Wesleyan 0—14 and to Springfield Y. M. C. A. 6—7, beat the Massachusetts Aggies 15—0 and lost to Trinity 0—10. Tufts still remembers beating Harvard 6—0 in 1876, and also victories over Brown and Cornell.

CAPT. WHALEN, VERMONT.

The University of Vermont has had an unsuccessful season, losing steadily. She lost to Williams 0—20, to Dartmouth 7—33, to Bowdoin 3—13, to Brown 0—19 and to Tufts 0—34. Her game with Fordham had to be postponed on account of weather.

Last year Vermont beat Fort McKinley 13—0, Rensselaer 7—0, lost to Dartmouth 0—55, beat Massachusetts Agricultural College 9—7, lost to Springfield Y. M. C. A. 0—7, to Holy Cross 0—13, to Brown 7—12 and to Bowdoin 0—7.

CAPT. VINAL, WILLIAMS.

Williams this season defeated Rensselaer 14—0, the University of Vermont 20—0, lost to Harvard 3—23 and to Dartmouth 6—48, beat New York University 23—0, lost to Springfield Y. M. C. A. 0—6 and tied Wesleyan 0—0. A week ago she closed her season with the Amherst game, 0—12.

In the last few years Williams has been coming up in football. She defeated Amherst, her historic rival, in 1909, 1911 and 1912 by scores of 17—0, 8—0 and 12—0, respectively. Last year she beat Cornell 24—10 and scored on Harvard 3—23. She defeated New York, Wesleyan and Union, among others, in 1912.

IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

CAPT. FLICK, LEHIGH.

Lehigh lost this season to Albright 0—60 and to Carlisle 7—21, won from Muhlenberg 7—0, lost to Yale 0—37 and to the Navy 0—39, and won from Swarthmore 50—0. A week ago she beat Haverford 16—3, and her final game was with Lafayette yesterday.

Last year Lehigh won all but one game, that against Princeton, which she lost 0—35. She had the consolation of shutting out the Navy by a score of 14—0. In 1911 the red letter game of her season was the one in which she tied Princeton 6—6.

CAPT. WAGONHURST, LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette this year tied Muhlenberg 7—7, lost to Pennsylvania 0—10 and to Yale 0—27, beat Swarthmore 10—0, Albright 7—0, and Ursinus 44—2, and lost to Pittsburgh 0—13. A week ago she played Cornell 3—10 and yesterday met Lehigh. She will close her season on Thanksgiving Day with the Dickinson game.

Last year Lafayette beat Muhlenberg, Ursinus, Pennsylvania and Dickinson. She beat the Navy 6—5 in 1903, held Princeton to a 5—0 score in 1904, tied Princeton 0—0 in 1908, and beat her 6—0 in 1909.

CAPT. WAGNER, PITTSBURGH.

The University of Pittsburgh will finish her season's play against Penn State Thanksgiving Day. This year she defeated Ohio Northern 67—6, tied the Navy 0—0, beat Carlisle 12—6 and Cornell 20—7, lost to Bucknell 0—9 and beat Lafayette 13—0. She lost to Washington and Jefferson 6—19.

Last year Pittsburgh defeated Ohio Northern 22—0 and Westminster 13—3, lost to Bucknell 0—6, to Carlisle 8—45, to the Navy 6—13, to Notre Dame 0—3, beat the University of Maryland 64—0, lost to Washington and Jefferson 0—13 and to Penn State 0—38. In 1909 Pittsburgh defeated Carlisle 14—3 and in 1910 won from Penn State 11—0.

CAPT. LUTZ, SWARTHMORE.

Swarthmore College this season tied Villanova 0—0, lost to Penn 0—20 and to Lafayette 0—10, beat Ursinus 6—3 and Johns Hopkins 10—7, and lost to Lehigh 0—50. She closed her season last week against Dickinson, losing 7—21.

Last year Swarthmore was very strong and beat Villanova 27—0, Lafayette 22—0, Penn 6—3, Navy 21—6, Johns Hopkins 40—6, and Ursinus 20—0, lost to Lehigh 0—3, beat Bucknell 14—13, and tied Dickinson 0—0.

CAPT. MILLER, PENN STATE.

Pennsylvania State College will end her season on Thanksgiving Day, playing the University of Pittsburgh. She defeated Carnegie Institute of Technology 48—0, Gettysburg 16—0, Washington and Jefferson 17—6, lost to Harvard 0—29 and to Pennsylvania 0—17, and beat Notre Dame 7—4. A week ago she played the Navy 0—10.

Penn State has done well on the gridiron of late years. In 1911 she won 8, lost none and tied 1, beating Cornell 5—0 and Pennsylvania 22—6, and holding the Navy to 0—0. Last year she won 8 games and lost none, beating Cornell 29—6 and Pennsylvania 14—0.

CAPT. ELMENDORF, RUTGERS.

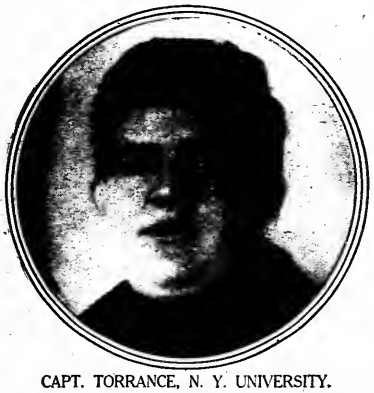
Rutgers closed her season yesterday with the Stevens game. She lost to Princeton this year 3—14, defeated Union 39—6, lost to the Army 0—29, defeated Hobart 71—0 and Rensselaer 13—0, lost to Wesleyan 9—20, and beat Hamilton 38—0. Last week she beat Trinity 30—7.

The record of Rutgers-Stevens battles is probably the longest between any two American colleges, extending from 1874. Out of 42 games played to 1912 Rutgers won 24, lost 13 and tied 5. Last year Rutgers beat Hobart, Hamilton, Rensselaer and Haverford, as well as Stevens. Losing to Franklin and Marshall, Princeton, Army and Union.

CAPT. STRETCH, STEVENS.

The Stevens Institute team, which played Rutgers its closing game yesterday, lost this season to the Army 0—34, to Haverford 0—6, to Rensselaer 0—13, to Barringer High School 0—34, beat Delaware 14—0, and lost to Union 7—40 and to Middlebury 0—61. She played Connecticut Agricultural College a week ago 28—7.

Last year Stevens lost to Princeton 0—65, to the Army 0—28, to Haverford 0—9, to Rensselaer 0—7, to Penn Military College 7—18, beat Johns Hopkins 13—12 and lost twice to Fordham 12—13 and 13—14, to Union 6—14, and to Rutgers 6—26. Stevens has been playing football, with but three years missing, since 1873.



CAPT. TORRANCE, N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

New York University, which closed its season yesterday by playing the Navy, had lost to Muhlenberg 0—54, to Hamilton 0—13, to Springfield 0—26, to Williams 0—23, to Syracuse 0—43, and to Trinity 0—9. Last week she played Wesleyan 0—20.

Last year New York won two games, beating Muhlenberg 6—0 and Rhode Island State College 14—0, but losing to Cornell 6—14, Wesleyan 0—26, Williams 6—16, Trinity 0—16, Princeton 0—54, and the Navy 0—39. In 1911 she scored 3 against Yale and lost to Williams 6—8.

CAPT. MULVEY, FORDHAM.

Fordham this season defeated St. Peters 27—0, Rensselaer 7—0, and Setoo Hall 21—0, tied Boston College 27—27, and lost to Villanova 0—43. A week ago she closed her year's play by losing to Holy Cross 0—60. In previous years Fordham had made a better showing at intervals; there have been seasons when the New York City players included stars who ranked with the best.

(Photo (C) by Am. Press Asso.)

PLAYERS FROM THE NEAR SOUTH

CAPT. MILES, WASHINGTON AND LEE

Washington and Lee University will end her season on Thanksgiving Day by playing the A. & M. of North Carolina. She has defeated this Fall the Medical College of Virginia 27—0, Gallaudet 24—0, St. Johns 19—0, Johns Hopkins 34—0, Wake Forest 33—0, Virginia Polytechnic Institute 21—0, and North Carolina 14—0.

Last year Washington and Lee defeated the Medical College of Virginia 7—0, Western Maryland 30—13, lost to Georgetown 0—20, beat St. Johns College 24—14, Wake Forest 20—0, Davidson College 54—0, Virginia Polytechnic 20—6, the University of North Carolina 31—0, and the A. & M. of North Carolina 16—6. The team has been a consistent winner among the Southern elevens in recent seasons.

FOOTBALL IN THE SOUTH

By Andrew H. Patterson, Dean of the School of Applied Sciences, University of North Carolina.

Modern football began at Southern colleges in the early nineties. The first team at the University of North Carolina was coached by Hector Cowan in 1889, but the first game of the long series with the University of Virginia was not played until three years later. Further South the game was introduced by a contest in 1892 between the University of Georgia and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. One year later Georgia played with a mixed team from the Georgia School of Technology, in which Gen. Leonard Wood, then a post surgeon at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, played the best game for Tech.

About this time, too, began the long and spirited series of games between Vanderbilt and Sewanee, and by 1894 so many Southern colleges were playing football that the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association was organized to exercise a general supervision over athletics of every kind. It is worthy of note that this association, because of the death of a Georgia player in a game in 1897, formulated a set of football rules to eliminate the dangerous features of the sport, somewhat similar to the present rules. After these rules were used for a year or two they were abandoned.

Several reasons militate heavily against Southern football—the lack of trained material from preparatory schools; the warm climate, unfitted for such a game as football; the great distance between colleges playing football, and their relative scarceness, resulting in heavy expenses and few practice games, and the small gate receipts. Where these causes are overcome or minimized, strong teams have resulted, notably at Vanderbilt, Annapolis, Virginia, Georgetown, and Texas, while at times good teams have been developed at Sewanee, North Carolina, Auburn, Georgia, and elsewhere.

AT SEWANEE AND TULANE.

Sewanee will end her season on Thanksgiving Day by playing Vanderbilt. She has defeated this year the University of Tennessee 17—16, lost to the University of Texas 7—13, and beat the University of Alabama 10—7.

Tulane University will close her season against Arkansas on Thanksgiving Day, having played Louisiana State yesterday. She lost this year to Mississippi College 3—13 and to the University of Alabama 0—26, defeated St. Louis 12—6, and lost to Missouri A. & M. 0—27. A week ago she played Southwestern 31—9.

Last year Tulane defeated Jefferson 37—0, Southwestern 94—0, and Mississippi College 10—6, lost to the University of Alabama 0—7, beat Missouri A. & M. 27—24, and lost to Louisiana State 3—21.

CAPT. CARTER, U. OF VA.

The University of Virginia will close her season with the annual game against the University of North Carolina on Thanksgiving Day. She has defeated Randolph-Macon 40—0, the University of South Carolina 54—0, Hampden-Sidney 53—0, Virginia Military Institute 38—7, the University of Georgia 13—6, and Vanderbilt University 34—0.

Last year Virginia defeated William and Mary 61—0, Randolph-Macon 45—0, South Carolina 19—0, and Hampden-Sidney 10—0, lost to V. M. I. 0—19, beat the N. A. L. Blues 7—0, lost to Vanderbilt 0—13 and to Georgetown 13—16, and beat North Carolina 66—0.

CAPT. COSTELLO, GEORGETOWN

Georgetown's final game this year will be with Holy Cross on Thanksgiving Day. She lost this season to the University of Cincinnati 0—46, beat Randolph-Macon 44—0, lost to the Navy 0—23, to A. & M. of North Carolina 0—12, to Carlisle 0—34, and to West Virginia Wesleyan 6—16.

Last year Georgetown defeated Randolph-Macon 39—0, Mt. St. Marys 27—0, Washington and Lee 30—0, and A. & M. of North Carolina 48—0, lost to Carlisle 20—34, beat the University of North Carolina 37—10, Washington College 84—0, the University of Virginia 16—13, and Virginia Polytechnic 24—3.

CAPT. ABERNETHY, U. OF N. C.

The University of North Carolina season's climax, as in other years, will be next Thursday's game with the University of Virginia. She defeated this year Wake Forest 7—0, Virginia Medical College 15—0, Davidson 7—0, and the University of South Carolina 13—0, and lost to Virginia Polytechnic Institute 7—14 and to Washington and Lee 0—14. She won again from Wake Forest, 29—0, a week ago.

North Carolina last year defeated Davidson 13—0, Wake Forest 9—2, Bingham 47—0, lost to Virginia Polytechnic 0—26, to Georgetown 10—37, tied South Carolina 6—6, lost to Washington and Lee 0—31, and to Virginia 0—66. The University of North Carolina has defeated The Tar Heels for the last three years.

FOOTBALL IN THE WEST

Of the colleges playing football in the Middle West this season, the most successful have been Notre Dame, the University of Chicago. None of these teams had one of the others on its schedule, so there has been no opportunity to award the palm on the basis of actual struggle. Notre Dame won all her earlier games, including that with the Army, and Kansas had an equally triumphant time of it, although she did not play rivals quite so strong.

Chicago closed her season yesterday with the Wisconsin game. This year she beat Minnesota 13—7, Indiana 21—7, the University of Iowa 23—6, Purdue 6—0, the University of Illinois 28—7 and Northwestern 14—0. One of her rivals, Indiana, which played Purdue yesterday, did not do so well. She beat Depew this year 48—3, lost to Chicago 7—21, tied the University of Illinois 0—0, defeated Ohio State 7—6, and lost to the University of Iowa 0—60. Another of the Middle Westerners that did not shine especially this year was Western Reserve, which will close the season on Thanksgiving Day by playing Case. She lost to Mt. Union 3—13, defeated Kenyon 17—7, lost to Syracuse 0—36, tied the University of Cincinnati 0—0, and lost to Oberlin 6—15.

Since the adoption of Rugby football by the University of California and Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1906, the game has met with a large measure of success. It is being played now by the University of California, Stanford University, University of Southern California, University of Nevada, Santa Clara University, and St. Mary's College.

In February, 1906, the first game of Rugby football was played in California by a foreign team, when the triumphant "All-Blacks" of New Zealand, at the close of their world tour, met the British Columbia team in an exhibition match. Since that time there have developed on the Pacific Coast frequent interchanges of visits with Australia and New Zealand, and with British Columbia. In 1907, 1908, and 1909 Vancouver sent its team to play Stanford and the University of California, and at each Christmas time either one or the other of the California institutions has sent its team North.

The Australian team on its world tour of 1910 visited California and played a combination team of all the universities. That same Summer, in response to an invitation of the New South Wales Rugby Union, a team of twenty-five football players picked from all the universites left San Francisco for a three months' tour of New Zealand and Australia. In 1911 Victoria sent its team to California, and in 1912 Australia sent a team for a series of games under the auspices of the California Rugby Union. This Fall the "All-Black" team of New Zealand, which is undoubtedly one of the greatest Rugby football teams in the world, has been in California again.

ON SOUTHERN COLLEGE ELEVENS

CAPT. BROWN, VANDERBILT

Vanderbilt University will end her season on Thanksgiving Day, playing Sewanee. This year she defeataed Henderson-Brown 33—0, lost to the University of Michigan 2—33 and to the University of Virginia 0—34, and defeated the University of Tennessee 7—6. A week ago Auburn beat her 14—6.

Last year Vanderbilt rolled up a big score, defeating Bethel College 105—0, Marysville 100—3, Rose Polytechnic 54—0, Georgia 46—0, Mississippi 24—0, Virginia 13—0. She lost to Harvard 3—9, beat Central of Kentucky 23—0, tied Auburn 7—7, and beat Sewanee 16—0.

CAPT. YOUELL, V. M. I.

Virginia Military Institute will close her season on Thanksgiving Day, playing Virginia Polytechnic Institute. She played Roanoke yesterday. This year she has beaten Hampden-Sidney 9—0, William and Mary 33—3, the University of Mississippi 14—0, lost to the University of Virginia 7—38, beat Baltimore City College 30—0 and A. & M. of North Carolina 14—7.

In the 1912 season V. M. I. defeated Hampden-Sidney 27—0, Richmond Medical College 30—0, Gallaudet 26—6, University of Virginia 19—0, University of Kentucky 3—2, lost to St. Johns 3—25 and beat Roanoke 34—0 and Johns Hopkins 21—0. In 1910 she lost to the University of Virginia 0—28 and in 1911 6—22.

CAPT. McGOWAN, U. OF S. C.

The University of South Carolina will close her season by playing the Citadel on Thanksgiving Day. She has lost to Virginia 0—54 and to North Carolina 0—13, and defeated the University of Florida 13—0. A week ago she played Davidson 10—0.

As football was abolished at South Carolina for two years, several years ago, it has taken time to rebuild the team. Last year the team lost to Virginia 0—19 and to Florida 6—10, defeated Wake Forest 10—3 and Clemson 22—7, tied North Carolina 6—6 and defeated Charleston College 67—0, Porters 65—0 and the Citadel 26—2.

CAPT. CARTER, WAKE FOREST.

Wake Forest College will close her season by playing Davidson on Thanksgiving Day. This year she lost to the University of North Carolina 0—7, to Washington and Lee 0—33 and to Gallaudet 7—47. A week ago she played the University of North Carolina again, 0—29.

Last year Wake Forest defeated the University College of Madison 33—0, lost to the University of South Carolina 3—10, to North Carolina 2—9, beat Horner Military Academy 44—0, lost to Washington and Lee 0—20, to A. & M. of North Carolina 0—12, to the Medical College of Virginia 14—23, and to Davidson 7—13.

CAPT. PICK, V. P. I.

The team of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute has lost this year to Washington and Lee 0—21 and has been generally behind its traditional form.

Last year the Polytechnic defeated Roanoke 40—0 and Hampden-Sidney 42—7, lost to Princeton 0—31, beat Western Maryland 44—0 and North Carolina 26—0, lost to the Medical College of Virginia 0—10 and to Washington and Lee 6—20, beat the University of West Virginia 41—0 and lost to Georgetown 3—24.

CAPT. NEWELL, AUBURN

Auburn (the Alabama Polytechnic Institute) has done well this year, defeating Mercer 53—0, Florida 55—0, Clemson Agricultoral 20—0, Missouri A. & M. 34—0, and the Georgia School of Technology 20—0. It is not unusual for Auburn to win. Football at the Institute has a history older than in most colleges. She beat Vanderbilt 14—6 a week ago.

CAPT. HAYLEY, U. OF TENN.

The University of Tennessee will finish her season on Thanksgiving Day, playing Kentucky State. This year she has defeated Marysville College 75—0, and has lost to Sewanee 6—17, to Vanderbilt 6—7, and to Alabama 0—6.

CAPT. VAN DE GRAAFF, U. OF ALA.

The University of Alabama this year lost to the University of Georgia 0—20, beat Tulane 26—0, and lost to Sewanee 7—10, and won from Tennessee 6—0.

CAPT. McWHORTER, U. OF GA.

The University of Georgia defeated this year the Northern Georgia A. C. 52—0 and the University of Alabama 20—0, lost to Virginia 6—13, and beat Georgia Tech. 14—0.

ON LEADING TEAMS OF THE WEST

CAPT. ROCKNE, NOTRE DAME

Notre Dame University will finish her play this year with the game against Texas on Thanksgiving Day, having played Christian Brothers College yesterday. She has defeated Ohio Northern 87—0, South Dakota 20—7, Alma 62—0 and the Army 35—13, and lost to Penn State 4—7.

Last year Notre Dame beat St. Viator 116—7, Adrian 74—7, Morris Harvey 39—0, Wabash 41—6, the University of Pittsburgh 3—0, St. Louis University 47—7 and Marquette 69—0, winning every game, and most of them by a comfortable margin.

CAPT. PATTERSON, MICHIGAN

The University of Michigan has defeated Case 48—0, Mount Union 14—0, lost to the Michigan Aggies 7—12, beat Vanderbilt 33—2, Syracuse 43—7 and Cornell 17—0. A week ago she beat the University of Pennsylvania 13—0.

Michigan has been playing football with Pennsylvania since 1899. She won 3 games of the series prior to this year and tied one. She has had a still longer series with Ohio State. Out of 14 games Michigan won all but 2, which were ties, and scored 447 points to Ohio's 15. Last year Michigan beat Case 34—0, the Michigan Aggies 55—7 and Ohio State 14—0, lost to Syracuse 7—18, beat South Dakota 7—6, lost to Penn 21—27, and beat Cornell 20—7.

CAPT. ALDWORTH, MINNESOTA

The University of Minnesota, before her closing game yesterday with University of Illinois, beat South Dakota 14—0 and Ames 25—0, lost to Nebraska 0—7, and beat North Dakota 30—0 and Wisconsin 21—3. A week ago she played Chicago 7—13.

Last year Minnesota lost to South Dakota 0—10, beat Ames 5—0, Nebraska 13—0, Iowa 56—0 and Illinois 13—0, and lost to Wisconsin 0—14 and to Chicago 0—7. In 1911 she beat both Illinois and Chicago by scores of 11—0 and 30—0, and came through the season with all but one game won. That one was a tie with Wisconsin 6—6.

CAPT. WEIDLEIN, KANSAS

The University of Kansas, which played Missouri her closing game yesterday, has defeated William Jewell College 7—0, Washington University 55—7, Drake 11—0, the Kansas Aggies 26—0, and Washburn 14—0. A week ago she played Nebraska 0—9.

Last year Kansas beat St. Mary's 62—0 and Warrensburg 29—0, lost to Drake 0—7, to Nebraska 3—14, to Oklahoma 5—6, and to Washburn 0—10, and beat Missouri 12—3. In 1910 and 1911 she tied with Missouri, her chief rival, by scores of 5—5 and 3—3, respectively.

CAPT. TANDBERG, WISCONSIN.

The University of Wisconsin, whose game with Chicago yesterday closed her season, has defeated this season Lawrence College 58—7 and Marquette 13—0, tied Purdee 7—7, lost to the Michigan Aggies 7—12 and to Minnesota 3—21, and beat Ohio State 12—0.

Wisconsin last year defeated Lawrence 13—0, Northwestern 56—0, Purdue 53—0, Chicago 30—12, Arkansas 64—6, Minnesota 14—0 and Iowa 28—10, coming through the season without a defeat and scoring far more points than her opponents.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

CAPT. GEISSMAN, OHIO

Ohio State University, which played her closing game against Northwestern yesterday, has defeated this Fall the Ohio Wesleyan 58—0 and Western Reserve 14—8, tied Oberlin 0—0, and lost to Indiana 6—7 and to Wisconsin 0—12. She defeated Case a week ago 13—0.

Ohio last year defeated Otterbein 55—0 and Denison 34—0, lost to Michigan 0—14, beat Cincinnati 45—7, Case 31—6 and Oberlin 23—17, lost to Penn State 0—37, beat Ohio Wesleyan 39—6, and lost to M. A. C. 20—35.

CAPT. BROWN, TEXAS

The University of Texas, which will end her season on Thanksgiving Day by playing Notre Dame, has defeated Fort Worth Polytechnic 14—7, Austin College 27—6, Baylor University 77—0 and Sewanee 13—7.

CAPT. McGINNIS, IOWA.

The State University of Iowa closed her season with yesterday's Nebraska game. This year she has defeated Iowa Normal 45—3, lost to Chicago 6—23, and beat Northwestern 78—6 and Indiana 60—0. She beat Ames a week ago 45—7.

Last year Iowa defeated Normal 35—7 and Cornell (Iowa) 31—0, lost to Chicago 14—34 and to Minnesota 7—56, beat Indiana 13—6 and Ames 20—7, and lost to Wisconsin 10—28. In 1911 Minnesota beat her 24—6.

CAPT. PEART, CALIFORNIA

The University of California lost this year's game by a score of 8—13 to her chief rival, the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

GAME PLAYED FROM EARLY DAYS

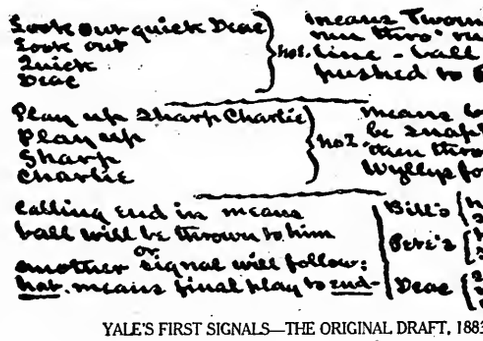
A BRIEF HISTORY OF FOOTBALL, BY PARKE H. DAVIS.

DAVID S. SCHAFF, '73, YALE

Yale's first Varsity Captain. Author, divine and professor in Western Theological Seminary.

ROBERT GRANT, '73, HARVARD

First President of Harvard Football Association. Author, judge and overseer of Harvard University.



YALE'S FIRST SIGNALS—THE ORIGINAL DRAFT, 1883.

Football was played at Sparta 2,300 years ago. Several of the writers of ancient Greece refer to it and describe its methods. It was played upon a square field marked by side-lines, centre-lines, and goal-line, and because the initial play, opening the game, was a long forward pass down the field, the Spartans called the game harpastum, meaning a throwing forward—a word still preserved in the English word harpoon.

The Romans learned the game from the Greeks. Julius Pollux, a Roman writer, is authority for the statemeat that Augustus Caesar appointed a commission to revise the rules of the Grecian game and make it suitable to military diversions for his legions. Pollux says the field was changed from a square to a rectangle, that the goals were marked by posts, that 27 players constituted a side, divided into 15 forwards, 5 defensive backs, 4 half backs and 3 full backs; that a score was achieved by kicking the ball or carrying the ball between the posts, that two fouls such as kicking the ball out of bounds equaled a goal, and that goals were exchanged after each score.

It was from the Roman legions that ancient Britain learned football, and for centuries in olden England football thrived with such vigor that the royal proclamations of King after King against the game, because it distracted from the pratice of archery, failed to check its growth.

With the coming of 1800 football was played at all of the secondary schools of England—Eton, Harrow, Westminster, Rugby and the others. The style of play at each school was different, but all were characterized by a prohibition against carrying the ball. A crisp November day came in 1823, however, when a hundred boys were playing on Old Bigside at Rugby. Two hours came and went without a score. Finally 5 o'clock pealed out across the Close to terminate the game. With the first stroke of the bell a long punt came down the field, and a young Rugbian, William Webb Ellis, with the inspiration of desperation, suddenly caught the ball and, contrary to rule and custom, started to run with it. His opponents leaped upon him, but, shaking them off, he fought and dodged his way to the goal-line. The run was a foul, but it so delighted the school that in a few weeks a great change was made in the game. A runner was permitted to carry a ball. Thus was produced the Rugby game.

WILLIAM S. GUMMERE, '70, PRINCETON

Princeton's first Varsity Captain. Now Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Organized football in America originated in a game between Princeton and Rutgers, played on Nov. 6, 1869, under an original set of rules resembling "soccer" more than "rugger." In 1870 Columbia appeared as a competitor, and Yale in 1872. The game played by these institutions was based upon the rules of the London Football Association, in which the ball was not permitted to be carried, whence comes the name of "Association." In 1874 Harvard appeared, and, fortunately, choosing as its first opponent McGill University of Canada, was forced to play under Rugby rules. The next year Harvard challenged Yale to play under the same code. This game was attended by a young Princeton football leader, William Earle Dodge, and so impressed was he with the Rugby style of play that he returned to Princeton and persuaded his comrades also to adopt it. But these pioneers at Princeton did more. They issued an invitation to the football men of Columbia, Harvard, and Yale to meet them in the Old Massoit House at Springfield to organize an intercollegiate league and to adopt the Rugby rules as a basis for their common game. The meeting was held on Nov. 26, 1876, and the result was the adoption of Rugby football as the American intercollegiate game.

Ingenious young America since that day, year after year, has put many clever innovations in the original Rugby rules. Our scrimmage displaced the English scrimmage in the late '70s, and at the same time the number of players was reduced from 15 to 11. With the early '80s came a system of running by the side of the player with the ball—called at the time "guarding." This later developed into permissible offside interference, familiar to all under its present name of "interference." In 1887 the English waist tackle gave way to the American knee tackle, and with this change came the contracted rush-line in place of the widspread line of forwards of the old Rugby game. The decade of the '90s saw flying wedges and their derivatives, momentum mass plays, come and go. In 1905 came the famous forward pass, and in 1910 the abolition of interlocked interference. In the last three years many minor details have been perfected, until to-day, out of Rugby football of 1876, we have a distinctive American game, ingenious, well balanced, and justly meriting its title as king of school and college sports.

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CAPT. McGINNIS, IOWA.

The State University of Iowa closed her season with yesterday's Nebraska game. This year she has defeated Iowa Normal 45—3, lost to Chicago 6—23, and beat Northwestern 78—6 and Indiana 60—0. She beat Ames a week ago 45—7.

Last year Iowa defeated Normal 35—7 and Cornell (Iowa) 31—0, lost to Chicago 14—34 and to Minnesota 7—56, beat Indiana 13—6 and Ames 20—7, and lost to Wisconsin 10—28. In 1911 Minnesota beat her 24—6.

CAPT. PEART, CALIFORNIA

The University of California lost this year's game by a score of 8—13 to her chief rival, the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

The New York Times Sunday, Nov. 23, 1913

GAME PLAYED FROM EARLY DAYS

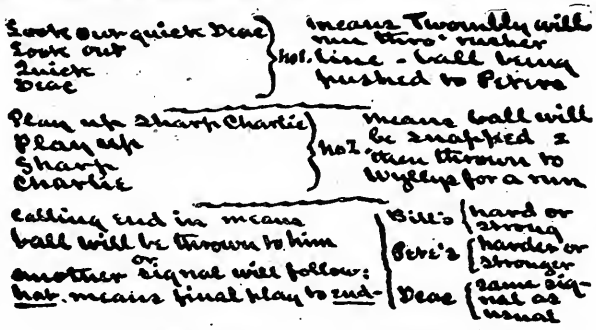
A BRIEF HISTORY OF FOOTBALL, BY PARKE H. DAVIS.

DAVID S. SCHAFF, '73, YALE

Yale's first Varsity Captain. Author, divine and professor in Western Theological Seminary.

ROBERT GRANT, '73, HARVARD

First President of Harvard Football Association. Author, judge and overseer of Harvard University.



YALE'S FIRST SIGNALS—THE ORIGINAL DRAFT, 1883.

Football was played at Sparta 2,300 years ago. Several of the writers of ancient Greece refer to it and describe its methods. It was played upon a square field marked by side-lines, centre-lines, and goal-line, and because the initial play, opening the game, was a long forward pass down the field, the Spartans called the game harpastum, meaning a throwing forward—a word still preserved in the English word harpoon.

The Romans learned the game from the Greeks. Julius Pollux, a Roman writer, is authority for the statemeat that Augustus Caesar appointed a commission to revise the rules of the Grecian game and make it suitable to military diversions for his legions. Pollux says the field was changed from a square to a rectangle, that the goals were marked by posts, that 27 players constituted a side, divided into 15 forwards, 5 defensive backs, 4 half backs and 3 full backs; that a score was achieved by kicking the ball or carrying the ball between the posts, that two fouls such as kicking the ball out of bounds equaled a goal, and that goals were exchanged after each score.

It was from the Roman legions that ancient Britain learned football, and for centuries in olden England football thrived with such vigor that the royal proclamations of King after King against the game, because it distracted from the pratice of archery, failed to check its growth.

With the coming of 1800 football was played at all of the secondary schools of England—Eton, Harrow, Westminster, Rugby and the others. The style of play at each school was different, but all were characterized by a prohibition against carrying the ball. A crisp November day came in 1823, however, when a hundred boys were playing on Old Bigside at Rugby. Two hours came and went without a score. Finally 5 o'clock pealed out across the Close to terminate the game. With the first stroke of the bell a long punt came down the field, and a young Rugbian, William Webb Ellis, with the inspiration of desperation, suddenly caught the ball and, contrary to rule and custom, started to run with it. His opponents leaped upon him, but, shaking them off, he fought and dodged his way to the goal-line. The run was a foul, but it so delighted the school that in a few weeks a great change was made in the game. A runner was permitted to carry a ball. Thus was produced the Rugby game.

WILLIAM S. GUMMERE, '70, PRINCETON

Princeton's first Varsity Captain. Now Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Organized football in America originated in a game between Princeton and Rutgers, played on Nov. 6, 1869, under an original set of rules resembling "soccer" more than "rugger." In 1870 Columbia appeared as a competitor, and Yale in 1872. The game played by these institutions was based upon the rules of the London Football Association, in which the ball was not permitted to be carried, whence comes the name of "Association." In 1874 Harvard appeared, and, fortunately, choosing as its first opponent McGill University of Canada, was forced to play under Rugby rules. The next year Harvard challenged Yale to play under the same code. This game was attended by a young Princeton football leader, William Earle Dodge, and so impressed was he with the Rugby style of play that he returned to Princeton and persuaded his comrades also to adopt it. But these pioneers at Princeton did more. They issued an invitation to the football men of Columbia, Harvard, and Yale to meet them in the Old Massoit House at Springfield to organize an intercollegiate league and to adopt the Rugby rules as a basis for their common game. The meeting was held on Nov. 26, 1876, and the result was the adoption of Rugby football as the American intercollegiate game.

Ingenious young America since that day, year after year, has put many clever innovations in the original Rugby rules. Our scrimmage displaced the English scrimmage in the late '70s, and at the same time the number of players was reduced from 15 to 11. With the early '80s came a system of running by the side of the player with the ball—called at the time "guarding." This later developed into permissible offside interference, familiar to all under its present name of "interference." In 1887 the English waist tackle gave way to the American knee tackle, and with this change came the contracted rush-line in place of the widspread line of forwards of the old Rugby game. The decade of the '90s saw flying wedges and their derivatives, momentum mass plays, come and go. In 1905 came the famous forward pass, and in 1910 the abolition of interlocked interference. In the last three years many minor details have been perfected, until to-day, out of Rugby football of 1876, we have a distinctive American game, ingenious, well balanced, and justly meriting its title as king of school and college sports.

The New York Times. Sunday, November 23, 1913

ARMY AND NAVY SQUADS READY FOR GAME NEXT SATURDAY

Future Generals Photographed on Gridiron at West Point.

Left to Right—Loomis, Manager; Kerr, Huston, Waddell, Jones, Markoe, Wynne, Weyand, Larabee, Eisenhower, Benedict, Dick Vidmer, Mascot; Hoge, Captain; Lanplier, Merillat, Goodman, Jouett, Doe, McEwan, Larkin, Coufer, Bradley, Hobbs, Pritchard, Hess, Boots, Ford, Meacham, O'Hare, Milburn, Herrick, Holmes, Hocker, Hodgson; Tuthill, Trainer. *(Photo (C) by Pictorial News Co.)*

Middies' Football Team and Substitutes at Annapolis.

Left to right, back row—Mitchell, Austin, Blodgett, Curr, Nealy, Kriver. Second row from back—Vinson, Ward, Walker, Kenworthy, Armstrong, Nichols, Harrison. Third row from back—Howe, Miles, Kennedy, De Roode, Emerson, Woodward, Vail, Vaughn, Sizer, Graf, Craig, Wessel. Front row—Alexander, Harrison, Perry, Bates, Ralston, Gilchrist, Captain; Redman, Overesch, Wicks, Failing, Ingram, McReavy, Jackson. *(Photo (C) by Brown Bros.)*

Picture Section
Part 2

The New York Times

Sunday,
November 23, 1913

MISS JESSIE WILSON'S PHOTOGRAPH CHOSEN BY HER FAMILY

This Picture of the President's Second Daughter, Who Will Wed Francis Bowes Sayre in the White House on Tuesday, Is the One Most Liked by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the Two Sisters of the Bride-to-Be. In the Lower Right-hand Corner Is the Photograph Which Mr. Sayre Considers His Best.

(Photo (C) by Edmonston.)

(Photo (C) by Davis & Sanford Co.

MAKING MIDDIES STRONG AT U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Scientific Measuring of Muscles.

From morning to night they live by rules which preclude enervating idleness and keep them to the top notch of physical trim.

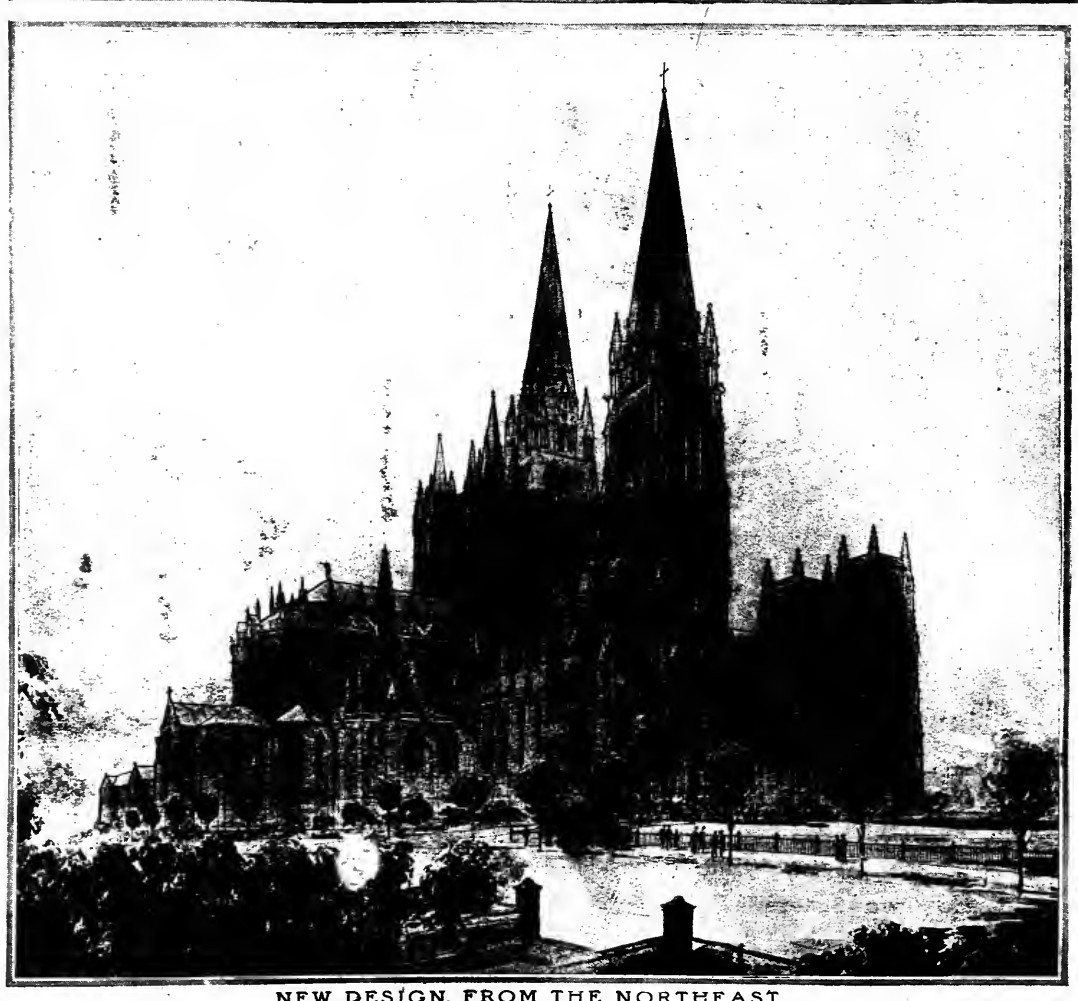
The Middy Must Take Care of His Own Room.
(Photos by Brown Bros.)

The Thorough Test For Every Student.

Every muscle in the body is examined and those not fully developed are checked against the midshipman. Then a prescription of exercises, written by the Physical Instructor, must be followed rigidly. No student can be graduated from the Academy until he is adjudged fit physically and mentally.

When the Battalion Goes to Mess.

How Plan of Episcopal Cathedral Has Been Changed



NEW DESIGN, FROM THE NORTHEAST.

Drawing prepared for the completion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by Ralph Adams Cram. This picture is published in advance of submission of the plans to the Trustees, and therefore has not yet received the approval of the Cathedral authorities.

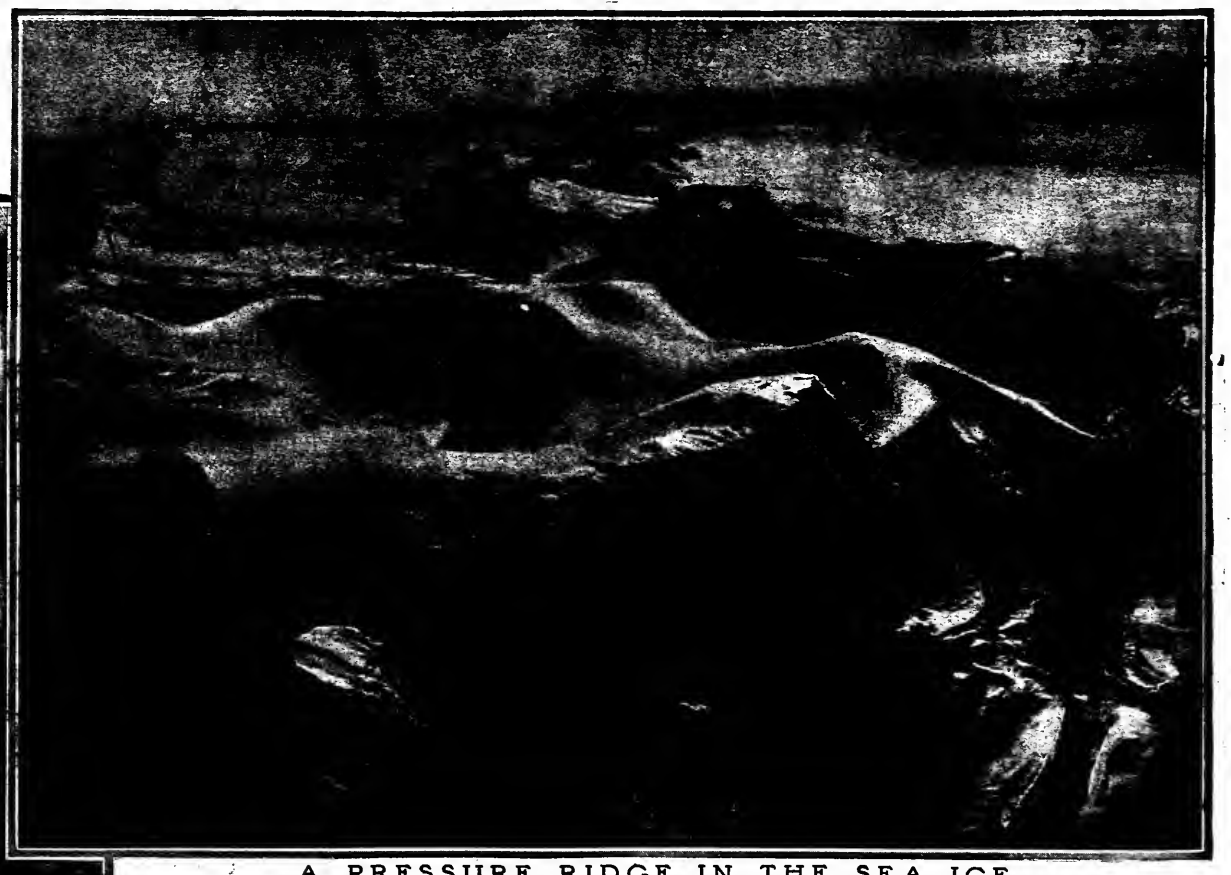
OLD DESIGN, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Plans by Heins and La Farge were first prepared twenty years ago. Mr. Cram succeeded C. Grant La Farge as Consulting Architect of the Cathedral in June, 1911, when the work on the structure was not more than one-third completed.

WONDERS OF ANTARCTIC AS SEEN BY CAPT. SCOTT'S PARTY

These Pictures, from the Two-Volume Narrative of the Famous South Pole Expedition, Just Published by Smith, Elder & Company in London, and Dodd, Mead & Company in New York, Are Reproductions of Photographs Made by Herbert C. Ponting and Other Members of the Exploring Party.

POINT OF THE BARNE GLACIER.
The Terra Nova, Capt. Scott's Ship, Passed This Huge Cliff of Ice in McMurdo Sound.



A PRESSURE RIDGE IN THE SEA ICE.

Capt. Scott wrote under the date of Tuesday, March 21, 1911: "The rippled snow surface of the ice foot is furrowed in all directions and covered with briny deposit—a condition we have never seen before. The ice foot at the S. W. corner of the bay is broken down, bare rock appearing for the first time. The sledges, magnetic huts, and in fact every exposed object on the Point are thickly covered with brine." This note was written in Discovery Hut, at the south end of Ross Island. An idea of the difficulties caused by pressure ridges may be gained from a note, dated October 27, 1912, and concerning the Northern Party: "We got away after breakfast, keeping inside Depot Island and getting beautiful smooth ice nearly clear of snow, which lasted to Cape Ross, where we had to cross bad pressure ridges off the Cape. The ridges were so bad we had to cut passages for the sledges with ice axes."

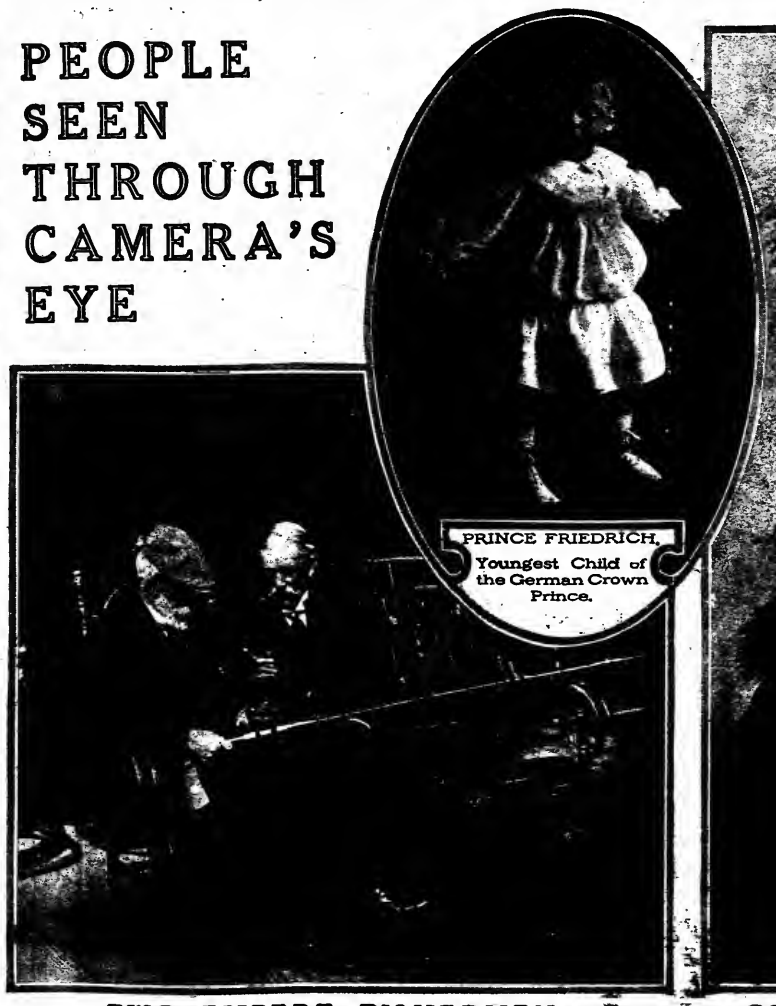
(Photos Copyright by Smith, Elder & Co. in Great Britain and by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the United States.)

Mount Erebus
Wrapped in Smoke and Clouds.

Great Cave in an Iceberg.
Capt. Scott Writes of This Cave: "The Strata on Either Side Had Bent Outwards; Through the Back the Sky Could Be Seen Through a Screen of Beautiful Icicles—It Looked a Royal Purple, Whether by Contrast With the Blue of the Cavern or Whether from Optical Illusion, I Do Not Know."

PEOPLE SEEN THROUGH CAMERA'S EYE

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
A New Picture of the Poet, Who Seems to be in Good Trim Despite His Recent Illness.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

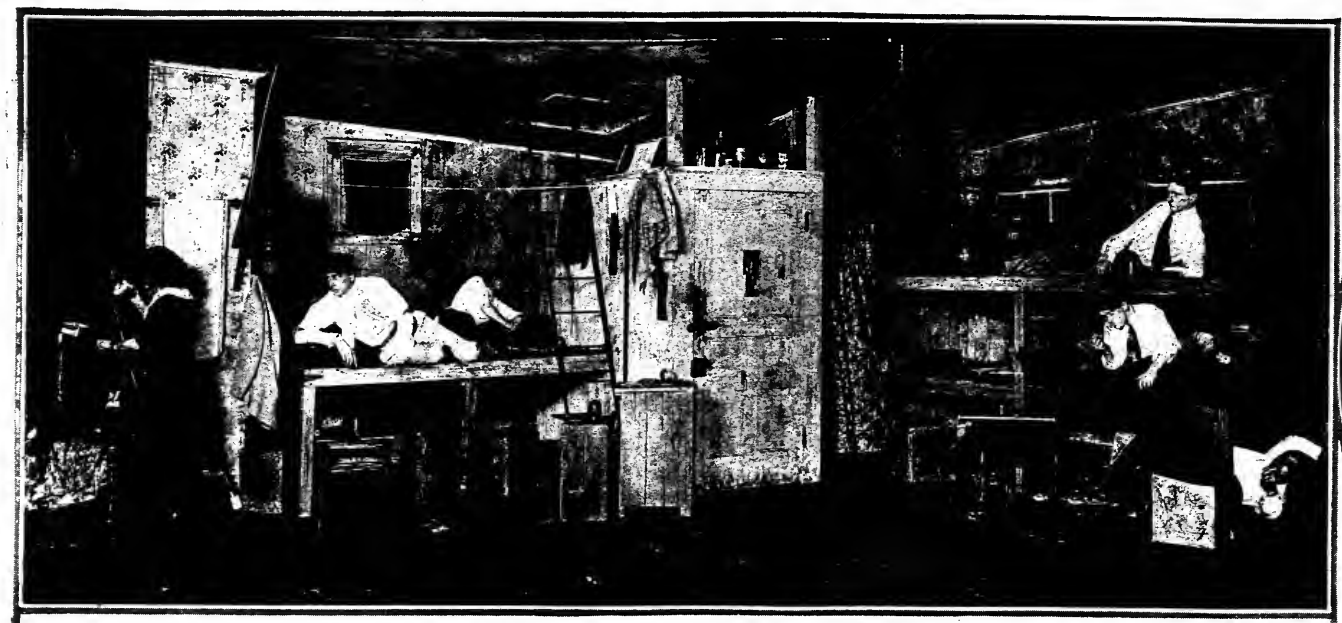


PRINCE FRIEDRICH,
Youngest Child of the German Crown Prince.

TWO EXPERT FISHERMEN.
The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, Author of "Little Rivers," and Now Minister to The Hague, and Dr. Charles L. Holder, Author of "The Game Fishes of the World," at the Tuna Club on Santa Catalina Island, Near the California Coast.

COUNTESS TO WED JAMES HAZEN HYDE.
She Is the Widow of Count Louis de Gontaut-Biron and Was Formerly Miss Martha Leishman, Daughter of John G. A. Leishman, ex-Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Hyde Was Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Until the Insurance Upheaval of 1905.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

SCENES FROM TWO OF THE LAST FORTNIGHT'S NEW PLAYS



The Opium Den in Roland B. Molineux's Crime Drama, "The Man Inside," at the Criterion Theatre.
(Photos by White.)

HOME OF THE CROOKS IN THE MOLINEUX PLAY.
Left to Right—A. E. Anson, Helen Freeman, Milton Sills, and John Cope.

Charles Trobridge and Vivian Martin in "The Marriage Game."

YACHT SCENE IN "THE MARRIAGE GAME," COMEDY THEATRE.
On Deck—Orrin Johnson as Nevil Ingraham, George W. Howard as Mr. Packard, William Sampson as Mr. Frost, and Charles Trobridge as Mr. Updegraff.
In the Saloon—Vivian Martin as Mrs. Updegraff, Josephine Lovett as Mrs. Frost, and Allison Skipworth as Mrs. Packard.

Paintings by Americans at Paris's Autumn Salon

"THOSE WHO REMAIN BEHIND."
A. G. Warshawsky of New York.

"NICOLINE."
Anne Estelle Rice.

DEBUTANTES OF AUTUMN'S SOCIAL SEASON IN NEW YORK

MISS DOROTHY L. HOWARD,
Daughter of Mrs. Arthur Platt Howard.
(Photos by Aime Dupont.)

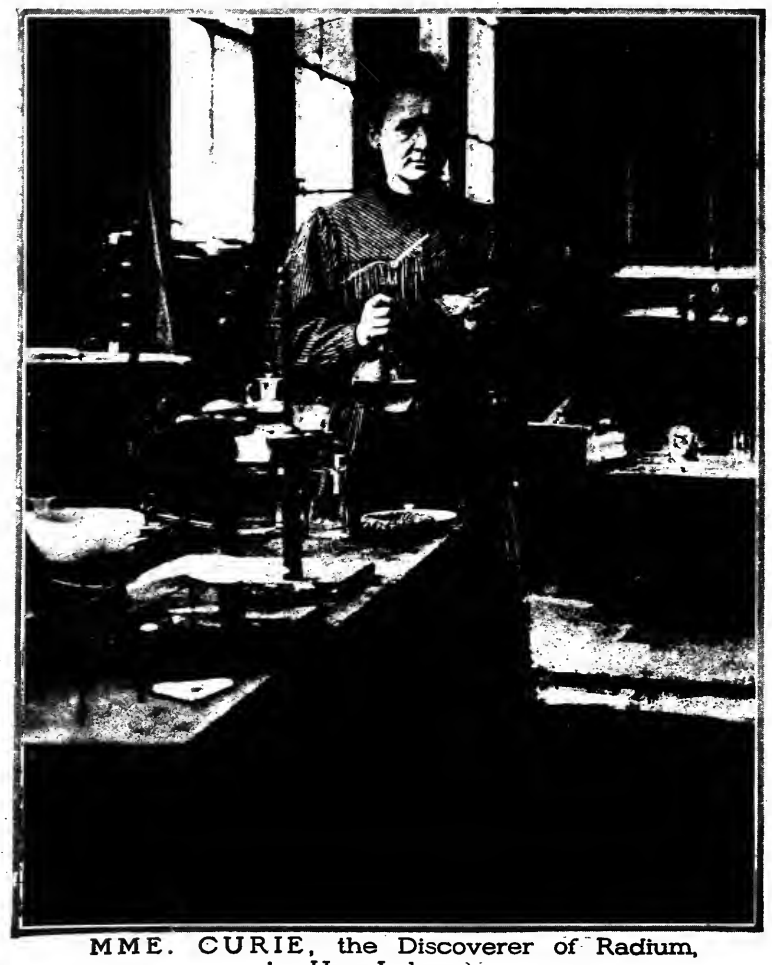
MISS MARGARET SETON PORTER,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter.

MISS LOUISE TREVOR,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

MISS ANNETTE R. FALLOWS,
Daughter of Mr and Mrs. Edward Huntington Fallows of Dobbs Ferry.
(Photo by Campbell Studios.)

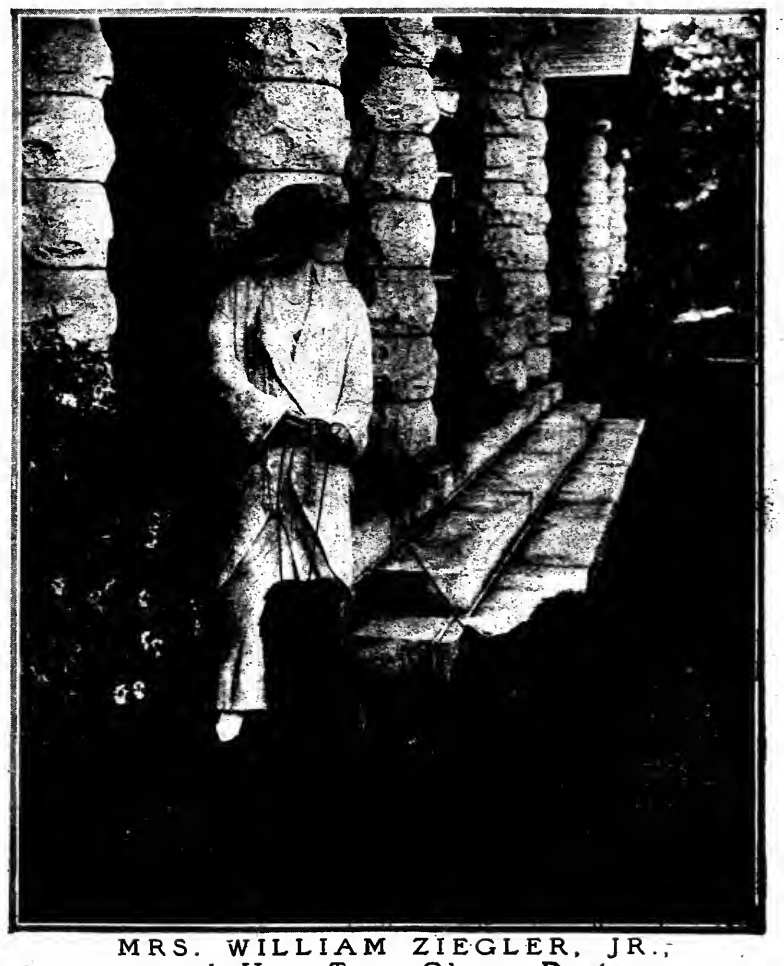
MISS KATHARINE FAY WILMERDING,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)

Random Snapshots of Interesting People



MME. CURIE, the Discoverer of Radium, in Her Laboratory.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

ANOTHER PRINCE VISITS US.
Alexis Kara-Georgevitch of Servia Recently Arrived with the Princess, Formerly Mrs. Huger Pratt of Cleveland.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



MRS. WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR., and Her Two Chow Dogs.
(Photo (C) by Marceau.)

WHERE THE CAMERA HAS FOLLOWED CURRENT INTEREST

FUTURE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.
Francis B. Sayre Will Take His Bride From the White House to Williamstown, Mass., Where He Will Be Attached to the Executive Staff of Williams College.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

TEA HOUSE ON A COUNTRY ESTATE.
A Picturesque Structure Recently Completed for Jacob H. Schiff at Oceanic, N. J. It Is a Copy of an Old English Cottage, with Thatched Roof and a Tea Kettle Hanging on the Porch.

GUNS ARE NOT ALLOWED HERE.
Wild Fowl in the Wichita National Game Preserve, Oklahoma.

GEN. CARRANZA AND GEN. OBREGON.
The Leader of the Mexican Constitutionalists and One of His Chief Aids.
(Photo by G. V. Buck.)

WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RAISING THE BIG FUND

They Began a Fortnight Ago to Make Good the Sum Needed by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in Order to Get Donations Promised Provisionally in the Campaign to Collect $4,000,000.

Left to Right: Miss Elizabeth Dodge, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Miss Grace Howard Potter, Miss Nancy Whitman, and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

Seated, Left to Right: Miss Alice Guernsey, Miss Mildred Dodge, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Miss Constance McKelvey, and Mrs. John High.
Standing: Miss Ruth Purves, Miss Florence Colgate, Mrs. F. B. Gibson, Miss Mary Baker, and Mrs. William E. Carlin.

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SIZES, 14 TO 20 YEARS.

No. 37—**Fur Trimmed Afternoon Gown**
Of chiffon taffeta silk, in navy or Hague blue, sage green, rose or black, trimmed with shadow lace and sable Genet fur; new model skirt, with pointed ruffle in tunic effect, crushed girdle and butterfly bow. *Value* $29.50 **18.50**

No. 39—**Panier Model Evening Gown**
Of silk crepe meteor over China silk in peach, maize, nile green, light blue, pink, or white, pointed bodice of meteor, guimpe of white chiffon and shadow lace, corsage bouquet. *Value* $39.50 **29.50**

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Complete Layettes for the Infant.

"EXPECTATIONS and STYLES,"
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On receipt of **$4.50** we will deliver to your City or Suburban Home a box of Fancy Juicy

GRAPEFRUIT

The condition of this Fruit will remain perfect for at least a MONTH.

SUBURBAN CONSUMERS COMPANY, 126 Front St., New York City

Mexican Art Curios Shop and Tea Room

No. 3 WEST 39th STREET

Pretty and Unique Christmas Presents, consisting of Indian Blankets, Silver Filagree, Laces and Statuettes.

Luncheon, 35c. Afternoon Tea, 30c.
Concerts every afternoon by Mexican Pianist.

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There are many practical and acceptable gifts in furniture and novelties, but they must be ordered well in advance to insure full satisfaction. A visit to our store will solve some of your Christmas problems. Put it on your list for this week.

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You can't play all the Instruments in the Orchestra, but the Victor can play them for you. And every known instrument may be listened to as played upon by every prominent artist.

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$5 to $25 Suits, $9 up

Sample Cloak & Suit Co.
1204 BROADWAY
Near 29th St.
Over Shanley's.

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It is new to **America**, but for over half a century

EAU GORLIER

(pronounced O Gorl Yea)

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Eau Gorlier Face Powder at 75c. a box, Eau Gorlier Emollient Water at 75c. a bottle, and Eau Gorlier Complexion Soap at 60c. a cake are sold by all good Druggists and Department Stores, or we will send miniature set of samples on receipt of 12c. postage.

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A PRACTICAL AND USEFUL GIFT
RITE AUTO VANITY CASE
Patents d Oct. 28, 1913.
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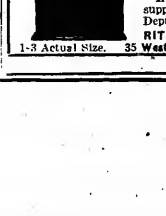

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1-3 Actual Size.

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$63

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The Reliable Jewelers.
662 Sixth Ave.,
Bet. 38th & 39th Sts.

NO BREAKING OF FINGER NAILS!

SCHRADE SAFETY PUSH BUTTON KNIFE
Made exclusively by Schrade Cutlery Co., of Walden, N. Y.

Push the button, knife opens. Locks open, locks closed. Finest cutlery steel blades. Fully guaranteed. 75c (Stag) $1 (smooth white or black) to $2.50 (Sterling or Pearl). At All Dealers or W. B. LAWRENCE, (Arcade) 66 B'way, N. Y.

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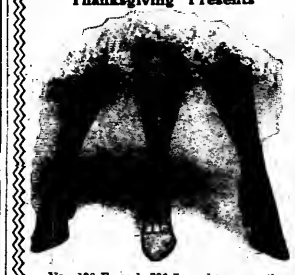

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No. 138-E and 336-L and many other patterns—Fine silk hand-embroidered Stock-ings at $3.50.
No. 603-E—Real lace, inserted by our expert artists, which insures good wearing, on very fine French silk stockings. The above pattern, $18.00 a pair. Other exclusive creations up to $100.00 a pair.

Timely Suggestions
Our Dollar Silk Stockings and Sox are positively the best value. Six pair in our handsome boxes make pleasing, practical gifts to Men or Women.

Men's Department
Extra Special
A large assortment of Fine Silk Mufflers, exclusive patterns, $5.00 to $15.00 each. We send these for your approval before purchasing.
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PECK & PECK
Imported English Scarfs with Sox tastefully matched are very popular. Handsome sets in a variety of colors and patterns, ranging from $1.75 to $10 a set. With reference we will send you some sets on memorandum; return all or part by express at our expense.

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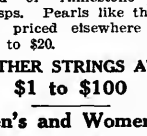
PEARLS At $5

Dainty graduated and uniform strings almost as fine in quality as the genuine article. Soft, delicate colors. All lengths, including opera; mounted with gold or rhinestone-set clasps. Pearls like these are priced elsewhere at $10 to $20.

OTHER STRINGS AT $1 to $100

Men's and Women's $60 DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS at $39



Wonderful values in these 14k. rings. The settings are unique—9 cut diamonds, set in a round cluster; platinum top mounting. The cluster, being raised high on gold prongs, has the appearance of a 2-carat stone.

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Trot, Tango, Boston, Hesitation and Maxixe
Gracefully and quickly taught.

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Angel SONG

Every Christmas Tree should have the beautiful Chimes. The Angels are swinging, the bells are ringing, and sweet music for our beloved children. Worked by heat of a candle. Can be attached easily.

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LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA,
Eleven to Six.
Old-fashioned Hot Waffles.
Attractive Christmas Gifts.

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Hagedorn's Announce Their Annual Sale

Beginning To-morrow, Monday, Nov. 24th

Gowns, Dancing Frocks, Dresses, Coats, Blouses

¶ The productions of this house are exclusive—they are out-of-the-ordinary—they are smart—so essential to the well dressed woman.

An Absolute Sale in which prices are reduced in many cases to one-half.

¶ Original models from the foremost Paris designers, including adaptations and creations of their own in Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Blouses for all occasions and in all the fashionable fabrics, offered at Remarkably Reduced Prices.

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66 WEST 38TH STREET
FINAL CLEARANCE
Women's Afternoon Gowns

Of Charmeuse Silk, Crepe Meteor, Brocade, Crepe de Chine; also Street Dresses of Serge, French Crepe, or Broadcloth.

From $10 to $40
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BLOUSES In all the season's most desirable styles, colors, and materials at the same startling reductions.

"The Best Present I've Left on This Trip."

★ **Servette Serves Your Meals**

BETTER THAN A MAID.

The most welcome Christmas gift for any woman is Servette, because it solves one of her vexing problems—how to serve the meals satisfactorily without the aid of a maid.

Servette is a "serve-self" arrangement, consisting of a revolving plate glass top upon a handsome base. Standing in the centre of your table, it enables the diners to help themselves without disturbing or interrupting others.

It renders a maid's services unnecessary, promotes sociability at meals and saves hundreds of steps. It is not only useful but is ornamental. Liberal Trial Offer.

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Maternity Apparel

At Wholesale Prices
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Maternity Dresses, Coats, Skirts and Corsets. All popular materials.

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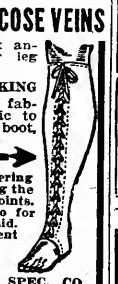

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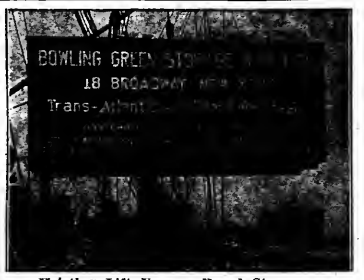

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Local, Domestic and Foreign Removals in Wheel and Lift Vans.
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Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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GENUINE GUN METAL REFINISHING

CONFORMING SOLES

shaped (inside) to the exact contour of the foot, are an exclusive feature of Dr. Levy's Shoes. In no other way can perfect comfort be attained for the misshapen or tender foot.

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JEWELER AND PEARL MAKER
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LADIES' HATS REMODELLED

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A. A. Neumann & Son, Mfrs.,
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"Call at Cawston's"

New York women can now get their Cawston Plumes and Fancies without going to California.

Specially Priced This Week Only.

This new Cawston Ostrich Fancy is full of grace, and of practical usefulness as well. Made of two prime plumes which can be used separately another year. Easily and attractively trimmed on your hat, whatever style your hat may be.

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Let us show you the new designs; also the new French bedspreads in various color schemes, with applique decorations.

If you are interested in beds for the home, ask for our booklet, "Choosing a Bedstead"; if in cribs, for Booklet No. 12.

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34th & Madison Avenue
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
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"In use from the White House to the Wayside Inn."

SHORT VAMP SHOES

Cuban & French Heels
Dull and patent leather, Russia calf, high button and lace, Oxfords and Pumps. All sizes **$3.50 up**

Hundreds of other Styles in all leathers and colors. DAINTY SATIN SLIPPERS in any shade.

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3 Convenient Stores
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ILLUSTRATED STYLE BOOK "T" FREE

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If your old suits are slightly worn and out of season, let me alter them for you. At a reasonable expense I can really do wonders with gowns you may consider worthless.

Also ARTISTIC GOWNS for all occasions made from your own material to suit your individuality.

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Woodland Country Club, Chatsworth, N. J.

Winter Country Club
Camp and Bungalow Colony

A party of congenial business and professional men recently acquired the beautiful property now known as the Woodland Country Club, located on the Jersey Central Railroad, midway between Lakewood and Atlantic City, in the heart of the pine forest area of Southern New Jersey, with a dry tempered pine atmosphere, far superior to Lakewood.

This property comprises over 5,000 acres of land, about nine miles of picturesque river and Lake Shamong. It was improved by its former owners at a cost of over $200,000.00, with commodious and modern club buildings, woodland walks and drives, golf links, tennis courts, etc.

This entire property was "found" and acquired for an amount less than the actual cost of the improvements thereon; the Woodland Country Club was organized in April, 1911, and the clubhouse opened and the property put in first-class condition at an additional expenditure of about $50,000.

The Club is conducted like an old-fashioned Virginia Plantation. Accommodations and all supplies furnished at cost without further charges of any kind to members, their families and guests.

Each member may personally select an acre Bungalow site, which is deeded to him, free and clear, without cost or other obligations. No dues for five years, no assessments of any kind at any time.

Upon the opening of the third season the Governing Committee invites to membership a limited number of socially agreeable business and professional men on the original and favorable basis on which this beautiful property was acquired. Total cost $300. Limited Membership $100.

A letter addressed to the Secretary, 430 Marbridge Building, corner Broadway and 34th St., New York City, will bring photographic views, list of members from many States, and full particulars.

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EVERYTHING for the Infant, from "first appearance" to the age of four.
Booklet sent to out of town inquirers.

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(Opposite THE RITZ-CARLTON)

A Pair of INFANT'S MOCCASINS and an Imported HAND-PAINTED RATTLE

DAINTILY OFFERED IN A RIBBON-TIED BOX READY FOR PRESENTATION.

The MOCCASINS are of KID—all white, all blue, all pink, white and blue, white and pink. Also in Suede. Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3.

The rattle is exquisitely hand-painted and ribbon-tied.

Complete, $1.75 Postpaid

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This Renaissance hand-carved Mahogany Chest, with your monogram or family arms, made to your special order.

Specialists in Antique Reproductions. Upon request by mail or phone our representative will call with full information.

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Phone 2733 Main 30 BOERUM PL., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Everything in Women's Apparel. Beautiful styles in great variety. All made on the premises.

The Coming Generation

Mme. Leonard's Self-Adjustable Maternity Apparel renders unnecessary the retirement of the prospective mother. She may attend the theatre and other functions without sacrifice of comfort or compromise with fashion.

No. 1201 — Style is emphasized in wearing this coat of cloth with velvet collar and cuffs. The stout figure will enjoy this model, as the long back breaks the width of the figure.

PRICE $32.50

Catalog T and order blanks sent out of town upon request.

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Near 5th Ave.
Phone Greeley 4534

SHORT VAMP SHOES

JACK'S Improved Models attain the highest degree of comfort and Fashion. Exclusive designs for every occasion. Write for Catalogue 8.

JACK'S SHOE SHOP
495 6th Ave.,
Bet. 29th & 30th Sts.
11 West 34th St.,
Opp. Waldorf

TICKLE YOUR PALATE

SALTO-NUTS, mixed, $1.25 Lb.
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES, 80c. Lb.

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He Pays the Parcels Post. Write for Booklet "T."
2 B'WAY STORES:
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For Children

Patent Colt and Gun Metal	
Sizes	
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Tan Russia Calf	
Sizes	
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Buttons and Blucher

10c extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Blyn Plan Shoes—right shoes for right children.

You have the one and we have the other. You can have both. No extra charge in cash or effort.

Red Cross Shoe

You can see trim style and graceful outline in the Red Cross Shoes in our windows. You can feel their comfort in a try-on in the stores. Red Cross flexibility of sole gives life and buoyancy to the step and makes walking a pleasure.

In New York and Brooklyn at Ten Blyn Stores only.

Fashionable Fall Boots $4.00.

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West Side Stores:	East Side Stores:
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B'way. bet. Park & Ellery Sts.	
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Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

Mauve the newest and best face powder

Used over white gives the pale effect which is so becoming to Parisiens

Fifty cents per box

Parfumerie Riviera
Paris
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Permanent prints on porcelain. Your wife wants one of you for Christmas.

PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 Fifth Avenue, cor. 47th St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled to-day, possible local rains at night; fair, somewhat colder to-morrow; light winds.
For full weather report see Page 8, Cabls Section.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,392. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1913.—108 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture Section, Illustrated Football Section, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARDEN DEMANDS OIL FIELD GUARD

Tells Mexican Foreign Minister Rebels Are Destroying British Property.

TROOPS ARE PROMISED

Huerta Oil Tax Favors Waters-Pierce to Detriment of Pearson Syndicate.

ADD TO OUR BORDER FORCE

War Department Officials Dispatch Another Regiment, Making 20,000 Men in All.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—The German, British, Belgian, and Japanese Ministers called on Señor Moheno, Foreign Minister, this afternoon and had a long conference with him.

The matters under discussion were not made public, although it is believed that the Ministers had a discussion of the situation with Señor Moheno.

Sir Lionel Carden officially notified Señor Moheno that British cruisers were coming to Mexican waters, and the Japanese Minister communicated the sailing of the Izumo from Japan.

The British Ambassador is also understood to have made strong representations, looking toward the protection of the Pearson oil interests in the Tuxpam district, where the rebels are reported to be committing depredations and preventing the shipment of oil despite the assurances given by them to Admiral Fletcher, who commands the United States squadron here.

An official of the Pearson Mexican Eagle Company called on Señor Moheno this afternoon to ask protection for his company's property in Tuxpam. Señor Moheno gave him assurances that troops would be sent there for that purpose.

Oil Tax Works Unequally.

The war tax of 75 centavos (37½ cents) per ton imposed by the Huerta Government on crude oil, is calculated in the opinion of many oil producers to force them to sell out their interests since they will be unable to conduct operations at a profit. They say it will affect the Pearson interests considerably, but independent small producers will be most injured.

The Waters-Pierce Company will suffer little, it is said, and may be able to compete with the Pearsons on a more equal basis. Owing to the fact that the tax applies to producers rather than refiners.

The Waters-Pierce Company is in the field as a refiner rather than a producer, having only one well in operation at the present time. The great majority of its oil is contracted for from small independent producers, who will be forced to pay the tax since the price has already been set in existing contracts.

The Pearson syndicate being both a producer and a refiner, will, according to opinion here, be able to pass the tax on to the consumer, but will be unable to compete in prices with the Waters-Pierce concern, which will be exempted from payment. This, it is asserted, will enable the latter to undersell the Pearsons and still make a larger margin of profit than at present.

Government officials are unwilling to comment upon this phase of the tax at present, although there are indications that the ultimate outcome of it was not foreseen by the Government. It is believed, however, that its attitude might have been different had not the support of the Pearson interests been withdrawn from Huerta.

The independent producers, headed by the Pearson managers, have been meeting frequently of late and have presented a petition to the Department of Finance protesting the unfairness of this tax and the fact that it tends to crush the independent producers, forcing them to sell to the Waters-Pierce or other large concern which is able to sacrifice present profits.

Government Press Agents.

The Mexican Government recently evolved a novel publicity scheme, consisting of paying salaries to Mexicans who should obtain posts as correspondents of American papers. Several of these Mexicans are also volunteering news to correspondents who are employed by papers which were unwilling to employ them directly. The officials think this is bringing about good results. It is said that this not only enables the Government to circulate versions of military operations, but to obtain the publication in the United States of editorial comments published in Government papers like the Imparcial, Diario, and Independente.

These Government press agents are headed by a young Captain of the Medical Corps, who speaks English and was formerly in the Consular Service in New York. The other agents confer with him, while he acts as a sort of official censor. Papers recently arriving from the United

Continued on Page 3.

14 FOOTBALL DEATHS.

175 Badly Hurt During Season—Injuries Fewer Than Last Year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Fourteen players were killed and 175 were injured in football games in the season which virtually closed to-day. This record of casualties is only slightly below that of 1912, when thirteen players met death and 183 were injured.

These figures were compiled from press reports and published here to-day. The injured include only those who suffered broken bones, torn ligaments, severe strains and sprains, and internal injuries.

Of the fourteen deaths, thirteen were due to injuries received this year. Charles Sweitzer, formerly a Hamline University player, died on Nov. 17 at St. Paul, from a complication of diseases resulting from injuries received several years ago. Other fatalities resulted, with few exceptions, from fractured skulls, broken necks or other spinal injuries.

Only two college players were killed. Vernon Belyea, of the Norwich University was thrown heavily in a game with Haly Cross and died three days later. Edward Morrissey, captain of the St. Ambrose College team, suffered a broken leg on Sept. 25 and died of blood poisoning.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—Homer H. Wray of Leechburg, Penn., a student at Gettysburg College, died last night from the effects of an injury sustained in a football game between the Gettysburg and Dickinson College reserve teams at Carlisle three weeks ago.

One of the bones in his chest was fractured and abscesses formed on the lungs.

PASS EMPLOYES' WIVES.

Interborough Takes New Step to Aid Those Who Work for It.

The Interborough and New York Railways Companies announced yesterday to their employes that beginning on Dec. 1 they would issue to the wife of each of their married employes who has been in the service of the companies for one month a pass entitling her to free transportation over the system on which her husband is employed. Here is the announcement:

This privilege is extended as a further step in the work for the welfare of employes. The officers and Directors hope that it will be accepted as a compliment appropriate to the Thanksgiving holiday, and that it will prove to be a welcome convenience to the wives of the employes. While no restriction will be made upon the use of the pass, it is respectfully suggested that its use may be of advantage in connection with the stores which the company maintains for the benefit of employes.

The stores to which the notice refers are established in the car barns of the Interborough, and sell goods at greatly reduced prices. They were set up a few months ago with the idea of providing the Interborough and New York Railways employes with the best of household goods at practically wholesale prices.

UNTERMYER SELLS HIS DOGS

He Disposes of $60,000 Kennels Shortly After Prize Winner Dies.

Samuel Untermyer has disposed of his kennels, scattered his fine and costly collection of dogs to different buyers, dismissed his kennel master and has kept for himself only a half dozen collies of no great prize winning history to serve as sentinels for his home, Greystone, on the Hudson above Yonkers.

The most famous of all the Untermyer dogs was the Squire of Titton, a magnificent collie, winner of many prizes and ribbons and worth, in his prime, all of $10,000. Mr. Untermyer was very fond of the Squire and when, some two or three weeks ago, the dog died of old age, Mr. Untermyer's interest in his kennels waned abruptly. He decided to scatter them. The $60,000 worth of collies and other breeds were sold and the kennel master left for Philadelphia to serve at the Knicklayde Kennels of Thomas Hunter on the outskirts of that city. Thus ends the kennels of Greystone.

TROTH SUDDENLY BROKEN.

Miss Bessie Martin and Dr. H. C. de V. Cornwell Are Not to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Martin announce that the engagement between their niece, Miss Bessie Martin, and Dr. H. C. de V. Cornwell of this city has been broken.

The couple's engagement was announced on Nov. 5. Dr. Cornwell is a son of the late Capt. Charles C. Cornwell of the United States Navy, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '97. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Society.

On last Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hyde gave a box party at the afternoon session of the Horse Show for Miss Martin and Dr. Cornwell, and the news of their broken engagement will come as a surprise to their friends.

E. Howard Martin, at his home, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, said the family had no statement to make other than that contained in the formal announcement of the broken engagement.

Dr. Cornwell, who has an office at 40 East Forty-first Street and resides with his mother at 3 East Thirty-fifth Street, said the engagement was broken by mutual agreement.

$1,000,000 RADIUM CARGO.

150 Tons of the Ore Shipped to France to Produce 11 Grams.

The largest shipment of radium ore ever sent out of this country left yesterday for France on the steamship Chicago of the French Line. It amounted to 150 tons, and will yield a little more than eleven grams of pure radium, which, it was said, will represent a cash value of $1,000,000.

Hermann G. C. Thofehrn of Paris, who came here on a special mission to procure a large amount of this mineral for France, said that he had gained control of the entire output of radium producing mines in Mexico, and also owned 80 per cent. of the ore production in the United States.

SEEKS CUSTODY OF THAW.

Sheriff Asks Court to Let Him Take Slayer to New York State.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—The delivery of Harry K. Thaw into the sole custody of Sheriff Holman A. Drew of Coos County for his transfer to New York State was asked for late to-day in an answer filed in the United States District Court by the Sheriff to the petition for a writ of habeas corpus presented a few days ago by Thaw's counsel.

This writ was asked for after Gov. Felker had acceded to New York's request for the extradition of Thaw in connection with charges of conspiracy arising from his escape from Matteawan on Aug. 17.

Thaw availed himself of a perfect Indian Summer day to climb Mount Kearsarge, twenty-five miles from this city, in company with Sheriff Drew.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—FLORIDA.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Southeastern Limited, leaves N. Y. daily 12:08 P. M. Dining, sleeping, compartment cars. Write for copy of Winter Homes in the South. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

SAYS SHE KILLED MARSHALL FIELD, JR.

Vera Scott, Arrested in Los Angeles for Badger Game, Makes Startling Allegations.

'SHOT HANDLING REVOLVER'

Explanation of Young Field's Death at the Time—Woman Also Says She Killed Husband in 1910.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 22.—Vera Scott, who says she is the wife of a Kansas City musician, and who is in the city jail here on a charge of vagrancy, in connection with an alleged attempt to work the badger game, told the police to-day that she shot and killed Marshal Field, Jr., in a Chicago clubhouse on Nov. 23, 1905.

The Scott woman asserted that after the shooting, Marshall Field, Sr., gave her a large sum to leave the country.

The woman asserted further that it was she who shot and killed Reese Prosser on a train in Montana in June, 1910. Prosser was killed by his divorced wife. The woman was tried by a Montana jury and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

The woman laughed heartily and often during the recital of her story at the ease with which she had been able to "handle" men in various parts of the country. Her story of how she had come to Los Angeles eight months ago with only $3, and since then had made $60,000 by wheedling a few wealthy Pasadena and Los Angeles men brought uproarious peals of laughter from her.

"I learned to laugh while was a chorus girl," she said, "and since then I have found it one of my best assets."

A Chorus Girl in New York.

Mrs. Scott said she was born in Chicago in 1885. Her view of life, she said, came from her work as a chorus girl in the Weber-Fields company in New York. She said she played in "Hoity Toity" and "Hanky Panky."

"I was good looking then, and I was in demand," she added. As Viola Gilmore she was known to her associates, according to her story. She never had a chance to calmly recall her life, she said, until she went to jail. So she sat calmly back and told it.

"I am a daughter of Chicago," she said. "My parents were Leroy and Evelyn Le Gardineer. They were French. My father was a well-to-do merchant and stock broker. I went to New York and got into the chorus. When Louis Clarkson came along I married him. He was a broker at the time, making lots of money and spending it. Poor fellow, he's dead now.

"After Clarkson came Reese Prosser. He was the son of Thomas Prosser, an Ohio 'coal king.' We got along well until he became savage. Besides, I wanted liberties. So I took them. I went to Chicago. One day while in the Annex grill, I was introduced to Marshall Field, Jr. He took a fancy to me. I told him that I was a married woman and that I was going under the name of Vera Leroy. That's the 'mysterious and beautiful Vera, the French girl' who was mentioned later in connection with his death.

"After I had known him for some time he said he was going to have a party for me. I laughed and said, 'Hurry.' Well, the party arrived. I almost made me dizzy to see him spend money that night. It was wine, and more wine.

"A cab took us to a place known as the Everly Club. Emma Everly and a girl named Alice were with us. Field offended me. I remembered he had a revolver and I got it. I was inflamed with drink and told him I would teach him never to do that sort of thing again. I aimed the gun at him and told him to stand aside. The trigger must have been very finely set, for it pulled before I intended.

"Marshall Field fell mortally wounded. Emma Everly and Alice both saw the shooting.

"Field said to me, 'Don't get excited. I won't tell. Call me a cab quick and get me out of this, and don't say anything.'

Says She Got $20,000.

"I fainted. Things were reeling so that I couldn't stand. The next thing I knew I was going away in a cab alone. Field was in another cab. He went to his home, and I went to a small family hotel on the North Side. The next day Marshall Field, the father, came to me. He told me to get out of the city, to go to New York, and he gave me $10,000 to use. I did not leave for several days. Each day I went to another hotel at the request of the Field representative.

"Then I went to New York. I stayed there until more money could come from the Field agent, and then I went West, against the wishes of the Field family. I wanted to see a man in Portland, and then go to the Orient. They insisted that I go abroad.

"I got about $20,000 out of the Fields for leaving the country. Then I went to the Orient. In Shanghai I met a gay crowd. Among them was Count George Fadowski, who had much money. I promised to marry him, and he gave me a beautiful set of pearls and other jewels. I left when I got tired of the country.

"I came back quietly and went to Cleveland, where Rees Prosser, my husband, who knew nothing about the Field affair, was glad to get me back. In 1910 I met Leroy Scott, fell in love with him, and told my husband that we must get a divorce.

"I got one against his wishes. That was in Seattle. He followed me when I was going to meet Scott, and had to shoot him on the train in Montana. I had the trial in Libby, Mont., and was acquitted. Then I married Mr. Scott in Kansas City."

SHOT PROSSER ON A TRAIN.

Divorced Wife Claimed Self-Defense and Montana Jury Freed Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—Vera Prosser, now known as Vera Scott, shot and killed her divorced husband, Reese Prosser of this city, on June 1, 1910, while they were on an eastbound Great Northern train near Libby, Mont. Prosser had obtained a divorce from her on May 18 of that year. His wife had sued him for divorce on July 14, 1909, but her husband had never answered the suit, which charged neglect, and it was not pressed to an issue.

Mrs. Prosser was tried by a jury in Libby, Mont., but was acquitted on the grounds of self-defense. She declared that her husband applied an epithet to her and attacked her, whereupon she fired the shot that killed him.

The Prossers were married in this city on Nov. 24, 1905, and lived at a hotel for a year afterward. Mrs. Prosser formerly was an actress and made the hotel her home. She was a divorced woman when Prosser married her. Prosser's home was in Lisbon, Ohio. A year or so after their marriage the Prossers went to Lisbon to live. Their married life was not happy and was marked by

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SIX FORMER PRIESTS TO BE PROTESTANTS

Christ's Mission Is Providing Means for Converts' Training to Preach.

Six former members of the Roman Catholic priesthood, two of whom were also members of monastic orders, are being cared for now by Christ's Mission and Reformed Catholic, an independent evangelical mission for the conversion of Roman Catholic clergymen, at 331 West Fifty-seventh Street. The mission is providing means for the necessary training required for entry of the six into the Protestant ministry and mission field.

Only one of the priests is from a near by parish. The officials of the mission declined to disclose his name yesterday on the ground that publicity would annoy him and handicap his future work. He is said to have resigned recently a parish of 1,000 communicants near New York.

The expenses of one of the monks John Hadj, who was a member of the Maronite's monastery, at Mount Lebanon, Syria, were paid by the mission to bring him here last July, at the request of Miss Caroline Holmes, head of the Jebail Mission at Beirut. He is being trained for church and mission work in Syria, where he will be sent after he becomes a naturalized citizen of this country.

Another of the priests is said to be from a parish in the Middle West. Three others came here direct from Italy, one from a monastery there. He is Giovanni Ongaro, who is studying and doing mission work among the Italians here under the auspices of the Mission Aid Society, recently organized among the women patrons of Christ's Mission, with Miss Jennie E. Taylor of 110 West Fifty-fifth Street as temporary Treasurer.

"We make it a rule here not to announce the names or history of the work of the Catholic priests who come to us," said the Rev. Dr. W. Russell Collins, an Episcopalian clergyman and Secretary of the mission, of which Dr. Manuel Ferrando is the head. Dr. Ferrando is said to have been a member of a Spanish monastic order and later a Bishop engaged in mission work in South America.

One of the priests, said the Rev. Dr. Collins, is completing a course of study at a theological school near Bloomfield, N. J., where he has joined the Presbyterian Church and is a candidate before the Presbytery of that district for admission as a minister.

"Two of the former priests are taking a course of study in the Bible Teachers' Training School, at Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street, preparatory to entering mission work," said Dr. Collins.

"While we carry on work here for laymen, our chief effort is directed toward the aid of Catholic clergymen who wish to join the Protestant ministry. But we have no connection with any particular denomination, the converts being free to choose for themselves the church they prefer.

"The prominent priest who becomes a convert to Protestantism is often able to take care of himself, and it is the poor and unknown priest, especially those from religious orders, who are without money and cut off from their friends and old associates, who most need our assistance."

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Vicar General and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, could not be reached last night for a statement concerning the priests said to have come under the jurisdiction of the mission. His secretary, Thomas J. Dunne, said there were no records available tending to identify the ex-priests.

The Italian converts, he said, could not have had a right to perform any part of their religious work here under claim of any connection they may have had with the church in Italy. Without the name of the priest who is said to have resigned a near-by parish Secretary Dunne said it would be impossible to verify that statement.

SOLID STEEL TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM, & SOUTH.
The Seaboard Air Line Ry. is shortest route to Florida. Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Information and booklets at office, 1,184 Broadway.—Adv.

MAY ASK FOR POLICE SEARCH FOR STOVER

Friend Says Gaynor's Death Preyed on Missing Park Commissioner's Mind.

The mystery of the whereabouts of Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover was no nearer solution yesterday than it had been since he suddenly left the city more than a month ago without telling any of his friends or associates where he intended going. It was rumored that Mr. Stover was in Washington yesterday, and that he would leave for New York in the afternoon. He did not arrive here, however, and for the first time since his disappearance it was suggested that a search be made for him. Up to an early hour this morning the police had not been asked to take a hand in the matter, but it is said that they may be requested to do so to-day unless the Park Commissioner returns.

It was William J. Lee, Supervisor of the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks, who suggested that a hunt be made for Mr. Stover. Mr. Lee has known the Park Commissioner intimately for a long time, and he admitted yesterday that he was beginning to feel worried over his friend's protracted absence. Mr. Lee intimated that the death of Mayor Gaynor preyed upon Commissioner Stover's mind.

John N. Bogart, former Commissioner of Licenses, has furnished the first tangible information of the missing Park Commissioner's whereabouts. Mr. Bogart on Friday night said that he met Mr. Stover in the Union Station in Washington, D. C., during the day and that Mr. Stover told him he expected to leave that city for New York on the 5 o'clock train on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bogart called up Acting Park Commissioner Louis F. La Roche on the telephone yesterday and told him of his meeting in Washington with the Commissioner.

Mr. Bogart said that Mr. Stover told him that he intended to spend Saturday afternoon at the Congressional Library, in Washington, and that in all probability he would call upon a friend there, Miss Hifton, a librarian. Mr. Bogart told Mr. La Roche that he had seen Commissioner Stover alight from an incoming Baltimore train at the Washington Union Station at 10:45 o'clock Friday morning, and that the Commissioner appeared to be in excellent health. He said that Mr. Stover told him that he had been having a good time on his vacation and had spent considerable time in Baltimore. Mr. Bogart said Mr. Stover asked him what he was doing in Washington and that he had replied: "I am looking for you."

Mr. Bogart went on to say that in the subsequent conversation he had forgotten to ask the Commissioner why he had failed to tell his friends and his associates in the Park Department his whereabouts. The Commissioner, said Mr. Bogart, invited him to spend the afternoon with him in Washington, but he had to decline. He said the Commissioner told him that he might come on either the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Supervisor Lee wrote to Mayor Kline yesterday giving his version of the disappearance of the Park Commissioner.

"Mr. Stover, to my mind, never seemed to rally from the shock of Mayor Gaynor's death," wrote Mr. Lee. "It was noticed by the Commissioner's friends that he took the Mayor's death very much to heart.

"Mr. Stover was an untiring and conscientious worker. He was a man of extremely good health and possessed of kindly impulses and strong convictions. I sincerely trust that the judgment of his critics will be suspended until his whereabouts is discovered. There was no need for Mr. Stover to run away, for he had nothing to fear and he was afraid or no man. I suggest that a search for Mr. Stover be started."

Commissioner Stover's secretary, Ira H. Patchen, and his intimate friend, Robbins Gilman of the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, where Mr. Stover lives, said last night that they had received no word from the Commissioner and did not know when he would return.

HOTEL CLARENDON, SEABREEZE, FLORIDA. Representative, 1,180 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4748.—Adv.

PHONE CALL TRAIL TO HIGHWAY GRAFT

Whitman Gets Additional Information About Alleged Cooperstown Conference on July 5.

CHARGES AGAINST CARLISLE

Barber Company Rival Files Affidavits with Governor — Grand Jury Meets Again To-morrow.

The post village of Cooperstown, N. Y., county seat of Otsego County, promises to play an important part in the future developments of District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation. Additional information reached the District Attorney yesterday bearing on the alleged conference in a hotel at that village on July 5, where decisions highly favorable to the Barber Asphalt Paving Company are said to have been reached.

Present at this alleged conference, according to the information which has reached the District Attorney, were William Sulzer, then Governor of New York; State Highway Commissioner Carlisle, and George H. McGuire of Syracuse. All three men have denied being in Cooperstown on July 5.

This prosperous little Summer resort is situated in the midst of hop fields and is exactly midway between Syracuse, the home of McGuire, and Albany. As the crow flies, the distance to Cooperstown from either Syracuse or Albany is about sixty miles—just a pleasant two hours' run by automobile.

But the obvious convenience of a midway town as a proper place for an important conference is not the only clue which has caused the investigators to keep an eye on Cooperstown. It was learned yesterday that the record of a long distance telephone call from a hotel there to the offices of the Highway Department in Albany, made on the afternoon of July 5, had been dug up by the investigators.

Who entered that call from the hotel in Cooperstown was not revealed. It was said, however, that James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse and known throughout the State as "the Barber Asphalt Company man," was at the Albany end of the wire when the call was put through. "Jim" McGuire, according to information which has reached Mr. Whitman, was in the offices of the Highway Department for the very purpose of receiving that call. "Jim" McGuire is now sojourning in the West Indies.

Mr. Whitman is interested in finding out when the ex-Mayor will return. He has it on the word of George H. McGuire, brother of "Jim," that "Jim" has sailed away. Mr. Whitman has had so much untruthful testimony from McGuire during the last few days, however, that he will probably take others into consultation before he becomes convinced of the big politician's departure from his jurisdiction.

Details of the alleged conference, it was learned yesterday, are contained in formal charges, with affidavits, filed with Gov. Glynn on Friday against Commissioner Carlisle. These charges are made by Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, chief competitor of the Barber Asphalt interests for contracts on State work. The full text of the charges, it was said, would not be learned until released by Gov. Glynn.

It was learned yesterday, however, that the charges before Gov. Glynn include mention of thirty telegrams said to have been sent out from the Highway Department to as many State road contractors within an hour after the telephone conversation between Cooperstown and Albany. These telegrams, it is alleged, gave orders to the highway contractors that road specifications as regards the use only "natural solid" asphalt must be lived up to. This "natural solid" asphalt is produced solely by the Barber Asphalt Company, it is said. The charges, it is understood, also contain the statement that the Warner-Quinlan Company, which had sold large quantities of its "liquid" asphalt to these thirty contractors, was not notified until July 8 of the enforcement of specifications which barred everything but Barber asphalt.

The direct accusation made by Rubino against Carlisle, it is said, charges violation of the highway law, which calls for the wording of specifications so as to allow free competition.

When the regular General Sessions Grand Jury, which indicted Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, meets again tomorrow morning it is expected that evidence relating to the fight between the rival asphalt companies will be presented. Mr. Whitman, it was said, would also produce Fillmore Condit, New York manager of the Union Oil Company of California, as a witness. Condit has made affidavit that George H. McGuire and James K. McGuire tried to dicker with him for State business, and that his company, in violation of the Corporation law, was asked for a campaign contribution for the Democratic State Committee. George H. McGuire admitted under oath in the John Doe proceedings on Friday that he had made a proposal of this nature to Mr. Condit. He said that he did not know he was committing a crime, and that he had intended to charge the campaign contributions against his commissions on the sales to the State and to contractors on State jobs of the Union Oil Company's products.

A number of the contractors who are said to have received telegrams from the highway Department ordering the use of Barber asphalt only in road contracts are also expected to appear before the Grand Jury. Sensational developments are expected.

Following the hearing before the Grand Jury some of the witnesses will be heard in the John Doe proceedings, which will be resumed before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow. It is expected that more will be heard about the methods employed by the Democratic State and local committees in the raising of campaign funds from contractors on State jobs.

Charles F. Murphy, Jr., nephew of the Tammany chief, who was named by George H. McGuire on Friday as his partner in the profits of the bonding business relating to contracts on the State barge canal, the State highways, the aqueduct, and the local subways, could not be found yesterday at his office, 76 William Street, or his home, 309 East Seventeenth Street. Reporters sought to question Mr. Murphy about the report that he and the McGuire brothers did 80 per cent. of the bonding business on State jobs.

CARLISLE TO GET CHARGES.

Gov. Glynn Will Make No Comment Till Commissioner Answers.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The charges against John N. Carlisle will not be made public by Gov. Glynn until he has submitted them to Mr. Carlisle. The Governor refused to-night to indicate anything regarding the nature of the allegations. He expects to receive Mr. Carlisle's answer early next week.

"I think it would be very unfair to Mr. Carlisle to make these charges public before he has seen them and has had an opportunity to make whatever answer to them he may desire," the Governor said. "I probably shall submit them to him on Monday.

"The charges were handed me by an attorney before I left New York to-day. I have read them over, in part, but I shall not say a single word about the nature of the accusations nor express any opinion on them."

KITCHENER MAY BE VICEROY

His Appointment to India Expected if Lord Hardinge Retires.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Bombay dispatches referring to the possibility of Lord Kitchener succeeding Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India receive some credence here.

An Anglo-Indian correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette points out that Lord Hardinge still has two years to serve, but that he has not entirely got over the shock of the outrage at Delhi during the Durbar, when an attempt was made to kill him with a bomb, and therefore may resign.

The Viceroyalty was practically promised to Lord Kitchener after Lord Minto's term of office had expired, and it was only on account of his supposed lack of experience in civil administration that the appointment was withheld. His success in Egypt would make it difficult for the Government to refuse the Viceroyalty to him should Lord Hardinge retire.

BULGARIAN CRISIS NEAR.

Austrian Ruler Said to Have Denied Ferdinand's Appeal for Aid.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Sofia dispatches affirm that the Bulgarian situation is assuming a critical character. The general exasperation against Czar Ferdinand is growing to such a height that it is not believed he will be able to retain his throne long.

It is learned from an excellent source here that Ferdinand, as a last resort, has been trying to obtain the Austrian Emperor's support, but that it was refused after a conference between Count Berchtold, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the German Ambassador.

CARDINAL FORBIDS DANCES.

All Forms Will Be Barred at St. Vincent's Hospital Benefit.

The tango and other new steps have so monopolized the dance floors and Cardinal Farley's disapproval of them is so emphatic that he has requested the elimination of all dancing from the annual entertainment given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital for the benefit of that institution.

That entertainment, which usually has meant a clear $5,000 for St. Vincent's, has always been a dance, and the members of the auxiliary are searching their minds for some sort of entertainment with no dancing in it that will draw anything like the patronage of old. Thus far they have hit upon nothing.

BRYAN AND GRANDSON HUNT

John B. Leavitt, In Sporting Garb, Takes the Secretary Duck Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—After pouring hot shot into several newspaper canards this morning Secretary Bryan went down the river to shoot ducks.

Soon after 11 o'clock the Secretary was at his desk, going over correspondence with department chiefs, when his little grandson, John Bryant Leavitt, walked in, dressed in frontier costume, with a little shotgun on his shoulder.

"Grandpa," said the boy, "you promised to go duck hunting at 11 o'clock. You're late already. Let's go."

Mr. Bryan quickly dismissed his assistants, saw there were no dispatches of importance requiring his attention, and with his grandson set out for an afternoon's sport.

AUTO HITS FARNUMS.

Actor, Though Hurt, Pursues Chauffeur in Another Car.

Dustin Farnum, the actor, and his wife were knocked down and run over by an automobile at Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street at midnight last night, just after they had left the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. The front wheel of the automobile which was going south in the avenue, passed over the left wrist of Mrs. Farnum and over the right leg of the actor.

A large crowd of men and women saw the accident, and when the chauffeur, instead of stopping, put on more speed and continued on, several men sprang into automobiles and followed. Notwithstanding his injuries, Mr. Farnum jumped into one of the many automobiles put at his disposal and gave chase after first turning his wife over to several women who volunteered their services. At Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, Mr. Farnum overtook the automobile and had a policeman arrest the chauffeur. Mrs. Farnum was taken in an automobile to her apartments in the Hotel York.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Farnum appeared in the East Twenty-second Street station and made a complaint against the chauffeur, who said he was George W. Murphy of 118 Fife Street, Forest Hills, L. I. He said a Mrs. Chase of Forest Hills owned the auto. He was put in a cell charged with intoxication and reckless driving. Mr. Farnum told the police his wife was under the care of his private physician, Dr. Leisor, and that her condition was serious.

EARLE COOPER INJURED.

Auto Racer Bruised and Cut When Car Dashes Through a Fence.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 22.—Earle Cooper, winner of several automobile classics on the Pacific Coast, including this year's Santa Monica road race, lies seriously injured in a hospital to-night as the result of an accident which occurred to-day while he was tuning up his racing car for a contest against time.

The car blew out a rear tire while he was going at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and rather than attempt to make the turn at the head of the race track he shot straight for the outside fence. The car circled through a field and crashed back through the same fence. Cooper was severely cut and bruised and his back was wrenched, but at the hospital it was said to-night he would recover.

BRICKLEY'S KICKS WIN FOR HARVARD

Crimson Full Back Scores Five Field Goals, Beating Yale, 15 to 5.

OUTPLAYS THE ELI ELEVEN

Harvard Scores Victory Over Old Rivals in Annual Gridiron Battle at Cambridge.

BIG CROWD SEES CONTEST

Guernsey's Toe and Safety All That Saves Blue from Shutout Before 44,000 Spectators.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—He is a short, chunky youngster of 21 Summers. His black hair is curly, and there is always a smile on his boyish face. He has a nerve of chilled steel, and is so cool that he could face the jaws of destruction without a quiver. This is Charley Brickley, whose name was engraved in football history at Soldiers' Field this afternoon as one of the greatest individual gridiron heroes who ever wore the flaming crimson of Harvard. Brickley was the whole Harvard team against Yale this afternoon, and with his talented toe he booted the pigskin over Eli's goal post five times, scoring all the points, which buried the Blue in a 15 to 5 defeat.

The "newsies" here to-night are not screaming about Harvard triumph. They are yelling "Wuxtra! Wuxtra! All about the New Haven Wreck!" The New Haven wreck is Capt. Ketcham's team, exhausted, played out to the last ounce of human strength, and beaten decisively by Percy Haughton's big Crimson team, which showed itself to be one of the best drilled football machines which ever trod on a gridiron.

"Fair Harvard," all her sons, young and old, are delirious with joy to-night. It is the first time Harvard has ever defeated Yale in the huge Greek stadium, and it is the first time since way back in the gray past of 1875 that Harvard has ever defeated Yale two years in succession. Arm in arm Harvard parades the streets of Boston town; they crowd the hotels and restaurants; they jam the theatres, and create the greatest turmoil this city has known for years.

Yale, with all its fighting spirit, all its grit, and bulldog tenacity, was no match for Harvard. Guernsey kicked one field goal, and O'Brien of Harvard made a stupid play, which scored a safety against his own team.

The field goal of three points and the safety of two points was the total of Yale's effort against this irrepressible eleven. Perhaps never before on a college gridiron has anything ever been seen like Brickley's work this afternoon. Wisely, the Crimson team had been constructed around this marvelous drop kicker. With a snappy aggressiveness which would not be denied, Harvard rushed the ball within striking distance of the Eli goal. Then they called on Brickley. He booted over four goals from the field and kicked one from placement, and one of the marvelous incidents of the day was that Brickley tried another kick from placement. One was on the 45-yard line, and he missed. How he missed it no one knows.

The game was one of the most picturesque football spectacles ever seen in this country. More than 44,000 people jammed the colossal cement amphitheatre. A day as warm as an early September afternoon, a gleaming sun and a cloudless sky made a perfect day for the game. All the girlish beauty of the land mingled with the student thousands who crowded tier upon tier in the great coliseum.

Crimson Students In Song.

When the Yale rush was smothered, when Charley Brickley had made his last plunge, and when the last fatigued Eli warrior

Harvard line had the latter groggy when the first half ended.

Rest Revives Crimson.

The ten minutes' intermission was just what Harvard needed. The bruised and battered line had time to collect its wits. And when the third period came Yale found that in that turbulent second period the team had shot its bolt.

No team ever fought more fiercely or more earnestly than Yale did. The Elis knew they had a chance, and they were making the most of it, but they tried so hard in that second period, when their proud march toward triumph was interrupted by intermission, that they were about tired out. With gameness and undying nerve they fought it out to the end. They struggled like madmen to break through and smother Brickley as he made his kicks.

Stubborn to the last degree, the Harvard defense wound itself around the talented Brickley so compactly that no one could get near him. Surrounded by the sturdy wall of Crimson players, Brickley was as safe from interference as if he had been in a safety deposit vault.

Brickley Was a Picture.

Brickley kicking his field goals was a picture. As cool as an arctic Winter, he was at all times. He invariably chose a smooth place on the lawn-like gridiron. He held the ball in his hands and his keen blue eyes measured the distance perfectly. He waited and waited. To the crowd in the Yale stands it seemed like ages. No hurry or flurry, no nervousness, Brickley's mind was on his task. He took his own sweet time and smiled at the Yale players as they battled to get at him. Not a kick was blocked, as a defense had been built around the Crimson kicker that could not be broken. His unerring toe always caught the ball right which he sent every time spinning like a top over the crossbar.

Except for Yale's game rally in the second period the Blue was outplayed by a far superior team. But it was not beaten until the last minute, and Harvard had to watch the Yale players every second. Alexander Wilson was threatening to break loose, and Martin, the centre rush, and Avery, the plucky Yale end, were forever smashing to swing through in a way that had Harvard scared.

Ketcham, with fierce aggressiveness was playing the game of his life, he played so hard that he was inexcusably rough and twice Referee Langford had to warn the Yale Captain. Once Ketcham was so bad that Yale was penalized 15-yards, and this penalty put Harvard in position to have Brickley kick his first field goal.

In the third period Yale became wobbling in the face of the Crimson assault. Two more field goals in that period, put Harvard on easy street. It was not until then that the hope of the Yale crowd began to fade. The great horde of Yale men in the East stand stood up and with bared heads broke into that impressive college chant.

With tremendous volume the song rolled over the field, "For God. For Country, and for Yale."

That was the finish. The fast tiring players on the field heard it. It rang in their ears, their fatigue was forgotten. Once again they braced against the Crimson, and they tried for all they were worth. But it was too late. They could stop the Harvard rushes and hold their own in punting, but they could not get at Brickley.

Brickley was everywhere. When every scrimmage unraveled itself on the gridiron and a Yale man came out of the heap he found himself looking at Brickley. Brickley was wonderful on the defense and tore through time and again and stopped the Yale backs.

He intercepted forward passes with uncanny ease. Football seemed second nature to him. He knew where every Yale play was going and was always in the way. Yale wasn't fighting a football team. They were gamely carrying on a hopeless fight against one man. Ketcham and Warren and Knowles tackled him and buried his nose in the grass. They hurled him down with fury, but they couldn't hurt him. Every time Brickley came up smiling. When they threw him he bounded up again as if on springs. It would seem that he took his medicine like a soldier and was always ready to make a drop kick when called upon.

Harvard Machine Supports Brickley.

Most of Harvard's game was Brickley. It was Brickley this and Brickley that, and Brickley the other thing. No man has ever meant quite so much to a football team. An irresistible, irrepressive terror was Brickley. And yet it was the wonderfully well-drilled Harvard machine that made it possible for the Harvard wonder to beat Yale singlehanded—or, rather, single-footed. It was a Harvard team perfectly taught in the fundamentals of football that kept the enemy away while he kicked goal after goal, each one of which meant a deeper humiliation for Yale.

This Harvard team made no mistakes. It handled the ball without a muff. It carried its campaign through without an error.

Another surprise of Harvard's game was the punting of Eddy Mahan. From the start he had the edge on Knowles of Yale. His kicks were high and far, and the Harvard ends were down under them like rockets. Wilson got few chances to run back punts. Harvard's ends outplayed and outgeneraled the Blue wings from the start.

Mahan caught Knowles's first punt after the kick-off, and like a frightened deer he rushed the ball back 25 yards before Ketcham hurled him. Brickley and Bradlee hurled themselves into the line, but found it stiff. Then Mahan kicked. Knowles kicked back and Mahan kicked again and Harvard gained on the kicks.

Yale, with confidence in Knowles, kept on kicking. Mahan early in the first period broke loose and rushed the ball back 23 yards. Then he hurled a forward pass at O'Brien, but it was intercepted. It was third down, so Brickley, with a nerve that must be reckoned with, tried a drop-kick from the 50-yard line and it failed. No wonder.

Logan mixed another forward pass into the attack and that also failed. Yale got the ball on the 20-yard line and Knowles tried a line plunge, but was abruptly halted. Knowles had to kick. Brickley caught the ball and two or three Yale players were on him at once. Ketcham came tearing along and jumped into the fray. For this Ketcham was warned and Yale was penalized 15 yards. Mahan then took the ball and rushed to Yale's 29-yard line, but the Yale defense stiffened and Brickley dropped back to the 25-yard line and put over the field goal. It was easy for him.

The picture which followed this score will never be forgotten. The whole stand was on its feet. Every student brought forth a crimson handkerchief and the Stadium became a riot of resplendent color. The man behind the bass drum did his best to break it, but he couldn't. The horns blared forth like a peal of thunder. The noise became earsplitting and the roar of approval of Brickley's feat became deafening. Harvard had started. From that time they went on with renewed energy.

O'Brien Makes a Blunder.

On the kick-off after this play the ball from Guernsey's toe hit the goal-post and bounded back on to the field. O'Brien, the Harvard end, became sadly confused in the excitement. He picked up the ball for some unaccountable reason and planted it behind his own goal line.

There was a long wrangle between the players and Referee Langford finally decided that it was a safety. After the first period, with the score 3 to 2, the Yale stand began to sing "Good Night Harvard," which is the best college song that has been sung in years, and maybe Yale couldn't sing it, too. In fact, the singing and cheering at to-day's game by both sides was the best that has ever been heard at a football game.

Shortly after play was resumed Mahan got off a kick which sailed over Wilson's head and netted Harvard about 75 yards. It was a beauty.

Early in the second period Knowles punted to Yale's 37-yard line, where Mahan made a fair catch, and from that line Brickley made a kick from placement.

Field Goal for Yale.

After Mahan had punted to Wilson the Yale quarter back fumbled the ball, but recovered it, and then pulled off the best run of the game, dodging up the field for a run of 35 yards and planting the ball on Harvard's 35-yard line. Knowles and Ainsworth, in two vicious rushes, carried the ball to the 25-yard line. Guernsey dropped back to the 35-yard line and kicked a field goal, and then it was Yale's turn to yell. And they did.

With renewed encouragement Yale awoke to the best outburst of football of the game. After Mahan and Brickley and Bradlee had smashed through for 15 yards, Yale showed a wonderful brace and took the ball away from Harvard on downs. Knowles, on a fake kick formation, made a pretty run of 25 yards and Yale's chances looked bright.

Ainsworth skirted the end for 15 yards and Harvard was falling back in an alarming way. Time was nearly up and Yale cohorts implored Guernsey to try a field goal. He fell back. With only a few seconds of time left, he seemed an hour getting the ball. Capt. Ketcham patted his men on the back and told them to hold as they never held before. A silence fell over the Stadium as Guernsey dropped back to the 35-yard line. He made a pretty try at the goal, but missed the cross-bar by a few inches. Then the first half was over.

The Yale crowds were in high spirits between the halves, and began to sing "Bulldog, bulldog, Wow Wow Wow—Eli, Eli Yale!" Wilson opened the third period with a 15-yard run through the line.

Knowles followed this up with a break of 30 yards through the Harvard team, and then Yale was through. Harvard came back like a raging storm, and the Crimson began to batter down the Yale backs. Yale fought gamely, but it was a losing fight.

"Red" Brann, Yale's promising end, was sent into the strife. He began to tackle like a fiend, and for a while Yale picked up hope.

But Harvard's attack became overwhelming. The Crimson began to ride over them roughshod. Dana at end for Harvard started to skirt the Yale ends, and they couldn't stop him. Yale was slipping. Brickley broke loose on a plunge through the line and went along on a revolving run of 30 yards. He brought the ball again within kicking distance of Yale's goal, and from the 51-yard line kicked another field goal.

Harvard Yells for a Touchdown.

In the last period Brickley, Mahan, and Dana all made splendid rushes and pushed the Yale line back. Yale was penalized 15 yards for holding in the line, and Brickley and Mahan brought the ball down to Yale's 10-yard line. The Harvard people yelled for a touchdown. The Crimson backs in a furious attack assaulted the sturdy Blue line, and it was like a rock. Yale wouldn't budge.

"Hold 'em," yelled the Yale stands, and they were firm. But Brickley walked coolly back to the 20-yard line and booted over another field goal.

When the game was over Harvard stormed onto the gridiron; every student in Cambridge was there, and behind the band the Crimson boys, frenzied with joy, went through the dazzling mazes of the serpentine dance in a way that has never been seen before on Soldiers' Field. It was a sight never to be forgotten. Every student in the parade threw his hat over the goal posts, and then he went got their hats back. The jubilation lasted for an hour after the game, and then the throngs of victorious students moved on to Boston. They took the old town by storm. The streets became alive with roistering young men. Dignity was forgotten. Boston blue laws were obliterated, all restraint was lost, and at midnight in street, avenue, and alley Harvard's victory was being sung to a star-lit sky.

Way down Washington Street comes the echo of a dying song:

Glory, glory for the Crimson,
For this is Harvard's day.

It grows fainter and fainter and is finally lost, and then comes along a new horde of Crimson Indians taking up the song.

It was a great victory for a great team. Boston's head aches from the noise and the revelry.

HOW GAME WAS PLAYED.

Brickley's Goal Kicking Gives Harvard Victory Over Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—The bright warm sun of an Indian summer smiled on white-ribbed Soldier's Field this afternoon when the hostile Captains, the bushy-haired Ketcham of the Elis and blonde Storer of Harvard walked from opposite sides of the field and met with a hearty handshake, just as if they liked each other. An impressive hush fell over the Stadium as the coin flipped from Referee Bill Langford's fingers. Storer called the turn and Harvard defended the West goal.

Otis Gurnsey of Yale tinkered with a little pile of dirt on the 40-yard line and placed the yellow egg in position to receive his toe. Cautiously he approached the ball in his stride and with a dull thud the ball boomed into Harvard territory. The game was on.

The ball soared over the goal line and Hahan ran the ball back to the 20-yard line, where Avery tackled him. Mahan carried the ball on a line plunge without gain and punted on the next play. Yale let the ball roll and Ainsworth fell on it at the 24-yard line. Ainsworth went through right tackle for three yards, but the ball was called back and Harvard was penalized five yards for offside play. Knowles punted to Logan, who caught it at the 30-yard line and returned it five yards, where Marting caught him.

Mahan made one yard through left tackle. Then he punted to Wilson who fumbled and recovered on Yale's 32-yard line. Ainsworth made three yards on the right side of the line and was tackled by Brickley. Knowles punted to Mahan on Harvard's 35-yard line and the latter swept around right end to Yale's 45-yard line, where Knowles tackled him.

Brickley went through left guard for five yards and was tackled by Guernsey. On the next play the same player made only a yard when he was stopped by Ketcham. Mahan tried a forward pass to Hardwick which hit the ground and the ball was called back to the 39-yard line.

Brickley tried a drop-kick from the 47-yard line, but his kick was hurried and did not carry to the goal post. Yale put the ball in play on the 30-yard line. Ainsworth made two yards through right tackle. Knowles punted to Mahan at Harvard's 48-yard line.

Mahan kicked over the goal line for a touchback and Yale again put the ball in play on her 20-yard line. Gilman caught Guernsey for a loss of one yard. Knowles punting to his 40-yard line, where the ball was allowed to drop to the ground. Mahan failed to gain at the right tackle. Brickley likewise failed on a plunge at left guard, where Warren stopped him. A forward pass by Logan was intercepted, and Harvard was still on Yale's 41-yard line. Mahan punted over the goal line in the corner of the field for another touchback, and it was Yale's ball on her 20-yard line.

Brickley Kicks Field Goal.

Yale was penalized 15 yards for Ketcham's unnecessarily rough play. Brickley made two yards and Mahan added two more. Brickley dropped back as if for a drop kick, but Bradlee shot through the line to Yale's 18-yard line, giving Harvard the first down. Avery made the tackle, Brickley was stopped with one yard gain through the line. He pushed through for two yards the ball on Yale's 14-yard line. Brickley dropped back to the 26-yard line and kicked an easy goal from the field.

There was uproar in the Harvard stands when the teams lined up again for the kick-off. Guernsey sent the ball against the goal posts. O'Brien picked up the ball and ran back to Harvard's goal line, thinking he was making a touchback. The officials, though, ruled that on the kick-off O'Brien having carried the ball from the field of play to touch it behind goal posts, made the play a safety and gave Yale two points. Had he let the ball alone the play would have gone as a touchback. So the first quarter ended with the score, Harvard 3, Yale 2.

When the second period started, Knowles, from Yale's 8-yard line, punted to Mahan for a fair catch at Yale's 39-yard line. Harvard elected to try a placement kick. Logan held the ball and Brickley kicked. He kicked straight between the goal posts for a second goal from the field, making the score, Harvard 6, Yale 2.

When the teams lined up again Yale had the advantage of the wind and kicked off to Harvard. Guernsey booted the ball to Hardwick at the goal line and he ran it in to the sixteen-yard line, where Marting tackled him. Brickley gained two yards at the left guard. Mahan kicked on the first down against the wind to Ainsworth at Harvard's forty-seven-yard line, where O'Brien tackled him. Ainsworth was pulled up with a short turn by Storer. Guernsey went in behind his line on a shift play for a gain of three yards and was tackled by Trumbull. Guernsey tried a drop kick from the fifty-two-yard line, but the kick fell short and rolled over the goal line, and it was Harvard's ball at her own twenty-yard line.

Yale's Favorable Attack.

Marting broke through and got Mahan from behind. Manahan punted to Wilson at Yale's forty-yard line and he eluded the Harvard tacklers till he was forced outside at Harvard's thirty-four-yard line. For the first time Yale was in a favorable position to open her attack. Knowles took the ball on a delayed pass to Harvard's thirty-yard line. The Yale line was opening holes effectively. Knowles lost a yard at left tackle. On the next play Guernsey dropped back to the thirty-six-yard line and kicked a pretty goal from the field, making the score Harvard 6, Yale 5.

Brickley kicked for Harvard across the goal line and it was Yale's ball on her twenty-yard line. On the first down Wilson took the ball on a fake kick and made eight yards at right tackle. Knowles made a yard through the same place. Knowles punted to Mahan at Harvard's thirty-yard line and he was forced outside at the thirty-four-yard line. On a fake kick Brickley went through right tackle for nine yards, putting the ball on Harvard's forty-three-yard line. Bradlee made it first down at Harvard's forty-six-yard line with a plunge through the line. O'Brien came around right end for a gain of nine and was tackled by Avery. The play was repeated on the other of the line and Hardwick carried the ball to a first down on Yale's thirty-yard line.

Time was taken out for Knowles, who was slightly hurt in the tackle. Bettle replaced Bradlee in Harvard's backfield. Wilson carried the ball through the line for two yards. Ainsworth went around right end to the 33-yard line, where Brickley stopped him.

Guernsey dropped back to the 37-yard line and tried a drop kick, which went wide, with only a minute to play for the first half. Harvard put the ball in play at her 20-yard line. Brickley failed to gain against the Yale line, and before another play could be made time was called for the first half. Score: Harvard, 6; Yale, 5.

Neither team had been able to gain much through the other's rush line, and the only considerable advantage were made either in running back kicks or on plays outside of tackle.

In the second half Yale replaced Carter with "Red" Brann at right end. Harvard had no changes. Yale had the south goal, but the wind was less an advantage than in the first half. Brickley kicked off to Wilson at Yale's 7-yard line. He was thrown hard by Gilman at the 20-yard line. On the first play Knowles swept around left end behind splendid interference to Harvard's 38-yard line, where O'Brien tackled him.

Guernsey went through centre for 20 yards. Ainsworth tried right end, but Bettle threw him for a loss of two yards. Dana replaced O'Brien at left end for Harvard. Guernsey tried a drop kick from the 48-yard line, but the kick sailed too wide.

Another Goal for Harvard.

Dana went around right field for a gain of nearly 10 yards, which just failed of being a first down. With a half yard to go, Brickley plunged into the Yale line, which held like a stone wall, and he could not gain an inch, but Mahan made five yards at left tackle and come first down for Harvard. Bettle slipped through centre for a yard and Mahan added four more at right tackle. Brickley put the ball on the 27-yard line, and on the fourth down he dropped back and kicked another goal from the 36-yard line. The score was then: Harvard, 9; Yale, 5.

Brickley recovered a fumble by Logan with a loss of one yard. Time was taken out for Avery, Yale's left end, who was badly hurt in the last rush. McLeish took Avery's place. Mahan went through left tackle to the 20-yard line, where Knowles tackled him. On fourth down, Brickley dropped back and kicked another goal from the 30-yard line, making the score Harvard 12, Yale 5.

Scuich replaced Trumbull at centre for Harvard. Mahan made two yards at right tackle. Mahan punted to Wilson, who was downed by Dana, without any gain, on Yale's 37-yard line. Knowles hit the line without any gain, and Wilson was smothered in a plunge on Harvard's left wing. The third quarter ended with Yale holding the ball on the third down at her own 40-yard line.

Cowan replaced Hitchcock at left guard and Avery went back to his place at left end for Yale. Guernsey threw a forward pass to Knowles for a gain of ten yards, being forced outside by Soucy. The play gave Yale first down at her 48-yard line.

Guernsey threw a second forward pass across the line, which Brickley intercepted on Harvard's 30-yard line. Mahan lost four yards at right end, where Avery tackled him, but Brickley made up the four yards at left tackle.

After an exchange of kicks, Wilson made five yards at left end, giving Yale first down on her 25-yard line. Ainsworth went through right tackle for four yards. Wilson plunged through centre for five yards, but Yale was penalized fifteen yards for holding, putting the ball on Yale's 15-yard line. Knowles punted out of danger.

Mahan made it first down on Yale's 29-yard line. Brickley made four yards at left tackle, where Warren stopped him. Brickley struggled through centre to the 20-yard line. With half a yard to go for a first down, Brickley went through to Yale's 17-yard line.

Easy Goal for Brickley.

Yale rushed Arnold in for Pendleton on the line. Mahan was stopped without a gain. Knowles hurt his knee in stopping the rush and Yale took time out while McLeish came back to replace him. Brickley dropped back as if for a drop-kick, but Mahan took the ball to the 12-yard line. Brickley added a yard at left tackle. On fourth down, with three yards to go, Brickley dropped back and kicked an easy goal from the 21-yard line, making the score Harvard 15, Yale 5.

Guernsey kicked off for Yale to Bettle, who ran the back in from the 20-yard line to the 34-yard line. Timo was taken out for Cowen. Mahan kicked out of bounds at Yale's 43-yard line. Guernsey tried a forward pass, which Brickley knocked down. Another forward pass by Guernsey was intercepted by Brickley, who was tackled by Avery at Harvard's 41-yard line.

There was another exchange of kicks, and Guernsey kicked to Mahan who made a fair catch at Yale's 45-yard line, where Brickley tried a kick from placement. He failed to score and it was Yale's ball on her 20-yard line and thus ended the greatest football struggle ever seen on Soldiers Field. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Yale.
O'Brien	Left end	Avery
Hitchcock	Left tackle	Talbott
Gilman	Left guard	Ketcham
Trumbull	Centre	Marting
Pennock	Right guard	Pendleton
Storer	Right tackle	Warren
Hardwick	Right end	Carter
Logan	Quarter back	Wilson
Bradlee	Left half back	Ainsworth
Brickley	Right half back	Knowles
Mahan	Full back	Guernsey

Harvard: Goals from field—Brickley, 4. Goal from placement—Brickley. Yale: Goal from field—Guernsey. Safety—O'Brien of Harvard.

Substitutions: Harvard—Bettle for Bradlee, Dana for O'Brien, Soucy for Trumbull, Cowen for Hitchcock, Freedley for Logan, Mills for Cowen, and Willetta for Bettle. Yale—Brann for Carter, MacLeish for Avery, Way for Talbott, Arnold for Pendleton, and MacLeish for Knowles.

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Neil Snow, Michigan. Head linesman—David L. Fultz, Brown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

YALE MAY ELECT TALBOTT.

Only Four of This Year's Team Will Return Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—Capt. Henry Ketcham of the Yale football eleven said to-day that, although he wishes to hold the election for a Captain for next season as soon as possible, the call will not be issued for several days. The players will not vote upon the matter until after they return from their Thanksgiving holiday.

Nelson Talbott is the logical and almost the certain Captain, as far as indications at present go. He is the only player who has been for two seasons a regular, and his work this Fall has been of the all-American variety. His home is in Dayton, and he prepared for Yale at the Hotchkis School, Lakeville, Conn., where Capt. Arthur Howe and Capt. Henry Ketcham also received their prep school education. Talbott's work at left tackle has been of the gilt-edge variety this Fall.

Yale faces a thorough reorganization of its football eleven before another season because of the graduation of most of the members of the present team, but a permanent system of coaching has been established by the engagement of Howard Jones as resident coach for several years, and it is now likely that Dr. Billy Bull will be continued as coach of the punters another season.

Of the regulars of this year's eleven, only Talbott, Carter, Wilson, and Knowles will return another season. Of the substitutes, Guernsey, Cornell, Brann, Loughridge, Wiser, and MacLeish will be again in college. The rush line another season will be almost entirely new, but there will be strong back field material.

Financially, the season that closed to-day was Yale's best in the history of the gridiron. The Harvard game to-day netted about $44,000, the Princeton game about $33,000, the Brown game $5,000, and the minor matches about $5,000 more, a total of more than $80,000 being realized for the first time. Next year the receipts will be even larger, because of the presence of the new "Bowl" at Yale Field. This will change the total seating capacity at Yale from about 34,000 to more than 60,000, and will add about $25,000 to Yale's total receipts for future seasons.

Yale Admits Harvard's Superiority.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Yale players and Capt. Ketcham declined to-night to comment on the game. Head Coach Jones proclaimed Harvard as entitled to full honors as the American intercollegiate champions. Head Coach Percy Haughton of Harvard called at the Yale dressing rooms after the game, and extended his hand to Jones, asking him to accept and to convey to Capt. Ketcham of Yale the Harvard appreciation of the sportsmanlike quality of the game. Coach Jones warmly congratulated Haughton on the success of the season's work, saying to him: "Harvard has a fine team in every respect."

Harvard Club of Paris Celebrates.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—While the Harvard Club of Paris was having its annual dinner to-night news of Harvard's victory over Yale at the Cambridge Stadium was received, and for several minutes there was enthusiastic cheering. M. Bernard, President, was at the dinner, and the guests included American Ambassador Myron T. Herrick.

NEW HAVEN ELECTRIC TIE-UP

Grounded Wire Paralyzes Main Line and Subsidiaries Near Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—From 8:54 until 9:42 o'clock this morning traffic on the New Haven Railroad between Stamford and New York and on the New York & Westchester Railroad throughout its length was paralyzed by the grounding of the feed wire of the company, which gets its power from the power house at Cos Cob.

The accident also tied up electric traffic in Stamford until 3:40 P. M., not a wheel moving for almost seven hours.

Between 8:54 and 11 o'clock not a street car moved between Norwalk and New Rochelle. At about 11 o'clock a temporary connection was made between the feed lines of the Westchester Street Railroad Company and the Stamford & New York Road at Mamaroneck, and street cars were run intermittently between Port Chester and New Rochelle until the trouble at Cos Cob was repaired.

General Manager Bardo and Electric Supt. Wildin hurried from New Haven to the power house on a special train and, with Hoge Gilliam, Superintendent of Electric Lines, remained there until late this afternoon.

The accident puzzled the railroad experts. What happened was this: A short circuit blew out a circuit breaker outside the power house, and the trouble, in some manner puzzling to the investigators, got inside the power house and blew out every circuit breaker in the place, burning out one. It was necessary to rewire all the circuit breakers, and the fact that the New Haven Road and the New York & Westchester were held up only an hour was because their feed lines are single-phase, while the Connecticut Company's feed lines are three-phase.

WOULD ENJOIN FORESTERS.

Member of the Order Carries Increased Assessment to Federal Court

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—A suit to enjoin the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters from doing any further business in this State was filed to-day in the United States District Court. The plaintiff is Orrin P. Stockwell of Attica, and his complaint is remarkable for its length and for the vigor of the language in which the defendant is denounced.

The plaintiff says that he became a member of the order in July, 1892, being a $3,000 beneficiary. At the time, he says, the dues were 84 cents per $1,000 per month. In July, 1908, the dues were increased by the Supreme Court in session in Toronto to $1.91 per $1,000, the plaintiff alleges. An injunction to prevent the levying of this increased rate was obtained in this State and was fought up to the Court of Appeals, being finally vacated.

In August of this year, he continues, the defendant in session in Toronto voted to assess against the plaintiff the sum of $280 per $1,000, in addition to the increased rate, this to be deducted from his benefits. He terms this action a "gross and iniquitous fraud."

The plaintiff charges that the defendant's sole reason for increasing the rates was so that it could use them for personal ends. Charges of waste are made, and it is claimed that instead of putting the order on a "sound actuarial basis" the increase would simply "put off the day of reckoning." It is further alleged that, by reason of the increase in rates, thousands of members have let their policies lapse. A surplus of at least $13,000,000 should be on hand to pay the benefits, it is said.

The plaintiff asks that the defendant's officers and agents be compelled to make an accounting of the funds, that it be enjoined from charging other than the regular rates, that it be enjoined and prohibited from doing further insurance business in this State, and that the defendant in this State be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed.

JERSEY FRANCHISE TAX.

Public Service Corporation to Pay $990,214.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Records of the State Board of Assessors show that of the total tax of $1,377,901 to be paid to the various municipalities under the Voorhees Franchise act, 71.86 per cent. will be paid by the Public Service Corporation and its subsidiaries.

It will pay a total of $990,214, divided in this way: Street railway companies, $686,483; electric light companies, $136,408; gas companies, $167,323.

DEMANDS $500,000 FOR LOVE HE LOST

Telamon Cuyler Sues His Rich Mother-in-Law, Following His Wife's Divorce.

THEY ARE IN CALIFORNIA

Cuyler, Whose Name Used to be Smith, Well Known in Atlanta—Wife Was Miss Grace T. Barton.

Mrs. Isabella Barton, a wealthy resident of Alameda, Cal., was sued yesterday by her son-in-law, Telamon Cuyler, for $500,000 damages for alienation of the affections of his wife. The complaint adds accusations against Mrs. Barton of having sworn at the plaintiff without cause and of assaulting him in the presence of his wife. Mr. Cuyler says that Mrs. Barton threatened to disinherit her daughter unless she deserted him, and that she also forced his wife to decide between her mother and him, and that, yielding to these threats, his wife decided to cleave to her mother.

Mr. Cuyler was a lawyer in Atlanta, Ga., when he met Miss Grace T. Barton, and there they were married on Nov. 14, 1900. Mr. Cuyler says he continued the practice of law for two years, and that he then gave up his career at the solicitation of his wife and moved with her to this city. He says his wife deserted him in March, 1912, and went to her mother's home in Alameda. There an action for divorce was begun and a decree granted to Mrs. Cuyler. Mr. Cuyler says no summons in this proceeding was ever served upon him. The two children of the couple, a boy of 4 and a girl of 11, live with the mother.

Earle & Russell of 165 Broadway are the attorneys for Mr. Cuyler.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Emphatic denial that she had in any way exerted influence to cause her daughter to seek a divorce was made at her home in Alameda to-night by Mrs. Isabella Barton, widow of the wealthy pioneer, John Barton, who has been sued in New York by her son-in-law, Telamon Cuyler, for $500,000 for alleged alienation of his wife's affections.

"I have not been served in a suit of this nature," said Mrs. Barton, "and all I know of it was gleaned from dispatches from the East. However, I wish to deny most emphatically the truth of the charges Mr. Cuyler is said to have made. I have at no time attempted to alienate my daughter's affections. She divorced her husband simply because he failed to support her and the two children."

Mrs. Cuyler, who is residing at the family home at 2,527 Central Avenue, Alameda, corroborated her mother's statements.

Prior to her marriage to Cuyler in 1900, Mrs. Cuyler was a leader in Alameda society. She was married at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. For eight years she lived with Mr. Cuyler, who, she says, represented himself to be wealthy, the scion of a rich family of cotton planters of Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 22.—Telamon Cuyler, who has filed suit in New York to-day for $500,000 against the mother of his former wife, is one of Atlanta's best known characters. He is a son of the late H. H. Smith, a wealthy cotton factor. While still known as Telamon Smith he met Miss Barton of California in New York and paid assiduous court to her. It was published that Miss Barton objected to changing her name to Smith, so Telamon Smith examined his family tree and found that he was descended from the Cuyler family of New York. He returned to Atlanta and induced the Georgia Legislature to change his name to Telamon Cuyler. Then he went to New York and made Miss Barton Mrs. Telamon Cuyler.

Cuyler and his bride, accompanied by her mother, went to Europe and spent some years there. When they returned to the United States Mrs. Cuyler and her mother went to California and Cuyler returned to Atlanta. Soon afterward Mrs. Cuyler sued for divorce, alleging non-support. A few months ago Mrs. Cuyler won the divorce and received the custody of the two children.

Cuyler has told Atlanta friends that Mrs. Barton induced her daughter to sue for the divorce and that his mother-in-law caused all his domestic troubles.

Cuyler has received much publicity in the Atlanta papers on account of his eccentricities. He was once very bizarre in his dress. He was the first man to appear on the streets of Atlanta in a shirt-waist.

BARRED FROM MERRITT HOME

Receiver Unable to Take an Inventory of Supervisor's Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A second unsuccessful attempt was made to-day by B. M. Freeman, receiver for Supervisor Henry C. Merritt of Eastchester, who has been missing several weeks, to enter Mr. Merritt's home today.

Mr. Freeman got no further than the vestibule. Henry C. Merritt, Jr., son of the missing Supervisor, barred Mr. Freeman's progress and threatened him with bodily harm if he tried to force his way further. The receiver desired to take an inventory of Mr. Merritt's effects.

STRIKE TALK IN 50 MILLS.

Paterson Threatened with Another Invasion of I. W. W. Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Over fifty mills held shop meetings to-day and indorsed the action of the ribbon weavers, 1,500 of whom demanded nine hours' work with a strike alternative at the I. W. W. mass meeting last night.

At the shops' meetings committees drew up the demands which will be presented on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. They ask that the manufacturers give them nine hours the year round and that an answer be delivered by 9 o'clock the following Monday morning, Dec. 1. If the answer is not forthcoming or is not favorable, the weavers will march out in a body and proceed to the I. W. W. headquarters for a mass meeting, when I. W. W. leaders will speak.

Patrick Quinlan has been in Paterson for two or three weeks busily engaged with local I. W. W. leaders. Though he has not as yet come out as leader and agitator in the movement, it is said he will do so.

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, another agitator, visited Paterson a week ago and lectured on soildarity to the women weavers.

In the Johnson Cowdin Mill, where 175 weavers walked out on Friday because the Superintendent would not discharge a worker who didn't belong to the I. W. W., nothing was done today, and nearly 450 employes were idle. The Ribbon Manufacturers' Association has passed resolutions indorsing the stand of the Johnson Mill, and stating they would back it.

If the 4,000 or 5,000 ribbon weavers in the city strike on Dec. 1, over 12,000 ribbon mill workers will be thrown on the streets. The weavers say this will be a fight to a finish this time. Ewald Koetgen, I. W. W. leader, at the head of the strike movement, said to-night:

"If the manufacturers don't come across, Haywood, Tresca, Flynn, Quinlan, and Mann will be called to Paterson to take charge, and we will put up a real fight this time."

ELECTRIC STRIKE HALTS.

Schenectady Workers Don't Quit on Account of Discharged Leaders.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The 12,000 union men and women in the General Electric Works did not walk out this morning as had been expected.

Representatives of the unions conferred with James A. Smith, General Superintendent, in the hope of an amicable agreement, but the workers are pessimistic of this outcome.

The plan was for the unions' representatives to demand the reinstatement of Frank Dujay and Miss Mabel Leslie within two days. The unionists maintained that the discharge of their two leaders was part of a general plan to do away with union workers. This allegation was denied by officials of the company.

Supt. Smith said there was no immediate possibility of a strike.

The two representatives of the State Labor Department, William C. Roger and P. J. Downey, returned to Albany to-day. They arranged the meeting between Smith and representatives of the union. Mr. Rogers also thought a strike would be averted.

HUNT TO SHUT SALOONS.

Will Use Every Policeman, Says Cincinnati Mayor—Denounces Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Henry T. Hunt, Mayor of Cincinnati, who has described the new State liquor license law as an outrage and said he would support the ousted saloonkeepers in their attack on the measure, announced today that he would use the entire police force if necessary to close unlicensed saloons on Monday, when the new law becomes effective. The Mayor promises protection to 57 saloon keepers until a case now in the court is decided.

The State Board says that such a course shall not be pursued, that the licenses were withdrawn for sufficient reasons, that the saloon keepers who attempt to operate without licenses are violating the law as much as those who never had licenses, and that the places will be closed.

State secret agents will be sent to Cincinnati and other big cities by the State Board. One member of the board says removal of city officials who do not enforce the law is not improbable. Another member says the State and County license law does not go into effect until midnight Sunday.

Some saloons closed at midnight, and will not open to-morrow. As the closing time approached solemn scenes were enacted. A grave situation faces not only many saloon keepers, but also their employes, who know no other trade than that of mixing drinks. For the first time there were bargain sales in the saloons, and many citizens hied homeward carrying a demijohn of their favorite brew, bought at ridiculously low prices.

In all nearly 3,000 saloons in Ohio will go out of business with Sunday midnight.

INCORPORATES THE POLICE.

Irvington Department to Have a School and Identification Bureau.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—M. S. Beltzhoover, President of Irvington, whose place, Sunnyside, is one of the show places of the village, and who is one of the ten so-called millionaire Deputy Sheriffs of Westchester County, has incorporated the police officers of the county in an organization known as the Police Association of Westchester County. The chief features of the association will be a school of instruction and a bureau for the identification of criminals. The active membership will be police officials above the rank of Lieutenant.

Sheriff William J. Doyle is cooperating with Mr. Beltzhoover in launching the bureau for the identification of criminals. A "central" office has been opened in the Marion Building, opposite the County Jail.

MRS. G. A. THOMPSON MUST PAY DUTIES

Customs Officials Win Case Against the Former Miss May Van Alen.

HELD TO BE A RESIDENT

Her Marriage to American Destroyed Claim to Exemption by Long Absence from This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Announcement was made at the Treasury Department to-day that a final decision had been rendered in the case of Mrs. May Van Alen Thompson, wife of Griswold A. Thompson of New York, and a daughter of James A. Van Alen of Newport. She denied on the ground of non-residence the right of the Government to collect any duty on pearls, jewels, and other effects which she recently brought into this country, and which were detained by the Boston customs officials because of her alleged failure to declare the same.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, on Oct. 24 last, announced that it had been tentatively decided to levy the full amount of duty on such of her effects as were bought abroad, and this was done. Effects worth about $40,000 were admitted free of duty because they were of American origin.

It was announced to-day that the department had ordered the permanent liquidation of the duties on these foreign articles. This means that Mrs. Thompson is regarded by the American Government as a resident of the United States because of her recent marriage in London to Mr. Thompson, an American. Mrs. Thompson before her marriage had lived abroad long enough to have become a non-resident of the United States. As such, prior to her marriage, she would have been entitled to free entry of her effects.

From this decision Mrs. Thompson has the right to appeal to the Board of Special Assessors, and after that to the United States Customs Court.

To Sell $950,000 Hollins Notes.

Judge Hough authorized A. Leo Everett, receiver for H. B. Hollins & Co., to assent to the sale by the Chase National Bank to Crossman & Sielcken of four stock notes, amounting to $950,000, of the bankrupt firm, yesterday. When the sale has been made the purchaser is to receive the collateral security, which consists of corporate stock of the City of New York, bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and fifty shares of the Northern Pacific aRllway Company, which have an aggregate par value of $1,181,375.

SAYS SHE KILLED MARSHALL FIELD, JR.

Continued from Page 1.

frequent quarrels. In 1908 they moved to Seattle. Prosser, who was an automobile salesman, got a position there.

Immediately after Prosser obtained a divorce in Seattle in May, 1910, he and his wife went to the Butler Hotel together, and there was a scene. Prosser was locked

VILLA DYNAMITES TWO FEDERAL TRAINS

Rebel Commander Says He Caused Enormous Loss of Life.

ENEMY NUMBERED 1,500

Were Advancing to Attack Juarez, When Constitutionalists Went Out to Meet Them.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 22.—Two Federal troop trains, en route from Chihuahua to Juarez, were blown up at Rancheria, sixty-six miles south of Juarez, this afternoon by dynamite mines placed along the railroad track by the rebels. This was the statement given out to-night by Gen. Francisco Villa, who returned to Juarez from that place, where his troops are awaiting the Federals' approach. He said there were 1,500 Federals on the train destroyed and that the loss of life was enormous. The rebels assert that they captured one of the two trains.

Villa returned to Juarez, fearing that the Federals had dispatched a flanking column to Guadalupe, a border town east of Juarez, with the intention of sending this force to Juarez to attack the town. Scouting parties went from Juarez this afternoon to watch for the approach of the Federal troops.

The main body of Gen. Villa's forces is reported to-night to be about forty miles south of the border; but so far the impending battle between the two armies has not been opened. At rebel headquarters in Juarez it was reported to-night that a few shots were exchanged by the advance guard of the two armies late this afternoon, but both sides retired, awaiting the bringing up of the main bodies of troops.

BLAMES US FOR MEXICO.

Prince Poniatowski Says Our Policy Has Been Destructive.

Prince Andre Poniatowski, who arrived yesterday on the steamship France from Paris, said that the opinion abroad on the attitude of the United States toward Mexico was that President Wilson must hold some cards up his sleeve or be holding back some inside information.

"If this is not the case," said the French financier, "then, as surface conditions go, his attitude is unsatisfactory. People think that if he hasn't anything to go upon President Wilson is putting the United States in a bad light abroad as well as in South America. The opinion in Europe is that since he has gone so far in the Mexican matter the President ought to be given a free hand to see what he can do.

"The United States," Prince Poniatowsky went on to say, "has a mistaken idea of dollar diplomacy in thinking it consists of protecting the big interests and not the individual. In most cases the reverse is true in Europe, and money is a secondary consideration.

"Wittingly or unwittingly, the United States has given strength to the rebellion in Mexico. The United States should maintain its self-respect. All the President has done up to the present has been to plant the American flag down under the noses of the Mexicans and tell them that there is no fear of a protectorate, and all he has done for Americans in that country is to tell them to run away. Americans in Mexico now find it hard to get employment, as an American staff means trouble because of the stand of the United States Government. I have interests in South America, and cannot employ American engineers because the natives dislike them.

"There has been no mention of a successor to Huerta in all the dictatorial mandates sent out from Washington. All that has been done has tended to pull down and destroy Mexican institutions, and this has been the attitude of Presidents of the United States for the last ten years.

"Three months ago Huerta, or any other man who was strong enough, should have been left alone in the saddle to establish a policy of peace, and pressure should have been brought to bear to show what the United States wanted done in Mexico, instead of letting everything be torn down and destroyed.

"The policy of the United States is destructive. Roosevelt had luck, but Taft did not have any. Perhaps Wilson may have luck. If so, it may pull him out of the hole he has got into over the Mexican situation."

Ernesto Madero, a brother of the late President Francisco Madero, was also a passenger on the France with his wife. He said:

"I have been away for a long time and I do not know anything about actual conditions in Mexico, so I cannot talk of them. I have nothing to say."

CARRANZA GIVES A BALL.

Entertains Townspeople of Magdalens—Disowns Lee Christmas.

MAGDALENA, Sonora, Nov. 22.—With a hard campaign along the west coast awaiting him, Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the Mexican Constitutionalist chief, to-day prolonged his stay in this town, the centre of an agricultural district, apparently unconcerned with either military or diplomatic affairs.

To-night he gave a ball for the townspeople and officers of his staff. The train from Hermosillo to-day brought the Sonora State Band and a party of officers from the State Capital to participate in the ball and in other social affairs which will take place here to-morrow.

Although Gen. Carranza announced before leaving Nogales that he would repay a social debt here, it was said by members of his party that possibly his prolonged stay was due to other reasons. He has been in close touch by telegraph with the situation both in the interior of Mexico and in the United States.

From the south it was reported that Gen. Ojeda's Federale had again attempted a sortie from Guaymaa. Two Federal columns which assaulted the rebel fronts at Maytorena and Cruz de Piedra, north and south of the Guiaport, have been driven back, it is said.

Absolute denial was made to-day at the temporary Constitutionalist headquarters that the reported activity of Lee Christmas, the American soldier of fortune, in recruiting Americans in Chicago had any connection with the Constitutionalist movement in Mexico. It was reiterated that neither Gen. Carranza nor his advisers would permit any foreigners to join the insurgent troops, an attitude which has thus far characterized the leaders of the present revolution.

The arrival to-day of Ignacio Bonillas, Secretary of the Interior in Carranza's Provisional Government, completed, with one exception, the Constitutionalist Cabinet present here. Francisco Escudero, who, as Secretary of Foreign Relations, was Carranza's representative in the recent negotiations with the American Government agent, Dr. William Bayard Hale, remained in Nogales. It was said the entire party planned to leave to-morrow for Hermosillo, and after a brief stay at the State capital continue southward to engage in the projected campaigning in Sinaloa.

HUERTA GAVE ORDER TO FIRE ON EL PASO

Instructed Juarez Commander to Turn Guns on That City if Rebels Attacked Him.

MILLS BUILDING A TARGET

Dr. Thatcher Says He Sought Thus to Force Intervention and Unite Mexico Behind Him.

Dr. Frank Thatcher, formerly city chemist and bacteriologist of El Paso, Texas, and an officer in the Mexican revolutionary army under Francisco Madero, arrived yesterday at the Imperial direct from the Mexican border. Dr. Thatcher says he saw as much of the taking of Juarez a week ago yesterday morning as anybody in El Paso, and the accounts of "eye-witnesses" he read on the way up put him in such a state of indignation that by the time he got here he thought people ought to know what there really was in the stories of wholesale executions there.

"People down our way, the thoughtful ones," Dr. Thatcher said yesterday, "believe that intervention by this Government would have the effect of uniting all factions in Mexico against us. There is good evidence in El Paso that Huerta had given instructions to his commander at Juarez that if he found himself attacked by the Insurrectos he should take a few shots at the Mills building in El Paso, on the supposition that this would bring about intervention. One thing is certain, if the United States ever intervenes in Mexico it will have to fight every man, woman, and child in the country. It would require three years to subdue and pacify the country, and we could count upon a loss of 100,000 men, and I don't know how many million dollars."

Dr. Thatcher was particularly incensed when he saw displayed on Broadway a photograph purporting to picture some of those executions. He said it was absolutely impossible for anybody to see from El Paso what was going on in Juarez, because not only were Gen. Villa's operations screened from residents of El Paso by a mile and a half of brick, stone, and adobe buildings, but that the place where the revolutionists' train stopped was fully two and a half miles from El Paso.

For another thing, the battle began at 2:10 A. M., and the main fighting was over by 5 o'clock. Dr. Thatcher himself was up during that time trying to see what was going on, but though he found as good a post of observation as was to be had north of the river, he couldn't see anything but the flashes of the guns.

"But I was one of the few that managed to get across after the first fight, and that was when the second took place," said Dr. Thatcher yesterday. "It was about 7:30 o'clock when I crossed the bridge. Villa was then about to move against the 120 Federal volunteers who had taken a position back of the concrete grand stand at the race track.

"I thought he might shell the place, and this would have ruined a lot of American propery, have killed a lot of the 300 horses stabled there, and undoubtedly would have been pretty serious for the Americans who were looking after them. I sent a friend to interview Villa, and the latter said that the only way to get the Federals out was to shell the grandstand. When it was pointed out what might be the other results, he decided to enfilade both sides of the track with machine guns. In the fight that ensued, Villa lost fourteen men. Had he shelled the place, as he originally intended, he would have got off without the loss of a man.

"As for the executions that took place, there were only four men shot. One, Padilla, a Colonel of volunteers, was executed as a traitor. He had been a Captain in the Madero revolution, and when Orozco turned upon Madero he joined with Villa and then deserted to the Federals. Another, a Lieutenant of artillery, had been captured by Villa in the fight at Parral. He turned insurrecto, and then went back to the Federals. I know positively that only two other men were executed by Villa.

"Anyhow, the Federals started by killing everybody. I have witnessed Federal executions, and they don't carry them out with a squad of men. They simply stand the condemned up in a row, one behind another, and one man stands near the foremost and shoots through the lot with a Mauser rifle.

"The one American killed in Juarez during the fight was the driver of a public automobile. He was waiting for a load of late fares. The rebels came up one end of the street where his car was standing, and the Federals approached from the other end. Both forces had machine guns, and Seggerson was caught between the two fires. I don't think he was seen by either side. There was no electric light on at the time. Villa sent $500 to the widow and gave his guarantee that when the Constitutionalists got in she would get damages."

Baptists Indorse Wilson Policy.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 22.—Approval of the policy of President Wilson with reference to the Mexican situation was expressed in resolutions adopted here to-day by the Baptist General Association of Virginia. The association also expressed its belief that the future policy of the Administration would be along Christian lines. Prayer was offered for the divine guidance of President Wilson and his Cabinet.

ALLEGED "ELECTION ORDERS."

Huerta Instructions to Nullify Balloting Thought Not Authentic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—A document purporting to be a copy of explicit instructions sent out by the Huerta Government to election officers throughout the republic and aiming to insure that the recent election should be invalidated, is in circulation here in political circles.

One copy of these instructions which was sent to Gen. Joaquin Maass, Governor of the State of Puebla, for transmission to the district officials, ordered that all municipal Presidents, known to be in sympathy with the revolution, should be removed before election day; that all the election officers should be trustworthy; that at least two-thirds of the polling booths should be closed (thus making a legal choice impossible,) and that blank ballots should be provided so that an absolute majority of the votes cast should be given to Huerta and Blanquet.

THE TIMES correspondent has had a copy of this document for some time, but has been unable to establish its authenticity. The copy which is generally exhibited here, but secretly, comes from partisans of Gen. Felix Diaz, and is consequently regarded as not absolutely reliable.

The American Embassy here has a copy, but it is understood that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé, has informed the State Department that he is unable to guarantee that it is authentic.

A prominent politician here said that, while the alleged instructions tally in many respects with the manner in which the elections were held, it was highly improbable that any such instructions should have been put into writing, since it is known that Victor Manuel Corral made a tour of the States, giving instructions to the Governors similar to those contained in the alleged document. It is known that Corral called upon Gen. Maass, to whom instructions are alleged to have been issued.

Another copy of the document ordered that not two-thirds, but one more than half of the polling places should remain closed, and added that the voters were to be allowed to vote as they pleased, blank ballots being used to insure that most of the votes were cast for Huerta and Blanquet.

MAY TELL ABOUT COCAINE.

Bourden, Now Under Arrest, Expected to Implicate Others.

A confession implicating some of the biggest cocaine dealers in New York is expected by Assistant District Attorney Wilmot from William Bourden, 33 years old, of 105 East 114th Street, who was arrested on Friday night by Detective Edwin Leigh of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of having cocaine in his possession. Bourden was held in $1,500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court.

Bourden was arrested through District Attorney Whitman's crusade against cocaine distributors. For some time past Mr. Wilmot, who has been in charge of the investigation, has been questioning prisoners in the Tombs and a number of them named Bourden as the man who furnished them with the drug.

On Friday Samuel Deane, a process server in the District Attorney's office, went to Bourden's place and bought a small box of cocaine. The detectives then raided the place and arrested Bourden. If his confession is obtained a number of important arrests will follow, according to Mr. Wilmot.

RESCUE IN THE SUBWAY.

One Man Leaps to the Tracks, Another Flags Incoming Train.

When John Linehan of 377 Brook Avenue, The Bronx, fell to the uptown express tracks from the platform of the Brooklyn Bridge subway at 11 o'clock last night, two witnesses of his fall acted so quickly that his life was saved.

Gus Whiting of 143 Wadsworth Avenue raced to the end of the platform to flag the incoming train, while Gerald Galway of 252 West Twelfth Street jumped to the track bed and drew Mr. Linehan from the dangerous proximity of the third rail. The motorman of the approaching train, who had sighted the warning from the platform, was able to bring his wheels to a stop within a few feet of the man on the tracks and his rescuer.

Mr. Linehan, who is 60 years old, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from bruises on the face.

READS PENROSE OUT OF THE SENATE RACE

J. D. O'Neil, Former Adherent, Says It Will Be Futile to Seek Renomination.

CURTIS BOOMED FOR PLACE

Philadelphia Publisher Picked as the Most Likely Candidate—Can Have Organization Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—"Determined and outspoken opposition to his candidacy within the ranks of the Republican Party in the State has at last forced United States Senator Boies E. Penrose to realize the futility of his seeking a renomination at the 1914 primary," said County Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil to-night. Mr. O'Neil, formerly a strong Oliver-Penrose adherent and a political power in Western Pennsylvania politics, had just returned from Philadelphia, where he spent several days in conference with the leading Republican and Progressive Party politicians, when he made the foregoing statement this evening.

"The choice has narrowed down to one of three prominent Eastern men," said Mr. O'Neil, "and the most likely candidate appears to be Cyrus K. Curtis, publisher of The Saturday Evening Post and The Philadelphia Ledger. Mr. Curtis will undoubtedly have the backing of the best element in the Republican Party, and if he stands for the nomination will poll a large vote. The other most likely candidates are former Gov. Edwin S. Stuart and Senator William Sproul of Delaware County.

"There is no doubt that Mr. Curtis can have the indorsement of the State Republican machine if he wants it, and, as it now stands, he is the most likely man to head the Republican ticket for United States Senator at the primary next year. If Senator Penrose attempts to come back he will be buried under a deluge."

PUPILS REFUSE TO SING.

Objection to Hymns Folows Strike Against Vaccination.

The school authorities who preside over the destinies of Public School 72, at Schneck Avenue and New Lots Road, East New York, are puzzled as to just what they ought to do about a combative spirit showing itself among the pupils. It has shown itself in many ways of late, particularly in the matter of vaccination and in the matter of morning devotional exercises.

Recently a whole block of the children held out against the administering of vaccine, and a majority of the school is silently on record against the singing of such music as "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "St. George's Chapel." The objection to these hymns was made known by a silence overhanging the morning assemblies. It was understood at once that these children, fully 95 per cent. of them from Jewish homes, were objecting on matters of faith, and Principal Murphy favored leaving the debatable hymns from the programmes. But interviews with the children brought to light the fact that in many cases objection was not to the religion of the hymns, but to their lack of scientific basis. There is a sturdy movement of adolescent agnosticism in the ranks of the children at Public School 72.

Many of the children, however, devout in the Jewish faith, object to the hymns from a religious viewpoint, and they, too, have helped maintain the silence.

District Supt. Lyon and Principal Murphy are both strongly minded to let the children have their way in these things and very strongly disinclined to set any example of intolerance.

PISTOL BARKS IN CHASE.

Detective Takes One Suspect from Under Couch in Apartment.

In pursuit of one of four men whom the police found loitering suspiciously at 11 o'clock last night in front of a building in West Twenty-sixth Street, Detective Dennison ran down Seventh Avenue as far as Twenty-first Street, punctuating his chase by frequent shots from his revolver. He wheeled into Twenty-first Street in time to see his man vanish into the entrance of the Hillington apartments at 234.

There was uproar in the lobby of the building when the flourishing revolver of the detectives appeared in the doorway and demanded loudly the whereabouts of the man who had just come in. The stranger had taken the elevator to the third floor. The elevator returned and Dennison went up on it. At the third floor Mrs. Margaret Murphy was shrieking that a burglar had come in to her rooms. There was a search and under the couch Dennison found a breathless stranger whom he arrested.

In the West Seventeenth Street Station, the prisoner said he was Martin Pfeifer of 419 Ninth Avenue. He was locked up as a suspicious person, together with two other prisoners, arrested by other detectives.

The police had been warned that something was to be "pulled off." In succeeded in driving back the attacking party after a short struggle in which two men were killed and several wounded. The foreign residents, however, felt that this protection was insufficient, said Dr. Rehue, and all were planning to leave soon.

Four French citizens, he said, were taken prisoners by the insurgents and beaten almost to death. The hatred of the French in Santa Rosalia, he said, was due to a large French mining company having given food and water to the Federal troops during the siege of Guaymas.

HELD FOR AMMUNITION THEFT

Three Negro Cavalrymen and Three Mexicans Arrested.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 22.—As a result of the recent theft of 3,200 rounds of ammunition from Troop L, Ninth United States Cavalry, (negro,) six arrests have been made, and it is said that thirty more are in prospect.

Three soldiers and three Mexicans were arrested, charged with grand larceny and conspiracy to smuggle munitions of war from the United States into Mexico. The soldiers, Sergt. Sheppard and Privates George Washington and William Johnson, were also charged with having sold Government ammunition, an offense carrying a heavy penalty.

The Mexicans taken into custody all drive automobiles which ply between Douglas and Agua Prieta, Sonora.

FINGER-PRINT TEST UPHELD.

Prisoner Admits He Had Missing Digit Cut Off.

When four men charged with burglary were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday morning, the police felt sure they had captured four professionals, and their confidence was supported by the finger-print records, save in the case of Joseph Sniple of 145 Madison Street. The prints of the thumb and four fingers of the left hand were the same as those of a man who had served a term for burglary in Elmira, but this previous offender had an extra finger and the man arrested yesterday had not. Still sure of the infallibility of their system, the police examined that left hand closely, with the result that they came upon a small scar, and finally extracted from their prisoner the confession that he had had his tell-tale finger cut off since his Elmira days.

The four arrests were made at three different times at the entrance to the cellar of the house at 170 East Fourth Street, where the police had been told, they would find a cache of stolen goods. Detectives watched the place, and when two men were seen uniocking the padlock on the door they were arrested. Returned from headquarters, the police had not been watching long before Sniple appeared with a key to that padlock. They had no sooner taken him in custody when the fourth man, well dressed and innocent looking, came up to the marked door.

The other three prisoners said they were Nathan Goldman of 640 Washington Avenue, Isidor Goldstein of 26 Lewis Street, and Samuel Cohen of 105 Henry Street. The police say all three have been convicted of burglary, and that Goldman and Goldstein had done long terms in Sing Sing for the offense. It is the police theory that the latter two represented one gang and Sniple and Cohen a rival gang, and that the scramble for possession of the hidden goods was a war of these gangs. The goods in qustion were some $2,000 worth of bristles for brushes.

Dies While Walking with Wife.

While walking with his wife in Amsterdam Avenue last night, Walter W. Crawford, 57 years old, a lithographer, of 107 West Eighty-eighth Street, complained of feeling ill and as he neared Ninety-second Street sank to the pavement. Dr. De Passe of the Polyclinic Hospital was called and said the man was dead.

THREE FEDERAL JOBS FOR WILSON TO FILL

Two Already Exist in the Interstate Commerce Commission, One to Come.

MAY RETAIN CLEMENTS

Gov. Glenn of North Carolina a Candidate—Two New Yorkers Also in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — The death of John H. Marble gives President Wilson three vacancies to fill on the Interstate Commerce Commission. The term of Judson C. Clements is about to expire, while Commissioner Charles A. Prouty's resignation, so that he may devote himself exclusively to the commission's work on the physical valuation of railroads, will be accepted as soon as the President can fill his place.

Mr. Marble was from California. It is certain that the West will expect to supply Mr. Marble's successor, though so far no candidates for his place are known in Washington.

Mr. Clements has strong support for reappointment, and such an outcome would not be surprising. But the friends of Senator Overman of North Carolina are working diligently to obtain the place for Gov. R. B. Glenn of that State. Unless the Governor is appointed they fear he may run against Mr. Overman for the Senate in next Summer's campaign.

D. O. Ives of Boston has been mentioned as a candidate for the vacancy usually filled by a New Englander.

Two New Yorkers have been mentioned prominently for one of the commissionerships—Mila Maltbie and Martin Decker—both of the New York Public Service Commission. Patrick Farrell, solicitor for the commision, has also been suggested.

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CARDEN DEMANDS OIL FIELD GUARDS

Continued from Page 1.

States show that much inaccurate news is being circulated through these press agents.

A conference between the acting Minister of the Interior and the editors of many newspapers yesterday resulted in the suppression of news which was unfavorable to the Government. Except in the Catholic organs here the news of the capture of Juarez remains unpublished in the vernacular press. The Mexican Herald, published in English, has printed accounts of it. The stories of the fall of Victoria and of the military activity of the rebels throughout the North have also been generally suppressed.

A persistent report has been circulated recently that on account of the breaking off of the negotiations between Dr. Hale and Gen. Carranza the recognition of Huerta by Washington may result. These reports are traced to official sources and are propagated through army officers, but no foundation for them has thus far been discovered. A high official of the War Department asserts that information to this effect has been received by a prominent American here. This is denied, however, by the American who says that he has merely received news that a revulsion of feeling against the rebels is being caused by the atrocities committed at Juarez by Gen. Villa.

Other assertions of this sort have resulted in the publication by the Imparcial of a story to the effect that two American officers have been executed by Villa. This afforded an opportunity for a scathing editorial in the newspaper controlled by the Huerta leader on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies.

The reception of the Maderos on board the Rhode Island after their release on bail is severely commented upon in official circles here. Critics say that there is no objection to John Lind's giving refuge to persons whom he thought in need of it when they were not under the jurisdiction of the courts, but that it was unwarrantable to use American warships as a refuge for Mexicans who were jumping their bail. While the official papers do not criticise this action openly, they are surreptitiously creating adverse opinion toward the United States on this ground.

It is officially stated that a column of 2,000 Federals left Chihuahua City to-day for Juarez to recapture the town.

Believe We Are Helping Rebels.

Much comment is caused by the persistent reports that the rebels have been smuggling considerable quantities of arms and ammunition across the border during the last month. The general impression is gaining strength, not only among officials, but in the Diplomatic Corps, that Washington is winking at this practice, despite the measures ostensibly taken to enforce the neutrality laws. The diplomats, while making no definite charges, shrug their shoulders and say:

"Of course, it cannot be proved, but the fact remains that the rebels have American arms and ammunition, and plenty of them."

OUR BORDER FORCE INCREASED

Addition of Regiment Raises the Total to 20,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The War Department to-day decided to add another regiment to the force patroling the Mexican frontier. Either the Sixteenth Infantry, now in California, or the Twentieth Infantry, in Utah, will be sent to El Paso. The regiment already at El Paso will be scattered along the Rio Grande to the south to strengthen the watch against gun runners.

The addition of this regiment to the force already employed along the boundary and on duty with the Second Division at Texas City will bring the number up to twelve regiments of infantry. The total number of troops now stationed on the border and in Texas is 18,500, and the additional regiment will bring the number very close to 20,000. The total fighting strength of the United States Army in the United States is 47,350, of which number 18,000 is coast artillery. More than two-thirds of the mobile army stationed in the United States is now on duty along the Mexican boundary.

While no explanation is given, it is suggested that this increase in watchfulness may be intended in part to teach the Constitutionalists their error in listening with so little respect to the overtures made to them by the State Department through Dr. William Bayard Hale.

To serve as a garrison and defend the city of El Paso from any possible attack from the south of the line or to police the city in case of rioting it was said that the infantry organization would be as serviceable as the mounted soldiers. On the other hand, not being as mobile, the infantry could scarcely fill the place of cavalry on the border patrol.

That the services of the additional troops might be needed for keeping order along the border was asserted by members of the Texas Congressional delegation, and Secretary Garrison yielded to their appeals when he learned through press dispatches that the Federal leaders were again approaching Juarez, opposite El Paso, and that the rebel General, Villa, who only recently had captured that town, had gone forth to meet the Federals in battle.

Reports of threatened disorders near Laredo, far to the east of El Paso, also reached the War Department, but Gen. Bliss, who transmitted them, at the same time informed the Washington officials that he had dispatched another squadron of the Third Cavalry from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, to reinforce the squadron already there.

Meanwhile, unofficial advices here indicate that the rebels are preparing to present more directly the suggestion they made to Dr. Hale, that they be recognized by the United States as de facto rulers of Northern Mexico, from Tuxpam, on the east coast, to Guaymas, on the west. It has been reported that Dr. Hale's inability to promise such recognition was one of the reasons for the sudden termination of the conversations at Nogales.

Hope that Gen. Huerta might indirectly comply with some of the American demands that he had publicly ridiculed came to the Administration to-day in unofficial dispatches from Mexico City. They told how Col. Corral, presiding in the absence of Speaker Tamariz, declared a quorum lacking in the Chamber of Deputies, though the roll disclosed the presence of far more than a majority. Under the Mexican Constitution, it is understood, the absence of a quorum on three successive days automatically dissolves Congress and makes a new election necessary. Mr. Lind demanded the dissolution of the Congress, and his demand was ignored. There is now a faint hope that dissolution will come about in another way before the objectionable concessions granted by Gen. Huerta ratified.

The course of Col. Corral, however, who is understood to be a military supporter of the Huerta régime, might mean only that the Provisional President felt that his position had been regularized by his speech to Congress, and that he was perfectly willing for its dissolution or adjournment to ensue. In a recess of Congress, Mexican emergency legislation is in the hands of an Executive Committee, and this committee would be a more convenient instrument in the hands of the President than an unwieldy Congress of two houses.

Denies Protest to Carden.

Reports from Mexico, published in certain quarters this morning, saying that Secretary Bryan had sharply protested against sending a British cruiser squadron to Vera Cruz, called forth an indignant official denial from Mr. Bryan this afternoon. Mr. Bryan has never encouraged questions as to the truth of reports from Mexico and elsewhere bearing upon the present situation, and has frequently stated with manifestations of anger that he was not called upon to deny them. His statement today, however, was directed largely against the publication of reports without verification. His statement was:

"The statement published this morning to the effect that the State Department has protested against the action of Great Britain in sending two war vessels into Mexican waters is absolutely false; and, in denying the statements, I desire to add condemnation of the publication of statements of that kind without taking time to inquire into their truth or falsity.

"A denial cannot reach all who may read the statement, nor can it prevent discussions and editorial comments predicated on false statements. Surely in international affairs there ought to be a desire to promote friendly relations, and these cannot be promoted by reckless publications of false statements in regard to acts of Government officials."

Recent criticisms of the course of American diplomacy in regard to Mexico appear not to have changed official intentions here. There were plain intimations to-day that persons high in the Administration felt that efforts were being made in interested quarters to force an issue in Mexico or to bring pressure upon the Administration for a more aggressive policy. Similar intimations have been made from time to time.

Oil Field Situation Improved.

The situation at Tampico and Tuxpam, where large American and British interests were imperilled by the rebels, has greatly improved as a result of Gen. Aguilar's promise yesterday to act with international propriety toward the large oil holdings in the vicinity. As a result of this promise, the battleship New Hampshire to-day left Tuxpam and returned to Vera Cruz. The fact that one of the British cruisers is now at Tampico, a few miles up the coast from Tuxpam, indicates that there is enough co-operation between the war vessels of the United States and Great Britain to make unnecessary their simultaneous presence at a threatened point.

Constitutionalists in Washington are not inclined to take at their face value the remarks of Lord Cowdray that the American Waters-Pierce Oil Company was responsible for the Madero revolution, and that concessions to Lord Cowdray under the Administration of Gen. Porfiro Diaz had been approved by President Madero. In this connection they issued to-day a letter from the late President Madero to one of his investigators, in which he said that he had merely promised Lord Cowdray to support concessions shown to be lawful. The outcome of his investigation into Lord Cowdray's title to his concessions is not disclosed. The letter says:

Mexico, Oct. 13, 1911.

Mr. Jose Vasconcelos, Present:

My Esteemed Friend: Replying to your letter relative to the petroleum interests of our country, I have to state that my recent declarations to Lord Cowdray concerning the attitude which the Government would assume toward the oil concessions granted to him under the administration of Gen. Diaz were limited to an assurance that, if said concessions had been granted in conformity with the law, and if the concessionaire had complied with all the conditions thereof, the Government would respect them.

I made no declaration in respect to what would be my attitude in case the said concessions should have been granted in violation of the provisions of the Constitution, as is your opinion. I only added that I would oppose the formation in Mexico of all kinds of monopolies or combinations tending to limit competition in trade. Your affectionate friend,

FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

President Wilson has received a protest from Minority Leader Mann of the House against lifting the embargo on arms in favor of the rebels. The protest was based upon a letter Mr. Mann received from a friend, described as having a wide knowledge of Mexican affairs. This friend said that the free shipment of arms would mean only that every "bad man" in Mexico would have a rifle, and that he would put his new weapon to the worst possible use.

DEPUTIES NAME COMMITTEES.

Organization of Mexican House Completed—Rebels in Oil Fields.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies completed the details of organization to-day, appointing House committees.

In the lobbies and at the National Palace the idea prevailed that President Huerta was fixed in his determination to permit the new Congress to continue and was planning to carry out the programme of the Government for the pacification of the country.

The officers of the little garrison of Ixtapalapa, a suburb of the Federal capital, were arrested to-day and are to be tried by court-martial for alleged complicity in a plot to start a military uprising. Government officials say that a search of the houses in the suburb brought forth evidence connecting some prominent Mexican army officers with the conspiracy.

Rebels now control a district in which are located some of the camps of the Pearson syndicate in the Tuxpan district of the State of Vera Cruz, including the island of Potreros, of which Thomas Coleman, an American, is alleged to have been dispossessed, and regarding which Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires, is treating with the Mexican Foreign Office.

The rebels are not interfering with the work in the oil camps, but are contenting themselves with collecting tribute from the camps.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 22.—Consul Clarence A. Miller of Tampico reports in a wireless dispatch from the United States battleship Nebraska that he has sent a special messenger to Gen. Candido Aguilar, the rebel commander, with a letter from Capt. Spencer S. Wood, the commander of the Nebraska, giving a warning against the destruction of foreign property. He also advised the oil companies to remain neutral and not pay war taxes.

Five hundred Mexican troops left this city by train last night for Orizaba, seventy miles southwest of Vera Cruz, where the insurgents are reported to be becoming active.

The Mexican gunboats Zaragoza and Vert Cruz and the transport Progreso left this port during the night with troops and supplies for Tuxpam and Tampico. There are now no Mexican war vessels here.

FRENCH REFUGEES ESCAPE.

Reach San Francisco from Santa Rosalia—Rebels Beat Four.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A party of French and other foreign residents of Santa Rosalia, Mex., fleeing from an expected capture of the town by Constitutionalists, reached this city to-day. There were several women in the party, and Dr. P. Rehue, who headed it, said that about 100 French women had been taken aboard foreign merchant ships lying in the harbor on the occasion of the last Constitutionalist attack on Dec. 26.

At the time of the fight fifty rurales succeeded in driving back the attacking party after a short struggle in which two men were killed and several wounded. The foreign residents, however, felt that this protection was insufficient, said Dr. Rehue, and all were planning to leave soon.

Four French citizens, he said, were taken prisoners by the insurgents and beaten almost to death. The hatred of the French in Santa Rosalia, he said, was due to a large French mining company having given food and water to the Federal troops during the siege of Guaymas.

To Attend Conference on Rumanian Jews.

Samuel Friedman of 434 Broadway, who has been identified with many civic movements, accepted yesterday his election as a delegate to the International Congress on the Rumanian Jewish situation to be held in Berlin from Jan. 23 to 31. Mr. Friedman was among the delegates selected at the Cooper Union meeting of protest which followed the action of Rumania in refusing to fulfill the promise of citizenship made to 30,000 Jews who had been enlisted in the Balkan war.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

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THREE MONEY BILLS REPORTED TO SENATE

Chairman Owen Submits the Original Measure Without Recommending Its Enactment.

SAYS BANKS WANT CHANGE

Welcome Provisions in His Bill, He Asserts, Which Give Better Market for Commercial Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—After nearly three months of preliminary work the Committee on Banking and Currency reported to-day three drafts of the Owen-Glass bill to the Senate. The original Owen-Glass bill went to the calendar on Chairman Owen's request, but without any recommendation for its enactment. Dissenting views of the equally divided committee explained and supported the two modified forms of the bill.

After these views were presented Chairman Owen moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of currency reform. His motion was formally agreed to. The Owen-Glass bill became the Senate's unfinished business and debate will begin on Monday, when a set defense of the House bill as modified by the Democrats of his committee will be made by Mr. Owen. The latter announced that he would make no effort to obtain a vote on any amendments before the end of the session.

The presentation of the three measures caused a little parliamentary confusion. It was pointed out that there was scarcely a precedent for the course now followed by the committee in its effort to get before the Senate a measure of which the committee did not approve.

Finally, however, Mr. Owen's motion regularizing the status of the House bill and opening the road to free discussion and amendment in the Senate, was adopted by unanimous consent. This consent, however, was given only after it was expresely stated that previous unanimous consents regarding the Hetch-Hetchy Valley bill and the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska should not be impaired.

A last attempt at bringing the present session to an end was made in the Senate to-day when Mr Myers of Montana presented a concurrent resolution directing the Vice President and the Speaker to adjourn the two Houses without date on Monday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Myers quickly became involved in a parliamentary tangle, however, and his motions to take up his resolution were defeated without regard to the merits of his proposal. His resolution will come up under the ordinary course on Monday and will be again defeated.

In his report Mr. Owen pointed out the similarities between the various bills. But he admitted that the committee's study had resulted in a clearage over such fundamental questions as the ownership of the proposed system and its control by central authority.

Mr. Owen laid emphasis on a statement that the New York banks would be glad of the provisions in his bill supplying a market for commercial paper so that bank funds could be used in that direction instead of in the speculative call market. Prominent bankers, he said, had assured him of the eagerness with which they looked forward to the establishment of a market for commercial paper. He seemed to think his bill would satisfy them on this point.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska in presenting the report for the other side referred to the action of the full committee before outside influences by Mr. O'Gorman of New York and Mr. Reed of Missouri to desert the majority and leave the committee equally divided. The amendments made by the full committee, he said, were now approved by the half of the committee that he represented. Their fundamental idea, he said, was the practical superiority of a central bank of issue over any other system. They had compromised, however, in favor of four regional banks centrally controlled. He expressed the view that adequate machinery had been provided to make this compromise efficient.

NAVY TO MAKE UNIFORMS.

Daniels Plans to Establish Tailoring Outfit at Charleston Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In line with his policy of utilizing navy stations and yards in the South, where large expenditures have been made for buildings, Secretary Daniels has decided to establish at the Charleston Navy Yard a manufacturing plant for the production of such parts of marine and naval militia uniforms that can be economically made there. The Secretary has made a thorough investigation of the cost of making such articles on contract or in the open market, and finds that the Government can effect a large saving by doing the work itself. Labor conditions and the proximity to Southern cotton mills promise more than ordinary economy in a plant at Charleston, and the money is available to install the machinery required.

The plan accords with the Secretary's determination to ask Congress for as little money as possible for buildings at Navy Yards and shore stations. Mr. Daniels said to-day that the new shops at Charleston would not curtail operations in the shops at New York or Philadelphia.

WANT PINDELL CONFIRMED.

Democrats to Get Senate to Approve Nomination Before Session Ends.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Democratic Senators friendly to the appointment of H. M. Pindell, the Peoria publisher, as Ambassador to Russia, said to-day that they would make an extreme effort to obtain confirmation of his nomination before the end of next week. Should the Senate fail to act before the special session ends on Dec. 1, the nomination would fail and President Wilson would have to make it again to the regular session.

The Foreign Relations Committee will take up the Pindell case Wednesday. Several members have served notice that they will ask for an investigation of correspondence between Mr. Pindell and an Illinois Representative, involving an alleged discussion of post office appointments. These members probably will ask that the nomination be referred to a sub-committee.

Republicans behind the request for an investigation would not indicate to-day how far they would go in opposing Mr. Pindell should a fight develop on the floor of the Senate.

MAY JUDGE CHANGE MIND?

U. S. Supreme Court Will Decide In a Kansas Jail Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. – A Kansas Judge sentenced Henry Meyer to jail for three months and to pay a fine of $100 for contempt in violating a liquor injunction. Twelve hours later the Judge recalled Meyer from jail and made his sentence six months.

The Supreme Court of Kansas held that the trial Judge was powerless to set aside the first sentence, and that this must be served out. Meyer contends that the Judge set aside the first sentence, but was without power to impose a second sentence, so that he is a free man. The Supreme Court of the United States will decide.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.
John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW.

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HOME FURNISHINGS

Furniture, Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums, Brass Beds, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Lamps, China, Linens and Domestics, Blankets, Upholstery, Lace Curtains, Wicker Furniture, Cretonnes, Madras and Nets and Victrolas.

The demand for merchandise of the standard maintained by James McCreery & Co. is diminishing at Twenty-third Street. Rather than lower our standard in the slightest degree in order to meet the changed conditions, it was decided to close permanently the Twenty-third Street branch of James McCreery & Co.

Moving the stock of the Twenty-third Street Store means that we have doubled at the Thirty-fourth Street Store the extensive assortments of this Season's Merchandise and Holiday Goods.

The buying public of Greater New York and its surroundings have been familiar in detail with the excellent assortment of reliable merchandise carried at the Twenty-third Street branch of James McCreery & Co. These assortments consisted of the newest merchandise and were exact counterparts of the stock in the up-town store. Consequently the 34th Street Store will present a two-store assortment of Fall merchandise starting to-morrow, Monday, and continuing throughout the holiday season.

This affords an unprecedented opportunity to make selections from an unlimited assortment of this season's high-class merchandise at unequaled prices

With our organization augmented by the addition of the staff of the Twenty-third Street Store the general efficiency of the service of the establishment will be maintained notwithstanding the increased demands which will be made upon us, commencing tomorrow, Monday, November the 24th.

James McCreery & Co.

SULZER STAGE DEBUT DRAWS ONLY $500

Buffalo Promoters Lose Money When He Lectures on "The Treason of Tammany."

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—William Sulzer opened his lecture tour here to-night, speaking to a gathering of about 2,000 persons, in the Broadway Auditorium, and most of them were keenly disappointed. The much-heralded exposure of "The Treason of Tammany" failed to develop anything half as sensational as the press agent promised. The local promoters lost money on the venture, as Mr. Sulzer received $1,000 for his speech and the total receipts did not reach $500.

The ex-Governor said his break with Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall was the sole reason for his removal, and he went over all the charges that he made in the New York City campaign after his impeachment.

The crisis came, he said, over Mr. Murphy's demand for the appointment of James Gaffney as Commissioner of Highways. At a Washington hotel on March 5, he said, Mr. Murphy served notice on him that it would be "Gaffney or war."

This threat, the ex-Governor said, was further emphasized at a meeting with Mr. Murphy, at which appointments to the Supreme Court bench were discussed.

"It was in this conference," said Mr. Sulzer, "that Mr. Murphy said to me: 'Unless you do what I want you to do I will wreck your Administration as Governor, block all your legislation, and defeat all your appointments. Remember, I control the Legislature as the Legislature can control the Governor.'

"He also threatened me with public disgrace unless I agreed to his programme on legislation matters and appointments. It was at this conference, too, that he talked about things he had on me; said that I better listen to him and not to his enemies up-State, and that if I did what he told me to do I would have things easy and no trouble and that if I didn't do what he wanted me to do, I would have all the trouble I wanted.

"He was very insulting. I asked him what he could do to destroy me? He said, 'Never mind; you will find out in good time. Stand by Tammany and you will be all right. If you go against the organization I will make your administration the laughing stock of the State.'"

It was about this time, Mr. Sulzer said, whe.. the Tammany chief demanded the calling off of George W. Blake and John A. Hennessy, special Commissioners under the Moreland act, who were investigating State Prison and other State departments.

"My final interview with Murphy," said he, "was late on the night of April 13. It was marked in my memory by his insolence to me and by the sordid brutality of his demands. Before we parted that night I warned Murphy that he would wreck the party and accomplish his own destruction if he persisted in shielding grafters and violating pledges."

While his first split with Mr. Murphy came over appointments and legislation, Mr. Sulzer said, the final break came when Murphy demanded the calling off of Blake and Hennessy.

"The real trouble, the final issue," said Mr. Sulzer, "came when I discovered, through agencies which I set to work, the tremendous frauds and overwhelming corruption existing in various departments of the State Government by which a few politicians and contractors were robbing the taxpayers of a million dollars a year."

PLAN BIGELOW MEMORIAL.

Union College Alumni Propose to Get Money for a Building.

A meeting of a committee of Union College alumni, organized to arrange for a memorial to the late John Bigelow, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Dr. George Alexander, 47 University Place, to consider ways and means of obtaining money for a proposed memorial building at Union College, in Schenectady. Among those present were Dr. George Alexander, Dr. Alexander Richmond, President of Union College; Dr. Alexander Duane, Thomas H. Fearey, C. Laurence Mead, and W. D. Haydecker, Secretary of the committee.

Dr. Richmond, a member of the General Committee, reported that about $18,000 had been obtained for the proposed memorial.

CHASES THIEVES OVER ROOFS

Policeman Catches Two Youths Who Hold Up Man and Woman.

When William Austin and his wife were approaching their home at 313 East 125th Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning four youths jumped from a hallway and set upon them, but though Mrs. Austin was struck across the face and Austin was pinioned, the victims made such an uproar that their assailants fled. Two escaped into the darkness, but after a chase over roofs and a battle in the dark room of a vacant flat near-by, Patrolman McKenna of the East 126th Street Station captured the other two.

Neither of those captured is more than 17 years old. One said he was James Hinchey of 301 East 125th Street, and the other said he was Miles McCue of 319 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx. They will be examined in the Harlem Court to-morrow.

Women's Imported Long Glace Gloves at $1.65

Monday only

This is golden opportunity for you to play a winning hand

1536 pairs made of fine German lamb, soft and pliable in quality and ideal in weight, full elbow length, 16 buttons, and wide cut arms. A glove that will give splendid service. But remember—tomorrow only at this price.

1,000 Pairs of Slipper Buckles at $1

Add beauty to your slippers at a trifling cost.

Set with bright snappy rhinestones in four different desgins, bowknot, round, oval and square. Have slide or pin backs. Very special tomorrow.

Incomparable!!

There is no other word to describe the superlative beauty of

Kayser Silk Underwear for Women

¶ It is so far the superior of any other as to leave no room for comparison.

¶ There is nothing to compare with the matchless beauty of its silk.

¶ There is nothing to equal the stitch-by-stitch perfection of its making.

¶ It joins delicacy with durability, silk with service, and is the inevitable choice of the woman who has a predilection for the exquisite.

The woman who once wears Kayser Underwear will wear no other, because there is no other—but Kayser!

Kayser Vests.....**$1.45 up**
Kayser Bloomers.....**$2.50 up**
Kayser Union Suits.....**$2.95 up**

Clearance of Women's Negligees

Odd lots, broken sizes, discontinued styles, but values which far offset these considerations. Mostly albatross in light colors. Tomorrow!

$3.00 Negligees.....at $1.50
$4.00 Negligees.....at $2.50
$5.00 Negligees.....at $3.50
$6.00 Negligees.....at $4.00

Oddments in Fine Negligee Garments reduced to $9.95

were $12.95 to $29.00

Crepe de chine, French flannel and China silk garments, beautiful every one of them. Some soiled from handling, but none the worse for it.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Tomorrow, Monday, November 24th
Extraordinary Thanksgiving sale of Women's

Evening Gowns & Tango Dresses

at simply phenomenal savings

There are approximately 300 dresses and gowns in this sale. They have been made especially for to-morrow, in anticipation of the gown you need for Thanksgiving. They mark the culmination of several weeks' planning, in which we have assiduously applied ourselves to the task of reproducing the smartest evening creations in Paris modes. And the prices at which these garments are marked are in themselves a revelation, due in large part to the extraordinary concessions we obtained.

Tango Dancing Gowns at $15.00

values $25 to $35

Bodice and minaret tunic of bordered Tango lace. Over-draped lace forms kimono sleeves. Bottom of tunic and edge of yoke trimmed with bands of tiny hand-made chiffon roses. Crushed belt and Jap bow at back. Draped skirt of charmeuse. White, pink, light blue, orchid and Nile. All sizes.

Women's Evening Gowns at $18.50

values $29.50 to $39.50

Bodice of dainty silk chiffon, draped over bordered shadow lace. Double cutaway tunic ruffles of pleated chiffon and lace over crepe de chine. Draped skirt, with crushed ribbon belt and large Jap bow at back. White, pink, light blue, maise and Nile green. Both regular and small sizes.

Dancing & Dinner Gowns at $25.00

values $39.50 to $45

Combination bodice of silk crepe chiffon and openwork shadow lace. Round yoke, trimmed with colored crystal beads. Crushed belt and sash of crepe, with orchid at belt. Lamp shade tunic edged with band of ostrich feathers. Slit skirt is caught and draped to front. Light blue, white and pink. All sizes.

Evening & Dancing Gowns at $28.50

values $45 to $59

Bodice of crepe chiffon, embroidered with colored crystal beads, and draped over shadow lace. Square low cut yoke, with wide belt and triple-draped sash of moire ribbon. Edge of minaret tunic is embroidered with beads to match bodice and is made on draped skirt of charmeuse. White, pink, light blue. All sizes.

Evening Wraps, $29.50 *value $45*

Brocaded velvet, moire velour and brocaded plush. Full draped model, with kimono sleeves. Seven-eighth and three-quarter length. All colors.

Evening Wraps, $35 *value $50*

Beautiful wraps of moire cut velour or brocaded velvet, draped and caught at side; with long shoulder line and inset or kimono sleeves. Handsomely lined.

Evening Wraps, $39.50 *value $59*

Of brocade velour, plain plush or moire cut velour. Some have plain collar and others have fur collar. Draped models, large sleeves. High shades and black.

Evening Wraps, $48.50 *value $75*

Imported beaded robes mounted over tinsel brocades, chiffon velvet, chiffon plush and Duchess satin. Draped models, interlined, and lined in colors.

Women's Coats, of astrachan cloth, chinchilla, boucle, corduroy and broadcloth. Value $25.00 **tomorrow at** **$15.00**

Women's Coats, of brocade velvet, mole plush, Duvetyn, Arabian lamb and chinchilla. Value $29.50 **tomorrow at** **$19.50**

Women's Coats, of broadcloth, astrachan cloth, Ural lamb, boucle, corduroy and plush. Value $35.00 **$25.00**

Some of these Coats are fur trimmed.

Women's Coats, of plush, Ural lamb and broadcloth, moire velvet, and broadtail plush with fur collar. Value $45.00 **$29.50**

Sale of a manufacturer's

Sample and Surplus Coats for Children

which simply means tremendous savings.

From a manufacturer who makes children's apparel of the highest character only. Assortment includes velvet, corduroy, chinchilla, boucle and broadcloth, in a great variety of styles and colors.

$6 to $10 Coats.....at $4.95
$8 to $11 Coats.....at $6.95
$12 to $15 Coats.....at $8.95
$16 to $20 Coats.....at $12.95

CHILDREN'S HATS at $2.50 to $5.95

worth $3 to $7.95.

A goodly assortment, in various materials and colors. All new and perfect.

2nd floor

Corsets of repute in the newest models

The selection of corsets at Saks' is one of the most varied anywhere.

La Vida Corsets, in the new models for all types of figures; made of imported batiste, coutil, fancy broche and suede. **$5 to $25**

W. B. Reduso Corsets, for well developed and stout figures; girdle and medium bust styles, with very long hips and back, made with rubber gores. **$3 to $10**

W. B. Nuform Corsets, for slender and medium figures, graceful styles, made in a variety of new materials. **$1 to $3.00**

$3.50 Corsets at $1.65

Special sale Monday

W. B. Nuform and C. B. Corsets, of batiste and coutil, in the newest models. Special consignment at concessions to us and to you.

Women's $1.50 & $2 Union Suits, 95c

Truly phenomenal values special for tomorrow

Merino, all wool, and wool and silk ribbed, medium weight, neatly finished and trimmed. High and low neck styles. Long and short sleeves, or sleeveless. Knee or ankle length.

Clearance Sale of

Wavy Switches tomorrow at $3.95

$6 & $7 values

This unusually liberal sale is composed of 236 switches which we have re-priced in order to make way for new deliveries of hair accessories.

They are made of fine quality hair—soft, lustrous, and with a natural, permanent wave. The shades are blonde, light brown, medium brown, dark brown, black, and some variations of gray. The greatest values yet offered by the Saks Hair Shop.

Third floor.

Extraordinary sale tomorrow of

Misses' Fancy Tailored Suits at $18

Values $30 to $35

In the character of the models and in the manner of their making these suits are magnificent values

Dressy tailored models, in short semi-blouse effects, with draped or peg-top skirt. Models which are the very latest developments in tailored modes. Made of broadcloth, crepe cheviot, corded de laine and fancy diagonals. Effectively trimmed with velvet and plush, and some fur-trimmed. The selection includes black and a charming variety of the new winter shades. Ages 14 to 18 years.

Second floor.

Misses' Fur Collar Coats tomorrow at $16.50

Made of imported boucle and chinchilla, in navy, brown, Oxford and black. Fur collar of raccoon, moufflon and near-seal. The newest models, cut on distinctive lines. Ages 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Afternoon & Evening Dresses $14.50

The assortment includes draped and tunic models, made of charmeuse, crepe meteor, Canton crepe, velveteen and silk chiffon, over silk. Street and evening shades. 14 to 18 years.

Brilliant bargains tomorrow in BLOUSEWEAR

in the Saks Blouse Shop whose province is exclusive blouses at low cost.

At $2.00. Mercerized crepe Blouses, with drop shoulders, white crepe collar and turnback cuffs, edged with opossum. Dainty and effective styles, in white and pretty pastel shades.

At $2.95. Accordion pleated bobbinette Blouses, with long drop shoulders and long sleeves, in navy, taupe, green, purple, brown, Copenhagen and white. As pretty as they are inexpensive.

At $5.95. Black Silk shadow lace Blouses, over white China silk, with drop shoulder, three-quarter sleeves and double net frill at neck.

At $5.95. Fine shadow lace and net Blouses, with drop shoulders and long sleeves and finished with dainty Medici frill, edged with opossum. These fur-trimmed blouses are very popular now, and these in particular deserve to be.

At $6.95. Dressy Blouses, of extra quality crepe de chine, made with broad revers of fine flat Val., and collar of crepe edged with Val.

At $7.95. Shadow lace Blouses, combined with fine flat Venice lace, and designed with inset sleeves and double frill around collar of Russian lace. Also, fine all over crackle nets. Splendid value.

A limited but remarkable sale of

Baby Pony Coats

of which twenty-seven only will be offered tomorrow

at $37.50

Should not be confused with ordinary ponyskin fur coats, to which they are far superior.

The pelts in these coats are known as Baby Pony. They are superlatively soft, and light weight, beautiful in lustre, and rich in the character of their marking. Such furs as are usually employed in garments sold around $75 each. But there are only twenty-seven of them, the limited number being responsible for the limited price.

Fourth Floor.

Made in an entirely new model with collar of leopard, chinchilla squirrel, skunk or civet cat, and exquisitely tailored and finished.

Also, very special for Monday

50 GENUINE BLACK AND NATURAL FOX SETS, made up especially for this sale. **Value $35 at** **$19.50**

100 BLACK WOLF MUFFS, in large square pillow model, such as **usually sell at $10. Special at** **$5.00**

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Special Sales

Particular emphasis is laid upon the exceedingly high character of this Outer-apparel. Mere quotation of prices conveys little, but *comparison of values will prove much.*

A Sale of Suits

Marked reductions have been made on many Suits of elaborate character—the season's most stunning styles for formal afternoon and street wear.

Regularly $115 to $175— at $75, $85 & $95

Fur-trimmed Velvet Suits—$58 & $65

Regularly $85 to $125—Owing to the pronounced vogue of velvet, both here and in Paris, these handsome models of fine velvet, trimmed with rich furs, should prove of extraordinary interest at these attractive prices.

Fur-trimmed Cloth Suits—Values $75 & $85—$50
Novelty Tailored Cloth Suits—Values $45 to $65—$35

Sale of Millinery--$10, $15, $20

Exclusive Street & Dress Hats—*Formerly to $50*

Luxurious Fur-trimmed Coats

Values $100 to $135—$75 & $85

Handsome garments trimmed with fine prime-skin furs; styles particularly suitable for afternoon and limousine wear.

$58 to $65 Limousine Coats—Special at $38

Newest models of fine materials (not fur-trimmed.)

Rich Fur-trimmed Wraps—$95 & $125

Values $135 to $250—Of fine silk-velvet, silk-plush, broche velvet on crepe and exquisite brocades.

Also—Special Values in less expensive Fur-trimmed Afternoon and Evening Wraps of velvet, plush and satin—regularly $75 to $110, at— *$58, $65 & $75*

Exquisite Hand-made Dresses

Values $95 to $135—$68 & $75

Unusually dainty styles in Afternoon and Dancing Dresses of crepe and chiffon, in beautiful pastel shades and new colorings.

Also unusual values at *$85 & $95*

Evening Gowns, special at $75, $95, $125

Including many reduced from $125, $150, $200.

Charming Dance Frocks at $45

Values $65 to $75—Evening shades of taffeta-glace, charmeuse silk-crepe, etc., with trimmings of jeweled net, tulle and fur.

Street and Afternoon Dresses at $35

Values $45 to $65—Smart styles of serge or silk.

$20 to $75 Costume Blouses—$10 to $35

Of real Bohemian lace, Venice lace, thread lace, fancy net, chiffon and crepe de chine and other exquisite materials.

Sale of Evening Furs

Including White and Tinted Fox, Ermine, Chinchilla, etc.—exclusive designs, cleverly worked up from soft, prime skins—*at decided reductions.* For example—

$150 & $175 White Fox Sets—$95 & $110
$225 & $325 Canary Fox Sets—$150 & $325

What do you boys and girls want for Christmas?

When you have to choose what you want most of all it is difficult to decide—you need to know what there is for you to choose from. *That's where this "home of toys" can help you.* **Come and take a delightful trip through this *wonderland* and see the thousands of entertaining and instructive toys, games and novelties—and you can quickly make up your mind what you want for Christmas.**

F.A.O. SCHWARZ

Schwarz Building
Fifth Ave. at 31st St.

THINKS CHICAGO IS EASY TO SHOCK

Women's National Council Sees Nothing to Object To in Films Banned in the West.

DOG EATERS BARRED THERE

Also Boys That Go in Swimming Sans Bathing Suits—Tango Teas Are Also Beyond the Pale.

Motion-picture films that had passed the censors in New York only to be cast out of Chicago's theatres by the municipal authorities were exhibited at the Crystal Palace Motion-Picture Theatre in Fourteenth Street last night under the auspices of the National Council of Women.

The suppressed pictures were shown to an audience composed almost entirely of women, although regular patrons of the theatre were not excluded. Miss Kate Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Motion Pictures of the National Council of Women, brought the films of questioned pictures here with her from Chicago and had charge of the exhibition last night. Some of the films considered improper under the Chicago standards provoked applause from New York women who saw the exhibit.

Miss Davis made a speech before any of the suppressed films were exhibited. She said that the purpose was to show the delegates to the National Council of Women what was aimed at in the suppression of improper motion-picture plays. She said that the National League for Regulation of Motion-Picture Plays was trying to start campaigns in all parts of the country to obtain more adequate censoring than was now provided.

As the film machine began to splutter at the conclusion of the speech by Miss Davis, those in the audience forgot to breathe until they could see how deadly the first forbidden reel might be. On the screen a pond took shape, very like the ponds that are made famous in paintings under the caption of "The Old Swimming Hole." It was a swimming hole, too, as it turned out, for from the left margin a small black urchin came bounding. He landed in the water feet up after a double somersault from the shore. Forty other little urchins followed him, and there was a water fight in which all that could be observed were the splashes.

"What on earth is the matter with that?" a member of the Women's Municipal League asked.

"Why didn't you see?" said Miss Davis, "there were no bathing suits."

It was clear from the comment that passed through the auditorium that the New York women did't find the water fight objectionable.

The second picture showed a toe-dancer in the centre of the stage. A chorus filled in the background.

"No toe-dancing is allowed in Chicago films," explained Miss Davis. Several women protested that the scene was proper. They wanted to know what would happen in Chicago to a film showing a tango tea.

"It never would go," insisted the Chairman of the Censorship Committee: "It never would go. We simply do not allow the modern dances. You see we hold that the films are for the young folks, and that any films that might carry suggestions to them ought not to be allowed."

From the toe dance the machine switched to an Igorrote village in the Philippines. There was a background of cocoanut trees and a multiude of huts. In the foreground a father stirred a pot over a slow fire, while little urchins reached in at frequent intervals and obtained food which they stuffed into their mouths.

As these urchins were plentifully clothed, the spectators from the Women's Municipal League wondered what objection there could be to the film.

Miss Davis whispered the answer: "It's dog they're eating—dog!"

Some of the pictures showed bandits holding up trains or safe blowers at work in offices. Others dealt with plots to poison young girls for their money. One showed a grave-robbing scene, in which the body—it was the very beautiful body of a young woman—was taken from a costly coffin and spirited away in a taxicab. These films, it was explained, had been suppressed because they taught boys the details of crime.

The National Council of Women, at the request of Miss Davis, passed a resolution calling upon Mayor-elect Mitchel "to use his moral influence to give the City of New York a municipal motion-picture regulation." Another resolution which was passed called upon the women of all nations to unite to bring about censorship of films in their towns.

"3-CENT FARES A FAILURE."

Head of Cleveland Lines Says City Should Buy or Give Up.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—"Three-cent fares are a failure and the city should either buy the street railway lines at once or give up the Tayler franchise as a bad job."

This is the substance of a statement issued by John Stanley, President of the Cleveland Street Railways Company, to-day in connection with the October report of the company's condition under the three-cent care ordinance.

"I advise Mayor Baker to go ahead at once, raise the necessary $29,000,000 and buy," said Mr. Stanley.

The report shows that it will not be necessary to charge one ent for transfers starting Jan. 1, 1914, as was expected, but that such a charge will be necessary after March 1, 1914. Under the Tayler ordinance the company must constantly show an interest fund of $300,000. While this fund is not immediately threatened, it will be in March, when the city must provide for a maintenance deficit of $217,444.60.

ERROR MAY COST HER $8,000

Texas Widow's Damage Suit Hinges on Slim Technicality.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It may cost Mrs. Peter C. Boston of Paris, Texas, $8,000 to learn "what's in a name."

She sued a Texas railroad for damages on account of the death of her husband and obtained a judgment of $8,000. The suit was brought in her own name, as permitted by the Texas Employers' Liability law, but not as administrator of her husband's estate as required by the Federal Employers' Liability law. The railroad brought the case to the Supreme Court on the contention that the Texas law was repealed by the passage of the Federal act, and that Mrs. Boston brought her suit under the wrong name.

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE TO BE FEATURED AT SPECIAL SALES TO-MORROW (MONDAY):

An Unusual Offering of 2,000 Oriental Rugs & Mats

will be commenced to-morrow (Monday), Nov. 24th, presenting a desirable selection of Floor Coverings at extraordinary price concessions.

Daghestan Mats
actual value $7.50 . at $4.00

Daghestan and Beloochistan Rugs (in medium sizes), actual values $22.50 & 25.00 . at $14.00

Mossoul Rugs
(average size 4x7 feet), actual values $35.00 & 45.00, at $17.00 & 22.00

Kazak Rugs
(average size 5x8 feet) actual values $65.00 to 70.00 . . . at $37.50

Kirman and Iran Rugs
(average size 4 x 7 feet) actual values $75.00 & 85.00 . . . at $45.00

Saruch Rugs, Extra Fine
(average size 4 x 7 feet) actual values $150.00 to 175.00 . . . at $85.00

Women's Marvex Gloves

will afford an unusual opportunity at the following prices:

Women's 3-clasp Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, in black, white or tan, per pair $1.45

Women's Mousquetaire Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, 16-button length, in black or white, per pair $2.85

300 Women's Coats and Wraps

comprising a variety of styles (some sizes being incomplete) made up in desirable Winter fabrics and formerly marked at $22.00 to 85.00, will be on sale at

$14.50, 18.00, 25.00, 35.00 & 45.00

Unusually large reductions have also been made in the prices of the remaining stock of Imported Model Coats and Wraps, including elaborate Evening and Afternoon Outergarments, originally $100.00 to 750.00, now . . $65.00 to 325.00

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Very large and attractive assortments of desirable merchandise suitable for Christmas and New Year giving are now to be found in the various departments at most attractive prices. The articles listed below, which are shown in the regular stock at the prices quoted, will make a special appeal to holiday shoppers.

Opera Glasses	$4.75	After-dinner Coffee Sets	$25.00	Silk Hosiery, for Men	$1.00
Opera Bags	4.75	Liqueur Sets	20.00	Silk Hosiery, for Women	2.00
Gold Bracelets, engraved	8.00	Umbrellas, plain	3.50	Initialed Handkerchiefs, for Men	50c
Gold Bracelets, plain	6.00	Umbrellas, silver-mounted	5.00	Initialed Handkerchiefs, for Women	25c.
Silver Vanity Cases	8.00	St. Brocard Ideal Reve Perfume	4.50	Stationery Cabinets, with 4 quires of paper and envelopes to match	1.35
Novelty Fans	4.50	Imported Celluloid Manicure Sets (6 pieces)	3.90	Brass Smoking Stands	2.75
Gold Cuff Links	5.00	Brass Desk Sets (7 pieces)	7.00	Smoking Jackets	8.50
Pearl Vest Sets, gold-mounted	8.00	Brownie Kodaks	2.00	Silk Suspenders	1.50
Gold Scarf-pins	3.75	Women's Hand Bags	3.00	Goggles	1.50
Silver Photo Frames	5.00	Traveling Bags	7.50	Boys' Sweaters (heather mixtures, with roll collar)	5.00
Steel or Rhinestone Shoe Buckles	3.50	Suit Cases	6.50	Men's Sweaters	6.00
Rhinestone Cothurne Sets	5.00	Boudoir Slippers	2.00	Women's Sweaters	5.50
Rhinestone Bandeaux	7.00	Cape Gloves, for Men	1.50	Imported Motor Robes	16.00
Rhinestone Hairpins	pair 10.00	Short Glace Kid Gloves, for Women	1.65		

The above are regular stock prices.

DECIDED REDUCTIONS have been made in the prices of High-cost

Imported Fur Coats

made of selected skins and representing the most advanced ideas in fur fashions. Among the important price revisions are the following:

KARAKUL COATS, formerly $850.00, $750.00 & $650.00, now reduced to . . . . . $675.00, 550.00 & 450.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS, formerly $850.00, $575.00 & $525.00, now reduced to . . . . . $650.00, 475.00 & 425.00

MOLESKIN COATS, formerly $575.00, $550.00 & $450.00, now reduced to . . . . . $450.00, 425.00 & 350.00

On TUESDAY, Nov. 25th

A Very Unusual Sale of Women's Blouses

will present, at special prices, new distinctive styles made in the desired fabrics expressly for wear with the smart Tailored Suit.

Blouses of crepe de Chine, in white, shell-pink and maize, trimmed with fur and shadow lace . . . . . at $9.00

Peplum Blouses of chiffon taffeta in white and colors, with vest and frills of net and trimming of black velvet ribbon . . . at $7.00

Blouses of shadow lace, trimmed with black velvet ribbon; and Blouses of net combined with lace, fur-trimmed . . . . . at $5.50

Shadow Lace Blouses, fur-trimmed; and Blouses of embroidered net at $5.00

A Sale of Household Linens

in the Department on the Fourth Floor, will present excellent values in Table Napery for the Thanksgiving season at the following prices:

Linen Damask Table Cloths, each . . $2.50, 3.25 & 3.65

Dinner Napkins to match, per dozen . . $3.50 & 4.90

Centerpieces, trimmed with hand-made French Cluny Lace, each . . . $2.40 & 3.50

Doylies to match, each 20c. & 60c.

The regular stock of the Linen Department includes, in addition to a complete assortment of practical Household Linens, an exceptionally large variety of lace-trimmed and embroidered Reception Cloths, Afternoon Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Centerpieces and Doylies.

The House Gown Dep't.

Third Floor

Extensive Reductions have been effected in the prices of the remaining stock of fine Imported House Gowns, Tea Gowns and Robes d' Interieur, the creations of such well-known Paris couturiers as Drecoll, Goupy, Robert, Premet and Margaine-Lacroix. These handsome Gowns, representing the richest fabrics and the most exclusive style features, are now marked at fully one-third less than the former prices.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Special . . . at $25.00

This Important Offering comprises Tailor-made Suits of broadcloth, velour de laine and English mixtures, the actual values of which range from $40.00 to 50.00.

Mahogany Art Furniture

consisting of a specially selected assortment of desirable pieces, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the following attractive prices:

Mahogany Tip Tables, circular or octagonal, 16 and 24 inch tops; actual values $8.50 & 10.50 respectively . . . . at $5.00 & 7.75

Mahogany Serving Trays, with inlay and marquetry decoration; actual value $8.50 . . . . . at $5.00

Tea Wagons of Plain Mahogany, actual value $27.00 . at $17.00

Martha Washington Sewing Tables, with inlay; actual value $25.00 at $19.00

The regular stock of the Art Objects and Bric-a-brac Department, where the above Sale will be held, includes, at moderate prices, a large variety of Mahogany Art Furniture especially suitable for Christmas gifts. Among the pieces displayed are Tea Tables, Telephone Tables, Sewing and Card Tables, Muffin Stands, Music Cabinets, Cellarettes, Serving Trays, etc.

Misses' and Debutantes' Imported Evening Gowns

made of chiffon in the pastel tints and trimmed with rhinestones, presenting a dainty, graceful model having the modish 3-tier accordion-plaited skirt, the waist being combined with shadow lace. These Gowns, usually sold at $75.00, will be specially priced to-morrow at . $38.00

Appreciable price reductions have been made in the remaining assortments of Misses' and Debutantes' Evening Gowns. The latest style features and materials are represented in these models, some of which have been reduced to . . . . . $28.00, 32.00 & 45.00

Price Reductions have also been made in the remaining styles of Misses' Imported Evening Gowns and Wraps.

An Extraordinary Offering will consist of

4,000 Yards of Black Silk Crepe de Chine

44 inches wide, the regular price of which is $3.00 per yard, . at $1.58

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

CLEARANCE SALE

Imported Models

TRIMMED HATS

GOWNS, TAILORED SUITS

WRAPS, MOTOR COATS,

FUR COATS, FUR SETS,

Handbags, Scarves, Veils,

Blouses and Novelties

WEEK COMMENCING

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th

It is our policy not to carry over goods from one season to another, therefore to effect a speedy clearance we offer same at

PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St. Near Fifth Ave.

CONTINUE THIS WEEK

Their Remarkable Sale of Fashionable

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Blouses

at **50%** to **75%** Reduction

All sizes for women and misses

This sale is made imperative because of our discontinuing the more elaborate dresses and tailored suits, devoting exclusive attention to simple dresses and other specialties.

No Exchanges STORE OPENS 8:30 No C. O. D.'s

All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826 — Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St. — Founded 1826

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Removal Sales

Remarkable New Offerings for Tomorrow, Monday

A $250,000.00 Stock of Silks

In this Great Removal Sale

at Price Reductions Which Mean the Best Silk Values of the Year

We Quote Here Just a Few Examples

Brocaded Silks — Evening and street shades. Regularly $3.50 to $5.00 per yard — $2.50

Brocaded Velvets — Evening colors. Regularly $12.50 to $15.00 per yard — $5.00

Black English Dress Plush — Regularly $5.50 per yard — $2.95

Imported Pleated Chiffons — Plain and fancy effects. Regularly $2.50 to $3.50 per yard — $1.50

15,000 Lengths of Silks

1 to 6 yards, in all kinds of silks for evening and street wear, plain and fancy effects

Reduced from one-third to one-half former prices.

Moire Silks — In street shades; also black. Regularly $2.00 per yard — $1.38

Brocaded Silks — Mostly evening shades. Formerly $2.50 to $3.00 per yard — $1.68

Black Dress Satins — 36 inches wide. Formerly $1.75 per yard — $1.10

Tub Wash Silks — 32 inches wide. Formerly 85c to $1.00 per yard — 68c

Crinkle Crepe—A Special Lot — Evening and street shades; also ivory and black. Special, per yard — $1.10

Silk and Wool Poplin — In over one hundred shades. Regularly $1.65 per yard — $1.25

Crepe Chinois — In about two hundred shades; also ivory and black. Regularly $2.00 per yard — $1.58

Oriental Rugs---Removal Sales

Special Attention Called to the Following:

Turkish & Persian Carpets
$95.00 upward
Actual Values $165.00 upward

Fine Kurdistan & Mosul Rugs
$33.00, $39.50 & $45.00
Actual Values $50.00 to $65.00

Mosul, Daghestan & Beluchistan Rugs
$17.50, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00
Actual Values $25.00 to $37.50

Beluchistan & Karabagh Rugs
$8.50
Actual Value $12.50

Removal Sale of Domestic Rugs and Carpets

Furniture Removal Sale In Progress

Removal Sale — Household & Decorative Linens

Thousands of dollars' worth of Standard Linens from the looms and factories of every important linen-producing country in the world

At Extraordinary Reductions

Table Cloths
$1.25 to $51.25—Formerly $2.00 to $102.50

Napkins
$1.85 to $19.75 doz.—Formerly $2.75 to $39.50

Towels
$2.65 to $9.00 doz.—Regularly $3.00 to $15.00

Table Damask
$1.50 to $2.00 yard—Regularly $3.00 to $4.00

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
Sheets—$5.00, $6.00, $7.00 & $8.50
Regularly $6.50, $7.50, $9.50 & $12.50
Pillow Cases—85c, $1.00 & $1.75 per pair
Regularly $1.00, $1.25 & $2.25

Scalloped Damask Tea Cloths
88c & $1.38—Regularly $1.75 & $2.75

2,000 Remnants of Huck Toweling
In various weaves, lengths and qualities
At Half Price to Close

Irish Hand-Embroidered Linens
At Half Price

Scarfs
18 x 36 inches, $1.25—Regularly $2.50
18 x 45 inches, $1.33—Regularly $2.65
18 x 54 inches, $1.50—Regularly $3.00

Tea Cloths
88c to $1.58—Regularly $1.75 to $3.15

5,000 Pieces Lace-Trimmed Linens
At Half Price

Removal Sale — Lace Curtains Cretonnes & Upholstery Goods

Irish Point Curtains
$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 to $13.50
Formerly $5.00 to $20.00

Renaissance and Lacet Curtains
Mounted on scrim
$2.75, $3.50, $4.75 to $37.50
Formerly $4.75 to $60.00

Tambour Lace Curtains
$3.90, $4.75, $6.50 to $12.50
Formerly $6.75 to $19.50

Marie Antoinette Curtains
$2.95, $3.75, $5.50 to $9.75
Formerly $4.50 to $17.00

Lacet Arabe Curtains
$2.75, $5.00, $7.50 to $12.75
Formerly $5.00 to $20.00

Sunfast Light-Weight Fabrics; also a great variety of other Drapery Fabrics
45c to 95c per yd.—Formerly 85c to $1.75

Tapestries and Damasks
95c to $2.00—Formerly $1.50 to $4.75

Cretonnes
Foreign and domestic; in a very large variety
20c, 25c, 30c to $1.00 per yard
Formerly 35c to $3.50

Portieres, Couch Covers & Curtain Materials
At Large Reductions

Exceptional Values in

House Gowns Negligees & Kimonos

Messaline Satin Slip-on (over head), shadow lace trimmed $12.75

Satin Charmeuse, coat model, lined throughout with albatross, hemstitched voile collar and cuffs $10.75

Messaline Satin Negligee, shadow lace and buttonhole scalloped embroidered trimmed $8.75

Crepe-de-Chine coat or Empire model, swansdown trimmed ..... $8.75 & $6.95

Crepe-de-Chine coat model, buttonhole scalloped embroidered $5.95

Florentine Silk, Empire model, satin trimmed, plisse skirt $5.95

Albatross, Empire model, satin and lace insertion trimmed $8.75

Albatross House Gown, waist trimmed, with shadow lace and hand embroidered design, plisse skirt $8.75

Albatross, large white and black organdie collar and cuffs, plisse skirt $7.95

Albatross, semi-fitting model, silk lined body, rolled collar of white and black challie $5.95

Albatross, Empire model, embroidered waist and sleeves $4.45

Albatross, Empire model, cluny lace trimmed $3.95

Eiderdown Wrappers, satin bound, worsted girdle. $2.95, $3.45 & $3.95

Figured or Flowered Blanket, satin bound, worsted girdle. $2.95, $3.45 & $3.95

Boudoir Caps

A large variety of very dainty styles. 50c, 75c, 98c & $1.25

Kimonos

India Silk, Oriental effects, fitted model, satin collar and cuffs $4.45

Jacquard Silk, challie lined throughout, with collar, or satin trimmed $4.95

Albatross, straight model, with lingerie fichu and lace trimmed $3.95

Flowered Crepe, fitted model, with fancy collar, satin trimmed $1.95

Flowered Fleecedown, Empire or loose model, satin piped or fancy guimpe trimmed 98c

Flowered Fleecedown, loose model, embroidered or scalloped edge $1.50

Dressing Sacques

French Flannel, fitted back, round collar, scalloped edge $2.95

Eiderdown, semi-fitted, worsted edge 98c

Silk Petticoats & Knickers

Messaline Silk, in black and colors, with attractive pleated flounce ..... $2.95 to $5.00

Black Wool Jersey Top, with messaline flounce. $2.95, $3.95 & $5.95

Extra Size Petticoats

Messaline, pleated flounce, black and colors. $4.50 & $5.95

Silk Jersey Top, with flounce of messaline; black and colors $5.95

Wool Jersey, with messaline flounce $4.95

Knickers

Black Wool Jersey ..... $2.95 & $3.45

White Wool Jersey $3.95

Muslin Underwear
Under Bodices

Crepe-de-Chine, lace trimmed. 98c, $1.25 & $1.95

Exceptional Values in

Chiffon Cloth, Crepe-de-Chine, Chiffon Taffeta, Lace & Lingerie Waists

Chiffon Cloth, net lined, vestee of lace and chiffon cloth, high neck, long sleeves. Black and all the leading shades. Value $6.00 — $3.95

White Crinkled Crepe-de-Chine, with shadow lace sleeves, triple ruff at neck, finished with black moire ribbon. Value $8.00 — $5.00

Chiffon Taffeta, hemstitched front and rolling collar, finished with net, long sleeves. Yellow, white, navy, peach, Russian green. Value $8.00 — $5.00

Cream Shadow Lace over net, frill of lace at neck and front, finished with gold, cream, blue and black ribbon, fruit shaped buttons. Value $8.00 — $5.95

Cream Shadow Lace, net lined, black velvet ribbon introduced, three-quarter sleeves. Value $17.00 — $12.75

Lingerie Waists

Crepe Voile, flat collar and vest of shadow lace, finished with fine net pleating $1.95

Several Voile models embroidered and trimmed with Val., cluny and shadow lace $1.95

Voile, effectively trimmed with insertion of Venise lace and pleating of Brussels net $2.95

Fine Voile, vest of Brussels net, fichu effect of shadow lace and net pleating $2.95

Exceptional

200 Fancy Boucle & Astrachan Cloth Coats

For Street Wear
At the Very Special Price of
$15.00
Values to $25.00

An unusual selection of attractive models, many of which are handsomely lined throughout

Extraordinary Values

Also

150 Wool Plush Coats

An Entirely New Model—Made especially for Lord & Taylor

Attractively lined throughout and warmly interlined. Black, Taupe, Hague Blue, Navy.
At the Special Price of
$19.50
Value $30.00

Street Coats — In a splendid assortment of the season's best models and materials. Values to $40.00 — $25.00

Fur Collared Coats — Attractive models of wool Duvetyn and Boucle Cloth, all beautifully lined and interlined. Values to $50.00 — $29.50

Fur Collared Plush Coats — Suitable for afternoon or dressy wear, attractively lined. Value $65.00 — $45.00

Evening Wraps for Theatre & Opera
Imported Models and Reproductions
Unusual Values at
$75.00, $95.00, $125.00 to $225.00

Another Splendid Offering of

100 Suits for Women

Value $50.00
$27.50

These suits were made especially for Lord & Taylor in a selection of the season's most desirable materials. The skirts are smartly draped. The coats are handsomely lined and warmly interlined.

Also

300 Fancy Tailored Suits

A number of smart models
All the favorite materials
Every suit heavily interlined.
Values $30.00 to $55.00
$18.50, $22.50, $29.50, $35.00

A Very Special Offering of

100 Women's Dresses

Arranged for To-Morrow, Monday, at
$25.00
Value $49.50

Handsome models of Silk Crepe, Charmeuse, Crepe-de-Chine, Brocade Silk and combination of Plaid Silk and Charmeuse; others have brocade skirts with chiffon waists; some of these dresses are fur trimmed.

New Taffeta Silk Dresses — Skirt slightly draped, girdle of contrasting color, white embroidered net fichu effect on waist. Green, blue and rose $49.50

75 Dresses — Of various materials (only one or two of a style). Value $32.50 — $17.50

Specials in Gloves

1 *Clasp White Glace Pique Gloves* — Spear back embroidery ..... per pair — 95c

16 *Button Elbow Length White Glace Mousquetaire Gloves*. Value $2.75 per pair — $1.95

20 *Button Length White Glace Mousquetaire Gloves*. Value $3.25 per pair — $2.50

LESSON TO HEARST, SAYS PRENDERGAST

Editor Richly Deserved the Defeat of His Candidates, Controller Asserts.

TELLS OF FUSION HARMONY

Interviewed in Paris, He Remarks That "Tammany, Like Evil, Never Dies."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Controller William A. Prendergast, who has been in London and Paris the past week, resting after his New York campaign for re-election, sails to-morrow on the Kaiserin Auguste. In an interview he gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent concerning the New York municipal outlook, he said:

"No set of officials ever assumed office under better auspices than those elected two weeks ago, as fortunately they've all had complete experience in city Government. The day before I sailed Mr. Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, and myself had a meeting at which we discussed briefly the work for the next four years. By this you may be certain there'll be absolute harmony in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. We are all going to work for the city's welfare, not as individuals each intent on his own ambitions and glory, but just as if we were all members in a co-partnership with the same interests at heart."

Asked concerning Mr. Hearst's campaign in opposition to him and Mr. McAneny, Mr. Prendergast referred to his and Mr. McAneny's pluralities being greater than the entire vote cast for Mr. Hearst's candidates.

"It was the most salutary lesson ever administered to a political editor, and one that he richly deserved," he said.

As to Tammany Mr. Prendergast remarked: "Tammany, like evil, never dies."

The Controller was the guest of honor at the Ritz Hotel to-day at a luncheon given by William H. Ingram. The guests included Ambassador Herrick, Frederick Bode of Chicago, American delegate to the International Customs Congress; B. J. Shoninger, President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Laurence V. Benet, Henry Peartree, Alfred D. Heidelbach, M. P. Pelxotto, William Hogan, and William J. Thomas.

GARY HAS A GAINSBOROUGH.

Bought "The Market Cart" Last May—Sold in London for $100,000.

Gainsborough's famous painting, "The Market Cart," has been acquired by Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, and is now in his collection at his home, 856 Fifth Avenue. Judge Gary said at his home last night that he had been in possession of "The Market Cart" since last May. He declined to say what price he paid for the painting, but did say that it was bought by Agnew at the Christie sale in London this year for $100,000.

"The Market Cart" is one of Gainsborough's most famous landscapes. Formerly it was exhibited in the National Galleries. Apparently the price paid for "The Market Cart" by Judge Gary is far from being the highest price paid for a Gainsborough in this country. It will be remembered that H. C. Frick in June, 1911, bought Gainsborough's portrait of the Hon. Anna E. Duncombe. The Duveens, through whom he purchased the portrait, had held it for $400,000, and at the time of the sale it was rumored that Mr. Frick had paid nearly $500,000 for the painting.

PLUNGES IN AUTO INTO SEA.

Terribly Hurt, Crapo Keeps Head Above Water an Hour Till Rescued.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 22.—An automobile plunged into Narragansett Bay to-day over a sea wall on the estate of Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, causing serious injuries to Phineas A. Crapo, foreman of the estate. Crapo was the only occupant of the car.

Suffering from a broken leg, a possible fracture at the base of the skull, and internal injuries, Crapo managed to keep his head above water for nearly an hour until he was assisted by fishermen. He was removed to the Union Hospital in Fall River, Mass.

Maison Maurice

IMPORTERS
Fifth Avenue at 43rd Street

BEGINNING TOMORROW, MONDAY

WILL OFFER FOR

Immediate DISPOSAL

AN UNUSUALLY EFFECTIVE COLLECTION OF MODELS OF THE HOUR—EMBRACING:

The Latest Ideas in MILLINERY SALON:
Flower, Gold Lace, Maline & Jet Hats
For MONDAY, SPECIAL AT **15.00**

Tailor Made Suits **20.00 35.00 65.00 UP**
Imports and Reproductions.

Afternoon Frocks **25.00 39.50 55.00 UP**
Charmeuse, Crepe de Cygne, Velvet and Serge.

LATE ARRIVAL OF
Fine Imported Brocades and Chiffon Velvets
Made up in the Latest Models of
Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps
IMPORTED TO SELL AT 150.00 TO 295.00
For Monday: **95.00 to 125.00**

All Our Imported
Evening Gowns and Wraps
at ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES

Motor & Sport Coats **25.00 35.00 50.00 UP**
Of Duvetyn, Caracul Cloth and Imported Novelty Fabrics.

ENTIRE STOCK OF ***Furs & Fur Garments*** UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS

Positively No C. O. D.s, No Approvals, No Exchanges During Sale.

J. Fields

326 Fifth Ave., Between 32d and 33d Sts.

"Gowns of the better kind"

Afternoon Frocks	25.00	35.00	45.00
Were	*$45.00*	*$65.00*	*$75.00*
Dancing & Party Frocks	29.50	39.50	49.50
Were	*$48.50*	*$65.00*	*$85.00*
Evening Gowns	45.00	55.00	65.00
Were	*$75.00*	*$85.00*	*$95.00*

Blouses Odd lot *Were $10.00 to $12.50* 5.00

Evening Wraps Greatly Reduced

OTHER SHOPS:
17 West 45th St. 83d St. and Broadway

The New Toy Department On the Fourth Floor presents the latest Foreign and American Toys.

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

The Maillard Restaurant and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor is now open.

Unusually extensive Importations of European Novelties, selected abroad especially for their desirability as Holiday Gifts, have been distributed to the various departments, completing what are now the largest assortments of artistic, unique and practical articles for personal and home use ever assembled by this house. Worthy of special consideration are the displays of

Jewelry, Fans, Opera Glasses, Silver, Art Objects, China, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, Desk Furnishings, Perfumery, Toilet Accessories, Stationery, Calendars, Art Needlework, Novelty Furniture, Cameras. Women's Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery. Men's Furnishings, Smoking Jackets and House Coats, Canes, Umbrellas, Athletic Goods, Wardrobe Trunks, Etc.

Purchases mailable in one package sent free anywhere within the zone of the Parcels Post service; also Express packages, not exceeding 15 pounds, will be forwarded prepaid to any express or freight station east of the Mississippi River. Purchases will be held for delivery on any desired date.

For To-morrow, Monday, has been arranged a Highly Important Sale of

Women's Suits, Dresses and Coats

On the Third Floor

At Extraordinary Reductions from Regular Prices

The collection includes many recent acquisitions of the season's latest and most desirable models, appropriate for every occasion, all taken from the regular stock.

Typical of the actual values offered are:

Tailored Suits

Six new models, of Velveteen and desirable Woolen fabrics, trimmed with Fur and Broadtail Cloth,
at **$27.50, 32.50, 55.00**
Actual Values $49.50 to 85.00

Afternoon Dresses

Three Foreign Copies, of Canton Crepe, Charmeuse and Chiffon Velvet, combined with Crepe Meteor,
at **$21.50, 32.50, 40.00**
Actual Values $39.50 to 65.00

Women's Street and Motor Coats

of Wool Plush, Peau de Peche, Boliva Cloth, Velour de Laine, High Pile Plush and Broadtail Cloth, in black and all desirable colors, lined with excellent quality Peau de Cygne or Satin,
Actual Values $39.75 to 57.50, at **$22.50, 27.50, 35.00**

On Tuesday, November 25th, will be held a Very Unusual Sale of

Women's High Grade Button Boots

in the department—on the Second Floor

Comprising the season's smartest lasts in suitable leathers and new combinations of fabrics and leathers.

Particulars will appear in Monday's evening papers.

Further Importations have been added to the very distinctive stock of

Artistic Silverware

including Royal Worcester Table Sets mounted with silver plate; highest grade Austrian Quadruple Silver Novelties for the Table; also a large collection of Dutch Silver, all at very attractive prices.

For To-morrow, a large assortment of useful articles at special reductions.

Silver Deposit Ware

Lemon Plates, 5 inch, scroll design, at	75c
Cheese Plates, 6½ inch, scroll design, "	1.25
Sugar and Cream Sets, "	1.45
Cheese and Cracker Dishes, "	3.75
Salad or Fruit Bowls, "	2.85
Flower Vases, large size, "	5.75

Silver Plated Ware

Salt Dishes with spoons, assorted colors,	65c
Tea Strainers and Glass Stand, at	95c
Comports, "	2.50
Trivets or Hot Plate Stands, "	3.95
Casseroles, "	2.50
Cordial Sets, "	7.75

Silver Plated Bon Bon Baskets, with china rose buds, desirable for dinner favors, 55c, 75c

Rogers' Table Ware

Gravy Ladles,	Each 45c	Soup and Table Spoons,	Set of 6, $1.35
Jelly Spoons and Cake Forks,	" 35c	Dessert Spoons,	Set of 6, 1.25

For Monday, on the First Floor, a Special Display of

Photograph Frames

An extensive collection of the newest designs, including Imported Frames of Bronze, Leather, Carved Wood, Mahogany and Silk with bronze decorations.

Also, an Interesting Offering of Sterling Silver Frames

Oval, cabinet size, plain with broad band, Value $1.75, at	$1.45	Oval and square, broad band, holding picture 6½ x 8½ ins. Value $5.50, at	$3.95
Square, cabinet size, plain and engraved, Value $2.25, at	1.85	Oval and square, plain with broad band, 9 x 11 ins. Value $7.50, at	6.25

Also Imported Mahogany Frames, different sizes. Values $1.25 to 2.25, 95c, 1.25, 1.75

China and Glassware Departments--On the Fourth Floor

A specialty is made of stock patterns from which may be purchased the following Dinner Services or any separate pieces desired:

Austrian China Sets, 107 pieces, at $28.00, 32.00, 44.00, 53.00, 69.00
English Porcelain Sets, 107 pieces, " 34.00, 39.00, 44.00, 68.00, 75.00
Limoges China Sets, 107 pieces, at $29.00, 36.00, 44.00, 65.00, 71.00, 90.00
Italian China Sets, 107 pieces, at $90.00, 107.00, 115.00, 167.00, 195.00
English China Sets, 107 pieces, at $106.00, 200.00, 284.00, 315.00

A large display of Rich English China, including productions of Minton, Cauldon, Hammersley, Wedgwood, Doulton and Foley; also Ginori, Limoges, Dresden, Bavarian, Carlsbad and Russian China; Glass Table Service sold either in sets or dozens; a select display of high grade American Cut Glass.

The following Exceptional Values will also be offered To-morrow:

Limoges and Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 and 113 pieces, spray decoration. Value $19.00, at **$15.00**

Limoges and Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 and 113 pieces, spray and border decoration, at **$20.00** Values $22.00 to 25.00

Limoges China Dinner Sets, 108 pieces, dainty spray, matt gold edge and handles. Value $34.50, at **$25.00**

Limoges China Dinner Set, 108 pieces, effective border design, solid matt gold handles and gold edge, at **$55.00** Value $85.00

Extremely Radical Price Reductions have been made throughout the

Departments of Silks and Dress Goods

On the Second Floor,

In Velvets, Plushes, Brocades and Fancy Silks,
Likewise in the season's fashionable Novelty Dress Fabrics

Also arranged for To-morrow, a Very Special Sale of

Black Dress Silks

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, smooth finish. Regularly $1.75 Yard. **$1.45**

Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, suede finish. Regularly $2.00 Yard. **$1.58**

Imported Messaline Duchesse, 39 inches wide; heavy, soft quality, Regularly $1.75 Yard **$1.38**

Imported Brocaded Silks, double width, in all the latest designs. Regularly $3.00 to 4.75 Yard **$2.35**

Women's and Misses' Hosiery-On the First Floor

Superior qualities are offered in complete assortments of Silk, Lisle Thread, Cotton and Cashmere; also exclusive styles in Women's Novelty Silk Hosiery, including hand embroidered, lace insert, open work and spangled designs, at moderate prices.

For To-morrow, an Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Cotton Stockings, in black, white and tan, also black with unbleached soles, reinforced soles and heels and double tops. Pair **23c** Regular Value 35c Pair

Women's Silk Stockings, in black, white or tan, with 7 inch lisle tops; also lisle soles and heels, extremely serviceable, Pair **68c** Regular $1.00 Value

Women's Black Lisle Thread, also Cotton Stockings, with reinforced soles and heels, double tops, light or medium weights, Regularly 50c Pair, **30c**

Women's Black Silk Stockings, in very select hand embroidered effects, silk top and cotton feet. Regular $2.25 Value, Pair **$1.48**

Misses' Lisle Thread Stockings, fine rib, in black, white and tan, Regularly 30c Pair, at **19c** Six Pairs **$1.10**

For Monday, on the Fifth Floor, a Very Exceptional Purchase of

Oriental Rugs

will be placed on sale at the following remarkably low prices:

325 Persian Rugs, appropriate for Holiday Gifts, mostly fine Mousouls, Fereghans, Kurdistans and Irans, in small and medium sizes, about 3½ to 4 ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long,
at $17.50 and 22.50
The actual values of which are $35.00, 40.00, 45.00 and 49.50

In the Linen Departments - On the Second Floor

To-morrow, Monday, an Importation of

8510 Pieces of Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens

At price concessions representing one-quarter to one-third less than actual values.

Napkin Pouches,	at 60c, 75c, 1.00	Finger Bowl and Tumbler Doileys,	Doz. $1.10, 2.50, 4.00
Center Pieces,	" $1.50, 2.00, 2.95	Plate Size Doileys,	" 4.50, 6.75, 9.50
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs,	3.75, 4.50, 5.25	Tea and Luncheon Napkins,	Dozen 5.25, 6.25, 8.25
Tea Cloths,	at $5.50, 8.25, 11.50	Show Towels,	at 1.50, 2.75, 3.75
Luncheon Sets,	at $3.95, 5.25, 8.50	Bedspreads,	at $31.00, 40.00, 55.00
Reception Cloths,	at $35.00, 50.00, 70.00		
Lingerie Cushion Covers,	1.50, 2.50, 3.25		

Handsome French and Italian Luncheon Sets (25 pieces), in combintaions of Venise and Filet Motifs, Broderie Anglais and Filet edge, 12 Finger Bowl Doileys, 12 Plate Doileys and Center Piece, Per Set **$45.00, 65.00, 85.00**

The Upholstery Departments--On the Fourth Floor

have arranged for To-morrow and Tuesday, a Very Unusual Offering of Plain, Figured and Printed Fabrics, Lace Curtains and Lace Materials,

At Decided Reductions from Regular Prices

2300 Yards Curtain Scrim, with printed borders, at **22c** Yard
Regular Value 35c Yard

1950 Yards Drapery Fabrics, comprising Damasks, Armures and Brocades, at **75c, 1.25, 1.95, 2.75**
Regular Values $1.50 to 5.50 Yard

2100 Cushion Tops, in an assortment of desirable fabrics and colors, at **45c, 65c, 95c, 1.45**
Regular Values 85c to $2.75 Each

750 Pairs French Marie Antoinette Curtains, at **$3.90, 5.00, 7.75, 9.50**
Regular $7.50 to 14.50 Values

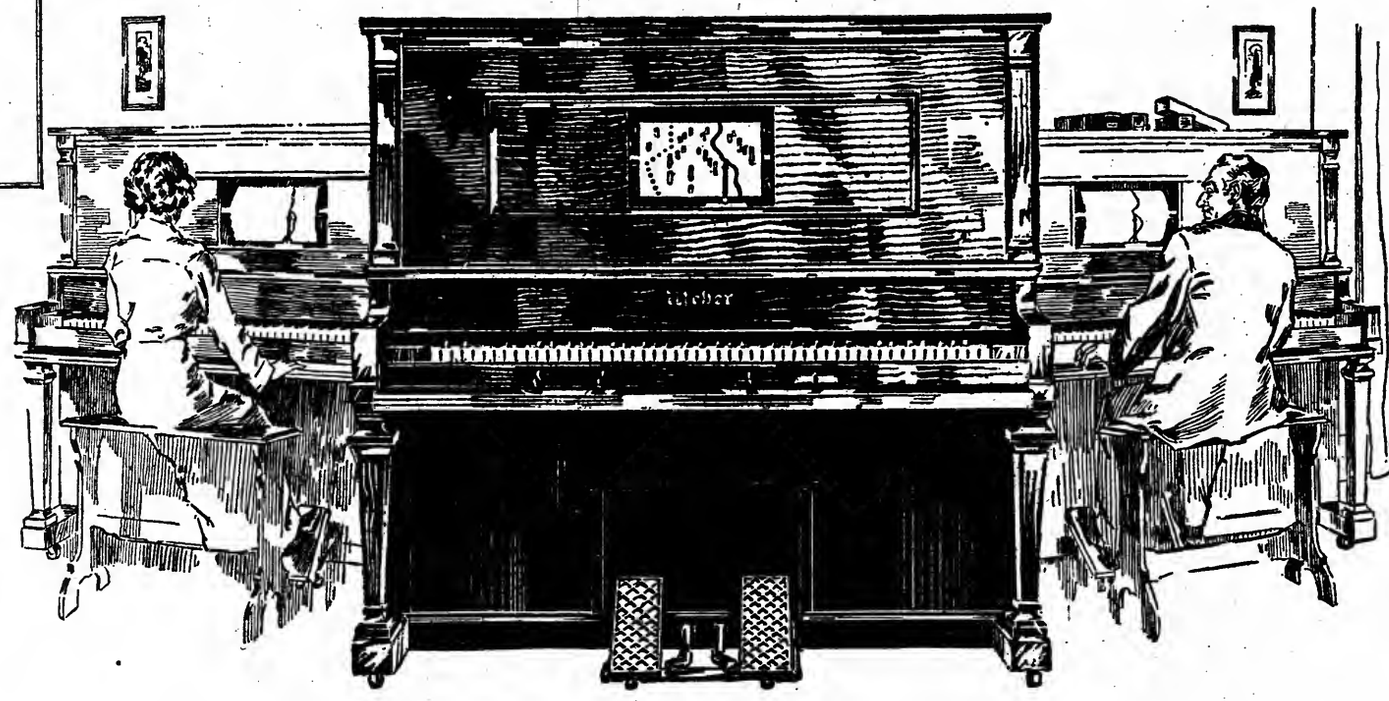
620 Pairs French Lacet Arabe Curtains, at **$4.00, 5.00, 7.50, 12.50**
Regular Values $5.75 to 19.50 Pair

French Filet Lace Stores and Panels at **$19.50, 22.50, 29.50**
Regular $27.50 to 42.00 Values

Helen and her friends like—

Narcissus
Mendelssohn's Spring Song
Hearts and Flowers
Pinafore

and all those compositions in which pure, gentle melody is dominant.



Father and Mother like—

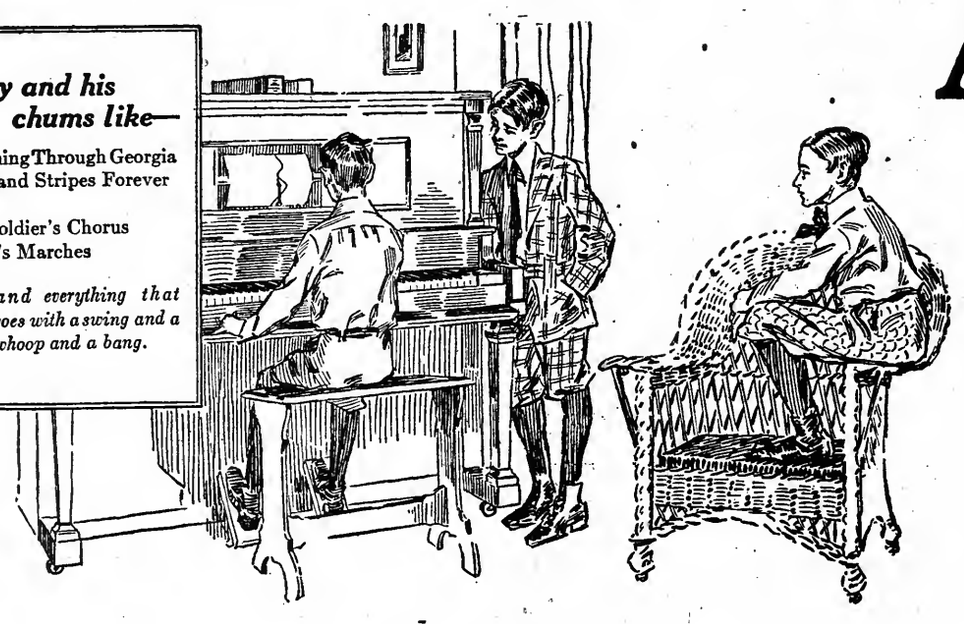
MacDowell's Wild Rose
Berceuse from Jocelyn
Last Rose of Summer
Love's Old Sweet Song
Mighty Like a Rose
Schubert's Serenade

and all the dear old "live-forever" tunes.

Jerry and his chums like—

Marching Through Georgia
Stars and Stripes Forever
Dixie
The Soldier's Chorus
Sousa's Marches

and everything that goes with a swing and a whoop and a bang.



A Christmas Gift

For All the Family

AND it's the greatest gift of all .... the gift of *making* music! The exuberance of youth, the meditation of age, the romance of the 'teens and twenties, all find ready expression in music. That is why *all* ages of mankind *love* music. There is in music—in the *making* of music—enjoyment of the highest, of the most satisfying type. It is the enjoyment that comes of self-expression. It is a pleasure which can be shared by every member of the family, and which wields a culturing influence that lifts it out of the realm of mere amusement.

Yesterday the piano was the universal home musical instrument, but through it only the *few* with trained and talented fingers experienced the joy and fascination of making music. Today, a new and wonderful instrument has come to take the piano's place. It is

The Pianola

"The World's Greatest Musical Instrument."

An instrument that *is* the piano, and *more*—the piano and the *art to play*.

The Pianola brings within the reach of everyone, the privilege, not merely of *hearing* music, but also of *making* it. It opens to everyone, not only the beauties of the world of music, but, as well, the fascination, the satisfaction, the broadening influence of practiced self-expression.

You want the Pianola in *your* home. You want it for yourself, for your family—particularly for the children. You want it for the pleasure it will bring. You want it for its aid to the understanding of good music, which modern culture demands, and you want it to help your children in their music study, for it is the greatest musical educator in the world.

Can you think of any other gift that could bring into your home this Christmas, such pleasure, such inspiration? And a gift that is enduring—that will carry happiness and good cheer through the years and years to come!

Mary and her set like—

Grieg's Butterfly
Dvorak s Humoreske
The Rosary
Tosti's Goodbye
Prologue from Pagliacci
Celeste Aida
Liszt Rhapsodies
Brahm's Hungarian Dances
Sweethearts

deep in the "classical," but tempered by the best of the popular.

George and the fellows like—

Peg o' My Heart
International Rag
Isle d'Amour
There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland
Adele Selections

and everything of the Cohan, Lauder, Irving Berlin nature, that is not more than two months old.

You may buy a Pianola for as little as $550—in a first payment of $25 or more and the balance in convenient weekly or monthly payments if you desire. And now just a word of caution—you can buy the Pianola, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. The Pianola is made only by the Aeolian Company, and in these models exclusively:

The Steinway Pianola
The Steck Pianola — ***The Wheelock Pianola***
The Stuyvesant Pianola — ***The Stroud Pianola***
The famous Weber Pianola

On Sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall
29-33 West 42d St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

KING OF PICKPOCKETS POSES AS PATRIARCH

Seized for Taking a Girl's Purse, His Venerable Appearance Raises Doubt of Guilt.

FAILS TO FOOL LIEUT. FINN

Recognized by Him, His Identity as an International Thief Is Established at Headquarters.

Headed for her home in Stapleton, S. I., Emma Koener was standing in an eddy of the jostling crowd at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue soon after 6 o'clock last evening, when there was a hubbub of cries from all about her, and she was told by two excited girls that her pocket had been picked. Only a few feet away N. J. St. Clair of 8 Van Dam Street had collared a bewildered man of patriarchal appearance and was triumphantly assuring her that he had caught the thief.

Miss Koener felt in the pocket of her coat. Her purse was gone, with its contents of some small change and a set of gold earrings. Then she, too, joined the hubbub, and by the time Patrolman Burke took charge of the old man there were four persons ready to go to the Mercer Street Station as witnesses against the prisoner.

All the way to the station the man with the long gray beard and injured expression kept assuring them that he had been a respectable shoe manufacturer and that, for all his fairly prosperous appearance, he was now a guest of the Salvation Army in the Bowery. As for the young woman's pocket-book, all he asked was for them to search him. They did search him and there was no pocket-book.

Inside the walls of the station the old man, who said he was George Morgan, stood, patient, saintly, stately, while the stories were told, but when it came to recording a complaint Miss Koener faltered. After all, she had not seen the poor old gentleman pick her pocket. The witnesses, too, became uncertain. They were not sure they cared to swear to any accusation. Certainly, the pocket-book was not on the stranger, and it would be such a dreadful thing to make a wrongful accusation.

Even the muscular St. Clair became suddenly doubtful as to the reliability of his own eyes, and the case was fast sagging. It looked as though they would have to release their prisoner, and the prisoner himself had stopped stroking his beard long enough to assume the expression of one about to announce a manly, righteous determination to bring no penalty suit for false arrest when his train of thought was rudely flagged by Lieut. Finn.

"I think you're an old crook," observed Lieut. Finn.

The old man cast at him a glance of infinite reproach.

"I do," said Finn, stubbornly. "I think I've seen you before. Take him down to Headquarters as a suspicious person."

All the way down to Centre Market Place Morgan painted dismal pictures of the plight of the police for thus putting him to such indignity, and this flow of protest did not cease until the finger prints had actually been taken and the records searched to reveal him as none other than Henry Morgan, otherwise Scotch Jack, otherwise Henry King, otherwise the "King of the Pickpockets." Then the prisoner, with candor regained, spoke himself of having spent thirty years in prison.

The records bore this out. They showed that Scotch Jack had been arrested here as long ago as 1887; that his convictions in this city alone numbered more than a half dozen; that he had specialized also in shoplifting, and operated with unlucky results in Rochester, Boston and Lynn, Philadelphia, London, Berlin, and Paris. His Rogues' Gallery pictures showed him in all his stages, from the venerable man photographed in this city in 1910, to the dapper, dark-haired man recorded back in the eighties.

Morgan is 70 years old, and he is locked up in the Mercer Street Station while the police think about his case. He admits his past, but will not admit having taken Miss Koener's pocketbook.

"Jack" Geraghty for Alderman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—John E. Geraghty, whose wife was Julia French, heiress to the Tuck millions, yesterday won a nomination for Alderman-at-Large in Woburn, being one of eight names from seventeen candidates for the nomination.

STOLEN WHEN A BOY, NOW FINDS HIS HOME

Kidnapped Fourteen Years Ago, Punxsutawney Youth Has Just Found Out His Identity.

SPEEDING BACK TO MOTHER

John James Hurley Thinks Father Stole Him, and Tells of Wanderings in Many States.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22.—John James Hurley, who was kidnapped fourteen years ago, is speeding back to his mother, sisters, and brothers at Punxsutawney, Penn., to-night, his identification having been fully established by the Seattle police and those of his old home town.

John James, as he was known until a few days ago, was stolen from his mother at Punxsutawney when he was six years old. He always has believed that his kidnapper was his father. He knew the man as Hurley. The mother in Pennsylvania has kept up a search for the boy, and John James, remembering coal mines and Pennsylvania and a town the name of which was so odd he could never bring it from his childhood memories, also has striven to establish his identity. Since having been cast off five years ago by the man who stole him he has been busy sending letters to the police of various towns in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Emma Floetke, who had a boarding house in a Washington lumber camp where John James worked, heard his story, and, having lived in Western Pennsylvania, she advised him to write to Punxsutawney. He did so two weeks ago, and an answer came from Chief of Police Palmer and one from the mother. Through the exchange of letters John James's identity has been fully established.

John James thinks that the first town to which he was taken after he was stolen was Chicago. His kidnapper, who was a coal miner, then took him to Belt, Mont. Later they went to Helena, Mont., and back again to Crescent, Penn., where the boy was placed in a Catholic brothers' school. From there they went to Spokane, where he was placed in Gonzaga College. At 15 John James worked with Hurley in the mines, all the time inquiring as to who his relatives were, but receiving little enlightenment. He says a man named O'Connor, a friend of Hurley, had promised to tell him the story of his life some day, and never had done so.

"I have no complaint to make against the man Hurley, who kidnapped me, whether he was my father or some one else," said the young man. "I can't understand, however, why he had me sent to the State training school at Chehalis from Spokane. I was a good boy, and he must have hatched up some story to have me sent away. I believe, now, that he had anticipated abandoning me, and was either broke or discouraged, and after having watched over me and seen to my education in the best schools of his religion for those many years, did not desire me to be thrown upon the world so young."

John James says Hurley was about 59 years old when he last saw him.

A telegram from the Chief of Police of Punxsutawney yesterday said that the mother had married again, and that her name was Hughes.

Nassau Agricultural Society Officers

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—The seventy-second annual election of the Nassau Agricultural Society was held this afternoon in Exhibition Hall with 150 members of the society present. These officers were elected: John N. Vanderver, Newtown, L. I., President; E. Covert Hulst, Flushing, Vice President, and Thomas H. Bacon, Hempstead, Treasurer.

FEDERAL COURTS CROWDED.

New Quarters May Be Provided in the Woolworth Building.

So inadequate has the accommodation for the Federal Courts become that United States District Attorney Marshall purposes to hire two floors in one of the downtown office buildings, not improbably the Woolworth Building, for judicial and courtroom purposes. By the direction of the four District Judges, Holt, Hough, Hand, and Mayer, he has drafted a bill to be introduced into Congress asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for four additional courtrooms. Senator O'Gorman will introduce the bill at the December session.

The civil and criminal calendars of the Federal Courts are now nearly three years behind time. But recently District Attorney Marshall induced Congress to pass a measure by which Federal Judges from other jurisdictions who were not busy could come to this district and try cases here. He hopes soon to have several of these visiting Judges at work, and will then be able to clear up the dockets. At present a person arrested may be kept for months in jail without trial if he cannot provide bail, and the authorities feel hesitation in ever bringing a man who has been out for years on bail to trial, because it may be that some of the defendant's witnesses are dead and he would be a sufferer through the law's delay.

If the new courtrooms are established they will be used in equity and lawsuits which do not require a jury. All criminal cases will still be tried in the present Federal Court House.

FOG HINDERS SHIPPING.

Collision Off Pier A — All Liners Delayed In Docking.

The fog which hung over the lower bay from early morning until yesterday afternoon and extended as far as Fire Island caused considerable delay in the river traffic and held up both the inbound and outbound ocean liners.

The steamship New Haven of the New England Steamship Company, inbound from Providence, and Scow 16 of the Crescent Sand Company were in collision off Pier A, North River. The scow was damaged to the extent of $2,000 and was towed to her pier by the tug George F. Fill of the Tice Towing Company of 17 Battery Place.

Among the liners held up were the White Star ship Adriatic, which docked at 1:15 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock in the morning; the Perugia of the Anchor Line from Palermo, and the French liner France, which did not get to her pier until nearly 7 o'clock last night.

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap—all made of Fine Worsted Whipcord.

Smart, perfect fitting and durable; the greatest value we have ever seen; choice of gray or tan.

Other Outfits, $55.00 to $125.00
Fur Overcoats, $25.00 to $225.00

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

MOOD

30 West 39th St., (Near 5th Ave.) Phone 1742 Greeley
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 24TH.

Remarkable Reductions

RARE OPPORTUNITY—ENTIRE STOCK

Of stunning importations and original MOOD Creations in

Gowns, 3-Piece Costumes
Frocks, Tailored Suits
Evening Wraps, Driving Coats
at Prices Below Cost

Nothing will be withheld. All must go to make room for advanced models for early Southern wear. The sale also includes the celebrated

MOOD Corsets and Elastic Corset Specialties

The MOOD Corset is the product of genius; light, beautifully constructed, supple, it interprets the "corsetless" figure. MOOD Elastic Corset specialties, Bust and Hip Reducers, Riding Corset, etc., are noted the world over.

HICKSON

Sale of Unusual Importance

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

HATS from $10
TAILORED FROCKS

Similarly Reduced

All this season's models, conceded to be the best shown in the city

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100

Sales of Exceptional Merit Especially Arranged for Monday & Tuesday

Women's High Class Mid-Winter Apparel

The very latest and most approved styles, especially prepared and priced to meet the many requirements for the season's functions.

TAILOR SUITS of broadcloth, corduroy and velveteens. Smart, high-class models, fur trimmed in the most desirable shades. 48.00 to 95.00

COATS OF CORDUROY, velvets and plush. Fur trimmed in the leading winter tones. 42.50 to 95.00

EVENING DRESSES of charmeuse lace and fur trimmed. Latest Paris combinations. 42.50 to 110.00

MODEL GOWNS AND SUITS—The choice models of the leading Paris designers. 175.00 to 325.00

Misses' and Small Women's

50 HIGH-CLASS TAILOR SUITS—Fur trimmed, choice fabrics. From 40.00 to 78.00

30 EVENING WRAPS of chiffon velvet and plush. From 40.00 to 78.00

35 COATS FOR GENERAL WEAR—Of imported corduroy, Bedford cord and wool plushes. From 39.50 to 48.00

DANCING FROCKS—An unusually attractive selection of charmeuse and lace combinations, fur trimmed; evening shades. From 42.50 to 65.00

For Misses and the Younger Set

35 TAILOR SUITS—Smart, simple, dressy models; season's best fabrics; 14, 16, 18, 20 years. Specially priced 23.50 to 48.00

40 DANCING DRESSES—Of charmeuse, shadow lace; most attractive models; 16, 18, 20 years. Specially priced 24.50 to 42.50

50 COATS—Of boucle cloths, also corduroy; navy, black, brown, gray. Specially priced 16.50

Women's Furnishings

Useful and indispensable articles of fashionable models at price concessions.

JAPANESE SILK PADDED ROBES—Silk lining of contrasting shade. Value $9.50 5.95

JAPANESE SILK PADDED VESTS—Sleeveless or with sleeves. Value $2.50 and $5.00 1.50, 2.75

HAND-EMBROIDERED BRASSIERES—Linen and French Percale, hand scallop, dainty designs, three models—for Street or Dinner Gowns. Value $3.50 to $5.00 2.25 to 3.50

EIDERDOWN ROOM GOWNS—Superior quality satin ribbon trim. Value $6.50 5.00

ALBATROSS NIGHTGOWNS—Hand embroidered, high neck, long sleeves, double yokes. Value $9.50 and $10.00 7.50, 8.00

SHETLAND SWEATERS—Pure wool, hand knit, double texture. Value $15.00 12.50

An Exceptional Offering of
200 Waists and Blouses
At Exactly ½ Price

A great variety of models of unusual beauty for all dressy occasions—styles for women and the younger set—exquisite imported materials and exact reproductions of the latest and most admired French creations of the season, consisting of

FIGURED CHIFFON BLOUSES, with crepe chiffon and filmy lace.
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—Double lace frills; lace vestee.
SILK NET BLOUSES, over silk lining, (flesh), fancy bodice.
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Colored, over net. Chiffon and lace trimmed.
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—Over net; moire silk girdle; lace trimmed.
CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Over net, with frills and fur trimmings.
CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—(Colored); soft folds, of white maline frills.

Regular price $17.50

8.75

An Unprecedented Sale
Women's Underwear

An extensive and varied assortment in weights suitable for the many Winter requirements, excellent selected qualities from the best makers, noted for quality, shape, style and finish and offered at ***Positively Remarkable Reductions from the regular Prices.***

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib, medium cotton. Vests high neck, long or short sleeve; tights ankle length. Regular price 50c each .35

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib merino, medium or winter weights; vests high neck, long or short sleeves. Tights ankle length. Regular price $1.25 each .68

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib cashmere, medium weight; vests high neck and short sleeves. Tights are ankle length. Regular price $1.50 each 1.00

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib silk and wool, winter weights; vests low neck, sleeveless or high neck, long sleeves; tights ankle length. Regular price $2.00 each 1.00

TIGHTS OR DRAWERS—Swiss ribbed merino, winter weight; ankle length. Regular price $1.00 each .50

UNION SUITS—Fine rib merino, medium weight; low neck, sleeveless. Regular price $1.50 each 1.00

UNION SUITS—Fine rib merino, winter weight; low neck, sleeveless, or high neck with short sleeves. Regular price $2.25 each 1.50

UNION SUITS—Fine rib silk wool, winter weight; low neck and sleeveless. Regular price $2.75 each 1.50

Quality Furs

Especially suitable for Holiday Gifts, arranged for Monday and Tuesday's Sales at Special Price Concessions.

CARACUL SCARFS Value $9.00 & $12.00 6.00, 8.00
CARACUL MUFFS Value $10.00 7.00
PERSIAN PAW SCARFS Value $5.00 to $20.00 3.50 to 14.00
PERSIAN PAW MUFFS Value $10.00 7.00
MOLESKIN SCARFS Value $21.00 to $135.00 16.00 to 110.00
MOLESKIN MUFFS Value $35.00 to $95.00 25.50 to 75.00
FITCH SCARFS Value $22.50 15.00
FITCH MUFFS Value $55.00 45.00
BEAR SETS Value $125.00 108.00
CARACUL COATS Value $85.00 72.50
CARACUL COATS Value $95.00 82.50

A Special Sale of
Petticoats and Bloomers

For women and misses. Imported and American made. Very attractive prices.

CREPE DE CHINE—Fur trimmed. Value $12.00 10.50
CHIFFON—Accordion plaited. Value $10.00 8.75
MILANESE JERSEY—Plaid taffeta plaiting. Value $7.00 & $9.00 5.50 and 7.50
CREPE DE CHINE—Lace, embroidered, or self-trim. Value $6.50 5.00
MILANESE JERSEY—Or messaline, various models. Value $6.50 5.00
ALBATROSS PETTICOATS—Hand embroidered silhouette models, or with ruffle. Value $4.50 and $5.00, 3.50 and 3.75
BLOOMERS—Chiffon, accordion plaited. Value $7.50 6.50
BLOOMERS—Crepe de Chine. Value $4.50 3.25

Women's Gloves

The most fashionable kinds for Evening and Street wear

GLACE—20-button length, finest quality, white only. Regular Price $4.50 pair 3.45
GLACE—16-button length, finest quality, in white, champagne and black. Regular Price $3.50 pair 2.85
GLACE—16-button length, superior quality, white only. Regular Price $3.00 pair 2.25
WASHABLE DOESKIN—1-clasp and 1-button, in white. Regular Price $1.25 pair .95
GLACE CAPE—Medium weight P X M seams, 1-clasp, in tan and white. Regular Price $1.25 pair .95

Women's New Model Coats
Two Very Special Values

50 COATS—Of cut velour and bayadere Broadcloth; suitable for day or evening wear; blue, black, taupe. Value $40.00 29.50

50 COATS—Of cheviots, radyne and boucle; blue, black, taupe. Value $37.50 23.50

Veils and Veilings

SHETLAND WOOL VEILS—Black or white. Regularly $1.95 1.45
SHETLAND SILK VEILS—Black, brown and Beige. Regularly $2.25 1.75
COMPLEXION VEILINGS—New French combinations. Regularly 50c and $1.25 yard 35c, 95c

Dressmakers' Supplies

DRESS SHIELDS—Puritan, sizes 2, 3, 4. dozen 1.25
DRESS SHIELDS—Silk. dozen 1.85
ENGLISH PINS—Various sizes, 360 pins on paper. dozen .55
SEWING SILK—400 yard spools, extra quality. spool .21
SEWING COTTON—200 yards. Black, white or colored. dozen .28
SONOMORE DRESS FASTENERS— per gross .22
KOHINOOR DRESS FASTENERS— per gross .60

Fine Ribbons

At special prices

FLOWERED RIBBONS—6½ inches wide, on dark grounds. Value 65c yard .50
TAFFETA RIBBONS—5½ inches wide, all desirable colors suitable for hair. Value 30c yard .25
PLAID RIBBONS—7 inches wide, for girdles or the hair. Value 85c yard .65
WASH RIBBONS—Pin dot, pink, blue and white—per piece of 10 yards, No. 1, .18; No. 1½, .22; No. 2, .35; No. 3, .45 No. 5, .60

Novelties for Holiday Gifts

Practical, useful articles in great variety for women, men and children. A most interesting collection moderately priced.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes, Neckwear, Leather Goods, Brass and Silver Goods, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Silk Hosiery, Utility Trinket and Handkerchief Boxes, Cretonne Novelty Boxes, Real Lace Neckwear, Corsage Flowers, Table Linens, Decorative Linens, Blankets, Comfortables, Xmas Cards, Calendars, Booklets, Waists, House Robes, Coats, Shawls, Silk, Cotton or Woolen Dress Patterns.

Embroidering and Engraving

Orders for work of this character should be given as early as possible to insure holiday delivery.

Beaded Tunics at 1-2 Price

NET TUNICS—Smart models, elaborately beaded; old blue, Tango red, emerald, ochre, white and silver. Regularly $22.50 11.25
BEADED JACKETS—On chiffon and net, in the season's leading evening colors. Regularly $20.00 10.00

Unmade Waist Patterns

FINE FRENCH BATISTE—Exquisitely embroidered and handdrawn effects. Values $4.50 to $8.50 2.95, 3.75, 4.95, 6.00

"Sultana" Black Dress Silks

The silks that wear and maintain their appearance. Manufactured exclusively for Arnold, Constable & Co. by C. J. Bonnet & Co. of Lyons, France.

These silks comprise many plain and fancy weaves, including Chiffon Taffeta, Gros Grain, Louisine, Poplin, Bengaline, Velour Supreme, Faille Francaise, Surahs, Moires, Rich Satin Damas, Armures and Mourning Silks. 75c to 8.50 yard

SPECIAL SALE

IMPORTED BLACK SATIN—36 inch, soft finish, brilliant lustre. Value $2.00 yard 1.25
IMPORTED BLACK SATIN CREPE METEORE—Double width, 40 inch, soft draping material, high lustre. Value $2.50 yard 1.95

Women's High Grade Hosiery

PURE THREAD SILK—Black or white silk hose with richly embroidered insteps. Regular Price $3.50 pair 2.25
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Medium weight, with extra double spliced heels and toes. Regular Price $1.50 pair 1.10
PURE THREAD SILK—Medium weight, black, white and all the most wanted new colors. Regular Price $1.00 pair .78

Women's Handkerchiefs

Very superior grades at special price reductions

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN—1-8 and ¼ inch hem. Regular Price $4.00 dozen 2.85
WOMEN'S PURE LINEN—1-8 and ¼ inch hem. Regular Price $6.00 dozen 3.85

Pure Silk Umbrellas

WOMEN'S HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS—A wonderful collection of all strictly fine handles of Pearl, Gold Plated, Sterling Silver, Sterling trimmed, Pearl and Silver, Gun Metal and Ivory. All the long stylish shapes and fine taffeta silk coverings—
MEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS—Pure silk coverings, with handles of Horn, Sterling trimmed, Inlaid, Buck and carved woods. An entire sample line of handles and many novel and odd pieces—
Regular Prices, $4.50 to $7.50 **2.95**

Broadway & 19th Street

$1,000,000 NEEDED TO COMPLETE FUND

Leader of Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. Campaign Confident It Will Be Obtained To-morrow.

NO GIFTS ARE HELD BACK

Yesterday's Total of $41,359 Not Enough to Win Two Conditonal Gifts of $50,000 Each.

There was disappointment at the noonday luncheon yesterday in the campaign headquarters at 25 Broad Street when only $41,359 was announced by the leaders of the Building Fund of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. The disappoinement was keen because, if the workers had raised $3,000,000 by noon yesterday, two contributions of $50,000 each would have been forthcoming. Their spirits were cheered, however, by the announcement by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee that, if they raised $3,400,000 by to-morrow noon, the $100,000 would be given just the same. They were a little more than $3,000 short of the required $3,000,000 yesterday, and will have more than $408,000 to raise by to-morrow noon to insure the contributions of $100,000.

Gen. Bramwell Booth came direct to the luncheon from his reception by the Mayor at the City Hall. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Evangeline Booth. Col. L. Mervin Maus, surgeon in the United States Army of the Department of the East, was another speaker at the luncheon. He said that the introduction of the Y. M. C. A. and the abolition of the canteen in 1901 had increased the sobriety of the army by 50 per cent. He added that he wished there was a Young Men's Christian Association in every army post.

The Women's Committee, with its $21,797, again led the field for the day. The total amount raised was $41,359, which makes a grand total to date of $2,991,342. There have been 8,321 subscribers to date, which means that more than 80,000 persons have been canvassed.

The following subscribed $1,000 or more:

Anna Dodge McCullough	$5,000
Altman & Co.	2,000
Anonymous	2,000
Clarence H. Mackay	1,000
August Belmont	1,000
James P. Taylor	1,000
H. C. Fahnestock	1,000
Anonymous	1,000

The rumor that some large subscriptions are being held for the last day was denied emphatically yesterday by the general manager, Charles S. Ward, in this statement:

There is not a dollar held back. Every subscription that we are sure of has been announced daily. We are confident of success, but our confidence is based on our knowledge of the cumulative effect of these campaigns. In Philadelphia $335,000 was subscribed on the last day. This included one memorial gift of $150,000 by persons who had not before been interested, but were influenced by the large number of small gifts showing appreciation of the association. We shall get this last million in New York in the same way, in a multitude of small gifts and a few very large ones. Any holding back now would mean defeat. Success will come by the united effort of loyal citizens.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that the fact that 8,000 persons had subscribed to the fund proved that there was an actual demand for the buildings to be erected from the proceeds of the $4,000,000 fund.

"There is a lack," said Mr. Perkins, "of gifts from $1,000 to $10,000. There have been more $25,000 gifts so far than $10,000 gifts. There is a world of people in this city who could give from $1,000 to $10,000, and if they would subscribe now it would make it much easier to raise the required amount."

A letter was sent yesterday to 200 of the leading ministers of this city. It said:

My Dear Sir: You are doubtless watching with keen interest the progress of the Y. W. C. A.-Y. M. C. A. campaign. By Saturday night we hope to cross the three million mark, and then it will be a question of raising $1,000,000 additional before Tuesday, a herculean task, but we believe it can be accomplished if the entire city is awakened to the importance of this undertaking. A large part of the money already pledged is conditioned on our getting the entire $4,000,000, so it is all important that we reach the goal.

Will you be good enough to urge the matter on your congregation Sunday morning, and permit us to place in each pew subscription cards like the inclosed, to be taken up with the collection and mailed to H. P. Davison, Treasurer, care J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street?

If some member of your church is working on our committee, he would doubtless be glad if you would announce his name as one willing to receive subscriptions at the close of the service.

Of even greater importance than the result in pledges will be, we believe, the impression made on the entire community by the generous co-operation of a large number of congregations.

The committees and teams yesterday were as follows:

Kingsley Committee	$3,282
Clark Committee	7,357
Kunz Committee	736
Women's Committee	21,797
Bronx Committee	1,244
Colored Committee	2,036
Executive Committee	1,371
Grand total yesterday	$41,339
Grand total to date	$2,991,342
Harlem Committee	3,036

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 1—Francis L. Slade, Capt.	$1,000
Team 2—James S. Coshman, Capt.	285
Team 3—Joseph P. Day, Capt.	250
Team 4—G. Beekman Hoppin, Capt.	235
Team 5—W. J. Schleffelin, Capt.	109
Team 6—R. H. Montgomery, Capt.	294
Team 7—John Nicholson, Capt.	420
Team 8—J. C. Auchincloss, Capt.	200
Team 9—E. S. Kassing, Capt.	219
Team 10—George C. Hubbs, Capt.	270
Total	$3,282

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 11—John Sloane, Capt.	$1,127
Team 12—Lawrence Priddy, Capt.	265
Team 13—Horton Ijams, Capt.	557
Team 14—Philip W. Henry, Capt.	667
Team 15—Frank DeK. Huyler, Capt.	537
Team 16—John Ross Delafield, Capt.	560
Team 17—Thomas A. Buckner, Capt.	2,321
Team 18—H. E. Almberg, Capt.	....
Team 19—Cleveland A. Dunn, Capt.	1,123
Team 20—Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Capt.	200
Total	$7,357

KUNZ COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team A—L. H. King, Capt.	$201
Team B—F. C. Pinkham, Capt.	535
Total	$736

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 21—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Capt.	$2,888
Team 22—Mrs. Francis L. Slade, Capt.	4,473
Team 23—Miss E. W. Dodge, Capt.	8,016
Team 24—Miss Emily B. Wilsan, Capt.	1,231
Team 25—Miss Dorothy Perkins, Capt.	3,231
Team 26—Mrs. C. T. Herrick, Capt.	1,103
Team 27—Mrs. Florence Stowell, Capt.	1,107
Team 28—Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Capt.	1,158
Team 29—Mrs. N. B. Potter, Capt.	160
Team 30—Miss Anna Maxwell, Capt.	340
Total	$21,707

The campaign will end on Tuesday evening with a dinner, to which all of the workers will be invited.

Y. W. C. A.'S EARLY FRIENDS.

Well-Known New Yorkers Counted Among Them.

As the campaign to raise $4,000,000 for a building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations draws to a close it is interesting to note the famous old New Yorkers who gave the latter-Association its first start in this city. Way back in the last century, when Twenty-third Street was pretty well uptown, Thirty-fourth Street on the edge of things and Forty-second Street was the threshold of the open country, men whose names have become New York history were active in promoting the Young Women's Christian Association.

At that time the Y. W. C. A. of this city was the organization now known as the Central Branch, which has its home at 7 East Fifteen Street. There was ony the one association and it made the most of its field. Its first home was in a loft at 17 University Place. There it prospered so well that it soon required a larger building, so it rented the old Huyler residence at Eighteenth Street and Irving Place.

Even in those days the Y. W. C. A. was so progressive that after one year another move was necessary. A site was found at 7 East Fifteenth Street and the organization raised a fund to buy both the site and the building upon it, which it occupied. Later, it expanded still further with the result that it raised a much larger amount of money and put up its present building on the same site. Now it is to have a much larger and finer home for which $600,000 of the fund of $4,000,000 has been set aside.

Miss G. B. Ballard, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Central Branch, who is at the head of the entire system of classes by which the branch is turning hundreds of New York girls into self-supporting young women, last night told some things about the New Yorkers who aided the organization in its infancy:

"Much assistance was given to us," said Miss Ballard, "by the family of the late James Stokes. Mr. Stokes's daughter at one time was President of the association when it was in its Fifteenth Street home. The association was incorporated in 1873, and although at first it had a hard struggle for existence, it soon enlisted the sympathies of leading men and women, so that the money necessary for the achievement of its purpose became increasingly easy to obtain.

"We were aided a great deal by William E. Dodge, the elder, whose daughter, Miss Grace H. Dodge, is now the head of our National Board. The Dodge family has done a great deal for the Y. W. C. A. One of its members who helped us largely is W. Earl Dodge, while Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, niece of Miss Grace H. Dodge, is still another valueble ally.

"Then there was the late James Brown, the banker, head of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. He was one of the earliest supporters of our organization. John Jacob Astor, uncle of the John Jacob who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, was another good friend. The late Morris K. Jesup was Chairman of our Advisory Board. William H. Caldwell also was a member of the board, and his assistance was tremendously useful.

"Did Alexander T. Stewart help the association much?" Miss Ballard was asked.

"No," she replied, "our cause did not seem to interest him greatly, although he made contributions to the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. Stewart, however, helped us, and I remember on one occasion she gave us $2,000.

"The Vanderbilts were interested in the Fifteenth Street Association," continued Miss Ballard. "Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and her sisters, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, all four daughters of the late William H. Vanderbilt, were ardent friends of the Y. W. C. A. in its early days as well as in later years. Mrs. Shepard was Vice President of the Central Branch.

"Mrs. D. H. McAlpin—I mean the second Mrs. McAlpin, because he married three times—took a great interest in our undertakings. Miss Olivia Stokes at one time was our President, and a very faithful worker. Mrs. William H. Crane, one of our Presidents in the old days, did a great deal to help us up the hill of prosperity.

"Francis Lynde Stetson was on our Advisory Board in the early days. Bishop Henry C. Potter, the elder; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Old Trinity; the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and most of the members of the Tiffany family helped, while Mr. Le Boutillier was one of our very good friends.

"Our work at first was instructing the girls in drawing, singing, sewing, and dressmaking, and later we added lessons in business, art, and sciences. We found a great many girls in the stores for our pupils when we began, and one of the first things we undertook was to get the large merchants to provide seats for their sales girls. Next we took up the question of getting big business men to give a weekly half-holiday to their girl employes.

"We had difficulty in getting hold of the girls at first," Miss Ballard continued, "because they were so unused to having any one outside their families take any interest in them that they looked upon us with some slight suspicion. We had to win them bit by bit, and it was hard work, but we triumphed in the end, and now they flock to us in large numbers.

"It was Mrs. Shepard, by the way, who established the Margaret Louisa Home. It was only transient guests that were accomodated there at first, but it was expanded later to meet the growing necessities of the times. The West Side and colored branches were offshoots of the original Y. W. C. A., and were built up as part of our extension work. When we started to establish our house in East Fifteenth Street we bought the site and paid for the ground, and then decided to wait until we got the entire fund we needed. In those times we raised money when we needed it, and it was done as a rule by visits to prominent business men. All in all, the Y. W. C. A. has been, and is now more than ever, a wonderful association. It is growing every day, and I predict that it will not be long before every New Yorker will recognize it as one of the finest factors in uplift work for girls."

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY IN CHRISTMAS TIMES

One Great Rotogravure Section Devoted Wholly to Her in the Holiday Number.

"THE PROPHETS" IN COLOR

Sargent's Famous Mural Painting Reproduced In Another Special Section — Out on Dec. 7.

The Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES which will be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, two weeks from to-day, will be in every respect a remarkable publication. Aside from the usual Sunday features, including the regular pictorial supplement, there will be two special sections, each of which represents the highest type of modern illustration. One will be in colors and the other will be printed by the rotogravure process, the newest method of photographic reproduction.

In the color section will be reproduced the famous mural paintings of John Singer Sargent, "The Prophets," which are one of the chief features of the interior of the Boston Public Library. These will be reproduced in the three original colors on special superpaper by the same process which we used when THE TIMES issued the late Edwin A. Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures. The complete frieze as reproduced will be in three parts, 55 inches long and 10 inches wide, and will be suitable for framing.

The rotogravure section will be devoted to The Girl of To-day. It will contain twenty-nine of the photographs selected from the tremendous number of pictures sent in response to the invitation of THE TIMES as representative types of the American girl of to-day by the seven distinguished artists who acted as judges. The judges found it difficult to limit the number of pictures typical of the American girl to twenty-nine, so many types are there in this country, and they actually selected ninety, of which the first twenty-nine will appear in the Christmas section, and the remaining sixty-one in another special rotogravure section to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 14. The entire cover page of the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number will be given up to the picture selected by the jury of artists as best embodying their idea of The Girl of To-day.

Thus the Christmas number will include three distinctive pictoral sections, each of them representing the highest type of a modern method of the art of illustrating. This will be the first time that an eight-page rotogravure supplement has been published by an American newspaper, and it will introduce to the readers of THE TIMES the process which is going to be used by this newspaper in all its pictorial sections.

Rotogravure is an adaptation of the slow photogravure process which has long been used in the making of the expensive prints sold in art shops. The invention has made possible the quick reproduction of pictures so beautifully printed that only an expert can detect the difference between them and expensive prints. It was first used by THE TIMES in the reproduction of the photographs of President Wilson and the late Mayor Gaynor.

Sargent's frieze of "The Prophets" is part of the decoration of Sargent Hall, in the Boston Public Library. Sargent himself has described his complete scheme as representing "the triumph of religion—a mural decoration illustrating certain stages of Jewish and Christian history." In the frieze are the Hebrew prophets, scouring the idols of polytheism, and looking to the one and unseen God for their inspiration and law. The central figure is Moses, supporting the Tables of the Law, inscribed in Hebrew characters. As Moses is considered the ideal—almost superhuman—exponent of the divine will, he is treated with great conventionality. His priestly garment is arranged in formal folds, contrasting with the loose robes of the other prophets, and the golden wings of the Spirit, which enfold him, are intended to symbolize the authority of the spokesman of Jehovah. On the left is Joshua, who is sheathing his sword, and on the right is Elijah. To the right of Elijah are the prophets of despair, relieved by one phophet of hope, Hosea, while among the prophets of hope beyond Joshua is Micah, a prophet of despair. In the hands of Daniel is a scroll bearing in Hebrew words: "And they that be wise shall shine." Joshua bears a scroll inscribed "Jehovah."

Naturally, ever since the judges met and selected the photographs of typical American girls, and from them that of The Girl of To-day, there has been a great deal of speculation as to their choice. While it was not their object to pick out the prettiest pictures, but those which were typical of American girls, it has happened that the pictures they selected are all pretty. The result is that the special rotogravure section of the Christmas section is one that will not only delight the mechanical but the artistic eye as well.

Looking through the rotogravure section, one is struck by the variety of types of girls portrayed and harks back to what the experts who defined The Girl of To-day for THE TIMES said about her in their interviews. Some said she was the product of life in a great city, and that she was to be found only in New York. Others averred that it was the Middle West that was her habitat. Still others said she was to be found anywhere and everywhere in the United States. Of the twenty-nine in the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number a large percentage are New Yorkers, but the others show a wide latitude as to origin. There are four from New York State outside of New York City. Three are from as far away as California. One is from Massachusetts, three are from Pennsylvania, and the extreme South is represented by one from Louisiana.

The experts interviewed before the contest was decided held a variety of opinions as to the age of the typical girl of to-day. While marriage is not necessarily an indication of age, there are six married women among the twenty-nine, although it must be admitted that their looks indicate they are brides.

PLAN TUNNEL TO CAMDEN.

Project of Tube Under Delaware River at Philadelphia Revived.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Charter rights for the construction of a tunnel under the Delaware River from this city to Camden, N. J., were issued yesterday at Harrisburg to the Philadelphia Tunnel Railroad Company. It is expected that electric trains will be in operation beneath the river within two years.

The promoters attempted the building of such a tunnel several years ago. The charter is practically the renewal of their old franchise, the fulfillment of which was prevented by failure to obtain terminal facilities on the New Jersey side. The length of the tube with its approaches is to be less than one mile.

William A. Stern, President of the company, said: "We will begin work in about six months. Since there are no engineering difficulties to hinder the work, the tunnel should be completed within eighteen months after it is begun."

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Special Sales Monday of

Useful Holiday Gifts

Sale of Handkerchiefs

Women's H'dk'fs Shamrock lawn; long initial; sheer quality. 6 for .75

Men's H'dk'fs Pure linen, ½-in. block initial; hand emb'd. 6 for .85

Women's H'dk'fs Pure linen, hand embroidered block, fancy or long initial; tape effect or plain border. 6 for 1.45

Men's H'dk'fs Irish linen, fancy tape border. Hand emb'd block initial, also pure linen with long initial. 6 for 1.45

Women's H'dk'fs Pure linen, hand hemstitched, corner emb'd in white or colors. 6 for 1.90

Men's H'dk'fs Pure linen. Hand embroidered block initial. Also in fancy design. 6 for 2.90

An Exclusive Novelty

Handkerchiefs in a Holiday Folder

Ready for Mailing.

Dainty Handkerchief for women in handsome engraved, hand-colored or miniature folder, with Xmas greetings.

.40 .65 .90 *each, including folder.*

Sale of English Ivory Articles

Hair Brushes Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $2.45 1.35

Mirrors With straight handle. Value $2.00 1.25

Cloth Brushes Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $1.75 1.15

Powder Boxes Of heavy English Ivory. Value $1.50 .85

Combs All coarse or coarse and fine. Value 50c .25

Nail Files Or Button Hooks. Value 50c .27

Sale of Women's Bags

Leather Hand Bags In black Morocco leather, panier strap, metal frame, moire silk lined, with purse and extra size mirror. Value $4.00 2.95

Moire Hand Bags *with Watch* Of black silk moire; also chiffon velvet, panier strap, Swiss watch, hanging mirror and purse. Value $7.50 5.00

Sale of "Parfait" Gloves

For Women and Misses.

Real French Kid, our own exclusive importation.

2 Clasp In white, black or tan. Value $1.50 1.25

12 Button In white, black, tan, gray or mode. Value $2.50 2.25

8 Button In white, black, tan, mode or gray. Value $2.00 1.75

16 Button In white, black and colors. Value $3.00 2.75

Sale of Women's Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk Hose Pure thread silk, in black, white, tan and colors; lisle or silk sole, lisle or silk garter top; also extra sizes; or embroidered silk hose, Heretofore $1.50. 3 pair for $2.50 .85

Superior Quality Silk Hose In black, white or tan, doublex heel and toe; Dub-L garter top; all weights. Heretofore $1.75. 3 pair for $3.00 1.10

Silk Hose—Hand Emb'd Clox In black, with self or white hand emb'd clox; also white with self or black clox; doublex heel and toe and Dub-L garter top. Value $2.50. 3 pair for $5.00 1.75

Lace Inserted Silk Hose Of pure thread silk, in black or white, lace insertion and self embroidered. Dub-L garter top. Value $5.00. 3 pair for $7.85 2.85

Sale of Women's Neckwear

Stock and Jabot Of shadow lace, trim'd with figured silk. Value $1.50 .95

Fur Trim'd Collar Collar and fichu of lace and net. Value $2.00 1.45

Stock and Jabot Of shadow lace, trimmed with fur. Value $2.50 1.85

Collar with Fichu Of lace, with vest of brocaded velour. Value $4.50 2.95

Sale of Crepe de Chine Petticoats

For Women and Misses

Crepe de Chine Petticoats White, pink or light blue, trimmed with shadow lace, ribbon and chiffon roses. Value $5.95 3.95

Dancing Petticoats Of silk crepe de chine, in white or pink; slashed sides; trimmed with cobweb lace and chiffon roses. Value $6.95 4.95

"Parfait" Crepe de Chine Petticoats White, pink or blue, pleated point d'esprit ruffles, shadow lace, ribbon and flower trimming. Value $10.50 8.95

THE POLLY GIRL

Pauline Weil

9 East 47th St.

proclaims the first *Clearance Sale* of ultra-modish Dresses, Blouses and Hats at greatly reduced prices during all of Thanksgiving Week.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Will Offer, Beginning To-morrow A. M.,

Silk Negligees, Were $25 to $35 **$15.00**

Silk Petticoats, Were $12 to $20 **6.00**

Corsets, Were $10 to $15 **4.00**

Brassieres, Were $6.50 to $12 **3.00**

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Daily Delivery and Call Service by Motors to All Suburban Points

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. 'Phone Greeley 6900.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Sale of Women's Fur Coats

Much Below Regular Prices

French Seal Coats *Fitch Collar* Semi-loose model, square collar of real fitch or real skunk; soft silk lining. Value $75.00 50.00

Caracul Coats *Ermine Collar* Of fine quality caracul, semi-draped, mandarin sleeves; collar of ermine. Value $145.00 115.00

Caracul Coats *Skunk Collar* Well matched skins, straight back model, collar of real skunk. Value $85.00 57.50

Real Mole Coats Well matched Scotch mole, new model, mandarin sleeves. Value $195.00 135.00

Caracul Coats *Civet Collar* Of well matched skins; collar and cuffs of civet or seal. Value $95.00 68.50

Real Leopard Coats Of well marked skins, collar and cuffs of fur. Value $225.00 145.00

Hudson Seal Coats *Ermine Collar* Real Hudson seal, cutaway model; square collar of ermine or seal. Value $125.00 95.00

Real Civet Coat *Real Skunk Collar* Full length models; well marked skins; self or real skunk collar. Value $250.00 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Three-quarter, seven-eighth and full-length models, highest grade skins. Collars of Ermine, Fitch, Chinchilla Squirrel or Mole

115.00 and 175.00

Values $175.00 and $250.00

Reduced Prices Monday

Women's Dressy Tailored Suits

Women's Dressy Suits Short coat models, of broadcloth, velour de laine, diagonal cheviot, suede cloth, the majority fur trimmed. Heretofore $45.00 to $59.50 29.50

Women's Model Suits Dressy models, only one or two of a kind, of chiffon velvet, duvetyne, broadcloth or peau de souris, fur trimmed. Heretofore $69.50 to $89.50 45.00

Chiffon Taffeta Gowns—New Models

Afternoon or Evening Gowns of chiffon taffeta silk, in Nile green, maize, pink, Copenhagen, light blue, white, reseda or black, trimmed with fur or ruffles of net.

39.50 Value $49.50

Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Plush and Chiffon Velvet Wraps

Dressy Plush Coats Draped model of seal plush, fishtail back, cord ornaments and button trimming; silk lined. Heretofore $39.50 25.00

Chiffon Velvet Wraps Of plain or moire chiffon velvet in black, sapphire, mahogany, mole or wistaria; silk lined. Heretofore $45.00 29.50

Fur Collar Plush Wraps Button to neck model of imported seal plush; square collar of natural raccoon, skunk opossum or civet; brocade lining. Heretofore $49.50 39.50

Imported Plush Wraps Paris models of chiffon plush in green, mole or black; square, pointed sailor collar of sable squirrel; crepe meteor lined. Heretofore $79.50 59.50

Showing New Models Monday

Women's Chiffon Taffeta Waists

Chiffon Taffeta Waists In white only, hemstitched yoke and set in sleeves; collar, front and sleeves edged with pleated net. Value $7.50 5.75

Chiffon Taffeta Waists In sweet pea, also plain white, flesh color or maize; soft crushed rever, edged with pleated taffeta frill. Value $11.50 7.95

Chiffon Taffeta Waists Poiret model, in white only; soft roll rever, pointed collar and tassel; amber buttons. Value $9.75 7.50

Chiffon Taffeta Waists Of figured taffeta, in white, flesh or maize, soft roll rever, painted china buttons. Value $14.50 9.75

Sale of Misses' and Girls' Coats

Girls' Chinchilla Coats Full length belted models, in navy, gray or brown; shawl or button-to-neck collar; wool lined. 6 to 14 years. Value $14.50 9.75

Misses' Chinchilla Coats Fur collar model, in navy, brown, black or gray, silk lined throughout; collar of mole, coney or French seal. 14 to 20 yrs. Heretofore $29.50 18.50

Girls' Dressy Coats Highest grade coats of broadcloth, velveteen, corduroy, broadtail cloth or zibeline; a number fur trimmed. 6 to 16 yrs. Heretofore $29.50 18.50

Misses' Fur Collar Coats Of wool plush, chinchilla or broadcloth, silk lined; collar of natural raccoon, civet or skunk opossum. 14 to 20 yrs. Heretofore $39.50 29.50

Girls' Fur Trim'd Coats Dressy model, of Vicuna cloth, in green, brown or Copenhagen; collar, front and cuffs with skunk opossum fur; body silk lined. 8 to 16 years. Value $29.50 18.50

Misses' Evening Wraps Of imported broadcloth, chiffon plush or velvet, in evening shades, plain and fur trimmed models; also seal plush or brocaded velour Wraps. 14 to 20 years. Value $45.00 29.50

Misses' Tailored Suits—Reduced Prices

Misses' Tailored Suits Of cheviot, diagonal, broadcloth, corduroy or velour de laine; dressy tailored coats, silk lined and interlined; new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 18.50

Fur Trimmed Suits "Poiret" or "Callot" models, of wool velour, suede cloth, diagonal cheviot or broadcloth, silk lined, interlined, fur neck scarf, peg-top skirt. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 27.50

Dressy Velvet Suits Of chiffon velvet or velveteen; also suede velour, or imported broadcloth, copies of latest Paris models, with or without fur trimmings. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $49.50 to $59.50 39.50

Imported Duvetyne Suits Highest grade tailored suits, of imported silk duvetyne, in all the new colorings, copies of latest Paris models, real skunk fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $79.50 to $89.50 59.50

Misses' Chiffon Taffeta Gowns—New Models

Taffeta Afternoon Dresses Of chiffon taffeta in Hague blue, rose, sage green, black or navy; neck and sleeves trimmed with frill of shadow lace and fur; skirt with new ruffle tunic; crushed girdle, butterfly bow in front. 14 to 20 years. Value $29.50 18.50

Taffeta Evening Gowns Of chiffon taffeta silk, in pink, blue, maize, green or white; guimpe of shadow lace; bodice of taffeta trimmed with ruffling of material and silk rosebuds; draped skirt with two ruffle pannier. 14 to 20 years. Value $39.50 29.50

NEW FIELDS OPEN TO COLLEGE WOMEN

Vocational Bureau Has Placed 400 Graduates Within Nineteen Months.

NEED TECHNICAL TRAINING

Undergraduates Urged to Use Vacations for That—Best Salaries Paid to Secretaries.

The first report of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, which was formed by the New York alumnae associations of the largest colleges for women in the East, shows that in the first nineteen months of its existence the organization has found positions for 400 college women or women with a training equal to a college education. These 400 positions have been found in sixty different occupations.

Another important work undertaken by the bureau has been that of advising women undergraduates what occupations were the most promising for college women and what special training is necessary. During the first nineteen months the bureau, by keeping in close touch with the women for which it has found positions, has laid the basis for research work which will show more exactly the advantages of the different fields which are open. This research work, as far as it has been advanced, leads Miss Mary Van Kleeck, President of the bureau, to the following conclusions concerning the vocational problems of college women:

"Our experience convinces us that in increasing numbers occupations other than teaching are open to college women.

"The college training, in itself, with the point of view and the background which it gives, is in demand in many vocations.

"On the other hand, some supplementary technical training is almost indispensable to fit a college woman for her occupation.

"As a natural result it is evident that more thought is needed in the planning of a career than many young college women realize. For many occupations the special technical training required does not take a long time. The suggestion that this might often be accomplished during the Summer vacations is a hopeful one for the college girl who wants to begin work as soon as she has her diploma in hand. Furthermore in some instances the college courses have a direct vocational bearing, if wisely chosen.

"Many positions could be more satisfactorily filled if they were expanded in scope to the advantage of employer and employe alike. To increase salary standards is vital, if these positions are to be made to yield larger returns not only to the worker but to the employer.

"For the educator, the employer and the worker, the urgent need is for fuller information about standards and conditions of employement as they are and as they ought to be."

One of the tables shows the great variety of occupations for which a special training is needed. Employers have come to the bureau to seek a librarian to index files of railway documents; a specialist in domestic science to edit school books; a farm manager to take charge of a rich social settlement. Young women who came to the bureau for employment found work as stenographers or secretaries, bookkeepers and office assistants, club leaders, teachers in new or unusual lines, house mothers, investigators, editors, and editorial assistants, executive managers, statisticians, organizers and lecturers.

Of the applicants placed in salaried positions 68.1 per cent. received $60 or more a month; a very few (1.7 per cent.) more than $150. In the four largest occupational groups—stenographers and secretaries, clerks, visitors, and settlement workers—several striking facts appear.

The salaries of stenographers and secretaries ranged from less than $30 to $200 a month. More than half received between $60 and $80, but 10.5 per cent. received between $100 and $200. None of the clerks and office assistants received $80 per month, and few received as much as $70. The value of stenography and typewriting in advancing young women to higher salaries is clearly indicated.

Miss Frances Cummings is manager of the bureau. The other officers are Miss Van Kleeck, President; Mrs. Wendell T. Bush, Vice President; Mrs. L. Frederic Pease, Secretary; Miss Antoinette Putnam-Cramer, Treasurer. The Directors are Miss Elizabeth Allen, Miss Alice C. Ames, Miss Elizabeth A. Ashburner, Mrs. George W. Bacon, Miss Margaret F. Byington, Miss Mary Vida Clark, Mrs. Henry P. de Forest, Mrs. George Endicott, Mrs. George S. Heliman, Miss Nancy McClelland, Miss Mabel F. Weeks, Miss Annie L. Pomeroy, Miss Eva S. Potter, Miss Bertha Rambaugh, Miss Julia Searing, Mrs. Stephen Searles, Mrs. H. M. Snevily, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Mrs. William A. Stewart, Miss Nellie L. Swartz, Mrs. Charlton Wallace.

FOR FRENCH STUDENTS.

Prizes Offered by Le Lyceum for Essays and Verse.

With prizes that include one for $100 and another for $50, Le Lyceum, a society of French women in New York, opens a literary contest to every one interested in the French language and literature. There are three subjects, one "The Influence of Jeanne d'Arc," either in French prose or French verse; one a story or epic recital on the Hudson, one a metrical translation of "Les Soveys et Les Pensées" from the "Guirlande de Julie." The first two must not be less than 300 words in length nor more than 800 words.

Manuscripts must be typewritten on one side of the page only and the motto system of anonymity must be used, with accompanying sealed envelope for the competitor's name. The competition is open until Jan. 31 and manuscripts should be sent to Mlle Helene de Nevelstein, 172 Washington Park, Brooklyn. Information may be obtained from Mme. Van Norman, 321 West Ninety-second Street.

This "Concours de Jeux Floraux" has among its patrons Gabriel Hanotaux of the Académie Française, Dr. John H. Finley, Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University, Edwin Markham, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Miss Florence Guerhsey, Mrs. Samuel Kraemer, Mrs. Otto Kahn, and Enrico Caruso.

JAPAN SOCIETY'S PLANS.

Exhibition of Oriental Pottery to be Held—Now Has 950 Members.

The report of the Japan Society says that there are now 950 members on the roll, seventy-five being Japanese. The society works with a council of its members in Japan in furthering its object of interpreting Japan to the United States and the United States to Japan. It aims to co-operate with any and all existing agencies and bodies whose activities tend to promote a better understanding between the two countries. To encourage study of Japan and Japanese-American relations, the society last year offered cash prizes for the best essays or articles submitted by students of those subjects.

An exhibition of Japanese, Chinese and Korean pottery will be held under the auspices of the society from March 1 to 21, 1914, at Knoedler's Galleries, 556 Fifth Avenue. An authoritative catalogue, with color reproductions, will be issued. There will be exhibited about 300 selected examples of glazed antique pottery and the collection, it is said, will be the finest ever shown in one group. The Japan Society hopes at a later date to publish the results of important and extensive archaeological research work done in China and Korea by American and Oriental scholars.

Burned to Death in Auto Smash.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., Nov. 22.—One child of C. Sidley of Fairfield was burned to death and another fatally hurt when an automobile Mr. Sibley was driving skidded on a wet road, upset and caught fire to-day.

TRAINING WOMEN TO BE CHAUFFEURS

Y. M. C. A.'s Experimental Class Developing Some Good Machinists and Drivers.

ALL WILL SEEK LICENSES

Some Wish to be Independent of Male Chauffeurs, but Others May Apply for Jobs.

The whirr of machinery, pounding, hammering, a roomful of mechanics working on disabled automobiles. But from under that huge engine peep buckled pumps; a fluffy yellow head is bending over this motor; some one is whistling Dvorak's "Humoresque" in a soft, womanish way. Can it be? But listen.

"Oh, dear, where's the wrench? Girls, girls, where is that wrench?"

A wild scrimmage.

"Oh, here, I had it in my pocket all the time. Aren't these big pockets lovely?"

Shish—rip!

"My new petticoat! I tore it on that horrid spike. Never wore it before. Oh, dear!"

"What a shame!"

"Too bad!"

"Let's see."

The scraping of tools and buzz of motors.

"I never will understand this radiator thing, but you should hear me talk radiators to my husband. He's quite awed."

"Lucy, what's this knob thing here? It doesn't poke or screw or turn, and I'm sure it isn't decorative."

"Charlie let me run the car last night right on Columbus Circle. I was scared to death, but he said I did it like a veteran. Isn't it fun?"

Licensed woman chauffeurs are the latest entrants into the world of feminine achievement. There have been woman motorists—intelligent folk who have learned to run cars under the watchful eye of James or Henry, and who, by means of goggles, veils, and similar technical accoutrement, have stamped themselves as intimates of the motor world. But the woman chauffeur, with her license, is distinctly a product of to-day. She is to be found at the West Side Y. M. C. A.

The authorities held out as long as possible under the storm of inquiry and indignation that accrued from the restriction of women from the automobile instruction course, for which 1,200 register every year. The women wrote, they telephoned, they called personally. They couldn't see why; they were dying to enter; must they become militant? There was a nurse who wanted to become an automobile demonstrator, her reason being that women would buy more readily from their own sex than they would from mere man. If her psychology was defective, her earnestness was tremendous. There was one of tender years who would drive a taxicab in the suffrage parade. There were others who wanted to be "independent" of chauffeurs, husbands, and like masculine despots. Finally the Y. M. C. A. weakened, and an experimental class was opened.

It proved to be an overwhelming success. Garbed in kitchen aprons and armed with grim determination six of New York's best feminists presented themselves for instruction in the manly art of chauffeuring. They passed a strenuous twelve weeks; hammering, cranking, wrenching, priming, pedaling; they studied the parts, they studied the whole; they put automobiles together, they took them apart, they drew them, they charted them, they cleaned them, they oiled them, and—they drove them! It was laborious, hot, dirty work, but the six stuck like Spartans, and emerged triumphant, the light of success in their eyes.

The skeptical instructors were surprised at the progress of their fair pupils; the women were amazingly quick and soon got ahead of the lessons. On the road the instructor often found himself on the back seat, while two self-sufficient women in front "showed how."

In teaching men an instructor takes only one pupil at a time, but since wheel manipulation requires that the teacher put his arm around the pupil, the women applied the old maxim about safety and numbers, and went out two by two.

At the expiration of the course the recruits went their several ways. Three heroic girls got licenses. But the nurse couldn't get a position, so she had to go back to nursing, and the one of tender years had to abandon the parade idea on account of parental objection.

As a result of the experimental class, however, the course has now been thrown open to women, and last week the first classes were held. In grimy shop rooms with machinery and tools, they gather on Monday and Thursday mornings to study the mysteries of the motor car. Driving lessons are given in conjunction with shop work. Each automobile is equipped with an extra set of pedals for the instructor, so that accidents are impossible. At driving women are a great deal more apt than men, the instructors say, because of their greater sensitivity of touch and because they do not try to make strength answer for skill.

One pupil in the new class was asked why she was taking the course.

"To save my husband the dirty work," was the reply, "and to drive him to the office. Well, you needn't laugh. He works harder than I do, and I'm big and strong."

"Well, I'm not," declared another, "but I am tired of sitting around, waiting for people to take me where I want to go. They'll have to ask me hereafter, and, if it's convenient, I'll probably condescend."

"Here, too," agreed a third. "My son has gone to college, and I'm perfectly helpless about that car. Won't he be surprised at Thanksgiving, when I ask him to go driving with me?"

"Ladies," comes the voice of the instructor, "there are repairs to be made on Cars 3, 6, and 8. Will you kindly get them in order?"

Chattering about carburetors, spark plugs, and clutches, they descend into the shop.

"Oh, here's one with a wheel off! I love to put on wheels."

A scramble for tools.

"What's the matter, Miss Strong?"

"Something about the engine," comes in muffled tones from under the car, "but I can't find it."

Hammering, sighing, hard breathing, wriggling under cars, climbing over them. Then:

"Oh! it's only out of gasoline. I'm so disappointed. I hoped there was something terrible the matter."

"Regular ones, eh?" grinned a mechanic to the janitor in the next room.

"Regular ones," agreed the janitor.

SUES METAL PRODUCTS CO.

Sales Manager Gets an Attachment for $12,000 Against It.

An attachment for $12,000 in favor of T. J. Norton against the United States Metal Products Company was filed in the office of Sheriff George Emener of Queens County yesterday. Norton alleges that he was engaged as sales manager by the company with a drawing account of $50 a week and 5 per cent. commission, to be settled every six months. He says that the $12,000 became due on Oct. 19.

Several days ago an attachment for $75,000 obtained by the Chase National Bank of Manhattan was filed against the company, and, according to Sheriff Emener, is still pending, although the creditors, it is understood, have expressed a willingness to grant the company an extension of six months in which to effect a settlement.

WOMEN LEGISLATORS SHOULD BE WOMANLY

Senator Helen Ring Robinson Calls Herself the Housewives' Representative in Colorado.

FOUGHT GROCERS' COMBINE

Politics Touch Home Questions—Women Lawmakers Can Give Home Point of View.

"Every city in every State in the country is in need of motherliness," said Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado before the League for Political Education at the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning in telling her audience that it was the womanly woman who was needed in politics, not a creature recreated in the image of man.

"They say of a woman sometimes that 'She thinks like a man,'" continued Senator Robinson. "They think it is a compliment, but I never could see the reason why. A woman like that is not essentially the kind of a woman needed for political work. To have a man at one desk in the Legislature and a woman at another does not mean simply that the vote is going to be doubled.

"I took to the Legislature the spirit of the housekeeper and the homemaker. It is not only the farmers, the doctors, and the railroads who have representatives there. The grocer has his representative, too; and I can tell you that the housewives in Colorado are very glad that they have their representative to watch him. A man representing the grocer's combine said he would like to know the reason why, after all his work, his bill didn't get through.

"I don't mind saying—it is so long ago now, and I am so far from home—that I was one of the reasons why his bill didn't go through.

"Why, I do fully one-half of my housekeeping at the polls. A great deal of your housekeeping is done in the City Council, behind which is the State Legislature. How about the streets and the garbage cans and so many things which have direct connection with the home life?

"A garbage can is a galvanized iron can entirely surrounded by politics.

"Some of the women want to leave all these things to the men, who have always been proverbially careless housekeepers. Business interests get along very well in the hands of men, but women are more interested in persons. Laws will not get by a woman without her seeing how they will affect the individual."

Speaking of the objections made to women in politics, Mrs. Robinson said: "There were objections made in the days of the cave dwellers to the women, who wanted change. The men in those days used to knock the women they wished for wives on the head and carry them off. Then when the women rose up and said they thought gentler methods would be better, the men said they were unwomanly.

"There is a man in Hartford who says women should not be in the Legislature, and gives as a reason that they never have been there. He says that the fact that there is only one woman to thirty-four men in the Colorado Senate proves that a woman shouldn't be there. That is very illogical, of course, but I give such a man an illogical answer.

"I ask him what inference he would draw as to the general fitness of women from the fact that in another Colorado institution the men predominate much more largely than in the Senate. In the State Penitentiary there are 803 men and only 87 women."

Mrs. Robinson has been called the first woman Senator, but she explained yesterday that she had discovered recently that this was a mistake.

"In earlier days in Utah," she said, "when plural wives were given up, there was a man named Cannon—I don't know his other name—who was obliged to put away his plural wife, Martha Cannon. He ran for the Legislature shortly after that and so did Martha. And he lost and Martha won, and she was the first woman Senator in the United States."

END OF BEDFORD ST. CHURCH

Services to be Held There To-day for the Last Time.

Final services will be held to-day in the historic Bedford Street Methodist Church, one of the landmarks of old Greenwich Village, at Morton and Bedford Streets. The church building stands directly in the line of the Seventh Avenue extension from Eleventh Street south to Varick Street, and the property was acquired by the city early in September. The congregation received notive to vacate a short time ago, and within a few weeks the old church which was erected in 1840 will be torn down. The building replaced a wooden structure built on the same site in 1810, but the founding of the church dates from 1805.

The Trustees have approved a plan to consolidate with the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and the Rev. George W. Downes, pastor of the Bedford Street Church, will become associated in the pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple with the Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss.

The services to-day will be of a varied and reminiscent character. The Rev. Dr. F. Watson Hannan of Drew Theological Seminary will be the preacher at the morning service, and the last service this evening will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie, Superintendent of the New York division. The feature of the afternoon will be an old-time experience meeting led by Nicholas Onderdonk, the oldest member of the church, who joined sixty-six years ago. There are fifteen members who have been connected with the Bedford Street Church for more than fifty years, and they will all be present.

Closing services were held every night during the past week, and one of the most interesting was the Bedford Street Association dinner held in the church hall on Friday. It was attended by more than 200 persons, including many former members who moved away from the locality years ago.

Unruly Pupils Cause Her Suicide.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—Despondency because of difficulty in handling unruly pupils is believed to have been the cause of the suicide by gas today of Miss Carrie E. Stoddard, a public school teacher. She was 22 years old.

OLD CANNON BALL TELLS STORY OF '75

Dug Up in Equitable Building Site, It Was First a Capture from the British.

TULIP GROWER HELD IT

Jacobus Stoutenburgh Had to Defend His Position as Custodian of Arms at City Hall.

While working forty feet underground near the Broadway and Pine Street corner of the excavation for the new Equitable Building last Thursday, a workman dug up an old four-inch cast iron cannon ball evidently buried since revolutionary days.

At the offices of the Thompson-Starrett Company who are erecting the Equitable Building, it was said that the old records of the time seem to show with considerable clearness not only how the cannon ball came to be there but also who the probable owners were.

In June of 1775 Col. Marinus Willett captured a quantity of arms and ammunition from the British at Broadway and Beaver Street. This was loaded on carts, taken up Broadway, and dumped in the vacant lot at the northwest corner of Broadway and John Street, in which lot Abraham Van Dyk han an open-air bowling alley. It is not known how long they remained there, but it is supposed it was only for a short time and that they later became a part of a collection placed under the care of Jacobus Stoutenburgh in the City Hall.

A few months later, in September, 1775, complaints were made that the arms and ammunition were being removed without permission from the City Hall and Jacobus Stoutenburg was moved to defend his position as custodian in an affidavit made on Sept. 6, 1775, to the Common Council which read as follows:

I, Jacobus Stoutenburgh, do hereby certify that there were 522 musquets belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York and under my care in the City Hall when the account of the Lexington Battle arrived and were taken away from thence by sundry persons, together with their several accoutrements. And I do further certify that 28 musquets more which also belonged to the Corporation and were given to Mr. Isaac Stoutenburgh to clean, etc., were taken away from him..... and at the same time, 6 iron bulet molds were also taken away from the City Hall.

JACOBUS STOUTENBURGH.

W. H. Lockwood, in charge of the old records of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said yesterday that as early as 1749 the Stoutenburgh family owned a considerable portion of the present Equitable site. A part of their property covered the corner of Nassau Street—then called Kipp Street or Smith Street—and Pine Street, which was then known as King Street.

The plot measured 70 feet on Nassau Street and 80 feet on Pine Street. In addition to this, they owned a strip that had a 38-foot frontage on Broadway on the same site. This part was devoted to a garden in which tulips were raised of such fine quality as to attain much celebrity.

FILIPINOS ORGANIZE CLUB.

From Quarters in Brooklyn It Will Work for Philippine Autonomy.

The Filipinos of this city, including students of that nationality at Columbia, Fordham, and Pratt Institute, last night organized "El Club Progreso Filipino," (the Filipino Progressive Club,) to answer the charges made by Dean Worcester, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and to advocate the independence and neutralization of the Philippine Islands.

The headquarters of the club is at 177 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, where 150 members were enrolled last night, 100 of whom are serving in the United States Navy. Zacarios Gomez was elected President and A. Anson Secretary.

Augustin Rodriguez, proprietor of the Manila House, at 194 Sands Street, Brooklyn, stands ready to give the necessary financial backing for the promulgation of the cause, and José A. Manibo will be Chairman of the meetings at which Philippine politics are discussed.

Señor Manibo was formerly editor of The Philippine Review, a monthly political journal published by the Filipinos in Brooklyn. He has studied constitutional law and political science at Washington University, Seattle, and later went to Ohio State University to continue his legal studies. The first meeting of the club will be held this week.

NEW MONTEFIORE HOME.

Patients Transferred Safely—Buildings to be Shown Next Sunday.

The patients of the Montefiore Home are now housed in the spacious new buildings recently completed at Jerome Avenue, Gun Hill Road and 210th Street. The transfer of the patients, including nearly 300 with incurable ailments, was accomplished without mishap. Practically every available ambulance from the hospitals of the city was placed at the disposal of the Montefiore Home, and these, together with numerous automobiles, most of which were furnished by Directors of the institution, transferred the patients.

The removal began at 7 o'clock in the morning, and by 11 o'clock of the same morning every patient was safely transferred with no apparent injury to any one of them.

The new buildings of the Montefiore Home are of the most approved construction. The Directors will hold a reception on the occasion of the annual meetings of the members and subscribers on next Sunday, Nov. 30, invitations for which have already been sent out. The Directors will have charge of the buildings on that day and will conduct visitors through the institution and explain all matters of interest.

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay.

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds.
Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail.
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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
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34th Street—New York

Will Close Out at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's and Misses' Suits

150 tailored and dressy suits, of broadcloth, serge, bayadere cloth and novelty fabrics. Reduced from 32.50, 35.00 and 39.75 — 20.00

170 suits of broadcloth, velour de laine, wool faille and duvetyne; many with fur collars. Reduced from 42.50, 45.00 and 50.00 — 28.00

Women's and Misses' Coats

Full-length model, of boucle, with deep shawl collar of seal plush. Lined with silk throughout. Regularly 22.50 — 15.00

135 coats of imported chinchilla, Persian boucle, broadcloth and bayadere cloth; some with fur collars. Regularly 32.50 — 22.50

Women's and misses' dressy coats of seal plush, with kimono sleeve and long shawl collar. Lined throughout with Dresden silk. Regularly 37.50 — 29.75

Women's and Misses' Gowns

250 afternoon dresses of charmeuse, crepe de chine, French serge, crepe meteor, eponge de laine and corduroy. One and two garments of a kind. Regularly 25.00 to 37.50 — 15.00

130 afternoon dresses, comprising one and two garments of a kind, in chiffon velvet, brocade velvet, crepe de chine, charmeuse and chiffon taffeta. Regularly 50.00 to 60.00 — 28.00

Gowns of imported crepe de chine, chiffon, crepe meteor, brocaded velvet and chiffon plush. Regularly 65.00 to 85.00 — 39.50

Will Close Out on the Third Floor

125 Misses' Smart Coats

Sport and seven-eighth models, in various desirable materials and prevailing shades. Reduced from 22.50 and 25.00 — 13.75

160 Misses' Tailleur Suits

Of diagonal cheviot, velour de laine, needle cord and suede cloth, in season's best models. Reduced from 30.00 and 35.00 — 15.00

Joseph

Semi-Annual Sale

Beginning To-morrow

Monday, November 24th

We will hold a Clearance Sale of our entire stock of

Millinery, Gowns Furs and Wraps

at Prices Regardless of Cost

This is in accordance with our custom of disposing of our entire stock each season.

Following are a few of the striking reductions—

FURS

$2,500 Broadtail Coat, trimmed with Blue Fox - - **$1,200**
$800 Fitch and Seal Coat - - - - - - - **450**
$300 Hudson Seal Coat (French dyed Muskrat) - - - **175**
$300 Skunk Set - - - - - - - - - **150**

GOWNS

$400 Original Callot Evening Gown - - - - - **$175**
$325 Original Premet Tea Gown - - - - - **125**
$195 Original Callot Suit - - - - - - - **75**

AFTERNOON and STREET GOWNS, from **$50** up.
WRAPS, from **$50** up.

HATS

From **$10** up.

632 Fifth Avenue,

Opposite Cathedral.

MURPHY CANCELS VACATION PLANS

Tammany's Schemes to Defeat Reorganizers Keep "the Chief" in Town.

DECOY CLUBS SPRING UP

Calling Themselves Inside Reformers —Glynn's Attitude Toward Whitman a Factor.

If there is to be a reorganization of Tammany Hall from the inside, or if a fight from the outside is to be made upon the organization by Independent Democrats who hope to displace Tammany, Charles F. Murphy intends to know all about it, and he prepared to make a fight of his own. Mr. Murphy postponed indefinitely yesterday his long-planned trip to Hot Springs, Va., in order to be on the ground and lead in person his fight upon the anti-Tammany forces.

In the meantime Mr. Murphy and his Tammany advisers have not been inactive. In the two Assembly districts, the Nineteenth and the Twenty-third, where the fight against Tammany is gaining greatest headway, a counter attack has already been started by Mr. Murphy. In these two districts so-called anti-Tammany organizations have been started, but it was said yesterday that their object would be to protect Tammany as much as possible by drawing the fire from the bona-fide anti-Tammany organizations that have already been put in the field.

In the Nineteenth District the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, which was organized by Richard E. Weldon, has been actively trying to get together all of the forces opposed to Tammany. Several meetings have been held and a programme to fight Tammany from the inside has been started. At the same time, it became known yesterday, another Democratic Club has been started there by E. P. Kilroe and J. A. McDonald, a son-in-law of United States Senator James A. O'Gorman. No name has been bestowed upon this new club as yet, and its plans have been kept more or less secret. About all that is known about it is that it has announced its principles to be "a thorough house-cleaning of Tammany Hall from the inside with newer and better leaders and a short ballot."

This organization, it was said yesterday, was really started by friends of Mr. Murphy who hope to annex the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, and thus foil any attempt to have it make a vigorous fight upon the Fourteenth Street organization.

In the Twenty-third District the Cleveland Democracy has started out to make an energetic fight against Tammany. This organization was started by County Clerk William F. Schneider, and assisting him are Deputy County Clerks Nat D. Jacoby and W. B. Selden and John F. Cowan, Commissioner of Records. They have appointed a committee to work with other anti-Tammany organizations in other districts, and Mr. Jacoby said yesterday that such organizations had been started in eighteen Assembly districts in Manhattan and in the Bronx and Richmond.

To offset the activities of this organization friends of Tammany have organized one of their own with the ostensible purpose of displacing Tammany, but in reality to help Tammany as much as possible. This new club has been organized by Edmund Hurley, a lawyer of 233 Broadway, and William H. O'Gorman, a broker of 44 Pine Street, who is said to be a relative of Senator O'Gorman. Like the organization in the Nineteenth District, this organization also has no name as yet, but its platform is "a thorough housecleaning of Tammany Hall from the inside, newer and better leaders, and the short ballot." The fact that both organizations are mysterious affairs and both profess the same principles has convinced the bona fide anti-Tammany workers that they were organized for the special purpose of offsetting whatever work is done by the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club and the Cleveland Democracy.

Evidence that Tammany is also planning to play a deeper game in an effort to offset the investigations being conducted by District Attorney Whitman into Tammany graft was also forthcoming yesterday. The fact that Gov. Martin H. Glynn has appointed James W. Osborne a special Deputy Attorney General to delve into State canal and highway graft was considered highly significant by local politicians yesterday. Tammany leaders say that District Attorney Whitman's activities have purely a political significance; that he hopes to keep himself to the front as a possible Gubernatorial candidate. Friends of Gov. Glynn said yesterday that the Governor was convinced that the District Attorney was going beyond his jurisdiction in conducting a State-wide graft inquiry in his John Doe proceedings; that he should confine his activities solely to New York County and that it should be left to the Attorney General to inve tigate matters in up-State counties.

Mr. Osborne's investigation, when it gets under way, said local politicians yesterday, would take the wind completely out of the District Attorney's sails. Mr. Osborne as a special Deputy Attorney General will have wide power, and will be able to reach individuals over whom Mr. Whitman has no power whatever. In other words, Gov. Glynn, it was pointed out, intends that a Republican District Attorney of New York County shall not be able to make a State-wide reputation that might stand him in good stead next year, and that if any credit is to ensue because of the investigations it shall go entirely to the Democratic Party. It was hinted in some quarters that Mr. Osborne might confine himself largely to investigations of Republican activities.

To offset the Governor's plan, it became known yesterday that the Republican State organization might take an active part. It was said that Chairman William Barnes intended to have the next Assembly, which will have a working Republican majority, start an investigation of its own.

An Assembly commission, it was said, might be appointed early next year to meet in New York City and follow up the lines of activity started by District Attorney Whitman. This commission, it was pointed out, would have Statewide power also, and would work in harmony with Mr. Whitman. When the Republican leaders meet in this city on Dec. 5 it is expected that they will take up this proposition of an Assembly commission.

Whatever happens, Charles F. Murphy intends to take an active part in the proceedings. Shortly before the last election Mr. Murphy had engaged rooms at the Homestead Hotel in Hot Springs, and intended leaving the week after election to spend a vacation. Instead Mr. Murphy will remain at Good Ground and come to the city several times a week and keep in close touch with proceedings in this city and at Albany.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN DINNER.

Mayor Kline and Mayor-Elect Mitchel Among Those Invited.

The New York Young Republican Club will give a dinner at the Astor on Dec. 12. Henry W. Goddard is Chairman of the Dinner Committee. Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the feast are Mayor Ardolph Kline, Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen George McAneny, Controller William A. Prendergast, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan Marcus M. Marks, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Register-elect John J. Hopper, County Clerk William F. Schneider, Sheriff-elect Max S. Grifenhagen, Judge William H. Wadhams, Eugene A. Philbin, Coroners-elect Israel L. Feinberg, Herman Hellenstein, and P. D. Riordan.

Among the speakers will be Mayor Kline, Mayor-elect Mitchel, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen McAneny, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan Marcus M. Marks, Controller Prendergast, and County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig.

GET TYSON & CO. TICKETS.

Nearly 200 Patrons Obtain Their Long Held-Up Opera Books.

Nearly 200 persons went yesterday to the main offices of Tyson & Co., 1,122 Broadway, where, without further trouble, they obtained their Metropolitan Opera tickets, held for more than two months by the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street, as collateral on a loan to the ticket agency. When Tyson & Co. closed its offices last night only a few of the books of tickets had not been called for. There were not as many as two dozen tickets for to-morrow night still on the shelves in the ticket agency's offices.

The season tickets for the Metropolitan Opera House were turned over to Tyson & Co. by the Metropolitan Trust Company following an arrangement effected by counsel for the trust company and for the ticket agency. The terms of that agreement, releasing the tickets, as yet have not been ascertained, but it was thought significant that the solution of the tangle was reached within a very short time after the District Attorney's office announced that the tickets when paid for by the subscribers, became the "absolute property of the purchasers," and that "any disposal of those tickets other than their immediate delivery to the purchasers was illegal and criminal."

The hearing on the complaint of Adoph E. Dick of 244 West Seventieth Street, who charges that Tyson & Co. misappropriated his season tickets and the money he paid for them, will be resumed to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock before Magistrate Deuel, sitting by designation in the Criminal Courts Building. Assistant District Attorney Train, who has conducted the examination of witnesses, has rested the case for the State, but William L. Marshall of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, counsel for Tyson & Co., hopes to introduce additional evidence to show more completely all the transactions leading up to the ticket tangle.

Bertram Cruger, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, visited the offices of Tyson & Co. during the afternoon. Mr. Cruger did not explain his mission there.

25,000 Birds on "Turkey Special."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The Thanksgiving "Turkey Special" with 25,000 live birds aboard left Eastern Tennessee yesterday for a run on passenger schedule to Baltimore and Boston. Shipments of turkeys from this section will reach fifty carloads. One Boston manufacturer ordered 1,000 turkeys to distribute among his employes.

M'CALL COMMITTEE EXPENDED $32,514

Receipts Were $34,745, and $2,231 Balance Will Be Applied on Tammany Deficit.

B. M. BARUCH GAVE $5,000

Metz Committee Spent $4,472 and Still Owes $3,268—Kings County Republican Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—In his statement filed with the Secretary of State, Henry O. Perrin, as Treasurer of the Edward E. McCall Democratic Campaign Committee, reports receipts of $34,745 and expenditures of $32,514, leaving a balance of $2,231. The amount remaining after all debts are paid is to be turned over to the Treasurer of the New York County Democratic Committee to be applied on the deficit of campaign expenses for 1913.

The receipts included: Bernard M. Baruch, $5,000; E. F. Albee, $2,500; Warren Leslie, $2,750; John C. McCall, $1,635; Nathan, Jesse, Percy, and Herbert Straus, $1,500; William B. Joyce, James B. Regan, George Ehret, J. E. McGowan, and Fremont Wilson, each $1,000; H. H. Hempstead, $750; Charles B. Alexander, Frederick Johnson, Henry Smith, Samuel Untermyer, De Lancey Nicoll, William F. Sheehan, C. R. McCabe, Mr. Johnson, Alton B. Parker, James Butler, each $500. Other contributions were:

$300—B. Smith.

$250 Each—James M. Leopold, Senator James A. O'Gorman, William H. Kane, Robert H. Mainzer, William T. Baird, Joseph B. Mayer, George Gordon Battle, Michael J. Mulqueen, Frank J. McNally, and Canavan Brothers Company.

$200 Each—Valentine Taylor, Edward F. Joyce, and Frederick Gercken.

$100 Each—Nathaniel H. Levi, Daniel O'Brien, Terrance Farley, Thomas F. Fitzsimons, Byron L. Kennelly, Charles Thorley, Moses Gunst, William Klein, Julius S. Boche, H. D. Brennan, John N. Golding, Thomas O'Callaghan, Charles W. Dayton, William P. Burr, Phoenix Ingraham, F. E. Vogel, B. Franklin, Jerome Siegel, David O'Brien, Edward J. Curry, Edward R. Carroll, Thomas P. Fitzsimons, and T. E. Kerwin.

Metz Committee Owes $3,268.

Charles Frederick Adams, as Treasurer of the Metz Democratic Campaign Committee, reports receipts of $4,565, the largest contributions being by Charles L. Gagnebin and Charles Fruchlein, each $1,000, and Arthur L. Hack, $500. The expenditures to Nov. 20 were $4,472, and there was due at that time: To the Brooklyn Poster Advertising Company, $2,000; Brooklyn Daily Eagle, $1,268, making a total of $3,268 liabilities.

The Kings County Republican Committee's statement gives the receipts as $19,399 and expenditures $18,724. To each Assembly District was given from $360 to $1,060. The receipts include: Citizens' Municipal Committee, $8,503; Republican State Committee and John Greve, each $1,000; William A. Prendergast Campaign Committee, $500.

The Gaynor Independent League of Kings County received and expended $3,419. Charles M. Higgins contributed $1,158.

Philip P. Farley gave $2,025 of the $3,192 contributed to the Philip P. Farley Campaign Committee of Kings County.

To the Central Fusion Committee of Queens the Citizens' Municipal League gave $1,500, Ogden Mills $1,000, and Lawrence B. Halleran $2,000.

Gaynor Fusion League.

The Mayor Gaynor Fusion and Nominating League received $8,536 and expended $8,750. The larger of the contributions were from Jacob H. Schiff and Henry Clews, each $2,500; Herman Ridder and Irving T. Bush, each $1,000; Isaac Guggenheim and John D. Crimmins, each $250; E. J. Greenhut, $200; Henry Siegel, Samuel Adams, William Harman Black, Arnold B. Heine, John Adikes, John Condon, and R. Ross Appleton, each $100.

The City Economy League of New York, Louis V. Bright Treasurer, gathered $8,410 and expended $7,625. The total liabilities, however, above cash on hand and $75 in contributions still owing, are $283.17. Those who contributed the larger sums were: W. H. Chesebrough, $1,000; Allied Real Estate Interests, Oakleigh Thorne, and T. Coleman du Pont, each $500.

The Cleveland Democracy of the City of New York, Charles W. Schluter Treasurer, reports receipts of $2,065 and expenditures of $1,725. The largest contributors were: J. F. Cowan, $400; W. B. Selden, $200, and R. H. Smith, $250.

CITY COVETED PARK ROW.

Old Letter Shows More Park Space Was Desired in 1820.

An interesting fact of almost forgotten New York history is revealed in an autograph letter of Edmund Simpson, one of the managers of the famous Park Theatre, which will be sold this week in the Douglas Taylor collection of theatrical material at the Anderson Auction Galleries. It shows that in 1820 the city was considering the question of enlarging City Hall Park by purchasing additional land on Park Row, opposite that portion of the park now occupied by the inartistic Post Office Building.

It appears from the letter that the question of enlarging the park had risen immediately after the burning of the old Park Theatre, which occupied an eighty-foot frontage at 21 to 25 Park Row, just above the present Park Row Building. The old house was burned in May, 1820, but John Jacob Astor and John K. Beekman, who owned the property, began rebuilding at once, and the new Park Theatre was ready for opening in September, 1821. Mr. Simpson's letter was written to T. Phillips, an English actor, who made two visits to America. It is dated Dec. 7, 1820.

"The proprietors, Beekman and Astor," he writes, "are going on with the theatre, but I expect the Corporation will buy it and take it down for the purpose of enlarging the Park. If they do we shall go on immediately with our building. If the Corporation do not buy it, we shall either be leaseholders or build another and till it is settled either one way or the other we shall play in the little theatre where we are now and which I can assure you we have made very comfortable."

There was, then, a "little theatre" in 1820. It was on Worth Street, near Broadway, and was leased by Price & Simpson, the managers of the Park Theatre after the Park was burned. In his letter Mr. Simpson, who was an actor as well as one of the managers, speaks about his loss in the fire, saying that it carried off all the theatrical property he owned except "a pair of silk stockings which I had lent and the person to whom they were lent had taken them home."

Edmund Kean was playing in the little Worth Street theatre at the time, under the Price & Simpson management, and it was in that house, known as the Anthony Street Theatre—for the name of the street was not changed until several years later—that the eminent English tragedian made his first appearance in this country, on Oct. 29, 1820. In speaking of his success Mr. Simpson in his newsy letter says:

"Kean is with us and playing to great business, he averages about $1,000. a night. The people don't know exactly what to make of him. His strange manner surprises them, but his style gains converts every night and before he leaves us I expect they will be unanimous in calling him, as they express it, the greatest creation they ever saw."

QUITS BENCH THIS WEEK.

Judge Gray Retiring from Court of Appeals After 25 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Associate Judge John Clinton Gray will sit for the last time next Wednesday as a member of the Court of Appeals. He retires after twenty-five years of service.

Judge Gray succeeded the late Charles A. Rappallo. He was appointed by Gov. Hill, and subsequently was twice elected by the people.

Woman Shot by Hunters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Francis Post was fatally shot by hunters in their camp on Friday on Nine-Mile Creek, north of Bruce. The shooting was accidental.

$500 FOR RETURN OF STAMP.

Five Rare United States Specimens Stolen at Exhibition.

A reward of $500, "and no questions asked," is offered by Clarence E. Chapman of the firm of Chapman & Ballard, 2 Wall Street, for the return of the five rare United States stamps that were stolen from his collection at the International Philatelic Exhibition in the Engineering Societies building, 25-33 West Thirty-ninth Street, on the evening of Nov. 1.

It was the last day of the big stamp show, which, until that time, had been conducted without a hitch of any kind. The hundreds of thousands of stamps had been publicly displayed daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. without the loss of a single specimen or any attempt to steal one.

The moment chosen for the theft was in the lull of the dinner hour. The closing day's crowd, the largest of any day of the exhibition, had temporarily thinned out. The thief, who is believed to be a professional, evidently had been waiting this opportunity. He presumably had moved about with the sightseers and had overheard comments about the rarity of these particular stamps.

They were of the inverted variety of the 1869 issue, and consisted of one 15 cents, two 24 cents, and two 30 cents denominations, and were printed in various colors, the 15 cents in blue and brown, the 24 cents in green and dark violet, the 30 cents in red and blue.

Two plates were used in printing them, each of a different color. By an error a sheet of each of these stamps was misprinted, one of the plates in each instance being upside down when it entered the rollers. The 15 and 24 errors have inverted medallions, the 30 cent, inverted flags.

The value of these five stamps, which are unusually fine specimens, has been reckoned as high as $5,000, but a more moderate estimate rates them from $2,000 to $2,500. When Mr. Chapman, who lives at Oakland, N. J., was informed by telephone of his misfortune he said it was indeed a great loss to him. His collection was fully insured by Lloyds, he said, but it was not the money value of his stamps he wanted, but the stamps themselves.

Miss Willis of Flushing, N. Y., believes she saw the thief a short time before he stole the stamps. He hung so long around the frame in which they were exhibited that she became uneasy, thinking that he might be a detective who was watching her as a suspect. Several Pinkerton men were on guard at the door to the exhibition, but the thief passed them unsuspected with the small card, to which the stamps were attached, under his coat.

The theft was effected by withdrawing the small nails that held in place the matting at the back of the frame and then reaching down and extracting the small tack that held in place the card to which the five stamps were attached.

A few days after the loss it was thought that the thief had been discovered and would return the stamps if he were promised immunity. Investigation, however, showed that the information came from an irresponsible person, and then Mr. Chapman decided to offer the $500 reward.

Two in Irons for Mutiny.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 22.—Accused of mutiny and attempting to incite other members of the crew, two stokers on the Austrian Steamer Bohome, were put in irons when the vessel reached here from Rio Janeiro late last night. Many of the sailors were said to have been kept under armed surveillance the greater part of the voyage. The disaffection was said to be due to complaints that rations were short.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.
John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW. —Adv.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Extraordinary Sale Beginning Monday

Women's High Class Furs

Much Less Than Regular Prices

Moire Caracul & French Seal Coats

Collars of Chinchilla-Squirrel or Skunk

55.00

Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long model of select French-dyed muskrat. *Value 110.00* **85.00**

"Bernard" Model Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long coats of select French-dyed muskrat. *Value 145.00* **110.00**

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long model, collars of skunk or fitch. *Value 145.00* **125.00**

Sable Squirrel Coats
52 and 45 inch long model of Berlin dyed pelts. *Value 165.00* **125.00**

Baby Caracul Coats
Reproduction of imported model. Collars of fitch, skunk, ermine or chinchilla-squirrel. *Value 165.00* **125.00**

Trimmed Mole Coats
45 inches long of select Scotch moleskins. Collars of ermine. *Value 250.00* **195.00**

Smart Motor Fur Coats

Monkey Coats, 55.00
Chinchilla Squirrel Coats, 195.00
Deer Skin Coats, 95.00
Leopard Coats, 195.00
Marmot Coats, 69.50
Fur Lined Coats, 42.50
Hair Seal Coats, 145.00

Scarfs			*Muffs*
24.50	Silver Kit Fox		24.50
9.50 19.50	Black Fox	16.50	22.50
14.50 32.50	Natural Skunk	35.00	45.00
12.50 18.50	Scotch Mole	24.50	27.50
22.50 27.50	Zitka Fox	32.50	39.50
16.50 24.50	Fitch		45.00
12.50 19.50	Hudson Seal	22.50	29.50
12.50	Civet Cat		18.50
7.50	Raccoon		14.50

Entire Stock Imported Fur Coats and Reproductions 33⅓% Less Than Regular Prices.

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Season's Most Exceptional Sale

150 Women's High Class Coats

Six Very Desirable Models — *Many Fur Trimmed*

25.00
Formerly up to 55.00

Boucle Fur Trimmed Coats
Plush de laine Coats with Moufflon Fur
Melange Cloth Coats
Ottoman Silk Coats
Duvetyn Coats
Wool Velour Coats

Fur Trimmed Coats
Made of soft imported English cloths with skunk-raccoon collar and cuffs. Smart London styled models. *Formerly 69.50* **45.00**

Silk Mourning Coats
Reproduction of Laborde model in black faille silk with fur collar of skunk-dyed raccoon. *Formerly 65.00* **49.50**

Taken From Regular Stock

Women's Fur Trimmed Cloth and Velveteen "Tailleur" Suits

25.00
Formerly up to 65.00

A collection of one, two and three suits of a kind of cut velour trimmed with seal; of diagonal trimmed with skunk-raccoon; of broadcloth trimmed with seal. Also odd suits of velveteen.

Fur Trimmed Velveteen Suits
In Cossack green, navy blue, black and tete de negre; very smartly trimmed with kit fox. **45.00**

Fur Trimmed Corduroy Suits
Reproduction of Premet model, in all the favored shades of the season, trimmed with skunk raccoon. **55.00**

Special Sale Monday

Women's Fur Trimmed Blouses

Shadow Lace Blouses (*Fur Trimmed*)
Made over net, vestee effect, Medici collar. Outlined with fur. *Value 8.50* **5.00**

Taffeta Silk Blouses (*Fur Trimmed*)
Entirely new model in the latest French shadings. Collars edged with fur. *Value 8.50* **5.00**

Cobweb Lace Blouses (*Fur Trimmed*)
New soft draped model combined with net in broad vest effect; Medici collar and contrasting silk bows. *Value 15.00* **9.75**

From Regular Stock—one or two of a kind

Women's Afternoon Dresses

18.50
Formerly up to $59.50

The desirable styles of the season in crepe brocade, crepe de Chine, Canton crepe, serge and crepe cloth. Also a few Evening Gowns of chiffon.

No C. O. Ds, Exchanges or Approvals

Fur Trim'd Velvet & Charmeuse Dresses
Coat effect bodice of velvet; new paysanne skirt of charmeuse. Corsage of fine cobweb lace. **29.50**

Afternoon and Bridge Frocks
of Canton crepe, charmeuse, crepe de chine and a number of odd velveteen gowns. **39.50**

Special Sale Monday

Corsets, Negligees, Petticoats

Evening & Day Petticoats
Of chiffon or crepe de chine trimmed with fur, lace or ribbon. *Value 6.00* **3.95**

Silk Boudoir Gowns
The "Sylph" and Dorothea model of crepe de chine trimmed with chiffon, shadow lace and rosebuds. *Value 16.50 and 19.75* **11.75**

The "Ascot" Corset
Made of imported French woven elastic, reaching only to waist line. Long, confining hips. **7.95**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

19.50
Values to 35.00

of faille de laine, diagonal and crepe cheviot, some with plaid tier skirts. Trimmed with skunk-raccoon or fitch. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Velveteen and Corduroy Suits
Short coat and "tailleur" models in black, navy blue, Russian green and walnut brown. Many fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18. *Values to 45.00* **27.50**

Misses' Afternoon & Evening Dresses

15.00
Formerly Up to 35.00

Latest styles for misses in taffeta, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, wool crepe, plain serge or silk with plaid silk tops. Sizes 14 to 18.

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

"Originations"

"Dansante" chapeaux of gold or silver lace, decorated with hand-made flowers in variegated tones.

* * *

"La Papillon" coiffure ornament is a conception of net and French brilliants with antennae of feathers.

* * *

Sprays of Paradise set in a hairpin base, with Oriental pearl head. **$6.00**

* * *

Coiffure Ornaments of Ostrich combined with strands of French brilliants. **$3.75 to $18.50**

* * *

Peacock quill hair ornaments, stem and eye massed with French brilliants. **$3.75**

* * *

For the boudoir, decorative cushions for the divan and dressing table, and other toilette accessories of lace, fur and dainty flowers.

* * *

A quaint 1830 doll in taffeta gown, dolman and bonnet—is really a work basket.

* * *

Opera bags of metallic cloth in gold and quaintest designs, vari-hued and vari-styled. **$5.00**

* * *

A Paris novelty hand-bag is of shirred moire with sterling silver watch set into the side of bag, studded with French brilliants. **$23.75**

* * *

New importation of novelty necklets in vari-hued cut crystals with pendent silk tassels. **$1.25**

* * *

The novelty department affords many suggestions for gracious gift-giving "Bridge" accessories, trinkets, etc.

* * *

Fichus with Medici collars of real lace, Point Applique and Duchesse and combinations of real lace, **$15.95, $18.75**

* * *

A new fichu of lace with taffeta Medici collar has a huge bow of black point d'esprit net at the back.

* * *

A guimpe of soft maline lace and net has a waistcoat effect of white taffeta. **$12.50**

* * *

Guimpe of exquisitely hand-embroidered net, outlined with fur. **$14.50**

* * *

One of the most rare collections of real lace scarfs ever imported from abroad, very fine specimens of Limerick, Alencon and Carrickmacross.

BERGDORF AND GOODMAN
32 W. 32ND ST. NEW YORK.

"True To Type"

Paris Models Reduced

Exquisite styles. Paris gowns, suits and coats for morning, afternoon and evening wear.

The original Paris importations offered at about half the cost of bringing them to New York, now while the season is still at its height.

It is not generally known that the wonderful

Knabe Mignonette grand Piano

can be placed in your drawing or music room on terms within the reach of almost every lover of the beautiful in art.

¶ This small Grand Piano, which is but 5 feet 2 inches, has since its creation by the master piano builders been pronounced a marvel of pianoforte technique by the master musicians of the century.

¶ The joy of hearing its wonderful tones within your walls and feeling its limpid touch under your fingers will bring back in satisfaction many times the insignificant monthly outlay.

Price $700 *in mahogany.*

We allow thirty months in which to pay for the Mignonette.

Liberal Allowance for Pianos Taken In Exchange.

KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave., Cor. 39th St.

KENNEDY & CO.
613 Fifth Avenue (49th Street)
New Etchings
at moderate prices
Suitable for Holiday Gifts
On Exhibition
Etchings and Dry-points
by
D. Y. CAMERON

"77"
A hard stubborn Cold that hangs on, is broken up by Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"
COLDS
The easy time to stop a Cold is when the shivers first run down your back, your bones begin to ache and you feel sore all over.
This is the time when "Seventy-seven" is most effective.
If you wait until you begin to cough and sneeze, it may take longer.
The Dollar Flask holds more than six twenty-five cent vials. At all Drug Stores or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

PLAYER PIANOS
Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.
Christman Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.
Send for Circular.
USUAL BARGAINS
In used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.
$100 UPWARDS
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.
Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

WANTED
Five hundred persons who are sure of a Thanksgiving and Christmas Dinner, to send at least ONE DOLLAR, toward holiday cheer, for gentlewomen (well known to this ass'n) who "have seen better days", but are now suffering for life's necessities in "Furnished Rooms."
They are too proud to beg, and will have no dinner on the Festal days unless special provision is made.
Official acknowledgment will be promptly mailed to the smallest contributor. Address
CHRISTIAN AID ASSOCIATION,
21 Bible House.

FOR SALE
Pennsylvania Railroad
Ferryboats
"BALTIMORE" and "JERSEY CITY"
"Baltimore" is at Hoboken Shop and "Jersey City" is in service on the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They may be seen by applying to Captain C. J. Carroll, Sup't Jersey City Ferries.
If interested in purchase of boats of this character, please examine and submit written offer NOT later than three o'clock Monday, December 15, 1913.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company
S. Porcher, Purchasing Agent,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Good News
for coffee wrecks—
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

The Fast Growing Stores.
SIX BIG STORES.
FIFTH AVENUE MODELS AT HALF PRICE.
$7.50 and $10.00 Chiffon and Lace Waists, $3.95 and $4.95.
$25.00 and $40.00 Suits and Coats and Dresses, $12.50 and $19.50.
C. DEXTER HARBESON, INC.,
Columbus Av., cor. 85th St., N. Y. City.
2,425 B'way, bet. 89th & 90th Sts., N. Y. City.
380 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
462 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
18 Broadway, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
114 Park Av., Mechanicville, N. Y.

Supreme Justices at Negro's Funeral

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Five members of the United States Supreme Court, including Chief Justice White, crowded into a humble little home in Washington to-day to attend the funeral of Archie Lewis, the negro messenger who had taken care care of their robes ever since they were elevated to the bench. Lewis was serving the court when Justices Day, Van Devanter and Lamar, were born, and before Chief Justice White and Justice Holmes had started to school.

Lemaitre & Mack
23 West 45th Street
Sale of Imported Models
of
Morning, Afternoon, Evening
Gowns and Wraps
All Greatly Reduced

HANLEY OF HARNEY LAUDS HIS STATE

Prosperous Oregon Cattle Man Says Greatest Opportunity Is in the Soil.

BIG PRICES IN FAR WEST

Farmers Own Automobiles and Farm Girls and Boys Go to Agricultural Colleges.

William Hanley, pioneer, philosopher, and one of the most prosperous and influential men of Oregon, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday. Out on the Pacific Coast if you don't know Bill Hanley of Harney County, Ore., you confess yourself unknown. Mr. Hanley describes himself as a plain man, but he is known to be mighty substantial. Much of his life has been spent in what is still almost a wilderness, and it was only three or four years ago that he discovered New York. Since then he has made a visit to the East about this time every year.

When Mr. Hanley first came here, he told a reporter, he had to drive his cattle 250 miles to get to the nearest railway station. In those few years things have progressed in Oregon to such an extent that Mr. Hanley's steers now only have to walk a little matter of 100 miles to catch a train for Chicago. Had it not been for the Government and a portion of the public getting so enthusiastic on the subject of regulation, Mr. Hanley says that he and his fellow-citizens of Central Oregon would have had two lines of railroad running through their country by this time.

"What makes it hard for us away out there," complained Mr. Hanley yesterday, "is that the end of this country that is finished is trying to do the regulating, while we are simply trying to construct. It is hard for railways to get money for new work. The general tension of this regulating process chills new construction. Both of the roads that are building into our country have managed to get only about half the money they need to complete the work they have undertaken. They are still outside our county, which is considerably larger than some of your Eastern States.

"Another great burden we have out there is the extreme idea of conservation that seems to be so popular this part of the country. Where immense material resources are located there is no population, because a population uses the resources. In our State 51 per cent. of the land has been withdrawn by the Government, and, after all, there is not so much left to the people. Wherever there are timber and water the Government has put up a 'Keep off' sign. Our natural resources are being held for 'all the people,' and all the people care in the least."

Mr. Hanley raises cattle on 200,000 acres. He says that the problem of the high cost of living will not be solved until more people in the city own country land and know something about what it should produce and how to produce.

"The cattle business is only a matter of raising the cattle and sitting still," confided Mr. Hanley in answer to a question. "And, I might add, not to take too much time counting the awful price we have to pay to keep still. The price we are getting for cattle to-day is so much more than we used to expect as cattle raisers that it seems extravagant just to take the money. Why we are now selling for over $100 apiece steers such as twenty years ago we would have had a lot of trouble getting $12 for."

"But do they not cost you a lot more to raise?"

"Everything costs more when you get money," remarked Mr. Hanley sagely. "We all try to look more thrifty when things are better. In my opinion, people have something to be alarmed over in this country. The great increase of consumers and the decrease of producers is one of our greatest weaknesses. Now, in Oregon more people have gone into raising cattle these last few years, but city-raised people are disqualified in a way for pioneering.

"As a matter of fact, when there were free ranges the cattleman never got the benefit of them. He just thought he did. The big butcher simply adjusted conditions at the time he was coming into power so that he and the consumer got the profit coming from free ranges. It worked a good deal like the case of the farmer who thinks when his crops get a fine rain in the Spring that it is his rain. Then another man gets up with a piece of chalk and marks off the profit within twenty-four hours, and the farmer finds the rain didn't belong to him at all.

"The State of Oregon lately has gone in a great deal for developing by putting up to the agricultural college the responsibility for the success of the farmers of the State. Demonstration farms, short courses in agriculture, and traveling experts have had great results. Farming is cattle raising and cattle raising is farming nowadays. Meat producing is no longer a free-range business. Food for cattle has to be grown.

"The great opportunity nowadays is in the country, and not in the city. There is no question but that we should be able to meet any local demand for beef and farm products in this country, and at reasonable cost, if the same amount of interest were turned to that line of endeavor that has been turned to other lines that have done so well in this country. There is still plenty of land to be had in Oregon at from $5 to $30 an acre. Harney County alone has about 4,000,000 acres open to homestead. People can come in and take it up under the Government land law. The enlarged homesteads of 320 acres are now based on a cultivation of crops, not upon living on the land, which is fairer.'

"I came on to attend the Conservation Congress at Washington," said Mr Henley, in answer to a question. "In Oregon we are feeling grieved that we should have our resources tied up against development and lose the use of the whole State for population. There is much feeling on the subject. We feel that it is a natural way for the Government to raise revenue, but if so employed, the burden should fall on all the States, not merely upon those where the resources have been tied up. Our feeling is that we ought to have a Government for the people, not a Government to operate property. When the Government has a right both to tax and regulate, it ought to make a corporation which is not serving the people look mighty small when it squeezes the two ends together.

"As for the policy of President Wilson in regard to Mexico, I don't think people out our way are any better guessers than you are here. We don't want to take Mexico, and we don't want war if it can possibly be avoided. One thing might give our altruists something to think about, and that is that a Government can be no better than the people that produce it."

"The people in Oregon," said Mr. Henley, "are very happy just now because they are getting big prices for all their products. Those who have worked long enough, now have automobiles and all the modern luxuries, and those that haven't feel that they soon will have such things. Most of the farm boys and girls are taking courses in agriculture or domestic science, and expect to go back to the farm.

"If we are going to keep up the kind of Government we have now, we have got to have a condition of distribution between country life and city life, and a bigger percentage of people in this country must own pieces of the country. People who live in cities must own property in the country and have a knowledge of how to make a living off it. Transportation is a big equalizer of sentiment. Nobody is any farther away from a place than the time it takes to go there, and home is really only a place where you can make a living.

"The old fireside," said Mr. Henley, "is mighty chilly when you haven't the wherewithall to keep a fire in it."

HITS WHIPPING POST AGAIN.

Representative Evans Insists Delaware Lashings Are Degrading.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative Evans of Montana again condemned the Delaware whipping post in a speech in the House to-day. Mr. Evans spoke in response to the remarks of Representative Brockson of Delaware, who several days ago defended the whipping post and challenged the contention that the Federal Government might have power to enjoin the continuance of this kind of punishment. Attorney General McReynolds has ruled that the prohibition in the Federal Constitution against the infliction of "cruel and unusual punishment" does not extend to the States.

"I am perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Attorney General," said Mr. Evans, "although I feel that somewhere, at some time, a remedy will be found that will forever put a stop to the practice of the courts of Delaware.

"Why is a woman not flogged in Delaware? The answer comes back immediately: To flog a woman would be cruel, so cruel that the good citizens of Delaware would not permit it. All of which appears to me to prove that corporal punishment as inflicted in the great State of Delaware is cruel and in direct violation of the best sentiments of the country."

Mr. Evans said he had been deluged with letters from all ports of the country in condemnation of the whipping post.

"To resort to the whipping post is simply a 'call of the wild.' It degrades the helpless victim, the man who applies the lash, the mob who look upon the crime, and the State or nation that sits idly by and does nothing to prevent its commission."

CAPT. H. B. WEST SUSPENDED

Revenue Cutter Commander Held Guilty of Neglect of Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Capt. Horace B. West of the United States Revenue Cutter Service was to-day sentenced to suspension for six months from duty on half pay and to be publicly reprimanded for neglect of duty. This, the verdict of a court-martial, was approved by Byron Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. West was in command of the revenue cutter Pamlico, with station at Newbern, N. C., when he was tried on charges of neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and violating lawful regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The court found Capt. West guilty of "neglect of duty" and "violating regulations," and acquitted him of the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

"The charges," said Mr. Newton in a statement, "involved neglects, failure, and derelictions of duty on Capt. West's part in the conduct of the official correspondence of the revenue cutter Pamlico, while in command of that vessel. The specifications of the charges alleged in substance his neglects and failures to make reply to several reports and communications transmitted to him from the Treasury Department on official matter relating to the Revenue Cutter Service until a considerable time had elapsed after their receipt."

PLEA BY WANAMAKER.

Merchant Appears Before McReynolds in Customs Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Interest in the criminal aspect of the charges of undervaluation of customs, made against John Wanamaker in the closing days of the Taft Administration, was revived to-day when Mr. Wanamaker appeared before Attorney General McReynolds and argued against further prosecution of the case. Mr. Wanamaker had compromised with the Government by paying $100,000 into the Treasury.

When Attorney General Wickersham accepted the compromise it was with the distinct understanding that the right to bring criminal indictment was reserved. There was much adverse comment at the time against the Taft Administration for not pressing the case further, and there have been indications for some months that Mr. McReynolds intended to look into every phase of the transaction before letting the subject drop.

Mr. Wanamaker was accompanied by Henry A. Wise of New York, his counsel, who gained wide experience in customs cases when he was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The department refused to state what sort of impression Mr. Wanamaker's statements had made.

KAISER COLLECTION TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Prof. Mandel Makes Fine Gift of 200 Books on Emperor William II.

WORKS IN THREE TONGUES

Collection the Most Complete in Existence — Germany's Ruler from Every Angle.

John A. Mandel, professor of chemistry in the New York University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, has presented to the New York Public Library a collection of more than 200 books on Emperor William II. of Germany. It is believed to be the most complete collection of the kind in existence. The gift has been accepted with thanks by E. H. Anderson, Director of the library, who will cooperate with Prof. Mandel in adding from time to time new works about the Emperor to the collection.

It was while he was in Berlin in June, during the jubilee celebration in honor of the Kaiser, that Prof. Mandel got the idea of making this collection. He is American born of German descent, and has the greatest admiration for Germany's ruler. At first he intended the books for himself, but on thinking the matter over he came to the conclusion that it would be better to present them to the New York Public Library so that the people of this city might have ready to hand a fund of reliable information about the Emperor.

In his letter to Director Anderson, Prof. Mandel said:

"I take great pleasure in presenting to the New York Public Library a collection of contemporary works on his Majesty, Emperor William II. of Germany, collected at the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascent to the throne.

"I was actuated in making this collection by an ardent and enthusiastic admiration for his personality, and also by the lack of exact knowledge in America of the character and accomplishments of one of the geniuses of our times.

"It is my intention to add to this collection from time to time, and to keep it as complete as possible."

Tiffany & Co. have made for Prof. Mandel an artistic book plate, which will be inserted in each of the books in the collection. The book plate has an attractive border of Greek design. It contains this characteristic quotation selected by Prof. Mandel from a speech by William II. at Frankfort-on-Main in 1889:

"My entire work is directed to make my Fatherland great, powerful, and admired."

"It is an appropriate quotation," said Prof. Mandel, yesterday, "because it shows the true personality of the great Emperor, who is so often misjudged by those who have not well informed themselves about him from authoritative sources. The collection, begun while I was abroad, has been kept up to date, and so far as I know there is no other such collection in existence."

Books in Three Languages.

The books are in German, French, and English. The German authors predominate, and then come the English. The whole life of the Emperor to date is covered, his childhood, youth, school days, and manhood. Many of the books are illustrated.

One of the most interesting books is G. Hinzpeter's "Kaiser Wilhelm II.—eine skizze nach der Natur gezeichnet," published at Bielefeld in 1888. The author was a tutor of the Emperor at Cassel and gives an attractive sketch of him. He tells how the Kaiser in boyhood received religious instruction for a long time from a "liberal" pastor, one who cared little for dogma. Then a strictly orthodox divine was suddenly put in the "liberal's" place. It was to be expected that under these circumstances the royal pupil would become mentally confused. But such was not the case, however, and Hinzpeter writes:

"The peculiar capacity of his mind, which is not to be diverted from its own paths, to take from everything what suits it, enabled him to mold his religious ideas supplied by the material put before him to his personal use."

There are works on the Emperor's character, on his life, on his speeches and edicts, on his sayings, on his political and religious attitude, about his travels, and about the caricatures that have been made of him. There are also books by writers and others sometimes on his attitude toward the military, toward the marine, toward his people, toward woman suffrage, and toward alcohol.

Heinrich Perdon's "Kaiser Wilhelm II. und Rembrandt als Erzicher," published in Dresden in 1891, presents an excellent pen portrait of the Emperor as an educator. Another book "Kaiser Wilhelm II. und sein Ostlicher Nachlas" is by Poultney Bigelow, a schoolmate of the Emperor.

Lamprecht's Portrait.

Some of the books are already out of print, others are the latest works about him that have been issued. Among these are Stanley Shaw's "William of Germany," published in London this year, and "Der Kaiser," by Karl Lamprecht, the Leipsic historian, a work also published this year in Berlin. Lamprecht's book was written for the Kaiser's Jubilee, and gives a character sketch of him as he is today. It will be recalled that Lamprecht published a book on the same subject in 1900, which met with the Emperor's approval.

Lamprecht gives to William II. the quality of unswerving persistency of aims and ideals. The historian draws him as a man of fixed ideas in politics, art, religion, and ethics. One instance is his naval policy, at first laughed at, now carried to astonishing fruition. His mind, however, is open to new ideas. He loves speed. He has become more tolerant of other men, and more inclined to welcome their help. Lamprecht finds no danger in William's impulsiveness.

"The graver a subject is," he says, "the calmer grows the Emperor. In case of the greatest extremity, war, we need have no fear. The prospect on the contrary is excellent."

It has been Prof. Mandel's habit to go abroad every Summer, and a large part of his time there has been spent in Germany. He has thus had many opportunities to see what the great ruler has done for the development of Germany, not only in a commercial way, but also in education.

ROOSEVELT TO BOYS.

Holds Up Washington and Lincoln as Greatest Men in Our History.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, while on the way to South America, wrote a message to the Boy Scouts of America, which is to appear in the next number of the Scouts' organ, Boys' Life. A part of the message reads:

On Board the Van Dyck,
Oct. 7, 1913.

Through Boys' Life I wish to send this message, not only to the Boy Scouts, but to all the boys of America. The prime lesson that the Boy Scout movement is teaching is the lesson that manliness in its most vigorous form can be, and ought to be, accompanied by unselfish consideration for the rights and interests of others.

Indeed, I can go a little further. I wish that I could make the especial appeal to the American boy to remember that unless he thinks of others he cannot fit himself to do the best work in any great emergency.

The names in our history to which we now look back with pride are the names of men who have rendered great service. This service may have been rendered at the same time that they themselves gained glory or reputation. But neither the glory nor the reputation would have been gained save as an incident to the service. In our history there is now practically no mention of any great financier, of any great business man, who merely made money for himself. If at some crisis in the nation's history that financier rendered a great national service, or if he identified himself in useful fashion with some great movement for good, whether in art or philanthropy or otherwise, then his name remains. But even under these conditions it remains as of secondary value. America's contribution to permanent world history has been made by the statesmen and soldiers whose devotion to country equalled their efficiency, by men of science, men of art, men of letters, by sane and honest reformers and social workers, who did great work and treated that work as in itself a great reward.

The two greatest men in our history are Washington and Lincoln. They possessed great ability, great intellect, and especially great sanity of mind; but it was the fact that they each possessed the highest character, a character both very strong and very unselfish, which gave them their preeminence over their fellows. There have been very able and very unscrupulous statesmen in our history, but not one of them has ever come within even measurable distance of the achievements of Washington and Lincoln, or of their reputation and inspiration. Not Lincoln; and this precisely because they were unscrupulous, because they lacked character.

The boy is not worth anything if he is not efficient. I have no use for mollycoddles, I have no use for timid boys, for the sissy type of boys. I want to see a boy able to hold his own and ashamed to flinch. But as one element of his ability to hold his own I wish to see him contemptuously indifferent to the mean or brutal boy who calls him "sissy," or a mollycoddle, because he is clean and decent and considerate to others. If a boy is not fearless and energetic, he is a poor creature; but he is an even poorer creature if he is a bully of smaller boys or girls, if he is guilty of cruel mischief, and if in his own home, and especially in his relation with his own mother and sisters, he is selfish and unfeeling.

I believe in play with all my heart; but I believe in work even more. While boy or man plays, I want to see him play hard; and when he works I don't want to see him play at all.

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TO HASTEN RATE RULINGS.

Representative Levy Moves for 60-Day Limit for Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative Jefferson M. Levy to-day introduced a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce act so as to hasten decision in all railroad cases. The amendment provides that "all rate cases shall be decided by the commission within sixty days after being filed."

"I introduced this bill," said Mr. Levy, "so that the railroads may get a prompt and early decision from the commission in all rate cases to which they are justly entitled, just as in any suit pending before the courts of the country. In many of the judicial branches of the Government the limit for a decision is sixty days. The railroads should receive a decision from the commission within that period, because withholding it ties up an enormous amount of money and capital."

TEST OF LABOR LAW INTERESTS HOTELS

Garden City Hotel Sued Because It Worked a Mangler Seven Days a Week.

IS ITS LAUNDRY A FACTORY?

Justice Gittens Must Decide This Point—Decision Sought on an Agreed Set of Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 20.—What will probably be the last in a series of test cases, which have made the name of Justice of the Peace Charles F. Gittens, known to the legal fraternity throughout the State, is awaiting his decision. It has been brought by James A. Orme, State Labor Inspector, against the J. J. Lannin Company, which conducts the Garden City Hotel, for the violation of Section 77 of the labor law, which forbids the employment of a woman in any factory for more than six days or fifty-four hours a week.

The first hearing was held on Nov. 17, when Orme called Lizzie Slamkoosky of Roslyn, L. I., a mangle operator in the hotel, as a material witness. For some reason little publicity has been given the case, despite the fact that its decision will probably establish a precedent, and will be watched with keen interest by both the legal profession and hotel owners and operators.

Lizzie Slamkoosky testified that she had worked at the mangle, in the Garden City Hotel, on Sunday as well as week days, and Inspector Orme himself swore that he had visited the hotel on Sunday, Aug. 31, and had seen her at work in the laundry.

As Lizzie speaks very poor English, with the interpreter's interventions and the lawyer's objections, the testimony became more muddled than was good for either side. So both plaintiff and defendant later entered into an agreement to set aside all the testimony and to request the court to decide the case on an agreed statement of facts.

Thus it was admitted that the J. J. Lannin Company was a domestic corporation, and ran a laundry for the purpose of hotel work as well as for its guests; that Lizzie Slamkoosky was over 18 years of age and had a monthly wage, which began on Aug. 31, 1913; that she was required to work 53½ hours per week—that is, 5½ hours on Sunday, Aug 31, and eight hours on each succeeding weekday, and that she was employed only on hotel laundry.

Thus, by the margin of half an hour the hotel has kept within the fifty-four-hour limit, but it must still explain why Lizzie worked on Sunday as well as on week days, thus violating the clause permitting only six days of work.

In deciding the case Justice Gittens will have to determine, first, whether or not the Garden City Hotel is a factory, as the clause forbidding seven-day labor refers only to factories, and not then has to consider what is a public laundry. According to Section 92, a factory is a shop or room of building where one or more persons are employed in doing public laundry work by way of trade or for purposes of gain. It must be subject to the visitation and inspection of the Commissioner of Labor, and no public laundry work may be done in a room used for sleeping or living purposes.

If Justice Gittens rules that the Garden City Hotel laundry room is a factory, the hotel people will be found guilty, for which case the fine is not less than $20 nor more than $50. No alternative is mentioned for a first offense. If the court decides that it is not a factory, but a private concern, the case will be dismissed. Whichever way the case goes, it will be referred to higher courts.

Frederick H. Cunningham of the State Department of Labor, with an office at 381 Fourth Avenue, is counsel for the State, and Frank H. K. Boland of Campbell & Boland, 51 Chambers Street, represents the J. J. Lannin Company. Although he himself is not a lawyer, Justice Gittens has had more of his decisions in well-known cases upheld by the Appellate Division than any other local Justice in this section.

Among the test cases which began in his court was the famous Paul Shayne case, in which the validity of the Agnew-Hart law as to oral betting was at issue. Before that the Justice presided at the hearing of the written bet case, which had as its setting the Salisbury golf links, and as its provocation the wager of a box of golf balls on a game. In addition to this he has sat in many sensational gambling raid cases, material for which was collected in the Rockaway Hunt Club section and Belmont Park, and he drew the first warrant when the Rev. Jere Cooke, pastor of St. George's Church, departed with Floretta Whaley.

This will probably be the last important case of Justice Gittens. He is nearly 70 years old, and will retire on Jan. 1 after three terms of office of four years each.

REPEATS ATTACK ON PRESS.

Foulke Answers Times's Comments on Newspaper Control.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 22.—William Dudley Foulke, President of the National Municipal League, replying to an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES attacking his statement before the Toronto convention of the league, that the public did not know who really controlled newspapers, issued a statement to-day reiterating his position. Referring to THE TIMES's comment that attacks such as his could no longer be tolerated, Mr. Foulke says:

"I fear they will have to be, for they are likely to be renewed hereafter. THE TIMES has not yet persuaded our people to establish any holy office by which that portion of the press to which my words apply can exempt itself from criticism.

"THE TIMES says the papers are required to publish semi-annually the names of those who own 1 per cent. of their capital stock, and that they do this under oath. Is the editor really so simple-minded as not to know that even if such lists were generally known to the public, which they are not, and even if the amount of stock held by each stockholder were stated (which is not even required), it would still furnish no sufficient information as to who is actually in control?

"Has it never entered into the editor's mind to conceive that stock may be assigned, indorsed in blank, hypothecated, or otherwise controlled by those whose names do not appear in the stock book, and may even be unknown to the man who signs the returns, to say nothing of the public, and that in spite of the disclosures required by law? Moreover, does the mere name of the stockholder furnish any information as to the inner interests with which he is connected?"

To Provide for Senatorial Elections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Temporary lawe for direct election of Senators were indorsed to-day by the Senate Elections Committee. Senator Poindexter's bill, providing that Senators shall be elected under present laws governing the selection of Representatives at Large or Governors until each State has made provision for election under the new constitutional amendment was recommended for passage.

Brief Filed in Fruit Icing Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Through its solicitor, Patrick J. Farrell, the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day filed its brief in the Supreme Court in the Santa Fé case, involving the reasonableness of icing charges on shipments of oranges from the Pacific Coast to all parts of the United States. The case is before the Supreme Court on appeal from the Commerce Court which upheld the commission's decision in the case, rendered Jan. 14, 1911, reducing the charges.

The Cloud Capped

Woolworth Building is the vantage point from which to see the pigmy struggling mass that is the brain and brawn of the greatest city on the western hemisphere. You can hark back to the days of Columbus and see where "Little Old New York" began and where it now extends to.
Any day, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Souvenir Books Free.
Woolworth Building

HAMMERSTEIN LIBEL ACTION

"Brutal" Newspaper Article, He Says, Forces Him to Court.

Oscar Hammerstein yesterday sent the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

American National Grand Opera Company,
New York, Nov. 22, 1913.

To the Editor and Publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City.

Dear Sirs: The cancellation of my projected season in French and Italian in my opera house, now nearing completion, and the postponement of contracts with French and Italian singers till next season, have resulted in sudden but systematic concoctions of false and villainous stories cabled to the newspapers here from Paris.

Unquestionably the originators are my adversaries in my profession here, and they succeeded in making innocent tools of the newspaper correspondents in Paris.

To preserve my personal honor I have been compelled to take criminal action by placing the matter in the hands of the District Attorney. The editor-in-chief of The New York Herald, Mr. Pierson, has already been summoned to appear in the Tombs Police Court on Tuesday morning to explain or justify one of the most brutal libels ever published in a supposedly respectable newspaper. Respectfully yours,

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

Mr. Pierson, city editor of The Herald, said last night that he had no comment to make on Mr. Hammerstein's action.

CITY BREVITIES.

Bainbridge Colby has been elected to succeed William J. Wollman as President of the Missouri Society.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has issued in book form a reproduction of the Chamber's earliest commercial arbitration records. The minutes of 1779 to 1792 show how extensively arbitration was employed as a means of settling disputes in business, the Chamber having maintained the system of commercial arbitration from its establishment in 1768.

There will be a citizens' testimonial dinner in honor of Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. A meeting of the committee to make arrangements will take place at the Hotel Astor to-morrow at 5 P. M.

The annual meeting of the donors and members of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids will be held at the home, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Avenue, next Sunday, when the annual report will be read and ten directors elected.

The After Care Circle of the Jewish Maternity Hospital will hold its second annual meeting in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Dr. Herman Schwarz, a child specialist, will speak.

The Judaeans will hold a meeting this evening at the Hotel Astor, in honor of Rabbi Harry S. Lewis of Manchester, England, co-author of "The Jew in London," and first Lewisohn Lecturer at the United States, who is visiting this country. Two members who have just been elected to public office, Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, and Benjamin N. Cardozo, Justice-elect of the Supreme Court, will be honored guests also.

STERN BROTHERS
New Toy Department
Occupying spacious quarters on the Fourth Floor, affords unlimited selection of the better class of European and American Toys.
For the Boys
The newest inventions in Mechanical and Electrical Toys of every description; Moving Picture Machines, Kodaks, Skates, Boxing Gloves, Basket Balls, Autos, Bicycles — everything for indoor and outdoor amusements.

For the Girls
have been assembled Doll families from all parts of Toyland, together with their houses, furnished in every detail; Doll Carriages, Fascinating Games and Books, Diminutive Furniture for the little Children's Parties, Etc.
Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

1856 HACKETT CARHART'S 1913
58th and Last Thanksgiving
The Fifty-eighth Thanksgiving at the Hackett Carhart stores finds them in a predicament where their highest grade stocks must be sacrificed and converted into cash at once, in order to pay the many accumulated debts of the company, and will be disposed of at 50c. on the dollar.
EVERYTHING MUST GO
Opportunities such as these occur but once in many years and only the unprecedented situation which the Hackett Carhart stores face makes such low prices as these possible.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
Thousands of the finest winter-weight Overcoats and Suits ever made for men, including a variety of more than sixty models and over 500 fabric designs, are being sacrificed. The richest and most fashionable materials of the season for business, dress, travel, motor and storm service, in sizes for men, young men and boys, constitute the greatest stock of men's winter wear ever collected by one institution for a season's selling.
SAVINGS FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
$9.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $22.50
$17.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $32.50
$23.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $45
$13.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $28
$20.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $40
$27.00 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $50
265 Broadway, Near Chambers Street, Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings

PUBLIC COMPLAINS OF SUBWAY DAMAGE

Householders Annoyed by Interruption of Their Water Supply by Tunnel Building.

BESIEGE UTILITIES BOARD

Contractors Charged with Not Giving Due Notice When They Intend to Shut Off Mains.

Many complaints have been received by the Public Service Commission of damage and annoyance caused to property owners along Lexington Avenue by the construction of the new subways. Houses have been shaken by blasts, damage has been done to the pipes connecting with the sewers and gas mains, and in some cases the proprietors of boarding houses have lost their patrons because of the conditions.

Special complaint was made yesterday of the cutting off of the water in East Seventy-fourth Street twice within twenty-four hours. The first time was on Friday morning, when, soon after breakfast, the householders were notified that they must be prepared to go without water in their cisterns for the entire day. Only half an hour's notice was given to them, and while the women of the households scurried to find tubs, basins and so on to hold a temporary supply, the men ran to the telephones and began to call up the Public Service Commission.

There they were informed that the matter did not concern the Commission, as the control of the water supply belonged to the Department of Water Supply. Communication with that bureau showed that the main had to be turned off for a time, because McGovern & Co., the contractor for the section of the Subway in this part of Lexington Avenue, to make a connection between the city's mains and its own pipes.

As a matter of fact the water was turned on again after it had been off for only an hour or so, and when the householders pointed to their tubs brimming with water and thought of the panic in which they had been, they were informed that they had been told they would be deprived of the use of their regular pipes for an entire day merely as a matter of precaution.

However a few hours later they wished that they still had those tubs full. Around 3 o'clock in the morning there was a break in the six-inch water main and when the contractor's men looked round for lead to make temporary repairs none was to be found at that hour of the day. The break was not a very serious one in itself, and could have been repaired in an hour or so, but in the absence of the materials to repair it there was nothing for it but to cut off the water from the district again.

So when the householders awoke yesterday morning there was not a drop of water to be had for breakfast or the ordinary domestic purposes. Once more there was hurrying to the telephone, and the householders had to go out and buy bottles of water with which to make tea and coffee. The contractor's men, it was complained to the commission, had not set to work on repairs until 7 o'clock, and the hours before the city awoke in which the damage might have been put right were wasted utterly. It was not until 10:30 o'clock that the main was in working order and once more the ordinary routine of that part of the city could be resumed.

While there can be no doubt that this particular annoyance was directly due to the construction work on the new subways, other damages have been suffered which in all probability are due to the same cause but which it is very difficult to trace to any negligence on the part of the contractors. Thus one family in East Seventy-fourth Street, on its return this Autumn from the country, found that one of the main pipes leading to its house had been wrecked and that expensive repairs were necessary. There can be little doubt that some jar caused by blasting put the pipe out of business, it was said, as nothing else could have affected a pipe buried deep in the ground, but there does not seem to be any way of proving it legally.

Under the law the contractors are responsible for all damage done in the subway construction. The Public Service Commission before the actual digging takes place has been very careful to inspect the buildings along the subway routes, and have them photographed within and without so as to ascertain their precise condition before the work begins.

It also insists that when a building has been damaged the contractor must put it back into the same condition as it was before, and thus, it is asserted, these thorough repairs leave a building often in better shape than it was before the subway work began.

GETS A WILSON PAINTING.

John D. Phelan Buys "Old Lyme" for His San Francisco Club.

Two more paintings by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson were placed on exhibition yesterday in the Arlington Art Gallery, at 274 Madison Avenue. Later in the day one of them, "Old Lyme," was purchased by J. D. Phelan, former Mayor of San Francisco. The price paid was $150. Mr. Phelan is President of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the painting will grace the walls of the club. He also purchased four other paintings.

The money received from the sale of her paintings Mrs. Wilson devotes to the advancement of the Berry School, an industrial institution for boys and girls near Rome, Ga.

Hear Telephone Complaints Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Chairman Decker of the up-State Public Service Commission will sit in New York City next Friday to hear arguments on the complaints of Douglas Robinson, the Charles S. Brown Company, Harrison B. Well, and the Globe Realty Company against the New York Telephone Company in the matter of rates for apartment house and switchboard service, and on the application of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for an order reducing the charge of the New York Telephone Company for switchboard telephone extension in New York City.

MERCURY VICTIMS BETTER.

Two Are Likely to Recover After Operations at Hospital.

Mrs. Helen Janin, who took twenty-one grains of bichloride of mercury in her home in West New Brighton, S. I., fifteen days ago, has partially recovered, it was said last night, at the Smith Infirmary. Dr. Thomas, who performed an operation on her kidneys, said her temperature, respiration, and heart action were normal. She has been taking substantial nourishment for several days. She will remain at the infirmary another week.

The infirmary surgeons said they were satisfied the operation had been a success and that it would be the method used to save the lives of other persons suffering from the effects of bichloride of mercury.

A distinctly encouraging report came last night from only one of the three Bronx cases of bichloride of mercury poisoning where the knife was used during the week in Fordham and Lebanon Hospitals.

At Fordham it was reported that Mrs. Agnes Pleasants of 590 East 184th Street was somewhat improved, and that if nothing unfavorable developed she would recover. Mrs. Pleasants was operated upon last Tuesday night. Mrs. Mary Browning of 1,972 Barnes Avenue, who underwent the kidney operation on Friday night, was said to be in a fair condition, better and no worse, with the outcome in doubt.

At Lebanon Hospital Mrs. Leah Fortel of 1,000 Southern Boulevard was said to be very much worse, and although the doctors would not say she could not live, they admitted that her chances were slender. Mrs. Fortel took the poison by mistake on Friday night, and was operated on within a few hours. The gravity of her case was intensified by the fact that she took 50 grains of the bichloride in solution.

TAKEN FOR HEADACHE POWDER

Mrs. Robson's Mistake in Swallowing Mercury Likely to be Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Imogene Robson, wife of the business manager of the Helen Gardner Moving-Picture Company, which has its headquarters at Tappan, took four tablets of bichloride of mercury by mistake at her home last night, and came to the Nyack Hospital to-day with little chance of recovery.

Mrs. Robson, a moving-picture actress, had a severe headache and went to the bathroom to get headache tablets. The mercury tablets and the headache tablets were in boxes looking very much alike, and Mrs. Robson took the bichloride. She soon discovered her mistake and summoned a physician.

SPONGERS WIN STRIKE.

Question of Closed Shop to be Submitted to Arbitration.

The strike of the 400 members of the Cloth Spongers and Examiners' Union, which had been on for ten days, was settled yesterday at a conference at the Hotel St. Denis between representatives of the union and leading employers. The strike had threatened to tie up most of the city's garment industry, since the examiners and spongers had to inspect and shrink garment cloth before it could be made up.

Both parties agreed to submit the question of open or closed shop in the sponging branch of the industry to arbitration. All other demands of the union were granted. These included a Saturday half holiday the year around, $2 a week increase for all examiners and spongers, and full pay for holidays. The successful outcome of the conference was due to Benjamin S. Moss, a retired employer in the industry, who took part in the conferences as a mediator.

GAYNOR FOREMAN WON'T GO.

Relying on Contract with Late Mayor, He Stays at St. James.

John Wilson, foreman in charge of the late Mayor Gaynor's place at St. James, L. I., is defying Norman Gaynor to put him out of his house on the farm or to discharge him. He is relying on a contract which he says was drawn up by Mayor Gaynor himself.

This gives Wilson the use for one year from March 1 last of a farmhouse and buildings on the Gaynor estate, and requires him to use every effort to make the farm produce as much as possible. It also grants Wilson for his own use such butter, eggs, and other produce as he and his family need, and a salary of $50 a month. Wilson says his salary has been paid up to Nov. 1, but he wants it up to March 1 next, and he will not move out of the house he uses until his year is up.

Norman Gaynor, Wilson alleges, told him last month that after Nov. 1 his services would not be required, and when he refused to leave tried to have him ejected. He has retained Livingston Smith of St. James, an ex-District Attorney of Suffolk County, and has begun suit for his salary.

BARNES MUST GIVE NAMES.

In Suit for Commissions, He Says Sale Was Made Direct.

Judge Hand filed an opinion yesterday in the Federal District Court directing Thurlow Weed Barnes to disclose the names of persons to whom he has contended he could have sold certain Southern oil fields, now in the possession of the Standard Oil Company, for more than $10,000,000.

Barnes is suing Joseph C. Trees, Michael L. Benedum, Harry S. Grayson, and the J. C. Trees Oil Company for commissions on the sale of oil lands amounting to $3,000,000. He asserts that he was authorized to sell the oil lands and was negotiating with a German bank for their purchase at $19,500,000, when he was informed that the defendants had disposed of the lands without his knowledge to the Standard Oil Company for $10,000,000.

Collector Malone Gives Bond.

Dudley Field Malone, the new Collector of the Port, executed a bond for $320,000, the amount of the surety required by the United States Government, yesterday. The purpose of the bond is to secure the Government against any dereliction of the Collector in his official duties.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.
Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

TAXICAB OWNERS OBEY NEW LAW

License Bureau Busy All Day Registering Meters to Comply with Ordinance.

HOTEL STANDS FREE TO ALL

Yellow Taxicab Company Withdraws Cabs from Private Stations and Relies on Calls by Telephone.

The Inspectors in the Taxicab Department of the City License Bureau were kept busy all-day yesterday by those who wished to register their cabs under the new hack ordinance, which was upheld by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, returned on Friday. James G. Wallace, Jr., head of the bureau, said last night that no cabs would be allowed in the streets which had not been passed by his Inspectors. No complaints against unlicensed cabs were received by Deputy Chief John Drennan of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses last night, and he said that the cabs which were operating from what had been private stands—that is, from the hotels and clubs—had complied with the new law.

An evidence of the anxiety of the taxicab companies to meet the law, now that it had been upheld, was afforded by the Seaman Transportation Company, which sent a check for $1,000 to the Taxicab Inspection Bureau yesterday. The Seaman concern is the second largest taxicab company in the city. The check was to pay for 200 new licenses for its taxicabs. It held already 165 licenses, which were taken out before the injunction was issued staying the enforcement of the new law.

Among the companies which sent cabs to be licensed yesterday were the New Taxi and Auto Company and the Renault Taxicab Company. Some fifty cabs were licensed for these two concerns. Little difficulty was encountered in inspecting these cars, as the American Taximeter Company, which makes most of the meters for the public cabs, had prepared meters in advance of the Appellate Division's decision to comply with the provisions of the new law. The taxicab meters were tested by lifting the wheels to which they were attached from the floor of the Inspection Bureau's garage at 248 West Forty-ninth Street on a "jack." The wheels were then revolved for the equivalent of several miles by a dynamo and the meters on the cabs were compared with standard meters. Arrangements had been perfected in the garage under which six cabs could be tested in this way at one time. It was said that the fact that the manufacturers of meters had been able to provide an adequate supply vindicated the attitude of Justice Donnelly, who refused to grant these manufacturers an injunction to restrain the city from enforcing the new taxicab ordinance.

The meters tested yesterday were found to register accurately the rates provided under the new law. These rates are 30 cents for the first half mile for one or two persons, and 40 cents for the first half mile for three or more persons. After that the rate for two persons is 10 cents for a quarter of a mile or a fraction of that distance, and 10 cents for each sixth of a mile for three or more passengers.

Deputy Chief Drennan sent out several truck loads of signs to be put before the hotels which had kept public hacks from their stands through the junctions. Among the places at which signs were erected were: The Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, the Café de Paris, the Knickerbocker, and the St. Regis. Mr. Drennan said that all signs would be in place on Monday.

The Yellow Taxicab Company, which made the principal fight on the ordinance, and which operated the largest number of taxicabs under an arrangement with hotels, made no effort yesterday to have its cabs licensed under the ordinance. It took steps, however, to send cabs on call to the hotels. From stands in the vicinity of Times Square and Greeley Square it attempted to operate a quick service to hotels on call. It also sent out cabs from its garage, but did not try to do a public hacking business. One of its officers said yesterday:

"From reports that come to us from the hotels, we do not believe that the taxicab users will like the kind of service they will get from public stands. If we could afford to do it, we would withdraw our cabs from the streets for a year and let the public see the difference. At the end of that time we could get anything we wanted."

MRS. HAVERTY'S NEW TROUBLE

Woman Taxi Owner Worse Off Than When Fighting Strike.

Mrs. Catherine Haverty, whose taxicabs are run by strikebreakers owing to the strike of the chauffeurs in Haverty's Taxicabs, Limited, of which she is the head, found herself confronted with a difficult situation yesterday owing to the enforcement of the taxicab ordinance, held valid by the Appellate Division. Before yesterday Haverty's had nearly broken the strike and had twenty-five cabs in commission. Yesterday it was able to operate only two machines. John W. Brown, counsel for Mrs. Haverty, said last evening:

"When we learned that the injunction had been dissolved, we hustled last night and had the photographs of the new men taken so that they could get their licenses as public hackmen under the new law. Every difficulty was thrown in their way at the Bureau of Licenses.

"It was declared in some cases that the photographs were not likenesses of the men presenting them. Some of our men were sent around from pillar to post. They say strikers were also around trying to mislead them. At all events, with one thing and another, we were only able to get out two taxicabs. In the cases of the companies which had no strike their chauffeurs were better known, and there was no trouble."

STATE AID FOR WIDOWS.

New York Commission to Hear Arguments To-morrow and Tuesday.

Representatives of most of the leading charitable societies of this city will be heard to-morrow and Tuesday at morning and afternoon sessions of the State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers in the rooms of the Board of Estimate at the City Hall. Aaron J. Levy, Chairman of the commission, will preside, and most of the fourteen other members of the commission will be present.

The commission was organized on Sept. 23, and has collected the laws on the subject in twenty-two States where State aid is given to widowed mothers. After the hearings on Monday and Tuesday, representatives of the commission will travel to several of the States where such laws are in effect to study their operation. The commission will make its report to the State Legislature next March.

Most of the charitable societies in this city have already made it known that they favor State aid for widowed mothers, but the sentiment is not unanimous. Richard M. Neustadt, Secretary of the commission, said last night that some of the charitable societies would oppose the plan to give State aid to widowed mothers on the ground that such cases were already sufficiently provided for by charities in existence, and that such a law would be dangerous as opening the way to paternalistic legislation of a radical character.

Mr. Neustadt said that the investigation made by the commission showed that the largest relief was given to widowed mothers in Chicago. There $15 a month is allowed the widowed mother for one child and $10 a month for each of the others; providing that the total shall not exceed $50 a month. This applies not only to widows, but to all mothers who have no means of support for their children.

Some of those who will speak at the hearings are Dr. Edward T. Devine of the New York School of Philanthropy, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, Frank Tucker of the Provident Loan Society, Alfred T. White, President of the Brooklyn Board of Charities, Robert W. de Forest, Otto T. Bannard, Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House, E. S. Dougherty, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and Morris D. Waldman of the United Hebrew Charities.

LEFT PLAYMATE TO DROWN.

Mother Thought Boys Were Joking When They Said Frank Had "Gone"

Isadore Brictman, with two of his playmates, ran into the Brictman home at 237 South Second Street, Williamsburg, just at dark last evening, and told his mother that Frank, Isadore's five-year-old brother, had "gone."

"Gone where?" the mother asked, amused, and when they did not seem to know, she laughed and went on with her work. It was not until supper time, two hours later, when Frank had not appeared, that she became worried, and, remembering what the other children had said, found them and did some cross-examining. Then the story came out. They had all been playing on a sandbank on the edge of the East River at the foot of their street, two blocks away, when Frank had lost his balance and pitched into the water. That had frightened them and they had run away. Last night the police were grappling for the body.

NEED TIMES SQUARE STATIONS TOGETHER

Commission's Plan for Local Station There on B. R. T. Line Meets with Much Opposition.

BUSINESS MEN PROTEST

Plan for Connecting Concourse Below Ground to be Considered by the Public Service Board.

The question of the arrangement of the new subway stations at Times Square, it is expected, will be considered by the Public Service Commission in committee of the whole to-morrow morning.

The Seventh Avenue station of the Interborough is to be placed with its northern end at Forty-second Street and running down Seventh Avenue to Fortieth Street with entrances at both streets and an additional exit at Forty-first Street. It will be an express station. According to the tentative list of stations prepared by the commission the B. R. T. Broadway-Seventh Avenue line would have had only a local station at Times Square, also below Forty-second Street, with an express station running from Forty-ninth Street to Forty-seventh Street.

A very strong feeling against this arrangement has been entertained by the people doing business in the neighborhood of Times Square, which has been voiced by the Broadway Association and the Forty-second Street Subway Association, among others. They suggested that it was of prime importance for the convenience of the public to place the two express stations close together, and to connect them by a concourse below grade, as already exists at Greeley Square at the present terminus of the McAdoo Tubes. By this means, it was been urged, the great amount of traffic converging there would be distributed with the least possible inconvenience, and the greatest facilities would be afforded to those wishing to transfer from the B. R. T. to the Interborough and vice versa.

The commission will have before it the suggestions of the business men of the Times Square neighborhood and a plan drawn up by Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the Broadway Association, suggesting a means of meeting the popular desire.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, has filed with the commission, the Interborough, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in accordance with the dual subway system contracts, his determination of the costs of construction and equipment of the new lines incurred before the contracts were signed on March 19 last. From these it appears that on the Interborough lines $8,854,854.38 had been spent before March 19 on construction, of which $8,570,064.81 is credited to the city and $284,289.45 to the company. The cost of equipment of the same lines up to that date is determined as being $55,440, which the Interborough will have to pay.

In the same way for the new B. R. T. lines the cost of construction before the signing of the contracts is determined by Mr. Craven to have been $34,185,324.24, of which the city is credited with $33,477,321.94 and $708,002.30 is set down to the company. The total cost of the equipment up to March 19 is set down at $784,488.22, which the company will have to bear.

Mr. Craven notes in his report that he has eliminated from the charges put in by the Interborough for legal expenses and administrative services the expenses of the publicity campaign it carried on during the agitation over the subway question.

The commission has required the B. R. T. in letting the construction contract for Section 2 of the elevated railroad connection between the Lutheran Cemetery line and the Myrtle Avenue line to follow the same procedure for a public competition as it follows itself. The B. R. T. itself owns the existing railroads and will pay the cost of the work, but the commission will not permit it to select its own contractor.

The plans and form of contract already have been submitted to and approved by the commission, and now it has directed the company to advertise for bids for at least two weeks, to open the bids in public, and to submit them to the commission for its consideration before the contract is awarded.

Topakyan Made Fair Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—H. H. Topakyan, Consul General for Persia in New York, who is here with the Persian Minister, has just received a cable from the Primo Minister of Persia appointing him Commissioner General for Persia at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Topakyan has made many friends here during his visit.

WHAT CITY PLANNING IS.

Instructive Exhibit Opens To-morrow at Public Library.

The City Planning Exhibition, which opens to-morrow in the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and will continue through Dec. 7, is the most comprehensive collection of drawings, photographs, maps, charts, tabulation and bibliography on this particular subject ever gathered together for display in this country. Presented by the City of New York, with the co-operation of the Merchants' Association, it is expected to prove a most potent and valuable influence in the education of the public on this movement in the modern life of cities.

At the formal opening to-morrow Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx, will officiate and make an address, but there will be an informal opening this afternoon for Mayor Kline and other city officials and invited guests. An elaborate programme for the two weeks has been prepared, with a special feature for each day and a lecture on very nearly every day by some person of prominence who has made a study of the many varied features of city planning.

The response with which the invitations sent by the City Planning Exhibition Commission, asking the co-operation of the officials of many foreign cities and officials of all American cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, were met is evidence of the widespread and growing interest in the subject.

City planning is the name given to the science and art of providing for the most practicable and agreeable development of a city or town, the co-ordinating and the harmonizing of the work of all the agencies, public and private, which have to do with the material or physical development of a community.

It is the purpose of the exhibition which opens to-morrow in the Public Library to show that city planning is a good business proposition; it is merely the exercise of that prudence and foresight in the development of the city that the good business man shows in his private affairs; that it is not a squandering of the city's money on vague splendid dreams, but a recognition of the fact that good design costs little, if any, more than bad design.

ANGRY HUSBAND HIS DREAD.

Newark Man Armed in Fear of Man with Whose Wife He Fled.

Arrested on suspicion that he was a burglar and then held for carrying a concealed weapon, William Thomas of 199 Fairmont Avenue, Newark, told yesterday a story of running away several years ago with Mrs. Clara West of Lynchburg, Va. He was forced to tell this story in order to explain why he carried a revolver.

Thomas was arrested near his own home. At Police Headquarters he indignantly denied that he was a burglar, and said that recently Mrs. West's husband had found out where his wife was living and had threatened to kill him. Mrs. West came to Police Headquarters later and corroborated the story. Thomas was a boarder in her home in Lynchburg, she said, and her husband treated her and her young daughter Catherine badly. So she left him.

Early last week her husband found out she was living in Fairmont Avenue. He had tried to persuade her to return to him, and upon her refusal, she said, he had threatened to shoot Thomas on sight. When Mrs. West was informed that Thomas had been held in $1,000 bail for carrying a revolver, she wept.

WOULD HOLD PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Gov. Forbes Says Natives Aren't Ready for Self-Government.

W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor General of the Philippines, arrived last night on the French liner France, after nine years' service in the islands. On his way home Mr. Forbes spent three weeks in India, visiting Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, and Bombay to study the methods used by the British Government in dealing with the natives. In regard to the proposal to give the Filipinos their independence Mr. Forbes said:

"The plans to give the natives their liberty is premature. It will be a long time before they are equal to such a step."

He said that he was going to Boston to enter business in that city.

Another passenger on the France was Robert Goldschmidt, who said that he had come to America to conduct experiments at Arlington, Va., in wireless telegraphy. He hoped, he said, to get into communication from the United States Government wireless station with his own station at Brussels, Belgium.

Best & Co.

Interesting Sales arranged for Monday, November 24

Reductions for Monday

Women's Model Suits & Gowns

Original Model Suits Two and Three-piece models, in Chiffon Velvet, Duvetyn, Faille Silk, Broadcloth, Velveteen, etc., some fur trimmed.

Original Model Gowns for Afternoon and Evening wear. Chiffon Velvet, Brocaded Crepe, Metal Cloth, embroidered and plain Chiffon, Taffeta, etc., some fur trimmed.

75.00 95.00 125.00 to 195.00
Formerly $110.00 to $298.00

Opera and Theatre Wraps of Persian Brocade, Plain Chiffon Velvet and Plush, Brocaded Silks, Plain Silk, richly trimmed with fur, metal lace or brocade.

45.00 75.00 95.00 145.00
Formerly $65.00 to $195.00

Important Clearance of this Season's

Women's Blouses

Silk, Chiffon and Lace Blouses in various colors, black and white; selected from regular stocks, to be closed out. Formerly up to $19.75— **12.35**

Silk, Chiffon and Lace Blouses In various colors, black and white; selected from regular stocks, to be closed out. Formerly up to $10.75— **8.15**

Silk, Chiffon and Lace Blouses in various colors, black and white; selected from regular stocks, to be closed out. Formerly up to $5.00— **3.15**

Will Close Out All Our

Women's French Model Hats

From Georgette, Reboux, Maison Lewis, Evelyn Varon, and Marie Edmee, which have been reduced below the actual cost in Paris,

now 15.00 to 60.00

Will Close Out Also

42 Women's Trimmed Hats

of Velvet, Faille, etc., desirable shapes and styles, made in our own workrooms. These have been selected from the regular stock and marked at

10.00
Formerly as high as $29.50

Important Clearance of this Season's

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Misses' Day Dresses of Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, and Silk Crepe, combined with chiffon, lace or handsome plaid silk, in light, medium and dark French colorings. 14 to 18 years.
Formerly $29.75 & $35.00— **25.00**

Misses' Trotteur Dresses of fine French Serge, Corduroy, Wool Faille and Wool Eponge, in rich colorings. Several smart models for dress or general wear. 14 to 18 years.
Formerly $25.00 & $29.50— **19.50**

Misses' Tailored Suits of Imported Corduroy, plain and fancy Cheviots, in rich, dark, warm colorings. Several models with short jaunty coats, plain tailored or belted. 14 to 18 years.
Formerly $25.00, $29.75 & $45.00— **19.50**

Imported Corduroy Skirts in brown, black, navy and taupe. Lengths 34 to 39 inches.
Formerly $16.50— **12.75**

Misses' English Serge Dresses A stunning model in navy blue with embroidered white batiste collar and cuffs, and silk girdle. 14 to 18 years.
Formerly $13.50— **9.75**

The Infants' Department

Is closing out some broken assortments, of Dresses and Coats, on which considerable reductions have been made.

Infants' Short Dresses
Machine-made. Up to 3 years.
49c. 95c. 1.29 1.95
Formerly 85c. to $3.00

Infants' Gingham Dresses
Up to 3 years.
50c. 95c. 1.50 1.85
Formerly $1.19 to $3.00

De Pinna

FIFTH AVENUE at 36th STREET

Outfitters to Young Men, Boys, Misses & Children

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Clearance Sale

Misses' & Juniors' Coats & Suits, Boys' Coats

At Extraordinary Reductions

NOTE:—Every model concerned in this unusual Sale is an original De Pinna creation for the current season—new, tasteful and of youthful design.

Misses' and Juniors' Suits
(Sizes 14 to 20 years.)

Newest materials, patterns and colorings. Many of these Suits are handsomely trimmed with fur.

Formerly up to $30; reduced to **$19.50**
" " " $40; " " **$25.00**
" " " $48; " " **$32.50**

Misses' and Juniors' Coats

Striking models, beautifully made and correctly designed. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $28; reduced to **$15.00**
" " " $35; " " **$22.00**

Girls' Coats

Becoming models in all the favored materials for the winter season. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Formerly up to $18; reduced to **$9.50**
" " " $22 " " **$14.00**

Boys' Coats

In plain blue or gray chinchillas, also fine cheviots and other popular cloths. All are of this season's make.

(Sizes 3 to 8 years.)
Formerly up to $16, reduced to **$9.75**
Formerly up to $20; reduced to **$12.50**
(Sizes 8 to 15 years.)
Formerly up to $25; reduced to **$16.50**

During This Sale no goods will be sent on approval or accepted for credit on return.

THE "ANNIPED" SHOE for Boys and Girls — A Famous De Pinna Specialty

Weingarten & Pearl

TAILORS, FURRIERS, DRESSMAKERS,

516 Fifth Ave., Corner 43d Street.

A SALE

COMMENCING MONDAY AND CONTINUING FOR ENTIRE WEEK,

Suits, Coats and Dresses

$25, $35, $50

Originally sold from $100 to $250.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE SHOWROOM MODELS, THE CREATIONS OF THE BEST PARIS DESIGNERS, AT THESE GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Joyful Labor of Many Months is Expressed in

The Toy Department's Fascinating Christmas Display

Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria, England and America have each contributed their best to this high class exhibition. Toys of every kind and for every age: Dolls so dainty and pretty that they will soon find new homes; and Fascinating Games that cannot fail to amuse and interest every member of the family.

Exclusive, Original Novelties are shown in great variety. Also a large assortment of

Selected Juvenile Books

many of which we sell ⅓ to ½ under the publisher's list prices.

Selections made now may be reserved if desired.

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . . At Thirty-Fifth Street

GIMBELS—The CHRISTMAS STORE of a Million Gifts Is All Ready to Serve You NOW—SHOP EARLY!

A Sale Which Will Crown Our Greatest Effort!

450 Women's $35 to $55 Suits At $24.50 and $29.50

A new and more emphatic adjective than one will find in the dictionary, is necessary to give proper emphasis to this Sale. We have never had anything like it before, and, to our knowledge it has never been equalled in New York.

The backwardness of the season explains why such an extraordinary Sale is possible. When you stop to think that the tailors will not have use for velveteens, other fabrics and furs in the Spring, then you can realize it yourself.

Before we contracted with several leading tailors for certain surplus materials, we stipulated that the Suits would have to be made in the

Styles That Are the Last from Paris—And That Sound the First Notes for Early Spring

$24.50

Regular $35 to $45 Qualities

Imported Duvetyn, Velours de Laine, Poplin, Broadcloth

Reproductions of eight models by Premet, Bernard, Paquin, Callot and Paul Poiret.

Majority of Suits are trimmed with skunk-opossum, seal and mole-dyed coney.

Colors—Russian Green, Tete de Negre, Catawba, Raisin, Mahogany and Navy; also Black.

$29.50

Regular $50 to $55 Qualities

Velveteen, in Seal Brown, Russian Green, Navy and Black Velours de Laine and Broadcloth

In Seal Brown, Plum, Mahogany, Navy and Black.

Reproductions of models by Paquin, Bernard, Piper, Jenny, Bechoff-David.

All of the Velveteen Suits, except one model, are trimmed with skunk-opossum and seal-dyed coney. Skunk-opossum adorns nearly all of the Cloth Suits. Third Floor, Broadway, Front.

Additional saleswomen will be in attendance when the sale starts at 8:30 A. M., in the Women's Salon.

New Notes Are Sounded in Mid-season Millinery at $5 to $14.75

In the very same moment that Fashion decided that Hats for the severest Winter days (and for motoring) should be Russian turbans and tricornes of Leopardskin, Raccoon, Civet Cat, and other smart furs, she introduced

Hats of Black Taffeta and Tulle

It is said that these sound the first note of Spring. But to make them seasonable for now, she has trimmed them with fur.

Hats of Gold and Silver Laces

are quite *ultra* for restaurant and evening wear—these are generally trimmed with fur or feathers.

$4 Untrimmed Hats of Hatters' Black Plush, $1.90

To be conservative, we say $4 Hats, but the duplicates of many have been sold for much more, as the manufacturer gave us these hats without regard to cost—he was closing his season. Several styles in small and medium shape, faced with French velvet or plush.

$10 Paradise Plumages, $6.75 — $5.50 Clusters of Goura, $4.25
$3.50 Numidi Clusters, $2.50 — $7.50 to $15 Ostrich Fantaisies, $5 to $10

Don't overlook the No-Charge Trimming Service. Main and Third Floors

Women's Coats of Hudson Seal—Which Is the Nearest Approach to Sealskin—$95 to $125

Ever since Alaska Sealskin has been prohibited, the greatest fur-dyeing experts in the world have been endeavoring to make a perfect imitation of that rich fur. After many experiments they discovered that fine sheared muskrat yielded most successfully to the dyeing, and since then they have been perfecting the dyes, until now they have attained one that gives the excellent result you will find in this fur, which is known as Hudson Seal.

The Coats at $95 are in three-quarter and full-length models—lined with beautiful brocaded silks. So are those at $125, but at this price they have collars of ermine or German fitch.

Coats of Arctic (Dyed Coney), $47.50
French-Dyed Ponyskin Coats, $25
Leipsic-Dyed Caracul Coats, $57.50 and $95
Fur-lined Tweed and Broadcloth Coats, $37.50 to $65

Specialized Sets of Furs

Scarfs		*Muffs*
$19.50, $29.50	*Russian Kolinski*	$35
$15, $29.50	*Pointed Fox*	$29.50, $37.50, $45
$29.50	*White Fox*	$45
$8.75, $13.50	*Russian Fitch*	$32.50, $37.50
$10, $15	*Moleskin*	$22.50, $25
$10	*White Skunk*	$19.50
$10, $15, $19.50	*Black Fox*	$15, $22.50, $25

It may be satisfying to know that we have been Furriers since 1842. Third Floor

The Quintessence of Loveliness!

These Lace Blouses, Draped with Chiffon, at $18.75

Snowy clouds of chiffon are draped to give the graceful surplice effect (both back and front) to the new model

"Nanette"

A new lace that imitates a fine old French design, is introduced in this model. And it is made more effective by a lining of flesh-color net. Of course, is has the Marie de Medici collar and frills of tulle.

"Rosamond"

is an attractive blouse because it is so different; it is only draped with chiffon in the back. This veiling is usually in rose, or another beautiful color, to match its crushed girdle of moire ribbon, which extends across the back, and which is inset between the lace and tulle lining in the front. The chiffon is repeated in wee bands around the wrists.

200 Lace-and-Tulle Blouses, at $3.95 and $5.

200 white Crepe de Chine Blouses, $5 and $6.95. Third Floor

WOMEN'S

Silk Stockings

Special Price 80c pr.

Pure silk, heavy quality, thoroughly dependable, fine, even weave, correctly proportioned, may be had in all silk or with cotton tops; black only.

We don't mention their regular price, but you will recognize them as being very much out of place at 80c; they are all perfect, and brand new merchandise.

Main Floor

The GIMBEL Christmas Service Bureau

Shopping is almost the easiest part of Christmas preparation.

The trouble comes in doing up and sending your presents.

This Bureau is specially intended to take as much of this labor off your hands as you will allow it to.

Some of the Ways In Which It Can Help You

Wrapping, weighing and addressing your parcels. Holding them until Christmas, and delivering them by any method you prefer.

Post Office, Western Union Telegraph and Cable Office. Messages sent by Wireless or Radiograph.

Carriage, taxicab and messenger calls. Telephones. Information. New York Transfer Co. Agency; baggage called for and delivered. Red Cross Seals sold. Directories. Time Tables. Parcels and wraps checked. Railroad and Steamship Tickets Secured. Theatre Tickets sold at BOX OFFICE RATES.

Interpreters in more than a score of languages. Shopping Guides.

Won't You Please Use These Conveniences Freely? Third Floor

A Sale of the LINENS That Housewives Prize Because GIMBEL Qualities, Yet at Great Savings

Now there isn't any excuse for not having spotless new linen of the fine quality you like on the Thanksgiving table. Or handsome new Towels and luxurious Linen Sheets for the guest chambers. That is our object in holding this Sale at this time. (And may we drop a hint that there's many a charming Christmas gift among the Luncheon Sets and Fancy Linens?)

Most of the following offerings we bought abroad over six months ago—others come from our own stock.

Table Damask by the Yard

Three unusual qualities, much below the market.

At $1.25 yard, usually $1.75, 72-inch double Satin damask.

At 90c yard, usually $1.35, snow-white Irish damask, 71 inch.

At 75c yard, usually $1.10, bleached damask, 70 inch.

Charming new patterns at each price.

Hemstitched Damask Sets

Consisting of one Tablecloth and one dozen Napkins.

Very special at $4.50, $6 and $6.50 set.

Those at the latter price have scalloped cloth and half-dozen napkins.

Splendid Offerings of Napkins

Limited lots, bought at home and abroad, at much below usual prices.

At $6.75 dozen, usually $9.50, scalloped, 22 inch.

At $4.75 dozen, usually $6.50, scalloped, 15 inch.

At $1.75 dozen, usually $2.50, hemstitched, 15-inch, for tea or luncheon.

At $6.50 dozen, usually $8.50, hemstitched damask, 22 and 24 inch.

At $3 dozen, usually $5.50; heavy double Damask; 24 inch.

At $4.85 dozen, usually $6.75; snow-white double Satin Damask; 26 inch.

At $1.75 dozen, usually $2.75; heavy Breakfast Napkins; 21 inch.

Scotch Pattern Tablecloths

Of splendid lustrous quality, in new, attractive designs, including Gothic, rose and scroll, maidenhair, Acanthus, and Chrysanthemum. 2x2 to 2½x4 yards.

At $3.75 to $10, usually $5 to $12.75.

Napkins to match, $3.50 to $5.25 dozen, usually $4.50 to $7.25.

Towels to Be Proud Of

50c each, usually 75c; Hemstitched Huckaback, plain or damask border.

75c each, usually $1.10; heavy Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, large size.

Bed Linens

At $3.50 Pair, usually $5, Irish Hand-embroidered Linen Pillow Cases.

A group of hand-embroidered Linen Bedspreads, elaborate designs at $8.50, to $50, usually $15.75 to $85; some mussed.

Charming Decorative Linens

Madeira and Irish hand-embroidered, Japanese hand-drawn and Cluny or filet lace-trimmed Cloths, Doilies and Centrepieces, at half price, 12½c to $15.75, usually 25c to $32.50.

At $6.50 dozen, usually $8.50. Madeira Luncheon Napkins, plain, hand-scalloped or embroidered, 14 inch.

At $5.75, usually $7.75, Madeira Luncheon Sets of 13 pieces, hand-scalloped and embroidered.

At 50c, usually 65c. Hemstitched Damask Carving Cloths, 20x30 inch.

Second Floor.

Dresden Ribbons Will Prevail

Among Holiday Decorations and Fancy Gifts, GIMBELS ARRAY OF DRESDENS would seem to indicate that the Mirage had at last been enmeshed.

DRESDEN RIBBON, 30c TO $1.65 A YARD

All the dainty hues, delightfully blended; 5½ to 9 inches wide.

Satin Taffeta Ribbon will also serve to emphasize the cheer of HOLIDAY festivities. For table and gift box decorations. 4¾ inches, 25c yard; 5¾ inches, 30c yard; 7 inches, 38c yard.

Moire Taffeta—in a wide range of light and dark colors. 5 inches wide, 25c yard.

Satin-Dotted Tub Ribbons—for lingerie, in 10-yard pieces. No. 1, 15c piece; No. 1½, 22c piece; No. 2, 28c piece; No. 3, 38c piece; No. 5, 55c piece. Pink, blue and white.

Fancy Chiffon Ribbon—for table, box and basket decorations, upon which a special range of prices have been arranged. 15c to 40c yard. Main Floor

Rare Happenings in Oriental Rugs

A very choice selection of beautiful Oriental Rugs in various sizes have been marked at special figures for Monday.

Prices quoted are from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. lower than the previously marked figures.

There is also included in this collection a large assortment of fine Chinese Rugs at specially low prices.

Beloochistans and Shirvans, medium size, at $9.75.

Mosuls and Guendjes, average size 3.10x7, at $17.50. Fine Daghestans, at $20, $25 and $30.

Kirmanshahs and Sarouks, average size 3x4.6, at $22.50 to $35.

Kirmanshahs and Sarouks, average size 3.10x6.6, at $35 to $45.

Extra Fine Mosuls and Irans, average size 4.3x6.5, at $25 and $30.

Persian Hall Runners, average size 3 to 3.6x10.6 x13, at $22.50 and $27.50.

Persian Mahals and India Carpets, average size 9x12, at $75.

India Carpets, average size 10x14, at $77.50.

Persian Mahals, average size 10x13.6, at $125.

Kirmanshah Carpets, average size 9x12, at $195, up to 10x16 ft., at $315. Sixth Floor

A Main Aisle Sale of Portieres

Made to Sell at $7.50 to $30, Tomorrow at $5 to $19.50

Monday morning we offer a thousand pairs of Portieres, of French Velours, English Velvets and Novelty Silks, and the popular reversible Armures in plain colors.

There are many other novelties which you will delight in discovering, but which are not in sufficient quantities to make note of. Main Aisle, Main Floor and Sixth Floor

All Women May Be Perfectly Fitted in "La Marketter" Corsets

For There Are Many Models At $3 to $15

Further, we should stipulate that they can be perfectly fitted in Corsets that give the correct figures for tailleur costumes, evening and dancing gowns. This season there is a great difference in these, you know—for instance, the models for dancing wear are of either elastic or tricot.

Our corsetieres will fit these Corsets without charge. Alterations, if necessary, will be moderate.

Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor.

Silk-warp Poplin, 68c. yd.

This is a very desirable fabric, being very closely related to silk, has a beautiful, high, long-lasting lustre. Its relationship to silk is very much the same as a modern gold-filled watch case bears to the solid gold—it has the appearance and the durability of the original. In Cadet, King, Royal, Navy, Pink, Salmon, Silver, Taupe, Nile, Cerise, Champagne, Garnet and hosts of others. This is really $1 quality.

Second Floor.

Luncheon Is a Pleasure In the GIMBEL Tea Room

Instead of being a disagreeable something that has to be done, it is a delightful interlude in a day's shopping.

It is delicious food, appetizingly served, dainty china and attractive surroundings. The Tea Room is different from any place in town, excepting one's own home.

And the secret is HOME COOKING of the best food that it is possible to buy in New York, and HOME SERVICE.

Delightful music during luncheon. Men's Smoking Grill Room.

P. S. Have you tried the special 50c Breakfast which is served from 7.30 on? It's an agreeable experience. Eighth Floor.

Dinner Services and Crystals

A great deal depends upon Service, especially the Dinner Service for it would be incongruous indeed to belittle the Thanksgiving feast with an inadequate or perhaps seriously incomplete Dinner Set, especially when we have arranged these very low prices for Monday on high-grade China.

Eight Dinner Services, each of a hundred pieces, which include three extra large dishes and the soup tureen—these are GIMBEL open stock patterns—repriced from $37.50 to $22.50.

Limoges Dinner Services of 100 pieces, repriced from $40 to $25.

Limoges Dinner Services, 17 only; beautiful decorations, with gold edges; repriced from $50 to $29.50.

Theo. Haviland Limoges Dinner Services, 12 only; 108 pieces; repriced from $65 to $37.50.

Roast Services of 13 pieces, 50 different decorations, repriced from $5 to $25 to $3.75 to $17.50.

$215 Limoges China Dinner Services of 112 pieces; rich design, double encrustation; by August Paillet, $110

Importer's overstocks of Porcelain Wares. Came to us in time to join this event—there are 16 decorations; these will be placed on a special table and marked at ¼ to ½ off the regular prices.

35c Cups and Saucers at 16c. | 25c Plates at 12c. | $1.75 Covered Dishes, 85c | 45c Sauce Boats, 22c. | $1.25 Meat Dishes, 70c. | $7 Cereal Sets, $3.75. | $8 Cereal Sets, $4.95.

AND THESE GLITTERING CRYSTALS

$3 Dozen Tumblers at $1.80 Dozen.

50c Colonial Berry Bowls, 25c.

40c and 50c Colonial Compotes, 25c.

$2 Water Bottles, 95c.

50c Grape Fruit or Sherbet Glasses, 25c.

$27.50 Engraved Crystal Sets, Goblet and one dozen each of Champagne, Cocktail and Cordial Glasses, special at $17.50.

$21 Glass Table Services, 60 pieces, at $12.75.

$45 Table Services, of rich crystal, 60 pieces, at $25.

$12 Table Services, engraved crystal, 60 pieces, at $7.50.

300 Crystal Services, each 30 pieces; 6 Goblets and 6 each of Claret, Wine, Cocktail and Champagne Glasses, usually $6, at $3.75.

Fifth Floor

PICTURES—Genuine Mezzotints

In a Comprehensive Holiday Display

This GIMBEL showing includes some very beautiful plates—numbers by Will Henderson, Skrimshire, Bird, Hester, L. Edwards, Fred Millar, Gaynard, Appleton, Stodart, Martindale, Walker and many others—each one is handsomely framed to suit the subject.

Many of these plates are the last of their editions, but the prices have remained the same—the price range is

$7.50, $15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $30 and up to $45

In addition to this exhibition, there is another of artistic Photogravures, Burlington Proofs, Facsimile Platinums, etc., all artistically framed, priced at $3.75 to $30. Sixth Floor.

That Extra Pair of Blankets

Every thoughtful housewife wants them where she can lay hands on them in an emergency. These are leaving here rapidly:

White Wool Blankets at $3.95 a Pair. Double Bed Size, 72x80 in.

Plaid Wool Blankets at $5 a Pair. Made for large size beds.

Plaid Wool Blankets at $8.50 a Pair. Extra size.

White Wool Blankets at $5 a Pair. Extra large size.

White Wool Blankets at $6.50 a Pair. Extra heavy weight; double bed size.

Cozy Cotton, Wool and Down Filled Comfortables

French Sateen Covers, ranging from $3.50 to $6.50 each.

A small group of Satin Finish Bed Spreads, $2.95 each.

Scalloped Satin Finish Bed Spreads, $3.50 each.

Cut corners for metal beds, full size.

Second Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Parts 4 and 5 | Editorial Section FOREIGN NEWS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Parts 4 and 5

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1913.

'CROSS' OF LARKIN IS FIRING ENGLAND

Rough Dock Laborer's Blazing Speeches Stir Those Who Hear or Read.

WORKERS NEAR REVOLT

Party Leaders Wonder How the Agitator's Fierce Appeals Will Affect Home Rule's Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—"Jim" Larkin is the man of the week. Thousands have listened to his fiery, rude eloquence at the Albert Hall and other huge buildings too small to accommodate all who would listen, and thousands more have read in the newspapers the reports of his speeches.

A labor paper which is printing them in full has had its circulation going up with such leaps that its affairs were transformed in one week from the verge of bankruptcy to comparative affluence.

Newspapers which generally make an appeal to the conservative class have been found speaking of Larkin in terms of high praise.

"He is the will and the fate to the multitude," wrote The Times, adding that this rough dock laborer had fascinated idealists and poets and followers of high ideals and the heroic.

"Whether we like it or not," says a writer in another London paper, "James Larkin is a man with whom we have to reckon. He drops his H's and uses violent language. He talks a strange dialect, half Lancashire, half Irish, and it is all his own. He is a crude, unlettered dock laborer, in fact, but you cannot listen to him without being conscious of an unusual force. You forget the roughness of his speeches in the fierce energy that blazes through them. You seem to hear the murmurs of the poor, struggling for utterance; and, if that utterance is defiant and challenging, it is not that of a mere tub-thumper. It has sudden flashes of insight, swift, unexpected transitions, a certain largeness of motive, and, at time, a generosity of statement that suggests something more than a firebrand.

"He is not at the mercy of his audience like the demagogue, who follows the line of readiest cheer. He is its master and snubs its shallow humors.'"

Larkin is a man upon whom, it is no exaggeration to say, the whole course of British politics seems to pivot. Time alone will show what influence his personality will exercise upon the nation's destinies now shaping, but, judged by present appearances, it is likely to prove deep and real.

He has injected, as has already been described in dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, a new factor into the labor situation. The revolt of the rank and file against what is called the red-tape officialism of the Labor Party's Parliamentary leaders, has grown apace this week. When it was announced at the Albert Hall meeting that the English Trade Union executives had deferred a decision upon the question of a general sympathetic strike in aid of the Dublin Transport Workers, the building rang with howls of execration.

Yesterday Larkin issued a manifesto addressed to British workers denouncing the leaders, "some of whom," he says, "have forgotten that they have worked at the bench or in the factory on the dock or in the stokehole.

"They have forgotten the footplate and the engine, forgotten the laborious work of the goods yard. They seem to think that round-table conferences with nice language and beautiful phrases that fall trippingly from the tongue, and conciliation boards and agreements are the be all and end all of life."

Larkin appeals to British workers to wake up their leaders and make them remember that they are "not there as apologists for the shortcomings of the capitalist system nor as a brake upon the wheel of progress."

The British Trade Union leaders respond that it is not their mission to assist Larkin's Syndicalist method and that the tactics of Dublin must not be repeated in England.

It is evident, however, that those leaders do not represent the whole body of workers. Sectional strikes are threatening in several industries where the workers are in sympathy with Larkin and his methods and war clouds are gathering, particularly in the North of England.

The Syndicalists favor a widespread strike before Christmas. They are encouraged by the discontent of the postal employes and the unrest generally prevalent among railwaymen.

But it is not only the labor situation that is affected by Larkin's trip to "raise the fiery cross" in England. The political outlook is liable to be completely changed. The Unionists have shown a keen sense of the potentialities of trouble for the Liberal Government which are embodied in the Larkin movement, and the Liberals, on their side, have not had their fears lessened by the week's happenings.

One non-partisan paper has remarked:

"It may well be that Larkin has fought a bigger battle than he realized and that the whole course of British politics at an hour of supreme crisis, is deflected by an incident entirely outside of them."

Home Rule, according to those who believe in Larkin's influence, has in

Continued on Page 3.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Crepe De Chine Night Gowns, $4.29

Pink, pale blue and white crepe de chine of superior quality is used for these simple but charming Gowns, with round neck in French band effect and satin ribbon drawn under a fold of the material; hemstitched beading finish.

Third Floor—Centre—Rear.

$5.00 Peau de Cygne PETTICOATS, **$3.96**

Very firm, heavy quality satin-finished peau de cygne, in black and all fashionable shades, is used for this serviceable Petticoat, with accordion pleated flounce, silk underlay and dust ruffle.

Third Floor, Centre.

Joyous TOYLAND Opens Its DOORS to the Children TO-MORROW.

It will be wise to bring the children as early as possible—before the great inevitable Holiday rush begins. The wee ones can see about them so much better. Your own comfort will be greater. You can have better opportunity to observe what seems to strike the fancy of the children most so that you'll know what to tell Santa Claus to bring them.

Be sure to have the children see the wonderful Electric Train, with its complete outfit of stations, tunnels, bridges, lights, etc., costing *$450.00.*

Show them the Great Tank in which are floating and swimming all sorts of boats, fish and animals.

The Animal Cages, with so many kinds of animals just like "the Zoo," and quite as fascinating.

A remarkable new French Toy shows a tired hunter being teased by boys in a very true-to-life manner. The children will not have a monopoly of interest in this ingenious creation.

In the Greater Toy Store, Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

INFANTS' COATS of Cloth were $5.94 **$3.96**

In navy or brown soft finished cheviot, trim little Coats for tots of 2 to 5 years. Velvet makes the round collar, cuffs and wide low-set belt, and tiny velvet buttons trim this warmly interlined and well lined garment.

Third Fl., 35th St, rear.

Boys' $7.50 to $10.00 Overcoats, at $6.74

In Ulster and Reefer models. Made of heavy all-wool fancy mixed Overcoatings.

Linings of wool or worsted. Choice of several models, with half belts, full belts, shawl collars and convertible collars.

All sizes for boys of from 3 to 15 years.

2d Fl., 34th St., Rear.

Fashionable FUR COATS and SETS at Great' REDUCED Prices

A seasonable sale of reliable Fur Garments and Novelty Sets—at prices very much less than Macy's usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

The purchase of Furs at Macy's is always satisfactory, for qualities are strictly as represented, pelts are perfectly matched before making up, and styles are invariably the smartest of the season.

While the Furs advertised are all very moderately priced, Macy's boasts of a superb collection of imported and domestic Fur Coats in finer pelts, ranging in price up to *$1274.00* for a regal garment of Alaska Sealskin.

Near Seal Coats (Dyed Coney), **$39.75**

Macy's price was $49.75

Straight line model, *as illustrated,* with very deep collar effect.

Moire Caracul Coat (Whole Skins), **$46.75**

Fashionable model on new lines; made of flat, perfectly matched entire skins; rich black.

Persian Lamb Coats Leipsic Dyed, **$249.00**

Exceptionally handsome garments—conservative in style, but very modish. Light weight selected skins of medium flat curl.

Perfectly MATCHED Fur Sets—Very SPECIAL

Caracul Head Sets, **$6.94**
Smart novelty scarf and half-barrel muff.

Iceland Fox Sets, **$7.49**
Snake scarf effect; pillow muff, finished with head and brush.

Black French Coney Sets, **$8.49**
Clever cravat effect and large pillow muff.

Natural Raccoon Set, **$16.74**
Effective animal scarf and half-barrel muff.

Moire Caracul Set, **$19.74**
Shawl neckpiece of smart style; large pillow muff.

Civet Cat Set, **$24.74**
Clear black and white novelty scarf; half-barrel muff.

Scotch Moleskin Set, **$29.75**
Long, straight scarf and half-barrel muff.

Black Lynx Cat Set, **$34.75**
Novel animal scarf effect and large half-barrel muff.

Natural Skunk Set, **$42.75**
Smart novelty scarf and trimmed muff.

Black or Blue Wolf Sets, **$15.74**
Straight animal scarf; pillow muff with head and brush.

Silvered Wolf Set, **$27.75**
Long animal scarf; large pillow muff, head and brush finished.

Silvered Kit Fox Set, **$47.75**
Shaped scarf and novelty muff, head and brush trimmed.

Finer Fur Sets, ranging up to *$334.00* for a set of Canadian Fisher, in rich dark natural colorings.

Third Floor, Broadway.

SATISFACTION

From all over the world, Macy's gathers such products as its large clientele requires.

A building providing utmost facility, comfort and safety is provided in which to display the merchandise thus assembled.

Its delivery service is kept at high efficiency, promptly distributing purchases.

BUT—

no transaction at Macy's is considered finished until endorsed "SATISFACTION COMPLETE" by the customer.

If you have any complaint whatsoever, remember that there is a direct representative of the General Manager's Office on every floor. Ask to be directed to the Superintendent's office on the floor on which any faulty transaction originated.

SATISFACTION IS AS SURE AS SUNSET—AT MACY'S.

Nearly 300 TAILORED SUITS--- Very Much REDUCED in Price

The smartest Suits of the season—taken from regular stock and marked for quick disposal because the size and color range is incomplete.

Suits that were $24.75 to $33.75 **$17.74**

Materials include fine

Bedford Cords, Broadcloth, Wool Poplin
Boucle Novelties, Cheviots and Serges, Also Combination Effects

A great variety of models; including Russian blouse, French blouse, strictly tailored cutaway and short coat styles, with fashionably draped Skirts. A very choice assortment of colors.

Illustrated at the right is a Suit, formerly $32.75, now priced at **$17.74**

Suits that were $39.75 to $49.75 **$28.75**

The most desirable of the season's handsome fabrics, including:

Duvetyn, Velveteen, Velour de Laine,
Broadcloth, Needle Cord, Striped Boucle,
Brocaded Worsted, Ottoman Cloth and Combination Effects.

Many copies and adaptations of Paris models in this assortment—with elaborate fur and fur cloth, velvet and embroidery trimmings. Styles too varied to permit of description, but all up to the moment.

Illustrated at the left is a Suit, formerly $44.75, now priced at **$28.75**

Third Floor, Broadway.

Black DRESS SILKS VALUES Extra-ordinary

A rich and comprehensive showing (those listed below are hints only,) of the most wanted Black Silk Dress Fabrics of the season, at prices hitherto unapproached here or elsewhere.

Second Floor, 35th St.

$3.50 Black Silk Duvetyn (yd.), **$1.79**
In the 28-in. width. One of the finest qualities manufactured.

$2.50 Black Crepe "Pebble-back" Satin Charmeuse (yd.), **$1.74**
Superior quality, in 40-inch width.

$1.50 Black Dress Satin from Italy (yd.), **$1.19**
Recommended to give good service. Width 38 inches.

$1.50 Black Silk & Wool Canton Crepe (yd.), **$1.12**
Of excellent quality. Width 36 inches.

$1.25 Black Satin "Peau de Cygne" (yd.), **89c**
Has excellent wearing qualities. Width 40 inches.

$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse (yd.), **89c**
Of very good quality. Width 36 inches.

SPECIAL Values in MISSES' Fur-Collared COATS

Two groups of 75 Coats, representing a special purchase, in the most stylish and practical garments of the season.

$23.50 Fur-Trimmed Coats of Broadcloth and Cheviot **$19.74**

Very modish Coats (*as illustrated*) in black broadcloth or black and blue cheviot, in smart kimono model, yoke effect front and back; lined throughout with heavy serviceable satin.

Seal-dyed Coney Fur, dark, rich and lustrous, makes the large collar. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

$18.50 Fur-Trimmed Coats of Chinchilla **$15.74**

Choice of 2 models, in black, navy, gray or brown chinchilla of excellent quality. One with fashionable kimono sleeve and plain black; the other with raglan shoulder and novelty cut back.

Seal-dyed or Kit Coney Fur is used for the wide deep collars. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Third Floor, Broadway.

$20.00 to $25.00 WINTER COATS---Very Special at $14.74

A collection of 119 handsome Coats, purchased especially for this sale, includes the season's smartest models in such desirable fabrics as:—

BOUCLES, in black, taupe and navy blue.

BAYADERE CLOTH, in taupe or brown.

STRIPED BOUCLES, in black-and-green or black-and-blue.

WOOL PLUSH, in tan, taupe or plum color.

These garments, cut on the most fashionable lines, are in ⅞ length effects, satin lined throughout, and with regulation or kimono sleeves. All are plush trimmed, with deep collars and cuffs, and fasten with large fancy ornaments.

One of the many models—represented in the assortment is *illustrated.* All are equally modish in style.

Third Floor, Broadway.

CHIFFON VEILS SATIN-STRIPED BORDERS, 98c

Sold elsewhere at $1.50.

Fine quality chiffon veils, with border all around; width 30 inches, length 2 yards. In champagne, gray, myrtle, brown, navy, lavender, plush, white and black.

Chiffon Veils Satin Bordered **$1.29**

Sold elsewhere at $2.00.

Four stripes of satin form the border all around these heavy chiffon Veils; width 29 inches, length 2⅝ yards. In Alice blue, gray, old rose, myrtle, wistaria, lavender and taupe.

Extra Heavy Chiffon Veils **$1.98**

Macy's price was $3.96.

A wide satin band borders all edges of the very large Veils, in wistaria, light blue, gray, lavender, old rose, beige, brown, Alice, myrtle, black and white.

Only 600 Veils in the assortment, which represents a special purchase. Hence the very remarkable values.

Main Floor, Broadway

WOMEN'S $6.00 Dress SHOES—Special $4.96

Eight smart new styles, made from the finest selected leathers. Latest lasts—featuring the

Long Vamp *Narrow Toe*
High Arch *Cuban Louis Heel*

Patent coltskin vamps with backs and tops of

Taupe or brown suede or Navy blue cloth.

Gun-metal vamps with back, and tops of

Taupe, gray suede

Patent coltskin and gun-metal calfskin, full foxed styles with tops of *Black cloth or dull leather*

DRESS GOODS & Cloakings Exceptionally Low PRICES

A thoroughly comprehensive showing of the most desirable and novel (as well as staple) fabrics of the season, of which the items listed below are examples only.

Silk-and-Wool POPLIN, Special (yd.), 49c

Macy's lowest previous price, 79c.

Width 24 inches. A very exceptional economy. Especially desirable for afternoon and evening wear. Shown in delicate pastel shades and in a few dark tones for street wear.

English 22-inch Moire Velveteen (yd.), **79c**
Macy's lowest previous price, 98c.
For trimming or for wear in combination with woolen goods. In navy, light and dark brown, white, green, pistache, castor, orange, red, pink, tan and lavender.

All-wool 44-in. Storm Serge (yd.), **49c**
Macy's price was 89c. A very strong, serviceable fabric, in black only. Extra weight. Only about 1000 yards of this, all told—so come early.

WINTER COATINGS—Rich Assortments —Important Savings

Suggestions only are given here. Come to the great Macy Daylight Dress Goods Department (Second Floor, Broadway) and see the tremendous variety in stock

SEAL PLUSH 50-inch width (yd.), **$7.89**
Finer grades at *$9.89, $12.89* and *$19.89.*

SILVER-GREY PLUSH 50-in. width (yd.), **$7.49**
Finer grades at *$7.89* and *$12.89.*

EMBOSSED PLUSH 50-in. width (yd.), **$4.49**
Taupe and brown.

Rich 54-inch CHINCHILLA (yd.), **$4.39**
In Oxford, grey, black, light blue, silver-grey, emerald, and cerise.

BLACK ASTRACHAN 48-in. width (yd.), **$4.49**
Finer qualities at *$4.96, $5.89, $6.89, $7.89,* and to *$15.39.*

54-in. PLAID-BACK COATINGS (yd.), **$3.14**
In grey, brown, blue, tan, and black.

Fine 54-inch CHINCHILLA (yd.), **$3.49**
In navy, royal blue, brown, green, and black.

BOUCLE COATING 54-in. width, **$3.49**
In new shades of green, red, rose, navy blue, and brown.

We call your special attention to our very remarkable showing of fine cream Coating materials, all marked at prices substantially "Lowest-in-the-City."

Second Floor, Broadway.

CHOCOLAT MARQUISETTE CONFECTIONS DE LUXE (LB.) 79c

Richest, purest, most delicious of all candies, "Chocolat-Marquisette," in the dainty ribbon-tied round Boxes (*illustrated*), is confectionery of the very choicest type.

In each pound, 43 *distinct flavors* are represented, the centres so finely assorted that each chocolate is a "surprise" to the palate and a delight.

FRENCH STYLE CHOCOLATE, smooth, perfectly blended and but moderately sweet, thickly coats each delicious confection.

Each pound of candy perfectly packed, with each separate piece in its crimped paper case; the box, containers, silvered tongs, and ribbon not included in the weight.

Main Floor, Centre, Rear.

These Charming DRESSES Special at $16.74

Were $22.74 to $34.75

A collection of 100 new and fashionable Frocks

For AFTERNOON and EVENING WEAR

taken from regular stock and greatly reduced in price because the range of colors and sizes is not complete.

Many are copies and adaptations of French importations; all are extremely smart models developed in the most favored fabrics, including:

CHARMEUSE CREPE METEOR CREPE DE CHINA

In the assortment is a diversity of styles and colors for each size.

Illustrated, is a very effective Afternoon Frock of a fine satin charmeuse made over a foundation of china silk. Note the new lines in tunic and sash draperies.

This model, formerly $34.75, Now $16.74.

Third Floor, Broadway.

$7.50 & $10.00 IMPORTED TUNICS; SPECIAL, AT $4.24

Elaborately embroidered in crystal beads and bugles; these very effective Tunics are of fine meshed net in:

Shell Pink, Sky Blue, Champagne
Cornflower and White.

Two charming models, one of which is illustrated.

Both are in three-quarter coatee effects, with round necks and short sleeves, cunning peplums and the high waist line so fashionable.

Mounted over slips of soft silk or chiffon these Fancies will make most charming Evening Gowns.

Imported to sell at $7.50 to $10.00 Each. Only 65 Tunics in the purchase.

Main Floor, 34th St.

Blankets and Comfortables at Remarkable SAVINGS

We take pride, not only in "Lowest-in-the-City" prices, but in the exceptionally wide and comprehensive assortments of fine Bed Coverings.

Suggestions only can be given here, chosen from such items as are particularly timely now that Winter is well in sight. Hundreds more in the Department.

Basement.

BLANKETS (Pair,) **$2.97**
For double beds. Of white Berkshire wool, medium weight, in a novel finish; extra close woven; pink and blue striped borders. For single beds (pair), *$2.44.*

BLANKETS (Pair,) **$3.49**
For double beds. Extra heavy weight white Berkshire wool; high-grade finish; two in. ribbon binding; blue and pink striped borders. Single bed size (pair), $2.97.

BLANKETS (Pair,) **$4.29**
For double beds. Fine grade Eastern white wool of exceptionally fine, durable quality. Single bed size (pair), *$3.49.*

BLANKETS (Pair,) **$4.96**
For double beds. Macy's well known "Red Star" wool, of the quality priced $5.00 and $6.00 elsewhere. Single bed size (pair), *$3.96.*

BLANKETS (Each,) **89c**
Crib size, 35 in. x 50 in.; in solid colors of pink and blue, and bound all around with silk ribbon to match.

COMFORTERS, (Each) **$4.69**
Elsewhere $5.25.
Lamb's-wool filled, covered with high grade figured sateen on both sides. Finished with 2-inch plain sateen or silk mull border to match. For full size beds.

R. H. Macy & Co.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

FINE DAYS IN PARIS; SOCIETY IS BUSY

Avenues and Fashionable Drives in the Bois Now Crowded in the Afternoons.

AMERICANS ARE PROMINENT

Herrick Gives Farewell Dinner to Lieut. Col. Mott—Much Entertaining in Hotels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Autumn social season is now getting well into its stride, the fine weather of the last few days having been a great help. The avenues and fashionable drives in the Bois are full of smart automobiles and traps on afternoons, while in the evening the streets are crowded with automobiles hurrying on their social round.

Americans are specially active in adding to the éclat of the new season. Ambassador Herrick gave a farewell dinner this week for Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, the retiring Military Attaché of the American Embassy, at which Major Spencer Cosby, the new Attaché, and Mrs. Cosby were guests. The Cosbys are staying temporarily in the Rue de Balzac, but expect to take an apartment soon and do considerable entertaining.

Mrs. Wayne Cuyler gave a tea in her apartment in the Rue Piquot on Tuesday. Among her guests were Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. James T. Burden, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Boggs, Mrs. Frederick L. Chapin, Mrs. Richard McCreary, and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt.

Mrs. Stanford White gave a tea on Monday. Among those present were Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Ralph Hickock, Mme. de Gast, Augustus Eddy, and Mrs. Richard Corbin.

Mrs. Frederick L. Chapin left Paris Wednesday for Nice to join her husband, who is on the Wyoming. He was formerly Naval Attaché at Paris.

Consul General and Mrs. Mason held a reception on Wednesday for Dean B. Mason, Consul at Algiers, and his wife.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach gave a tea, among her guests being the Marquis and Marquise de Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Valois, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. W. S. Dalliba, and Princess Nicolas Engalitcheff.

At the annual meeting of the Paris Society of American painters, W. T. Dannat was elected President, Walter MacEwen First Vice President, Richard Miller Second Vice President, Eugene La Chaise Secretary, and Julius Stewart Treasurer. Charles Hawthorne was elected a member of the society.

Mrs. Tower Reilly gave a tea at the Hôtel du Rhin, and among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. W. Spencer of the American Embassy at Berlin, Adolphus L. Helwin, and the Countess Wachtmeister.

Mrs. Griswold Gray gave a dinner at her home in the Avenue Victor Hugo for Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly previous to the sailing of Mrs. Twombly and her daughter, Ruth, for America on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

The Baronne de St. Pascal gave a dinner for Mrs. Felix Potter, who is in Paris for a few days on her way to Italy. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Ware, Fred Seymour, and Miss Maude Johnson.

One of the most brilliant receptions of the week was one given by James Hazen Hyde for Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian. Among the guests were Ambassador Herrick, M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies; Gabriel Hanotaux, Gen. de Lecroix, Comte de Naleche, and Prof. Van Tyne of Harvard University.

Mrs. John W. Stewart and her daughter Margaret gave a dinner dance on Tuesday. Among the guests were the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, Marques and Marquesa de Amodio, Commander and Mrs. H. H. Hough, Miss Kate Fuller, Mrs. Duryea, Loftus Hennegan, and John S. James.

B. J. Shoninger, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, gave a breakfast at the Ritz on Wednesday for Chevalier Legrand, President of the International Chambers of Commerce of the World, who is in Paris for a few days. Among the guests was Henry Morgenthau, who is in Paris on the way to his new post in Turkey.

A farewell tea was given at the Lyceum Club for Miss J. Carryl Smith, Deaconess for the last nine years at Holy Trinity lodge, who will sail for America Wednesday, on account of the closing of the lodge. Mrs. Frank H. Mason, wife of the Consul General, made a speech. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Dent Mowrey, Miss Alys Hallard, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, Mrs. Rossiter Howard, and Miss Mary Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Milton Armington gave a studio reception in the Boulevard du Montparnasse, when they exhibited Mr. Armington's latest work, a portrait of Miss Helen Judson of New York, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. David H. Judson.

Mrs. George Audenreid resumed her at homes in the Rue Galliée Tuesday. Among those present were Miss Helen Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Milan Soule, Mrs. and Miss Vanderpoel, Miss Harriet Sproule, and the Comtesse de Coëtlogon.

Rear Admiral Swinburne, who has returned from America to join his wife in Paris, has taken an apartment in the Hôtel Vernet.

Mrs. Oswald Ormsby has arrived from England with her little son and her mother, and is at the Hotel Imperial.

E. Lake and Mr. and Mrs. R. Ford arrived at the Carlton from New York this week, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wetterhaugh arrived at the Chatham from New York.

Mrs. J. A. and Miss McKenna left the Astoria for New York.

Mrs. W. Hall and Mrs. C. C. Adams arrived at the Crillon. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lonas arrived at the Hotel Edward VII. from London.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies arrived at the Grand Hotel from New York.

G. Kieling has returned to the Iéna from Prague.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ayre and Mr. and Mrs. G. Good are at Lotti's from London.

W. A. Stanton has left the Meurice for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lowry have left the Plaza for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGee, and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Kissam have left the Ritz on the way to New York.

Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant is returning to America to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whistler of Philadelphia have left the Crillon for the Riviera, while Mr. and Mrs. Max Lewis of Philadelphia have gone to Cairo.

G. M. Cassatt has arrived at the Edward VII from Zurich and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Berry have left the same hotel for New York.

Commodore Herbert P. Tillotson and daughters have arrived at the Meurice from automobiling in southern Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tough are at the Bedford from Berlin.

C. Laurent is at the Chatham.

Theodore F. Dwight is at the Continental.

Mrs. W. H. Cook and Mrs. Georgie Fay Cook have left the Continental and gone to Florence.

Mrs. William Hall and daughter are at the Crillon ready to go to Switzerland for the Winter sports.

Lorillard Spencer has returned to the Crillon from Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Pigott have left the Edward VII for Menton.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. Bath have left the Meurice and gone to St. Moritz for the Winter sports.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards Newburger are at the Crillon from Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Bradley are at the Crillon from motoring on the Continent and will sail for New York next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Redcliffe are at the Elysée Palace Hotel.

Mrs. J. Moylan Thomas of Philadelphia is at the Lille and Albion.

Mrs. E. Seymour Gunther has arrived for a few weeks to visit her daughter, Mme. Hérisant.

Miss Eleanor Fisher Clarke has left the Continental for Brussels and then goes to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels and Mrs. John D. Spreckels are at the Majestic from Rome.

Mme. Edmond Goudchaux gave a reception this week at her apartment in the Champs Elysées to announce the engagement of her son, Matthew to Miss Edith Wormser of New York.

Mrs. John R. Williams and her daughter, Francine, have returned to the Crillon from London.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis are at the Crillon on their way to Egypt.

Joseph M. McCutcheon is at the Edward VII from Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Young have left the Edward VII for Montreux.

Mme. J. E. Roso gave a large dinner on Thursday in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick and Consul General and Mrs. Mason.

The Duchesse de Chaulnes, formerly Miss Shonts, is visiting the Château de Maintenon, owned by the Duchesse Noailles and is soon to sail for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel has sailed from Marseilles for India.

Sailing for America on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie are ex-Senator and Mrs. W. A. Clark and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Seligman, W. J. Heywood, Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Jackson Gouraud, and her daughter, Yvonne, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Lawrence and family, and Gen. C. A. Herreschoff Bartlett.

New Photographs of German Royalties.

The Kaiser's family, the new rulers of Bavaria, and the Emperor on one of his Autumn hunting trips.

The New King of Bavaria, Ludwig III., and Queen Maria Therese.

The Kaiser's six sons, daughter, son-in-law, and daughters-in-law. Reading from left to right the figures are: Back Row—Prince Joachim, the Duchess of Brunswick, the Duke of Brunswick. Second Row—Prince Oscar, Princess August Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, Prince Eitel Friedrich. Front Row—Princess Eitel Friedrich, the Crown Princess, Prince Adalbert, (wearing the beard that he began to grow a month ago,) Prince August Wilhelm.

THE KAISER AND A RARE TROPHY

THE KAISER AND GUESTS INSPECT THE BAG

PAGES KEPT BUSY BY LONDON SOCIETY

American Ambassador and His Wife in Constant Demand as Dinner Guests.

ENTERTAINED AT TEMPLE

Plan for Thanksgiving Reception by Mrs. Griffiths to American Women Is Given Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Ambassador Page spent another busy social week. On Monday the Ambassador and Mrs. Page were guests at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Field. On Tuesday evening they were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff at their house in Cumberland Place, other guests being Lady Horridge, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, M. Groitch, the Servian Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blackman, and Mrs. Ralli.

On Wednesday Mr. Page was a guest at the dinner of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and afterward with Mrs. and Miss Page, attended the reception at the Hotel Metropole of the Japanese Ambassador to the members and guests of the Japan Society.

The Pages gave a luncheon at the embassy in Grosvenor Square on their way to Marseilles to join the yacht Niagara, chartered from Howard Gould for an extended cruise in the Mediterranean. Mrs. Colin Campbell accompanied them.

Lord and Lady Camoys went to the Continent from Claridge's on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Trafford Huteson are spending a fortnight at the Berkeley.

George T. Summerlin, Second Secretary of Legation at Peking, is en route for America on leave of absence, sailing next week.

At the Carlton Charles M. Swift and C. T. Ripley for New York arrived on Monday. James Schofield came from Scotland on Tuesday. George A. Kessler arrived from Paris on Sunday and sailed for New York on Wednesday.

At the Ritz N. Perry came from Paris on Monday. Mrs. A. Claflin and Miss Beatrice Claflin also arrived from the country the same day. R. M. Tobin arrived from New York on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ellsworth registered from New York on Wednesday.

INTEREST IN OUR SAILORS.

Paris Papers Contrast Their Pay with That in the French Navy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Parisians continue to be interested in American sailors, who are here on visits from the ships now at Mediterranean ports. The fact that they have money to spend contrasts strongly with the status of French sailors, and the fact is much commented upon. L'homme Libre says:

"Do not be surprised to find American sailors in the great cafés on the boulevards and also in the theatres and the best shops. They arrive in pairs with full pockets. More fortunate than the French 'matelot,' the American receives much more than a sou a day."

All the journals give details of the pay of American sailors and also comment on the quality of their fare, printing samples of the menus on board the battleships.

KAISER'S DECREE CAN'T STOP TANGO

The New Steps Have Driven the Waltz from Berlin Ballrooms.

AMERICAN SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Concert at the Women's Club—Mrs. Beach of Boston Plays at Mrs. Spiering's Musicale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Society circles are enjoying a mild sensation over the announcement that the Kaiser has forbidden the officers of the army and navy to dance the one-step, the two-step, and the Tango.

It has been known for some time that Kaiser and Kaiserin were decidedly opposed to modern dances. The Prussian Court has always been most strict in these matters. It is not so many years since the waltz was tabooed, and even to-day reversing is forbidden at Court dances, the dancers being compelled to turn continually in the same direction.

It would be an error, however, to assume that the Kaiser is opposed to all dancing. The direct contrary is the case. On the occasion of the Crown Prince's marriage and again at the marriage of Princess Victoria Luise he danced tirelessly and he enjoys nothing better than an improvised dance on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, when traveling. He dances extremely well. He is also fond of old-fashioned quadrilles and of the mazurka. Time and again he has been known to approach a group of officers at Court balls and remind them of their duty to see that the ladies were not left without partners.

It is unlikely that the Imperial decree will have any marked effect in checking the triumphal progress of the Tango. Three society dancing masters interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent were unanimous in their opinion that the Tango was too popular to suffer the slightest setback.

The new dance has already passed the point in Berlin where it can be referred to merely as a mode. It is a mania. Old-fashioned persons who have not the time to learn it find it advisable to keep off the dancing floor, since indulgence in waltzes, &c., makes them too conspicuous.

The American colony, especially, is infected, and few social gatherings are taking place that do not finish with the Tango, while many American matrons have weekly assemblies attended by a dancing master where the young folk are initiated into the mysteries of the new steps.

The week has been rather quiet socially, partly because many prominent persons are out of the city and partly because of "Busstag," (Fast Day.) One pleasant event was the reception at the American Woman's Club. Ernest Hutcheson, the American pianist, played, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Semon of Buffalo. Mr. Semon, who is the son of one of the proprietors of the Frankfurter Zeitung, after an extended visit here, will soon return to Buffalo. Mrs. Theodore Spiering was the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Spiering also entertained this week in honor of Mrs. H. A. Beach of Boston, the well-known woman composer. Mrs. Beach played one of her own sonatas, and Mrs. Eleanor Painter Schmidt of the Opera sang.

Mr. Spiering and Mrs. Beach gave a concert at Leipzig on Saturday with the Winderstein orchestra, at which a symphony and a concerto by her were given for the first time in Germany.

Mrs. Gerard has returned from Budapest, where she visited her sister. She will attend the Thanksgiving dinner here, while her husband, the Ambassador, as already announced, will go to Hamburg, where the American colony is making elaborate preparations for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Heller, who have been motoring through Europe, are again at the Hotel Esplanade.

Other Esplanade guests include Benjamin Gibbs of Philadelphia, C. S. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Erstein, J. H. Erstein, and Mr. and Mrs. Bastedo, all of New York and Col. Samuel Warren Miller, U. S. A. Col. Miller is investigating the German Army rifle schools.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Potter of Chicago and Miss A. B. Garrett of Brooklyn are at the Kaiserhof.

The usual large number of Americans is at the Adlon and includes S. W. Hellman, Jr., the San Francisco banker, and Mrs. Hellman, who came from Paris and will remain a fortnight; John R. Williams of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Crawford of Chicago, the Misses H. E. and Lillian Walworth of Lawrence, Mass.; Wilson Post, and Miss Rae Grannis of New York.

PRINCESS YIELDS TO PARIS.

Connaught's Bride Discards British Trousseau for French Modes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Princess Arthur of Connaught, who returned to England this week from a Continental honeymoon, was scarcely recognized by some of her friends. Her wedding trousseau was made under the loving superintendence of her mother, the Princess Royal, who, of course, patronized British firms and followed British modes.

When Princess Arthur was in Paris, however, she was greatly taken by the French style in frocks and hats. Prince Arthur laughingly agreed to her ordering some, saying that he was sure a Paris hat would suit her admirably.

They went together to various firms in the Rue de la Paix, with the result that the Princess entirely discarded her London-made hats and dresses.

Prince Arthur, who is fond of a joke, is said to have told his wife:

"Why, your own mother won't know you!"

Harem Veil a New Paris Fashion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—A new fashion is the half veil, not worn as some years ago leaving free the lower portion of the face, but freeing the upper part. Neck, chin, mouth, and nose are covered, leaving only the eyes free, giving the impression of a veiled harem inmate of Constantinople.

FOR CHILDS' NEWSPAPER.

Frenchman Proposes to Stimulate Good Impulses in the Young.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Edmond Haracourt, President of the "Optimists," advocated at a recent dinner a children's newspaper which would turn the desire for excitement, change, and adventure into good, instead of bad, channels. He said:

"Go to the source to teach ethics in the school. Found for the school, even for the street, a newspaper, giving news and information of the sort to appeal to children—an energetic, adventurous novel. The child is the monkey of the man. Instead of imitating what is ugly, propose to him to imitate what is admirable."

M. Haracourt asserted that infant crime was becoming more common, not only in Paris, but in the country. Children of 12 to 16 years were committing atrocities every day—arson, burglary, and murder. There are various explanations of this persistent increase—prenatal influences, alcoholism, and tuberculosis.

Some attribute it to the non-religious education; others to the lack of any parental influence by father or mother or both. The working child is thrown on the street with vicious examples, which are contagious.

BRILLIANT WEATHER IN ROME.

Navy Officers Conspicuous in the Events of the Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Society is taking advantage of the glorious Indian Summer to motor about the surrounding country. In consequence the fashionable tea rooms present a rather deserted appearance on ordinary days, but Sunday, being race day, they were all crowded with well-known persons.

Mrs. White, the wife of the American Naval Attaché, was seen one evening dancing the tango with one of the American officers, and eliciting much admiration.

The Rev. Walter Lowrie, the rector of the American Church, has been entertaining at luncheon at his apartment attached to the church. On one occasion Mr. and Mrs. Tonbridge and Miss Tonbridge of Princeton were present. They will remain in Rome until the end of the year, going in January to Egypt.

S. S. McClure is at the Excelsior. He was expected at the Ambassador's dinner to the American naval officers the other evening, but was unable to be present.

Admiral Badger has asked Bishop Thomas Kennedy, the rector of the American College, to convey to his Holiness an expression of his appreciation and thanks for receiving Admirals Winslow and Beatty and himself, and Capt. W. J. Maxwell in his private library. Few personages at present, even Cardinals, receive such distinction.

Senator George T. Oliver, who has been spending some time in Rome, went to Naples where he visited the American vessels.

Capt. John J. Knapp has left his ship at Genoa to go to Milan, and, if possible, will extend his excursion to Vienna.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Huntington Holmes, who were so popular when they spent the Winter here season before last, have returned with their charming daughter, bringing a motor car in which they purpose to explore the country surrounding Rome.

Mrs. Clarke Smith of New York has just arrived in Rome for the Winter. She is staying at the Hôtel Royal.

AMERICAN HELD IN GERMANY

Lodtmann of Chicago, Accused of Fraud, Posed as Newspaper Man.

HANOVER, Germany, Nov. 22.—Wilhelm Lodtmann, a German-American, said to be from Chicago, was arrested here to-day charged with the alleged passing of fraudulent checks.

His activities in Germany are said to have lasted over a year, during which time he posed as the correspondent of some leading New York, Boston, and other American newspapers. The checks are said to have been passed not only in Germany but in Austria, Italy, France, and Belgium.

Thursday to the American delegates to the International Convention for Safety at Sea. They are to be weekend guests of Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade at his country place.

E. J. Crawford, who has booked thousands of Americans in the last eleven years as head room clerk at the Hotel Cecil, has taken the management of the Buckingham Palace Hotel.

Mrs. Price Collier and daughter have returned from Denmark and are staying for a fortnight at Brown's Hotel before sailing for New York.

Mrs. John L. Griffiths, the wife of the Consul General, has been obliged to postpone her customary reception on Thanksgiving Day to the Society of American Women in London owing to ill health.

Anthony J. Drexel was among the guests at the luncheon given by Albert Stopford at the Savoy Restaurant on Monday to the Grand Duchess Vladimir, Grand Duke Boris, and Prince Paul of Servia.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and ex-Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce were among the guests invited to Windsor Castle during the visit of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and the Duchess von Hohenberg to the King and Queen.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter left Claridge's for Paris on Monday on

EARL CLOSES OLD CHURCH.

Roman Catholic Peer Puts an End to Anglican Services.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Much interest has been aroused in and around Salisbury by the action of Earl Nelson, who succeeded to the Trafalgar estates in February, in closing the ancient church of Standlynch.

He informed the vicar that he had been advised that the building was his private property for the time being and that he could not allow any Anglican services to be held there.

The little church had for centuries been used as a place of worship, according to the usages of the Church of England, but the new Lord Nelson, who is a Roman Catholic, intimates in a letter that he proposes to act upon the advice given by counsel and take possession of the building.

The late Earl, who died at the age of 90, was an Anglican churchman, and was described by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at a recent church conference, as "the Grand Old Man of the Church of England." During his long occupancy of Trafalgar he took the keenest interest in the monthly services held in the Standlynch Chapel.

How to See Switzerland

The Winter Playground of Europe's Royal Families

Let us tell you all about the joy that awaits you at Christmas time in this land of bright sunshine and dazzling snow, where Winter sports are at their best—Ski-ing, Tobogganing, Bob-Sleighing, Skating, Hockey, Curling.

Swiss Cooking and the hospitality of our hotels and pensions will make your stay worth while.

We have just prepared a special selection of profusely illustrated books. We call it Pocket Series No. 9.

Gives vivid descriptions of the most noted places. Includes the famous "Hotel Guide."

Pocket Series No. 9 is free, on personal application, or by mail for 10c. postage.

Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Swiss Federal Railroads Agency

241 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

We do not sell tours, but we *plan them* without charge.

Our sole purpose is to answer questions and enable you to see the most in the time at your disposal.

Three Times

"Results from my advertising in The New York Times have been three times the results from other newspapers."

M. B. Vernon, 74 West 68th St., commented on the following advertisement in The New York Times:

BOARDERS WANTED.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

To-Morrow & Tuesday,

Also following days until hour of sale, including Thanksgiving Day,

at the Galleries of

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms

383-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St.

EXHIBITION OF

The combined private collections of

Frederick Wymans and Chas. Newman,

Containing a multitude of rare and interesting objects and including valuable Chinese Porcelains, Snuff Bottles, Jades, Agates, Crystals, Steatite and Wood Carvings, Bronzes, &c.; Japanese Ivory Carvings, Netsukes, Sword Guards, Satsumas, Porcelains, Potteries.

Ancient Greek Glass, Tanagras, Persian Rekka and Rhodian Ware, choice Miniatures, Art Medals and various Objects de Vertu.

Also several large important Paintings, including

Thomas Buchanan Read's Masterpiece Painting, SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Days of sale, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, November 26, 28 and 29, at 2:30 P. M. each day.

Catalogues mailed on request.

HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

CAIRO

Heliopolis Palace Hotel

(From the Palace the centre of Cairo is reached in 10 minutes by the Metropolitan Electric Railway. Station adjoining the Hotel.)

The most luxurious and comfortable Hotel in the world. 500 Rooms with private Bathrooms; Complete Suites of Apartments de Grand Luxe, furnished by Krieger of Paris, Maple, and Waring & Gillow of London.

Unique Climatic Situation

Pure and Bracing Air

Magnificent View

First Class Restaurant; Grill Room; Table d'Hote; Afternoon Tea; American Bar; Billiards; exceptionally fine Orchestra; Gardens; Tennis. There are splendid Golf Links near the Hotel; a Club House surrounded by grounds for Polo, Tennis, Cricket, and other Sports. Splendid Hippodrome.

Excursions in the Arabian Desert by Horse and Camel

The Heliopolis House

A First Class Family Hotel, with splendid Terrace and American Bar, charging moderate prices for "pension"—is under the same management as the Heliopolis Palace Hotel. Cook's Coupons accepted.

MAX DOERHOEFER, Manager.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

NO VOTES, NO RENT, SYLVIA'S WAR CRY

Urges Her East London "Army" to Force Landlords to Help the "Cause."

POLICE AVOID A CONFLICT

Admit the Existence of an Armed Force—W. S. P. U. Disowns Miss Pankhurst.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Sylvia Pankhurst branched out in a new direction this week. She has initiated in the East End of London a frankly Socialist campaign, of which the chief feature is a refusal to pay rent.

"Get ready for a rent strike," she advised at a crowded meeting in Canning Town. Everything else, she said, had been tried—petitions, tremendous meetings, window smashing, and burning houses—but more must be done; the suffragettes must train a people's army and must devise a way in which every one could fight, even people not strong enough to take a direct part in the army's work.

They would wait till they were quite ready, and then, all at once, all over East London, there would be a rent strike, and no rent would be paid until the vote was given. They would pay no arrears of rent after the strike was over, so it would be to the interest of the landlords to hurry it to an end. They need not fear brokers' men. What could brokers' men do against 5,000 or even 1,000 strikers? And if the poor law aid were refused to the strikers, they must just throw themselves into workhouses, which could never hold them all..

The meeting was greatly excited by reports that the police intended to arrest Sylvia.

"It will be a bad day for the police if they try to get in here," said one man. The police did not try.

Even after the meeting no one sought to arrest Sylvia, who is still at liberty, although her "Cat and Mouse" license expired four weeks ago.

The mystery of Scotland Yard's apparent inefficiency was cleared up when THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent ascertained that detectives had been cautioned by headquarters not to run the risk of getting into a fight with the armed bodyguard, nicknamed "Sylvia's East End Army." That the so-called army is no myth was admitted by a Scotland Yard official, who, however, advised the correspondent not to take too much stock in the stories about well-drilled battalions numbering thousands.

The army consists of a gang of "toughs," some hired, others attracted by the hope of an affray with the police. According to Scotland Yard, the so-called volunteers probably do not exceed 400. The seriousness of such an admission by a police official needs no comment.

Both sexes are enrolled in the army and the husky Amazons inspire the detectives with even more nervousness than the men do, although the latter are said to be armed with whalebone staves loaded with lead at one end.

Practically no mention is made in the London papers of this condition of affairs, more appropriate in a wild Western story than in the British metropolis, although it is believed that Sylvia's plan to gather a force of hooligans will initiate a campaign of violence unequalled yet in militant annals.

The East End of London possesses a population from which such an army might conceivably be recruited if the militant war chest were sufficiently supplied with funds.

Sylvia's tactics are, however, apparently producing a little rift within the militant lute. The Women's Social and Political Union professes to disclaim all responsibility for any connection with Sylvia, and it is surmised that the regular militant organization is preparing to throw her overboard. An official told me:

"Miss Pankhurst is a free lance. We know nothing here about this East End Army."

PASSES ANTI-SLAVE LAW.

Philippines Commission Adopts Measure Drafted in the Assembly.

MANILA, Nov. 22.—The Philippines Commission to-day passed the anti-slavery law adopted on Nov. 13 by the Philippine National Assembly.

Only a few amendments were made and these were introduced merely to obviate legal defects in the measure as passed by the Assembly.

OUR MUSICIANS SCORE.

German Critics Praise Work of Fickenscher, White, and Gittelson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A musical event of unusual interest this week was the 500th production of "Tannhäuser" at the Dresden Royal Opera House. Director von Schuch presented the opera in its original form just as it was presented at its Dresden première, Oct. 19, 1845.

This version is markedly different from the present form. Venus's appearance in the third act is represented only as a vision to the mad Tannhäuser, and instead of Elizabeth's body being brought down from the Wartburg, her death is indicated only by a dramatic recitative by Wolfram and by distant tolling of bells. In the original form, too, Tannhäuser dies redeemed by Elizabeth's pure love.

This form was neither appreciated nor understood by the public in 1845, and Wagner recast the opera into its present form. Dr. von Schuch was the recipient of an ovation after the performance.

The week brought successes to a number of Americans. At the Royal Conservatory a symphonic poem for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, by Arthur Fickenscher, a San Francisco composer, received its première. The work made a remarkable impression, prominent musicians classing it with the masterpieces of Franck and Brahms. An unusual effect was obtained by the employment of pure interval harmonies. The composer conducted his own work.

Roderick White, the violinist, brother of the author, Stewart Edward White, also won warmest praise at a concert in the Sing-Akademie. He is one of the elect, said one critic, who employed the same term to describe the work of Felix Robert Mendelssohn, a 15-year-old American cellolst, who appeared in two concerts.

Dr. Samuel Gittelson of Philadelphia has arrived in Berlin accompanied by his talented son, Frank, known in Berlin as the "young Ysaye," on an extended concert tour of German cities. Young Gittelson's recitals in Berlin this week evoked the comment by the local critics that the young Pennsylvanian was the most promising American violinist ever heard in Germany.

Franz Proschowsky and the pianist, Howard Wells, gave their first series of lectures at Herr Proschowsky's home before a large number of American music students. Herr Proschowsky gave an introductory talk on the essentials of voice culture as well as on musical phrasing. Mr. Wells will play in Nuremburg on Nov. 26 with the Nuremburg Philharmonic Orchestra at Waldenburg on Dec. 11, and at Berlin with the local Philharmonic on New Year's Day.

Frederick Hoffman, the Albany baritone, sailed on Tuesday for a short American concert tour, accompanied by his father. He expects to return in April. Mr. Hoffman, who has been living in Berlin for a year, has scored a number of notable successes. His last appearance just before sailing was at a musicale given at the home of Baron von Hunefeldt.

PANAMA CHINESE GET STAY.

Registration and Head Tax Held Up by Writ of Habeas Corpus.

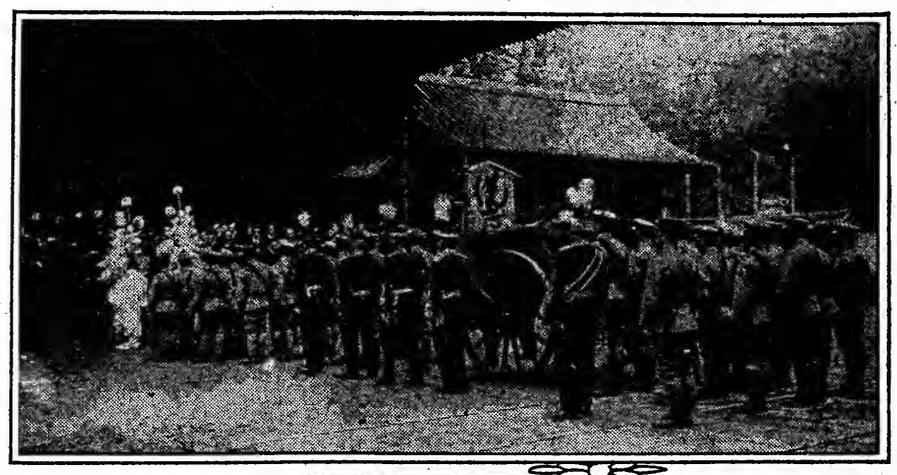
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 22.—The controversy between the Republic of Panama and the Chinese Republic over the Chinese Deportation act was transferred to-day to the Supreme Court of Panama through a writ of habeas corpus obtained by representatives of the Chinese Government. This prevents Gov. Mata of the Province of Panama from carrying out the registration law requiring every Chinese to register and pay a head tax of $250 for a certificate.

The contention has been set up that the Constitution does not support the new law providing for deportation of the Chinese who refuse to comply with the order of the Governor to register. The Panama Government officials and the Governor maintain that the law is both constitutional and retroactive, and applies to all Chinese arriving here since 1904. Until the court renders a decision the enforcement of the law will not be attempted.

For the first time in a week the Chinese shops were again open to buisness to-day. They have a monopoly of the laundry and garden truck business, and the closing of their shops caused inconvenience and privation among their customers.

The Funeral of Prince Taro Katsura.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

IMPERIAL AND OTHER OFFERINGS LAID BEFORE THE COFFIN

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—In appreciation of the services rendered by the late Prince Taro Katsura, who died on Oct. 10 at his home at Mita, the Emperor and Empress yesterday sent to the Prince's residence officials of the Household Department to present gifts. The Emperor's gift consisted of 5,000 yen, ($2,500,) eight sets of offerings, five pieces of white silk, and two bunches of flowers, while the gift of the Empress took the form of 1,500 yen and two bunches of flowers. His Majesty also presented a eulogy which may be rendered as follows:

"Inasmuch as he early in life devoted himself to military service, later made great efforts in the cause of the country, often assisted Us in Our administration, and conducted with success treaty negotiations with the Powers, the late Prince Katsura's merits are ever distinguished. We had hoped that We might further rely upon him in the future, when We heard of his sudden death, and We cannot but grieve over it. Therefore, We dispatch Our messenger to convey Our gifts and words of condolence."

A ramarkable account of the last days of Prince Katsura is given to The Japan Advertiser by a leading Parliamentary member of the Rikken Doshi Kai, who saw the Prince many times on his deathbed. He said: "The unique character of Prince Katsura manifested itself in the most unmistakable light on his deathbed. Even the bitterest enemies of the Prince would have been profoundly touched by the heroic manner in which he bore the throes of death. Since his prostration those who attended or visited him in the sick-chamber were struck by two remarkable features in his bearing. One was the incredible vitality of his physique and the other the innate goodness of his character. Three days ago the physicians gave him up for lost, and his friends and relatives had been expecting the end every moment.

"No camphor injections nor any other medical expediency to prolong life by a few hours were resorted to; he had for some time been prepared for the worst, and there was no reason to prolong his pain unnecessarily.

"It was generally thought, even by some of his followers and worshippers, that his affable and magnetic temperament, which had endeared him to all persons coming within his influence, was his 'policy,' and that he was kind and sympathetic from will rather than heart. But that such a presumption was wholly false was eloquently demonstrated by the unchangeable geniality he showed till his last moment. Never once during his illness did he repine about himself still less his disease or death. He knew well his death was coming speedily, but he absolutely refused to be consoled. Instead of that he would console everybody, and confound every would-be sympathizer who approached him.

"On his deathbed he cheered, encouraged, and consoled every person, relative, friend, or political colleague. When I waited upon him a few days ago he looked at me with a deep, sympathetic look, as if I were the sufferer and he the comforter. The physicians and nurses were constantly cheered by the patient. The nurses in particular declared that no patient ever showed so much consideration and anxiety for them and so little for his own condition.

"The pathetic leave-taking of the five leaders of the party on Thursday morning was also characterized by the same truly sympathetic attitude on the part of the patient. He lay still, his eyes sightless, and his mouth unable to articulate. Baron Kato and Gallo, Viscount Oura, Messrs. Oishi and Kono took turns in approaching his bed; and each called his own name close to the ear of the patient. At every sound, which he evidently recognized, though feebly, he smiled and stretched out his hand to touch the person of his caller affectionately, and finally he shook the hands of all of them. There was a warm grasp in each handshake. The deep feeling of sympathy and solicitude he bore toward his friends and followers was clearly shown in his looks, and they came away deeply affected by his unselfish and sympathetic personality.

"I have never known such a patient. Even the best-tempered persons, when they are ill, are apt to wax peevish and irritable, and to behave like autocrats. Prince Katsura was till his death the kindest and most unselfish of men I ever saw."

'CROSS' OF LARKIN IS FIRING ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

effect been placed upon a new footing. Those who so believe are not confined to the Unionist Party, with whom the wish might be supposed to be father to the thought.

In to-day's Liberal Daily News, than which no stronger advocate of Home Rule for Ireland is to be found in the English press, appears an article which says:

"The forces that Larkin has released and the ideas he represents are independent of him. He is only the match that has fired the train. By the light of his conflagration we may see the realities behind the falsities of Home Rule. The political platform echoes with sectarian issues. The Orange lodges are drilling in the North and the Ancient Order of Hibernians is organizing in the South, and all the rusty weapons of the seventeenth century are being resurrected to keep alive the hateful feud.

"Then comes this uncouth figure from the ranks with his 'plague on both your houses' and reveals that behind these threadbare controversies of the past there is a latent force in Ireland that will dominate the politics of a Home Rule Parliament and submerge the sectarian issues."

After reviewing the conditions in Dublin, where the Roman Catholic Church and the Nationalist leaders were arrayed against Larkin, The Daily News concludes that this opposition to him arose from the fact that he was "turning the issues of Irish politics into new and more vital channels. The old sectarian issues were pleasing alike to the employers and the Church party machine. On both sides they do not want them to give place to a fierce revolt against social conditions. That is not the sort of ominous introduction they desire to the coming Irish Parliament, but it is with a revolt that it will be prefaced."

Complicated in this fashion, Irish Home Rule becomes a more thorny problem than ever, and, while it is difficult to suppose that the clock can be put back to the extent of undoing all the legislation, carried through in the direction of Home Rule by the Asquith Government, the Unionist hopes have grown of late in a remarkable degree.

"Redmond is not our master yet," said Austin Chamberlain this week.

The backwardness of the Government in indicating the grounds upon which it is prepared to discuss a settlement by consent of the Ulster question is taken in some quarters to mean that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are waiting to see whether Larkin's "fiery cross" is going to fizzle out or spread a conflagration in which the structure of Home Rule for Ireland thus far erected will be reduced to ashes.

Irish Anti-Recruiting Protest.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—A remarkable demonstration of protest against the recruiting campaign that is being carried on by the Leinster Regiment throughout the Midlands of Ireland has been held in Athlone. A battalion of this regiment arrived in the town on a Friday, and on each of the following nights, including Sunday, the regimental band paraded the town, playing Irish airs, among them a number of what are popularly known as "rebel" tunes, such as "The Wearing of the Green." Over 1,000 persons, headed by the Athlone Pipers' band and the members of the Irish National boy scouts, marched behind the soldiers, "booing" and singing national songs, and eventually the two parties came face to face in Chapel Road. The military were immediately drawn up on each sidewalk to let the protest demonstration pass by, and ultimately were hurried into barracks, being followed up to the very gates by the Athlone Piper's band playing "A Nation Once Again."

A LESSON TO PIRATES.

Authors of "La Petite Fille" Delighted at New York Prosecution.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—André de Lorde and Pierre Chaine, authors of "La Petite Fille," playing at the Princess Theatre in New York under the title "A Pair of White Gloves," are delighted at the result of their attempt to get justice under the copyright law. M. Chaine said:

"You see, we are princes of terror, even in America, because it is apropos of one of our works that the new protection begins. Unscrupulous directors will find hereafter a salutary legal restraint.

"Our adapter was not without a certain delicacy. He changed the title of the play, renaming it 'A Pair of White Gloves.' Otherwise it is, exactly the same."

M. Lorde said:

"Quite by chance we were informed a month ago that our piece was being played in New York without the authors' names. We immediately put the matter in the hands of the French Playwrights' Society, and we hope that this example will prevent the wholesale pirating of French works, heretofore done with impunity, and encourage other authors to defend their rights under the law of April, 1910."

PRISON FOR BANK MANAGER.

Employes of Wrecked German Bank Also Get Jail Terms.

DORTMUND, Germany, Nov. 22.—After a trial lasting 114 days, Herr Ohm, Managing Director of the Niederdeutsche Bank, which failed with liabilities of $12,000,000 on July 27, 1910, was sentenced to-day to seven years' imprisonment for wrecking the institution by appropriating funds. A public accountant, Herr Hartwig, was at the same time sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and a number of other bank employes to terms of from four to six months each.

The bank had been started some years ago on a small capital, and Ohm appealed to the poorer classes to make deposits, spurring them on to do so by the use of religious quotations. Later on the capital was increased until it reached $3,000,000.

The evidence showed that Ohm had made fraudulent entries and published false balance sheets to cover up the bank's condition.

TEST TO DISCLOSE CANCER.

Dr. Robinson Declares His Method Is Infallible.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Dr. E. Robinson, in a paper presented this week at the Academy of Medicine, which gained the prize offered for the best work on cancer, announces his method for determining cancer in the first stages. This has heretofore been very difficult, because of the confusion with tuberculosis symptoms and other growths of various kinds, not cancerous. Dr. Robinson, after experimenting on hundreds of patients, declares his method infallible.

The formula he communicated to the Academy is a hypodermic solution. Then the temperature of the patient is taken every three hours. If it mounts from half to one and one-half degrees the disease is cancer, otherwise the temperature remains stationary.

Tests have been made 300 times in Paris hospitals with satisfactory results.

Blood Poisoning After Duel Fatal.

MUNICH, Nov. 22.—Max Synderhauf, a student at the Veterinary Insttitute here, died to-day from blood poisoning resulting from wounds which he received in a student duel.

GERMANY ACTIVE IN LATIN AMERICA

Raises Minister Residencies in Three Countries to Rank of Full Legations.

BALTIC EXPOSITION GRANT

Swedish World's Fair Considered More Worthy of Support Than Our Panama-Pacific One.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The rapid increase in the interest taken by Germany in Latin America is indicate by the provision made in the imperial budget of 1914 for the raising to the rank of full legations of the Minister residencies now accredited to the republics of Guatemala, Venezuela, and Peru and the establishment of a German Consulate at Panama. The German Consulate at Montreal, Canada, is raised to a Consulate General.

Some other striking points extracted from the preliminary summary accompanying the Budget bill are the increase in the subsidy for German schools abroad from $100,000 annually to $375,000, and appropriations for the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin in 1916 and for the German exhibit at the Baltic Exposition to be held at Malmoe, Sweden, in 1914, which is considered more worthy of support than the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. No mention is made in the estimates of an appropriation for the German Embassy building at Washington.

Germany apparently is about to abandon her subsidy to the North German Lloyd steamship lines running to the Orient and Australasia, as the estimate of $761,250 covers only the six months until the expiration of the present contract on Oct. 1 next year.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1914 balance at $918,250,000, which compares with $963,500,000 in 1913, in which supplementary appropriations were included.

To the army and navy are assigned $304,250,000 and $122,000,000, respectively, making together almost half the year's total expenditure, although only two new battleships for the navy are provided for.

German Cities Anxious to Exhibit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Executive Committee of the League of German Municipalities declared to-day its readiness and desire to organize a fitting municipal exhibition at the San Francisco World's Fair provided the Reichstag would assist with an appropriation. Over-Burgomaster Wermuth presided at the meeting.

MISS PETERSON'S SUCCESS.

American Girl Has Won the Hearts of Paris Operagoers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—May Esther Peterson, an American girl, who recently made her successful début in Paris opera in the rôle of Lakmé at the Théâtre Gaîté Municipale, has been engaged for one of the twelve concerts to be given by the Philharmonic Society, thus attesting the genuineness of her success, as others on the Philharmonic list are Ysaye, Kreisler, and Kubelik.

Miss Peterson is holding receptions at the theatre nightly, and crowds are at the stage door demanding to know the next rôle she will sing.

Last Sunday she was almost the victim of a serious accident, which further endeared her to temperamental Parisians. While singing a duet in the first act, the curtain fell suddenly, just missing her head by the fraction of an inch. The crowd began vociferously to ask if she was hurt. She was finally brought before the curtain by the management. The next rôle to be given her will probably be Manon.

Mitchel Due at Panama To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 22.—Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel of New York is due to arrive here to-morrow from Jamaica.

"Jim" Larkin, Labor Leader.

Photographed in a characteristic attitude while speaking at a mass meeting.

Seventy Orders

Henry H. Albertson, Burlington, N.J., wrote to The New York Times as follows:

"It may interest you to know that The New York Times is the best want advertising medium we have tried. We received one day seventy orders from an advertisement in The Times."

Erhard Pianos

These renowned Pianos are recognized for their superior merits. They represent the highets ideals in tone production, architectural beauty and constructive art. Their exquisite singing quality, their brilliancy, yet mellowness of tone, entitles them to a position among the best pianos of the world. We offer them to the music loving public with full confidence that they will meet the approbation of the most critical purchaser.

ERHARD PIANOS,	$300 to $400
ERHARD PLAYERS,	$500 to $600
ERHARD GRANDS,	$575 to $700

Sold on terms to meet each purchaser's convenience. Pianos of any make taken in trade. Piano Salesrooms, 3d Floor.

Bloomingdale Brothers
LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVE. 59TH TO 60TH STREET

CHRISTMAS SURPRISES AT LAMBERTS'

Coming to Lamberts' for Christmas Jewelry you may expect many surprises, chief of which is the surprise of low prices. They are all expressed in plain figures, which look you squarely in the eye, as if challenging you to match them at any other jewelry store in town.

Lamberts' low prices for all Diamond and Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamond and Solid Gold Rings, Solid Gold, Gold-Filled and Sterling Silver Watches, and Sterling Silverware in all forms and fashions are explainable in a paragraph:

We are large manufacturers and spot cash buyers of whatever we do not make. We are direct importers of Diamonds, Opera Glasses and other foreign products. We never deal with middlemen. By sticking to a neighborhood where rents are low we avoid the need of swelling prices with the costs of an expensive store.

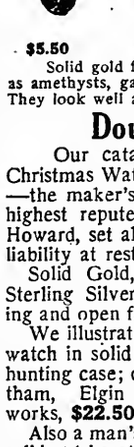
Diamond Surprises Explained

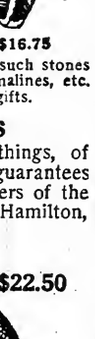
Despite all we have said to prepare customers for low prices for Christmas diamonds, including those in the Solid 14-karat and 18-karat Gold Engagement Rings here pictured, we hear words of astonishment every day as customers see for themselves the Diamonds of fine color we sell at small figures. "How do you manage it?" we are asked. *By looking ahead, buying largely in anticipation of increased duty, paying spot cash for large quantities of Diamonds and mounting them in our own factory.* The economy thus attained gives *unequalled values in diamonds.*

Engagement Rings from $10.00 to $1,500, and in two stone, three stone and cluster rings, and in combination rings, wherein the diamonds unite their beauty with that of sapphires, emeralds and other precious stones.

Fashionable Pendants & Lavallieres

Introducing you to three fine Lambert Lavallieres and you can make the acquaintance of a brilliant company of others at the Lambert store. Possession of any one would cost you far more than we ask if middleman's profit were to pay, but it never is to pay at Lamberts'. The Lavalliere on the extreme left is a stylish arrangement in Platinum, original Lambert design, with 21 diamonds and 3 square cut sapphires, and we let you have it for **$136**—and a rare value it is. Next to the Platinum Lavalliere is one in solid 14 karat gold with 3 sapphires and 3 pearls for **$10.50,** and the quaintly fashioned one on the right, solid 14 karat gold with 1 diamond, 1 sapphire and 5 whole pearls, and sells for **$10.00.**



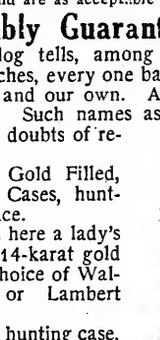


Solid gold Neck Chains, $2.00 up; Platinum Neck Chains, $6.00 up.

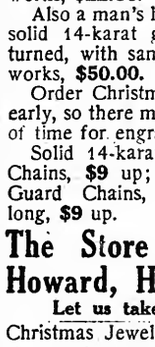
For full information of Christmas Jewelry possibilities and economies get the 1914 edition of the Lambert catalog, 64 pages full of pictures. It is free, handed to you at our store, or mailed.

Lambert Seamless Wedding Rings

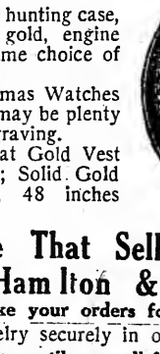
14-karat, $5.30 up
18-karat, 4.00 up
22-karat, 5.25 up



14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, 5.50 up
22-karat, 7.00 up



14-karat, $5.50 up
18-karat, 6.75 up
22-karat, 8.75 up



14-karat, $6.60 up
18-karat, 8.10 up
22-karat, 10.50 up

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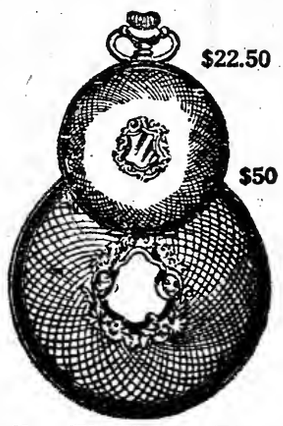

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WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

DUCHESS LEADS WAR FOR SWEATED WOMEN

In Conference at Sunderland House Workers Reveal Industrial Horrors.

TELL TALES OF OPPRESSION

Duchess of Marlborough Presides Over Committee to Help Organize Women Tailors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Duchess of Marlborough's conference this week on sweated workers and trade boards at Sunderland House, the Duchess's town residence, brought home to the public in sledgehammer fashion the shocking industrial conditions that are widely prevalent in England—conditions unparalleled even in New York's worst east side sweatshops.

Thousands of sweated women, averaging 2 to 4 cents an hour, are unable, with the hardest kind of work and almost inhuman hours, to eke out more than $2 a week, and too often it is less.

For years the National Anti-Sweating League, the Women's Trades Union League, and other organizations have waged a campaign against the sweating system with the result that Parliament passed the Trade Boards act in 1909, making is possible for the compulsory establishment of a living minimum wage in certain industries by Trade Boards, composed of workers, employers, and outsiders.

It was at first tried on the chainmaking, lace-finishing, paper boxmaking, and tailoring industries, where the conditions had long been a scandal, and met with such remarkable success that the minimum wage being fixed the old maximum rates were doubled and often trebled.

As a result the Trade Boards act has just been extended to the confectionery, shirtmaking, metal, hollow ware, linen, and cotton embroidery industries; but as it is harder to enforce legal minimum rates than to fix them and hard even to fix them where workers are unorganized and consequently physically unable to take advantage of the extension of the Trade Boards act, the National Anti-Sweating League enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of the Duchess of Marlborough. As a result of this a general purposes committee was organized with the Duchess as Chairman and the conference at Sunderland House was held to enlist public support and raise funds to organize the sweated workers, protect their interests, and expedite the establishment of trade boards in four new industries which are to be brought within the scope of the act.

The opportunity to see the interior of the palatial Marlborough residence in Curzon Street acted as a magnet on more than 500 persons, mostly women. All were directed up the magnificent marble staircase between a double line of footmen, gorgeous in crushed strawberry plush knee-breeches, powdered hair, and white silk stockings, to the grand ballroom, which probably never in its history had presented such a scene.

In the front row on the platform between the Earl of Lytton and the Bishop of Oxford sat the Duchess of Marlborough, wearing an exquisite toilette of black velvet with white silk lapels. A curious minaret effect was obtained with the skirt by a wide flounce of black of pleated ribbon above the knees.

Behind her in a semi-circle sat a living exhibit of the sweating system—twelve women from as many industries, dressed up for the occasion in their poor-best and forming interesting types of England's industrious poor.

They sat stiffly, awkwardly, stolidly, and impassive during the preliminary speeches, only their eyes darting furtively about at the splendors of the grand ballroom—the colored marbles, the paneling, the frescoed ceiling, the crystal chandeliers, and the marble cupids.

Then, when their turn came, they told in a few simple sentences, one after another, a tragedy of industrial life. First came a gaunt, gray-haired woman, wearing a thin white shawl and an old bonnet with white paper roses. She said that she had been a chain worker for fifty-two years. Holding up a long, heavy chain, she explained that she used to be paid only 84 cents a hundred links as against $1.70 now, since the chain-making industry had been brought under the operation of the Trade Boards act.

A woman, working twenty years in a candy factory, said that she had never earned more than $2 a week.

A sad-faced woman, the mother of three children, held up parts of a child's boot and explained that working as hard as she could from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night she could earn only a little over $2 a week.

The Duchess of Marlborough was keenly interested when told by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that there was a nation-wide protest in America against sweatshops, underpaid salesgirls, child labor, and other industrial evils. She said:

"Of course, I do not know what the conditions are in New York, but here the sweating system is a question of national importance. Exaggeration is the very last thing one wishes. The realities are so overwhelming. Thousands of women and girls are suffering from actual hunger, although working every available hour the year through. Many under-paid women workers in London are forced to make their morning meal of a little weak tea, bread, and dripping, and buy an unsatisfactory, unwholesome dinner for a copper or two. The conditions under which the home workers labor are even more distressing."

ISAACS HEARS BIG SUIT.

Slander Case Involving a Curate Attracts Wide Attention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—An action for slander heard in the courts this week has attracted widespread public interest and more than usual attention in legal circles on account of it being the first big case tried before the new Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs.

Action had been brought by the Rev. Thomas Ghent, a London curate, to obtain damages from Arthur FitzGerald, a Police Sergeant, who alleged that the curate has misconducted himself several times with Mrs. FitzGerald. The case occupied Sir Rufus for nine days, and at the end the jury were unable to agree on a verdict.

It was alleged that the acts of which Ghent was accused were committed, among other places, in the church itself, and as evidence of his relations with Mrs. FitzGerald letters were produced, written by her to him.

In the course of the trial it was disclosed that Sergt. FitzGerald, fifteen years ago, made similar charges against another curate to whom Mrs. FitzGerald also sent letters. The Bishop of London held an inquiry and the clergyman was pronounced innocent.

On behalf of Ghent it was suggested that Mrs. FitzGerald was a hysterical woman, suffering from a diseased imagination. It was pointed out that Ghent's record was unblemished, and this was supported by clerical friends, who, it is believed, are helping to defray the expenses of the trial in order to give the curate the opportunity of clearing his character. He is also supported by his wife, whose faith in him remains unshaken.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, in summing up, spoke four hours, and the courts have seldom heard a more lucid and detailed presentation of facts to a jury. He dwelt particularly upon the important bearings the case would have upon the duties performed by clergymen, doctors, and other persons who by their callings are brought into communication with women.

ENSIGN UNABLE TO MARRY.

Officer's Plans Upset by Illness of Fiancee and Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The hard luck of Ensign Frederick Stewart Bryant of the United States Navy in failing in his attempt to get married here this week has aroused considerable good-humored sympathy.

The romance dates from his midshipman days at Annapolis. Young Bryant, who is on board the battleship Delaware at present in the Mediterranean, obtained fifteen days' leave of absence, hastened to London, and joined his fiancée, Miss Yvonne Brock, daughter of C. J. Brock of Swansea.

It was to have been another one of the American Embassy's personally conducted marriages, and the Archbishop of Canterbury had issued a special license. Then the prospective bride was taken ill with the measles. The intending bridegroom also became ill with measles on the following day.

The fifteen days' leave of absence was over before both were sufficiently recovered to be married, and Ensign Bryant was forced to rejoin his ship.

It is said that the marriage will probably take place at Norfolk, Va., next Spring.

WELL, BUT IN BED 55 YEARS.

Mlle. Lecaux's Refusal to Leave Her Couch Is Unexplained.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Mlle. Lecaux, who has for seventy-five years been living in the environs of Paris and in perfectly good health, has remained abed for fifty-five years. The reason is unknown. Some say it is hypochondria, others assign love affairs as the cause; but, be that as it may, in 1858 she made her decision.

A caller investigating the case was shown into a white room, containing a bed in a wooden alcove closed by white curtains, like a sepulchre.

The family objected to the visit, saying that she was in bad humor, and her authoritative voice, strong and healthy, gave evidence of the fact. She then ordered dinner—radishes, mutton, and black coffee.

Several doctors who have visited her report that her digestion is admirable. Her limbs are only slightly feebic from disuse.

MACHINE MOCKS NOISES.

All Sorts of Combinations Made Possible for Theatrical Use.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Marseilles, which gave the world a machine for roasting chestnuts, has again shown its inventive genius in a machine designed to make all sorts of noises for use in the theatres and moving picture shows.

By means of multiple electric combinations it imitates the noise of horses' hoofs, wind storms, thunder, sobbing waves, swaying branches, passing trains, and also the familiar nursery clatter.

ARREST ALSATIAN SOLDIERS

Military Authorities Accuse Them of Divulging Garrison Secrets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—An Alsatian Sergeant-Major and nine Alsatian privates are under military arrest at Zabern, accused of giving information to newspapers concerning garrison affairs.

Lieut. Baron von Forstner, whose recent slighting remarks about the townspeople and the French flag started the present troubles, has been transferred to another company, undoubtedly as a punishment.

KAISERIN FIGHTS ENEMIES OF CHURCH

Agitation Going On in Prussia for Withdrawal from the State Institution.

MEETINGS WERE FORBIDDEN

Arranged for Last Wednesday, Repentance Day, and Prohibition Is Said to Have Been Due to Empress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—It is in the rôle of an exemplary housewife, mother, and protectress of various charitable and religious organizations that the Germans are accustomed to regard the Kaiserin, but her Majesty appeared in a new rôle this week—that of a champion of the State Church. According to reports as yet uncontradicted she has departed from her custom by interesting herself for the first time in State affairs.

About three months ago a so-called Committee of the Confessionless was formed to agitate for withdrawals from the State Church. The withdrawal movement, which had already attained considerable proportions, has been increasing rapidly since then. To further the propaganda, the committee arranged twelve mass meetings to be held last Wednesday, at which the speakers should advocate general withdrawals from the Church. The choice of the day displeased even a great many persons whose sympathy for the Evangelical Church is small, since Wednesday was Repentance Day—one of the most solemn of the church holy days in the entire year.

The police of some of the greater Berlin municipalities granted permission for the meetings, while the Police President of Berlin proper refused to allow the meetings scheduled in the old city, and took the unusual step of notifying the police heads of the other municipalities of his action. Thereupon the latter revoked the permission granted by them. It is now reported that the prohibition of the meetings was directly due to the action of the Kaiserin, whose deep religious convictions were outraged by the choice of Wednesday for the agitation.

It is also understood that her Majesty conferred with a number of dignitaries as to the possibility of taking steps to oppose the growing withdrawal movement and suggested, among other remedies, the possibility of increasing to a prohibitive figure the fees payable by persons desiring to withdraw. At present the fees for withdrawal, which involves a formal notarial action, are 4 marks, or $1. It is reported that the Kaiserin favors an increase to at least 100 marks, or $25, and that the matter may be brought up at the coming session of the Prussian Diet.

The immediate result of the Kaiserin's intervention, however, was not encouraging. The Committee of the Confessionless simply postponed its meetings until Thursday, and, as a result of the advertising obtained through the police prohibition, the attendance was much larger than would otherwise have been the case.

A great number of those present signed declarations of their intention to withdraw from the Church, and hundreds of others are likely to do so in the near future. The exact number of withdrawals since the committee began its agitation is unknown, but it runs high into the thousands, and the movement is gathering impetus every month.

A great number of wtihdrawals are due simply to the desire to escape the payment of the church taxes, which are collected by the state, but thousands feel that the Church is only a Government department permeated with formalism, and that the only way to bring about the separation of Church and State is by withdrawing.

The Social Democrats, whose party platform declares that religion is each man's private affair, have taken a leading part in the agitation.

Opposition to the movement has thus far been confined to moral suasion by clergymen and isolated police action, as, for instance, the confiscation of the committee's placards announcing the places where the printed forms for a declaration of withdrawal were purchasable.

Indications are beginning to multiply, however, that the authorities are seriously concerned by the movement. Both the Kaiser and the Kaiserin are deeply religious. Moreover, the Church is one of the chief props of the Throne, and it is expected that the rulers will do everything possible to check a movement that is so dangerous.

Some of the German States have already made certain concessions, impelled by the withdrawal movement, especially along the line of permitting the children of dissenting parents to receive the prescribed compulsory religious instruction from non-sectarian ministers. Thus far, however, Prussia resolutely clings to the compulsory orthodox religious instructions for school children.

Quality Wants

Money spent in telling exactly what is wanted in a Want Advertisement in The New York Times is well spent.

Want advertisements which do not clearly state what is offered or wanted will not bring as satisfactory returns as do those that tell the reader the quality of the want or the offer.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

KEATS ON THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.
(With Variations.)

[President Woodrow Wilson and his Foreign Secretary, Mr. William Jennings Bryan.]

So, like stout Cortez, with spread-eagle eyes,
He viewed the unpacific; and W. Jen.
Gazed at his leader with a wild surmise,
Chatty upon a peak in Darien.—From Punch.

MARY CURZON HOSTEL OPEN

Queen Alexandra Inaugurates Memorial to American Vicereine.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The memory of the American Vicereine of India, as the late Lady Curzon was incorrectly called, was commemorated to-day by the opening of the Mary Curzon Hostel by Queen Alexandra.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lord Curzon received her Majesty.

The Duchess said the hostel, which is the first of a series to be opened in London as lodging-houses for women on the lines of the Rowton homes for men, was a fitting memorial to Lady Curzon, who generously spent her life improving the condition of women.

Lord Curzon, who also spoke, paid a tribute to his late wife's labors to alleviate the lot of women.

BRIGHTEST AT 40 TO 56.

Men Show Marked Differences In Age of Greatest Brilliancy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Recent medical statistics as to the age when man has the most intellectual vigor give interesting results. It is from forty to fifty-six years that the most brilliant things have been accomplished by the majority of human beings.

Chemists and physicians have made brilliant discoveries at forty. Poets have accomplished masterpieces at forty-four, and novelists two years later. Famous warriors average forty-seven, musicians are most brilliant at forty-eight, and actors at the same age. Moralists are greatest at fifty-one, politicians at fifty-three, humorists at fifty-six, thus demonstrating that the last thing one learns is how to amuse one's contemporaries.

M'COMBS'S REMARK ANNOYED FRENCH

He Said He Was in Paris "Incognito"—"Why a Private Citizen Incognito?" Is Asked.

BUT NO PERSONA NON GRATA

Any One Wilson Nominates Will Be Accepted — Washington Mean Over New Embasey Furniture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—With the marriage of W. F. McCombs the question as to who will succeed Ambassador Herrick is again foremost in American circles here.

There have been several reports. A current report is that Mr. McCombs is persona non grata at the Quai d'Orsay on account of his previously refusing the post. It is also rumored that Frederick Allen may get the appointment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has called on several important sources of news of this character, where it is the unwritten law that the person giving the information must never be quoted. The rumor concerning Mr. McCombs may be dismissed as incorrect, although not absurd. It is stated that relations are so friendly between the Quai d'Orsay and Washington that any one receiving the appointment of President Wilson would get a welcome here. However, it is hinted in some quarters that the welcome might be more cordial if the appointee were not Mr. McCombs.

The reason assigned for Mr. McCombs's lack of popularity in French circles is not that he once refused the appointment, but his long visit in France, which, to the French mind, was for the purpose of "looking them over to see if he liked them."

The French, considering themselves quite as good as anybody else, resent being investigated. Mr. McCombs also made the unfortunate remark while here that he was "incog." French statesmen are all democratic, and many are of the bourgeoisie. They therefore could not understand how a private citizen of the American Republic could be "incog."

The news has transpired in American circles that the report that Mrs. McCombs received $1,000,000 as a wedding gift from the Leiters is erroneous, and that Mr. Leiter is too much engaged in his own business affairs to bestow a million at the present time.

The report that Frederick Allen is likely to receive the appointment is not considered seriously in the American colony. Prominent Americans believe that President Wilson is not likely to molest Ambassador Herrick for some time, especially as in all his dealing Mr. Herrick has put his position above party politics, serving quite as loyally under President Wilson as under the Republicans.

Apropos of embassy affairs, the staff is wondering whether the State Department is ever going to allow the few hundred dollars necessary to buy furniture for the new embassy offices in the Rue de Chaillot, near the Trocadéro, which occupy the same site, although in a fine new building, as forty years ago, when Washburn was Minister.

The offices were moved from the Avenue Kléber eight months ago. Some of the furniture was so old that Mr. Herrick decided to leave it behind, especially as it would look dingy and out of place in the new surroundings; also, as the new offices were much larger and needed new furnishings.

The application to Washington for a furniture appropriation went unheeded. Several reports are circulating in Paris. One is that the reply came:

"Let Herrick buy it. He can afford it."

Naturally, Mr. Herrick decided that it was not part of his job. The second report is that Secretary of State Bryan sent word that there would be a furniture appropriation when the new Ambassador came, so as to allow him the glory of making a selection.

Whatever the truth of the matter, the condition reflects no additional credit on America, which is already criticised for not owning its embassies, for, although the walls of the present embassy are done in beautiful designs and colors, the floors are minus carpets. There are scarcely enough chairs for visitors, and there is a woeful lack of desks and other necessities for the executive staff.

Ambassador Herrick has been doing the entire work of the embassy single-handed for the past ten days. All the secretaries are absent. Warren Robbins, the Third Secretary, is in Sweden on account of the death of his stepfather, Price Collier. Second Secretary Sheldon Whitehouse returned after an illness, and received a month's leave of absence in which to recuperate in Switzerland.

The Ambassador told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had refused all invitations for Thanksgiving Day, and intended to eat his turkey at home surrounded by his family, his only guests being the embassy attachés. He will, however, attend the dinner of the American Society on Thanksgiving Eve, and the Harvard Club dinner on the Saturday night following.

ELLIOTT'S ARREST ANGERS DAUGHTER

Calls It an Outrage and Diabolical Plot by Enemies Unknown to Her.

POLICE REFUSE TO TALK

Hearing of Charges in East Grinstead Court Held Behind Closed Doors, Reporters Being Excluded.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—John Love Elliott, who was arrested on Thursday night and lodged in Lewes Jail after a hearing of charges in camera, is declared by one of his two daughters to be the victim of a dastardly plot.

Elliott began to occupy Hammerwood House, a magnificent mansion in 600 acres of park, five months ago. For two years he had resided with his daughters, Doris, aged 18, and Florence, aged 17, in apartments in Cavendish Square in the West End of London. Doris, when seen in London to-night, did not appear worried, but was bitterly indignant over her father's arrest and detention in jail, which, she believed, was due to the machinations of some enemy or enemies.

"It is all a mistake," said she, "and I am sure he will be released in a few days. He has engaged the very best lawyers, who have told me not to worry and that everything will be all right. I did not know he had any enemies, and I'm sure I don't know who they can be, but it is an outrage and a diabolical plot. Such a thing couldn't happen in America, but they don't know him in this country."

The secrecy surrounding the whole affair continues to be maintained by the authorities. No information of any kind was obtainable to-day at Scotland Yard, where the officials of the Criminal Identification Bureau told THE NEW YORK TIMES representative that Chief Inspector Fowler alone knew the full details of the case as he had handled it personally. The police of East Grinstead profess equal ignorance as to the facts. The Sergeant at headquarters said he only knew what he had read in a meagre account appearing in one of the London morning papers. They were not concerned with the affair as the arrest had been planned and executed entirely by Scotland Yard.

The hearing in the East Grinstead court yesterday was held in private, even the local newspaper men being excluded.

30c First Half Mile New Meter Rate

Mason-Seaman Taxi Service

For many years the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company has given to the people of New York a Taxicab service that stands for the nearest possible approach to perfection.

This standard of service has been possible at a moderate price owing to our enormous volume of business.

Recent legal decisions instruct us to reduce these prices.

In order to do so and still maintain the high order of our public service, it is necessary to still further increase this volume of business.

We believe that the best way to do this is to tell the public the reasons why M-S taxi service commands their consideration—why it deserves the hearty co-operation of the riding public, individuals, clubs, restaurants, etc.

Few people realize the immensity of the Mason-Seaman organization—and its tremendous facilities.

The primary advantage of Mason-Seaman service is in its unquestioned reliability, which is an absolute guarantee to you against all hazards through accident, theft or carelessness.

It is the largest taxicab company in the United States, with a pay roll of $20,000 a week. Its main garage covers several acres of valuable city property and can house over eighteen hundred automobiles at one time. An impressive element of safety in this building is the absence of elevators; our taxis being run under their own power up inclined runways from floor to floor.

Its machine shops are a complete automobile factory, in which entire cars are built and rebuilt. These shops have separate sub-shops for the building of bodies, the building of chassis and engines complete, the reconstruction of lamps, the reupholstering of interiors—and in fact for every branch of automobile manufacture.

It is the completeness of these repair shops that enables us to keep M-S cars always traveling. They leave our garages in such perfect condition that trouble on the road is the rarest of rare conditions.

Our own garages and branch stations in almost every part of the city assure you the promptest service, no matter from what part of New York your call reaches our great central station, which is Columbus 7400. Whether your call comes from Fourteenth Street or 125th Street, a message to this 'phone is immediately relayed over private wires to the station nearest you and a cab dispatched without delay.

Our taxicabs are all French cars—Delahaye and Darracq. They are elegant in all appointments, immaculately clean and subjected to every sanitary cleansing process necessary to keep them so. Their bodies are maroon and black, a combination that is both harmonious and unostentatious.

In case of storms or other conditions that may make it impossible to send a cab immediately, our operators tell you instantly and frankly within what space you may reasonably expect a cab. If there is no chance of filling your order promptly they tell you so.

Within the past thirty-five months we have returned through our Lost and Found Department more than $250,000 worth of articles left in our cabs. This is but another evidence of the dependable character of this organization.

Our chauffeurs are courteous and of an unusual capacity, both personally and as drivers. They are only engaged after a most rigid examination and investigation as to character, habits, and experience, and even then are required to serve a period on approbation—before being considered a part of our regular force.

This mention of our superb facilities is made to impress you with the advantages of a taxi service—possible only to such an organization as this.

Our charge cards allow those who carry them the privilege and convenience of a charge account with us.

M-S These letters in gold on every door M-S

These letters are the insignia of perfect taxi service—every Mason-Seaman taxicab bears this one distinguishing mark for the benefit of those who seek taxi service as good as is humanly possible to render. Look for these letters on a car and you assure yourself of every taxicab convenience, with absolutely no inconveniences or unpleasant possibilities.

Wherever you find a line of taxis, you will find one or more with a M-S on the door. Look for it for your own protection.

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Mason-Seaman Transportation Co., 622 W 57th Street, N. Y.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

NEW TAX WORRIES AMERICANS ABROAD

Nobody Seems to Know Just How the Impost on Incomes Affects Him.

FEAR TO LOSE CITIZENSHIP

But Americans Feel Law Is Unfair to Those Who Earn Their Living Away from Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Many members of the American colony were thrown into consternation this week by the rapidity with which the home Government is insisting on immediate returns regarding that portion of the Income Tax law which is now effective. The result is that the Consulate General is flooded with inquiries, and the American Chamber of Commerce delegated its Legal Committee to hold a special meeting to study the law and draw up a pamphlet giving adequate information.

Many prominent American residents having interest due from American securities were amazed when they received their coupons with the percentage for income tax deducted.

The first case to appear at the Consulate General was that of a well-known society man with a draft from a New York bank for $22, representing interest on a certain investment, from which 22 cents had been deducted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked with various members of the Chamber of Commerce after the meeting. All declared that there were many inconsistencies in the law, and also that certain portions applying to Americans residing abroad would be impossible to enforce, thus having the effect of nullifying them.

Such being the case, a more important question arises—how the matter will affect the citizenship of Americans abroad if they do not heed the Federal law. The general feeling is that the law is unfair to foreign residents, especially as the income tax laws now in force in certain foreign countries hit Americans equally as hard as the citizens or subjects of whatever nation is concerned.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has learned, however, on high authority that the proposed French Income Tax bill now before the legislative bodies is not likely to pass, so, that being the case, Americans in Paris will have only the home laws to worry about for some time anyway.

The reason given THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent for the probable failure of the French bill was the recent big loans necessary to meet the budget necessities, which caused the banks to take the position that the only way to arrange loans was to forget the income tax.

The entire explanation, however, is based on the trait in the French character which resents interference in private affairs. A Frenchman is willing to pay an indirect tax, such as is secured through the State match, cigar, and spirits industries. He is also willing to pay the customs charged on foodstuffs entering the cities, but the Government that proposes to examine the books of his business is quite likely to fail. Therefore, little is heard nowadays of the income tax, although the bill succeeded in getting as far as the Senate.

Prominent members of the American Chamber of Commerce are asking enlightenment from Washington. It is pointed out that the first inconsistency in the law is the fact that the income of American citizens living abroad, no matter how long they have been away from home or whether they earn their entire income outside the United States, is taxed just the same as if earned in New York. For example, there are now fifty-two American dentists in Paris, the majority of whom have no property in America and no business connections there. Information is desired as to how these persons can be reached by the Tax Department; also, if the dentists decide against payment, whether America's lack of power to enforce the law would nullify it.

The second inconsistency is that every person is supposed to make returns to the Internal Revenue Collector of his district. It is asked how Americans in Paris are going to find this individual, inasmuch as America has no civil authority in France.

The third question is: What does America purpose to do in the way of fair treatment for her citizens who are already caught in the income tax net of foreign Governments?

It is declared that Germany has the only clear and fair treatment in such cases. The German law recently enacted provides that Germans outside Germany and for two years domiciled in another country are only liable to income tax on holdings within the Fatherland.

A question also to be asked is: If Americans are ungetatable, how is that fact to affect their citizenship, especially in the case of naturalized Americans who have lived for years abroad?

The American colony in Paris numbers nearly fifteen thousand, the majority having holdings in America. The inquiries of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent indicate that there will be several test cases in the form of suits instituted in America before the income tax as applied to Americans abroad gets into working order.

TAX GATHERER AT THE FEAST

Innocent Legal Hitch Nearly Spoils Rome Luncheon to Ambassador.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 22.—When Mrs. Clara J. Heyland, formerly Miss Jessup of Philadelphia, died a few years ago she left her beautiful Roman residence, the Villa Aurelia, to the American Academy in Rome on the condition that it be made the seat of the institution. This was refused and it reverted to Mr. Jessup of Philadelphia, her brother, who paid the death duties. Later, through a compromise, the property was bought by the academy from Mr. Jessup and became the residence of the Director.

In Italy the death duties are much higher for an heir who is not a relative, so the Government, hearing that the acade was in possession after all, insisted on the payment of the difference between the two duties, which was put at $7,000.

This bit of history is the prelude to a piece of comedy which was enacted here the other day.

Mrs. Jesse Benedict Carter, wife of the head of the academy, had invited Ambassador and Mrs. Page to luncheon. The hour approached. The house was in order, the cook was ready, and nothing was lacking but the guests, when a shabby person appeared and insisted on seeing Mrs. Carter. He announced that he had come to serve an injunction and sequestrate the furniture or obtain the payment of $7,000.

All remonstrances were in vain. The furniture in the dining room, at least, was a necessity and as $7,000 is not usually kept in one's pocket, Mrs. Carter had to sign a paper pledging herself to see that matters were settled within twenty-four hours.

The guests, who included, besides the Ambassador and his wife, Dr. Ashby, the head of the British School of Archaeology, and Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick of Yale, were received by a calm and smiling hostess and little imagined how near they had come to losing a good lunch for luck of things to eat it on.

It seems that some legal point had been neglected, and hence the unpleasant surprise. However, if any one has to pay it will be Mr. Jessup, as the villa was bought with the stipulation that all duties, &c., should be cleared.

Mrs. Carter had to meet the crisis alone, as Prof. Carter is in America. Mr. Hendrick is here with his wife and son to assume Prof. Carter's position as the head of the Classical School for the Winter.

COMING ON THE LUSITANIA.

Railway Men, Designer, and Essayist Among the Passengers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Among the passengers who sailed from Liverpool to-day on the Lusitania was Charles Allom, who goes to design the interior of the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. Allom was at one time mentioned as likely to challenge for the America's Cup in place of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Other passengers were A. H. Stanley, managing director of the London Underground, and Sir Guy Granet, Chairman of the Midland Railway.

Miss Lind af Hageby, anti-vivisectionist, was also aboard. She said the cost of her recent libel suit, $30,000, has been entirely reimbursed by public subscription.

Francis Grierson, essayist, goes on a lecturing tour.

NOBLE AVIATION RECRUITS.

Lord George Wellesley and Lord Edward Grosvenor Get Certificates.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Flying is being taken up enthusiastically, though a little late in the day, both in the army and navy, and "younger sons" in the aristocracy are among the keenest recruits. Among the latest members of noble houses who have taken out their pilots' certificates are Lord George Wellesley, youngest son of the Duke of Wellington, who was born in 1889, and Lord Edward Arthur Grosvenor, a younger son, born 1892, of the first Duke of Westminster by his second marriage. Both are in the army, and both took out their certificates within a month of their first flights.

Lord George Wellesley, who is a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, is more than 6 feet tall, but his height is no drawback to flying, for he is slightly built. He learned to fly on a Bristol Military Standard aeroplane at Salisbury. He is a great-grandson of the first Duke. Lord Edward Grosvenor took only three weeks to get his certificate after learning on a Bristol biplane. Though a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, he is attached to the airship section of the Flying Corps at Farnborough.

NEW ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP OUT.

German Army Dirigible on 250-Mile Trip—Another Building for Navy.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Nov. 22.—The most modern of Zeppelin dirigible airships, the Zeppelin VI., intended for the service of the German army, ascended from Lake Constance to-day and started on her first trip, during which she will try to reach Gotha, about 250 miles due north.

Work is being pushed forward on the new naval Zeppelin which is to replace the one destroyed in the catastrophe at Johannisthal on Oct. 17, when the entire crew of twenty-eight officers and men were killed. The airship under construction embodies all those improvements believed by experts necessary to obviate such accidents as that which caused the recent disaster.

Reformed Socialists as Senators.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The list of new Senators which Premier Giolitti will submit to the King, it is reported, will include the names of two Reformed Socialists, who, if they are nominated by the King, will be the first of that party to enter the Senate. One of them, Alfredo Bertesi, has been a Deputy for eighteen years. He was once a baker. He was very active during the days of Obstruction, when Gen. Pelloux was head of the Cabinet.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

Good Position—
Good Pay

Do you want a paying position with a good firm? Consult the Want Page of The New York Times, the newspaper in which careful business men advertise. See next to last page.

ROOSEVELT IN CHILE ATTACKS JUDICIARY

Outlining Progressivism, Colonel Terms Judges Allies of Reaction and Irresponsible Lawmakers.

"BIG BUSINESS" MUST STAY

And Punishment of Wrongdoers Must Be Avoided Whenever Possible—Anti-Trust Suits Futile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 22.—Theodore Roosevelt, who arrived here last evening, paid a visit to-day to the President of the Republic, Ramon Barros Luco, who greeted him cordially. Proceeding to the University of Chile, Col. Roosevelt was welcomed by Don Marcial Martinez, formerly the Chilean Minister at Washington. Col. Roosevelt delivered an address, and later received at the hands of the Rector a diploma of honorary membership.

In his address, Col. Roosevelt took for his topic "The Democratic Movement in a Republic," and he spoke before the oldest institution for higher education on the continent. His review of the democratic movement in the United States was confined mainly to the twelve years since he first became President. He explained his views regarding the judiciary and "big business," speaking in part as follows:

"The movement with which during the last twelve years I have been associated has consisted merely in applying to the conditions of the present day, in actual fact, the principles of the founder of the Republican Party, Abraham Lincoln, and in bringing to the task before us the purposes not only of Abraham Lincoln but of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party. The political and financial leaders of the old parties still paid lip service to these principles and purposes, but it was lip service merely, and these leaders resented as party disloyalty the effort to translate into deeds the exact words which they were only too glad to use as long as they remained words only. I believe that the effort to which I and those associated with me are committed, is in its essence chiefly an effort to turn words into deeds, and that it is emphatically a movement in the interest of the plain people, in the interest of the rank and file of both the old parties, as against the political and financial machines which have dominated them.

"During the last half of the nineteenth century the leaders of reaction in the United States, political and financial alike, gradually grew to recognize in the judiciary their most powerful potential ally. There was very little actual corruption on the bench; on the contrary, our Judges have been on the whole both able and upright public servants, standing on a level probably higher than that of any other civil servants of the Government. As long as they confine themselves to the exercise of judicial functions they perform their duties at least as well as, probably better than, other public servants perform theirs. But their whole training, and the aloofness of their position on the bench, prevent their having, as a rule, any real knowledge of, or understanding sympathy with, the lives and needs of the ordinary hardworking toiler. There are many honorable exceptions; but this is the rule.

"In consequence, their tendency is to be ultra-conservative in all matters where the fancied rights of property are invoked on behalf of the big privileged interests as against human rights, as against the ordinary rights of ordinary men and women. The reactionaries in business, and the bosses in politics, thus found these well-meaning and upright Judges instruments already fashioned for their use. Their purposes were served by gradually clothing the Judges with non-judicial functions, including especially the right to interpret and authoritatively and finally to declare the meaning of the supreme and fundamental law of the land, the Constitution. This made the Judges in reality irresponsible lawmakers, with a strong natural bias against every species of reform legislation for social and industrial relief and fair play.

"When by their decisions the Judges thus created a system of law hostile to popular interest the reactionaries defended them, and insisted that they be kept irresponsible, denouncing as an assault upon the independence of the Judges all effort to give to the people themselves the power to make their own laws for themselves—which necessarily means the power finally to interpret and to say what these laws really are.

"The conditions of modern life make it essential that men should work with concentrated capital. There must be big business in this era of world business, in this era of steam and electricity. Yet very great evils have come through permitting the uncontrolled concentration of big business in the hands of a few men, whose enormous wealth became formidable to the body politic because it waa in entirely irresponsible hands. The mock radicals, attempted to meet this situation by breaking up all big business units. This was attempted not merely as regards monopolies, but as regards every great corporation of such size as to get the maximum of efficiency.

"The effort has, of course, proved futile. If not futile it would prove mischievous. There is no use in trying to reverse the wheels of economic development. What is necessary is to recognize the fact that big business has come to stay, and so to control it and supervise it as to prevent there being any improper advantage taken by big business at the expense of small business. Moreover, we must insist upon the principle of co-operation, of profit sharing and partnership as regards employer and employe, so that the prosperity coming to the big business organization shall in measureable degree and with some approximation to justice be divided with the ordinary wage workers in the business.

"Probably in any such movement it is inevitable that the pioneers should at first meet defeat. We of the United States who are the pioneers in this movement shared the common lot. But we have nothing to regret, for in our case we have driven even our bitterest opponents to a frantic lip loyalty toward the very principles which they started by condemning.

"There was in the United States a historic party, the one to which I then belonged, which if true to its origin would have championed without exception every single one of the reforms which the Progressives have championed. Every single one of these reforms can find its justification in the principles and policies of Abraham Lincoln. We did not desire to go into any political or economic revolution; we do not believe in revolutions. But we most emphatically do believe that the only way to prevent violent revolution is to provide for peaceful growth and evolution in the right direction.

"We are not Socialists, for we do not believe in class consciousness, and we as little believe in mere doctrinaire dogmatism about collectivism as we believe in mere doctrinaire dogmatism about individualism. But we do believe that the only way to prevent the growth of a party founded on class consciousness is to secure the triumph in the community of a party founded on the ideal of social consciousness.

"Such a party must in good faith assume that each man is in very truth his brother's keeper. It must act in no spirit of vindictive hostility even toward wrongdoers. When necessary it must punish them. But where this can be avoided it must be avoided, and the end sought for obtained by changing the conditions which have brought about the wrongdoing.

"We believe in property rights as indispensable to the advancement of human rights, but where they are twisted into an obstacle to the advancement of human rights, then we are for human rights as against them. We believe in using the collective power of the people, through their government, not to hinder the growth of individualism or to interfere with individual activity, but so to regulate the possibilities of that growth as to give to the largest number of individuals possible the power to develop their own lives with the utmost freedom along their several lines, provided always that they do not wrongly interfere with the lives of their fellows."

PLEASED WITH CANAL WORK.

Congressional Committee Returning from Inspection Tour of Isthmus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 22.—A large party of the Daughters of the Confederacy arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. They will remain a week, seeing the canal.

The Congressional Appropriation Committee, which has been here on its annual tour of inspection to obtain information as to requirements for the canal for the forthcoming year, sailed for New York to-day on the steamship Cristobal. Members of the committee expressed gratification at the progress made with the work. They had a long interview with Col. Goethals at Culebra yesterday. Some of them are in favor of expediting the arrangements for the permanent canal organization.

SOTHEBY'S TO MOVE WEST.

Famous London Book Mart Will Leave Strand for Bond Street.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is announced that Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, the famous old book auction concern, will remove at the end of next year from Wellington Street, Strand, where it has been housed for nearly a hundred years, to Bond Street.

Sotheby's was founded in 1744, when Samuel Baker started to sell books in York Street, Covent Garden. In 1804, the house, under a new style, removed to 143 Strand, and fourteen years later it went to Wellington Street, the present title of the firm having been assumed in 1864.

Dr. Johnson used to walk into the rooms at Covent Garden, and the firm, as Leigh & Sotheby, sold the library of Addison in 1799, eighty years after the essayist's death.

One of the early dispersals in Covent Garden was that of the library of the notorious John Wilkes in 1764, after he was expelled from the House of Commons and proscribed for his "scandalous" "Essay on Woman." The daring publicist's books covered a wide field. Good editions of the classics abounded, and there were numerous works by Voltaire and other great French writers. Marriot's "Female Conduct; or, The Art of Pleasing," probably helped him in his condemned essay, and he was evidently a reader of poetry, including Churchill's and Lord Lansdowne's, names which sound serious to-day. He had also studied the Commissioners' reports inquiring into the estates of traitors, and that aid to electioneering, "The Voter's Guide; or, Candidate's Instructor," portions of which are not even yet out of date.

Since Wilkes's day many thousand tons of books have been dispersed at Sotheby's.

It is understood that the firm's new home will occupy the site of the present Doré Galleries. This is opposite the new quarters of the other famous house, that of Colnaghi. For many years this well-known art firm held a crown lease of premises opposite the National Gallery.

MRS. SYMONS ON STAGE.

Wife of Sick Poet Earns Money to Provide for His Needs.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It only became known generally a few days ago that "Rhoda Symons," who plays the part of Serah in "Joseph and His Brethren" at His Majesty's Theatre, is Mrs. Arthur Symons, wife of the well-known poet and essayist. Mr. Symons some time ago suffered a complete breakdown of health, and is now lying seriously ill in a Surrey village. In order to insure provision for her husband Mrs. Symons decided to go on the stage, and, although she had no previous experience, by her charm and talent she has succeeded so well that her future stage career would seem to be assured.

Mrs. Symons made her first essays in theatrical work in Granville Barker's production of "A Winter's Tale" at the Savoy Theatre. She understudied the part of Paulina, but never played it in public. She made her first appearance at the Liverpool Repertory Theatre, where she took a character in "The Perplexed Husband."

When "Joseph and His Brethren" was produced at His Majesty's in September, Sir Herbert Tree engaged Mrs. Symons to play the difficult part of Serah, although she had never before appeared at a London theatre.

Mrs. Symons says in an interview in The Daily Mirror:

"Before my husband fell ill I devoted myself chiefly to looking after him and, if possible, helping him in his literary work. Since his illness—and I am afraid there is very little hope of him getting better—I realized that something had to be done, and decided I would take my chance as an actress.

"I am so grateful to everybody for being so nice to me. Sir Herbert Tree has been especially kind, and he engaged me for the part of Serah without any hesitation. I never expected to get a speaking part so soon, as I had no experience on the London stage—with the exception of understudying at the Savoy Theatre.

"I enjoy the work immensely. Some offers of engagements have been made to me after the run of 'Joseph and His Brethren.'"

A volume of poems and translations by Arthur Symons, entitled "The Knave of Hearts"—work done "before his breakdown—has just been published by Heinemann.

MILITANTS WRECKED CAUSE.

Lloyd George Tells Suffragists That Violence Has Been Fatal.

OXFORD, England, Nov. 22.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George thinks it impossible now for the woman suffragists to obtain the passage of a bill granting the parliamentary franchise to women in the British Isles, as they have not a majority of the people behind them and have not captured any political machine. He gave this reply to three deputations, which waited on him here this morning and broached the question of woman suffrage.

Speakers for the deputation from the Oxford Men's Political Union told Mr. Lloyd George frankly that he, being in favor of votes for women, should wreck the Government if it did not grant the Parliamentary franchise to them.

Chancellor Lloyd George replied that he was ready to do anything within the limits of party loyalty to advance the cause of woman suffrage, but for the present he did not feel called upon to go beyond those limitations. Outside of the limits indicated the women had got on without him, Mr. Lloyd George added, and he thought several of his Cabinet ecileagues who held the same views as he did took up a similar standpoint.

Mr. Lloyd George reiterated that the militancy of some of the women had set public opinion in the British Isles against them and that there was no use in trying to pass a woman's suffrage bill against the wishes of the public.

In regard to the forcible feeding of women who declared a "hunger strike" while detained in prison for offenses against the law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the only alternative was to allow them to starve, and that was counseled by nobody.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS DEADLY

But Are Also Beneficent in Some of Their Effects, Prof. Berthelot Says.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Prof. Daniel Berthelot, President of the International Society of Electricians, submitted this evening to the Society of Civil Engineers a report on his recent researches into the ultra-violet rays from mercury vapor lamps.

He characterized them as more dangerous than any other form of rays, declaring that they caused opthalmia, and ultimately blindness, burned the skin and produced effects similar to sunstroke.

In some of their effects, however, they were beneficent, as they killed many types of microbes by a few seconds' exposure and made drinking water absolutely sterile.

President Poincaré acted as Chairman of the meeting.

ENGLAND URGED TO ACT IN BOLIVIA

Charges of Atrocities in Rubber Districts Made Public by Anti-Slavery Society.

WORSE THAN AT PUTUMAYO

It Is Also Asserted That Cruelties in Peru Continue Unchecked Despite the Recent Investigation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Travers Buxton, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, forwarded for THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day the copy of an important communication relative to the alleged atrocities in Bolivia, which, as stated in these dispatches, has been placed by the society before the British Foreign Office. The document is released for publication in the British press on Monday.

The society's letter, which is addressed to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is dated Oct. 13 and brings formally to the notice of the British Government "conditions in certain areas of South America, which are as bad, or even worse, than in Putumayo."

The society's informant, who is an Englishman of considerable experience, not unknown at the Foreign Office, holds himself at the disposal of the Government to substantiate his allegations.

The document asserts that the peonage system, as now operated in Beni, Acre, and other districts of the Upper Amazon, is more cruel and destructive to human life than the old system of slave-owning and slave-trading, the abolition of which the society labored so long to obtain.

The society's informant particularly emphasizes the inhuman flogging of women, the murders of India-rubber workers, and the frequent suicides of despairing white agents.

"The gravity of these allegations," continues the document, "will not, we are sure, escape the attention of his Majesty's Government, and we beg to suggest that in view of the British treaty and responsibilities and still more of the fact that British subjects and British capital appear to be deeply involved, steps be at once taken to secure a thorough investigation by an official of his Majesty's Government."

It is also asserted in the society's communication that atrocities continue in the Putumayo district and that Victor Macedo, Antonio Menacho, and Fidel Velarde, who were classed by Sir Roger Casement as among "the worst criminals in Putumayo," openly pursue their nefarious work unmolested either by the Peruvian, Bolivian, or Brazilian authorities. It is added that the activity of Macedo is made possible by the financial aid of Julio Caesar Arana.

Augusto Jimenez and Abelardo Aguerro, who, according to Sir Roger Casement, committed appalling and innumerable crimes upon the Boras Indians, are still exploiting the Indians in the River Orton district, under the name of Cavero & Co., being enabled to do so through the financial assistance of Francisco Suarez.

It is noted that Cecil Gosling, the British Minister to Bolivia, recently visited Suarez, but, say the letter to the Foreign Office, 'in all probability, many of the crimes alleged to have been committed in the Suarez concession were carefully kept from his knowledge."

In conclusion, the letter gave the Foreign Office notice that the charges would be made public in a month's time, "which will provide ample time for the Governments concerned to arrest the criminal agents whose whereabouts has for months been well known to officials of the Peruvian, Brazilian, and Bolivian Governments."

SKYSCRAPER HAT REACHES LONDON

One Towering Creation Measures Twenty-eight Inches from Base to Tip of Plume.

NOT YET SEEN IN PUBLIC

Milliners Suggest It May Have Serious Effects on Automobile Construction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The latest freak in fashions, "the skyscraper hat," has reached London, although not yet seen in public. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was privileged to have a private view of this amazing creation in the ateller of a French milliner who is introducing it.

It is justly named "the skyscraper," for it towered 28 inches from base to tip of plume. Imagine a turban of black taffeta ribbon, built up in tiers à la pagoda and surmounted by a swishing black aigrette like a flag on the top of a building. The model who wore the skyscraper said that the two feet and a third of headgear felt not at all uncomfortable.

The creator of the hat said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Will the skyscraper catch on this Winter and become a popular style? That is what we all want to know. We are all up in the air, wondering which way the cat is going to jump. We have had hats of practically every conceivable size and shape—long, broad, mushroom, and inverted peach basket, but never a tall hat.

"Of course, this model is only a chrysalis out of which something is going to come—we do not know what. But while it is too early to prophesy definitely I see no evidence of the large picture hat coming back at the present moment, and believe that the tendency is going to be all toward height.

"If so, it is going to bring out some mighty curious consequences in its train. For one thing, a woman wearing a skyscraper will not be able to sit up straight in a taxicab or a limousine, as they are built with low roofs at present. Either the bodybuilders will have to build cars with hatboxes in their tops, or women will have to lean forward constantly.

"One would think that with the taxis and limousines getting lower, hats would logically be made lower, too. Even to-day a woman of fashion cannot ride comfortably in a limousine for fear of crushing her aigrette. The future is going to be infinitely worse.

"Another interesting consequence of the continual leaning forward is likely still further to change the fashionable figure along the present lines, which are all away from an erect figure with shoulders back and tending toward a loose-limbed slouch with shoulders forward and the stomach out of balance."

FIRE SWEEPS QUEBEC TOWN

150 Horses Destroyed at Ste. Marie Loss Is $300,000.

LEVIS, Quebec, Nov. 22.—Ste. Marie, a town of 1,600 inhabitants, was swept by fire to-day. One hundred and fifty houses had been destroyed and the fire was still raging unchecked at 10 o'clock when a call for aid was received here. Every piece of fire-fighting apparatus that could be spared was dispatched at once on a special train.

According to reports received here the damage wrought by the fire was $300,000.

Under normal conditions a certain portion of each telephone switchboard is held in reserve. When sudden and heavy demands for service arise, however, the vacant "positions," as they are called, are at once filled by reserve operators so that calls can be handled on a "no-delay" basis, without interruption of service or inconvenience to subscribers.

Prompt Telephone Service —Under All Conditions

TO INSURE rapid telephone communication in New York City at all times, we must be prepared to handle the fluctuating volume of traffic that is created by varying conditions. We must be prepared for the unexpected as well as for the usual.

Each day we have our busy hours and our slack hours. For instance, in one of our exchanges we handle nearly **17,000** calls between 10.00 A.M. and 11.00 A.M. In the same exchange we handle **5,000** calls between 5.00 P.M. and 6.00 P.M. To meet these expected fluctuations is part of our daily work.

But we must be prepared also to meet unusual conditions and emergencies. Unexpected storms, large fires or accidents, extremely hot or cold days, make sudden and heavy demands upon the system. Yet, in such cases, so efficiently is the service rendered, that there is practically no delay. The service is so prompt under *all* conditions, that the subscriber never realizes how heavy may be the demands upon the service.

On the day before last Christmas a very heavy snowstorm came most unexpectedly. Telephone calls in the city increased **50%**, or from **2,000,000** to **3,000,000** in one day, yet we furnished service practically without delay, and made it possible for telephone users all over the city to avoid personal trips through sleet and snow in carrying on their social and business affairs.

By arranging our operating loads, by keeping reserve apparatus in readiness and a reserve force within call, we meet all emergencies promptly and efficiently. It is all in our plan of giving to New York City

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1913.

INACCESSIBLE MONEY.

Will it be believed that one of those farmers' organizations which the Administration is forbidden to prosecute with money voted by Congress has been unable to get accommodation from the funds of the Treasury? The fact is vouched for by an officer of the Agricultural Department, who saw the loan refused. It was asked by a cotton growers' organization in Arkansas, which wanted it on the security of crops, and the unsympathetic banking official of Little Rock said he had already loaned three millions to buyers and commission men.

The President added that he was one of the committee handling the Arkansas allotment of Government funds distributed for crop moving, and that so far as he knew no farmer was able to avail himself directly of the use of any part of the fund.

It seems that the people who were buying the crops could get accommodation, but there were no funds for those who wanted to hold the crops? This is as it ought to be, although not as the Treasury planned to have it. That there was no lack of funds to "move" the crops appears from the fact that the Treasury's allotment was not all applied for, and while the funds were on offer they did not reach the farmers about whom the Treasury was so anxious.

The incident is instructive in connection with the pending banking and currency reform bill. It is not pretended that it is constructed upon banking principles. It is motived by the Democratic platform, and by the benevolence of those who want to divert funds from Wall Street speculation to the uses of planters who want to carry their crops until the prices suit them. There is not the least objection to anybody carrying anything he owns as long as he wants to, provided he does it with his own funds, or with the assistance of banking funds secured at his own cost and risk. But it ought not to be done with the Treasury funds. Similarly, banking legislation designed for the good of the entire country ought to do the best that can be done, and not be deformed into a measure for the benefit or the punishment of any class.

Such an attempt will not be successful any more than the Treasury's attempt. The money so carefully diverted from Wall Street drifted into Wall Street as fast as credits could travel, and even before it reached Wall Street it could not be got by the farmers. Any attempt to distinguish between bad speculators in produce and bad speculators in securities will fail. They are birds of one feather, and equally ill-deserving. The danger is that the attempt to give them their deserts will react against speculators who serve a legitimate purpose. The country cannot afford to lose those speculators in commodities who provide abundance against scarcity and those speculators in securities who construct railways and industrial works. The good and the bad of both sorts are to be found in Wall Street, and the punishment of Wall Street will fall alike on the just and the unjust.

The remedying of abuses of this sort is not the fair function of a banking bill, but it is the undisguised objective of those who are guiding legislation contrary to the science which is sure even if not exact.

THE GREAT LAKES DISASTER.

The cable reports that Lloyd's, London, lost $7,500,000 in the recent storm on the Great Lakes. That loss equals the value of the Titanic. Twice as many lives were lost as with the Volturno. The incident ought to impress the lesson that the dangers of the lakes rival those of the ocean. It has become the custom to take liberties with the lakes because harbors are near, and voyages are relatively short. Cargoes are not carefully stowed, and the result is that ships sink or turn over because cargoes shift.

If harbors are near so are dangerous shores, and lake-built craft cannot run before the storm as in the ocean. Craft of ten-knot speed cannot face a faster gale, and drift sternward with full steam ahead. Lake models are too long and low in proportion to their depth to be seaworthy. If they get into a seaway they roll until their cargo wets and trim is lost. The construction is good for ordinary conditions, but it lacks sufficient factors of safety for storms or for craft laden with ice, as lake craft often are in the season.

The lesson is for greater engine power, for holds so divided that cargoes cannot alter their position and throw craft on their beam ends, for models designed for safety as well as for cargo capacity, and for enforcement of these standards in any suitable manner.

A COMMENDABLE OMISSION.

In suppressing the long customary New Year's reception at the White House, President WILSON has dealt a severer blow to tradition than he did in omitting the Inauguration Ball. Yet, whatever of complaint may be heard in Washington, there is little doubt that his course in such matters will be approved by the sober sense of the country. New Year's receptions were abolished as social functions many years ago, but the custom has been clung to at the White House as patiently as if it were a part of the unwritten law of this land that its Chief Magistrate should keep open house the first day of the year and keep his family at home to help him receive the multitude.

The President was elected on a platform of innovation, and it was to be expected that he would cling to no custom simply because it is old. The theory that the President is the servant of the people is admitted, but his servitude is severer than it used to be, he has more business to transact every year, and he is right in refusing to waste his time and energy.

FRISCO DIRECTORS' PROFITS.

We suspect that in the accounts which have come from St. Louis of the investigation which the Interstate Commerce Commission is making into the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad receivership discounts on securities sold have been confused with commissions alleged to have been paid to bankers and brokers, but the facts regarding the profits which certain officers and Directors of the company made in dealing with their own concern seem to be clouded by no such confusion of figures. The profits are apparently admitted by at least some of those who made them. Possibly restitution has been or may be made, but as the record stands certain Directors of this railroad which has now come upon evil days in effect voted themselves large personal profits out of the treasury of the company whose management was intrusted to them by the stockholders. These facts brought out in the testimony, so long as they stand undisputed, if indeed they can be disputed, carry their own condemnation.

It may be said that if the managers of the road or some of them had not interested themselves in the building of these feeder lines they would never have been built at all. The point might be made that the company would have been better off without some of these feeders, but that would be altogether apart from the main question. Perhaps the Directors personally interested in these sales did not vote at the board meetings which ratified the purchases, but even in that event their influence must have been felt unless the Directors, apart from those who made these profits, were less exposed than most to human frailties. The only safe course is for Directors not to seek any personal profit whatever in trading with their own company. In no other way can they avoid the suspicion of wrong even if they succeed in avoiding wrong itself. It is incumbent upon them to avoid both.

It would be easy in the early days of railroad financing in this country to find many parallels for the sort of transaction which the Commerce Commission inquiry in the affairs of the Frisco system has brought into clear relief, but will any one care to fall back on precedents which for so long brought disrepute upon our railroad securities abroad and at home? The management of the Frisco system, so far as it was involved in the transactions which are now under censure, has done a visible and great injury to all the railroad interests of the country. Nobody but a reckless enemy of all corporations would say that the acts disclosed in this case are typical of railroad management generally. But that is the very point. The railroad corporations have enemies, and some of them are reckless. Many politicians thrive or hope to thrive by assailing the railroads, hoping in that way to win popular applause and following. The Directors and officers of this one railroad corporation by their dealings now laid bare, in which they stood upon both sides of the transaction, have played directly into the hands of the demagogic assailants of corporations. They have added very largely to their stock in trade, and at a time when, as every reasonable man knows, railroad managers as a whole are most desirous of winning and holding the confidence of the people by the integrity of their acts and by faithful compliance with law.

The disclosure of these censurable transactions comes, too, at a moment when the railroads of the Eastern territory are called upon to defend before the Interstate Commerce Commission their proposed increase in freight rates. To say that the revelations are untimely and unfortunate does not meet the needs of the case. There should have been no revelations, because there ought to have been no transgressions of this nature. The farmers of the West and of the South, too, have been told that they should cooperate with the railroads, that they should give them their confidence, and should stay the hands of their political assailants. But how can the farmers be expected to give their confidence to the railroads in the face of this evidence that a railroad system has been exploited for private gain? The effect upon investors, especially foreign investors, to whom the railroad corporations must for years make large appeals in the effort to market their securities, will of course be most damaging. It is not only from the public, not alone from the official representatives of the public, but from the chief men of the honestly managed railroads that the sternest censure of these practices should come.

MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

There has been no disposition here to misjudge the British attitude toward our relations with Mexico. Sir LIONEL CARDEN'S obvious indiscretion has been looked upon as a personal fault and not charged against his fellow-countrymen. We have accepted, in the spirit in which they were tendered, British assurances of sympathy with our point of view. But though there was no uncertain tone in the Premier's manly and frank speech at the Guildhall banquet the other day, we can scarcely fail to note the determination of some Englishmen to misjudge the American attitude. The article in The Outlook of London, cabled in part to the American press yesterday, was obviously as malicious as that of the Paris Temps was ill-informed. The French writer misunderstands the situation, but it is not at all likely that any English journalist can really believe that the American people are contemplating a war of conquest in Mexico or that the policy of President WILSON in dealing with our afflicted sister republic has been or ever will be influenced by "money-grubbers."

A certain small but not uninfluential contingent in Great Britain has always affected to misunderstand our intentions toward Cuba, though the absolute honesty of purpose we have shown in regard to that little country which we rescued from tyranny and placed on a self-governing basis has been obvious. Many of the English have wanted us to take Cuba as a sort of justification for England's own aggression in various parts of the world. Some of them now are anxious to get Americans angry about Mexico, they do not seem to care in what way, if they can only precipitate war. In spite of their efforts, however, we are not going to lose our temper, and we are not going to charge their malice against the British Government or the mass of the English people. In regard to Mexico President WILSON will proceed in his own way, choosing his own time, and his policy will have the support of the whole country.

NATHAN STRAUS'S SERVICES.

Gifted with singular insight in the processes of business, able to foresee changes in customs and to supply the new wants of people with the intent of improving their conditions of daily living, Mr. NATHAN STRAUS has announced his purpose to transfer his energies wholly from the business which he has carried on with such ability and success into the field of philanthropic endeavor. The same foresight used in building up a great mercantile establishment will be employed henceforth in devising means to prevent human suffering.

Mr. STRAUS has already placed multitudes in his debt, especially among the poor and of the younger generation, in guarding them against tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. His propaganda for the destruction of dangerous germs in milk has resulted in the pasteurization of a large part of this city's supply. His campaign, which is justified by the fact that no other way exists for safeguarding the product of 30,000 dairies scattered through many States and jurisdictions, will be prosecuted with new vigor. In this and in kindred activities the city, which has witnessed the growth of his enterprise, is to be congratulated for having the services of a mind so original and solicitous of its welfare.

THE SPEEDING MAIL TRUCKS.

Does the control of post roads lodged in the Federal Government permit Mr. JOSEPH STEWART, Second Assistant Postmaster General, to authorize the speeding of postal motor car trucks through this city's streets without regard to the rules for safeguarding human life? Such is the doctrine which that self-complacent official preached at the Aldermen's hearing on Friday. The trucks may rush across the tides of traffic, run down men, women, and children, and this city may not restrain their drivers. Meeting the trains according to the present schedule is of greater consequence, Mr. STEWART seems to believe, than any mere question of life and death.

Let the city test this extraordinary assumption in the courts. The death rate for the mail trucks, according to Mr. STEWART, is 1 in every 768 miles. Col. COANELL of the National Highways Protective Society says that but one person was killed last year by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, running its stages over 2,000,000 miles, and but three persons were killed in 1912 by 1,400 vehicles belonging to the four big taxicab companies, with an aggregate run of nearly 19,000,000 miles. The mail trucks have killed seven persons within three months past and injured several more. If the Aldermen will rescind at once the exemption from the traffic rules of mail wagons we think the police, the Magistrates, and the Judges will be in a position to teach Mr. STEWART a lesson in constitutional law.

THE CITY CLUB.

The annual report of the President of the City Club, Mr. CHARLES H. STRONG, shows the club to be steadily increasing its activity and its usefulness. The purpose of the club is defined accurately by its constitution:

> The purpose of The City Club of New York shall be to aid in securing permanent good government for the City of New York through the election and the appointment of honest and able municipal officers and the establishment of a clear and stable system of laws relating to the city. The club declares its belief that the government of this city must be separated at all points from national party politics. The club will not take any part in State or national politics, except so far as the interests of the City of New York may be involved in the election of the two branches of the State Legislature, and the passage of State laws.

In a sense the club performs the functions of a vigilance committee in continuous session, for through its special committees it keeps a watchful eye on what concerns the city in the legislation at Albany and in the offices of the City Government. It is significant, for example, that during the past year the club opposed 147 bills in the Legislature; 49 were passed, but 35 of these were vetoed either by the Mayor or by the Governor, and only 14 were enacted into law. As our readers are aware, we have not always been able to agree with the club as to its recommendations in city affairs, but we have had no doubt as to the excellence of the motives of the active officers of the association, the industry and fidelity they have brought to their work, or the substantial service they have rendered to the city. Besides the immediate work of the club, it has rendered good service as a sort of clearing house for the discussion and promotion of plans for public advantage.

THE YEAR OF BOOKS.

The list of the best 100 books of the year 1913, which will form one of the noteworthy features of the Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, to be published next Sunday, has been selected with great care and a keen sense of responsibility by Prof. JOHN ERSKINE and two of his associates in the Department of English of Columbia University, Dr. H. R. STEEVES and Dr. CARL VAN DOREN. To pick out from many books an even hundred fit to be called "the best" was of course a task beset with difficulties. Doubtless some persons will look through the list for a book or two which will not be there. Dr. CHARLES B. DAVENPORT, for instance, the principal American authority on the science of eugenics, in choosing a book to serve as his text in writing for the same special number an article on his own subject, has hit upon Dr. FREDERICK ADAMS WOODS'S "The Influence of Monarchs," which was treated as a work of uncommon interest by our reviewers when it was published, but is not included in the list of 100. We are confident, however, that the general opinion of people who know much about books will be that the selection of Prof. ERSKINE and his associates is normal. It comprehends the books of the year in the various branches of literature making the largest appeal, and, with Prof. ERSKINE'S illuminative introduction, and explanatory articles on all the books contributed by experienced reviewers, will constitute a feature of positively unique value.

Dr. DAVENPORT'S contribution, already mentioned, is one of four articles by expert writers, whose authority is unquestioned, dealing with the year's books on four subjects of vital interest. Miss ELLEN GLASGOW, the distinguished novelist, takes up the subject of feminism; ALGERNON LEE, President of the Rand School of Social Science, that of socialism, while HENRY MILLS ALDEN, editor of Harper's Magazine and author of "God in His World" and "A Study of Death," will review a book of the year treating of the possibility of the survival of the human consciousness. These will be only the most striking and noteworthy features of a special number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW surpassing in all its contents any hitherto published, which is saying a great deal.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Recent researches on the freezing points of the sap of plants made by experimenters in Trinity College, Dublin, may result in better extracts of herbs and plant organs in pharmacy and the arts. To press sap from the living untreated organ, even when the cells of the tissues are completely crushed, does not result in so concentrated a solution as when the tissues are made permeable by chloroform, heat, or liquid air. In the current Notes from the Botanical School of Trinity College several studies of osmotic pressures in plants may furnish practical suggestions to brewers and makers of drugs.

When the trainer of a track team wishes to calculate the improvement which each of his men has made, he compares their physical measurements and records of speed and endurance at the beginning and close of each stage of training. In The Psychological Clinic for November, Mr. WILLIAM E. GRADY of this city urges the adoption of similar standards for mind-trainers in the schools. The set examinations will not do. They do not test the ease, alertness and rapid action of the mind. Its separate processes should be timed, and its ability to co-ordinate in due form while engaged in intellectual sprinting should be observed and recorded.

Soap is being used more and more. The American Perfumer prints advance statistics gathered in the United States census of 1909, showing a great increase in all departments of the soap industry, especially in number of workers and in amount of capital involved. The wage-earners increased by more than one-fifth in five years, and in the 420 establishments reported the average value of products for each increased from $156,593 in 1904 to $265,138 in 1909. New York State leads in this industry.

Since the Triangle and Binghamton factory fires not much has been done to protect the operatives in the 45,000 factories of this State known to be deficient in real safeguards against fire. The American Underwriter contains a letter from its editor, EDWARD BUNNELL PHELPS, addressed to the New York Industrial Board and urging that it require the installation of automatic sprinklers in these establishments. There is no record of loss of life anywhere in factories thus protected.

No marksman ever holds a rifle "as solidly as a rock." He may think he does, but Arms and the Man insists that the best shot gives merely the "necessary impulse to the trigger while the rifle is moving in the right direction"—that is, when he takes deliberate aim. The snap-shooter works apparently by a sort of instinct. Firing successfully at a running deer through woods and over broken ground implies a knack like that of thrusting one's finger toward an indicated object.

PUNISHING THRIFT.

E. E. Rittenhouse Condemns Tax on Policy Holders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article recently on the tax on the thrifty and benevolent is both timely and illuminating. The injustice of levying such heavy burdens of taxation upon policy holders as a class should be obvious to every lawmaker. For instance, over one-third of the States in the Union have provided pensions or other forms of relief from the public funds for needy widowed mothers. As the protection of widows and orphans is the primary purpose of life insurance, we commend the sense of humanity and justice which prompted the lawmakers to adopt this course. But if it is wise for the States to protect widows and orphans, why do these same States penalize the provident heads of families by requiring them to pay a tax on their life insurance premiums?

In effect, these lawmakers say to the thrifty, unselfish, and devoted husband: "If you insure your life to protect your wife and children after your death, we will fine you with a penalizing tax for doing it." To the improvident, spendthrift husband these States say in effect: "Never mind; if you leave your wife and children penniless and without insurance protection we will give them a pension from the public funds."

Thus, the States, by taxing life insurance, are in a sense taking the money provided by the insured to care for their families and using it for pensions for the families of the improvident. These needy families must not be neglected, but if the State must have this money, why not tax the men who are not insured instead of penalizing those who are insured?

There is a time when almost every man can be insured. Why should any part of the penalty of his neglect be charged to the man who does insure?

E. E. RITTENHOUSE,
Conservation Commissioner, the Equitable Life Assurance Society.
New York, Nov. 22, 1913.

A MISLEADING PLAY.

An Assistant District Attorney Says It Does His Office an Injustice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The play "The Man Inside" deserves the attention of the public. It says to its audiences, in effect, that the District Attorney's office is one where no heart, no conscience, no justice exists. It teaches that the functions of that great office are prostituted for the sake of securing convictions, irrespective of whether the defendant is guilty or innocent of the crime charged.

It depicts the far-reaching power of the office as used to frighten interested witnesses for the defense to "squeal" on their kith and kin by subjecting them to such depths of degradation and shame that reason is lost and injustice triumphs. Is there a place in this great country where an intelligent person can believe that a woman is searched for stolen "evidence" of crime, in the fashion depicted in the play, "with no matron present"?

No wonder people cry for the "recall of Judges," "judicial decisions," and what not! Such plays threaten the foundations of civilized society. They breed contempt of the law, its officers, sworn to do their duty, the whole administration of justice.

SAMUEL HERSHENSTEIN,
U. S. Assistant District Attorney.
New York, Nov. 21, 1913.

Judge Lindsey Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado takes no stock in the accusations against Judge Lindsey. After her lecture in Boston the other night she answered questions from the audience. One was about Judge Lindsey. Senator Robinson said that she had investigated the list of complaints made against him by his enemies, and found that they had seriously garbled the facts. Some good people, she says, do not approve of his probation system, but she herself does; and she declared that Judge Lindsey was "one of the greatest forces for good in Colorado."

As Senator Robinson does not belong to the same political party as Judge Lindsey, her testimony in his behalf carries the more weight. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 21, 1913.

Times Book Review for Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest you to know that I use THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW supplement in several of my classes. It seems to me to be very satisfactory as a basis for exercises in oral English, and to give pupils information in regard to the best current literature which they could not, or would not, obtain in any other way. I believe that it adds one more to the list of periodicals which are helpful in classes studying modern magazines. EMMA F. LOWD,
Chairman of the English Department of the Washington Irving High School.
New York, Nov. 21, 1913.

Good English and "Slang."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the lament of "H. S." on "the growing use of slang," as evidenced by the perversion, so to speak, of good English, it strikes me as mainly a matter of inference, thus:

> I made to kiss my love
> Good-night.
> Instead, I got a shove—
> Good-night!

New York, Nov. 21, 1913. J. W. E.

LUTHER'S LIFE PURE.

Dr. Remensnyder Cites the Testimony of Contemporaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the surprising attack of Mgr. McMahon upon Luther, printed in a late issue of THE TIMES, charging that he was "deliberately and consciously immoral" should not go unanswered. So conscientious was Luther that, a young student, he renounced all and entered a monastery. There he afflicted himself with the severest austerities, says his biographer.

> These severe penances for supposed sins in searching his life and thoughts were not for, as might have been imagined with a strong young man like himself, a question of any sensual appetites. But it was only for spiritual temptations, such as doubt, and anger and envy against his fellow-brethren that he had to reproach himself.

At a later period, at the height of Luther's influence, he issued his famous "Address to the German Nobility," in which, among other immoralities, he emphasizes the need of reform as to what we now call "the social evil." He specifies "houses of ill-fame." "Preaching," he says, "has no longer any effect upon these evils; the secular power must interfere to check them." They cannot, he thinks, be abolished, "but it will bring a Christian country to the immoral level of heathenism if no governmental means can be found to restrict them." Can we for a moment entertain the thought that the author of such an appeal was so execrable a hypocrite that he was all the time leading a life himself "deliberately and consciously immoral"?

It is one's personal friends who know most truly his real character. Mathesius, who was converted by Luther's writings, and who later became a great theologian, lived for several years in Luther's home. He tells us "that there was nothing secretly impure about him. His friends and guests spoke of the 'chaste lips' of Luther. He was a foe to unchastity and loose talk. As long as I have been with him," concludes Mathesius, "I have never heard an unchaste word fall from his lips."

Luther was not only "one of the greatest personalities and most fascinating individualities of the human race, with a mind so masterful as to dominate those about him, and to impress its stamp upon the subsequent political and religious history of the world," as Mgr. McMahon describes him. He was preeminently a great religious character, who lived in the Scriptures, and whose spirit communed with the deep things of eternity, and who dwelt under the shadow of the Almighty, and who lived with Christ and the cross—therein lay the secret of his incalculable, age-long, and ever-growing power upon religion, history, and civilization. Such a world-wide, revered character needs no defense.

In conclusion, I wish to express my surprise that in this age of modern enlightenment, before an intelligent audience right here in the City of New York, such an inexcusable libel upon the illustrious founder of Protestantism would be uttered, or tolerated by the hearers.

JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER,
St. James's Evangelical Lutheran Church.
New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner Stern Urged for Reappointment by Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your valued publication has given the benefit of its columns to the expression of views as to the advisability of the Mayor's reappointment of Mr. Churchill, now President of the Board of Education, I wish to warn that the question of other members who come up for reappointment should not be disposed of summarily.

It is in my opinion of the greatest importance that Commissioner Stern should be reappointed. He is one of the few members of the board closely acquainted with the details of the schools and is most unselfishly interested in educational problems of the children. I have known the work done by Commissioner Stern most intimately for a number of years as his colleague, and had frequent opportunities to admire Mr. Stern for his absolutely unselfish devotion to the interests of our school children.

At all times he had to stand a good many attacks on account of his opposition to City Superintendent Maxwell and it is extraordinary that he should now be persona non grata, especially on account of his having taken the side of Superintendent Maxwell too frequently. I would consider it a great loss if a man whose work has really the right to be considered that of an authority should be lost to his colleagues on the Board and to the city at large.

FORMER SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
New York, Nov. 21, 1913.

A GIFT TO FRANCE.

First Vessel to Cross Canal Should Be Presented to Her.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the foreign columns of THE TIMES appears a dispatch quoting the remarks of the Figaro on the passage of the first vessel through the entire length of the Panama Canal. This vessel appears to be a French-built one, and came into the hands of the United States through the transfer to it of the French rights in the Canal Zone.

The Figaro advises that the French people take steps to purchase this vessel as a relic of French engineering effort at Panama.

Coming from so representative a source as the Figaro, there can hardly be a doubt that the French people do place a historical value on this vessel, and, such being the case, it seems to me that it would be a graceful act on the part of the people of the United States to present this vessel to France. The name of France and one of her greatest engineers will forever be intimately connected with the great work that has been done at Panama, and an act of courtesy such as above suggested would seem to be but proper acknowledgment of French effort in the Panama Canal problem. R. L. L.
New York, Nov. 21, 1913.

Extent of Child Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much good gray matter has been troubled and distressed over the sad fate of 2,000,000 children under 16 years of age alleged to be at work at gainful and often painful occupations in this country. But the census figures do not substantiate these dismal statistics so sweet to the tongues of Socialist orators and uplifters. There are but 1,750,000 instead of 2,000,000; the vast majority of these are 14 and 15 years old, and should in fact be working.

The proportion in mines and factories and what may, perhaps, be called unsuitable work is given in the census figures for 1910 as 8,151 under 16 years of age in mines, which is less than three-quarters of 1 per cent. of all so employed. Moreover, five-eighths of the 8,000 work over ground.

The persons under 16 years employed in factories numbered 161,000 by the census, about 2½ per cent of the total of persons so employed.

Children, of course, should not be put to work at too tender an age, but just why any one should want to keep the children unemployed after 14 years of age is very strange. When will they learn to work if not when they are young? Keeping them at school all day is very little use.

ROBERT P. GREEN.
New York, Nov. 12, 1913.

ATYPICAL CHILDREN.

Dr. MacDonald Urges the Better Funding of Clearing House.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clearing house for mental defectives was established about a year ago by Commissioner Drummond at the suggestion, and with the active co-operation, of Dr. Max G. Schlapp as an accessory of the Department of Public Charities, for the purpose of determining the final disposition of mental defectives and endeavoring to solve the problem of the classification, segregation, and proper care of that constantly increasing class of our population known as the feeble-minded or mental defectives, a purpose the importance of which could scarcely be overestimated.

Unfortunately the efforts of these officials, both at the clearing house and at the Randall's Island Hospital for Atypical Children, of which the clearing house is a feeder, have been seriously handicapped for want of necessary means to prosecute the work. Thus far the cost of carrying on the work of the clearing house and the payment of salaries of the resident medical staff of the Randall's Island institution have been met by private contributions, Commissioner Drummond having no appropriation which could be legitimately used for that purpose. Dr. Schlapp, the Director of the clearing house, and his associate psychiatrists in daily attendance there, have served thus far without pecuniary compensation, while the medical staff—three in number—at the branch of the Randall's Island Hospital, which is devoted to the care of the feeble-minded, receive only meagre salaries out of the private fund referred to. This, which at best can only be regarded as a temporary arrangement, is not as it should be. The city should at once provide for reasonable compensation for the attending specialists, their lay assistants, and for other necessary expenses of the clearing house, as well as for the salaries of the medical staff at the hospital. It is to be hoped that the modest appropriation which Commissioner Drummond has asked for to carry on this important work will be speedily granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as otherwise the work so well begun will have to be discontinued in the near future.

One needs to spend but a few hours at the clearing house to realize the importance and value of the work which Dr. Schlapp and his associate workers, both lay and professional, are doing—a work founded on the broad basis of humanity and scientific philanthropy, and conducted in a true spirit of altruism.

The clearing house, as I have observed it, is a veritable hive of scientific industry. Patients are referred to it from the schools, from the children's courts, from various charitable and philanthropic societies, &c., and many of them are brought by their relatives or friends. At present there are 147 charitable and other institutions, exclusive of the children's court, hospitals, and public schools, that send patients to the clearing house for examination and report. These patients are subjected to most careful scientific mental and physical tests. The mental or psychological tests—that is, the tests to determine the patient's mental or intelligence age as compared with his actual age—are made by the Binet method. This method enables the examiner to determine with reasonable certainty the mental status of the subject—that is, the degree of his mental development—and to classify him accordingly. At the same time, the family history is inquired into with reference to the existence in the ancestry of a neuropathic or psychopathic taint, such as insanity, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, alcoholism, criminality, moral obliquity, or other prenatal influences. Inquiry is also made in respect to the personal history of the patient from infancy to the present time, especially with reference to mental peculiarities, schooling, occupations, environment, &c., all of which is carefully recorded. These patients are also examined with reference to the existence of physical disorders or defects of a medical or surgical nature, the removal of which might effect an arrest of the mental retardation which is sometimes mistaken for psychopathic mental defect. Subsequently, these patients are seen at their homes, if they have any, by intelligent visiting nurses, and if it is found that they cannot be properly cared for at home, as is frequently the case, they are sent to Randall's Island or to State institutions for that class.

CARLOS F. MacDONALD, M. D.,
President Medical Board, Randall's Island Hospital for Atypical Children.
New York, Nov. 22, 1913.

The Federal Game Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the 1913 issue of the New York State Conservation Law our commission printed the Federal act absolutely without comment, and in an obscure part of the volume, although it is, without question, the most important game legislation that ever has been passed in this country since the Federal act known as the Lacey act.

The New Jersey Commissioners, on the contrary, print the Federal migratory bird law in the very beginning of their volume for 1913, and lead it with a prominent article headed, "Warning to Gunners."

If the New York State Conservation Commissioners felt that it was their duty to assert and maintain the sovereignty of New York State, (a matter for which they cannot be censured,) they could easily have announced in the 1913 edition of the laws that the State denied the constitutionality of the Federal act, and reserved the right to test it, but that, in the meantime, the commission warned all sportsmen to obey the regulations in that act. The Commissioners had full legal power to do this under the conservation law, which gives them the right to alter seasons and grant additional protection to any fish or game. Why did they not adopt this simple and proper course? They can do it yet. JULIUS MULLER.
Lake George, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1913.

MEXICO.

Distraught, disheveled, weeping Mexico,
Thrust hate from out thy heart and nobly rise.
Sweet love and peace again within thine eyes,
Thy soul absolved of internecine woe;
Dusk daughter of the Gulf, thy footsteps go
In ways seditious where the darkness lies
Shutting the heavens from the tropic skies,
Blighting the noonday with a sullen glow;
Heed the wise purpose of thy neighbor sphere,
'Tis but to bind thy wound and dry thy tear;
No intervention yet—or ever—'til
The need be sore indeed, we pause, and then
We pause, e'er either host of maddened men
Be given arms speedier to maim and kill.

ROBERT LOVEMAN.
Dalton, Ga.

KLINE GREETS BOOTH AT THE CITY HALL

Mayor Welcomes Head of Salvation Army and Praises Work of His Father.

ARMY MEMBERS PARADE

All Branches of the Organization Represented in Ranks of Those Who March to Mayor's Office.

Gen. Bramwell Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, was welcomed to this city yesterday by Mayor Ardolph L. Kline in the presence of nearly 5,000 persons at the City Hall. Of those who attended the ceremonies 2,500 were members of the army in uniform, representing thirty States Preceding the formal reception there was a parade through the streets of downtown New York. Gen. Booth and his sister, Commander Evangeline Booth, were driven to the edge of City Hall Park in an auto. As they walked toward the steps of the building ten bands, which had participated in the parade, flared forth a greeting and the crowd cheered. Every marcher in the parade—men and women alike—carried American flags.

The gray-haired General and his sister, the children of the late Gen. William Booth, founder of the organization, walked slowly up the steps and into the City Hall, while their followers gave round after round of applause. They were escorted into the Mayor's reception room, and a few minutes later the Mayor entered. He shook hands with Miss Booth and the General, and the latter, addressing the Mayor, said:

"I am very pleased to meet you. This is my first visit to New York, and I am delighted to find how many friends I have."

"Yes," replied the Mayor, "we must go abroad to find out what the world thinks of us. You say this is your first visit; I trust it will not be your last."

Outside the crowd broke into impatient cheers, and the Mayor, Gen. Booth, and Miss Booth hurried to the steps of the City Hall, where they took their places between color bearers, who carried American flags and the red and blue "Blood and Fire" inscribed banners of the Salvation Army. The Mayor was the first to speak. He said:

"It gives me much pleasure as Mayor of the City of New York to welcome you, the head of that great organization, the Salvation Army, which was founded and built up by your distinguished father, who devoted his life to the work. Few men have left behind them such a memorial, and to few men has fallen the dignity of a leadership such as has fallen upon you. Well I remember the vicissitudes and hardships the Salvation Army encountered when it began its first work in this section. You met with many rebuffs and discouragements. Confronted by almost overwhelming difficulties your patient workers proclaimed day after day, week after week, and year after year an undenominational Gospel and the duty of self-sacrifice for the benefit of others. Success naturally has followed the efforts of your untiring workers, and as its result the army has reached its present eminent position.

"It is known throughout the globe, and is admitedly a powerful agency in the spread of Christianity. Your practical and humanitarian work has brought relief and courage to many thousands of men and women almost submerged, who have been led by your workers to make renewed attempts to re-establish themselves. On behalf of the people of this community I thank you for the work you have done, Sir, for the benefit of the needy and those who have met with adversity and misfortune. May your organization continue to grow in strength and usefulness. I bid you a most cordial welcome, Gen. Booth, not because you bear a great name, a famous name, but because of the importance of the trust which you have assumed. May your visit here be a most successful one, beneficial alike to our citizens as well as to your fellow-men."

"I thank you for the words you have spoken," said Gen. Booth; "for the generous reception given to me, because it is something that is not deserved by me, for the reason that I get my inspiration from a life work with that splendid old man who was my father. I am in the position of the moon shining by a reflected light. I aspire to be a helper of mankind and you of the army must aspire to be the servants of the city, the State and the nation. Be loyal and true servants and godly Christian men like your Mayor. I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for your speech. I feel that it came from the heart."

The bands then joined in playing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" as the General and Miss Booth departed from the City Hall.

The parade formed in West Broadway, going to Warren Street to Broadway to Vesey Street to Park Row and thence to the City Hall. This was the order of the parade:

First Division—National Staff Band, colors and escort of Colonels, Brigadiers, and Majors to Gen. Booth and his sister.
Second Division—Boston Provincial Band and New England officers and soldiers.
Third Division—Philadelphia Provincial Band and Atlantic Coast officers and soldiers.
Fourth Division—Harlem Band and Central Province officers and soldiers.
Sixth Division—New York No. 3 Band; Ohio, Kentucky, and Southern officers and soldiers and Michigan and Indiana officers.
Seventh Division—Swedish Band and Scandinavian officers and soldiers.
Eighth Division—Niagara Falls Band and officers and soldiers of the Women's Social Department.
Ninth Division—Central Officers' Band and officers and employes of the Eastern Social Department.
Tenth Division—Brooklyn No. 1 Band and officers and soldiers of the Middle West Social Department.
Eleventh Division—Cadets' Band, and Training College staff and men and women cadets.

Gen. Booth will address a meeting at Carnegie Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock and will speak again at the Lyric Theatre at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

FORESTRY FOR CITY PARKS.

Syracuse State College Proposes to Aid Trees of New York.

The Tree Planting Association of New York and the New York State College of Forestry of Syracuse University are to co-operate in establishing a unified, scientific system of tree planting and cultivation in this city. This was agreed upon yesterday at a meeting of the Directors of the Tree Planting Association at which Dean Hugh P. Baker of the State College of Forestry urged co-operation in meeting the needs of the city in this direction.

The school, said the Dean, was not only under obligation to carry on a professional course at the university, but also to do educational work throughout the State and to investigate the many important forest problems. The college, the association, and the city should co-operate in scientifically organizing the planting and cultivation of trees in the parks and streets and other public places.

The Dean then submitted this plan for co-operation:

1. A thorough and careful study by one of the college foresters of the trees of New York City and a submission of a report with recommendations to the Tree Planting Association and the Park Board. The study and report to be made at no expense to the association or the city.

2. The college to aid in publicity work in the city. It is ready to send its foresters to give illustrated lectures before high schools, club

BRIDAL REHEARSAL AT WHITE HOUSE

Miss Jessie Wilson's Wedding Attendants Are All on Hand for Tuesday's Event.

DINNER AT HUGHES HOME

Mrs. Wilson Explains That the Wedding Cake Is of Ordinary Size and Not Elaborate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—With the arrival at the White House to-day of the three out-of-town bridesmaids, who are to attend Miss Jessie Wilson next Tuesday, all details of the wedding ceremony were completed. These young women are Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Wilson's cousin, Miss Adelaide Scott, the daughter of Prof. William B. Scott of Princeton, and Miss Margy G. White of Baltimore, a classmate of Miss Wilson. They, with Miss Jessie Wilson's two sisters, will complete the bride's party.

The ushers selected by Mr. Sayre are Dr. Gilbert Horax of Montclair, N. J.; Scoville Clarke, of Salem, Mass.; Benjamin Burton and Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Jr. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the medical missionary of Labrador, will be best man.

The ushers will not all reach Washington until Monday. However a rehearsal was held in the East Room late this afternoon.

Tuesday's company will be only half the size of that witnessing the marriage of Alice Roosevelt. Consequently there will be no crowding in the East Room nor in the State dining room, where there will be tea and the usual afternoon refreshments following the congratulations. The hour of the ceremony, 4:30 o'clock, greatly simplifies this part of the coming wedding and adds to the informal character of the event. An elaborate breakfast was a feature of the Roosevelt wedding, which will go down in history as the merriest ever known in the stately old mansion.

The music of the Marine Band, which will play the wedding march, will be supplemented by choral service arranged by Miss Margaret Wilson, the musician of the family.

Except for the difference in the hour and the presence of five bridal attendants, Miss Jessie Wilson's wedding will be conducted along much the same lines as that of Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Mr. Sayre and Miss Wilson, with those members of the bridal party now in town were guests of Mr. Justice Hughes and Mrs. Hughes at dinner this evening. Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell will not arrive in town until Monday. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler during their stay in Washington. Mrs. Robert H. Sayre, the bridegroom's mother, is expected in Washington this evening and will be a guest at the White House until Wednesday.

While Mr. Sayre's marriage license gives Lancaster, Penn., as his residence, he was born at Bethlehem, Penn. He is a grandson of the Rev. John Nevin, D. D., former President of Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, and since the death of his father in 1907 has spent an occasional vacation at the old Nevin homestead there. The romance of Mr. Sayre and Miss Wilson began nearly four years ago at Windsor Forges, Penn., the home of Miss Blanche Nevin, a sister of Mrs. Sayre. It was there that the engagement was announced last Summer.

Col. W. W. Harts, U. S. A., Chief of Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day made public the list of army and navy and marine officers selected to act as aids.

This unusually long list includes, in addition to Col Harts, Capt. Needham Jones, Dr. Cary Grayson, Lieut. F. A. Todd, Lieut. Landon, Lieut. Jones, and Lieut. Galloway, all of the navy; Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Lieut. Harry Claggett, Lieut. J. B. Aleshire, Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, Lieut. James A. Derst, all of the army, and Lieut. H. F. Wirgman of the Marine Corps.

These officers will wear full dress uniforms.

Numerous requests for a piece of Miss Jessie Wilson's wedding cake caused this statement to be issued from the White House to-day:

On account of the erroneous and extravagant statements as to the size and cost of the cake which has been baked for the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Wilson wishes it stated that the cake is 9 inches high and 22 inches in diameter, is the usual kind of bride's cake, and is not at all elaborate.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The fact that Miss Jessie Wilson will be married in a costume of purely American production has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, with the result that the following telegram has been sent to the future Mrs. Sayre by the Home Products Committee:

We congratulate you on your loyalty to your country in ordering your trousseau entirely of American manufacture. Your patriotism is a good omen, and will do much to further the cause of more patronage of home industries by our people. All good wishes for your happiness.

MISS LUCILLE MAHER WEDS.

Married to Hearn Waters Streat at Her Mother's Home.

The wedding of Miss Lucille Marie Maher, daughter of Mrs. Josephine Maher, to Hearn Waters Streat of this city took place yesterday morning at the home of the bride's mother, 611 West 137th Street. The Rev. Father John H. Dooley of Corpus Christi Chapel, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and a few intimate friends.

The bride wore a traveling gown of dark brown chiffon velvet with a hat to match and a corsage bouquet of orchids. Her sister, Miss Edna Maher, acted as maid of honor, and wore green chiffon velvet topped with a large black picture hat. A. James Eckert of Utica, N. Y., was Mr. Streat's best man. Mr. Streat is a former member of the Seventh Regiment. He and his bride are to spend their honeymoon in Bermuda.

WEDDED IN FLUSHING.

Miss Emily de Neufville Marries Colemann Wynne of Montclair.

Miss Emily Anna Carlotta de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. August de Neufville of 69 Franklin Place, Flushing, and Colemann Wynne of Montclair, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in the First Congregational Church, Flushing, by the rector, the Rev. George Drew Egbert.

The bride was attended by Miss Catherine Groot of Brooklyn as maid of honor and Mrs. Robert E. Moffett of Brooklyn and Mrs. Robert O. Miller of Pelham, as matrons of honor. Robert H. de Neufville, a brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Edmund Tuttle, 3d, and Colgate Tuttle of Newark, N. J.; Reginald Smith of Manhattan and Estill Brown of Philadelphia.

Bopp-Chatterton Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ethel L. Chatterton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Chatterton, to Frederick Bopp will take place at the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie officiating. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Violet E. Chatterton, as maid of honor, and the Misses Mabel Macdonald, Claire Wilks, Margaret Kneland, Louisa Frick, and Adele Merken are to be bridesmaids. Louis Bopp will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers will be C. Raymond Chatterton, brotner of the bride; Harry Topping, Harry Siegmann, Arthur Graef, and Herman Hambrock. After the ceremony a reception and dance will take place at the Hotel St. Andrew.

Heyman-Goldsmith Wedding Dec. 3

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Birdie Goldsmith of London, England, to Emil Heyman of this city. The wedding will take place at the St. Regis on Wednesday, Dec. 3. Miss Florence Tannenbaum will be the bride's maid of honor and only attendant. Dr. Daniel Poll will act as best man. A reception will be held after the ceremony.

Colwell-Wetzel Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Wetzel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wetzel, to Edwin Chesney Colwell of this city will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 72 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will officiate. There are to be no attendants and only the immediate families and a few friends are to attend the ceremony.

Miss Cornelia Penfield Betrothed.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Clinton Penfield of Bridgeport, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Sterrett Penfield, to Henry Monroe Lathrop. Miss Penfield is a member of the National Arts Club and the Equal Franchise Society of this city. Mr. Lathrop is a graduate of Yale, class of '12, and is in business at Johnstown, Penn.

Miss Grace E. Garretson to Wed.

Justice and Mrs. Garretson of Elmhurst, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Eastman Garretson, to John H. Jackson of this city, son of Mrs. Emily Jarvis Jackson and the late John Hora Jackson of Plainfield, N. J., who was for many years a member of the New York bar. Mr. Jackson is a lawyer. No date has been set for the wedding.

Skinner-Ferrin Wedding Nov. 29.

The marriage of Miss Abbe Frances Ferrin, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., to Charles Rufus Skinner, Jr., will be celebrated at St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 29. The ceremony is to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 6 West Ninety-first Street.

Gordon Forbes to Wed Miss Wilson.

The engagement has been announced to their friends of Gordon Forbes, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Forbes of Morristown, N. J., to Mrs. Frances Wilson of Portland, Ore. Mr. Forbes is a Princeton graduate, class of 1905.

IDEN—BRAZIL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 22.—Miss Marianna Brazil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Brazil, and Surgeon John Howe Iden, U. S. N., were married this afternoon at the home of the bride in Melville, R. I., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Manus De Barrows of St. Anthony's Church, Portsmouth. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Catherine Brazil, and James Nelson, Manassas, Va., was the best man.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

Broadway at 32d and 33d Streets.

SPECIAL Sunday Evening Dinner Served at $1.50 in the Louis XV. Dining Room from 6 to 9 P. M.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1913

CONCERT BY THE FAMOUS GREGORIAN QUARTET AND WRIGHT D. HOLMES ORCHESTRA

MENU

Crab Flake Cocktail
Blue Points on Half Shell
Cherrystone Clams on Half Shell

Chicken Broth, Royal
Cream of Asparagus, Argenteuil

Celery Barquette Suedoise Queen Olives

Aiguillette Kennebec Salmon, Regence
Pommes Parisienne
Broiled Long Island Bluefish, Maitre d'Hotel
Saratoga Chips

Larded Beef Tenderloin with Fresh Mushrooms
Cauliflower Polonaise
Potatoes Fondante

Punch Creme Yvette

Broiled Milk-Fed Chicken on Toast, Currant Jelly
Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce

Taylor Salad

Pudding Minestrel, Brandy Sauce
Hot Mince Pie Pumpkin Pie
Neapolitan Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes

Roquefort, Swiss and Camembert Cheese

Tea Coffee Milk

PROGRAM

1. Priests' March—From Athalia Mendelssohn Orchestra
2. May Morning—Arr. by A. Roth Denza Quartet
3. Musica Proibita.....Gastaldon Orchestra
4. Love Is Like a Firefly—From Firefly.....Frimi Miss Graves
5. Selection—Adele .....Briquet Orchestra
6. Spinning Song—From Martha Flotow Quartet
7. a. Volksliedchen ....} b. Marchen .....} Komzak Orchestra
8. Prologue—From Pagliacci Leoncavello Mr. De Gregorio
9. Meditation.....Ch. Gounod Orchestra
10. Rigoletto Quartet.....Verdi
11. You and I.....Langey Orchestra
12. Duet—From Don Giovani Mozart Miss Hathaway and Mr. De Gregorio
13. Three Dances from Henry VIII..... a. Morris Dance..... b. Shepherd's Dance. c. Torch Dance..... Edw. German Orchestra
14. I Hear You Calling Me Marshall Mr. Paoloni
15. a. Andante in F.....Gluck b. Humoreske .....Dvorak Orchestra
16. a. Mother Machree Chauncey Olcott and Ernest Ball b. When It's Apple Blosaom Time in Normandy Gifford and Trevor Quartet

READY TO BUILD BOOTH MEMORIAL

Plans for $450,000 Theatre Near Columbus Circle Completed by Architect Cobb.

RESIDENT STOCK COMPANY

Shakespearean Festival to Open House to be Erected to the Memory of America's Great Tragedian.

Work on another theatre, to be operated along the lines of the once-tried New Theatre, will be started shortly on a site in the vicinity of Columbus Circle. The theatre is to be known as the Edwin Booth Memorial, and will be erected by the Edwin Booth Memorial Corporation. Plans have been completed by Henry Ives Cobb calling for a six-story building to cost $450,000. The auditorium of the theatre, according to Mr. Cobb's plans, will seat 1,528 persons.

The first move was made in this direction early last Summer when papers of incorporation were filed in Albany for the formation of the Edwin Booth Memorial Theatre Corporation, with the avowed purpose of erecting a monument that would serve to uphold the dignity of the national stage. Much speculation was indulged in concerning the idea, some even going so far as to dismiss the entire project as a wild scheme that would never materialize. But the continued activity on the part of the men behind it gradually caused the rumors to subside in favor of serious consideration.

It is promised that the theatre will be a distinctly American institution, erected to the memory of an American artist by American capital and with national ideals.

In the Board of Directors of the Booth Memorial Corporation are J. J. Loochem, George W. Lederer, Richard Morrell, R. V. Thompson, Richard H. Woolfall, Dr. Joseph Wickham, and W. W. Randall, with the reins of general management in the hands of Nelson Roberts.

A Shakespearean festival will open the theatre in all probability. This does not imply that the house is to be given over exclusively to plays by that poet. But as Booth made his greatest success in Shakespeare, the pieces are regarded as the proper ones with which to inaugurate the first season. A stock company is to occupy the theatre, and the attractions will be successful, proved plays.

The construction of the building will be of steel as far as the frame is concerned, and the rest of it of stone and cement. The finish of the auditorium will be with half-pillars round about, the general decoration being in ivory and gold.

The measurements of the proscenium opening are 38 feet on the curtain line and 48 feet high, while the stage itself is 40 feet deep and 88 feet wide at the back. Nevertheless, it will be observed that everything is planned for the moderately intimate type of playhouse, where the most delicate effects may be appreciated along with the broad sweeps of character and scene.

The hall of the theatre is one of the most important features. It will measure 45 by 80 feet, being large enough to accommodate clubs and conventions having to do with the theatre. Along the walls will be alcoves, in turn divided into compartments for books and relics of the drama. This part of the hall is devoted principally to collections for the information and delight of the Shakespearean scholar as well as for the edification of the serious student of the theatre. The whole idea, say the promoters, is to foster in every possible way an appreciation of the best that the drama has to afford.

Four floors above will be devoted to studios, ten to a floor. It will readily be appreciated that in a project of this kind advantage must be taken of every possible source of income. Public support alone cannot make possible the extremely high quality of production necessary, or at least maintain it after it is once begun. It is believed that the revenue derived from these studios and from the restaurant below, supplemented by the house receipts, will make many big things possible that would otherwise be prohibitive.

Above the studios will be an Italian Garden Theatre, decorated in conformation to the style of the large auditorium. It will be finished in copper and gold and bronze and white, all in the Empire style. Just what this theatre is to be used for depends on the circumstances. In any case it will be devoted to those special performances and occasional lectures, perhaps, for which the regular auditorium would be too large. Eleven exits, including the main one, are planned for the theatre.

The means of reaching the upper floors are two large elevators with a combined capacity of approximately 150 persons. Both run to the top. Provision is made for emergency exits by connecting two fire towers to the building, one for the roof theatre alone, and the other opening on each floor.

DANCE AT PLAZA FOR CHARITY

Benefit for East Side Settlement House on Dec. 4.

A dance is to be given on Thursday evening, Dec. 4, in the ballroom of the Plaza for the benefit of the East Side Settlement House.

The patronesses include Mrs. Charles Smithers, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mrs. Christopher D. Smithers, Mrs. W. A. Read, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Lewis N. Tyng, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Frederick W. Moss, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. Francis S. Smithers, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Mrs. Waldron Williams, and Mrs. Hobart J. Park. The ball will be assisted in the arrangements for the dance by the Misses Ely, Moss, Althea Gibb, Gertrude Monroe-Smith, Marjorie Wiggin, Cordelia Hepburn, Mariam Harriman, Mary Brooks, Ethel Carhart, Dorothy Gibb, Hilda Holmes, Dorothy Howard, Elsie Ladew, Louise Frank, Youletti Proctor, Doris Mangam, Louise Flake, Bargara Brewster, and Elizabeth Kendall.

DANCE FOR MISS GILBERT.

Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert Entertains on Daughter's 17th Birthday.

Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert of Great Neck, L. I., gave a dinner and dance last night at her country residence, Sunshine, in honor of the seventeenth birthday of her daughter, Miss Florence W. Gilbert, who is a sister of Mrs. Horace Ward P. Renshaw, (Miss Lilla B. Gilbert.)

There were sixteen guests at the house party which Mrs. Gilbert gave over the week-end, and additional guests were invited in for the dancing after the dinner.

The house party guests included the Misses Margaret French, Constance Peabody, Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, and Miss Rich of Boston, also E. Clarence Jones, Dr. Norman Ditman, William Sturges, Roger Hill, Junior Converse, and R. Alastair McCloud of Philadelphia.

RASCOVAR—RAUDNITZ.

The engagement of Miss Jeannette Rose Rascovar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rascovar of 16 West Eighty-second Street, to Earle H. Raudnitz of this city is announced. Mr. Raudnitz is a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. No date has been set for the wedding.

WINSLOW—MYERS.

Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Winslow of Elizabeth, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Theodora Chase Winslow, to Allen F. Myers, also of that city.

"UN BALLO IN MASCHERA."

Sumptuous Revival of Verdi's Old Opera at the Metropolitan.

Riccardo .....Enrico Caruso
Renato .....Pasquale Amato
Amelia .....Emmy Destinn
Ulrica .....Margaret Matzenauer
Oscar .....Frieda Hempel
Silvano .....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Samuel .....Andrea de Segurola
Tom .....Leon Rothier
Un Giudice.....Angelo Bada
Un Servo.....Pietro Audisio
Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

Verdi's opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" was heard at the Metropolitan Opera House at the first matinée of the season yesterday, for the first time since February, 1905. Half a dozen performances of it had been given since that time by Mr. Hammerstein in his first two seasons at the Manhattan Opera House, but the opera is not a familiar one to at least the younger generation of opera goers. To many of these it came as a new experience; to others as the revival of almost forgotten memories.

The opera seems to-day old-fashioned, naturally; it is in Verdi's "middle period" style of 1859. It is an opera for singers accomplished in the art of ornamental song, and for their opportunity chiefly, no doubt, it was revived at the Metropolitan at this time—for them, and with a thought, perhaps, of the centenary year of the composer. But thoughts of composers in the opera houses of to-day are generally afterthoughts.

There is opportunity in "Un Ballo in Maschera" for some dramatic expression, however, in both song and action. And this is especially true now that some of the most glaring absurdities have been eliminated from the setting of the opera in this production. There is no longer a Governor of Boston, Mass.; a Creole secretary, a negro witch, a palace filled with Puritan courtiers in their sober garb, or disguised as Neapolitan fishermen. Both Boston and Naples having been eliminated, the action is made to take place in some undesignated country. This fact, of course, has little bearing on the merits or interest of the opera itself, except that it does away with matters to which opera goers of fifty years ago were indifferent, but which would greatly annoy the eye, jar upon the intelligence, and spoil what pleasure their successors of to-day may find in the work. There are enough absurdities of the conventional operatic type left in it.

There are pleasing numbers that, as "numbers," may still give pleasure; numerous airs and concerted pieces, with which the principal characters are copiously supplied, and spirited choruses. Many of these were properly enjoyed. The opera, in fact, was indulgently contemplated by the enormous matinée audience yesterday afternoon, and with some enthusiasm. The enthusiasm was eminently deserved by the performance which was a remarkably fine one, carried through with Mr. Toscanini's clear-cut brilliancy and precision, and his warmth of sensuous melodic expression in the orchestra. The cast was one of the most distinguished the company could afford. M. Caruso's singing as Ricardo was in his very best style, beautiful in tone, phrasing, and expression, and without his besetting exaggerations. Mme. Hempel sang the light-hearted music of Oscar the page with quite the right touch, and Mme. Destinn, Mme. Matzenauer and M. Amato maintained the high standard that was set.

The mounting of the opera was sumptuous. The scenes in the palace and in the open are well designed and painted, and the costumes, which are now of the seventeenth century, are handsome. Nothing, in fact, in the mounting or in the performance has made it as effective as the opera can be made was omitted by the management. With all this, however, "Un Ballo in Maschera" seems out of its century at the Metropolitan Opera House this season.

MISS GILBERT'S DEBUT.

Mrs. R. M. Gilbert Gives Reception and Theatre Party for Daughter.

Mrs. Riley M. Gilbert of 563 Park Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon, followed by a theatre party and supper, for her daughter, Miss Annie Gilbert, who made her début.

Miss Gilbert was in blue brocade and lace and Miss Gilbert in silver brocade, having a white tulle minaret tunic with touches of silver, carried a sheaf of lilies of the valley and forget-me-nots tied with blue ribbons. Miss Mary Frances Gilbert, who is not yet out, wore a cerise net and satin frock embroidered in gold.

The Misses Virginia Scully, Katharine Smith, and Evangeline Hill also assisted in greeting the guests.

The additional guests for the theatre party and supper were John Noble Stearns, Jr.; William Lummis, Watson Leonhauser, Robertson Cleveland, and Powell Crichton.

TEA FOR VISITING OFFICERS.

Foreign Army Men, Here for Horse Show, Are Entertained.

The Belgian, French, and Norwegian officers, who took part in the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, were entertained at tea at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon. The Belgian officers were Count d'Oultremont, Chevalier Edouard de Schiller, and Commandant Victor Nyssens, and the French officers were Lieut. Marquis de Orgeitt, Lieut. de Lassardieres, and Lieut. Baron de Merlin. Lieut. Helberg of the Norwegian Dragoons represented the Norwegian officers.

Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Johnson, Mrs. Frank Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles White Trippe, Miss Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. McCrea, Miss Martindale, Mrs. Richard Phelps, Marquis Spinolo, Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wilkinson, and Miss Mary Harrington. The tables were decorated with flowers and flags of the different nations.

Social Incidents.

Countess Moltke arrived yesterday from Lancaster, Mass., and will be at the Ritz-Carlton for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks H. Whitman of 969 Park Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home. Mrs. Whitman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor of Lake Forest, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Willcox have closed their country place, Wofton, at Locust Valley, L. I., and have taken apartments at 635 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoe, who will spend the early part of the Winter at Mrs. Robert Hoe's place at Bedford Hills, N. Y., are on a motoring trip, and yesterday attended the Yale-Harvard football game at Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Brown of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, and their daughter, Mrs. McCormach, have been spending a few days in New York, and attended the Horse Show. They are at the Hotel Victoria.

Mrs. Charles H. Truax is giving an entertainment to-night at her home, 667 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street is giving a reception for her only and débutante daughter, Miss Virginia C. Ward, at her home on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 26. A small dance will follow the reception for the receiving party.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Humber Marais will be at 171 Edgecombe Avenue for the Winter. Mrs. Marais was Miss Anna B. Stambaugh, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Stambaugh of Baltimore, Md., and her marriage to Mr. Marais, who is the son of Albert Marais of the French diplomatic service, took place at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on Oct. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hawes have returned to the Ansonia for the Winter.

Mrs. Samuel James Latta and her son, S. Cowen Latta, have returned to New York, and are at the Pasadena, 10 West Sixty-first Street.

Miss Ada Sterling will inaugurate her course of lectures of the current international drama at the Plaza, beginning on Dec. 2 at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Samuel W. Andrews will give a reception at her home, 675 Madison Avenue, on Jan. 8, to introduce her daughter, Miss Naomi Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Mortimer have returned to the city, and will be at the Apthorpe for the Winter.

Mrs. R. H. Williams, wife of Capt. Williams of Fort Hamilton, gave a luncheon of twelve covers on Wednesday.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

MRS. BERTHA R. FRANK DIES

Widow Gave $250,000 to Jewish and Non-Sectarian Charities.

Mrs. Bertha Rayner Frank, widow of Dr. Samuel Leon Frank and a sister of the late United States Senator from Maryland, Isidor Rayner, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her apartments at 645 West End Avenue. Mrs. Frank, who had lived nearly all of her life in Baltimore, where she was widely known for her philanthropic work, came to this city two months ago. She was stricken with paralysis recently, and pneumonia developed.

Mrs. Frank was born in Baltimore sixty-six years ago, the daughter of the late William S. and Amalie Rayner. There were four other children—George W. Rayner, who died several years ago; the late Isidor Rayner, and Albert W. Rayner and Mrs. Joseph L. Straus, both of whom are living in Baltimore.

Dr. Frank died in the Summer of 1906, and since that time Mrs. Frank had devoted herself almost entirely to her many philanthropies. A fortune of $250,000 left by her husband she gave to Jewish and non-sectarian charities, about $100,000 of it going for the erection of a large addition to the Hebrew Hospital at Baltimore, as a memorial to her husband. Mrs. Frank's charities were widespread. She contributed to and was interested in the work of practically every Jewish institution in Baltimore for the assistance of the poor and afflicted. She was a liberal contributor to the Society of the Daughters of Israel, and established an immigration agency in Baltimore under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women for the protection of Jewish immigrant girls. Mrs. Frank was also interested in the Clara Hirsch Home for Girls, and gave her father's former home in Madison Avenue, Baltimore, for a home for nurses.

For many years Mrs. Frank maintained a Sabbath school for the poorer Jewish children in the eastern section of that city, and, in fact, her benefactions were so many and so quietly conducted that little was known of many of them by the public. When her recent illness became known she received many letters from those she had befriended in their times of distress. She had founded a number of scholarships, it became known, which helped young men and women in their fight to get ahead in the world.

Mrs. Frank had made her home in the Winter, not infrequently, at Lakewood, N. J., where she was widely known. More than five years ago she built there the first Jewish synagogue, which served as a great impetus to the religious movement in the section. Now a rabbi has been provided who conducts the services each week. Mrs. Frank had been for years an invalid.

Prof. John Eastman Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—Prof. John Eastman Clarke of the Faculty of Boston University died this morning at his home in Cambridge. His health of late had been so poor that a few weeks ago he received a year's leave of absence. Prof. Clarke was born in Prospect, Me., July 2, 1850. He was graduated from Boston University in 1878, and in 1882 obtained the degree of Ph. D. in the same college. He studied at Harvard and Chicago Universities, and in 1885-6 attended Berlin University, Germany. In 1908 he attended the College de France at Sorbonne, Paris, France. In 1909 he was elected Professor of Philosophy at Boston University, and later Professor of Education in the College of Liberal Arts and Graduate School. Prof. Clarke is survived by his wife.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ford.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Ford, 83 years old and for almost fifty years associated as teacher or Principal with girls' schools in New York and New Jersey, died yesterday at her home, 123 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Ford came to America from England in 1865 and opened the Wykham Institute at Bergen Point, N. J., which she conducted as a school for girls for twenty years. In 1885 she came to New York City and taught in the old Rutgers Female College. Mrs. Ford was the daughter of Dr. Claud Ann Andriot, who for many years was Professor of French in Winchester College, Winchester, England. Mrs. Ford's husband is Townsend Ford.

Sir William Henry Bailey.

Sir William Henry Bailey, one of the pioneers of the Manchester Ship Canal, died yesterday in Manchester, England, at the age of 75 years. He was born in Salford, England, and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School. During his business career he served as Chairman and Managing Director of W. H. Bailey & Co., Limited, Albion Works, Salford. He was Mayor of Salford when the Queen opened the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894, and was knighted on the first ship which passed through the canal.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW R. EDWARDS, for fifty years Superintendent of the Passaic Water Company, died on Friday. He was a member of the Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment during the civil war, and was wounded in the chest and side at the Battle of Antietam.

Mrs. AVRETTA REED, widow of F. Dana Reed, formerly associate editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Friday at her home, 503 St. Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY D. ATWATER, banker, died on Friday at his home, 157 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Atwater was for more than twenty years an officer of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank and held membership in the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and the Sunday Hospital Association. He was 78 years old.

Col. CHARLES McCLURE of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, is dead at the army post at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. He was born in Illinois on Sept. 28, 1856, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point in 1875. In 1898 he went to the Philippines as Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. MacArthur. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry in July, 1906, and went to Cuba as Judge Advocate of the army of pacification in December of that year.

Mrs. CORA M. THRONDSON NEILSON, wife of Frans Neilson, an attorney, at 80 Wall Street and in Perth Amboy, N. J., died yesterday in her thirty-third year at the Loomis Sanitarium, after a long illness.

Mrs. HARRIET EMERSON LATTING, widow of John J. Latting, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, at the age of 95 years. Mrs. Latting was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brown Emerson of Salem, Mass., and a granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Hopkins of Salem. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. MINNIE SHERMAN FITCH, wife of Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch, U. S. N., retired, and daughter of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, died at Gulfport, Miss., yesterday. The body will be taken to St. Louis for interment beside the body of Gen. Sherman.

MOSES A. PACKARD, Jr., civil war veteran and for many years a well-known manufacturer of shoes, died in Brockton, Mass., yesterday, aged 70 years.

WILSON W. SMITH, 50 years old, died Friday night at his home, 167 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Smith had resided in Montclair for the last thirteen years. He was a graduate of Alleghany College at Meadville, Penn. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Montclair Athletic Club, and Outlook Club. Mr. Smith is survived by his wife and two daughters.

JOSHUA H. CURTIS, eighty-three years old, is dead at his home, Hackettstown, N. J. He was the last survivor of the group of citizens who donated the original ten acres of ground for the site of the Centenary College Institute, now one of the largest Methodist preparatory institutions in the East.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND ANNUAL BENEFIT LITTLE NELL HOSPITAL BEDS
MR. MORTIMER KAPHAN
Realistic Portrayals of Dickens Characters.
ASSISTED by Miss Helen Wetmore Dramatic Soprano.
Harris Theatre, Sun. Eve., Dec. 14th.
Tickets American Dickens League, 1328 Broadway.

CARNIVAL OF JOY
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
46th Street and Lexington Avenue.
FERARI & WASHBURN'S
Trained Wild Animal Jungle
60 other attractions
Roller Skating TO-DAY
Tango Dancing and
3 Bands TO-NIGHT
Fun Galore for Everybody
ADMISSION 10c.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS | Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. JACOB'S TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38th St. Phone Greeley—9026.

EDOUARDO LOCKROY DEAD.

French Statesman and Naval Writer Was 75 Years Old.

Edouardo Lockroy, one of the best-known French statesmen and writers, died yesterday at his home in Paris of an affection of the heart, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Lockroy held portfolios in a number of the Cabinets, first as Minister of Commerce, then as Minister of Public Instruction, and finally as Minister of Marine. He was the first civilian to hold the latter office since the fall of the Empire. Most of his youth, however, was spent at sea, and he traveled in many lands and fought in not a few—in Sicily with Garibaldi, in Syria with the expedition sent out by Napoleon III., and in Paris in 1870 against the Germans as commander of the Octroi employes, one of the stoutest brigades engaged in the defense of the capital.

M. Lockroy's writings on naval questions were widely read. He was a member of the French National Assembly before the Chamber of Deputies was organized, and was Deputy Speaker of the Chamber from 1902 to 1905.

M. Lockroy, whose real name was Etienne Auguste Edouard Simon, was born in Paris on July 18, 1838. He married the widow of Victor Hugo's son in 1877. When he became Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy began a reorganization of the French fleet as well as the naval defenses of his country, which he declared were in a deplorable condition.

Father of Labor Day Dead.

George McGuire, who was known in labor circles as "The Father of Labor Day," died on last Friday night at his home in Manchester, N. H. Mr. McGuire, who was a cigarmaker, first made the suggestion of a labor holiday at a labor convention in Chicago in 1884. He renewed the suggestion at later conventions, and from his efforts resulted the wide observance of Labor Day.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOLDE.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Golde of 574 West End Av., announce the birth of a son Nov. 21.

LIEBOWITZ.—Nov. 16, 37 West 93d St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Liebowitz, a daughter.

Engaged.

NEUMAN—FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Friedman of 350 West 85th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Mr. Saul Neuman. At home Sunday, Nov. 23, from 3 to 6. No cards.

QUEEN—KAMEN.—Mr. Garson Kamen announces the engagement of his daughter, Reta, to Abraham J. Queen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman L. Queen.

RASCOVAR—RAUDNITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. James Rascovar of 16 West 82d St., announce the engagement of their daughter Jeannette to Earle H. Raudnitz of this city.

ABRAMS—BANOO.—Carolyn Banoo to Isaac Abrams.

BANOME—O'CONNOR.—Katherine O'Connor to Salvatore Banome.

BERGMAN—ISAAC.—Josephine Isaac to Justin Bergman.

BERNSTEIN—WOLF.—Miriam Wolf to Isidore Bernstein.

COHEN—BERLINGER.—Gladys R. Berlinger to Emanuel B. Cohen.

COHEN—LEVY.—May Levy to I. David Cohen.

COHEN—SHONGUT.—Isabel Shongut to Harry Cohen.

DANE—NEWBERG.—Sylvia Newberg to William S. Dane.

DAVIS—ZWILLING.—Mollie Zwilling to Samuel D. Davis.

FEIST—ZURCK.—Emily Zurck to Oliver Feist.

FLUEGELMAN—LOEB.—Selma Loeb to Max Fluegelman.

FRANKLIN—KOHLMAN.—Pauline Kohlman to David B. Franklin.

GOETZ—FELDSTEIN.—Goldil Feldstein to Ben Goetz.

GREENBERG—TOMBERG.—Ida Tomberg to Bernard A. Greenberg.

HARRISON—COHEN.—Etta Cohen to Jack Harrison.

HIRSCH—GOLDNER.—Minnie Goldner to Edward Hirschl.

KLEINBERG—OBER.—Bertha R. Ober to Dr. Samuel Kleinberg.

KOHN—LEVY.—Lillian Levy to Herbert M. Kohn.

KRIEGER—SELZ.—Nannette Selz to Milton Krieger.

LACHMAN—RUBIN.—Dorothy Rubin to Charles Lachman.

LACRUS—ISEN.—Mae Isen to Jack Lazar

TREASURY BLOCKS CUT IN CIRCULATION

Refuses to Let National Reserve Withdraw 2 Per Cent. Bonds to Substitute for 3s.

FORCES A CUT IN DEPOSITS

Only by This Means Is the Bank Able to Get Possession of Its Bonds for Delivery to a Customer.

Bankers in this city were puzzled yesterday to find what application the explanation made by the Treasury Department on Friday had to certain cases of practical refusal by the department to permit national banks to cancel part of their circulation and withdraw the bonds deposited to secure it.

The explanation of the Treasury Department was that it had made a rule to refuse to allow any national bank to retire its circulation and withdraw the Government bonds put up as security for such circulation "when the purpose was to obtain Government bonds for use as security for deposits of Government money as loans to the banks for crop-moving and similar uses." Only in isolated cases of this sort, it was asserted, had the Government tried to block retirement of circulation. It was conceded that the banks had a legal right to retire their circulation and withdraw their bonds. On the other hand it was discretionary with the department whether it would or would not deposit part of the crop-moving money in a given bank.

What bankers here could not understand, however, was such experiences as that of the National Reserve Bank of New York City, whose desire to reduce its circulation had nothing to do with obtaining additional Government deposits for crop-moving or any other purpose.

The statement of the National Reserve Bank shows it to be the owner of nearly $700,000 of Government bonds. In the last two years and a half it has bought more than $550,000 of these, and sold none until a few weeks ago, so that it was not open to the suspicion of the Treasury Department that New York banks were selling bonds to depress their price and discredit the Owen-Glass bill.

In the ordinary course of business the National Reserve Bank had occasion to sell $45,000 of its 3 per cent. bonds, and did so. It so happened that all but four of its 3 per cents. were on deposit to secure its regular Government deposits of $50,000, which it received last February, when the Government transferred most of its banking operations to the banks. To secure its circulation it had on deposit the other four 3 per cents., and several hundred thousand dollars of 2 per cents. It was not an applicant for any of the crop-moving funds or for any deposits in addition to the regular $50,000.

It notified the Treasury Department that it wanted to retire $45,000 of its circulation, withdrawing the four 3 per cents, and forty-one 2 per cents. Then it wanted to substitute these forty-one 2 per cents for the same number of 3 per cents that were up to secure the $50,000 deposits.

This would have put it in possession of its forty-five 3 per cents for delivery to the purchaser and would have left it with its $50,000 deposit secured by 2 per cents entirely and its circulation reduced by $45,000.

The Treasury Department, while not denying its right to reduce its circulation and draw down $45,000 of bonds, would not permit the substitution of any of the bonds so withdrawn for the 3 per cents securing the $50,000 deposit. Many letters and telegrams were exchanged, and it is said that one of the officers of the bank went to Washington and saw Assistant Secretary John Skelton Williams personally, but without success.

The National Reserve then proposed to reduce its circulation $4,000 and give up $41,000 of its Government deposits in order to get the bonds, the delivery of which was being demanded by the purchaser. Mr. Williams could offer no objection to this, but notified the bank that if it gave up all but $9,000 of its deposits in this way it would cease to be a Government depositary, as it could not be recognized as such unless it kept at least $10,000 of the Government's money.

The bank finally gave up $40,000 of its deposits to conform to this condition, reduced its circulation $4,000 and went into the market and bought the odd bond necessary to complete the lot it had sold. In doing so, it had to pay more for the odd bond than the price at which it had sold it.

COMMON CAR OWNERSHIP.

Newman Erb Has Plan for Supplying Needed Equipment.

Newman Erb, President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, has been quietly sounding railway men on a proposition to solve the problem of obtaining sufficient equipment for the railways by the formation of an association to buy and hold cars for common use. His plan contemplates the purchase by the association of 200,000 freight cars, the railways to put up $25,000,000 of the cost and to finance the remainder through the sale of equipment bonds. Mr. Erb outlines his plan as follows:

"The present condition of the railroads has become alarmingly serious, and their credit is now impaired to the point where additional burden has been put upon them in the large interest charges for their money requirements, difficult for them to obtain except through makeshift temporary loans, besides the increase in the cost of transportation.

"It appears to me that the nationalization of our railroads is inevitable if they are to meet the requirements of the future, unless they are placed upon an earning basis that will increase the factor of safety to investors and give them a stability which has been progressively undermined since the Interstate Commerce Commission was invested with authority to control rate-making, an authority which has since been exercised almost continually downward.

"Our railroads are obliged each to furnish a large proportion of cars for interline, interstate, and interchange traffic. Under existing conditions, the burden of supplying the equipment used for this tonnage movement should be borne in common by the carriers, and none of them should be individually burdened, under conditions that involve a strain upon their credit and prevent or embarrass them from readily obtaining money at reasonable rates for their local needs.

"It occurred to me, therefore, as it has to other railway executives, that a plan for an association, financed by the companies in common, for the purchase of equipment to be used in interline traffic would meet the present difficulty. Twenty-five million dollars, distributed in five annual installments of $5,000,000 each, contributed by the railroads of our country distributed on a mileage basis, would mean $20 per annum per mile for five years, or, if distributed on a tonnage-density basis, would still be unimportant and furnish with the period named enough to justify a credit of $200,000,000, sufficient to purchase 200,000 cars.

"I am convinced that with the joint credit, 20 or 25 year serial equipment bonds could be marketed readily from time to time, and with the cars acquired, distributed as required by the association in control, they would earn through the per diem charge more than sufficient to pay the interest requirements, renewals, insurance, and principal."

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Giroux Consolidated reports an October output of 160,911 pounds of copper. This compares with 204,307 pounds in September, the decrease being attributed to interruption caused by installation of steam shovel equipment.

Tuolumne in October produced 26,043 tons of ore which yielded at the smelter 192,920 pounds of copper, 12,500 ounces of silver, and 17½ ounces of gold. The ore averaged close to 4½ per cent. copper. Operations for the month show a profit of $3,000.

It is reported that the Lake Copper Mine has been shut down and the water allowed to accumulate. When the strike is over the mine can be unwatered in thirty days, the Directors say.

North Butte, with 1,000 men employed, mined 40,000 tons of ore in October, yielding some 2,500,000 pounds of copper. The outlook for this month is 45,000 tons of ore.

Hole No. 33 at Mayflower is 1,600 feet deep, and has shown no important development. Sinking will be continued. Hole No. 32 has been discontinued at 1,115 feet, and a new hole, No. 33, has been started.

Some very rich silver ore is reported from the new mines belonging to Anaconda in the Flathead country.

The new strike in the Superior and Boston mine is 350 feet from the present shipping slope and in an upraise from the eighth level.

Nevada-Douglas mined 583,330 pounds of copper in October, the ore assaying 6.45 per cent.

Victoria's rock is at present yielding 13 pounds of copper per ton—a decided improvement.

Granby Consolidated is reported to have earned $90,000 net in October.

Iron Cap is said to be maintaining its record output.

Utah Copper's October output was 10,236,575 pounds of copper, against 11,817,428 in September and 2,128,792 in October, 1912.

Calumet and Arizona smelter turned out 4,500,000 pounds of copper in October. In September it was 4,400,000, and in October, 1912, it was 4,404,000 pounds.

East Butte is hoisting 325 tons of high-grade rock daily and is developing deeper territory in its Pittsmont property.

Quincy is developing rich copper ground at great depths in Shafts 6 and 8.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Drinking Straws Classified, Also Lava Stones and Soap Powder.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a protest by M. Loewenstein, and held that drinking straws are properly dutiable under Paragraph 480, Tariff act of 1909, as non-enumerated manufactured articles. The Collector's action in returning the goods at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 463, as manufactures of straw, was reversed.

The Manufacturers' Paper Company was sustained in a controversy with the Government regarding the classification of dressed lava stones used in the construction of machinery in paper mills. Duty was assessed by the Collector at New York at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 114, Act of 1909, as manufactures of stone. The board held that the merchandise was dutiable property at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 93 as articles of earthy or mineral substances.

The board granted lower duty on importations of Sapon powder imported by J. MacPherson, New York. Appraiser Higgins returned the goods for duty as a chemical mixture, and duty was demanded by the Collector at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 3, Act of 1909. The importer said the goods were dutiable under Paragraph 69 at the rate of 20 per cent. as soap not specially provided for.

Arbuckle Brothers and B. H. Howell, Son & Co. complained of excessive weights returned by Government weighers on sugar importations. The protests were overruled, as the importers failed to substantiate their claims.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW YORK.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Companies incorporated to-day included:

Duplex Motion Picture Corporation of Manhattan, $1,000,000; Arthur L. Burchell, Thomas K. Mahion, John P. Maloney, all of 1 Liberty Street, New York.

Adolf Gobel, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, foods, meat, bologna, live stock, $300,000; Joseph G. Schmitt, Luke J. Kelly, Sonia Dressel, all of 30 Church Street, New York.

The Ruszits Company, incorporated, of Manhattan, textiles, storage, &c., $2,000,000; Douglas H. Cooke, Emery C. Weller, William B. McMichael, 37 Cedar Street, New York.

Breakstone Brothers, Bronx Branch, Incorporated, of the Bronx, dairy products, $50,000; Joseph Breakstone, Isaac Breakstone, David Breakstone, 1,044 Forest Avenue, the Bronx.

908 Tiffany Street Corporation of Manhattan, realty and construction, $15,000; Winston H. Hagen, George R. Coughlan, David F. Goodnew, all of 49 Wall Street, New York.

Erdrey Realty Company of Long Island City, Richard Dreyer, Gustave Erda, Leona F. Erda, 107 Fifteenth Street, Long Island City.

Berlin Laberatory, Limited, incorporated, of Manhattan, pharmaceutical supplies, $20,000; H. Newell Reynolds, John H. Blood, William Aulma, 233 Broadway, New York.

Central Assets Corporation of Manhattan, brewing, icemaking, dairying, &c., $50,000; Henry Cohen, D. Walter Griffiths, James J. Sullivan, all of 35 Nassau Street, New York.

Calculagraf Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, measuring instruments, $10,000; Joseph I. Liner, Lee J. Carling, Benjamin S. Catts, all of 29 Broadway, New York.

Aero Motor Vehicle Corporation of Brooklyn, $10,000; Albert E. Parke, E. W. Helin, Herbert Lovinger, 789 Elsmere Place, the Bronx.

Isenberg-Werner Importing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, hats, supplies, textiles, $20,000; Louis Werner, Carl H. Isenberg, Lewis L. Seil, 2,010 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Disinfectant and Utilities Corporation of Manhattan, $60,000; Joseph F. Curtin, Clarence E. Eaton, H. O. Coughlan, 34 Nassau Street, New York.

Foreign corporations were authorized to do business in this State as follows:

Norris W. Brown Company of Essex, N. J.; securities; $25,000; representative, Norris W. Brown, 95 William Street, New York.

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation of Wilmington, Del.; $10,000; representative, James J. Butterly, Long Island City.

Root-Knight Company, Inc., of Wilmington, Del., general sales agency; $350,000; represented in this State at 27 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Wayne Knitting Mills of Fort Wayne, Ind., $30,000; representative, John C. Marin, 2 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Capital Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Increases in capital stock were certified to-day by the following:

Boulevard Engraving Company of New York, $2,000 to $10,000, and the Czarnikow-Rionda Company of Manhattan, from $500,000 to $1,440,000.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day, 5,047 packages. Increasing weakness due to mild weather and generally dull trading. Creamery, extras, 34@35c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, firsts, 23c; current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19@20¼c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18@20c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 2,203 boxes. Market steady on State whole milks, except Daisies, which are slightly easier. State whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16½@16¾c; white, 16½@16¾c; colored, average fancy, 16¼c; white, 16¼c; State whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 15½@c; white, 16¼c; colored, average fancy, 15¾@16c; white, 15¾@16c; State whole milk, under grades, 12½@15½c; Daisies, held, best, 16¾@17c; Wisconsin whole milk, Daisies, fresh, best, 15¾@16c; twins and flats, held, best, 16¼@16½c; Daisies, held, best, 16@16½c; State skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11½@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12½c; skims, fresh, choice, 11@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 7@10c; State full skims, under grades, defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 2,859 cases. High grades of fresh are scarce, and there is some call for them at steady to firm prices. Undergrades very quiet, but supply limited. Storage eggs moving rather slowly. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 44@46c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 35@38c; thirds and poorer, 28@34c; thirties, No. 1, 27@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 24@26c; checks, good to choice dry, 24@25c; undergrade, case, $6@$6.90; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29½@30c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 27@27½c; thirds to firsts, on dock, 24@28c; lower grades, charges paid, 20@26½c; dirties, 20@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@43c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 36@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good, 48@55c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 40@46c; Western, gathered white, 40@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery brown, 46@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@46c.

AGAIN RE-ELECT GOMPERS.

No Change in Presidency of A. F. L. —Meet in Philadelphia Next Year.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 22.—The American Federation of Labor to-day re-elected Samuel Gompers President and voted to hold the 1914 convention in Philadelphia.

Other officers chosen were First Vice President, James Duncan; Second Vice President, James O'Connell; Third Vice President, Dennis A. Hayes; Fourth Vice President, Joseph H. Valentine; Fifth Vice President, John R. Alpine; Sixth Vice President, H. B. Perham; Seventh Vice President, John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America; Eighth Vice President, Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, and Secretary, Frank Morrison.

In this list are only two new men, White and Duffy. Second Vice President John Mitchell and Fifth Vice President William D. Huber retired voluntarily.

For one delegate to the British Trades Union Congress W. D. Mahon, International President of the Brotherhood of Street and Electric Railway Employes, was elected over Councilman Frederick L. Wheeler of Los Angeles by a vote of 14,663 to 3,854. John Mitchell nominated Mahon, and Wheeler's vote was looked on as a test of Socialist s rewrth.

The final day of the convention opened with the report of the Committee on Resolutions requesting a Federal investigation of charges that several Michigan copper companies obtained possession of land illegally.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Orders of Oct. 30, as relates to Capt. A. H. Bryant, Coast Artillery Corps; so much of the same order as relates to Capt. W. F. Platt and First Lieut. R. D. Bates, Coast Artillery Corps, and so much of orders Oct. 11, as relates to First Lieut. H. F. Baldwin, Coast Artillery Corps, are revoked.

So much of orders Oct. 30, as relates to Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, Coast Artillery Corps, is amended so as to assign that officer to the Nineteth Company.

First Lieut. A. B. Dockery, cavalry, to the following named places in the State of California to make special inspections of certain organizations of the organized militia of California, and return to his station, Bakersfield, Troop A, cavalry, Dec. 2; Sacramento, Troop B, cavalry, Dec. 5; Redding, Company D, Second Infantry, Dec. 8; and Bakersfield, Company L, Second Infantry, Dec. 15.

Major J. H. McRae, Fifth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's department.

Lieut. Col. J. B. McDonald, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's department, to take effect Jan. 4, vice Lieut. Col. J. S. Erwin, Inspector General, relieved from that department, to take effect Jan. 3. Lieut. Col. McDonald will proceed to Honolulu for duty as inspector of that department.

Leaves—Capt. W. R. Doores, Coast Artillery Corps, one month.

The Navy.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. C. Needham, to Navy Yard, New York, connection G-2, and to command when commissioned.

Chief Gunner F. T. Applegate, to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tecumseh, at Washington, and the Arethusa, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Solace, from Marseilles for Villefranche; South Dakota, from San Diego for San Francisco; Chester, from Vera Cruz for Havana; New Hampshire, from Tuxpan for Vera Cruz; Preston, Thornton, and the Tingey, from Jacksonville for Savannah.

The Nereus will leave Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz about Dec. 18.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Fuld of his investigation of the third group of candidates on the list of assistant engineer, Grade C. He recommends that the report be filed.

Request of Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, for approval of the reinstatement of James Flynn, rammer.

Letter from Mr. Coffey recommending that a leave of absence for three months be granted to Joseph F. Brady, clerk in the Labor Bureau.

Report of Mr. Coffey recommending that the reinstatement of James Rauhfeder as a flagger in the employ of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn be approved.

Report of Mr. Coffey on the request of the Department of Docks and Ferries for the transfer of John Mercer from Rockland to laborer Mr. Coffey recommends that the transfer be disapproved, on the reason that there is a preferred list of forty laborers in existence, and the further reason that the proposed transfer cannot be considered a demotion for the reason that an increase in salary is involved.

Report of Mr. Peffey recommending that the name of Samuel Pachter be removed from the disqualified list, on which it was placed upon his dismissal as driver in the Department of Street Cleaning, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning having consented to his re-employment in this department.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for general mechanic, for men only, on Dec. 10, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the department service at Washington, D. C., and other services. The usual entrance salary is $720 a year. It is desired to obtain eligibles who are capable carpenters or cabinetmakers. Applicants must also have had experience in as many other lines as possible, such as painting, plumbing, electric work, operation of pumps and motors, and the care of steam-heating plants. The higher ratings in training and experience will be given to those who show the widest range of experience. A full and complete statement of all experience had by the applicant should be given in his application. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, and training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination and must be physically sound and ablebodied. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	1.25
Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	1.70	Overman	.14
Challenge Con.	.11	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.05
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.08
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.12
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con.	.07
Julia	.03	Yellow Jacket	.27

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.70	Comb. Fract.	.01
McNamara	.09	D'field Bl. B.	.01
Midway	.36	Florence	.20
Montana	.55	G'field Con. M.	1.45
North Star	.03	G'field Mergers	.10
Rescue Eula	.09	Jumbo Exten.	.08
Tonopah Merger	.55	Lone Star	.02
West End	1.17½	Silver Pick	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.03
Atlanta	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Booth, (reorg.)	.02	Manhat. Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5	6	Jackpot	4½	5½
Elkton	51	51½	McKinney	56	56¾
El Paso	235	300	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	2	2½	Portland	97½	98
Gold Dol.	3¼	3	Vindicator, St	84	84
Isabella	8	9	R. B. H.	3½	4½

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following is the forecast for Sunday and Monday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Sunday and Monday; light to moderate south winds.

Florida—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; light to moderate east winds.

Alabama—Partly fair Sunday and Monday; light to moderate southeast and south winds on the coast.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, somewhat colder Monday; moderate southeast and south winds, becoming variable.

Louisiana.—Increasing cloudiness Sunday; local rains and colder at night or Monday; moderate southeast to south winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Texas.—Fair Sunday, except showers in northeast portion; somewhat colder. Monday fair, moderate east to south winds on the coast.

Western Texas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Oklahoma.—Fair Sunday and Monday without decided temperature changes.

Ohio—Local rains Sunday, followed by fair and colder. Monday, fair; moderate to brisk west winds.

Indiana—Fair and colder Sunday. Monday, fair; modrate west winds.

Illinois—Fair and colder Sunday. Monday, fair; moderate west winds.

Lower Michigan—Colder and generally fair Sunday, with moderate to brisk west winds. Monday, fair.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled and colder Sunday, probably local rains or snows; moderate west winds. Monday fair.

Wisconsin—Fair, somewhat colder Sunday. Monday fair; moderate west winds becoming variable.

Minnesota—Generally fair Sunday and Monday, somewhat warmer Monday; moderate west winds becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair Sonday, colder in central and east portions. Monday fair.

North Dakota—Fair and colder Sunday. Monday partly cloudy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A moderate disturbance over the lake region is the only unsettled factor on the weather map. It has been attended by showers and some thunderstorms in the upper Mississippi Valley, Indiana, and the upper lake region. Temperatures are above the seasonable averages in all districts except the extreme Central West and Southwest.

Local rains are probable Sunday in the lower lake region and on Sunday night in Northern New England. Elsewhere weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, except in the West Gulf States, where local rains are probable Sunday.

It will be colder Sunday in the central valleys and the lake region and somewhat colder Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Sunday, probably local rains at night. Monday fair and somewhat colder; moderate south and southwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday and probably Monday, somewhat colder Monday; moderate south and southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday, somewhat colder Monday; moderate south and southwest winds.

Western New York—Local rains and colder Sunday or Sunday night. Monday fair, colder; moderate to brisk west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	50	53	4 P. M.	60	59
6 A. M.	33	54	6 P. M.	58	61
9 A. M.	53	62	9 P. M.	53	58
12 M.	56	53	11 P. M.	53	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 10:30 A. M. Humidity, 100 per cent. at 8 A. M., 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at — inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

3:35—148 Greene St.; S. Ausberger.....$500

9:20—357-359 Greenwich St.; Mayo Warehouse Co.....$100

10:20—117 Lewis St.; owner unknown. Trifling

10:25—154 W. 62d St.; owner unknown. Trifling

11:06—337 E. 80th St.; L. Auger....Trifling

P. M.

12:53—244 E. 109th St.; J. Fagiello.....$200

2:35—344-346 E. 100th St.; J. Fagiello.....$200

2:55—34 West 27th St.; Rosenfeld & Goldman $1,000

4:00—445 East 124th St.; G. Mottia..Trifling

4:00—23 W. 114th St.; Goldie Stein..Trifling

5:25—148th St. and Amsterdam Av.; unknown .....Trifling

5:45—156 East 52d St.; L. Lebermud....$200

6:30—230th St. and Broadway; Union Ry.$10

8:45—414 St., west of 7th Av.; Times Annex .....Trifling

9:05—506 E. 70th St.; G. Meegbor..Unknown

9:09—910 Freeman St.; Henry Ruppel..$400

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 266.

Designations, Assignments, Transferred and Assigned as Indicated—James J. Phelan, from 8th Precinct to 22d Precinct; Joseph Courtenay, from 21st Precinct to 31st Precinct; Edward E. Kelly, from 42d Precinct to 66th Precinct with horse and equipments, (now mounted, designated as Acting Mounted Sergeant;) Henry McGough, from 61st Precinct to 31st Precinct; Michael Larney, from 31st Precinct to 35th Precinct; Francis J. Flynn, from 155th Precinct to 23d Precinct; Thomas B. Goodman, from 155th Precinct to 21st Precinct; Edward J. Keating, from 21st Precinct to 23d Precinct; Henry L. Feldmeier, Traffic Division, Subdivision D, to 5th Precinct.

Transfers and Assignments—Transfers: Lieut. John McCarthy, from 23d Precinct to 35th Precinct. Sergts. Stephen Gillespie, from 21st Precinct to 149th Precinct; Albert W. Smith, from 23d Precinct to 42d Precinct; George F. Young, from 25th Precinct to 63d Precinct; James Cashell, from 42d Precinct to 25th Precinct; Peter Donadere, from 31st Precinct to 63d Precinct.

Mounted Sergeant with Horse and Equipments—George F. Darrow, from 68th Precinct to 42d Precinct; Patrolmen Felix Martin, from 13th Precinct to Bridge Precinct; Leo Lowenthal, from 35th Precinct to Commissioner's office; John L. Lynch, from 74th Precinct to Commissioner's office; Daniel J. McBride, from 30 Inspection District to 29th Precinct; John J. McManus, from Commissioner's office to 68th Precinct; Thomas Nells, from Commissioner's office to 21st Precinct. To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 25, 1913; Valentine Bach, from 14th Precinct to 3d Inspection District. (Mutual.) Patrolmen James J. O'Rourke, from 37th Precinct to 38th Precinct; John J. Ray, from 38th Precinct to 37th Precinct; John J. Reilly, from Traffic E to Traffic D; Henry P. Clark, from Traffic E to Traffic C. Assignments. (Temporary.) Lieut. William A. Bailey, 31st Precinct, to command 39th Precinct for 10 days, from 1:30 P. M., Dec. 2, 1913; Sergeant Hubert Donnelly, Health Squad, to command, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 24, 1913. Acting Detective Sergeant, (first grade,) Isabella Goodwin, Detective Division, to Commissioner's office, 5 days, from 8 P. M., Nov. 21, 1913. Acting Detective Sergeant, (second grade,) John Cassett, Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 21, 1913.

Leaves of Absence, with full pay: Capt. James S. Bolan, 39th Precinct, for 10 days, from 1:30 P. M Dec. 2, balance of vacation; William H. Nedwell, 166th Precinct, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 24, to be deducted from vacation; Michael J. Reidy, 172d Precinct, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27, to be deducted from vacation; William A. Coleman, 31st Precinct, for 4 days, from noon Nov. 25, to be deducted from vacation; Detective Sergt. Samuel G. Belton, Health Squad, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 24, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrolmen William E. Hotter, 1st Precinct, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27, to be deducted from vacation; Thomas Patterson, 12th Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Nov. 22; Robert S. Purcell, 22d Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 26; Morris H. Gliemann, 25th Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27; Thomas F. Jenkins, 28th Precinct, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Nov. 26; Robert Fulton, 35th Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Nov. 27.

Sick leave: Lieut. James C. Nerney, 38th Precinct, 20 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 22.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Christmas school holidays this year will end with Jan. 1, which falls on a Thursday.

City Supt. Maxwell's annual report is nearly completed. It is expected that proof sheets of it will be ready for presentation to the Board of Education at its meeting on Dec. 10. The Committee on Elementary Schools will hold a meeting on Tuesday. Owing to the court decision of the case of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto it is unlikely that the similar case of Mrs. Sarah C. Martin of Public School 10, Wakefield, the Bronx, will be considered at that meeting. Mrs. Martin adopted successful tactics in her defense against the charge of neglect of duty preferred against her by Department Supt. Taylor for absenting herself from school to give birth to a child. The charges were preferred last Spring. Mrs. Martin asked for an adjournment of the hearing, which was granted. Then the Summer holidays were at hand, and there is a rule preventing the Board of Education putting teachers on trial during that time. There was further delay when the current school session began, but the case was finally put on the calendar for a hearing the early part of this month. Mrs. Peixotto's appeal to the courts, however, induced the committee to put Mrs. Martin's case off until the meeting next Friday. It is now believed it will be again adjourned pending the result of the Corporation Counsel's appeal from Justice Seabury's decision in Mrs. Peixotte's favor. Mrs. Martin, having been suspended, is not receiving any salary.

An examination of eligible women applicants for license as teacher of an ungraded class of mentally sub-normal pupils in elementary schools will be held at the Board of Education Hall and Dec. 15 and 16, beginning at 9 A. M. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age, and must have had at least three years of successful experience in teaching.

Announcement is made of two professional examinations of eligible applicants for License 1, to be held for men at the Board of Education Hall, and for women at Public School 27 on Jan. 8 and 9 and June 8 and 9.

Former City Supt. John Jasper is reported to be in fairly good health. He takes a short walk daily.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GOEBBELS, ADOLPH. (died Nov. 6;) left about $6,000 to wife, Marie Goebbels of 424 East Eighty-third Street.

HARRINGTON, MARY. (died Oct. 31;) left $2,300 personalty; $1,000 to Annie Clines; $200 to College of St. Francis of Xavier for masses, in addition to a gift of $500; residue to Margaret Loughlin as a reward for kindness.

HUTCHINSON, MARY E., (died September at London, England;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; annuity of $730 to Mary L. Daniels; residue in equal shares to daughters, Harriott O., Mary Grace, and Lena O. Hutchinson.

KINGSFORD, MARY P., (died Sept. 27 at London, England;) left more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to children and deceased children's issues per stirpes; children are Daniel Parish Kingsford of Short Hills, N. J.; Mary Ann Kingsford and Margaret Sewel Kingsford of London, England; Kennett Jeken Kingsford of Northwood, England; Annie Parish Bell and Louisa Carey Belgrave, both residing in England, and grandson, George Temple Bowdein of 104 East Thirty-seventh Street; use of furniture is left to the unmarried daughters till their marriage, when it falls into the residuary estate.

WOLF, ISAAC, (died Nov. 8;) left more than $5,000 personalty to wife, Eugenia Wolf.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:54 | Sun sets..4:37 | Moon rises..1:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:08	3:28	9:22	9:41
Governers Island	3:30	3:49	10:00	10:15
Hell Gate	5:20	5:39	11:40	11:55

Arrived—Saturday, Nov. 22.

SS France, Havre, Nov. 15.
SS Gordon Castle, London, Nov. 4.
SS Wells City, Dublin, Nov. 5.
SS Perugia, Palermo, Nov. 7.
SS Thyra, Buenos Aires, Oct. 24.
SS Laconia, Boston, Nov. 21.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Nov. 19.
SS Panama, Colon, Nov. 16.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, Nov. 15.
SS Seminole, San Domingo City, Nov. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	Nov. 15
Carmania	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Frutera	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Oranje Nassau	Genalves	Oct. 18
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 18
Serwin	Porto Rico	Nov. 17
Mira	Saveria	Nov. 2
Spenser	Barbades	Nov. 15
Luristan	Cardenas	Nov. 18
El Paso	New Orleans	Nov. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

George Washington	Chersbourg	Nov. 16
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 15
Bayamon	San Juan	Nov. 19
Byron	Barbados	Nov. 18
Mandeville	Puerto Barrios	Nov. 18
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Bremen	Nov. 20
San Juan	San Juan	Nov. 19
Pastorer	Port Limon	Nov. 17
Sant' Lucia	Bareados	Nov. 15
Momus	New Orleans	Nov. 19
Huron	Jacksonville	Nov. 21
El Dia	Galveston	Nov. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bremen	Nov. 18
Oscar I	Christiansand	Nov. 15
Kursk	Libau	Nov. 11
Carl Schurz	Kingston	Nov. 20
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 22
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 19
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 22
Finland	Antwerp	Nov. 15
Maryland	London	Nov. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	Nov. 19
Patris	Patras	Nov. 11
Minnesotan	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 18
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 20
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Comal	Mobile	Nov. 18

DUE THURSDAY.

President Lincoln	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Wapello	Londcn	Nov. 13
Guayanilla	Havre	Nov. 13
Weehawken	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Provincia	Malaga	Nov. 14
Christopher	Barbados	Nov. 19
Siddons	Barbados	Nov. 19
Caracas	Curacao	Nov. 18
Caribbean	Bermuda	Nov. 25
Mstapan	Santa Marta	Nov. 18

Part 5 | SPORTS SECTION. BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, ATHLETICS.

The New York Times.

SPORTS SECTION. GOLF, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Part 5

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1913.

CORNELL RUNNERS AGAIN IN THE LEAD

Ithacans Capture the Cross-Country Run Title for the Thirteenth Time.

BOYD FIRST MAN HOME

Harvard Gains Individual Honors in Annual Race Over Van Cortlandt Park Course.

Cornell's hill and dale champions won the intercollegiate cross-country team honors yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course of six miles before a crowd of probably 20,000 persons, with Harvard second, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third. R. St. B. Boyd, the Captain of the Crimson team, was the individual winner in 34 minutes 37 seconds.

The winning score was the highest ever made by a victorious quintet for the honors and showed the runners from Lake Cayuga aggregating the tally with 68 points, while the others totalled as follows: Harvard, 92; Technology, 103; Pennsylvania, 107; Princeton, 114; Dartmouth, 125; Brown, 143; Yale, 146; Syracuse, 224; Penn State, 236; Columbia, 333; Michigan, 335, and College of City of New York unfinished, but four men showing past the line. Of the fifteen races held Cornell has won thirteen times, and Harvard and Yale once each.

Thirteen teams had representatives in the event, Colgate being the only absentee from the original list of nominations. All the teams, with the exception of Brown, Michigan, and Penn State sent seven men to the mark, while these three had their colors sported by but six men each. Eighty-eight men accepted the starting signal.

On the whole the four score and eight made a brave showing, and displayed the results of a long preparation for this most strenuous of running events in the intercollegiate list of sports. Nine of the lads failed to finish, seven succumbing before the journey was finished, while M. Horst, of Penn State was just able to topple over the line.

Still another, H. S. Litchfield, a Brown University sophomore, got to within five yards of the finish, only to fall in a state of absolute collapse. He had been toddling along for the final two hundreds yards very much after the fashion of a child in its first efforts at walking, and reeled from one side of the homestretch to the other, as though his leg muscles were refusing to accept the commands of his will.

With agony depicted in every expression, Litchfield made what proved to be futile efforts to reach his goal, and although his place at that time, sixty-first, would not have availed his team of any benefit, he made one last attempt to bridge the distance between himself and the line by a stride of not more than a foot, with the result that he fell in his plucky but futile effort.

His condition appeared so serious that James E. Sullivan, the referee, picked him up and carried him to the side lines, fearing that the rest of the runners might hurt him and add to his unfortunate condition. Those of his mates who had finished did the best they could to temporarily allay his sufferings, as his blanched look betokened every appearance of poor heart condition. He was finally aided from the field, but after a spell the runner again recovered a normal state.

It was the opinion among close observers that a number of the lads had not been properly prepared as to stamina and idea of pace throughout such a contest. Many of the runners were nearly "cooked" after the first round of three miles despite the fact that the course is not the hardest one in the territory to race over. Some of the runners could barely finish, thus showing that they were either "stale," or had not had sufficient work over a distance at the sport.

Aside from a slight haze in the atmosphere, the afternoon was almost perfect for the race. The arrangements were all that could be desired, the police surveillance of Inspector Morris, aided by Capt. McCune, filling the bill in that department. Park Commissioner Thomas J. Higgins was a cavalry corps in himself, and accompanied on horseback the leaders in the event to help provide a fair field and no favor.

Never before in Metropolitan athletics of the kind has such a crowd viewed the sport. There was probably no point along the whole circuit of three miles which did not contain its quota of enthusiasts, who had been attracted out of curiosity, or because of the desire to help some of their college mates by the host of students who appeared on the scene.

Prior to the event the coaches and managers of eight of the teams asserted that each had winning chances, but after the first round had been made the hopes of all but Cornell, Harvard, and Pennsylvania went a-glimmering. As the total shows the Ithacans had the best balanced quintet, Harvard lacking a good fifth man, while the Quakers were thrown a long way back by the backward position of one of the best men on the team, Madeira, who failed to do the things expected of him, and finished in forty-fifth position.

It was the second climb of the golf links hill that proved to be the undoing of Madeira who, despite the fact that he was fourth at the top of the hill and coming on to the old aqueduct, with three and a half miles behind him, found that the climbing seemed to sapped his efforts, to the end that from that time on he began to "back up," thus putting an end to Pennsy's chances of cutting much figure in the team totals.

On the other hand, the Cornellians' inured to the temporary hardships of the game through their preliminary work, paved the way to ultimate success by having most of their men within hailing distance of each other during the early stages of the contest, which system warranted them in racing four men of the first fifteen across the line.

Harvard was in a somewhat similar predicament to that which confronted Pennsylvania. The Crimson, aside from getting the winner home, placed three more men in the first twenty-two, but received their set-back when Boynton could do no better than forty-sixth.

There was little time wasted in preliminaries, and one minute before the appointed time, 3 o'clock, the starter's gun barked out, sending the army on its six-mile journey. The first part of the course, a straightaway dash over velvety turf of 150 yards, found each of the runners seemingly anxious to take up the position of pacemaker.

At the turn after this distance had been covered and the dash toward the old Colonial Manor house a trio of Harvard runners were in the van. The coach of the Crimson men, Alfred Shrubb, had given his charges orders to get out of the ruck early, and Southworth, Boyd, and Blackman obeyed the instructions to the letter by setting a merry clip for the others to follow.

When the railroad bridge, a half mile from the start, had been reached it was the Crimsoned-jerseyed Captain, Boyd, who was leading the procession, and the further he ran the greater became his lead. Racing like the team after they had scurried over the hill on the golf links, which has a rise of 140 feet in the half mile, and up to the somewhat level running on the old aqueduct it was Blackman and Boyd, the Harvard standard bearers, whose colors flashed in the van.

Through the trees coming down the hill which marked the mile and three-quarter point the big field presented a picturesque appearance. The slight run down hill for the next three-quarters of a mile gave the men a chance to extend

Continued on Next Page.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CROSS COUNTRY RUN AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK

R. ST. B. BOYD of HARVARD, WINNER.

START OF THE CROSS COUNTRY RUN

Photos Copyright by UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

FINISH OF RACE AT VAN CORTLAND PARK

NAVY WINS EASILY.

New York University Eleven Closes Season Without Scoring.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 22.—New York University failed in its effort to score against the midshipmen this afternoon, and thereby closed the season without scoring a point against an opponent. The figures of to-day's game were 48 to 0. Only about half of the middies who will start the game against West Point were in the line-up, and most of those taken out after a short period of play. However the team that opposed the New Yorkers was much heavier and stronger, as well as decidedly better trained than the visitors.

The Navy coaches maintained their policy of changing players rapidly, and this secured a sustained attack that the violet team was not able to meet. New York played a plucky game on the defense, but its line was not comparable to that of the Navy even when the substitutes and second string men were largely used, the Navy keeping in one or two of the regulars to steady it.

The heavy Navy backs rammed through at nearly every period of the game, and it was this style of play that led to most of the scoring. New York succeeded in making first down twice through a series of line plays, Baker, Von Meachow, and Huntley carrying the ball, and twice a forward pass from Huntley to Hollander secured fifteen yards or better. Attempts to circle the Navy ends failed dismally and were often stopped for losses.

Nicholls thrilled the Navy stand at the start of the game by receiving the ball on the kickoff, and, running from his 15-yard line for a touchdown. It was the longest run by ten yards made on the Navy field this year. He remained in the game but a short time, but made several other substantial gains. Alexander scored a touchdown in the same quarter after Blodgett, Nicholls, and Bates had made a series of gains.

Just after Nicholls had made his long run, Baker recovered a fumble by the Navy and ran twenty-five yards to the Navy's 30-yard line. It was the closest the visitors were to the Navy's goal line during the game. In the second quarter Leonard and Mitchell scored touchdowns for the Navy, Leonard kicking both goals. The New Yorkers held the Navy scoreless in the third quarter. The line-up:

Naval Acad'y	Position.	N. Y. Univ'y.
Ingram	Left end	McCullough
De Roode	Left tackle	Witmer
Howe	Left guard	Hollander
Wicks	Centre	Rathbaum
Vaughan	Right guard	Torrence
Redman	Right tackle	Makay
Gilchrist	Right end	Waldman
Nicholls	Quarter	Huotley
Blodgett	Left half back	McDermott
Leonard	Right half back	Baker
Miles	Full back	Von Meachow

Touchdowns—Mitchell, (2,) Alexander, Leonard, Bates, Fitzsimmons, Graf. Goals from touchdowns—Leonard, (4,) Vaughan, Mitchell. Referee—Mr. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Dr. Newton, University of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—Ensign Hall, United States Navy. Time of quarters—Thirteen minutes. Substitutions—Naval Academy: Overesch for Ingram, Graf for Overesch, Ingram for Graf, Graf for Ingram, R. H. Jones for Howe, Wicks for Vaughan, Vaughan for Wicks, Wicks for Vaughan, T. W. Harrison for Gilchrist, Gilchrist for T. W. Harrison, T. W. Harrison for Gilchrist, Mitchell for Nicholls, Nicholls for Mitchell, Vinson for Nicholls, Mitchell for Vinson, Alexander for Blodgett, Valli for Alexander, Leonard for Valli, Valli for Leonard, Bates for Miles, Miles for Bates, Craig for Leonard, Blodgett for Craig, Fitzsimmons for Blodgett. New York University: Van Clief for McCullough, O'Donnell for Hollander, Steuart for O'Donnell, Bristol for Rathbaum, Zeyas for Hollander, Muller for Waldman, Burke for Huntley, Brown for McDermott, Burke for Baker, Baker for Burke, Parke for Von Meachow.

Auburn Champion of South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—Auburn to-day won the football championship of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association for 1913 by defeating the University of Georgia here, 21 to 7. The team from Alabama won by using what is known as "straight football."

Kentucky State Wins Title.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 22.—By defeating the University of Louisville here to-day, 20 to 0, Kentucky State University, Lexington, won the State football championship.

CHICAGO FOOTBALL CHAMPION OF WEST

Wisconsin Outclassed by Maroons Throughout in Deciding Conference Game.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Outclassing, outgaming, and outlucking their opponents, University of Chicago football stars defeated the University of Wisconsin men, 19 to 0, to-day and captured the undisputed title of conference champion. Battering the Badgers to bits, the Maroons wound up their 1913 campaign with a victory so lopsided that it left no doubt of their right to the game and the title.

The rout of the Badgers was a fitting climax to the Maroons' wonderful Autumn work, for they have downed all rivals, closing the season by beating last year's champions. The Maroons played a steady, machine-like game. Norgren's long punts were important factors, dives into the line by Pierce and Gray clinched scores when end and tackle runs made them possible, and a great run of eighty-two years for a touchdown by Gray, who had intercepted a forward pass, was the spectacular event of the game.

Gray's run turned a possible Wisconsin touchdown into one for the Maroons. The Badgers had the ball on Chicago's twenty-yard line, and with four yards to make in one attack, Quarter Back Bellows tried a pass. Gray leaped in the air and pulled down the oval. Only Bellows stood between him and the Badger goal, and by a long sweeping run he eluded the Cardinal quarter back, outsped Ofstie, and planted the ball behind the posts.

Rain kept the crowd nearly to the seating capacity, extra stands taking care of 2,000 persons. Probably 25,000 spectators were present. Ticket scalpers fought at the last minute to get rid of their pasteboards at cost prices, but many of them suffered losses. The field was slippery, but its cover of hay had kept it from becoming soft and the rain had ceased before the game started.

The first quarter was less than five minutes old when the Maroons pushed over the first touchdown. Norgren's great punts with the wind behind them had advanced the two bouts of Tandberg and Bellows and a brief interchange put the ball in Chicago's possession, a few yards inside the Badgers' territory. A forward pass and a double pass brought the ball ten yards from the Wisconsin goal, but a fumble which gave the oval to the Badgers delayed the score.

Sticking close to the side lines the Maroons pushed Norgren over for the touchdown and the kickout was missed. A thirty-yard run by Bellows started a rally late in the first quarter that nearly put the Badgers over. Buck bored big holes in the Chicago right wing and through it the Wisconsin backs carried the ball to the Maroon ten-yard line. Here holding in the line resulted in the ball being awarded to Chicago, and Norgren drove it sixty yards down the field and out of danger. A series of forward passes, most of which went wrong, were tried by the Maroons next. Three of them failed. The line-up:

Chicago.	Position.	Wisconsin.
Huntington	Right end	Ofstie
Goettler	Right tackle	Butler
Scanlon	Right guard	Fowler
Desjarden	Centre	Powell
Harris	Left guard	Gelein
Schull	Left tackle	Buck
Baumgartner	Left end	Lange
Russell	Quarter back	Bellows
Norgren	Right half	Tormey
Gray	Left half	Cummings
Pierce	Full back	Tandberg

Substitutions—Chicago: Leigh for Huntington, Sparks for Baumgartner, Kennedy for Gray, Baumgartner for Sparks, Gray for Kennedy. Wisconsin: Starnum for Lange, Taylor for Bellows, Bellows for Taylor. Taylor for Cummings.

Touchdowns—Pierce, (2,) Gray, (1.) Goal from touchdown—Huntington. Umpire—Mr. Wrenn, of Harvard. Referee—Mr. Hackett, of West Point. Linesman—Mr. Ensley, of Purdue.

ARMY WINS HARD GAME.

Springfield Presents Strong Defense Against Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Army completed its home season by defeating Springfield Training School this afternoon by a score of 14 to 7, after a hard-fought game. The Cadets did not flash their full strength today, although a goodly number of the regulars got into the contest for a while. Weyand and Markoe stayed throughout the entire game. Springfield furnished plenty of opposition for the patched up line-up and once or twice looked particularly dangerous.

The Army began scoring early. In the first quarter after carrying the ball close to Springfield's goal posts, Doe's toss to Merrillat was intercepted on the goal line by Shabinger. The latter started across the line, but was thrown back by Merrillat for a safety. A few minutes later after a fine display of offensive strength by the Army, Hobbs was sent through Springfield's line for a touchdown from the six-yard line. Merrillat missed an easy goal.

Woodruff tried a goal from placement on the thirty-yard line in this period, but the attempt was poor. The second quarter was an even thing, but in the third each team scored a touch-down. The Army's came after Merrillat had picked the ball out of the air on a pass from Doe and scampered thirty-five yards to the Springfield five-yard line. Millburn was sent through on the next play, but the punt out was not heeled and there was no goal. Shabinger and Dickens pulled off some pretty forward passes a few minutes later, and before the Army awoke to the fact, the ball rested on their twenty-yard line. A penalty for holding took it right up under the posts, and on a fake forward pass, Shabinger ran around right end for the touch-down and Fountain kicked goal.

Hoge, Doe, and Markoe were the Army stars, while Shabinger, Meyers, and Fountain played best for Springfield. The line-up:

Army.	Positions.	Springfield T. S.
Magkoe	Left end	De Groat
Wynne	Left tackle	Cooper
Meacham	Left guard	Holmes
Waddell	Centre	Pennock
Jones	Right guard	McLean
Weyand	Right tackle	Friedlund
Merrillat	Right end	Dickens
Doe	Quarter back	Shabinger
Milburn	Left half back	Meyers
Hobbs	Right half back	Lorenz
Hoge	Full back	Fountain

Touchdowns—Hobbs, Milburn, Shabinger. Goal from touchdowns—Fountain. Substitutes: Shabinger. Substitutes: Army—Larkin for Wynne, O'Hare for Meacham, Meacham for O'Hare, O'Hare for Meacham, Goodman for Waddell, Waddell for Goodman, Waddell for McEwan, McEwan for Waddell, Britton for Merrillat, Merrillat for Britton, Jouett for Merrillat, Mahoney for Doe, Jouett for Mahoney, Doe for Jouett, Lanphier for Hobbs, Ford for Lanphier, Woodruff for Hoge, Ford for Woodruff, Hoge for Ford, Lanphier for Hoge. Springfield T. S.—Meyers for De Groat, Prichard for Meyers. Referee—J. A. Evans. Umpire—C. J. McCarty. Head linesman—Lieut. Hayes, West Point. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

Game called on account of darkness after twelve minutes play in fourth quarter.

Bell to Lead Springfield Team.

Walter Bell of Atlantic City, N. J., was elected Captain of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. football team for 1914 at a banquet held by the eleven last night at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. The banquet marked the close of the 1913 season, which has been one of the most successful in the football history of the Springfield College. During the year nine games were played and seven resulted in victories. The team played West Point at the reservation yesterday and came to this city immediately after the contest to hold the banquet. Speeches were made by Fred Dicken, the 1913 Captain, and other members of the squad.

Bell, the Captain-elect, plays left end on the eleven, and he has been one of the leading players of the team for the past two seasons. He is a member of the class of 1915, is aggressive, a good handler of the forward pass, and has all the qualities which make for successful leadership. He will have the nucleus of a strong team next season, despite the graduation in June of nine of the fifteen players who made the college emblem this year. The six veterans who will be available next Fall will represent enough playing strength for the building up of a winning team.

Minds Out of Cornell Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Chester Minds, whose fall at the Grosse Pointe Country Club, Detroit, prevented his playing against Michigan, has a broken bone in his left shoulder, and he will be unable to play in the game with Cornell here on Thanksgiving Day. Mike Avery will fill the full back post in the final game of the season. Minds wants to play. He wants to wear a shoulder brace, a huge leather pad, and take his chances, but Dr. Hancock has informed him the first knock would send him to the side lines. As Minds does the passing, punting, and piloting of the Pennsylvania team, the coaches think it would be better to school another man who can remain all through the battle, and for this reason they have been rushing Mike Avery to fill Minds's position.

STEVENS EASY FOR RUTGERS'S BIG TEAM

New Brunswick Boys Get Five Touchdowns Against Their Hoboken Rivals.

Rutgers's big football eleven, one of the most powerful scoring machines in the history of the New Brunswick college, completely overwhelmed the light Stevens Institute team in the annual battle between the ancient rivals at Castle Point, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. Barring a few minutes in the third period, when Stevens rushed the visitors off their feet for a distance of sixty-five yards, the Hoboken boys were almost helpless against their opponents, and the score gives a true line on the relative worth of the two elevens. Rutgers got three touchdowns and a field goal in the first half and two touchdowns in the second, missing another score in the closing minutes of play by a matter of inches when the runner with the ball was checked by one of the uprights of the goal post. A crowd of 5,000 saw the game.

The forward pass, the bane of most college teams, was responsible for most of the scoring. Rutgers had the play down to a science, and it is doubtful if any other Eastern college eleven has employed the play so successfully in any game this year as the New Brunswick students worked it yesterday. Incompleted passes were the exception rather than the rule, and the few which went astray came so close to success that failure did not lessen the brilliancy of the effort. More than a dozen times Rutgers succeeded in passing the ball ahead for gains of from fifteen to twenty yards, and in each of the five touchdowns the pass played a big part. Twing did the passing, with either Talman or Nash on the receiving end, and the manner of execution was varied just enough to keep Stevens guessing all the way.

Talman, the 200-pound full back of the New Brunswick aggregation, was easily the star of the game. His massive frame stood out prominently even on a big team, such as Rutgers has this season, and he was conspicuous in practically all of the plays. He was Rutgers's best ground gainer in the rushing game, but his best man as a gainer was Twing, and he did the bulk of the kicking. Besides scoring five of the six touchdowns, he kicked four goals after touchdowns, and also dropped the ball over the cross-bar from the 35-yard line. Twing, Bracher, and Capt. Elmendorf were other notable performers on the winning side.

Rutgers's path to an easy victory was paved with Stevens's fumbles, the Red and Gray team showing great weakness at holding the ball, though the gridiron and ball were perfectly dry. Seiler did the best work for the Hoboken team, especially after Stevens had taken the lead. Stevens made its only bid for a score. After rushing the ball a distance of sixty-four yards from their own 35-yard line, the Stevens boys were stopped one yard from the Rutgers goal line and the ball went to the visitors on downs.

Rutgers's first chance came within the first five minutes of play. Following Kent's kick-off Rutgers started a march goalward, was halted temporarily and punted. Stevens could do nothing with the Rutgers line and punted back to the 40-yard line from which point Rutgers cut loose and went down the field for a score. The New Brunswick boys finishing up the long journey with three forward passes in succession, the final one being from Twing to Talman for a touchdown. Talman failed to kick the goal. Score: Rutgers, 6; Stevens, 0.

The second touchdown was scored in short order. On the first play after Rutgers had kicked off Musk fumbled at Stevens's 30-yard line, and Rutgers pounded its way to the goal line. Talman did the bulk of line plunging, and Capt. Elmendorf went over the line for the touchdown. Talman kicked the goal and Rutgers led, 13 to 0. Following Talman's kick-off over the goal line Stevens lined up at the 20-yard line but could not gain and Musk punted. Neither team threatened to score during the remainder of the period, and time was called with the ball in Stevens's possession near midfield.

Three minutes after the second period began Talman sent his team farther ahead with a field goal from the 35-yard line. It was a perfectly executed kick, the ball sailing directly between the uprights and only a short distance above the cross bar. Another of Rutgers numerous fumbles paved the way for the big full back from Rutgers to show his versatility. Score: Rutgers, 16; Stevens, 0.

Following the next kick-off Musk, the Stevens quarter back, made another fumble of a long punt by Talman thirty yards from the Stevens goal line. Again the opportunity was eagerly accepted by the New Brunswick boys and a combination of battering tactics with one brilliantly executed forward pass soon brought the ball to within one yard of the goal line. Talman went over for another touchdown and kicked an easy goal, putting Rutgers far ahead. The remainder of the period was featured by two more brilliant passes on the part of Twing and Talman, but no more scoring resulted. Stevens had the ball twice, but each time the Rutgers line held like a stone wall, and the Hoboken boys were forced to punt. Just before time was called Rutgers got the ball on a punt at midfield and again started for a touchdown only to be halted by the whistle. The half ended with Rutgers leading, 23 to 0.

Talman kicked off for Rutgers at the beginning of the second half, and Stevens fumbled, but recovered the ball. The Hoboken backs could not gain, and Musk kicked to midfield. Talman returned the punt on the first line-up, and Musk was thrown almost at the goal line, from behind the line Musk kicked back, and Todd got the ball at Stevens's 30-yard line. This time it was a slow march that Rutgers made for a touchdown, but it was none the less effective. A 15-yard penalty for holding made Rutgers's work a bit harder, but on the second play after the penalty Twing and Nash regained the distance with a forward pass and another touchdown was made on another forward pass, Twing to Talman. Talman also kicked the goal. Score: Rutgers, 30; Stevens, 0.

During the remainder of the third period Stevens showed its finest work of the game. Getting the ball at their 35-yard line after an exchange of punts, the Hoboken boys smashed hole after hole in the Rutgers line and carried the ball to within one yard of touchdown, where two forward passes to assist in the advance. Seiler, the Stevens full back, led in the attack, and the Rutgers line crumpled so fast that substitute line men were rushed from the side lines. The period ended just as Stevens made its final plunge and was held without a gain at Rutgers's one-yard line.

Talman's punt from behind the goal line was the first play of the fourth period. Stevens got the ball at the 40-yard line, but could not gain, and Musk returned the punt. Bracker got the ball on his own 2-yard line and raced up the field for the most spectacular advance of the game. Three times he threw off Stevens tacklers, and soon only Musk loomed up between the runner and the goal line. The little Stevens quarter back timed his lunge perfectly and brought the Rutgers half back to earth after he had traveled sixty yards. On the first play after this long run, Graydon, right end of the Stevens team, injured his ankle and had to be helped from the field. Stevens showed good defensive work at this stage, and forced Rutgers to punt. Todd brought the ball back to the 25-yard line, but Stevens was held for downs, and Rutgers got the ball. Two pretty forward passes gained most of the distance in Rutgers's advance for a touchdown, and again Talman went over for a touchdown, also kicking the goal. Score: Rutgers, 37; Stevens, 0. Another forward pass by Stevens on the second play after the kick-off gave Rutgers the ball at Stevens's 30-yard line, and again came the steady march goalward. This time the goal post interfered on the final plunge, and Rutgers lost the ball on downs within a few inches of another touchdown. The line-up:

Rutgers.	Position.	Stevens.
Rockefeller	Left end	Howell.
Nash	Left tackle	Stretch
Twing	Left guard	Wilkinson
McCloskey	Centre	Kent
McCallum	Right guard	Wilson
Talman	Right tackle	Middleton
R. Seiler	Right end	Graydon
Elmendorf	Quarter back	Musk
Todd	Left half back	Stevens
Fracher	Right half back	Hersloff
Talman	Full back	F. Seiler

Touchdowns—Talman, 5; Elmendorf, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Talman, 4. Goal from field—Talman. Substitutions—Martin for Rockefeller, Pfaltz for Twing, Gay for Todd, Wittpenn for Bracher, Bracher for Wittpenn, Savaie for Hersloff. Referee—Mr. Crollius, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Cochems, Wisconsin. Linesman—Mr. Quill, Yale. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Teams Stevens Has Not Played.

Through an error the names of Barringer High School and Middlebury College have been included in the Stevens Technical Institute record in to-day's Special Football Section of THE TIMES. Confusing the Stevens Institute and Stevens Prep teams was somewhat to blame for the error. The Stevens Institute eleven has no high school teams on its schedule, and it did not play Barringer High, neither did the team oppose Middlebury College this season

TRINITY BEATS WESLEYAN.

Deetjen So Carefully Covered That He Couldn't Do Anything for Losers

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—With lots of untaken money at 4 and 3 to 5 against them the remarkable little Trinity football team, led by their big Captain, Ed. Hudson, the plunging full back, went up against Wesleyan here this afternoon in the twenty-sixth annual contest and the last and biggest game for each team, and won decisively, 14 to 0. The score does not indicate the margin of victory as fully as does the racket in town to-night. Three times at least Trinity was deprived of touchdowns when the Wesleyan line held like a steel frame or when the ball was taken for penalties. Trinity lost fifty yards in penalties and Wesleyan only five.

Kinney tried four goals from placement and three of them missed by only a few feet. The chief reason, aside from the sensational and irresistible individual work of Hudson for Trinity's victory was that the team had been coached by Prof. Getchell to smear Deetjen, the Wesleyan quarter back, who has been starring all season. Deetjen did not have a chance. In fact, Wesleyan failed to make first down until the final quarter, when Francis and MacKenzie each made a long run.

The Trinity ends, especially Elder, went after Deetjen and frequently sneaked around and tackled from behind just as he was handed the ball. Kinney at centre worked well with Hudson and ripped some spacious gaps through which Hudson galloped and fought for ten or twelve yard gains. Quarter back Smith made the first touchdown by throwing himself for two feet over the line after Hudson had just failed to score. The second touchdown was by Hudson, when Wooley recovered a blocked kick. Wesleyan's line-up was changed frequently, but Trinity's not. In the second period Smith directed a beautiful pass of fifteen yards to Moore, but the ball was called back for off-side eagerness. On the next line-up the same pass was worked for eighteen yards, and an instant later Hudson's huge form, the ball hugged to his chest, was actually a few inches over the goal line only to be bounced back by the whole concentrated Wesleyan line. The line-up:

Trinity.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Elder	Left end	Johnson, Newhall
Howell	Left tackle	Steeb
Catator	Left guard	Francis, Mittel, Kenan
Kinney	Centre	Hingely
Lambert	Right guard	Allison
Wooley	Right tackle	Gorman, Wilcox, Kenan
Cole	Right end	E. T. Eustis
Smith	Quarter back	Deetjen
Coffee	Left half back	Kenan, Francis
Moore	Right half back	Mackenzie
Hudson	Full back	E. M. Eustis

Touchdowns—Smith, Hudson. Goals from touchdowns—Kinney, 2. Umpire—Mr. Murphy, Brown. Referee—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Linesmen—Mr. Burke, Worcester Tech.; Mr. Morris, Trinity, and Mr. Glenn, Wesleyan. Time—Four fifteen-minute periods.

VICTORY FOR MINNESOTA.

Illinois Defeated in Game Featured by Open Playing.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 22.—Minnesota won from Illinois to-day, by a score of 19 to 9, in what was probably the most open game ever played in the West. Both teams used the forward pass most of the time, the Gophers early learning that play was their only chance to penetrate to the Orange and Blue defense.

Illinois, after three touchdowns had been scored by the men from the North, came back strong in the last period and rushed the Gophers off their feet, scoring one touchdown and keeping the invaders in hot water the rest of the time. The introduction of Silkman to throw the pass gave Illinoians an effective passer, and it almost seemed that the battling Illinois would catch up with their adversaries.

The Gophers had a set-back early in the first period, when Rowe scored a field goal for Illinois, but in the second period resorted to forward passes and caught the Illinoians by surprise, Shaughnessy's passes to Solon gaining a touchdown.

In the third and early in the fourth period the Gopher propensity to pass had its success in two more scores. Then the tide of battle quickly changed with the introduction of Silkman. The line-up and summary:

Minnesota.	Position.	Illinois.
Solon, B. Bierman	Left end	Graves
Eggleston	Left tackle	Pruitt
Sawyer	Left guard	Lapache
Ostrom, Snyder	Centre	Watson
Robertson	Right guard	Siebens
Matthews	Right tackle	Chapman
Barron	Right end	Armstrong
B. Bierman, Fournier, A. Bierman	Quarter back	Wilson, Oldis
Tollefson	Left half back	Hoban
Brown	Right half back	Keady
Scheereo	Full back	Crichton

Touchdown—Keady. Goal from touchdown—Hoban. Failed field goals—Scheeren, (3.) Dannehower, (2.) Fehr, (2.) Rowe, Hoban. Substitutions—Lehigh: Capall for Flick, Sawtelle for Capall, Goyne for Flick. Lafayette: Dannehower for J. Diamond, Dodd for Dannehower, Williams for Brown, Pardee for Furry, Woodward for Gulick, Paul for Beyer. Referee—Mr. Crowell, Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Head Linesman—Mr. Williams, University of Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Lafayette.	Position.	Lehigh.
Furry	Left end	F. Green
Beyer	Left tackle	McCarthy
Gulick	Left guard	Grumback
Luhr	Centre	Scruggs
Kelley	Right guard	Blanco
Wagnhurst, (C.)	Right tackle	Bailey
R. Diamond	Right end	Flick, (C.)
J. Diamond	Quarter back	Chenowith
Fehr	Left half back	Hoban
Brown	Right-half back	Keady
Scheereo	Full back	Crichton

Touchdown—Keady. Goal from touchdown—Hoban. Failed field goals—Scheeren, (3.) Dannehower, (2.) Fehr, (2.) Rowe, Hoban. Capall. Substitutions—Lehigh: Capall for Flick, Sawtelle for Capall, Goyne for Flick. Lafayette: Dannehower for J. Diamond, Dodd for Dannehower, Williams for Brown, Pardee for Furry, Woodward for Gulick, Paul for Beyer. Referee—Mr. Crowell, Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Head Linesman—Mr. Williams, University of Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Minnesota.	Position.	Illinois.
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Robertson	Right guard	Siebens
Matthews	Right tackle	Chapman
Barron	Right end	Armstrong
B. Bierman, Fournier, A. Bierman	Quarter back	Wilson, Oldis
Tollefson	Left half back	Hoban
Brown	Right half back	Keady
Scheereo	Full back	Crichton

Touchdown—Solon, McAlmon, (2,) Wagner. Goal from touchdown—Solon. Goal from field—Rowe. Referee—Mr. Magidson, Michigan. Umpire—Mr. Benbrook, Michigan. Head linesman—Mr. Knight, Dartmouth.

Field Goal Wins for Missouri.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 22.—On a field so muddy that both teams were forced to resort to open play, the Missouri University football team defeated the University of Kansas today 3 to 0. The score was made in the second quarter on a field goal from placement by McWilliams, who booted the ball twenty yards.

"DANNY" MAHER LEADS.

American Jockey Won 115 Races in England This Season.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The close of the English flat racing season to-day finds "Danny" Maher again at the head of the list of winning jockeys, with a total of 115 firsts. His nearest competitor is Frank Wootton, who won 91 races.

The sums won by owners on the average were small. J. B. Joel, who tops the list, only pocketing $125,000. August Belmont and Harry P. Whitney were both below the $50,000 mark in their winnings.

TO SAIL CUP DEFENDER.

Christiansen Will Be Skipper of Vanderbilt Boat in America's Race.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 22.—Capt. Chris Christiansen of New York will be the skipper of the New America's Cup defender to be built for the Vanderbilt syndicate at the Herreshoff yards here. This announcement was made to-day by Robert W. Emmons, 2d, of Boston, manager of the syndicate.

Capt. Christiansen served as mate on the cup defenders Columbia and Reliance under the Captaincy of the late Charley Barr. Recently he has been sailing master of the sixty-foot sloop Aurora, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Penn Lads Defeat Cornell Cubs.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Pennsylvania freshmen defeated the Cornell freshmen in their annual game here this afternoon by the score of 13 to 7. The game was loosely played throughout the first half, but the second developed some good football, Pennsylvania won the game by striking hard in the second period, when she scored two touchdowns. Urquhart made the first after a twenty-yard run on a forward pass, and Matthews the second after the Quaker had intercepted a Cornell forward pass on the Ithacans' thirty-yard line and rushed it across on straight football. In the second half Cornell outplayed the Pennsylvania cubs for all the way, they scored a touchdown in the third period on a forward pass to Whitney, and when the whistle blew at the end of the game had the ball on Pennsylvania's ten-yard line. The line-up:

Cornell, 1917.	Position.	Penn., 1917.
Eckley	Left end	Kerk
Coleman	Left tackle	Ertresbaag
Loewe	Left guard	Witherow
Carter, (C.)	Centre	Boris
Tilley	Right guard	Norwald
Munsick	Right tackle	Wray
W. A. Franzheim	Right end	Urquhart
Duffy	Quarter back	McCandless
L. Franzheim	Left half back	Whitney
Mueller	Right half back	Gotwais
Herd	Full back	Matthews

Touchdowns—Urquhart, Gotwais, Whitney. Goal from touchdown—Carter and Urquhart. Substitutions—Cornell: De Witt for Coleman, Wern for Munsick, McCormick for Loewe, Quinn for Eckley, Lutz for Quinn, Eckley for Lutz, Pennsylvania: Gevelin for Brennan, Henning for Witherow, Dougherty for Geyelin, Downs for Matthews, Freihofer for Downs, Field for Norwald, Brennan for Dougherty, Dougherty for Freihofer, Hinkson for Dougherty, Geyelin, Hinkson, Dougherty for Matthews. Referee—Mr. Cooper of Princeton. Umpire—Mr. Hinkey of Yale. Head Linesman—Lieut. Bull of Cornell. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

Ohio State Makes Big Score.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Northwestern was overwhelmingly defeated here to-day by Ohio State, the final score being 58 to 0. Outclassed in every department of the game except punting, the Purple team offered little resistance to the machine-like attack of the Scarlet and Grey men. The visitors were able to make but three first downs.

Whitney Is Dartmouth Captain.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—Lawrence Whitney, Olympic shot putter and intercollegiate champion in the event, was elected captain of the 1914 Dartmouth football team to-night. Whitney played a star game at left half back during the season just closed and was also a member of the eleven last year.

Hobart Elects Football Captain.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Kenneth G. Furgason of Lockport, N. Y., was to-day elected captain of next year's Hobart football team. Furgason, although a sophomore, has played a star game for the last two years at full back and quarter back and is one of the best backfield men to represent Hobart in recent years.

LAFAYETTE LOSES TO LEHIGH, 7-0

Scheeren's Fumble at 12-Yard Line Paves Way for Only Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 22.—A fumbled punt by Scheeren of Lafayette, the

JUDGE MOORE TRIUMPHS IN HORSE SHOW---ARMY AND NAVY GAME TO CLOSE FOOTBALL YEAR

HORSE SHOW RECORD FOR MOORE HORSES

New York Exhibitor Sweeps Every Harness Horse Class with Championship and Reserve.

WINS WITH BROKEN LEG

JCapt. Richardson of British Army Carries Off Honors at the Horse Show.

Passing into the archives as the most successful exhibition of the National Horse Show Association since the advent of Alfred G. Vanderbilt as President in 1909, the twenty-ninth annual fixture ended last night in a blaze of glory. The seats and boxes were filled with a fashionable and enthusiastic throng until the awards were made in the last class, and the "clothes walk," as the promenade around the ring has been termed, was at times impassable except by pushing with shoulders and proceeding at a snail's pace.

James R. McGown of Sterling, Ky., owner and breeder of J. Malcomb Forbes, arrived during the day. He said he would not give consideration to the offer of $40,000 from the Russian Government for the stallion, and that $75,000 would not tempt him to part with the horse.

With the advent of the championships in the heavy harness horse division, Judge Moore began an unexampled series of successes, which were fully justified by the victories of his string in the earlier classes. The first, the special cup the gift of Harry Content, of the Long Branch Horse Show Governors, for single harness horse over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, was a double victory for Judge Moore, Lord Seaton retaining his title, and Raeburn being reserve. The only other contestants were J. Sumner Draper's Rillington Nimble and Broadlawn Farm's Princess Sheila.

Seven were in the ring for the championship for single harness horses exceeding 12.2 hands, the added trophy the gift of the International Horse Show, London, England, the contestants including Miss Loula Long's Revelation, driven by herself, and Miss E. Viau's Earl Grey. The winner was Bountiful, the bay mare gaining eligibility by only a margin of two inches, Judge Moore driving, and reserve being 16.0½ hands Robinhood, Chipchase on the reins, that went with the style and action of a real clipper, but Bountiful showed her paces with equal facility.

In pairs for championship, not to exceed 15.2, the winners and reserve were once more the entries of Judge Moore with Lord and Lady Seaton, the English couple that also captured the title for him last year, with Chipchase driving the reserve pair, Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn. There were four entries, which included the Ormont Farm's Babette and Bobbinette. The cup was also a presentation from the International Horse Show Association.

This left only the championship for harness pairs over 15.2, in which Judge Moore showed two entries of the grandest big horses of the type ever sent into a show ring by the same owner. The five entries included Miss Loula Long driving her bays Hesitation and Consternation, which made the best showing they have put up during the entire fixture. The cup was the gift of E. T. Stotesbury. The winners were Judge Moore's Robinhood and Wallenstein, with his novice class winners Manfred and Madiline reserve.

To attain the distinction of making a world's horse show record by winning all the harness horse championships and all the reserve ribbons, while merely undertaking the driving and exhibiting of high-stepping nags as a recreation and the pleasure of owning them, Judge Moore has without doubt expended fully $500,000 among the horse dealers and breeders of America and in the incidentals of their trappings, leaving out of the calculations what he spent for stables in town and country, wages, the keep of his string and transportation charges from show to show.

There is no monetary attractions to tempt other amateurs to go in for the horse show pastime on such a vast scale, no Derbys or 50,000 Jubilee Stakes to be won or Ascot gold cups filled with 5,000 guineas in sight. It is safe to say that unless Judge Moore repeats the feat the record will never again be recorded in the New York show ring.

Middleweight qualified hunters, to be tried out over the regular jumps, had possession of the ring after the harness horse championships. It was a contest of proved adepts, and there were no mistakes made, which gave the added value to the winning of the blue ribbon by the Hon. Clifford Sifton's Canadian mare, Sunday Morning, with his hunt club whip, Jack Hamilton, up.

The Pennsylvania entry, Glen Riddle Farm's Willow King, C. Utz riding, was second, next in the line was Lieut. Sifton's Elmhurst, with Hamilton again in the saddle, and fourth ribbon went to the Hart Bros.' Harkaway, ridden by A. E. Hart, the first appearance in the ribbons this year of the pioneers and staunchest upholders of fox hunting on Staten Island and exhibitors of hunters since the first New York show.

To end the show all the hunters were in competition for the championships in their classes. After due trials and deliberations the honors for heavyweight were awarded to Canada. The Hon. Clifford Sifton's Ravello was pronounced the champion, with Capt. W. T. Rodden's Outpost, reserve.

Next followed the consideration of the middleweights, and the judges found it a hard problem to split hairs between the fine hunters brought before them, for, while jumping is determined on a scale of points, comparative value of the essential details of conformation and looks of a horse lies in the eyes of the beholder. The championship was awarded to Glen Riddle Farm's Willow King, with the Sifton entry, Sunday Morning, reserve.

The championship for lightweight hunters, the final award of the 1913 show, was awarded to the Hon. C. Sifton's Cleveland, with A. A. Fowler's Rock Crest, reserve.

The finish of the road race between four-in-hand teams was the feature of the afternoon, and a fanfare on his "yard of tin" by Dave Adams, the guard, as Emil Seelig's team rattled his sealing coach into the ring, J. S. Kehoe driving, was the signal for the band to answer with the strains of "Hail to the Chief." The victory gave the permanent ownership to Emil Seelig, who won the race last year, as the conditions of the cup, given by Ben Riley of the Arrowhead Inn, stipulated it would become the property of the owner to twice win. Morris E. Howlett was the winner of the first race in 1908, A. G. Vanderbilt won with his gray team in 1909, Paul A. Sorg in 1910, and 1910 was a blank year.

The route was Arrowhead Inn down the Depot Lane Serpentine Hill to Riverside Drive extension, south thereon into Broadway at 157th Street, thence south to 155th Street, east thereon to St. Nicholas Avenue, south to 116th Street, and by way of Seventh Avenue to and into Central Park, following the East Drive to the plaza and thence by way of Fifth Avenue to Twenty-seventh Street and into Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Seelig's team made the run, a distance of nine and one-half miles, in 36¼ minutes, a record. His competitor, Harry Graham, driving for C. B. Taylor, arrived at the Garden twenty minutes later. On other occasions rain and snow have interfered with the going, but this time the weather conditions were perfect, and the course, with the exception of a few blocks on St. Nicholas Avenue, where the asphalt had been newly sprinkled, was in good condition for driving at speed.

In the special class for hunters, which were required to ride over an "in and out," stop, turn back, and ride in again, but taking the side bars to get out; next to ride up to a post and rail fence, and without dismounting to remove the top rail and jump the remaining bars, the rivalry was exciting between thirteen candidates. The spirited riding of Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson of England, who was handicapped by having to ride with one foot out of the stirrup as a result of his accident which resulted in a broken leg earlier in the week, brought out repeated applause and cheers from the onlookers. He made the best showing of all and the blue ribbon was awarded to his brown gelding Clonsilla; the Hon. Clifford Sifton's Cleveland took the second ribbon, A. A. Fowler's Rock Cress was third, and Sifton's Sunday Morning fourth.

In the afternoon class for harness pairs Judge Moore and Miss Loula Long were the contenders of the seven entries, both showing to spider phaetons while the other pairs were hitched to mail phaetons, more impressive in looks but a heavier vehicle to whirl about on the short turns of the tanbark oval. The Moore entry, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton, won in an outstanding fashion, although Miss Long's Expectation and Hesitation put up a splendid showing and lost only on quality. The Moore second string, Robinhood and Wallenstein, George Chipchase driving, were in luck to be placed over the entry of Miss E. Viau, of Montreal, in Wonder and Eye Opener and the Boston entry, J. Sumner Draper's Rillington Nimble and Nimbus.

Five splendidly stepping hackney ponies appeared for the championship of that type in single, the cup given by E. Van Der Horst Kock being added to the title. The contenders thoroughbred were Flames, the pony Alfred G. Vanderbilt bought from "Mel Valley" Foster, for a reported price of $10,000 after it had won last year at the Garden, and Masterpiece, also a Mel Valley bred pony that figured on the lead with Master Ben in the team brought out by Miss Bowen of Greenwich three years ago and now owned by Col. MacLean of Montreal, who won with that pair this Spring at the Olympia, London, show. Both made a splendid showing, but Masterpiece skipped on the turns and when straightened out lacked the steadiness of the Oaklands Farm entry. Masterpiece won, however, and administered to Flames the only defeat at New York of his career.

ENGLISH SOCCER RESULTS.

Blackburn Rovers Increase Their Lead in First Division.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Blackburn Rovers increased their lead in the first division of English association football by a fine win over Sheffield Wednesday at Blackburn, 3-2, as Manchester United, having to journey to Sheffield, went down before Sheffield United by 2-0. Fifty thousand people assembled at Tottenham to see the Hotspurs play Everton, and they were rewarded by seeing a splendid game. Tottenham were in great form and ran out winners by 4-1. West Brownwick Albion did very well to share the points with Sunderland away from home as the latter have one of the strongest teams in the country. The scores:

Sheffield United, 2; Manchester United, 0. Oldham Athletic, 2; Derby County, 1. Manchester City, 2; Chelsea, 1. Bradford City, 5; Bolton Wanderers, 1. Blackburn Rovers, 3; Sheffield Wednesday, 2. Sunderland, 0; West Bromwich Albion, 0. Liverpool, 0; Newcastle United, 1. Aston Villa, 3; Preston North End, 1. Middlesborough, 2; Burnley, 1. Tottenham Hotspur, 4; Everton, 1.

Notts County had a stiff task to face in the second division, finding Hull City in fine form at Hull and lost a hard game by 2 to 0. Although still holding the lead in the table, they are being pressed very hard by Bradford, who further strengthened their position with a splendid win over Barnsley on the latter's grounds by 2 to 1. Woolwich Arsenal beat Birmingham at Highbridge by 1 to 0 before a large crowd, and now occupy third place. Fulham entertained Grimsby Town and after a close game drew 2 to 2. The scores:

Huddersfield 2, Grosoop 1; Lincoln City 0, Clapton Orient 0; Blackpool 2, Leeds City 2; Notts Forest 1, Leicester Fosse 0; Woolwich Arsenal 1, Birmingham 0; Wolverhampton W. 2, Leicester Fosse 1; Hull City 2, Notts County 0; Bradford 2, Barnsley 1; Fulham 2, Grimsby Town 2. Bury and Stockport game postponed owing to bad light.

Swindon Town were at home to Brighton and Hove in their Southern League fixture and a creditable game ended in a draw to 1. Southend United again did well, journeying to Bristol and sharing the points with the Rovers. They have crept into seventh place in the table. Watford and Portsmouth, playing away from home at Southampton and Cardiff, respectively, both gave a splendid account of themselves and won by the same score, 3 to 1. The scores:

West Ham United 3, Gillingham 1; Bristol Rovers 2, Southend United 1. Merthyr Town 2, Northampton 2; Reading 1, Coventry City 0; Watford 3, Southampton 1; Plymouth Argyle 2, Norwich City 0; Exeter City 3, Milwall 1; Queens Park Rangers 3, Crystal Palace 1; Swindon Town 1, Brighton and Hove 1; Portsmouth 3, Cardiff City 1.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN LOSES

But Shows Improvement in Soccer Against Crescent.

Showing the benefits derived from regular coaching by an expert for the past two weeks, Columbia's soccer players made a fine display against the Crescent Athletic Club eleven in the Field Club League championship game at South Field yesterday afternoon, but nevertheless went down to defeat. The Crescents won by 3 goals to 0, but allowed a number of openings, of which the collegians failed to avail themselves. The members of the Crescent forward line, were so many live wires and the sizzling shots they sent in kept goalkeeper Krefeld busy throughout a hotly contested game. Frank Davies, Columbia's new coach was referee of the game and he was in good position to appreciate the work of his charges. What he saw fully satisfied him and he predicted that another month's hard work would fit the Blue and White for the intercollegiate serhies. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Crescent.
Krefeld	Goal	De Baum
Hamilton	Right back	Bodwell
Laguardia	Left back	Charlwood
Romeo	Right half	Watson
Mason	Centre half	Armstrong
Schwarz	Left half	Humphreys
Collingwood	Outside right	Fort
Peck	Inside right	Taylor
Colquhoun	Centre	Jeffers
Shanholt	Inside left	Stuart
Silverstein	Outside left	Bowden

Goals—Stuart, Fort, (2.) Referee—F. Davies. Linesmen—Messrs. Jamieson and Smith. Time of halves—Forty minutes.

By defeating the Bensonhurst eleven on the Public Schools Athletic League grounds in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon the Central Y. M. C. A. eleven maintained its lead in the Field Club Junior League annual championship series, the final score being 3 goals to 1. Had it not been for the fine work of Fagen and Muir, the Bensonhurst backs, the Central forwards would have got through often. Crawford, with a long shot, was the first to score for the winners, and Boulton made it 2 to 0 before the end of the first half. After the restart Macphee tallied for Bensonhurst, the third goal for the Centrals was shot by Waters.

At Macomb's Dam Park yesterday Morris High scored a victory in the high school championship league at the expense of the Boys' High of Brooklyn, the final score being 2 goals to 1. Both sides missed penalty kicks.

Staten Island's champion soccer team engaged the eleven of the Montclair A. C. on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston yesterday afternoon, winning out by the score of 4 goals to 0.

At Marquette Oval in Brooklyn yesterday, the unbeaten soccer team from the steamship Vestris met defeat by the Brooklyn Football Club by the score of 4 goals to 2.

Playing a sturdy uphill game and overcoming a lead established by their opponents in the first half, the soccer players of the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, leading in the high school league series, defeated Stuyvesant at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 goals to 1.

A close soccer match between Commerce and De Witt Clinton at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon resulted in favor of Commerce by the score of 1 goal to 0.

GREAT ARMY-NAVY BATTLE COMES NEXT

42,000 People Will View Military Football Spectacle at Polo Grounds.

Not since West Point and Annapolis sent their first football elevens to the field of battle in 1890 has any game between these two institutions been looked forward to with such eagerness by cadets and middies, and the football world in general, as that which is to be played next Saturday at the Polo Grounds. Besides being football's grand finale and the climax of the outdoor sporting season, the contest ranks as the biggest sporting event of the year. As regards the notables who gather to see it played, the Army-Navy football game annually eclipses anything the sporting world has to offer. And this year the event promises to be bigger than ever before.

For the last fourteen seasons, or since football relations were resumed between West Point and Anapolis in 1899, Franklin Field, the playing field of the University of Pennsylvania athletic teams, has been the scene of this annual contest between the two elevens. This year the New York Baseball Club answered the growing need of more spacious stands and the game comes here. Franklin Field accommodated a crowd of approximately 28,000 people and with two branches of the service growing each year a change became necessary. By furnishing 10,000 more seats for the free use of the Army and Navy associations and their friends, coupled with a guarantee of $62,000 for the Army Hospital Fund, with a similar amount for the Navy Fund, the New York club officials persuaded the authorities to decide upon New York as the battleground. It is the biggest football event ever staged in this city.

Seventeen times since 1890 the cadets and middies have striven for fame and glory on the gridiron, and the Navy, by reason of its spectacular successes of the past few years, has gained the greater portion of both. The count now stands nine victories for the Navy and seven for the Army, with only one game a tie. The first game was played at West Point in 1890. Tradition has it that there were only two cadets at the Military Academy that year who had ever played in a game of football, but these two got busy, and in a few weeks they formed a team. The uniforms worn by the players were made by the officers' wives at the reservation, according to the story, and everything pertaining to the game was quite as crude. The Navy won by 24 to 0, and neither the victory nor the size of the score occasioned any surprise among the few who were interested in the outcome. This was the lowly beginning of the series of battles which now hold the blue ribbon as the competitive sport.

In 1891 West Point went into football on the same plan as the large colleges and universities, playing several preliminary engagements before its "big" game against the Navy. A Yale coach, Williams, took charge of the team, and he whipped it into such shape in one season that it completely overwhelmed the middies, the score being 32 to 16. In the following year the Navy Auxiliary Association was formed, with Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York as President. Competent coaches and trainers were secured, and the team which represented the Navy at West Point in the 1892 game was victorious by the score of 12 to 4. It was a case of one recognizing and following the progressive ideas of the other, and in the following year the United States Military Academy Athletic Association and the Army Athletic Association were formed. Funds were raised to promote games with the larger colleges, and "Laurie" Bliss of Yale took charge of the cadets. The two institutions had now reached an excellent mark in football training and equipment, and the annual games of 1893 resulted 6 to 4 in favor of the Navy.

These four battles formed the real beginning of the big event of to-day. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Military Academy the games were discontinued after the contest of 1893, although both cadets and middies yearned to have the games resumed the rival elevens did not get together again until 1899. Each had a team in the field during the five years and some of them were high-class elevens. But the official edict prevented them from getting together. In 1899 football relationship between the two schools was renewed and has continued ever since on the most friendly terms. There has been but one break since 1899 in the list of annual struggles, that being in 1909, when the Army team disbanded after the accident in the game against Harvard which resulted in the death of Cadet Byrne.

Dr. J. William White of the University of Pennsylvania was largely instrumental in getting the teams together. He offered Franklin Field free to the rival institutions for the big game, and at that time this was considered the best football field in the country. Besides being a neutral field, it was easy of access for the students of both schools and the generous offer was quickly accepted. There was considerable sentiment against giving up Franklin Field this year, but necessity triumphed over sentiment and New York is the gainer thereby. In 1905 the game was played at Princeton, this being tore of a half-way point to travel for the cadets and middies, but the plan proved service, due to the branch line from Princeton Junction, caused a return to Franklin Field after that one experiment.

Football of recent years has furnished no more closely contested struggle than that between the Army and Navy elevens. Regardless of the showing of the teams in the preliminary games of the schedule the two elevens seem to reach an equality in this struggle and a turn in luck costs victory for one and defeat for the other. West Point twice within the last three seasons, has conquered Yale and then failed to score on Annapolis. The Navy has shown one of the greatest football machines of the season for rolling up points, only to go against West Point and fail to push the ball over the goal line. These teams have displayed all kinds of football against other opponents but in the last few years, when battling against each other, they play great football all the way.

It was back in 1907 that the Navy last pushed the ball over the West Point goal line for a touchdown. In that game Captain Ben Douglass had the honor which has fallen to no middie in the four games which have since taken place. The following year Dean of the Army carried the ball over the Navy line and kicked a goal, this touchdown deciding the game as Douglass touchdown had decided the game of the previous year. No cadet has been able in the three games since Dean's performance to plant the pigskin behind that final chalk line. In the five games played since 1906 the Navy has one touchdown to its credit and the Army has no more. But in those three years that lack touchdowns the Navy has been able to show two trusty kickers and their toes are responsible for the edge which Annapolis has on West Point in the games played to date.

In 1908 the Navy gave the Army a scare with a field goal by Lange, but the Cadets won, 6 to 4, the field goal counting four points at that time. In 1910 Dalton kicked a goal from the 30-yard line that gave Annapolis the victory, 3 to 0, and tied the rivals on seven victories each. History repeated itself in 1911, Dalton kicking another field goal from the same line and over the same goal posts. Navy won again, 3 to 0, and went ahead of the Army with eight victories against seven. In last year's game Brown accomplished what Dalton had spread through two games, getting two field goals, which gave the Navy their third successive victory. Neither goal line was crossed in any of the last three games.

The Navy has earned a series of successes such as West Point enjoyed after relations were resumed in 1899. Of the first six games played at Franklin Field the Army won five, generally by one-sided scores, and the one defeat was by the score of 11 to 7 in 1906. Since the one-year change to Princeton in 1905 the Army has had little success. Following the 6—6 tie in 1905 at Princeton, the Army has played six games against the Navy and won only one, the 1908 game, by the score of 6 to 4. This was the only game in which the Army has scored a point since the battle at Princeton. For several years both institutions have been favored with high-class coaching and training, and there is no reason why one should shine so consistently over the other. At West Point there is a feeling that a break is due—that this is an "Army year."

Both elevens have made impressive records this season, the first time in many years that neither of the schools included one of the big college elevens on its schedule. No team appears on the schedule of both teams for furnishing some comparison in scores, but comparative scores never run true in football. They mean nothing. Annapolis has won all its games with little trouble, while West Point has had a busy time with Colgate and Tufts and was overwhelmed by Notre Dame. Notre Dame also defeated Penn State, which is numbered among the victims of the Navy team. The weariness of both cadets and middies, coupled with the limited student body, caused the change in the policy of playing big elevens.

The Navy will have the north side of the stands at Saturday's game and the Army will have the south side. The end sections, or that part of the big stands behind and that includes that section of the bleachers behind centre field, will be allotted to the general public fortunate enough to secure tickets. The gridiron runs east and west, and every seat affords a good view of the play. It is estimated that 42,000 persons will be present when play begins. W. C. Langford of Trinity will referee, Al Sharpe of Yale will umpire, and Carl Marshall of Harvard will be linesman.

Following are the figures of previous games, and this season's records:

	Army.	Navy.
1890—At West Point	0	24
1891—At Annapolis	32	16
1892—At West Point	4	12
1893—At Annapolis	4	6
1899—At Philadelphia	17	5
1900—At Philadelphia	7	11
1901—At Philadelphia	11	5
1902—At Philadelphia	12	8
1903—At Philadelphia	40	5
1904—At Philadelphia	11	0
1905—At Princeton	6	6
1906—At Philadelphia	0	10
1907—At Philadelphia	0	6
1908—At Philadelphia	6	4
1909—Game cancelled	..	..
1910—At Philadelphia	0	3
1911—At Philadelphia	0	3
1912—At Philadelphia	0	6
	160	140

The records of the teams this season are:

ARMY.		NAVY.	
84—Stevens	0	23—Georgetown	0
29—Rutgers	0	26—Dickinson	0
7—Colgate	6	76—Maryland Agri.	0
2—Tufts	0	39—Lehigh	0
13—Notre Dame	35	70—Bucknell	6
77—Albright	0	10—Penn. State	0
55—Villanova	0	48—N. Y. University	0
14—Springfield T. S.	7		
	95		6
231	48		

ANOTHER FOR CARLISLE.

Indians Show Strong Attack and Weak Defense Against Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Completely outrushing their opponents but losing opportunities to score because of fumbles, the Syracuse University football team went down to defeat at the hands of the Carlisle Indians here this afternoon, 35 to 27. The score shows how keenly the rival elevens fought. Syracuse held Carlisle for downs three times during the fray, but never were the Indians able to stop the progress of the Orange. Only rarely did they forcs a punt, while Syracuse forced Guyon to boot the pigskin on several occasions. The only consistent gaining by the Indians was done by Guyon. The big fellow tore gaps in the Orange line for gains of from three to twelve yards while the ball was near midfield. Carlisle gained by runs around the end, but they did not attempt a forward pass. During the second period Syracuse took the ball to the Carlisle 2-yard line for a first down. On the opening play a double pass was attempted, but the ball went wild. Syracuse recovered on the 15-yard line, but the opportunity for scoring was lost.

Syracuse was the first to score, a run of sixty yards by Castle putting the ball over the line shortly after the first kickoff. Carlisle came right back to even up the count after a heavy charge down the gridiron. Syracuse held for three downs on their own half-yard line, but Guyon put all his strength into the final charge and put the ball just on the goal line. Two of the other touchdowns were scored in the same manner, Syracuse failing to hold for the short gains at the crucial moment.

During the few minutes of play Syracuse gave a brilliant exhibition of aerial football. Every forward pass attempted made good. With the ball on the Carlisle 8-yard line, time was called. The Syracuse team showed far greater offensive power to-day than at any previous time this season. The line-up:

Syracuse.	Position.	Carlisle.
Robbins	Left end	Wallette
White	Left tackle	Welmas
Smithson	Left guard	Hill
Shufelt	Centre	Garlow
Trigg	Right guard	Busch
Propst	Right tackle	Lookaround
Travis	Right end	Pratt
Johnson	Quarter back	Welch
Castle	Left half back	Guyon
Brackliin	Right half back	Kingsley
Calac	Full back	Rose

Score—Carlisle, 35; Syracuse, 27. Touchdowns—Castle, Kingsley, Johnson, 2; Guyon, 2; Calac, Bracklin, Welch. Goals from touchdowns—Garlow, 5; Castle, 3. Substitutions—Farber for Robbins, Rankin for Smith, Woodruff for Castle, Armstrong for Smithson, Smithson for Armstrong, Hamilton for Farber, Vaternack for Wallette, Larvie for Guyon, Grant for Calac, Morrin for Hill. Referee—Mr. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Wright, Columbia. Head linesman—W. W. Roper, Princeton. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

N. Y. U. DEFEATS PRATT.

Basket Ball Opening at Brooklyn Marred by Rough Work.

The New York University basket ball team opened its season last night with a victory over the Pratt Institute quintet of Brooklyn in the latter's gymnasium by the score of 25 to 18. It was also the first contest of the season for Pratt, and the playing throughout was decidedly rough, four men—the maximum number—being expelled before the end of the game for continual fouling. The New York University players were the principal offenders in fouling, thirty-one fouls being called against them, most of which were committed in the second half.

The first half of the game was closely contested and ended with the score a tie at 9 points, but the twenty minutes of play was marred by the continual foul work of the Pratt Institute representatives. The N. Y. U. players indulged in little foul work in this period, but in the second half the New York team did the bulk of the fouling, Tyler, who played left forward for the N. Y. U. aggregation, made a spectacular goal in this half when the teams were dead-locked at 17 points, and from then until the finish New York held the lead. Tyler's all around playing was the feature of the game, while the accuracy displayed by Welles, the Pratt Institute left forward, in caging goals from foul, stood out prominently. He tallied ten, while Tyler, who handled the majority of foul tries for N. Y. U., caged only six. The line-up:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Pratt.
Levy	Right forward	A. Edwards
Tyler	Left forward	Welles
White	Centre	Church
Cummings	Right guard	Johnson
Kearney	Left guard	Harmon

Goals from field—Levy, (2,) Tyler, (3,) Cummings, (3,) Phillips, A. Edwards, Welles, Johnson, Kavanaugh. Goals from foul—Tyler, (6,) Welles, (10.) Substitutions: For N. Y. U.—Phillips for Cummings, B. Edwards for Kearney. For Pratt—Woodward for Johnson, Kavanaugh for Harmon. Referee—J. A. O'Shea, St. John's College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Interclass Soccer at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 22.—A 2 to 2 tie resulted in the Williams College undergraduate soccer contest of the season, played on Weston Field this afternoon.

ATTACK PRINCETON COACHING SYSTEM

Students and Alumni Favor a Resident Coach for Term of Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—A general spirit of doubt as to the efficacy of the football coaching policy now being pursued at Princeton has become evident among some of the undergraduates, and some alumni as well, since the failure of the Tiger eleven to defeat Yale last Saturday at New Haven. It is not a new thing—the trouble has been brewing for three years—and seems to be coming to a head. The criticism so far has left plenty of room for arguments on the side of the present system, and in view of the enunciation three weeks ago by the Board of Athletic Control to the effect that all marks of professional coaching were to be eventually discarded by a gradual process, makes it difficult to see just how the management can escape from their present system unless they compromise their anti-professional spirit.

In spite of this idealistic endeavor the students seem to be more interested in getting a Princeton team which can bring home the victories, even though it does require a resident coach such as Harvard and Yale now employ. It is acknowledged by even the most ardent opponents of the existing scheme that Princeton has done well against bigger teams—but in the same breath it is claimed that the "well" could be made better.

The points of criticism are numerous. First of all, it is argued that the present scheme of changing coaches often introduces a necessary discontinuity into the training of the teams from year to year, and that the constant changes make it impossible for one coach to profit as well as he might by the experiences of the men previously in charge. In addition the changes necessitate a change in the relationship between the coaches and the players, two-thirds of whom on the average are out for the teams for three years. The knowledge of the peculiarities of the players learned by one coach have to relearned by the next coach, and the same thing is true of the players in respect to the coaches. The general playing policy also shifts. One coach insists upon one style of play, gets the men used to it, and the following year a change may bring entirely different coach, with a correspondingly different style of play, which has to be learned over by the men, introducing naturally a comparative greenness at the game until late in the season. The criticism is entirely at the system, not at any of the coaches as individuals. When the kickers are disgruntled at is the fact that the policy ruins what might be a means of turning out winning elevens.

Why it is that coachcs are not kept from year to year—two years is the longest that a coach has stayed on the field—is not known. It is thought that the salary offered the coach to take three months away from his business and spend it down here is not sufficiently attractive to entice the best men to do it year after year.

Aside from the comment on the system of selecting coaches the critics find fault with the policy which has been in force for several years and which, it is claimed by some, has been partly the cause of Princeton falling to win against Yale and Harvard. One flaw is that the Tigers never show any wonderful, well-organized offensive style of play. As a rule the attack is built around one or two individual star players and the rest then marked men to the other team and who are soon crimped in so far as scoring against Yale and Harvard are concerned. Captain Baker of the 1913 team and "Tol" Pendleton of the 1912 eleven are examples of this. Neither one could be what was expected in the big games because they could not get away from the double watch put upon them. Even in the 1911 championship eleven it was the individual brilliancy of "Sam" White which actually tallied the scores rather than the concerted attack of the eleven.

The Princeton elevens usually play the game "safe," even to the extent of running the danger of losing the game. In the Yale-Princeton contest in 1912, when the score was 6 to 3 in Princeton's favor, the Tigers resorted to a defensive game entirely, and the result was that Yale scored three more points and fought hard with the narrow lead which the Tigers were holding. The lay student does not avidly seize the logic of the waiting game when the team for which he is rooting has only a three-point lead.

The lack of a final punch to take the ball across the goal line is to be attributed, the critics say, to the general policy of building the attack about one or two men instead of making the whole team responsible for the score. What many men complain of is that the Tigers spend weeks in secret developing an "open game," and it works with unusual success against the scrub and the other opposition, but as soon as the days of the big games come this "open game" is tucked away and the Tigers don their old-time defensive style of football. The logic which the disgruntled cannot see is where the coaches gain anything by teaching the team two departments of the game and only letting them use one.

It was known commonly in Princeton this fall that the Tigers had a much more open game than they showed against Yale and Harvard, although the wet and slippery field on which the Harvard game was played did afford some excuse for not trying the danger of the plays which depended upon absolutely clean handling of the ball. For instance, the Tigers had spent a great deal more time on their forward passes and did have good success with them in practice, but against Yale the attack was completely abandoned when the early attempts failed. The policy was to kick and kick and kick, which was following the lead of the opponents instead of striking out aggressively on their own attack.

The coaches are unanimous in favor of the present system of coaching at Princeton, but the students do not feel the enthusiasm for it which the coachcs evince.

Irving Blanks Poly Prep.

Poly Prep fell a victim to the strong and well-balanced football eleven of Irving High School yesterday afternoon in a game played at Irving by the score of 27 to 14. Anderson proved the star of the Irving School, with several telling gains around end through the Poly line. Irving scored in every period. Du Tremblay prevented his school from being shut out by scoring the two touchdowns, and he kicked both goals. The line-up

Irving.	Position.	Poly Prep.
Murray	Left end	Thompson
Parish	Left tackle	Sutton
Newburry	Left guard	Pendleton
Norris	Centre	Parsons
Allen	Right guard	Redmond
Conley	Right tackle	Bronder
Holden	Right end	Quinn
Leaf	Quarter back	Du Tremblay
Payne	Left half back	Ryder
Georgi	Right half back	Orrell
Anderson	Full back	Shields

Substitutions—Caffrey for Thompson, Thompson for Ryder, Meenan for Orrell, Herdenbrook for Shields. Touchdowns—Pendleton, Meenan, Conley, Georgi, Anderson, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Du Tremblay, (2.) Anderson, (2.) Referee—Strathmore, Manhattan. Umpire—Col. Colter, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Turnbull, Poly Prep. Time of quarters—Eight and ten minutes.

Notre Dame Wins Again.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Crumbling in the final quarters this afternoon, the Christian Brothers' College eleven went down in defeat before the Notre Dame team, 20 to 7. It was the Purple and Gold's first defeat in two years. The game started with a series of line plunges, and after ten minutes of play Radican, the local half back, recovered a fumble and scored the "Brethere" touchdown after a run of 25 yards. He kicked goal. Neither team had the advantage in the second period, but in the third quarter Eichenlaub went over for a touchdown on a series of end runs and fake plays. Dorias kicked the goal. In the final period the weight of the visitors showed to advantage. Notre Dame bowling over their lighter opponents with ease. In this quarter Dorias went over for touchdowns on runs of 40 yards. He kicked and missed a goal.

STONE'S DROP KICK WINS.

Morris Half Back Saves Team from Defeat in Closing Minutes of Play.

Morris High School's football eleven pulled the game with Stuyvesant out of the fire yesterday afternoon in the last three minutes of play and came off the field victors by a score of 9 to 7. A large crowd of schoolboy football fans crowded Manhattan Field for the contest and saw Morris qualify further as possible contenders for the football supremacy among the local schools. When all hops seemed to have faded away, Stone, Morris's right half back, came to the front and booted the pigskin over the bars.

In spite of the fact that the game was an exciting schoolboy struggle from start to finish, the playing was in many spots ragged and uncertain. Many penalties were inflicted on both teams for holding, pushing, and offside play, and fumbles at costly moments were common on both sides. The strength of the Morris team lay in her back field. Erwig, the star half back, showed up strongly in end runs and in several instances managed to reel off thirty and thirty-five yards at a clip through a scattered field. Both teams relied in great part on the punting of Schuck and Guggenvig, and in this department of the contest Schuck, the Stuyvesant Captain, showed up to better advantage.

Erwig scored for Morris in the first period after recovering a fumbled ball at Stuyvesant's fifteen-yard line. No goal was kicked. Schuck scored for Sutyvesant in this period after Morris had been held for downs at their own fifteen-yard line. Schuck also kicked the goal. This ended the scoring until Stone won the game with his field goal. The line-up:

Morris.	Position.	Stuyvesant.
Graeb	Left end	Abbey
Schweidle	Left tackle	Lee
Ellis	Left guard	Sinclair
Treanor	Centre	Vollmer
Sherwin	Right guard	Starkey
Huggenvig	Right tackle	La Monaca
Weinheimer	Right end	Kern
Manly	Quarter back	McGuinness
Erwig	Left half back	Hammerschlag
Stone	Right half back	Dillon
Sokolower	Full back	Schuck

Touchdowns—Erwig, Schuck. Goal from touchdown—Schuck. Field goal—Stone. Substitutes—For Morris: Appel for Graeb, Jansen for Sherwin, Pults for Jansen, Sherwin for Pults. For Stuyvesant: Hogan for Dillon, Dillon for Hammerschlag, Lurch for Kern. Referee—L. Fitzpatrick, Fordham. Umpire—J. Wheeler, N. Y. U. Head linesman—D. Crawford, N. Y. U. Time of periods—Twelve and one-half minutes.

New York M. A. Defeats Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The New York Military Academy closed its football season to-day without having lost a scholastic game, by beating the High School of Commerce by a score of 21 to 12 in a hard-fought game full of trick plays and hammer-and-tonge work in the line. Commerce had a heavy and aggressive line, which threw back the attack of the cadets until the fourth quarter, when New York M. A. found open holes, which led to good gains. Quinn of Commerce made two touchdowns following long runs from the kick-offs on trick plays, but failed to kick either goal. Naylor made two touchdowns and Davis one for New York M. A., and Davis kicked three goals. Naylor made one run of sixty yards for a touchdown through a broken field. This, for the second year in succession, given the New Yorkers, has clearly crippled their weakened elovy but surely before the fierce attacks of the Purdue line and the wonderful interference of Coach Smith's pupils. The game was the last for Indiana under the leadership of Jimmie Sheldon, who three weeks ago announced his resignation as coach. The line-up:

Purdue.	Position.	Indiana.
Stinchfield	Left end	B. Whitaker
Blocker	Left tackle	Winters
Burns	Left guard	Walker
Bishop	Centre	Bean
Routh	Right guard	Conrad
Usener	Right tackle	Worsey
Wintermute	Right end	Krause
Finn	Quarter back	Fleming
Glossup	Left half back	F. Whitaker
O'Brien	Right half back	Ershart
Oliphant	Full back	Scott

Referee—Mr. Siler of Illinois. Umpire—Mr. Haynes of Yale. Head Linesman—Mr. Hammond of Michigan. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Touchdowns—O'Brien, (2,) Stinchfield, Oliphant, Ussner, Finn, B. Whitaker. Goals from touchdown—Oli

GIANTS AND WHITE SOX ON WORLD'S TOUR---ATHLETICS---BOXING---GOLF---OTHER SPORTS

AROUND WORLD WITH THE GIANTS

Manager McGraw Writes of the Last Days of the American Tour.

BY JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of the Giants.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 19.—We are now on the brink of our real long trip, and by the time that this letter is published a lot of the athletes will have found out the answer to a question which has been bothering them all the way across the continent. The question is:

"Do I get seasick?"

Matty had already had past experience and took no chance, quitting the party in Tacoma. It was the water that scared the big fellow off the trip. We kept after him up to the very end, but he declined. It was a great disappointment to me that he would not come along.

"No, nothing doing, 'Mac,'" he said. "I can't even stand the idea, not alone the reality, and you know I have tried it."

The last week in the West was one of the busiest of the tour, and we have been banqueting and going to the theatres and sightseeing and playing ball all the time. Of course, we had to sandwich some travel in between, but the jumps in California were not so long, and most of the boys feel very well rested now, and all are enthusiastic over the trip. We leave with each team having won fifteen games and with one game a tie. Several of the boys have made bets on the outcome of the series from this point in our travels to the end, but the total quantity of money was down on the outcome of the complete set of games to be played all the way around, so that you can figure for yourself there will be no lagging on this trip when it comes to playing baseball.

It was a big disappointment to me that the game in Seattle had to be called off because if that had taken place we could have completed thirty-three contests in thirty-three days since leaving Cincinnati, which would be a considerable record. As it was, we have lost only three scheduled games on the trip so far, and we made up for two of these days with double headers.

The financial results of the journey to date have been particularly flattering, as the crowds have turned out well all along the route, but especially in the coast towns, where we have been for the last ten days. Our proceeds from the games played to the coast amounted to more than $97,000. I would have been satisfied with $60,000.

There were several stories printed in the newspapers about my trouble with Klem while we were in San Francisco. Part of that fuss was on the level and part was stage stuff. You see, all the fans out in this neck of the woods are crazy about the Big Leagues. Donlin and I framed it up that we would give them a taste of a real kick on a play. The moving picture rights to our act would have been worth money. We were in a good state of mind to kick anyway after the hard traveling and the many banquets and the constant handshaking. My nerves were jangling a little bit. So after Klem pulled some close ones against us, I went up to him and muttered things around him and blew myself to a good, old-fashioned, complaining bee.

Then Donlin came in and started to collaborate. Klem played his part perfectly without any rehearsal. I guess maybe all the travelling had got to both of us, because we fired us both right out of the game without pausing a minute to consider. It tickled the fans to death, and they hollered for more.

And speaking of handshaking, I don't think I would ever care for a political job if that is part of the regular work. I doubt if I will ever be able to use my right hand again. It has been wrung almost to a pulp during the journey from Cincinnati to the Coast. And most of the boys feel the same way. Matty, of course, came in for the lion's share of handshakes. In every small town at which the train stopped for a few minutes there were crowds at the stations yelling for Matty. Everybody knows that Big Six is bashful, and he would generally refuse to go out on the platform. But "Germany" Schaefer would not overlook any such opportunity. He was little Johnny-right-out-on-the-platform, and, of course, the crowd, not knowing Matty except from his pictures, thinking Schaefer was Big Six, would set up a howl.

"Oh, you, Matty! Yea, Matty! How are you, Big Six?"

Then the inimitable Schaefer would spread his hands for silence.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he would begin, "I see here before me the flower of the society in this town, and I don't see how such grand specimens could be raised in this cold climate except in a conservatory. (Cheers.) I want to compliment you on your wonderful health and beauty giving climate, on your pretty girls, your beautiful women and your well-paved streets."

As a rule, the streets would be ankle deep in mud. But "Germany" always got the big hand and left a trail of oratory clear across the continent to Matty's credit. I'll bet William J. Bryan has nothing on Big Six's reputation as a speaker in the towns both Mr. Bryan and Schaefer have played. Of course, this was only possible in the smaller centres where the big pitcher was not well known.

Next, a yell would go up for Mr. Comiskey, who did not join the party until about a week ago. But this made no difference. Harry Sparrow, the business manager of the tourists, would go to the observation platform, and the crowd would cheer Comiskey. Mr. Sparrow has had various experience and knew how to put it over. He also has a convincing and pompous personality. He did not leave any poorer reputation for Mr. Comiskey than Schaefer did for Matheweon as an orator, and both were well taken care of.

Taking it all in all, it was a very pleasant journey across the continent, and it did not seem altogether like traveling with a ball club. The women in the party made things different, and then there was not the strain of a pennant race. All the women declare they had a grand time, and every effort was made by our entertainers to take good care of them as well as the players. In each city where we made a stop plenty of automobiles were put at the ladies' disposal, and they had ample opportunity to see the sights. It was new territory to most of them, especially to the brides. Of course, they could not attend the banquets given us, but theatre seats were at their disposal, and they never kicked for entertainment.

The real, recent bridegrooms passed up the banquets, too. "Larry" Doyle, "Jeff" Tesreau, "Jim" Thorpe, and "Tex" Russell, after he was married, got to be great home lovers. You could not get them to any stag parties. They all denied they were henpecked, however.

I am looking forward to our visit to Japan with a great deal of anticipation. I believe that the teams are going to draw well there, and I base this notion on what I have heard along the coast here. The University of Washington sent a team to Japan a few years ago to play the native clubs, and the game made a big hit. The American nine played all the local university teams and drew enormous crowds. Now that the brown people are to get a look at big leaguers, they should come out in large numbers. They tell me that the Japanese are great natural players themselves, because of their quickness, but I am told that they are better fielders and runners than hitters. They do not take to the batting end of the game naturally. I intend to spend some time showing the Japanese the fine points of hitting. We also expect to split up and play native teams if we can arrange games. I am going to look over the players carefully in all the countries and ports on our itinerary, so do not be surprised if I introduce the National League fans to some new talent next season acquired on this trip.

Japan has always been a country that I have had a great desire to visit, and we intend to see the sights thoroughly. We are going to assume the rôle of American tourists and expect to be treated as such. So far, the party has made a great reputation for itself by the conduct of the players, and I want to say that I am proud of all the men, both on the White Sox and my club. I believe that Mr. Comiskey and I are going to be very much flattered by the impression that the party makes all the way around the world. So far, there has been no lack of harmony and no attempts on the part of any players to cut loose. The trip is not regarded as a joy junket, and I am frank to say that if any member of the party in my charge had attempted to act as if he thought it were, I would have promptly dropped him. This was thoroughly understood by all the players before we started, but the storm warnings were unnecessary, as all the men are gentlemen.

The trip has also given me an excellent opportunity to work out "Jim" Thorpe, and I predict that he is a coming star. Thorpe is learning the game rapidly, and has been playing good ball on this trip. He busts them on the nose, and is getting so he can use his speed on the bases and in the field. He will be very nearly a finished ball player when we return.

During some of the games on the trip the wives of the party have sat down on the players' benches, and it has been a joy to hear them talk. The brides take the work of their husbands very seriously, and any slur at them is a reflection on the wife. Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Tesreau, and Mrs. Thorpe are particularly loyal. Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Doyle have had a lot of fun "kidding" the wives, as Mrs. Doyle does not take her husband's playing any more seriously than he does himself.

"That Indian Thorpe will never make a ball player," announced Mrs. Meyers during the game in Sacramento. "He may be a good runner, and he may have been an intimate friend of the King of Sweden once, but that does not make him hit the ball."

"What good does it do anybody to hit the ball if he can't move after he has connected?" asked Mrs. Thorpe. "Too bad 'Chief' Meyers has not more speed."

Mrs. Albert Russell, of course, is the latest bride, and she called her husband "Albert" for three days. But now she calls him "Tex." She is a great rooter, and no one can say anything about the pitching of Russell while she is within range and get away with it.

Before closing this letter and taking to the steamer I want to deny a report that I have in some of the eastern papers. These have said that Wilbert Robinson, who has been a close friend of mine for twenty years, and I have had trouble because he left the Giants to take hold in Brooklyn, and that we are no longer friends. That is not true. I gave "Robbie" his release so that he could accept the offer, and I wish him all the luck in the world except beating the Giants out for the pennant. "Robbie" has been a big help to me with my club, and I am going to miss him, because he has developed all the pitchers now on my staff with the exception of Mathewson and Wiltse. But I would not let his contract with the New York Club stand in his way when he had a chance to get a team of his own. It was for this reason that I gave him his unconditional release, letting a man go to whom I owe much.

Well, we're off.

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ITALIAN CYCLISTS HERE.

Brocco and Verri to Ride as Team in Six-Day Race.

Maurice Brocco and Francisco Verri, who will be known as the Italian team in the coming six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, starting Dec. 7, arrived in New York yesterday on the French liner La France. These are the first of the foreign riders to arrive here, the others being scheduled to sail from Havre yesterday. Dave Coburn, who will again act as trainer of the foreign riders during the long grind, met Mr. Italian team yesterday and arranged for both riders to go to Valisburg to-morrow to start training. Verri it addition to taking part in the long race, is to ride in a four-cornered match race against Kramer, Clarke, and Techicot on Dec. 6 in the preliminary races.

In Newark, the centre of cycle racing in the United States, followers of the six-day race are already "doping" out the big event. The team made up of Jackie Clarke and Paddy Hehir rules favorite since the announcement was made that Walter Rutt would be unable to take part in the long grind. The big German, with a good partner, would naturally be favored over any of the American riding combinations. Joe Fogler and Alf Goullet are second choice among the "wise ones," with the Root-McNamara and Grenda-Egan teams close behind in the figures already quoted. These four teams, all made up of experienced cyclists, are looked upon as likely to show the way to the other combinations, barring accidents that will put the riders out of the race.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Dyker Meadow golfers took part in an 18-hole medal play handicap qualifying round for a cup offered by the members of the club who are affiliated with the United States Army or Navy. There were forty entries, and the first four qualified for match play. The scores: C. D. Burdick, 87, 21—66; E. F. Siney, 90, 20—76; F. D. Webster, 81, 8—73; L. O. Bergh, 84, 10—74; N. W. Wells, 85, 10—75; Frank Barton, 84, 8—76; J. W. Falson, 84, 8—76; Harold Rowe, 88, 12—76; D. B. Peabody, 89, 12—77; W. S. N. Watson, 88, 10—78; E. F. Hunt, 78, 0—78; B. D. Harrington, 93, 16—77; W. H. Zelgler, 87, 8—79; L. S. Parsons, 89, 10—79; C. J. Cockall, 82, 2—80.

Ward Thomas, with a card of 84, 8—76, was the winner in Class A of the 18-hole medal play handicap at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday, while in the second set W. M. McClure, with 105, 27—78, showed the way. The scores: Class A—Ward Thomae, 84, 8—76; L. E. McCoy, 96, 19—77; C. A. Hungerford, 97, 20—77; W. E. Powers, 98, 18—80; J. Lounsberry, 98, 17—81; J. D. Newell, 97, 15—82; W. D. Lyon, 102, 18—83. Class B—W. M. McClure, 105, 27—78; T. W. Morrell, 103, 22—81; M. Sallen, 109, 27—82; H. L. Walker, 110, 27—83; G. D. White, 115, 27—88; J. L. Frost, 113, 22—91.

A handicap in three classes was the attraction at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, E. F. Miller leading Class A with 96, 12—33, W. R. Hotchkin the second set with 93, 18—75, while F. L. Van Wie with 100, 20—80, showed the way in the third division. The following returned cards:

Class A.—E. F. Miller, 95, 12—83.
Class B.—W. R. Hotchkin, 93, 18—75; T. L. Gallagher, 92, 14—78; C. V. Drew, 95, 18—81.
Class C.—F. L. Van Wie, 100, 20—80.

With a card of 82, 13—69 C. E. Robertson led the field in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Nassau Country Club yesterday. William L. Hicks the club champion, was third. The following cards were turned: C. E. Robertson, 82, 13—69; E. S. Willard, 93, 20—73; W. L. Hicks, 79, 2—77; W. W. Hester, 101, 24—77; H. W. Maxwell, 82, 5—77; A. T. Bedford, 102, 24—78; H. K. Ifudson, 88, 10—78; F. L. Noble, 104, 25—79; Judson Lounsberry, 100, 17—83.

In a sweepstakes at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday, J. A. D. McCurdy won the first share with a card of 88, 17—71. Between twenty and thirty golfers took part, but the misty were frightened off when they heard of McCurdy's low total. The three best cards were as follows: J. A. D. McCurdy, 88, 17—71; T. J. Lintott, 90, 15—75; S. N. Wells, 101, 25—76.

Finishing 1 up, F. H. Edwards won the eighteen-hole match play competition against par at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday. The results follow: F. H. Edwards, 1 up; George B. Martin, 1 down; F. Grubb, 2 down; F. L. Curtis, 3 down; Marc M. Michael, 3 down; W. T. McVaugh, 3 down; E. D. Haywood, 4 down; W. S. Benson, 5 down; C. C. White, 6 down; W. F. Fegel, 7 down.

Only three cards were returned in the sweepstakes over the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday, Edmund Nash, with a card of 96, 18—78, was the winner. The others who handed in scures were W. A. Pratt, 90, 9—81, and Harmon S. Graves, 88, 6—82.

Handicap Golf at Wee Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—A sixteen-hole handicap was played at Wee Burn Golf Club to-day, with the following results: Robert Hunter, 80, 5—75; C. S. Selleck, 81, 5—76; E. F. Lockwood, 90, 11—70; J. J. Cloonan, 100, 23—79; J. H. Staub, 95, 13—82; E. E. Rinehart, Jr., 95, 13—82; Dr. Frederick Schavoir, 91, 9—82; C. D. Lockwood, 109, 23—86.

PINCH HITTERS ONLY EFFECTIVE IN SPOTS

Substituting Batter for Good Pitcher in Crisis of Game Hardly Worth While.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

Is the pinch hitter a success? A majority of managers look on the pinch hitter with favor. Others employ the practice not so much because they favor it, but because fandom expects it. I knew one major league manager who has been successful with pinch hitters, yet he favors the abolition of the practice. That is a rather radical procedure, and I withhold the name of the manager so that he can escape the censure that no doubt would be heaped on him from many quarters.

Pinch hitting has become a mania with a great many leaders. Any time a hit means a run or two, even though it is early in the game, the pinch hitter is rushed into the battle. If he comes through with a hit everything is lovely and the manager is looked upon as a cunning strategist. If he fails, which is the case in a majority of attempts, and dire results follow the removal of this or that player, then the manager is roasted for making the shift.

How many pinch hitters can drive the ball safely more than once in four times at bat? Regulars who can hit .333 for the season must get the ball safe once in every three times at the plate. They have 154 games in which to reach such an average. It is foolish to ask a pinch hitter to deliver to that extent, who may be sent to the plate only once every third or fourth day. Practice trains the eye. The regular who is in the game every day is keyed up, while the pinch hitter, sitting on the bench, is just the opposite. Very often the pinch hitter fails to deliver more than once in five trips to the plate, and there are few pitchers who could do much worse.

In the recent world's series Connie Mack was criticised for his failure to use a pinch hitter in the ninth inning of the second game. Connie Mack is a great manager, that I know. He is only human and makes mistakes, but in my very humble opinion he didn't make one in that instance. I recently read where he was quoted as saying he would do the same thing over again, and I believe it. It will be recalled that in the ninth inning of the second game the Athletics had men on first and third bases with no one out. It looked like a sure run and the game, for up to that time neither club had been able to score, so masterly was the pitching of Mathewson and Plank.

Jack Lapp, the catcher, was the next hitter. In 1912 Lapp was regarded by many as the best hitting catcher in the American League. This year he slumped in his batting. All year he hit the ball on the nose, but in hard luck. It would not have been a wise plan to remove Lapp, as there was no one for him to hit the ball hard, and even if he failed to get it safe he might hit a long fly. He didn't, so that offered a point to criticise. While not a good hitter by any means, there are worse batsmen than Eddie Plank. He had looked good against Mathewson on former trips to the plate, and certainly was worth while taking a chance on.

Perhaps the one thing that kept Mack from using a pinch hitter in place of Plank was the wonderful article of ball the veteran was pitching. Imagine what would have been said of Mack had this situation arose because of a substitute for Plank. The substitute having failed to drive in the run that was needed to win, it was necessary to send in a pitcher in place of Plank. Bender, having worked in the opening game at New York, it was out of the question to use him. Thus Mack would have had to call on one of his young pitchers. Had a kid pitcher been used, and three runs made off his delivery, as were made off Plank in the tenth, Mack would have been severely criticised for putting a youngster into such an emergency in the series. Mack had a lot to think about when that situation came up, and he had to think quickly. I believe he did a pretty good job, even thought that game which seemed won was lost.

Practically every fan can recall some game in which a pitcher, who has kept the opposing team down to a run or two, is supplanted by a pinch hitter, who usually fails to deliver. The removal of the pitcher, to make room for the fruitless batter, of course, brings another pitcher into the game. Frequently the pitcher is not properly warmed up, with the result that he is frequently batted hard, and the enemy is able to walk away with a victory. Often the substitution of a pinch hitter for a pitcher, turns what had been a pitchers' battle into a farce.

Few major league managers have had more success with the pinch hitter than Fred Clarke, the clever leader of the Pittsburgh club. Time and again during the season Clarke has picked the proper spot to use Hans Hyatt, his sterling pincher. Hyatt's ability to come through in the crisis has been remarkable. Many a game was won because of the good judgment of the Pirate leader, and good hitting on the part of Hyatt. One would think that Clarke would be radically in favor of pinch hitting. One writer recently I heard the pinch hitter discussed pro and con, and the reply of Clarke to one of the questions asked was, to me, the proper solution of the pinch hitter problem.

"I like the idea of using a pinch hitter if a manager happens to have a fellow like Hyatt or McCormick, ready to the hitting, and a fellow like Walter Johnson to take up the pitching burden."

Unfortunately for the managers, there are few pinch hitters like McCormick and Hyatt and few pitchers like Walter Johnson. Invariably the pinch hitter is used for the pitcher. If would often be a better plan if the pinch hitter was used for some other member of the team. The substitution for the pitcher is not a bad idea if the pitcher is faltering. If the pitcher is going well and holding the opponents in check, it is often folly to weaken the box in what is usually an unsuccessful attempt to strengthen the hitting. During the season, if you look over the major or minor league scores for a week or so, you will note what the pinch hitters are doing, and what is happening to check it as to pitchers. Then it is evident that the pinch hitting strategy is a bit overdone.

Coupled with the pinch hitting mania, another practice is being employed to a large extent by various managers. It is the substitution of right-handed hitters in place of left-handed regulars, when a southpaw is pitching for the opposition. Manager Mack is a manager who uses such a system. In fact I believe Mack was one of the first managers to adopt such tactics. Frequently last year Mack would take two of his outfielders, Strunk and E. Murphy out of the game, and send in Walsh and D. Murphy, when a left-handed pitcher opposed the Athletics.

Perhaps better results are obtained from this procedure than from the use of the pinch hitter, but it also has a serious drawback; the shattering of the confidence of the player removed every time a southpaw works. In this connection I recall the case of an American League first baseman who is a left-handed batter. For the first three months of last season, against all kinds of pitching, he batted around the .300 mark. Then he had a bad day against a left-handed pitcher, striking out four times. Ever after when the team faced a southpaw he was yanked out of the line-up. Acoording to the player, while in the minors he always had hit left-handers, but constant removal from the game had so affected his confidence that in batting practice he was almost helpless before the southpaws.

Results obtained from some of the so-called strategic moves in baseball are open to argument.

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TO ADVISE INDIANS.

Committee Named to Help Determine Athletic Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 22.—The authorities of the Carlisle Indian School announces the affiliation with the school's athletic association of an advisory committee composed of the following gentlemen:

Walter Camp, author, athletic authority, advisory coach to Yale University; Judge Frank Irvine, Dean Cornell University College of Law and former President of the Cornell University Athletic Council; Chancellor S. B. McCormick, LL. D., University of Pittsburgh; President E. A. Noble, LL. D., Dickinson College; James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and Secretary to the Olympic Games Committee.

This committee was formed so as to obtain in the conduct of athletics at the school outside counsel and view point of leading college men, besides the immediate supervision here and through the Indian office. While there is an athletic association at the school, regularly formed and incorporated, which has been in existence a number of years, most of the alumni live in the Far West, and the student members are boys and girls of limited education with little knowledge of the ethics of college and school athletics, except what they learn at the school and by their contact with athletic teams of other institutions. It is felt at the Carlisle School that the Advisory Committee composed of prominent men associated with college athletics will be of great assistance in the determination of questions of athletic policy.

FOR CLASS C TITLE.

Amateur Billiardists to Start Play in Third Annual Series.

The third annual tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiardists for the national Class C amateur championship at 18.2 balkline billiards will begin to-morrow afternoon at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue.

A silver loving cup standing 18 inches high has been offered, emblematic of the championship, and must be won twice by the same player before becoming his personal property. This year's play will mark the beginning of a series for a new trophy, as the one originally donated was won by C. B. Terry of Palisade Park, N. J., the present champion, by his successive victories in 1911 and 1912.

Terry will be a contender in defense of his title, and with a number of the veteran players of the past two years, in addition to at least four newcomers of promise, the tourney this year gives every indication of being closely contested. The majority of the cuelsts are local amateurs, with Terry and Dr. H. W. Hawley of Danbury, Conn., makins up the out-of-town contingent. Three players are entered from Brooklyn and the New York Athletic Club crack, Robert Weld, will represent the Mercury Foot organization.

Beginning to-morrow afternoon two games will be played each day until the tourney is completed. A matinee will take place at 3:00 P. M. and the evening game will start at 7:45 P. M. The games will be for 200 points. Play will be divided into sections, each of which will consist of a round robin, and the winners of these will play a final round to determine the championship. Rules of the N. A. A. B. P. will govern the tournament.

The following is the list of the contestants: C. B. Terry, Palisade Park, N. J.; Dr. H. W. Hawley, Danbury, Conn.; A. J. Doyle, New York; George W. Spear, New York; F. S. Appleby, New York; T. T. Appleby, New York; George T. Moon, Jr., Brooklyn; S. L. Levy, New York; Dr. F. W. Tuggle, New York; Robert Weld, New York A. C.; C. P. Matthews, Brooklyn; C. Martin, Brooklyn; S. Lewine, New York.

HOBE BAKER'S HONORS.

Princeton Football Captain Awarded "P" Fifth Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Undergraduate Athletic Committee has announced the following awards of the 'Varsity letter, insignia, and class numerals as a result of the athletic contests held so far this year. The following men were awarded the 'Varsity "P" for participating in either the Yale-Princeton or Harvard-Princeton football games:

Capt. H. A. H. Baker, J. S. Baker, H. R. Ballin, E. Trenkmann, F. Trenkmann, H. M. Lamberton, F. Glick, W. H. Hammond, B. C. Law, G. F. Phillips, C. H. Semmens, H. G. Brown, E. L. Shea, J. B. Streit, and W. Swart. The letter was also awarded to W. H. Bass, manager of the team.

H. H. Barnett was awarded the letter for winning first place in the cross-country meet with Yale at Princeton.

Insignia awards by the committee were as follows: Crew—Capt. T. C. Briggs, E. E. Bunzel, J. J. Heffron, J. C. McRibben, A. B. Purdy, A. W. Putnam, R. Quimby, and G. G. Sikes. Tennis, for participation in the intercollegiate tennis tournament, held in September)—G. M. Church, A. M. Kidder, W. S. Kuhn, and B. C. Law.

Gun team insignia for the shoot with Yale: A. J. Doyle, J. Hoag, J. R. Johnston, N. Reed, and D. T. Turner.

Freshman insignia were awarded to the 1917 football members as follows: K. L. Ames, P. G. Bigler, A. C. Brown, D. D. Chapin, C. A. Dickerman, E. H. Driggs, R. Eberstadt, J. E. Eddy, P. W. Foster, J. R. Gemert, H. E. Gowen, C. C. Highley, F. T. Hogg, P. B. Knowlton, W. L. McLean, W. B. Moore, and I. W. Rogers. The 1915 numeral was awarded to J. M. Smith as manager of the team.

Capt. Baker now leads the list for having been awarded the letter the largest number of times. The reward for the football season gives him the honor of having won it five different times—three times in football and twice in hockey—as often as he could possibly win it under the two-major sport rule which prevails in Princeton. There are two men who have won it three times—George F. Phillips three times in football and Thornton Emmons twice in hockey and once in football. A total of forty-four men in the university at present are entitled to wear the letter.

New Players for Newark Club.

Pitcher Fred M. Walker, who pitched fairly well for the Brooklyn Club last season, has been released to the Newark Club of the International League. The Brooklyn Club will also release Substitute Infielder Bayard Taylor, last year with the Oshkosh Club, to the Newark Club when waivers are secured.

N. Y. A. C. GUNNERS OUTSHOOT TIGERS

Princeton Team No Match for Home Five—Ties Feature Other Shoots.

Trapshooters from Princeton University were badly beaten by the gunners of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. The Tigers were no match for the Winged Foot experts, who won a five-man team race by 93 targets. The aggregate totals were 433 to 340 targets in favor of the Travers Island nimrods. R. L. Spotts was the high gun of the winning team, breaking 94 out of a possible 100 targets. The cleverest Tiger was D. G. Turner, who had a total of 84 "kills" to his credit.

It looked like old times at Travers Island yesterday. Twenty-two gunners were on the firing line and in addition to the team shoot they decided a lengthy programme of weekly fixture. Practically every event ended in a tie and it was necessary to have a shoot off before the winner could be announced. The fun started in the November Cup in which R. R. Debacher, T. Lenane, Jr., and H. H. Duden all tied for the prize. After two shoot-offs the winner finally proved to be Mr. Duden.

There would have been nine gunners tied for the club trophy had not R. L. Spotts made a straight score of 25 targets from scratch. The other eight nimrods all had full scores, but as they shot with handicaps the victory was credited to Mr. Spotts. R. R. Debacher and W. B. Ogden were in a tie for the Accumulation Cup, the latter winning on the shoot-off by 24 to 20 targets.

The Travers Island Trophy saw a tie among Dr. E. R. DeWolfe, H. H. Duden and Dr. Culver. All had full scores of 25 targets. In the shoot-off, Dr. DeWolfe kept up his good work and again had a full total, winning from Mr. Duden by three targets. The High Average, which recognizes all shots, and for the first time this season the High Handicap shoot ended in a tie. H. H. Duden and R. R. Debacher each had 99 out of 100 targets. The shoot-off was won by the latter.

Dr. Culver won the Distance Handicap with a total of 95 out of 100 targets, shooting from the 20-yard mark. Several professionals shot along with the amateurs, including T. A. Davis and W. H. Hammond. There will be a holiday shoot at Travers Island on Thanksgiving Day. The scores:

INTERTEAM SHOOT—100 TARGETS A MAN.

	Strings of 25 Targets.				Total.
Princeton.					
H. R. Greene	20	19	19	22	80
T. H. Minick	16	10	7	3	40
D. G. Turner	18	22	20	24	84
T. H. Horn	18	16	20	19	73
W. Shanley	17	14	17	15	63
Total					340
New York A. C.					
C. W. Church	17	22	22	22	83
F. A. Hodgman	19	19	22	23	83
D. L. Culver	22	23	22	24	91
G. J. Corbett	21	24	17	20	82
R. L. Spotts	22	25	23	24	94
Total					433

NOVEMBER CUP—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

H. T.		H. T.	
R. R. Debacher	4 25	H. R. Greene	0 20
T. Lenane, Jr.	3 25	A. L. Buros	2 19
H. H. Duden	5 25	W. H. Church	0 19
E. D. Culver	2 24	T. L. Horn	0 18
W. B. Ogden	2 24	D. G. Turner	0 18
Conrad Stein	2 24	W. Shanley	0 17
G. J. Corbett	2 23	T. A. Davis	0 16
A. J. McManus	4 23	W. H. Hammond	0 14
R. L. Spotts	0 22	G. J. Wood	0 9
F. A. Hodgman	2 21	T. H. Minick	0 6
G. S. Martin	4 21	R. Brown	0 6
E. R. De Wolfe	3 21		

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

T. Lenane, Jr.	3 25	R. R. Debacher	4 25
H. H. Duden	5 25		

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

R. R. Debacher	4 24	T. Lenane, Jr.	3 14
H. H. Duden	5 22		

CLUB TROPHY—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

R. L. Spotts	0 25	D. G. Turner	0 22
G. J. Corbett	2 25	F. A. Hodgman	2 21
Conrad Stein	2 25	W. H. Hammond	0 21
E. R. De Wolfe	3 25	G. S. Martin	4 21
T. Lenane, Jr.	3 25	J. G. Wood	6 21
W. B. Ogden	2 25	H. R. Greene	0 19
H. H. Duden	5 25	A. Davis	0 19
R. R. Debacher	5 25	T. L. Horn	0 16
A. J. McManus	4 25	W. B. Shanley	0 14
E. L. Culver	1 24	T. H. Minick	0 10
H. Church	1 24	R. Brown	0 9
A. L. Burns	0 23		

ACCUMULATION CUP—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

W. B. Ogden	3 25	A. L. Burns	0 20
R. R. Debacher	5 25	A. J. McManus	4 20
A. H. Church	2 24	D. L. Horn	0 20
F. A. Hodgman	2 24	T. A. Davis	0 19
E. D. Culver	2 24	W. M. Hammond	0 18
R. L. Spotts	0 23	G. J. Corbett	1 18
Conrad Stein	2 23	W. B. Shanley	0 17
Dr. De Wolfe	3 23	T. Lenane, Jr.	3 14
H. H. Duden	5 23	G. J. Wood	6 9
G. S. Martin	3 21	T. H. Minick	4 11
D. G. Turner	0 20	H. R. Greene	0 19

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

W. B. Ogden	3	24	R. R. Debacher

Marine and Field Club Shoot.

Interesting shooting was witnessed at the Bath Beach traps of the Marine and Field Club yesterday. Eight gunners were on the firing line and decided the three events that were on the programme under excellent shooting conditions. Frank B. Stephenson was the principal winner. He started his good work by scoring 3 points in the shoot for the President's Cup. His total in the event was 91 out of a possible 100 targets. He also was high gun in the shoot for the Monthly Cup. In the event he had 45 out of a possible 50 targets, shooting from scratch. The Take Home Trophy was captured by President Paul R. Towne, only, however, after a shoot-off against S. P. Hopkins. In the original event each gunner had 91 out of a possible 100 targets. The shoot-off was at 25 targets and President Towne broke 15 against his opponent's 14 blue rocks.

Haworth Country Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Haworth Country Club, W. S. Cuwie was re-elected President to serve next year. Other officers were chosen as follows: First Vice President, Louis B. Harrison; Second Vice President, Marius De Brabant; Secretary and Treasurer, William E. Kastendike. It was announced that the club has made highly satisfactory progress during the last year and that some course changes are in view for next season. The links never have been in such fine condition as at present and this is attributed largely to the piping of the course.

Y. M. C. A. Cross-Country Run.

Clement C. Wells of the Young Men's Christian Association has donated a trophy for the annual Thanksgiving Day cross-country run of the association, which will be held over the Prospect Park course, beginning at 10 o'clock. The donation of this trophy has aroused considerable interest among the hill-and-dale chasers of the Brooklyn Central branch, and it is expected that a field of twenty-five will turn out to compete. The race will be a handicap affair.

CRESCENT A. C. BOUTS.

Professionals Show Their Skill in the Ring for Brooklynites.

Crescent Athletic Club members and their friends witnessed the first professional boxing series of the Winter season last night held by the new moon organization in the club gymnasium. Aside from the regularly scheduled "goes" between men of minor fame in the ring, the exhibitions with well-known boxers as the principals quite filled the eyes of the many spectators.

Freddie Welsh, the English champion lightweight, "went on" with his sparring partner and gave a very acceptable exhibition of boxing art. Battling Lavinsky, assisted by Johnny Howard and Knockout Brown, provided amusement for the crowd with a battle royal, and Mike Glover boxed three two-minute sessions with a "friend."

Young Regan administered the sleep punch to Young Morris in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round encounter, with the aid of a blow over the heart, which sent Morris into slumberland for considerably over the ten-second limit, causing the referee, Eddie Forbes, some concern before the beaten boxer was restored to normal condition.

Willie Green and Young Ryan boxed six rounds to a draw, and Young Wagner defeated Young Le Roy in a bout which went ten rounds.

Diry Wins at Brown's.

Bob Diry defeated Jack McGrave in the fourth round of his scheduled ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium A. A. last night. McGrave was at least holding his opponent even until the fourth round when Diry sent in a hard blow to the stomach and McGrave expressed himself as through. The semi-final ten-round bout between George Collins and Willie Catton, west side boxers, was easily the best bout of the programme. Both contestants mixed it willingly from the start of the bout, but Catton was entitled to the honors for the first half of the bout. He floored his opponent several times during the bout, and in the seventh session the referee was forced to stop the bout to save Collins from further punishment. In the scheduled six-round bout between Frankie Carbo, of the east side, and Hugh MacDonald, the referee was forced to stop the bout in the fourth round to save the latter.

Young Brown Beats Cortez.

Three interesting ten round bouts were witnessed by the patrons of the Queensboro Athletic Club of Long Island last night. The main contest brought together Andy Cortez and Young Brown, the east side lightweight. Brown was the aggressor from the start and was entitled to the honors.

In the semi-final bout Bob Spencer of Boston and Young Murphy of Connecticut, colored boxers, were the contestants, and in the 8th round the referee was forced to intercede to save Murphy from further punishment. In the first ten round contest the referee was forced to call a halt, Jack Gorman of Masseth having Joe Harmon, a New York boxer, in such a pitiable condition at this stage that a knockout was imminent.

Willie Jones Outpoints Brooks.

Willie Jones of Brooklyn had a shade the better of his ten-round bout with Walter Brooks at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night, winning the honors in the majority of rounds on his aggressiveness. Brooks, however, was willing and anxious to mix matters at all times, but Jones piled up points in the early rounds which proved insurmountable. The semi-final bout of ten rounds between Eddie Moy of Allentown, Penn., and Mike Mazie of Staten Island, resulted in a draw, and in the first ten-round contest Young Moore administered Frank a bad beating to Charlie Parelli that the latter left the ring, conceding his opponent's superiority at the end of the fourth round.

Donovan and McAlister in Bout.

Bobby McAllister, the new middleweight from the West, will make his Eastern debut on Wednesday night at the Fairmont A. C. in the feature event, scheduled for ten rounds, with Young Mike Donovan as his opponent. Reports from places where McAllister has performed say he will prove one of the sensations of the year. Donovan has had a fairly successful career and will serve as a good opponent to test the skill of the Western entrant. A great deal depends on the outcome of this contest for both men. If McAllister wins it will stamp him as a formidable opponent for others, and if Donovan is successful his manager, Jimmy Johnson, wants to match the two men at his weight with the hope of reaching the top. The regular Fairmont card of preliminaries will be staged before the final number.

Freddy Welsh at Bowery Club,

In anticipation of a hard contest with Phil Bloom, a local boxer, on next Tuesday night at the Atlantic Garden A. C. of the Bowery, Freddy Welsh, the English champion, is training at the New West Side A. C. Welsh will not depend on his reputation to win the bout over the local boy, which fact is made evident by the time and attention which he is devoting to his training. A title holder usually has an edge on an opponent, but Welsh cannot win victories, and consequently the Briton will fit himself as best he can for the coming contest. Bloom is also making unusual preparations at a Brooklyn gymnasium. While not a hard puncher, Bloom is a clever boxer, fast on his feet, and quick to see an advantage.

FLOUNDER, TOMCOD, SMELT.

These Small Fish Abound in Bays Along Long Island.

Now is the time to get flounders before Winter weather drives them into the mud. Also the present time is good for catching tomcods. And along the Long Island Sound

CHURCHILL TELLS OF HIS REFORMS

Head of Education Board Defends His Administration at Hunter Association Dinner.

FOUND COURSES TOO HEAVY

Science Studies In Schools Made Stevens Institute Look Like Kindergarten, He Says.

President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, against whose reappointment President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and others protested in a letter sent to Mayor Kline, spoke last night at a dinner of the Thomas Hunter Association at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Churchill defended his policies on the board and denounced his critics. He spoke sarcastically of the "place I temporarily hold," and continued:

"I am a public-school boy and, therefore, not an expert on education in the City of New York. If I had come from some bucolic region it would be impossible to send detectives to ascertain my pedagogical lack of training. I got my education in the public schools and the City College. There I got my notions of what education should be. They then had courses of study which are not the heterogeneous things we know to-day. I don't care what is taught, even if it is the game of bridge, if it is well taught, thoroughly taught, it is educational. And it is not educational if it is not taught thoroughly. The principal thing in teaching is to promote the spirit of inquiry and the love of truth."

President Churchill said that now that automobiles had made the streets, "the natural playground of the boys of the city," unsafe, he favored a liberal policy toward playgrounds and recreation centres. He said:

"When I came into the Board of Education, I had been a teacher in the evening high schools. I naturally turned to examine the courses of study in all departments. I was astounded to find that they had in the course of study for elementary schools a course in natural science that made Stevens Institute look like a kindergarten. I found that they had put out of arithmetic the kind of knowledge that a plumber, or a clerk, could use when he left school in his daily life and in making a living and had substituted a course loaded with what was technical and abstruse and of no practical value.

"The whole course of study reminded me of the anecdote of the students who for a hoax brought to Darwin a creature made up of a centipede's body, a butterfly's wing, a grasshopper's legs and a beetle's head. They asked Darwin:

"'What sort of a bug is this?'

"He replied:

"'Did it hum when you got him?'

"It did,' they answered.

"'Then it's a humbug.'

"That was the case with the course of study—things had been added onto it without rhyme or reason.

"I saw a hierarchy in the public school system. The Board of Education was a cipher—a mere appendix. The board could pass on lead pencils, on rubber bands, on buildings, but the course of study was sacrosanct. That could not be handled by the board—that was a matter for pedagogues. I believed that the citizen, even with the taint of birth about him, had the right to say whether the course of study embodied what his children needed.

"Now, there is no politics in the board and never was that I could discover until the last few weeks. And whoever says there was tells a downright, deliberate lie. There is no politics in politics. But we are not looking for public advocates. There is some dignity in the board that prevents it from advertising fictitious quarrels and fighting its battles in the newspapers.

"What is there in this talk that the board has deteriorated? Mayor Gaynor appointed eleven new members to the board. I defy any one to go over the board and point out any member of it who is not a public-spirited citizen of high character and zealous in the public service. I have had the honor of being the high honor of saying that I exert some subtle, malevolent, hypnotic influence over the board. There is Mr. Man, who could buy and sell me socially, politically, and financially. Do they mean to insinuate that I have crushed Mr. Man or any of his fellow-members?

"There was a lot of wild discussion about a few bills, the notorious McKee bills. They were put up by a Princeton man, surely not so lowly, and by a former member of the Board of Education, pretty low, but they struck a good average. One bill gave the president of the board power to designate teachers and others to investigate and report to the board. That was revolutionary, except in a well-managed corporation. But it was a flea bite to the recommendation of the Hanus Committee, which recommended the establishment of a bureau of investigation. The second bill gave the board power to initiate changes. Then there was a bill to have district Superintendents elected directly, instead of being the rubber stamp to act upon the recommendation of associate Superintendents, by whom they are now elected directly. This may have been debatable. These were the notorious McKee bills, stamped with iniquity."

Mr. Churchill went on to say that his policies had "vitalized the class room and emancipated the teacher." He said the board had never given every one the right of free speech and denied a monopoly of it. He closed with a tribute to Dr. Hunter, whom he said would have made a distinguished name in any other calling, but who preferred that of a teacher, which he called the highest.

Three hundred guests attended the dinner and gave Dr. Hunter the Chautauqua salute when he arose to speak. Silent toasts were drunk to members of the association who had died in the last year—W. J. K. Kenny, Ernest Bienzle, Theodore F. Miller, Dr. Richard Van Sanptvoord, and Max E. Bernheimer.

At the speakers' table were Justice Francis M. Scott of the Appellate Division, Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect of Manhattan; Alrick H. Man, President Thomas W. Williams of the Hunter Association, the Rev. Dr. Warren W. Giles, George W. Fortmeyer, said to be the oldest living member of the association, and Frank Moss, Assistant District Attorney.

At the tables among the old alumni of Public School 32 on West Thirteenth Street, of which Dr. Hunter was Principal from 1850 to 1870, were many distinguished men in all walks of life. These included Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Robert J. Wilkins, Prof. Irving R. Fisher, State Senator George W. Simpson, President Charles Strasa of the Water Board, De Witt J. Seligman, David M. Newberger of the American Civic Alliance, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen of General Sessions, Henry W. Van Deventer, Dr. Thomas Darlington, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Sheriff Julius Harburger, William C. Penney, George F. Lyon, Daniel P. Hays, Ben M. Herts, Jesse Shulman, Attorney General of Montana; James E. Smith, and Roland S. Kinsheedt.

Dr. Hunter said that his eighty-second birthday, a fortnight ago, had been gladdened by the realization that he had missed none of the sixteen annual reunions of the association.

Letters from District Attorney Whitman and Ambassador James W. Gerard were read, expressing admiration for Dr. Hunter and interest in the association. President Williams announced that the officers of the association had decided to incorporate it, and that, beginning in January, a gold medal would be given each year to one girl in the graduating class each January and June at the Washington Irving High School as a reward for cheerfulness, industry, attainments and general fitness.

CHURCHILL PREPARES REPORT.

Head of Board Thought to Know Mayor's Attitude Toward Him.

The question of whether Mayor Kline will reappoint Thomas W. Churchill a member of the Board of Education, or yield to the advice of President Butler of Columbia University, and select another person, will be settled on Wednesday. Mayor Kline announced this yesterday in response to questions from those who desired to send petitions and letters of advice to him.

President Churchill seemed to have received some indication of the Mayor's attitude toward him, for he stopped work yesterday on a long review of his administration which he had been preparing to submit to the Mayor.

Mr. Churchill, in the part of the review prepared before he stopped work upon it, took up the problem of the teachers who, he said, had been suppressed under City Supt. Maxwell until they had ceased to take an aggressive interest in school affairs. He took up also the efforts of his administration to adjust the school work to each locality, giving a great deal more attention to English, for instance, in the lower east side than on the upper west side, where the children could be served best by other studies.

He insisted that Mr. Maxwell's opposition to his reappointment grew out of the abolition of the old "static" system of a universal course of study for the whole city and out of pique because teachers could get a hearing from the Board of Education direct if they had suggestions to offer.

Alrick H. Man, who was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Seth Low and reappointed by Mayor McClellan, answered yesterday the charges contained in President Butler's letter to the Mayor so far as they referred to the condition of school discipline.

"The charge of President Butler that political influences have controlled action by the board," he said, "is without the slightest basis in fact. It is impossible for it to be true for the reason that each promotion has been made from the top of an eligible list, and many members of the Board of Education have watched the progress of men promoted strictly on their merits through long periods of time."

Members of the Board of Superintendents, who would have benefitted or would have been hurt through a system of promotions on account of political influence, came out in support of President Churchill. Associate City Superintendent John H. Haaren, Andrew W. Edson, Edward B. Shallow, and William Ettinger issued statements in which they said they had never heard of an instance of promotion through political influence. They said that it was not true that they had ever been interfered with in their professional work or in the performance of their purely scholastic duties. All three of the associate Superintendents put emphasis upon the spirit of co-operation which they insisted prevailed between their board and the Board of Education.

MISS TALBOT A BRIDE.

Married to Charles F. Wilson in St. John's Church, Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The marriage of Miss Amyilta Talbot to Charles Frederick Wilson, both of Washington, took place this afternoon in St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, with the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, officiating.

The ushers were Frederick Decourcey Faust, John Spalding Flannery, Harry F. Whiting, Blair Waites, Harris Hammond, Dr. Cary Grayson, U. S. N., all of Washington, and Stuart Jackson of New York.

The bride, who wore a modish gown of white satin, with tulle veil, was escorted by her brother, Earl Talbot of Syracuse, N. Y., and preceded by three bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Claybourne Wilson.

Mary Carson's Debut at Century.

Miss Mary Carson, who makes her first New York appearance in "Hänsel and Gretel" at the Century Opera House on Thanksgiving Day, is an American girl. She was born in Texas. She pursued her operatic studies in Italy and sang there both in opera and in concerts. She sings in Italian, French, German, and English.

PAVLOWA CARNIVAL DEC. 19.

Music School Settlement Benefit at the Metropolitan.

For the benefit of the Music School Settlement a Pavlowa Carnival will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of Dec. 19 under the auspices of the Directors of the settlement. The entertainment will mark the farewell appearance in New York this season of Anna Pavlowa. The date of the carnival falls on the Czar's birthday, and members of the Imperial Russian Embassy are to take part in the celebration.

Among others who are assisting in the affair are Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Otto Kahn, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Miles Carpenter, Miss Christine V. Baker, Miss Charlotte S. Baker, Mrs. Charles Hallaway, V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, John B. Archbold, Sydney C. Borg, and Miss Helen Brice.

Mme. Pavlowa with her Imperial Ballet of forty dancers will devote two and a half hours to the programme, after which there will be a fête dansant in the Metropolitan foyer, with the Pavlowa's orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Steier, to furnish the music. Many well-known young actresses, who will be attired in Russian costumes, have volunteered to sell flowers, and society girls will sell autographed photographs of Pavlowa.

There will be a Russian restaurant, too, with actors to serve as waiters.

Green Room Club Revue on Dec. 7.

The Green Room Club will hold its annual revue on Sunday night, Dec. 7, when a sketch, "A Travesty on the Movies," will be one of the features of the entertainment. Many of the moving-picture stars and actors from the legitimate stage will take part. William A. Brady is the stage director, and among those who will take part in the movie sketch will be John Bunny, Frank Crayne, and Maurice Costello of the Film world and De Wolf Hopper, George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, Douglas Fairbanks, Wallace Eddinger, Donald Brian, Sam Bernard, Lew Fields, and Herbert Corthell are to appear in the revue.

Beatrice La Palme Sings at Century

Beatrice La Palme made her first appearance here as a principal soprano last evening when she sang Leonora in "Il Trovatore" at the Century Opera House. She made a favorable impression with the large audience. Her voice is brilliant rather than warm or colorful, but it is of excellent quality, especially in the high notes, which she sang with ease. The other rôles were in the hands of Walter Wheatley, Morton Adkins, Mary Jordan, and Alfred Kaufmann.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri Arrives.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the operatic soprano, arrived yesterday on the French liner France to join the Boston Opera Company. She will sing in the opera of "Francesca Da Rimini" in Boston for the first time in this country. Lucien Muratore, the tenor of the Boston Opera Company, arrived on the same steamer.

Woman Suffrage Dances.

The Twenty-seventh Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party has arranged a series of small dances to be given during the Winter, and the first will take place Tuesday evening at the headquarters of the New York State Suffrage Association, 180 Madison Avenue.

Ex-Ambassador Leishman Arrives.

John G. A. Leishman, former Ambassador to Germany, arrived last night on the steamship France. His daughter, the Comptess de Gontaut Biron, is to be married on Tuesday to James Hazen Hyde. The wedding will take place in Paris. Mr. Leishman said that business affairs which required his immediate attention made it impossible for him to remain in Paris for the wedding.

DROP IN BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total Sales for the Week Ended Yesterday the Lowest in Sixteen Years.

INVESTORS HOLDING OFF

Anti-Trust Suits and Disclosures Like Those of Frisco Road Have Discouraged Them.

Sales of shares on the Stock Exchange for the week that closed yesterday were the smallest recorded for a similar period in sixteen years. The total sales were 524,000 shares, considerably less than in the week ended on July 11, when it was 794,000, although that week saw a lower total for one day than yesterday's. The low water mark of July 12 was 43,850, while yesterday's total was 52,322.

Brokers talk longingly of the times when 1,000,000-share days were not uncommon. Months ago, they thought things had reached an almost irreducible minimum, only to see a constant dwindling since, with a new low record last week. For September this year the amount was only 75 per cent. of last September's October's business was only about half that of last October's, and now November is showing only 35 per cent. of last November's

The trading last week was at the rate of 104,000 shares a day, or less than 100 shares a day for each of the 1,100 members of the Exchange. For buying or selling 100 shares for an outsider a broker receives a commission of $12.50, but as every sale implies a purchase, each of two brokers receives $12.50 when 100 shares change hands, or $25 in all. This means that on last week's business the 1,100 brokers would average less than $24 a day each.

It is often pointed out that although there are 1,100 members, they include such persons as John D. Rockefeller and others who are not really brokers, and that only 300 or 400 members actually conduct a commission business. This consideration would increase the average earnings of the active members, but not to an extent likely to lead them into any wild extravagance.

As an offset to this apparent increase in average earnings it must also be remembered that a large part of the business consists of dealings between floor traders, or members trading for their own accounts, in which cases no commissions are paid. There is no way of determining just how much of the business is between members, but it is a fact that the more the trading dwindles the greater is the proportion of such transactions; in such markets as have prevailed lately it has been estimated at from one-third to one-half of the total.

As a rule only one member of a firm has a Stock Exchange seat, so that the 300 or 400 members represent perhaps three or four times as many individuals comprising the firms, among whom the profits must be divided. When a sum like $24 a day is apportioned among such a number, with all the expenses for rent, clerks, telephone and telegraph wires, to be met, it is not surprising that many firms complain that they are doing business at a loss.

There has been much talk lately of brokerage houses going out of business at the end of the year, and the cause is not far to seek. As it is, many houses have in the last couple of years reduced their office space and their clerical forces, but still are overmanned and have altogether too much room for their needs.

It is not unusual to spend an hour or more in a good-sized broker's office without seeing anybody come in or hearing a telephone call, while the ticker, usually counted on to give an air of cheerful briskness to the place, is silent for minutes at a time. Just as somebody gets an idea that the service has broken down it starts up to record a single sale, and subsides into inactivity again.

Brokers who admittedly are not making their rent are said to be keeping up their establishments on the accumulated profits of other years, hoping for a return of public interest in stocks at some future time, with something approaching the profits of the old days. Some of them wag their heads and predict that the old days are gone forever, but others are more optimistic. An ex-President of the Exchange said yesterday that he had seen long periods of dullness before and he had always seen boom times return.

"Well, I hope they are satisfied," said another prominent broker, "with the results of these money trust investigations and attacks on the Stock Exchange. They have succeeded in killing off the investment business, and all that remains is the professional speculation which they denounce.

"We have had for years customers whom we could call on the telephone at any time when we had something that looked like a bargain, with the assurance that they would buy. These same people now discuss such propositions with us, agree that stocks are too low, and conclude by saying that they are not doing anything in our line."

Some brokers are frank to say that revelations such as have resulted from the investigation of the Frisco failure are not calculated to draw the public back into the market, even if there were no such things as world-wide exhaustion of capital, anti-trust suits, reduced tariffs, currency bills, and Mexican imbroglios.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Avery, H. A. Ayers, Herbert Barber, A. F. Clarke, Mrs. W. H. Clifford, J. J. Cullen, L. W. Guyn, J. B. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Howard, W. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Minnes, Miss Marie Mitchell, Guy K. Ollivri, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, Count Lage Posse, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Radmore, E. A. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Russell, Miss Yvonne Spiers, Arthur Willerts, S. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and C. Wynn.

FRANCE (Havre)—Mrs. E. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Berny, R. M. Brown, Mrs. R. Collins, F. E. Drake, M. P. French, W. Cameron Forbes, H. L. Griggs, H. B. Joy, Mrs. W. King, ex-Ambassador Leishman, M. J. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Madero, Robert Murat, Mrs. M. B. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Newbury, Mrs. S. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Yvonne Philip de Tristan, Baroness de Mauvey, F. A. Dwyer, and Prince A. de Poniatowski.

H. J. JOHNSON DRUGGED.

Philadelphia Engineer in San Francisco Tells Queer Story to Police.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Horace Jones Johnson, an engineer, of 613 West Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, who says he has erected some of the largest structures in Philadelphia and New York, is at the Detention Hospital suffering from the effect of drugs given to him, he avers, by two adventuresses who robbed him. He says that for ten days his mind was blank. He applied for help to the Detective Department to-day and told a queer story.

"Several weeks ago," he said, "I came to San Francisco to take a place as head of the working force of the contracting firm of Dealy & Tibbetts. After inspecting the work on the water-front I was returning to my hotel when two ladies met me and calling me by name said they had an important matter to refer to me. They suggested we go to a neighboring grill. I remember taking a cocktail and that is all."

DISCUSS TRUANT PROBLEMS

Men Teachers Entertain Their Superintendents at Dinner.

The Association of Men Teachers and Principals of the City of New York held their annual Fall dinner last night at the Hotel St. Denis in honor of Associate Supt. William L. Ettinger and District Supts. William A. Boylan, John S. Roberts, and Arthur C. Perry.

The principal speakers were Edward B. Shallow, Associate Superintendent; Howard C. Nudd of the Publication Society, Gustave Straubenmuller, Associate Superintendent; Stephen P. Duggan of the City College, and John Temple Graves. The subject for discussion was "Truancy and Delinquency."

No Belgian Exhibit at Fair.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—It is announced that the Belgium Government has decided not to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 for reasons similar to those given by Germany and Great Britain, and because the United States did not participate officially in the expositions held at Brussels and Ghent, although Belgium was largely represented at St. Louis.

Male Stenographers Are Lacking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A dearth of male stenographers is occupying the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners, who are vainly seeking applicants for positions paying from $840 to $900 a year. Women apparently have driven their male competitors from the field.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

SUNDAY.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

A UNIVERSITY FOR THE PEOPLE: THE LARGER ASPECTS OF LEISURE, by Dr. Frederic C. Howe, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Paul Martin, Jr., at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, 8:15 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Gottfried H. Federlein, at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

PRELUDE, "DAS RHEINGOLD," first in a course on "Der Ring des Nibelungen," by Mrs. Mary Hill Brown, Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Av., 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.

AN EGYPTIAN TOMB ACQUIRED FOR THE METROPOLITAN ART MUSEUM, by Albert M. Lythgoe, Lecture Room of the Museum, 4 P. M.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE ACCURACY OF JUDGMENT, by Richard H. Paynter; "Prof. Thorndike's Attack on the Ideo-Motor Theory," by Prof. W. P. Montague; "The Character of Ideas," by Dr. J. P. Turner; "The Color Vision of Animals," by Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin. Section of Anthropology and Psychology in conjunction with the New York Branch of the American Psychological Association, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, first in a course on American Government, by Prof. Raymond Garfield Getell of Trinity College, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

INSECT SOCIETIES AND HUMAN SOCIETIES, by Prof. Henry E. Crampton of Columbia, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

IBSEN'S BRAND, PEER GYNT, &c., opening a course on "The Drama of To-day, Leaders in the New Movement," by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, Associate Professor of English, University of Chicago, at Public School 139, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES CENSUS, by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

CHILD LABOR IN AMERICA, by Owen R. Lovejoy, National Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, at St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street, 8:15 P. M.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, by Prof. Henry Neumann, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.

CITY PLANNING IN EUROPE, by Frederic C. Howe; "A City Planning in America," by Charles B. Ball, Secretary of Heights Building Committee; "The Planning of New York," by Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; part of a series of talks on "Better New York Series," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

BIRD SNAPSHOTS, by B. S. Bowdish, illustrated with lantern slides; "Water Fowl of Gardiner's Island," by Ludlow Griscom, Linnaean Society of New York, at American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING EVE AND ENGLISH HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICE, St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Streets, 4 o'clock noon; Edmund Jaques, organist and choirmaster.

ORGAN RECITAL by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

MOSSES OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, by Mrs. E. G. Britton, Museum Building, Torrey Botanical Club, New York Botanical Garden, 3:30 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, by John C. Welsh, at Public School 95, West Houston and Varick Streets, 8:15 P. M.

PAINTING IN FRANCE, by Alexander T. Van Laer, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

OUR EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY HERITAGE, by Dr. Anna P. MacKay, at East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, 8:15 P. M.

IBSEN'S BRAND, PEER GYNT, &c., opening a course on "The Drama of To-day: Leaders in the New Movement," by J. G. Carter Troop, Associate Professor of English at the University of Chicago, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.

THE CONTROL OF THE BUILDER AND THE LANDOWNER, by E. M. Bassett, Chairman Heights of Buildings Committee; "City Planning, Housing, and Taxation," by Frederic C. Leubscher, President Society for Lower Rents; "Planning the Suburbs," by William E. Harmon; under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AS SEEN IN NEW YORK CITY BUILDINGS, by Joseph M. Tilden, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

FIRE PREVENTION, by Fire Marshal John F. Prial, at Public School 38, Dominick and Clark Streets, 8:15 P. M.

MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE, by John Henry Frome, at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE USES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PALMS, by Dr. N. L. Britton, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 4 P. M.

UNION AND DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY, by Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro, at Public School 184, 110th Street west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, by Dr. Charles A. Beard of Columbia, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

LONDON AND THE ART OF THE ENGLISH, by Louis Weinberg of the College of the City if New York, at Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

WHAT THEY MEAN BY CULTURE IN GERMANY, by Prof. Ernst Richard of Columbia, at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICITY AND ITS USE AT NIAGARA FALLS, by W. Wallace Kay, at St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louise Dresser of the "Potash and Perlmutter" company will assist at the musicale and tea which the Ladies' Auxiliary of the German Hilfsverein will give on the afternoon of Dec. 2 in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Screen Club yesterday dedicated the first moving picture actors' clubhouse, at 165 West Forty-seventh Street, where a housewarming was held from noon until early this morning. Many well-known actors took part in the celebration.

Henrietta Crosman will end her engagement in "The Tongues of Men" at the Harris Theatre next Saturday night, and on the following Monday night Louis Mann will appear at the theatre in "Children of To-Day," a three-act play by Clara Lipman. Mr. Mann will be supported by Emily Ann Wellman, Maude Turner Gordon, Adoni Fo-cieri, Margaret Templeton, Charles Balsar, Lorin Raker, and Robert Strange.

Grace George will produce here new play, "Miss Jenny O'Jones," Thanksgiving Day, at Springfield, Mass., and not in Wilmington, as was first planned. Miss George will go from Springfield to Boston for a two weeks' engagement, and then come into a Broadway theatre with the Avery Hopwood comedy.

Charles Frohman has engaged May Buckley for the role of Margaret Holt in "The Conspiracy." Miss Buckley, who has just returned from a tour in Alice Hegan Rice's "Romance of Billy Goat Hill," succeeds Mary Keener. Miss Keener being compelled by illness to rest for the remainder of the season.

F. F. Proctor will open his new vaudeville theatre in Mount Vernon to-morrow afternoon, and this will make the twenty-second theatre in the Proctor circuit, with other houses in course of construction in Newark and Troy. The new theatre in Mount Vernon represents an investment of nearly $1,000,000.

L. M. Goldstadt, who is arranging Ben Greet's twelfth annual season in the open air in this country, is on his way to Texas to close contracts with universities in that State for presentation next Spring.

To-morrow night Fanny Ward will celebrate her hundredth performance of "Madam President" at the Garrick Theatre.

BRONX BUFFALOES CUT YOUNG JEAMS

Social Leaders of the Herd Have Evidently Put Him on the Black List.

HARD TO FIND HIS OFFENSE

Perhaps They Don't Like His Name, Snyder Suggests, or He Made an Early Mistake.

Charley Snyder, keeper and student of wild animals in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, is at present studying the case of Jeams, a young bull buffalo. Through a combination of circumstances the animal has become the outcast of the herd, shunned by his kind and regarded as a "natural cuss" by most of his keepers. Perhaps the animal is handicapped by his name, for as Snyder remarked yesterday, in telling the story of Jeams and his troubles, "one would as soon expect a buffalo bull to be named Jeams as to expect a six-foot grenadier to answer 'here' when Percy was shouted at roll-call or to hear an angular spinster answer to the name of Phyllis." Snyder thinks the initial handicap is the name.

Jeams was born in a herd on one of our National parks in the west. He with some half dozen other buffaloes came to the Bronx when quite young. At first he, with the other youngsters, led the happy-go-lucky life of his kind. But Snyder avers that Jeams was never a "mixer" and this with the additional drawback of an ill selected name proved too much for what was at one time considered a growing popularity. Jeams is now five years old. It was "Old Bill," a keeper, who first noticed that Jeams was being shunned by the herd and called Snyder's attention to it. The latter investigated and discovered a strange state of affairs.

The keeper found that unlike other animals who had won the hatred of the leaders of their band, there was not the slightest open hostility to Jeams. He was just quietly ignored.

"You and I have seen just such cases in the course of human lives," explained Snyder. "Mrs. Smith tells her little boy not to play with Willie Brown or Johnnie Jones's mother warns her son that he must have nothing to do with Teddy White. Well, there is the same sort of feeling against Jeams, and it is united."

Snyder's observations covered months. He noticed the growing feeling of contempt spreading through the herd. In every quarter Jeams was constantly made to feel that he was a social outcast.

The keeper has seen Jeams saunter up to a group of buffaloes and noted how the group separated. There seemed to be some word, if the expression can be used, passed around, and each buffalo wanders away. It was not offensively done, but was none the less effective. Once the keeper, determined to test the feeling, placed Jeams in a far inclosure.

"It was interesting to note the relief with which the absence of the offensive animal was noted," said Snyder. "You have seen the same feeling shown in the interest displayed by a group of gossipers when a prospective subject for discussion gets out of hearing."

After an absence of a week the young bull was put back in the buffalo inclosure. He seemed positively glad to get back. At first he did not appear to notice anything wrong, Snyder avers, but in time he began to take notice of the scornful way in which he was being treated. Then the whole thing got on his nerves, and instead of being a good-natured youngster Jeams became despondent and developed a melancholia that has become chronic.

Many a long week Snyder spent trying to figure out the cause of all this. For days he hung about the buffalo inclosure playing the spy upon the herd. He thought that beside the natural failure of Jeams to mix well with his kind there must be some underlying cause that caused the universal dislike to develop and finally to find expression.

"There is a reason, I thought, and I want to find it," said Snyder. He had walked down the path from the reptile house to the buffalo park in order, as he said, to take another look at the subject of his day's study. Leaning in a far corner in solitary state except for a little brindle nondescript pup that scampered about in evident enjoyment stood Jeams, rubbing one side against the wire fence and watching the other buffaloes on the other side of the inclosure.

"There he is," said Snyder, pointing toward the discontented Jeams. "They are giving him the absent treatment!"

The buffaloes know Snyder. As if to prove the truth of the strangeness of his story, when the group of animals caught sight of Snyder they began to move toward where he stood against the fence. As they started forward Jeams also noted his appearance and moved toward the same point. Jeams was approaching his companions all intent upon greeting Snyder when the others caught sight of him. Old Mrs. Long Beard apparently said as much to others, "There comes that objectionable young Jeams," for when Long Beard stopped, with head turned slightly away from the advancing Jeams, the others stopped, and then apparently with one accord they all turned and walked away. Jeams alone welcomed the keeper.

Snyder believes that among animals things happen just as they do among human beings and in pretty much the same way. Close study of the situation has led him to believe that Jeams in some way offended Mrs. Long Beard, who is a sort of social leader of the herd and whose dislike for the young buffalo is more pronounced than others of the family. Perhaps when Jeams first came he had a falling out with one of the younger members of the Long Beard family, and the old cow has never forgiven him for what she considered an insult. Being of some social standing, she passed the word along that "that young Jeams is not in our set."

This is the way Snyder, at least, has reasoned it out, and having behind him years of close association with buffaloes and other animals and being not only an animal student, but animal lover, Snyder is entitled to h's opinion.

The hazing Jeams received would have driven him mad, so Snyder says, had it not been for the friendship that sprung up between him and the yellow dog. This dog, though of some education, totally ignored the notices placed so all the dogs can read it, "Dogs at large not allowed in this park," and entered the Zoological Park. Several times the keepers chased him out, but each time he came back. Jeams and the dog just naturally hit it off together, as Snyder expresses it. They have been fast friends for some time now, and Jeams does not seem to resent as acutely as formerly the silent treatment of his companions. Jeams has also told the dog all about the trouble, for the dog cannot tolerate the other members of the herd. At least that is what Keeper Snyder says Jeams has told him.

And Snyder is a truthful student of animal life.

Automobile Exchange

THE JOHN M. BRISBEN CO., 32 WEST 63D ST.

Have for sale a large number of used cars, up-to-date models of the best American makers; 5-passenger and runabouts, quoted at prices which command attention.

Americans, Buicks, Coles, Chalmers, Cadillacs, Fords, Flanders, Garfords, Maxwells, Martins, Mercedes, National, Overlands, Packards, Peerless, Regals, Renaults, Hudsons, Seldens, &c.

Also a fine selection of limousines and landaulets, comprising Packards, Peerless, Renaults, &c.

To make room for late models the John M. Brisben Co. will sell off some older models absolutely regardless of value.

Inquiries and inspection respectfully solicited and a full demonstration willingly given. 32 WEST 63D. PHONE 1242 COLUMBUS. OPEN SUNDAY.

FOR SALE.—40 h. p. Chalmers-Detroit, 1912 car, with landaulet body, upholstered in grey whipcord, in fine condition; can be seen at Long Acre Garage, 235 West 50th St. Inquire for Frank L. Braisted.

TURN YOUR AUTO INTO CASH.

Put money into your pocket by selling at the right place; get your cash quotations and general proposition before disposing of your car; at this time of year we have a long waiting list of customers who are open for all makes and models, runabouts, touring cars, landaulets.

WE BUY OUTRIGHT FOR CASH. GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY, 1,569 Broadway, near Churchill's. Phone 1873 Bryant.

MOTOR CREDIT CO., 1,599 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR TO CHURCHILL'S RESTAURANT.

It doesn't cost anything to consult us. Whether buying for cash or credit, new or used cars, commercial or pleasure, all makes, selling or exchanging, see us and save money.

A lady must sell immediately, her 1911 Cadillac five passenger 30 h. p. touring car, foredoor type, fully equipped; Prestolite, speedometer, 3 inner tubes, 2 extra tires, all tools; runs and looks like new; must be seen to be appreciated; will allow trial of month to responsible parties; price $550, no less. 500 Bergen St., near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DEATH OF OWNER COMPELLED AN IMMEDIATE SACRIFICE.

Following five high-class, late model, foredoor type automobiles, including Garford, Hudson, Rambler, Abbot-Detroit and Regal, one-fourth actual value; inspected at owner's private garage, 457 Vanderbilt Av. "L" station, Brooklyn. Phone 2168 Prospect.

A splendid opportunity for lady or gentleman wishing a luxuriously equipped, high-class French Vinot, inside-drive coupe; absolutely as good as new in every detail; one of the show cars on 5th Av.; cost over $5,000 two years ago; in order to dispose of quickly, will sell for $1,200. Thons Greeley 3727.

A tremendous bargain; owner going abroad, must sacrifice two late model cars, 1912 roadster, electric light, fully equipped; runs and looks like new, $425; also five passenger touring, perfect condition; allow trial 30 days, price $425. 500 Bergen St., near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNT of selling car, dispose of extras, two brand new, quick detachable standard tires, 36x4½; $17 each; Klaxon horn, $5; storage battery, $5; for auto coat, bear robe, $35 both. Tel. 2244M Bushwick. KOEHL, 454 Knickerbocker Av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

GREEN'S AUTO AGENCY, 1,599 Broadway, near Churchill's, offers all makes of USED CARS at extreme bargain prices and on EASY terms; buy new and save money; storage free until wanted; call or write. Telephone Bryant 1873.

Will trade our 1913 Peerless limousine car, with extra touring body, at part payment on a seven or eight room modern house, in Yonkers, New York. Must be a bargain. Party also has additional cash. L 97 Times.

PACKARD 2-ton new 1914 model chassis; cost $2,900; will sell for $1,400. Will make great truck or 25-30 pass. sightseeing car. Terms arranged. Greatest bargain in N. Y. GREEN'S, 1,599 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

PULLMAN, 1912, FOUR-FORTY; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

LENOX GARAGE, 112 EAST 75TH. TELEPHONE 5206 LENOX.

Packard, 1348 phaeton, overhauled and newly painted; guaranteed the same as new; complete equipment. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

Limousine and landaulet bodies, new and slightly used; finest assortment; great bargains; will paint, mount; complete entire job if desired. Bradhurst Auto Co., 663 St. Nicholas Av.

Ford, new 1913 touring car, run less than 300 miles; special equipment, demountable rims, etc., at bargain.

Charles E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

For Sale—Chalmers, 1912, five-passenger touring, 36-horse power; self-starter; speedometer; in first-class condition; bargain for quick buyer. Edward Boron, 134 East 41st St.

For Sale.—Taxicabs used at Hotel Knick

Real Estate

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

I must sell my new house, just completed, which I cannot occupy; price, $5,900; can arrange to accept a small amount down, balance monthly; illness. P 157 Times.

COMMERCIAL waterfront, 3,000 feet, $6,000, 22 acres. PRINCES BAY CO., 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Particular homes for particular people are located at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; a Colonial designed country home, 9 rooms, splendid bath, hardwood trim, hot water heat; all appointments to your liking; near golf club, R. R. depot, public and private schools, churches; price, $6,500; 25% cash; worth ½-day trip if contemplating a home in the country. Briarcliff Realty Co., 128 East 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 7070 Murray Hill.

PEEKSKILL ON HUDSON, hour commuting; Farms, Country Seats, Lake, River Fronts, Acreage, with Brooks and Orchards; Cheap, Low-priced, Wooded Farms. Write your exact wants; appointments. JOHN V. ALEXANDER, Peekskill, N. Y.

Splendid seven-room hollow tile cottage; built 2 years; red tile roof; hardwood; all improvements; plot 50x150; fine garden; overlooking Hudson River; one hour out in town of 12,000; healthful, convenient, and full value at $6,500. Owner, D 287 Times.

Attractive house, ten rooms, two baths, near trolley, churches, schools; is it worth $80 to you? BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

LAWRENCE PARK.

Absolute bargain; house of ten rooms and two baths. BURKE STONE, BRONXVILLE.

Within 25 miles of city, gentleman's place; about 8 acres; about $50,000; along the Sound preferred. Urban, Times Downtown.

$350 will buy bungalow site near station, 50x100; 20 minutes from 242d St.; easy terms. 1,934 Madison Av.

Larchmont.

An artistic new ten-room and two-bath house; living room 32x14; garage, sewer, gas, and every improvement; high ground; plot over ½ acre, in the heart of Larchmont; owing to change of plans, owner will sell at actual cost; price $15,000, easy terms. B. B., 91 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Chestnut Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Modern frame dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas; lot 75x125. A most attractive home, in exclusive neighborhood; 70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Will sell at low figure to settle estate. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two bargains; East 3d St., dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, shower, gas and electricity, steam heat; cash, $9,000; price $5,500; Gramatan Av., 10 rooms, bath; steam heat; only $1,500 cash; price $8,500. Oliver Hubbard Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.

For Sale—High-class residence, Prospect Hill, White Plains; 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, and electricity; one acre. William Keil, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Are you in earnest about buying a home? See this one; only 15 miles from the city, and but a few minutes' walk from station; amid select surroundings; English stucco, built by day's work; entrance hall, large living room, dining room, 2 sun parlors, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; steam heat, electric light; house has never been occupied; a prompt buyer can get it for $3,600 less than its real worth. Write Valid Reason, 141 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT ESTATE.—One of the most charming shorefront properties on the east end of Long Island, beyond commuting zone; large, modern dwelling, every convenience; very extensive outbuildings; broad lawns, running to water; shrubbery, flowers, trees; white sandy beach; a beautiful home, that must be sacrificed. All particulars from DANIEL M. GERARD, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain, will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

Estate of Great Neck; 25 minutes out; electric train service; near station; stores, schools, churches, golf links, waterfront; new tile and stucco house; eight rooms, two baths, all modern conveniences; sacrifice, $10,500; easy terms if sold this week. P 148 Times.

Attractive north shore farm, 8 acres, fine buildings, fruit, fine surroundings; $4,800; $200 cash, balance monthly. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a country home, shore front property, or acreage, write or phone me. I. G. Wolf, Great Neck, L. I.

Bargain—Shore front plot on Great South Bay, Amityville. Fred Koster, Huntington, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Modern stucco house, A1 condition, built for owner's use; 12 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; hot-water heat, electricity, gas, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated; within short walking distance of schools, churches, and station; terms to suit. Address W., Room 120, 111 Broadway, New York.

Lake Mahopac.—Will sell my studio bungalow; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, on large plot, with permanent water rights, for $2,600; part cash, balance on mortgage. owner will not accept less; house adjoining. Walker, Suite 1,601, 40 West 32d St., New York. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

If you are in the market for a farm, send for free illustrated catalogue. Birdsall's Farm Agency, Newburg, N. Y. Branch Office, 1,047 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New England—For Sale ur To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale—A good farm of 102 acres; 40 acres woodland, balance level, rich meadow and tillable land; 1½-story, 8-room house; running water in house and at the three barns; a fine trout stream runs through the farm; plenty of apples, currants, and raspberries; New York City people own next farm to this one; price $3,500, easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Great Barrington, Mass., Box 84.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

260-Acre Bargain; 40 miles from New York; good ten-room house with fireplaces, barns, silos, utensils, &c.; 326-foot modern piggery; orchard, stream, pond, and woods; $18,000, easy terms; offer considered. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Come see for yourself, the best general store in the liveliest little town in New England; to be sold at a sacrifice, if taken at once. Apply at north store, East Hampton, Conn.

Delaware—For Sale or to Let.

Fruit, grain stock, truck, and poultry farms; reasonable prices and terms. Mild climate; fertile soil; no stone. Free list. Tell me your wants. W. Chas. Boyer, Dover, Delaware.

Real Estate.

Young woman, successful and economical manager, expert renter, desires apartment house management; references from owners. Address P 150 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

1,620 PRESIDENT ST., near Albany Av.—New 2-family, stone, 18 rooms, every improvement. Driveway. For sale, exchange or to let. Also 691 ELMORE PL., (E. 22d St.,) cor. Farragut Road.—Doctor's detached residence, 10 rooms; plot 40x100; garage. Brokers paid. Open daily. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOFT BUILDING, 50x100, near Broadway above 23d St., to exchange for building plot, smaller investment property or tenement. Webster B. Mabie & Co., 1,178 Broadway, cor. 28th Street. Telephone, 5783 Madison Square.

Apartment, fireproof, near Riverside Drive and 95th St.; rents about $19,000; in first-class condition; want smaller property. Webster B. Mabie & Co., 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St. Tel. 5783—Madison Square.

Property located East 22d St., Garfield St. and 5th Av., in Pelham, to exchange for second mortgages. Further information, apply Box 216, Hoboken, N. J.

To trade for improved property, $17,000 of first-class first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. Give full detail statement in first letter. Wilson, 215 Grand St.

Lakewood.—3 acres, 2 houses, 8 rooms; bath, city improvements; $5,000; exchange city property. Vols, 101 Dyckman St.

Real Estate Wanted.

APARTMENT HOUSES TO BUY.

Have $5,000 cash to purchase best equity I can find over conservative first mortgage; must be in renting locality and in fairly good shape and show good investment.

I am a principal and will deal with principals only; no notice will be given unless exact location and number and all details as to rent, expenses, &c., are given. Investor, P 167 Times.

Gentleman is in a position to bring about the sale of several hundred farms on commission; preference given to farms in the vicinity of factories, not over three hours' ride from New York City. Write to Colonia Co., 111 Manhattan St.

AGENCY.—Management of property, economical, personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Bettman, 1,122 Madison Av. Phone 1941 Lenox. 2,232 Seventh Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

Will purchase or lease, modern garage, six story, 100x100, for special purpose. Special, P. O. Box 251.

Farm, New England; buildings modern improvements. R 4 Times.

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Chicken farm, costing $20,000; will sell for $10,000; at Riverside, N. J.; 30 minutes from Philadelphia by trolley; comprising 17 acres of rich, cultivated land; house improved with bath, heat, running water; barn, 1,200 leghorn chickens, laying houses, and other buildings; capacity for keeping 5,000 chickens; the most complete farm in New Jersey; will allow 50% remain on mortgage; must be seen to be appreciated. A 144 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Farm, containing 104 acres good, fertile ground, buildings, and fruit trees, located 1½ miles from Metucheon, N. J.; main macadamized road; bus 1¾ miles front; about to erect large floor tile factory, to employ 600 hands; only 15 or 20 minutes' walk from premises; ideal place for land development or farm products; price only $20,000; cash, $5,000. Apply to owner, J. N. Wester, 161 Water St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Commuter's home, all improvements, near depot, furnished, large house, 20 rooms; bath; chicken houses, stable and garage; 5 acres; 25 miles Lackawanna Railroad, hour out; commutation $8.20 monthly; high, healthy; suitable for high-class boarding house; will sell or lease. 853 Broadway, Room 20, New York. Telephone 3264 Stuyvesant.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Louis St.; five minutes to trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements. Write or inquire Louis W. Shaffer, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

THE FARM IDEAL.

House, 9 rooms, bath, steam heat; shade and distant views; excellent barns; slate roofs; 127 acres sloping south, all tillable; high state cultivation; short walk to trolley; 1½ miles from pretty town several thousand; 2 hours from N. Y. C.; $11,000 means heavy sacrifice. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Craftsman bungalow, low and rambling, rubble stone and shingle, in private park in Ridgewood, N. J.; seven rooms and bath; 50 minutes out, five minutes from station; all improvements; owner has gone West; no reasonable offer refused. Phone 9861 Madison Square. E. Briggs, Room 1,601, 41 West 31st St.

COUNTRY HOME FARM, 65 ACRES.

Sightly location of great elevation and commanding view; 16 acres fine timber; two brooks; good soil; fruit; house of eight rooms and bath; farmer's cottage; necessary outbuildings; commuting zone; cheap. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

44 ACRES AT A BIG SACRIFICE; ALL TILLABLE LAND;

9-room house, bath, heat; just the home for discriminating city people, and a good speculation; price, $12,000. Shown by appointment. Elizabeth Story, Metuchen, N. J.

Four acres, large house, barn, garage, han house, all kinds of fruit, grapes, berries; 3 acres garden; telephone, gas, electricity, city water, sewer; near school, churches, depot, golf links; Erie, 17 miles; vacant December; $45; also 10 acres, $30. Waits, Haworth, N. J.

Beautiful wooded hillside bungalow sites facing Riverside Drive at 125th St.; short walk from 130th St. ferry; only $450 each; perfect title; easy terms; other bargains in houses and lots. R. H. Reid Co., Palisade, N. J. Tel. 203 Cliffside.

RIDGEWOOD.—Henrt residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Chicken farm, seven acres; six-room house; steam heat; large barn, chicken house; lots fruit, grapes; shade trees; well situated on main road, five minutes from Hudson trolley. Must be sold on account of death of owner. For particulars write A 139 Times Downtown.

Cranford houses, $3,000; bungalows, $3,300; limited number; on plot 175x200; $120 cash, balance as rent; sewer, gas, electricity, steam heat, open fireplace, beam ceiling; near station; communtation 10½c. Shaheen, Cranford, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.—SEMI-BUNGALOW, 7 miles from New York City; five large, light rooms, with bath, steam heat, &c.; concrete cellar; plot 25x100, Owner, G. F. Beach, 258 Davis Av., or 225 4th Av., New York City, 11th floor.

Handsome, moderate-price homes on large shaded plots, near Fanwood, N. J., railroad station; sold on very easy terms; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Rent—Modern 8-room house; hour Broadway, D., L. & W.; bath; improvements; barns, chicken houses, fruit. Adress L. M. W., Bellevilla, N. J.

$4,500.—Fine eight-room house; large plot; high location; near station; fruit; $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

Desirable factory site, southwest corner of Morgan and Warren Sts., Jersey City. Apply Lynch, 108 Magnolia Av.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Farms, all sizes, ideal situations, fertile soil. Enoch Tindell, Hightstown, N. J.

Farms.

10-ACRE POULTRY FARM FOR $500.

Only $500 cash needed to purchase this complete place, 1¼ miles from depot, ½ mile to trolley, 10 minutes to school; 7-room house, gas throughout, running water supplied from driven well; gasoline engine, (Kewanee) system; hot and cold water, hot air heat; good barn, carriage house, poultry buildings; owner for quick sale will include flock of pullets and yearling hens; splendid neighborhood; good land, fruited with plums, apples, and about 100 peach trees; a real bargain; price, $2,800, only $500 cash. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details, also send for 128-page handsomely illustrated Fruit and Poultry Farm Catalogue.

CHEAP LANDS IN A MILD CLIMATE where big crops are made and good markets exist. The best farming regions in America. Corn and wheat make 25 to 40 bushels easily in the South. Live stock, dairying, trucking, and orcharding very profitable. Lands at $15 per acre up. Booklets and "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LOFTS, CHELSEA SECTION, 14,500 FEET EACH; WELL DIVIDED; LIGHT FOUR SIDES; WING BUILDING; OFFICE BUILDING; ENTRANCE ESPECALLY CONVENIENT FOR MAIL ORDER BUSINESS; STATION IS ON PREMISES. APPLY ON PREMISES TO FRANK L. WING, 9TH AV., HUDSON AND 13TH STS., OR OWN BROKER.

627-629 Broadway.—Beautiful, light, airy store, 50x200; basement and sub-basement same size; heat, automatic sprinkler, elevator; rent low. Inquire on premises. L. Gross & Son.

To Sublease.—Space in parlors and workrooms, suitable for milliner, corsetiere, ladies' tailor, in fashionable dressmaking establishment; exquisitely furnished; Madison Av., adjoining 34th St. Charles F. Meyer, 334 5th Av.

Renting man for midtown section wanted; salary and commission; apply by letter only, stating experience; all communications will be treated confidentially. Webster B. Mabie & Co., 1,178 Broadway, New York.

68-90 Welker St.—Loft 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rent $1,900; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 300 Broadway. Phone 4045 Worth, or engineer on premises.

Garage to lease for a term of years; west side; commercial section; 1 floor, 125x100 feet; completely equipped; moderate rent. Mr. E. C. Weissman, 355 42d St., Brooklyn.

208 WEST 78TH.—Large back parlor, with extension; unfurnished; suitable for professional purposes.

Elegantly furnished private office and outer office, subdivided, in Marbridge Building; no agents. Write or call 437-439 Marbridge Building.

60 West 15th St., two very light lofts, 8,000 square feet; electric connections; elevator service; steam heat. Apply Janitor.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

276 10TH AV.—Large corner store and basement; adapted for any business; busy section; lease; moderate rent.

$65 for three light lofts, East 88d; 25x70; elevator. Sobel, 200 Manhattan Av. 7110 Riverside.

Office on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Large store and basement, suitable for manufacturing or storage. 445 East 52d St.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Country Property

Furnished.

At Summit.—A large house, furnished, all improvements; sleeping porches; garage; cheap rent for Winter; acre and half. Room 200, 44 Broad St. Telephone 1940 Broad.

Other Real Estate Advertisements in Part Nine.

Real Estate

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGES.

Any broker or private party who can obtain for me a loan of $200,000 on 700 building plots in New Jersey surrounding a station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 minutes from the new station, will be paid a liberal commission and bonus. Secretary, P 158 Times.

$30,000 second mortgage wanted covering first-class N. Y. City realty; 8 parcels; large equity and income; perfectly safe; particulars given upon request. Address Mortgage, Box A 172 Times Downtown.

$15,000 wanted, first mortgage on $160,000 improved property; willing to pay 5½ per cent., but no commission. R 11 Times.

Will sell choice first and second mortgages, $1,500, $5,000; big discounts. Conservative, 123 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 18 Broad St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE LYNWOOD,

551 WEST 178TH STREET.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

FIVE AND SIX ROOMS,

FROM $480 TO $600.

Wonderful view of city; Subway, 116th St. and Broadway.

50 Morningside Drive, corner 116th St. Corner apartment; southern exposure. 7 rooms and bath, $1,000. Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

THE JEFFERSON,

324-328 West 51st St.

Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

811 WEST 128TH ST.,

northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,

806-810 West 51st St.

Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE HAVEMEYER,

835-837 WEST 14TH ST.; L STATION; 4-5-6 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; ELEVATOR SERVICE ALL NIGHT; MODERATE RENT.

106 WEST 69TH ST.

To sublet, on eighth floor of a new fireproof building, an excellently situated apartment, four rooms and bath, with maid service. Inquire of Superintendent.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.

Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

High-class, up-to-date apartment; six rooms and baths; desirable location; one or more years' lease. Apply Janitor, Prince Humbert, 220 Cathedral Parkway.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS.

570 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; mail chute; four and five rooms; lowest rents.

Riverside Drive.—High-class, modern apartment to sublet; eight large rooms, three baths; concessions. Inquire 445 Riverside Drive. (116th St.) Apartment 112.

MODERN 7-ROOM APARTMENT

in fireproof building, 515 West 86th St. Apply to Superintendent, or to MOSES ISAACS, 1,133 Broadway.

169th St., 516 West.—One block from Subway; one apartment, 4 rooms, loft, all particularly desirable rooms; every modern improvement; $30. Superintendent.

9th St., 10 West.—Two one-room apartments, private baths, electric light, steam heat; large rooms, beautifully lighted; hardwood floors.

227 WEST 141ST ST.,

Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

To Sublet.—Two extra large, handsomely furnished rooms, with bath. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th St., Apartment 46.

160th St., 536 West.—Six large, all light rooms, modern, near 157th St. Subway station; $30. Janitor.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, conveniences; reasonable.

178d, 526 West.—Six large, light rooms; all improvements; particularly wide street; $30-$32. Janitor.

Broadway, 8,624.—Seven particularly desirable rooms, near 168th St. Subway station; rent $50-$55. Superintendent.

Wadeworth Av., 90.—Five, six large, all light rooms, modern improvements, $26-$33. Janitor.

80th St., 169 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

38-40 West 98th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

49 St. Nicholas Terrace, (Apt. 35.)—Sublet, $35; five rooms, elevator, light.

178d, 567 West.—Six all light, large rooms, all improvements; $28-$32. Janitor.

171st St., 568 West.—Five very desirable corner rooms, all outside, $39-$55. Janitor.

301 West 22d St.—6 rooms, bath; first floor. Call Monday.

East Side.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT, unfurnished, for one or two bachelors or business women; entire top floor of private house on 33d St., one block from Subway; four large, light rooms and bath; kitchenette, if desired; rental, including gas for lighting and cooking, $50 per month; best references. P 128 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.

Two rooms and bath, front, choice...$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00

Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c. THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

55th, 109-111 East.—Three rooms and bath on ground floor; suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental, including chambermaid service. Apply on premises.

39 EAST 27TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS.
$ and ¢ large, light rooms; elevator; maid service; $720-$840.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1,292 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 75.—Bachelor's apartment; unusually attractive; three rooms, bath; services housekeeper.

SINGLE APARTMENT.

Seven rooms, bath; best location in city; rent $70. 49 East 78th.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6863 Lenox.

Ideal apartment two rooms, bath and kitchenette. 12 East 80th St.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 187 Parkside Avenue.

Bronx.

FOR RENT.—Residence, Bronx, eight-room apartment in two-family house on Briggs Av.; easy access to Fordham "L"; $30 per month to good party. Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., 354 5th Av., New York City.

1,886 Prospect Av., (near Freeman Subway station.)—Seven large, light rooms; bath, electric light; all improvements; low rents.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Having to leave New York I will sublet my 4th floor apartment at 411 West 114th St., Manhattan, 5 rooms, 2 baths, good elevator; fine service; four rooms face street and all are well lighted and ventilated; very attractive apartment on most favorable terms; can be seen any time between 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to me in the apartment. Telephone 5630 Morningside. H. Tompkins.

A.—A.—A.—$9, $10 AND $13 WEEKLY.

124th St., 501-505 West, four and five room apartments, complete for housekeeping; silver, linen, &c.; newly furnished; ABSOLUTELY CLEAN; convenient cars. Phone, 6850—Morningside.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 845, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated suites; two, three, four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, shower baths; silver, linen; most reasonable rents; $10 weekly upward.

To Let.—A furnished 5 room corner apartment to responsible small family, from December 15th for three or four months. Inquire Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Ave. cor. 65th St.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET FOR THE SEASON; 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LASCANNO COURT, 309 WEST 79TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

150th, 554 West.—Nine rooms, sublease furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; corner elevator apartment; baths; overlooking Hudson; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

Exquisitely furnished eight-room corner apartment; complete in every detail for fine housekeeping; Winter or longer; moderate rentals, elevator boy, 248 West 105th St.

112TH, 535 W., (Hotel Royal.)—One nicely furnished 2-room kitchenette apartment, one 8-room kitchenette suite, one 4-room suite. Manager, tel. 684 Morningside.

A.—Riverside Drive, Nos. 120-126, north corner of 84th St.; handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms, three, four baths. Stewart. See superintendent.

Broadway, 2,493, (Corner 93d.)—Leaving city, sublet beautifully furnished apartment, eight rooms, bath, shower, elevator, electricity, all conveniences.

Eight large rooms and bath, 3 rooms on street; sublet furnished for $150 month. Apt. 41. Tel. 5400 River. 95th St., near Drive.

Beautifully furnished apartment, newly decorated, five large, light rooms, high-class elevator building; rent reasonable. 20 West 107th.

95th, 320 West.—Front elevator apartment, seven light rooms; attractively furnished; sublet until April; Subway; Riverside. Apartment 43.

106th St., 240 West.—Five rooms, completely furnished; ground floor. Call Sunday at residence; Holstein. Monday at 2,627 Broadway.

Sublet to June 1, (Near Washington Square.) —Attractively furnished seven-room apartment; $75 month. Richards, 67 West 12th St.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

101ST, 241 WEST.—EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, WELL FURNISHED, TO SUBLET. PHONE 3290 RIVER.—2 E.

Two women desire sub-let furnished one-room apartment, with kitchenette and bath, reasonable, L 103 Times.

Two rooms and bath for bachelors, completely and nicely furnished, including all linen. Apply on premises, 12 West 44th St.

121st St., 414 West, (Columbia University Heights.)—Four large rooms; nicely furnished; $30. Apt. 8.

Outside, three-room apartment; linen, silver, elevator; close Subway. 558 West 170th St. Superintendent.

A bachelor will rent one of three rooms and a bath; reasonable; all conveniences. 102 West 93d St.

Five and six rooms, all improvements; very choice; owner on premises. 520 West 113th St.

112th St., 604 West.—Six large rooms, completely furnished; piano, silver; references. Suite 5.

Elevator apartment, four rooms and bath; $45 month. Rose, 547 West 123d, (B'way.)

1 West 85th.—Beautiful furnished four rooms in high-class apartment. 2F.

55th, 16 West.—Suite of two rooms, bath, in private family; references.

To sublet for Winter, parlor, bedroom, bath. 117 West 58th, Apt. 6 E.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 32 EAST 31ST.

Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 3 to 6 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

A.—47 5TH AV.—Handsome steam heated room, singly, en suite; table board; references.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

52D (591 Lexington Av.).—Suite parlor and bedroom; beautifully furnished; clean, home comforts, bath, telephone; private apartment. Chimoteles.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; other rooms; fine table.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, corner Madison.—Floor, two rooms, bath; fine table.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Northeast Corner. (1 University Place.)—Single room; reasonable.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam, telephone; table guests.

11TH ST., 355 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

89TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; table strictly first class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST. — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.—Fine rooms to rent, with board; every convenience.

54TH ST., 64 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCE.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE. 102D, 258 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE.
Accommodation unsurpassed.
Double rooms, $16; single, $8.
Steam Heated; Superior table; Southerners.

57TH ST., 851 WEST.—First-class large room; southern exposure; board; reference; telephone.

59TH ST., (Between 8th and 7th Ave.)—Small private American family will rent two beautiful rooms in high-class elevator apartment; splendid opportunity for two gentlemen of refinement; meals and every comfort; absolutely best references required. Tel. 511 Col.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room, exceptionally well-appointed house, for one or two persons desiring superior accommodations.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.
Large and small rooms; running water.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

68TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; transients.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, sunny floor; single or en suite; parlor dining room.

70TH, 82 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining; excellent table.

71ST, 185 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Superior table board; double, single room; steam heat; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; well appointed house.

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

72D, 322 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, single, double rooms; baths; excellent table; homelike.

73D, 140 WEST.—Pleasant front room in private house, suitable for two.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room, bath floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 110 WEST.—Pleasant bedronm, dressing room; near "L," subway; gentleman.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Large, clean rooms, single or en suite; private baths.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant, sunny rooms, private bath; all conveniences; home comforts; excellent table; references. Mrs. Rohter. Telephone Schuyler 10177.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Boston lady's residence; large, attractive room, bath; telephone; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms, home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-39 WEST.—Double and single rooms, with and without bath; excellent table.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private telephones; steam heat.

79TH, 162 WEST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS; COZY, COMFORTABLE; REFERENCES.

82D ST., 11 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; parlor dining room; telephone.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front hall room; conveniences; reasonable.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; hall room; baths; conveniences.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extension bath; parlor dining; references.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive room; refined home; table; all appointments first class; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, medium room, single room; board; table guests; exclusive.

97TH, 270 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Cheerful large, medium rooms; baths; excellent board; telephone; references.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Finely furnished large rooms; suitable two; refined surroundings; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive house; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny room, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 143 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 3371 Riverside.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; excellent board. Strauss.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

103D (West End Av. 879).—Bright corner room; splendid cuisine; table guests.

104TH, 81 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Apt. 5, west; two large, cheerful rooms; suite or singly; superior table; those desiring refined, comfortable home, investigate.

111TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent board; "L" and Subway. Feinberg.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern room; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

118TH, 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Drive; with, without board; homelike. Apt. 61.

117TH, 421 WEST, Near Amsterdam Av.—Large sunny room, with board; private house.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH ST., 420 WEST (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Two very desirable rooms for business women; $3 and 3.50. Apply at Apt. 65, or "Copper Kettle" Tea Room (around the corner.)

123D ST., 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

126TH, 266 WEST.—Large, sunny room to let, with good board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room; closets, running water; good board; telephone; reference.

A BEAUTIFUL ROOM or suite, with bath; food wholesome and nourishing; vegetables fresh from the farm, and eggs, milk, and cream and butter; nuts and fruit; cooking that is homelike in its daintiness, and delicousness; the cheerful company of refined people; attendance that is unobtrusive yet untiring; service solicitous yet not servile; immaculately clean and comfortable beds that invite sleep; a place for clean, refined people wishing to avoid the annoyances, worries, and cares of housekeeping and desiring a permanent home are invited; moderate rates. Telephone Audubon 2758 or call at 512 West 149th St.

BEAUTIFUL room in high-class apartment on Riverside Drive; terms $15 per week, $25 for couple; splendid food and cooking; reference. R 23 Times.

BROADWAY AND 164TH ST.—High-class elevator apartment; private family offers gentleman room; board optional; references. A 157 Times Downtown.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
THE SEVILLE LODGE.
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 822. (143d St.)—Exceptional home; every modern comfort; in handsome private house; beautiful large front room; electricity; Southern cuisine; references; permanent. 7177 Audubon.

MRS. MATHER,
111 WEST 54TH ST.
Unexpected vacancies; refined gentlemen only; highest references given and required; all conveniences; table of fifteen years' reputation; very best home coo

Lost

LOST—DIAMOND AND EMERALD BAR PIN, SET IN PLATINUM, BETWEEN HOLLAND HOUSE AND WALDORF, THURSDAY AFTERNOON; LIBERAL REWARD. RETURN MRS. R. W. STEELE, HOLLAND HOUSE.

LOST.—39th St., Madison or 5th Ave., black covered handbag marked E. P. S., containing letters, box cigars, chain, small pearls with eyeglass, and other small articles; $50 reward if returned to 257 Madison Av.

LOST—Nov. 19, gold barpin, between Metropolitan Opera House and Grand Central Station; valued for association; liberal reward. Address E. Van Riper, Pelham, N. Y.

LOST—Friday night, at New York Roof Garden, gold barpin, with small diamonds in centre; reward for return of same. Marshal Milan, Wallick Hotel, 43d and Broadway.

LOST—Lady's ring, two diamonds and sapphire, on 47th St., about 130 West. Finder communicate with Morris Golden, Felix-Cortlandt Hotel. Will reward liberally.

LOST—Raccoon neckpiece, taken by mistake at Horse Show Friday night; advertiser has yours. Call Deremesux, phone 6458 Columbus. Address 939 8th Av.

LOST.—Saturday, brooch, surrounded by pearls, in or out of bus between Broadway, 137th St. and East 61st St.; liberal reward. 159 East 51st St.

LOST—Monday, in Grand Central Station or thereabouts, small diamond bee veil clasp; please return; suitable reward. Warren, 520 Park Av.

LOST—Black onyx ball, pendant pearl, top stem of small pearls set in silver leaves; suitable reward. Lamson, 207 West 72d St., city.

LOST—Wednesday night, on 7th Av., between 129th and 142d Sts., brown raccoon collar. Butler, 120 Liberty St.

LOST—Antique brooch, set with semi-precious stones and mosaic; reward. Apt. 11C, 215 West 98th St.

$500 REWARD
FOR RETURN OF THE FIVE STAMPS (1869 INVERTS) THAT DISAPPEARED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1913; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. C. E. CHAPMAN, 2 WALL ST.

Found.

FOUND.—Three diamond rings. Owner can recover them upon proper identification. R 8 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dark brindle bull, white marking; blue collar. Liberal reward if returned to owner, Wilson, 182d and Concourse.

LOST—Small black and tan dog, 99th St. and Broadway; answers to the name of Monty; reward. 6139 Riverside.

LOST—White Maltese poodle, black-spotted nose; reward. McKenna, 62 East 106th.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
545 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5409
966 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane,
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Remington, Smith Premier, and all invisible makes, three months for $5; Underwoods, L. C. Smith, Monarch, No. 10 Remington and all other visible typewriters, $3 monthly, or two months for $5; all machines sold or rented by us are equal to new and are sold from 33 to 65 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and to prove it we will allow all rental paid up to six months to apply if you desire to purchase, and, what is more, kept in perfect order and free during the time you rent it and one year after you buy it. Can you ask for a fairer proposition?
TYPEWRITER SALES CO.,
5 Cortlandt St. Tel. 1983 Cortlandt.

DIAMONDS AT A SACRIFICE.
Lady in reduced circumstances desires to sell beautiful pin, pear-shaped diamonds, solitaires; cost, $1,300; will sell for $1,000; also a two-carat white diamond solitaire ring; cost, $750; for $500. Apply Monday, Wilbur S. Seaman, 17 Maiden Lane.

DICTAPHONE.
Will sacrifice to quick purchaser, model A-6; complete equipment, including motor, records, &c.; $25 less than cost price; used only about six times. Write Y 333 Times.

FOR SALE—Taken for debt.
L. C. Smith No. 2, Underwood No. 4, Oliver No. 5, Remington No. 6, and Blickenderfer.
LONG ACRE COLLECTION AGENCY,
220 West 42d Street,
New York City.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7100 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 171 West 31st.

Park Slope, Brooklyn.
Good paying boarding house, established 15 years; well worth investigation; retiring. A. C., N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

Office furniture, complete equipment, for sale; desk, chairs, table, carpets, &c.; perfect condition; quick sale. 1,133 B'way, Room 1,010.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

SEVENTY TYPEWRITERS,
Costing $190 each new, now $5 and up; selling out store. 398 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

A. S. Borg, 146 West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; highest prices paid for diamonds, old gold, silver and platinum, old teeth, pawn tickets; 25 to 50 per cent. for Provident tickets.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Clothing

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Sanitariums.

A graduate nurse, residing in an attractive and healthful location in Bridgeport, Conn., has opened her home to invalids, acute, chronic, nervous, and convalescents; skillful nursing; home comforts; highest references. Address 2381 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Telephone 4690.

Ellis Sanitarium, Metuchen, N. J.—25 miles New York, Pa. R. R.; moderate rates; beautifully furnished and situated; quiet, refined; invalids, acute, chronic, convalescent, nervous.

Help Wanted Female

ADDRESSERS WANTED.—Young women, who write quickly and legibly, to do addressing in large publishing house; previous experience unnecessary, but high school graduates are preferred; salary $5 to start, with chances for quick advancement. Address M. E. C., Box B 1 Times Downtown.

A Fifth Avenue establishment requires the services of thoroughly experienced young saleswomen to take special orders for women's fine gowns, &c.; applicants must be accustomed to the best trade, be energetic, and of good address. Apply by letter, with particulars, L 101 Times.

A LARGE JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION DESIRES TO PROCURE THE SERVICES OF TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS, WHOSE EFFORTS ARE TO BE MAINLY IN THE DIRECTION OF INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE ORGANIZATION; INFORMATION AND NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED; GOOD ADDRESS, PLEASING PERSONALITY, AND PURE ENGLISH ESSENTIALS; REMUNERATION ON A COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS BOX L 99 TIMES.

APRON DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED, WHO CAN ORIGINATE, NOT COPY; GOOD POSITION; WRITE CONCISELY OF YOUR RECORD. A 160 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
For Muslin Underwear Department.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require an assistant manager for their Muslin Underwear Department. Applicant must have had good experience, an excellent position for one possessing the proper qualifications.
Apply by letter, stating full details. Address "Underwear," Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.
ALSO
COMPLAINT TRACERS.—Require several young women that have had experience in tracing and adjusting complaints. Apply by letter only, stating experience in detail.
ALSO
DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers. If under sixteen years of age, come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.
ALSO
CASHIERS.—The services of a number of young women cashiers. Those having experience in the tube system preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, Third Floor, Central Building.
ALSO
AUDITING DEPARTMENT requires the services of a number of young girls to sort checks; must have writing papers; also a number of girls over 16 years of age who can figure quickly and accurately. Call at Department of Accounts, Third Floor, Central Building.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV., AT 35TH ST.,
require experienced billing machine clerks.

COOK.—A first-class cook with good city references; no other need apply; keep a butler, but no kitchen maid; good salary; comfortable home. Telephone Columbus 8372. Residence, 240 West End Av. Buyass. Call Monday morning.

COOK.—Wanted, Englishwoman for a small family in country; best references required; wages $35. Write for appointment Mrs. B. W. Dudley, Short Hills, N. J.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses, Middle West city of 200,000; state experience and salary desired. Y 323 Times.

EMPLOYMENT FOR AMBITIOUS WOMEN TO BENEFIT OTHER WOMEN.

The Woman's Agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has openings for ambitious women; experience unnecessary, as every assistance will be accorded beginners; the increased demand for life insurance among women wage-earners facilitates the placing of policies through this progressive agency. Write to or call on E. Marie Little, 149 Broadway, New York.

FOLDERS WANTED.—Young women to fold and mail letters in large publishing house; previous experience unnecessary, but must be quick and willing; salary $6 a week to start. Address T. S. K., Box A 174 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR CHINA SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR CUT GLASS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

HAIRCUTTER.—Only those familiar with cutting children's hair, and accustomed to first-class trade. Box L 113 Times.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
WEST 125TH STREET,
require
CASHIERS
who have had experience and are accustomed to
PNEUMATIC TUBES;
CHECKERS
for their
AUDITING DEPARTMENT
who have had Department Store experience.
Apply at General Office, 4th floor, or by letter.

HOUSEWORKER.—General housesworker; two in family; good cook, satisfactory wages. Call Monday. Only Scandinavian girls need apply. Lorimer, 426 Riverside Drive.

JOHN DANIELL & SONS,
BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STS.,
will receive applications by mail from neat, intelligent sales clerks for the following departments:

Hosiery,	Toilet Silverware,
Stationery,	Dolls and Toys,
Christmas Cards,	Gloves,
Jewelry,	Ribbons,
Notions,	China,
Perfumery,	Cut Glass,
Silverware,	Handkerchiefs.

JOHN DANIELL & SONS,
BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STS.,
require parcel wrappers, stock clerks, auditors and markers, girls about 16 years of age; steady positions, with advancement. Apply by letter.

JOHN DANIELL & SONS,
BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STS.,
require a picture sales clerk for their gallery; must be experienced in high-grade engravings, etchings, &c. Apply by letter.

JOHN DANIELL & SONS,
BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STS.,
require an experienced stock clerk for their notion department. Apply by letter.

LADIES to canvass and demonstrate; nothing to sell; those speaking Jewish preferred; good salary and employment. Apply Sperry & Hutchinson Company, 723 Lexington Av. Entrance on 58th St.

MAID.—Capable maid for general housework; half time; refereoces required. Lincoln, 601 West 168th.

MANICURES.—Young women, only those thoroughly experienced; state where engaged, how long and salary expected. Box L 110 Times.

MANICURE.—One who can do shampooing; state experience and salary. Box L 111 Times.

MASSEUSE.—One who is thoroughly experienced; state length of time employed and salary. Box L 112 Times.

MODEL.—Young lady for artist's model wanted. R 3 Times.

ONE OF THE LEADING NEW YORK STORES IS IN NEED OF A MUSLIN UNDERWEAR ASSISTANT BUYER; ONE WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL AND LOCAL EXPERIENCE; A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT WOMAN. ADDRESS BOX L 108 TIMES.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34th Street, New York,
Require the services of experienced millinery designers and trimmers.

PERSONS to do easy, pleasant coloring work at home wanted; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required; illustrated particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, 5458 South Halsted, Chicago.

Help Wanted Female

POSITION OF TRUST.—A progressive, educated woman, well dressed and accustomed to good society; good pay and advancement when deserved. L 92 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—An energetic, ambitious woman, with the tact and ability necessary to approach and interview people, can easily secure a steady income on our Henry and Kipling combination offer. Commission. Sales exceeding all records. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place, Mr. Mansfield, afternoons only.

SPECIAL WORK.—Home Progress Society desires services of a well-educated woman over 25. Call 15 East 40th St.

SECRETARY, BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.
Settled but wideawake and experienced, neat business woman, who is an A1 bookkeeper and stenographer and has ability to act as privats secretary to busy man; prefer real estate and mortgage experience; to receive attention state fully your experience, qualifications, kind of work you have been in, and references; don't answer unless you can fully qualify and are between 25 and 30 years of age; salary to start, $20 to $25 per week. P 152 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Active, clever solicitor to call on prominent men, and with interesting proposition especially attractive to people of large means; exceptional opportunity to right party; best reference required with your application; commission. L 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in editorial office of magazine; to attend also to filing of illustrations and other office work. State references and experience. Salary $10. Address Editorial Dept., Box 43, Station D, N. Y. C.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call Hanson-Bellowe Co., 303 5th Av.

WILL have a vacancy for two, and probably three, educated ladies Dec. 1. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
501 5th Av., corner 42d St.
Commercial courses stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial and civil service; by expert licensed instructors; days and evenings. Employment Department, A. J. Fanoeli, Director.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

BERTHE, THE FRENCH DRESSMAKER, announces that, having terminated the New port season, has taken apartment 250 West 39th St., where she shall be pleased to cater to your personal taste; latest fashions, Paris styles; moderate prices.

DRESSMAKER.—A Parisian, competent and reliable; lingerie a specialty; gowns of every description; also remodeling equal to new. 752 West End Av.

Gowns, suits, wraps, made from $18 up; also gowns materials taken. Wm. Lincoln, 601 West 168th St. Phone 3515 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 128 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER.—A. Pretzell; young ladies' evening gowns a specialty; dainty waists. 175 Claremont Av.

MME. DOMILIAN, 19 West 103d St.—Gowns, perfect fitting. Telephone 2082 Riverside.

MME. J. LEER, 219 W. 80th St.—Gowns, all occasions, reasonable. 4780 Schuyler.

Help Wanted, Male

ACTIVE, intelligent, American-born men of good appearance for few weeks to canvass manufacturers and secure important contracts; nothing to sell; $5 day; no commission; no application considered unless full particulars, past experience, and employers given. X. Y. A 169 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Advertising agency wants solicitor who controls some accounts and has the ability to make good; liberal proposition, with drawing account; state full particulars in first letter, which will be treated confidentially. Address P. T., 145 Times Downtown.

A REAL STATE MAN wanted to rent and lease; must be a hustler and thoroughly understand the business; salary, $80 month. Address, with full particulars, Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

BARNETT BROTHERS,
COLUMBUS AV. AND 74TH ST.,
WANTS AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS
SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PUSH AND BRIGHTNESS ESSENTIAL. UNUSUAL CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY, STATING REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, about 25 years of age, accurate at figures, must write neat, fast hand, familiar with drawing off balance sheets, wanted by large railroad system. Only those having above requirements and willing to make themselves generally useful need apply. Applications in own handwriting, statiog experience. A 136 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF BOOKS AND EVENTUALLY ENTIRE OFFICE, INCLUDING CREDIT DEPARTMENT. NO INTERVIEWS GRANTED EXCEPT APPLICANT STATES AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BOX R 6 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man for clerical and statistical work in auditing department; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 114 Times.

BOY wanted for import and export office; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Address D 292 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright; wages $3; good opportunity. Call room 805, 50 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A useful butler with good city references; no other need apply; must be willing to do all thorough cleaning, and be willing to do whatever he is told; good salary; telephone Columbus 5372. Residence, 246 West End Av. Buysse. Call Monday morning.

CASHIER.—COMPETENT OFFICE MAN AS CASHIER AND ASSISTANT TO OFFICE MANAGER; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; GERMAN-AMERICAN PREFERRED. A 177 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Experienced behind counter for plumbing and auto supplies; references; $15 weekly; steady. Box 28, 1,508 2d Av.

COLLECTOR.—Downtown; permanent; good salary; advancement; must have $100 security. C. S. M., 154 Times.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER. —English and Spanish by large manufacturer in Ohio; man with knowledge of export business preferred. Answer, stating experience and salary wanted, Box Y 325 Times.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.
A HIGH-GRADE, CAPABLE MAN WANTED FOR PERMANENT POSITION IN HABERDASHERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK CITY; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND HIGH CREDENTIALS, ALSO ACCUSTOMED TO WAITING ON THE BETTER CLASS CITY TRADE. CALL AFTER 9:30 A. M. W. G. WHITE, 11 WEST 19TH ST.

GENERAL ASSISTANT.—Manufacturing company of national reputation, with branch offices throughout the country, desires to employ an ambitious, capable young man, (25-30,) possessing executive ability; successful applicant will be trained in the details of the business with a view to later placing him in a position of responsibility; must be thoroughly acquainted with details of office work and able to act upon own initiative; advancement assured. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. B 7 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED CHINA AND CUT GLASS PACKERS;
ALSO SEVERAL EXPERIENCED TOY PACKERS;
ALSO SEVERAL EXPERIENCED EXPRESS AND FREIGHT PACKERS.
MUST BE GOOD CRATERS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

HIGH-CLASS MAN, acquainted with grocery and delicatessen trade, to introduce bread. Letters, Box 285, 1,318 2d Av.

IN A LARGE RESIDENT BUYER'S OFFICE YOUNG MAN, ages 18-21 to act as SAMPLE CLERK.
State experience and salary expected. Box L 107 Times.

FLORIST AND PLANTSMAN.
A high-class establishment located on Fifth Avenue, will require the services of a
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT FLORIST,
about January 10, 1914, to act as Head Salesman, Decorator, and Designer. In applying state experience fully, which will be held in strict confidence. B 5 Times Downtown.

REDFERN
REQUIRES SERVICES OF SMART, WELL EDUCATED SALESLADY OF HIGHEST CLASS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; ALSO GOOD FOLLOWING. APPLY FIRST BY LETTER, 5 EAST 48TH ST.

HAIRDRESSER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to first-class trade; state experience, where engaged, and salary. L 109 Times.

LARGE CORPORATION wants outside representative; instruction in salesmanship, 11 to 12:30, without obligation; those employed in financial district preferred. 71 Broadway, Room 1,401.

LORD & TAYLOR
require the services
of a thoroughly
experienced
BUYER
for their
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,
Broadway and 20th Street.

OFFICE BOY; accurate, quick; good penman; references; salary expected. A 173 Times Downtown.

ORGANIZER for a large business house; must have had experience as head of department or assistant in large house; an ambitious man who will work for promotion; give full particulars in confidence, age, and family. J. P. M., 165 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN,—A new proposition, less than one hour from New York, at station; commission. Call, 2 to 5, Knight McMenamy Co., 45 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—A few more salesmen wanted for the Lamp Campaign of the New York City Gas Companies. Good opportunity and permanent position for good men. Liberal commission. A1 references required. Men speaking a foreign language preferred. Call Monday between 9 and 12 A. M. at 175 East 114th St., second floor; ask for Mr. Rowe.

SALESMEN.—Golden opportunity for salesmen of proven ability to follow up leads and inquiries on a clearance; half-price sale of a publication which a former user has had the most phenomenal sale of any subscription set in recent times. Work is outside of New York. Applicants must give full particulars regarding past and present occupation, age, &c. Liberal arrangements; commission; territory now being assigned. George Mansfield, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place, New York.

SALESMAN.—Live wire salesman wanted to carry as side line the best advertised and strongest No. 9 line of cotton waists in America; only man considered who now carry non-conflicting ready-to-wear lines and have big department store and jobbing trades following; to those we have a liberal proposition; commission. Address, giving details, territory, and line now handled, F. S. Jarrett, Sales Manager, 11th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN wanted who is well established with the furniture, housefurnishing and department store trade; all applications will be treated confidentially and must contain detailed information as to experience, age and references; applications not containing this information cannot be considered; salary basis. FURNITURE, 85 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE; 200 SALESMEN FOR CITY OF NEW YORK; BIG COMMISSION. APPLY 124 EAST 15TH ST., GAS BUILDING, 6TH FLOOR. ASK FOR MR. CANFIELD, MUNICIPAL LIGHTING CO.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN.—To sell our 1914 line of calendars, blotters, pencils, and other advertising novelties; beginning Jan. 1; sell the year around; exclusive territory; liberal commission. Model Calendar Co., Dept. 199, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMAN of good appearance, with ability to close contracts; to make short trips out of city; expenses paid; commission; money for live man—one with book or real estate experience. Call Room 437, Marbridge Bldg., after 10 o'clock.

SALESMEN wanted of good address to call on selected list of business firms with exceptional proposition; convincing talker can average $30 a week commission. Call Room 316, 366 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—High-grade, to carry as side line in Middle West a high-class line of ladies' waists; established trade; commission basis; expenses advanced. Address A. L., Box 163 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Reliable, young man to sell plumbing fixtures; territory Westchester County and part of Connecticut; commission; references required. Address Box L 95 Times.

SALESMAN for popular line infants' and children's coats; two to six years, to represent us in the Western States and the Coast; resident man preferred; liberal commission basis. L 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Active, ambitious; experienced in advertising and newspaper business; only successful man with good reference need apply. commission. L 96 Times.

SALESMAN, knowledge of medicine or pharmacy, to sell a well-known preparation to physicians; large straight commission; Greater New York territory. Dioradin Co., 206 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Best cheap lot proposition near New York; liberal commission basis; opportunity quick money. H. R. Levine, 220 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Competent man to sell territorial rights a money-making advertising patent; liberal terms to right man; commission. 141 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted imported Rhine, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines; private parties, clubs, and best hotels; commission basis. Address Post Office Box 1,051.

SALESMAN.—Calling on hotel and restaurant trade, to sell good side line, on commission, for reliable house. X 306 Times.

SALESMEN to qualify; make $100 weekly, taking charge branches. 408 Tribune Building.

SECRETARY, BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.
A settled but wideawake married man, who is an A1 bookkeeper and stenographer and has tact and ability, to act as private secretary to busy man; salary to start, $20 to $25 per week. Address, with full particulars as to references, character of experience; prefer man with experience in drawing contracts, deeds, mortgages, &c.; very highest references and bond required. P 151 Times.

TECHNICALLY EDUCATED man, with some business experience, wanted by high-grade engineering organization, to assist in correspondence and general office work; some experience in publication work desirable; good English essential; state age, nationality, education, experience in detail, and salary. Kilowatts, R 13 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

SELLING REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.
Large Eastern manufacturer of high-grade metal goods including Electric and Gas Portable Lamps, Clocks, Jewel Boxes, Religious articles, etc., and many quick-selling Specialties, desires to negotiate with established Sales Agent selling to large trade—Department Stores, Jobbers, Premium, and Scheme Trade—to represent us on liberal commission basis in principal cities of New York State, excepting Greater New York.
Our plan, which equips you with actual samples, photos, catalogs, and complete traveling outfit, offers big opportunity to A-1 salesman, with established trade, and successfully operated will lead to permanent proposition, which will bring an increased income each year.
Write, giving full details, present lines, representing, references, and all information to enable us to reach a quick decision. Manufacturer, Box 165 Times Downtown.

STORE SUPERINTENDENT.
ONE OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE CITY REQUIRES AS SUPERINTENDENT A MAN WHO HAS BEEN TRAINING HIMSELF RIGHT AND THOROUGH; WHO HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY OF A HIGH ORDER; WHO IS FULLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE A LARGE ORGANIZATION.
APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL AND SHOULD STATE EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL WITH SALARY EXPECTED, &C. LETTERS OF APPLICATION WILL BE RETURNED IF REQUESTED; ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT, BOX 25, NEW YORK TIMES, N. Y.

TRAVELING MEN, calling on the better class trade, to see Starr's Shaker sweaters for 1914, on commission basis. Apply by letter, giving references, territory, &c., Hyman Starr, Inc., Park Av., corner 130th St., New York.

WELL educated and ambitious man wanted, under 30, preferably Socialist, to undertake managing position, economic movement; give full particulars, age, experience, religion; $26 weekly to start. L 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN OF FINE APPEARANCE, GOOD EDUCATION, AND OF GOOD FAMILY, TO ASSIST IN SALESROOM; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; FOR THE RIGHT PERSON SALARY TO START, $15 PER WEEK. F. A., 183 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in circularising; must have actual experience in maintaining extensive mailing list and card index. B A Box 159 Times.

Instruction.

CIVIL SERVICE.

You are in time for customs service, $1,000; patrolman, $1,400; playground attendant, $3 a day; police matron, $1,000; water meter inspector, $1,200; tax clerk inspector, $1,200; rodman, $1,000, and various other good paying positions; we prepare you to pass creditable examinations; reasonable terms. Write or call The Chief Civil Service School, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

SALESMEN.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured. Write (on 1c.) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn., 1,001 C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.

VACUUM CLEANER AGENTS.—Here it is; absolutely new design in wheel-operated, powerful bellows vacuum cleaner; new visible nozzle; exclusive appearance; sells fast; write for particulars of money making agency now. Doty Sales Company, Watertown, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED in every territory to take hold of new fast-selling specialty which strongly appeals to the retail grocery trade. Rice Manufacturing Company, Utica, N. Y.

$30 weekly selling "Easy" Suction Sweeper; wheels operate cylinder creating powerful suction; all metal; no pump; no bellows; low price; sample free. Foote Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Situations Wanted

Female.

AMERICAN, (30,) experienced in magazine and newspaper publication, advertising and insurance, desires position; executive ability; salary according to responsibility of position; references. P 149 Times.

ARTISTIC evening tailored gowns; take and furnish materials; reasonable. Ryan, 200 West 53d.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION to elderly people or child; light household duties; highest references $35. Simpson, 172 East End Av., care Moore.

ATTENDANT upon one lady, or any position of trust, by an English woman. Refined, P 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, (17,) seeks position with firm that closes on Saturday; two years' experience; good references. Address (D.) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Phone 906 Murray Hill.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience with building and real estate concern; knowledge typewriting. Abramson, 1,009 Prospect Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; 6 years' experience; conscientious, reliable; highest credentials. P 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; modern methods; understands all essentials required; $12. P 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; double entry; good penmanship. C. K., 67 East 98th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable and competent. Ambitious, 24. Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Filing, typewriting, biller, good penman; general office worker; $8. P 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Five years' experience; $12. Kaminsky, 309 East Houston St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; capable. 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. —Accurate; some experience; $7; will make good. B., 1,677 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl wishes place as chambermaid and waitress; general housework in small private family; years' reference from last place; no cards. Call Seipel, 535 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad in December wishes to place three excellent maids, chambermaid, cook, and waitress. Can be seen any afternoon, 26 West 30th.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS wishes position. Apply Timmin, 548 West 126th.

CHILD'S NURSE, capable of taking entire charge; country references required; call Monday between 11 and 2. McGee Calumet, 340 West 57th St.

COMPANION.—Honest young woman as useful companion; courteous, refined; good sewer; personal reference. Address Olsen, 767 East 179th St.

COMPANION.—Young, strong woman of refinement would like to travel as companion with older woman; best references. Address W. R., Box 64 Times.

COMPANION, Secretary, Reader. — English lady will give few hours' daily. Phone 8007 River. Guise, 66 West 107th.

COMPANION NURSE desires position; good references. Address J. L., 626 Lexington Av.

COOK.—An experienced woman; excellent cook; home more an object than salary, as advertiser is deaf; no housework. Address Cook, 128 West 50th St., care Mrs. King.

COOK.—Swedish women; middle age, to go out by day to do cooking and help with housework. E. K., care Ratchke, 148 East 54th St.

COOK.—Woman as cook by day or week; references. Lynch, 1,626 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; by day or week; references. Mentus, 206 East 52d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cultured girl, neat penman, work accurate, balance rendered, conversant all office details. J. K., 58 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaker, designer wishes work by day, private families; $5. Mlle. Marguerite, 173 West 88th. 501 River.

DRESSMAKER, competent, $2.50 daily; waists, dresses, coats, alterations. Write 509 West 144th.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker wants customers; late with Sterns. Madame Bertha, 7,725 Columbus.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, wants days; open for engagement. 524 West 169th, Apartment 1.

DRESSMAKER. — Stylish, perfect fitter; wishes engagements out by day, $2.50; reference. Box 26, 1,516 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by day, $2.25; perfect fit. 108 W. 137th St. Trautman.

GIRL, 18, desires position typewriting and billing; references; experienced; moderate salary. S., 1,187 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—Refined French, visiting governess, speaking English fluently, wishes position with children; morning hours; good references. Mademoiselle, care of Mrs. Hafner, 2,686 Broadway. Telephone 4779 Riverside.

GOVERNESS.—Outdoor recreation, several hours each afternoon during the Winter for children between 7 and 9; instruction in museum during inclement weather. Address H. S., 442 Columbus Av.

Situations Wanted

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1380.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened, closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets, investigations. Auditor, 52 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, untangled, systematized, written up; investigations conducted; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 133 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2780.

ACCOUNTANT seeks situation as assistant to certified accountant, or as bookkeeper in reputable firm; highest references; reasonable salary. Address Competent, R 21 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, good knowledge of modern methods, trial balance, profit-loss statement, desires position for full or part time. Smith, 1,158 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost man desires to connect with manufacturer who wishes a system maintained; up to date systems, ideas. B 6 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, law school graduate, with law firm 6 years, desires to enter advertising business where there will be a future if successful. A 126 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING, Publishing, Mail Order, and Correspondence.—Four years' experience; college graduate; 28; married; address to-day. Y 336 Times.

ANY SALARY to start with wholesale concern, chance to advance; good correspond

Part 6 | Magazine Section

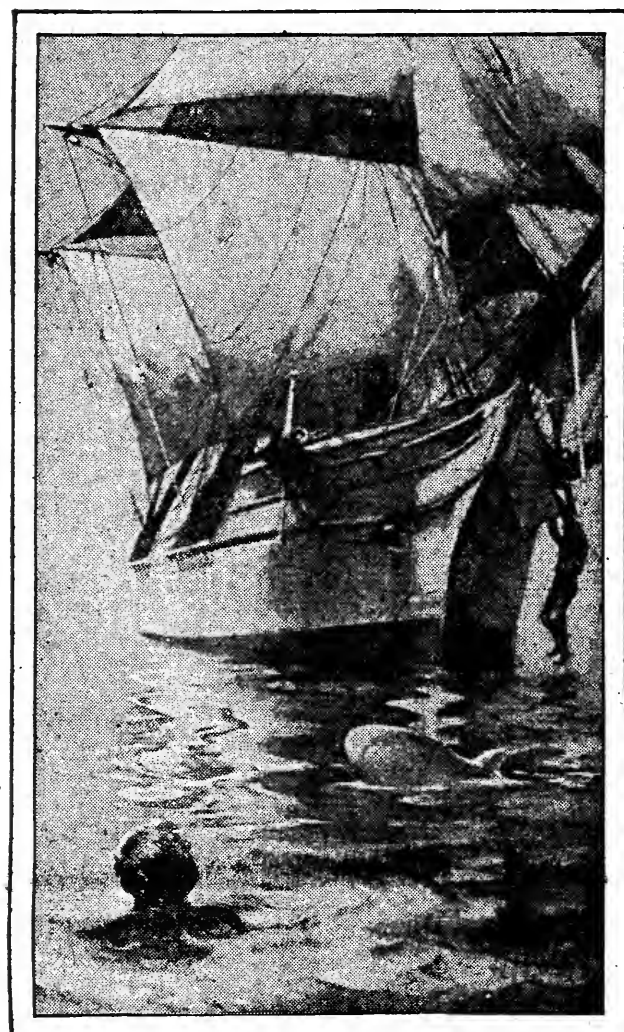
The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1913.

Magazine Section | Part 6

HAS GREATEST OF SEA MYSTERIES BEEN SOLVED AT LAST?

Remarkable Document Left in the Care of an English Head Master Tells a Story That If True Would Clear Up the Fate of the Marie Celeste, Which Has Puzzled the World for Nearly Fifty Years.



"A huge shark shot out from the port side of the ship"

"Baby" on Her Quarter Deck.

"Baby" at the age of 2.

"Without a shadow of warning we found ourselves in the water"

got across the Atlantic that year autumn with as little damage as the Mary Celeste. It was not only the exterior that was good. The accommodation. Everyone on first joining her was struck by the comfort of the foc's'le the light was better by day and by night, there seemed more ventilation and the bunks were wider and longer than usual which to a tall man (as myself) was a very pleasant discovery

Facsimile of a portion of Abel Fosdyk's MS.

"I struggled to the platform"

Illustrations by Courtesy The Strand Magazine.

What Has Hitherto Been Known of the Fate of the Marie Celeste.

In the Autumn of 1872 a brig called the Marie Celeste left New York, bound for Genoa. Several weeks passed; then the owner received a notice from the United States Consul at Gibraltar as follows:

The American brig Marie Celeste of New York was brought into this port by the British barque Dei Gratia. Marie Celeste picked up on high seas on Dec. 5, abandoned. Brig in perfect condition, but was taken possession of by Admiralty Court as a derelict. Fate of crew unknown.

It appears that Capt. Boyce of the Dei Gratia, when he found himself within hailing distance of the brig, remarked to his mate, Adams, that there seemed to be something amiss with the vessel, and as she drifted closer they noticed that not a soul was in sight on her decks!

Forthwith the urgent hoist was run up. Still no reply. On the calm sea a boat, manned by two sailors, and carrying both Captain and mate from the Dei Gratia, pulled toward the strange brig. The two Britons then made their way aft, noting the ship's condition as they went; but not a thing appeared to be missing. The two men searched, but not a human being, dead or alive, could they find. There had evidently been no mutiny, as there were no signs of a struggle; nor was it piracy, as the money box had not been disturbed and the valuable cargo was untouched.

A thorough search by the two British sailors revealed some startling disclosures. A sewing machine was found and a thimble lying on its side on a corner of the machine, which proved that there could have been no recent storm. The article the woman was sewing appeared to be like a child's pinafore. The woman had stopped sewing in the middle of stitching a sleeve. The appearance of the table showed that four persons had risen from a half-eaten meal to leave the cabin forever. The child had almost finished her porridge. By the Captain's place at the table lay two halves of a hard-boiled egg in the shell. At another place at the table stood a bottle filled with a popular brand of cough medicine. The cork lay on the cloth as evidence that there had been nothing but a calm sea. In the mate's cabin were found two watches on the table. In the forecastle, too, pans on the stove contained a breakfast ready cooked, showing that the sailors were about to gather for the morning meal when they went over the side instead. There were no signs of any preparations for abandoning the ship; but that, on the contrary, all hands had left in a great hurry, on the spur of the moment, was shown by the fact that they had washed their underclothing before breakfast on the morning of the desertion, as it was hanging on a line over the forecastle.

The ship's log, which was found on board, was entered up to November 24th—that is, some ten days before the vessel was encountered by the Dei Gratia.

While the binnacle and compass of the vessel were found, the chronometer was missing. Absolutely not another thing—so far as the two men could see—was missing from the brig except the ship's papers. The sailors had not even stopped to take their pipes or tobacco, while, more curious still, no boat was missing.

THE greatest mystery of the sea is that of the Marie Celeste. For more than forty years all kinds of ingenious solutions have been offered, and now comes what purports to be the real story told by the sole survivor.

It will appear in the December number of The Strand Magazine, to which publication it was sent by A. Howard Linford, the head master of Peterborough Lodge — Hampstead's largest preparatory school. Mr. Linford's attention was attracted by an article in an earlier issue of the magazine retelling the story of the mystery, and he made some researches which have resulted in this article, which is printed here by permission of The Strand.

Omitting The Strand's introductory remarks, the article is as follows:

Mr. Linford is well known in the scholastic world as a man who has fought hard for the better teaching of mathematics and English to the young as being the essentials of a scientific training. He has met his just reward by the successes of his pupils in the public schools. When King Edward VII. opened the New Speech Room at Rugby it was to a former pupil of Mr. Linford's that his Majesty handed the gold medal for English. The Shakespeare prizes last year and this year at Harrow and Westminster went to other old boys, as did also both gold medals for mathematics. The mathematical scholarships gained by his boys are probably more numerous than those of any other preparatory school in England, and he numbers among his pupils the sons of some of the most distinguished scientists of England and France.

With these few preliminary remarks we leave the letter and document to speak for themselves. This is Mr. Linford's letter:

Sir—A friend has brought to my notice your article on the Marie Celeste. When I read it the name struck a familiar chord, but I was some days before I could remember under what circumstances I had heard it. At last, however, I recalled an old servant, Abel Fosdyk, committing to my charge, on his deathbed, a quantity of papers contained in three boxes; among these he told me would be found the account of [the] Mary Celeste. I suppose he said "the," but I had at the time no notion of what Mary Celeste meant, and imagined it was a woman. I paid but little heed, and merely sent the boxes away to a safe keeping, not anticipating they would ever be opened again. Before commenting on the matter I would like to emphasize the fact that I do not vouch for the truth of anything narrated. No word on the subject was ever mentioned by the writer to me. But the fact that for thirty years he kept not only a diary but also a set of shrewd observations on all that passed, and wrote much and well without our knowing anything of what he was doing, shows him to have been a man of exceptional reticence and self-control.

As for the document, I would rather let it speak for itself; but at the same time I must confess I have been greatly impressed by the following facts: A brig called Marie Celeste, sailing under Capt. Griggs, is under discussion. I find an account of a brigantine named Mary Celeste, sailing under a Capt. Briggs. By your courtesy I have now seen the official report, and find in every instance the papers in my possession are correct. Further, the official papers mention a peculiar damage to the bows and two square cuts on the outside. This, I think, has never till now been made public, yet here again the papers I send you enter most minutely into this alteration of the bows. Finally I find, on inquiry, that the Autumn of 1872 was famous for its extraordinary storms in the Atlantic, so much so that a leading article in The Times likens it to the period of storms so well known to have prevailed at Cromwell's death. One can easily imagine a Captain, working day and night in such conditions, going gradually out of his mind.

Of course, minute errors will always creep in when relating facts a long time after their occurrence. It is evident to me these facts were written down nearly twenty years after they happened, and no one knows better than myself how easily dates may be forgotten or the sequence of events confused.

I now leave the MS. in your hands.

A. HOWARD LINFORD, M. A.
Magdalen College, Oxford.
Peterborough Lodge, Finchley Road, N. W.

The writer also left a photograph of a little girl, wrapped in a piece of paper, on which it is still possible to decipher, in faded pencil writing, the words, "Baby at the age of two years." The interest and significance of this portrait, which we reproduce, require no comment.

Abel Fosdyk's Story.

It was in the early Autumn of 1872 that the Mary Celeste sailed out

[The ship is called in the official records the Marie Celeste, the Mary Celeste, and sometimes simple the Celeste]

of New York for Europe. She was as smart a brigantine as one could wish to see, and looked as new as if she had just come out of the maker's hands. We were bound for Genoa with a cargo of spirits, and I think I might say that no boat of her size—about six hundred tons—got across the Atlantic that Autumn with as little damage as the Mary Celeste. Curiously, I had intended this to be my last voyage in her, though not owing to the reasons which necessitated my secreting myself later, but because my sister—my only relative—had just died and I did not wish to return to America for some time. I had also another and more private reason.

[No doubt these reasons for secrecy at the time were also those which caused him to keep silence after the disaster.]

The party aboard consisted of ten men besides the captain and mate, and, in addition, we carried two passengers in the cabin—viz., the captain's wife, Mrs. Briggs, and "Baby," their little girl.

[The Captain's name is given in our original account as Griggs. It appears, however, from the official report that his name was Briggs, so that the present writer is quite accurate. It appears, also, from other papers left by the writer, that he was engaged rather as a steward than as a sailor, his special duty being to attend on the Captain's wife, who was in ill-health.]

Though well beyond those years which would have justified the name, she never went by any other, so far as I can remember. Moreover, she gave me (or rather her mother did) a portrait of herself taken when she was 2 years old, and so natural did it seem to think of her as "Baby" that that is the only name written on the back of the picture by myself. I fancy Baby was about 7 or 8 years old.

Members of Ship's Company.

The crew were, I think, as follows, taking the fo'c's'le as a starting point: Joe, who was ship's carpenter, had the bunk above me, and Robin, so called, I believe, because he had a curious red-fronted jersey, in the next to me, while Fred and Ginger—whose real name, I fancy, was Odell—and the boy had the three corresponding on the opposite side. In the cross bunks there was Darky, a nigger youth, who, I rather think, was a stowaway. At any rate, I quite well remember Capt. Briggs, who evidently was under the impression we were thirteen on board, whereas we were fourteen, saying to the man at the wheel (I think it was the elder Williamson): "If I hear any more nonsense about thirteen being an unlucky number, I'll jolly well knock your head off, and then we shall be twelve. Besides Darky, there was Ned Clark, a man with a bushy beard, and the other two bunks were occupied by the two Williamsons, father and son, who were generally known as Big Bill and Little Bill.

For the first few days the sea was smooth, and, with a west wind blowing, we got over quite a lot of ground. But on about the fifth day out the wind freshened and gradually increased to a gale, which lasted four days and nights. The ship rode it out splendidly, but for all that the Captain did not spare himself and seemed to be incessantly on deck. Both his wife and the mate implored him to take more rest, but he would not listen to them. It was a pity, for there was a great trial in front of him which needed all his strength. After a few days of better weather we suddenly entered a region of squalls and gales which seemed endless.

However, the ship was perfect; practically no damage of any sort or kind had been done—at any rate, nothing that could not be mended or readjusted by ourselves. But one alteration, and that a very serious one, had taken place. The strain upon the Captain had been too great. Almost without sleep throughout the time, his nerves had got into such a state that he was now so irritable one scarcely dared approach him.

As luck would have it we now came into calmer weather, and as if no happy mean could be found we were, for a day or two, almost becalmed. The weather turned suddenly fine and warm, with a very slight wind from the south. And at this point an interesting event happened. I was coming one day from the galley to the cabin, and had just reached the skylight, when I had my attention attracted by the Captain, who was at that moment at the wheel. His mouth was open and his eyes looked as though they would start out of his head.

"Good God! Look there!" he cried.

Instinctively I turned round to see what the object could possibly be which had caused such an extraordinary look of panic on the Captain's face. I think, for the moment, something in the nature of the sea serpent presented itself to my mind, but, instead, I saw quite another sight, but, nevertheless, one which was warranted to bring one's heart into one's mouth, for there, on the bowsprit, without holding on to anything, stood Baby. Quick as thought I put the tray down on the skylight and silently—for I had no shoes on—I flew to the bows and, leaning well forward, I grasped the child's frock.

"Darling," I said, "you must not go there; you might fall in."

The Captain, who had called somebody to the wheel, then came up. Passionately fond of his little girl as I am sure he was, he, nevertheless, stormed at her and, working himself up into a perfect rage, boxed her ears soundly and sent her, crying her eyes out, below. I saw that the Captain was not himself and wondered what was going to happen.

"Baby's Quarter Deck."

The incident, however, led to one definite result. No doubt the Captain was truly sorry he had hit his little girl, and by way of making amends he ordered the carpenter to fit up a little barricade by the bowsprit, which should be quite safe for her to sit on in fine weather. We all took great interest in the construction, for Baby was a great favorite of us all, and an especial one of mine, having myself been always very fond of children. The groundwork was, I think, an old door or top of a trestle table. It had another similar one screwed on to it underneath. On three sides—that is, one long side and the two short—a kind of rough balustrade was made about the height of an ordinary table, and a rail ran along the top. This was hoisted on the bows and rested at the same time on the two sides of the ship and on the bowsprit. In order to make the gap safe between the sides and the ship a slanting rail or two was put on each side. Further, a step was put below, and on the top a small barrel was placed for a seat. This platform was always called "Baby's quarter deck." Here she would sit and croon little songs, or walk to and fro and call out: "Ship on the port bow." This was the only expression I ever heard her use, and she used it quite irrespective of any ship being visible or not.

Much Wild Weather.

At last the fine spell of weather ended and we were once more in the midst of gales—if anything even worse than before. One could scarcely believe the sky could hold so much rain. Fortunately, however, we still had one advantage of the gales—the wind was always behind us. What we should have done with contrary winds I cannot think. Those only who have tried it can realize what it is to do long tacks in an Atlantic gale when one is frequently broadside on to the mountainous sea for considerable stretches. As it was, we got a bit out of our course, and the Captain, whose irritability had now got to such a pass that he seemed almost mad, could scarcely contain himself when the lookout called: "Land on the starboard bow." The mate went up aloft to examine, and came down, saying it must be Porto Santo.

"Porto Santo, you idiot!" said the Captain. "Don't you know the difference between the Azores and Madeira? Porto Santo, indeed! Why don't you say the Canaries or the Cape Verde Islands at once?"

"All right, Captain, have it your way," answered the mate, who had learned by experience that contradiction these days to the Captain was like a red rag to a bull.

Whether it was Porto Santo or not I never learned, but one thing was quite evident to us all: Capt. Briggs was in such a state of nervous breakdown that no owner would have intrusted his ship to him for five minutes. Early in the afternoon of that very day he went up to the mate and, after saying a few words which I did not hear, though he stood not far off, he suddenly began to cry, just like a little child. He sat down on the skylight and sobbed, with his face buried in his hands. The mate persuaded him to go below, where Mrs. Briggs got him to lie down. I know occasionally one will see a drunken man get into a maudlin state of tears, but the Captain was a very sober man, as we all knew, so there was no explanation except a real breakdown.

The mate was a very capable man and could manage the ship all right, so there was nothing to fear. At the same time we were all a bit upset by the old man's state. He was what everybody would call a strong man, the very last in the world that one would expect to do such a thing as cry. Perhaps if he had continued to rest all would have been well; but no, there he was next day, pacing the deck just like a wild animal in a cage. We gave him a wide berth each of us, expecting to hear some wild order given sooner or later.

Becalmed in the Heat.

After about two or three days we again got into a region of calm, and this time were for some hours actually becalmed. The sails lazily flapped and the booms swung uneasily to and fro. The sea still heaved as though in a deep slumber, and the weather was quite hot. One would have said it was mid-Summer and that we were in the tropics. This state of affairs continued on and off for about half a week, a slight breeze occasionally moving us for an hour or two and dropping again.

And now it was that we came to the final catastrophe.

It arose out of some conversation of which, unfortunately, I did not hear the beginning, but of which I heard sufficient to form a good idea of what the beginning was. As, however, I am most anxious not to let any ideas of my own appear, I will report each detail as I saw it and heard it with my own eyes and ears, contenting myself with making one preliminary remark only. Once during the voyage I had heard some sneering remarks by the Captain to the mate about his not having, on some occasion, entered the water to save a comrade.

I went down into the cabin to fetch the basin which Baby used for her porridge. Mrs. Briggs had used it for some posset the night before for herself. She came out and gave it to me, and at the same time asked me to get her a can of hot water. I took the basin and brought down about half a pail of warm water. I remember putting a cruet on the table and also one plate, which had evidently had nothing but bread on it and was lying on a locker. I went up again, and in something less than half an hour returned with Baby's porridge, some bacon, and two or three bits off a knuckle of ham; I cannot call them slices so much as pickings, as there was very little left on the bone. On entering the cabin I saw at once the Captain was again in his strange, irritable, and also irritating mood, and bent on quarrelling with somebody.

"It's no good, Harry," I heard him say as I entered. "If you were to talk from now till doomsday you would never make me say it wasn't a cowardly action."

"You needn't be so free with the word 'coward,'" replied the mate. "It isn't a pleasant one, and you seem to have forgotten, as I told you before, I was fully dressed and in all my clothes, and though one can keep afloat and move a bit, one can't really swim

(Continued on Following Page.)

ZELAYA BLAMES DOLLAR DIPLOMACY FOR HIS TROUBLES

Exiled President of Nicaragua, Now Here, Says American "Big Business" Is Really Forcing an Unacceptable Government on His Country.

By George MacAdam.

THAT dollar diplomacy—a sinister dollar diplomacy—is forcing an unacceptable government on Nicaragua; that an American landing force in Managua is maintaining in office a President who is merely the ready tool of certain American "big business" interests: this is the substance of a talk I had yesterday with that very interesting person, the exiled President of the Central American Republic, Gen. José Santos Zelaya.

From a number of viewpoints it was an illuminating talk. For one thing, it threw a ray of light on that matter of perplexity to the Anglo-Saxon mind—the Latin-American revolution. The listener was inevitably led to the conclusion that in the countries about the Caribbean Sea it is only a "strong man" in the Presidential chair who can maintain anything approaching civic equilibrium. It would seem that these countries are by temperament and training unfit for a republican form of government, that to maintain it in them is only to maintain a humbug, and that the best thing for them under existing conditions is beneficent dictatorship.

But the listener was also led to a further conclusion, a conclusion not so auspicious to our pride of nationality. This is that in the mind of the Latin-American the friendliness or unfriendliness of the Government at Washington is largely a question as to whether or not concessions are granted to certain favored interests.

That this is the mental attitude of Latin-America was judged not only by the direct charges that Gen. Zelaya made, but also by his indirect remarks, his interjections, his exclamations—the things that cannot be retold to a third person, yet which are most significant in a conversation as indicative of the real thought in the speaker's mind.

Just before I went to see Gen. Zelaya an American who has lived through enough Latin American history to know whereof he speaks said to me:

"Whatever else he may be, of one thing you can be certain, the person who has succeeded in governing a Caribbean republic for sixteen years is ALL MAN."

This statement, so much at variance with the pictures of South and Central American officials presented by fiction writers, was indorsed by Gen. Zelaya's appearance the moment I entered his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria; it takes no second glance, no scrutiny, to see that he is a man of courage, a man of action, a man who has been commissioned by Nature a leader of men.

Eyes, chin and mouth, the set of head and shoulders, but particularly his eyes, all fit into one's preconceived mental picture of a dictator. He looks as though he would be equally at home in Presidential chair or cavalry saddle, as though he could sign a death warrant between dinner courses without any interference with his digestion.

An Obstacle Smasher.

And yet there is no suggestion in his personality of brutality. A polished, educated gentleman, suave of speech, courtly in manner, he is simply one of the "strong men," one of that type—and it includes many of our own Money Magnates—that obliterates "obstacles" with superman indifference.

Gen. Zelaya understands English, speaking it slowly but without hesitation. In the rapid interchange of conversation, however, he preferred to rely upon his Secretary, Mr. Macias, as translator. And it was only when he wished to give emphasis to some remark that he addressed me directly in English.

What I particularly wished him to talk about was whether or not the dictator is a necessity in Latin-American political life—a question that, with the Mexican puzzle crying for solution, is of paramount interest just now. But the General declined to admit dictatorship.

"We have in Nicaragua, just as you have here, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of the National Government. I was only the executive."

It may not be out of place to say here that a little later in his talk he labeled the legislative and the judicial branches of the Nicaraguan Government as they are conducted in the present administration of President Adolfo Diaz, "humbugs" and "farces." It is expert testimony as to what can be done with these co-ordinate branches of a constitutional republic in the tropic zone.

"Perhaps the word 'dictator' is offensive," I suggested, and the suggestion seemed to meet with approval. "Then let me ask if the 'strong man' is needed in Latin-American politics?"

"If by 'strong' you mean the man who has a definite policy and who can carry it through with determination, I answer you, 'yes.'"

Realizing that an ex-dictator is unlikely to confess his past dictatorship, I resorted to an indirect question. Like the previous questions, it was addressed to Gen. Zelaya via Mr. Macias.

"Isn't it true that Gen. Zelaya went to school under Barrios?"

Government by Bullet.

For those who have forgotten their Central American history, it may be said that Gen. Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala from 1871 to 1884, is spoken of as the first of the stern Liberal rulers of the Porfirio Diaz type. No country was ever more completely organized under a military rule than was Guatemala at that time. Barrios began his Presidency by having a dozen disturbers of the public peace and security taken out in the public plaza and shot. The country enjoyed peace and prosperity under him.

But now to return to the interview. Gen. Zelaya caught the name of his old commander, and his face lighted up.

"Ah! Gen. Barrios!" he repeated. "A great man!"

Having delivered himself of this sentiment in English, Gen. Zelaya began a long conversation with Mr. Macias. At last the latter turned to me:

"He says that his father was one of the most prominent men in Nicaragua, a rich coffee planter, active in the Liberal Party. Gen. Zelaya himself—he was not General then—was Alcalde—what you call Mayor—in Managua. It was a good chance. A land question came up and he took the part of the people against the Conservative Party, which was in authority.

"The Government saw what a power Zelaya had over the people and feared him. He was exiled. That was in 1884.

"It was a little time after this that Gen. Barrios organized his great army and endeavored to make a reality of what had always been and still is the dream of all the Liberals in Central America—a unification of the five small republics into one United States of Central America.

"The exiled Zelaya enlisted with Barrios, being appointed a Lieutenant. Barrios fell upon the plains of Chalchuapa, mortally wounded, in the very act of leading his army to victory. The whole dream was dissipated. Zelaya remained out of his country in exile."

"Barrios was a strong man, was he not?" I asked.

"Yes, a very strong man. Where there was opposition he put it down quickly."

"Is it true that Barrios began his Presidency by shooting twelve men in the public plaza?"

Mr. Macias translated this question to Gen. Zelaya and another long talk ensued. Finally:

"The General says there's a lot of exaggeration about Barrios. He had opposition, and he was—he was—energetic."

I repeated my question: "Did Gen. Zelaya go to school under Barrios?"

The question was translated and Gen. Zelaya burst into laughter. "No, no," he exclaimed. Then through Mr. Macias: "Gen. Zelaya had a lot of enemies, but he pardoned them."

"Was it a mistake?"

From Gen. Zelaya himself: "Perhaps." A shrug of the shoulders, and then an eloquent "I am here."

There was some more talk with Mr. Macias, and then the latter translated:

"Gen. Zelaya went back to Nicaragua, when he was allowed to, which was toward the end of 1885. He devoted himself to coffee raising. It was eight years later that the revolution occurred that put him in power. There had been two Presidents during those eight years, Carazo and Sacasa.

"You see, Sacasa was a Conservative, but it was the Conservative Party that started the revolution. It was over a local question, and the trouble was begun by the eastern wing of the party. That gave the Liberal Party its advantage, and it put Zelaya in.

"After that the Conservative Party continually endeavored to overthrow Zelaya, but did not succeed until it got aid from Guatemala, Estrada, and the United States."

Here followed much talk between Gen. Zelaya and Mr. Macias, in which the word "concessions" constantly recurred.

"The thing happened like this," said Mr. Macias, finally addressing me. "They wanted Gen. Zelaya to make some concessions—yes, it was Americans that wanted them. During all the years that he was President before this, all things were all right, because he gave all foreigners all hospitality and protection. It must be noted that the Americans got the best concessions, but they still wanted more."

"What concessions had they obtained?"

Gen. Zelaya counted on his fingers.

"They got concessions of land, the right to cut timber, concessions for mines, navigation of rivers, rubber plantations, banana plantations—they got all the things from which the wealth of that country comes," said Mr. Macias, interpreting.

"The final trouble over the concessions that the Americans wanted came about in this way. The company that had the biggest concession of all, that of cutting down timber on the Atlantic Coast, did not accomplish what they had agreed to, and furthermore they violated the laws of Nicaragua by importing contraband. The case was carried to court and the American company was condemned by every tribunal. In spite of this decision of our courts, it was then agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, one American and one Englishman being chosen as arbitrators. Both gave their verdict in keeping with the findings of the Nicaraguan courts."

Gen. Zelaya here took up the story himself.

"Mr. Knox, your Secretary of State," he said, speaking slowly and emphatically, "created the difficulty in this way. He said the matter must be referred to The Hague Tribunal. That meant great expense for Nicaragua, and besides the question was not an international matter. The Nicaraguan Government decided to pay the American company, as it wanted to keep on friendly terms with the United States Government."

Plenty of Desires.

"It was Gen. Zelaya," interjected Mr. Macias, "who paid this money. It was paid from his own resources.

"And now we come to the further concessions that the American company insisted on. It wanted land concessions that were not in accordance with the laws of Nicaragua. It wanted to make a loan to Nicaragua with the right to take the receipts of the Custom Houses as a guarantee. It also wanted the right to land sailors and marines from United States warships if in its own discretion it decided that that course was desirable.

"Gen. Zelaya could not grant these demands. It would have been against the sovereignty of his country. In refusing, he was simply defending the rights of his nation, and that partly accounts for his popularity.

"The President of Guatemala being known as an enemy of Zelaya, the moving spirits in the American company went to him and induced him, without much trouble, perhaps, to foment a revolution. Gen. Zelaya had appointed Gen. Juan Estrada Governor of the Atlantic Coast. He turned traitor to Gen. Zelaya at the instigation of the President of Guatemala, and started a revolution.

"It was soon manifest that America's active sympathy was with Estrada. At Bluefields Gen. Zelaya had 3,000 troops with which he could easily have crushed Estrada's army of 1,500 men, but American bluejackets and marines were landed with cannon and machine guns."

In reply to my question Gen. Zelaya said gravely and without heat:

"Yes, the American force was smaller than my army, and I could have beaten it had I engaged it in battle. But I knew that after them would come more and more. For me to start a war with the United States would be simply—" He did not finish the sentence, but for lack of a word to express the extreme folly of such a course he made an eloquent wave of the arm. "At the same time the United States sent a warship to Corinto and landed marines on an island facing that city. The United States was pressing me from all sides, and to save my country I resigned. I sent this cablegram to President Taft:

President Taft, Washington:

On Dec. 4 I sent the following cablegram to Gonzales: "Inform Secretary Knox that I believe his sources of information are prejudiced. I request that the United States send a disinterested commission to investigate, and if findings show that my administration is detrimental to Central America I will resign." I have received no reply. In order to avoid harm to my country, and desiring to place it in a position to renew friendly relations with the United States, I have to-day sent my resignation to Congress. As my opponents might consider my presence a disturbing factor, I propose to show my good faith by leaving Nicaragua and stand ready to account for my acts before any proper tribunal.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA.

Mr. Macias here continued the story: "The Nicaraguan Congress elected Madriz the successor of Zelaya. He was well known and had acted for Nicaragua in Washington. He was recognized as President by all the world with the exception of the United States.

"Estrada wanted the Presidency and it was plain that the Government at Washington wanted him to have it, too. Madriz saw that with the American backing that the revolution maintained by Estrada had, he could not hope to hold the Presidency. He resigned and left the country. He went to Mexico, where he died of sorrow.

"Then came Dawson, the confidential agent of the American Government. Dawson and five revolutionists of the Estrada party met and agreed that Estrada should remain in power for two years, and that after that there should be an election in the country, but only one of the five signers of the pact should be eligible for election."

Gen. Zelaya here broke into satirical laughter. "Is it not a scandal?" he asked. "No matter if the people wanted to elect some one else they could not do it. It is written down."

"After that," said Mr. Macias, again taking up the story, "there came trouble between Mena, one of the signers of the pact, then Minister of War, and Estrada. Mena, having control of the War Department, had the arms and ammunition. Faced with this, Estrada did not feel strong enough to hold the Presidency and he left the country.

"The Presidency was taken by Adolfo Diaz to fill out the term of Estrada. Diaz is still in office. He has given all the concessions that the Americans want. He has gone so far as to say that he does not care for Nicaragua; that he does not feel himself a Nicaraguan.

"Diaz can take this position because through his concessions he has allowed the Americans to take possession of the Custom Houses, the banks, and the railways, to take over the right of taxing tobacco and alcohol—in fact, he has given to the American company, in exchange for a loan, all the revenues of the Government. The American company is in fact the Government of Nicaragua. Under the administration of Diaz the legislative and judicial branches of the Government are just humbugs, farces.

"Diaz is regarded by Nicaraguans as a man who has sold his country. He would not be tolerated a day were it not for the American marines who with their rifles and machine guns are in Managua.

"The result of all this is that Nicaragua is to-day in a very bad condition. Industrially it is dead. Just compare this with its condition during the years that Zelaya was President. In his time the English bondholders said: 'Nicaragua is a small country, but it is honorable.' Nicaraguan bonds were then higher than the bonds of any other Latin-American country."

Rules of Revolution.

"But Zelaya had revolutions to contend with, did he not?"

"Yes, there were many attempts at revolution, but only one that was serious. You see, for revolution to succeed it must be popular. Zelaya had the people with him. Why, he always went around Nicaragua alone. He depended on the love of his people."

"There is something that the citizen of the United States cannot understand about your Latin-American countries," I suggested, "and that is the frequency of your revolutions."

"Ah, you see it is this way. You are more cold blooded. You can wait in peace. We are not like that. We see a chance. If we do not take the chance when it comes we lose it, perhaps forever."

In closing the interview Gen. Zelaya said very earnestly:

"The world knows that President Wilson has a strong sense of justice, and we hope that when the matter is brought to his attention he will investigate with the same effort at fairness and impartiality that he is now displaying in Mexico. This is all we ask."

HAS GREATEST OF SEA MYSTERIES BEEN SOLVED AT LAST?

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

in one's clothes; not really to call it swimming, that is—"

"What!" shouted the Captain. "You mean to say a man can't swim in his clothes?"

That remark was repeated by the Captain partly in answer to the mate's remarks and partly in talking to himself for several minutes, somewhat after the following style:

"Not an ordinary man can't," repeated the mate.

"A—man—can't — swim — in—his—clothes!" said very slowly, as if to himself.

"You mustn't judge by yourself; you're an exceptional swimmer. There aren't many that can swim like you."

"So—a—man—can't—swim—in—his clothes—hey?"

"You know what I mean—generally speaking, a person who can swim in the ordinary way, or—"

Still very slowly and very deliberately, as if abstractedly, he answered, "I'm — not — going —to — have—my—breakfast—yet."

"Why not, pray?"

"I'm going to have a swim in my clothes."

"Besides," put in the mate, "you've got on a good suit of clothes. Where's the sense in spoiling them? If it had been me it wouldn't have mattered, because I'm going to chuck these slops overboard when we get in."

It was an unfortunate sentence.

"Very well—now look here, Harry," said the Captain. "We'll change clothes, and I'll give you a new suit if I don't get around in five minutes. Now, that's fair, isn't it?"

"I think it's a great pity that you are thinking of doing it," said the mate, who, I could see, was most anxious to prevent such folly.

To my surprise, Capt. Briggs then took off his coat and waistcoat and flung them on the locker. The mate took off his watch and chain and put them on the table, at the same time undoing his waistcoat.

"Anyway," said Mrs. Briggs, "Harry's not going to undress in front of me, if you are."

"All right, Harry; you go and change in your cabin," said the Captain. "Here are the trousers—Abel, you go with him and bring me his things. I believe a dip in the sea is just the very thing to brace me up and put me all right. I've been feeling seedy for days."

The mate took up his watch and chain and I followed with the Captain's coat and waistcoat. As we entered the cabin the Captain's watch dropped out of the pocket of his waistcoat, which I had been holding across my left arm. I picked it up and put it on the table alongside of the mate's. The mate changed and did not speak a word. I could see he was worried, but I did not dare to say anything. By the time I got back with the mate's things Mrs. Briggs and Baby had left the cabin. I did not know where they had gone, but I saw Baby had not finished her porridge. I asked the Captain if I should take it to keep hot. He did not answer for some seconds; he then merely remarked, "I'll show them whether a man can swim in his clothes or not."

"Yes, Sir; certainly, Sir," I said, and went out. My heart was heavy within me, for I had always been fond of Capt. Briggs. He had been a good master to me, and I, like all the others, had watched him with awe, amounting almost to reverence and affection, managing the boat and protecting our lives with such masterful precision that it made him appear to us to be something above the ordinary mortal. And now his mind was undoubtedly unhinged for a time. He had been behaving like a wayward child—delighted to make trouble, and obstinate with the obstinacy of the mad. There was nothing very wonderful in his swimming, of course—he was known to be an excellent swimmer; indeed, his vanity in that matter was one of the few weak points in his nature. It certainly was not his fault if everybody on the ship did not know that when he was at school he had won three swimming prizes, three years running. I have not the smallest doubt in my own mind that for some days the Captain had not been right in his head, and now he seemed to have gone a stage farther in mental derangement than he had hitherto shown signs of. However, when I got on deck I saw a knot of men standing round Mrs. Briggs and Baby just in front of the fo'c'sle.

"Abel," she said, as I came up, "can you swim?"

I told her I could a little, but I didn't think I could in my clothes. I had a notion she was trying to get somebody else to do it, and so prevent the Captain. But it was not so. Her plan was to insist on at least a couple of men accompanying him. "You know," she said to us all, "he's not well, and he might get cramp or anything." We reassured her by saying he was a wonderful swimmer and it would be nothing to him, but all the same Young Bill and Joe the carpenter offered to go round with him.

A knotted rope was now fastened on to Baby's quarter deck for the Captain to go down by, but before going he turned to Big Bill and said: "Run down and get my watch, Bill." I never thought at the moment that the Captain's watch was in the mate's cabin, but as Bill did not come back I remembered it and ran off to tell him. However, I met him just coming up the companion with the chronometer in his hand, and he ran along with it.

Fred was at the wheel, or rather, standing near it. We had taken in a little sail and heaved to. About half way up the ship on the starboard side was Ginger, lighting a pipe. In the water were Young Bill and Joe waiting for the Captain Darky and Robin were below. I did not at that moment know why, but soon saw that they had been taking off some of their things to have a swim also. Mrs. Briggs sat on the barrel on the quarter-deck, looking the picture of misery, and Baby was leaning over the rail of the same. The mate stood with his left foot on the bulwarks and his left hand holding the rigging, while his right foot was on the rail by Baby's arm. He was leaning with his elbow on his knee and, I think, speaking to Baby. The elder Bill and myself were both on Baby's quarter-deck. Clark was standing on the deck with his arms leaning on the quarter-deck, and the boy was standing beside him.

It was arranged that Baby should say "Go." The Captain leaned over and, taking the jibboom chains in his hand, hung from them. "Go," said Baby, and almost directly after Robin and Darky got over the side and plunged in. They kept close up to the bows, so as to help the Captain out, I suppose. I do not know if Mrs. Briggs had asked them to do this. The Captain did not have the slightest difficulty in getting along. We followed him with our eyes till he got to the stern, where he turned, and Ginger, who had followed him on the deck, called out: "He's round the corner," and soon after, when he had turned to come up the port side, came running with Fred to see the finish. We were all now, so far as I can tell, in the bows standing on Baby's quarter-deck, when suddenly a most unearthly shriek, which I am sure was Young Bill's voice, rent the air. We all leaned at once to the port side—and, without the slightest shadow of warning, found ourselves in the water!

I determined to get on my back and see if I could not regain a little breath, for I was nearly spent. I did this, and had good reason afterward to reflect on the wonderful truth of the words: "Where ignorance is bliss, 'twere folly to be wise." Having somewhat recovered myself, I turned again and said: "Now I will get back into the ship." Get back! But how? For the first time now I took stock of the situation. I had fallen in on the port side of the bow, and I was at the moment about thirty yards in front of the bowsprit and about ten yards out on the starboard side. The platform we had so long known as Baby's quarter-deck was dangling by one of its ends to the bowsprit, and Big Bill was hanging by both hands to the other end of it. His feet were a little clear of the water.

[The official report states: "It appears that both bows of the derelict had been recently cut by a sharp instrument." Can these marks have been left by the stays used to support the platform?]

What surprised me most was that not another soul was to be seen. Had they all got back, or where were they?

"Bill," I cried, "what's happened?"

His answer was, "You fool, there's a shark between the Captain and the ship!"

"Shark" is not a pleasant word to hear when you are in the water. Feebly I screamed out, "Help! Help!" where there was no help, and just then the platform came down right on the top of Bill. Almost immediately a huge shark shot out from the port side of the ship, swam rapidly toward me, passed me, and turned. Again it went down the port side and disappeared. Mad with fright, I struggled rather than swam to the platform on which Bill was already clinging. I grasped it and wriggled myself into a position of security, having the bar along the top under my two armpits, but, struggle as I would, I could not, for some time, get my knees on to it. At last I nearly upset it by getting a foot on and levering myself up.

I now noticed that Bill looked strange, and was moaning. I dared not move again for fear of upsetting the little craft, and, indeed, I had to lean well back to keep it balanced with Bill. I spoke to him, but he did not answer; nevertheless, he clung tenaciously to the edge and side. He was huddled up and lying upon his chest altogether in a very awkward attitude, while the end of one leg still dangled in the water. I could now see the whole of the starboard side of the ship, and I was horrified to find no rope or chain hanging down, so that even if we were to get alongside I did not see how we could get on board.

I do not think, up to this point, it had entered my head that nobody was left on the ship. It is difficult at this distance of time to speak with certainty, though I have so many times gone through these dreadful hours, both waking and in dreams, but I fancy my idea was that the Captain had the sole attention of those on the ship, and that they were trying to get to him. But now there was an ominous silence which attracted my attention for the first time. I heard no voice on the ship, no orders were given, no cheery, "Aye, aye, Sir," was audible. What if everybody was overboard, and there was no rope down anywhere to get back by!

[The men on the Dei Gratia gained the deck by means of the ship's chains, but these would be out of reach of a swimmer.]

But surely, I remembered, the mate had had hold of the rigging, and Ginger was, when I saw him last, not on the platform at all. Not for one moment did I realize or dream that nine people had been drowned in about three or four minutes.

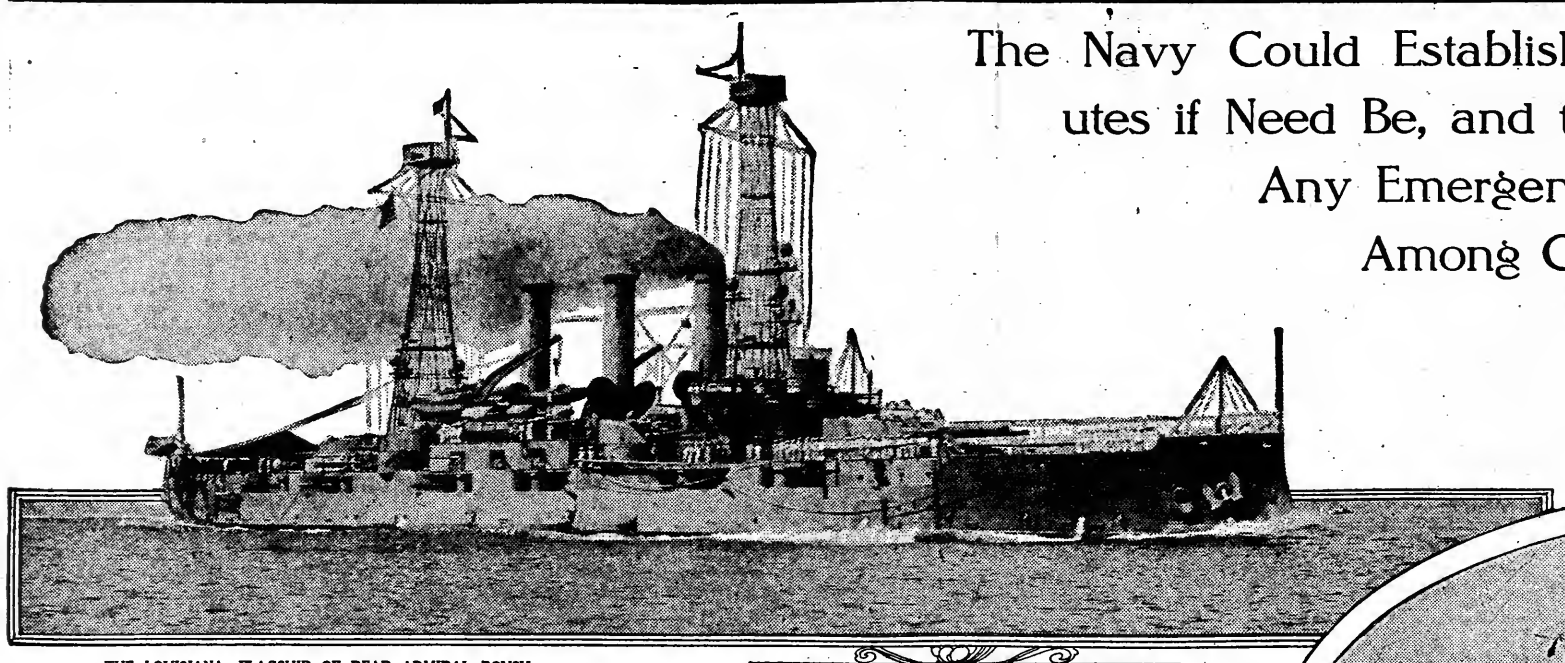
At last a very slight breeze arose and the ship turned lengthwise, and my heart beat wildly as I scanned the water and the starboard side of the vessel. At a glance I saw nothing was hanging down by which any one could get on board, but the idea came to me that if I could get alongside and stand up my full height on my frail platform I might be able, by the use of my fingers, to raise myself on ledges to the rigging fittings and so get aboard. Immediately, almost crying like a child at this sudden renewed hope, I tried to paddle the platform along, but after an exhausting effort I had only succeeded in turning the raft round on its axis. I could still see the dorsal fin of the shark moving quickly about just beyond the ship, and following its motions closely I at last discovered, to my unspeakable joy and also horror, the Captain's head.

I had, for some time, imagined that the poor fellow who was sharing my platform was dead, though his hand was still grasped round the edge of the plank; but towards evening he moved, sighed, and slipped into the water. Then, for the first time, I saw the other side of his face. The platform, in falling, had evidently caught him with the corner, and had literally cut his head right open from the right side of his forehead straight down his cheek, just escaping the eye and mouth. So wide did this wound now gape that I could see his teeth through the hole in his cheek. I saw, too, that the floor of the platform under where he had been lying was quite covered with blood, though I had not noticed it before. The body floated easily right in front of me, and I only found out some hours later that the end of the coat was caught in a nail which protruded. It floated at about an angle of thirty degrees with the surface of the water, the feet being uppermost and the head, thrown far back, being deepest in the water.

[The remainder of Fosdyk's story relates how he drifted around till he was picked up by a boat, and while interesting in itself gives no further light on the fate of the Marie Celeste.]

TROOPS AND FIGHTING SHIPS IN EASY REACH OF MEXICO

The Navy Could Establish a Blockade in a Few Minutes if Need Be, and the Army Is Prepared for Any Emergency—Who's Who Among Commanders.



THE LOUISIANA, FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL BOUSH.

BEFORE the United States stands the possibility of having to blockade Mexico or to undertake armed intervention in that country's affairs. Minds of Americans are thus turning to the men and the ships that will be called on to do the work if possibility becomes actuality.

At the present moment there are enough troops on the border or within a day's run to close the northern boundary of Mexico, while off Vera Cruz and Tampico in the Atlantic, are two divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, and off Guaymas and Mazatlan on the western coast, waiting the signal to blockade, is the backbone of the Pacific Fleet. A blockade would be only a matter of minutes, or just as long as it would take the cable or the wireless to flash the order from the Executive offices of the President in Washington.

The navy would probably be the first of the united services to institute the blockade. Off Vera Cruz to-day, with steam up, guns pointed, officers and bluejackets and marines ready, is the dreadnought Michigan, with the first-line battleships Louisiana, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Virginia, and the gunboats Tacoma and Wheeling. At anchor off Tampico are the battleships New Hampshire and Nebraska, with the fast flying scout cruiser Chester.

In addition there are within a week's sailing the dreadnought South Carolina, the battleships Georgia and Minnesota, and the superdreadnought North Dakota; the armored cruisers Tennessee, Washington, Montana and North Carolina, and the scout cruiser Salem; every battleship of the Atlantic reserve fleet, a whole fleet of naval auxiliaries and every gunboat and torpedo destroyer now in the North Atlantic.

Spoke for Washington.

In command of the vessels now on the scene is Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet. For months past he has been the naval mouthpiece of the Washington Government in matters pertaining to the patrol of the waters of the eastern coast of Mexico. Well-informed authorities declare that a better qualified officer than Admiral Fletcher to handle the delicate situation confronting him could not be found in the navy.

Rear Admiral Fletcher is an Iowan and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis with the class of 1875. He is a veteran of the Spanish War and has for years been known as one of the greatest ordnance authorities in the service as well as one of its most accomplished commanders. He has been in command on the east coast for nearly six months and is more familiar with the situation in Huerta's turbulent dominions than any other American officer of the service afloat.

His two starred pennant flutters from the foremast of the battleship Rhode Island, the three-funneled, super-imposed turreted fighter, to the wireless cabin of which ship will be flashed the order to blockade if that is the course determined upon by President Wilson.

The following are the ships that guard the east coast under the supreme command of Rear Admiral Fletcher, with the number of men on each, their commanders, and their present location:

AT VERA CRUZ.

New Hampshire, first line battleship of 16,000 tons; Capt. James H. Oliver, commanding, 49 officers and 906 men.

Rhode Island, first line battleship of 14,948 tons; flagship of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding Second Division Atlantic Fleet; Capt. C. S. Williams, commanding; 49 officers and 856 men.

New Jersey, first line battleship of 14,948 tons; Capt. Frank K. Hill, commanding; 49 officers and 856 men.

Virginia, first line battleship and sister ship of the Rhode Island and New Jersey; Capt. John C. Leonard, commanding; 49 officers and 863 men.

Chester, scout cruiser of 3,750 tons; Commander William A. Moffett, commanding; 22 officers and 351 men.

Michigan, dreadnought of 16,000 tons; Capt. Edward C. Capehart, commanding; 49 officers and 756 men.

Tacoma, unarmored cruiser of 3,200 tons; Commander Nathan C. Twining, commanding; 78 officers and 279 men.

AT TUXPAN.

Louisiana, first line battleship of 16,000 tons; flagship of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commanding Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet; Capt. H. A. Field, commanding; 52 officers and 962 men.

AT TAMPICO.

Nebraska, first line battleship of 14,948 tons; Capt. Spencer S. Wood, commanding; 49 officers and 837 men.

Wheeling, gunboat of 900 tons; Commander S. E. W. Kittelle, commanding; 8 officers and 155 men.

Any one of the seven battleships named is three times as powerful as the entire so-called navy of Mexico. The total tonnage of the organization is 115,732, while the thirty-two 12-inch guns in the main batteries of the seven can hurl in a single broadside 12-inch projectiles totaling in weight approximately 28,000 pounds.

Off the Pacific Coast of Mexico and under command of Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, another naval veteran of long experience and wide reputation, are a trio of the splendid armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet, with the little gunboat Annapolis. Off the southern coast of California, waiting the order to steam south to join Cowles, is the armored cruiser South Dakota, with the torpedo division of the Pacific fleet, the latter under command of Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf.

The following are the ships and their commanders guarding American interests on the Mexican Pacific Coast:

AT GUAYMAS.

Pittsburgh, armored cruiser of 13,680 tons displacement; Capt. William W. Gilmer, commanding; 41 officers and 837 men.

Annapolis, gunboat of 1,010 tons displacement; Commander Henry J. Ziegemeier, commanding; 8 officers and 148 men.

AT MAZATLAN.

California, flagship of Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet; armored cruiser 13,680 tons; Capt. Newton A. McCully, commanding, 48 officers and 837 men.

Maryland, armored cruiser of 13,680 tons; Commander Philip Andrews, commanding; 41 officers and 837 men.

Turning from the navy to the army, it is found that troops are massed at Galveston and Texas City, and that troops stretch along the Rio Grande from Laredo to El Paso, through the desert country, and along the boundary from El Paso west to San Diego.

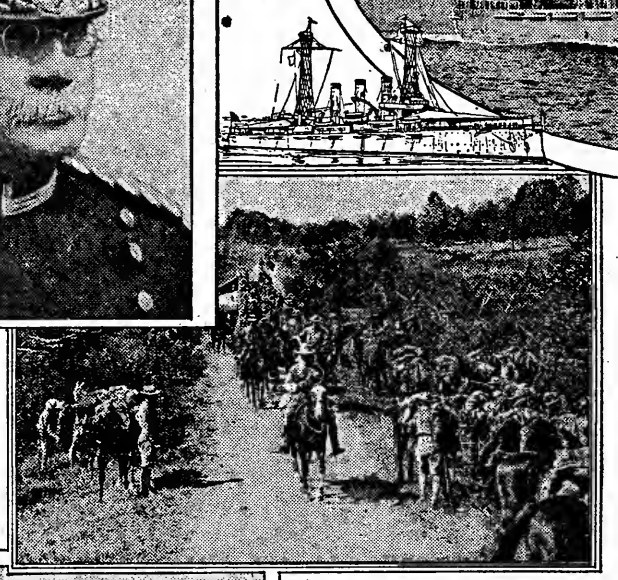
To the infantrymen, the field artillerymen, and the cavalrymen who today maintain the border patrol, and who are operating independently of the division under Major-Gen. William H. Carter at Galveston and Texas City, will fall the duty of instituting the blockade by land, a blockade that in many respects is already in force.

Exercising the chief command of the border patrol, with headquarters at San Antonio, is Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, until a few months ago commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Fort Totten.

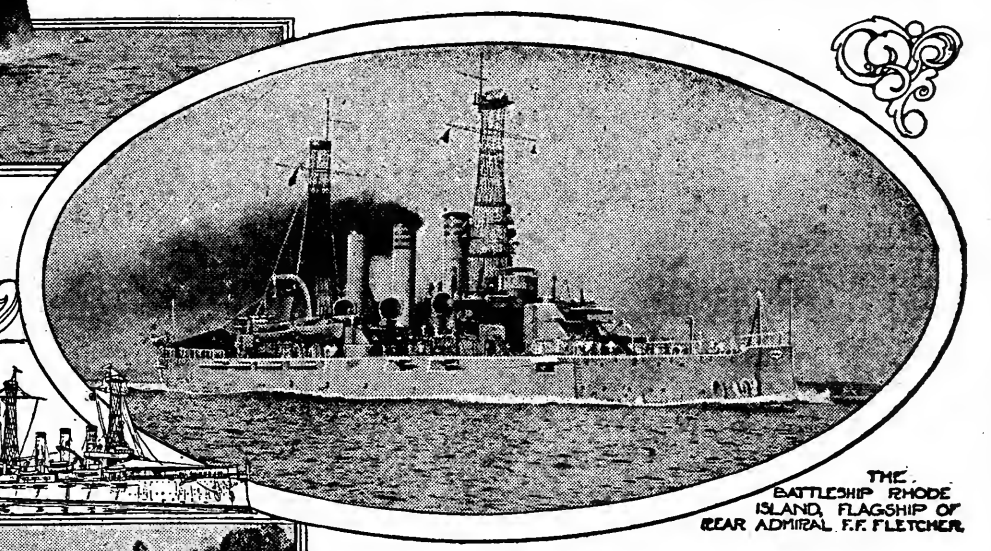
Under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. Bliss are the First and Second Brigades of Cavalry, the two fine organizations that for the past three years have enforced American neutrality along the international border. The First Brigade is under command of Brig.-Gen. James Parker, operating with San Antonio as a base, while the Second Brigade attends to the arid desert wastes of Arizona and New Mexico, as well as a stretch of several hundreds of miles of the Texas frontier to the east of El Paso. Commanding this brigade, which for the last six months has borne the brunt of the border patrol, is the famous Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the father of the Moros, the friend of the Indians, and the man who, in the opinion of many, will exercise one of the army's most important commands if Uncle Sam has to cross the Rio Grande.

Under Brig. Gen. Parker are the Third and Fourteenth Regiments of Cavalry, the first named now held in San Antonio waiting the chance again to lead the way into Mexico should the worst happen. It was the Third that led the Federal regulars into Mexico in 1847, and from Col. Blocksom, who succeeded to the command of the regiment when Hugh Scott was nominated for his Brigadier Generalship by President Wilson, down to the most youthful of the rookies, there is not a man in this gallant command but who hopes that the Third will again be the pilot if the American Army is called upon a second time to invade the land of the Montezumas.

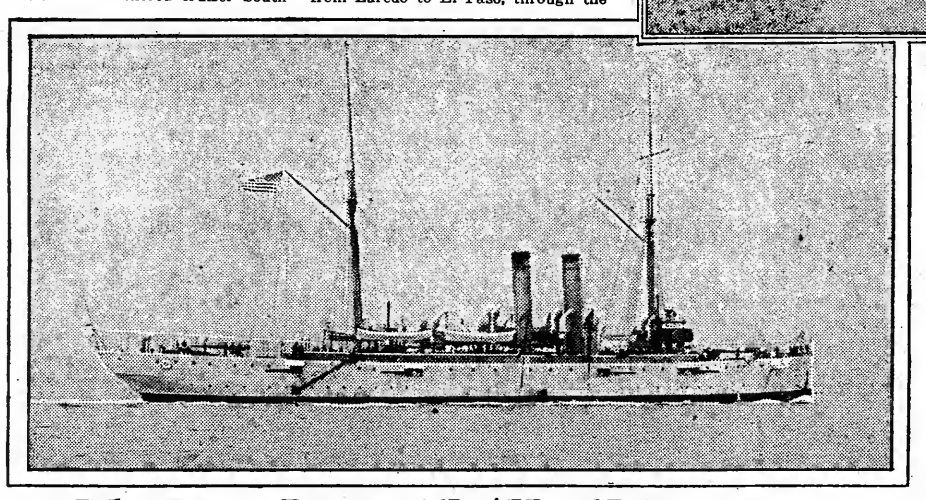
BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT COMMANDING THE BORDER PATROL AT EL PASO, TEXAS



THE ADVANCE GUARD U.S CAVALRY.



THE BATTLESHIP RHODE ISLAND, FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL F.F. FLETCHER.



THE CRUISER TACOMA OFF VERA CRUZ

New York Knows Sibley.

The Fourteenth Cavalry, the commander of which is Col. Frederick W. Sibley, well known to New Yorkers as the Commandant of Cadets at West Point during the latter part of the term of Gen. Scott as Superintendent, guards the extreme eastern end of the international boundary line. Troops A, B. C. D, E, F, G, and H, and the machine gun platoon, are operating east and west of Fort Clark, near Eagle Pass, Texas.

One hundred miles east of Eagle Pass, and massed at Laredo, opposite Nuevo Laredo, in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, are troops I, K, L, and M, backed by Battery A of the famous Third Field Artillery under the command of the regimental commander, Col. Charles G. Treat, another officer who has seen much duty in this section of the country.

These two regiments of cavalry and the battery of artillery form the border command of Brig.-Gen. Parker. As the Colonel of the noted Eleventh Cavalry, there was no better known regimental commander in this country than Col. Parker. He is a native of New Jersey and the officer who at the Connecticut manoeuvers in 1912 was detailed to instruct the New York City cavalrymen in the fine points of cavalry warfare.

At Fort Bliss, the great border post on the hills back of El Paso, Brig.-Gen. Scott has his headquarters. From the eminence from which he directs the western border patrol the mountains of the great State of Chihuahua can be seen for more than a hundred miles, while in the valley of the Rio Grande the panorama of oft captured Juarez, the adobe city that has been described as "the alpha and omega of revolutions," is practically perfect.

Scott's Command Bigger.

Brig.-Gen. Scott's command is twice as large as that of Brig.-Gen. Parker. It comprises the Second, Fifth, Ninth, and Thirteenth regiments of cavalry and Battery C of the Sixth United States Field Horse Artillery, the guns of this command being at Fort Bliss.

To the Second Cavalry has been intrusted for the past year the patrol east of El Paso to a point near Del Rio, Texas. Every day these troopers cross every foot of the boundary line, riding in pairs, some to the east and others to the west, sometimes the stretch being 50 miles without a sign of human habitation. This, of course, does not refer to the five troops of the regiment now at Fort Bliss, which post is near enough to El Paso to make life agreeable.

But the troopers of the Second are veterans almost to the last man, and in his reports to the War Department Brig. Gen. Scott has declared that a better trained and more efficient body of men is not to be found in any army than these American regulars, who carry on their patrol in the face of sand storms that would do credit to the Sahara, and under a tropical sun beneath whose glare even snakes find it hard to live.

The troops at El Paso are B, F, I, K, L, and M, under command of Col. Frank West, the regimental commander. At Clint is Troop H. Troop A is at Fabens, Troopa C and E are at Shafter, Troop D is at old Fort Hancock on the Rio Grande, and Troop G is at Sierra Blanca, all these stations being on the Texas frontier.

In extreme Western Texas, and for the entire distance of the New Mexican frontier, ride the splendid horsemen of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry. The commander of this regiment is the veteran, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, an officer who in recent years has seen as much hard service as any man in the army. The troopers of the Thirteenth do not even have the Rio Grande to relieve the monotony of their service. Theirs is a patrol that runs for scores beyond scores of miles through a barren country, the boundary being marked by monuments at twenty-five-mile intervals.

At the point where Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona touch the Fifth Cavalry takes up the burden of the patrol for the entire Arizona line, with the exception of that part whose center is Douglas. At Douglas the entire Ninth Cavalry, under Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, is mobilized and held in readiness for quick service in either direction.

Of much importance is the division of 12,000 troops of all mobile arms of the service massed at Galveston and Texas City. These troops can be rushed to the border or into Mexico by way of Vera Cruz or Tampico on the moment whenever President Wilson gives the word to go. For almost a year these troops have been waiting the order that will hurl them into action.

They have been drilled until they approach West Pointers in the perfection of their evolutions; they have been taught to care for themselves under all conditions; at the targets they have been trained until a large proportion of them approach the skill of the Texas rangers in shooting. The result is a division of infantrymen, cavalrymen, and field artillerymen superbly equipped and acclimated to tropical service.

In Galveston, under command of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, an old Indian fighter and one of the new Generals made by President Wilson, is the Fifth Brigade of Infantry. This is composed of the Fourth Infantry under Col. R. C. Van Vliet; the Seventh Infantry, under Col. Daniel Cornman; the Nineteenth Infantry, under Col. M. F. Waltz, who was Major Gen. Barry's Adjutant General in the second occupation of Cuba, and the Twenty-eighth under Col. E. H. Plummer.

Forces on Mainland.

Across the bay, and on the mainland opposite Galveston Island, are encamped the rest of the troops, commanded by Major-Gen. Carter. Brig.-Gen. John P. Wisser, another of President Wilson's recent appointments, and Brig.-Gen. Clarence Edwards are the officers commanding the infantry brigades there.

These brigades are composed of the Eleventh Regiment, under command of Col. Abner Pickering; the Eighteenth, Col. J. S. Rodgers, commanding; the Twenty-second, under Col. D. A. Frederick; the Twenty-third, whose commander is Col. Edwin F. Glenn of Philippine renown; the Twenty-sixth, under Col. R. L. Bullard, and the Twenty-seventh, whose commander is Col. R. N. Getty, one of the most widely known officers of that arm of the service. Also in Texas City are the Sixth Cavalry, Col. Charles M. O'Connor; the Fourth Field Artillery, Col. Lucien Berry; Company D of the Signal Corps, and Companies G, H, and M of the Engineer Corps.

In command of these troops is Major Gen. William H. Carter, who will probably retain the field command if the division is ordered into Mexico. Major Gen. Carter is a native of Tennessee and a West Pointer of the class of 1873. He is one of the old-time Indian fighters, a former assistant chief of the general staff, and a veteran of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns. He is 61.

If Major Gen. Carter is not continued in command, the man who will lead the army in the field will probably be Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, the commanding General of the Eastern Division of the army on Governors Island. Only the other night at a dinner given at the Lotos Club in honor of Secretary of War Garrison, Major Gen. Barry referred to the possibility of the army's having again to face the problem of foreign service.

"In that event," he said, "many of us may not return, but whether we do or not, there is no doubt that the officers and the men of the regular service will live up to the finest traditions of the American Army."

"MAN NO GOOD UNTIL HE IS 75," SAYS OHIO MAYOR OF 87

Chief Magistrate of Bellecentre Threw His Hat in Municipal Ring Two Years Ago and Won.

I READ in the papers the other day something about man not amounting to much after he turned 40 years. That's all foolishness. Why, a man ain't worth a cent until he's 75 and over," asserts Mayor Joseph F. Dennis, aged 87 years, of Bellecentre, Ohio.

Dennis claims to be the oldest living Mayor in the United States. On Nov. 4 he was elected to a second term as Chief Executive of Bellecentre, a town boasting of nearly 2,000 inhabitants, having already been Mayor off and on since 1870. He is hale and hearty and, as he expresses it, "as spry as a cricket."

When Mayor Dennis reached the efficient age of 85 years he threw his hat into the ring of Bellecentre's municipal politics. This action caused loud laughter among those who then directed the fortunes of the Republican Party in the town.

"Why, old Dennis has one foot in the grave; he ought to be sitting by the fireside; his name is Dennis." All these and other merry quips were the order of the day when the patriarch got into the fight.

But Joseph F. Dennis took off his coat, figuratively speaking, and just sailed in. He kept right on sailing, too, and when the dust of that municipal campaign had settled the 85-year-old candidate was the Republican nominee.

Still the benighted of Bellecentre couldn't see it. They thought the nomination an accident. "It's a joke," they said.

Then they marshaled their forces to brush aside the aged interloper.

Followed the hottest campaign that Bellecentre had ever experienced. The aged candidate whipped his Democratic and Independent opponents, and was triumphantly elected by eight votes.

He was sworn into office with the old-fashioned Bible which has been in the Dennis family for 100 years. The ceremony was witnessed by half the village, including the retiring and incoming city officials and Councilmen. The inaugural took place in the Town Hall which Mr. Dennis built and dedicated when he was Mayor twenty-five years before.

At the age of 87 years Mayor Dennis proved he was even a better campaigner that when aged 85. He was, of course, given the Republican nomination for a second term, but the "young bloods" organized a Citizens' ticket, and Dennis was opposed for Mayor by Dr. W. S. Phillips.

Final count: Dennis, 103 votes; Phillips, 91.

On election day Mayor Dennis worked all day among his friends urging them to visit the polls. After the polls closed he remained up to hear all the returns.

"I am 87 years old, but I feel as spry as a youngster of 50," said Mayor Dennis yesterday. A man is just as old as he thinks—no older. All this stuff about being old at 40 and past one's usefulness at 60 is poppycock. A man has just as good a chance in politics or any other line of endeavor at 87 as he has at 27. I expect to serve out this second term and then I may run again.

"'Young men in politics' is right enough if the young men have any sense. It looks to me as if some of the young men are overreaching themselves in politics and that the 'old men' will have another whirl. The saying that you can't teach an old dog new tricks is the truth simply because there aren't any new tricks."

Mayor Dennis first served the town of Bellecentre as Marshal and Town Clerk. He was elected Mayor in 1870, and served until 1876. He was nominated and again elected Mayor in 1880, and served two terms. In 1886 he was again elected Mayor, and served until 1890, when he was defeated by two votes. He then waited patiently twenty-one years, until he thought the time was ripe for him to "come back."

"My name is Dennis, eh?" remarked the Mayor. "I am 87 years old. Tell the people that I expect to take an active part in the affairs of town and State for a good many more years.

"A man is only as old as he feels; I don't feel at all old. Do you play checkers?" asked Mayor Joseph Dennis.

I'm Going Home

I'M going home—I can't deny—
It's years since I saw mother cry,
And heard my father's steady moan
In deep rheumatic baritone.
How memory clings to vivify
The good advice, the humble pie,
The unpaid rent, the eagle eye;
Now that I've got a stiff backbone
I'm going home.
What made our hearthstone all awry?
My nerves were scraped—I had to fly.
How steady-handed I have grown
From all these peaceful years alone;
I don't—but maybe God knows why
I'm going home.

Morning Musing

SCRAPE! Scrape! Scrape!
Each morning I have to shave,
And then with a tonic to coax the hair
The top of my head I lave.
And this is the song I spin
While giving the blade a shove:
"Why can't I be bald upon my chin
And have whiskers that grow above?"

He Never Sang.

He never sang until the night,
Love, eager to depart,
Had wearied of his house, and winged
A shaft that pierced his heart!

THE HINDU POET WHO WON THE NOBEL LITERARY PRIZE

Entirely Unknown Outside His Own Country, He Is Yet the Accepted Poet of Fifty Million People, and the Bengalis Call This "the Epoch of Rabindranath."

THAT was a most astonishing literary announcement that recently came from Stockholm, in which the world was told that the Nobel prize for literature had been awarded to the Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore. Not only had the committee gone far afield seeking out, for the first time in the years that this great honor has been awarded, a man of the Orient, but more than this—the author it named is practically unknown here in the Occident.

Just how little known he is may be estimated from the fact that last Summer he visited this country and not a ripple of interest was stirred up. On this point it is illuminating to compare the reception given the potential winner of the Nobel prize for literature and that given Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who dropped in on us at about the same time and was given a reception such as has been tendered to few literary men.

The committee, however, has unearthed no neglected poetic genius: Tagore is, and has been for some years, the accepted poet of the people that use the Bengali tongue— a people that number over fifty millions.

William Butler Yeats quotes a "distinguished Bengali doctor of medicine" as saying: "We have other poets, but none that are his equal; we call this the epoch of Rabindranath. No poet seems to me as famous in Europe as he is among us. He is as great in music as in poetry, and his songs are sung from the west of India into Burmah wherever Bengali is spoken."

Translated from Bengali.

Here is the most remarkable fact in this winning by an Oriental of an Occidental literary prize: Tagore composed his poems along Eastern lines of thought, writing them in the Bengali language, addressing exclusively an Eastern audience. Subsequently he translated them into the English language.

It is possible that the committee in making its award to the Bengali poet based its action upon his achievements in his native tongue, but the probability is that Tagore's merit was appraised solely from his translations of his own works. "There are," says an English critic, "but few cases of a poet capable, in tongues so profoundly dissimilar as Bengali and English, of representing in the subtle nuances of one language the unfamiliar philosophic conceptions of another race in another continent, originally couched in another language."

As to the personal side of Tagore, there is very little information available in this country. In that vast storehouse of information, the New York Public Library, there are just two "Tagore" items indexed—a volume of poems and an article by Basanta Koomar Roy, published in "The Open Court," from which the following quotations, with their Oriental flavor, have been extracted:

If family tradition has anything to do with culture, then Rabindranath has nothing to complain of. He was born in the illustrious Thakur, anglicized into Tagore, family which has loomed high in the horizon of the intellectual and social life of India ever since the tenth century. Among the Tagores are counted men like Prosonno Koomar Tagore, a land owner, a lawyer of great reputation, an editor, a writer on legal and educational subjects, founder and President of the British India Association; Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, undoubtedly one of the highest musical authorities in India, the founder of the Bengal Music School and the Bengal Academy of Music, and author of many volumes on Hindu music and musical instruments; Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, a distinguished painter, and an undisputed leader in the Hindu art revival; Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, brother of our poet's grandfather, a political leader and writer; Dwarakanath Tagore, the grandfather of the poet, a landlord, a founder of The Landholders' Society, a philanthropist and a social reformer.

* * *

Debendranath Tagore, the father of the poet, was not a Maharaja (great king.) He did not care to be decorated that way. Instead he was decorated by the people with the title of Maharsi (great sage.) He was one of India's greatest spiritual leaders and intellectual giants.

* * *

It was in such a family—a family that combined culture with wealth and leisure—that Rabindranath first saw the light of day. It is said that born poets are generally handsome. Rabindranath was no exception to the general rule. * * *

In one of his letters the poet tells us about some of his childhood experiences:

"I but faintly remember the days of my early childhood. But I do remember that in the mornings, every now and then, a kind of unspeakable joy, without any cause, used to overflow my heart. The whole world seemed to me full of mysteries. Every day I used to dig the earth with a little bamboo stick thinking that I might discover one of them. All the beauty, sweetness, and scent of this world, all the movements of the people, the noises in the street, the cry of the kites, the cocoanut trees in the family garden, the banyan tree by the pond, the shadow on the water, the morning perfume of the blossoms—all these used to make me feel the presence of a dimly recognized being assuming so many forms just to keep me company.

The future poet was then only 6 or 7 years old. He was so busy looking at and enjoying things natural that he hated to be hemmed in by the walls of the classroom. * * *

Maharsi Debendranath, after closely studying the inborn proclivities of his son, took him out of school, never to return for any length of time, and started with him for a trip to the heights of the Himalayas to train him in the school of nature. The first night out of Calcutta, as he was being carried in a palanquin to the Bolpur Shanti Niketan, (peace cottage at Bolpur, his father's country home for meditation,) he closed his eyes all the way to the bungalow simply not to see the beauties of nature by the faint light of the failing darkness, that he might take keener delight in the rich landscapes under the morning light.

When in the course of time the boy reached the Himalayas he knew that he had found what his heart was craving for—a wealth of the beauty of nature resplendent with the luxury of lovely color and majestic form.

His father taught him English, Sanskrit, and Bengali, and the sciences botany and astronomy.

Then a boy of only eleven Summers, having been born in the Spring of 1860, Rabindranath had already finished reading some of the most important books in Bengali literature. The next year his mother died, and his intense love for her now went to reinforce his worship of nature. At this time he was living at Chandranagore, in a garden house by the River Ganges. He would spend hours together watching the mystic flow of the Ganges or seeing the moon kiss the sacred river into ripples. Here he would spend night after night upon the flat roof of the house, musing on the mystery of the star-lit universe.

Thus he spent several years in dreaming, studying English and Bengali literature, (Bengali, a daughter of Sanskrit, and the language of Mr. Tagore's poems,) composing poems, and writing essays for different magazines, especially for his family magazine, the Bharati, which is now edited by his erudite sister, Sreemati Swarna Koomari Devi. At the age of 17 he made a short visit to Europe. His learned letters from there show his command over the Bengali language, his breadth of vision, and keen sociological insight. In England he perfected his knowledge of English and acquired a lucid prose style which few have equaled in India.

Mr. Tagore's versatility is astonishing. To name a few of his activities and accomplishments: He is a profound philosopher, a spiritual and patriotic leader, a historical investigator, a singer and composer, an able editor, (having edited four different magazines, Sadhana, Bangadarsan, Bharati, and Tattwabodhini,) a farsighted educator, and a kind and considerate administrator of his vast "Zamindary" estate. But he is, above all, the poet—the poet of love. He interprets love in all its multiform expressions. * * *

Expression of love is so natural to him because of the fact that he has, like many other poets, passed through all the phases of love and life. Like the prose-poet Tolstoy, he has traveled from the worship of the senses to the quiet of sainthood. * * *

When the surging tide of youth overtook the young poet quite unawares, he, in the onrush, could see only love and romance. * * * Thus for a time he became an epicure and bonvivant; fashionable dress—the finest of silk robes—delicious dishes, ardent romances, love lyrics, literary production, constituted his interests, though there was always present in his subconscious self a strong undercurrent of spirituality which he inherited from his father.

It cannot be denied that in spite of this undercurrent many of his youthful poems were colored by the still stronger surface current of his life. Indeed, some of them shocked the old-fashioned Hindu moralists, who received them with disdain. I remember one day in a students' boarding house in India, when I was trying to sing one of Mr. Tagore's songs, some of the young men that were present shouted: "What makes you sing that nautch song?"

* * *

Dividing his time between his palatial home in Calcutta and Bolpur Peace Cottage, he was on the one hand receiving the message of life, action, noise, politics, and society in Calcutta, while on the other he was profiting by the inspiration of nature and quiet at Bolpur, but devoting most of his time to writing plays, essays, songs, and poems. As the two outward forces were acting and reacting on each other, similarly the opposite currents of the sensuous and the spiritual within him were struggling to harmonize themselves. During this period of doubt, despair, and uncertainty the poet wrote poems on such subjects as "The Call of Sorrow," "Lamentation of Happiness," and "Despair of Hope."

At last the undercurrent of spirituality came to the surface again and in the process drove the opposite current out of existence. His entire life was now saturated with the spirit of this renascence. He got what he sought; and the story of such a transformation he gives in a letter which, in translation, reads:

"One morning, the moment I saw from my veranda the sun rising from behind the foliage of the trees in the garden, the scales fell from my eyes. A singular glory covered the entire universe for me—bliss and beauty seemed to ripple all over the world. Then nobody and nothing whatsoever remained unwelcome to me. The people whose company was heretofore unpleasant to me, now on their approach my heart would run before me to offer them a cordial welcome. Even the coarse forms and features of some of the members of the laboring class, as they passed by on the street, had an inner glory for me."

With the change in the man changed the tone of his poems. Now, filled to the brim with the love for God and looking upon this universe as the visible expression of God's love, he touches nothing, he writes nothing, that he does not saturate with the thought of divine love, of spiritual life, and of eternal beauty and splendor in nature. The sun, the moon, the stars in heaven, and the trees and flowers on earth speak a language of love for the Supreme Being, whose handiwork they are. Mr. Yeats speaks of the spirituality of Mr. Tagore's later poems in these words: "In all his poems there is one single theme: the love of God. When I tried to find anything Western which might compare with the works of Mr. Tagore, I throught of the 'Imitation of Christ,' by Thomas à Kempis. It is like, yet between the work of the two men there is a whole world of difference. Thomas à Kempis was obsessed by the thought of sin; he wrote in terrible imagery. Mr. Tagore has as little thought of sin as a child playing with a top. His poems have stirred my blood as nothing has for years."

American Publication.

Two volumes of his poems have been published in this country by the Macmillan Company: "The Gardener" and "Gitanjali." As a preface to the former, Tagore says:

Most of the lyrics of love and life, the translations of which from Bengali are published in this book, were written much earlier than the series of religious poems contained in the book named "Gitanjali." The translations are not always literal—the originals being sometimes abridged and sometimes paraphrased.

Here are some of the poems of Tagore. The first eleven, without title, were selected from the eighty-five that make up "The Gardener."

I am restless. I am athirst for faraway things.

My soul goes out in a longing to touch the skirt of the dim distance.

O Great Beyond, O the keen call of thy flute!

I forget, I ever forget, that I have no wings to fly, that I am bound in this spot evermore.

I am eager and wakeful, I am a stranger in a strange land.

Thy breath comes to me whispering an impossible hope.

Thy tongue is known to my heart as its very own.

O Far-to-seek, O the keen call of thy flute!

I forget, I ever forget, that I know not the way, that I have not the winged horse.

I am listless, I am a wanderer in my heart.

In the sunny haze of the languid hours, what vast vision of thine takes shape in the blue of the sky!

O Farthest end, O the keen call of thy flute!

I forget, I ever forget, that the gates are shut everywhere in the house where I dwell alone!

* * *

When the lamp went out by my bed I woke up with the early birds.

I sat at my open window with a fresh wreath on my loose hair.

The young traveler came along the road in the rosy mist of the morning.

A pearl chain was on his neck, and the sun's rays fell on his crown. He stopped before my door and asked me with an eager cry, "Where is she?"

For very shame I could not say, "She is I, younger traveler, she is I."

It was dusk and the lamp was not lit.

I was listlessly braiding my hair.

The young traveler came on his chariot in the glow of the setting sun.

His horses were foaming at the mouth, and there was dust on his garment.

He alighted at my door and asked in a tired voice, "Where is she?"

For very shame I could not say, "She is I, weary traveler, she is I."

It is an April night. The lamp is burning in my room.

The breeze of the south comes gently. The noisy parrot sleeps in its cage.

My bodice is of the color of the peacock's throat, and my mantle is green as young grass.

I sit upon the floor at the window watching the deserted street.

Through the dark night I keep humming, "She is I, despairing traveler, she is I."

* * *

Hands cling to hands and eyes linger on eyes: thus begins the record of our hearts.

It is the moonlit night of March; the sweet smell of *henna* is in the air; my flute lies on the earth neglected and your garland of flowers is unfinished.

This love between you and me is simple as a song.

Your veil of the saffron color makes my eyes drunk.

The jasmine wreath that you wove me thrills to my heart like praise.

It is a game of giving and withholding, revealing and screening again; some smiles and some little shyness, and some sweet useless struggles.

This love between you and me is simple as a song.

No mystery beyond the present; no striving for the impossible; no shadow behind the charm; no groping in the depth of the dark.

This love between you and me is simple as a song.

We do not stray out of all words into the ever silent; we do not raise our hands to the void for things beyond hope.

It is enough what we give and we get.

We have not crushed the joy to the utmost to wring from it the wine of pain.

This love between you and me is simple as a song.

* * *

You are the evening cloud floating in the sky of my dreams.

I paint you and fashion you ever with my love longings.

You are my own, my own, Dweller in my endless dreams!

Your feet are rosy-red with the glow of my heart's desire, Gleaner of my sunset songs!

Your lips are bitter-sweet with the taste of my wine of pain.

You are my own, my own, Dweller in my lonesome dreams!

With the shadow of my passion have I darkened your eyes, Haunter of the depth of my gaze!

My heart, the bird of the wilderness, has found its sky in your eyes.

They are the cradle of the morning, they are the kingdom of the stars.

My songs are lost in their depths.

Let me but soar in that sky, in its lonely immensity.

Let me but cleave its clouds and spread wings in its sunshine.

* * *

When she passed by me with quick steps, the end of her skirt touched me.

From the unknown island of a heart came a sudden warm breath of Spring.

A flutter of a flitting touch brushed me and vanished in a moment, like a torn flower petal blown in the breeze.

It fell upon my heart like a sigh of her body and whisper of her heart.

* * *

"Come to us, youth, tell us truly why there is madness in your eyes?"

"I know not what wine of wild poppy I have drunk, that there is this madness in my eyes."

"Ah, shame!"

"Well, some are wise and some foolish, some are watchful and some careless. There are eyes that smile and eyes that weep—and madness is in my eyes."

"Youth, why do you stand so still under the shadow of the tree?"

"My feet are languid with the burden of my heart, and I stand still in the shadow."

"Ah, shame!"

"Well, some march on their way and some linger, some are free and some are fettered—and my feet are languid with the burden of my heart."

* * *

You left me and went on your way.

I thought I should mourn for you and set your solitary image in my heart wrought in a golden song.

But ah, my evil fortune, time is short.

Youth wanes year after year; the Spring days are fugitive; the frail flowers die for nothing, and the wise man warns me that life is but a dewdrop on the lotus leaf.

Should I neglect all this to gaze after one who has turned her back on me?

That would be rude and foolish, for time is short.

Then, come, my rainy nights with pattering feet; smile, my golden Autumn; come, careless April, scattering your kisses abroad.

You come, and you, and you also!

My loves, you know we are mortals. Is it wise to break one's heart for the one who takes her heart away? For time is short.

It is sweet to sit in a corner to muse and write in rhymes that you are all my world.

It is heroic to hug one's sorrow and determine not to be consoled.

But a fresh face peeps across my door and raises its eyes to my eyes.

I cannot but wipe away my tears and change the tune of my song.

For time is short.

* * *

I hold her hands and press her to my breast.

I try to fill my arms with her loveliness, to plunder her sweet smile with kisses, to drink her dark glances with my eyes.

Ah, but, where is it? Who can strain the blue from the sky?

I try to grasp the beauty, it eludes me, leaving only the body in my hands.

Baffled and weary I come back.

How can the body touch the flower which only the spirit may touch?

* * *

I plucked your flower, O world!

I pressed it to my heart and the thorn pricked.

When the day waned and it darkened, I found that the flower had faded, but the pain remained.

More flowers will come to you with perfume and pride, O world!

But my time for flower-gathering is over, and through the dark night I have not my rose, only the pain remains.

* * *

One morning in the flower garden a blind girl came to offer me a flower chain in the cover of a lotus leaf.

I put it round my neck, and tears came to my eyes.

I kissed her and said, "You are blind even as the flowers are.

"You yourself know not how beautiful is your gift."

* * *

Why do you whisper so faintly in my ears, O Death, my Death?

When the flowers droop in the evening and cattle come back to their stalls, you stealthily come to my side and speak words that I do not understand?

Is this how you must woo and win me with the opiate of drowsy murmur and cold kisses, O Death, my Death?

Will there be no proud ceremony for our wedding?

Will you not tie up with a wreath your tawny coiled locks?

Is there none to carry your banner before you, and will not the night be on fire with your red torchlights, O Death, my Death?

Come with your conch-shells sounding, come in the sleepless night.

Dress me with a crimson mantle, grasp my hand and take me.

Let your chariot be ready at my door with your horses neighing impatiently.

Raise my veil and look at my face proudly, O Death, my Death!

* * *

THE INFINITE LOVE.

I have ever loved thee in a hundred forms and times,
Age after age, in birth following birth,
The chain of songs that my fond heart did weave
Thou graciously didst take round thy neck,
Age after age, in birth following birth.

When I listen to the tales of the primitive past,
The love-pangs of the far distant times,
The meetings and partings of the ancient ages—
I see thy form gathering light
Through the dark dimness of Eternity
And appearing as a star ever fixed in the memory of the ALL.

We two have come floating by the twin currents of love
That well up from the inmost heart of the Beginningless.
We two have played in the lives of myriad lovers
In tearful solitude of sorrow,
In tremulous shyness of sweet union,
In old, old love ever renewing its life.

* * *

THE TEMPLE.

With days of hard travail I raised a temple.
It had no doors or windows, its walls were thickly built with massive stones.
I forgot all else, I shunned all the world,
I gazed in rapt contemplation at the image I set upon the altar.
The night there was everlasting, lit by the lamps of perfumed oil.
The ceaseless smoke of incense wound my heart in its heavy coils.
Sleepless, I carved on the walls fantastic figures in mazy lines, bewildering—winged horses, flowers with human face, women with the curving limbs of a serpent.
No passage was left anywhere through which could enter the song of birds, the murmur of leaves, or the hum of the busy village.
The only sound that echoed in its dark dome was my own chanting of incantations.
My mind became keen and still like a pointed flame, my senses swooned in ecstasy.
I knew not how time passed till a thunderstone had struck the temple, and a pain stung me through my heart as it were a snake of fire.
Suddenly a gap yawned in the stony walls, the daylight streamed in, and voices came from the world.
The lamp became pale and ashamed.
The carvings on the walls, like chained dreams, looked meaningless in the light, and vainly tried to find a hiding place.
The closed walls opened in my temple.
I looked at the image on the altar.
I saw it smiling and alive with the living touch of God.
The captive night spread its wings and vanished.

MYSTERY OF NEW YORK'S MISSING

MORE than 4,500 persons are reported to the New York police every year as missing. Of these, about 3,500 are residents of the city, while the remainder are visitors.

The New Yorkers who vanish from their homes are reported to the police stations in the local precincts, and those cases are handled by the precinct authorities. But the reports of missing visitors, regardless of where made originally, ultimately go to the Bureau of Missing Persons at Police Headquarters.

This bureau is managed in conjunction with the Bureau of Unidentified Dead, established on the suggestion of Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty after the failure of the officials promptly to identify "Big Tim" Sullivan's body. Sergt. Grant Williams is in immediate charge of both bureaus.

Information from official sources shows that minors constitute approximately two-thirds of the New York residents stated to be missing annually. The remaining one-third is composed chiefly of men.

It is estimated that more than one-half of the 3,500 are located by the police, dead or alive, or return to their homes soon after disappearance, notification of the return being sent to the officials. Of the remainder it is estimated that at least one-half ultimately arrive back home in safety, but no notification of the fact is sent to the police.

This leaves about 850 persons per year who utterly vanish. What becomes of them is one of the mysteries of the metropolis. They disappear as though they were so many bubbles. Some of them doubtless kill themselves or are killed, their bodies never being discovered. Some of them, it may be set down as certain, run away from their matrimonial mates. But what the fate is of the great mass of them no man can say.

Of the large number of minors who figure each year as missing, police officials state that the big majority are youths and girls between the ages of 15 and 20. They are often wage-earners, disgruntled with conditions at home, either because they have to give what they consider too large a proportion of their wages to the family exchequer, or because they think their parents too strict with them in the matter of pleasure seeking.

Of the 1,000 residents of other places for whom the police are annually asked to look, a considerable percentage are men who have come to New York to find relaxation from the workaday grind in the gayeties of Broadway. They get into the whirl of things rather more than they intended, and are lost to their friends' view for a few days. Ultimately most of these wanderers in the fields of frivolity turn up all right, with a bit of headache, perhaps, and a determination not to seek relaxation quite so persistently on the next New York visit.

Other strangers to the city get separated from their friends in the Subway or on the elevated or get lost in the streets, and then the police are asked to find the missing ones. Immigrants in transit from European countries to inland points in the United States frequently wander off from the parties to which they are attached and have to be found through the medium of the police.

In the course of a year Sergt. Williams receives scores of letters from foreign countries inquiring about friends or relatives of the writers who were last heard from in New York. From Zanzibar and from India, from Australia and from Egypt, from Europe, from South America, the letters of inquiry travel.

The proportion of these non-residents of New York never to be heard of again as estimated by the police is about the same as in the case of New York citizens. That is, something more than one-half of the 1,000 are located by the police or return to their friends, the police being so notified. About one-half of the remainder finally reach their friends all right, it is estimated, the police not being notified. This leaves approximately 250 visitors to New York who vanish yearly without anything whatever being known of their fate. With the 850 New Yorkers who absolutely disappear, there is thus a total in round figures of 1,100 persons who every twelve months are lost to sight as utterly as though they had stepped behind a magic curtain.

The Bureau of Unidentified Dead has been in operation since Oct. 1 of this year. Police officials declare that in this short time it has amply proved its value. Out of fifty-eight cases of unidentified dead reported to the bureau in October, the identity in all but seven was established by the bureau's work, while out of twenty-four cases reported up to the middle of November, identity was established in all instances but three.

A feature of the bureau's system which is proving of great aid is the work done through laundry marks. At the suggestion of Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, the bureau has made a collection of the marks put on clothing by all laundries in New York. When a body is found which has no means of identification except through laundry marks, the marks are compared with those on file in the bureau. If the victim's clothes prove to have been laundered in New York, the laundry is visited, and from examination of its books it is usually possible to trace the identity of the dead person.

Names of tailors and of clothing manufacturers also lead to many identifications. Tattoo marks have in several instances meant identification.

Men are largely in the majority among the cases coming before the bureau. A majority of the unidentified dead are found in the water. Most of them are doubtless suicides. Others of the unidentified cases are due to street car accidents, suicide by gas, and sudden death in the street from natural causes. Photographs are taken of all bodies, and prove of much aid in making identification. In occasional instances identification from photographs has resulted, even after burial in Potter's Field.

Silver Waters

By MARGARET O. B. WILKINSON.

RUN, run, silver waters,
Underneath the sycamores!
Ah, what rush of fluent music
Through the ample shadow pours!

Leap, dance, silver waters,
Over boulders brown and cool;
Slip around each pebbly corner
Quickly, to the swimming pool!

Run, run, silver waters,
Till the open pool is won,
Where our little laughing brothers
Plunge and paddle in the sun!

SCOTT'S OWN STORY OF HIS TERRIBLE MARCH TO DEATH

Graphically the Explorer's Journal Shows Day by Day How Hope Changed to Doubt and Doubt to the Certainty of Doom—In Its Pages One May Read a Tale of Heroism Seldom Paralleled.

WHEN Capt. Robert F. Scott, awaiting death on his return from the south pole, penned with his fast-stiffening fingers his "Message to the Public," he wrote:

"Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance, and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman."

But, though he did not live, he did tell the tale, and it is one which will stir the heart of every man the world over who is capable of pity and admiration. As he and his heroic companions made their dauntless fight, he wrote their experiences day by day, and the simple but terrible story has now been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "Scott's Last Expedition."

CAPTAIN SCOTT WEARING THE WALLET IN WHICH HE CARRIED HIS SLEDGING JOURNALS

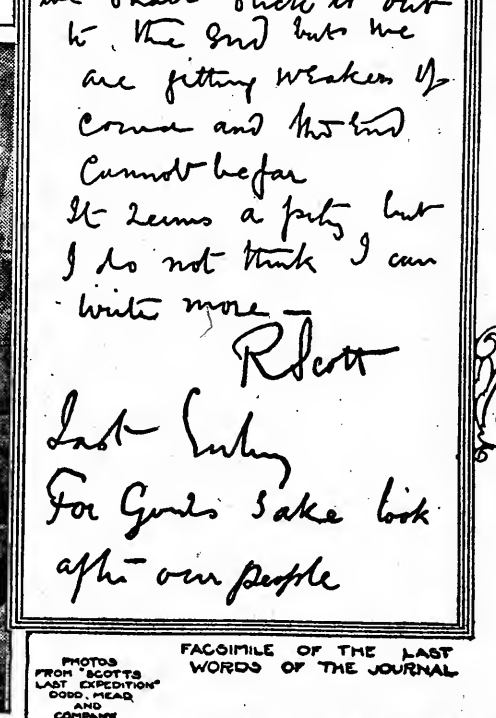
PETTY OFFICER EDGAR EVANS, R.N.

DR. WILSON.

LIEUT. H. R. BOWERS "BIRDIE"

THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF SCOTT AND HIS COMPANIONS.
(PHOTO © THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE)

CAPTAIN OATES AND PONIES ON THE TERRA NOVA.



we shall stick it out to the end but we are getting weaker of course and the end cannot be far
It seems a pity but I do not think I can write more—
R Scott
Last Entry
For God's Sake look after our people

FACSIMILE OF THE LAST WORDS OF THE JOURNAL

PHOTOS FROM "SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION" DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY

The story, of course, covers the whole expedition, but that part which will thrill every heart that can be thrilled by tales of heroism and suffering is the account of the return from the pole. Undertaken with high hopes, one can trace in the daily record the gradual entrance of terrible doubts which soon culminated in a dreadful certainty, and can see how, even after this certainty became fixed, the five heroes fought on because it was their nature to fight.

All their preparations for suicide had been made, but they finally left the poison untouched and went their way as long as they could move, and when they could no longer move, lay down to await the end. Nothing finer in English history has ever been recorded than the action of Capt. Oates, when, knowing that he was a burden to his companions, he said: "I am just going outside and may be some time," and walked boldly out into the blizzard to die.

Markham's Tribute.

These five brave men were Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, R. N.; Lieut. Henry R. Bowers, R. N.; Capt. Lawrence E. G. Oates of the Sixth Inniskilling Dragoons (nicknamed "Titus Oates" by his comrades); Dr. Edward Adrian Wilson, chief of the scientific staff and zoologist of the expedition, and Petty Officer Edgar Evans, R. N. Evans was supposed to be the strongest man of the expedition, but was the first to give out.

In a preface to the book Sir Clements Markham says of Scott:

The chief traits which shone forth through his life were conspicuous in the hour of death. There are few events in history to be compared, for grandeur and pathos, with the last closing scene in that silent wilderness of snow.

The great leader, with the bodies of his dearest friends beside him, wrote and wrote until the pencil dropped from his dying grasp. There was no thought of himself, only the earnest desire to give comfort and consolation to others in their sorrow. His very last lines were written lest he who induced him to enter upon Antarctic work should now feel regret for what he had done:

"If I cannot write to Sir Clements, tell him I thought much of him, and never regretted his putting me in command of the Discovery."

The return journey began on Jan. 19, 1912, and on the first day Scott recorded that it was "warmer and pleasanter marching with the wind." He was afraid, however, that the return journey was "going to be dreadfully tiring and monotonous." But two days later he admitted, "We are going to have a pretty hard time this next 100 miles, I expect. If it was difficult to drag downhill over this belt, it will probably be a good deal more difficult to drag up."

The first sign of anything being wrong with the party came on Jan. 23, when Scott wrote:

There is no doubt Evans is a good deal run down—his fingers are badly blistered and his nose is rather seriously congested with frequent frost bites. He is very much annoyed with himself, which is not a good sign. I think Wilson, Bowers, and I are as fit as possible under the circumstances. Oates gets cold feet. One way and another, I shall be glad to get off the summit.

The following day Scott began to be worried by the high winds which were to prove their ruin:

Things beginning to look a little serious. A strong wind at the start has developed into a full blizzard at luncheon, and we have had to get into our sleeping-bags. * * * This is the second full gale since we left the pole. I don't like the look of it. Is the weather breaking up? If so, God help us, with the tremendous summit journey and scant food. Wilson and Bowers are my stand-by. I don't like the easy way in which Oates and Evans get frostbitten.

But things moved along rather well from that date until Jan. 30, when Scott wrote:

Wilson has strained a tendon in his leg; it has given pain all day and is swollen to-night. Of course, he is full of pluck over it, but I don't like the idea of such an accident here. To add to the trouble Evans has dislodged two fingernails to-night; his hands are really bad, and to my surprise he shows signs of losing heart over it. * * * We can get along with bad fingers, but it will be a mighty serious thing if Wilson's leg doesn't improve.

Evans's end was near. On Feb. 4 he and Scott both fell into crevasses. This was Evans's second fall. Not much was thought of the incident at the time, though Scott recorded, "The party is not improving in condition, especially Evans, who is becoming rather dull and incapable." The fact was that in the fall Evans had suffered a concussion of the brain. On Feb. 6 Scott wrote:

Food is low and weather uncertain, so that many hours of the day were anxious; but this evening, though we are not as far advanced as I expected, the outlook is much more promising. Evans is the chief anxiety now; his cuts and wounds suppurate, his nose looks very bad, and altogether he shows considerable signs of being played out. Things may mend for him on the glacier, and his wounds get some respite under warmer conditions.

Evans Grew Worse.

They finished the summit journey on Feb. 7, and Scott expressed his satisfaction, saying that "another week might have had a very bad effect on Evans, who is steadily going down hill." On Feb. 14 he wrote:

There is no getting away from the fact that we are not going strong. Probably none of us. Wilson's leg still troubles him and he doesn't like to trust himself on ski; but the worst case is Evans, who is giving us serious anxiety. This morning he suddenly disclosed a huge blister on his foot. It delayed us on the march, when he had to have his crampon readjusted. Sometimes I fear he is going from bad to worse, but I trust he will pick up again when we come to steady work on ski like this afternoon * * *

Feb. 16. A rather trying position. Evans has nearly broken down in brain, we think. He is absolutely changed from his normal, self-reliant self. This morning and this afternoon he stopped the march on some trivial excuse.

This last entry was made the day before Evans's death. On Feb. 17 Scott records that event as follows:

A very terrible day. Evans looked a little better after a good sleep, and declared, as he always did, that he was quite well. He started in his place on the traces, but half an hour later worked his ski shoes adrift, and had to leave the sledge. The surface was awful, the soft recently fallen snow clogging the ski and runners at every step, the sledge groaning, the sky overcast, and the land hazy.

We stopped after about one hour, and Evans came up again, but very slowly. Half an hour later he dropped out again on the same plea. He asked Howers to lend him a piece of string. I cautioned him to come on as quickly as he could, and he answered cheerfully, as I thought.

We had to push on, and the remainder of us were forced to pull very hard, sweating heavily. Abreast the Monument Rock we stopped, and, seeing Evans a long way astern, I camped for lunch. There was no alarm at first, and we prepared tea and our own meal, consuming the latter.

After lunch, and Evans still not appearing, we looked out, to see him still afar off. By this time we were alarmed, and all four started back on ski. I was first to reach the poor man and shocked at his appearance; he was on his knees, with clothing disarranged, hands uncovered and frost-bitten, and a wild look in his eyes. Asked what was the matter, he replied with a slow speech that he didn't know, but thought he must have fainted.

We got him on his feet, but after two or three steps he sank down again. He showed every sign of complete collapse. Wilson, Bowers, and I went back for the sledge, while Oates remained with him. When we returned he was practically unconscious, and, when we got him into the tent, quite comatose. He died quietly at 12:30 A. M.

On discussing the symptoms we think he began to get weaker just before we reached the pole, and that his downward path was accelerated first by the shock of his frostbitten fingers, and later by falls during rough traveling on the glacier, further by his loss of all confidence in himself. Wilson thinks it certain he must have injured his brain by a fall. It is a terrible thing to lose a companion in this way, but calm reflection shows that there could not have been a better ending to the terrible anxieties of the past week. Discussion of the situation at luncheon yesterday shows us what a desperate pass we were in with a sick man on our hands at such a distance from home.

Scott now begins to record days of traveling over terrible surfaces and of his vain hopes that he will soon escape from them. "It has been like pulling over desert sand, not the least glide in the world," he says, on Feb. 19, and on Feb. 21, "Heavy toiling all day, inspiring gloomiest thoughts at times." The doomed explorers were already beginning to foresee what their end might be. On March 2 comes this record:

Misfortunes rarely come singly. We marched to the (Middle Barrier) depot fairly easily yesterday afternoon, and since that have suffered three distinct blows that have placed us in a bad position. First we found a shortage of oil; with most rigid economy it can scarce carry us to the next depot on this surface, (71 miles away.) Second, Titus Oates disclosed his feet, the toes showing very bad indeed, evidently bitten by the late temperatures. The third blow came in the night, when the wind, which we had hailed with some joy, brought dark overcast weather.

The surface continued as bad as ever, and on March 3 Scott cried, "God help us, we can't keep up this pulling, that is certain. Among ourselves we are unendingly cheerful, but what each man feels in his heart I can only guess." And on March 4:

Things looking very black indeed. All the morning we had to pull with all our strength, and in 4½ hours we covered 3½ miles. One has little to hope for except strong dry wind—an unlikely contingency at this time of year.

We are in a very tight place indeed, but none of us despondent yet, or at least we preserve every semblance of good cheer, but one's heart sinks as the sledge stops dead at some sastrugi behind which the surface sand lies thickly heaped.

A shortage of oil added to the terror of the situation, and they had only a week's food. The next day Scott said that it was "telling on all, but mainly on Oates, whose feet are in a wretched condition. One swelled up tremendously last night, and he is very lame this morning." It was evident already that Oates was soon to follow Evans, and Scott said of him:

Our fuel dreadfully low and the poor soldier nearly done. It is pathetic enough because we can do nothing for him; more hot food might do a little, but only a little, I fear. We none of us expected these terribly low temperatures, and of the rest of us Wilson is feeling them most; mainly, I fear, from his self-sacrificing devotion in doctoring Oates's feet. We cannot help each other, each has enough to do to take care of himself.

March 6.—Poor Oates is unable to pull, sits on the sledge when we are track-searching—he is wonderfully plucky, as his feet must be giving him great pain. He makes no complaint, but his spirits only come up in spurts now, and he grows more silent in the tent. * * * If we were all fit I should have hopes of getting through, but the poor soldier has become a terrible hindrance, though he does his utmost and suffers much, I fear.

Death Before Them.

"Wonderfully brave" is the way Scott describes the Captain, and he says, on March 7: "One feels that for poor Oates the crisis is near, but none of us is improving, though we are wonderfully fit, considering the really excessive work we are doing." On March 8 Dr. Wilson's feet begin to give trouble, "but this mainly because he gives so much help to others."

On March 10 Scott faces the steadily approaching certainty of death for all of them:

Oates's foot worse. He has rare pluck and must know that he can never get through. He asked Wilson if he had a chance this morning, and of course Bill had to say he didn't know. In point of fact, he has none.

Apart from him, if he went under now, I doubt whether we could get through. With great care we might have a dog's chance, but no more. The weather conditions are awful, and our gear gets steadily more icy and difficult to manage. At the same time, of course, poor Titus is the greatest handicap. * * * Poor chap! It is too pathetic to watch him; one cannot but try to cheer him up.

On March 11 they made their preparations for suicide:

Titus Oates is very near the end, one feels. What we or he will do, God only knows. We discussed the matter after breakfast; he is a brave, fine fellow, and understands the situation, but he practically asked for advice. Nothing could be said but to urge him to march as long as he could.

One satisfactory result to the discussion: I practically ordered Wilson to hand over the means of ending our troubles to us, so that any one of us may know how to do so. Wilson had no choice between doing so and our ransacking the medicine case. We have thirty opium tabloids apiece, and he is left with a tube of morphine. So far the tragical side of our story.

Three days later Oates "got it again in the foot," and the next day he made his exit from the world like an English soldier. Here is the story as Scott tells it:

Tragedy all along the line. At lunch the day before yesterday (probably March 15) poor Titus Oates said he couldn't go on; he proposed we should leave him in his sleeping-bag. That we could not do, and induced him to come on, on the afternoon march. In spite of its awful nature for him he struggled on and we made a few miles. At night he was worse and we knew the end had come.

Should this be found I want these facts recorded. Oates's last thoughts were of his mother, but immediately before he took pride in thinking that his regiment would be pleased with the bold way in which he met his death.

We can testify to his bravery. He has borne intense suffering for weeks without complaint, and to the very last was able and willing to discuss outside subjects. He did not—would not—give up hope to the very end. He was a brave soul. This was the end.

He slept through the night before, last, hoping not to wake; but he woke in the morning—yesterday. It was blowing a blizzard. He said, "I am just going outside and may be some time." He went out into the blizzard and we have not seen him since.

We knew that poor Oates was walking to his death, but though we tried to dissuade him, we knew it was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman. We all hope to meet the end with a similar spirit, and assuredly the end is not far.

Blizzard Meant the End.

Even on this day Scott writes that his "companions are unendingly cheerful." On March 18 Scott's right foot went. On March 19 they were three days' march from the depot, with two days' food and one day's fuel. Blizzards were constant. Finally, on the 20th, came the blizzard, which, lasting for days, extinguished their last faint hope. They talked it over and decided that they would not commit suicide, but would let death come as it would. Here are Scott's last entries:

March 22 and 23.—Blizzard bad as ever——Wilson and Bowers unable to start——to-morrow last chance——no fuel and only one or two of food left ——must be near the end. Have decided it shall be natural——we shall march for the depot, with or without our effects, and die in our tracks.

March 29.—Since the 21st we have had a continuous gale from W. S. W. and S. W. We had fuel to make two cups of tea apiece and bare food for two days on the 20th. Every day we have been ready to start for our depot, eleven miles away, but outside the door of the tent it remains a scene of whirling drift. I do not think we can hope for any better things now. We shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end cannot be far.

It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more. R. SCOTT.

For God's sake look after our people.

These were the last words in Scott's journal. But he left some affecting letters, one of which was to Wilson's widow, and read as follows:

My dear Mrs. Wilson:

If this letter reaches you Bill and I will have gone out together. We are very near it now and I should like you to know how splendid he was at the end—everlastingly cheerful and ready to sacrifice himself for others, never a word of blame to me for leading him into this mess. He is not suffering, luckily, at least only minor discomforts.

His eyes have a comfortable blue look of hope, and his mind is peaceful with the satisfaction of his faith in regarding himself as part of the great scheme of the Almighty. I can do no more to comfort you than to tell you that he died as he lived, a brave, true man—the best of comrades and stanchest of friends.

My whole heart goes out to you in pity. Yours, R. SCOTT.

Scott survived his two companions. Wilson and Bowers were found in the attitude of sleep, their sleeping-bags closed over their heads as they would naturally close them. Scott, the last to go, had thrown back the flaps of his sleeping-bag and opened his coat. The little wallet containing his three notebooks was under his shoulders and his arm flung across Wilson's body. So they were found eight months later.

PEARY—"THE DEGREE OF THE FROZEN SEA"

THE mad winds rage 'round his icy cage
And the blinding snows sweep by.
Back from the pole the white dunes roll
To the rim of the listless sky.
The ghastly plain burns in his brain
A delirium, strange and wild.
He hears the tread of nations dead
Where the treacherous drifts are piled.

She lured them along with her magic song
Through the dim, enchanted light.
Now the bitter winds chant requiems
O'er their sepulchres of white.
She has fashioned a bed for her martyred dead
In the lap of the drifted snows,
Her croon-song wild soothes each trail-spent child,
'Mid the rear of the grinding floes.

With song and shout, the hosts rush out
O'er the fields of deadly snow;
The hidden pole is their fatal goal,
As it was in the long ago.

No pause or slack, as the yelping pack
Swings over the wastes afar,
And those who fail mark the gruesome trail
That sweeps to the polar star.

He hears the song of the martyred throng
No pause or slack, as the yelping pack
Swings over the wastes afar,
And those who fail mark the gruesome trail
That sweeps to the polar star.

He hears the song of the martyred throng
And he feels the thrill of their hopes and fears,
The ages dim call out to him
Across the gulf of vanished years.
The parrots scream, in his frenzied dream,
And deep beneath the floe
He sees the hosts on the tropic coasts
Of a million years ago.

The spicy breeze sings in the trees,
The infant world knows not a care.
The lions call, when the shadows fall
O'er the mammoth's reedy lair.
With spears of gold the clans of old
Follow the chase with bated breath,
With instinct sure, they take the spoor,
Sounding the rally-call of death.

He stands alone, in the frozen zone,
Where the bleak skies bend o'erhead;
He drinks a toast to the barren coast
And the North-god's martyred dead.
He joins hands with the voiceless bands
Where the ancient city stood.
He takes the Degree of the Frozen Sea
With the Silent Brotherhood.

CHART PITT.

Northland Camp

THE lazy shadows of Winter creep
Where the lonely hills of the Northland sleep;
The cold wind plays where the snow-drifts lie,
A pallid waste 'neath the Arctic sky.

We sing our songs by the campfire's blaze—
Songs we learned in the olden days;
Dreaming our dreams when the wild geese bring
A word of hope from the coming Spring.

A COLLEGE OF COMMERCE TO TRAIN MEN FOR BUSINESS

Endowed with Half a Million Dollars, It Aims to Develop in America the Best Equipped Business Men the World Has Ever Known.

By Edward Marshall.

EDUCATION planned to develop in America the best equipped business men the world has ever known will be the aim of the College of Commerce, endowed with half a million dollars, the gift of which, presumably from Jacob H. Schiff, was announced at last week's Chamber of Commerce meeting.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Dean Joseph F. Johnson of the New York University School of Commerce, and others were advisers of the Committee on Commercial Education, headed by Mortimer M. Schiff, which exhaustively investigated the advisability of an institution of which the chief energies would be devoted to instruction in commercial subjects.

In addition t[o] [th]is fund of $500,000, four individual pledges of $50,000 each have been secured.

It is estimated that a suitable building will cost half a million dollars and the unidentified donor of the principal sum stipulates that his gift shall be used for its construction; the additional $200,000 will be devoted to the installation of a commercial and civic museum, and it is suggested that the City of New York shall enter into a contract with the Chamber of Commerce for the support of both institutions.

It is further suggested that the college be operated under the joint management of the College of the City of New York and the Chamber of Commerce.

The museum, according to the present plans, is to follow the general scheme of the Deutches Museum, in Munich, and is to include a civic museum, serving as a laboratory for young men studying for the public service. The probable location of the institution is the old Lexington Avenue site of the City College.

I had a long talk with Dean Johnson the other evening, during which he discussed the need for such an institution in the United States and called attention to the obvious fact that New York City is its logical location. Of course, many details as to the proposed institution's plan and scope remain unsettled, but in a general way it may be said that it will have practically the same entrance requirements as any ordinary college of arts and sciences, and that completion of its course will lead to the baccalaureate degree; but that practical experience and special knowledge will be permitted to take the place of certain special counts in the entrance examination, thus offering educational advantages and incentives to young men who have been unable to complete high school courses.

Committee's Opinions.

The committee advises a four years' course, which may be completed in three years by those who work with diligence and high intelligence; it suggests that while the entrance requirements should be similar to those of the City College, they should lay especial stress on commercial subjects, as taught in the High School of Commerce; they advise the admission of special students, and that means be used to secure employment for graduates.

The Chamber of Commerce has been considering a College of Commerce for more than two years, the original committee having begun work in November, 1911, with George P. Brett as Chairman.

Mr. Brett went abroad, thoroughly investigating foreign schools, and was succeeded by the late Theodore F. Miller, who died last May.

Mr. Schiff was appointed to his place. Frank A. Vanderlip, Thomas W. Lamont, Alexander C. Humphries, Edward A. C. Smith, and Clark Williams are other members of the committee.

"The demand for such an institution in this city," said Dean Johnson, "has been plainly indicated by the experience of the New York University's School of Commerce. Since 1900 this school's activities have increased until now, of evenings, three floors are lighted for it in the university building at Washington Square.

"Charles Waldo Haskins was the first dean of the existing institution, which began with sixty students and now has 2,200.

"This increase of attendance is significant; that the new institution is so nearly an assured fact is significant.

"Taken in conjunction, they indicate that there has been an improvement in the business tone of the United States—improvement in our business ethics, increase in our business efficiency. They are very hopeful signs.

"Dean Haskins's early announcement was that he wished to make accounting a profession rather than a business. Bookkeeping bears the same relation to accounting that carpentry does to architecture.

"About 1896, through the efforts of Dean Haskins and others, New York State passed a law requiring State examinations for certified public accountants. The Dean was a man of far sight and public spirit. I think he first unsuccessfully applied to Columbia for help in starting the institution, but Chancellor MacCracken of New York University indorsed the plan after he had been assured that the university should be under no expense save that of furnishing rooms for the school, and under no obligation save that of giving its degrees.

"Dean Haskins saw the necessity ror training men in the really broad science of business—in banking, in commercial law, in organization, in corporation finance. He saw that a certified public accountant should be an expert adviser of his client, that he should be able to intelligently advise not only in regard to profits, costs, and accounts, but that he should be able to show why a client was making a loss or making a profit.

"He saw the necessity for some one whom the business man could call in for this work, as he calls in the lawyer for other tasks; he recognized the business world's need of some one who could tell the puzzled merchant and manufacturer what plans had been tried and whether they had failed or won, and why, and so on.

"That was the beginning. The new institution will go further. But the original Haskins idea was enough on which to start a school, and a useful school.

"In Harvard I had chosen a classical course, with metaphysics as an elective, and knew something about Greece and Rome; I had absorbed some German philosophy. But I knew precious little about the world I was to live in, or the fight which I would have to make in it. It is a fact that when I was graduated from Harvard, in 1878, I did not know who was President of the United States. I had been busy with the Roman Emperors.

"Of course this was partly my own fault, but the point is that it was not wholly my own fault.

"I did no educational work until 1893, when I went to the Wharton School, which was connected with the University of Pennsylvania, having been founded in 1882 or 1883 by Joseph Wharton, a stalwart American of the Abraham Lincoln type and known as the 'Nickel King.'

"Edward J. James, now President of the University of Illinois, had been called to be a Director of the institution. He was an educational pioneer, always on the frontier of educational thought, always a target for educational standpatters. Mr. Wharton, who believed that American colleges were doing little to fit boys for real business life, undoubtedly selected James because of these very qualities.

"Many hands had risen in horror when the Wharton deed of gift had been made public. The fact that the school proposed to train men to be good citizens by first training them to be good business men, and the fact that especial attention was to be paid to bookkeeping caused much criticism. Bookkeeping in a university! It was indeed an innovation; it rattled some dry bones.

"But there were those who recognized that growth of business colleges alongside of our public schools and universities meant that something which was really essential had been omitted from the public school and university courses.

"Plainly an important detail was lacking from our educational system. Most youths in this country needed something more than they were getting. The need still generally exists.

"The Wharton School had a hard fight. It was opposed by practically every one in the university except Dr. William Pepper, the provost. He was one of the greatest executives who have ever served at the head of a university. He backed the Wharton School.

"After my graduation from college until I joined the teaching force of the Wharton School I had been doing newspaper work in Chicago. This was during the Yerkes régime there, and my journalistic work had taught me much about the ways of promoters.

"James's belief that this especial knowledge would be useful to the school was his reason for calling me to Philadelphia. The training necessary for the position which he wished me to establish in the Wharton School did not exist in the United States or elsewhere outside the offices of newspapers.

"My welcome was mixed. For ten years those in the university called me a newspaper man, while those outside called me a professor. I had no standing anywhere. But it was interesting.

Gage's View of Bankers.

"Among the things which newspaper work had taught me was knowledge of the fact that American bankers know little of finance. Once, in 1887, I interviewed Lyman J. Gage, in an effort to get material for an editorial upon the subject of the silver dollar, and he told me that American bankers were ignorant of the money question, but knew all 'about local credits. Later I had proved this to my own satisfaction.

"I remembered it when I went into the Wharton School. Presently I learned, also, that the business men of the United States knew little of the laws of business.

"That impressed me. It was plain from evidence on every hand that business here had never been given recognition as a science.

"No textbooks were in use which took the thing up properly. 'Mill's Political Economy,' for example, is hypothetical; it does not explain business as it is ordinarily done, but as it might be done in a world where all men were governed by self-interest.

"No such world ever has existed, no considerable society ever has existed in which this was the case.

"We wished to create in the Wharton School courses which would actually help. From 1873 to 1877 there was a constant drop of prices. Wheat fell from $2 a bushel to 50 cents a bushel. But debts remained as big as ever.

"Few men knew the reason.

"Since 1897 there has been a constant rise of prices. Our business men fight it or encourage it, gain through it or are ruined by it; they cannot analyze it.

"There was work, then, for the Wharton School; there will be work, and plenty of it, for the new institution.

"What a business man must do if he is to be really and certainly successful is to foresee.

"We have no system of education for the man who wishes to foresee in business, although we teach foresight in other things. Our engineers are taught what strain a bridge can bear; our business youth get no instruction as to what strain a business can endure without disaster.

"We teach the science of building skyscrapers which will stand; we forbid erection of any structure not rightly planned on good foundations or improperly constructed.

"But we let men without special training build businesses without expert examination of their plans, and when they crash, the suffering of the community is in a way as great and far wider spread than when a building falls.

"Applied economics—that has not been taught in the American Colleges. That is the splendid opportunity of the new school planned by Mr. Schiff and his associates.

"The keynote of American education should be usefulness to all the people. Especially should this be the educational keynote of the new College of Commerce. More than any other kind of education is this kind needed in this country. Men must be taught how to do big business on ethical principles. Many in the United States have gone wrong because they had not had an educational opportunity to learn how to stay straight while accomplishing great things.

"The only high financing methods made known to the public have been those of men who through them have earned criticism; the aspiring youth has been unable to get instruction in any other methods, and may very well have been inclined to try these on the chance that he might be a little cleverer at them than his predecessors, who had met disaster.

"The need for proper, ethical business training in American colleges has been very great; the lack of it has been a melancholy thing.

"That ambitious men have frequently gone wrong because they did not know how to go right has been disastrous to us; that many have done wrong while thinking that they were not doing wrong, but right, has been a national handicap.

"We must teach youth how to make a living as well as how to live. Has anything ever been less intelligent than the fact that our instruction in the art of making a living has been designed mainly for those who wish to follow the professions?

"Can business really be taught? Why not? Is business a higher and more personal art than medicine, or law, or painting? All those are taught. Men say: 'The best school for business is the office.' Is the best school for medicine the sick room?

"Here in the New York University School of Commerce we can point to many real business life successes as the result of educational training. Most of our young men do well; those with especial ability do well much sooner than they would without our training, for they save years of blundering through unsystematized experience.

"A college boy came here six years ago who knew nothing of business or finance; he did not know the difference between stocks and bonds; he did not know the nature of a mortgage. Yet bear in mind—he was a college graduate.

"He was poor, but well bred. He conceived, the idea of going into the bond business, and came to us with that definite plan. We were to fit him to get a job.

"He took courses in finance for two years and, meantime, got work in a bond house at $8 a week. Before his college work was finished he had been promoted to the post he coveted—the bond desk.

"We had urged him to keep calm and not 'show off,' but he had been telling fellows in the office, even members of the firm, things they did not know about their own business. That was what we had succeeded, here, in teaching him.

"Three years ago a big private banking house wanted a trained young man for a special mission in Europe. Such men are very hard to find—they are harder to discover than men to take up legal work or medical work, for we have been overstocking the doctor and lawyer markets and understocking the business market, despite our reputation of being the world's most commercial nation.

"The bankers came to us and asked if we knew any one. We did know a young man. They offered him $5,000 salary to begin with. This is a business school and I knew he was worth more, for the supply of such men does not equal the demand. So I told him to ask $6,000 and commissions. He did so and they gave it.

"This was the immediate result of business training. Of course, his personality helped, but so does that of the medical student who becomes a successful physician.

"Our graduate remained in Europe eighteen months or so and then returned to become manager of the bond department of one of our biggest banking institutions. He now draws $15,000 salary in New York City and is climbing. If the New York University course had not existed he could not have done this.

"He came to me not many months ago. He wanted for his house a certain bond issue which was about to be assigned to other houses at 94½, although the bonds were gilt-edged. Said he:

Theories in Real Life.

"'You told us, here, about rate of interest cycles. We are logically at the beginning of a cycle of a lower interest rate. I'm going to telephone the banking house (it was one of the best known houses in the world) that I'll pay 94⅝ or 95 for those bonds.

"I smiled. He remembered what we had told him. He was making practical application of good business theory.

"'You're all right,' I assured him. 'Go ahead.'

"Next day he telephoned me that he had secured the entire issue for his house. It was a triumph.

"By the way, in order to secure them, he had personally interviewed one of the greatest financial figures in the world. We teach here that a man can see any one if he wants to—that is, if he wants to hard enough.

"I had suggested to this young man that he go and live out in the country, come in daily on the same train with the financier and watch for his chance. He found it the first day and so interested him that they talked together in dead earnest for an hour.

"You see, he knew that interest was so high it must come down, and that bond values would go up. He knew that to be as certain as that a dry season will soon be followed by a wet season. He had learned that in the New York University business course.

"A Yale man untrained in business was brought to us by his friends. He had tried insurance and failed. Only geniuses can sell insurance. People do not want it, any more than they want religion.

"I tried for six months to find a job for him, but there were no vacancies in the game. All the positions in the nine and all the bases were full.

"That is, they seemed to be. As a matter of fact there are always more good jobs than there are good men. I know of dozens of $10,000 jobs, but I know few $10,000 men. I have a standing order for good men from several concerns, among them one of the biggest banks in the country. That is how full the nines and bases really are.

"I turned the Yale man over to Hotchkiss, one of our teachers of business English and advertising. He gave him a letter to a trade paper. They couldn't use him in their office because he didn't know the business, but they put him on the road to learn it.

"In six months he will learn the A. B. C.'s. I think he will pan out. I hope so. If he does it will not be because he is a college graduate.

"With us every course has to have a job on the end of it. My lecture on pedagogy to young teachers is: 'First, make the men feel sure that they are getting something; second, give them something, if you can; third, always relate your instruction to actual business affairs. This is your problem: What do you know that will help these men to make a living?

"'When considering the transportation group, think transportation; when considering the banking group, think banking; when considering the corporation finance group, think corporation finance.

"'Don't talk in the air. This is a practical school for practical men.'

"Cost accounting, corporation finance, money and banking, investment and speculation, can be as definitely taught as languages; it is possible to reason about them, because they are based on principles as definite as those of physics.

"Is there interest in our school which indicates a certainty of interest in the new school? Well, no one has given us any money. We are supported by tuition fees. That answers your question. Last year we took in $112,000 from 1,800 students; we shall probably take in $140,000 this year

"We have had no time to go around begging from rich men, but they ought to help us.

"When you consider that New York City is the financial and commercial capital of the New World and that this country suffers from periodical panics; when you consider that we have been forced to go abroad for trained workers in manufactures, and so on; when you consider that this is the only country in the world that is having trouble from trusts and that sort of thing, because our law-makers don't understand business problems; when you understand that we, alone, of all the world, are afraid of 'big business' as the Lilliputians were afraid of Gulliver, because we don't understand how to get hold of it and make it work for us and can only tie it down to our own and its great loss—when you realize these things you see the vital need for more schools like the proposed College of Commerce.

"It would even have its influence on legislation. Our business laws don't work because they have been drafted by men who know but little about business. Lawyers drew the Sherman act.

"There is no such trouble in Germany, where business men are trained through courses in commercial education. They began before we did and have gone further, not especially in manual training, but surely in industrial training.

"One of Berlin's leading bankers is a nephew of Schopenhauer, the philosopher. No odium attaches to business in the Old World—that is, no odium attaches to big business. Big business men are big men there, because they are trained men.

"New York City is pre-eminently the place where business should be taught.

"The country is on the eve of unprecedented commercial development through the Panama Canal and other mighty influences. We are face to face with things of which we know nothing.

"We have not been half as wise as we believe we have been. New York has made money by swapping goods with California and Maine. We have had free trade among ourselves. We have feared and shut away the competition of the balance of the world.

"Lowell said he would put two Yankees on a rock, let them swap jackknives all day, and prove that when the evening came each would have made $5. That has been American business.

"But now we must do business with the world. We must develop shipping. We must have young men who understand foreign exchange; our young men must be as well trained as those of Germany in the technique of commerce.

"Canadian bankers lend money all over the Dominion; London bankers lend money all over the world; our national bankers lend money only in their own neighborhoods. Our national bankers are not national bankers, as they stand; but they must become international bankers.

"Perhaps we need no institution more than one which will train young men in international banking, because the time is close at hand when we shall have to get down on our marrow-bones and compete for business with the trained men of Europe. We can now compete with foreign engineers; we must be able to compete with foreign bankers.

"New York University plans to establish here technical schools offering courses in commerce and finance and also giving enough technical knowledge to enable students to adapt the commerce and finance they learn to such especial lines as they may elect to follow.

Conditions of To-day.

"Some students will think of themselves as commercial men, but will get courses in applied engineering which will enable them to know, later, if engineers are fooling them when building bridges for them.

"Our past great business men—those who built our railroads, who refine our sugar and oil, who invented our trusts—did not entirely rely on others for their technical knowledge. But times have changed.

"There is less possibility than there used to be of really learning any business by seeking employment in it, for specialization has departmentalized our businesses until few employes can get the instructive bird's-eye view of a large enterprise which once was possible. They must get their bird's-eye view before they begin work at their desks.

"We want our school of commerce to be national. The laboratory is logically here. All that is being done in the United States, barring some tropical agriculture, is being done in some degree within fifty miles of New York City.

"This is the centre of manufacturing, of real estate, commerce. It is the only place in the United States which offers any real opportunity for the study of finance.

"It is the head of our financial system. St. Louis may be its legs, Chicago its stomach, and Oklahoma its little toe, but surely New York is its head.

"They all look to us. We must not disappoint them. By disappointing them we cheat ourselves. Panics and good times are first built here. Incidentally, in the New York University School of Commerce we use THE TIMES ANNALIST as a textbook. It is admirable.

"Because we want a national school of commerce here I warmly support the Chamber of Commerce plan, although none of us regrets the gifts to the City College. We want money from the nation and students from the nation.

"Twenty-five years from now the best salesmen in the country, the best advertising men in the country, the best bankers, best bond dealers, best business organizers, our leaders in trade journalism, our captains of industry in general will be college men—Commerce College men. They will be graduates of schools like that we now have here at New York University and like that which is proposed."

JOSEPH · FRENCH · JOHNSON

THINGS HEARD HERE AND THERE

Our Well-Known Coney.

EVEN if they would, few Americans can escape the reflected glory of Coney Island. A New York tourist found that out as far away from home as Antwerp.

While lounging on an Antwerp pier he got mixed up with a lot of excursionists who had disembarked from a Hull steamer. The hackmen who were on hand to drive the Hull trippers about the city grew impatient with the methodical manner in which they sorted themselves out.

"Here, you Hull folk," one of them called out in first rate English, "hurry up here, if you want to see Antwerp in three hours."

The New York tourist happened to be in the centre of the group addressed, and he resented the wholesale classification.

"Don't you believe for one minute that I come from Hull," he said.

The hackman looked him over serenely.

"Oh, I know you don't," he said in his excellent English. "I know where you come from."

"Where?" said the New Yorker.

"Coney Island," said the man, and turned his attention to the real natives of Hull.

The Limit.

AFTER standing by for fifteen minutes listening to the stream of questions put to a policeman at a busy corner, the woman said:

"Don't you get awfully tired of answering all these fool questions that are put to you hour after hour?"

"Well, rather," said he. "Still, I've got so used to it that there is only one of the lot that makes me actually boil."

"Which one is that?" she inquired.

"Don't I get awfully tired of answering all the fool questions that other folks ask?"

"Oh!" said the woman, and hurried on.

Aboard Ship.

Steward—A Marconigram for you, Miss.

Pretty Girl—Just ask them to hold the wire.

Just as Effective.

COLONEL PRESTON of Grand Beach, Me., tells this story about a new chauffeur he added to his household this year.

Pat's knowledge of auto mechanics is surprising, but like many another man he despises his vocation and yearns to be a sportsman. The Colonel possesses a collection of firearms of which he is proud and this has been a continual attraction for Pat, who spends much of his spare time gazing in admiration at the guns in their glass cases and gently fingering them with loving care when permitted to polish them.

One day he came to the Colonel very bashfully and inquired, "Colonel, dear, would yez be lettin' me hov th' loan av this wan for this afternoon?"

The piece was an old muzzle-loader of civil war days, and his master, thinking that Pat wanted to play a joke on some one, and knowing that the gun could not possibly be fired, readily consented.

Toward evening he observed Pat, arrayed in full automobile toggery, trudging off toward the woods with the gun on his shoulder.

"Where are you going, Pat?" asked the Colonel.

"Shure, sir, an' O'm goin' ter hunt rabbits in th' woods beyant."

"But that gun is no good; it has been out of order for twenty years!"

"Faith thot may be, Sir; but shure th' rabbits won't know that!"

Fighting Piano Moths.

IT wasn't the rent he was after, the piano man said; he just wanted to fix the piano, that was all.

"Tune it, do you mean?" the woman asked.

"Oh, no," said he, "to fight the moths."

Then he opened the case and tied little bags of camphor in the corners.

"We do that two or three times a year with all our rented pianos," he said. "If some kind of preventive is not used there is danger of moths getting into the felt back of the keyboard. We can't depend upon the renters to attend to that little job for us, so we send one of our own men around."

Its Use.

Knicker—They can now take photographs under the sea.

Bocker—To show the size of the fish that got away.

ENGLISH PEER, ONCE A PROSPECTOR HERE, TURNS MOSLEM

Lord Headley's Conversion to Islam Focuses Attention Not Only on His Adventurous Career But on Other Well-Known Persons Who Have Embraced Faiths of the East.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

SINCE the death of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, just ten years ago, the British House of Lords—supreme tribunal of the Empire—while boasting of a Buddhist Earl, in the person of Lord Mexborough, has had no Moslem peer to represent in its councils a religion professed by nearly 100,000,000 lieges of the British crown. This rôle will henceforth be filled by Lord Headley, who last week made a public profession of the fact that he had embraced the tenets of Islam, and had seceded from Christianity

Whereas in olden times an apostasy of this kind would have been punished as an atrocious crime, it is nowadays regarded in the light of a harmless eccentricity, denoting some abnormality of a possibly brilliant mind. True, among the English officials of the civil service of India, it is visited with dismissal, and would doubtless cost any officer of the army, the navy, or the diplomatic corps his commission. But this is merely a matter of discipline.

There are no longer any legal penalties. It does not even entail the loss of the patronage of livings of the Established Church of England; and whereas, by laws dating from the time of the Reformation, conversion to Roman Catholicism involves the suspension of all inherited or purchased advowsons, a peer may become a Mohammedan, a Buddhist, or may publicly proclaim himself an Atheist, like the late Marquis of Queensberry, without forfeiting his right to select and appoint the rectors and vicars of often large and populous parishes—permitted therefore by the State to retain his responsibility for the spiritual welfare of the parishioners.

While Great Britain and all other Western powers—save Russia—tolerate conversions such as that of Lord Headley, they sternly refuse to allow the legal status of the person concerned to become in any way modified by his change of faith. Whereas polygamy is permitted by the European Governments to Orientals born and reared as Moslems, Lord Headley would be promptly arrested by the police and tried, like the Earl Russell, by the House of Lords for bigamy, if he attempted to avail himself of the privilege accorded by Mohammed to true believers, to indulge in a plurality of wives. Indeed, I can recall the case of an Englishman holding high official position in India, who, having adopted Mohammedanism in order to enable him to wed a second wife while he had a first one living, from whom he was unable to secure his release, was first of all dismissed from the service of the Crown and then sentenced to a term of imprisonment for bigamy.

An Austrian Moslem.

Other European nations are more lenient, however, provided the plurality of wives is restricted to the Orient and is not flaunted unduly in Western lands. Thus, among my several apostate friends, perhaps the most interesting, and certainly the most entertaining of all, was one who at Constantinople and at Cairo was known as Sefer Pasha, and on his estates in Austria as Count Koscielski.

While holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Prussian Army he had the misfortune to kill in a duel his commanding officer, Count Kleist. This led him to expatriate himself, and, joining the Turkish Army, he distinguished himself during the Crimean war as a member of the staff of the Ottoman Commander in Chief, Omar Pasha.

Subsequently the Count, who during the campaign had won his epaulettes of General, became a convert to Islam, under the name of Sefer Pasha, and, while retaining his position as aid de camp to the Sultan, became Master of the Horse to Khedive Ismail of Egypt, whom he used invariably to accompany to the mosque every Friday, practicing the Mohammedan rites in the most devout manner when in Turkey or in the land of the Nile.

At Constantinople, and afterward at Cairo, where I learned to know him, he availed himself of his prerogatives as a Moslem to indulge in the plurality of wives authorized by the Koran, and maintained a magnificent harem, with its full complement of odalisques and eunuchs.

These ladies, however, would be left behind when he took his departure at the end of Spring to spend the hot Summer months as Count Koscielski on his estates in Austria, and while staying at his wonderfully picturesque castle of Perstein, in Styria, he would make a point of attending mass every Sunday, inviting the Bishop and the parish priests to dinner, and taking an active interest in the religious instruction and welfare of the peasants in the numerous villages on his property.

I have often wondered what these worthy divines would have said had they had the slightest inkling of his mode of life, and of his devoutness as a Moslem during the remainder of the year in the Orient.

Tall, with a short gray beard, and with an aquiline cut of features, he was a brilliant conversationalist, possessed of an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, with all the distinction and charming manners of the Poles of high degree, and at the same time with a sort of cynical indifference to the qu'en dira-te-on.

It was not hypocrisy that led him to affect devout Mohammedanism at Constantinople and at Cairo, and equally fervent Christianity when spending his Summers in Austria, but a wish to conduct himself in a fitting manner, and to set a good example as a high Turkish and Egyptian dignitary in the Levant, and as a great Polish noble on his family estates in Europe. Knowing the man intimately as I did, I am perfectly convinced that he was just as sincere a Moslem at Cairo as a Christian at his castle of Perstein, and that what would have been a piece of glaring inconsistency in any one else was perfectly natural in him.

He died some twenty years ago at his castle of Perstein, and was buried as a Christian. Had his demise occurred in Egypt, he would without doubt have been interred there with full Moslem rites.

With regard to Omar Pasha—mentioned above—the most distinguished Turkish General of the nineteenth century, and the Generalissimo of the Ottoman forces during the Crimean war, he was a Hungarian by birth, and had served in the Austrian Army under the name of Mikail von Lattas. Becoming involved in some scrape while holding the rank of Lieutenant, and confronted with court-martial, he deserted, fled to Turkey, where he had the good fortune, after embracing Islam, to secure a position in the household of the then heir apparent, Abdul Medjid. When the latter succeeded to the throne ex-Lieut. Lattas, who had meanwhile become Omar Bey, was advanced rapidly from one post to another until he became Commander in Chief of the Ottoman Army and invested with the highest dignities of the realm.

Read Three Death Notices.

As for Lord Headley, his conversion to Islam marks the culmination of a career of much adventure and of interest, and he has enjoyed the, I suppose, well-nigh unique advantage of reading his obituaries at no less than three different periods of his life. Indeed, he has been so often reported as dead that when he is ultimately gathered to his fathers it will require something more than mere newspaper announcements to carry conviction of his demise.

He is not unknown in the United States, has spent much time prospecting in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and other Western States, also in the Northwest of Canada; served through the Franco-German war on the staff of his friend the Prussian General von Goeben, fought beside the late Lord Ashburnham for the late Don Carlos in the several Carlist insurrections in Spain some forty years ago, and also figured on the Turkish side in the Turko-Russian war, which was brought to a close by the treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin.

At one time, around about 1892, he was missing three years in Central Africa. He had started out north of the Zambesi River on a shooting expedition consisting of but six people besides himself, narrowly escaped being eaten by cannibals, penetrated regions where no white man had ever set foot before, killed with his own gun no less than eighteen rhinoceri, a dozen lions, and several elephants, and then, after having been long given up as dead, unexpectedly reappeared, to take his seat, just as if nothing had happened, as a representative peer of Ireland in the House of Lords.

Slept as Do the Homeless.

Although nominally possessed of some 16,000 acres of land in Ireland, yet, owing to the embarrassed condition of his property, he has been, at times, in such financial straits, especially after the failure of some of his mining ventures, that he has known what it was to spend his nights on the Thames Embankment for lack of the price of a night's lodging; and when ultimately he was able to sell his Irish estates to the tenants under the terms of the Land act, he received but little from the transaction, owing to the mortgages with which they were burdened. That little went to his invalid wife. When I saw him last he was a cheery looking, fresh-colored man, strong in build, not very tall, slightly deaf, and with mustache and hair that were then gray, and are now probably white. Having no son, his three Irish peerages and his ancient Baronetcy will go at his death to his cousin, Rowland Winn, a notable sportsman, who, when at Cambridge, won the middle and heavyweight championships at boxing, and has written several standard works on the art of self-defense. A civil engineer by profession, he is recognized as the principal authority in England on the protection and improvement of foreshores and on harbor construction.

The late Lord Stanley of Alderley, who was buried in England in unconsecrated ground ten years ago, with full Moslem rites, the only instance on record of the funeral of a peer of the realm under such circumstances, was also a very interesting man, though in his later years he developed an irascibility which did not precisely suggest the fatalist calm for which the followers of the Prophet are so distinguished. He commenced his career in diplomacy, but after about ten years abandoned it, in order to escape its trammels, and contracted a romantic marriage in 1861 in Switzerland with Dona Fabia Fernandez y Funes of Madrid, who was stated to be the widow of a Spanish nobleman, Don Ramon Perez y Abril.

For the next fourteen years the couple mingled freely in English and Continental society, the lady being received at the Court of St. James's, and also at Continental Courts, as a peeress of the realm. It was not until 1874 that the indiscreet revelation of the fact that another marriage between the two had taken place on May 15 of that year, also in Switzerland, brought to light the circumstance that the first marriage had been invalid, owing to Lady Stanley of Alderley's first husband being alive at the time. It was only when he died, in 1874, that she was really able to legalize her relations with Lord Stanley. Fortunately there were no children born to the union.

Subsequently, she became insane, and being cared for by her Spanish relatives—she was a woman of considerable fortune—passed out of the life of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and out of the ken of English society, surviving him by two years. After her death there were lawsuits at Madrid in connection with the testamentary dispositions of her property in Spain.

Lord Stanley of Alderley's conversion to Islam was brought about in the early eighties by his intimacy with Sultan Abdul Hamid, whose principal champion he became in the House of Lords and in the columns of The London Times, to which he contributed many interesting "letters to the editor." He was particularly vigorous in his defense of the Sultan's treatment of Midhat Pasha, and was able to furnish abundant evidence of the fact that Sultan Abdul Aziz, instead of having committed suicide, as officially stated by Midhat, who was Grand Vizier at the time, had been murdered in a particularly shocking fashion by a palace employe known as Mustapha the Wrestler, at the instigation and by the orders of Midhat.

Is the Result of Thought.

Lord Mexborough's conversion to Buddhism is not so much a matter of eccentricity as of study and of travel. For the Earl, if a crank in some respects, is a man of wide learning and culture, and has wandered all over the world, especially in the Orient, like his father. The latter is familiar to most American admirers of Kinglake as the most intimate friend and traveling companion of that author, and indeed figures in his popular book "Eothen" under the transparent pseudonym of "Methley," the latter being the name of the principal country seat of the Lords of Mexborough, near Leeds.

Built in 1590 by Sir John Savile, Judge of the Court of the Exchequer, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of the Mexborough branch of the historic house of Savile, Methley has been in the possession of the family ever since. Among its features are the queer old powder rooms. They are a species of cupboards, a little larger than telephone booths, to which men and women in olden times retired in order to be subjected to the powdering of their wigs and of their hair. Very few of the old-time mansions have retained them, and they are so scarce nowadays that even where they do survive their use is forgotten.

Lord Mexborough's sister, Lady Anne Savile, widow of that Prince Louis of Loewenstein-Wertheim who succumbed to an American bullet in the Philippines while fighting in the ranks of the Aguinaldo insurgents, is a frequent visitor to New York and a familiar figure in certain circles of New York society.

Nor among the Buddhists who find a place in the pages of Burke's "Peerage," must I omit the name of the Marquis of Queensberry's sister, Lady Edith Douglas, married to a son of the late Gen. Fox-Pitt Rivers of Rushmore, Wiltshire, a professed Buddhist, like herself.

Among some German distant cousins of mine are the Bavarian Barons von Staudach, several of whom belong to the Shiite branch of the Moslem faith, and either hold office or are married in Persia. Thus, Baroness Amelia von Staudach was married about eight years ago at Teheran, according to Moslem rites, to a younger brother of the ex-Shah, and is now known as Madjie Sultana.

Another sister, the Baroness Francisca von Staudach, is known at Teheran as Fatmeh Sultana, and is the principal wife of Gen. Suleiman Khan, head of the Imperial Arsenal; while a brother, christened as Victor, Baron von Staudach, is now Abdul Rahman Khan, married to Princess Tadschel Muluk, a daughter of the ex-Shah.

They are all the children of the late Baron Francis von Staudach, who, migrating to Teheran with his wife and children in response to an invitation to enter the military service of Shah Nasr-Eddin and to assist in the organization of his army, became a convert to Islam, taking a Persian name, his children following his example, although his wife remained true to the Catholic faith in which she had been reared.

When at Hongkong, in 1874, I was presented by old Sir Arthur Kennedy, then Governor of that colony, to a gorgeously arrayed naval officer, who held the rank of Admiral in Chief of the Siamese fleet, and who was in command of a couple of Siamese warships in port.

He bore an unpronounceable Siamese name, about twenty-four syllables in length. But I soon discovered that he spoke French as his mother tongue, and that his original patronymic was the very Gallic one of Dupont.

He began life as a sailor before the mast, on board a French man of war. One day while in port, at Reunion, he had been unjustly struck by one of the officers, and had responded by felling his assailant to the deck. Realizing that this offense involved the penalty of death, he at once threw himself overboard, and was believed by everybody on the cruiser to have been drowned. Instead of this, he managed to swim to an East Indiaman that was in the act of raising anchor, and to clamber on board.

After drifting about from one Indian port to another, he finally reached Bangkok, where he entered the Siamese Navy, then in course of formation, and soon acquired high rank and influence. He became a convert to Buddhism, married a Siamese woman, by whom he had several sons, who occupy to-day important offices in the King's service, and eventually died at Bangkok, being buried there with the pomp and ceremony befitting his rank, according to Buddhist rites.

Mehemet Ali Pasha, after taking part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, was sent by the Sultan as one of the Ottoman plenipotentiaries to the Congress of 1878 at Berlin, much to the indignation of Prince Bismarck, who treated him with the most marked contempt and rudeness. For at one time he had held a commission as Lieutenant of the Emperor Alexander Regiment of Prussian Foot Guards at Berlin, and had deserted sooner than face a court-martial after becoming involved in some unsavory scrape. In fact, his diplomatic prerogatives alone saved him from being arrested by the Prussian military authorities as a deserter when he arrived in Berlin to attend the congress. It may be remembered that he was assassinated in Albania two years afterward.

Then there was my old friend Nouri Pasha, the most remarkable of the Turkish plenipotentiaries of the Peace Congress of The Hague in 1899, and previously Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Sublime Porte. He was the head of an old French family, and was entitled to style himself the Marquis de Blosset de Chateauneuf.

Nouri's father had gone to Turkey from France in connection with some railroad contracts, and, yielding to the urgent requests of Abdul Aziz to enter his service, became a convert to Islam, and died in the favor of the Padishah as Rechad Pasha. His only son, born and reared in France as a Christian, followed his father into the Moslem fold, and into the Ottoman service, and owing to his charm of manner and his knowledge of the world became in course of time the principal channel through which communications were carried on between the foreign Embassies and Legations and the Sublime Porte.

Heroines of a Novel.

His two daughters having too much French blood in their veins to be content with the restrictions of Oriental harem life, fled about five years ago from Constantinople, escorted only by their old French governess, and sought refuge in Paris, where they were thrown much in contact with Pierre Loti, and the story of their life at Stamboul furnished him with the theme for his novel, "The Disenchanted."

Nouri Pasha died some months after their flight at Stamboul in such a sudden manner as to convey the impression that he had succumbed to poison administered to him by some of his foes at the Yildiz Kiosk, who were jealous of the confidence reposed in his integrity by Sultan Abdul Hamid.

Among the warmest friends of Sir Richard Burton, the famous African explorer and Oriental writer, when stationed at Damascus as British Consul with his wife, Countess Isabel Arundel of Wardour, was the ex-Countess of Ellenborough. She was a daughter of Admiral Digby of the family of Lord Digby and a granddaughter on her mother's side of the Earl of Leicester, and was married at the age of seventeen to the Earl of Ellenborough, Viceroy of India.

He divorced her for eloping with Prince Schwarzenburg, Secretary of the Austrian Embassy in London. She became in turn the favorite of Leopold I of Belgium, and of Louis I of Bavaria, her portrait figuring in that unique collection of paintings that adorn the walls of the so-called Beauty Salôn of the old palace of the reigning house at Munich.

After three years' marriage with the Saxon Baron Venningen, she eloped from Germany to Athens with a Greek student of the name of Theodoki, whom she had met at Heidelberg, remained at Athens long enough to enable him to blow his brains out, and for herself to pose to Parepolus for his lovely statue of Venus, which figures in the public museum there to-day, and thence proceeded to Palestine. There, emulating the example of Lady Hester Stanhope, niece of the great British Premier William Pitt, she became a Mohammedan, and married a Bedouin chief, Sheikh Mohammed.

Killing Follows Killing.

He was killed by a rival chieftain in attempting to carry her off, and after a brief widowhood she married another Bedouin, the famous Sheikh el Merzab, with whom she went through adventures that read like a fairy tale. He, too, was killed in due course, by a German adventurer of the name of Zerlind, just outside Damascus, and her last husband, whose name, however, does not figure in the pages of "Burke," was a Bedouin camel driver, who had saved her life on several occasions. He proved a faithful and loyal spouse, and it was to him that she left every vestige of her property, when she died, some twenty miles from Damascus, in 1881.

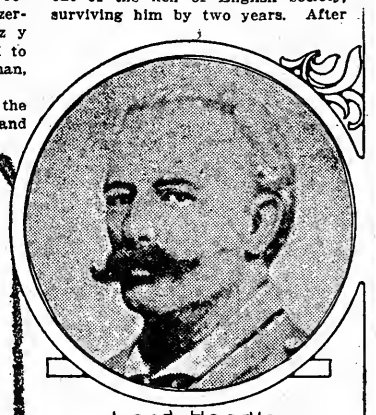
It is perhaps hardly fair to include in this list the name of that gallant Austrian lieutenant of General "Chinese" Gordon, Baron Rudolf Slatin, whose brother is one of the confidential secretaries of Emperor Francis Joseph. For his conversion to Islam was forced upon him against his will during his twelve years of particularly cruel captivity by the Mahdi at Omdurman.

He reverted to Christianity as soon as ever he managed to escape, under most romantic circumstances, from the hands of the Dervishes, and played an important part in the reconquest of the Sudan and in the crushing of the Mahdi under Lord Kitchener. To-day he is Inspector General of the Sudan, in the Anglo-Egyptian service, and is the only foreigner not of royal or imperial birth to enjoy the honorary rank of Major General of the British Army.

Lady Hester Stanhope, daughter of that eccentric Charles, Earl Stanhope, who as a French revolutionist had abjured Christianity to become, along with other French Terrorists, a follower of the Goddess of Reason, also lies buried in Palestine, in the garden of what was her home for so many years on Mount Lebanon.

After the death of her uncle, Prime Minister Pitt, for whom she kept house, and moreover, broken-hearted by the death of her fiancé, Gen. Sir John Moore and of her favorite half-brother, Charles Stanhope at the battle of Corunna, she left England, and spent the remaining thirty years of her life in Palestine.

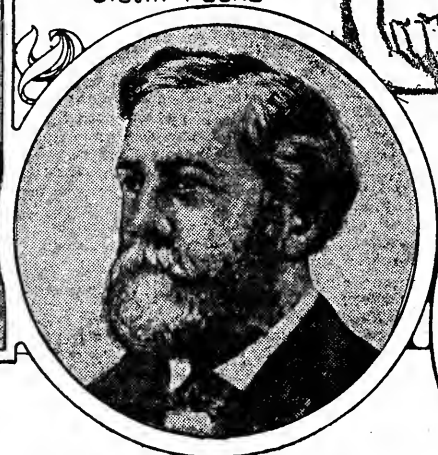
There, after becoming a convert to Islam, she acquired an extraordinary influence over the natives. Credited by them with supernatural powers, and by the Turkish authorities of the province with a powerful voice in the affairs of the British Empire, she lived in a sort of semi-regal fashion. There is no record that she ever actually married any of the Arab chieftains who were her devoted slaves and blindly obedient to her will and even to this day, although over three score years and ten have passed since her death, her memory is still revered by the natives throughout the entire countryside of Mount Lebanon.

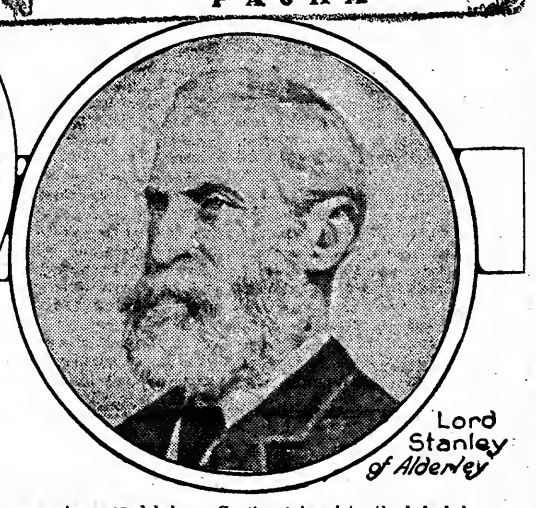

Lord Headley

Countess of Ellenborough

Slatin Pasha

Nouri Pasha


The Earl of Mexborough


Lord Stanley of Alderley

Easier for Him

"THERE is a conviction through the country," says a Post Office Department official, "that the departmental business at Washington is more or less hampered by red tape. This conviction is held by many minor employes of the Government in out-of-the-way places, as is evidenced by a story that came to me from New England.

"It appears that there was a postman whose duty it was to bring mail to the few scattered houses on an island off the Atlantic Coast. One day, during a heavy storm, this carrier was seen rowing his boat over. So severe was the storm that several times it seemed that the man would certainly be swamped. Finally, however, he succeeded in reaching his destination.

"'What the deuce made you do that?' demanded a friend when the postman eventually grounded on the beach.

"'It's this way,' was the reply. 'If I miss a trip it is necessary to write an awfully long report to Washington explaining why. So I thought I'd rather row over.'"

Inapplicable.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you—"
But this doesn't apply to the crime
Of father relating a story
For the nth, nth, nth, nth time!

"CAMPAIGNS OF RED FIRE AND FRENZY ARE DOOMED"

Robert Adamson, Fusion Manager, Tells of His Election Experience, Declares Present Modes of Vote-Hunting Wasteful and Ridiculous, and Foresees Saner, More Scientific Campaigning.

AMERICAN methods of political campaigning are antiquated and are now doomed. Campaigns of red fire, frenzy and hullabaloo are foolish, unscientific, and inefficient. The modernized campaign, the campaign of the future, will have less of bedlam, but more of issues and of men."

So said Robert Adamson, manager of the Fusion campaign in the election just ended, to a TIMES reporter last week, when asked for elaboration in an interview of his remarks at the Advertising Men's League dinner.

At that banquet Mr. Adamson attracted attention by his statements that "our (meaning Fusion) campaign methods were almost as out of date as Tammany Hall itself," and that "three-quarters of the money spent on the Fusion campaign was wasted."

Besides pointing out what he terms the "absurdities" of old-fashioned modes of political warfare, Mr. Adamson suggested in the interview ways in which he believes the city and State could and should help toward adequate, dignified campaign management.

"Not only are the campaign methods which have come down to us from former days shockingly wasteful in a monetary way," continued Mr. Adamson to the reporter, "but they reflect very little credit on our intelligence. We have advanced far since the old days in political thought, but we haven't advanced a jot in twenty-five years in the means by which we attempt to get the voters to think at election time.

"We get the electorate into an artificial fever of excitement in which no rational discussion or judgment of issues has a place. The ways of campaigning which have come down to us from our fathers, and which we have been blindly following as though we were so stupidly conservative that we couldn't improve, are nothing more nor less than absurd.

"Imagine how ridiculous it is to ask the voters to select between two men, the successful one of whom will have in four years general supervision of the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000,000, on the basis of the arguments contained in bands, bunting, and banners. In place of insane hubbub there ought to be ample opportunity for sane, calm judgment.

To-day's Higher Standard.

"The time is gone for circus campaigns. Those campaigns are passing with the circus national convention. We are now going to see some twentieth century efficiency at work on the problem of running our campaigns along scientific lines, as our other great, serious enterprises are handled. The simple fact is that campaigns are not up to the modern standard of thought, not up to modern notions. Hysteria must give way to efficiency.

"I am glad to say that in the Fusion campaign we did not spend money on a good many things which were advised by old-time politicians, who think that because thousands of dollars were spent on useless splurging twenty years ago, more thousands should be thrown away every election on similar things.

"Nevertheless, though we kept from wasting money in some directions, we did, I am convinced, waste a very large proportion of the campaign fund on useless non-productive forms of campaigning. If I am ever called upon again to manage a campaign I shall cut out virtually everything belonging to the ancient school of campaigners."

The reporter asked Mr. Adamson to give a list of items of expenditure which he believes should have no place in the scientifically handled campaign. The following were thereupon blackballed:

Organized applause at your own meetings.

Organized interruptions at your opponents' meetings.

Financing of "paper" organizations.

Streamers, flags, shields, and other decorations.

Buttons and other campaign insignia for coat lapels.

Red fire.

Banners with candidates' names, strung across streets or anywhere else.

Bands, except perhaps at one or two big rallies.

Posters.

Street car and Subway cards.

Circulars and cards sent by mail.

Sample ballots sent by mail showing voters how to vote the "right" ticket.

Money spent on Election Day.

Money Can Be Saved.

"It is easy to see," continued Mr. Adamson, "by regarding that list of the useless how simple it is to curtail campaign expenses. Take the organized applause, for instance. We, of course, did not go in for that in the Fusion campaign, nor for organized interruptions at rival meetings.

"Nevertheless, there are regular business organizations here in New York each election who will, for a price, do anything you want. They will sell you a ten-minute demonstration at your meeting, or a fifteen-minute outburst of applause, or even an hour's spontaneous, uncontrollable tumult of acclaim. They will also go to your opponent's meeting and ask embarrassing questions or raise a disturbance. Surely, managers who buy such goods as these are throwing money away. What effect on the voting of a great city can a bit of manufactured hand-clapping have? Yet some managers want to break the applause record, so that they will get a headline in the papers next morning. What has that to do with the issues of the campaign?

"Take the 'paper' organizations. In every campaign there are hundreds of fake associations formed, which exist on paper—as a rule, you'd have to get a search warrant to find the membership—and which are financed from the headquarters of the contending parties.

"In the mayoralty campaign we had offers on all sides from men who wanted to form these spurious organizations and to have us finance them. But we didn't go in for that kind of expenditure. These organizations open headquarters of their own, with a few officials and five members, or none, and add to the general racket of the campaign. But what value are they? What have they to do with the grave matters to be decided in each election? Yet the idea that there must be some of these organizations is part of the heritage from old days.

Robert Adamson. (Photo by Marceau.)

"Let us look at the question of decorations, flags, and streamers. About three weeks before Election Day we had a big Fusion meeting in Carnegie Hall. It was a meeting for the plain discussion of the plain issues of the campaign. And, by the way, I may point out that Mr. Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, and Mr. Prendergast confined themselves throughout the campaign to a discussion of the matters before the voters—to a consideration of constructive plans and not to personalities—and thus showed the modern tendency of which I speak to get away from hippodroming.

"Well, the old politicians were against the Carnegie Hall meeting. They told me Carnegie Hall was a hoodoo and that we couldn't fill it; they said the Republican organization had abandoned it. But I believed that the voters of New York would be glad of a chance to go to a meeting where they could hear a lucid discussion of the things they were to vote on.

"That meeting was a big success. Now, for that meeting we decorated the hall with flags, streamers, bunting, and so on, all in the old-fashioned way. But the day after that meeting I declared that we would abolish flags and decorations at the rest of our gatherings. I said that the decorations in Carnegie Hall had had nothing to do with the success of the rally.

"After that we did not use decorations at the meetings for the mayoralty candidate and the attendance was not affected one whit. The meetings were crowded, and that much money was saved, even if tradition was upset.

"Take the button phase of the old-fashioned campaign. Almost the instant I got into harness as manager the campaign button men arrived to get orders for tens of thousands of buttons. I amazed and dazed them by telling them we didn't want any buttons. I had looked into the button matter and had found that a huge percentage of buttons go to boys. I fail to see, anyway, how a button with a candidate's face on it is going to be a very cogent argument with any very large mass of voters. Some Fusion buttons were distributed in the campaign, but headquarters had nothing to do with them. I consider buttons sheer waste.

"With red fire we're the victims of tradition again. It used to blaze, and therefore should go on with its futile flaming indefinitely. Red fire doesn't decide campaigns, and it is just a burner of cash.

"Well, then, let us touch on the banners, in this roll-call of things foolish.

"We did put out some banners in the recent struggle—banners with candidates' names, stretching across streets—and they cost us $300 apiece. I don't believe they were worth three cents. But we were wise enough to stop at a few, when we were being urged to festoon the whole city with them.

"The old politician was again to the fore. He, in numbers, assured us that black disaster loomed ahead of the Fusion ticket unless we put American flags all over town, with the names of Mr. Mitchel and of the other leading candidates beneath them. 'It's always been done and is absolutely necessary,' I was assured. Each flag would have cost $175, and we could have easily spent $20,000 on flag draping in the style of 1883. I couldn't see that this was going to prove to wavering voters that we had the best of the municipal argument. It didn't appeal to me as an outlay warranted by the science of modern business management. So it wasn't done.

"Then there are the circulars and cards sent by mail. Here is another field of wasted money and effort. Voters find their mail stuffed at election time with circulars, most of which go into the waste paper basket. I was told that I must circularize all the voters in New York, the whole 650,000 of them, and tell them to vote the Fusion ticket. It costs $20,000 to $25,000 every time such circularization is done. I considered it to be throwing away money, and it was not done.

"The old politicians told me: 'You must teach the people how to vote.' I was informed that Tammany had in past years spent hundreds of thousands of dollars instructing voters where to put their marks. We must instruct the voters how to vote Fusion or we would surely be beaten, I was warned.

"I considered this relic of the old style campaign and even got a printing estimate. I found it would cost $17,500 for the printing alone to send a sample ballot to every voter. On analysis of the idea I declared that it wasn't necessary to send voters sample ballots to educate them, and said I was convinced that if there was one thing the voter does know it is how to mark his ballot to achieve any ticket splitting or anything else he may want.

"That the voter does know how to vote was shown strikingly in the Sixth Assembly District where Sulzer was running. They say foreigners can't vote, yet I never saw such discrimination as was exhibited there. Sulzer was put in at the eleventh hour by the Progressives. He was elected by 2,000 plurality, while the Progressive candidate for Alderman was defeated by several hundred. The voters knew how to split a ticket.

Useless Disbursements.

"Another source of waste is the expenditure on election day in the election districts, in each of which it has been the habit for each party to spend from $25 to $50 'to get out the vote.' The money goes to pay watchers at the polls, men who work all year for the party and who keep track to see that all registered members of the party are voting. In the afternoon they get after men who have not yet balloted and try to get them to the polls. Yet, I doubt whether this 'getting out of the vote' makes much difference in an election, and certainly the result of the recent election proved to us that not much money was needed to get the vote out.

"One of the big politicians of the city told me: 'This spending of money on election day is a bad habit, yet the workers look for it during the year and would be much disgruntled if it were not forthcoming.' But this is another relic of the past and should have no place in the properly managed modern campaign."

Mr. Adamson then turned to a discussion of the part he believes Governmental authority should have in improving campaign conditions.

"I think that there should be both municipal and State legislation to help in putting campaigns on a basis of sanity and efficiency," he said. "Provision should be made for the use of public schools and other suitable public buildings, even including the City Hall, by all parties for their meetings during the campaigns. Every party should be treated alike and on the same basis, and these public structures should be turned over for discussion of the questions actually involved in the campaign.

"At meetings in these buildings belonging to the community there would be no red fire, no waving of flags, no artificial frenzy, but there would be plain, calm discussions of the matters of importance which elections are held to settle.

What Might Be Done.

"Dignity would be given to the discussion of the issues at stake. And the great expense of hiring halls would be abolished. It requires $1,000 a night to finance the meetings for the Mayoralty candidate alone. Yet it is of the greatest importance for him to set forth his views, and if public buildings are not made available by legislation for the use of candidates, of course these heavy outlays for rent of halls will have to go on in future campaigns.

"The people would get necessary information at these meetings in public buildings for them to vote intelligently. They also should receive information through circulars distributed by governmental authority and at public expense. Why should not the State take this second step? The Board of Elections now prints ballots and has charge of primary elections. Why should its sphere not be slightly increased, so that it could send through the mails to the voters a statement of the platforms and sketches of the candidates?

"Something of this sort is done in cities where they have the recall, and I mention the recall, by the way, purely for the purpose of drawing a comparison. In these cities the Board of Elections prints on the ballot a statement of his opponents' reasons why the official should be removed, with his statement of why he should not be removed, the statements having equal space. The Board of Elections under my suggestion would be acting in a similar capacity as a mere distributer of information to the voter.

"If these two things were done—namely, school houses and other available public buildings used for meetings on equal terms by all parties, and data on platform and candidates distributed by the Board of Elections—we would take a long stride toward efficiency in campaigns and toward cutting down useless money expenditures. And the public would be well served, for it would get the information it wants through the two sources of meetings and literature.

"Personally I haven't an atom of doubt that this quiet, efficient campaign is coming—that it is coming as surely as the wild, old convention of yells and marching clubs is going, as surely as hysteria is to be divorced from American politics."

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Motto of the Nullo Player Should Be "Get Out and Get Under," the Getting Out Being the More Important.

By Florence Irwin.

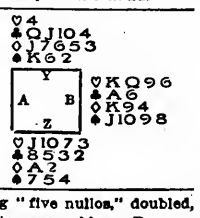
A TOPICAL song which is making a hit in one of the current shows might well furnish a motto to the nullo player. The song is "Get Out and Get Under," and in its original form it is a recital of the woes of the automobile driver who, at every interesting crisis, is forced to "get out and get under." The phrase is a terse dissertation on the proper handling of nullos.

Every beginner is duly impressed with the necessity for "getting under," but he forgets the fact that he will want to "get out" somewhat later in the hand. He "gets under" all the opening leads, both in his own hand and in dummy; he uses up all his precious low cards in the exposed hand; then, later, dummy is thrown in with an innocent-looking seven or eight. All his low cards are exhausted, he hasn't a "get-out" card left, and he takes every remaining trick.

"Getting out" is far more important than "getting under." Save get-out cards in both hands; in no-trumps you value "re-entry" cards; in nullos you must equally value "get-outry" cards. It is as important to "get out" in nullos as to "get in" in other suits; don't, I pray you, block all your means of egress.

Learn your lesson in the words of the song, and in the same order; "get out" comes first—it is the all-important issue; "get under" follows, in a secondary place. Let your text be exactly this: "Get out and get under."

Here is a hand which I saw ruined by the declarant's wild desire to "get under." He should have made five-odd nullos against strong defense; against poor defense he could have made even more. Instead, he made but two odd, (taking five tricks in all), and was badly set on a bid of five nullos, doubled; and all because he was too much afraid of taking a trick or two early in the hand.



Z is playing "five nullos," doubled, in an effort to save rubber. Dummy holds one awful suit—clubs; and Z's own hearts are very bad. But his safety lies in the fact that dummy holds a singleton heart; the moment the first lead is out and dummy goes down, the adversaries will be afraid to lead a second round of hearts for fear dummy will get a discard of the king of spades or one of the high clubs. Against adversaries who were kind enough to continue to lead hearts Z would have an easy job.

He has a perfect sequence of the low spades (up to seven) with the exception of the trey. As both adversaries cannot hold the trey, it follows that Z is safe to lose two rounds of spades.

A's first lead was correct—the eight of hearts—an intermediate card from a mixed suit, leaving low cards in the same suit for later emergencies. A had no singletons; they make the best possible nullo leads.

Dummy played the four, B the nine, (which was the same as the eight), and I think Z was correct in "playing under" with the seven. He might have taken and led another heart in order to discard a club; but that would have meant that his seven would almost certainly take a later round; with the nine and eight on the trick, and the jack-ten in his own hand, his seven comes next to the queen. I should certainly be glad of the chance to get rid of so dangerous a card as that seven without laying up a trick.

Never neglect to notice sequences. Z should play his seven-spot, leaving the trick to B. B can attack dummy's clubs or his diamonds, leading his nine-spot in the latter case, or, should he choose the clubs, leading his ace and then his six. That would be my choice.

On the ace, A would throw the king and dummy the queen; on the second round A would play the nine and dummy should positively take the trick in order to keep his clubs guarded. He should then lead the jack of diamonds, taking with his ace, and never take another trick. His good luck lies in the fact that A holds the ace of spades, and plays before dummy; if A plays that ace, dummy throws the king; if A holds the ace, dummy "plays under," and the king of spades never takes.

The same is true of hearts; if B plays his six, Z plays the three, and leaves B with the two high hearts. And if B plays high, Z can throw his jack and ten.

But see how the hand was murdered. Z ducked the first heart round (correctly;) B led the nine of diamonds, and, instead of taking with the ace, throwing the jack, and returning the suit, Z played under, in both hands. A threw the eight, as his ten and eight were equal, with the nine on the board, and as he was not anxious to lead yet his hour was coming later. B led the jack of spades, A playing the queen and taking the trick. He led the nine of clubs, dummy played under, B took with the ace and returned the six. A played king and dummy threw queen. A then led the queen of diamonds, which Z was forced to take with his ace.

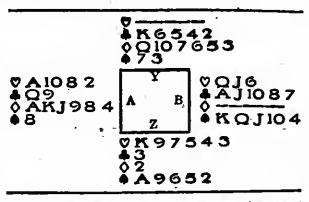
He led the three of hearts and discarded dummy's king of spades, because it was the highest card in the hand; in spite of that fact, it was not nearly as dangerous as the two clubs, because it was still guarded. A took the heart round with the ace; he led his ace of spades in order to hold the lead, and followed with the ten of diamonds. These two leads exhausted dummy's "get-out" cards. A then led his seven of clubs, which he had carefully saved for this emergency, and it landed dummy with the four remaining tricks (two clubs and two diamonds) and no possible means of escape.

As the ace of diamonds had already taken, it made five tricks in all. And Z should have taken but two. He lost 300, minus 30 aces, or 270. He should have scored 80 points, (five nullos doubled,) plus 30 aces, plus 50 for contract, plus 250 for rubber. A gain of 420 instead of a loss of 270, and a total difference of 690 points on the hand.

I have never seen a better nullo lesson; it is the commonest thing in the world to see players ruin hands in just this way and then cry, "Oh, it is impossible to make a high nullo bid!"

Don't confuse want of skill with want of opportunity. The successful handling of high nullo bids is an everyday occurrence.

The test hand of Nov. 9 was sent me with the request that I bid it "with and without high spades, and with and without nullos." The score is love-all:



If Z is using high spades he will certainly open with "five spades." That will say: "Partner, I am willing to play either hearts or royals, and hold one of the two master cards in both those suits. This is a photograph of my hand; fit it to your own."

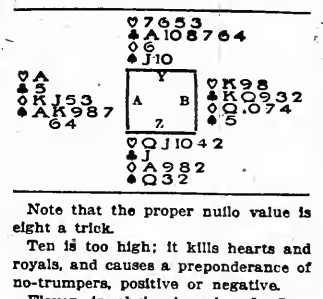
A passes the eleven-trick contract, and Y, being invited to hearts or royals, naturally chooses royals. B passes from sheer joy. He is sure of seventy-two honors and big penalties on a "two royal" bid. He might double to keep his partner from changing the bid; if he does, Z would be forced to "three hearts," and an awful time he would have of it.

With neither high spade nor nullos, Z would say "a heart"; A would force with "two diamonds," Y would pass in order to play against a desirable bid, and B would say "two royals" for his honors. Then royals would be played in their proper position.

Nullos, and nullos alone, give Z-Y an opportunity. They can bid five safe nullos, or they can bid them to a small loss rather than let A-B walk off with the booty. The hand will be forced to a pitch where it means hard work and probable defeat for any player who captures the contract.

"C. S." sends an exceptionally good solution of this hand.

Here is a wonderfully interesting hand which comes from Rancagua, Chile. It seems that THE NEW YORK TIMES, and its Auction problems, are read in that far-away spot. It is the beginning of the rubber-game, and A-B are some 300 points to the good, on the honor score:



Note that the proper nullo value is eight a trick.

Ten is too high; it kills hearts and royals, and causes a preponderance of no-trumpers, positive or negative.

Eleven is obviously absurd. Low cards should be bidable, but they certainly should not be more valuable than high ones. Don't put the bottom on top; don't use the floor for the ceiling. Eleven kills the time-honored no-trump precedence.

A suit without honors would be a ridiculous anomaly. The nullo honors are the aces, and count inversely.

These rules are the result of the longest nullo-auction practice on record.

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THE GREENWOOD LAKE PHILOSOPHER

The great beauty about not having any money is that you don't have to bother about saving any of it.

You never realize that a young girl has been metamorphosed into a woman until she begins to worry about her complexion.

It's curious that hope generally requires a magnifying glass, while we can always see disappointment with the naked eye.

How can a mere man be perfect when even the sun has spots on it?

The trouble with the average man is that he seldom tries to mend his ways until he is broke.

It isn't hard to be a philosopher. All you have to do is to preach what you don't practice.

Don't lose sight of the fact that many a deliberate truth carries more malice than an innocent lie.

There is only one thing a woman loves more than being told a secret, and that is finding it out herself.

A girl may not love her enemies, but she invites them all to her wedding.

On the road to pleasure mighty few people think of buying a return ticket.

Many a man attempts to drive an automobile who couldn't drive a tack.

Those women who claim the turkey trot is little better than hugging have never been hugged.

Having dallied with experience, it isn't every man who can take the middle ground between the cynic and the fool.

No man can bluff Death into thinking he is too busy to die.

If you would always be sure of an audience, abuse somebody.

Few of our own troubles are really worth the time it takes to tell them.

The average man isn't nearly so fond of his wife as he is of his wife's husband.

Success is very often the result of a one-card draw in the game of life.

There are few disappointments in the world like that felt by the woman who has a presentment that something is going to happen when it doesn't.

A close mouth is seldom open to suspicion.

Being the under dog may have its drawbacks, but at any rate the loser is never accused of cheating.

It requires a lot of experience to be able to write a love letter that doesn't mean anything.

Don't trust the fellow who wants to borrow money for breakfast with the promise of taking you out to dinner.

The worst feature of a bad memory is that it is always springing things on us that we had fondly hoped we had forgotten.

How foolish to call the fellow who stands up with the groom at a wedding the "best man." He can't always prove it.

Half the people in the world don't know when they are licked, and the other half get used to it.

THE ROMANCE AND REALITY OF NEW YORK'S RESTAURANTS

Don't Visit Them With Too Much Money or Too Little, Don't Believe That All Labeled Foreign Isn't American, and, Above All, Beware of "Bohemian" Table d'Hotes.

ALL restaurants are good. This is the conclusion reached by the thorough student of the subject, the veteran of bills of fare, in contradistinction to the dabbler, the home-dweller who occasionally "eats out."

It is a mark of inferiority, bores tell us, to acknowledge boredom. Certainly he is a dull, unimaginative dog who can enter even the meanest restaurant without some thrill of interest. The food may be commonplace, it may be actually unpalatable, the waiters may be clumsy and inattentive, but these things should not discourage the gastronomic adventurer.

On the contrary, they should give a decided zest to his pursuit of a meal. For now he has a problem worthy of all his skill; he has before him the delicate and difficult task of so ordering that he will be served with food pleasant to the taste and satisfying to the hunger and of transforming his waiter's clumsiness and incivility into dexterity and courtesy. This can in every case be done, and the accomplishment of this feat constitutes one of the chief romantic delights of eating in restaurants.

A TIMES reporter saw an admirable instance of this in the course of a recent tour of investigation. Into a little Sixth Avenue barroom came a quietly dressed gentleman who looked well fed, but not exactly prosperous. Evidently he was, in his way, a bon vivant, a man skilled in the art of eating. Now, this barroom was the dingiest place that ever hung a "Business Man's Lunch" card in its window. Half a dozen high stools were placed before a horseshoe shaped counter, behind which two fat and surly men, whose jackets and aprons had some months before been white, were combining the functions of cook and waiter. The menu card was a slate, on which was written: "Hungarian goulash, $.15; Irish stew, $.20; pigsknuckle in jelly, $.15; roast beef, $.20; ham and potato salad, $.15; pie, $.05; coffee, $.05." Thousands of flies were buzzing about the exposed food, and the plates and knives and forks were washed by a dip in a tub of dirty water and a wipe on a filthy towel.

Not a promising place for a good meal it would seem. But the bon vivant previously mentioned was equal to the occasion. First he admiringly watched one of the surly waiters carve a ham and commented on the difficulty of the task. At once the waiter lost his surliness and asked the customer's order almost with deference. The customer ordered soft boiled eggs, a bottle of beer, and rolls.

The rolls had been handled and exposed to the dust, but he found the crumbs fresh and white. He dipped pieces of this into the eggs—he had broken off a part of the shell, and did not empty the meat of the eggs into his dubious egg-cup—and he drank his beer from the bottle.

Romance and Restaurants.

Here, for a small sum, had been purchased a refreshing and satisfying luncheon, a luncheon of food absolutely clean in surroundings from which the average person of fastidious taste would have recoiled in horror.

Of course, it may be objected that the bon vivant in question made a public show of himself by drinking out of a bottle, that beer and soft-boiled eggs are (to normal people) a sickening combination, and that a less insane meal could have been bought for the same money in a near-by dairy lunch. But the dairy lunch would not present any adventure, there would be in it no element of uncertainty, of risk to tempt the connoisseur of gustatory experience, as distinguished from the connoisseur of mere food and drink.

There are two things that interfere with the romance of eating in restaurants—the possession of too much money and the possession of too little money. The first is more serious than the second. To enjoy a visit to a restaurant one should carry just a little less money than he expects to need. He will then need to exercise more skill in ordering, and he will enjoy a delicious sense of danger as he watches the waiter add up his account.

Any consideration of the restaurants of New York City must begin with the cheapest. And the cheapest, naturally, are those where food is free. By this reference is made not to bread lines and other charitable institutions, nor to the commissariat department of jails, but to the free lunch counters.

A penniless man alone stands little chance of obtaining more than a furtive pretzel from the free lunch counter. Unless he buys a drink, he will hear the bartender's cutting repartee, "Hey, Bo! why doncha get a chair?" or "Why doncha go where you spend your money?" before he has taken the fork from its glass of red vinegar and plunged it into the tempting platter of baked beans. But two penniless men may get both pleasure and satisfaction without expense by means of the profitable diversion known as Progressive Free Lunch or Waiting for Jack.

It is advisable to start proceedings about 5 in the afternoon. At that time a fresh cooked Smithfield ham appears on the counter in saloons of the better sort, and an immaculately clad attendant takes his place, ready to serve visitors. The players should select a comparatively prosperous street, and they will find it better as a rule to confine themselves to corner saloons, as two entrances are almost imperative.

They separate at the door. The first player enters the front door and looks around expectantly. Then he frowns, mutters an oath, and looks at his watch. Then he turns to the bartender and says: "Say, did a little fellow in a brown suit, wearing a cap, come in here a while ago?" The bartender answers in the negative, and the player, looking at his watch again, strolls negligently to the lunch counter. Now the side door swings open and player No. 2 rushes in, greeting player No. 1 effusively and says: "But where's Jack? Isn't this the place he said?"

Now player No. 1 takes a sausage, or a ham sandwich, or a few biscuits as he answers, "Sure, he'll be here in a minute, I guess. Let's have a drink while we're waiting."

"No," says the second player, helping himself to lunch, "we'll wait till Jack gets here."

The bartender has overheard all this—it was intended that he should—and, looking forward to the evening which the jovial trio will spend consuming his liquid wares, he has not the slightest objection to the way in which its two present members are depleting the free lunch.

"Hey, Bill" and Goodby.

In a few minutes one player says: "Perhaps he went into the place across the street. You wait here, I'll go look." He makes a graceful exit, leaving behind him an umbrella or stick, or parcel. The other player, in a few seconds, discovers his companion's carelessness, and calls: "Hey, Bill, you forgot something!" and runs out after him, to continue the search for the mythical Jack in the nearest café.

This is perhaps the most exciting legal method of getting food known to New York. One beverage beside water can be obtained free, but the ease with which it may be procured makes its pursuit rank far below such sports as waiting for Jack. That beverage is lemonade.

Supposedly Foreign Restaurants.

"But These Things Should Not Dis_ age the Gastronomic Adventurer."

As in the large cities of Germany, there are in New York and Philadelphia restaurants run on the slot-machine principle. The customer drops two or three nickels into a slot and takes from the little cupboard which then opens a plate of food. By dropping a nickel into another slot and turning the handle of a faucet he may get a cup of tea or coffee, or a glass of milk, buttermilk, or iced tea. Customers in such restaurants take their food and drink from the slot machines to little tables holding salt, pepper, sugar, and napkins. There they sit and eat, returning to the slot machines occasionally for fresh supplies.

Now, lumps of ice and quarters of lemon cannot conveniently be served in this way. Accordingly, the management places by the iced tea faucet two metal boxes, one filled with cubes of ice, the other with neatly quartered lemons. For the adventurous luncher with an insatiable craving for lemonade to fill his glass with filtered water, which is furnished free, instead of iced tea, which costs a nickel, is a simple matter, nor is it difficult for him to temper it with the generously exposed ice, sugar, and lemon. Probably only the innocuousness of this beverage makes safe the trustfulness of the management of these slot-machine restaurants.

The amateur of restaurants cannot regard one of these automatic places without having his imagination stirred. What an opportunity for a drunken plutocrat! Think of the possibilities of a debauch in such a place! The man who spends a thousand dollars in an evening in some expensive café may think that he is enjoying life, but think of the bliss of he who comes riotously to an automatic restaurant bearing a sack of twenty thousand nickels! What joy to exhaust the supply of beef pies, to corner the farina pudding market, to break the ham sandwich bank! And never did Nero devise a more exhilarating amusement than dropping countless nickels into the liquid-refreshment slots, (and putting no glasses under the faucets,) until all the floor is a raging ocean of coffee, buttermilk, and iced tea.

Table d'Hote?—Never!

But such thoughts are dangerous for the modest adventurer. He will find amusement enough in his daily lunch hour without resorting to such Lucullan extravagance.

One thing of which the man wise in restaurant lore is seldom guilty is the consumption of table d'hote meals. There may be—there undoubtedly are—places where for a fixed sum a satisfactory meal may be procured. But who would let a restaurant keeper, or any one else, dictate to him what he shall eat? Shall he give up all the delight of choosing the elements that shall complement each other and result in a meal harmonious and complete? Shall he give up his sacred right of free will? No, however excellent the viands may be that compose a table d'hôte meal, they cannot bring to the diner a tenth of the pleasure which those he himself has selected will give him.

Particularly is this true in regard to restaurants supposedly foreign in their cuisine. Young gentlemen fresh from Harvard, who have what they call the social consciousness, and wear New Thought jewelry, are able to extract a simple pleasure from the deliberately bohemian table d'hôte. They enjoy the large bottle of acidulous red wine, the world-weary spaghetti—even the meat, elastic in spite of its years. They enjoy (they state) the atmosphere of the place.

Certainly all this is as it should be. THE TIMES reporter to whom this investigation was intrusted was deeply gratified by one exhibition of receptivity. He dined in an Italian table d'hôte, his companions being young men and women who said that they liked a Picabia canvas because one could live with it without wearying. They were very wise, very sophisticated.

After the close of four courses of quite impossible food, the head waiter announced that souvenirs were to be distributed. He then went from table to table solemnly presenting each guest with a very small red slipper made of tin. When the tongue of the slipper was pressed down it clicked loudly.

Did the Futurists, Cubists, ultra-intense artists, reject the gifts? No! They took them with delight, and all through the evening they clicked them, in a manner indicative of esoteric bohemianism.

It is pleasant to witness these manifestations of appealing simplicity, and it must be admitted that they are numerous in the French and Italian table d'hôtes. There may be seen not only the serious-minded young makers of verses and pictures, but those entertaining phenomena, the dissipating school teachers. From every little town in the Middle West they come, making New York their place for holiday. In parties of three or four they timidly enter little restaurants with foreign names; timidly, but with a certain delicate bravado. A sip of Chianti is an adventure, the fork that lifts spaghetti trembles with excitement. Well, considering the quality of the spaghetti, the fork should tremble.

But the prosaic person who prefers good food and drink to romantic atmosphere usually avoids foreign table d'hôtes. Not that he disdains French and Italian cooking! He is, it may be supposed, sane. But he likes to go where he may taste food cooked as on the Piedmontese farm or in a Neapolitan hotel, to drink wine that knows other skies than those of California.

The Real, Real Thing.

So he goes to a place on Chambers Street and eats lamb, cooked to delicious tenderness on steel skewers; drinks arrack and thick, spicy coffee, and inhales the fragrant smoke of a narghile. Or, better yet, he goes to a place that stands in the shadow of the Elevated, a stone's throw from the Church of Santa Maria del Pompeii.

There is a restaurant worthy of Lucullus, his patron! THE TIMES reporter refrains from giving its name, for he would not rob all other restaurants of their custom. There the word table d'hôte is unknown, and every guest is an artist in his appreciation of food.

There may be consumed bottles of mellow Barbera, and in Winter great glasses of that glorified egg-nogg, the name of which is (the reporter advances this spelling with diffidence) zablone. There may be consumed salads of crisp green dandelion and lettuce, decorated with the white and golden disks of hard-boiled eggs. Fish—given a strange charm by means of spices and oils known to the epicures of ancient Rome—chops, simple, genuine chops transformed into delicacies dangerously luscious—these are to be had at, well, not far from the Church of Santa Maria del Pompeii. And all for a sum ridiculously small.

And there may also be procured a dish known as—what was it known as? It was brown, and there was a glory of onions about it. Well, the reporter must at once go back and find out.

"Two Things Interfere With the Enjoyment of Food, Too Much Money and Too Little."

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Telephone Numbers.

ALL the head clerk had to say in reply to the caller's first question was, "Lots of 'em." "Do you have many requests for a change in telephone numbers?" had been question No. 1. The reply to the second question required elaboration.

"What are some of the reasons advanced for desiring a change?" was question No. 2.

"Oh," sighed the clerk, "they are manifold. Some folks don't like their numbers because they are hard to remember. In direct contrast to this class of grumblers was the man who came in here to complain an hour or so ago. His trouble was that his number was too handy.

"'It is too easily remembered,' he said. 'It is 1,000, and everybody can remember it. I live in a big apartment house where, in addition to the office telephone, most of the families have wires of their own. But they don't need 'em.

"'Whenever anybody wants to send them a message he calls up and asks us to deliver it. Whenever the other folks in our block tell their friends or relations to telephone them on any matter of business or social entertainment they first mention their own number in a casual way, and then they add: "But I know you can't remember it, and you needn't bother to look it up in the directory. Just call up Mr. Wilkinson and he will see that we get the message. His number is 1,000. You can remember that all right." And they do, too.'

"That," continued the head clerk, "was an unusual case. I sympathized with the overworked subscriber and promised to report his complaint to the committee first thing in the morning.

"Another thing that lies at the root of many requests for change is the superstition of our subscribers. Thirteen is not the only number that is in illrepute. There are many persons who have one certain number which, for individual reasons, they believe invariably brings them bad luck, and if by chance that number is allotted to them by the telephone company they are never satisfied until it is changed to something which, so far as they are concerned, has no taint of hoodoo.

"A good many complaints reach us from people whose number is the same as that of some prominent concern in another exchange, whose messages they frequently receive by mistake.

"Last month we made a change for a well-to-do chap who had two telephones—one at his office and one at his residence. They were both the same number, only in different exchanges, and the poor fellow was kept in hot water half the time by the mixing of calls. Twe-thirds of the private, confidential communications that should have come to the office during business hours went to his house, and the man was growing gray from worry."

The Proof.

Stanley, aged 5, wanted to know if vermicelli was alive when he saw it curl about in hot water, and did not seem quite convinced when told that it was not. A few days later, on seeing his mother preparing marcaroni for dinner, he exclaimed triumphantly: "Now I know vermicelli is alive, else how could it grow into marcaroni?"

A Rude Shock.

AMERICANS traveling abroad soon find out that the language they speak is not looked upon always as genuine English, either by the haughty Englishman or the natives of the continent of Europe. One already aware of this view, who thought he was hardened to it, got the rudest shock of all last Summer.

In a Paris book store window he saw several little red books.

"How to Learn German," was the title of one of them. Another was called "How to Learn Spanish," another "How to Learn Italian," and so on.

The American was looking at them with an uninterested air when his expression suddenly changed to one of utter amazement. Casting his eye on still another of the little red books he read on its cover:

"How to Learn American!"

Plastering Gloves.

GLOVES had been the saleswoman's specialty for so many years that she thought she knew everything about them there was to be known. But she found out there were a few things yet to learn when the woman who had bought three pairs of street gloves asked her to send them up to the workroom and have strips of adhesive plaster pasted on the inside of each seam.

"What for?" the saleswoman asked.

"Because they will wear so much better. I have been finishing off my gloves that way for the last five years and they wear twice as well as other people's gloves. You can probably make a neater job of it than I can, so I'd like it done before the gloves are sent home."

How It Happened.

HIS wife had made a little quiet investigation of his coat.

"Henry," she said in no pleasant tone, "you never mailed the letter I gave you last week. I can feel it right in the corner of your coat."

Her husband brought out the coat in a rather shame-faced way. There was no doubt, the letter was just were she said. Reaching into the inside pocket, he groped down and down until he at last grasped the envelope.

"Yes, my dear," he replied; "you see, it slipped down through the torn lining you promised to sew up more than a month ago."

Must Restrain His Grief.

A PECULIARITY of bridegrooms was pointed out by the curate, who asked asthmatically for a medical certificate showing that he had a cold in the head.

"But that is self-evident," said the doctor. "You don't need a doctor's word for that. You are all choked up and your eyes are watery."

"It is those very symptoms that make a certificate necessary to placate the bridegroom," said the curate. "Without that, he will think I am crying, and will take my tears as a personal insult. Copious weeping is the privilege of everybody at a wedding except the parson.

"Bridesmaids may sniffle, mothers sob, and bride and bridegroom falter, but the man who ties the knot must remain dry-eyed and clear-voiced. Emotion on his part is construed as grief over the bride's bad bargain, and the best-natured bridegroom on earth resents it."

His Money's Worth.

ALTHOUGH only a month married the young man had learned much feminine logic. Tired out with a day in the shops, his wife opened her eyes languidly as he struck a match.

"Another?" she said. "Mortimer, I do wish you would not use cigarettes."

"Why?"

"Because they are bad for you. You don't know what is in them."

"Oh, yes, I do. Why, for the trifling sum that cigarette costs you get nicotine, valerian, possibly a little morphine, and any quantity of carbon."

She sat up, alert and bright eyed.

"Good gracious!" she said. "All that? Why that is a real bargain, isn't it?"

BOLD EXPLORER FINDS NEW LAND IN SIBERIAN OCEAN

Lieut. Wilkitzky of Russian Navy Discovers and Names Nicholas II. Land, a Large Area, Probably of Volcanic Formation, Abounding in Arctic Game.

By Major General A. W. Greely, U. S. A.

IT has often recurred in polar exploration, as in many other phases of human activity, that the so-called last word is not the final one. When the remarkable series of arctic expeditions came to an end, after years of fruitless search for the long-lost Sir John Franklin, a fleet commander Sir Edward Belcher wrote "The Last of the Arctic Voyages."

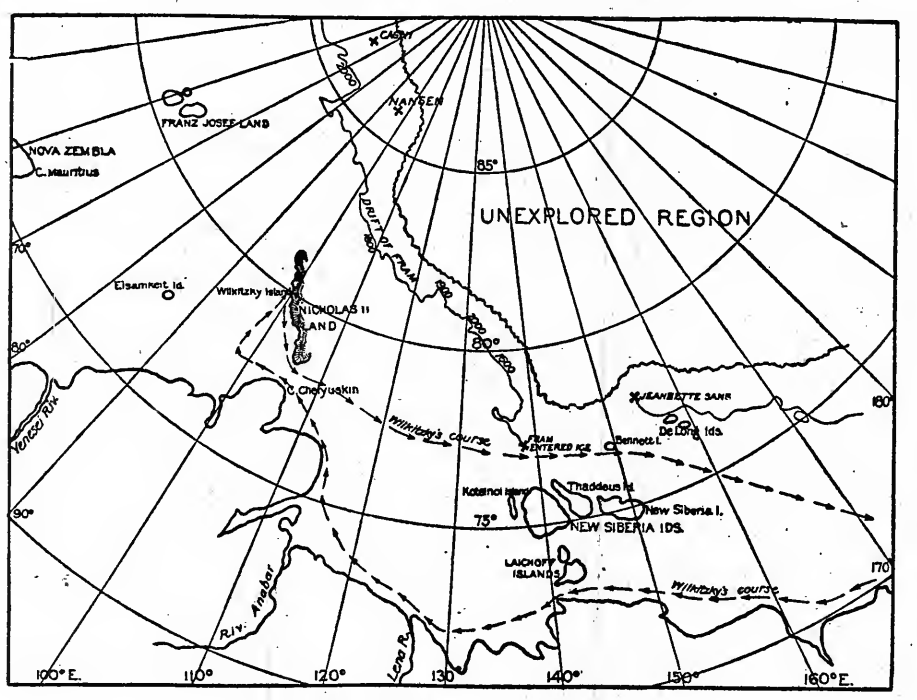
No one was more surprised than Belcher when McClintock's search in the Fox was initiated and the final record was made of Franklin's death and of the discoveries of his shipmates. And then followed that line of heroic American explorations which opened up the wondrous waterways of the West Greenland coast, and thus unbarred the hitherto closed gates to the very pole.

In years just passed, when the stirring dispatch came announcing that Peary had reached the north geographic pole, the acme of his ambitious struggles of a quarter of a century, the word went round that arctic exploration was at an end.

Even that virile and indomitable descendant of the Norse Vikings, Roald Amundsen, was deterred from that arctic voyage on which he had already started. Turning the prow of the Fram from Bering Strait, he sailed southward and, scaling high antarctic peaks with Norwegian ski and dog-drawn sledges, attained the south geographic pole.

Much Activity in 1912.

When the year 1912 opened there was noted a widespread recurrence of popular interest in arctic fields of research, so that there were no less than six expeditions initiated, excluding those of Russia. The Dane, Koch, and the Swiss, de Quervain, crossed the Greenland ice-cap at different points. The German, Schröder-Strauz, found disaster and death in North Spitzbergen. Meanwhile the Canadian, Stefansson, planned to reach the hypothetical continent long forecast by Americans. The American, McMillan, sought definitely to outline Crocker Land. The Frenchman, Payer, re-explored that Franz Josef Land which his father was first to traverse. Amundsen now starts via Bering Strait to drift northwestward with the ice-floes of the Siberian ocean. These all represent what may be called foreign and idealistic exploration, as compared with the Russian expeditions, which are domestic and economic.



Nicholas II. Land and the Siberian Ocean.
(Soundings in Fathoms.)

Before describing the discoveries of Lieut. Wilkitzky, the Russian, it will be well to set forth foreign invasions into the Siberian Ocean nearest to Nicholas Second Land. First in order is the expedition of 1880, commanded by De Long, which drifted northwesterly from Bering Strait until the Jeannette was crushed by the ice. It found through its soundings that the continental shelf of Siberia extended some three hundred miles into the ocean, which was dotted with islets. The most westerly of the De Long islands, Bennett Island, proves to be on the same parallel with and about five hundred miles to the east of Nicholas Second Land.

Nansen followed in the Fram, adopting De Long's plan. The drift of the Fram was a practical continuation of that of the Jeannette, though no land was seen and the ship passed into deep water about 250 miles to the north of the New Siberian Islands. In general the course of the Fram was roughly parallel with the Siberian coast line, and she passed Cape Chelyuskin in 1894, 300 miles to the north.

The most important addition to the hydrography of the Siberian Ocean, time and means considered, was made by Capt. Edward H. Johannesen, in the sailing schooner Nordland. Leaving Cape Mauritius, Nova Zembla, he found the ocean ice-free, so that he crossed to Cape Taimur, near Cape Chelyuskin. On Aug. 16, 1878, he discovered in 77 degrees 42 minutes north latitude, 86 degrees east longitude, an island named Elsamkeit (Lonely Island), scarcely more than 100 miles to the west of Nicholas Second Land.

Elsamkeit proved to be ice-free, quite high land, with scant vegetation. Driftwood was most abundant along the coast. This remote spot was, however, a refuge for arctic life—birds and mammals. More sea animals were here seen than had been earlier noted in the voyage along the shores of Nova Zembla and of Spitzbergen. While circumnavigating the island Johannesen observed dovekies, arctic tern, the glacious gull, the fulmar, and various other birds, three polar bears, some walruses, and many seals. Johannesen's soundings disclosed a shallow sea, so that the continental bench extended here at least 150 miles into the ocean.

Most interesting were the experiences of Baron A. E. von Nordenskjöld, the greatest, all phases of action and of knowledge considered, of arctic explorers. In his unique voyage, the circumnavigation of Asia, he reached on Aug. 19, 1878, the north point of Asia, Cape Chelyuskin, which he determined to be in 77 degrees 36 minutes north latitude 103 degrees 17 minutes east longitude. As he was the first known visitor to the cape since its discovery by Chelyuskin by sledge journey in 1742, its surroundings were carefully noted.

Nordenskjöld sent his supporting steamer, the Lena, seaward to dredge. She was stopped by heavy and very close ice in about 77 degrees 45 minutes north, some seventy-five miles south of Nicholas Second Land, to which she made the nearest approach hitherto on record. Of the sea life he records:

It was the most abundant yield that the trawl net brought up at any one time during the whole of our voyage around the coast of Asia, and this from the sea off the northern extremity of that continent.

As bearing on the presence and migration of birds, he adds:

There were seen a large number of sandpipers, an exceedingly numerous flock of barnacle geese—evidently migrating to more southerly regions, perhaps from some polar land lying to the north of Cape Chelyuskin—a loon, some kittiwakes and ivory gulls, and remains of owls.

The desolation and barrenness of the surrounding land made notable the presence of these birds.

The discovery of Nicholas Second Land is simply an incident in the economic development of the Russian Empire. The general public is unaware of the astounding extent and the enormous potential resources of arctic Russia. Its area extends half way around the world—through 168 degrees of longitude—while the distance across it exceeds by many hundred miles that from the northernmost point of North America to the Isthmus of Panama.

Biggest of All Surveys.

The survey of these remote regions was but one of the many progressive improvements for Russia initiated by that luminous character, Peter the Great. Planned in his last years, this most extended of geographic surveys ever attempted was known as the Great Northern Expedition; it lasted seventeen years, from 1725 to 1742. Its results gave fame to Bering, to Muravief, to the Laptiefs, to Prontschischef, and others. In later days they were followed by Kotzebue, Wrangel, Anjou, and Sannikof.

How Russia has persistently pursued a maritime policy for the development of Siberian trade has been fully set forth by Gen. J. de Schokalsky, Russian Imperial Navy, in various publications. Safe routes of navigation to and from the valleys of the Yenesei, of the Lena, and of other lesser rivers, are absolutely essential for the prosperity and development of this habitable empire, which is half as large again as is the United States. Siberia is no longer a country of convicts, but a land swarming with pioneers, a wondrous leaven among its ten millions of inhabitants.

Maritime surveys for practicable sea routes have been prosecuted in the most thorough manner, and with creditable persistence. Strong stanch ships have been constructed, equipped with the best ice-breaking appliances, fitted for navigating the heavy and dangerous ice-floes of Kara Sea and of the Siberian Ocean.

Routes via the Kara Sea and around the north end of Nova Zembla have been tested, but neither has been found safe for commercial ships year after year. It was then suggested that a satisfactory route could be found by entering Bering Strait. This would enable Russia to obtain a Siberian outlet, with Vladivostok as the main port, to which could be shipped the products of the vast region to the east of Cape Chelyuskin.

In the Summer of 1912 two powerful ice-breakers, the Taimyr and the Vaigatz, made safely a voyage via Bering Strait to and from the Lena. Soundings and surveys were made en route, but ice conditions around Cape Chelyuskin prevented the ships from returning to Russia through the Kara Sea.

Early in July, 1913, the ice-breakers Vaigatz and Taimyr left Vladivostok to prosecute their surveys, and to renew their efforts to round Cape Chelyuskin and return to St. Petersburg through the Kara Sea.

The expedition was under command of Gen. Sergeief, Imperial Russian Navy, who was incapacitated by a stroke of apoplexy. Lieut. Wilkitzky, Imperial Navy, succeeding to the command, made a running survey of the Asiatic Coast from the Kolyma River, latitude 70 degrees north, longitude 160 degrees east, to Cape Chelyuskin. It is the first time that this cape has been visited by a ship coming from the eastward. Wilkitzky's hopes of completing the circumnavigation of Asia were destroyed in longitude 96 degrees east, where he found an impenetrable barrier of solid ice.

As the sea was open to the north he decided to explore this unknown area of the Siberian Ocean. To his astonishment he soon sighted high peaks, the summits of a new land. In latitude 81 degrees north, longitude 100 degrees east, he landed, hoisted the Russian imperial colors, took possession of the land in the name of the Czar, and named it Nicholas Second Land.

Wilkitzky followed the land northward, finding it with a continuing northwesterly trend. In latitude 81 degrees north, longitude 96 degrees east, he found a pack of solid ice which forbade further progress, though the land reached as far as eye could see. Retracing his course, the southern extremity of the new land was found in latitude 79 degrees north, longitude 104 degrees east, whence the coast took a trend to the northeast. The land is thus known to extend through more than two degrees of latitude, with a coastline of nearly 200 miles.

While data to that effect are lacking, it is probable that Nicholas Second Land consists of a number of close-lying islands, similar to Franz Josef Land. Its high, abrupt cliffs, and many isolated peaks, seem to sustain Wilkitzky's opinion that it may be of volcanic formation. Despite the fact that vegetation was scant at the landing place, the land evidently abounds in arctic game. Traces of reindeer were visible, polar bears were seen, and bird life was abundant. Off shore many walrus were seen. The large collection made by the Russian officers of specimens relating to the geology, the fauna and the flora will throw much light on its physical conditions.

The existence of Nicholas Second Land has the effect of extending to the northeast the area of Kara Sea from 250 to 300 miles. With its shifting fields of ice thus bounded and restricted, a northern route to Siberia is shown to be impracticable, and the along-shore route is indicated as the only promising one.

Asia's Added Width.

In the way of general knowledge it is evident that the continental shelf of Asia is broader than has been generally supposed, being from 300 to 350 miles or more in width.

When forced from the southern shores of Nicholas Second Land by the ice pack, Wilkitzky found the ocean to the east quite ice-free. He steamed easily along the 79th parallel through the sea where De Long and his gallant companions drifted for months, ice-beset until the Jeannette sank.

Some additions and corrections were made in the number and position of the De Long Islands. Most important was the discovery by Wilkitzky on Bennett Island of the diaries and records of Baron Toll. This Russian explorer visited this island by sledge in 1902 and doubtless perished on his attempted return journey to Kotelnoi Island. The scientific world will await with interest the last message of this intrepid Russian scientist, who gave his life to advance geographic knowledge of Russian dominions. It is a happy coincidence that this very year a memorial tablet to Baron Toll is in process of installment on Kotelnoi Island.

STAGING ELABORATE PAGEANT IN HONOR OF CALIFORNIA'S HERO-PRIEST

Theatre Built for "The Mission Play," Celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Father Serra, the Pioneer Missionary Who Converted the Indians of the Coast.

TO-MORROW is the 200th anniversary of the birthday of Father Junipero Serra. He was the Franciscan priest who founded the California missions and converted the Indians of the California Coast from San Diego to San Francisco during practically the same period that the Revolutionary War was being fought on this side of the continent.

The work of Father Junipero and other Franciscan missionaries in civilizing the Indians on the mainland of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and what is now the State of California, is one of the finest pages of Spanish history. Father Junipero's part was played chiefly on what is now American soil. His monuments are the twenty-one missions which dot the Pacific Coast with picturesque ruins from the Mexican border as far north as San Francisco Bay.

It is only recently that California has discovered that it has a hero of the true cast in Father Junipero. Before California became American soil, in 1848, Mexico had gained its independence from Spain, and Mexican politicians and land-grabbers had confiscated the mission property and put an end to the career of the Franciscans in California.

The missions were already on their way to decay when the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada Mountains started the flow of population away from the southern coast and into the mining regions. San Francisco became the great city of the State. The mission communities, which had been the centres of civilization in California for half a century, were for the most part deserted. The only remains of several of the Franciscan towns of early California are the dilapidated mission churches.

The missions remained almost forgotten up to the last few decades, when artists began to discover that many of the old mission churches were most artistic ruins. Patriotic Californians started a crusade to save them from becoming heaps of stones, and the Franciscan remains are now being carefully preserved.

Recently, too, Californians have become aware that they have a romantic story in the life of the priest and his followers, whose peaceful conquest of the Indians of the Southern California Coast made such a striking contrast with the Indian wars and Indian massacres that attended the settling of Eastern States. There was plenty of Indian fighting in the interior and northern parts of California, but the territory under the influence of the Franciscans was settled without bloodshed.

Californians are celebrating the anniversary of Father Junipero's birth by producing "The Mission Play," which enthusiastic native sons describe as "The Oberammergau of California." A theatre has been built near the San Gabriel Mission, founded in 1771 by Father Junipero, for the staging of this pageant play which tells pictorially of the rise of the mission civilization from the time that the padres began their first settlement at San Diego.

The playhouse is erected on the ground where the Indian neophytes, under the direction of the padres, shaped the brick and stone with which the San Gabriel Mission was built. Most of the costumes and stage properties are relics of mission days. All of the 800 players in the historic drama are Californians by birth.

The theatre is built inside a stockade like those which inclosed the mission buildings. The promenade around the theatre represents El Camino Real, (the King's Highway,) the road which ran along the coast and connected all the missions from San Diego to San Francisco. Each of the missions was built at a distance of one day's walk from its nearest neighbors, so that soldiers or travelers on foot could always find shelter at the end of a day's journey. At intervals along the promenade are replicas of the missions, with tiled roofs like the original, with the plastered walls, the patios, arches, towers, belfries, and bells. Each of these tiny reproductions is set in its place in a raised map of the country in which the original mission stands.

In the interior of the theatre the rude craftsmanship of the Indian builders is imitated in the rough timbering, the windows with little panes of colored glass, and the walls hung with skins and paintings by Indians and padres.

The theatre was decorated by Henry Kabierske. The author of the pageant play is John Steven McGroarty, a poet and historian of California. Father Serra is the central figure, and the 800 others in the cast are the Californians of his day, the padres, Spanish soldiers, and Indians.

Father Serra was born on Nov. 14, 1713, at Petra, on the island of Minorca. He was educated at the Lullian University at Palma, where he occupied the Duns Scotus Chair of Philosophy until he went to Mexico to join the missionary college at San Fernando. His first mission was with the Sierra Gorda Indians, where he served for nine years.

His fame as a missionary preacher and his success among the Indians of Mexico resulted in his selection to lead the band of Franciscan padres into California. He found it hard to make an impression on the dull imagination of the Indians, and his efforts to put his ideas into such shape that the Indian mind could grasp them led him to the use of extraordinary methods in the pulpit. It is recorded that, to illustrate the doctrine of penance, he would pound his breast with a stone, scourge himself, and even apply lighted torches to his bare breast.

The order for the invasion of California by the Franciscan friars came from the Spanish Crown. The Russians had often visited that territory with the view, it was believed, of taking possession. A military expedition under Don Gaspar Portola was organized in Mexico to explore and secure the entire Pacific Coast as far northwest as it had been explored. The policy of sending priests along with such expeditions to spread the Catholic religion among the natives had been founded by Isabella with the voyage of Columbus and lasted until Spain's power in the New World was completely crushed.

Father Serra and his missionaries, accompanied by the soldiers under Portola, made their expedition from Lower to Upper California on foot in 1769, arriving at San Diego in May of that year. Portola continued northward, intending to reach Monterey, where a Spanish military station had been established.

The padres found the Indians about San Diego more difficult to deal with than the Mexican Indians had been. They stubbornly refused to be preached to and at first shot arrows at the missionaries who came out to convert them. Kindness, persuasiveness, and even gifts of pretty things that seldom lacked weight with Indians failed to make a single convert during the first year. The historian Bancroft says that "in all the missionary annals of the Northwest there is no other instance where paganism remained stubborn so long."

Fray Junipero Serra.
(From "California and Its Missions." Copyright by Bryan J. Clinch).

The first act of the mission play represents the padres at this period, cast down by their failure to make progress with the Indians and anxious about their own means of living, because of the failure of a Spanish ship which was to arrive with provisions shortly after their settlement at San Diego.

The scenery at the back of the stage pictures San Diego Bay, "the Harbor of the Sun," with the purple promontory of Point Loma on the right, and moored in the bay the quaint Spanish ship San Carlos, which brought part of the expedition to San Diego. In the foreground are tule huts, the first shelter of the little company.

While Father Junipero is praying, and others are talking of the discouraging prospect, Catalonian soldiers, who remained at the mission, rush in with the news that they have sighted Portola and his men. The Spanish soldier enters with his cavalcade of wounded, half-starved, exhausted followers. They have failed to find the fort at Monterey, and are almost thrown into despair when they hear that the promised ship has not arrived. Portola is for returning to Mexico and will not listen to Father Junipero's pleas to remain. Portola is unmoved by Junipero's impressive declaration that "if we abandon California, God will abandon us." Portola is about to leave the padres and start back with his soldiers, when a sail is sighted and a Spanish galleon rounds Point Loma and glides toward them on moonlit water.

C. Stuart Madden writes:

The beginning of the second act is announced by the oldest mission bell in California, suspended from the ceiling. The curtain disappears and we are confronted by the patio of the beautiful Mission of San Carlos at Carmel, near Monterey. This was the civil and military, as well as religious, headquarters of all the missions, and the home of Junipero, the Father President. The calm waters of Carmel Bay are visible beyond the series of mission arches in the rear. At the right is the chapel, and at one side of the patio a large pepper tree. Near the chapel stands a wooden cross.

In the patio are the same Catalonian soldiers whom we previously saw, but they look much older, and we glean from their conversation that it is fifteen years since their painful experiences in California. We also derive the information that this is to be a great day at San Carlos, for the Superiors of all nine missions now established are here to make a report of their progress to the Father President.

The padres gather about their President, now grown very old and white, to report the results of their efforts in the nine missions. They tell of thousands of converted Indians, all well clothed, able to speak and write Spanish, singing the music of the mass. Several stone churches have been built by them; the San Gabriel Indians have built and launched a ship; the San Luis Obispo Indians have become proficient in making curved tile for roofing.

Father Junipero speaks very touchingly of his great love for California from San Diego, where the first palm and olive trees were planted and "the roses are so like the roses of Castile" to the boundary on the north, the grandest harbor in the world.

The dramatic passage in this act follows the arrival of Captain Rivera, Commandante of the King's soldiers in California. Rivera, resplendent in a scarlet cloak and a gold-trimmed velvet suit, is in brilliant pictorial contrast to the brown-robed, sandaled padres. The soldier demands a beautiful half-breed girl who belongs to the mission. Father Serra will not hear of his request. When Rivera becomes threatening, Father Serra assures him that "were he ten times the Commandante, he would not fear him or yield to him," and, like the great Cardinal in the famous scene from "Richelieu," eloquently threatens him with the curse of Rome should he touch the girl. Rivera cringes in fear of the menacing curse, and withdraws defeated.

Father Junipero died at Monterey on Aug. 28, 1784, and in the third act is an entire change, as forty years have passed since the ending of the second act, and we are brought nearly to modern times. The mission glory is gone. The scene is the patio of San Juan Capistrano, strewn with straw and used for a stable by the Americans who have bought it. The once beautiful edifice is in decay, and the Indians, to whom it rightfully belongs, have been driven to the hills.

A señora who has known the missions in the days of their prosperity visits the sacred ground. She tells of the freedom of Mexico from Spain and of the age that followed—the rich Indian lands seized by the Government and sold to eager Americanos. She relates to the aged Spanish guard who baptized Junipero how the other mission lands have been sold. After a touching farewell to the old mission, with its wrecked hopes, the señora takes her leave, and the curtain closes.

FIVE POEMS BY T. A. DALY

DA FARMER.

I don'ta care eef all dees town
Turn upsi' down,
An' earth-quake com' along som' day
An' bust eet up. I gonna 'way;
I won't be dere!
At last I gone turn my face
From evratheeng een deesa place.
I don'ta care.

I don'ta care for town nohow;
I'm farmer now!
I gotta house dat stan's alone,
Three leetla rooms—but all my own—
Wan bed, two chair,
Wan stove, two table an' wan wife.
So for dees town, you bat my life,
I don'ta care!

I don'ta care for ceety street;
Eet smals not sweet.
But now I know how mooch eet's worth
To own som' leetle cleana earth,
To own som' air
Dat's sweet as wine upon da breath—
Here even eef I starve to death,
I don'ta care!

Little Polly's Pome.

THANKSGIVING.

THIS is the day the President
Has set aside for merriment
And games if they are innocent
And do not harm or hurt you
Yet all good people everywhere
A little of this day should spare
To go to church and say a prayer
Which is the highest virtue.

For everybody we should pray
And some kind words we ought to say
For Black Sheep that have gone astray
And every hardened sinner
And after that when church is out
It will be time enough no doubt
To play a while and think about
Our appetite for dinner.

Your dinner will be very good
If you have turkey for your food
Though some folks in your neighborhood
The earn the barest living
And have no cash and cant get trust
May have to dine upon a crust
But even so such people must
Have reason for Thanksgiving.

INSCRIPTION FOR A FIREPLACE.

I'm Home's heart! Warmth I give and light,
If you but feed me.
I blossom in the Winter night,
When most you need me.

To melt your cares, to warm your guest
My cheer's supplied you;
But, O! to know me at my best,
Hold Her beside you!

TO A RICH MAN.

WHAT worries me and makes me blue
May seem a little thing to you;
But then, you see, you have a lot
Of ready cash, and I have not.
Your bills are paid, but mine are due.
You say you have your troubles, too;
A jaded heart, a jaundiced view
Of life? Thank Heaven, that is not
What worries me!

My heart trips light; my wife's beats true;
We pluck life's roses, not its rue.
And so when next you ask me what
My worries are, what cares I've got,
I'll answer you with courage new:
"What? Worries? Me?"

DA LEETLA DOCTOR.

"W'EN I am beeg," says he—
Dat leetla keed of mine—
"Gran' doctor I weell be,
An' O! so smart an' fine
You weell be proud of me;
W'en I am beeg," says he.

"You beeg enough," she say—
Hees madre; dat's my wife—
"I like you deesa way;
Eef only all your life
Like deesa you could stay!
You beeg enough," she say.

"You are too beeg!" I cry.
"You crowd your madre's heart.
Eef you grow more, O! my!
You bust eet all apart!
No room dere now have I;
You are too beeg!" I cry.

"W'en I am beeg," says he,
"I feex all dat for you.
Eef hearts can bust, you see,
Dey can be mends, too!
Gran' doctor I weell be
W'en I am beeg," says he.

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DIGGING FOR DINOSAURS IN WESTERN CANADIAN CANYON

Mounted Skeleton of Saurolophus, 32 Feet long, now on Exhibition here.

Excavating Monoclonius Skull near Steveville, Alberta.

Fossil Hunters' House Boat on the Red Deer River

BARNUM BROWN
Associate Curator of Vertebrate Palaeontology American Museum of Natural History

Restoration of Monoclonius, a horned Dinosaur 15 Ft long, with Head 5 Ft long.

Skeleton of a Crested Duck-billed Dinosaur, 35 Feet long and 15 Feet high

A Carload of Prehistoric Remains Just Received by the American Museum of Natural History from Southern Alberta, Where Its Scientific Scouts Have Been Exploring.

THE American Museum of Natural History has just received a carload of fossils, a collection made during the past Summer by the expedition exploring for cretaceous dinosaurs in Southern Alberta, Canada. Since 1909 expeditions have gone to Alberta each season to search for these remains, and the results have been exceptional in the number of specimens secured, their state of preservation, and in the variety of forms represented, so that to-day the American Museum is unrivaled in its collection of skulls and skeletons of cretaceous dinosaurs.

Just north of the Canadian boundary line, in the south central part of Alberta, is a vast area of level land dotted here and there by small lakes, and until recently covered by luxuriant grass. A few years ago it was found that the soil would produce enormous yields of small grain, and since then settlement has been so rapid that now very little homestead land remains unoccupied, except remote from railroads.

These fertile prairies are drained by many small rivers, which unite to form the Saskatchewan. One of its chief tributaries is the Red Deer River, rising in the snow-clad Rockies just north of Banff. Uniting with other lesser streams in the foothills it forms an irresistible force which has cut through the soft sediments of the level prairie land and formed a miniature Grand Cañon, a mile wide at the top and three to five hundred feet deep.

Great Aid to Science.

In places the walls are nearly vertical and the river winds in its narrow valley below, touching first one side, then the other, but ever cutting and disclosing to view treasures of prehistoric life—fossil bones, shells and leaves. By the study of these remains it is possible for scientists to determine the relation of the various animals, to reconstruct their skeletons and probable appearance in life, and to repicture the conditions under which they existed in those remote periods.

Species of the same genus are frequently different above or below a given position and the rocks that entomb them may show a different origin or form of deposition, so for convenience the rocks are classified and given formation names, often taken from the type locality where first recognized.

Traveling down the Red Deer River four distinct geological formations may be recognized, overlapping like shingles on a roof, each containing characteristic fossils. Were the cañon deeper near the mountains these divisions would show one on top of another. As it is, a journey of three hundred miles down the river is necessary in order to see a full section of the different formations. During such a trip one travels successively through fresh water, brackish water, and marine sediments all filled with animal remains.

Usually fossil remains are found in "bad lands," or areas denuded of vegetation, but in this instance they are found in the face of the cañon walls and in the eroded surfaces of the river valley. As there are no roads down the river valley the most feasible way to carry on explorations is from a boat. Consequently the museum expedition constructed a flat boat, large enough to accommodate a cook tent as well as to carry several tons of weight, provisions and materials for collecting fossils.

High up on the prairie, buildings and haystacks proclaim a well settled country, but in the upper course of the river habitations are rarely seen from the water and the expedition would float for hours through picturesque solitude, unbroken save by the noise of the rapids. Frequently the boat would be tied up while layer by layer the cliffs were searched for fossils.

Broken fragments of bone washed down the hillsides are traced up to where the remaining parts protrude from the bank; all broken pieces are carefully collected, and when the remaining bones are uncovered they are hardened with shellac. If the specimen is any considerable part of a skeleton it is next determined where to break it with the least damage, and the various sections are taken up in plaster of Paris reinforced with burlap. Then they are turned over and covered with plaster on the under side to form a complete block. The various sections are then numbered, and a strong box is made for each large block, which is packed carefully in hay to insure its safe journey to the museum.

Thus mile after mile the river banks are searched carefully and at the close of each season the boats are beached for the Winter and the collection sent back to the museum laboratories to be prepared for exhibition and study.

In the lower reaches of the river only sea shells are found in the rocks, showing that the ocean once covered this area through a long period of time during which several hundred feet of strata accumulated. Where these rocks flank the mountains they are tilted at an angle of several degrees, which shows they were laid down before the elevation of the Rocky Mountains. This formation is named the Pierre.

Near the close of the Pierre a part of the inland sea floor was elevated and became a land mass of low altitude. In the fresh, and partly salt or brackish water, lake and river beds of this period, known as the Belly River formation, are preserved leaf impressions of a variety of trees, teeth and fragmentary bones of mammals, and numerous remains of a great variety of turtles, crocodiles, and dinosaurs.

Strata of sea shells frequently occur above and below fresh water shells, and presumably this area was near sea-level and subject to frequent invasions of the sea, a condition that may be better understood by comparison with the present Everglades of Florida. Impressions of palms, figs, and other subtropical plants are mingled with those of temperate zones, but the general flora must have been that of a warm temperate climate—a striking contrast to the cold climate of to-day.

In those swampy glades of prehistoric days dwelt a host of reptiles, large and small and of various forms, flesh-eaters and herb-eaters, but all sharing certain characteristics in common and known as dinosaurs. They were the dominant creatures of the day, for the warm-blooded mammals were as yet small, the largest so far known not exceeding the size of a house cat. The dinosaurs were not closely related to any living reptile, but they share some characters in common with lizards and crocodiles. Some, if not all kinds, laid eggs, but the very young are rarely found.

One of the most abundant of these remarkable reptiles is the trachodon, a creature well known to museum visitors. It was an herb-eater of large size, reaching a maximum of thirty-five feet in length and seventeen feet in height. It was kangaroo-shaped, having long hind legs on which it walked chiefly, and shorter front legs with feet probably webbed. The body was covered with scales like some of the modern lizards, but they were not overlapping. The head resembled that of a duck with a broad duck-like bill covered by a horny sheath—hence the name "Duck-billed Dinosaur." Probably the most striking feature about this creature is its teeth, of which there are more than two thousand in each individual.

Among living saurians the small South American iguana amblyrhynchus may best be compared with the trachodons, notwithstanding their difference in size; their feeding habits were probably similar. Having no means of defense they lived in the water, where they were free from the attacks of the flesh-eaters. It is evident that great numbers lived in the prehistoric marshes, for there are numerous quarries along the Red Deer River in which there are hundreds of bones of these creatures.

The skeleton of a new genus closely related to the trachodon was recently put on exhibition in the Dinosaur Hall. In structure it closely resembles the trachodon, but is distinguished from it by a great bony crest that extends upward from the back of the skull, which in life evidently supported a flexible membrane similar to the living basiliscus.

On shore there were other hoofed quadrapedal kinds with large heads protected by horns, the monoclonius and its allies. They were remarkable for their enormous skulls, frequently five feet in length and four feet across the frill portion, with a long horn surmounting the nose and a small horn over each eye. The brain was smaller in proportion to the size of the skull than in any known animal above the class of fishes, and of a very low type of structure.

But most striking and grotesque of all was the ankylosaurus. Covered with armor-plate from nose to tip of tail, it was the veritable Dreadnought of the swamps which could bid defiance to the contemporaneous flesh-eaters. It was a herb-eater, with very small teeth and a turtle-shaped beak. It walked on four short legs and was approximately fifteen feet long. In the middle its body was wider than the mastodon and so covered with large flat plates that it could well have been indifferent to the attack of the flesh-eaters. The ribs were solidly united to the back bones, and the tail terminated in a ponderous club-shaped affair, similar to the glyptodon, which it resembles in many ways, though in no sense related.

No lions lived then to stalk these sluggish beasts, but there were no less formidable creatures of the same order to prey upon them—the flesh-eating dryptosaurus. Like the tyrannosaurus of later date it walked upright on massive birdlike feet, the body balanced by a long powerful tail. Its front legs were extremely small. The huge skull, four feet in length, was armed with rows of dagger-like teeth capable of rending the toughest skin. Standing erect fifteen feet in height, the drytosaurus may well have struck terror in the hearts of the peaceful herb-eaters, and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture the combats between two such powerful engines of destruction.

Future Exhibition.

The carload of fossils collected last Summer in the Belly River formation includes nine skulls and three partial skeletons, with sufficient supplementary material to mount these three skeletons. A fourth skeleton now being prepared was collected last year.

As soon as a new hall can be provided in which to exhibit them the museum can exhibit skeletons of the characteristic large cretaceous dinosaurs—prosaurolophus, monoclonius, ankylosaurus, and dryptosaurus. Some of the skulls represent new genera and species not heretofore known to science, others were previously known only from fragments.

American museum parties have collected three carloads of fossils from this locality, yet the field is by no means exhausted; there erosion is so rapid that for all time the Red Deer River will be classic hunting ground for cretaceous dinosaurs.

FINESSE OF THE NEW YORK BOOK AUCTIONEER IMPRESSES HUNGARIAN PLAYWRIGHT

Visitor Hears the Proofs of the Versatility of "The Apostle of Wisdom and Knowledge."

The following account of how a typical New York book auction looks and sounds to a foreigner was written by Arpad Pasztor, a Hungarian playwright and journalist, who is now in this country studying immigration problems, on which he will report to his Government. The original of this sketch in Hungarian was sent to a home paper by its author.

By Arpad Pasztor.

THE scene is on lower Broadway, among the skyscrapers. Round about are New York's greatest business blocks, thirty and forty stories high, receiving and discharging in a day hundreds and thousands of workers, the lift boys never resting all day long, forever taking their sudden flights away up above the clouds almost, and then back again with the swiftness of birds.

On the top of the forty-second story of the Singer Building the American flag waves briskly in the breeze, while down in the depths of Broadway flows the river of human beings, never ceasing, always surging, pushing, whirling as a turbulent stream between two steep mountain cliffs.

High over our heads the elevated comes whirling toward us from downtown, taking its many passengers in a very few minutes from one end of the great city to another.

It is noon. From Staten Island comes the deep boom of a cannon, and the eating factories—for they may appropriately be called that here in New York—are quickly filled with a hungry crowd of office, store, and factory people, pushing and shoving as they rush into the street, happily chewing their gum, and glad of a little sixty minutes of freedom.

But during this swift rush for something to eat, one of New York's stores is just opening. A sign is hanging over the door, and we read that a book auction takes place there to-day promptly at 12 o'clock noon.

Inside, thousands of books are lying, piled in tubs and baskets or stacked in rows on the floor. The auctioneer mounts a little platform and from there shouts his goods.

The place is soon filled. Outside is blistering Summer, inside, delightful coolness, but nevertheless, almost everybody is in his shirt sleeves. The auctioneer, too. He is a rosy-cheeked, short-mustached gentleman with his hair parted carefully in the middle. His trousers are supported by a belt only. He waits a few moments, looks slowly around to see if there are enough of us in the shop, drinks a glass of water and then begins:

"Gentlemen, I greet you in the kingdom of books, in the castle of learning and progress. We have here on display to-day the treasures of mankind. Books, printed letters, rule the riches of the world, not Rajahs, Kings, and Emperors.

"You have gathered here for a book auction. You wish to buy new and good books cheaply. You believe yourselves to be buyers and me the seller, but I am not that; I am only a poor apostle, the apostle of wisdom and knowledge and literature, and I am here in the service of my fellow-men, to convert you to the gospel of art and civilization. I do not place a fixed price on anything, because they are priceless, but do not be ashamed to offer any price you wish. To be poor is no shame, but to be rich and grasping is shameful. [Turning to his assistant:] My friend in the spreading of knowledge, what bunch of books is that in your hand?"

"The works of Walter Scott."

"All right; the novels of Walter Scott—'Marmion,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Quentin Durward,' 'The Antiquary'—and many other old acquaintances of ours. The books of our youth. It has been one hundred years since they were written, but still these editions are new, proving that the great writers live forever. In France alone over 1,400,000 copies were sold of this edition.

"It is true they are novels, but within them the true history of Scotland is told. The history of Scotland, whence more than one American hero sprang.

"Gentlemen, what do you offer me for Sir Walter Scott? Each one for himself. [Looks around.] For a hundred years past? [Looks around again. In the store, dead silence.] Nobody? Nothing?"

From some remote corner a weak female voice is heard.

"One dollar."

The auctioneer's eyes flare up in indignation.

"Did you hear that? Ha, ha, ha!—a book fit for a King, the great Sir Walter Scott—one dollar! * * * Oh, poor old Scott, why is it that thou art so popular? But take it, Madame! Let the others feel ashamed of themselves that they did not even offer a dollar for Walter Scott."

His friend in the spreading of knowledge quickly ties up the bundle of books with string and tosses them to the lady. The auctioneer continues:

"Therefore, the work of Walter Scott is only worth a dollar. Any one else want one? Nobody? Well, what is that now in your hand, that lovely bound book?"

"Switzerland, in words and pictures."

"All right! Switzerland, by pen and brush. The work of our best authors and artists, containing also impressions by the great Victor Hugo of that beautiful country. His own letters! By his own hand! (Strikes the title page three times with his hand.) Ladies and gentlemen, who among you dares to assume that should she or he happen to travel in Switzerland, those same thoughts and ideas would come into his or her mind as into that of the great Hugo? Who would be so stupid and unmannered? Here, Victor Hugo thinks in our place, in this book his comparisons are seen with our own eyes, his unlimited imaginations play upon our fancies, and we see all that he has seen.

"Well? What is the Switzerland worth to you? What is Victor Hugo worth?"

"Fifty cents." (From a student.) Everybody laughs. The auctioneer also for a moment, but his smile immediately changes to a sneer.

"Good, just laugh! Behold a young student. Fifty cents is all the money he has. So Victor Hugo and Switzerland is worth to him all he has. Here it is. Take it, young man, and in times to come you can tell your children of how, here in the United States, you could buy Victor Hugo and Switzerland together for fifty cents. I do not give this book to you but to the future. Take it! (Tosses it over to him.)

"Now follows—yes—here it is—Edgar Allan Poe in three volumes. The great American poet. He comes from us, but he belongs to the world. Who does not know 'The Raven'? Who has not repeated, at some time or another, these wonderful lines, [throws his head back, his face becomes wistful as he reads:]

Once upon a midnight dreary, while
I pondered weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore.

"Not only that, but all of his poems and stories are contained in these three volumes. Now, who wants the pride of America—how much?"

Somebody calls out: "Two dollars."

The Auctioneer: "Good! So America prizes its greatest poet at two dollars? What comes next? Gibson's drawings?

"Brava! These are the Gibson's drawings! Up to date! Gibson's fine collection of American girls! Here! Look! Charles Dana Gibson's most popular drawings! The Eternal Question: Yes or No? Going to Work—who wants them? How much am I offered?"

I speak up too: "Thirty cents."

"Did you hear what this gentleman says? Thirty cents for Charles Dana Gibson! Does America esteem its art so little?"

"But I am a foreigner."

"Foreigner? Then take it, and proclaim to the world what American art is. Take it away and tell them how you bought Charles Dana Gibson for thirty cents! The Stars and Stripes forever!"

"What have we now?"

"The World's Animals."

"All right, 'The World's Animals.' Rich societies, learned men, professors, artists, travelers, have all contributed to this work that they might present it to the world. It took fifteen years to complete it and ten million dollars. Offer something, somebody. Who has the heart to offer one or two dollars for a treasure worth a million? Come on, offer something!"

A Policeman: "One dollar."

"Hah! [Slaps his head.] Who was that? One dollar against ten million? What? A policeman? One who often has to watch even more than that for nothing! Here is the book. One dollar. Take it, friend."

And, wiping his perspiring brow, he steps down from his platform while his companion takes his place.

In Berlin.

New Yorker—Would you like to go to one of the famous beer gardens here?

His Bride—Oh, John, aren't there any champagne gardens?

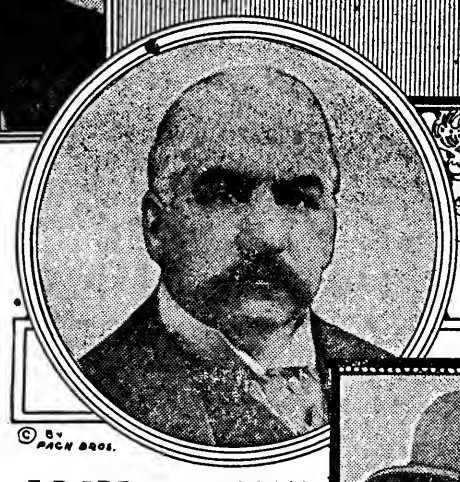
Magistrate—In what way did her large hat annoy you?

Barber—In the subway, your Honor.

ANONYMOUS PHILANTHROPY IS GREATLY INCREASING

Many Donors of Big Sums Are Hiding Their Identity—Modesty Plays Its Part, But One of the Impelling Motives for Anonymity Is the Avoidance of Begging Letters.

VINCENT ASTOR



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J. PIERPONT MORGAN

"DIAMOND JIM" BRADY

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MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN

WILLIAM ZIEGLER

THE anonymous millionaire givers to good works have been so active the past fortnight as to arouse speculation as to their motives and identity. Judging by the reports of the Young Men's Christian Association, the great universities and hospitals, the anonymous form of giving is more popular than ever.

From unnamed sources alone the former organization in the first five days of this month's campaign for its $4,000,000 fund received $346,500. This is unparalleled in the history of the association, as a half a century ago three years were required to raise a like amount from all sources, anonymous and otherwise.

Nowadays, however, single gifts amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars find their way anonymously to the organization's treasury. The largest donation so made was $215,000, on the first day of the November campaign. It was made by a woman.

Another anonymous gift was for $50,000, but it was expected in time that this benefactor would declare himself. From the fact that one of the men's "teams" in the collecting contest reported an additional secret pledge of $25,000, it may be assumed that not all the anonymous giving is done by women. The total to the credit of men who prefer to hide their identity was increased by an additional $25,000 cabled from abroad by a man who said that he wanted time "to come home and consult with my wife as to whether it shall be made in her name or mine."

Some one who aimed to pay a graceful tribute to the late Robert R. McBurney, the Young Men's Christian Association worker, sent $15,000 anonymously, in memoriam. There was another secret gift of $5,000, besides several of $2,000 and $1,000 each.

A definite religious basis may doubtless be cited in the endeavor to account for a certain percentage of the anonymous Y. M. C. A. gifts of today. It is less easy to explain why other and more secular gifts are being recorded from time to time as coming from unknown sources.

Attention has been attracted this month by the anonymous $500,000 donated for a great College of Commerce in New York City. While it is declared that this comes from a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and guesses have been made as to his identity, the fact is that the giver is not known. Here is a new departure in large scale benefactions, because the project of a first-class commercial museum and college for higher education in commerce is an innovation in this country, although Munich and other foreign centres have such institutions. If the popular acclaim that would ordinarily go to the philanthropist in such a case is necessarily lacking in the present instance, he undoubtedly experiences his own satisfaction.

Gift for Fine Arts.

Another anonymous November donor is he who gave, earlier in the month, $250,000 as an endowment of the Fine Arts at Columbia University. The giver concealed his identity by acting through a third person, and the method of using the gift is detailed in a letter to the Trustees. A number of benefactions of $50,000 each have been given anonymously to Barnard College, affiliated with Columbia.

Another educational institution benefiting by enormous sums from unknown sources is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in New England, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1911. Not long after, a gift of $2,500,000 was received from an anonymous donor, who has come to be known among "Tech" men as the "Mysterious Mr. Smith." A month ago $600,000 additional reached the institute from the same source. This money is to be used in constructing the great white city which is to be the new home of the institution. Ultimately twelve acres of ground will be occupied on the Cambridge side of the Charles River, near the Harvard Bridge, the cost of the buildings when completed to be $10,000,000.

This greatest centre of technical instruction in the world will be a vast group of connecting, harmonious structures. The educational group will comprise connected buildings, four stories high, clustered about the library. The latter is to be the central feature in the arrangements, with a great dome 200 feet high overlooking a court open to the river front.

The largest gift perhaps ever made anonymously was announced by President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University on Nov. 15. This was for $4,300,000 to be used as endowment for the Cornell Medical College. None of the income arising from this extensive benefaction is to be used for new buildings or equipment. All of it is to be devoted to maintaining the Medical School of the university, situated in New York City.

A novel method of attracting semi-anonymous gifts was inaugurated a few months ago at Harvard University. A trust, known as the Harvard Mutual Foundation, has been formed to run for twenty years after the death of the last survivor of a group of twenty-one designated persons. In the ordinary course of events it is estimated that this will give the trust a life of about 100 years.

The trust is created with power to hold donations of funds and property from men who desire to provide an assured income for their immediate heirs, and have the property then go to Harvard. Already gifts to the value of $250,000 have been received by the trust, which has invested the funds and agreed to pay 5 per cent. of the net income to the giver or his heirs during their lifetime, and upon their death turn over the principal to the university. It is expected that other large sums will be given to the trust from time to time, to be disposed of similarly.

The names of the donors and the individual amounts are not made public. By this system the university is assured of a growing endowment, while the benefactors may be satisfied that their fortunes will pass on in a manner satisfactory to them, at the same time providing for their immediate wants and those of their families.

Anonymous givers have various methods of arranging for their philanthropies. Two years ago, for insance, an old gentleman, plainly dressed and with nothing to suggest that he was not simply a retired business man out for a morning stroll, walked into the Hahnemann Hospital office in New York City and said:

"Can I see through the wards?"

"Certainly," replied the Superintendent. "I am going on my daily rounds in a few minutes, and will be glad to show you the hospital."

The caller had a volley of questions, and as he walked through some partly filled wards asked why there were not more charity patients there, considering the supposed need of increased hospital facilities.

"We have a waiting list of fifty or more, but haven't the money to take them, you see," explained the Superintendent. "Each patient would cost us $2 a day. At this rate we would need about $37,000 additional funds per annum. Where are we to obtain the cash?"

The old gentleman said nothing. On completing the inspection of the hospital he declared that he had spent "a good half-hour," thanked the Superintendent, and walked out.

Some time afterward this official read in the newspapers that a millionaire had died and left $750,000 to Hahnemann Hospital. On comparing the name with the visitors' register it developed that this benefactor was the anonymous caller of the previous Spring.

One of the most generous gifts ever made to the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City was by a friend who preferred to act through a third party. It was a trust endowment of money and securities amounting to $1,300,000. The income arising from this benefaction is used exclusively toward the support of the scientific and educational work connected with the hospital and its affiliated teaching body, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

They Gave Through Morgan.

How many millions of dollars were given anonymously during the past few years through the late J. Pierpont Morgan will doubtless never be known. The fact is, however, that he found time to be the almoner of several wealthy men, who in this way were in the habit of substantially aiding various philanthropic works. It is supposed that there were about a dozen very rich men giving away money in this novel fashion.

Considerable mystery has been thrown around the matter, but it is possible to say that at least three of the men concerned were large contributors to certain charities in their own names. As Mr. Morgan was always looked upon as a princely giver himself, though by no means in the Rockefeller or Carnegie class, it was practicable to carry out the arrangement without exciting unusual comment. If any particular gift seemed inexplicable as coming from him, it would have been a simple matter for Mr. Morgan to say that certain clients of his desired a contribution made in that manner. So well has the secret been guarded, however, that perhaps not more than a score of people are familiar with it.

The assumption is reasonable that the object of these philanthropists, in resorting to such an odd mode of dispensing charity, was to save themselves from the deluge of appeals from societies and individuals that descends upon any donor nowadays whose benefactions become a matter of public record. Here is discovered a motive for some anonymous gifts. Often the donors are controlled not by modesty but by a desire for self-protection against the thousands of letters that follow widely heralded public giving.

How many persons have a clear idea of the size of the mail of the multi-millionaire philanthropist? In talking with Charles C. Tegethoff, agent of the Harriman estate, the writer of this article was informed that over 20,000 begging letters had been sent to Mrs. Edward H. Harriman in two years, over 800 letters a month, all the year around, asking for money. An analysis of but 6,000 of these showed an aggregate of $267,000,000 of requests. It is not surprising that it was necessary for her to give up the attempt to read them all, as the task would have required her entire time. Had she responded according to the demands made, her entire fortune would long ago have been disbursed.

The mail of Vincent Astor is flooded with hundreds of letters asking for large sums, according to his secretary, William A. Dobbyn. These come from all over the United States, in such quantity that it is a problem to handle them. If he attempted to consider them all, Mr. Astor would have little time left for his own interests.

The same situation confronted William Ziegler, Jr., when he first came into the possession of his fortune. The flow of letters began, indeed, even before the courts had completed turning his inheritance over to him.

According to Jerome D. Greene, who is connected with John D. Rockefeller's philanthropies, approximately 500 letters a day reach the "Oil King." This is about twenty an hour. They come from every part of the globe, one day's mail alone bringing letters from no less than twenty-two countries. The aid requested ranges from $5 to $1,000,000.

The situation is much the same with other rich men. No sooner had James Buchanan (Diamond Jim) Brady announced his intention of giving $750,000 to Johns Hopkins University Hospital than his mail took a big jump. His own description of the change is illuminating.

Foreigners Beg Hard.

"Yes, I get about 500 begging letters a day now," he said to the writer. "The average is 100 a day in the dullest season. I get 'em from every corner of the earth. I had a translator once, but I had to let him go because the only letters I got in foreign languages were begging ones. French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Russian—they all go into the waste basket now. Let's see what's in this batch."

About 100 letters had just been placed on his desk by a clerk. They were all in English, and from every part of the United States. Mr. Brady glanced over them, commenting on the contents of those he opened.

"Funny that none of these begging letters is typewritten," he said. "Here is a man who wants $30,000 for a new church. The next letter asks for $1,000,000 for a new hospital.

I don't believe there's 1,000 people in the town that comes from. And yet the woman wants a hospital bigger than Bellevue. Here's a boy wants a motor cycle—that's easy. Here's a woman who doesn't want any money. She just asked about my illness, and thinks her father has the same thing I had. I'll have to answer that."

These letters were surprisingly similar, and displayed little originality. Most of them began with "Dear Sir"; a few started with "His Excellency." Some wanted various sums as loans, while a few frankly asked for gifts of thousands. It was Mr. Brady's opinion that some of the correspondents really needed money and would pay it back. His benefactions in many directions, mostly anonymous, would make another story.

A comparatively unknown business man told the writer recently that he had become a member of a society which conducts a large hospital in New York City, and that in due course his name, address, and amount of his gift appeared in the annual report. Then the flow of begging letters started toward him and has kept up, to his annoyance. Now he is considering how to get his name off the list and give anonymously to the hospital.

Appealing for charities and good works through the medium of the mails has become so universal, and is done on so large a scale, according to John A. Kingsbury, General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, that it has not been easy of late to raise much money in that manner. "The people have become somewhat callous," Mr. Kingsbury added. This is scarcely to be wondered at when it is remembered that approximately 100,000,000 begging letters are sent out to wealthy philanthropists each year, calling for thousands of millions of dollars.

An interesting question is raised by the consideration as to whether anonymous giving is generally popular among the multi-millionaire philanthropists, and if so along what lines.

On turning to the record we find that during a single week in June of the present year over half a million dollars was given by anonymous donors. More than half, or $350,000, was for religious purposes, and divided between the New York Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. The balance was for educational work, $125,000 to Princeton University for the foundation of a chair in history and $105,000 for an art museum at Vassar.

Question as to Hetty Green.

Of the $500,000 contributed by residents of New York City last Spring for the sufferers in the Dayton, Ohio, floods only one gift of any considerable size was reported as given anonymously; it was for $5,000. In this connection the question has been raised if Mrs. Hetty Green is not accustomed to give generously in secret. Of all the persons of large wealth who were in this country at the time of the floods in Dayton, only the names of Mrs. Green and one or two others were not noticed in the list of those who publicly contributed to the relief fund.

The great bulk of secret gifts made in 1912 in America was for general religious work. A considerable part of the religious gifts, a round $100,000,000 was donated on a subscription and "weekly envelope offering" basis, yet it is undoubted that millions of dollars in the aggregate reached the treasuries of the various churches and temples anonymously in the collection plates. Churches like St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's in New York City sometimes average from $10,000 to $20,000 on Easter Sunday. The Spanish Church on West 156th Street, near Broadway, was enriched not long ago by a donor who secretly placed five $1,000 bills in the alms box.

It seems to be the case that the benefactors of charitable institutions more often give openly. According to the most recently published list of contributors to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, not much more than $14,000 of the $177,000 given during the year is recorded as coming from anonymous sources. The range of these gifts was from 25 cents to sums in four figures. There were two unknown donors of $1,000 each, one of $800, three of $500, one of $300, five of $250, two of $200, one of $150, three of $125, and thirteen of $100 each. The remaining anonymous $6,000 was given in smaller sums by 536 separate contributors. A large part of the total was for fresh air work and Sea Breeze Hospital. During the same period George H. F. Schrader gave the association $32,000 over his own name, and John D. Rockefeller $14,545.

In connection with the former a story is told illustrating how strangers become interested in and contribute to philanthropic work. In an effort to raise money for a hospital to treat sick children the association's officials had vainly interviewed as many wealthy men and women as would give them audience. Letters were written and advertisements inserted in the papers without results. Finally a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, and the proposal was made to abandon the project temporarily. Then the telephone bell rang.

The Chairman stepped into the booth and in a few moments reappeared, asking who "George H. F. Schrader" was. Nobody recalled the name.

"Well," the Chairman went on, "he called me up to say that he had read our appeal in the morning paper, and would be glad to see some one at his home about the project. He lives out in Westchester County." After a short discussion it was agreed to send a committee there on the afternoon train.

The members of the committee were driven from the country station over a road that wound around rocky eminences, until suddenly an unpretentious cottage half hidden by shrubs and trees came into view. They were greeted on the veranda by a tall, thin man, with iron-gray hair. The committee members sat down in an embarrassed manner and exchanged commonplaces about the weather. The master of the house began to speak of his travels in Iceland and Norway. Then he invited them to see his gardens.

The time passed rapidly, when the professional member of the committee said something about an engagement at the Academy of Medicine.

"But what of your hospital project?" questioned his host, wheeling around abruptly. "You haven't mentioned it."

This broke the ice, and from the recently tongueied committee came a torrent of talk about the need of more beds for crippled boys and girls, the newest advances in surgery, estimates of cost of buildings, and expenses.

Their host was a good listener, but interrupted occasionally to ask questions. He excused himself when they returned to the house, and went into his study, reappearing presently with a slip of paper.

"Will $25,000 be enough to start the hospital?" he asked, holding out the check. Although undesirous of publicity, Mr. Schrader did not insist on anonymity.

Altogether $1,000,000 would be a fair estimate of the amount of anonymous gifts made to the association for all purposes during the seventy years of its existence.

The writer recalls a few generous sums given anonymously through Alfred T. White, President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. On one occasion a lady called at the office of the bureau and handed a sealed envelope to the cashier. As she walked out, the envelope was opened, disclosing two $100 bills, with a paper marked "From a Friend, for the work of the Bureau of Charities."

The Record of 1912.

The Charity Organization Society of New York in 1912 recorded a few anonymous gifts; one of $12,500 for the general work of the department for the improvement of social conditions; another of $6,500 for the work of the Committee on Criminal Courts; a third of $5,000 for the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and miscellaneous gifts from 138 persons amounting to $10,447 for relief purposes. In addition the latter fund was enriched by contributions amounting to $3,250 from 320 unknown persons. Forty-five contributions, amounting to $578.62, came through "A Friend." Another unnamed gave $501.67, the subscriptions of fifty-two people. An individual gave $500, another gave $450, and two others $100 each. The bulk of the relief funds, however, about $62,000, was received from known sources.

According to the report of the New York Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, which receives about $47,000 a year from various sources, less than $2,000 comes anonymously. And all but $150 of the latter was in small sums, ranging from $1 to $50.

The year 1912 was a banner one in respect of gifts and bequests to educational, charitable, religious, and other organizations of a public character. They reached the immense total of $241,821,719, surpassing any previous year by approximately $100,000,000.

Of this total, the anonymous gifts of which there is a public record amounted to only $3,934,000. The bulk of this, or over $3,000,000, went to educational institutions. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology led with $2,500,000, while Hamilton College and the Yale Forestry School each received $100,000. Mt. Holyoke College got $50,000; Brown University, $40,000; the Moody Schools, $25,000; Wallace and Bates Colleges, $10,000 each.

More than half of the balance of the anonymous gifts for the year were for religious purposes. The largest was $150,000 to a New York church, $125,000 was given to the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, $100,000 went to the Hartford Theological Seminary. The Union Theological Seminary received $50,000. One unique gift was of $25,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association Hotel. A like amount was given to the Colored Young Men's Christian Association in Cincinnati. The Salvation Army came in for $10,000. A church in Saybrook received $80,000, and two other churches got gifts of $10,000 and $5,000 respectively.

About $250,000 was given anonymously to hospitals. The Locomotor Ataxia Hospital in Chicago and the Mental Hygiene Association each received $100,000. The Jewish Hospital in Denver and the New York Animal Hospital each got $25,000.

Only two anonymous gifts are on record as having been presented for charitable work, and these were $5,000 each to Milwaukee and Cincinnati.

But four sums of any size were donated to miscellaneous objects. The largest was $10,000 to a conservatory of music in New York. There were gifts of $5,000 each to the American Museum of Safety, to Forest Park, St. Louis, and to a cemetery association in Wisconsin.

CHARLES G. GATES RANKED "ACE HIGH" IN CODY, WYOMING

A CORRESPONDENT in Cody, Wyo., writes that the visit of the late Charles G. Gates is still the chief topic of conversation in that place, which is stated not to have been so stirred since a mysterious pair of horsemen held up the First National Bank and shot the cashier.

Gates's prodigal generosity and his shrewd comments upon men and things furnished a sensation fresh every hour while he was in Cody. There was nothing counterfeit in the sorrow of the men who had known him in the hills when the word went out that he was dead. There is nothing counterfeit now in the mist which dims their eyes when they speak of him.

"No, Sir," said an old-timer, who followed one of the big herds from Texas in 1881 or thereabouts, "I don't know there was a feller like him in the world."

Gates, the Cody man writes, was appreciative of disinterested kindnesses to a degree, considerate of those he liked, and he took to camp life like a duck to water, chopping wood, shoveling snow, and assisting with the camp "wash." He gave away thousands of dollars in a day, but it was quickly learned that he would not be "gouged" out of even two "bits." His keen estimate of men and their motives was a joy to the Cody community, which is still chortling in glee over a rebuff handed out to one of its "leading citizens."

This person, of a type common to Western towns, a type which meets the incoming stranger with a dinner invitation in one hand and something which it is desired to promote in the other, attempted to point out to Gates the mistake he was making in choosing for his companions the Western "rough necks," the men of the mountains and ranches and ranges who make no pretense of being anything other than what they are.

Last Picture of Charles G. Gates, Taken in Camp Just Before He Died.

"Now that your hunt is over," said the leading citizen with unction, "we want you to meet some of our representative people. Of course, those fellows are all right in the mountains, but—"

Gates looked at him with slightly widened eyes.

"Why, they're the finest crowd of boys I ever met. I like 'em—I love 'em—every one of 'em. They're good enough for me any old time and place."

"Certainly, certainly, but now I've just hired a car for the day, and I'll show you around myself. I'd like you to look over—"

Gates rose up on his hind legs, as it were, and eyed the leading citizen with amused contempt.

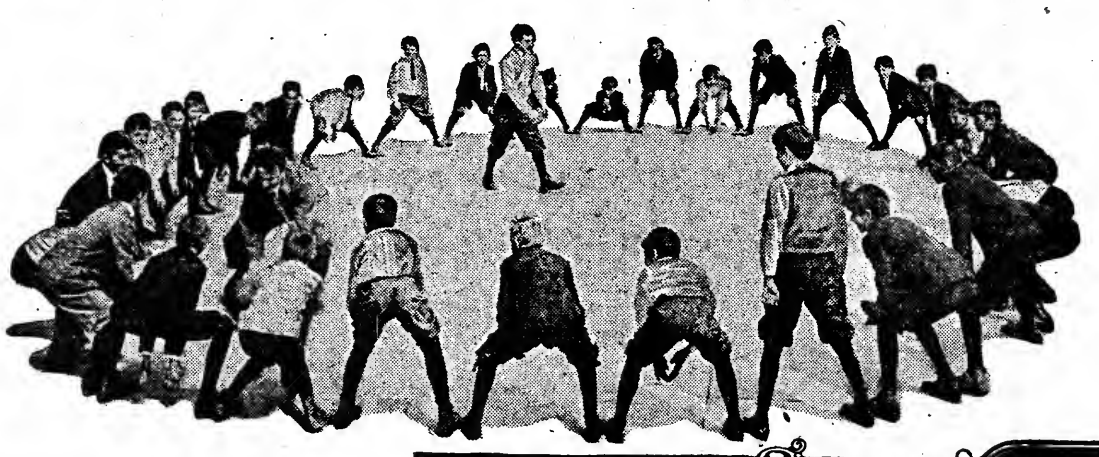
"What would I go with you for? The woods are full of huckleberries like you. I meet 'em by the hundred every day back East. Say, you go to —." And Gates rode off merrily in his own car with the "rough-necks." The leading citizen is stated still to wear a dazed look in his eyes from the unaccustomed jolt.

When Gates sent for the rector of the Episcopal church to ask him the amount of the church debt, he gave the young parson a quick glance and observed candidly, "You've got a good face, but a poor overcoat"—a matter which he speedily remedied by the purchase of the best garment that "Davey" Jones's outfitting establishment afforded.

The "yellow-back" cow-puncher, who put his foot over a banknote which Gates dropped, got away with it without comment, but not with the delusion that he had deceived its owner. Gates merely turned his head and gave him a level stare, but he never spoke to the puncher again.

GUARDING THE HEALTH OF 700,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN

Physical Training and Hygiene Are Steadily Improving the Efficiency of New York's Younger Generation.



PASSING THE BALL, A STRENUOUS SCHOOL-BOY GAME

RUSSIAN FOLK DANCE.

SALUTING THE FLAG.

DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON.

NOON GAMES IN THE SCHOOL YARD.

By Dr. C. Ward Crampton.
Director of Physical Training, New York Board of Education.

THE human race is unique in that it sends its young to school for five hours a day for 200 days a year for eight years.

New York City children are gathered into school houses by the beneficent city and State to fit them for good citizenship and happy and efficient living. In one year 700,000,000 hours of instruction are given by the City of New York at a cost of nearly $40,000,000.

While this wholesale segregation of the young of a race is necessary to fit it for adult functioning, it introduces a wholly artificial element into their lives. Normal activity is restricted. House air is substituted for out of doors, books for trees and running brooks, electric light for sun light, and school tasks for farm chores. A natural child, with a body that has not changed materially in 20,000 years, finds an unnatural environment.

The city owes an education to the child, but it owes also to the public a warrant that schooling shall not devitalize the race. The Department of Education has given to its sub-department of physical training the solution of this problem, with the idea that not only shall health be preserved but that the process of learning should result in physical and hygienic training which will make for vigor and efficiency and not merely absence of disease.

The annual report presented to the Board of Education at a recent meeting indicates the vigorous methods introduced, and shows to the citizens of New York the high effort quietly working in their service.

Notable among the achievements of this department has been the introduction of the new course of study in physical training for boys. This supplants the old fashioned one-two-three movements with a consistent programme of educational hygienic and corrective exercises. New boy-like athletic movements are brought into the gymnasium, and the boys engage in a course of moderate athletic training, including hygiene, which is the basis of all athletics. Thus natural enthusiasms are utilized for constructive school purposes.

Training Rules.

The ten thousand boys who assembled last June in Central Park to exhibit physical training work were given the following set of training rules:

Go to bed at 9 o'clock after a thorough wash and a cold splash over chest and trunk; teeth and gums well scrubbed. Clothes and books ready for to-morrow.

Bedroom windows open top and bottom.

Rise not a minute later than 7 o'clock. Go through two-minute drill and hygienic exercises for demonstration. Clean face and neck and scrub hands. Finish up with a big cold splash and hard ru' all over. See that feet and legs ar ean, and rub them hard to get them into condition. Brush teeth and gums thoroughly.

Breakfast and all meals:

No coffee. No tea. Drink milk, a little at a time. Chew all food to a pulp. Ask your teacher what foods to avoid.

No smoking! Cut out all habits you know are bad.

Exercise in the fresh air, equivalent to a slow mile run a day. Walk ten miles a week. If you lose weight you lose vitality; stop work.

Before school look yourself over. "Am I clean from head to toe? Are all my clothes clean and in order down to the skin? Do I stand like an athlete?"

The boy has no use for hygiene, but he has for athletics, and the school interested in hygiene makes use of this fact to gain its end.

Play space is so rare children now have to be taught to play. This is done as part of the regular work, and it becomes effective when school is out. Last year twenty-four school playgrounds were unlocked and opened for the children of the street. Three hundred and sixty-two thousand children attended. The wider use of the school plant is being solved by the after-school athletic centre.

Physical defects are noted by the physicians of the Department of Health, but the school has a function in preventing some of them at least. The prevalence of flat foot in the high schools has shown a marked decrease, probably due in some degree to the corrective work done by the high school teachers and the vigorous folk dancing and athletics of the elementary school.

Flat foot is the result of constitutional weakness, or a lack of proper use of the foot, or both. It is not caused by walking on hard pavements nor by high-heeled shoes. In high schools all students are examined for this defect, and all who have it are taught special exercises to do at home and are given special attention in a gymnasium.

The fact that 90 per cent. of the first-year high school children have one or more decayed teeth has led the department to take preliminary steps to solve this problem. The Board of Health has opened clinics for school children in six districts, manned by nine dentists. At Public School 29, Manhattan, a dental clinic was opened on Jan. 15, and the total treatments for nine months were 2,099. The system will gradually be extended until placed within the reach of every child.

An investigation was made into the physical characteristics of truants, with the hope of formulating a means of prevention for truancy. In the truant schools the child is given free activity in gymnastics, athletics, games, military drill, farm and shop work, which are regulated with the specific purpose of increasing interest in school activity.

A new course of study in hygiene, now under trial in the schools, has for its foundation the idea that construction should affect the daily life of the pupil; that it is more important to be clean than to know the structure of the skin; to use a toothbrush every day than to draw a good diagram of a tooth. Nurses of the Board of Health give instructions to pupils in toothbrush drills and in mouth hygiene.

The effect of athletics is indicated by the fact that out of 327 specific cases, 258 showed that athletics have a favorable effect upon scholarship; 61 reported little or no effect, and 5 cases showed that athletics hindered good scholarship. This favorable result means that the Principals in general are using athletics wisely.

Measles and Scarlet Fever.

The department is on the alert to apply each new medical discovery for the good of the pupil. One of the most important recent discoveries has been the fact that measles and scarlet fever are probably spread by coughing and sneezing. The annual report on this subject says:

The annual recurrence of measles and scarlet fever in almost epidemic form among our school children is a constant menace to the health of the city. The occurrence of 551 cases of measles and 338 cases of scarlet fever in one week makes serious inroads upon the attendance of pupils, not only among those who are actually sick but among those who are required to stay at home on account of quarantine. The City of New York suffers an annual loss of many children who are required to take their work over again on account of such illness. From an economical standpoint alone the Department of Education is seriously concerned; from the standpoint of the health of the community every father and mother must look to every city department to prevent the growing evil.

Measles is not to be lightly disregarded, for the resulting decrease in vitality often places the child under a most serious disadvantage in resisting tuberculosis.

In course of the co-operation with other departments the children of the school for the deaf were carefully examined by Dr. McAuliffe. In this school children are taught to speak and to see and understand what is spoken by lip reading. Their connection with the outside world depends upon the ability of the eyes to note the fine movements of the lips in speaking. It was startling to find that in eighty deaf pupils examined seventy-seven pairs of eyes were defective.

An experiment in room disinfection was undertaken. In order to ascertain the best methods, correspondence with various cities was undertaken and search made for a cheap and effective plan. The result of these tests has shown a beneficial effect on the health of the pupils.

The department is coming to the conclusion that the main defects in school ventilation are overheating and air stagnation. On its recommendation, the temperature of the rooms was reduced from 68-72 degrees to 65-68. Experiments were undertaken to observe the benefit obtained by keeping the air in constant circulation by electric fans, and Dr. Woodruff is now completing his final test to determine whether or not the children in the classrooms furnished with electric fans have profited.

The School Lunch Committee has performed excellent work, and is now a part of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The average daily attendance at the luncheon, in each of the eight elementary schools in which the experiment was tried, was 1,721, and the total number of luncheons served during the year 226,325, an increase of 52,126 over last year. The receipts covered the cost of food and part of the cost of administration. Four additional central kitchens will be equipped, and it is planned to serve seventeen schools.

With the appropriation of $3,000 the department supplied sixty-five schools with phonographs and folk dance and marching records. As a result the marching has been changed from a slow, dragging, irregular step to a movement of energy, rhythm, and spirit.

Many improvements have been made in the school gymnasiums, which have added much to the efficiency of this department. The large gymnasiums have demonstrated their great usefulness.

The Department of Physical Training, in addition to the work of athletics, seeks to satisfy the needs of the school child as such during and after school. Recreation centres under Dr. Stitt are provided for adolescents not in school, and the vacation playgrounds under his charge are organized for all children during the Summer months. It is the function of physical training during the school session to teach appropriate forms of play and to have them practiced until the pupils learn how to enjoy and profit by what they have learned. This is true of our teaching folk dances to girls and of the new course of physical training for grammar boys, which is primarily athletic training.

After school this department, in conjunction with the Public Schools Athletic League, seeks to provide opportunity for play and to teach particularly valuable forms. Since 1903 daily progress has been made by improving physical training methods, introducing appropriate material, and, in after-school work, by vastly increasing athletics, folk dancing, and the like. All this work has one consistent purpose—that every school child shall have the incentive, ability, and opportunity for play. This progress is recorded in the annual reports of this department. It has been steady, purposeful, and based upon carefully conducted investigation.

During the past year and a half careful experimental work has been done in the development of after-school athletic centres. The children attended in large numbers and there was inaugurated a system of clubs in basket ball, baseball, hand ball, soccer, and track and field athletics. These gradually became self-sustaining, and carried on their own activities with a minimum of direction.

Organized athletics play an important part in public schools, and the policy of developing athletics has been extended until it embraces every possible branch. Contestants in competitions range from elementary school graduates to full-grown men attending classes of English to foreigners. In one event at a series of games on a relay team a father and son competed for the same school. Athletic meets are held throughout the year. During the Summer, Fall, and Spring the school athletic fields and public parks are used for this purpose, while armories, school gymnasiums, and other buildings are utilized in Winter.

Gains in Girls' Athletics.

The work done by the girls is summarized in the season's report by Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, Inspector of Athletics. She says:

In summing up the work for girls' athletics during the school year of 1912-13 it is gratifying to find that there has been an advance both in actual results and in the number of girls taking part in after-school athletics. With the number of teachers registered in the instruction classes remaining the same, more after-school clubs have been formed and over 5,000 more girls than last year have been reached.

Another indication of real advance is the increase in the number of girls qualifying in all-around athletics, as this means a full season of prescribed athletic practice, and is of much greater benefit to the individual girl than merely taking part in a contest.

The development of hockey for high schools and swimming for both elementary and high schools have been important advances.

There has been decided gain in schools where phonographs have been provided, and if more of these were provided throughout the city for the folk dancing a drawback to the after-school club work would be removed and there would, I believe, be a general gain in results.

We are now reaching 23,000 girls who are actually registered as members of athletic clubs conducted by teachers who give their services. This does not include the many additional thousands who during school work enjoy the practice of folk dancing and other activities introduced in the after-school work. But since it is the especial province of this department to provide after-school recreation, we cannot be satisfied until we have extended this to at least 75,000 girls.

HOW MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS LOOKED TO AN AMERICAN ACTOR

He Took the First English-Speaking Dramatic Company There and Was Fed on Surprises.

MEXICO has been written up from almost every angle lately, especially those of internal politics and military preparedness; but it remained for Mr. Edwin Mordant to give a NEW YORK TIMES reporter an entirely new view of Mexico from a theatrical standpoint.

Imagine a stage placed in theatre buildings of such architectural magnificence that we have nothing to compare with them here. Imagine at the same time theatrical companies performing in these palaces who have no knowledge of action or "business" and who simply repeat the words of a prompter whose box is on the stage and whose voice is often louder than those of the actors.

Imagine such a parrotlike repetition that when an American actor gave a weighty pause before delivering an important line the audience supposed he had forgotten his words. Imagine a country where, instead of having music between the acts, it is the custom to visit the dressing rooms of the actors and buy drinks. Imagine in one of these splendid theatres furniture which would make even Belasco gasp at the cost, combined with paper scenery that no actor could lean against without bringing down the house.

Mr. Mordant is now playing one of the leading parts in "At Bay," one of the big theatrical successes of this season, now playing at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. A few years ago he took his own stock company down to Mexico. Mr. Mordant is an old newspaper man who served his time as a reporter on some of the leading Baltimore newspapers and has never lost the trick of the trade. When he got back from Mexico he wrote out, solely for his own amusement and with no idea of publication, a little typewritten book telling what he had observed down there.

He showed it to THE TIMES reporter, who found it filled with keen observations on the political and social conditions in the southern republic. But what interested the reporter chiefly was the chapter dealing with Mr. Mordant's own experiences in conducting his stock company through this land of strange customs. He asked Mr. Mordant to lay the book aside and tell the story in his own way.

"My company," he said, "was the first English-speaking dramatic stock company to play there. They had had some operatic and musical comedy companies.

"At first, judging by some of their previous experiences, they thought we were fly-by-nights. As soon as they found we weren't, they became tremendously respectful and polite, and we never received greater courtesy anywhere than we did in Mexico.

"We found that incidental music had never been used during the action of plays, and seldom during the intermissions. The men were in the habit during intermissions of putting on their hats, smoking cigarettes, and rambling about the house. Those who chose to went behind the scenes, visited the actors in their dressing rooms, and ordered up drinks.

"Of course we put a stop to that, but it was hard to make the Mexicans understand why we didn't regard it as proper. One night the leader of the orchestra came in between acts and asked admission to my dressing room. Naturally he was admitted, and on his heels trooped four men, all of them cheerfully announcing that they wanted to order up a round of drinks. I ordered them out.

"They were put out, too, and they couldn't understand it. It appeared that they were stockholders in the company. They raised an awful howl, but finally it was explained to them that that sort of thing was not the custom in the United States, and that they would have to respect our Gringo prejudices, and afterward I became very well acquainted with them and found them to be very nice fellows.

"The stock companies down there don't study parts and rehearse plays. Out on the stage sits the prompter, under a raised hood near the footlights. He reads each line aloud, and the actors repeat after him.

"Often the promptor speaks so much louder than the actors that the audience will call, 'Not so loud!' There is no action or 'business,' and a performance is more like a queer recital than a play.

"Our method of production was a revelation. Many of the local managers have since adopted it.

"When we appeared in Belasco's 'The Wife,' I played John Rutherford, and in that play there are some long pauses to give effect. The Mexicans had been accustomed to prattle off their phrases after the prompter without an instant's pause. One gentleman in our company asked a Mexican the next day what he thought of the company, and the Mexican said he found it excellent. Then my friend said:

"'How do you like Mr. Mordant?'

"'Well, Señor, Mordant a very good actor, but he forgot his lines.'

"They had never seen lightning effects. They had never seen such a thing as a spotlight. To send the curtain up they used a big bell, like a dinner gong. Of course we cut that out and installed a buzzer, and it almost stupefied them. They couldn't understand how our men knew when to send the curtain up without a bell.

"I had never seen such splendid furniture used on the stage as they have there. The onyx tables, the beautiful rugs and carpets, the wonderful examples of carving were revelations in lavish expenditure—but the scenery was of paper. If an actor started to lean against a house he would probably go flying all the way through not only the house, but all the scenery back of it.

"You can't get supers in Mexico. Why? Because you can't train them. No Mexican can learn to be a super. 'The Christian' requires a mob scene, and you couldn't get a mob for love or money. I was playing John Storm, and when I had to deliver my lines I yelled off the stage to the imaginary mob.

"The costumers are the worst in the world. When we played 'Held by the Enemy' there was only one United States uniform in the company, and that belonged to me. We loaned it to a costumer as a model, and he turned out a set of what were supposed to be Federal uniforms, but they were all adorned with those big Mexican buttons, and instead of the felt hats the Union officers wore we were adorned with those tall, conical Mexican hats.

"There was one man in that play who had to perform seven parts. In one scene he was both the Confederate spy and the Union officer who detected him and had to arrest himself. He grabbed himself by the back of the neck and ran himself off the stage.

"If there is any noise in the audience during the action of the play it is promptly hissed down. This proved very disturbing at first, for we thought they were hissing us. After a few nights, though, we got used to it, and realized that they really meant it as a mark of respect for us.

"At the vaudeville theatres you pay not for the whole evening's entertainment, but for one act. If you don't like the act you can leave the theatre without having to pay for the next one. This is a very good plan, particularly if you are not satisfied with the quality of the performance. What a boon it would be here for the auditor who has to wade through a lot of bad acts to see one or two that are worthy!

"At these theatres they will present three one-act playlets, with the vaudeville numbers between. Many will just pay to see one playlet that has made a particular success. These one-act plays are shoved forward until the one produced last becomes the first, and new ones are being constantly produced.

"Their custom of honoring favorites back of the footlights is novel. Numbers of small bouquets are carried into the stage boxes in baskets. When a 'call' is taken, the bouquets are thrown against the curtain as it is descending, and will form a perfect shower of flowers.

"On the occasion of a benefit twelve doves, with legs tied and wings clipped, were thrown upon the stage, with confetti streamers tied to them. This shower of doves was a pretty thing to see, but it gave us pain instead of pleasure. The poor things struck the stage with such force that they were killed. It is like so many of the apparently beautiful customs in Mexico, notably the bullfights—cruelty disguised by flowers, confetti, and bright colors.

"They know nothing of our system of selling seats in advance, and it is difficult to find any one around the theatre or in the box office until the day of performance and during it. Their tickets are long strips of paper, with the location designated many times. In the case of the vaudeville theatres an attendant will come to the auditor at the end of an act, and if he wishes to remain for another act he pays for it and a portion of the ticket is torn off.

"Our experience down there was delightful. They treated us with the most charming courtesy after they found that we were all right."

AMAZING RENAISSANCE IS NOW SWEEPING ALL ASIA

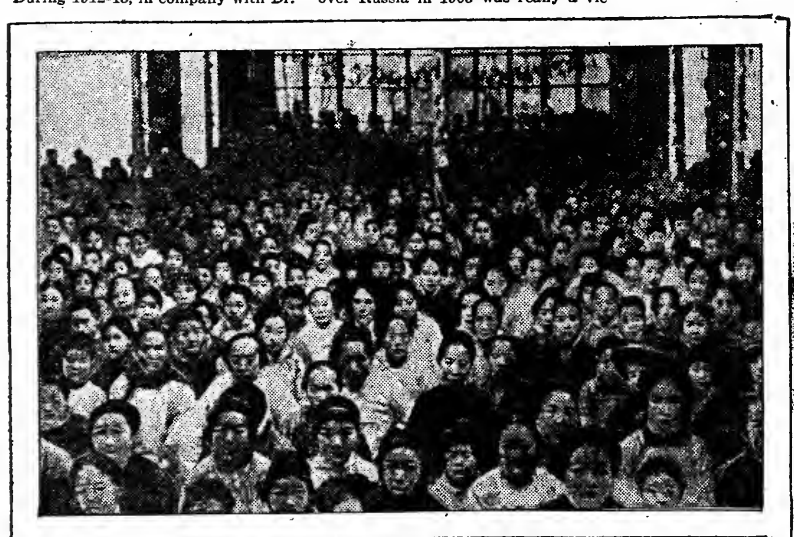
Traveler of Wide Experience Declares That "The Reconstruction of Asia Is the Most Important Issue the World Has to Face."

NOTHING less than an Asiatic renaissance is resulting from the stupendous changes—political, educational, economic, social, and religious—in progress throughout the vast continent of the Orient.

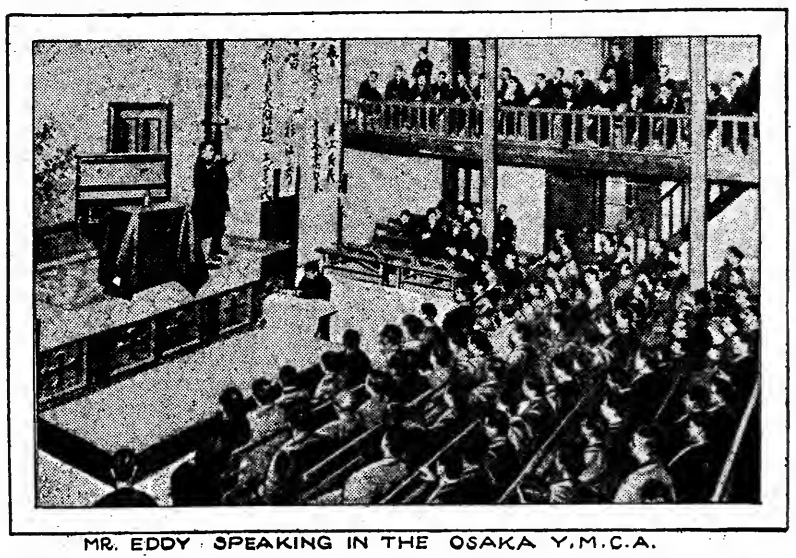
Such is the deduction of George Sherwood Eddy, who deals with the modern movement there in a book entitled "The New Era in Asia," just published by the Methodist Book Concern. In this volume Mr. Eddy, who was appointed to the important post of Secretary for Asia by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, has massed the results of seventeen years of personal experience in all parts of the Indian Empire and in the near and extreme Orient.

The author was graduated from Yale in 1891. After finishing his theological course at Union and Princeton, he went to India in 1896. With the exception of a few short visits to New York, he has been there ever since.

During 1912-13, in company with Dr. John R. Mott, Mr. Eddy made the last of his many trips across Asia. He traversed India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Korea, and Japan. The results of his travels are thus summed up in his book:



2000 WOMEN AT PROFESSOR ROBERTSON'S LECTURE ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ~ FOOCHOW ~ 1913 ~



MR. EDDY SPEAKING IN THE OSAKA Y.M.C.A.

Roll Call of Nations.

Every year changes are taking place in the Orient, but on no preceding trip were there visible transformations so vast and far-reaching as during this past year. China had become a republic; Japan had made a distinct advance in constitutional government; Korea was adjusting herself to the new régime; the unrest in India was entering upon a new phase; and the Balkan war was changing the map of the Turkish Empire and affecting the Near East.

Asia is passing through a period of fundamental reconstruction, and the molds into which she hardens will determine her whole future life. The Renaissance and Reformation introduced a new era into Europe, the significance of which no one could have foreseen. The present changes in Asia are in many ways more vast and fundamental than those which took place in Europe in the fifteenth century. The reconstruction of Asia in these decades is the most important issue the world has to face.

A great awakening is sweeping over the whole of Asia. The same principles that created our Western civilization are at work to-day in the ancient East, bringing about the same great transformations there that they have wrought in the West. So vast and widespread is this awakening that it might well be called "The Renaissance of Asia." And yet it is more than this; it is an intellectual renaissance, a religious reformation and a nineteenth century of scientific and industrial development all combined. Greater in volume, in depth, and in power than the Renaissance of Europe five centuries ago, it may prove to be even greater in its significance also.

The population of Europe in the fifteenth century was less than 100,000,000, while that of Asia to-day is over 900,000,000, with more than twice the population of Europe, more than five times that of North and South America combined—half that of the habitable globe. Greater in rapidity than the awakening in the West, this combined renaissance and reformation is crowding into decades in Asia what was the slow growth of centuries on the Continent of Europe.

The changes in Asia have not only been sudden but thoroughgoing. First of all, there is a great political awakening in Asia. There has been a rapid development of nationality, patriotism, constitutional government, and military power far exceeding the same development in Europe both in its rapidity and extent.

Japan, chiefly, led the way in the opening of the Far East. The opening of her doors to Commodore Perry's peaceful armada in 1853 destined the opening of all Asia. The charter granted by the young Emperor in 1868, when he took the oath that the government should be according to public opinion, that justice should be administered, and that knowledge should be sought throughout the whole world, was the birthday not only of Japanese but of Asiatic liberty, the Magna Charta of a new political era in the entire Orient.

Japan's victory over China was really a victory for China as well as Japan, in that it destroyed the foundation of the old era and extended the political principles of the new. Japan's victory over Russia in 1905 was really a victory for the entire Eastern World. Not merely to her own advantage did Japan thus gain recognized equality among the great powers of the West. Within a month of the signing of the treaty of Portsmouth one stroke of the vermilion pencil of the Chinese Emperor had abolished the obsolete system of education in that empire and China had adopted the educational principles of the new era.

The next year the Shah of Persia was compelled to grant a Constitution to his people, and two years later the Young Turk Party brought on the revolution in Turkey. The news of Japan's victory flashed like an electric spark across Asia and sent a thrill of hope through the entire Eastern hemisphere.

An intense development of the spirit of nationalism and patriotism has swept through almost all the great peoples of Asia. This spirit has come to the East from the West. Not one of the great Oriental nations held this concept of patriotism, nor was there any word in most of the Eastern languages to express it, until these ideas came with the great principles of Western civilization. The patriarchal family and state, and absolutism in government crushed out all possibility of true nationalism, but to-day what a change! And this new sense of nationalism in the peoples of the East is a fact of incalculable blessing and promise. The intellectual, the economic, the social, and even the religious developments of Europe were based upon the nationalism and liberty of the free peoples of the West.

Japan is perhaps the most patriotic nation in the world. Indeed, there is an over-emphasis of this intense and exclusive nationalism there that will be modified when a wider perspective of humanity is developed. The patriotism of Japan almost startles the traveler. In 1901 soldiers and officers wrote petitions in their own blood, asking for permission to go to the front to have a part in taking Port Arthur or to lead some desperate charge. Men often committed hara-kiri if they were not allowed to go to the war. A condemned criminal gave up his last dinner before his execution that he might give the price of the meal thus saved to his country. The suicide of Gen. Nogi by hara-kiri on the death of the Emperor called forth a deep and almost nation-wide response from the Japanese people, and showed at once the strength and danger of this exclusive nationalism.

In books on China published before the Boxer war it was often stated that, although there was racial unity, there was no word for patriotism in the Chinese language and no conception of nationality among the people. We are told that many among the masses did not even hear the news of Japan's victory over China, and that many of those who did hear cared nothing about it. Yet to-day a burning patriotism is sweeping through the younger generation of China and rapidly extending even among the masses. The writer heard of many a student who had cut off a finger that he might, in his own blood, sign a petition to the throne for liberty. It was a strange sight to see student audiences in China with every cue gone, and with them the whole conservatism of the past 4,000 years suddenly cast away.

Whole audiences rose with intense feeling to sing their new national hymn to the same tune as that of several of the great nations of the West. The widespread demand for a republic and the recent change of government was a striking evidence of the new spirit of nationalism and patriotism that has pervaded the Chinese people, and so strong is the demand for it to-day that, despite local disturbances, democratic and republican government can probably never again be permanently overthrown in China.

A generation ago patriotism was almost unknown in corrupt Korea, but a strong national feeling is now everywhere manifested. In the Philippines, also, which showed almost no national consciousness under the Spanish Government, political autonomy is now insistently demanded, and the people are restive even under the most rapid advances in self-government which the United States can give them.

The same burning patriotism has spread among the students of India. Indeed, every student audience from Tokio to Calcutta, from Shanghai to Constantinople, from Seoul to Bombay, shows the same deep national feeling, the same response to the national note. The point of contact to-day with the students throughout Asia is to be found in this deep national consciousness. They are at first little interested in individual salvation; but to anything which concerns their nation and its welfare there is instant response.

The students of India to-dsy are not reading the Vedas or the musings of the ancient Rishis or speculative philosophy, but they are reading Mill and Mazzini on liberty, they are interested in the American and French revolutions and in England's struggle for liberty. This developing national consciousness, which is slowly but surely penetrating the masses, will probably, in time, bring India to the position of a great self-governing member of the British Empire, like Canada.

Follow European Lead.

Taking up the subject of the intellectual awakening of the Asiatic nations, Mr. Eddy writes that if is even more marked than the political, and to-day Asia is borrowing in her turn from Western education and Western science the same freedom of thought and the emancipation of the mind that Europe in the Renaissance drew from the Greek and Latin classics and the wisdom of the East. He says:

Within our own lifetime the Japanese have become a nation of readers. They claim to have more than ninety per cent. of their children of school-going age in their public schools. Japan issued more books, under new titles, last year than did either England or America, and her Era of Meiji, or Enlightenment, since 1868 has been a veritable renaissance.

China's intellectual awakening has been even more startling than that of Japan. Reference has been made to the Imperial Edict, which, a month after the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, swept away the ancient system of education and substituted a modern and Western system. China's scholars for 2,000 years had had their eyes steadily fixed on a golden age of the past. Although they had performed titanic feats in memorizing whole volumes of their ancient classics, they did not know that the earth was round, they knew nothing of gravitation or of practical affairs. But now China has begun her modern education in earnest. Temples in many of the cities have been confiscated to accommodate the colleges or schools which are being founded more rapidly than buildings can be built for them. The ancient examination halls of the classic system are being torn down to build the new universities and parliament buildings.

The number of modern Government students in Peking in a decade rose from 300 to 17,000, and the pupils in the province surrounding from 2,000 to 200,000. During a visit by the writer to a dozen cities in China he found from 4,000 to 12,000 students in each. The splendid buildings of the great normal schools rise in many cities, some having 1,000 teachers in training; for China's new system when completed will call for nearly a million teachers. There is a thirst for modern education greater even than that formerly manifested for the old learning, when men of 70 or 80 years of age were seen still trying to pass the classic examinations. Even women's education is being rapidly advanced in China.

The educational record of the Philippines also has been a brilliant one during a decade. In 1910-11 there were over 600,000 pupils in the schools, or more than one-quarter of the 2,000,000 children of school-going age. More than 500 American teachers were carried in one shipload to the Philippines. A splendid system of industrial training, including farming, domestic science, and practical handicrafts, is giving the Filipinos a much-needed industrial gospel. Education is free to all. Pupils have learned more English under a decade of American rule than Spanish in three centuries under the control of Spain. Approximately one-sixth of the entire revenue of the Government is spent for education.

The revival of learning and the thirst for education are equally manifest in India. Not only are there more than 30,000 students in the colleges and over 6,000,000 children in the schools of India, but the growing and insistent demand for free and compulsory primary education is being steadily voiced by Indian political leaders like Mr. Gokhale.

Some one may object that the masses are not yet educated in India or China and that four-fifths of the children in both countries are not as yet in school, that the farmers in the distant villages have not yet heard of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 or of Japan's victory over China; but it is equally true that the masses were not educated in the renaissance of Europe, and indeed often did not even know of the existence of the revival of learning.

The printing press is extending this Oriental renaissance much more rapidly than it did the Occidental. Although the Chinese invented movable type five centuries before Gutenberg at Mainz, it was Robert Morrison, the missionary, who brought the first modern press to China. Her one permitted newspaper, The Imperial Gazette, for the officials, is now multiplied more than two hundredfold. William Carey introduced the first printing press and newspaper into India, where to-day 3,500 newspapers and periodicals are issued from 2,700 presses.

One mission press in Shanghai is publishing 100,000,000 pages a year, and the Beirut press to date has turned out over a billion pages in the heart of the Mohammedan world. The half million copies of a single Gospel sold in Korea in a year would exceed the number of Bibles sold in all Europe during the first century of the Renaissance. The 4,000,000 Bibles, Testaments, and portions sold in China in a year would equal the number of Bibles in circulation in the entire world at the opening of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Eddy presents some very interesting facts concerning the economic awakening of Asia. He writes:

During the latter half of the nineteenth century the trade of India increased fourfold and that of China sixfold. The trade of the Philippines doubled in a decade of American rule, while that of Japan has increased sevenfold in the last twenty years.

But the twentieth century will see far greater developments in the East than the nineteenth did. The simple age of agriculture is giving way to one of industry; handicrafts to national commerce, and isolation to the new means of communication that are producing a national and international consciousness. The chimneys of the great factories of Osaka and Calcutta tower like those of Birmingham.

We traveled around the world on Japanese steamship lines, comfortable, highly efficient, and paying dividends, with their stock at a premium, while some of the American lines on the Pacific Ocean can scarcely pay expenses. Our Japanese steamer crossing the Pacific issued a daily paper, receiving news by wireless from Asia and America.

The trade of China will develop rapidly like that of Japan and will be of great significance to the West. A decade or two ago they were picking up old horseshoes in the streets of London and shipping them out to make third-rate plows for the farmers on the hills of Central China. To-day, digging under those hills in the four central provinces, they find the greatest coal fields in the world; enough in the Shansi Province alone to supply the world for over 1,000 years, according to the estimates of the German geologist, Baron von Richthofen. In Central China they have found iron ore better for casting than that of Pittsburgh.

In the great Hanyang Iron and Steel Works of Wuchang, across from Hankow—the Chicago of China—among its 4,000 workmen the writer saw skilled Chinese labor working at $1.25 a week, handling 13,000 horsepower machinery under electric control, and turning out the finest steel rails for the new railways of China, that will stretch from Shanghai on the east to India on the west, from Canton in the south to Siberia in the north.

An American steel man who was asked to open up iron works on the Pacific Coast declined to do so, saying that America could never compete with China on that coast. Even the American Steel Corporation, according to the testimony of Charles M. Schwab before the Senate Commission in 1912, finds it cheaper to-day in San Francisco to get pig iron from China than to haul its own iron from Pittsburgh.

China has vast natural resources. The former American Minister, the Hon. John W. Foster, said that China would build more railways than any other country in the world in the twentieth century. If her railways were developed until their gross returns were equal to those of the United States, these in one year would exceed China's present national debt (approximately $877,000,000.) She has vast resources in coal, having twenty times as much as the United Kingdom, and almost, if not quite, as much as the United States. Develop China's mines of all kinds until the output is of like value to those of the United States and it would exceed China's national debt every three months.

China has the largest laboring population in the world, the greatest supply of cheap, and potentially of skilled, labor of any nation. If her manufactures were developed until the gross returns were equal to those of America, these would equal the entire national debt in three weeks. Though retarded for a short time by the adjustment of her political difficulties, she will surely, though not slowly, develop these vast resources.

India's trade has increased in half a century from about $300,000,000 to $1,400,000,000, and stands at present first of all the countries in Asia. She needs, however, a protective tariff to develop her industries and save her population from an exclusive dependence upon agriculture in a land of drought and recurring famines.

Mr. Eddy has this to say about the unmistakable social awakening of Asia:

The development of a new social consciousness and the beginnings of a great movement for social service are among the most striking phenomena which the writer observed during the last seven months in India, China, and Japan. In Japan there is a steady advance of democracy and of the masses against the classes. The defense of the Constitution this year against the exclusive power of the Emperor and the Elder Statesmen was a marked triumph.

China, naturally democratic, has shown her ideals in the insistent demand for a republic. The striking social reforms which China has undertaken are evidence of a growing social consciousness. Her splendid fight against opium, deliberately facing a loss in revenue of $40,000,000, has put to shame the feeble efforts of timorous Western nations in their fight against the liquor traffic.

The gambling evil in Canton was abolished in the face of a loss of more than a million dollars in revenue. Foot binding has been prohibited by imperial edict, and some women with bound feet wear large shoes to give the impression of normal feet. The laws of judicial procedure have also been improved and torture abolished.

In India, too, a new social conscience and a growing movement for social reform are following in the train of Christian missions and of Western education. The sacredness of human life and the value of the individual are being taught, and a new social conscience is being manifested among the educated leaders in India to-day. A movement is now gaining ground even in Hinduism for the relief of the pariahs and outcasts and for the education of the poor.

According to Mr. Eddy, three words mark the progress of the Japanese in most matters—adopt, adapt, and adept. He writes:

The Japanese are still remarkably successful in imitation, adaptation, and real assimilation, but besides this they are also evincing considerable power of invention, as the Arisaka gun, the Shimose smokeless powder, and the Oda mechanical mine bear witness.

Social changes are quite evident under the new era. Infanticide and suicide are condemned. The place of woman has been exalted. She now has a recognized status, and a woman may now become the head of a family or inherit property. The very physique and stature of the Japanese has increased almost a full inch under the new era, according to scientific measurements taken in the schools and army. The treatment of criminals has been improved, humane laws of criminal procedure passed, torture prohibited, and asylums for the insane, the leper, and the blind have been opened. "A social conscience is being developed, and social service is now being undertaken on an increasing scale by the Japanese themselves.

Still Has Faults.

Do not think, however, that Japan has by any means arrived at a state near perfection, for Mr. Eddy shows that the very rapidity of her progress has proved in some respects detrimental to her people. He writes:

Japan has moved almost too quickly to success. Though her people have excelled as soldiers and sailors, in manufactures and commerce, in a dazzling external success, the heart of the nation is far behind the outward development, and may be said to be living still under the spell of the middle ages. In morals, in social uplift, in truth, and in chastity Japan's advance has not been so rapid as in other directions. Even economically she is not altogether prosperous. Her industries are crippled by the unfortunate absence of iron in the country, lack of skilled labor, and the predominance of female labor.

Her debt now amounts to $1,325,000,000, an increase of $1,050,000,000 over her debt prior to the Russian war. The taxes have more than doubled since the war, and are now $165,000,000, an average of about 30 per cent. upon the income of business men and property holders.

The country is far too poor to undertake a war to-day, save in self-defense. Japan's wealth is about one-fourteenth that of the United States, while her debt is fourteen times as heavy and the average income per capita is only $30 a year, or about one-fifth that of the United States. Japan's water power and a few mines are her only large undeveloped resources.

READING THE CONSTITUTION IN THE SQUARE AT MONASTIR

CLERGYMEN GROW ANECDOTAL

ELEVEN hundred prominent churchmen sat at dinner in the great red dining room of one of our famous hotels. Dogmatics and theology accompanied the soup and fish, but as the food grew heavier the talk grew lighter, and presently the huge room was filled with the hum of voices, and laughter echoed and re-echoed from every table. Whether a man be Bishop, Dean, priest, or layman, he is always a man; and, after the tense days of formal convocation, it was quite natural that the reverend gentlemen refused longer to "talk shop."

Soon impromptu speeches were in order, and, needless to say, the petty follies and foibles of the cloth came in for the lion's share of badinage.

Finally, there arose a long and lugubrious gentleman, sharp of face and keen of eye, his lanky and angular figure encased in a clerical dinner coat that fitted so excessively well that it failed to conceal the sharp projections of the episcopal collarbones. Well known this clergyman evidently was, however, for his appearance was the signal for a rattle of enthusiastic applause.

"When I was a young curate in one of our Northwestern States," drawled the speaker, "I was exceedingly proud of my newly acquired naturalization as an American citizen. Late in the month of June I wrote an exuberant letter to my father, who was at that time the Bishop of a well-known Canadian diocese, asking him to take a vacation over the Fourth of July and come to see me."

"'That was the day we licked you,' I added vainglioriously. On the morning of the Fourth I received the following brief and pointed note:

"'I could not attend to my duties were I to take a vacation on the anniversary of the days that I licked you.'"

When the laughter had subsided there arose immediately a demand for another story. The popular speaker patted his long black hair as he looked about him and said:

"A small cathedral mission sent word to its Dean that a preacher was urgently desired for the following Sunday. 'And we wish an extemporaneous speaker,' the request concluded.

"Accordingly, a young and very green curate was dispatched to the mission. About the middle of the next week an old countryman called upon the Dean and expressed a desire for another preacher, adding: 'Not the one that came last week.'

"'Why,' objected the dean, "wasn't the Rev. Mr. Smith an extemporaneous speaker?"

"I dunno," retorted the elderly deacon, "I dunno. That speech o' his might a been called extemporaneous; but we all called it 'rural free delivery.'"

Not Much of a Fortune.

Elia—My face is my fortune.

Stella—Your means seem to be limited.

STORY WRITERS AND SMOKING

A WHIMSICAL fate having seen fit to throw me much into the society of writers of fiction," remarked the Keen Observer, "I have had many opportunities of observing those intellectual workers when they are off their guard.

"For myself I do not pretend to be gifted or cursed with a Temperament, and some of the little ways of my friends used to puzzle me when I was younger. I thought they were posing. Later on, however, I realized that they were the slaves of a sort of auto-suggestion, which led them to attach great importance to things or conditions ignored by ordinary mortals.

"The story writer, it seems, is always trying to create the atmosphere that will help him to work out his ideas, and in this tobacco plays a large part.

"There is one pen-chaser who eats at the little restaurant on the east side that I have frequented for years. He always carries two pipes around with him. One of them is an ordinary pipe, reasonably clean, and he smokes it in an unaffected manner. The second is a venerable briar, blackened and hardened by constant use, and almost unbelievably rank. This offense against the nostrils of his friends he produces upon occasions and puffs upon with a meditative air. At such times he will not speak to you if you address him; he is working out a plot.

"I once asked him to define the virtue of his old pipe. He told me quite naturally and simply that it was the first he had ever owned. He had bought it when he was only a lad, and it had been his companion through many vicissitudes. He had noticed in those days that to fill it with his favorite mixture and light it was to invite inspiration.

"Furthermore, it was evidently a talisman, as it could not be lost or broken. He had dropped it once on a tramping trip, but on retracing his steps several hours later to look for it he had found it without difficulty. It had been stolen from him and mysteriously returned. He had dropped it overboard in Long Island Sound, but a wave had washed it back against the boat and he had recovered it. He did not pretend to explain just why it was so, but the pipe was undoubtedly a part of his literary life.

"I know another writer who is now dead, who had an even more peculiar notion in connection with smoking. He was subject to melancholy and taciturn moods, and at such times he would invariably slip away and hide himself from his friends in the back room of some obscure water-front saloon.

"He would order a glass of beer and produce from his pocket four or five boxes of cork-tipped cigarettes. As soon as he had finished smoking the first he would light another from the butt and carefully stand the latter on its cork end on the table. He would keep this up all the evening until the table was covered with butts, at which he would stare gloomily, and he would show the greatest possible irritation if any of them fell down. The onlookers thought him crazy, but it was at these times that he worked out the plots of the brilliant and original tales that made him famous."

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Sixty of Lawrence's Drawings Will Be Exhibited During This Week at the Scott and Fowles Galleries.

THE collection of sixty drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence to be placed on view this week at the Scott and Fowles Galleries have more than the usual interest attaching to the drawings of the masters. Lawrence depended to an extraordinary degree upon the freshness of the first idea. His mind was not deeply enlisted by the problems of his art, and the prettiness of a pretty face too often was permitted to suffice. But he had an unmistakable touch of genius. It found expression in the post-haste portrait of Miss Farren, where he saw the right thing to do, and instantly did it, and it finds expression in many of these charming memoranda in which he catches the most distinctive characteristic of his sitter and places it on paper with an easy and adequate touch. He has understood his material and kept close to his model. Even in the drawings one sees, however, that he could not altogether get free from his interest in details. In his study for his picture of Homer, for example, he quite gives away the fact that he depended upon the expression of the features rather than upon the nobility of the gesture to denote the grandeur of his subject. But there are instances in which he is one of the most exquisite of draughtsmen. The little half-length of Lady Betty Foster, for example; nothing could be more feathery light in touch, more winning in presentation, more dainty and sprightly and tender, than this curled and powdered lady in her plumed hat. The drawing of Miss Farren, also, rather blind of one eye though it is, gives an impression of a more truthful rendering of the lady's Celtic impetuosity than that gained from the very beautiful painting. And the study of his sister, Miss Anne Lawrence, done when the artist was only 12 years old, how completely it justifies all the printed accounts of his precocity. Perhaps the most beautiful drawing in the group is the sketch of Lady Hamilton, with its richness of shadow and vivacity of line. He wrote concerning his first opportunity to see Romney's favorite model: "I hear it is the most gratifying thing to the painter's eye that can be, and I am frightened at the same time with the intimation that she will soon be Lady Hamilton, and that I may get no other opportunity."

"Lady Bagot, Viscountess Burgherch, and Lady Fitzroy Somerset," from a Drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The catalogue printed in London when the collection was shown there gives many entertaining details of the famous sitters. There is the portrait of Miss Sarah Siddons, handsome and merry, whose history throws a not too flattering light on the artist's temperament and character. It is related that he fell in love with her and had "arrived at an understanding" with her, when suddenly he found himself in love with her sister Maria. Sarah was very good humored about it, and so were the rest of the family, and he became engaged to Maria. But now that he had his way it no longer was quite what he wanted, and Sarah really had been extremely charming. He decided that he had been right in the first place, that it was Sarah whom he loved. The unfortunate Maria died, although not from blighted hope, and on her deathbed she made her sister promise not to marry Lawrence. Both seemed finally to recognize the weakness of his character, and his inability to feel a long sustained passion for one person.

The sketch entitled "Mary Baker (Carabu Princess of Javasu)" recalls the picturesque history of the model, which runs as follows:

"On the 3d April, 1817, a young woman made her appearance at a cottage near Knole Park, Gloucestershire, and made signs that she wanted to sleep there. She was dressed poorly, but quaintly, with a sort of turban around her head. Neither the cottagers nor the overseer to whom she applied were able to understand her language, so she was taken to Knole Park, where she was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. James Worral, who lived there. For some time her nationality remained a mystery. She would touch neither animal food nor intoxicants, and lived chiefly on boiled rice, water, and tea. Presently a gentleman who had traveled in the East Indies was brought to her, and by his knowledge of Eastern tongues, eked out with signs, he managed to obtain the following particulars of her origin. She was Carabu Princess of Javasu, and had been kidnapped by pirates. She was sold as a slave, and, after many adventures, managed to escape to England. Once her identity was known the Princess became the rage, and held a kind of court at Bath. Artists painted her, and the English Foreign Office was appealed to to restore her to her native country. Her notoriety proved the undoing of the Princess, for she was recognized, not as a high-born foreigner, but as Mary Baker, a native of Devon and an ex-servant girl who had run away from her place, and, after various vicissitudes, adopted the rôle in which she achieved her notoriety. Mr. Worral paid for her passage to America, in the hopes that a situation for her might be obtained in Philadelphia. Of her subsequent career nothing is known.

Many other quaint tales might be connected with the drawings, since Lawrence entertained all fashionable London and a fair proportion of those distinguished outside the merely fashionable world. His courtly pencil flattered right and left, and possibly he took care that not even his first impressions should be other than complimentary, but at least we see life as he saw it, through rose-colored spectacles.

Etchings by Muirhead Bone.

Etchings by Muirhead Bone and D. Y. Cameron are at the Kraushaar Galleries until Nov. 27. Mr. Cameron's include the beautiful "Dinnet Moor" and "The Boddin" of last year. Mr. Bone's are newer to our public, and have a quality of thoroughness that works out in the later examples toward breadth and delicacy. The "Dry Dock, Glasgow," is crowded with detail that has been observed with a vision unconfused and scrupulous, but that hardly promises the subtler beauty of "Stirling Castle," in which the light lies softly over building and landscape, obliterating all harshness of angle and outline. In the same galleries is a "Normandy Mother and Child," a sculpture by Alphonse Legros, realistically yet nobly modeled, and a far finer performance than the larger number of his works in oil or his etchings.

Another exhibition of etchings by Muirhead Bone opens to-morrow at the galleries of the Arthur H. Hahlo Company. In the introduction to the catalogue Campbell Dodgson, Chief of the Print Department of the British Museum, discusses the artist's career at length and concludes with the following expression of preference:

"If I were asked which of all my Bones I should cling to, were all but one to be surrendered, I should answer Ayr Prison. The highest qualities of Bone's work at its best, in landscape and in architecture, are there combined. It is planned with an exquisite feeling for line and balance and wrought with a masterly technique. I hardly think it rash to place Ayr Prison already among the classics of etching."

Etchings by Earl H. Reed.

At the Galleries of the Brown-Robertson Company is an exhibition of etchings by Earl H. Reed, the first collected group of his work in this kind to be seen in New York. Mr. Reed turns like a true artist to the material at his door and has used the shores of Lake Michigan as the scene of his labors. The dunes and their sparse grasses, the birds, and wide skies of the lakeside afford abundantly poetic themes for the most exacting imagination, and the etchings give to a remarkable degree the sense of the wind sweeping across the open spaces, fretting the trees and grasses, and sending the clouds in swift flight across the heavens. The spirit of place has fully possessed the artist, a rare quality in art, and especially in graphic art.

Another Academy at Rome.

The Giornale d'Italia in its issue of Oct. 25 comments on the proposed establishment of another "Academy" at Rome. It says:

"The newspapers announce that the President of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts has bought, or at least has come to Rome for the purpose of buying, the Villa Aldebrandini. This purchase has been made, or will be made, to organize in Rome an academy of young artists on the model of the French Academy at the Villa Medici, and the Spanish Academy at San Pietro, in Montorio. This news has been received with great joy, first of all because it definitely assures the salvation of the beautiful Roman villa always threatened, if not with destruction, at least with radical transformation, and, in the second place, because it is another proof that Rome is recovering the primacy in artistic studies which she had gradually lost during the last fifty years. Rome is becoming once again a great centre of studies. Up to a short time ago the French Republic and the Spanish monarchy were the only countries which possessed organized and official institutions. The other nations, in so far as they sent a few students to Rome, sent them privately and without direct control. But in these last few years private individuals and governments have been looking to it that each nation should have, as it were, its own Villa Medici. England, uniting in one institution its School of Art and its Institute of Archaeology, has commenced the construction of a veritable palace at the Valle Giulia, where in a short time young students of British nationality will find the very largest hospitality. Germany has transformed the Villa Massimo on the Via Nomentana into a fascinating hermitage for its artists. The United States of America, taking as its centre a marvelous villa overlooking the Porta San Pancrazio, is erecting a veritable village of archaeologists, painters, sculptors, and musicians. And the Russian Government, the latest arrival, has secured for itself the last of the great villas within the city which has as yet escaped destruction, and is organizing there its future academy. But that is not all. We learn that the Argentine Republic, which already has its scholars in the City of Rome, has manifested the intention of creating a similar institution, and the example of this great South American State will surely be followed by its sister republics."

American Sculpture.

At the Gorham Galleries there will be until Nov. 29 an exhibition of sculpture by American artists which contains some remarkable pieces, and puts our sculpture on a higher level in the estimation of experienced connoisseurs than it ever before has attained. It is not so much that a large proportion of superlatively good work exists—probably a large proportion of superlatively good work never exists anywhere—but our young artists have become inspirited and alive to the technical joys of their craft to an extent certainly unknown in the days of the Greek Slave and for long after. There are, moreover, a number of interesting conceptions, quite fresh because so old and so ripe for revision by the modern mind. These Pompeiian things by Paul Manship, they are hauntingly ancient yet brilliantly of to-day. A half-nude girl dances a child on her knee after a fashion known all over the world and in all countries, no doubt. And it is just here that the charm works—age-old childishness and playfulness and the kindness of youth to youth illustrated in the theme, an excellently severe spirit of design, and a wholly modern note of picturesqueness and sprightly lack of sentimentality in the treatment of the detail. Chester Beach moves out of the danger zone in which "l'art nouveau" had its birth, and exercises his thoroughly vital talent with health and freedom. Edith W. Burroughs is feminine in the finest sense of the word. Her "Fortune," a little figure poised on its wheel, how filled it is with the dainty refinement and lightness associated with the feminine type, how scrupulous it is in workmanship, and how suggestive of that inner force which ever since the world began has enabled "representative women" to venture in fields of spiritual hardship and peril without revealing their natural shrinkings. One does not often encounter a more charming bit of small sculpture than this "Fortune," or the more enticing "Fenella." Miss St. Eberle is another woman exhibiting, but is not represented by her best work. The contrary is true of Mrs. Hyatt, whose jaguar climbing down a rock is quite the best bit of anatomical construction that she has done. Mahonri Young's "Piper" reveals more clearly than his themes from labor the fact that he has not yet fully mastered the facts of his case, and cannot yet construct a figure in which you can be perfectly sure of that coherence of all the parts so necessary to one's ease of mind when looking at representations of human beings engaged in feats of strength. Paul Bartlett's "Franklin" is a version of the famous philosopher that neither flatters his mental equipment nor presents him as commonplace, and it is a remarkably happy pose for the capital old poseur. Cartaino Scarpetta has moved a long way since he did his little Tolstoi. His portrait group of Gaspar, Daphne, and Foster Hodgson has excellent qualities, of which the best is simplicity. The other exhibitors, most of whom are well represented, are Robert Aitken, Benjamin Bufano, Frederick B. Clark, James Earl Fraser, Carl A. Heber, Albert Jaegers, (with a bull group for the Panama Exposition;) Sherry E. Fry, Isidor Konti, Augustus Lukeman, A. Phimister Proctor, C. S. Pietro, Willard Dryden Paddock, Sigurd Niandros, A. A. Weinman, Victor D. Salviati, Edmund D. Quinn, Frederick G. R. Roth, L. F. Scholtz, Arthur Lee, Bela L. Pratt, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, C. C. Rumsey, Victor D. Brenner, Gigilo, and Laura Gardin.

Lady in Blue, by Hamilton Easter Field.

Painting by Hamilton Easter Field.

Hamilton Easter Field is showing his recent paintings at 104 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, together with some very interesting carved woodwork by Mr. Laurent. Mr. Field has not yet lost the happy sense of responsibility to his inspiration which marks the amateur and is apt to evaporate with long professional service. Some of his work is technically quite deficient, but the remainder has a peculiar beauty, a kind of technical innocence, that is much too rare not to be welcomed with enthusiasm. In each case he seems to have tried for truly great results, and while of course his reach exceeds his grasp, there is nothing to lament in the high aim.

His figure in red against an oak panelling has strong qualities. The expression is ever so little strained toward violence, but the simplicity of the modeling lends dignity to the whole composition. A gypsy figure, "Romany Chi," is plastic in feeling, with a little confusion of lights and half tones on the face, due, perhaps, to the unfortunate emergence of the underpainting.

Then there is a portrait entitled "Miss Rowe," which reaches the high-water mark of the painter's achievement thus far. The face is painted solidly and with great directness, although there has been paint put on top of paint, with the first painting left somewhat tacky, a condition usually avoided by the artist who seeks the easiest way, but one which Mr. Field has turned to excellent effect. There is a peculiar richness of flesh-like quality, indeed, in this tawny face with its snapping eyes and crown of jet black hair. The figure also is modelled with perfect simplicity, its slightly clumsy bulk and the large embracing contour lending an Egyptian solidity to the whole aspect.

Mr. Laurent's wood-carving is based on a panel of eighteenth-century work brought from Madagascar, and is extremely ingenious as to invention, and clever in execution. Mr. Field has painted an African subject, which is set as a panel in a framework of this carving, and in which he humorously shows the woodworker in the background quite bowled over by his theme.

Chinese Art.

At the Montrose Galleries Mr. A. W. Bahr is again showing ancient Chinese paintings a few of which he gives to the Sung dynasty, the others to the Yuan, Ming, and Ching dynasties. Nothing further back than the Sung dynasty would be easily authenticated. Tang paintings just preceding the Sung period are rare enough, and paintings of the pre-Tang period are so seldom found that a writer in Kokka says "we are unable to comment upon them except as they are described in ancient records." It is obvious, then, that Mr. Bahr is taking us as far back as may be expected with any show of reason, and for the majority of gallery visitors these austere portaits of an Arhat and a Scholar are sufficiently ancient to ask for a slight readjustment of the mind for purposes of appreciation. Portraits of Arhats were as numerous in the Sung and Ming dynasties as were portraits of saints with the European Primitives, and most of them wore a look of conventional likeness to one another. In the Ashikaga era the art of painting was confined to the clerical class and Buddhistic influence naturally prevailed, giving to the art of that period at least a decided religious tendency. The collection contains many "Buddhistic studies," most of them dating from the Yuan dynasty, and from the same dynasty comes a painting of a white stag which is superb in that quality of realism which is as far as possible from the crass naturalism of the imitative painters. A Japanese critic has put the case for the restrained style of Chinese painting convincingly: "The reason why Oriental painters avoid making their works too close to nature, and instead adopt a style characterized by economized strokes and suggestiveness, is simply a desire to leave room for the exercise of the imaginative powers on the part of those who examine their works."

Mr. Bahr's exhibition also includes some rare specimens of the early glazed pottery and a few ancient bronzes, marble, and stone sculptures. Perhaps it is caviar to the general, but it is highly rewarding to the particular.

Paintings by Allen Tucker.

The work of Allen Tucker now on view at the Folsom Galleries may possibly be disconcerting to a public that has feasted on old masters and turned resolutely away from new schools. Mr. Tucker is so emphatically a young master, whatever his age in years may be, and has at the end of his brush so many frank young truths to tell us, that unless we are patient oldsters and eager in our doddering way to keep up with the strong-limbed procession that is getting along with rapid strides, we shall find his voice a trifle too positive, his accent a trifle too punctilious, his vision a trifle too adequate and hard. But his work has life, abounding life, and shows also a resolute effort toward independence. He avoids the leaning back on the experience of others which is the wicked way of those who would be at once modern and safe. Looking at "The Orange Book," one says: "How much distinction to come from a scheme so childlike!" The "Pattern in Black," again, succeeds in being both obvious and beautiful. That is real strength. When a painter resorts to subtlety at the outset and covers his indirection by dainty bewilderments of technique, there is a kind of uncertainty about his future that gives a conscientious commentator pause. But when, as in the case of Mr. Tucker, an artist uses chromatic opposites with so much feeling for balance as to give the impression of moderate and tempered relation, when, in a word, the art of design has been so thoroughly learned as to permit bold experiment without an effect of crudity, we may be fairly sure that good will lead through better up toward best. Mr. Tucker has an extraordinary feeling for color and a sense of style. With that much equipment the young masters of the Renaissance went very far, very far indeed.

Small Exhibitions.

As the season advances the smaller exhibitions crowd upon one another's heels in the usual fashion. At the gallery of the Photo-Secession A. Walkowitz is showing his recent drawings, pastels and water colors; at the Powell Art Gallery the sixth annual exhibition of Thumb Box Sketches to be held at those rooms is open until the 15th of December; Fred S. Burgy shows his oil and water color paintings at the Clubhouse of the Arion Society until Nov. 26th; an exhibition of paintings by Arthur R. Freedlander is at St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie. At the Century Association gallery is an exhibition of recent marine paintings by Howard Russell Butler, to which visitors are admitted by card only. Paintings by Robert Wacik of Prague, pastels by Louis Weinberg and sculpture by Joseph Krupka are on view in the rooms of the Picturecraft Company until Nov. 30. On Nov. 24 Ernest Peixotto's drawings from scenes along the west coast of South Africa will be placed in the gallery at the rear of the new Scribner Bookstore, to be on view until Nov. 29. In Amsterdam Frederick Muller & Co. will sell this week paintings from several estates comprising a number of very beautiful examples of old and modern work by Dutch artists, and a "Virgin and Child" by Montagna.

At the Van Cortlandt Museum there will be a historic and old family portrait loan exhibit for two months. It is free every day from 10 to 5 o'clock except Thursday, when 25 cents includes tea in the old colonial kitchen.

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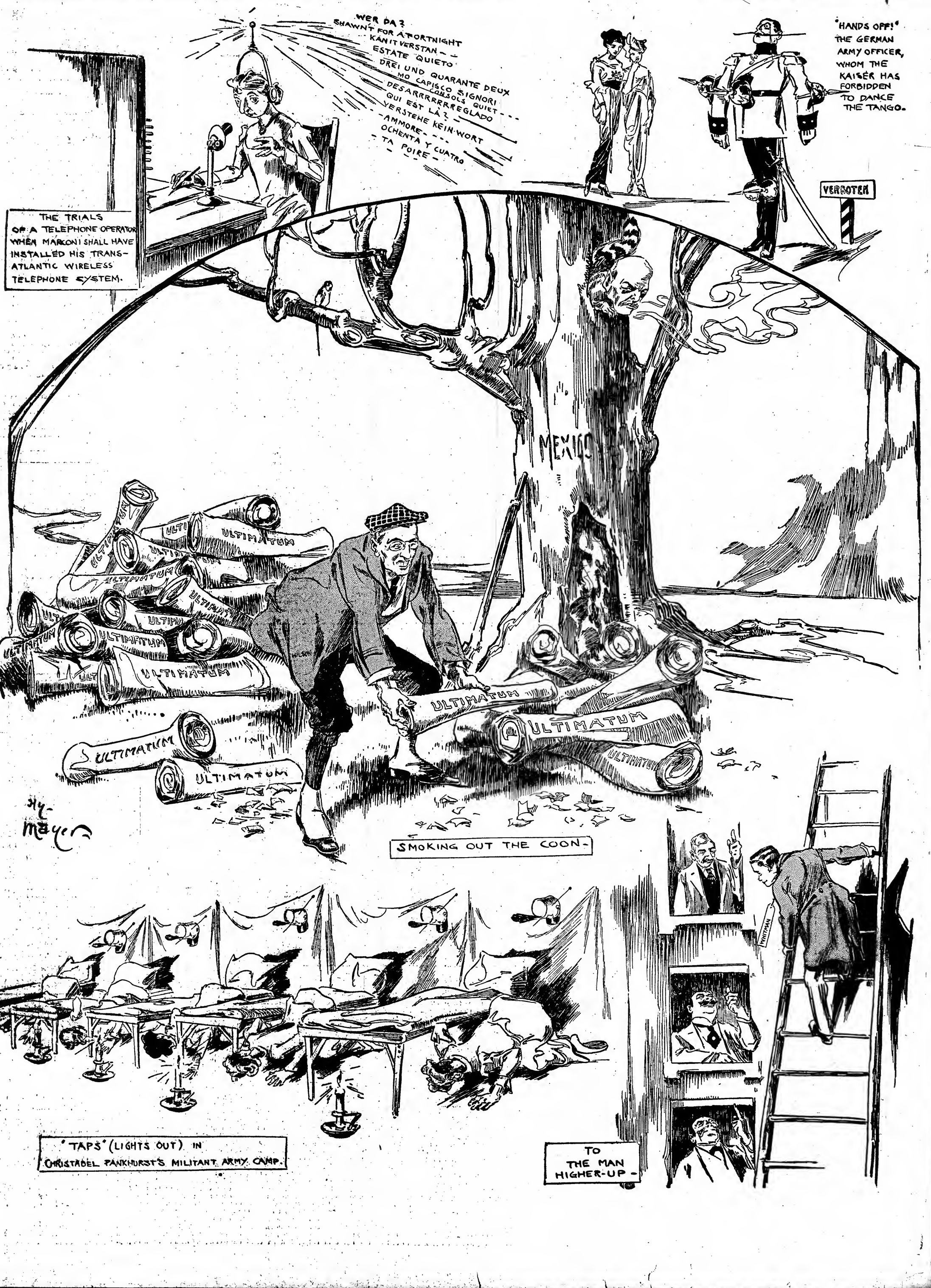

The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

PART SEVEN | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1913 | 16 PAGES

THE CONSTITUTION

Prof. Beard's Startling Theory as to Influences Affecting Origin of That Famous Document

AN ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles A. Beard, Associate Professor of Politics in Columbia University. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

THE orthodox view of the Constitution is that it was draughted under the influence of the French Revolution, and was designed to safeguard liberty, equality, and fraternity above all else. But now comes Prof. Beard with a novel view, which he supports by original documents hitherto unknown, or at least too little known. He has gone to the records of 1783-1787 for an actual rather than a theoretical account of what was done, and he has supported that by an examination of the personal records of the Fathers. In this prosaic, unconventional way he has learned that the revered Fathers were no better than they should have been, and drew up the famous document with very precise and little obscured objects in view. The inspiration of the Governmental masterpiece was the remedying of prejudice to property under the Articles of Confederation. Manufactures, trade, shipping, financial interests had suffered, and these four groups combined to advance their own interests. No vote was taken, and there was no popular mandate for calling the convention which draughted the Constitution. Therefore the propertyless masses were unrepresented. On the other hand the members of the Convention were, with few exceptions, "personally interested in, and derived economic advantages from, the establishment of the new system." Essentially the Constitution is an economic document based upon the concept that the fundamental private rights of property are exterior to government, and morally beyond the reach of majorities. The records show that the majority of the Convention recognized the claim of property to a special position of favor under the Constitution, and not more than one-sixth of the electorate had even an indirect opportunity to express themselves upon the form of government under which they and we have lived for a century. The leaders who supported the Constitution in the ratifying conventions represented the same economic groups as the draughtsmen, and in many cases their personal interests were the same. In the votes of ratification there was a well-defined cleavage between personalty interest on the one hand and small farming and debtor interests on the other. The Constitution was not inspired by or adopted by the whole people, neither was it created by "the States." It was the work of a consolidated group of interests which preferred themselves to either the people or the States. For the same reason the inspiration was truly national in the sense that State boundaries were neglected and local interests were not thought of.

Not less unconventional is the view of the Constitution makers personally. There were speculators in those days as well as this, of course, for speculation knows neither time nor seasons. And here is the record of their dabbling in land warrants and scrip and the other counters of that time. Hamilton was accused of criminal acts and was under suspicion of defaulting. "The land speculators and promoters embraced all the leading men of the time—Washington, Franklin, Robert Morris, James Wilson, William Blount, and other men of eminence." This is not idle gossip. Names, dates, amounts, and the nature of the operations are cited from the records and cannot be doubted, whether or not it be admitted that these interests colored the Constitution. Prof. Beard is not concerned to paint the matter in dark colors. Rather he explains and exculpates. The Constitution could not have been adopted unless these interests supported it. Hamilton deliberately set himself to insure their support by an explicit appeal to their selfishness. The Fathers understood perfectly the effect of the adoption of the Constitution upon the depreciated Continental securities, of which there were some $60,000,000 afloat, and upon the value of the land beyond the Alleghanies in which they operated without uniform success, but with an effect upon their deliberations which it is less difficult to imagine than to explain away. These facts acquire additional and timely interest in view of the attacks now being made upon the Constitution because it is the defense of vested interests contrary to the rights of man. The Constitution placed the dollar above the man, and now man is being placed above the dollar. Social morality is sounder in our times than in the times of the Fathers. Students of constitutional history and lovers of scandal can alike find much in Prof. Beard's laborious researches and luminous exposition.

ESSAYS AND APHORISMS.

Wit and Sound Common Sense in Humphrey J. Desmond's Volume of Impressions.

THE LARGER VALUES MAKE FOR THE WELL ROUNDED LIFE. By Humphrey J. Desmond, author of "Little Uplifts," &c. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price 50 cents.

By Maurice Francis Egan,
U. S. Minister to Denmark.

THE word "essay" for many years became a word of fear to the average reader, but it is the average reader who needs, more than any other person, the stimulus which a vital essay gives to his own thought. The aphorism so popular in the France of Rochefoucauld and Vauvenargues has quite gone out of fashion, unless it is carried as the point of a humorous story. Mr. Desmond has discovered that the public will read what may be called a cross—in the Burbank sense—between the essay and the aphorism, hence the enormous popularity of his "Little Uplifts." "The Larger Values" is an improvement on that little book of essential statements. There is hardly an essay in this little red volume that covers more than half a page. Mr. Desmond's power of acute observation and his gift of shrewd tolerance give unusual value to his impressions of life.

For instance, by a comparison of the English "Who's Who" with the American "Who's Who," he discovers that while the Englishman looks on outdoor sport or even outdoor walks as part of his life, the American does not consider either walks or sports important enough to be mentioned in his biography. He becomes enthusiastic over an Englishman who, in "Who's Who," reports that his favorite recreation is "idling—preferably with children." "That man," Mr. Desmond says, "will keep young."

He is of the opinion too, that our newspapers should be taken up only after breakfast, because he thinks the frightful accounts of lurid happenings disturb the appetite. He wishes that there could be some chronicle which would tell us only of golden deeds. Mr. Desmond, however, does not predict a large circulation for such a newspaper. "Such a chronicle," he adds, "would be a tonic against a sort of pessimism that often outcrops in an emotional narrowness."

Of the traditional ideas about Sabbath-breaking Mr. Desmond has something to say, indirectly:

> "Why, Jimmy! Did you kill a snake on Sunday?" "Yes'm, it was trying to bite me on Sunday."

"If Dives were wiser in his generation," Mr. Desmond comments, "he would not have endeavored to meet social problems by intrenching the rights of property in constitutions and ethics, for he would look to the future of his grandchildren, because, in our country, it only takes three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves."

There is a note of pessimism in one of Mr. Desmond's own conclusions, when he says:

> We must build on security and stability, on conditions rather than on law and reverence and even religion, much as these latter may aid for peace, justice, and order when the conditions are not too unfair.

Only an American with a clear outlook and a sure eye and a kind heart could have written "The Larger Values." Its brevity adds effect to its wit—I use "wit" in the sense in which Pope used it—for Mr. Desmond is a compound of a certain brilliancy and insight which may be called wisdom.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

Maeterlinck's Analysis of Theories That Attempt to Solve the Problem of Human Immortality

OUR ETERNITY. by Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira De Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF MAURICE MAETERLINCK. By Jethro Bithell. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITHOUT attempting a cheap paradox one may say of Maeterlinck's volume, "Our Eternity," that its scope is its limitation; that in setting himself the task of examining all existing theories of survival, he presents so eloquently and cogently the arguments of each and balances with such nicety of adjustment their conflicting theories that one is almost persuaded to accept what the author wishes him to repudiate. Not Hudibras himself could change hands and confute his own arguments more skilfully than Maeterlinck develops some theory only to refute it, or rather to eliminate it from the series of hypotheses to which, one after another, he addresses himself. Now this judicial balancing would appear to be the broadest and sanest of methods, and certainly it could not be termed a limitation were it not for the fact that in this synthesis, this composite of all theories presented with equal cogency, Maeterlinck gives so little hint of his own conviction.

Doubtless the best service of philosophic speculation is to lead one to make his own deductions, but most readers who approach "Our Eternity" will already have made their deductions from the same premises. For these are not new theories—reincarnation, spiritualism, annihilation, conscious or unconscious survival—every thinking person has pondered "about them and about," until all the arguments, as Maeterlinck states them, fall into familiar grooves of the mind. It is valuable, then, to restate them only with some personal conviction, some well-crystallized conclusion that shall be the justification for approaching them at all; and while it would be a delight to read "Our Eternity" for the magic of the language, for the wonderful plays of argument, for the illumination which it throws upon all theories of survival—one finds himself wishing that the elimination of untenable theories had been more decisive, that, in a word, one had a more concrete expression of Maeterlinck's own opinion. The same need was felt lately when Sir Oliver Lodge put forth his long-anticipated statement upon immortality. So guarded was the utterance, so qualified and hedged about, that one turned from it with a sense of futility that, after all, so little had been gained; that on the utmost verge of thought one could still see this tiny flame of life flickering in the wind from the void.

This is precisely where "Our Eternity" leaves us, after carrying us along many roads whereon, for the moment, we felt that we walked securely. It is not, as with Sir Oliver Lodge, however, the theory of survival itself upon which Maeterlinck expends his reasoning; of survival he is well assured. It is rather the question of eternal moment, "Shall we carry with us our conscious identity?" that engages him and to answer which he examines in turn all hypotheses.

We demand that the ego shall know its transformations and be conscious of itself in its new environment, whether it merge into the vast energy of the universe or be reborn on other planes. But we base this desire upon the faculty of memory, upon the assumption that we may carry into the infinite the conscious knowledge of those events that have gone to the making of our individuality. Now memory, as Maeterlinck points out, is the most transient of faculties, since in this life the ego transforms a thousand times and loses the keen zest of personality which accompanied each state. Why should we wish in the next stage of our progress to retain the emotions and desires of this stage, more than we should wish to return to childhood and carry its

emotions and personality into adult life? And even though we took into infinity the carefully hoarded memories of this life would they not quickly be dissipated by the impact of vaster impressions? If we admit that the ego persists, to make an abstract of Maeterlinck's reasoning, we must admit that it has always existed, since we can no more conceive a beginning than an end, and if it has existed it has already gone through infinite transformations of which it carries no conscious memory, one series of experiences after another being transformed into effects without any sense of loss, sorrow or defect through the absence of memory of these states. One looks from a very small angle upon infinity, then, when he demands that he shall carry with him the conscious knowledge of this particular phase of his existence which may well be one of the most obscure.

All this would seem to point to an acceptance of theosophy on the part of Maeterlinck, but while he gives two chapters of the book to a discussion of theosophy and reincarnation in all its history, and acknowledges that of all religious theories of survival "reincarnation is the most plausible and least repellant to our senses," yet he is not a theosophist and is by no means certain that the series of existences that the ego must already have known have been in what we should term mortal reincarnations. He devotes much space, however, to the experiments of the savant De Rochas in carrying a hypnotized subject back through what purport to be successive lives. De Rochas's experiments are among the most startling in the history of hypnosis and if accepted would incontestably prove reincarnation. By a series of downward passes the subject—in the case cited by Maeterlinck a young woman—is made to retrace her life, assuming at each stage the character and mentality consistent with the period. In other words, the hypnotized subject retraces the entire range of her sub-conscious memory and manifests outwardly all effects of its events, even to illness. Thus far we are on firm ground, but it is not firm ground when the subject, by means of further passes, retreats into the silence and darkness of the pre-natal period and emerges in a new identity, that of a querulous old man who in turn is made to retrace his life, giving through the voice of the hypnotized subject all details of his own existence, until he too comes to the pre-natal silence and darkness and emerges in the character of a woman with her own story to tell.

This would appear like the veriest chicanery, but De Rochas has taken not one but many subjects back through these revelations of former identity, with scientists investigating and eliminating all apparent avenues of fraud, and Maeterlinck admits that the experiments have been so conducted that fraud may probably be left out of the question. What one must reckon with, however, is the mysterious and powerful force of suggestion, and while the experimenter claims to have eliminated this in all conscious ways and even that scientists have attempted to confuse the hypnotized subject by counter-suggestion, to test what part this might play in the phenomena, De Rochas insists that the subject could not be diverted from the recital nor made to assume a new rôle. Unconscious suggestion, however, remains as a possible solution of all these and similar phenomena; the part that one mind, at whatever distance, may be playing in influencing another mind, in brief, what appear to be the subtle and inexhaustible powers of the sub-conscious, remain to be understood and resolved into laws before one is justified in accepting a super-normal theory. While confessing the phenomena to be inexplicable and reincarnation, to which they point, as beneficent and desirable, it is at best, as Maeterlinck suggests, capable of accounting for our manifest lives, not of exploring the ultimate and unmanifest.

Quite as searchingly he invades the spiritualistic realm and addresses himself to its hypothesis, going at length into the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research in the light they may shed upon conscious survival, and, while he welcomes these phenomena as an attempt to win another frontier, they are chiefly discredited by the triviality of what they purport to bring us. Surely spirits do not dignify the state to which we go, when intent only to identify themselves by some familiar, even puerile, event whose knowledge must be in the mind of some living person. If we accept them as pale reflections of the ego in the human state, retaining for a little time the earth memory ere they are withdrawn to incommunicable regions, the question still comes back to the pragmatic test where William James himself might have brought it. What benefit have we from this reputed connection of the carnate and discarnate; what exact and workable knowledge have we gained from it; how much more assurance have we to face the unknown? For, as Maeterlinck points out, we retain one survival of barbarity, the primitive terror of death, and, while one cannot agree that we stand in this regard where we stood a thousand years ago, since one can recall in a few years a great change in the attitude toward death, yet it looms and probably will loom to the end as the veiled dread, the one foe whose vigor is never lifted.

After examining all these hypotheses with infinite nicety of discussion, Maeterlinck returns to the two most tenable theories of survival—that where the ego persists with a modified consciousness, some link relating it to its new state so that it has a sense, however vague, that it persists in its own identity, and that of the ego losing its own conscious life in that of the cosmic consciousness. The latter is manifestly what Maeterlinck regards as the only adequate infinity, but it is to be regretted that he does not define more lucidly his conception of this same cosmic consciousness. No term was ever vaguer nor more convenient as an escape into the very haze which "Our Eternity" is intended to illumine. Philosophers before Maeterlinck have used this term as a vast generality, but it is only to explain with the inexplicable. Certainly in the last assize it must remain inexplicable, since we are dealing with speculation, but, as Maeterlinck himself declares, we win our right to larger infinities by our ability to conceive them, by the adventure of the mind in its attempt to surprise a vaster secret. Should he not, then, crystallize more exactly his theory of the cosmic consciousness? Is it synonymous with the spirit that works through evolution; is it realizing its own identity through the infinity of time; do we co-operate with it as a consciousness within a consciousness, knowing our part, or are we reabsorbed in it, as in the Buddhist Nirvana? We cannot but demand something more definite, some clue to this vaster speculation to which we must address ourselves, from this book otherwise so profound and beautiful, so luminous with the wonder of the spirit.

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One opens with some misgiving the "Life of Maurice Maeterlinck," by Jethro Bithell, persuaded in advance that biographies written during the life of the subject must necessarily lack that savor of personality, that charm of setting that belongs only to a complete retrospect; but Mr. Bithell speedily proves this a mistake. Doubtless the period of Maeterlinck's life that will matter most to his biographers has already passed. His boyhood in the old town of Ghent is in itself of peculiar interest, since he was one of the little group of poets to revive Belgian literature after its long eclipse, having as his fellows in this emprise Emile Verhaeren, Georges Rodenbach, Grégoire Le Roy, and Charles Van Lerberghe. All had been educated under the rigorous rule of the Jesuit Fathers of the College de Sainte-Barbe, an experience which Maeterlinck declares he would not begin life again if he were obliged to duplicate. His boyhood in Ghent left, indeed, a host of gloomy memories, from the few years he spent in the irksome rôle of avocat to the hostility of his fellow-townsmen toward his earliest poems, "Serres Chaudes," which branded him in Ghent as a decadent.

One who knows Ghent with its wonderful old castle and cathedral, its loitering canals overhung by flower-decked windows, its red-tiled roofs crowding into indescribable picturesqueness, will know how out of harmony the youthful Maeterlinck must have been with the ancient town when he describes it as having "little streets as narrow as your hand, with bowed down ancient houses all awry; roofs with three-cornered windows which look like sleepy eyes; hospitals, gloomy old castles, and over all a dull septentrional heaven." No wonder he left it as early as he might for the Paris of Mallarmé and Verlaine, the Paris of Villier d'L'Isle-Adam, whose stories Maeterlinck heard him recite in cafés before he set them down and to whom he later declared he owed all that he had done.

Not only the influence of this "evangelist of dream and irony," as Maeterlinck has termed Villier d' L'Isle-Adam, but the young poet's connection with the Parnassans, with the rise of the Symbolists, with the advocates of Vers Libre, indeed, with all the cults then agitating Paris, Mr. Bithell sketches delightfully, making us free of that most fascinating period and its atmosphere. The remainder of the volume takes up in detail Maeterlinck's work, analyzing the plays with discriminating, well-considered criticism.

JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

HY. MAYER'S TUMBLE MAN

THE TUMBLE MAN. By Hy. Mayer. With verses by Charles Hanson Towne. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Here is a book that will win a laugh from any child with every page that is turned. Such a lively trouble-maker as Tumble Man isn't often met with in the best of times. Not only is he having the most rolling and rollicking time of it in the pictures, but he has set the verses to just as jolly a measure and larky a habit. We see him first hurtling toward our world through the star-sown realms of space, and then follow him from adventure to adventure in the most breathless and engaging manner until a husky football player kicks him home again. At one moment he is rolling down stairs with delighted children after him; at the next he is playing havoc with a breakfast table or scaring an old Italian woman into volubla speech, or knocking a tenor endwise or playing a joke on a cowboy.

Hy. Mayer's delicious power of character drawing gets a good chance to make a showing in the little book, despite the freakish story it tells. The illustrations are all full pages printed in two colors, and the comical expressions on the faces of the various humans with whom Tumble Man comes into more or less wicked contact will cause the elders to smile, while the lilt of Mr. Towne's verses makes the certain-to-be-repeated demand, "please read it over," an easier task than is often the case; something that should make an especial appeal to aunts and mothers. Here is a specimen:

A theatre is full of scenes, as doubtless well you know;
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WITH A PURPOSE

Cosmo Hamilton's "The Door That Has No Key"

THE DOOR THAT HAS NO KEY. By Cosmo Hamilton. George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

JUDGING from his letter printed in THE BOOK REVIEW a few weeks since, it would seem that Cosmo Hamilton was—or is—decidedly uncertain as to the kind of greeting this new novel of his may receive from the English library censors. It is perhaps as well, therefore, to say at the very outset that we have no quarrel with him on account of the delicate and difficult subject he has chosen, because he has treated that subject seriously and, generally speaking, with dignity. "The Door That Has No Key" is not one of those books which are usually described as "spicy" or "risqué." It was evidently written with an earnest purpose, not in order to please sensation mongers or the evil-minded; and yet from one point of view we regard "The Door That Has No Key" as an immoral book. Not because it deals frankly with the relations between the sexes, but because it glosses over and, inferentially at least, condones the great wrong which was done to the little boy, Pat.

Jack Scorrier, the hero of the book, a man of high ideals and an honesty which his best friend, Mallow, and even his father and mother regard as Quixotic and a trifle absurd, falls in love at first sight with Violet Melksham, simply and solely because she is beautiful. She marries him for the sake of his social position, having little or none of her own, and then refuses to fulfill her part of the tacit bargain, holding out to him, however, a hope that eventually she will yield. Very ambitious, and, according to the author, exceedingly clever, she furthers her husband's advancement by every means in her power. She desires above all things that he shall go into Parliament, and when the chance of a Radical seat is offered him she is willing to go to any lengths in order to persuade him to accept it, although he is a Unionist. And it is then that seeing her at last as she is he turns to another woman—a woman who loves him, but whom he does not love.

Mr. Hamilton apparently has a very great admiration for his hero, though like the rest of the people in the book he evidently regards him as a rare and startling exception because of the perfect cleanliness of his life. From childhood he had had "a too keen sense of honesty" and also "an uncomfortable knack of wanting to know." Mallow, his friend, describes him as a man who has ideals and for that reason is always "marching up to the door that has no key," endeavoring to unravel "the Master-knot of Human Fate." He even goes so far as to tell the unvarnished truth in the case which gives him his first opportunity to win distinction in his profession—he is a barrister—thereby astonishing the entire courtroom and laying the foundations for a most successful career. "He stood for honesty at the bar." Yet he became dishonest in the most vital of all human relationships, and for this he, as well as the author, lays all the blame upon Violet, who certainly deserved a great deal of it, if not the whole.

A woman whose entire life was conducted upon the principle of taking everything and giving nothing, she would be repulsive if she were real. But never from her first appearance until the theatrical and, we believe, unnatural last scene is she a person, but only a thing controlled and mantpulated by the author to suit his purpose. Indeed, the great flaw in Mr. Hamilton's book, considering it as a work of art, is this: That his characters strike one as having been manufactured to fit into prearranged situations. Only the minor persons—Jack's father and mother, whose love for each other and for their son is tenderly and beautifully portrayed, his sporting uncle, and perhaps one or two others—seem like flesh-and-blood human beings. Even Miss Hubbard, "the little live thing," never actually lives for the readers, and therefore loses much of the sympathy she might otherwise obtain by her great self-sacrifice, despite the fact that she, too, like Jack and the author, puts little or no stress upon what was in truth the crux of the situation, the wrong done to the child—the child born with a terrible handicap, branded in the eyes of the world. Miss Hubbard got a good deal of what she wanted; so, too, did Jack, even though he was obliged, being unwilling to destroy his career, to take it by stealth; and the chances are ninety-nine out of a hundred that in the end their boy paid the price.

"The Door That Has No Key" is an interesting and a thoughtful book, one sure to be widely discussed. Parts of it, especially those describing Ethel's illness and death, and the daily round at Speakwell, are very well written; in others the phrasing is occasionally a trifle careless. Jack's early struggles with himself are graphically pictured, even if his exuberance at the time of his engagement seems overdone and a bit repellant, while in the courtroom scene the climax is cleverly led up to. The reader is inclined to doubt, however, whether even the sharp lesson she then received could completely alter a woman like Mrs. Verney-Waveney. Mr. Hamilton's book will probably be vehemently praised and as vehemently condemned. It is, in fact, a novel which any person conversant with modern literature and modern thought should welcome as a praiseworthy addition to our current literature.

CHICAGO PILGRIM

What He Finds During a Ramble in England

THE PILGRIM FROM CHICAGO. BEING MORE RAMBLES WITH AN AMERICAN. By Christian Tearle. With twenty-seven illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 net.

A FORMER volume, "Rambles with an American," recorded certain literary pilgrimages undertaken between the author and a supposititious American, Mr. James C. Fairfield of Chicago, U. S. A. The author himself is a dweller in that ancient sanctuary of law and celibacy, the Temple. Here we are to imagine Mr. James C. Fairfield (what humor that central initial assumes in the eye of the true-born Briton! how much quainter it is than, say, J. Cholmondeley Fairfield) looking up the Templar, and inciting him to new expeditions in the field of literary topography. The first nook of fame to be unearthed is Jacob's Island. The Templar barely knows that it is mentioned in "Oliver Twist." James C., a confessed adorer of Dickens, has all the master's descriptions of the haunt of Bill Sikes at his tongue's end, with an old map of that part of London and a sketch of his own, elaborating the detail of the Sikes quarter. What they find afoot on Jacob's Island is somewhat shadowy, but James C. is confident that he identifies the sites of the house where Sikes met his end, of the bridge on which Brownlow stood with the excited crowd about him, and of Huffham's storeyard. The enthusiast's final triumph is the enunciation of the theory that Dickens knew Jacob's Island as a child. A Huffham was his godfather, and had some kind of waterside business. Dickens often visited him as a child: ergo, the Huffham of Jacob's Island must have been Dickens's sponsor.

There follows a pilgrimage to the old church of St. Pancras, still interesting in itself despite restorations and mistaken "improvements," and yet more interesting for its graveyard. There Jeremy Collier was buried, and that other eminent man, Jonathan Wild, though it was not long before the "resurrectionists" relieved the place of the thief-taker by carrying him off in state in a coach and six. There, says James C., Jerry Cruncher did his famous job at the trade of resurrection. There, at the grave of Mary Wollstonecraft, Shelley persuaded young Mary Godwin to trust herself to him. And there the unhappy Chatterton loitered for three days before he took himself out of a rough world. Other expeditions take us, by winding ways full of literary and historical meaning to our pilgrims, to the ancient priory of the Grey Friars, at Canterbury, where Lovelace may have written the immortal farewell "To Lucasta: Going to the Wars": to the birthplaces, dwellings, or haunts of Lamb, Fielding, Goldsmith, Johnson, Cowper, and a score of others who have taken on to most of us a vagueness and remoteness as of figures merely fabulous. Yet here in old London they lived and drank and loved and went to dust—a little before us, that is all. A trite reflection, but it is to bring it home as a reality that we visit the shrines and cherish the relics of the great dead. And if we cannot do this in person we owe gratitude to those who do it for us in such a way as to give us millions of stay-at-homes something of their own feeling of direct contact with greatness.

Such an office this book performs, modestly, but none the less successfully because of its air of familiar gossip. The profusion of anecdotes with which its pages are filled are drawn not merely from books, but from that store of local tradition with which few pilgrims, even from Chicago, have time or opportunity to saturate themselves. It is generous in Mr. Tearle to attribute to our fellow-countryman so much of the lore which, from his vantage-point at Gray's Inn, he has been able to amass. Now and then he speaks more evidently in his own person. There are several chapters on the Temple, and the final one takes us through the evening shadows of Gray's Inn and its memory-haunted gardens.

H. W. BOYNTON.

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WAR AND WASTE

Armies and Navies as President Jordan Sees Them

WAR AND WASTE. By David Starr Jordan. Doubleday, Page & Co. New York, 1913. Price $1.25.

AVERY full and able presentation of the case against war forms the content of David Starr Jordan's latest volume on "War and Waste." (Doubleday, Page & Co.) While no new and startling evidence is adduced in the cause of peace, the facts are marshaled in an admirable and convincing manner, to which the author's personal views concerning such current international problems as the Balkan war and the "Yellow Peril" lend added interest.

The main arguments advanced against war are two: that it destroys the fittest, leaving the propagation of the race to the inferior stock; and that it produces excessive taxation, and increases the cost of living. Elaborating the first point, President Jordan states that any influence that brings about the destruction of the strong, the brave, and the enterprising results in a generation that shows those qualities in a lesser degree. "Rome fell" he says, "because the old Roman stock was for the most part banished or exterminated," and the perfection of Greek art, philosophy and literature was lost when its creators perished in a suicidal war, leaving none of their kind to replace them.

So in modern times it is the "best they breed," the young men between 18 and 35, that the nations send forth to the hardships and dangers of foreign service, while the mediocre, the inferior, and the unfit remain at home to determine, willy nilly, the future of the State. To the four millions of men who fell in Napoleon's campaigns may be ascribed, thinks the writer, the social and personal deficiencies of the common folk of Europe to-day, while few will attempt to controvert the statement that the backwardness in the arts, sciences, and industries of such States as Virginia, Louisiana, and the Carolinas is due almost wholly to the thousands of strong young lives wiped out in the frightful carnage of the civil war. Altogether, there is a strong probability that the men who died in "the weary time" had "better stuff in them than the father of the average man of to-day."

As a contributing cause of the high cost of living, Mr. Jordan points out that the world's annual expenditure on armies and navies in this time of comparative peace exceeds four billion. As all of this sum must be raised by taxation, it represents a constant drain on commerce and industry, the ultimate results of which have yet to be faced. In Europe the war debt, which amounts to over four times the world's entire stock of gold, has become the great menace of national life, and the credit of the nations is in the hands of the bankers and money lenders like the Rothschilds. Meantime, the great armament trusts, who play into each other's hands and employ the most powerful lobby in the world, disseminate war scares through the "Armor-Plate Press" affecting public opinion, and thereby extracting new and greater appropriations from the Governments.

The recent Italian war was largely a result of speculations of the Bank of Rome, while the encouragement of the Balkan war can be charged off to French bankers and armament firms. It all becomes especially ridiculous to the writer when he considers that war, except through some wholly uncontrollable accident, is already impossible to these debt-laden nations of Europe.

In the United States we are spending two-thirds of our annual income on national defense without enough left over to go round for any useful purpose whatsoever. Our credit is still good, but our military expenditures are increasing.

It is no tribute to our "Yankee horse sense" that we develop our national defenses at the bidding of the armament lobby. It is no evidence of our patriotic forethought that we spend nearly a million dollars every day to ward off imaginary attacks from an outworn, bankrupt, and impotent mediaevalism which could not harm us if it would, and would not if it could. * * * But the stage is set. The play is on and war scares and war waste in time of peace will not end until we develop a robust public opinion which shall realize the fact that feudalism is dead, that war is dying, and that the time has come for nations to devote their mind and money to things more real and more pressing.

As an example of peaceful methods of "national defense," President Jordan points to our Canadian border, which, without soldiers, guns, or fortifications, has been undisturbed for over half a century. However, he realizes that the absolute disarmament of nations is not to be attained in a day, or even in a generation. It will be a slow progress, to which the growth of the popular conscience, the interlocking of personal and national interests and the ruinous expense of modern equipment for warfare will eventually bring us. He has no doubt, despite any momentary reaction in public opinion, that the "way out of war will open the world over, with the enlightenment of public opinion, with the extension of international law, and the perfection of the international courts at The Hague."

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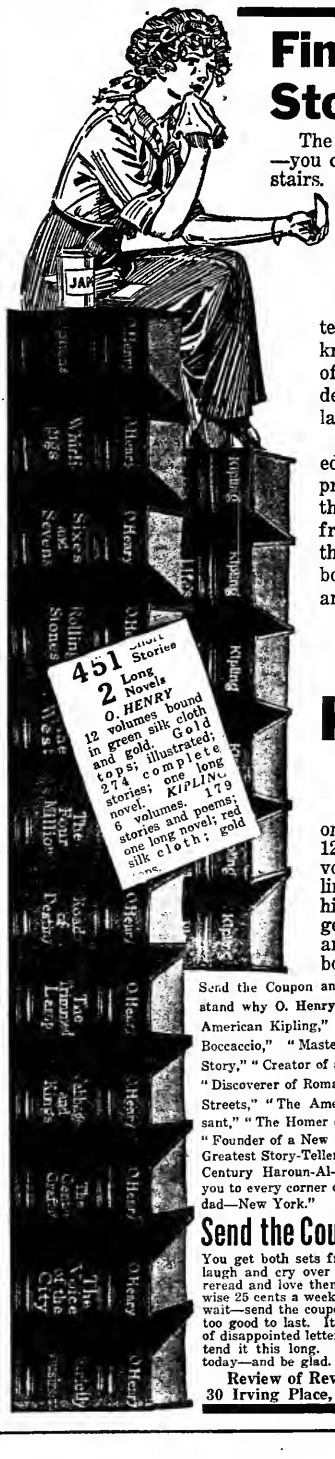

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HUMOR AND LIFE

An Entertaining Combination in "Here Are Ladies"

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

HERE ARE LADIES. By James Stevens. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

NOT only are there ladies here, but men and incidents, love and hatred—all sorts of side-lights and glimpses at life from a whimsical, humorous point of view that does not lack in human feeling.

The book is not a collection of stories, since there is nothing of plot, and hardly what might be called a situation in the length and breadth of it. It is a series of fragments, of snatches from the lives of men and women, thumb-nail sketches of striking or revealing moments where the workmanship is excellent and the character portrayal delicious.

There are, for instance, the "Three Heavy Husbands." (And surely nothing could be happier than Mr. Stevens's titles.) Each appears at an instant of stress, hangs in his dilemma gasping, and disappears. The most engaging is the silent man, faced at the moment of approaching marriage with the to him ghastly necessity of finding topics on which to talk for the entire remainder of his life. Frantically, he turns the matter over and over:

After one has married a lady what does one say to her? He could not conceive any one saying anything beyond "Good morning." Then the other aspect arrested him: "What does a woman find to say to a man?" Perhaps safety lay in that direction. He looked upon his sweetheart as from a distance and tried to reconstruct her recent conversations. He was amazed at the little he could remember. "I, I, I; we, we, we; this shop, that shop, Aunt Ellen, and chocolates." As far as he could recollect, he had said nothing in reply but "Oh, yes," and "To be sure." Could he sustain a lifetime of small talk on such meagre responses?

In "Three Women Who Wept" and "Three Young Wives" a homely tragedy joins hands with comedy and foot it together down the page. There is no connection between these and other groups of three contained in the book. Each goes solitary, but the mood in which they are written is of the same color.

The most charming thing about Mr. Stevens is his way of saying things. You are continually running across bits of description or philosophy that you want to take out and keep just for the joy of the wording. Here are a few:

"A hat," said she, "is something to cover one's head from the rain, and a frock is something to guard one's limbs from inclement weather. To that extent I am interested in these things; but they would put a hat on my mind and a black cloth on my understanding."

He was towed along by his sister, a girl so tall that one might say her legs reached to heaven—and maybe they did.

He was one of those men who are called "strong" because of their imperfect control over themselves.

And here is a paragraph on primness that will surely make many a man smile—and sigh:

Primness is the most everlasting, indestructible trait of humanity. It can outface the Sphinx. It is destructible only by death. Whoever has married a prim woman must hand over his breeches and his purse; he will collect postage stamps in his old age; he will twiddle his thumbs and smile when the visitor asks him a question; he will grow to dislike beer, and will admit and assert that man's place is in the home.

And who could better this terse portrait of a boy?

Bull was such a boy. He was densely packed with pugnacity. He lived forever on the extreme slope of a fight, down which he slid at a word, a nod, a wink, into strenuous and bloody warfare. He was never seen without a black eye, a bruised lip, or something wrong with his ear.

"The Blind Man" is perhaps the best piece in the volume. It is a grim sketch of a certain temperament in a particular individual, and there is not an unnecessary word in it. It is the very stuff of catastrophe, and one ends it with a caught breath, wondering, waiting for a crash.

The last pages of the book, near to 100, are taken up by the cogitations and monologues of an old gentleman who haunts a "Tavern in Our Town." The humor is here occasionally forced, occasionally obvious, but always pleasant and present. There are few subjects the old gentleman hesitates to tackle, and by and large he lets fall a good deal of honest wisdom. What he has to say on the subject of food should meet with deep appreciation in this day of steaks and eggs worth their weight in gold. And since it is with that particular homily that the book closes, there can be no better place from which to bid it adieu.

BASED ON A BANDIT

A PLAYTHING OF THE GODS. By Carl Gray. Illustrated. Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.

Joaquin Murieta, the bandit who made his name a terror in the early days of California and around whose career gathered many a romantic tale, furnishes the basis for Carl Gray's story of California in the middle decades of the last century. He makes his story one long picture of Murieta's life, from his boyhood in an old mission school in Southern California until his death, and his hero is constantly in the middle of the stage. There is not much in the chronicle that is true to the realities of Murieta's career, but there is some verisemblance in the general atmosphere, and here and there in particular things, especially those that denote a mental attitude, such as the hatred of the Californians in the early days for the Americans. But, as a story about a bandit, it has many exciting moments, some dramatic scenes, and through most of its pages a well-sustained suspense.

FOOTBALL

Mr. Reed's Helpful Book for Public and Player

FOOTBALL FOR PUBLIC AND PLAYER. By Herbert Reed, ("Right Wing.") Frederick A. Stokes Company.

BY writing his little book, "Football for Public and Player," Mr. Reed has not only done a real service to one of the most popular sports in the world but has made a genuine contribution to the enjoyment of those thousands who love to watch the shock and shift of the football field. Between the covers of the book there is material for many a Winter's evening of delightful occupation for any one who would review in retrospect the football season in the light of wider knowledge of the game, or who would prepare himself for added enjoyment in the seasons that are to come. "Right Wing," as Mr. Reed has come to be familiarly known to the newspaper public of New York from his illuminating writings on other sports as well as football, has here undertaken to perform a new service for the layman—and laywoman—who loves the most strenuous of games—that of teaching the spectator how to see beyond the mere surfaces of the mimic warfare of the chalked field, how to look away from the ball, and how to realize the vital and necessary part which each man must fill in a contest which is primarily one of co-operation.

To do this successfully—to make clear without unnecessary technicalities the meaning of the complicated evolutions of football—is no mean task. But it has been accomplished triumphantly, and no one could read "Right Wing's" chapter on "Coaching for the Spectator—How to Follow the Modern Game," without learning a great deal and having his enjoyment in past, and especially in future, games greatly heightened. The value of small things in judging a team's play and predicting its chances of victory is well brought out. After hints on how to learn to identify individual players and how to judge of the effect of sun and wind and footing come some paragraphs on the work of the line which well illustrate Mr. Reed's lucid and helpful manner in football science:

The first thing to note, and note carefully, is the work of the two sets of forwards. The team playing against the wind will probably start a running play or two soon after the game begins, and even if the first play be from kick formation there will be instant opportunity to size up the "jump" of the lines, for upon this "jump" the result of the battle may, and often does, depend. Should the forwards of the team carrying—not kicking—the ball get a little the better of the charge and get it as often as twice out of three plays, the fact is significant, for under the rule these men are not allowed to use their hands, must charge across the neutral zone between the lines, and have more difficulty in reaching the defensive players than the defensive men in reaching them.

Now, in watching this line at work the eye must exclude absolutely everything else, taking in the runner only as he reaches the line of scrimmage, and in case forwards are found going clear through to the secondary defense they should be followed to the end of their charge to ascertain whether or no they have accomplished their purpose of accounting for at least one man beyond the line of scrimmage. Just a moment before the ball is snapped many of the forwards will have one knee on the ground, but the men will come up together to the crouch at some part of the signal, and if one man is behind the others he may be put down as a weak member. Absolute unison is one of the signs of a good set of forwards.

There is much in the book besides coaching for the spectator. Mr. Reed tells of the development of the game, compares football and warfare, writes of the relations of captain and coaches, and has chapters on selecting the material and building the team, coaching systems, "scouts," the trainer, advanced football, advanced team play, the field and its zones of play, sectional and team types, genius on the gridiron and the ethics of the game. Good illustrations and helpful diagrams of plays add to the value of the text. Altogether, "Right Wing" has done a needed thing excellently, and all who have an interest in the great American game, from coach to humblest spectator, owe him gratitude.

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COL. ROOSEVELT

Sidelights on Current Affairs in His Autobiography

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Illustrated. Macmillan & Co. $2.00.

FOR some time a series of articles by ex-President Roosevelt, in which he has recounted some of his experiences and observations, have been appearing in The Outlook, and these he has revised and published in the form of a book. He has styled it "An Autobiography," but this is hardly a happy name for the very interesting volume he has compiled; for, as he himself says in his foreword, "naturally there are chapters of my autobiography which cannot now be written," and these are of necessity some of the most important. Moreover, there is very little of the formal autobiography about what he has written.

His first chapters might well be styled "Recollections," for the Colonel lets his memory play over the early period of his career with the serene confidence that anything he may say, however trivial, about his start in life and his adventures in the West will be read with interest by his host of admirers. As he goes on to speak about his term as Governor and his two terms as President, he is obliged by the very wealth of his material to write about subjects rather than about himself, and to be content with setting forth the position that he assumed on a number of the great questions with which he had to do. Indeed, it might be fitting to term the last half of his work an "apology" for his official life, if one could take from that word any connotation of regret for anything that he had done. The ex-President explains to the public exactly what he did and why he did it, because he knows that it would like to hear his views, and not because he dreams that he has anything for which he need offer an excuse.

Few men have lived days so filled with doings as Col. Roosevelt, and his work covers an immense field. As he talks of his days at Mulberry Street he has something to say about the Sunday liquor question and the white slave problem; as he writes of the Spanish war he draws a picture of the unpreparedness of the country and a moral as to the proper policy to be pursued with regard to the army and navy; as he comes to his life as President, all the controversies with which his name was associated come in for more or less mention. It is of course impossible in such a notice as this to dwell on more than a few of the many subjects of which he treats, but not the least interesting of these at the present crisis in this State are the Colonel's views on the proper attitude of the reformer toward the political game.

However men may differ about Col. Roosevelt, it is admitted by all that he is a master politician. As he recalls his entry into political strife he touches on his experience with Senator Platt and the way in which he met that crafty and powerful boss. He tells one incident that parallels some of the recent revelations about Tammany Hall. After his election as Governor, Col. Roosevelt says, the Senator asked him to call, and immediately congratulated him on having an admirable man to be his Superintendent of Public Works. Then he handed the Governor-elect a telegram announcing that a man he had never thought of would accept the position and apparently considered that that closed the matter.

Gov. Roosevelt refused to submit to such dictation, but he never attempted to administer his office without the aid of Platt as the leader of the Republican State Party. "My desire was to achieve results, and not merely to issue manifestos of virtue," he remarks, and the passage in which he sets forth his policy toward the "bosses" and the party organization is well worth the careful study of those who would appreciate the great game of American politics and how one of its most successful exponents understands its rules.

It is Mr. Bryan whom Col. Roosevelt blames for the growth of the power of "big business" in politics and the fostering of that "invisible empire" of which we have heard so much. The absolute chaos which free silver meant to men of affairs drove them into politics and forced them to take an interest in matters which, in his younger days, when he stood for the Assembly, they had been accustomed to leave to the professionals. He tells us:

> Good and high-minded men of conservative temperament in their panic played into the hands of the ultra-reactionaries of business and politics. The alliance between the two kinds of privilege, political and financial, was closely cemented, and wherever there was any attempt to break it up the cry was at once raised that this merely represented another phase of the assault on national honesty and individual and mercantile integrity.

When he became President Col. Roosevelt determined to break this condition of affairs and to restore the Republican Party to its high estate by the strenuous use of the powers of his office. The first of the hits he makes at Mr. Taft are to be found as he sets forth his own theory of what the President might and might not do. He made, he says, a resolute effort to get on with Senators Aldrich and Hale and with Speaker Cannon, but found by degrees that he could only accomplish his purposes by appealing over their heads to the people and thus managed to get results until almost the close of his term.

As the ex-President thinks of those last stormy four months, as he refers to the series of conflicts between himself and the Congressional majority, which he says were "quite as bitter as if they and I belonged to different political parties," the fighting spirit of the author comes out. "However, I held my own," he remarks, and all who remember those strenuous days will admit that he does not exaggerate. "I was not able to push through the legislation I desired during those four months, but I was able to prevent them doing anything I did not desire or undoing anything that I had already succeeded in getting done."

For Col. Roosevelt, in contrasting his view of the Presidency and that of Mr. Taft, says that he—regarding the Executive as subject only to the people and, under the Constitution, bound to serve the people in cases where the Constitution does not explicitly forbid him to render the service—was following, substantially, "the course followed by both Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln":

> Other honorable and well-meaning Presidents, such as James Buchanan, took the opposite, and, as it seems to me, narrowly legalistic view that the President is the servant of Congress rather than of the people and can do nothing, no matter how necessary it be, to act unless the Constitution explicitly commands the action.

So Col. Roosevelt likes to talk of his own attitude toward public affairs as of the Jackson-Lincoln attitude, and to set over against it the Buchanan-Taft attitude. It is curious and a little painful to see the way in which the ex-President refers to his old friend. In his chapter on the Presidency he delights to quote the high compliment paid by Ambassador Bryce to the character of the men whom the author had gathered around him. Mr. Taft was one, perhaps the chief of these, and yet all that Col. Roosevelt can find to say of him is to attack him for his reference of the Ballinger charges to Congress, for his removal of Gifford Pinchot and Ambassador White, and for his error in pardoning Charles W. Morse. He has nothing to say about the revision of the tariff, but then that is a subject on which throughout his book he is practically silent.

In his pages dealing with foreign affairs ex-President Roosevelt takes great credit to himself for having been the first to place The Hague Tribunal in a position of real influence among the nations. He describes the calculations which led him to endeavor to bring the Russian and the Japanese to an understanding, and dwells on the difficulty he found in inducing the latter to give up the idea of an indemnity. Perhaps what has since come out about the exhaustion of Japan and the peculiar military condition of the Russian Empire may make some of his readers question the accuracy of his estimate of the situation, but he has no doubt himself that he was absolutely correct. The Colonel censures the Japanese Government for what he condemns as their "bluff" toward their own people, and puts down to that the disorders which ensued in Japan when the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth were known.

> "In both Russia and Japan I believe that the net result as regards myself was a feeling of injury and of dislike of me among the people at large. I had expected this; I regarded it as entirely natural, and I did not resent it in the least," he says with resignation.

Ex-President Roosevelt also gives a full statement of his Panama policy and inserts a list of the troubles of that part of the world, while it was under the control of Colombia, as a justification of its annexation by the United States. As he looks back over what he accomplished he feels he can say: "From the beginning to the end our course was straightforward and in absolute accord with the highest standards of international morality. Criticism of it can come only from misinformation or else from a sentimentality which represents both mental weakness and a moral twist."

There is no space here to do more than refer to the portions of this volume which tell of the non-political sides of Col. Roosevelt's life. He has many good stories, of course, to tell of life in the West and the chase; he writes of the Cuban campaign with honest pride in the achievements of the Rough Riders, and he gives a few glimpses of his happy home life. In fact there are few departments of his strenuous career up to the close of his second term at the White House on which he has not written in his own vigorous characteristic fashion. He has expressed his views freely on the events of the past and the possibilities of to-day, and the book is very well worth reading, not only for the man who wrote it, but for the interest of the things which he has to tell.

BOSTON LITERARY NEWS

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Two publications of the second series of the Humanists' Library, issued by the Merrymount Press, will continue with Thomas Stanley's translation of Pico della Mirandola's "A Platonick Discourse Upon Love." Stanley, is of course, doubly responsible for the final "k" in platonick, inasmuch as he was an Englishman and therefore used the final palatal sound unknown to the Italian mouth, and also because his translation was printed before the nineteenth century English printers dropped the final "k." What would he have said had anybody suggested that "love" should be spelled "luv"? Probably, being Milton's contemporary and brother poet, he could have found suitably strong language, but as the book will not appear until Spring there is time enough for conjecture. The volume will be edited by Edmund G. Gardner, author of "Ariosto, Prince of Court Poets."

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As a companion volume, the supervisor of the Press, Mr. D. B. Updike, announces Archbishop Della Casa's "Galateo," the rival of "The Courtier" in the number of its reprints. In its author's own time versions appeared in all the Western European tongues, and the English translation was made by Robert Petersen, a barrister, in 1516. The editor, J. E. Spingarn, provides an introduction treating the Renaissance ideals of courtesy in a novel style, and at considerable length.

***

Houghton Mifflin Company find it necessary to delay publishing the last volume of Emerson's Journals until January, but the ninth volume is listed for publication to-morrow. Henry Adams's "Mont Saint Michel and Chartres"; A. E. Johnson's "The Russian Ballet"; "The Life of Charles F. McKim," by Alfred H. Granger; "Bull Run," by R. M. Johnston, editor of The Corsican, and "The Ride Home," by Florence Wilkinson Evans, are in the same group.

***

On the same day will come a Riverside Press edition of Carlyle's "The Diamond Necklace." It will be adorned with vignettes from rare and beautiful French books printed in the last days of the monarchy, and will be bound in hand-made paper boards with a cloth back and gold tooling. The size will be a small octavo, and luxury-loving Marie Antoinette could have asked for nothing prettier in the way of a book.

The firm has given its holiday catalogue a cover in Christmas colors, a heavily laden Christmas tree visible through a window in a brick wall being its design.

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A sixth edition of Prof. Münsterberg's "Psychology and Industrial Efficiency" indicates that both employer and employed are diligently studying the human being who stands between the capitalist and the machine, and between the machine and the consumer. There is no such thing as isolation.

***

Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter has laid aside the Pollyanna books long enough to correct the proof of a new "Miss Billy" book, "Miss Billy's Decision," and L. C. Page & Co. will publish it early in 1914. "Miss Billy's Decision," the second of this series, is in its fifth printing already.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

"THE MAIN ROAD"

THE MAIN ROAD. By Maode Radford Warren. With frontispiece. Harper & Bros. $1.35 net.

The evolution of Janet Bellamy from a self-centred, sentimental, little fool into a generous, broad-minded woman is the theme of this new novel. Most of the scenes are laid in Chicago; first at the university, then in a fine house on the Lake Shore Drive, later in a model tenement inhabited by "reformers and writers and painters and one or two newspaper men." Janet is one of those women who are "born with too much feeling," but she has intelligence enough to profit by the disciplining life gives her.

Brought up on romances and the "sheltered" theory, her one idea at the outset is a lover and marriage; that she may be worthy of the unknown beloved she desires culture, and insists upon going to college. Then she meets many people, and has a love affair which ends in her being jilted. Heart-broken, as she believes, and, utterly humiliated, she first tries society as a panacea. She is afterward caught up in the suffrage movement, and circumstances finally cause her to leave her cousin's luxurious home and rent a flat in the model tenement. Brought into relations with several reformers, she takes part in the garment strike. And at last a good man's love crowns her life.

Janet is in many ways a typical woman of the present transition period, and the road she travels is one along which many are struggling toward a larger, fuller existence than was ever before possible. The book would be better if the author had not, at the end, dealt out happiness quite so lavishly, but it is always interesting, and often illuminating.

Gnomes of the Saline Mountains

By Anna Goldwork Gross

A fantastic story, half fairy tale, is told by Mrs. Gross, who seems to be thoroughly familiar with the folk lores of Germany and Italy. As a result, these stories of love, desertion, and revenge are given a perfect setting.—*Los Angeles Express.*

The author's familiarity with life in the great cities of the old world has enabled her to paint an interesting and instructive background to these romantic stories.—*Baltimore American.*

Real life is pictured, notwithstanding the introduction of the Gnomes, and there is a great deal of human sympathy expressed in the stories.—*Dallas News.*

Laden with romance.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"The Gnomes of the Saline Mountains" is an excellent Christmas story and very suitable for a holiday gift book.—*Times, Jacksonville, Fla.*

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A girl of twenty who has seen only two men

besides her father—that is Susette, the piquant French girl on whose island the attractive young Englishman was wrecked. Of course, she didn't know how to behave when he fell in love with her! Read her whimsical and romantic story in SUSETTE by Dion Clayton Calthrop.

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Frederick A. Stokes Company
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WITH MR. BENNETT

Familiar Places as a Realist Sees Them

PARIS NIGHTS AND OTHER IMPRESSIONS OF PLACES AND PEOPLE. By Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Company. $3.

MANY an author has written of the commonplace—stern realists who thrust our daily lives into our faces, as it were, and exclaim, "Here is a picture of you in your habit as you live, and an ugly, frayed-out, undistinguished enough habit it is. Take it or leave it." And, recognizing the ugly, frayed-out, undistinguished truth of the picture, indignantly we leave it, and hold out our arms to the romanticists, who soothe us and tell us to never mind the fact that we are spavined and broken-winded—we have beautiful eyes, and some time a Prince or Princess will come along and marry us for the loveliness of our soul. But romance does not console us long. We know in our hearts that souls and matrimony have little to do with each other, and we have doubts about the beauty of our eyes. Then, conveniently midway between sad reality and glowing illusion, stands Mr. Arnold Bennett ready to catch us on the rebound.

Mr. Bennett's specialty is the enhaloing of the commonplace. We can't recall a single genius in his novels—except the very ungenius-like genius of "Buried Alive,"—but all his characters are as interesting as we are to ourselves. In the by-products of his pen, "The Plain Man and His Wife," &c., we find the same quality, and in the first part of "Paris Nights," especially the part that is Paris nights, and not Piccadilly afternoons, the ordinary and the tiresome are so disguised and enhanced as to appear extraordinary and enchanting, yet without ceasing to be their recognizable selves. It is hocus-pocus.

The "impressions" in Mr. Bennett's new book are not new in themselves, having appeared in various English periodicals, but will be new to most American readers. They range in subject from the beauty of the Riviera and the psychology of Monte Carlo to the domestic manners of the Smiths, gathered together in a handsome volume illustrated by E. A. Rickards.

Some readers of a sensitively literary turn may sniff at "Paris Nights," because its sketches are of the journals journalistic. The present writer fails to see why journalism is not as legitimate a branch of literature as the epic poem, which also recounts the deeds of heroes. The question to be considered is not whether a book of this sort is journalism or literature, but whether it is good journalism or poor journalism—the "literature" will take care of itself.

Of the early chapters of "Paris Nights" one can say heartily that they are good; of much of the remainder only that it is good hackwork. Throughout there are scattered arresting phrases, "I was as happy as though I had shot a reviewer without being found out"; pregnant phrases, "Can any nation be musical which does not listen chiefly to its own music?" and phrases which sparkle with satire. Witness his description of the "manual of advice to domestic servants upon their department," which he saw "in the workbasket of the wife of a wealthy English Socialist."

Now and then we catch the author winking at himself in the mirror, as when he says of the thrill he feels on a first glimpse of the Alps, of the desert, or when he crosses a frontier—"this thrill, ever returning, is the reward of a perfect ingenuousness"—but even that is not a "truly" wink, it is only one performed to put the reader on good terms with himself for discovering it.

At bottom, like every real journalist, Mr. Bennett is a good deal of a preacher. At the end of a brief chapter on the state of mind induced by living at the top of a mountain, he delivers a little sermon which strikes sharply at all of us who isolate ourselves on mountain tops—a sermon which has an application at least as keen in America as in England:

> When I hear a man say, when I hear myself say, "I'm sick of politics," I always think, "What you want is six months in prison, or in a slum, or in a mine, or in a bakehouse, or in the skin of a woman. After that, we should see if you were sick of politics." And when I hear a lot of people together say that they are sick of politics, then I am quite sure that politics are more than ever urgently in need of attention. It is at such moments that a man has an excellent opportunity of showing that he is a man.

MILLIONS IN THE WAY

DAVE'S DAUGHTER. By Patience Bevier Cole. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Dave's daughter was the possessor of several millions in coin of the realm. But all these dollars were very much in the way. She didn't care about them, and they were irritating to the pride of a young man who continued to live in the mining country of the Northwest. The young woman, whose wings had been so thoroughly and so undesirably gilded by her father, now dead, is flying a triumphant course at the beginning of the story, through the select of New York society, and having her picture published and her dresses described in the New York papers. Her aunt has succeeded in engaging her to a member of the most exclusive of Knickerbocker families. And in consequence of it all the girl is very unhappy. Two little old maid dressmakers in a Long Island village become deeply interested in her, and by their determined efforts finally set things right, even to the pride of the stiff-necked young man in the West. The elements of the tale have been known to fiction years without number. But it is written with sprightliness, with some ingenuity in the contriving and arrangement of its happenings, and with a certain refinement of touch that indicates better possibilities in the author when she shall have learned to get her inspiration from life rather than from books.

EXCELLENT TRIFLES

Mr. Lucas's Sketches of London Past and Present

LOITERER'S HARVEST. By E. V. Lucas. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THERE is no taking E. V. Lucas half-heartedly. Either you light your pipe and read on until you have reached the final tailpiece or else you do not take to him at all. If it happens to be "Loiterer's Harvest" that falls into your hands the chances are that you will light your pipe and read on to the end. You will be fascinated even if you are not a loiterer.

The harvest he garners is a slight sheaf of trifles, essays on London past and present; on Thackeray at the punch table; on the poetry of Patrick D. Chambers, author of that gem of light verse, "Little Lady Loved of Pan;" on various and sundry artists, on a Bologna hotelkeeper, on the works of George Morrow, on masters at cricket and billiards, on Genée and Pavlowa, and a host of wayside posies, including everything from a classic description of a tattooed "lady" to an eminently justifiable attack on the recent inane translation of that joy of youth, "Slovenly Peter." To steal a little charm from the book, this on the tattooed "lady," who had been exhibiting her charms to a mob of "bottomdogs" in front of a cheap London music hall:

> But it was not the tattooing that was interesting; it was herself. She was so utterly a machine—so detached and disinterested and, as I say, mirthless, her wistful, sophisticated eyes never lighting to her tongue and never caring to investigate a single spectator's face. Years of public exhibition, together with the facetious or familiar comments of certain units of the many knots before her, had done their work, and me to her were men in a special sense of the word. I will not say enemies, but necessary evils; foolish, inquisitive creatures who had got to be kept their distance, and, while entertained, repelled. Watching her one had the feeling that by far she was the best thing there.

Mr. Lucas has the enviable gift of making much out of very little. Let him stumble on some utterly banal "Ladies' Oasis," those boudoir handbooks published during the worst part of "the black walnut period," and his whimsically charming appreciation will set you rummaging for just such a volume at the very next second-hand book shop you pass. Or again, a mere phrase will start his pen a-scratching. For example, he finds a Japanese account of a fight. It is just like any fledcuff the world over, the give and take of our day, the impact of fists against flesh. You wonder what ever made Mr. Lucas choose such a commonplace thing to write about, when suddenly in his quotation you read that the Lord of Boshu "missed unexpectedly his cogitation," and is floored both metaphorically and actually. To miss unexpectedly one's cogitation in a fight is too tempting a phrase for Mr. Lucas to neglect.

Perhaps the most diverting paper in the volume is that entitled "Insulence." Mr. Lucas confesses that he coined the word from the two words "insular" and "insolence," both of them weaknesses he professes to see in his fellow-countrymen. The reader, who agrees with him and who can always recall at least one Britisher of his acquaintance who is both insolent and insular, settles in his chair to enjoy the diatribe. At the third paragraph "insolence" turns out to be golfing manners! But you read on, undismayed at the sudden turn of the essay, for Mr. Lucas, too, is laughing with you at the way his pen suddenly took to straying across the links. The light touch, the lack of the controversial, the wholesomeness of the essays of which "Insulence" is an example, makes you loiter through every phrase of "Loiterer's Harvest."

A POET OF NATURE

THE MOUNTAINS ABOUT WILLIAMSTOWN. By George Lansing Raymond. With an introduction by Marion Mills Miller. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Mr. Raymond has brought the tributes of his muse in praise of the scenes of mountain and vale round about his Alma Mater, Williams College. The book, which is in format and general style rather a unique production, contains half a dozen long poems in blank verse which tell of nature's beauties in the region which is the author's theme and their influence upon those who live among them. They show a keen ear for rhythm, felicity of phrase, exquisite taste, a polished style, and often exalted feeling. Mr. Raymond's students during the many years when he taught the principles of aesthetic criticism in Williams College and in Princeton and George Washington Universities, and those who have read his books upon the principles that underlie art, poetry, and music, will be interested in this clothing in concrete form of his poetic theories and methods. Dr. Miller, who as pupil and fellow-worker has been closely associated with Mr. Raymond, makes in his "Introduction" a long and lucid discussion of those theories and methods.

The full-page illustrations, from photographs, number thirty or more, and show scenes in the mountains round about and in the campus of Williams College.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1913

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

MR. W. D. HOWELLS does himself less than justice in his Easy Chair of Harper's Magazine for December when he says:

> For one lovely essay of Lamb's, or wise one of Emerson's, there shall be Easy Chair papers like this without end, where the writer dimly gropes his way from thought to thought, which may no more be real thoughts than the markings on Mars are veritable canals and pumping stations.

The subject of his thoughts this month is the possibility of life on other planets, and he represents himself as a convert to the theory set forth by ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE in "Man's Place in the Universe," and recently reiterated with vigor by Prof. MAUNDER in "Are the Planets Inhabited?" that there is no life in any part of the solar system, at least, except on this earth. A convert, but obviously an unwilling one, who would rather believe that Mars is peopled by a race of highly intelligent beings than accept the teaching of these scientific destroyers of agreeable beliefs. Do they really destroy other persons' belief in the inhabitants of other planets? Prof. LOWELL of Flagstaff is as sure as ever that Mars is peopled, and he is no mere dreamer whose theories are founded on imaginings, but a zealous practical astronomer. But though Mr. HOWELLS affects to accept the conclusions of WALLACE and MAUNDER, he sets forth clearly all the reasonable arguments against them, the chief being the enormous waste in space. This waste, however, Mr. HOWELLS has no trouble in finding reflected in our life on this planet, of whose surface we poor humans occupy so insignificant a part, and he carries his comparison to the products of human art, architecture, and literature in which millions of failures are offset by one perfect achievement, one beautiful thing atones for a myriad of ugly things. Hence he evolves a little essay worthy of its place, and certainly too suggestive and readable to deserve his own slighting description of it.

THE completion of the Tudor Shakespeare, with a fortieth volume by the general editors, Profs. W. A. NEILSON and A. H. THORNDIKE, entitled "The Facts About Shakespeare," is a literary incident worth recording. All the editors of this edition are American scholars, and there are thirty-eight of them, besides the general editors. The introductions and notes contain the results of the latest scholarship, while the volumes are of pocket size, and the typography is entirely satisfactory. In the last volume there is all that is known of the man who wrote the plays and poems, and it is enough. An account of the time in which he lived and the influences which inspired him, a record of biographical facts and traditions, the evidences of his authorship, and a study of the Elizabethan drama are accompanied by a list of all SHAKESPEARE'S personages, a bibliography, and an index. The question of authenticity is considered, and the case of the Baconians clearly stated. Of course, the carper might find a few errors. That is always easy. In that part of the bibliography relating to the stage history of the plays, for instance, no mention is made of IRELAND'S painstaking and invaluable "Records of the New York Stage," though such works as SELHEIMER'S books made up of gleanings from old newspapers and a "History of the New York Stage," by one "J. S. BROWN," are commended to the student. But these are trifles, and the uniform excellence of the editing of the plays and poems and the completeness of the edition are facts of more importance.

SIR FREDERICK COWEN, the famous English musician, renowned alike as composer and as virtuoso, has just published his reminiscences under the title of "My Art and My Friends," in which, however, he dwells less on himself and his achievements, which have been noteworthy, than on the characteristics of the people he has known. COWEN was an infant prodigy in music, who wrote, composed, and performed in an operetta at the age of 8, and made his first professional appearance as a pianist at the age of 11; but he does not make as much of those interesting facts as of the queer idiosyncrasies, for example, of TITIENS, who, in singing "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from WEBER'S "Oberon," would not hesitate to cut the best part of it, and when singing one Arditi waltz at a concert would as likely as not diverge into another, placing a terrible responsibility on her accompanist. TREBELLI, it seems, had a passion for decorated dinner plates, which she would secretly convey from hotel dining rooms to her chamber and hide among her luggage. COWEN has composed operas, symphonies, and oratorios, but his song called "The Better Land," written for ANTOINETTE STERLING, has been, he says, his Frankenstein monster, pursuing him all his mature years. He sold this outright for $1,500, but he never parted with the composer's rights to "The Promise of Life," of which more than a quarter of a million copies have been sold. So that he did not need to write a book to piece out his income, and this has few of the qualities of the pot-boiler.

THE Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, to be brought out next Sunday in order to be early in the field with its extraordinary list of the 100 best books of the year, carefully selected by Prof. JOHN ERSKINE, Dr. H. R. STEEVES, and Dr. CARL VAN DOREN of the Department of English in Columbia University, will be a publication of unique interest surpassing any previous special number we have had. It will be printed on extra fine paper, stitched and illustrated, and the "best books," in his list which will be prefaced by an explanatory article by Prof. ERSKINE, will be described by competent reviewers. Four noteworthy articles by Dr. C. B. DAVENPORT, ELLEN GLASGOW, the famous novelist; ALGERNON LEE, and HENRY MILLS ALDEN, editor of Harper's Magazine, chosen as foremost experts in biology, feminism, Socialism, and psychics, will treat of the books of the year which the writers consider best on the subjects of eugenics, woman suffrage, collectivism, and the theory of the survival of the human consciousness after death. These will be the chief features, but there will be many other contributions from writers of note on subjects germane to the occasion, while special attention will be paid to the gift books and richly illustrated books of the season, and to a list of books recently published which are thought to be well suited to the requirements of holiday buyers.

GOOD WHISTLER STORIES

WHISTLER STORIES. Collected and Arranged by Don C. Seitz. Harper & Brothers. New York, 1913.

THIS tiny volume will fit neatly into the pocket of many a Whistler worshipper, and we can hear in advance, the anecdotes which it contains, both old and new, being read aloud to the worshipper's friends. Mr. Seitz, equipped with his excellently humorous sense, has garnered intelligently from the great mass of Whistler literature with which he is familiar, and has sketched in by means of whimsical anecdote and stray bits of conversation, a suggestive portrait of the eccentric artist. The well-known clash with Mr George Moore brought forth many absurdities which Mr. Seitz reprints, not the least absurd being the correspondence ensuing on the offended artist's challenge to a duel, which Mr. Moore refused on the soothing ground that Mr. Whistler was too old a gentleman and would be sadly worsted. The sequel of the duel farce was a happy play of Moore's upon Whistler's famous mot, when some one ranked him with Velasquez, "Why drag in Velasquez?"

> The two foregathered at the same atelier one Sunday afternoon. They nearly collided in entering, but Moore was the first inside. The hostess heard sounds from the hall something between china-breaking and the stamping of hoofs. She went out, to find James in a mighty rage.
> "Dear me!" said the lady, "what is the matter, dear master?"
> "Whistler won't come in! Whistler won't stay under the same roof with that wild Irishman."
> Moore, in the inside, remarked in his sweetly modulated voice, "Why drag in Whistler?"

The persiflage, not always as airy as could be wished, which developed from Whistler's relations with Oscar Wilde, is skimmed for a few of the choicest bits, including the memorable one in which Whistler, walking up to Du Maurier and Wilde at the time the former was portraying the Postlethwaites in Punch, asked: "I say, which one of you invented the other, eh?"

Whistler's early days at West Point furnish several amusing flashes of his eccentricity; he was always enthusiatic in his reminiscences of what he called "West Point in America," but the memories must have been somewhat mellowed with the years, for the observations of his instructors tell a different story. There are many well-known contributors to this selected store of anecdotes—Mark Twain, Henry Labouchère, William M. Chase, Sir John Millais, Will H. Low, and a score of others. One of the most characteristic conversations with the great artist is reported by Frederic Keppel.

> Mr. Keppel first called upon the artist at the Tite Street studio, where the famous portrait of Sarasate, "black on black," stood at the end of the long corridor that he used to form a vista for proper perspective of his work. Laying his hand on Keppel's shoulder, he said:
> "Now, isn't it beautiful?"
> "It certainly is," was the reply.
> "No," said he, "but isn't it beautiful?"
> "It is, indeed," said Keppel.
> Whistler raised his voice to a scream.
> "Damn it, man!" he piped, "isn't it BEAUTIFUL?"
> Adopting the emphasis, Mr. Keppel shouted:
> "Damn it, it is!"
> This was satisfactory.

IN A FEW WORDS

HELEN PARRY EDEN, whose "Bread and Circuses" has just been published, is the daughter of the famous Judge Parry of London.

John A. Moroso, whose novel "The Quarry" is being dramatized, contributes to the Christmas number of The American Magazine a story, "Miracle Mary." A scenario of "Miracle Mary" has already been written, and it will appear in Christmas week as a moving picture drama.

Mrs. Philip Lewisohn has translated Rudolph Herzog's "Leben's Lieder" into English. It will appear in a few weeks under the title "The Story of Helga."

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller has returned from an extensive tour of Europe, during which she was received at several courts. Her "Royal Spain of To-day" is soon to appear.

Among the items on the programme of the Christmas Festival of the MacDowell Club, to be held at the Astor Dec. 16, are a poem by Percy MacKaye and "Rada," a play by Alfred Noyes.

Julie M. Lippmann's "Martha by the Day," is in its tenth edition, and its sequel, "Making Over Martha," which has been out only five weeks, is in its third.

Tolstoy's daughter, Tatiana Sankhotine, writes that Bolton Hall's popularisation of "On Life" has been retranslated into Russian without Tolstoy's name, and has had much success.

Sophie Jewett, author of "God's Troubadour" and compiler of "Folk-Ballads of Southern Europe," is Associate Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College.

Walter Winans, whose "Animal Sculpture: Suggestions for Greater Realism in Modelling," was published last week, is a distinguished marksman as well as a sculptor, who has won prizes at Stockholm, Milan, Barcelona, and Paris.

Graham Taylor, who wrote "Religion in Social Action," is resident Warden of the Chicago Commons Social Settlement and Professor of Sociology in the Chicago Tocological Seminary.

Hugh Walpole, the novelist, is directly descended from Sir Robert Walpole.

Estelle Stead, whose biography of her distinguished father is to be published this week, is visiting New York City.

Canon Hannay, better known as "George A. Birmingham," returned to New York Friday after a tour of the Middle West, during which he lectured in Chicago and Indianapolis.

Charles Leonard Stuart has temporarily given up philosophy and poetry for the drama. His comic operetta "Newark Knows How; or, The Suffragette," was produced in Newark last Wednesday and Thureday.

Dr. Thomas O'Hagan has returned to the United States after an extensive tour of Europe. He contributes an illustrated article on "Catholic Journalists and Journalism" to the current issus of The Rosary Magazine.

Because of his services to Spanish literature, Thomas Walsh has been elected a member of the Academy of Seville.

Jane Edgerton Hovey's new book is meant especially for those who like children and dogs. It is called "John o' Partletts."

Roman Life

Mrs. Anne C. E. Allinson's "Roads from Rome" is a series of sketches about the men and women of the Imperial City whose underlying purpose is to show that "the roads from Rome lead into the highway of human life." The author endeavors to present historical personalities in such a way as to show them to be a part of the same humanity as ourselves. Three of the six sketches deal with men and women and social life during the Augustan Age—the time of one is laid in the latter years of Julius Caesar, another in the time of Pliny, and the last is concerned with Hadrian's attempt to revivify Greek art in Athens. (The Macmillan Company. $1.25.)

HARVARD'S STORY

Entertaining Record of a Great University

THE STORY OF HARVARD. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. With illustrations by Vernon Howe Bailey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THIS is neither a formal history nor a series of anecdotes, but something between the two. Mr. Pier is in affectionate intimacy with the Harvard of to-day, not only as a "Harvard man," but as having lived since graduation in the neighborhood and atmosphere of the university. And he has evidently taken pains, before setting out to write this pleasant and unpretentious chronicle of Harvard, to make himself familiar with the original sources of information about the early years of the college. There have been histories of Harvard by Benjamin Pierce, Josiah Quincy, Prof. Peabody, and W. R. Thayer, and Mr. Pier does not profess to have discovered any facts of importance not covered in those works; but he has dealt skilfully, if modestly, with the old material, and the result is an admirable book of its kind.

Whatever Harvard's standing may be to-day among the other big universities which the country now possesses, she is at least a national relic of importance. Her age, as a university in the proper sense of the term, is as inconsiderable as that of its rivals. But, as an entity of a sort, it has its roots deeper in the past. The original Harvard College was a small and quaint affair. It was only six years after the settlement of Boston that the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony voted £400, the equivalent in our money of some $15,000, for the founding of a public school or college. Two years later John Harvard, a young parson not long out of Cambridge University, who had come over to see the New World before dying of consumption, left double that amount for the same purpose. Other gifts and bequests began to come in, commodities for the most part—anything, from a sheep to a sugar-spoon. Massachusetts would do what she could for her sons. A building was put up and the college was started. But it was handicapped at the outset by more than the rude physical conditions of its existence. The first officially appointed head of the college, (Mr. Pier makes something of the fact that he did not bear the title of President,) the Rev. Nathaniel Eaton, seems to have been a thorough-paced rascal. He was a thief and a bully, robbed the students and beat them—and was at length dismissed from the college and the Church, and left the colony. The first titular President, the Rev. Henry Dunster, was elected in 1640—a devoted and useful man, who felt constrained to resign after fourteen years because he had doubts as to the validity of infant baptism!

There were nine members of the first graduating class, the class of 1642. Most of them entered the ministry. Several of the most brilliant returned to England. One, George Downing, found a career there far more lively than the ministry—became the "Sir G. Downing" mentioned several times by Pepys—now as a "perfidious rogue" and now as "active and a man of business" and well fitted, therefore, to become a Secretary of the Treasury to the gay Charles. In old age he gave some money to the provincial college of his youth.

Preparation for the ministry was, of course, the prime object of the college. To enter, the candidate had to be able to read Latin at sight and "to make and speake true Latine in prose and verse," also to know something of Greek grammar. Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac were prescribed studies as well as Latin and Greek. The other sujects were logic, ethics, arithmetic, geometry, physics, metaphysics, politics, and divinity. This was in the middle of the seventeenth century, but even in the middle of the nineteenth the curriculum was not much broader, though, of course, it was covered with far greater thoroughness.

The college had some of its darkest days during the Revolution. In 1769 the General Court abandoned the State House, over which the British Government had stationed a military guard, and toward whose doors cannon were pointed—and took possession of Harvard College. For the next few years the college work was carried on with the greatest difficulty. The students were human, and preferred listening to debates and joining in patriotic demonstrations to the humdrum round of study. Finally, after Lexington, when Cambridge became a centre for the militia assembling for the siege of Boston, the students were sent home, and even the pretense of carrying on the college routine was abandoned for more than a year. Several of the buildings were used as barracks; officers were quartered in the President's house, and when finally college reopened, a good deal of damage had been done, which the General Court failed to pay for. But a greater embarrassment was due to the conduct of a single person. This was none other than John Hancock, the gallant and wealthy Hancock, the most popular man in Massachusetts. In an hour of enthusiasm he had been made Treasurer of the college. He accepted the office, but neglected its duties. After a year or so the corporation of the college asked him for his accounts, but he refused either to make a statement or to allow the books and papers to be examined. When he was elected President of the Continental Congress, the college authorities ventured to hint that he might wish to be released from his office as Treasurer: "He would not take the hint. Instead, in May, 1776, he proceeded to take an amazing step; he had all the papers, bonds, and notes of the college brought from Cambridge and delivered to him at Philadelphia." After getting these safely into his possession, he declined more firmly than ever to make a settlement. Ten years later, after he had been five times Governor of Massachusetts, Hancock did make a statement to the effect that he owed the college £1,054. It was only recovered some years after his death, when his heirs paid the principal, but refused to pay any interest. A strange episode, altogether.

As for the nineteenth century Harvard, Mr. Pier throws more emphasis on the student life and customs than upon the educational part of Harvard's story. In the early decades of the century the boys were wretchedly housed and fed, but their facilities for getting drunk seem to have been uncommonly good, and must have gone far toward making up for their other privations. Going to the theatre involved a fine of $10, but there appears to have been no penalty for the bibulous. At commencement everybody got drunk as a matter of course. There were convivial clubs and private jamborees were common. As late as 1844 we find Francis Parkman, destined to be the hero of the Oregon Trail, jauntily recording in a letter one such function:

> Joe got up one of his old-fashioned suppers, on a scale of double magnificence, inviting thereunto every specimen of the Class of 1844 that lingered within an accessible distance. * * * The spree was worthy of the entertainment. None got drunk, but all got jolly; and Joe's champagne disappeared first; then his Madeira; then his whisky punch would have followed suit, if its copious supplies had not prevented. * * * The whole ended with smashing a dozen bottles against the Washington elm, and a war-dance with scalp yells in the middle of the common, in the course of which several night-capped heads appeared at the open windows of the astonished neighbors.

The closing chapters of the book, which have to do with undergraduate life at the Harvard of to-day, involve, though they do not conspicuously emphasize, a sharp contrast between past and present. Harvard in 1913 is not a mere development of the Harvard of Emerson's day, or of Lowell's. It bears somewhat the same relation to it that the latest sea-going hotel bears to a sailing clipper of the earlier days. At Amherst or Williamstown rather than at Cambridge or New Haven may now be found the sort of life and the sort of training upon which the fame of Harvard and Yale was based.

"LEFT-HANDED BUSINESS"

WALLINGFORD AND BLACKIE DAW. By George Randolph Chester. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.

The same old Wallingford and Daw, only a little more so, greet the readers of this chronicle of what its publishers describe as "left-handed business." They are just the same shrewd and audacious scamps that they were in the beginning, but operating upon a bigger basis and with even more reckless confidence in themselves. They are equal partners now, although Blackie still maintains his attitude of administration for the other's more Napoleonic genius in the evolution of swindling schemes. As they march along their triumphant way, upon which fails not even the shadow of the hand of the law, they take in and deprive of plentiful dollars not only every new sucker that comes within their reach but also many they have formerly fleeced. These amiable victims come back to eat out of their hands and be fleeced again as fearlessly as if experience had taught them nothing. The story moves more slowly than is usually the case with Chester's tales and with more elaboration of incident and of dialogue. By consequence, its entertaining quality is lessened a good deal. For your picaresque novel must go swiftly and gayly, with no slowing down for unnecessary talk, or it is likely to become wearisome.

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Books by George A. Birmingham, Jeffery Farnol, S. F. Whitman and Others

GENERAL JOHN REGAN. By G. A. Birmingham. George H. Doran Company. $1 20 net.

WHEN Lewis Carroll made the verb "to chortle" a part of the English language he rendered a service to the entire Anglo-Saxon race, and especially to those members of it who may chance to be called upon to describe the novels of that writer who chooses to be known as "G. A. Birmingham." What other word could possibly express the effect produced by, for instance, this new story, "General John Regan"! The fortunate person to whom the village of Ballymoy—where J. J. Weldon sought "Spanish Gold" and later became involved in "The Simpkins Plot"—is already familiar ground, opens the book expecting to chortle over it—and does; as for other people, if they find themselves imperious to the humor of this tale of Dr. Lucius O'Grady's manoeuvres to the affair of the statue to General John Regan—well, the wisest thing for them to do would be to summon their family physician as quickly as possible.

Into the quiet little Irish village of Ballymoy, on a certain hot and drowsy afternoon, there comes a motor car—a large and powerful motor car, proclaiming as with a trumpet the wealth of its owner. That owner proves to be, not the Lord Lieutenant, as Thaddeus Gallagher suggested, nor "one of the bosses of the Congested Districts Board," which was Constable Moriarty's idea, but an American, Horace P. Billing by name. Mr Billing promptly declares that Ballymoy needs waking up, inquires the whereabouts of General John Regan's statue, and is deeply shocked at discovering that no such statue exists. The inhabitants of Ballymoy, though this is the very first time they have heard of the General, do the best they can under the able leadership of Dr. Lucius O'Grady—who was, we suspect, closely related to both J. J. and Dr. Whitty—to gratify Mr. Billing by showing him the birthplace of his favorite hero, and introducing him to the only surviving member of General John Regan's family; whereupon Mr. Billing insists that it is their duty to erect a statue to that famous warrior with the utmost rapidity, and offers to subscribe $100 to a fund for the purpose. The extraordinary complications which precede the triumph of that master of explanations, Dr. Lucius O'Grady, make up the book.

There are persons with whom no sensible individual would willingly argue because of their remarkable ability for turning black into white, scarlet or pea green, as they may prefer, and one of these persons is Dr. O'Grady. He was never at a loss for an explanation, and he could explain the same thing in as many different ways as there were people whom he wished to convince. Our old friend Major Kent, that upright and exceedingly British gentleman, made constant objections to the doctor's schemes, and even tried to discuss some of them, but he was always out-talked, if seldom converted. Father McCormack, on the other hand, agreed with nearly everything the doctor said; but then Father McCormack, so long as their remarks did not touch on his profession or his aversion to Sunday newspapers, agreed with nearly everything everybody said. It is a long time since we have read anything half so funny as the scene of the committee meeting, where Dr. O'Grady, Father McCormack, Mr. Doyle, the innkeeper; Major Kent, stanch Unionist, and Thady Gallacher, editor of The Connacht Advocate and ardent Home Ruler—he was willing to make a speech upon the subject at any hour of the day or night—discuss the proposed statue of General John Regan, their debate being further complicated by the sudden appearance of Mrs. Greer, wife of the District Inspector of Police; the details of Mary Ellen's costume, and the earnest efforts of young Kerrigan, the butcher's son, to play "Rule, Britannia" on his cornet—the tune being one with which he had a very slight acquaintance.

But no difficulties about politics, music, or even female dress could daunt the gallant spirit of Dr. Lucius O'Grady. Did he not cause Lord Alfred Blakeney to make a speech on the great occasion, despite that unhappy young man's vehement objections? Which success was nevertheless but a small one compared with his achievement in regard to Mrs. Ford, the lady who had such an overmastering fondness for "plain speaking."

Mr. Birmingham is that rare thing, a genuine humorist, and one whose wit is as clean and good-tempered as it is fresh and sparkling; he pours it forth without apparent effort, as though it flowed from an inexhaustible fountain. His books can do more for the jaded and the weary than oceans of tonics and tons of advice. "General John Regan" is in truth a public benefactor.

KENTUCKY'S MOUNTAINEERS

MOTHERING ON PERILOUS. By Lucy Furman. The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

"Mothering on Perilous" is the diary of a missionary teacher to the mountain whites of Kentucky. The school is situated on Perilous Creek, so named because of its treacherous quicksands. A heartsick girl, "whom death has robbed of everything," even the "very reason for existence," turns to the settlement work in the mountains of her own State, hoping to find some "way of filling in the lonely, dreaded years ahead." What she found, and how full and rich her life became, her book tells with eloquent simplicity. It is to be hoped that this simplicity will not blind its readers to—we had almost written—the real greatness of the author's achievement.

She tells a story absorbing in its interest, just by jotting down the doings and happenings which concern the twelve small boys whom she undertakes to "mother." They are placed before us "in the rough," with none of the idealization which is itself a quicksand to many who write of missionary work. Little savages are they, every one, fighting, cursing, drinking abhorring soap and water, absolutely wrong in their ideals. Yet their teacher not only sees fine possibilities and loves her unruly flock, but she makes us see as she sees and love her boys ourselves. She believes in the tradition of their descent from sturdy, unmixed Anglo-Saxon stock and she respects their inherited qualities of courage, honesty, hospitality, endurance, and family loyalty. She writes, too, without a trace of cant. This is not a "pious book," though its author's Christian spirit shines through it; she manages her boys with consummate tact, leading them very gently toward her own standards, not attempting to quell the fighting spirit but to divert it from feuds to the large field of patriotism. She avoids the temptation of representing her boys, or any of them, as romantically devoted to her or becoming readily converted to her teachings. In short, she leaves them as she finds them, "human boys," though evidently responding, little by little, to her sane and steady influence, and learning to love the "quare woman" herself.

The book holds no romance, save a childish one. Unlike "the Lady of the Decoration," the young teacher finds her pupils enough to fill heart as well as hands. A family feud supplies the exciting episode of the diary, and is related with the author's wise detachment and comprehensive sympathy. She has shown herself into the life of these people; she understands their point of view, and she and her readers never for a moment part company. She takes us with her at every step, charming us with her humor, as she wins our affection by her warm humanity. Her style is graceful and clear, and her fascinating narrative cannot fail to widen the horizon of her readers in more ways than one. A lovely feature of her story is its self-unconsciousness, so rare in autobiographical sketches. Her object is to portray the people she loves, and she goes about it as simply, as free from pose, as did Dinah Morris when she preached upon the village green, with the result of a book as limpid, as refreshing, as invigorating as a mountain stream itself.

JOLLY SAILORMEN

THE HAPPY SHIP. By Stephen French Whitman. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25 net.

It is dangerous to court comparison with Privates Mulvaney, Ortheris, and Learoyd, as do the sailormen Patrick and Shorty of "The Happy Ship," Oklahoma—not the real Oklahoma, by the bye, but imagined and christened before the new battleship was born.

At Coney Island the unnamed narrator of the tales first encounters these nautical friends, and at Coney Island, some years after, he bids them farewell, often meeting them meanwhile and hearing from their lips racy recitals of exploit and adventure on sea and shore. It is, perhaps, unavoidable that there should be a strong Kiplingesque flavor in these stories, which would be more thoroughly enjoyable if, as we read, the "Soldiers Three" did not insistently claim our reminiscent delight. They are, however, good, rollicking, clever tales, admirable in their local color, especially when that is Oriental, with here and there such clear-eyed bits of observation that one wishes there were more of them. If the publisher's promise of making the readers "laugh aloud" is not quite fulfilled, at least it is a jolly book, living well up to its title.

A DETECTIVE STORY

THE WIDOW'S NECKLACE. By Ernest Davies. The Devin-Adair Company.

The detective story, like the poor, we have always with us, and sorely put to it are the writers thereof to contrive variants upon the well-worn theme. In Arsène Lupin we have the burglar-detective, while "The Widow's Necklace" gives the still more startling—but we must not betray the secret.

During a house party in an old Scotch mansion a valuable necklace disappears during the night from the room in which its owner lies sleeping. As usual, the accredited detective is foiled in his search; and, as usual, the amateur succeeds. In this case an American and his wife ingeniously trace the robbery—again as usual—to the most improbable person. Up to this point the story takes us with it. The plot is carefully thought out, its intricacies well managed; the characters are clearly drawn, the dialogue lively. In his effort, however, to make the conclusion wholly unlike any other of its kind the author overdoes the surprise, and seems almost to break faith with the readers whose interest he has engaged. The finale is not an outgrowth of the tale, and it spoils what comes near to being a very cleverly contrived story.

MR. FARNOL'S "TAWNISH"

THE HONOURABLE MR. TAWNISH. By Jeffery Farnol. Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

Sir John Chester's pretty daughter Penelope had three enthusiastic and devoted admirers—her father and his two old friends, Bentley and Sir Richard Eden, both of whom had loved her mother, but had been noble enough not to permit that love to break their friendship with the man she chose. It was hard to tell which of the three was most devoted to the child she soon left motherless. It had been planned that "Pen" should marry Bentley's nephew, "but, being young and hot-headed, the very expression of that wish was but the signal for them to set themselves to thwart it even before they had ever seen each other." The young gentleman betook himself abroad and the lady promptly lost her heart to the Honorable Mr. Tawnish, an exquisite of the Piercie Shafton type, and hence peculiarly distasteful to the burly Sir John, who casts his wig into a corner and declares with great oaths that his daughter shall marry a man, "and, damme, I mean a man and not a clothes-horse or a dancing master," no one at all resembling the poetic lover, characterized by the irate father as "a pale-faced, pranked-out, spindle-shanked, mealy mouthed popinjay." The friends, meeting Mr. Tawnish in an inn, agree with him that, like legendary lovers, he shall prove his worthiness of his fair lady by accomplishing three tasks which they shall set. First, he must perform some feat which each of the three shall avow to be beyond him. Second, he must make a public laughing-stock of Sir Harry Rafkes, the most quarrelsome and dangerous bully in the country; and, thirdly, he must succeed in putting Sir John, Sir Richard, and Bentley all "together and at the same time at a disadvantage." Mr. Tawnish, declaring that "the labors of Hercules were scarce to be compared with these," nevertheless jots them down in his memorandum, and, tripping away on his red heels, avers that he "will go and set about the doing of them." Thereupon things begin to happen, and, as is the fashion of Mr. Farnol's stories, they happen right along to a most satisfactory close.

The book is much shorter than Mr. Farnol's former novels, but its literary art is even more marked. Shorn of every superfluous word, the characters and the situations stand out clear cut and brilliant. It is a gem in which it would be hard to find a flaw. And, somehow, we don't know how he does it; it is Mr. Farnol's own trick—writing of prizefighters and rough country squires, of willful maidens and ruffling young blades; sparing of neither oaths nor gore upon occasion, yet he contrives to show human nature's clean and wholesome side, to reveal the beauty of unselfish love, and to leave his readers the nobler for their association with his healthy, simple-hearted characters.

"The Honourable Mr. Tawnish" is admirably illustrated in color by Charles E. Brock, and, as the holly mingling with the crossed swords upon its cover suggests, it touches the festal season sufficiently to give it a right to be numbered among the Christmas books.

Congregationalism

An illustrated volume entitled "The Pilgrim Faith" contains an account of the good works of the Congregationalists of America, written by Osora S. Davis, President of Chicago Theological Seminary. The author writes as a lover of the faith and order of the Congregationalists, and frankly confesses his book is "colored by the enthusiasm of a reporter who rejoices in the heroic achievements of the noble souls whose deeds he records." (Pilgrim Press. $1.)

TODAY'S NEW BOOKS

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VIEWS OF READERS

Dr. Johnson on English—The Standard Dictionary

New York Times Review of Books:

THE English language seems to be quite a bone of contention just now, and I notice in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES Dr. Rossiter Johnson takes up the cudgels in behalf of the United States. Of course he is right in saying that the English expect too much in demanding of us a literature, for we have hitherto been engaged in making money, and making books, as a rule, is the antithesis of making money, except on the racetrack.

But when he undertakes to criticise Macaulay, who was an individual writer, or Ruskin, or even good old Charles Dickens, who was nothing if not of the soil, racy and local, I must take issue with him. When Dickens says: "He quite shook hands with me," he doubtless means that he actually shook hands, figuratively speaking, as against a half-approving attitude of almost shaking hands. I do not recollect the passage, but the word "quite" is very commonly used in England when perhaps some other word might be more grammatical, but not so quaintly expressive.

In the expression "different to" the same rule probably applies as in "analogous to," "similar to," "appropriate to," although I forget the rule. But "differ from" as used by De Quincey is certainly much more correct than "differ with." "With" implies connection: you go with a person, but you part "from" them, and differ implies this parting of opinion.

"More or less," as used by Tennyson, is a perfectly intelligible English expression, meaning "to a greater or less extent." English writers always leave a great deal of latitude for words and phrases "understood," trusting to the intelligence of their readers to supply the deficiency, as long as they are not writing a treatise on grammar, but simply a story-book. That word "understood" impressed itself very strongly on my childish mind and I have never forgotten it.

In Lecky's sentence, "Being incapable of taking an active part in the war, Washington placed him in command at Philadelphia," refers, of course, to the previous sentence which dealt with Arnold, and his name does not need to be repeated.

The sentence in No. 200 of The Spectator is another instance of the preposition "to" being understood, as it is called in England. Matthew Arnold says: "I propose to inquire," which is doubtless exactly what he intended to say, although Dr. Johnson thinks he should have said something else.

"Thackeray's expression "Our foot," to an Englishman conveys the idea of infantry or foot soldiers, and is perfectly intelligible. Carlyle also expressed himself in the manner peculiar to himself, as he intended.

But I might go on forever, and so might Dr. Rossiter Johnson. The fact is this, and explains why it is hard to come to an understanding: In England we speak English; in the United States you talk grammar—some of you, at least; others talk "United States." The great idea here seems to be to tie one down to some rule or system, or method; no spontaneity, no chance for individual expression. Now, if there is one thing an Englishman hates more than another, it is pedantry and schoolmaster English; in fact, he will go out of his way to say something individual, and perchance not in strict accordance with the rules of grammar. So if our English writers do not always come up to the pedagogical standard of the United States, put it down to the fact that they have known English all their lives, and, in fact, speak English without knowing it, and would scorn to refer to Webster or Worcester to see whether or not they are talking correctly. They may be wrong, but they are English, you know.

CATHERINE WALTER.

New York, Nov. 20.

"The Southerner"

New York Times Review of Books:

Referring to a criticism of "The Southerner," by Thomas Dixon, in a recent issue of THE BOOK REVIEW, I would like, first of all, to say that Mr. Dixon's forsaking of the spoken message for the written one has always puzzled me. Perhaps he found it too ephemeral. As a matter of fact, his books give the impression of dictated speeches handed over in the rough to the publisher. He apparently ignores revisional work, and laughs at the punctilious demands of the pen. Form, style, accuracy, even grammar, if need be, are unconsidered when a message for the world throbs within him for expression. His work is for humanity, and there is not in it one single bid for the critic's approval. From the moment an idea that he considers of large importance strikes him he is a madman and he writes like a madman. As to how well the idea is expressed doesn't seem to concern him in the least. He is so essentially American, consequently so alive and in earnest, that art for art's sake seems to have no place in his endeavors. His pile of wood is cut often with a dull axe and never sawed with a sharp saw. But to me the great, all-important thing about it is that it will live, and that through his books and plays the future American can get virile pictures of American character and American life that must pass and is passing away. To criticise such work as Mr. Dixon's from the literary standpoint is futile—so futile, in fact, that it is beginning to exhaust itself, so that the world is taking what he has to say as he chooses to say it. And there is no resisting him. He sweeps you along with him, and it is only after he has gotten through with you that you denounce yourself for accepting, without comment and with rapacious greed, his crudities and inaccuracies. Genius may take its own way. The merely talented must conform to rules. America, with a few exceptions, has reached only the pioneer stages of literature, any way, and while at times grotesque, Mr. Dixon is one of its strongest and boldest writers.

(Mrs.) G. VERE TYLER.

New York, Nov. 21.

"The Fate of Felix Brand."

New York Times Review of Books:

The review which you published some weeks ago of the novel "The Fate of Felix Brand," and the letter which appeared a little later concerning the book from one of THE REVIEW'S ever interesting band of "readers" who have "views," led me to read the book, so much did they arouse my curiosity about it. Like the writer of the letter, I, too, puzzled over the question of whether or not Hugh Gordon, sturdy fighter for right conduct that he is, and a little inclined to self-righteousness, is about to commit bigamy when the book ends. It would be a delicate question to settle, and I would like to know whether or not the courts have ever had to decide any similar case.

But the phrase of the book that interested me most was the way in which the author has turned the theme of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" face about and made the good in human nature a stronger and more dominating force than the evil. In that respect the story reflects the greater hopefulness for humanity and the stronger faith in man's future of this age than of that in which Stevenson wrote. The story has for me more fascination than does Stevenson's most famous, though, I think, far from best, novel, because it seems so perfectly possible, what might happen to any ordinary person. Stevenson depended upon material, though mysterious, means to bring about the transformation of individuality—"experimental medicine," Mr. Hyde called it. The means is convincing enough in the story, but it is so outside of all ordinary experience as to make it, after all, something apart from life. But the advance in psychological knowledge there has been during the last twenty-five years, and of which Mrs. Kelly has taken advantage, has enabled her to bring the possibility of the same transformation of individuality straight home to every reader of the book. She makes it seem possible that what happened to Felix Brand might happen, and very likely would happen, under similar circumstances, to you or me or anybody. If the preachers want some new way of scaring people into being good, I don't know where they can find a better one than in this unique idea, which Mrs. Kelly has worked out in a story of absorbing interest, of the slow building up in a man's consciousness, by his own thoughts and actions, of two warring individualities, of which one is bound to conquer the other.

May I ask for information upon the authorship of this novel, which has interested me so much? Is the Florence Finch Kelly who writes it the same person as the Mrs. Florence Kelly who has done such valiant work in several States in the campaign against child-labor? D. R. B.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Standard Dictionary

New York Times Review of Books:

Robed in the purity of his critical ermine, Dr. Joseph Jacobs, in a rich, generous, and sparkling review of the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary tells the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS that Bailey, the first dictionary maker of importance, has been "ungratefully cast overboard" by the editors of the New Standard, thus implying that the great Bailey's name has been omitted from the book. But such is not the case. Nathan, or Nathaniel, as he is sometimes called, Bailey's name is recorded on page 211, column 3, line 42 from top, as an English lexicographer who died June 27, 1742.

Dr. Jacobs, citing "the wise principle laid down by Dr. Funk—the chief function of a dictionary is to record usage," fails afoul of this principle because the New Standard introduces what Dr. Jacobs thinks is an innovation—simplified spelling. Living up to the principle which he himself declares "wise," the editors put it into practice by recording the usage of 50,000 English-speaking people. Dr. Jacobs says he prefers "school" to "scool." So does the New Standard, which records "scool" merely because it is a form used by the 50,000 persons referred to. "School" was spelled "scool" by no less a literary light than John Heywood as long ago as 1546. Shakespeare wrote both "schoole" and "scul," but the New Standard records "school," so why worry? Why get one's "fur up the wrong way"? Simplified spelling is no innovation; it is like the poor—we have it with us always.

Again, Dr. Jacobs says he "never saw 'Esopian' or 'Esopic' spelt (please note the simplified spelling here) with a plain 'E.'" Has Dr. Jacobs, himself a fabulist and folklorist of no mean ability, never seen Thomas Warton's "History of English Poetery"? It was of this work of the laureate that his old friend, Sidney Lee, wrote: "He [Warton] never forgot that he was the historian and not the critic of the literature of which he treated. * * * No literary history discloses more comprehensive learning in classical and foreign literature, as well as in that of Great Britain." Warton, for one, used the form Esopian in this "History" (volume I., diss. 2,) even as the French use Esopique to this day. The form is by no means new, for it antedates the Declaration of Independence and found its way into the dictionaries, where it has remained ever since. But the New Standard here also gives the alternative forms, Aesopian, Aesopic, on page 46, in column 1, and on line 28, so that persons familiar with the classic spelling of the great Greek fabulist's name Aesop need have no difficulty in finding them in alphabetical order.

Dr. Jacobs expresses disappointment at finding Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir Stuart entered in the New Standard's vocabulary under Stuart instead of under Charles. To have recorded the name under Charles would have been to admit the claim of the Young Pretender to the Jacobite succession, a claim which, except as a sentimental reminiscence, Charles Stuart himself buried thirty years before his death. Just as Oliver Cromwell is recorded under Cromwell and not under Oliver, so Charles Edward Stuart is recorded under his patronymic Stuart.

With the names of characters in fiction the editors endeavored to follow the plan of inserting them under the first name as being the most likely place that they would be sought. This accounts for "Adam Bede" being found under "A"; "David Copperfield" under "D"; "Oliver Twist" under "O," &c. Dr. Jacobs misses the name of Raymond Poincaré from the New Standard vocabulary, although he notes the presence of his cousin's name there. There is a great difference between Senator Poincaré and President Poincaré, and he was elected President only on Jan. 17, 1913, when the editorial work had ended.

As to the practical value of the daily chronological history, there may be differences of opinion. There was a time when Chambers's "Book of Days" found favor with the public, and there is no reason why this should not also. Had Dr. Jacobs looked a little more deeply he would have found that the information supplied in this section is supplemented by the record of historic and other events in the general vocabulary, as he may see by looking under "Act," "Architecture," "Award," "Baptist," "Battle," "Case," "Declaration," &c.

It is remarkable that a man of such depth of erudition, so keen an observer, and so great a master of literary criticism as Dr. Jacobs should have failed to note these things. But, alas, Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus!

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, Nov. 20.

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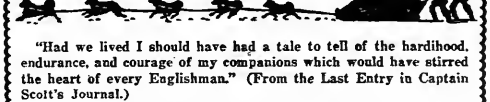

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Hashimura Togo

A collection of Wallace Irwin's droll sketches about Hashimura Togo, which have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other American papers, is published in a volume entitled "Mr. Togo, Maid of All Work." There are sixteen sketches in the book, and all of them are funny. (Duffield & Co.)

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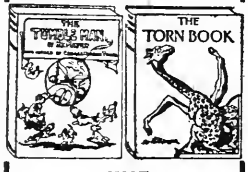

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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

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HUNDRED BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR

The Committee from the Department of English, Columbia University, comprising Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, and Dr. Carl Van Doren, has completed its list of The Hundred Best Books of the year. It contains a remarkable view of the important achievements in literature since the 1st of January, and will be published Sunday, Nov. 30, as the leading feature in the Holiday Number of The New York Times Book Review, which will appear as a supplement to the regular edition of The Times. The list will have an introductory article by Prof. Erskine, which will be followed by comprehensive reviews of each of the books chosen.

Another important feature will be a discussion of four Vital Questions of the Day—Eugenics, Socialism, Feminism, and Psychism. Leading authorities on each of these subjects have been asked to review books selected by themselves from the year's publications on these special themes. Thus, Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute, will review a book on Eugenics. Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist, will review a book on Feminism. Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science, will review a book on Socialism. Henry M. Alden, Editor of Harper's Magazine, will review a book discussing the possibility of life after death.

There will be additional contributions from well-known authors of the day, such as Mary S. Watts, Theodore Dreiser, Coningsby Dawson, Jules Guerin and many others who will write on various entertaining and instructive features of the literature of the day.

Of particular importance to the buyers of Christmas books will be the carefully annotated list of the season's gift books. This list has been prepared for the special purpose of answering the question, "What is the most suitable book for a Christmas gift?" and will furnish an admirable guide to the holiday buyer.

This Special Holiday Number of The New York Times Book Review will have an actual net paid sale of over 200,000 copies. It will contain 64 pages and will be illustrated throughout.

The New York Times Book Review
HOLIDAY NUMBER
Sunday, November 30th

BOOKS FOR BOYS

Increasing Numbers as the Holiday Season Draws Near

MORE books for boys. There are always books for boys and then some. Why is it? Well, the reviewer of these books believes it is easier to make a readable book for boys than one for girls. Adventures are the features of almost all boys' books, and they are not difficult to find, while to make a book that will hold the attention with equal interest and still have the quieter qualities of a girl's book is much more difficult. But the girls like, as a rule, to read the boys' books, so it does not make much difference anyway.

One of the least pretentious of the present lot of books for boys is one of the best, for whatever books the boy may have, if he cares anything for out door life, tramps and living in the open, he will be glad of this one. It is "The Boy Scout's Hike Book," by Edward Cave, (Doubleday, Page & Co.) It is a rather small, green cloth-covered volume, showing a couple of boy scouts on the hike. There are 243 pages and over 100 illustrations, a full-page frontispiece, and the greater number of the remainder of the illustrations are line drawings in the text showing articles needed by hikers, methods of cooking, making tents and doing any of the hundred and one things necessary for any one who is tramping. A practical mess-kit is shown—fifteen articles, including the "ditty-kit," which is again illustrated open. A hiker's range and pot hook are illustrated, his "dingle-stick" and wind-break, and the boy hiker is shown making a compass with his own shadow.

Menus are given. For dinner the first day there are hoe cake, fried bacon, hot biscuits, and coffee. For supper boiled rice and milk with sugar, "dough gods" and tea. There are recipes showing how to mix the various dishes, and then, what is more important, how to cook them. The recipe for dough gods and the cooking is long. That for frying bacon is short and crisp. Here it is: "Fried Bacon—Just fry it; if you don't know how, your qualifications as a Scout should worry you."

The writer of the book, who is an active Scout Master, explains the need of it in the preface. "I have made diligent inquiry," says Mr. Cave, "and selected the best books I could find at any price to lend to a troop of over forty Boy Scouts of which I am Scout Master. In not a single instance has the book provided been kept for any length of time or brought a request to purchase a single copy. And these boys are intelligent, ambitious, enthusiastic about scouting, and well able to buy books."

***

In the fiction division of the boys' books comes an excellent story in "Messmates: Midshipman 'Pewee' Clifton's First Cruise," by William O. Stevens (J. P. Lippincott Company, $1.25). A good story of midshipmen is worth while. Everything about midshipmen is interesting, even the tight-fitting dress jackets which one in the book says make a number of them look "like a convention of the Bell Boys' Union." The writer tells his tale from a first hand experience of naval life, and the book carries its heroes into England, France, and Germany. There is any amount of fun in the book, and a mad dog episode is exciting in many ways.

A waiter in a French restaurant they visit thinks "Les Americains" are crazy when the boys ask for straws for lemonade, and tells them that horses and cattle, not men, eat straw in France. The proprietor becomes suspicious when he finds his guests have never met his American brother Gaston, who lives "in a place called Argentine."

***

"Harper's Wireless Book," by A. H. Verrill, and "Harper's Beginning Electricity," by Don Cameron Shafer, ($1 each,) are two more volumes in the practical series for boys that publishing house is bringing out. They are companion books, printed on good, heavy paper, with full-page frontispiece and many practical illustrations in the text. The wireless book is divided into three parts: "The Why and How of Wireless," "How to Build and Use Wireless Apparatus," and the third, "Wireless Telephony." The book on electricity is broad in its scope, giving the history of electricity, telling of the making of batteries and experiments. At the back of the book is a dictionary of electrical terms. There is a final full-page illustration showing the new model electric locomotive for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and an electric locomotive exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893.

Other excellent Harper books are "The Rainy Day Railroad War," by Holman Day, ($1,) the story of a plucky young engineer who puts through a railroad at the risk of his life in the country of a lumber boss; a jolly story of the adventures of a lot of boys with a fat boy leader, "Mark Tidd," by Clarence B. Kelland, ($1,) where there are a super number of weird stunts done by the youngsters. One of these is to raise a ghost—that is what the grown-ups think—when a bell is rung by unseen hands. It is really done by a boy with a sling-shot behind a fence. "Yong Alaskans in the Rockies," by Emerson Hough, ($1.25,) is a book of mountain adventures, with many excellent pictures of the country. "The Roaring Lions," by James Otis, (60 cents,) is one of those thoroughly good small-boy stories for which the writer is known. "The Roaring Lions" is a club of the boys. One of the things the "Lions" do is to give a show at which they make over $2.

***

There is a wreck and a rescue in the very first part of "The Responsibilities of Buddle," the last of a series of the Buddie books by Anna Chapin Ray, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.). Nothing serious happens in the wreck, and Ebenezer, the dog in the baggage car, is said not to have stopped gnawing his bone while the wreck was on. It makes a good tale to tell afterward, which Buddie does lustily. Chubbie, who shares the wreck incident, says that his first thought at the time of the shock was of his new hat. Chubbie prepares more respectable emotions for the occasion. "I thought of Aunt Julia and Ebenezer," he says. It is a good story. So is "Laddie, the Master of the House," by Lily Wesselhoeft, the same publishers, ($1.20.) Laddie is a Scotch collie, who has two equally fine and well-bred dog friends in Douglas and Wallace. They all join the "Bark and Whine Club," are gallant care takers of the children and a funny party is given for the dogs and "Monk," a big toy monkey. There are seventeen excellent pictures of animals in "Ned Brewsters' Bear Hunt," taken by the author, Chauncey J. Hawkins, (Little Brown & Co., $1.20.) Ned thinks hardships are fun, and has any number of adventures trying to get photographs of animals. Molly, a moose, is trained to be a pack mule; Blindy is a little rabbit, and there are two bear cubs, Donner and Blitzen, who make times exciting, and whose pictures are to be seen in the frontispiece

***

"Sonnie-Boys People" is the first story in a book of sea stories, some on the sea and some in harbor, by James B. Connely, (Charles Scribners Sons, $1.25.) One nice little story is told of a little five-year-old who sees his father, who has been on a cruise of several years. "No, that is not my papa; my papa has no legs," he says. The only father he has known has been the one he has been shown by his mother in a photograph, a bust picture, only head and shoulders, and that is the kind of a papa his baby mind has pictured.

***

"Laddie's Choice" is a charming story of three little English boys, the sons of an organist, by Mary Thurston Dodge, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.) The boys, who have no mother, come from the country to live with their father near the big cathedral. The story tells of the friends they make, of "Mrs. Friday," and of "the Princess," and "Laddie's Choice" is to be with the ones he loves best and not in a big house, even though there is a pony and many nice things that little boys love. The princess is a very lovely princess and very fond of her three knights, Sir Dumpling, Sir Bulbul, and Sir Galahad, she calls them. There are many nice little stories in the big story, though that is not very long.

***

An old-time Norse saga book is "Flamehair, The Skald," by H. Bedford Jones, (A. C. McClurg, $1.20,) a vivid story of those days when all men were heroes, and Harald, the particular hero of the book, proves himself one of them. There are excellent pictures, in keeping, by Dan Sayre Groesbeck. "The Trail to Eldorado," by Joseph Mills Hanson, (the same publishers, $1,) is a story of adventures on the plains in the days of buffaloes and dangerous Indians. The story winds up with the boys, Charlie and Zeb, at Walla Walla, where they find their father, whom they have not seen for a year and a half. It brings the tears of joy and great relief, even from the eyes of boys who have been roughing it for so long, for they have heard by mistake that their father was dead.

***

"Danny Fists," (by Walter Camp, Appletons, $1.35,) is a red-haired, freckle-faced boy with a hot temper, a good, clear-cut, clean character, and he is called Danny Fists instead of Danny Phipps, which is his real name, because he can use his fists to such good advantage. The story begins with a black eye. "It's a dandy eye," the senior Phipps, who was a red-haired boy himself once upon a time, says, admiringly. That is when he learns that there were no grudges to settle, no hard feelings following the blows that brought it, and that none of the "fellows" who are Danny's friends ever take advantage of a smaller boy. Danny Fists's mother takes a different view of fighting, however. She doesn't quite understand, and it is through her that Danny goes off to Manor Hall, a first-class boys' school, where, strange to say, the school chief has something of the same idea of fighting that Danny's father has. Danny gets into a scrimmage the very first day. It is a justifiable one, however, and makes him many friends. It gives the other boys confidence in him for football, the great Manor Hall game, and that is the beginning of a first-class football story. Of course, Danny Fists makes good.

There are hot-shot (and that is a good word for them) adventures from first to last in another book of the Appletons, "The Texan Triumph," ($1.35,) by Joseph A. Altsheler. It is a romance of the San Jacinto campaign, and Ned and Will are the two boys of the story. It is a solidly written book of 356 pages. The four colored illustrations do it full justice.

"Uncle David's Boys," by Edna A. Brown, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, $1,) is a homely story and its adventures all of the home sort. It tells of the vacation of a number of young people in a little mountain village. There is farm life, horses and cows, one of the adventures comes from the cattle breaking loose after salt; there is a house on fire, and many good times. Everett T. Tomlinson has another book of real adventures in "The Young Sharpshooter, A Story of the Peninsular Campaign in 1862," (Boughton, Mifflin Company, $1.50,) with war incidents and pictures. There is another one of the books of a familiar and interesting series in "Bob Dashaway in the Frozen Seas," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, (Dodd, Mead Company.) With whales, bears, mutinies, and dangers from ice and sea, there is excitement enough and to spare. The real experiences of wireless operators at sea in times of danger, as they appear in the daily news, give reality to such a book as "Bert Wilson, Wireless Operator," by J. W. Duffield, (Sully & Kleinteich, $1.20.) There is a savage tiger and a typhoon at sea in this book, in addition to other serious events. A companion volume is "Bert Wilson, Marathon Runner."

***

"The Young Trappers; Or, The Quest of the Giant Moose," is by Hugh Pendexter, (Small, Maynard & Co., 65 cents.) The young trappers are not certain whether they have caught the moose or the moose has caught them when "Bub" is yanked off his feet and goes over the side of the boat on to the great shoulders of the moose and then disappears into the water. There is a mystery in the story when "Cub" travels great distances on the lake and no one can tell how until they surprise him in a simple but satisfactory iceboat that he has manufactured.

"Cliff Sterling, Freshman at Stormbridge," by Gilbert Patten, (David McKay, $1.25,) starts in with a runaway in the second chapter and Cliff saves a life and finds a college chum. A shabby trick is undertaken later in the story to use him up before a football game.

***

A nice little "Billy Boy" is the one put into a story by Mary T. Waggaman, (The Ave Maria Press, 75c.) Billy has a bad spot in his lungs and goes out West to his big brother Jack. Big Brother Jack has not been doing as well as the family at home have believed, but Billy Boy, with his faith in him and because he is such a good little chap, straightens things out for both Jack and the family at home. "Historic Adventures," by Rupert S. Holland, (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.50,) is a book of tales and adventures from American history. The first story tells of children taken in a raid by Indians, kept by them for several years until they become so much like Indians that it is only with difficulty that they are recognized when they are brought back to the white people again. A Bible story book is "The Shepherd of Us All, Stories of the Christ Retold for Children," by Mary Steward, (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25.) The illustrations are from paintings.

WHAT WAR MEANS

¶ "The war debt of Europe to-day exceeds $37,000,000,000. The debt will never be paid; can never be paid."

¶ "We (the United States) are now spending more than $800,000 per day on the army and navy; more than $10,000 per day on smokeless powder alone."

¶ "A battleship costs as much as a university."

¶ "The most powerful lobby in the world is that employed by the great armament builders of England and Germany."

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

W. A. JONES.—Could you refer me to the old song that begins:

The clover blossoms kiss her feet,
She is so sweet, she is so sweet.
While I, who may not kiss her hand,
Bless all the wild flowers in the land.

The old song about which our correspondent inquires is "The Clover Blossoms," by Oscar Leighton. It is printed in a collection of verse, entitled "Because I Love You," compiled by A. H. Mack and published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and in another collection, entitled "For Thee Alone," by G. Hartshorne, published by Dana Estes & Co. also of Boston.

CHICAGO. — Can you favor me with the author and full quotation of the lines beginning:

"I shall pass through this world but once.
Any good thing, do it now."

This is not correct, but the first few words, I believe, may enable you to trace it.

The quotation for which our correspondent asks is as follows: "I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow-creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

The authorship of this sentiment has not been satisfactorily established. Benham's "Book of Quotations" says on this subject:

"Every effort to identify the author of this much-quoted saying has failed. It has been attributed to Stephen Grellet, an American Quaker of French birth, who was born in 1773 and died in 1855; to Ralph Waldo Emerson; to Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, this being, however, a mistake due to a partial resemblance to it in the Earl's epitaph; to Sir Rowland Hill, (1744-1833) to Marcus Aurelius; to Thomas Carlyle; to Miss A. B. Hazeman, and others. It is said that the germ of it is to be found in the writings of a Chinese philosopher. There seems to be some authority in favor of Stephen Grellet being the author, but the passage does not occur in any of his printed works.

"In 'Blessed Be Drudgery,' by William C. Gannett, the saying is thus recorded: 'The old Quaker was right. I expect to pass through life but once. If there is any kindness or any good thing I can do to my fellow-beings, let me do it now. I shall pass this way but once.'"

J. C.—I should consider it a great favor if you would refer me to some books containing the political history of this State, and giving the names of the publishers.

The "Political History of the State of New York," by D. S. Alexander, three volumes, is published by Henry Holt & Co., 34 West Thirty-third Street, this city, at $2.50 a volume; the "History of Political Parties in the Province of New York, 1760-76," by C. L. Becker, is published, at 75 cents, by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; "Political History of New York State During the Period of the Civil War," by S. D. Brummer, is published by Longmans, Green & Co., 443 Fourth Avenue, this city, at $3.

H. A. WEINGARTEN.—I have a book the full title of which is "A Collection of Sundry Books," written by James Naylor, some of which were never before printed, with an Impartial Relation of the Most Remarkable Transaction Relating to his Life." Printed and sold by J. Sonle in London, 1716. Published by J. Canfield, 1823. Has it any value?

The writings of James Naylor, the Quaker, born about 1617, died 1660, fell into neglect, but this "Collection" of them, omitting his controversial pieces of 1665-6, was edited in 1716 by George Whitehead with an "Impartial Account" of his career. The 1823 edition does not seem to be of special value. Naylor's "How Sin is Strengthened and How it is Overcome," one of the many tracts written during his long imprisonment, has been frequently reprinted. His "Last Testimony," beginning "There is a Spirit Which I Feel," has often been cited for the purity of its pathos.

C. A. N.—Can you tell me where I could purchase the poem, "The Wants of Man," by John Adams? Is it possible to secure the poem published alone or in collections of poems?

The poem "Wants of Man," by John Quincy Adams, is printed in full in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," in Vol. VI. of World's Best Poetry, and in "Choice Selections No. 6," published by the Penn Puolishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

W. S. A.—In your issue of Oct. 28, in answer to "I. F. S.," you say that the line "Douglas, Douglas, Tender and True," is from a poem by Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik. While this is true as far as it goes, and Mrs. Craik's poem may be the one your correspondent desired to find, the fact is the words quoted are from a poem written long before she was born, "The Howlet," by Sir John Holland, and are only used by her as a refrain to her own verses.

BOOKWORM.—"A. Hollister" will find the lines he is in search of in the last verse of the first canto of "Lara," by Lord Byron. This verse and the opening lines of the second canto have been much admired by lovers of the poet, and show Byron in his best form. It is as follows:

The crowd are gone, the revellers at rest,
The courteous host, and all approving guest,
Again to that accustomed couch must creep
Where joy subsides, and sorrow sighs to sleep;
And man o'erlabored with his being's strife,
Shrinks to that sweet forgetfulness of life.
There lie love's feverish hope, and cunning's guile,
Hate's working brain, and lulled ambition's wile;
O'er each vain eye oblivion's pinions wave,
And quenched existence crouches in a grave.
What better name may slumber's bed become?
Night's sepulchre, the universal home,
Where weakness, strength, vice, virtue, sunk supine,
Alike in naked helplessness recline;
Glad for a while to heave unconscious breath,
Yet wake to wrestle with the dread of death;
And shun though day but dawns on ills increased,
That sleep, the loveliest since it dreams the least.

A. K. B.—The song asked for by "S. B. A." in your issue of Oct. 19 is called "Pretty Polly Oliver." I think it can be obtained at any music dealer's. The first verse is as follows:

Oh, pretty Polly Oliver,
The pride of her sex,
For the love of a grenadier
Her poor heart did vex;
He loved her right faithfully
In the good town of Bow,
Then marched off to foreign lands
A fighting the foe.

H. S. LOUNSBURY.—In reply to "J. O. B." in your issue of Nov. 2, would say that the poem about which he inquired is "There Is No Such Thing as Death," by Charles Mackay, and it runs as follows:

There is no such thing as death.
In nature nothing dies.
From each mad remnant of decay
Some forms of life arise.

The little leaf that falls
All brown and sere to earth
Ere long will mingle with the buds
That give the flower its birth.

A. L. D.—The old English poem asked for by E. C. Chappell can be found in a song cycle entitled, "Flora's Holiday," by H. Lane Wilson, published by Boosey & Co. The poem is "Sound Argument," and contains the following lines:

We mortals, made up of frail clay,
Alas! are the children of sorrow.
And though brisk, bright, and merry today,
We all may be wretched to-morrow.

An answer to this appeal was also received from Robert Gayler, New York.

ADELAIDE M. PRIME.—"L. B." (Oct. 26) will find the quotation:

"Base envy withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach,"

in Thomson's "Seasons; Spring." Line 284.

LAWRENCE.—The lines noted by "J. M. B." (query of Oct. 12) are from "The Queen's Ball," by Mrs. Archer Clive. They should read:

Yet genius is a deathless light,
That still burns on through thickest night;
It fires a steady lamp whose rays
Descend through time, like stars through space.

A. B.—Below is another translation of Heine's poem, for which Miss Caroline Bensel asked some weeks ago. It is printed in a book entitled "To My Darling and Other Poems":

Once an image sweet and lovely
Filled my life with splendor bright;
But the lovely image vanished
And left me to dreary night.

When the children are in darkness
Evil phantoms on them throng,
And to free their minds from anguish
They will sing a joyous song.

Now, like children, I am singing
In the night so dark and drear;
Though the tunes are not amusing,
Still they freed my heart from fear.

APPEALS TO READERS

A. J. MARKS.—Will some kind reader let me know the author and where I may find the following:

A spirit haunts the year's last hours,
Dwelling amid their yellowing bowers;
To himself he talks;
For at eventide, listening earnestly, at his work you may hear him sob and sigh
In the walks;
Earthward he boweth the heavy stalks
Of the moldering flowers;
Heavily hangs the broad sunflower over its grave i' the earth so chilly;
Heavily hangs the hollyhock,
Heavily hangs the tiger lily.

CHARLOTTE PHAYRE.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the poem containing the following lines and who is the author:

With my own hands I made the Cross
That I must bear up life's steep Calvary.
I chose the heaviest wood I could
And drove the nails to hard and fast.

There are three or four more verses, I think.

H. V. MILLIGAN.—Can any of your readers give the name of the author, or the publisher, of a poem of which the following is the first stanza:

I've known the Spring in England,
And, oh, it's pleasant there
When all the buds are breaking
And all the land is fair!
But all the time the heart of me,
The better, sweeter part of me,
Was sobbin' for the robin
In the fields o' Ballyclare.

A. L. D.—Can any reader tell me the author of the poem beginning:

Night and the curtaine drawn,
The household still.

I have forgotten the remaining lines, but the last verses are:

Close to the dying blaze
We sit alone.
Naught but the old days last.
All else—our own.
Far in the corners dim
The shadows start.
Near to your strength I cling.
And rear your heart.
Dearest—the whole world ends,
Ends well—in this
Night and the firelit dark,
Your touch, your kiss.

R. H.—Will some reader be good enough to tell me from what poem is the following quotation and who is the author:

Like the bat of Indian brakes
Her pinion fans the wound she makes,
And soothing thus the dreamer's pains
She sucks the life blood from his veins.

M. P.—I should like to know from what poem the following lines come and who wrote them:

This is the land of waters, where the coast,
Wave-pierced, by winding inlet paths is crossed.

Perhaps one of your readers can help me.

O. E. JOHNSON.—Can any reader tell me the author of the following lines, which are said to have been found under the pillow of a soldier during the civil war:

My good right hand
Forgets her cunning now;
To make the weary march
I know not how.
I am not eager, bold, or strong;
All that is past,
And I am ready not to do,
At last, at last.

E. F. A.—Will some reader kindly tell me the author of the following lines and where I may obtain a copy of the entire poem:

As I left the halls of Lumley
Rose a vision of a maid more comely,
Who was worshipped from afar,
And I wondered, idly, blindly,
If the maid would treat me kindly.

WILLIAM L. SNYDER.—Could some reader tell me the name of the author of the poem entitled "The Greek Galley"? The first verse is as follows:

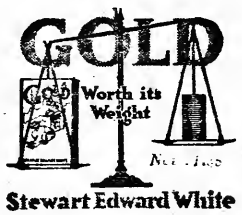
The sound of the sea, the sway of the song, the awing of the oar;
Out of the darkness, over the naked seas,
Our galley is come,
With a shiver and leap,
As the blade bites deep.
To the sway of back and the bend of knees,
As she drives for home
Out of the darkness, over the naked seas,
To the sound of the sea, and the sway of song, and the sweep of oar.
I would like the entire poem.

W. S. C.—Can some reader locate the poem containing these lines, giving author:

Closer is he than breathing,
Nearer than hands and feet.

P. J. J.—Can any of your readers furnish me with a poem called "Motherlook," running along like this: "The motherlook that wanders in a happy woman's eyes"?

JUST OUT



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NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Publications Fewer in Number but of Marked Importance as the Holidays Draw Near

PUBLISHING seasons are no longer as sharply defined as they were a few years ago. Formerly, there was a great flood of books in the Autumn, and a somewhat smaller flood in the early Spring. The Winter—after December—and the Summer—after the last of May—were periods of inaction.

Now, however, there is a strongly marked tendency among the leading publishers to spread out their lists over many months. It is not that individual lists are larger—indeed, in many cases they are decidedly smaller. It is simply that the policy has changed, that books are issued regularly rather than spasmodically.

The coming of Winter brings no pause to the activities of G. P. Putnam's Sons. One of the most interesting announcements bn their list is that of the immediate publication of Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Magic," which is being played at The Little Theatre, in London. They write of his reputation as a "brilliant essayist, a biographer of unusual penetration, and as a novelist" but they do not mention what many people—including Mrs. Chesterton—consider his most important rôle, that of poet. And the description of "Magic" indicates that the gifts that made the "Ballad of the White Horse" a lasting delight, show in this fantastic comedy. It is to be hoped that it will be played, as well as published, in New York.

It is with some amazement that we find the name "Annabel Lee" given as that of the compiler of "Little Stories by Big Men," published by the Putnams last Friday. Evidently the "kingdom of the sea" is no place of pleasant idleness. It is a collection of anecdotes that the namesake of Poe's lady has made—of anecdotes chiefly by living public men.

Another book published by this house last Friday was Sophie Jewett's "Folk Ballads of Southern Europe." It contains, Romanian, Provencal, Piedmontese, French, and Portuguese ballads, with translations in English verse by the compiler.

On Saturday Dodd, Mead & Co. published a book which is sure of an enthusiastic reception and of a permanent place in the literature of exploration. It is "Scott's Last Expedition," consisting of the journals of the heroic Captain, with reports of the scientific work accomplished during the expedition. Leonard Huxley edited it, with the assistance of Lady Scott and of the surviving members of the expedition. The two large octavo volumes contain photogravure portraits of Capt. Scott and Dr. Wilson, reproductions of Capt. Scott's diary, and many full-page illustrations in color.

Another "travel book," very different in character, was published by this house on the same day. This is Martin Johnson's "Through the South Seas with Jack London." Mr. Johnson had a berth on the Snark and he is an intimate friend of the illustrions antagonist of John Barleycorn.

And Henry W. Farnsworth has written what may be called a "travel book," "The Log of a World-be War Correspondent," it is called, and it bears the Dodd Mead imprint. Mr. Farnsworth observed the Balkan war unofficially, following the armies with a Greek guide, who after a while deserted him. His impressions should be entertaining reading.

Two recent art books come from Dodd Mead & Co. One is H. W. Lewar's "The China Collector"—a thorough study of old English ceramics, copiously illustrated, and intended especially for the guidance of the amateur. The other is "Hans Holbein the Younger," by Arthur B. Chamberlain. There are two volumes about Holbein and his work, and plenty of pictures.

Among the new books published by the George H. Doran Company is one "novel with a purpose"—Jeannette Mark's "Leviathan." It is about the evils of the drug habit—whether the drug censured is cocaine, opium, morphine, or heroin, the announcement does not reveal. Miss Mark has previously been known chiefly as a writer of stories and verses for children, and her work in a more serious vein will be read with interest.

Another "serious" novel on the Doran list is Helen Woodruff's "The Lady of the Lighthouse." Mrs. Woodruff became temporarily blind two years ago during a severe illness, and she wrote this book as a thanksgiving offering for the recovery of her sight, and in order to call attention to the work of preventing blindness and alleviating the sufferings of the blind. The profits of its sale are to be given to the blind.

Close upon the news that the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1913 had gone to Rabindranath Tagore came the announcement of two new books by this Hindu poet, published by the Macmillan Company. They are "The Crescent Moon" and "Sadhana, the Realization of Life." The first is a book of poems for children, illustrated in color by a Hindu artist. The other consists of essays, some of which were delivered as lectures at Oxford and Harvard. Mr. Tagore's admirers have, in this country, formed a small but devoted group. Their number will undoubtedly be increased by Mr. Tagore's new honor. By the way, what has become of that other Oriental poet who gained fame in England some eight months ago, Miss Sarajini Naidu?

The Macmillan Company published Theodore Roosevelt's autobiography last week. It differs from most autobiographies, it is said, in being chiefly about living people. There are numerous illustrations, including many unconventional portraits of the Colonel and his family.

Next week Henry Holt & Co. will publish L. P. Jack's "All Men are Ghosts," a volume of short stories. Dr. Jack's "Mad Shepherds" and "Among the Idolmakers" were books of unusual interest, showing that their author combined humor and skill in narrative with keen spiritual insight.

Submarine Engineering

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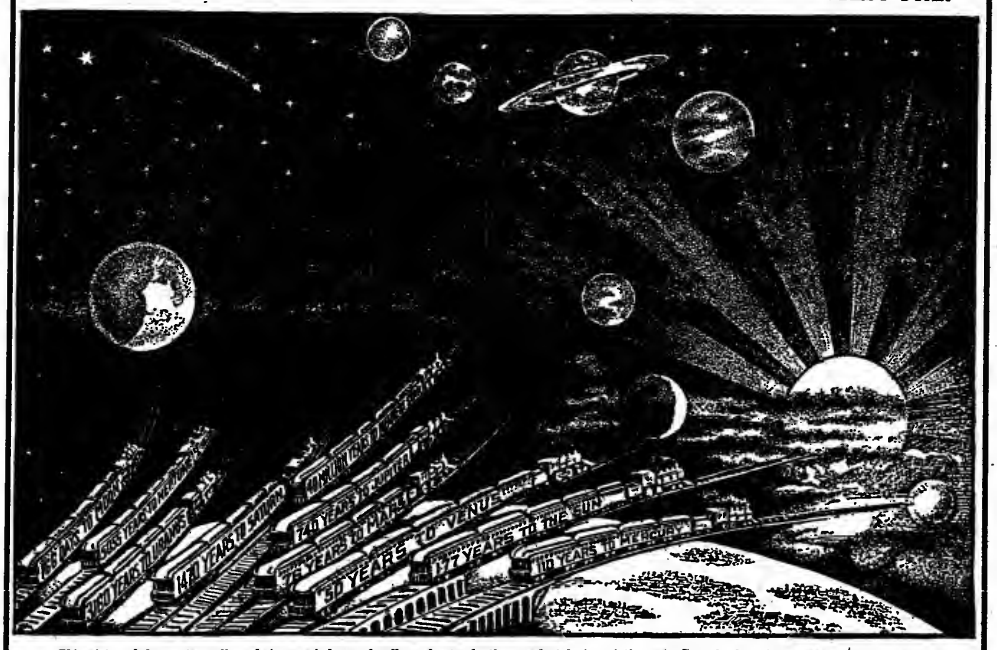

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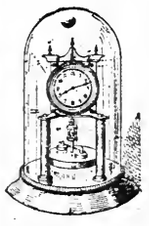

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Dried Peaches—Per lb., 10c and.... 14c
Del Monte Asparagus Tips—Can.....22c
New Green Kern—Best; per lb.....12c
New Imported Salad Potatoes—5 lbs. 20c

Cleaned Currants—Per package, 8c, 10c, and 12c
Seeded Raisins—Per package, 8c, and 12c
Citron—Per lb. 18c
Orange or Lemon Peel—Candied; half lb. 8c
Helm Mince Meat—Small can, 18c; large 30c
Hardcastle's Mince Meat—Per jar 80c

Our 18c Peas—Extra fine; per can...15c
Our 28c Table d'Hote Coffee—Extra fine; only for this sale, per lb....24c
Our 35c a la Carte Coffee—Finest; only for this sale, per lb. 29c
All Our 25c Teas—Per lb. 44c
All Our 50c Teas—Per lb. 35c
All Our 24c Teas—Per lb. 20c
10c Apple Juice—Finest; bottle.....5c
Early June Peas—Very special; per can 9c
Okra, or Okra and Tomato—Can....9c
Domestic Sardines—Extra fine; can..4c
Kippered Herring—Best; can 9c

Table Raisins—Extra fine; lb. pkg., 15c and 25c
Extra Fine White Storage Eggs— 39c
Our 44c grade; per dozen.....
R. & R. Plum Pudding—No. 1 can, 23c; No. 2 can, 43c; No. 3 can 59c
Pudding Sauce—Per can 12c
Imported Orange Marmalade—No. 1 jar 14c

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa—Per can..25c
Tomato Paste—Imported; for gravies, soups, &c.; per can 4c
Pride Laundry Soap—Extra fine; 17 large cakes, 25c; case of 100....$3.40
Borax—Pure; 1-lb. package..... 7c
Washing Sods—5 lbs., 8c; box of 60 lbs. 85c
Dried Red Kidney Beans—Per lb....7c
Dried Yellow Split Peas—Per lb.....5c
Lentils—Extra fine; per lb. 5c
Dried Lima Beans—Per lb. 8c
12c Succotash—Extra fine; per can..9c
Salt Sardelles—Per box, 35c and....45c

Figs—Extra fine; per lb., 15c and...20c
Table Pears—Large No. 3 can.....12c
Lemon Cling Peaches—Large can...15c
California White Cherries, Sliced Apricots, or Sliced Peaches—Delicious; small cans 10c

Del Monte (Cal.) Fruits All large cans.
Lemon Cling Peaches—Large can.22c
Sliced Peaches—Large can 23c
Bartlett Pears—Large can.....25c
White Cherries—Large can.....35c

Eagle Asparagus—California; elsewhere 22c; extra fine; large can.18c

Crab Meat—Best; small can, 24c; large can 35c
Salad Oil—Finest cottonseed; large bottle 25c
Pure Strained Honey—Bottle 10c
Breakfast Cocoa—Purest; extra fine; half lb. 12c

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales', Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Music in Restaurant Daily—12:00 to 3:00

ESTABLISHED 1827. **HEARN** 86 YEARS IN DRY GOODS.

Fourteenth Street. West of Fifth Avenue.

"There's No Place Like Hearn's for Value."

Is Your Home Ready for Thanksgiving?

Have You All Apparel for the Day?

If You Supply Your Needs Here We Will Demonstrate OUR CLAIM.

Fur Scarfs and Neckpieces

Styles are entirely new, and include close-fitting stocks, with single scarf end or fancy trim—four-in-hands and other novelty pieces—large shoulder "shawls," with animal heads or tails and other styles are in this best of reliable fur stocks.

FURS INCLUDED ARE:—

Black and Kit Coney....2.98 to 11.98
Black Wolf .....6.98 to 17.98
Black Fox .....8.98 to 29.98
Black and Brown Opossum .....5.98 to 15.98
Natural and Skunk Raccoon .....9.98 to 23.98
Skunk .....24.98 to 45.98
Civet Cat .....11.98 to 14.98
Japanese Mink .....8.98 to 39.98
Mouflon—canary color and taupe.....4.98 to 10.98
White Iceland Fox—(combed Thibet).....4.98 to 7.98

NEW STYLE MUFFS

Black and Kit Coney....1.98 to 12.98
Black Fox .....10.98 to 29.98
Black and Brown Opossum .....5.98 to 23.98
Natural and Skunk Raccoon .....11.98 to 26.98
Skunk .....35.98 to 55.98
Civet Cat .....21.98 to 29.98
Jap Mink .....16.98 to 39.98
Mouflon—canary color and taupe.....12.98 to 17.98
White Iceland Fox (combed Thibet).....5.98 to 8.98
Black Wolf.....12.98 to 19.98

SWEATERS

For Women and Misses

Indispensable to keep out the chill.

Women's Sweater Coats—straight weaves—shawl collar, with belt and pockets—white, maroon, Oxford, tan—value $2.75.....1.98

Sweater Coats—all-wool—mannish and fancy weaves—shawl collar—pockets—specially good value....2.98

Mannish Weave Sweater Coats—Byron or shawl collar—with or without belt—usually $4.98.....3.95

All Wool Knit Vests—White, gray, black—braid bound..... .98

All Wool Knit Vests—White, gray, good quality—mannish weaves—double breast—black and colors..1.98

Jap Silk Quilted Vests—Black and white—with sleeves.....2.38 without sleeves.....1.34

Wool Cardigan Jackets—Black and gray—without sleeves.. .98 to 1.98 with sleeves.....1.69

Aviation and Motor Hats and Bonnets—white and colors, also combinations..... .49 to 1.98

Angora Butterfly Hats—Red, white, heather—rope braid trim.....3.49

Children's Sweater Coats—V or high neck—best colors—6 to 14 years—were $1.49.....1.25

Misses' All Wool Sweater Coats—fancy weaves—shawl collars—also Norfolk with belt or plain—gray, navy, cardinal, tan, white, maroon—Special.....1.98

Misses' Fine Sweater Coats—mannish weaves—champagne, Copenhagen, maroon, gray—high collar.....2.98

Knit Shawls, Scarfs, etc. Shetland Wool and Worsted, 49 cts. to 6.98

Imported Hand Knit Spencers—Shetland Wool—white and gray—Silk ribbon run—Special.....1.98

Women's and Misses' Imported Shetland Wool Toques—reversible—Special..... .98

Women's Evening and Street Dresses

Reg. Value $24.98—Thanksgiving Offering... **17.98**

Materials comprise Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Canton Crepes, Crepe Meteors and Plain and Corduroy Velvets—The Chiffons are over fine Brussels Net and are in daintiest colorings, they have tunics of self or fine Shadow Lace, round or pointed yokes with deep crushed Satin Girdles and simulated floral touches—The other fabrics mentioned are in fashionable Street Shades and Black—some have plaid or Roman Striped Silk Girdles with Point Venise or Oriental Lace Collars and Jabots—majority are draped Skirts—beautiful dresses that you would never imagine could be bought for the price mentioned.

OTHER SPECIALLY PRICED ITEMS:—

DAINTY DANCING DRESSES—Chiffon over Silk or Brussels Net—tunics of shadow lace or chiffon—included are the popular minaret styles, tunic edged with swan's down—crushed satin girdle, with large flat bow—and dainty floral finishes—colors are maize, white, Lt. blue, pink—special value..... **12.98**

HANDSOME VELVETEEN SUITS—Green, Navy, Black—Cutaway and Blouse Coats—Majority of Skirts are draped—Collars of fancy Brocade Velvet or Shawl collar and Cuffs of self, edged with Skunk Opossum—beautifully lined—Special Offering..... **29.98**

WOMEN'S SERGE DRESSES—Men's Wear Blue, Black and pretty Green and Black Plaids—pegtop or draped skirts—collars, cuffs and revers of fancy plush, brocade velvets and moire silk—extraordinary value..... **7.98**

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS—Broadcloth Cut Velour, Wool Ottoman and Men's Wear Serge—Black, Navy and leading fashionable shades—Blouse effects with tailored backs—set in or kimono Sleeves—Strictly tailored or Novelty Coats—Smart trimmings of braid, velvet or broadtail cloth—reg. $29.98.. **23.98**

CHARMING EVENING CLOAKS—Matelasse and Brocade Plush—Black, Copenhagen, Helio, Mahogany, Bronze—new draped model, dolman sleeves—peau de cygne lined and interlined—some with collars and edge of Mouflon Fur.... **31.98**

WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE COATS—Chinchilla, Plaid back Mixtures, Ottoman Cloth and Broadcloth—Various fashionable lengths—Dolman, Set In or Kimono Sleeves—Plush, Velvet or Broadtail Collars—included also are draped styles, also striped Chinchilla Coats with Skunk Opossum Collars and Cuffs—worth and elsewhere $24.98..... **17.98**

NEW FUR COATS—¾ length Near Seal—also full length Caracul—Near Seal coats have rounded fronts and pointed collars—Caracul have shawl collars.. **75.98**

WOMEN'S DRESSY BLOUSES

Reasonable Prices; but Top-Notch Values

2.98 and 4.98

Models that are pictured in French fashion magazines.

Colored and cream allover laces, colored chiffon cloths and cream Brussels nets....Included are simulated hand-run and eyelet nets, also imitation Duchesse lace.

—Remarkable showing that includes more than twenty styles—daintily trimmed with laces, plaited nets, attractive buttons and touches of velvet or silk crepe—hand embroidery in brilliantly tinted silk flosses are a feature of one of the best models in chiffon cloth....Exquisitely trimmed underbodices are conspicious in the cream net and lace waists—among these are models combining flesh-tinted chiffon ....Varied indeed are the collars and sleeve finishings, special styles being designed for slim and others for more plump figures.

Not a display in all New York can equal this at these prices. SEE FOR YOURSELF.

BRIDAL SETS

FOR NOVEMBER BRIDES

Values Unmatched Elsewhere.

3-Pc. Sets of fine Nainsook—Petticoat Gown, Combination—profusely trim'd with dainty Val. in attractive patterns combined with emb'y medallions, satin ribbon and emb'd veining—Special **4.95**

4-Pc. Sets consist of Corset Cover, Drawers, Gown and Skirt—elaborate and dainty effects—with shadow Val. and Satin Rosettes—the Skirt is particularly effective, as is the Empire Gown with slashed sleeves and satin bows—reg. value $14.98..... **11.98**

WOMEN'S NEW DRESS HATS

7.50 to 20.00

From our own workrooms....Many original and exclusive designs, others copied from Parisian models ....Silk velvets, velours and plush are still favored—nearly every hat has a touch of fur—majority are feather trimmed—not a few have flowers or fruits to provide a single touch of bright color to the otherwise sombre creation....Ostrich, imitation aigrettes, encircling bands of up-standing feather fancies and other novelties are used with fine effect.

A Special BLANKET Bargain

For tomorrow—$6.00 Values..... **3.85**

Pure California Wool—white and colors—for large size beds—pink and blue borders—An exceptional opportunity; be wise—and take advantage of it.

Fine Upholstery Fabrics, Couch Covers, Portieres and Sunfast, Unfadable Draperies

MANUFACTURERS' CLEAN-UPS AND SURPLUS

Purchases that enable us to announce unusually attractive values in Upholstery Goods of most desirable kinds....Astonishing quantity and variety which, in addition to our own fine New Stocks, should keep this department busy every day from morn till night....Everything in this line needed to beautify the home we have in unexcelled assortments and at right prices.

FURNITURE & DRAPERY FABRICS

Rich Silk Brocades, Silk Damasks, Silk Brocatels; also tapestries in Gobelin, Petit Point, Tricot and Armure Weaves, and Verdure, Oriental, Cathedral, and Floral designs.

At **59** cts—worth $1.00
Reversible Poplin Draperies, solid colors, such as rich green, crimson, light blue, old rose, olive, Rose Du Barry, tabac—50 inch.

At **98** cts—worth $1.50 and $2.25
Two-Tone Damasks. Moire Damasks. Reversible Damasks. Gobelin Tricots. Stained Glass Silk Draperies. Figured Velours.

At **1.48**—worth $2.00 and $3.00
Silk Damasks. Silk Gobelins. Rose Point Verdures. Figured Armures. Jaspe and Ramie Velours. Silk Frou Frous. Silk Rajah Draperies.

LACE CURTAINS

Novelty Scrim — French Lacet
Irish Point — Marie Antoinette

ABOUT **⅓** OFF

White and Arabian—Such opportunities are rare, particularly at this season, when demand for Lace Curtains and other household adornments is at its height—the Novelty Scrim with wide Filet borders are particularly effective.

$5.98 Curtains..... 3.98
$6.98 Curtains..... 4.98
$10.98 Curtains..... 7.98
$12.98 Curtains..... 9.98
$15.98 Curtains.....11.98

COUCH COVERS

Rich Turkish effects, such as Kashgar, Kis-Kelim, Shirvan, Persian, Kremlin, Bagdad, Mission, Negus and Bungalow Stripes—majority 60 inch.

.98..1.19..1.49..1.87..1.98
worth [illegible]

PORTIERES

Unusual Assortments and Values

Frou Frou, Reversible Silk Damask, Mercerized Brocades, Armure and Sunfast—two tones, single and combination colorings including Myrtle, Rose, Nile, Gold, Old Rose, Crimson, Olive, etc.

Finest Imported French Velour—rich duplex border designs—cream and rose, Nile and rose, crimson and myrtle, reseda and tabac, etc.—Values $38 to $40; special.....29.98

Silk Frou Frous, value $14.98....10.98

Light Weight Damasks—value $10.98.....7.98

Sunfast Portieres—value $6.98.....4.98

Fine Merc'z'd Damask—value $6.98.....3.98

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS

¼ to ⅓ BELOW VALUE

The desirable French Novelty effects also Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and other real lace designs—3, 3½ and 4 yards long.

.98..1.29..1.49..1.98 to 2.98

WORTH $1.39 TO $4.50.

IN SAME SECTION:—

Imported French Lacet and Marie Antoinette Curtains, also Panel Curtains to match—White, Ivory and Arabian....3.98 to 11.98

Large Shipment of Point Arab Curtains and Fine Imported Irish Point—the Point Arab have elaborate corded designs, while the Irish Points are equally effective in Novelty or Showy Patterns—on very best bobbinet—majority are 2½ yards.

$3.98 Curtains for.....2.98
$7.98 Curtains for.....5.98
$6.98 Curtains for.....4.98

DOLLS AND TOYS

as Christmas Gifts for Lasting Joy

The loveliest Doll Family in all New York has taken up its residence with us.... You never saw greater happiness anywhere, even though these darling babes, children and little ladies are eagerly hoping for permanent homes....Many, many have come all the way from Germany and some have made the journey from other foreign lands.

In the Family Are:—

Kestner Infant and Child Dolls—Also Little Ladies.....1.29 to 3.98
These have lifelike faces that look like really, truly flesh and blood.... Some have real hair and eyes that close, and every one is just as certain of being loved as it is of living.

Handwerck Dolls are.....1.29 to 9.98
And aren't they pretty and sweet? They are prettier than natural, but, my! how little mothers love them!

Kewpie Dolls are..... .19 to 2.25
And the very latest addition to the doll family....You know how cute and droll they are—no doll family is complete without at least one.

Rag Dolls and Campbell Kids are .29 to 1.29

Daisy Belle, the most famous beauty in New York, is only.....1.00

Other Character Dolls..... .69 to 8.49
Many styles, including pretty and quaint, those of various nationalities and simply indescribable ones—a glad array.

Also

Dolls' Go-Carts and Carriages, 1.49 to 11.98

Dolls' Dishes..... .19 to 2.25
For the kitchen are enamel and aluminum as well as crockery—for the dining room are dinner, tea and coffee sets—Toilet sets are also shown.

Teddy Bears and other stuffed Animals, .29 to 2.49
Cows—monkeys that climb—dogs that walk but do not bark—cats and other animals.

Games for Children and Grown-Ups—10 to 1.98
Pit, Flinch, Parcheesi, Rook, Roodles, Cortella and many others.

Handsome Comfortables, Spreads, Pillows, etc.

To Fill Thanksgiving Needs

SPREADS—White Bed Spreads—¾ and full size, hemmed or fringed. .69..89..1.49..1.69..1.98

Satin finish White Marseilles—worth $2.98.....2.20

PILLOWS—Best ticking cov'd—pure Goose Feathers—
20x28—worth $1.98.....1.39
22x30—worth $2.49.....1.49
24x30—worth $2.98.....1.84
26x30—worth $3.29.....2.00
Measurements before seaming.

COMFORTABLES—

Sateen—both sides—figured or plain—worth $3.00.....2.00

French Sateen—both sides—Persian and floral patterns—9-inch border—worth $4.98.....3.00

Down filled Comfortables—6x7 ft., note extra size. Sateen coverd, also Wool filled—full and single sizes—worth $6.49 .....4.98

Crepeline Comfortables—something new—various designs—Wool filled—worth $8.98.....6.49

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$16.98 Women's Astrachan Coats...11.95
Convertible collar—buttoned close to neck or open revers—⅞ length—Skinner's satin lined—all sizes.
WOMEN'S COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.00 White China Silk Blouses.....1.59
Neatly tailored models—with or without long shoulder—all sizes.
WAISTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.69 Women's Sweater Coats.....1.18
Cardinal, gray and black—turnover or shawl collar—sizes 34 to 40.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR

$1.69 Women's Velvet Dress Hats.... .97
Black—medium and small—all popular shapes.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.98 Ostrich Feather Bands..... .97
White, black and white, French blue, Paon and green—long flues. Just the thing to trim above Hate!
HAT TRIMMINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

59 ct. Women's Ex. Size Underwear.. .35
White—fleeced—Veste high neck—long or short sleeves—or low neck—sleeveless—ankle length drawers.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.98 Women's Long Kimonos.....1.33
Heavy fleece or crepes—pretty colors and patterns—Empire and new coat models—variously trim'd with shirred or pleated ribbon and satin—some with girdles—all sizes.
WRAPPERS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.00 Men's Domet Pajamas..... .69
Heavy nap—pink and blue stripes—silk frogs—well made—all sizes.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$4.98 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....3.00
Also sack models—all wool cheviot and tweeds—stripes, herringbones and mixtures—tans, browns and grays—some of the Knickers fully lined—8 to 17 years.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.49 Children's Corduroy Coats...1.69
Brown and navy—wide wale—double breasted—quilted linings—pearl buttons—sizes 3 to 3 years.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

98 ct. Chiffon Broadcloths—50 inch.. .52
All wool—tan, cardinal, garnet, golf red, green, brown, terra cotta, rose, castor, navy and black.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

49 to 60 ct. Fancy Pin Cushions.... .35
Pink, blue and yellow—oblong and square—ribbon trim, scrim and emb'd chiffon—also miniature figures in Colonial designs.
ART GOODS—BASEMENT.

$5.49 Silver Plated Sets.....3.90
Rogers' and other good makes—26 pieces—6 knives, 6 forks, 6 teaspoons, 6 tablespoons—sugar shell and butter knife—oak or mahogany chest. A Thanksgiving Opportunity.
SILVERWARE—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. H. S. Linen Huck Towels..... .17
18x37—Grecian and stripe borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.49 Linen Table Cloths..... .97
Spoke hemstitch—silver bleach—handsome patterns and borders—large enough to seat six.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.98 & $2.98 Silk Lambrequins.....1.44
And Piano Covers—plain, allover effects or borders—Persian and floral designs.
ART LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$4.79 Marseilles Bed Spreads.....3.14
Full size—heavy raised patterns—hemmed, fringed or scalloped.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

29 ct. Cut Glass Salts and Peppers..... .17
Many designs—sterling silver or pearl inlay tops.
JEWELRY—MAIN FLOOR.

$5.98 Rich Damask Portieres.....3.85
Brocade designs—deep fringe—myrtle, crimson, olive, rose, Nile and wood browns.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

59 ct. Children's Kid Gloves..... .44
Fleece lined—several shades of tan—well known make—all sizes.
GLOVES—MAIN FLOOR.

45 ct. Silk Mixed Crepe Brocades.... .29
35 inch—soft lustrous finish—all good patterns—light and dark.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

10 ct. Heavy Nap Outing Flannels..... 7
Pink, blue and gray stripes.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

79 ct. Yard Wide Lustrous Taffetas.. .54
Chiffon finish—light and dark.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

9 ct. White Cambrics—36 inch..... 6½
Heavy, firm weave—for underwear, infants' clothes, etc.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$19.98 Velvet Axminster Rugs.....13.50
9x12 ft.—rich floral and medallion designs with wide borders—cream, blue, green, and wood grounds.
RUGS—MAIN FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials. Look for the Clocks!

Look Out for Them!

SOCIETY IN BRILLIANT ASSEMBLIES IN SEASON'S SECOND WEEK

Dancing Contest Tuesday Night at Sherry's for St. Ambrose Mission—Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Oliver Jennings, Worthington Whitehouse Among the Judges—A Busy Week for Debutantes—Plans for Russian Costume Ball at Ritz-Carlton on Dec. 18.

Mme. Ali Kuli Kahn
(PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT)

(PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

Miss Kathryn K Bache

MISS ELIZABETH GUNN
PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT

THE first week of the Winter season was a brilliant one, with large and interesting assemblies at the opera and the Horse Show. The vagaries of fashion were never more in evidence than at the Horse Show, and the weather man cut up such high jinks, in sending unusually warm weather, while dowager and matron were clad in ermine and sables, that indoor affairs, especially where there was a crush, were almost uncomfortable. The débutantes in diaphanous chiffons were the envied ones of the week.

Once the formal season has been begun, however, it would take a social cataclysm to hold it in check, and the coming weeks are to be filled with all sorts of entertaining. Dancing still holds its spell over society, and the tango and the turkey trot have not by any means been relegated to the attic, where repose the minuet, the quadrille, and the two-step, as the prudish predicted long ago. Dancing tournaments are to be the rage this year. Announcements of tournaments, or dancing contests, are forthcoming almost daily. Society is simply dancing its head off, figuratively speaking, to syncopated time.

It has been a notable week in more ways than one. There have been many distinguished visitors in town, and hardly an afternoon or evening, wherever society was congregated, but that one was sure to rub elbows with a foreign Ambassador, Princes and Princesses, lords and ladies, the presence of whom is always sought by society so as to add a certain lustre to republican assemblies, much to the astonishment of our cousins across the seas.

Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated in the old-fashioned way in town and country, with family gatherings, and many are filling their country houses for the day. Football is the great week-end lure for society these days, many going to Boston yesterday for the game.

New York Exchange for Woman's Work.

There will be a Christmas sale of dainty and inexpensive articles, given by the members of the exchange, at the home of Mrs. C. A. de Gersdorff, 39 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Monday, Dec. 8, from 11 until 6. The patronesses are Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. W. V. Lawrence, Mrs. John Seely Ward, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. John S. Terry, Jr., Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Miss Herriman, and Miss Stimson.

Incidents in Society.

Society will attend the Army and Navy football game, which is to be held on Saturday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, and which will attract visitors from all the Eastern cities. President Wilson will have thirty-seven tickets for his family and friends to witness the game.

Mrs. Samuel Milbank is to give a luncheon to-morrow at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Marie La Montagne is sailing for Europe on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt and Lydig Hoyt plan to return to town from Staatsburg, N. Y., about Dec. 1.

Gov.-elect Fielder and Mrs. Fielder of New Jersey are to be entertained at a dinner and reception on Dec. 3 by Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander at her home at Castle Point, Hoboken.

Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the Persian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was a guest last week of Dr. and Mrs. Florian Krug at 830 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Robert E. Westcott has returned from Europe and is at 787 Fifth Avenue, to remain until January.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 2d, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son last week at their home, 829 Park Avenue. The child is to receive the name of Adrian Iselin, 3d. Mrs. Iselin was Miss Madeleine L'Engel of New Orleans, and her marriage to Mr. Iselin, who is the son of C. Oliver Iselin, took place in Paris in the Autumn of 1911.

Count and Countess Laszlo Szechenyi were in town for the opera with the Countess's mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and are returning to the Breakers at Newport to spend Thanksgiving. The Count and Countess were visitors at the Horse Show, and were with Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Vincent Astor celebrated his twenty-second birthday on Nov. 15. He was in town last week and entertained a few friends at luncheon at the St. Regis in honor of his fiancé, Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington of Staatsburg, N. Y. The Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck, N. Y., will have the Rev. Francis K. Little as its new pastor. Rev. Little was formerly assistant at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The church is the religious home of the Astor family. The late Col. John Jacob Astor was one of the stanchest supporters, and his son is still loyal to the church, and it may be the scene in the Spring of Mr. Astor's marriage to Miss Huntington. On Wednesday, Dec. 1, Conte and Contesse E. del Sera are to give a dinner and dance at their home, 10 West Fifty-third Street, for Miss Huntington and Mr. Astor.

Count and Countess Pierre de Viel Castel are expected to arrive here next month to pass part of the Winter with Mrs. Charles R. Scott, mother of the Countess.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have opened their house at 5 East Sixty-first Street for the Winter. Mrs. Jones had Box 11 at the opera for the opening night, and had her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr are occupying the Newbold Edgar house at 28 East Thirty-ninth Street for the Winter.

Some of the visitors in town last week for the opera and horse show included the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the German Ambassador, and Countess von Bernstorff, the Spanish Ambassador and Señora de Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, and Lieut. W. B. Sifton of Ottawa, Ont.

Mrs. Clarence C. Rice of 81 Irving Place is giving a tea on Tuesday, Dec. 2, from 3 to 6, in connection with the exhibition at her home of small pieces of faranes from the Durant kilns, which opens on Wednesday, to continue until Dec. 24.

Dance at Sherry's on Tuesday for St. Ambrose Mission.

Society is interested in the dance which is to be given on Tuesday night at Sherry's for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose Mission, 236 East 111th Street, in the centre of picturesque "Little Italy." It is to be held under the auspices of the New York Guild of the Alumnae of St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.

Many members of the guild take charge of the classes, clubs and drills at the Children's Club at the mission, and the workers are anxious to enlarge and improve the building in which the club is situated. The proceeds of the dance are to be distributed toward the building fund, which was started last year by the proceeds from a bridge party held at Sherry's, amounting to $1,100.

Mrs. Arthur O. Choate is President of the Children's Club, Miss Elizabeth Reed Vice President, Mrs. William Willis Reese Treasurer, and Miss Ruth Haskins Secretary.

There will be a dancing contest, for which eighteen prizes are to be awarded, consisting of first, second, and third prizes for men and women, in the waltz, one-step, and tango. Among those who are to judge the dancing will be Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Oliver Jennings, Mrs. Fellows Morgan, Miss Juliana Cutting, Worthington Whitehouse, W. T. Jerome, Samuel Roosevelt, Francis Crowninshield, and Sir Johnstone and Lady Forbes Robertson. Rhythm and grace are to be the qualifications of judging, and no extreme steps will be permitted. The contests will begin at 10:30, and general dancing is to follow. There will be bridge tables for those who do not wish to dance.

Tickets at $3 each may be obtained from Miss Hilah French, 43 West Fifty-first Street, who also has charge of the entries for the dancing contest, which is free.

The committee specially in charge of the dance includes Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, Chairman; Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, and the Misses Mary Martin, Hilah French, Ina Kissel, Grace Brown, Marian Baldwin, Rosetta Carson, Jennie Tailer, Mary Arnold, Genevieve Sanford, Anita Emmet, and Margaret Strong.

Concerning the Debutantes.

There was some interesting affairs for the debutantes last week, who are now coming into their own. From now until after the holidays the buds will be charmingly conspicuous in the social doings of the town. Many of them were seen last week in the boxes at the horse show and at the opera.

Luncheons for débutantes began on Monday with Mrs. Warren E. Dennis's luncheon at Sherry's for fifty. Among those present were the Misses Lois Cassatt, Miriam Harriman, Marie Tailer, Beatrice Burrill, Louise Trevor, Mary Turnure, Caramai Carroll, Alexandra Emery, Louise Butler, Mildred Dennis, and others.

On Wednesday Mrs. John Parker Gilford gave a tea dance at Sherry's to introduce her daughter, Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

Mrs. John Myers Shedd gave a reception that day at her home, 148 East Thirty-eighth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Barbara Shedd, and her niece, Miss Katharone Clinton Husted. Miss Esther Cleveland was among the receiving party.

On the same day Miss Clementine Rees gave a large luncheon at Sherry's for her débutante niece, Miss Virginia Scully, and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons gave a luncheon at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Le Brun Parsons. Mrs. Noah Cromwell Rogers also gave a luncheon on that day for her second daughter, Miss Grace B. Rogers, at her residence, 19 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Rogers has cards out for a reception on Saturday for Miss Rogers at her home.

Miss Helen Hyde on Thursday gave a luncheon for Miss Louise Butler, the débutante daughter of Mrs. William Allan Butler, and Miss Coline Ingersoll, the débutante daughter of Colin Macrae Ingersoll, gave a small luncheon for Miss Ruth Draper of Boston.

Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert introduced her daughter, Miss Annie Gilbert, yesterday afternoon at a reception at her home, 563 Park Avenue, which was followed by a dinner and theatre party.

Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman gave a débutante luncheon at Sherry's on Friday for Miss Anna Bridgman.

Among the débutante affairs scheduled for this week will be a reception tomorrow, to be given by Mrs. Archibald M. Denny, Jr., at 41 West Eleventh Street, for her sister, Miss Elinor W. Kendall.

Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel is to give a dance at Sherry's on Tuesday evening for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Kissel.

Mrs. Daniel Leary of 26 West Forty-ninth Street will give a reception on Tuesday at her home for her daughter, Miss Beth Leary, which will be followed by a theatre party. Among those who will assist in receiving will be the Misses Marian Hall, Priscilla Bull, Frances M. Ward, Evangeline Hill, Joy Williams, Helen Emerson, and Dorothy Taylor.

Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow of 12 East Fifty-sixth Street will give a reception on Wednesday to introduce Miss Katharine Fay Wilmerding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding of Baltimore, Md. A dinner and dance will follow the reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele are to give a dance on Thanksgiving Eve for their youngest daughter, Miss Kathryn Steele. The guests will include their neighbors and their guests for Thanksgiving in the Meadow Brook district and will number about 200.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street will give a tea dance at Sherry's on Wednesday for their débutante daughter, Miss Estelle Y. Romeyn. Mrs. Romeyn has Thursdays this season for her day at home.

Dr. and Mrs. William Culbert of 16 East Fifty-fourth Street are to give a reception on Wednesday at their home for their daughter, Miss Katherine Culbert.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau is giving a dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday for her daughter, Miss Ruth Morgenthau.

Mrs. Walter Watson is to give a reception at her home, 52 West Fifty-second Street, on Friday, for her daughter, Miss Mai Watson, for whom she will give a ball at Sherry's on Dec. 26.

Mrs. H. Hobart Potter is giving a reception on Friday afternoon at her home, 405 Park Avenue, when she will introduce her second daughter, Miss Margaret Seton Potter.

Mrs. A. Moore Richards will give a tea dance at Sherry's on Saturday for her débutante daughter, Miss Elvine Richards.

Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman of 535 Park Avenue will give a reception on Saturday afternoon for her niece, Miss Evelyn Scott.

Mrs. James Christy Bell of 30 West Thirty-seventh Street is to give a theatre party, with supper and dancing afterward, for Miss Mildred Dennis on Dec. 11.

Miss Edith Ewing Bouvier, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vernon Bouvier, Jr., is to make her début in society at a tea dance, which is to be held at Sherry's on Friday afternoon, Dec. 12. Miss Bouvier is fond of all outdoor sports, having spent much of her time at her father's country home at Nutley, N. J.

Other débutantes who have had entertainments arranged for them, to take place between now and Jan. 1, include the Misses Margaret Clarkson Henderson, Margaret Warren, Catherine Colt, Mildred C. Mordaunt, Helen de Forest Griffin, Elsie Stevens, Katharine Flagg, Virginia Geddes, Christina Nichols, Marion Janet Becker, Alida Banks, Coline M. Ingersoll, Emilie W. Ford, Marion P. Gibney, Louisa Morris Livingston, Dorothy Anderton, Augusta McCagg, Dorothy J. Manice, Elizabeth W. Emmons, Naomi H. Andrews, Noeline Haskins, Annette R. Fallows, Margaret L. Strong, Virginia Pulleyn, Elizabeth Klapp, Flora B. McAlpin, Lucia Edith Phillips, Cordelia Hepburn, Louise M. Herrick, Mary C. Cumnock, Edith Adams, Penelope Sears, Alexandra Emery, Katharine Oakman, Evelyn Scott, Joy Williams, Miriam Harriman, Mary Alexander, Mimi Scott, Dorothy Battle, Elizabeth Howard, Leonie Burrill and Maud Coster.

The Russian Costume Ball.

Many dinners are to be given on the evening of the Russian costume ball arranged by Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George Draper, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and other society women, which is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday, Dec. 18, for the benefit of the Lenox Hill Settlement, Seventy-second Street and Avenue A.

Mrs. George Clark, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, and Henry Sloane, and others, are to be among those who will entertain at dinner, taking their guests afterward to the ball, which promises to be one of the most unique and superb events of the season.

Significance is attached to the fact that it will fall on the eve of the Czar's birthday. The band is to be in Russian imperial uniform. A vaudeville entertainment will enliven the occasion. Miss Julia Robbins and Frederick Frelinghuysen are to dance, and Miss Josephine Osborn, Miss Edith Mortimer, and Mrs. J. B. Eustis are also to appear in the vaudeville. The decorations are to be in keeping with the occasion, and the Russian costuming will add much that is picturesque and dazzling to the eye.

Mrs. George Draper of 162 East Sixty-third Street is in charge of the sale of tickets, which are $5 each. The tickets are selling like the proverbial hot cakes.

The patronesses include Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Robert Brewster, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Robert Gerry, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, and Mrs. William Sloane.

Benefit Tea Dance, Bridge, and Christmas Sale at Plaza.

A tea dance, bridge tournament, and Christmas sale is to be given on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 11, in the large ballroom at the Plaza in aid of the Winifred Wheeler Day Nursery, from 3 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Donn Barber will be in charge of the tea dance, Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson is to look after the bridge tournament, and Mrs. William Ross Proctor is to have charge of the sale of fancy articles made by the junior auxiliary of the nursery, which is at 540 East Seventy-sixth Street. There are to be handsome prizes for the bridge tournament, and special dances will also attract. Ticket, $5 for bridge and $1 for tea and dancing, are to be had from Mrs. R. L. Patterson, 32 West Fifty-second Street.

Dancing Tournament.

The annual benefit of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery is announced for Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at the Plaza. There will be a dancing tournament in which prize contests in costume by society dancers will be held. Supper and general dancing is to follow the tournament.

For the prize contests in the one-step, tango, and hesitation waltz the committee has arranged for a certain number of couples. Others desiring to enter the lists may do so, but entries must be sent in before Dec. 1 to the Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Crittenden Percy, 252 West Seventy-sixth Street. Fancy dress will be obligatory.

The entertainment is under the patronage of Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Eugene Trayer, Mrs. William Norman Guthrie, Mrs. Cruttenden Percy, Mrs. Henry Rogers Seager, Mrs. William P. Treat, Mrs. James Harvey Robinson, Mrs. George A. Legg, Mrs. Charles B. Squier, Mrs. C. Valentine Schuyler, Mrs. Henry Foster Sewell, Mrs. Roger B. Williams, Jr., Mrs. William B. Goodwin, Mrs. Thomas Diamond, Miss Blanche Spadone, Mrs. Paul Elmer More, Mrs. Ephraim D. Klots, and Mrs. Charles De Hart Brower.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. C. Valentine Schuyler, 251 West Ninety-seventh Street, and at the Plaza.

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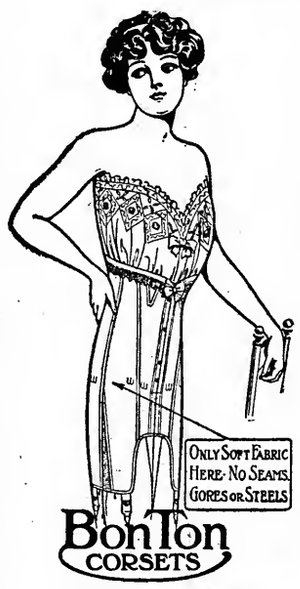

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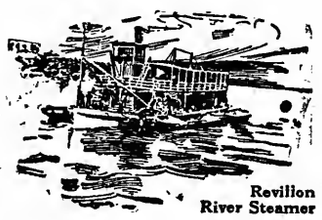

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TUESDAY TO BE CROWDED WITH SMART WEDDINGS

Keen Interest in Miss Jessie Wilson's Marriage in White House—Miss Edith Logan, Miss Gladys Roosevelt, Miss Eleanor Hinton, and Miss Effie C. Zabriskie to Wed on the Same Day—Miss Ursula W. Brown Engaged.

LAST week it was Wednesday which was favored by the brides. This week Tuesday will top the list of week days with its numerous nuptials. General interest will be focused on the White House on that day, where Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis Bowes Sayre are to be married in the East Room at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Many invitations were received in New York from the President and Mrs. Wilson for the marriage of their daughter, and there will be a number of prominent New Yorkers at the wedding. Magnificent gifts have been left at the White House, including the superb diamond necklace from the House of Representatives, which was purchased in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who have withdrawn from all social affairs, owing to the death last week of Mrs. George Lauder, presented Miss Wilson with a dozen silver plates. Naturally everybody knows by this time that Miss Wilson will be the thirteenth bride in the White House, but as this numeral has played a lucky and important part in the life of President Wilson, no significance is attached to the circumstance. The first bride at the White House, by the way, was Lucy Payne Washington, sister of President Madison's wife, who was married to Supreme Court Justice Todd in 1811, just 102 years ago.

Mrs. Logan and her daughter of Washington, D. C., are to be here on that day, to attend the marriage of Miss Edith Logan, daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and Dewess W. Dilworth, which is to be solemnized in St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock, with a reception afterward at the home of the bride's mother, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mme. de Sincay of Paris will be here for her sister's wedding, and will act as matron of honor. The Misses Audrey Osborne, Vouletti Proctor, Mercedes de Acosta and Eleanor Lamson are to be the bridesmaids. William de Forest Manice is to be Mr. Dilworth's best man, and the ushers selected include Seth B. French, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Arthur Gardiner, J. Macy Willetts, Henry Sproul, Lawrence C. Beggs, Robert S. Patten, Gordon L. Rand, S. Bayard Rives, Sellars McKee, Rufus S. Tucker and Joseph Dilworth, a cousin. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, 3d, have just arrived from Europe. Mr. Logan is to give his sister in marriage.

Miss Eleanor Hinton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post Hinton, is to be married to Delevan M. Baldwin that same afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in St. George's Church, with a reception after the church ceremony at the Hinton home, 45 West Fifty-fifth Street, which will be for relatives and intimate friends only. Miss Isabel Hinton is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendants will be the Misses Mabel Hinton, Rosina R. Otis, Ruth Haskins, Dorothy Salisbury, Dorothy Dominick, and Louise Baldwin. Runyan S. Baldwin will be his brother's best man.

At 4 o'clock on Tuesday, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Miss Gladys Roosevelt, daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt, and a cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, is to be married to Fairman Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick. The wedding is to be a quiet one, as well as the subsequent reception at the home of the bride's father, 818 Madison Avenue. Miss Jean Roosevelt is to be her sister's maid of honor, and another sister, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., will act as matron of honor. Evans R. Dick, Jr., is to be best man for his brother. Mr. Dick gave his farewell bachelor dinner on Thursday night at the Hotel Brevoort, his guests including Alexander D. Grant, J. Austen Emory of Boston, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., George Emlen Roosevelt, George Marvin, M. L. Tilney, O'Donnell Iselin, and A. S. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, who are to be his ushers.

An out-of-town wedding on that day will be that of Miss Effie Constance Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius I. Zabriskie of Hackensack, N. J., to Raymond Williams Stephenson of this city, which is to be celebrated in the Second Reformed Church in Hackensack. Miss Florence St. John is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Lillian Dougherty of Hackensack, Lillian Rueckheim of Chicago, Natalie Rector of Vicksburg, Miss., and Margaretta Holmans of this city. Little Constance Zabriskie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Zabriskie, is to serve as flower girl. John Stephenson will attend his brother as best man, and the ushers will be Donald Bayne, Arthur Fletcher, Frederick C. Zabriskie, and Raymond Clarendon. A reception is to follow at the home of the bride's mother.

The wedding of Miss Margharita S. Hungerford, daughter of Mrs. William Allyn Hungerford of this city, and Birney Blackwell, whose engagement was announced at the wedding of Miss Schley, is to take place on Tuesday at the home of the bride's mother, 121 West Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle will officiate. The wedding is to be a very quiet one. Mrs. Rufus M. Gibbs of Baltimore is to attend the bride and Frank E. Blackwell, Jr., will be best man for his brother.

On Tuesday evening J. Henry Alexandre, son of the late J. Henry Alexandre of New York, who is to marry

Miss Marian W Hall.

(PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

Miss Anne Loomis, daughter of Mrs. John W. Dyar of Grosse Point, Detroit, Mich., on Nov. 20, is to give his farewell bachelor dinner here. Among his guests will be his brother, Frederick A. Alexandre, who is to be his best man, and W. H. Wallace, Jr., Seymour Johnson, Courtlandt P. Dixon, and Anson W. Hard, Jr., who are to serve as his ushers.

Miss Marion Wyckoff Vanderhoef

(PHOTO BY MARCEAU)

Miss Ursula Brown Engaged.

An interesting engagement announced last week was that of Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown of 56 East Fifty-second Street, to Edmund S. Twining, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Twining of this city. Miss Brown is the great-granddaughter of James Brown, the most prominent banker of his time. She has taken important parts in charity entertainments and is popular with the younger set. Mr. Twining is a graduate of Harvard University. The wedding will probably take place this Winter, although no date has been set.

Plans for Miss Porter's Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Doris Porter, daughter of A. H. Porter of 123 East Thirty-sixth Street, to Harry I. Caesar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Caesar of 19 West Seventy-sixth Street, will take place at St. Thomas's Chapel on Saturday, Dec. 27. Miss Katherine Hoagland will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Adeline Townsend, Nathalie Slocum, Hazen Symington, and Eleanor McCarter. The ushers will be Purser E. Adams, Joseph C. Hoagland, Edward C. Page of Philadelphia, Kenneth M. Seggermann, Arthur Barber, and Charles U. Caesar, Gray McW. Bryan is to serve as best man.

Miss Weeks to Wed on Saturday.

Miss Marjorie P. Weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Weeks, and John H. Stewart, son of Mrs. John H. Stewart of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, are to be married at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Eugenie Philbin is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Virginia Stewart, Eleanor Cary, Tesson Thayer, Eleanor Nash, Gertrude Welling, and Mary Jacob. William Emery, Jr., of Philadelphia is to be Mr. Stewart's best man. The ushers will include Charles N. Snowdon, S. Bonsal White, Francis A. Lewis, 3d, John C. Weeks, Ernest W. Pittman, and Lindsay H. Welling. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 70 West Forty-sixth Street.

At Delmonico's.

An exhibit and sale of trade schools is to be held under the auspices of the Federation of Associations for Cripples at Delmonico's on Dec. 2 and 3. The work of the jewelry class of the Brearely League Industrial School for Cripples will be shown. The Harlem Day Home and School, which aims primarily to train cripples who are unable to leave their homes and provides an instructor to teach them to do fine sewing and embroidery, will have a display of many pieces of work. The New York State Branch of the Shut-In Society will have an interesting booth where articles prepared for their city salesroom will be on order. The artisans at work in the shops of the trade school of the Hospital of Hope will show specimens of their handicraft in five trades. The Crippled Children's East Side Free School will have on sale finely embroidered linens for trousseaux, layettes, sofa pillows, table and bed linens.

The committee in charge of the exhibit includes Mrs. Albert Seligmann, Chairman, and Miss Florence S. Sullivan, Mrs. Spencer Lathrop, Mrs. Moses Heineman, Miss Louise Baldwin, Dr. Charles H. Jaeger, Dr. Arthur Ciley, and Mrs. John M. Gallaway.

Tea Dance and Sale.

The tea dance and sale which will be held at the MacDowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, to-morrow, from 2 to 7 o'clock, for the benefit of the New York City Visiting Committee, promises to be a most attractive affair. The patronesses of several of the best-known dancing classes have formed parties for the dance from 4 to 7, and several débutantes will give fancy dances at 5.

Miss Ruth Draper has consented to give some of her monologues at 3. A special feature will be the sale of Christmas toys. Children will be admitted free. Admission to both monologues and dance is included in the price of the ticket, $1.

The tea room will be served by Miss Clara Irvin, Miss Adah Marks, Mrs. Henry de Rham, Miss Joan Whittridge, Miss Edna Biddle, Miss Alice Fox, Miss Margaret L. Lee, Miss Mildred Sawyer, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Miss Polly McLaren, Miss Louise Gould, and Miss Eleanor Walker. The men who will manage the dance include Herbert Lawrence, N. C. Jones, George Gilder, George Warren, Hicks Lawrence, Alfred Killmer, and Charles A. Corliss.

Many well-known New Yorkers are among the patrons and patronesses.

Russian Music Benefit.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Archbishop Platon, the Russian Consul General, Mr. Oustinoff, and a number of prominent New Yorkers, have taken boxes for the concert of Russian church music by the Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral Choir, to be held at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening. The concert is for the benefit of the Choir School, presided over by Mr. I. T. Gorokhoff, the pupil and co-worker of Kastalsky, the famous composer of church music, and head of the Holy Synod Choir of Moscow, which sings in the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin, where all the Emperors of Russia are crowned. The choir wears the same Holy Synod uniform, kaftans of deep violet blue and vermilion cloth, bordered with broad gold galloon, and the wings, which all Russian church singers wear folded on their backs, are tipped with vermilion and gold.

Dobbs Day Nursery Dance.

A dance for the benefit of the Dobbs Day Nursery and Neighborhood House, in East Eighty-sixth Street, is to be given by society girls on Friday evening, Dec. 12, at the Plaza. Many dinners will precede it. The committee in charge, from whom tickets at $3 each may be purchased, is made up of the Misses Lydia Coit Butler, Anna Cronkite, Mercedes de Acosta, Helen Hyde, Louise T. Butler, Elizabeth Kendall, Flora McAlpin, Vouletti Proctor, Louise Trevor, Lois Cunningham, Estelle Romeyn, Miriam Harriman, Mary M. Parsons, Katherine Porter, Dorothy Adriance, and Sybil Young.

The patronesses include Mrs. Edward Dean Adams, Mrs. Harris Adriance, Mrs. Alfred Bell, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, Mrs. William Armstrong, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Charles Romeyn, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. David Coddington, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. George McAlpin, Mrs. William K. Macy, Mrs. Louis McCagg, Mrs. J. Colby Colgate, Mrs. Everett Colby, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Charles Frank, Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth, Mrs. E. K. Dunham, Mrs. Crawford Burton, Mrs. Louis K. Hyde, Mrs. Thomas Catterthwaite, Miss Flora Benjamin, and Miss Anne Dorman.

CITY SOCIAL NOTES

CARDS have been sent out for a series of three dances to be given at Sherry's on Dec. 9, Dec. 23, and Jan. 20. Among those interested are Mrs. Martin W. Weinhard, Mrs. William E. Lauer, Mrs. Albert Clayburgh, Mrs. Frank Vogel, Mrs. William Guggenheim, and Erwin Untermyer.

On Thursday Miss Bessie Hyams gave an operatic interpretation of "Madame Butterfly" at the Benjamin School for Girls, 144 Riverside Drive.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. John Jordan of 19 West Eighty-fifth Street gave a dinner followed by a dance in honor of the engagement of Miss Helen Lohsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Lohsen, of 300 West 102d Street, to Frederick Wilshusen. Miss Lohsen and Miss Alma Borger assisted the hostess in receiving the guests. The decorations were chrysanthemums and Killarney roses. The souvenirs for the ladies were sandalwood fans, for the men, silver pencils.

Miss Minna Lederer of Chicago and Frederick L. Reis of New York will be married on Thanksgiving Day in the home of the bride's parents in Chicago, 4,801 Forrestville Avenue.

Mrs. Timothy Martin O'Connor and Mrs. Catherine E. Schultz will give a pivot bridge and euchre Friday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock, at the Albemarle Hoffman. The affair will be given for the benefit of the philanthropy department of the Chicago Women's Club of New York, supporting the East Side Home and Day Nursery. The hostesses will be Mrs. Walter H. Gahagan, Mrs. W. R. Chapman, Mrs. A. N. Palmer, Mrs. D. E. Wald, Mrs. W. J. Worden, Mrs. H. J. N. Love, Mrs. W. F. Waller, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Mrs. R. B. Corby, and Miss Elizabeth Lonergan.

Miss R. E. Zimmerman lectured on Friday at the Gardner School for Girls on "A Motor Trip From Paris to San Remo." Miss Eltinge and Miss Masland were the hostesses for the afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Flanigan of 133 West Eighty-sixth Street will give a dance and supper for her daughter, Miss Marguerite Flanigan, on Monday evening, Dec. 22, in the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Hazel Carleton and Allen Tobey were married on Monday evening at the Plaza. There was a dinner and dance after the ceremony. Mr. Tobey and his bride have gone South for their wedding trip.

A series of contemporary conferences is announced by Willis Steell under fashionable patronage for Thursday mornings, Dec. 4, 11, and 18. They will take place in the Waldorf at 11:30.

After a long visit to Boston, Mass., Mrs. William Wallace Whitelock has returned to her home, 758 West End Avenue, much improved in health.

Dr. Harry M. Archer and Miss Emilie J. Walker of 238 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, have announced their engagement.

On Tuesday, Dec. 2, the first of the series of Tuesday Salons will be held at Sherry's. The programme will begin at 3 o'clock, and will include numbers by Leginska, Marie Rappold, and Ruby Helder. Leginska will play, among other things, the popular Schulz-Eyler Arabesque on the "Blue Danube" waltz; Wolff's "Capriccio Appassionata," and Debussy's "Toccata." Rappold's songs include Grieg's "Ein Traum," Puccini's "In Quelle Trine Morbide," and Graham Peel's "Early Morning." Ruby Helder will sing "Inspirez Mol," by Gounod, and Verdi's "La Donna e Mobile." Rappold and Helder will also sing the prison scene from "Trovatore." The audience will be seated at small tables and tea will be served after the music. The series is under the direction of Mrs. Anson Dudley Bramhall.

Tuesday was a gala day for the National California Club. At 3:30 the President, Mrs. T. J. Vivian, opened the programme at the Waldorf introducing the Chairman of California history, Mrs. A. A. Fisher, who told of the origin of the Bear flag and touched on the more recent historically important events in the Golden State. Mrs. Moore McComas in a ten-minute talk on current events spoke of the Los Angeles aqueduct, the New York aqueduct, parcel post, married women as teachers, and suffrage. Miss Adelaide Stedman was Chairman of the day and introduced Prof. Finlay Melville Foster of the New York University, and Mrs. C. H. De Mille. The following Californians were guests: Mrs. and Miss Del Valle of Los Angeles, Mrs. Louis C. Farrar of Sacramento, Mrs. William Waters, Jr., of Monterey, Miss Virginia Vassault, Miss H. A. Webster, Mrs. C. J. Kaighin, Mrs. W. L. Murphy, Mrs. Homer Boushey, and Mrs. A. B. Wilcox of San Francisco, Mrs. F. E. Risley and Mrs. G. Ruland of Oakland, Miss Ruth M. Reeves of Redlands. The guests of honor were Miss Myra B. Martin, Mrs. George Howes, Miss Gibson and the members of the advisory council of the Literature Committee of the City Federation.

On Friday evening the Light Horse Harry Lee Society, Children of the American Revolution, will give a dance at the Plaza for the benefit of its philanthropic fund. Serving on the floor committee are Miguel E. de Aguero, Jr., Homer Lee, Jr., Addison Rothermel, Kenneth Fisk, Wilbour Lorell, Charles M. Lee, J. Frye Nounnan, Jr., and George J. Carr. The patronesses are Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Homer Lee, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. J. F. Nounnan, Mrs. W. E. Fitch, Mrs. Herbert de Lowerby Brown, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler and Mrs. Moore Fairchilds. The guests of honor will be Mrs. W. G. Story and Mrs. T. J. Vivian.

"That Twelve Dollars a Week is the Lowest Wage a Woman Should be Paid" will be discussed at the adjourned meeting of Post Parliament on Friday at the Waldorf. Mrs. Thomas W. Bendel is Chairman of the Current Events Committee, which will have charge of the session.

Over 1,000 invitations have been sent out for a reception to be given by the Board of Managers of the Little Mothers' Aid Association on Monday, Dec. 1, at Happy Day House, 236 Second Avenue, for the bazaar Chairmen and their committees. A musical programme will be given under the direction of Miss Rees and Mrs. Birnbohm. Mrs. G. H. Strong, Chairman of the Reception Committee, will be assisted by Mrs. F. H. Johnston, Mrs. Charles E. Wilcox, Mrs. H. C. Greanelle, Mrs. Albert Gallatin Weed, Mrs. Lamar K. Kuttle, and Miss Charlotte Pike. Mrs. William E. Wilkinson will have charge of the tea room. The tables and their Chairmen are: Mexican table—Mrs. R. F. Cartwright and Mrs. Frederick Goodwin; tea room—Mrs. H. C. Greanelle, Mrs. C. E. Wilcox, and Mrs. G. H. Strong; fancy table—Miss Ruth Watson; New England table—Mrs. C. S. Robinson; enterprise table—Mrs. John Livingston Sardy, Mrs. Albert G. Small, and Mrs. Herman Goldsmith; household table—Mrs. Alfred Stern; odds and ends—Mrs. Clifford Wiley and Mrs. Lawrence Cutler Bangs; military table—Mrs. John Jay Cowdray; college table—Mrs. Robert Treupel; butterfly table—Mrs. E. K. Edwards; unique table—Mrs. John Batjen; variety booth—Miss M. M. Remington; French shop—Mrs. Henry E. Taylor and Mrs. A. S. Wilson; New Yorkers—Mrs. Leland Sudlow; flowers—Mrs. Francis Inmann; confectionery—Mrs. C. E. Abbott; specialty—Mrs. C. O. Maas; utility table—Miss M. E. Birmingham; Little Mothers' table—Mrs. H. E. Kiddle; Brooklyn table—Mrs. A. L. Mason; Spirit of Christmas—Mrs. Bond Stow; doll booth—Mrs. J. Stuart Smith; vaudeville—Mrs. George E. Kerr; palmistry—Camille Birnbohm; programme—Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Mrs. William Wilkinson, and Mrs. Robert Wilhelm; souvenir table—Mrs. J. R. Stillman and Mrs. J. H. Grant; Reception Committee—Mrs. Noble McConnell; boxes—Mrs. E. C. Randall; novelties—Mrs. L. K. Tuttle.

Mrs. Sarah Le Moyne was one of the speakers at the meeting of the New York Theatre Club held on Tuesday at the Astor. Mrs. Sara Foster was Chairman of the day and Mrs. Paula Allen was Chairman of Reception. There was a good programme of songs and readings. On Tuesday, Dec. 2, there will be a members' meeting.

There will be four more lecture recitals on Folk Songs and Stories given by Miss Edith Searle and Miss Maud Ethel Jones at Delmonico's on Wednesday mornings of the next four weeks at 11 o'clock. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Henry Clay Adams, Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Miss Marie Almirall, Mrs. Leonard Ames, Mrs. Nathan Averill, Mrs. Imlay Bennett, Mrs. F. C. Brown, Mrs. G. M. Bishop, Mrs. Daniel Bradley, Mrs. Harold W. Canning, Mrs. E. K. G. Corning, Mrs. John Carstenson, Mrs. H. E. Cook, Mrs Sturgis Coffin, Mrs. Elisha R. Cronkhite, Mrs. Charles H. Dickenson, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. William Dougherty, Mrs. R. F. Easton, Mrs. E. A. Dwight, Mrs. W. H. Fillmore, Mrs A. L. Forrest, Mrs. Andrew Fox, Mrs John R Gregg, Mrs W. D. Gaillard, Mrs. E. D. Gregory, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. G. E. Gregory, Mrs. W. E. Hall, Mrs. L. H. Harding, Mrs. J. A. Heagland, Mrs. Conde Hamlin, Mrs L. M. Hart, Miss Isabel Hill, Mrs. Henry Johnson, Mrs. A. G. James, Mrs. J. C. Kerr, Mrs. H. W. Merchant, Mrs. E. B. Oliver, Mrs. Cornelius Orben, Mrs. W. G. Otterson, Mrs. Herbert Osgood, Mrs. A. R. Pierson, Mrs. J. G. Powers, Mrs. H. K. Pomroy, Mrs. S. L. Radiden, Mrs. E. L. Rhett, Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mrs. H. C. Richards, Mrs. D. H. Stewart, Mrs. A. R. Stern, Mrs. Winthrop Stevens, Mrs. C. E. Stowe, Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Mrs. E. T. Teft, Mrs. J. S. Todd, Mrs. W. J. Worden, Mrs. C. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Elisha R. Cronkhite, and Mrs. A. K. Wood.

Mrs. John Robert Miller has sent out 300 invitations to members and friends of the Woman's Democratic Club for a reception and dance, which she will give on Friday in her home, 600 West 142d Street, from 8 until 12:30. Those who will receive with Mrs. Miller are Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. William Sweetser, Mrs. William Porter Jenkins, Mrs. Clarence D. Sire, Mrs. J. E. Quinn, Mrs. C. Lawson Pierson, and Miss Edith Reiffert.

A regular business meeting of the Rainy Day Club was held on Wednesday at the Astor. Mrs. Sara Palmer read a paper on "The New Things to be Seen in Arts" and the following were elected to membership: Mrs. Alexander Calder, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Johnson, Mrs. William E. Cochran, Mrs. Franklin Fyles, Mrs. Frederick A. Tracy, Mrs. Elmer Black, Mrs. Howard Norris, Mrs. Charles Stranes, Mrs. James A. Douglas, Mrs. William Orson, and Miss Clare Anway.

A social meeting of the Iowa New Yorkers will be held on Friday at the Astor.

Tickets for the card and tea to be given by the Knickerbocker Relief Club on Monday, Dec. 1 at the Albermarle, may be obtained from Mrs. Arthur C. Stutts of the Ansonia. Mrs. Nelson of 513 Second Street, Brooklyn, will give a supper dance for the club on Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan will give a tea in her home on Wednesday, Dec. 3, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street.

An evening of readings and impersonations by Minnie Marshall Smith, accompanied by Frank J. Smith, was given under the auspices of St. Christopher's Guild, Mrs. Warren A. Leonard, President, on Friday in the home of Mrs. William Truslow Purdy, 9 Mt. Morris Park West. The guild is connected with St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church and works for St. Christopher's Home for Children at Dobbs Ferry.

Eclectic Club will hold its second meeting of the season on Wednesday at the Waldorf.

A dance is announced by the Sisterhood of Social Workers to be held at the Waldorf on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, the proceeds to be used for the support of the day nursery at 138 East 101st Street.

On Saturday, Dec. 6, the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will give its annual card party at the Waldorf at 2:30. The proceeds are to be devoted to settlement work. Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore, Chairman, will be assisted by Mrs. Wright B. Haff in the bridge section and Mrs. William Bird in the euchre rooms. Others on the committee are Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle, Mrs. Silas Bostwick, Mrs. John A. Bolles, Mrs. L. M. Burdick, Mrs. H. D. Cronk, Mrs. George D. Bangs, Mrs. Thomas B. Smith, Mrs. Charles Enninger, Mrs. William Sharlock, Mrs. Jacob C. Stamler, Mrs. Joseph M. Wade, Miss Caroline Patterson, Miss Gertrude Lipe, and Miss Grace E. Walker. Tickets may be obtained from the Chairman at her home, 235 West 122d Street.

Saturday evening Miss Abbey France Ferrin will be married to Charles Rufus Skinner, Jr., in St. Matthew's Church. The ceremony will be followed by a reception in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Ferrin, Jr., 6 West Ninety-first Street.

Miss Preston gave a musicale a few days ago at Meadowcroft, Garden City. Melville Clark, the harpist, was the entertainer. Among the guests who motored out from New York were Mrs. J. Wysong, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. William Pollock, Miss Marie D. Barrie, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Constance Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins Smith, Jr., Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Russell Soley, Mrs. Cornelius Remsen, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weeks, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Miss Marion Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Thompson, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. William Grosvenor of Newport, Miss Lillian Cotton of Boston, Lawrence Butler, Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, Miss Harriet Ware, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Hugh Krumbhaar, and Count Andreas.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorman T. Warren, 17 West Fifty-ninth Street, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Monday. Their two sons, Prof. Howard Crosby Warren of Princeton and Ralph H. Warren of Easton, Penn., and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Warren of Toronto, Canada, were present at the dinner, which included only immediate relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were married in Lowell, Mass., on Nov. 17, 1863.

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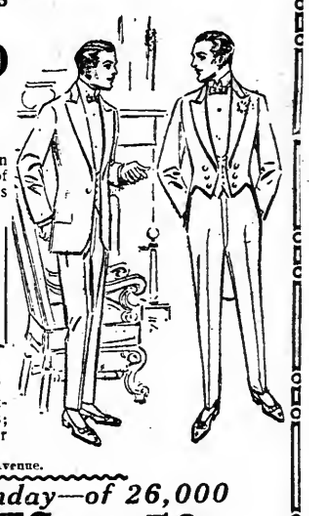

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Fine pleated bosoms, made of very fine quality cambric, faultlessly tailored; coat model, cuffs attached. Others up to $3.00.

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A Stupendous Purchase and Sale—Monday—of 26,000

$1.00 & $1.25 SHIRTS at 59c

All of Them Snappy New Winter Styles, Many with Extra Cuffs.

Fifty Salesmen Ready to Give Prompt Attention.

These Shirts with Extra Cuffs, 59c

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Men's new Fall Shirts, in all this season's patterns and colorings. The material is of very fine Garner's percales, cut over good-fitting patterns; nicely finished; hand-laundered; fine pearl buttons; pleated or plain negligee bosoms; coat models; cuffs attached; neat hairline and cluster stripes on light and medium grounds, in all the up-to-date colorings.

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Some of the finest qualities of mercerized ribbed Balbriggan, Wool and Merino in various colors, together with some of the best grades of medium weight Natural Wool garments and heavy weight worsted finished garments; also Derby Ribbed Union Suits, all men's sizes.

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The New English Barrister model in Black Calf, Black Kid, Patent Leather, in button and lace, with blind eyelets, low, broad heels, receding toes

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My New Method

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White Hair

which, for any reason, has become yellow (except when caused by the use of hot irons) can be restored to its Original Color by one of my preparations. It is absolutely harmless, quickly effective, and may be had for $2.00 per Bottle.

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BALLS AND PARTIES FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

First Afternoon Benefit for Widowed Mothers' Fund To-Morrow at Hotel Astor—Oriental Costume Pageant on Dec. 6 for Stony Wold Sanatorium.

Miss Ruth Winifred Straat. (PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIO)

Mrs. Henri Crenier

EVEN though the balmy days of last week were more suited to motoring and out-of-door sports than to Winter amusements, society sent out numerous invitations for midwinter affairs, such as subscription dances, card parties, and bazaars. The young people are home from their various schools for the Thanksgiving recess, and for them the usual number of balls and parties are slated for the next fortnight. As a result of the general unrest among women, and the increasing number of clubs, the women of the town are turning to talks on current events as a diversion. They give series of them for charity, learning in a semi-social way what is going on and give less time to bridge than in former years. There are numbers of these courses of talks in progress now, with several others planned for the near future.

To-morrow Minerva will hold a meeting and luncheon at the Waldorf. Business meeting will be called at 12 o'clock, luncheon at 1 o'clock, in charge of Mrs. Edward Jenkins. The programme at 3 o'clock will be under the direction of Mrs. Jeremiah Pangburn. Mrs. Frank Cronise's subject will be current events, and there will be a paper by Mrs. K. A. Martin. John Sherwin Crosby will be the guest of honor. Preparations are under way for the banquet and ball on Dec. 8 at the Waldorf to be given in honor of the President, Mrs. MacNutt. The Chairman of reception for this affair is Mrs. Frank E. Hadley.

Mrs. B. Hardnig of 15 West Ninety-first Street entertained the Colonial Club on Monday in her home.

With a number of fashionable patronesses the Misses Hortense and Lillian Jones, daughters of Mrs. Bessie Jones of West End Avenue, will give their annual entertainment for the benefit of the Infants' Asylum on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, at Delmonico's. There will be a cabaret and fancy dancing, with general dancing afterward.

To-morrow afternoon at 2:30 the first of the two entertainments to be given for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund will take place at the Astor. Dancing will be a special feature of the day, with professional entertainers. Among the box holders are Mrs. Adolf Lewisohn, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Lewis Wolff, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Samuel Samuels, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. E. Fleisheimer, Mrs. A. Stein, Mrs. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Kruberg, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Annette Kohn, Mrs. Bodenheimer, Mrs. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Schinasi, and Mrs. Feirdsam. One of the drawing cards on Monday, Dec. 8, will be a series of moving pictures. Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim is Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment.

Nearly all the boxes have been taken for the Eastern pageant and ball, to be given at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 6, by Auxiliaries 12 and 17 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium. Mrs. Henry M. Flock is the Chairman of arrangements, and the performance will be under the direction of Manuel Klein. Many prominent women are taking part, and the scene, with gorgeous Eastern costumes, promises to be one of great splendor. Later there will be dancing, for which two full orchestras have been engaged. Boxes and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Benjamin Stern, 542 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Harold George Wood gave a bridge and tea on Friday afternoon in her home, 220 West 107th Street, for Mrs. John J. Hayes, Mrs. A. W. Richmond, Miss Ella L. Henderson, Mrs. John Kurrus, Mrs. J. C. R. Kearney, Mrs. Thomas Cervante, Mrs. George Marx, Mrs. Henry Schlickman, Mrs. Roy C. Whiteman, Mrs. William H. McCormack, Mrs. C. W. Nelson, Mrs. Floyd Reed, Mrs. Bernet Kennedy, Mrs. John R. Miller, Mrs. Nathan Arnold, Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Pyle, Mrs. Eleanor Walker, Mrs. G. Hamilton Robbins, Mrs. Margaret McCord, Mrs. C. H. Stone, Mrs. Walter Moore, and Mrs. Tagliavia. The game was progressive and the prises were cut glass powder-boxes and lace fans. The decorations were yellow.

Miss Dorothy Mack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Julian Mack of 547 West End Avenue, has announced her engagement to Nathan Ottinger. The reception will be held on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6, in Miss Mack's home.

Alumnae of the Troy Female Seminary held their twenty-third annual banquet on Wednesday at the Hotel Manhattan. Mrs. Russell Sage is President of the Alumnae and until quite recently these luncheons have been held in her home, but her health is not of the best lately and so her college mates are holding their festivities in the Manhattan. There was a heap of pink roses at least five feet long on the President's table on Wednesday, and these were sent to Mrs. Sage. The Troy Seminary was founded by Emma Willard in 1814. The oldest alumnus is Mrs. James B. Colgate of Yonkers, who graduated in 1838. She was not present at the luncheon, but Miss Catherine Bosworth was. Miss Bosworth graduated in 1848 after taking ten years in the school, beginning in the kindergarten. Mrs. Sage's class was 1847. The color chosen by the college is pink and the flower a rose, and on Wednesday all the tables bore centrepieces of pink roses and loops of broad pink ribbons. The ices were served in French pink spun sugar roses and the honor table was decked with pink baskets and hearts of the same spun sugar. Mrs. Sage gave the money for the new building at Troy, which is now in complete running order. Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, acting President, presided at the luncheon. Those who assisted her were Mrs. Allen C. Washington, Mrs. Charles Patterson, Mrs. William Ogden McDonald, Mrs. Robert Ward, Mrs. Charles E. Simmons, Dr. Sarah MacNutt, Mrs. Calvin Sill, Mrs. Lucius Wilson, Mrs. Titus Eddy and Miss Thompson. Mrs. William Ogden McDonald was Chairman of entertainment.

At the last meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association it was announced that Mrs. Edward Tuck had placed 500 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad stock in trust for the association. This is an endowment fund yielding an income of $3,500, and was given to support the Tuck Kitchen on the upper east side. The association was started forty-five years ago by a few women at the request of several physicians in free dispensaries. There was a need for nourishing food among the poorer class of patients, rather than medicine, and they lacked the money to buy this. So a diet kitchen was started at 136 Centre Street, the old New York Dispensary, where beef tea gruel and so on might be obtained free by the ailing poor. This has developed into a system of kitchens, ten in all, where eggs and milk and food for tubercular patients is given away in quantities. Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue, is President of the association. A lecture course is being given to raise funds for the organization in Aeolian Hall every two weeks on Tuesday morning. Next Tuesday will be the third of the series. The subject is Currents Events; the speaker, Mrs. Jessica Lozier Payne. The association also gives several concerts during the season, and has secured Theresa Carreno for one of these.

Among the engagements announced during the week was that of Miss Blanchette Julien Gerli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gerli of 251 West Seventy-fourth Street, and Edwin Howard Bronson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Jones of Central Park West entertained a number of friends with a box party at the Horse Show on Friday evening, taking them afterward to the Ritz for supper.

Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College received the graduate women students and members of the graduate Faculty of Columbia in Philosophy Hall on Tuesday. She was assisted by Mrs. Frederic Woodbridge, wife of Dean Woodbridge, and Mrs. Margaret D. Brewer, President of the Women's Graduate Club.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, will celebrate the evacuation of New York by the British on Nov. 25, 1783, with a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. A reception for officers and guests will precede the luncheon. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. George Thorndike Chase, 62 West 130th Street. Mrs. William D. Martin is Chairman of the luncheon.

At the conclusion of the eighth annual luncheon of the Washington Heights Hospital Auxiliary, held on Monday at Delmonico's, the President, Mrs. Adolph Heller, announced that a whirlwind campaign had been planned to raise $150,000 to build a new hospital in place of the two dwellings which are now used and which are wholly inadequate. About $500 was subscribed at once by women present. The Auxiliary was started eight years ago by 12 women, and now numbers over 600 members. Those in charge of the campaign have decided that four weeks is long enough in which to raise the sum needed, and committees of men and women have been organized in various sections of the city to carry on the work. The speakers on Monday were Dr. James J. Walsh, Mrs. de Rivera, Honorary President of the City Federation, and Benjamin Namm. The hostesses were Mrs. Martin Beck, Mrs. Victor Friedlander, Mrs. Walter Hirsch, Mrs. Morris Hirsch, Mrs. I. de Sola Mendes, Mrs. Isaac Meinhard, Mrs. Benjamin Schloff, Mrs. A. L. Jewell, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Sara Foster, Mrs. A. I. Namm, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Mrs. J. M. Postley, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mrs. Julius Sichel, Mrs. Adolph Solomon, Mrs. C. C. Sichel, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, Mrs. Kritzman, Miss Pauline Hoffman, Miss Janet Ahrens, Mrs. H. D. Meyer, Miss Mosler, Mrs. E. J. Meyers, Mrs. Nathaniel Meyers, Mrs. R. H. Davis, Miss Bessie Hyams, Mrs. S. Hyatt Joseph, Mrs. S. M. Jacoby, Mrs. Daniel Greenwald, Mrs. Joseph Kopald, Mrs. Kempner, Mrs. Samuel Marks, Mrs. Aaron Hano, Mrs. Mitchell Kayser, Mrs. Edward Belais, Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mrs. S. Blumenthal, Mrs. E. M. Black, Mrs. Herman Cohen, Mrs. Max Schwartz, Mrs. Max Danziger, Mrs. Duschnes, Mrs. Gabriel Greenwald, Miss Etta Forgotson, Mrs. George Heyman and Mrs. Samuel Hirsch. Besides the speakers, the officers were seated at the President's table. They are: Mrs. Jeremiah Lyon and Mrs. Limburg, Vice President; Mrs. S. Marcus Harris, Treasurer; Mrs. Wise, Mrs. E. J. Ludvigh and Mrs. Wolff, Secretaries. Three thousand five hundred dollars was the total Wednesday night.

A meeting of the guides of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service will be held on Saturday, Dec. 6, in the home, 318 East Eighty-second Street. The guides are Mrs. M. Heller, Friends of the Sick and Needy; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Personal Service Committee; Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, Religious Schools; Miss Belle Kayton, Industrial Classes; Mrs. Arthur J. Kahn, Friends of the Working Girls; Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, Kindergarten; Mrs. S. C. Borg, Day Nursery; Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, Employment Bureau; Mrs. G. M. Thurnauer, Cooking Classes; Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn and Mrs. I. M. Appel, Lewisohn Work Room; Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Music Classes; Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim, Public School Children; Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Ritual Services, and Mrs. Henry Meyers, Alumna Clubs.

There will be a reception in the vestry of the Temple Emanu-El on Dec. 7 at 8:15. Mrs. William Einstein will deliver the principal address. Among other prominent speakers will be Dr. Henry Llepelzer, Jacob H. Schiff, David Leventritt, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, and Leopold Plaut of the United Hebrew Charities.

Mrs. Sydney C. Borg, Chairman of the reception, will be assisted by the Board of Trustees of the Emanuel Sisterhood, including Mrs. I. M. Appel, Mrs. Morrill S. Banner, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. M. Heller, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Joseph Hoffman, Mrs. U. S. Kahn, Dr. H. G. Enelow, Mrs. Benedict J. Greenhut, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Miss Belle Kayton, Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Henry Meyers, Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, Mrs Myron H. Oppenheim, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Joseph Silverman, Mrs. I. Richard Smith, Mrs. Gustav M. Thurnauer, Mrs. Isaac Oppenheimer, Miss Carrie Wise, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, Miss Stettiner, Mrs. Ernst Grunsfeld, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Julius Kuglemen, and Mrs. Arthur J. Kahn.

Miss Mary Elisabeth Lester of 453 West 143d Street will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, from 3 until 6, for the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R. Those who will receive with Miss Lester are Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Mrs. George D. Bangs, Mrs. J. H. Storer, Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle, Mrs. O. M. Bostwick, and Mrs. Stanley L. Otis.

Miss Gladys Guggenheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, will be married to Roger W. Straus on Thursday, Jan. 8, in the Temple Emanu-El.

Chairmen for the tables and booths of the fair to be given for the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children on Dec. 2 and 3 at the Waldorf are: Crippled Children's Work Table, Mrs. Fish; Junior League, Mrs. F. N. Lewis; Novelties, Mrs. George Brand; Odds and Ends, Mrs. F. K. Taylor; Fancy Table, Mrs. F. A. Bagge and Mrs. J. M. Batterton; Salmagundi Table, Mrs. E. R. Lawford and Mrs. F. J. Blodgett; Children's Amusements, Mrs. C. W. Dean; Tea Room, Mrs. Edward D. Jones; Calendars, Mrs. F. E. Briggs; Rubinstein Choral, Miss Helen MacQuinn; Novelties, Mrs. Mary Fitts; Tulip Bed, Mrs. W. H. Brown; Vaudeville, Miss Guernsey.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Walker have taken an apartment in the Manhasset, Broadway and 109th Street, for the Winter.

Last Friday there were several large affairs. The first of the Rubinstein assemblies took place in the Waldorf; the American Criterion Society held a meeting in the Gibson Studios, 142 East Thirty-third Street; Mrs. H. G. Wood gave a tea; the Flower Hospital Auxiliary gave a dance in the Majestic Hotel; Mrs. Wendell Phillips and patronesses of new assemblies gave a reception at Delmonico's.

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Needlework Department,
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Annual Christmas Sale
to be held in
Plaza Ball Room
on Wednesday, Dec. 3, from 10 to 6.

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Evening, Afternoon and Tailored Gowns Furs and Wraps
Monday and Following Days
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$10 Bags for $5
$12 Bags for $6
$13.50 Bags for $6.75
$15 Bags for $7.50
$16 Bags for $8
$18 Bags for $9
$19.50 Bags for $9.75
$22 Bags for $11
$25 Bags for $12.50

Main floor. None sent C. O. D. No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

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$4 to $6 Waists at $2.98

MANY NEW NET AND LACE WAISTS, copies of high-priced models. One is trimmed with fur around the neck ruche and across the front. Some have waistcoats of satin and crepe de chine. Some have vests of chiffon and wide frills each. Most have the extended shoulder, the low collar, long sleeves and bloused lower portions. Some in Jessica models with the necklet of black velvet ribbon.
Those of chiffon and silk are in a wide range of colors and black. A particularly good bolero model meets in a point over the bust with a cameo button; stock collar, waistcoat and frill of net. One of chiffon over net has a collar and strap across the tie of brocaded silk; vest front of net.
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Every yard perfect. Twelve of the newest patterns—standard quality, Monday, sq. yard..... 59c

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA---NEW PLAYS OF THE WEEK

INEZ BUCK
in "THE MISLEADING LADY"
FULTON
PHOTO BY BANGS

ALMA FRANCIS
in "THE LITTLE CAFE"
NEW AMSTERDAM

PHOTO BY WHITE
IRENE ROMAINE
in
"THE FAMILY CUPBOARD" — PLAYHOUSE

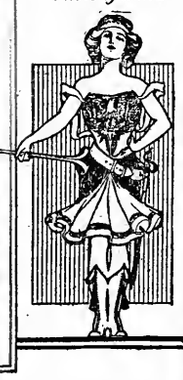
PHOTO HOFFETT STUDIO
ROSABEL MORRISON
"DAMAGED GOODS"
GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MARGUERITE CLARK
in "PRUNELLA" — LITTLE THEATRE
PHOTO BY WHITE

DE WOLF HOPPER and IRIS HAWKINS
in "HOP O' MY THUMB" — MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
PHOTO BY WHITE

CARROL McCOMAS
in
"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"
KNICKERBOCKER
PHOTO BY WHITE

GRACE ELLISTON
in "OURSELVES" LYRIC THEATRE
PHOTO BY WHITE



FLORA ARNDT
in
"TWO LOTS IN THE BRONX"
ADOLPH PHILIPP THEATRE

OF PLAYS TO BE READ AND PLAYS TO BE SEEN AND HEARD

An Inquiry Into the Means to Appreciation With a Suggested Theme for a Drama of Local Life.

By ADOLPH KLAUBER.

THE fewest number of plays produced in our theatres at the present time would repay the time and trouble expended in reading them before they were acted for the simple reason that their contents though visually and aurally effective, perhaps, have no specific literary or dramaturgic values. And, indeed, in opposition to the frequent contention that plays should be printed and distributed before they are produced, it may be urged that to do so would be the means of defeating their chief purpose. That, as we understand, is to interest by means of suspense or surprise, neither of which conditions could prevail in the critical mind if the play had been read in advance.

Taking dramatic criticism in the highest sense, no play would be worthy of consideration that could not stand such a test. On the other hand, the reviewer to-day—as, indeed, in all days—must deal for the most part with the theatre as he finds it, not as he would like it to be. By which I do not mean that unambitious effort which succeeds is to be glorified beyond sincere and earnest effort which fails to attain its object, but that plays like other things must be considered from the viewpoint of their utility and intent.

In other words, nine out of ten plays which are seen at our first nights are designed merely as theatrical entertainment. Their producers know, and their authors should know, that except for occasional ingenuity in situation or lines they have neither a present literary pretense nor a promise of any other enduring value. One judges them as one does my lady's bonnet from the standpoint of their becomingness or their prettiness at the particular moment. For fashions change in the theatre as well as out of it, and styles in plays are temporarily passé even as cloaks and suits. In the theatre, too, the style of yesterday, seemingly out of date forever, may ultimately be the style of to-day. The hoop-skirt is not the only thing that comes and goes.

All of which is not to be taken, however, as a confession of faith. For I believe as strongly as any one in the play that is intrinsically fine. And I know that the great poetic dramas of a Shakespeare, the perennial satire of a Molière, the scintillant wit of a Wilde, even the argumentative tonic of a Shaw, remain intrinsically fine though temporarily or permanently withdrawn from the acting lists. The point to be made is this: that though occasionally written with skill and based on some knowledge both of life and the drama the average piece in the modern theatre must depend as much upon the method of its projection as upon its contents. And so it must be judged as it is acted, not as it is read.

The play, indeed, is seldom a definite entity until it has passed through the process of rehearsals and been modified to a greater or less degree upon the suggestion of producer, stage manager, actor, office boy, stenographer, bookkeeper, expert accountant, and other persons in the confidence of the man whose money makes it possible. Now a play that is put together in this way is ultimately more or less of a mechanical contrivance. And it must be viewed with respect to its general utility in the theatre rather than as an art product the value of which could be determined in the library. It is to be regretted that this is so, since a higher ideal in playwriting would undoubtedly be reflected in a higher standard of criticism.

The occasional disadvantage, however, of not reading plays before seeing them acted is illustrated in the case of such a work as William Hurlbut's "A Strange Woman." The author will do himself and the critics in other cities a service if he will have it printed and distributed before demanding judgment on it.

It is a fact frequently commented on in professional circles that most people who see plays, including professional reviewers, cannot differentiate between the actor and the rôle. That is to say, the inferior artist will be overpraised at times in a part which is colorful and interesting in itself, whereas a finer artist doing a finer piece of work will be ignored because his part happens to be ineffective. Not to bring the matter down to the present time, which might make it unnecessarily personal, the case may be cited of an actress who in a certain John Drew production took all the honors, though she has never scored again in all the years that have elapsed, while Miss Maude Adams, then the leading woman and temporarily obscured, has progressed steadily in the affections of the public and has continued to demand a large share of critical attention and approbation. Successive actresses in that rôle scored just as heavily. And innumerable cases of the kind might be mentioned. For the lay reader it will be enough, perhaps, to point out that in successful plays he usually comes away from the theatre adoring and remembering the name of the hero, whereas the villain, not infrequently the better actor, is at once forgotten.

What is less generally discussed is the fact that the actual intrinsic merit of a play is as often hidden through the ineptness of the players or the methods of projection. And, of course, the reverse is true.

As a rule, in the theatre the effect, not the cause, provides the basis upon which judgment rests. And, as I have pointed out, in plays to which the actor, stage manager, carpenter, and producer alike contribute this is as it should be. But Mr. Hurlbut's "A Strange Woman" is not such a play. I do not know that in the period of preparation its manuscript did not undergo the usual modifications. But basically it is a sound play in respect to the fact that it presents a struggle both subjectively and objectively and worked out in the thoughts and actions of people who are real. And that some of them do not seem real, that caricature not infrequently takes the place of character, is undoubtedly due to the overemphasis in acting of eccentric phases. But as the situations were developed, and as the lines came over the footlights, there seemed to be no actual overelaboration of this sort in the play itself.

One may reasonably object to the fact that the youthful idealists in this play come to Delphi, Iowa, prepared to throw a bomb, whereas they might have stayed in Paris, lived their lives, been happy, and avoided the shock to the young man's estimable and aged parent which appears imminent in the story as it is narrated. But that at most is a question of taste rather than of ethics or of drama. The point, however, might have been covered with some grace. For instance, the mother prior to the opening of the play might have been regarded as seriously ill, the son returning, and the woman he loves unwilling to be away from him at a time when he was seemingly in great trouble. Then, with the mother's recovery, some explanation of relationship would have been necessary, and the problem could have been a natural one.

But this is merely one point in a play which is not only dramatically effective, but has a grace of language and of thought much of which does not fix itself in the mind during the natural emotional process necessary to an appreciation of the acted play. These things the printed play would have provided. I, for one, would have been glad to read it before seeing it acted, and I feel reasonably certain that the readers of the review of the play printed the morning after its production, and turned out in the usual first-night feverish haste, would have been provided with a more comprehensive survey of its contents.

In the meantime it is interesting to find the native playwright finding his inspiration in a contrasted point of view which, indeed, provides the genuinely dramatic feature of our modern period of change and stress. Possibly when our fathers and mothers were still young the new ideas were knocking at the door just as insistently as to-day. But somehow the knocks at present seem to have a greater reverberating quality—at any rate, they are loud enough to demand attention and create uneasiness.

Mr. Hurlbut might have pointed the same contrast and stayed much nearer home. Imagine, for instance, the struggle which must be resulting in the domesticated circles of upper Harlem and the far reaches of the Bronx from the sudden effort to introduce into the household the larger, "broader viewpoint" of Lobster Square. There, it would seem, is inspiration for a dozen dramas.

STORIES OF BROOKFIELD.

The death of Charles Brookfield, the English Play Censor, and himself the author of a number of plays, has brought out the usual crop of anecdotes.

It is related that when he produced "Evergreen," a comedy which did not realize its title, he lessened the losses of a woefully empty night by having the "House Full" boards put outside the theatre. This brought many people from the street—casual playgoers—to see what play it was that had met with such enormous success suddenly, and when they had paid for their "standing room only," and were annoyed to find the place full of dreary emptiness, Brookfield had them pacified with boxes and stalls of good position, and in that way saved a riot. Still, there were those among them who, although they sat the whole play through in well-upholstered comfort, protested as they came out that they had been "done," and demanded, and received, their "standing room only" money back.

Here is a Brookfield story which is one of the favorites in the theatrical clubs. During a rehearsal of a musical comedy at one of the West End theatres Charles Brookfield, strolling down a corridor leading to the stalls, came on the chief of the band of composers engaged on the score, and noted that he looked considerably upset about something. "Why, what's the matter?" asked Brookfield. "You look very ferocious! Guv'nor gone and engaged a twentieth composer?" "Nothing of the kind," growled the other. Then he told Brookfield how as he was passing along at the back of the stage he had heard one of the scene shifters—the impudence of the fellow!—strumming one of his new numbers on the rehearsal piano. "Good gracious!" exclaimed Brookfield, in astonished and sympathetic tones. "And what did you do? Go and shift some of his scenery?"

Brookfield's dislike to being interviewed was proverbial, especially if his interviewer was of the free-lance and unarranged-for order, getting "copy" for any paper that might take it—or reject it. He was called from his study one day to see one such interviewer who had been shown into the drawing room, and he found seated there an exceedingly shabby and shifty-looking gentleman, who was extremely nervous and at a loss to know how to open the "interview." The unmerciful Brookfield did not make his way the easier by staring at him in perfect silence, with his expressive brows raised inquiringly, and his fingers working impatiently about a pen he held in his hand—a depressing sign to the intruder that he was keeping the author from his writing table. At last, in confused despair, the poor, unhappy man ventured the feeble remark, "You've got a very fine clock there, I see, Mr. Brookfield." "Yes," agreed the terrible man, with a queer little flash of suspicion in his eye, "yes, I've got a very fine clock there—at present!"

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

"GRUMPY," a comedy in three acts by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval, with Cyril Maude. At Wallack's Theatre Monday night.

"THE MISLEADING LADY," a comedy in three acts, by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey. At the Fulton Theatre Tuesday night.

"HOP O' MY THUMB," a spectacular musical extravaganza with De Wolf Hopper. At the Manhattan Opera House Wednesday night.

"TWO LOTS IN THE BRONX," a musical comedy in German by Adolf Philipp. At the Adolf Philipp Theatre Thursday night.

TWO new plays, a big musical extravaganza and a musical comedy in German are the theatrical offerings of the coming week. The first opening comes to-morrow night, when Cyril Maude will present his once postponed production of "Grumpy" at Wallack's Theatre.

"Grumpy" is described as a new kind of detective play, offering Mr. Maude a character rôle. The play was written by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval, two actor-playwrights whose best known previous work was "Sunday." Mr. Percyval is now in this country, having assisted in the rehearsals of his play. He has been here several times as an actor, notably when he played the kindly old parson in "Pomander Walk."

The story of "Grumpy," in brief, is this: An old K. C. retires after a strenuous career, and is anxious to be left to his own devices. A criminal case comes very close to him, however, and much against his will he is drawn into a vortex of activity. All the old instincts of the legal sleuth-hound are aroused, and he plunges into the case with such zeal that he succeeds where younger men have failed.

"Grumpy" will be played throughout the week, including an extra matinée performance on Thanksgiving Day.

William Harris, Jr., will present "The Misleading Lady," a new play by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey, authors of "The Ghost Breaker," at the Fulton Theatre Tuesday night.

The authors have woven their plot around a certain type of a modern young woman, who, imbued with a buccaneer spirit in love, endeavors to attract man with ultra and rather negligée styles, only for the fun of toying and trifling with him.

They raise the question whether a young woman who flaunts her sex in ingenuous ways and appeals to the brute in man should not expect to arouse this same brute instinct and be forced to suffer the consequences.

The first scene of the play is laid at a house party on the upper Hudson, at which Jack Craigen, a man who has just arrived from four or five years' absence in Patagonia, falls in love with Helen Steele, a typical house party siren, who has been playing with him for the sole purpose of making him propose. When he discovers that she is merely making sport of him he turns upon her. She taunts him further and says that he would understand women better if he put one under a bell glass and studied her as an individual. But she suggests that the only way he will ever get a woman is by the Patagonian method of smoothing the knobs from the side of his club and capturing her in true cave-man style.

Angered, he turns out the lights, binds her in an automobile rug, throws her into his 90 horse power motor car, and rushes away with her to his lodge in the Adirondacks.

Members of the house party begin immediate pursuit, and the manner in which he eludes them and manages to tame "The Misleading Lady" provides the rest of the plot.

Another Drury Lane spectacle will come to the Manhattan Opera House Wednesday night when the musical extravaganza "Hop o' My Thumb" will be presented for the first time in this country. Featured in the production will be De Wolf Hopper, who will play King Mnemonica.

Associated with Mr. Hopper in the cast will be Iris Hawkins, the sixty-pound English actress; Albert Hart, Eva Fallon, Viola Gillette, Texas Guinan, Flavia Arcaro, Smith and Austin, Ross Snow, Charles M. Hinton, Bertha Delmonte, Edna Fenton and Edith Gordon. The de Sierrie troupe of fifty "living statues" was imported from London to appear in the production, which will also have a ballet numbering one hundred, a chorus of eighty, and forty "kiddies."

The presentation will follow closely the fairy story of "Hop o' My Thumb." The story opens in the woodcutter's home as the father is leaving with his seven children to lose them in the forest. By dropping bread crumbs along the way, Hop leads his brothers part of the way back home, but the trail is finally lost because the birds ate the crumbs of bread. Climbing a tree Hop sees a building in the distance which he thinks is a church, but which is in fact the ogre's castle. They arrive at the door and crave shelter, and are taken in by the ogre's housekeeper, who pities the children knowing that the ogre eats all strangers who come to the castle.

The children hide until the ogre falls asleep, when Hop takes the boots off the ogre, puts them on and escapes with his brothers, leaving the ogre powerless. They flee to the king's palace, where Hop endears himself to the king by loaning him the seven-league boots by which the king is enabled to reach the Land of Lost Memories where he regains his memory, and in return for Hop's kindness, the king makes him a knight and gives his brothers and parents a home in the palace.

The German-American playgoers will have another first night of their own when Adolf Philipp, the actor, manager, author and producer, will offer to the public his own local play dealing with German-American life called "Two Lots in The Bronx," which will receive its premiere at the Adolf Philipp Theatre on East Fifty-seventh Street, Thursday night.

The book and music are from the pen of Philipp and the play is staged under his own personal supervision. The current attraction at that playhouse, "The Midnight Girl," will be sent on the road after its 100th performance on Wednesday evening. The German "Midnight Girl" was compelled to give way to her English speaking sister, who will make her debut next month under the management of the Shuberts at a Broadway theatre.

Philipp's latest musical play is in three acts portraying life among the German-Americans in the Metropolis. Adolf Philipp will appear in the stellar rôle.

A. G. Delamater will make the first production of "The Inner Shrine" to-morrow night at the Bronx Opera House.

The first act is laid in the home of the Eveleths in Paris. The second act is in New York, in the mansion of Derek Pruyn. The last act shows the porch of the Bay Tree Inn, in Lakeville, N. J.

FORBES-ROBERTSON'S BILL.

Forbes-Robertson's programme for his present week at the Schubert Theatre opens to-morrow night with "Hamlet," which will also be presented on Wednesday night of this week. "The Merchant of Venice" will have its second performance on Tuesday night and will be repeated at the matinee on Saturday. There will be a special matinee on Thanksgiving Day, when the double bill of "Passing of the Third Floor Back," followed by "The Sacrament of Judas," will be presented with Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott in both plays. This double bill will also be given on Friday night. "Mice and Men" will be seen on Thursday night, and "The Light That Failed" will have its only performance of the week on Saturday night.

RECORDS GO AT HIPPODROME.

"America" enters upon its thirteenth week at the New York Hippodrome to-morrow. The unusual condition obtains that the receipts of the twelfth week just closed exceed those of the first week of the production.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The attractions which continue at New York theatres are: "The Strange Woman" at the Lyceum, "The Madcap Duchess" at the Globe, "Ourselves" at the Lyric, "The Man Inside" at the Criterion, "The Little Cafe" at the New Amsterdam, "General John Regan" at the Hudson, "The Tongues of Men," with Henrietta Crosman, at the Harris; "The Temperamental Journey" at the Republic; "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Astor, "The Great Adventure" at the Booth, "At Bay" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart" at the Cort, five one-act plays at the Princess, Donald Brian in "The Marriage Market" at the Knickerbocker, Fanny Ward in "Madam President" at the Garrick, "To-day" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, "The Family Cupboard" at the Playhouse, Christie MacDonald in "Sweethearts" at the Liberty, "Nearly Married" at the Gaiety, "Potash and Perlmutter" at George M. Cohen's Theatre, "Adele" at the Long Acre, "The Lure" at Maxine Elliott's, "Within the Law," with Jane Cowl, at the Eltinge; David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" at the Belasco, "Oh, I Say" at the Casino, "The Marriage Game" at the Comedy, Ethel Barrymore in "Tante" at the Empire, "Prunella" at the Little Theatre, and "The Pleasure Seekers" at the Winter Garden.

IN OTHER THEATRES.

WEST END THEATRE.—"Believe Me, Xantippe," will come to the West End Theatre to-morrow night with John Barrymore and Mary Young heading the cast.

ROYAL THEATRE.—"Ready Money" will be presented by William A. Brady at the Royal Theatre this week.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—Thomas E. Shea comes to the Prospect Theatre this week, presenting three plays, "The Whirlpool," "The Bells," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." His opening play to-morrow night will be "The Whirlpool."

KEITH'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—This week at Keith's Harlem Opera House the three-act drama, "The Price," which served as a vehicle for Helen Ware when originally produced, will be the attraction. Lotta Linthicum and Ramsey Wallace will be seen in the principal roles.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Richard Bennett will return to New York in "Damaged Goods" at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night after a tour of the Middle West.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"Kasernenluft" will again be the bill of the German Irving Place Theatre for the coming, the seventh consecutive, week. Monday night there will be a special performance of "The Pillars of Society," by Henrik Ibsen, with a special matinee on Friday of "Minna von Barnhelm."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the Academy of Music throughout the week, beginning with a matinee to-morrow, the regular stock company will be seen in "Life's Shop Window," a dramatization of the book of the same title by its author, Victoria Cross. Theodore Friebus and Priscilla Knowles will have the leading roles.

MINER'S PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—The People's Theatre this week offers the "Gay New Yorkers," a two-act musical frivolity, lacking none of the essentials of a burlesque show. In the company are Will Fox and Harry (Marks) Stewart, James J. Lake, Elsie Jerome, "the Parisian Nightingale," Carol Schroeder, Rose De Young, the Raymond sisters, Beatrice Loftus, Julia May, and Eddie Nelson.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—A new form of burlesque will be presented at the Columbia Theatre this week, when The Girls from Starland, an organization not hitherto seen at that house, will present an original three-act travesty called "Miss Nobody from Starland." The book was written by Hough and Adams with music by Joseph E. Howard.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Liberty Girls will be seen at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, presenting two one-act burlesques, called "Marriage a la Carte" and "I Should Worry, Says Adolph."

MINER'S BRONX THEATRE.—"The Beauty Parade" will be at Miner's Bronx Theatre this week. Harry Fields portrays the principal comedy role.

EDEN MUSEE.—A specially arranged programme will be given on Thanksgiving Day by the magician, Dunninger, at the Eden Musee. This act, together with the World in Wax exhibition, the cinematograph every hour, and the band concerts make up the programme.

CECIL SPOONER'S THEATRE.—"Alma, Where Do You Live?" will be the attraction at the Cecil Spooner Theatre this week.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB THEATRE.—"The Five Frankforters" comes to the De Kalb Theatre this week. The cast will include Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Edward Emery, Frank Lossa, Edward Mackay, Pedro de Cordoba, Lynn Pratt, Stapleton Kent, Alma Belwin and other well known players.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—"Joseph and His Brethren," by Louis N. Parker, the author of "Disraeli," comes to the Montauk Theatre to-morrow night. James O'Neill, Pauline Frederick and Brandon Tynan head the long cast of two hundred people. There are, besides herds of camels, horses, sheep and donkeys, asses, and mules, Oriental costumes, desert dancers, and Egyptian ballets. Eleven scenes form the picturesque background of the four acts into which the play is divided.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—"The Whip," the big spectacular melodrama, will be at the Majestic Theatre this week. Owing to the length of the performance, the curtain will rise each night promptly at 8 o'clock.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—At Keith's Orpheum Theatre this week the bill will be headed by Marie Lloyd, Maggie Cline, and Gertrude Barnes, and others on the programme will include Jack Wilson in "An Impromptu Revue," Clayton White and company in "Cherie," Fisher and Green in "The Partners," Maria Lo and company in "Porcelain," Ray Conlin, Alberta Moore and Myrtle Young, and Leon Sprague and Nellie McNeece. Concerts will be given to-day as usual.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—Bert Clark and Mable Hamilton are the headliners at the Bushwick Theatre this week, and others are Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "The Man Who Remembered," Volani and his flying piano, Una Clayton and company in "A Child Shall Lead Them," Chris Richards, Prof. Ota Gygi, violinist; Johnny Cantwell and Reta Walker in "Under the Gay White Lights," Edna Whistler, "The Southern Songbird," and Mori Brothers. Two concerts will take place to-day as usual.

MANY POMPEII FILMS.

George Kleine originally intended to cover the United States with twenty-two companies of the Ambroslo photo drama, "The Last Days of Pompeii," but the success of the venture has compelled him to organize two and three special extra companies in several sections. At the Rhea Theatre here the photodrama is now in its second month.

STAGE NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND ABROAD

CHESTERTON'S FIRST PLAY

His Opinion, as Expressed in Curtain Speech, Seemed to Make the Verdict Unanimous.

According to one London reviewer, the most important thing about "Magic," the play by G. K. Chesterton, produced at the Little Theatre, was the happy little speech he made at the end of it. In it the author said that he had a poor appreciation of anything he wrote. He did not think he could write an article or a novel or a play or a postcard—which might be the most difficult of all. But he did emphatically believe in the opinions he put forth. They were right, and he would like everybody else to believe in them. He himself certainly did. "Don't you go making any mistake about that!" he said with an admonitory wag of his eyeglasses toward the audience.

In his discussion of the play A. B. Walkley of The Times wrote:

"There was much talk of conjuring last night and of producing rabbits from a hat. A hat full of rabbits would surprise us less than the Little Theatre filled by Mr. Chesterton. But he worked the miracle or the conjuring trick last night, and he was there in the flesh, too, all gay and Falstaffian, telling us he had no pretensions to being a writer, but he did want us to believe in his opinions. The joke is—and very likely he knows it—that opinions have as little to do with the art of the theatre (or for that matter any other art) as rabbits have to do with hats or, in Sancho Panza's phrase, cabbages with baskets. The opinions of an artist are his own private business, like his parentage or his washing bills, and it would be impertinent to consider them. All we are concerned with is his art—that is to say, the quality and quantity and form of his intuitions. And, to take the last first, Mr. Chesterton is wholly innocent of anything that can be called form. He is in that respect, of course, by no means original: he falls at once into line with the Shaws and the Barkers and the rest of the go-as-you-please school.

"You never know what he is driving at, for the excellent reason that he hasn't begun by knowing it himself; one fancy, or one word, suggests another a la fortune du pot. Thus the word 'vegetarian' suggests the fancy 'militant vegetarians,' and 'militant' suggests Joan of Arc, and Joan suggests anti-vegetarianism because of her famous steake (steak—Oh, no! decidedly Mr. Chesterton is not particular,) and so on. Then there is the notion of magic. This suggests the obvious question, is it true or an imposture? You take it for true in Mr. Chesterton's prologue with his wizard and incantation. Then you take it as an imposture when the wizard reappears as a vulgar conjurer with his bag of tricks. But you take it as true again when the conjurer makes the pictures and chairs dance and turns the doctor's red lamp into a blue lamp—just to confound a skeptical young gentleman who had been rude to the conjurer. But later you have to mix your judgment when the conjurer admits that though he began as a conjurer he ended by becoming a real wizard, able to call up devils. When not confessing, or conjuring, the conjurer looks unutterable things and drapes his cloak about him like a belated hero out of Byron. He is consumed, you see, by a fierce passion of love for a childlike maiden, who won his heart from the first by believing in fairies, and in the end cures him of his woes by accepting him for a simple prosaic husband after the fashion of everyday mortals.

"Evidently Mr. Chesterton has a paternal affection for his conjurer. He would like us to think there's more in him than meets the eye. He gives him all the posing and posturing, all the best of the argument with doubting priest and frankly incredulous doctor. At one moment he makes all the other men in the room shiver with the sensation of some unseen, uncanny presence. But he lamentably failed to make us shiver in our stalls. We had far rather have seen him bring the rabbits out of the hat. Instead of that, which would have been fun, he kept raising general (and rather fly-blown) questions about the need for faith and the madness of unbelief, and so forth, which really are not to be settled in the theatre. When Molière protested to the Censor who prohibited Tartuffe that the play defended religion, the Censor replied: 'That is my point; the theatre is not the proper place to defend religion in.' Neither is it the place to discuss these questions of faith and unfaith in. Mr. Chesterton's 'opinions' on these points are merely opinions in the wrong place.

"But his inconsequent Duke—who is, related to Squire Brooke in 'Middlemarch'—is capital fun. He is reminded in the oddest way of quite irrelevant things—the French Revolution, the Spanish Inquisition, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Shaw—and, well played last night by Fred Lewis, got a roar of laughter every time. Miss Grace Croft looked charming, and William Farren wise, and O. P. Heggie, as usual, a man 'possessed,' while Franklin Dyall did his mumbo-jumbo magician business with due solemnity. But we never got the rabbits from the hat. Indeed, we fear there was nothing in the hat. For Mr. Chesterton's opinions, in the circumstances, went, as they were bound to go, for nothing."

Vera Maxwell—Victoria.

Mary's "Greatest Show on Earth," Seltzer Waters, Tinkum and company, motor cyclists; Knapp and Knapp, the Four Regals, athletes; Van and Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stillman in "How Dunn was Done," George Medley, banjoist; Lazwell and Rowland, dancers; Ruth Barnes, the Marshalls, and black and white photo plays.

PEASANTS IN PANIC

And German Actor Gets Into Trouble for Impersonating Dead Monarch in Film Plays.

A story comes from Munich of the remarkable effect of a cinema drama on a number of peasant spectators. Frederick Bonn, the German dramatist, it is stated in a message from the Bavarian capital, has been arrested and charged with "insulting State officials." The author, it seems, arranged a film story of incidents in the career of the late Ludwig II. of Bavaria, the monarch who was the friend of Wagner, and committed suicide. A company of cinema players were taken to the scene of the tragedy and to other familiar abiding places of the late King, and the "life career" enacted from the time of the handsome young King's early love romance with his cousin, the late Empress Elizabeth, his gradual sinking into eccentricity, his musical adventures with Wagner, and the rest of the lamentable royal tragedy ending with the drowning at Herrenhinsel.

But hundreds of peasants of the vicinity watched the proceedings with wondrous eyes, and when they saw, as they supposed, their late King Ludwig II. restored to life—Bonn himself "made up" as the dead monarch—they became stricken with fear, and rushed in a crowd to the adjacent royal castle and told the officials there that King Ludwig "was back again."

The film players were at once turned out of the royal park, and it was intimated to Herr Bonn that he would be prosecuted; but he had had time to "drown" himself as Ludwig II., performing the tragedy with another actor, who impersonated the physician in attendance, both men struggling and disappearing in the water.

TO STAGE MASTERPIECES.

Founded by a group of artists, the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, in the street of that name, in Paris, is a most interesting enterprise. It aims at sincerity in the acting and at quality in the plays. It will give hospitality to French and foreign masterpieces. It will avoid the star system, and insist on equilibrium. The troupe will be habituated to work together, and will be animated by the same enthusiasm. There is to be luxury neither in the dress nor in the scenery. The latter will be used simply to evoke the place of the action, and will be reduced generally to the most simple hangings.

The Vieux Colombier will not confine itself to the old classics, but will choose the most characteristic living and dramatic works among the writers of the last thirty years. The purpose, indeed, of the theatre is to react against the purely commercial drama and to free actors from stagy artifices.

Resplendent in a quaint decorative scheme of blue and yellow, the theatre is a long, narrow hall fitted with a stage. The lighting is happily managed so that the hall is never completely darkened. When the lower lights are extinguished illumination comes either from lamps softened by screens or from the roof.

THE MODEST SHAW AGAIN

Explains in His Shrinking Way Why "Pygmalion" Was First Done in Berlin—Critics Like It.

Since Herr Viktor Barnowsky took over the difficult task of continuing the great tradition established by Otto Brahm, the Lessing Theatre has experienced no such pronounced success as fell to it last evening with the premiere of Mr. George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," writes an English correspondent from Berlin. Almost from start to finish the audience was kept in an unceasing ripple of laughter, and the applause at the fall of the curtain testified that the piece is sure of a long run. At the same time, the production seems to have rehabilitated Mr. Shaw's reputation as a dramatist among German critics. Recently they had begun, with something like unanimity, to complain that his plays were primarily sermons, pamphlets, diatribes, and essays in paradox, and that the laws of dramatic form and development were violated or ignored in order to inculcate a doctrine or make room for the exercise of a mordant humor. This time, however, they admit that the author has satisfied the exigencies of dramatic art. Thus the Vossische Zeitung writes that "In 'Pygmalion' Shaw has been successful with comedy according to the laws of the theatre, which presents no defects of structure and no excrescences." It is the opinion of The Lokalanzeiger that "In this comedy Mr. Shaw aims at comic stage effects with more sureness and in a more compact style than in many of his earlier works, and profusely as bizarre ideas and transitions overrun the fable it still remains within the lines of a smoothly worked out action."

The Börsen Courier says: "The public was never before in such complete agreement with its author," because "Mr. Shaw, without departing too far from his usual manner, has approached that majority which demands from an evening at the theatre something rounded off, the complete carrying through of an idea, and the stage-probable mounting of the situation arising from it."

Asked by a representative of the London Observer why the play has been produced abroad before it has been seen at home, Mr. Shaw said:

"It is the custom of the English press when a play of mine is produced, to inform the world that it is not a play—that it is dull, blasphemous, unpopular, and financially unsuccessful. This news is duly telegraphed to Berlin and Vienna, with the result that the managers there have been compelled to postpone production until another play of mine was undergoing the same treatment, by which time the previous play was established as a masterpiece of wit and brilliancy in contrast to the wretched failure of its successor.

"Hence arose an urgent demand on the part of the managers of Vienna and Berlin that I should have my plays performed by them first. I have at last complied with this reasonable demand, and that is the real explanation of the production of this play abroad under contracts forbidding a previous performance in this country. I cannot pretend that the situation is flattering to London Journalism; but there it is."

ELMENDORF IN JAVA.

In concluding his regular series of travel talks at Carnegie Hall to-night and to-morrow afternoon, Dwight Elmendorf will take for his subject "Java." A portion of the lecture will deal with the Buddhist and Brahmanic temples in central Java; of greatest interest among these is the wonderful temple of Boro Boedor, covering as much ground as the great Pyramid of Gizeh and surpassing in magnificence anything to be seen in Egypt or India. Among the motion pictures will be one giving a complete illustration of the rubber industry. Next Sunday night Mr. Elmendorf will present his new lecture on "Yellowstone Park." This will be the first of three extra lectures to be given on successive Sunday evenings.

VICE FILMS AT WEBER'S.

"Traffic in Souls," the moving picture vice play based upon the Rockefeller white slave report and upon the Grand Jury investigation undertaken by District Attorney Whitman, will be presented at Weber's Theatre, beginning to-morrow afternoon. Two performances will be given each afternoon and one in the evening. Eight hundred actors are used to depict the seven hundred scenes. The scenes are mostly laid in New York and show the pitfalls that are laid for young girls in shops, at the large steamship piers, and at the dance halls by the agents of the vice interests.

WAGNER IN PHOTO PLAY.

Klaw & Erlanger's presentation of "The Life and Works of the Immortal Composer, Richard Wagner," in motions pictures, accompanied by a narration and organ recital, will be continued indefinitely at the New Amsterdam Theatre Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 2:30 and Sunday evenings at 8:15.

JARDIN DE DANSE.

Miss "Billie" Allen and M. Guillaume de Leyer, who comes from engagements in Parisian cabarets, have been added to the dancers who surround Miss Joan Sawyer at the Jardin de Danse on the New York Roof.

EIGHT COMPANIES IN ONE PLAY

To-morrow begins the 64th week at the Elitinge Theatre of Bayard Veiller's melodrama "Within the Law." Jane Cowl and the original cast continue. The eighth "Within the Law" Company in America is now in rehearsal and will start on tour Monday.

IN VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

At the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall this week the management will continue the Royal Japanese Wrestling Gladiators, Walter C. Kelly, the Virginia Judge, Hedges Brothers and Jacobson, Tortajada, the Spanish dancer and singer, and the Ward Brothers. A feature of the new part of the programme will be the appearance of Dorothy Toye, "the girl with two grand opera voices," who sings both soprano and tenor. The "Great Maurice" will be seen, and Hale and Patterson will present the newest steps of the latest dances. A comedy number will be Harry la More, who is appearing this week at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall for the first time in America. Additional comedy will be supplied by the playlet, "The Dude Detective," presented by Frank Byron and Louise Langdon. In contrast to these two numbers will be the singing of the Milan Trio, who will be heard in selections from favorite grand operas.

At Hammerstein's the bill will be headed by Eddie Foy and the seven little Foys. Broadway appearance of Will Ward and the Matinee Girls, Gus Edwards's latest offering. Others will be Claude and Fannie Usher in "The Straight Path," Dorothy Brenner, Smith, Cook and Brandon; Schooler and Dickinson, Rinaldo, the wandering violinist; Canfield and Ashley, LeRoy, Wilson and Tom, and the Two Bards.

At the Palace Theatre this week will be Olga Petrova, Ralph Herz, Ray Cox, Robert T. Haines and company in "The Man in the Work," by William J. Hurlburt; the Chinese troupe of acrobats and plate spinners, Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin in "Pickings from Song and Dance Land," Robert Dore, Jed and Ethel Dooley, and Hanlon and Clifton in "The Unexpected."

Keith's Bronx Theatre this week will have Belle Blanche, "The Prima Donna Comedienne"; "The Purple Lady," a musical comedy, with Ralph Lynn and a company of ten; Julius Tannen, Ed. Vinton and Buster, Francis McGinn and company in "The Cop," McDevitt, Kelly and Lucey; "The Piano Movers and the Actress," Ben Deely and company as "The New Bell Boy," Silvers, the pantomimist; the Harveys, Two Jonleys, Dagwell Sisters, and Montambo and Wells. To-day two concerts will be given as usual.

Four headline features, Imhof, Conn and Coreene, Bickel and Watson, Bertie Herron and Bonnie Gaylord, and Wood and Wyde, comprise the Thanksgiving offering at Keith's Union Square Theatre. Among the other numbers will be Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron, the Ramadell Trio, Zylette, the Doll Girl; De Leon and Davies, and Brooks and Bowen.

Topping the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will be Jack Henry's first big vaudeville offering, "Doctor Chauncey's Beauty Shop." Others are Minuto, a European novelty; Gaiety Trio, J. K. Morrison and company in "A Husband's Troubles," Canne and Claxton, musical comedians; Keane and Walker, colored entertainers; Ed. Estus, equilibrist, and black and white photo plays, which are changed daily.

Two headliners will be in evidence for the first half of the week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, namely, "The Cheat," a dramatic sketch, and "A Day on the Nile," a singing and musical novelty. Others are Cunningham and Covney, comedians; Clark and Jones, instrumentalists; St. Julians, acrobats; the Great Harrah and his company of skaters, and black and white photo plays.

Twelve acts, with change of programme Mondays and Thursdays, continue to be the announcement of Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. For the first half of the week the following turns will be in evidence: Mme. Sherry and her company of Parisian models; Ward Brothers, Jack and Harry, in "Rough and Ready"; Sibyl Brennan, violinist; Bert Melrose, "The Nut Comedian"; Ethel Green, "The Girl from Dixie"; Bert Leslie and company in "The Hotel Clerk"; Lew Hawkins, "The Rube Musician"; Lillian Watson and Frank Hurst, "Two Boys and a Girl"; Ethel Hopkins and Arthur Nelson, "Those Two Girls"; Lew Wells, "The Boy from Boston"; Ethel Mae Barker and company in "Mrs. Temple's Telegram"; Lillian Shaw, "The Vaudeville Comedienne"; Ryan and Tierney, "The Two Rubes"; Lew Hoffman, "The Ventriloquist Minstrel"; Lew Madison, "The Man with the Funny Hat"; Lew Cooper and Dorothy Ricard, "The Dancing Surprise"; Ben Deely and company in "The New Bell Boy"; Mlle. Rhea, "The Girl with the Funny Walk"

MAKING IT UP.

He had been guilty of an unforgivable breach of manners. They were in the midst of their act, and he had the audacity to step on her foot—and if she had not been unusually graceful and well poised—why—she might have fallen. Wouldn't that have been a lovely scene? She maintained her equilibrium—but was indignant.

For two days they didn't speak. They went on with the show, made love when the occasion required it; smiled at one another sweetly in front of the audience, and looked daggers behind the scenes.

"What will I do to make peace in the family?" said the manager. "This constant friction is not a benefit to the performance."

"Tell them they've got to make up," suggested the leading man.

"Then they will hate each other all the more," answered the manager. "You know the old story about making the horse absorb water, don't you?"

"Well, I wouldn't stand for any such nonsense," argued the leading woman; "accidents will happen, you know. It's not his fault that she has such a substantial foundation."

"Jealous," whispered a chorus girl.

"Well, then, hang it," answered the manager, "why don't you help matters?"

For a moment all was silence. Suddenly the leading man spoke.

"I'll fix them," he said.

"Unfold the wonderful scheme, let us in on it," begged the leading woman.

"Wait and you shall see," he answered mysteriously.

The next evening after the performance the leading man was seen to approach the girl whose foot had been tramped upon.

"Miss Dash," he ventured, "there is no matinée to-morrow; I was fortunate enough to have a seat given to me for the matinée around the corner, and, as I am prevented from going, I thought probably you would accept the pass."

She did.

Pretty soon he stepped to another part of the stage where the cause of the trouble was standing, and, calling him aside, put the same proposition to him.

He accepted.

Two very much surprised young people sat side by side at the next afternoon's matinée. They watched each other out of the corners of their eyes.

The ridiculous situation appealed to the girl. She smiled.

"Well, I guess, we're it," he remarked.

"We're taken in all right," she answered.

By the time the show was over both had forgotten that such things as feet existed.

Wise Johnnie.

Little Johnnie had been naughty all day. At last, to cap the climax, he slapped his small sister.

When father came home from the office the mother told him of his son's misdeeds.

"The next time you tease your sister you go to bed without your dinner," the father said sternly.

The kiddie sat in silence for a few moments. Then all of a sudden he turned to his father.

"The next time I want to hit sister I'll wait till after dinner," he remarked.

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PRICES: Evgs. 25-50-75-1.00-1.50
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They Swing in the Air by Their Queues and Perform Other Startling Feats.
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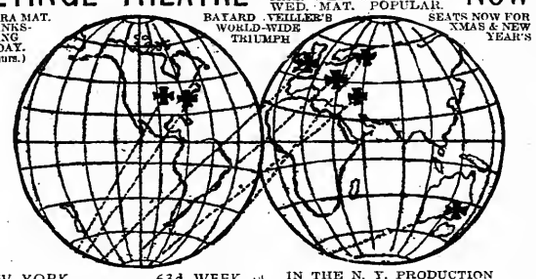

NEW YORK.....63d WEEK
CHICAGO.....32 WEEKS
LONDON.....31st WEEK
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.28th WEEK
BERLIN.....ONE WEEK
VIENNA.....ONE WEEK
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—AS—
MARY TURNER AND THE ORIGINAL CAST
WITHIN THE LAW

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12 A VERITABLE FEAST OF ALL STAR ACTS 12
EVA DAVENPORT
In Edgar Allen Woolf's "The Ceiling Walker."
CHRISTINE NEILSEN
America's Foremost Light Opera Prima Donna.
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The Tanguay of the Bounding Wire.
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SAMSON AND DELILAH
IN CONCERT
DELILAH—Act I, Miss Howard; Act II, Miss Herbert; Act III, Miss Jordan.
SAMSON—Acts I and II, Mr. Kingston; Act III, Mr. Bergman.
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ALL THREE ACTS: Messrs. ADKINS, KAUFMAN, HAWKSLEY, DALHART and SCHUESSLER. CONDUCTOR, ALFRED SZENDREI.
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Last Performance of
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"TANTE"
New Comedy by C. Haddon Chambers. After the novel by Anne Douglas Sedgwick.
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—N. Y. World.

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The above is the author's (WM. HURLBUT'S) description of
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Popular Prices

JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret
8:30 to 1 | Teas 3 to 6:30
Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mae Murray, the Marvellous Millers, & 30 others.
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"The Man Inside" at the Criterion Theatre indeed is a wonderful play, wonderful in its dramatic effects, wonderful in its humanity, and most wonderful of all in the way in which it strikes the note of universal brotherhood, and makes us all one with the sinner and his sin.
Such a play must be epoch making morally as well as artistically, for it sets the star of hope above the convict's door, and lights the whole dark way of crime with an understanding that must lead to a wiser dealing with the great problem of the ages.
My congratulations to Mr. Belasco. He has done nothing finer nor better than this production, which shows how a crime play should be done.
Dorothy Dix

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Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. BEGINNING
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WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., presents

A new Play by CHARLES GODDARD and PAUL DICKEY,
"THE MISLEADING LADY"

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LAUGHTER AND GAY SONG
BE JOYOUS FOR THANKSGIVING MATINEE & NIGHT AND THE NIGHT BEFORE BY HEARING THE MOST APPLAUDED PRODUCTION OF NEW YORK TO-DAY.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD
in the laughter compelling Victor Herbert Musical Delight,
SWEETHEARTS
with the Big Company Broadway has made famous.
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—LAST WEEK—
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
IN HER GREATEST SUCCESS,
The Tongues of Men
MON., DEC. 1—SEATS WED.
LOUIS MANN
in a 4 Act Play,
CHILDREN OF TO-DAY
By Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman.

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Knickerbocker B'way and 38th St.
Chas. Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
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LAST 6 NIGHTS
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
DONALD BRIAN

IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET
BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 1. SEAT SALE THURS., NOV. 27.
Mr. F. C. WHITNEY presents
Mme. Kalich
IN
RACHEL
A four-act romantic drama.

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Entire Change of Show Every Week.
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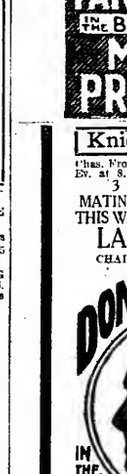
In a new 3-act burlesque. Book by Hough and Adams. Music by Joseph E. Howard. All Fun, Melody, Magnificence and Stunning Girls!
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POPULAR PRICES.
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EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.
AN IRRESISTIBLE SUCCESS!
Pulsating with
LIGHT—COLOR—LAUGHTER—MELODY!
KLAW & ERLANGER present
The Musical Comedy Par Excellence
THE LITTLE CAFE
Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan
Music by Ivan Caryll.
Founded on the French Farce, "Le Petit Cafe," by Tristan Bernard.
"A MUSICAL GEM BETTER THAN 'THE PINK LADY' and 'DELPHINE' ROLLED INTO ONE."
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THIS AFT. AT 2:30. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
Also Mon., Tues. & Fri. Afternoons, 2:30.
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RICHARD WAGNER
(Messter-Film, Berlin.) Narrator R. S. PROUTT. Organist, W. H. Rumsteadt.
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Seats selling for 2 years.
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THIS IS THE ADVENTURESS WHO HOLDS THE 5TH KEY IN GEO. M. COHAN'S THRILLING MYSTERY FARCE.
SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE
BIG IN THRILLS—RICH IN LAUGHS—THE MOST EXCITING PLAY IN TOWN!

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Victor Herbert's Most Brilliant Light Opera
THE MADCAP DUCHESS
BY DAVID STEVENS and JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY
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AND THE BEST SINGING CAST AND CHORUS EVER ASSEMBLED
"A musical gem from start to finish." —Alan Dale in The American.

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COHAN & HARRIS Present
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"Combines the finished technique of John Drew with the comedy gift of Goodwin and the wholesomeness of Jefferson."—Eve. Mail.
Supported by MISS MARGERY MAUDE and the LONDON PLAYHOUSE CO. in a repertoire of plays originally produced by him.
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LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
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THE UNIVERSAL FILM CO. presents
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Sensational Moving Picture Dramatization based on the Rockefeller White Slavery Report and on the investigation of the Vice Trust by District Attorney Whitman.
A $20,000 Spectacle in 700 Scenes with 800 Players. Showing the Traps Cunningly Laid for Young Girls by Vice Agents.
Don't Miss the Most Thrilling Scene Ever Staged, the Smashing of the Vice Trust.
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THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII
DAILY 2-5:40. 7 to 10:40 p. m. ALL SEATS 25c.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

LOIS EWELL
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
PHOTO BY BANGS

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MME. FRANCES ALDA
CARNEGIE HALL

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ITALO CRISTALLI
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Many Concerts and Recitals Scheduled for Week—Busy at Opera Houses—The German Opera

A GOOD deal has been said lately about the supreme felicity of the German operatic public, in their condition of listening to all operas given in their own opera houses in German. The people go to the opera to understand it, they do understand it all, they are thereby raised to a higher plane of musical and general culture as well as of happiness, than any who have to listen to operas given in their original tongue, when that happens to be other than what is generally called "the vernacular."

It is disquieting, however, to hear a discordant note raised in Germany itself about these self-same vernacular performances. Now, the question underlying such performances is a momentous one, or it would not have been made the subject of so much and so serious discussion as it has; and the outcome of the experiment now going on at the Century Opera House would not be considered so highly significant an issue. The question is not to be settled here and now. But as nothing bearing upon so important a matter can be regarded negligible, it is well to listen briefly to the plaint of Dr. Leopold Schmidt, critic of The Berliner Tageblatt, and one of the leading men of his profession in Germany. What he says appears under the heading of "Original or Translation?" in a volume of collected essays entitled "Erlebnisse und Betrachtungen"—"Experiences and Reflections"—recently published in Germany.

It is not a little shocking to see the gloomy light he throws upon the pictures so often held up to us of the satisfied German operagoer returning home after the performance, having heard and understood every word of it, knowing every detail of the plot and dramatic development, and of the emotions of the characters from their own mouths, in his own language. Dr. Schmidt declares that musicians, critics, and professional operatic people, when they go to hear a new production without special preparation, only very rarely take in without interruption the sound and sense of the words. What, then, can the average listener take in? That understanding of the words that was formerly obstructed by the coloratura of the singing is now obstructed by the thick and heavy orchestration. Only when an opera has had a long lease of life, so that the listeners have become familiar with it by repeated hearing, is it properly understood, even in Germany. But even so, the most frequent repetitions are not enough to gain this result unless the expressive power of the music on the one hand and good acting on the other render assistance and allow the imagination to supply what, it is conceded, necessarily escapes the ear.

It is also depressing to learn anew, on good authority, what some have thought they have discovered by their own observation, that the art of translation, even in a country so old and experienced in it as Germany, appears to be not much, if any, better developed than with us, where so little attention has generally been paid to it. "It is unquestionable," says Dr. Schmidt, "that most of the German translations of foreign operatic texts are miserable." They are "stupidities," "parodies," "actual caricatures of the originals." As the more alert have ascertained about our own, the German translations are even more unhappy for the singers than for the listeners; nevertheless, these things have been sung for decades with no revolt against them on the part of stage managers, conductors, or singers. The critic complains bitterly of this state of affairs. Some may recall in this connection the classical jest of dubbing Don Ottavio's air, "Dalla sua Pace," in "Don Giovanni" the "Bookbinder's Air," because the false accent on the first words of the German translation makes them mean a "book-binding" instead of "a bond of friendship," as they should mean. And this poetical perversion of Da Ponte still stands in the text-books.

In the case of some of the originals, poets have collaborated with the composers whose verses have no mean literary beauty. Many of the older text-manufacturers, to be sure, went about their tasks without any consideration or apparent knowledge of the demands of dramatic singing. But though a very different attitude toward the lyric drama has established itself to-day, the same deplorable conditions still prevail in the translation of modern works into German, Dr. Schmidt assures us, as we know only too well prevail in the English ones. "Bizet's 'Carmen' still has no German text that meets the most moderate requirements; and what the translators have done to Mascagni's 'Cavalleria,' Puccini's 'Bohème,' Tschaikowsky's 'Onégin,' and Leoncavallo's 'Zaza' simply beggars description." Every page, he declares, swarms with false accents, bad German, twisted constructions, combinations of words impossible for singers, badly chosen vowel sounds and sentences that do violence to the musical expression or the rhythm. And in the interpretation of such texts, groans this German critic, operatic artists are expected to show forth the union between the word and the tone, to be "natural" and produce a dramatic effect!

Dr. Schmidt makes a significant comment on the published suggestion of one complainant that Germany should adopt the plan of giving all operas in their original tongues. He characterizes it as impracticable for Germany, but recognizes the fact that London and New York can do it. These cities still have a "stagione," as he calls it, a kind of operatic season. Their opera houses can count upon a much more cosmopolitan public than the German, and are able to secure the services of artists from all countries who are engaged for certain rôles. Therefore, opera in its original tongues is practicable in those cities, while Germany must perforce settle its problem according to the customs of the country and the possibilities of the situation.

Hence Dr. Schmidt does not advocate abandoning the traditional German method of giving all operas in German translations, when they are originally written in a foreign language, though he freely admits that the original text necessarily preserves the unity of the work of art, its style and character, better than a poor translation. He might, with almost as much truth, have said, better than any translation. He goes further and admits that in nine cases out of ten the original text is more conducive to understanding the words, of course, when the language itself is understood. The practical view, as he calls it, compels him to seek a solution of the problem not in this direction but in a movement for the production of better translations, and this, he admits, on account of the long-established inertia, will be a difficult one to promote. It has certainly been found difficult enough here. The present condition of things in Germany, according to Dr. Schmidt, is "unbearable."

It is a painful thought that this is so in a country where all has been represented to us as so happy, so ideal, where "opera in the vernacular" is universal, and where everything is supposed to be so advantageous to the best interests of operatic art, principally because Germans are allowed, or compelled, to hear their opera in their native tongue.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

A Calendar of Concerts.

November.

23—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Concert of Catholic Protective Society, evening, Hippodrome.
24—Maggie Teyte, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Josef Hofmann, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Mme. Frances Alda, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
25—Edward Bromberg, song recital, evening, Rumford Hall.
25—Horatio Connell, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Russian Symphony Orchestra, evening, Aeolian Hall.
26—Cornelia Rider-Possart, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Edwin Grasse, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Paderewski, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral Choir, evening, Aeolian Hall.
30—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Geraldine Farrar, whose indisposition prevented her from being heard last Monday evening, will open the second week of the Metropolitan Opera season to-morrow night in "Madama Butterfly." With her will appear the new tenor, Giovanni Martinelli; Mmes. Fornia and Mapleson, and Messrs. Scotti, Bada, Audisio, and Bégué. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

Mme. Hempel will sing "Lucia di Lammermoor" for the first time in New York on Wednesday evening. Another new tenor, Italo Cristalli, will make his New York début as Edgardo. The cast will include Messrs. Amato, Rossi, Bada, and Audisio, and Mme. Mattfeld. The score has been restudied under Mr. Polacco, who will conduct the performance.

The usual "Parsifal" Thanksgiving Day matinée will begin at 1 o'clock. In the cast will be Mme. Fremstad and Messrs. Jörn, Weil, Goritz, Witherspoon, and Schlegel. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Mignon Lescaut," the Puccini version of the Abbé Prevost's story, will be sung on Thursday evening by Miss Bori, Mme. Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, De Segurola, Reiss, Bada, Audisio, Rossi, Reschiglian, and Ananian, with Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Boris Godunoff" will have its first performance this season on Friday night with Mme. Ober, Miss Braslau, (her début,) Mmes. Sparkes, Duchene, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Didur, Althouse, Rothier, De Segurola, Reiss, Bada, Audisio, Rossi, and Reschiglian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

The Saturday matinée opera will be "The Magic Flute" with Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, Alten, Curtis, Eubank, Robeson, Sparkes, Cox, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Urlus, Goritz, Braun, Griswold, Reiss, Murphy, Schlegel, and Bayer. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

At to-night's opera concert, the first of the season, Lucrezia Bori and Messrs. Lambert Murphy and Dinh Gilly will sing. The entire opera orchestra, under the direction of Richard Hageman, will take part.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

The eleventh week of popular grand opera at the Century Opera House, under the direction of the Messrs. Aborn, brings Massenet's "Thais."

The artists who will sing the principal rôles in the opening performance next Tuesday evening will be Miss Ewell, as Thais; Mr. Bergman, as Nicias; Mr. Adkins, as Athanael; Alfred Kaufman, as Palemon; Hugh Schussler, a manservant; Kathleen Howard, as Albine, an Abbess; two slave girls, Cordelia Latham and Florence Coughlan. The entire production will be under the direction of Albertieri, and Szendrei will conduct.

***

To-night's Sunday concert will mark a departure for the evening's entertainment. The entire opera of "Samson and Delilah" will be sung in concert form with all the principals who appeared last week singing the rôles. The public will have an opportunity of hearing to-night the Misses Herbert, Howard and Jordan, and the Messrs. Kingston, Bergman, Kreidler, Chalmers, Adkinds, Kaufman, Hawksley, Dalhart, and Schussler, with the entire Century Opera House chorus. Alfred Szendrei will conduct.

***

"Hansel and Gretel" will have a special performance at the Thanksgiving matinée. Gladys Chandler will be the Hansel and the Gretel will be sung by Mary Carson. This will be the first appearance of these two young singers in the cast of the Century Opera Company. In conjunction with the opera the International Ballet Divertissement, specially arranged by Luigi Albertieri, will also be given. Both "Hansel and Gretel" and the International Ballet Divertissement will be repeated at the Christmas and New Year's matinées.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

"Faust" will be given Saturday night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music with Miss Farrar, Mmes. Fornia and Maubourg, and Messrs. Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, and Begue, Mr. Polacco conducting.

***

The second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Academy of Music Friday evening, Dec. 5, will bring as soloist Fritz Kreisler, who will play the Tschaikowsky Concerto. Dr. Muck has placed on this programme the first important novelty of the season, "The Tragedy of Salomé," by the Alsatian composer, Florent Schmitt.

***

Under the auspices of the People's Institute there will be a concert by the Ruth Dudley Trio in the hall of the Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, this evening. Important numbers on the programme are by MacDowell and Arthur Foote.

***

The Department of Education gives the first of a series of recitals on the melodies of Stephen C. Foster by the Harmony Glee Club at the Eastern District High School, Marcy Avenue and Keap Street, this afternoon at 8:30. There will be an interpretative lecture on the music by Augustus Ludwig.

WITH THE CONCERT-GIVERS.

The feature of the second evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday, Dec. 4, will be the first performance in this city by the Boston orchestra of Gustav Mahler's Symphony in C sharp minor, No. 5. Owing to the length of the symphony there will be but one other number on the programme, Tschaikowsky's violin concerto played by Fritz Kreisler.

For the second matinée Dr. Muck has arranged a purely classical programme. Mr. Kreisler will be the soloist then as on Thursday evening, and will play two concertos, Mozart's in D major and Viotti's in A minor. The symphony will be Haydn's "Surprise," and the other numbers will be Handel's concerto for strings and two wind orchestras and Weber's "Jubilee" overture.

***

Nahan Franko will give the second concert of his series in the Hippodrome on Sunday evening, Nov. 30, with Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist; Cordelia Lee, violinist, and Alfredo Ilma, baritone, as soloists. Bachaus will play the Liszt E flat concerto and a group of other pieces. Miss Lee will play Vieuxtemps's concerto in D major and "Souvenir de Moscow" of Wieniawski, while Mr. Ilma, who is an Arabian recently returned from operatic work in South America, will sing "Wolfram's Address" from "Tannhäuser" and Schumann's "Two Grenadiers." The orchestral numbers will include compositions of Bach, Auber, Rossini, and Wagner.

***

As a novelty the Flonzaley Quartet will offer at its first Aeolian Hall concert on Monday evening, Dec. 1, a suite for violin and 'cello by Emmanuel Moor. The other numbers on the programme will be Schubert's Quartet in D minor and Haydn's Quartet in D major.

***

Kathleen Parlow is announced for a recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 2. A feature of the programme will be an arrangement by Leopold Auer of Haydn's Vivace, a composition which Mr. Auer dedicated to Miss Parlow, who was one of his pupils. The programme also contains two other Auer compositions and works of Vieuxtemps, Corelli, Hubay, Goldmark, and Wieniawski. Charlton Keith will assist Miss Parlow at the piano.

***

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give its second concert Sunday evening, Nov. 30, in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance. The composers represented will be Mozart, Haydn, and Dvorak, the latter's American Quartet being played.

***

Further extension of Sunday afternoon lecture and organ recitals is announced by the Board of Education for the coming week, and the inauguration of a new course of public lectures on Sunday evenings. The new feature of the recitals will be the Harmony Glee Club of Brooklyn, which will offer the melodies of Stephen C. Foster this afternoon at the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn; on Dec. 7 at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, Manhattan, and on Dec. 21 at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue. There will be an interpretative lecture by Augustus Ludwig at each of these recitals.

The board will continue its Sunday afternoon organ recitals, and this week Gottfried Federlein will give that at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, while Paul Martin, Jr., will play at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street.

This evening at Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, Mrs. Mary Hill Brown will offer the first of a course of four lectures on Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen." There will be no lectures Thursday, but on Friday the events scheduled are the following:

"Patriotic Songs and War Songs," Miss Kate F. Chittenden, illustrated with songs, by C. J. Bushnell, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue. "Folk Songs of France," Albert G. Crawford, illustrated by folk songs by Miss Margaret Hall, at Public School 3, 157th Street and Melrose Avenue. "The Orchestra," Miss Pauline Jennings, illustrated by musical selections, at Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont Avenues. "Welsh Music," illustrated by songs by Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, at Public School 32, 183d Street and Beaumont Avenue.

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Wed., at 8:15. Lucia. Hempel; Cristalli (debut), Amato, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Thanks'g Day, Mat. at 1. Parsifal, Fremstad; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori, Ducheno; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Boris Godunoff. Ober, Braslau, Sparkes, Maubourg, Duchene; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
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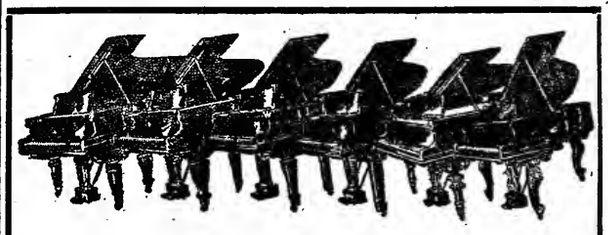

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THE Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, plays the "Pastoral" symphony of Beethoven this afternoon. On the same programme will appear for the first time in New York Grieg's "Funeral March," in honor of his gifted friend, the Norwegian composer, Rikard Nordraak. Margarete Matzenauer will sing an air from Halevy's "La Juive" and a song, "Le Spectre de la Rose," by Berlioz. The programme will conclude with the Scherzo capriccioso of Dvorak. The symphony next week will be the great Schubert C major. Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes are to be the soloists, and will play, new here, a concerto for piano, violin, and string orchestra by Ernest Chausson.

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The annual concert given by the Catholic Protective Society of the Archdiocese of New York will take place at the Hippodrome to-night. The following artists will contribute to the programme: Mme. Frances Alda, Orville Harrold, Miss Ruby Helder, Gutia Casini, 'cellist; Miss Ida Davinoff, violinist, and Frank La Forge, pianist. The purpose of the concert is to raise funds to continue the work of the society which is carried on in the courts and prisons, especially the Children's Court.

***

Samuel Baldwin will play at his organ recital in City College this afternoon the following programme:

Concert overture in E flat.....Faulkes
Largo from Sonata.....Beethoven
Prelude and Fugue in B minor.....Bach
Traumlied.....Frysinger
Symphony in D minor.....Lemare
Two Songs Without Words.....Mendelssohn
Jubilee Overture.....Weber

On Wednesday afternoon his programme will be:

Sonata in style of Handel.....Wolstenholme
Legend.....Federlein
Toccata and Fugue in D minor.....Bach
Rhapsodie on Breton melodies....Saint-Saens
In Paradisum.....Dubois
Piat Lux.....Dubois

The Curfew.....Horsman
Concert piece on national hymn.....Hesse

***

Maggie Teyte, soprano, of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, will give her first New York recital in Aeolian Hall to-morrow afternoon. She will be assisted at the piano by Kurt Schindler. The programme is as follows:

Charpentier, G., La petite frileuse.
Hue, G., Tete de femme.
Debussy, C., Je tremble en voyant ton visage.
Chabrier, Emm., Romance de le'etoile.
Chabrier, Emm., Villanelle des petits canards.
Carpenter, J. A., Les silhouettes.
Schindler, K., Marian.
Zandonai, Ricc., Ultima Rosa.
Zandonai, Ricc., Serenata.
Roussel, Alb., Ode Chinoise.
Moussorgskv, M., La Pie Bavards.
Stravinsky, Igor., La Rosse Saiate.
Hugo Wolf, "Und Willst du Deinen Liebsten Sterben Sehn."
Hugo Wolf, "Mein Liebster Ist so klein."
Szymanowsky, Karol, Der Elnsiedel.
Bleichmann, J., Der kosende wind.

***

Josef Hofmann gives his second piano recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon, playing a Beethoven-Schumann-Liszt programme, whose numbers are the following:

1.
Rondo, G major.....Beethoven
Bagatelle, C major.....Beethoven
Bagatelle, E flat major.....Beethoven
Sonate, Op. 106.....Beethoven
Allegro-Scherso.

2.
Aufschwung.....Schumann
Warum.....Schumann
Ende vom Liede.....Schumann
Des Abends.....Schumann
Kreisleriana.....Schumann

3.
Prelude, C major.....Lisst
Legende, A major.....Lisst
Legende, E major.....Lisst
En Reve.....Lisst
Polonaise.....Lisst

***

Horatio Connell, baritone, gives a song recital in Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon, for which the programme is the following:

Recitative: And God said "Let the Waters".....Haydn
Air: "Rolling in Foaming Billows".....Haydn
"Here She Her Sacred Bower Adorns".
Old English
Lungi dal caro bene.....Secchi
"Dein Wachstahum Sei Feste".....J. S. Bach
Der arme Peter, I., II., III.....Schumann
Ich wand're nicht.....Schumann
Auf ein altes Bild.....Hugo Wolf
Fuszreise.....Hugo Wolf
Der Soldat (II.).....Hugo Wolf
Waldeseinsamkeit.....Brahms
Lauberwindlich "the Friday Music.....Brahms
Excerpts from "A Tale of Old Japan"...
S. Coleridge-Taylor
Elfin Knight.....Morris Class
High Among the Mountains, (M. S.)...
Ellis Clark Hammann
Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind....R. Quilter

***

The Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, conductor, gives its first subscription concert of Russian music at Aeolian Hall Tuesday evening. The soloist will be Maurice Warner, violinist. The programme follows:

Symphony, "Pathetique".....Tschaikowsky
PART II.
Ophelia, music to Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
Tschaikowsky
Valse Romantique.....Sibelius
Praeludium.....Farenfelt
Violin concerto.....Glazunoff
Maurice Warner and orchestra.
Cappriccio Espagnol.....Rimsky Korsakoff

***

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House, gives a recital Tuesday evening in Carnegie Hall assisted by Gutia Casini, 'cellist, and Frank La Forge, pianist. The programme follows:

Recoco Variations.....Tschaikowsky
Gutia Casini.
Lungi dal caro bene.....Secchi
Nymphs and Shepherds.....Purcell
When the Roses Bloom.....Reichardt
Pastoral.....Carey
Mme. Alda.
Panis Angelicus.....Cesar Franck
Mme. Alda, obbligato by G. Casini.
Nocturne.....Chopin
Retreat.....La Forge
Scherzo.....Chopin
Gutia Casini.
Doch Mein Vogal.....Sibelius
Tausend Sterne.....Leo Blech
Lauf der Welt.....Grieg
O Vater.....Melartin
Waldseligkeit.....Ansorge
Meinem Kinde.....Strauss
Wie mirs weh tut.....Rachmaninoff
Mme. Alda.
Green.....Debussy
Lied.....Cesar Franck
A des Oiseaux.....Georges Hue
Longing.....La Forge
Storielle del Bosco Viennese.Strauss-La Forge
Mme. Alda.

***

The Toukuenstler Society will give a concert Tuesday evening in Assembly Hall, 109 East Twenty-second Street. The programme includes a viola sonato by Alexander Winkler, played by Mrs. August Roebbelen, piano, and Lucie Neidhart, viola; a group of songs sung by Mme. Charlotte Lund, Frank Bibb at the piano; a melodrama with music, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," by David M. Levett, which will be recited by B. Russell Throckmorton, while Mrs. August Roebbelen plays the music, and the string quartet, Op. 2, in d minor, by Gretchaninow, played by Elsa Fischer, violin; Mrs. Julie Ferlen-Michaelis, violin; Lucie Neidhart, viola, and Carolyn Neidhart, 'cello.

***

Edward Bromberg, bass, will give a song recital at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, on Tuesday evening. The programme is made up of folk and modern music of Russia, sung in the original, followed by a group of German and another of English songs. John Cushing will assist at the piano.

***

Mme. Cornelia Rider-Possart, who gives a piano recital at Aeolian Hall Wednesday afternoon, will play the following programme:

Sonata Op. 2, No. 3.....Beethoven
Pastorale Variee.....Mozart
Le Concou.....Daquin
Presto, D Minor.....
Ballada, G Minor, Op. 118.....Brahms
Intermezzo, Op. 118.....Brahms
Rigaudon.....Raff
Nocturne, Op. 62, No. 2.....Chopin
Scherzo, B Flat Minor.....Chopin
Sonata, Op. 53.....Ludwig Schytte

The Philharmonic Society will be heard in Carnegie Hall Friday afternoon at 2:30. This is the first of the Friday afternoon subscription concerts which will not be preceded by the regular Thursday evening performance. The programme announced by Conductor Stransky will be entirely devoted to classical composers, and the assisting artist will be Henri Leon Le Roy, the principal clarinet of the Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Stransky will open his programme with the Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G Major, which has not had a hearing at a Philharmonic concert for several years. Mr. Le Roy will play the Mozart Concerto in A Major for clarinet and orchestra. Two symphonies will be given, Haydn's "Militaire," and Beethoven's Sixth, the "Pastoral."

Next Sunday afternoon, in Carnegie Hall, the programme arranged by Mr. Stransky will be the first of the All-Wagner programmes of the Philharmonic's New York season. It will include the overture, "Rienzi"; overture, "Flying Dutchman"; "Tannhauser," Pilgrimage from "Tannhauser"; prelude to Act III., "Lohengrin"; prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde"; prelude, "Die Meistersinger"; "Ride of the Valkyries," from "Die Walkure"; "Waldweben," from "Siegfried"; Siegfried's Rhine journey from "Gotterdammerung"; Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," and the Kaiser March.

***

Edwin Grasse, violinist and composer, will give a recital Friday evening at Aeolian Hall, at which most of the compositions played are his own. He will be assisted by L. Lorenz Smith, violin; Joseph Kovarek, viola; Willem Durieux, cello, and George Falkenstein, piano. The programme follows:

Quartet for two violins, viola and 'cello—
D minor, Opus 16.....Grasse
Messrs. Grasse, Smith, Kovarek, and Durieux
Aria from Concerto.....Goldmark
Caprice in E major.....Paganini-Grasse
Souvenir de Moscow.....Wieniawski
Mr. Grasse.
Sonata for 'cello and piano—E minor, Opus 28.....Grasse
Messrs. Grasse and Durieux.
Im Ruderboot.....Grasse
Wellenspiel.....Grasse
Polonaise No. 2 in E flat.....Grasse
Mr. Grasse.

Paderewski will give his second recital in Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon at 2:30. This will be his last appearance in New York for the present. Directly after this recital he makes a flying visit to the Middle West, going as far as St. Paul, Minneapolis and Fargo. About Dec. 15 he goes to Boston to spend the holidays, and New Year's he starts for the Coast, where he will be throughout January and February. The programme for Saturday has not yet been announced.

***

The choir of the Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral will give a concert of Russian church music at Aeolian Hall Saturday evening. With the exception of the Lord's Prayer, the "Easter Canticles" by Smolensky, "Creed" by Gretchaninoff, and Lvovsky's hundredfold "Lord, Hava Mercy," which was sung by the choir at the concert in New Synod Hall during the recent convention of the Episcopal Church, none of the numbers of the programme have ever been given here on the concert platform.

***

Under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists the first of the organization's seventh annual series of free organ recitals will be given by T. Tertius Noble at St. Thomas's Church Tuesday evening. The programme will be made up of English compositions. The other recitals of the series will be as follows: Second recital, in January, by Wallace Goodrich of Boston, French compositions; third, in February, by Frederick Maxson of Philadelphia, American compositions; fourth, in March, by Harold D. Phillips of Baltimore, German compositions.

***

The Sinsheimer Quartet will give eight evening subscription concerts this season, most of them held at private residences. The fifth occurs at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, on Feb. 24. The quartet consists of Bernard Sinsheimer, first violin; Louis Edlin, second violin; Joseph Kovarek, viola, and Jacques Renard, 'cello.

***

Ada Sassoli, the Italian harpist, who has just returned to this country, and Francis Rogers, baritone, will give a joint recital in the Little Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 2.

***

Reed Miller and Mme. Nevada Van Der Veer (Mrs. Reed Miller) will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3.

***

The St. Cecilia Club of New York, Victor Harris conductor, will, in addition to its two regular concerts which are to be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 20 and March 24, give an extra concert on Jan. 28. The club has been invited by the Philharmonic Society to appear at two of its regular concerts at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 26 and 27, at which the club will sing the Magnificat in Liszt's "Dante" Symphony, as well as a group of three unaccompanied numbers to be conducted by Mr. Harris.

***

Mme. Teresa Carreno's next appearance here will be at her second recital, held at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 9.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The National Hymn.

C. M. CAMPBELL, M. D.—What is our national hymn? What is our national air? I find there is a wide diversity of opinion—"America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia" being answers given by different well-informed people.

There is no one official national hymn of the United States of America. By order of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, respectively, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" are played every morning and evening at every navy and army post. This gives these songs a certain official standing.

"America," sung to the air of "God Save the King," erroneously called our national anthem in many song books, has no official standing whatever.

Old New York.

J. M. H.—In your issue of Sunday, Oct. 19, "R. F. S." asks for the correct date of the burning of Niblo's Garden, &c., and in your reply you state that Niblo's Garden was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of Sept. 18, 1846.

The history of old New York interests me greatly, being identified with over half a century of its growth. It seems to me one of the greatest events in my early life was when my father—reared as a Quaker (Friend)—was induced to take a guest and myself to see the spectacular play of "The Black Crook," with George L. Fox as leading actor, at Niblo's Garden, located in the early '60s somewhere in Broadway near Prince Street. Was this Niblo's rebuilt?

When was P. T. Barnum's theatre, or show, burned, while located on the west side of Broadway, somewhere in that section? When did Barnum's show move from lower Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church?

When did the old East Broadway stage coach line cease running to the Battery?

When was City Hall Park modernized by changing the picturesque high fountain, with its many sprays, to the present ordinary type, and the high iron fence removed, which fenced in its ellipse?

Niblo's Garden was rebuilt after the fire of Sept. 18, 1846, and used as a playhouse for many years. Barnum's Museum, on the corner of Broadway and Ann Street, was burned down in 1865. We have no information available concerning P. T. Barnum's later theatrical enterprises, but believe that they are described at length in his autobiography.

Mackrel & Simpson's East Broadway stage coach line ceased running in 1865, being superseded by the Dry Dock Company's line of green street cars.

The present fountain in City Hall Park was erected in 1873. The original fountain, which was north of this one, was erected in 1842 to celebrate the opening of the Croton Aqueduct.

Income Tax Statement.

JAMES ROGERS.—Now that income tax has the carpet, I am interested to know if I am obliged to make a statement. I am married, and our joint income is below $4,000. My wife has some bank stock and some industrial stocks. I have the same, and in addition some farms (West) and a house rented by an agent to whom I pay a commission, also pay repairs and taxes. May I deduct from my income sums paid for taxes, repairs, &c.? This information I do not recollect having seen mentioned. Doubtless there are many to whom your reply to this would be welcome.

Since the gross joint income of yourself and your wife is less than $4,000, it is wholly exempt and you need file no statement.

In any case, you would pay no taxes upon the dividends from the bank stock and industrial stocks. Such corporations are themselves taxed on their incomes, and to compel their stockholders to pay a tax on the dividends would be to tax the same fund twice. Therefore, all dividends on the stock of taxable corporations are exempt under the law. All taxes may be deducted, but not assessments for local improvements.

Expenses incurred in running a business and money expended for repairs in property used in business are allowed as deductions; also all city, county and State taxes may be deducted, but not assessments for local improvements. Therefore, in your case the commission paid your agent and the amounts expended for repairs in your property would be allowed as deductions, which would not be the case if the house were your own dwelling.

Taxation of Stock.

MR. WOLF.—Would thank you greatly to inform me through the columns of your paper whether I am subject to the income tax.

I own fourteen preferred and ten common shares of the May Department Stores Company stock and have an income of $1,500 a year, including dividend of this stock.

Since your income is less than $3,000, it is wholly exempt, and you need file no statement. In any case, the dividend on the stock which you mention would not be included, since such dividends are exempt under the law.

Income Tax Exemption.

PERPLEXITY.—If it was the intention of the framers of the income tax law to favor the man with a family by allowing $4,000 exemption to a married man, will the exemption apply to a widower with one or more children for whom he is obliged to keep a home, probably at greater cost and inconvenience than if he had a wife? Can you enlighten us on that subject?

You cannot take advantage of the $4,000 exemption. That applies only in cases where the husband and wife are living together. There is no provision under the law providing an additional exemption for persons in your situation. In your case the $3,000 exemption applies.

"Dear" and "My Dear."

LILLIAN H.—Will you kindly let me know, through your Sunday TIMES, the following question: Which is more intimate when writing to a friend: "My dear," or "Dear"? Which is more intimate when using same in business?

There is no fixed rule governing matters of social custom. In general "Dear" is considered more intimate and informal, in business and personal correspondence, than "My dear."

Housewives' League.

MRS. WOOLFOLK.—I am a reader of the New York Sunday TIMES and saw an article a week or two ago on the Housewives' League. I am very anxious to find out something of this organization, so wondered if you would be kind enough to tell me where I could apply.

You will get the desired information by writing to the Editor of The Housewives' League Magazine, 31 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York City.

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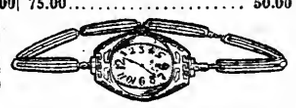

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WE DELIVER TURKEYS, FRESH MEATS and POULTRY TO ALL POINTS IN THE CITY AND TO ALL SUBURBS REACHED BY OUR FREE WAGON DELIVERY SERVICE, BUT WE DO NOT FILL C. O. D. ORDERS ON THESE LINES. We also ship groceries everywhere and prepay the freight to nearest railroad stations. When you find it inconvenient to come here in person, send your order by mail or telephone it to 4000 Chelsea.

Premium Flour

FOUNTAIN QUALITY—

Bbl.,	½-bbl. bag,	¼-bbl. bag,	12-lb. bag,
$5.85	$3.29	76c	43c

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—
$5.50 $3.25

DOLD'S PURE LARD—packed in net-weight pails; 10-lb. pail, $1.75; 5-lb. pail, 89c; 3-lb. pail.....54c

CHILI SAUCE or Fountain quality oyster cocktail sauce; 8 bottles, $1.43; pint bottle.....24c

Smoked Meats

DOLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE Lb. BACON.....21c
SMOKED OX TONGUES.....18c
DOLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE HAMS.....19½c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON.....23½c

The Big Store's Thanksgiving Dinner

A compact basket containing the necessary supplies for a Thanksgiving Dinner for a family of six.

EACH BASKET CONTAINS:

Can Condensed Soup.. Dry-Picked Chicken... Pkg. Poultry Seasoning. Two Qts. White Potatoes New Yellow Turnips... Can New Sugar Corn... Pkg. Royal Macaroon... Pkg. Crisp Soda Biscuits. Large Can Baked Beans Six Ripe Sweet Oranges. Pound Mixed Nuts..... Can Ridgeways Celebrated Tea.....

All packed in basket, at $1.50

We shall deliver these baskets to any address within our regular delivery limits on or before Wednesday, Nov. 26.

NEW CRANBERRIES—fanciest Cape Cod; large berries; 2 quarts.. 25c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—Fountain quality; 3-lb. net-weight canister, $1; ½-lb. can.....17c
PRESH BUTTERINE—Jelke's Good Luck brand; 5-lb. package, $1.19; 2-lb. print, 49c; 1-lb. print.....25c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—ripe, sweet fruit; 5 lbs., 74c; 2 lbs.....30c
We deliver packages and prints.

Thanksgiving Nuts

NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS—3½ lbs., $1; lb.....32c
FANCY PECANS—5 lbs., 88c; lb.....18c
FANCY IMPORTED WALNUTS—3½ lbs., $1; lb.....20c
BEST MIXED NUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb.....25c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs.....30c
FANCY MIXED NUTS—5 lbs., $1; lb.....21c
SOFT-SHELL WALNUTS—4¼ lbs., $1; lb.....24c
NEW CALIFORNIA ALMONDS—4 lbs., $1; lb.....25c
NEW HICKORY NUTS—3 lbs.....25c

NEW SWEET POTATOES, yellow onions, red onions, white turnips, yellow turnips, blood red beets, carrots or parsnips; 5-quart basket.....33c
NEW SWEET PEAS—Orchard Farm brand sweet wrinkled peas; cans, $2.65; can, 12c; doz.....$1.35
CANDIED ORANGE or lemon peel; 3 lbs., 50c; lb.....18c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; imported from France; recommended for table and medical use; gallon, $2.95; quart can.....85c

Grape Fruit

FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT—

Box of 80,	Doz.,	Each,
$4.50	75c	7c

Thanksgiving Poultry

We offer a large consignment of fancy, selected, freshly killed, dry-picked Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens and Fowl from the leading nearby points, viz.: Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Sale on Monday and Tuesday at the lowest prices for poultry of equal quality; all goods carefully reweighed and rechecked.

Our Own Roasting

Come and see us roast coffee.

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.50; 3 lbs., $1; lb.....35c
HOTEL BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.85; 3½ lbs., $1; lb.....29c
HOUSEHOLD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb.....25c

Plum Pudding

FOUNTAIN QUALITY Old English style plum pudding; No. 4 can, 75c; No. 3 can, 65c; No. 2 can, 45c; No. 1 can.....24c
EDDY'S OLD ENGLISH STYLE PLUM PUDDING—doz., $1.94; 8 cans, 97c; reg. 25c 1-lb. can.....17c
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS PLUM PUDDING—No. 4 can, 74c; No. 3 can, 59c; No. 2 can, 43c; No. 1 can.....23c

Currants and Raisins

RECLEANED CURRANTS—4 lbs., 48c; 2 lbs.....25c
FRESHLY SEEDED RAISINS—Fountain quality; doz., $1.54; pkg.....13c
NEW MALAGA RAISINS—finest imported clusters; carton, 45c, 40c, 35c, 30c and.....25c
¼-SIZE BOX—$2.25, $1.94 and.....$1.48
FOUNTAIN QUALITY CURRANTS—thoroughly cleaned; doz., $1.54; package.....13c
SEEDLESS RAISINS—Golden West brand; doz., $1.14; package.....10c

Hand-Packed Apples

5-qt basket
NEW GREENING APPLES..35c
NEW BALDWIN APPLES....34c
BEN DAVIS APPLES.....40c

Dozen
ROME BEAUTY APPLES or Jonathan apples.....60c
SELECTED SPITZENBERG APPLES.....58c

NEW PUMPKIN—Fountain quality; makes delicious pies; doz., $1.70; large can.....15c
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fountain quality; open kettle; gallon can, 90c; quart can.....25c
FANCY PASTRY FLOUR—Fountain quality; ½-bbl. bag, 89c; 7-lb. cotton bag.....28c

For Details of Many Other Important Sales Scheduled for Tomorrow, Please See Our Advertisements in Today's WORLD, Today's AMERICAN, and Today's HERALD.

The Big Store A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps With Purchases Made Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

VELVET IS BECOMING MORE THE VOGUE AS SEASON ADVANCES

Its Reign Promises to Last Until Spring—May Be Used with Fur or Two Colors of Velvet May Be Combined—The New Wraps Look Complicated, but They Really Are Simple.

THE fashion for velvet does not decrease. Each week sees more of it worn and more of it sold. There are many who promise the reign of panne velvet through the Spring. It is true that the French women who inspire our clothes do not hesitate to wear velvet during every month of the year, if they choose. Velvet hats were as numerous at Deauville in August as they are in Paris in November.

The few American women who went to this Normandy resort with their straw hats, expensive and fashionable, found that they looked entirely out of the picture.

Suit of purple velvet with embroidered collar.

Not only did women wear velvet hats; they wore velvet coats, for there was a very smart colored velvet jacket introduced by Chancel which had a collar of fur and carried a velvet hat to match.

It is strange, by the way, that these coats were restricted to Europe. Possibly they will be worn over here next Spring, but in the meantime Europe will get the best of them. However that may be, the colored velvet top coat was quite the thing, and women wore it over gowns of white chiffon cloth as well as over white linen skirts.

It was at Deauville first and in the German mountains later that one saw so much velvet. It dominated everything so strongly that it caught the eye of the observer as quickly as did the changed silhouette of woman by reason of the minaret tunic

Then Came Velvet Gowns.

After one became accustomed to the velvet coats and hats one was not surprised to see the incoming rush of velvet gowns and suits. As far back as February the buyers had warned us of a velvet season, but we were not prepared for the epidemic that spread over the Continent. There are now places where velvet suits are sold at wholesale for $14, so one can well imagine how popular they will become.

The pity of this condition is that velvet should be of admirable weave and the standard should be kept high; but this is not done, for cheap velvet fills the market. It has a cotton back, it has a rubbed surface which gives it a gray tone, and its pile is so interior that it spots as easily as white paint.

Naturally, in a velvet season we are inundated with the inferior quality; when one adds to this disadvantage the fact that women will wear it who have not the right opportunities for it, one must emphasize the fact that its popularity may possibly be deplorable.

The woman who can afford several gowns can easily afford a velvet suit, but the woman of limited means, who must wear one coat and jacket every time she goes out during the day, is certainly unwise to invest in velvet. She may have a velvet evening gown if she dresses in an elaborate manner, or, better still, she may choose velvet for an evening wrap. Nothing is better. It is warm, it is rich in appearance, and the present weave is sufficiently soft to enable one to drape it with grace.

Velvet and Fur.

Many women think that it is necessary to trim velvet with fur. The mind associates the two fabrics, but to-day there are various ways of combining velvet of one color with velvet of another color in such a manner that the effect is charming; one can use satin in the same way, but some of the richness is lost. Fur is better. There is no denying that fact; but it is not necessary.

It is true that semi-precious furs are expensive, but they do not go well on a good piece of velvet. Raccoon and 'possum, which were once common backwood furs, are now raised to a height which demands a price that the ordinary woman does not care to pay.

Even red fox, which was the most famous of the semi-precious pelts, has become so fashionable since the leading dressmakers adopted it, dyed or natural, that the woman with an ordinary purse cannot afford it.

Using Imitation Fur.

The best thing that the average woman can hope to do in the way of peltry is to buy a good imitation of an expensive variety. It is a sad fact that she often pays the high water price for it because she has been told it is real. One could say of the fur business what a man of discernment once said to a merchant who said he had made a fortune in selling antiques, "You mean you have made a fortune selling modern things as antiques."

It would not be well to inquire too closely into the honesty of many who sell furs. Somewhere some one starts the thing wrong, and you may not be able to hold the clerk responsible for what he told you and what he sold you, but the practice of calling a dyed rabbit by another and a better name is common these days.

The best way to avoid any complications is to frankly ask for imitation fur. In skunk the imitation is good and serves the purpose of any woman who merely wants to follow a fashion and not buy an heirloom. It serves well enough as trimming for a velvet wrap for evening wear, which, by the way, was the starting point of this discussion.

The New Wraps.

The new wraps look complicated, but they are not, after one is shown how to make them, which observation reminds one of Columbus and the egg. It is not necessary, in order to be fashionable, that one should have that line of gathers straight across the back, which cuts the figure in half, and which one sees on half the new coats, but it is a good touch if one can manage it.

The long lines of drapery from shoulder to hem are equally good if one manages to provide enough fullness for the waist and shoulders and to swirl the material over the hip and bring it up to the shoulders in front.

Few of the new evening wraps are long, although the accepted new movement is toward a wrap that comes to the ankle. It is too early in the season for this style to dominate, but when there are two such powerful factors behind it as Madame Cheruit and Paul Poiret, then one may look out for it after the New Year arrives.

Poiret introduced his long evening wrap as early as August; Cheruit only introduced her coat at the late Autumn races. Both came to the ankles and were cut severely. They had no drapery whatever, which is a startling fact thrust into the fashions of this season.

And here is why both coats are immensely important: They offer a new style of cutting which eliminates drapery, and they cover the gown from shoulder to ankle, which is an innovation.

It is safe to say that neither of these shapes will come into fashion before one has time to get service out of the other kind of wrap. It may be advisable, however, to hint that greater length is desired in a coat than many of the shops and dressmakers offer at the present writing.

Of one thing we are certain: that the coats on streets suits are decidedly longer than what women expected. It is true that many short coats were brought over by the buyers, and hundreds more were made here, but the masters of dress, in Paris, accented a longer coat and their models are winning out.

One does not mean by this that the coat reaches the knees, or that it is cut in a straight line around the figure, but it does mean that the waistcoat front reaches well below the waist, and the back drops half way down to the knees. There is no "bobtailed" effect in the smart coat this month. It is excessively broad, and so full under the arms that it appears to be draped, and there is a narrow belt across the back to push up the fullness above the waist line, but there is enough of a peplum below this breadth and fullness to keep the proper proportions.

One of the very new street coats has a panel inserted down the middle of the back which is cut six inches longer than the sides, hanging like a sash to the knees. It is a straw which shows how the wind will blow.

By the way, this coat was part of a suit that had many new features in it. It was a canary yellow Sutherland tweed with a short skirt, a black satin collar on the coat and a lining of white satin with dull purple stripes. It was intended for country wear with a small black hat made of silk beaver holding upright a stiff yellow brush.

Three-Tiered Skirts.

Fashion is a curious thing, or rather the popular attitude toward it. First, women say they are thoroughly tired of certain things, and as soon as they all say it and are quite convinced about it, then they revive it.

I happen to think of this phase of fashion because of the return of the three-tiered accordion-plaited skirt which Callot brought out last February and which the wholesalers copied by the hundred and sent broadcast to the retailers, who sold them at varying prices between $12 and $50. In the Summer the women said they were weary of the model; they saw so many of them repeated on every side they felt as though they were walking in a room of mirrors.

When we thought the last word on the subject had been said, dressmakers have revived the model and put it forward as one of the best for dance frocks. It is often made in canary yellow silk net or tulle. There are three plaited tunics that hang closely to the figure instead of standing away from it as the new kind do. These are dropped over a slender foundation of self-colored satin. The bodice is high at the back, reaching to the neck, has very little lining, and the three-quarter sleeves hang well away from the arm and are cut to points at the back.

Idea from Doucet.

Such is the foundation of the gown. The different ways of specializing it rest upon the ingenuity of the designer. For example, on one frock there is a wide folded girdle of turquoise blue velvet with a pink satin rose in front, and at the edge of the neck and wide sleeves is a narrow band of blue ostrich flues.

This idea was evidently taken from a wonderful gown designed by Doucet in Paris. The material was sulphur yellow chiffon over a draped skirt of brocaded gold satin. The outstanding lampshade tunic, the high wired collar and the loose sleeves were edged with the blue ostrich flues about four inches deep.

It must be admitted that gowns made with three-tiered skirts of flat plaited crêpe de chine or satin do not look especially smart. Tulle or net is newer, and, with the addition of a colored belt and a flower, one gets a rather startling costume for any kind of special affair in the evening.

It is an especially good one for a débutante.

Brocade and black velvet trimmed with white fur.

HINTS OF FASHION FOR THE WOMAN OF TASTE

THE butterfly is still dominant. It is utilized to decorate a charming black and white blouse. The blouse is made of white satin, with undersleeves of white chiffon covered with black net. Across the front there is a big butterfly formed of black lace, with jet beads embroidered on it to form the body. The lace is put on in two strips, five or six inches wide, and the ends of the strips are held out to form the wings.

A dainty child's hat of white satin beaver shows embroidered butterflies of colored floss and beads circling the crown. The butterflies are worked in shades of tan and brown and deep, soft rose, and the hat is worn with a brown velvet coat.

Another charming little girl's hat is a white beaver, edged about the brim with tiny blue flowers made of baby ribbon. The crown is circled with the little flowers about the top, and from each drops a strand of ribbon, knotted at the end. On the right side of the hat is a huge bow of blue satin. This hat is worn with a white chinchilla coat.

Some new handbags are made of silk embroidered with beads. The designs are taken from those on Persian rugs or hangings, and are worked out with faithful attention to color and line with beads. It must have been difficult for the manufacturers to get beads that would so well reproduce the colors used in Persian embroidery and weaving, for the reproduction is excellent.

Garterettes, or little garters for children, are still shown in the shops, in spite of the cool weather. They are used with socks for indoor wear. They are made of dainty ribbon, formed into roses and other flowers, with small yellow centres, and fastened on a band of silk or ribbon about a garter of elastic.

Big china buttons of really garish colors are used with good effect on some of the white silk and satin waists. One, with a vest of white net, edged at the top with a band of brown fur, is buttoned from the bottom of the vest, which reaches to within six inches of the waist, to the waist line, with three big, yellow china ball buttons, each painted with a bright red flower. These buttons give the only color on the waist—excepting the little band of brown fur—and are a good finish.

Women are loath to give up collarless blouses just because the weather is growing colder. Heavy coats make an ugly line next against bare necks. Furs soil the skin, and doubtless contact with the skin is not good for the furs. There are some very good net and lace ruffs and collars that can be put about the neck under the coat and so also under the fur collar to protect both the fur and the skin. One of these is a modification of the little gold-tasseled folded band of net worn last year to protect the coat collar. It is, in fact, the same sort of band of folded net, ended at each end with a gold tassel. But there is an upstanding, boned ruff of pleated lace fastened to the part of the net band that goes about the neck. This upstanding lace protects the neck and the collar at the same time.

Yellow is much seen in these days. Last Spring yellow was first extensively used in lingerie. Ribbons of yellow were run into all sorts of underwear and negligees. Then yellow chiffon and crepe de chine were used for the making of rest robes and petticoats and chemises and night gowns. Yellow waists of chiffon and crepe de chine were next worn. And then evening frocks and afternoon frocks of yellow appeared. There are even some yellow tweed street suits. Yellow is a usually becoming color, if it is skillfully handled. But there are not many skins that are improved by coming into direct contact with yellow. This fact is now understood by most dressmakers. In almost all of the gowns and blouses of yellow there is a generous use of cream or white tulle at the throat. There is usually a touch of black somewhere on these yellow garments. A little black velvet at the wrist or elbow or belt, or a knot of black in the drapery of the skirt, gives character to the color that might otherwise seem monotonous.

Flowers for the hair and the corsage are made of ribbon. Chrysanthemums seem to be in first favor just now. They are beautiful when they are well made. The long, slim petals are curled by means of a wire run in them. Each is fitted with a yellow centre and a green stem and leaves. Some, in a dull, deep mauve, are especially attractive.

Some of the new sweaters in Angora and Shelton have collars and cuffs of fur, and some are edged about the bottom with fur. These fur-trimmed sweaters can be bought for ten dollars each, and of course the prices go on up to forty or fifty dollars. White is always a popular color, and some of the brilliant red, yellow, and purple shades are also much worn.

Bunches of velvet grapes are used in place of artificial flowers on a charming violet velvet evening gown. The grapes are small, and do not look much like grapes, but they are made up in beautiful shades of taupe and wine red and mauve, and they hang loosely and gracefully from their long stems.

Big porcelain buttons—big in diameter, that is—shaped like saucers, are used on a rose velvet waist. They have big holes, two of them, bound with brass, and are fastened to the waist with black silk tape.

There is a menace to the flat-chested woman in the styles of to-day. When revers, much drapery of the bodice, tucks, folds, and gathers are in fashion, the thin-chested woman may go on her way rejoicing. But to-day, in spite of the fact that loose, bagging bodices are worn, their plainness makes them accentuate the thinness of their wearers. A good deal may be done to cover up defects if the neckwear worn is carefully chosen. Wide frills and turnover collars do much to bring good lines to the thin woman's figure.

VELVET BRACELETS

IT has now become fashionable in Paris to wear a broad bracelet of black velvet on the left arm. It fits the wrist snugly, and is held in place by a large monogram of small diamonds, bedded in platinum.

Everywhere one sees this one ornament worn on the arm with an evening costume. It is far more conspicuous than a jeweled bracelet, and serves to cover the ugliest part of a woman's arm, which is the bone at the wrist.

By the way, black ornaments are becoming more fashionable each day. The evening gowns, the black oilcloth rose for afternoon gowns and morning hats, the black velvet bracelet at dinners and theatre, and now Callot is using large pieces of black onyx jewelry set with seed pearls or brilliants to fasten the front of a tulle bodice.

One can buy these ornaments in Paris and attach them to the gown as one would a rose. The effect is immensely good when the gown is of white tulle or white satin, with a drapery of silver lace. Too much black must not be used.

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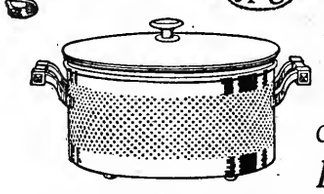

Thanksgiving Sale of the Celebrated "Guernsey" BakingWare

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CASSEROLES, quart size; regularly $3.75, *at $2.50*
PIE BAKERS, full size; regularly $3.00, *at $2.00*

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WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

THE NEW DANCING SLIPPERS USED FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING PARTIES HAVE STRAPS

THE strapped slipper has taken the place of all other slippers for dancing, both in the afternoon and in the evening. Comfort dictated this fashion. It is well enough to waltz and two-step in a low-cut slipper modeled on the lines of a pump. It is almost impossible to dance the new dances in a slipper that does not cling to the foot without conscious effort on the part of its wearer to make it do so. Hence the strapped slipper, whether it goes by the name of tango slipper or cothurn. The shoes illustrated show various forms that the strap may take. The figure wears slippers of gold brocaded silk, laced with gold ribbon through buttonholes in the fabric of the slipper. The next shoes on the right are made with black satin uppers and colored vamps. The next shoes are made of black velvet, with colored heels, and piped with colored kid, under which the black satin ribbons are fastened. The next shoe shows the little tango buckles, which are sold in sets attached to an ordinary evening slipper. The shoe on the right is laced over the instep and ankle, although the back of the ankle is supported with the fabric of the shoe.

THANKSGIVING VEGETABLES

Interesting Methods of Preparing Some of the Old-Fashioned "Fixin's" Appropriate to the Holiday.

IT is almost necessary to have certain vegetables on Thanksgiving at the home dinner. French artichokes and asparagus tips may be all very well, even at a Thanksgiving feast, if it is ordered in a restaurant. But the old-fashioned home holiday feast demands squash and onions and other homely vegetables.

Modern taste does not relish a succession of boiled onions, boiled squash, boiled carrots, boiled sweet and white potatoes, boiled turnips and boiled parsnips. So the ingenious cook must devise ways of presenting the homely Winter vegetables in new ways.

Carrots, Turnips and Squash.

A good way to prepare carrots is to choose those of rich, red color. Wash and scrape them and cut them in slices. Put the slices through a chopping machine, screwed to "coarse." Then boil the carrots until they are tender, but not mashed; drain them and put them in a double boiler with melted butter, pepper, salt, and a little very finely minced parsley.

Turnips cannot be turned into a very dainty dish. The best way to cook them is to boil them in slightly salted water until they are tender, then cut them in neat, even dice and serve them with a little cream sauce. They should not be smothered in a heavy sauce, but moistened and covered with a rather thin sauce, well seasoned.

Another way to serve both carrots and turnips is to wash and scrape them, and cut them in balls with a vegetable scoop. Then boil them separately in slightly boiling water, and when they are tender drain them carefully. Put them together in a saucepan with a little stock and minced parsley, season them with salt and pepper, and heat them. Serve very hot.

Hubbard squash, to be at its best, should be dry when it is served. Some squashes are dry and firm enough to boil. Some need baking to bring out their best flavor and texture.

One way to serve baked squash is to cut it in two, scoop out the seeds and fibrous middle, and bake the two halves in the oven. When they are tender take them from the oven, remove the hardened and browned layer of pulp, and then scoop out the tender yellow pulp. Mash this, and, if necessary, put it through a ricer. Season it with salt and pepper and plenty of butter.

Another way to serve baked squash is to cut it in quarters, remove the seeds and fibre, and bake it. Then serve the quarters, with the browned layer removed, on a flat dish. The squash, which should be tender, is scooped out with a large spoon.

Onions and Parsnips.

Fried parsnips are as appetizing as are baked onions, and both combine well with turkey. To prepare parsnips in the Southern style, scrape and parboil straight, well-shaped roots. Then boil them and when they are tender cut them in two or else in three slices. Dip each slice in molasses and fry them golden brown in butter in a skillet. They should be fried rather slowly, and then drained on brown paper.

To make baked onions, first remove the outside skin of round, moderately large onions and boil them in slightly salted water until they are tender. Then drain them thoroughly and arrange them neatly in a buttered baking dish. Cover them with creamed sauce; that is to say, pour two or three tablespoonfuls of it over each onion, and then strew them with buttered bread crumbs. Sprinkle a little grated dry Parmesan cheese over them and brown them in a hot oven.

Potatoes.

There is no better way of cooking sweet potatoes than browning them, after they are parboiled, in the dripping pan with a turkey. But this is somewhat difficult to do, sometimes, if the turkey is large and the oven is small.

They can be browned in other ways. They can be parboiled, cut in quarters or eighths and fried, like French-fried white potatoes, in deep fat. They can be parboiled and cut in two, spread with molasses and browned in the oven. They can be parboiled and browned whole in butter in a skillet. They can be parboiled, sliced, and browned, with much butter, in a baking dish in the oven.

They can be baked, perhaps, the day before they are needed, and cut in two. The centres should be taken out, mashed, and mixed with butter, pepper, celery salt, and a little cayenne. Then the centres should be returned to the potatoes. They should be generously spread with butter, and then browned when they are needed. They can be browned in a hot oven or else under the broiling flame of a gas oven.

A tempting way to serve white potatoes is to mash them and cream them with hot milk, butter, pepper, and salt. Then form them in small cakes and score them across the top with a fork. Brush them with the beaten yolk of egg and brown them in the oven just before serving.

TABLE DECORATIONS FOR THANKSGIVING

THE preparation of the Thanksgiving table is always delightful.

The traditions and customs that cluster about the day are so full of suggestions that no one need be at a loss for an idea, and the results obtained from the use of fruit and vegetables and other appropriate sorts of decoration, are so good that the time passed in working out an idea is time well spent.

The pumpkin may be taken as the keynote of the decorations.

For the centrepiece, hollow out a big yellow pumpkin, after cutting off the top. Line the inside of the pumpkin with white tissue paper and then fill it with fruit—bananas, rosy red and shining green apples, grapes of several sorts, pears, and oranges.

At each place there can be a small pumpkin filled with salted nuts. These small pumpkins can be made from oranges, from which a top slice has been cut and the centre removed. They can also be bought in the form of little boxes for bonbons or nuts.

The place cards can be little pumpkins; or they can be plain white cards, on which the names are written, each pierced by a small pumpkin-headed stick pin.

Pumpkin vines are sold by the yard—made, of course, of tissue paper—and these can be festooned about the dining room and even about the edge of the table to carry out the pumpkin idea.

Vegetables for Decoration.

Vegetables can be used for decoration. The centrepiece can be formed of vegetables piled up in the centre of the table. Carrots, turnips, parsnips, sweet and white potatoes, celery tops, a red and a green cabbage, can all be used if they are scrubbed clean and wiped dry. Their colors are beautiful, and if they are neatly mounded and then edged with a border of fresh, green parsley they will be quite effective.

The Turkey.

A big paper turkey, that costs about a dollar and a quarter, filled with candies, might serve as the centrepiece, and at each place could be placed small paper turkeys, also filled with candy, which cost from 15 to 25 cents a piece.

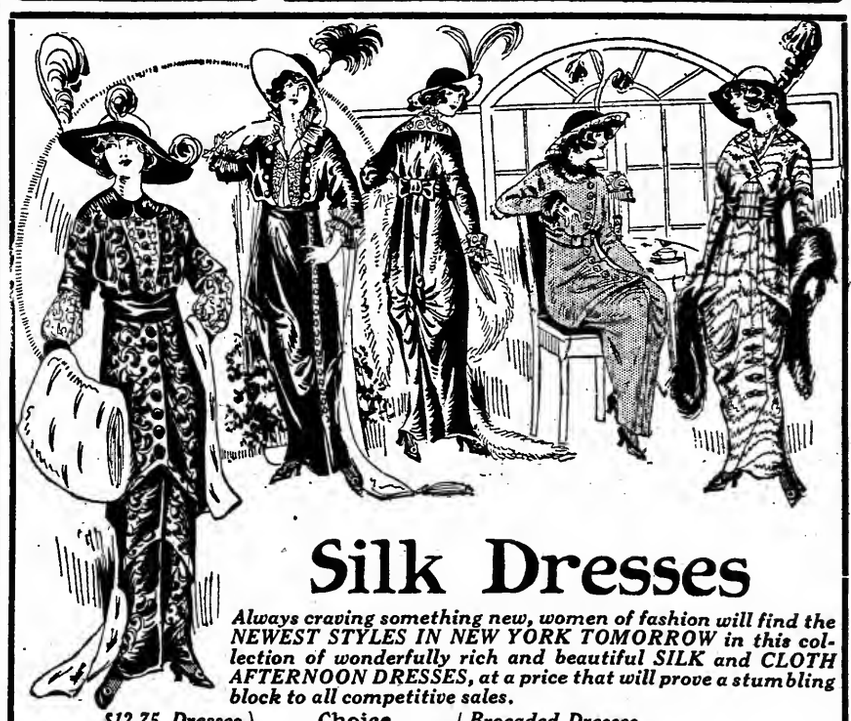
There are small fruit boxes, sold filled with candies by some confectioners, that are also attractive favors.

More useful favors can be found in the small silk fruits and vegetables that are sold for prices that range from 25 cents to $1. Carrots and parsnips, apples, and pears are included in these fruits and vegetables, and they are all pincushions. The tiny vegetable memories that sell for 15 cents each and the tiny wax vegetables and fruits that cost 10 or 15 cents also make appropriate and acceptable favors.

35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET
IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER. POPULAR PRICES.

Popular Prices RESTAURANT
Express Elevators.
PAULINE CORBETT and STANLEY WARNER.
The Clever Juvenile Cabaret Entertainers,
THE FAMOUS GREGORIAN QUARTETTE. MANSON SISTERS.
MISS CLAIR TIEGEN
(Popular Rag Time Singer,)
And Others, with Sorlin's Orchestra.
Eighth Floor.

Women's Imported Gloves
A purchase that cannot be duplicated to-day at the price we paid. Main Floor.
89c and $1.00 Values at 69c
Black, white and tan shades, heavy embroidered backs, two-clasp glace.
New Fresh Gloves Just Out of Bond
White and tan are black embroidered; black gloves are white embroidered. Secure your Christmas wants while they last.



Silk Dresses
Always craving something new, women of fashion will find the NEWEST STYLES IN NEW YORK TOMORROW in this collection of wonderfully rich and beautiful SILK and CLOTH AFTERNOON DRESSES, at a price that will prove a stumbling block to all competitive sales.
$12.75 Dresses, $14.95 Dresses, $16.50 Dresses, $19.75 Dresses — Choice $8.75 — Brocaded Dresses, Silk Eolienne Dresses, Wool Eponge Dresses, Matelasse & French Dresses
Newest draped and tunic skirts, yokes, medici and fancy collars of white, ecru and black laces and fancy nets; some are trimmed with plaid silk, others with FURS or velvet, new sashes and girdles are shown; in fact, everything that makes for smartness. All sizes from 34 to 44.
Colors are navy, taupe, Copenhagen, blue, dark green, lavender, maroon, tan, brown, also black.
Remember, they are splendidly made and even at their regular prices $12.75, $14.95, $16.50 and $19.75—would be good values. Third Floor.
No mail nor phone orders; no C. O. D. or on approval

Suit Sale Continues — Women's $25 to $35 "Printzess" Suits—Guaranteed for two seasons. All sizes, all colors $16.75
Printzess DISTINCTION IN DRESS REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
$25.00 Suits, $29.75 Suits, $35.00 Suits — $16.75
This is positively the greatest thing New York has ever known in the way of a Suit Sale. $16.75 is the lowest price ever quoted in America on a "Printzess" Suit. $25.00 is the lowest price at which a "Printzess" Suit is made to retail.
The coats of the suits are 28 to 32 inches long. Materials are BROADCLOTH, DIAGONALS, MATELASSE, CHEVIOTS, TWO-TONE effects, WIDE WALES, BASKET WEAVE, and NOVELTIES; also other fabrics in every color and black.
The SKIRTS show many new and distinguished draping effects not heretofore presented.
The LININGS are all GUARANTEED for TWO SEASONS. Some are yarn-dyed satins, others peau de cygne, others changeable silks; all colors. Third Floor.
A complete range of sizes guarantees every woman a perfect fitting suit—all regular sizes, all sizes for small women and sizes 40, 42 and 44 for large women.
"Printzess" Suits are guaranteed for two seasons' wear.

"Sir Henri" and "Patrician" SHOES for Women at $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4
Style, quality, service, and low prices are the important features.
New Spool Heels, Cloth Tops, Cuban Heels, Low Heels, Leathers: Patent Calfskin, Dull Calfskin, Vici Kid, Tan Calf, Satin Calf, Suede Calf. Second Floor.
Rhinestone Slipper Buckles, beautiful designs; value $1.50 ..... 98c
Satin Evening Slippers in black, white, pink, and blue .... $2.50 and $3.00

Imported IVORY Grained Holiday Novelties
$1.98 Ivory grained CLOCKS, $1.25. Main Floor.
$1.50 to $4.00 Ivory grained MIRRORS, ring and straight handle, 98c to $2.25.
$1.00 to $5.00 ivory grained HAIR BRUSHES, 69c to $3.50.
$1.50 ivory grained PUFF BOX or HAIR RECEIVERS, 98c.
59c TRAYS (about 5x9 ins.), 39c.
DRESSING COMBS, 23c to 98c
Special at 23c
39c values, large assortment of MANICURE PIECES, MINIATURE PICTURE FRAMES, MIRRORS, SHOE HORNS and TRAYS.
10 Piece Ivoroyd Toilet Set, comb, brush, mirror, nail polisher, with tray, cloth brush, puff box, shoe horn, comb, cuticle knife, button hook, and flexible file; including a 2 or 3 letter monogram, free, at.. $10

Crepe de Chine Blouses $2.50

The quality is the same that has been used in a $5.00 blouse, made with yoke back and front, turn down collar and long sleeves, black, white and a few colors. Second Floor.
The low price is due to slight imperfections in the silk, but they are hardly noticeable.
No C. O. D. orders and none on approval. Limited quantity.

Sale of Dining Room Domes
It is our intention to launch a Holiday Sale that will quickly establish our Basement Department HEADQUARTERS for high-grade china dinnerware, domes, etc., at popular prices.

Dinnerware
Your LAST OPPORTUNITY before Thanksgiving to secure a 108-piece Austrian China Dinner and Tea Set combined for $18.95, or less than the regular price of the dinner set alone.
Do not let it be your LOST OPPORTUNITY.
Complete service for 12 persons, all pieces gold lined, open stock pattern, neat pink rosebud border design, dinner and tea set combined..... $18.95
This $8.95 Dome — Complete for gas $4.50
22 inches in diameter, 15 large panels, 30 small panels, green or amber; 45 pieces of art glass fitted in by hand into a brass frame; dome and fixture complete, $4.50.
This $10.00 Dome — Complete for gas $5.95
22 inches in diameter, with hand cut brasswork between glass, amber or Nile green art glass, made to fit any height of ceiling, $5.95; several styles.
This $15.95 Dome — Complete for gas $7.49
24 inches in diameter, Nile green or rich amber, 100 candle power inverted light.
Also many other styles, $7.49.
$50.00 Fine Thin BAVARIAN CHINA Dinner Set, new shapes and designs $39.75
$21.50 100-piece ENGLISH PORCELAIN Dinner Set.... $12.95
$28.50 100-piece ENGLISH PORCELAIN Dinner Set, open stock $16.95
$23.50 100-piece ENGLISH PORCELAIN Dinner Set, open stock $15.00
$31.50 and $35.00 FINE THIN BAVARIAN CHINA inner Set, new shapes and designs.... $22.95
$40.00 100-piece LIMOGES CHINA Dinner Set, open stock $27.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH TO 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

C. G. Gunther Furs

ALASKA SEAL COATS

Short and Long Models, plain or draped. Made of Skins of the finest quality, superior workmanship.
$835.00 and upwards.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
391 FIFTH AVENUE, N.Y.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT: MAKE YOUR SELECTION: PAY NOTHING DOWN
You may open an account with us in just the very same manner as with your local dealer or your big department stores. No publicity; no extra charges.
No Deposit on Accounts from $5 to $150.00.
TERMS: $50 Worth, 75c. a Week; $75 Worth, $1.00 a Week; $100 Worth, $1.50 a Week.
Quickest Deliveries in Unmarked Wagons
Electric and Gas Hanging Domes — Green or opal glass, brass fixtures, bead fringe or brass open work, $6.98 and $5.98
All Mirror Back Crystal Closet — $18.75 Beautiful Golden Oak, full bent glass sides and front, claw feet. Worth $30.
All Glass Shelves
79c yd. for Stair and Hall Velvets
Suburban New York and New Jersey Invited to Open Accounts Here.
Ludwig Baumann & Co. HARLEM
144-146 WEST 125TH ST.
Accounts opened from $5 to $5,000 and up.
Store Open Saturdays till 10 o'clock.

Furniture—Decorations—Rugs
R. J. HORNER & CO.
20-22-24-26 WEST 36TH ST. NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Holiday Gifts
When you select an artistic piece of Horner Furniture as a Holiday Gift you not only delight the recipient, but make a gift that will be treasured.
When the beauty and length of service of Horner Furniture is considered it is extremely reasonable in cost—which is also true of the magnificent collection of Oriental Rugs we are now showing.

I Practice Nothing But Painless Dentistry. I Ask No Fee if my Dentistry is Not Painless.
Send for my Booklet "PAINLESS DENTAL CASES"
A. EDWARD HEALY D.D.S.
472 Fulton Street Corner of Elm Place Brooklyn, New York.

LATEST ARTISTIC DRAPINGS.
First-class French dressmaker, formerly with Hollanders, returned from Paris after month's study of new styles, constantly in touch with Paris makes; elegant, chic street, evening gowns from your material. Furs, gowns artistically remodelled; cheaper, more satisfactory than ready-made dresses.
OLIVER, 150 West 84th St.

WHERE IS THIRTY? AGE THAT INTERESTS AND ALSO BAFFLES

WHO is thirty? Where is thirty? What is the mystery that somehow surrounds this age?

"Wanted, a woman under thirty." That is a form of want ad often inserted in the columns advertising for cloak models, social secretaries, or general housework servants of the type that are in search of a good home and plenty of work rather than lavish wages.

Napoleon, just before he married Josephine—and he was 26 or 27 at that time—proposed to a woman who acknowledged herself old enough to be his mother. Therefore she must have been nearer forty than thirty."

"A woman's age doesn't interest me," said Napoleon, "if she doesn't look over thirty."

"A woman is never dangerous until she is thirty," says a sophisticated judge of the fair sex. He does not explain just what he means. But many a woman of twenty-nine has stepped gayly into thirty with his verdict in view. It was well worth losing another year of youth in order to see what it felt like to be dangerous.

In the old days an unmarried woman was called an old maid by the time she was 23 or 24. To-day 30 seems to be the boundary between young womanhood and old maidhood.

The boundary of each decade is marked with importance. The octogenarian is revered. Threescore and ten is man's fabled age. The child longs to be 10 years old, and the young girl looks on 20 as the jumping-off place. But 30 is marked with even greater importance than the others.

The age that vaguely marks off spinsterhood, the age beyond which a woman is dangerous, the age under which a woman is still pliable and adaptable enough to be molded into the shape designated in the want ads, the age beyond which a woman may safely go if she takes her youthful looks with her—that is 30.

As a matter of fact, most women are more attractive at 30 than they ever have been before. There is a certain type of beauty which develops to the full when a woman is 18 or 20, and is faded almost past recognition by the time she is 30. But most women are improved in looks by years—up to a certain point.

Intellectually, surely, a woman is far more interesting at 30 than at 20. Unless she has been overworked or overburdened her mind has had a chance to develop and expand, her point of view has had a chance to grow and become stable, and her philosophy of life, whatever it may be, has had a chance to formulate into something tangible.

So, if you are nearing this interesting age, take the bull by the horns. Rush gayly into the decade between 30 and 40. Do not fib about it. Do not waste time lamenting the flight of the years. Remember that 30 is a more interesting age than 20, and that Napoleon, the connoisseur, objected not to the years—unless a woman looked them.

MODJESKA AND YOUTH.

MODJESKA, the famous Polish actress who charmed our mothers and fathers, retained her youthful looks and spirit until middle age.

When she was about 50 years old some one asked her the secret of keeping young.

"I take a hot bath every night," said the actress, "and a long, sound sleep. Then I eat a light breakfast, a hearty dinner at 2, tea and bread at 5, and supper after the performance. I am a great believer in soap and water and plenty of sleep.

"After all, it is none of these outside aids that keep one young. Keeping young inside is what counts."

Of course some persons would argue that a cold bath every morning and no supper in the middle of the night would lead to health and youthful looks. But Modjeska's advice goes to prove that every woman must work out a course of life that agrees with her and then stick to it. Her occupation and tastes and constitution must all be taken into account. Then her rule must be formulated, tried, corrected and lived up to.

Youth seemed to be hereditary with Modjeska. It is said that when her old mother—a simple mountaineer in Poland—was 75, her children took her a set of woolen underwear. The old lady wore the garments from morning till night. At night she cried, and asked to be allowed to take them off.

"But they are good for you," said the children.

"But," said the old woman, "if I wear those wooly things now, what shall I wear when I am old?"

ORIGINALITY PAYS.

NOWHERE is the ingenuity of the present age more apparent than in the begging letters received by rich men," was the remark of a private secretary.

"I have been reading letters of that kind by the hundred for the last fifteen years. Formerly all begging letters sounded alike. They had such a stereotyped air that they might have been copied verbatim from a ready letter writer. Now the writers display originality. They may want the same old things that their predecessors wanted, but they ask for them in a different way.

"People in need have acquired the art of expressing themselves forcibly. That is to their advantage. It may be unjust, but usually it is the letter that hits the rich man hardest that brings a favorable reply. The writer may not really need assistance nearly so badly as some timid person who can't get away from commonplace phrases, but he can get the relief asked much more readily."

DOUBLY SAVED.

I HAD that bad a pain in me chest that I could scarcely breathe," said the convert who was testifying to the power of saving grace. "My heart and lungs was just about played out," said his successor, while a third affirmed that his back and liver had seemed hopelessly damaged when he espoused the faith.

"I say," whispered the medical student to his friend, the city missionary, "what is this, anyhow? A religious meeting or a clinic?"

"It is primarily a religious service," said the missionary, "but those fellows will interlard their spiritual experiences with an account of the physical ills that beset them at the time of conversion.

"There is no way on earth to stop them. I have tried it, but the minute I call a halt on their medical discourse they dry up about their spiritual development. On stormy nights when the fellows gathered here best realize how much they have to be thankful for the record of their past aches and pains can beat any clinic in the town."

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt Street.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

10 Minutes Jersey City to Hoyt Street by Tunnel and Subway.

Women's $12 to $22.50 Dresses at $9.98

A Most Remarkable Offering

ONE OF THE GREATEST VALUE-GIVING SALES of many a day. Every Dress is a wonderful value. Every one is new, right-in-the-minute of style—the newest and most wanted fabrics, and the workmanship the kind one expects to find in the high grade apparel that sells for far more money.

The materials are satin charmeuse, wool crepe, serge, Bedford and poplins. Six very becoming, smart models, and a great variety of colors, including black.

Sizes are up to 44, and all carefully made to fit well and meet your satisfaction in every detail. The best of luck and unrivaled purchasing power make the very low price possible.

Women's $27.50 Street Dresses at $15.00

A SPLENDID LOT OF DRESSES OF THE DAY, combining the newest modes with conservative ideas that please the tasteful women of Brooklyn. The most fastidious woman will find something that suits her taste for novelty as well as practicability. Compare them with any you can find anywhere for $28.00. The materials are crepe de chine, charmeuse, serge, matelasse and velveteen.

Second floor, Fulton Street side, Central Building.

Thanksgiving Sale of Women's Tailored Suits

At $14.75, $18.75 and $24.75
That Were $24.75 to $39.75

300 TAILORED SUITS right in the minute of style—the very newest models and tailored to perfection. Taken right from our own famously complete and unmatchable stock and reduced for the Thanksgiving Sale. The variety is in itself remarkable.

Short and medium lengths. Models with fur trimming or fur collars—the rage of the season. Artistically draped skirts or unusually effective strictly tailored skirts.

All the best shades of walnut brown, green, navy and black—in all sizes from 32 to 48 bust measure.

Women's-High Class Dressy Suits at $37.50 to $150.00
That Were Priced at $59.75 to $295.00

VERY ATTRACTIVE and high-class models, some of the handsomest effects of the season, imported and adapted styles, at great reductions.

Second floor, Central Building

Important Purchase of Women's Coats

250 Here at $19.95 and $24.95
That Should Be $28 and $35

At $19.95 instead of $28.00. A COLLECTION OF FINE COATS in various pleasing, smart styles—made of fine astrachan cloths, with deep borders of plush around foot—large roll collar—buttons to match. There are also handsome zibelines, broadcloths, interlined; wide wale Winter weight cheviots. A number of Coats have fur and some have plush velvet collars. Colors are navy, gray, green, brown and black. Sizes 32 to 46.

At $24.95 instead of $35.00. A VARIETY OF COATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS in wool plushes, dressy seal plushes, broadtail cloths, corduroys, zibelines, astrachans and Persian cloths. Strikingly set off by fur collars or stylish contrasting velvets, plushes and embroidered effects. Colors are mole, Cossack green, new blue, delphine rose, navy and black. All Coats lined with best quality satins.

Finest Collection of Coats in the City at $11.95 to $160.00.

Our regular stock of Street, Evening, Motor and Travel Coats in all the most fashionable fabrics and most attractive Paris and London inspired styles. Many reduced to record low prices.

Second floor, center, Central Building.

A Sale of Thousands of Lace Curtains

Many Less Than a Dollar a Pair

TO HELP YOU PREPARE FOR THANKSGIVING house refitting we offer three days' selling of the most wanted lace Curtains at the most amazing prices of the year. There will be a great crowd with the opening of the doors, because Brooklyn women will remember our record breaking sale just before Thanksgiving Day last year. DO NOT MISS THIS, and tell your friends about it if you wish to make them grateful. The sale will last three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but come as early as you can, as some of the lots will be sold before others, and they may be the very Curtains that would best suit you.

WE PURCHASED an enormous quantity of NOTTINGHAM and NOVELTY LACE CURTAINS at extraordinary concession, but the quantities in some cases are small. The samples are slightly soiled, but all the lower priced for that.

To this purchase we add 5,000 PAIRS of Lace Curtains from our own stock at like saving in prices:

$1.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains.....49c. a pair
$2.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains.....98c. a pair
$3.00 to $4.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1.59, $1.89 and $2.39 a pair
$1.00 to $2.00 novelty muslin scrim and novelty net Curtains.....49c., 98c. a pair
$6.50 to $8.50 Macramette Lace Curtains, $3.89 and $4.89 a pair
$3.00 to $7.00 Irish Point Lace Curtains, $1.89 to $4.35 a pair
$4.00 to $30.00 lace Bed Sets, $1.89, $2.89, $3.89 up to $15.95 a set
In some instances sample sets are slightly soiled.
About 50 patterns of Irish Point Lace Curtains, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, $7.95, $8.95 and $9.95
Renaissance, Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, $7.95, $8.95 and $9.95 a pair
5,000 yards of colored bordered Curtain Scrims, 10c. a yard
2,500 yards of Curtain Scrim, white, cream and Arab, values 20c. to 45c., at..12c. and 18c. a yard

Third floor, Central Building.

A Budget of Big Bargains.

89c. Silk Chiffon Cloth, 69c. a yard.
59c. to $1.35 Shadow Lace Flouncings, 39c. to 89c. a yd.
$1.75 to $5.75 Solid Gold Rings and Neck Chain Pendants, $1.25 to $3.50.
Hand-embroidered mull hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c. each.
Men's $15.00 Overcoats, $11.75.
Women's $8.50 Sample Skirts, $4.50.
$2.00 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, $1.00. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
Women's German Kid Gloves, 69c.
Men's 50c. Underwear, 35c. Slight mill imperfections.
Waist Lengths and Remnants of Fine White Fabrics at a third to half less than regular.
Misses' and Junior Suits, $12.75, $15.75, $18.98 to $60.
1,500 Men's Fancy Shirts, 59c.
25c. Mercerized Lining Sateen, 14c. a yard.
Wyeth's Lithia Tablets, 5 grains, regularly 31c., at 25c.
Flannelette Gowns, 49c.
Tailored Neckwear, 25c.
Women's Russian Pony Coats, 45 inches long, $37.50.
$14.98 Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, $11.49.
$1.98 American Cut Glass 8-inch Cranberry Bowl, $1.39.
$19.98 American Crystal Regulators, $14.75.
New Sateen Petticoats with Moire band, 98c.
Standard Bleached, Hemmed, Muslin Sheets, 1¾ x 2½ yards, 67c. each.
$3.00 Black Peau de Souris, $1.79 a yard.
Women's 15c. Black Cotton Stockings, 9c. Slight mill imperfections.
$6.75 to $10.00 All Wool White Blankets, $4.98 to $7.50 a pair.
Women's $2.00 Belts, 50c.
High-grade Tea Spoons, Rogers Silver Plate, 65c. a set of six.
69c. to $1.25 Baby Flouncings, 49c. and 89c. a yard.
Beautiful Velour Portieres, $10.95 to $34.95 a pair.
Women's $25 and $35 Model Hats, $10.00.
A Great Xmas Art Embroidery Store—a thousand and one suggestions little priced.
Women's $12 to $22.50 Dresses, $9.98.
50c. to $1.25 Waists at 25c. and 49c.
Warren's Silk Covered Featherbone, black or white, value 98c., at 65c.
Children's $7.50 Colored Coats, $4.98. Sizes 2 to 5 years.
$6.00 French Velvet Hat Shapes, $3.95.
$5.00 Ostrich Plumes, $2.95.
48c. Crepe de Chine Scarfs, 25c. Slight imperfections.
50c. Aluminum Spectacles, 25c.
Men's $3.50 Shoes, $2.49.
$2.25 to $2.75 Umbrellas, $1.89. For men and women.
$4.75 to $7.50 Irish and Scotch double satin damask Table Cloths, $3.75 to $5.98 each.
59c. to $4.48 Silks at 39c. to 98c. a yard.
Thanksgiving Utilities Greatly Underpriced--Things Needed in Preparing the Dinner.
Stripe and Check Outing Flannel, 6c. a yard. Store orders only. Quantity limited.
Boys' $6.50 Wearwell Suits, $4.95.
$1.59 Self Filling Pens, 95c.
Corset Covers in holly boxes, 35c.
Women's $5.00 Dressy Shoes, $3.95.
$1.49 Diagonal Serges, 98c. a yard.
25c. Silk Stripe Cotton Crepe, 16c. a yard.

Misses' & Junior Suits

At $12.75, $15.75, $18.98 to $60.00.

MADE OF VELVET and all the fashionable materials and colorings; from the plain tailored model to fancy draped and cutaway effects; skirts plain tailored or stylishly draped.

$28.50 Suits at $18.98.

50 special Suits with fur collars; stylish tier skirt, in navy blue, brown and black.

Girls' $3.50 Dresses, $1.98.

125 serge Dresses for girls, one or two of a kind in this lot; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, center, Central Bldg.

Magnificent Diamond Rings at 25% Off

White and Perfect Gems Far Below Regular.

We buy our Diamonds abroad and import them direct. Platinum top ring mountings with gold shanks used exclusively. Principally solitaire settings, but some twin-stone and three-stone mountings—but ONLY 15 IN ALL AT THESE PRICES. The opportunity of the year and Christmas only a month away. Of course, there is no better gift to be thought of, and at these prices a fine Diamond Ring is an investment worth while under any circumstances.

Special attention is called to the fact that these are reductions on OUR PRICES BEFORE THE TARIFF WAS ADVANCED, making the reduction the more remarkable. Think of saving $165.00 on one Ring!

Solitaire Rings---9 Pieces

$630.00 Ring at $495.00 | $554.00 Ring at $415.00 | $452.00 Ring at $340.00
$630.00 Ring at $485.00 | $530.00 Ring at $395.00 | $450.00 Ring at $340.00
$440.00 Ring at $330.00 | $334.00 Ring at $250.00 | $207.00 Ring at $155.00

Twin Stone Rings—Two Pieces.

$219.00 Ring at $165.00 | $359.00 Ring at $270.00

Three-Stone Rings—Four Pieces.

$190.00 Ring, $145.00 | $110.00 Ring, $85.00 | $146.00 Ring, $110.00 | $109.00 Ring, $85.00

Street floor, Central Building.

Last Few Days for Thanksgiving China.

Buy Now and Share in the Savings.

BETTER BE SURE that the China Closet is well stocked for the feast day—here are some of the most wonderful bargains ever offered in the Greater City.

On the Bargain Table, China at 3c. to 69c. a Piece.

Variety of dainty floral design decorations in natural colors, illuminated with gold—in Dinner Plates, Breakfast, Tea, Bread and Butter and Soup Plates, Cranberry Saucers, Meat Dishes, Individual Butter Dishes, Soup Tureens, Sauce Boats, Open Vegetable Dishes, Covered Vegetable Dishes, Cranberry Bowls, Pickle Dishes, Tea Cups and Saucers, Covered Butter Dishes, Cereal Bowls, After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, etc.

Thanksgiving Utilities Greatly Underpriced

Things Needed in Preparing the Dinner

THERE IS NO OTHER STORE hereabouts that goes to the trouble and expense of sending a representative all over the world to get the best and newest of things that are discovered and invented to make housekeeping less laborious, and adding to the efficiency and attractiveness of everything used in kitchen and household work generally. No other store sells the best of everything of this kind for so little money, and has such a wonderfully complete stock. If it is good it is here, and if it is here, you may depend upon its being GOOD.

Our Famous Annual Thanksgiving Grocery Sale Begins Here Monday.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1913

Two remarkable pictorial sections, one in three colors and the other printed by the new German rotogravure process, will distinguish the Christmas Number of The New York Times. The edition will be unique. As it is sure to be sold out ahead of time, the only way to get a copy will be to place your order early.

"THE PROPHETS"

John S. Sargent's Famous Mural Paintings, in Three Colors.

These paintings by John S. Sargent are one of the chief features of the Boston Public Library. They will be reproduced in the original colors on special super-paper, by the same process which was used when Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures were issued by The New York Times. The complete frieze, as reproduced, is in three parts, 55 inches long and 10 inches wide. It will be suitable for framing, as there is no printing on the back. The picture is equal to anything ever offered in Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

29 Photographs of Typical American Girls, in an Eight-Page Section.

To reproduce these photographs, the new German method of illustration, which is known as the rotogravure process, will be used for the first time in an eight-page section of an American newspaper. The twenty-nine photographs were selected by seven well-known artists from hundreds which had been submitted after The Times asked its readers for pictures of young women whom they considered typical of the American girl. So many attractive photographs were found by the judges, in fact, that it was decided not to limit the choice to the twenty-nine as originally planned. The artists selected ninety altogether. The remaining sixty-one will be reproduced in a second rotogravure section on Dec. 14—one week after the Christmas number. Soon after the beginning of the year the rotogravure process will be used in all the regular pictorial sections of The Times.

The special sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day photographs will be issued in addition to the regular Sunday Pictorial Section, which all readers of The New York Times have come to know as an unequaled illustrated review of current events.

The Christmas Number, therefore, will include three distinctive pictorial sections—one in colors, one in rotogravure, and one in half-tone—each representing the highest type of a modern method of the illustrating art. The issue will be unique among newspaper publications.

Christmas Number of The New York Times

SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1913.

WARNING

When issuing previous Special Editions, The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warnings and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of two weeks hence is sure to be sold out far in advance. Unless you order early, you will be unable to get a copy.

Part 9 | REAL ESTATE Business—Financial

The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILES Business—Financial | Part 9

XX SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1913. XX

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REALTY WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

W. Emlen Roosevelt Sells Six Park Avenue Dwellings as Site for Apartment.

DEAL INVOLVES $1,000,000

Investor Buys the Micquelon Apartment on Upper West Side—Midtown Property in Part Payment.

A $1,000,000 deal involving two choice parcels in the upper east side residential section closed the real estate market in an active manner yesterday. W. Emlen Roosevelt sold the large plot on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 115, to the Putnam Construction Company, of which Samuel A. Herzog is President. The corner is occupied by six old houses and was accumulated by Mr. Roosevelt a year ago.

In exchange for this plot Mr. Roosevelt took the recently completed twelve-story apartment house at 68 and 70 East Eighty-sixth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, covering a plot 63.10 by 102.2 feet. The Putnam Construction Company is having plans prepared to improve the Park Avenue corner with a high-class apartment costing about $500,000.

The combined value of the two parcels in the deal aggregated close to $1,000,000. Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers negotiating the deal.

The Micquelon in $200,000 Trade.

The Micquelon, a six-story apartment house at 206 to 210 West Ninety-ninth Street, has been sold by Isaac Polstein to an investor. The structure, which occupies a plot 62.6 by 97 feet, was completed about five years ago. In part payment the buyer gave a private dwelling on West Forty-third Street that has been converted into stores and lofts. About $200,000 was involved in the transaction.

Chapel in a Residence Block.

The Church of the Divine Inspiration of America, understood to be a new congregation, has taken a four-year lease of the four-story dwelling, 324 West Seventy-sixth Street, near Riverside Drive, owned by Mrs. E. Monroe Hand.

The house occupies a lot 22 by 102.2 and is to be extensively altered and converted into a chapel at an estimated cost of $15,000.

Geoghegan Estate Sells Stable.

The H. M. Weill Company sold for Christian Tieljen and Mr. Connors of Buffalo, as trustees for the P. A. Geoghegan estate, to a client, 341-3 West Thirty-sixth Street, a seven-story stable on a plot 26 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The H. M. Weill Company sold 473 Union Street, a four-story tenement, for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to Antonio Silano. The same firm also sold 162 Hawthorne Street, an eleven-room cottage, for Mr. Hover to a client.

Long Island.

Mrs. William H. Clark has purchased the Mary L. Ellard estate at Great Neck for about $30,000. I. G. Wolf of Great Neck negotiated the sale.

Staten Island Purchase.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Margaret Mulligan, the two-and-one-half story dwelling on plot 100 by 100 at 42 Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., to Rachel Singer.

Westchester County.

The Anderson Realty Company sold in Mount Vernon for Anna Starr Bell the residence at 328 Langdon Avenue; for Louise G. Parker, residence at 106 Overlook Street, Chester Hill, and for Charles Flomm of the City of New York, a new residence in Chester Hill Park.

Buys Newark Factory Site.

Louis Schlesinger has sold the property at 18 to 22 Magnolia Street and at 14 and 16 Highland Street, Newark, for Joseph Metzler to Henri Picard of New York City. It has a frontage of 75 feet on Magnolia Street and 145 on Highland Street, with a depth of about 145, comprising about 15,000 square feet, and is occupied by several frame buildings.

The plot adjoins the factory of the Belgium American Fur Cutting Company, and it is contemplated to erect an addition to the present plant in the near future.

C. K. G. Billings Leases Estate.

Colgate Hoyt has leased to C. K. G. Billings his estate at Centre Island, Oyster Bay. F. S. Willard & Co. were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Burrows Neely & Co. have leased the premises at 738 Lexington Avenue for a long term of years, and will improve the property with a modern building.

The Willard S. Burrows Company has leased for Annie Biehn 427 Seventh Avenue for a period of twenty years at an aggregate rental of about one hundred thousand dollars. This property immediately adjoins 425 Seventh Avenue, which was leased to the Childs Company a few years ago by the same brokers, and a similar improvement to this property is contemplated.

Realty Notes.

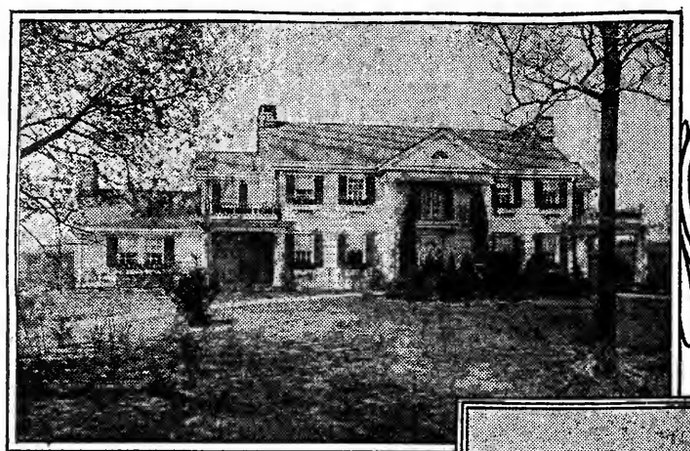
The Sixth Avenue-Twenty-third Street Company has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $300, and Jerome H. Buck, Alexander M. Powell, and William Van Wyck as directors, to take over the former Kesner store property at the above address. The present structure will be subdivided into stores and lofts.

Builders Expect Busy Winter.

Queens builders will experience an unusually busy Winter season, judging by the applications for permits made during the past week. The total estimated cost of operations for the week was $281,274. There were seventy-four applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $236,803, thirty applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $16,735, and thirty-five applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $28,649.

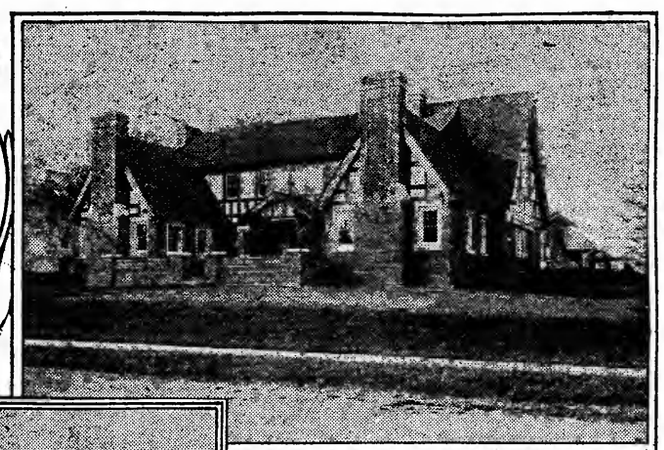
PREDICT ACTIVE SEASON FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY —HOME DEMAND INCREASING IN BRONX VALLEY REGION

Big Country Exhibit Representative of Residential and Farm Areas Will Open Next Month in Grand Central Station Building—New Railroad Depots Planned for Mount Vernon and White Plains—Yonkers Soon to Have $250,000 Federal Building — Quick Work in Erecting New Scarsdale Country Club.

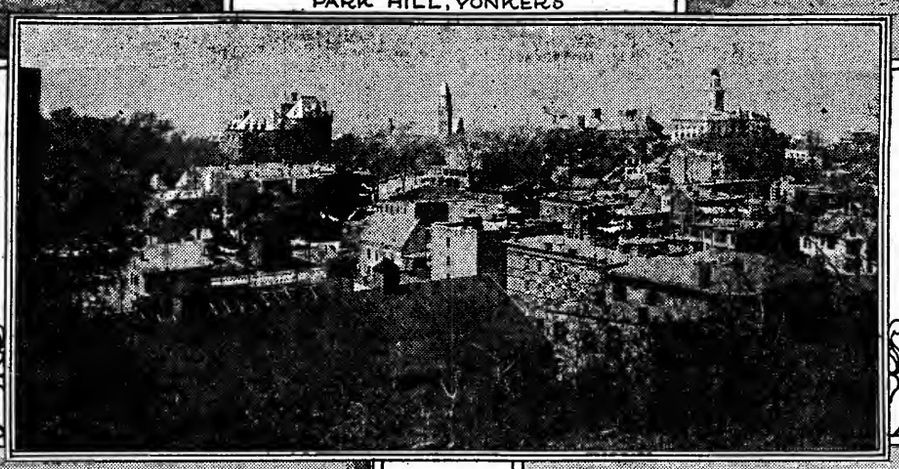


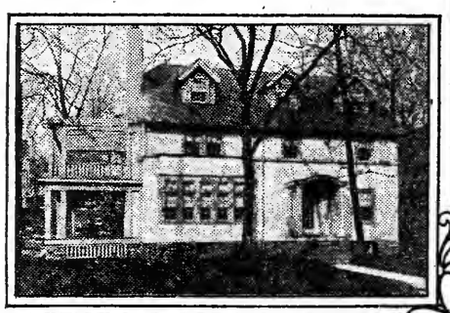
COLONIAL HOUSE AT QUAKER RIDGE PARK, NEW ROCHELLE

G. H. WILDMAN'S NEW HOME AT PARK HILL, YONKERS

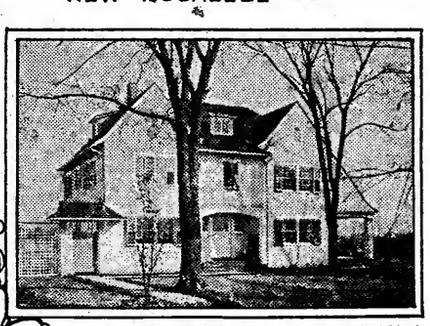


DEVELOPMENT AT HAZELHURST, NEW ROCHELLE

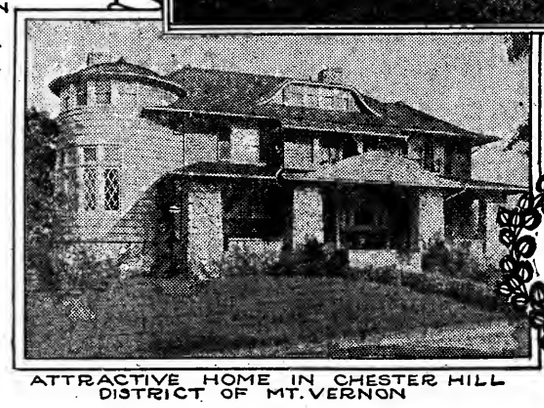




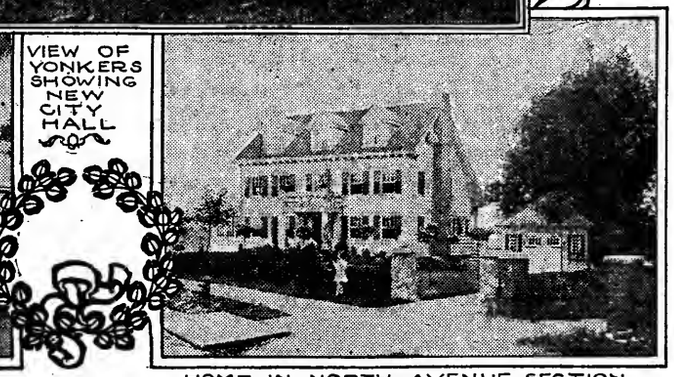
ARTISTIC RESIDENCE IN PELHAM HEIGHTS



STUCCO HOUSE IN ENGLISH STYLE AT GEDNEY FARM, WHITE PLAINS



ATTRACTIVE HOME IN CHESTER HILL DISTRICT OF MT. VERNON



VIEW OF YONKERS SHOWING NEW CITY HALL

HOME IN NORTH AVENUE SECTION OF NEW ROCHELLE

There are many indications that the coming season is going to be a particularly bright and active one for Westchester County. The transit and road improvements of the past two years have added materially to the popularity and accessibility of many suburban sections, and the benefit of these improvements are being realized in the steadily increasing demand for homes in well-established developments.

In preparation for the new season and as a means of bringing direct information of what Westchester County has to offer in everything that goes to make living comfortable, the Country Life Permanent Exposition, of which announcement was made some time ago, will be opened early next month on one of the great floors of the new Grand Central Station. The exhibit will occupy a space of about 18,500 square feet on the third floor front of the main building facing Forty-second Street from Vanderbilt Avenue to Depew Place.

In addition to this exhibit which will present in a concise and practical manner models and plans of residential communities in many parts of the county, there are several other things of more than ordinary interest to the present as well as prospective dwellers in Westchester. A very important one is the fact that work is expected to begin in a short time on the construction of the subway and elevated lines from their present terminals to the city line at Mount Vernon. Bids will be received this week by the Public Service Commission for the construction of the subway from its present terminal at 180th Street at West Farms, and the elevated road extension from 177th Street at Fordham. The extended subway line will run parallel for a short distance with the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, and then branch toward the west through the Williamsbridge district to the White Plains Road, and will follow that thoroughfare to the Mount Vernon line at 241st Street.

The elevated extension will run up to Gun Hill Road and then branch eastward, meeting the subway extension at White Plains Road, and from that point the two lines will be merged on a three-track system to the Mt. Vernon line. The transportation committee of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce has received assurances that these important additional transit lines will be completed within a year or eighteen months.

At Mt. Vernon and White Plains work is progressing on the new railroad station improvements on the Harlem division of the New York Central. It was learned last week that the plans are practically completed and that bids will be opened for the construction of the new stations within the next month. A new station at White Plains has long been needed, and Mt. Vernon, despite its rapid growth, is still using on the Harlem division one of the archaic wooden structures which were such familiar railroad sights a generation or more ago.

In Yonkers one of the most interesting things to the business community is the preparation for erecting the Federal building. Several sites were inspected by the Government officials some time ago, and the block bounded by Buena Vista Avenue, Neperhan, Market, and Main Streets has practically been determined upon. That is, it is believed that eventually the Government will take the entire block, but for the present only a portion will be purchased as the appropriation of $250,000 will not be sufficient to acquire the whole plot and erect the structure. The intention is to have the Federal building so designed that additions may be made in the future on the adjoining property which may be acquired as the demand arises for more room.

The Westchester County exhibit, which will be opened next month, is being planned on an artistic and picturesque basis. It is a free exhibition, the prevailing idea being one of education for those who are willing to take a little time in inspecting and studying some of the important phases of country life. It is a big problem and is opening new questions all the time.

As a decorative feature five scenic paintings, each 42 feet long by 8 feet wide, are being installed. The first will represent the Hudson River with Yonkers in the foreground. The second will show the rolling and hilly character of the country along the Putnam division of the New York Central, especially in the vicinity of the Pocantico Hills. The third will be a typical view on the Harlem division, showing in an ideal manner the completed Bronx Parkway. The fourth will portray the fields and rolling country traversed by the New York, Westchester & Boston, with the country place of the late Whitelaw Reid in the background. The fifth will be a view of Long Island Sound at Oakland Beach.

A model house will show a model kitchen with all the latest appliances, a model bathroom, &c. Unusual furniture will be shown, as well as unique house equipment. There will also be a sporting booth showing camp life and up-to-date equipment. A model farmhouse, stable, and outbuildings will also be shown, the purpose of the model being to attract New York City dwellers to farm ownership and development.

The increasing demand for homes at Greenacres has been so great that the Fall season found practically everything taken. Foundations have been laid for four new houses. During the last three years over forty attractive residences, costing from $8,000 to $15,000 each, have been built. The development is now practically confined to the north end of Greenacres, the southern section having been almost entirely improved.

The School Board of Scarsdale has secured an option from the Scarsdale Estates upon a plot of four acres adjoining Greenacres for the construction of a model school. It is expected that the matter will be submitted to the taxpayers early in December.

An evidence of rapid construction in the Scarsdale section has been shown in the rebuilding of the Scarsdale Golf and Country clubhouse, which replaces the one recently destroyed by fire. It follows the same lines as the old house with the exception of larger locker spaces and kitchen equipment, as well as a spacious piazza. The property is owned by the Scarsdale Estates, which has been responsible in a large measure for the development of the section. At the north end of Scarsdale, opposite the club, is the Greenacres development.

The recent opening of the Gedney Farm Hotel, just outside of White Plains, has been an important event for that growing section of the country. On the property around the hotel several well-designed houses are in process of construction for occupancy next season. The new apartment building just opened at Bronxville near the Gramatan Hotel is well rented, and reveals a steady apartment house demand in a popular rural community.

That troublesome but important matter of encroachment has invaded the limits of Bronxville, and in a decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court the future usefulness of the Arcade block and the Hotel Gramatan Arcade buildings is imperiled, as the contention of the village is upheld that they encroach upon the highway. The case, it is said, will be appealed. In his decision, Justice Tompkins suggests a compromise, saying:

"The effect of such a judgment, if enforced, will mean the destruction of two very valuable buildings that are ornaments to the village, the destruction of which will disfigure its principal thoroughfare, i. e., Pondfield Road, and at the same time will entail very large cost and damage to the defendant, without corresponding benefit to the village, and it seems to me that the parties to this action should agree that the present street be made of sufficient width to accommodate its present and future traffic by the removal of the Arcade building only, or so much thereof as may be necessary to accomplish that end, without interfering with the Gramatan Inn Building."

CITY-PLANNING EXHIBITION.

Addresses by Mayor-Elect and City Officials in Public Library.

George McAneny, Borough President and Chairman of the Heights of Buildings Committee, will formally open the City-Planning Exhibition, to be given by the City of New York and the Merchants' Association, in the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mr. McAneny will speak, and in addition addresses are expected by Borough Presidents Lewis H. Pounds and Cyrus C. Miller, both members of the committee.

To-day there will be a private view of the exhibition, to which Mayor Kline and other city officials have been invited. Tuesday will be Merchants' Association day. In the afternoon President William A. Marble of the association has been asked to deliver a lecture. On the last day John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor-elect, has been asked to be the guest of honor and will deliver a lecture.

New Hospital for Flushing.

Flushing is to have a new hospital, two stories in height, 75 by 63, for contagious diseases, under the supervision and maintenance of the city. It will cost $95,000, and will be located south of Flushing, at Lott's Lane, on property owned by the city for some time.

40,000 Tenements in Manhattan.

There are 44,000 apartment houses and tenements in Brooklyn, 40,000 in Manhattan, and 6,000 in Richmond. Forty per cent. of all the buildings in New York City were erected as one-family dwellings.

WHERE BUILDING IS ACTIVE.

Philadelphia Ahead of Its 1912 Record.

It should be a reason for encouragement to builders and operators of New York, where building construction has suffered a severe cramp during the last few months, to know that there is one neighboring city that is actually doing a good building business. The Philadelphia Record and Guide makes this editorial comment:

"Not since 1896—beyond which year the Bureau of Building Inspection is unable to guarantee the accuracy of its figures—has Philadelphia shown a building record for the month of September equal to that of the month just closed. The official figures show for September, 1913, a total expenditure for new buildings of more than $4,000,000. This is, approximately, $1,200,000 more than the total for September a year ago and is considerably in excess of the total for any September since 1896.

"The nearest approach to last month's figures was in September, 1910, when the total reached $3,283,918.

Up to and including Aug. 31 the total for the current year was $28,304,045, while in the corresponding period of 1912 it was $26,251,940.

"Philadelphia thus easily maintains its position as one of the leading building centres in the United States, showing consistent and steady gains at a time when many of the principal cities throughout the country are lagging behind and recording material losses."

Commission Form of Government.

In Yonkers a committee of eighteen citizens has been appointed by Mayor Lennon to investigate the commission form of government, with the possibility of recommending the adoption of such an administration in that city.

BROOKLYN BLOCK FRONT IMPROVEMENT

Theatre and Office Building at High and Bridge Streets Facing Manhattan Bridge Plaza, to be Erected by L. B. Mantonya at a Cost of $287,000 from Plans by J. G. Glover.

YONKERS LANDMARK GONE.

Lawrence Homestead Torn Down for Big Estate Development.

One of the interesting landmarks in South Yonkers, the old Lawrence mansion, on Riverdale Avenue and Valentine Lane in South Yonkers, is being torn down by a gang of wreckers, and the passing of this famous home marks an interesting phase of real estate evolution. Years ago it was the country home of the Lawrence family. Several years ago the heirs of the Lawrence estate planned an extensive development of the property. Paved streets, with all city improvements, were laid out.

The American Real Estate Company recently announced the purchase of this property and will soon put it on the market for sale. The southerly half will be restricted to private houses and the northerly half will be devoted to apartments and two-family houses.

The property may be reached by three routes of rapid transit, including the main line electric trains of the New York Central to Ludlow Station, four blocks from the property, and the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated trains in connection with the Putnam Division of the New York Central to Lowerre Station, and the Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, with trolley to Valentine Lane.

New City of Bungalows.

Two hundred bungalows have already been erected on the site of Tent City, below Seaside, at Rockaway Beach, and before next Summer two hundred more will be built, making a new city of bungalows on what was formerly a city of tents. The property has been graded and streets and sidewalks have been built, and sewers, water, and gas mains and other improvements have been installed.

FIRE PREVENTION.

How You Can Help—Warning by Tenement House Department.

Commissioner John J. Murphy of the Tenement House Department has issued the following warning to tenants:

"Remove all incumbrances from fire escapes; clear all hatchways."

"Remove rubbish from cellars, shafts, stair wells, and yards."

"Put drop ladders in their proper places and keep them there."

"Clear fire passages and exits."

"Don't keep matches where children can reach them, and, particularly, don't kindle fires with gasoline or kerosene."

"Every person should make himself acquainted with the means of fire escape with which his residence is provided."

"Don't wait until fire breaks out; do it now."

"A little useful forethought may save much useless grief."

Zone System at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis is the first American city to try the system of "districting" which is not uncommon in Europe, particularly in Germany. A law enacted by the Legislature of Minnesota at its last session permits cities with a population in excess of 50,000 to establish exclusive districts.

When petitioned by 50 per cent. of the property owners in a neighborhood, a City Council may, by a two-thirds vote, designate such neighborhood, either as a residential or as an industrial district. The City Council of Minneapolis on Feb. 28 passed its first resolution under this act, and has now designated several districts, which, however, comprise only a small part of the city.

GREAT DESTRUCTION IN OLD GREENWICH

Forty Ancient Dwellings on Varick Street Torn Out for Wider Thoroughfare.

FIVE BLOCK FRONTS GONE

Preliminary to Seventh Avenue Extension and Subway—Good Price for Old Material.

Greenwich Village is undergoing the greatest era of destruction that has, perhaps, ever been seen in that interesting section of New York. It might be more correct to say improvement, for as a result of this destruction, Seventh Avenue will be extended southward from Eleventh Street to Carmine Street, and Varick Street from that point south to Franklin Street and West Broadway will be widened into a 100 foot thoroughfare by clipping off 35 feet on its easterly side. The road improvement also carries with it the construction of the Seventh Avenue Subway, which will follow the line of Varick Street, and the extended Seventh Avenue northward to Fifty-ninth Street. The contracts have already been let for the southern part of this new subway.

In preparation for these improvements, which will virtually make a new Greenwich Village, the work of destruction is now well under way. Five block fronts on the east side of Varick Street are in the wreckers' hands, and within the last week over forty typical old-fashioned dwellings of the two-story and attic variety, with the little dormer windows jutting out from the attic, have been demolished. These five blocks include all that part of Varick Street from Houston south of Dominick Street.

The Finance Department will accept bids this week for the row of houses on the blocks below Dominick to Canal Street, and soon after the first of the year bids will be received for the demolition of the Varick Street front south of Canal Street. In this latter section is the historic St. John's Chapel, which will have all of its front cut off. No action has yet been taken by the Vestry of Trinity Church as to whether any effort will be made to preserve the old structure or not, and it was stated yesterday that no decision is likely to be made until after Jan. 1.

For the five blocks which have now been practically divested of old shacks the city received the sum of $2,185 for the old material. For the two block fronts from Houston to Charlton Street, containing eighteen ancient residences, $1,310 was paid for the privilege of taking the material. For the two blocks from Charlton to Spring, the sum of $675 was obtained, and $200 was paid for the material in the block front from Spring to Dominick Street. In addition to clearing the land, the house-wreckers are also obliged to cut off and stop up all sewer and water connections, which means that the street in front of each house must be opened back to the water main.

There is apparently little of real value in these old Greenwich structures, and the prices obtained by the city are considered very good. Some idea may be had of the value of old building material from the fact that the first bid received for the two block fronts from Houston to Charlton Street was but $382, and this the Finance Department threw out and called for new bids, with the result that $1,310 was then obtained.

The old Spring Street Presbyterian Church, one of the historic landmarks of the locality, just escaped demolition. The church building will hereafter be on the southeast corner of Spring and Varick Streets, as everything west of the church to the present Varick Street curb line has been torn out.

Trinity Corporation owned most of the property which is now being prepared for the street widening, including the entire two blocks from Charlton to Houston and the greater part of the blocks from Charlton south to Spring Street. Most of the structures are from fifty to seventy-five years old and nearly all are of the more modest type of early city homes. In front of the more imposing four-story building at 182 Varick Street just below Spring are still to be seen a pair of the old-fashioned pineapple ornaments surmounting the iron stoop posts which were so plentiful half a century ago.

The work of cutting through the blocks in the district from Carmine to Eleventh Street will not begin until the completion of the Varick Street widening. It will be the greater part of the work and is expected to be under way soon after Feb. 1. The city has already taken title to all the land required, and the awards are now being fixed by the commission. The most interesting landmark in this locality to go will be the old Bedford Street Methodist Church, which is over 100 years old. The final services will be held there to-day and a consolidation has been effected with the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

LIBERTY STREET IN 1749.

Quaint Advertisement of Dwelling and Bakehouse for Sale.

The following quaint advertisement from The New York Post Boy of January, 1749, gives some indication of the condition of Liberty Street, west of Broadway, at that time. Liberty Street was then known as Crown Street.

"To be Sold, a good Dwelling House and Lot of Ground lying on the North Side of Crown Street, about half Way between the Swego Market and North River, in this City. The House is about 25 Foot front, and 32 Foot back, with a Cellar under it, and a good Kitchen adjoining. Also a Bake house with a good Oven in it, on the same Lot; and a Cart may come into the Yard to the Door of the Bake house. The whole lot is 110 Feet long. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to Samuel Brower, living on the Premises, and agree on reasonable Terms.

FEATURES OF CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

THE LIMITATION OF BUILDING HEIGHTS

Forthcoming Report of Mayor's Commission Likely to Stir Up Much Discussion.

FIXING THE ECONOMIC LIMIT

William C. Hazlett Takes Exception to Statements Made by Edward M. Bassett of the Advisory Board.

That there is likely to be a very lively discussion among architects, as well as property owners and builders, over the forthcoming report of the Heights of Buildings Commission is foreshadowed in the following interview with William C. Hazlett, a prominent architect of this city, who takes exception to several statements made by Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the commission.

Mr. Hazlett said: In an article published in the Real Estate Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, Nov. 16, under the heading "Skyscrapers Hurt Real Estate Values," Mr. Bassett is quoted as saying, among other things:

> Some say that the whole question (that of limiting the height of buildings) in lower Manhattan should be left to the working of natural laws. They say with much truth that there is an economic limit of height for buildings, and if owners transcend it they get hurt. It is well known that the cost of construction per cubic foot becomes much higher as additional stories are added; also that more space must be set aside for elevators. A modern office building that does not give quick elevator service is doomed from the start.
>
> To give quick service groups of elevators must run express to a certain height. All of this requires additional space, and an office building that is a mere shell of offices around a great elevator system cannot produce a fair return. It is a popular fallacy that office buildings pay in proportion to their height. The reverse would be quite as near the truth. * *

The whole article, by the way, if not an abstract of the forthcoming report of the committee of which Mr. Bassett is Chairman, appears to be a near relation, and as such should foreshadow that report.

While I do not desire to enter into any discussion as to the advisability or non-advisability of limiting the height of office buildings, nor do I advance any reasons why it should or should not be done—certainly not until after the report has been made and its recommendations fully understood—there are certain statements in the portion quoted which are academic and inconsequential, certain statements which deserve explanation, and certain statements which are misleading.

It is well that the explanations be given, the misleading portions made clear, and the unimportant eliminated before they become ingrained in the results of the report.

It is true, as Mr. Bassett says, that there is an economic limit of height to office buildings. It is not true, however, that the economic limit can be fixed by any kind of regulation or legislation. (You will please note that I emphasize the conjoined words "economic limit.") It is a matter which fixes itself from the conditions, and which may, and probably will, vary in each case as the conditions vary.

The economic height of these buildings is not—or should not be—fixed in any arbitrary manner. It should be, on the contrary, a well-determined ratio to the number of elevators that economically may be installed for the service of all floors above the first; the number of elevators being fixed, in turn, by the area that economically can be set aside for them. In other words, economy may not be met if one says: "This building will be so many stories high." One should say, properly, "How high, with economy, can this building be?"

This question is answered in some such manner: The best practice prefers a large number of small cars—elevator cars—to a smaller number of larger cars. What may be called a small car has a platform area of about 30 square feet, and holds, not exceeding fifteen persons. The area occupied by this car, its shaft, and the inclosing partitions, is approximately 50 square feet.

With cars of this capacity, with speed and "runs" as is usual and customary, the same best practice allows each car to serve about 15,000 square feet of office space—net rental area. Multiplying, then, the number of cars by 15,000 and dividing the product by the net rental area in each story the quotient will be the number of stories than can be served. This can readily, if desired, be formulated.

This is the broad and general rule for determining economic height, subject, of course, to modification in the special case and the special condition.

The most important factor of this formula is, of course, the answer to the question: How many cars may be installed with economy? This answer lies within the mental equipment of the architect.

It is plain, of course, that he should relegate his elevator service to the otherwise unlettable portions of his building; those which, from want of light—natural light—or other reasons, are not available as satisfactory rental area. If he accomplish this with skill and an eye single to economy of space, we have the first—the main—factor in the production of an economically successful building—a factor, sine qua non, an absolute determinate of economic height.

Let us consider for a moment a concrete case. Let us assume a plot of 100 by 200 feet, containing therefore 20,000 square feet. Let it be a postulate that the net rental area of each floor above the first is 65 per cent. of the area of plot, or 13,000 square feet, and that skillful planning will allow thirty elevators to be installed. How high should this building be?

An application of our rule gives, at once, the answer: From 34 to 35—say 34. Is there any legislation that can alter that? Can civic regulation change that quotient? It must be borne in mind that I am considering no question but the economic height of this building—economic alone in relation to the building itself. There is no consideration of the rights, the privileges, the desires of others; no consideration of the want of what I may call, potential tenantry.

This determines only the economic height of this particular building with respect to its plot, and the use of otherwise unrentable areas. It is self-evident that a different plot and different conditions may produce a different result. My main point is, I think, established: That civic regulation cannot determine economic height, whatever else it may do.

An inspection of the result of our inquiry into the concrete case shows the latter portion of Mr. Bassett's phrase—"and if owners transcend it they get hurt"—to be correct. If the owner, in our concrete case, builds to less than 34 stories, he has hurt himself by not obtaining the potential rental area to which his means of transportation entitled him; if more, his transportation is inadequate.

He must alter one or the other. He can, with economy, without losing rental area, install thirty elevators; a less or a greater number spells loss, somewhere. He is upon the horns of a dilemma!

Proper elevator service—which, by the way, is the key to the success of any building requiring it—may be better understood by those unfamiliar with its problems if likened to a railway running vertically. The methods governing successful cara of traffic, while not the same, are similar.

Perfect elevator service requires that the time consumed in carrying any passenger from the ground to the appointed floor shall be, in each case, the same. This result is hardly possible in practice, though an approximation to it may be obtained. It is to this end that service is divided into "express" and "local."

The disposition of these, the "run" of each, the number of each, is matter of detail of service, and alters, in but some degree, the total number of cars. This, in turn, determines economic height; any other method is arbitrary, empiric, and without reason.

To say, as Mr. Bassett does, "an office building that is a mere shell of offices around a great elevator system cannot produce a fair return," seems academic. Of course it cannot. One can conceive a building so high as to be all elevator shaft, but one would hardly build it unless in pleasantry. Our investigation of the determining factor of height shows that one should set aside for elevator service only such space as is otherwise unrentable.

How this should be done, how to escape the Scylla of overtransportation without being destroyed by the Charybdis of loss of rental is, as has been said, within the mental equipment of the architect. It is not an insoluble problem!

To stigmatize as fallacious the proposition that office buildings pay in proportion to their height is misleading.

It is true of some office buildings, and might be true of these were they but half as high. Given, however, potential tenantry, given a plan of skill, given a well-determined height, (we have seen how that should be done,) given normal conditions of light and air; the contrary is nearer the truth. In other words, the higher one can build—the conditions of building being well determined—the greater the return upon the investment.

It is not essential to give reasons for this; they are many, variable, and complicated, but the truth of the statement is demonstrable. The determination of the general scheme of a great office building, involving, as it may, an expenditure of millions, is not child's play, nor is it to be undertaken with uncertainty and hesitation, but to be approached with an eye single to its success as a "business proposition." Mere height, other things not well considered, has no part in this.

Parenthetically, it may be said, due reflection upon these statements will give causes for the lack of commensurate return from certain buildings. The fault was not with the proposition, but with its method of carrying out.

There is one other statement of Mr. Bassett's that misleads: "The cost of construction per cubic foot becomes much higher as additional stories are added—"

That is true, subject, however, to qualifications of the word much. How much? It is almost negligible. If the cubic foot cost of a thirty-story building is found to be 40 cents—it should not exceed this—how much a cubic foot should ten added stories cost? After reflection it will be found that the only item of moment that adds to the cubic foot cost is that of the time consumed in getting men and material to the added height.

Inasmuch as the time of workmen, under union rules, begins when they start to go to their work, and as the time consumed in hoisting material to the mean height of the additional stories is an item of loss; a sum commensurate with the time consumed in this travel should be added. But this is small—quite small—1 per cent. should cover it. If loss of time due to inclement weather is considered, it is well to remember that no more rain falls upon a high building than upon a low, and that cold is equally severe. If high wind is a factor, the work upon one high building was delayed just one-half day in six months from this cause.

If Mr. Bassett had it in mind to compare the cost of a twenty-story building with one of, say, thirty stories he is equally misleading. While the proportionate cost of some items of the work—steel and brickwork, for example—may be greater, the proportionate cost of others is reduced. The total remains about the same.

Mr. Bassett's committee was, I believe, asked to report to the Board of Estimate upon the advisability of limiting the height of buildings. What the portion quoted has to do with that question I fail to see. How the matters therein touched upon concern the Board of Estimate or the public I cannot comprehend.

Whether high buildings pay or not, whether they cost more or less, appears to be inconsequential.

There is no doubt that limiting the height of buildings will greatly reduce the potential value of the ground to the owners thereof. Whether the public will receive commensurate benefit is another matter.

BIG TRAFFIC INCREASE.

A Gain of 375 Per Cent. Shown on New Westchester Line.

The New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company began operation of passenger train service May 29, 1912. At the end of the first day an examination of the tickets showed that 1,815 passengers had been carried by the new line. During the first ten days of November, 1913, the average daily number of passengers carried was 8,604, an increase of 6,789 per day, or about 375 per cent., in a period of eighteen months of operation.

Considering the fact that the Westchester is at present operating through a sparsely settled section, aside from the cities of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle and the town of White Plains, and that in these three instances stations are situated at some distance from the business centres, the showing is remarkable.

At present the company is greatly handicapped by unsatisfactory terminal facilities at the New York end, but extensive improvements affecting these terminals are now in sight. Awards for building the connection between the Bronx Park line of the present Subway and the 180th Street station of the Westchester will be given out within a few weeks, and, work once begun, it will be a matter of months only before passengers from the Westchester can change at 180th Street, under cover, to the frequent Subway service for the west side of Manhattan or the business section at Forty-second Street and south.

At Harlem River the shuttle train service between the Westchester station and 129th Street is far from convenient, but with the third-tracking of the Second and Third Avenue lines, which will afford express train service to and from Chatham Square, the situation will be greatly improved.

Plans for this work are part of the dual system of rapid transit worked out by the Public Service Commission for the First District, State of New York, and recently accepted by the city and the Interboro Rapid Transit Company.

Of greatest importance, however, so far as Westchester County is concerned, will be the completion of the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue Subway. Between the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway and this line there will be a connection in the vicinity of Hunts Point Station, and express trains on the Lexington Avenue line will make the run from Hunts Point Road to Grand Central Terminal with but two stops, namely, 125th Street and 86th Street.

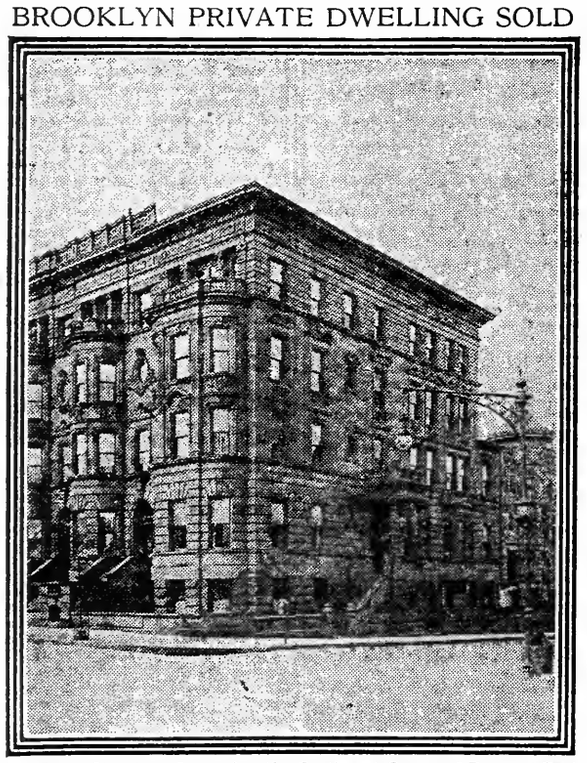
At Grand Central passengers can connect with the present Subway line, the new Seventh Avenue Subway, the Steinway Tube and other connecting city lines. It is evident, therefore, that residents of Westchester County east of the Bronx River was deeply interested in the completion, at the earliest date possible, of this new line of transportation in Manhattan.

Signs are in evidence of a genuine real estate movement in Westchester County during the Spring of 1914, and once started there is little doubt that building operations on a large scale will continue in this section during the next decade.

Municipal Building Award.

Report of the Commissioners to acquire title to the property at Court and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn, as the site for the new Municipal Building, was confirmed last week by Supreme Court Justice Maddox. The report calls for an award of $258,000.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE DWELLING SOLD



Five Story Structure Occupying the Southwest Corner of Prospect Park West and Fifth St., Sold to Investor Yesterday by Joseph P. Day.

PERPLEXITIES OF THE INCOME TAX

How Method of Collecting at the Source Affects Real Estate Owners and Agents.

SUGGEST CHANGES IN ACT

Walter Lindner Explains Need for Modifications—Points Out Causes of Friction.

Some of the perplexities of the income tax provisions which real estate owners and brokers are endeavoring to understand were discussed and explained last week by Walter Lindner, solicitor for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, before the members of the Real Estate Board of New York, at their first monthly luncheon. The method of collecting tax from this source is the point which seems the most troublesome. In explaining what "source" means in the Income Tax law, Mr. Lindner stated that it might mean the original payer or any conduit of payment at the various stages of the course of a payment from the original debtor to the final creditor.

"If we follow an item of rent from the original tenant until it reaches the owner of the land," he said, "we may see at what various places a source may be found. For instance, if a tenant owes rent, he would be the original source of the payment, as we usually understand that word. If the tenant does not pay a rent so large that he is directed by the act to retain it, then he need not deduct anything for income tax from his landlord—that is to say, if you have a tenant who pays you less than $3,000 a year, whether he pays you directly or through an agent, the tenant does not have to deduct as a source of payment.

"But if that item of rent, instead of being paid by the tenant directly to his landlord, is paid to an agent who has charge of the management of the building, and if then that agent, collecting from various tenants, even if they occupy other buildings, receives and is required to transmit to his principal a sum which aggregates from the various sources from which the agent derives it a sum in excess of $3,000 during the tax year, then, although the tenant was not a source who was required to make a retention, the agent, however, becomes a source with regard to his principal, and he is required by the language of the act to retain on behalf of his principal and to pay into the Government the amount of the tax. That is one way in which we may be affected.

"To follow the agency business a little further, when an agent is required to transmit to his principal a sum in excess of $3,000 the question as to whether it means net or gross income has arisen. As I read the act, it means gross income.

"If your rent roll is over $3,000 on behalf of any particular client, and if out of that rent roll you are instructed to pay the interest on his mortgage, the taxes on his property, and repairs, then, notwithstanding the fact that you may send him less than $3,000 net, still, as I read the act, those deductions are not to be allowed at the time when you are forwarding your monthly statement. You have to take out the 1 per cent. on the gross rent roll and hold it until the end of the year.

"Suppose your agent is handling $6,000 of rent belonging to you and he gets in $6,000 during the tax year in gross rent, and, if married, you serve him with a certificate that $4,000 out of that rent is exempt. If he did not have the certificate he would hold up $60. When you have served him with a certificate he cannot hold up more than $20, which he holds until the end of the year. Then comes the question whether or not you owe that $20 to the Government and then you are entitled to figure your deductions, and if out of your $6,000 of rent you have paid $3,000 of interest on your mortgage and $500 of taxes on your property, you will see that $3,500 deducted from your $6,000 of rent leaves only $2,500 of total net income after deduction, and then, if that $2,500 should be the only income of the person under consideration, he is not liable to any tax and the agent ought to return the $20, provided that you go through the complicated machinery of making an entire return of all your business affairs to your agent. If you do not want to do that, it is the duty of the agent to pay the $20 to the Collector of Internal Revenue. If by reason of deductions you think you ought to get that $20, you will have to apply for a refund to the Collector of Internal Revenue in your district—and you may get the money back some time.

"With regard to the mortgage interest that one pays or receives he will find that there are many ruts in the road by which the mortgage interest must travel from the owner of the equity to the final holder, especially if the money should be collected through an agency, such as a corporation which guarantees payment. There you will find that holders of mortgages expect their interest to come to them promptly and without deduction. Holders of such mortgages will frequently receive their interest short of the gross amount, with a 1 per cent. deduction here and there.

"When a corporation pays interest, either upon coupons or by way of registered interest, the corporation is required to hold out the tax as against an individual, even though the amount which it pays to an individual is less than the amount of exempt income.

"In concluding, it seems pertinent to ask whether this principle of retention at the source, which is going to become more troublesome, is worth while, or whether as business men we ought to consider whether a movement should be started toward an attempt to get Congress to modify tha act. It is hardly proper to make A the collector for B and put A under pains and penalties if he does not properly read his complicated law correctly, although all he gets is his commission for collection.

"It seems to me that a body as influential as this could start not only for this city, but for the country, an agitation toward such a modification which will make the law all that the Government needs and may indeed help the Government, because the act will become unpopular.

"The intent evidently was to impose no harassment upon persons with an income below $3,000 or $4,000, but with this business of retention at the source, with this business of holding collected money from coupons, with this business of interrogating every real estate agent, every mortgage collector, every trustee, you will find that there will be such harassment, a feeling that this thing is not working right."

COMMERCIAL LEASES.

Attempt to Check Uptown Movement by Remodeling Old Lofts.

Many of the more important loft leases recorded last week show that the northward movement of trade still continues. A well-known broker, discussing the situation last week, said: "While the uptown movement still continues, it has been checked to some extent by the fact that owners of the old-fashioned loft buildings downtown have begun to realize that the only way to rent their property and keep it rented is to remodel it and bring it up to date.

"If this had been done a couple of years ago the exodus would have been stopped. The majority of the lofts in the old silk and woolen districts adjacent to Broadway have been allowed to run down for years, with the result that as soon as the tenant's lease expires he looks for modern quarters and usually finds them further uptown in the Fourth Avenue or midtown loft zones at a very little advance, and in some instances for less money, so great are the inducements that have been offered to bring old firms uptown for the purpose of creating new business centres."

In the midtown section Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Times Square Improvement Company the tenth floor, containing over 20,000 square feet of space, in the building now being erected at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. The lessees are Reisman, Rothman & Bieber, large manufacturers of children's coats, now located at University Place and Twelfth Street. The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $70,000. The entire set of eleven lofts and part of the store in this building are now rented.

The Gaines & Drennan Company has leased for the Tingue Brown Company the sixth loft in 118-120 East Twenty-fifth Street to Lion & Co., dealers in ribbons and silks, now located at 213 Fourth Avenue; also the first loft in the Hartley Building, 377 Fourth Avenue, to Stern & Pohly, silk manufacturers, now at 67 Greene Street.

M. and L. Hess have leased, in conjunction with Corn & Co., the seventh, eighth, and ninth lofts in the McMorrow Building at 131-137 West Thirty-fifth Street, size 75 by 100, to J. Dryfoos, Son & Co., and the Idella Manufacturing Company of 31-33 West Twenty-third Street, where the present lessees have been located for a long term of years.

The new homes of the above firms are located just west of the Herald Square Theatre. The lease is for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $67,500.

Corn & Co. have leased for N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, as agents for the Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street Company, the entire seventh floor, containing 10,000 square feet, in the building 470-478 Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, for a long term of years to Rosen, Piechner & Lipschutz, manufacturers' agents and importers of velvets, velveteens, and corduroys, located at 32 West Twenty-second Street.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for C. Hofferberth 9,500 square feet in the building 531-537 West Twenty-first Street to the National Company; for the Canal Realty Company, 5,000 square feet in the building 533-537 Canal Street to the Adder Company; for J. Hull Browning, the top floor in the building 73 Warren Street to Henry Bessey; for William C. Walker Sons, the second floor in the building 38 Murray Street to the White Paper Box Company; the corner store in the building 68 Broad Street to David Ostrove, and the store adjoining the corner in the same building to Spyropoulis & Adams.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased 22,000 square feet in the building 352 Fourth Avenue to Messrs. Rosenfield & Robinson for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the New York Telephone Company to the Paris Importing and Manufacturing Company the entire tenth floor at 28-30 West Thirty-eighth Street, and for Charles A. Gould to Isaac Silverman space on the ninth floor at 126 Fifth Avenue.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased for the estate of Josephine Macdonald the eleventh floor in 718-720 Broadway to Max I. Aronson & Co. for a term of years.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA.

Queens Chamber of Commerce Wants City to Acquire Entire Block.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has adopted resolutions urging the Board of Estimate to appropriate money requested by Bridge Commissioner O'Keeffe for the reconstruction work on Queensboro Bridge to prepare it for operation of the trains of the dual subway system, and for the relocation of the present trolley terminal at the Manhattan end of the bridge.

The amount necessary for the change in the bridge for operation of rapid trains is approximately $2,500,000, and covers the cost of an approach to the main passenger station on the plaza, Long Island City, and changing the floor girders in the bridge for the operation of the ten-car subway trains of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line, which will be operated on the inside set of tracks now used by the New York & Queens trolleys, and for connecting the Second Avenue elevated railroad in Manhattan with the upper set of tracks on the bridge.

The construction of the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street subway will necessitate the relocation of the present trolley terminal at the Manhattan end of the bridge, and Commissioner O'Keeffe has submitted five alternative plans for this change.

The first plan, approved by the Bridge Department and by the engineers of the Borough of Queens, would take the entire block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Second and Third Avenues. The cost of acquiring this block is estimated at $3,000,000. The second plan would only take one-half of the block nearest Third Avenue, and the cost is estimated at $1,700,000. The three other alternative plans submitted are for loop service around First Avenue.

The first plan submitted by Commissioner O'Keeffe would provide a plaza at the Manhattan end of the bridge, and would place the present trolley terminal ons block to the west, or at Third Avenue.

A special committee of the Chamber, W. H. Williams, Chairman, was appointed to appear before the Board of Estimate this week and urge the adoption of the plan to take the entire block.

GOVERNOR GLYNN FAVORS TAX REFORM

Present Methods of Collection Declared to be Obsolete and Very Costly.

MANY DIFFERENT TAXES

Undervaluation and Inequality in Assessment of Real Estate Said to Exist Throughout State.

In what is termed "An Official Survey of the State," Gov. Glynn is reported as voicing his opinions on questions of public policy which he considers to have the most serious claim upon his attention. Among these very important public affairs there is none that more vitally concerns property owners than the condition of the State's finances.

Under this department, the Governor specifically calls attention to the need of reform in two instances. First, the problem of taxation and the readjustment of the revenue system, so that it may rest upon modern methods and meet our modern necessities.

He says "the methods of collection are obsolete and costly, and I may draw attention to the fact that in some towns an owner of real property has to pay State, county, town, and village taxes, school, fire, dog, garbage, highway, lighting, sewer, sidewalk, water supply, and poll taxes, and that these taxes are payable to different persons in different places, at great inconvenience to the public and at great cost to the State for collection.

"In my judgment the property owner is usually quite willing to pay his taxes, and the least the State can do for him is to arrange that all his taxes shall be payable to one official."

Second: Too Many Tax Exemptions.—"Taking the State as a whole, there is much undervaluation and much inequality in the assessment of real property with an ever-extending list of exemptions.

"The exemption list in the State is too large. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the State in 1912 was more than $11,000,000,000, and more than $2,000,000,000 of this sum, or nearly 20 per cent. was exempted from taxation.

"Our entire list of exemptions should be revised. At the present time exemptions are found scattered through the general laws, in city charters and in the private charters of corporations. All exemptions should be included in one act, the tax law, and its terms in that respect should be made more stringent, so that there should be no elasticity in taking property out of the taxable class."

Sale of Ex-Mayor Strong's House.

Twenty-one years ago former Mayor Strong lived at 25 West Thirtieth Street. Mayor McClellan and many other notable people lived in the section. Then there began the encroachment of the business world, that has changed the appearance of so many other streets in restless New York. The sedate residential streets, occupied by three and four-story private dwellings, were changed gradually by the conversion of the houses into store properties by changes in the basement and first floor, and the richer residential element began to make way for their less plutocratic but more pushing neighbors.

These changes have made this section a hustling community, and real estate values have advanced with the increase of population. No. 25 West Thirtieth Street will be sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day Tuesday, Nov. 25, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, for the estate of Elizabeth Papalx, deceased.

Keyport Estate at Auction.

The property of the late Dr. G. G. Hoagland, corner of Front and Main Streets, Keyport, N. J., will be sold at auction next Saturday, Nov. 29, at 3. The property consists of a house of fourteen rooms and a stable. The frontage on Front Street is about 91 feet, with a depth on Main Street of about 196 feet. The property is in the heart of Keyport, sixty minutes from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and trolley cars pass the property for Matawan, Keansburg, Red Bank, and Atlantic Highlands.

Harlem Property at Auction.

On Friday, Nov. 28, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction by order of William A. Prendergast, Controller of the City of New York, a vacant plot located on the north side of East 129th Street and 245 feet east of Third Avenue. On Tuesday, Dec. 2, Mr. Kennelly, at foreclosure sale will sell No. 111 West 122d Street, the three-story brown stone dwelling, located 155 feet west of Lenox Avenue, and on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 310 and 312 West 143d Street near Eighth Avenue, a four-story brick stable.

Local Improvement Boards.

There are twenty-five districts of local improvements in the city, and the Aldermen from each Aldermanic district within such local improvement district, together with the Borough President, constitute the local board of each local improvement district. All resolutions affecting more than one local improvement district, or the borough generally, are required to be adopted at a "joint meeting" of all the local boards of the borough.

A Hungarian Idea.

By a State law of 1913, favoring people who improve real estate, Pittsburgh and Scranton are the first cities in the United States to cut the tax rate on buildings radically lower than the rate on land, following the plan which has attracted so much attention in the cities of Western Canada. It is said that the principle had its origin in Budapest, Hungary, where the plan has been in vogue for many years.

Old Factory Plot at Auction.

The old National Biscuit factory property, comprising the block front on the west side of Montgomery Street, between Water and South Streets, which was the scene of a fire several years ago, will be sold at auction in foreclosure proceedings next Wednesday, in the Vesey Street salesroom, by Joseph P. Day. The plot is 140 by 185.10.

Improvements at Park Hill.

The American Real Estate Company is completing an attractive addition to its property at Park Hill, Yonkers. Hillcrest Avenue has been extended on the north to connect with Rumsey Boulevard, thus making a short cut to the Dunwoodie Club and, at the same time, opening up an attractive district in Park Hill.

SUGGESTS ROOF GARDENS.

Borough President-Elect Marks's Remedy for Street Congestion.

Borough President-elect Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, at the annual dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association in the Waldorf-Astoria last week, suggested that owners and lessees of mercantile buildings might fit out the roofs for some of the purposes for which employes now seek the sidewalks.

Roof gardens, economically equipped, would, he said, tend to lessen the street congestion of factory operatives during the noon hour.

Increased Building Costs.

If the building regulations are made stricter, up goes the cost of the house, and when it rises in cost some stratum of the population is debarred from even an attempt at home ownership and all strata are affected. The effect, therefore, of proposed building requirements on the cost of the house, whether as purchase price or as rent, to the expectant inhabitants thereof, is a matter for the serious consideration of those interested in housing. We must carefully weigh the loss to the community through this increased price or rent as against the gain to the community, if any, because of greater solidity of construction or other improvement, if improvement it is, that may be caused by new building regulations.—From an address before the National Housing Conference.

Brooklyn Brokers Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers, held last week, C. C. Mollenhauer of the firm of Kelsey, Suydam & Mollenhauer was elected President to succeed De Hart Bergen, and Sigmund Cederstrom was elected Secretary, to succeed Eugene J. Grant. Thomas Hovenden was re-elected Vice President and William H. Smith Treasurer. Five Directors, whose terms had expired, were re-elected. They are Frederick B. Snow, William H. Smith, Sigmund Cederstrom, Stephen F. Barrera, and C. C. Mollenhauer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, n s, 202.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x94.10; Addie S. Browne to Henry A. Vieu, 103 West 10th St, (mtg $9,500,) Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HAMILTON ST, 12, e s, 25.1x104.1; Carmela De Luca and others to Anthony J. Pascocello, 218 Lafayette St, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, G. Sabatini, 312 East 14th St..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Anthony J. Pascocello to Carmela De Luca, 174 West 109th St, and Vincenzo Messineo, 107 1st Av, Nov. 19; attorney, same.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 56.7 ft n e of 51st St, 18.4x67; Lillian C. Rainbow to Mary J. Duncan, 4,060 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 21.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 52, n w corner of Eldridge St, 20x75; Julius Martinson to Jennie Neuman, 2,230 Amsterdam Av, all title, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, Harold Spielberg, 309 Broadway.....$100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 65, s s, 25x89, with a title to strip in front, between St. Mark's and 8th St; Solomon Goldenkranz to Louis Jacobs, 149 West 118th St, (mtg $24,000.) Nov. 21; attorney, Samuel Hoffman, 220 Broadway.....$250

WEST END AV, n w corner of 66th St, 80.5x100; Samuel H. Davis Construction Co. Charles H. Bohlman, 1,936 Anthon Av, and Arthur Alkier, 243 East 5th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $67,325,) Nov. 21; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 901, e s, 24.8x100; Jennie R. Irving to Robert L. Irving, 231 East 237th St, (mtg $27,300,) Nov. 21; attorney, B. H. Irving, 160 Broadway $100

4TH AV, s w corner of 32d St, 116.10x83.10x irr 110x83.8; 4th Avenue and 32d Street Co., Inc., to Robert L. Morrell, 253 Riverside Drive; Isabel de P. Kelley, 25 East 83d St, and Julia B. Peck, 48 East 75th St, (mtg $585,000,) all liens, Nov. 21; Robert L. Morrell, 27 Cedar St.....$1

10TH ST, 295 East, n s, 23.10x100.4; Julius Martinson to Jennie Neuman, 2,230 Amsterdam Av, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, Harold Spielberg, 309 Broadway.....$100

27TH ST, 110 West, n s, 37x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to John H. Bodine, 1,427 Madison Av, (mtg $38,000.) Nov. 21.$1

46TH ST, 537 East, n s, 25x73.1; John Donnelly to Donnelly & Ricci, 451 West 54th St, (mtg $22,000.) June 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

55TH ST, 147 East, n s, 16.8x100.5; Lillian C. Rainbow to Mary J. Duncan, 4050 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 21.....$1

116TH ST, n s, 48 ft w of Pleasant Av, 46x86; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, 88x48; Michael Palladino to Antonia Laurino, 4,133 Park Av, all liens, Nov. 13, attorney, Alfonso Bivona, 150 Nassau St.$100

118TH ST, 349 East, n s, 25x50; 1st Av, 2.295, n w corner of 115th St, (351 East,) 25x75; Michael Palladino to Teresa Labriola, 415 East 116th St, all liens, Nov. 13; attorney, Alfonso Bivona, 150 Nassau St.$100

123D ST, 118 to 122 East, s s, 50x100.11; Lizzie E. Gray to George W. Gray of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (mtg $75,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, J. O. Delamater, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....Exempt

176TH ST, 530 West, s s, 18x78.8; Mary M. Martin to Walter H., her husband, (mtg $8,000,) May 29, 1909; attorneys, Frawley-Cohalan Co., 51 Chambers St.....$100

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 164.4 ft n e of 224th St, 69.9x122; North Bronx Realty Co. to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 21.....$2,402

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 301.2 ft s w of Julianna St, 50.2x —; Edw. C. Brennan to same, Nov. 21.....$2,502

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft s w of 224th St, 250; North Bronx Realty Co. to same, Nov. 21.....$519

BRONX BOULEVARD, s w cor of 224th St, 63.8x103; 224th St, e s, 171 ft n w of Bronx Boulevard, 62x —; John Stahl to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 21.....$6,578

CROTONA AV, 2,160, s e s, 23.1x97.9; Julius Buersing to Matilda B. Buersing, 2,160 Crotona Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 21; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.$1

HOE AV, w s, 330 ft e of 165th St, 25x150; Mercury Realty Co. to Indelli & Conforti Co., 372 Willis Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Morris Leigh, 115 Broadway $1

LOTS 81 and 82, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt Estate; Charlotte Rehbock to Thos. P. Howley, 421 West 34th St, Dec. 9, 1911; attorney, J. Herrick, 99 Nassau St....$1

LOT 220, Map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Emily J. Wirth to Geo. H. Donahue, 4,630 Matilda Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

VILLA AV, 8,132, e s, 25x130; Frederick A. Van Slyck, administrator, to Giuseppe Scotellaro, 168 Mulberry St, Nov. 21; attorney, S. M. Haymann, 116 Nassau St.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 120 ft n of Barretto St, 40x100; James F. Meehan and another, executors, to Nellie Tully, 953 Whitlock Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 120 ft n of Barretto St, 40x100; Catherine Meehan to Nellie Tully, 953 Whitlock Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 160 ft n of Barretto St, 20x100; Teresa Meehan to Nellie Tully 953 Whitlock Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St.....$1

135TH ST, 285 East, 25x100; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to Jennie Tackney, 355 East 155th St, Nov. 21; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

165TH ST, 787 East, 20x93.8; Leo Lann to A. Goldner, Inc., 769 East 155th St, (mtg $6,500,) Nov. 20.....$100

155TH ST, 769 East, 20.2x100; Adolf Alper to A. Goldner, Inc., 769 East 155th St, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 20.....$100

237TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Keppler Av, 120x100; Jennie R. Irving to Robert L. Irving, 231 East 237th St, Nov. 21; attorney, B. H. Irving, 160 Broadway.....$1

10TH AV, s s, 100 ft w Bronx Terrace, 55x —; Frederick Stahl to John Stahl, 240th St, Wakefield, Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 164.4 ft n e of 224th St, 69.9x122; North Bronx Realty Co. to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 21.....$2,402

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 301.2 ft s w of Julianna St, 50.2x —; Edw. C. Brennan to same, Nov. 21.....$2,502

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft s w of 224th St, 250; North Bronx Realty Co. to same, Nov. 21.....$519

BRONX BOULEVARD, s w cor of 224th St, 63.8x103; 224th St, e s, 171 ft n w of Bronx Boulevard, 62x —; John Stahl to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 21.....$6,578

CROTONA AV, 2,160, s e s, 23.1x97.9; Julius Buersing to Matilda B. Buersing, 2,160 Crotona Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 21; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.$1

HOE AV, w s, 330 ft e of 165th St, 25x150; Mercury Realty Co. to Indelli & Conforti Co., 372 Willis Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Morris Leigh, 115 Broadway $1

LOTS 81 and 82, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt Estate; Charlotte Rehbock to Thos. P. Howley, 421 West 34th St, Dec. 9, 1911; attorney, J. Herrick, 99 Nassau St....$1

LOT 220, Map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Emily J. Wirth to Geo. H. Donahue, 4,630 Matilda Av, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

4TH AV, s w corner of 32d St, 116.10x83.10x 110x83.8; 4th Avenue and 32d Street Co., Inc., to Robert L. Morrell, 253 Riverside Drive; Isabel de P. Kelley, 25 East 83d St, and Julia B. Peck, 48 East 75th St, (mtg $585,000,) all liens, Nov. 21; Robert L. Morrell, 27 Cedar St.....$1

10TH ST, 295 East, n s, 23.10x100.4; Julius Martinson to Jennie Neuman, 2,230 Amsterdam Av, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, Harold Spielberg, 309 Broadway.....$100

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46TH ST, 537 East, n s, 25x73.1; John Donnelly to Donnelly & Ricci, 451 West 54th St, (mtg $22,000.) June 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

55TH ST, 147 East, n s, 16.8x100.5; Lillian C. Rainbow to Mary J. Duncan, 4050 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 21.....$1

116TH ST, n s, 48 ft w of Pleasant Av, 46x86; Pleasant Av, n w corner

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—APARTMENTS

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1913,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
Executor's Sale To Close Estate Rudolphine Rust, Dec'd.
By order of Theodore Sattler, Executor.
318 Second Ave., 75.8 feet North of 18th St.
Four-story and basement brick tenement; size of lot, 21.8x100.
F. W. BRODSKY, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1913.
Executors' Sale Estate of Mary A. McGuire, Dec'd.
516 East 86th St. The five-story brick store and double tenement, 2 families on a floor, 5 rooms to each family. Size of lot 25x102.2.
MR. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
WESSELMAN & KRAUS, Attys., 55 Liberty St. DANIEL BURKE, Atty., 44 Pine St.
Particulars of this sale with Mr Ingraham, 192 Broadway, or at my office, 153 B'way.
SAME DAY.
130-132 Alexander Ave. 41.6 ft. south of E. 134th St.
BRONX BOROUGH.
The two four-story and basement brick tenements with one store in each, 6 rooms and bath to each family. Size of lots 19.6x89.9 each.
Maps and further particulars from Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Esq., Referee.
Wednesday, Dec. 3rd,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 3d Av., near 161st St., Bronx.
Valuable Subway Corner
N. E. Cor. Jerome Av. and Southern Boulevard
Known as "Bedford Park Hotel," 3,030 Jerome Ave.
A valuable corner plot, partly improved with a 3-story, 26-room frame hotel, located right at the proposed station of the new Broadway-Lexington Av. Subway, which will connect with the 6th and 9th Av. "L" lines.
LIBERAL TERMS.
WILLIAM D. PECK, Esq., Atty. for Plff., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
HARRY N. WESSEL, Esq., Referee.
Wednesday, Dec. 3rd,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
223 to 231 West 38th St.
(Bet. 7th and 8th Avs.),
In Pennsylvania Terminal Zone
Five 4-story brick buildings on a plot 102.11 x98.9, to be sold as one parcel.
JULIUS MILLER, Esq., Atty. for Plff., 42 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STODDARD & MARK, Attys. for Dfdts., 128 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Further particulars from above attorneys, or
Telephone, 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and street cars; price $22,000; mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St Tel. 8300—Col.

TIMES SQUARE HOTEL SITE.
125-foot plot on 45th Street, just west of Broadway; exceptional light. Terms. Your own broker.
JOHN T. BROOK, Owner,
Tel. Bryant 2456. 120 West 42d.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BENSONHURST
BROOKLYN.
CORNER PLOT, 100x100; RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
3 STORY DWELLING,
BRICK AND FRAME,
VALUE $20,000;
MORTGAGE $10,000, AT 5 PER CENT.
LEASED.
Will exchange for a
FARM IN WESTCHESTER CO.,
with like equity.
For full particulars apply
JAS. T. MULLIGAN, 135 Broadway, N.Y.

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202 MIDWOOD STREET
One of the famous "Easy Housekeeping Homes." Two-story limestone, 20x43x100; 8 rooms and tiled bath, parquet floors and hardwood trims throughout; tiled kitchen with gas range; hot water supply from furnace; rear porch. Price, $8,250; $760 cash, balance $50 monthly to cover principal and interest.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
Builders of Easy Housekeeping Homes,
182 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
'Phone Main 6490.

FOR SALE.—Easy housekeeping home at 324 East 25th St.; two stories, bay window, stone, 8 rooms and bath, furnace heat, gas and electricity, parquet floors. Handsomely decorated. Price $6,550; worth $7,500; $500 cash, $45 monthly. Open for inspection. Take Flatbush or Ocean Ave. car and get off at Avenue D.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE
into a new, seven-room, one-family, steam-heated brick house, $25 to $30; if you want to buy, will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new Subway. Owner, 286 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAT THIS FOR $6,200.
Year-round suburban home, seven large rooms and bath, every modern improvement; restricted; high and healthful; beautiful surroundings and atmosphere; trees, lawns, shrubbery, tennis courts; 27 minutes from Penn.-L. I. 34th St. depot; four minutes from express station; photographs and plans by request; construction and fixtures guaranteed; value $7,000; easy monthly terms. Address VERY DESIRABLE, Room 505, 200 Broadway. 'Phone 3876—Cortland.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
Beautiful home, overlooking Long Island Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

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Fifty minutes by electric trains to Manhattan.
SHORE FRONT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
SOUTHFIELD POINT On the Sound at Stamford, Conn.
FOR WINTER AND SUMMER.
desirable houses ready for occupancy.
BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD
505 5TH AV., AT 42D ST., NEW YORK
Telephone 710—Murray Hill.
Photographic Story sent upon request.

FARMS.

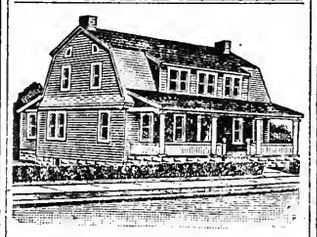
Crops, Stock, Tools,
40 Acres, $4,800. Easy Terms.
On direct R. R. line, right at station; big profits from fruit, poultry, asparagus, other crops; good truck land, 40 acres, all can be cultivated; good 2-story house and barns; owner cannot care for it; 2 horses, cow, 100 hens, 3 wagons, all machinery, tools, 10 tons hay, other crops thrown in for quick sale; photo of buildings and full details page 3, "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," Fall Edition. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brightwaters
Bayshore, L. I.

A Reminder
No better time than now to select your suburban home for 1914 from among the attractive, low-cost bungalows and cottages at "Brightwaters." All ready to begin home-making. Only a little cash required. If not ready to move at once you will have a delightful place to spend winter holidays and week ends, enjoying winter sports. Write us for Booklet No. 3.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.
"Developers of Choice Properties and Builders of Houses of Merit."
New York Offices: 1 West 34th St.



THIS BUNGALOW $1,000 CASH.
Balance same as rent, contains 8 rooms and bath with extra lavatory on ground floor, open fire places, oak floors throughout, plenty of closets, large front and rear porches, high ground, at Lynbrook, 35 min. from Penn. or Flatbush stations; trolley adjacent. BONNER, Ocean Av., Rockville Centre.

YOUR HOME
in the country should combine natural and delightful surroundings with accessibility and a pleasant social environment.
I have several houses that offer these and many other advantages. They are located on plots of varying size, and designed to harmonize with their surroundings. They have every desirable appointment, and were specially planned to insure convenient management. If you will suggest the house you have in mind, I shall be pleased to send information regarding those mentioned above which most nearly conform to your ideas. You will not be interviewed by a representative unless you request it.
PAUL V. SHIELDS
129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone 4123 John.

Rambling Country House
particularly adapted to its surroundings. The architecture is Old English in style. A beamed living room (16x30) has large open fireplace and looks out over terraced formal garden. The second floor has been laid out to give each bedroom plenty of light and air. The service wing embodies an unusually convenient arrangement. The appointments are first-class throughout. The plot of one acre has been graded and planted, and is within sight of water, with right of way to beach. An ideal country home at fair price and on your own terms. PAUL V. SHIELDS, 129 Front Street. 'Phone 4123 John.

"CHEAP HOUSES"
The people who have taken houses at COVERT PARK say they are cheap. They refer to VALUES, and not to construction.
You can get more for your money at COVERT PARK than in any other suburb of New York. A community has been established just outside the city where the cost of living is low.
To enlarge the community a few more "cheap" houses will be sold to desirable parties. You can buy a house under construction, or large plot, or have your house specially planned without extra expense. CONSTRUCTION GUARANTEED. PRICES LOW, TERMS EASY. F. W. Meysenburg, 200 5th Av.

DOUGLAS MANOR.
COLONIAL HOUSE, stucco and shingles, 8 rooms, 2 baths. ENGLISH STUCCO HOUSE, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Exceptionally well built and every convenience for the owner. Best location on high ground. Beautiful trees. Five minutes to station or bathing beach. For quick sale will make price and terms very attractive. Come see them, or write for photos and particulars. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

Exceptional Huntington Properties.
Farm 40 acres, fine, cleared land, good house, outbuildings, $8,000; cheapest good farm in Suffolk County.
Ideal property; 3½ acres; comfortable house, outbuildings; walking distance station, harbor; $7,000.
Poultry farm, 3 acres; house, numerous buildings; local markets; $3,800; easy terms. Photos. Full particulars mailed upon request.
MORRIS & GERARD, 220 B'way, N. Y.

BUNGALOW
Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up to date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Address Bargain, Box 65 Times Downtown.

MODERN HOUSE
(3 baths)
Garage; water views; 22 miles out. Price right.
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Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

QUEENS-COURT
QUEENS, L. I.
28 minutes from Broadway, 4 minutes from station; beautiful, restricted, healthy; old trees; all-year-round homes; suburban cottages and semi-bungalows for sale or rent. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt.
Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 B'way, N. Y.

BUNGALOW, $100 CASH
What you have been looking for; 5-room bungalow, Hempstead, L. I.; 5½ miles from Greater New York; enough land to raise chickens, vegetables, &c.; total price, $1,950; terms, $100 cash, $15 per month. E. F. Schwencke, 274 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SACRIFICE
At assessed value, $4,800; mortgage, $3,000; detached, 8 rooms, bath, newly painted and papered; electric lights; plot 60x100; overlooking Jamaica Bay; 18 minutes from Flatbush Av. Station of Subway; 12 minutes' walk to station. JAGGERS, Owner, 47 West 34th St.

PLOT ON THE OPEN SOUND
with all improvements; 20 miles out; fine beach; reasonable price and easy terms.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
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PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson
New York's finest Suburb. Elevation 350 feet. Splendid Schools, Shops, Churches. Three routes of Rapid Transit day and night. 33 minutes from Grand Central Terminal.

Beautiful Swiss Chalet
Price, $12,500
9 rooms and bath, term payments if desired. Other new houses ranging in price from $11,000 to $17,000.
For those who prefer to build, this is the season to select a plot and have us build your house for occupancy next Spring
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IN the Hills of Westchester—midway between the Hudson and the Sound—where every natural condition makes for ideal living—are the properties of the SCARSDALE ESTATES—20 miles by electric express from Grand Central Terminal.
Here lives a colony of cultured and refined people—happily and contentedly—enjoying life to the full. Here you, too, can live at less expense than in your city apartment, with golf, tennis, winter sports and all the great outdoors at hand. Ask us to submit a plan showing how you can do it.
SCARSDALE ESTATES
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GEDNEY FARM
THE social life of the Gedney Farm Country Club and the Gedney Farm Hotel—combined with the natural charm of the Westchester Hills—makes living here ideal.
Gedney Farm is reached by the electric service of the Harlem Railroad and the New York, Westchester & Boston to White Plains. 300 acres of beautiful country are quickly being taken by all-year-round homes by the best types of New York business men. May we send you descriptive literature?
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The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.
It is located between the water and the station, and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.
Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.
For $5,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot, small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.
LARCHMONT COLONY,
Room 1,601, 40 West 32d St., New York City.

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Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gremetao and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
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542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Telephone Bryant 1775.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED, TO MAY 1ST, COUNTRY PLACE.
AT SCARSDALE
Old fashioned House with all modern improvements; 11 rooms, 2 baths. 5 acres, beautifully located, within 10 minutes' walk of Hartsdale Station. Unusual opportunity at very moderate rental. For particulars apply
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BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE,
Fish & Marvin WELL LOCATED.
527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

Attractive **BUNGALOW** With all modern improvements, gas, electricity, hot water heat, sewer, &c. Lot about ½ acre; MUST BE SOLD.
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Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
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The Air Castles
you have built may become true if you look up Wykagyl Park. An absolutely ideal place for a real home amid the most exclusive surroundings. A number of Houses ready, or you can build or we will build for you. Literature of interest mailed on request.
34 minutes from Grand Central.
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SCARSDALE—Five minutes station; new residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; corner plot; because of lateness of season and in order to close immediately, will sell or lease on exceptionally reasonable terms.
JOSEPH ELSNER, Owner, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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"In the Mountains; on the Lakes"
MOUNTAIN LAKES N.J.
A GENUINE BARGAIN.
$8,250. Liberal Terms.

Year-round home, plot 100x171 ft., 10 rooms, butler's pantry, two baths, stone cellar; huge verandas; near chain of mountain lakes. Refined community, schools, stores, churches. See and be convinced. Will send cuts and floor plans.
M. KELLY, 170 B'way, N.Y.
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At Montclair
"The Mountain Town."
FURNISHED.—Handsome brick and frame residence, with living room, library, dining room, billiard room, kitchen, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, extra lavatories, steam, electricity, garage; per month..... $300
UNFURNISHED. — Residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, modern; per month..... $80
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We advise strangers to RENT and become acquainted and then if they desire — PURCHASE.
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Opposite Lackawanna Terminal.
Save this name for future reference.

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MOUNTAIN LAKES N.J.
SACRIFICE, $10,000. Liberal Terms

Special price if purchased at once. 11 rooms, 3 baths, stone cellar, huge verandas, private garage, large plot, 51 min. on train to N. Y. City. Hardwood trim, parquet floors; city conveniences. Easy terms. Will send photo and floor plans. H. M. Burns, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

WILL SELL—
Dainty Mountain Cottage
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Substantially constructed for all-year-round dwelling. Has seven rooms, tiled bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors and all city conveniences. In Picturesque Residential Park on D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Will make terms to suit. Have photo and plans.
Address OPPORTUNITY, P. O. Box 649, New York.

IN PICTURESQUE NUTLEY.
Price $6,500. Value $8,500.
Will sell my 9-room house on large corner plot with fine shade trees and double garage; tiled bathroom; Thatcher heater; gas, electric light and all modern conveniences; large living room with open fireplace; brownstone porch and sleeping porch; one block from express station and trolley; 25 minutes to New York. Write for photo and appointment. L. A. W. 69 Times Downtown.

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Located in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey; two miles from Milford Station; 2½ hours from New York via Pennsylvania R. R.; situated on high and healthy ground; large stone house; fine meadows and running stream of water; productive soil; all buildings and fences in good repair. Apply to V. V. Thomas, Milford, N. J.

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An $11,000 Seashore Place for $7,000.
Brand new house, beautiful design, 11 rooms and 3 baths; corner plot, 100x150; arrange reasonable terms. Act Quickly, 139 Times Downtown.

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Lakewood, N. J.; fine seven-room house; new brooder and chicken buildings, fully equipped; $3,800. Address W. K., A 120 Times Downtown.

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FOR RENT.—Easy housekeeping home at 324 East 25th Street; 2 stories, 8 rooms and bath; furnace heat, gas and electricity; handsomely decorated. Take Flatbush or Ocean Ave. car and get off at Avenue D. House open for inspection. Rent $55 per month, with option to buy if suitable.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25 and $30 in Brooklyn
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn; on lines of present "L" and new Subway; 8 minutes to ocean, 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. 'Phone Cortlandt 5528.

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216-222 West 18th Street

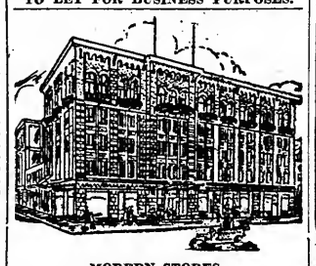
TOP FLOOR
This floor is especially suitable for ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and PHOTOGRAPHERS. Windows on four sides and large roof skylights. Its ceilings are 19 feet high.

4TH FLOOR
This floor is most suitable for PRINTERS and MANUFACTURING CONCERNS using heavy machinery. It has a floor-sustaining capacity of 300 pounds per square foot.

Splendid Locality
Centrally located in the new Seventh Avenue district, which is known as the Printers' District.
Tenants are free from inspection by the Building Department and Bureau of Fire Prevention.
Apply to OWNERS, on premises

Just the Floor Space You Need
The removal of Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y. to their new building on January 1st makes available on sub-lease their present commodious quarters in the RANDALL BUILDING, just off Broadway,
136=140 W. 52d Street
Basement, 12,000 Square Feet.
Ground Floor, 6,000 Square Feet.
Second Floor, 12,000 Square Feet.
Third Floor, 12,000 Square Feet.
Fifth Floor, 12,000 Square Feet.
Space Sub-Leased Entire or Divided.
An unusual opportunity to secure fine lofts at low cost. Suitable for offices, display and general manufacturing. Facilities and equipment the best. High ceilings, well ventilated and light. Two passenger, one freight elevator. Detailed information by mail or in person from
The Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y., 136-140 West 52d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



MODERN STORES.
High ceilings, attractive fronts. New Proctor Theatre Building, centre business section, Mount Vernon, (35,000 people;) right location druge, confectionery, groceries, dry goods, cigars, shoes, gents' furnishings. Rents $600 up, including heat.
McClellan & Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Woodworking Plant TO LEASE
Foot of East 125th St.
For a term of years, a woodworking plant in Harlem, consisting of a two-story and basement building and one-story factory, sheds and dock facilities, machinery, heat, elevator, gas engine power, &c. Address P. O. Box 1,569.

DOUBLE COMMISSION
134 TO 140 WEST **29TH ST.**
100x100 FIREPROOF
LOFTS to LET ALSO $450 A YEAR SPACE.
SOLTMANN BLDG. Tel. 7960—Madison Sq.

LOFTS
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
Near 28th St.
50x95.
3 elevators; good light; equipped with sprinkler system.
MADISON HOLDING CO.,
83 Canal Street, or your own broker.

FLOOR SPACE.
13,000 square feet; concrete and steel building; ideal location; nominal insurance; every modern improvement.
CARY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Facing Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn Side.

LOFTS TO LET.

22D ST., 11 EAST	$1,500
29TH ST., 6 WEST, 25x60	$1,000
82D ST., 23 WEST, 25x85	$1,200
50TH ST., 360 WEST, 22x85	$600
APPLY ON PREMISES OR	
28TH ST., 130 WEST, 25x90	~$1,400
26 WEST 31ST ST.	

AMES & COMPANY.

34 HOWARD STREET
ENTIRE BUILDING, 126 FT. EAST OF B'WAY, five story and basement, 25x120; store and basement and lofts will be leased separately; strongly constructed, electric hoist and sidewalk elevator; suitable for any kind of light manufacturing; immediate possession; a very low rent. LAURENMAC CO., 185 Broadway. Cort. 218.

FOR BOTTLED LIQUORS.
New store on cross-town business street in Harlem, near "L" and Subway stations; 20,000 families in neighborhood; very moderate rent. Apply
GEORGE GOLDSON,
Room 1,507, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone 4297 Murray Hill.

Large Corner Store,
1551 3RD AVE.,
Corner 87th St.
Will divide.
SHAFF & SILBERMAN,
83 Canal St., or own broker.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
New 12-story Fireproof Building.
Fourth Ave., N. E. corner 31st St.
Every modern improvement; sprinkler system and rapid electric elevators. Lofts free from posts and columns.
Perpetual Light on All Sides.
Space Arranged to Suit.
WRIGHT BARCLAY, Inc., Agt., 320 5th Av., corner 32d St.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

114 FULTON ST.
Very attractive Store and Basement; immediate possession; for almost any business; rental $2,400.
LIGHT LOFT,
116 Fulton St., first floor front, suitable showroom or light manufacturing; rental $1,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., Broadway and 158th St.

GARAGE TO LET.
Splendidly Situated at White Plains. Size 50x100.
All Modern Improvements.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO.,
Tel. Cort. 1884. 95 Liberty St., New York.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 29 EAST 21ST ST.
Fine light store, 25x90, two show windows, hardwood floors, and all modern improvements. Apply R. T. Pierce, 18 Jay St., phone Worth 960, or own broker.

LIGHT LOFTS
50x95, in a 12-etory, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av. L and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental.
DIX BUILDING.
'Phone 561 Chelsea. 116 West 14th St.

LIGHT LOFTS — For printers and m'f'rs, 50x90 and 70x90; reasonable rents. Broker or office. E. W. BLISS BLDGS. — 312 E. 23d St. — ELECTRIC POWER

WHY NOT OWN YOUR FACTORY?
WILL BUILD FACTORY OR GARAGE; WILL SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS, OR WILL LEASE FOR TERM.
SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—East Side.

"The Ideal Home"
FOR EITHER ONE OR TWO PERSONS.
In the Walpole, 43 East 25th St.,
where you can have your meals served in your rooms, or use the kitchenette; elevator night and day; rents $600 to $900 per year, including service; best of references required.
F. & O. PFLOMM, 9 West 29th St.

287 LEXINGTON AV.,
Southeast corner of 37th St.,
SUITES OF THREE ROOMS,
$900 to $1,200.
Elevator and every possible appointment conducive to comfort and exclusiveness.
HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

The Carlton
157 EAST 81ST STREET.
New fireproof elevator apartment, three extra large rooms, spacious bathroom, $600.

Gramercy Court,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 1: meals optional

5-6-7 ROOMS, $1,000 UP
Exceptionally large, all outside, high class; most accessible location in city; modern fireproof building; southern exposure.
43 East 27th St.

Exclusive Apartments
At Low Rentals

145 East 35th St., situated in the attractive Murray Hill section, in a most accessible neighborhood to the theatres and new business districts, with large rooms especially well planned. Single floor and duplex apartments of 7 large rooms with 1 and 2 baths; rents from $1,500 up.

130 West 57th St., near Carnegie Music Hall, and the 58th Street Elevated Station. Remarkably sunny apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath with vacuum cleaning and hotel service in one of the finest co-operative buildings in the City. Also restaurant with home cooking in the building. Especially desirable for single men or women. Also large studio with north light.

116 East 58th St., just east of Park Avenue, a new building which is one of the best finished and best planned houses in the City. Housekeeping apartments of 7, 8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 16x22, with open fires. Southerly apartments have wonderful amount of sunlight; bathrooms and kitchens are tiled to the ceiling. Rents from $2,000 up. Also 3-room apartment at $1,000. These are the cheapest apartments of their size in the City.

27 East 62nd St., just off Madison Avenue, new fireproof apartments of from 4 to 6 rooms and bath, especially designed for tenants who wish excellent accommodations in New York while keeping their country places open. Rents are exceedingly moderate for a building so well designed and so advantageously located.

11 East 68th St., northwest corner of Madison Avenue. In the Fifth Avenue block and within a few doors of the famous Whitney house, the finest location in the City. Overlooks Central Park. This apartment house, just completed, has very large rooms, ample closet space and exceptional servants' quarters. Apartments from 6 to 13 rooms and from 2 to 4 baths. Rents from $2,000 up. Especially designed for discriminating tenants.

780 Madison Avenue, between 66th and 67th Streets. The best residential neighborhood. Housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments. Either furnished or unfurnished. The outlook from the westerly windows is across the finest part of upper Fifth Avenue, to Central Park, one block away. 8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths. Every apartment is planned for housekeeping, but all meals will be furnished in apartments, if desired, by house caterer, who is an experienced hotel man formerly with the Waldorf-Astoria, or arrangements may be made with him for special occasions. Privacy of an individual family residence. Each apartment has an entire floor to itself, and every room is an outside room. Rentals $1,800 up.

829 Park Ave., southeast corner of 76th Street, thoroughly modern fireproof apartment of the best type, containing duplex and simplex apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and 2 and 3 baths. Rents from $1,700 up. Every room is an outside room and there are no such apartments on Park Avenue at the price.

In view of the lateness of the season special prices will be made on the remaining vacant apartments until next October. This is a wonderful opportunity which many people who had expected to remain out of town this winter should look into at once.

NOTE TO OWNERS.—If you are not satisfied with the present management or rental of your real estate holdings we will be delighted to look into the matter and advise you what had best be done. We are experts in this business.

Pease & Elliman, Agents,
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

An exceptionally well arranged Duplex Apartment of 7 rooms, 3 master's bedrooms, with 2 master's baths.
RENT $1,600.
At 103 E. 75th St.
ALSO
A 7-room Simplex Apartment, 3 baths; exceptional size and arrangement, with very sunny exposure; rent $2,500; cannot be
Agent on premises, or equalled at the price on the east side.
Pease & Elliman,
340 Madison Av., near 43d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Madison Avenue
Large and perfectly arranged duplex housekeeping Apartments in the above absolutely fireproof building, corner of Madison Av. and 30th St.; spacious rooms, with parquet floors, electric light and baths; extra room for maids.
And in the Annex, 25 East 30th St.
one duplex non-housekeeping, unfurnished Apartment of three large rooms and bath.
RESTAURANT FOR TENANTS ONLY.
A very desirable ground floor Apartment for high class physician.

No. One Lexington Ave.,
GRAMERCY PARK.
Duplex Housekeeping Cor. Apt.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Modern Fireproof Building.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Very Moderate Rental.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
G. W. DRENNAN,
25 East 26th Street.
Phone Madison Square 814.

La Casa Blanca
55 EAST 76TH ST.,
Between Park & Madison Aves.
Very Reasonable Rents.
Best Residence Locality in City.
Rents $900 Up.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 1690 Lenox.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments. 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

615 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 49th and 50th Sts.
Handsome Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
JUST COMPLETED.
$5,000 PER ANNUM, with Hotel Service.
Apply D. C. JONES, Buckingham Hotel.

Arthur Hall Apartments
51 East 96th St.,
Corner Madison Av.
Beautiful Modern Elevator Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Tiled Baths,
$1,300 to $1,600 Per Year.

20 EAST 60TH ST.
Non-housekeeping apartments, (kitchenettes.) Entire floors in fine old private house. Exceptionally large rooms and fine light. Should be seen to be appreciated. Rents $1,000 to $1,800.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., 373 FIFTH AVENUE.

No. 47 PARK AVE.
S. E. Cor. 58th St.
SMALL MODERN APARTMENTS.
Furnished or unfurnished, facing east and south, including large living room, (wood fire place,) bedroom, bath, kitchenette, service elevator, refrigeration; $1,000 to $1,500; maid service included. Apply Superintendent on premises or your own broker.

A STRIKE'S ASPECT

Copper Country Club Gives Gov. Ferris a Report on Michigan Mines—Miners' Costs.

The Copper Country Commercial Club, an organization of business men in Houghton and Keweenaw Counties, Mich., appointed a committee a few weeks ago to look into conditions surrounding the protracted strike of miners in the Lake Superior district. The reason given for this action was that "a state of affairs has existed, and today exists, in the copper country which is nullifying every effort and every purpose of this organization." A report on the investigation conducted by the committee submitted to Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan recently was introduced by the words quoted above, and the contents of the report showed that the Commercial Club had gone pretty well toward the bottom of the troubles which have tied up in a strike the Michigan mines for a number of weeks.

In dealing with the direct incentive for the walkout of the men last July the report describes efforts of the Western Federation of Miners to get a foothold in the lake region.

"During the time that mining operations have been carried on in this district," it said, "the industry has been singularly free from strike troubles. The entire district has been carried on on the open shop principle, as nearly as the committee has been able to ascertain. At no time has any part of the district been thoroughly unionized, and at no time in the history of the district has any mining company treated directly with any labor organizations. At the same time men have been employed by the various companies without discrimination on account of union affiliations.

"At the present time there are employed by the various mining companies on surface, machinists, moulders, railway engineers, firemen, and others who belong to unions or labor organizations of their particular crafts. Up to the time of the present strike men were not discriminated against because of their membership in the Western Federation of Miners or any other miners' union, and many men undoubtedly were at work in the district, underground, who belonged to the Western Federation of Miners. Since the beginning of the present strike, however, every one of the managers of the mining companies operating in the district has announced that hereafter no member of the Western Federation will be employed, and it may be stated at this point that each of the managers of the various companies has also stated, both to this committee and to representatives of the Federal Department of Labor and the Governor of the State, that they will under no circumstances recognize in any manner that particular organization."

No "Black List" Found.

The committee informed Gov. Ferris that, so far as it could discover, neither the mining companies nor the mine operators had formed any combination before the strike started, but that a uniform policy had been adopted after trouble began in regard to recognition of the union miners and the re-employment of members of the organization. A "black list" was not discovered. On this point the committee found that there had not existed, in recent years at least, any agreement between the companies to refuse employment to employes discharged by another. In fact, it was reported that men let out by one concern have had no difficulty in getting work elsewhere. One instance was found of an employe discharged by a mining Captain in one shaft of a mine having been taken on within a few days at another shaft of the same mine.

The committee pointed out that some grossly misleading reports had come out of the copper country concerning living conditions among the men. The matter was looked into, and this is what was said in the statement:

"It has been the policy of the mining companies operating in Michigan to build whatever houses were necessary upon their own land and to lease or rent the houses to their employes. In no case is an employe compelled to live in a company house—on the contrary, because of the very moderate rents that are charged in the Copper Country, company houses are in such great demand that the mining companies have a great many applications for each house."

Rents and Food Costs.

The statement was supplemented by these figures, showing rents charged at some of the mines:

Mohawk Mining Company, fifty-three single frame houses of five and six rooms and a barn for $5.50 per month; Calumet and Hecla Company, forty log houses of four and five rooms each for figures extending from 50 cents to $3 a month; the Wolverine Copper Company, sixty-five frame houses of from three to seven rooms for $3.50 to $7 a month.

The rents charged at the other mines of the Peninsula were on the same scale as these, with fuel supplied at cost, approximately.

To show the relative cheapness of houses in the Lake region with other mining camps, the committee included in the report renting figures from the Butte district of Montana. At Butte, it was stated, four-room houses cost per month $15 outside of the city limits, and from $17 to $24 a month in the city, as compared with a three-dollar-per-month cost of a house of the same size in Michigan. Six-room dwellings at the Montana mines were said to rent around $28 a month, against $5 a month in the Lake copper country.

An elaborate table of food prices was contained in the report with comparisons, also, with quotations at Butte. It showed that the average excess of cost for the common necessities of life at Butte over Houghton was about 25 per cent. Expressed in concrete fashion, a grocery and meat bill of $35 at Houghton would have been $43.75 at Butte.

After showing that the mining companies had spent several hundred thousand dollars for schools, public baths, and libraries, and had made efforts to care for the health of the men and to protect them from accident, the committee touched upon the demands of the strikers. They asked for recognition of the Western Federation of Miners, for either the abolishment of the one-man drill or the working of two men on each drill, for a minimum wage of $3 for trammers and $3.50 for miners, and for an eight-hour day. In regard to recognition of the union, the committee said:

"Whether the mine managers are justified in the stand they have taken relative to recognition of this organization is one which must be left to public opinion. The fact remains, and the committee is thoroughly convinced of this, that the mine managers of the copper country district of Michigan will not recognize the Western Federation of Miners, and therefore any further discussion of that subject would be useless."

The One-Man Drill.

From its investigation the committee concluded that the one-man drill in this district was an economic necessity, and that the companies would insist on its operation. The drill, the report said, had brought with it a decided increase of efficiency, which, with further experience, would result not only in lower costs, but also in higher wages to the men. At present an operator of a one-man machine gets $3.34 per shift, against $2.83 each to the operators of the two-man drill. The committee found that a minimum wage scale would work harm to both miner and mine operator. Several of the companies now operating would have to go out of business if the wage demanded by the union went into operation, and throw a great number of men out of employment. On the other hand, a uniform scale of pay doing away with the prevailing contract system among the miners and trammers, would work hardship upon a portion of the mining force now earning wage in excess of the scale proposed by the Western Federation.

The problem of putting the mines on a straight eight-hour shift, the committee found, would probably be the most difficult contention of all to settle. Owing to the varying depths of the mines, some going down to record low levels for copper mines the world over, it was stated that so much time was required in lowering and raising the underground workers that stable hours could not be maintained. The committee was informed by the mine operators, however, that the companies were considering previous to the strike the establishment of an eight-hour day, in as far as it could be put into force.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE CLARK
1211 Madison Av.
9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $1,800

THE METEOR
77 East 80th St
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rental $1,200 to $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 136th St.
One block from Subway Station.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$85 and $90
Superintendent on premises at each house. The above houses under the direct management of the owner.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 FIFTH AV.
TELEPHONE 6960 MURRAY HILL.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
One very attractive apartment suitable for man and wife
Rent $2200
Also a nine room apartment
Rent $2800
Supt. on premises or to agents
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

THE STUYVESANT
STUYVESANT PLACE.
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 Rooms
RENTS $800 & UP.
Large, light and airy; phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets
Apply to Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway,
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS,
BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
Furnished: $30, $40, $50 up monthly. Unfurnished: $25, $30, $40 monthly.
Elevator; hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rate on lease. 'Phone, 3970—River.
The Cathedral Plaza is situated on beautiful Cathedral Parkway, one of the few residential sections. The house is modern in every way and well managed. The management caters only to people of thorough refinement. Although far removed from the business district, one can reach it by a ride of a few minutes on the subway, two blocks away, or elevated one block away. Make this place your home, affording rest comfort and convenience.

THE ANSONIA
8 rooms, 2 baths, refrigeration, lights, and maid service included. $400 per month.
148 WEST 72d STREET
Duplex apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, studio room 20x30, 27-foot ceiling, $350 per month.
Both are exceptionally high-class apartments. Unusually and most attractively furnished.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St.

TO RENT
IN
THE LORRAINE
2 East 45th St.
An Apartment consisting of Parlor, Bedroom and Bath; also Parlor, two Bedrooms and two Baths.

THE CORONET,
57 West 58th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Modern Apartments of 5-8-9 AND 12 ROOMS, 2 and 3 Baths,
at
$1,200, $1,500, $2,000 and $3,000 per annum.
Can be seen evenings. Apply on premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
Tel. 31 Murray Hill. 569 5th Ave.

Choice Apartment.
Fifth Avenue
No. 636
Corner of 51st St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
Can be made into a duplex of 25 rooms and 6 baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Superintendent on premises.

GRAMERCY PARK CLUB
36 Gramercy Park East.
CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE.
Distinctive in Arrangement, Equipment and Plan of Ownership.
Apartments For rent, $2,100 to $3,000
For sale, $8,700 to $12,000.
S. De Walltearss & Hull, Agents,
266 5TH AVENUE

HESPERUS & PARTHENON,
400-408 MANHATTAN AV.
High-class elevator apartments of 2, 4, 6, rooms and bath.
Rent $30 to $85. Dining room on premises.
61-69 EAST 86TH ST. Near Madison Ave
High Class Elevator Apartments of 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath, $43 to $80.

DORILTON,
171 West 71st St.
8 and 10 Rooms.
Rents $2,400 to $3,500.
HOHENZOLLERN,
495 West End Ave.
9, 10 and 11 Rooms.
Rents $2,000 to $2,700.
562 WEST END AVE.,
at 87th Street.
5, 8 and 9 Rooms.
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $3,000.
BALMORAL COURT,
600 West 163d St.
4 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $960.
WASHINGTON IRVING,
N. W. Cor. B'way & 151st St.
8 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $1,000.
THE KENILWORTH,
45 Pinehurst Ave.,
Northeast Corner 179th St.
4 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $660.
HADRIAN,
225 West 80th St.
6 Rooms.
Rent $1,100.
BARNARD,
106 Central Park West,
S. W. Corner 71st St.
8 and 9 Rooms.
Rents $1,800 to $2,500.
STRATHALLAN,
350 West 88th St.
9 and 10 Rooms.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.
LANCASHIRE,
353 West 85th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $1,500 to $1,900.
BELVOIR,
472 West End Ave.
One Apartment of 8 Rooms.
Rent $2,000.
265 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
South Corner of 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,700.
TALLADEGA,
61 Hamilton Place.
7 Rooms.
Rents $780 to $840.
VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $1,100.
Our illustrated booklet containing complete descriptions and floor plans of the above and other high-grade apartments under our exclusive management will be mailed upon request
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th Street.
Telephone, 3800 Schuyler.
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and at 163d ST.
Or Representative on premises.

The ADLON | The ALJOMOR
7th Ave. & 54th St.
Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses
Suits of 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
WITH LARGE FOYER AND RECEPTION ROOM
At Very Moderate Rental.
Every known appointment can be found in these spacious apartments.
Maid and Valet Service. References Absolutely Indispensable.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.
Houses Open for Inspection Evenings.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4&5 ROOMS
(New Building),
No. 105 West 72d St.
Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.
Agent on premises.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Agents,
Broadway, at 80th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th St.
To complete the renting of this thirty-eight apartment fireproof building, two remaining $2,000 apartments of eight rooms and two baths will be rented to the right people at $1,600 each. Best of references required.

CORNWALL
255 W. 90th St., Cor. B'way.
Corner Apartment
All Outside Rooms, Southern and Eastern Exposure, Nine Rooms and Bath..... $2,300
Seven All Outside Rooms and Baths, Southern and Western Exposure $1,900
Representative on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $840 to $1,200 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

257 WEST 86th ST.
Reduction of 30% to Oct. 1st, 1914.
Duplex Studio Apartment, beautifully located on Park Street, with extensive view of Hudson River. Containing 8 rooms and 2 baths, on 13th and 14th Floors. Studio 28x28; 18 ft. ceiling. All bedrooms facing south.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
461 5th Av. 'Phone 4092 Murray Hill

WEST END HALL
840 WEST END AV.,
N. E. COR. 101ST ST.
An elevator apartment house of superior excellence; service unequaled; rents, $1,500-$2,000; suites of 7, 8, and 9 rooms and 2 baths.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.
Inspection invited. Apply to Supt. on premises, or
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
901 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 104TH ST.

Berkeley Arms
326-330 WEST 95TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5 ROOMS $50.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone 4174 Riverside

New 9-story Elevator Apartments, all improvements.
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms.
$58 TO $95.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
55 West 95th St.
Telephone 6621 River.

6 Rooms—$840 Up.
A few desirable suites still available in the modern, high-class, elevator
REXTON-CAYUGA Apartments,
320-324 W. 83rd St.
Supt. or Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway, s. w. cor. 26th.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st & West End Av.
8 and 9 large rooms and bath, electric light, refrigeration, separate laundry and laundry fuel.
Apply Superintendent

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive,
ELEGANT 7-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality, large, light rooms. Southern exposure. All night service.
LIBERAL TERMS to RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.

EXCEPTIONAL SUITE
TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
47 West 72nd Street.
$60 per Month.

TERRACE COURT,
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d Street.
Fireproof building, located on the most picturesque site on Riverside Drive. Every modern improvement; 9 and 10 large sunny rooms. 2 & 3 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d Street.

10-12 WEST 93D ST.
The Pembroke.
8 Large Rooms, $1,000
Day and Night Elevator Service.
CORNER APARTMENTS
471 CENTRAL PARK WEST Corner 107th St.
8 Large Rooms, $65 to $100
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 38th St. Telephone Bryant 7176

110 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NORTHEAST CORNER 83D ST.
Very large 8-room apartments, 2 baths; living rooms and chambers command full river view in all directions; large circular drawing room; chambers 16x19 feet; every modern appointment; house very private; rental $1,500 to $2,000. Apply on premises or
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 Riverside Drive. Phone 464 Morn.

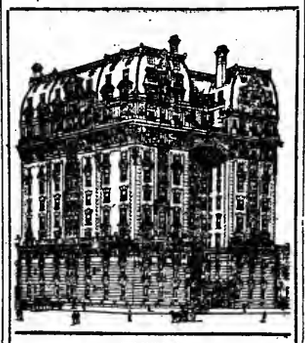
101st St., 79 W., 6 & 7 Rooms.
Select, single flats; steam, hot water; large, light rooms; well kept house; $30-$35.
105th St., 146 W., 6 Large Rooms.
All white enamel; steam and hot water; select and well kept house; fine street; phone; $32.

207-209 West 87th St.
Just off Broadway.
Desirable Apartments of 7 Rooms and Bath
Steam heat, hot water.
To Rent, $45 to $50.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
Louis Kempner, 2,448 Broadway.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway.
GEORGEAN COURT
58 Central Park West,
South corner 66th St.
8 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths,
$2,100 to $3,800.
LA ROCHELLE
57 West 75th St.
Extra large rooms.
7 rooms and bath,
$1,400 to $2,000.
Nos. 4 & 14 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
Up to date Apartments,
7 rooms and bath,
$900 to $1,100.
Nos. 3 & 5 West 82d St.,
Near Central Park West.
8 rooms and bath,
$1,000 to $1,300.
WENDOLYN
322 West 100th St.,
South corner Riverside Drive,
9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths,
$2,000 and $2,800.
CLIFF HAVEN
417 Riverside Drive,
South corner 114th St.,
7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths,
$1,600 and $1,800.
THE YORKSHIRE
562 West 113th St.,
Southeast corner Broadway.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths,
$1,400 to $1,800.
No. 375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
8 rooms, 2 baths,
$1,100 and $1,200.

MORRIS HALL
N. W. Cor. Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) and Amsterdam Av.
10-Story fireproof apartment house,
Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
STRATHMORE
S. E. Cor. 113th Street and Riverside Drive
Apartment of
10 LARGE ROOMS
Foyer, Pantry and
THREE BATHS
Most Attractive and Best Located Houses on West Side
Managed as permanent investments. Renting Agents on premises, or
HAWKES & HOPPIN
Telephone 5567 John 32 Nassau Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.



THE DORILTON
BROADWAY & 71ST STREET
Magnificent structure. Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 ft. away. Every convenience others have and in addition free electric light and refrigeration. One 8 and one 10 room vacancies at $2,400 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

Apartment to Sublet in the "WYOMING"
Cor. 7th Avenue and 55th Street.
The Executors of the Estate of Sarah W. Kathan, deceased, will sub-lease AT GREAT SACRIFICE the decedent's apartment. Lease expires September 30, 1915. Ten master's rooms, two servants' rooms, and three baths. For particulars inquire of Bergen & Prendergast, Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, New York, or Thomas A. McGrath, Attorney, 27 William Street, New York.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 W. 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

The Madrid
552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
(north of 127th St.)
ONE 7 Rooms, 2 Baths LEFT
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Large light rooms; view of river.
RENT $80 PER MONTH.
One minute walk to Manhattan Subway station, 125th St. crosstown cars and 7th Ave. stage. Superintendent on premises.

THE OAKDALE
36-38 West 35th Street.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
2 & 3 ROOMS & BATH
HOTEL SERVICE
MEALS IF DESIRED
RENTALS $800 TO $1,000
Superintendent on premises

THE MILLARD
14 to 20 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
4 and 5 Rooms
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT
Rents $35 to $38
Best in New York at Prices.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE
BIG CONCESSIONS
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath. $45.00 to $87.50.

128 WEST 11TH STREET.
High-class elevator building, 7 rooms and bath, all light; quiet, refined neighborhood; rent, $70 to $80. Inquire on premises. Telephone 661 Chelsea, or FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St. Telephone 9010 Columbus.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

—THE—
CLEBURNE
105th St. & West End Av.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
6 to 10 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths
With every modern improvement, Enclosed Driveway, Fountain and Splendid Roof Garden.
Apply on Premises to
HARRY SCHIFF, OWNER,
Builder of a number of high-class Apartment Houses on west side.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

BARGAINS
IN
Elevator Apartments
LOCATED ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND CONVENT HEIGHTS.
1-3 room apartment, former rent.....$32
Reduced to $25.
1-3 room apartment, former rent.....$35
Reduced to $28.
1-4 room apartment, former rent.....$45
Reduced to $35.
1-6 room apartment, former rent.....$60
Reduced to $40.
All high-class houses, in the very best residential section; convenient to all transit lines.
PHONE AUDUBON 3520.
Evenings until 9, and Sundays.

Convent Avenue
Whole Block
128th to 129th Sts.
Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in New York.
4-5 Rooms.
8 minutes to Subway and 6th and 9th Av. "L" station.
Rents $30 to $38.
Office, 29 Convent Av. Phone 6420 Morningside.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS
ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
Lowest Rents. Highest Altitude.
6 Rooms and bath $60
7 Rooms and bath $70
Vacuum Cleaning System.
RESIDENT MANAGER.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

Greyton Court,
S. E. Cor. 141st St., Riverside Drive.
Just completed. Modern fireproof building with all the latest improvements. Lowest rentals on Washington Heights. 5 and 6 rooms, large and sunny. 1 & 2 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d St.

PICKEN COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 148TH ST.
New Fireproof Apartments.
Now ready for immediate occupancy.
4 Rooms $720
6 Rooms 1,100
6 Rooms (corner)..... 1,300
7 Rooms 1,400
Agent on premises, or
GEO. F. PICKEN, Owner, 501 5th Av.

Havendale Apartment
825 WEST 179TH ST.,
CORNER NORTHERN AV.,
Beautiful Modern Elevator Apartments
4-5-6 and an exceptional 7-room, one and two tiled baths; $34 to $70.

The Belnord
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street
Safest type of construction—richest appointed—best and most convenient location in New York City. Of the 176 apartments a few are still available for lease at a moderate rental. Ask us for full information and prices.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Agents.
Broadway, at 80th St.

BE SURE TO SEE THESE BEFORE LEASING ELSEWHERE
11 ROOMS | 10 ROOMS
3 BATHS | 3 BATHS
Each Apartment Occupies an Entire Floor, Affording Absolute Privacy; All Outside Sunny Rooms.
BOWNETTE
11 West 81st Street
Facing Manhattan Square Park
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
COURTENAY
55 Central Park West
Between 65th & 66th Sts.
FACING CENTRAL PARK
APPLY A. P. COBURN, 11 WEST 81ST ST. PHONE 9832 SCHUYLER.
Or Superintendent on Premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST
TEL., BARCLAY—6390.
Operate these houses under the direct supervision and management of the owners.

ELEVATOR HOMES

Covent Garden Apts.
Occupying square block
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.
PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms, $720
6 Rooms, $1,100
7 Rooms, $1,200
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500
9 & 10 Rooms, $1,400 to $1,800
4 Rooms.....$432 to $480
5 Rooms..... 480 to 600
6 Rooms..... 600 to 720
7 Rooms 2 Baths..... 720 to 950
8 Rooms, 2 Baths..... 720 to 1,000

Buckingham Court 312 West 99th St.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths....$1,200 to $1,500

St. Nicholas Court 746 St. Nicholas Av.
4 Rooms.....$400 to $480
6 Rooms..... 540 to 720
7 Rooms..... 660 to 780

Arundel Court 772 St. Nicholas Av.
4 Rooms.....$420 to $480
6 Rooms..... 600 to 720

Birch Hall 520 West 183d St.
4 Rooms.....$400 to $450
5 Rooms..... 540 to 600
7 Rooms..... 660 to 780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths..... 720 to 900

The Phaeton
537 West 112th St., near Broadway.
Modern Fireproof Building.
Exceptionally Desirable Apartments.
6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $83.33 to $125.
Six Rooms on First Floor.
Ideal for physician.

West Point Court
S. E. Corner Riverside Drive and 135th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
5 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Each having a view of the river; plenty of air and sunshine; all modern improvements.
Rents $55-$90.

Barryholm
S. E. Cor. B'way & 164th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
5 & 7 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Rents $45 to $70.

Fairholm
503 West 121st St., Near Amsterdam Av.
Facing Columbia College Grounds.
6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $50 to $55.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.
Tel., 9700—River.

KINGLAND
523 West 187th St.
Near Audubon Ave.
Beautiful Elevator Apt.
7 Large Light Rooms, Bath $50 $60
8 Large Light Rooms, Bath $75
SOVEREIGN COURT
535 West 151st St.
Near Broadway.
Select Elevator Apartment.
5 ROOMS $40 | 6 ROOMS $50 | 7 ROOMS $55
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Under direct supervision of Owners.

ORINDA
530 West 187th St.
adjoining Broadway and Subway station.
5 and 6 rooms.
Elevator apartments, extremely large, light rooms, all outside; very latest improvements.
Rent very reasonable.
Renting agent on premises.

240-246-254 Manhattan Ave.
Opposite Morningside Park.
Beautiful Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms,
$28 to $43. Phone Service.
Half block from 110th St. "L" station.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

RIVIERA
Riverside Drive
156th to 157th Street
Highest Type Fireproof Construction.
The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33 1-3% less rental.
PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms, $720
6 Rooms, $1,100
7 Rooms, $1,200
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500
9 & 10 Rooms, $1,400 to $1,800
Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises. 5466—Audubon, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church Street.
6390 Barclay

3 minutes to 116th St. Sta., 6th & 8th Av. "L."
Morningside Park Apartments,
40 Morningside Park, N. E. corner West 118th St.
One 7-Room Apartment $85
Extra large, all outside rooms, southern exposure; housekeeping conveniences; restaurant optional.

THE BERMUDA,
608-10 WEST 150TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator, every modern improvement, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath.
Rent, $36 to $60.
Apply on premises or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

8 ROOMS,
1 & 2 BATHS,
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LARGE.
New six-story elevator house.
NORTHWEST CORNER
St. Nicholas Av. and 150th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,373 B'way. (147th St.)

Trinity Court,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent, on premises.

8 ROOMS—TWO BATHS,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE, one block of subway and surface cars.
Superintendent, THE MADRID, 552 Riverside Drive, north 127th St.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn's Newest High-Class Corner Elevator Apartments,
King's Court
296 Sterling Place,
near Flatbush Av. and Subway, facing Prospect Park and Plaza.
7-8 rooms and two baths.
Rents $75 to $85.
Oxford and Cambridge Hall
203-209 Underhill Ave,
corner St. Johns Place, overlooking Prospect Park and Plaza.
8-4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rents $32.50 up.
St. Regis
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St.
Facing Grant Square.
5 and 6 rooms and bath.
Rents $60 to $65.
Day and night hall, elevator, and 'phone service; every modern convenience. Rents very reasonable.
RENTING AGENTS on PREMISES.

PARK SLOPE.
305-307 Park Place, beautiful apartments 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; all improvements; near subway, half block of five trolley lines; rent $44 and $47; telephones; keys 212 Park Place.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3 rooms, $21 & up.
4 rooms, $25 & up.
5 rooms, $35 & up.
Just completed.
Largest rooms in the finest residential section of Bronx; southern exposure; location ideal and convenient; near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, 180th St. Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars one block from premises. Can be seen evenings.

November Free
177TH ST., CORNER WALTON AV.
4 LARGE ROOMS, $22.
JUST COMPLETED;
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

A LULL IN STEEL

Pig Iron Drops Again—More Furnaces Close—Crude Steel Production Curtailed.

Special to The New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 22.—Pig iron has shown a further declining tendency in the West since the opening of the month. Restriction of output has become marked in the districts west of the Alleghanies. Furnace interests had expected that consumers would begin reinforcing their stocks by the middle of this month, but the absolute lack of inquiry has discouraged sellers. The list of active merchant furnaces in the Valleys district has dropped to eight out of seventeen, and the output for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in pig iron for November will drop below the low point for three years.

Sales of negligible tonnages of Bessemer iron for prompt shipment reveal a tendency to shade the former low point of $15.25 at Valley furnace, or $16.15 delivered Pittsburgh. Basic iron is quoted frankly at less than $13.25 Valley furnace, the former minimum. Demand in the East and the South for forge grades has prevented low-grade iron from dropping appreciably.

Restriction of production has begun in crude steel. Though the week saw a very quiet market, there were no further price declines, the minimum of $29.50 for Bessemer or open-hearth billets practically marking low limit of the market at this time. In finished steel shipments have dropped 33 per cent. since Oct. 15. Two independent steel interests in Pittsburgh district made reductions of upward of 25 per cent. in their working forces this week. The Steel Corporation plants in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio are endeavoring to keep above 70 per cent. of operating capacity, but a further reduction of operations by Dec. 1 is being considered by the corporation.

Bars, plates, and shapes are quoted on the basis of 1.30c, Pittsburgh mill, which has been the official minimum ever since the opening of the month. There have been known sales of both plates and bars at 1.25c mill in the past ten days, however.

Foreign steel really is cutting little figure in the domestic market at this juncture. Producers hear little of offers of imported steel even at Atlantic seaboard markets. The main factor in the market is the hesitancy of consumers to buy for any but present needs until prices shape up at the opening of the year.

Specifying on bars and shapes on running contracts has slowed down since the opening of the month. In some circles this lull in specifying on contracts is interpreted to mean that consumers are holding off in the hope that contracts will be revised downward. There has been a decided falling off in shipments into railroad consumption since Nov. 1. Bar iron is weak, especially in Chicago and some Eastern centres.

There are admissions that the minimum of 2c on black sheets has been shaded recently at least to 1.95c. Sheets have weakened throughout the West, and the falling off in shipments in this line has been one of the overshadowing features of the steel market. Sales have been made during the week on the basis of 1.95c for 28-gauge black sheets, which is the low point in two years. Tin plate is in a better position, although there has been an admitted falling off in shipments. Sheet and tin plate plants of the Steel Corporation have been running on a three and four-day schedule in Pittsburgh territory during the week.

Connellsville reports a continued restriction in coke output, although there has been no further price decline, the minimum for furnace coke for this year's shipment being $1.90 at oven. Some operators are quoting $2 on first quarter furnace coke.

HORACE WHITE AN OPTIMIST

He Says That Stock Exchange Will See Return of Old Prosperity.

Horace White, who served as Chairman of the Hughes committee that investigated the New York Stock Exchange and who has enjoyed a wide experience in financial affairs, was quoted yesterday by John Muir & Co. as being confident that the depression of recent months in security markets does not represent a permanent change.

"The Stock Exchange will recover," predicted Mr. White. "The present situation which is confronting brokers and Wall Street generally is a reflection of industrial and business conditions. We are witnessing one of the downward sweeps of the pendulum. The direction will change in time. The public will come back into the market and brokers will again see the record transactions on the floor equal, and probably exceed, the figures made at the height of the last period of general public interest in the stock market.

"The real cause of the present financial unrest is comparatively plain if you do not go too far back. There is a scarcity of capital throughout the world. More demands are being made for money than it is possible to supply. The asking and refusing scares both the investor and the business executive. In fact, they are both in danger of getting the impression that conditions are more serious than perhaps is the case.

"War and the threat of war are largely responsible for the scarcity of money. The Balkan troubles extinguished many millions of capital and the atmosphere which has enveloped Europe since those events has not been reassuring. Practically every government on the other side of the Atlantic has been straining every resource to build navies and to strengthen armies. This expenditure has not only been unproductive but the spectacle of so many billions of dollars put to such use has tended to alarm conservative investors and to discourage legitimate investment. The difference between the present available supply of capital and an amount of money sufficient to satisfy all reasonable demands of legitimate business enterprise would be speedily adjusted if the excessive appropriations which governments have been demanding for armaments should cease. And I believe that the time is near at hand when we can look for more rational behavior among nations.

"The settlement of the Mexican situation would have a beneficial effect upon business everywhere but I do not think that there will be any war in which we shall take part. If the United States sends an armed force across the border on any plea whatever, this country will suffer lasting injury to its reputation and commercial interests, and President Wilson's administration will be damaged accordingly."

Allege "Sugar Trust" Wash Sales.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—A supplemental petition was filed in the United States Court to-day charging the American Sugar Refining Company with being a monopoly in restraint of trade. The petition was filed by Wogan Brothers, Inc., the Rose Hill Sugar Refining Company, and the Columbia Sugar Refining Company. It is charged that the American Company conducted "wash sales" in 1911 to hammer down the New York market so it might buy raw sugar at greatly reduced prices. Damages in $1,000,000 are asked.

TWO IN ONE.

This advertisement appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the heading "Situations Wanted, Male," Sunday, November 9th:

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with modern accounting; executive and selling ability. B 136 Times.

Seven replies were received. Want advertisements bring good results to both employer and employe, when inserted in

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

COPPER MARKED DOWN.

Sales Reported Below 15 Cents—Trade Looks for Better Demand.

After being formally reduced from 16⅞ cents a pound around the middle of last week by the larger selling agencies to 15½ cents a pound, copper weakened still further and was reported yesterday to be selling in small lots below 15 cents. As far as a real market is concerned, however, there isn't any. Consumers are staying as resolutely away as they have at any time this Fall, not so much with the idea, apparently, that the metal may become cheaper, but because a recession of demand has occurred in the trades using copper in quantity.

"The high crest of the copper market on the recent movement was reached a short time ago," says Copper Gossip, "and with a decrease in buying demand a readjustment of prices became inevitable. Domestic consumption has also receded from the high level of a few months ago, and it seems apparent to good judges of the situation that a further reaction in business is probable before satisfactory conditions in manufacturing lines are again established. It is not surprising, therefore, that present sentiment appears to favor the policy of buying on a hand to mouth basis.

"The weakness of the London market lately was especially remarked, and the heavy selling of future deliveries at that centre influenced local buyers to hold off until the current uncertainty regarding prices and demand for the next six months required less caution. Although hesitation has become a prominent feature owing to recent developments in business prospects we expect that this tendency will only be temporary, and with more settled conditions market activity will grow accordingly. With the situation so much confused it is not to be wondered at that the volume of business the last few weeks fell much below the normal.

"During a period of particularly good consumption extending over many months the world's stocks of copper were reduced to the lowest level in years, and this fact was a potential factor in creating market firmness. The decrease in the world's visible supply of copper since January of this year is 111,753,560 pounds, and tabulated returns show that the copper surplus of the United States and European countries is the smallest in over four years. Compared with July, 1910, the shrinkage in tonnage amounts to 310,655,875 pounds. It is perfectly evident, therefore, that the statistical position of copper at present is obviously strong. But the feature of the situation is no longer the prime influence in regulating market operations of buyers. The certain information that there is now a substantial recession in manufacturing activity at the brass and copper mills of the country, and that other lines of industry are operating below capacity has caused general conservatism in placing new orders.

"Strikes at mines and shut-downs at smelters contributed to keep copper market values high, but with more favorable conditions at producing centres there should be more liberal shipments available for consumption in the coming months. A miners' strike at the Michigan mines has seriously interfered with the production of Lake copper for nearly four months, but, notwithstanding the fact that the Lake output for October was only about one-third the normal size, there was an increase of 7,669,252 pounds in the total United States productions last month."

New Banks Authorized.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Consent has been given by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as State Superintendent of Banking, to the opening of a branch by the Public Bank of New York City in the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, Manhattan, and to the opening of its banking house by the Bank of Log Island at 1,801 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens Borough.

Supt. Van Tuyl has received the certificate of incorporation of the Empire Safe Deposit Company of Manhattan, capital $100,000. The Directors are W. Barton Baldwin, Edward C. Wilson, Myron J. Brown, Ambrose M. Thayer, and Joseph Diehl Fackenthal, all of New York.

RESORTS

NEW YORK—Watkins.

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
Open All the Year
WATKINS GLEN, ON SENECA LAKE
In the Heart of the Lake Country, noted for the most picturesque scenery of Lake, River and Mountain in America.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL
One hundred rooms with private bath.
Appointments, service and cuisine are the best.

THE NAUHEIM BATHS for diseases of the heart and circulation are given by skilled attendants under the direction of experienced physicians, and are the only Nauheim Baths in America given with a Natural Iodo-Bromo Brine.
HOT BRINE BATHS FOR ELIMINATION.—Our brine is one of the strongest natural brines known.
Complete Hydrotherapeutic, Mechanical and Electrical Equipment
For the treatment of rheumatism, gout, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, and diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or in Europe.
One hundred acres of private park. Measured and graded walks for Certain Hill Climbing Exercises. NINE HOLE GOLF COURSE, SPORTY AND WELL KEPT. Putting Green. Tennis Courts. Climate mild, dry and equable.
For descriptive booklets address Wm. E. Leffingwell, President, Watkins, N. Y.

RESORTS

NEW YORK—Watkins.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Country Life Within a Half Hour of the Grand Central.
GOLF. TENNIS. RIDING. DRIVING.

MOTORING. MUSIC. DANCING.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
A luxurious home with all appointments, to meet the requirements of each individual. Special Rates during Winter months. Conducted on the American plan.
Grill Room a la Carte.
Gedney Farm Country Club & Golf Course.
40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Motor bus meets trains. Booklet on request.
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.
Tel. 2300 White Plains, or Murray Hill 7720.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna. Station.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I.
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards.
Sage Foundation Homes Co.,
47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

Health, strength secured at MacLevy Physical Culture Farm. Telephone 185 Babylon.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE METROPOLITAN
Equipment Modern. Table Excellent.
The Leading Hotel in Every Respect.
Especially Attractive in Fall and Winter.
Steam heat, sun parlors.
Booklet and rates upon request.
FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager.

HOTEL BUCKINGHAM.—Under the new management of S. E. L. Ballard, formerly of Hotel St. George. Open all the year.

NEW JERSEY—Summit.

NEW PARK HOUSE, Summit, N. J.
Open all winter; high elevation; special low rates; first-class family hotel; private baths; rooms singly or en suite; excellent table. John D. Bailey, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey.
NOW OPEN
A delightful location for Autumn visitors. Express train service, 90 minutes from New York, ninety minutes from Philadelphia.
GOLF, TENNIS, CANOEING.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

THE PINEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Newly built; suites or single rooms with private bath. Rates moderate. Homelike cuisine. Auto service to depot.
H. PRINCE.

The Carasaljo Lakewood, N. J. Refined, homelike; house facing park and lake; excellent table; moderate rates; 6th season under management of E. SWITZER.

OAKCOLEY HOTEL Modern. Homelike.
E. E. Spangenberg, Manager.

GEORGIA—Augusta.

HAMPTON TERRACE HOTEL
WINTER RESORT
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
18 hole golf course; automobile roads.
OPENS JANUARY 14.
For reservations address
Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Georgia

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HOTEL RUDOLF
on ocean front. Always open. Sea and fresh water baths. Running water in guest rooms.
Reservations now made for Thanksgiving and Christmas week.
A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

ALAMAC HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Tennessee Av.
Absolutely fireproof Family and Transient Hotel. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Special Fall rates. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL PIERREPONT.
Capacity 400; unsurpassed cuisine; sun parlors; sea water baths.
Winter rates over Thanksgiving.
MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. Samuel H. Ellis.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48-46 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted room, with private tiled bathroom and first class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway; 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2085—Orange.

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Near Brick Church Station,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Lackawanna R. R. (Tube or Ferries.)
50 trains a day each way.
F. B. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r.

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A complete hotel, with the true home atmosphere; every room with running water and bath; near Brick Church station on the Lackawanna and 20 min. from Broadway.
EDWARD M. SAMMIS.

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MT. CLEMENS MINERAL SPRINGS
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
Are World Renowned for Treatment of
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And All Nervous and Blood Diseases
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In the select residential district, only two squares from the White House, State, War, Navy and Treas. Depts. Rooms single or en suite, with bath. Amer. plan, $3 up. European, $1.50 up. Booklet. T. A. McKEE, Prop'r.

FOR SALE.

8 Grape Vines, 6 Current Bushes
All best 3 year old stock. If planted now will fruit next summer. Grapes are Worden, Niagara, Ions, Concord, the best early medium and late varieties. $1
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One Suvio will warm 3 rooms; cost ¼c. per hour. Prevents sickness caused by cold and damp rooms. Protect your family. $1 by Parcel Post. Catalogue free.
SUVIO, 696 E. 161st St., Near Jackson Av.
N. Y. Gas Appliance, B'way, Cor. Prince.

Billiard and Pool Tables. Lowest prices. Supplies, repairs; bowling alley builders. (Established 1850.) DECKER CO., 185 East 8th St.

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New York to the American Mediterranean, including
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Special 8-day cruises leaving New York alternate Thursdays, $80.00; 12-day cruises leaving alternate Thursdays, $80.00. Ten-day cruises every Saturday, $90.00.
BAHAMAS
10-day cruises, allowing 8 days in Nassau, seat of the British Colonial Government, $50.00 and up—with side trip to Havana, $70.00 and up.
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Delightful 22-day cruises, $125.00, including stops at Havana, Progreso, and Vera Cruz; side trips to Orizaba and Mexico City.
Other attractive short trips and cruises at low rates. Write for booklet.
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General Offices, Pier 14, E. R., New York. Ticket Office, Pier 13, E. R., New York. Branch Ticket Office, 290 B'way, N. Y.

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TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
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New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
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Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLES LINE CITIZENS LINE
TO
ALBANY and TROY
Elegant Steel Steamers leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sundays at 6:00 P. M., and W. 129th St., N. R., at 6:45 P. M.
ALL HOTEL COMFORTS—STEAM HEAT.
EXCELLENT CUISINE—Phone Spring 9400.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.40
Providence Direct, $1.50 Worcester, $2.40
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Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
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"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 32d St. Phone Spring 9491.

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GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru Tk'ts & Bagg' Check'd to All Points.
Strs. Lve. daily, Pier 35, N. R., foot W. Houston St., 9:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 8 P. M. Tel. 9236 Spring.

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Str. NEWBURGH
TO FISHKILL, NEWBURGH & RETURN.
Leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M. West 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Round Trip Fare, $1.00.

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93 DAYS to
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Leave NEW YORK, JAN. 15, 1914
COST includes shore excursions and all necessary expenses.
Excellent accommodations available for passage to MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, ITALY, EGYPT, INDIA and CEYLON.
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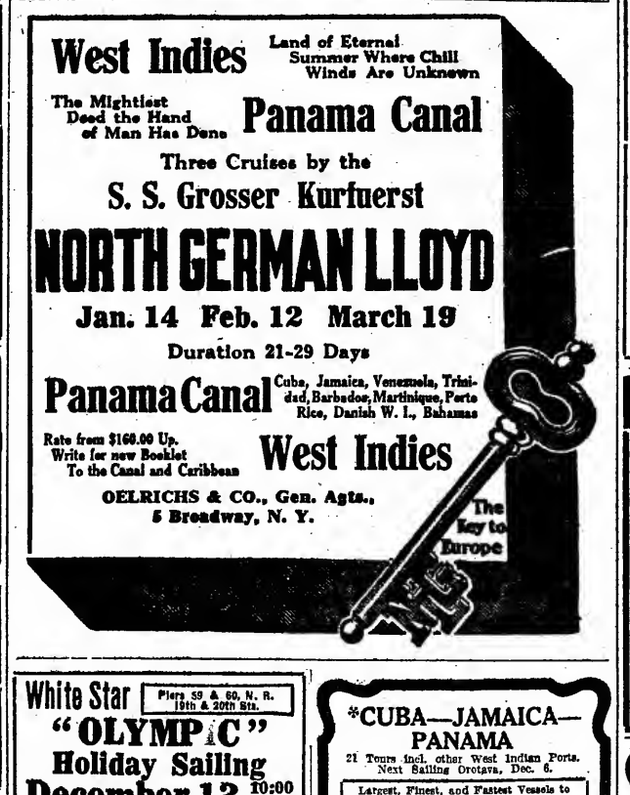

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R. 19th & 20th Sts.
"OLYMPIC"
Holiday Sailing
December 13 10:00 A.M.
LONDON—PARIS
via Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
OTHER SAILINGS
Majestic, Nov. 26, noon | *St. Paul, Dec. 19
Oceanic, Dec. 5, noon | *St. Louis, Dec. 26
*American Line Steamer. One Class Cabin (II.) Service.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
SALTIC.....Dec. 4 | †CYMRIC.....Dec. 20
CEDRIC.....Dec. 11 | CEDRIC.....Jan. 1
†Cymric carries only One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class Passengers.
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
N. Y.—Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
One Class Cabin (II.) Service
PHILA'PHIA..Nov. 28 | NEW YORK....Dec. 12
*OCEANIC.....Dec. 5 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 19
*White Star Line Steamer, 1st, 2d, & 3d Class.
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 18th St.
Minneapolis..Dec. 6, noon | Minnewaska..Dec. 20
Minnehaha..Dec. 13, 10 AM | Minnetonka..Dec. 27
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND Nov. 26 | ZEELAND..Dec. 10
FINLAND...Dec. 3 | LAPLAND..Dec. 13
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ITALY & EGYPT
The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malaga.
Largest Steamers in the Trade
Adriatic Celtic
NOVEMBER 29
Jan. 10 Jan. 24
Feb. 21 Mar. 7
Canopic.....Nov. 27
Cretic.....Dec. 11
PANAMA CANAL
West Indies
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The Newest Cruising Steamers
Laurentic Megantic
JANUARY 31
Feb. 11 Mar. 4
Mar. 14 Apr. 4
15 to 29 Days.
$145 to $175 upward.
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON — PARIS — HAMBURG
†PENNSYLVANIA.....Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.....Dec. 4, 11 noon.
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.....Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
†PATRICIA.....Dec. 16, 12 noon.
†PRETORIA.....Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
12d Cabin only. | Hamburg direct.
S. S. PENNSYLVANIA and S. S. PRETORIA sail from New Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
Also other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.
FROM BOSTON
Hamburg.....Dec. 6 | Pisa.....Dec. 20
These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both first and second cabins.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
†S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons), December 9, 12 noon.
*S. S. Cleveland (17,000 Tons), (ORIENT-INDIA CRUISE) January 15, 12 noon.
*From Hoboken Pier, †From Brooklyn Pier.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 Broadway

BERMUDA BEST RATES, Steamship Tickets, Hotels, Drives, Caves, etc. Individual or Party Tours every sailing. Send for Folder "T," free; or The Standard Guide, Maps, Illustrations, Descriptions, postpaid, 25c. Bermuda Tourist Bureau, 1182 Broadway, New York. Phone 4745 Madison Square.

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S. S. "Rotterdam," 24,170 Tons, 15th Annual Feb. 22. 64 days at $400 up, including shore excursions, hotels, etc. Stopovers in Europe. Jan. 10. Round the World Tour.
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

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THE SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE AZORES, LISBON, ALGIERS, NAPLES, NICE, MARSEILLES.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
George Washington Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Dec. 2, 10 A.M.
CHRISTMAS SHIPS
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm - - - - - - - Dec. 13
Kaiser Wilhelm II. (12 A. M.) - - - - - Dec. 16
Affording ample opportunity to reach all points in Continental Europe in time for Christmas.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
To the Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
S. S. BERLIN Dec. 6, 11 A.M.
Prinzess Irene Jan. 8, 11 A.M.
Omits Gibraltar
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York
The Key to Europe

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First Class Fares from New York to

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SAVANNAH, GA.	$20.00	$35.00
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Including Meals and Stateroom Accommodations on Steamer
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW FARES TO ALL OTHER POINTS
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Riviera, Italy, Italian Lakes, Southern France, Spain, Pyrenees, Switzerland, Greece, Dalmatian Coast, Algeria and Tunisia. Frequent departures, beginning in January.
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Comprehensive tour, begins January 24.
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Small parties. First-class throughout. Departures Dec. 6 and later.
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Including China and Siberia, Feb. 12. Shorter tours March 5 and April 7.
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Delightful tours, Dec. 16 and later. Special car service from coast to coast without change. Travel in California independently or under escort.
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Twenty-five Day Tours, including land excursions, Nov. 29 and Dec. 18.
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Wonderful tours, Jan. 24 and 31.
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Including New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Leaving Jan. 6 and Feb. 4.
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21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports. Next Sailing Oropava, Dec. 6.
Largest, Finest, and Fastest Vessels to §SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaise
SERVICES Colombia & Ecuador TO
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For particulars apply to
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§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2031 Broadway, and 264 and 553 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N.Y. Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

BERMUDA
Gem of the British Colonies, where reigns the Hospitality and Regime of Old England, and nature seemingly excels the fulness of her beauty on land and sea. An island of wonders, a delightful sail by special steamers.
2 Days from N. Y.
ROUND TRIP $25 Up
Sailings Every Week.
Tickets Interchangeable
S.S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.,
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts.,
29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.
S. S. Caribbean
and
S. S. Arcadian
(Arcadian Sea. Jan. 10, Booking Now.)
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts.,
22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2031 B'way & 264 & 553—5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225—5th Av., or any Ticket Agent.
HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda, Opens Dec. 1st. For Booklet write N. Y. Office, 389—5th Avenue
PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda. Accommodates 400 Guests. Opens December 5th.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples and Genoa direct.
‡ANCONA.....DEC. 2, 11 A. M.
*Verona..Dec. 4, 11 AM | *America..Dec. 10, 11 AM
†Stampalia..Dec. 10, 11 AM | †Europa..Jan. 2, 11 AM
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
MAYFIELD, SOLARI & CO., 84 Whitehall St.

Holland America Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A. M.
†Rotterdam.....Nov. 25 | *Noordam.....Dec. 16
†New Amsterdam..Dec. 2 | *Ryndam.....Dec. 30
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

CUNARD
NEXT SAILINGS OF THE
Fastest Steamers in the World
LUSITANIA DEC. 3 1:00 A.M.
MAURETANIA DEC. 16 8:00 P.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Carmania, Nov. 29, 10 a. m. | *Campania, Dec. 31, 1 a. m.
*Ivernia, Dec. 19, 10 a. m. | *Carmania, Jan. 10, 10 a. m.
*Caronia, Dec. 13, 10 a. m. | Lusitania Jan. 14, 1 p. m.
Lusitania Dec. 24, 8 a. m. | *Campania, Jan. 28, 1 a. m.
*Carmania, Feb. 4, 5 p. m.
*Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
†CARPATHIA.....Dec. 20 | †PANNONIA....Jan. 18
‡ULTONIA.....Dec. 21 | *CARPATHIA....Feb. 7
†Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa. ‡Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d class only. †Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras.
Special Winter Cruises
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or Genoa, Naples, Alexandria. Sailings noon.
LACONIA *DEC. 2.
Franconia JAN. 9, FEB. 14 | CARONIA JAN. 31 MAR. 17
*will not call at Alexandria.
ROUND THE WORLD TRIP, $498 & UP.
Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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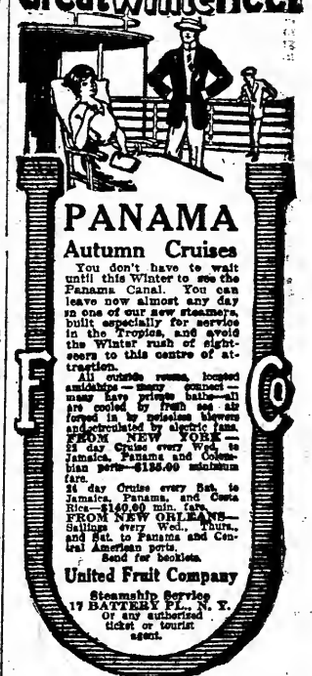
Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France.)
Departures Every Wednesday at 10 A. M. From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
‡France (new)...Nov. 26 | †France (new)...Dec. 17
‡La Lorraine...Dec. 3 | *La Lorraine...Dec. 24
*La Savoie.....Dec. 10 | *La Savoie.....Dec. 31
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 8 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II.). All-third-class Passengers Only.
‡ROCHAMBEAU (new).....December 13
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

Russian American Line
Regular Fortnightly Sailings
To Rotterdam, $60 & up, 1st cabin; $45 2d. To Libau, $70 & up, 1st Cabin; $50 2d.
Kursk...Nov. 29, 2 PM | Czar.....Dec. 29
Russia..Dec. 13, 2 PM | Kursk.....Jan. 19
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P. Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.
Pier foot 31st St., South Brooklyn.

Norwegian America Line
TO NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK.
Magnificent twin-screw steamers. Next sailing, December 9. Famous Bergen Kristiania Railway included. Ocean Fares, first class, $72.50 and up; second class, $62.50.
General Offices, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

Great White Fleet

PANAMA
Autumn Cruises
You don't have to wait until this Winter to see the Panama Canal. You can leave now almost any day on one of our new steamers, built especially for service in the Tropics, and avoid the Winter rush of sightseers to this centre of attraction.
All outside rooms, located amidships—many connecting—many have private baths—all are cooled by fresh sea air forced in by Sirocco blowers and recirculated by electric fans.
FROM NEW YORK—
12 day Cruise every Week to Panama and Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica—$140.00 min. fare.
FROM NEW ORLEANS—
Sailings every Wed., Thurs., and Sat. to Panama and Central American ports.
Send for booklets.
United Fruit Company
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Or any authorized ticket or tourist agent.

The Ideal Trip to SAN FRANCISCO
Visiting the Completed PANAMA CANAL and Pacific Coast Ports of CENTRAL AMERICA.
Thirty-three Days' Voyage, $120
SAILINGS EVERY SIX DAYS.
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SYDNEY 19 DAYS FROM San Francisco
AUSTRALIA Weather Free
SAMOA AND Shortest Line
SOUTH SEAS Quickest Time
Splendid steamers, Lloyds 100A1 (19,000 tons displ.) of Sydney Short Line, sailing Oct. 7, 21, Nov. 4 and every 2 weeks.
$110 HONOLULU (ROUND TRIP) SYDNEY $300
(FIRST CLASS)
Round trip, second class, SYDNEY, $200.
Various tours, including Java, China, Japan and Round the World. Send for folder.
Oceanic S. S. Co., 673 Market St., San Francisco.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.
$5 Direct Between NE

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Week's Trading Ends Lifelessly, with Slight Advance—Bank Surplus Reduced.

In a market such as yesterday's it made little difference if prices were up or down, so inconsequential were the changes which attended the trading. The fact, however, was that the general level of quotations rose a little. The movement as well as the volume of trading was a fit ending of a week during which scarcely more than the semblance of a market was maintained on the Stock Exchange. The week was to all intents and purposes a stock market interregnum, with the rank and file of traders leaning strongly toward the assumption that the period of extreme inactivity was likely to be much prolonged. That assumption perhaps is no safer than the average of stock market hypotheses.

The decision of the Cotton Exchange to put greater restrictions than heretofore have been imposed upon members of the Exchange in handling speculative accounts for customers would have aroused more interest if speculation itself were more active at the moment. One Cotton Exchange house in its weekly review said yesterday that the prevailing opinion among traders was that there was "too much cotton and too little speculation." That perhaps attests a condition of soundness which is not to be regretted, even if it imposes some hardship upon those who would fain see speculation more active. In the stock market it is also evident that there is very little speculation, whatever may be said of the supply of stocks. In throwing greater safeguards around speculation in cotton the Cotton Exchange is in effect following the lead of the Stock Exchange, which has for some time through its Business Conduct Committee sought to prevent the carrying on of operations too thinly supported by margins.

The bank statement reflected in a contraction in reserves the effect of Friday's withdrawals of gold for shipment to Canada, and the transfer of currency to San Francisco. These had the effect of wiping out the cash gain from other sources and of leaving in its stead a loss for the week of about $1,200,000. Loans and deposits increased sufficiently to cause along with the cash loss a decrease of over $6,000,000 in the surplus, which was cut down by just about one-third of the amount reported the previous week. This movement to Canada, particularly, should it expand to considerably larger figures this week, necessarily calls for some revision of previous views regarding the money market position this coming week when preparations will be under way for the Dec. 1 disbursements. With the surplus of the Clearing House institutions still standing at more than $12,000,000, it seems unlikely, however, that the gathering of funds for the December payments will cause any real inconvenience.

BOURSES OF EUROPE.

Prices Irregular in London and Paris, Higher in Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were firm to-day.

Investment business on a fair scale imparted a good tone to the stock market generally. Consols hardened an eighth and home rails and the recent new issues improved in sympathy, but speculative business was narrow and Paris offerings caused easiness in Rio Tintos and Kaffirs.

American securities advanced after an irregular opening. Realizing caused a decline later and the market closed irregular, with prices ranging from ¼ above to ¼ below parity.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse to-day. Three per cent. rentes, 86 francs 90 centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Trading was quiet and prices were higher on the Boerse to-day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates were 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $331,417,309; balances, $13,671,324; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $905,903.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5¼ per cent. for short and 5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4¼ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4¼@4¾ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 51 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 31½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8555; low, $4.8550; last, $4.8550.

London—Cable, $4.8605; demand, $4.8555.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.21⅛.

Berlin—Cable, 94¾ plus 1-32; check, 94⅝ plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞; check, 5.22⅛ plus 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.09; check, 40.05.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23¾; check, 5.24⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.79⅛.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅞; 90 days, $4.78⅞.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25 plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅛ less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93¾.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 13-16; 90 days, 93⅝ less 1-32.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16d lower in London at 26¾d, and ⅝c lower in New York, at 57⅞c per ounce.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership transferred—Ira A. Kip, Jr., to Henry F. Haines, at Foster & Adams, 2 Wall Street.

Dissolution of partnerships—On Nov. 20, 1913, R. L. Smyth & Co.; on Nov. 20, 1913, Fellowes Davis & Co.

New partnerships—Robert C. Beal & Co., Nov. 19, 1913, 25 Broad Street, Robert C. Beal, George W. Beal; Fellowes Davis & Co., Nov. 20, 1913, 52 Broadway, Fellowes Davis, Philip P. Getty.

New address—Sidney L. Smyth, at Charles W. Turner & Co., 42 Broadway. Branch office of Content & Co., Madison Square Garden, New York, discontinued.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Money in Candy.

Another deluge of letters offering the recipients an opportunity to buy stock in a candy factory, largely on the strength of the profits which have been made by other manufacturers, descended on the overworked mail carriers yesterday. There is something intimate about an investment in the candy business which must appeal to many persons of small means who could not be persuaded to put their savings into shares of a steel company or a railroad. Nearly every one eats candy, and it is a fascinating pastime to figure the profits there must be in selling for 80 cents a pound an article that can be boxed and put upon the stands for 30 cents a pound. That is what the promoter of a local candy factory's stock says is the secret of the success of the best-known candy manufacturers. What he does not explain is the reluctance of capitalists to finance a business which returns such handsome profits. If a concern making 50 cents on every 30 cents' worth of its product cannot supply the demand for its candy because of lack of capital, it ought to get a new treasurer. Banks are only too eager to loan money to such concerns.

***

A Plan That Failed.

The discussion of the purchase by the St. Louis & San Francisco of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Road at a handsome profit to the syndicate which constructed that property recalls talk of a change in the Frisco's capital stock which was semi-officially announced four years ago in connection with the decision of the board to take over the Brownsville line. At that time the management had completed plans for submitting to the stockholders a proposal to retire the first and second 4 per cent. preferred stock with a new issue of 7 per cent. preferred. The change was decided upon principally for the purpose of making it possible to raise additional capital through the sale of stock, instead of putting out more bonds. In anticipation of the change all of the company's securities enjoyed a substantial advance, but the change was never submitted to the shareholders.

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Interest Rates High in Canada.

So far in the year, gold to the amount of $8,450,000 has been shipped from this city to Canada, of which $1,800,000 came back last July, when New York exchange at Canadian centres was selling at a substantial premium. An officer of a Canadian branch bank here said yesterday that the transfer of $2,600,000 to Montreal last week was necessary because of the position of exchange rates, but that Canadian banks were not especially desirous of gold at this time. In other quarters an opposite view was expressed. It was said that money has been fairly tight in the Dominion all this Fall, and that funds were in demand for the shorter maturities at rates about 1 per cent. higher than for the corresponding periods at this centre. Gold coin of the United States is legal tender in Canada and may be held as bank reserve, thereby facilitating the loaning of surplus funds of the banks.

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That Standard Oil Dividend.

An official of the Standard Oil Company of New York placed a damper yesterday on the hopes expressed latterly on the Curb that a dividend would be declared before the end of the year. Said he: "The matter of dividend action has not been considered by the Directors for the near future, and it is not expected that anything will be done for some time. I should say that it will be next March, at least, before the possibility of making a return to shareholders will even be seriously discussed by the Directors." The company has paid one dividend of $6 a share on the old capital of $15,000,000 this year, at about the time last Summer when the capital was increased to $75,000,000, and a 400 per cent. stock dividend declared.

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Mexican Stock Depressed.

Yesterday's decline of 8 points in Mexican Petroleum preferred apparently represented liquidation because of disturbing stories from Mexico. The Street heard a rumor that the company might be forced to pass the next quarterly preferred dividend if the political and financial situation below the border does not improve before the December meeting of Directors. Not nearly as much attention was paid to the possibility of such action, however, as to the actual danger from physical harm oil properties in Mexico were reported to be in. The Street has been prepared for some time to hear of reduced earnings because of disturbances to transportation facilities, but destruction of property was a new matter of serious import to consider. Its seriousness appeared to be exaggerated somewhat, in view of news dispatches from the South saying that especial effort would be made to protect the oil interests at Tampico and Tuxpam.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Following a generally lower opening at 9:30 o'clock, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied, but prices eased again near the close. Business was again on a minimum scale, with the trading displaying the waiting tendency which has been its prominent characteristic. Transactions took place in a number of stocks of which no sales were recorded elsewhere in Wall Street, among them St. Paul at 98⅜ and 98¼, Pacific Mail at 23½ to 23¾, and Third Avenue at 39½. The sales of St. Paul were on the 9:30 o'clock call, while the other stocks named were dealt in after the call.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18¾
830	Amal. Copper	68½	68⅞	68¼	68⅝
60	Am. Can	27½	28	27½	28
30	Am. C. & Fdy.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
10	Anac. Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
110	A., T. & S. F.	92	92	92	92
70	Balt. & Ohio, f.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
60	Brook. R. T.	86½	86¾	86½	86⅝
60	Can. Pacific	223	224	223	223¾
70	Ches. & Ohio	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
70	C., M. & St. P.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
60	Erie	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
60	Leh. Valley	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅝
220	Mex. Petrol.	42⅜	43⅜	42	43⅜
10	Mex. Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
70	N. Y. Central	95½	95½	95½	95½
90	N.Y., N.H.&H.	75⅞	76½	75⅞	76⅛
80	Pac. Mail	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
60	Pennsylvania	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
100	Ray Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1,180	Reading	158¾	159⅛	158¾	159⅛
110	Rock Island	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
170	So. Pacific	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86¼
30	So. Railway	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
40	Third Av.	39½	39½	39½	39½
1,380	Union Pacific	149⅝	150⅛	149¼	149⅝
2,330	U. S. Steel	54⅞	55¼	54⅜	55

7,420

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
220	Gold'd Cons.	1.42½	1.45	1.42½	1.45
300	Jim Butler	.69	.69	.69	.69
500	North Star	.43½	.43½	.43½	.43½
500	Ore	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	Portland	.95	.95	.94	.94
300	Yono, Merger	.57	.57	.57	.57

2,620

1,000		98⅜			
	ref conv 4s				
10,000		85½			
Bklyn Un Gas 5s					
5,000		102			
Ches & O cv 4½s					
5,000		73¼			
C, B & Q joint 4s					
1,000		94			
6,000		94½			
Ill Div 3½s					
4,000		81¼			
Iowa Div 4s					
2,000s20f		86¼			
Nebr ext 4s					
8,000		95			
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s					
1,000		101¼			
conv 4½s					
20,000		101¼			
C, R I & P gen 4s					
5,000		85¼			
Chi, Rock I & P ref 4s					
2,000		75			
2,000s20f		74½			
C, R I & P R R 4s					
7,000		52			
Chi, Ter, P, M & O deb 5s					
1,000		100¼			
C & W I con 4s					
1,000		82⅞			
1,000		85			
1,000		83⅜			
Colo Industrial 5s					
9,000		78			
Del & Hud cv 4s					
5,000		97½			
D & R G con 4s					
1,000		81			
Erie, Pa col tr 4s					
1,000		89			
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B					
1,000		12¼			
Indiana Steel 5s					
1,000		96½			
Inter-Met 4½s					
2,000		73⅜			
5,000		73⅞			
2,000		73⅞			
3,000		73¾			
I R T 1st & ref 5s					
5,000		98½			
1,000		98⅝			
1,000		98½			
K C, Ft S & M 4s					
1,000		70			
2,000		69¾			
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928					
6,000		90½			
Llgg & Myers 5s					
1,000		97½			
Long Isl gen 4s					
6,000		87½			
National Tube 5s					
1,000		98½			
1,000		85¾			
N Y Cent gen 3½s					
2,000		81			
N Y G, E, L, H & P pur mon 4s					
6,000		81¾			
25,000		81½			
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s					
13,000		108¾			
cv deb 6s, w i					
20,000		102⅝			
N & W conv 4½s					
1,000		103¼			
1,000		103			
Nor Pacific 4s					
1,000		93½			
Ore R & N con 4s					
1,000s20f		91			
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s					
1,000		105¾			
Pac Tel & Tel 5s					
3,000		96⅜			
Penn conv 3½s					
1,000		97¼			
2,000		97⅜			
Ray Consol 1st 6s					
2,000		104⅞			
Reading gen 4s					
13,000		93¼			
Jer C col 4s					
1,000		92⅜			
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s					
1,000		55			
ctfs		70¼			
Seab Air L gold 4s, stpd					
36,000		82¼			
adj 5s					
4,000		72			
So Pac col 4s					
1,000		90			
conv 4s					
2,000		84⅞			
1st ref 4s					
5,000		89⅞			
Texas Co cv 6s					
20,000		98½			
Third Av ref 4s					
1,000		80¼			
Union Pac 1st 4s					
1,000		94½			
3,000		94⅝			
conv 4s					
4,000		90¼			
U S Rubber 6s					
10,000		101			
U S Steel C s f 5s					
12,000		99⅜			
1,000		99⅞			
4,000		99⅝			
Virgn Ry 1st 5s.					
20,000		97			
5,000		96⅞			
West Shore 4s					
25,000		90			
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s					
5,000		76			
W U Tel col tr 5s					
2,000		86			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 22, 1913	52,322
Same day last year	125,467
Total year to date	75,611,130
Same period last year	117,294,576
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.30 +.07
Same day last year	82.31 —.22

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18¾	19	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	18¼	18⅞	18	18¾	+ ⅝
68½	68¾	3,250	Amalgamated Cop	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
28	28⅛	500	Am. Can	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
90½	91	300	Am. Can pf	90½	91	90½	91	+1
29¼	29½	100	Am. Locomotive	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
97¼	98	100	Am. Loco. pf	98	98	98	98	+1⅛
62¼	63¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61¾	62¼	61¾	62	...
100	105	100	Am. Snuff pf., new	100	100	100	100	...
25	28	100	Am. Steel F'dries	25	25	25	25	—1
118½	118⅞	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	118⅜	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝	+ ¼
99⅝	100	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
33½	33¾	800	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
41¼	49⅞	90	Assets Realization	41	41	41	41	...
92	92¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	92	92¼	92	92¼	...
91⅞	92½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92¾	92⅜	92⅝	...
...	...	21	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
86½	87	200	Brook. Rapid Tran	86⅝	86¾	86⅝	86⅞	...
223¾	223⅞	500	Canadian Pacific	223⅞	224	223½	223½	+ ⅛
94¼	95⅞	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	95	95	95	95	...
23⅜	24	900	Central Leather Co	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
53½	55⅜	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	15	500	Chicago & Alton	10	10	9½	9½	— ½
37½	38	300	Chino Copper	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
27¼	29	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1½
126⅞	127	300	Consolidated Gas	127	127	126¾	126¾	+ ¼
16	16¼	200	Distillers' Securities	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
26	26¼	500	Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
40	40⅜	100	Erie 1st pf	40	40	40	40	...
105	108½	25	General Chem. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
139	139½	200	General Electric	139	139	139	139	...
18½	19¾	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
14	14½	100	Inspiration Copper	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	58½	100	Inter.-Met. pf	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅞
143½	143¾	600	Lehigh Valley	143½	145⅜	143½	145½	...
64½	64⅝	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
130	130⅜	200	Manhattan Elevat	130¾	130¾	130	130	...
64	65¼	200	May Dept. Stores	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¼	—1⅜
⅜	3½	100	Mercantile Marine	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	1,700	Mexican Petroleum	44	44	42	43⅝	— ¾
72	80	150	Mexican Petrol. pf	72	72	72	72	—8
21	21½	120	Miami Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
25⅝	25⅞	300	Missouri Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
12	12¼	100	N.Y.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
95	96¾	500	N. Y. Central	95½	95⅞	95½	95¾	+ ⅛
76⅜	76½	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	75⅝	76⅞	75⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
106½	106¾	100	Northern Pacific	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
108⅝	108⅞	300	Pennsylvania R. R	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
115½	116½	300	People's Gas, Chi	116¼	116½	116⅛	116⅜	— ⅛
152	153	100	Pullman Co	152½	152⅝	152½	152½	...
17¼	17⅝	1,100	Ray Consol. Copper	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
158⅞	159	4,300	Reading	159	159½	158⅞	159	...
12⅞	13⅛	200	Rock Island Co	13⅝	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
35	...	400	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	35	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+1½
15¾	16	200	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	...
86¼	86½	2,677	Southern Pacific	86	86¼	86	86½	+ ⅛
90⅞	91	977	Southern Pacific tr	90¾	90¾	90½	90½	+ ⅛
20⅞	21⅛	2,000	Southern Ry. ext	21⅝	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
16¼	18	200	Studebaker Co	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
68¾	69	100	Studebaker Co. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ¼
28	28½	100	Tennessee Copper	28	28	28	28	...
104¼	105¼	200	Twin City Rap. Tran	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	— ¼
149½	149⅝	4,800	Union Pacific	149⅝	150⅛	149⅜	149½	— ⅛
17	17¼	100	United Rys. Invest	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
35	35½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	34¼	35	34¼	35	+2
45	49	5	U. S. Express	45	45	45	45	...
99	99¾	164	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
55⅛	55¾	11,700	U. S. Steel	54⅞	55¼	54⅜	55⅛	+ ⅜
104⅜	105⅜	325	U. S. Steel pf	105¼	105¼	105	105	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	400	Utah Copper	47	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 22, 1913	$483,500
Same day last year	591,000
Total year to date	450,732,920
Same period last year	622,865,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.20 —.01
Same day last year	92.24 —.01

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103
4s, r, 1925	110½	111½
4s, c, 1925	110½	111½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	..	96¾

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	110	115
Alb & Sus.	250	275
Allis-Chal.	7⅜	8
Do pf	40	43
Am Ag C.	42¾	45
Do pf	90	93
Am B Sug	22	23
Do pf	69½	75
A B S & F	87	90
Do pf	127	128
A C & F	42¾	43¾
Do pf	112	114½
Am Cit	36	37½
Do pf	63	66¾
Am Cot	100	104
Am C Fr	84	86
Do pf	..	103½
Am Cot O.	37½	39
Do pf	93½	94½
Am Ex	109	114
A H & L	4	4½
Do pf	20	22
Am I Sec	20	21
Am Lin	65¾	70¼
Do pf	28½	31
Am Malt	5½	8
Do pf	43¾	45
A S pf, R	81	82
A S & R pf	99½	..
Am Snuff	161	165
Do pf	100	105
Am S R	107	115
Do pf	113	115
A T & C	58½	62
Am Tob	225	230
Do pf	95	96
Am Wool	10	20¾
Do pf	75	78
A W S pf	14	15½
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	30	70
A T & S F	..	..
F pf	97¼	98¼
Atl C L	116	117
Bald Loc	38	40
Do pf	104	..
B & O pf	79¾	81
Bstop Mer	4	7
Beth Steel	28¼	29½
Do pf	68⅝	69½
B Un Gas	121	125
Brune Ter	7	7½
B, R & P	100¾	113½
Do pf	115	120
Burr & Co	4½	6
Calif Pet	17	17½
Do pf	48	49
Canada So	..	73
Cent L pf	94	95
C R R of N J	280	320
C & S A T	100	104
Chi & A pf	17¾	40
Chi G W	15¾	16
Do pf	27½	29
C, I & L	..	..
Do pf	50	80
C, M & St P	..	..
Paul	98¼	99
Do pf	131½	133
C & N W	124¾	126
Do pf	165	175
K & D M	3	8
Do pf	43	..
Kresge (S)	96¾	..
Co	81	83½
Do pf	97½	100
Lack Steel	30	37
Lacl Gas	80	98
L E & W	7½	8
Do pf	14¾	20
Lake Shore	480	490
Ligg & M	203	210
Do pf	109	115
Long Isl	30	37
L-W Bla	27	30
Do 1st pf	95	100
Do 2d pf	85	92
Lorill Co	100	103
Do pf	105½	115½
Louis & N	130	132
M'kay Cos	78	79
M Dep Sts	..	..
Do pf	98	102
Mer M pf	13½	15
Mich Cent	100	190
M & St L	10	13¾
Do pf	30	35
M, St P & S S M	126	128
Do pf	133	140
Do 1 l	81½	83
M K & T	19¾	21
Do pf	53	55
N C Cst L	134	140
Nat Bis	118¾	120
Do pf	116¼	119
Nat Enam	10¼	11
Do pf	80	81
Nat Lead	43½	45
Do pf	102¼	104
Nat Rys of Mex 1st pf	32	40
Do pf	8	20
N Cent C	40	60
N O, M & A pf	..	..
N Y A E	60	67
N Y, O & W	..	..
St L	48	51
Do 2d pf	65	88
N Y Dock pf	20	80
N Y, S & W	25	26
West	25	26
Norf South	39¾	41
Nort & W	103¼	103¾
Do pf	80	90
North Am	70	75
N O T & Light	62	65
Ont Min	2½	2¾
Pabst B pf	103	107
Pac Coast	77	85
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf	78	100
Pac Mail	23½	24
P T Tel	24	30
Do pf	..	89¾
Peo & E	7½	11
Pett-Mull	21	24½
Do 1st pf	85	95
Philips-D	188	..
Phila Co	78	85
P, C & St L	82½	85
Do pf	100	120
Pitts Coal	19½	20
Do pf	87	88
Pit's S pf	89	94
Pr St Car	24½	28
½p pf	84	98
Pub Ser Corp	107½	108¼
Quicksilver	1⅞	2
Do pf	3	8
R R Sec 1	..	..
C stk c	..	78
Ry St Spr	23½	24¼
Do pf	91	97½
Rdg 1st pf	84	86
Do 2d pf	84	88
R I & S	18¼	18¾
Do pf	78	79½
Rock I pf	21¼	22½
Rumely (M) Co	15½	16
Rumely (M) Co. pf	..	65
St L & S Fran	..	4½
Do 1st pf	13	17
Do 2d pf	3	9
St L & S F, C & E ctfs	16	80
St L S W	20½	22½
Do pf	56	60
Sesb A L	..	..
pf	43¾	44½
Sears-R	173¾	175
Do pf	120¼	122
S-S S & L	26⅞	30
Do pf	86	91
So Ry R R	64	..
Do pf	..	106
So Ry Pf	74½	75½
Ohio ctfs	63	77
Stand Mill	80¾	83
Do pf	59	61
Texas Pac	112½	113
Texas Pac	13	15
T P L Tr	92	100
Third Av	38½	39¾
T St L & West pf	7	7¾
T C R T pf	120	..
Und Type	82	90
Do pf	105½	107
U B & P	4	4½
Do pf	18¾	20
Un Pac pf	81½	81½
Un Cig Mf	42½	..
Do pf	97	103
Un Dry G	..	92½
Do pf	..	101
U S C I pf	85	11
Do pf	40	50
U S Ind A	28	33
Do pf	83	89
U S Rub	53	58
U S Rub 1st	85	87
Vand R R	..	85½
Va-Car Ch	27½	28
Do pf	83	95
Va I C & C	..	..
Coke	40	41½
Va R & P	..	56
Do pf	98½	98
Vulcan Det	11¼	15
Wabash	3¾

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BANK STATEMENT

Deposit Increase and Cash Loss Decrease Surplus by $6,000,000.

Late withdrawals of cash more than offset the gain made by the Clearing House institutions earlier in the week and yesterday's statement showed a decrease of over $1,200,000 in the amount of reserve held. At the same time loans and deposits increased. The net effect was a decrease of over $6,000,000 in surplus.

The bank statement figures compare as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

Banks.	Trust Cos	All Members.
Loans.$1,349,043,000	$577,295,000	$1,927,338,000
Depos. 1,344,009,000	423,058,000	1,768,057,000
Cash.. 347,562,000	64,405,000	411,957,000
R's've. 25.84%	15.19%	23.29%
Surp... 11,527,250	811,300	12,338,550
Circ'n. 44,883,000	.....	44,883,000
CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.		
Loans... +16,547,000	+5,107,000	+21,744,000
Depos... +15,727,660	+5,717,000	+21,444,000
Cash.... — 2,098,000	+ 819,000	— 1,277,000
R's've.. — 0.48%	— 0.01%	— 0.37%
Surplus.. — 6,027,750	— 38,550	+ 6,066,300
Circ'n.... + 7,000	.....	+ 7,000

Average Statement.

Loans.$1,338,637,000	$575,650,000	$1,914,293,000
Depos. 1,333,267,000	424,067,000	1,757,874,000
Cash.. 248,852,000	64,724,000	413,576,000
R's've. 26.19%	15.24%	23.52%
Surp.. 15,635,250	1,032,050	16,568,200
Circ'n. 44,771,000	.....	44,771,000
CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.		
Loans... + 7,720,000	+2,342,000	+ 9,662,000
Depos... +10,395,000	+6,585,000	+16,980,000
Cash.... + 2,547,000	+2,465,000	+ 5,012,000
R's've.. — 0.01%	+ 0.55%	+ 0.06%
Surplus.. — 51,750	+1,477,250	+ 1,425,500
Circ'n... + 29,000	.....	+ 29,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Nv.22.$1,349,043,000	$577,295,000	$1,927,338,000
Nv.15. 1,333,296,000	572,098,000	1,905,394,000
Nov. 8. 1,327,750,000	574,200,000	1,902,440,000
Nov. 1. 1,351,750,000	583,347,000	1,935,097,000
Oct.25. 1,356,823,000	574,865,000	1,931,688,000
Oct.18. 1,356,436,000	569,580,000	1,926,016,000
Oct.11. 1,355,853,000	573,783,000	1,929,616,000
DEPOSITS.		
Nv.22.$1,344,000,000	$423,958,000	$1,768,057,000
Nv.15. 1,328,372,000	418,241,000	1,746,613,000
Nov.8. 1,309,151,000	420,585,000	1,729,736,000
Nov. 1. 1,759,360,000	430,092,000	1,761,525,000
Oct.25. 1,340,234,000	421,815,000	1,740,849,000
Oct.18. 1,320,198,000	422,561,000	1,742,759,000
Oct.11. 1,339,391,000	421,830,000	1,761,131,000
CASH.		
Nv.22. $347,562,000	$64,405,000	$411,957,000
Nv.15. 349,648,000	63,586,000	413,234,000
Nov.8. 357,552,000	69,976,000	427,527,000
Nov. 1. 393,731,000	63,277,000	397,008,000
Oct.25. 339,050,000	64,688,000	404,338,000
Oct.18. 340,451,000	65,655,000	406,105,000
Oct.11. 340,913,000	65,144,000	406,057,000
SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.		
Nv.22. $11,527,250	$811,300	$12,338,550
Nv.15. 11,553,000	849,350	18,402,350
Nov.8. 10,163,750	387,250	10,551,000
Nov.1. 11,115,250	*1,232,300	*117,050
Oct.25. 9,841,500	1,445,750	11,287,250
Oct.18. 10,401,550	2,225,750	12,671,250
Oct.11. 6,687,750	1,869,500	7,957,250

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1913..	$1,338,637,000	$1,333,267,000	$348,852,000
1912..	1,306,412,000	1,290,580,000	328,910,000
1911..	1,354,042,000	1,329,733,000	347,676,000
1910..	1,302,170,000	1,276,215,000	310,352,100
1909..	1,204,634,200	1,187,694,300	306,532,300
1908..	1,232,774,100	1,214,025,300	338,106,700
1907..	1,187,988,400	1,079,818,800	215,851,100
1906..	1,043,488,500	1,009,067,100	253,804,700

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1913.....	$15,535,250	1907.....	*$54,101,600
1912.....	6,289,300	1906.....	4,402,400
1911.....	7,649,800	1905.....	9,157,100
1910.....	17,773,300	1904.....	9,589,700
1909.....	5,608,800	1903.....	3,911,300
1908.....	29,590,900	1902.....	19,520,000

*Deficit.

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week and in the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1913.....	24.16	—0.01	1907..... 19.08 —0.08
1912.....	25.48	—0.12	1906..... 25.44 +0.21
1911.....	25.56	—0.32	1905..... 25.91 +0.63
1910.....	26.55	—0.85	1904..... 25.82 +0.07
1909.....	25.84	+0.25	1903..... 25.46 —0.26
1908.....	27.26	+0.06	1902..... 27.34 +0.28

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1913.....	3	2¼	2½	1907...	12	6	10
1912.....	6	4	5½	1906...	12	4	8
1911.....	2½	2¼	2¾	1905...	6¼	4	5½
1910.....	2¾	2	2½	1904...	4	2¼	3½
1909.....	5¼	4	4¾	1903...	8	4	5
1908.....	2	1½	1½	1902...	6	2	4½

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Lon-don.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	72 13-16	..	..	+ 1/16
Consols, acct	72 15-16	..	..	+ 1/16
Anaconda	6½	32¾	33¼	— ½
Amalgamated	7½	38¾	38⅝	— ⅛
Atchison	94⅜	91½	92¼	— ⅝
Atchison pf.	100½	97½	..	..
Balt. & Ohio	95¼	92⅝	92⅝	..
Balt. & Ohio pf.	83	80⅝	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pf.	57⅝	55½	55¾	+ ⅛
Chi. Gt. West.	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	229⅞	222¼	223⅜	— ⅛
Denver	18⅜	17½	..	..
Denver pf.	39¼	38¼	..	..
Erie	27⅞	26¾	26¼	— ½
Erie 1st pf.	41½	40¼	40	+ ¼
Erie 2d pf.	34	33⅜	..	..
Gt. North. pf.	129½	125	122¾	+ ¾
Illinois Central	109	105⅞	..	..
Kansas & Texas	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	..
Kansas & T. pf.	55	53⅜	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	134	130¼	..	..
Mo. Pacific	27	25¾	25⅝	— ⅛
NRR of M 2 pf.	128½	123¾	124	+ ¼
Norfolk & W	105½	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
Norf. & W. pf.	87	84¾	..	..
North. Pacific	109⅛	106	106½	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	98	95	95¼	— ¼
Ont. & Western	26¾	26	..	..
Pennsylvania	56¼	109¼	108⅝	+ ⅜
Reading	82	159¼	150	+ ¾
Reading 1st pf.	43½	84⅜	..	..
Reading 2d pf.	44	85⅝	..	..
Rock Island	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Southern Ry.	22	21⅜	21¼	— ⅛
Southern Ry. pf.	77	74¾	75	— ¼
Southern Pacific	89⅝	87⅝	88	— ⅛
Smelters	63½	61⅝	62	— ⅝
St. Paul	101	98	98¾	— ⅝
Union Pacific	154¼	149⅝	149⅝	..
Union Pac. pf.	84	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	56½	54¾	54⅝	..
U. S. Steel pf.	108½	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
Wabash	4	3⅞	..	..
Wabash pf.	10¾	10⅜	10¼	+ ⅛
Wabash ex 4s.	50	48¾	48	+ ½

Exchange 4.86¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22	23	22	23
Atlantic Refining	720	727	720	725
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	165	160	163
Chesbrough Mfg	665	680	660	670
Colonial Oil	115	130	115	125
Continental Oil	190	197	192	197
Crescent Pipe Line	56	59	55	60
Cumberland Pipe L	70	75	70	75
Eureka Pipe Line	337	340	337	343
Galena-Signal Oil	177	180	179	180
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	143
Indiana Pipe Line	126	128	126	128
National Transit	40	42	40	42
New York Transit	312	317	313	317
Northern Pipe Line	119	122	119	123
Ohio Oil	132	134	131	133
Prairie Oil & Gas	427	430	425	429
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	234	239	235	240
South. Penn. Oil	245	250	245	249
S. W. Penn. Pipe L	157	160	154	158
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	203	205	202	204
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	396	399	395	399
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	400	410	395	405
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	605	615	600	610
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	300	310	300	315
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	373	378	375	378
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	158	160	158	160
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	295	305	300	310
Standard Oil, (Tenn.)	295	305	290	300
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	185	188	188	188
Washington Oil	37	40	37	39
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	2300	2100	2300

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Cig. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Nl. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	1,338,637,000	1,045,201,600	$31,310,800	34,346,726	2,502,996,126
Deposits...	1,333,267,000	1,100,323,300	67,998,700	40,190,786	2,577,779,786
Specie	277,795,000	110,422,000	5,632,600	5,836,522	402,685,022
Legals	71,056,000	10,091,700	4,706,900	1,316,937	87,174,537
Cash res..	348,852,000	120,514,600	13,339,500	7,153,459	$489,859,558
†Cash re..%	26.16	10.89	13.61	17.79	19.00

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Cig. House Banks	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.	Outside *Natl. Bks.	†Total.
Loans	+ 7,320,000	+ 858,400	— 52,000	+ 453,742	+ 8,580,142
Deposits...	+10,395,000	+ 4,773,500	+ 98,400	+ 15,651	+15,282,551
Specie	+ 4,012,000	+ 1,988,800	— 69,500	+ 210,775	+ 6,142,075
Legals	— 1,465,000	+ 125,800	— 16,100	— 43,199	— 1,398,499
Cash res..	+ 2,547,000	+ 2,114,600	— 85,600	+ 167,576	+ 4,743,576
Cash re..%	— 0.01	+ 0.14	— 0.10	+ 0.41	+ 0.07

†These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $7,020,076, deposits $9,199,292, specie $613,478, legals $203,770, and total cash $817,248 at the call of Oct. 21, 1913.

Members of Clearing House Association.

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$20,158,000	$5,611,000	$866,000	$17,489,000	$800,000
Bank Man. Co....	28,750,000	6,900,000	1,530,000	31,990,000	.....
Merchants' Nat..	19,062,000	3,550,000	736,000	17,050,000	1,906,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	52,495,000	10,251,000	2,670,000	48,625,000	2,973,000
Bank of America	22,830,000	3,735,000	1,558,000	21,107,000	.....
National City...	182,204,000	41,862,000	5,510,000	178,294,000	4,062,000
Chemical Nat....	29,330,000	4,821,000	1,771,000	25,742,000	425,000
Merch Ex. Nat..	6,790,000	1,527,000	254,000	6,830,000	435,000
Nat. E. & Dr....	1,984,000	504,000	77,000	2,124,000	46,000
Greenwich	8,064,000	2,835,000	180,000	10,014,000	.....
Am. Exch. Nat..	41,835,000	8,668,000	1,604,000	40,172,000	4,217,000
Nat. Bank Com..	129,700,000	18,331,000	9,885,000	108,311,000	8,583,000
Pacific	4,865,000	524,000	764,000	4,671,000	.....
Chat. & P'x Nat.	19,552,000	8,508,000	1,847,000	20,215,000	1,182,000
People's	2,118,000	484,000	149,000	2,189,000	.....
Hanover Nat....	72,480,000	19,689,000	1,682,000	80,149,000	1,174,000
Citizens' C. Nat.	12,574,000	2,201,000	610,000	21,402,000	1,636,000
National Nassau.	10,476,000	2,201,000	984,000	11,752,000	392,000
M'k't & F. Nat..	8,889,000	1,430,000	842,000	8,722,000	99,000
Metropolitan	15,386,000	3,785,000	271,000	16,463,000	.....
Corn Exchange..	52,222,000	8,404,000	6,210,000	61,610,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat...	26,353,000	3,578,000	2,580,000	23,603,000	50,000
National Park...	85,718,000	19,637,000	2,222,000	80,480,000	2,527,000
East River Nat.	1,363,000	397,000	118,000	1,700,000	50,000
Fourth Nat.	28,451,000	5,009,000	2,100,000	27,857,000	1,075,000
Second Nat.	13,548,000	1,720,000	1,020,000	12,586,000	675,000
First Nat.	107,577,000	25,088,000	1,470,000	98,043,000	5,170,000
Irving Nat.	36,194,000	7,052,000	2,286,000	36,297,000	1,589,000
Bowery	3,200,000	794,000	62,000	3,324,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat...	8,729,000	1,347,000	673,000	8,855,000	199,000
German-Am.	4,067,000	725,000	225,000	3,760,000	.....
Chase Nat.	95,385,000	22,494,000	6,500,000	109,094,000	450,000
Fifth Avenue...	12,706,000	2,262,000	1,411,000	14,278,000	.....
German Exch....	3,580,000	560,000	378,000	3,697,000	.....
Germania	5,063,000	1,169,000	256,000	5,791,000	.....
Lincoln Nat.	18,575,000	3,025,000	750,000	15,716,000	895,000
Garfield Nat.	3,995,000	2,327,000	345,000	3,437,000	335,000
Fifth Nat.	3,960,000	293,000	678,000	8,895,000	243,000
Bank Metropolis.	12,828,000	1,988,000	1,261,000	12,723,000	.....
West Side	3,040,000	847,000	340,000	4,068,000	.....
Seaboard Nat. ..	24,320,000	5,749,000	1,501,000	28,106,000	50,000
Liberty Nat.	22,631,000	4,148,000	2,000,000	24,373,000	495,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex..	6,136,000	2,185,000	470,000	19,380,000	.....
State	18,940,000	5,952,000	425,000	24,630,000	.....
Security	11,717,000	2,422,000	1,371,000	14,337,000	.....
Coal & Iron Nat.	6,517,000	1,032,000	525,000	6,161,000	306,000
Union Exch. Nat	9,150,000	1,977,000	350,000	9,087,000	395,000
Nos. Nat., Bklyn	7,916,000	1,526,000	187,000	6,803,000	267,000
Total, banks.	1,338,637,000	277,793,000	71,059,000	1,333,267,000	†44 771000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures. †Reserve Deposits.

Brooklyn	$24,380,000	$2,105,000	$731,000	$19,305,000	$2,116,900
Bankers'	118,636,000	12,091,000	469,000	96,243,000	10,772,000
U. S. Mortgage..	35,871,000	3,698,000	413,000	27,380,000	3,796,000
Astor	20,045,000	2,083,000	21,000	14,101,000	1,519,000
Title Guarantee..	35,487,000	2,214,000	1,061,000	21,643,000	2,229,000
Guaranty	158,067,000	15,947,000	942,000	120,154,000	12,554,000
Fidelity	7,523,000	702,000	243,000	5,955,000	718,000
Lawyers T. I....	16,785,000	1,382,000	327,000	11,080,000	1,303,000
Columbia-Knick..	46,887,000	5,381,000	710,000	40,832,000	4,658,000
People's	16,141,000	1,825,000	438,000	15,078,000	1,710,000
New York	44,033,000	4,225,000	925,000	30,156,000	3,344,000
Franklin	8,881,000	940,000	144,000	7,067,000	614,000
Lincoln	10,027,000	1,083,000	214,000	8,591,000	1,046,000
Metropolitan	21,374,000	1,827,000	9,000	12,242,000	1,760,000
Broadway	18,036,000	1,268,000	564,000	11,568,000	1,301,000
Total trust cos..	575,656,000	58,110,000	6,614,000	424,857,000	40,741,000
Grand total.	1,914,293,000	335,903,000	77,673,000	1,757,874,000	.....
Change	+9,062,000	+6,278,000	—1,264,000	+16,980,000	+1 768 000

Institutions Not Clearing House Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. with Cig. Ho. Agent.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,838,763	$257,568	$85,854	$45,030	$113,328	$2,140,062
Nat. Pk. Nat	1,073,900	319,100	64,600	59,700	183,500	2,170,000
Bronx Boro..	1,735,854	27,517	183,589	208,347	23,286	2,154,376
Bryant Park..	1,252,100	154,000	50,700	176,300	.....	1,298,000
Century	6,308,200	577,600	475,400	706,400	548,000	7,709,100
Chel. Exch..	2,543,000	200,000	240,000	194,000	140,000	3,064,000
Colonial	6,630,500	1,198,100	198,000	670,400	245,800	7,017,400
Columbia	6,564,000	671,000	649,000	770,000	87,000	7,568,000
Cosmopolitan	463,800	10,900	32,000	40,100	36,000	461,500
Fidelity	1,114,965	57,095	126,532	121,120	.....	1,153,700
Gotham Nat..	1,760,200	472,500	35,600	.....	129,900	2,272,800
Har'man Nat	10,276,700	2,581,300	382,400	.....	399,600	11,816,000
Inter. Bank..	1,984,300	223,200	54,500	336,500	183,200	2,124,600
Montauk	639,700	47,200	15,000	100,000	.....	706,900
Mutual	5,006,000	539,000	337,000	606,000	.....	6,128,000
Nat. Res	3,402,215	431,621	232,205	.....	1,107,143	3,864,073
New Neth....	3,208,000	425,000	135,000	302,000	388,000	3,700,000
Public	9,307,300	1,227,600	247,800	1,567,200	137,400	11,178,200
Sherman	1,729,100	439,000	88,500	.....	324,600	2,281,400
23d Ward	1,920,000	211,000	103,800	273,100	.....	2,370,000
Wash. Hgts..	1,757,000	151,000	108,000	172,000	11,000	1,733,000
W'chester Av	589,500	34,100	32,000	57,100	3,300	580,500
Yorkville ...	4,441,200	591,100	270,600	306,300	518,500	5,738,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bank of C. I.	625,200	32,300	16,100	40,300	.....	566,000
Bk of Fbush	1,237,000	6,400	77,200	66,400	.....	1,141,000
First Nat.	4,092,000	434,000	65,000	552,000	47,000	4,081,000
Homestead...	623,600	45,300	22,000	83,000	.....	584,200
Manf. Nat..	5,962,500	594,400	178,000	736,400	58,500	6,566,000
Mechanics'...	11,058,200	1,366,000	688,000	1,322,400	339,000	15,871,900
North Side..	2,812,333	208,370	165,594	267,758	109,744	3,476,155
Nat. City	4,687,000	522,000	114,000	501,000	275,000	5,434,000
People's Nat.	1,263,081	42,601	175,682	151,712	50,494	1,705,518
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat. ..	4,098,000	283,000	282,000	2,759,000	316,000	6,665,000
Hudson Co..	3,096,764	198,116	67,247	490,723	114,137	2,783,730
Third Nat..	2,372,269	100,260	147,357	477,289	.....	2,372,289
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat. ..	4,468,700	223,100	61,700	435,800	226,900	4,644,300
Second Nat..	8,531,655	204,864	53,271	417,839	123,383	3,901,940

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Secured and Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$83,012,900	$11,045,432	$13,115,227	$16,291,144	$87,325,298
Commercial ..	8,317,800	1,000,000	848,840	184,000	8,913,000
Empire	18,173,300	2,113,900	4,912,000	2,096,900	22,615,800
Equitable	61,469,051	7,219,917	10,103,714	13,109,920	68,237,190
Farm. Loan..	85,866,600	11,519,300	12,884,000	11,236,400	110,941,400
Fulton	8,513,700	1,125,000	303,200	358,600	8,608,000
Guaranty	158,388,300	570,000	5,200,000	413,000	5,574,800
Mut. Alliance.	3,122,505	944,383	1,191,022	3,470	8,907,830
N. Y. L. Ins..	82,873,800	3,800,000	1,232,900	3,431,400	31,966,500
Transatlantic.	2,636,800	59,100	226,500	1,618,500	2,717,100
Union	52,266,600	6,885,400	4,491,937	15,473,400	57,543,400
United States.	19,670,000	5,250,000	5,621,600	13,183,500	55,120,300
Washington..	9,420,003	1,123,579	1,232,924	1,855,815	9,011,386
BROOKLYN BORDUGH.					
Citizens'	5,520,600	601,100	660,300	478,400	6,033,600
Hamilton	7,016,000	842,000	779,000	761,000	7,050,000
Home	3,420,200	223,800	164,500	550,200	2,762,600
Kings County.	15,652,700	1,609,700	1,221,200	2,054,131	15,743,500
Nassau	5,019,000	353,000	973,700	406,600	5,810,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co...	2,070,613	189,150	158,000	50,000	1,951,130
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' Tr	3,730,006	313,982	881,418	2,147,164	2,757,081

BANK STATEMENT COMPARISONS

CHANGES FROM PRECEDING WEEKS.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.	Cash Re.%
Oct. 11.....	— 17,700,385	— 27,662,000	— 4,123,649	+ 0.04
Oct. 18.....	— 28,511,057	— 30,828,856	— 2,286,862	+ 0.13
Oct. 25.....	— 16,375,707	— 17,632,394	— 1,711,719	+ 0.07
Nov. 1.....	+ 19,328,817	+ 14,127,786	— 3,854,490	— 0.26
Nov. 8.....	+ 8,412,300	+ 7,935,100	+ 1,997,269	— 0.02
Nov. 15.....	— 5,878,945	+ 1,095,574	+ 3,723,128	+ 0.07
Nov. 22.....	+ 8,580,142	+ 15,282,551	+ 4,743,576	+ 0.07

TOTALS SINCE A YEAR AGO.

Nov. 23, 1912..	2,614,685,036	2,547,247,881	469,472,134	18.43
Change	+ 12,932,345	+ 18,286,807	— 1,134,688	+ 0.09

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

The highest and lowest average figures of loans, deposits, cash reserve, percentage of reserve, and surplus for all reporting institutions this year to date and for the corresponding period last year have been:

	High.	Low.
Loans, 1913.....	$2,806,847,941 Feb. 15	$2,455,642,450 Jan. 4
1912.....	2,732,601,682 July 6	2,514,025,215 Jan. 5
Deposits, 1913.....	2,725,046,827 Feb. 8	2,507,767,67[illegible] Jan. 4
1912.....	2,916,808,701 July 6	2,685,063,623 Jan. 5
Cash, 1913.....	523,457,063 June 28	488,157,427 Jan. 4
1912.....	557,542,513 Feb. 3	504,594,510 Apr. 6
Reserve, P. C., 1913..	19.88 June 21	18.54 Feb. 15
1912..	19.56 Jan. 27	17.78 July 6

Highest and lowest actual surplus reserve of Clearing House institutions for the same periods have been:

SURPLUS CASH RESERVES IN VAULTS.

1913.	Banks.	Trust Companies.	Total.
High ..	$42,709,000 June 21	$5,268,950 Apr. 26	$43,809,650 June 21
Low ..	1,115,250 Nov. 1	*1,499,750 Mar. 1	*117,050 Nov. 1
1912.			
High ..	$5,471,000 Jan. 27	5,367,300 July 20	48,763,050 Jan. 27
Low ..	*7,775,750 July 6	*884,950 Jan. 13	*5,413,200 July 6

*Deficit.

BANK CLEARINGS

Following is the official total of the week's clearings by Clearing House banks in New York City and the figures of previous weeks for comparison; also The Financial Chronicle's estimate of the week's clearings in the United States, the current estimates being changed to actual figures when these are reported:

In New York.	Total U. S.	In New York.	Total, U. S.
November—1913.	1913	November—1912.	1912.
22.. $1,848,111,973	$3,403,881,454	23.. $2,015,377,697	$3,600,750,376
15.. 1,867,797,688	3,424,237,576	16.. 2,244,792,548	3,903,276,816
8.. *1,921,726,000	3,446,040,354	9.. 1,858,813,241	3,335,966,941
1.. 1,906,724,545	3,352,088,060	2.. 2,230,991,538	3,773,234,033
October—		October—	
25.. 1,923,581,144	3,468,704,297	26.. 2,124,721,128	3,684,353,189
18.. *1,919,226,146	3,481,435,800	19.. 2,545,125,686	4,300,858,081
11.. 1,877,477,083	3,359,451,922	12.. 1,710,854,757	3,096,536,237

*Five days.

Institutions Not Clearing House Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. with Cig. Ho. Banks & Agent.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,838,763	$257,568	$85,854	$45,030	$113,328	$2,140,062
Nat. Pk. Nat	1,073,900	319,100	64,600	59,700	183,500	2,170,000
Bronx Boro..	1,735,854	27,517	183,589	208,347	23,286	2,154,376
Bryant Park..	1,252,100	154,000	50,700	176,300	.....	1,298,000
Century	6,308,200	577,600	475,400	706,400	548,000	7,709,100
Chel. Exch..	2,543,000	200,000	240,000	194,000	140,000	3,064,000
Colonial	6,630,500	1,198,100	198,000	670,400	245,800	7,017,400
Columbia	6,564,000	671,000	649,000	770,000	87,000	7,568,000
Cosmopolitan	463,800	10,900	32,000	40,100	36,000	461,500
Fidelity	1,114,965	57,095	126,532	121,120	.....	1,153,700
Gotham Nat..	1

THE BUSINESS WORLD FROM MANY ANGLES

DO DISCOUNTS AID TRADE ABUSES?

Some Clothing Manufacturers Think So, but Others Do Not —Plan to Stop Them.

Would the elimination of several of the trade evils now existing in the clothing industry be brought about by the abolition of the discounts given to the retailers? This is a much mooted question in the local clothing trade, but at least one prominent manufacturer thinks well of the suggestion. It would necessitate radical changes in selling methods, he says, but he believes that the manufacturers would be better able to tell where they stand in the matter of profits if the scheme were carried out.

"In many cases," he told a TIMES reporter recently, "retailers add express and freight charges to the regular discount of 9 per cent. for cash and 7 per cent. for payment in sixty days. With discounts abolished the retailers would hardly have courage to deduct these charges from their bills.

"The retailers under the net plan would get fair treatment. The wholesaler is generally fairer in his dealings than the average retailer, who is coddled by salesmen and manufacturers alike. Many of our customers, through this coddling, have come to make a practice of unfair dealings. They consider the wholesalers legitimate prey simply because they are wholesalers. Possibly the fact that we have larger stocks and sell in a much larger way than retailers leads them to think that we do not feel the loss of a few extra cents or dollars from our bills."

Upon inquiry in another quarter it was learned that many manufacturing clothiers sold their goods on a net basis, but that this plan was not a regular selling feature in any house.

"If a net selling basis were put into effect generally," said another member of the trade, "it would not affect the industry adversely. We might have trouble, however, in 'educating' retailers to adjust their methods of figuring profits. The net plan would not curtail business much unless the dating evil was eliminated also. In that event the loss would be heavy, as few retailers have sufficient capital to pay cash for their goods. The net plan would not benefit manufacturers particularly in saving time and expense, and it doubtless would be a bone of contention with a certain class of retailers who take discounts they are not entitled to. I am not really sure that it would check this extra-discount evil; it might have the opposite effect.

"Some manufacturers are to-day selling their products on a net basis than ever before," he continued. "The entire trade may come to a net basis of doing business eventually, but the only reason for such a step would be to compete with manufacturers who are doing same 'net.' A line of clothing on a net basis might look more attractively priced than those sold 'regular.'"

Another member of the trade said that he doubted the possibility of the entire industry ever getting to a net selling basis. One manufacturer would give discounts for the sake of making a sale, he said, where another would hold to the agreement. In that way the plan would make constant trouble, he thought, and an exceedingly strong trade organization would be necessary to make its adoption successful.

"The giving of discount," he added, "is not so great an evil as the submission to the taking of undue discounts and the lack of standardization in billing. All kinds of datings are given for the sake of making sales. This should be stopped. But, on the other hand, merchants in different parts of the country want their seasonable goods at different times, as the seasons open earlier or later than they do here.

"If discounts were abolished, and with them all taking of undue discounts, we might sell a little closer, but the retailer and the consumer would not benefit materially. The 'net' plan has been discussed by a number of clothiers' organizations at various times, but no definite action has so far been taken regarding it."

Another Complaint of Parcel Post.

The parcel post, judging from the recent experience of a local commission house, is not an entirely satisfactory medium for sending samples to buyers. This commission house recently sent a set of samples through the mails to a customer in the Middle West. Nothing was heard from the customer regarding them, so the firm wrote him asking if the goods had been received, and inclosed a second statement. The customer replied that he had not received the samples, and therefore he wished to cancel his order for the goods. Had the commission house shipped the samples by express it would have a receipt showing that the goods had been sent. As the case now stands the credit man of the selling firm is trying to figure out a plan to convince the customer that shipment has been made, and to collect what is due for the order.

VEILING DEMAND IS GOOD.

Al. Kinds in Favor—Some Presage Future Styles in This Field.

The demand for veilings so far this season has been more satisfactory than for several years, and the most encouraging note haa been the tendency of buyers to get away from plunging on any particular style.

Beauty spot, frame and shadow veilings have been favorably received, as have lace veils. Hair-line and hexagon meshes, both in plain effects and those with narrow serrated borders woven in the mesh, bid fair to retain their popularity through this season into the Spring. According to Rudolph Hacker of Oppenheim, Stern & Hacker, the popularity of the beauty-spot veil, which is brought out mostly in chenille with single velvet spot designs, makes it safe to predict a return of the vogue for chenille and velvet spotted veilings, which were much in demand several years ago. The frame veil will doubtless be a factor to be reckoned with from now on.

In colors, black is most in favor, with white and magpie also in demand. Taupes are good, too, and browns and navy, with a sprinkling of Copenhagen blues, are next in demand.

RAINCOATS AT 10 CENTS.

They Are Made of Waterproof Paper—Can Be Carried in a Handbag.

A man in Illinois has invented a process to produce and market a rain coat that can be retailed from 10 cents up. These coats are made in the regulation slip-on style, from an integral piece of waterproof paper. Their production cost, according to The Sartorial Art Journal, will be no higher than 5 cents each, and even that figure can be lessened. The coat can be folded up to fit in an ordinary envelope and is particularly adapted to being carried in handbags.

The coats can be made of oiled paper, or parrafin, vellum parchment paper, which gives the appearance of silkiness at a short distance. The original idea was for the coats to be worn only once, but, after a trial, it was demonstrated that they could be utilized successfully two or three times. The coats are reinforced where the buttons are sewn on, and also where the buttonholes are cut. There are only two seams, both running underneath the arms and down the sides. These seams are cemented by ordinary glue.

DRY GOODS WELL SOLD UP.

Current Buying Is Largely for Delivery Early In 1914.

The sold-up condition of various lines of dry goods has lessened the movement of such merchandise into the hands of distributors, says the Dry Goods Economist. In dress fabrics of all kinds—silk, woolen, worsted or cotton, including those composed of silk and wool or of silk and cotton—many goods that are especially desirable cannot be obtained for immediate delivery, and the current business is largely confined to the placing of orders for January and February delivery.

In a large degree, purchases for the holiday season have been completed, and the orders now coming in are mostly of a filling-in character. The extent to which some retail concerns are restricting their purchases is indicated by the anticipation of bills—action which, while showing a comfortable financial condition, is not favorable from the view of full employment of resources.

"TANGO" SLIPPERS NOT NEW

They Were Worn in Roumania Before They Came Here—The Proof.

Incidents are constantly coming up to show that "there is nothing new under the sun." A few days ago, in Pittsburgh, an almost up-to-date "tango" slipper appeared from an unexpected quarter. A Rumanian immigant entered a certain shoe store in that city to get a pair of new shoes and discarded his old footwear. Much to his surprise, the clerk beheld the original tango slipper in the discarded shoes.

The sole of the Rumanian's shoe was made from one piece of heavy leather, the edge being molded over to protect the heel and sewed to a one-piece vamp. A thin leather strap was woven, basket fashion, over the edge of the sole, back of the vamp. The end of this strap passed through a slit cut near one edge in the outside of the sole, and was then passed over the ankle and through the loop of the tongue at the throat of the vamp. The strap was passed over and through another slit in the sole, corresponding with the one on the other side. When on the foot, the strap was wound around the ankle and leg and fastened there.

WILL SEND OUT A LEGAL BULLETIN

Important Questions to be Answered by National Retail Dry Goods Association.

In the course of the next few days the National Retail Dry Goods Association will send out its third special legal bulletin. This bulletin will contain a number of questions regarding important points that have arisen in retail dry goods centres in the last year, and that have been submitted to the legal department of the association for consideration and answer. Some of the more important questions asked, with the answers they received, follow:

Question 1. "In the Dry Goods Economist of Oct. 11 we noticed an article entitled 'Contract Not Invalid.' This article is regarding a suit in Providence, R. I., regarding a contract between the merchants there not to give trading stamps. As the information from this article is not very conclusive, will you kindly ask an opinion from our legal department on this point? That is, would an agreement between several merchants in any city in Minnesota not to use trading stamps or other premiums is not contrary to law. It is neither in restraint of trade nor illegal for other reasons. On the contrary, it is exceedingly moral. The article in the Dry Goods Economist wherein the ruling of Judge Charles F. Stearns of the Superior Court in the Diamond case is confirmatory of the doctrine above stated. There is no decision to the contrary, so far as we know.

Question 2. "At a meeting of local merchants this morning, the question came up as to whether we as a corporation, (composed of dry goods concerns,) would lay ourselves liable to prosecution if we combined to eliminate discounts, or if we appointed a private censorship committee to pass upon fake advertisements. Can we also as an association refuse to make donations, to buy tickets, and to give prizes, &c.? We thought possibly you might have had this matter up in some of your work, and would be very glad to have your opinion on this matter, and suggest possibly how we might proceed to avoid liability."

There is not the slightest danger of the association, as a corporation or otherwise, laying itself liable to prosecuption if it acts in concert to eliminate discounts or combines for the appointment of a private censorship committee to pass upon fake advertising or upon donations or solicitations of tickets or the giving of prizes. Indeed, these works are all very meritorious and tend to the purification of trade. However, in all that you do in those directions, be very careful not to name nor describe individuals or corporations so as to lay yourselves open to the possibility of libel or slander suits. You have a right to attack bad practices, in combination with others or individually, but you take a good deal of responsibility if you name persons or corporations and point them out for disapproval among their fellows. Therefore, each step along these lines should only be taken after submitting the proposed publication or action to legal counsel. It is likely that each instance must stand upon its own separate basis.

Question 3. "Two young men, with a capital of about $5,000, wish to open up in our store a shoe department to be run by them, but under our name. They want us to take their cash sales, also their credit sales, which, however, are to be subject to our O. K., and retreat the cash money over to them every week, also the amount of credit sales, allowing us say a 2 per cent. or 5 per cent. Many of their accounts we will carry in conjunction with our own for 30, 60 and 90 days or even longer. We want to avoid the responsibility of their debts and it is upon this point that we would like you to advise us how it can be done in view of the fact that their department would be advertised as one of our own, and the goods charged will be billed on our billheads with our goods which our customers buy from us. Will this make us financially responsible?"

Where a department store allows an independent firm to open a shoe department in the store, to be run by the firm but under the name of the department store, the shoe department being advertised as a part of the department store itself and the goods to customers charged on the department store billheads along with other goods, it is difficult for the department store to entirely avoid responsibility for the debts of the firm. Such an arrangement as this is frequent in department store circles, but it always has attendant risks arising through the misleading of creditors who do not know the real situation.

However, the arrangement can be carried out if the firm is honest, with comparative safety if the following instructions are carefully observed. The department store should not only have access to the books of the firm but should supervise these books and keep careful track of the finances of the firm. The department store should see to it that each and every creditor, whether he be a merchandise creditor, or an employe, or the truckman, or anybody else, is made to understand that the firm is alone responsible for the debts, not the department store. The department store should see to it that letters are written by the firm to each of its creditors, explaining the situation, and the department store should keep copies of these letters, and, if possible, the replies thereto.

By thus notifying creditors and prospective creditors of the real situation and keeping track of the finances of the firm, the department store is comparatively safe. It should have this arrangement, however, provide specifically for such notification, for inspection and supervision.

Question 4.—"In October we purchased merchandise amounting to approximately $1,700. Some of the invoices were consigned to Mr. ——, New York City. Many of the smaller manufacturing concerns make a practice of assigning their invoices to this man, and, as we had made a number of such payments in the past, we anticipated payment on one of these invoices from the company. It subsequently transpired that the owner of the —— Company, having in his possession money advanced by Mr. ——, departed from New York for parts unknown. Our merchandise never arrived. We did, however, receive a case covering which Mr. —— had a bill of lading, but, when the case was opened, it was found to contain nothing but kindling wood. There is now due us from Mr. —— the sum of $649.20, representing a remittance we sent him for which no merchandise was received. The invoice bearing the notice of assignment requested us to make payment to Mr. ——, and we contend that he is responsible, but so far he has refused to pay any attention to our requests for reimbursements. What do you suggest?"

It is difficult to advise you precisely as to your rights in this case, without being fully informed as to all the facts and correspondence. However, it can be said that if the merchandise actually was shipped by the —— Company, so that the title of the goods passed to you then any loss in transit would fall upon you and you would be unable to recover the money advanced to Mr. ——. However, this is not at all likely to have been the case. Undoubtedly, the goods never were shipped or the case of goods was fraudulently "loaded," in which latter event you ought to be able to recover the money you paid to Mr. ——.

Question 5.—Can we purchase samples from a salesman on the road in view of the recent Interstate Commerce Commission ruling?"

By a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission it follows that a traveling salesman lays himself open to punishment for disobedience of the Interstate Commerce law where he attempts to carry free as baggage samples that he is selling en route as merchandise. Samples are not supposed to be sold, and so far as the Interstate Commerce law is concerned it is not unlawful to carry samples free as baggage. However, the moment such samples are sold as merchandise then they enter into competition with similar goods on which freight or express charges have had to be paid, which would result in an unfair advantage and discrimination in the use of the common carrier's services.

What one is forbidden to do directly the law says he shall not do indirectly, and so here, the railroad company would not be allowed to transport the merchandise free of charge in the one person and subject it to a charge for another person, nor can the salesman by subterfuge reach the same result indirectly at attempting to check merchandise that is intended for sale under the guise of baggage.

The legal department of the association has now been in existence for about two years. It is under the direction of Harold Remington.

WHOLESALE PRICES DECLINE

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-standard commodities at New York last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$5.25	$5.25	$5.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound.	.10⅝	.10⅝	.14¾
Standard Brown Sheetings, yard.	.08¼	.08¼	.08
Print Cloths, yard.	.04	.04	.04
Butter, creamery, extra, pound.	.34	.34	.35
Cheese, f. c. Special, new, pound.	.16½	.16¾	.17¾
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen.	.30	.40	.29
Apples, evaporated, choice, pound.	.08¾	.08¾	.06¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., pound.	.11¾	.11¾	.09
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound.	.06	.06	.06¼
Raisins, pound	.05½	.05½	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel.	4.40	4.50	4.50
Flour, Spring clear, barrel.	4.10	4.10	4.20
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel.	.99	.98	1.06
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel.	.83	.80	.65
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel.	.47	.46½	.38½
Cotton, middling uplands, pound.	.13.6	.13.6	.12.6
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds.	1.05	1.05	1.15
Hides, Chicago pack, No. 1, pound.	.19½	.19¾	.20
Hides, Chicago cows, native, pound.	.18½	.18½	.18
Leather, hemlock sole, pound.	.30	.30	.27
Leather, union backs, pound.	.42	.42	.41
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Philadelphia, ton.	15.50	15.50	18.25
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton.	20.50	21.00	27.00
Copper, Lake, New York, pound.	.16	.16¼	.17¾
Lead, New York, pound.	.043	.043	.046
Tin, New York, pound.	.398	.40	.496
Petroleum, refined, gallon.	.13	.13	....
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds.	6.65	6.70	5.25
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds.	7.70	7.85	7.40
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 pounds.	3.90	4.00	3.40
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 pounds.	10.85	10.87½	11.32½
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds.	10.75	10.65	10.62½
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel.	20.50	20.25	17.25
Rice, domestic prime, pound.	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River, Para, pound.	.78	.79	1.05
Sugar, standard, granulated, 100 pounds.	4.40	4.40	4.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound.	.13¼	.13½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, pound.	.13½	.13½	.17
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.25	2.25	1.75
Wool, aver. 100 gr., Phila., lb.	22.5	22.5	28.2

Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices again showed fewer changes last week than for some time, there having been but forty-eight. Prices showed a sharp downward trend as compared with those of the previous week, however, and thirty-five of last week's changes were declines. In the week ended Nov. 15 there were fifty-three changes, of which thirty were downward.

As had been the case for several weeks, the fluctuations of the week ended yesterday were not greatly divided among the various markets. Only two of these markets showed three or more advances, and all of the thirteen upward revisions were confined to six markets. The declines were similarly limited as to markets, and in only three of them were more than three declines recorded.

There were fewer changes in foodstuffs than for some time, but, in sympathy with the general tone of the list, the tendency was downward and the advances were nearly doubled by the declines. Aside from the weakness displayed by the major provisions at Chicago there was little feature to the week's transactions in foodstuffs. Mess pork and short ribs were higher there, but all of the other items in this part of the list were quoted lower. Fruit and vegetables were steady generally, spices were slightly weaker, and one of the leading grades of raw sugar advanced again. In dairy products, butter remained steady at prices close to those of the previous week, and cheese quotations showed a slight revision upward. The better grades of eggs held their price levels firmly, but prices asked for the medium and lower grades were off a little. Values in flour were rather unsettled, but the grain markets were strong. Wheat, corn, and oats advanced.

The weakness of the metals markets was again one of the prominent features of the list. While some articles were held fairly steady, further reductions were recorded in prices on pig iron and several kinds of finished iron and steel products. The minor metals were generally easier; copper and tin being off, and lead, spelter, and antimony being barely maintained at recent levels. Raw cotton and raw wool closed at levels close to opening prices, and in none of the markets for finished textiles were important price changes put through. Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed fourteen changes, of which twelve were downward. Three leading numbers in the hide market were also quoted lower.

Minor declines were noted in burlaps, while hops, jute, and turpentine were advanced. Crude rubber prices have declined under the sympathetic effect of lower levels at London, and up-river fine is now quoted considerably lower than it was a year ago at this time.

TO WATCH UNDERVALUING.

Provisions of New Tariff Rouse Interest of Domestic Jewelers.

Domestic manufacturers of jewelry are discussing plans for a close watch for undervaluations in jewelry importations. The Tariff act of 1913 carries a reduction in duties of approximately 25 per cent. on many lines as compared with the old Payne-Aldrich law. The old act specified a rate of 85 per cent. ad valorem on articles of personal adornment, while goods commercially known as jewelry were taxed at 60 per cent. During the life of the act of 1909, however, the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court of Appeals made numerous constructions of the law, which took many articles out of the personal adornment class at 85 per cent. and relegated them to the strictly jewelry clause at 60 per cent.

The framers of the present law, taking notice of the judicial decisions, included practically all forms of jewelry, (including articles of personal adornment,) under Paragraph 356, with a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The same paragraph also carries a rate of 50 per cent. on stampings, galleries, mesh, and other materials of metal, whether or not set with glass or paste, finished or unfinished, when suitable for use in the manufacture of any of the articles enumerated in the first part of the paragraph.

CHINESE EFFECTS IN SILKS.

They Will Dominate Printed Offerings for Spring—Crepes Good.

Adaptations from Chinese and Japanese designs and colors are noticeable in all lines of printed silks for next year. For example, extremists in printing have chosen the Chinese dragon, while the more conservative printers have adopted conventional figures in Chinese colors, especially yellow.

Plaids, principally in blue and green combinations, are retained both in New York and in Paris, and Roman stripes in vivid colors of blue, green, purple, and yellow are showing renewed activity principally for trimming purposes.

Crêpe de Chine is favored for dresses and to some extent for underwear. Crêpe meteor has general acceptance.

HARD COAL MOVES FREELY.

Best Business of the Year Reported Last Week—Soft Coal Quiet.

Seasonable weather conditions have created a demand for hard coal at all the distributing centres, and the trade has attained the greatest activity of the year. The last rush of water shipments to points soon closing to navigation is now on, and there are some anxious phases to the situation. Stove coal continues the leader in demand.

Bituminous coal continues uncertain, according to Coal Age, and far from active. The tendency is strongly toward a declining market, due to the apathy in general business.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Imports of general merchandise at New York in the week ended Nov. 15 gained considerably, being valued at $18,676,986, compared with $12,936,473 in the previous week. Imports of dry goods also showed a gain, and were valued at $3,431,380. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses for the week aggregated $730,436 in value.

At a recent meeting of the United Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. A. Schneider; Vice President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Benjamin Levy; Treasurer, L. B. Lieberman, and Secretary, A. Miller. The following members were elected to the Board of Directors: Morris Bernstein, A. Davis, William Kerzner, Benjamin Lowitz, Louis Lustig, H. Markowitz, Marcus Pollak, S. A. Schneider, I. Chauser, and B. H. Rubin.

According to a report from Chicago, a receiver has been appointed to take charge of the affairs of Hart Brothers, one of the oldest manufacturers and wholesalers of men's furnishing goods in the United States. The firm's liabilities are said to be over $300,000.

Consul General George A. Bucklin, Jr., stationed at Guatemala City, will be in New York to-morrow and Tuesday, and will make his headquarters at the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Bucklin will be glad to interview merchants interested in Central American trade.

PRINTCLOTH TRADE SMALL.

Some Prices Were Cut at Fall River, but Did Not Help Much.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 21.—The print cloth market experienced another quiet week, with the manufacturers making concessions in a few styles. The demand has been principally for wide and medium widths. The sales for the week are estimated at 80,000 pieces, with contracts extending up to Jan. 1. Some contracts have been accepted for delivery from Jan. 1 to March 1.

The unsettled cotton and financial markets still have an important bearing on the demand and sales. The action of the Textile Council in forwarding a demand to the Cotton Manufacturers' Association for a wage increase of 12½ per cent., to become effective Dec. 8, has so far had no effect on the market, however.

The following are comparative prices:

	Feb. 2.	Apr. 5.	Nov. 22.
28-inch 64-64	4	3⅞	3⅞
28-inch 64-60	3 15-16	3¾	3⅞
27-inch 64-60	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
27-inch 56-56	3½	3⅜	3¾
27-inch 56-52	3⅜	3	3½
38½-inch 64-64	5¾	5¼	*5⅝
39-inch 68-72	6	5⅞	*6½

*Nominal.

LIKE UNBOXED NECKWEAR.

Merchants Say It Means Better Goods and Less Mussing.

Many manufacturers of women's neckwear have discontinued boxing their better-grade holiday goods. The unboxed goods are meeting satisfaction among the retailers, one of whom said yesterday that there would be less poorly made merchandise palmed off as high-grade neckwear in the future. Some of the manufacturers, it was said, have been so clever in putting inferior goods on cards that both buyers and customers have been deceived as to their real worth. Another advocate of the new plan said that the boxes always collected dust in the stores, and that the appearance of boxed goods was often not all what could be desired. It was also said that the boxes came finger marked and torn from much handling, and had to be replaced. It was said that the stores would attach the neckwear to cards and box it when requested to do so by their customers.

Carelessness Lost a Customer.

The carelessness of a boy at a telephone switchboard lost a valuable account for a local wholesale dry goods house yesterday. A Western customer had decided to place an order on a certain line of fabrics with a wholesaler nearer home, and, for business reasons, did not care to have the New York house, with the exception of one salesman, know of it. He called up the office yesterday morning and asked for Mr. Smith, the salesman. The operator said, "He's talking." The salesman was talking on another wire, but this was not made known to the customer, so he told the supposed Mr. Smith of the order he intended placing. The operator asked him to hold the wire, went to get somebody more acquainted with the firm's business to take the message, and revealed it, as it happened, to the manager. When the Westerner learned what had resulted from this carelessness he asked that his account be closed.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Reordering in the local dress goods market has improved considerably in the last week, although there are instances where jobbers report hesitation in following up sample orders with further business. While many importers have done a good business for Spring, it is generally felt that the volume is not sufficiently large to hurt domestic producers.

Women's suit skirts for Spring will continue to be narrow at the bottom, but will have a decided fullness at the hips. This will be obtained by the use of modified panniers, peg-tops, ruffles, and bustle backs. Suit skirts will also be longer than for some time.

There is noticeable activity in the high-neck types of women's neckwear, and silk combinations with lace are also moving well. The demand for ceintures and girdles continues strong, and indications are that these goods will be good holiday features.

SHALL APPRAISERS HOLD OPEN COURT?

New Tariff Dense on This Point --Importers Want Public Hearings for Own Defense.

Importers and attorneys having business relations with the Board of United States General Appraisers are speculating as to the character of reappraisement proceedings to be brought before the lower customs tribunal under the new tariff. Chief interest centres in the interpretation to be placed on the phraseology of the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed in cases where importers are dissatisfied with the values placed on imported merchandise by appraising officers and appeal to the general board for review.

The question of primary concern to importers is whether hearings at which testimony is taken regarding values are to be "open," as was the general rule under the act of 1909, or behind closed doors, as was frequently the case under the act of 1897. Uncertainty has arisen from the omission from the new law of a specific provision providing for open hearings. Paragraph M, Section 3, of the administrative part of the new law reads:

In such cases (reappraisement) the General Appraisers and the Boards of General Appraisers shall give reasonable notice to the importer and the proper representative of the Government of the time and place of each and every hearing at which the parties or their attorneys shall have opportunity to introduce evidence and to hear and cross-examine the witness for the other party, and to inspect all samples and documentary evidence or other papers offered.

The corresponding provision in the act of 1909 was under Section 13, which provided:

In such cases hearings may, in the discretion of the General Appraiser or Board of General Appraisers before whom the case is pending, be open, and in the presence of the importer and his attorney and any duly authorized representative of the Government, who may in like discretion examine and cross-examine all witnesses produced.

At the offices of the Board of General Appraisers it was said that regulations giving the desired interpretation of the construction to be placed on the reappraisement provision of the new law would probably be promulgated shortly. Members of the board are understood to hold that, in the main, reappraisement proceedings under the act of 1913 should be open to both parties in litigation, as under the act of 1909. This question, as well as the admittance to hearings of persons not directly connected with the case, or as witnesses, will be dealt with in the rules soon to be promulgated.

It is said to be not at all unlikely that the Treasury Department Appraisers, as well as the Boards of three General appraisers, will find themselves facing the necessity of summoning witneses privately to give testimony where persons competent to give the required information regarding foreign market values are unwilling to appear at the regular hearings and be subjected to cross-examination by a competitor's lawyer. While importers whose cases are on trial before the board object to what has been termed "star chamber" proceedings, Government officials believe that the fact that the law does not prohibit General Appraisers from obtaining privately, when the open hearing procedure fails, such data as will settle disputed questions of market value in an equitable manner.

Importers generally are of the opinion that open hearings should at all times prevail, as otherwise they would have no means of defending themselves against adverse testimony given by trade rivals. The need of open hearings is emphasized, they say, by the fact that under the present law, as under its predecessors, the decision of the Board of Reappraisement is final and may not be appealed from.

GLOVES WILL BE SCARCE.

Leather Scarcity and Strikes Have Combined to Keep Stocks Low.

The general scarcity of leather and strikes among the sewers in the glove industry abroad have resulted in low stocks in the hands of local importers and wholesalers. Staple goods for the holiday season are scarce. The domestic mills are busy, and are doing everything possible to make up the shortage.

Apropos the new tariff, it is thought that the foreign manufacturers cannot increase their output sufficiently to prove formidable competitors, as their home markets buy up about all they can produce.

The Spring business booked so far in silk gloves has been satisfactory. Advances in the raw silk markets have curtailed the production somewhat, and it is said that there will be no surplus goods on hand at the end of the season. Black and white goods have made up about 85 per cent. of the orders taken.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Municipal Board of Catania, Italy, has submitted to the Municipal Council of that city a plan for providing better sanitation and other improvements in the City of Catania at an estimated cost of $5,790,000.

The value of exports to the United States declared through the London Consulate General in the first nine months of the present year was $101,035,661, a decrease of $19,128,591 from the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

The Vice Consul of Callao, Peru, reports that the Peruvian Government has contracted with a Dutch engineer, who will be assisted by two other experts from Holland, to carry out the contemplated improvements of the Port of Callao.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.: Mrs. G. Mitchell, jobs coats, suits; 7 E. 20th. ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.: E. L. Herzog, ladies' Spring hats; 72 Leonard. PADUCAH—E. Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, jobs carpets, rugs; 31 Union Square. SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; G. W. Clarke, genl. mdse.; 41 Union Square. WILKES-BARRE—Clarke Bros. Stores; G. A. Thayer, genl. mdse.; 41 Union Square. TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; G. W. Schwager, books, stationery, jewelry, leather goods, novelties; 20 W. 22d. CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; R. C. Rice, ladies', misses', juniors' coats, suits; 132 W. 21st.

Business Notices.

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

BUTLER BRAND PAPER THE BEST

PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS
CAN NOW OBTAIN THE WELL-KNOWN "BUTLER BRANDS" from stock in New York.
COMMERCIAL PAPER COMPANY, 25 Howard Street. Spring 6070.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH YOUR BUSINESS?

Have you the elements of success in your business, yet fail to put it over? I am salesman, organizer, and success producer, now free to give all my time and energy to one big thing. If you think your proposition is big enough drop me a line. P 146 Times.

COATS Immediate Delivery. Children's, Jr., & Misses'. All leading fabrics & styles. $5.00 & up. DORFMAN & OSHINSKY, 140-144 W. 22D ST.

Expert Commercial PHOTOS Highest Grade LOWEST RATES. FREUD PHOTO CO., 61 Beekman St. Phone Beekman 3287.

APRONS 1,000 Styles. Immediate Delivery. Lockstitched. Retail 25c. to $1. W. H. Dean Co., 45 E. 17th.

FEATHER IMPORTS DROP.

November Receipts to Date Decline $150,000 from Last Year.

The prohibitory section of the new tariff relating to bird feathers is held responsible at the Custom House for a heavy falling off in importations since the law became effective early in October. Official figures made public yesterday show the feather importations at New York for the week ended Nov. 15 to have had a value of $19,810, compared with $50,266 the corresponding week of 1912.

In the week following the passage of the law feather importations aggregated $73,753, but a week later the entries reached $264,354. Commencing with the week ended Oct. 25, when imports were valued at $71,851, a steady decline has taken place. Feather imports at New York so far this month total $45,985, compared with nearly $200,000 in the same period a year ago.

EMBROIDERY ORDERS GOOD.

Buyers Think Well of Narrow Flouncings for Spring.

The local lace market is fairly active, and, although the volume of business is slightly under that of last year, the outlook for Spring is good. Shadow laces are active, and a better demand for Venises is expected for Spring. Salesmen who are now returning for the holidays report that the demand in some sections exceeded that of last year, but in general the buying was light.

Swiss baby sets, with yokes and allovers to match, have been especially active. Emoroideries on novelty cloths, such as organdies, crêpes and voiles, are active, and there is a noticeable buying trend toward colors. One importer said yesterday that if the demand for embroidered flouncings developed materially, especially in those effects which require three and four widths to the skirt, the consumption of Spring embroideries would be large. He hinted that the frail laces now in vogue for such effects were not especially durable, and that embroideries were likely to supersede them.

RAW SILK PRICES STEADY.

Business Is Not Overactive Anywhere, However—Fair Here.

In their outline of the week in the world's raw silk markets, A. P. Villa & Brothers say:

"Yokohama continues very quiet, and reelers are willing to make a slight concession from the nominal prices quoted. Canton cables a very quiet market also, with a slightly easier tendency. At Shanghai the situation remains unchanged. The Milan market is not very active, and nearly all of the reelers have decided to close their establishments a month ahead of time this year to avoid further losses. In New York business is fairly active, as buyers have again been attracted by the low quotations prevailing in the primary markets."

MORE BUYERS HERE THAN FOR YEARS

Opinions Divided on the Reason, Though Many Think It Is the Tariff.

One of the most interesting results of the recent passing of the tariff law is the large number of buyers it has brought to this market in a period which ordinarily is more or less noted for its quietness so far as "spot" trading is concerned.

Twenty years ago, according to experienced local wholesalers, it was only on the rarest occasions that a retail merchant came to this market more than twice a year. At that time, they say, there was by no means the number of individual buyers there are to-day, which usually meant that the merchant himself did all, or nearly all, of the buying. In those days the individual purchases were much larger than they are now, despite the increased population of the country and the greater number of retail outlets. Then a whole season's merchandise was often contracted for at one time, and if the merchant were not a good buyer he paid for his ignorance or ill-luck.

With the separation of stores into departments and the resultant increase in the number of buyers per store, the individual purchases became smaller and more frequent. Buyers used to come to market twice a year, or they came three or four times if they were not too far from New York. Now they come more frequently, and it is not a rare thing for many out-of-town buyers to visit this market every month. Never before have the hotel registers borne the names of so many buyers at this time of the year. In some quarters this is taken as a definite sign that the retail distinction between the seasons is passing, but in other quarters the delayed visits of buyers from the more remote parts of the country are laid to the late date at which the Underwood-Simmons measure was put through. It is admitted generally that the uncertainty attendant on the passage of the Tariff bill had a deterrent effect on many buyers, but there are some wholesalers who are waiting for Spring to prove their contention of the passing of the seasons as a factor in retail merchandising.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

12,030. CLOTHING HOUSE CATALOGUES.—An American Consul in a Mediterranean country desires catalogues and price lists from American manufacturers of men's clothing. Several inquiries have been received recently from residents of his district who desire to order in the United States. They like the situation remains unchanged. The Milan market is not very active, and nearly all of the reelers have decided to close their establishments a month ahead of time this year to avoid further losses. In New York business is fairly active, as buyers have again been attracted by the low quotations prevailing in the primary markets."

12,030. CLOTHING HOUSE CATALOGUES.—An American Consul in a Mediterranean country desires catalogues and price lists from American manufacturers of men's clothing. Several inquiries have been received recently from residents of his district who desire to order in the United States. They like the style and quality of American suits, but cannot procure them locally.

12,032. CHAIRS, TIMBER, LEATHER. The American Consulate General at Vancouver, British Columbia, reports that tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands for the purchase of timber licenses covering certain areas. Further particulars of these sales can be had of the Chief Forester, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

BUYERS' MARKET PLACE

For Advertising Rates, Telephone Bryant 1000.

ADVERTISING IDEAS.
BINGER CO., Est. 1893, 705 B'way, N. Y.—Original Attractions, Novelties, Signs. Tel., 590 Stuyvesant.

ADVERTISING WINDOW ATTRACTIONS.
EINSON, 813 Broadway, New York. Show cards, signs, price tickets, mechanical devices.

ART PUBLISHERS.
TALLY CARDS, PLACE CARDS, XMAS CARDS.—Chas. S. Clark Co., 141 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 1007.

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CHARLES SHONGOOD, 539-541 BROADWAY
IS A BUYER OF LARGE PLANTS OF MACHINERY OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

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Greenwald & Co., 15-17 Mercer. Tel. Spring 9093. ADVANCES MADE ON MDSE.

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MAX MAYER, 565-567 BROADWAY.

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AMERICAN RUG & CARPET CO. House of Bargains. 195-197 Canal St.

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BERNARD LEVINE. 3 and 5 East 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS, (Ladies'.)

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

HOW ENGLISH CRITIC VIEWS OUR INDUSTRY

Second Article on American Auto Building by H. Massac Buist Tells of Methods.

POINTS OF VIEW DIFFER

Says Europe Will Not Approximate Our Quantity Production Until It Changes Its Outlook.

Some of his impressions of American automobile making are given by H. M. Bulst, who visited our factories this year with members of the Institute of Automobile Engineers of England. In the second of his articles on America in the London Morning Post, he says in part:

"When American motor-car production is spoken of in Great Britain the idea usually obtains that a certain system common to the manufacture of all machines made in the United States is in question. Nothing surprised me more when going over the leading factories in America than the discovery that no two firms produce their cars on the same principle. There is a greater variety of system than is found in Europe. At the leading British factories one is struck with the astonishing similarity of methods. With trifling details, to see the plant of one is to see that of all, allowing for differences in scale of establishment. But in the States it is very different. Even in a single city, such as Detroit, which is something more than the Coventry of the States, because more than half the cars produced in the world come from the factories of that town, every motor manufacturing concern works along lines evolved by its own staff.

"Though each believes its own methods to be the best, there is, nevertheless, a greater breadth of mind abroad; you do not hear any American motor manufacturer readily condemning different methods adopted by his rivals. One of the reasons of this is that among the really big houses there is not that clashing or overlapping competition we get at home; each maps out a market for himself and grows to greatness because he does not concern himself with anybody else's business. Every leading manufacturer must in a sense pursue methods different to his competitors, for the American engineer is essentially a logical man, who argues that his plant should be made to fit the product, not the product the plant. Each factory is found to present the appearance of having been designed from the beginning for the particular car it is turning out.

"At nearly all the American factories I have visited the operatives seem to work under far more agreeable conditions than is possible at home. This is to be accounted for on various grounds, notably among them being the space problem. Most of our motor factories, like our shipping yards, have grown in congested districts from small beginnings, and present a patchwork appearance. In America the factory buildings are all of a style. Lighting and ventilation arrangements are more than excellent, and hours of work are reasonably easy. The American manufacturer's view of labor is the precise opposite to that of the British, and it is for that reason he is able to do much bigger things. Our manufacturing enterprises are controlled by Boards of Directors, the majority of whom know little or nothing of the technicalities of the business in which they are engaged, but who have some smattering of banking traditions. Therefore the average management is obsessed with the idea of how much money any given man is being paid. In the States, where motor engineers control the firms, that is not thought of.

"Nobody worries how much any one workman may be making. The more he makes the better his employers are pleased. What they worry about is how much work they are getting out of the given man. Until we arrive at that crucial change of mental outlook we shall never be able to do things on the big scale they do in the States, where the whole system of education leads to a broader mental outlook. At one factory all the notices are printed in at least four and sometimes in five languages. If you step up to any worker at random and put a question to him in the simplest English ten to one he will not understand a word you are saying. Hungarians, or 'Hunkeys,' as they are called, are perhaps the chief class of worker employed here; yet there is no man starting at less than $10 a week, and most of the least skilled are getting $12.50 a week, despite the fact that when they came to the States the only work they had done was on farms.

"It must not be imagined that all American motor car factories are designed merely for output. Take a certain factory, which is certainly the largest works for the number of cars it produces of any I know. It only issues three thousand and some odd hundred high-class pleasure cars a year. One section of the works is devoted to commercial vehicles; seven thousand hands are employed at a total salary of approximately half a million dollars a month; and eighty-four distinct trades are represented in the plant, which extends over thirty-eight acres of floor space. The establishment includes two restaurants for work people, seventeen hundred of whom are served with dinner every day, and there is a band of forty-eight players, all of whom are engaged at the works.

"A permanent corps of guides is employed to conduct visitors over the works, and these visitors number 15,000 a year, the floors being marked with arrows to indicate the way to review the departments. This seemed to me the most English in principle of all the factories in America, except that, even in this country, where we cannot produce half the number of machines of quality for shop space that some of the leading American makers can, nevertheless our outputs are very much larger in relation to factory accommodation than are theirs. At these works many unexpected things are done, such, for example, as the making of wooden wheels. Again, the motor coachwork is produced on a principle which is almost outdated in this country, but which would be the delight of the oldtime coachmaker, as each body has forty coats of paint before it is passed out of the works. Yet the net result is a car which, in its actual road conduct, cannot match the finest produced in this country. Incidentally, nearly all the leading six-cylinder car makers of America have had examples of English vehicles, and have striven, by reproducing details of the design and so forth, to attain like results. But all have come to the conclusion that there is more in it than the mere design or material, and that they cannot reproduce in the States what they call the hand-made method of car production.

"They call America the land of equal opportunities; but I do not think there is any country where they are less equal to-day, because, though the phrase was once true—that is why it lingers—enterprises like the Steel Trust, the Oil Corporation, the Pork-packing groups, the Corn combines, and the huge motor factories sufficiently reveal that those respective groups have made such good use of the start they had in the early days that they have now established themselves on a scale which makes it impossible for the small man or the late-comer to live beside them.

"Where so much material has to be handled the problem of transportation is a very serious one, and it has been solved in the simplest fashion by a central crane-way which can scarcely have cost more than $15,000 to install, and which, nevertheless, serves the whole of the machine shop with expedition, and has the additional advantage of passing the materials overhead where space is not valuable, and saving it underneath where it is precious. Overhead crane-ways are, of course, not entirely fresh to factory experience, but the light sort employed, and the manner of their arrangement are quite novel to motor manufacturing. If I were to example the more highly technical processes of manufacture, it would be only to mention equally simple and clever ways of saving money and time. Small parts of cars are not counted, but are dealt with in boxes and weighed, just as sovereigns are weighed at a bank, and the number is known by the weight."

LEADERSHIP ASSURED U. S.

Europe Has Not Grasped Quantity Production Idea, Says Willys.

John N. Willys, President of several large motor companies, returned recently from a tour through Europe.

"While several countries of Europe—notably, England, France, and Italy—are becoming bigger factors in the motor car field every day, it will be years before they arrive at the fundamental principles which have made American manufacturers so successful," he said.

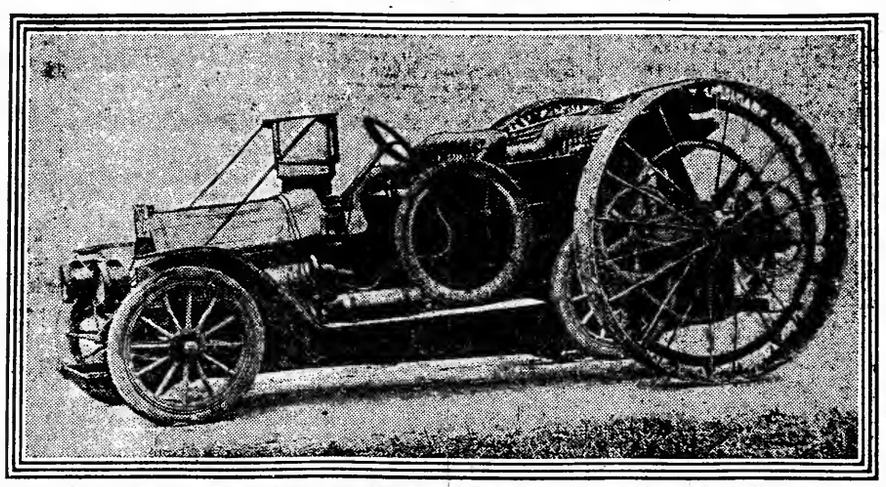
"I have failed to find the very important principle of quantity production applied in any European factory. Over there they are still working away on the old plan of individual labor. They have neglected, to an almost unbelievable extent, to install labor-saving machinery and quantity production methods which, it has been shown, are the essential requirements for good automobiles at low prices. Even the best-known firms in Europe are still refusing to accept the American idea of producing in large quantities and thereby lowering the cost to the individual customer. If the methods now in use in one factory under my direction, by which we are producing 50,600 cars this year, were introduced into Europe they would cause a revolution in the industry there.

"The French army trials of motor trucks, recently completed, as well as tests in other countries, were interesting affairs from a manufacturer's standpoint. The French Government made a thorough investigation of the vehicles entered, paying attention to the slightest details of design, construction, and finish. Such a test in this country would do a great deal toward further increasing the high standard of quality of American-made products."

Rest Your Engine on Hills.

"In climbing long and steep grades," said W. H. Stewart, Jr., motoring teacher, last week, "an occasional rest for the engine is most advisable. This resting of the engine does not necessarily mean shutting down. On the contrary, should the engine overheat sufficiently to cause the piston to drag, it is much better to keep the engine running slowly with maximum advance spark and very little gas. This will prevent the pistons seizing as a gradual cooling of the water takes place."

TOURING CAR AND TRACTOR, TOO.



This Reo has been adapted to carry a tractor arrangement by which it can easily be used for plowing and other farm work. A few minutes' work converts it into an ordinary touring model.

SEES FUTURE FOR CYCLECARS ABROAD

American Makers Can Successfully Invade Europe, Says Foljambe.

Discussing the chances of an American invasion of Europe by cycle car selling, E. S. Foljambe, in an editorial in The Automobile Trade Journal of Philadelphia, says that there is an opportunity for American cycle-car makers to market their cars in Europe, and at prices considerably lower than European cycle cars are now selling for. The editorial says in part:

"The average foreign cycle car sells for about $600 to $700. Few of the largest and most influential car makers of Europe have even considered the cycle car situation, and practically but one large maker has placed cars in any quantity on the market. There is that well-known conservatism of the English designer and builder which prevents him from branching out into an entirely new and different design from anything known to standard practice. This inertia of the foreign maker is extremely marked in comparison with the go-ahead and push of the American designer and builder.

"In this country manufacturers do not hesitate to try out small cars on unconventional lines after tests have shown that these will work satisfactorily in practice. Already in this country there are several concerns planning outputs of from 1,000 to 3,000 cycle cars per year, and one maker announces he will build 10,000 this season, the prices ranging from $300 to $400. That these prices can be considerably lowered is almost assured when designs become standardized and quantity production is actually in operation.

"This means that it is perfectly possible for the American makers to flood the European market with good, serviceable cycle cars at anywhere from $100 to $300 less than cycle cars are being manufactured and sold for at the present time in Europe. That there is a big demand for cycle cars in the foreign market is evidenced by the success which has attended the few progressive European makers who have already entered the cycle-car industry.

"The danger of such an invasion is recognized, especially in England, as shown by articles and editorials in foreign papers. In the September issue of The Cyclecar there was an article under the heading "Wake Up the Midlands! Are British manufacturers prepared to Fight an Invasion of American Cyclecars?" In this article it says, after calling attention to speed and fearlessness of the American designer and manufacturer:

"'So we see the American cycle car already looming on the horizon as a most dangerous competitor to the English manufacturer. What will be the result on the English market as soon as these great American cycle car factories become established? The English motor manufacturers have allowed the American light cars to steal a march on them, and in every part of the country one sees almost more American small cars than English. It is to be hoped devoutly that the same thing will not occur as regards the cycle car movement.'"

HOW TO AVOID FREEZING.

Care of the Motor When Cold Weather Comes Described.

In speaking of "care of motors in cold weather," in view of a possible sudden frost, William H. Stewart, Jr., teacher of automobiling, says that the modern self-starter may obviate the difficulty of cranking by hand, thereby saving work on the part of the driver, but that freezing of the motor cannot be prevented except by exercising great caution. When the mercury is at the freezing point, the motor should not be left dead with the water in it. While there may be sufficient heat in the circulating system to prevent immediate freezing, it is only a question of a short time before this is lost, due to the great radiation area.

"Probably the radiator is the most sensitive part," said he last week. "Here the water is purposely spread out into sheets, in order to obtain the proper cooling of the water under normal conditions of temperature. However, in cold weather the danger of freezing is so much more increased by having such a large radiation area exposed. It is necessary, therefore, in very cold weather to use an anti-freezing solution, if the motor is to be exposed when not running. If this is not done, then the water should be drained from the lowest point in the system. In allowing the water to drain, the engine should be started and allowed to run for a minute or two, in order to further dry the parts. This, of course, is impracticable except when the car is to stand in the cold for a long time. The best method for practical purposes is to use an anti-freezing solution made of one-quarter alcohol, one-eighth glycerine and five-eighths water, which will stand a freezing test of ten degrees below zero. For New York City, where the temperature seldom falls below zero, a solution with slightly less alcohol and glycerine will be found sufficient."

AUTO COMFORT FOR WINTER

Some of the Things Not to Do If You Eschew "Dead" Storage.

Undoubtedly the heir to the throne of success is the man who owns and uses a good automobile, said Thomas J. Fay, Fast President of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the other day.

"At this time of the year," he said, "when the more timid of the car owners are fretting about the possible mischief that Jack Frost may be up to; when some owners, like nature's small fry, would undergo a monotonous hibernation—placing their automobiles in dead storage—it but remains for the wise ones to have a care:

Don't depend upon water in the radiator—use half and half, water and glycerine, or like proportions of denatured alcohol.

Don't purchase inferior "motor" spirits," (gasoline;) the heavier products are non-volatile in cold weather.

Don't use viscose lubricating oil; get a standard brand of winter-body automobile lubricating medium, in sealed cans.

Don't run on partly deflated tires; they will crack in the cold.

Don't let dirt accumulate at the joints at any point; it will form a hard crust and cut like a knife-edge.

Don't neglect the springs; they make a noise, crying for graphite grease between the plates.

Don't fold the top down while it is wet; the fabric will freeze and crack.

Don't let mud fresh from the road keep an appointment with depreciation on the "finish" of the body; it will slope with the color.

Don't keep up a high speed on frozen and rough roads; battle-scarred tires will be the product.

Don't leave the lap-robes at home; they long to snuggle up to you in the cold.

Don't risk roadside repairs; cold weather work of this character is biting and bad.

Don't forget the filler.

NEED DISTILLED WATER.

Storage Batteries of Motor Cars Deteriorate Easily from Chemicals.

Hydrant water should not be used in replenishing storage batteries for electric starting and lighting of automobiles, according to Stewart McDonald, motor car maker.

"Only distilled water should be used in storage batteries," he said recently. "People seem to have the impression that any water that is good enough to drink or wash in is good enough for a storage battery. The presence, however, of chemicals, such as iron and phosphates, while just the thing to tone up a weak digestion, plays havoc with a storage battery. Constant addition of these chemicals, even in infinitesimal amount, will soon weaken the battery so that it is absolutely worthless. Distilled water added to the batteries every two or three weeks is practically all the attention they need. The electrical part of the starter and lighting systems cause little or no difficulty."

RULES OF COMING RELIABILITY RUN

How Equipment Will Be Penalized for Failure to Meet Conditions of Contest.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA

Fifteen Entries Already for Three-Day Meet to be Held in This Vicinity Soon.

Judging from the interest shown by individual car owners, manufacturers and dealers in the 500 mile New York reliability contest which the Motor Dealers' Contest Association is to hold in the vicinity of New York City, Dec. 3, 4, 5, the event promises to be successful. The committee in charge of the run consisting of David Beecroft, George H. Robertson and E. Lascaris have received many inquiries concerning the contest and thus far about fifteen actual entries are assured.

In a few days the tentative routes selected for the run will be surveyed by Henry Caldwell. The distance for the first day's trip on Long Island will be 164 miles and a noon stop will be made at Riverhead. On the second day the contestants will journey into Westchester County and Connecticut for a distance of approximately 160 miles, with the noon stop at New Haven.

The run will be unique in that equipment will also be subject to penalty. The equipment with which a car is regularly sold will be considered an integral part of the car during the contest, and will include starter, horns, speedometers, wind shields, tire carriers, shock absorbers, lamps, rebound straps, and bumpers. Penalties affecting some of these items will be as follows:

	Points.
WINDSHIELD.	
Broken or cracked glass	5
Broken frame or rod	3
Broken or lost support	3
Bent frame or rods	2
Loose bolts or screws, each	1
Lost bolts or screws, each	2
Imperfect operating shield	3
Loose glass	2
LAMPS.	
Loose lamps, each	1
Broken glass, each	1
Failure to properly illumine, each	3
Broken or damaged body	2
Lost fount, or broken or lost bulb	5
Loose bracket, each rivet or bolt	1
Broken bracket	5

Entrant must state at start of contest if car is equipped with combination lighting, which system is to be used.

	Points.
SPEEDOMETERS.	
Inoperative speedometers, failure to register within 25 per cent. accuracy	10
Entirely inoperative	25
Loose, each screw and nut	1
HORNS.	
Inoperative horn, each	5
Lost horn	5
Loose horn, each screw or nut	1
TIRE RACK.	
Broken metal parts	5
Loose parts, each screw and nut	1
SHOCK ABSORBERS.	
Broken, each	5
Loose, each	2
Broken rebound strap, each	2
BUMPERS.	
Broken	5
Loose, each screw or nut	1
TOPS.	
Broken bow	5
Broken holding straps	2
Broken bow holders	2
BODIES.	
Defective door	2
Broken or loose floor boards, each	1
Broken fender iron	6
Broken fender	5
Loose fender	2
Broken running board bracket	6
Loose running board	2
STARTER.	
Inoperative starter	25

All-Weather Treads

Treads: Double-Thick, Extra-Tough, Immensely Enduring
Grips: Flat-Top, Wide-Base, Sharp-Cut, Very Deep

Like a Smooth Tread on Dry Roads—A Resistless Grip on Wet Roads

Buy Nothing Else This Winter

You men who investigate will this winter buy nothing but All-Weather treads.

Here is all the advantage, all the economy of the plain-tread tire. And here is the last word in efficient anti-skids. It is the greatest of Goodyear inventions.

The tread is double-thick. The rubber is extra tough—toughened by a secret process. The blocks are deep and enduring. They last for thousands of miles.

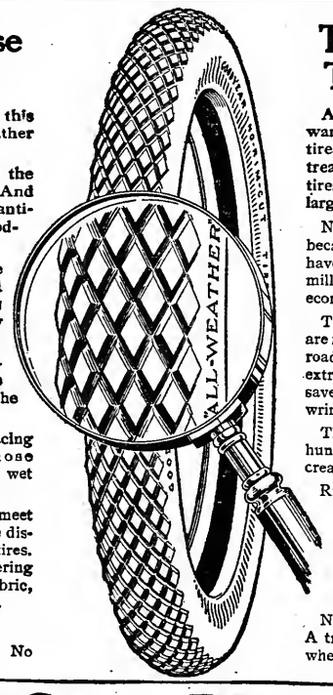
The tread is flat. The projections are broad and regular. Thus we avoid vibration and give you the smooth-tread effect.

The blocks have sharp edges, facing the skidding direction. And those edges stay sharp. Their grip on wet roads is tenacious.

The blocks widen out so they meet at the base. Thus the strains are distributed just as with plain-tread tires. It was separate projections, centering the strain at one point in the fabric, which made anti-skids short-lived.

Come, see and compare them. No man who does this will ever buy the old-type anti-skids.

There is no comparison, in efficiency, in economy, in all-around, long-time service. You can see this at a glance. Yet most anti-skids cost more than these because of smaller output.



GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires With All-Weather Treads

The Most Popular Tires Ever Made

All-Weather treads now come, if wanted, on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. They outsell our smooth treads with users. And these great tires are now, by long odds, the largest-selling tires in the world.

No-Rim-Cut tires first won top place because they cannot rim-cut. They have saved motor car owners many millions of dollars by this one great economy.

They are also the only tires which are final-cured on air bags, under actual road conditions. This is done at an extra cost of $1,500 daily. It is done to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

They are the only tires in which hundreds of large rubber rivets are created to prevent tread separation.

Rim-cutting is made impossible. Blow-outs and loose treads are minimized in ways that no rival employs. Because of this fact, no other tire compares in sales with Goodyears.

Now comes this All-Weather tread. A tread which safety demands on all wheels at all seasons. An anti-skid tread which has no competition with men who know the facts.

So there are now four economies—four enormous advantages—to win you to No-Rim-Cut tires. You will join the legions who buy these tires when you once find them out.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

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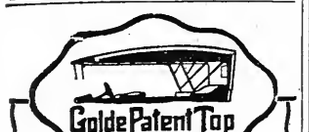

THE ONE-MAN TOP

"IT NEEDS NO CRY FOR HELP"
Can be handled by one person as easily and quickly as an umbrella.
Golde-Patent Manufacturing Co.
509 West 56th St., New York City

Specifications
Electric head, side, tail and dash lights
Storage battery
35 Horsepower motor
114-inch wheelbase
Timken bearings
Three-quarter floating rear axle
33x4 Q. D. tires
Cowl dash
Deeper upholstery

Overland $950

Specifications
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nickel and aluminum trimmings
Mohair top, curtains and boot
Clear-vision windshield
Stewart speedometer
Electric horn
Flush U doors with concealed hinges

Completely Equipped f. o. b. Toledo
With electric starter and generator—$1075

Awarded "First Position" at the World's Greatest Automobile Show

THE extraordinary supremacy of the 1914 Overland has been officially recognized by the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association.

This organization has awarded the Willys-Overland Company the position of honor at the great National 1914 Automobile Show which opens in the Grand Central Palace, New York City on January 3d.

Do you know that the people of over 50 nations are wiring, writing and cabling to Toledo for Overlands?

Do you know that in response to their repeated requests and urgent demands we are shipping from 50 to 60 carloads a day—which means 200 automobiles every day in the week?

Do you know that the 1914 Overland is today the most sought after car of its type in the entire civilized world?

Even in Detroit, the automobile hub of the world, there are more Overlands being sold than any other car of this type.

The Overland has made, established and won for Toledo *with its individual plants alone,* the title of the second greatest automobile city in the world.

Detroit, alone, leads and yet the 1914 Overland is outselling, even in Detroit, every competing car.

The Overland factories average 50 shipments to the average maker's one. The Overland factories will build 50,000 cars for 1914. This is more cars than all the factories of France; three times as many as all the factories of Germany and far more than the combined factories of Italy, Holland, Russia and Sweden.

Has it ever occurred to you that there must be some substantial reason for such unparallelled success? There is, and here it is.

No other factory in the world can build a car the equal of the 1914 Overland for less than $1200.

Our price—$950.

That's the reason and the answer.

Now here are the facts.

The 1914 value is *increased* but the 1914 price is *decreased!*

The motor is *larger*—but the price is *lower.*

The wheelbase is *longer*—but the price is *shorter.*

The tires are *larger*—but the price is *lower.*

The new car has *electric lights throughout*—even under the dash—but the price is *lower.*

It is magnificently finished in dark Brewster green, with running boards and wheels to match, trimmed in polished nickel and aluminum—but the price is *lower.*

Then there is a larger tonneau, a jeweled Stewart Speedometer—a larger steering wheel, and deeper upholstery—but the price is *lower.*

Here you have the world's record automobile value—at a record breaking price.

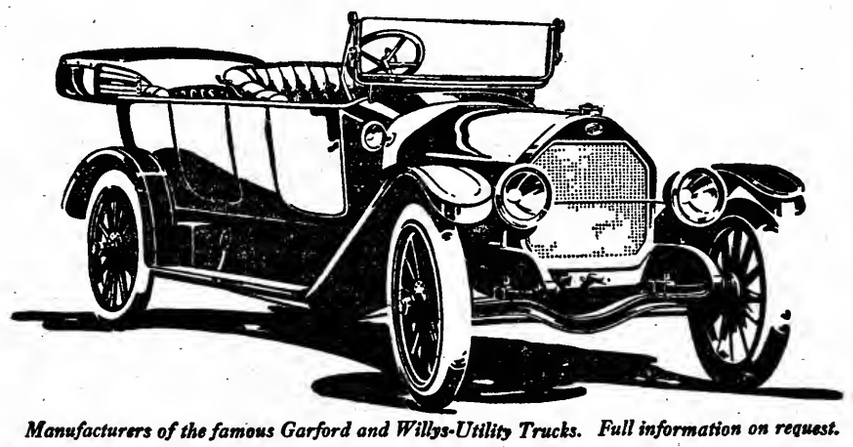
There is an Overland dealer near you. See him today.

NEWARK, N. J. 588 BROAD ST. Tel. 6450 Market.

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO., Distributors,
1739 Broadway, between 55th and 56th Streets.
Telephone 1230 Columbus.

BROOKLYN, Bedford & Atlantic Avs. Tel. 6066 Bedford.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Manufacturers of the famous Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request.

HAPPENINGS AND EVENTS IN MOTORDOM

ALL EUROPE TURNS TO MOTOR CAR'S USE

In Valencia Famous Carriage Building Plants Are Forced Out of Business.

GERMANS TESTING BENZOL

Cheaper Coal Tar By-Product Proving Good Substitute for Gasoline, Particularly for Heavy Vehicles.

All Europe seems to be turning to the automobile. Comprehensive reports from United States Consular Agents in nearly every European capital have been received by the Department of Commerce at Washington, showing to what astonishing extent the use of the motor car for pleasure and for business has increased in the last year or so.

One of the last official acts of United States Consul General A. M. Thackara before leaving Berlin for his higher station at Paris was to represent in enthusiastic terms the growth of the automobile industry in Germany. Mr. Thackara writes not only of automobiles themselves, but of the recent and successful tests in Germany of benzol as automobile fuel to the displacement of the higher priced gasoline.

According to his information, nearly all the German automobile factories are fully employed, having genuine difficulty in meeting the demands upon them. Some of the factories are unable to make prompt deliveries. Mr. Thackara hears nothing but good repute for the German-made car, but expresses confidence that the cheaper and highly serviceable American car will not long delay obtaining a strong foothold in the Fatherland.

"There can be no question," he says, "that the German types are highly approved in foreign countries on account of the excellence of their construction and finish and their speed and elegance. For this reason the German automobile industry will remain largely unaffected by fluctuations in the home market. The principal countries figuring in this trade beyond the ocean in the last year or two have been Brazil and Argentina. Among European countries Russia is the largest single customer for German automobiles. Thus the export to Russia increased from 7,200 metric tons in 1910 to 13,760 metric tons in 1911. Because of its gradually developing industries and its large proposed expenditures in the building of highways, Russia offers an extensive field for the development of the automobile trade.

"Inquiry is said to show that the competition of American automobiles in Germany itself is not yet perceptible. American competition, if it exists at all, is probably to be found more in the motor-truck trade than in that in pleasure vehicles.

"Under the existing commercial arrangement with the United States American automobiles will be admitted at the present low import duties until 1917. The reputation of the German automobiles and the provisions made for the placing of the product on the market are so excellent that competition, even from so vigorous a competitor as the American automobile, need not be feared. A further evidence of this is the fact that just at a time when general industrial conditions in Germany were affected by the recent war the automobile industry had large orders from the military authorities of other countries. The German automobile industry had in this case taken the lead in competition with the same industry in other countries, and may expect a further market for its product in the same direction."

Mr. Thackara observes that automobilists in Germany are using benzol instead of gasoline to an increasing extent, and the leading auto clubs of Germany, as well as manufacturers, are devoting much time and money to tests and researches to determine benzol's possibilities.

"Unlike gasoline, which is derived from petroleum, benzol," Mr. Thackara explains, "is a coal tar by-product. The magnitude of the coking industry in the United States affords facilities for the native production of benzol and makes some account of progress in Germany with its use as a motor fuel of importance to American motor vehicle interests.

"The growing use of benzol as a motor fuel is a direct result of the advance in the price of gasoline. Its higher specific gravity and supposedly less thorough combustion precluded it from consideration until the demand for gasoline began to approach the limits of the supply. In 1907 about 6,000 metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds each of benzol were used in automobile motors in Germany. In 1911 consumption had arisen to 30,000 tons. The German Benzol Association reports the probable consumption for 1913 at 80,000 tons, and adds that consumption in 1914 will probably rise to 95,000 tons.

"Up to the present the greatest success with the use of benzol as a fuel has been in connection with motor trucks and buses and other heavy vehicles. The consensus of opinion appears to be that, in the case of heavy vehicles, heavy gasoline and benzol are of about equal worth as a fuel. The use of light gasoline is precluded by its price. Benzol freezes at a somewhat higher temperature than does gasoline, but the addition of a small quantity of tolu oil (a kindred coal tar by-product) is said to make a Winter benzol with which there is no difficulty so far as freezing is concerned. The consumption of benzol per horse power mile is said by some to be slightly higher than that of gasoline, while others say that the per-unit consumption of the two fuels is practically identical. One user of benzol reports that it has the advantage over heavy gasoline; that the latter as purchased commercially varies greatly in purity and specific gravity, resulting in irregularity in combustion."

Writing from Hamburg, United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner gives an idea of the growing popularity of the American moderate priced car among Germans. He says:

"During 1912 automobiles of American manufacture were imported into Germany to the weight of 324.5 tons, against 55.3 tons in 1911, all of them probably purchased below $2,400 each. Between January 1 and March 31, 1913, the importations of American motor cars amounted to 102.6 tons, against 39.2 tons during the same period in the previous year. American importations were exceeded only by those from France, 133.9 tons, the total importations for the period being 457.8 tons."

In Spain, where the automobile is driving the coaches and horses from the streets and threatening the closing of the famous carriage building factories of Valencia, United States Consul Claude I. Dawson is informed that an interesting invention relating to automobiles is soon to be tested under Spanish military auspices.

"It consists," Mr. Dawson says, "of an automobile wheel made of steel, with steel tires, which is said to be elastic and flexible, with most of the advantages and few of the disadvantages of the rubber tired wheel. The novelty is in the construction of the tire, which is composed of a number of equal parts or arcs with sharply beveled ends, each of which makes a flush joint with its neighbor. These segments rest on and are attached to strong elliptical springs whose resistance and flexibility are mathematically calculated, as is also the thickness and surface of the tire. The interior of the wheel is cast solid and provides necessary anchorage for the tire and springs. The tire is designed especially for use on motor trucks.

"The cost is said to be only 75 per cent. of that of the pneumatic or solid rubber tired wheel, and the weight 50 per cent. As regards durability, there is no comparison, as the steel tire will last indefinitely. Other advantages claimed for the invention are that it has greater resistance than rubber tires; that the steel tire is perfectly elastic at all points; that the flexibility of the tire can be altered to accommodate varying loads; that it can be used on all vehicles regardless of the load to be transported and the flexibility of the tire will be proportioned to the weight of the cargo; that it is not affected by heat or cold or by the condition of the roads; and that it does away with all accidents caused by tire troubles, and can not be easily damaged, while all repairs can be easily and quickly made at an insignificant cost."

CITIES SAVE WITH TRUCKS.

Experience of Los Angeles and Milwaukee Favors Motors.

Evidence that the automobile truck has brought a great saving to tax payers in service to municipalities is cumulative. Municipal Engineering has recently made inquiries, particularly relating to trucks in the service of city water departments, and some of the replies received are enlightening.

"For the Los Angeles water works, the motor vehicle has made possible the centralization of authority, equipment, men, and supplies," writes Burt A. Heinly of the Water Department, Los Angeles, Cal. "The city to-day extends over a wide area, and the limits continue to broaden. With the continued use of the horse, it would have been necessary to have established three substations in widely separate parts of the city with all the attendant expense of grounds and buildings, additional clerks and the duplication of equipment, stock records, &c.

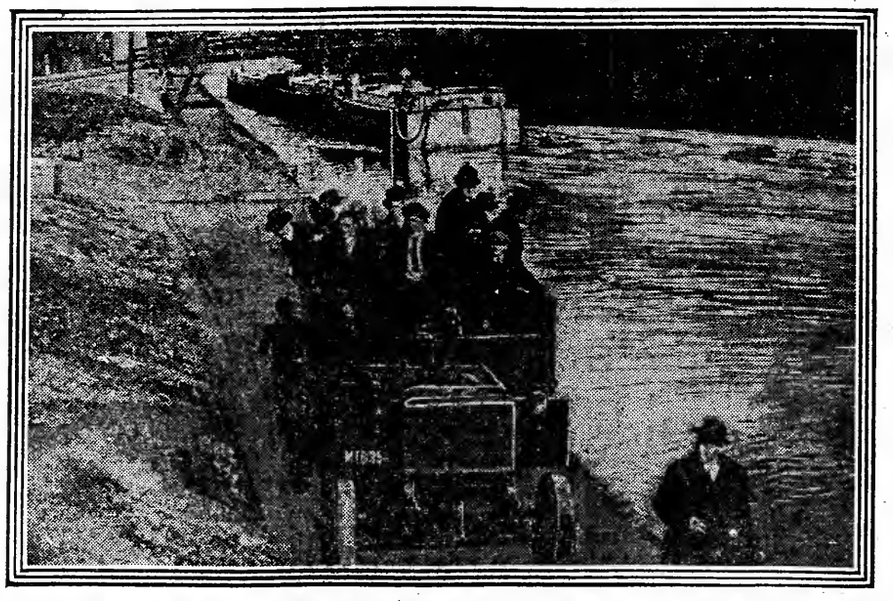
"The horse has been relegated to the rear in the case of breaks, leaks, meter readings, turn-offs and turn-ons, and complaints of all kinds. Now a foreman with his automobile and gang connects his portable telephone with the nearest line and reports to the central office as soon as he has finished a job. He is then directed to the next job nearest at hand. The complainant is often surprised to find that, although he may live ten miles from the water works office, ten or fifteen minutes after he has telephoned his grievance to headquarters there is a department man at the door to help him out of his difficulty. This sort of efficiency is the kind that begets confidence on the part of the consumer and the wholesouled co-operation of the whole city.

"Two forty-horse-power trucks of 1,500 pounds capacity each are used in the meter repairing division. These cars carry four men and replace six horses. The horses in our stables cost us an average of $225 per head. After six years of service on our asphalt streets a horse has served his purpose, and we are glad to part with him for $50. Harness and wagons cost the department on an average of $150 per outfit. It is our belief that the department has the right to expect fifteen years' service from a well-built first-class truck. This would make the annual depreciation amount to only 6.66 per cent."

"This department is operating four trucks with such success that it is the intention of the department to gradually dispense with all horses and wagons," says Henry P. Bohmann, Superintendent of Water of Milwaukee. "Practical demonstration and a tabulated record of work done by horse teams convinced us that it would be beneficial to replace horse teams with auto trucks. Forty-two per cent. of our time was formerly spent in driving the teams to the jobs and back to the shop.

"There is another feature of great importance in favor of trucks. The work can be kept up to the handle at all times. In using teams, we had the city divided into ten districts, while by using motor trucks we are able to cut the city into four districts. The work does not have to wait until it can be closely routed, as was the case when using horses, as the trucks cover a far greater territory."

THEY EVEN TOW BY MOTOR TRUCK



This shows a La France truck, with Manly hydraulic drive, pulling a tow of three canal boats, a load of 731 tons. The truck pulled the boats along easily, at the rate of four miles an hour. A reel of the feat is to be shown in moving pictures houses shortly.

RICHMOND AWAITS A. A. A.

Miami Highway Association Will Also Meet There Soon.

At the time that the American Automobile Association holds its annual convention in Richmond, Dec. 1, 2, and 3, the Miami Highway Association will also hold its annual meeting. The Quebec-Miami Association was born in Richmond two years ago at the first meeting of the American Association for Highway Improvement known as the American Road Congress.

It was at this convention that one of the delegates, Jesse Taylor, arose and scathingly denounced Southern hospitality. He said that there was so much hospitality that it was impossible to get the delegates to attend any of the afternoon sessions. The delegates, however, took the scolding good naturedly and made up by the volume of business transacted the time they lost in seeing Richmond and being entertained.

Richmond promises to outdo itself with the double convention this year. It is the first time that the American Automobile Association has held a national gathering outside of New York and Chicago.

HONOR SYSTEM FOR ROADS A SUCCESS

Convicts in Many States Now Do Highway Work, with Few Escapes.

The practice of putting convicts on their honor, especially prisoners who are at work constructing or repairing highways, has been started in several States and is meeting with much success, according to reports received by the National Committee on Prison Labor. North Dakota, Oregon, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and Colorado are among the States where the honor system has been developed to its highest degree. Under the laws of North Dakota, the Board of Control may employ convicts on the public highways, their expenses to be paid by the respective counties in which they work. The law stipulates that the prisoners perform their duties under the supervision of skilled laborers, who act as guards; but, so far as possible, the law declares, the convicts are to be placed on their honor. Another feature of North Dakota's prison laws is worded as follows:

"Each short-time convict worked upon said State roads shall receive a credit upon his time of ten days for each thirty days that he shall faithfully and diligently work upon said State roads, and in case of convicts serving life sentences, such privileges shall be given them as in the judgment of the Warden is proper, but in case that any convict fails to do faithful and efficient work or attempts to escape, he shall forfeit all or as many of said credits as in the judgment of the Warden shall be proper."

Of 275 convicts who were worked under the honor system in Ohio, only 18—less than 7 per cent.—attempted to escape, according to the report of Preston E. Thomas, Warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary. While these men were thus employed there was no barrier except their own honor between them and freedom. Of the 18 men who broke faith, all but seven were caught and returned to the prison, so that the percentage of those who failed to serve their full sentences was only 2½. This record, says Warden Thomas, compares favorably with trusts in the outside world.

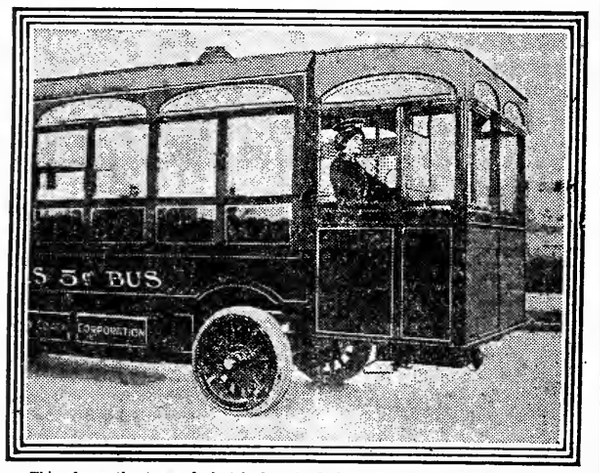
Also in Michigan, where all persons convicted of drunkenness or vagrancy are sentenced to work on the roads instead of to jail, the practice of trusting prisoners has been found successful. Not only that, but, according to W. M. Bryant, Good Roads Commissioner of Michigan, the sentencing of convicts to work on the highways tends to eliminate much petty crime. It was in Colorado, under Warden Thomas J. Tynan, that the honor system was first employed among prisoners at work on the highways, and it is in that State and Oregon that the system has been most extensively developed. Gov. West of Oregon, in a statement to the National Committee on Prison Labor concerning the honor system among prisoners at work on the roads, said:

"Our road gangs are made up of from fifteen to twenty-five men, with a free man as foreman, who lives and works with his crew. His word is law in camp, and his report as to conduct of the prisoners carries great weight with the prison officials. It is most essential, therefore, that great care be exercised in the selection of these foremen. We have had unexpected success in the operation of our road gangs. Some have been maintained as far as three hundred miles from the prison, and nearly all in the hills and mountains, where every opportunity was given to escape. At first we lost a number of men, due largely to the novelty of the plan, and unjust newspaper criticism which made many of them fear the abandonment of the policy and their return to prison. There has been less newspaper criticism of late, and the public, seeing the merits of the system, is accepting it as a settled policy."

Traveled Motor Dog Dead.

Los Angeles mourns the passing of "Ketchel," famous dog motorist, who made a double transcontinental trip last season and had covered, at various times, more than 25,000 miles on the front seat of a car owned by D. L. Fallin. "Ketchel" was a bull terrier. He met his end under a truck, after leaping from the seat of his master's car to do battle with a rival.

NEW OMNIBUS MODEL



This shows the type of electric bus, backed by Thomas A. Edison, which it is proposed to run over twenty-one different routes in this city if the Board of Estimate gives its consent. Young women in uniform are to collect the fares.

Photo. by Underwood & Underwood.

MAKERS APPROVE UNIFORM AUTO LAW

Auto Chamber of Commerce Issues Statement Advocating Farsighted Policy.

ATTACKS HIGH FEES

Roads, It Says, Should Conform to Traffic, Not the Reverse—Lower but Permanent Mileage Favored.

H. W. Perry, Secretary of the Good Roads and Commercial Vehicle Committees of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has issued the following statement supporting uniform motor vehicle legislation, a subject discussed here on Friday by Commissioners from many of the New England and middle States:

"Automobilists and motor vehicle manufacturers look with favor upon the efforts to produce a uniform motor vehicle law. The many differences that have existed in the provisions of the various State laws governing the use of motor vehicles have been a source of confusion and unnecessary annoyance to hundreds of thousands of law-abiding citizens who drive their cars from one State into another for pleasure or as a matter of convenience or who operate motor delivery wagons and trucks in the delivery of merchandise and long-distance haulage.

"Two-thirds of all traffic over all the highways of Massachusetts is self-propelled, as ascertained by a most careful census taken by the State Highway Commission, and the proportion is practically the same in Connecticut, according to the ex-Commissioner of Highways of the Nutmeg State. It is likely to be as great in many other States soon, if it is not now. So, on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, it is evident that the regulation of motor vehicles should be as simple and liberal as public policy will permit.

"It must be patent to all that the citizens of New York State have not voted for the issuance of $100,000,000 bonds for improvement of the highways for the benefit of traffic by horse-drawn vehicles, because the agitation for better roads has been conducted mainly by the motor vehicle owners.

"It is becoming recognized quite generally that the water-bound macadam road which has been the standard type of improved road for the last century is not suited to present mixed traffic conditions, and to that extent is becoming obsolete. And there is no doubt that there still exist many old bridges that ought to be rebuilt or strengthened without delay. But if laws are passed for the protection of these antiquated bridges and obsolete roads, the country and town authorities are likely to take advantage of the statute to neglect their improvement indefinitely.

"One serious objection to existing laws is that, by imposing heavy registration and licensing fees on motor vehicles and their owners and operators, they carry the implication that self-propelled vehicles are the only ones that do any damage to the roads. These fees have been increased so often that they are now far in excess of the actual cost to the State of registering and licensing automobiles purely for identification as a police measure, and are frankly admitted to be in the nature of a tax for road repair and maintenance. The Supreme Court of Alabama and one of the lower courts in Ohio have this year declared this feature of the respective State laws unconstitutional. Obviously, if there is to be a tax on road users for road maintenance, it should be imposed on all types of vehicles, and not on motor vehicles only. The Road Commissioners of Massachusetts and other States call attention in their official reports to the fact that horse-drawn vehicles also damage the roads. Unless a special road tax is in lieu of other taxes on vehicles, it constitutes double and unjust taxation, and is invalid.

"If the Road Commissioners and Legislators will eliminate graft from all road work and build roads of a type or types that will be durable under the increased volume and changing character of highway traffic, the annual savings in cost of repairs, which now average more than $500 a mile in some States, will offset in a few years any excess in first cost of such roads over the present impermanent roads. There is no reason to doubt that when the public has enjoyed the benefits of good, permanent roads for a time and has received confidence in the integrity of the Highway Departments, money will be forthcoming to extend the mileage of such roads as fast as the needs of the people require. It is wiser and more economical to build a lesser mileage of improved roads each year and to make them of permanent character than to build a large mileage of temporary roads that will be costly to repair and will require resurfacing in the course of a few years."

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THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY
Factories: Akron, Ohio.

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SEVEN-PASSENGER

Literally nothing like it in the whole world—a seven-passenger "SIX" that is right in every respect, at a price that has no parallel. Manufactured in the strictest sense of the word; with Studebaker goodness built into every essential part, point and operation

A "SIX" that compels your consideration because you can't do as well by buying any other "Six."

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"FOUR" Touring Car . . . $1080
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"SIX" Landau-Roadster . . 1950
"SIX" Sedan 2250

Model "25" Touring Car . . $ 885
Model "35" Touring Car . . 1290
Six-Passenger "SIX" . . . 1550
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Buy it because it's a Studebaker

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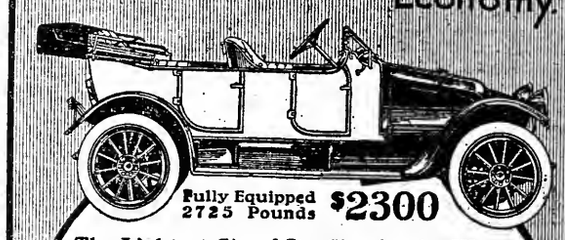
Eclipses All Records in UPKEEP Economy.



Fully Equipped 2725 Pounds $2300

The Lightest Six of Its Size in the World

—light at the expense of superfluous weight, but *not* strength. The saving alone in using a direct cooling, instead of a water circulating system, illustrates *how* and *where* we have saved in weight.

Another instance is the motor—small, light, but *wonderfully powerful*, an adaption of the Franklin Motor used in the celebrated test made by the Automobile Club of America, establishing the almost unbelievable record of *83.5 miles on one gallon of gasoline!*

Hence, "up-keep"—fuel and tire expense—is minimized to a fraction in the Franklin—to a point *impossible* in any other car.

Left hand drive, centre control, complete with ENTZ starting and lighting—$2300.

The Franklin Motor Car Co.
73d St. & Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.

YOU WILL NEVER REGRET A FRANKLIN PURCHASE!

RENEWED Peerless CARS

Are Factory Guaranteed which means buying a practically new Peerless, a car of distinction, of character, and standing —A Renewed Peerless in every sense of the word—from the smallest to the most important parts—including finish, etc.

Why, then, buy an inferior new car, when you can purchase a genuine Peerisss at the same or lower prices?

We are now showing some of the greatest values it has yet been our good fortune to offer, including Rebuilt LIMOUSINE and TOWN CARS suitable for city use.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder to-day; fair, with moderate temperature to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,393. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

LEGATIONS MAKE DEFENSE PLANS

Ministers of Germany and Austria in Mexico Issue Formal Notice of Preparations.

NO PLANS BY AMERICANS

Relying on Huerta and Good Fortune, While Others Take Stock of Their Munitions.

NO BATTLE NEAR JUAREZ

Gen. Villa Says He Has His Army Posted, but No Federals Come to Meet It.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—Evidence of the apprehensions of danger felt by the foreign diplomats in the capital was afforded to-day by the action taken by two Ministers to safeguard their nationals here.

The Austrian Legation sent out a circular urging all Austrians to co-operate with the German and other European colonies in organizing for defense. In this circular it is stated that the troops in the city are so few, and the likelihood of uprisings against foreign residents so possible, that the legation deems it wise to adopt defense measures.

Accompanying the circular was another, issued by the Germans, detailing the plan of organization. Men who served in the German Army have been put in command, and will direct affairs. The Germans have a fair supply of rifles and ammunition and two machine guns.

The Americans have made no systematic attempt to protect themselves, the disposition of the majority appearing to be to trust to Gen. Huerta and his forces or to luck.

Resigned, apparently, to conditions making it necessary to carry on a dilatory campaign against his enemies, President Huerta and his official dependents appeared serene to-day, convinced that the United States would not take more drastic measures toward the Mexican Government than those already initiated.

It had been rumored that Congress would not continue to meet; that it would be automatically dissolved, and that Gen. Huerta was about to quit office. All these reports have been disproved by Congress launching itself into what promises to be a prolonged session. It is expected that to-morrow it will take up the ratification of nullification of the Presidential elections. It is understood that these will be annulled, that new elections will be called, and that President Huerta will remain at the head of affairs.

Huerta's "Last Ditch" Policy.

According to his intimates, no one realizes more fully than Gen. Huerta the desperate straits of his Government; but he has reiterated his intention of pounding away at his enemies until he or they have won. At the National Palace the idea of intervention is scoffed at, and the suggestion of a blockade is received with skepticism. Gen. Huerta himself is credited with having said that, while the ports might be easily taken, it would be impossible for invaders to get as far as the capital.

How large Gen. Huerta's army is at present is not known, but the last official report placed the number at 80,000. The campaign of drafting into service individuals of all stations has added, according to unofficial statements at the palace, 30,000. But it is certain that no such number as this is under arms, as the Government has had difficulty for some time past in obtaining rifles.

Men are more plentiful than arms, and Gen. Huerta is looking forward anxiously to the receipt of rifles purchased abroad. A large Japanese consignment should begin to arrive here about Dec. 1.

The army levy has created something like a panic among the men and women of the lower classes, since even women are being forced into service as "soldadeas." The streets of the city at night are practically deserted, and innumerable subterfuges are resorted to by workmen to escape the clutches of the drafting agents.

The financial situation is the most serious that Huerta is facing. The fact that the national treasury is practically empty is not hidden from even the most ignorant peon in the city, and the measures recently adopted to obtain funds have been such as are calculated to remove any doubt remaining. The new stamp tax, which will go into effect on Dec. 1, will practically double the revenue from that source. Special taxes have been imposed, and the taxing of articles imported by parcel post is being discussed.

Every possible opportunity for raising money is being carefully considered by the Department of Finance. Silver is scarce, and it is feared that the launching of one-peso and two-peso bills throughout the republic will not serve to restore general confidence in the banks. Behind each of these bills there is presumed to be a metal reserve, but there is a fair proportion of the public which is skeptical of this.

Employers of labor have found themselves seriously embarrassed by the shortage of silver, and their cashiers are carefully hoarding every coin against pay day. Often it has become necessary to group three or four men and pay them the total of their wages in bills, leaving them to divide as best they can.

These conditions have resulted in an increase in the prices of ordinary commodities, and the best promise merchants hold out is that there will be a still further increase.

Local Papers Under Censorship.

The military situation throughout the country is little understood in the capital. It is almost impossible to obtain accurate news of operations not fifty miles away, and practically all the news published in the local papers is distrusted by the public, who realize that it is given out by the departments of the

Continued on Page 2.

BOILED ALIVE AT HIS POST.

Engineer Carr Stuck to It in Scalding Steam and Saved His Train.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Nov. 23.—With seven coaches full of passengers swinging behind his engine in the express train he was taking from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania station in New York, Engineer William Carr had run past Trenton and was making up lost time on the stretch of track between Millstone Junction and Metuchen this noon when the steam chest of his locomotive exploded. And this happened when Train 140 was going at a rate of fifty miles an hour.

With the explosion came a great outpouring of steam that enveloped Carr, and scalding water streamed over him. But the veteran engineer did not think of leaping to safety. He thought instead of the passengers in the seven coaches behind him, and for all the steam and boiling water he stuck to his post, throwing on the emergency brakes and closing the throttle.

As the train came to a jarring standstill, trainmen and conductors came running along the tracks to see what had happened. They found Carr unconscious in his cab. His flesh was horribly scalded, but his hand was still upon the throttle.

They lifted him out tenderly, and as soon as possible he was moved to St. Peter's Hospital, where to-night he lies between life and death, rather nearer death, for he had been through a great ordeal and, though still a streng, hardy man, he is 60 years old.

The passengers who rode with Train 140 this morning will be interested to know that Carr is married and that his home is in Philadelphia. How much they owed him, they seemed to realize full well, to gather from the talk that buzzed in the knots of men along the tracks beside the stalled train. They knew that Carr had prevented a wreck by going blindly through with his emergency work in the face of the steam and the scalding water.

The accident held up traffic for an hour and the passengers on Train 140 were transferred to others. This train had left Philadelphia at 10:30 o'clock this morning and was due at the terminal in New York at 12:53.

WOMAN DIES IN AUTO CRASH

Motor Car Falls on Mrs. Otto Schultz of Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Otto Schultz, of Morristown, Secretary and Treasurer of the Morris County Traction Company, was driving his automobile along the Morris Turnpike late this afternoon when, about a mile to the West of this place, the auto crashed into that of G. C. Johnsen of New York. Mr. Schultz had seen the Johnsen auto slow down because of trouble, but he was unable to swerve to one side in time to avoid crashing into it. Mr. Schultz's automobile was overturned and Mrs. Schultz, who had been sitting beside him, was thrown through the windshield. She and her husband were caught beneath the wrecked auto and Mrs. Schultz was killed. Mr. Schultz escaped with painful bruises.

Their companion was William Blake, who was thrown clear of the wreckage. He was not hurt seriously. Mr. Johnsen was not injured.

FOUR U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED

Struck by a Train at Texas City—Chauffeur Also a Victim.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 23.—Four United States soldiers and a civilian chauffeur were killed and another soldier was seriously injured late to-day when the automobile in which they were riding was struck and demolished at Texas City Junction by a Galveston, Harrisburg & Henderson passenger train. The automobile attempted to cross the track ahead of the train and was struck squarely in the centre.

The dead are:

JOHN M. LIVINGSTONE, private, Battery D, Fourth Field Artillery.

J. M. PARKINGSON, private, same command.

FREDERICK D. PROCTOR, orderly, Eleventh Infantry.

A. FREDENTHAL, private, Company M, Eleventh Infantry.

WYLY SLOMAN, chauffeur, Texas City.

The other man in the car, Henry L. Smith of Company L, Twenty-sixth Infantry, although badly hurt, will probably recover. All the soldiers were stationed at Texas City.

DIES OF FRIGHT IN AUTO.

Car Hits Wagon and Horse's Head Brushes Mrs. Walker's Face.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Fright is believed to have caused the death to-night of Mrs. Gertrude Walker, 34, when the automobile in which she was riding collided with a wagon. Dr. Thomas H. Walker, her husband, who was driving the machine, was thrown to the street, but Mrs. Walker merely swayed forward.

She screamed as the head of one of the horses attached to the wagon brushed against her face. When her husband reached her he found that her heart had ceased to beat.

TRYING TO AVERT STRIKE.

General Electric Co. and Employes to Renew Conference To-day.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A second conference between representatives of the General Electric Company and a Grievance Committee representing employes laid off recently, is to be held to-morrow morning, pending the result of which the men, who had threatened to walk out Saturday morning, will remain at work. Labor leaders reassert their intention of calling the men out if those laid off be not reinstated.

The men charge the company with having shown discrimination, alleging that certain prominent trades unionists were laid off because of their activity in organizing the employes.

DREADS NEW SILK STRIKE.

Paterson Awaits Anxiously Outcome of Weavers' Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The authorities in this city are awaiting anxiously the outcome of the demands which ribbon weavers in this city will make to-morrow morning upon their employers. The workers inspired by the I. W. W. will insist upon an answer by Dec. 1 to their demand for a nine-hour day. A general strike will mean ruin for hundreds of houses and mills, it is said, as the silk industry has not recovered from the previous strike.

The demands to be presented to-morrow will be made on behalf of about 5,000 ribbon weavers. Broad silk weavers will present the same demands later in the week. Altogether, about 12,000 silk workers in Paterson are affected.

RAILROAD WIRELESS PROVES A SUCCESS

Lackawanna Limited's Conductor Ill, It Gets a Substitute; Cars Needed, It Has Them Ready.

CONVINCING EXPERIMENTS

Promise a Revolution in Train Operation and Greater Safety—Power from Train Dynamo, Rails the "Ground Wire."

The conductor in charge of the Lackawanna Limited that left Hoboken for Buffalo yesterday morning at 10:15 o'clock was taken ill while his train was running fifty miles an hour, thirty miles this side of Scranton, Penn. Ordinarily a delay for changing conductors would have been necessary—either a stop this side of Scranton while a telegram was sent ahead asking for a relief conductor or else a wait in Scranton while the relief conductor was being obtained. And every delay of a train that is scheduled to run from Hoboken to Buffalo in nine hours and forty-three minutes is considered a serious matter.

But there was no delay. The train was equipped for wireless telegraph service; it is the only train so equipped in the world. The conductor notified the wireless operator and, while the train was rushing fifty miles an hour and although mountains rose high between him and Scranton, the operator sent a message to the railroad Superintendent there. When the train pulled into Scranton a little more than half an hour later, a relief conductor stepped aboard, grip in hand and ready to take charge. The other conductor stepped off and sought a physician.

The train was crowded when it left Hoboken yesterday morning and forty miles this side of Scranton the conductor saw that he needed another coach. He did not have to stop to send a message by telegraph and no delay was necessary in Scranton while the needed coach was being brought up from the yards. The wireless operator was notified, a wireless message was sent ahead to Scranton, and by the time the train reached that station the extra car was waiting near by for a quick coupling.

L. B. Foley, the Lackawanna's Superintendent of Telegraph, who was on the train in charge of the wireless testing, decided to get off at Scranton and return to New York on the eastbound limited due there two hours after his arrival. David Sarnoff, Chief Inspector of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, was operating the wireless instrument on the train and went on to Binghamton to make further tests. As the limited was due to leave Binghamton an hour before he arrived, he planned to catch a midnight train back to New York.

But Mr. Foley while in Scranton learned that the eastbound limited was an hour late, and a wireless message was immediately sent from the station at Scranton to the one at Binghamton and from there back to Mr. Sarnoff on the train. All ready for a quick connection when he arrived in Binghamton, Mr. Sarnoff made a run for it and caught the eastbound limited as it was pulling out. He and Mr. Foley returned together last night on the same train.

Second Experiments.

The first wireless experiments were made on the limited which left last Friday and yesterday's were the second and more successful. Scranton and Binghamton are sixty miles apart, but while the train was between the two stations it was always in communication by wireless with one or the other of them. When Mr. Sarnoff was notified of the late train the message was sent to Binghamton and then back to the train because at that time the train was in the Binghamtcn "zone."

When Mr. Foley and Mr. Sarnoff stepped off the train in Hoboken last night they were jubilant.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Foley, "the wireless will revolutionize railroading. We won't do the revolutionizing this week, maybe not this month, but the time is coming, and it is not far distant, when the wireless telegraph on trains will make the safety and convenience of railroad travelling 100 per cent. greater than they are to-day. And as a preventive of accidents I think the wireless will prove of the greatest value.

"In the Hudson tubes and Subway, for example, the train dispatcher sits in his room and by the flashing of lights knows exactly where every train is. If two trains get dangerously close together he can send a signal that will almost instantly stop one or both of them. I believe that the same thing can be done on railroads with the wireless. The dispatcher can sit in front of a board on which the location of each train on the line will be shown by wireless telegraph. If he sees trains getting too close together for safety he can send a wireless message that will stop one of them anywhere—out in the country miles from a telegraph station.

Doubtful Points Cleared Up.

"But of course all this is in the future. At present we are only experimenting. As far as they have gone, however, the experiments justify the predictions. Our first doubt, when we contemplated installing the wireless, was about using the rails for grounding the electric current. You know there is a ground wire at every wireless station, but you can't have one from a moving train. So we tried sending our ground current to the rails when we made our first experimental trip last Friday. The scheme worked well and the first difficulty was overcome.

"And another problem was settled at the same time, that of supplying the electric current for the messages. We simply used the dynames already in the train for lighting purposes. We had feared that they would not furnish sufficient current for the wireless or, if they did, that using it would weaken the lights. But we used all the electricity we needed and the lights were not perceptibly dimmed. I think it is certain that we can use the rails for ground wires and the ordinary lighting dynamoes for our current. This was demonstrated on our first trip.

"Our next problem, the one we attacked to-day, is to get our instrument on the train in tune with those in the stations at Scranton and Binghamten. You see on account of the tunnels and low bridges over the tracks we cannot have a high aerial on the train. But high aerials are necessary if messages are to be sent any great distance, so we have built them high at the stations and are trying to work them with low aerial on a train. This makes the transmitting of messages between the train and the stations more difficult. The instruments have to be adjusted until they are in tune, but I believe this difficulty can be overcome.

"To-day we sent and received messages so easily that we are convinced that the only thing required to perfect the service is an adjustment of the instruments until they are in tune. We shall make an experimental trip every other day until this adjustment is satisfactory. Then the wireless service on the Lackawanna Limited will become a regular thing."

The wireless apparatus has been installed in the forward part of the train. The aerial consists of a wire rectangle over each of four cars supported at each car corner by a stanchion two feet high. In the rear end of the second car from the front an operator's room has been built, so that the receiving and sending instruments are under the centre of the aerial.

The President and Mexico by Col. George Harvey.

A frankly critical article on the situation and the way Mr. Wilson has handled it, by the editor of The North American Review. Read it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Also the Holiday Number of The Times Book Review.

FUSION VICTORY COST $130,676.36

Anti-Tammany Forces Received $131,787, Spent $129,519, and Owe Only $1,156.

Charles L. Bernheimer, Treasurer of the Citizens' Municipal Committee, yesterday made public a list of receipts and disbursements showing that during the recent Fusion campaign the committee had received from various sources the sum of $131,787.10, and had expended $129,519.41, leaving a cash balance of $2,267.69. There remain outstanding liabilities amounting to $1,156.67, which when paid will still leave a balance of $1,110.74.

The report shows that the committee began work with a balance of $8,450.04 which remained from the primary fund. From political committees the following contributione were received:

Israel Feinberg Campaign Committee	$50
Irish-American Mitchel League	55
Marcus M. Marks Campaign Committee	250
McAneny Campaign Fund	250
Mitchel Campaign League	5,000
Mitchel College Men's League	1,000
Republican County Committee of New York County	1,000
William A. Prendergast Campaign Committee	250

From 1,260 individual contributors the sum of $114,191.28 was received; from agents' unexpended balances was received the sum of $37.10, and by the sale of furniture and office supplies at the close of the campaign $1,422.70 was realized.

Headquarters maintenance in all amounted to $26,395.46. Publicity, including the cost of printing The Voters' Weekly, a campaign paper, cost $21,493.42. Meetings and branch headquarters, automobile and truck hire, music, fireworks, rent of halls, salaries, and similar items of expense involved the expenditure of $13,198.51. Disbursements to political committees for meetings were as follows:

National Progressive Party—New York County, $3,488.67; Kings County, $2,494.

Republican Party—New York County, $4,405.60; Kings County, $2,148.75; Richmond County, $250.

Fusion Committee, Queens County, $1,300; Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance, $1,000; College Men's League, $170; Queens Fusion Committee, for general expenses, $1,000; Mitchel Campaign Committee, $2,000; Mitchel League of Foreign-Born Citizens, $150.

Other disbursements to political committees and organizations for general campaign expenses were as follows:

National Progressive Party—New York County, $18,500; Kings County, $3,000.

Republican Party—New York County, $21,000; Kings County, $7,000; Richmond County, $500.

Women's Fusion League for Good Government, $25.

Where the Money Came From.

Among some of the heavier contributors to the Fusion campaign fund were:

A. Carnegie	$7,500	William Bratter	600
Jacob H. Schiff	6,000	James Talcott	600
C. H. Dodge	5,000	Felix Warburg	600
G. W. Perkins	5,000	August Heckscher	525
J. D. Rockefeller	5,000	Robert Bacon	500
Ogden L. Mills	3,000	Anonymous	500
Isaac Seligman	3,000	S. W. Bonsall	500
W. H. Childs	2,000	Percy Chubb	500
W. Loeb, Jr.	2,500	William P. Clyde	500
Adolph Lewisohn & Sons	2,500	Samuel P. Colt	500
R. Schseffer	2,500	F. L. Crandford	500
W. G. Willcox	2,000	Theresa B. Hopkins	500
E. F. Albee	2,000	W. Iselin	500
F. L. Stetson	1,025	S. A. Lewisohn	500
E. Childs	1,000	S. M. Milliken	500
R. P. Cutting	1,000	W. D. Sloane	500
Adolph Lewisohn	1,000	H. Futhil	500
Henry Phipps	1,000	E. H. Van Ingen	500
Ralph Pulitzer	1,000	Alfred T. White	500
C. J. Reilly	1,000	F. E. White	500
H. R. Towne	1,000	H. H. White	500
G. B. Hotchkiss	1,000	W. J. Curtis	400
Edith and Elsie Berg	750		

$350 Each.

Henry Clews and Frank B. Keech.

$300 Each.

William G. Low, E. H. Outerbridge, and John T. Pratt.

$250 Each.

Paul Block, Simon Borg, L. F. Dommerich, Algernon S. Frissell, Lloyd C. Griscom, George B. Hopkins, B. H. Howell, Frederic B. Jennings, Walter Jennings, D. P. Kingsley, Seth Low, Victor Morawitz, C. M. Pratt, Beverley Robinson, William R. Rose, Harry Sachs, C. A. Schieren, Charles Scoy Smith, R. A. C. Smith, Frederick A. Snow, James Speyer, J. H. Walbridge, and W. S. White.

$225.

W. Fellowes Morgan.

$200 Each.

Anonymous (through Ira H. Patchen,) Ernest C. Bliss, George C. Boldt, Thomas A. Buckner, Lauren Carroll, Joseph H. Choate, Nelson Cromwell, William J. Dunston, Richard H. Ewart, Augustus Healy, Harry Hentz, Alfred Jaretzki, James L. Laidlaw, John B. Mayo, William R. Peters, George F. Pratt, Lawson Purdy, H. Schniewind, Jr., Mortimer L. Schiff, Lawrence E. Sexton, Charles Triller, and Thomas F. Vietor.

$175.

Samuel Sachs.

$150 Each.

Francis C. Barlow, Lewis L. Delafield, Frank Lyman, George L. Rives, and Leopold Stern.

$125 Each.

John E. Berwind, Moses Ginsberg, William B. Hornblower, Dr. A. Jacobi, Charles W. McAlpin, E. W. Frothingham, and J. W. Frothingham.

Mr. Bernheimer said last night:

"This report breaks a record, in that it shows no deficit; in fact it shows a slight surplus.

"The pervasive, fundamental, and controlling idea of the Treasurer has been to collect enough money to handle the Fusion campaign with economy, and with the best business methods possible in a hastily assembled organization containing many raw recruits in its elements; and also sufficient for the purpose of safeguarding the ballot at registration and election times, and at the count. Another and most important principle upheld was that the moneys should be collected from sources where no obligation was attached, so as to allow the electoral candidates an absolutely free hand, with no feeling of obligation and a sense of duty only to the electorate. The larger sums given by individuals were given as a contribution to pure citizenship and for the good and better Government of the city, and I am glad to attest to their liberality and civic spirit in this regard.

"During the last week of the campaing about $40,000 was collected, largely as a result of the strong appeals made to the public to come forward and help us protect the ballot.

"The contributions to political parties are offset by contributions from political parties in part. As we were the central collection agency, the Republican and Progressive speaking campaigns, involving expenses of halls, decorations, bands, &c., were financed by us."

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

ITALIAN WARSHIP RUNS ON A REEF

Helmsman's Error Sends Giorgio Full Speed Ashore, Though Landsmen Try to Warn Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MILAN, Nov. 23.—The San Giorgio, one of the finest armored cruisers of the Italian Navy, lies stranded on a reef off the fishing village of Santa Agatha near the northwestern extremity of the Straits of Messina. Some serious doubt appears to exist regarding the possibility of salvage.

This is the same unfortunate warship which Capt. Albenga ran on the rocks in the Bay of Naples two years ago while enabling a woman guest to take snapshots of the coastline. Such enormous rents were then torn in the vessel's hull that besides occupying several weeks in getting off the repairs are said to have cost more than $1,000,000.

The present disaster happened soon after leaving Reggio, Calabria, where the officers and crew had been participating in a local festival banquet. Instead of steering between Scylla and Charybdis the sub-officer who was guiding the ship while the commander was busy entertaining Admiral Cagni committed the error of making a mistake in the lighthouses on Cape Peloro and Cape Pezzo, and thus ran the vessel practically full length on the shoals lining the Sicilian coast.

Both propellers were disabled and the holes in the hull caused the immedite flooding of the boiler rooms and the adjacent compartments.

Fisherfolk ashore were amazed to see the San Giorgio speeding toward them at the rate of twenty miles an hour. They waved lanterns and shouted a warning, but, despite the calm, starlit night, their signals apparently were unnoticed. Soon they heard a terrific crash and a prolonged crunching, and then excited voices giving orders.

It was found that any attempt to drag the vessel off the submerged rocks was bound to enlarge the rents in the hull; so it was decided to lighten her. This work is going on as rapidly as possible. The stern of the vessel is sinking in the sands, and the high tide may render her position very dangerous. Her prow is facing directly inland, high up out of the water.

The San Giorgio, which was launched in 1910, has a length of 462 feet, a displacement of 9,830 tons, and a speed of 22.5 knots an hour. It carries a battery of four 10-inch guns, eight 7.5-inch guns, and smaller pieces.

JUMPS OFF FERRYBOAT.

Man Cries "Good-Bye" Before Leaping—Searchlight Hunt in Vain.

The ferryboat Leonia had reached midstream on its way from West 129th Street to Fort Lee at 8:30 o'clock last evening when the passengers on the lower deck saw a man who had been standing at the stern climb over the railing. Before any of them had a chance to put out a staying hand, he cried out "Good-bye," and jumped into the North River.

There was a scramble to send the word to the bridge, but Capt. McCabe was helpless, for the Leonia is without a searchlight. He tooted a call for help to the Edgewater, then just leaving the slip at Fort Lee. The Edgewater came alongside, her searchlight swept the surface of the Hudson, and with this light playing steadily, the two ferryboats floated down stream for a mile, hoping always for some sight of the man who had jumped overboard. While the searchlights swept the water, Quartermaster Hallworth of the Edgewater, with two of the crew, went out in a rowboat. Their work was fruitless, and at midnight last night the harbor police were searching for the body.

None of the passengers appeared to have seen the stranger's face. They said that he wore dark clothing and that he might have been about 30 years old. That was the sole description the police had.

GIRLS SWEPT FROM BUS TOP

Bus Took Unusual Route and Tree Branches Knocked Them Off.

Two girls riding on the top of a Riverside Drive bus were swept from their seats by the overhanging branches of a tree and painfully injured shortly after 9 o'clock last night. They were Miss Amelia Arnold, 19 years old, and her sister, Gertrude, '17, of 111 West 105th Street. They were taken home in a taxicab by their brother James, who was riding with them on the bus. The accident occurred as the bus was nearing Riverside Drive in Ninetieth Street.

The course of the motor buses since they stopped crossing Seventy-second Street to the Drive has been across Eighty-eighth Street, but for some reason James Callahan of 516 West Fiftieth Street, driver of the bus, made the trip to the Drive through Ninetieth Street last night. The young women were sitting on a front seat. The branches struck them in the face. Miss Amelia was severely cut on the neck and her front teeth were loosened. Her sister was cut on the lips and several teeth were knocked out.

The bus was stopped, and Policeman Schneider of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station was about to summon an ambulance when the brother of the two young women hailed a taxicab and took them home, saying they would be treated by the family physician.

No Thanksgiving dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious Appetizer.—Adv.

MITCHEL COMES OUT FOR T. W. CHURCHILL

Tells Times Correspondent in Panama He Strongly Indorses Him for School Head.

NOT DR. MAXWELL'S FIGHT

Abraham Flexner Denies That Superintendent Is Behind Movement to Prevent Reappointment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 23.—John Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor-elect of New York, and his party arrived this morning at Colon and were met by a delegation of the Knights of Columbus and escorted to church. Afterward they came to Panama by a special boat train.

When questioned by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent regarding the fight against the reappointment of Thomas W. Churchill as President of the Board of Education, Mr. Mitchel said:

"I heartily and thoroughly indorse the appointment of Mr. Churchill. You can't make it too strong. Is that emphatic enough?"

Mr. Mitchel greatly enjoyed the trip. This afternoon he and his party were taken in autos to various old Panama points and to the canal city by Col. Goethals. To-morrow they will visit the canal. Mr. Mitchel will sail next Tuesday, visiting Colombia for two days. Then he will start for New York, where he hopes to arrive about Dec. 4.

Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell had nothing to do with the campaign to prevent the reappointment of President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, according to a dispatch received by THE TIMES last night from Abraham Flexner, one of the signers of the letter asking Mayor Kline not to reappoint Mr. Churchill. Mr. Flexner is now in Hampton, Va. This is his dispatch:

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 23.—The statement by Mr. Churchill and his friends that Dr. Maxwell is responsible for the endeavor to prevent Mr. Churchill's reappointment is absolutely without basis. Neither directly nor indirectly has Dr. Maxwell had the least connection with the movement, nor has he had knowledge of it. This is not a fight waged in Dr. Maxwell's behalf. Its sole object is to purify the Board of Education. ABRAHAM FLEXNER.

Mayor Kline announced on Saturday that he would make known his decision as to the reappointment of Mr. Churchill on Wednesday of this week. He could not be reached last night.

A sharp campaign between Churchill and anti-Churchill factions was started about a week ago when the Women Teachers' Association circulated a petition calling upon Mayor Kline to reappoint the President of the Board. On Nov. 19 President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and twelve associates including Henry S. Pritchett, Felix Adler, Julius Sachs, Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Dean of the Graduate Faculties at Columbia, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Henry W. Taft, Felix Warburg, Frederic R. Coudert, Otto T. Bannard, Wallace Buttrick, Charles L. Burlingham, and Abraham Flexner, sent a letter to Mayor Kline protesting against Mr. Churchill's reappointment, asserting that during the past two years the Board of Education had steadily and rapidly deteriorated. The intimation that politics was beginning to play a part in the school board was very strong.

Mr. Churchill was quick to issue a letter of denial, and the Board of Education announced its intention to answer Dr. Butler, alleging that the charges were without foundation.

Next came the charge that Supt. Maxwell was really behind the move to prevent Mr. Churchill from returning to the Board of Education, it being alleged that Mr. Maxwell saw his support in the board dwindling away, and was making an attempt to break the forces opposed to him. Further moves are contemplated by both sides to-day and to-morrow to influence Mayor Kline in his decision.

Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, who was one of the signers of the letter to Mayor Kline advising against the reappointment of President Churchill as a member of the Board of Education, commenting upon the statement of Mayor-elect Mitchel favoring the reappointment of Churchill, said last night:

"I think it would be a mistake to reappoint Churchill. I regret that Mr. Mitchel has seen it necessary to interfere in the matter. I think the others who wrote to Mayor Kline objecting to his reappointment, I am opposed to him."

Frederic R. Coudert, another of the signers of the letter to the Mayor against Churchill, declined to make any comment on Mr. Mitchel's announcement.

ALARM FOR STOVER GROWS.

Friends Expected News Yesterday, but Heard Nothing.

No word was received yesterday concerning Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, who has not been seen in this city since Oct. 15. The last account of him was from John N. Bogart, ex-Commissioner of Licenses, who said that he saw Mr. Stover in Washington on Friday and that Mr. Stover then said that he would be back in New York very soon. Accordingly, friends of Mr. Stover believed that he would apppear yesterday or the day before and tell how he came to disappear without notifying any of his fellow members of the city officials. Those who were interested in the Park Commissioner's welfare were disappointed yesterday, however.

Relatives of Mr. Stover at Easton, Penn., said that they had no information regarding the missing man, and were becoming much concerned about him. Mayor Kline said at his home yesterday that he had not yet received a communication of any kind from Mr. Stover.

ROBINS IN NOVEMBER.

Mrs. Sipe, 100 Years Old, Never Heard of the Like Before.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 13.—"I never saw or heard of the like; the world must be coming to an end," exclaimed Mrs. Ann Sipe, 101 years old, as she looked out into her dooryard to-day and saw robins hopping about.

"I can remember back ninety years, and I never heard of such a thing as strawberries blooming, trees budding, and robins cavorting around in November. Land sakes alive! Spring's come back when Winter ought to be here."

Spring weather reigns all over the Cumberland Valley, and Mrs. Sipe is not the only one of the old inhabitants who never heard of the like before.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Spenser, Barbados, Nov. 15. SS Obidense, Port Antonio, Nov. 15. SS George Washington, Bremen, Nov. 16.

PEER'S SON TO WED ACTRESS

Baron Grantley's Heir Said to be Engaged to Maggie Jarvis.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is rumored that the musical comedy actress, Maggie Jarvis, is engaged to marry the Hon. R. B. Norton, heir of Baron Grantley.

Mr. Norton, when interviewed, did not contradict the rumor, but at the same time refused to authorize a definite announcement.

The Hon. Richard Henry Brinsley Norton was born in 1892, and is a son of John Richard Brinsley Norton, fifth Baron of Grantley. His mother was a daughter of the late Commodore McVickar of New York.

DIVES AMONG SHARKS.

Mrs. Pearl Doles Bell Performs Daring Feat at Key West.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Pearl Doles Bell, a writer, who arrived in Mobile to-day from New York on board the steamship Nueces, performed in Key West on Wednesday, a feat hitherto unattempted by a woman—that of diving thirty feet into the open sea at Key West and braving a school of sharks.

Mrs. Bell will go to Milton, Fla., where her yacht, the Bells, is being prepared for her to cruise eastward, through the Santa Rosa Sound, where she intends to fish and hunt. Mrs. Bell is an expert with rifle and shotgun.

HORSE THROWS GEN. WOOD.

Army Chief Falls, but Is Unhurt When Mount Makes Bad Leap.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, was thrown from his horse to-day while riding near Fort Myer, Va., but aside from a slight shock he was unhurt. Accompanied by his little daughter, Miss Louisita Wood, who recently took the ninety-mile riding test with her father, Gen. Wood continued his ride.

The accident came when the General, who is a bold and skillful horseman, put his charger over a wide ditch. The horse, instead of taking the ditch in regular style, leaped high in the air, almost falling backward.

FIRE IN A MAIL BOX.

Policeman Finds Letters Smoldering In Madison Avenue.

A policeman walking up Madison Avenue at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon saw smoke coming from the mail box on the southwest corner of the avenue and Seventy-second Street. Another policeman joined him and they were trying to find some way to put out the fire when William Felix, a postman, came along on a mail collecting tour. When he opened the box it was found that the letters inside were smouldering. Some twenty-three letters had been damaged.

The mail was taken to Post Office Station Y, at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. There it was found that all but four of the letters could be sent to their destination. An effort will be made to find the senders of those that could not be forwarded. According to the Post Office authorities, there was nothing to indicate what started the fire in the box.

STUDENTS WIN BIG PRIZES.

First, of $1,000, to A. E. Suffern of Columbia, for Labor Essay.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Prizes amounting to $2,000 awarded to winners of essay contests were announced to-day by a manufacturing house. The first prize offered, $1,000, was won by Arthur E. Suffern, a graduate student of Columbia University, with a paper entitled "Conciliation and Arbitration in the Coal Industry." The second prize of $500 was given to G. P. Watkins of Cornell.

In the contest among the undergraduates the first prize of $300 went to Jesus Waldo Myers of Cornell, and the second prize of $200 to Fred W. Eckert of Northwestern University.

FIRE DAMAGES A CHURCH.

Priests Brave Flames to Save the Host from Altar in Brooklyn.

Some one walking in Luquer Street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning saw smoke coming through the cracks of the windows in the vestry of the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, a Roman Catholic Church in that borough. The police were notified, and the sleeping inmates of the rectory were awakened.

Mgr. Joseph O'Connell, rector of St. Mary, followed by Father O'Malley and two other priests entered the church from the front. Already the flames were crackling fiercely in the vestry in the rear, and smoke was filtering out into the body of the church over the altar. The rector and his assistants made straight down the aisles through the smoke and took the host from the tabernacle and the sacred vessels from the altar.

With these in their arms they returned to the rectory before they took any further steps toward saving the church. Meanwhile, the firemen had arrived, and they confined the flames to that part of the church building. In addition to th edamage to the building, there was a heavy loss involved in the destruction of costly testments kept in the vestry. Altogether, the damage was estimated at $25,000.

DROWNED BY GREAT FISH.

Dragged Into Sea, Victim Bewailed His Fate.

While fishing last night from a bulkhead at a point about midway between Coney Island and Brighton Beach, an unidentified man, 55 or 60 years old, tumbled into the water. As he sank he shouted that he had been pulled in by a great fish tugging at the other end of his line. He disappeared before other fishermen on the jetty could help him.

William Hyde, well known about Coney Island as a fisherman, happened to be sitting next to the stranger. He started wildly up Surf Avenue shouting that a man had been dragged into the sea by a huge sea serpent. His cries attracted the attention of Policeman William Major. They got grappling irons and a boat and at 10:30 o'clock last night dragged the body of the drowned fisherman ashore. He was about five feet eight inches in height, 150 pounds in weight. He wore a black suit and a gray sweater.

Hyde said that the man had come to the jetty first at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Half an hour later he said that he felt some great fish tugging at his line. At dusk he went away and returned at 8 o'clock. It was just 9 o'clock when he was pulled off the bulkhead.

Labels Cows in Deer Season.

LEE, Mass., Nov. 23.—"Don't shoot me, I am a cow." These words in big black letters were displayed on white blankets worn by all the cattle in the herd of a Lee farmer during the open season for deer last week.

SEEKS TO INDICT JAMES K. M'GUIRE

Whitman Will Take Case of Syracuse Ex-Mayor Before Grand Jury.

CHARGE HE ASKED "TOLL"

Violated Law, It Is Asserted, in Soliciting Political Funds from Corporation.

STATE BUSINESS THE STAKE

Brother Says Ex-Mayor Is Now Out of Country—Contractors Hard to Find.

District Attorney Whitman, it was learned yesterday, will lay before the General Sessione Grand Jury this morning evidence which he has discovered in his campaign-graft investigation and will ask the Grand Jury to indict James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse and one of the powerful Democratic poloticians of the State. "Jimmy" McGuire, as he

company. The Barber Asphalt Company has furnished practically all of the oil and asphalt used on the State highways of New York, to the exclusion of the products of other companies, of which Coy company was one."

When James K. McGuire, according to Mr. Condit, visited the office of the Union Oil Company in the Whitehall Building on or about Aug. 5, 1912, he asked for Mr. Condit. They had known each other for several years. McGuire started to talk about the bids for work on State highways which were to be opened a month later. These bids, it was recalled yesterday, were for the construction of nearly 500 miles of roads.

"James K. McGuire told me," said Mr. Condit," that the bids would be opened early in September. He said that it had been agreed and arranged that the specifications for these contracts were to be drawn up by the State Highway Department in such a way as to let in the products of four other companies in addition to the Barber company, each company getting about one-fifth of the work, and that the Union Oil Company could come in as one of the five favored companies if it would agree to the terms proposed."

The "favored" companies named by James K. McGuire, according to Condit, were the Barber company, the Union Oil Company, the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, 79 Wall Street, the United States Asphalt Refining Company, 90 West Street, and Warren Brothers of Boston. It was recalled yesterday that George H. McGuire, in the John Doe proceedings, acknowledged that either he or his brother had attempted to deal with three of these companies, the Union Oil, the United States Asphalt, and the Warner-Quinlan Company.

"I told McGuire that that sounded very encouraging to me," said Condit yesterday. "We had been trying to furnish asphalt to public contractors for nearly ten years without success, and I asked McGuire what the terms would be."

Gives Terms to Condit.

McGuire replied, according to Condit:

"The terms are a campaign contribution of $5,000 for use in the campaign to be conducted this Fall, and a commission of 1 cent per gallon on all products furnished by your company to the contractors, this commission of 1 cent a gallon to be paid to George H. McGuire of McGuire & Co., Syracuse."

Condit explained that his company had always refrained from getting business except openly and above board and that his mind was made up at the very instant that his company would not accept any such proposition. So desirous was he of getting some "inside information," he explained, that he was anxious to hear more about McGuire's proposal.

"That's why I questioned him further," said Condit. "I asked McGuire when this toll would have to be paid."

McGuire then replied, according to Condit:

"The $5,000 campaign contribution will have to be paid at once. The one cent per gallon can be paid as the material is furnished by your company."

Condit wanted to know from McGuire, according to his story, what guarantee the Union Oil Company would have that the arrangement would be carried out if the $5,000 were paid.

McGuire replied to this, Condit said, that it would be purely a "matter of honor" and that Condit would have to rely solely on McGuire's word.

"I did some figuring on the quantity of material which my company would furnish under such an arrangement," continued Condit, "and found that the commission of one cent a gallon would amount to about $15,000 and that this, together with the $5,000 campaign contribution, would therefore make a total of about $20,000.

"McGuire was interested in knowing what bid my company proposed to make. He seemed to take it for granted that the whole toll of $20,000 should be served for in the bid. I made the suggestion that, anyway, I proposed a figure under which my company could pay the $20,000 and still make a good profit on the transaction.

"McGuire, on hearing that figure, said it would be too low. He said that it would make trouble for other bidders and that if my company put in a bid it should be for a much higher figure, such as the other companies would make.

"After considerable conversation I allowed McGuire to believe that the Union Oil Company would come into the proposition as suggested. McGuire then said that he was to go immediately to Tennessee on a business trip and that the arrangements would have to be made with his brother, George H. McGuire of Syracuse."

The following day, which was Tuesday, Aug. 6, a long-distance call came to the Union Oil Company and a voice at the other end of the wire asked for Condit. This is what the voice said, according to Condit:

"This is George H. McGuire of McGuire & Co., Syracuse. I understand that my brother, James K. McGuire, had a conference with you yesterday in regard to your company furnishing materials to contractors engaged in the construction of public highways."

"I replied," said Condit yesterday, "that my company had not come to a final decision in the matter and the man who purported to be George H. McGuire replied that it was of the greatest importance that a decision be reached at once; that if the Union Oil Company was to come in on the proposition their acceptance must be given immediately.

"On the following day," continued Condit, "I again was called on the telephone and the one speaking announced himself as George H. McGuire of Syracuse, and said that the decision of the Union Oil Company must be had at once. I then told the man purporting to be George H. McGuire that my company had decided not to accept the proposition offered by James K. McGuire."

Condit Seeks Whitman.

Condit, it appears, said nothing about the conference with James K. McGuire or the subsequent telephone calls until the present investigation got under way. Then he went to District Attorney Whitman, unsolicited, and told the whole story. Whitman referred to Condit's affidavit when he had George H. McGuire on the witness stand in the John Doe proceedings last Friday afternoon. McGuire brought his brother, James K., into the testimony a number of times. As Whitman read the names of the other companies said to have been approached for campaign contributions, McGuire acknowledged dealings with some of them, and explained in reference to others that he could not recall the details, but that his brother might be able to do so.

It also came out at this hearing that McGuire, in a talk with the District Attorney, had asked Whitman whether he intended to call his brother as a witness. Whitman flatly told him that he had no intention of calling James K. McGuire. When McGuire later was asked about his brother's whereabouts he explained that he had sailed for South America immediately after he had been assured that the District Attorney did not want to call him.

James K. McGuire was born in this city 46 years ago, but went to Syracuse as a boy. In 1885 he was elected Mayor of Syracuse by the Democrats and Independents for the first time and was re-elected twice.

Mr. McGuire was known as "the youngest Mayor of a large city in the United States." He served a term as Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and has been mentioned at times as a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. For years he was the leader of his party in Syracuse and Onondaga County. William H. Kelley, the present Democratic boss of the county, did not take the reins until James K. McGuire moved to New Rochelle. In recent years McGuire has been known best as the agent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree was sent up-State on another flying trip yesterday. It was learned that he had gone directly to Syracuse, and it is expected that he will look for any long-distance telephone calls entered at Syracuse for "Rector 3569" during the month of August, 1912. This is the telephone number of the Union Oil Company of California, represented here by Fillmore Condit. Embree, it is expected, will also try to find some of the contractors whom Mr. Whitman is anxious to call before him. If the process servers have succeeded in serving any additional subpoenas over Sunday, there may be a continuance of the John Doe proceedings this afternoon before Magistrate McAdoo. The hearing is scheduled for 2:30 P. M., but if no contractors appear Mr. Whitman probably will ask for an adjournment until after Thanksgiving. It was planned to have twelve contractors on hand for to-day's hearing.

Another witness whom Mr. Whitman expects to see to-day is James S. Johnson, sales agent in this State for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company of Philadelphia. McGuire has testified that he received $750 from Johnson and that this was a partial reimbursement for the Sulzer "gift" of $2,500 made by McGuire.

Mr. Whitman is looking for other bank accounts of George H. and James K. McGuire. So far he has found record of only $20,000 in deposits by these two brothers to their joint account. It was to this joint account, according to the younger McGuire's testimony, that all the commissions on oil and asphalt and cement collected from various companies selling to State contractors were deposited. Mr. Whitman has found that the McGuire brothers' commissions were large. If Mr. Whitman can find that any man or men shared with the McGuires in these commissions then the investigation, so far as he is concerned, practically will be completed.

FULLER SCOUTS CHARGES.

Denies Story Regarding Instructions to Contractors.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Gov. Glynn has not changed his decision not to make public the charges against John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways, until after Carlisle has had an opportunity to answer them.

Not all of the allegations have been made public, Gov. Glynn said to-night.

Roy K. Fuller, Secretary of the Highway Department, said that it could be proved by 150 witnesses that Mr. Carlisle was in Watertown on July 5, when the reported conference was held in Cooperstown between Sulzer, George H. McGuire, and himself.

Carlisle was out of the city to-day. Gov. Glynn probably will send him a copy of the charges to-morrow, when he is expected to return here.

One of the principal charges implicating Fuller is that after the alleged Cooperstown meeting he was ordered to send a notice to contractors regarding asphalt. The contractors were notified in thirty telegrams, the charges now in the Governor's hands say, to use only "solid, natural" asphalt. This kind is sold only by the Barber Asphalt Company.

It has been asserted that copies of these telegrams were in the hands of the Frawley Committee last Summer, but no evidence relating to them was produced at the trial of William Sulzer.

"Thirty telegrams of the nature described never were sent from this office on July 5, or on any other day," Fuller said to-night. "Only one telegram was sent that day. It was to a contractor, notifying him that a carload of material had been rejected. It was sent merely in the course of routine business.

"Probably more than 100 telegrams of similar import have been sent out since Carlisle took office. This particular one was not signed by me, but by the Assistant Secretary, and I did not know it had gone until several days later.

"It was concerning this message that I was questioned before the Frawley Committee and then I testified that although I was not aware that the telegram had been sent the Assistant Secretary had authority to sign my name to such communications.

"As far as my having repudiated any signatures, that allegation is manufactured out of whole cloth. The one telegram referred to is the only one the Frawley Committee questioned me about."

Fuller said that on July 2, several letters were sent to the various division engineers directing them to compel contractors to live up to the specifications in carrying out their contracts. These he had signed, he said.

"I was with Commissioner Carlisle in Watertown on July 5," Fuller continued, "and there are 150 or 200 people who can testify to his presence there, if necessary.

"Furthermore there were no officials or employes of the department in the office on the afternoon of July 5, as it was a half holiday."

OSBORNE PLANS WORK.

Will Report Graft Testimony to Glynn, Who Will Sift Cases.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The first witness in Gov. Glynn's graft investigation probably will be examined by Commissioner James W. Osborne on Tuesday. He will come here that day prepared to remain indefinitely; and while much of his work will be in outside counties, it is likely that the Albany County cases first will be taken up.

Osborne's assistant, Arthur T. Warner, will examine some witnesses tomorrow, but merely for the purpose of learning what they know regarding alleged graft in order that he may report to Osborne. He now is in the city, and to-night he completed reading all of the reports of John A. Hennessy, Sulzer's special investigator.

Hennessy will not be made an assistant to Osborne, it was said to-night, but he may be called upon to help get at the bottom of some of the graft charges he has unearthed.

The method of procedure in the inquiry will be for Osborne and Warner to examine witnesses and then report the results of their work to the Governor. He will then select such cases as he believes justify the Grand Jury inquiry and submit them to such a body. Osborne may be named a Deputy Attorney General to present this evidence. Gov. Glynn held a long conference to-day with District Attorney Rollin B. Sanford of Albany County. They refused to discuss the result of their conference.

MURPHY'S FOES CONFER.

R. F. Childs Urges Consideration of His Short Ballot Plan.

Under the auspices of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, at 256 West 116th Street, Richard F. Childs, President of the National Short Ballot Association, delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon to a group of independent Democratic leaders who are active in the new movement to depose Charles F. Murphy from political power.

Mr. Childs told of the merits of the Massachusetts ballot on which candidates are grouped by office and not by party. He said that such a ballot naturally necessitated a reduction in the number of elective offices.

He advocated the appointment of Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Controller and State Engineer. This, he said, would fix the responsibility for the good administration of these great departments of the Government directly upon the Executive.

Assemblyman Murray of the Nineteenth District spoke upon the proposed primary reform whereby the election district will be made the unit of representation in any political organization. At present, he said, a certain number of representatives on the Democratic General County Committee are chosen from each Assembly District. Every voter throughout that district votes for all of these men.

Stewart G. Gibboney outlined a plan for the independent Democrats to defeat Tammany Hall. He aroused loud applause when he announced that William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had assured him of his entire sympathy with the new movement.

"The National Chairman informed me that there was no doubt in his mind of the need for a reorganization of the Democratic Party in this city," said Mr. Gibboney. "Dudley Field Malone, the new Collector of the Port, is also in complete sympathy with us. It is not necessary to say that Mayor-elect Mitchel will give us his moral backing and practical assistance."

The Woodrow Wilson League of the Thirty-first Assembly District was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at Mount Morris Hall, 1,364 Fifth Avenue. The object of the league will be the overthrow of Tammany. President Wilson and Mayor-elect Mitchel were elected honorary members. About forty residents of the Thirty-first Assembly District enrolled as charter members.

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MARKS SAYS CHANCE WON FUSION VICTORY

Good Government May Not Be So Lucky Again Unless Well Supported, He Tells Judaeans.

BUSINESS MEN DIDN'T HELP

Rabbi Lewis of England Speaks for the Co-operation of Jews in All Countries.

Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, told the Judaeans at their meeting last night at the Hotel Astor that the success of the Fusion ticket was due largely to the revelations of John A. Hennessy and to the exposures of Tammany by the Sulzer impeachment. He said that in a way it was a negative victory, because it was founded on the mistakes of Tammany rather than on the strength of the cause of good government, and gave the warning that the victory would not produce permanent results if the people who favored good government lost the enthusiasm that caused the landslide this year.

"I have heard the Chairman tell of the great honor that has been done me," said Mr. Marks, "and I wish I could believe that my election was a reward of merit and service. But I cannot help feeling that the last election was carried, not because the voters appreciated what a good government they had for four years, but because they learned how bad the other side was.

"The public opinion which was expressed at the last election was the result primarily of the exposures that followed the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer and of the revelations of John A. Hennessy. They showed the people how much worse Tammany was than they had supposed, and the result of the election was not so much a recognition of merit and service as it was a condemnation of the methods of the other side.

"That is a matter that is worth considering seriously. If it had not been for the mistake of judgment by Murphy in impeaching Sulzer things might have been different. The result was, therefore, to some extent an accident. But we cannot expect that such accidents will come at such a fortunate time for us in the future. If the forces of good government, which got together just before this election, disband immediately after the election we cannot hope for a repetition of this success. We should not rely on lucky incidents to give us good government.

"Now I will tell you how you should be concerned with this. I went to a good many meetings during the campaign and I tried to meet the Fusion workers, especially the members of the Progressive and Republican organizations. Now, I am sorry to say that I found very, very few business men among them. There were not a few professional men, but the business men were notably absent. The business men in New York, as a rule, are so much engrossed with their own affairs that they will give little or none of their time to public affairs, and so I say to you business men that as a rule you are not fulfilling your duties. Although you probably be interested most of all in having a good business administration, you are generally unwilling to do anything to bring it about.

"That is the condition at present in this city, and if it is not changed it will be hard to secure a continuance of good government in years to come. Only yesterday a Tammany man said to me significantly, 'We have been beaten before.' Tammany has been beaten before and has returned to power again, and we cannot hope to put an end to its career if the citizens who are on the side of good government quit paying attention to public affairs and rely on an accident to come to our rescue again."

Rabbi Harry S. Lewis of London, the first Lewisohn Lecturer to the United States, made an appeal for a closer union among the Jews of all nations, and suggested that an international commission should be established to bring the Jews of different nations in touch with one another. He said:

"The Jews of America made a protest against the discrimination against Jews by Russia on the passport question. How much more powerful that protest would have been had the Jews of all nations joined in the protest. Of course, the objection you will hear to this is that the charge would be made that the Jews are actuated more by race feeling than by patriotic feeling for the various nations to which they belong. But that fear I think I suggest is a craven one, after all, and should not be allowed to influence us as it does."

If the Jews scattered among many nations should be more closely knit into one world-wide community, Dr. Lewis said that the leadership in the movement would, in his opinion, be in the United States. At one age, he said, the leading community of Jews was in Palestine, later in Babylon, then in Spain, and then in Germany.

"Some would say," he continued, "that the hegemony among the Jewish nationalities would be in England, but others consider, and I think they are right, that it should rest in America. In this country would certainly be the largest centre of population. But another thing is required for leadership and that is the spiritual inspiration. That is seldom found in the masses of the people, but it is the responsibility of organizations like yours to supply the light and leading."

Dr. Lewis said that the problems of the Jews to-day were the same that they had been centuries ago. The phrase "the wandering Jew," according to Dr. Lewis, contained an element of truth, but that one side of the Jewish character was more finely described by the Germans in a phrase that suggested the quality of always persisting and always remaining the same.

The problem discussed last week by the Federation of Jewish farmers, that of keeping the children of Jewish farmers from returning to the cities, was one which caused concern to the Jews of Alexandria two thousand years ago, he added.

Dr. Lewis strongly urged his hearers to favor admittance to this country of all suitable immigrants. Most of the Jews in England and in this country, he said, would find a few generations back that their own forefathers had been admitted as immigrants. In England, he said, if some of the immigration restrictions had not been removed during the nineteenth century, the parents of Israel Zangwill would have been excluded.

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LEGATIONS MAKE DEFENSE PLANS

Continued from Page 1.

Government, and that the proofs of all the Mexican newspapers are revised by censors. The public has not yet been told through the press that Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, has been taken by the rebels. On the contrary, optimistic reports are published of the campaign being waged against that city by Gen. Rubio Navarrete.

Confirmation of the report of the fall of Juarez was received from Government sources only a few days ago, but the advance upon the border town by the Federals for the purpose of retaking it is detailed at great length. Torreon and Durango are still in the possession of the rebels, and it is only occasionally that anything is heard of the Government's determination to recapture these important points.

Those distrustful of the Government reports are inclined to believe that the predicament of Monterey and Chihuahua is serious, and the capture of these towns by the rebels would be no surprise here. From time to time railroad communication throughout the length of the National Railway has been restored; but it has almost always been interrupted within a day or two. Most of the cutting has been done between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, where the rebels ride apparently at will.

Rebels' Wives Movable Hostages.

A private letter from San Luis Potosi gives an account of the protective measures resorted to by the Government to deter the rebels from interfering with traffic.

The families of Mariano Sandoval and Santos Coy, well-known rebels, are being conveyed as passengers up and down the line continually. This is known to the rebels, and the Government authorities assume that so long as the women and children of the rebel chiefs are likely to be the victims in any attack, their work trains will not be molested.

Capt. W. A. Burnside, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, who accompanied John Lind to Vera Cruz, returned to his post here to-night.

The methods of warfare of both rebels and Federals have ceased to shock the people of the country, although they have not been altered. In some cases prisoners are being killed, and in others they are pressed into the ranks of their captors. The warfare in the State of Morelos is unchecked, many regions being described as scenes of slaughter by those who have recently passed through them.

Conditions in the capital of Morelos are quiet, but the city is not too well garrisoned, and the drain made upon the local arsenal by the commanders in the field has greatly depleted the military stores.

Huerta Attends a Bull Fight.

Gen. Huerta attended the bull fight today. Accompanied by only two members of his staff, but guarded by a score of detectives, the President entered the bull ring, where 20,000 persons had gathered to see Gaona, Mexico's greatest matador, open the season. He occupied a box close to the arena. The band played the national hymn, and the people rose to their feet, but there was no cheering. The President left after the killing of the fourth bull.

VILLA AWAITS FEDERALS.

His Army in 12-Mile Battle Line South of Juarez.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 23.—Gen. Francisco Villa will leave Juarez early tomorrow morning on a special train to join his troops, which are below Tierra Blancas, twenty-six miles south of Juarez, and on his arrival will give the order for the advance against the Federal forces under Gens. Salazar, Caravaeo, Rojas, and Landa, which is at Samalayuca, six miles south of the rebel positions. The Constitutionalist commander said to-night that he expected that the battle would begin soon after his arrival.

On the train which will carry Gen. Villa and his staff to the front there are ten cars, loaded with provisions and supplies for the rebel soldiers, as well as horses and several thousand rounds of ammunition. Part of the ammunition was captured by Juarez outposts last night from Federal smugglers, who were trying to run it through the rebel lines from El Paso to the Federal forces at Samalayuca. The smuggled ammunition escaped.

From deserters from the Federal ranks Gen. Villa said he had learned that Gen. Pascual Orozco and Gen. Mercado, with only 200 men, were defending the city of Chihuahua, and that it was possible that his own men, under Gen. Urbino, would move northward from Santa Rosalia to attack the city with its weakened garrison.

Villa's troops in Juarez were reinforced to-day by 500 rebels from Ojinaga, Chihuahua. The reinforcements were commanded by Col. Carlos Herransa, a nephew of the Commander in Chief of the Constitutionalist forces in Mexico. The Ojinaga rebels will be sent south to assist in the impending battle with the Chihuahua Federals.

"I have placed my army in position twelve miles south of Juarez," said Gen. Villa. "The extreme right wing rests at Bauche, on the Mexico Northwestern Railway, twelve miles from Juarez. The extreme left is at Mesa, thirteen miles from here, and on the Mexican Central Railway. The front extends for a distance of twelve miles between these two points.

"Between 5,000 and 6,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, are camped along this line, which has been fortified with the cannon I took from the Federals at Torreon and Juarez. The country in that region is hilly and admirably fitted for defense.

"The story that I am planning to evacuate Juarez is absolutely false," continued the Constitutionalist commander. "When I do evacuate, it will be only because Federal bullets drive me out, and that is highly improbable. I have left my army twelve miles outside the city so that I can give protection to families living here and across the river.

"If the Federals enter Juarez, it will only be over my dead body. I do not know whether or not the enemy will come to attack us. In case they do not, I intend to starve them out, for they have no way of getting supplies, cut off as they are from the border and from communication south of Chihuahua."

Juarez was quiet and full of Americans all to-day, although absolutely deserted last night. A prize fight in the Juarez bull ring drew many Americans. Assurances that no harm will come to Juarez or El Paso as a result of any fighting are given constantly to foreigners by all rebel officials, and the best of order is being maintained.

TYRRELL CALLS ON WILSON.

Sir Edward Grey's Secretary Presumably Discusses Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The opportunity of clearing up any misunderstanding that may exist between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the attitude of the British Ministry in the Mexican situation was afforded to-night when Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a conference with President Wilson at the White House.

The incident was unusual, not only in that a direct representative of the British Foreign Minister should have a private talk with the President, but in that he was received by the President on Sunday. It is the practice of President Wilson not to discuss official affairs on Sunday with anybody except members of his Cabinet, and with them only on very important occasions.

Sir William Tyrrell had previously talked with President Wilson, and it is the understanding here that on his first visit the Mexican situation was discussed frankly. He has been in the United States for a month or more, and, while it is given out that he is here merely on a personal visit, it is suspected that the protracted illness of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has caused him to take an active part in looking after matters pertaining to the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and the United States.

After the interview at the White House, Sir William declined to furnish any information as to the nature of his conversation with President Wilson. He said that their talk was personal and private and not to be discussed.

The military situation has taken a leading place, for the time being, in the interest of officials here. While no news came to the State Department or the War Department to-day about the conditions at Juarez and its vicinity, there is a belief at both places that a battle between the Federals and the Constitutionalists is on, and that important developments may be expected soon.

Juarez is just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas, and in the recent fighting there, which resulted in the capture of the place by the revolutionary forces under Gen. Villa, the battle was viewed by people on the American side of the international boundary. Federal forces are reported to be advancing from Chihuahua to make an attempt to retake the place, and Constitutionalists have gone out to meet them.

It is the expectation here that the prospective engagement will take place about twenty miles from Juarez. The evacuation of the town by the Constitutionalists will quickly follow a Federal victory, according to the view in Washington. Officials seem to have some reason to believe that the Constitutionalists in the event of their defeat will not fall back upon Juarez or attempt to defend it.

The reports of the engagement aimed at the retention or capture of Juarez are interesting to officials chiefly as indicating renewed military activity on both sides. Apparently the revolutionists are encouraged over the belief that their chances of obtaining aid from the United States will be improved if they show an aggressive spirit; while the Federals, it is supposed, are seeking to prove that they are prosecuting vigorously the effort to suppress the insurrection against President Huerta's authority.

In the fighting at Juarez when the Constitutionalists captured the place no person on the American side was injured by the fire of the combatants across the river. Since then, however, this Government has taken the precaution of notifying both Federals and Constitutionalists, through Consul Edwards at Juarez, that they will be held accountable for any injury done to persons on the American side of the Rio Grande in any future engagement. This is in accordance with previous practice. Gen. Bliss, commanding the United States regular forces on the border, has standing instructions to disarm any Mexican combatants who may seek refuge on the American side.

WARNING BY COVARUBBIAS.

Tells English Not to be Misled by Tales of Rebel Savagery.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.—Miguel Covarubbias, former Mexican Minister to Russia, in a letter to The Daily Telegraph, warns the English public against accepting the many "unfounded and wildly exaggerated" reports emanating from Mexico City.

He points to the reported massacres at Victoria and Juarez, and continues:

"A set of unthinking upholders of the present régime in Mexico, who have been so active in the campaign carried on with the object of having Huerta recognized by the United States, have now apparently given up all hope of attaining their first end, and appear to be concentrating their efforts upon giving the present civil war the semblance of a savage struggle or anarchy, in order to obtain what they consider the next best thing, namely, intervention.

"By spreading these wild rumors of wholesale massacres of Federal troops by Constitutionalists, they expect not only to bring about that result, but also to make the resistance of the Huerta supporters more fierce by creating the impression that nothing is gained in timely surrender at a moment when such resistance ceases to be courage and is merely foolhardiness.

"Under a play of 'peace at any cost,' the President of Mexico does not care to what length he may go. After having out-Heroded Herod, he is plunging Mexico deeper and deeper into ruin and desolation, but, laboring under a fatal delusion of mind, he pretends he is saving the country, and has not hesitated, 'Napoleon like,' to justify his lawlessness."

REBELS RAID BRITISH CAMP.

Pillage Electra Mills Company—Many Refugees Return to Capital.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 23.—A small band belonging to the forces of the Constitutionalist Gen. Aguilar, has broken up the camp of the Electra Mills Company, a British concern, at Saladero, taking everything it contained. Gen. Aguilar is still demanding money contributions from the oil companies.

The refugee colony in Vera Cruz was considerably diminished to-night by the return to Mexico City of about sixty Americans, including many women. Most of these had fled here at the first alarm, and, being weary of the suspense, decided to return to the capital and look after their business interests.

CARRANZA GIVES A BALL.

Entertains Magdalena Townspeople —Off for the Front To-day.

MAGDALENA, Sonora, Nov. 23.—Daylight was shining on the tiled roofs of Magdalena this morning before the Sonora State Band finished its last number at the ball given by Gen. Carranza and his officers to the people of the town. The Constitutionalist leader himself did not dance, but promenaded in Spanish fashion on the floor surrounding the patio of the hotel.

To-morrow he expects to depart with his staff on a special train for Hermosillo, the State capital, and after a short stay there to proceed on a military expedition into the few west coast districts still garrisoned by Federal troops.

The prolonged stay of the Constitutionalists in this place remains unexplained except for Carranza's promise to entertain the people of Magdalena at a ball.

Before the dance there was a banquet with speeches praising Carranza.

ARMY DOESN'T WANT WAR.

Gen. Schuyler Says It Is Against Intervention in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 23.—The United States Army does not want war with Mexico, says Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U. S. A., retired, who has only recently returned from the Mexican border, where he was stationed for several years.

The army, according to Gen. Schuyler, agrees with President Wilson's Mobile speech against the taking of any more territory by conquest.

"We should probably be able to subdue Mexico," he said, "but it would be a great undertaking and very expensive to the people of the United States. The people of Mexico are to a great extent Indians—6,000,000 out of 12,000,000—and it took the United States troops many years to overcome a much smaller and more scattered number of Indians in this country. The Mexicans would take to the mountains and resort to guerrilla warfare."

PHILADELPHIA'S 'WAR SCARE.'

Rumor of Impending Mobilization Promptly Denied by Gen. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—A rumor is current here that a call to arms, as a result of the Mexican situation, is expected by officers of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Through some channel from Washington, which has not been divulged, Adj.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart and Brig.-Gen. William G. Price, Jr., Commander of the First Brigade, are said to have been notified that the services of the troops will be requested, and that an official mobilization order may be expected at any hour.

These rumors, which are considered seriously by the officers, have excited the guardsmen, some of whom expect that they will be concentrated in a Southern mobilization camp.

The Philadelphia guardsmen, the rumor has it, will be concentrated in their respective armories, in the event of receipt of orders from Washington, the officers, "non-coms," and enlisted men being permitted leave of absence only on short furloughs.

A conference of the regimental officers is said to have been held with Major Frank L. Mueller, Brigade Commissary, at which the commissaries were authorized to make estimates of the rations required by their respective regiments.

Gen. Stewart, whose headquarters are in Harrisburg, was in this city on Friday and held a conference with officers of the First Brigade.

Plans for the formation of a regiment the nucleus of which is to be composed of men of the Philadelphia police force were discussed to-day at a conference of Supt. Robinson and seaveal Lieutenants of the department. The word was passed around seavral days ago, and more than 1,200 policemen said that they would be willing to go aboard the first train transport for Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Lieut. Gen. Wood to-night made an emphatic denial of the report that orders looking to the mobilization of Pennsylvania troops had been issued. He said there was not even a "routine basis" for the report.

F. H. SMITH CONDEMNS WILSON

Novelist Says He and Bryan Make Us Ridiculous in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The policy of the Wilson Administration in the Mexican situation is absurd, ill-advised and ignorant, in the estimation of F. Hopkinson Smith, who expressed his views while a guest last night at the banquet in honor of John Bach McMaster, the historian. Mr. Smith has traveled extensively in Mexico, and has made the country the subject of one of his books, "A White Umbrella in Mexico."

"I think," he said, "that the President has fully shown to the country that he lacks the experience and the knowledge with which to deal with the situation beyond the Rio Grande. His adviser, Secretary Bryan, has not handled the matter well. But, then, what can be expected from a Secretary of State who humiliated his country and shamed his office by entering into a private money-making scheme?

"Huerta is a strong man, and the only man who can bring order out of chaos. The Administration should have recognized him. It has gone too far now to back out, and it must abide by the consequences. I believe the proper step for this country would have been to recognize Huerta, and, if he was to be overthrown by Carranza, to recognize Carranza, and, if Carranza was overthrown, to recognize his successor, until in time a stable Government would be established in Mexico.

"Some one question answers this by saying that it cannot recognize a Government whose acts are stained with blood. That is foolish. The Administration did not hesitate to recognize Servia and the sanguinary Governments of other countries torn by revolutions.

"Some day a drunken Mexican rebel soldier will invade a hacienda, its inhabitants will flee to the coast and be taken on board an American warship. A landing party of American sailors will go ashore, an American will be shot, and then the fat will be in the fire.

"Perhaps there will never be a drunken rebel soldier who will invade a hacienda, but the crisis will come, and it will come through the ignorance and the absurdity of this present policy.

"I have been ashamed, as I sat in the clubs of London, to hear America discussed and ridiculed because of the Wilson Mexican policy. Wilson and Bryan have made this country the laughing stock of all Europe.

"Mr. Bryan has declared that this country shall not go to war, no matter what the provocation or the insult to national honor. Who is Mr. Bryan, that he should say whether or not this country should enter into a war? Congress declares war.

"It is an outrage," said Mr. Smith, in conclusion, "that America should be humiliated and made a buffoon before the eyes of the world by this Administration of theorists at Washington."

LANE WILSON ASSAILS POLICY.

Calls Wilson-Bryan Plans a Scholastic Dream.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In a lecture to-night at a local theatre Henry Lane Wilson, who resigned as Ambassador to Mexico at the request of the Administration, said President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were unable to form sound views of the real situation in Mexico or any other Latin-American country. Both had been misled, he said, by their theories and moral idealism, and the Wilson policy in Mexico had been destructive rather than constructive, both for Mexico and America.

Mr. Wilson predicted that as a result of the present situation the United States would be involved in a responsibility for the kind of government existing in every country south of the Rio Grande. This would be brought about, he contended, because the Administration's policy would not be acceptable to the Latin-Americans and might not be supported in the United States.

The ex-Ambassador told his audience that he would speak only with the greatest respect of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Nothing he would say, he said, would violate the trust imposed upon him not to divulge confidential official matters. Concerning the present Mexican policy of the Administration, which he declared to be one of unprecedented interference in the affairs of a friendly Government, Mr. Wilson said:

"Whenever before has this Government attempted to impose or depose chief executives of sovereign friendly or independent States—whenever before has this Government attempted to exercise the right of passing upon the elections of a neighboring friendly republic, or of deciding whether a de facto chief executive has not been made so by constitutional methods?

Misled by Theories.

"Whenever before, misled by vain theories, has this Government endeavored to prescribe a standard of morals for the government of the domestic affairs of a friendly nation? Whenever before in the history of this Government has it dispatched envoys, official or unofficial, to the enemies of order and disturbers of peace in a neighboring republic?

"Whenever before have the representations from our American people living abroad, fallen upon deaf and unsympathetic ears? Whenever before have we ordered by Presidential proclamation Americans out of any country in the world, refusing to afford them or their property protection? Whenever before has this Government announced a policy of supervision over the affairs of neighboring States, which must lead us to interference in the affairs of every unruly republic from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, and must eventually bring in protests and odium from every quarter?

"Whenever before has this Government attempted, by that which is equivalent to violence, to destroy the credit of a neighboring and friendly republic, aiming to overthrow a Government on the ground that it was established by violence?

"Andrew Jackson would not have done those things. Samuel J. Tilden would not have done these things. Grover Cleveland would not have done this, nor would Champ Clark if he were to-day President of the United States.

"These are policies born of [illegible]

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ROGER C. TURNER, 149 Broadway, New York.

CALL ON THE A. P. A. TO RISE UP AGAIN

Circulars Sent Out Attacking Mitchel, Malone, Glynn, and Catholics in General.

NEW SOCIETY IS FORMED

Claims the Support of Secret Societies and Aims "to Revive Splendid Work of Old A. P. A."

Much interest was manifested yesterday by politicians and others in the report that an organized effort was being made throughout New York City to revive the American Protective Association of twenty years ago, better known as the "A. P. A." In the last four days circulars have been mailed to carefully selected persons appealing for support. The circulars bear the name of George P. Newman as President of the organization and John N. Parker appears as Vice President and General Manager. Daniel Kennedy, who is a prominent member of the Loyal Orange Order in this city, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the association, which has opened temporary headquarters at 3 Fifth Avenue. The headquarters, which is at the home of the President, were closed yesterday when a TIMES reporter visited there.

The circulars contain an attack upon Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel because of his membership in the Knights of Columbus and his connection with the Roman Catholic Church. It is noticeable that Mr. Mitchel's name is misspelled in the circular. Mr. Mitchel is not only a Roman Catholic, but is a member of Corrigan Council, No. 50, K. C., of which Edward Everett McCall, his Tammany opponent in the recent Mayoralty campaign, is also a member. The circular also attacks Gov. Glynn and Dudley Field Malone, newly appointed Collector of the Port of New York, because of their adherence to the Roman Church. This is the circular:

GEORGE P. NEWMAN, President.
JOHN N. PARKER,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
DANIEL KENNEDY, Sec'y and Treas.
AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.
Office: Res. of President, 3 Fifth Avenue.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!!

A call to arms is being sounded for every American patriot to save the country from the blighting hand of the Roman Catholic Church. Can you not discern the signs of the times? It is putting its puppets in office all over the country.

John Purroy Mitchell, Romanist and member of the Corrigan Council, Knights of Columbus, has been elected Mayor of New York.

William Sulzer was deposed as Governor because he was a Protestant, so as to allow Glynn, a Roman Catholic and a Knight of Columbus, to become New York's first Roman Catholic Governor. Malone, another Knight of Columbus, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New York, at the behest of the "system."

Mitchell, under the K. of C. oath, is bound to appoint only Papists, when possible, to offices under his administration.

The cry was "Tammany has been defeated!" But has it?

What is Tammany? Simply the fighting arm of the Romish Church, and Mitchell himself has said that he is "one of her loyal sons." So what may we expect?

The American Protective Association has been organized by a large committee of patriotic citizens to revive the splendid work of the old A. P. A. of twenty years ago, and already the various secret societies under the ban of the heads of the Romish propaganda have offered their earnest support.

There is more need for A. P. A. work now than there ever has been. Our Declaration of Principles are (1) We unite to protect the institutions and Government of our country from the operations the Roman Catholic Hierarchy Political Machine, which is working under the guise of the Knights of Columbus, and similar Papal societies. (2) We are resolved to maintain a complete separation of Church and State by securing legislation to tax all church property and prevent any public money being given to Roman Catholic Orphan asylums, parochial schools, or other sectarian institutions.

Third (3) It is our aim to fill every office of the nation, state, and municipality with men of ability, integrity, and pure patriotism. Roman Catholics, members of the Knights of Columbus, swear allegiance to the Pope, above any other earthly authority, and, therefore it is impossible for such men to be American patriots. (4) All patriotic citizens, who believe that the Roman Catholic political machine is the deadliest manace to American liberties and civilization are invited to join this association.

A prominent member of the Knights of Columbus said last night: "The whole movement would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiable. It is sad to reflect that in this enlightened age there are men so blinded by religious bigotry as to publish such an appeal to creed prejudice. I suppose by the secret societies mentioned in the circular the writer refers especially to the Masonic order. Naturally, I have not title to speak for that great fraternal organization, but I desire to say that the Church has placed her ban upon Masonry simply as an act of discipline to her children.

"For my own part I have scores of personal friends who are Masons and in their name I desire to repudiate any suggestion that the order of which they are loyal members would lend support to such a movement as the revival of A. P. A.-ism. Every member of the Masonic or any other fraternal brotherhood knows full well the aims and purposes of the Knights of Columbus. It has absolutely no political ambitions and its members would repudiate any effort on the part of any one to make the society a semi-political force. We include in our membership men of all political faiths, except Socialists. In fact the Church in this country has never issued any political propaganda except to denounce the Socialistic doctrine as a menace alike to Church and State—as essentially un-American and materialistic. Great Americans such as ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Joseph H. Choate, William Jennings Bryan and others have praised the fearlessness of the Church in this particular fight and the purely patriotic motives which have actuated her."

TO REORGANIZE DISTRICTS.

Cleveland Democracy to Reform Tammany from the Bottom.

The committee appointed by the Cleveland Democracy two weeks ago to consider plans for the reorganization of Tammany Hall, made its report yesterday. The committee was appointed to confer with other organizations and persons interested in establishing an independent Democracy in New York City, and it recommended that the reorganization should be carried out through the district representation; that each Assembly District should be considered a political unit and that the voters of these districts should obtain the right to select their leaders.

committee asserted that strong sentiment was felt throughout the city against the movement set on foot by what the committee called "self-constituted leaders." Under that plan, it was said, the voters had no choice in the selection of leaders and the men who constituted themselves leaders were strangers to the persons they represented. The committee on organization consists of Commissioner of Records John F. Cowan and Deputy County Clerks W. B. Seldon and Nat D. Jacoby.

Mr. Jacoby said yesterday that a meeting of the delegates selected by the district committees would be called in a short time at the headquarters of the Cleveland Democracy, to select a central committee. Mr. Jacoby said that the plan of the Cleveland Democracy was to organize from the bottom upward, rather than from the top downward. The political forum established by the Cleveland Democracy, he said, would enable the Democratic leaders to express their views on the subject of reorganization.

Invitations to the dinner to be given by the organization to Mayor-elect Mitchel at the Hotel Savoy on Dec. 29, have been sent out. County Clerk William F. Schneider, founder of the Cleveland Democracy, said yesterday that more than 500 applications for tickets had been received on the first day the dinner was announced.

HOBOES TO MEET IN CHURCH

Their Organization Accepts Offer Made by Bishop Greer.

The Brotherhood Welfare (Hoboes) Association, which has been meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum in East Fourth Street to discuss plans for furnishing employment to the unemployed, will hold its last meeting there next Sunday. By a unanimous vote after a long debate, the hoboes decided yesterday to accept the offer of the ministers and vestry of the free use of the basement of the Church of All Saints, at Henry and Scammel Streets. This basement is being fitted up as a refuge for the down-and-outs who have no other shelter. The offer was made through Bishop Greer after a special service in the church for the hoboes.

A week ago the hoboes decided to take no action in the matter, because of a speech made by the Rev. Mr. Novak, a well-dressed member of the association, who asserted that the church wanted to run the organization of hoboes.

At yesterday's meeting Novak made a general attack on clergymen, whom he called "non-producers."

Alexander Law, secretary of the association, read a letter from the Rev. Robert C. Masterton of All Saints' Church, renewing the offer, and stating that the hoboes would be cordially welcomed any time they wished to use the basement of the church for their meetings, or as a shelter.

Secretary Law explained that the ministry and vestry of the church had no desire to proselytize, that the question of religion did not enter into the matter, and that the offer was made solely in a spirit of good will. It was then accepted and a vote of thanks to the ministers and vestry was passed.

IS IN FEAR OF MEXICANS.

Charles Maher Asks Yonkers Police to Protect Him from Soldiers.

Trembling all over, his face ashen white, a man who described himself as Charles Maher, 36 years old, of Boston, appealed to Lieut. Henry Blatzheim of the Yonkers police last night for protection from a Captain and some hundreds fo Mexican soldiers who, he said, were quartered on a boat at Pier 52, North River.

Maher said he had just come from Mexico, where all the members of his family were tortured and burned at the stake. He was afraid he had incurred the enmity of Gen. Huerta. He will be examined to-day as to his sanity.

LEADERS FEAR FUND WON'T REACH GOAL

Chairman Perkins Urges Need of General Subscriptions to Make a Success.

ONE CHURCH GIVES $75,000

Workers for Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. Have About a Million Dollars to Raise In Limited Time.

It was announced at the services of the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday, that the congregation had contributed $75,000 toward the campaign for a $4,000,000 building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of this city.

The Executive Committee of the campaign held a meeting last night in the home of George W. Perkins, the Chairman, at 76 Park Avenue. All the committee chairmen and most of the team leaders attended. While the men and women had worked hard all day they had nothing definite to report concerning large subscriptions which must be forthcoming if the fund is to be completed by to-morrow. At the luncheon on Saturday the total subscriptions to date, it was announced, were $2,991,342, which means that more than $1,000,000 must be raised in the next forty-eight hours to make the great project complete. The leaders are gloomy and despair of complete success.

The women workers met yesterday in the home of Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan at 113 East Thirty-eighth Street. The leaders among the women still hope that there will be other great gifts.

Mr. Perkins issued a statement last night in which he urged the people of New York to contribute before it was too late.

"It is important," said Mr. Perkins, "that the people of New York should realize that the success of the fund depends on getting a large number of general subscriptions in the next forty-eight hours. I hope to impress on all New Yorkers who are inclined to contribute that they should not wait to be visited in person by our workers.

"Although we have 1,000 voluntary canvassers who are laboring day and night, it is a physical impossibility for them to see everybody who is likely to aid the movement. I hope such people will mail their subscriptions to our Treasurer, Henry P. Davison, at our headquarters at 25 Broad Street, or else call us on the telephone—2660 Broad—so that we can send somebody for their contributions.

"It is extremely important for New Yorkers to help and help without delay. We must reach the $4,000,000 mark because many of the subscriptions already pledged are conditional upon our getting the entire amount; and this money will be lost to the two associations if we do not succeed.

"We need many gifts of from $1,000 to $10,000, and there are hundreds of New Yorkers able to contribute such sums. Last Saturday we fell a little over $8,000 short of the $3,000,000 mark, and I am sure that there are many people in this city who would have been glad to have made up the deficit if they had known we would fall short. Fortunately, the time was extended on the two $50,000 gifts conditional on our reaching $3,000,000, but it was only extended until Monday noon and conditional upon our obtaining $3,400,000."

Mr. Perkins pointed out the importance of the work done by the two associations, and said it was imperative that the fund should be raised, not only for the good of young men and young women, but for the good of the city itself.

ADVISES WOMEN WORKERS.

Think in Big Figures, Says Mrs. Passemore, to Win Success.

That women, as a rule, do not think in big enough figures was the criticism made last night by Mrs. R. H. Passemore, a business woman in Minneapolis, one of the most successful women financier in this country, in discussing the part women have played in getting subscriptions to the $4,000,000 building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of this city. Mrs. Passemore has devoted much of her time and money to aiding the Young Women's Christian Association in different parts of the United States, and she came East expressly to help in the campaign here, which ends to-morrow.

Mrs. Passemore does not come within the boundaries of her own criticism. She does think in big figures—figures so big that they startle many men.

"The trouble with women," she explained last night, "is that they think only in one or two figures. They ought to think in amounts of four or five, because it is when they focus their thoughts on large amounts that they are of real use in campaigns of this kind.

"A woman who is working to raise money for a philanthropic purpose should hold her head high and realize that she is offering the prospective giver a splendid opportunity. She should not ask a man for $25 when he might give $5,000."

Mrs. Passemore believes in intelligent giving, and in her opinion, it is not desirable for rich or poor to give indiscriminately.

"If you are to ask for money," she continued, "you must be enthusiastic. That is the chief point—enthusiasm. The compelling power of great enthusiasm is irresistible. You must believe in giving. You must be persistent. You must not take no for an answer. I do not believe in taking money from any one just because I have asked him to give it. If I do not feel that he wishes to aid the cause I would rather leave his money in his pocket than take it. When I ask a man to help the Y. W. C. A. I want more than his money I want his friendship for the organization. If I permit him to dash off a check unthinkingly or to fish in his pocket and hand out a bank note merely to get rid of me, I lose a chance to make a friend for the association."

Mrs. Passemore said a great deal more could be done in financing Y. W. C. A. work than was being accomplished.

"I believe in intelligent presentation of a cause when I am asking a man to give to it. I try to put my case to him so well that he will wish to make a contribution. The gift that comes grudgingly, though it may be large, is not half as valuable to the association as the freely bestowed contribution of smaller size that is accompanied by good will.

"At first there was the aristocracy of physical force; then the aristocracy of blood; next the aristocracy of wealth, and now we are passing into the aristocracy of service. No one is shut out of this new aristocracy. The test of greatness is the power to serve others, coupled with a willingness to do so. Women and men who give to a cause like ours are magnificently effective for the betterment of our social, civil and industrial conditions."

Mrs. Passemore is a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and is also Chairman of the Finance Committee of the North Centre field. She has carried on campaigns in St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Birmingham, Trenton and Indianapolis. In Omaha she raised more than half the desired fund herself. A flood stopped the Indianapolis campaign and the money that had been collected was turned over to the refugees. On one night there were 250 temporarily homeless women housed in the Y. W. C. A. Building.

"Real financing should be a spiritual awakening to the entire community," she continued. "If it does not rise to that altitude, it has failed of its highest purpose. Psychology plays an important part in financing these campaigns. The big thing is to create a desire to give. Think of New York City having 500,000 women in industrial work and the Y. W. C. A. in such a financial condition that it can only take care of 6,000 of them.

"I am especially interested in the work being done for girl immigrants by the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A. at 113 East Thirty-fourth Street. Those twenty-three class centres maintained in lower Manhattan are of great value to the immigrant girl. She is under the watchful care of the institute from a few days after her arrival in America to the time when she becomes an independent, high-minded American girl. I think the work Miss Edith L. Jardine, General Secretary of the Institute, is doing among those girls is one of the finest activities of the entire work of the association in New York."

Mrs. Passemore told of one man upon whom she called who threw up his hands as soon as he saw her and said: "I might just as well give you a check now and get through with it."

"I asked him to let me explain the work to him," she went on, "and at the end of fifteen minutes he said he would send me a check that day. I had estimated $5,000 as the probable size of his gift, but when I got it it was for $25,000."

THROWN BY RUNAWAY.

Woman's Skull May Be Fractured by Fall from Buggy.

Mrs. Rosa Jacobson was thrown from the buggy in which she was driving with her husband, David Jacobson of 193 Hart Street, Brooklyn, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the horse took fright at a passing automobile at Franklin Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and ran away. Mrs. Jacobson struck the ground on her head and became unconscious. She was attended by Dr. Gray of the Jewish Hospital, who said she had a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Her condition was said to be serious.

The horse ran north on Franklin Avenue. At Brevoort Place, Policeman Daniel O'Leary of the Grand Avenue Station tried to stop him, and was dragged several feet. The effort of the policeman, however, gave Jacobson time to get the animal under control. O'Leary was cut and bruised, but not seriously injured. He was attended by Dr. Gray.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Propheta," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

WILL ASK CONGRESS TO BARE EGG TRUST

McKellar Charges That Carloads of Eggs Are Smashed to Raise Prices.

FOR CURB ON COLD STORAGE

Says Manipulation of Markets by Food Interests Causes Present High Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Alleging that there is an egg trust and that carloads of eggs are smashed to raise prices, Representative Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee will ask to bring about an investigation by Congress of the cold storage interests immediately after the regular session of Congress convenes next week. Mr. McKellar said to-day that he has information which convinces him that manipulation of markets by the cold storage interests has caused the present high prices for food products.

A part of the information which Mr. McKellar has obtained is now in possession of the Department of Justice, which has also decided to investigate the cold storage situation through District Attorneys and special agents.

Mr. McKellar said he had been informed that one concern had actually destroyed eggs by the carload after its warehouses had become taxed to their capacity, rather than allow the eggs to go on sale at retail and thereby curtail the plan of "cornering" the egg market.

"I believe the Federal Government can, by a simple law," said Mr. McKellar, "largely do away with this unjust use of cold storage. The scheme is simply to prohibit interstate shipments of all kinds of fresh meats, fish, butter, eggs, and the like, that have been kept in cold storage for a longer period than three months, with fine or imprisonment, or both, for violation. Food gambling cannot be excused on any ground."

Mr. McKellar referred to an interview in which Director Brand of the United States Office of Markets was quoted as blaming the hens of the country for the shortage in the egg supply.

"I think any Egg Trust magnate or pork packer would agree with the view of the Government official," said Mr. McKellar. "I do not believe the consumers will agree with him at all. The census shows that the production of eggs has constantly increased within the last few years. While there was an increase of 21 per cent. in population, there has been an increase of 23 per cent. in the production of eggs. I believe an officer of the Government should be very careful of his facts before even seemingly upholding the food trusts.

"I find also that there are now stored in cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania 10,000,000 dozens of eggs, and that 80 per cent. of these have been in storage since April 1. This is probably relatively the case in every State in the Union, and the cold storage men seem to be simply manipulating the market by creating an artificial scarcity. What is true of the egg situation is also true of fish, meat and butter.

"I have received many letters and newspaper clippings indorsing my bill, and, of course, I am delighted that so many approve. I understand that women's clubs are taking hold of the matter, and I hope all good citizens will co-operate with me."

Mr. McKellar has a resolution pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House providing for heavy fines and prison punishments for cold storage operators who keep perishable foodstuffs more than ninety days. Since the introduction of this measure he has received hundreds of letters containing charges, which, he says, even if partially substantiated, make out a serious case against storage monopoly.

STARTS AN EGG BOYCOTT.

Housewives' League Urges Consumers to Fight Against Exploitation.

A country-wide boycott against egg dealers has been started by Mrs. Julian Heath, national President of the Housewives' League, who sent out three hundred telegrams on Saturday to leaders of branch organizations of the Housewives' League calling their attention to the high prices charged for eggs, and asking consumers not to buy eggs until conditions changed. The consumer, she said, in these telegrams, had been exploited, and an egg boycott should be inaugurated as a protest against the manipulation of the market.

The telegrams were prepared at a meeting of the national Executive Committee of the league held on Saturday, and they were inspired in part by a letter to The Produce News from James E. Wetz, an egg speculator of Chicago. In the letter Mr. Wetz said:

The egg game is certainly going to be a hummer. The price will go higher than you ever saw it. I sold twenty-one carloads of eggs the other day and made only $840 a car, so I concluded to wait until trade thought better of the game and would pay me more money. Several years ago, when Joseph and Pharaoh had all the corn in Egypt and pilgrimages were made to get corn, you will remember that Joe and Pharaoh soaked the people. That is what the trade will get from us when it is necessary for people to have a few eggs for their breakfasts or custards for their dinners. We shall not sell another carload of eggs until we make $1,200 a car. When the deal is over it will be one of the biggest ever pulled off in the United States.

Mrs. Heath said last night that the crowning fallacy in Mr. Wetz's letter was contained in the paragraph about Joseph and Paharaoh. She pointed out that there was no famine now, as there was in Egypt, and that eggs were not necessary for breakfast nor custards for dinner.

"We have been fighting," she said, "to get the price of storage eggs down to 30 cents a dozen. At present cold storage eggs range in price from 32 to 50 cents a dozen, 'fresh' eggs from 35 to 70 cents a dozen, and fancy eggs from 75 to 80 cents a dozen. The egg market is chaotic because the consumer has no way of telling what he is buying. I wrote not long ago to the State Board of Health asking that the law requiring that cold storage products should be marked should be enforced. I learned that there was no such law, as a regulation to that effect had been repealed. A dealer must now tell his customer, whether he is asked or not, whether eggs are cold storage eggs or fresh, but this regulation is hard to enforce. In calling for the boycott we have done all that can be done for the consumer."

HAS A RABBIT PRESERVE.

New Jersey Farmer Lets Hunters Shoot Them at 50 Cents a Head.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 23.—John G. Van Riper, a farmer, has put in three years organizing a rabbit preserve, and is just now reaping the benefits of it. Three years ago, when there was a scarcity of rabbits, a number of New York business men who at considerable expense came out here with dogs and guns failed to get many rabbits. They told Van Riper that any man who acquired sufficient land and made a rabbit preserve could make money by charging each hunter so much for every rabbit brought down.

Van Riper bought a few Belgian hares and tamed them as much as he could. At considerable expense he built a mesh wire fence about fifteen acres of meadow and brush land. Into this he turned the rabbits, and upon every post he pasted a "No Hunting" sign. He daily dumped a load of produce into the inclosure to feed the rabbits, which multiplied until they now number several hundred.

With the advent of the hunting season Van Riper advertised that he could guarantee any hunter all the rabbits he cared to shoot for the nominal charge of half a dollar a head. A number of wealthy New Yorkers jumped at the chance, and hardly a day goes by, but half a dozen hunters are out on Van Riper's meadow land. So far 212 rabbits have been shot on the place, bringing the farmer in $106.

Mrs. Pankhurst Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst spoke at the Columbia Theatre this afternoon on the suffrage cause. She was introduced by Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia, who had been imprisoned in England for militancy. Mrs. Pankhurst said that President Wilson in admitting her to the United States admitted that the movement was a revolution and not a movement marked by malice. The suffragette leader left for New York on a midnight train, accompanied by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, who will go with her to England, whence she said she would sail on Wednesday.

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¶And the workmanship in every pair is the best that American labor can put into footwear of the $4 and $4.50 variety. Fifth Floor.

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Samples sent upon request.

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his youthful enthusiasms, William Dean Howells visited Spain, and the result is a new book called "Familiar Spanish Travels." Howells wanders about the Spain of to-day, but back of it all is the history of its romantic past. If you ever heard that Howells was the "dean of American literature" do not let that make you think his new book is for the elect. It's a live, human book for you. And there's splendid humor in it, more than in the books which are called popular.

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS

¶ A live cricket is the red-headed Cricket, full of freckles and fun. You will find him in a new book called "The House of Happiness." The book has a man in it and a girl, too, and some Southerners who'll soon be friends of yours. Kate Langley Bosher tells us about them, and she knows.

THE IRON TRAIL.

¶ Next time you build a bridge it will save time if you get Murray O'Neil, a builder and something more—in Rex Beach's new novel, "The Iron Trail." This is O'Neil's story. He's no handsome, dashing hero, but a tall, heavy man of forty, with slightly graying temples and the facial marks of strenuous endeavor. But he can love and fight and build. The story certainly is Alaska.

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1354 Broadway, Brooklyn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica.
120 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

OUT TO-DAY

Christmas Gifts number of
VOGUE

Your Newsdealer Has It

WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

SYLVIA WITH A MOB DEFIES THE POLICE

Guarded by 2,000 Armed with Knouts and Sticks, Miss Pankhurst Addresses Meeting.

"ARMY" TO RAID COMMONS

She Threatens Armed Demonstrations There—Suffragette Fires at Bristol and Blackburn.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sylvia Pankhurst dramatically defied the police in the East End of London this afternoon. After addressing a meeting in a Bow Road theatre she was escorted with much cheering and singing by a crowd of 2,000 to a house situated a mile away, where she lives.

In her speech she said that drilling of the "people's army" would begin this week. She promised a "no rent" campaign and hinted at armed demonsrtations in Parliament Square and at the House of Commons. Many men in the crowd were armed with knouts and short sticks.

The police made no attempt to stop the procession. When her house was reached, Miss Pankhurst appeared at a window, and, pointing to half a dozen policemen at the corner of the street, exclaimed: "There they are—discomfitted officers of the Criminal Investigation Department."

LONDON, Nov. 23.—At the Pankhurst meeting in the Bow Road this afternoon the strictest precautions had been taken to exclude detectives from the hall, and throughout the proceedings Miss Pankhurst looked nervously alert, clutching at her chair at the slightest noise.

Miss Zelie Emerson of Jackson, Mich., also made an address.

Incendiary outrages by the suffragettes occurred yesterday, the boathouse at Eastville Park, Bristol, and a portion of the grand stand in the sports ground at Blackburn being burned.

Shoemakers Reject New Schedule.

LYNN., Mass., Nov. 23.—Unions of shoe and leather workers in this city have declined to agree to a new graded price list for piece work proposed by the shoe manufacturers, who wished to place certain grades of welt shoes on the market at the figures quoted by Western and Southern manufacturers, said to be paying lower wages. The decision of the unions was reached after conferences extending over two months. The manufacturers had offered to guarantee stendy work the year round if the operatives would agree to the new list.

QUEEN OF SPAIN BETTER.

Is Able to Receive Friends—Will Stay in Paris Till King Returns.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The health of Queen Victoria of Spain continues to improve. She has been suffering from influenza since her arrival here with King Alfonso, and the King proceeded to Vienna Friday.

The Queen was allowed to receive short visits from several friends to-day, and was sitting up for a time. It is expected that she will remain in Paris until the King's return, and when she is allowed to go out will devote her time to Christmas shopping.

POINCARE MAY ARBITRATE.

Bulgarian Prime Minister Wants to Settle Trouble with Greece.

SOFIA, Nov. 23.—M. Guenadieff Minister of Foreign Affairs, has proposed to the French Chargé d'Affaires here that the differences between Bulgaria and Greece concerning prisoners of war be submitted to arbitration by President Poincare. M. Guenadieff said Bulgaria would accept M. Poincare's decision unreservedly.

Bulgaria complains that Greece still holds and refuses to release Bulgarian prisoners of war, contrary to international law.

POPE'S DOCTOR AS SENATOR

Premier Giolitti Suggests That Dr. Marchiafava Be Appointed.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The list of thirty new Senators which Premier Giolitti has prepared for King Victor Emmanuel includes Dr. Ettore Marchiafava, physician to Pope Pius and the royal house, and the Reformed Socialist, Prof. Giuseppe Gatti of the University of Rome.

Contrary to the previous report, Deputy Bertesi, Reformed Socialist, is not to be nominated a Senator.

Atlantic Message Not Telephonic.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin states that Rear Admiral Emsmann was misreported in the Berlin press in reference to alleged transatlantic telephoning. Emsmann said wireless telegraph messages, not wireless telephone.

Spain Loses 32 Fighting Moors.

EL ARAISH, Morocco, Nov. 23.—In a recent engagement between a Spanish column and Moors, the Spanish had thirty-two killed and wounded, but succeeded in occupying a strategic position. The Moors' casualties were large.

OMITS QUEENSTOWN CALL.

The Lusitania Leaves 705 Sacks of Mail—Port Officials Angry.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 23.—Again a Cunard liner has failed to call at Queenstown for mails. A mail tender with 705 sacks of mail went out today to intercept the Lusitania, and found that the vessel had proceeded on her voyage. The mails will be taken on the White Star liner Thursday, which means a delay of a week in delivery in New York.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at Queenstown over the incident, as it is held that although the weather conditions were bad outside of the harbor, the conditions in the inner harbor were ideal for transferring mails.

According to a dispatch received in this city last night, the mail left behind by the Lusitania at Queenstown included letters for Japan, China, Korea, and the Philippines. These were to have been forwarded by the Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Company from Vancouver on Dec. 3 and the Oceanic Mail Steamship Sierra from San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand on Dec. 2, so as to get to their destinations by Christmas.

Capt. W. I. D. Irvine of the Cunard liner Laconia, which arrived yesterday from Boston to start on Dec. 2 on her Winter trips to the Mediterranean, said that if the mail which the Mauretania was unable to call for at Queenstown because of bad weather had been put on his ship instead of being held back for the Majestic it would have been delivered in New York on last Wednesday evening. The Majestic did not arrive until Friday morning and her mail was delivered late in the afternoon.

"We sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday, Nov. 12, with 500 bags of mails out of the 3,000 sacks left by the Mauretania on the previous Sunday," said Capt. Irvine, "and landed it in Boston at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This mail was chiefly for Boston and the New England cities. If the postmaster at Queenstown had given the Laconia the rest of the Mauretania's mail it would have been received in New York by 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon."

This would have saved much inconvenience to New York bankers and merchants as they would have had time to open their English correspondence and answer it by ships sailing on Saturday.

In addition to the mails for the United States and Canada there were about 400 sacks of mail for China and Japan and the Philippines left behind by the Mauretania which would have caught the fast Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan from Vancouver on Nov. 19 if they had been sent by the Laconia.

A report was brought here on Friday by the Majestic, which carried mail left at Queenstown by the Mauretania that the British Postmaster General had given notice to the railway and steamship companies which carry the mails to Queenstown that in the future the American mail on Saturdays would be put on board the ships at Liverpool. It was said that a notice of sixty or ninety days was required to make the change. By that time the stormy weather will have passed.

LARKIN RAILS AT LOW WAGES

Pities Shop Assistants Who "Have to Dress Like Dukes."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—"Jim" Larkin, the labor agitator, was enthusiastically received at Cardiff, where he addressed a large meeting this afternoon. He denounced the low wages paid to many shop assistants, although they had to dress, he said, like Dukes—whatever that might mean—and the women like Duchesses—though all Duchesses he had seen had been in undress.

Speaking of Dublin as the richest town of the United Kingdom, he said that it had at the head of the Castle clique the Earl of Aberdeen (the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and his good lady, who got $25,000 a year and who had no children to keep. Their only function, so far as he could gather, was calling meetings and having exhibitions. At these exhibitions, he said, they had lecturers who received $25 or $50 to show how to feed a family of seven on $2.25 a week.

BRITISH ARMY TO ADVERTISE

Northcliffe's Hint for Getting Recruits to be Acted Upon.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Lord Northcliffe in a recent speech conveyed a hint to the Government that its difficulty in getting army recruits might be overcome by an alert advertising campaign in the press.

It is now announced that the Government is about to start a publicity campaign on these lines, and advertisements will soon appear in the newspapers inviting men to join the army and setting forth the army's attractions.

Italians Flock to Our Warships.

NAPLES, Nov. 23.—The American warships in the harbor were just as strong an attraction for the people of Naples to-day as when they first entered the port. Many visitors went aboard the ships, and were warm in their praise of the appearance and discipline of the crews.

RUBBER HORRORS STIR BRITISH PRESS

Newspapers Give Prominence to Aborigines Society's Appeal for an Inquiry.

NEW TALES OF CRUELTY

Daily Mail's Correspondent in Brazil Affirms Reports of Slavery After Amazon Voyage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.—The newspapers this morning give prominence to the Aborigines' Protection Society's appeal for an inquiry into the new rubber horrors on the Amazon.

The Daily News says these grave charges call for the immediate attention of the Government. A Daily News correspondent who recently made a voyage along the Amazon to the Bolivian frontier says that more than once he was asked on the Amazon, "Who made all this fuss about Putumayo? It was not much worse there than you would find up any of the more inaccessible rivers."

The correspondent expresses the belief that the Brazilian Government at least is anxious that its Indian subjects should be juatly treated by the traders, and he continues:

"I know it sent soldiers to apprehend an American subject—a man I met there—for shooting two half-breeds, and hanged him, but it allows free slavery, known as peonage, and it is that sort of labor which obtains nearly all the rubber exported from the American tropics."

The correspondent, in describing life in the dismal South American forests, especially the district of Acre, says it is all a dense jungle, and the fevers are of such virulence that official Brazilians themselves shrink from the mere idea of going there. Labor, he sasy, is very scarce, and the Indians won't work unless they are forced to do so.

"The life of a rubber-getter is as gloomy, famished, and cruel an existence as there is on the earth," he says. "The slave is entirely subject to the will of his master. He is bound to his master by the twilight and silence of the limitless junge, and escape is utterly impossible. Bany Brazilian rubber-getters are natives of Ceara, Southern Brazil, who have been persuaded to emigrate. They are imported into the upper Amazon country and planted in a forest clearing as remote from their kind as though they were on a desert island, and there they stay until they die.

"They are put into debt for their clothes, food and all they require. The prices charged are fantastic and they must pay off the debt with the rubber they get which they never do. In some of the more remote districts these laborers are whipped for the most trivial offenses.

An English traveler on the Beni told me he saw a woman cruelly beaten for upsetting a lamp. Other travelers in the same country told me of 500 lashes as a common punishment. All these men referred to the slavery quite casually, and spoke of the consequences of it as daily occurrences there. They said the padrone of an estate could give a whipping to a slave for anything he liked. Each of these men affirmed that they had seen men and women bought for gold.

WITNESSES TAMPERED WITH

Wiretapping Collusion Cases to Go to Grand Jury Next Week.

At least a dozen witnesses in the alleged cases of collusion between the police and the wiretappers have been corralled by District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Groehl. It was said yesterday that each of the witnesses had been approached and tampered with. So closely are some of the witnesses allied with the prosecution, however, that information of this nature is bound to reach the District Attorney almost immediately.

The collusion cases, it was said yesterday, would not go to the Grand Jury till next week. It is expected that they will be presented after the Thanksgiving recess, and that at least one indictment will be asked for.

DOUBT VERA SCOTT'S STORY

Clevelanders Say She Married There the Day After Alleged Shootng.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—That Mrs. Vera Scott, now under arrest in Los Angeles, did not shoot and kill Marshall Field, Jr., is the belief of Clevelanders who remember her and the man she married, divorced, and eventually killed on a train. According to the dispatches from Los Angeles, she says she shot Field on Nov. 23, 1905. As a matter of fact, Field was shot on Nov. 22, 1905, in Chicago. On Nov. 23, 1905, a marriage license was taken out in Cleveland for "Miss Clark," as she was then known, and Reese H. Prosser. The marriage ceremony was performed the following day.

Soon after that the couple went to Lisbon, Ohio, to reside. The marriage followed a friendship of about five weeks. As Miss Clark, the woman had been known for some time in this city in hotel circles. She maintained considerable mystery about her past and seemed always amply supplied with money.

Prosser, convinced that his wife's past had been spectacular, removed with her to the Pacific Coast. There, in 1910, Mrs. Prosser obtained a divorce on charges of cruelty. One allegation she made was that Prosser threw out of a bedroom window a phonograph on which she had insisted upon playing over and over the one record to which her husband objected.

Shortly after the divorce Prosser was shot and killed on a train at Libby, Mont., by Mrs. Prosser. She was tried for murder, but acquitted. Prosser's mother soon died of grief.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Stanley Field, nephew of the late Marshall Field, and cousin of Marshall Field, Jr., whom Mrs. Vera Scott, now in jail in Los Angeles, says she shot and killed in 1905, was at the Belvedere Hotel today on his return from a hunting trip. He said he did not believe the woman's story. Mr. Field had discussed the affair with members of his party. One of these said to-night:

"Marshall Field, Jr., cared a great deal for books and spent most of his time reading. He did not mix with the gay set. Stanley Field told me that when Marshall Field, Jr., received the gunshot wound that caused his death, he was alone in his room getting his guns ready for a hunting trip. It is thought that one of them was loaded, and that it was fired by accident, the charge entering his body. Mr. Field was never known to associate with women of the class to which the Los Angeles woman belongs. She is evidently trying to gain notoriety."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Nothing has developed here to corroborate Vera Scott's story that she shot Marshall Field, Jr. There never has been any proof that he was not shot as announced—by the discharge of one of his guns at his residence. Both the police and the attending surgeons deny that he met his death elsewhere or in any other way. Mr. Field's widow is now Mrs. Maldwin Drummond and is living in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23.—While Mrs. Vera Scott, who says she killed Marshall Field, Jr., in Chicago, was bombarded with questions all day to such an extent that she became hysterical toward night, she adhered to her story. She declared that the shooting was accidental and occurred in a scuffle over the revolver. The woman, Alice, she says, also was involved in the struggle.

The police have taken a stenographic report of the so-called confession and have notified the Chicago authorities, but no reply has been received as yet.

Mrs. Scott told several stories about the date of her marriage to Prosser, declaring first that she married him in 1904 and then that she married him in 1905, directly after the shooting, and left him the following day.

SLAYS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Glove Cutter Shoots After Seeking Reconciliation with Her.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Frank Mills of Gloversville, aged 25 years, shot and killed his wife, Margia Fancher Mills, 20, here this afternoon, then turned the weapon on himself and died a few hours afterward.

The tragedy occurred at the home of Mrs. Mills's cousin. The couple had been married less than a year. Because of unpleasantness Mrs. Mills left her husband some weeks ago and was on a visit to her cousin here. Her husband came yesterday and pleaded with her to return home with him. The argument was resumed this afternoon in the absence of her cousin and resulted in the double shooting. A boy entered the room looking for a scarf pin and found the young woman on the floor with a bullet wound in the back of her head. The husband was lying with two bullets in his head and still grasped a .38 calibre revolver.

Mills was honorably discharged from Troop C, Fourth Cavalry, and was a glove cutter. His wife was a handsome young woman and a gifted pianist.

PRAISES JOSEPH SCHOOL.

Judge Rosalsky Says It Will Be of Value to the East Side.

Judge Rosalsky was the chief speaker last night at the exercises held at the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School at 165 Henry Street to celebrate the opening of its new building. Judge Rosalsky said that the new school would be of great value to the east side, as it would instruct its pupils in Jewish institutions and in the institutions of this country. Other speakers were Joseph S. Marcus, who last night gave $1,000 to the school; Prof. Soloman Schecter of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Rabbi Elias Solomon, and Rabbi S. E. Jaffe.

More than 700 persons attended the ceremonies last night. It was announced that $3,000 had been subscribed to the school in the day, and this, with what had been given before, made a fund of $15,000.

'BEDFORD ST.' ENDS LONG CHURCH LIFE

Veteran Methodists Take Part in Old-Time Experience Meeting.

DOORS SHUT FOR GOOD

Organization Which for 108 Years Worked in Greenwich Village Will Lose Its Identity.

Nicholas Onderdonk, a white-bearded patriarch who joined the church sixty-six years ago and is its oldest member, was the leader of an old-fashioned experience meeting held yesterday afternoon in the historic Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the landmarks of old Greenwich Village at Morton and Bedford Streets. It was the last day in the life of the church, for the building is to be torn down in the march of improvements. The experience meeting began 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon after luncheon had been served to 300 old friends of the organization who came from a distance.

On the wall above the pulpit the dates "1805-1913" were formed of white flowers with a border of green between two draped American flags. On the platform, as guests of honor, sat fifteen men and women who have been associated with the church for fifty years or more. They were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Benedict, Mrs. Sarah E. Childs, Robert W. Courtney, Mrs. Caroline Cropsey, Miss Isabella Greenlaw, Daniel Kile, Miss Phoebe Lounsberry, Charles H. Mead, Mrs. Fanny A. Peacock, William Pollard, Mrs. Mary K. Robinson, Mrs. Mary E. Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sketchley.

Mr. Onderdonk, who has seen thirty-one pastors come and go during his association with the church, told of the old times when the edifice was so crowded—even to the stairways—that the minister had to climb a ladder to a rear window to get to his pulpit.

After a few personal reminiscences he epitomized the history through 108 years of the church organization. He told how, in 1805, the few scattering houses on that part of Manhattan Island, formed what was then known as Greenwich Village, bounded by the Hudson River, Greenwich Lane (now Greenwich Ave.) Bank Street, and a brook which flowed where Canmine Street is now. At that time, said Mr. Onderdonk, there was but one place of worship, a Dutch Reformed Church, on the corner of Bleecker and West Tenth Streets.

In the year 1805 the Methodists of Greenwich Village began holding meetings at the home of Samuel Walgrove on the north side of Morton Street about 150 feet west of Bleecker Street. The congregation soon became too large for his house so Mr. Walgrove opened his carpenter shop for its use. There they worshipped until the first church edifice was constructed in 1810 on its present site. The church was a frame building with shingled sides. It faced Bedford Street and thus got its name and it was there that the fathers of American Methodism preached as they made the circuit of the towns.

In 1830 the old church was enlarged and in 1840, under the pastorate of Rev. Phineas Rice, the present edifice fronting on Morton Street was erected. The cornerstone was laid by the celebrated Robert Newton of England, and the dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Hedding.

William Pollard, President of the Bedford Street Association, told about seeing the assistant superintendent of the Sixth Avenue Railway Company, on one occasion, sitting in the gallery and looking down on the members who told in enthusiastic words of their conversion. "He thought us a lot of lunatics," said Mr. Pollard, amid laughter, "and I told him it was very contagious. And when he got religion himself and became converted he came to believe that we were sane after all."

The last sermon in the old church was preached last night by Rev. Allan MacRossie, superintendent of the New York District of the New York Conference. Supper was served by the women of the church to former members who, from a distance, came to attend the final service.

The Trustees have approved a plan to consolidate the church society with the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The Rev. George W. Downes, pastor of the Bedford Street Church will be associated in the pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple with the Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss.

In Kidney Diseases

bladder troubles and similar affections, Vittel Grande Source is prescribed with uniform success by thousands of physicians.

Consult your doctor; he may be among the number. If not, send me his name and I will prove its worth to his complete satisfaction.

At Druggists, Grocers, &c.

Edward Lauzes, General Agent, 400 West 23d St., New York

Write for Booklet.

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

from a natural mineral water

TIFFANY & Co.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

The judgment of Paris in awarding the apple to Venus was easily rendered when compared with the decision of a committee of famous artists as to what the typical American girl of to-day looks like. Portraits of twenty-nine young women will be given in the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7, and one beautiful girl will be pictured as being the best type. Order your copy in advance.—Adv.

PACIFIC COAST AND RETURN $141.80

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Howard St.
" 28th St.
" 42nd St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Offerings for this day (Monday) will consist of

4,000 Yards of Black Silk Crepe de Chine

44 inches wide, the regular price of which is $3.00 per yard . . . . at $1.58

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

the actual values of which range from $40.00 to 50.00 . . at $25.00

Women's Marvex Gloves

at the following very unusual prices:

Women's 3-clasp Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, in black, white or tan . per pair $1.45

Women's Mousquetaire Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, 16-button length, in black or white, per pair $2.85

B. Altman & Co.

Imported Dress Silks and Velvets

are being displayed, in their respective departments on the First Floor, in many exclusive Novelties and Specialties as adopted by the leading Paris couturiers.

The Dressmaking Department

on the Third Floor, is prepared to furnish, upon request, estimates and suggestions for making to order, from the above mentioned materials, Fashionable Gowns at moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

When a young man selects one of our suits or overcoats he wears something distinctively individual.

The most moderately priced garment we make contains the style, material, fit and comfort that make for individuality.

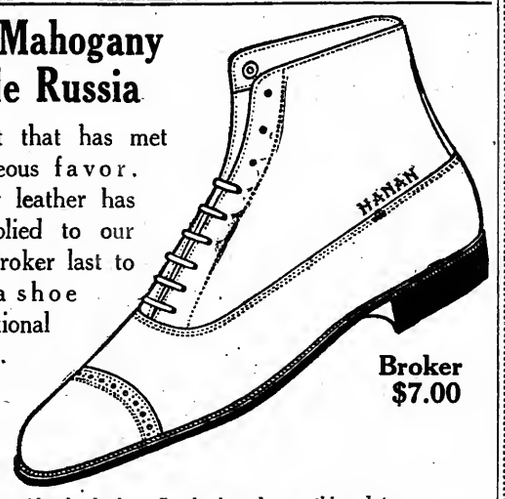
Further advantages—our immense variety, the most complete in New York, and moderate prices.

Sack Suits $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats $18 " $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Dark Mahogany Shade Russia

The boot that has met instantaneous favor. This new leather has been applied to our famous Broker last to produce a shoe of exceptional attraction.



Broker $7.00

Its wide shank, low, flat heel, and new thinned toe give it an effective combination of style and comfort.

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1695 Broadway, near 53d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

High-Class Leader in Department Store Advertising

THE NEW YORK TIMES published in October, week days and Sundays, 293,738 agate lines of Department Store advertising—73,757 lines more than the next New York morning newspaper popularly classed with THE NEW YORK TIMES as to quality of circulation.

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	293,738
Second High-Class Newspaper	219,981
Third " "	116,443
Fourth " "	57,568

In October, 1913, the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES published 143,929 agate lines of Department Store advertisements, a substantial GAIN over October, 1912

Woolworth Building

Broadway, Park Place to Barclay St.

150,000

People pass our door daily.

10,000

People use our Elevators.

Chance for Syndicate and Other Stores

Ground Floor Stores

$4,000 a year and upward.

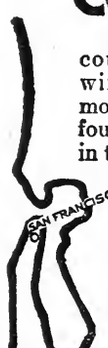
Also

Unusual Office Space

Edward J. Hogan, Agent,

Tel. Barclay—5521.

THE CALIFORNIA COAST



country offers the winter vacationist more than can be found anywhere else in the United States.

Forget its romantic and fanciful side, and consider it from the practical and economical side alone.

Wintering in California is inexpensive. A cozy, rose-bowered bungalow, in a balmy climate, on the shore of the lazy, blue Pacific, unlimited quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables at most reasonable prices, can be rented furnished for from twenty-five to sixty-five dollars monthly. Can you live as pleasantly or as economically at home?

Trolley cars reach many of the world famous resorts. Write for booklets.

Pacific Limited

Leaves Chicago daily at 10:45 a. m. from Union Station, Canal and Adams Sts Arrives third morning, San Francisco 8:50 a. m.; Los Angeles 10 a. m. Steel equipment, drawing room and compartment sleepers and library observation sleepers. Latest type tourist sleepers. Excellent dining car service.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Union Pacific Line

Ogden to San Francisco via **Southern Pacific**

Ogden to Los Angeles via **Salt Lake Route**

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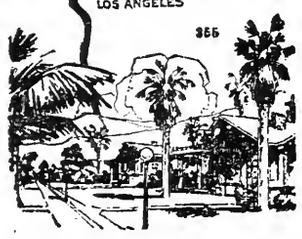
287 Broadway
New York City
L. H. Nutting, G. E. P. A.
366 Broadway
New York City
M. Deffebant, G. A.
Woolworth Bldg.
New York City



FOR SALE

Pennnsylvania Railroad Ferryboats

"BALTIMORE" and "JERSEY CITY"

"Baltimore" is at Hoboken Shop and "Jersey City" is in service on the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They may be seen by applying to Captain C. J. Carroll, Sup't Jersey City Ferries.

If interested in purchase of boats of this character, please examine and submit written offer NOT later than three o'clock Monday, December 15, 1913.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

S. Porcher, Purchasing Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

ZOO LLAMA FORGETS WHO AND WHAT HE IS

Peon Had a Dreadful Shock, Snyder Thinks, Then Lost His Identity.

IMITATES OTHER ANIMALS

Screeching Like a Peacock and Pacing Up and Down His Cage Like His Neighbors, the Wolves.

The conduct of Peon, the pride of the llama enclosure in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, has become so strange in the last week that Charley Snyder, keeper and student of wild animals, has come to the conclusion that the animal is suffering from amnesia. Peon does not even remember his own name. Snyder said yesterday, when he was recounting the budget of weekly happenings among his wild charges, that he was convinced it was a well-defined case of lost identity. Snyder, it may be noted, is a great friend of the afflicted llama and his strange conduct has caused him much worry.

It was about ten days ago that Frank, one of the oldest of the keepers, discovered that Peon was evidently "off his head," to quote his first unofficial report upon the subject. Peon, he noticed, had lost a certain sprightliness of disposition that had made him a favorite. Then he would stand for hours gazing out upon the world with a vacant stare. Another symptom he noted was that Peon would not respond to his name and again that he had given up his friendship for the alpaca and no longer paid any attention to his former playmate. So Frank reported the matter to Snyder and the latter placed Peon under observation.

The llama has been a zoo attraction for a number of years. He was at first an exceedingly vicious animal, with a fondness for trying to bite pieces out of unsuspecting visitors. Upon his arrival he refused food and the authorities had a time in pulling him through. It was really Snyder who accomplished it. It was he who persuaded Peon to eat and take an interest in his new surroundings. In time he brought the llama into a charming state of docility and from a vicious zoological exhibit the animal became a real attraction.

"I and Peon were just like real friends," said Snyder with much feeling. "I named him and we got to be real proud of each other."

So it was that when the llama keeper told Snyder that Peon had "gone wrong" the interest in the case was instantaneous. Snyder went over to the llama house and verified the truth of Frank's observations. To his surprise Peon did not even recognize him. He greeted his friend with a vacant stare.

"It was most touching," said Snyder "the old boy would stand and look clear through me. There was not the slightest sign of recognition though I called him by name very often. But I was convinced that Peon had in no sense lost his mind. He had simply lost his identity.

"I came to this belief the third day after I had the llama under observation. For I discovered that he was entering upon another phase of his trouble—he was groping about for another identity. This was first manifested to me in the strangest way. Coming softly to the fence of the inclosure one day I discovered the llama crouched down upon the ground and in the most catlike way working his body forward. I watched him for a minute. Peon was actually trying to catch a bird. What do you think of that? How do I account for it? I don't. I am simply the narrator of facts. In my own mind I put it down to the fact that Peon was groping about for an identity. But then I am not an alienist."

Now, according to the ever truthful Snyder, Peon entered into another stage of his search for an identity. In his zeal to re-establish himself Peon disregarded his own kind and began to imitate the animals about him. Even Snyder admits that in some cases the imitations were pretty poor, his most successful effort being to reproduce the rasping cry of the peacock.

Some distance from the llama inclosure, but, now that the trees are bare, within sight of the place where Peon is kept, is a prairie wolf den. In it are three restless beasts that, when not hid from view in an artificial rock cave, spend their time pacing restlessly up and down. Snyder discovered that Peon, from watching the animals, had come to imitate them. Back and forth he would pace in front of the inclosure. Snyder says he would keep his eyes fixed always on the other animals, keeping pace with them and turning when they turned.

It was laughable, Snyder said, to see Peon watching one of the park peacocks that had established a promenade near the llama house. It was from the peacock that the animal got the cry it sometimes tries to imitate.

"It's a sort of hopeless task," said Snyder to Frank.

But it was not so hopeless as Snyder thought, for on Saturday morning Frank burst into the reptile house all excitement.

"Hey, Snyder," he called, "Peon has just answered to his name."

"What!" exclaimed Snyder, and in a minute both were racing down the path to the inclosure. Sure enough, there was Peon standing near the bars. "Peon, Peon," called Snyder. The animal paid not the slightest attention.

"Peon," again shouted the keeper almost in the animal's ear. Peon looked rather languidly around. "Look, Frank!" shouted Snyder, "it's like he was recognizing an old freind."

But Peon still walks like a wolf and sings like a peacock, and Snyder and Frank are now facing the task of teaching him that he is really a llama.

"He's got to learn all over again," said Snyder.

Snyder is convinced that Peon suffered some shock that brought about amnesia, and the subject is one that is no longer discussed between him and Frank. In searching about for a cause Snyder came to the conclusion that the shock was really afforded by Frank appearing suddenly before Peon with his whiskers shaved off. This theory almost caused a fight.

"There, I don't blame Peon," said Snyder yesterday rather sadly. "Frank was such a good looking man with his face hid behind a curtain. Now look at him." But Frank, choking with suppressed indignation, had fled down the path.

"The truth is always painful," Snyder commented sadly.

UNION FOR CHORUS FOLK.

Temporary Organization Formed—Broadwayites Quit the Meeting.

Seventeen chorus girls, five of them from Broadway, and thirty-seven chorus men answered the call for a meeting to form a union yesterday afternoon and assembled at the Women's Trade Union League headquarters at 43 East Twenty-second Street. Before the meeting was over the five Broadwayites had withdrawn, but despite this setback a temporary organization was formed and the first steps taken for obtaining a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Yesterday's meeting was called by J. F. Duffy, general organizer of the A. F. L., at the request of a number of chorus girls and men, who complained of the poor treatment they were getting from theatrical managers. Why so few assembled to take part in starting the union was explained in several ways by those present. One young woman, who insisted that she couldn't lose her job because she owed her managers $180, said that various stage managers had warned the chorus girls that if they attended the meeting they would be dropped from their companies. Another girl, who arrived late in a taxi and left early, said that the day was too fine to spend indoors, and that most of the girls were out automobiling.

The enthusiastic ones, however, set to work to get things going, and after newspaper men had been excluded from the rooms Miss Melinda Scott of the Women's Trade Union League called the meeting to order and spoke of the advantages of forming a union. She was followed by Mr. Duffy, who outlined the strength of the musicians and stage hands because of their organizations, and said that the American Federation of Labor would do everything in its power, free of charge, to aid the chorus people in getting together.

While the meeting was going on the chorus girls in H. H. Frazee's production of "The Madcap Duchess" held a meeting on the stage of the Globe Theatre and agreed to refuse to join either he association or any other contemplated union of players.

Harry Mountford, a former head of the White Rats, a strong vaudeville organization, is launching a new association made up chiefly of vaudeville and burlesque folk, which will aim to bring about reforms in the present system of booking acts. The system now is a costly one for the actor.

GEN. STUART-WORTLEY HERE

Noted Soldier Will Go to England in an Oil-Burning Cruiser.

Major Gen. Edward Montagu Stuart-Wortley, C. M. G., D. S. O., arrived yesterday from the West Indies on the Atlas steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Louise, and his son, Rothsay. He said that he had been traveling for pleasure, as he had given up his command of the infantry brigade at Shorncliffe in Kent, England. In Halifax he will join the British cruiser New Zealand and travel to Portsmouth in her by permission of the Admiralty.

The General said that the New Zealand burned oil and was completing a voyage around the world to test the new fuel for the navy. She took on a store of Jamaica oil at Brighton, and the water was so shallow that the fuel had to be taken out to the ship in small tanks.

Gen. Stuart-Wortley is one of the most distinguished soldiers in the British Army. He served in the Afghan war under Lord Roberts, the first Boer war in 1881, the Nile expeditions of 1884, 1885, and 1896, and the last Boer war. In addition, he has participated in frontier fights in India. He has many medals and decorations, including the Distinguished Service Order, which he received from Queen Victoria.

To Build Havana-Key West Ferryboat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—A local shipbuilding firm announced to-day the receipt of a contract to build what it is said will be the largest ferryboat ever constructed in this country. The specifications call for a speed of 16 knots an hour. The boat will be 350 feet long and 70 feet beam, will cost $500,000, and will be used to ferry trains between Key West and Havana.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

"38" PACKARD "48" SECURITY

The bridge builder's factor of safety is built into every Packard car.

Combined with luxury of motion—silence—certainty of performance—is durability far beyond the requirement.

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LINCOLN HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTOR

COURT TO INTERPRET EINSTEIN'S WILL

Counsel for Lady Waldstein and Mrs. Spingarn Differ as to Its Terms.

ESTATE WORTH $2,000,000

After Widow's Death, Manufacturer's Property Was to be Divided Between His Children.

The will of David Lewis Einstein, a manufacturer, who died in May, 1909, at the home of his daughter, then Mrs. Theodore Seligman, now Lady Waldstein, at 47 South Street, London, by agreement of the trustees of the estate has been submitted for construction to the Supreme Court in this city. Arguments in the action will be heard to-day. There has been a difference of opinion as to the terms of the will between the counsel representing the two daughters of the late Mr. Einstein. Morgan J. O'Brien represents Lady Waldstein and ex-Justice Leventritt Mrs. Joel Elias Spingarn, wife of Prof. Spingarn, formerly of Columbia University. Lewis Einstein, formerly First Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, a son of the testator, was a beneficiary under his father's will, but the provisions affecting him are not involved in the court proceedings.

Mr. Einstein, accompanied by his wife, went to London on May 2, 1909, to attend the wedding of his daughter and Sir Charles Waldstein, a professor in Cambridge University. Mr. Einstein died suddenly, and the wedding was postponed. Mr. Einstein was President of the Raritan Woolen Mills in Raritan, N. J., and had an office at 14 White Street. He was also head of the Somerset Manufacturing Company. His will was executed on Jan. 14, 1907, and was filed in the Surrogates' office in this city in May, 1909. To his wife, Mrs. Caroline Einstein, who has since died, Mr. Einstein left all his household goods, furniture, supplies, automobiles, and other vehicles. Under the second clause of the will Mrs. Einstein received $25,000 outright, with this suggestion as to the disposition of it:

I suggest that a good use to be made of it would be to distribute it among any charitable institutions she may think fit, but the gift to her is absolute and free from any trust or restriction in regard to its use.

Mr. Einstein left to his widow for her lifetime the home at 39 West Fifty-seventh Street, which, after her death, was to pass to the residuary estate. The executors were empowered to sell the house after this event, but Mr. Einstein authorized either of his two daughters or their husbands to buy it.

To Lady Waldstein he bequeathed the income from a trust fund of $126,000. On her death the principal was to go to her issue. A like sum on similar conditions was left to his second daughter, Mrs. Spingarn. To his son Lewis he left $125,000 on the same conditions as those governing the bequests to the two daughters.

The income from the residuary estate, which was said to have been very large, went to the widow for her life. After her death the residuary estate was to be divided into three equal shares, and these were to go to the children. Mr. Einstein provided that any advances he had made to his children were to be charged against the amounts they received under his will, but without interest.

Regarding his stock in the Somerset Manufacturing Company and the Raritan Woolen Mills Company, Mr. Einstein authorized his executors to hold it in their discretion, but he directed that if they sold the Somerset stock it should be offered to the other stockholders in the concern in accordance with an agreement he entered into with them.

Mr. Einstein named as his executors Lady Waldstein, Kalman Haas and Solomon A. Fatman. By a codicil to his will he named Prof. Joel E. Spingarn as executor and trustee to his will in lieu of Theodore Seligman, who died after the will was executed. The value of the estate was not made known, but it was said to be more than $2,000,000.

SPONGERS WIN STRIKE.

65,000 Garment Makers Made Idle by It Will Resume Work To-day.

Michael Brayer, President of the Textile Shrinkers Employers' Association, the strike of whose 330 employes had made idle 65,000 garment workers, announced last evening that all the shops would be opened to-day, all the demands of the Cloth Spongers and Examiners' Union having been conceded. A memorandum of agreement was signed by representatives of both sides on Saturday, but before Dec. 1 an agreement for five years will be signed embodying the new conditions.

"After the meeting of our association in the Hotel St. Denis on Saturday," he continued, "we asked the union to reconsider the open or closed shop conditions or agree to arbitration of the closed shop demand, but the union, after a meeting last night, notified us that the closed shop demand must stand. We are helpless in the matter, as the garment manufacturers have been bringing pressure to bear on us to end the strike and, to prevent a condition of chaos in the garment industry, the closed shop will rule."

DRAIN CANAL, FIND BODY.

Boy Disappeared Last Monday from Home in Passaic.

PASSAIC, Nov. 23.—The water was drained from the Dundee Canal in this city this afternoon by the police in the hope of finding the body of seven-year-old John Wasnok, who was believed to have been drowned in the canal on Monday last. When practically all the water had been removed the body was found lying at the bottom of the canal. The police used grappling irons in the canal on Friday in the hope of finding the body, and when they failed they decided to run out the water to-day.

HEAR BISHOP VINCENT.

Chautauqua Founder, Guest of Edisons, Preaches in Orange Church.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23.—Bishop Thomas Heyl Vincent, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, at their home, Glenmont, in Llewellyn Park. He arrived here last night and will remain until Thursday. This morning he preached in the Orange Methodist Church, which is attended by the Edison family.

On Tuesday night Bishop Vincent will speak at the prayer meeting in Miller Chapel, which was built by Mrs. Edison in memory of her parents. He will be the guest at a dinner of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Joseph Herben, and will also attend the golden wedding anniversary reception to be tendered the Rev. and Mrs. William D. Bridge of Orange.

It was Bishop Vincent, who in 1874 with the late Lewis Miller, father of Mrs. Edison, founded the Chautauqua movement. He is 81 years old and has been preaching since he was 18 years old.

J. L. CROUSE HURT IN AUTO.

Banker's Car Crashes Into a Team of Horses in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—J. Lansing Crouse, a member of the banking firm of W. C. Langley & Co., of New York and Syracuse, was injured early this morning when an automobile in which he was riding struck a team of horses.

The machine, driven by Peter J. Streitcher, was taking Mr. Crouse from the Central railroad station to his hotel when, at South Division and Elliott Streets, a garbage wagon suddenly drove in front of the car. The driver tried to avert a collision, but ran into the horses, and the automobile then crashed into a telegraph pole.

Mr. Crouse was stunned and cut. The driver was also bruised. Mr. Cruise was taken to his hotel, but had recovered sufficiently this afternoon to return home.

Mme. Montessori's Lecture.

The committee having in charge the visit to this country of Dr. Maria Montessori, the great Italian teacher, announced yesterday that Mme. Montessori would speak at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Dec. 8. Arrangements have been made for delegations of teachers from various schools in New York and vicinity to attend.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

HAVE ARRANGED, BEGINNING THIS DAY,

Important Special Sales

of Evening Gowns—Afternoon and Street Dresses—Dance Frocks—Afternoon and Evening Wraps—Tailleur Suits with or without fur trimming—Limousine and Utility Coats—Blouses.

Millinery and Furs

at very great reductions

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THE mere name of Chippendale will oftentimes evoke a memory of some dignified old Georgian Sitting Room with its sober hangings, mellow mahogany furnishings and general air of reposeful comfort.

Of the Chippendale Furniture such as may be found in rooms such as this are our Hampton Shops Reproductions the equivalents.

From them may be selected a richly carven Writing Table, some cabinets in the "Chinese Taste," in which one's bits of Old Chelsea may find a fitting home, or perhaps a ball-and-claw footed chair, relieved by a decorative touch of Chinese Lacquer, any one of which will give to our modern room a touch of old-world distinction.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 32d Street, New York

Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

Rent in the Equitable now and get a full selection

SEVEN o'clock is no time to buy opera tickets for a performance beginning at 8.15. The choice seats go to those who select them early. Fortunately the Equitable Building is choice all through, horizontally and perpendicularly. But it stands to sense there are some locations which will appeal to you more than others.

The time to rent space in the Equitable Building is now, before the other fellow leases the location you want.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

Two Solid-End Uprights Locked Together.

Mounted on leg units (intermediate leg units at center), with Double-Wall End in place at right and about to be attached at left. Notice the finish of the solid end, and that extra end is not needed except for added fire safety.

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Evening Gowns in an unusually attractive assortment of Models from Worth, Callot, Klein, and Paquin.

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Tailored Suits from the best makers.

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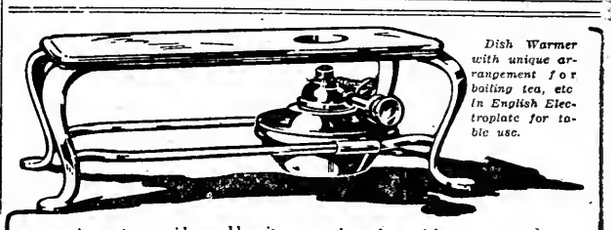

Dish Warmer with unique arrangement for boiling tea, etc in English Electroplate for table use.

Atmosphere, said an old writer, is one of the finest necessities for home comfort. And where is this so important as at that Thanksgiving Dinner of yours?

Among a score of things, including platters, dishes and table ware of all sorts, that are delights to the eye of the epicure, is this necessary addition to the equipment of the serving or dining table,—the Plate Warmer. It is made in English Electroplate, from eight to twenty-six inches in length. One end contains an opening over which you can boil the tea, coffee or what not. The alcohol burner is movable and can be placed at any point along the tracks. Truly a thing of beauty, it is doubly a delight in its practical usefulness. Made also in copper, 24 and 36 inches, and for either alcohol or electricity.

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45th Street & 6th Ave., New York

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY CONCEALS HER EARS

Photos in The Times Christmas Number Show She Dresses Her Hair to Hide Them.

HER EXPRESSION A PUZZLE

Neither Sad Nor Joyful, It Can Only Be Described as Inscrutable—Holiday Number Out Dec. 7.

Masters of the art of camera portraiture who have seen proofs of the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES are enthusiastic in their praise of the splendid results obtained by the use of this newest method of photographic reproduction. The Christmas number will be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, and the special rotogravure section of eight pages is devoted to twenty-nine of the pictures of typical American girls selected by a jury of seven distinguished artists from the vast number of photographs sent in to THE TIMES in response to its invitation.

These seven artists—C. Allan Gilbert, Hamilton King, James Montgomery Flagg, Clarence F. Underwood, Penrhyn Stanlaws, Philip Boileau and W. L. Jacobs as was recently announced, selected in all ninety pictures which they regarded as typical American girls. Twenty-nine are reproduced in the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number, and the remaining sixty-one will be pictured in another special rotogravure section to be issued the following Sunday.

This Girl of To-day supplement is one of three pictorial sections which will be parts of the Christmas number, for besides the reular pictorial supplement which closely follows the news of the day, there will be another devoted to a reproduction, in the three original colors, of John S. Sargent's famous frieze "The Prophets," one of the most attractive features of the Boston Public Library. As reproduced the complete frieze will be in three parts, the whole 55 inches long and 10 inches wide, and, there being no printing upon the back, it will be suitable for framing.

An inspection of the twenty-nine pictures of types of American girls contained in the Christmas number shows a collection of fine representatives of young womanhood. The picture of the young woman whom the seven artists selected as that which most nearly embodied their ideas as to what The Girl of To-day is like, covers the entire cover page. The other twenty-eight are grouped four to a page.

The photographs sent in embrace an almost infinite variety, from the veriest amateur snapshot to the expensive portrait-size pictures of the best known artistic photographers. In many cases photographs had to be enlarged, while not a few had to be reduced in size to be reproduced. Naturally color photographs have to appear in the same tint as all the other pictures, but by the rotogravure process these seem to lose none of their original attractiveness. The variation in costumes is also striking. One might conclude, however, that the average American girl, when she has her picture taken, likes to appear in a low-necked evening dress and without a hat, for seventeen are thus attired. Four wear afternoon or evening dresses with hats, and three are in afternoon dresses without hats. Two wear street dress with hats, and one is in a street dress without a hat. One is in outing costume, and one wear a riding habit.

Some will be interested in how the typical American girl wears her hair, judging from the twenty-nine photographs. Of the whole number, only one shows her ears. Five, by showing the lower parts, indicate that they really possess ears, but there is no sign of even a lobe in the case of the others. Most wear the hair low, though as many as four show the forehead. One wears her hair down her back.

It is interesting to note that only one of the twenty-nine is actually laughing, and of the remainder only one is smiling. Some few are sadly pensive. The most look out with a steady, thoughtful gaze, which is neither sad nor joyful. In searching for an apt description, one thinks of a word used by one of those authorities who defined The Girl of To-day in a recent interview in THE TIMES. He said her expression was apt to be just a little inscrutable. Inscrutable—that is the word that applies here.

AS HAMILTON SAW BURR.

Sharp Criticism in a Remarkable Letter That Sells for $155.

A remarkably fine holograph letter of Alexander Hamilton to Robert G. Harper was obtained for $155 by Dodd & Livingston of this city at the executor's sale in Baltimore on Thursday of the rare books and autographs of the late William C. Pennington. The letter is dated Albany, Feb. 19, 1804, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Since the receipt of your letter on the subject of the impeachment of the Judges, this is perhaps the first moment that indifferent health and excessive occupation have permitted a reply.

I view the attempts, which are making, completely in the light you do, and have very little doubt that they are in prosecution of a deliberate plan to prostrate the independence of the Judiciary Department and substitute to the present Judges creatures of the reigning party, who will be the supple instruments of oppression and usurpation under the forms of the Constitution. This being my apprehension of the matter I shall not be backward to give the scheme all practicable resistance; and certainly if an impeachment shall be instituted and other prior and indispensable duties will permit, I shall cheerfully aid in the defense of the accused as a very high obligation. It is not, however, in my power to promise absolutely attendance, because the possibility of it must depend on the time of trial. There is hardly a sitting of our Circuit or Supreme Court at which there are not causes depending which involve the whole fortunes of individuals who place a material reliance on my affairs. Propriety or good faith would not permit me to be absent during these periods, and though the public cause might call me elsewhere I should be convinced that it would be in hands (exclusive of mine) in which it would have every possible advantage.

But notwithstanding the opinion I have expressed it will not surprise me if the execution of the plan is suspended. It is certain that in this State leading men of the popular party either disapprove the attempt or are fearful of its influence upon the affairs of the party. Hints will probably go to the prompters at Washington which may induce, if not a relinquishment, a postponement.

The Republican Party (sol disant) are greatly distracted in this State. The violence of these measures, added to the disappointment of the partisans who have been candidates for office, have produced a mass of discontent which threatens their power. Col. Burr intends to profit by it, if he can, and has no bad chance of being lifted to the chair of government by the united efforts of the personal adherents among the Democrats, malcontents of the same party, and Federalists too angry to reason. One consequence at the distraction of the party is the declining of Gov. Clinton to be a candidate of the next election. A very respectable man as to private character, Chancellor Lansing is the substitute. He has secretly many competitors, and is far from being a general favorite of the party. From this moment it is destined to be split into fragments unless hereafter reunited under the more skillful, adroit, and able lead of Col. Burr.

You will conclude from this that I do not look forward to his success with pleasure. The conclusion will be true. It is an axiom with me that he will be the most dangerous Chief that Jacobitism can have, and in relation to the present question a full persuasion that he will reunite under him the popular party and give it new force for personal purposes—that a dismemberment of the union is likely to be one of the first fruits of his elevation, and the overthrow of good principles in our only sound quarter, the North, a result not very remote.

I had rather see Lansing Governor, and the party broken to pieces. This will be no bad state of things for those who really love their country and understand its true interest. Yours, with sincere regards,

A. HAMILTON.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing Chancellor Lansing has declined and Chief Justice Lewis is the substitute. Burr's prospect has extremely brightened.

Five months after this letter was written Hamilton was mortally wounded in a duel by Aaron Burr at Weehawken, N. J. He died the following day.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

CLAN-NA-GAEL CELEBRATES.

Decries Peace Celebration at Meeting for Manchester Martyrs.

The Clan-Na-Gael of New York had a demonstration last night in the Central Opera House in Sixty-seventh Street near Third Avenue, in commemoration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the death of the Manchester Martyrs. John Delahunty was the Chairman of the meeting and the principal speaker was Congressman James A. Hamill. The meeting also emphasized the contention of the Clan-Na-Gaels that there has not been a hundred years of peace between this country and England, and adopted the following resolution:

We, citizens of New York, protest against the attempt to turn the centenary of Mc Donough's glorious victory of Plattsburg into part of the so-called Hundred Years of Peace celebration, as has been announced in the public press, and repudiate the claim of the self-constituted Executive Committee, of which Senator James A. Foley is Chairman and former Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway and Francis Lynde Stetson are members, to represent the State of New York in making it a demonstration of Anglo-American amity which has no real existence.

We deny that there has been a hundred years of peace between the United States and England. During eighty-five years of the ninety-nine which have elapsed since the Treaty of Ghent was signed England was bitterly and steadfastly hostile to this republic, and availed herself of every opportunity to inflict injury upon it. In the civil war she practically levied war upon it. She hastened to recognize the belligerency of the South and was only prevented from armed intervention by the timely sending of Ruselan fleets to New York and San Francisco. She fitted out in British shipyards the swift cruisers which drove American commerce from the sea. In 1896 she attempted to smash the Monroe Doctrine by the military coercion of Venezuela, but was brought to time by the splendidly vigorous action of President Cleveland.

To-day England is the only European power which contests the right of the United States to pass American coastwise vessels free of tolls through the Panama Canal, an American waterway built through American territory by American engineers with American money, and her Government and concessionaires have obstructed and retarded President Wilson's laudable efforts to bring about peace and order in Mexico.

We are, therefore, strongly opposed to the appropriation of American money for a celebration which has a sinister international significance and is intended to prepare the way for joint military action against Germany, which has been friendly to the United States since the Revolution, when Von Steuben made the Continental Army fit to win the final victory which made this country free.

The meeting was enthusiastic. In addition to the speech making there was an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music.

The so-called Manchester martydom occurred in 1867, at the time of the Fenian invasion of Canada. An uprising in Ireland was suppressed. The rescue of two Fenian leaders by a band of Manchester Fenians resulted in the killing of a police officer. For this three of the rescuers were hanged.

CALLS HIMSELF A COUNT.

German Arrested as an Opium Dealer Came Here to Get Rich.

Accused of being an opium dealer, a man who first gave his name to the police as Albert Hulsen, but afterward said he was Count Albrecht von Hulleshein, formerly a Major in the Imperial German Dragoons, will be arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Shields. He was arrested on Saturday night in his rooms at 193 West Ninety-seventh Street, and yesterday in the Essex Market Court he was turned over to the Federal authorities by the New York detectives. The police arrested him by the use of stool pigeons.

Just before his arrest the police captured two men who said they were Walter A. Irman of 130 East Twenty-fifth Street and Curt Merhart of 233 East Thirteenth Street. The arrests were made when these two men met plain clothes men by appointment at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street to deliver for $2,000 five pounds of opium and six pounds of hasheesh.

Hulsen, or Count Hulleshein, said he would have counsel to talk for him at to-day's proceedings. He complained that the police had grossly insulted him by appearing to doubt his nobility. He said that after squandering his patrimony he had come to America three years ago to recoup his fortune.

SINGER IN A SWEATSHOP.

Daughters of Indiana to Help Girl Who Couldn't Find a Place.

Miss Nina Barbour, a young woman who came here two months ago from Southwestern Indiana filled with the ambition to make a career for herself as a church singer, told reporters yesterday that after she had tried in vain to get a place in a church choir she was forced to go to work as a sweatshop worker in a factory on the Bowery.

The case of Miss Barbour was called to the attention of the Daughters of Indiana by the Big Sister Committee of that society, which seeks to help native daughters in distress. Mrs. George A. Wyeth, Vice President, said yesterday that the society had heard of the case and that it would be looked into.

"I spent five weeks trying to get a place with the churches," said Miss Barbour, "and then my funds gave out and I tried to get work in a department store. In one of them I met a girl who suggested that I do sewing at home. I did this for a time, but by working ten hours a day I was unable to make more than $3 or $4 a week. Two weeks ago I went to work in a factory on the Bowery, near Broome Street, at $6 a week."

TO DEPORT MOTHER AND SON

He Is Sickly and Mrs. King Won't Leave Him to Join Husband.

Mrs. Emily Eliza King, who arrived on the Philadelphia yesterday from Southampton with her twenty-two-year-old son, Douglas Arthur G. King, to join her husband in Boston, went to Ellis Island and probably will be sent back on the Philadelphia on Friday to Bournemouth, her home.

The immigration officials, who boarded the ship at Quarantine, decided that her son was too sickly to be permitted to land, as he was over age and might become a public charge. They offered to allow Mrs. King to land and go to her husband, but she preferred to go to Ellis Island with her son.

NEW GUESTS AT THE ZOO.

Leopards and Other Animals Arrive —Buffaloes to Depart.

Animals and birds, which formed a large shipment brought to this country from Hamburg, were placed on exhibition in the Zoological Park in the Bronx yesterday.

The new arrivals include a male giraffe, two yaks, two snow leopards, a tree kangaroo, a harteheast, an emu, a white rhea, a group of vultures, two leopard tortoises and several snakes.

Fourteen of the herd of forty-eight buffaloes in the zoological park will be shipped to-morrow to South Dakota, to be turned loose on a reservation. They will be in charge of Frank Rush, a former cowboy.

SUICIDE NOTE ON PIER.

Writer Hints at Trouble in Club and Says He Never Killed a Dog.

An unsigned note written in pencil and found under a stone on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, a brown hat seen floating in the East River, and the story of a man who said he had heard the splash as of some one jumping into the water were the evidences before the police yesterday morning of a man's suicide. This was the note:

I have the nerve, but life is sweet, and I went to see the sun go down. I can do it better at night. I did not think of dying last night, or I would have gone to Central Park, where it is better. I may have done some bad things, but I never killed a dog. I hope my mother, brothers, and sisters hear of my death. As the Bible says: "Christ seeks me at the last moment." The men at the club are awful men. I never did one of them an injury, as one of them said this morning.

The police have no other clue to the man's identity.

THE MOHAWK RUNS ASHORE.

Hudson River Boat Delayed Three Hours by Accident Due to Fog.

The dense fog that blanketed the Hudson River early yesterday morning caused great delay to river traffic between this city and Albany, and forced several boats to anchor until the mist cleared. At 2:30 o'clock in the morning the steamboat Mohawk of the Manhattan line, carrying 150 passengers, which sailed from Albany for this city at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, lost her bearings in the dense fog and stuck her nose into the sand of the east shore at Stony Point, six miles from Newburg.

The steamboat Frank Jones of the Capital City line, which was on her way to this city, heard the Mohawk's whistle of distress half an hour after she went ashore, and steamed to her aid. Capt. William Gates of the Mohawk assured the captain of the Frank Jones that his boat was in no danger, that the passengers were not frightened and that the boat had not been damaged. Passengers of the Mohawk, leaning over the rail, talked with passengers of the Frank Jones and laughed over the plight of their boat.

A line was made fast to the Mohawk from the Frank Jones and another was made fast by a tug. After much straining, helped by the engines of the Mohawk, the steamboat was pulled into deep water, some three hours after she had run aground.

Both the Frank Jones and the Mohawk arrived in this city three hours late. The Mohawk was undamaged, and sailed on her return trip to Albany in the afternoon.

CITY BREVITIES.

Capt. Fritz E. Ultmark, who has been master of steam and sailing ships under different flags, as well as master of a war correspondents' ship, has been selected as Principal of the New York Nautical College, a part of the educational work of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The first two of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Jewish Religious School Union will be delivered in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El this evening, one on Jewish theology and the other on pedagogics. The lecturers this evening will be Prof. Richard Gotthail and Dr. I. E. Goldwasser.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District will hold a public hearing at 10 o'clock this morning in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Building on the question of revising the rates charged by the New York Telephone Company, at the request of M. H. Winkler of Winkler & Rogers, of 90 Wall Street.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting of women school teachers to-night at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Civic Service League for Women. She will speak in defense of the women teachers who bear children.

TO REDEEM UNUSED TICKETS

Pennsylvania Will Take Them Back at Stations Where They Were Issued

To make it easier for passengers to redeem unused tickets, the Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that the unused part of an excursion ticket might be redeemed at the office at which it was bought, if presented by the original purchaser.

Until this rule was established, if any one wished to redeem a ticket, it was necessary to forward it to the General Passenger Agent at Philadelphia. On Aug. 7 the company announced that it had established a rule under which an unused ticket might be redeemed by the original purchaser at the office at which it was bought. Now this privilege has been extended to passengers holding unused parts of excursion tickets.

ECHO OF GREAT SEA FIGHT.

Letter of Louis Casabianca Sold for $11 at Auction.

The story of a famous sea fight, which has been popularized by a well-known poem of Mrs. Hemans, was recalled by the sale for $11, of a small quarto letter, written by Louis Casabianca, the disposal of William T. Lata's collection of Napoleonana at Anderson's last week. Casabianca was a French naval officer, born at Bastia, Corsica, in 1755. With the Comte de Grasse he took part in the American Revolution. He was a member of the National Convention, and later one of the Council of Five Hundred. As Captain he commanded the Orient, the flagship of the fleet which transported Napoleon and his army to Egypt. In the battle of Abukir, Aug. 1, 1798, when the French fleet was attacked by the British, Admiral Brueys was killed and Casabianca had command of the fleet. Even when he was wounded and the ship caught fire he remained at his post. His ten-year-old son refused to leave him, and both were killed by the blowing up of the ship.

This thrilling incident forms the theme of Mrs. Hemans's famous poem, beginning "The boy stood on the burning deck."

The letter is signed "Luzio," is dated Beatia, Aug. 25, (1791,) is written in Italian and is addressed to his uncle, Signor Caccaldi, commenting on his aristocratic sentiments and mentioning "La Couragouse" and her commander, M. de Gracse Briancon.

Casabianca letters are rare.

DR. HILLIS ON EUGENICS.

Expects an Autocracy of Health to Result from Movement.

The prediction that eugenic marriage laws would be in operation in this State within a short time was made by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn in an address yesterday in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A. on the influences of heredity and right living for the correction of the social evils of modern life.

"The bill submitted to the last Legislature should have become a law," he said, and added: "I suspect that some of those opposed to the bill dared not encourage the passage of the measure. Men are growing stronger and better, and women are more beautiful and healthy here than at any previous time in the history of the country."

The aristocracy of health, he said, was the coming heritage of the men and women of America. According to Dr. Hillis the finest types of humanity the world has ever seen will develop from the campaign of education on social conditions, and will compose the larger part of the population of this country.

Motion pictures were used to illustrate points in the lecture.

Gerry Recovering from Operation.

Peter Goelet Gerry, member of Congress from Rhode Island, who was operated on for appendicitis on Saturday, rested comfortably yesterday. Mr. Gerry was stricken suddenly on Friday morning at Lake Delaware, Del., and was brought to the home of his father, Elbridge T. Gerry, of 2 East Sixty-first Street. The operation was performed by Doctors James, Gibson, and Beeckman. It was said that Mr. Gerry's condition was at no time alarming. Mrs. Gerry, who was Miss Mathilde S. Townsend of Washington was with her husband when he was taken ill, and came with him to this city.

Pastor Gives Moving-Picture Show.

The Rev. Dr. George Drew Egbert, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, made an attempt yesterday afternoon in Flushing to overcome the moving-picture opposition by holding the first of series of moving-picture vesper services. They were given in a local theatre. Moving pictures of Bible scenes were presented and music was furnished by a quartette. Hymns were thrown on the screen between the moving pictures and everybody joined in singing them.

FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL
LONDON

BROOK STREET

CENTRE OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE QUARTER OF THE WEST END

GROSVENOR SQUARE

WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK OF BOND STREET, PICCADILLY, REGENT STREET, AND HYDE PARK

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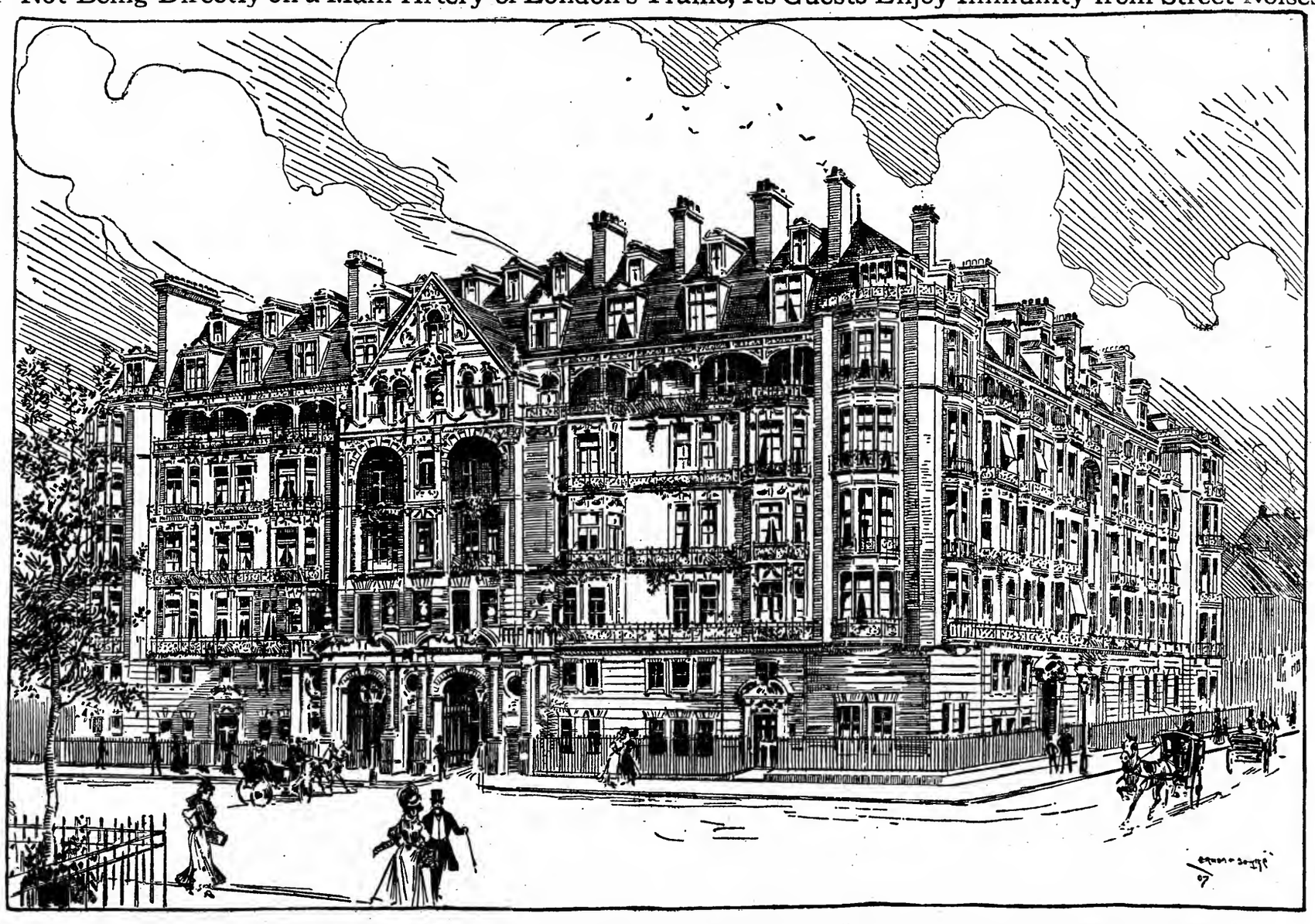
Not Being Directly on a Main Artery of London's Traffic, Its Guests Enjoy Immunity from Street Noises



CLARIDGE'S HOTEL has been called "The Royal Hostelry" and "The Home of Kings and Princes." This description is as true to-day as it was during the existence of the old Claridge's of the Victorian Era.

BUT ITS MODERATE PRICES

Appeal also to a large Section of the Hotel-going Public

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STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

When one thinks or speaks of silverware, we naturally think of Gorham's. Other great firms may come first in the sale of Diamonds, others in Pearls and still others in the manufacture and sale of Watches. In the commercial world it is an American Institution, founded by an American, manned by American workmen; it typifies what solid worth can achieve in America.

But Gorham's holds undisputed pre-eminence in the "solid" silverware field. In the matter of silverware alone, those who know do not undertake to institute comparisons with Gorham's. It stands alone in the volume and quality of its silver output.

The Gorham stock of sterling silverware is unequalled anywhere else in the world. In the Gorham shops at Providence and in this city have been assembled an army of the finest silverware craftsmen and designers in the world. These men have given American craftsmanship a new meaning. They have even evolved a new art in the production of Martele silver — a treatment created and produced only by the Gorham shops.

You never compare the great with the greatest, and when you think of silverware you do not compare Gorham's with the other excellent but smaller firms engaged in the making and sale of silverware.

Gorham's supplies not merely its own two great stores in this city, but its shops supply 6,000 leading jewelry firms throughout the United States as well. The sheer volume of production required to supply this demand is staggering. And all of this output is of the established high Gorham Quality.

These things are not said in disparagement of any other silverware makers — it is a mere statement of fact. Every one connected with the silverware trade knows the facts. Perhaps the general public might be interested in knowing them.

Well known as the Gorham Company is, many persons in search of silverware might consider Gorham's as one of perhaps half a dozen firms of nearly equal rank. Perhaps it might make a difference if those persons knew that Gorham's was the greatest silverware establishment in the world — the headquarters of silverware designing and production.

That is a very proud position for an American firm to occupy. It is not so many years ago that we had a notion in this country that our finest silver had to come from England. When one of the early Gorhams told the silver merchants of Sheffield nearly half a century ago that he expected to take their market away from them, and even invade England, they laughed at him.

But there is now a Gorham factory in England, and the Sheffield merchants of to-day are accepting as a fact the prediction their fathers considered a joke.

It's a pretty big distinction that the Gorham Company enjoys, but the Gorham Company deserves it.

Would you not be interested in seeing for yourself in the Gorham stores the reasons why this distinction was won? You will be very welcome.

GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

SLIDES HANDICAP OPENING OF CANAL

All Depends Now Upon Dredging Channel Through Culebra Cut, Col. Goethals Reports.

DANGER OF FRESH SLIDES

Water Turned in to Check or Hasten Surface Movement—Why Steam Shovels Were Displaced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—No definite date for the official opening of the Panama Canal is set in the annual report of Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Canal Commission, just submitted to Secretary Garrison. Neither is there any prediction of when ships may first pass from ocean to ocean. The first day of the canal's actual operation still depends upon the treacherous slides of Culebra Cut and upon how fast the dredges can work to keep the channels open.

"It has been the general belief that the effect of the water in the cut would tend to retard slides, and experience below the Gatun locks fully justifies this belief," said Col. Goethals. "On the other hand, the geologist is of the opinion that the water may to some extent develop new slides. Again, much ado was made in 1909 over the seamy character of the rock on the Isthmus, through which water flows quite rapidly, in consequence of which the question was raised that the lake might leak out through seams and crevices.

"If these things are liable to occur, the sooner the better, if the official opening of the canal is to occur Jan. 1, 1915; for if water were not admitted this Fall but were deferred until May 1, 1914, the full height could not be reached until October, 1914, leaving little time for the determination of these questions. These considerations led to the conclusion that the water should be turned into the cut at the earliest date practicable for getting the dredges to work on the slides.

Depends Upon Slides and Dredges.

"The present plans therefore, are based upon the blowing up of Gamboa dike on Oct. 10, its removal by dredges immediately thereafter, the transfer of two suction dredges and a ladder dredge to the Cucaracha slide, the small dipper dredges to work on the other slides until the full width of the channel is attained, and the passage of vessels through the canal as soon as channels of full depth and of sufficient width have been secured.

"Before boats can be passed it will be necessary to remove the Gamboa dike by dredges and to remove the slides as already outlined. The passage of commercial vessels is dependent, therefore, upon the time when proper channels can be dredged through the slides; should additional ones occur, they will necessarily advance the date when this will be accomplished."

The Canal proper, exclusive of the approaches, the machine shops and warehouses and great ocean docks at either end, would have been completed during the last fiscal year, but for the extensive slides in the Culebra Cut. And to deal with the great problems involved in the removal of the slides, no efective way was found except the bodily displacment of vast hills. The slides and breaks increased as the cut was deepened.

"No treatment has proven effective for slides when once developed except that of excavating and hauling away material from the moving mass until the slides come to rest, or until the angle of repose for the particular material in motion is reached," said Col. Goethals.

Slide of 2,000,000 Cubic Yards.

It was asserted by geolollists last year that the slides had been conquered and that little more activity could be expected because nearly all the loose surface soil and stone had slid off, exposing great ridges of solid basalt rock which would act as barriers to further earth movements. Yet, when all was most promising and the canal excavation had gotton within sixty feet of the bottom of the cut on the east side, the rocks broke under the tremendous pressure and 2,000,000 cubic yards of material slid into and closed up the cut.

Since then, the canal workers have been digging away that material, and though there have been several slides, steady progress has been made, for not only did giant dredges work on the face of the slides, but powerful hydraulic monitors, such as were extensively used in hydraulic mining on the Pacific Coast were brought into play to wash away the treacherous hills from the rear, carrying the material into unused valley distant from the canal.

A great engineering problem was involved in the solution of the question of continuing the excavation of the canal by steam shovels or by hydrauilc dredges, and Col. Goethals for the first time makes an official statement of the reasons which impelled him to choose the wet method. In brief, these were based on the apprehension that Gamboa Dike would not be strong enough or high enough to keep the water out of the cut as the Gatun Lake rose in the wet season. Also, steam-shovel operations would be retarded by the seasonal rains, which would not affect the operation of the dredges, and, finally, the measure was one of economy. It would have been possible with the shovels to remove all of the slides by Jan. 1, 1914, except the Cucaracha slide, which could not have been entirely carried off before April, 1914.

The financial operations of the canal are told in big figures. Congress so far has appropriated $349,503,223 for canal construction, of which $10,676,050 went for fortifications.

In great detail Col. Goethals tells the story of the engineers' work during the last year, and with particular satisfaction it is reported that the mechanism of the vast locks and dams was tested with perfect success. The gates at Gatun were swung in one minute and fifty-one seconds for each leaf. The heavy iron chains which are depended upon to prevent an unruly vessel from crashing into the locks were raised and lowered in ample time to meet any emergency and demonstrated their ability to check or stop any vessel unless of very great size and moving at excessive speed. The locomotives which will tow the ships through the locks were tried out and proved their ability to easily handle the largest of vessels, and the electric installation, which will involve the use of a current of 44,000 volts, was completely successful.

Altogether the technical sections of the report seem to demonstrate the accuracy of Col. Goethals's statement that practically nothing but the great slide at Cucaracha remains to prevent the successful operation of the canal.

ENTITLED TO FORTIFY CANAL.

Officials Show That England Conceded the Right to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In connection with the discussion of the declaration a few days ago by Charles Stuart Nairne in an address in London before the Royal United Service Institution that "despite the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the world is now faced by a fortified Panama Canal," it was pointed out here today by officials interested that, while the treaty itself did not specifically give the United States the right to fortify the canal, the correspondence which passed on the subject at the time between the British and American negotiators showed most unmistakably that Great Britain conceded the right.

As originally drawn, the treaty contained a definite proviso that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent." This was omitted from the final draft, however — "purposely left out," Senator Lodge declared in discussing the matter. "The omission of the prohibition of fortifications in the second treaty," he added, "was considered all-sufficient."

The fact that the United States under the treaty is called upon to maintain the neutrality of the canal in time of war as well as in time of peace, and, furthermore, the specific language of the treaty that "the United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder," it is asserted here, make the right to fortify clear. As to large fortifications with big modern guns constituting "policing," it is argued that there can be no other proper interpretation. The "policing" could not be done without force equal to the task of maintaining neutrality against any odds.

"Now that the United States has become the practical sovereign of the canal," said Sir Edward Grey in a communication which he submitted to the American Government on the canal tolls question, "his Majesty's Government does not question its title to exercise belligerent rights for its protection." He added that "it certainly was not the intention of his Majesty's Government that any responsibility for the protection of the canal should attach to them in the future."

To date $3,000,000 has been appropriated for the defense of the canal against naval attack and $200,000 for land defenses.

RABBI DENOUNCES CAMPAIGN ETHICS

Dr. Schulman Assails Fusionists for Making a Political Compromise by Naming Mitchel.

ATTACKS WHITMAN ALSO

Preacher Criticises District Attorney for Accepting a Nomination from Tammany.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman in a sermon delivered in Temple Beth-El at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street yesterday asserted that he had never known such "ethical demoralization" as that which marked the last campaign. Rabbi Schulman attacked the Fusionists and their candidate for Mayor because, he said, Mr. Mitchel was opposed to the "most significantly constructive act of the administration of which he was a part." This was thought to refer to Mr. Mitchel's opposition to the subway extension plan. He also denounced the District Attorney for having accepted a nomination from a party to which Rabbi Schulman said he understood the District Attorney was opposed. He disparaged also what he called "the attempt to make a hero of William Sulzer." In his sermon the Rabbi said:

"The shouting is over, the battle has ceased, the rage of mud-slinging is at an end, and the successful have reached the prize. We, therefore, can speak as becomes one, who is mainly interested in the ethical aspect of things in the body politic. I have rarely witnessed a campaign in which there was so much ethical demoralization as was manifested in the political life of this city during the last few months.

"In the first place, the so-called reformers, or Fusionists, sat for weeks and debated, haggled, and higgled as to whom to give the prize to, and at last by the nomination which they actually made for the chief office in the city they violated the leading principle which has always been supposed to animate reformers in municipal affairs. They discarded the separation of municipal government from any personal interest or partisan consideration and let themselves be influenced by considerations of politics which had absolutely no connection with the municipal issue. They selected a man, an exceptional thing in politics, who was opposed to the most significantly constructive act of the administration of which he was a part. They might have chosen one of three men, each of whom would have represented clearly the issue of the success of the city administration, but because of considerations alien to New York City's interest they passed them by.

"Misunderstand me not; this is not personal criticism of the Mayor-elect. He may make an excellent Mayor. He is a man of fine character. In the selection of just him and the refusal to select any one else who was more entitled to the office, the reformers showed that they were as much politicians in the bad sense of the word as their opponents whom they professed to despise. It was a piece of unethical politics; and that the candidate was elected was not due to his personality, but rather to the just moral route which because of the eleventh-hour revelations in the campaign overtook the opposition. Any man could have been elected under the circumstances revealed.

"In the second place, there was even something worse in the last campaign. There was that which is most disheartening to the believers in good government and in the political sincerity of temporary leaders whom politics brings to the front. There stood a man whose whole reputation in the city as a political leader and as a personality in whom, for the time being, a great moral and civic issue was supposed to be embodied, consisted in his professed opposition to the late Mayor and to the opposing political organization that was supposed to have hampered him in his investigation of the police.

"All the reputation he had made appealed to the imagination of the masses that was builded upon a belief in his sincerity. But that man coolly accepted a nomination from that same organization in order to make sure of his own election. It was a clever piece of work, but at the same time it utterly discredited him in the minds of those who think straight and sanely on political issues. By this acceptance he gave that organization an artificial character, and he betrayed the issue which was supposed to be uppermost in the minds of the citizens, and one of the best Mayors we ever had, a man who combined practical sagacity with civic idealism, justly referred to the acceptance of the nomination as 'taking an unclean thing.'

"By accepting the nomination from his opponents, he proved one of two things: Either that his virtue was acceptable to the organization and that the organization must get the benefit, and that it, therefore, cannot be as bad as it was painted by him, or his virtue must be sufficiently plastic and flexible to appeal to the acquired tastes of his late enemies. Such an act morally befouls politics, is a discredit to the perpetrator, and casts a lurid light upon his public activity.

"In the third place there was another ethically disgusting feature. There was a great perversion of moral judgment in the attempt of misguided men to turn into a hero a man who, following up his own political iniquity, naturally dragged down his former allies. While the good citizen may smile at this discomfiture of partners in iniquity who have fallen out, while they may appreciate a practical service of a Governor expelled from office which he renders in revealing the corruption of his former supporters, his role is anything but that of a hero. We may forgive some of the people who hailed him as such because of a mistaken sense of gratitude, but what shall we say of the moral leaders, of representatives of the Church, whose moral judgment has been so obfuscated as to see heroism in such a figure and to find an atonement for all sins in the chief act against Tammany.

"What we suffer from is tremendous ignorance on the part of the citizens of real issues. If we follow merely chiefs and are interested in persons we are still in the stage of feudal thinking. A politically mature people cares more for principle than for persons. The church in so far as it touches such things at all should maintain principal without compromise."

Orders 90,230,000 Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Postmaster at Philadelphia is taking no chances of running short of postage stamps for Christmas business. He has just ordered 90,230,000 stamps, vauled at $1,696,600, the largest single order ever given by a Postmaster. In July, 1912, the Chicago Postmaster sent in a requisition for 71,800,00 stamps, valued at $1,538,000, establishing a record now broken by Philadelphia. The stamps being sent to Philadelphia include some of the new issue of 7, 9, 12, 20, and 30-cent denominations, designed by Postmaster General Burleson to meet the needs of the parcel post business.

A. F. STOKES IS ROBBED.

New York Man Loses Money and Valuable Papers in Baltimore Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stokes of New York were awakened at 3 o'clock this morning in their apartment in the Hotel Kernan by the closing of the door. Leaping out of bed and turning on the lights, Mr. Stokes found that his pocketbook, containing money and valuable papers, had been stolen.

He telephoned to the clerk and a watchman found in the corridor near the room a waiter from another hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Stokes had taken supper last evening. The man ran, but was caught by a policeman. In the Police Court this morning the waiter was charged with disturbing the peace. No evidence could be produced to substantiate a charge of theft. The waiter had engaged a room next to that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and had paid for his lodging in advance.

PROHIBITION NO CURE.

So Says Prof. Simpson in a Lecture on Alcoholism.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Prof. Sutherland Simpson of the Cornell University Medical College does not think much of prohibition as a means of bringing about temperance. In discussing hereditary alcoholism to-day he said that it was ten times more potent than environment.

"The Jews," he said, "are at present a remarkable sober people, yet in the Scriptures the warnings against drink are common. If we were as old as the Jews in the alcoholic sense there would be no drink problem at all. It may be that it can only be by a process of elimination that we can ever attain permanent sobriety. If that is so, prohibition is the worst possible means of procuring temperance."

GAVE $100 CHECKS AS TIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Hundred-dollar tips do not often come the way of waiters in Montreal hotels, so for the last few days the members of the staff of the Ritz-Carlton, including even the orchestra, have been in a state of pleasureable excitement over the liberality of a guest, "Count Earl Blumberger of Vienna," who rewarded each courtesy with a check for some liberal sum, several waiters getting as much as $100 each. Unfortunately some doubt arose as to the integrity of these checks, and the alleged Count's peculiar behavior led to his appearance before Judge Weir, as the hotel authorities had doubts of his sanity. In reply to a question as to his identity, the stranger said he was "a Count of Austria, related to many European crowned heads, and had money to burn."

The Judge ordered an examination into his sanity.

Mrs. Sage's Portrait for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Dr. Andrew D. White, former President of Cornell, intends to procure for the university a full length portrait of Mrs. Russell Sage, who gave $300,000 to the fund for Prudence Risley Hall. The Board of Trustees, at Dr. White's suggestion, has appropriated $1,000 for the portrait, which will be hung in the hall of the new dormitory for women students.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

No kick coming

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

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DIFFICULTIES arising from the Federal Income Tax Law may be avoided by appointing this Company your agent, or custodian of your securities. Our officers will be pleased to confer with clients on this subject.

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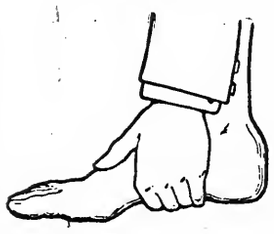

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Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department for over 33 years.

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A heating proclamation

Our thousands of new customers who remember their experiences with old-fashioned heating during the zero days of last winter (with the excessive coal-bills, lifting and lugging of coal-hods and ashes, and the strain of constant cleaning drudgery and "minding the fire") have good cause to proclaim a heating-Thanksgiving upon having this Fall escaped!

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

This proclamation of thanksgiving includes these benefits: the IDEAL Boiler (from less coal than the old outfit burned) sends heat to all rooms irresistibly, steadily—winds cannot force it back. The boiler is so hardy that no part can warp or strain, corrode or rust out; no repairs needed. No dust, dirt or coal-gases sent to rooms above; woman's cleaning work cut in two. The former old-fashioned heating with its greedy appetite for coal, and head-butting pipes are gone—and in their place the IDEAL Boiler stands as a reliable, safe and noiseless all-iron servant, responsive, cleanly and obliging.

A No. 2118 IDEAL Boiler and 270 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $140, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipes, valves, freight, etc., which are extra, and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

The proclamation of thanks also includes recognition of the neat, tight, dust-free AMERICAN Radiators, which, like sentinels stand at the exposed points in each room and beat back every advance of chill, keeping the entire house cosy and warm—each room under separate control.

Then, there's the increase in the value of the home. The value of the new outfit will all be there twenty, thirty, or more years after (while the old-fashioned outfit might be all used up—burned or rusted out in ten years.) This counts in renting or sales value, so your money is not gone—it is there substantially, like an investment.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are also made in right size types for churches, schools, hotels, stores—all buildings, city or country. Modern fitting puts them into OLD structures as easily as in new.

May we send you our free book: Ideal Heating?—Your inquiry does not obligate. Write us today.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators change any house into a home.

ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—built into the house

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead, the outfit is part of the building—like radiator heating. Shall we send new catalog?

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The Master "Six"

2 Miles to 50 on High

Sounds impossible, and it is with most cars. The wonderful flexibility built into the New Chalmers "Six" motor gives this wide range of speed.

You can throttle down to the crawl of the slowest moving vehicle, than get away in an instant with a speed that takes no car's dust—without shifting a gear.

Think what this means in crowded traffic, in the pinches. In and out of the crowds—a burst of speed here, slacking down here and never touching a lever—just the easy, convenient control of the gas.

In every instance the Master "Six" responds to your demands without apparent effort without knocking or jerking. You glide away with steady, smooth power, with perfect ease and comfort.

To ride in this car is to get new motoring sensation—due to its marvelous flexibility. Only in that way can you know what a motor car should do "on high." Let us take you for the Chalmers Road Test. It will show you many things that this car can do that others can't.

Roadster	$2175	Six Passenger	$2275
Four Passenger	2175	Coupe	2850
Five Passenger	2175	Limousine	3600

Fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit.
All bodies interchangeable.
Five wire wheels $80 extra.

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Four Bottles { 1 BOTTLE COCKTAIL, MANHATTAN OR MARTINI; 1 BOTTLE CHERRIES OR OLIVES; 1 BOTTLE DINNER CLARET OR WHITE WINE; 1 BOTTLE PORT OR SHERRY WINE, per gallon } $1.45

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DELICIOUS CALIFORNIA PORT OR SHERRY, F. B. quality, per bottle..... 50c
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MATURA • • • BRANDY ..... exceptional value, $1.00
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CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sunday, December 7th, 1913

John S. Sargent's Famous Mural Paintings,

"The Prophets,"

in Three Colors

THESE paintings by John S. Sargent are one of the chief features of the Boston Public Library. They will be reproduced in the original colors on special super-paper by the same process which was used when Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures were issued by The New York Times. The complete frieze, as reproduced, in three parts, is 55 inches long and 10 inches wide. It will be suitable for framing, as there is no printing on the back. The picture is equal to anything ever offered by Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar.

The Girl of To-day,

29 Photographs of Typical American Girls in an Eight-page Section

THE new rotogravure process of reproduction will be used in this section. After The New York Times had asked its readers to submit photographs of young women whom they considered typical of the American girl, seven famous artists acted as judges of the contest. Twenty-nine of their selections will fill the special eight-page rotogravure section of the Christmas Number. These pictures were chosen from hundreds submitted. The one photograph selected as most typical of the American girl covers the entire front page, and all of the other twenty-eight Girls of To-day in the Christmas section are wonderfully attractive. But there were so many other attractive photographs in the contest that the judges were unable to confine their choices to twenty-nine, and it has been decided to issue a second rotogravure section on December 14, containing the remaining sixty-one photographs selected. The reproductions in both the sections will be quite as remarkable as the original photographs, for rotogravure is the newest method of illustration, producing results equal to those of the old and slow photogravure process. All the regular Times Pictorial Sections will be printed by rotogravure soon after the first of the year.

THE Two Special Sections Will Be Issued in Addition to the Regular Half-tone Picture Section, Which All Readers of The Times Have Come to Know As An Unequalled Pictorial Review of Current Events.

The Christmas Number, Therefore, Will Contain Three Illustrated Sections—One in Colors, One in Rotogravure and One in Half-tone—Each a Pictorial Magazine Representing the Highest Type of a Modern Method of Illustration.

Christmas Number of The New York Times

Sunday, December 7th, 1913

WARNING ☞

When issuing previous special editions The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warning and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of two weeks hence will be sold out far ahead of time. Unless you order at once, you will not be able to get a copy. Preference will be given to those who are regular readers of The New York Times. Tell your newsdealer to deliver The Times to you every day; then you will be sure to get all of the Special Numbers.

☞ WARNING

FOOTBALL'S FINAL WEEK---DENVER WINS RACE---ATHLETICS---BOXING---HOCKEY---GOLF

ARMY-NAVY TEAMS IN END PRACTICE

Naval Coaches Highly Regard Playing Abilities of West Point Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23.—Attended by unusual interest and enthusiasm from the local contingent, the Naval Academy team will begin to-morrow afternoon preparations for the final contest against the military team on the Polo Grounds, New York, next Saturday. The coaches feel that the team is just about on edge, and efforts will be directed toward keeping it at just that point. The work will be line and arranged to perfect certain details of individual play rather than improve the general work of the team. There will be no scrimmage to-morrow, and it is doubtful if there will be any on Tuesday or Wednesday. Thanksgiving morning a brief sight of the big team in action is promised.

Coach Reilly returned to Annapolis to-day after seeing West Point play against Springfield on Saturday. Neither Coach Reilly or Head Coach Howard will claim more than an even chance for the game next Saturday, and there is reason to believe that West Point is more highly regarded by the Navy coaches than is generally thought.

Lieut. Howard also stated that several positions on his team are still in doubt. It is not certain whether Failing or Leonard will start the game at halfback, either Ingram or Overseh may be chosen for left end, while either Ralston or Kennedy may start at left tackle. Nichols has won his place at quarterback by his brilliant running, though starting late in the season, and he will be worked with the team as much as possible this week.

PLANS AT WEST POINT.

Hard Practice to Stop Wednesday —Players Leave on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Although the West Point victory over Springfield on Saturday was by a small score, Army supporters are not in the least discouraged with the team's showing. The Cadets with a mixed-up lineup met the expectations of the coaches. Springfield played a hard game throughout, and flashed a bewildering repertoire of forward passes that would likely puzzle any team. The Cadets presented the strongest combination possible under the circumstances during the first period.

The coaches will begin to-morrow the final preparations for the Navy game next Saturday. The usual Monday talk will be followed by light scrimmage work. Hard practice will be called off after Wednesday, and on Friday the team will leave for New York. The injury to Meacham, received in Saturday's game, will likely keep him out for a few days. His place will go to O'Hare or Herrick, unless the veteran Huston, who has been resting for a fortnight, gets back to-morrow.

HARVARD'S ELEVEN BEST.

Crimson Showing Against Yale Developed Great Machine.

The Harvard football eleven to-day proudly takes the position that the Crimson has the best football team in the East. And perhaps they are right. The combination which Coach Percy Haughton has drilled in Cambridge this year is a team which has made no mistakes. It has been scored upon, but has not been beaten. As a unit it was a great football team. Drilled thoroughly in the fundamentals of the gridiron game, Harvard went through a season with a clean slate. The eleven was so perfectly organized that there has been no time during the season that its resources have been called upon until they met the fighting Elis on Saturday.

Here was the test, and Harvard measured up to their task. In one of the most gruelling contests which has ever been fought on Soldiers Field, Harvard rose above the aggressiveness of Yale's game and spent and beat the Blue to a standstill. Harvard had a perfectly organized team. It knew football from the ground up. In handling the oval ball and in its tactical efforts against opponents Haughton's team was unerring. Besides that, it knew the game and played it hard. The game Harvard played was built around Brickley and was its biggest asset. There was a defense constructed around this marvelous drop-kicker which was absolutely impregnable. The big Crimson line of forwards, the Crimson secondary defense never played better than when they heard the quarter back, "Mal" Logan, call out the signal for a Brickley dropkick. They knew Brickley must be properly defended and their defense was perfect.

If Harvard did not happen to have such a wonderful performer as Brickley this fact remains: Put to the final test, it is probable that with a rushing linesmashing game or with an end-skirting game Harvard could have won if it had been necessary to resort to a running open game. Harvard's talent was capable of playing an open game, but did not have to. All that was necessary was to rush within drop-kicking distance of Yale's goal and leave the rest to Brickley. This Harvard did, and did well.

Harvard's team was fundamentally right. The attitude of the Crimson line and the playing of the secondary defense was perfect. Yale had a running game which, if turned loose, was dangerous, but Harvard's defense was better. The only team in the East which might have had a chance against this machine of Haughton's was Dartmouth in its best form. The defeat of the Hanover team by the Indians is strongly argued against them. But Dartmouth has another story. This Indian game was in reality an aftermath for their regular college season. It was something apart from their schedule. The mental enthusiasm of Dartmouth was gone when they played the Indians. They had defeated Princeton and Pennsylvania and had the fill of their triumph. They went into the Indian game with a care-free, easy feeling. There is where they made a mistake. If the team, all played out, had been as earnest in this game as they were in their other games, the result might have been different. The trouble was, Dartmouth felt that their record was safe and did not fear the Carlisle team. The surprise of the Redskins' game swept them off their feet.

But, after all, that is Dartmouth's loss. In the heyday of their game, they might have had a chance against Harvard. Coach Franak Cavanaugh had a wonderfully fine eleven, which knew all kinds of football. The fact that the team was dropped form Harvard's schedule showed that the eleven was too tough a proposition for the Crimson between the Princeton and the Yale games. So Harvard took on Cornel instead.

There is much to be said in praise of Haughton's system. His idea is to have an eleven which in the first place knows the game, and in the second place could play it. There must be no guessing. The Harvard campaign was well thought out before the game was played. One player in the Harvard team did not shine much. That was Logan, the quarter back, and yet it was his headwork that made it possible for Harvard, with two great performers like Brickley and Mahan, to get within striking distance of Yale's goal. He chose his plays with a keen insight on the situation, and invariably was right in picking his plays. He knew from the first period that Eddie Mahan could outkick Knowles, and he let him do it. Harvard gained by the exchange of kicks several times.

With a judicious combination of the kicking and rushing game, Logan was able to bring Harvard within drop kicking distance of Yale's goal seven times. Five times out of seven Charley Brickley made good, which gives him a fine total percentage. The only Harvard player who ever approached this record of Brickley was "Bernie" Tafford, who kicked four field goals against Cornell twenty-three years ago.

The present season of football has been, outside of Harvard, one of the most unsatisfactory seasons of the game. There are two or three teams in the West which Western critics believe would have a chance against Harvard. Michigan, for instance, defeated Penn and Syracuse decisively. Notre Dame showed a brand of football against West Point which was the most spectacular ever seen in the East under the new rules. Whether Western football could stand up against a team like Harvard will always remain a mystery because there has been no fair test of their respective merits.

COBB LEADS IN BATTING.

Official American League Figures Give Detroit Slugger First Place.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb of Detroit led the American League in batting for the sixth successive year, according to the official batting figures of the junior major league, which have just been made public. Cobb failed to realize his ambition, batting .400 or better for three successive campaigns, but came near enough to that coveted mark to win for himself a grand average of .408 for the three seasons, during which time he took part in 418 games. This in itself is a new record for batting and adds more lustre to the wonderful hitting ability of the Detroit star. Joe Jackson, who was Cobb's greatest rival for batting honors in the two previous years, also for a great part of the last season, fell far behind the redoubtable Ty in the closing weeks of the race and finished with a mark of .373. Nominally second honors go to Olaf Henriksen of Boston, but Jackson really ranks second, as he took part in 148 games to thirty for the Boston substitute.

The Yankees have only two batters in the .300 class, both of them making their mark in the closing weeks of the campaign. Gilhooley batted .341 for twenty-four games and Holden .302 for eighteen games. Of the men who were with the Yankees all season Cree was the leading batsman with a mark of .271. The batting averages of the Yankees who are not included in the table below are as follows: Zeider, .246; Knight, .236; McConnell, .179; Schultz, .175; Gossett, .162; Ford, .162; Keating, .070.

The team batting figures show the Athletics far in front with a mark of .285, with .263 for Boston, .268 for Cleveland, .265 for Detroit, .254 for Washington, .237 for New York, .237 for St. Louis, and .236 for Chicago. The Athletics led in runs and hits by a wide margin, and in two-baggers and home runs by small margins. The Mackmen also have the greatest total in base hits. Boston and Detroit tied for the honors in doubles, Cleveland in sacrifice hits, and Washington in stolen bases. The Yankees had the distinction of drawing the greatest number of passes and St. Louis led the league in striking out. Every one of the four regular infielders and three regular outfielders of the Athletics batted .275 or better, four passing .300. Following are the figures of all players who batted .275 or better in fifteen or more games:

Player. Club.	G.	Ab.	R.	H.	Sh.	Sb.	Rb.	So.	Pc.
Cobb, Detroit.	122	428	70	167	11	52	59	32	.390
Henriks'n, Bos.	39	40	9	15	..	3	6	3	.375
Jackson, Cleve.	148	528	100	197	10	26	70	29	.373
Speaker, Bos.	141	520	94	190	16	46	66	24	.366
E. Collins, Ph.	148	534	125	184	26	54	85	37	.345
Gilhooley, N.Y.	24	85	10	29	3	6	4	0	.341
Baker, Phila.	149	565	116	190	7	33	63	31	.336
Lajoie, Cleve.	137	465	68	156	12	17	33	17	.335
McInnis, Phila.	148	543	79	117	25	16	44	30	.326
D. Murphy, Ph.	40	59	4	19	2	..	4	8	.322
Schaefer, W.	92	109	17	32	3	6	15	12	.320
Gandil, Wash.	147	540	70	173	18	21	33	31	.318
Crawford, Det.	153	610	78	193	11	13	52	28	.316
Lelivelt, Cleveland.	5	7	2	2	..	1	1	3	.314
Strunk, Phila.	93	292	39	91	13	14	30	22	.311
Holden, N. Y.	18	53	6	16	5	..	8	5	.302
Milan, Wash.	154	578	89	173	20	74	57	26	.299
Lewis, Boston.	149	551	54	164	28	12	33	51	.298
Pawman, Det.	49	191	31	57	10	4	16	18	.298
Pratt, St. L.	154	592	59	175	18	37	40	67	.296
Ryan, Cleve.	73	243	26	72	12	9	11	13	.296
E. Murphy, Ph.	126	508	105	150	9	21	68	43	.295
O'Neill, Cleve.	78	234	19	69	8	5	10	25	.295
C. Walker, St. Louis.	23	83	7	23	5	5	2	9	.294
Shotten, St. L.	149	556	107	163	7	43	102	63	.293
Derrick, N. Y.	22	65	7	19	..	2	5	8	.292
Engle, Boston.	143	497	75	144	13	27	47	41	.290
Hooper, Bos.	144	500	109	145	11	29	50	17	.290
Ilsell, N. Y.	91	97	10	28	2	3	4	15	.289
Stovall, St. L.	89	303	36	87	4	7	7	22	.287
C. Thomas, Bos.	37	90	6	26	3	..	3	11	.286
Oldring, Phila.	136	538	101	152	18	43	33	37	.283
McKee, Det.	67	187	18	53	11	7	21	21	.283
A. Will'ms, W.	94	106	9	30	1	2	9	16	.283
Willett, Det.	34	92	8	26	6	..	3	23	.283
I. Thomas, Ph.	21	53	3	15	1	..	4	8	.283
Gardner, Bos.	131	471	64	133	14	19	45	30	.282
Billm'han, C.	47	131	16	37	9	7	7	21	.282
Fisher, N. Y.	37	79	5	22	6	1	1	15	.278
Rehg, Boston.	30	101	14	28	3	4	8	9	.277
Barry, Phila.	135	465	62	125	28	16	43	31	.275

Morris Wins Smart Set Run.

Aaron Morris of the Smart Set A. A. won the four-mile road race of his club yesterday over a four-mile course in Brooklyn in the good time of 22 minutes 40 seconds. He assumed the lead after the first mile and finally beat his nearest opponent, G. Hales of the Kings County A. A. by about 300 yards. The first eight to finish were: Aaron Morris, Smart Set A. A.; G. Hales, Kings County A. A.; Arthur King, St. Agnes A. A.; L. Lapides, Presentation Club; A. Swan, Smart Set A. A.; F. E. Decatur, St. Augustine A. A.; J. Posle, St. Augustine A. A., and T. Martin, St. Augustine A. A.

Kenan New Wesleyan Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Wesleyan team has elected as Captain for next year Dan C. Kenan, who comes from the El Paso Military Academy, and who has been Wesleyan's utility man during the present season. In the Trinity game he played half back and tackle for Wesleyan, and his election was unanimous.

Notes of the Golfers.

Nearly $50,000 is being spent by the historic St. Andrew's Golf Club, which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with John Reid, the "father of American golf," and former President Taft as guests of honor, in the improvements to the club facilities.

Under the supervision of S. A. Cunningham, Chairman of the Green Committee, the putting greens have been developed to such a state that they are among the finest in the country. Then the locker room has been made nearly double its former size, with an unusual amount of light and ventilation. Several hundred new lockers of the latest improved type have been installed.

The last of the season's golf tournament will be run off this week over the links of the Country Club of Lakewood. All of Thanksgiving Day will be given over to an eighteen-hole qualifying round, with the first and second rounds of match play on Friday and the semi-final and final tests on Saturday.

Joseph Sylvester, one of the Van Cortlandt Park professionals, will take a position at the Glens Falls Country Club, Glens Falls, N. Y., next season. Fred Cook, a professional until a year or two ago, plans to return next season. He has no club as yet.

A. H. Finlay of Philadelphia, who managed the recent trip of Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the British professionals through this country, will go to England shortly after the holidays, ostensibly with a view to arranging a tour for several British pros for next year and the year of 1915. It is likely that quite a few will come here at the time of the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

WINGED FOOT MEN WIN PASTIME RACE

New York A. C. Runners Score Lowest Total in Long-Distance Event.

Winged Foot hill and dale men won the team honors yesterday at the Pastime Athletic Club five and a half mile road race, which was decided over the Fleetwood course, with 108 runners representing a score of Metropolitan clubs accepting the allotments of the handicapper, which were framed from the former national cross country champion, Willie Kramer of the Long Island A. C., who won the first time prize in 28:18. George Carson of the Mohawk A. C. was the winner of the event, although he was all in to get through the tape twenty yards ahead of J. O'Connor of the New Yorks, who in turn defeated a Morris High School boy, M. Pistronk, one of the contestants from the limit mark of 04:30.

The margin of victory by the team of the New York A. C. quintet was one point, their total of 58 just managing to top that of the Mohawk lads, who showed in second place with 59, while the Harlem organization, the Glencoes, filled third position, with 105 points.

The race was notable from several standpoints aside from its being the forerunner of the long list of handicaps arranged for the coming season for local athletic club men in that the referee was the Austrian Olympic envoy, Dr. Herschman of Vienna, who was witnessing his second contest of the sort on American soil. Dr. Herschman admitted himself greatly pleased with the vim and good sportsmanship displayed by the "cross country" men, and further said that he has ceased to marvel at the reasons for America's prominence in the world of track and field sport because of the thoroughness of the preparation of the youth of the country. James E. Sullivan, the American Olympic Commissioner, accompanied the visitor over the course and was highly gratified with the apparent desires of the athletes to help the "athletic nursery" which was promoting the race.

A great crowd of followers of the game turned out to witness the efforts of the several champions who were giving away long starts to what looked like a promising field of runners. In the vicinity of the start, Jerome Avenue and 162d Street, there was an army of spectators, and the corps of half a dozen mounted policemen had their troubles at the end holding the crowd in check so that it would not mar the finish of the race.

Two score of runners were sent away in the first batch of limit men, who were in receipt of 4 minutes 30 seconds, with a New Jersey athlete, E. McCarthy of the Royaltons, and Lillis, Ozanam Association, the first to show. Long Island Avenue and past the eastern end of Washington Bridge Seegar showed the way at a good clip, with McCarthy and Pistronk his nearest opponents.

Seegar increased his advantage a bit coming into Fordham Road, at which point Pistronk had replaced Lillis.

During the final half mile and from Johnson's road house to the end the limit men were mowed down appreciably by the back-markers. All eyes along the route were fastened on Kramer, the cross-country king, who, although he made gallant efforts to overcome the long starts given on him, found himself oppressed with a difficulty in his breathing because of a lung condition which has affected him for several weeks past and caused him to stop in the recent Van Cortlandt Park championship race.

Carson of the Mohawks challenged Pistronk a quarter of a mile from the tape and speedily disposed of the high school lad. Carson finally won by twenty yards from O'Connor, with Pistronk in third place. After this trio had finished the others rushed through the finish line in squads, which caused the checkers trouble in getting the numbers, which were so necessary for the awarding of the team honors. The summary:

Comp. No.	Name and Club.	Hdp.	Actual Time.
36—G. Carson, Mohawk A. C.		2:45	29:45
29—J. Conner, N. Y. A. C.		2:15	29:20
100—M. Pistronk, Morris H. S.		4:30	31:38
38—J. J. Longfield, N. Y. A. C.		2:45	29:54
50—G. Beker, Royalton A. C.		3:15	30:32
73—F. Lux, Mohawk A. C.		4:30	31:48
92—H. Seegar, Rutgers Pt. Gym.		4:30	31:50
75—F. Braccio, Trinity Club.		4:30	32:00
81—P. Dessert, Royalton A. C.		4:30	32:05
67—J. Erlandson, Glencoe A. C.		4:00	31:37
30—J. O'Neill, N. Y. A. C.		2:15	29:53
58—A. Savage, Mohawk A. C.		3:45	32:18
72—J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.		4:30	32:22
17—V. Voreretsas, Greek-A. A. C.		1:45	29:42
87—J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.		4:30	32:29
36—J. A. Burrill, Trinity Club.		4:30	32:54
49—C. Davis, Trinity Club.		4:30	33:24
54—J. Fleischer, Jr., Glencoe A. C.		3:30	31:40
32—M. Taub, Glencoe A. C.		2:30	30:45
102—A. Lawson, Finn-A. A. C.		4:30	32:46
48—W. F. Cleary, Glencoe A. C.		3:15	30:18
2—W. J. Kramer, Long I. A. C.		Scr.	28:18
6—G. J. Critchley, N. Y. A. C.		1:00	29:23
8—M. Giantcopolis, unattached.		0:45	29:09
9—F. Masterson, N. Y. A. C.		1:00	29:20
43—C. Burris, Glencoe A. C.		3:30	31:31
28—H. Wyn, Mohawk A. C.		2:15	30:48
14—W. J. Horton, N. Y. A. C.		1:20	29:50
18—H. Jamison, Glencoe A. C.		1:45	30:35
5—A. Roth, Mohawk A. C.		0:45	29:27
61—H. D. Gunther, Bronx C. H.		4:00	32:43
103—L. Schmidt, Mott H. A. C.		4:30	33:14

79—H. Smith, Royalton A. C. 91—A. Selig, Bronxdale A. C. 26—G. P. Kiely, unattached. 53—R. Mallory, Mohawk A. C. 40—W. H. White, Holy Cross Lyceum. 74—C. A. Grebe, Glencoe A. C. 59—J. Marsters, Pastime A. C. 23—D. O'Toole, Mohawk A. C. 51—C. Erickson, unattached. 41—W. Rozzette, L. I.-A. A. C. 38—T. A. Maroney, Glencoe A. C. 106—H. Price, unattached. 7—M. Hughes, N. Y. A. C. 77—J. Dwyer, Trinity Club. 35—G. Louis, unattached. 107—T. Meehan, Royalton A. C. 57—J. Rosenbaum, Glencoe A. C. 10—J. Monahan, N. Y. A. C. 62—E. Ramsay, Mohawk A. C. 1—H. J. Smith, Bronx C. H. 55—J. E. Woods, Bronx C. H. 84—E. McCarthy, Royalton A. C. 15—*F. Smith, N. Y. A. C. 99—E. Mullinos, Gr.-Am. A. C. 45—J. R. Fritz, Pastime A. C. 47—*W. Schwalix, Trinity Club. 31—J. Costello, unattached. 16—*C. Walther, N. Y. A. C. 85—G. F. Emerson, Pastime A. C. 68—G. Andrews, Royalton A. C. 66—G. E. Crosby, Bronx C. H. 60—H. Cannese, Bronx C. H. 25—J. Manning, unattached. 11—R. W. Rigby, unattached. 57—J. Lindquist, Trinity Club. 101—H. Cosee, St. B. A. C. 22—E. Daly, Pastime A. C. 12—H. Hollowell, N. Y. A. C. 48—C. Ochreneiter, Trinity Club. 69—G. Caravonicane, Gr.-Am. A. C. 78—E. Mann, Royalton A. C. 65—M. J. Bodine, Bronx C. H. 82—A. Rostigue, Royalton A. C. 21—H. Jensen, Bronx C. H. 88—R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C. 104—R. R. Lillis, Oz. Ass'n. 67—J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C. 52—J. Anthony, Irish-Am. A. C. 105—M. C. Butler, unattached. 64—W. J. Hannen, St. Anselm's. 90—F. Gerringer, Royalton A. C. 94—C. Wager, St. Anselm's. 93—G. Hurley, St. Anselm's. 96—J. Trimostes, St. Anselm's. 83—E. J. Maronque, Royalton A. C. 98—A. Kerpolus, Gr.-Am. A. C. 95—G. Dettmar, St. Anselm's. *Disqualified.

TEAM SCORES.

New York A. C.	2	4	11	18	23—58
Mohawk A. C.	1	6	12	13	27—59
Glencoe A. C.	10	19	21	26	29—105
Royalton A. C.	5	9	33	46	54—149
Trinity Club	8	16	17	46	64—151
Greek-American A. C.	14	19	24	56	69—181
Pastime A. C.	15	39	55	58	66—233
Bronx Church House.	31	52	53	59	60—255

WOISIN WINS CYCLE TITLE.

Acme Wheelmen Capture Team and Individual Interstate Honors.

After two postponements on account of inclement weather the final race of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League was held to-day over a ten-mile course at Pelham Park before a large crowd of cycle enthusiasts, including the six-day rider George Cameron. The competing clubs were New England Wheelmen of New York, Century Road Club Association, New York Division; Acme Wheelmen of New York, Century Road Club Association, New Jersey Division, and Century Road Club of America. The Glunz Wheelmen of Brooklyn, who also hold membership in the league, failed to appear. Although the weather did not lend itself to a bicycle race on the road, fast times were recorded.

The individual championship of the league was won by Fred Woisin of the Acme Wheelmen, while the latter organization captured the team championship for 1913. The New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club Association was eliminated owing to accidents after covering the first half of the course. The summary:

Forty-mile Interclub Race—Won by Acme Wheelmen of New York, represented by Fred Wolsin, Harry Lilienthal, Joe Crowley and Johnny Bivashl, time—27:15; New England Wheelmen, including Jackie Welton, Bert Baker, C. H. Tonges and Tony Desmond of Hoboken, second, time—27:33; Century Road Club Association, New York Division, composed of Sylvain Segal, A. Morgan, H. Buggelin and H. Jensen, third, time—28:45 4-5; Century Road Club of America, with Hugo Heintze, Ch. Kurdle, J. Zabilicki and L. Andre Fraysse, fourth, time—30:38.

NEW PLAYERS IN HOCKEY.

Many Changes Will Be Made In League Championship Team.

With the assignment of practice dates and the adoption of the playing schedule for the championship tournament, the hockey season in this vicinity is well under way, and all indications point to one of the most interesting battles for the Amateur League championship title in the history of the sport. Five clubs will be engaged in the tournament for titular honors, the Wanderers Hockey Club electing to be represented after a season's absence. Much regret has been expressed in hockey circles over the failure of the New York Athletic Club to put a team on the ice for the second time, but it is understood that Capt. Paul Pilgrim, who favors the sport, is planning to organize an all-star team composed of the best Canadian players available for next season.

How the teams engaged in this season's tournament will be constituted is as yet doubtful, notwithstanding that the clubs which practiced yesterday at the St. Nicholas Rink, where all the matches will be played, presented many new players, in addition to those whose names are familiar to hockey enthusiasts. So many new Canadian players are here now ready to try for places on the various teams that it is doubtful if the former players are able to cope with them in the fight for preferment. It was to give some of these former Canadian experts an opportunity to play here that the Amateur League favored a five-team tournament.

Results of Soccer Games.

After battling tooth and nail for forty-five minutes in a National League game at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the Brooklyn F. C. and the Newarks eleven had not registered a score, but soon after resumption of play in the second period the Brooklynites played all around the consignment from Newark, and when full time was called the home squad were declared victors by the score of 5 goals to 1.

Superior combination work and accuracy at shooting won a victory for the Clan McDuffs over the Longfellow F. C. by the score of 3 goals to 1 at Emerson Field yesterday afternoon. The contest, which was a championship fixture of the New York State Amateur League, brought out a good-sized crowd, who were rewarded by seeing a well-played game.

Clashing in a Metropolitan League Championship fixture at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon, the German F. C. and the Fulton Soccer squad gave the crowd assembled there a fine exhibition. Bitch, a new addition to the Germans, was in great form and tallied all the points for the winners.

At Knight's Oval, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, the Greenpoint F. C. and the Yonkers Thistles battled ninety minutes to a drawn game of two goals each. This was a Metropolitan League championship game.

The Overseae traveled to Van Cortlandt Park to meet the Eureka F. C. in a Metropolitan League Championship game. The latter team did not put in an appearance and the Overseas were awarded the contest by the usual score of 1 to 0.

By the one-sided score of 6 goals to 0 Columbia Oval F. C. took into camp the fast-going Rangers at Manhattan Field, Lenox Oval, yesterday afternoon, in a New York State Amateur League game. The Columbias had the advantage of a strong wind in the first half and scored three goals.

Strengthened by the addition of Donald Stewart in the full back line the Cameron F. C. defeated the St. George eleven at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon in a New York State Amateur League contest by the score of 2 goals to 0.

After ninety minutes of hard playing in a Metropolitan League game at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday afternoon the Hamilton and Chelsea football elevens walked off the field, neither team being able to score a point. Ten minutes before time was called in the second period Blue of the Chelseas was put out of the game.

One of the surprises of yesterday's football was when Clan Chisholm played a tie game of 2 goals with the Fulton F. C. at Woodside, L. I.

By the overwhelming score of 7 goals to 0 the Clan McKenzie F. C. went down to defeat at the hands of the Yonkers F. C. at Grant City, S. I., yesterday afternoon in a New York State Amateur League. At half time the victors were leading by 1 goal to 0. In the second period they had a walk-over. The point getters were Martin, (4,) Petrie, (2,) and McDonald.

The German F. C. kept up their record-breaking habit of scoring goals in large numbers yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Anglo-Saxon F. C. at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, by 8 goals to 1.

The St. George F. C. humbled the West New York eleven at the latter's grounds Nurgo's Oval, North Bergen, N. J., yesterday afternoon in a Metropolitan League game by the score of 6 goals to 1.

DENVER WINS MATCH FROM OAKLAND BOY

Nathan Straus Drives Gray Trotter to Victory After His Trainer Loses First Heat.

Before one of the largest crowds seen this season on the Harlem River Speedway Nathan Straus, a veteran amateur road driver, climbed into the wagon behind his gray gelding Denver, 2:14¼, and defeated James A. Murphy's bay gelding Oakland Boy, 2:25 1-5, in a special match race which went in split heats.

The race was arranged three weeks ago, when Mr. Straus announced his willingness to send Denver against any trotter on the drive, but had been postponed twice on account of inclement weather. When the two horses were sent away from the starting point the crowd cheered the drivers until after they had flashed under the wire. Both Mr. Straus and Mr. Murphy intrusted their horses in the care of trainers, the Murphy trotter being driven by Dave McCleary, while Tim Sullivan sent Denver over the first half mile, in which it was defeated, only to give way to Mr. Straus. In the first meeting of the pair Oakland Boy was first home after Denver went off to a break at the quarter-mile post. The pace as the pair were heading down the stretch was a fast one, and Sullivan, in urging his charge to greater speed, threw it off its stride. Oakland Boy finished in a jog, the time being the fastest of the three heats, announced as 1:04.

When the two horses were returning to the stables after the heat, Mr. Straus and Sullivan in the wagon, and in the two succeeding brushes Mr. Straus piloted Denver to victory without once showing any signs of a break. The second heat was a repetition of the first one, with Oakland Boy breaking at the same point at which Denver did in the first heat, leaving Denver to come home a winner by ten lengths in 1:02¾.

The final heat showed Denver acting perfectly under the handling of Mr. Straus, and it came away from the start, never to be headed by Oakland Boy, and won the heat and race by eight lengths. This time the watches caught the winner's quarter of a second slower than in the second meeting. Immediately after the race the Brush Committee announced that Mr. Straus had elected to send Denver against Irving V. Hunt's champion trotter Fair Maiden, 2:07, next Sunday in another special race, weather permitting.

Second in importance to the Denver-Oakland Boy race was another specially arranged event for pacers. It brought together Mr. Murphy's former speedway champion mare, Coast Marie, and Edward E. Shoemaker's bay gelding Flaget. Coast Marie was the winner in three heats after the opening one resulted in a dead heat. Flaget broke in the second meeting, leaving Coast Marie to finish without being forced, and winning by several lengths. The final heat also went to Coast Marie, but only by a close margin when Flaget made the going fast from the start.

William Scott scored a double triumph in the afternoon's sport by sanding two of his nominations to victory, one of which was well earned. The summaries:

Class B.—Pacing.

Bright Direct, b. g., (C. Hlawatsch)..... 1 1
Funston, rn. g., (E. Bass)..... 2 3
Sidney Fatchen, b. g., (E. Love)..... 3 2
Mollie W., b. m., (W. Wilson)..... 4 4
Time—1:07; no time taken.

Class D.—Trotting.

Doris B., b. m., (H. Nemphitue)..... 4 1 1
Georgie Olcott, b. m., (M. Munz)..... 1 4 2
Georgie Olcott, b. m., (J. Young)..... 2 2 3
Lee Olcott, b. g., (G. Kingston)..... 3 3 4
Time—1:12, 1:12; no time taken.

Class A.—Pacing.

Louise E., br. m., (W. Scott)..... 1 2 2 1
Oulda, b. m., (J. Chaimoultz)..... 2 3 1 2
Heurtha, b. m., (U. O'Neil)..... 3 1 3 3
Time—1:05, 1:05½, 1:07, 1:06½.

Special Class.—Trotting.

Denver, g. g., (N. Straus)..... 2 1 1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (D. McCleary)..... 1 2 2
Time—1:04, 1:05½, 1:05¾.

Class A.—Trotting.

Eva Tanguay, b. m., (W. Scott)..... 1 1
Kippeua, br. g., (C. Fendt)..... 2 2
Time—1:05½, 1:06.

Class E.—Trotting.

Estelle Cord, b. m., (J. Olpp)..... 1 2 1
Jessa Chester, b. m., (W. Witzell)..... 2 1 2
Bergen Winter, b. g., (E. Base)..... 3 3 3
Time—1:20¼, none, 1:15½.

Special Class.—Pacing.

Coast Marie, blk. m., (D. McCleary). * 1 1
Flaget, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)..... * 2 2
*Dead heat.
Time—1:04½, 1:12¾, none.

Class C.—Trotting.

Tommy Baron, b. g., (E. Carpenter).... 1 1
Billy Barlow, b. g., (J. Gilmore)..... 2 2
Time—1:09¾, 1:18.

Class A.—Trotting.

Little Ella A., blk. m., (W. Horn).. 1 4 1
The Trip, b. g., (L. Smith)..... 8 1 2
Lester M., b. g., (W. Weiland)..... 4 3 3
Effort, b. g., (H. Ballou)..... 2 2 dr
Time—1:06, none, 1:05.

Jack Johnson Challenges Wrestlers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Jack Johnson, the world's champion heavyweight pugilist, to-day issued a challenge to wrestle any man in the world under catch-as-catch-can rules. Joe Rogers, the American who is unbeaten in wrestling tournament now running here may accept the challenge.

Three-Cushion Billiards at Doyle's.

Pierre Maupome, the three-cushion billard player of St. Louis, will play a 200-point match with Tom Gallagher of this city at Doyle's Forty-second Street room this week. The men are to play forty points each night for five nights, beginning this evening. The match is bound to create interest on account of the different styles employed, as the Mexican depends entirely on his execution and is considered the best shotmaker the game has produced, while Gallagher is a past master in safety play. Alfredo De Oro, the champion, will referee to-night's block.

TIES SHOOTING RECORD.

Spotts Equals Best Performance of Larchmont Y. C. Gunners.

Ralph L. Spotts, a prize winner among trapshooters, easily carried off the honors yesterday at the opening shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club. By breaking 86 "birds" straight he broke one club record, and by breaking 98 out of the possible 100 he tied the present club record. He was the winner of the 10 and 15 "bird" scratch contests, and he also captured the high gun prize, a medal, with a score of 120 out of the possible 125.

This performance was accomplished under conditions that were anything but favorable. The sky was overcast and a brisk east wind caused the "birds" to "duck" and describe queer angles. Despite this handicap, the shoot was regarded as a most successful opening of the season for this popular club. Fifteen men faced the traps in all the matches, chief of which was the 100 "bird" championship, for which a silver-mounted desk electrolier and a medal were offered as prizes.

H. H. Duden proved the winner, and he selected the medal for his prize. He, with W. W. Fitzgerald and Dr. L. Culver, tied with 100 each, their respective handicaps being 15, 23, and 10. In the shoot-off they finished in that order. R. L. Spotts broke 25 in his first and second strings, and T. J. McCahill broke 25 in his third string.

Good Field in St. Anselm Run.

In spite of the Pastime's big handicap race, twenty-five harriers faced the starter in the weekly road race of the St. Anselm's A. C. William Downs of the Xavier A. A. crossed the tape a winner over C. Timmons of the Morningside A. C. by about 300 yards. The time of the winner was 17:55. T. Reilly of the Broadway A. C. finished third, close behind Timmins. Bill Monahan of the St. Anselm A. C. ran a good race for two miles, but had to quit when his weak ankle went back on him. The order of finish:

William Downs, Xavier A. A., 17:55; C. Timmons, Morningside A. C., 18:14; T. O'Reilly, Broadway A. C., 18:32; W. Pavlik, Ozanam A. C., 18:33; A. Kaufman, Broadway A. C., 18:35; J. T. Flynn, St. Anselm's A., 18:40; G. Glynn, St. Vincent Ferrer, 18:48; F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer, 18:50; R. Paul, Jr., St. Anselm's A. C., 19:11; J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer, 19:16; J. Baringue, N. Y. Evening H. S., 19:30; N. Olmo, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:10; H. Reynolds, Federal A. C., 20:16; J. Reilly, Broadway A. C., 20:30; A. Raitz, Ozanam A. C., 20:32; T. Gordon, St. Vincent Ferrer, 20:41; J. McCann, St. Vincent Ferrer, 20:41; Highbridge Club, 20:44; T. Farrell, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:48;

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MR. ROOSEVELT'S CRUSADE.

South America would not seem to most of us a region in which there is great need of a crusade against the judiciary on the ground that it restrains the complete free and easy control of public affairs by the people. On the contrary, it is a region where experience has shown a too ready rejection of all restraint, a disregard, at once light-hearted and savage, of law and order, and a tendency to violence in seeking ends sometimes legitimate and often otherwise.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, has chosen South America for such a crusade and to cite, with the authority given to him by his distinguished service in the National Government, the history of the United States as a melancholy and appalling example of the widespread and deep-seated evil due to an independent judiciary. "During the "last half of the nineteenth century," he declares, "the leaders of reaction "in the United States, political and "financial alike, gradually grew to "recognize in the judiciary their most "powerful potential ally," and this because the Judges have no "real "knowledge of or understanding sym"pathy with the lives and needs of the "ordinary toilers." These are the words Mr. ROOSEVELT used at Santiago on Saturday before the University of Chile, addressing an audience of young men, from whom, largely, the future leaders of public opinion in the republic may be expected to come.

His statement has two faults: Its doctrine is pernicious; its history is grossly inaccurate. A great part of the period to which he refers was occupied with a struggle to restrain the abuse of concentrated corporate wealth and power, and especially to check the tendency toward practical monopoly most marked in corporations controlling transportation. The struggle was long and difficult and was met by stubborn resistance from "political and financial reactionaries." It finally culminated in the passage of the Interstate commerce act and the anti-trust act. Both these acts were at once taken into the courts. During his entire occupation of the Executive Office Mr. ROOSEVELT and his Attorney General were engaged in pressing to decision the cases arising under these acts. He was necessarily intimately acquainted with their history and with the action of the courts connected with them. He himself professed the belief that in these cases the rights of the toiler, the ordinary rights of the ordinary man, as against the interests, were involved. And he knows that in the long series of litigations involving this issue the decision of the courts uniformly and often unanimously sustained and enforced the laws as against the interests. Indeed, the criticism he, at times, felt called upon to make was that the courts were too narrow and severe in their interpretation.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S statement, then, is unsupported by fact and contrary to general knowledge. The courts have not been the ally of the leaders of reaction, either political or financial. Why does Mr. ROOSEVELT attack them in this unfair and disloyal fashion? Apparently because in so doing he panders to a restless and lawless element in the population who are moved by the scheme of direct popular government. This class find the courts in their way. They crave the power to overrule them at any single election in which they can get, for the moment, a majority. Mr. ROOSEVELT would grant that power. He would like to be a leader in the exercise of such a power. And with his innate tendency to extremes he would like to direct it straight at the function of the courts in interpreting the Constitution. That has been the most important, the most pregnant, the most precious function of the courts. It made the nation. It swept the Constitution clean of the implications the Separatists like JEFFERSON sought to read into it. It defined and put on a solid basis the powers of the Congress. It laid the foundations for the conception of nationality for which the war for the Union was victoriously fought. It made possible the extension of our sway first to the Pacific and then beyond. This function of the courts is the richest contribution to a free, orderly, and stable national government made in our history.

Mr. ROOSEVELT would undermine and destroy it. He would rob it of its force by giving the right to supersede, change, or revise it to a chance majority. And this—heaven save the mark!—he would do in the name of progress. His policy is not progressive in any sane meaning of the word; it is, in the worst sense of the term, reactionary. He would, if he could carry out that policy, turn back the nation to the conditions existing before the Constitution was framed, to the confusion, anarchy, contention, and demoralization of the wretched confederation. And he selects South America as the field of his really reactionary propaganda—South America, whose republics, slowly, painfully, at incalculable cost of blood and treasure, have most of them struggled upward from the level to which his amazing plan would tend again to reduce them. We are confident that in his own land he has done his worst, and that further failure awaits further effort. Let us hope that in the lands he is now traversing his pernicious preaching may be rejected.

NO DESIRE TO INTERFERE.

Only the Governors of Texas and Idaho are willing to express the belief that armed intervention in Mexico would be justified. A few of the other Governors declare themselves utterly opposed to intervention, and a few others announce their intention to support any action President WILSON may take. By far the larger number, however, refuse to say anything whatever on a subject wholly out of the province of State Government, which is wise. All the Governors have troubles enough of their own without meddling with the affairs of the National Administration. It is obvious, however, that there is very little sympathy throughout the country with the idea of Gov. COLQUITT of Texas, expressed in The Sun, that we should send soldiers into Mexico, without delay, to restore order. As a prompt means of restoring order that plan would have serious defects. It would lead to a protracted war, accompanied by much more disorder than now exists.

Many thousands of intelligent Mexicans deeply interested in the trade and industries of that country are bearing the severe burdens imposed by the state of civil war patiently. In the circumstances we must be patient, too. It seems that ample precautions have been taken thus far to protect the lives of Americans who have not yet heeded President WILSON'S advice to leave the country. We have battleships at the Mexican ports and an armed guard on the northern frontier. The contending factions in Mexico have been warned that they will be held responsible for the destruction of American property. The chief danger that threatens Mexico now is not a foreign war, but a breaking down of all the forces of law and order. The power of the Dictator is waning, and it seems that the men of character and influence in the capital and other large cities should be looking to the establishment of a temporary governing power which could command the world's respect and quiet the factional disputes. Such a provisional Government, of course, should represent all reputable parties.

THE BLACKMAILED CONTRACTORS

The asphalt industry may be unclean, and, as State Highway Commissioner CARLISLE says, it may have "left its grimy trail of graft across the continent." It may even have financed revolutions and overthrown Governments. But what has that to do with the approval by Commissioner CARLISLE of Mr. G. C. DIEHL for a place on his Highway Advisory Board, at the instance of the new Democratic leader of Erie County, Mr. BURGARD, who is a large contractor on the highways and Barge Canal?

According to Mr. BURGARD'S testimony, in the inquiry held by District Attorney WHITMAN before Chief Magistrate MCADOO on Friday, Mr. CARLISLE objected to DIEHL'S appointment, not with reference to his fitness to act as an adviser, but because the engineer had been a friend of FITZPATRICK, whom Gov. SULZER opposed and whom Mr. BURGARD supplanted as Democratic leader in Erie. Mr. BURGARD is a regular contributor to Democratic campaign funds. He denies that he knew of specifications drawn by the Highway Advisory Board so that bricks made by Mr. DIEHL'S company might be included, and that he knew that DIEHL was interested in bricks laid by Mr. BURGARD in the City of Buffalo.

We fear that Commissioner CARLISLE has been shortsighted. If the asphalt industry is bad, that does not deprive Mr. CARLISLE of his authority in deciding what the specifications for asphalt shall be. Yet GEORGE H. MCGUIRE admitted to Mr. WHITMAN that he had been trafficking with these specifications, coercing company after company with the implied threat that they would be excluded if they failed to contribute $5,000 each to the Democratic State Committee and give him 1 cent a gallon on all materials sold. "Because I had an interest in having natural asphalt used," MCGUIRE says, he used his influence in having the specifications changed to read as follows: "The base of this material shall "be a natural asphalt which, as found "in nature, is a solid or near-solid." He confessed that he had tried to bargain with the Warner-Quinlan Company on the basis of a $5,000 campaign contribution and a commission to himself, that the specification of natural solid asphalt should be changed to admit the liquid asphalt of this company. Mr. MCGUIRE testified that he was not only going about and doing these things to swell the funds of the Democratic State Committee and to line his own pocket, but that he is really in partnership with CHARLES F. MURPHY, Jr., nephew of Boss MURPHY of Tammany Hall, in the business of bonding State contractors; that, while ostensibly competitors, MCGUIRE and MURPHY split commissions on a large percentage of this business.

How could MCGUIRE, with his confessed relations as "bagman" of the Democratic State Committee and dispenser of official specifications on commission, have gained such power in Commissioner CARLISLE'S office? There is the possibility, of course, he had no power in dictating specifications. The fact of his reluctant confession remains; the fact that the Warner-Quinlan Company refused to pay the cash he demanded, and the fact that the official specifications exclude that company's product from use on the State roads.

Republican contractors who had been asked to give contributions to the Democratic fund followed these disclosures of Mr. MCGUIRE with testimony that they had given up the money, although they had never contributed to a Democratic campaign fund prior to the making of their State contracts. Contractor WELDMAN of Syracuse said that, while he did not wish to give the money and was not interested in the success of the Democratic Party in 1911 and 1912, the giving of it "was good business policy."

The asphalt industry may be an unclean thing, but the intimate relations between public official acts and the extorting of money for partisan and private purposes, as testified to by Mr. MCGUIRE and the up-State contractors, has a history of uncleanness in the politics of this city and State which antedates the birth of the asphalt industry. If Mr. CARLISLE had been vigilant and had not listened to political leaders, his department would not be defiled.

MONEY TO SPARE.

That our currency is now in superfluous supply appears by the fact that national bank notes were retired last week, and that we exported gold to five times the amount of reduction in bank notes. The exportation of gold is the way by which we reduce superfluous currency, since there is no other way to lessen our currency easily, quickly, and in necessary total. It would seem that the Treasury thinks that this is as it should be, for it issued an order to prevent the reduction of bank notes by using the bonds released as security for Treasury deposits. The Treasury cannot prevent the withdrawal of bonds if the banks wish, but it can lessen the banks' disposition to do so by making their holdings of 2 per cents unprofitable. But why should the Treasury do so? The more the banks are allowed to make use of their bonds in lawful ways, the more they will appreciate the bonds. The more the discretion and activities of the banks are checked in this respect, the greater the burden of the bonds on the banks. The effect of the operation would have been to reduce the currency, which is not wanted, and to substitute reserve money, which would have enabled the banks to enlarge their credits.

Why should the Treasury think that it knows better than the banks what is good for either the banks or the country? The asserted reason is that the Treasury considers the operation prejudicial to the Treasury's purpose in making deposits for crop-moving purposes. But the peak of the crop-moving strain passed without the banks taking the full amount offered by the Treasury. Why should the Treasury be concerned to press upon the banks of any section funds which they are backward about using? And why should the Treasury be anxious about keeping afloat currency which the country does not need? The reduction of the volume of idle currency to the end that it may not drift into Wall Street's uses, and be shaken out again in a little panic when wanted elsewhere for other uses, is one of the objects of the currency legislation now pending.

It is suggested that reduction of the currency might produce a crisis on the eve of currency legislation. The export of gold might have an even greater effect of that sort, and the ability of the banks to get Treasury deposits on security of bonds would strengthen them against such a contingency. The Treasury's action doubtless is well meant, but it would seem not well designed for the purpose asserted. It does not appear that the Treasury was asked to take this action, and volunteers usually earn their thanks hardly, even if they get any.

CHEAPER CABS.

As all the taxicab companies except one have now accepted the new ordinance and begun to do business on the new schedule, it is very likely that the one still dissatisfied company will soon find a way to accept the inevitable and take its share of the greatly increased traffic. New York at last has a cab system on a reasonable basis. One or two persons may ride in a taxicab one mile for 50 cents and two miles for 90 cents. Lower fares cannot be expected in Manhattan, and probably will not be demanded in the other boroughs.

There used to be an ordinance limiting cab fares to 50 cents a mile, but it has been a dead letter within recent memory. It is the business of every citizen who uses cabs, just as much as it is the business of the officers of the municipality, to see that the present law does not become a dead letter. Pay the legal fares, and when more is demanded report the extortion at once. Some of the taxicab men have declared that they cannot make any profits with the new rates. Expert evidence is against them. There will be a much greater demand for cabs.

THE SPOILS AND THE ISTHMUS.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that in the long run President WILSON will consent to let the large force needed to administer the Panama Canal fall into the hands or under the control of the spoilsmen. Yet it is not to be denied that there is grave danger that the spoilsmen will try to seize this force and that they may in part and for a time succeed. The situation was described in our Panama dispatches yesterday morning. The work of the present Commission is drawing rapidly to a close, and the capable and trained men who have been engaged in it and have carried it to such a triumphant completion are being released. For the administration of the canal, for the railway work involved, for the continuation and extension of the contracts required, and for the civil government of the Canal Zone, a force of at least 5,000 will be needed. For the employment of these the Commission can have no authority unless it is granted by an Executive order in accordance with the Mann act. This order has not yet been issued.

In the meanwhile Mr. R. L. METCALFE, head of the Department of Civil Administration, has framed a plan for turning over the affairs of the zone to a commission of three, with a distribution of functions and a corresponding division of responsibility. We do not accuse Mr. METCALFE of an intention to serve the ends of office seekers in this plan. He is an inexperienced man, a protégé of Mr. BRYAN, educated in the Bryan school of politics and public service, and he may be quite sincere in thinking that his plan would lead to good results. But it is plain that such a scheme would instantly arouse the place-hunters and that they would descend in an army upon the unfortunate Commissioners, as they have been in the habit of doing at home. It would demand a stern sense of duty, a knack at handling attacks of this sort, a firmness and energy in resisting them, and intelligence in prosecuting public business that we have no right to expect from any appointees likely to be selected.

Why should President WILSON incur any such perils for the country or for his Administration? The system under which the work of building the canal and taking care of the immense force employed has been carried on is a very simple one, and it has been wonderfully successful. It has not only secured the completion of the tremendous task, but it has won for the United States the ungrudging praise of the entire world. Why not continue it? Why seek to replace it with a system that has not worked well at all when we have tried it at home, and that, if it fail in the Isthmus, as it is only too sure to do, will, at infinite cost and trouble, have to be changed?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

References Prove So Little. To the severe scolding recently given on this page by MARION HARLAND to housewives who employ domestic servants without looking up their references, or even insisting that they have any, another feminine correspondent has added cumulative and confirmative reprehension. None has taken pen in hand to deny the accusation or even to make the confession that is also avoidance.

A "case," therefore, is seemingly made out, but one not a housewife is reluctant to believe that those of the present day are as much inferior in wisdom and caution to their mothers and grandmothers as these harsh critics assert. Is it not possible that they both exaggerate the value possessed by the so-called reference—or ever possessed by it?

Whether or not a domestic servant gives satisfaction to her mistress is very largely decided by their temperamental compatibility. Not infrequently the "terror" of one "place" is the "angel" of another, and even the question of competency is of relative rather than absolute determination, for the expectations and demands of mistresses differ widely. So often has it been found that a servant with the best of recommendations, oral as well as documentary, would not do at all, that it is little wonder that many mistresses shun the toil of investigating an applicant's past and hopefully content themselves with trusting to present impressions as to looks and manners.

Most men get most of their employes in that way, and though, of course, admission to a shop or office is one thing, and inclusion in family life another, yet the possible consequences of a mistake in the former case are different rather than less.

If the housewives did but know it, the "new psychology" is ready to supply them with tests for application to servants that would give much more and better information than does any "reference," no matter how carefully looked up. Mistresses, however, are as little likely to use these tests as the servants are to submit to them, the one being about as much prejudiced as the other against science and machinery in the kitchen, and equally disdainful of "newfangled notions." They have their reward—an inexhaustible topic of conversation, evidently enjoyable.

An Argument Far from Complimentary. In defense of an appeal for more money to spend in keeping up the royal game preserves, the Bavarian Minister of Finance last week told the legislators holding the pursestrings that States suffered less from the devotion of their Kings to the hunting of beasts and birds than from—well, from indulgence in chases of another and less innocent sort to which not a few royal personages, if history can be trusted, have been ardently inclined.

This, being an indubitable statement, was not denied by Bavaria's assembled economists, but one of them ungraciously insisted that, while hunting might be less expensive than some other things, it yet should be done in moderation when times are as hard and taxes as heavy as they are now.

The outcome of this interesting debate is not revealed by the cable dispatch which contains its beginning. Presumably the Prime Minister has obtained, or will get, the increase of the civil list for which he pleaded, but one cannot refrain from wondering what impression his argument made on the King in whose behalf it was offered. There was a certain cynicism, a certain irreverence for royalty, in proclaiming that a monarch not as naughty as monarchs can be and often have been is about as good as subjects could reasonably expect.

Such logic as that is not well calculated to perpetuate such little faith in the divine right of Kings as survives in Europe, and Prime Ministers might well leave its use to other people.

FABIUS MAXIMUS LAMPTON.

How the Colonel Would Conduct a Bloodless War with Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The animadversions and aspersions cast upon my well-matured plans for the unification of Mexico by Fred L. Kleinschmidt in THE TIMES of Monday are wholly unmerited, and, as coming from a civilian, I can pardon them. Of course, I understand that if, after the United States troops under my command had invaded Mexico and united that distressed and divided nation against the common foe, they, the said troops, withdrew without fatal fighting to the north bank of the Rio Grande to wait and see how long the Mexicans would remain united, it would furnish fine food for foreign cartoonists. But would not this country be willing to make the sacrifice for the great principle of peace and unity involved? Then, later, when those same cartoonists realized what our grand and glorious nation had done on behalf of a suffering sister nation, would they not be sorry enough for their thoughtless gibes and jeers and hasten to offer all the reparation in their power by making pictures of us far more praiseworthy than those they had made in deprecation of our delicate diplomacy? Indeed, they would, for I know cartoonists and am assured of the deep and pure feeling that lies behind their apparently cynical cartoons.

Mr. Kleinschmidt asks if the Mexicans would allow our invasion to remain unavenged. I should hope not, because in avenging our apparent insult to the dignity of that haughty people they would further unite themselves in a harmonious homogeneity utterly beyond any ordinary means of unifying diversified political elements. Mr. Kleinschmidt is also quite right in asserting that our army would prevent their trying to invade the United States, but it would not mean fight, as he says. Under my direction our army would pursue only Fabian tactics, which are not at all mortuary in their results. "Fabius Maximus fatalibus minimus" was a well-known Roman maxim, to which I call the attention of Mr. Kleinschmidt. My plan of action would be to lure the Mexican hosts far into the interior of Texas, dallying with them as they went along, until I had them where I wished them, when I would load them on an excursion train and send them all back to Mexico in picnic form.

Col. W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

New Jersey's Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, in an editorial article under the caption, "The Hudson Wagon Tunnel," speaking of the fact that only private capital could be secured to build such a roadway, says: "New York City built the bridges to Long Island to keep its population within its boundaries and increase its tax list. Bridging the Hudson would give an outlet for New York population to New Jersey and would increase the New Jersey tax list at the cost of New York's. That New Jersey alone would contribute funds as New York did is more than doubtful." Very considerably more than doubtful, but if New Jersey were alive to the possibilities of a free wagon tunnel connecting her available unoccupied territory with the tremendous population of New York City, the $11,000,000 estimated cost of the tunnel would be put up within twenty-four hours and the tunnel would be built just as fast as human means could build it. But there are too many people existing in New Jersey who are Jerseyites yet, and they have not waked up.

An active, wideawake people as close to New York City as New Jersey is would have had a wagon tunnel under the Hudson, or a bridge over it, twenty-five years ago, and the State to-day would have twice its present population and a dozen times its wealth. In all its existence New Jersey has done nothing to secure the New York overflow except to wait for it to come her way because it was the nearest way.

W. J. L.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

Homes for Working Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too much cannot be said in praise of the effort to place working girls' homes in various parts of our city which care for young women, giving them comfortable quarters and good food for a comparatively small return.

We have many places of this kind, and they are nearly always well filled with young business women from every walk in life who are making their own way—stenographers, store clerks, seamstresses, &c.—and without them it would be a problem what to do to make ends meet to many a girl earning a small salary.

There is one mistake made, however, in nearly all of these places, and that is that after a girl reaches a certain age, (usually 35,) she is excluded. What more deplorable! It does not seem just nor kind that a woman should be made to feel that even a "home" door should be closed to her at the age of 35 or 40, when at this age she finds it doubly hard to make her way elsewhere, especially in the business world.

D. M. ANDERSON.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

Socialism and Savings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are so many millions or billions of dollars invested in insurance in this and other countries, not to mention the other millions or billions in the savings banks, that one feels tempted to ask the Socialist regenerators of society, who so glibly tell of the "revolution" which impends, what disposition they would make of these funded properties.

Getting a thing done after planning it out is not always the easiest thing in the world. Socialism is to be the one cure-all for whatever is wrong—yet will the people to be so gravely affected by the new device in Government willingly give up the security of the savings banks and insurance funds?

Some politician recently invented "crackpots" as a term of derision for some other politicians. Are we to use the word for the would-be social engineers whose only practical plan is destruction of what ages of thought and experiment have evolved? Is society incapable of getting rid of the rats in its barns without burning barns and contents?

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

Mr. Waldo's Qualifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to Mr. Mitchel's remark regarding the appointment of a new Police Commissioner, that the man who fills that place must be strong, independent, and must have business ability, I think our present Police Commissioner Waldo can vouch for all of these qualifications. Of course he has made some mistakes; in fact, all of us make mistakes in our lives.

CHARLES WALTERS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1913.

OPPOSES WOMEN'S VOTE.

E. P. Wheeler Thinks Suffrage Is Incompatible with Domestic Duties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My old friend Prof. Fagnani appealed to me publicly at the meeting yesterday afternoon which welcomed Gen. Booth. Permit me to answer him through your columns.

We who stand for the conservation of home and family and oppose political suffrage for women take this stand because we honor woman and appreciate the essential part she has to play in bearing and rearing children, and teaching them the lessons of duty, chastity, and self-restraint which form character. We believe firmly what Gen. Booth said to-day: "Moral power, heart power, is the great power. The world power, the love power, is the enemy of our littleness; the antidote for our selfishness."

Therefore we honor Catharine Booth as we do her husband, whom we delight to call "The General." We honor their noble son and daughter who were on the platform to-day. So also we honor Joan of Arc. These exceptional women are called to exceptional duties and responsibilities. But Joan of Arc never appealed to French women to draw the sword for France. She knew they were more useful at home. And the Salvationists, while giving scope to the special devotion of their officers and soldiers, have always taught the sacred duty and privilege of the mother to care for home and bring up children.

And we know that political activity, and the responsibility of the suffrage are, for most women, incompatible with domestic duties. The mother cannot give her whole heart to her husband and children and take active part in the exciting game of politics.

What has happened in Colorado will happen in all the suffrage States. The good women, who are wives and mothers (as four out of five women of voting age are,) mostly stay at home and attend to their duties there. The selfish, sly female politicians devote themselves to office seeking and advocate every fad that catches the popular ear. We got no help from them when we advocated Civil Service reform in Colorado. An amendment to the charter of Denver, requiring the establishment of the merit system, was voted down in that city this very year by 6,600 majority.

Let me conclude with the words of Gen. William Booth:

"I had a good mother. I loved my mother. From infancy to manhood I lived in her. Home was not home to me without her. And yet one of the regrets that has followed me to the present hour is that I did not sufficiently value the treasure while I possessed it, and that I did not, with sufficient tenderness and assiduity at the time, attempt the impossible task of repaying the immeasurable debt I owed to that mother's love."

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

Sunday, Nov. 23, 1913.

MARTIN LUTHER'S CHARACTER.

Charges of Immorality Said to Lack Real Proof.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having attended Mgr. Joseph H. McMahon's lecture on Martin Luther, you will permit me to make a few remarks anent the reverend lecturer's statements as to Luther's morals and moral teachings. He declared the true biography of Luther had still to be written, because not until Denifle had uncovered Luther's immorality had his life and work been rightly understood. The lecture was in substance nothing more than a restatement of Denifle's and Grisar's charges against Luther. Denifle's proof he declared incontestable, yet stated that a great controversy had been waged over the charges made by him against Luther.

Far from being incontestable, Denifle's charges and supposed proof have been challenged by some of the most eminent German scholars and Luther specialists. As to Luther's "vulgar, vile and immoral language," they have pointed out that the social conventions and mode of language in Luther's day were so far removed from the pruriency of a later age that it would be the height of injustice to apply our present standard to the writers of that age; that Denifle had failed to perceive the humor in many of the alleged obscene remarks and damaging self-confessions made by Luther, that he ignored the fact of Luther's firm conviction that Papacy is the Antichrist, and, finally, that he puts the worst construction on words of Luther, some of which have not even been deciphered with certainty. Moreover, the alleged proof of vulgarity and vileness in Luther is to a large extent taken from Luther's Table Talks, whose authenticity is very doubtful for more reasons than that they have come down to us second and third hand.

As to Luther's own life and acts, the lecturer begged to note that his immorality did not begin until after he broke away from Rome. And as for Luther's life from that day on, we should like to note the fact that it was spent in the strongest lime-light of publicity, and that no one, not even Denifle, has been able to point to one immoral act committed by him.

To those interested in the question of Luther's morality and moral teachings, we would recommend reading not only Denifle and Grisar, but also the little book by Boehmer, "Luther im Lichte der neueren Forschung," "Luther in the light of the more recent researches." To my mind the psychological problem is not that presented by Mgr. McMahon, but this: How, in view of all that Luther has taught and the character of his work, and the results thereof, as seen in the entire history of Protestantism, can any intelligent and fair mind make bold to assert that Luther was wholly and consciously immoral in his principles and in his life and all his acts?

WILLIAM F. SCHOENFELD,
Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your news columns to-day you give a partial report of a lecture by Mgr. Joseph H. McMahon on Martin Luther. It says: "The great reformer was a thoroughly immoral man."

If this be true, by what law of earth or heaven did Martin Luther assail "evils in the body of the Church, which in that day was sunk in iniquity and corruption"? Did Satan fight against Satan?

Is this some new doctrine of spiritual homeopathy? FLOYD L. CORNISH.

Forest Park, Nov. 20, 1913.

Discussion of Vice Topics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is like finding an oasis in the desert to see a great paper like THE TIMES come out squarely in regard to the looseness of moral thought at the present time. I think that there is no room to question the fact that the prevalent loose talk among young people is leading many girls to perdition.

Even where they remain virtuous, they get a depraved sort of pleasure in discussing with men questions that our mothers would hardly talk of in the family circle. It is taking the bloom off of the maidens of the day. One hears the up-to-date girl talk in a way that would have stamped her as "fast" twenty-five years ago.

I feel very strongly about this matter, as I see bright and lovely girls who belong to splendid families let the present tendency take hold of them. I fear that the loose ideas of the higher English families in regard to morals are the ones taking hold of the middle and lower classes in this country.

WILLIAM T. WELLS.

Melbourne, Fla., Nov. 14, 1913.

EXCLUDED RHODES MEN.

Freshmen Athletes Properly Barred for Age, Oxonian Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES gives prominence to a cablegram stating that the Oxford University Athletic Club has passed two resolutions regulating the conditions with which undergraduates must comply who desire to compete at the various athletic meetings held under its authority. To one cognizant with the facts these resolutions afford no grounds for the criticisms and innuendoes with which they have been received here. They are easy of comprehension and seem to have the very same basis and purpose as those which were agreed on several years ago between the leading universities of this country.

Several old Oxonians, myself included, had the pleasure this week of meeting Dr. George R. Parkin, the Executive Secretary of the Rhodes Trust. When the subject arose as to the respective ages at which American Rhodes scholars and English public school boys entered Oxford, it was stated that the average age of the Englishman was 18½ years, and that of the American 19½ years, a difference of one year between them. This seniority in age gives a great advantage at the dawn of manhood, even more than the disadvantage it becomes in later years. The fact of having received a previous university education in this country must necessarily provide a superior class as freshmen at Oxford; and this is attested in another direction, because a Rhodes scholar after matriculating is relieved from taking the first university examination known as "responsions," or "smalls," which is obligatory on every one else, even on English undergraduates who have won open scholarships before "going up."

I wish to deny emphatically that either of them gives the slightest grounds for any aspersion on the fair play so cordially accorded as of right to Rhodes scholars by their fellow Oxonians.

The first resolution states that the "Freshmen's Sports" shall be confined to those who have never been at any other university before going to Oxford. Now, knowing how great—I might almost say how arduous—a feature of 'Varsity life in this country is comprised by athletics, and that according to Cecil Rhodes's instructions athletics are to count as 25 per cent. in the qualifications of every one desirous of applying for a scholarship under his Foundation, the above resolution is not unfair to the Rhodes scholars. In fact, its absence placed the other freshmen who had never received any special training in athletics at a disadvantage at the outset of their career by their having to compete with older men of recognized athletic ability.

Every Rhodes scholar is as free as any other member of his college to keep up his training by entering into the athletic competitions held yearly by each college, as distinct from the 'Varsity, and to carry off, if he wins, cups as trophies of his prowess. I think that every good sportsman—and none are better than the Rhodes scholars, many of whom are my intimate and valued friends here—will recognize in this resolution an earnest desire to be just to all alike. They, like Lancelot, would sooner

Let the younger and unskilled go by
To win his honour and to make his name,

seeing that after the freshmen's year every undergraduate will meet each other on a "fair field with no favor."

Then, taking the second resolution, it no more "hits" or "bars" the Rhodes scholars, according as the fancy of each newspaper has termed it, than any other undergraduate. It states that only in the annual 'Varsity sports—and we have seen it does not refer to those held by the individual colleges, twenty-two in number—no one will be allowed to compete who is over 24 years old. Now, taking the accepted average age of a Rhodes scholar on matriculation to be 20 years, and adding to it his term of residence which lasts for three years only, he is only 23 years old when he "goes down," and is then still one year under the above limit.

VERNER DE GUISE.

Highwood, N. J., Nov. 20, 1913.

Passbooks for Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Germany every applicant for domestic service must register at the Police Department, which gives her a passbook. This passbook is handed to every employer, who keeps it in her possession during the entire length of the maid's service, and at the end of same writes in it such comment of the maid's services as they deserve. The result is that every prospective employer demands and scrutinizes this "police book" before even considering an applicant for domestic service.

Such a method, together with more regularized work for the house servants, more personal liberty for them, and the high wages which they already enjoy, would give us a class of girls that would make the housewifely attacks of nervous breakdown less frequent.

ROBERT SLAPPS.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

Admission to High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A much-needed reform has at last been undertaken affecting our high schools, their studies and terms of admission. One of the questionable means adopted to fill the "high" schools was to admit graduates of elementary schools on the certificate of the Principal and the "approval" of the District Superintendent. This approval was never withheld.

So the honest educator-Principals sent hordes of pupils to "high" schools, sometimes every member of the 8B class going to one or other high school. The Hanue report says that "graduation from 8B is no proof that the pupils know anything accurately," so that half the incoming hordes left or were put out during the first month or two, necessarily.

G.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

HER TABLE.

Mary bought a little table, such a darling little table,
With a flawless top of onyx of a clear and lovely green;
And with pride she showed the figures on the dealer's printed label,
And she set it in the parlor by a gorgeous golden screen.
Did she put a vase upon it, just one vase of marble fluty,
With some long-stemmed roses in it to enhance the color scheme,
Or a lamp with amber fringes, or a dainty Dresden beauty,
Or a trinket wrought of silver and the smith's immortal dream?

Nay! she spread it with a cover made of plush in red and yellow,
With a tinseled satin border in a violent shade of blue;
And she's piled it up with baubles of the kind to make a fellow
Think a peddler was displaying all his gaudy stock to view.
Pictures, boxes, vases, purchased in the 10-cent stores, and trashy
Small contraptions tied with ribbons, and with paper posies gay,
Painted sea shells, china poodles, flimsy gew-gaws cheap and flashy,
Hide the onyx slab forever, but, alas! it's Mary's way.

MINNA IRVING.

CITY OFFICIALS SEE PLANS FOR GROWTH

Exhibition Showing How Future Needs May Be Met Open to the Public To-day.

COMMISSION WANTED HERE

To Study and Guide Developments of Transportation, Buildings, and Parks—A Wealth of Material.

The exhibits collected by the City Planning Commission and the Heights of Buildings Commission, in the main exhibition room and lower corridors of the Public Library, were put on view yesterday for a private inspection to which Mayor Kline and other city officials were invited. The purpose of the exhibition which opens to the public today and will be continued until Dec. 7, is to show the tax payers what can be accomplished by foresight in the development of a city and prove to them that city planning is one of the best investments that a municipality can make. There is no permanent city planning commission in New York, although such commissions exist in other cities, and it is the hope of the men behind the present exhibition that the incoming administration will see the wisdom of providing for such a body.

The exhibition at the Public Library is one of the most comprehensive ever collected and is the first to be arranged by subjects instead of by cities. All of the principal cities of more than 10,000 population in the United States and many in foreign countries were asked to contribute photographs, plans and drawings of civic developments and so much material was obtained that it was possible to place but one-tenth of it on exhibition at one time. Secretary of State Bryan co-operated in the movement to the extent of sending a special cablegram to Consular stations asking that all possible aid be given to the commission. Borough President George McAneny was the leading spirit in making the exhibition possible.

The exhibits by the Heights of Buildings Committeee, composed of Mr. McAneny, Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; and Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx, include much of the material which will be incorporated in the report to be submitted by the committee to the Board of Estimate on Dec. 1. The three main parts of this section of the general exhibition are:

Perspectives and photographs illustrating existing conditions among tall office buildings and their effect on light conditions and street congestion.

An illustration by a number of typical examples of the existing height, area and type of occupancy regulations in various cities of Europe and America.

Maps of the five boroughs of New York illustrating the distribution, throughout every part of every borough, of a number of different aspects of property use.

It is understood that the committee will recommend the regulation of the height of buildings in some sections of the city with the end in view of preventing the erection of great skyscrapers which prove a detriment to the values of existing properties. Why this is desirable is one of the points shown in the maps and drawings.

The contention of the exhibitors is that the time has come for New York to "get together" in its further development and that all departments should work in co-ordination in bringing about improvements.

Exhibits take up by means of photographs, statistics, and maps from many cities the relation of transit to the work of the city; its independence with all other functions of the city; the relation of recration centres to transportation, subways, elevated railroads, street and interurban railways, auto buses and motor trucks and the design of railroad and trolley terminals. Another section treats of the railroads, another of the waterways, another with the streets. An interesting exhibit is that on housing, which shows by pictures and statistics from cities all over this country and abroad the relation of housing to places of work and of play, the relation of housing to transit, the value and method of housing surveys, the effects of congestion, types of houses and tenements, contrasting views of good and bad housing conditions, &c. Civic structures are treated in the same thorough manner as are the parks, recreation centres, and many other subjects.

In an explanation of the exhibits Secretary George B. Ford had this to say: "City planning would first investigate all of the physical ills of a community; it would diagnose them; it would determine all those matters which need improvement; it would determine in consideration of all points of view the relative urgency of the various needs; it would plan in view of this a consistent programme of procedure; it would work out solutions for all of these problems, keeping a due relation and proportion among them; it would meet the peculiar needs of the community and preserve the city's individuality; it would concentrate on the various problems and get tangible results. City planning would so model the setting of the life of the community with regard to health, safety, convenience and comfort as to make it the ideal place in which to live. Than this, there is nothing of which a city may more justly be proud."

The city planning commission consists of Frederic C. Howe, Chairman; Milo R. Maltbie, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Lawson Purdy, Charles R. Lamb, Nelson P. Lewis, Henry C. Wright, Raymond V. Ingersoll, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Richard M. Hurd, Frank B

WHITE HOUSE ROOM FILLED WITH GIFTS

Deluge of Wedding Presents Continues by Parcel Post and Express.

PUBLIC NOT TO SEE THEM

Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre at Church with Her Parents—Dinner at Manslon To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Miss Jessie Wilson and Mr. Sayre, according to their custom, went to the Central Presbyterian Church together this morning, accompanied by the President and Mrs. Wilson. Before returning to the White House Mr. Sayre and his fiancée made a short call on Miss Nevin, at the Shoreham Hotel.

Following luncheon Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre went for a walk, later Miss Wilson received one or two informal visits from intimate friends or relatives already here for the wedding ceremony.

The wedding presents, which almost fill one of the largest of the second floor apartments in the White House, were on view to-day to intimate friends of the family, and will be to-morrow, but it is understood they will not be shown on the day of the wedding. Scores of presents continue to arrive at the White House by express, parcel post and messenger.

One of the gifts received late Saturday evening was a wonderful specimen of fur rug of vicuna skin in pure white, and the finest quality, a gift from the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet. The rug, mounted to order in Washington from the pelt imported directly from the mountain slopes of the Andes is oblong in shape and quite large enough to serve as the central portion of the bridal platform. It probably will be used at the wedding. The vicuna usually being a tan or pale yellow, a pure white specimen of this soft fur is exceptionally rare.

A huge white bear rug is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wallace. Another gift received yesterday was a large and very handsome silver vase from the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey.

While Miss Wilson has recived many fine gifts, the exaggerated statements concerning their value are most distasteful to her. The most valuable gift in the entire collection is the diamond and platinum lavaliere presented by the members of the House of Representatives. A close second to this is the silver service from the members of the Senate. Mr. Sayre's family, including several step sisters and his mother sent a complete set of small silver and a silver tea service. Silver plates, compotes and bowls of various sizes have been received by the gross, rather than by the dozen, one of the handsomest individual gifts was a set of service plates from Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

A Colonial mirror is a late addition to the gift room. It came from a cousin of the bridegroom, and has been in the family for five generations. There also is a set of old Roman lamps in silver purchased by the Rev. Robert Nevin during his residence in Rome, a gift from Miss Alice Nevin, one of the two aunts of Mr. Sayre.

The relatives now here or expected to-morrow are Mrs. Robert P. Linderman, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Cleaver, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Chandler, and Miss Clara Sayre, all of Bethlehem, Penn.; Mrs. James F. Randolph of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. and Mr. Rutherfurd and Mr. and Mrs. Parker Nevin of Pittsburgh; Miss Alice Jenkins of New York; Miss Charlotte Apple of Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilson of Tennessee, and Mrs. Katharine Woodrow of Columbia, S. C.

The hospitalities to-morrow incidental to the wedding will include a dinner at the White House complimentary to the mother of the bridegroom and other relatives, while the bridal party is being entertained aboard the Mayflower.

There will be a luncheon by the Secretary of State complimentary to Dr. William Grenfell, who will arrive to-morrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler. Mrs. Blanche Nevin will entertain at breakfast at the Shoreham when Mr. Sayre will be present to meet some of the friends of his family.

500 MAKE A PRESENT.

Factory Workers Send Miss Wilson an Embroidered Skirt.

Five hundred women and girls employed in a skirt and waist factory in West Twenty-first Street will send three of their number to Washington to-day as a committee to present to Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, a white linen skirt, in the manufacture of which each of the 500 has taken part. The skirt is beautifully embroidered by hand, and bears the initials "J. W. S." The workers in the factory have been busy making it almost since the announcement of Miss Wilson's engagement to Francis B. Sayre.

The committee, composed of Maggie Rickers, an instructor; Becky Kronfeld, a presser, and Mrs. C. G. Hill, director of the social service work in the factory, will leave this afternoon for Washington. They were selected by a vote of the 500 employes. The gift is in recognition of Miss Wilson's efforts to advance social welfare work.

Catholic Protective Society Concert.

The annual concert of the Catholic Protective Society of the Archdiocese of New York was given last night at the Hippodrome. There was a large audience. Those who contributed to the programme were Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera House, Orville Harrold of the Hammerstein forces, Miss Ruby Helder, Gutla Cassini, 'cellist; Ida Davinoff, violinist, and Percy Hemus, Forge, pianist. An unscheduled appearance was that of Monolito Funes, a twelve-year-old Spanish pianist from the Canary Islands. He played on a previous visit here for Cardinal Farley, who, it is understood, asked that he be placed on last night's programme. The Cardinal, attended by many prelates, was present last night, occupying a box decorated with the Papal colors and the American flag.

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CONSTIPATION

HORSE SHOW WINNERS.

Judge Moore Leads with 21 'Blues,' Including 4 Championships.

With the close of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden the high-bred equine beauties will go into Winter quarters for three months, and then will begin preparations for the 1914 Summer campaign. Before sundown yesterday every horse had been removed from the Garden stalls, and the big building this week will be given over to the Old Glory horse sales. As was expected, Judge William H. Moore swept the heavy-harness classes, capturing twenty-one blue ribbons, including four championships and an equal number of reserves.

Perhaps the most notable victory was that of E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, whose light-harness horses were the sensation of their classes. Mr. Stotesbury was represented by but two roadsters, Ruby and Lasca, but he was successful in five out of the six classes in which he exhibited, his only other defeat being in the single roadster championship, in which Ruby lost by a small margin to J. Malcolm Forbes, for which the Russian Government has offered $40,000.

Another notable performance for newcomers was that of Miss Anne Vauclain of Philadelphia. Miss Vauclain, who exhibits under the name of Broadlawn Farms, carried back to Philadelphia twelve ribbons, including five firsts, as the result of her initial invasion of National Horse Show circles. Glen Riddle Farms, the property of Samuel D. Riddle, was also successful in the jumping classes. Miss Loula Long of Kansas City was singularly unfortunate in being compelled to drive against the champions of the Moore stables. Her horses were placed second eight times, while only one blue rosette rewarded her driving displays.

President A. G. Vanderbilt said to-day the show ranks with the most successful ever held by the association. He does not fear the invasion of the auto, and said there were lots of good horses exhibited and plenty of enthusiasm. He predicted a more successful show next year. Among the cavalry officers who competed as representatives of the United States great praise was bestowed on the French officers, as well as on other foreign competitors.

It was announced during the last night of the exhibition that E. B. McLean of Washington, D. C., had re-engaged Charles Barrie as manager of his stable in place of Jack Donnelly. Mr. McLean will dispose of his harness horses and purchase a big stable of saddlers and hunters, including many importations. Dick Donnelly will ride for Mr. McLean at all the shows.

Morton W. Smith, who as a boy in knickerbockers rode the imported pony Merrylegs and won a blue at the first National Horse Show in 1883, is to establish a stud for the breeding of high-quality hunters and saddle horses on a farm he has just bought at Southport, Conn. It has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the old Boston Post Road, and there is a large house, with barns and other outbuildings. E. T. Bedford, who formerly exhibited Hildreth and other harness horses at the Garden, has his country house and stock farm near Southport, where he was born.

The Hanleys, Walter and Gerald T., who for beginners at the National Horse Show had an encouraging success in the Tuesday class, which they won with Brother Jed, and in several heavy harness and saddle horse classes, are sons of the late James Hanley of Providence, who bred trotters as a recreation and was the principal stockholder in the Narragansett Park Racing Association, where trotting and racing meetings were held until an anti-track betting bill became law in Rhode Island. At the Hanley dispersal sale in the Garden a few seasons ago the reserve limit was not reached on the best stallions and mares, and they are now the foundation stock of the present Hanley stud for the breeding of driving and riding horses.

Although the owner of the greatest string of harness horses in the country, Judge Moore is only an occasional exhibitor at the shows aside from the annual fixtures of New York, London, and Richmond, England. Few, however, get more enjoyment from their harness horses than the Judge, for throughout August, September, and October he is on the roads near his country home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., two or three times a day with a different four-in-hand team, while when in town he drives as regularly in Central Park.

In the list of winners Canada leads foreign nations with nine victories, while France fills second place with five. America did not capture any of the international events, but the army officers of the country secured seven ribbons, four of which were blue. The leading prize winners follow:

Exhibitor.	Blues.	2d.	3d.	Tl.
Judge William H. Moore	21	9	5	35
George Lee	5	5	3	13
The Sitton, Canada	5	5	4	14
Walter B. Henley	3	5	3	11
Miss Loula Long	1	8	2	11
Miss Ethel Kilmine	1	4	2	10
A. S. Wadsworth	5	2	2	9
E. B. McLean	3	4	2	9
S. D. Riddle	4	1	3	8
Alfred G. Vanderbilt	1	4	3	8
Horatio N. Bain	1	3	3	7
E. T. Stotesbury	5	1	0	6
H. C. Phipps	3	1	2	6
J. Sumner Draper	3	2	1	6
F. Geoghegan	2	3	1	6
M. V. Hoffman	0	5	1	6
Charles E. Coxe	3	1	1	5
Miss H. D. Atterbury	2	2	1	5
Miss Dorothy Tiffin	3	2	0	5
C. Ambrose Clarke	1	1	3	5
Capt. W. T. Rodden	3	1	0	4
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	1	2	0	4
Clarence Mackay	2	0	0	4
Major M. C. Sloan	4	0	0	4
Mrs. John Gerken	2	0	1	3
Miss C. Kearny	3	0	0	3
Miss E. Viau	0	1	1	2
Payne Whitney	0	1	1	2
Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr.	0	1	0	1
Mrs. McE. Bowman	0	1	0	1
Miss C. Regan	0	0	1	1
Master J. D. Flynn	1	0	0	1
H. S. Starrett	0	1	0	1
T. L. Watt	0	0	1	1

Tea Dance at MacDowell Club.

The MacDowell Club will give a tea dance at the clubrooms, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, to-day from 2 to 7 P. M. In connection with the dance a sale of fancy articles and souvenirs will be held for the benefit of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Miss Ruth Draper will offer a monologue and the Misses Dorothy Taylor and Dolly Quackenbush will perform a number of exhibition dances. The patronesses are Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. C. Grant De Forrest, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, and Mrs. Howland Davies.

Rollin M. Batten Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 23.—Announcement has been made here of the marriage of Rollin M. Batten of Montclair to Miss Elsie V. Ives of Denver. Following a trip to California, Mr. and Mrs. Batten will reside at their Elsinora Ranch at Aztec, N. H. Mr. Batten is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Batten of 93 Union Street.

Miss Madelene Shepard Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. George C. Shepard of 771 Valley Road have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madelene Shepard, to William Z. White of Detroit.

Waffle Day at Woman's Exchange.

It is the annual waffle day to-day at the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Avenue. The waffles are made from the old-time recipe of Mrs. Russell Sage, Vice President of the exchange, cooked on a time-smoothed waffle iron, 100 years old and made by Christine of the exchange who has been making waffles for the last 25 years.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Beatrice La Palme, a new soprano at the Century Opera House, will alternate with Lois Ewell in the title role of "Thais," which begins at the Century to-morrow night.

Randall Hargreaves, an English baritone, gave a recital at the British Imperial Club on Saturday afternoon.

The American Guild of Organists offers a prize of $100 for the best organ composition by any American composer, in one of two prescribed forms. Manuscripts signed with a pen name, the same nama to be on the outside of a sealed envelope containing the real name and address of the composer, must be sent on or before Mar. 15, 1914, to John Hyatt Brewer, 88 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter is Chairman of the Committee of Judges for the contest, the others being William C. Carl and Clarence Dickinson.

STUDY SINGING HERE, ADVISES LOIS EWELL

American Teachers Are Just as Good as European, Says Century Opera Prima Donna.

BAD ENVIRONMENT ABROAD

Soprano Tells of Trying Experiences in the Early Days of Her Vocal Career.

About ten years ago Lois Ewell was Captain of the champion girls' basket ball team of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, and to-day she is a soprano prima donna in grand opera at the Century Theatre. Her work in these years of transition from school to the lyric stage, it was learned yesterday by a TIMES reporter who had a talk with the singer, has given Miss Ewell some decided views on what the American girl who desires to study singing should do and what she should avoid.

"According to my way of thinking," said Miss Ewell, "no girl should go to Europe to study singing. In the first place, she will find no better teachers there than she can get right here in this country, and this becomes increasingly true every day. There are just as many 'fakers over there, and not in a thousand years could we hope to rival the atmosphere of intrigue, chicanery, and deceit which has fastened on the art in the older countries.

"And on the moral or ethical side there is more danger. Girls are brought over into an environment they would never meet with at home, and for the girl who is alone in Europe, and acquires as friends generally only those who study with her and their friends, this often results very unfortunately. How often do girls make all sorts of sacrifices and accept others from their family and relations to get abroad, where they think their only salvation lies! When the crash comes—and their going abroad has often made it possible from directions that would never have existed at home—they are just so much worse off.

"Of late, realizing that our teachers can no longer be ignored, many believers in European training have fallen back to saying that it is indispensable to get the European 'environment.' I have only just finished with two and a half years of that environment, and I can unhesitatingly say that it is not fit for the healthy-minded American girl. A certain amount of experience can be gained in any art or business by going out of your own rut and seeing what other people are doing. From this viewpoint an European study has an advantage over a native of a European country to come over here and learn from us what she could, but to say that it is indispensable is nonsense.

"Whatever success I may have gained is the result of American teaching and experience on the American stage, and I suppose from that viewpoint my activities might interest some American girls who are studying. I never set foot in Europe until after I had appeared here in many grand operas and had finished my vocal training. When I say finished I mean I had worked out my tone production until all had been done that could be in developing my voice. We can always learn, and I study just as hard now as ever I did.

One Song in Four Years.

"Luckily my first teacher, Edmund J. Meyer, was not the kind to tell you he could make a prima donna out of you in two years. As a mater of fact, he worked just one year getting six tones placed properly, instead of in my throat, as I have said they were. During the whole four years that I worked with him, he gave me just one song, and that song involved a voice principle which he was illustrating.

"My first singing engagement was on the road in support of Fritzi Scheff for twelve weeks. Then I was engaged by Weber & Fields for a burlesque of 'Lohengrin' they did with Maurice Farkoa and Lillian Blauvelt. I understudied Miss Blauvelt and sang the part of Ortrud. This was a contralto part, as in the original, and I did not have a chance to do much. When the burlesque was taken off the conductor, Clarence Rogerson, asked me what I was going to do, and I said going back to New York to study. He asked me how I would like to sing grand opera in English.

"'The dream of my life,' I said. 'But I don't know any of them.'

"He said he would write to the Castle Square Opera Company, which was to open in Boston in June, and tell them about me. I took him at his word and find out what a few of the first operas were, so that I could study them.

"He did recommend me, asking for an eight weeks' contract. They replied that they knew nothing about this woman, but that I could have a week's trial, and told me to prepare Elsa. I was and still am a novice in opera starting out with Elsa. And I didn't even know the opera. However, I set myself to it, and worked ten hours a day learning the rôle.

"Then, ten days before I was to go to Boston to rehearse, I received a telegram saying that I was to sing Marguerite in "Faust" instead. Little did they know what that, to them, trifling change, meant to me. So I started after Marguerite.

"I shall never forget my first few days in Boston. The other members of the company were old stagers, who could have sung their parts in their sleep, and the idea of coming to rehearsals for the benefit of this newcomer did not appeal to them. So they didn't come. My only rehearsals were with the stage manager, a charming old gentleman, whose kindness I will never forget. He drilled me in the stage business and then loaned me the prompt book, and I worked feverishly over entrances, exits, benches, and castle stairways that existed only in my imagination.

Prostrated by Reaction.

"The morning after my first appearance I could not get out of bed, I was so prostrated by the reaction that had followed my experience. I did not even have life enough to send for the papers to see what the critics had said. One of them was kind enough to devote two and a half columns to the performance, and he said that he couldn't tell much about my voice, because I had probably allowed the histrionic gifts which he thought I certainly had to interfere with the vocal performance. There was nothing histrionic the matter with my voice, I assure you. It was an unadulterated case of stage fright of the worst kind.

"That was in 1907. At the conclusion of the engagement I returned to New York and Mr. Savage engaged me for the rôle of the Ambassador's wife in 'The Merry Widow.' One day they suddenly notified me that Ethel Jackson could not sing and I would have to take the title rôle, although I was not up in the part. I rehearsed the dances with Mr. Brian that afternoon and appeared the same evening. Later, when Miss Jackson left the company, I appeared regularly in the principal rôle.

"The next year I went to Cleveland for eight weeks of grand opera, and in the Spring of that year I sang for Mr. Aborn for the first time. The Winter of 1909 I again sang for the Aborns as well as at some symphony concerts in the West, and in the Spring of 1910 I sang 'Thais' for the first time in English under their management in Boston.

"It was after I had had this much experience that I went abroad. In 1910 I went to Florence and coached in Italian operas with Lombardi and Vaniani. Then I went to Paris, where I studied with Percy Hasiam, d'Aubigny, and Gaillard, and to Berlin, where I worked with Franz Emmerich. All of them said the same thing, that would have had taught me my tone production knew his business and I could do nothing better than go right on in the way I had been going. That was one for America. Though I am glad of the experiences I had in these two and a half years, I am sure the same instruction could be duplicated right here in this country. We are building up a school of opera and singing in this country that will soon make us entirely independent of the Old World except in the way of healthy exchange of views, even in the eyes of those who will not now be convinced, and one of the surest signs of this is the new public that has been built up by the organization with which I am connected. The same scheme will be repeated in other large cities, and no one can foretell how rapid the growth will be.

"In the meantime I would tell the girls who are studying singing, and the men too, for that matter, not to be impressed by the foreign singers who deride American methods and America as a place for instruction. As a rule they are the product of some entirely negligible foreign teacher, and have succeeded by the power of their own gifts, rather than his teaching or their 'environment.'"

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Bori, Murphy, and Gilly the Soloists of First Sunday Programme.

The first of the Sunday concerts was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with Lucrezia Bori, Lambert Murphy, and Dinh Gilly as soloists, and the orchestra under the baton of Richard Hageman. Although the house was comfortably filled, there was not as large a crowd as usually turns out for these concerts.

Miss Bori sang an aria from Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" in the first part of the programme, and one from "Don Pasquale" of Donizetti in the second. In each she was very successful, the audience insisting on an encore in each case, and getting its wish for the only two occasions of the evening. Mr. Gilly sang the "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade," and the "Magical Mirror" aria from "The Tales of Hoffmann." It was the baritone's first appearance of the season and found him in good voice and singing with power. Lambert Murphy sang "Voir Griséldis," from Massenet's "Griséldis," very effectively, but it was not a number that appealed strongly to the Sunday night audience. The orchestra played the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Grieg's better known "Peer Gynt" suite, Chabrier's "Rhapsody Espana," and the Ride of the Valkyries. Mr. Hageman conducted carefully and capably, and obtained some very good effects, notably in the Grieg suite and the Valkyries number.

WANTED FULL AMOUNT BACK

Ticket Purchaser Arrested at Palace Theatre—Goes Free in Court.

Herman Wangrow, a manufacturer of 69 Chrystia Street, bought a ticket for the Palace Theatre from a speculator last night. When Wangrow offered the ticket for admission it was not honored and it was explained to him that in the war that was being waged on the ticket speculators no tickets bought from such men would be accepted at the door. The management offered the face value of the ticket, but Wangrow would not accept that, and said he wanted either to be admitted or to be paid the full price he had paid the speculator. The management refused to do either. Wangrow then started to protest and was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station.

When the case reached the Men's Night Court it developed that the theatre management could not produce anybody who had actually seen Wangrow purchase a ticket from a speculator, although it was testified that a man who was believed to be a friend of Wangrow, talked to a speculator and had something handed to him. Magistrate Krotel said that there was no case against Wangrow and discharged him.

Saint-Saens Opera in Concert Form.

At the Century Opera House last night the usual Sunday night concert programme was varied by the performance of Saint-Saen's "Samson and Delilah," in concert form. Further variety was obtained by having the three most important rôles sung by alternating principals. Jayne Herbert, Morgan Kingston and Louis Kreidler appeared respectively as Delilah, Samson and the High Priest in the first two acts, and Mary Jordan, Gustaf Bergman and Thomas Chalmers sang the same rôles in the last act. The others were Morton Adkins as Abimilech, Alfred Kaufman as an Old Hebrew, Norman Hawksley as the Philistine Messenger, and Vernon Dalhart and Hugh Schussler as the two Philistines. Alfred Szendrei conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A large number of theatrical people attended the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Simon Edwards, parents of Gus Edwards, the composer and manager, at the Savoy, 229 Lenox Avenue. During the evening a song written for the occasion by Edward Madden and Gus Edwards was sung by the guests.

"America," the current spectacle at the New York Hippodrome, will have its one hundred and fiftieth performance on Wednesday afternoon.

Alfredo Ilma, the Arabian baritone, who will make his American debut with Nahan Franko's orchestra at the New York Hippodrome next Sunday, is a nephew of King Menelek and a son of Princess Ilma of Abyssinia. He has just completed a tour of South America.

Preparations are going forward rapidly for the production of "Omar, the Tentmaker," Richard Walton Tully's play, based on the life, times and Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The first performance will be given in Montreal on Dec. 8, and the play will be brought into New York about Christmas time.

Oliver Morosco's fifth traveling "Peg o' My Heart" company will inaugurate its season at Meriden, Conn., on Thanksgiving Day. The cast of this latest organization will be Lois Meredith, who has just arrived from California.

George Mooser has engaged Louise Hamilton as leading woman for Andrew Mack, in his coming season under Mr. Mooser's direction at the Savoy Theatre, San Francisco.

Charles Douville Coburn, by special arrangement with Sothern and Marlowe, has obtained the rights, for a term of years, of Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne d'Arc" for outdoor presentation. This play will be added to the repertoire of the Coburn Players for the Spring and Summer of 1914, and will be presented by them during their annual appearance at Columbia University, Chicago University, Harvard, and Dartmouth.

After two years as head of Henry W. Savage's "Every Woman" company Miss Adele Blood will for a brief period return to vaudeville. She will make her entry to the vaudeville stage on the afternoon of Dec. 8, when she begins a Palace Theatre engagement. Her vehicle is a condensation of Sardou's "Divorcons," by Thompson Buchanan, author of "A Woman's Way."

A special benefit performance of "Ourselves" will be given at the Lyric Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 9, to provide funds for the Special Committee on Rescue Work for Women, under the auspices of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation.

Oliver Morosco's production of "Help Wanted," a drama of business life by Jack Lait of Chicago will be made at the Davidson Theatre, Milwaukee, Dec. 18. After three days in the Wisconsin metropolis the piece will go to the Cort Theatre, Chicago, for an indefinite engagement.

The prize contest for a design suitable for use on the advertising matter of the Princess Theatre has closed, and the committee is now engaged in examining the drawings submitted. About 100 drawings were received. The committee that is to decide which one meets the requirements of the contest consists of Troy Kinney, Archie Gunn, W. H. Mahon, F. Ray Comstock, and Holbrook Blinn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HELP THE NEEDY TO BE THANKFUL

Of the sick and needy who have turned to us for aid, there are 500 families for whom Thanksgiving will be a day of melancholy instead of gratification unless we speak in their behalf.

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How many families do you think you should help to express fully your gratitude for blessings conferred?

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R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

FROHMAN CHANGES PLANS.

Longer Run for Miss Barrymore—"Peter Pan" In Spring.

Charles Frohman last night announced several changes in his plans for the remainder of the theatrical season. He has decided to continue Ethel Barrymore's run at the Empire Theatre through Christmas and New Year's. Maude Adams, who was announced for her annual season in "Peter Pan," beginning Dec. 22, has asked Mr. Frohman to relieve her of the necessity of rehearsing her new Barrie play, "The Legend of Leonora," by day and playing "Peter Pan" by night. Miss Adams at once begins the rehearsals of Mr. Barrie's "The Legend of Leonora" in order that she may give a number of out-of-town performances of the play before it has its first night in New York on Jan. 15.

From that date on Miss Adams will continue at the Empire Theatre throughout the balance of the season. She will be seen in a cycle of Barrie comedies. The "Peter Pan" performances will be given during the Easter holidays.

On Thursday night Mr. Frohman will produce for the first time on any stage a modern play in four acts by W. Somerset Maugham, entitled, "The Land of Promise," with Billie Burke in the chief part. "The Land of Promise" will open at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, and come to New York during the Christmas holidays.

On Wednesday night William Collier begins rehearsing, with a new company, a farce he has lately written in collaboration with Grant Stewart, called "A Little Water On the Side." It was Mr. Stewart who worked with Mr. Collier on the writing of "Caught in the Rain." "A Little Water On the Side" will be given for the first time Dec. 8.

The last musical play Mr. Frohman will produce this season will be "The Laughing Husband," for which rehearsals begin to-day. This piece will open in Philadelphia the end of December, with Betty Callish and Julius Steger in the chief parts.

Mr. Frohman has completed all arrangements for the transportation of the entire London Criterion Theatre company from London to New York. This organization, headed by H. V. Esmond, author of "When We Were Twenty-one," and Miss Eva Moore (Mrs. Esmond) will sail from Liverpool Jan. 14, and open in New York directly they arrive. The first play acted by Mr. Esmond and his London Criterion Theatre company will be the comedy "Eliza Comes to Stay," which ran all last Summer at the Criterion Theatre, London.

Following the appearance of Mr. Esmond and his company, Charles Frohman will produce a new comedy entitled "The Prince of Showmen," written by Harrison Rhodes and Tom Wise, with Tom Wise in the chief part. Before the end of the season Mr. Frohman will produce another J. M. Barrie fantasy, entitled "The Little Policeman."

JOHN DE WOLF DEAD.

Former Head of Park Department Passes Away at Bristol, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 23.—John De Wolf, at one time prominent as a landscape architect in New York and for fourteen years Superintendent of Parks of that city, died to-day from Bright's disease at the home of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the yacht designer. Mr. De Wolf planned a part of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, and the parks in the Bronx.

When a young man Mr. De Wolf was with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was born here sixty-four years ago and was the son of Algernon S. De Wolf and a grandson of Gov. Byron Diman of this State.

Mr. De Wolf was a member of the Players Club.

Officials Attend Marble's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Funeral services for John H. Marble, late a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were held at All Souls' Church to-day in the presence of many officials of the Government. The body was cremated.

Obituary Notes.

JOSHUA D. VAN NAME, who thirty years ago was one of the best-known oystermen in Manhattan, died at the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday. Mr. Van Name, who was born on Staten Island, lived there all his life. He was 79 years old.

MARY A. BEACH, widow of John Van Horn Beach, a civil engineer, who built one of the first railroads in Chile, died yesterday of old age at the home of her grandaughter, Mrs. Frederick Coykendall, at 1 West Seventy-second Street. She was born in Boston in 1824. During the civil war Mrs. Beach, who made her home in Bridgeport, Conn., took an active part in collecting supplies for the soldiers of the Union Army.

The Rev. James Donohue, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Worcester, Mass., died yesterday of heart disease, aged 64 years. Previous to going to Worcester in 1908 he was for seventeen years rector of St. Mary's Church, Westfield. He was born in Ireland and was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1872.

Capt. ALPHEUS S. ALLEN, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at his home in Paterson, N. J., at the age of 85 years. He succeeded his father as head of the Allen & Dunning Tobacco Company. He was Tax Collector of Paterson from 1870 to 1886.

MARIE VIRGINIA HAWKINS, wife of Nehemiah Hawkins, author and publisher of many scientific works, died on Saturday at her home, 233 West Eighty-eighth Street, at the age of 70 years.

ERNESTINE STERNE, 74 years old, widow of Jacob Sterne, died on Saturday at her home, 210 Cathedral Parkway. She was Postmistress in Jefferson City, Mo., during the Administrations of Presidents Hayes and Grant and came to New York City in 1880.

ELIZABETH DAILEY, sister of the late Judge Abram H. Dailey of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 230A Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 84 years.

F. M. THORP, a teacher in the Paterson High School for thirty-one years, died on Saturday at her home in that city. She was 70 years old.

Miss HELEN NAMMACK, daughter of Dr. Charles Edward Nammack of 42 East Twenty-ninth Street, died suddenly on Saturday of pneumonia. She was 20 years old.

M. MEREDITH GREEN, 69 years old, President of the Imperial Warehouse Company of 720 Greenwich Street, died on Saturday at his home in East Orange, N. J., of heart disease. He was formerly President of the New York and Brooklyn Coffee Company.

Mrs. JEANIE W. STEVENSON, for twenty-five years a member of the Board of Directors of the Orange Orphan Home, died on Saturday of heart disease at her home, 100 Rose Avenue, South Orange, at the age of 64 years.

JAMES EVERS, 60 years old, a retired merchant and for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 16 Bolivar Street.

JOHN T. REILLY, for forty-nine years an employe in the Department of Parks, is dead at his home, 464 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. GERTRUDE H. HAMMOND, 83 years old, widow of Dr. Girard Hammond, is dead at her home in Spring Lake. She was a practising physician in Rockland County for more than fifty years.

HENRY D. MEYER, 68 years old, for forty-five years in the grocery business in Greenpoint and the founder of the Nordeutscher Club, is dead at his home, 586 Leonard Street.

THOMAS C. BROWN, a retired farmer, died at his home in Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday after a short illness. He was 65 years old and a bachelor. He was the son of the late James M. Brown.

JOHN GREEN WIGHT, Ph. D., Litt. D., a well-known educator, died suddenly last evening in Clinton, N. Y., at the home of his son, Prof. Percy L. Wight, of Hamilton College. Mr. Wight, who was 71 years old, had taken a long walk and death was due to over-exertion. He had been Principal of the Worcester Classical High School, Worcester, Mass.; the Wadleigh High School, New York; the Philadelphia Girls' School, Philadelphia, and high schools in North Bridgton, Me., and Cooperstown, N. Y.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.

John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW. —Adv.

CONVINCED

NOW THAT THE PUBLIC HAVE BEEN CONVINCED THAT OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, THIS IS WHAT WE OFFER FOR THIS WEEK:

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ROSES Fleischman

'ROSENKAVALIER' ON DEC. 9.

To Be Sung for the First Time Here at Metropolitan.

Definite announcement was made yesterday of the date of production of Richard Strauss's much heralded "comedy for music," "Der Rosenkavalier," by General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera House. The novelty is to be given for the first time here on the evening of Dec. 9.

Rehearsals for the work have been in progress since Oct. 13 under the direction of Alfred Hertz, who will conduct. The cast includes Frieda Hempel, as the Marchioness; Otto Goritz, as Baron Ochs; Margaret Ober, as Octavian, (the Rosenkavalier;) Herman Weil, as Fanina!; Anna Case, as Sophie; Rita Fornia, as Marianne; Albert Reiss, as Valzachi; Marie Mattfeld, as Annina; Carl Schlegel, as Police Commissioner; Pietro Audisio, as Major Donno: Lambert Murphy, as Master of Ceremonies; Basyl Ruysdael, as a Notary; Julius Bayer, as an innkeeper; Carl Jorn, as a singer; Julius Bayer, as a hairdresser, and in other rôles Louise Cox, Rosina Van Dyck, Sophie Braslau, Jeanne Maubourg, Ludwig Burgstaller, and Ruth Weistein.

The performance will be outside the regular subscription season, but holders of season tickets will receive an opportunity to purchase seats in advance of the general public. Sale of seats to the public will begin Dec. 1, and subscribers must fill out a special blank sent to them and return it to the opera house by mail up to and including Nov. 30. Special prices will be charged, from $10 for the orchestra and orchestra circle to $3 and $2 for the family circle.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BASSON.—Nov. 18, 1,074 Southern Boulevard, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Basson, a daughter.

HOROWITZ.—Nov. 20, 65 West 73d St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Horowitz, a son.

JAFFER.—Nov. 20, 871 Hunt's Point Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jaffer, a daughter.

KATZ.—Nov. 18, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Katz, a son.

TRUSSEL.—Nov. 21, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Trussel, a son.

WEISS.—Nov. 21, 2,056 West 105th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Weiss, a son.

Engaged.

BERLER—REISFELD.—Sadie Reisfeld to Nathan Berler.

DODSON-KRAUS.—Adele Kraus to William Earl Dobson.

DRESDNER—FRANKLIN.—Lillian Franklin to Michael Dresdner.

EHRLICH—LEVY.—Madelina A. Levy to Louis Ehrlich.

EMANUEL—WEISS.—Anna Weiss to Charles Emanuel.

FRIEDBERG—HOLTZBERG.—Anna Holtzberg to Charles C. Friedberg.

GOLDBERG—ROSENBAUM.—Henrietta Rosenbaum to Samuel Goldberg.

GOLDMANN—SPAGAT.—Estelle Spagat to Louis Goldmann.

GOLDSTEIN—SAMUELS

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Message Presented to Congress by Señor Don Guillermo E. Billinghurst, President of the Republic.

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES:

Peru has been unable to avoid the almost inevitable effects of the economico-social law that sets all nations, rich or poor, upon the perilous incline of progressive, unconsidered, and sometime well-nigh prodigal increase in public expenditure, of which the explanation is to be found either in the advent of a cycle of great national prosperity or in the blunders, the extravagance, and the want of foresight of those who direct the affairs of the State.

If one carefully examines the spirit and the financing of our Budgets during the last three lustres, one arrives at the conviction that the causes which have directly operated to raise the figures of our public disbursements only occasionally correspond to those of the economic and administrative order, which are all that are considered necessary, and even unavoidable, although they do not depend upon the will of the men who are in power; the inverse being the case with the contingent causes of a purely political nature, which have their origin in past or present errors of the Governments.

Discounting in our Budget the amount of the services of interest and amortization of the public debt and bank loans, there remain only these two elements: salaries or credits of civil and military employes, and cost of the public works and purchase of materials and products, all of which is subordinated, as is natural, to the increase in the price of commodities.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.

The unjustifiable expansion of our public expenditure can be duly appreciated by taking as a starting point the estimated disbursements since the year 1894, which are as follows:—

Year.	£1 (Peruvian)*
1894	734,693
1895	734,893
1896	1,115,211
1897	1,130,824
1898	1,148,824
1899	1,260,467
1900	1,424,819
1901	1,424,819
1902	1,461,286
1903	1,461,286
1904	2,107,827
1905	2,222,542
1906	2,506,386

According to the preceding figures, the public expenditure has increased, in the 13 years 1894-1906, 341 per cent., or more than 26 per cent. per annum. There is no satisfactory explanation of this increase, for in the period elapsed the number of the inhabitants of the Republic has not been triplicated, nor can the exigencies of civilization have been augmented in such excessive proportions. Nor it is possible to attribute this inflation of our Budget to causes of an economic or administrative nature, for, though it is true that the cost of living and the price of commodities have visibly increased during the last 10 years, the advance cannot have made itself felt to a degree so exaggerated as to give rise to the growth in the expenditure shown by the figures cited above.

Nor, again, can the expansion of the Budget figures be attributed to a diminution in the purchasing power of our circulatory medium—a phenomenon which has undoubtedly come to pass, but which cannot have influenced to any great extent the development of the public expenditure.

There are, then, reasons for stating that the causes of this economic disorder are almost exclusively of a political nature, and may therefore be removed or disappear.

During the years 1907 to 1912, inclusive, the nation has expended the enormous sum of £117,601,129 in the following manner:—

APPORTIONMENT SUMMARY.

Branch.	1907. £P.	1908. £P.	1909. £P.
Legislature	87,980	101,732	95,388
Government	481,687	536,991	541,150
Foreign Affairs	69,597	76,628	84,899
Justice	425,546	455,654	428,788
Treasury	636,868	809,041	783,509
War	544,674	593,689	609,712
"Fomento"	221,482	249,342	186,768
	2,467,834	2,823,037	2,730,212

Branch.	1910. £P.	1911. £P.	1912. £P.
Legislature	87,338	88,645	84,252
Government	547,468	602,201	633,237
Foreign Affairs	81,304	101,481	111,133
Justice	429,037	455,466	499,219
Treasury	760,150	872,531	1,092,295
War	584,824	523,968	664,664
"Fomento"	162,511	187,773	203,828
	2,652,332	2,833,068	3,403,820

These amounts represent not the result of the final liquidation of each of the Budgets from 1907 to 1912, but only the disbursements effected from January to December in each of these years. Thus the sum of £P84,252 which figures under the head of Legislature in 1912 represents only the payments effected for account of that branch during the year in question, the liquidation of the account up to 31st March of the present year being £P107,435, or £P23,183 more than the sum indicated.

From the comparative study of the preceding figures the following observations are to be made:—That in the Budget for 1908 there was an increase in expenditure of £P355,223 over that of the year 1907; that in the 1911 Budget the expenditure exceeded that of 1910 by £P179,738, and that in the year 1912 the expenditure surpassed that of the Budget of 1911 by the enormous sum of £P860,558.

Examination of these figures further demonstrates that in the year 1909 the disbursements were less by £P92,845 than in the year 1908, and that in 1910 the expenditure was less by £P76,880 than in the year which preceded it.

DETAILED COMPARISONS.

Comparison of the expenditure by Budgets being established, it is necessary also, in order to arrive at concrete conclusions, to compare it according to the branches into which the Budget is divided.

The following figures will show you the annual average of the disbursements during the five years 1907-11, together with the difference between the said average and the expenditure of the year 1912:—

Branches.	Annual Average, 1907-11. £P.	Expenditure in 1912. £P.		Difference. £P.
Legislature	92,216	84,252	—	7,964
Government	542,099	633,237	+	91,138
Foreign Affairs	82,782	111,133	+	28,351
Justice	439,078	499,219	+	60,141
Treasury	772,420	1,092,295	+	319,875
War	571,369	864,664	+	293,295
"Fomento"	201,535	208,826	+	7,291
	2,701,499	3,493,626	+	792,127

The preceding table shows an increase of £P792,127 in the expenditure of 1912 as compared with the average expended yearly in the five years 1907-11, the branches especially notable for the excessive sums which they absorbed being the Treasury, War, Government, and Justice. Such increases cannot but alarm the Treasurer who seriously concerns himself with the moneys that he administers.

By comparing the expenditure under the head of Treasury for the year 1911 with that of 1912 one can appreciate more clearly the increase of disbursements which occurred in the latter year. The amount of the payments of a transitory character, however, such as those which refer to the cost of raw material of the monopolies, (tobacco, for example,) should not be confused with the disbursements which signify expenses proper. Nor should the sums destined to the cost of labor, such as those of the alcohol monopoly, which are amortized and which have a reproductive character, be confused with those which arise from the increase in the provision for employes and the creation of new posts.

*Since 1891 the £ Peruvian has been approximately equivalent to the English sovereign.

ANALYZED EXPENSES.

The following is the comparative table of disbursements for the branch and years before mentioned:—

Items.	Budget of 1911. £P.	Budget of 1912. £P.	Difference. More. £P.	Difference. Less. £P.
Ministry	9,527	9,583	56	....
Higher Court of Accounts	13,757	13,754	....	3
Mint	5,479	5,483	4	....
Fiscal fund	1,503	1,500	....	3
Customs Houses	47,239	73,103	25,864	....
Treasuries	9,406	9,585	179	....
Guano	550	550	....	....
Salt	143,980	120,900	....	23,080
Internal debt	50,000	50,000	....	....
Inactive lists	155,513	155,513	....	....
Sundries	97,144	109,187	12,043	....
Recognized credits	3,600	6,000	2,400	....
"Extraordinarios"	3,000	3,000	....	....
Tobacco	2,250	99,939	97,889	....
National Tax-Collecting Company	21,060	80,038	58,978	....
Port laborers	2,400	2,400	....	....
Port agents	240	....	....	240
Customs bounties	10,918	13,000	2,082	....
Cia Peruana de Vapores	30,000	30,000	....	....
Amortization and interest	104,839	84,420	....	20,419
Peruvian Corporation	80,000	80,000	....	....
Redemption of Tacna and Arica	16,000	16,000	....	....
Premiums	600	....	....	600
Special	....	15,706	15,706	....
Mollendo mole	....	11,763	11,763	....
Huacho Railway	....	49,000	49,000	....
Alcohol	....	29,100	29,100	....
Explosives	....	1,800	1,800	....
	809,005	1,070,824	306,164	44,345

The sum of £P99,939 which figures under the head of Tobacco in the 1912 Budget is composed as follows:—

Cost of raw material, elaboration, foreign manufacture, municipal tax, Customs dues, insurance, and discount	£P77,248
Expenses of administration	15,000
Selling commission	7,693
	£P99,939

DISSECTED FIGURES.

The payment of £P2,250 in the 1911 account refers to the commission of 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. on the estimated proceeds of the monopoly in the first and the second half of the year, on the basis of a product of £P50,000.

With these antecedents it will readily be understood that the £P99,939 were destined for the establishment of the tobacco monopoly, which replaced the system of duties on this commodity.

The sum of £P80,038 under the head of National Tax-Collecting Company comprises the following items:—

One per cent. on the revenue of the branches which the Company administers	£P5,685
Ten per cent. for collection of dues and expenses of administration of the moles at Tumbes, Supe, and Chala	220
Six per cent. on the collection of the Lima and Callao license fees	2,700
Amortization of the advance of £100,000	25,000
Balance of the expropriation of the tobacco factories	25,000
Consolidated balance in favor of the Company in April, 1910	21,433
	£P80,038

In order to investigate the origin of the difference of £P58,078 shown by the comparative table, it is desirable to dissect the sum of £P21,000, which appears in the 1911 estimates as follows:—

Amortization of the credit of £P54,000	£P10,000
One per cent. on the sums collected by the Company	8,240
Administration of the moles at Tumbes, Supe, Chala, Samanco, and Ilo	300
Collection of the Lima and Callao license fees	2,520
	£P21,060

TAX-COLLECTING EXPENSES.

According to the foregoing, the sums invested under the head of "National Tax-Collecting Co." in the two years to which I am alluding would, if dissected, appear as follows:—

	1911. £P		1912. £P
Ordinary expenditure	11,060	....	8,605
Debts	10,000	....	71,433
	21,060	....	80,038

So that, in the said two years, £P81,438 have been applied to the payment of previous debts and £P19,665 to ordinary expenditure.

The difference of £P58,078 is therefore attributable to disbursements for the services of amortization and interest of the floating debt at that date.

The presence of the item concerning the Huacho railway is self-explanatory. Before long I shall deal with this matter carefully and specially.

The difference under the head of Customs Houses is caused by the increase in the staff and in their emoluments, in view of the reorganization established according to Law No. 1,567.

Although under the head of "Sundries" the difference is only £P12,043, it is desirable to dissect it in order to learn its principal components, which are as follows:—

Items.	1911. £P	1912. £P	Difference. £P
Various disbursements	8,144	10,187	2,043
Interest and discounts	5,000	15,000	10,000
Administration expenses of the National Tax-Collecting Co.	84,000	84,000	....
	97,144	108,187	12,043

There is nothing to object to in the item "Administration expenses of the National Tax-Collecting Co.," but I must deal with the item referring to interest and discounts, which has inflated the Budget intolerably since the year 1910.

The following figures show clearly and in detail the proportions attained by the item "Interest, discounts, and commission," the increase being such as to throw the Budget out of balance.

Year.	Estimated. £P	Paid. £P	Excess. £P
1907	5,000	9,426	4,426
1908	5,000	12,737	7,737
1909	5,000	19,977	14,977
1910	5,000	33,218	28,218
1911	5,000	62,887	57,687
1912	15,000	82,249	67,249
	40,000	220,294	180,294

DISCOUNTING THE FUTURE.

It will readily be understood that the enormous excess shown by this comparative table arises from the difficult situation in which the Treasury has been placed in recent years, and from the necessity, brought about by force majeure or want of foresight, of having recourse to the renewal of bills and other fiduciary operations, which have discounted the future, aggravating the financial condition of the country, and constituting a vicious circle from which it is very difficult to be free.

The expenditure on the War and Marine branch, which represents nearly 25 per cent. of our general disbursements, has during the year 1911 and 1912 been composed of the following items:—

	1911. Budget. £P	1912. Budget. £P	Differences. More. £P	Less. £P
Standing Army	221,240	377,927	156,687	....
Fleet	83,922	132,028	48,106	....
"Indefinidos"	61,257	59,257	....	2,000
General expenses	16,256	14,822	....	1,434
Invalids	15,905	14,335	....	1,570
Special	15,372	11,036	....	4,336
Various	121,784	128,900	7,206	....
	535,735	738,395	211,999	9,340

Comparing the sums estimated in the years 1911 and 1912 with those appearing under the head of War in the estimates for 1893, which amounted to £67,184, it is seen that the increase in expenditure on this branch of the public service exceeds all that could have been foreseen.

According to the foregoing table the expenditure in 1912 under the head of "Standing Army" surpasses by the sum of £156,687 the same item in the 1911 Budget. This excess is explained by the circumstance that the following items appearing in the 1912 Budget did not figure in the Budget for 1911:—

"To complete item No. 6,032 (maintenance of Army increased to 7,000 men)"	£P87,500
"For increasing the pay of general, superior, and subaltern officers of the Army and Navy (Army's proportion)"	89,187
	£P156,687

With reference to this branch of expenditure it should be observed that since 1911 the following disbursements have been effected which have not figured either in the ordinary or extraordinary War and Marine estimates:—

Divisional Barracks	£P45,106
Regional Service	48,312
Intendancy of Marine	1,535
Augmentation of forces in Loreto	20,600
Garrisons on the Madre de Dios	13,712
Increased expenditure on Staff and other services, about	25,000
	£P154,295

REFORMS AND REDUCTIONS.

In preparing the estimates for 1914 the Government has for the sake of prudence been obliged to suppress the following items in the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure:—

Ordinary.	£P.
10 per cent. Military School	1,355.4.00
Maintenance of the School of Musketry	3,000.0.00
10 per cent. for the same	316.6.00
Expenses of Secretariate of Military Zone.	960.0.00
10 per cent. Military Zone	98.4.00
Military Hygiene	1,214.4.00
Maintenance of "Espinar" battery	516.0.00
Construction of new barracks	3,000.0.00
Armorers in Europe	672.0.00
Increase of engineers' pay	408.0.00
Increased bonus to men at sea	867.2.00
Maintenance of 60 apprentices	903.6.00
	12,903.6.00
Extraordinary.	
Hydrographic Commission	500.0.00
Mechanical engineer candidates in Europe	2,000.0.00
Veterinaries in Europe	500.0.00
To increase items 6,037 to 6,087 V. (Hygiene)	1,166.0.00
Naval School	1,648.5.20
Lighthouse construction	1,000.0.00
Military Pensionary in Europe	2,448.0.00
Juan M. Goyoneche	2,100.0.00
Half pay for "indefinidos" of 1903	2,000.0.00
Crew of the "Huascar"	500.0.00
	14,163.5.20
Total	27,067.1.20

SUPPRESSIONS EXPLAINED.

The reasons for the suppressions indicated above are as follows:—

Upon the introduction of the new scale of pay the motive for the bonus of 10 per cent. on the pay according to the old scale (1855) has disappeared.

The School of Musketry was given up two years ago.

With the new organization of the divisional barracks the Secretariate of the Military Zone became extinct.

With the new organization of the Army each unit has its surgeon, and the item of £P1,214 is consequently unnecessary.

The Coast Artillery Group having taken charge of the service of the "Espinar" battery, there is no further object for the item of £P516.

The item of £P3,000 intended for the construction of barracks has been suppressed because the Executive is about to submit a general project with regard to this matter.

The item intended for the training of armorers in Europe has been suppressed because experience has shown that the instruction of armorers in the Republic by the foreign armorers engaged gives better and more rapid results.

A rate of pay having been fixed for engineers, corresponding to the assimilation of their class into the new scale, the item of £P408 has consequently been suppressed.

For a like reason the necessity for the item of £P367 has also disappeared.

In view of the conscription law the item of £P993, intended for the maintenance of 60 apprentices for the squadron, has become objectless.

The motives for the suppressions in the extraordinary expenditure are that up to the present there has been no movement whatever in the items in question, and that the sums budgeted for have been applied to various needs of another character, excepting the item referring to the half pay of officers on indefinite leave, which is suppressed because during the present year it will have been canceled in every case.

The inadequate item which refers to the construction of lighthouses has been suppressed pending the study by the Executive of a general project for this service, which demands priority of attention, and which cannot be put into action without the expenditure of large sums of money.

In the ordinary estimates for this branch of expenditure during 1911 the following reductions have been introduced, experience having shown that the services which they concern can be duly carried out with the sums stated in the Estimates Bill submitted to the Honorable Legislative Chambers.

The reductions in question amount to a total of £P53,920.4.41, and are as follows:—

	£P.
10 per cent. staff	174.8.50
Legal aid	1,000.0.00
Reserve stores	10,000.0.00
Passages and freights	3,000.0.00
Maintenance of artillery material	120.0.00
Hygiene	476.4.00
Intendancy of War	1,790.2.00
Arsenal of War	1,900.5.75
Invalids	3,500.0.00
Transport of Conscripts	4,000.0.00
"Gran y Bolognesi"	20,000.0.00
"Constitucion"	602.4.00
Officers retired and on indefinite leave	7,257.0.16
	£P53,920.4.41

NEW BUDGET MOTIVES.

The new budget, consulting the needs of the branches of War and Marine, contains the following items, the motives for which are:—

1. That in the estimates (including the prorogued budget now in force) the sums intended for services created by existing laws have not been included;

2. The acquisition of new units in the Navy and the necessity of fitting them out and maintaining them;

3. The increase in the personnel of the French Military Mission, and

4. The cost of uniforms and accoutrements for the Army in ratio to the increase of the strength and as a result of careful study of the matter.

The seventeen new items amount annually to £P165,141.5.99, and are as specified hereunder:—

	£P.
Divisional barracks	45,136.4.00
Mountain troops and other services	5,892.5.23
Army uniforms and accoutrements (increase)	10,095.8.26
French Military Mission (increase)	3,311.6.58
Cruiser "Comandante Aguirre"	30,000.0.00
Torpedo destroyer "Rodrigues"	4,000.0.00
Submarines "Ferre" and "Palacios"	5,000.0.00
Regional Military Service	48,312.0.00
Military Pensionary in Europe	5,112.0.00
First Officer of the Navy Office	288.0.00
Captaincy of the Port of Huacho	870.0.00
Naval Militia of Lake Titicaca	686.4.00
Captaincy of Port Maldonado	1,044.0.00
Commandancy General of the Squadron	2,531.4.72
Intendancy of Marine	1,535.5.20
French officer engaged (Loreto fleet)	600.0.00
Naval Engineer engaged for the Squadron	720.0.00
	£P165,141.5.99

From the detailed explanation preceding, and bearing in mind the Balance law, it will appear that in the Estimates for 1914 the expenditure on the branches of War and Marine will be increased by £P93,984.0.88, as compared with the 1912 and 1913 budgets; but when it is remembered that in 1912 the sums expended upon the two branches amounted to £P364,664 one arrives at the following conclusions:—

(a) That the difference between the sum estimated for 1914 and the disbursements effected in 1912 represents an economy of £P32,279;

(b) That in the estimates for 1914 provision is made for the items necessary to cover actual payments effected outside of the estimates in the years 1911 and 1912;

(c) That in the estimates for 1914 there are items intended to satisfy not only the pre-existing necessities, but also the new requirements of the Army and Navy, and

(d) Finally, that the War and Marine budget for the year 1914 is a frank and honest computation, as accurate as possible in view of the complex factors that compose the expenditure which the State has to effect in order to attend duly, punctually, and in a spirit of economy to all the services of the various branches, and without omitting items which are not mentioned in the Estimates, but which represent absolutely unavoidable expenditure.

ESTIMATES EXCEEDED.

The sums estimated for the service of the branches of Government and Police for the years 1911 and 1912 are as set forth in the appended table:—

	1911. Estimates. £P	1912. Estimates. £P	Difference. More. £P	Difference. Less. £P
Executive Power	8,166	8,166	....	..
Ministry	8,942	9,062	120	..
Political Authorities	52,957	53,499	542	..
Police	803,300	817,232	13,932	..
Posts	76,017	79,066	3,049	..
Telegraphs	71,903	71,115	....	788
Electoral expenses	1,782	3,752	1,970	..
Inactive lists	1,261	1,261	....	..
"Extraordinarios"	8,200	14,512	6,342	..
Private apartments	2,154	2,018	....	136
	534,682	559,713	25,955	924

If the above figures be compared with the disbursements effected in the years mentioned it will be seen that the payments actually made have largely exceeded the sums calculated, thus:—

	1911. £P		1912. £P
Amounts paid	603,201	....	633,237
Id, estimated	534,682	....	559,713
	68,519	....	73,524

The £P25,955 expended in 1912 in excess of the expenditure of 1911 was applied in the following manner:—

Increase of £P120, under the head of "Ministry," for the payment of the annual emoluments of the Minister's secretary.

£P542, under the head of "Authorities," for the creation of three new provinces.

£P3,049, under the head of "Posts," for the installation and upkeep of new offices, increased maintenance expenses of the Postal Agency of Panama, commission on sale of stamps and transit expenses of the administrations of the Union.

£P1,970, under the head of "Electoral expenses," for the services of 22 Electoral Councils and 104 Scrutinizing Committees, the rent of premises, expenses during the elections and disbursements for account of the National Electoral Council.

£P8,342 for increasing the item "Extraordinarios" for the maintenance of Commissions despatched to the Madre de Dios.

£P24,489, corresponding to item No. 1,427, for the "Preventive Police" service, and representing an excess of £P20,489 over the sum estimated, which amounts only to £P4,000 annually.

In this item not only have unjustifiable disbursements been discovered, but in addition the money has been applied to purposes for which it was not in any way intended.

The annual increase of the sums charged to this item lends immediately to the supposition that there exists a permanent and regular expenditure not authorized by the estimates, but nevertheless effected by sums incorrectly applied to the item "Preventive Police."

CORRECTING ABUSES.

The following details will better explain the progress and amount of these disbursements:—

Year.	Estimated. £P	Paid. £P	Excess. £P
1904	4,000	8,605	2,605
1905	4,000	4,334	334
1906	4,000	10,232	6,232
1907	4,000	8,755	4,755
1908	4,000	15,883	11,883
1909	4,000	16,790	12,790
1910	4,000	21,526	17,526
1911	4,000	31,676	27,676
1912	4,000	24,489	20,489
	36,000	140,290	104,290

For the rest, I have to inform you that without disturbing the situation created with regard to the expenditure attributable to the item in question, the present fiscal administration has proceeded to suppress this and other abuses, which are so prejudicial to the honesty and purity of the Budget.

In the first half of the present year the sums expended for account of this item amount to £P2,396, or £P396 more than the proportion allotted to this period. The Government has taken the necessary steps to cover this excess with the proportion belonging to the second half.

According to the table of outgoings for the years 1907 to 1912 the expenditure of the Ministry of Justice and Education from January to December of the past year was £P499,219, while the sum estimated amounts to £P530,321. This, however, is caused by the circumstance that, as I have previously explained, the Budget was not liquidated until late in the following year.

The sums actually expended on this branch for 1912 are as follows:—

January to December, 1912	£P499,219
January to April, 1913	17,371
	£P516,590

The sums paid out under this head in the months of May and June cannot, however, be stated until the final liquidation is received.

The following comparative table sheds more light on the outgoings of this branch:—

Items.	1911. Estimates. £P	1912. Estimates. £P	Difference. More. £P	Difference. Less. £P
Ministry	10,352	10,472	120	..
Justice	165,237	166,378	1,141	..
Education	224,467	288,139	63,672	..
Public Worship	19,508	19,809	301	..
Inactive Lists	9,911	9,911	....	..
Various expenses	2,606	6,932	4,326	..
Charity—Customs dues	8,000	8,000	....	..
Real Estate register	7,680	7,880	....	..
Mausoleum at Barurangua	200	....	....	200
"Extraordinarios"	8,000	8,000	....	..
	450,981	520,821	69,560	200

CAUSES OF INCREASE.

Analyzing the expenditure of Justice and Education in 1912, which shows an increase of £P69,360 compared with that of 1911, one arrives at the following conclusions:—

That the increase of £P120 under the head of "Ministry" represents the annual emoluments of the Minister's secretary.

That the £P1,141 under the head of "Justice" correspond to the increase of the emoluments of the public prosecutors of the Higher Courts and Justices of the First Court of Claims, and the amount estimated for prison construction.

That the £P301 under the head of "Public worship" represent the sums set aside for the despatch of missions to the Apostolic Prefecture of San Leon de Amazonas, in conformity with the law of January 3, 1896.

That the £P4,326 under the head of "Various expenses" are due to the incorporation of Charity, originally a dependency of the Ministry of "Fomento," to the Ministry of Justice.

In 1894, that is to say, 19 years ago, the items set aside for the payment of public education expenditure amounted to £P28,996. The items of this expenditure for 1912 aggregate £P336,048, a sum equivalent to more than 11½ times the amount estimated in 1894.

It is not at first sight easy to show the causes of this considerable increase, because although it is true that improvements of the service, in this as in other branches of public administration, may determine heavy expenditure, it is also true that in the matter of public education the outgoings depend less upon the intensity of the service than upon its extension, and this, as can well be understood, must be subject to the increase of the population.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The sums estimated and expended upon education during the last six years, without taking into account the amounts paid in liquidation over and above the outgoings of each year, are the following:—

Year.	Estimated.		Expended.
1907	301,555.8.78	....	289,087.0.43
1908	325,088.1.60	....	314,788.2.71
1909	336,552.1.71	....	288,235.7.24
1910	284,676.8.57	....	263,878.8.36
1911	284,576.8.57	....	269,482.8.85
1912	336,049.2.60	....	306,598.8.24
	£P1,828,398.6.92	....	1,731,516.0.83

Foremost among the duties of a cultured State is that of attending to the preservation and improvement of its two constitutive elements, the land and the people, by studying carefully and profoundly the national disposition of each.

In Peru we have more or less exact information as to the territorial area of our country, but at present we have no accurate or even approximate knowledge of our population, and for this reason we are unaware of the conditions of the internal composition of the organism with which the State has to deal, and the intimate life of that element which is the basis of all political activity.

Nevertheless we see our public administration developing until it touches all the most complicated problems of our social life, without knowing the live human forces which the State possesses, and which are the centre of conversgence for all the questions raised by the science of good government, man being the end and the means of the industry which creates wealth, whether individual or collective.

The facts regarding the population are obtained by two distinct administrative operations—the census and civil registration. Having for many years neglected to carry ont the first of these operations, the natural course would be to examine the Civil Status Registers for complete information as to the movement of the population. Unfortunately, the clearly expressed dispositions laid down with reference to these Registers by our Civil Code, which were a dead letter from 1852, when the Codes were promulgated, to 1873, when the Municipal Councils were established, have again fallen into desuetude in a large number of the municipalities of the Republic, which attach little or no importance to this tutelary institution affecting the status, rights, and duties of individuals.

MISSING REGISTERS.

With veritable stupefaction the Government has recently discovered that 72 district municipalities do not keep civil status registers of any description; furthermore, there is reason to believe that in several parishes the books which should record marriages, births, and deaths are also absent.

The want of this information naturally makes still more difficult, if not impossible, any precise computation as to the numerical composition of our population.

According to calculations made in 1896 by an Institute worthy of respect, the population of the Republic in that year would be 4,609,999 inhabitants.

As the Census of 1876 showed a population of 2,669,945 inhabitants, the before-mentioned calculations would imply that the population of the Republic increased in the 20 years 1876-1896 at the rate of 97,003 per annum, which is certainly not the case.

The births in 1877 amounted to 125,783, and the deaths to 50,000. In 1912, according to the data which have been gathered, the births numbered 128,743, or only 2,965 more than 25 years ago, and the deaths 55,682. This induces the assumption that the balance between the natality and the mortality has varied, during more than a third of a century, from 78,088 to 75,788 annually in favor of the population.

This being so, and adopting the higher figure, the population of the Republic in 1896 would only have amounted to 4,185,605, or 424,394 inhabitants less than calculated.

And not even these figures can be accepted as definitive, for they would assume that human existence in our country has developed in a normal and propitious ambient, whereas the fact is that war, revolutions, Indian uprisings, epidemics of all descriptions, and the inhuman conduct of certain eminently disorderly provincial elements have palpably restricted the growth of the population.

No estimate, therefore, which assigns to the Republic a population greater than five millions is admissible, for it cannot in any way be confirmed.

The figures which I have given, and which credit the Republic with a population of approximately 5,000,000, provide an idea of the enormous responsibility which weighs upon the State with respect to the diffusion of primary education and the general culture of the country.

Lacking as we do a Census taken with due regard to scientific precepts it is not easy to determine the number of illiterates in the country, but even without this important information we must arrive at the conviction that public education, in spite of the large sums annually devoted to it, does not develop in harmony and in direct ratio with the increase of the population.

THE NEED FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Given such a state of affairs, and while the public finances are improving, the problem relating to education consists of guaranteeing the results obtained by bettering them, as far as this depends upon the Government, in order to avoid an unprofitable stationariness or a retrogression that would bring about the ruin of public instruction.

The time is past when education was considered a remedy, a panacea, for social infirmities, and this erroneous idea has been replaced by the truer conception which accounts it a powerful and irresistible instrument for the development of the strength and skill of the worker, increasing the range of his intelligence and at the same time providing him with the means of profiting by the deep stream of universal acquired knowledge, whereby labor and industry are rendered so fruitful.

Concurring with these ideas, and actuated by the dogma of true Liberalism, which recognizes that the duty of the State is to develop the conditions of civic activity and incline towards the formation of the individual character in order to prevent opportunity becoming a monopoly and activity being converted into a patrimony of the rich and fortunate, the Government is determined to remove all obstacles in the way of the ample and effective diffusion of primary education in all parts of the Republic, not only by giving more attention to the establishment of elementary schools, but also by creating night schools which shall be in harmony with the needs and the limitations of the poor classes for which they are intended, and in which he who cannot read will learn, while he who can read will learn more and go further.

It is the intention of the Government gradually to open the gates of these schools not only to those who wish to learn, but also to such as are willing to teach what they know.

The social problem of endowing the woman with the means of earning her own living bristles with difficulties, and must be based upon a broad and honorable margin, which signifies a work or occupation of real utility to society, and one for which society shall be willing to pay, and in no case something which implies alms more or less disguised.

DOMESTIC TRAINING SCHOOL.

In pursuance of this ideal the Government has just established in the town of Magdalena the Domestic Training School, wherein instruction will be given to as many as 300 poor girls, of which 200 are to be brought from the provinces.

Although this step that has been taken in the direction of solving the social problem to which I am alluding satisfies immediate necessities, the Government is aware that the action of this education will have to be extended to the provinces, and with this end in view it is proposed to add to the curriculum of the girls' schools in the provincial capitals a complete course of training in the domestic arts, whereby each pupil will acquire the knowledge indispensable for the management of her own home and for service, adequately rewarded, with respectable families.

The Government further proposes to establish in the boys' elementary schools courses of practical arts, in order that at a certain age the boys may learn to be carpenters, tinsmiths, metal-workers, &c.—in short, that they may acquire the knowledge necessary to present-day life, yet without being condemned to become mere day-laborers.

In the opinion of the Government all these reforms and amplifications of primary instruction can be carried out within the limits of a carefully planned administrative Budget, and without the necessity for augmenting the expenditure upon this public service.

PERUVIAN EXTERNAL DEBT.

On July 1, 1879, the external debt of Peru amounted to the sum of 201,064,846 soles, as follows:—

Ecuador bonds	35,530
Pisco-Ica Railway	1,323,400
Loan of 1870	55,707,900
Loan of 1872	107,752,700
United States Loan	1,080,000
Interest from July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1879:—	
Ica Railway bonds	264,680
Bonds of Loan of 1870	18,363,896
Bonds of Loan of 1872	21,546,740
Soles	201,064,846
or	£40,212,969

The external debt arising from the loans of 1869, 1870, and 1872 was completely cancelled by virtue of the contract entered into by the Supreme Government with Count Donoughmore, the representative of the bondholders.

By this contract Peru ceded to the bondholders, for the term of 66 years, the following railways:—

Mollendo to Arequipa.
Arequipa to Puno.
Juliaca to Santa Rosa.
Pisco to Ica.
Callao to Chicla.
Lima to Ancon.
Chimbote to Suchiman.
Pacasmayo to Yonan and Guadalupe.
Salaverry to Trujillo and Ascope.
Paita to Piura.

In addition to this concession, the holders of the foreign debt bonds obtained the following:—

(a) Cession of the guano existing in Peruvian territory up to 8,000,000 English tons, which quantity was afterwards reduced to 2,000,000 tons;

(b) The surplus which might remain of 80 per cent. of the guano of the Lobos Islands belonging to Peru, after the liquidation of her account with Chile;

(c) The payment of 83 yearly amounts of £80,000 each, or £2,640,000;

(d) Authority to hypothecate the railways and the guano ceded.

The preceding stipulations were modified, in virtue of Law No. 455 and in conformity with the supreme resolutions of 20th June, 1907, in the following manner:—

1. The 83 yearly payments of £80,000 were reduced to 30;
2. The term of the concessions was extended to 1973;
3. The Peruvian Corporation substituted the bondholders in the contract of 11th January, 1890, and bound itself to construct the Cuzco and Huancayo railways.

As a consequence of the arrangements between Peru and Chile with regard to the external debt of Peru the bondholders received up to 1890 the following sums:—

Gibbs and Sons' deposit	£260,948
Bank of England deposit	300,000
Chilean 4½ per cent. bonds	630,000
	£1,190,948

GUANO EXPORT FIGURES.

In virtue of Clause 21 of the contract of January 11, 1890, the Peruvian Corporation has exported from the Peruvian deposits the following quantities of guano:—

Years.	Tons manifested.
1891 to 1895	166,877
1896 to 1900	122,789
1901 to 1905	850,168
1906 to 1910	852,151
1911 to 1915 (April)	112,982
	1,184,915

The proceeds of the guano sold by the Peruvian Corporation from 1892 to June 30, 1912, amounted to £2,861,098, as follows:—

Years.	Proceeds.
1892 to 1896	£876,133
1897 to 1901	822,886
1902 to 1906	808,477
1907 to 1911	712,457
1912	141,143

CALL SEAMEN'S BILL DEATH TO DISCIPLINE

Would Enable Unions to Hold Up Ships on Any Pretext, Say Managers.

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED

Capt. Luckhurst Gives an Imaginary Conversation on Board a Fast Passenger Liner.

Capt. Allan Luckhurst, Marine Superintendent of the American, Atlantic Transport, and Red Star Lines, in speaking yesterday of the "Seamen's Union bill," fathered by United States Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, and said to be dictated by Andrew Furuseth, President of the union, said that the chief danger in the bill was that it would do away with all discipline on passenger liners.

"Steamship owners on the Pacific Coast," said Capt. Luckhurst, "are at the present time under the sway of the Seamen's Union, and the delegates can walk on board in San Francisco, Seattle, or any other port and tie up a ship on the slightest pretext. That is the condition Andrew Furuseth wants to bring about in New York and other Atlantic ports. On the Pacific Coast Captains and officers have to handle the crews with gloves, and the men do almost as they like. Sailors and firemen out there have the same fare as the officers—linen and silver on the table and stewards to wait upon them.

"It may seem incredible that a big passenger liner with freight and mails was held up in San Francisco on the point of sailing by a delegate from the Firemen's Union because he contended that their sheets had not been properly laundered, but it is a fact and was brought to the notice of the Senate committee in Washington by the President of the company. After a delay of five hours the Marine Superintendent got the delegate to release the steamer, mark you, by promising that the firemen's sheets should be sent to a different laundry next time in port.

"The aim of Furuseth is to compel the steamship lines to carry two certificated able seamen for each lifeboat on board so that the union will have the power to call the men out any time the delegates think fit and delay the ship's sailing.

"On the Lapland we have sixty lifeboats, and that would mean carrying 120 able seamen, according to the bill, to loaf around the decks until there was a shipwreck, like yellow fever immunes waiting for an epidemic to start work.

"On board ship," said the Captain, "the word of command has to be given quickly and carried out in the same way. There is not time for a seaman to look around and ask the officer why Tom Smith or Bill Jones could not do the job.

"Gilbert never wrote anything funnier in 'Pinafore' than the situation as it is to-day in the mercantile marine on the Pacific Coast, and as it will be here if the union bill passes Congress. Imagine this kind of conversation in the near future on an Atlantic liner:

Chief Officer to passing Quartermaster—Pardon me, Mr. Hardcastle, but if you are going to your cabin, would you kindly request the lamp trimmer to step this way? The starboard sidelight does not burn brightly, and as we are in the track of ships, it might be unpleasant if it went out. Do not disturb him, however, if he is enjoying his after-dinner cigar.

Man nods patronizingly to the C. O. and says he'll see.

Captain of same liner a few minutes later, coming on deck, furiously, to Chief Officer—Why in the name of Mohammed's big black dog hasn't you had the decks holystoned to-day? She looks more like a Gowanus Canal gas coal lighter than a passenger liner.

Chief Officer, crushed and humble—I'm sorry, Sir. I mentioned it to Mr. Wilfred Butties, the bo'sun, this morning, and he replied that the men were taking a course of instruction in the theory of life-saving at sea from a professor sent by the Seamen's Union from Washington, and could not be disturbed.

Capt. George A. White, President of the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines of America, said that hitherto steamboats had been constructed with an idea to stability, but if the Union bill went through, they would have to be constructed for carrying lifeboats and accommodating numbers of seamen waiting to be shipwrecked.

"The big passenger carrying steamers on the Lakes," said Capt. White, "will have to go out of business, if they are compelled to carry 100 per cent. lifeboat and two able seamen for each, and this would mean throwing 10,000 men out of employment. As an example, the City of Detroit carries 2,289 passengers in Summer, without the loss of a single life, but under the new bill, she would carry only 600 passengers with thirty lifeboats and sixty able seamen. The lake and river steamship traffic of the United States is about ninety per cent. of the entire mercantile marine, and it would be ruinous to have it tied up by the Seamen's Union Bill, which is what will happen if it becomes law.

"It made me boil over," Capt. White went on, "when I was at Washington to see Andrew Furuseth pointing his finger at United States Senators in the Committee and telling them what to do.

"Here is an example of what might happen to any Ward steamer or other American coastwise trading steamer: Under the new bill any member of the crew can demand his money and leave in a foreign port if he feels so disposed and others are obtainable. I asked Furuseth if the men left an American ship at Havana and no men to replace them could be got under $100 a month wages if he would call that 'obtainable' and he replied, 'I most certainly should,' so you see how impossible it would be for steamship companies to run their vessels under those conditions to even pay expenses."

44 ROADS TO PLEAD FOR HIGHER RATES

Commerce Board's Hearing Begins To-day on Proposed Advance of 5 Per Cent.

AFFECTS 23,000 TARIFFS

Presidents of Big Systems Arrive in Washington—Shipping Interests Oppose Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A small army of railroad officials came to Washington to-night for the preliminary hearings which are to begin to-morrow on the proposed general advance of 5 per cent. of all interstate freight rates on roads east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, involving about 23,000 tariffs. The advances would have become effective on Nov. 15 except for the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission suspending them, pending investigation, until March 12, 1914.

Under the law, when rates are suspended as these have been, the burden is imposed upon the carriers to justify the proposed higher rates. This the forty-four railroads concerned will be prepared to do. The special committees appointed to act for them are confident that the roads' testimony will stand the acid test of analysis and examination both by the commission and representatives of the shippers, the latter of whom will oppose the advances.

Among the railroad officials who arrived here to-night are Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; W. C. Brown, the retiring President of the New York Central; A. H. Smith, senior Vice President of the New York Central, who is expected to succeed Mr. Brown as its President; George Stuart Patterson, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George M. Schriver, second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio; Hugh L. Bond, General Counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio; H. C. Wishart, assistant to the Vice President of the New York Central Lines, and C. M. Bunting, Controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The hearing is expected to continue two days, unless there is some unexpected development. Then the Commission will adjourn until after Jan. 1 next.

The testimony will be turned over to Louis D. Brandies of Boston, engaged by the commission as its counsel, for his analysis.

The opening statement to-morrow will be made by President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio. Last Spring the railroads appointed a committee of three Presidents, consisting of Mr. Willard, Mr. Brown of the New York Central and Mr. Rea of the Pennsylvania, to take general charge of the case.

Mr. Willard will make an elaborate statement of the situation. This committee also asked Frederick A. Delano, President and receiver of the Wabash, C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central, and C. A. Worthington, President of the Chicago & Alton system, to serve as a special sub-committee for the western roads between Buffalo and the Mississippi River. Mr. Delano also will address the commission, followed by George Stuart Patterson, general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

George M. Shriver of Baltimore, Second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will make a statement of the condition of the forty-nine big railroads in official classification territory, and present tables covering the financial status and income accounts of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Roads, these being selected because they were designated by the commission itself as three typical roads in a similar advanced rate hearing before the commission in 1910.

REVIEW RELIEF WORK.

American Committee Sent $31,000 to Aid Balkan War Sufferers.

The final meeting of the American Constantinople Relief Committee, which was formed a year ago to relieve sufferers from the Balkan war, was held yesterday at the home of Oscar S. Straus, the Chairman of the committee. Mr. Straus announced that a total of $31,000 had been sent by the committee to the American Red Cross for the relief of the war sufferers, and that this money had without doubt been the means of saving many human lives. In Salonika, for example, said Mr. Straus, the Rev. E. Haskell had been enabled to maintain a bread line in which 2 cents' worth of bread had been given to hundreds of starving persons, chiefly aged men and women and children.

It was also announced that Miss Jillson, an American woman who administered the relief work at Brussa, had been decorated for her services by the Sultan of Turkey.

At the meeting a last subscription of $500 was received. It was given anonymously.

MONEY BILL FACES CLOSE SENATE VOTE

Alignment for Administration Measure Shows 49 For It and 46 For Amendment.

NO REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

Hitchcock Likely to Gain Some Points on Bi-Partisan Votes—Debate Begins To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The long-expected fight in the Senate over the currency reform bills will be begun to-morrow with the chamber almost evenly divided between support of the Owen-Glass bill indorsed by President Wilson, and the nearer approach to the central bank idea embodied in the measure favored by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska and the five Republicans of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Opposition to the Administration bill within the Democratic Party is at least as strong as was the Democratic opposition to the essential features of the Administration Tariff bill last Summer. There is practically no hope of recruiting strength for the currency measure from the Progressive Republicans, who finally made the passage of the Tariff bill an overwhelming triumph for the President.

The votes in the Committee on Banking and Currency before the White House exerted its authority over the controlling party can be fairly taken as indicating the extent at that time of the support in the Senate for the House bill. Of the seven Democrats on the committee, only four adhered to the provisions of the original measure, and three at first were outspoken in their demand for a bank issue differently controlled, differently owned, and issuing a widely different kind of money. But two of these Democrats quickly yielded to pressure from the White House, leaving Mr. Hitchcock alone in his opposition.

While Mr. Hitchcock is known to have many sympathizers on the Democratic side of the Senate, it is to be expected that the President will hold most if not all of them in line. But even if Mr. Hitchcock remains the only Democrat advocating sweeping amendments to the House bill, the Democratic majority will be narrow. The vacancy caused by the death of the Democratic Senator, Mr. Johnston of Alabama, is still unfilled, and the Democrat elected to succeed the Republican Senator, Mr. Jackson of Maryland, will probably not take his seat until February. This alignment leaves only forty-nine Senators for the House bill as against forty-six for its amendment. A shift of two votes would give the majority to the Republicans.

In the tariff fight there were two Democratic Senators against the Administration bill, where only Mr. Hitchcock can now be counted in the opposition; but it is not to be expected that party lines can be drawn tight on all amendments to be proposed, so that on some votes at least Mr. Hitchcock may expect to lead a bi-partisan majority in favor of modifying the measure.

Many Progressive Republicans supported the Democratic tariff programme, among them Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Poindexter of Washington, the only Roosevelt Progressive in the Senate.

But the situation is quite otherwise on the currency measure. Progressive Republicans like Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Bristow of Kansas and Mr. Cummins of Iowa, are bitter against the House bill, and it is thought that the rest of the Advanced wing of the Republicans will follow them.

Senator Owen will make the opening speech in defense of the slightly modified House bill to-morrow, and other members of the Banking Committee are expected to follow him in set speeches that will take two or three weeks before the amendments are brought forward.

SEEKS MERRITT'S PAPERS.

Receiver for Missing Supervisor May Ask Marshal's Aid.

Benjamin M. Freeman, the receiver appointed to settle the affairs of Supervisor Henry C. Merritt of East Chester, who has disappeared, will apply to Judge Hough to-day in the United States Court for permission to employ counsel to assist him in his investigation.

"If it becomes necessary to take stronger measures to get at Mr. Merritt's private papers in his house," said Mr. Freeman last night, "I will apply for a United States Marshal to assist me. The examiners from the State Controller's office who are working on Mr. Merritt's books in the town office have assured me that they will work in harmony with me."

Persons living in East Chester are angry because the State examiners have refused to give out any information in regard to the case. Some of them believe that political friends of Merritt are delaying the examination.

THE RAILROAD YEAR.

Commerce Commission Shows Dividends in 1911 Best on Record.

In view of the large amount of publicity which has been given to railway misfortunes of various kinds in late years, it is a little surprising to learn from the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1911, which has just been issued, that the average rate of dividends on all of the capital stock of American railways was higher in that year than it had ever been before. Furthermore, despite the number of roads in financial difficulties, a larger proportion of capital stock received dividends in 1911 than in any previous year, not even excepting 1907.

Two-thirds of the outstanding railway stock receives dividends, or a grand total of $5,730,000,000. The railways paid on this stock in 1911 $460,195,000, or an average of 8.03 per cent. Prorated over all stock, the dividends averaged 5.43 per cent., as compared with an even 5 per cent. in 1910 and 4.18 per cent in 1909. Dividend payments were $55,000,000 larger than for any previous year. The average was brought up by the fact that $160,000,000 of stock received dividends of 10 per cent. or more.

Taking the results of the United States' roads as a whole, it appears from the report that the risk of not getting interest on an investment in first mortgage bonds is very slight. For all roads there was a total of $2,634,000,000 of capital stock, or 31½ per cent. of the total, on which no dividends were paid. Of the funded debt of American roads, excluding only equipment trust obligations, interest was not paid in 1911 on $153,000,000, but this constituted only 1.56 per cent. of the total. How the various security issues ranked in point of safety is shown clearly.

Of the vast total of mortgage bonds, $87,188,000, or only one-half of 1 per cent., did not receive interest in 1911, while 88 per cent. received 4 per cent. or more. Of collateral trust bonds only one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the outstanding failed to receive interest, while of plain bonds, debentures and notes, there was a total of $25,000,000, or 2.64 per cent. of the amount outstanding, that received nothing. Income bonds, interest on which is payable only if earned, and in that respect little better than the ordinary preferred stock, made a sorry showing, as $55,000,000, or slightly more than one-third of the aggregate, did not get any return.

While the divisions are not exactly the same, the Commission's report for the Eastern District of the United States includes in a general way about the same lines as the official classification territory in which the carriers are asking for 5 per cent. increase in freight rates. It is interesting to note that while the roads in this district paid $136,000,000 in dividends out of their current income in 1911, they, nevertheless, had to draw upon previous surplus for $26,000,000 of their stock payments. In this they were very moderate as compared with the Western district, which drew upon surplus for $122,000,000. In the previous year, as nearly as can be told from a different system of classification followed then, the Eastern roads used nearly $38,000,000 of their previously accumulated surplus to pay dividends.

The average ton mile rate charged the country over was exactly the same in 1911 as in 1902, but in between were several years when the rate was higher. In 1911 the roads averaged 7.5 mills per ton per mile. The Eastern lines got an average of 6.4 and the Western an average of 9.6, the Southern carriers coming beteen with an average of 7.09 mills.

In the passenger business, as well, the Eastern roads averaged considerably less than those in other sections of the country, a disparity which is in part explained by the enormous amount of commuting business done around Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The average fare paid per mile by passengers in the Eastern district was 1.77 cents, as compared with 2.1 cents in the South and a like amount in the West. The average journey per passenger was twenty-five miles in the East, thirty-five miles in the South, and fifty miles in the West.

Commenting yesterday upon the death of John H. Marble of the Interstate Commerce Commision, President W. C. Brown, who is shortly to lay down his duties with the New York Central in order to get back to an easier life upon the farm, said that it should be warning to Mr. Marble's associates and to the Government itself against overburdening the commission with work. From his observation, Mr. Brown said, every member of the commission was worked far beyond the measure of his strength, and he felt that some way should be found, either by increasing the membership of the commission or by providing more and better help, to relieve the Commissioners of the great amount of detail work imposed upon them.

Mr. Brown's remarks gain force from the study of the report of the commission's activities for a year, as reflected by the latest volume. This contains 700 pages of detailed statistics. The report is put out in new form, with pages twice the size of those used in preceding years.

TO AID WIDOWED MOTHERS.

First of Two Entertainments to be Held at the Astor.

The first of two entertainments for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund will be given in the Hotel Astor at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The entertainment to-day will consist of dances by professional performers, followed by general dancing until 6 o'clock in the evening. Then the floor will be cleared and prizes will be awarded to the best dancers. Mr. and Mrs. S. Baruch will be the judges. Here is a list of the box holders: Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Lewis Wolff, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Samuel Samuels, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. R. Fleischeimer, Mrs. A. Stein, Mrs. J. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Kruberg, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Miss Annette Kohn, Mrs. H. Bodenheimer, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheimer, Mrs. Schinasi, and Mrs. M. Friedsam.

The second entertainment on Dec. 8 will consist of moving pictures. The films showing Sarah Bernhardt as Queen Elizabeth will be exhibited.

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REPUBLIC OF PERU—President's Message (Continued.)

ing them into the basis of the great speculation which resulted in the contract of cancellation, Peruvian paper rose to 10.

As a consequence, though no one can accuse Peru of dishonesty or disparage her credit as a nation, the bonds of her loans represented, in 1888 and 1889, only £3,268,882.

The project of adjustment of the external debt was presented for the first time toward the end of 1878, and was even submitted in the form of a Bill for the consideration of the Legislative Chambers, proposing the transference of the State railways for a fixed sum which should be paid in bonds of the external debt at 40, that is to say, with the discount of 60 per cent. at which they were quoted in the European markets.

Putting aside the cost of the railway from Pisco to Ica, which figured as £264,680, the total of the bonds which it was proposed to redeem by means of this operation was £41,600,000.

According to this project the Government was to promote the formation of limited companies which should acquire and exploit each of the existing lines, providing, to addition to the price of the railways, the capital necessary to complete and operate them, which was estimated at £8,560,000.

The following figures give an accurate idea of this vast financial plan:—

Railways.	Bonds in Circulation. £	Admitted at 40 %. £	Effective Capital. £	Total Capital. £
Callao to Oroya	12,000,000	4,800,000	1,200,000	6,000,000
Mollendo to Arequipa, Puno, and Santa Rosa	21,000,000	8,400,000	1,600,000	10,000,000
Pacasmayo to La Vina	3,000,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,600,000
Chimbote to Yuramarca	2,500,000	1,000,000	400,000	1,400,000
Ilo to Moquegua	2,400,000	960,000	40,000	1,000,000
Lima to Chancey	700,000	280,000	20,000	300,000
	41,600,000	16,640,000	3,560,000	20,200,000

The project referred to estimated that the capital for the Pisco-Ica railway should be £800,000, and should be constituted with the bonds of the loan issued for its construction, at issue price, plus 10 per cent. in cash and the remainder in bonds of the external debt taken at 14 per cent.

From what has been explained it follows that in 1878 the value of the State railways, with the exception of the Pisco line, was considered to be £16,640,000.

Deducting from this amount the cost of the line which was destroyed during the war of 1879-81, and adding the cost of the Salaverry Railway (£680,000), and of the Paita-Piura line (£389,000), we obtain the value of all the railways which have been the object of the Peruvian Corporation's negotiation.

Estimate of 1878	£15,680,000
Pisco Railway	264,680
Salaverry Railway	680,000
Paita Railway	889,000
	£17,016,680

If to the price of the railways ceded by Peru to the Peruvian Corporation be added the amounts which Chile has paid to the Corporation on account of the guano, it will be seen that this institution has received in exchange for the bonds representative of the loan of 1870 and 1872 an effective value of £18,204,628, in the following form:—

Value of the Railways	£17,013,680
In Cash	560,948
In Chilean Bonds	630,000
	£18,204,628

Or the equivalent of 55 2-3 per cent. of the nominal value of the loans in question, although, as I have said, these represented in 1888 only £3,268,832 of their original value.

According to the project of adjustment of 1878, Peru, acting as an entirely solvent entity, was to cede to the holders of the bonds of the two loans the railways existing at that date, thereby cancelling absolutely and definitely the whole external debt of Peru, and reserving for herself the enormous nitrate wealth of Tarapaca, which amounted to several millions of pounds sterling, and, in addition, something like 7,000,000 tons of guano, of which the price fluctuated between £8 4s and £12 12s per ton.

A DISASTROUS WAR.

Instead of which, Peru, rendered insolvent by the disasters of the war of the Pacific, contracted in 1890 for the cancellation of her external debt by paying to the bondholders more than 55 per cent. of the nominal value of the loans of 1870 and 1872, delivered over to them 2,000,000 tons of guano, and, at the same time, bound herself to pay them for 30 years an annual sum of £80,000, which amounts to a total payment of £2,400,000.

This enormous difference is not diminished by the fact that the present cession of the railways is for the term of 83 years and not in perpetuity, for according to the project of adjustment of 1878, Peru would be in a position, and possess the means, to construct for account of the State "penetration lines" which would have favored the incipient national industries by cheapening the freights; whereas to-day, lacking funds wherewith to construct such lines, we are left at the mercy of freight rates which are well-nigh prohibitive, and condemned to contemplate the mining and agricultural industries struggling to transport their products to the consuming markets of the coast.

The first project meant the cancellation of all our external debts, while the contract of 1890 deprives Peru of 2,000,000 tons of guano which should have been applied to the national agriculture, burdens the Estimates with £80,000 a year, and in spite of all this leaves pending the claims of Dreyfus and other contractors, which demand the payment of several millions of soles.

A LIST OF LOANS.

In the year 1906, that is to say, a third of a century since the last foreign loan, Peru again knocked at the doors of credit in Europe, issuing bonds for the total of £600,000, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, in order to pay the Banco Aleman Transatlantico the sum of £540,000 advanced to the Government in the form of a loan.

On December 11, 1909, the Government issued a second loan, which amounted to £1,200,000, and with part of which were amortized the loan of £600,000 and the loan of £400,000 effected by the Bank of Peru and London towards the end of 1908.

On April 5, 1910, the Government was compelled to arrange a third loan, which amounted to £340,000, and was specially guaranteed by the proceeds of the alcohol impost. This loan, which bore interest of 6 per cent. per annum, has been paid by the present Administration with the sum of £484,186.3.27.

The loan of 1909, placed at 84 per cent., bears 5½ per cent. interest with 1½ per cent. amortization yearly, and is guaranteed by the proceeds of the salt tax created by the law of January 11, 1896. To sum up, there is at present no other foreign debt pending than that which arises out of this last loan, and which amounted on May 31 to £1,137,830.

THE UNLEARNT LESSON.

Social authorities in the rich and fortunate countries which most successfully resist the attacks of adversity in epochs of political, economical, or social distress have recourse, as a means of avoiding the evil, to the method of restoration which consists in returning to the country agitated by such disturbances the customs of prosperous times, improved by imitating those of the freer and more advanced countries

In Peru, unfortunately, the efforts of the governing class in this direction have not made themselves felt in a practical and energetic manner, and if it is true that the customs of the period of national prosperity have not been improved by the imitation of the habits and principles which regulate the political and administrative life of the countries of advanced civilization, it is also true that the errors into which we fell half a century ago have not been to us a lesson sufficient to guide the public administration in conformity with ideals which led to success and which make nations great.

These reflections occur spontaneously and irrestrainably upon contemplating what is happening with one of the sources of our fiscal wealth—guano, which is exported to fertilize foreign soils and render them productive, while the national agriculture languishes, producing less than we require for our own subsistence.

From the year 1841, when the exportation of guano commenced, to the year 1879, Peru has shipped more than 12,000,000 tons of the precious menure, and the net proceeds to the State of these shipments have been nearly £80,000,000.

How and in what has the public administration invested this enormous sum of money?

Careful and prolonged study of this question, which cannot but perturb the minds of those who seriously concern themselves with public affairs, leads to the conviction that the only justifiable investments are the items which follow:—

Warships "Amazonas," "Apurimac," "America," "Union," "Pilcomayo," "Chanchamayo," "Atahualpa," "Manco-Capac," "Independencia," "Huascar," and 10 other vessels of less importance, value	£1,000,000
Cost of the Penitentiary	178,800
Garden and Palace of the Exhibition	600,000
Balta Bridge	60,000
	£1,838,800

VANISHED MILLIONS.

A difficult if not an insoluble problem is to obtain a detailed account of the way in which the remaining £78,000,000 have been spent.

Financiers, thinkers, and patriots cannot, moreover, understand why, having been in possession of so considerable a sum, Peru should have had recourse to foreign loans for the purpose of building her railways.

Of all the questions which arise day by day in the direction of public affairs none is more delicate and more serious than that which refers to the spending of State moneys, and for that reason it is impossible to believe that so many millions have passed through the fiscal strong boxes without leaving any other trace than that which has been hinted, and which does not explain, but, on the contrary, calls attention to, an enormous deficiency in the administration of the public revenue. To this it is necessary to refer at all times as an example and to teach us how to proceed in future.

This is not an occasion for discussing the railway policy which the Government adopted in 1868-72, and which may have a plausible explanation in the desire to convert a part of the proceeds of the guano into railways intended to open sources of industry in the heart of the Republic; but it is desirable to glance restrospectively at the practical results of this great work and this immence locking-up of capital, now that certain worthy social elements, dazzled by the mirage of great national works, are endeavoring to induce the public administration to carry out the construction of all the railways which the country needs, without pausing to reflect that this demands the outlay of sums of money far superior to the present financial and economical capacity of Peru.

In order to form a correct idea of the magnitude of the obligations into which the State would have to enter in order to construct simultaneously, or successively, the various railroads which are projected, it will suffice to study the estimates for each of these works, remembering that very few of them are calculated to produce a more or less immediate profit.

This problem is the more complex in that some lines are of economical and industrial and others of political and strategical importance, and for this reason it is very difficult to decide which should be constructed first, should the Government possess the funds necessary to deal with them all.

ESTIMATED RAILWAY COSTS.

The appended table, which has been drawn up in accordance with the most recent estimates, gives an idea of the presumptive cost of all the railways of which the construction is projected:—

Railways.	Cost.
Paita to the Maranon	£P4,548,000
Railway to the Ucayali	2,000,000
Branch to the Coast	475,000
Chilete to Magdalena	150,000
Chimbote to Recuay	642,000
Vitor to Mages	81,828
Cusco to Santa Ana	506,000
Oroya to Puerto Wertheman	3,388,200
Electric traction of same	884,800
Huancayo to Ayacucho	1,825,000
Branch to Huancavelica	202,800
Tirapata to the Madre de Dios	2,500,000
Queruvica railway	440,000
Sayan to Oyon and Checras	400,000
Hatunhuasi to Pachacayo	150,000
	£P17,673,628

If to the total cost of the 14 railways above mentioned be added the amount required for irrigation works, the grand total represented by the realization of these works will be:—

Railways	£P17,673,628
Irrigation	2,000,000
	£P19,673,628

Adding to this sum the present amount of the internal and floating debts and the obligations entered into, which is £P5,826,718, the general debt would reach £P25,500,341, which would require a loan of more than £P28,500,000 to confront the financial situation that would be created by this enormous outlay.

Such being the case, it is only by doubling its present revenue that the country could annually cover the service of interest and amortization of a loan of the amount mentioned, which service would amount to over £P1,700,000, or almost half the present revenue of the Republic.

It is Utopian to suppose that, having lost her guano and nitrate deposits, and contracted debts which amount to nearly £P6,000,000, Peru could carry out in the more or less near future all the lines projected, however desirable and necessary they may be.

A Government truly honorable and patriotic will prefer, in all circumstances and without the slightest hesitation, to reject the applause of its contemporaries when it sees the people cursing the lack of foresight of its rulers and bewailing the oppressive increase of taxation.

PERUVIAN INTERNAL DEBTS.

In 1878 the internal debt amounted to 17,465,064 soles, or, at exchange, 27d, to £1,964,815.

In consequence of the military disasters of 1879 to 1881 all the administrative services were, as was inevitable, interrupted, and amongst them the service of the internal debt.

The laws of June 12 and October 31, 1889, recognised and ordered the consolidation, with some exceptions, of all the debts pending since the year 1869 and those contracted up to 1886.

The debt consolidated in conformity with the law of June 12, 1889, ceased to be amortized from the year 1894, and for this reason there have been in circulation since that date bonds which represent a value of £2,660,645.

The law of December 17, 1898, created the public debt paper, without interest, but amortizable from a fund which was not to descend below £25,000 per annum, and was to be incinded without fail in the General Estimates of the Republic.

In accordance with this last law the following bonds have been issued from 1899 to December 31, 1912:—

From 1899 to 1903	£P907,020
From 1904 to 1908	2,722,090
From 1909 to 1912	752,615
	£P4,381,725

The amortizations effected from 1900 to date are as follows:—

1900 to 1904	£P630,695
1905 to 1909	1,694,245
1910 to 1913	991,285
	£P3,316,225
Issue	£P4,381,725
Amortizatien	3,316,225
In circulation up to August 13, 1912	£P1,065,500

Owing to the financial project brought forward by the previous Administration, the issues of internal debt bonds were suspended, recognized credits to the total of £P238,497 6s 10d remaining unpaid, as stated in the Presidential Message of October 4, 1912.

The liquidation of quit rents and chaplaincies effected in September, 1906, created a balance against the State of	£P200,501.0.84
The sums amortized up to September, 1912, were	88,129.7.86
	£P112,371.8.58

The interest on this account amounted in October of last year to £P165,889.6.42.

Since 1898 the general Estimates of the Republic have set aside annually the sum of £25,000 for the service of the national debt and a further sum of £25,000 for the service of interest on the Consolidated debt.

The fiscal paper is at present quoted at the following prices:—

Internal Consolidated Debt	£P18.8.00 for each £100
National Amortization Debt	8.8.00 for each £100

In spite of the smallness of the sum set aside for the annual service of this dual debt, the quotations would have been less depressed had it not been for the large amounts issued to effect the following payments:—

Quit rents and Chaplaincies	£P100,520.9.54
Watson Nitrate certificates	312,106.4.80
	£P412,627.4.34
Payment to the Gueno Consignment Company of the United States	£P1,477,088.7.42
Year 1907	£P1,477,088.7.42
Payments for National Patronage endowments in 1910 and 1912	£P182,604.0.00
In 1912 the following payments were also effected:—	
Special consolidated debt bonds and scrip, plus interest	41,475.0.00
Canevaro credit	206,000.0.60
Bills on the Gueno Consignment Company of the United States	10,865.0.00
Ideem Idem	20,066.4.17
	£P470,974.4.77

PROPOSED BONDS CONVERSION.

The low quotation of this debt, which abroad cannot be satisfactorily explained in view of the economic and financial situation of Peru, has during recent years caused the good name of the country to suffer, and this is sufficient to justify the Government's plan to withdraw the paper from the market, in order to do away with all motives for disparaging the credit of the Republic.

Convinced of the desirability of this operation, the Government considers it necessary to proceed to convert the internal debts in the following manner:—

Consolidated bonds:	
£2,660,645 at 14½	£P385,793.5.25
Amortizable bonds:	
£1,184,210 at 10	118,421.0.00
Quit-rents and chaplaincies and interest and recognised credits:	
£P511,757.6.10 at 10	51,175.7.61
	£550,890.2.86

The necessity of paying all the pending debts and of satisfying the obligations entered into is imperative, for in no other way can the credit of the nation be preserved.

These debts are well known to the Honorable Chamber, and consist of the following items:—

Deficit from the Budgets from 1908 to 1911	£P481,034.0.00
Debts of the Ministries to December 31, 1912	245,034.6.48
Puch & Co.'s claim	130,000.0.00
Schneider & Co.'s account	251,868.4.42
Banks loan	489,800.0.00
Loan from National Tax-Collecting Company	1,245,000.0.00
Contracts of Ministry of War and Marine	1,290,686.0.00
Post Office debts	88,015.2.41
Sum for The Hague judgment	1,000,000.0.00
Various laws in force	58,055.5.00
Restoration to Treasury of the sums paid to the Banks	175,000.0.00
	£P5,353,992.3.82

The internal and floating debts and the obligations entered into raise the debts of the National Treasury to the sum of £P5,904,883.1.18.

ECONOMIC REFORMS.

A careful study of the administrative manifestation of the economic management of previous years, and in particular of the management of the last 10 months, has put the Government in a position to draw up the General Estimates Bill which has already been submitted for the consideration of the Honorable Legislative Chambers.

Without losing sight of the original, eminently economic signification of the Estimates, and in conformity with the mechanism of satisfying the true needs of the State, the Government has also considered the political and juridical aspect of this work, which enters into various important questions that affect the regular progress of the administration and the general progress of the country.

Though obliged to effect supressions which may harmonize with the growing exigencies of public affairs, the Government has endeavored not to alter fundamentally anything that is established, fearing that any innovation may produce effects which are not easy to foresee.

There are suppressions, nevertheless, such as that which refers to the gratuity established by supreme resolution of 28th January, 1896, in favor of the Customs employes of Callao, and which was afterward extended to the employes of the other Customs Houses of the Republic, that the Government has considered necessary, yielding to motives of a high order connected with the honor of the country and a proper and equitable administration.

If it is an indispensable condition of a good financial system to take precautions against the growth of the spirit of fiscalism which sees only the immediate interests of the State and usually ignores those of the contributors, it is from all points of view inadmissible to introduce strict private interest into public affairs, and is calculated to create disturbances of various kinds in the normal progress of the fiscal administration.

After what has been explained all argument to the contrary would appear to be untenable, the more so when it is remembered that the Customs House bounty is of a progressive character, increasing each year beyond what may be considered a reasonable sum.

There is therefore no plausible reason for maintaining in favor of the Customs House employes an exception in every way at variance with equity and with administrative convenience.

This, however, is certainly not the case with relation to the employes of the Ministries of the Treasury, Government, Foreign Affairs and "Fomento," and to the claim which for years has been put forward in their favor for recognition that the posts which they occupy are not, as regarded by the law of 30th April, 1875, mere commissions.

CLAIMS OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

To declare by legislative mandate that the offices of all the Ministries are titulary is an act of elementary justice, and it is really desirable from the point of view of the public that the nation's servants should be protected in this way.

The Government further considers that the only way of avoiding the access to the public offices of favored mediocrities and routinists is to recognize in favor of the servants who are known to be clever and honorable the rights which the existing laws concede to the employes of the Ministries of Justice and War.

Only by guaranteeing to the servants of the nation a provision for their honored and tranquil old age, and the assurance that when they die their families will be able to count upon the means of subsistence, can the State hope to secure good workers from the moral and intellectual point of view.

By means of the following tables the Honorable Representatives will be able to appreciate the numerical difference between the Estimates of 1912, which were prorogued until the present year, and the project of Estimates put forward by the Treasury Minister:—

REVENUE.

Sources.	Budget of 1912.	Budget for 1914.	Decreases.	Increases.
Maritime Customs Houses	1,201,562.0.62	1,305,112.0.00	..	103,549.9.38
Fluvial, Ltd	235,000.0.00	200,000.0.00	35,000.0.00	..
Taxes	670,450.0.00	730,428.0.00	..	59,978.0.00
Monopolies	688,495.0.00	740,708.0.00	..	52,213.0.00
Fiscal wharves	22,932.1.10	3,312.0.00	19,626.1.10	..
Various revenues	175,416.0.00	219,770.0.00	..	44,356.0.00
Telegraphs	30,000.0.00	35,606.0.00	..	5,606.0.00
Post Offices	96,600.0.00	128,819.0.00	..	32,219.0.00
Wireless telegraphy	2,114.5.51	2,118.9.00	..	4.49
Peruvian Corporation	12,000.0.00	12,000.0.00	..	..
Deposits and consignments	6,000.0.00	6,780.0.00	..	780.0.00
Cereal deposits, Bellavista	10,700.0.00	14,309.0.00	..	3,609.0.00
Explosives	2,562.0.00	2,562.0.00	..	..
Education funds	161,364.9.83	146,649.8.21	16,515.1.07	..
	£P3,518,396.7.11	3,647,836.8.21	68,141.2.77	302,581.3.87

According to the figures given above, the estimate of the revenue of the coming year shows an increase of £P234,440.1.10 over the revenue which was estimated for 1912.

The sources which are calculated to produce less than in 1912 are the Fluvial Custome Houses, the wharves, and the education funds, while the sources which it is estimated will produce more are the maritime Customs, taxes, monopolies, various revenues, telegraphs, post offices, deposits and consignments, Bellavista cereal deposits and wireless telegraphy.

In figures the result is as follows:—

Excess

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers

Members of the New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Investment Securities

List of current offerings on application

Commission orders executed in all the principal markets.

Deposits received and interest allowed on balances subject to draft at sight

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE

Every time you buy sound investment bonds, you not only increase your dependable income, but you also further safeguard yourself against the uncertainties of the future. Five hundred dollars so invested should earn $25.00 a year; $1,000 at least $50.00 a year; $5,000 not less than $250.00 a year, and larger amounts in proportion. Ask us to send you Circular No. 1187 describing Canadian and American Municipal Bonds and Public Utility Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York

The Income Tax

affects the investments of institutions, trustees and individuals.

Investors of all classes who care to acquaint us with the general character of their bond investments may secure from us specimen blanks applicable to their particular circumstances.

All holders of securities must comply with Government regulations. The use of the prescribed blanks is essential. Failure to comply in the above respects may invalidate the investor's otherwise legitimate exemption under the provisions of the law.

Correspondence Invited.

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Our Income Tax Department

We have established a special INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT to furnish our clients and friends with extracts from mortgages relating to the income tax provisions of various bond issues. This service is entirely free and at your command.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago Boston Hartford
Stock Exch'ge 108 So. 50 Congress 39 Pearl
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An opportunity to diversify your investment so as to combine
Security of Principal,
Marketability and a Yield of
6.15%
is afforded in three investments we are now offering, two of which are
First Mortgage Bonds
Information on request
Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Detroit
Hartford Providence Newport

BLAIR & CO.
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Domestic and Foreign Bankers

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Henry Clews & Co.
BANKERS
11, 13, 15, 17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors, also carried on liberal terms. Banking accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances
LETTERS OF CREDIT
issued, available the world over.

Cent. Arkansas Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1928
Hilton Dodge Lumber 6s, 1920
General Baking Co. 6s, 1936
N. Y., Susq. & West. 5s, 1940

J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway. Tel. 6400 Broad.

BONDS FOR INVESTORS

MEGARGEL & CO.
BANKERS
35 Pine Street New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If the stock market as a whole, at the present level of prices, has discounted what is adverse in the situation that fact is by no means generally recognized in the financial community. The course of prices must be judged in the light of the prevalence of much pessimism among Stock Exchange traders as well as in the light of the more impersonal factors which enter into the situation. Only a month ago nearly as much business was done on the Stock Exchange in a single day as was done all last week. Trading fell to the lowest volume recorded since the middle of July and during many hours of last week the market was stagnant. Prices, measured by the general level of quotations, rose a little on two days out of the six and declined a little on the other four. The net result for the week, a decline of about half a point in the average price of fifty issues, was perhaps as much the product of the prevailing bearishness among traders as of any larger influence which was dicussed as the stock market dragged itself through the week. That decline might be attributed to a variety of other influences, to distrust caused by the facts which were brought out by the Frisco investigation, to uneasiness over the Mexican situation, or to the increasing signs of trade recession, but the trouble would be that any or all of these, if they were really the dominant influence, might be expected to have brought about a larger change in the level of prices than that which actually occurred. It has seemed necessary, in fact, on many occasions recently to account for the market's action by the assumption that it had already discounted the expected influence of such adverse factors as have for some time been matters of common discussion. This, however, is not an assumption which many traders are at the moment disposed to accept. Under the circumstances the small declines of recent days during a period of extreme dullness are not in themselves sufficient to controvert the view which a few observers of financial affairs have recently been disposed to express, namely, that Wall Street has anticipated the very events which are now occurring in other quarters. This idea finds, perhaps, more adherents outside of Wall Street than in it. Expression was given in trade circles last week to the view that general business is now being subjected to the setback which Wall Street has been experiencing in recent months. Among the few in the financial district who adopt this same estimate of Wall Street's present position are some who went so far last week as to predict that great improvement in the volume of security trading would not have to be very long awaited. But such optimistic expressions along this line as one is now hearing in Wall Street are scarcely more than a leaven in a vast mass of pessimism.

Even at the expense of much repetition it is worth while for all interested to bear constantly in mind, in respect to the general trade position, with particular reference to its further influence upon the securities markets, that there has been no sign of overexpansion in manufacturing, but to the contrary, that production has been kept unusually close to the actual requirements. The head of an important commercial house pointed out last week that, so far as his experience went, and it is very wide, stocks of dry goods, relatively to actual current demands, were never as small as they are at present. In the copper trade stocks of the metal are very much smaller than they were a year ago, and in the steel trade, according to authoritative organs of that industry, producers and jobbers have been running so close to the demands of actual consumption that unsold supplies have become very small. Such facts are as important as an element in judging the outlook at large as the extent of the present curtailment of production in certain important lines. Certainly they are essential in any estimate of the duration of the slowing down which is now under way.

It is because a somewhat parallel situation exists in the securities markets themselves that the even tenor of the stock market was not disturbed last week by the wanton circulation of rumors of many impending failures. So quickly did these rumors subside when the Stock Exchange announced its desire to have these reports traced to their source that it was a fair inference that they had no basis at all in most cases, and very little in any. But unfounded as they were they would almost certainly have caused disturbance had the stock market been in an extended position. If there is any overextension it is much more likely to be for the short than for the long account, as the idleness of most Stock Exchange houses during recent months must pretty well indicate. Even under such circumstances the stock market is not free, of course, from the danger of further depression should any unexpected adverse factor present itself of sufficient importance to override the present relatively light demand for stocks. On the other hand, it is a situation which leaves the stock market more or less indifferent to those unfavorable factors which through [illegible] discussion have lost all appearance of novelty.

Under the circumstances it was perhaps natural that matters which interested Wall Street last week were discussed with relatively little association with the stock market itself. There were one or two matters which it was unfortunate that the financial community was called upon to discuss at all. Prominent among these stands out the facts which were brought out in the Frisco investigation. It is well, however, that those facts have been clearly brought out if for no other reason than that they may be saliently presented as things to be avoided in the future. A closer watch on their property by the stockholders themselves doubtless would have prevented at least some of the transactions which are now coming under censure because of their having been made the medium of large personal profits by some of the road's Directors. As it is the feeling prevailed last week that the facts brought into clear relief by this investigation—they had long been matters of general knowledge in the financial community—will strengthen sentiment in favor of the enforcement of greater publicity in respect to financial operations of the railroads. The ill days which have come upon the New Haven are in some ways being associated in the public mind with the plight in which the 'Frisco system now finds itself as a cause for distrusting securities. There is need of discrimination, which unfortunately the public cannot be counted upon to display to as great an extent as needed in drawing inferences from the misfortunes which have been encountered by these railroads. Such things make progress from depression in the security market slower than it need be.

Quite possibly the stock market will take very little present heed of the fact, but to-day will mark interesting stages in two matters of country-wide importance. The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear to-day the outline of the railroads' arguments in support of their application for a 5 per cent. increase in their freight rates, and the Senate will open debate on the currency bills which have come to it from the committee which divided on the bill which was sent up from the House. It is now definitely accepted that the present special session will merge into the regular session before there will be any chance to complete the Senate's debate on the currency question. The discussion of this most important matter will be interrupted by the convening of the regular session which has work already mapped out for it and consideration of the currency measure will necessarily go over into the new year. Fortunately, any delay which this may involve will be more than compensated for by the chance which will thus be presented for further improvement in this most important proposal of law. So far as the railroads' rate increase application is concerned they and the financial community are hopeful that the Commerce Commission will act favorably upon it. The current showing of the railroads is looked upon as strongly supporting the railroads' contention that they are entitled to higher rates. The financial delinquencies of a few should not be made to weigh against the legitimate claims of the great majority.

Of the money market situation it may be said that this centre is in an unusually strong position. This week will see the preparations for the Dec. 1 disbursements, which, according to present indications, can be provided for with very little inconvenience to the market. The placing last week of the new issue of New Haven notes will lessen the burden which the paying off of the $40,000,000 notes of that road, which mature on Dec. 1, will put upon the money market. With the exception of this New Haven issue there are no known important payments to be made on that day outside of the regular interest and dividend disbursements. One of the signs of the times in respect to the money market is seen in the great ease with which the New Haven notes were placed, and a reflection of the investment situation, more strictly speaking, was found in the very ready response which was made to the offering of the New York Connecting Railway bonds, an issue guaranteed by both the New Haven and the Pennsylvania. These forty-year bonds were offered on a 4.80 per cent. basis and were all disposed of by the bankers offering them within twenty-four hours of their announcement. Such incidents help to relieve the monotony of a very quiet general bond market, and point, perhaps, to the approach of the much wider demand for bonds which some have been expecting to develop in the not distant future.

BERLIN QUIET; MONEY EASY.

Speculation Contracted—Wait for New Factors to Improve Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Boerse was extremely quiet all week, but fairly firm. Saturday brought a slight strengthening, due chiefly to an improvement on the German iron market and increasing easiness of money.

Krupps' declaration of a dividend of 14 per cent. against 12 per cent. last year had no apparent effect.

The market is still entirely in the hands of professionals. Easiness of money is due chiefly to the immensely contracted speculation and consequent small demands.

Reports of an approaching financial stringency in Russia reacted unfavorably here, where investors are heavily interested in Russian securities.

There is no reason to expect an early betterment unless some entirely unlooked for factor develops.

DEPRESSION IN PARIS.

Uncertainty as to Mexico and French Loan Unfavorable Factors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The bugbear of the Bourse last week was the attitude of the Budget Commission regarding the French loan—opposition to the Government's proposals having paralyzed the markets, especially as no external stimulus came from Wall Street, obsessed with the Mexican situation, or from London, preoccupied with its own troubles.

The quiet opening at the beginning of the week was not surprising, in view of the completion of settlement arrangements. Mexican securities fell on account of disquieting rumors, but the strong New York bank statement and the ease of money conditions in the United States were favorable influences. Coppers fluctuated; Rio Tintos strengthened on confirmation of the report that the strike at Huelva was ended, and closed the week nineteen points down on account of the fall in the price of copper in London. French rentes fell on fears of a miners' strike in the North. At the close general weakness was manifest, and the tone was one of depression on account of the vote of the Budget Commission and fears of a long-drawn and acrimonious discussion in the Chamber, the Opposition being inspired by political motives due to the nearness of the elections.

LONDON MARKET STAGNANT.

But Operators Hope to See the End of the Depression This Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Last week apathy and stagnation ruled the London stock markets, and similar conditions are reported from Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. A twofold excuse is given for the prevailing depression: The Mexican uncertainty, which numbs New York, and the pending French loan, which keeps Paris back. Old Stock Exchange members cannot recall a period of gloom so prolonged and so intense; but the end is believed to be in sight.

Saturday found the markets more cheerful, although, apart from home railways and rubber, there was no appreciable increase in the volume of business. This, it is hoped, will be remedied when the new account opens this week. If no setback of importance occurs between now and Tuesday the bulls will be well on top, and this should help the expected revival.

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913, with price changes for the week were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil	23	22½	22½	— ⅝
9,200	Brit.-A. Tob.	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— 1
900	B.-A. T., new.	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	— 1⅛
90	Con. Rub. Tire	33	33	33	— 2
10	L. V. C. S. Co.	190	190	190	—17
800	M. of A., new	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
5,500	*Moah. Oil Co.	23	19½	19½	— 5½
475	Pueblo S. & R.	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
25	R. & H. Corp.	160	140	160	
6,500	Riker & Hegg. Corp., new.	7¼	6¾	7	..
600	Savoy Oil	8¼	6¾	6¾	— 1
495	Stan. Oil, N.J.	385	373	376	% 1
450	Tob. Prod. pf.	84¼	83	84¼	+ ¼
3,510	Un. C. S. w.i.	88¾	87	87	— 2
154	U. S. L. & H. new	5	4½	4½	— ¼
160	U. S. L. & H. pf. new.	25	17	25	— 1
25	Willys Overl'd pf.	61	61	61	— 1

RAILROADS.

18	Am. L. & T.	340	338	340	—19
1,100	Man. Transit.	1⅝	1 3-16	1 5-16	— ⅛

MINING.

4,000	*Ariz. Belm't.	5	4	4¼	+ ⅛
500	*Beaver Con.	33	33	33	..
14,200	*Big Four	10	9	10	..
1,950	Braden Cop.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
350	Brit. Col. C.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	..
1,000	Buff. Mines.	2	1⅞	2 15-16	—1-16
1,200	*Butte & L.	34	33	33	— 1
500	Butte & N. Y.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
1,800	*Can. G. Silv.	16	15	15	..
10,800	*Carib. Cobalt	61	58	60	— 1
5,000	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2,600	*Comb. Frac.	4½	4	4	..
500	Con. Ariz. S.	5-16	⅛	⅛	..
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	2 7-16	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
200	Crown Res.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	..
1,100	Dav.-D. Cop.	2 13-16	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
9,000	*Dia. Blk. B.	2½	2	2½	+ ½
400	El Paso, new.	3	2⅞	3	..
17,200	*Ely Consol.	2½	2½	2½	..
1,375	First N. Cop.	2⅜	2	2	— ½
400	*Florence	23	22	22	..
4,000	Gold Hill Con.	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
2,750	Goldf. Con.	1½	1⅜	1½	+1-16
6,000	*Greenw. Cop. M. & S.	6	6	6	+ 1
100	Iron Blossom.	118	118	118	..
3,500	*Jumbo Ext.	9½	8	9	..
3,500	*Jim Butler.	73½	70	70	— 3
4,000	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4 7-16	4 7-16	..
2,400	La Rose C.	1 15-16	1 13-16	1⅞	+1-16
1,000	M. Val. new.	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3,550	McK.-Darragh.	1⅞	1 3-16	1¼	—1-16
200	M. C. of A.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	—1-16
90	Mont. Tonopah.	98	90	96	..
7,400	*Nevada Hills	52	46	49	+ 3
700	*N. Utah B.	50	50	50	+ 3
600	Nipissing M.	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
650	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	3-16	⅛	..
500	Ohio Copper.	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
100	Rescue Eula.	10	10	10	..
1,300	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
10,600	*Tonopah Mer.	59	56	56	— 1
600	Tonopah Ext.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	..
335	Ton. M. of N.	5¼	4 11-16	5⅛	+7-16
300	Tuisrosa	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3,900	W. End Cons.	1 31-32	1 3-16	1 7-32	—1-16
9,600	*West E. Ex.	5	4	5	— 5
7,000	*Wett. Sil. M.	8	7	8	..
200	Yukon Gold.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	+1-16

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$2,000	Adams Exp. col. 4s.	74½	74½	74½	..
3,000	Braden C. 6s.	135	135	135	—21
5,000	Mason Val. 6s	65	60	60	—22
6,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅜
12,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.	99¾	99⅝	99¼	+ ¼
5,000	St. L. P. & N. W. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 17	96¾	96¼	..	..
Nov. 18	96¾	95⅝	99⅝	98⅝
Nov. 19	95⅞	95⅝	98⅞	98⅝
Nov. 20	96¼	95⅝	99⅛	98⅛
Nov. 21	96¼	95⅝	99	98⅛
Nov. 22	95⅝	95⅝	98⅝	98¼
Week's range	96¾	95⅝	99⅝	98¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 17	87⅛	86¼	92	91⅛	89¼	88⅜
Nov. 18	86½	85⅜	91⅝	90⅜	88⅝	87⅞
Nov. 19	86½	85⅜	90⅞	90⅜	88½	87⅞
Nov. 20	86⅜	86¼	91⅜	90⅜	88½	88¼
Nov. 21	86⅞	86¼	90⅞	90¼	88⅛	87⅝
Nov. 22	86½	86¼	90½	90	87⅝	87½
Week's range	87⅛	85¾	92	90	89¼	87½

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 17	72¼	71¼	71⅞	71¼	71	70½
Nov. 18	71⅝	70¼	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	69¾
Nov. 19	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	69⅞
Nov. 20	71⅜	71	71⅛	70⅞	70⅝	70⅛
Nov. 21	71¼	70⅛	71⅛	70¼	70¼	69¼
Nov. 22	70¾	70¼	70¾	70¼	69⅝	69¼
Week's range	72⅛	70⅛	71⅞	70⅛	71	69¼

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 17	39⅛	38⅞	42⅞	42¼	42⅜	42¼
Nov. 18	39	38⅜	42⅜	42¼	42⅛	41⅝
Nov. 19	38⅝	38⅛	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜
Nov. 20	38⅝	38¼	42¼	42	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 21	38⅞	37⅞	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜
Nov. 22	38⅛	37⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41½	41¼
Week's range	39⅛	37⅜	42⅞	41⅝	42⅜	41¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 17	10.97	10.02	11.17	11.12
Nov. 18	10.92	10.90	11.12	11.07
Nov. 19	11.05	11.00	11.25	11.12
Nov. 20	11.07	10.97	11.27	11.17
Nov. 21	10.99	10.90	11.20	11.07
Nov. 22	10.85	10.80	11.10	11.05
Week's rangs	11.07	10.80	11.27	11.05

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low
Nov. 17	11.05	10.95	11.17	11.07
Nov. 18	10.97	10.95	11.07	11.02
Nov. 19	11.10	11.00	11.22	11.10
Nov. 20	11.12	11.00	11.27	11.15
Nov. 21	11.00	10.90	11.17	11.05
Nov. 22	10.90	10.85	11.05	11.00
Week's range	11.12	10.85	11.27	11.00

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low
Nov. 17	20.75	20.65	20.75	20.50
Nov. 18	20.67	20.60	20.67	20.60
Nov. 19	20.97	20.70	20.95	20.97
Nov. 20	21.00	20.82	21.02	20.82
Nov. 21	20.97	20.75	20.90	20.65
Nov. 22	20.70	20.65	20.65	20.57
Week's range	21.00	20.60	21.02	20.50

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 17	13.53	13.39	13.45	13.18	13.38	13.15
Nov. 18	13.47	13.31	13.28	13.10	13.23	13.05
Nov. 19	13.41	13.30	13.28	13.18	13.19	13.10
Nov. 20	13.42	13.22	13.28	13.06	13.15	13.00
Nov. 21	13.30	13.10	13.09	12.88	13.07	12.86
Nov. 22	13.25	13.15	13.09	12.90	13.01	12.85
Wk's r.	13.53	13.10	13.45	12.88	13.38	12.85

DISMISSES LABOR LAW CASE

Court Says Statute Doesn't Cover Women in Hotel Laundry.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 23.—Justice of the Peace Charles F. Gittens of this place dismissed yesterday an action to test the labor law regarding the hours of employment for women, which was brought by the State against the J. J. Lannin Company, proprietors of the Garden City Hotel. He holds that the laundry run by the hotel is not a factory, and that the law does not apply, therefore, to the women who work in it.

The action was based on an inspection of the laundry made by Joseph J. Orme, a representative of the State Labor Department, on Sunday, Aug. 31. The Inspector found that Lizzie Slamkoosky of Roslyn, L. I., was working at a mangle, and he alleged that this violated Section 77, Sub-Division 3, of the labor law, which provided that no woman should work more than six days or fifty-fours hours a week in a factory. The Justice held the laundry did not come under the provisions of the law, as there was no evidence to show that any work was done in it except for the hotel. This made it a private concern, he said. It is said the case will be appealed.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£218,000
Notes reserved increased	269,000
Notes in circulation decreased	98,000
Public deposits increased	985,000
Other deposits decreased	157,000
Government securities decreased	3,000
Other securities increased	629,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£36,820,482	£37,465,154	£36,863,215
Reserve	26,827,000	27,638,059	26,817,810
Notes res.	25,341,000	26,320,459	25,773,405
Res. to liab.	55%	50⅝%	51⅞%
Circulation	28,403,000	28,277,095	28,501,405
Public dep.	10,611,000	18,883,639	12,818,407
Other dep.	35,247,000	40,635,313	39,687,004
Gov. secur.	11,785,000	13,034,574	14,438,220
Other secur.	27,987,000	31,670,772	29,979,562

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£36,820,482	£26,827,000	£27,987,000
1912	37,465,154	27,638,059	31,670,772
1911	36,863,215	26,817,810	29,979,562
1910	35,591,024	25,585,054	27,510,260
1909	35,345,150	25,363,669	22,906,803
1908	35,801,936	25,848,376	26,154,918
1907	30,485,751	19,915,401	34,930,372

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55	1907	38¾
1912	50⅝	1906	40⅝
1911	51	1905	41⅛
1910	51½	1904	50½
1909	54½	1903	49⅝
1908	52⅜	1902	45⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	2,851,000
Silver holdings increased	2,174,000
Notes in circulation decreased	52,675,000
General deposits increased	8,490,000
Bills discounted decreased	57,050,000
Treasury deposits increased	27,323,000
Advances decreased	1,375,000

The detailed statement comparea as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,526,063,000	3,222,775,000	3,213,575,000
Silver	640,150,000	731,575,000	886,750,000
Circ'n.	5,670,171,000	5,440,027,575	5,240,009,835
Gen. dep.	647,750,000	679,742,186	610,145,463
Bills dis.	1,452,307,000	1,571,958,123	1,385,426,534
Tr. dep.	295,548,000	315,109,971	381,324,542
Adv'ce's	742,985,000	709,688,108	859,914,132

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,295,025,000	833,175,000	5,220,023,730
1909	3,377,050,000	886,875,000	5,144,190,510
1908	3,354,308,801	892,443,075	4,928,539,470
1907	2,709,220,166	934,145,623	4,817,891,990

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Nov. 17	2½@3½	3½	5 @5¼	4¾@5	4¾@5
Nov. 18	2½@3	3	5 @5¼	4¾@5	4¾@5
Nov. 19	2½@3	2¾	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
Nov. 20	2½@3	2¾	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
Nov. 21	2¾@3	2⅞	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
Nov. 22	2¾	2¾	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5

Week's Range.—On call, 2¼@3; renewal rate, 2⅞; sixty days, 4¾@5¼; ninety days, 4¾@5; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 4@6; renewal rate, 5¾, sixty days, 5¾@6; ninety days, 5½@6; six months, 5¼@5½.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6¼.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@9; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6¼; ninety days, 2½@6¼; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Ber-lin.	Paris.
Nov. 17	4⅞@4 15-16	4⅞@4 15-16	4¾	3½
Nov. 18	5½	5	4½	3¾
Nov. 19	5½	5	4½	3¾
Nov. 20	5½	5	4½	3½
Nov. 21	5½	5	4½	3¾
Nov. 22	5½	5	4¼	3¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	5	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5½	Oct. 27, 1913
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	5	Nov. 19, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 12, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days Cable. City Close.	Cable. Close.	Cable. Close.
Nov. 17	$4.8550	$4.8535	$4.8550	$4.81	$4.8595
Nov. 18	4.8550	$.8540	4.8550	4.81	4.8595
Nov. 19	4.8560	4.8550	4.8555	4.81	4.8605
Nov. 20	4.8555	4.8540	4.8540	4.8125	4.8590
Nov. 21	4.8545	4.8535	4.8545	4.8125	4.8590
Nov. 22	4.8555	4.8550	4.8550	4.8125	4.8590

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8535@$4.8560; sixty days, $4.81@$4.8125; cable, $4.8590@$4.8605.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8475@$4.8505; sixty days, $4.8050@$4.8075; cable, $4.8530@$4.8550.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8480@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8050@$4.8370; cable, $4.8540@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8475@$4.8785, sixty days, $4.8050@$4.8495; cable, $4.8530@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 17	Par	*25c	Par	*40c
Nov. 18	Par	*25c	*10c	*20c
Nov. 19	Par	*10c	*10c	*20c
Nov. 20	Par	*10c	Par	*10c
Nov. 21	Par	*5c	Par	Par
Nov. 22	Par	*5c	Par	Par

*Premium.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Nov. 17	25 31½	20 50½
Nov. 18	25 32	20 50½
Nov. 19	25 32¼	20 51⅛
Nov. 20	25 32½	20 50½
Nov. 21	25 32½	20 51
Nov. 22	25 32½	20 51

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Nov. 17	77 9	76 4½	27¼
Nov. 18	77 9	76 4½	27⅜
Nov. 19	77 9	76 4½	27¼
Nov. 20	77 9	76 4½	27
Nov. 21	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
Nov. 22	77 9	76 4½	26¾

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Nov. 17	6.20	20.00
Nov. 18	6.25	20.00
Nov. 19	6.40	20.00
Nov. 20	6.30	20.00
Nov. 21	6.45	20.00
Nov. 22	6.45	20.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp.	Rus. 3s.	Turk. 4s.
Nov. 17	72 9-16	87f 05c	75	89½	86
Nov. 18	72 9-16	86f 87½c	75	89½	87
Nov. 19	72⅝	86f 72½c	75	89¼	87
Nov. 20	72⅝	86f 67½c	75	89¼	88
Nov. 21	72 11-16	87f	75	89	86
Nov. 22	72 13-16	87f	75	89	86

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

| Bid. | Asked. |

Income Tax

Upon application we shall be pleased to advise whether the issuing corporation is required to pay the normal Income Tax upon its bond coupons or whether such tax must be paid by the owner thereof.

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb

Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

100 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA 1410 Chestnut St. BRANCH OFFICE 200 Fifth Ave.

WOOL IMPORTS REDUCED.

Removal of Duty Results in Accumulation of Goods in Bond.

With the approach of the date on which the protection so long afforded American wool industries will be removed under the new tariff, business interests in and around Boston, which is the centre of woollen manufactures, are beginning to estimate the effect on trade.

Wool and wool waste become free of duty on Dec. 1. The lower duties on woolen goods and on tops and yarns take effect a month later. The approaching removal of the duties has caused a restriction of entries so far this year to about half the volume for the corresponding period a year ago, while foreign wools held in bond have accumulated to a total approximately equivalent to the amount entered.

It is believed that the initial effect of the new tariff arrangements may be looked for in the releasing of a considerable part of this bonded wool. Further wool trade developments under the new law will depend in the main upon the success of mills in withstanding foreign competition in the finished goods. Under the circumstances, the wool dealers have been cautious about commitments and this attitude is likely to continue for some time. A factor in the situation is the unusual quantity of wool held on consignment, the growers having been unwilling thus far, in many cases, to accept the conservative offers made them.

Some pressure of competition is expected, especially in the finer goods, but it is generally felt that American mills will be able to withstand reasonably well any probable foreign rivalry in the great mass of medium-priced goods with which they are mainly concerned.

"Whether the removal of the wool duties will mean an increasing proportion of foreign wools in domestic manufacture is a question to be decided in the main, apparently, by American sheep-growers," says the First National. "The mills will not be in a hurry to substitute foreign wools for those of domestic growth, which they have been accustomed to use, but dissatisfaction with prices among the sheep-growers may cause an increasing tendency toward the selling of mutton rather than wool, and to such an extent, at least, increased importation will be invited. Little inducement exists at the moment for any forcing of foreign wool on American users, the market here being on a lower range than abroad. The tendency, in fact, is in a contrary direction, for a few small lots of domestic wools have recently been sold for export.

"It is of interest to note that the most pronounced effect of the Gorman-Wilson law in promoting importations of wool was not seen until shortly before the restoring of the duty under the Dingley law, in late July of 1897. During the earlier part of 1897 large quantities of foreign wool were brought in, free of duty, the importers securing substantial profits after the duty had taken effect. In the month of April foreign receipts reached the phenomenal total of 164,864 bales and bags, while in August, the month after the duty had taken effect, they were practically nil.

"Subsequent figures, it may be added, indicate that the mills had become considerably overstocked in this period, for in 1898 both the foreign and domestic handlings were remarkably small. For some years afterward the foreign receipts showed only a gradual increase, and they have never since equalled the 1897 figure, while receipts of domestic wool have more than doubled the total of that year."

W.S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

We own and offer
Essex County, N. J., 4s
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85 Broad St. Tel. Broad 3115.

United Cigar Stores Co. Pfd.
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Lamarche & Coady
'Phone 3869 Broad
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

We will trade
Stern Brothers pfd.
Atlantic Fruit & S. S. (old & new)
COLEMAN AND REITZE
20 BROAD ST. Rector 8390—N. Y.

Dome Mines Co. Ltd.
Riker-Hegemen
New Stock (when issued)
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
K. P. EMMONS
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 8887 Rector.

Empire Trust Company
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY
Branches
580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street
85 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street
242 East Houston Street
NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $215,000,000

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $7,000,000

New York Realty Owners
Total Resources - $3,700,000
Capital & Surplus-$2,600,000
An Unbroken Dividend Record of 17 Years
5% . . 5 year Bonds
(IN MULTIPLES OF $10)
6% . . 10 year Bonds
(IN MULTIPLES OF $100)
7% 10 year Bond Shares
(IN MULTIPLES OF $200)
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½
26th year. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings shares accounts of $10. or more opened on or before Nov. 29th earn from December 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
58 Park Row, New York City.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Asked.
Albany So 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G.&E.($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	¶75	¶76
Do pf. ($50)	1,587,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	45	47
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,500	1½	Q	Dec 1 13	65	66
Do 5% pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	76½	78½
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do6%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	94	96
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10¼
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	¶0	¶5
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asheville&P. 1st s. f.5s.'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s. '48	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref. ex6s '57	2,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Buff.G. El.5s	2,875,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. El. 5s, '36	7,068,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s '35..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf....	600,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	70	75
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	111½	115
Do 1st5s,'47	5,630,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,13	55	65
Do. 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L. H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl. Rv. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	100
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. Rv. & L. El. 1st 5s,'36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do pref....	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.)	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	72	72½
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	88
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½	99
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	¾	Q	Sep 30, 13	23	27
Do pf.....	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Ex. Spgs. W., G.& E.1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	25	26½
Do pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	74½	76
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	15	20
Do pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '30.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	4,706,800	2½	S	F. & A.	102¾	104
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts..	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	65
J.C.H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74½	75¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L. Co.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	35	38
Do 1st L.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	74	78
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13..	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	88½
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	100
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & L. Co. 1st 5s,'33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¾	..
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,603,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s,'46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr..	.....	½	Q	Oct. 1, 13	39	41
Do pf.....	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	98
Musk'r G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf..	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref.5s,'58	2,819,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102¼
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	77¾
N. E. Mont Pow. 1st 5s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	12½	15
Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power 5s	5,975,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.....	3,186,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	68	70
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	70	75
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Ot. R. & L. pf	850,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15,13	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	103¼	103¾
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep.R.&L.Co	5,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Do pf.....	6,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	71	73
Roch Ry&L5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of 45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	76
Rockd. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
SanDiegoCon. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25..	1,900,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton El.5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf.,($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
seattle Elec. Co. cons5s,'29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	J. & D.	90	93
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed..	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
SS. W. Ut. Cor.	15,000,000	..	..	Dec 1, 13	29	31
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan G. & E ($50)	9,343,150	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$7	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$27¾	$28¼
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	60	62
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78½	79¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do pf..	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½b	102½b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Asked.
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	88	89
Do pf.	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	87	88
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	80	80½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16¾
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	45	46
West. St. G & E.....	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41..	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr.	10,393,400	2½s	Q	Oct 30, 13	340	342
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Oct 30, 13	105	107
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93¼	..
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '35	.....	..	..	.....	92	96
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Cities Serv...	5,499,430	5-12	M	Dec 1, 13	79	81
Do pf.....	10,185,350	½	M	Dec 1, 13	69	71
Col. G. & F..	2,000,000	½	Q	Dec 1, 13	31	33
C. G. & F. pf.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 2, 14	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, '36.....	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do deb. mtg. 5s,'30	905,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
E. O. G.1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,300,000	4	S	Jun 1, 13	127	130
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	94	99
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	100¼
N. Y. G. & G. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 13	96	98
N. Union Gas 5s of '27...	3,500,000	..	..	.....	90¾	101½
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29..	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Pac. G. & E.	31,908,750	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	35½	36¼
Do pref....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,13	81	83
Port. G.&C.5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Do pf. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	95	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do 5th fs.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
S. J. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	124	126
Do 1st 5s,'53	12,878,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	..
Syra. L. & P. co. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Wash'ton G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	83½	84
Do 5s, 1960.	2,880,000	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	108
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Chicle..	$6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 13	206	208
Do pref....	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	100
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,550	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	..	80
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	137½	145
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Auto'n Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	19¼	20
Do 6s.....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	55	56
Bord. C. M..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	115	116
Do pref....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,13	103	106
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	6¾
Do 5s.....	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	135	140
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	135	140
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	48	51
Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	86	90
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	129	131
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,406,800	..	..	1907	2	3
Do pf.....	1,267,200	3½	Q	.....	20	24
Childs	3,390,755	2½	Q	Sep 10,13	134	142
Do pref....	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,13	102	105
Cluett-Pea..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do pref....	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	97
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Oct 10, 13	33	35
Do 6s.....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	72¾	73¼
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do pref....	1,149,500	..	..	.....	90	94
Contin. Can..	8,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Do pref....	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	79	82½
D., L. & W. C.	6,590,700	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	260	270
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do pref....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	77	88
Hav. Tob....	29,790,700	..	..	.....	3	6
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	9	12
Houston Oil..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	15
Do pref....	.....	3	..	Aug 1, 13	54	56
Int. Nickel...	38,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 1, 13	115	117
Do pref....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	101½	103½
K. St'k'dis	8,250,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	69	71
Do cv.5s,'20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	81	83
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	$25	Q	Jan 17,14	180	190
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Marconi of A. (new)..	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	3¾	4½
Merg. Lino..	12,797,800	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	216	217
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	72	74
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	94	95½
Proc. & Gam.	12,900,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	500	550
Do pref....	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	..
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 13	34	37
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	98	100
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	99	100
Saf. C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	109	110½
Singer Mfg..	80,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	295	297
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	75½
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	105	107
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	76½	77½
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 10,13	60	61
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 5, 13	83	87

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	355	365
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 13	400	430
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	470	490
Col.-Knick..	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 13	430	445
Central	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	990	998
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	300	310
Equitable ..	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	445	458
Ferm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1060	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,13	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	275	290
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	8b	Q	Sep 30, 13	520	530
Hamilton ...	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	110	120
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	137
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	530	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	150	155
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	117	125
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	..	370
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	135	145
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	128	135
New York...	3,000,000	8	S	Sep 30, 13	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,13	990	1015
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Nov 1, 13	225	265
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 13	395	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	362	370
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	S	Sep 30, 13	415	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 13	1050	1080
Wash'ton Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	345	365

b—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	16	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	64	66
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	140	160
B'

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 22

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 22	924,707	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 22	$8,749,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	1,466,288	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	10,187,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 21, 1912	1,711,061	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912	9,100,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	75,611,130	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	450,782,920
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	117,294,576	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	622,865,500

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 4 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ‡Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. **On account of accumulated dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 22, '13.
205	164⅝	150	Jan. 29	118	Nov. 7	$12,600,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	..	..	..	118	..	— 1¾	165	113	.....
..	..	24⅜	Oct. 2	18	Nov. 22	1,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	20¼	20¼	19	19⅝	..	— ⅛	19⅝	19	11,400
40¾	28	8¼	Nov. 13	8	Nov. 13	17,852,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	8¼	8¼	8	8	..	..	7¾	8	1,000
..	..	42	Nov. 13	30	Nov. 14	13,071,500	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	40	40	40	40	..	..	40	43	200
92¾	60	80¼	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	69¾	71⅛	68½	68¾	84½	— 1¾	68½	68¾	57,550
63⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	41¾	Sep. 5	18,330,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	..	..	..	44	..	..	42½	45	.....
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	90	93	.....
77	46½	50¼	Jan. 2	14⅜	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¾	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	23	23⅜	23	23	35¼	..	22	23	500
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	69	70¼	69	70½	90	..	87	90	.....
107⅝	91¼	96¾	Jan. 4	89½	Oct. 27	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	89½	..	..	89½	92	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 4	128	June 10	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	129½	137	..	127	128	.....
47⅜	11¼	46¾	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	28½	29½	27¼	28	41¾	— ¾	28	28⅝	10,850
120¼	90¼	129⅜	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,253,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	90½	91	90	91	124	+ 2	90½	91	1,600
63⅜	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	43	43¼	43	43⅜	59¾	— ⅝	42¾	43⅜	800
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	112	112	112	112	119¼	— ½	112	114⅝	326
60¼	30⅜	48¾	Jan. 6	33¼	July 2	16,284,500	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	47⅞	..	36	37½	300
84⅜	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¾	June 28	20,553,000	July 1, '13	2	SA	American Cities pf.	100	63½	64	63½	64	83	+ ⅛	63	66¼	
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	2	SA	American Coal Co.	25	..	..	..	75	..	..	75	100	.....
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	80	..	..	84	86	.....
114	108⅝	109½	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	105	113	..	..	100	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	32⅜	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38	38	38	38	58¼	..	37½	39	200
99¼	95	98	May 6	92½	Sep. 2	10,198,800	Oct. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	92½	..	..	90	94½	.....
220	166	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 8	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	115	115	115	115	180	— 5½	109	114	175
7¼	3	7¼	Jan. 8	3½	June 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	..	4½	..	4	4½	— ⅛	4	4½	1,050
84	20	28¾	Jan. 10	15⅜	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	..	22½	22½	23	27½	+ 1	20	22	600
36¾	18	27⅜	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	20½	21	20½	20½	10¼	..	20	21	600
17⅞	9¼	12¾	Nov. 7	6⅝	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	10	10	10	10	13	..	9⅞	10¼	100
43	30	38⅝	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	25⅞	29	25⅞	29	34¾	+ ¾	29¼	29½	300
47¾	31¾	44½	Jan. 8	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1½	..	American Locomotive	100	29⅞	29¾	29⅜	29¾	46¼	— ¾	29¼	29½	300
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 17	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1½	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	98	98	98	98	106⅝	+ 1⅛	97	100	
19¼	4¾	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	15⅝	..	5½	8	.....
69¼	42	61⅛	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,838,900	Nov. 1, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	43⅛	43½	43⅛	43⅜	62¾	+ 1⅛	43⅜	45	150
91	66½	74⅜	Jan. 20	58½	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	63	63⅝	61⅝	62	80	— 1	62¼	63¼	2,200
109⅝	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Am Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	99½	99⅞	99	99¼	100⅝	— ¼	99½	99¾	465
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	81	81	81	81	91	..	81	82	100
203¾	123	193	Jan. 29	150	July 2	11,000,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	164¼	164½	164	164½	193	— ½	161	168	850
105	99	103	Jan. 2	93	June 6	5,340,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	100	100	100	100	..	..	100	105	300
44⅜	26	40½	Feb. 3	25	June 9	16,218,600	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	26	26	25	25	40	— 1	25	26	225
133½	113¼	118	Jan. 31	104⅜	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	109	109	109	109	120⅞	+ ¾	109	110	100
124	115½	116⅜	Jan. 28	110⅜	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	113⅜	..	120⅜	115	.....
78	68	69¾	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	68	68	68	68	69¾	..	69¼	69½	11
140¾	137⅜	140	Jan. 9	117⅞	Nov. 10	344,400,000	Sep. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	110	111⅜	110¼	111⅜	142¾	— ¼	118½	118⅞	7,300
224½	211¾	214⅜	Jan. 2	200	June 6	40,242,400	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	231	232½	229¼	230	270	— 1	225	230	710
109	102	106	Apr. 28	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	99⅜	..	..	..	.....
106⅜	102½	106¾	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,700,600	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	100	100	99⅜	100	105	— ¼	99⅜	100	962
99¼	97½	99	Jan. 4	95	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	95	98½	..	..	..	.....
51	18	23½	Sep. 27	16¾	June 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	20¼	— 2⅝	16	20¼	100
84½	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	12,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	75½	75½	75	75	80⅞	..	75	76	100
41⅜	25¼	32½	Jan. 2	11⅞	June 9	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	12¼	14	12¼	13¼	33½	+ 2¼	14	15½	400
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	29⅝	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Con. Mining Co.	100	34	34⅜	33⅜	33¾	43⅞	— ½	33½	33¾	2,800
127½	105¼	120	Jan. 2	40	Nov. 17	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	45	45	40	41	121	—19	41¼	49⅞	1,060
104½	102½	95	Oct. 22	95	Oct 22	4,488,900	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Asso Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	.....
47	41½	43¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	43	..	..	42	43	.....
111⅜	103¼	106⅜	Jan. 6	90¼	Nov. 10	194,498,600	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	92	92¼	91⅜	92¼	107⅝	..	92	92¼	2,810
104½	101⅝	102¼	Jan. 29	96	Aug. 1	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	97⅞	98	97⅜	97⅝	101⅞	..	97¼	98¼	400
148¼	130⅜	133⅝	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,100	July 10, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	117	117	116½	116½	139	+ 1	116	117	100
60¾	49	53½	Jan. 8	39	Nov. 14	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	39	39	39	39	56	..	38	40	100
108⅜	103	107¾	Jan. 6	104	June 25	20,000,000	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	107	..	104	..	.....
111⅞	101¾	106⅝	Jan. 22	99¾	June 10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	106½	— ⅛	91⅞	92⅝	1,312
91	86⅞	87	Jan. 10	77¾	June 18	30,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	..	..	..	87¾	..	..	82	86½	.....
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	9,331,383	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	10	..	..	..	1⅛	..	..	1	1	.....
51⅝	27⅜	41½	Jan. 9	25	June 10	14,852,500	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n	100	29	29¼	29	29	40⅜	..	28½	29½	500
80	56¾	74	Aug. 12	62¾	June 10	14,908,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	63¼	65½	63	65	68⅝	..	63	69½	200
104¾	95	98	May 29	85	June 10	57,067,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	93¼	95⅜	93¼	93⅝	102⅜	..	91⅝	92	1,600
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 2	127	Oct. 17	17,993,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	125½	125⅝	125½	125⅝	..	..	121	125	100
11¼	7⅞	8¾	Mar. 18	6¼	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry Sec.Co	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	+ 1¼	7	7½	100
119½	105	116	Jan. 30	100½	June 10	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	2	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	102	..	..	105½	115½	.....
150	127	125	June 4	125	June 4	11,000,000	Sep. 20, '13	2	Q	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	125	..	..	125	..	.....
40¾	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Sep. 2, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	27	29	..	25½	27½	.....
72½	49¼	59¾	Feb. 3	15	Oct. 22	14,895,700	July 1, '13	1¾	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾	63	+ ½	17	17½	250
93¼	84	86	Jan. 2	65	July 22	12,432,200	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	49	49	49	49	91⅝	..	48	49	100
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 17	58½	May 15	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1½	..	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	.....
283	228¾	240⅝	Jan. 2	208¾	July 9	199,998,600	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	224	225¼	223½	223¼	265¼	— 1⅝	223½	223⅝	10,690
		220¼	Dec. 23	220¼	Dec. 23					Can. Pac. sub. rcts. total pds.	100	220¼	220¼	220¼	220¼	..	..	220⅝	221¼	200
101¼	90⅝	102⅝	Feb. 6	95	Nov. 17	11,280,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	95	95	95	95	100⅞	+ 1	95¼	99⅞	200
		87	Sep. 25	85¾	Oct. 28	5,175,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	85¾	..	..	..	..	.....
33⅜	16¾	20¼	Feb. 3	17	June 10	20,597,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	24⅜	25¼	23¾	25¼	29½	— 3⅛	23⅝	24	13,025
100⅛	80	87¼	Mar. 3	68	June 10	32,277,800	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	95	95	95	95	96¾	+ ⅝	94	95	200
305	305	302	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,336,800	Nov. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	315	368	..	280	320	.....
121½	114⅛	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Oct. 8, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	110	..	100	104	.....
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	51¼	July 11	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	56½	56¾	55¼	55⅜	81	..	53⅛	55⅝	1,900
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 12	19,557,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	10	10	9½	9⅝	..	..	9⅜	15	500
40	27	25¾	Feb. 27	17¾	Aug. 21	41,487,000	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	20¼	..	— 4⅞	19	20	600
20¾	15⅝	17⅞	June 4	15	June 10	45,157,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	16¾	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	18½	— ⅜	16¾	17	1,200
39½	30¼	35	Jan. 9	23	June 10	42,348,900	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	35½	— 1	27½	29	455
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan. 9	96	Nov. 10	116,318,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	99	99½	97⅞	98⅝	114½	— ¾	98¼	99	4,479
146	130¼	145	Jan. 20	131½	Nov. 10	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3¼	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	100	132¼	132½	132½	132¼	141	..	131½	133	300
145	134⅜	138	Jan. 2	123	Nov. 10	120,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	125	126	124¾	124¾	140	— ¾	124¼	126	600
198	188	188	Mar. 3	175	Nov. 19	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	171⅜	171⅞	171⅜	171⅜	..	— ⅝	165	175	125
		67	Oct. 25	57	Oct. 25	7,500,000	Sep. 20, '13	1	Q	Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	100	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	.....
144	126	131	Mar. 5	119½	Aug. 20	19,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	2	SA	Chic., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	..	126	..	117	125	.....
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	130⅞	Oct. 17	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '13	3¼	SA	Chi., St. P. M. & O. pf.	100	132	132	132	132	..	..	130	140	50
50⅝	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	30⅜	June 10	4,290,500	Sep. 20, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	38½	38⅝	37⅜	37½	47¼	— 1⅝	37½	38	2,700
62⅜	45⅜	54	Jan. 21	34⅞	Aug. 26	47,656,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	..	..	..	..	53	..	30	36	.....
101½	95	94¾	Jan. 16	60	Oct. 16	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1¼	..	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	62	62	62	62	..	..	61	75	200
43⅜	23⅝	41½	Feb. 8	24½	June 10	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '09	1¼	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	26¾	27½	26⅝	27½	36⅝	+ ½	27¼	28	1,200
140	101	125	Feb. 7	97	June 10	17,800,000	July 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	105	..	..	104	190	.....
45	32¾	33	Jan. 3	27⅛	June 12	31,000,000	Nov. 21, '12	2	SA	Colorado Southern	100	27½	27½	27½	27⅜	36	+ ½	27½	28	100
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	63	63	63	63	73	..	62	64	10
71	66¼	65½	Apr. 1	55	July 1	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	60	66½	..	50	70	.....
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102⅛	Feb. 25	16,247,000	Oct. 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	..	.....
145½	135⅜	142⅝	Jan. 9	125¾	June 10	99,816,500	Sep. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	127¼	127¼	126½	126¾	142⅝	— 1	126⅜	127	1,200
22¼	10	17¼	Jan. 31	11	June 10	43,477,000	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	16	16⅝	16	16⅛	17	— ⅛	15⅝	16	1,100
86⅝	73	79¼	Jan. 31	61½	June 10	29,036,900	Oct. 16, '13	1½	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	66	66	66	66	81½	+ ⅛	65	67½	100
86	70	77	Feb. 19	74	July 8	2,997,800	June 15, '13	1½	..	Cork Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	85	..	65	80	.....
96	92	90	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 4	7,868,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	84	.....
100¼	90¾	100⅝	Jan. 18	94⅜	July 8	37,828,300	Sep. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	96¾	..	94½	96	.....
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	147½	June 11	42,405,000	Sep. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	150½	150½	150½	150½	168½	— ½	151	153½	100
597	530	445	Jan. 13	380	June 12	20,277,000	Oct 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western.	100	395	395	394	394	549⅞	— 1	390	390	220
		420	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 9		.....	..	..	D., L. & W sub rcts 50% pd.	100	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	.....
24	14¾	23⅛	Jan. 2	19⅝	June 7	28,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	18	18	18	18	22¼	+ ¼	17⅛	18	100
46¼	34½	43⅜	Jan. 10	32⅜	June 11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	41	..	..	..	58	..	40¾	..	85
100	100	90	June 11	90	June 11	950,000	July 1, '13	3½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	.....
76⅜	61¼	88⅜	Feb. 4	67½	June 3	12,500,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	..	73¼	..	68	75	.....
38¾	20	21¾	Jan. 2	9⅝	June 10	30,815,300	Oct. 25, '12	1½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	16	17	16	16	26	..	16	16½	2,200
11⅜	8	8½	Jan. 2	4½	Nov. 15	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	..	4½	..	..	5½	.....
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	10	July 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	10	..	8	9¾	.....
100	92½	93	Apr. 24	88	Aug. 30	16,068,800	Oct. 25, '12	1¾	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	..	87¾	..	.....
		0.50	Oct.	0.50	Oct.					ERIE	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
104	99	100	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 22	8,500,000	Oct. 20, '13	2	SA	Erie 1st pf.	100	80	80	72	72	103¼	— 8	72	80	250
		*170	Jan. 24	*170	Jan. 24	18,838,000	July 20, '13	3	SA	Erie 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	*170	..	70	80	.....
30¼	28½	26¼	Jan. 4	20⅝	June 10	3,733,735	Nov. 15, '13	50c	Q	Miami Copper	5	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	27⅜	— ⅝	21	21¼	840
27½	18½	23¼	Jan. 2	12	June 11	11,597,100	July 15, '09	2½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	..	..	..	..	14	..	25½	..	10
51½	44⅜	47	Jan. 29	32	June 12	5,671,700	Jan. 15, '10	2½	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	..	..	..	..	35	..	40⅝	..	30
154½	129	142¾	Jan. 9	115¾	June 11	25,208,800	Oct. 15, '13	3½	SA	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	130	130	127⅞	127⅞	142	+ 1⅞	126	128	360
158	146	145	Apr. 8	121	Nov. 10	32,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	3½	SA	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	140	.....
88⅞	84	83½	Jan. 2	72	Nov. 5	11,343,600	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	M., St. P. &S.S.M. leased line	100	..	..	..	..	82	..	81½	83	.....

'M' PLATE WARNING TO AUTO DEALERS

Secretary May Says No Track Is Kept of Manufacturers' Numbers in Owners' Hands.

As a warning against the misuse of dealers' or manufacturers' number plates on automobiles, Mitchell May, Secretary of State, has sent the following letter to all motor vehicle makers and dealers in the State:

"An investigation made by me has disclosed the fact that the use of the automobile number plates issued to manufacturers has been seriously abused. While there is no desire on my part to limit the proper use of manufacturers' ('M') plates, I may be forced nevertheless to limit the supply to avoid the possibility of private owners using such plates beyond the time allotted by law.

"The object of the law in permitting manufacturers to deliver duplicates of the plates issued to them by the Secretary of State to those who purchase their cars is to facilitate the work and assist the manufacturers in the sale of cars. It is a known fact that the manufacturers in the past have kept little or no track of the plates delivered by them to the purchasers of their cars and as a result, there are upon the highways to-day a large number of cars operating steadily under such plates in violation of the law, with a loss of income to the State and an unnecessary burden imposed of ascertaining the owners of such vehicles when required.

"This condition can be absolutely remedied by an insistence on your part for the return of all automobile plates to you by purchasers within two weeks after the sale and delivery of cars. On a refusal to comply with such request you should immediately notify this office. Otherwise, I shall be compelled to ask for a weekly statement of the sales of cars and the names and addresses of the purchasers, and perhaps suggest modifications of the law which will preclude the possibility of a continuance of this condition. May I ask you, therefore, to kindly advise me what position you intend taking in the matter so that I may make arrangements accordingly? I trust you will appreciate that my only object is to act in conjunction with you to the advantage not only of the State but to the automobile business interest as well."

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The recommendations of the Fifth Avenue Association made last week that the curb of that thoroughfare at corners should be kept clear for the protection of bus passengers, pedestrians, and automobile users has already been acted upon by the Police Department. Inspector O'Brien has issued an order to the policemen stationed on the avenue to keep the southwest and northeast corners free from vehicles.

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Department store windows are now being used in Detroit to call attention to the Lincoln Highway project. Miniature landscapes with New York at one end and San Francisco at the other and a road between, dotted with motor cars serve to predict expected conditions when the ocean-to-ocean highway has been opened. It is planned to have similar displays in store windows in other large cities including New York.

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Among the things which "Automobile Row" was discussing on Saturday was the formation of the L. P. C. Motor Company of Racine, Wis., to build a six-cylinder, six passenger car, weighing 3,100 pounds and having a monobloc motor with cylinders 3¼ by 6 inches and a 135-inch wheel base. The car will be called the "Lewis." The officers of the new company are William Mitchell Lee, President; Rene M. Petard, Vice President and engineer; James M. Cram, Secretary and sales manager; F. S. Gordon, Treasurer; O. R. Delamater, Superintendent, and C. B. Chamberlain, purchasing agent. Other matters which interested the row included the announcement of a new tire protector by the Goodyear company and of the intention of J. P. La Vicre to place a cyclecar on the market having a four-cylinder, air-cooled engine, sliding gear transmission, and weight of 600 pounds. The car will sell for a little more than $400.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board Upholds Raspberry Syrup Assessment of 90c a Gallon.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has taken adverse action on a protest by Oberle & Henry, New Orleans, dealing with the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of raspberry syrup. The Collector exacted duty at the rate of 70 cents a gallon under Paragraph 310 as a fruit juice or syrup. The importers held the commodity to be an unenumerated article dutiable at 20 per cent. The board held that the contention had no merit—Trull v. Fine.

The Stone & Downer Company and Howard Fleming of Boston were sustained in protests relating to importations of unglazed bricks. They were assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 84 of the act of 1909 as vitrified brick. Duty was claimed at 25 per cent. under the same provision as bricks not glazed or vitrified. The Collector was ordered by the board to reliquidate the entries on the basis of the lower rate.

The board overruled a contention by the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company of Milwaukee. The merchandise was returned for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 15 of the old tariff as products or preparations of coal tar. The protestants held the merchandise to be dead or creosote oil, entitled to free entry under Paragraph 536.

Collector Michel was affirmed in an assessment of 30 per cent. imposed on oxide of iron or hematite iron ore in powdered condition, imported by the Princess Metallic Paint Company of New York. The importers filed various claims for duty lower than assessed.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and Admiralty calendar. 22—Brunswick Ref Co v. Wolf, Sayer & Hollaus. 116—Weehawken D D Co v. City of N Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.—E F Lee, M Loeb, H Persley, Colonial House Furnishing Co, Poughkeepsie Chair Co, S Haber, W E Heffron, Koffenberger & Co, C P Teya, P Goldstein, M Wiener, J Wolfson, J Braunschweiger, Cable & Co, I. Zimmerman, A Becker, A L Schmidt, S L Massler, C F Woerner. Under objections—C Weller, E W Chamberlain & Co, Gordon, S Cohn, T Chalkiadi, Siegel & Rabenstein, W C & H N Allen, H & H Raabe. Adjourned cases—I S Meyer, M Berlinger, L Hammel, H D Kleinman, R Spatz, P Friedman, E Astrachan. Involuntary case—Petition v. Schneider Co. Motions—A Sagor, J T Rebinhardt, Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co, A E Park, St James Import Co (2), T Schiszall British American Cigar Stores, E Kunnes, E Kolber, S Krug, J Seth, Nelson, Burnstein & Gussow (2), Lawrence Co, Empire State Suspender Co, J Garfinkle, Mutner & Hascikorn (2), H Brush Mfg Co, T Basha & Son, H B Hollins & Co, Bryant & Block, Co, Star Cloak and Suit Co, McLaure & Co, Nelson, Burnstein & Gussow (2), A J Hirt, Grand Union Co, Hanie Bros, Standard Cordage Co, I Sitkus, L Winderman, Bryant & Block, J Lims, Friedman & Co, A Galef (2), Siegel Alperstein, Star Cloak and Suit Co, L Hammel, International Print Mfg Co, Kalman-Miskkin, J Schwartz, Levine & Ollarch, A Zulieg, Hollins & Co, A L Jones, Union Gas & Elec Fix Co, Gould Mfg Co, Catalano & Hein, Hahlo & Benedict, P La Spina & Co, Auto Poto Co, Seofield Co, Hollins & Co, Inter-State Auto Co (2).

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday: 190—Coffin v. Barber and others. 191—Snell v. Snell and another. 769—People v. Deckenbrock. 771—People v. Hartigan. 195—Washburn; Crosby Co v. Kindervatter. 196—Pappas v. New York Contracting Co. Pennsylvania Terminal v. Same. 197—Thayer v. Schley and others. 198—Pullis v. Schmidt.

The Court will hold its session next Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and will then take an adjournment until Dec. 1.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, S. Litigated motions. Matter of Van Doren. 1—Lichtenstein v. Lichtenstein. 2—Neptune Bathing Co. v. N Y C & H R R R. 3—Mott Haven Canal Docks v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc. 4—Matter of Excelsior Building &c., Association. 5—Manoloades v. Manoloades. 6—Fowler v. Suhne. Matter of City of New York, (White Plains Ave.). 8—Matter of Cunningham. 9—Butcher v. Worcester Const Co. 10—Hahn v. Packard Auto Car Co. 11—Lusione v. Lincoln Trust Co. 12—Strauss v. McDonald, Loggins Ins Agency v. Hone. 14—Matter of King. 15—Matter of same. 16—Wright v. Pernett. 17—Manke v. Manke. 18—D. Miller Co. v. Henderson H & C Co. 19—Block v. Stummell. 20—Cleveland v. Lloyd. 21—Gebelin v. City of N Y. 22—Peoples Surety Co. v. Commercial Adv Assn. 23—Same v. same. 24—Katz v. Minden. 25—Broder v. Rafalis. 26—Century Park Co. v. Aronstein. 27—Lockwood v. Mascia Co. 28—Sonntag v. Laesch. 29—O'Connor v. same. 30—Gallant v. Goldstein. 31—Matter of Feinblock Realty Co. 32—J Kennedy v. Cohen. 33—Hirsch v. Parsons. 34—Seligman v. Westmore. 35—Schiarretta v. de Marco. 36—Same v. same. 37—Castelli v. Burns. 38—City of New York v. Wood. 39—Brinn v. Murkowitz. 40—Matter of Vaden. 41—Matter of same. 42—Wolff v. Rosen. 43—Momand v. Landers. 44—City of New York v. Stearns Co. 45—Thiele v. Saitta. 46—Met Life Ins Co v. Woltern R Co. 47—Ahearn v. Bowery Savings Bank. 48—Matter of Brodie. 49—Gross v. Gross. 50—Bent v. Goldenkranz. 51—Tax Lien Co. v. Tourney. 52—Nichols v. Nichols. 53—Lowenfeld v. Trinity Const Co. 54—Smith v. Heaton. 55—Berlinger v. Rural Pub Co. 56—Creighton v. Creighton. 57—Wade v. Gorman. 58—Fredericks v. Fredericks. 59—Baumberger v. Cantor. 60—Kaufman v. H. F. Gundrum Co. 61—Same v. same. 62—Gaylord Co v. Jenesen Metal Co. 63—Theobald v. U. S. Rubber Co. 64—Hoffman v. Manhoff R & C Co. 65—Same v. same. 66—West v. Guaranty Trust Co. 67—Albany Co. Sav Bk v. Church & Warren Co. 68—Bridger v. Bridger. 69—Same v. same. 70—Seligman v. Weitmore. 71—Borenson v. Kramer. 72—Matter of Caen. 73—Sibbald v. Clune. 74—Bookspan v. Bookspan. 75—Fairfield v. A. Feldman Const Co. 76—N Y Assets Real Co v. Morschauser. 77—Irwin v. Int R T Co. 78—Lesch v. Lesch. 79—Britton v. Humphreys. 80—Matter of Allegrezzo. 81—Matter of Sinozzo. 82—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 83—Brandt v. Ziegler. 84—Schneider v. Scherer. 85—Mead v. Wilson. 86—Newmaar v. Newman. 87—Baumann v. Baumann. 88—Benjamin v. Misiar. 89—Same v. same. 90—Weeksler v. Rosen. 91—Columbia Knick Trust Co v. Blanck. 92—Murningham v. McKenney. 93—Mascolles v. Arizona Tar Quotsa Mining Co. 94—Goldstein v. Barash. 95—Bloom v. Sinis. 96—Blumenreich v. Massoth. 97—Shuman v. Shuman. 98—Pagliaro v. Reid Palmer Const Co. 99—MacDonnell v. Press Pub Co. 100—Brister Universities Longs Tereln v. Weinstein. 101—Ricardi v. Darmstedt. 102—Pardeo v. Inter State Automobile Co. 103—N Y Coach and Auto Lamp Co v. Brown. 104—Bajohr v. Russell. 105—Felber Eng Wks v. Monok Co. 106—Connelly v. Hebner. 107—Ettla v. Engle. 108—Absalom v. N Y Edison Co. 109—Schirano v. Schirano. 110—Berry v. Berry. 111—Kunig v. Schill. 112—Matter of Morse (Haveneyer). 113—Matter of American Encyclopedia Library Assn. 114—Cohen v. Cohen. 115—Haberman v. City N Y. 116—Lubasch v. Cohen. 117—Gibb v. Nammack. 118—Long v. Anderson. 119—Matter of Vadcn (Esst 222d St). 120—Same v. same. 121—Same v. same. 122—Matter of Taylor (Boston Road.) 123—Same v. same. 124—Same v. same. 125—Same v. same. 126—Effle v. Helmbrecht. 127—Wolff v. Saul. 129—Harper v. Babcock. 130—Kohn v. Falk. 131—Finkenberg v. Lewis. 133—Brand v. Dayes. 134—Hilfolsteiner v. Selinka. 135—Hilfolsteiner v. Selinka. 136—Van Hise v. Underhill. 137—Hanford v. Kneller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II. Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III. Giegerich, J. Motions. Preferred Causes. 854—Moritz v. Walter. 850—Haas v. Haas. 857—Contessa v. Picken Const Co. 687—Union Estates Co v. Adlon Const Co. General Calendar.—Goldberg & Co v. Hoffman. 384—Saenger v. Steinfeld. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 629—Rappajort v. Posner. 724—Star Co v. Press Pub Co. 736—Star Co v. Press Pub Co. 790—Autocar Co v. Simon. 803—Coleman v. Kruse v. City of N Y. 842—De Bost v. De Bost. 858—Estates Develop Co v. Gallagher. 927—Kiar v. Schwartz. 946—Cass v. Stimson. 1198—Becker v. Binsker Bros. 1250—Atheras v. Kehaya. 1240—Echo Investing Corpn v. Cole. 27—Speirs v. Purkess. 295—Ney v. Fisher Co. 294—Coates & Co v. Brady. 486—Berkowitz v. Sergeant. 730—Rosenblum v. Rosenblum. 743—Davis v. Davis. 796—Motor Car Equipment Co v. Hollsborg. 482—Haft v. Grodzinsky. 33—Weingreen v. Michelbacher. 777—Meyer v. Meyer. 805—Jacobs v. Jermon. 1206—Hollerd v. Brinckmann. 501—Congregation Kadisha, &c., v. Schiff. 1056—Schweiger v. Schweiger. 525—Interborough R T Co v. Littlefield. 356—Katzner v. Lanzer. 584—Lawrence v. Cowperthwait. 781—Secor v. Secor. 1200—Union Trust Co of N Y v. Walker. 1170—Hvarst v. N Y C & H R R R. 277—Hellborn v. Felverhaum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Criminal Branch. 1—Chas De Martini, 2—Preston Gould. 3—Max Swirtky. 4—Max Swirtsky. 5—Adam Hock (2.) Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 1721—People ex rel Ambrose Smith. 2530—Damcrsp v. Barker. 2622—Whitman v. Connelly. 2107—Hammerschlag v. Hipfl. 1000—Camerer v. Herrmann. 2385—Thrift Gas Machine Lighting Co v. Leschzner. 1791—Area v. Shaheen Fire Ins Co. 1797—Aron v. Nat Fire Ins Co. 1790—Aron v. Washington Fire Ins Co. 1031—Nat Surety Co v. Broechard. 2079—Nat Surety Co v. Thurston. 2696—Security Mort Co v. Turner. 2642—Barry v. Mulhall. 1781—Slow v. Manning. 1925—Gosnold Mills Co v. Warner Geofrey Co. 1919—Bracher v. Pitch. 1858—Sandy Hill Lumber Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Weeks, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of Tort issues published under Rule L is 2105. 1067—Blanchard v. Hanover Nat Bank. 1107—Goldstein v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1209—Daschefsky v. Board of Education of City of N Y. 1283—Slaviz v. Interborough R T Co. 1004—Seymour v. Paperstein. 1373—D'Arey v. Interborough R T Co. 1661—Childs v. White. 479—Pausini v. N Y, N H & H R R. 882—Whitnack v. Holswasser & Co. 1041—O'Brien v. Cunard S S Co. 1139—Sandringham & Co v. Engel. 1134—Park & Tilford v. City of N Y. 1282—De Maio v. City of New York. 5564—Keating v. Man Ry. 5965—Kause v. Kenny. 1519—Harrigan v. Bishop Co. 1854—Gabriel v. Building Oper Co. 1355—Gabriel v. Sinsheimer. 1302—Gillespie v. Byrne. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Donnelly, J. Inquest. 295—Brandt v. Rosen. Inquest. 2—Brandt v. Brandt. 1298—Mandero v. Third Av R R. 979—Griffin v. N Y Rys. 516—Miller v. Ball. 546—Realty Co of America v. City of N Y. 290—Feiner v. Schwartz. 291—Feiner v. Sun Const Co. 269—Jensen v. Northwestern Const Co. 270—Jensen v. Fry. 507—Reskirt v. Frank L Fisher Co. 539—Reskirt v. Frank L Fisher Co. 1040—Blum v. Hart. 1052—Koch v. Weston. 1272—Papas v. N Y Board of Education. 1321—O'Connell v. Bach. 1330—Ferluzzo v. N Y Rys. 1247—O'Connell v. Third Av R R. 1349—Fabiell v. Lyons. 1350—Gallo v. Strauss. 1353—Rost v. Julius.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—526—Devlin v. Hafferty. 862—Weichesselbaum v. Bklyn Union El R R. 518—People v. Townsend, &c. 1—Kadel v. N Y, N H & H R R. 285—Lehman v. Lange. 1177—Johnson v. Geller. 1223—Brown v. O'Connell. 1264—Kaufman v. Joline. 275—Metzger v. Alphons Custodis Const Co. 1325—Downey v. Metropolitan Co. 1526—Seymour v. N Y Rys. 1345—Hopkins v. City of N Y. 1351—McGenigle v. Kindler. 1352—Infurna v. Carmina Bros, Inc. 1356—Scherr v. Hasbrouck. 1357—Mulligan v. Con Gas Co of N Y. 1368—Ryan v. James C Fargo, Inc. 1359—Schwartz v. N Y Rys. 1361—Weisman v. Miller. 1363—Kerr v. N Y Rys. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Marcus, J. 862—Wolf Plan Co. 1182—Murray v. Rapp Const Co. 243—Lynch v. Landsman. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 25—Weissner v. Central Park, &c, R R. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 1874—Cassel v. City of N Y. 4725—Schaefer v. Mayer Lane & Co. 4802—Schaefer v. Morgan Steam Laundry Co. 5038—Schaefer v. Ludin. 4857—Paulis v. Codington Co. 589—Mayr v. Brown. 586—Reuter v. Relief Assn of Ekaterinoslav. 514—Rodman v. Osterweis. 293—Ileosy v. Shipway & Bros. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 569—Borst v. Schloss. 510—Malloy v. Ottinger. 750—Becker v. Con. Gas Co. 888—Romer v. N Y C & H R R R. 219—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 1237—Weinstein v. Blustein. 4669—Kelly v. Hornig. 1000—Hammel v. Kahn. 4332—Sanger v. Aetna Accident & Liability Co. 4546—Dwyer v. Interborough R. T. Co. 4552½—Greco v. Guglielmo. 4026—Frank E. Hannan Co. v. Reynolds. 3544—Trefny v. Goldberg. 4425—Bryant v. Butler. 4305—Cowlin v. Joline. 4725½—Helmann v. Desch. 4726—Drewe v. Manhattan Ice Co. 4728—Schlesinger v. N Y, W. & B Ry. 4728½—Musolino v. Italia Societa Di Navigazione. 4730—Manhattan Commercial Co. v. W. E. Leuschtenberg Co. 4732—Salzberger v. Rosenfeld Realty Co. 4733—Murphy v. Pickle. 4726—Kopchak v. Nat. Fireproofing Co. 4737—Halpern v. Allen. 4739—Schiff v. Central Park, &c., R. R. clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J. 1780—Stein v. Adler. 6381—Broadway Trust Co. v. W R Jenkins Co. 6368—Riverside Mansions v. Marshal. 6412—Travis Atlantic Imp Co v. Rosen. 6428—Colburn v. Kluyskens. 6113—Fishel v. Regensburg. 6282—Nat Surety Co v. Jones. 6186—Levi v. Heinrich. 6203—Lesser v. Glickman. 6321—Jackson v. Wulff. 6293—Glucksen v. Jones. 6316—Gallagher v. Ancient Order of Hibernians. 6340—Isser v. Cohen. 6395—Sweet v. Rosenstein. 6403—Curtis v. Cohen 6404—Smith v. MacQuoid. 6332—Depamphilus v. Bass. 6351—Fuchs v. Forrester. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S. Quinn v. Weiser—John Reilly. Ketch v. Bloch—John J. Adam. Lock v. Roeder—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Wilson v. Tissot—John G. Lowe, Jr. Cummann v. Mackay—Harry Blue. Warwick Sav Bank v. Blanche Realty Co—Harry N French.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Josiah H De Witt v. Ida Swelgard—Henry M. Stevenson.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J. Part VI., Scudder, J. 776—Hayman v. City of N Y, B H R R & L I R R. 1158—Yasligian v. McAllister. 1487—Spitzfaden v. Brill. 4500—Sulowich v. National Land Co. 1288—Peo ex rel Fitzgerald v. Waldo. 1489—Leidner v. Prudential Ins Co. 1135, 1136—Guildbrendson & Hansen v. Cuneo Importing Co. 1148—Schildofsky v. Pshyblovitz. 895—Lee v. Sperry et al. 4871—Claussen v. B H R R. 1292—Levenson v. Service Stores Co & ano. 465—Cardile v. United Port Service Co et al. 1723, 1724—White v. Brennan & ano. 1720—McCleary v. de Bernyz. 1725—Van Hoevenberg v. City of New York. 1728, 1729, 1730—Durkos v. Milhauser. 1732—Huyee v. B H R R. 1735—Dalessandro v. Firuski. 1738—Ward v. City of New York. 1739—Berryman v. B H R R. 1741—Wazanna v. H. & Co & Sub R R. 1744—Brass v. Shedd. 603—McConnell v. Centner & ano. 803—Pedersin v. Michel Bwg Co. 1277—Ward v. City of N Y. 1281—Ward v. Same. 1335—Somber v. Smith & Sons Co. 1628—Iavin v. City of New York. 1120—Holland v. Gragnano. 396—Borough Constn Co v. City of New York. 1641—Wheeler v. Tuttle. 1228—Annya v. Bellman & ano. 1747—Millner v. B H R R. 1749—Gaezyshe v. McCaul. 1751—Wilson v. Wood et al. 4188—Stern v. Meyer. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 25. Highest number reached on regular call, 1782.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J. Litigated motions. 1—Boland v. Boland. 2—Matter of E 95th St. 3—Kane v. Kane. 4—Matter of Grossman (Slutsky.) 6—Fanelli v. Levy. 6—Matter of Mt Olivet Av (Stockinger.) 7—Dangler v. Dangler. 8—Irvin v. Hartnett et al. 9—Dorner v. Luna Amusement Co. 10—Bridgeman v. Luna Amusement Co. 11—Devaney v. Luna Amusement Co. 12—Grilli v. Delpapa. 13—Brown v. Brown. 14—Matter of Rosenberg (Board of Plumbers.) 15—Tax Lien Co v. Dayzalinski et al. 16—Berg v. City of N Y et al. 17—Taft v. Taft. 18—Zirinsky v. Van Name et al. 19—Matter of East 95th St (Becker.) 20—Quera v. Schaik et al. 21—Le Maire v. N Y & North Shore Traction Co. 22—Reveille v. N Y & North Shore Traction Co. 23—Seaman v. Smith et al. 24—Van Buren v. Van Buren. 25—Brill v. Van Beren and another. 26—Tanty v. Tanty. 27—Gregory v. Nugent. 28—Matter of Wells (De Rees.) 29—McTigue v. Degan et al. 30—Kessler v. Deperino. 31—Somma v. Somma. 32—Matter of Newkirk Av. 33—Silverman v. Aronsky Amusement Co. 34—Levy et al v. Levy et al. 35—Matter of Grau. 36—Dime Savings Bank v. Union League Club et al. 37—Matter of Avenue F. 38—Sackett v. Watson et al. 39—Cusano v. Casamassa. 40—Forbell v. McCarthy et al. 41—Barr and another v. George H Ball & Sons, Inc. 42—Wyckoff v. Reichard et al. 43—Perreco v. Lovascio. 44—Smith v. Nelson Bros Coal Co. 45—Hayes v. Hayes. 46—Johnston v. E J Mc-Laughlin Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Kelly, J. 46—Stevens v. Stevens. 398—So Ambroy Terra Cotta Co v. Sam House Amus Co. 171—Colyer v. Richard Fox Pub Co. 107—Gerstenhaber v. Silver. 135—Logan v. Donovan. 413—Ross v. Pfeifer. 407—Vernon v. Develop Co of Cuba. 474—Werner v. Leibowitz. 485—Donchue v. Donohue. 488—Loudon v. Ryan. Causes will be taken from the day calendar of cases marked ready on the call of Friday, Nov. 21, and added to the calendar each day as the above cases are disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of N F Hedges, Dorothea Vonderclute, Joseph Dieble, Dorothea Ruttner, Charles D McFarlane, Christopher Mitchell, Wilhelm W Coombs, Philip Binderbinder, and Joseph Schirm. Accountings in the estates of Elizabeth Hein, Pauline Richter, N J Nelson, Michael Gleason, Mrs Bladaito, Josephine Ehret, Rosa Jones, Robert Mannix, and Joachim Vill. Estates of Henry Gillen and Catherine Fitzpatrick. Contested calendar—Will of Grace C Kessing.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dike, J. 2095—Di Pietro v. Greenwood Cemetery Co. 2096—Camilla v. Greenwood Cemetery Co. 2261—De Foo v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2182—McCabe v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2258—Reiner v. New York Railways Co. 2267—Fisher v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2262—Hopp v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2263—Bach v. Bklyn, Queens County and Sub R R Co. 2264—Facey v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2266—O'Connor v. Coney Island and Bklyn R R Co. 2207—Robinson v. Schwack. The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day: 2205—Miller v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2269—Kuchler v. Donato. 2275—Barnum v. Patterson. 2277—Sloukowski v. Mills. 2443—Rosenbaum v. Dawson. 2225—Holmek v. Healy. 2270—Yachman v. N Y Bottling Box Co. 2282—Kirby v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2198—Fraser v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 2283—Giordano v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 2135—Von Hutschler v. Bklyn Heights R R Co.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I—Salisbury, J. Hartig Veld, Tony Delmorte, Frank Antonio, Michael Vitrano, Gouseppe Vitrano, Giovo Buttafuoco, Martin Willis, Anthony Alley, William D Farrington, Sam Schreiber, and Thomas Saveresc.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II—Tiernan, J. Thomas J. Cornell, Angelo Casino, Adam Engel, Henry Barclay, Charles Stewart, Charles Wilson, Edward Levy, Frank Yale, Andrew Bombara, Michael Petra, Luigi Pizzuto, Giuseppe Romanelli, Luiel Ciarli.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III—Moore, J. Edward Mults, Max Kaplan, Louis Kaplan, Thomas Kelly, Leon Fells, Charles Cozine, Joseph Lepointe, Herman Opdenbraw, Stephen Brown, Felleco Nowchester, and Benjamin Arend.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I, at 10 A. M. Crane, J. 652—People ex rel Jennings v. Johnson, as Commissioner. 230—Reciniello v. Stand Bithulithic Co. 122—Havholm v. Whale Creek Iron Works. 93a—Greenstein, as admx., v. Long Island R R Co. 229—Gee, an infant, v. American Druggists Syndicate. 190—Ferrell v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 148—Fiegenbaum, an infant, v. Defiance Button Machine Co. 12—Zimmermann, Klein & ano. 161—Sykes v. Long Island R R Co. 120—Cullinan v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 145—Finocchio v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 231a—Okuta v. Astoria H. L. & P. Co. 232—Kelley v. 423 St. Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 232—Laskowski v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 234—Caddy v. Bklyn Union El R R Co. 235—Schumacher v. Bklyn Union El R R Co. 164—Callahan v. Hoag. 71—Berry, as admx, v. Urban Water Supply Co. 222—John R. Carpenter Co v. Van Buskirk & ano. 225—Strahan v. Graham. 480—Cowdey v. Cameron & ano. 753—Atlantic Macaroni Co v. Pacific Coast Casualty Co. 236—Green v. Coney Island & Bklyn R R Co. 237—Reich v. Bklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. 238—Koenig, an infant, v. Sage Foundation Homes Co. 239—Forristall v. Bklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. 240—Hobenstell v. Linch, as receiver. 241—Hayes v. Linch, as receiver. 242—Schiells, as admr, v. Rochester. 243—Mand v. D. L & W R R Co. 245—Smith v. Smith. 74—Brand v. Jones. 6—Schroeder v. Eiflein et al. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term. Before Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 114—Maher v. Bklyn, Queens Co & S R Ry Co. 115—Donnell v. Same. 116—Corwin v. Same. 119—Rickard v. Miller. 121—Hanold v. Rissmann. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marine v. B H R R. 125—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corp. 127—McGarry v. Smith. 378—Walsh v. Bklyn, Queens Co & S Ry Co. 120—Krieger v. Hawes. 81—Baumeier v. Kraus. 87—Sullivan v. Graham. 97—Fischer v. Keenan et al. 104—Days v. Feldman et al. Remainder of calendar passed until Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part II.—Morschauser, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 96—Totaro v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 118—Frongillo v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 52—Berry v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 21—Scheidler v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 26—Miller v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 124—Linden v. Lavery. 87—Wendler v. Barr. 24—Haskill v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 133—Hart v. Thos McNally Co. 134—Ensinger v. City of New Rochelle. 88—Eisenbarn v. Stricker. 137—Houghteam v. Sachs. 138—Kavanaugh v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 98—Reilly v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 139—Niland v. Barnum. 140—Niland v. Bailey.

The following cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 69—Linehanty, J. 1560—Stein v. Adler. 6381—Broadway Trust Co. v. W R Jenkins Co. 6412—McCormick v. Inter Rapid Transit Co. 8—Drake v. Ellis. 30—Marlotti v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 35—Clancy v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 39—Wenz v. Westchester Lighting Co. 50—Hopper v. Westchester Lighting Co. 81—Cobrin v. Brook. 92—Edwards v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 100—McGoey v. N Y West & Boston R R Co. Highest number reached, 145.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, C. J. 817—Schmidt v. Canidela. 787—Ceburre v. Mosco. 883—Godfrey v. Richards. 791—Dwyer v. Yonkers R R Co. 755—Connell v. Stafford. 778—Adler v. Dunning. 727—Miles v. Turner. 824—Harper v. Van Amringe. 675—Clark v. Bombacl. 708—Mamaroneck Sound Site Co v. Hannan. 812—Lambden v. Thompson. 562—Johnson Savings Bank v. Sherow. 792—Goldell v. Rupert. 793—Klinetop v. Rupert. 784—Scofield v. White Plains Garage Co. 828—Thompson v. Crisp. 835—Allan v. Downing. 734—Elmsford Contracting Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 735—Elmsford Contracting Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 772—Finch v. Munson. 773—Finch v. Munson. 771—Craft v. Burke. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 401—Lecastro v. Fischer. 665—Richards v. Wasserman. 690—Bombael v. McDonald. 701—Richterz v. Ellis. 702—Earle v. Kiernan. 735—Mazzone v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 758—Geltel v. Northern West Light Co. 749—Lynch v. Samuel. 733—Monnisho v. Harrigan. 795—Duncan Sanitary Milk Co v. Cordial. 774—Shea v. Loescher. 776—Stocke v. Grzybowski. 779—Sniffen v. Lucortorto. 781—Hillen v. City of Yonkers. 783—Carpenter v. Church of All Saints. Beechcroft. 800—Miller v. Wilson. 801—Foley v. Newman. 802—Sherwood v. Wright. 805—Fitzgerald v. Yonkers R R Co. 806—Davis v. Kuhrieim. 814—Wendt v. Clemente. 816—Fort Chester Hygeia Ice Co v. Kertz.

SUPREME COURT—Short Cause Calendar—Keogh, J. Court opens and calendar called at 9:45—Part II.—Rubly v. Merrill Rockefeller Co. 2—Gibbons v. Cockett. 3—Poccino v. Fitch. 4—First Nat Bank of Yonkers v. Fisher. 5—First Nat Bank of White Plains v. Smith. 6—Mariotti v. Pfizer. 7—McCreery & Co v. Bonnell.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...Nov. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (special mail addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile.....Nov. 28
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Nov. 29
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Nov. 30
Japan, Corea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru.....Dec. 4
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....Dec. 5
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Dec. 11
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Dec. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Dec. 13
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama.....Dec. 19

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:55|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..2:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:02	4:28	10:22	10:35
Governors Island	4:27	4:48	10:58	11:08
Hell Gate	6:17	6:38	12:38	12:48

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 23.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
SS Posilipo, Valencia, Nov. 6.
SS Oranje Nassau, St. Marc, Nov. 17.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Imagua, Nov. 20.
SS Matanzas, Port Arthur, Nov. 15.
SS Guildhall, Port of Spain, Oct. 21.
SS Berwin, San Juan, Nov. 14.
SS Verona, Baltimore, Nov. 21.
SS Bloomfield, Tuxpan, Nov. 10.
SS Wilhelmina, St. Andrew's Bay, Nov. 1.
SS Colorado, Galveston, Nov. 15.
SS El Cid, Boston, Nov. 22.
SS Mandeville, Puerto Barrios, Nov. 18.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Nov. 20.
SS Frutera, Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Bonded Factories Present Puzzle.

Customs authorities expect that the stamp for use on cigars manufactured in bond and certain questions regarding the meaning and requirements of the law will be decided upon within a week or two. One of the knottiest questions with which the authorities are wrestling is that of identifying the tobacco that goes into the various lots of cigars. The authorities have been informed that manufacturers not infrequently use tobacco from a number of bales in making a single lot of cigars. Furthermore, it has been pointed out that a manufacturer may use tobacco from a certain number of bales for a day or two and then change on the following day to entirely different bales. It is admitted that these practices present difficulties to the Government storekeepers, who will be on duty in the bonded factories. Also, according to The Tobacco Leaf, if the bales of tobacco used on one day contain various percentages of wrapper and filler, it will be difficult for the storekeeper to keep track of the amount of tobacco used from each bale to identify such tobacco in the cigars of a given lot and assess duty accordingly.

***

Good Demand for Spring Footwear.

The present demand for the better grades of men's shoes is about equally divided between dull leathers and tans. Patent leathers are not especially active in high shoes, although there is a good demand for tango pumps. The dull and shiny leathers have the call in the medium-grade lines, and while tans are active, the demand is not up to last year's mark. Patent leather and cloth top combinations lead the demand in women's goods. Dull leather shoes, both plain and with cloth combinations, come next. Gaiter boots are also active. Satin goods have started to move, and from present indications the demand will exceed previous figures. The kidney heel is favored for popular-priced footwear, and the Spanish Louis heel for the more expensive lines. Lightweight welts are popular, while the call for heavy footwear is limited. Bronze shoes are strong, both in high and low cuts. Manufacturers in this vicinity report that Spring orders are still coming, and that the volume of business done to date exceeds that of the same period last year. Colonials lead the demand. White goods are fairly active, with the business about equally divided between buck and canvas. The demand for tango slippers for Spring is said to be greater than that for the present season.

***

Suggests New Name for "Sweater."

A new and more suitable name has recently been suggested for "sweaters." Commenting on the proposed change The Textile Manufacturers' Journal says in part: "The word 'sweater' or 'sweater coat' used to describe a knitted outergarment of more or less warmth, has had an honest origin and is well fixed in the vocabulary of the trade and of the consumer, yet the word in its literal meaning is by no means attractive, and in this sense it has been completely outgrown. It is evident that a change to a more suitable and euphonious term would be of general advantage, and in this connection the word 'outer' has been suggested as a substitute. The term 'sweater' had its origin in the heavy turtle-neck garments of years ago, which were worn chiefly by athletes to prevent their getting chilled after exercise. The last ten or even five years have witnessed a marked change. From the V-neck circular sweater has developed the sweater vest or coat, and it is now produced in so many fabrics, colors, and styles that there is a knitted garment under the generic name 'sweater' to fit almost every occasion. Even if many manufacturers refuse to change their nomenclature, simply one, by adopting the name 'outer,' would gain advantage for himself and for the industry.

***

Will Lower Typewriter Expense.

It is a matter of common knowledge that a typewriter platen affects directly the physical and nervous state of the typist, the amount of noise incident to typewriting, the speed of operation, the clearness and number of impressions, and the life of the ribbons and carbon paper. With this in view, according to Office Appliances, a Chicago concern has put on the market a platen which, it is said, produces unusually efficient work in all of the particulars mentioned above. With each typewriter roller that is sold the company gives the following guarantee: That the sharp metallic click of type upon hardened rubber is reduced to a dull thud; that much more work can be done on a machine in a given time, because the resiliency of the roller throws the keys back quickly; that the original impression and copies are exceptionally clear, and that as many as seven to ten distinct carbon copies can be made at one time. Not the least important feature is the company's guarantee that the use of its platen will effect a saving of from 50 to 75 per cent. in ribbons and carbon paper. The roller is built on a solid wood core, around which there is a thick layer of sponge-rubber filler, to give resiliency and reduce the noise of type impact. Covering the whole is a specially vulcanized rubber sheath, which gives a hard, smooth surface that is said to withstand indefinitely the tendency to form indentions.

***

To Hold More Poultry Sales.

The idea of holding poultry auctions in Greater New York has not been abandoned, although the first sales conducted by the Live Poultry Auction Company in Jersey City early this month were unsuccessful. William M. Bennett, who is interested in the company, told a TIMES reporter that the promoters held almost daily conferences last week, and that they had communicated with a number of the principal poultry shippers throughout the country. Both the shippers and the buyers are now in line with the plan, according to Mr. Bennett, and are anxious to have daily price quotations, established by actual sales, instead of the present fictitious quotations that are given out. The National Association of Carlot Live Poultry Shippers, a Western organization, recently passed a resolution favoring the selling of poultry at auction, and the Live Poultry Buyers' Protective Association passed a resolution last Friday favoring the buying of poultry at such sales. Mr. Bennett said that the sales would be resumed about Dec. 10 in this city, but that the place for holding them had not yet been chosen. The first of the new series of auctions only will be held here unless the company can obtain a terminal from one of the railroads. It was reported that one of the railroads in New York had made the company an attractive proposition, and offered to construct a large building in which the auctions could be held, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

ASBURY PARK—J. Steinbach & Co.; J. Steinbach, dry goods; Hoffman House.
AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; J. H. Foster, hosiery, laces, ribbons; 69 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear, art goods; 215 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, house furn. goods; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. Hochschild, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Victoria.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Walten Co.; P. F. Tracy, linings, ribbons, furn. goods, underwear; Grand.
BOSTON—Wm. Filine's Sons Co.; Miss L. P. Minshall, corsets; W. R. Clark, millinery; B. F. Raphael, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, ladies' waists; L. L. Mayer, domestics; 6th Av. and 19th; Simpson Crawford Co.
CHICAGO — Philipsborn Outer Garment House; R. C. Rice, ladies' misses, juniors' coats, suits; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—S. Herzog, Spring suits, coats; 43 West 27th.
CHICAGO—Phillipsborn; I. O. Rice, dresses; Claridge.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit hosiery, gloves, underwear; 428 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Scott, Griggs Co.; Miss E. McDowel, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 4 West 22d.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; M. H. Burns, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. G. Mitchell, jobs coats, suits; 7 East 20th.
MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowers & Son; W. S. Bowers, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 43 West 27th.
PADUCAH—E. Guthrie Company; R. R. Guthrie, jobs carpets, rugs; 31 Union Sq.
RICHMOND—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; J. H. Wilkinson, notions, furn. goods; 208 Church.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; G. W. Clarke, gen'l mdse.; 41 Union Sq.
ST. LOUIS—Sowenfelds; H. Hirsch, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
ST. LOUIS—Ligvis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss M. Berg, children's dresses; 4 Washington Place.
ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros. Co.; S. Kurlander, piece goods; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; E. L. Herzog, ladies' Spring hats; 72 Leonard.
SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss P. Gutstardt, notions, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Milner, W. L., & Co.; G. W. Schwager, books, stationery, jewelry, leather goods, novelties; 20 W. 22d.
TROY—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, blouses, suits; Brotell.
WILKES-BARRE—Clarke Bros. Stores; G. A. Thayer, gen'l mdse.; 41 Union Sq.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Bogen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 18 W. 26th.

Business Notices.

Salesman for popular line infants' and children's coats, two to six years, to represent us in the Western States and the Coast. Resident man preferred. Liberal commission basis. L 100 Times.

Cloak salesman, selling all jobbing and mail order houses, also office trade, desires popular line cloaks and suits at once from firm that can deliver big business. P 162 Times.

OPEN FOR SPRING SKIRTS AND DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. J. & S. POST, 148 GREENE ST., CITY.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.—Special big on hand to close out for the season at ice. Schwartz Bros., 3 E. 17th St., city.

ER, looking at sample ladies' waists, ...erie, lace and net, $9 to $56 doz. 126 5th Avenue. Silvermans.

Jobber looking at all kinds of Spring and Summer dresses. Room 1,804, 15 E. 26th St.

Garfinkel & Rosenblatt will look at Spring coats at 28 and 30 West 25th St.

WAISTS Inspect our lace, chiffon and silk waists at very sensible pre-removal shrunk prices.
Designer and Creator, 22 W. 21st St. L. LEFKOWITZ.

In stylish fabrics 250 to close at great reduction. J. HEIT & SONS, 18 West 21st St. **COATS**

Expert Commercial PHOTOS Highest Grade LOWEST RATES. FREUD PHOTO CO., 61 Beekman St. Phone Beekman 3287.

COATS Immediate Delivery. Children's, Jr., & Misses'. All leading fabrics & styles. $3.00 & up. DORFMAN & OSHINSKY, 140-144 W. 22D ST.

SAFES Over 100 on hand. All Makes At Great Reduction. Exchanged, Stored, Removed. B. KEENAN & SON, 32 Howard St.

AUCTION SALES
Merchandise.

David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
To-day, Monday, November 24, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Without Limit or Reserve
Over 700 Lots of Well-Tailored
CLOTHING
For Men, Youths and Children,
Consisting of Men's and Youths' Suits, Trousers, Overcoats,
Children's Knickers and Novelty Suits, Overcoats, Reefers and Knee Pants.
Also from a Prominent Specialty House,
2,000 CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Great Diamond and Jewelry Sale
Everything in fine diamonds and jewelry,
Jules Jurgensen Watches,
diamond settings enough for everybody. Dealers invited. Sale to take place
This Day, Mon., Nov. 24, 1913,
at 10:30 A. M., at 529-541 Broadway.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.

COSTUMERS, ATTENTION!!
Van Praag & Co., Auctioneers, will sell
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1913,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
Removed for convenience of sale
1500 Elaborate Silk, Velvet and Satin
COSTUMES
Crowns, Headgear and Ornaments.
For Theatrical Profession, Lodges, Societies, Etc.

1250 PIECES
Overcoatings, Chinchillas, Astrachans, Cloakings.
WORSTEDS, SERGES, SUITINGS, &c., &c.
By order of Wans Kuck Co. and other mills. 3500 Yarde Fine Remnants, 10 Cases Cap Ends.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 10 o'Clock.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
7-11 Greene St. & 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMESON, METZLER, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 24th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Bush Terminal Factory No. 4, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of leather novelties, pocketbooks, folders, stock of leather, cutting tables, sewing machines, type, embossing machines, furniture, fixtures, cutting machines, &c.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
WILLIAM E. LOWTHER, Attorney for Receiver, 43 Cedar St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SMITH-DORSETT CO., Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 24, 1913, at 403 East 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of roof and sheet metal, copper material and supplies, machinery, tools, shop and office fixtures, one horse, two wagons, &c.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Trustee, 1 Liberty Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE L. KAUFMAN, doing business as ELITE SUIT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 1st, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' coats, sale, fixtures, &c.
FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN, Receiver.
H. & J. LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BUTLER BRANDS PAPER THE BEST

Printers & Publishers
CAN NOW OBTAIN THE WELL KNOWN
"BUTLER BRANDS"
FROM STOCK IN NEW YORK.
COMMERCIAL PAPER COMPANY,
25 Howard Street. Spring 6070.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER ZIELING, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 18,925.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Robert T. Oliver, receiver in bankruptcy of Alexander Zieling, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt.
The property to be sold consists of the following:
I. Fixtures and stock of cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and tobacco in stores at No. 589 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
II. Stock of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco in stand at No. 1,552 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, together with all the right, title, and interest of the receiver to the lease of said stand, which expires on May 1, 1914. The business at said stand is being carried on by the receiver and will be offered as a going concern.
Bids may be offered for either Lots I. and II. or said property as an entirety. The property situated at No. 589 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, may be inspected on the premises from November 19th to November 21st, between the hours of 8 P. M. and 5 P. M., and the property situated at the stand at No. 1,552 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, may be inspected on the premises from November 19th to November 21st, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Sealed bids for the above described property, assets, and effects may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of November 24, 1913, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises at No. 589 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Charles Shongood, on November 28, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated New York, November 17, 1913.
ROBERT T. OLIVER, Receiver,
No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE OTIS DRAPER, Bankrupt.—No. 13,997. Notice of sale at auction.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of James A. Armstrong, the Trustee, at public auction by Adrian Muller & Son, auctioneers, at No. 146 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows:
An interest in a Trust Fund; stock of the par value of $500 of the Lake Superior Gold & Copper Mining Co., and three robes, said sale to be subject to certain storage charges.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.
Dated November 22, 1913.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PATRICK KEELAN, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells this day at public auction at his warehouse, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 10:30 A. M., the assets belonging to the above-named bankrupt, consisting of stock of groceries and provisions.
Dated New York, November 24th, 1913.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee,
67 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 55 John St., N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEWART M. HURST, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 24, 1913, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at Montrose, Westchester County, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of meats, vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs, canned goods, icebox, candy, fancy and dry goods, hose, shirts, butcher and grocery fixtures, &c. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11:55 A. M.
JOHN J. TOTTEN, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENNESSY, Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS COHEN and SOL COHEN, co-partners doing business under the firm name of L. COHEN & SON, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 18,902.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:
That pursuant to an order of Hon. C. M. Hough, Judge, the above-entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.
You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the first day of December, A. D. 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupts herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, November 19th, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,743.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAUREL DRESS COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of October, 1913, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of his property and a list of his creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.
And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 20 per cent., 15 per cent. cash and 5 per cent. on a secured note, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1913.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE P. LEVY and HENRY J. LEVY, individually and trading as Yale Pants Co., alleged bankrupts.—No. 18645.
To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that Isidore P. Levy and Henry J. Levy, individually and trading as Yale Pants Co., have filed their petition dated November 19, 1913, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon the said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 8, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.
Dated New York, November 22, 1913.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES G. EWING and MYLES A. CLANCEY, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name and style of EWING & CLANCEY, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Ewing and Myles A. Clancey, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name and style of Ewing & Clancey, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 18th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN J. MONAHAN, bankrupt.—No. 18938.
To the creditors of Martin J. Monahan, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Martin J. Monahan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated November 21, 1913.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,792.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. WILLENBROCK, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of John C. Willenbrock of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1913, the said John C. Willenbrock was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 22, 1918.

NO. 18,767.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LITTLE HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Little Hungarian Restaurant of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1913, the said Little Hungarian Restaurant was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 22, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—J. MURRAY MITCHELL et al., individually and as composing the firm of MITCHELL & COMPANY, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that J. Murray Mitchell et al., individually and as composing the firm of Mitchell & Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 21st, 1913, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause; if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—IKE LEVY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Ike Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 19th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM K. HOLMES, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William K. Holmes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JAMES A. WALLACE, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that James A. Wallace, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
Dated New York, November 22, 1913.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ESSIE SCHATTMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Essie Schattman, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 30, 1913, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 22, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CLARA ZWECKER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Clara Zwecker, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 23d, 1913, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MILTON SMITH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Milton Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 14th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMAN BUSCHEN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Herman Buschen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 11th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM E. LOWTHER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William E. Lowther, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 22, 1913.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT L. MAYER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Robert L. Mayer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Robert L. Mayer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated November 21, 1913.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE STEUER & CO., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of S. Steuer & Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said S. Steuer & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated November 22, 1913.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 21, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
West Side.

For Sale
43D STREET
NEAR TIMES SQUARE.
One Plot 75 feet front, another Plot 100 feet front. In the heart of the Theatre and Restaurant District adjoining.
THE GREAT WHITE WAY.
Apply to your own broker, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 East 42d Street.

FOR SALE.
67TH STREET
(North Side.)
VACANT PLOT, 150x100.5 FT.
(100 FT. WEST OF CENTRAL PARK.)
PERPETUAL LIGHT over church and low buildings.
Ideal site for high-class apartment house, church, school, sanitarium, public or business building.
One block from Subway and "L." Half block from six car lines and 5th Av. bus and 66th St. transverses.
Apply to your own broker, or
A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 30 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
YOUR HOME
in the country should combine natural and delightful surroundings with accessibility and a pleasant social environment.
I have several houses that offer these and many other advantages. They are located on plots of varying size, and designed to harmonize with their surroundings. They have every desirable appointment, and were specially planned to insure convenient management. If you will suggest the house you have in mind, I shall be pleased to send information regarding those mentioned above which most nearly conform to your ideas. You will not be interviewed by a representative unless you request it.
PAUL V. SHIELDS
129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone 4123 John.

BUNGALOW
Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up to date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Address Bargain, Box 65 Times Downtown.

MODERN HOUSE
(3 baths)
Garage; water views; 22 miles out.
Price right.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Bryant 5619. 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

SACRIFICE
At assessed value, $4,800; mortgage, $3,000; detached, 8 rooms, bath, newly painted and papered; electric lights; plot 60x100; overlooking Jamaica Bay; 18 minutes from Flatbush Av. Station of Subway; 12 minutes' walk to station. JAGGERS, Owner, 47 West 34th St.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,970.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON KAMSLER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Solomon Kamsler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Solomon Kamsler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 21st, 1913.

NO. 18,818.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE FAVORITE CO., INC., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of The Favorite Co., Inc., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said The Favorite Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 22d, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
20th St., B'way & 4th Ave.
Lofts
20–50 & 90 Ft.
Low Rental, Good Light and Service.
J. Romaine Brown Co., Agts.
41st St. & Madison Ave.

6 Story Building
At Herald Square,
34th St., Near Macy's.
Modern elevator building containing Store, Basement and five Lofts, aggregating about 21,700 sq. feet.
Reasonable rental; good lease.
Possession Feb. 1st, 1914.
Apply M. L. & C. Ernst, Owners.
35 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 2940.

LIGHT LOFT, 40 x 70,
For manufacturing purposes; steam, power, elevator.
26-28 DOWNING STREET,
between Bedford and Bleecker Streets.
ALSO 157 CHERRY STREET.
Loft or entire 5-story building, 20x80; moderate rent. Call Monday, 10-3.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The moderate disturbance that was over the lake region Saturday night continued its rapid northeast movement and has passed off the Northeastern Canadian coast without further result than some light rains in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, New York, and New England, and some brisk winds from the lake region eastward. There will also be local rains Monday in the Gulf States, but elsewhere generally fair weather is indicated for Monday and Tuesday.

It will be colder Monday in the Atlantic and Gulf States and somewhat warmer in the extreme Central West.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate to brisk northwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate northwest and north; South Atlantic, moderate northwest; East Gulf, moderate north.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, Southern New England—Fair, colder Monday. Tuesday fair, with moderate temperatures; moderate northwest winds.

Northern New England—Fair, colder Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; moderate west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate west winds.

The temperature recorded for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	43	57	4 P. M.	61	52
6 A. M.	44	53	6 P. M.	50	54
9 A. M.	47	53	9 P. M.	49	50
12 M.	51	62	11 P. M.	48	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53, at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature 69 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 49 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 5 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:30—8 W. 111th St.; E. Simont....Trifling
P. M.
12:30—237 E. 102d St.; unknown.....None
12:45—85 Centre St.; New York Buff Company .....Trifling
12:55—19 E. 10th St.; David Moussy..Trifling
12:55—110 Lenox Av.; S. E. Bernheimer...$50
1:50—4 E. 117th St.; Aaron Kiehman..$500
1:55—157 W. 66th St.; Miss Murray..Trifling
2:00—513 E. 174th St.; I. Klatzes...Trifling
3:30—616 Westchester Av.; Alfano & Co..$25
3:55—1,869 3d Av.; Alte Silverbiade....None
4:45—2,047 2d Av.; A. Giminez....Trifling
5:00—859 Broome St.; S. Heckson..Trifling
5:50—140th St. and Brook; tracks; unknown .....None
8:53—Old and New Clason Point Roads; unknown .....None
6:00—582 E. 187th St.; Anna Taporaso..$10
6:15—29 E. 104th St.; Sophie Braygl..Trifling
6:30—100 Hamilton Place; unknown..Trifling
7:25—346 W. 37th St.; Jack Hughes..Trifling
7:50—113 W. 117th St.; Russell Sage Estate $1,000

Real Estate

Real Estate at Auction.

SALE OF LAND OWNED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Bryan L. Kennelly, on Friday, November 28, 1913, at 12 o'clock M., will sell at public auction for the City of New York, at the New York Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14 & 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, a certain parcel of land owned by the City of New York, located on East 129th Street, near Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, at an upset price of $28,000.

For further particulars see The City Record.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Washington Heights.

HERE'S A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to buy a modern, fireproof, six-story elevator apartment house; located on Anthony Avenue, highest part of Washington Heights; lot 100x100; every apartment occupied. Will pay handsome return on investment. Price most attractive. Terms to suit purchaser. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

East Side.

Madison Av. and 128th St. (west side).—8-story and basement brownstone front; lot 18x70; 70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Look into this proposition. It's a good investment. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

To Let—Furnished.

A lady going to Europe desires to let furnished house complete, glass, china, silver, linen, and blankets; great concession to desirable party; seen at any time. 57 East 75th Street.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park station, Brighton, L., app. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, builder.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

ELDERLY WOMAN, in need of money, will sell her 7-room detached house, with all modern improvements; fine big cellar, heat, gas and electricity; nice lawn and garden plot; one block from trolley; only 25 minutes' ride; must have $100; balance, $18 monthly; possession at once. Mrs. B. Laton, 43 Times.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
The Best Method—Superior Native Teachers. Private and class lessons. Day and evening. NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING. Free conversation circles for students.

INSTRUCTION. Dancing.

MODERN DANCING

Announcement.

The Misses Newman announce the opening of their new studio of dancing. They will endeavor to give the very best instruction in all the modern dances, always devoting their personal attention and experience to their pupils. Private tuition 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. A visit to the studio will be appreciated.

2,575 B'way, cor. 112th. Tel., 1934—Morningside.

30 Years at This Address Means Something. 'Phones 4557-4684 Columbus.

REMEY'S
Open Daily 10 A.M. to 11 P.M.
MODERN DANCES
Quickly taught by expert instructors, always in attendance. Lessons given any time, without appointment, in
TANGO, TROT, HESITATION WALTZ, BOSTON GLIDE, DIP, AND ONE-STEP.
All Ball Room Dances
Guaranteed in 5 private and 4 class lessons, $5. 4 class lessons, $1.
Separate Floor for Private Lessons.
The Remey School for Dancing
913-919 Eighth Av., near 54th St.
Send for Large Free Booklet.

Louise Morgan Studios
150 W. 57TH ST.,
2 doors east of Carnegie Hall.
Instruction in all the latest Parisian Dances.
Tel. 540 Columbus.

DANCING — MISS DURLING
33 West 42d St.; young, refined, expert professional dancer; gives private instruction; all modern society dances. Tel. Bryant 4024.

ONE-STEP, TROT & TANGO
guaranteed in 3 lessons; $2. Remenyi's Dancing School, 162 East 86th.

Modern dances taught privately by refined lady. Mlle. Mindere, 102 W. 71st. 2507 Col.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

Lost

The following promissory note has been lost and payment has been stopped. All persons are warned against negotiating same:

Promissory note made by Simpson-Crawford Co., New York City, for $2,500.

Indorsed by "Henry Siegel" and "F. M. Vogel."

Dated July 21st, 1913.

Due December 18th, 1913.

Payable at the office of Messrs. Goldman, Sachs & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York City.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Plymouth, Pa.

LOST—DIAMOND AND EMERALD BAR PIN, SET IN PLATINUM, BETWEEN HOLLAND HOUSE AND WALDORF, THURSDAY AFTERNOON. LIBERAL REWARD. RETURN MRS. R. W. STEELE, HOLLAND HOUSE.

LOST—Will party who received fur neck piece by mistake at Knickerbocker Hotel Saturday night after theatre communicate with Mrs. N. Ullman, 1,215 Madison Av., or manager of hotel?

LOST—Diamond and pink sapphire pendant set in platinum at Century Opera House or neighborhood 58th St. and 7th Av. Saturday; reward. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Raccoon neckpiece, taken by mistake at Horse Show Friday night; advertiser has yours. Call Deremeaux, phone 6458 Columbus. Address 939 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday, amethyst brooch, surrounded by pearls, in or out of bus between Broadway, 137th St. and East 61st St.; liberal reward. 159 East 61st St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon between 118th St. and Carnegie Hall, garnet cluster pin; reward. Burchard, 415 West 118th.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch set with diamonds; good reward. Taub, 915 Fox St., Bronx.

$500 REWARD

FOR RETURN OF THE FIVE STAMPS (1869 INVERTS) THAT DISAPPEARED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1913; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. C. E. CHAPMAN, 2 WALL ST.

Found.

FOUND—In Van Cortlandt Park Saturday, small sum of money. R 26 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bulldog, brindle, color with white on face, white breast, wore green collar with brass trimmings; very liberal reward. Return 149 West 64th.

LOST—Small black and tan dog, 99th St. and Broadway; answers to the name of Monty; reward. 6139 Riverside.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 26th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY appeals for funds to construct four or five additional cottages, at a cost of $5,000 each, on its farm at Pomona, N. Y. The work of the Institution has been placed upon a sound basis of caring for children, and the question that confronts it is the problem of expansion along existing lines. Checks may be sent William H. Wheelock, Treasurer, 14 Wall Street, New York.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, 109TH AND 110th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, established solely for treatment of women, has strong claims on the benevolent. The women and girls of the tenements are especially cared for. Remittances may be addressed to Charles N. Talbot, Secretary and Treasurer.

Real Estate

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

WILL YOU INVEST $100 to gain $500 at once in a magnificent restricted water front right property? There is nothing to equal this on the North Shore of Long Island; reverses in circumstances demand this sacrifice; only 25 minutes from Pennsylvania station by electric through service. C. METZGER, 71 Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Particular homes for particular people are located at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; a Colonial designed country home, 9 rooms, splendid bath, hardwood trim, hot water heat; all appointments to your liking; near golf club, R. R. depot, public and private schools, churches; price, $8,500; 25% cash; worth ½ day trip if contemplating a home in the country. Briarcliff Realty Co., 128 East 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 7070 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon.

Chestnut Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Modern frame dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas; lot 75x125. A most attractive home, in exclusive neighborhood; 70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Will sell at low figure to settle estate. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two bargains; East 3d St., dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, shower, gas and electricity, steam heat; cash, $500; price $5,500; Gramatan Av., 10 rooms, bath; steam heat; only $1,500 cash; price $5,500. Oliver Hubbard Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Beautiful wooded hillside bungalow sites facing Riverside Drive at 125th St.; short walk from 130th St. ferry; only $450 each; terms to suit; easy terms; other bargains in houses and plots. R. H. Reid Co., Palisade, N. J. Tel. 203 Cliffside.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Handsome, moderate-price homes on large shaded plots, near Fanwood, N. J., railroad station; sold on very easy terms; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate.

FOR RENT.—The Manor House, near Washington, D. C., within fifteen minutes' ride of U. S. Capitol Building; overlooks city; could be made to be similar to "Claremont" on Riverside Drive, N. Y.; rent free for one year to party with furniture. Apply U. S. Realty Co., Washington, D. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

1,520 PRESIDENT ST., near Albany Av.—New 2-family, stone, 13 rooms, every improvement. Driveway. For sale, exchange or to let. Also 691 ELMORE PL., (E. 22d St.) cor. Farragut Road.—Doctor's detached residence, 10 rooms; plot 50x100; garage. Brokers paid. Open daily. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

AGENCY.—Management of property, economical personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Bettmann, 1,122 Madison Av. Phone 1941 Lenox. 2,282 Seventh Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

68-80 Walker St.—Loft 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rent $1,800; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth, or engineer on premises.

208 WEST 78TH.—Large back parlor, with extension; unfurnished; suitable for professional purposes.

Elegantly furnished private office and outer office, subdivided, in Marbridge Building; no agents. Write or call 437-439 Marbridge Building.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

Office on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Country Property

Wanted.

Dwelling house on long lease, within 50 miles of New York; state full particulars; lowest terms. R 27 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 45th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Schools.

French instruction by refined Parisian teacher; college experience. Miss Sorel, 231 West 23d St., City. Phone 3342 Chelsea.

Business Opportunities

SEVERAL CHEMICAL ENGINEERS to act as selling representatives in Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and New Orleans; exclusive territory; large line of patented and special machinery used in many industries, including complete plants; representatives to invest $5,000 each; references given and required. L 105 Times.

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., procured; underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks; no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 1 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin, Ireland.

LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000, can buy control in going manufacturing proposition; ready market; enormous return on investment; owner professional man without time for active management; references required. Y 330 Times.

UNUSUAL INVESTMENT.

Wanted, party with $25,000 to purchase interest in well established retail business of ladies' high-class dresses, furs and hats. Apply Charles F. Warnock, 290 5th Av.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, with $10,000 to invest, to act as office manager and Superintendent of well-known manufacturers of heavy machinery; references given and required. L 106 Times.

Engineer, chemist, or chemical engineer, with selling ability, to act as local representative of well-known machinery builders; representative to invest $10,000; references given and required. L 104 Times.

New Coney Island Carousel Company, having new patents, offers ground floor opportunity for few investors. A 175 Times Downtown.

Experienced brass manufacturer, with some money, can secure part or entire interest in established brass manufacturing plant. Address P. O. Box 22, Howson, Texas.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats, newly built; exceptional proposition. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Rooming house, Irving Place, 17th St., on good terms; house furnished; entirely rented; no agents. Apply 116 East 17th.

Business Notices.

BANK ADVERTISING

THE LAWRENCE PRESS'

New process photogravure Advertising Blotters. 500, printed, $4.00; 1000, printed, $6.00; 5000, printed, $4.60 per 1000. These prices include our beautiful landscapes in series. If you wish special photographs instead of your building, bank, etc., we can design special blotters. We also do Combination Printing and Multigraphing of Facsimile Letters.

The Lawrence Press, Inc., 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Facsimile Letters and Printing

$3 buys the best written circular letter any one in New York can produce; any business; best advice; suggestions free. Call National Advertising Service, 1,182 Broadway, at 28th St.

Smokestacks and ventilating sheet metal work in all branches, light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 403 East 151st St. Tel. 5664 Melrose.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Accountant, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentangled; terms moderate; references.

Multigraphed letters, 500, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 110 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. L, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

180th, 854 West.—Nine rooms, sublease furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; corner elevator apartment; baths; overlooking Hudson; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 182 West 72d.

101ST, 241 WEST.—EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, WELL FURNISHED, TO SUBLET. PHONE 3290 RIVER.—2 E.

112th St., 604 West.—Six large rooms, completely furnished; piano, silver; references. Suite 3.

55th, 16 West.—Suite of two rooms, bath, in private family; references.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Wonderful view of city; Subway, 116th St. "La Touraine,"
50 Morningside Drive, corner 115th St.
Corner apartment; southern exposure.
7 rooms and bath, $1,000.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

THE JEFFERSON,
824-328 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

811 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; outside door, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
806-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS.
570 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; mail chute; four and five rooms; lowest rents.

Sublet 7 large rooms; bath, electric light; phone day and night; hall elevator service. Consul going to South America. Supt., 77 West 85th St.

227 WEST 141ST ST.,
Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

47th, 18 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, conveniences; reasonable.

80th St., 169 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

88-40 West 88th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice..$26.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c. THE HILLHURST. 154-160 East 91st St.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6863 Lenox.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 127 Parkside Avenue.

Bronx.

1,886 Prospect Av., (near Freeman Subway station.)—Seven large, light rooms; bath, electric light; all improvements; low rents.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

A.—47 5TH AV.—Handsome steam heated rooms, singly, en suite; table board; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; other rooms; fine table.

30TH ST., 40 EAST, corner Madison.—Floor, two rooms, bath; fine table.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

West Side.

57TH AV., 48.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam, telephone; table guests.

11TH ST., 355 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

89TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; table strictly first class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST. — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 64 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCE.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 851 WEST.—First-class large room; southern exposure; board; reference; telephone.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room, exceptionally well-appointed house, for one or two persons desiring superior accommodations.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; transients.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8897.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; hall room; baths; conveniences.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extension bath; parlor dining; references.

90TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

123D ST., 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room to let, with good board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN" LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $5 up; suites with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man paying guest; large, well furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

SPECIAL LOW RATES PERMANENT guests; family hotel; modern conveniences; fine location; near Riverside Drive; room, with board, $7 up; rooms, $2 up; best value in city; call and be convinced. Acropolis Hotel, 519 West 123d St.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 37, (near Bedford Av.)—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1159-W Main.

Board Wanted

Young single gentleman wants nice room, good board; private family; west side. P 165 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

18TH ST., 113 EAST.—Large, pleasant rooms in fine, private house; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath, $7; smaller room; moderate.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Appreciative business men will find quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $5-$7.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; twin beds; suitable one or two gentlemen; $5, $6 a week.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-size room, bath; gentleman; reference; $4.50.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen; references.

58D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Two beautiful, sunny front rooms; steam; newly decorated; A1 condition.

90TH ST., 70 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private house; modern conveniences; scrupulously clean; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 843.—Doctor would share a perfectly equipped office with another doctor; also a large front room and bath; electric light; steam heat; private house. Phone 96 Lenox.

MADISON AV., (84th St.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; neat; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 128. (NEAR 80TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; beautifully furnished double; single room; adjoining bath; $25 upward; famous private residence. Telephone 2644 Spring.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 23 WEST.—Fine, large room, bath connected; also smaller rooms.

22D, 269 WEST.—Single, double; private bath; electricity, steam; house quiet, select; good service.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; electricity; bathrooms; Summer rates; also suite of rooms.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; small rooms.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid room; bath, steam, electricity; suitable gentlemen.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

49TH ST., 88 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

53D, 62 WEST.—Small, cosy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; running water; clean, quiet; telephone; references.

55TH, 328 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; well heated; private house; telephone.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam-heated suites, rooms; private baths; newly decorated; moderate.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms; also front, rear parlor; shower; telephone.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.
Large room; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.
The La Grange.—Several desirable vacancies; double rooms, $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwards.

58TH ST., 338 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; solid comforts.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; highest references.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Commodious room, en suite or separate; private bath; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentlemen; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, newly furnished; private bath optional; $5, $10.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.
Large, small rooms; hot water, heat; private house; gentlemen or married couples.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c., served outside guests; table board.

72D, 123 WEST.—Private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L," Subway.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

73D, 180 WEST.—Pleasant front room in private house, suitable for two.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references. Telephone Schuyler 1017.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor, front; private house; reference.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room; exceptionally handsomely furnished; dressing room; refined; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges. Reasonable to permanent party.

80TH ST., 159 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, adjoining bath; telephone, running water; no other roomers; gentlemen. Barnett.

82D, 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; baths; homelike; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent large, small room; furnace heat; reference.

85D ST., 11 WEST.—Sunny front room, parlor floor; private bath; home cooking.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Large, medium sized, attractively furnished front rooms; quiet, refined; telephone.

84TH ST., 86 WEST.—Large, light room; running water; handsomely furnished; "L" Lartigue.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable basement room, private bath, heated; telephone; reasonable.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with baths; heat; central; phone; private house.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Convenient to all lines of transportation; business women preferred; references. Phone 5589 Schuyler. Bareus.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; every convenience; gentlemen or married couple; Subway and "L"; near Riverside; breakfast optional; reference.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; first flight; continuous hot water; references.

86TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished room; telephone; breakfast optional; Subway, "L." Kuntz.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom, ground floor; Subway, "L." Mafulne.

92D, 69 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 42.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; "L," Subway; refined home; reasonable; telephone.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

94TH, 75 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom, convenient Subway, "L"; references. Weinzierl.

94TH ST., 110 WEST.—Excellent furnished room; private house; telephone; Subway, elevated convenient; moderate.

94TH ST., 136-138 WEST, (The La Grand.)—Large front parlor; doctor or dentist; single room; excellent meals.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references.

95TH, 122 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; every convenience; private phone; great bargain.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; Subway, elevated.

95TH, 145 West.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, "L."

96TH, 104 WEST.—Small, sunny room, bath adjoining; 2d floor; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mrs. A. McManus.

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, light rooms; newly furnished; bath; conveniences; phone, steam; board or breakfast optional. Cowan.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; dressing rooms; large closets; strictly private.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

102D ST., 802 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; telephone.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house; telephone; references.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Large sunny parlor, bedroom; handsomely furnished; piano. Apartment 6A.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom; high-class apartment; business woman. Smith.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath; steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams, 3802 Riverside.

109TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large, comfortable single room; large closet; two windows; near subway, "L"; $2.50. Ojerholm.

111TH ST., 811 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; women or couple, employed. Schrader. Morningside 6844.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; restaurant in building; telephone; reference. Hubbell.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

118TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 24.—Desirable robm, suitable two gentlemen; lavatory.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished, with large clothes closet and all conveniences. Apt. 21.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large, medium, newly furnished; cleanliness; comforts; conveniences; one block subway express; near Riverside Drive; breakfast or board optional. Southern cooking. ROTHWELL.

115TH ST., 403 WEST.—Elevator apartment; very desirable room; references. Apt. 22.

116TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, double, single; elevator, electricity. Apartmsnt 41.

116TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 450 WEST.—Large, attractive room, near Columbia; reasonable. 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant outside rooms; elevator, telephone, steam heat. Apply directly to Apartment 51.

122D, 238 WEST.—Small, outside room, light and airy; bath, shower. McNerney.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator, Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3. Apartment 21.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Front rooms; single or en suite, with piano; housekeeping or for gentlemen. Robert

GEN. BOOTH CHEERED BY GREAT AUDIENCE

Carnegie Hall Packed to Hear Salvation Army's Head Talk of His Father's Life.

WHITMAN INTRODUCES HIM

And Other Speakers Refer to Them as Typifying Religion and Law —Eva Booth to Leave U. S.?

Four thousand people crowded into Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Gen. Bramwell Booth, International Commander of the Salvation Army, make his first public address in New York. They not only applauded Gen. Booth, but were enthusiastic as well in their greeting of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who presided. The two sat side by side and all of the speakers who followed alluded to them as typifying Religion and Law and rejoiced in their presence on the same platform.

The meeting was a Salvation Army demonstration, marked by singing and shouting, frequent interruptions of the speakers with "Hear, hear" and "Amen," and all the characteristics of a corner service by a small army band. Only, where fifteen or twenty join in the street corner meetings, 4,000, stimulated to unusual enthusiasm by the presence of their leader, joined heart and soul in yesterday's demonstration.

Gen. Booth, in spite of the handicap of a severely hoarse voice, spoke effectively. His delivery was dramatic, his expressions homely, his appeal evangelistic. He was always a Salvation Army speaker. He used many gestures, he walked to the very edge of the platform in intense moments, he was personal and direct at all times, and in every word he uttered he was impressively sincere.

The meeting was opened by Col. William Peart of the Salvation Army of New York, who asked the Rev. S. Parks Cadman to offer a prayer. After the prayer Commander Eva Booth, Gen. Bramwell Booth's sister and the head of the army in America, introduced Mr. Whitman. She referred to his "noble and unimpeachable character" and said that it was a privilege to have him preside.

Whitman Praises Army's Work.

Mr. Whitman said in part:

"No men are called upon more closely to observe the sin and sorrow and crime, the poverty and misery incident to the life of a great city than are our Police Magistrates, the Judges of our lowest and highest criminal courts, and those charged with the duty of prosecuting crime. As an incumbent of one or another of these offices during the last ten years I have had the opportunity to see and to know that rather depressing phase of our city's life and to be familiar with the instrumentalities which are at work to help the weak and erring, to lighten the burden of those who are heavy-laden, to reclaim many who are all but hopelessly lost.

"I esteem this an opportunity and perhaps a civic duty, as well as a privilege, to bear cheerful witness to the noble and successful work of the kind to which I have referred that is being performed every day in New York, modestly, quietly, patiently, and courageously by the Salvation Army. I cannot refrain from expressing my own appreciation of your noble endeavor where I have seen you in the conflict and where I have known of your triumphs, and I know that I express the sentiment of our city and of our people everywhere, of every race and creed, when I assure your honored commander, whose inspiring presence makes this occasion one long to be remembered, that no visitor could come to us more welcome than is he.

"England has been honored as have few nations of the world, in those of her sons who have followed her standards to battle and to death, in obedience to their sovereign's call. None the less *is she* honored in these soldiers of the cross, who, obeying the divine command, have gone into all the world; and wherever are found those who love righteousness and hate iniquity, who honor courage and consecration and devotion, who love the cause of mankind and hence must love those who are fighting for that cause, there the Salvation Army holds an honored place."

Draws Lessons From Father's Life.

Gen. Booth was visibly affected when he rose to speak. While the prolonged applause that began with Mr. Whitman's introduction of him was continuing he stood near the front of the platform with his hands folded meekly in front of him and his head lowered until he could not see beyond the first few rows of people. When the applause ceased he began to speak. His voice was so husky at first that he could barely be heard even by those well up in front; but after he had talked a few minutes it became louder and clearer, and although it was evident throughout his address that he was speaking only with the greatest difficulty, those in the top gallery could hear his words.

After expressing his appreciation of the reception given to him and saying that it would serve to encourage him in his work, he began speaking of his father, Gen. William Booth, and the remainder of his talk was about lessons which he said could be drawn from his father's life. The first lesson was that God could use an imperfect agent in his work.

"My father was not perfect," he said. "It would grieve him if he thought we were meeting here merely to praise him. He was imperfect in health, his education was lacking, his social position, at least at first, was a handicap to him. And he had human weaknesses. But God has shown in him that even though one has recognized and acknowledged weaknesses and imperfections he can still be used in God's service.

"And the second lesson from my father's life," he continued, "is drawn from his realization that man can never be complete without God. Man is an unfinished thing without Divine help. My father was in sympathy with the works of men. He never belittled human efforts, he never spoke slightingly of education, he never deprecated laws justly made and enforced, he never spoke lightly of a more just distribution of wealth. He honored all these efforts, but he realized that without Divine sympathy they were unfinished. This realization lay at the root of his own philanthropic work."

Gen. Booth said that the third lesson to be drawn from his father's life was the value of putting one's self in harmony with God.

"I do not claim for my father that his consecration and views in his early life were as full and complete as in his later years, but I do claim for him that all through his life his attitude was 'My God, Thy will be done.' In this spirit he grew in consecration and belief. 'I have made up my mind,' he once said, 'that God shall have all there is of William Booth.'

"But the greatest of all the lessons that can be drawn from his life," continued Gen. Booth, his husky voice growing intense as he walked to the very edge of the platform, "is his proof that the moral power, the heart power is the greatest of all powers. The power of infinite sympathy, the power of compassion is the supreme power, and father's life illustrates this in a wonderful way. No idea of rising in the estimation of the people carried him ahead in the early difficult stages of his work. No man ever had less idea of his future than he. But the thing that impelled him was shown when he used to say himself: 'William Booth, where would you be now if you had been born without hope and home and help.' He once said to me:

"'Bramwell, do all you can for the helpless and the suffering,' and his voice would ring with sympathetic appeal.

"This feeling of sympathy, this heart power, was inherent in him as the quality of the needle in the compass is inherent, and makes the needle respond to the magnetic attraction. It was at the base of his life and behind all his actions. Heart power kept his spirits up in the days of trial. At first he was misunderstood and maligned, and therefore misrepresented, but his sympathy with others made him see their point of view and not become angry with them or discouraged with himself.

Scorned by His Tailor.

"There was a tailor in our town in the old days who once hung a coat in his window to which was attached this notice:

"'This coat was made for Gen. Booth, but it was returned because the pockets were too small.'

"My father laughed at that sign as much as any passerby who did not understand his motives. He sympathized with the tailor's point of view. This little thing shows how his heart was with the people. He served them with his strength, he served them with his mind, but most of all he served them with his heart. A Frenchman once said of him:

"'Gen. Booth may be an Englishman, but he is not for England. He is for humanity.'

"And this should be the spirit of the Salvation Army, the spirit behind its work. It was impressed upon me only to-day. I was riding in my carriage waiting to start here a man came up to me and caught my hand.

"'General,' he said, 'I am not of you, but you belong to me.'

"That is it; we belong to everybody, and the heart power is the power that takes us to everybody who needs us."

Following Gen. Booth the Rev. Charles N. Mead offered a motion thanking District Attorney Whitman for presiding. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani of the Union Theological Seminary, and carried by a rising vote of all the people in the hall.

In his praises of Mr. Whitman before he made the motion, Dr. Mead caused a slight misunderstanding by what at first appeared to be a comparison of Mr. Whitman with Gen. Booth. After eulogizing Gen. Booth by saying, "Moses is dead, but we have Joshua with us," Dr. Mead mentioned Mr. Whitman and his recent triumph at the polls, and said:

"We are grateful for the distinguished presence of this more distinguished man."

After the meeting Dr. Mead stated emphatically that he had not meant any comparison between Mr. Whitman and Gen. Booth, but had meant to say that while Mr. Whitman was distinguished a year ago, he was more distinguished now by his almost unanimous re-election.

The Doxology was played by the Salvation Army Band and sung by the choir. Dr. Charles Parkhurst delivered a brief benediction, and the meeting was over.

Among those on the platform were Police Commissioner Waldo, Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, Lloyd C. Griscom, the Rev. David Wylie, Franklin B. Sellers, James Yereance, and George Miner.

Rumor Busy with Eva Booth.

At the meeting a rumor spread that Gen. Booth was contemplating the transfer of Commander Eva Booth of the American Salvation Army to the head of the most important International Bureau of the organization. This would necessitate her moving to England, and therefore has not been favorably received by the army leaders in America, although the transfer would be a promotion for their Commander. It is opposed to the unwritten law of the organization for any one to express his views on a question of this kind, but it was said yesterday that if the rumor was true, Gen. Booth would be urgently urged to change his mind. The General would not discuss the subject at all after yesterday's meeting.

In the evening the Salvation Army held a religious and revival meeting in the Lyric Theatre in West Forty-second Street, where Gen. Bramwell Booth was the principal speaker. He said the work of the army was so world-wide and had entered so closely into the lives and hearts of the people of every nationality that it now belonged to the people. During the revival services some fifty men and women converts arose from their seats in the orchestra and galleries and joined the officers on the stage.

The theatre was so crowded when the meeting began that the doors had to be closed and many persons were turned away. With Gen. Booth on the stage were his sister, Miss Eva Booth; Commissioner John Lawley, in charge of the work in London; Col. John Dean, Principal of the Salvation Army School; Commissioner Thomas Estill of Chicago; Col. J. W. Rheinhardson, Treasurer of the organization here; Col. William Peart, Chief Secretary; Col. A. M. Damon, Field Secretary; Col. W. H. Cox, chief editor of the organization publications; Col. W. A. McIntyre, director of the work in New York and New Jersey, and other officers.

TWO MOTOR BOATS ADRIFT.

One Tries to Save the Other and Breaks Down—Scout Saves Both.

The motor boat U. S. A., owned by Guy Rose of South Brooklyn, started out early yesterday from Tiebout's Yacht Basin on a fishing trip. The engine worked badly all day and late last evening, when near Hoffman Island, the motor gave out completely. Another boat, the Lillian W., also of South Brooklyn, went to the assistance of the U. S. A., but her engine also gave out under the strain. The Harbor Supervisor's boat Scout was on duty in the lower Bay at the time and Capt. Fye went to their aid.

The Scout reached the motor boat just in time to save them from going on the rocks at Hoffman Island, where they would have been broken up under the heavy seas the high northeast wind was piling up at the time. The Scout towed the boats to Quarantine, where they remained for the night.

WANTS $3,000,000 FOR WEST POINT

Col. Townsley Tells Secretary of War That Long-Delayed Plans Should Be Carried Out.

OFFICERS' HOMES AND HOTEL

Also School Building and a Laundry Are Needed—Roads In Need of Repairs.

Owing to a lack of funds work on the general improvements plan for the United States Military Academy at West Point is practically at a standstill, and there seems little reason to believe that Congress will at any early date appropriate the $3,000,000 that is still needed for the carrying out of the entire building scheme, long ago approved by the War Department. An annual appropriation of from $500,000 to $700,000 would be needed until the work was completed.

At present the greatest need of the academy is eight new sets of officers' quarters for married instructors. Col. C. P. Townsley, the Superintendent of the academy, in his report to the Secretary of War, says that these quarters are an absolute necessity, and points to the fact that at this time buildings built to accommodate six families are housing twelve families, and that a number of married couples are domiciled in the building set aside as a home for bachelor officers.

"It is more objectionable here than at other posts for officers to be crowded into such inadequate space," says Col. Townsley. "The work of instructors is almost entirely prepared in their quarters, and they cannot do this comfortably or efficiently unless they can be free from the disturbances of others than their own families. Eight sets of apartments for married officers are needed. It is believed that if built on Quartermaster plans somewhat modified to harmonize with the other buildings at the post that satisfactory results can be reached without great cost."

Of almost as much urgent need is the long promised West Point Hotel, to take the place of the old hotel that has been at West Point so long. The West Point Hotel is a little more than eighty years old, and, as Col. Townsley says, it is "beyond economical repair or alteration."

"The hotel," says Col. Townsley, "is inadequate, miserably heated by some forty stoves and open grates, and is defective in plumbing—only three bathrooms for the 150 guests sometimes crowded into it. During the Summer encampment and at week-ends and holiday periods through the academic year the hotel is filled and often overcrowded, principally with relatives and friends of cadets, and they cannot be provided with the necessary conveniences and ordinary comforts of even a second-class boarding house, except in the way of satisfactory meals, and because of the arrangements it is with the greatest difficulty that these can be properly served.

"A new hotel has been urged among the other buildings to be constructed under the general improvement plans authorized for this post, and the time has now come when this part of the construction should be started.

"Like my predecessor," Col. Townsley continues, "I believe that the proper place for the hotel is on or near its present site, isolated from officers' quarters, near cadet camp, where parents and friends may be readily visited by cadets without waste of time going and coming. It is true that the new hotel on the present site will cost more than on the one proposed, because for architectural harmony it should be built of stone instead of brick, also because it should be larger."

Another crying need of West Point is the proper repair of its roads, the present roads on the reservation being badly run down.

"Funds for this purpose," says Col. Townsley, "for the last two years have been granted for only 30 per cent. of the amount estimated, and the result is just what would be expected—bad roads that are a discredit to the Government, and in sad contrast to the State roads outside and connecting with the reservation."

Col. Townsley calls attention to the fact that a school building properly equipped for the instruction of the children at West Point is also in urgent demand. At the present time there are nearly 200 school children at West Point, while the extreme capacity of the school building is only 135 children.

"To carry on the instruction it has been necessary," Col. Townsley points out, "to use the basement of the new Cadet Chapel and such other rooms as could be found about the post. This makes proper teaching and control of the new pupils most difficult."

The time has come, the Superintendent adds, when because of the increasing attendance the building of a new school cannot be delayed without serious detriment to the instruction and health of the children of West Point.

There is at present in use at West Point a building which Col. Townsley describes as inadequate for the work required, unsafe because of the heavy machinery in it, and dangerous because of its inflammable nature. This building is the laundry, and to replace it a new and modern plant is required, and Col. Townsley says its construction should no longer be delayed.

"It will require about $3,000,000 to complete the improvements desired and needed," says Col. Townsley, "and this should now be authorized by Congress."

INDIANS AND OTHERS

IN Chicago the Indians are laying claim to the Lake Front and we presume the owners are worried, unless they have title policies and then the title companies are worried.

We have heard of no Indian claims in Greater New York but there are plenty of others.

Anneke Jans—Yellis Hopper—Lancaster Symmes—the Edwards claim and more besides have been or still are nightmares to property owners.

Our title policy on your property will give you peace of mind.

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OPERATION SAVES ONE.

Another Mercury Victim Dead, and a Third is Dying.

Of the three women operated on in the Bronx last week for bichlorids of mercury poisoning one died yesterday, another is dying, and the third is doing so well that the surgeons look for her recovery.

The woman who died was Mrs. Irving Pleasants of 590 East 184th Street, who went under the knife on Tuesday evening at Fordham Hospital, where Dr. Edward Kirschbaum, the house surgeon, said yesterday that the operation had been resorted to at too late an hour to save her life. She died yesterday morning.

The woman for whose recovery no hope is entertained is Mrs. Leah Portel of 1,090 Southern Boulevard, who on Friday night swallowed fifty grains of the poison in solution. She was operated upon a few hours after her removal to Lebanon Hospital.

The woman who is doing so well is Mrs. Mary Browning of 1,972 Barnes Avenue, operated upon Friday night by Dr. Alexander Nichols, who also operated upon Mrs. Pleasants. At Fordham last evening the report of her condition was most favorable.

CHILD SEES FATHER SLAIN.

3-Year-Old the Only Witness of Hallway Shooting.

When Frank Sarro, a street sweeper, was shot dead last evening in the hallway of his tenement at 2,431 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, by one of two young Italians who raced off up the street before any one could stop them, the only witness of the murder was his three-year-old daughter Marianna, who had been out with him when he went to get a pail of beer. The neighbors, who ran into the hallway at the sound of the pistol shot, found Sarro lying dead on the floor and the little girl standing beside him crying. The police tried to coax a story out of her later, but she could tell them nothing.

Sarro lived on the second floor of the tenement with his wife and seven children. None of them seemed to be able to offer any reason as to why any one should have killed him.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

DESKS

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I. Eugenics.
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IV. Psychism.
V. 100 Best Books of 1913.

Next Sunday's Times

Leading authorities on each of the above subjects will contribute an article in next Sunday's Times, Nov. 30, reviewing the last word in the best books and publications of 1913 on these important subjects:

Eugenics—The article on this theme will be written by Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute.

Socialism—Will be discussed by Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science.

Feminism—The article on the broad theme of the woman movements will be written by Miss Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist.

Psychism—The possibility of the life hereafter, with special reference to Sir Oliver Lodge's recent discussion of the subject, will be treated in an article by Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine.

The Hundred Best Books of the Year.

Next Sunday's Times will also contain a classified list of the 100 best books published in 1913, compiled by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves and Dr. Carl Van Doren of the Department of English, Columbia University. Each book concisely reviewed.

Next Sunday's Times

To be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times it is almost necessary to give your order in advance to your newsdealer. Order The Times delivered regularly at your home and avoid missing the special editions.

Sunday, Dec. 7—Christmas edition of The New York Times—with twenty-nine extraordinary reproductions of photographs of "The Girl of To-Day," by a new and revolutionary printing process. The Christmas edition will also include a large plate reproduction in the original colors of John S. Sargent's famous picture of "The Prophets" in the Boston Library. This picture, given free as a supplement to The New York Times, is equal to the best picture supplement with the $1.50 Christmas magazines.

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Stands for a feast of reason and a flow of soul. Peach-like, pretty girls in great abundance to serve the dainty dishes of mirth and melody garnished so temptingly and seasoned with the paprika of wit—in a theatrical menu such as was never offered before! Is it a wonder that all this has whetted the appetite of the jaded town, and started the whole hungry, fun-loving multitude in droves to the New Amsterdam Theatre, where this wonderful riot of color, magnificence and jollity holds full sway? Join the joyfest—insure yourself three hours of happiness. Here dramatic dyepepsia will never trouble you.

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A moving picture dramatization based on the Rockefeller white slavery report and on the investigation under District Attorney Whitman.
One Price 25c Performances: Afternoons 2 & 4:15; Evenings, 8:15.

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Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

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ALFRED & SIGRET NESS, the marvelous ice skaters from the London Opera House. Hodges Bros. & Jacobson.
Tickets all agencies, Box Office Prices.

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To-night at 8—Hamlet. Mon.—Merchant of Venice. Wed. Eve.—Hamlet. Thurs. Mat.—Passing and Sacrament. Eve.—Mice & Men. Fri.—Passing & Sacrament. Sat. Mat.—Merchant of Venice. Eve.—Light That Failed.
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The Great Adventure
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One-Act Plays "The Bride." "The Black Mask." "En Deshabille"; "Fear."

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Believe Me, Zantippe John Barrymore & Mary Young.
NEXT WEEK HENRIETTA CROSMAN in "THE TONGUES OF MEN."

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ETHEL BARRYMORE
In the new Comedy, by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.
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LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
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NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of In Motion Pictures. To-day, To-mor., Fri. and Sun. Aft. 2:30. Sun. Ev. 8:30
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All Seats 25c. & 50c.

Tuesday night will mark the 100th performance of "Madam President" at the Garrick. Grand total of laughs, 100,000.

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ROARS OF LAUGHTER
CHRISTIE MacDONALD
In the Season's Best Musical Play, "Sweethearts"
Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat., 2:15.

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Extra Matinee THANKSGIVING DAY.
"What Bunty did for the Scotch
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DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Th'ksg'g. Sat.
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TO-NIGHT—First Time Here— "GRUMPY"
A New Play Entitled
Thanksgiving festivities will be incomplete without the savor of laughter. Largest stock in town in "Madam President" at the Garrick Theatre.

To-day's Philosophy
ACCORDING TO ASST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY GORDON.
"Do you think beating criminals, as you did Red Mike just now, makes them respect the law? No. It makes them a thousand times worse. They hate us. They believe we are as crooked as they are."
DAVID BELASCO'S THRILLING CRIME PLAY,
THE MAN INSIDE

CRITERION B'way 44th St. NOW
3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thur., Sat.

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Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess with ANN SWINBURNE.

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NEARLY MARRIED
With BRUCE McRAE.
Extra Mat. Thanksgiving

KNICKERBOCKER, B'y, 38th St. Ev. 8:10.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WED., THURS. & SAT.
DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY
MME. KALICH in RACHEL.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinee THANKSGIVING DAY.
FANNIE WARD in MadamPresident
BOUND TO MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH" American.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. LAST WEEK
Henrietta Crosman "THE TONGUES OF MEN."
NEXT MON. (DEC. 1.) LOUIS MANN SEATS WED. in CHILDREN OF TO-DAY.

GEO. COHAN'S M. B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Pop. Mat. Wed. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night, at 8:15. Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed., at 8:15. Lucia. Hempel; Cristalli (debut), Amato, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Thanksg'g Day, Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Well, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori, Ducheno; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Boris Godunoff. Ober, Braslau, Sparkes, Mattfeld; Didur, Althouse, Bothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sat. at 8. Faust. Ferrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL—57 St. & 7 Av.
TO-DAY (Mon.) AT 2:45
ELMENDORF JAVA
THE GARDEN AND ITS GARDENERS.
POPULAR PRICES 50c to $1.50

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Friday Aft., Nov. 28, at 8:15. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, Henry Leon Le Roy Clarinet.
CLASSIC PROGRAMME.
Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
Song Recital Maggie Teyte
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO
Seats 75 cts. to $2.00. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

Carnegie Hall, Sat'y Aft., Nov. 29, at 2:30.
Paderewski
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $18. Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Eve. 8:15.
SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA
Prima Donna Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Assisted by Gutia Casini, Russian 'Cellist. Frank La Forge, Pianist. (Knabe Piano)
Seats 50c. to $2. Box $15 and $18. At Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
SONG RECITAL. HORATIO Connell
Seats 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE.
THE JUNGLE WORLD IN MOTION
CARNEGIE LYCEUM Mat. 3. (25c.-50c.)
57th St. & 7th Av. Evs. at 8.30. (25c.-1.00)
The Cathedral Male Quartet. Aft. & Eve.
NO MATINEE TO-DAY

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Nov. 28, at 8:15.
Violin Recital and Concert
EDWIN GRASSE
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. SUTORIUS & CO.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3.
Violin Recital By KATHLEEN PARLOW
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

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Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mae Murray, the Marvellous Millers. 30 others. FREE INSTRUCTION AT MATINEE TEAS

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OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS | Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. JACOB'S TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38th St. Phone Greeley—3026.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day GIRLS FROM STARLAND

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Mayor MITCHEL. CINEMATOGRAPH. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Concerts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. Irv'g Pl. Mt. Daily. "LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW."

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. LIBERTY Mat. To-day. BURLESQUE GIRLS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Av. & Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick.
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Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c.
Thanksgiving Mat. & Evening Prices, 25c. to $1.
Next Week.....EXCUSE ME

MAJESTIC Mat. Wed., $1.00. Mat. Thanksgiving.
THE WHIP London Co.
Evenings 25c. to $1.50. Curtain 8 o'clock.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., at 2:15. LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
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F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. $1.
EVA DAVENPORT | CHRISTINE NILSEN
Bird Millman, Claude and Fannie Usher, Will Ward, & Matinee Girls, 6 others.

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A

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,394. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

BENCH WARRANT FOR J. K. M'GUIRE

Ex-Mayor of Syracuse Indicted for Soliciting Campaign Funds from a Corporation.

BASED ON "BAGMAN'S" TALK

Record of His Request to Condit for Funds for Democrats Is Introduced.

TAMMANY HALL BROUGHT IN

"Fourteenth Street" Was to Pass on McGuire's Authority to Collect Funds.

James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, was indicted yesterday morning by the General Sessions Grand Jury for soliciting a campaign contribution in 1912 from the Union Oil Company of California, a corporation doing business in this State. The offense, under Section 44 of the General Corporation Laws, is a misdemeanor, and the maximum punishment is a year in the penitentiary and a fine of $1,000.

McGuire is the leading member of the firm of McGuire & Co., Incorporated, of Syracuse, which has done much of the bonding business for contractors on the barge canal and State highways. His firm, according to testimony given by his brother, George H. McGuire, had a business arrangement with Charles F. Murphy, Jr., also in the bonding business. James K. McGuire for years has been a leading figure in the Democratic politics of the State.

A bench warrant for his arrest was issued by Judge Crain at 1 P. M. yesterday, but District Attorney Whitman's men had not found McGuire up to a late hour last night. Mr. Whitman has been informed that McGuire has sailed for South America or the West Indies. He thinks that he will return to his home in New Rochelle sooner or later, and when he does the warrant will be served on him.

Mr. Whitman left town last night to attend the White House wedding without giving much thought to the capture of McGuire. He acknowledged before he left, however, that he was well pleased [illegible] as clear that he expected important developments to follow the indictment.

The basis of the indictment against McGuire, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was the testimony of Fillmore Condit, for ten years the New York representative of the Union Oil Company of California. Condit testified, it is understood, that James K. McGuire came to him on Aug. 5, 1912, and asked his company for $5,000 for the Democratic State Committee. McGuire, according to Condit, said that he would have the oil and asphalt products of the Union Oil Company approved by the State Highway Department, thus making it possible to sell them to State contractors if this contribution were made, and if a commission of 1 cent a gallon on all material sold were paid to George H. McGuire of Syracuse, his brother. This brother furnished the necessary corroboration of Condit's story, making it possible to find the indictment. He unknowingly set the trap for the ex-Mayor.

Following the indictment of James K. McGuire there were important developments at the John Doe inquiry into graft which was resumed in the afternoon before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Incidentally the name of Paul McLoud, former chief engineer of the Department of Highways, was brought into the case.

The new developments make it certain that the trail of graft has been followed a little nearer to Tammany Hall. It came out in the course of the proceedings that Mr Whitman's chief witness, Mr. Condit, was approached as late as Sunday afternoon and that he was warned not to mention the Democratic Party if he were called to testify.

It was also brought out in the John Doe proceedings by eight up-State contractors that Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, against whom an indictment for extortion has been returned, was a most active bagman for the Democratic State Committee.

One of the checks introduced in evidence yesterday came from a corporation and was made payable to Arthur A. McLean, State Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. The check bears the indorsement of McLean and was cashed at the Fourth National Bank of this city.

The new information, it is held by the District Attorney's office, makes the case against Fowler much stronger. It means, it was said yesterday, that Mr. Whitman will have at least a dozen witnesses to call upon in the trial.

Arthur B Chamberlin, asphalt broker and agent for a number of corporations which sell products to the State, is the man upon whom a great deal may depend as the John Doe inquiry proceeds. He was a most unwilling witness in the proceedings yesterday.

Chamberlin was employed by the Union Oil Company about a year ago to sell asphalt and road oils. The Union Oil Company had sold some material to a State road contractor, but it was notified from Albany that its product did not "measure up to the specifications." Chamberlin went to Albany and there saw Paul McLoud, then chief engineer of the Highway Department.

"I showed Chief Engineer McLoud that the products did meet the specifications," said Chamberlin. "Then the Union Oil Company's asphalt was accepted."

Made Record of McGuire Visit.

Chamberlin had been employed by Condit. He remained with the Union

Continued on Page 3.

MITCHEL SHUNS POLITICS.

Won't Discuss Appointments Until His Return—Visits Culebra Cut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 24.—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor-elect of New York, refused to-day to discuss any political appointments.

"That will be trouble enough," he said, with a smile, "when I get back to New York I am resting here from the strain of the campaign, and my only thought is to enjoy my vacation."

Mr. Mitchel was worn out with yesterday's sightseeing. He remained in his hotel most of the day. Late this afternoon he visited Culebra Cut as the guest of Col. Goethals, with others of his party. At 7:45 o'clock he went by special train to visit the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. Then the party embarked in a launch and cruised about the Pacific entrance to the canal at Balboa.

Mr. Mitchel will leave Panama tomorrow for the Gatun Dam and for Colon to visit the Atlantic end of the canal. He will sail at five o'clock tomorrow afternoon on the fruit liner Tenedores for Bocas del Toro and Port Limon, visiting Costa Rica and its capital. He will stay a week there and return to Colon on Dec. 2. He will sail the same day for New York, arriving on Dec. 9.

ARMY-NAVY TICKETS UP.

$50 Paid for Two Seats, with $20 Each the Ruling Price.

Interest in the Army and Navy football game to be played at the Polo Grounds on Saturday caused an unusual demand for tickets at fancy prices last night in the hotels, clubs, and Broadway cafes, and in most cases the available supply was quickly exhausted. The highest price reported was paid by a guest at the Hotel Woodstock, who obtained two seats from another guest for $50. The average price was $20 a ticket and the lowest $25 for two tickets. The tickets are issued at the uniform rate of $3 apiece.

At the Army and Navy Club it was said that not enough tickets had been obtained to supply even a small proportion of the demand for seats. Through the New York Baseball Club the Army and Navy Club had obtained ten boxes, seating four persons, for $500 for the lot. But the club had not been able to get more than 25 individual tickets, though many of the members had been provided for individually. At the Hotel Belmont an offer of $100 was made for a box, which could not be supplied. At the Waldorf the few tickets on sale were quickly taken. Some of the hotels were unable to provide any tickets.

RUTGERS STUDENTS RIOT.

Storm a Moving Picture Show and a Vaudeville Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Between 300 and 400 students of Rutgers College, after a dinner and a bonfire rally on the campus in celebration of their victory over Stevens Institute in the football game on Saturday, started in a procession down George Street, the Great White Way of New Brunswick, last night. The first thing that occurred to them was to visit a moving-picture show. They brushed aside the gatekeeper, usher, and others who wanted them to pay for their seats, and filled the showhouse to overflowing.

The angry proprietor shut off his moving-picture machine and called a couple of policemen, who, after looking into the theatre, decided that the situation was too serious to be met by the civil authorities. But when the moving pictures stopped, the students gave a few Rutgers yells and poured out into George Street again.

The night was still young, and the students swarmed around their leaders and organized another theatre party—this time at the New Brunswick Opera House in George Street. They overcame the feeble resistance at the gate there, and filled the opera house. The vaudeville show on the boards was stopped, and several student performers took the stage and executed clog dances, while most of the audience joined in yells and songs of praise of Rutgers.

This time the entire police force was called out. There were not enough police to stop the proceedings in the theatre, but they arrested four of the students, and the rest, becoming interested in the fate of their fellow-students, quit the theatre and went to the police station, where they stayed on the outside, threatening to mob the jail, but compromising by throwing stones through the windows of the station. At midnight efforts to get bail for the students had been unsuccessful. The four prisoners said they were R. Brevier, R. Sherman, L. Thompson, and E. Prince.

BLEASE FREES 100 CONVICTS

South Carolina Governor in Three Years Has Released 882.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 24.—Setting a new record for South Carolina and bringing the list of pardons and paroles he has issued since he entered the office of Governor three years ago up to 882, Cole L. Blease has signed papers that free 100 convicts from the State prison and chain gangs of the counties of South Carolina.

With the 90 paroles and one pardon signed the documents go to the Secretary of State to-morrow morning, and Wednesday 100 men now in prison will be free. Blease has made it a rule to free many prisoners just before Thanksgiving Day. Last year he pardoned and paroled 75 men.

Among those who will be paroled are 28 men serving life terms for murder, 28 for manslaughter, 7 for burglary and larceny, 10 for assault and battery with intent to kill, 3 for assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, 5 for housebreaking and larceny, 1 for highway robbery and larceny, 1 for larceny of livestock, 2 for obtaining goods under false pretenses, 1 for gambling, disorderly conduct and larceny; 3 for criminal assaults on women, 2 for breach of trust, 1 for larceny of a bicycle, 1 for grand larceny, 1 for safe cracking, 1 for larceny and forgery, 1 for bigamy, 3 for violation of the dispensary law.

Latest Ship News.

SS Baltic, 1,700 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7:10 P. M. 24th; due Saturday, forenoon.
SS Lusitania, was 1,936 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 5:25 P. M. 24th; due Friday, forenoon.
ARRIVED—SS Byron, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 5.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Nov. 19.

RAILROADS APPEAL FOR HIGHER RATES

Hint to Commerce Board That Nation Otherwise May Have to Shoulder Burden.

PROFITS DWINDLE YEARLY

Urgent Pleas of Eastern Lines for Five Per Cent. Advance Supported by Detailed Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—That the Government will be placed in the position of having to take over the railroads and run them itself unless relief from present conditions be granted was the prospect held out at the preliminary hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day on the proposal that a general increase of 5 per cent. be permitted in all interstate freight rates of railroads in the region north of the Ohio and the Potomac Rivers and East of the Mississippi River.

The case of the railroads was presented by Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chairman of the Railroad Committee of Presidents, and by Frederic A. Delano, President and receiver of the Wabash system.

Approximately 250 representatives of the railroads and of shippers' organizations were present. Louis D. Brandeis of Boston and Frank Lyon of this city appeared as counsel for the commission to develop facts in opposition to the proposed advance in rates.

President Willard presented arguments and figures tending to show that, as a result of constantly diminishing net revenues, the normal development of railroad facilities in the territory affected had been checked, if it had not been stopped altogether.

President Willard related that the railroads had spent in property investment something like $600,000,000 during the past three years, or at the rate of $200,000,000 a year. Nevertheless, because of the increased cost of operating expenses, the roads during 1913 earned $16,311,321 less than in 1910. The railroads not only failed to earn any return whatever upon the new capital invested, but saved even less from gross earnings, as return upon the original property investment, than they were able to show before this large additional expenditure was made.

Mr. Delano said the evidence would show that the lines in the Central Freight Association territory would have to spend in the near future millions of dollars in improvements on which they would receive no adequate return, and that many of the lines did not have the credit necessary to raise this money.

The statements of Messrs. Willard and Delano were supported by statistical data in great detail, presented by George M. Shriver, Second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, as Chairman of the committee of statisticians for all the roads joined in the proceedings; W. C. Wishart, assistant to the Vice President of the New York Central system, and C. M. Bunting, Controller of the Pennsylvania lines.

Helpless to Fulfill Obligations.

Mr. Willard's intimation that unless the railroads were permitted to increase rates Government ownership must follow, was made at the opening of his address. He said:

> While the carriers fully recognize and acknowledge their obligations to the public and are alive to the responsibilities so imposed, they are helpless to fulfill these obligations unless the financial result of their operation is such as to inspire the confidence of private capital and encourage the support of private enterprise, and the result of operation during the last three years is not such as to inspire the one or encourage the other.
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> The problem in a broad and true sense affects all interests, and the outcome of this particular case—whichever way it is decided—will mark an epoch, because it will, in effect, very largely determine whether we shall, as in the past, continue to look to private capital and private enterprise for our transportation requirements, or be compelled finally to accept the only alternative possible.

Mr. Willard said that during the two years following the refusal of an advance in 1910 the commerce of the country showed little, if any, change, but during the last fiscal year there was a marked activity in business of all kinds and the gross earnings of the railroads generally for the year ended June 30, 1913, were the largest in their history. Notwithstanding the increased gross, however, the railroads in official classification territory continued to show decreases in net earnings. He continued:

> During the fiscal years ended June 30, 1911, 1912, and 1913 the railroads interested in this movement increased their property investment $659,862,000. The gross earnings of these roads during the last fiscal year were $1,424,119,000, or $186,775,000 greater than they were in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.
>
> The operating expenses and taxes during the last fiscal year for the same roads at $1,087,385,000 were $203,087,000 greater than they were in 1910; so that even though these railroads earned in gross during the last fiscal year $186,775,000 more than was earned three years previous, the net result, after paying operating expenses and taxes, was actually $16,311,000 less than it was in 1910, notwithstanding the fact that over $659,000,000 of additional money had been spent in the meantime for additions, betterments, and equipment. These companies apparently not only failed to earn any return whatever upon the new capital invested, but saved even less from gross earnings, as return upon the original property investment, than they were able to show before this large additional expenditure was made.

Normal Development Checked.

The result, as might be expected, of this constant tendency toward diminishing net returns has been to seriously check, if not altogether stop, the normal development of railroad facilities in the territory affected. The tables show that during the ten-year period these railroads found it necessary to increase their property investment approximately $2,000,000,000, an average of about $200,000,000 per annum, and it is certain that an equal if not greater amount per annum will be necessary to meet the requirements of the future.

Railroad managers would hardly be expected, under the circumstances just stated, to continue large capital expenditures for betterments and additions, if possible to avoid doing so, at least unless they had reason to believe that something had happened, or was about to happen, which would materially change the situation.

It is believed that the preceding statements, if confirmed, are sufficient to justify the request which the carriers now make for advanced rates, unless it can be shown that the causes which have operated to bring about such results are of a temporary character, or have now ceased to exist. As already stated, while the matter has only recently reached an acute stage, the influences which have as a whole served to bring about the present condition have been operating for a number of years. Evidence will be submitted to show some of the contributing causes and their effects.

Expenses Steadily Piled Up.

Mr. Willard cited the increased wages awarded to the different classes of railroad labor in the Eastern territory since 1910, the increased cost of materials, increases in taxes and in ex-

Continued on Page 2.

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

Selected by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, and Dr. Carl Van Doren, together with important articles by Dr. C. B. Davenport, Ellen Glasgow, Algernon Lee, Henry M. Alden, Mary S. Watts, Theodore Dreiser, Coningsby Dawson, Jules Guerin, and others will be features of the

Holiday Number of the Book Review

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WILSON REHEARSES FOR THE WEDDING

Leads His Daughter Through "Lohengrin" March as Played by the Full Marine Band.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner this evening complimentary to Mrs. Robert H. Sayre, mother of their future son-in-law. The company was strictly a family gathering, all the guests being members of the Wilson or Sayre families.

At the same hour Miss Jessie Wilson and Mr. Sayre, with the members of their bridal party, were being entertained at dinner aboard the Mayflower with Commander Douglas C. McDougal and the other officers of the vessel. Informal dancing followed the dinner. The company broke up at a comparatively early hour, allowing the bride and her sisters to return to the White House in time to participate in the closing moments of the family dinner party.

Miss Jessie Wilson has accepted few invitations, and except for to-night's dinner did not leave the White House to-day, even to accompany Mr. Sayre to the luncheon given by his aunt, Miss Blanche Nevin, at the Shoreham. Miss Nevin, in whose charming old country place in Pennsylvania Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre first met, entertained several friends and relatives.

Following the luncheon Mr. Sayre and his best man, Dr. Grenfell, the latter having previously been entertained at breakfast by the Secretary of State, went to the White House for the final rehearsal of the wedding ceremony.

The full Marine Band was present, giving the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." The President, escorting the bride, the four ushers, and five bridesmaids, walked from the state dining room to the platform that served as an improvised chancel just before the great east window of the East Room. The President laid aside all care this afternoon and entered into the joyous spirit of the occasion as merrily as the youngest member of the company. The progress from the dining room to the place of the ceremony takes in nearly the entire width of the White House. This, added to the width of the East Room, where an aisle is formed by heavy white silk cord, is quite as long as the aisle of any Washington church, thus affording time for the Wagner music to be played at its best. Mr. Sayre and Dr. Grenfell descended the grand stairway from the second floor, entering the East Room from the corridor.

Diplomats in Uniform.

By a decision reached late this afternoon, the diplomats invited to the wedding will attend in full uniform, thus establishing a new precedent for White House weddings.

According to one of the Envoys, the Ambassadors and Ministers are invited in their official relation to this Government and as representatives of their own sovereign or ruler. The invitation comes through the State Department, and is in the name of the President of the United States. Few, if any, of the diplomatic guests invited to-morrow's ceremony have any but an official acquaintance with the Presidential family, and are not personal friends of either bride or bridegroom. Hence it is an official affair to them, and the formal attire is necessary.

This decision was communicated to the members of the corps late this afternoon by the dean M. Jusserand, Ambassador from France.

The army and navy officers among the guests also will be in full-dress uniform, making the occasion one of the most brilliant ever known in any Administration.

Gifts on View.

Tea was served following to-day's wedding rehearsal, which was witnessed by the house party and friends who came in to see the wedding presents.

The silver service presented by the United States Senate which had not reached the White House in time for this private view, was shown to-day at the Capitol. It is to be placed with the other numerous gifts early to-morrow morning.

The gift of the President and Mrs. Wilson to their daughter will take the practical form of furniture, this decision being reached this afternoon when it became obvious that any addition to the plate, china, glass or linen of the most exacting young housekeeper would be more than superfluous.

The bride's parents will furnish the dining room of the new home in Williamsburg. Mr. Sayre's family already has supplied a large supply of flat silver.

A present received to-day was a folding mirror of antique Persian workmanship, brought from Teheran by the Chargé d'Affaires of Persia and Mme. Al Kuli Khan. It is a toilet mirror 12 by 12 inches, with frame and backs of lacquer inlaid with birds, flowers, and small cupids. There also is a superb traveling bag that is coming in for much admiration, and is to be used by the bride on her wedding journey. It is of black leather, with all the bottles, boxes, and other receptacles mounted in solid gold.

An unusual gift sent to the White House to-day was a wedding cake made at a local cooking school by a class of thirteen young women, who sought in this way to show their admiration for the thirteenth White House bride. This cake weighs thirty-five pounds and is very artily decorated in a white and pink icing with tiny orange blossoms. The young women who sent the cake were Miss Mary Greenwood, Miss Ethel Barnes, Miss Gertrude Innes, Miss Florence Long, Miss Edith Woodruff, Miss Helen Deuse, Miss Mildred Makley, Miss Stella Cable, Miss Alice Ensign, Miss Maud Rummell, Miss Alma Gaub, Miss Jessie Balentine, and Miss Edith Reese.

At the luncheon complimentary to Dr. Grenfell at the home of the Secretary of State the additional guests were Alfred Harding of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, the Rev. J. T. Kelly, the Rev. Charles Wood, the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, the Rev. S. H. Greene, the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, the Rev. Charles S. Steck, the Rev. J. H. Taylor, the Rev. Henry Austadt, the Rev. Earl Wilfley, the Rev. C. F. Lukens, Mgr. William T. Russell, Chaplain Conden of the House, and Chaplain Prettyman of the Senate, William Knowles Cooper, and Henry B. F. McFarland.

SAYS VAIL SOUGHT GRIP ON LAWMAKERS

Proposed Wire Merger to Enable Indepenoents to 'Handle' Legislatures, Witness Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Testimony that H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. offered in 1911 to purchase for cash those independent telephone companies capitalized at $400,000,000, which agreed to merge with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to end enormous losses due to competition, was given at the anti-trust hearing to-day by Richard Valentine, general manager of the Rock County (Wis.) Telephone Company. Mr. Valentine was testifying about a meeting here when the independents were addressed by Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Company.

"Mr. Vail, during his talk, said that one of the benefits of the merger would be that the State Legislatures could be better handled by the independents than by the Bell Company," said Mr. Valentine. "He said his company was having a good deal of trouble with the Legislatures in a number of States. He added that we independents all over the country stood nearer to the Legislatures than they did and that we could handle them better. In fact, he proposed that, in the event of a merger, the handling of Legislatures would be turned over almost entirely to us."

"There was mention of several Legislatures that needed handling. The Texas Legislature, I remember, was one that he said especially needed to be handled, as they (the American company) had not been able to do much with that crowd themselves.

"The lining up and handling of Aldermen and all local boards within the State was to be put up to us also, as I recall the suggestion of Mr. Vail," Mr. Valentine continued.

At this meeting in 1911, when it was suggested to the independents that the field be divided between them, Mr. Valentine said H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. joined Mr. Vail in making the proposal.

The independents were informed, according to the witness, that hundreds of millions of dollars were being lost by competition, and that under noncompetitive conditions the capitalization of the telephone business might be increased.

"Mr. Vail's plan," said the witness, "was that his company should monopolize the business in sections where they had a present preponderance of it, and the independents were to have a monopoly where they were in the ascendant.

"Mr. Vail was asked," said Mr. Valentine, "what was to become of the independents who were to be driven out of business by this scheme, and he said his company was prepared to purchase all companies which could be absorbed, or which were to be wiped off the map. He was asked also how the unfair competition of his company could be stopped and he said agreement to the merger was the only way.

"In a general way, Mr. Vail's plan was to control all of the cities, leaving a fairly free rein to the independents in the country," said Mr. Valentine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was in his box at the opera to-night when shown the testimony given in Chicago to-day relative to his alleged attempts to buy up independent companies in 1910. After reading the dispatch he had nothing to say except "Piff."

FIANCE FAILS TO APPEAR.

Bride-Elect, Dressed for Altar, Gets Wire Asking Postponement.

Cornelius Hoare of 115 Nostrand Avenue, Williamsburg, scoured Brooklyn yesterday for some trace of John W. McCann, who on Sunday night was to have married his daughter, Elinor, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ambrose. The wedding supper was in readiness to serve, the wedding guests had begun to arrive, and the bride with her sister, Catherine, was ready in her wedding gown when a telegram came from McCann asking that the ceremony be postponed, as he had been called out of town. The bride fainted.

Messengers were sent out immediately, even while the disappointed wedding guests were putting on their things to leave, but they could learn nothing of McCann's whereabouts, and yesterday's search was unavailing. Inquiries made at his place of business, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, in Brooklyn, and at his home, 243 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, brought no light on the matter. McCann had been at the Hoare home Sunday morning and had gone with his fiancée to communion at St. Ambrose.

Miss Hoare is only 19 years old. McCann had been courting her for three years.

CUBA WOULD SELL DIRECT.

Seeks Sugar Consumer by Finishing Product Without Refiners' Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—President Menocal sent Dr. Gasteona Cuadrado to Louisiana to-day for the purpose of studying the process of making pure white sugar direct from cane juice.

The Government desires to find a method whereby Cuban sugar producers can refine the product sufficiently to sell directly to the consumer or retailer, thus obviating their present necessity of selling everything through American sugar refiners, who, they say, do not pay the prices current in the world's markets.

Kinsman's Headache and Nerve Powders never fail. 10c. and 25c. at Drug Stores.—Adv.

MOVING PICTURES TO FIND STOVER

Missing Park Commissioner's Portrait to be Shown in 10,000 Film Houses.

WALDO TO MAKE SEARCH

Friend Fears Stover May Be Amnesia Victim—Checks Sent Here on Nov. 11 to Settle Bills.

Friends of Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, who has been missing since Oct. 16, when he went on a vacation without telling any one his destination, are now seriously alarmed over his continued absence, and one suggested yesterday that Mr. Stover might be suffering from amnesia. Police Commissioner Waldo, it was announced, had decided to send out inquiries, in an unofficial way, for the vanished Commissioner.

The fact came to light yesterday that Mr. Stover on Nov. 11 sent a number of checks from Philadelphia to New York to settle up certain personal accounts here. These checks, although mailed on Nov. 11, were dated Nov. 13. It was J. L. Lavery of 119 West Seventy-first Street, with an office at 99 Reade Street, who discovered the Commissioner's check transactions.

Mr. Lavery has been a close friend of Mr. Stover for years, and for three years was associated with him in the University Settlement work, with which Mr. Stover has long been connected. Mr. Lavery admitted yesterday that he had been carrying on a systematic search for his friend for several weeks. He came to the conclusion that the best way to discover his whereabouts would be to find out if Mr. Stover had drawn any money to pay his personal expenses. Mr. Lavery has an account at Mr. Stover's bank, and learned that while the latter had drawn no money for himself since he had been gone, he sent a check made out to Morris Rosenfeld, a photographer, of 116 Nassau Street, for $20. Mr. Rosenfeld has taken many Park Department pictures for Mr. Stover, and the latter apparently considered the work as personal.

Traced Four More Checks.

Mr. Lavery then found traces of four more checks, all in payment of personal bills. It was recalled yesterday that the only other letters that had been received from the missing Commissioner also came from Philadelphia and at the same time. One was to Louis F. La Roche, an Examiner in the Park Department, designated Acting Commissioner by Mayor Kline, and the other was to Robbins Gilman of the University Settlement, another friend. The letter to Mr. La Roche gave instructions concerning certain matters in the department and ended with the words:

"Best regards to all, and regretting that my travels keep me away, I am," &c.

The letter to Mr. Gilman contained instructions regarding the payment of a bill.

Mr. Stover's friends admitted that the sending of the checks by Mr. Stover under the circumstances looked ominous.

"On the surface," said one, "it may look as if Mr. Stover was planning not to come back. He is apparently anxious to settle all his outstanding bills and to cut himself off from all communication with his friends."

Mr. Lavery said that he was greatly worried over the Commissioner's continued absence.

"Mr. Stover was so devoted to his duties," he said, "and so wrapped up in serving the Park Department that he is certainly not staying away if he has any idea that his absence is interfering with the work of the department. Therefore the one conclusion that can best be drawn in the face of the wide publicity given to his disappearance is that he is the victim of some mental malady, perhaps amnesia."

This might result in his forgetting his official life of the past few years, and in his looking on himself as a private citizen with the right to go and come as he pleases. A blow on the head or an excess of grief over the death of Mayor Gaynor might produce this."

Moving-Picture Search.

Mr. Lavery conceived the idea that moving pictures might be profitably employed for finding Mr. Stover, and he communicated with the proprietors of Pathe's Weekly with the result that on Thanksgiving Day picture films showing Mr. Stover's activities in the Park Department will be sent to 10,000 moving-picture places all over the United States. A large portrait of him will first be flashed on the screens, with these words of explanation:

"Friends of Charles B. Stover, Park Commissioner of New York, who mysteriously disappeared on Oct. 16, have not had a trace of him since."

It is hoped that some one or more of the thousands of persons who will see the films will have seen Mr. Stover recently, and that in this way a clue can be obtained to his present whereabouts.

Commissioner Stover has been absent from his duties thirty-eight days, and it was rumored yesterday that Mayor Kline would remove him unless he returned at once. The Mayor would not discuss this phase of the matter, but it is said that unless he learns something definite from the Commissioner within the next few days he will take removal action and allow Acting Commissioner La Roche to finish out the Commissioner's term. The Mayor is disposed to be lenient with Mr. Stover, as he realizes that it is his first vacation in four years and that he is entitled to a rest.

Acting Commissioner La Roche called upon the Mayor at the City Hall during the day, but he said that his visit was for the purpose of informing the Mayor that he had received no news from his chief, and to discuss certain matters affecting the department. Friends of Samuel Parsons, Jr., who was removed as landscape architect of the Park Board in the second year of Mr. Stover's administration, started a campaign yesterday to have Mr. Parsons appointed Commissioner in Mr. Stover's place.

The dedication of Gaynor Park at 151st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which was to have been held this week, has been postponed indefinitely. Commissioner Stover conceived the plan to perpetuate the name of the late Mayor by the founding of a park, and the plan may now be abandoned.

Earthquake Shock in California.

EUREKA, Cal., Nov. 24.—An earthquake shock was reported from towns between Eureka and Fort Seward, Cal., at 7:05 o'clock to-night. The shock at the fort caused a lamp to topple from a table. No damage was reported.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. New York store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

WARRANT OUT FOR ZELAYA.

Ex-President of Nicaragua Charged With Murder—Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Attorney General McReynolds issued a warrant to-day for the arrest and extradition of Gen. José Zelaya on the charge of murder committed in Nicaragua. It is understood that the allegation on which the warrant is based is that Zelaya murdered Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce, two American citizens. But it is reported also that Zelaya is charged with having killed a Nicaraguan, José Sixto.

The warrant was sent to the United States District Attorney in New York for execution, but the report came back to Washington to-night that a Deputy Marshal had been unable to find Zelaya.

Groce and Cannon were shot by Zelaya's order when he was President of Nicaragua in 1909.

The warning that he would be sought by Government agents seems to have reached Gen. Zelaya, for when anxious friends went to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, they found that he had given up his rooms there and had disappeared. No one seemed to know where he was. Even the close friends of the former Nicaraguan President, who were daily visitors at his rooms last week, could not be found yesterday.

HARRIMAN LEARNING JOB.

Young Millionaire Starts to Acquire Railroad Experience in Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24.—William Averill Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, began his education in practical railroading in Omaha to-day. Mr. Harriman arrived from the West in his special car and went to work in the locomotive department of the shops here. While in Omaha he will be the guest of the President of the road and live in the President's home.

Mr. Harriman will spend several weeks in the shops and headquarters to learn something of railroading at first hand without depending upon employes for information.

Some years ago he spent a Summer pulling a chain with an engineering crew, and later acted as fireman on a locomotive. Because of the experience he will spend no time now in the engineering or mechanical operating department.

ILL, RACES HOME IN TRAIN.

Doctors Accompany President Emerson of Atlantic Coast Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Nov. 24.—Seriously ill from acute indigestion, President T. M. Emerson of the Atlantic Coast Line, was placed on board a special train here to-night to be taken to his home at Wilmington, N. C. He was accompanied by two physicians and a trained nurse. The special is expected to reach Wilmington to-morrow morning.

The physicians believe Mr. Emerson will recover if no complications are caused by the trip. It is understood that the physicians objected to the trip, but that Mr. Emerson insisted upon being taken home.

President Emerson and other Coast Line officials had been on an inspection trip. While en route to Montgomery, Ala., yesterday Mr. Emerson was taken ill at Dupont, Ga. He was brought here after midnight and was taken to a hospital, where he spent the day.

VOTE SCHENECTADY STRIKE.

Negotiations Fail and 12,000 General Electric Workers Quit To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Electrical Workers' Trades Alliance to-night, a vote was taken for 12,000 employes at the local plant of the General Electric Company to go on strike to-morrow morning.

This action was taken after a five-hour conference between representatives of the union and James A. Smith, general superintendent of the plant, had failed to result in a settlement of the trouble. Mr. Smith offered to attempt to find employment in the plant for Frank Duval and Miss Mabel Leslie, discharged union workers, whose removal caused the differences, if they would ask for a transfer to a different department from that in which they formerly worked. No absolute promise was made to give them new employment, however.

MRS. H. H. JENKINS, FARMER

She Joins Prof. Pupin in Big Stock Raising Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 24.—Prof. Michael Idvorsky Pupin of Columbia University and Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, both of New York City, who maintain large estates at Norfolk, in this county, have filed with the Secretary of State articles of association of the Hemlock Hill Farm of Norfolk, and will engage in stock raising on an extensive scale.

They have acquired 1,800 acres in Norfolk, Canaan Valley, Bald Mountain, Grantville.

DE VILLERS GOES TO JAIL.

Larceny Charge Rises Out of Deal for Aeroplane Motor.

Yves de Villers of 1,780 Broadway, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Edmund Leigh of the District Attorney's office on an indictment charging grand larceny in the first degree from the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Hammondsport, N. Y. In default of bail, de Villers was sent to the Tombs.

The larceny charge grew out of an order for a 140 horsepower Gnome motor placed with de Villers in March. The motor was to be used in an aeroplane constructed by the Curtiss Company for the United States Army. It is charged that by fraudulent representations regarding his relations with the Gnome Company, the horsepower of the motor and the amount paid for it. De Villers obtained from the Curtiss Company a bank draft for $5,239.67, with intent to appropriate it to his own use.

Thaw Must Pay His Own Expenses.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24.—Harry K. Thaw's sojourn in New Hampshire while he is fighting extradition, will be at his own expense. That was the order entered to-day by Judge Aldrich in the Federal Court.

KRYPTOK TORIC EYEGLASSES set in stylish mountings at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

FEDERALS HURL ARMY AT JUAREZ; BIG BATTLE ON

Attack Rebels Along Whole Front and Fierce Fighting Follows.

2,000 MEN IN A CHARGE

Villa's Forces Surprised, but Are Said to Have Hemmed In Wing Led by Gen. Salazar.

U. S. TROOPS HOLD BRIDGE

All Americans Ordered to Leave Juarez and Fall of City Seems to be Near.

RUMORS FILL MEXICO CITY

Report That Powers Are Restive and Encouraging Huerta —Refugees Returning.

LIND GOING TO TAMPICO

Will Sail with Fletcher for Oil District—Admiral to Take Command There.

BRITAIN FULLY REASSURED

Sir William Tyrrel's Visits to Wilson Said to Have Cleared Away All Doubts.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 24.—The Federal Army, moving to recapture Juarez from the Constitutionalists under Gen. "Pancho" Villa, began a general attack at 5 o'clock this afternoon along the whole rebel front, stretching for ten miles between Bauche and Lamesa, which is twelve miles south of the border. The roar of cannon and the rattle of rifle fire are plainly heard in El Paso and the smaller towns up and down the river for several miles.

To-night the Federals appear to be attempting to flank the rebels east and west, as well as engaging their centre. A heavy rain has fallen all day and both armies are struggling in the mud.

Rebels Depend On Artillery.

The rebels say they have fourteen cannon planted in a semi-circle around Juarez to guard the town and bridges, and a rear guard sufficient to hold the Federals in check, should they break through the lines.

A train carrying ten dead and seventeen wounded rebels arrived in Juarez at 8:30 o'clock to-night. The cars had been riddled by rifle and cannon fire. Robert Dorman, an American photographer, who was with Villa when the battle started, returned on the train. He said Villa's men began the battle by opening fire on the Federals as they approached the main body of rebels near Tierra Blanca.

The Federals immediately retreated to await reinforcements, and later they returned, both armies keeping up a continual artillery fire during the remainder of the afternoon. At dusk Villa started a flank movement in the direction of Bauche, and the Federals did likewise. The two armies met at the little hamlet and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle

At 11 o'clock to-night Gen. José y Salazar's command was completely surrounded south of Saragosa and his capture was expected momentarily.

Gen. Pancho Villa has ordered his soldiers to take Gen. Salazar alive, so he may be publicly executed as an example to Federal officers and Federal sympathizers.

resulted, with heavy losses on both sides.

The frontal attack on the Constitutionalists under Gen. Villa began at 4:30 about twenty-five miles south of Juarez. The artillery on both sides was engaged. A report that the Federals were attempting a flank movement from the west reached Juarez about the hour the frontal attack was reported.

One thousand mounted men hurried to Rancho Flores to hold the western mouth of the pass, which enters the town from the west. Later reports were that Villa's western flank, in command of Gen. Rodriguez and Col.

withdrew ten miles from their position at Samalayuca early this morning, reoccupied the position at 3 o'clock, and immediately began an advance on the rebel positions seven miles north.

Late advices said the Federals were reinforced during the day by troops from Chihuahua and reports reaching Juarez to-night said that Gen. Pascual Orozco and Gen. Salvador Mercado brought 2,000 additional Federal troops from the State capital and they engaged in the battle.

The United States border patrol heard to-night that Orozco with 2,000 men attempted a charge from Samalayuca around the left wing of Villa's army, with the hope of entering Juarez, but the rebel wing on the left was reinforced by troops from Villa's main body, and Orozco's forces were driven back.

The patrols also heard that Chihuahua had been evacuated by the Federals, and that the city had been occupied by rebel troops under Gen. Manuel Chao

Americans were ordered out of Juarez to-night by Col. Juan N. Medina, commander of the rebel forces there. Detachments of rebel soldiers went through the streets arresting all Americans they met and escorting them to the international bridge, where they were deported.

Col. Medina explained this action as necessary to protect foreigners in case the rebel army met with defeat.

Late to-night Villa reported to the Cuartel General in Juarez that his forces had driven the Federals from the centre and that firing had ceased. The attack on the rebel right flank also was repulsed, Villa reported. He also said he hoped to cut the Federal forces to pieces by a cavalry charge, which he intended to execute under cover of darkness.

Further reinforcements sent to Rancho Flores to-night were commanded by Capt. Emel Holmdahl, an American.

LIND ORDERED TO TAMPICO.

Going with Fletcher on the Rhode Island to Investigate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 24.—All the Waters-Pierce and Mexican Eagle Oil Companies' employes and their families are returning to Mexico City as well as many others who fled from the capital recently.

All are greatly disgruntled over being led to leave their homes and have decided to see things out in the capital.

The battleship Rhode Island is now in the outside harbor coaling, Rear Admiral Fletcher having orders to proceed with her to Tuxpam to give every protection to the oil fields.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 24.—Clarence A. Miller, the Consul at Tampico, reports that his special messenger, bearing a letter from Capt. Wood of the Nebraska to Gen. Aguilar, the rebel commander at Tuxpam, has returned with assurances from Aguilar that the lives and property of foreigners will be protected, and that any of his men molesting Americans will be shot.

John Lind, President Wilson's representative, went aboard the battleship Rhode Island to-night and will proceed to Tampico in accordance with instructions.

FLETCHER GOES TO TUXPAM.

Admiral Ordered There After British Aid Visits Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The need of protecting foreign interests at Tampico and Tuxpam has produced a situation that may have a serious bearing on the relations between Mexico and the United States. Under orders telegraphed by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, after 10 o'clock last night, Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the United States naval forces on the east cost of Mexico, has started for Tampico and Tuxpam aboard the battleship Rhode Island to take charge of affairs at both these places. The orders to Admiral Fletcher were issued following a visit paid to President Wilson last night by Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No official was willing to-day to admit that representations made to the President by Sir William Tyrrel were responsible for the orders to Admiral Fletcher. The semi-official explanation is that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, telegraphed that there was much excitement in the Mexican capital over a report that American marines were to be landed at Tampico and Tuxpam and the Administration thought it best to send Admiral Fletcher to those places to ascertain conditions and to give assurance that the landing of forces was not contemplated.

It was admitted that conditions at Tampico and Tuxpam, where British and American capitalists have plenty investments in oil fields, were confusing and it was regarded as desirable to have Admiral Fletcher on the spot. At the Navy Department it was said that his only instructions were to make a full investigation and report by telegraph.

No Forces to Land.

In the dispatch Admiral Fletcher was told that the Government had no intention of permitting armed forces to be landed at either Tampico or Tuxpam. A similar message was sent to Mr. O'Shaughnessy. Admiral Fletcher acknowledged his instructions by telegraph to-day. While official confirmation was lacking, everything went to show that British concern over danger to the great oil wells was responsible in large measure for the instructions to Admiral Fletcher. There is mystery outside of official circles over the matter, and this is intensified by the fact that an American flag officer, Rear Admiral Boush, second in command to Admiral Fletcher, already is at Tuxpam with the battleship Louisiana. It is believed that the purpose of Sir William Tyrrel's visit to the White House was to ask the President to provide adequate protection of British interests at Tampico and Tuxpam. The great British syndicate, headed by Lord Cowdray, has heavy investments in the Tuxpam oil fields, and there have been reports that oil wells and machinery were to be destroyed by the revolutionary forces in the vicinity. It was because of these reports that Rear Admiral Boush was sent to Tuxpam.

Why Admiral Fletcher should be sent to Tuxpam when Admiral Boush was there, was something that officials would not explain.

Around the Navy Department it was reported that Admiral Boush contemplated landing bluejackets and marines to protect Americans and other foreigners and their property, and it was surmised that this was the basis of the rumor that had caused excitement in Mexico City.

Lends Irony to Situation.

The action of Secretary Daniels in ordering Admiral Fletcher to go to Tampico and Tuxpam, assumes primary importance on account of its apparent bearing on the visit of Sir William Tyrrel to President Wilson a short time before the instructions were drafted. It derives additional interest from the fact that some Government officials have suspected the Cowdray syndicate of having furnished funds to Huerta at a time when there was reason to suspect that the Huerta Administration was in need of money. The irony of the situation is obvious if it be true that Sir William Tyrrel, acting under instructions from his immediate chief, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, asked President Wilson to utilize the naval forces of the United States for the protection of the Cowdray properties.

Thorough Exchange of Views.

Little doubt remains that there has been a thorough exchange of views between the British and American Governments over the Mexican situation, with particular reference to the invitation to Washington on account of the recognition of Huerta's administration by Great Britain, the criticisms of President Wilson's Mexican policy by Sir Lionel Carden, and the suspicion that Huerta was obtaining money from the Pearson syndicate. Whatever Great Britain's indifference may have been at the beginning, it is now apparent that the Ministry is anxious to have this Government understand that Great Britain is not antagonizing the United States, but is willing to work toward the establishment of law and order in Mexico without coming in conflict with the programme of President Wilson.

At both the White House and the State Department it is admitted that Sir William Tyrrel discussed the Mexican situation with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Sir William is in this country on a personal visit, according to the conventional explanation, but all that could be learned to-day tended to prove that he had taken up in an official way with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan the matter of adjusting conditions in Mexico. It is believed here that as a result of these conferences he will be able to give Sir Edward Grey an intimate understanding of what the President is seeking to accomplish, and that the attitude of Great Britain in the future will be in harmony with the purposes of this Government—at least as to the extent of being non-partisan.

If a guess may be hazarded as to the immediate effect of Sir William Tyrrel's visit to Washington, it is that, notwithstanding the presence of British warships in Mexican waters, the United States will undertake to give particular attention to the lives and property of British subjects in Mexico. The matter of co-operation between the British and American forces has not been discussed, and the fact that Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who commands the British squadrons on the Mexican waters, outranks Rear Admiral Fletcher, has no bearing on the situation. Admiral Fletcher will act independently of the British Admiral.

President Wilson let it be known today that his address to be read to Congress on Dec. 2 would be comparatively brief and would be devoted to several subjects, one of which would be the Mexican situation.

REPORT POWERS ARE RESTIVE.

Rumors in Mexico City That They Are Now Encouraging Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—Rumors were persistent in political circles to-day that several European powers had given Huerta comforting assurances during the last few days. It was asserted that these nations were tired of waiting for Washington to act and thought themselves forced to do something to safeguard their own interests.

One diplomat was quoted as saying: "The United States made certain promises to Europe in order to insure that we would not interfere in the Mexican problem, thus relieving the pressure on Washington.

"When this pressure was relieved because of the belief inspired in Europe that the United States was prepared to take the situation in hand, Washington calmly decided that there was no further reason to do anything, since Europe appeared satisfied."

It was reported to-day that France was greatly incensed over the alleged fact that French citizens had been forced to flee from Santa Rosalia, in Lower California, after France had asked Washington to give them protection. Considerable feeling has been caused among Frenchmen here.

The War Department issued an announcement to-day that military operations would be started in earnest beginning Dec. 7.

The reasons for setting this date are not stated, but it is believed that operations are being held back at the present time on account of lack of ammunition, which will arrive this week.

The belief is current among diplomats here that Huerta has held back operations during the last few weeks with a view to the possibility of trouble with the United States. This is thought to account for the progress made by the rebels. The general theory now is that Huerta has definitely decided that Washington is not prepared to back up its demands, and that consequently the best thing to do is to continue the campaign against the rebels.

Several of the European legations are secretly arming their nationals and otherwise preparing to defend the foreign colonies in case of trouble here, due either to local uprisings or intervention on the part of the United States.

Great secrecy is being observed regarding this, particularly among the German and the French, who are considered to be the leaders in the movement. The Spanish also are expected to participate, although probably not so pfominently.

The German and French Ministers communicated at length with their Governments to-night, and while the matter contained in these communications was not divulged, it is believed that they related to this movement.

The Clearing House Association today began settling accounts with certificates, according to the agreement made a week ago by all of the seventeen banks which are members of the Clearing House.

A high official of one bank said to-day that this was merely putting the Mexican Clearing Houses on the same basis as others. It was stated that this would have no effect on the banking conditions of the country. In fact, however, the action was due to the lack of strong reserves in specie.

The banks prefer to have transactions conducted on a credit basis, thus making unnecessary the circulation of large sums of currency at the present time.

Want Decrees Validated.

The Finance Department to-day sent a bill to Congress asking approval of the decrees of that branch of the Government which were enacted during the time that no Congress existed. The bill was referred to a committee.

It is expected that bills of a similar nature will be presented covering the decrees of other branches of the Government. The approval of these measures by Congress is certain according to prominent political leaders.

Such approval would absolve Huerta from any legal responsibility for his acts in this regard.

The presentation of these measures before the general consideration of the recent Presidential elections has caused much comment here.

One report circulated here to-day was to the effect that one demand by Washington was for a concession to establish a naval station in Magdalena Bay. It was stated that if Huerta acceded to this Washington was prepared to allow him to fill out his term, on condition that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

A report was current to-day that Manuel Garza Aldape had gone to Paris to try to obtain intervention by the French Government as it is believed that Huerta would be willing to accede.

The feeling here is that Washington is unprepared to do anything to bring about a solution of the present difficulties.

Many Americans are returning here from Vera Cruz, bringing their wives and families from the United States. They seem to have a general impression that the present conditions will continue indefinitely and that there was no reason why heavy expenses should be incurred for the purpose of safety when there was no probability that anything would happen.

Some of those coming from Vera Cruz circulated a rumor to-day of tension between John Lind and Washington officials which was nearing the breaking point, since, it was asserted, Washington had refused to support him in his stand and had put him in a ridiculous position by not keeping him advised as to what progress the negotiations were making here.

It was further asserted that Lind was considering leaving Vera Cruz for the United States this week and breaking off all connection with the administration.

Adverse comment continues here regarding the action of the United States in giving refuge to the Maderos and their party at Vera Cruz and transferring them to foreign soil. Some Americans were among the critics.

Several business men stated to-day that they saw nothing but bankruptcy ahead unless some definite steps were taken in the immediate future. Several managers of large business houses declared that the uncertainly made it impossible for them to do business.

Huerta Sorely Needs Money.

The Mexican Government is forced to meet heavy payments on Dec. 1 amounting to millions of dollars. This includes interests on several State debts which already are overdue. Some of these are guaranteed by the Federal Government. A heavy payment also is due on the debt of the national railroads.

Bankers here are unable to see where the Government is going to obtain the money unless a loan is placed in Europe, which is considered very improbable. This will force Huerta to take drastic measures practically amounting to confiscation.

LIND MESSAGE FOR WILSON?

Ship Passenger Said to Have Dispatch—Chester Nears Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Daniel and Evaristo Madero were not aboard the Ward liner Morro Castle when she arrived to-day. It had been thought they would be transferred from the cruiser Chester to that vessel. Capt. Hough said he had neither seen nor heard from the Chester since leaving Vera Cruz. The Havana Marconi wireless station picked up the Chester this evening and she reported that she would arrive at noon to-morrow.

The Morro Castle had among her passengers Joseph A. Robertson, who, while appearing on the list as a merchant, was said to be the bearer of important dispatches from John Lind to President Wilson.

Felix Diaz, accompanied by Señor Ocon, visited the various Havana newspapers this afternoon and expressed their gratitude for their treatment of Diaz after the attempt to assassinate him.

HEAVY LOSS AT MONTEREY.

Refugees Report 850 Killed and Many Wounded When City Fell.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 24.—Deplorable conditions and a total loss of life approximating 850, with hundreds wounded, during the recent Constitutionalist attack on Monterey, were reported here to-day by fifty American refugees who reached the border on the first train run from Monterey in six weeks. Besides the Americans the train brought 150 of the better class of Mexicans.

Some of the Americans came from Durango and Torreon. They report food scarce and exorbitant prices asked for what little there is. There was an undercurrent of anti-American feeling, but no American has been molested in those regions, the Americans said.

Very few of the refugees appealed to the representatives of the State Department for financial aid, preferring to pay their own fares to their homes.

MARINES FOR PENSACOLA.

Daniels Carries Out Advanced Base Idea in Transfer of Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In line with the policy announced last Spring of establishing an advanced base station for the Marine Corps at Pensacola, Fla., Secretary Daniels to-day ordered a detachment of 750 marines to proceed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Pensacola and take station there. Other marines probably will be ordered to Philadelphia in connection with the expeditionary training school work, so that the number of marines there will not be diminished because of the establishment of the advanced base at Pensacola. The men probably will sail the latter part of this week on board the transport Prairie.

Hereafter the tendency will be to keep the larger garrisons of marines in stations on each coast, where they will be available for the protection of the Panama Canal. The garrisons in the most northerly stations on each coast will be gradually depleted as the process of rearranging stations goes forward.

Train Marines to Run Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—United States Marines from Camp Elliott in the Panama Canal Zone are being trained in running locomotives and operating trains on the Panama Railroad. It was said at the Navy Department that this was being done so the men would be able to handle troop trains in foreign countries in case of emergency.

RAILROADS APPEAL FOR HIGHER RATES

Continued from Page 1.

penses due to legislation, such as employers compensation and liability acts, full crew bills, semi-monthly pay laws, safety appliance and standardisation of equipment acts and acts requiring the elimination of grade crossings. One other very important influence upon the expense of railroad operations, when considered in a broad sense, was the higher rate of interest which the companies have been obliged to pay in recent years for new money raised for improvement purposes. He added:

It is believed that in the case of the carriers particularly the cost of new capital has been made higher than it otherwise would have been by the constantly narrowing margin between income and outgo, as it is upon this margin chiefly that the railroads in this territory must rely as the basis for raising additional capital.

In short, the railroads have felt the burden of the increased cost of living like all other enterprises or individuals, but unlike all others have not been permitted so far to raise their prices or adjust their charges in recognition of that burden.

The continuous decline in the value, that is to say the purchasing power of money, for a number of years past has had the effect of diminishing still further the burden of the rate to the shipper, while at the same time increasing the burden of the carriers. This influence, reflected in the higher cost of operations, has been worldwide and has been recognized by rate advances recently made by railroads in England, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and other countries.

Increased Charges Only Solution.

The relief needed, Mr. Willard argued, could not be afforded through further economies or through increased gross earnings, which would involve much greater traffic and greater capital expenditures in order to handle it. The only solution, he said, was increased charges. Inasmuch as passenger fares were fixed by law and mail pay and express rates were beyond the control of the roads, an advance in freight rates was the available source of increased earnings. While an increase of 5 per cent. was not adequate to meet the situation, it had been determined upon as small enough not to upset existing commercial adjustments and large enough to be of material assistance to the roads.

Mr. Delano spoke specifically for the Central Freight Association lines, embracing one of the three distinct railroad territories and rate zones in the official classification territory. The official classification territory as a whole includes everything east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The three divisions are the New England territory, embracing the New England States; the trunk line territory, embracing that portion west of the Hudson and the Atlantic seaboard and east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and the Central Freight Association territory, embracing the portion from Pittsburgh and Buffalo west to the Mississippi.

Mr. Delano took exception to the conclusion of the commission in 1910 that the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio systems were typical of the roads in the entire official classification territory. Those systems, he believed, were entitled to an increase, but if the ruling that they were typical should be affirmed its application would cause irreparable injury to the Central Freight Association lines

Central Association Problems.

The conditions in the Central Freight Association territory, he said, were different from those in the other two subdivisions, as the population was more largely rural, the traffic more diversified and different in character and the development more affected by water competition, resulting in relatively lower rates. He continued:

The influences I have mentioned, which we will show in detail in the evidence, have resulted in the bankruptcy of a substantial portion of the railroad mileage in the territory, and in depleting the earnings and credit of the remaining lines to an extent which, unless relieved by prompt and substantial advances of rates, will naturally result in impeding the commerce and transportation of that section of the country.

Mr. Delano divided the territory into four railway groups, the third of which he said was typical of the whole. This embraced such lines as the Big Four, Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Nickel Plate, Grand Trunk Western, Grand Trunk of Canada, Pere Marquette, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Illinois Central Alton, and Wabash, and went on:

We believe a mere glance at the map of this large mileage will indicate that it is fairly representative of the territory. In any event, we may be assured that this mileage is not influential in determining the reasonableness of rates, the prosperity, commerce, and development of the whole territory to be placed in jeopardy.

This great network of railroads covering the entire territory during the year ended June 30, 1910, earned $239,000,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1913, $275,000,000, or a gross increase of about $36,000,000; but in the former year the operating expenses and taxes were $182,000,000 and in the latter year $227,000,000, or an increase in expenses of about $45,000,000, resulting in a decrease in net revenues, after payment of taxes, of over $9,000,000 and in net corporate revenue of more than $16,000,000.

As stated in other words, the ratio of operating expenses and taxes to earnings during the same period increased from 76.3 per cent. to 82.8 per cent.

The evidence will show that the lines in Central Freight Association territory are confronted with the expenditure in the near future of millions of dollars in the separation of grades in various cities, on which they will receive no adequate return, and many of the lines have not the credit to raise this money.

This circumstance, in view of the present condition of the roads, Mr. Delano argued, presented a serious situation which called for prompt relief.

Statistical Data as Proof.

The statistical tables submitted by Messrs. Shriver, Wishart, and Bunting developed the whole situation, year by year, for the past eleven years, and showed the actual operating results during the past three years. They demonstrated that the forty-nine principal trunk lines in the territory affected, owning 53,070 miles of track, have total capital obligations of $6,589,000,000, of which the funded debt is $3,820,000,000 and the rest capital stock.

These forty-nine companies earned last year in gross $1,424,000,000. Their net earnings, after deducting expenses and taxes, were $347,000,000. Their income after the payment of interest on their funded debt was $290,000,000.

Out of this income the companies declared dividends of 5.10 per cent. on the capital outstanding amounting to $130,000,000, which was $19,000,000 less in dividends than was paid out in 1912 and $7,000,000 less than was paid out in 1910.

Mr. Shriver in his analysis of property investment, income accounts, operating revenues, and expenses and taxes for the combined systems of forty-nine roads, said their gross earnings from 1910 to 1913 increased $186,000,000, while operating expenses and taxes increased $201,000,000. Tax payments alone increased from $42,900,000, in 1910 to $54,490,000 in 1913, while the net operating income actually decreased $14,000,000. Consequently, he said, even if these companies had made no increase in capital expenditures in the period they would still have been worse off in 1910 by this amount of over $14,000,000.

Mr. Shriver said it required about $3.50 new property investment for each dollar of increased gross earnings, and for each $1.86 of increased gross earnings the increased expenses and taxes were $2.01, without any allowance for the new money spent to supply facilities to earn the increased gross revenue. In 1910 the companies showed net operating income equal to 6.28 per cent. on their property investment, but in 1913 this percentage had fallen to 5.36 per cent.

New York Central's Showing.

The financial status of the New York Central Lines was set forth during the examination of Mr. Wishart. He showed that since June 30, 1910, the New York Central Lines had added $150,000,000 to the property they devote to public use, the gross earnings had increased $49,000,000, the net operating income had increased $3,765,000, and other income the year just closed had $3,284,730 less net corporate income than in 1910.

Mr. Wishart said the New York Central dividends declared in 1913 were over $3,000,000 less than in 1910, notwithstanding the increase of $49,000,000 in gross operating revenue. In other words, he explained there had been added to the New York Central property investment about $1,000,000 a week, while the net corporate income of 1913 was less by about $800,000 a week than in 1910, indicating that expansion of business had caused a net loss to stockholders. Continuing he said:

The road has been extended less than 60 miles and only about $16,000,000 of the amount spent has gone into the Grand Central Terminal during the years. The money has been spent for improvements and additional facilities required to render adequate public service and the additional facilities have been necessary to enable the road to handle the enormous increase in traffic. In the freight service alone this increase represents the addition of 67 tons to the load of every train and the running of 24,717 more freight trains that in 1910. And yet there is left to show for this service $9,000 a day less than in 1910.

The consolidated statement filed by Mr. Wishart demonstrated the low average rate of return which the whole New York Central system is able to earn upon the investment in road and equipment. The highest rate for any year of the last eleven was 5.89 per cent. in 1910. The average for the first ten years was 5.07 per cent., and for 1913 the rate was only 5.47 per cent.

"This rate," said Mr. Wishart, "is based upon a property investment that will compare favorably with any road in the United States. This reached $52,142 per mile of all tracks, and $78,740 per mile of all main tracks. These lines served twenty-two of the fifty cities having 100,000 population or over."

In 1903, the speaker said, the New York Central was able to borrow money with which to make improvements at the rate of little over 3½ per cent. per annum. To-day the road was paying nearly 5 per cent. upon borrowed money. Moreover, taxes had grown at a greater rate than either revenues or operating expenses. In 1913 they absorbed 14.4 per cent. of the net operating revenues of the road, or an amount equal to 64.5 per cent. of the total dividend disbursements.

Burden of the Pennsylvania.

C. M. Bunting said that the Pennsylvania system had increased the amount of wages about $36,000,000 since 1910, approximately $15,000,000 of which was due to increased rates of pay. The return on the property investment of the Pennsylvania system showed a declining tendency since 1903, and a steady decline since 1910.

"Between 1903 and 1913," said Mr. Bunting, "there has been an increase in property investment account of $330,750,075, and an increase in net operating income of $11,500,533, or only 3.29 per cent. on the increased property investment. Indeed, between 1910 and 1913 there was an increase of $207,186,919 in the property investment of the Pennsylvania, and a decrease in the net operating income of $11,485,511. In other words, the Pennsylvania system was $11,485,511 short of even receiving one cent additional return on its enlarged investment."

The net corporate income of capital stock was 14.07 per cent. in 1909, 13.17 per cent. in 1910, and 9.64 per cent. in 1913, or a drop of nearly one-third between 1913 and 1909, and of over one-quarter between 1913 and 1910. The dividends paid (percentage of all stock outstanding) were 5.62 per cent. in 1909, 6.53 per cent. in 1910, and 6.7 per cent. in 1913.

RAILROADS' PLEA FOR HIGHER FREIGHT RATES SUMMARIZED IN SOME STUPENDOUS FIGURES

Return on Property Investment.

	1903.	1910.	1913.	Inc. of Year 1913 Over 1903:	1910.
Property investment	$4,300,477,902	$5,620,709,023	$6,280,571,611	46.04	11.74
Net operating income	251,437,577	353,065,386	336,754,065	33.93	*4.62
Per cent. on property investment	5.85	6.28	5.36	*8.38	*14.65
Net Income Return on Capital Obligations.					
Total capital obligations	$4,281,918,452	$6,019,803,731	$6,359,535,638	49.22	6.14
Net corporate income, (plus interest)	249,598,191	377,290,522	362,470,794	45.22	*3.93
Per cent. on total capital obligations	5.83	6.27	5.67	*2.74	*9.57
Net Income on Capital Stock.					
Total capital stock	$1,897,834,812	$2,376,932,805	$2,550,782,387	34.88	7.69
Net corporate income	148,546,657	230,507,061	206,591,864	39.08	*10.38
Per cent. on stock	7.83	9.70	8.07	3.07	*16.80
Operating Results.					
Operating revenues	$870,783,002	$1,237,344,124	$1,424,119,991	63.54	15.09
Operating expenses	584,718,967	892,363,169	1,022,085,457	74.80	22.79
Net operating revenue	286,064,035	404,980,964	402,034,534	40.54	*0.73
Comparative Measure of Service.					
Tons carried one mile	90,123,280,803	133,705,073,662	156,790,754,183	73.98	17.27
Passengers carried one mile	10,803,110,279	14,640,158,274	16,055,486,740	48.62	9.67
Miles of track owned	87,467.45	102,286.22	107,933.49	23.40	5.52

*Decrease.

OBJECTION TO BRANDEIS.

Freight Payers' League Counsel Protests to Commerce Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Formal protest against the participation of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, sometimes designated "Attorney for the People of the United States," in the pending case before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving the proposed 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day by Thomas C. Spelling, a lawyer of 115 Broadway, New York. One member of the commission said last week to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that it would be the special province of Mr. Brandeis to "apply the acid test" for the commission, to the data submitted by the carriers.

Mr. Spelling, who has asked that his appearance be entered in the advance rate case as attorney for the Freight Payers' League of the United States, and whose protest is signed by him in that capacity and also as "T. C. Spelling, per se," takes his objection "to the appearance or participation herein of any person assuming to represent the people or any part or number of them, except as shall see fit to employ him in some proper and legal way, or for himself alone."

This objection, Mr. Spelling explains, is not raised by him against any one regularly employed by the commission to represent it, nor against any sworn officer of the Government. He bases his objection on the ground "that neither the Constitution nor any law gives any person any authority to so appear nor is there any law which gives even the semblance of authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to employ any one to represent the public, otherwise than as an attorney or other employe of the commission."

Mr Spelling argues that such a practice, if adopted would "open the way to the grossest frauds and oppressions, and open the door to perversions of official power and authority which might be thereby prostituted to base purposes."

TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. MARBLE.

Late Member of Commerce Commission Eulogized by Chairman Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—When the Interstate Commerce Commission assembled to-day Chairman Clark delivered this tribute to the late John H. Marble, a member of the commission, who died here on Friday night:

"The commission assembles this morning under extremely sad and very trying circumstances. Yesterday we laid to his last rest a colleague who, by his genial, helpful, and splendid personality, indefatigable industry, sterling integrity, unswerving loyalty, and broad fair-mindedness, won our affections, regard, and esteem to a superlative degree.

"Were we to follow our personal wishes and inclinations we should suspend business affairs for a time, but the demands of the public service are such as to lead us to forego those inclinations and to proceed with the work, knowing that no formal action which we could take would add to the honor and esteem which he so fully and ably earned, and realizing that neither formal action nor words could adequately express the profound sorrow that has entered deeply into each of our hearts and that can never be overcome."

INSURGENTS TO CONTROL.

Assemblymen-elect Count on 52 in Independent Movement.

Thirty Assemblymen-elect, representing the Republican, Progressive, and Democratic Parties, who have organized to carry out an independent programme at Albany during the next session of the Legislature, held their second meeting last night at the Hotel Brevoort and appointed committees. Twelve others who were not present sent letters indorsing the independent plan. It was stated that ten more are expected to join in the movement, thus making at least fifty-two Assemblymen who will break away from party rule, if necessary, to carry out their programme.

It was the consensus of opinion of those present that the revision of the Assembly rules was of more importance than the personality of the Speaker, although the independents will try to select their own Speaker. The Committee on Speakership took up the consideration of these candidates who have announced themselves as being in the race: H. V. Hinman of Albany, Michael Schaap of the Thirty-first District, New York; John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua, Clinton D. Horton of Buffalo, Alexander McDonald of Franklin, and Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego. It was told that Assemblyman-elect William Sulzer has sent each Assemblyman a letter announcing that he also was a candidate. Mr. Sulzer is lecturing in the West.

Andrew F. Murray, Assemblyman-elect from the Nineteenth New York, was elected Permanent Chairman of the conference. This committee on Speakership was appointed: Henry M. Patton, Wilmot E. Knapp, Hamilton Fish, Jr., August Martin, Mark Esiner, and T. C. Crane. Michael Schaap was elected Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Senator Dunnhamel, an Independent Democrat from Brooklyn, attended the meeting and said:

"I advise you to go slow. Don't announce your choice of a candidate for the Speakership. As long as you have the other side guessing you have an advantage over them. Lay low for a while and you will get more Assemblymen to come to you as independents. Independent politics have come to stay. The old organizations are going to pieces. Fusion and all independent movements will be the real power next year. Next year Roosevelt will be back among us. Hearst will be in the fight with the independent forces and sweeping victories are certain. Keep independent at Albany."

The next meeting of the conference will be held on Dec. 6. Several Republican Assemblymen of the city also met last night at Republican headquarters, 102 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and started a movement to take control of the Republican Party in the State from Chairman William Barnes, Jr. Resolutions were passed authorizing Ogden L. Mills to confer with the Assemblymen-elect of the other parties throughout the State in order to obtain their views regarding the selection of a Speaker.

The speakers at the Brooklyn meeting were Jacob A. Livingston, Representative William M. Calder, Ogden L. Mills, Samuel S. Koenig, President of the New York Republican County Committee; F. J. H. Kracke, and Alexander M. White.

GROCER'S BOY SHOT DEAD

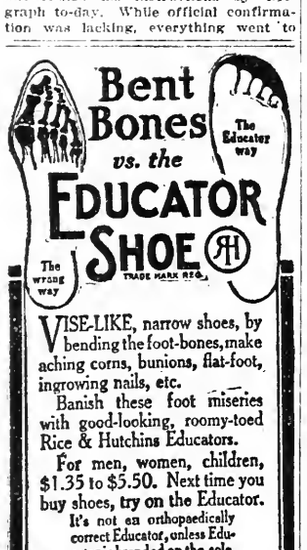
Accidentally While Playing with Employer's Revolver, Police Decide.

The sound of a pistol shot on the fourth floor of the Syrian tenement at 87 Washington Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon brought Mrs. Mary Wahby hurrying into the hall to find a 12-year-old boy lying dead at the head of the stairs, a bullet wound in his chest. He was Anthony Aront, errand boy for Abraham Kalwand's grocery next door, and to Mrs. Wahby it looked as though he had fallen after running out of the grocer's flat just across the hall from her own.

Detectives from the Greenwich Street Station, Coroner Feinberg, and Assistant District Attorney Murphy searched the flat and examined the grocer. In the end they decided that the boy had shot himself accidentally, and Kalwand was held only on the charge of having had a revolver in his possession.

This revolver was the puzzle of the case. It was found with one chamber discharged on the shelf in the closet of Kalwand's flat. How it got there Kalwand vowed he had no idea.

The puzzle was solved when a woman tenant said that she had mounted the stairs to find the boy lying in the hall with the pistol on the floor beside him. Recognizing it as Mr. Kalwand's weapon, she had taken it into his room and put it in the closet.



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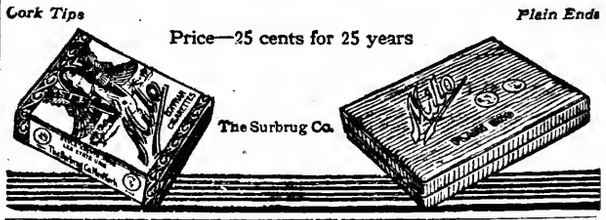

The Surbrug Co.

MURPHY COUNTS ON ALL BUT 4 LEADERS

Tammany Chief Not Worrying, Friends Say, Over Possible Revolt.

POINTS TO THE GOOD JOBS

With Scarcely an Exception Head of Every District Holds Paying Office.

Charles F. Murphy has been "taking stock" of the Wigwam members, and his friends said yesterday that he was perfectly satisfied with the result. They said the Tammany leader was convinced that not more than four district leaders at the most would join any movement to oust him, and that the chances were that not more than two would actually kick over the traces.

"Murphy is more solidly intrenched in the Tammany organization than he has ever been before," said one of Murphy's close advisers. "A few of the district leaders were naturally disgruntled right after the election, but that feeling has worn away, and practically every leader will stand by Murphy to the finish There has been a lot of talk that Murphy must go. Well, Murphy has been going good for the last eleven years, and he will go some more before he is thrown out."

Murphy's confidant went over the list of district leaders to show that practically every one had the best of reasons for remaining true to Tammany and Murphy—that they have been taken care of in the way of patronage.

The list as prepared by the Tammany Chief's spokesman shows that in the First District Daniel E. Finn is now Secretary to the Fire Department, although his term of office expires on Jan. 1, and that he is a strong Murphy man.

In the Second District, "Big Tom" Foley, former Sheriff, is a stanch Murphy man; in the Third, John E. Fitzgerald is a State Senator; in the Fourth, John F. Ahearn's brother is Fire Marshal and Joseph Scully is City Clerk. Charles W. Culkin, leader of the Fifth, has a position in the Surrogates' office. David Lazarus of the Sixth is a Port Warden, while in the Seventh Frank J. Goodwin is Deputy Commissioner of Charities, although his term of office expires on Jan. 1.

In the Eighth, Christy Sullivan is a State Senator; in the Ninth, Peter J. Dooling is a Congressman, and William Dalton a Deputy State Superintendent of Elections. In the Tenth, Solomon Goldenkranz has a State position, and in the Eleventh, The McManus, although he holds no position, is a strong Murphy adherent. The Twelfth is Murphy's own district, and in the Thirteenth, John F. Curry holds a position in the Surrogates' office.

Michael J. Cruise of the Fourteenth, who is known as a Murphy supporter, has no position, but James J. Hagan, leader of the Fifteenth, has a job in the State Controller's office. Edward F. Boyle, leader of the Sixteenth, is Chief Examiner in the Public Service Commission. In the Seventeenth District Ross Williams is the leader, and he is the only one who has come out openly against Murphy. He holds no position, and Murphy's friends say that is the reason for his present attitude. In the Eighteenth District, Bart Dunn is a contractor, which, in many cases, is equivalent to a city or State job, and John V. Coggey has a State job. Michael J. Hines, leader of the Nineteenth, is a Deputy City Clerk, and in the Twentieth William Shannon is a contractor and a staunch Tammany man. He replaced Matthew Featherson, who warred against Murphy during the McClellan Administration.

In the Twenty-first District Leader John J. O'Connell never held a position, but he is with Murphy in the present trouble. In the Twenty-second William H. Sinnott is Deputy Bridge Commissioner, and although he goes out of office on the first of the year, he is a strong Murphy supporter. Thomas F. McAvoy of the Twenty-third is Deputy Excise Commissioner and in the Twenty-fourth John J. Dietz is a Municipal Court Clerk. In the Twenty-fifth Joseph F. Prendergast is Deputy City Clerk, and in the Twenty-sixth James J. Frawley is State Senator. In the Twenty-seventh George L. Donnellan is counsel to the State Excise Board. Nicholas Hayes, leader of the Twenty-eighth, has no position, but he is loyal to Murphy. Thomas E. Rush, leader of the Twenty-ninth, has a $10,000 job as counsel to the State Controller; in the Thirtieth Percy Nagle has a State job, and in the Thirty-first William J. Wright is at present Deputy Commissioner of Correction, his term expiring on Jan. 1.

Out of this list Murphy, according to his advisers, feels that only four might be classed as doubtful—Lazarus, Goldenkranz, Rush, and Wright—but, as all four have been taken care of by Murphy in the way of patronage, it is considered as unlikely that they will turn against the Tammany chief now.

"There isn't the slightest chance of the district leaders, or a majority of them, turning against Murphy," said the chief's confidant. "The district leaders have been so well taken care of by the head of the organization that they have nothing to be dissatisfied with. No leader of Tammany Hall ever had the record Murphy has. During his leadership for the past eleven years Tammany has had two Governors, Dix and Sulzer,

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BIG THRONG HEARS MRS. PANKHURST

English Militant Leader Gets Enthusiastic Reception at Carnegie Hall Meeting.

ATTACKS WHITE SLAVERS

Calls Suffragettes' Cause a "Holy War"—Women Have Put Fear Into Cabinet Ministers' Hearts.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette leader, held her last big public meeting before sailing away from America at Carnegie Hall last evening, and the great auditorium was filled from top to bottom. At 6:30 o'clock a big crowd had already gathered for the meeting, which did not open until 8:30 o'clock. Five minutes after the doors were opened the few unsold seats had been exhausted and a few on the stage were disposed of to the eager crowd, but with that at least 1,000 people were turned away. There was no attempt to decorate the hall, the only banner being the large one of the militants, the Women's Social and Political Union, which hung over the centre of the stage, the words of the slogan standing out:

"Resistance to Tyranny Is Obedience to God."

Mrs. Charlotte P. Gilman presided and on the platform as special friends and supporters of Mrs. Pankhurst were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Eugene Beissevain, (Inez Milholland,) Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Alice Perkins, Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, and Miss Caroline Lexow of the Women's Political Union.

Many other well-known suffragists, however, did not attend the meeting. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, was not there, nor was Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the international suffrage organization, was absent, as also were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Manhattan Borough Chairman of the party.

Mrs. Henry Butterworth of the Women's Political Union had charge of the ushers, who were drawn from Mrs. Blatch's and from Mrs. Belmont's societies, and Miss Beatrice Brown of the union sold Pankhurst literature at a table near the door. Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Martha Klatschenken, and Miss Doris Fowler Trow were others on the platform.

There was one man speaker, Dr. James P. Warbasse, who opened the meeting making a stand for Christabel Pankhurst's book, which he said could not be sold in New York. Miss Boissevain, however, informed the audience later in the evening that she understood that the ban put on it by Anthony Comstock had been removed. A letter from Dr. John Haines Holmes was read approving of it. Mrs. Gilman, in introducing Mrs. Pankhurst, said she was the greatest speaker of our times.

Mrs. Pankhurst spoke principally upon the white slave traffic and upon the need of an equal code of morals for men and women.

"Women will not fight for things that threaten the pocketbook," she said, "but they will fight for that which threatens life and the human race. It was when these were threatened that the women became militant."

She then told of the industrial needs of the 5,000,000 working women of England, whose average wages were $2 a week, and the attempts made to lead them astray, and said if the women had the vote they could at least force the English Government to pay its own employes a living wage.

"The English Government is the greatest white slaver there is," she said. "It is engaged directly in the white slave traffic in the miserable army of native women its provides for its army and navy in the East."

"They have flogged a few men among the white slavers. Why don't they begin with the cabinet ministers? Why do not they arrest all the men in making a raid on disorderly resorts—why only the women? I have visited your night courts. The Judges, the police and officers all men and the prisoners all women. A broken window is a small thing when one considers the broken lives of women, and it is better to burn a house than to injure little children. This is a holy war.

"There is a time when peace ceases to be a virtue and becomes a crime. They tell us to wait, but we have waited fifty years. If men for unjust taxation take lives, the women are justified in fighting for the liberties they have so long been deprived of. They say if you want anything go and tell the men. No, gentlemen, we do not trust you."

"They say American women shirk the duties of motherhood, and even men say it who ought to know better. They should know that it is not the fault of the women, but of the wild oats of men. I cannot think that men know the misery they inflict upon their wives and children. If we can make men think as we do we shall build up a beautiful race."

"Without an attempt on a life, we have so frightened the Cabinet Ministers that they dare not leave the house without protection. The Czar of Russia needs guards, and Englishmen have been assured that their lives are safe, but they keep detectives in the house, land at small stations with an automobile load of police, and they are guarded at golf, meetings, and dinners.

"It shows that even women can put fear in the hearts of men and make it difficult for them to carry on the ordinary routine of Government. The antis say that government is sustained by force. It is not true and never will be. With all your armies you cannot control the feeblest person who will not be governed. We are giving the people in England a lesson in government. All just Government rests upon the consent of the governed. You cannot keep the weakest person in prison if he will not consent. If that was not so I would not be here."

Mrs. Boissevain spoke during the taking of a contribution, and later Mrs. Pankhurst answered questions.

TWO ARMY AVIATORS PLUNGE TO DEATH

Lieuts. Eric L. Ellington and Hugh M. Kelly Killed by Fall at San Diego, Cal.

SERVICE DEATH ROLL NOW 13

Ellington, a Skilled Airman, Loses Control of Machine When It Nears the Ground.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Lieuts. Erie L. Ellington and Hugh M. Kelly of the United States Army Aviation Corps were killed to-day in a fall of about eighty feet in an aeroplane. The accident occurred across the bay from San Diego on the grounds of the army school on North Island. No reason for the accident was discovered, although a careful examination of the aeroplane was made. The machine was shattered.

Capt. A. C. Cowan, commanding the post, saw the accident.

"They were trying out a new six-cylinder machine," he said, "and were between 80 and 100 feet from the ground when they lost control of it.

"The machine was a new one, and Kelly was not familiar with it. Ellington went as instructor. The machine had a dual control, which enabled either occupant to manage it at will. The controls were connected, enabling the instructor to correct instantly any mistake made by the pupil.

"The men went up at 7:53 A. M. and sailed around the field for about five minutes. Of course, they were making no attempts at sensational work. They fell about one mile from the headquarters tent, toward Point Loma. The land slopes down toward the beach and is so low we could not see the machine strike.

"Apparently it began its descent in a proper manner and at the usual angle. Then it appeared out of control. The altitude was so low we felt the officers would have only a rough fall.

"A careful inspection of the wrecked aeroplane convinced us that the controls were in good order. The men were killed instantly.

The deaths of Lieuts. Kelly and Ellington at San Diego yesterday brought the number of aviation fatalities in the United States Army and Navy service to thirteen, twelve in the army and one in the navy. Besides the thirteen officers killed since the Government adopted the aeroplane in 1908, two civilian instructors, Al Welsh and Paul Peck, also lost their lives in the course of their experiments.

French Airman Killed.

CHANTILLY, Nov. 24.—M. Corben, a French aviator, was killed to-day when he fell with his monoplane while flying near here.

THE WORKMANS LECTURE.

Describe Himalayan Journey to Royal Geographical Society.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman and Dr. Hunter Workman to-night lectured to the Royal Geographical Society upon the results of their exploration of the Himalayas in 1912, many of the details of which have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. Workman said that the Rose Glacier, the sources of which they succeeded in reaching, was forty-six miles long, the longest and largest glacier in Asia, and probably in the world, except those in the polar regions. She added:

"Near the head of the glacier I found two native stone cairns, nearly demolished, but quite plain. Only human hands could have placed the rocks as they were discovered."

CONDITO RUNS DOWN BOY.

Autoist Is Under Bail for Killing Little Girl Last Week.

Not more than three blocks away from the spot where, on Friday night, he ran down and killed nine-year-old Katherine Quinn in front of her home at 4,008 Third Avenue, Marino Condito was driving his automobile along Washington Avenue, the Bronx, last evening when he ran down and seriously injured seven-year-old Samuel Pear.

The accident occurred at 173d Street and Washington Avenue, and the little boy, whose home is near by, had been playing tag in the street. He darted just in front of Condito's machine, then too close to him to be swerved away.

Condito jumped out, picked up the injured boy and drove at top speed to Fordham Hospital. There the doctors said the child had been injured internally. Condito then called at the Tremont Police Station and reported the case. The police did not detain him.

He is already under $1,000 bail to answer to the charge of homicide made against him by the police when his car killed Katherine Quinn last Friday. The next morning Coroner Healy released him until after the inquest. Condito, who lives at 3,156 Bathgate Avenue, had his lawyer with him when last night's accident halted his drive downtown.

Hans Schmidt Trial Dec. 8.

When the case of Hans Schmidt, the murderer of Anna Aumuller, comes up this morning before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions, W. M. K. Olcott, Terence McManus and Alphonse G. Koelble, counsel for the defense, will ask for a two weeks' adjournment to give them time to prepare their case. Assistant District Attorneys Delehanty and Koenig will not oppose it. This will bring the case to trial on Dec. 8.

NOTED LAWYER WEDS NURSE ON SICKBED

A. C. Braxton, Too Weak to Stand, Reclines at Ceremony in Atlantic City.

BRIDE SAVED HIS LIFE

Leading Member of Virginia Bar Was Expected to Die Until Miss Miller Took Command.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—With members of his family gathered in his sickroom at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel here, Allan Caperton Braxton, a lawyer noted in Virginia, was married here yesterday to his nurse, Miss Mary P. Miller of Staunton, Va. Staunton is his home and hers, and she had come to Atlantic City some weeks before to nurse him back to health. Mr. Braxton was still too weak yesterday to stand for the ceremony, and the marriage was performed while he reclined in bed.

Mr. Braxton was suffering from a complete nervous breakdown when he was brought here in early September, and for many weeks he showed not the slightest trace of improvement. Early in November his condition was such that those about him despaired of his life, and it was at this point that Miss Miller was called from Virginia and put in charge of the sickroom. From that day, according to the stories told at the hotel and in the Marriage Bureau this morning, he began to improve.

No announcement of the wedding was made save to the immediate circle of Mr. Braxton and Miss Miller, and they received the news only a week ago. The preparations were simple. Registrar Glenn of the Marriage Bureau went to the hotel to fill out the necessary blanks. Mrs. Carter Braxton and Clarke Worthington of Staunton and Joseph Wheat of Charlottesville arrived on Saturday, and they were the witnesses at the ceremony yesterday afternoon. The clergyman was the Rev. Charles Martin Niles, pastor of the Church of the Ascension of Atlantic City. Miss Miller is 40 years old and Mr. Braxton is 51.

Allen Caperton Braxton is one of the best known lawyers in Virginia, and he was at one time President of the Bar Association of that State. He is the author of the amendment to the State Constitution which provides for a State Corporation Commission, an act which has been copied extensively throughout the United States. His law firm, which has offices in Richmond, is Braxton & Eggleston. He was formerly counsel for the receivers for the Seaboard Air Line Railway and is now counsel for the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, and for other railroad interests. Mr. Braxton was delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904.

EVA TANGUAY MARRIES.

Vaudeville Actress Weds John W. Ford, a Dancer in Her Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 24.—Eva Tanguay, the vaudeville actress, was married to John W. Ford, a dancer and member of her company, by Justice of the Peace John D. Thomas in his office this evening. The marriage came as a surprise to Miss Tanguay's manager. Three members of the company acted as witnesses.

"The lady does not like an audience," said Ford to the Justice, and the courtroom had to be cleared before Miss Tanguay would enter. Ford, when he obtained the marriage license, gave his age as 32 and that of his bride as 33. He said he had been married once before, but this was Miss Tanguay's first matrimonial venture.

LEFT $100,000 TO BISHOP.

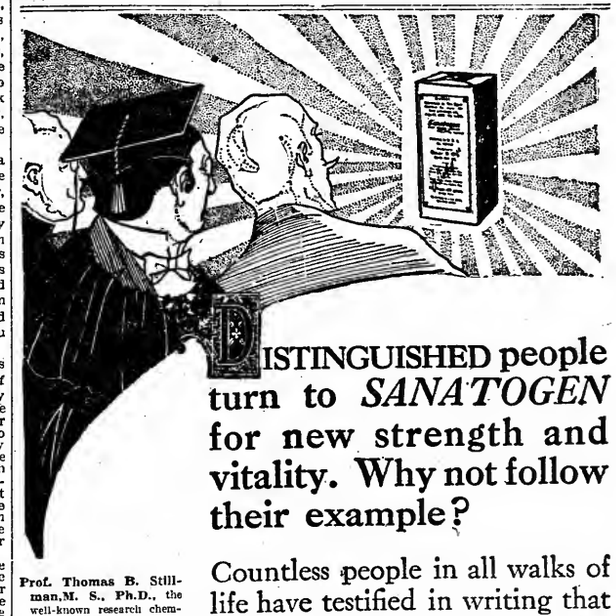
Residue of Gottsberger Estate Goes to Rt. Rev. G. W. Mundelein.

By the will of Francis Gottsberger, which was filed yesterday afternoon in the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn, a sum of money estimated to be upward of $100,000 is left to the Right Rev. George W. Mundelein, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Long Island. Mr. Gottsberger, who died recently at his home, 187 South Oxford Street, was a retired public accountant. He was an art collector, and gave to the Brooklyn Institute some time ago a collection of paintings valued at $125,000 in memory of his wife. He also established a ward in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, as a memorial to her.

Mr. Gottsberger and Bishop Mundelein had long been close friends. After providing for his children, Mr. Gottsberger directed that the residuary estate be given to the Bishop.

Mrs. A. E. Stevenson Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the ex-Vice President and Past President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, is seriously ill at her home at Bloomington, Ill.



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Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, M. S., Ph.D., the well-known research chemist, New York, writes: "The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

Mme. Sarah Grand. Author of the "Heavenly Twins," writes: "I began to take Sanatogen after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again and also am able to do as much of both as I ever did.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London: "Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Colonel Henry Watterson, the famous editor, writes: "I feel I owe it to truth to state that I have made a thorough trial of Sanatogen, and that I have found it most efficacious and beneficent. I do not think I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

Hall Caine, the dramatist, writes: "My experience of Sanatogen has been that as a tonic nerve food it has on more than one occasion benefited me."

Charles D. Sigsbee, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, writes: "After a thorough trial of Sanatogen, I am convinced of its merit as a food and tonic. Its beneficial effects are beyond doubt."

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BENCH WARRANT FOR J. K. M'GUIRE

Continued from Page 1.

Oil Company only three weeks. It was in those three weeks that James K. McGuire went to Condit's office. Condit told Chamberlin about McGuire's proposals and Chamberlin thought the visit so significant that he asked Condit for a typewritten statement of his relations with the McGuire brothers. Condit gave him the statement and a copy of it lay on the counsel table before the District Attorney yesterday when Chamberlin was cross-examined.

The statement was not read into the record, but often was referred to by Chamberlin. It was learned that it told not only the story of the McGuire brothers' activities as bagmen and commission agents, but also quoted Chamberlin himself as scouting the notion that the McGuire brothers were acting as "official" bagmen. Here is the sentiment credited to Chamberlin in this statement:

"I don't believe the McGuire brothers were ever authorized to make such an offer. I am going to Fourteenth Street and find out about it."

Further along in the statement, it was learned, was the comment of Condit that Chamberlin did go to Fourteenth Street to find out, and that Chamberlin at that time was a personal friend of Charles F. Murphy and of his nephew, Charles F. Murphy, Jr.

Mr. Whitman wanted to know if Chamberlin had not called on the telephone George Barrett, an agent of the Union Oil Company, a few days ago. Chamberlin said that he remembered the incident, but he couldn't recall what they had talked about.

"Didn't you tell Barrett that George H. McGuire had talked too much and that everything would have been all right if McGuire hadn't remembered so many things?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"No, Sir, I never did," replied Chamberlin.

"Didn't you tell Barrett that you expected to be subpoenaed here and that if you were you would be able to remember very little?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, what did you tell Barrett?"

"I can't recall," replied the witness. "I just wanted to find out about the John Doe proceedings, that's all."

It then developed that Chamberlin had called Condit on the telephone at the latter's home in Caldwell, N. J., on last Sunday afternoon. The call was made from Chamberlin's office at 7 East Forty-second Street, and in the office with Chamberlin at the time, he acknowledged, was ex-State Chief Engineer McLoud. He had telegraphed for McLoud at Albany, he said.

Wanted Party "Kept Out."

"Why did you call up Condit?" asked Whitman.

"I just reminded Condit of the statement which he had made to us some months ago," began Chamberlin. "I understood that he was to testify and I wanted him to leave out the name of the Democratic Party in that McGuire story. He had said nothing in his typewritten statement about the Democratic Party. He just said that the McGuires had asked him for a campaign contribution."

"Didn't you say to Condit: 'We understand that you are going to be called to testify and we want to warn you to be careful?'"

"No, I didn't use those words," replied the witness. "I just asked him to leave the Democratic Party out of it."

"Why should you say this?" asked Mr. Whitman sharply.

"Because I didn't want a slur on the Democratic Party," he replied.

The witness became somewhat involved, and at one point the District Attorney reminded him of the crime of perjury. Chamberlin said that he was telling the truth. The typewritten statement, he finally said, had been obtained from Condit as part of a plan "to open up a square deal for State work."

"Didn't you say to Condit: 'We are arranging things at Albany so that your products will be accepted?'" shouted the District Attorney.

"No, Sir," replied the witness.

"Do you mean to say that you did not mention Albany?"

"Yes, I mentioned Albany," said the witness, "but I merely told him that we were trying to get a fair specification adopted at Albany."

"Didn't you tell Condit: 'You treat us right and we'll treat you right?'" continued Mr. Whitman, growing angry.

"No, Sir. I told him that we were arranging things at Alabny so as to get a fair road specification."

"Who do you mean by 'we'?" shouted the District Attorney.

"There were four or five of us," answered the witness.

Then Chamberlin said that by "we" he meant the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner-Quinlan Company; the Standard Oil Company, the United States Asphalt Refining Company, and the R. F. Conway Company.

His talks with Mr. Quinlan of the Warner-Quinlan Company and with Mr. Rubino relative to his plan for getting a "fair specification," the witness said, had occurred months ago. As a matter of fact both Mr. Quinlan and Mr. Rubino are aiding the District Attorney in the present investigation. Mr. Rubino conferred with Mr. Whitman a few hours before the proceedings began.

Mr. Whitman wanted to know why Chamberlin had telegraphed for McLoud at this particular time, and the witness replied that McLoud was trying to get back into the Highway Department, and that he intended to talk the matter over with him.

McLeud, the records show, was appointed as Chief Engineer of the Highway Department by C. Gordon Reel on Aug. 27, 1912, to displace Harry P. Willis. There was much objection to the appointment because McLoud's name was not taken from the civil service list. State Engineer Bensel and Superintendent of Public Works Peck refused to confirm Supt. Reel's appointment, but following a visit to the Capitol by Gov. Dix the appointment was approved by Peck. McLoud went out of office with Reel.

When Chamberlin left the stand Assistant District Attorney Clark questioned a few contractors, and this gave Mr. Whitman time to summon George H. Barrett of the Union Oil Company. There was some surprise when Barrett took the stand. This is Barrett's story:

"Chamberlin called the office of the Union Oil Company on the telephone on Nov. 10. He asked for Condit, but Condit was not in and I talked to him. I asked him what he thought of John A. Hennessy, and he said that Hennessy talked too much. I asked him whether he was going to get mixed up in the case, and he said that probably he would; that a subpoena had been served on him. I told him to be sure and tell the truth and not get into the same fix as George H. McGuire. He told me it was easy; that all he had to do was to say that he couldn't remember."

Contractors Tell of Gifts.

The contractors called yesterday included Patrick N. Murray and Henry C. Schroeder of Rochester, Charles Mosher, Isidore H. Folk, and Frank L. Cohen of Buffalo; John Hendrick and Thomas F. Griffen of Oswego, and Harold B. Owens of Utica. They told of contributions amounting in all to $5,000 collected from them by Everett P. Fowler of Kingston.

Contractor Murray has had contracts for more than $500,000 for State road construction in the last three years. He is an independent Republican. Despite this he gave $50 to George H. McGuire in 1911, $500 to Fowler in 1911, and $500 to Fowler in 1912.

"Shortly after I paid George McGuire $50 as a campaign contribution in 1911," said Murray on the witness stand, "Fowler came around to my office in Rochester. He came there to collect, he informed me. I told him that I had already made a contribution. He said that was nice, and that it made things very easy for him. The conversation drifted along, and then suddenly he asked me how much I had given. I told him about the $50.

"'Why, that's no contribution,' said Fowler. 'The least I'll take from you is $1,000. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.' I told him he was barking up the wrong tree. I had no notion of giving $1,000. Finally I asked him why I should contribute to the Democrats. He said that the Democrats needed money badly; it was easy for the Republicans, he said, because they had the factories to draw on. He argued with me and told me that I had some road contracts and that he expected to get $1,000 at least. Finally we compromised on $500 and I made my check to Mack.

"In 1912 Fowler came to Rochester again. He asked me for $500 more. I complained that they had tied up $20,000 on me. He told me he didn't doubt it. 'I'm going to Albany to-morrow,' he said, 'and I'll look after that.' Then I gave him a check for $500, but I never saw him again. This check was made out to A. A. McLean, the State Treasurer of the Democratic Committee."

"Did you know that the second contribution of $500 appears in no statement filed with the Secretary of State?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"I didn't know that," replied Murray.

Both of the checks were introduced as evidence.

Contractor Henry C. Schroeder said that he had been an enrolled Democrat in 1911 and 1912, but that he was now an enrolled Republican. He was a member, he said, of the Schroeder-Hicks Construction Company and had six road contracts, amounting in all to $150,000.

Schroeder said that in response to a demand from Fowler in 1912 he made out a check for $125 payable to A. A. McLean. Continuing his testimony the witness said:

"I got some asphalt from the Union Oil Company of California at a low price. It was up to the Union Oil Company to get it passed at Albany, and they couldn't get it passed, so when I saw they couldn't make good, I saw there was nothing else to do but order from the Barber Asphalt Company. Thereafter I bought from the Barber Company and had no more trouble."

Charles Mosher of Buffalo testified that he sent Mack a check for $250 after he had received a letter from William H. Kelley of Syracuse telling of Fowler's visit, and suggesting that he make a contribution. He said that he had been a Republican since he was born, but he thought it was "policy" to give to the Democrats.

Isidore H. Folk, a contractor of Buffalo, said he was a Democrat, but had never contributed before 1911, when he got State contracs amounting to $400,000. Folk said that in 1911 in response to requests he gave Fowler a check for $150 for the campaign. In 1912 Fowler, he said, came to see him and told him he was a Deputy Fire Marshal. Fowler said that he wanted a sprinkler system installed in a building on which Folk was working. According to Folk, Fowler said: "'You weren't liberal with me on that contribution last year, and I don't see why I should give you any consideration. I'll give you ten days, and charge you $50 a day after that if you don't put it in.' Then I got mad and said: 'Don't wait ten days. Start something right away.'"

Contractor Folk said that he had installed all the improvements except the sprinkler, and that he met Fowler again subsequently in the Hampton Hotel at Albany.

"He told me then," continued Folk, "that he had resigned as Deputy Marshal. He said he would give me a tip. He said: 'You don't have to make those improvements on your building.' Then he asked me for a check 'for the boys.' I told him to forget it."

Later in 1912 Folk said he made out a check for $1,500 to McLean.

"Did you know that the $1,500 was o nthe list, but that the $150 contribution was not?" Mr. Clark asked.

"I didn't know that," replied Folk.

Thomas F. Griffen of Oswego said that Fowler had a sheet in his hand when he went to see him in Kelley's office in Syracuse and, looking at the sheet, told him that he was on the list for $300. Griffen had road contracts for $142,000, he said.

"'What's the idea?' I asked Fowler," testified Griffen.

"'The idea is,' replied Fowler, 'that if you contribute you'll be one of the family.'

"I asked him the basis of the apportionment, and he said there was no basis, but that I was down for $300. I talked it over with my partner, and we agreed that we'd better pay the money. I drew a check to McLean and sent it to the New York office at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street."

"Why did you make the contribution?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I considered it good policy to get into the family," replied Griffen. "Otherwise I would not have given up $300."

Harold B. Owens of Utica testified that he had $250,000 in road contracts in the name of the Dale Engineering Company. He met Fowler, he said, through ex-State Senator T. Harvey Ferris of Utica. Ferris told him, he said, that Fowler was the "accredited collector" of the Democratic State Committee. Fowler asked him for $1,000, he said, in Kelley's office in Utica. That was too much, he insisted, and they compromised on $400, and he drew a check payable to McLean.

This check, Mr. Clark brought out, was given by the Dale Engineering Company, a corporation. Mr. Whitman has the check in his possession, and it bears the indorsement of McLean.

When Owens saw the importance of his testimony he added:

"I'm not sure that they knew that we were a corporation at that time."

The next session of the John Doe investigation will be held on next Monday at 2 P. M.

GLYNN MAKES NEW RULE.

Abolishes Asphalt Specification, but Contractors Must Give Guarantees.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Gov. Glynn said to-night that after a conference with Commissioner John N. Carlisle and others it had been decided that hereafter no certain grade of asphalt should be specified for State highway work. Instead contractors would be permitted to use any sort of asphalt, provided they would guarantee it to give good service for from three to five years.

The formal charges against Carlisle were handed to him to-day by Gov. Glynn.

In making known his new plan, Gov. Glynn said:

"After consultation with Commissioner Carlisle, the Attorney General, and Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy Delaney, it has been decided from now on to throw the roads of New York State open to the asphalt markets of the world. It has been decided to have the specifications so drawn that every suitable asphalt known can be used, but to insert the conditions that every contractor must guarantee the road he builds for at least three and possibly five years. This will do away with the asphalt scandal. This provision will give every asphalt dealer in the world who has an asphalt which he will guarantee for five years an equal chance with every other asphalt man for the business of New York State.

"It will also be notice to the contractors that they must get an asphalt whose makers are willing to give a five-year guarantee for the contractors' security.

"The specifications also will require every contractor in connection with the presentation of any estimate for payment of State moneys to make a solemn affidavit as to the work performed, showing that it has been performed in exact accordance with the specifications so as to subject him to such penalty as may be involved in case he makes a false affidavit.

"I have also directed that hereafter no one shall be employed upon the roads except for special competency and ability, and I positively will prevent the use of the highway department for political patronage purposes. Hereafter Inspectors in the highway department will be employed for their ability to inspect roads, not for their ability to deliver votes or retain for the administration the friendship of political leaders.

"My own idea is that the State should maintain a suitable training school for highway Inspectors, analogous to the training schools and methods in force in the New York City Fire and Police Departments.

"I have designated Commissioner Carlisle, Attorney General Carmody, and Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy Delaney a committee to carry out these views in the specifications and contracts for road construction and maintenance."

Gov. Glynn said to-day that he believed that the John Doe investigation in New York City conducted by District Attorney Whitman, and the Statewide investigation which James W. Osborne is to begin to-morrow, would not clash. He could see no reason why Mr. Whitman should go outside his own county in prosecuting cases involving illegal contributions to campaign funds.

Gov. Glynn and District Attorney Sanford of Albany County have held several conferences of late. Gov. Glynn said to-night that he would not call an extraordinary Grand Jury for Albany County, and that his talk with Mr. Sanford had no relation to the work Mr. Osborne had undertaken.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES. The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

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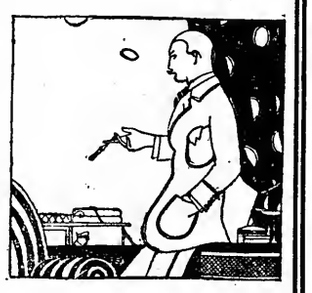

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RAILWAY MEN INTERESTED

But They Have Grave Doubts Whether Wireless Will Come Into Use on Their Lines.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—English railway men were much interested when told by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day of the successful employment of wireless telegraphy yesterday between the Lackawanna Limited train and Scranton, but they expressed the opinion that, while wireless telegraphy might revolutionize railroading in America, it could not do so in England because the conditions were totally different here. Nothing, they said, could be gained by equipping English trains with wireless apparatus, as it would be superfluous under the system of operation obtaining here.

So far as can be learned, no British railway is experimenting with wireless or planning to do so, though several big railways are experimenting with a view to finding a practicable automatic train-stop. An official of the London & North Western Railway said:

"The report of the successful Lackawanna experiment is possibly of far-reaching importance in America, but under the present method of operation here we would not gain anything even if moving trains could be in constant wireless communication with the stations. There is never any need here to tell an engine-driver how he is to go. All trains are controlled through the signal towers. The only way in which wireless would be applicable here would be in giving a danger signal to a driver, but experiments with automatic stops are now in progress on our system."

An official of the Great Western Railway said:

"I do not think wireless will help English railroads largely, as our trains are not controlled by messages to the train crews. Though it is difficult to speak definitely till fuller particulars are to hand, I do not think wireless communication would prevent rear-end collisions."

Marconi Company officials were greatly interested in the success of the test, which was along lines on which they have been working. General Manager Bradfield said:

"While this test is highly interesting and significant for the future, I do not believe that the wireless equipment of trains will come generally in the immediate future, partly on account of its great cost and partly because at present there is no apparatus that is reliable enough under the difficult working conditions of swiftly moving trains to justify general adoption by the railroads.

"However, we have been experimenting along these lines and trying to perfect an apparatus, designed to meet the peculiar conditions which can send messages from a jolting, fast-moving train. I do not believe it is absolutely impossible. In fact, I think we shall yet get an apparatus that will be inexpensive and reliable under the most trying conditions."

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Six tracklayers were killed and two others seriously injured when a train dashed into a large working party just outside Berlin this morning. The train had not been signalled and was hidden in a cloud of smoke when it ran into the men.

BRESLAU, Nov. 24.—The Municipal Council has appropriated 25,000,000 marks ($6,250,000) and will establish a municipal department to lend this money on first mortgages. Of late building operations have fallen off because of the difficulty of borrowing money even on real estate.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES. The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

PRAISE FOR OUR SAILORS.

Mayor of Nice Speaks of Their Good Behavior and Fine Bearing.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NICE, Nov. 24.—A reception in honor of the officers of the American warships now anchored at Villefranche was given to-day by the Nice municipality at the Hotel des Anglais. Among those present were M. Jolie, Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes Department; Mayor Goiran of Nice, Capt. Van Duzer of the Utah, Capt. Hughes of the Wyoming, and Capt. Rodman of the Delaware.

The Mayor in welcoming the American guests spoke of the excellent relations existing between France and the United States. In toasting President Wilson he also raised his glass in honor of the American Navy and the American colony on the Riviera. He spoke of the excellent conduct and fine bearing of the American sailors.

M. Jolie welcomed the fleet in the name of the French Government.

Capt. Van Duzer thanked the municipality for its cordial reception, and said the whole fleet would preserve pleasant memories of its Mediterranean cruise.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Pope continues daily his audiences of bluejackets from the American warships.

A party of twenty of the crew of the battleship Arkansas were received at the Vatican to-day.

SUFFRAGETTE TO JAIL.

Forbes-Robertson's Sister Convicted of Window Smashing.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A suffragette who on the occasion of Premier Asquith's visit to Birmingham in July smashed a window and when arrested refused to disclose her name to-day announced at the Birmingham Quarter Sessions that she was Miss Forbes-Robertson, a sister of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor.

At the police court investigation she was known simply as "Eliza." On being committed to the sessions, she refused bail, and after some days' imprisonment was released under the "cat and mouse" act. To-day she described Home Secretary McKenna as "a greater murderer than Dr. Crippen."

Medical evidence was given that, while not feeble minded, Miss Forbes-Robertson was very eccentric. She was ordered to pay the damage, or in default undergo fourteen days in the Second Division. She declared that she would not pay and would go on a hunger and thirst strike.

Daisy Fox said at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union to-day:

"We do not know whether or not the Government will try to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst on her return. We are not going to allow them to do so. We have our bodyguard already formed, with Gen. (Mrs. Flora) Drummond at the head, and we are going to take every means in our power to prevent Mrs. Pankhurst's rearrest."

WORKS BY BLAKE SOLD.

First Edition of His "Gates of Paradise" Brings $455 in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The sale of rare books, the property of Lady Brooke of Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield, was begun at Sotheby's to-day.

A first edition of "For Children. The Gates of Paradise," by W. Blake, frontispiece, engraved title, and sixteen plates with full margins, small square octavo, published in London in 1793 and extremely rare, brought $455. It is from the Beckford Library and is a presentation copy from H. G. Bohn, May 19, 1835, to Mr. Beckford.

Blake's "Illustrations of the Book of Job," twenty-one plates, brilliant proof impressions on India paper, royal folio, 1826, binding by Riviere & Son, realized $90.

"Quatuor Libri Amorum," Nuremberg, 1502, the extremely rare work of Conrad Celtes, the first German Poet Laureate, brought $250. It contains eleven spirited full-page wood cuts, two of which are attributed to Albert Dürer. There are in all 120 quarto leaves, together with the folding view of Nuremberg.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON PEARL THIEVES

The Men Who Stole the Famous Necklace Convicted at the Old Bailey.

SCOTLAND YARD'S TRIUMPH

Chief Inspector Ward Declared to be the Foremost Criminal Investigator of the Present Day.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The trial of the men accused of stealing the famous $675,000 pearl necklace was ended at the Old Bailey to-day. The jury found the four prisoners guilty on two counts of the indictment, those charging them with stealing and receiving the necklace while it was the property of the Postmaster General. A verdict of "not guilty" was returned on the charge of stealing the necklace in France.

Lockett and Grizzard were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, Silverman to five years in jail, and Gutwirth to eighteen months' hard labor. Silverman and Gutwirth were also recommended for deportation.

The court was crowded, the majority of the spectators being women, for whom the case exercised an extraordinary fascination, their chief desire being to get a glampse of the necklace.

A woman sitting at the back of the court shrieked when Mr. Justice Laurence sentenced Lockett, but otherwise the case came to an end without dramatic incident. One pathetic note was the application of Silverman for permission to see his aged mother before he went to prison. "The old woman," he said, "may die at any minute." The Judge granted the application.

A sinister feature of the trial was the sending of a threatening letter to a juror. The Judge said the letter appeared to have come from some friend of the prisoners. He warned the sender that if any steps were taken to fulfill the threat condign punishment would follow.

After the verdict was returned a Police Inspector gave details of the prisoners' careers. Lockett was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Liverpool for burglary in 1906 and had previously been convicted in the United States and Milan. Grizzard had also been previously convicted. Silverman has been suspected of several crimes.

The investigation of the pearl necklace mystery was one of the most remarkable examples of detective work on record, and is declared to stamp Chief Inspector Ward of Scotland Yard as being the foremost living criminal investigator.

All that the police had to guide them consisted of three pieces of French sugar and a torn scrap of a Paris newspaper that were found in the registered packet which should have contained the necklace. Inspector Ward took up the case, and the record reward of $50,000 was offered for information leading to the recovery of the necklace and the conviction of the thieves.

Inquiries were prosecuted in every direction, and, although even now the actual place of the theft has not transpired, it soon became obvious that the jewel crooks of London were excited over some unusual event. The Paris police proved of little assistance and somewhat hampered the investigations of Scotland Yard by the premature publication of details of the inquiry.

Weeks passed before definite information came to Inspector Ward and those associated with him in the inquiry, but it was obvious that the thieves had by mistake brought off a coup far beyond their expectation. They had hoped to obtain a consignment of precious stones which could easily be offered for sale. Instead, they obtained possesion of a world famous necklace, every pearl of which would provide an instant clue to their detection.

The coup doubtless cost the thieves a considerable sum, which they were anxious to recover, so, throwing discretion to the winds, they determined to sell the necklace as a whole. That decision was the first definite step toward their apprehension. It brought Messrs. Brandstatter and Quadranstein, two Paris diamond and pearl brokers, on the scene. These Parisians communicated with Scotland Yard, and it was under the direction of Inspector Ward that they entered into definite negotiations with the gang.

Inspector Ward and his officers were always within hail, and it is safe to say that from the first moment that the suspects' identity was known not one of them was out of sight of a police officer. All could have been arrested at the first meeting, but Ward determined to have every link of the chain of proof complete before taking action.

The thieves suspected that all was not well, and broke off the negotiations. Still the Chief Inspector held his hand; the net was not completely woven. Finally, it was decided to arrest the men on Sept. 2.

Doubtless to the disappointment of the police, the pearls were not found in the possession of the prisoners, and the arrest of a fifth man, Dan McCarthy, failed to lead to the discovery of the jewels. McCarthy was discharged at Bow Street on Sept. 15.

How the pearls were eventually recovered is the most astonishing feature of the case. Early on the morning of Sept. 16, the pearls, with the exception of two or three, were deposited on the sidewalk of St. Paul's Road, North London. They were picked up at the spot where a moment before a workman named Horne, the finder, had seen a man and a woman standing. Who that man and woman were has never been established, although the police made every endeavor to find them. That fact, however, does not detract from the brilliant achievement of Inspector Ward and his subordinates.

That other persons besides those convicted were concerned in the robbery is admitted, but undoubtedly a daring gang of jewel thieves and one which is thought to have been operating for yeara has been broken up.

BIG PRICES AT CHRISTIE'S.

Fitzhenry Sale Continued—A Louis XVI. Clock Brings $2,100.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A total of $24,290 was realized at Christie's to-day from the continuation of the sale of the late J. H. Fitzhenry's works of art, chiefly of the mediaeval and Renaissance periods.

The highest price was $2,100, paid by Lion for a Louis XVI. clock, sixteen inches high. The movement is by Lechopis of Paris.

Abbey gave $1,470 for a bronze group of "Hercules and Cacus," nineteen inches high, on green marble pedestal.

Lion obtained for $655 a Regence wrought-iron console table with scroll supports, fifty-four inches wide.

A Venetian workbox, a casket with painted wood borders and glass sides, and a small gilt work case, pierced with Gothic tracery, went to Simon for $1,100.

Barthelemy paid $1,155 for a cabinet eighty inches high, thirty-five inches wide, French, early sixteenth century.

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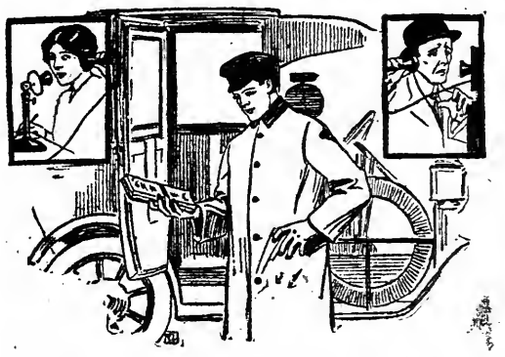
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Exceptional Values in Floor Coverings
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Best Wilton Velvet and Domestic Axminsters:— Formerly $1.65, $1.75, $1.85 a yard. *Now* 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.35
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Best English Wiltons:— Formerly $3.50, $3.75, $4.00 a yard. *Now* 2.00, 2.50, 2.75
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Special lot made up in our own workrooms from our best grade Wilton, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Carpets—choice designs and colors, and in sizes to meet all requirements. One-third less than regular standard prices. (*Sizes are approximate.*)
Size 4.6x 6.4 7.00 | Size 6.9x10.4 17.50
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We *guarantee every piece* of our *goods* and have not the slightest excuse to offer if we cannot give you *better styles* and *better values* than any other clothing store in New York.
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Sample size, free. Enough for a score of soothing, healing shaves. Dept. Resinol, Baltimore

GEMS OF EMPRESS OF 900 YEARS AGO

Jewelry Found at Mayence Believed to Have Belonged to the Beautiful Gisela.

MAY HAVE BEEN PAWNED

Troubious Times Followed the Coronation in Rome of Gisela, Who Was the Wife of Conrad II.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Dr. von Falke, Director of the Berlin Museum of Industrial Art, has made an exhaustive examination of a collection of old jewelry recently discovered by workmen while excavating at Mayence.

One of the most remarkable objects found is a breast ornament consisting of five chains hanging straight down, connected by six horizontal rows, each of nine precious stones, pearls, and antique gems. Suspended from the lowest horizontal row is an ornament decorated with topaz, precious stones, and pearls.

Dr. Falke has come to the conclusion that the jewels belonged to the beautiful Burgundian Princess Gisela, consort of the German Emperor Conrad II., who reigned from 1024 to 1039. The filigree work and the setting of the stones correspond in character with similar work known to have been executed by German goldsmiths in the first half of the eleventh century.

There is great similarity between the workmanship of the ornaments and that of the celebrated imperial crown preserved at Vienna. This was made before the year 1027 for the Emperor Conrad.

Dr. Falke remarks that the magnificence of the jewelry worn by Gisela at her coronation in Rome was referred to in historical records, and he considers it quite conceivable that her most valuable ornaments were pawned or hidden during the stormy times that followed.

The jewelry is now in the possession of the Kaiser.

Won't Dance the Tango Till Late.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Emperor William's order against the tango has caused a hurried change in the programme for the dance to be held after the Thanksgiving dinner of the American colony. It was learned that any members of the Diplomatic Corps present would withdraw should the tango or two-step be danced. These were consequently eliminated from the programme, but will be permitted during the latter part of the evening after the official guests have retired.

Archbishop's Golden Jubilee.

PEORIA, Nov. 24.—Two hundred visiting clergymen to-day attended the golden jubilee celebration of Archbishop John Lancaster Spalding. Pontifical mass was celebrated, the cathedral being packed to its capacity. Archbishop J. J. Glennon of St. Louis delivered the sermon. Archbishop Spalding is very feeble, and with much difficulty walked to the altar. A big public reception planned for this afternon was called off on account of the Archbishop's condition.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.

John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW. —Adv.

MISS LA RUE CAUSES SCENE.

Interrupts Performance at London Theatre to Protest to Audience.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Some excitement was caused at the Palace Theatre to-night when Grace La Rue, an American vaudeville performer, stepped upon the stage and interrupted another performer in order to make a public protest against the action of Manager Alfred Butt, who, she said, had refused to allow her to sing a certain song.

While Miss La Rue was speaking the curtain was rung down and Mr. Butt stepped before the footlights. He explained that Miss La Rue had been notified that she must not sing any song which had not previously been submitted to the management. As he had not heard the song which she wished to introduce, he said, he could not sanction its public presentation.

Grace La Rue in private life is the wife of Byron Chandler, a wealthy New York man. She has been appearing in London for several seasons. She was well known here in vaudeville as a singer of coon songs.

BOLIVIAN ENVOY ACTS.

Is Making Inquiries in Regard to the Alleged Rubber Atrocities.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Col. Pedro Suarez, the Bolivian Minister in London, when seen to-day in regard to the charges of the Aborigines' Protection Society as to slavery in the rubber region, declared that the Bolivian Government was unable to arrest criminals of Peruvian nationality unless requested to do so by the Peruvian Government. He said he was in cable communication with the Bolivian Government on the subject.

Col. Suarez said he had also been in communication with Washington.

TERRITORIALS 62,000 SHORT

Haldane Complains That Young Men Prefer Sports and Tango.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Premier Asquith to-morrow will receive a deputation which is to propose measures such as increased pay and certain privileges to attract men to the Territorial Army, which is 62,000 short.

The voluntary system under which the territorials are recruited is considered by many persons to have been a failure from the beginning.

Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, speaking in London to-night, complained that young men were attracted by football, golf, and latterly by the tango, rather than by service in defense of their country.

Big Shackleton Expedition.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, interviewed to-day regarding his proposed Antarctic expedition, said he hoped to lead another expedition, but the plans, financial and otherwise, had not matured sufficiently for him to make a definite pronouncement on the subject. The expedition, however, would be on a big scale.

GIMBELS

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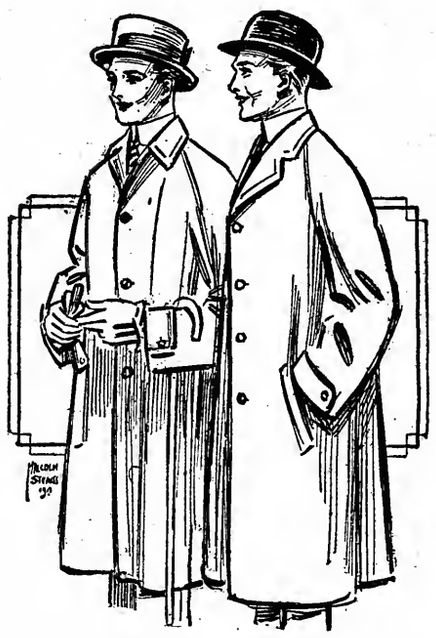
More of the Cold-Proof Chinchilla Overcoats
More of the Well-Bred Winter Suits

Have Joined This Fine Collection of

Men's Clothing at $18.50



So that the group of Overcoats now includes plenty of these scarce and very popular chinchilla Coats, as well as Winter Chesterfields in Oxford gray or black, fully lined with Skinner's satin, and Overcoats in various smart fancy materials that younger men, especially, will like.

The Suits contain such fashionable fabrics as rough plain blue cheviots, plain grays and browns, and smart black-and-white pin stripes. Soft rolling, and conservative models.

All sizes, 33 to 48 chest measure.

In style and in general all-around excellence, these Overcoats and Suits stand on a pinnacle at their price—$18.50. And no wonder, because we estimate them conservatively as being

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Men's Silk-Front Shirts at $1.50

Silk bosom, and silk facing on the turn-back soft cuffs. The same silk, by the way, which goes into Shirts we sell at $5 and $6—beautiful satin-striped effects. Sleeves and bodies are of excellent mercerized cloth that match the silk splendidly in pattern and coloring. Altogether a fine scheme for the man who likes smart appearance mated with economy.

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Men's Silk Negligee Shirts and Pajamas

will be placed on Sale this day (Tuesday), at unusual concessions from regular prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts (plaited or plain), made of imported Habutai silk in fancy stripe effects or all-white; regular prices $6.00 & 6.50, at $3.75

Men's Negligee Shirts (plaited or plain), made of imported Japanese Silk crepe in fancy stripe effects; regular prices $7.00 & 7.50 at $5.00

Men's Pajamas of imported Habutai silk; regular price $12.00 per suit . at $5.50

Also Men's Pajamas of mercerized materials and imported madras; regular prices $2.50 & $3.00 per suit . . . . at $1.65

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The opening of the social season has indicated definitely the modes chosen by leaders of fashion.

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London-made Great-coats at ⅓ to ½ London prices. All the newest English models.

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Correct Coats for Street, Golf, Polo, Automobiling, Walking and Driving.

100 Men's Fine Overcoats from London

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Tailored of the Finest Fabrics by two of London's most exclusive coatmakers, whose specially purchased sample lines they include.

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THE "Studington" REG'D COAT
TAILORED BY STUDD & MILLINGTON
MAKERS OF OVERCOATS
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The Models		*The Materials*	*The Details*
Single-breasted Chesterfields.	Ascots.	Real Harris Tweeds.	Silk and "Venetian" yoke linings.
Great-Coats.	Double-breasted Regent's.	Homespuns from Donegal.	Plain and cuff sleeves.
Raglans.	City Raglans.	West Riding Blankets.	Patch, slit and bellows pockets.
Guards' Coats.	Fowey Sport Coats.	Irish Woolens.	Plain, pleated, full-belted and half-belted backs.
Camberleys.	Single-breasted Cavendishes.	Chinchillas. Whitneys.	Lengths from 44 to 50 inches.
Piccadilly Walking Coats.		Homespun Shetlands.	Some are shower-proof.
		Scotch Lovat Flannels.	Notch, shawl and convertible collars.
		Cumberland Tweeds.	Whole and split sleeves.
		Rough Scotch Tweeds.	Quarter- and skelton-lined.
		Fleeces from Ireland.	
		Melton Cloths.	

All sizes from 34 to 42. Mostly one or perhaps two of a kind, model and color; light, medium and heavy weights, and ample selection from a remarkable range of styles.

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We are offering a splendid assortment of Guaranteed Rugs in small sizes ranging from

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See the Game Saturday from the Side Lines

Regardless of the position of your seats you are virtually on the field if you view the play through a pair of our specially designed field glasses.

"THE TELETUR" with its high power and wide field of vision is compact enough to fit easily in the pocket.

Good pocket glasses as low as $8.75.

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THIS SEASON'S MODELS

Sizes 2 to 12 Years

AT HALF PRICE

Coats, now $10.00 to $25.00
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The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

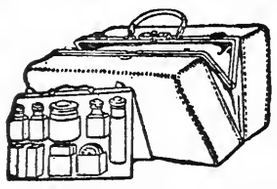
Thanksgiving 'Possum

From the 'possum hunt in Virginia to the explorer's camp on the Amazon, Abercrombie & Fitch sporting goods are in evidence on Thanksgiving.

Last week we were supplying camp goods for South America, shot-guns to Long Island hunters and Monte Carlo game tables for house parties in the Berkshires.

Sporting goods—sporting clothes—sporting amusements.

Thanksgiving Luggage



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Suit Cases, Kit Bags, Travel Toilet Requisites, Attache Cases—cosmopolitan impedimenta fit for the King's messenger.

Look like they've come from somewhere--like they are going somewhere.

The Channel Bag, fitted for women, illustrated above, is a capital week-end piece—$85.

English grain morocco, with ebony and gold-plated fittings, including jewel box, curling iron and lamp.

Men's imported fitted Suit Cases, $35. Other fitted bags for men and women, $25 up.

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Little luxuries which smooth out the roughness of a journey—many of them brought from the other side:—

English Morocco Writing Cases, lined with moire silk, $3.50 up.

Overnight Pocket Dressing Case, in russet leather, $2.75.

English Scarf Holders—spaces for scarfpins, studs and 24 neckties; 1.35.

Morocco Bridge Whist Cases, fitted, 75 cents.

Imported Tea and Luncheon Kits in great variety of new styles.

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Poultry Shears which simplify the carving of a bird, $2.

Abercrombie & Fitch Carving Sets, from $4 up.

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Viennese Crystal Bull Dog Ash Trays

One of our thousands of imported Christmas novelties. Receiver of metal-mounted crystal—bull dog of amethyst crystal with eyes of brilliants. Price $8.50!

Other Ash Receivers, 75 cents up.
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Imported Covered Pipe Racks—Doulton and Gun Metal Glaze Tobacco Jars.

Write for Our Christmas Catalogue

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

NEED ONLY $572,753 TO GET $4,000,000

Workers for Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. Fund Will Make Final Effort To-day.

HOPE TO REACH GOAL

Conditional Subscriptions Lapse if Project Fails of Success—J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Gives $25,000.

There was a magnificent spurt on the next to the last day of the campaign to raise $4,000,000 for new buildings for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of this city. The leaders announced yesterday gifts amounting in all to $435,905, which make the grand total to date $3,427,247. The total of the subscriptions of yesterday was more than twice as large as the subscriptions taken on any other one day of the campaign.

Following the despair of the leaders at 6 o'clock on Sunday night, when only $40,000 had been subscribed toward the million necessary to complete the fund, the enthusiasm at yesterday's luncheon in the campaign headquarters at 25 Broad Street was marked. The headquarters was crowded to the doors with workers who were hoping to hear the best but were fearing the worst. As the team leaders announced their totals the applause grew in volume. There was a hush when George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, arose. When he said that his committee had obtained $330,000 in subscriptions the women present joined the men in enthusiastic applause.

There was more applause when it was learned that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had telephoned to the headquarters just as the luncheon started, to say he would give $25,000.

There is still $572,753 to be raised before the campaign ends to-night, but the fact that the leaders were able after eighteen hours work yesterday to obtain record subscriptions for any one day, has spurred the workers to greater efforts than ever. Every man and woman left the luncheon yesterday determined to do his and her part toward completing the fund by to-night. It is expected now that the project will be a success.

On the other hand, if the campaign to reach the $4,000,000 mark fails the building fund will lose $450,000 which has been subscribed conditionally on success. It was announced yesterday that of this sum $350,000 is in one gift and that it includes two other gifts of $50,000 each from anonymous friends of the two associations. The only $350,000 subscription was made by John D. Rockefeller and was announced at the opening dinner of the campaign in the Hotel Astor.

The congregation of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's church on Madison Square contributed $950, which was included in yesterday's total. It was also announced that a well-known architect had volunteered his services in drawing up the plans of the new buildings to be constructed, and that four taxicabs of the Mason-Seaman service have been placed at the disposal of the workers for a real whirlwind finish of the campaign.

Besides the gifts already mentioned other subscriptions yesterday of $1,000 or more were:

Anonymous	$5,000
Ward Bread Company	5,000
Eugene Delano	5,000
James A. Hearn & Co.	2,000
Anonymous	1,000
Jonathan Thorne	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Mrs. Francis P. Furnald	1,000
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	1,000
Moreau Delano	1,000
C. H. Matthieson	1,000
Horace E. Andrews	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carolan	1,000
Mrs. Harry S. Bowen	1,000
Mrs. William J. Schieffelin	1,000
Mrs. William Reed Thompson	1,000
George S. Bowdoin	1,000
Mrs. Samuel Bridgham	1,000
Anonymous	1,000

The official list of contributions yesterday by committees and teams was:

The Kingsley Committee	$37,817
The Clark Committee	14,056
The Kuns Committee	2,978
The Women's Committee	86,718
The Bronx Committee	6,842
The Harlem Committee, (women)	2,583
The Harlem Committee, (men)	1,686
The Colored Committee	4,325
The Executive Committee	830,000
Grand total yesterday	$435,905
Grand total to date	3,427,247

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

1—Francis Louis Slade, Captain	$3,446
2—James S. Cushman, Captain	3,025
3—Joseph P. Day, Captain	25,229
4—C. Beekman Hoppin, Captain	285
5—Wm. J. Schieffelin, Captain	1,759
6—R. H. Montgomery, Captain	114
7—John Nicolson Captain	1,868
8—J. C. Auchincloss, Captain	317
9—E. S. Kassing, Captain	644
10—George C. Hubba, Captain	780
Total	$37,817

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

11—John Sloane, Captain	$2,040
12—Lawrence Priddy, Captain	41
13—Horton Ijams, Captain	1,000
14—Philip W. Henry, Captain	2,917
15—Frank De K. Huyler, Captain	232
16—John Ross Delafield, Captain	886
17—Thomas A. Buckner, Captain	5,886
17—H. E. Almberg, Captain	75
19—Cleveland A. Dunn, Captain	1,000
20—Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Captain	....
Total	$14,056

KUNZ COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team A, L. H. King, Captain	$71
Team B, F. C. Pinkham, Captain	2,907
Total	$2,978
21—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Captain	$2,278
22—Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Captain	9,959
23—Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Captain	5,067
24—Miss Emily B. Wilson, Captain	2,409
25—Miss Dorothy Perkins, Captain	6,987
26—Mrs. Christine T. Herrick, Captain	1,311
27—Mrs. Florence Stewell, Captain	2,100
28—Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Captain	2,151
29—Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Captain	1,971
30—Miss Anna Maxwell, Captain	2,555
Total	$36,718

Two one dollar bills were left at THE NEW YORK TIMES office last night for the fund. The money was inclosed in an envelope which was delivered by a messenger boy. A note, written in ink on letter paper of the City Club of New York, which gave no clue to the identification of the donor beyond the signature "Englishman," was folded about the bills. The note ran:

"The Missing Million."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: Would not one rich man or woman go hond for the balance of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. fund?

Recently Lord Plymouth put up a million as bond to release the Crystal Palace, in London, from going to the hammer. Except a small sum he has got it all back—and during the next three months almost every one would give a small dopation. I incloss $2, and wish them all luck.

ENGLISHMAN.

The guests of honor at yesterday's luncheon were Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. William M. Kingsley, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Dr. L. L. Doggett, President of the Y. M. C. A. Training School in Springfield, Mass., and William P. Sidley, President of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., who made a brief address.

WRIT AWAITS EARLE.

He Must Produce In Court Son He Kidnapped In Paris.

Ferdinand Pinney Earle, who is expected to arrive either at this port or at Boston in a day or so, will be served with a writ of habeas corpus directing him to produce his eight-year-old son, Harold Erwin Earle, before Supreme Court Justice Seabury. Mr. Earle is accused of having kidnapped the boy on Nov. 9, in Paris, from the home of his first wife, Marie Emma Emilie Fischbacher-Earle. Miss Charlotta Herman, who is said to be Earle's traveling companion, is charged with participating in the kidnapping.

The purpose of this action is to recover the boy and return him to his mother's home in Paris. A criminal action, it was said yesterday, would be begun against Mr. Earle and Miss Herman if the court upheld the habeas corpus proceedings. The papers in the application for the writ assert that Earle is either on the steamship Marquette, due in Boston, or on the steamship Finland, bound for this port.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—The advance list of the Red Star liner Marquette, on the way from Antwerp to Boston, was received here to-day. The name of Ferdinand Pinney Earle does not appear, but it is possible that he booked under an assumed name. The authorities searched the White Star liner Canopia, which arrived from Naples to-day, but Earle was not on board. A sharp lookout for him and Miss Herman will be maintained.

CLAIMS $5,000 FOR BAIL.

Put Cash Up In a Bet, Says Jeffries —Stranger to ex-Bluecoat.

Following the dismissal yesterday of the indictments against former Patrolman Eugene F. Fox and Ashley Shea, charged, respectively, with bribery and perjury as a result of District Attorney Whitman's police graft investigation, the secret of the mysterious deposit of $5,000 cash bail for Fox's release from the Tombs was disclosed. It developed from affidavits filed at the District Attorney's office that the bail was put up by Herbert Jeffries, an entire stranger to Fox, as the result of a wager.

According to the records on file in the County Clerk's office, Fox was released from the Tombs on Jan. 15 upon the deposit of the cash with Warden Fallon of the Tombs. The money was deposited by Louis J. Grant of Grant & Rouse, Fox's attorneys.

Mr. Jeffries is an explorer. He has made several trips to Africa and South America, and has been interested in several South American revolutions. Through his attorney, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, he filed an affidavit yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Laselle, asking for the return of the money. The affidavit says that he delivered to Grant & Rouse, Fox's attorneys, $5,000 to be deposited by them as agents for Fox's bail.

Mr. Jeffries, according to the affidavit, was in the office of Col. Bacon at the time the police investigation was taking place. He had just returned from South America. In the office he met an acquaintance with whom he entered into a discussion of the police question.

"The police are not as bad as they are painted," Mr. Jeffries asserted. Grant & Rouse and put up the money, it is asserted.

"If you think that way about it," the other replied, "why don't you bail out Fox?"

The upshot of the discussion was a wager of $500 which Mr. Jeffries made with his friend that he would bail Fox out. Mr. Jeffries then visited Grant & Rouse and put up the money, it is asserted.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

There's a Fat Boy

who is the courageous and resourceful leader of four live country boys in a new book called "Mark Tidd." It's a story your boy will warm up to—and there's no telling, you might like "Mark Tidd" yourself. Clarence B. Kelland wrote it.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

¶ Horses who talked and men who are no bigger than ants—but you've guessed that it's Gulliver. There's a new "Gulliver's Travels" and every young reader should have the book. The big, new full-page pictures by Louis Rhead make it really a new book—and more interesting than ever.

JOE THE BOOK FARMER

¶ The boy champion corn-raiser's story is a new book of success, called "Joe the Book Farmer." It is so good a book that one State board has adopted it for regular reading, and more than one other State has sent it broadcast. Garrard Harris wrote it—and he tells a real story.

BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES

¶ Inventing the Cherokee alphabet was Sequoya's job, just as it was Powhatan's to rule over thirty warlike tribes. You know of course that these men were great Indians. Their stories—and many others—are told in a new book called "The Book of Indian Braves," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser. You get acquainted with Sitting Bull, Black Hawk, and other big red men. A splendid book for boys to read.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Important Special Sales

of Furs—Evening Gowns—Afternoon and Street Dresses—Dance Frocks—Afternoon and Evening Wraps—Tailleur Suits with or without fur trimming—Limousine and Utility Coats—Blouses.

at greatly reduced prices

ALSO CONTINUING

Sale of Millinery *$10 & $15*

formerly to $40—smart street and semi-dress styles.

Charge purchases will not be billed until January 1st.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

We Make It to Your Advantage to
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

The Big Store, this year as in past years, places itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated for EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

And there is every good reason why you should do your Holiday shopping earlier. You can certainly make your selections in greater comfort NOW than later on, when the inevitable Christmas rush sets in.

Furthermore, assortments are at their very best now, and your choice is more attractive. This advantage is for EVERYBODY.

And as a Further Inducement
TO OUR CHARGE CUSTOMERS:

All purchases made until Dec. 10, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1, 1914.

And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

Complimentary Stamps FREE, Today

As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. Distribution in Premium Parlor, GREENHUT Building. Only 100 complimentary stamps good in any one book.

MAIN BUILDING

Myriad Attractions, This Year, in Our
Wonderful Toy Town

What a fairy-land—what a playground for children and grown-ups! Thrills, surprises and laughs galore Nobody should miss seeing:

The "Ferocious" African Lion—The Bengal Tiger—The Cage of Monkeys—The Realistic Elevated Railway

and the thousand and one other Toy Town features.
Even Santa Claus, himself, is here to greet you.
Special prices will be marked on hundreds of favorite toys for today's selling.
Everybody's welcome.

MAIN BUILDING

15c to 25c Collars

E. & W.—RED-MAN—FRISBIE AND NUMEROUS OTHER FAMOUS BRANDS

For Men and Boys; Today, Each, at 5c

12,000 Collars in this Greatest of All Distributions.

The gigantic assortments for your choice include every favorite shape, including high, medium and low folds; also standing and wing shapes for men and boys. Nearly all of these collars are in perfect condition. Some are imperfectly laundered and therefore have been classed as "seconds." But the defects are in no instance important—nothing to hurt the wear. All can easily be remedied by a single trip to the wash tub.

All Sizes from 12 to 20.

Entire Main Aisle in the Basement given over to this event. Scores of extra salespeople in attendance.

MAIN BUILDING

Another Achievement!

Overcoats and Suits For Men and Youths

Values to $20; Sale, Today, at $11.85

2,600 handsome and high-class winter garments purchased from two overstocked manufacturers are comprised in this extraordinary selling occasion.

The Overcoats—every new style, length and size. Hundreds of "Snellenburg" samples included. These coats are "dandies"; values to $20; today, at..... $11.85

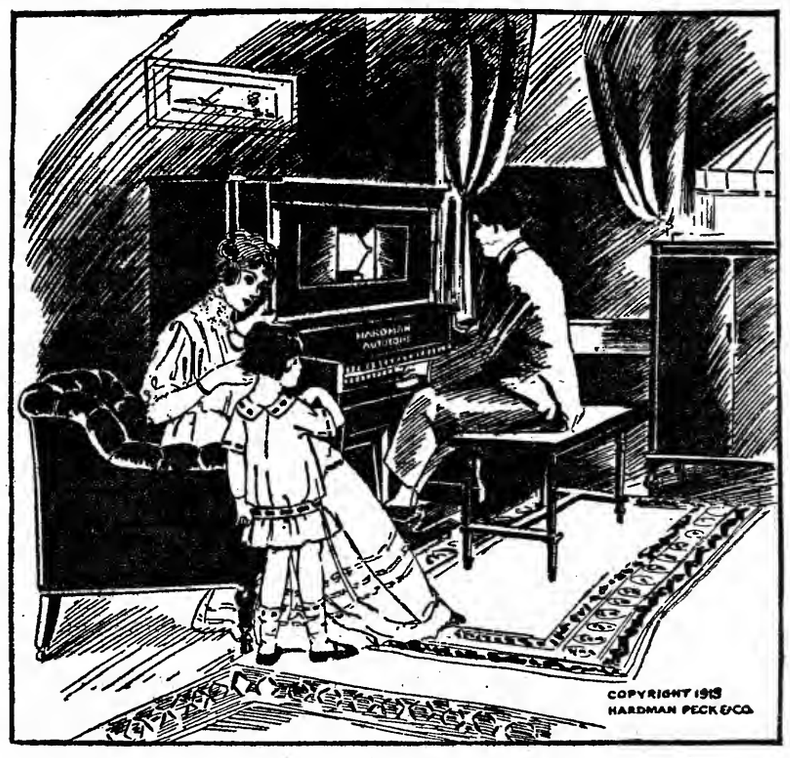
The Suits—youths', young men's and men's styles, for business and dress occasions. Browns, grays, tans, mixtures and blue all-wool serges. All sizes.

The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter



Every Business Man Owes It To Himself To Own and Enjoy a

Hardman Autotone

It is the most thoroughly artistic Player-Piano that best piano builders have produced.

It has the superlative piano qualities of the famous HARDMAN, combined with the wonderful AUTOTONE, which enables the business man, who does not know one key from another, to play any music he likes, IN THE MOST ARTISTIC MANNER.

The AUTOTONE gives a new and delightful atmosphere to the home. It gives a new and wonderfully inspiring relaxation to the tired business man, for his evenings at home.

There is a marvelous fascination about being able to produce music, and give it touches of your own personality—for every man is A MUSICIAN IN HIS SOUL. All can FEEL the stirring impulses of Music.

The AUTOTONE takes care of all the technique, and then it supplies all the facilities for YOUR OWN INTERPRETATION—enabling you to play the melody JUST AS YOU FEEL IT.

Day after day, as you learn to know the power that the AUTOTONE gives you, you gather greater and greater delight in possessing it, and in developing greater art with it.

Your wife, too, will enjoy delightful hours with it. She will find a new joy in listening to you, when you play it.

Then, if there are children, it will wonderfully develop their musical sense, and start them toward a fine musical education.

Primarily, the HARDMAN AUTOTONE is a magnificent Upright HARDMAN Piano—that is the most vital fact in its superlative excellence. Thus, when the player-action is not required, the finished musician has a piano of the highest grade known, on which to perform. The AUTOTONE being a miraculous convenience for the non-player, but being practically non-existent for the expert pianist.

There Is a New Joy In Life For The Home That Welcomes An AUTOTONE

Music is one of the greatest nerve tonics known, and the possession of a HARDMAN AUTOTONE will be a revelation to the busy man who makes this important addition to his home this Fall.

Then, it is a purchase very easy to make. Those who desire to do so, pay a small amount when the purchase is made and easy monthly or weekly installments afterward.

Stop in Today, on your way downtown, or at your convenience and see what a desirable addition to your home the HARDMAN AUTOTONE will be.

The HARDMAN is "The Piano of the Opera"—used by the great Metropolitan Opera Stars, and enthusiastically endorsed by them for its superlative artistic merits.

Easy Terms You may pay us a deposit on the purchase price of any of our instruments and we will deliver it to you immediately—then you may complete your payments in small weekly or monthly installments, just as you wish. Liberal allowance for old pianos taken in exchange. Write for handsomely illustrated catalogue.

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Wild's Orientals

In considering your Christmas gifts early, you have time to weigh the practical advantages of a good rug—and to select the rug.

Instead of some trivial gift thing which the recipient may or may not want will not a Wild's Oriental be accepted as a specially well chosen present?

At all prices—from $15 up.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Vital Questions of the Day

I. Eugenics.
II. Socialism.
III. Feminism.
IV. Psychism.
and 100 Best Books of 1913.

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY—NOV. 30

Leading authorities on each of the above subjects will contribute an article in next Sunday's New York Times, Nov. 30, reviewing the last word in the best books and publications of 1913 on these important subjects:

Eugenics—The article on this theme will be written by Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute.

Socialism—Will be discussed by Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School of Social Science.

Feminism—The article on the broad theme of the woman movements will be written by Miss Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist.

Psychism—The possibility of the life hereafter, with special reference to Sir Oliver Lodge's recent discussion of the subject, will be treated in an article by Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine.

The Hundred Best Books of the Year.

Next Sunday's New York Times will also contain a classified list of the 100 best books published in 1913, compiled by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves and Dr. Carl Van Doren of the Department of English, Columbia University. Each book concisely reviewed.

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY—NOV. 30

To be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times it is necessary to give your order in advance to your newsdealer. Order The Times delivered regularly at your home and avoid missing the special editions.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7—Christmas edition of The New York Times—with twenty-nine extraordinary reproductions of photographs of "The Girl of To-Day," by a new and revolutionary printing process. The Christmas edition will also include a large plate reproduction in the original colors of John S. Sargent's famous picture of "The Prophets" in the Boston Library. This picture, given free as a supplement to The New York Times, is equal to the best picture supplement with the 50 cents and $1 Christmas magazines.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"
Daily 1 Cent Sunday 5 Cents

OWEN SAYS BANKS AID STOCK GAMBLING

Currency Bill Will Check Lending of Reserves for Speculative Accounts, He Asserts.

TO DIVERT FUND TO TRADE

Quotes Bankers Here as Welcoming Regional System for Loaning Money on Commercial Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—That large bank reserves concentrated in New York were loaned in speculative accounts on the New York Stock Exchange was asserted by Senator Owen to-day in opening the debate in the Senate on the Owen-Glass Currency bill, adding that the measure would remove this condition. After the Senate wrangled for half an hour over the printing of the bill, Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, made the formal defense of the measure as amended by the Democratic wing of the Senate Committee. Mr. Owen spoke for two hours, and adjournment was then taken.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, the Democratic head of the Republican half of the committee, will reply to Mr. Owen Wednesday. Mr. Owen's speech adhered closely to the lines of his report on the bill Saturday, but he was listened to by a good attendance of Senators.

Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughters of the President, came into the gallery, accompanied by a party of friends, and heard Mr. Owen speak.

The suggestion was made by Senator Cummins of Iowa that State institutions might be forbidden by the laws of their States from joining the regional systems proposed in the pending bill and from subscribing to their capital stock.

His remark followed a question to Mr. Owen as to whether Mr. Owen considered the participation of State banks necessary to the successful inauguration of the system.

Mr. Owen replied that he did not, but it had been definitely known all along that the Administration forces counted heavily on the co-operation of State institutions.

Reviewing the details of the bill, Senator Owen urged that by the creation of a market for discounted commercial paper and by mobilizing the reserves in public utility regional banks, the measure would remove the great dangers of the present financial system.

Asserting that at present New York bankers who hold a large percentage of the country's reserves were forced to place those reserves in call loans in the Stock Exchange, the Senator said:

"We are advised by representative New York bankers that the great banks there would be glad to have the system improved by the establishment of Federal reserve banks strong enough to furnish money on demand against good commercial bills, and thus enable the New York banks to withdraw their funds from the Stock Exchange—which has become the most gigantic gambling establishment in the world—and place such funds in the service of legitimate industry and commerce. This will be one of the great benefits of the pending measure—that is it will withdraw from the gambling enterprises on the Stock Exchange the bank reserves of the country and enable such reserves to be used for the commerce of the nation."

Senator Owen explained the security that would be behind the new currency, which under the bill would be issued against commercial paper. Besides this paper, he pointed out, the notes would be secured by the liability of the member bank discounting the paper, the liability of its stockholders, the liability of the reserve bank, issuing the notes and its stockholding banks, a 33 1-3 per cent. gold reserve, and the guarantee of the United States.

"There has never been issued a note with such safeguards surrounding it by any banking system of the world," he said.

Senator Owen urged speedy action on the bill by the Senate, declaring that banks and business men throughout the country were "holding back" to discover just what form the legislation would take. He said that the differences between the two divisions of the Senate committee should be adjusted, and, as Chairman, expressed his willingness to accept some of the proposals made by the anti-Administration faction.

NAMED FOR FILIPINO BOARD.

Wilson Nominates H. S. Martin, C. L. Riggs, and W. T. Denison.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson nominated to-day the following as American members of the Philippine Commission:

Secretary of Public Instruction and Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands—HENDERSON S. MARTIN of Kansas.
Secretary of Commerce and Police—CLINTON L. RIGGS of Baltimore, Md.
Secretary of the Interior—WINFRED T. DENISON of New York.

Mr. Riggs was graduated as a civil engineer from Princeton University in 1887. Subsequently he became a manufacturer and retired from business some years ago. His military record covers service in the National Guard of Maryland and in the Spanish-American War. His home is at Catonsville, Md.

Mr. Denison was born in Maine, but is now a legal resident of New York. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1896 and from Harvard Law School in 1900, and is an Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice.

Henderson S. Martin is Chairman of the Kansas State Utilities Commission. He also is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

CHURCHILL PARTY CLAIMING VICTORY

Profess Confidence That Mayor Kline Will Name Him Again for School Board.

APPLAUD MITCHEL'S STAND

Opposition, Led by President Butler of Columbia, Considers Mayor-elect's Indorsement "Unfortunate."

While Mayor Kline declined to commit himself directly yesterday as to whether he had made up his mind to reappoint Thomas W. Churchill as a member of the Board of Education, it was understood at the City Hall that Mr. Churchill was practically certain to be designated.

All that Mayor Kline could be induced to say when asked whether the cablegram received from Mayor-elect Mitchel on Sunday had induced him to make up his mind in favor of Mr. Churchill, whom Mr. Mitchel warmly indorsed, as was told in a cable message from Panama, was that in his own time he would appoint a good man. In a previous statements Mayor Kline has said he would probably decide the matter by the middle of th's week.

Alrick H. Man, who was appointed by former Mayor Low as a member of the Board of Education, and reappointed by former Mayor McClellan, was particularly happy over the situation yesterday afternoon. Mr. Man has taken the lead among members of the Board of Education in defending the policies of Mr. Churchill and attacking those of City Supt. Maxwell, to whom the Churchill administration has been opposed.

"Mayor-elect Mitchel knows," was the first comment of Mr. Man on reading the cablegram from Panama. "There are few men," he added, "who have shown a deeper interest in educational matters than Mr. Mitchel. His experience in the school inquiry, conducted by a committee of which he was Chairman, has resulted in his being very thoroughly posted on local school conditions. While he made mistakes in the early stages of the inquiry his good common sense and the knowledge derived during the work fully appear in his later reports and the conclusions of the committee as finally published.

"While his original position was critical if not antagonistic, he could not fail to discern in the course of the inquiry the keen insight, practicability, and good judgment with which Mr. Churchill was steadily improving conditions which had long been regarded as irremediable."

Members of the Public Education Association and some of those who signed with President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University the letter to Mayor Kline asking him not to reappoint Mr. Churchill were disposed to object to the terms in which Mayor-elect Mitchel came to Mr. Churchill's support.

"I don't see why this indorsement of Mr. Mitchel should have anything to do with the question of Mr. Churchill's fitness for the office he holds," said Frederic R. Coudert. "Mr. Kline is the Mayor, and it is upon him that the duty of making appointment falls. Our position with regard to Mr. Churchill is entirely an impersonal one. He may be a very worthy man, but he stands for a system in public education which is retrogressive. He may think that his policy is progressive because it heads toward simplification. But, on the contrary, the idea of progressivism is toward differentiation of function and not toward simplification. Mr. Churchill and others who come in from the outside cannot overthrow the progress of a hundred years.

"My conclusion after three years of service on the Board of Education is that the ideal arrangement must be one which looks to the employment of the very best experts obtainable from whom the initiative in matters of school management will come. At the same time there must be a board of lay members in which is vested the financial power and the power of ratification of recommendations of the experts. To break that arrangement down is to go backward instead of forward."

Howard M. Nudd, Secretary of the Public Education Association, characterized Mr. Mitchel's stand as "unfortunate."

"If the Mayor-elect will read the Howe-Goodenow report," he said, "he will find that the opinion is expressed that about 85 per cent. of the functions now exercised by the Board of Education ought to be performed by experts. Mr Mitchel's attitude in regard to efficiency in public service makes his stand in regard to the Board of Education matter very surprising."

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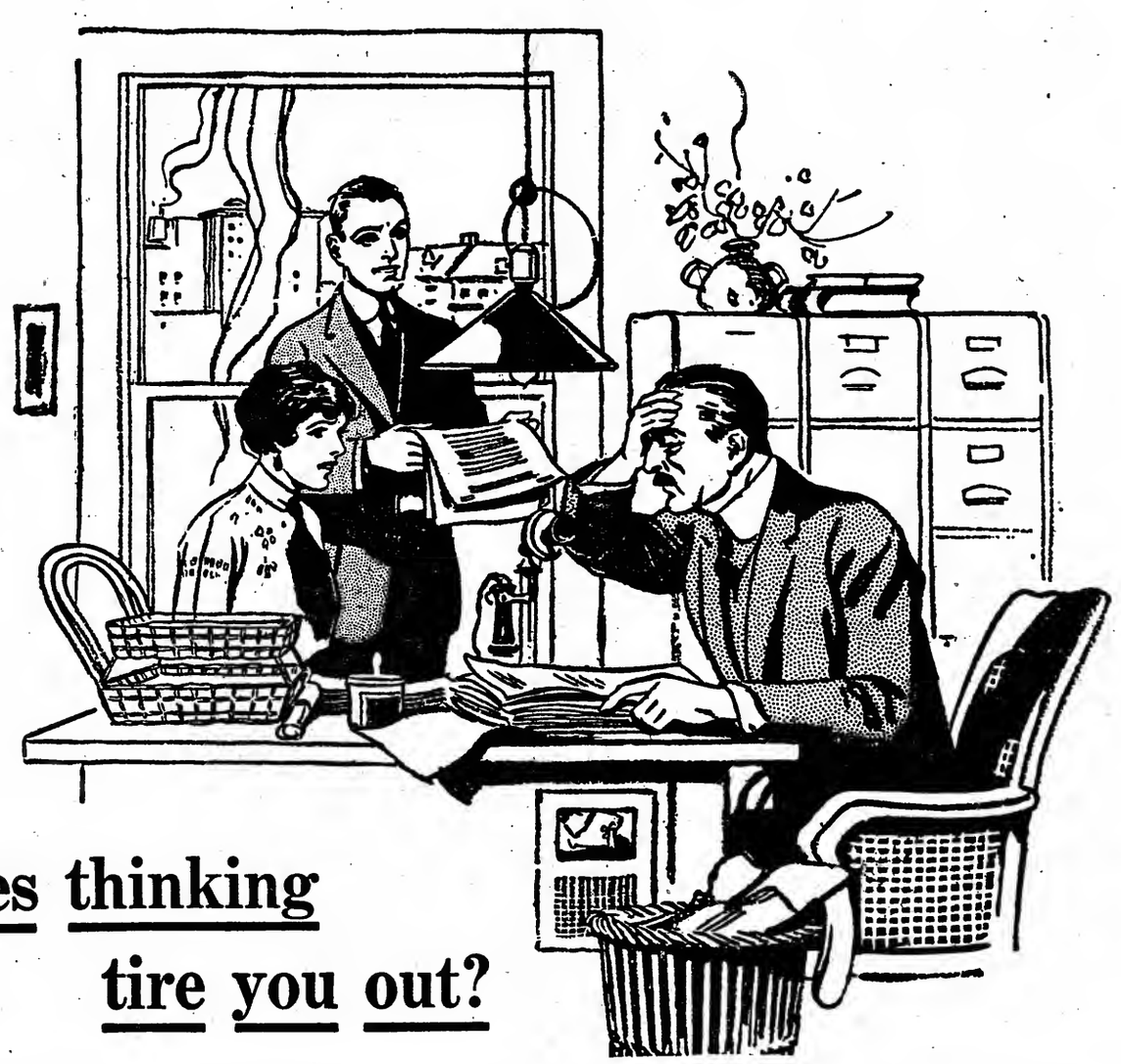
SILVERSMITHS
Diamonds, Watches and Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Leather Goods, Art Stationery, Umbrellas and Canes.
"Gift Book" sent upon request.
Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS
Our motive in giving boys, young men and men the best clothing in New York at the least money is not philanthropic. It is the only honest way we know of by which we can assure the greatest development of our future business ---the same motive that has prompted us for over half a century.
Sack Suits $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats $18 " $75
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

B. Altman & Co.
have prepared for this day (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday),
An Extraordinary Offering of Women's Ready-to-wear Gowns
(sizes incomplete)
at the following unusual concessions from former prices:
Gowns that were $38.00 to 48.00 at $22.00
Gowns that were $50.00 to 85.00 at 32.00
This selection comprises Afternoon and Evening Gowns of silk, and Street Dresses of Velveteen, Corduroy or Serge.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

"Good Night, Little Girl, Good Night"
A Record that will Fit Your Talking Machine—Victor or Columbia
Only 25 Cents
This is a sample Columbia Double-Disc Record just issued for the purpose of showing you that Columbia Records can be used on either Victor or Columbia instruments; that Columbia Records are guaranteed to be superior to any record of other manufacture, and that the price of 65 cents is below the price of other records.
25c
Step in and hear it. Or telephone, and we will send it out to your home.
Columbia Graphophone Co.
35-37 West 23d St. 39 West 125th St.
89 Chambers St., New York.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 5th Ave. & 19th St., New York.
Pease Piano Company, 128 West 42d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 Broadway, New York.
Simpson Crawford Company, 6th Ave., 19th & 20th Sts., New York.
Sol Lazarus, 216 East 59th St., New York.
Cort Sales Company, 330 6th Ave., near 20th St., New York.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pease Piano Company, 34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. I. Fancher, Jr., 738 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 1227 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 27 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Rumler Bros., 3-5 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.



Does thinking tire you out?

Does your mind get hazy when you are trying your best to think straight? Do you tire in the middle of the afternoon, just at the time when your most important work must be done?

Are you nervous, irritable and "snappy"? Do you go home at night thoroughly exhausted and "ready to drop"?

That's no way to live.

How long do you think you can keep it up?

You can remember when you used to get a lot of real fun out of your day's work?

You jumped eagerly into every task. The harder they were and the faster they came, the better you liked it.

Your mind was as clear as a bell; the last hours of the day were the best; you went whistling up the street at night, "as fit as a fiddle."

What's the trouble now?

Don't say you're getting old; lots of older men can double discount you and you know it.

* * *

To enjoy your work and your play, to excel, to succeed, you need bodily strength, a clear head and steady nerves. That's all.

These things you must get out of your food. There is no other way.

Your body and brain cannot give you what you do not give them.

Your problem is only to find some form of food which will meet the demands of your ill-nourished system, some food whose elements will furnish the necessary physical, mental and nervous energy.

Wincarnis is a liquid food. It is not a "patent medicine"; there are no drugs in it.

Here are the three ingredients:—*A pure, natural wine; Liebig's Extract of Beef; Extract of Malt.*

The wine is a mild stimulant, a tonic and a blood-builder.

Liebig's Extract of Beef is a nerve food without an equal.

The Malt Extract is a powerful restorative and vitalizer.

These three ingredients, all foods of the highest value, are combined by a special process which retains and enhances their health-giving properties, in the form of a palatable, satisfying beverage.

* * *

Wincarnis is not a new, untried preparation.

It has been in use in England for 30 years.

10,000 British physicians have recommended it.

They prescribe it for the results of overwork, "brain-fag", anemia, insomnia, debility, exhaustion and nervous diseases of all kinds—that general physical weakness which we call a "run-down" condition—and for invalids convalescing from all diseases.

If you are unfit for either work or pleasure—nervous, irritable, shaky—it must be perfectly plain to you that the right food, and nothing else, can put you on your feet again.

Wincarnis is such a food.

It assists tired, worn-out human nature in a natural way.

You know that steel wires, millstones and steam shovels wear out in time and need renewing.

So it is with the human machine.

You can keep it in good repair or neglect it and pay the price in lost vitality, shattered nerves and general debility in some serious form.

Wincarnis contains precisely the ingredients which will assist Nature in that process of rebuilding and renewing which she is always striving to effect.

Just a trial will convince you, by the evidence of your own senses, that this is true. The coupon printed below enables you to get a sample free. Use the coupon today.

Price large size, $1.75, smaller size, $1.00

WINCARNIS
The Wine of Life

Prepared in Norwich, England, by Coleman & Co., Ltd., Contractors to His Majesty's Forces and to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Wincarnis is now on sale in New York at the following stores—$1.75 large size, $1.00 smaller size:

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Wine Growers' Association
Charles & Co. Hygrade Wine Co.

Edward Lassere, U. S. Agent, 400 West 23rd Street, New York. Tel. Chelsea 3979

TEST IT FREE—Use this coupon

Edward Lassère, U. S. Agent,
400 West 23d Street, New York.

Send me the free trial bottle of Wincarnis and your descriptive booklet. I enclose 10 cents in stamps to pay delivery charges. (T 5)

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
.....

King William IV V.O.P Scotch Whisky

Quality Never Varies

Children Love Books

We have the *right sort* of books for children of every age—the kind of books that not only entertain, but that develop imagination and initiative and that *educate*. Moderate prices, always.

F.A.O. SCHWARZ

TOYS and GIFTS

Fifth Avenue at 31st Street

FOR SALE

Pennsylvania Railroad Ferryboats

"BALTIMORE" and "JERSEY CITY"

"Baltimore" is at Hoboken Shop and "Jersey City" is in service on the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They may be seen by applying to Captain C. J. Carroll, Sup't Jersey City Ferries.

If interested in purchase of boats of this character, please examine and submit written offer NOT later than three o'clock Monday, December 15, 1913.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

S. Porcher, Purchasing Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

MALONE SWORN IN; WILL FIGHT BOSSES

Urges Support of Mayor-elect Mitchel and Interest in City Affairs.

COLLECTOR HITS TAMMANY

To Work for "Radical Changes of Party Purpose and Party Leadership."

Dudley Field Malone took the oath of office as Collector of the Port of New York yesterday. He asked those who had gathered at the Custom House to witness his induction into office to do all within their power to uphold the cause "of clean party politics" in this city by supporting in every way possible John Purroy Mitchel as Mayor. Mr. Malone referred to the result of the recent municipal election as "a fortunate day" in the political history of this city.

The ceremony of swearing in the new Collector was held in the large office room adjoining the office of the Collector. Mayor-elect Mitchel was represented by his secretary, Bertram De N. Cruger, and others present were former Collector William Loeb, Jr., George Gordon Battle, who has a plan for the reformation of Tammany Hall; Francis Lynde Stetson, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A.; President Churchill of the Board of Education, Gen Nelson H. Henry, Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo, Raymond B. Fosdick, Robert Adamson, John L. De Saulles, John D. Crimmins, Julius Henry Cohen, Gen. Theodore Bingham, the Rev. Father Wall, and Charles W. Culkin, Thomas Rush, and William Dalton, three district leaders of Tammany Hall. Many Customs officials were in the gathering.

At 10:30 o'clock the veteran United States Commissioner John W. Shields advanced to the centre of the room and administered the oath of office to Mr. Malone. Then Mr. Cruger, as the representative of the Mayor-elect, read a speech that Mr. Mitchel would have delivered had he been in the city.

"My regret," Mr. Mitchel said, "in retiring from the Collectorship of this port is equaled only by my delight that I am to be succeeded by my friend, Dudley Field Malone.

"It was my pleasure and honor to take up the duties of this great and important office as the successor to a very distinguished incumbent, Collector Loeb, whose splendid work prepared the way for and made possible such improvements in the service as I have been able to put into effect in my short tenure of the office.

"And now that I am to be succeeded by a man for whose character and ability I have the highest opinion, I can lay down the office in fullest confidence that it will be ably and successfully administered.

"I cannot leave this office without saying to you, Mr. Stuart, and the other gentlemen in the Customs Service at this port, what I would wish to say, and what I know I would have had occasion to say again and again, were I to remain here. I wish to tell you how deeply I have been impressed by the splendid spirit of the men in this service, and by their great fidelity and ability. My association with you gentlemen of the Customs Service has been a very great pleasure. I leave you with the profoundest regret.

"I congratulate you on Mr. Malone's appointment. You may remember that early in March I urged the President to name him. He will make a great Collector. You will find him a rare associate and an inspiring leader. I need not bespeak for him your hearty co-operation, because I know you will give it. Under his leadership you will carry out the reorganization of the service and deal with the new and difficult problems which will arise under the new tariff law. The term of Collector Malone will be an epoch-making one, and it is with the greatest regret that I am not with you in person on this occasion to join in greeting him. I wish him godspeed."

The room rang with applause as the new Collector arose to reply to the welcoming words of his absent predecessor. He said that it was to him a great honor to be the successor of Mr. Mitchel, and that he would always endeavor to prove worthy of the confidence that the Mayor-elect has publicly expressed for him.

"We are living," said Mr. Malone, "in a fortunate day. We have recently witnessed the election of a new Mayor of the great City of New York by a political army composed of Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, and Independents. Because of the fact that men of all parties participated in the election of John Purroy Mitchel, I know I offend no sense of propriety and inject no note of partisanship in asking you all to uphold the cause of clean party politics and the administration of good government in this community under the new Mayor of New York.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to interest himself, not merely on Election Day, but 365 days of the year, in the affairs of politics and government. Without such vigilance on the part of the men of patriotism and ideals, republican institutions cannot endure.

"I, for one, wish to say to-day that, after I have completed my hours of service at the Custom House, the performance of the non-political business duties of the Collectorship of the Port of New York, I reserve the right, which belongs to every citizen, to spend my leisure time in fighting for clean politics and sound administration. I am not interested in the results of one contest. Those leaders of parties—and we have them in all parties—who work for purposes of government which are not republican and not American never take one defeat as conclusive. And I intend to dedicate not merely one campaign, but the rest of my life, in this City of New York to a fight for radical changes of party purpose and party leadership.

"You, gentlemen of the service, are to continue in co-operation with me under a Democratic President and a Democratic Administration in Washington, but for an absolutely non-partisan conduct of the business affairs of the Port of New York.

"The American people, before Election Day, divide themselves into parties and differ on policies, but after Election Day these party differences are merged by a spirit of patriotism into a well-known desire on the part of all the people to serve the country and its interests without regard to faction or previous divergence of party view. Consequently it should not only be the object, but it is the duty of the officials of Government to bend the administration of office to the service of all the people, without regard to partisanship."

Mr. Malone closed his speech with a promise that as Collector he would have no policies to proclaim. He said he realized his office was not a political one, and that he would know no such word as "favoritism" and would enforce the law strictly and impartially.

DEMOCRATS SPENT $33,147 ON STATE

Committee Opened Campaign with $62,246 Balance—G. H. McGuire Contributed $1,000.

MITCHEL CAMPAIGN FUNDS

W. H. Reynolds Gave $5,066 and Vincent Astor $2,500—J. B. Ford Helped Republicans with $2,500.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—George H. McGuire of Syracuse, now prominent in the public eye through revelations made by him to District Attorney Whitman in New York regarding up-State Democratic "bagmen," contributed $1,000 to the Democratic State Committee's fund for the late campaign, according to the statement of Treasurer Arthur A. McLean made to the Secretary of State. The contribution was made on Oct. 30.

When the campaign opened the State Committee had a balance of $62,246. This was swelled to $65,790 by contributions. George B. Van Namee, Clerk of the Assembly, and Lou F. Betts each contributed $100; Frank Disney and W. H. Follette each $30; James W. Fleming and John J. O'Connell each $250, and William Mansfield $125. The other contributions were in sums of from $10 to $50. The total expenditures were $33,147, and the estimated unpaid bills and other liabilities $19,518.

The statement of expenditures, which covers a year, shows that great interest was taken in the inauguration of William Sulzer; items for "inaugural expenses and "Governor's reception" run from Nov. 27 to Feb. 27. These include five items for Thomas J. Torpey aggregating $506; three for Charles White, $200; John A. Mason, $50, and Edward Burke, $25. The largest expenditure was for plate matter for newspapers, $7,967. To the Kings County Democratic Committee $5,000 was given. The State Committee's inauguration expenses were $23.24, a hotel bill, and those of the electors $5.70, also a hotel bill.

Republican County Committee.

Ogden Mills, Treasurer of the New York Republican County Committee, reports receipts from Sept. 24 to Nov. 6 of $37,985 and expenditures of $37,015; balance, $970; notes outstanding, $6,000. The Citizens' Municipal Committee gave $24,880 and the Mitchel Committee $300. Among the subscriptions were these:

$2,500.

James B. Ford.

$1,000.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Max S. Grifenhagen.

$500.

Charles C. Nott, Sr., the Rev. John H. Denison, William P. Clyde, Ogden L. Mills.

$450.

Marcus M. Marks.

$250.

Seth Low, Henry W. Taft, Otto T. Bannard, Herbert Parsons, Lloyd S. Bryce, Chauncey M. Depew.

$200.

James E. March.

$100.

Charles W. Chaffin, Paul D. Cravath, John T. Pratt, William E. Iselin, Henry Clews, Howard S. Harkness, Robert Kelly Prentice, Louis Marshall, Frederick A. Higgins, Martin Saxe, James A. Scrymser, William D. Guthrie, Woodbury G. Langdon.

The Assembly Districts received sums ranging from $315 in the Third to $1,200 in the Twenty-third.

Mitchel Campaign Committee.

The Mitchel Campaign Committee of New York County collected $37,174, expended $33,258, and has claims outstanding of $4,945, which will create a deficit of $1,029. The contributors included:

$5,066.

W. H. Reynolds.

$2,500.

Vincent Astor.

$1,500.

Marcus Loew, W. J. Duane.

$1,000.

A. A. Anderson, Stuart Hirschman, George Ehret, Jr., William Fox, Joseph Huber, F. H. Bugher, John Freve.

$775.

Montgomery Hare.

$600.

Mirabeau Towns.

$500.

Francis Lynde Stetson, G. Howard Leavitt, Joseph Grau, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hyman & McCall, Calvin L. Dennis, Maurice Wetheim, Laurence G. O'Brien.

$400.

E. A. McDougall.

$350.

Henry M. Powell.

$300.

J. Henry Diele.

$275.

C. C. Miller.

$250.

Ralph W. Gwinn, Roland R. Conklin, Joseph A. Flynn, James J. Martin, John J. Kuhn, John B. Burley, Robert Grier Munroe.

$200.

J. J. Kladred, Robert Kesbon, John M. Harmon, Dudley Field Malone, John W. Cox, Luke A. Burke, Frankie L. Foke.

$150.

Meyer & Putzel.

$100.

August Heckscherd, W. M. Polk, M. R. Maltbie, Thomas E. Kirby, V. Everitt Macy, George E. Payne, Arthur C. Train, W. H. Pound, Arthur Iselin, Harold R. Weaver, Arthur Woods, Carlotta Russell Lowell, Hallahan & Ahearn, G. L. Bossevain, G. L. Rives, Alfonso de Navarro, Archibald M. Brown, Guy M. Walker, Michael Dawling, Eugene, Delano, James Churchill, Thomas Hunter, Charles D. Purroy, Audley Clarke, Marvin Scudder, James Imbrie, Bloomingdale Brothers, Martin Manton.

Other Reports.

The New York County Progressives received $25,418 and expended $22,767; balance, $2,646. To each Assembly district was given from $25 to $75. The principal subscribers were: W. Emlen Roosevelt and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, each $500; H. E. Verran and A. H. Scribner, each $200; Melvine G. Palliser, $150; Henry M. Stevenson and John E. Lowe, Jr., each $125; John W. Ilnigram and James S. Meng, each $100.

William R. Hearst gave the New York City Independence League Committee $1,000 on Oct. 24 and $1,000 on Nov. 3. The receipts were $2,797, the expenditures $2,666, and the liabilities $5,323. Among the subscribers were Herbert R. Limburg, $250; P. D. Riordan, $200; James A. Allen and J. Irving Haushe, each $100.

This was the final day for filing campaign statements, and the office of the Secretary of State was flooded with them. Reports filed showed:

Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance of New York, receipts $9,596; expenditures, $6,571; liabilities, $6,737.

Citizens' Union of New York: Receipts, $8,494; disbursements, $8,490. Isaac Seligman contributed $500, the largest individual sum.

Bronx County Progressives: Receipts, $5,525, including $1,500 from August F. Schwarzler; expenditures, $5,434.

William A. Prendergast Campaign Committee of New York City received $14,107; expenditures, $14,106.

Lorenz Zeller (for New York General Sessions Judge) Committee received $10,275; disbursements, $11,180.

DENY PRIMARY CONSPIRACY.

Democratic Leaders Take the Stand in Brooklyn Trial.

Witnesses called by the defense yesterday in the trial of State Senator Daniel J. Carroll, Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn; Luke O'Reilly, a lawyer, and three others before Justice Keihy on charges of conspiracy and intimidation of election officials at the primaries in March, 1912, discredited the testimony of Thomas J. Owens, also on trial, who turned informer.

O'Reilly made a sweeping denial of the allegations against himself and Carroll. O'Reilly will continue his testimony to-day. Carroll may also take the witness stand.

SPENT $31,383 FOR FIELDER.

New Jersey Democratic Committee Files Its Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—According to the detailed statement of Gen. Dennie F. Collins, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, filed to-day with the Secretary of State, it cost $31,383.18 for the campaign in behalf of Gov.-elect Fielder.

The State Committee was Fielder's campaign committee.

SAY WILSON AIDS CATHOLICS

Methodists Attack Appointments—Thus Explain Mexican Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—President Wilson's appointment of Catholics to Federal offices was criticised to-day by the Rev. Dr. James W. Marshall, Superintendent of the New Brunswick District of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Marshall also scored the President for his "vacillating policy in Mexico," and said that the reason he was "so tardy in taking action" was because Mexico was a Catholic country.

Dr. Marshall's criticism of Mr Wilson came in a discussion of a paper on "Thanksgiving and Patriotism" before the New Brunswick Preachers' Association in St. Paul's Church, Ocean Grove, this morning. Methodist ministers along the shore attend these meetings, which are held weekly.

The District Superintendent said that 80 per cent. of Mr. Wilson's appointees were men of the Catholic Church. Dr. Marshall's criticism was concurred in by other ministers, though one or two of them doubted that the Superintendent had the percentage correct. There was no comment on the Mexican policy of the President.

Dr. Marshall also said the Catholic Church had become aggressive in matters of State recently, and he deplored what he called President Wilson's furtherance of that aggression

There is no worry on The Claridge menu

How like a man playing roulette is a man speculating on hidden secrets of the menu.

And this, of course, is all wrong, because worry or apprehension before a meal is inimical to the benefits of eating it.

To eat with profit, you must eat with pleasure, and to eat with pleasure you must banish all worry from your mind.

We realize, of course, how difficult this is as a rule, and that is why we urge upon you the wisdom of dining at The Claridge, where there is neither worry nor need of it, but cooking which faithfully interprets all the flavor and the verve of the viand and the vegetable.

Hotel Claridge

Telephone Bryant 7100

BROADWAY AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET

JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED

With the artistic musical results that you may produce with

The BEHNING PLAYER PIANO

Beautiful tone, ease of pedaling and remarkable simplicity of expression devices combine to make the Behning the world's leading Player Piano. You cannot obtain its equal at any price. Your favorite compositions reveal new beauty when played on the Behning.

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Also Anderson & Co., Inc., 558 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Gillette Pocket Edition in triple Silver-plate, $5; other Pocket Editions in Gold-plate, $5.50 and $6. Gillette Standard Sets, $5 to $12; Combination Sets, $6 to $50.

LET the children club together to give Father a Gillette for Christmas! He will use it every morning—to make his shaving quick and easy, and give him a cheery start for a brisk day down-town.

Ask Your Dealer

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

You have tried out lots of cigarettes.

Now smoke Oasis—they're guaranteed good.

Our long experience, our tremendous tobacco resources, are pledged to this statement!

The best Five Cent Cigarette ever made.

10 for 5¢

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Premium Store, 7th Avenue and 16th Street, New York City

M. E. STONE SAYS WE ARE NEWS MAD

The Newspaper Should Be Informative, He Tells Students of Journalism.

IT MAY ENTERTAIN ALSO

Highest Mission Is to Lead Current Opinion by Intelligent Discussion.

The making of a newspaper was described by Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, in his address yesterday on the subject "What Is News?" to the School of Journalism at Columbia University. Because of the limited time at his disposal, Mr. Stone confined himself to the chief function of a newspaper, the gathering and presentation of the news.

"The newspaper as you and I know it is distinctly of American origin and growth," he said. "There is nothing like it in any other place on earth. The nearest approach is, of course, to be found in England, but if you carefully study the English papers, you will agree that their resemblance to American newspapers is not so close as to make them twin enterprises. The newspapers of France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, with rare exceptions, are not newspapers at all, but are the mouthpieces of individual publicists.

"Here and there, as in the case of two daily papers of Buenos Aires, and the Cologne Gazette, and the Temps of Paris, there are journals which rise to the level of some resemblance to the products of our efforts in America. I should also include the papers of Canada and Australia. But these isolated instances constitute the exceptions which prove the rule."

Reviewing the long conflict between the Government and the people that resulted in a free press and free speech, Mr. Stone continued:

"I believe that the newspaper to perfectly fulfill its mission should first furnish the information upon which the citizen may form a judgment for his guidance in both his business and his political relations; second, it should be an intelligent presentation and discussion of public questions and fairly lead the citizen in the path of business and civic righteousness; third, it may very properly contribute to the healthy entertainment of the reader."

Mr. Stone said that as a nation we are a news-mad people, and, after summing up a list of things so often treated as news, such as executions, prizefights, divorce cases, and matters of the domestic circle, he added:

"Now, as a matter of fact these things are episodes. They are in no sense contributions to the real history of the world. This sort of journalism is, after all, not the most profitable sort of journalism. I have had some experience in the business, and that experience demonstrated conclusively that the publication of real information brought subscribers in large numbers, and the class of subscribers which it brought became fast friends of my newspaper. Seeking to secure a proper perspective of the world's happenings, I dismissed the episodes of the hour in short measure and set out to learn and to present the things which the world was doing in the field of science, of ethics, of politics, of economics. I found that a responsive chord was touched at once.

"We are a peculiar people. Drawn from all quarters of the globe, with many millions having no just conception of the mission ordained for this republic, with racial prejudices which are natural and inevitable, we as a people are facing problems of tremendous import. It is imperative that somebody, somehow, shall do some thinking. And I cannot help believing that there is a great body of the people who would like to do this thinking if they had only a chance.

"Are we doing all we can to better such a condition? The newspaper has practically driven out of existence in this country the review; even the magazines are devoted, as a rule, to fiction of the most inconsequential character; even in the newspapers, in large measure, editorial opinion has disappeared. Where, then, shall you turn for a serious, thoughtful consideration of any public question? May I suggest that I believe there is a great longing on the part of many people for real information and that I believe it would prove profitable to attempt to minister to this desire.

"It follows from what I have said that I think it is as reporters and not as advisers or as entertainers that we rise to our highest stature. An intelligent reporter is far more valuable than an intelligent editor. I have indicated to you my belief that the highest and best form of news was informative in its character; that we should be writing the real history of the world and that so far as may be we should dismiss the episode and the tittle-tattle. I know there is a present rage for so-called human interest stories. It is not a new form of media.

"What we need are newspapers having such vision that they are able to present a fair perspective of the really important things that are happening in the world, to whom, for instance, the chaotic condition in Mexico is of some more moment than a Nan Patterson case here."

Matters of real human interest, Mr. Stone said, were like those questions involved in unrest conditions in England, the agitation now going on in the Chinese Republic; the development of race prejudice in South Africa, where the struggle between the whites and natives presents a difficult problem to the British Government; the current inquiry in national finance; the high cost of living, and the question of equal suffrage for men and women.

"They are all subjects furnishing news of the very highest order," he said. "As compared with them the antics of our friends at Newport, the proceedings of the divorce courts at Reno, a fire in Grand Street, or a report of the Court of General Sessions seem to be somewhat inconsequential. As a rule, the profitable and influential newspapers devote a great deal of their space to matters of an informative character.

"But lest I be entirely misunderstood let me repeat that a newspaper to be successful should be entertaining, but mere entertainment should not be its final end and aim. Moreover, I believe in sensational journalism. To be news at all a thing must be sensational. It is the unusual, the startling quality to any information which makes it news.

"The story of the recent murder trial in Kieff, Russia, was of enormous worth, and rightfully was of great news value. I think the publication of it saved hundreds of lives. I have no doubt that if the old methods in Russia still obtain and if the trial of Beilies had been a secret one, the probably would have been convicted, and there would have followed a massacre of the Jews. I think that such a massacre would have followed his acquittal but for the publicity given to the case, and I firmly believe in the moral value of mere news publishing."

Talcott Williams, director of the school, announced to the class after Mr. Stone had gone that the latter was instrumental in making an arrangement with the Russian Government whereby it was possible to send out to the world the news of the trial of Beilies.

Chicago Bans Dice Game "26."

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The dice game "twenty-six," which is popular throughout the United States and a feature of many cigar store attractions, was ordered suppressed in Chicago to-day by Chief of Police Gleason. The order was issued on the heels of a court decision that the game constituted gambling.

TRUCKMEN ALLEGE FREIGHT CONFUSION

Commerce Board Asked to Mend Conditions at Rail and Steamship Terminals Here.

WANT TAIL-END DELIVERY

Discrimination and Favoritism Also Complained Of by New York Team Owners' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Allegations of discrimination and charges of confusion in the placing or freight in the terminals of the leading railroads and steamship lines centring at New York are contained in a complaint filed to-day with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the New York Team Owners' Association, composed of sixty-five members, who have 1,500 horses and auto trucks hauling freight.

The railroad and steamship lines have about five acres of freight stations in New York. It is alleged that merchandise is placed in these stations in a heterogeneous mass, piled frequently without longitudinal or transverse aisles, and the commission is informed that where there are aisles they are barely large enough for the passing of a truck.

The charge is made that fragile articles, like those of glass, are mingled with iron pipe, and oil with carpets, rags, wool, cotton and other inflammable materials, that beer in barrels is piled with furniture and machinery, and that the goods of one merchant are superimposed on the goods of another, while boxes, bales, and bundles are dumped together when unloaded from freight cars without regard to whether the markings on the goods are visible, parts of consignments arriving together being frequently separated by careless handling and so promiscuously scattered as to be reported "lost."

It is averred that at the end of three days such reported "lost" goods are put in storage houses owned by the railroads or steamship companies and that consignees are compelled to pay the unloading and storage charges. It is asserted that drivers frequently are compelled to go into the cars on the tracks to obtain goods to be delivered by team.

This condition, the petition alleges, results in confusion and congestion, causing long lines of teams to wait at the entrances, and resulting in great delay and loss to patrons.

The association, through its President, Joseph K. Orr; its Secretary, Charles E. Ertz, and J. M. Lovejan and Joseph Loria, alleges that the carriers show favoritism to certain team and truck owners, allowing them to drive past teams having prior position in line. It is alleged that the carriers do not employ enough clerks, weighers, and checkers.

The complaint alleges that at terminal freight stations in many other cities in the United States the same railroads are affording to consignees what is known as tail-end delivery, but that this is denied to consignees in New York City. At those stations in other cities where there is tail-end delivery, it is averred, there is no congestion, no discrimination and no delay. The commission is asked to order the carriers to put a system of tail-board delivery into force in New York City, and order such other changes as are considered necessary.

The railroads named as defendants are the New York Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Central of New Jersey, Lackawanna, Reading, Lehigh, Baltimore & Ohio, West Shore, Central Vermont, and New York, Ontario & Western.

The steamship companies designated as defendants are the International Mercantile Marine, Cunard Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line, Scandinavian-American Steamship Company, Anchor Line, Panama Steamship Company, American Transport Line, Old Dominion Line, Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, Southern Steamship Company, Clyde Line, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway and Steamship Company, Austro-American Steamship Company, New London Steamship Company, Providence Steamship Company, New England Steamship Company, Central Hudson Steamship Company, Cuneo Steamship Company, Holland-America Line, and Furness-Withy company.

STRENGTH

Number of Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding	10,543
No. of Mortgages in Foreclosure	28
Amount of Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding	$137,000,000
Am't of Mortgages in Foreclosure	$420,000

STRONGEST MORTGAGE COMPANY IN AMERICA

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,500,000**
59 Liberty St., N.Y. 134 Montague St., Bkn.

Mr. Simonson's Chauffeur Acquitted

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Nov. 24.—Frederick A. Copman, chauffeur for William Simonson of New York, was to-day freed from a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Charles Nickerson, who was run down by an automobile driven by Copman on Nov. 9. Judge Wentworth of the District Court found that the chauffeur was not at fault.

Gifts that Last

At Christmas time no gift is more acceptable than beautiful, durable silver, and if it is

1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"

it will give lasting service and maintain its original charm and beauty. Guaranteed by the world's largest makers of sterling silver and plate. Buy early.

Sold by Leading Dealers

A Keen Creative Brain

Has value far above money alone because such a brain can win not only money, but—what money often fails to win—SUCCESS.

Brains are built—same as other parts of the body—from the food one eats.

The ordinary diet often lacks certain elements essential to the well balanced nourishment of both body and brain. Especially is this true of white bread flour, which, to make it white, is deprived of valuable mineral salts in the milling process.

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

made of finest whole wheat and barley, retains the mineral salts (grown in the grain) and other nutritious elements, and thus supplies perfectly what white flour bread lacks.

This lack is often the difference between a weak body and dull, ineffective brains and the strong, keen, creative kind.

Grape-Nuts comes ready to eat direct from package—fresh and clean. Delicious with cream or good milk.

It is a concentrated, easily digested food, and as the cereal part of the usual meal has helped thousands toward a new and successful life.

"There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts"

Shaw

has made an astonishing confession of faith in which he fathers the most daring remedy ever proposed for the social and economic evils of our day. It is a remarkable contribution in more ways than one. It is Shaw rampant. You will chuckle at the thrusts of his rare wit. You will squirm under the welting lash of his indignation. The tall, red-bearded Irishman cracks every head he sees and rollicks along from love to marriage to money to business to religion to happiness. Lack of space kept him this side of the grave. Don't miss "The Case for Equality." It's a literary joy-ride. Read it to-night. (All news-stands.)

In the DECEMBER

METROPOLITAN

The Livest Magazine in America

$500 and 15 cents a word will be paid for the best letter replying to Mr. Shaw's article. Judges: Andrew Carnegie, Jack London, James Keeley.

December edition is 375,000 copies. Circulation has DOUBLED in the last 14 months.

Christmas Number of The New York Times
Sunday, December 7, 1913

"THE PROPHETS"

John S. Sargent's Famous Paintings in the Original Colors

These paintings, which are one of the features of the Boston Public Library, will be reproduced by the same process used when The New York Times issued the Morgan pictures and Abbey's "Holy Grail." The complete frieze, as printed in the original colors, will be 56 inches long and 10 inches wide, on super-paper and suitable for framing. It will be equal to anything ever offered by the Christmas publications costing 50 cents and a dollar.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

29 Photographs of Typical American Girls, in an 8-Page Section

To reproduce these photographs, the new rotogravure process will be used. The pictures were selected by seven noted artists from hundreds submitted when The Times asked its readers for photographs representing the typical American girl. So many attractive photographs were received that it was decided not to limit the selections to 29, as originally planned. The seven artists chose 90 altogether, and a second rotogravure section with the remaining 61 will be issued on December 14. Soon after the beginning of the year all the regular Pictorial Sections of The Times will be printed by the rotogravure method.

Christmas Number of The New York Times
Sunday, December 7, 1913

WARNING **When issuing previous special editions The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warning and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of Sunday, December 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Unless you order it at once, you will not be able to get a copy.** **WARNING**

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1913.

THE BARGE CANAL CONTRACTS.

GOV. GLYNN will know how to instruct the State's special attorney, Mr. OSBORNE, in his investigation of contracts for building the State Barge Canal. It was on March 19, last, that Mr. GLYNN, a member of the Canal Board, said:

> We demand to know if the people of the State are going to have a barge canal that costs $101,000,000, as decreed by popular vote, or are going to have a canal to cost millions more than the original estimate.

The people now know that it will cost millions more. In his address before the New York State Waterways Association at Albany on Oct. 30 State Engineer JOHN A. BENSEL announced that the cost would be, not $101,000,000 as voted by the people, but $146,000,000. Mr. BENSEL, who is one of the pillars of Tammany Hall; Secretary of State MAY, whose sponsor was Mr. MCCOOEY, the ally of Mr. MURPHY in Brooklyn; Superintendent of Public Works PECK, and State Treasurer KENNEDY last Spring voted to approve a number of contracts pronounced by the army engineers, Major SIMMONS and Col. LUCAS, to be superfluous and not contemplated in the original plan. Up to Nov. 1 work costing $13,000,000 had been done under this Tammanyized Canal Board; the total of work then amounted to $64,000,000, and the remaining contracts yet to be finished will entail an added cost of $82,000,000.

The scandal of millions wasted on the State highways is great, but the scandal of political jobbery, extravagance, and criminal activity with respect to the canal contracts is greater. The attention of the Canal Board was, in June, 1912, called to the wholesale defaulting on contracts after the easiest part of the work had been performed, and to the paying of contractors at a rate that applied to the most difficult and expensive part. By getting extensions of time in which to complete contracts, obtaining revisions of contracts by supplementary agreements and submitting large bills for "extras" under the guise of new work done, Supt. PECK estimated that the State was paying from $1.25 to $1.90 a cubic yard for excavations that ought not to cost more than 30 cents. Mr. WHITMAN may find in his investigation into contributions made to the Democratic State campaign fund the names of contractors in this county who defaulted on their contracts after excavating earth and receiving the State's check for sums many times higher than the actual value of their services. Mr. OSBORNE may find plenty of evidence of this nature outside New York County.

WIRELESS FOR RAILROADS.

If we may trust the predictions of Mr. L. B. FOLEY, the Lackawanna's Superintendent of Telegraph, and Mr. DAVID SARNOFF, Chief Inspector of the Marconi Company, wireless service on trains will soon be an accomplished fact. The tests conducted last Sunday on the Lackawanna Limited demonstrated that wireless messages can be successfully sent and received by a train running fifty miles an hour. The experiments were made on the route between Scranton and Binghamton. These cities are sixty miles apart, but while the train was between the two stations it was always in communication by wireless with one or the other of them. Thirty miles east of Scranton the regular conductor was taken ill. But there was no delay. A wireless message was sent forward to the Railroad Superintendent, and when the train reached the station a relief conductor was waiting. At one stage of the journey the train became crowded and the conductor decided that an extra coach was needed. Without stopping at a station to send a message by telegraph, he notified the wireless operator, and when the train reached the next station an extra car was waiting, ready for immediate coupling.

The adaptation of wireless service to moving trains has still to be perfected. But Mr. FOLEY is sure that the difficulties can be eliminated:

> In my opinion the wireless will revolutionize railroading. We won't do the revolutionizing this week, maybe not this month, but the time is coming, and it is not far distant, when the wireless telegraph on trains will make the safety and convenience of railroad traveling 100 per cent. greater than to-day. And as a preventive of accidents I think the wireless will prove of the greatest value.

The use of wireless in the operation and control of signal systems has been tried and proved on a few European railroads. The German Imperial State Railway near Berlin uses the Railophone signaling system, which, its inventors claim, makes the passing of a danger signal impossible by giving three distinct warnings to the engineer, and by an automatic application of the brakes when the fourth signal is disregarded. But the experiments conducted by Mr. FOLEY and Mr. SARNOFF go much further. They represent the first attempt to send actual word-messages from a moving train. Last Sunday's tests were so successful that Mr. FOLEY is convinced that "the only thing required to perfect the service is an "adjustment of the instruments" on trains and stations until they are in tune.

MR. MITCHEL AND MR. CHURCHILL

The announcement by the Mayor-elect that he approves the reappointment of Mr. CHURCHILL as a member of the Board of Education is not calculated to strengthen public confidence in his judgment.

It is true that Mr. MITCHEL is the head of a committee that has investigated the condition of the educational system, and in pursuance of that work there was employed a body of educational experts of great experience and of high authority. With some of the views of some of these experts Mr. MITCHEL strongly disagreed. But there was one principle accepted by them, which happens to be the principle on which the whole educational system of the city is professedly founded, and which is so generally approved that it may be looked upon as fundamental. It is that the teaching work of the schools should be in the hands of professional educators and that the Board of Education should confine its work to administration. Mr. CHURCHILL in practice is not faithful to this principle. He has done much to break it down. He backed the McKee bills in the Legislature last Winter which would have completely undermined it. He has been in favor of taking the authority over the teaching work from the professional educators and concentrating it in the board. And he has advocated special legislation that would introduce confusion and a fatal tendency toward demoralization in the schools.

It is not necessary to question his motives. It is quite plain that his ideas and his methods are hopelessly reactionary and likely to be extremely dangerous. This is the opinion of a number of gentlemen of the highest character, deeply interested in the schools and equipped by study and experience to form a fair judgment. We are surprised that it is not the opinion of Mr. MITCHEL.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

The language of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, is not obscure, yet the question of the authority of the Governor of a State to appoint a Senator to fill out an unexpired term has been again raised in the case of Mr. FRANK P. GLASS of Alabama, as it was raised in the case of Mr. CLAYTON, named for the same vacancy. The final clause of the amendment declares that "this amendment shall not be "so construed as to affect the election or term of a Senator chosen "before it becomes valid as part of "the Constitution." Senator JOHNSTON of Alabama, whose death created the vacancy in question, was elected in 1909; his term would have expired in 1915. The Alabama case, therefore, is within the scope of the clause above quoted. The amendment, by its own terms, is not to be so construed "as to affect the election or term" of Senator JOHNSTON. His election, of course, cannot be called in question. But of his term more than a year remains. If the amendment is not to "affect" that unexpired part of the term, manifestly it is not to apply to it, because it would be impossible to apply the new provision without affecting the unexpired part of Senator JOHNSTON'S term. That is plain enough, we should suppose, to remove all doubt.

Doubt arises, however, from the second clause of the amendment:

> When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancy by election as the Legislature may direct.

The natural, the reasonable, and, it seems to us, the inevitable construction of the amendment as a whole would be that the clause immediately above quoted refers to elections to be held in all coming years when the amendment has been in effect for so long a time that no Senatorial term will have had its beginning in a year prior to the time when the amendment became valid. Thereafter vacancies would be filled as provided in the second clause; until that time the Governor would have power to fill vacancies by appointment, since the amendment is not to affect terms beginning before it became part of the Constitution.

The strained and unnatural construction which would invalidate the appointment of Mr. GLASS to fill out the term of Senator JOHNSTON would impose serious hardship upon the State of Alabama. The Legislature of that State meets once in four years; and the next session will begin in January, 1915. If the Governor must seek authority from the Legislature he will have first to order a special election to fill about twenty vacancies in that body which have occurred in the last two years. Then, too, he will have to call a special session of the Legislature. As it is not at all improbable that the Legislature would authorize the filling of the vacancy by a direct vote of the people, the Governor would have to order a special election for that purpose. All this would cost the people of Alabama more than $100,000. The justification for putting the State to that expense would rest upon the exceedingly narrow ground of lawyers' doubts as to the meaning of the amendment, which does not seem to afford reasonable basis for doubt. The best lawyers of Alabama believe that Mr. GLASS's appointment is entirely valid. Many lawyers of the Senate hold that view. The Senate Committee on Elections, we should suppose, would construe the amendment in the light of reason and common sense, according to its manifest intent. That would give Mr. GLASS his seat and spare the State of Alabama the great trouble and cost of proceedings based upon a very doubtful construction of the language of the amendment.

THE GREAT BUILDING FUND.

Whether or not the full sum of $4,000,000 is all subscribed before the books are closed to-day, the committees of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations have assuredly performed a prodigious labor with remarkable success, while the public response to the appeal has been almost unprecedented. Subscriptions obtained up to last night carry the amount up to such high figures that there can be no further doubt that the full sum will be reached, even if a few thousands are lacking to-day. The money is needed for the best of causes. The value of the work for the social and moral improvement of this city accomplished by these two associations is not questionable.

They are not sectarian, they meddle with the convictions of none of their subscribers or beneficiaries, they are not instruments of pauperization. They provide for many thousands of the young of both sexes shelter, instruction, and training. They maintain libraries, gymnasia, swimming baths, they teach languages and trades. They place all these advantages within the reach of scanty purses. The money now being obtained will be used as a building fund of the two associations, as more buildings are needed for the establishment of branches.

MR. MARKS'S PLAIN SPEECH.

We are glad that Mr. MARCUS M. MARKS, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, has felt moved to tell his fellow business men some homely and pertinent facts concerning the part of their class in the recent city campaign. The result of that campaign was undoubtedly of the highest importance to business men as a class, besides the interest they must have felt in the general welfare of the community, which was so deeply involved. And it was hailed, quite justly, as an advance in the application of sound business principles and methods to the affairs of the city, since it secured for another four years the substantial continuation of the best administration the city has had. Yet Mr. MARKS very candidly declares that, so far as his observation and experience go, the business men as a whole took but an inactive part and wielded very much less influence than they might have done.

The President-elect of the borough does not give any full explanation of this unfortunate fact beyond the suggestion that the business men have too much to do with their private affairs to take up the kind and amount of work that is required to accomplish anything in politics. But one fact will occur to any one acquainted with the situation, namely, that the amount of work needed to accomplish anything in politics is grossly excessive under our present system, and should promptly be reduced. Take, for example, the conditions attending the movement by which the successful candidates in the late election were chosen. The result was on the whole a happy one, but the process was absurd. It would probably have been a hopeless failure but for the impeachment of the Governor. The work of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven was practically trade and dicker, and that melancholy and scandalous fact was due to the tangle of party politics in the city, county, and State, and to the numerous offices to be filled.

To start with, there was the desire of the Republican managers to get all the places they could and to secure the second column on the ballot. This led to a long squabble which was complicated by the designs and the intrigues of the Independence League. In the negotiations that ensued a dozen offices in the county were necessarily made the subjects of traffic, and more or less affected the final choice for the principal nominations. When the task was completed it was, of course, the chief nominations alone that influenced the voters. Now for work of this kind it will always be extremely hard to get business men to enlist. The number who will take the time for it and are capable of it will probably increase, but that number will always be insufficient to accomplish much until the number of offices is substantially reduced. That is the object toward which all effective reorganization must be directed. We shall be greatly disappointed if it be not undertaken in earnest by the gentlemen intrusted with the City Government at the late election.

WOMAN IN FICTION AND FACT.

From RICHARDSON'S ineffable Clarissa all the women of English fiction, until the era of HARDY and MEREDITH, in the view of ELLEN GLASGOW, represent a false masculine ideal of womanhood. Even THACKERAY, who went to life for his heroes, "followed the Victorian pattern of femininity for his "heroines." FIELDING, "who feared "nothing else on earth, lived in terror of offending against the popular "legend of the womanly woman." Before MEREDITH'S time, "when English novelists portrayed woman in "heroic dimensions, it was invariably "in dimensions of sex. She lived for "man, and, failing this, she died for "man."

In this vein Miss GLASGOW argues, in the uncommonly interesting and well considered article she contributes to the Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, to be published next Sunday, on recent literature dealing with the vital subject of feminism. The book she selects as the most notable of the year in this branch of controversial literature is Mrs. WALTER GALLICHAN'S "The Truth About Woman." It combats, powerfully and logically, the tradition that has colored all that man has written about women "from the wisdom of "SOLOMON to the folly of Sir ALMROTH "WRIGHT." Miss GLASGOW'S is one of the ablest and clearest of recent expositions of the newer ideal of womanhood. It is no argument for woman suffrage and no discussion of the wage question, and it is neither prejudiced nor academic. It will appeal to all readers of this noteworthy publication, not to a few, for it is really explanatory. This is one of a series of four articles contributed by experts on the literature of the year relating to subjects of vital importance, and together they form but one extraordinary feature of many in this Holiday Book Number.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Elimination Declared the Remedy.

In explanation of his dislike for and disbelief in prohibition as a defense against the evils of alcohol, Prof. SUTHERLAND SIMPSON of Cornell is quoted as saying that heredity is more potent than environment. Therefore no race will ever be temperate, he thinks, until the strain in it predisposed to excessive indulgence has been eliminated by the effects of such indulgence.

The sober peoples, according to Prof. SIMPSON, are those who have been subjected to the influence of alcohol so long that the survivors are all descended from ancestors who either had no taste for intoxicants or who could keep it within the control of reason. His conclusion, apparently, is that to whatever extent we restrict the consumption of strong drink, by just so much will we defer the happy day when nobody will be a drunkard and nobody will suffer from the various ills that the drunkard creates for all about him.

In other words, those of us with an inclination to drink more than enough should be allowed, and even encouraged, to do it in order that we and our kind may the sooner be weeded out and leave room for our betters.

This is a hard doctrine, but not without a certain cold plausibility. It ignores several important considerations, however. One of them is the fact that between environment and heredity—which has been well defined as merely the sum of past environments—there is no such clear distinction as to make safe calling either more potent than the other. And certainly, in an environment whence alcohol was entirely absent, nobody of any heredity would drink it, though possibly enough clamoring nerves would be soothed to ultimate destruction by other and even worse narcotics. Again, heredity, as a conceivable alternative to killing off the drunkards, may develop people able and willing to protect and cure them, and using prohibition as one means for the attainment of that desirable end. It is, to be sure, a means that has not as yet worked to complete satisfaction anywhere or shown great promise of meriting its name.

Perhaps its chief claim to confidence lies in what it reveals as to the sentiment of a community or congeries of communities, but contentment under it is rarely permanent. Alternations from "wet" and "dry" are characteristic of towns in the local option States, and a most curious phenomenon it is, too, hinting as it does that "wetness" is not quite as bad, or "dryness" quite as good, as the prohibitionists assert.

A Warning for the Housewives.

There is an obvious verging toward what the law recognizes as conspiracy in the effort to unite great numbers of people in a boycotting of eggs as food. This will be a boycotting of the egg dealers as well as of their eggs, and if the dealers had any friends—if they were not generally and next to unanimously held to be guilty of what in ancient legal phraseology was called "regrating and forestalling"—it is at least possible that they might make serious trouble for the estimable Mrs. HEATH and her fellow-preachers of the new crusade.

This particular boycott, however, differs from those which the courts have condemned in that it is aimed at a whole trade, instead of individuals carrying on that trade, and in that the granting of the demands made would, in theory at least, benefit, not a special group seeking only their own interests, but everybody except the regraters and forestallers themselves.

Of course, if great numbers of us did stop eating eggs for a while, the price of that commodity would come down. The plan therefore meets successfully the pragmatic test, and is to be commended on that account if on no other. It is a rather desperate expedient, however, for eggs rank among the very best of foods, combining, as not many others do, the merits of being nutritious, healthful, and to almost all agreeable. A self-imposed deprivation of them is consequently more than a slight hardship, even though most people, nowadays, can get no eggs that have not deteriorated more or less in cold storage, that mitigated blessing without which big cities can hardly live, but with which they live regretful of a Golden Age, when, though we often lacked what we wanted, what we had was fresh.

That Golden Age, by the way, like most others, gains enchantment from distance. There was a good deal of "storage" then, as now, with salt and smoke taking the place of low temperatures, and not even the most vehement of the leagued housewives really wants a return to the old methods and conditions.

The best effect to be hoped from the proposed egg boycott is that it will compel an improvement in distribution and shorten the journey from producer to consumer. Neither would profit any more from that than the dealers themselves, for the latter, even at present prices, are probably making no colossal interest on the capital invested, and it is well known that not infrequently their speculations result in large losses.

An Antique Custom Resuscitated.

There is a reminder of the Middle Ages in the news that the Federals down in Mexico, to protect their railway trains from attack, are forcing the wives and children of the rebels to ride in them on every trip made. This is a survival of the "hostage" idea, once commonly utilized as a means of compelling enemies to refrain from a hasty following of their inclinations to break the peace.

The device went out of fashion when the task of killing the hostage in cold blood, in case his friends broke their promises or otherwise misbehaved, became intolerably repugnant to the sensitive exponents of modern civilization. It was done calmly enough in the good old times, when dying and causing to die seem to have been viewed as a not very important part of the day's work by almost everybody. Our neighbors evidently retain a good deal of the ancient equanimity, though even among them there has been a change, else would they not trust to the presence of these women and children as insuring the safety of their trains.

The hostages, by the way, must have more than a few tremors as they make their journeys, for if there are any rebels who sincerely think the capture or destruction of those trains essential to their country's welfare, they could easily argue out a justification, if not a duty, to disregard the presence of their relatives. The argument would be especially convincing if the women and children happened to be the relatives of other rebels than those making the attack. Several large problems in morals and patriotism are involved in this situation, and doubtless they are all receiving due consideration in Mexico.

WIRELESS PATENTS SUIT.

Injunction Against Marconi Firm Only Suspended Temporarily.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A special dispatch from Trenton, N. J., which is printed in THE TIMES and headed, "Dismisses Writ Against Marconi," seems to be inaccurately descriptive of Judge Rellstab's action in the case. Since many of your readers are interested in this matter I am giving the following outline:

In 1910 the National Electric Signaling Company began suit against the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company of America for infringement of United States Patents 918,306 and 918,307, which were issued in 1909 to Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and are owned by the National Company. The case was fought through the District Court, and on Oct. 20, 1913, the United States Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (Judges Gray, Buffington, and McPherson) handed down an opinion in which the Fessenden patents were sustained and the Telefunken Company declared an infringer.

Having these two patents adjudicated, the National Electric Signaling Company at once began an action for injunction against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, which is alleged to be one of the largest infringers of the patents. A hearing in this case was held at Trenton last Monday, Nov. 17, at which time Judge Rellstab issued a preliminary injunction restraining the Marconi Company from further infringement except as to its pending contracts with the United States Navy. From the representations of the Navy Department it appeared to the court that a severe inconvenience might result if the Marconi Company were not allowed to deliver instruments already contracted for, so this was permitted by him under the provision that there be given a bond of $25,000 for the protection of the owners of the Fessenden patents.

Following the order of the court described above there was filed a motion to suspend the injunction, with affidavits from the Marconi Company's engineers stating that the apparatus complained of as infringing was installed at over 500 stations, and that to remove it would require some two months' time. In the argument before Judge Rellstab yesterday at Trenton, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs stated for the Marconi Company that removing the apparatus immediately, as originally ordered, would so cripple the wireless service that if an accident at sea should occur great loss of life might result. With this in view Judge Rellstab suspended the injunction temporarily as to existing ship stations and those on shore intended for ship communication, but still restrains the Marconi Company from installing the infringing apparatus at any new plants, pending final settlement of the case. He further required a bond of $100,000 to guarantee payment to the National Company of any damages which may be proved to arise from the partial suspension of injunction.

It should be clear from the above that there has been no writ dismissed, but that, rather, the Marconi Company is now under injunction for infringement of Fessenden's patents.

The entire question is of so great public interest at this time that I feel you will not wish to leave uncorrected the mistaken impressions which your unintentionally (but none the less regrettably) incorrect item has already given.

JOHN L. HOGAN, Jr.,
Chief of Operating and Erection, National Electric Signaling Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1913.

Ailing Girl Needs Help.

When it began to be hot last Summer a little six-year-old girl was just getting over a severe attack of scarlet fever, and she and her brother, three years older, were sent to the country. The latter is a cripple, and both are the children of a widow who has lately lost her husband and the brother who had helped her so loyally while the man was ill with tuberculosis. The boy is again at home going happily to a school for crippled children. The girl, however, has made such improvement that a longer stay in the country gives promise of making her really well and strong instead of frail and ailing. The mother and her eldest daughter can care for the every-day expenses of the home, but cannot, without sacrifice, pay to keep her where she is so well off, or buy milk for the boy. The Charity Organization Society asks for $65 to meet these extra expenses during the Winter.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES.

Adolf Liebmann, $5; Henry Untermeyer, $5; E. A. R., $2; Anonymous, $5; A Widow, $1; Mrs. Robert Stobo, $1; Miss Caroline K. Herrick, $3; through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1; Mrs. A. L. Millard, $2; B. W., $2; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, $25; J. W. T., $1; Cash, $25; F. H. H., $2; Maier Berliner, $1; Miss Edith M. Wetmore, $5; Mrs. Z. E. Heyward, $1.

A CENTENARY OF PEACE.

Popular Support Solicited for the Anglo-American Exposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The organization of the Anglo-American Exposition, to be held in the year 1914 in London under the most distinguished patronage, deserves to receive the hearty and interested support of the people of the United States. The object of this exposition is to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in the arts, sciences, and industries of the United States of America and the British Empire. This purpose is one of exceptional significance; for it is not the signing of the Treaty of Ghent alone that both nations will unite in celebrating, but also the development and spread among the masses of the people of both countries of that spirit of mutual understanding and good-will which makes the idea of armed conflict between them as abhorrent as its existence is unthinkable.

The United States, drawing, as it does, strong and helpful elements of its population from different nations and from various races in the Old World, is particularly justified in treating as of high significance the celebration of a centenary of peace with Great Britain.

It is the purpose of the Anglo-American Exposition not only to celebrate but to commemorate. It will aim to present with definiteness and with comprehensiveness a historic summary of what the two nations have achieved in their relations to education, to art, to science, to industry, and to commerce. The project for the exposition has received wide popular support. Representative committees on both sides of the Atlantic are generously devoting themselves to furthering the purposes of the exposition, and they invite co-operation and the support of public-spirited citizens everywhere.

In the exhibits, large space will be given to the products of inventive genius and to industry, because it is in these fields that the spirit of advance offers the most tangible and visible evidence of its activity. These evidences of manufacturing enterprise, which will be also witnesses to material prosperity, will help to strengthen the present bond of commercial union between the United States and the United Kingdom, and will, in so doing, serve to insure the continuance of peace and good-will between them. Ample grounds and appropriate buildings are provided to receive the exhibits from both nations, and it may confidently be counted upon that American pride and American patriotism will not be lacking to make the exhibit from the United States worthy of the best elements of our civilization.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JAMES B. FORGAN,
DAVID R. FRANCIS,
ALBA B. JOHNSON,
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,
SAMUEL MATHER,
Vice Presidents.

New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

TAX ON INSURANCE

Hits the Policy Holders by Making Premiums Higher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the contents of your editorial article entitled "The Tax on Thrift and Benevolence" were committed to memory by the 40,000,000 life insurance policy holders insured for about $20,000,000,000, and by the legislators who insist upon taxing the institution of life insurance, the former, through public opinion, would constitute so militating a force against the attitude of the latter that the legislators would be compelled to pursue a new policy in the matter of life insurance taxation.

A fact which is not commonly known is that the interests of insurance companies and their policy holders are identical. High taxes affect the ineured just as much as they do the companies. Those who have studied the scientific principles of insurance know that aside from the actuarial calculations of mortality and interest, the size of the premiums depends upon administrative expenses, of which taxation is an important item. If higher taxes must be paid, the premiums must be correspondingly increased; or, what is the same, a possible reduction in the size of the premiums is prevented.

This becomes of vital importance to the masses of our people, when we bear in mind that there are in this country about 27,000,000 industrial policy holders, paying for insurance on the weekly premium plan, and insured for an average amount of about $100. Smaller taxes would mean that these people, who are in dire need of insurance, could have larger policies for their present premiums, or could have theeir present policies for lower premiums. A protest from these people would probably reverse the present attitude, but "our Governments levy [taxes] upon the corporations, and the policy holders neither see nor appreciate the influence which saps their security.

HYMAN L. ROTH.

New York, Nov. 23, 1913.

JUSTICE TO RAILROADS.

Deserve an Increase of Rates to Meet "Cost of Living."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the subject of freight rates, which seem to be a very troublesome matter for various Public Commissions, nothing can possibly seem more reasonable than to observe that, if railroad employes can get a 7 per cent. raise because the cost of living has gone up, then the railroads are confronted no less with the same "cost-of-living" problem, since everything they buy has also gone up considerably. And recent added burdens on them have been not only the gensral "cost-of-living" increase—we all remember the full-crew law and the contemporary inauguration of the parcel post, which was designed to help lower the "cost of living" for the people, (no noticeable result yet,) and which has so far netted the Government a magnificent loot estimated at from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. The Government alone has gained by the parcel post, and the railroads have been shamefully robbed. Mincing words about it will not help matters; it's time for plain speech.

So that if the railroads are not to be outlawed and robbed for the benefit of their employes, the Post Office statistics, and "the people" at large in the parcel post, not to mention the "friends of the people," who seek and obtain political preferment by means of these measures, there seems no alternative but an increase of freight rates. If the railroads may be robbed, what is to save all other property from a like fate? Is property robbery? ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

Teaching Boys Self-Reliance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reference in a recent issue to the runaway boy, Harry Butts, who was found through THE NEW YORK TIMES, leads me to suggest that it might be well if more provision were made by school authorities, parents or others in charge of the training of boys, to provide opportunities so that they might develop their latent power of self-reliance and resourcefulness. The father of this boy showed good sense in not punishing him. He runs no little risk, however, of not mixing caution and admonition and all that with his praise of him, which, if not done, is quite likely to encourage similar unwise action with dangers and risks which might lead to serious consequences.

I do not, of course, mean that in encouraging resourcefulness and self-confidence or a daring and venturesome spirit in a boy that I would advise him to take a chance and run away from home. There are other ways, and plenty, in which these qualities may be developed, and without a boy doing such a risky and ungrateful thing as to cut loose from his family and give them the anxiety and sorrow which follow from such an action. This boy shows fine ability, but he most certainly is lacking in judgment and a right understanding of what is due to his parents. JOHN C. COLLINS.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1913.

Czar Ferdinand's Abdication.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it be true that Czar Ferdinand is about to resign his throne, what's to become of the so-much-planned and widely-heralded new Slav empire of the East? And is La Fontaine's fable of the frog who would be an ox come true in real life? ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 23, 1913.

THE FAST MAIL VANS.

Post Office Could Make Their Schedules Safer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of a clearer understanding of the question needlessly raised by Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart as to whether the citizens of New York City should restrict to the legal limit the behavior of automobiles operated by contractors who carry the mails in this city, I submit the following: I would say that all mail matter can be divided into three classes: (1) Incoming, (2) outgoing, (3) local.

Every connection of outgoing mail matter with railroad and steamship terminals that is now made can be continued without any material change and without operating the mails vans at a speed in excess of nine miles an hour by simply closing the mails ten minutes earlier than they now close, applying the time thus saved to extending the running time of the mail trucks on their various trips. This would require no changes in schedules other than sending out the wagons that collect from chute boxes, and the collectors who bring in the mail from street boxes, ten minutes earlier than they now start. The quantity of mail matter that would be delayed by closing the mails ten minutes earlier is so small as to be negligible; particularly so when considered in conjunction with the increased hazard to life and limb that is a corollary of the present schedules.

Ninety-nine per cent. of all incoming connections with the local free delivery system that are now made can be continued without change by a similar extension of the running time between the railroad and steamship terminals and the Post Office and its branch stations and a corresponding change in the schedules of the free delivery routes.

The same facts apply to local mail matter. In many cases no change at all need be made in the schedules. Intelligent supervision and improved facilities for handling local mail matter will save much time that is now lost.

That is all there is to it. Why this tempest in the postal teapot?

Two branches of the Postal Service are involved in handling the mail—the transportation system under the supervision of Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart and the free delivery system under the supervision of First Assistant Postmaster General Roper. While Mr. Stewart has endeavored to improve the transportation of the mails, he has been placed in a false light by a combination of circumstances. Any one who listened to him at the hearing before the Aldermen could not fail to be impressed by his sincerity of purpose. No one who knew the facts could escape the conclusion that he had been badly advised as to the truth about local conditions.

He has been severely condemned by the press and accused of pompously and impudently announcing his intention to ride rough shod over our ordinances, when, in fact, there was not the slightest trace of pomposity or impudence in his manner and nothing in his utterances other than an honest statement of what he conceived to be his duty as an officer of the Government.

Unfortunately for him he has the bureaucratic habit of mind, and is obsessed with the value of the schedules put into operation by the local branch of his department. He lacks a proper sense of proportion, in this matter, because he has failed to receive or failed to weigh judicially the evidence adduced in the public interest against the alleged increased efficiency of the mail auto schedules.

Of course, the life of one child of the tenements is of far greater importance than the expeditious handling of the mails. WILLIAM V. MCMANUS,
Ex-President, New York Letter Carriers' Association.

New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

ART NOTES.

Fine Paintings in De Ridder Collection—Peixotto's Drawings.

The De Ridder collection, reviewed in a previous issue, contains, in addition to the canvases of first importance by virtue of the name and fame attached to them, a number of pictures by men not familiar to the general public, but capable of producing on occasion work rivaling any in the collection. There is Pieter Codde, for example, who imitated Terborch and Both and developed a delicate, firm style. His "Lady at the Piano," in the present exhibition, would hold its own with the best of Codde's masters, so pure and sensitive is the drawing of the blonde head, so alert and dignified the bearing, so reticent and exquisite the color.

There is also Adrian van Ostade's "Party of Smokers," in which the painter has placed his characters in a peasant's dwelling, taken pains that the time should be early in the evening before the great beer mugs had been too many times refilled, and has succeeded in avoiding the generally bibulous suggestion so common to the majority of his subjects. With this in his favor to start with, he has made his shadows so luminous, his lights so mellow and clear, his tone so quiet and unified that he takes a place in the gallery as a worthy associate of Metsu and De Hooch.

The landscapes form a particularly fine group. There are not only the noble Hobbema and a brilliant Albert Cuyp, but a bold and blonde van Goyen, a gloomy rich little Jacob Ruisdael, and serene river scenes by Salomon Ruisdael, two of Van der Velde's "Calms," and a skating scene by Jan van de Capelle. The entire collection is on view at the Kleinberger Galleries, an admission fee is charged of 50 cents in the morning and $1 in the afternoon, and the proceeds are to be given to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and to the Montefiore Home.

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In a little upper gallery which has been dedicated to art exhibitions, Charles Scribner's Sons are showing the drawings by Ernest Peixotto, made as illustrations for his new book, "Pacific Shores From Panama." Some of the drawings are in wash and convey the effect of light falling strong and full on flat walls, as in "The Fortress of Sachsahuaman"; but departing from his staccato method of rendering the sparkle and shimmer of blazing sunlight, Mr. Peixotto loses much of his vivacity. A light, skipping touch conveys under his guidance the sense of atmosphere and mood, and where he is at his best, as in his drawings of the Acapulco streets, he gives the impression of intense color.

SUSPICIOUS.

"Beats all, how them city folks
Git so crazy over things!
Toot horns on election night;
Clap, when that Ker-oo-so sings.

"Think a race ain't enney good,
'Less some darin' feller's killed.
Leave their wörk an' stand around
When an orto party's spilled.

"They've ben turkey-trottin' all,
Dancin' tango steps an' such.
Now there's sunthin' else come up—
What it is jest beats th' Dutch!

"Here's The Weekly Clarion tells
Sunthin' new is all the talk.
Wonder what 'hetch-hetchy' means?
Queer place, mother, that New York!"

"Never you mind, Abner Dean,
Readin' 'bout new-fangled ways!
It ain't moral! It's some dance;
Or p'raps one o' them low plays!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

BOOTH BROTHERS MEET AS FRIENDS

But No Attempt Is Made to Unite Societies Which Split Seventeen Years Ago.

EVA BOOTH TO STAY HERE

Positive Denial of Her Transfer to London—Farewell Demonstration for Bramwell Booth Planned.

Gen. Bramwell Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, and his brother, Gen. Ballington Booth, President of the Volunteers of America, met for the first time in eight years yesterday, and for the second time since Ballington Booth led the secession from the Salvation Army seventeen years ago and founded the Volunteers of America. The previous meeting was when Ballington Booth was in London in 1905.

The brothers were the guests of the Rev. Alden L. Bennett, a neighbor and personal friend of Gen. Ballington Booth, at luncheon at the Alpha Delta Phi Club, 136 West Forty-fourth Street. All sources of information about the meeting agreed that it was of a personal and friendly nature. There was no formality and no one except a few of the closest associates of the two brothers knew when and where it was until several hours after it was over. It was stated authoritatively that no business was discussed by either of the Booths and the subject of amalgamating the two organizations headed by them was not mentioned.

A statement about the meeting was given out yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of both organizations. It was drawn up by the two brothers at the luncheon in the presence of Mr. Bennett, and read:

> Gen. Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army and Gen. Ballington Booth, President of the Volunteers of America, have met today as the guests of the Rev. Alden L. Bennett, at the Alpha Delta Phi Club, 136 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. After luncheon there was a private meeting between the two brothers. The interview was a friendly and brotherly one, and was, of course, entirely concerned with personal and family matters.

The rumor that Gen. Booth contemplated transferring his sister, Miss Eva Booth, from her command of the army in America to the head of an international bureau in London was emphatically denied yesterday by Col. W. T. Cox, the editor in chief of the Salvation Army publications, and a member of the council in which important army business is discussed.

The rumor started, it was said, several weeks ago when Miss Booth's assistants here heard unofficially that the council in London was considering her transfer. A letter was immediately written to the London authorities urging them, if the rumor was true, not to order Commander Booth from the United States. A reply came giving assurance that no such move would be made. To satisfy every one, Col. Cox yesterday issued this statement:

> There is no foundation for a statement that Miss Eva Booth, who is in charge of the Salvation Army work throughout the United States, is on the point of leaving her command. Miss Booth's command has been characterized by phenomenal success, both in the evangelistic work of the organization, in the acquisition of new buildings, the valuation of which amounts to millions of dollars, and in the building up of a great army of social and religious workers for the propagation of army principles.

John Wanamaker visited the Salvation Army Headquarters yesterday morning while Gen. Booth

LOTS OF SUSPENSE IN MAUDE'S NEW PLAY

And as an Octogenarian Sleuth He Provides a Most Delightful Figure.

REAL ART IN A THRILLER

"Grumpy," a Story-Book Play, Provides Entertainment That Should Prove Popular at Wallack's.

GRUMPY, a play in four acts, by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval. At Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Andrew Bullivant.....Cyril Maude
Mr. Ernest Heron.....Edward Combermere
Ruddock.....John Harwood
Mr. Jarvis.....Montagu Love
Mr. Isaac Wolfe.....Lennox Pawle
Dr. Maclaren.....Hunter Nesbitt
Keble.....Arthur Curtis
Merridew.....James Dale
Dawson.....Percival Young
Virginia Bullivant.....Margery Maude
Mrs. Maclaren.....Lena Halliday
Susan.....Maud Andrew

At the present rate of progress it would seem that in another week or so nothing will remain for Mr. Cyril Maude to do unless he should desire to appear in the disembodied state of the late Peter Grimm.

Certainly the transition from sunshiny middle life to vigorous old age was made most happily last night, when as Grumpy in an interesting melodrama of the same name name, he discovered the fact recently lost sight of in most of our plays that the older generation may be of some use in the world besides being the target for the wit and the ridicule of the youngsters. This, by the way, seems quite out of fashion on the modern stage.

But the play itself belongs to that school which is always sure of a welcome if the authors have sufficient ingenuity and skill. Happily in this case, the Messrs. Hodges and Wignal, while not necessarily producing a classic, have turned out a piece in which the suspense is capitally maintained, and the surprises follow one another often enough to keep the average audience highly entertained.

To say that "Grumpy" would seem as good without Mr. Maude as its delightful central figure would be to praise it excessively. But at that the piece is constructed with considerable melodramatic skill.

With Mr. Maude to play Grumpy, the same being a dear, delightful, irascible old gentleman, who, though an octogenarian, isn't in the least sense senile, one gets the double enjoyment of exciting play and exceptional characterization. And to the thrills, of which there are enough to serve, there is added a succession of hearty laughs.

The story has to do with a deep-laid plan to secure a valuable diamond brought from South Africa to England by Grumpy's nephew, who doesn't mind flirting a bit with a serving maid, though he is in love with Grumpy's granddaughter. And the latter on her part, innocently enough, manages to be the means to no end of trouble through an unfortunate attachment to a skillful rascal, who has arranged to steal the diamond and isn't averse to taking the granddaughter along with the other spoils. How a slender hair taken from the serving maid's head and about a camelia is the ultimate means to the discovery of the "crook" need not be told in detail. Enough to say that the first act ends with one of those struggles in the dark which leaves the spectator in some doubt as to who has been worsted in the fight until the curtain rises to discover Grumpy on the hunt for clews to the identity of his nephew's assailant. It is not until the third act, however, that suspicion as to who is the real thief becomes conviction in the mind of the spectator. And this is testimony to the ingenuity of the playwrights in the construction and working out of their plot.

Mr. Maude's personal performance is most satisfying both on its pictorial side and in the many details of choice and charm with which he alternately surrounds the figure. "Grumpy," or, to be exact, Mr. Andrew Bullivant, has been a noted criminal lawyer, and even in his retirement and old age one senses his shrewdness. In moments of stress he hums "Won't you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly," and though the fly in this case doesn't literally follow the suggestion, the result is inevitable once "Grumpy" gets his bearings.

A real story-book play of the kind that must therefore command love, it will be surprising if Wallack's is not packed as long as Mr. Maude elects to act "Grumpy." Last night's audience was most enthusiastic.

The company appears to good advantage, Miss Maude providing a dainty and appealing figure as "Grumpy's" adoring grandchild. Mr. Lennox Pawle is doing a bit colorfully, and Mr. Montagu Love and Mr. Edward Combermere handling juvenile roles excellently. The others, too, are entirely competent for the matter in hand.

MME. JAKESCH ARRIVES.

Wife of Physician to Austrian Emperor Here with Debutante Daughter

Mme. Jakesch, wife of Dr. Wilhelm Jakesch, private physician to the Austrian Emperor Frances Joseph, arrived yesterday on the George Washington and is the guest of her niece, Mrs. William Duff Shivers, at 244 Riverside Drive. Mme. Jakesch brought her daughter, Miss Hildegarde Jakesch, a débutante, with her, and they are going West to spend some time before returning to Austria.

Mme. Jakesch is an American, who, with her sister, went several years ago to live in Vienna. The sister married Josef von Schildenfel, a Field Marshal of the Austrian Army.

Dr. Jakesch is better known outside of Austria by his pen name of Dr. Otto Horning, under which name he has written much on Socialism.

MISS KENDALL A DEBUTANTE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall Introduced at a Tea.

Miss Elinor Kendall, third and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall, made her début yesterday afternoon at a tea given for her by her elder sister, Mrs. Archibald M. Denny of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Kendall being in mourning. The tea was given at 41 West Eleventh Street, the house recently leased by Mr. and Mrs. Kendall.

Mrs. Denny, in white lace and satin with touches of silver and brown fur, and Miss Kendall, in white charmeuse veiled with spangled lace and tulle, received together. Those who assisted in looking after the guests were the Misses Dorothy Chisolm, Margaret Dixon, Helen Griffin, Marion Hall, Frances Judson, Dorothy Taylor, Katie Schermerhorn, and Rhoda Tanner.

JAMES H. HYDE WEDS TO-DAY

Will Marry Comtesse Louis de Gontaut-Biron In Paris.

The marriage of James Hazen Hyde, formerly of this city, and the Comtesse Louis de Gontaut-Biron, eldest daughter of John G. A. Leishman, former American Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Leishman, is to be celebrated to-day in Paris. Ambassador Herrick and Henry Clews, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews of this city, will act as Mr. Hyde's groomsmen.

Mr. Leishman, the father of the bride, arrived here last Saturday on the France, having been called to this side by business. His youngest daughter, Miss Nancy Leishman, was married to the Duke of Croy at Geneva, Switzerland, on Oct. 28.

The Comtesse's engagement to Mr. Hyde was announced early in November. Her former husband died in Paris in 1907. Mr. Hyde was a familiar figure in social and business circles of New York until 1905, when he went to Paris to reside. He is the son of the late Henry Baldwin Hyde, founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which he was at one time Vice President.

MRS. LAWRENCE WEDS HERE

Wealthy Chicago Widow Marries Dr. Wm. L. Baum of Chicago.

Mrs. Dwight Lawrence of Chicago, widow of a young millionaire of that city who died there early in 1912, was married yesterday in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, to Dr. William Ludwig Baum, a well-known physician who has a residence on the Lake Shore Drive in Chicago.

Mrs. Lawrence's wedding will come as a surprise to her many friends in Chicago, few of whom had been admitted to her confidence in the matter.

Her bridegroom, another Mrs. Frederick H. Winston, who arrived in New York a few days ago from Europe, and her brother, Garrard B. Winston, and a few other relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom, witnessed the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Stires is an old friend of the Winston family. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the St. Regis.

MISS LAWRENCE TO WED.

Bishop's Daughter Engaged to Lewis H. Mills, Harvard Athlete.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—As a sequel to Harvard's football victory over Yale on Saturday came the announcement of the engagement to-day of Elinore, daughter of Bishop William Lawrence of the Massachusetts Diocese to Lewis Hunt Mills, a prominent football player and oarsman.

Mr. Mills, whose home is in Portland, Ore., was a substitute tackle in the game with Yale. He rowed in the 'Varsity eight at New London in 1912 and 1913.

To-day's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Roosevelt, a daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt, and Fairman Dick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception will follow at 818 Madison Avenue.

Miss Edith Logan, younger daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and Jewetes D. Dilworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, will be married at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. The reception will be held at Mrs. Logan's residence, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Hinton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post Hinton, and Delavan M. Baldwin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Delavan Baldwin, is to take place in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, at 4 o'clock. A small reception for relatives and intimate friends will be held at the home of the bride's parents, 45 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Margharita Hungerford, daughter of Mrs. William A. Hungerford, and Birney Blackwell, son of Mrs. Frank E. Blackwell, will be married at the home of the bride, 125 West Sixty-ninth Street. A small reception will follow.

The marriage of Miss Effie C. Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius I. Zabriskie, and Raymond Williams Stephenson of New York, are to be married in the Second Reformed Church in Hackensack, N. J., this afternoon. The reception will be held at Mrs. Zabriskie's Hackensack home.

Miss Lees to Wed Archer McCall.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lees of Shelton, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Lees, to Archer McCall, a member of the firm of McCall & Clarke Company of 2 West Forty-fifth Street, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. McCall of 267 East Sixty-second Street. The wedding will probably take place early next Autumn.

White-Martin Engagement.

Miss Amy White of Boston announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Sarah Barriett White, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Howard White, to Varick Dey Martin of this city. Mr. Martin is a son of Mrs. John Laurie Martin of 115 East Thirty-first Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Katharine Neilson Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bayard Neilson of Perth Amboy, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine B. Neilson, to John Halsey Bonsall of Morristown, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

HOUGHTON—MESSITER.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley Houghton of Bronxville, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Houghton, to Harold Monroe Messiter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Messiter of Bronxville.

BERLINGER—COHEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berlinger of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys R. Berlinger, to Emanuel B. Cohen. A reception is to be held at the Berlinger home, 224 West 138th Street, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30.

Sigma Phi Dance Postponed.

Owing to the death of Robert Merrill, President of the Sigma Phi Fraternity, its annual dance, which was to have taken place at the Hotel Gotham on Dec. 15, has been postponed.

Reception to Forbes-Robertson.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon to Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes-Robertson at the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, by Miss Adeline Bourne, a member of the club. Cyril Maude, Miss Margery Maude, and many prominent British visitors in town were present. A dance followed the reception.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

'GIRLS OF TO-DAY' WEAR FEW JEWELS

Times Photographs of Twenty-nine Show Six with Necklaces and Three with Earrings.

BRUNETTES HAVE MAJORITY

Though There Are a Number of Pronounced Blondes — Head and Shoulders Favorite Form of Pose.

In a study of an advance copy of the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will be published on Sunday, Dec. 7, one discovers some interesting points about the typical American girl, as pictured therein. One thing is that, as a rule, she does not seem to be given to wearing a great deal of jewelry.

While six of the typical American girls out of the twenty-nine to be published in the Christmas number wear pearl necklaces, the majority wear no ornaments. It was remarked yesterday that most wear their hair low, but it can be discerned that three are wearing earrings.

Some of the experts on feminine beauty who were interviewed after THE TIMES had extended the invitation to its readers to assist in the search for The Girl of To-day by sending in photographs, said that she was a brunette. It is interesting to note that of the twenty-nine pictures in the special rotogravure section, dark-haired girls are in great predominance. However, this does not necessarily mean that the picture selected as The Girl of To-day shows a girl with dark hair, for there are several pronounced blondes.

It develops from the poses of the pictures that the American girl to-day generally prefers a photograph of her head and shoulders only, for twenty of the pictures are of that description. Only three show a full-length pose, standing. Five are of three-quarter length, sitting, and one shows a full-length pose, sitting.

Naturally, there is much speculation as to what The Girl of To-day is like.

"Of course, every man has his own ideas as to what The Girl of To-day actually looks like," said one of the artists who acted as judges. "I would venture to say that each of us has painted what he thought was The Girl of To-day. Seven artists may differ in that one point as much as seven lawyers, or seven men of different professions or trades.

"I should say that one reason that influenced the choice we made was that the picture selected best represents the elusiveness of the subject, for it is an elusive subject, when you come to consider it. For one thing, the picture shows The Girl to be of To-day. When you look at her your thought is 'How many I know like her!' Then she is unmistakably American, yet at the same time she is, in a way, suggestive of other nationalities, and other races. If you try to fathom her eyes, you find that mystery looks upon them, and as for her expression, it is neither gay nor sad. There is a quality in the picture that makes for mystery. After all, The Girl of To-day is as much of a question as have been her sisters in the past, for what man could lay his hand upon his heart and tell you solemnly that he really knows her, and not be subject to contradiction?"

The Girl of To-day section is one of three pictorial supplements that will be contained in the Christmas number of THE TIMES. Besides the usual pictorial section which follows closely the news of the day, there will be a supplement devoted to the reproduction, in the three original colors, of John S. Sargent's famous frieze in the Boston Public Library, "The Prophets." The reproduction will be in three parts, the whole being fifty-five inches long by ten inches wide, and will be suitable for framing.

E. C. JONES ENTERTAINS

Gives a Tea Dance at Sherry's—His Guests.

A tea dance was given yesterday afternoon at Sherry's by E. Clarence Jones. Dancing was from 4 to 7. The guests invited included Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Montaigu La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Graham, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Cazenove Jones, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Mitchell Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson.

Also Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Misses Hazel Young Bliss, Juliet Breitung, Kathryn Bache, Mercedes Crimmins, Caroline Duer, Pauline Disston, Florence Gilbert, Dorothy and Ruth Gibb, Mai Watson, Elise W. Ladew, Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., Maurice Roche, Lawrence Atterbury, Stephen B. Elkins, and G. Creighton Webb.

AID FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Dancing Contest for Prizes at Entertainment at Hotel Astor.

The first of the two entertainments arranged for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor. Besides the programme there was a dancing contest and general dancing. The first prizes of the dancing contest were won by Miss Dorothy Stein and William Bachrach for the one-step; by Miss Susan Posner and Alfred Kahn for the waltz, and Miss Stein and Mr. Bachrach also won the tango.

The second performance will take place on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8, when the principal feature will be the photo play of "Queen Elizabeth," by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. There will also be a short musical programme and dancing.

Mrs. William Einstein is President of the association. The other officers include Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Samuel Koenig, Mrs. Isidor Lewis, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Samuel Floersheimer, Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, Mrs. Julian Nathan, and Mrs. Max L. Levenson.

Tea Dance at MacDowell Club.

A tea dance and sale for the benefit of the New York City Visiting Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the MacDowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, and a considerable sum was realized by the sale. Dancing by society amateurs was a feature. Among the patronesses of the dance were Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Edwin L. O'Bryan, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. M. Mayo-Smith, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Harold G. Villard, and Mrs. James S. Whitman.

Crane in Revival of "The Henrietta"

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—William H. Crane, Douglas Fairbanks, Amelia Bingham and Patricia Collinge appeared here to-night in Joseph Brooks's revival of "The Henrietta." Bronson Howard's famous old play, which has been brought up to date by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. The play is now called "The New Henrietta." Mr. Crane appeared in his old part of Nicholas Van Alstyne, while Douglas Fairbanks was Bertie, the Lamb, the part originally acted by the late Stuart Robson. Others in the cast were Lyster Chambers, Eileen Errol, H. W. Brown, Malcolm Bradley, Arthur S. Hull, Edward Poland and Zeffie Tilbury. The play will be sent to New York in a few weeks.

MISS TEYTE'S RECITAL.

A Programme of Modern Songs by Composers of Various Nations.

A good deal of the bloom has in one way or another been rubbed off the delicate art of Miss Maggie Teyte since her first appearance in New York two seasons ago. She gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon which was filled to the last seat with an enthusiastic audience; but her singing caused disquiet to some of her admirers through the change that has come over its character. Her voice never had great range of color and was generally pale; and when used with power was apt to take on a hard, even a acidulous quality. But there was an artistic delicacy and refinement of style, a fine taste, a clearness of diction, that atoned for much that did not please in the purely tonal and sensuous quality of her singing.

She forced her tone yesterday so that its essential beauty was often lost and the accuracy of her intonation was impaired. There was less delicacy and polish of style than has been among the admirable qualities of her art and the finish of her diction, the intelligibility of the texts of her songs, were less prominent than they have been. Miss Teyte in this recital appeared as the advocate and champion of the newest in vocal composition. Her programme numbered songs by modern French composers, Charpentier, Hué, Debussy, Chabrier, Roussel; the Americans Carpenter and Schindler; the Italian Zandonai, (who is responsible for the opera of "Conchita," given at the Metropolitan last season); the Russians Moussorgsky, (composer of "Boris Godounow"), Stravinsky and Bleichmann; the German Hugo Wolf, and Szymanowsky, presumably a Pole.

It would scarcely be possible, nor is it necessary, to consider these songs in detail, of which eight were confidently set down as performed for the first time in America. Perhaps they were; but there was much that was insignificant in them, much that owed its interest to trivial details of phrase or accompaniment or some trick of declamation or descriptive effect. There was not much that was the outcome of a deep and sincere musical feeling. Hugo Wolf's "Und willst du deinem Liebsten sterben sehn" towered high as a musical inspiration in this company. And it may be said that Miss Teyte sang it with more beauty of effect than she did most else on her programme—perhaps, among other reasons, because it offered more opportunity to the singer to express beauty.

The audience was enthusiastic and zealous in applause, and had very little difficulty in inducing Miss Teyte to repeat several of these songs. Mr. Kurt Schindler played her accompaniments with much skill and delicacy.

"TOSCA" AT CHICAGO OPERA.

Mary Garden and Vanni Marcoux Arouse Great Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Puccini's "La Tosca," with Mary Garden in the name part, inaugurated Chicago's fourth season of opera at the Auditorium this evening.

Tickets have been at a premium for a fortnight, and the house from the social point of view was a brilliant assembly. Enthusiasm for the performance and for the singers reached the high mark of applause set last year, even though there was no feature as spectacular as Titta Ruffo's début of last season.

Cleofonte Campanini, the new general artistic director, successor of Andreas Dippel, chose his strongest card in the selection of "Tosca" with Mary Garden, Amadeo Bassi, the tenor, who has been absent one season, and Vanni Marcoux, the baritone.

After the curtains, there were the usual "calls" in which the cast, Mr. Campanini and one or two other functionaries bowed repeatedly to the cheering audience. Every principal of the performance might have made a speech had he been so minded.

Mr. Campanini opened the season with the Puccini melodrama as Miss Garden and Vanni Marcoux understand and interpret its passionate situations. Miss Garden was the popular idol of three seasons in all her glory. Rarely has she surpassed her peculiar vocal effectiveness or her expertness of acting.

Mr. Marcoux made an instant success. His impersonations overshadowed his important colleague, Amadeo Bassi is a known quantity to this public. His dependable work of the first two seasons made him a host of friends and even among the most exacting created an admiration for experienced, sure, vital interpretation agreeably lacking in trickery.

Bulletin No. 3

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap

Charities "Firing Line"

¶ Pauperism and preventable poverty are as much a community disgrace as an epidemic of typhoid fever.

¶ It requires more than individual effort to stamp out preventable disease in a city.

¶ No single social worker can wipe out destitution in a community after it gets a foothold.

¶ Organized effort is necessary in both instances.

¶ That is why the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor employs a staff of forty visitors, seventeen visiting nurses and teachers of cooking, homemaking and sewing.

¶ They make up the Association's "firing line."

¶ Every day these men and women go into the homes of the poor, where they fight a hand-to-hand battle with poverty.

¶ They are ministering agents—the friends and the advisers of those dragged into misery, usually by misfortune, sometimes by improvidence.

¶ The Health Department represents the organized preventive force of physicians and sanitarians practicing in the community.

¶ Upon its efficiency the health of the community is largely dependent.

¶ Systematic charity is combined individual social and economic effort.

¶ Its effectiveness and activity have an important bearing upon the community's well-being.

¶ A social service agency, like the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is therefore a community asset.

¶ The visitor—the community's social doctor—like a physician, is necessary in a city.

¶ The city's social welfare depends upon the service of the social worker, who cares for families socially abnormal, as the health of the whole community depends upon the skill of the physician in the treatment of patients physically abnormal.

¶ Misfortune and disease keep both busy.

¶ An inexperienced visitor may do just as much harm to the social well-being of his patient as an incompetent doctor or nurse may do to the physical well-being of the sufferers in his or her care.

¶ This Association wants to extend and strengthen its "firing line."

¶ Will you help?

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

R. Fulton Cutting, President. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this Association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in postcard or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

E. M. HOLLAND DIES AFTER CALLING AID

Veteran Character Actor Found Unconscious Under Telephone in Room in Cleveland Hotel.

OF NOTED STAGE FAMILY

Prominent in Companies of Wallack and Palmer, and Once a Star—Funeral in "Little Church."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—E. M. Holland, the actor, a member of the "Years of Discretion" company, which arrived here yesterday, died suddenly of heart disease in a room at his hotel early this morning.

At 3 o'clock this morning the telephone switchboard operator heard a call which said: "Send up a boy quick to Holland's room." A bellboy was sent to the room and found the actor lying on the floor under the telephone unconscious. Physicians were hurriedly summoned and vainly worked over Mr. Holland several hours. It was apparent that he had gone from his bed to the telephone to summon help and then collapsed.

E. M. Holland was born in New York Sept. 7, 1848. When he was old enough to go to school he began his education in the public schools of New York, but at 15 he became call boy at Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre, and also played a child's part in the play "A Day After the Fair." He remained with Mrs. Wood at a salary of $6 a week until he was 18, and then he went to Barnum's Museum. Later he joined Joseph Jefferson and appeared in the first New York production of "Rip Van Winkle," playing under the stage name of E. Milton.

Soon after the civil war Mr. Holland joined Lester Wallack's company and remained with that organization for thirteen years, getting a chance to play many parts and scoring his first personal success as Silky in "The Road to Ruin." In 1880 Mr. Holland was with A. M. Palmer's company playing Riffiandini in "French Flats." A year later he went to London with Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, playing the Judge in "The Danites."

On Sept. 2, 1895, Mr. Holland made his first appearance as a star with his brother, Joseph Holland, in "A Man with a Past," at Garrick Theatre. The next two years the brothers starred in "A Social Highwayman," and later E. M. Holland appeared as Eben Holden in the play of the same name under the direction of Charles Frohman. In 1902-3 he played Pope Pius X. in "The Eternal City," and 1903 Telford in "Raffles" with Kyrle Bellew from 1903 to 1906. Late in the latter year he was seen in Two years ago, while appearing with Hackett in Chicago, Mr. Holland fell in the street and broke his arm, and it was feared that on account of his age he would not recover from the shock, but within a few weeks he was back at his post with the Hackett company.

The funeral services for Mr. Holland will be held in the Church of the Transfiguration, which got its better-known name of the Little Church Around the Corner at the time of the death of Mr. Holland's father, George Holland, in 1870. Joseph Jefferson went to the pastor of a church at Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street to see if he could make arrangements for the reading of the burial service over the body of his friend, but Holland, The Player, replied that he could not read the service for an actor, "but," he added, "there is a little church around the corner where they may do it."

"God bless the little church around the corner," said Jefferson, and from that day the church became the place of worship of the actors of this country, and almost every prominent actor and actress who has died since then has been buried from there. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, the rector, who will read the funeral services over the body of E. M. Holland, is a nephew of Dr. George H. Houghton, the first minister of the church, who was the minister when Jefferson was sent to "the little church around the corner."

Mr. Holland was married, his wife being Emily Seward, an actress, who retired many years ago. There are two children, Miss Edna Milton Holland, a girl of twenty, who is an actress, and a son, Joseph Holland, who is not on the stage.

E. M. Holland's older brother, George, died several years ago. His other brother, Joseph Holland, suffered from a stroke of paralysis, which left him a cripple, about six years ago, and he is now living in an actors' home, where he paid for his comfort for the rest of his life with $10,000, which was raised at a benefit given for him in New York.

E. M. Holland was a member of the Lambs and the Players, and a committee from both clubs will meet to-day to arrange with the family about the funeral services.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a tea dance on Dec. 22 for her daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan. Miss Morgan will not be introduced to society until next season.

Mrs. William G. Read, Jr., and Miss Read are at the Hotel Wentworth, 50 West Forty-sixth Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence K. Gillespie have concluded their visit at their Newport cottage and have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. French are to give a costume dance on Dec. 5 at their home, 125 West Eleventh Street, for their daughter, Miss Margaret French.

Major J. A. Ryan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ryan, who were at the Astor for the week end, returned to West Point yesterday.

Mrs. William Alexander, who has just returned from Europe and is at the St. Regis, is leaving to-day for Tuxedo to visit her sister, Mrs. Louis James Pooler.

J. Henry Alexandre will give his bachelor dinner this evening at Sherry's. His marriage to Miss Anne Loomis of Detroit will take place Saturday in that City.

Mrs. Daniel J. Leary will give a coming out tea this afternoon at 26 West Forty-ninth Street for her débutante daughter, Miss Beth Leary. A theatre party, with a supper and dancing at Mrs. Leary's home, will follow the tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Roberts of Cedarhurst and their infant son will spend the Winter with Mrs. Roberts's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Umri Ford Hibbard, at 20 Munroe Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. V. A. Cattus of 508 West End Avenue will entertain at dinner this evening for Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

A dance is to be given for the benefit of St. Ambrose Mission to-night at Sherry's, and will be largely attended by society. A dancing contest is to be held at 10:30 o'clock, with Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Oliver Jennings, Worthington Whitehouse, and other well-known people acting as judges.

LOUIS SCHMIDT FOUND DEAD

Proprietor of Kaiser Keller Stricken In Street, but Reaches His Home.

Louis Schmidt, a well-known restaurateur, died suddenly on Sunday. He was returning to his home, 51 Bay Twenty-second Street, Bath Beach, early in the morning when he was stricken. Mr. Schmidt managed to reach his porch and sat down in a rocking chair. A policeman passing the house about 6 o'clock found him dead.

Mr. Schmidt was 58 years old and a native of Germany. He came to this country when 18 years old and settled in New York. He had been in business for himself since 1888, when he opened a restaurant at 51 Beaver Street. Ten years later he moved to 84 Broadway. He became the proprietor of the Eastern Hotel at South Ferry, and had charge of that hostelry until 1903. Mr. Schmidt was for five years the proprietor of the Trainor Hotel. Seven years ago he established the Kaiser Keller in Forty-second Street, just east of Times Square.

Mr. Schmidt was a member of the Arion Society, the Elks, and Hempstead Yacht Club. He left a widow, who was formerly Miss Susan Schnell, and two sons.

Henry McAleenan.

Henry McAleenan, one of the pioneers in the pawnbroking business in this city, died in St. Vincent's Hospital late last night following an operation. Mr. McAleenan's home was at 2,345 Broadway. He was taken to the hospital two weeks ago. Mr. McAleenan was born in Ireland eighty-four years ago. When he came to this country he was a poor boy. He started his first pawnshop and loan office in 1845, and since then had amassed a large fortune. About a year ago Mr. McAleenan turned over his business, consisting of three large pawnshops, to his three sons, Henry A., Joseph A., and Arthur. Mr. McAleenan was the godfather of Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor of New York.

John O'Connell.

John O'Connell, a lawyer with offices at 291 Broadway, and who lived at 241 East 198th Street, the Bronx, died yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was graduated from Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was a candidate for City Court Judge on the Republican ticket, running against the late James M. Fitzsimons, who was elected. Mr. O'Connell was associated in practice with his brother, Nicholas J. O'Connell. His practice was in the civil courts, with special attention to corporation and real estate law.

John E. Schmidt Dies Suddenly.

John E. Schmidt, 57 years old, the Vice President of the Henry Romeike Press Clipping Bureau, fell dead of apoplexy in the hall near the door of his office on the twelfth floor of 108 Seventh Avenue at 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Schmidt had been associated with the Romeike Bureau for twenty-five years.

Vicar General Joseph Mullen.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph Mullen, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling, which includes the State of West Virginia, died yesterday at his home, 49 Thirty-sixth Street, Wheeling. He was 73 years old.

Obituary Notes.

LEPP WILZIN, 60 years old, of 808 West End Avenue, died yesterday at his home after a short illness. Mr. Wilzin owned a cotton plantation in Mississippi, from which he derived his income. He had retired from active business. His wife and three sons survive him.

Mrs. PHINEAUS BOTH, wife of the manager of the Traymore Hotel, at 208 West Fifty-eighth Street, died on Sunday at her home, 720 Riverside Drive. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Reich.

FRANK JOSEPH BENTZ, who was prominent in the affairs of German-American societies in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 228 Hamburg Avenue, of heart disease. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and three daughters.

FRANK A. LUDDEN, a contractor, died on Saturday at his home, 32 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 51 years, of a complication of diseases. He was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn.

JOHN T. QUINTACE, 60 years old, a retired business man, died on Sunday night of heart disease while walking in Pinkney Street, Boston, Mass. He was a brother of W. B. Quintace of this city.

HERMAN G. BLASCHKE, 64 years old, a prominent German resident of Bloomfield, N. J., is dead of heart disease at his home, 64 Baldwin Street. He was a member of the Park Avenue German Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM B. STUYVESANT, 70 years old, for many years head of the adjusting firm which he established, is dead at his home, 70 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant.

STUART McDOUGALL, 42 years old, a retired accountant, died on Sunday at his home, 1,114 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. He was prominent in Masonic circles.

JOSEPH WOHLRAB, an actor, of 132 North Main Street, Paterson, N. J., is dead at his home of typhoid fever after a long illness. He was 44 years old and had been on the stage since he was seven years of age.

ROBERT A. YOUNG, Jr., 27 years old, connected with the freight department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is dead at his home, 1,281 St. John's place, Brooklyn.

JOHN MacNAIR, President of the Lynn (Mass.) National Bank, died of apoplexy in Lynn yesterday, aged 70 years. He was born in Scotland.

JOHN GREENE, father of the Rev. Robert Greene, pastor of Our Lady of Christian Help Roman Catholic Church, Tottenville, S. I., died yesterday at the home of his son, John Greene, 95 West Twenty-first Street, Whitestone, aged 70 years. Immigrating to America from Ireland, he settled in Beacon City, now a part of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., where he was in business until he moved to Whitestone a year ago. Another son, James Greene of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., also survives.

THOMAS WARREN KITCHEN, 70 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Port Colden, N. J., Sunday night from paralysis. He retired as a wagon manufacturer three years ago. He was a member of Tolmio Post, No. 217, G. A. R., of Phillipsburg.

WILLIAM CROSBY, a well-known mine owner of El Paso, Texas, who was the first child born of American parents in that city, died here yesterday at the Hotel Seville. He was 56 years old.

'MADAMA BUTTERFLY' GIVEN

First Appearance of Miss Farrar—Mr. Martinelli as Pinkerton.

Cio-Cio-San.....Geraldine Farrar
Suzuki.....Rita Fornia
Kate Pinkerton.....Helen Mapleson
B. F. Pinkerton.....Giovanni Martinelli
Sharpless.....Antonio Scotti
Goro.....Angelo Bada
Yamadori.....Pietro Audisio
Lo Zio Bonzo.....Bernard Begue
Yakuside.....Francesco Cerri
Il Commissario Imperiale.....Giulio Romolo
Conductor—Arturo Toscanini.

The second week of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House was begun with Puccini's opera, "Madama Butterfly," which has taken its place as one of the most popular of the composer's works in New York, at least in the performance that is given of it at the Metropolitan Opera House. Miss Geraldine Farrar, whose illness prevented her from appearing at the opening performance of the season, as had been planned, was restored to health and voice sufficiently to sing the part of Cio-Cio-San, which she has made her own here, and in which she has produced some of her most charming effects.

Miss Farrar appeared to be in excellent voice, and there were not many traces of her illness to disturb the enjoyment of her singing. What there were she endeavored to minimize by unusual care in her delivery of the music. She acts the part with much sinuous grace and seductiveness—perhaps with a grace that has become a little too sinuous for the ingenuous and youthful maiden she is representing. Instead of Riccardo Martin, who has so frequently been the representative of Lieut. Pinkerton in recent seasons, the new tenor, Giovanni Martinelli, sang that part. His singing was better than it was on his first appearance last week. He sang with less nervousness, with more freedom of utterance, with less forcing of his voice, and hence with more beauty of tone. In fact, his real voice may be said to have been made known for the first time in this performance; the impression was considerably better than in "La Bohème." Mr. Martinelli represented the character with a skill that was acceptable.

The rest of the characters were in the hands of the artists to whom they have been intrusted in recent years. Mr. Scotti as Sharpless—a sincere and dignified impersonation; Mme. Rita Fornia as Suzuki, Angelo Bada as Goro. And in and through all was the puissant influence of Mr. Toscanini, to whom the performance owes so much in the finish and delicacy with which Puccini's orchestration is made effective, and the warmth and expression of the dramatic movement are

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL GAME--BASEBALL--HORSE SALES--ATHLETICS--BOXING--BILLIARDS

DISTINGUISHED MEN TO SEE FOOTBALL

Twenty-seven Seats Reserved for President Wilson's Party at the Polo Grounds.

There will be a distinguished gathering on the Army's side at the Polo Grounds at the big game Saturday when West Point plays the Navy in the annual football struggle. President Woodrow Wilson has a box on the Army side, and it is understood that a reservation of twenty-seven box seats has been made for the Presidential party, which will probably include Francis Sayre and the White House bride, Miss Jessie Wilson. Reservations on the Army side have also been made for Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, Vice President Thomas Marshall, Secretary of War Garrison, Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, Attorney General McReynolds, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and the other Cabinet officers.

Gov. Glynn of New York will have a box on the Army side, and also Senator Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator James O'Gorman, Mayor Kline of New York City, Edwin Gould, and Mrs. John T. Brush, widow of the former owner of the Giants.

Another boxholder on the Army side will be Gen. Gibson, who is one of the oldest living graduates of the Military Academy, having graduated from West Point in the Class of 1847. Thomas J. Lynch, President of the National League, also has a box on the Army side and is rooting for the soldiers to win. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Senator Brandagee of Connecticut, Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, Champ Clarke, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Horace Porter, and Hon. Henry L. Stimson will also be on the Army side.

There is much speculation about the outcome of the game. Having defeated the Army for the last three years in succession, the Midshipmen will probably go into the game a favorite. They have not been defeated this season, while the Army was decisively outcrossed by Notre Dame.

There is also much speculation among the late enthusiasts about tickets for the game. The allotment of the New York Club has been exhausted, and there will be no public sale of tickets. There has been a great disappointment to many applicants because their requests were rejected. This was because both the Army and Navy people have used their options for extra seats.

The game promises to be one of the greatest gridiron spectacles ever seen in this country, and every one of the 41,000 seats has been taken. The ticket, as usual, that is, some of them, have fallen into the hands of the ticket agencies, and yesterday football enthusiasts who have been disappointed on their application for tickets are willing to pay as high as $30 a pair for seats at the two ends of the stands.

BOX HOLDERS ON ARMY SIDE FOR ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

South Side Polo Grounds.

Grand Tier Boxes. (Upper Stand.)

Box.
1. H. H. Landon.
2. Gen. Andrews.
4. Gov. Glynn of New York.
5. Gen. Roe.
7. John D. Archbold.
8. Gen. Aleshire.
9. Hon. J. Bassett Moore.
11. Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon.
13. Secretary of Labor Wilson.
14. Secretary of Commerce Redfield.
15. Postmaster General Burleson.
16. Secretary of Treasury McAdoo.
17. Secretary of State Bryan.
18. Vice President Marshall.
19. Gen. Leonard Wood.
20. The President of the United States.
19. Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent Military Academy.
28. Secretary of War Garrison.
31. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
34. Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge.
35. Attorney General McReynolds.
36. Secretary of the Interior Lane.
37. Secretary of Agriculture Houston.
38. Congressman Hay, Chairman Military Committee, H. of R.
39. Gen. A. L. Mills.
42. Senator Elihu Root.
43. Senator James O'Gurman.
44. Hon. Horace Porter, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.
45. Hon. H. L. Stimson.
46. Speaker of the House, Champ Clark.
47. Senator Luke Rea.
49. Mayor Kline of New York City.
50. R. A. C. Smith.
52. Mrs. F. J. Shepard.
54. Edwin Gould.
57. Gen. Torney.
58. Mrs. Daniel Lamont.
60. William Dykeman.
62. William Benjamin.
63. Brig. Gen. Maus.
64. Brig. Gen. McIntyre.
65. Brig. Gen. Kingman.
66. Mrs. J. T. Brush.
67. Gen. Crozier.
69. Gen. Sharpe.
71. Frederick Allen.
72. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.
73. Senator J. P. Clarke.

Field Boxes. (Lower Stand.)

Box.
1. Lieut. Col. F. W. Sladon.
3. Col. W. B. Gordon.
5. Col. G. J. Fiebeger.
7. Col. C. P. Echols.
8. Gen. John A. Johnston.
9. Capt. E. B. Cassatt.
14. R. R. Govine.
15. Gen. E. Weaver
17. Gen. Gibson, (U. S. M. A., Class '47.)
20. Gen. John R. Brooke.
21. Senator Kenyon.
23. Senator Vardaman.
24. T. J. Lynch.
26. Cornelius Agnew.
27. Senator Brady.
29. Gen. Duvall.
30. B. J. Greenhut.
31. Senator Nathan Goff.
32. Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates.
33. Gen. E. Van C. Lucas.
35. Gen. James Allen.
36. Senator T. Catron.
37. Senator Ollie James.
39. Senator W. P. Jackson.
40. Senator C. S. Thomas.
42. Senator H. P. Bryan.
43. Gen. Scriven.
44. Senator H. A. Du Pont.
45. Senator H. S. Myers.
47. Senator C. P. Thomas.
48. Senator W. J. Stone.
49. Senator Brandegee.
50. Senator J. F. Robinson.
51. Senator J. K. Shield.
52. Senator E. D. Smith.
53. Senator J. E. Ransdell.
54. Senator W. L. Jones.
55. Senator Hupfell.
57. M. Friedman.
58. Senator Warren.
59. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

ARMY'S STARS ON FIELD.

Great Joy Over Return of Huston, Benedict, and Hodgson to Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Signal drill made up to-day's programme in the Army's football camp, Coach Charley Daly holding off scrimmage for the regulars until to-morrow, when the scrubs, with a batch of Navy plays, will oppose the first string men in a real clash. The Army team will get considerable rough work this week in an endeavor to groom the defense to a higher standard of effectiveness.

Joy swept the camp to-night when the big headliners, Huston, Benedict, and Hodgson, returned to the squad. Huston and Benedict got in the signal drill to-day and Hodgson was given a long punting drill with Daly watching him carefully. The return of the trio to light work with the squad is a source of congratulation for Army adherents and indicates that, barring injuries to the men, the team will go into action against the Middies Saturday with much stronger chances.

Meacham, who was hurt in Saturday's game, was not out to-day, but the coaches expect to have him in condition within a day or so.

The signal drill ran smoothly for a while, but when the men began work with the new code of signals they were the targets for much criticism from the coaches for the manner in which they "fumbled" things. Some of the new "thrillers" designed for the Navy encounter went to smash to-day through misconception of the signals.

A special feature of the week's preparation will be the drill of the second string men for Coach Daly is anxious to have a strong bunch of substitutes ready for Saturday's battle

NAVY BACK FIELD HEAVY.

Coaches Plan to Batter Down Army's Line—New Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—The final days of preparation for the Army game began this afternoon with a short signal drill and considerable work in kicking, passing and handling the ball. The cool weather has tended to help the Midshipmen out of a partial slowness which has marked their work for a few days.

The coaches have given the Midshipmen a new set of signals, and these were used to-day for the first time. Herman Olcott, the old Yale lineman, who has assisted in the coaching here for several seasons, will spend the week in putting finishing touches on the forwards. Lieut. H. C. Mustin, formerly a great Navy player, is also here. The high wind which prevailed made the practice in handling the ball and kicks of special value to the Navy backs.

It was announced to-day that, barring accident, Nicholls will start the game at quarter back instead of Mitchell. While Failing will be at right half back in-stead of Leonard, Harrison at full back and McReavey at left half back making up the rest of the back field. This means that the Navy coaches have selected as strong and heavy a back field as possible, and expect to batter the Army line from the very start. The men named are all fast for their weight, and the back field has in Nicholls one of the most brilliant runners that has ever played for the Navy.

The brigade of Midshipmen after song practice this afternoon marched through the reservation, stopping at the residences of Supt. Gibbons and other officers, to request responses. The officers spoke encouragingly of the outlook, but warned against overconfidence.

CORNELL GOES TO SEASHORE

Football Team to Rest at Atlantic City Until Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Cornell football team left to-night for Atlantic City en route to Philadelphia to play Pennsylvania on Thursday amid one of the most enthusiastic send-offs ever given to a Cornell team.

Four thousand students gathered at an open-air mass meeting on the library steps early this evening and for an hour listened to stirring addresses and sang and cheered. Then they formed a parade and escorted the football team to the station. The cadet band led the parade, followed by the team in automobiles. Red fire and torchlights were freely used, and on the whole the demonstration was a great spectacle. At the station the students cheered every member of the squad. Head Coach Sharpe and Capt. Munns made short addresses, pledging that the team would do its very best. At least two thousand students will follow the team to Philadelphia to-morrow and Wednesday night.

Coach Sharpe said that the men would engage in only light practice at Atlantic City, as the object of this trip was to give the team rest and relaxation. Asked to make a prediction as to the outcome he refused, but he did say that he hoped Cornell would break better than even in the coming game.

A much stronger Cornell team than has appeared on the gridiron so far this Fall left Ithaca to-night. It averages over 180 pounds and is the heaviest combination that the Ithacans have sent against Pennsylvania in many years. The back field, composed of Barrett, Philippi, Collyer, and Lahr, is one of the heaviest ever developed at Ithaca, and the line weighs more than an average of 180 pounds. Coach Sharpe said that the team would line up on Franklin Field as follows:

Shelton left end; Gurney, left tackle; Munns, left guard; Williams, center; Frick, right guard; Williamson, right tackle; Fritz, right end; Parrett, quarter back; Philippi, left half back; Collyer, right half back, and Lahr, full back.

Minds May Play for Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—There was joy in the University of Pennsylvania football camp to-day when it was learned that Chester Minds, the Red and Blue full back, probably will be able to play in the game against Cornell here on Thanksgiving Day. Minds, who has been on the side lines for two weeks with an injured shoulder, donned a suit to-day and took part in the practice of the team at the Whitemarsh Country Club. His shoulder is still weak, but it is believed he will be in shape for the final contest of the Pennsylvania schedule.

Signal drill featured the workout to-day. Bell-fill was at quarter back again, while Marshall and Capt. Young were used as half backs. Avery pleased the coaches with his punting, some of his kicks being good for sixty-five yards, while they seldom fell short of fifty.

Fordham's Last Week on Gridiron.

Fordham started the final week of football practice yesterday with a drill in the fundamentals, followed by an hour's hard scrimmage. The High School of Commerce and the Fordham Prep. elevens were selected by Head Coach Tom Thorpe to give the 'Varsity a thorough test before the Mount St. Mary's game at Fordham on Thanksgiving Day. The success of the Southern collegians on the gridiron this season insures a good showing by them in their first appearance in New York. Fordham Field is being arranged to accommodate a large crowd, as the Fordham-Mount St. Mary's game will be the only intercollegiate contest in this city on Thanksgiving Day.

The 'Varsity is now playing up to its full strength, Vic Carey, the clever right end, being the only regular out of the game, but Conklin, who was alternated with Carey at end throughout the season, fills Carey's place very well, and is fast developing into a great player on the squad. George Walsh of the 1909 eleven has been showing "Bud" Wynard the fine points in the kicking game. Wynard gave indications of benefiting from Walsh's teaching by drop kicking two field goals and one goal from placement. Quarter Ray O'Connell holding the ball, against the schoolboys yesterday.

Notre Dame Team in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 24.—The Notre Dame college football team arrived here late to-day for their game in Austin Thursday with Texas University. The entire squad is reported in fine shape. A banquet was given in the players' honor to-night.

Class C Billiards Start.

The national amateur Class C billiard tournament opened yesterday afternoon at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, with a game between L. F. Moon and Dr. T. W. Tuggle, both of New York. Moon won in 50 innings, with a score of 200 to 173. The winner made high runs of 27 and 14, while Tuggle's best were 16, 15, and 15.

In the evening C. H. Terry of Palisade Park, N. J., the national Class C champion, defeated Jas. J. Doyle of New York in 49 innings by the score of 200 to 134. Terry's best runs were 27, 16, and 13, and Doyle's high figures were 16, 14, and 13. The fourteen contestants for championship honors are divided into three divisions, a round robin series being played in each. The winners will come together in another round robin series to determine the championship.

COPLAND TO TRAIN AUSTRIAN ATHLETES

Former Notable Runner to Prepare Team for Berlin Olympic Games.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The Austrian Olympic Games Committee has engaged "Al" Copland as trainer in track and field events for the next Olympic games in Berlin in 1916.

The foregoing cable is in response to a cable sent from New York last Saturday by Dr. Herschman, the Austrian athletic envoy, who is in the United States endeavoring to become acquainted with American training methods and the reason for American success in world's championship and other sports. It is stated that he had been advised while abroad of the qualifications of Mr. Copland, who has just been appointed, and that he engaged him before going to Boston yesterday.

Mr. Copland is a former American and Canadian champion at sprinting, hurdling and broad jumping, which titles were held over a number of years. In 1890 he held the world's running broad jump record with a leap of 23 feet 3⅞ inches, which stood for some time. It is stated that his forte was all-round work, and his competitive efforts proved him in the top-notch division at that, and field work in every game except the weights.

Mr. Copland's earliest athletic experience was gained while a member of one of the leading clubs of the time, the American Athletic Club, which had its headquarters on the old Polo Grounds, at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. His first year in competition netted him the all-round handicap championship of that club, which during the latter part of the year he won nine of the ten events contested, which embraced runs from a quarter mile to three miles, walking and jumping events.

In 1887, 1888, 1889, Mr. Copland won the sprinting championships of Canada, and in the American status of events was the victor at various times from 1887 to 1891, inclusive, at hurdling and broad-jumping. In 1899 he trained the Yale track team, and is the only trainer of any of the colleges in the United States to send three winning teams to the Pennsylvania relay meet in a day.

From 1906 to 1909, inclusive, Mr. Copland was coach of the Princeton track with which his work was uniformly successful. During his stay at Princeton he also trained the New York A. C. teams since which time he scored notable successes with Cornell, St. Yves, the French Marathon champion, and Hans Holmer, who is now abroad beating all comers over distances from one mile to the Marathon distance.

Mr. Copland will enter upon his duties the latter part of March, at which time Spring begins in Austria.

Lehigh Celebrates Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 24.—The Lehigh football victory over Lafayette was celebrated by a big torchlight parade to-night, followed by a bonfire on the highest point of old South Mountain which could be seen at Easton, twelve miles away. After this demonstration the 650 students attended a banquet in the college hall.

Another Indian for Athletics.

BRAINERD, Minn., Nov. 24.—Joe Graves, a Chippewa Indian of Walker, Minn., has signed as a pitcher for the Philadelphia American baseball team for the season of 1914. It was announced here to-day. Graves during the last two or three seasons has pitched for Walker and Brainerd, and has been regarded as a local wonder.

BARGAINS IN OLD GLORY HORSE SALE

Prices for Trotters, Pacers, and Saddlers Range from $25 to $1,425 at the Garden.

Bargain hunters in light harness horses met with unusual success at the Old Glory sale yesterday at Madison Square Garden. The prices ranged from $25 to $1,425, but nearly thirty horses were disposed of for less than $100, which establishes a record for low prices at the Old Glory sale. Spotless Chimes, a ten-year-old brood mare, was knocked down for the minimum figure, and many trotters and pacers with good records went for a song. The champion Speedway pacer, Clover Patch, (2:09¼,) was sold to W. A. Ainsley of Port Washington, L. I., for $550. Many of the out-of-town buyers will not reach the city until to-day, when the important consignments will be put under the hammer.

What would otherwise have been a dull afternoon was enlivened by the sale of three prize-winning saddle horses, the property of Miss Houpton D. Atterbury. The trio, which are credited with a number of champ onships, were disposed of for $3,150. The best price was paid by James Houchin of Jefferson City, Mo., for Nickel Plate, a gray gelding, eight years old, standing 15.3 hands. Nickel Plate was a notable winner at the Summer shows, and was knocked down for $1,425, which is a big price, even for so good a horse. Kildare, a brown gelding, found a new owner in W. T. Hyde of New York City, who paid $550 for the second of the Atterbury consignment, while Mr. Houchin also purchased Patricia, a six-year-old chestnut mare, for $875, as a stable companion for Nickel Plate. The other two saddle horses did not bring about lively bidding. Little Miss from J. Cooley was sold for $300 to Charles Hicks of Oyster Bay, and Golden went to G. R. Cook of Trenton for $220.

Many men prominent in the trotting world were seen in the Garden. Among those noticed were W. E. D. Stokes, A. B. Gwathmey, Charles J. Pettingill, Henry K. Devereaux, Cleveland; John Charles Tanner, Cleveland; E. W. Swisher and H. D. Shepherd, Columbus; Andrew J. Welsh, Hartford, Conn.; James A. Murphy, Edward J. La Place, Joseph F. Gibbons, Dr. J. H. Fersher, and George D. Connor, Detroit; N. S. Noaly, Buffalo; Frederick Vanderbilt, Dr. Nott, David Bonner, Horatio N. Bain, J. H. Ford, John H. Townsend, Dr. J. C. McCoy, S. A. Pickering, and H. P. Hose, Pittsburgh; Roy Miller, Patrick Ryan, and John Splan, Chicago; W. McGibbon, Montreal, Canada, and the following delegation from Kentucky: John Miller, D. Wilson, Jerry Tarleton, Hunter Moody, Jesse Shuff, John Engleman, George Starr, H. Stinson, Raymond Macey, John T. Madden, Robert Nash, Rhodes Estel, James Snell, and Harry Burgoine.

Word was received at the Garden yesterday of the death of Washington McKinney, which was expected to be one of the stars of the sale. Washington McKinney was a seven-year-old black stallion consigned by the King Hill Stock Farm of St. Joseph, Mo. A peculiar feature of this consignment is the fact that the owner of the farm, John Donovan, dropped dead last Friday. The best prices of the sale follow:

Tomlie Boy, ch. s., 7, J. Johnson, New York City	$300
Delian, 2:11¾, ro. s., 6, C. B. Williams, Hartford, Conn	650
John F. Gibbons, 2:18¾, b. s., 10, J. Westerwold, Paterson, N. J.	310
Col. Woods, 2:12¾, b. s., 9, L. S. Gray, Swansea, Mass	390
Generalissimo, 2:20¼, ch. g., 9, Proctor Griffin, Brookville, Ontario	390
Little Miss, b. m., 6, Charles Hicks, Oyster Bay, L. I.	300
Carol Bells, 2:19¼, b. m., 8, L. S. Gray, Swansea, Mass	320
Britannia, b. f., 3, H. G. Richards, Stellarton, N. S.	230
Cobalt, 2:20½, ch. g., 9, J. H. Potter, Salem, Mass	205
John S. Engard, 2:17¼, br. s., 6, J. H. Lynch, Norwich, Conn	205
T. S. Binger, br. s., 4, N. F. Pierce, Stanstead, Quebec	205
Little Alice, b. g., 6, N. Brooks, Valley Cottage, N. Y.	205
The Dream, br. g., 6, J. W. Green, Danbury, Conn	210
Electra F., ch. m., 5, Jos. McDonald, Indianapolis, Ind.	230
Lesa Mae, b. m., 5, J. J. Simmons, Philadelphia	270
Bay colt, by Aquilin, Joseph Maloney, Queens, L. I.	250
Queen of the Spa, ch. m., 8, H. G. Richards, Fort Fairfield, Me.	210
Elastic, 2:17½, b. g., J. H. Phillips, Brooklyn	300
Parsifal, b. s., 10, J. D. Keith, Stellarton, N. S.	210
Alice Lake, blk. m., H. Storms, Albany, N. Y.	210
Minnie M., br. m., 11, J. W. Oyler, Syracuse, N. Y.	210
J. D. Mc., 2:13¾, b. g., S. J. H. Lynch, Norwich, N. Y.	250
Marjorie C., 2:15¾, br. m., 11, J. Mittnach, New York	200
Charles Russell, br. m., 6, Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, New York City	240
Anda H., blk. s., 11, D. O. Sullivan, Devon, Penn.	230
Clover Patch, 2:09¼, br. m., 9, W. A. Ainsley, Port Washington, L. I.	550

CONSIGNED BY MISS H. D. ATTERBURY.

Nickel Plate, g. g., 15 3; James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.	1,425
Patricia, ch. m., 15 1¾; James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.	875
Kildare, br. g., 15.3; W. T. Hyde, New York City	550

CONSIGNED BY J. DOOLEY.

Little Miss, b. m., 6; Charles Hicks, Oyster Bay, N. Y.	300
Golden, ch. m., 8; G. R. Cook, Trenton, N. J.	220

Columbia Grammar Team Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Columbia Grammar School basket ball team of New York defeated the Leal School quintet in a well-played game on the Young Men's Christian Association court here this afternoon by the score of 29 to 16.

Princeton Sophs Win Cane Spree.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Sophomores defeated their Freshman rivals in the annual cane spree this evening by taking two of the three bouts.

McLEAN HORSES SOLD.

Celebrated Stallion Nala Presented to Remount Service.

One of the notable affairs in connection with the dispersal sale of the stable of Edward B. McLean of Briar Cliff Farm, Bar Harbor, Me., at Durland's last night was the announcement that Nala, a trotting bred bay stallion, which had been expected to bring well up into the thousands, had been presented to the United States Government, in an endeavor to aid in the remount situation.

Immediately upon this statement by Frank M. Ware, the man on the block, the big throng broke into cheers as if to give thanks to the owner of the horse, which was slated as the champion of his class in 1912, during which period he was shown eighteen times, which resulted in his capture of a like number of blues and five championships.

It is anticipated that Nala will prove a valuable addition to the scant lot of thoroughbreds which have been deeded to the Government in an effort to help the officers of the army in the matter of remounts.

Another feature of the sale was the withdrawal of what are generally regarded as the most sensational hackneys in the world, Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham. These small horses, which stand 14½ hands, have been shown single and as a pair, and at all of the large shows last year won over forty blue ribbons and championships. When the bidding slowed down at $7,000 as the last figure which Mr. Ware could get, the announcement was made that there was a reserve price on the pair which did not warrant his letting them go at the figure bid.

Dilham O. K., a black pony mare of 13 hands, was the first horse put under the hammer, and the desire for possession of this little beauty soon became evident, as spirited bidding followed. The ultimate purchaser was J. H. Collins of Boston, who got her for $900. The next carded over which there was some real contention was Missbutty Bellef, a registered hackney mare, which has a fine record of wins and championships. George A. Cluett of Troy finally secured her for $750.

Pride o' Prides, said to be one of the finest harness horses in America, and Oakwood, the pair being beautifully matched hackneys, warranted the bidding getting well up into four figures, with John R. Thompson of Chicago the fortunate one at $2,700. William Zeigler, Jr., got into the bidding bee with the sending into the ring of Ringing Bells, a chestnut mare, which he obtained for $1,000. The summary:

Pandora, ch. m., 15 hands; Emil Seelig, New York	$400
Dilham O. K., blk. m., 15; J. H. Collins, Boston	900
Guardsman, br. g., 16; M. F. Murphy, Boston	350
Sporting Extra, br. g., 15.3; Emil Seelig, New York	600
Prince, b. g., 16, and Dolce, b. g., 16; Emil Seelig, New York	400
Washington Belle, br. m., 14.2; G. A. Cluett, Troy	750
Hector, b. s., 15.2; F. Winterbottom, New York	425
Indian Flower, ch. m., 15.3; H. H. Diamond, Boston	300
Overall, blk. g., 16; F. Winterbottom, New York	520
Apron, ch. ro. s., 15.1; G. A. Cluett, Troy	1,075
Dilhampton, br. s., 15.1; Dr. McCully, New York	950
Pride O'Prides, br. g., 15.3, and Oakwood, br. g., 15.3; John R. Thompson, Chicago	2,700
Irvington Tomboy, ch. s., 13.3; Joseph Collins, New York	425
Ringing Bells, ch. m., 15; W. Zeigler, Jr., New York	1,000
Summit, ch. s., 15.1; T. J. Ryan, New York	1,100
Parson, gr. g., 17; F. Winterbottom, New York	1,025

FOREIGN MOTOR BOATS FAST

Count Mankowski Talks of International Race in England.

Count Casimir S. Mankowski, the owner of Ankle Deep, the American motor boat which made an effort last September to win the British International Motor Boat Trophy, known also as the Harmsworth Cup, arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamship George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line. The Lake George yachtsman was accompanied by his wife, and both expressed themselves as delighted with their trip abroad.

"It will take a $60,000 craft forty feet long and with the most powerful engines to bring that cup back to America," said Count Mankowski. "I am going to work all Winter on Ankle Deep, and experiment on a new propeller of my own invention in an endeavor to have my boat in readiness for the races next year.

"If necessary, after I install the new propeller, and I find that Ankle Deep will stand more powerful engines, I will equip her with them, and make another try to bring the cup back here. The English and French boats are all fine craft and it will need a smarter boat than Ankle Deep to beat them, particularly Maple Leaf IV., E. Maudsley Ellis's speed marvel, which was the only boat in the race which beat me in reliability.

"I took to England $2,000 worth of accessories, expecting that something might come up demanding the use of at least some of the parts I had with me, but in the end it was not necessary to put a hand to the boat, as her engines went through the three races without a mishap. The only thing she lacked was the speed, being outclassed only in that department."

ATHLETICS LEAD IN FIELDING RECORDS

Their Superiority in Defensive Part of Game Shown in Official Bulletin.

The official fielding averages of the American League, which have just been made public, furnish another strong reason for the Athletics walking away with the pennant. Besides outdistancing all rivals in batting, according to the recently announced figures, the Mackmen showed the way to all rivals in fielding as well. The margin of superiority was not so pronounced as in batting, but wide enough to dispel any doubt about the best fielding combination in the circuit. In 153 games the Mackmen made only 212 errors, finishing with a fielding average of .966. Cleveland, the closest contenders of the champions, made 240 errors during the campaign, and Boston was the only other club to go through the year with less than 250 misplays.

The Yankees finished seventh in fielding, the same as in games won and lost. The league records show Chance's men on even terms with Detroit, each having a percentage of .954, but the Yanks made only 294 errors to an even 300 for the Tigers, so Chance's men are given the upper section of the tie. The error-making figures of the various clubs are as follows: Philadelphia, 212; Cleveland, 240; Boston, 242; Chicago, 250; Washington, 262; New York, 294; Detroit, 300; St. Louis, 305.

In individual fielding the prize performance of the season is found in that one position where high-class fielding is sought the least—among the pitchers. Walter Johnson, acknowledged the greatest pitcher of the day, showed more during the season just passed than is contained in his record of thirty-seven victories. He went through the season without a misplay, and the performance is all the more remarkable because the Washington wizard took part in more games than any other pitcher of his league. In fifty-one contests Johnson is credited with twenty-one put-outs and eighty-two assists, a total of 103 chances, and not a misplay to mar the record. It is as great a fielding record as recorded in baseball has ever been. Ray Caldwell of the Yankees is the only other pitcher with a clean slate, his record being seven put-outs and forty-one assists for twenty-three games.

"Stuffy" McInnis of the champion Athletics was the leading first baseman with a mark of .992 for 148 games. McInnis accepted 1,583 chances and made twelve errors. Tex Covington of St. Louis is the nominal leader, but he played in only sixteen games at first base. Gandil of Washington and Johnston of Cleveland rank close behind McInnis with marks of .990. Hal Chase, once known as the peerless first baseman, ranks near the bottom of the list among the regulars and near-regulars with thirty-three errors in 131 games and a mark of .977.

At the top among the second basemen is Melnie Berger of the White Sox, the player for whom Frank Chance was angling early last season, his mark being .988 for 70 games. Lajoie was the leader of those playing more than 100 games with .970 for 126 games. Eddie Collins of the Athletics, generally regarded as the king of second sackers, is down near the end of the list with a mark of .949. Collins is tied with Del Pratt for the greatest number of errors among the second basemen, but he easily led in assists and was second in put-outs. Hartzell, who played most of the season at second for the Yanks, has a mark of .942.

Hartzell is the nominal leader of the third basemen with .964 in 24 games, and Midkiff is next with .957 for 76 games. Maisel has a mark of .950 for 51 games. Jimmy Austin has the best figure among the regulars, .944 for 142 games.

Heinie Wagner of Boston led the shortstops, although he played in only 105 games. George McBride led the regulars with .961 for 150 games. Barry of the Athletics had .955 for 135 games.

Hartzell is the nominal leader among the outfielders with a perfect record for 28 games, and Birdie Cree is one next leader with .986 for 147 games, only three misplays marring his record. Cobb, Speaker, Milan, and Jackson, the great quartet, are down the list, all ranking between .925 and .950.

Only four catchers took part in more than 100 games, and Schalk of Chicago is the leader with .981 for 125 games. Ed Sweeney has a mark of .964 for 113 games and Agnew of St. Louis .952 for 104 games.

Willard to Settle Boxing Muddle.

Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard, will arrive in Buffalo this morning to adjust matters with Promoter Charles Murray of that city relative to the lifting of Willard's indefinite suspension by the State Athletic Commission. Willard failed to box One Round Davis at Murray's club last January. After Jones has reached an agreement with Murray he will appear before the commission here to-morrow and ask for Willard's reinstatement. These things are necessary before Willard can sign articles to box ten rounds with Carl Morris in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 2. Willard already has accepted the terms offered by Manager Billy Gibson.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS RETURN.

Taral, O'Neil, and Miles Have Had Successful Season Abroad.

Fred Taral, one of America's foremost jockeys of a generation ago, and now trainer for the Weinberg Stable in Germany, which totaled $127,000 in winnings during the past season, arrived in this city yesterday aboard the North German Lloyd liner George Washington. Taral stated that the last season was the most profitable he had enjoyed abroad.

With him was Frank O'Neil, who rode 800 races for W. K. Vanderbilt during the past season, and led the list of winning riders. It is said that O'Neil's great number of mounts is a world's record. He won 162 races. Taral believes that O'Neil is the greatest jockey on the turf, and recently offered him a retaining fee of $25,000 a year and 10 per cent. of his winnings to ride for the Weinberg firm, which O'Neil could not accept, as he is under contract to Mr. Vanderbilt.

Taral said that the last race ridden by Tommy Burns, the jockey who was killed here recently, was for him, at Berlin on Oct. 20. Another of the riding contingent to come home for the Winter was Michael Miles, who rode in Austria and won 52 out of 230 mounts.

RIVERS PICKED TO WIN.

Mexican Favorite Over Leach Cross for Their Bout Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—After looking over both Joe Rivers and Leach Cross in their workouts for their bout on Thanksgiving Day, the betting fans to-day made Rivers a 10 to 9 favorite over the dentist. Backers of Cross are disappointed at the odds and want at least 10 to 8 for their money, and it is likely they will get it. Plenty of money is in sight to back both boys.

Training will come to an end to-morrow afternoon, so far as boxing and the strenuous work is concerned. They will do light work Wednesday to polish off the rough edges and then rest for the battle the following day. Rivers and Cross are emphatic in their declarations that they are pleased with their condition, and will have no excuses on this score in the event of defeat.

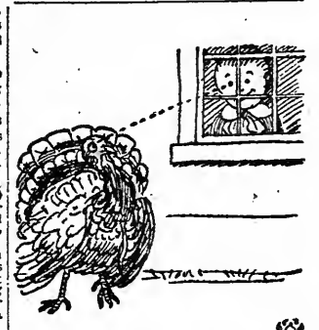
Levinsky Stops Yank Gilbert.

Yank Gilbert, formerly of Philadelphia, who recently returned from Europe, offered little or no resistance for Battling Levinsky last night in the main event scheduled for ten rounds at the Olympic A. C., and after three rounds of mediocre boxing Referee Dan Tone stopped the affair in the fourth round. Levinsky showed the effects of overwork, due to his enjoying in too many contests of late, and, although he was a little over the mark, he did not perform up to his standard. The bout failed to arouse a cheer from the packed house, which turned out in anticipation of seeing a contest, only when it took occasion to boot Gilbert. Levinsky toyed with his man, but in the third began to rock Gilbert's head with a straight left, which soon brought the blood from his nose. He landed all the blows scored, none of which carried the sting he has shown recently.

In the semi-final of ten rounds Joe Malone outpointed Gene Gilvoy. This was also a one-sided affair, with Malone forcing the work from the start, but lacking in hitting power, while Gilvoy persistently bored in and took whatever was forthcoming without ever letting up.

Maupome Defeats Gallagher.

The first night's play in the three-cushion billiard match between Pierre Maupome of St. Louis and Thomas Gallagher of this city at Doyle's Forty-second Street room last night resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 40 to 39 in fifty-three innings. Both players showed splendid form, Gallagher having a high run of five, while the Mexican's best effort was four. The second block will be played to-night. Alfredo de Oro was referee.



With one eye on the turkey, surely the other ought to be on the "dressing."

Everything you need to make the coming holiday comfortable.

Smart winter suits and overcoats.

Warm motor coats.

Fur coats, robes, caps, goggles and gloves.

Dress clothes at a moment's notice.

Sweaters, Scotch knit jackets and waistcoats.

Everything you play with—sporting goods of every description.

A good foot rule—buy shoes in bargain time.

$5.00 and $6.00 shoes.

$3.25.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

BRETTON

Newest of the new IDE SILVER COLLARS.

A White Satin Striped Madras Collar higher than the Berkeley. 'Twill be much worn this season by America's fastidious dressers.

Ide Silver Collars
2 for 25c

Front 3½ in. Back 2 in.

Doesn't Spread Apart At the Top

are a joy to the eye, a comfort to the wearer. Easy to put on and take off—lots of tie space—durable. They—exclusively—have LINOCORD UNBREAKABLE BUTTONHOLES which don't stretch, spread, break, tear nor pull out.

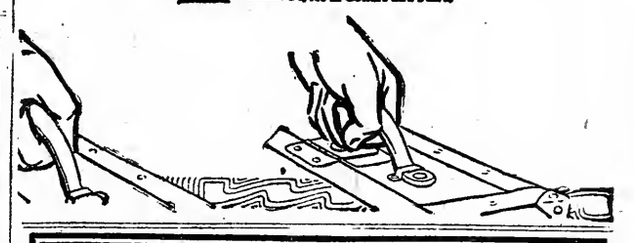
IDE GUARANTEED SHIRTS
$1.50 and up

are characterized by charming becomingness, authentic styles and irreproachable quality. They are

—guaranteed color fast
—guaranteed perfect fitting
—guaranteed to wear satisfactorily.

Your money back if they don't make good.

Geo. P. Ide & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.
Creators of Smart Styles in Collars and Shirts



ARDMORE
an ARROW Notch COLLAR
2 for 25c

THE fineness of the cloth makes possible the satin finish heretofore found only in the very highest priced collars

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N. Y.
Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

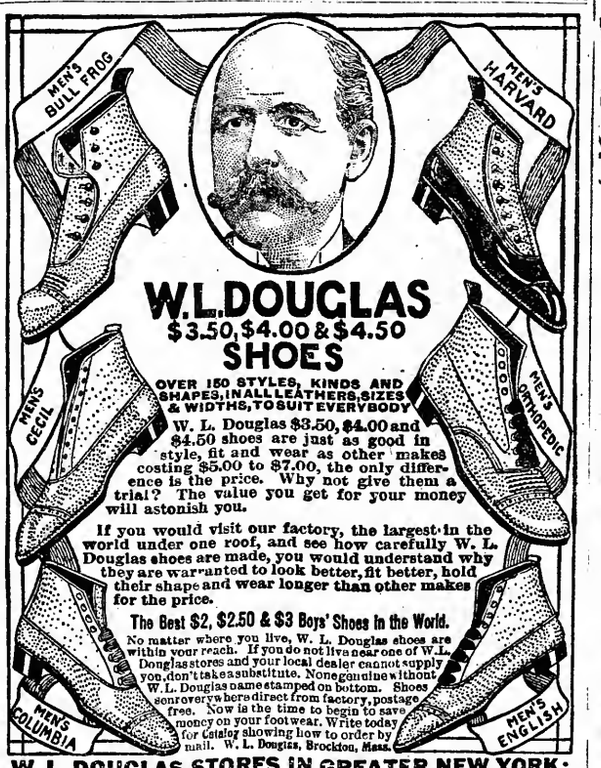
"Last Call on Limousines,"
Sedans, Coupes, Landaulets, Taxis, &c.
NEW, SWELL, OR SLIGHTLY USED.
Any Fair Offer Takes Them!
CAN FIT ALL CARS—MONEY TALKS!
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
5, 6, 7, 9 West 61st St., near Broadway.

BLACK & WHITE
Scotch Whisky

3,000,000 gallons of thoroughly matured Black and White are always in reserve under bond ready for bottling—

One reason that the Quality of Black and White never varies.

ALEX D SHAW & CO NY



W.L.DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50
SHOES

OVER 150 STYLES, KINDS AND SHAPES, IN ALL LEATHERS, SIZES & WIDTHS, TO SUIT EVERYBODY

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. Why not give them a trial? The value you get for your money will astonish you.

If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

The Best $2, $2.50 & $3 Boys' Shoes in the World.

No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If you do not live near one of W.L. Douglas stores and your local dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere direct from factory, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L.

MANY FAMILIES MAY ENVY WORK HORSE

Charity Expert Says Average Laborer Can't Keep His Children So Fit.

$1,100 A YEAR FOR FIVE

Much Opposition at Hearing to State Relief for Widowed Mothers.

The first hearings of the State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers, held yesterday at the City Hall, developed emphatic opposition on the part of representatives of existing organized charities to the proposition that the State should establish a publicly administered fund for the assistance of such mothers.

In the opinion of the charity officials, who occupied most of the time of the commission at both morning and afternoon sessions, outdoor public relief has been a failure. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, phrased the viewpoint of the opposition when he said that public agencies had proved themselves most efficient in the carrying on of relief in institutions while private societies had done best work in administering relief to the unfortunate in their homes. This line of separation, he said, should be maintained.

All the speakers expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the basic idea of the proposition on which the commission has been designated to report. They took the position without exception that where no question of improper guardianship was raised against a mother, it was infinitely better that she be aided to keep her family together, than that the children should be supported by being placed in an institution.

Otto T. Bannard, a Vice President of the Charity Organization Society, took the most pronounced stand in opposition to the proposal. Mr. Bannard not only asserted that the relief of widowed mothers in their homes should be left to private charity organizations, but insisted that it would be a mistake for the State to subsidize such organizations to carry on the work. He said that State assistance would result in many societies springing up just to get part of the disbursement of the State monies and would prevent many philanthropically minded people from giving.

Alonzo J. Levy, Chairman of the commission, was not present at the morning session, at which John D. Lindsay of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Sophie Irene Loeb presided in turn. Mr. Levy appeared at the afternoon session. Andrew Wilcox of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, ex-Charities Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd, Richard M. Neustadt, secretary of the commission; Frederick S. Burr, Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein, Anthony J. Griffin, William Hard, Martin G. McCue, James W. Rozan, Dr. William L. Stroud and Frank Brewster Morgan Kent Smith, and Ralph W. Thomas of the commission were present.

John A. Kingsbury, chief agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, asserted that the work of relieving widowed mothers in their homes could best be carried on through the present agencies, provided that adequate funds could be obtained. He said he believed these could be raised.

Mr. Kingsbury heartily indorsed the view that children are better off with their widowed mothers than in institutions. He said that from his own observations the Chapin standard, fixed $900 a year as the standard of comfortable living for a family of five was inadequate in New York City. He said $1,000 or $1,100 would be nearer the figure needed to provide proper food, clothing, and shelter for five persons. When asked what measure of health and comfort this sum should furnish he answered:

"So they'll be in as good condition as the average work horse."

He explained that this was a bald way of stating that his estimate included no luxuries. He said in reply to a question by Commissioner Wilcox that the average annual income of the workingman's family of five was from $500 to $900. Then Mr. Lindsay asked:

"Then the average workingman's family is not so fit physically as the average work horse?"

"Of course not," replied Mr. Kingsbury.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffragist, lawyer, and Socialist, vehemently attacked the point of view of those who had pronounced outdoor public relief a failure. She said that the main thing to be considered with relation to the problem of widowed mothers was how best to keep the families together and give them the necessities of life. She said that all other questions were subordinate to that, and she considered it debatable whether other conditions should be considered as a condition of granting relief. She spoke slurringly of "the evident intention of some of the speakers that the poor mothers should earn their relief as a reward for cultivating such employ alities as industry, economy, and obedience."

Dr. Edward T. Devine opposed the proposal to pension widowed mothers on the ground that no machinery existed for carrying out the scheme and because it would reduce charitable contributions.

Frank Tucker, Vice President of the Provident Loan Society, said that Government aid to widowed mothers would result in much imposition and pauperism. He insisted that private agencies were adequate to carry on such work as was necessary.

The hearings will continue to-day.

SUE FISH FOR $30,000.

Lawyers' Claim for Services in Suit Against Illinois Central.

Maxwell Edgar and Ossian Cameron, attorneys of Chicago, have begun suit in the Supreme Court against Stuyvesant Fish for $30,000, alleged to be due them for legal services rendered to Mr. Fish at the time he started a campaign against the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad after he had been deposed as President of the road.

Edgar and Cameron say that Mr. Fish stated a stockholder's suit for $10,000,000 against the Directors of the road, alleging that they had been guilty of graft. Edgar, Mr. Fish's acting secretary, was called in. According to Edgar, Mr. Fish said he did not wish to appear in the matter and proposed that Edgar's wife buy two shares of Illinois Central stock and begin suit. Edgar said that Mr. Fish furnished the money and two shares of stock were bought in Mrs. Edgar's name. Later Cameron was called into the case.

According to Edgar, the suit against the Directors of the road is now pending in the Cook County Circuit Court.

FOREIGN TRADE A RECORD.

Exports for 10 Months $2,005,010,884, or $544,822,853 Over Imports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Preliminary figures issued by the Department of Commerce show record-breaking values of our foreign trade in October and for the period of the year ended with that month. For the ten months closed with October exports amounted to $2,005,010,884, as compared with $1,870,657,995 in the corresponding period of last year and $1,665,866,850 in 1911. The excess of exports over imports was $544,822,853, in contrast with $350,775,282 last year and $490,343,914 in 1911.

The exports for October aggregated $271,588,726, with $254,622,504 recorded in the preceding October and $210,365,516 in the same month of 1911. The excess of exports over imports was $138,694,706, as compared with $76,645,518 in the corresponding month of 1912 and $77,759,765 in that month of 1911.

TAYLOR LIBRARY SALE.

900 Lots of Dramatic Books and Autographs Dispersed on First Day.

The sale of the important dramatic library of the late Douglas Taylor, President of the Dunlap Society of this city, was begun by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday. Three sessions were held, morning, afternoon, and evening, and 900 lots of autographs, prints, play bills, and books, many of the last-named extra illustrated, were dispersed.

"Acters and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States from the Days of David Garrick to the Present Time," (1886), edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, extra illustrated by the insertion of nearly 300 portraits and views, including more than eighty portraits of Mrs. Siddons herself, among which was the scarce colored plate of Thomas Rowlandson entitled "Rehearsing in the Green Room."

Robert Shaw of Boston, a well-known private collector of dramatic material, gave $80 for the complete and only account of Thomas A. Cooper's performances, collected and written by Joseph N. Ireland, author of "Records of the New York Stage." Cooper made his first appearance on the New York stage at the John Street Theatre on Jan. 5, 1798.

Benno Loewy obtained for $45 an extra-illustrated copy of Peter Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwyn and the Sayings of Charles II.," London, privately printed, 1861, and paid $55 for an extra-illustrated copy of the first edition of the same work, London, 1852. He also paid $95 for an extra-illustrated large paper copy of Dr. John Doran's "Annals of the English Stage from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean," and $55 for an extra-illustrated copy of the first edition of Thomas Davies's "Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick."

Among the autograph letters sold were those of Mary Anderson, Mlle. Augusta, famous dancer; Benjamin Baker, John Bannister, P. T. Barnum, George H. Barrett, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Arden, Harry Beckett, Ada Cavendish, Edwin Booth, Junius Brutus Booth, the elder; Dion Boucicault, John Brougham, Joseph Burke, William E. Burton, Mme. Celeste, Charlotte Cushman, E. L. Davenport, Clara Fisher, Edwin Forrest, Thomas Hamblin, "Yankee Hill," Joseph Jefferson, Charles Macklin, and Edmund Kean.

There will be three more sessions to-day.

HEARING ON SEIZED GEM.

R. T. Heitmeyer Examined with Mrs. Alexander, Who Brought It In.

Mrs. Edna Maer Alexander, who said she lived at the Hotel Vanderbilt, was asked to explain before Gen. Nelson H. Henry, the Surveyor of the Port, yesterday why she had failed to declare a diamond and sapphire pendant, when she arrived on the France on Saturday night.

Mrs. Alexander registered before she went abroad jewels worth about $7,000, and the investigation now on is to determine whether the pendant, estimated to be worth $700, was included. Mrs. Alexander was about to leave the pier on Saturday night when she was stopped and questioned about the pendant. She is said to have admitted to the Deputy Surveyors that a man who was a passenger on the France gave her the jewel. It was seized.

Mrs. Alexander, accompanied by a lawyer, was at the hearing yesterday. Robert T. Heitmeyer, head of the leather manufacturing firm of R. Neumann, in Willow Avenue, Hoboken, was sent for. He was a passenger on the France. He was taken off the office of Special Deputy Surveyor George Smyth, where Gen. Henry and others questioned him in regard to the pendant and as to the place where other jewelry brought in by Mrs. Alexander had been purchased. After the hearing, which lasted an hour, Mr. Heitmeyer and Mrs. Alexander departed together in an automobile. Gen. Henry said the investigation would be continued to-day.

Mrs. T. J. Fleming of Los Angeles, Cal., and her two young daughters, the Misses Margaret and Louise Fleming, were before Gen. Henry yesterday. They had arrived in the first cabin of the George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line earlier in the day. The customs inspector who examined their trunks was not convinced that their declaration covered all of the articles that he found. Their baggage was sent to the Public Stores for further examination.

A persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit

National Biscuit Company is inspired by a persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit and to deliver them in perfect condition.

The accomplishment of this purpose has resulted in the building of modern bakeries, in the invention of new machinery, in the exercise of unceasing care, in the selection of finest ingredients.

The perfect products of the National Biscuit Company are delivered to you in perfect condition—some in packages with the famous Inner-seal Trade Mark, some in attractive small tins and some from the familiar glass-front cans.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

MANY DEMAND CUT IN TELEPHONE RATES

Nearly 100 Organizations Represented at Public Service Board's Hearing.

LAWYER OFFERS SCHEDULE

Says the Company Is Earning Nearly 25 Per Cent.—Time Granted to Present Figures.

Nearly 100 representatives of civic organizations in all parts of New York were present at the hearing of the Public Service Commission of the Second District yesterday on the application of M. H. Winkler, a lawyer, of 90 Wall Street, for reduction in the telephone rates in Greater New York.

Mr. Winkler's petition asked for the same telephone rates for New York that prevailed in Chicago, where an area of 194 4-10 square miles is on a 5-cent basis and free from tolls. There are in this city at present two free-service zones which are on the basis of an 8-cent rate. One includes Bronx and Manhattan, a total of 60 4-5 square miles. The other includes Brooklyn and a part of Queens, a total of 104 square miles. Calls from one zone to the other are subject to tolls of 5 cents, and calls to the Borough of Richmond are subject to tolls of 10 and 15 cents.

A large number of the men who came to the hearing as representatives of civic organizations made talks, all in favor of reducing the telephone rates. Most of the speakers indorsed Mr. Winkler's proposed schedule.

The most important rate changes asked by Mr. Winkler are the abolition of the tolls, the reduction of the maximum rate from 8 cents to 5 cents, and the reduction of the minimum rate from 3 cents to 2 cents a call.

These schedules of rates were asked for by Mr. Winkler:

For a single direct line for business purposes, $60 a year for the first 1,200 calls; 3 cents a call for the next 1,200 calls; 2½ cents a call for the next 1,200 calls, and 2 cents apiece for all calls after the first 3,600.

Another contract for a single direct line for business uses, $48 a year for the first 960 calls; 5 cents apiece for the next 240 calls; 3 cents apiece for the next 1,200 calls; 2½ cents apiece for the next 1,200 calls, and 2 cents apiece for all calls after the first 3,600.

For telephones in residences, $40 a year for not more than 800 calls; 4 cents apiece for the next 800 calls; 3 cents apiece for the next 1,200 calls; 2½ cents apiece for the next 1,200 calls, and 2 cents apiece for all calls after the first 1,200.

The existing rate is $48 a year for not more than 600 calls. The owner of the $48 telephone pays 5 cents apiece for all calls after the first 600, in addition to the interborough tolls which Mr. Winkler would abolish.

Other contracts which a subscriber may, under the existing schedule, make with the New York Telephone Company are as follows: $57 a year for the first 800 calls; $66 a year for the first 1,000 calls; $75 for the first 1,200; $87 for the first 1,500; $99 for the first 1,800; $111 for the first 2,100; $123 for the first 2,400; $135 for the first 2,700. Under the above contracts the subscriber pays 5 cents extra for each call above the number paid for by the flat rate.

The present rate for not more than 3,300 calls a year is $156 and 4 cents for each call. The flat charge a year for not more than 5,700 calls is $228. For calls in addition to the first 5,700 the rate is 3 cents. Three cents is the minimum rate existing. On this schedule Mr. Winkler said the company earned nearly 25 per cent. on its investment.

In the course of his opening statement Mr. Winkler said that the Merchants' Association had been led into a "dishonorable and improper" effort to obstruct the present application for a reduction of rates. Mr. Winkler intimated that the Merchants' Association had been influenced by the telephone interests and he pointed out that John T. Gregg, counsel for the telephone company, was a Director of the Merchants' Association.

Mr. Winkler said that he had taken this statement up with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington and had found that no such investigation was intended.

Commissioner Decker adjourned the hearing until Dec. 22 to give the New York Telephone Company time to prepare figures showing its invested capital, the value of its property and its income.

BOY KILLS IN QUARREL.

Squallanti Shot Fellow-Employe and Confessed When Caught.

While polishing pianos on the fifth floor of the factory of the Standard Pneumatic Action Company in West Fifty-second Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, yesterday afternoon, Albert Squillanti of 400 East 106th Street, 16 years old, employed in the factory as a varnisher, needed an empty bottle and went down to the fourth floor. William Bartes, 19 years old, of 501 East Seventy-fourth Street, was assembling piano parts here. When Squillanti asked him for a bottle he answered him roughly. Squillanti retorted in kind, and a quarrel followed. Then one of Bartes's friends, a youth known only as "John," struck Squillanti, the varnisher said, with a blackjack.

When work was over Bartes renewed the quarrel outside, and struck Squillanti on the chest. Squillanti stepped back a foot or two, drew a small revolver from his coat pocket, and fired once. The bullet went straight to Bartes's heart and he dropped dead on the sidewalk.

Squillanti ran, but was caught by Louis Volmut. He was taken to Krauss's drug store at Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, where the body of Bartes had been carried by friends and the dead boys' father, who works in the piano factory, pitiparatick, and Flaherty of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Squillanti led the detectives to where he had hidden his revolver under a pile of railroad rails at Fifty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, near where he was caught.

MILLIONS IN P. O. BANKS.

New York Has 33,839 Depositors Averaging $91 in Savings Each.

Postmaster Edward M. Morgan gave out yesterday interesting statistics of the Postal Savings bank system in Manhattan and the Bronx. The branch of the savings bank was opened here on Aug. 1, 1911. On Oct. 31 last there were 33,839 depositors, with $3,092,099, or $91 each on deposit.

Deposits in other offices are: Brooklyn, $1,165,487; Buffalo, $164,055; Dunkirk, $68,515; Rochester, $58,500; Binghamton, $51,731; Long Island City, $42,187; Deposit, $38,092; Elmira, $37,412, and Schenectady, $37,007.

Postmaster Morgan found that on June 30 last, 86 per cent. of the depositors were native born whites, and that they had 17.6 per cent. of the total deposits; 61.7 per cent. were foreign-born whites, with 80.8 per cent. of the total deposits; 2.2 per cent. were negroes, and 0.1 per cent. were other non-whites.

Of 30,138 depositors on June 30 last, 68.5 per cent. were men or boys, and 31.5 per cent. women or girls.

Year in Prison for Strike Agitator.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Nov. 24.—Joseph M. Coldwell of Worcester, convicted recently of inciting to riot during the strike at the Draper Company's plant at Hopedale, was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction in the Superior Court here to-day. Coldwell, at the beginning of the strike, appeared as an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, but later was repudiated by that organization.

TYSON & CO. OBTAIN DELAY.

Magistrate Deuel Refuses to Dismiss Opera Ticket Complaint.

The hearing on the complaint against the theatre ticket agency of Tyson & Co., charged with grand larceny in the second degree for the hypothecation of its allotment of Metropolitan Opera season tickets with the Metropolitan Trust Company, came up yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Deuel, sitting in the Criminal Court Building. William L. Marshall of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, 27 Pine Street, counsel for the ticket agency, maintained that the evidence had failed to show the commission of a crime. The complaint was made by Adolph E. Dick of 244 West Seventieth Street, who charged that his season tickets and $151.80 that he paid for them had been misappropriated by Tyson & Co.

So far as the check of Mr. Dick was concerned, Mr. Marshall said that the money had not been misappropriated. He argued that Tyson & Co. was not the agent of any party whatsoever, and that the concern was merely a dealer, retail, as was shown by the fact that the ticket agency paid the 10 per cent. less for the tickets of Mr. Dick than his purchase price. Mr. Marshall further asserted that the tickets were to have been delivered to Mr. Dick by Oct. 27, and that the failure to do so was not the fault of the ticket agency. He asserted that Mr. Dick now had his tickets.

The tickets themselves, Mr. Marshall said, could not be regarded as property but as a license, a non-transferable license. He was interrupted by Magistrate Deuel, who wished to know, in that event, what right Tyson & Co. had to dispose of them if they were marked "not transferable." Mr. Marshall explained that such had been the custom for many years by "tacit agreement" with the Metropolitan Opera Company. He proceeded with an argument that there was no provision to his knowledge in the criminal code making a license the subject of an action on a charge of larceny.

Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, who had conducted the prosecution, made a brief answer to Mr. Marshall. He held that whether the ticket agency was the agent of any party or not, the evidence brought out showed that there actually had been a criminal violation in the disposal of the subscribers' tickets.

Magistrate Deuel denied the motion to dismiss the case, but at the request of Mr. Marshall agreed to suspend his ruling on the motion until the counsel for the defendant might have time to submit a brief. A week was the time set for Mr. Marshall to file his brief, and three days were given to the District Attorney's office within which to answer it. Two days more will be allowed to Mr. Marshall in which to reply to the answer of the District Attorney, so that Dec. 8 was set as the day for a final ruling by Magistrate Deuel.

CITY BREVITIES.

Judge Coxe in the Federal District Court yesterday appointed James T. Crane of Rector Street receiver for the Hotel Rector Company. This action was taken in a judgment creditor's suit brought by the Wilson Distilling Company. The receiver's bond was fixed at $100.

Fanny Paperman 20 years old, was acquitted yesterday by a Coroner's Jury of the murder of Salvatore Cassetta, 22 years old, in a quarrel on the night of Oct. 26. The jury decided that it was justifiable homicide, done in self-defense, and as a climax to wrongs committed by the young Italian.

A meeting of the After Care Circle of the Jewish Maternity Hospital was held yesterday at Temple Emanu-El, Mrs. Leo Sulzberger presiding. Dr. Herman Schwartz of Mount Sinai Hospital, read a paper on infant hygiene. During the past year the institution has cared for 624 babies.

The art galleries on the steamship France of the French Line, lying at the foot of West Fifteenth Street, will be thrown open to the public from 1 to 5 o'clock this afternoon, to permit of inspection of porcelain and French china art objects sent here under the auspices of the French Government. No tickets are necessary.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GOEBBELS, ADOLPH, (died Nov. 6;) left $6,000 personalty to Marie Goebbels, his wife, and Lena Goebbels, his daughter. The estate left $2,300 personalty; $500 to the College of St. Francis Xavier; $1,500 to Margaret Loughlin.

HUTCHINSON, MARY E., (died Sept. 14;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty. Under the will the estate left $2,300 personalty; $500 to the College of St. Francis Xavier; $1,500 to Margaret Loughlin.

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KINGSFORD, MARY POWELL, (died Sept. 27;) left more than $10,000 personalty in unknown securities to Daniel T. and Kennet J. Kingsford, her sons; Mary A. and Margaret Kingsford, Annie P. Bell, and Louisa C. Belgrave, her daughters, and George T. Bowdoin, her grandson.

KRIETE, AUGUST, (died Nov. 17;) left about $50,000 realty and about $4,000 personalty in equal shares to Anna Kriete, his wife, and Martha Beckman and Lillian MacKiely, his daughters.

McVICKAR, MATILDA C., (died July 11;) left less than $1,000 realty and less than $500 personalty to Edith S. McVickar, her deceased nephew's widow.

SCHILLING, MARY E., (died Nov. 14;) left $5,000 realty and personalty of unknown value; $5,000 to Edward A. Helfer; $500 to Xenophon P. Huddy, in trust; specific legacies of unknown value to Rosa Dohs, Etta Kohlman, Mrs. Middleton, Tillie Lewis, her cousin; Mildred Lewis, and a nurse who attended her in 1910 and whose name is not known.

VIZETHANN, ELIZABETH, (died Nov. 7;) left $2,300 personalty; $100 to Lillian Bruckner, her granddaughter; unconputed amounts to Henry Visethann, her son, and Margaretha Bruckner and Barbara Fox, her daughters.

WARNER, KATE, (died Aug. 15;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $100,000 to the New York Historical Society; $50,000 to the Home for Incurables, Third Avenue and 182d Street; $25,000 to Helen Wilson, her cousin; $10,000 each to Frank and John Wilson, her cousins; $5,000 to Kate W. White; $2,500 to Frank A. Tench, a former employe; $100 to Kate Kane; uncomputed amounts to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations; residue to Alexander Wilson, her cousin.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CARLEY, EDWARD W., (died Feb. 12, 1913;) net estate, $11,871.83; equity in 240 East Eighty-third Street, $6,086.25; bank accounts, $5,785.58.

DODD, GEORGE F., (died Jan. 28, 1911;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $9,660.62.

DOWNEY, JOSEPH CLIFTON, (died Dec. 23, 1912;) gross estate, $10,026.73; premises, 403 Pleasant Avenue, $5,500; lot on Van Cortlandt Avenue, $3,806; bank accounts, $575.48; personal effects, $151.25.

GOULDING, SAMUEL, (died Feb. 16, 1912,) net estate, $191,895.48; left specific legacies totaling $218,000; $20,000 to Jane Boland, his niece; $10,000 each to Nesta C. Deering, his grandniece, the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, and Frank G. McCreery; legacies of $5,000 and $2,000 each to nephews, nieces, cousins, and friends; $5,000 to the National Academy of Design, and $10,000 each to the Church of the Heavenly Rest and Dr. Robert F. McCreery; all legacies subject to abatement at .9137; property in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, $57,300; lot in Rye, N. Y., $3,500; bank account, $1,718.30; personal effects, $350; stocks, $74,164.25: 40 shares Consolidated Gas Company, 200 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 50 shares Vulcan Detinning Company preferred, 50 shares Vulcan Detinning Company common, 200 shares Southern Pacific, 100 Westinghouse Air Brake Company, 100 Amalgamated Copper, 26 Homestake Mining Company, 100 United States Steel, 50 Interborough-Metropolitan Company preferred, 97 Interborough-Metropolitan Company common, Interborough-Metropolitan Company fractional script; bonds, $89,479.10; $5,000 New York Gas and Electric Light, Power and Power Company, $4,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, $5,000 Baltimore & Ohio Railway, $35,000 United States Steel Corporation, $11,000 Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railway Company, $5,000 Scioto Valley & New England Railway Company, $5,000 Hocking Valley Railway Company, $5,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, $5,000 Arbor Railroad Company, $5,000 East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, $10,000 New York, Lake Erie & Western Dock and Improvement Company, $5,000 Imperial Japanese Government.

HATWARD, JULIA, (died June 4, 1913;) left $4,785.33; bonds and mortgages, $3,429.67; bank accounts, $2,026.61.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, (died Feb. 2, 1913;) net estate, $6,517.43; equity in 445 West Seventeenth Street, $4,999.26; bank accounts, $1,240.80; personal effects, $705; claims, $549.41.

LONDERGAN, JAMES H., (died June 27, 1912;) net estate, $21,560.04; lots at Bedford Park, $10,000; bank accounts, $4,888.04; bond and mortgage with interest, $10,535.43; 200 shares the United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, $944; interest in printing business at 209 Pearl Street, $373.13.

MEYER, MARY C., (died March 10, 1913;) net estate, $40,512.73; equity in 1,134 Park Avenue, $23,875; equity in 1,604 Third Avenue property, $8,770; bank accounts, $2,296.40; personal effects, $505; automobile, $450; claim, $1,201.67.

RITCHIE, ISABEL L., (died Feb. 2, 1913;) gross estate, $4,805.29; premises, 1,184 Tinton Avenue, $4,500; bank account, $293.49; 10 shares New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, $101.80.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It is cooler in the Atlantic and Gulf States, with temperatures nearly normal, and also cooler in the Southwest. Elsewhere temperatures have risen generally, and are again above the seasonal average in the Northwest.

In the Atlantic States fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday, and it will also be generally fair in the Extreme Northwest, with lower temperatures Tuesday night or Wednesday.

The winds for Tuesday and Wednesday: North Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northwest, diminishing by Tuesday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, becoming variable Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast; East Gulf Coast, moderate northeast and east.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday partly cloudy; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday, with brisk northwest winds. Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M....48	45	4 P. M....41	48	
6 A. M....45	43	6 P. M....40	41	
9 A. M....47	43	9 P. M....37	39	
12 M.....50	48	11 P. M....37	39	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:35—369 7th Av.: A. Aaron	Trifling
2:05—Sedgwick and Highbridge Avs.: A. Basso	$500
5:15—1,463 2d Av.: A. Klein	No damage
8:35—630 E. 11th St.: M. Jegerman	$100
9:30—207 E. 98th St.: H. Karan	Trifling
9:40—68 W. 117th St.: S. W. Banm	$300
10:35—400 W. 37th St.: C. Kapperlin	No damage
11:55—51 W. 45th St.: L. Main	Trifling
11:55—45 E. 7th St.: H. Burstein	$50
P. M.	
2:50—194th St. and Valentine Av.: unknown	Trifling
4:15—611 W. 171st St.: M. Harrison	Trifling
4:35—260th St., near Riverdale Av.: Mary Rollerston	Trifling
5:20—419 E. 93d St.: H. Siegert	Trifling
6:05—933 Freeman St.: unknown	Trifling
7:50—1,722 Park Av.: James Collins	$100
9:10—381 East 10th St.: C. Shurkes	Trifling
10:05—1,959 3d Av.: unknown	Trifling
10:30—320 East 103d St.: Grace Glantz	Unknown

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The order of Nov. 18 relating to First Lieut. W. W. Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. C. L. Corbin, Coast Artillery Corps, from coast defences of Chesapeake Bay to the Fifty-third Company, to take effect Dec. 20.

First Lieut. W. C. Knight, Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, is assigned to the Fifty-eighth Company, to take effect Dec. 20.

Major H. L. Gilchrist, Medical Corps, to proceed to Asheville, Raleigh, and Kinston, N. C., on Dec. 9, 11, and 12, respectively, to make a special inspection of Ambulance Company 1, Field Hospital, and Hospital Corps detachment, organized militia of North Carolina, theme to his proper station.

Capt. W. I. Westervelt, Second Field Artillery, is detailed as a Major in the Ordnance Department. Major Westervelt will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

First Lieut. L. S. Eckels, Medical Corps, will report on Dec. 2 to Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, Medical Corps, president of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion, then to his station.

First Lieut. L. S. Eckels, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty Fort McKinley, Maine, and will proceed to Fort du Pont, Del., and report on or about Dec. 15 for duty to accompany the Eighty-first Company, Coast Artillery Corps, to Cristobal, Canal Zone, for station at Fort Grant.

Capt. H. C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Capt. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, is transferred to the Tenth Cavalry.

Col. J. W. Ruckman, Coast Artillery Corps, upon his arrival in the United States will repair to this city, and report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty.

First Lieut. W. G. P. Nicholson, Ninth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. B. Q. Jones, Fourteenth Cavalry, are detailed for aviation duty, and will proceed to San Diego (Cal.) Signal Aviation School for the necessary preliminary instruction.

Second Lieut. A. R. Edwards, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, and will join his station.

Orders Nov. 18 as relates to First Lieut. R. M. E. Goolrick, Coast Artillery Corps, is amended so as to assign that officer to the Fifty-sixth Company; orders relating to First Lieut. J. T. Rowe, Coast Artillery Corps, is revoked.

Lieut. Rowe will report to the commanding officer, coast defences of Chesapeake Bay, for duty, and orders relating to First Lieut. W. C. Knight, Coast Artillery, is revoked.

Leaves—Capt. H. Glade, Fifth Infantry, three days: Second Lieut. A. R. Edwards, Twenty-third Infantry, one month and fourteen days, and Major H. Schulle, Ordnance Department, twelve days' extension.

The Navy.

Lieut. B. Barnette, detached the Tacoma, to treatment the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Passed Assistant Paymaster B. Mayer, detached Naval Academy, to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. N. Hughes, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alert at San Pedro, Mayflower at Washington, Solace at Villefrance, Stewart at San Pedro, Brutus at Charleston, Annapolis at Santa Rosalia, Mexico; New Hampshire at Vera Cruz, Osceola at Guantanamo, South Dakota at San Francisco, and Galveston and Piscataqua at Guam.

Sailed—Potomac and Severn from Norfolk for Guantanamo, Rocket from Norfolk for Indian Head and Washington, Flusser from Newport for New York Yard, Birmingham from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo, and Preston, Tingey, and Thornton from Savannah for Charleston.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Civil Service Board has approved these declinations:

John J. Dumm, preferred list of foremen, second grade; he says that he is ill with rheumatism.

Norbert Lyons, inspector, Board of Water Supply; is out of town on professional work.

Philip O. Montgomery, inspector, Board of Water Supply; is attending Columbia University.

Leonard Singer, clerk, second grade; declined on account of temporary inability; asks to be restored to one list as he did not understand at the time, or he would have accepted the position offered.

Peter A. O'Toole, clerk, second grade, for temporary work; declined temporary work on account of illness; submits doctor's certificate.

Gardner C. George, inspector, Board of Water Supply; declines on account of temporary character of the work.

Abraham Simberg, architectural draughtsman; declines appointment in the Board of Water Supply on account of the temporary nature of the work.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York custom house for laboratory aid and engineer, for men only, on Dec. 10, at a salary of $800 a year in the forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties of laboratory aid and engineer consist, in general, of the operation and care of the mechanical appliances used in the laboratories. Applicants for examination should be of good physique, as they may be required to handle heavy timbers and to do general work in pipe fitting and setting up and modification of machinery. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, operation and care of boilers, motors, shafting, &c.; training, and experience. Practical experience and familiarity with the use and care of machinery and tools, such as steam boilers, pumps, saws, electric motors, is prerequisite for consideration for this position. A high degree of general intelligence and aptitude is required. No special educational training is required, but preference will be given to men who show that they have educational qualifications. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Surest way of reaching reliable applicants for a room for rent is a Want advertisement in The New York Times. Times readers include the desirable. Rent 1st page.—Adv.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 267.

Relieved and dismissed and awarded the following pension: Patrolman John Keevan, 148th Precinct, on his own application, at $700 per annum; appointed May 2, 1885.

Appointments, reinstatements, and assignments. Appointments: As probationary patrolmen, William J. Robinson and Patrick J. Neary. Reinstatements: As patrolman, fourth grade, Leroy Langdon; as patrolman, fifth grade, Edward J. Cassidy. Assignments: Patrolmen Leroy Langdon, to 16th Precinct, from noon, Nov. 22, 1913, and Edward J. Cassidy, to 31st Precinct, from noon, Nov. 22, 1913; Probationary Patrolmen William J. Robinson, to School for Recruits, from Nov. 22, 1913, and Patrick J. Neary, from Nov. 24, 1913. Temporary: Inspector Thomas J. Kelly, 12th Inspection District, to command 17th Inspection District, in addition to his own, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26, 1913. To Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, as indicated: Sergt. Cornelius W. Willemse, 21st Precinct, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 24, 1913; Patrolmen Joseph Digilio, 14th Precinct, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 24, 1913; Italo Cassetti, 15th Precinct, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 23, 1913; Morris B. Friedlander, 38th Precinct, and James F. Fitzpatrick, 171st Precinct, for 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 22, 1913; Michael B. Fleming, 43d Precinct, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 23, 1913. Acting Detective Sergeant, second grade, Allen C. Lamb, Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, for 5 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 22, 1913.

Leaves of Absence.—With full pay—Capt. Dominick Henry, 17th Inspection District, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26, 1913, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Patrolmen Charles C. Joseph, 2d Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Nov. 25, 1913; James O'Rourke, 5th Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Nov. 26, 1913; Michael J. Quinn, 5th Precinct, for 1 day, from

Fact No. 42

(About Investments)

Some securities combine a great degree of safety with a very low yield. Others return a liberal income but are not sufficiently secured. Between the two lies the **ideal investment** for the average business man—**the security which combines a fair yield with reasonable safety.** We are competent to assist business men in the selection of their investments and are glad to do so.

Send for our booklet "The Best Values."

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

The Problems of the Present Investment Situation

for those who are desirous of investing conservatively, and at the same time advantageously, are causing much thought and some anxiety on the part of both individuals and institutions.

We have prepared a Special Letter relative to the investment situation as it exists at present. This letter also contains a number of investment suggestions.

Those interested may have a copy by sending for Circular Letter G—53

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston London, Eng. Baltimore

Sound Bonds Yielding 4½% to 6% WITH NO DEDUCTION FOR 1% NORMAL INCOME TAX.

Experienced investors are taking advantage of the present opportunity to pick up bonds whose mortgages (made before the passage of the Income Tax Law) provide for the payment of the 1% normal income tax by the issuing corporations.

A list of sound bonds of this character, yielding 4½% to 6%, will be sent on request.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
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Exempt From Income Tax
MUNICIPAL BONDS

Safety of principal and income are not dependent upon general industrial conditions when funds are invested in municipal bonds. Securities of this character are growing in popularity and desirability every day.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
New York Chicago
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Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK
Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

Exempt from Income Tax
Municipal Bonds

State of Massachusetts..3½s, 1935
Kansas City, Mo.....4s, 1932
Kansas City, Mo.....4½s, 1933
Newport, R. I.....4½s, 1914-27
Omaha, Neb.....4½s, 1941
San Francisco, Cal.....5s, 1918-56
Toledo, O.....4½s, 1925-36

Prices on application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members {New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange}
24 Broad St. New York

Aurora, Elgin & Chi. 1st 5s & Ref'd'g 5s
Appalachian Power 1st 5s, 1941
Bloomington, Decatur & Champaign 1st 5s, 1940
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Inter. Rys. Refd. & Imp. 5s, 1952
Louisville Gas & Electric 6s, 1918
Quincy Gas & Elect. 1st 5s, 1929

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Trading Dullest in 25 Years — Remarkable Foreign Trade Showing.

Wall Street talked of little else yesterday besides its own trouble. It was the dullest day on the Stock Exchange in twenty-five years, which attests sufficiently strongly the sad pass to which those who depend upon commissions on stock transactions or upon speculation in stocks have come. Considerably more than a grain of comfort might have been extracted even by these from past experience, which has so often shown that periods as dull as that which is troubling the stock market at present frequently yield place to periods of considerable expansion in security trading. But even in Wall Street the stock market is far from being the sole object of interest. Rightfully viewed it is indeed nothing more than an incident of the financial situation, and the matters of broader import which had clear claim to the chief place in the day's discussion, though this was denied to them by many, carried no such doleful import as was attributed in Stock Exchange circles to the prostration of the stock market.

The Street scarcely remembered that the formal argument in behalf of increased freight rates was begun yesterday, or that the proposed currency legislation was entering upon a new and important stage. Yet from both of these matters much is expected elsewhere in the country at least, even if Wall Street from laying too great emphasis on the smallness of the stock market has almost ceased to expect much good of anything. The fact is that with the beginning of the formal presentation of the railroads' case in favor of higher rates confidence in their ability to justify the proposed increases is greater than it has heretofore been, partly because of the belief that shippers themselves are much less opposed to this proposed increase than they were to that which was suggested two years ago. There is reason, too, to expect that before the debate on the Currency bill in the Senate which has now begun has come to an end, the currency proposals will have been further improved and the country will be promised a new currency and banking system which, discreetly handled, will do much to further its material interests.

And there was presented yesterday the record of the country's foreign trade for the month of October. It is almost impossible to survey the record credit trade balance of $138,600,000 reported for October and the $544,000,000 credit trade balance for the elapsed ten months of the calendar year without drawing inferences which are quite opposed to those which so large a part of the financial community has lately been disposed to draw from what it has seen going on about it, or it would be truer to say, from its narrow observation of its own situation. This foreign trade showing helps at once to explain why it is we are in a position to draw gold largely from Europe, and why at the same time we are under no necessity to do so. The very strength of the position which fortunately we now occupy in the international money markets makes unnecessary a struggle on our part for a share in the new gold supplies, the loss of which would hurt the markets of Europe much more than it would help us. And this notwithstanding the fact that we ourselves are being called upon to supply a substantial amount of gold for shipment to Canada.

But even Europe's monetary position is improving. Discount rates receded on the Continent yesterday, and while at London rates remain relatively high compared with those elsewhere, even though not unusually high for the season it is necessary to bear in mind that that centre is becoming more and more free of the fear of unusual pressure from other markets. At Berlin, for example, discount rates fell off yesterday to 4½ per cent., or over three-quarters of a point under the London discount level. We ourselves entered the week which will see the preparations for the Dec. 1 interest and dividend disbursements, with call money going no higher than 3 per cent.

It is true that trade is receding, but there is a vast difference between quiet trade and business depression, and there is no present reason for fearing the latter. It would not be contrary to past experience if Wall Street, and more particularly the Stock Exchange, soon came to wonder why it attached so much importance to the mere dullness of these days on the Stock Exchange. Apart from the few exceptions to the general rule the price changes yesterday were very small, as is not strange in view of the state of trading. In the general level of quotations such net change as did show was a small rise.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The renewal rate was 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty and ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $225,626,212; balances, $9,427,981; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $2,042,350.

The local banks have lost $2,923,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5½ per cent. for short and 5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London, and 2 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 mks.5.50½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 31 centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand Sterling—High, $4.8555; low, $4.8548; last, $4.8555.

London—Cable, $4.8610.

Paris—Cable, 5.26⅝, plus 1-32; check, 5.26⅞, less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94 11-16; plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼, less 1-16; check, 5.21⅞, less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.

Belgium—Cable, 5.27¼; check, 5.24⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81½; days, $4.79.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, 479.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅜; 90 days, 5.25⅝, less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.24⅜; less 1-32; 90 days, 5.23¼.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞; 90 days, 93 9-16, less 1-32.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ¼d higher in London, at 26⅞d, and ½c higher in New York, at 58½c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Senator Owen's Flattery

More than one member of the Stock Exchange gaped with surprise yesterday when he read on the news tickers this extract from the report on the currency bill by Senator Owen:

"We are advised by representative bankers in New York that the great banks there would be glad to improve the system by the establishment of Federal reserve banks strong enough to furnish money quickly on demand against good commercial bills, and thus enable the banks to withdraw their funds from the Stock Exchange, which has become the most gigantic gambling establishment in the world."

Even the Senator probably would admit that the Stock Exchange has a legitimate function in supplying a market place for the actual sale of investment issues. Granting that, what proportion of a day's trading, yesterday's for example, would he characterize as gambling and what proportion as bona fide dealings? As stock brokers view it, it the speculation which is going on at this time makes the Stock Exchange the greatest gambling institution in the world, then gambling has at last been effectually exterminated the world over. It has been a full quarter of a century since the Exchange has done so little business, legitimate or gambling, as it did yesterday.

⁂

An Omen of Hope.

If brokers were a superstitious lot they might have been cheered by an odd trick of the weather yesterday. Shortly after the close of the market, and while many of them were starting homeward, the sky, which had been steadily blackening until it seemed that a great storm was imminent, suddenly lightened and the late sun gilded the tops of the skyscrapers for a few moments. At the same time a rainbow appeared just over the uptown boundary of the financial district, which is Maiden Lane. Before the exact position of the rainbow could be determined it vanished, and the sky became darker than ever.

⁂

More September Compilations.

The Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington reports that in September the railways of the United States, the returns from unimportant companies omitted, had an increase over the corresponding month of last year of $9,143,000 in gross revenues. This increase was accompanied by an addition to operating expenses of $14,139,000. The net earnings decreased $4,995,000. Net earnings per mile of road fell off 6 per cent. in September. This, however, is a smaller decrease than has been averaged so far this year; for the first three months of the fiscal period net earnings per mile decreased 7.2 per cent.

⁂

The Street's Eyes Only on Itself.

That portion of the Wall Street community which makes its living by buying and selling stocks was so much concerned yesterday with the evidence of poor business displayed by the ticker that it neglected outside factors which are likely to exert influence on the market. Chief of these were the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on freight rates, and the debate in the Senate on the Currency bill. The possible effect of developments as these important problems are day by day carried further toward solution, appeared to be submerged in the gloom of commission houses over current lack of profits. A little application of cheer to a casual survey of the situation might have evolved an argument something like this:

Assuming, first, that the speculative fabric of the stock market has not been entirely destroyed, activity in one direction or the other is likely to appear if an incentive is given. Action on freight rates, or a wide split in the Senate on the currency question, or even favorable action on the Currency bill measure, might put life in stocks. It would make no difference to the brokers whether stocks went up or down. They would have their commissions, and past records show that profitable business has frequently followed close on the heels of excessive dullness.

⁂

Harking Back to Other Days.

It is doubtful if those Stock Exchange members who express the most doleful views about the future of stock trading really believe what they say. The Street has gone through other periods of great stagnation, and always come through into an era of activity. Among the groups of brokers who gathered to commiserate one another on the floor yesterday this item of history was brought out, and afterward reiterated hopefully as others came up to pass the dull minutes in conversation. It was plain to the older members early in the afternoon that the day was going to establish a record for some years, at least in the way of quiet trading, and numerous reminiscences of the sluggish markets after the panic of 1893 were being told as the session drew to a close.

⁂

Rumely's Fall in a Year.

The setting of a new low record for Rumely common stock yesterday at 14 gave opportunity for a review of its fortunes in the market during one year. Last November the shares sold up to 101, more than seven times their present market value, and in 1912 they did not fall below 87½. Early in 1913 they were quoted at prices considerably above 90, but when the decline began it progressed rapidly. In July the low figure quoted yesterday was approached closely, with a subsequent recovery of fair size. In quarters close to the management of the company it is said that preparations are being made to do a good business in the coming year, but the common stock has given no reflection as yet of an improvement in sentiment toward it.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet, with a weak tone. Copper was down ⅛c and tin was ⅝c. Lead was off 5 points.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday.		Friday.	
Stand'd copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.75
November	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.75
December	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.75
January	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.75
Lead	4.20	4.30	4.25	4.35
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Zinc	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Tin	39.25	39.65	39.85	40.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Friday, follow:

	Monday.		Friday.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	65	0 0	66	5 0
Copper, futures	64	2 6	65	5 0
Pig tin, spot	179	0 0	180	5 0
Pig tin, futures	179	15 0	180	15 0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead £18 17s 6d, unchanged. Spelter, £20 10s, down 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants 48s 9d, down 1½d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 22.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,049,341	$16,441,109	$132,365,280
Internal rev., ordinary	1,570,252	22,946,342	130,397,049
Corp. tax	1,827	146,046	2,364,232
Miscellaneous	105,928	4,074,701	20,783,469
Total rec	2,737,760	43,608,200	286,109,951
Expenditu's	3,626,936	43,362,301	291,896,421
Surplus		245,898	
Deficit	$889,175		5,786,469

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Firm in Tone, but Only a Small Amount of Business Transacted.

The outside security market was firm yesterday, but the business transacted was on a small scale. Riker-Hegeman new shares were dealt in to the extent of 1,500 shares at 7 and 6⅞, while 400 shares of United Cigar Stores sold at 87¾ to 87, with the closing price 87¾, an advance of ¾, as compared with the final price of Saturday. Standard Oil of New Jersey rose from 375 to 377 on sales of small lots.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	22¼	22⅛	22½	22½
1,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23½	23¾	23½	23¾
500	Brit.-Am. Tob., new	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Continent. Can.	35	35	35	35
10	Int. R. Tr. cfs.	7	7	7	7
270	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1 1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	Mays Oil	19	19	19	19
1,500	Riker - Hegeman, new	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
300	Savoy Oil	8	8	7¾	7¾
70	Stand. O., N.J.	375	377	375	377
400	U. Cigar Stores Co. of Am.	87½	87¾	87	87¾
67	Willys Over. pf.	82	82	82	82

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Bailey	6½	6½	6½	6½
700	*Beaver Consol.	34	34	34	34
800	*Big Four	10	10	10	10
100	Braden Copper.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Brit. Col. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	Buffalo Mines.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
100	*Butte & Lond.	32	32	32	32
5,500	*Canadian G.S.	13	13	10	11
615	*Caribou Cob.	60	60	60	60
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	3	4	3	4
300	Copper M. Con.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
6,000	Gold Hill	5-16	¼	3-16	¼
7,000	*Greenwater	6	6	6	6
500	Jim Butler	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
700	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝
200	La Rose Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3	3
100	McKinley-Dar.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	*New U. Bing.	45	45	45	45
1,000	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Temiskaming	14	14	14	14
150	Ton. Belmont	7 5-16	7 5-16	7¼	7¼
100	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	*Tonopah Merg.	57	57	57	57
100	Tonopah Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Tularosa	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
190	*Tw. E. Con.	1 7-32	1 7-32	1 7-32	1 7-32
200	*Wett. Silv. M.	7	7	7	7

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

2,200	W. End Ext.	4	5	4	5

*Sells cents per share. †Odd dividend. lots. ‡Ex

⁂

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded Nov. 24. Nov. 22.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11¼	11⅝	11½	11⅝
Am. Writing Paper	¾	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	115	116	115	116
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	103	106	103	106
Con. Rubber Tire	30	35	30	35
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	90	94	90	94
Emerson-Brantingham	22	26	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pf.	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	80	90	80	90
Lehigh V. Coal Sales Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors, com	2	3	2	3
Max. Motors 1st pf.	17	19	17	19
Max. Motors 2d pf.	5	6	5	6
Puebla Smelt. & Rfg.	2	2½	2½	2¾
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tob. Products pf.	82½	86	82½	86
U. Cigar S. Co. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. L. & Heat	4¼	5½	4½	5½
U. S. L. & Heat pf.	20	27	20	27
Willys Overland	60	63	60	63

MINING STOCKS.

Combination Frac.	4	5	4	5
Con. Arizona S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Dia. Black Butte	1	2	2	2½
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
First National	2 3-16	2 5-16	1⅞	2⅛
Florence	20	23	20	23
Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
Greene-Cananea	5½	6	5	6
Greene-Cananea, new	28	30	28	32
Mines of America	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Mispah Extension	27	30	25	30
Montana Tonopah	95	100	95	99
Nevada Hills	49	51	49	50
Nipissing Mines Co.	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞
Ohio Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Preston East Dome.	2	3	2	3
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
Rescue Eula	9	11	10	12
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
United Copper	¼	⅜	¼	½
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	132	140	135	140
Braden Cop. 7s, new	132	140	135	140
Chicago Elevated 5s	95¾	96	95¾	96
Mason Valley 6s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	60		60	
N. Y. City 4¼s, '60	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
N. Y. City 4½s, '62	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	102	102½	102	102½
Western Pacific 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22	23	22	23
Atlantic Refining	705	710	720	727
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	170	160	168
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	675	665	680
Colonial Oil	115	125	115	130
Continental Oil	185	190	185	190
Crescent Pipe Line	56	60	56	59
Cumberland P. Line	75	79	75	79
Eureka P. Line	337	342	337	340
Galena-Signal Oil	175	180	177	180
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	137	141	137	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	125	128	126	128
National Transit	42	43	39	42
New York Transit	312	317	312	317
Northern Pipe Line	118	122	119	122
Ohio Oil	130	132	132	134
Prairie Oil & Gas	422	426	427	430
Solar Refining	265	275	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	225	230	234	240
South Penn. Oil	245	249	245	250
S. W. Penn. P. L.	158	162	157	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	204	207	203	205
Standard Oil (Ind.)	397	400	396	399
Standard Oil (Kan.)	410	420	400	410
Standard Oil (Ky.)	605	615	605	615
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	376	378	375	378
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	155	157	158	160
Standard Oil (Ohio)	295	305	298	305
Swan & Finch	285	295	295	305
Union Tank Line	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	182	185	183	188
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	137	144	138	144
American Cigar pf.	86½	88	86½	88
British-American	23¾	23⅞	23½	23¾
British-Am., new	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24
Conley Foil	280	293	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
McAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	245	240	245
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	150	159	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	86	82½	86
United Cigar Stores	87¾	88	86¾	87¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	335	340.
American Light & Traction pf.	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	15	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	48	50
American Gas & Electric	73	77
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light	63	67
American Power & Light pf.	70½	78½
American Public Utilities	47	50
American Public Utilities pf.	71	73
Appalachian Power Co.	9	10½
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	40	43
Cities Service	79	81
Cities Service pf.	69	71
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	74	77
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	95
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	97½	*100
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	55	65
Empire District Electric 5s	..	82
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	23	25
Federal Light & Traction pf.	73	75
Federal Utilities Co., inc.	..	20
Federal Utilities, Inc., pf.	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities	90	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	82
Lincoln Gas & Electric	22	29
Montana Power Co.	33	40
Montana Power Co. pf.	93	95
Northern Ontario L. & P.	11	13
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	12	14
Northern States Power pf.	63	70
Ozark Power & Water Co.	30	40
Pacific Gas & Electric	35	36
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	73
Southern California Edison	84	87
Southern California Edison pf.	95½	97½
Standard Gas & Electric	7¼	8
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27¾	28¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co.	12	13
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. Co. pf.	60	62
United Light & Rys.	78¾	80¾
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	78
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	71	73
United Utilities Co.	25	30
United Utilities Co. pf.	97½	*102½
Utah Securities	16	17
Utilities Improvement	43	48
Utilities Improvement pf.	62	65
Western Power	16½	17
Western Power pf.	45	49

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Commerce.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
25	Citizens' Bank	42¾	42¾	42¾
221	Merch.-M. Bank	33	32½	32½
20	Northern Central	111	110⅝	111
100	Pena. Water & P.	65¼	65¼	65¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
6,000	N. O., M. & Chi. 5s	45¾	44	44¾
1,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82⅝	82¾	82¾
20,000	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	63⅝	63½	63½
400	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	86½	86½	86½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	245	230	230
1,205	Alaska Gold	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝
100	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
473	Amalgamated	69	68⅝	68½
35	Arizona Com'l	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
200	Bonanza	50c.	50c.	50c.
655	Butte-Balaklala	3½	4	4
2,400	Butte & Superior	27⅞	25¾	25¾
230	Calumet & Arizona	61⅜	61	61
23	Calumet & Hecla	400	390	390
50	Chino	37½	37½	37½
1,000	Copper Range	34½	32¾	32¾
770	East Butte	10⅛	10	10
90	Franklin	3	3	3
160	Granby	68⅝	68	68
256	Greene-Cananea	29½	28½	28¾
100	Island Creek	47¼	46¼	46¼
15	Isle Royale	17	17	17
240	Ker Lake	4 11-16	4 9-16	4 11-16
50	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
822	Lake	5½	4⅜	5
100	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼
145	Mayflower	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
58	Mohawk	41	39	39
24	Nevada Con.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
50	New Arcadian	1½	1½	1½
300	North Butte	23	22½	22½
755	Old Colony	4 1-16	4	4
25	Old Dominion	48	48	48
87	Osceola	72	69	69
330	Pond Creek	17½	17½	17½
130	Quincy	54	54	54
290	Shannon	6½	6	6
200	Shattuck	25½	25½	25½
120	St. Mary's Land	31½	31	31
50	Superior	21	21	21
10	Tamarack	26	26	26
100	Trinity	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Union Copper Land	1	1	1
25	U. S. Smelting	36½	36½	36½
46	U. S. Smelting pf.	47	46¾	46¾
10	Utah Con.	8	8	8
20	Utah Copper	47	47	47
35	Wolverine	40½	39¾	40

RAILROADS.

10	Boston Elevated	84	84	84
5	Boston & Lowell	176	176	176
55	Boston & Maine	49¾	49½	49½
10	Boston & Maine pf.	65	65	65
10	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104
75	Mass. Electric	11	11	11
90	Mass. Elec. pf.	64	63¾	63¾
235	N. Y., N. H. & H.	77	76¼	76¼
1,852	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	.87c.	.83c.	.83c.
100	Union Pacific	150	150	150

TELEPHONES.

356	American	119	118½	118¾
14	New England	134	133½	133½

MISCELLANEOUS.

135	Am. Ag. Chem.	42¼	42	42¼
50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
155	Amoskeag pf.	60	60	60
20	Am. Sugar	108¾	108¾	108¾
45	Am. Sugar pf.	114	113½	114
10	Am. Woolen pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾
7	A., G. & W. I. pf.	16	16	16
2	Cumberland P. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼
40	East Boston Land	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
100	General Electric	139¾	138⅝	138½
20	Mass. Gas	91⅝	91½	91⅝
8	Mergenthaler	215¾	215¾	215¾
10	Pullman	152	152	152
5	Reece Button	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
100	Rotary Ring	20c.	20c.	20c.
35	Swift & Co.	105	104½	105
90	Torrington pf.	26½	26½	26½
186	United Fruit	153½	153	153
7	United Shoe	47½	47¼	47¼
46	United Shoe pf.	28	27½	28
931	U. S. Steel	55¼	54¾	55
10	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	105
31	Westinghouse Elec.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝

7% vs. 5% and why.

At present prices investments are recognized as "cheap." Their safety remains unimpaired. Good bonds can therefore be purchased to yield 5% or slightly over.

Consider then the exceptional advantages of a short-term note, secured by first and refunding mortgage bonds exceeding the par amount of the notes, and yielding 7%

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These features, among others, are embodied in the Three-Year Bond Secured Notes of a prominent Public Utility Company, which we offer (strictly subject to prior sale and advance in price) **to yield 7%.**

The notes are in denominations of **$100, $500 and $1,000.**

Write us for Circular T.26

A. H. Bickmore & Co.,
111 Broadway, New York

WILL BUY

10 American Hardware Co.
25 American Public Utilities Pfd.
100 Art Metals Construction.
25 Broad Brook Co.
10 Collins Co.
25 Conn. Railway & Lighting Com.
50 Cook & Bernheimer Com.
100 Dayton Power & Light Com.
50 Eagle Lock Co.
50 Edward Miller Co.
25 Hartford Carpet Pfd.
12 Inter. Silver Co. Com.
100 King Crowther.
200 Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Co.
25 Mass. Lighting Co.
50 Mathieson Alkali Works Com.
100 Meriden Cutlery Co.
15 National Light & Heating Pfd.
15 Northern States Power Co.
10 Mergenthaler Linotype.
10 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
100 Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.
20 U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Com.
100 U. S. Light & Heating Pfd.
50 U. S. Metal Products Com.
50 U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
$5,000 U. S. Finishing Consol. 5s.
100 Waltham Watch Com. & Pfd.
20 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

WILL SELL

$1,000 Amer. Real Estate 6s, 1928.
50 Am. Waterworks & G. Pfd. & Com.
50 Art Metals Construction.
20 American Brass Co.
100 American Investment Securities Co.
100 Duluth Edison Pfd.
25 Eagle Lock Co.
25 Electric Cable Pfd.
20 General Film Pfd.
50 Inter. Agricultural Pfd.
50 Inter. Educational Pub. Pfd. & Com.
200 Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Co.
25 Manning & Bowman Co.
100 Penn Marquette 1st Pfd.
20 Middletown Gas Light Co.
10 Standard Screw Co. Pfd.
100 Siegel Stores Corp. Pfd.
70 Texas Traction Pfd.
10 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
50 U. S. Finishing Pfd.
50 U. S. Metal Products Com. & Pfd.
100 Western Power Pfd.

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for the past year was 81¾. The average investment earning on this price was 7.33 per cent.

Monthly earnings statements show that the dividend on this stock is being earned Nearly Three Times.

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FRISCO FIGURES NOT ALTERED BY SPEYER

C. W. Hillard Explains His Letter to President Winchell of September, 1910.

BANKERS NOTED ERRORS

Made Company Correct Its First Draft of a Prospectus for German Boerse.

C. W. Hillard, associated with B. F. Yoakum for many years in the management of the St. Louis & San Francisco, and now financial representative here for the receivers of that property, has returned from St. Louis, where he was a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Hillard explained that injustice had been done to Speyer & Co. through the reading into the record of a portion of a letter referring to changes which should be made in a prospectus under preparation for the Berlin Boerse. This was erroneously spoken of at the hearing as an annual report.

"Instead of being a subject for criticism, the action of Speyer & Co. in this matter was entirely creditable," said Mr. Hillard. "So far as Blair & Co. and the Old Colony Trust Company are concerned, their names should never have been mentioned, but to have declined to mention them under the circumstances would have created a suspicion that there was something to conceal.

"The Gulf Construction Company was not a Frisco proposition in any way. The only ground for referring to it as such was the fact that Mr. Yoakum and I were subscribers."

A copy of the letter, part of which was read into the record at St. Louis, and which intimated that the Frisco's bankers had suggested changes in the road's statistics to make them appear more favorable, was delivered to Speyer & Co. The letter was written in 1910 by Mr. Hillard to B. L. Winchell, then President of the Frisco. Speyer & Co. said yesterday:

"The company had furnished us at that time with a draft of a prospectus which was to be submitted to the Berlin Stock Exchange and German Government authorities, and on examination we found that this draft did not give a correct and intelligible statement of the company's financial affairs. We found:

"First—That the company had in this draft overstated its liabilities by mentioning on the liability side $8,000,000 notes which they had outstanding, and also $10,000,000 of its New Orleans division bonds, which were deposited as security for these same notes.

"Second—The next item to which we objected was the inclusion in the item 'Notes Payable' of $3,063,636.77 due to Brownsville Syndicate, account balance purchase price of Brownsville Road.' We had repeatedly been informed by the company that there was nothing due by the Frisco in this connection because the debt of the Frisco for the purchase of the Brownsville Line had been discharged by payment in bonds. We insisted that this transaction should be carried out as promised, and the note or floating debt was liquidated by an actual sale of bonds.

"Third—We also found that the company stated that the cash on hand on June 30, 1909, was $5,100,354.00, while in the annual report for 1908-09 the same amount was shown to be $4,520,-981.73. We asked for an explanation of the apparent discrepancy, and insisted that the explanation should also be given in the company's regular report or parallel columns be printed to enable proper comparisons.

"Fourth—We also claimed that in reporting earnings monthly to the public the company should include the mileage and earnings of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division, which at that time were unfavorable, and that excluding them would be misleading.

"The company admitted the justice of our criticisms and of our demands, and made the changes accordingly. These changes were in effect a good deal more than a mere 'rearrangement of statistics' 'to make a better appearance.' The propriety of our position in this matter, and our purpose in asking for these changes surely cannot be questioned by any fair-minded person."

Maturity Extended Three Years.

The M. Rumely Company has decided to arrange with holders of $10,000,000 of its notes, due on March 1, 1915, for an extension of maturity for three years from date. The reason for preparing so long ahead for this extension is said, in quarters close to the company, to be for the purpose of making easier the flotation of bank loans if extra funds are necessary for working capital. The fact that the note issue need not be retired for some time is expected to strengthen the company's credit for temporary needs.

RECEIVER FOR REALTY CO.

Owners of Large Apartments Could Not Obtain Loans.

The West Eighty-second Street Realty Company, of which Harry Schiff is President, was thrown yesterday into a receiver's hands by the order of Judge Hough in the Federal District Court. J. Clarence Davies was appointed receiver, with a bond of $75,000, and it was explained that this action had been taken as a consequence of the inability of the company to obtain the loans which it had expected and in order to safeguard valuable properties.

The court acted as the result of an equity suit brought by the Otis Elevator Company, which is a creditor for $8,000, the balance due for the installation of elevators in the structures belonging to the company at a cost of $20,300.

The West Eighty-second Street Realty Company owns or controls the building at Broadway and 105th Street, which is worth more than $1,500,000 and is mortgaged for $1,000,000; the building at Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, which is worth $370,000 and is mortgaged for $135,000; the building at West End Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, which is worth $285,000 and is mortgaged for $185,000; a building in West End Avenue, between 105th and 106th Streets, which is worth $210,000 and is mortgaged for $165,000, and 570 lots and fourteen dwelling houses at Roselle Park, S. I., which are worth $150,000 and are mortgaged for $75,000.

In addition to these mortgages the Otis Elevator Company says that the realty concern owes other creditors $140,000, of which $90,000 is due banks for loans and the rest is unpaid on notes.

It is asserted that there is no doubt that the true value of the assets of the corporation are far in excess of its entire indebtedness.

Beekman, Menken & Griscom, who represent the West Eighty-second Street Realty Company, had this to say:

"This bill has been filed with Mr. Schiff's cognizance with a desire to provide for the protection of the very valuable properties held by Mr. Schiff's company, which finds itself embarrassed owing to inability to obtain loans which would normally be easily had. The assets of the company are undoubtedly greatly in excess of the liabilities, and we are confident that a readjustment will be effected to the satisfaction of the creditors and stockholders at an early date."

TO MAKE DIESEL ENGINES.

F. A. Vanderlip and T. M. Brown in New $2,200,000 Company.

A company has just been incorporated under the laws of New York State to engage in the manufacture of Diesel oil engines on an extensive scale. The initial capitalization will be $2,200,000, half common and half 6 per cent. cumulative and participating preferred stock. Important New York financial interests are represented in the Board of Directors by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and Thatcher M. Brown of Brown Brothers & Co. Both stationary and marine engines will be built.

The new corporation, which is backed by strong American and Swedish financial interests, will take over the plant and organization of the McIntosh & Seymour Company of Auburn, N. Y. The latter company is widely known as builders of steam engines. This business will be continued as heretofore. The Swedish interests in the new company are those which now control the Swedish Diesel Motor Company, one of the largest concerns in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Diesel engines, which it builds on the Hesselman system.

The McIntosh & Seymour Corporation is the name under which the American company will operate. Other Directors besides Messrs. Vanderlip and Brown are: Marcus Wallenberg, President Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, Stockholm, Sweden; Edwin S. Church and J. A. Seymour, Auburn, N. Y.; Franklin B. Kirkbride, New York; Oscar Lamm, Stockholm, Sweden, and Philip W. Henry of New York. W. M. Coleman of this city is the general counsel.

Mr. Church, who was formerly Superintendent of the Akron plant of the International Harvester Company, will be the executive head of the new corporation. Mr. Seymour, who is President of the McIntosh & Seymour Company, will be Vice President, and will have charge of the engineering.

Dr. Rudolf Diesel, the inventor of the engine which bears his name, was drowned late in September from the steamer Dresden while en route from Antwerp to London to attend a meeting of the Consolidated Diesel Engine Manufacturers. While many of Dr. Diesel's friends contended that he fell overboard, there were strong rumors at the time that he had committed suicide.

Pope & Co. Liabilities $344,600.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Liabilities of $344,600 are shown in the schedules filed today by Arthur W. Pope & Co., dealers in shoe findings, who were petitioned into bankruptcy last June. The assets, which were assigned for the benefit of creditors, are appraised at $75,000, although having an apparent book value of $184,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 24, 1913	57,603
Same day last year	441,385
Total year to date	75,668,783
Same period last year	117,735,961
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.33 +.03
Same day last year	81.45 —.86

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	86.83	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 24, 1913	3	2¾	2¾	$4.8555	$4.8545	$4.8555
Same day last year	12	6	6	4.85	4.8485	4.8490
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	12	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8470	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18¾	18⅞	600	Alaska Gold Mines	19	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
68⅝	68¾	8,900	Amalgamated Cop	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68¾	— ⅛
42	43	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	43	43	43	43	— 1
22½	23	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23	23	23	23	...
28¼	28⅜	900	Am. Can	28	28¼	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
63	60¼	100	Am. Cities pf	64	64	64	64	...
97	100	10	Am. Loco. pf	97	97	97	97	...
62½	63	50	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62⅝	62¾	62½	62¾	...
107½	109¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¾	— ⅝
113½	115	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
118⅝	119	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119	118⅝	119	+ ⅛
99⅝	102	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	33⅝	600	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
91½	92	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	92	92¼	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
98	98¼	110	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+1
116	117	300	Atlantic Coast Line	117½	117½	117	117	+ ½
91⅞	92	200	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	+ ½
		4	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
86½	86¾	400	Brook. Rapid Tran	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅛
16¼	17	100	California Petrol'm	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	...
224	224⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	224	224	224	224	+ ½
23½	24	860	Central Leather Co	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
93	94	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94	94	94	94	—1
53⅜	56	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	— ¼
11	11½	180	Chicago Gt. West'n	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
28	29	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
98¼	98½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	— ¼
37¾	38	300	Chino Copper	37⅝	37¾	37½	37½	— ¾
126	126½	600	Consolidated Gas	126¼	126¾	126	126	— ¾
65	67½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	66	66	66	66	...
27	30	50	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27	27	27	27	...
16½	16½	200	Distillers' Securities	16	16	16	16	...
26⅛	26⅜	400	Erie	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
105	109	2	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	...
137⅝	138	1,150	General Electric	139	139¼	137½	137½	—1½
17⅞	18¼	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
80½	81	300	Goodrich pf	81¼	81¼	81	81	— ⅛
123½	123¾	300	Great Northern pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½	+ ⅛
31	32	100	G. N. certs. ore prop	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
111	119	10	Homestake Mining	112	112	112	112	...
106½	107¼	100	Illinois Central	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ½
14	14½	100	Inspiration Copper	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
58	58½	800	Inter.-Met. pf	58	58¼	58	58	— ⅛
7¼	8¼	200	Int. Paper	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5	6¼	200	Int. Steam Pump	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
145½	145⅝	900	Lehigh Valley	145⅝	146	145⅝	145⅝	+ ¼
110	112	50	Liggett & Myers pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
130¼	131½	100	Louis. & Nash	131⅛	131⅝	131¾	131¾	+ ¾
3¼	3½	200	Mercantile Marine	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
44½	45	1,800	Mex. Petroleum	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅞
73	80	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	69	70	69	70	—2
21¼	21¼	700	Miami Copper	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
53	55	100	M., K. & T. pf	53	53	53	53	+ ⅞
25⅝	26	400	Missouri Pacific	26	26	26	26	+ ⅝
10	11	100	Nat. En. & S. Co	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
102¼	105	7	Nat. Lead Co. pf	103	103	103	103	...
11⅞	12⅛	800	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	12	12½	12	12	— ½
14⅜	15	400	Nevada Consol. Cop	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
95¾	95⅞	125	N. Y. Central	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
76½	76¾	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	76½	77	76½	76¾	+ ⅛
103⅜	104	10	Norf. & Western	104	104	104	104	...
106½	107	380	Northern Pacific	106½	106¼	106½	106½	+ ¼
23	24	200	Pacific Mail	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
108⅝	108¾	500	Penn. Railroad	109	109	108¾	108¾	— ¼
116	117	400	People's Gas, Chi	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ½
86¼	87¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal	87½	87⅝	87	87	— ¾
94	98	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	95	...
152	153	135	Pullman Company	152⅝	152¾	152½	152½	— ⅝
1⅝	2	100	Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
17¼	17¾	500	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	...
159	159⅜	7,100	Reading	159	159¾	159	159¼	+ ⅛
85	86	100	Reading 1st pf	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85¼	+ 1¼
18½	19¼	25	Rep. I. & S.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
78½	79	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
13½	15	525	Rumely (M.) Co	15	15	14	14	—1
35	38	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
43¾	44½	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	44¼	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
86⅜	86½	3,300	Southern Pacific	86½	86⅝	86¼	86¼	...
90¾	91	500	So. Pac. tr. rights	90⅞	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
21	21⅛	300	So. Ry. extended	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
66½	69	100	Studebaker Co. pf	67	67	67	67	+ ½
28	28½	100	Tennessee Copper	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	200	Third Avenue	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
7⅝	9	100	T., St. L. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—8
82	85	100	Underwood Typew	82	82	82	82	—8
20	22	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	20	20	20	20	+ 1½
150	150¼	5,500	Union Pacific	149¾	150¼	149¾	150⅛	+ ⅝
33	35⅝	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	35	35	35	35	...
54⅞	55	11,400	U. S. Steel	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	55	— ⅛
104½	105¼	800	U. S. Steel pf	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	— ⅛
47½	47¾	500	Utah Copper	47⅛	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅛
63⅜	64	100	West'house E. & M.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅛
43¼	47	100	Wisconsin Central	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	98
3s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103
4s, r, 1925	110¾	111½
4s, c, 1925	110½	111½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	105	115
Alb & S.	250	275
Allis-Chal. pf	7¾	7⅞
Do pf.	40½	42
Am Ag Ch pf	90	93
Am Ag Ch 2d pf	75	80
A B S pf	89¼	75
A B S & F	87	90
Do pf	127	128
Am C pf	91	92
A C & F pf	42¾	44½
Do pf	112	116
Am Cities	36	37½
Am Coal	75	160
Am C Fr	84	86
Do pf	..	100
Am Cot Oil	37½	39
Do pf	93½	94¼
Am Exp	105	113
Am F & L	..	4½
Do pf	21	23
Am I Sec	20¼	22
Am Lin	9¾	10¼
Do pf	28¼	29½
Am Locom	29¼	30
Am Malt	5½	8
Do pf	42	48
A S pf, B	81	82
A S & R pf	96½	99½
Am Snuff	158	165
Do pf	100	105
Am St Fd	25	28
Am Sug	115	116
Am Tob	226	230
Am Wool	16	20½
Do pf	75	77
A W P pf	14	15½
Ann Arbor	10	30
Do pf	30	70
Assets R	42	49¾
Bald Loc	78	80
Do pf	104	81
B & O pf	79¾	81½
Batop	¾	1
Beth Steel	28½	29
Do pf	68½	69¾
B Un G	121	125
Bruns Ter	7	7½
B, R & P	105¾	113¾
Do pf	151	153
Calif	25¼	27¼
Calif P pf	48	49
Canada So	..	69
Case (J I) pf	90	95
C R R of N J	280	320
C & S A T	100	104
Chi & Alt	9⅝	25
Do pf	17	50
C, I & L	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf	131½	132½
C & P W	118¾	123½
Do pf	165	171
Chi, St P, M & Om	117	125
Do pf	130	140
C, C, C & St L	82	86
Do pf	61	75
Col F & I	25¾	27½
Do pf	27	28
Col Gas	62	64
Do 1st pf	92	94
Do 2d pf	50	70
Corn P R	9¼	10
Crex Carp	65	80
Cub-Am	3	4
Del & H	184	185
D, L & W	390	399
D & R G	17½	18
D M & Ft D	1½	5
Det & M	85	90
Do pf	85	95
Det U Ry	68	75
D, S S & A	4	5½
Do pf	9	9¾
Du P de N	..	..
Dow pf	87¾	..
Erie 1st pf	39½	41
Do 2d pf	32½	35
F M & S	11	15
Do pf	37	37
Gen Chem	175	190
Gen Mot	33	37½
Do pf	73	75¾
Gugg Expl	43⅜	44¾
Hav Elec Ry	77	78¾
Do pf	89	90½
Helme (G W) Co	148	180
Do pf	109	115
Hock Val	120	..
Inger-R	120	..
Do pf	104	..
Inter-Met	13¾	14
Int Agricl	4	9
Do pf	26½	60
Int H new	101½	103
Do pf	..	118
Int H Cor	101	102
Do pf	110¼	115
Int P pf	38½	34
Int St P	17¾	23
Do pf	17¾	23
Iowa Cent	6	10
Do pf	13	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	50	70
Kan C So	24¼	24½
Kayser (J) & Co	78	86
Do 1st pf	100	109
K & T M	5	8
Do pf	43	..
Kresge(SS) Co	81½	88
Do pf	97½	98
Lack Steel	30	37
Lacl Gas	96	98
L E & W	7½	8
Do pf	14¾	20
Liggett & M 2d	204	212
Long Isl'd	30	37
L-W Bls	27	28
Do 1st pf	95	100
Do 2d pf	85	92
Lorill Co	155	163
Do pf	108¼	115½
M'kay Cos	77	80
Do pf	63½	69½
Man Elev	130	130¾
M Dep Sts	63	69½
Do pf	98	100
Mer M pf	13	13½
Mich Cent	100	100
M & St L	..	13¾
Do pf	30	33
M, St P & S M	125	128
Do pf	131	140
Do l l	81½	83
M, K & T	19¾	20½
N, C & St L	124	140
Nat Bis	118¾	120
Do pf	116½	117⅞
Nat En pf	80	81
Nat Lead	43	45
Nat Rys of M	..	..
Do 1st pf	31	39
N Cent C	..	40
N O, M & C pf	..	25
N Y A B	60	67
N Y C & St L	48	51
Do 2d pf	65	86
N Y D pf	20	30
N Y, O & W	25½	26
Norf So	39⅞	41
N & W pf	82	92
North Am	70	75
N P T & Light	62	65
Ont Min	2½	3
Pabst B pf	103	107
Pac Coast	77	85
Do 1st pf	87	95
Do 2d pf	78	100
P T & Tel	22	25
Do pf	..	80¾
Peo Gas	61½	71½
Pere Mull	23	24
Do 1st pf	85	95
Pheips-D	186	..
Phila Co	78	85
Pitts C & St L	82¾	85
Do pf	100	120
Pitts Coal	18¼	19
Pitts S pf	89	94
Pr St C	24¼	25
Do pf	94	98
Pub S C	107	108½
Quicksilver pf	3	4
R R Inv	..	..
C stk	..	78
Ry St Spr	22½	24
Do pf	01	97½
Rdg 2d pf	84	87
Rock Isl'd	13½	13⅞
Do pf	21¼	22½
St L & S F	4½	5½
Do 1st pf	13	17
Do 2d pf	8	8¾
St L & S F, C & E	37½	39
I ctfs	15	30
St L S W	20½	22½
Do pf	66	69
Seab A L	16	17
Sears-R	173	176
Do pf	120¼	122
So S of I	86	91
Do pf	86	91
So P R S	..	65
Do pf	..	106
So Ry pf	74⅞	76¼
So R, M & O ctfs	65	77
Stand M	30⅞	33
Do pf	58	61
Studebr Co	16	18
Texas Co	112½	117
Texas Pac	13	15
T P L Tr	92	100
T St L & W pf	22	..
T C R T	104¼	105½
Do pf	133	..
Und T pf	105¾	107
U B & P	4	4½
Un P pf	81½	81½
Un Clg M	42½	43½
Do pf, ex div	96	103
Un Dr G	..	90½
Do pf	..	101
Un Ry Inv	17	21
U S C I P	9¾	11
Do pf	40	50
U S Exp	45	50
U S Ind A	28	30
Do pf	83	89
U S R & I	53	57
U S Rub	53	55
Do 1st pf	99½	99¾
Vand R R	..	85¼
Va-Car C	26½	28
Do pf	92	95
Va I, C & Coke	40	42
Va R & P	..	56
Do pf	93½	98
Vul Det	11¼	15
Do pf	38	44
Wabash	3½	4
Do pf	10	11½
W F Exp	92	94
West Md	36	37
Do pf	54½	70
West U T	62½	63
W E & M pf	17	18
1st pf	112	116
Weym-B	225	300
Do pf	110	120
W & L E	4½	5½
Do 1st pf	17	18
Do 2d pf	7	9
W'w'th (F W)	85½	90
Do pf	111¾	113

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the volume of business transacted on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was not heavy, the market on the floor was quite a broad one considering the prevailing Wall Street conditions. Thirty different stocks were represented in the dealings. These included Rock Island common and Interborough common, the only sales of these two stocks on Wall Street during the day. Changes from Saturday's closings, as reflected on the opening call, were irregular, but there were more declines in prices than advances. So far as the general list was concerned in the trading after the call, the same nervous and waiting conditions were displayed that were in evidence at the close of last week.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Last.
860 Amal. Copper	68⅝	68⅛	68⅜	68¾
170 Am. Can	28	28½	28	28¼
40 Am. Car. & F	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
90 A., T. & S. F	92

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Can't Get Machinery.

Considerable delay is being encountered by Appraiser Higgins in putting into operation the proposed conditioning room at the Public Stores for standardizing the duties on cotton fabrics, yarns and woolens. A room for that purpose has been set apart there, but, although a requisition was made more than a month ago for the machinery, nothing has been heard from the Treasury Department to indicate whether it intends to act favorably on the request.

Velvet and Broadtail Cloth.

"Velvet and broadtail cloth are the two dress fabrics most seen at fashionable gatherings in Paris during the day," said a well-known importer yesterday. He had just returned from an extended trip abroad. "Black and tête de negre are the most favored colors. Ten days ago I was in an ultra-smart Paris tea room, and there I counted more than 300 women who wore velvet hats. Small hats seemed to be the latest thing—much smaller than American women are now wearing."

Boom in English Laces Expected.

The Nottingham lace market is not particularly active at the moment, and the demand is limited practically to fancy laces. According to recent reports, however, the manufacturers there are shortly expecting a return to vogue of wider skirts, and, with them, a general increase in business. Nets are also active, the English manufacturers say. The prices received for them are good, and the supply is not great. The American import trade is taking English merchandise well, and at a good profit to the producers, but the latter are said to be in mortal fear of the wholesale cancellations that have heretofore spoiled booms in the English lace trade.

Give Up Mail Order Trade.

Smith, Gray & Co. has sent out a trade announcement that its mail-order tailor to the trade business has been transferred to the Premier Tailoring Company of Syracuse. The letter says, in part: "Although we have attempted to carry on our tailor to the trade business, we find that, on account of certain developments that have taken place, it will be to the mutual advantage of our customers and ourselves to transfer this business. We have arranged with the right concern to handle this, and have turned over our entire tailor to the trade department to the Premier Tailoring Company of Syracuse, N. Y., which is owned and controlled by W. S. Peck & Co. Orders from the samples which you now have will be filled immediately by them."

Business Conditions Are O. K.

While there is uncertainty in some localities, there is nothing in the general condition of the country's business to warrant pessimism. This was the theme of a brief recital of conditions that was made here yesterday to a TIMES reporter by an official of a well-known Western hardware company. "Where crops have been good," he said, "and that means in a good part of the country, the people are confident and trade is normally active. Everywhere I have gone I have found the tone of business conservative, but healthy. There is little buying of merchandise on a chance of higher prices, as stocks all over the country are lower than at the lowest levels commensurate with good business. One of the most serious conditions generally is the limited amount of building that is going on in the small towns."

BUSINESS NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the New York Trade Press Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. C. Robbins of Iron Age; Vice President, W. H. Ukers of The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal; Treasurer, A. E. Clifford of The Engineering Record. The following were elected to the Board of Directors: Hugh M. Wilson of the McGraw Publishing Company, Mason Britton of The American Machinist, A. C. Pearson of The Dry Goods Economist, and E. T. Frazer of The Haberdasher.

Imports of silk fabrics at New York in the week ended Nov. 15 were valued at $920,972, a drop of $30,986 from the figures of the week previous. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses aggregated $115,202, or a gain of $12,718 over the week before.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, called by the Board of Trustees of that Company, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1913, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of presenting to the stockholders for consideration and action the following matters, i. e., the matter of approving and adopting the recommendations of the Joint Committee of Stockholders of the Doe Run Lead Company and St. Joseph Lead Company as contained in the report of said Committee, dated September 10, 1913; the matter of ratifying and approving the action taken by the trustees and officers concerning the subject matter of said report, including the employment of a consulting engineer, the settlement as made of the suit of Robert Holmes et al. against the St. Joseph Lead Company et al., and the payment of the expenses of said suit; the matter of authorizing the trustees and officers to take such further action in respect to the subject matter of said report or any part thereof as may be necessary or advisable, including the acquiring of the assets of the Doe Run Lead Company or the acquiring of not less than eighty per cent. of the capital stock of that Company and the issuing of $3,000,000 par value of the authorized capital stock of this Company for either of such purposes; the matter of increasing the number of the trustees of this Company from nine to fifteen (13); the matter of amending the By-Laws of the Company in reference to the number of trustees, their election and meetings, in reference to the method of signing checks, drafts and notes, and in reference to the matter of authorizing such action as may be desirable and appropriate in respect of the funding or refunding of debts, the issue of obligations or securities or any other proposition which may affect the financial condition or financial plans of the Company; the matter of considering and acting upon such questions incident to the foregoing subject matters, or any of them, as may be presented at said meeting.

Dated November 24, 1913.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
IRWIN H. CORNELL, Secretary.

The Tropical Land Co., Limited.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to call by resolution of the Board of Directors, a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Tropical Land Co., Limited, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the ninth day of December, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, October 8th, 1913.
JOHN D. MILLER, Secretary.

Chartered 1709.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. B. PIERSON, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Wednesday, November 5th, 1913, Edward J. Hancy was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.
New York, November 5, 1913.
Z. W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY will be held at the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, Tuesday, November 25, 1913, at 3 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. Harbor, until 2:30 P. M., November 26, 1913, and then opened, for water main between Ellis Island, N. Y., and Communipaw, N. J. For specification, apply to Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

INQUIRY FOR EGG CORNER.

McReynolds Orders One Into Causes of Dear Food Kept in Storage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Attorney General McReynolds ordered to-day a Federal investigation into the causes for the high prices of eggs and other articles of food kept in cold storage. Agents of the Department of Justice will conduct the inquiry with a view to possible criminal prosecutions.

Because of the general complaint of consumers in New York and other Eastern cities, the Attorney General two weeks ago directed that inquiries be made in New York City, the outcome of which indicates, according to officials, that the price of eggs is being forced upward by agencies acting in restraint of trade.

The Attorney General would not discuss the subject. All he would say was that he wanted to get at the truth of the matter, but a high official of the department said to-night:

"The Attorney General stands right where the average consumer stands in this matter. He knows that the prices of products that are kep in cold storage are high, but he does not know why this is so, and he wants to know. There is, of course, ample remedy for the condition if the facts can be had. If the products in question enter into interstate commerce, if they are controlled by a monopoly, or if there is a combination in different territories of the coldstorage firms in the nature of a conspiracy, the matter can be dealt with speedily."

Thus far the department and the Attorney General are acting almost entirely on the general complaint of the people voiced in the newspapers and at public meetings. There are no specific charges or complaints before the department.

The Attorney General has only the preliminary and incomplete reports of the investigations made in New York City. The investigation will be pursued in every large city where there are cold-storage plants.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Committee of Public Works of the Argentine Senate has reported favorably on a law authorizing a native company to construct and exploit a railway from Mal Abrigo, Province of Santa Fe, to Anatuya, Province of Santiago del Estero.

Leaf tobacco imported into France in the first eight months of the present year weighed 10,000 pounds, an increase of 18,000 pounds over similar imports in the corresponding months of last year.

The 1912 hemp crop of Naples proved satisfactory both in quality and color. The production totaled 30,500 tons, which nearly equaled the record crop of 1907.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hats Called Silk Wearing Apparel—Decisions on Braids and Tape.

The Board of United States General Appraisers declined yesterday to reverse an assessment made by the Collector on trimmed and untrimmed hats imported by the Simpson-Crawford Company. The goods were returned by the Appraiser as composed wholly or in chief value of silk. Duty was accordingly taken at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 402, act of 1909, as silk wearing apparel. Claims for lower rates were overruled.

Kohn & Baer, New York, failed in a contention for lower duty on laces, braids, beltings, trimmings and webbings. They were assessed for duty according to the component material of chief value at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 401, or at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349 of the old tariff. The protests were submitted on tape intended for binding the edges of sailors' shirt collars. The Collector classified the goods as tapes under Paragraph 349 of the old law, and exacted duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers said the importation was dutiable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 358, as manufactures of flax. The board held that cheaply made brooches, pins, clasps, and other articles are not jewelry within the meaning of the act of 1909, dutiable at 60 per cent., but were entitled to enter at 35 per cent. as toys. The importers included B. Illfelder & Co., B. L. Kraemer & Co., and the American Bead Company.

COTTIER GLASS PANELS SOLD

Beautiful Work Almost Given Away —"Bishop and Acolyte" Brings $59.

Beautiful stained glass panels were practically given away at the American Art Galleries of the Cottier sale yesterday afternoon. The glass on exhibition made one of the most attractive galleries ever seen in the American Art Association rooms. One entire gallery was walled with the glass, with electric lights at the back.

A panel of old German glass 19¾ by 15¼, "Bishop and Acolyte," brought the highest price of the sale, going to Crowley for $59. The panels brought from $2 up. Among the buyers were Mrs. Garrett Pier, Mrs. James Harden, Mrs. H. A. Dewey, Mrs. S. B. Brownell, R. Williams, G. W. Briggs of Tarrytown, and a number of dealers. The returns for the afternoon were $1,685.

Tapestries, lace draperies, fine hand work linen and cut work silk, satin damask, and other fine stuffs will be sold to-day.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat was in light demand yesterday, but showed gains at the close extending from ½c. to ⅝c. Corn declined a half cent and oats eased off to the extent of ½c. to ¼c. a bushel. The cotton market was irregular throughout the day, leaving off with a 5-point loss in November and gains of from 2 to 9 points in the other options. Provisions were easy and cotton oil showed steadiness.

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market were steady, and the volume of business was light, prices closing near the lowest, but with net gains of ⅛@⅝c. The European markets were firm as a result of covering, which was prompted by reports of unsettled weather in Argentina and firmness in the Argentine markets. An estimate by the International Institute placed the Russian crop at 875,000,000 bushels, which is considerably in excess of previous estimates, and an estimate by the same source which placed the world's crop at 100.2 per cent. of last year's yield.

Receipts at Northwestern points were again quite liberal, and, while there was said to be a fair milling demand, the cash market as a whole was not active, and export sales yesterday amounted to only about 10 loads. The visible supply in the United States showed an unexpected decrease of 193,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,333,000 last year, while Canada lost 787,000 and bonded stocks decreased 240,000.

In the local cash market No 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97⅝c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 90c free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 97¼c. free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December..	96⅜	95 15-16	96⅛	95⅜	93⅛
May	98⅞	98 11-16	98¾	98 9-16	97⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December..	86⅞	86⅝	86½	86¼	85⅝
May	91	90⅝	90⅝	90½	91½
July	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	88⅜

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of more favorable weather conditions in the West and closed ½c net lower. The Liverpool market was excited and higher early owing to small offerings from Argentina and the Danube, but lost part of the gain under profit taking. The visible supply decreased 1,184,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 228,000 last year. World's exports were 2,280,000, compared with 3,197,000 last week and 5,534,000 a year ago.

In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..70⅝	69⅝	69¾	70¼	47⅜	
May	70⅝	69¾	69⅞	70⅜	48
July 69½	69	69	69½	49	

OATS.

The oats market was quiet and without particular feature, but prices were slightly easier, in sympathy with corn, closing ½@¾c net lower. The visible supply decreased 510,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 582,000 last year. The Russian crop was placed at 1,036,656,000 bushels, compared with 884,762,000 last year.

The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 46@47c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 3, 45½@46c; No. 4, 44½@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44¼@46½c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38	37⅞	37⅞	38	31⅛
May	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	41⅞	32½
July	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41⅞	32⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a steadier tone during the first part of the day, owing to buying by commission houses and influenced by an early advance in hog prices. Late in the day the market sagged off under selling by stock yard interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Tuesday, 22,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January...	10.95	10.87	10.92	10.87	10.72½
May.....	11.17	11.12	11.12	11.10	10.25
Ribs—					
January...	10.95	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.30
May.....	11.17	11.10	11.12	11.10	9.95
Pork—					
January...	20.85	20.77	20.80	20.77	19.40
May.....	20.80	20.72	20.77	20.70	18.62½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Covering by November shorts gave the cotton oil market a slightly steadier tone, but the volume of business was small. Offerings of crude oil were not heavy, and it was said that the crude situation is being influenced by firm holdings of seed in the South.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	7.12	7.12	7.10@7.16	7.05
November	7.15	7.11	7.10@7.12	7.04
December	7.10	7.10	7.09@7.11	7.10
January	7.15	7.14	7.14@7.15	7.13
February	..	..	7.18@7.21	7.18
March	7.27	7.27	7.25@7.27	7.25
April	..	..	7.27@7.33	7.29
May	7.38	7.38	7.36@7.39	7.37
July	7.47	7.47	7.46@7.48	7.46

COTTON.

Conflicting estimates of the crop was responsible for considerable irregularity in the cotton market yesterday. An early break followed reports that a former Government statistician estimated the yield at 15,205,000 bales, and that the Shreveport correspondent of prominent London statisticians had increased his estimate from 13,850,000 to 14,300,000 bales. Offerings were pretty well taken on the early decline, however, and the market more than recovered its losses in the later trading, with the close steady, net 5 points lower on November and December, but generally 2 to 9 points higher.

The opening was steady at a decline of 4 to 6 points, and the early break carried prices about 10 to 12 points net lower. There was a good deal of scattering liquidation on the decline, which carried January contracts off to 12.75, or the lowest price reached since they sold at 13.35 toward the end of October. The market then steadied on covering and moderate trade buying and closed within a point or two of the best.

Eighty-six members of the Savannah Cotton Exchange estimate the crop at 14,200,000 bales, individual estimates ranging from 13,500,000 to 14,850,000 bales. Fifty-one members of the Augusta Cotton Exchange estimate the crop at 14,285,000 bales on the average, with individual guesses ranging from 13,500,000 to 15,300,000 bales. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ¼c lower. Atlantic State markets being generally 1-16c to ⅛c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.50 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	13.04@13.06	13.00		
December	13.15	13.04	13.13@13.12	13.09
January	12.94	12.78	12.92@12.93	12.90
February	..	..	12.88@12.90	12.85
March	12.97	12.79	12.95@12.93	12.90
April	..	..	12.93@12.95	12.90
May	12.95	12.77	12.93@12.94	12.87
June	12.91	12.75	12.91@12.92	12.82
July	12.87	12.68	12.85@12.86	12.79
August	12.49	12.49	12.59@12.61	12.53
October	11.01	11.01	11.06@11.09	.....

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was quiet, total sales for the day aggregating 69,000 bags. The undertone was steadier, and after opening at an advance of 4 to 6 points, values continued to work upward, closing near the top, with net gains of 11 to 13 points. Havre was 1-16 of 1c to ⅛ of a franc, while Hamburg was ⅛ to 1 pfennig higher. In the cost and freight market a steadier feeling prevailed. Receipts in Brazil were again quite liberal, but stocks there are decreasing, which confirms recent reports of large sales, both to America and Europe. Prices in the Brazilian market were unchanged for spots, both in Rio and Santos, while Santos futures were 25 to 75 reis higher.

The local spot market was quiet but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅝c.

The total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 146,374 bags, against 127,918 last week, and 118,615 last year. Of the former amount, New York had 87,225 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November ..	..	..	9.35@ 9.38	9.25
December ..	9.42	9.34	9.41@ 9.42	9.30
January	..	..	9.55@ 9.56	9.43
February	..	..	9.68@ 9.69	9.56
March	9.83	9.74	9.82@ 9.83	9.70
April	..	..	9.94@ 9.95	9.82
May	10.07	9.99	10.06@10.07	9.94
June	..	..	10.16@10.17	10.04
July	10.27	10.27	10.26@10.27	10.14
August	..	..	10.34@10.35	10.22
September ..	10.44	10.35	10.43@10.44	10.30
October	..	..	10.45@10.46	10.32

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts to-day, 5,307 packages Market steadier. Creamery extras, 34@35c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 31@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, firsts, 23c; current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18½@20c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 380 boxes. Trading quiet. Fancy skims firm; ordinary sorts easy. State whole milk, colored, specials, 18½@19c; white, 18½@19c; colored, average fancy, 19¼c; white, 18¾c; State whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 16¼c; white, 16½c; colored, average fancy, 15¾@16c; white, 15¾@16c. State whole milk, under grades, 12½@14½c. Daisies, held, best, 16¼@17c; Wisconsin whole milk, Daisies, fresh, best, 15¾@16c; twins and flats, held, best, 16¼@16¾c; Daisies, held, best, 16@16½c; State skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11½@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12½c; prime, fresh, choice, 11@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State full skims or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 4,814 cases. Arrivals continue very light. The tone of the market is firm. General sales fully warrant the advance of 1c in the quotations. Undergrades quiet. Storage eggs meeting only a very moderate demand. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 45@47c; extra firsts, 43@44c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 36@39c; thirds and poorer, 28@35c; dirties, No. 1, 27@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 24@26c; checks, good to choice dry, 24@25c; undergrade, case, $6@$6.90; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29½@30c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 27@27½c; held, specials, 33@34c; firsts, 28c; lower grades, 20@26½c; dirties, 20@26c. State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@63c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 50@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by whites, fair to good, 48@55c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 10@46c; Western, gathered white, 40@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery brown, 46@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@47c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—All refiners, at the close of to-day's business, were quoting $4.30 as their basis for fine granulated, although sales were made earlier at $4.25. The local raw sugar market was quiet and unchanged. The London beet sugar market was quoted at 9s 4½d for November and December, and 9s 9d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a fair demand for all grades of molasses, and prices were unchanged. Syrups were quiet and unchanged.

RICE.—Trading in this market was quiet, and prices ruled about steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was quiet, with sales mostly of a jobbing character.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was easier yesterday, and prices were about ½c lower, in sympathey with the South. The demand was only moderate, however, and for immediate requirements. Rosin was also easier, and prices were a shade lower. Tar was steady and unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HOTEL RECTOR COMPANY.—Judge Coxe of the United States District Court has appointed James T. Crane of 2 Rector Street receiver for the Hotel Rector Company, a holding Company, on application of the Wilson Distilling Company, a judgment creditor for $8,000, in supplementary proceedings. Charles B. Pond is Treasurer of the company.

THE GEORGEN INSTITUTE, INC., dealer in preparations for the hair, 366 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to John H. Jackson.

BERTHA KLOSTY, dealer in dresses, cloaks, and suits at 66 West 125th Street, under the trade and style of the Parisian Shop, has made an assignment to Joseph H. Kutner.

THOMY & ADEIMY.—A petition has been filed against Thomy & Adeimy, dealers in dry goods and notions, 68 West Street, by these creditors: S. Sydney Krim, $153; U. J. Ulery Company, $53, and Henry Buss & Co., $351. Judge Hough appointed C. Ludvigh receiver; bond, $2,000. The liabilities are $15,000 and assets $6,000

LOUIS TEBOR.—A petition has been filed against Louis Tebor, dealer in cloaks and suits, 2,068 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Schiff & Greenbaum, $71; H. Heller & Co., $66, and Max Gross, $400. The liabilities are $3,500 and assets $2,000. Judge Hough appointed C. L. Brookheim receiver.

ISIDORE COHEN.—A petition has been filed against Isidore Cohen, formerly doing business as the Collapsible Paper Box Company, 134 West Fourteenth Street, by these creditors: Manhattan Straw Board Company, $1,085; United States Lace Paper Works, $826, and New York Paste and Liquid Glue Company, $113.

B. COHEN & CO.—A petition has been filed against Bernard Cohen and Louis Beck, who compose the firm of B. Cohen & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 267 West Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: Herman Seplon, $150; Joseph Dresner, $250, and Joseph Dornstreich, $200.

ABRAHAM M. ROSENTHAL.—A petition has been filed against Abraham M. Rosenthal, manufacturer of muslin underwear, 129 West Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors: Philip Voss, $75; Klauber Brothers & Co., $324, and Max Neuberger, $267. Judge Hough appointed W. L. Bryant receiver. The liabilities are $6,000 and assets $4,000. A petition against Rosenthal was filed on Dec. 5, 1912, and he settled at 25 cents on the dollar.

SOLOMON SHAPIRO MANUFACTURING CO., INC.—A petition has been filed against the Solomon Shapiro Manufacturing Company, women's and misses' dresses, 450 Sixth Avenue, by these creditors: Fried Mendelson Company, $000; B. Abbott, $49, and Belding Brothers Company, $20. Judge Hough appointed D. Alexander receiver, bond $1,200, with authority to carry on business ten days. The liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000.

HUSCH, INC.—A petition has been filed against Husch, Inc., dealer in women's wear, 1476 Broadway, by these creditors: Herman Benzian, $65; Gustave M. Westheimer, $192, and Joseph T. Goodman, $323. The liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $8,000.

HARRY B. KANTER, doing business as the Kanter Electric Company, 53 West Forty-fifth Street, filed a petition with liabilities of $4,213 and assets of $1,310.

COUNES & MYLONAS.—A petition has been filed against Counes & Mylonas, confectioners, Yonkers, by these creditors: Charles Caccimo, $278; Joseph F. Goodman, $225, and Limpert Brothers, $140.

SAMUEL E. PERRY & CO.—Frank A. Louis and Patrick Burchetta, who were partners in the firm of Samuel E. Perry & Co., furniture dealers at Peekskill, have filed a petition with liabilities of $4,508 and no assets. It was stated that Mr. Perry left town a year ago, and a petition was filed against him on Sept. 9, 1912.

WILLIAM J. SCHEPHERD, rug salesman, residing at 117 East Ninth Street, who was arrested in August at the instance of Mrs. Florence May Heggie for obtaining $12,000 on representations, it was said, that he was a legatee of his father's estate which was in litigation in Washington, D. C., and that $180,000 was on deposit there, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday in the bankruptcy proceedings filed against him by Mrs. Heggie on Aug. 25. They show liabilities of $30,270 and no assets. Among the creditors are Mrs. Heggie, $12,000; C. W. Kurzsteiner, $12,000; R. S. Masterton, $2,000, and J. Parkes, $1,500.

STANDARD CORDAGE COMPANY.—Judge Hough yesterday granted a motion to dismiss the petition filed in May, 1910, against the Standard Cordage Company on the report of Special Master Peter B. Olney. Herman H. Oppenheimer, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said that the estate would be liquidated by the receiver appointed in the Supreme Court three years ago.

H. & B. A. FRIEDLANDER.—Judge Hough has appointed E. N. Stone receiver for H. & B. A. Friedlander, Brooklyn Jewelers, 71 Nassau Street, bond $2,000.

JOSEPHSON BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 13 against Josephson Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods, 234 Fifth Avenue and 1,237 Broadway, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

THE WEST EIGHTY-SECOND STREET REALTY COMPANY has been placed in the hands of a receiver to provide for the protection of its valuable properties. Judge Hough appointed J. Clarence Davies receiver, under a bond of $75,000, in an equity suit brought by the Otis Elevator Company, a creditor for $18,000. The gross liabilities are $1,850,000. The nominal assets are $2,575,000 in real estate.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Cushing—American Hardware Corporation of New York, $287.
Antuni, Pietro—A. Weiss, $119.
Bernhart, William T.—City of New York, $215.
Bell, Adele, or Adela Ritchie—E. D. Barry, $215.
Bergman, Adolf, and Louis J. Quadre—H. W. A. Lebnert, $268.
Barkin, Samuel—Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield, $8,524.
Brohmer, Frederick A.—G. P. Sherwood & Co., $1,174.
Butrico, Pietro—C. Minucci, $112.
Blumberg, Ida, David Blumberg, Emil Reibstein, and Frank Gens—A. L. Kass, $611.
Cooley, James C.—F. H. Hamlin, $208.
Collins, H. Shabrook—M. E. Stern, $152.
Clare, George F.—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Co., $290.
Calvosa, Rocco—G. Lindenmeyer, $535.
Caracci, Antonio—Twenty-third Ward Bank, $738.
Dorfman, David—J. Felt, $236.
Curtis, George M.—Latson, Tamblyn & Pickford, $1,683.
Ehrlich, Elizabeth—W. C. Boller, $270.
Fretwell, Lucy C.—L. J. Earle, $228.
Flaherty, Annie, administratrix — Maude Transfer Co., costs, $490.
Ferry, Evelyn P.—E. M. Rollino, $467.
Fitzsimmons, Bernard—Cohn-Burke Importing Co., $167.
Geduldiger, Richard—L. L. Aube, $115.
Goodwin, Clifford C.—J. Warschaw et al., $216.
Glidden, Cleo—M. Weiner, $139.
Hewitt, George—A. C. Chapman, $108.
Huerstel, Caroline—A. Taubert and others, $487.
Harrigan, John—J. W. Stringer, $1,925.
Hazard, Clarence E.—C. Rosen and others, $110.
Herman, Isidor J.—M. Herman, $746.
Harris, Herman—A. Mendel, $205.
Kupperman, Bernard—Peter H. Reilly & Co., $238.
Ketchum, Alice M.—Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Co. $180.
Lewin, Abraham—M. Stern and others, $1,448.
Leahy, William P.—Miller Alliare Co., $275.
Leonard, Vincent L.—A. H. Brown, $192.
Loper, Robert C.—City of New York, costs, $123.
McCormick, Stephen—D. Rooney, $2,005.
Perry, James—M. Mason, $602.
Richman, Reuben—S. Greenberg, $117.
Razoll, Giovacco—W. J. Buff, $1,070.
Reubenstein, George, and Charles Margulies—M. J. Myers Co., $170.
Rosenblum, Mary—H. Levine, $135.
Reynolds, Thomas L.—H. M. Rodgers, $114.
Stichel, Mary E.—E. V. C. Hawkes, $104.
Same—Same, $199.
Smith, John—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., $205.
Saltz, Fannie, adm.—I. E. Pasternak, $274.
Stroms, Wilbur M.—D. Lesselleiton, $106.
Spyr, Lawrence N.—O. Lundmack, $1,256.
Seacumbe, Charles M.—M. W. Weingarten, $257.
Sirrine, Grace—W. I. Lipo et al., $147.
Schipper, Charles—A. Wolf, $228.
Schaefer, Abraham—L. Larsen, $257.
Thirlet, Nicholas—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., $269.
Trotter, Leon—M. Smith, $149.
Vineberg, Herman A.—Stanley & Patterson, Inc., $115.
Temler, Ferdinand W.—C. Kuebler, $500.
Wolff, Jules and Edmund—J. Valenzis, $274.
Walter, Adam—J. E. John, $149.
Weiner, William—W. A. Poulas et al., $149.
Wolff, Clara—A. E. Voss, $163.
Weeks, Henry T.—C. J. Edwards, $324.
Athos Realty Co.—R. V. Irwin et al., $158.
Apartment Holding Co.—M. Laventhall, $498.
Charles Pfizer Co., Jr., Ltd., and Charles Pfizer, Jr.—C. Marlotti, $4,414.
H. H. Walker, Inc.—Fifth Avenue Building Co., $162.
Jacob Strifler Co.—C. Denler, $113.
Mechanical Rubber Tire Co.—W. T. Wheeler, $1,041.
Sound Shura Front Improvement Co.—J. O. Armour, costs, $222.
Trubenback Realty and Construction Co., Inc., and Blanche Trubenback—Robertson & Boynton Co., $441.
William R. Jenkins Co.—Broadway Trust Co., $838.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The materials favored for women's suits and skirts for Spring are cotton crepes in plain, printed, and novelty weaves and cotton sponge and matine in plain, plaid, and novelty effects. The silks will embrace a number of plain and printed taffetas in chiffon finish. Printed and plain Canton crepes, crepe de chins, satins, and charmeuse will continua in favor.

Muslin underwear manufacturers are using large quantities of Valenciennes and shadow laces in trimming their Spring lines. Deep flouncings and edgings are favored.

The holiday demand for women's neckwear is assuming unusually large proportions this year. Collars and turnover sets are proving strong items in the medium and high-priced lines.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—These corporations were authorized to-day by the Secretary of State:

Mclatosh & Seymour Corporation of Auburn, all classes of engines; $2,200,000; Edwin S. Church, Franklin B. Kirkbridge, and Philip W. Henry, 25 Broad Street, New York.

Degnon Terminal Railroad Corporation of Manhattan; $250,000; Herman Aaron, August Belmont, Jr., and Michael J. Degnon, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Yerby Cork and Seal Company, Inc., of Manhattan, devices on bottles and jars; $200,000; Garrett E. Haring, Ross B. Yerby, and Frank J. Gardner, 261 Broadway, New York.

The Knox Printing Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $75,000; Alexander Luchars, Matthew J. O'Neill, and John Connolly, all of 148 Lafayette Street, New York.

American Glass Painting Company, Inc., of Brooklyn; $50,000; Eugene E. Wirths, Hans R. Zobel, and Theodore Ritter, 115 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Clark & Frost Abstract Company, Inc., of Queens, abstract titles; $30,000; Theodore G. Clark, Georgiana P. Stalesir, and Edward L. Frost, Floral Park.

Tiffany Leather Company, Inc., of Buffalo; $25,000; James M. Hucker, Alexander M. Wood, and Joseph M. Houck, 121 Northland Avenue, Buffalo.

Accurate Rhinestone Novelty Works, Inc., of Manhattan, mesh bags, novelties, department store; $25,000; Abram Levy, Edward May, and Herman H. Levy, 405 Wendover Avenue.

Woman Suffrage Publication Company, Inc., of Woodbury; $20,000; Julia L. Sanders, Emma L. McClelland, and Cecile Bird, 227 Audubon Avenue, New York.

Commercial Tax Accounts Company, Inc., of Manhattan, auditing, bookkeeping, &c.; $25,000; John W. Ockford, B. L. Welden, and Randolph E. Paul, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cassadaga Spring Water Company, Inc., of Buffalo; $10,000; Allen E. Bargar, A. M. Layton, and Harvey D. Blakeslee, Jr., all of Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo.

American Economic Furnace Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $25,000; Fred S. Dalley, Frank P. Billmeyer, and Henry G. Schau, Pine Bush.

Electric Sign Journal, Inc., of Syracuse; publishing; $15,000; Lloyd E. Brown, Ford B. Strough, and Thomas H. Redfield Place, Syracuse.

William Protzmann & Co., Inc., of Brooklyn; meat and food products; $13,000; William Protzmann, John Protzmann, and Thomas H. Coates, 34 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn.

The A. E. Tanner Hardware Company, Inc., of Fort Plain; $30,000; Alonzo E. Tanner, Marvin D. Nutler, and William F. Gross, all of Fort Plain.

Reynolds Valve Company, Inc.,

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and Admiralty calendar. 148—Weehawken D D Co v. City of N Y. 169—Hawley v. Yacht Albatross. 45—Rueb v. SS City of Montgomery.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 754—People v. Edgar R Jackson. 192—Curtis-Blakslee Co v. Francis H Chapman. 202—George Backer v. Bernard Ratkowsky. 203—Edgar D Johnson and another v. Henry T Neidlinger. 206—James Mellott, Jr., v. Martin S Paine. 207—George Mane v. Erie R R Co. 208—Phoenix Construction Co v. Cornell S S Co. 210—Lincoln Safe Deposit Co v. City of New York and others.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, S. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Throop. 2—McArdle v. Mackelson Realty Co. 3—Hartman v. Hartman. 4—City of N Y v. Miscione. 5—Auerbach v. European Feature Film Corp. 6—Auerbach v. Nussbaum. 7—Koehler & Son Co v. Bingham. 8—Wetmore v. Detroit Edison Co. 9—Trowbridge v. Fox. 10—Willard v. Gen'l Reduction Co. 11—Robert v. Lewis. 12—Wade v. Wade. 13—Kraus v. Century Gas & Elec Fixture Co. Rice, Gobb v. Wyhrlener. 15—Seinfel v. Peacock. 16—Kaplan v. Luna Amusement Co. 17—Schneider v. Drellich. 18—Neukirch v. McHugh. 19—Matter of Kaiser, (Trunz). 20—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 21—Zigler v. Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corp. 22—Hooner v. Hooner. 23—Cooper v. A S Realty Co. 24—Radisehe v. Wells. 25—Matter of 461 Fourth Av Co. 26—Same v. Same. 27—Eatman v. Edison Mfg Co. 28—John Jordis Iron Works v. Gallagher. 29—Connelly Auction Co v. Rae. 30—Simon v. Simon. 31—Flint v. Tuttle. 32—Fisher v. Tuttle. 33—Gilleran v. Colby. 34—Driscoll v. Colby. 35—Semachowitz v. Cohen. 36—Duffy v. C T Wills. 37—Cotter v. Oscar Daniels Co. 38—Samin v. Wennemer Bros. 39—Steinberger v. Shoenzeit. 40—Matter of Tausat (Schnerr). 41—Wright v. Pieper. 42—Knott v. Schlitt. 43—Seraphine v. Seraphine. 44—Englebart v. Englebart. 45—Cloak v. Int R T Co. 46—Altman v. Dungay Co. 47—Same v. McKeon. 48—Ilg v. Kuhn & Valk Co v. Southern Pacific Co. 49—Falkenburg v. Moore. 50—Klosk v. Heins. 51—Aldrich v. Sieller. 52—Priolo v. Southard. 53—Punzeo v. American Bonding Co of Baltimore. 54—Di Franco v. Di Franco. 55—Starnes v. Farrell. 56—O'Brien v. O'Brien. 57—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 58—People ex rel Freeman v. Purdy. 59—Webber v. Farley. 60—Matter of Isak. 61—Goebel v. Hochheiser. 62—Medley v. Ford. 63—Siegel v. Weinstein. 64—Cohen v. Cohen. 65—Reehn v. McSorley. 66—Kaiser v. Ochs. 67—Reilly v. Farley. 68—Vechsler v. Rakwak. 69—Combs v. Haebler. 70—Hoffman v. 175th St & 3d Av Co. 71—Rosenthal v. Adolf Philipp Co. 72—Slavin v. Slavin. 73—Lacina v. Belsky. 74—Abramson v. Abramson. 75—Bacon v. Bacon. 76—Schwartzman v. Jetter. 77—Atlas Garage Realty Co v. Diamond. 78—Matter of King. 79—Coyle v. Lucey. 80—Bogert v. Mitchell. 81—Stackell v. Newman. 82—Matter of Solomon. 83—Valentine v. Linch. 84—Marelo v. same. 85—Copeland v. Benvin Realty Co. 86—Same v. Sire. 87—Heyn v. N Y Times Co. 88—Lamb Engine Co v. Woodward. 89—Matter of Pulnkof. 90—Wills v. Concealed Transom Lift Co. 91—Senegas v. Senegas. 92—N Y Braid Co v. Munzer. 93—Albert v. City of N Y. 94—Kennedy v. Kennedy. 95—Matter of Grimaldi. 96—Carmody v. Carmody. 97—Brandt v. Ziegler. 98—Ehrman v. Bassett. 99—Sieradzki v. Golding. 100—Absalom v. N Y Edison Co. 101—Mertens v. Mertens. 102—Van Cleek v. Stevens. 103—Reinhart v. Shea. 104—Ettia v. Engle. 105—Berry v. Berry. 106—Cohen v. Cohen. 107—McNulty v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 108—Holothal Chemical Co v. Eagle Refining Co. 109—Williams v. Glebchausen. 110—Natl Surety Co v. People ex rel. 111—Waltz v. Shea. 112—Matter of Smyth. (Boston Road.) 113—Matter of Materno. (Boston Road.) 114—Matter of De Marchi. (Macliay Av.) 115—Absalom v. N Y Edison Co. 116—Blutlnker v. Seadale. 117—Aaron v. Natl Ins Co. 118—Mavciariello v. Mavciariello. 119—Muller v. Weidt. 120—Muller v. same. 121—Matter of Brown. (Hasa.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III. Giegerich, J. Motions. Preferred Causes: 850—Hass v. Hass. 857—Union Est Co v. Adlon Const Co. 1224—Cohen v. Kinsley. Unfinished Cases: Part I. Calendar: 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 754—Star Co v. Press Pub Co. 736—Star Co v. Press Pub Co. 803—Coleman & Krause Co v. City of N Y. 927—Klar v. Schwartz. 996—Nast v. Stimson. 1108—Becker v. Brinsker Bros. 1230—Atheras v. Kehrys. 1240—Echo Investing Corp v. Cole. 265—Ney v. Fisher Co. 481—Berkowitz v. Sergeant. 756—Rosenblum v. Rosenblum. 796—Motor Car Equipment Co v. Hollsberg. 482—Hart v. Groilgnsky. 33—Weingreen v. Michelbacher. 777—Meyer v. Meyer. 1206—Holtorf v. Erlichmann. 561—Congregation Sadisha, v. Schiff. 1005—Schweiger v. Schweiger. 525—Interborough R T Co v. Littlefield. 556—Katzner v. Langer. 584—Lawrence v. Cowperthwait. 470—Union Trust Co of N Y v. Walker. 1170—Hearst v. N Y C & H R R R. 277—Heilborn v. Felverbaum. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Davis, J. Criminal Branch. 1—Charles De Martini. 2—Morris Horowitz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 2107—Hammerschlag v. Hipfl. 2383—Tirrill Gas Machine Lighting Co v. Leschainer. 2665—Security Mort Co v. Turner. 2642—Barry v. Mulhall. 1925—Gesnold Mills Co v. Warner Quadruple Co. 1919—Bracher v. Pitell. 1898—Same v. same. 2251—Moore v. City of N Y. 2252—Brady v. same. 2253—Meyers v. same. 2254—Murphy v. same. 2255—Hull v. same. 2256—Starrett v. same. 2257—Callahan v. same. 2258—Duffy v. same. 2259—Kenny v. same. 2260—Fagan v. same. 2262—Northern Bk v. Bingham. 1091—Gurvitch v. McMahon. 2305—Maurer v. Auto Tire Co. 2079—Williamsport Radiator Co v. Hewison. 815—Witchieben v. Glynn. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Weeks, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the Trial Calendar of Tort Issues published under Rule 1, is 2103. 376—D'Arcy v. Interborough R T Co. 4661—Childs v. White. 479—Pausini v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 582—Whitnack v. Holswasser. 1015—Reinhart v. Shea. 104—Ettia v. Engle. 105—Berry v. Berry. 106—Cohen v. Cohen. 107—McNulty v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 108—Holothal Chemical Co v. Eagle Refining Co. 109—Williams v. Glebchausen. 110—Natl Surety Co v. People ex rel. 111—Waltz v. Shea. 112—Matter of Smyth. (Boston Road.) 113—Matter of Materno. (Boston Road.) 114—Matter of De Marchi. (Maclay Av.) 115—Absalom v. N Y Edison Co. 116—Blutlnker v. Seadale. 117—Aaron v. Natl Ins Co. 118—Mavciariello v. Mavciariello. 119—Muller v. Weidt. 120—Muller v. same. 121—Matter of Brown. (Hasa.)

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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Davis, J. Criminal Branch. 1—Charles De Martini. 2—Morris Horowitz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 2107—Hammerschlag v. Hipfl. 2383—Tirrill Gas Machine Lighting Co v. Leschainer. 2665—Security Mort Co v. Turner. 2642—Barry v. Mulhall. 1925—Gesnold Mills Co v. Warner Quadruple Co. 1919—Bracher v. Pitell. 1898—Same v. same. 2251—Moore v. City of N Y. 2252—Brady v. same. 2253—Meyers v. same. 2254—Murphy v. same. 2255—Hull v. same. 2256—Starrett v. same. 2257—Callahan v. same. 2258—Duffy v. same. 2259—Kenny v. same. 2260—Fagan v. same. 2262—Northern Bk v. Bingham. 1091—Gurvitch v. McMahon. 2305—Maurer v. Auto Tire Co. 2079—Williamsport Radiator Co v. Hewison. 815—Witchieben v. Glynn. Case on.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 2107—Hammerschlag v. Hipfl.

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Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. Day calendar. 746—Roseff v. Burchetta. 833—Codfrey v. Richards. 832—Larsen v. Murray. 771—Craft v. Burke. 785—Ahearn v. Dunning. 562—Johnson Company Cav. Bank v. Sherow. 792—Odell v. Rupert. 793—Klinetop v. eame. 221—Alexander v. Sloat. 401—Lucaetro v. Fisher. 701—Reinherz v. Ellis. 733—Mazzone v. Pittsburgh Cons Co. 776—Strucker v. Czrybowskiazork. 816—Port Chester Hygel Ice Company v. Mertz. 641—Sargeant v. Palladino. 649—Palladino v. same. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 504—Nolan v. City of Mount Vernon. 820—Sirlin v. Hooker. 529—Lorzing v. Board of Education, Greenburgh. 837—Scott v. Barnesby. 539—Huddner v. New York Central & H R R R Co. 840—Kelly v. Umberfield. 552—Luchinska v. Preston. 678—Pankovitz v. Cohen. 447—Boeder v. Wise. 724—Franck v. Walsen Contracting Co. 722—Franck v. same. 682—Ernst v. Woods. 685—Sanchirico v. Defino. 687—Callahan v. Fennell. 730—Tompkins v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 732—Lipman v. Dalton. 734—Berzon v. Stubbings. 488—Seiffert v. Alexander. 489—Same v. same. 490—Same v. same. 491—Samo v. same. 644—Carrett v. same. 731—Rosenweig v. Tompkins. 800—Seymour Coal Company v. Rassler. 726—Kaufman v. Wartell Co.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II.—Marschauser, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 214—Ginden v. Lavery. 143—Flegenspan v. Froelich. 145—McCormick v. Inter Rapid Transit Co. 8—Burke v. Ellis. 21—Schneidler v. N Y, N H & H R R. 26—Miller v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 39—Wenz v. Westchester Lighting Co. 81—Corbin v. Brook. 87—Wendt v. Burr. 85—Elchhorn v. Stricker. 98—Reilly v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 115½—Bardelli v. Pittsburgh Con Co. The remainder of the calendar goes over until December.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called for Part I. at 10 A. M. Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913.—Crane, J. 99A—Greenstein, as admx. v. Long Island R R Co. 190—Ferrell v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 229—Geean Infant, v. American Druggists' Syndicate. 148—Fiegenbaum, an infant, v. Defiance Button Machine Co. 12—Zimmermann v. Klein and another. 161—Sykes v. Long Island R R Co. 120—Cullihan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 145—Finocchio v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 231A—Okuta v. Astoria Heat, Light & Power Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call: 233—Laskowski v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 234—Caddy v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. 235—Schumacher v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. 161—Callahan v. Hueg. 71—Berry, as admx. v. Urban Water Supply Co and another. 209—John R Carpenter Co v. Van Buskirk and another. 223—Stratton v. Graham. 480—Gowday v. Cameron and another. 753—Atlantic Macaroni Co v. Pacific Coast Canalty Co. 236—Green v. Coney Island & Bklyn R R Co. 237—Groth v. Bklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. 238—Koenig, an infant, v. Sage Foundation Homes Co. 239—Forristall v. Bklyn, Queens Co & S R R Co. 240—Robertelli v. Linch, as receiver. 241—Hayes v. Linch, as receiver. 242—Stelhle, as admr. v. Rochester. 243—Mand v. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R R Co. 245—Smith v. Smith. 74—Brown v. Jones. 6—Schroeder v. Eiflein et al. 56—Newman v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. 119—Rickard v. Miller. 121—Hanold v. Rissmann. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. 101—Berensen v. Juniper Park Corp. 97—Fischer v. Keegan et al. 108—Days v. Faldman et al. 107—Stanczka v. Nat Sugar Refining Co. 128—Roscoe Co v. Linder et al. 124—Stavrakos v. Coney Island & Bklyn Ry Co. 138—Rustman v. same. Remainder of calendar passed until Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mauretania, at Fishguard, Nov. 24.
SS Minnewaska, at London, Nov. 24.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre, Nov. 24.
SS Canning, at Liverpool, Nov. 24.
SS Tagus, at Southampton, Nov. 24.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Nov. 24.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
SS Saxonia, at Queenstown, Nov. 24.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, Nov. 24.
SS Redeburn, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 21.
SS Kansas City, at Bristol, Nov. 23.
SS Venezia, at Marseilles, Nov. 23.
SS Ultonia, at Patras, Nov. 24.
SS Cameronia, at Moville, Nov. 24.
SS Prinz F. Wilhelm, at Bremen, Nov. 24.
SS K. Wilhelm II., at Cherbourg, Nov. 24.
SS Prinz Adalbert, at Hamburg, Nov. 23.
SS America, at Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
SS Kioto, at Suez, Nov. 24.
SS Cheyne, at Montevideo, Nov. 24.
SS Chimo, at Arica, Nov. 24.
SS Dorothy, at Talcahuano, Nov. 24.

Sailed.

SS Sant' Anna, from Marseilles, Nov. 23.
SS Germania, from Horta, Nov. 23.
SS San Guglielmo, from Naples, Nov. 22.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Christiania, Nov. 19.
SS Altoona, from Hamburg, Nov. 21.
SS Crefton Hall, from Piraeus, Nov. 21.
SS Colswold Range, from Rotterdam, Nov. 22.
SS Farley, from Teneriffe, Nov. 22.
SS Tonawanda, from Sunderland, Nov. 22.
SS Asiatic Prince, from Santos, Nov. 19.
SS Stephen, from Barbados, Nov. 21.
SS Lichtenfels, from Calcutta, Nov. 22.
SS Ferndene, from Lisbon, Nov. 23.
SS Berlin, from Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
SS Ivernia, from Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
SS P. der Grease, from Bremen, Nov. 24.

Passed.

SS Cameronia, New York to Glasgow, passed Malin Head.
SS Marenfels, Calcutta to New York, passed Perim.
SS Egremont Castle, New York to Manila, passed Perim.
SS Bengrove, New York to Port Said, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...Nov. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile.....Nov. 28
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Nov. 29
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Nov. 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru.....Dec. 4
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....Dec. 5
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Dec. 11
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle) — Shidzuoka Maru.....Dec. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Dec. 13
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama.....Dec. 19

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:56|Sun sets..4:36|Moon rises..4:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:35	5:25	11:18	11:29
Governors Island	5:20	6:43	11:52	11:59
Hell Gate	7:10	7:33	1:32	1:39

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 24.

SS George Washington, Bremen, Nov. 15.
SS Carpathia, Trieste, Nov. 5.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Nov. 18.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
SS El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 18.
SS Lucia, Philadelphia, Nov. 23.
SS Birkhall, St. Lucia, Nov. 16.
SS Oldense, Fort Antonio, Nov. 19.
SS Brinkburn, Cardiff, Nov. 1.
SS Mira, Algiers, Nov. 5.
SS Spenser, Barbados, Nov. 15.
SS Seguranca, Vera Cruz, Nov. 13.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Nov. 18.
SS Lurlstan, Mantanzas, Nov. 12.
SS Santa Lucia, Barbados, Nov. 15.
SS Pastores, Port Limon, Nov. 17.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 20.
SS Katonia, Progreso, Nov. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Potsdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 15
Byron	Barbados	Nov. 18
San Juan	San Juan	Nov. 19
Huron	Jacksonville	Nov. 21
Kronprinsessin Cecile	Bremen	Nov. 13
Oscar II	Christiansand	Nov. 13
Leannina	Patras	Nov. 8
Kursk	Libau	Nov. 11
Caledonia	Glasgow	Nov. 15
Kingston	Kingston	Nov. 20
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 22
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 19
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 22
Finland	Aalwerp	Nov. 15
Maryland	London	Nov. 12

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic	Southampton	Nov. 19
Patris	Patras	Nov. 11
Minnesotan	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 18
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 20
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Comal	Mobile	Nov. 18

DUE THURSDAY.

President Lincoln	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Wapello	London	Nov. 13
Guatemala	Havre	Nov. 13
Weehawken	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Provincia	Malaga	Nov. 14
Christopher	Barbados	Nov. 19
Siddons	Hickey	Nov. 19
Caracas	Curacao	Nov. 19
Caribbean	Bermuda	Nov. 25
Metapan	Santa Marta	Nov. 18
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov. 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Queen Elizabeth	Cardiff	Nov. 15
Burg. Petersen	Hamburg	Nov. 12
Kura	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Manhattan	Antwerp	Nov. 13
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Nov. 22
Idaho	Hull	Nov. 14
Anna	Barry	Nov. 13
Tonawanda	London	Nov. 15
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 16
Maracas	Trinidad	Nov. 21
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Canova, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Scottish Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dalblair, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxon Prince, Monte- video	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Same v. same.	490—Same v. same.	491—
Minnesota, Jamaica		10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Montoso, Arecibo		12:00 M.
Luristan, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Moldegaard, Havana		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand		2:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oranje, Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Adriatic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Barbados	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Stephano, Azores	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ikaria, Argentina	12:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow		9:00 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		10:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau		2:00 P.M.
Perugia, Naples		10:09 A.M.
Maryland, London		9:00 A.M.
Monmis, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, NOV. 24.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen to New York, was 692 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 25th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Kursk, Libau to New York, was 253 miles E. at noon; due 25th, forenoon. Russian-American Line.
SS President Lincoln, Hamburg to New York, was 557 miles E. at noon; due 27th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow to New York, was 193 miles E. at 1:35 P. M.; due 25th, forenoon. Ancher Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 2,364 miles S. at noon.
SS Minnesotan, Porto Mexico to New York, passed Reedy Island at 3 P. M.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 1,015 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 607 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 85 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 808 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 263 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 248 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 12 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 265 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 28 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 12 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Maracas, Trinidad to New York, was 1,350 miles S. at noon.
SS Evelyn, Brunswick to New York, passed Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 A. M.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 258 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 18 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
Christmas Ships
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm..Dec. 13
Kr. Wilhelm II., (1 A.M.)..Dec. 16
Affording ample opportunity to reach all parts of Continental Europe for Christmas.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie....Dec. 2
Kronprinzessin Cecilie....Jan. 20
Kr. Wilhelm der Grosse..Feb. 10
Fast Mail Sailings.
†*Barbarossa.....Nov. 26
George Washington.....Nov. 29
†Friedrich der Grosse....Dec. 9
†Bremen direct, *One cabin (II.)
Baltimore-Bremen direct: one cabin (II.); Wednesdays
Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin.....Dec. 6
Prinzess Irene, Thur....Jan. 8
Through rates from New York to South America Via Europe
Egypt, India and the Far East.
Independent trips
Around the World, $647.30
First-class throughout.
Three Winter cruises to the
West Indies & Panama Canal
By S. S. "GROSSER KURFUERST"
JAN. 14, FEB. 12, MAR. 19
Rate $160 up—31 to 63 Days
Cruises include all ports of interest in the West Indies. Write for our new booklets,
"To the Canal and Caribbean."
Travelers'

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old American News Company Building Leased to the Martin B. Brown Company—Builder Buys Site for Upper West Side Apartment House—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

An important lease in the City Hall section was made yesterday, when the Martin B. Brown Printing and Binding Company leased for a term of years the old American News Company Building at 39 and 41 Chambers Street, running through to 21 to 25 Read Street. The building has a frontage of 75 feet on each street by 151 deep, and is opposite the Hall of Records and also adjoins the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank on the west.

The Brown firm, which prints the City Record, is one of the largest printing houses in the city, and has been located at 53 Park Place, on the southwest corner of West Broadway, for nearly half a century. The cause of the removal is due to the construction of the Subway down West Broadway, which, it was believed, would make the building untenable for the printing and publishing business. The American News Building in Chambers Street was vacated by that firm a few years ago, when it secured the property at 9 to 15 Park Place and is to 12 Murray Street for its new home.

Buys to Insure Apartment Light.

Arthur S. Luria purchased at auction yesterday the vacant lot, 25 by 100.11, on 116th Street, adjoining the seven-story Hillcrest apartment house at 430 West 116th Street. The lot was sold by Henry Brady in foreclosure proceedings, and Mr. Luria paid $12,625. He is the owner of the Hillcrest, west of the vacant plot.

Sale on St. Nicholas Place.

A plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, opposite 153d Street, has been purchased by the Dayton Realty Company, of which Harris Mavan is President, from Oscar Willgerodt. It will probably be improved with an apartment house.

Investor Buys on the Heights.

The Louis E. Bates Company has sold 611 West 176th Street, one of two five-story apartment houses recently completed, occupying a plot 46.6 by 87.8 by 100 feet. William Fischer, the buyer, paid all cash above the first mortgage on the property.

Buyers For Tenements.

Adelia J. Sparks has sold to a client of the Herman Arns Company for investment, 602 Eleventh Avenue, a five-story tenement with store on a lot 19.5 by 70.

William Hotter has sold to Lewine and Kempner 2,440 Eighth Avenue, a five-story four-family tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, between 130th and 131st streets. Negotiations are said to be well advanced for a resale of the property.

New Harlem Flats Planned.

Plans are being prepared by the architects, Gronenberg and Leuchtag, for four five-story apartment houses on the south side of 111th Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, on plot 350 by 71.10 for the 111th Street Construction Company, Samuel Williams President. The cost will be $100,000.

Bronx Borough.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for George Schaefer, 353 East 138th Street, a five-story building with two stores, on lot 25 by 100; near the new subway station at Alexander Avenue, to an investor. This was an all cash transaction. Alfred J. Madden, John Jervis and Charles F. Desilver sold for James T. Barry the five-story apartment house at 1,429 Bryant Avenue on lot 50 by 100.

Charles Lopard has sold 846-848 East 167th Street, a five-story modern flat, 50 by 161, for the Angel Construction Company, to the Hudson Realty Company.

S. H. Frankenheim sold for Getrude Evelyn Mahoney to Louis A. Britt the three-story brick dwelling, 413 East 139th Street on plot 16.8 by 100.

Brooklyn.

At Brightwaters the J. B. Ackerson Company sold a plot 70 by 200 on Windsor Avenue, adjoining Moore plot to G. C. Perkinson of New York, also a plot 120 by 150 on South End Avenue, to H. L. Snodgrass of New York. Plot on West Lake Drive, 105 by 400, to R. W. Inee, whose architects are preparing plans of a colonial residence to be ready next Spring.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold at Hyde Park: one lot on East Fifty-first Street, near Avenue D, to G. E. Weiss; one lot on East Fifty-fourth Street, near Clarendon Road, to J. W. Jelks; one lot on East Fifty-first Street near Clarendon Road, to Miss A. K. Bannon; one lot on East Fifty-fourth Street, near Avenue D, to J. M. Frampton; one lot on East Fifty-first Street, near Clarendon Road, to A. F. Doyle, and one lot on East Fifty-fourth Street, near Avenue D, to E. P. Porcher.

New Jersey.

A plot of two acres on the southwest corner of Prospect and Springdale Avenues, East Orange, has been sold by Edward P. Hamilton & Co. to Harrison Hathaway.

Westchester County.

W. P. Smull has sold to Walter Gleb for occupancy, a frame dwelling occupying a plot 100 by 200 feet in Eleventh Court, Rochelle Park. The consideration was $10,500. The English stone dwelling at 33 Hamilton Avenue, Rochelle Heights, occupying a plot 100 by 125 feet, has been sold by A. Sundberg to Claire Phillips for $20,000.

Nichols & Hobbie have sold the estate of the late Leva A. Costello at Tarrytown, consisting of eight acres with a residence and other buildings, to Julian F. Detmer. The consideration was $46,100.

The residence at 109 Overlook Street, Mt. Vernon, has been purchased by Alma Gluch, the grand opera singer, from Louise E. Packer.

Leases Golf Links at Mt. Vernon.

The newly organized Sunnydale Country Club has obtained a three years' lease of the grounds and clubhouse formerly used by the Siwanoy Club, near Mt. Vernon. The Directors of the Sunnydale Club are: Isaac Kimball, President; B. J. Greenhut, E. J. Bloomingdale, William Cardoza, Monroe Rothschild, B. F. Gimbel, and Richard Walach. The Siwanoy Club has acquired land for a large golf course in the Pelham locality.

Suburban.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Frederick Weaverson his residence at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., corner of Fairview Avenue and Ocean Drive West, to William T. Evans, Treasurer of Mills & Gibb of New York, for occupancy.

Receiver for Harry Schiff's Co.

J. Clarence Davies was appointed as receiver for the West Eighty-second Street Realty Company, a corporation of which Harry Schiff, the builder, is the head, by Judge Hough of the Federal District Court yesterday. Real estate in Manhattan and Richmond valued at $2,535,000, and mortgaged for $1,560,000, is controlled by the company.

The receiver, whose bond was fixed at $75,000, was appointed in a creditors' suit brought by the Otis Elevator Company on a claim of $8,000 for balance due on a contract amounting to $20,300 for installing elevators in the company's structures.

In addition to the balance alleged to be due and the mortgages, the Otis Elevator Company says that the West Eighty-second Street Realty Company owes other creditors $140,000, of which $90,000 is due to banks for money loaned and the remainder is unpaid on notes.

Recent Buyers.

Maurice Bowers is the buyer of the Misquelan, a six-story apartment, at 206 to 210 West Ninety-ninth Street, reported sold in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 22.

In part payment the buyer gave Isaac Polstein 163 West Forty-third Street, an old three-story dwelling, which had previously been sold for about $82,500.

East Side Moving Picture Theatre.

Plans are being prepared for a new six-hundred seat moving picture theatre at 238 and 240 East Third Street, on a plot 50 by 100. The structure will cost $10,000.

Mortgage Loan Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed a first mortgage loan of $11,000 at 5½ per cent. for three years, on the vacant plot 100 by 200 by 100, running through from Valentine to Ryer Avenue, 210 feet north of 183d Street, to Hugh D. Smith.

St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment.

The only building plan filed yesterday in Manhattan was for a six-story flat with stores, on the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 186th Street. The plot is 100 by 90, and the cost, as estimated by the architect, S. Soshensky, will be $100,000. The owners and builders are the Aldus Construction Company. No plans were filed in the Bronx.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Clark Estates have leased for a term of years and sublet 32 West Seventy-fourth Street to John W. Masury.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Frances C. Ryder to J. N. Rosenberg the four-story and basement house, 20.2 by 100 feet, at 449 West End Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets.

A Varied Auction Offering.

Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom at noon to-day a miscellaneous collection of private dwellings, tenements, business buildings and unimproved property in almost every section of the city, and one parcel in Portchester. The principal offering is one involving 25 West Thirtieth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, a four-story brownstone front building, with stores, on a lot 20 by 98.9 feet.

Commercial Leases.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased the southerly store at 543 Fifth Avenue to the Keep Shirt Company for a term of years.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a term of twenty-one years the four-story and basement building on a lot 25 by 110 feet at 218 West Thirty-seventh Street to Columbia Transfer Company, who will occupy same after extensive alterations.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased for the S. & L. Construction Company, the hotel and casino under construction, adjoining the railroad station on Easton Avenue, Arverne, L. I., to E. Spierman for a term of years.

Joseph F. Feist has leased the store and basement at 565 Ninth Avenue, for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the American Locomotive Company to Peter J. Fischer the entire building 243-245 West Sixty-fourth Street; and for Klein & Jackson to the R. I. V. Company the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations has been called for this evening at the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

116th St, West, s s, 225 ft w of Morningside Drive, 25x100.11, vacant; David Lippmann to Adelia Meade and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $9,891.93; taxes, &c, $1,600; to Arthur S. Luria, an adjoining owner, for $12,625.

By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, 1,434, s w corner of 130th St, 24.11x100x Irregular; one three and one four-story tenements; Harlem Savings Bank against E. H. Larkin and others; E. S. Clinch, attorney; J. F. McDonough, referee; due, $12,712.85; taxes, &c, $3,277.54; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By H. H. Mayers.

215th St, 752 East, s s, 225 ft e of Holland Av, 25x125; B. F. Elgar against Filomena De Carlo and others; Cook & E., attorneys; T. M. Riehle, referee; due, $4,843.63; taxes, &c, $564.30; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

30th St, 23 West, n s, 102.9 ft e of Broadway, 20x98.9, four-story building and stores; executor's sale, estate of Elizabeth Lapaix, deceased.

6th Av, 3, w s, 30.9 ft n of Carmine St, 20x70, three-story tenement and store; executors' sale; also,

24 Av, 381, n w corner of 22d St, 24.3x64, four-story tenement and store; executors' sale, estate of Philip M. Smith, deceased.

157th St, 457 East, n s, 216.2 ft w of Brown Place, 16.8x100, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

80th St, 140 East, s s, 19.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4x102.2, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

98th St, 127 West, n s, 201.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.9x100.11, five-story flat; executors' sale, estate of Karoline Frey, deceased.

112TH ST, 70 and 72 East, s s, 26.3 ft w of Park Av, two five-story tenements, each 26.3x75.11; voluntary sale.

Fort Chester, N. Y.—214 to 218 Irving Av, three-story tenement and stores; assignee's sale.

Davidson Av, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn.—Grand Av, s w corner of Bergen St, 139.7x40.8 irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

5th Av, 12, w s, 28.6 ft n of 8th St, 26.3x100, nine-story apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and others against W. N. Heard and others; Woodford, B. & R., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due, $135,101; taxes, &c., $9,738.

Willett St, 90, e s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores and four-story tenement in rear; Minna Krueder, executrix, against Nathan Bloom and others; H. A. & C. E. Heydt, attorneys; J. M. Guedalla, referee; due, $20,715; taxes, &c., $860.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Central Park West, 478-481, n w corner of 108th St, 100x100, two seven-story Melrose apartment houses; Hess Realty Co. against Frederick Tench et al.; M. G. Holstein, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $16,006.90; taxes, &c., $2,553; subject to first mortgage of $200,000.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

117th St, 15-17 West, n s, 265.7 ft w of 5th Av, 34.8x100.11, 6-story tenement; J. C. Kohn against Selig Falk et al.; J. M. Roeder, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,742.14; taxes, &c., $434.40.

By J. H. Mayers.

Eldridge St, 135-137, w s, 126 ft n of Broome St, 50x100, six-story tenement and stores; Diana Zipser against H. A. Rupp et al.; Feiner & M., attorneys; Morton Stein, referee; due, $6,194.90; taxes, &c., $840; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $83,830.00.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Henry Brady.

Paulding Av, e s, 125 ft s of 214th St, 25x105x Irregular; Walter Whewell, executor, against Abraham Shatzkin et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; M. S. Levine, referee; due, $498.90; taxes, &c., $65.

By George Price.

White Plains Road, 4,755-4,761, w s, 175 ft s of 242d St, w 128 ft to Richardson Av, x115x100x s x e 98x196.3; H. F. Epple against C. J. Reinhardt et al.; L. E. French, attorney; Jacob Levy, referee; due, $16,788.05; taxes, &c., $9,550.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 41, n e s, 30.11x75.9 to alley x—x83.3; Arthur J. Grosz and others to Clarence W. Seamens, 789 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 41, n e s, 30.11x75.9 to alley x—x83.3; Bond St, 27, s w s, 25x114.4 to alley; West Broadway, 475, e s, 21.4x Irregular; Edward De Witt, trustee, to Josephine Flament, 10 Rue de la Merie Boulogneur, Seine, France, and others, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 214.8 ft n e of Stanton St, 25x100; L. Frooks Engine Co. to Jacob Nussbaum, 225 Chrystie St, (mtg $30,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, P. A. Katske, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....$100

LENOX AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 123d St, 19x80; James M. Scofield to Henry Presser, 207 Graham Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Jan. 10; attorneys, Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 145, e s, 82x100; Inner Circle Realty Corporation to Gardiner Stewart, 46 West 75th St, (mtg $65,000,) Nov. 21; attorneys, Earle & R, 165 Broadway....$1

VESEY ST, n s, (134-35 Church farm,) 50x100; Vesey St, 50, n s, 21.2x101.4x23.5x101.2; Howard St, 52½, n s, 14x37.7; Howard St, 52, n s, 14x37.6; Howard St, n s, 58.5 ft e of Mercer St, 20x75; Mercer St, e s, 58 ft n of Howard St, 21x58.7; 58th St, n s, 51.1 ft e of Av A, 20x100.5; 6th Av, n e corner of 56th St, 99.11x49.8x106.2x51.1; Adams Av, n corner of West Farms to Kingsbridge Road, runs n e along avenue 122.6x n 17.9 to road s e to 179 to beginning, gore; Lot 40, map of Belmont Village, adjoining Lot 61, runs w along avenue 128.11 to Madison Av x s w 67.3x s e 100x n e 145.7 to beginning; Jackson Av, n w s, adjoining Lots 79, 82, 83, 86, and 81, same map, 200x200; Jackson Av, s e s, adjoining Lots 90, 88, and 89, 100x200; Taylor Av, e s, Lot 170, same map, —x—; Taylor Av, w s, Lot 153, same map; Washington Av, s e s, adjoining Lot 131, 100x100; Washington Av, s e s, adjoining Lot 133, 100x100; Washington Av, e corner of Columbus Av, 100x100; 5th Av, n e corner of 41st St, Brooklyn; also other land in Brooklyn, deed recorded in Kings County, Oct. 9, 1913; also land in Cayuga County, N. Y., and all other land in State or New York, wheresoever located of which Adam W. Spies died seized, (deed of trust,) Cornelia E. McDonald and others, heirs of Adam W. Spies, Adam W. S. Cochrane, 44 West 44th St, and Henry S. Kip, Rhinebeck, N. Y., trustees, in trust for A. De Witt Cochrane, Garrett B. Kip and others, all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, Frank L. Hall, 27 Broad St.....attorney, Frank L. Hall, 27 Broad St.....$100

11TH ST, 58 East, s s, 21.3x94.9, (foreclosure Nov. 21;) Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Woodford, B. & R., 1 Madison Av.....$70,000

15TH ST, — East, (Hotel America;) L. A. Dodsworth to Blanch D., wife of John R. Van Ness, Mecklenburg County, N. C., (mtg $45,000,) all title, Nov. 22; attorneys, Ivenizer & Black, Charlotte, N. C.....$6,839

36TH ST, n s, 85 f w of 2d Av, runs n 74.1x w 20x n 24.8x w 20x s 98.9 to street x s 40 to beginning; Roger S. Hart to Ellen F. H. Fogarty, 1,142 Franklin Av, B. & S., one-half part, (mtg $5,000,) all title, Nov. 24; attorney, John F. Yawger, 27 Cedar St.....$1

41ST ST, 331 East, n s, 20x98.9; Oscar R. Scheidenback and others to Edw. S. Scheidenback, 331 East 41st St, one-half part, all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, 277 Broadway.....$100

54TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 25.5x w 20x n 75x w 25x s 100.5 to street x e 45 to beginning; Carmella R. Boyle, executrix of Dennis W. Buckley, to Josephine G. Buckley, 275 Park Av, Nov. 1, attorney, R. B. Lydon, 35 Nassau St.....$36,000

80TH ST, s s, 448 ft e of Avenue A, 75x102.2; Dry Dock Realty Co. to Reed Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, A. L. Phillips, 99 Nassau St.....$100

80TH ST, s s, 51.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x102.2; Edward G. Soltmann, trustee of Philip Weiland and others, to Hugo Fiedt, 832 Eagle Av, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, B. & S., Nov. 24; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

95TH ST, s e, 151.11 e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Esther Underhill to Julius Fishman & Sons, Inc., 299 Broadway, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

113TH ST, 28 East, s s, 20x100.11; Joseph S. Ellenbogen to the Saucon Realty Co., 220 Broadway, Nov. 21.....$1

102D ST, 302 West, s s, 25x50.11, (foreclosure Oct. 16;) John F. Farrell, referee, to Grace M. Birdsall, West Orange, N. J., (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 13; attorney, A. M. Birdsall, 115 Broadway.....$1,700

121ST ST, 240 West, s s, 16.8x100.11; James M. Scofield to Hy Presser, 207 Graham Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,500,) Aug. 2, 1912; attorneys, Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway..$100

126TH ST, n s, 175.10 ft w of 8th Av, 17.1x irregular; Stuard Hirschman to Estelle Gotjen, 1,205 Clinton Av, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, s w corner of Julianna St, 100x175; Alice G. O'Hara to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 24.....$8,412

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x100; R. Parker Doak to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Nov. 22.....$5,007

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft s of Rosewood St, 100x125; Emily R. Doak to R. Parker Doak, at Cassining, N. Y., May 16, quitclaim; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Platt to same, July 15, quitclaim; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Agnes M. FitzGerald to same, May 2, quitclaim; attorney, same..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Aline D. Doak and another, guardian, to same, Oct, 31; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine M. Rice to same, May 1, quitclaim; attorney, same..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alina Doak to same, May 6, quitclaim; attorney, same.....$1

CLINTON AV, 1,353, w s, 24.9x87.4; Franciska B. Hohmann to Harry Reich, 125 West 101st St, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

HOE AV, 1,220, 103.3x—; Hoe Realty Co. to First Preferred Realty Corporation, 115 Broadway, Nov. 21, prior mtg $164,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JEROME AV, w s, 400 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; James M. Scofield to Henry Presser, 207 Graham Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1911, (mtg $9,000,) attorneys, Marsh & W., 42 Broadway.....$100

LOT 119, map of Clasons Point; Clarence W. Beach to Henry A. Stadler, Jr., 1,550 Leland Av, Nov. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 36, map of lots of Hudson Park; Frances M. Collins to Louisa M. Ayerce, 342 East 149th St, Nov. 24, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, E. Moore, 1 Liberty St.....$100

LOTS 324-326, map of 329 lots of F. P. & H. A. Forster; Arthur Weisbecker to Charles Weisbecker, jr., 181 West 126th St, May 23; attorney, F. V. Mayforth, 99 Nassau St.$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 158th St, 87.6x 86.11; Robert Illwitzer to John Eggers, 2,973 Ferry Av, July 21, (mtg $32,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John Eggers to Alice A. Henry and another, 3,100 Park Av, (mtg $34,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, 988, e s, 27.6x100; Mary E. Doyle to George W. McDermott, 980 Trinity Av, Nov. 24, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 390 ft s of 171st St, 25x irregular to e s of Park Av x100x 290.10; Lila O., wife of Carl O. Deis, to Richard F. Otto, 860 East 170th St, (mtg $14,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 50x91; William J. Ward to Lida J. Peat, 4,678 Park Av, Nov. 22, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 50x91; Lida J. Peat to Lillian A. Ward, 4,678 Park Av, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, s s, 75.6 ft e of Melrose Av, 37.6x 100; Mabel L. Kraft to Hy. C. Schilling, 1,170 Forest Av, Nov. 24; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 41, n e s, 30.11x75.9 to alley x—x83.3; Clarence W. Seamens to Arthur J. Grosz, 700 West 179th St, and others, Nov. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Thomas O'Callaghen, 115 Broadway.....$15,000

8TH AV, 2,930, leasehold; Paul Babin to Melville H. Bearns, 10 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, Nov. 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, M. H. Bearns, 10 Hubert St.....$1,500

22D ST, 158 West, s s, 25x98.9; Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, a corporation, to Ella A. Gray, 1,077 Broadway, Nov. 24, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Latting, 34 Pine St.....$20,000

45TH ST, 71 to 79 West, 97.8x100.5; Daniel S. McElroy to Joseph H. Banigan, 51 West 58th St, Nov. 17, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Daly, 40 Pine St.....$35,000

124TH ST, s s, 382.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 37.8x100.11; Guests Decklads to Harry E. Aronson, 512 12th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $90,600, due as per bond, Nov. 1; attorneys, Brown & G., 135 Broadway $1,175

Bronx.

HOE AV, n s corner of Home St, 109.8x—; First Preferred Realty Corporation to Hoe Realty Co., 975 Home St, Nov. 21, due as per bond; attorneys, Wise & L., 40 Exchange Place $12,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Rental Mortgage Securities Co., 15 Broad St, prior mtg $164,000, Nov. 21, due May 21, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

HOE AV, w s, 275 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Martin Tully Realty Co. to Stefan Pelger, 1,184 Fox St, prior mtg $36,000, Nov. 22, due Dec. 21, 1910, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph J. Hegt, 391 East 149th St.....$6,000

HORTON ST, s e corner of City Island Av, 204x76.3x202x82.3; Annie Weaver to Grace D. Gaylor, Stamford, Conn., Nov. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. L. Scott, 93 Nassau St.....$6,000

KELLY ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of 156th St, 25x 100; Kleibert Construction Co., Incorporated, to Jacob Mendelsohn, 38 Fort Washington Av, and another, Sept. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$19,000

LOT 119, map of 305 lots, Clason's Point; Henry A. Stadler, Jr., to William Protespeter, West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Clarence W. Beach, Clason's Point, Nov. 3, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$650

LOTS 51 and 52, map of North Melrose; Charles F. Conover to Mary A. Kesby, 15 East 42d St, Nov. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row...$12,000

PLIMPTON AV, 1,325, w s, 22x100; Harry S. Van Demark to Frank Leslie or Mrs. Frank Leslie, 2,039 Broadway, Nov. 22, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

VIELE AV, e s, 132.6 ft n of 204th St, 25x130; Giuseppe Seatellaro to Frederick W. Van Slyck and another, administrators, Wappinger, N. Y., Nov. 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George Wood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....$9,000

150TH ST, 521 East, n s, 25x100.3x25.4x100; Meta Rugen to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., at Amsterdam Av and 128th St, Nov. 22, demand, 6 p. c.....$2,500

101ST ST, n s, 233.2 ft w of Elton Av, 99.11x 65.8; Charles F. Conover to Park Mortgage Co., 41 Park Row, Nov. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row.$10,000

170TH ST, 612 East, 47.8x85.2; Adele E. Broomfield and another to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 24, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,500

199TH ST, s s, 103 ft w of Webster Av, 27x 100; Fox Hall Realty Co. to Ruth Morgan, Stamford, Conn., Nov. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. Howle, 128 Broadway....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, all; Felix Isman, to Mascot Amusement Co., 260 West 42d St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, E. J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St..$32,000

CLASON POINT, known as Clason Point Baths, all; Clinton Stephens to Clason Point Baths Corporation, at Clason Point, N. Y., 5 years from July 16, 1913; attorneys, Thacher & W., 27 William St.....$8,000

EASTCHESTER ROAD, s e corner of Bordell Av, all; Salvatore Di Caprio to Joseph Marano, 1,634 Eastchester Road, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1913.....$1,200

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 334.5 ft s of Aldus St, 14.6x irregular to Rose Av and 20.11x irregular, all; Joseph Corn to Charles Friedman, 474 East 141st St, 10 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, Charles Trask, 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

26TH ST, 321 to 363 West, east store; Fabian Construction Co. to Edgar P. Lawson, on premises, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, J. G. White & Co., 814 Broadway.....$4,500

135TH ST, 602 to 608 West, also 609 to 619 West, all; Rosenthal & Grotta to Joseph Shenk, 62 West 107th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1911.....$34,000 to $37,500

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.10; the land; J. Sergeant Cram, trustee, to Gabriel Campostо, 345 East 119th St, 5 years from May 1, 1913.....$460

207TH ST, 552 West, all; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Harris and another, 241 West 108th St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Freedman, 233 Broadway.....$21,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BOWERY, 130; Philip Wiener against Julia A. Chase, owner; Leviton Gas and Light Company, contractor $59

BROADWAY, n e corner of 94th St, 33.6x 142.7; Selig Rosenberg against West 82d St. Realty Company, owner and contractor $1,800

BROADWAY, n e corner of 94th St, 33.6x 114.7; Otis Elevator Company against Harry Scniff, owner and contractor..$6,000

BROOK AV, 1,502; Davis Levin against James S. Bryant, Jr., William F. Bryant, owner and contractor.....$395

CASTLE HILL AV, 1,635; Abraham Mong against Anthony Buoniolore, owner and contractor $86

PARK AV, 925 and 931; John H. Sturk & Son against Nine Hundred and Twenty-nine Park Avenue Company, owner and contractor $245

PARK AV, s e corner of 153d St, 55x85; Houghtaling & Wittpenn against Kehn and Meyer Friedlander and Hulda Friedlander, owners; Supreme Building Company, contractor; Kahn & Friedel, sub-contractors, (amended) $516

PARK AV, 929; Acme Sanitary Safe Company, 929 Park Avenue Company, owner and contractor $34

SOUTH BOULEVARD, n w corner of Baretto St, 200x95; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Baretto St, 200x95; Adiletta & Dellacorte against Baronet Realty Company, owners; Austin Stone Works, Inc., contractor $355

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 157; Edward Lindhol against Bernard Rosenstock, owner; John R. Johnson, contractor $49

7TH AV, 2,420; Jacob Etron against Marion S. S. Martin, owner; Max Barth, contractor $483

36TH ST, 38 East; Harry F. Dabeltein and others against Anna Moore, owner; George Mulligan Company, contractor.....$269

37TH ST, 44 and 46 West; Isidore Shkolnik against John H. Henshaw, trustee, and Mary A. Henshaw, owners; Frank Krefetz, Inc., contractor $1,150

57TH ST, 140 West; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against New York Ophthalmic & Aurel Institute, owner; Willis & Marvin Company, contractor $18

94TH ST, 216 West; Brooklyn Foundry Company against Renton Hotel Company, owner; Kelly Iron Works, contractor...$28

105TH ST, n s, whole front between Broadway and west End Av; same against same $4,760

106TH ST, n s, whole front between Broadway and West End Av, 102.3x109.4x150x 100, Otis Elevator Company against West Eighty-second Street Company, owner and contractor $2,000

114TH ST, 83 East, Isidor Katzen and others against Charles S. Meyerson, owner; Henry Mack, contractor $45

121ST ST, 342 East; Hillier Slavin and others against Hulseppo De Maria, owner and contractor $1,000

135TH ST, 310 East; Barnet Miller and others against Hoetzel Construction Company, owner and contractor $312

178TH ST, 508 West; Nathan Goden against Louis Ross, receiver, owner; Morris Winer, contractor $23

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

29TH ST, 119 East; Frank C. Buckhout against Frederick L. Merriam and others, Oct. 28, 1913.....$48

173D ST, s s, whole front between Haven Av and Fort Washington Av; J. P. Duffy Co. against Fort Washington Avenue Realty Co. and others, Sept. 3, 1913.....$236

190TH ST, 607 West; Dellon Wantnik Co. against Weber Turek Building Co., Inc., and others, Nov. 3, 1913.....$1,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

BLACKROCK AV, s s, 102.7 ft e of Virginia Av, 25x103.1; John Gallagher loans William Buhl, Inc.....$3,000

KELLY ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x 100; Jacob and Abraham Mendelsohn loan Kelibert Construction Co., Inc.....$10,000

LACOMBE AV, s s, 50 ft e of Beach Av, 25x100; William Grosspeter loans Henry A. Stadler, Jr.....$4,000

LIS PENDENS.

107TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.11; Joseph Kendell against Joseph Solenke et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Shilckerman.

NYSE AV, e s, 34 ft n of 170th St, 42x101.3; Norma Realty Co against Philip Sugarman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

2D ST, w s, 23 ft s of 20th Av, 23x102.6; Eorth Bronx Realty Co against John J Reynolds et al., (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Kramer & Bourke.

LOT 143, map of Village of Wakefield, Bronx; Peter Duncan against Anna A. Owen et al., (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attornays, Kramer & Bourke.

MAPLE AV, n s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; North Bronx Realty Co against William Moore et al (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kramer & Bourke.

116TH ST, 28 West; Sigmund Wechsler against Anna E. Jones et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. V. Wechsler.

LOT 258, map of Tremont Terrace, Bronx; Aron Altman against Oscar L Lyons et al., (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

HAMILTON ST, 42 to 46, and property in Kings County; John E. Collins against Philip F. Collins et al., (partition;) attorneys, Bailey & Sullivan.

FOX ST, w s, 485 ft n of 163d St, 100x104.1; Abraham L. Kass against Rebecca Goldberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Horwitz & Feinberg.

136TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft w of Broadway, 43.9 x99.11; Stephen O Lockwood against Rosalia Moll et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Crane & Lockwood.

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George H. Valentine et al. against John C. Maximos et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Birkhahn.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 181.11 ft n of 3d Av, 25x105.6; Herman Kappes against Elise Liess et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

DALY AV, w s, 535.10 ft s of 177th St, 116.10 x irregular; Isaac O. Farber against Defender Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclosure mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. N. Freedman.

62D ST, 36

Real Estate

Real Estate—Out of City.

Don't pay rent; buy Southern land; buy all you can; prices from $15 an acre up; natural increase will return your money in a short time; well farmed, annual profits will run even more; dairying, live stock, poultry, fruit, and truck; these are a few of the big money-making lines; write now for "Southern Field" magazine and land lists. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

1,520 PRESIDENT ST., near Albany Av.—New 2-family stone, 13 rooms, every improvement. Driveway. For sale, exchange or to let. Also 691 ELMORE PL., (E. 22d St.,) cor. Farragut Road.—Doctor's detached residence, 10 rooms; plot 50x100; garage. Brokers paid. Open daily. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

AGENCY.—Management of property, economical, personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Bettmann, 1,122 Madison Av. Phone 1941 Lenox. 2,232 Seventh Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Lemos & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Elegantly and completely furnished modern residences, 3 baths, finest section for select boarding place, or sell furnishings; call quick. 312 West 149th, near Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

SUPERIOR LOFTS. JAECKEL BUILDING, 16-18-20 West 32d St., near 5th Ave. High ceilings. Very light. Cheapest Fire Insurance in New York. Moderate Rent to Right Tenants.

68-90 Walker St.—Loft 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rent $1,900; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth, or engineer on premises.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

273 10TH AV.—Large corner store and basement; adapted for any business; busy section; lease; moderate rent.

Office on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 100 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Store for cafe between 24th and 59th, 5th to 8th Av. D 294 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service, near 110th and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE NEVADA, 70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone, 984 Columbus.

HARPERLEY HALL,
N. W. Cor. Central Park West and 64th St.
An exceptionally furnished apartment; 3 large rooms and kitchenette; rent, $1,600; refrigeration, restaurant; valet, maid service. Apply Superintendent. Phone 8500 Columbus.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET FOR THE SEASON, 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LASCANNO COURT, 307 WEST 79TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Apartment to sublet; three rooms, kitchen, bath; exclusive; admirable; lady or gentleman, bachelor, doctor, dentist; beautifully furnished or unfurnished. Appointment to view. R 41 Times.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

1633 St., 100 West, (Near Ogden Av.)—Modern apartment; entire floor; seven large outside rooms.

101ST, 241 WEST.—EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, WELL FURNISHED, TO SUBLET. PHONE 3290 RIVER.—2 E.

30th St., 259 West.—Attractively furnished flats, 4 rooms, bath; steam; telephone; worth investigating.

85th, 1 West.—Beautifully furnished four rooms; high-class apartment. 3F. Phone Schuyler 8500.

81st.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms; $80. Phone 4998 Schuyler. Weaver.

Central Park West, (Nineties.)—Sunny, eight rooms; two baths. Tel. 4961 Riverside.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.
Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Two women desire sublet furnished one-room apartment with kitchenette and bath; reasonable. L 103 Times.

Two rooms and bath below 50th St., east or west; $40-$50 per month. Address Immediate. L 115 Times.

Wanted—Two or three room apartment; not over $50 per month. R 34 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

310 West 94th St., Near Riverside Drive.—Very desirable apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths; very handsomely appointed; modern elevator building; will sublet to a desirable party unfurnished. Apply Supt., on premises, or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St., or 340 Madison Av.

411 West 114th St.—Very desirable apartment of eight rooms and two baths; very handsomely appointed; modern elevator building; will sublet to a desirable party unfurnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St., or 340 Madison Av.

THE JEFFERSON,
324-328 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.—
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

63D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

West 77th St.—Manhattan Square Hotel; two rooms and bath; MUST SUBLET AT ONCE; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 5f.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,
156th 570 West; finest; elevator; Washington Heights; mail chute; four, five rooms; moderate.

80th St., 109 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

38-40 West 98th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

Five rooms, all improvements; very choice; owner premises, $45. 420 West 118th St.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath..... $28.00
Four rooms and bath, front..... $34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

50c. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1,292 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 75.—Bachelor's apartment; unusually attractive; three rooms, bath; services housekeeper.

SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS. All improvements; $20-$35. Inquire 175-177 East 95d St.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6863 Lenox.

Ideal apartment two rooms, bath and kitchenette. 12 East 30th St.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 127 Parkside Avenue.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-609 West 48th. Telephone 2967 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal, 147-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Lost

LOST—Gold bar pin with circle, set with pearls and turquois, on 5th Av., between 56th and 59th Sts., or in Central Park, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23. Suitable reward if returned to Mr. N. F. Read, 11 East 56th St.

LOST—Diamond and pink sapphire pendant set in platinum at Century Opera House or neighborhood 56th St. and 7th Av. Saturday; reward. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Raccoon neckpiece, taken by mistake at Horse Show Friday night; advertiser has yours. Call Deremeaux, phone 6458 Columbus. Address 939 5th Av.

LOST—A pair of tortoise-shell rimmed spectacles, in case, in 10:24 train from Rye last Thursday; reward. Notify M. S. Key, Kirklawn, Rye, N. Y.

LOST—Umbrella, Sunday evening, at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, first balcony, man's umbrella with alligator head, bone handle; reward. H. Hommel, 113 4th Av.

LOST—Sunday, 5th Av., between 37th-39th, blue leather bag containing keys and money; reward. 'Phone 714—Plaza.

LOST—Metropolitan Opera House, matinee, Nov. 22, lady's umbrella, silver handle; suitable reward. R 29 Times.

LOST—Feb, initial "H. C."; reward for return. Harry Cohn, 50 East Morningside Av.

LOST—Pearl and diamond oval-shaped brooch; liberal reward. Mrs. Hull, 27 East 62d St.

LOST—S. A. E. fraternity pin; initial "C." on back. R 33 Times.

LOST—Reward to finder of money, 116th St., Monday. K Times Harlem.

$500 REWARD
FOR RETURN OF THE FIVE STAMPS (1869 INVERTS) THAT DISAPPEARED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1913; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. C. E. CHAPMAN, 2 WALL ST.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Sunday morning, from 52 East 74th, white West Highland terrier; answers to the name of Bonnie. Liberal reward if returned to L. V. Froment.

LOST—Boston bulldog, brindle, white markings, white breast; green collar, brass trimmings; very liberal reward. Return 149 West 64th.

LOST—Small black and tan dog, 99th St. and Broadway; answers to the name of Monty; reward. 6139 Riverside.

LOST.—Tiger cat; blue collar. More, 159 West 92d St.

Public Notices

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Ida Lewis, she having left my bed and board. TOM LEWIS.

Business Opportunities

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., procured; underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks; no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 1 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin, Ireland.

LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000, can buy control in going manufacturing proposition; ready market; enormous return on investment; owner professional man without time for active management; references required. Y 330 Times.

Furnished house; three baths; furnishings, elegant and practically new, costing recently $2,000; finest location for high-class boarding place; take $1,200, part cash, or lease house furnished; call at once. 512 West 149th St., near Broadway.

DENMARK.—Energetic agent, well introduced, wants representations of good American factories, (machines and technical goods;) first-class references. Knud Salomon, Nytorv, Copenhagen.

UNUSUAL INVESTMENT.
Wanted, party with $25,000 to purchase interest in well established retail business of ladies' high-class dresses, furs and hats. Apply Charles F. Warneck, 290 5th Av.

Allotment of stock dividend, payer 25 years; fully secured; would sell whole or part to immediate purchasers at par. Address Hall, R 20 Times.

New Coney Island Carousel Company, having new patents, offers ground floor opportunity for few investors. A 175 Times Downtown.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats, newly built; exceptional proposition. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Have honest business proposition; large profits; little cash needed; investigation invited. Box 150 Times.

Responsible party may secure a house, furnished and nearly filled with boarders, on easy terms. L 118 Times.

Active partner wanted by established export and import house. D 230 Times Downtown.

Drug store for sale; good business. Address Smith, Station B, Jacksonville, Florida.

I want to buy profitable business or partnership; have $7,500. P 98 Times.

Business Notices.

$3 buys the best written circular letter any one in New York can produce; any business; best advice; suggestions free. Call National Advertising Service, 1,182 Broadway, at 28th St.

Smokestacks and ventilating sheet metal work in all branches, light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 408 East 151st St. Tel. 6664 Melrose.

Accountant, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentangled; terms moderate; references.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. E. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

A.—47 5TH AV.—Handsome steam heated rooms, singly, en suite; table board; references.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; other rooms; fine table.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam, telephone; table guests.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCE.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE. 102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE.
Accommodation unsurpassed.
Double rooms, $16; single, $8.
Steam Heated; Superior table; Southerners.

57TH ST., 551 WEST.—First-class large room; southern exposure; board; reference; telephone.

65TH, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room, exceptionally well-appointed house, for one or two persons desiring superior accommodations.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining; excellent table.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—10th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private telephone; steam heat.

79TH ST., 102 WEST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, COZY, COMFORTABLE; REFERENCES.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

106-110 WEST 80TH.
THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
can accommodate a few table guests who appreciate pure, wholesome, well-balanced meals with refined surroundings.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; hall room; baths; conveniences.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extension bath; parlor dining; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST. — Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 3371 Riverside.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

115TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room; excellent table; refined locality; American family.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room to let, with good board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

149TH ST., 540 TO 558 WEST.
Main entrance at 544.
Near B'way Subway and beautiful Riverside. Select, nicest and healthiest section.
"THE AUDUBON,"
select place, catering to refined people. Among 100 bright, clean, and newly decorated rooms, we offer the following vacancies:
Large rooms, electricity, 'phone, bath, $10, $12, $14 for one;
$15, $18, $20 for two.
Smaller rooms, $8 to $10.
Entire floor of two or three rooms and private bath, $20 up.
German kitchen.
Deliciously prepared meals; parlor dining rooms; separate tables; sitting rooms; every comfort; a home.
Telephone 2757 Audubon. Vondrann.

A BEAUTIFUL ROOM or suite, with bath; food wholesome and nourishing; vegetables fresh from the farm, and eggs, milk, and cream and butter; nuts and fruit; cooking that is homelike in its daintiness and deliciousness; the cheerful company of refined people; attendance that is unobtrusive yet untiring; service solicitous yet not servile; immaculately clean and comfortable beds that invite sleep; a place for clean, refined people wishing to avoid the annoyances, worries, and cares of housekeeping and desiring a permanent home are invited; moderate rates. Telephone Audubon 2758 or call at 512 West 149th St.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

REFINED people looking for a home may find one at 362 West 118th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man paying guest; large, well-furnished room, private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
106-108-110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 553, two blocks north 137th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 909, (103d St. Subway.)—Pleasant room; excellent table; refined home; parlor, dining.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1359-W Main.

Board Wanted

BOARD and room, either furnished or unfurnished, wanted by woman going to business during the day; girl of 4½ years to be cared for in mother's absence. L 116 Times.

Refined young Spaniard seeks home with cultured American family, congenial and young people; references exchanged. B 18 Times Downtown.

BOARD WANTED in private family by young lady, west side. E. Opper, 311 West 112th St.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Two-room suite; private bath; $7; smaller rooms; moderate.

26TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Business men; quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $2.50-$7.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; twin beds; suitable one or two gentlemen; $6, $7.

38TH, 8 EAST.—STUDIO AND SMALL ROOMS; REASONABLE.

44TH ST., 145 EAST.—Large and single room, neatly furnished; private house; gentleman.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-size room, bath; gentleman; reference; $4.50.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen; references.

63D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

90TH ST., 70 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private house; modern conveniences; scrupulously clean; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms, back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 943.—Doctor would share a perfectly equipped office with another doctor; also a large front room and bath; electric light; steam heat; private house. Phone 96 Lenox.

MADISON AV., (34th St.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; neat; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; adjoining bath, $25 upward; famous private residence. Telephone 3644 Spring.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

22D, 269 WEST.—Single, double; private bath; electricity, steam; house quiet, select; good service.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; electricity; bathrooms; Summer rates; nice suite of rooms.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Comfortable large room, running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $8.

40TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; small rooms.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Splendid room; bath, steam, electricity; suitable gentlemen.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

53D, 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; running water; clean, quiet; telephone; references.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam-heated suites, rooms; private baths; newly decorated; moderate.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms; also front, rear parlor; shower; telephone.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.
Large room; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Several desirable vacancies; double rooms, $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwards.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; highest references.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Commodious room, en suite or separate; private bath; references.

60TH ST., 110 EAST.—Two large rooms, newly decorated; every convenience.

64TH ST., 155 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; worth investigating; Winter rates one-half.

70TH, 273 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentlemen; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, well furnished; private bath optional; $8-$10.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Front, back parlor for doctor or studio; also large room; southern exposure; Subway "L"; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.
Large, small rooms; hot water, heat; private house; gentlemen or married couples.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Newly furnished front, suitable two, $6. 9987 Columbus. Subway.

72D, 123 WEST.—Private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L," Subway.

73D, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference; reasonable.

73D, 160 WEST.—Pleasant front room in private house, suitable for two.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references. Telephone Schuyler 1017.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

77TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large room; exceptionally handsomely furnished; dressing room; refined; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges. Reasonable to permanent party.

80TH ST., 159 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, adjoining bath; telephone, running water; no other roomers; gentlemen. Barnett.

82D, 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; baths; homelike; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, light room; running water; handsomely furnished; "L." Lartigue.

85TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; well kept private house; telephone; reference.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with baths; heat; central; phone; private house.

86TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished room; telephone; breakfast optional; Subway, "L." Kuntz.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; first flight; continuous hot water; references.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent location; conveniences; Subway, "L"; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cheerful room; private bath; select house; telephone.

93D ST., 19 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; running water, heat; reasonable.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; "L," Subway; refined home; reasonable; telephone.

94TH ST., 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, with front sleeping room. Mrs. Kaspis.

94TH ST., 116 WEST.—Excellent furnished rooms; private house; telephone; Subway, elevated convenience; moderate.

94TH ST., 136-138 WEST, (The La Grand.)—Large front parlor; doctor or dentist; single room; excellent meals.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bathroom; refined surroundings. Owner; reference.

95TH, 122 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; every convenience; private phone; great bargain.

95TH, 145 West.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, "L."

96TH, 104 WEST.—Small, sunny room, bath adjoining; 2d floor; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mrs. A. McManus.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; dressing rooms; large closets; strictly private.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; telephone.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house, desirable for man and wife; references.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Trained nurse, seldom home, would share room, adjoining bath; private house; $3; phone, Subway, elevated.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house; telephone; references.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Large sunny parlor, bedroom; handsomely furnished; piano. Apartment 6A.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom; high-class apartment; business woman. Smith.

108TH ST., 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams, 3802 Riverside.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; restaurant in building; telephone; reference. Hubbell.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

113TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 24.—Desirable room, suitable two gentlemen; lavatory.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large, medium, newly furnished; cleanliness; comforts; conveniences; one block subway express; near Riverside Drive; breakfast or board optional; Southern cooking. ROTHWELL.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; shower, elevator, telephone; vicinity of Columbia University. Lyman.

115TH ST., 403 WEST.—Elevator apartment; very desirable room; references. Apt. 22.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Attractive double room, overlooking park; exceptional table; moderate. Apt. 5.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, double, single; elevator, electricity. Apartment 41.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, attractive room, near Columbia; reasonable. 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant outside rooms; elevator, telephone, steam heat. Apply directly to Apartment 51.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Front rooms; single or en suite, with piano; housekeeping or for gentlemen. Robertson.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Beautiful, light, heated rooms, $2.50 up; elevator; telephone. Miller.

136TH (587 Riverside Drive).—Beautiful rooms, modern elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson; bus, subway transportation; board optional; reasonable. Apt. 5 A.

138TH ST., 608 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished, large rooms, with private bath; meals optional; absolutely private family; every convenience.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming-house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $5.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 3,301, (133d.)—Attractive room; heated; suitable two; board optional; moderate. Mahrer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620 (corner of 139th St.).—Single or double, handsomely furnished room; adjoining bath, with shower; business gentleman; references. Avery.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (corner 115th.)—Parlor bedroom; overlooking Hudson; meals. Apartment 27.

THE CLARKSON,
Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $3.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Restaurant. Call 33 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 841.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms with private family; all modern conveniences. Mrs. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76 (Heights).—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway, $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

CRANBERRY ST., 13.—Lovely, well-heated rooms; homelike surroundings; all conveniences.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

WANTED by gentleman, room with, or near bath; with private family preferred; must be convenient to Subway or elevated trains. Write, giving full information, R 42 Times.

Help Wanted Female

A NORWEGIAN servant girl to go South. Albert Peterson, the Norwegian Emigrants' Home.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments.

ALSO
DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING. — Requires a number of girls as parcel wrappers. If under 16 years of age, come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ALSO
CASHIERS.—The services of a number of young women cashiers. Those having tube room experience preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, Third Floor, Central Building.

COOK.—Wanted, Englishwoman for a small family in country; best references required; wages $35. Write for appointment Mrs. B. W. Dudley, Short Hills, N. J.

CORSET DEMONSTRATOR wanted for Brooklyn store. Apply Cortland Skirt Company, office 225 5th Av., between 1 and 4 o'clock Tuesday; references required.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses. Middle West city of 200,000; state experience and salary desired. Y 323 Times.

DESIGNER on waists, with references from a $9 house; good salary; steady position. Fair Waist Co., 65 West Houston St.

GENTLEWOMAN, take entire charge of gentleman's country home near New York, small family; must have had experience in refined surroundings. "H. T.," 49 Times.

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Bring working papers with you.
Better positions open for those proving satisfactory in this capacity.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

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Require the services of
A NUMBER OF NEAT-APPEARING YOUNG GIRLS,
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SOLICITORS.—Good positions for few refined women taking subscriptions to high-class woman's magazine. Apply eighth floor, John J. Mitchell Co., 41 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER in public stenographer's office; a beginner wanted; must be bright and quick; able to take dictation and transcribe notes accurately; good office for experience. L 117 Times.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WILL have a vacancy for two, and probably three, educated ladies Dec. 1. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
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LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted. Male

BOY WANTED, about 16 years old, to assist in order department of wholesale house. Address Wilbur, Box B 116 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.
A HIGH-GRADE, CAPABLE MAN WANTED FOR PERMANENT POSITION IN HABERDASHERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK CITY; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND HIGH CREDENTIALS, ALSO ACCUSTOMED TO WAITING ON THE BETTER CLASS CITY TRADE. CALL AFTER 9:30 A. M. W. G. WHITE, 11 WEST 19TH ST.

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GARDENER wanted in Brooklyn; private grounds and house; all-year-round position; must thoroughly understand hot house work and give good references; single man preferred. Reply by letter only, giving names of previous employers, experience, salary expected, &c., to A. G. Jarvis, care of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
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FOR THEIR LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES SECTIONS.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

JANITOR.—Steam heat, hot water. Call, between 2 and 3 P. M., 383 2d Av. Schreiber.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—A new proposition, less than one hour from New York, at station; commission. Call, 2 to 3, Knight McMenamy Co., 45 West 34th.

SHEET WRITERS.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.,
34th St., New York,
require the services of experienced sheet writers for their shipping department.

SALESMEN.—A few more salesmen wanted for the Lamp Campaign of the New York City Gas Companies. Good opportunity and permanent position for good men. Liberal commission. Al references required. Men speaking a foreign language preferred. Call Monday between 9 and 12 A. M. at 175 East 114th St., second floor; ask for Mr. Rowe.

SALESMAN.

TIMES SQ. STATION NOW BEFORE BOARD

Plans to Care for Dual Subway Traffic Offered by Broadway Association's Engineer.

ANSWERS TO OBJECTIONS

Commission's Engineers Working on Plans Which Would Divide Two Express Stations.

The Times Square problem was taken up yesterday by the Public Service Commission for final study and determination. It had before it the suggestions of its own engineers, which have met with great opposition from a number of the residents, business men and property owners of the neighborhood, and also the proposals of the Broadway Association and the Forty-second Street Subway Association, as reduced to the form of a plan by Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the former body.

The point of issue is one of great importance to the city at large, as well as to those who have their places of business in Times Square, as the traffic returns of the present Subway show that there is no point now served by a local station which has anything like as many passengers starting from it as Times Square. Moreover, at Broadway and Forty-second Street the two great new rapid transit systems come closest to each other, and a natural point of transfer is formed. On the decision now taken by the commission as to the arrangement of stations at this point depends the convenience of travel of a large section of the population of the city for as long as the subway system lasts.

The view put forward by Mr. Opdycke was that the commission should recognize frankly that there would be daily a great stream of traffic to and from the southern end of Times Square, and that in order to avoid the congestion on the streets above the subway lines and in order to facilitate in the highest degree the operation of trains, the express stations on both the Interborough and the B. R. T. should be located as near as possible to Forty-second Street and should be connected by sub-grade passages. Moreover, he suggested to the commission that in order to provide the traveling public with the most convenient means of reaching their destinations a great underground concourse should be provided under Times Square.

This plan differs materially from that on which the engineering force of the commission has been working, although no final decision has yet been reached by the Commissioners. The tentative list of stations for the B. R. T. Broadway line it was proposed that the B. R. T. should have only a local station at Forty-second Street, and that even this should not serve Times Square directly. It would run down Broadway from the southern line of Forty-second Street as far as Fortieth Street, and all those who came from Brooklyn by this line, in order to reach all the hotels, theatres, and office buildings at the southern end of Times Square would be forced to come to the street level, and would thereby add to the already congested traffic.

The express station suggested by the tentative B. R. T. plan would be at the northern end of Times Square centring at Forty-eighth Street and stretching from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street.

Mr. Opdycke explained yesterday fully to the Commissioners his alternative, laying stress on the great advantage it possessed in practically duplicating Broadway and Seventh Avenue below grade at the point where today it is most difficult to get along the streets. Since the Interborough express station in Seventh Avenue will reach as far south as Fortieth Street, and the B. R. T. would have, according to his ideas, an express station under Broadway from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Street, with a connection between the two stations through the Times building, it would be impossible, Mr. Opdyck pointed out, for a passenger to go from the Metropolitan Opera House to the Criterion Theatre without ascending to the street level.

Moreover, as the mezzanine over the Brooklyn Rapid Transit station would be extended to the west until it met the wall of the Interborough's new subway in Seventh Avenue, one of the most dangerous crossings of the city would be escaped by thousands of persons every day. The subway passengers as they left their trains would be distributed easily in the underground concourse as they are now at the terminus of the Hudson Tube in Greeley Square, and an abundance of entrances to the subway could be provided to the concourse so that it would be possible to reach either the Brooklyn Rapid Transit or the Interborough express trains from any part of the lower end of Times Square without crossing the streets.

Objection was raised by the engineers of the commission to Mr. Opdycke's plan on the ground that it would necessitate the construction of the B. R. T. express station on a curve, and that experience at the present Times Square Station had shown how awkward that was. Mr. Opdycke replied that there was all the difference in the world between the curve of the present station and the curve of that which he had designed. The radius of the curve of the present station is 400 feet; the radius of the station he had suggested would be 2,000 feet. That, he told the Commissioners, meant that, even if the B. R. T. ran cars with centre doors, like the present Interborough ones, the distance of those centre doors from the platform would be only one inch, a quite negligible matter.

Then it was objected that such a concentration of stations as Mr. Opdycke suggested would lead to great difficulty in handling the sewers, gas, and water pipes, and other subterranean structures. To this Mr. Opdycke answered that whatever station plan was followed, some very complicated problems would have to be solved. Moreover, recent experience had shown that the sewers, as they are to-day, are totally inadequate in the case of heavy storms, and that, whether the city wished it or not, it was forced to undertake a radical remodeling of its sewer system in this particular locality. So, while it was tackling such a difficult piece of work as lies ahead of it in Times Square, it might just as well consider the necessities of the traffic problem and fit the sewers and the other underground pipes to those.

Mr. Opdycke was able to tell the Commissioners that he had in support of his idea of a great central traffic exchange under the southern end of Times Square many of the principal property owners and business men of the neighborhood. One of those who has urged this idea on the commission is F. A. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor.

"As far as my personal interests are concerned," he said last night, "it makes no difference to me whether the B. R. T. express station is to the north or the south end of Times Square, but as a citizen it appears there can be no possible question as to which is the right arrangement. To handle the great traffic, which must come to this centre, it seems to me, can only be done by providing some such concourse as Mr. Opdycke has proposed. It will take people off the streets at the point where now the congestion is greatest, and will enable them to move quickly, safely, and with comfort in the direction they wish."

SHOPPERS SEE A SHOOTING.

Grocer Wounds a Bystander In Attacking Man He Finds with His Wife.

Late yesterday afternoon, when the street was thronged with shoppers, a small man with a revolver in his hand ran across Fifth Avenue at Fourteenth Street. He was pursuing another man and a woman, who, twenty feet ahead of him, were pushing those who barred their path to right and left in a frantic effort to escape. Then the man with the revolver fired twice at intervals of a few seconds. The shots threw the crowd into a panic, and traffic on the avenue was blocked by the stampede of those on the sidewalk to get out of range of the bullets. Mrs. Agnes Woodburn of 254 West Fifteenth Street, who with a friend had just come out of a store, sank to the ground with a bullet in her left leg.

Traffic Policeman Delehanty, on duty at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, sprang to the man's side as he took aim for a third shot, and, throwing him to the ground, took the revolver away from him. Detective Finn of the Mercer Street Police Station, who was near by when the shots were fired, ran after the man and woman for whom the shots were intended. The detective caught the man after a chase of three blocks, down Fifth Avenue, across Thirteenth Street, and along University Place. A man who had seen the shooting, and who had followed the detective, handed him a revolver, which he said the prisoner had thrown away in his flight.

The police obtained the names of several persons who had seen the shots fired, among them James Leopold, a banker, of 357 West Eighty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Leopold. Their automobile was blocked in the crush at the crossing. After the excitement was over Mrs. Leopold shook hands with Policeman Delehanty.

"They can't criticise the bravery of the New York police now," she told him.

Mr. Leopold said that he would go to Police Headquarters to-day to tell Commissioner Waldo of the bravery shown by Delehanty and Detective Flynn.

The police said it was surprising that only one person was wounded by the shots. Mrs. Woodburn was attended by a surgeon from the New York Hospital and was then taken to her home in an ambulance. Her wound was not serious, but she was suffering from shock.

The accounts given by the prisoners to the police of the circumstances that led up to the shooting did not agree. Joseph Mazza, 29 years old, a grocer, of 130 Beach Street, Red Bank, N. J., was the man who fired the shots. He said that his wife had been enticed from her home by Joseph Romeo, the other prisoner, who lived at 422 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. Romeo, he said, was a laborer. He had $187 in his pocket.

Mazza said he had filed a complaint against Romeo with the chief of Police Wines of Red Bank. He had followed Romeo and his wife to this city, he said, and after a search of several days, met them in Fifth Avenue at Fourteenth Street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He said he denounced Romeo for stealing his wife, and that Romeo drew a revolver. Mazza said that he shot in self-defense.

Romeo said that he was running away from Mazza when the shots were fired, and that he did not threaten the grocer. He said that he had known Mrs. Mazza for several years. Mrs. Mazza defended Romeo, and said that she had been forced by her husband's cruelty to run away from him. Mazza was held for carrying a revolver and for attempted felonious assault, and Romeo for carrying a revolver. Assistant District Attorney Reynolds will investigate the charge by Mazza that Romeo has violated the Mann white slave law.

ACTORS TO MAKE TAX TEST.

Shuberts' Right to Hold Out 1 Per Cent. Disputed by Henry Mortimer.

The newly formed Actors' Equity Association, an organization of which Francis Wilson is President, is to test the right of theatrical managers to hold out any part of an actor's salary to meet the requirements of the income tax. The matter was called to the attention of the association by Henry Mortimer, a member.

Mr. Mortimer, who has been in several plays produced by the Shuberts this season, was in the cast of a one-act play, "Fancy Free," at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall last week under the direction of the same firm. When his salary was offered on Sunday night he was informed that 1 per cent. of his week's pay of $150 had been taken out to hold for the income tax. Mr. Mortimer refused to accept the money offered him, and yesterday made a demand upon Lee Shubert for his full salary. He was informed that the Shuberts' attorney had advised the firm that it should hold out 1 per cent. of every actor's salary where that actor was likely to earn more than $3,000 a year under the provisions of the income tax law. Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Shubert had some hot words over the matter, and the actor laid the matter before his attorney and also before the Actors' Equity Association, which will take action at once.

At the Shubert offices last night it was said that in all cases where a Shubert employe seemed likely to earn more than $3,000 in a year the 1 per cent was being taken out and that where it was necessary the money would be returned to the employe if it should not be due to the Government.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

Porto Rico Coffee
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FIND MOTHERS MAKE THE BEST TEACHERS

Dr. Wile Says Twelve States Prefer Them to Spinsters Because of Their Experience.

PROTEST MEETING HELD

Noted Speakers Denounce Attitude of the Board of Education—Barnard Students Serve as Ushers.

Eight hundred men and women attended at Cooper Union last night a meeting held under the auspices of the League for the Civic Service of Women to protest against the action of the Board of Education in dismissing from the public schools married women teachers who have become mothers. Magistrate Freschi presided and a delegation of students from Barnard College, under the leadership of Miss Freda Kirchwey, daughter of Dean Kirchwey of the Columbia University Law School, were ushers. Among the speakers were Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education, who has championed the married teachers; Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Norman Hapgood, Dr. James P. Warbasse, the Rev. Waldo Adams Amos, Edwin Slosson, and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, President of the League for the Civic Service of Women.

Dr. Wile asserted that the sole test for teachers in the public schools should be efficiency. He decried the attitude of those members of the Board of Education who insisted that a married teacher should resign.

"The schools," said Dr. Wile, "do not constitute an employment agency. It is unfair to the pupils to insist that a competent teacher with a splendid record who has become a mother should make way for an inexperienced girl with no knowledge of the great problems of life and with no experience of its fundamental obligations."

Dr. Wile said that a canvass of the Boards of Education in those States where married teachers were allowed to retain their places had resulted in replies showing that eighteen out of twenty were in favor of the married teachers. In only twelve States, he said, were mother teachers employed in the schools, and in such States it had been found that the great experience of maternity, with its broadening influence upon a woman's natural sympathies, made her an even more desirable teacher for children than a spinster.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw told the audience that the fight for the mother teachers had not been won with the decision of Justice Seabury against the action taken by the Board of Education. She read newspaper editorials in which the writers deplored the fact that under the existing law Justice Seabury's decision was sound and advocating a change in the laws affecting the teachers. She warned her hearers that Justice Seabury's opinion might be reversed by the higher courts, which, she asserted, "are not so progressive in their views as Justice Seabury."

Norman Hapgood said that the feminist movement was a revolt against the mediaeval estimate of womanhood which regarded woman as an inferior being and condemned her to household labor, mental tastes, and child-bearing. Dr. Warbasse condemned what he called the social hypocrisy which regarded child-bearing as something to be ashamed of and avoided.

Edwin Slosson said that the New York teachers were not fighting for a strange principle. He explained that in Sweden the married teacher was regarded highly, and obtained a leave of absence with pay while bearing a child. The same rule applied, he said, in France and Great Britain.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale said that the League for the Civic Service of Women was the most radical organization in the feminist movement today. The cause of woman suffrage, she said, was almost a conservative one compared to it.

MRS. BISHOP HESITATES.

Divorce Decree Will Be Vacated Unless She Decides.

Mrs. Abigail Hancock Bishop will have to decide within the next ten days whether she wants her interlocutory decree of divorce made final or whether she wants it vacated. She procured the interlocutory decree last May from her husband, James Cunningham Bishop, of the banking firm of Redmond & Co., and got with it alimony at the rate of $20,000 a year.

There the matter rested until Mr. Bishop applied through his attorney, Henry W. Taft, to the courts to find out whether he was to consider himself a single or a married man. The alimony was cut down to $10,000, with $2,500 for each of the two children who remained with the wife.

Yesterday Justice Giegerich declared that the decree would be vacated in ten days unless an application is made to make it permanent. If this is not done the couple may decide to live together again.

BROOKS AS POLICE HEAD.

Friends of ex-Inspector Petition Mitchel to Appoint Him.

Petitions are being circulated for the signatures of those who wish to urge Mayor-elect Mitchel to name as Police Commissioner ex-Inspector Nicholas Brooks, who was retired from the force six years ago by Commissioner Bingham. Brooks served thirty-five years on the force, and is now head of the criminal investigating department of Dunn & Jewsson at 150 Nassau Street.

Mr. Brooks lives at 341 West 121st Street. During all his service in the Police Department no charge was ever made against him, it is said by his friends.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers Sailing Today, and Some of the Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam to-day are:

C. T. Bailey, Mrs. H. K. Blackmer, Henry M. Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bruce, Mrs. R. M. Clark, Col. and Mrs. J. Spencer Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Eberhardt, F. W. Garber, Mrs. R. G. Haviland, Miss Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Newman, C. L. Patterson, Mrs. John M. Pugh, W. W. Richards, Mrs. S. C. Southwick, King Upton, and Mrs. Franklin A. Wilson.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Dr. and Mrs. Diaz Albertini, Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Ball, Mrs. H. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle, the Misses Biddle, Mrs. M. W. Billiott, Mrs. H. K. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Gozzy, Baron Guido von Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Grimwood, Dr. and Mrs. R. Grun, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, George W. Hartzell, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, Mrs. J. W. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. E. Hyams, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Mastindale, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. May, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Merrill, D. J. Partello, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. A. N. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Yarnall.

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—Mrs. Charles F. Aked, Mrs. William Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. R. Walter Bell, Mrs. C. R. Boyce, Miss Boyce, the Right Rev. Mgr. Richard Brady, Mr. and Mrs. B. Briscoe, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Brower, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Bullinger, H. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs Jules Cassard, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Choate, the Rev. Father Carr, A. S. D. Cousland, P. W. Darrow, Mrs. Simeon Ford, A. W. Gamage, Mrs. Harold Gorst, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Halg, Robert J. Hill, L. T. Homan, Thomas Hooper, J. B. Irving, James Keith, the Rev. Dr. John Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morris, Mrs. E. H. Potter, the Misses Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Purdy, H. B. Raines, Donald C. Ross, Mortimer E. H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stillman, and Raymond Willis.

ADVERTISEMENT.

University Club, Born in September.

Drooped brim Derbies found their birthplace at Truly Warner Stores.

We told Mr. Goodresser back in September that the University Club, our new drooped brim Derby, was the smartest Derby style of the season.

The $5.00 hatters are now beginning to show drooped brim Derbies. Of course that does not make them any better nor any worse, but it simply goes to prove that whenever Mr. Goodresser wants the smartest Hat at least three months in advance, he will find it at Truly Warner Stores, and the price will only be $2.00.

Stores everywhere. Address all mail orders to Wholesale Dept., 811 Broadway, N. Y.

HIS WILL IN ONE LINE.

Goebbels Left All "Belongings" to His Widow.

One of the briefest wills ever entered for probate in the Surrogates' Court was filed yesterday, which read:

New York City, 20 April, 1913.
In case of death, my belongings go to my wife. ADOLPH GOEBBELS.

Mr. Goebbels died on Nov. 6, leaving an estate of $6,000. His wife, Marie Goebbels, lives at 424 East Eighty-third Street

Look for the Yellow Label.

Natural Aperient Water from Spain

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Indispensable for all who lead a sedentary life.

Its use gives a healthy tone to all functions of the system.

Small quantity suffices. wineglassful only.

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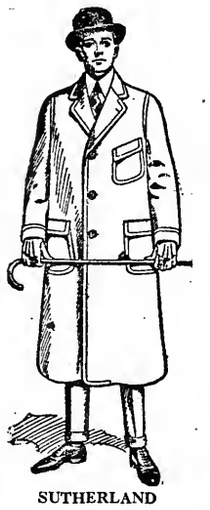

SUTHERLAND

It's all right for the Players to keep cool, but not for the Spectators.

For Thanksgiving's Outing and Saturday's Army & Navy Struggle you'll want extra Clothing. Come here for it.

Ulsters with Convertible or Shawl Collars....$20 to $50

Mackinaws in all kinds of Plaids.....$8.00 to $12.50

Sweaters, pure worsted, Shawl Collars.....$3.50 to $6.00

Woolen Caps....$1.00 to $2.00

Overcoats.....$20 to $40

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Gloves, Mufflers, Warm Underwear and Hosiery.

Whatever you want and on the minute.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, near 32d Street
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A Week of Alluring Clothes Values—

Suits and Overcoats to Measure

$40 to $50 Materials Reduced to $25

$25 to $30 Materials Reduced to $20

This week you can save $5 to $25 on a Suit or Overcoat to measure. You can get exactly what you want at much less than you expected to pay. Assortment and prices can't be matched even in ready-to-wear clothing.

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E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 FOR 25 CTS.

THE THREE LONG POINT COLLARS YOU SEE WORN EVERYWHERE.

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MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." West 42d St. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:10.

THE SANCTUARY OF THE SMILE,
THE TEMPLE OF THE TITILLATION,
THE HOME OF THE MERRY HA! HA!

KLAW & ERLANGER present
The Musical Comedy Par Excellence

Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan
Music by Ivan Caryll

IF YOU ARE IN THE PROXIMITY

of Broadway and 42d Street to-night, and hear a tremendous uproar, don't conjure up a scene of riot and violence. It is the great audience at the New Amsterdam Theatre, whose unrestrained laughter and applause float out upon the Great White Way. "The Little Cafe"—the Mecca now of a myriad of mirthseekers—rocks with their gales of gayety. They have found in the flash, sparkle and brilliancy of this gem of purest ray serene

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NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY AT EVERY PERFORMANCE!

YES, AND THERE ARE GIRLS--GIRLS--GIRLS--AND THEN SOME!

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. M.'s T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-M'W. THURS. AND SAT. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. 7th Month nr. B'way. "Easily Best Comedy and Music in New York." CHRISTIE MACDONALD In the Season's Best Musical Play. SWEETHEARTS Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thanksgiving & Sat.

To-day's Philosophy

ACCORDING TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MR. TRAINER.

"Our National Government spends twenty millions a year to exterminate an animal pest, but not a dollar for preventive measures against the human pest—the criminal."

DAVID BELASCO'S THRILLING CRIME PLAY.

THE MAN INSIDE
CRITERION B'way 44th St. NOW Evs. 8:15.
3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thur., Sat.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of In Motion Pictures. To-day, 2:30. Fri. and Sun. Aft. 2:30. Sun. Ev. 8:30. RICHARD WAGNER All Seats 25c. & 50c.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. 8:20 P. M. Mats. Thurs., Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER present ELSIE Ferguson in WM. HURLBUT'S Comedy The Strange Woman "There is yet to be seen talent, beauty and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON, and made rarer still by the priceless possession of youth." *N. Y. Sun.* A Play Worth While

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Extra Matinee THANKSGIVING DAY. "What Bunty did for the Scotch Gen. John Regan DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Th'ksg'g, Sat. Mr. Cyril Maude in an entirely new play, "GRUMPY" A Modern Comedy Drama.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. LIBERTY BURLESQUE GIRLS

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. THE Phone 4590 Bryant. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 SHARP (Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.) MISLEADING LADY

GLOBE B'way 46 St. Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess with ANN SWINBURNE. Mats. Sat. & Thanksgiving.

MOST NOVEL PLAY IN YEARS GEO. M. COHAN'S MYSTERY FARCE SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR THEATRE EVES. 8:20 MAT. WED. THANKSGIVING & SAT. 2:20

Gaiety B'y, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. T'm'w, 2:30. NEARLY MARRIED With BRUCE McRAE. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. M. Pop. Mat. T'm'w. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Grand 23 St. & 8 Ave. RICHARD BENNETT Wed. & Mat. "DAMAGED GOODS."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed., at 8:15. Lucia. Hempel; Cristalli (debut), Amato, Rossi, Bada, Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Thanks'g Day, Mat. at 1. Parsifal, Fremstad; Jorn, Well, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel, Reiss, Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada, Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Boris Godunoff. Ober, Braslau, Sparkes, Maubourg, Duchene; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss, Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold, Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sat. at 8. Faust. Ferrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Friday Aft., Nov. 28, at 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, Henri Leon Le Roy Clarinet.
CLASSIC PROGRAMME.
Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT 8:15 1st Subscription Concert. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. Tschaikowsky's "PATHETIQUE" Soloist: MAURICE WARNER, Violin. Seats, 50c. to $2 at Box Office, and 1 W. 34th St.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon, at 3. JOSEF HOFMANN 2nd PIANO RECITAL. (STEINWAY PIANO.) Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 2d, at 3. PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE GOODSON (Knabe Piano.) Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret 8:30 to 1 Tens 3 to 6:30 Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mac Murray, the Marvellous Millers. 20 others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat., at 2. To-night and All Week, "THAIS." Extra Mat. Thurs., "International Ballet," with "Hansel and Gretel."

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS Seats All Operas & Theatres. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1418 B'y. Tel. 3663-3664 Bry't.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Coort of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON
(Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.)
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way
MERCHANT OF VENICE. Wed. Eve.....Hamlet
Thurs. Mat., Passing & Sacrament. Eve.....Mice & Men
Fri...Passing & Sacrament
Sat. Mat. Merchant of Venice Eve...Light That Failed

44TH ST. Music Hall Management Lew Fields BEST TALENT IN THE WORLD TWICE EVERY DAY IN THE WORLD'S LATEST NOVELTIES. Mats. Best Seats 50c.; Eves. Best Seats $1.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. OH I SAY! The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Thanksg'g & Sat. The Marriage Game

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. THE LURE Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w, Thanksg'g & Sat., 2:30.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Th'ksg'g & Sat. THE Family Cupboard

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. AT BAY Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, Thanksg'g & Sat., 2:20.

Direction WINTHROP AMES. The Great Adventure By ARNOLD BENNETT
Booth THEATRE 45th Street, West of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thanksg'g & Sat., 2:15.
THE BEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON. with JANET BEECHER and LYN HARDING

LITTLE 240 W. 44th. Wed., Thurs. 2:30. Ev. 8:15. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark.

LYRIC 42D, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. OURSELVES

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY EXTRA MAT. TH'KSG'G.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL. Connell BORATIO Seats 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Night & Thurs. Mat., KAMERADSCHAFT.

WINTER GARDEN
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE THURSDAY.
GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT ALL MATINEES. $1.00
NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS
REMEMBER WHAT THE ORIGINAL PRESS VERDICT WAS:
"WINTER GARDEN SHOWS ARE NOT BORN, THEY ARE MADE."
YOU WILL SEE THE TRUTH OF THIS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE PLEASURE SEEKERS
WITH ITS ALL STAR CAST,
INCLUDING
MAX ROGERS, BOBBY NORTH, HARRY COOPER, GEORGE WHITE, HUGH CAMERON, DOROTHY JARDON, MYRTLE GILBERT, VIRGINIA EVANS, FLO MAY, SALLY DALY, MONTGOMERY & MOORE
AND THE
SPECIAL ADDED FEATURES
THE MARVELOUS NESSES
ALFRED & SEGRIST,
Direct from the London Opera House.
The Entire Stage Converted Into A SEA OF ICE
for This Wonderful Couple, Who Were Pronounced by ALAN DALE
The Pavlowa & Mordkin of Skatorial Artists.
In Addition to HEDGES BROS. & JACOBSON
the Universal Favorites,
Direct from Their European Triumphs.
And Last, But Not Least,
THE ONE HUNDRED BROADWAY BEAUTIES
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS
The Arverne Rose
The Uniform in Blue
Get Out and Get Under
Use Nuit Paris
The Faust Trio
The Serpentine Tango
The Wonderful Alps
The Toboggan Slide
Sit Down, You're Rocking the Boat
Crowded Houses Nightly.
Attest the Success of This Worthy Successor of Winter Garden Successes.
Seats Can Be Secured for Six Weeks in Advance at Tyson's—United and All Hotel Stands Without Advance on the Regular Box Office Price.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. T'm'w, Thanksgiving & Sat., 2:30. COME AND BE THRILLED AND LAUGH
One-Act Plays "The Bride." "The Black Mask." "En Deshabille"; "Fear."

WEST END 125th W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Th'ksg'g & Sat. Believe Me, Xantippe John Barrymore & Mary Young.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. and 8th Ave. Phone 477 Greeley. Opening To-morrow Eve. at 8 EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING. The Spectacular Musical Extravaganza, HOP O' MY THUMB From the Drury Lane Theatre, London, with DE WOLF HOPPER AND A COMPANY OF 300. BIGGER THAN "THE WHIP."

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mts. T'm'w & Thur., 25c. 50c. Wm. A. Brady presents Ready Money

CARNEGIE HALL, To-night at 8:15. SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA Prima Donna Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Assisted by Gutia Casini, Russian 'Cellist and Frank La Forge, Pianist (Knabe Piano) Seats 50c. to $2. Box $15 and $18. At Box Office.

ELTINGE West 42 St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONGACRE 48th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Popular Mat. Wed. 50c to $1.50. ADELE EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY

ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 57 St., n'r 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Last 2 Times. "THE MIDNIGHT GIRL." Thursday MATINEE EVENING Ad. Philipp & Co.

IN 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., Brook Ave. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. THE INNER SHRINE

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Jack Norworth, Adele Ritchie Jas. & Bonnie Thornton; Valerie Bergere & Co. & 6 big Acts.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Seymour Brown & Co., "The Green Beetle." Mary Elizabeth, Clark & Verdi, others.

UNION SQ. DAILY MAT. 25c Bickel & Watson; Imhoff, Conn & Coreene; Herron & Gaylord; Fagan & Byron, others.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25, 50, 75c. $1.50. Daily Mat. 25, 50 & 75c. OLGA PETROVA, RALPH HERZ, RAY COX, MARVELOUS MANCHURIANS, ROBERT T. HAINES & 6 other Big Acts.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., at 2:15. LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances. WARFIELD in THE MCCONNER.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

F. F. PROCTOR'S 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. $1. EVA DAVENPORT Bird Millman, Pantomime and Pamlie Usher. Will Ward. & Matinee Girls; 6 others.

23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT THE LITTLEST PRICES 12 BIG ACTS.

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. 3 Performances Daily. Afternoons at 2 & 4.15 Nights at 8:15. One Price--25c 'TRAFFIC IN SOULS' The White Slave Moving Pictures.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Dec. 3, at 8:15. NEVADA (Joint Song Recital) REED VAN DER VEER and MILLER (SOPRANO). (TENOR). Tickets Box Office. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Opera & Theatre Tickets Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy to-day, local rains at night or Thursday; moderate west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,395. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

4 KILLED, 5 HURT, AS AUTOS COLLIDE

Assemblyman T. F. Denney, L. Kohn and Two Women Dead in the Wreckage of One Car.

RUN INTO BY W. L. MORRIS

All in His Party Seriously Injured as Gray Racer Smashed Head-On Into Limousine.

HIT ON PELHAM PARKWAY

Merrymakers in Inn Startled by the Crash—One of Dead Women May Be a Relative of Denney.

A head-on collision between two high-powered automobiles running at full speed on Pelham Parkway shortly before midnight last night killed four persons in one car and seriously injured five others, four of whom may die.

Leonard Kohn, President of the Rex Novelty Company of 2 West Thirty-fifth Street and living at 116 Madison Avenue, was killed in his own car, a heavy limousine, which was running north on the parkway between Eastchester and Williamsbridge Roads.

Assemblyman Thomas F. Denney of the Nineteenth Assembly District, a Democratic member of the last Legislature, who was defeated for re-election, was also killed in the Kohn car. Two handsomely gowned and unidentified women, one of whom wore a signet ring marked "F. A. D.," and who is supposed to be a relative of Denney's, were in the Kohn car and were killed.

In the low gray touring car which collided with Kohn's limousine was a woman later identified as Stella Nelson of 145 West Sixty-sixth Street. The collision occurred almost directly before the Knickerbocker Inn.

The dead:

KOHN, LEONARD, head of the Rex Specialty Company of 2 West Thirty-fifth Street.
DENNEY, THOMAS F., Assemblyman from the Nineteenth District.
TWO FASHIONABLY GOWNED WOMEN, neither apparently more than 28 years old; one wearing a signet ring bearing the letters F. A. D.

The injured are:

MORRIS, W. L., lawyer, 2 Rector Street.
MAHONEY, JEREMIAH, 135 East Thirty-first Street, chauffeur for Mr. Morris.
RICH, BERTRAND, 216 West 100th Street.
ROGERS, RICHARD, colored chauffeur to Mr. Kohn.
NELSON, STELLA, 25 years old, of 145 West Sixty-sixth Street; skull fractured and injured internally.

As nearly as could be learned from persons whose attention was attracted by the heavy crash of the two motor cars, the machine in which the four people were killed, a high-powered limousine car, was proceeding north on Pelham Parkway toward Hunters Island, when a high-power low gray car shot out from the southbound traffic in an effort to pass the automobile ahead.

All in Kohn Party Killed.

When the two cars hit, the limousine body of the northbound car, which was owned by Leonard Kohn, was reduced to splinters. Its top was torn off and the occupants, according to some witnesses, were thrown twenty to thirty feet away.

Employes of the Knickerbocker Inn sent in a hurry call for ambulances, and three from the Fordham Hospital with Drs. McSweeney, Ahern, and Delevan responded. They found the four members of the Kohn party dead. Richard Rogers, the Kohn chauffeur, was badly cut and appeared to have broken ribs and internal injuries. Before he lapsed into unconsciousness he said that Kohn's male companion was Assemblyman Denney, but could give no other information than that he was an old friend. He lost consciousness while trying to tell who the women were. They wore expensive clothing and valuable jewelry.

The low gray car was owned by W. L. Morris and was driven by Jeremiah Mahoney who lived with Morris at 135 East Thirty-first Street. Mahoney was unconscious when picked up. The young woman who was riding in the Morris car was rushed to the hospital in a private touring car before the ambulance arrived.

Shock Startled Merrymakers.

Fragments of the wrecked cars were scattered all over the roadway before the Knickerbocker Inn. The upper parts of both cars were masses of useless junk. The bodies of the four dead victims in the Kohn car—Kohn, Denney, and the two unidentified women—were picked up in the roadway some little distance back of the car with pieces of wreckage all about them.

Among the first on the scene was Mounted Patrolman Dennis McCarthy of the Westchester Police Station, who heard the crash while two blocks away and galloped up to the scene. The accident attracted a large crowd. The Knickerbocker Inn was crowded with merrymakers when the collision occurred.

At the hospital the woman who was injured in the Morris car recovered consciousness long enough to say that she was Stella Nelson of 145 West Sixty-sixth Street. She relapsed into unconsciousness crying "Bert! Bert! Where is my Bert?" Another of the occupants of the Morris car who was taken to the hospital unconscious was identified as Bertrand Rich.

By order of Coroner Shongut, given over the telephone, the bodies of the dead were kept at the scene of the accident until he should arrive, when he said he would order their removal to the Fordham Morgue. The police could find no clue to the identification of the women killed in the Kohn car.

The hospital received a telephone message that Dr. McSweeney had been compelled to go to the Westchester Police Station because of some complaint by an automobilist. What the complaint was could not be learned at the hospital.

The hospital staff was kept so busy

Continued on Page 2.

SCHWAB AFRAID OF TARIFF.

Says Country Faces Worst Depression—But He Hopes for the Best.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The new Democratic tariff has brought the country face to face with the worst depression it has ever known, according to Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who eulogized Andrew Carnegie this afternoon when the Carnegie Institute of Technology celebrated the Ironmaster's seventy-eighth birthday. In an interview, he said:

"This country faces the most serious depression it has ever known—a condition effected by the new tariff. Under the new tariff cost of transportation of steel, for instance, is affected in this manner—that the rate between Bethlehem, Penn., and New York is as great as that between Rotterdam and New York.

"It was true, when Andrew Carnegie said it, that the cost of steel production in this country was so much cheaper here that we could compete with the world and win, but conditions have changed. Patents which were held in this country have run out and are in operation abroad. Methods of production have so advanced in other countries that the cost of making steel has become just about standardized all over the world. And with cheaper transportation under the new tariff other countries can more than successfully compete with us in many lines.

"It is proposed to reduce the cost of living. But what is the use of reducing the cost of living when a laboring man has no job and can earn no money with which to buy the necessities?

"I am not pessimistic. I believe that we will come out all right in the end. This depression comes at a time when the steel business is almost at the height of prosperity, and imposes a condition with which steel men do not agree, but everybody will make the best of it."

DEMAND ANTIQUE EGGS.

Flatbush Wives to Punish Husbands for Spoiling Boycott Plans.

Because their husbands are giving support and encouragement to the enemy, the housewives of Flatbush have been forced to abandon, for a time at least, their planned egg boycott. The women had thought to bring the dealers to terms by refusing to buy eggs until the prices were lowered. They naturally supposed that their husbands would be with them in the fight.

But yesterday is was revealed at a meeting of the Flatbush branch of the Women's Municipal League, held at 785 Flatbush Avenue, that the men were selfishly standing in with the foe by insisting upon having eggs as usual, and at any price, for breakfast.

"Oh, there is more than one way to kill a cat," remarked one woman grimly, at the close of the meeting.

Flatbush grocers were astonished last night at the demand from housewives for eggs of guaranteed antiquity.

WIRELESS NEWS TO TRAIN.

Passengers on Lackawanna Flier Get Bulletins Sent from Scranton.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 25.—For the first time on record, news bulletins taken by wireless were displayed on a moving train to-day. Passengers on No. 3 on the Lackawanna Railroad were astonished to see the latest foreign and home dispatches spread before their eyes as they were being whirled along at sixty miles an hour between this city and Binghamton.

The Scranton Times sent 250 words from the Lackawanna wireless station to the moving train. One was on the battle in Mexico, another regarding the strike in Schenectady, another relating to the dilemma in Washington with respect to landing marines in Mexico.

When the train left Hoboken the wireless apparatus was somewhat disabled, as a generator had burned out. The operator, however, was able to take dispatches and give the passengers a news service unique in history.

"To think we didn't have it for the world's series," mourned an excited Chicago man.

GERMAN HITS JOHNSON.

Riotous Scenes in Paris at Wrestling Match Which Negro Wins.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—There were riotous scenes at the Nouveau Cirque to-night, when Jack Johnson met the German. Urbach, in a wrestling match in the catch-as-catch-can style, throwing the German twice.

Urbach objected to a hostile demonstration from the crowd owing to his unfair methods. After the second bout he struck Johnson in the face. Johnson laughed and did not retaliate.

The police cleared the theatre and made several arrests.

BEACHEY LOOPS THE LOOP.

Biplane Fitted with Upright Motor, Too, Upsetting Expert Theories.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 25.—Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, looped the loop twice in the air above North Island late to-day. Starting at a height of 2,500 feet, he dropped straight downward into the first loop and immediately turned over again into the second, landing afterward. At no time, seemingly, was there any loss of control. Beachey said he would repeat the performance Thursday.

Beachey's feat of looping the loop with a biplane fitted with an upright motor upset the theory of experts, who had asserted that nothing but a revolving motor, such as the Frenchman Pegoud used, could carry an aeroplane over the top of the loop. Beachey said the loop was much easier of achievement than flying upside down. He made several upside-down flights at North Island.

Latest Topsy-Turvy Feat.

VILLACOUBLAY, Nov. 25.—Roland G. Garros to-day accomplished for the first time in a monoplane a flight head downward, carrying a passenger. During the manoeuvre the machine made several loops.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Lusitania, (Cunard Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 1,461 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 P. M.; due 28th, forenoon.

NEVER CROSS A SWEETHEART—
Never bait your wife;
Altogether rubber,
Be your rule in life!
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's —Adv.

SEIZE CLERK FOR $500,000 THEFT

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Former Employe Arrested—Had $102,000 in Loot.

SOLD BOOTY WHOLESALE

Union Pacific and General Electric Bonds and Stocks Carried to Philadelphia.

LONG NIGHT CONFERENCE

Bankers and Lawyers Discuss the Robbery — Prisoner Had Waldorf Room.

That from the vaults of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of 22 William Street there had been stolen $500,000 in bonds and stocks became known last evening when James E. Foye, until recently a clerk in the banking firm's employ, was arrested as he stepped from a train arriving from Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Terminal. It is said that the robbery includes many stock certificates of the General Electric Company, of which the Trust Company is transfer agent.

Early reports had it that the thefts amounted to $200,000, but early this morning detectives who were working on the case said that at least $500,000 in bonds and stocks had been stolen.

Few details of the thefts were made public by those interested. According to well authenticated reports, huge blocks of Union Pacific Railroad Company and General Electric Company stocks and bonds were abstracted from the trust company's vaults. It is also said that stock certificates were forged.

A conference of bankers and detectives was held last night at the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, lawyers at 42 Broadway. The conference remained in session until an early hour this morning. It was attended by lawyers, bankers, and detectives, and the case was discussed from every angle. It was apparent that the magnitude of the robbery had not been exaggerated.

At an early hour this morning the detectives announced that in all loot to the value of $208,000 had been recovered. This included the amount found on the clerk when he was arrested. The detectives said they were on tracy of $40,000 more

At the time of his arrest Foye was accused of being a fugitive from justice. He was locked up in the Greenwich Street Station. Foye said that he was 35 years old, and lived at 17 East Thirty-third Street.

In Foye's pocket at the time of his arrest was a certified check for $97,000 and more than $5,000 in cash, which, it is alleged by the police, he received from the sale of the stolen stocks and bonds to the firm of Charles T. Brown Company, bond brokers, of Philadelphia. The sum of $100,000 in cash, which, it is alleged by the police, he also received during the last week from the Charles T. Brown Company, was not found.

Foye, it is said, was on his way to Europe at the time of his arrest. He formerly was employed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as a $75 a month clerk, and it was after he left the employ of the bank three months ago, according to the police, that it became known that the stocks and bonds were stolen. The exact value of the stolen stocks and bonds could not be learned definitely last night, but it is said to be very large. It is understood that Philadelphia and New York bankers affected by the theft met last night to discuss the best way of handling the matter.

The theft had been kept secret, but Pinkerton detectives have for some time been watching for the stolen bonds to appear on the market. Banks were notified secretly to watch for the bonds, and yesterday when a repersentative of Charles T. Brown Company, brokers, deposited some of the bonds and stock with a Philadelphia bank, they received the first clue. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was notified. Its officers communicated with the Charles T. Brown Company and learned that the bonds had been sold by Foye, who formerly had been employed by them. It was said that Foye was on his way to New York, and every train arriving at the Pennsylvania Terminal was watched. He arrived at 6:30 o'clock, and as he stepped from the train, carrying a suit case and smoking a cigar, he was placed under arrest by Detectives Slevin and Reynolds of the Central Office and several Pinkerton detectives.

Had Check for $97,000.

"All right," he said, as he was placed under arrest, "I'll go along."

At the Greenwich Station he was searched and in his waistcoat pocket was found a certified check made out in his favor and signed by the Charles T. Brown Company for $97,000. He also had $5,220 in cash. Steamship circulars for Atlantic lines were found in his pocket. The police believe that he was about to sail for Europe. After being arraigned before the Lieutenant in the station, he was taken in hand by the Pinkerton detectives and questioned.

According to the police, Foye started to negotiate the sale of the bonds to the Charles T. Brown Company about two weeks ago. He sold through them several hundred shares of Union Pacific and General Electric stock, the police say. In all, it is said, he has received $100,000 for the stocks and bonds which he sold in the last two weeks.

He went yesterday, it was said, to the office of the Charles T. Brown Company, and told them he wanted to sell a large amount of General Electric stock. He gave the brokers 100 shares of General Electric stock and some other stocks, and they gave him a check for $97,000, which closed their account with him. He had the check certified. Soon after this the

Continued on Page 2.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

GEN. BOOTH SEES WORLD'S CHURCHES LOSING GROUND.

Salvation Army head, in an interview, says that organized Christianity must become more practical.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

MISS WILSON BRIDE OF FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Promise to Obey Her Husband Made Part of the Marriage Service at Her Request.

THRONGS AT WHITE HOUSE

Ceremony in East Room Witnessed by a Brilliant Gathering—Place of Honeymoon Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—For the fifth time in White House history a daughter of a President of the United States became to-day a bride in that historic mansion, the ceremony taking place in the East Room with all the pomp and circumstance inseparable from such an occasion in the family of the Chief Executive. As Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the President and Mrs. Wilson, and the bridegroom, Francis Bowes Sayre, stood at the improvised altar the scene was both beautiful and impressive. Near them were the President and his wife, while grouped around were dignitaries of this and other nations, many of them attired in the gorgeous uniforms of their respective ranks. The ceremony was performed at 4:35 o'clock.

All Nations Represented.

Ambassadors and Ministers, some having titles of nobility and knighthood, representing all the nations of Europe and of the Orient, stood with their confrères of the diplomatic body from the republics of both hemispheres. The envoys were in court dress of striking colors, decorated with much gold or silver lace. There also were the Chief Justice of the United States and his associates of the supreme tribunal. Members of the President's Cabinet, other high officials of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and officers of the army and navy were in the distinguished company. Nearly all those well-known men were accompanied by their wives or daughters.

Conspicuous by their absence, so to speak, were Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, who have been visiting Mrs. Marshall's relatives in Arizona. Close friends of the Vice President confidently expected him to arrive here several days ago, and when the news came last night that he would not get here until Friday or Saturday surprise was expressed, and it was re-echoed to-day.

For Miss Jessie Wilson and Mr. Sayre, the most important part of the company consisted of the comparatively small group of relatives and intimates standing nearest the improvised chancel, and the members of their bridal party. The latter consisted of five maids, four ushers and a best man, all friends of the bride or bridegroom. So far as these two young people were concerned their marriage might have taken place at Cornish, N. H., or Princeton, N. J., without subtracting in the least from the sum total of their happiness.

An Ideal Wedding Day.

It was an ideal wedding day. There was no suggestion of bleak November in the bright sunshine and crisp air. Rather, it was like a day in early October, the most beautiful month of the year in the capital of the nation. When the sun rose this morning there were only fleecy clouds in the sky, and it was not until late in the afternoon as the time set for the ceremony approached that the heavens became lowering. But even in the period just preceding the November twilight Old Sol's rays beamed joyously and brilliantly.

Outside the White House seventy policemen had little to do in keeping at a distance the amiable and curious crowd that gathered in the hope of catching a glimpse of the bride. Within the mansion, from 4 o'clock until the moment of the ceremony half an hour later, the brand-new body of White House aids, young officers from the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps, acted as ushers to the arriving guests from the foot of the grand stairway to each guest's specially appointed place in the East Room.

These peaceful warriors, all in full dress uniform with side arms, were Col. W. W. Harts, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N.; Lieut. Richard S. Galloway, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. A. Todd, U. S. N.; Lieut. John J. London, U. S. N.; Lieut. Harold F. Wirgman, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. H. H. Clagett, U. S. A.; Lieut. Charles K. Bockwell, U. S. A.; Lieut. Beverley C. Dunn, U. S. A.; Lieut. Joseph C. Mehaffey, U. S. A.; Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire, Jr., U. S. A., and Lieut. James A. Dorst, U. S. A.

All the guests arrived in good season, some of them a half hour prior to the ceremony. Ten minutes before the nuptials were solemnized nearly the entire company of five hundred had gathered in the east room. A raised platform erected for the occasion, extending across the great east window, served as the chancel.

It was flanked on either side by huge clusters of white lilies placed in blue vases, presented to the United States Government years ago by the Republic of France. The only other floral decoration was a grouping of palms across the window recess with clusters of lilies tied to the double priedieu of white satin, where the bride and bridegroom knelt for the final blessing. Each of the large windows at the north and south ends of the room was filled with ferns and small foliage plants, while on each of the four mirror-rests were vases of bride roses.

Aisle Formed by Satin Rope.

A satin rope marked off the central portion of the room for a broad aisle through which the bridal party passed. It also divided the south section of the apartment to distinguish the places reserved for the official guests and members of the Sayre and Wilson families not included in the house party. The north end of the room was reserved for the non-official guests from out of town and the girl friends of the bride.

All three entrances were used. The friends and relatives of the non-official world came through the long corridor of the ground floor, which, for this occasion, was lined with dwarf palms and delicate ferns. The members of the diplomatic corps, who were provided with tickets for the southwest gate, entered at once into the large dressing

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MORE THAN $500,000 PAID FOR A RAPHAEL

The Duveens Give Record Price for Cowper "Madonna"—Is Coming to United States.

LAST THAT CAN BE BOUGHT

The Other Works by Raphael Still in Private Hands Are Destined for Public Collections.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Duveens have purchased from Lord Desborough the celebrated Cowper "Madonna and Child," by Raphael. The picture was the chief treasure of the late Earl Cowper's collection at Panshanger, Hertfordshire.

The picture will be shipped to America in the next few days for sale. No purchaser is especially in sight.

One of the conditions under which the picture was sold was that it should first be offered to the British Nation. It was offered to the National Gallery a month ago at the purchase price; but, with its small annual grant, the gallery was unable to buy it.

The national art authorities made a strenuous effort to raise the purchase money for the "Madonna," working silently, so that the negotiations should not become publicly known. When the time limit expired the Duveens extended the period, but it was still impossible to collect the money.

There was for long a tacit understanding, amounting almost to a family tradition, in the Cowper family that if the picture were ever disposed of the first refusal should be given to the nation.

Dealers have long desired to buy this famous picture. The Cowper family were approached for years, but the late Countess Cowper declared that while she was alive she would not sell the panel.

The picture, which is on a panel two inches thick and measures 23 inches by 17, is, according to the opinion of experts, the last Raphael painted by the master's own hand that remains in private possession with the exception of Lady Mond's picture, which has already been bequeathed to the National Gallery, and Mrs. John L. Gardner's portrait of the Vatican Librarian Inghirami and her predella piece, which, it is believed, are to go to an American public museum.

That the "Small Cowper Madonna," painted in 1505 by Raphael and since 1835 the most prized painting in the famous Panshanger collection of the late Earl Cowper, has been sold to Duveen Brothers of New York, London, and Paris was announced yesterday in London. The report was verified in New York.

Lord Desborough, the nephew of the last Earl Cowper, who inherited the picture upon the death of the Earl's wife, Countess Cowper, last year, made the sale, and, according to authoritative information, received something over $500,000 for the picture.

The picture has been described as one of the most valuable in the world. Many collectors who tried to buy it before it fell into the hands of Lord Desborough found it literally "priceless."

Louis Duveen, a member of the firm, had been in London for some time negotiating for the purchase of the picture. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London was the first to learn of the sale, and, while the purchasers would not discuss it, the fact was verified. It was further learned that Duveen Brothers have made the purchase for themselves, and not as agents for any one in England or America.

Although the price actually paid for the picture could not be learned yesterday, it was said on good authority that the largest sum ever paid for a painting had been given to Lord Desborough for his "Madonna." This would make the price something over half a million dollars if the report that P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia paid that amount for Rembrandt's "Mill" in 1911 is correct, and it has never been denied and is generally believed.

The Cowper "Madonna" is said to be the most valuable and important painting in private hands in England, and, if it comes to America it will, of course, hold that distinction here. That it will come to America seems certain, since the National Gallery, in London, has been unable to exercise the option of purchase granted to it at the price paid by the Duveens. It is possible, however, that an attempt may be made to raise the purchase price in England by subscription. If this subscription is not raised in two weeks, however, the "Madonna" will be seen shortly afterward in Fifth Avenue.

The "Small Cowper Madonna" is classed as of the same period with three other famous Raphaels, including the "St. Catherine" in the National Gallery, London, and the "Belle Jardinière" in the Louvre, Paris.

Little is known of the history of the painting until the great-grandfather of the last Earl Cowper made his famous Panshanger collection in 1835 while British Envoy at Florence. The "Madonna" was purchased by Lord Cowper with many other paintings by Italian masters and taken to his estate of Panshanger, Hertfordshire. The collection soon became known as one of the most valuable in existence.

When the last Earl Cowper died in 1905 the collection became the property of Countess Cowper, his widow. Throughout her life she valued it as the most priceless of her possessions and vowed that none of the paintings in it should be sold while she lived. She died about a year ago, and the "Madonna," with many other pictures of the collection, was bequeathed to Earl Cowper's nephew, Lord Desborough.

The last time the picture was exhibited publicly was in 1910, when it formed part of the National Loan Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, London. The catalogue description of it at that time was:

"The Virgin, wearing a red tunic cut

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POLAND WATER IS ALWAYS THE SAME—always Pure, always Beneficial to the Health. —Adv.

VILLA ROUTS FEDERALS AT JUAREZ; REBELS DEMAND SURRENDER OF TUXPAM

Federals in "Disgraceful Retreat" the Rebel Leader Reports.

THEIR GUNS CAPTURED

Thirty Officers Stripped of Their Uniforms and Executed on the Field.

ALL-DAY ARTILLERY DUEL

Government Loss Is Set at 500, That of Rebels About 100.

RED CROSS AID IS ASKED

Trains of Wounded Pouring Into Juarez — Hotels Turned Into Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 25.—Gen. Francisco Villa, the commander of the rebel forces, to-night sent the following telegram to Col. Juan N. Medina, his chief of staff in Juarez:

"I communicate with satisfaction that we have completely routed the enemy. We took all his artillery and three trains. The Federals are in full and disgraceful retreat."

After twenty-four hours of the fiercest fighting of the insurrection on the open plain along the Mexican National Railway, fourteen miles south of the border, Pancho Villa's Constitutionalist forces have successfully maintained their positions, effectually blocking the Federal advance on Juarez. Whether the Federals have retreated beyond Samalayuca is unknown here. No news comes from their commanders. That Villa stands firm at Mesa is indicated by an order he sent at nightfall to rush another train to the battlefield to transport the wounded. Wounded men who arrived on a train which came into Juarez at the same hour said that the Federals had drawn off to the south.

Other reports which cheered the Constitutionalists in Juarez, emanating from Gen. Villa's headquarters in that city, were that the Federal forces were about to be caught between two forces of rebels; that 2,000 Sonora rebels were making for the rear of the Federals, and should be able to begin a flank attack by to-morrow, and that Gen. Manuel Chao's rebel command, moving from the region to the south of Chihuahua, had skirted Chihuahua City, advancing upon the rear of the Federals, and had already taken possession of the Federal lines of communication and transportation to Chihuahua City.

Battle Begins at Daybreak.

The battle south of Juarez was marked by an almost incessant artillery fire from daybreak until night. All the Federal attempts at flanking were repulsed. Cannon of all sizes were used with terrible effect by both armies. Dead and wonded men and horses are strewn over an area of several miles. Hospitals and hotels in Juarez are filled with wounded awaiting permission from the Washington Government to come to El Paso for treatment. A reply to the request of Juan N. Medina, Villa's chief of staff in Juarez, for aid from the local Red Cross, forwarded to Charles L. Magee, Secretary of the American Red Cross Society, is awaited by local physicians and nurses, who are ready to go to Juarez and bring the wounded to El Paso hospitals and to Fort Bliss.

A wounded rebel officer, brought to Juarez for medical treatment on a Red Cross train this afternoon, is authority for the statement that a number of Salazar's Federal volunteers, captured in the fighting before Zarabosa this morning, were brought before Gen. Villa, who ordered them executed in the field. The order was carried out at once.

The officer telling the story did not know how many men were executed under the order, but said he thought there were thirty or forty of them.

The men had been cut off from the main body, and were taken after a desperate fight. So far as known only two Federal officers captured since the fighting began have been spared. The father of one of these was a Major in the rebel army, and on the appeal of the latter to Villa to spare the boy's life the rebel commander ordered his execution to be stayed.

Another pleaded that he had been impressed into the Federal service, which statement was corroborated by a number of Villa's officers, and he, too, received a new lease of life.

Many rebel soldiers are to-day wearing Federal uniforms and overcoats taken from prisoners who have been executed on the field. Prisoners are forced to strip before being shot in order that the clothing may not be perforated by the bullets.

El Paso people have listened all day to the heavy firing, fearful that the tide of battle might approach dangerously near, should the rebels fail to beat the enemy off. All the United States troops in this district are massed along the river front, as a precautionary measure. Major R. E. L. Michie, the commander, says. Medina has transmitted the assurances of his chief that there will be no fighting in the border town that will endager American lives or interests.

The exact result of the action about Zaragosa, where Gen. Ynez Salazar was reported to be surrounded by rebels and fighting an artillery duel, was still in doubt to-night.

The fighting, which began at 4:30 this morning, by 3 o'clock this afternoon had been waged over nearly twenty miles of desert, according to the reports. At 3 o'clock Federal shells were falling around a rebel hospital train moving toward Juarez, and Gen. Villa's forces seemed to be falling back upon Juarez.

In the morning news from the front Gen. Villa was credited with driving the Federals south to Samalayuca, thirty-two miles from Juarez, while a battle for the possession of the water supply at Rancho Flores was being waged twelve miles from Juarez.

More Federal Officers Executed.

There is likelihood of a renewal of fighting early to-morrow. The Federals are said to have numbered 7,000 when the engagement opened yesterday and may have been reinforced from Chihuahua City during the day. Rebel hospital and supply trains have run regularly between Juarez and the firing line in the midst of a rain of shells. Fresh cavalry, held at the border all day, is marching to reinforce Villa to-night at the front centre. Federal officers captured and promptly executed on the field by the rebels are said to have admitted that their forces were badly broken.

Reports are afloat that Villa is short of ammunition, but the utmost optimism prevails among his troopers.

Among the officers killed is Col. Porfirio Talamantes, who brought recruits to the Constitutionalists from Sonora several months ago. Col. José Rodriguez, a rebel, was injured, but rode around Juarez in a motor car this afternoon to show his people that he was not seriously hurt. The total number of rebel dead is estimated at 100. The Constitutionalists said 500 Federals were lying on the field.

Smuggling of ammunition for the rebels is reported to have been in progress for the last two nights at points down the Rio Grande.

Passports were demanded to-day from all Americans who appeared on the streets of Juarez. Street car traffic across the International Bridge was not stopped, but persons having no business in Juarez were hustled back to El Paso by rebel guards.

All the hotels in Juarez were cleared during the night by the rebels for use as hospitals.

A machine gun platoon and Troop C of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry, under Capt. John H. Lewis, were to-day reported en route from Columbus, N. M., to reinforce the border patrol. The machine gun platoon was to reinforce Troop D, Thirteenth Cavalry, at the International Bridge. Troop C being intended for the protection of the El Paso Foundry. Troop L, Thirteenth Cavalry, Capt. W. H. Clopton, en route from Nogria, N. M., is to be stationed at the El Paso Smelter.

Fierce Fighting Near Las Vacas.

DEL RIO, Tex., Nov. 25.—An indecisive battle marked by heavy losses on both sides was fought by Mexican Government troops from Piedras Negras and the Constitutionalist garrison at Las Vacas, Coahuila, five miles south of the latter town, to-day. A dozen or more of the Constitutionalist wounded were brought across to Del Rio to-night, leading to the belief that the rebels expect to evacuate Las Vacas.

Before the fighting began the Constitutionalists put the torch to all property in Las Vacas supposed to belong to Federal sympathizers.

The opposing forces numbered about 400 men each. Col. Alberto Guajuardo commanded the Federals, and Col. Rivas the Constitutionalists.

It was reported to-night that another Federal column from Piedras Negras was advancing up the Rio Grande.

FIFTY FEDERALS BLOWN UP.

Rebels Reported to Have Dynamited Another Troop Train.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—Rebels have succeeded in dynamiting another troop train on the National Railway at Carneros, north of Vanegas, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo.

About fifty Federals are said to have been killed.

REBELS TO SEIZE JALISCO.

Blanco Going South with 1,000 Men to be Military Governor.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 25.—Active preparation to extend the Constitutionalist campaign into South Central Mexico was indicated in an official announcement from rebel headquarters at Matamoras to-day.

According to this announcement, the command and staff of Gen. Lucio Blanco will leave Matamoras to-morrow to occupy the State of Jalisco More than 1,000 men, all mounted, will make the overland trip. Gen. Blanco, now with Gen. Carranza in Sonora for a conference, will join his men later to become military Governor of Jalisco.

Gen. Jesus Carranza, in Matamoras, and Gen. Pablo Gonzales, in Victoria, will remain in command of the State of Tamaulipas.

FINAL RUPTURE WITH HALE.

Carranza's Foreign Minister Leaves Nogales to Join His Chief.

MAGDALENA, Sonora, Nov. 25.—News that Francisco Escudero, Foreign Secretary in Gen. Carranza's Cabinet, had left Nogales to-day to join other members of the Cabinet here was taken as evidence of the ending of negotiations with President Wilson through Dr. William Bayard Hale. It was admitted that Escudero had remained at the international boundary to receive any further proposals the Washington Government might make.

Gen. Carranza has made no explanation of what caused the rupture at Nogales, but has promised to issue a formal explanation after he has conferred with Escudero.

Preparations for the Constitutionalists campaign along the west coast were begun to-day. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez reported that his troops had defeated a column of 2,000 Federals marching against Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, which was captured last week by the Constitutionalists. He said that in a fight at La Cruz yesterday quantities of artillery and supplies had been captured, and several Federal officers had been killed.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Information reached here to-day through Americans coming from the neighborhood of La Dura and Las Colorado, Sonora, that Yaqui Indians had resumed their depredations in that region. Independent reports from various quarters say that Mexicans have been robbed and killed, among them workmen employed by American mining interests at San Xavier, south of Hermosillo.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY
Just time to order it for Thanksgiving. Luyties Bros., New York.—Adv.

Gen. Aguilar Gave Federal Garrison at Oil Port Until Midnight.

GERMAN CRUISER CALLED

Admiral Fletcher Summons the Bremen to Join Him at Threatened Point.

LIND SAILS WITH ADMIRAL

President's Representative Is to Decide Whether or Not to Land Marines.

HUERTA SENDING TROOPS

Also Disposing Forces About Capital for Fear of Possible American Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—The rebels under Gen. Aguilar have given the Federal garrison at Tuxpam until midnight to-night to surrender the town, failing which the place will probably be attacked.

The officials of the oil companies here have received no notice of this, but the news comes from semi-official sources.

Col. Garcia Lugo is expected to leave here to-morrow for the Huasteca district, around Tuxpam, to give protection to foreign interests there.

The rebels are reported to have given an ultimatum to the managers of the oil interests, which would practically mean the closing of their plants and the paralysis of the railways throughout Mexico for lack of fuel.

The rebels demand that the companies refuse to pay taxes to the Huerta Government and abstain from asking protection of the Federal authorities. They ask that the taxes be paid to them, as they are now the constituted Government, and also that the companies look to them for protection. Drastic action on the part of the rebels to enforce compliance with these demands is expected.

Rebels Not Welcoming Warships.

While the oil men here refuse to discuss the question, it is stated authoritatively that rebels have intimated that they looked unfavorably upon the presence of American warships at Tuxpam, which might give rise to complications.

It was asserted here to-day that the sending of American warships was due to the pressure brought to bear by Great Britain. This report caused much comment among Americans having properties which have been menaced and even destroyed by the rebels recently.

Much anxiety is felt here over the fighting near Juarez, as it is believed that much depends upon a Federal success there, and that there are great possibilities of international complications.

President Huerta is making preparations to concentrate troops at strategic points around the capital and throughout the country. This is being done quietly, and under various pretenses. Many believe that he is preparing for something more serious than a possible rebel attack.

GERMANS TO JOIN FLETCHER.

Cruiser Bremen Sails for Tuxpam—Lind to Decide on Landing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 25.—The German cruiser Bremen sailed for Tuxpam this afternoon in response to a wireless request from Admiral Fletcher. It is reported here that the message was sent in view of the probable necessity of taking drastic measures to preserve order in the oil district.

President Wilson sent specific orders to Rear Admiral Fletcher last night to take John Lind with him to Tampico and Tuxpam. Mr. Lind is, by these orders, empowered to decide whether marines shall be landed or not.

Gen. Maass, the Federal Commander of the district, says that the Government now controls all the territory surrounding Tuxpam, and that he cannot even imagine American marines landing. If they should do so, he says, it would be a decidedly unfriendly and even warlike act.

FLETCHER TO GUARD BRITISH.

His Visit to Tuxpam Emphasizes Anglo-American Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Further information to-day regarding the sudden action of the American Government in rushing Rear Admiral Fletcher, chief in command of the fleet in Mexican waters,

No Thanksgiving dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious appetizer.—Adv.

to Tuxpam, in the centre of the threatened oil fields, serves to emphasize pointedly the earnestness with which the United States is defending British rights in Mexico. It becomes now equally apparent that the British Government, though it has ordered two high-powered cruisers to the Mexican coast, places its chief reliance in the good offices of President Wilson's Administration.

It became definitely known to-day that Admiral Fletcher's hurried trip to Tuxpam was the result of at least an indirect appeal from Great Britain. Whether Sir William Tyrrell of the British Foreign Office, who is now visiting the indisposed British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, presented the request for protection more directly to the President when he called at the White House on Sunday evening, is still problematical.

From some source not yet revealed the British Consul at Tuxpam heard that the American warships there and at Tampico, under the command of Rear Admiral Boush, were planning to send marines ashore to prevent depredations. To the Consul such a course appeared unnecessary and likely to lead to grave complications. He at once wired his fears to Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, and through the Minister the report was carried to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatch to the State Department at once drew forth the statement that no landing was contemplated, while Admiral Fletcher was ordered to take his flagship to Tuxpam and inspect the situation in person. To-day it became known for the first time that John Lind, the President's personal representative who has been lingering in Vera Cruz since President Huerta's refusal to dissolve the new Congress, had asked and received permission to accompany Admiral Fletcher to the troubled district.

In the meantime, before Admiral Fletcher could reach Tuxpam, Capt. Spencer S. Wood, commanding the battleship Nebraska at Tampico, had sent an officer ashore to confer with Gen. Aguilar, the rebel commander. The officer was courteously received, and Gen. Aguilar repeated to him assurances, already conveyed to Admiral Boush, that foreign rights and property would be protected. The General said he had taken every precaution to prevent even the accidental firing of oil wells and tanks, and intended to do his best to avoid any ground for international complaint.

While there is official intimation here that Mr. Lind's trip to Tuxpam was at his own request and not on orders from Washington, his presence in the disturbed area adds to the importance attached here to the situation in the oil fields. It also emphasizes the fact, generally know already, that Mr. Lind was doing nothing at Vera Cruz, and that all conversations with the Huerta Government looking to a settlement satisfactory to the United State had been at least temporarily abandoned.

Every event of the past few days has struck an additional blow at the supposition that Sir Lionel Carden's indiscreet references to American policy in Mexico estranged the British and American Governments. On the other hand, it is made plain that the United States is determined to give no excuse to Great Britain or any other Government to repeat suggestions, made some time ago and subsequently withdrawn, that the powers of Europe would be pleased to see something done to protect their nationals in Mexico.

The hope here now is that the Powers, having consented to wait, will not again renew their suggestions for information or action without some obvious development in Mexico imperilling the lives and property of their citizens.

It is to prevent these developments that the Washington Government is now bending all its efforts. A waiting policy, as already announced in these dispatches, has been definitely decided on. The only activities at present are directed to satisfying foreign Governments so that full time may be allowed for this waiting policy to run its course.

A faint echo of the Mexican difficulty was heard in the Senate to-day when Mr. Sheppard of Texas introduced a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the preliminary survey of a military road from El Paso southward down the Rio Grande to its mouth near Brownsville. There is already a road along the river bank, but Mr. Sheppard explained that it was in such bad repair that military supplies could be moved only with difficulty.

CHESTER LANDS MADEROS.

Saved from Death, Evaristo Tells of Their Treatment by Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Evaristo Madero, Daniel Madero, Leandro Aguilar, Andres Aguila, Santos Mora, and Antonio De La Paz Guerra, the Mexican refugees arrived here to-day on the United States cruiser Chester and expressed their gratitude to the United States for their rescue from certain death, but all refused to discuss the political situation in Mexico beyond saying that they lamented, as all good Mexicans should, the deplorable conditions existing there. They would not criticise Huerta, other than by telling of their own mistreatment.

"We are expatriates from Mexico," said Evaristo Madero, "because we were seeking guarantees for our liberty and our lives, which were denied us in our country. Not one of us has taken any part in or allied himself in any way with the present political situation. We have all devoted ourselves solely to our industrial and commercial interests. Therefore there was no cause whatsoever for the indignities we have suffered in defiance of our constitutional guarantees.

"We were arrested on Oct. 20, when supposedly we were summoned by the military commander of Monterey, and were taken at midnight in a special train guarded by fifty soldiers as dangerous prisoners, to Tampico. There we were kept in the barracks until Oct. 25, when we were embarked for Vera Cruz and incarcerated in the prison of that port. Twenty-six days after our arrest we learned that the Secretary of War had accused us of firing on Federal troops at Monterey during the Carranzista attack on that city on Oct. 23 and 24, which was absurd, as we were arrested on the 20th, and on the other dates mentioned were on our way to Tampico.

"Finally we were admitted to bail, but had only enjoyed our liberty forty hours when we learned of the Government's intention to rearrest us and send us with other prisoners to the prison at Quintanaroo. This was speedily confirmed, for we received a summons from the Federal commander of Vera Cruz to appear before him.

"In view of our previous experiences we feared for our lives, and decided to take refuge in the American Consulate."

WANTS OIL COMPETITION.

Washington Opposed to Foreign Monopoly of Latin American Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the scramble that is going on for oil wells in the regions adjacent to the Panama Canal, Great Britain is showing great commercial activity. Since the adoption of oil fuel in the British Navy every possible effort has been put forth to acquire all the oil to be had in Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America. At this time concessions are pending in both Ecuador and Colombia, in which the Pearson syndicate is endeavoring to secure a monopoly.

These oil fields are likely to prove of the greatest importance in the future. They have thus far been only slightly exploited, but there is every indication of a very large supply. With the completion of the Panama Canal and the general adoption of oil fuel in the merchant marine these resources will become immensely valuable. Competition in the carrying trade will turn more or less upon the control of oil at points from which it can be cheaply transported to the terminals of the canal.

The Governments of Ecuador and Colombia have both granted the concessions desired by the Pearson Syndicate, but these concessions have yet to be ratified by the Congresses of those countries, and it is understood that the United States has entered the game to block, if possible, the proposed concession of the Colombia oil fields to the British concern. The opposition is said in some quarters to originate with a big American company, which is also trying to get oil supplies in the canal sphere for transportation.

At the State Department the explanation is offered that this Government does not look with complacency upon the acquisition of a monopoly of oil at both terminals of the canal, and the hope is expressed that the Colombian supply may be secured by an American company, or at least by another foreign concern than the Pearson Syndicate, in order that there may be competition, and steamships that need to take on fuel at the canal terminals may have the benefit of it.

HUERTA CABLES OF VICTORIES.

Tells Paris Paper of Winning Northern Battles—"Situation Improved."

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 26.—President Huerta has sent the following cablegram from Mexico City to the Matin:

"The situation of the country from an economical and military point of view has improved because the Government of the republic possesses the funds necessary to supply its needs, and, moreover, because the National Army came out victorious in the recent serious engagements fought against the rebels of the North.

"So far as our international relations are concerned, we are in complete harmony with all the powers except with the Government of the United States, but the republic looks to the latter to do complete justice to the national cause.

"To sum up, the situation is notably improved. The two chambers and the two other departments of the union are carrying out their functions in all regularity."

REBELS SHOOT AN OFFICER.

Lieut. Castro Condemned by Comrades for Killing a Hackman.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Standing against an adobe wall, chipped by the bullets which have ended scores of other lives, Lieut. José Castro of the Agua Prieta garrison was shot to death to-day in view of the entire population of the Mexican border town.

Castro paid the penalty imposed by a court-martial for having slain Maximiliano Montavvo, a former wealthy Mexican landholder, but reduced by the fortunes of war to the necessity of driving a hack. He was killed in a dispute over the fare he charged Castro.

Capt. Gil Saminiego, with a force of about 100 men who have been guarding Ojitas Pass, left here to-day to reinforce Villa at Juarez. Constitutionalist recruiting agents were busy recruiting 1,000 new men to send to the rebel army at Chihuahua.

MISS BIGGAR WINS APPEAL.

New Trial Granted of Alienation Suit Brought by Mrs. Hendrick.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted a new trial in the case of Miss Laura Biggar, against whom Mrs. Agnes May Hendrick of Bayonne, N. J., once obtained a judgment for $50,579.87 for the alleged alienation of her husband's affections. This judgment later was reduced to $30,187.30, and then the case went to the Court of Appeals. The opinion was written by Judge Hiscock and concurred in by the entire court.

Dr. Hendrick, the husband, conducted a sanitarium in Bayonne, and his wife testified that his income was $15,000 a year. After he met Miss Biggar, however, it was alleged, he contributed only twice to his wife's support, and the total sum he gave her was $125.

Austin Dam Defendants Acquitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLSBORO, Penn., Nov. 25.—George C. Bayless of Binghamton, N. Y., President of the Bayless Pulp Company, and Fred M. Hamlin, Superintendent, were to-day acquitted of involuntary manslaughter before Judge David Cameron and a jury. The indictments were found as the result of the breaking of the Austin dam on Sept. 30, 1911, when eighty lives were lost. The discharge of the defendants was not unexpected. Claims totaling half a million dollars had been filed against the company, and the civil suits brought to collect this amount were recently dropped on the payment of $150,000.

SEIZE CLERK FOR $500,000 THEFT

Continued from Page 1.

brokers learned of the theft of stocks and bonds from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the quick exchange of messages followed, culminating in the arrest of Foye.

Little could be learned last night of the method by which Foye is alleged to have obtained possession of the stocks. According to the police, he is a brother of Policeman Foye, who was mentioned at the time of the shooting of Herman Rosenthal. Policeman Foye was tried before a Police Commissioner for failing to take prompt action. The police say that the prisoner was at one time employed as a secretary by John W. Gates and later by Charles W. Gates.

In giving his pedigree in the station Foye said he was 35 years old, single, and lived at 17 East Thirty-third Street. He gave his occupation as "clerk." He is tall and thin, and was well dressed.

Prisoner Had Waldorf Key.

In Foye's pocket, when he was searched at the Greenwich Street Police Station, was found a key to a room at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. The police at once telephoned to Detective Joseph E. Smith of the Waldorf and also to a Mr. Chandler, a Philadelphia broker, who was a guest there and who, it is said, was an emissary from the Philadelphia brokerage firm to which Foye sold bonds and stocks.

Detective Smith and Mr. Chandler went to the station, where Smith identified Foye as a man he had known for several years who recently was a guest at the Waldorf. On Nov. 1, the hotel detective said, Foye had registered at the Waldorf and taken a room there. Several times since, he said, he had seen Foye in the hotel. He had regarded it as queer that the room Foye engaged never was occupied. He could not recall when he had last seen Foye.

William B. Cardozo, Vice President of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, denied last night any knowledge of Foye's having stolen $200,000 worth of stocks and bonds from the concern. He acknowledged, however, that Foye formerly was employed by the trust company, and that he had heard of the arrest. Foye resigned his place in a regular way, Mr. Cardozo said, and went to Philadelphia.

The house at 17 East Thirty-second Street, which Foye gave as his address, is closed, and there is a "For Sale" sign on it.

Long Conference Over Robbery.

Bankers, lawyers, and detectives began to gather at 7:30 o'clock last night at the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, lawyers at 42 Broadway. There was a long conference over the robbery which continued until an early hour this morning. The situation was discussed from every angle. Great reticence was manifested by all persons concerned.

The precise amount of the theft could not be learned, and no statement was issued. It was said by detectives, however, that the thefts might amount to $300,000. At an early hour this morning it was said that the Pinkerton detectives had found $108,000 of the missing securities in cash and certified checks, and that they hoped soon to find $42,000 more. The officers of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company would not confirm the report that made the robbery such an enormous affair.

Shortly after midnight, Vice President Matthews of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia arrived in this city and hurried to the conference. It was the Corn Exchange National Bank on which the certified check for $97,000 found on Foye when he was arrested was drawn.

No word came from the conference as to the objects discussed or the conclusions reached. Every now and then, however, there would be a new arrival at the building. It was said that several other banking institutions besides the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia were represented at the conference, but the names of these institutions could not be learned.

Detectives at work on the case announced at 10 o'clock this morning that they had recovered from various vaults and strong boxes $200,000 in securities, which they asserted were part of the total of approximately $300,000 represented by Foye's thefts. Process servers, who said they represented Davis, Auerbach & Cornell, lawyers of 34 Nassau Street, attempted to serve papers on Foye in the Greenwich Station, during the night, but were unable to do so. The law firm, it is understood, seeks to recover possession of the $97,000 represented by the certified check, presumably for the Philadelphia bond brokers who paid Foye.

Foye Determined To Get Them.

When a reporter was permitted to speak to Foye at the station last night, the prisoner said:

"Well, I'd been working for those people for a small salary, and I made up my mind that I'd get them; and I did."

According to a check book found in his possession, Foye has $70,000 in a New York bank.

Officers of Trust Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has its office at 22 William Street, with a branch at 475 Fifth Avenue. Its officers and Directors, according to the Co-partnership and Corporation Directory, are:

Edwin S. Marston, President; Cornelius R. Agnew, William B. Cardozo, and J. Herbert Case, Vice Presidents; Augustus V. Heely, Secretary; Directors, William A. Astor, Franklin D. Locke, George F. Baker, Percy Chubb, Charles A. Peabody, Thomas Thacher, Hugh D. Auchincloss, James A. Stillman, Edgar Palmer, Henry A. C. Taylor, D. H. King, Jr., Edward R. Bacon, Archibald D. Russell, Edwin S. Marston, Moses Taylor Pyne, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Hentz, Ogden Mills, John J. Riker, Samuel Sloan, J. William Clark, Percy A. Rockefeller, John W. Sterling, H. R. Taylor, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Augustus V. Heely.

Mr. John Smith —Broadway

Last spring you tried an adding machine.

You did not buy it because it would not do what you wanted it to do.

You said to yourself, "If this adding machine would do all that it does *and typewrite, too, I'd buy it.*"

What you want is a machine that will do all your adding, your billing, write your cash book, your journal, your monthly statements, and a lot of other things that a straight adding machine cannot do.

You may not know it, but there is such a machine.

It's name is—Ellis.

A trial costs you nothing.

ELLIS

206 Broadway (third floor)
Phone, Cortland 3673

ESPIONAGE BUREAU FOUND AT GENEVA

Former French Officer Said to Head It and His Expulsion Is Ordered.

AWAITED AT EACH FRONTIER

Larguier Will Be Arrested the Moment He Reaches France, Germany, Austria, or Italy.

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—The Swiss authorities, after a lengthy investigation as the result of complaints made by a number of Governments, have discovered an extensive and cleverly organized international military espionage bureau here.

The bureau, it is alleged, was conducted by a French ex-army Captain of the name of Larguier, and to-day his expulsion from Switzerland was ordered.

The expulsion order places Larguier in an extraordinary dilemma, as, it is asserted, the moment he crosses any one of the four frontiers—French, German, Austrian, or Italian—he will be placed under arrest by the officials of the country he enters.

"QUALITY STREET" REVIVED.

London Again Sees Barrie's Play—Company an Excellent One.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Charles Frohman to-night revived Barrie's "Quality Street" at the Duke of York's Theatre with a company which, it is generally agreed, is better than that which performed the play when it was first produced in London a dozen years ago.

The lapse of time has not robbed the comedy of its charm. It had an enthusiastic reception and will certainly be a success.

ROBBED WOMAN IN STORE.

Thief Run Down by Police After Shooting at His Pursuers.

A man walked into the candy store of Otto Hottendorf, at 1,663 Tenth Avenue, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last evening, and pointing a revolver at Mrs. Minnie Hottendorf, rifled the cash register. As the man hurried from the store Mrs. Hottendorf ran after him screaming. Passers-by joined in the chase, but dropped out when the thief fired a shot from the revolver and turned into Windsor Place.

After he had turned the corner the crowd got its courage back and renewed the chase. Near Fuller Place the fleeing man fired another shot, which brought Detective Lieut. Thomas J. Tunney of Manhattan Headquarters and Detective Joseph Mahan, both of whom lived near by, into the pursuit.

Through Windsor Place to Ninth Avenue, then to Sixteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue the thief ran. He fired a third shot near 604 Eighth Avenue, which called out Albert G. Froehleich, a three months' patrolman, who lived at that address.

Froehleich was overtaking the man near Fourth Street when the fugitive turned and fired a shot at him. Froehleich replied with two shots, and then leaped into a personal struggle. Aided by Fred Sulter of 143 Sixteenth Street he disarmed the man, who said he was Herman Kasman of 219 Bowery, Manhattan. Seventeen dollars was found on him. According to Lieut. Frank Cunley of the Fifth Avenue Police Station, he admitted the robbery of Mrs. Hottendorf's store.

After Kasman's arrest it was necessary to call police reserves to save him from mob violence

1,400 GERMAN FIRMS AGREE TO EXHIBIT

Will Send to San Francisco the Finest Display Their Country Has Ever Made.

TO ASK VOTE OF $500,000

Majority for It in the Reichstag Assured—Steamship Lines to Carry Exhibits Free of Cost.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—If an impression exists that Germany's refusal to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition means that there will be no German exhibit at San Francisco in 1915 it ought to be pointed out as soon and emphatically as possible that grave misapprehension prevails. Germany, as a matter of fact, will be represented at San Francisco by the greatest display she has ever made at any exposition in history.

One thousand four hundred great firms and corporations, representing practically every branch of German industry, have already definitely arranged to show wares at the Golden Gate. The Reichstag is about to be asked to vote $500,000 for a German building at the exposition. The great German steamship lines, persuaded of the limitless possibilities awaiting German export trade throughout the Western Americas and the Far East in consequence of the opening of the Panama Canal, have announced their readiness to transport German exhibits to San Francisco free of cost.

I am able to quote from a vigorous petition about to be submitted to the Reichstag by the independent committee organized by German merchants, manufacturers, and shippers. It calls upon the Reichstag to vote funds for the exposition and makes it clearly evident that German industry demands adequate representation at San Francisco lest Great Britain crowd it out of the North and South American markets, especially in the textile and machinery trades.

The petition insists that the German Government had no right to boycott the exposition in consequence of an "agreement" with Great Britain. It refers to the strong independent movement now in progress for a British exhibit at San Francisco and declares that the need of Government financial support to enable German industry to meet British competition is now more urgent than ever.

I am informed that sufficient parliamentary support is in sight to assure the voting of the desired $500,000 grant by a large majority.

How completely opinion in German industrial and trade circles and public opinion in general has changed since the official boycott is shown by the action of the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and the League of German Cities. Both of these great national bodies, speaking respectively for commerce and the citizenship of the Empire, have come out formally and unreservedly on behalf of the greatest possible German representation at San Francisco.

There is hardly a branch of arts, crafts, or science in which Germany aspires for trade abroad which will not be worthily represented. German exports to the United States alone total $175,000,000 a year, those to Latin America and the East more than twice as much. The Germans intend to make the Panama-Pacific Exposition the basis of a vigorous and forceful campaign for fresh conquests.

TO DIVIDE $50,000 REWARD

But Paris Informers Will Profit Most from Pearl Theft.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—There has been much speculation regarding the disposal of the reward of $50,000 that was offered in connection with the theft of the $675,000 pearl necklace. It is understood that $45,000 will be paid to Messrs. Brandstatter and Quadranstein, the Paris dealers, on the ground that their information led to the arrests and that if the arrests had not been made the pearls would not have been deposited where they were found by the workman, Horne, who is not legally entitled to a reward.

While Horne discharged only the bounden duty of any one finding property in the street in handing it to the police, it is recognized that he is morally entitled to a reward, and the assessors will probably recommend that a special gratuity—$2,500 has been mentioned—should be given to him. Gratuities will also be recommended to Chief Inspector Ward, officers of the detective force, and other persons connected with the inquiry.

The total cost of the theft to underwriters will probably be $150,000. To the reward and gratuities must be added $20,000, paid for two pearls bought before the thieves were arrested; $60,000, the value of the pearls still missing, and the costs of the investigation in France and elsewhere.

Wins the Femina Aviation Cup.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Mme. Daroche won the Femina Aviation Cup to-day at Bouy by covering 325 kilometers in four hours. The previous Femina record was gained by Mme. Pailler, who made 280 kilometers.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw Cooking Odors

Carried Out of the House

Payment Conditional on Success.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor

211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heating--Ventilating--Air Filtration

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

"The Small Cowper Madonna"

By Raphael Sanzio. Bought in England for the Highest Price on Record for a Picture, and to be Brought to This Country.

MORE THAN $500,000 PAID FOR A RAPHAEL

Continued from Page 1.

square over the breast, and a blue mantle lined with green, is seated in the open air, holding the naked Child on her left hand. He rests one foot on His mother's right hand and places His arms round her neck. He appears to grasp behind the Virgin's head the lose-falling veil. In the distance on the right is a church, and on the left an open landscape with a winding river."

Only twice before had the painting been exhibited publicly, once at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857, and again at Burlington House.

Writing of the picture in 1854 in his book, "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain," Dr. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery, Berlin, said:

"The dreamlike and highly interesting expression of the Virgin recalls the feeling of Perugino. This is probably the oldest specimen of the lighter mode of treatment, with glazing, which Raphael adopted from Fra Bartolommeo. The figures are half the size of life; the Virgin to the knees. The preservation is excellent."

HIGH PRICES FOR PICTURES.

Large Amounts Paid in Recent Years for Works of Old Masters.

Some of the recent sales of paintings at more than $100,000, with the names of the artists and the buyers and the reported prices, are as follows:

1908—"St. Roch," by Rubens, Andrew Carnegie, $300,000.
1908—A picture discovered at Malahide Castle, by Franz Hals, National Gallery of England, $125,000.
1908—One of Cattaneo collection, by Van Dyck, P. A. B. Widener, $500,000.
1909—"Duchess of Milan," by Holbein, National Art Collections Fund of England, $360,000.
1909—"Portrait of Duke of Olivares," by Velasquez, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, $400,000.
1909—"Portrait of Self, Wife, and Child," by Franz Hals, Duveen Brothers, $400,000.
1910—"Polish Rider," by Rembrandt, H. C. Frick, price not given.
1910—"Portrait of a Woman," by Franz Hals, H. C. Frick, $137,000.
1910—"Family Group," by Franz Hals, Otto H. Kahn, $200,000.
1910—"Polish Rider," by Rembrandt, Count Tarnowski, $300,000.
1911—"Pas de Calais," by Turner, an American collector, $200,000.
1911—"Portrait of the Hon. Anne E. Duncombe," by Gainsborough," H. C. Frick, $400,000.
1911—"The Mill," by Rembrandt, P. A. B. Widener, $500,000.
1912—"Mrs. Hay," by Raeburn, unknown buyer, $11,300.
1912—"Madonaa With Child," by Mantegna, J. P. Morgan, $147,500.
1912—"Portrait of Duchess of Cumberland," by Gainesborough, Henry E. Huntington, $200,000.
1912—"Portrait of Margaret Wyatt," by Holbein, Benjamin Altman, $250,000.
1912—"A Merchant," by Rembrandt, H. C. Frick, $250,000.
1913—"Market Cart," by Rembrandt, the Agnews, $108,000.
1913—"Portrait of His Father," by Rembrandt, unknown buyer, $103,200.
1913—"Portrait of Joseph Coeymans," by John W Wilys, $150,000.
1913—"Bathsheba," by Rembrandt, Duveen Brothers, $200,000.
1913—"Pilgrim at Prayer," by Rembrandt, John N. Wilys, $250,000.

VICTORY FOR BARTHOU.

Opposition Parties Withdraw Proposal Designed to Defeat Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—With the object of bringing about the downfall of Premier Barthou's Cabinet the Opposition parties in the Chamber of Deputies to-day demanded that the new loan of $260,000,000 to cover the budget deficit should be debated after the inheritance tax project.

Premier Barthou absolutely declined to accept this procedure and made the question one of a vote of confidence in the Cabinet. At the last moment the Opposition parties withdrew their objection to the debate on the loan having the priority, and a vote was not necessary.

The Government's success in to-day's ordeal strengthens the opinion in political circles that the Ministry will weather the storm—an opinion which was reflected on the Bourse this afternoon by the upward tendency of rentes.

AIRMAN PERREYON KILLED.

One of the Best Known French Aviators—His Altitude Records.

BUC, France, Nov. 25.—Edmond Perreyon, one of the best known aviators of France, was killed to-day. His monoplane capsized while he was flying at a very low altitude over the aerodrome here and he was crushed to death beneath the motor.

Perreyon, who had held his flying certificate since December, 1910, was the creator of several altitude records. While flying alone here last March 11 he attained a height of 19,650 feet. In June he ascended here with a passenger to an altitude of 16,368 feet, and a little later in the same month at Vienna he made a record high flight of 15,480 feet with two passengers.

CITY AUTO KILLS BOY; RUNS AWAY

Continued from Page 1.

with the arrival of the injured that it was impossible to learn from the operating room the particulars of the injuries of the various victims.

CITY AUTO KILLS BOY.

Driver, with Three Friends, Speeds Away—Stopped at Gun Point.

Frank J. Kemmerich, 17 years old, was knocked down by a southbound automobile in First Avenue at Seventy-eighth Street late last night and so badly injured that he died while being taken in an ambulance to the Reception Hospital. The automobile was a Department of Water Supply vehicle, and, after striking the boy, speeded away down First Avenue. As it disappeared in the darkness a policeman who had witnessed the accident, blew his whistle and shouted to the driver to stop, but the latter only increased his speed.

As the car approached Seventy-fourth Street the policeman on post there ran toward it with drawn revolver and commanded the chauffeur to halt. This time the order was heeded. The police found four men in the auto. The driver, William J. O'Brien, who said he lived at 385 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, and his three friends were taken to the police station and locked up. All were intoxicated, it is said.

Dr. J. C. Fisher, the ambulance surgeon who attended Kemmerich, said that the boy's skull had been crushed, and that he had received many contusions about the body. At an early hour this morning the police had not yet learned where he had lived.

THROWN FROM CAR ON CURVE.

John Macdonald Hit a Telegraph Pole and Was Killed.

John Macdonald, a hostler employed in the New Dorp Police Station, was instantly killed when hurled from an auto last night on the Fresh Kills Road, near Greenridge, S. I. Macdonald was riding on the step of the machine, there being no room for him inside the auto, and as the car rounded a turn he was thrown off, landing head first against a telegraph pole.

Macdonald went for a ride with L. W. Barker of Stapleton and two other friends in a small car. They were on their way home when the accident happened.

That new book which you are taking with you on Thanksgiving Day can be obtained most conveniently from

DUTTON'S BOOK STORE

681 Fifth Avenue
near 53rd Street

A large stock of the new books of all publishers is constantly on hand.

Tel. No., Plaza 7400.

"Built-in FRENCH SHRINER & URNER EXTRA QUALITY Superiority"

"Shoes for Discriminating Men."

F., S. & U. "BOULEVARD"

A New Shoe
enthusiastically received by
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Dark Russet, $6.00; Others to $7.50

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J. HAZEN HYDE WEDS COUNTESS IN PARIS

Marries Widow of L. de Gontaut-Biron, the Daughter of Ex-Ambassador Leishman.

PRIVATE CHURCH CEREMONY

Bride's Brother-in-Law, Duke of Croy, Gives Her Away—Ambassador Herrick Best Man.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—James Hazen Hyde, ex-Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Countess Louis de Gontaut-Biron, whose maiden name was Miss Martha Leishman, and who is the daughter of John G. A. Leishman, ex-American Ambassador to Germany, were married to-day at the American Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Watson.

The ceremony was private, the only guests present being the bride's mother, Mrs. Leishman; the Duke of Croy, the Duchess of Croy, the bride's sister; Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Herrick; Harry S. Lehr and Mrs. Lehr of New York, and a few other friends.

The bride was attended by Princes Guy de Faucigny-Lucinge, formerly Miss Natividad Terry. Her brother-in-law, the Duke of Croy, in the absence of her father, who is in the United States, gave her in marriage. Ambassador Herrick acted as best man.

The civil marriage ceremony had been previously performed at the office of the Mayor of the Sixteenth Arondissement, when the witnesses were Henry Clews, Jr., of New York; the Duke of Croy, Ambassador Herrick, and Harry S. Lehr.

Ambassador Herrick and Mrs. Herrick gave a dinner to the wedding party last night.

The engagement of the Countess de Gontaut-Biron to Mr. Hyde was announced early in November. The Countess is the eldest daughter of the former Ambassador to Germany, John G. A. Leishman, and Mrs. Leishman. Her former husband, who died in Paris in 1907, was a member of a family of the old French aristocracy. Her younger sister, Miss Nancy Leishman, was married on Oct. 28 to the Duke of Croy in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Hyde was a well-known figure in society and business circles in New York up to 1905, when he went to Paris to reside. He was at one time Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in which his father, the late Henry Baldwin Hyde, was the founder. Mr. Leishman, the bride's father, is now in New York, having arrived here last week from Europe.

BLACKSOD A FINE PORT.

H. C. Long Tells of Advantages of Proposed Ocean Terminal.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—Henry C. Long, the American engineer who is studying the possibilities of Blacksod Bay as a terminal port for the proposed new transatlantic line, in discussing the subject to-day said:

"There will be little difficulty in obtaining a depth of 40 feet at low water at the side of the piers, which will be able to accommodate three or four large liners at the same time."

Questioned in regard to the character and quantity of freight which will be handled by the new line, Mr. Long said that freight was a secondary consideration. The great thing was the convenience which the route offered to passengers between the two continents. There was no doubt, however, that freight would come, and would, of course, be an important item.

Asked how the difference of gauge between the Irish and English railways would be overcome, Mr. Long said this presented no difficulty whatever. The problem had been tackled in the United States years ago, and similar methods would be applied on this side of the Atlantic. At the terminals at Dublin and Belfast there would be hydraulic apparatus which would lift the coaches off the bogies and hold them suspended while bogies of the required gauge were put underneath.

Mr. Long mentioned two years as a rough estimate for the completion of the work.

SCOTT'S AID MARRIED.

Commander Bruce Weds Daughter of Sir Jesse Boot, Millionaire.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A wedding which attracted a great deal of interest to-day was that of Miss Dorothy Boot, daughter of Sir Jesse Boot, the millionaire head of a big firm of druggists, and Commander Wilfred Bruce, brother of Lady Scott, who was second in command of the Scott antarctic expedition.

The ceremony took place in St. Anne's Church, Soho. Among those present were Commander Pennell, Commander Campbell, Lieut. Searle, and Dr. Lerick, all members of the Terra Nova expedition.

$1,500 FOR CANEVARI BOOK.

Volume That Belonged to Maioli Brings $1,475 at the Brooke Sale.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A folio copy of Livy's History of Rome, Paris, "Apud Audoenum Parvum," 1543, in a fine contemporary morocco binding executed for Demetrio Canevari, physician to Pope Urban VIII, brought $1,500 to-day at the sale of Lady Brooke's library at Sotheby's.

Thomas Maioli's copy of "De Rebus Oceanicis et Orbe," by Peter Martyr, folio, Basileae, 1533, went for $1,475. It is a slightly worn but a genuine and unrestored copy from the Sunderland Library "To Maioli et Amicorum" is in gilt at the foot of the upper cover, the lower cover having the motto: "In gratis servire Nephas."

"Monumenta Germaniae Historica," fifty-seven folio and quarto volumes, Hanover, 1826-1896 and 1877-1897, realized $1,175. The folio work is edited by G. H. Pertz and the quarto by "Societas Aperiendis Fontibus Rerum Germanicarum."

In the sale of the late J. H. Fitzhenry's collection of works of art at Christie's to-day a Dresden porcelain group, composed of a vase and cover, painted with Watteau figures in lake, resting on a Louis XV ormolu plinth, 8¾ inches high, brought $630.

An extremely rare circular medal in gold, Frederick III of Denmark naval award, 1659, was sold for $655.

A piece of ancient sculpture, a large head of Persephone (?) wreathed with flowers, marble, 13 inches high, in good Hellenic style, the nose wanting, realized the highest price of the day, $1,575.

An old English clock, by John Scott, London, with chased brass dial, in a tall mahogany case pierced with lattice work at the top, 75 inches high, was sold for $840.

POLONIUM AS MEDICINE.

Sir William Ramsay Believes It Has Therapeutic Qualities.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sir William Ramsay, discussing the properties of radium at a meeting of the British Radium Corporation to-day, said there were other substances in the radium ores which had not so far been exploited from a therapeutic point of view. He hoped that polonium, which was perhaps the most easily produced, might prove to possess therapeutic qualities for the treatment of diseases which had hitherto not been treated.

Polonium, said Sir William, was somewhat analogous to selenium and tellurium, and also to bismuth, the therapeutic qualities of which had been tested. Those three elements remained in the system for some length of time, and then were excreted, but had practically no therapeutical qualities. Polonium differed from them entirely in that it gave off alpha rays, just the same as radium did, and he could not help believing that the potency of radium for therapeutic purposes depended upon the alpha rays.

Radium could not be administered as medicine to human beings, as it was too expensive, and probably too dangerous, but the three substances he had mentioned were eliminated in about three months, and his impression was that polonium might produce its effect for about that time and then be eliminated.

THE KAISER HARD UP?

Report in Berlin That He Is About to Sell the Monbijou Palace.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—A report in circulation here, apparently originating in Vienna, is to the effect that the Kaiser is about to sell the old Monbijou Palace, now the Hohenzollern Museum. It is asserted that the sale is due to the fact that the recent increase of the Emperor's civil list is insufficient.

There was a similar report some weeks ago regarding the alleged projected sale of a castle in the Rhineland.

Confirmation of the report is not obtainable.

The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaunash

HEIGH-HO, it's "howdy!" to the rowdy winds. Comes now a hint o' winter, crisping ears, crinkling faces and crimsoning noses. In a fleecy-soft, toasty-warm *Stein-Bloch Greatcoat* the roystering winds become as pacific as a clawless kitten. Expressly for Thanksgiving — rough-service double-breasted "Weatheralls" with deep "flip-up" collars, in plain "mixes" and "smart" overplaids—$25 and upward. A multitude of other models all with the certitude of pre-advanced fashion down to the hair's-breadth and up to the split second.
Tailored by Stein-Bloch
$20 to $60

For that "gala affair" Thanksgiving Night—*White Dress Shirts* in Stiff-Front Piques and Cluster Pleats of Pique and Linen—meant to sell at $3.50 and $4,
$2.35 *each*

"A timely muffle saves a snuffle"—*Silk Crocheted Mufflers*—White, Pearl, Black—plain or striped borders—fringed ends—meant to sell at $5,
$3.75 *each*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

MISS WILSON BRIDE OF FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Continued from Page 1.

rooms of the ground floor, while the members of the Cabinet, as usual, entered the northwest gate and passed direct to the elevator. Escorted by the uniformed aids, all finally found places in the East Room, which was not crowded at any time.

The full Marine Band, in their scarlet coats, with the brightest of gold cords, buttons, and embroidery, made a splendid mass of color in the great hall overlooking the corridor through which the bridal party was to pass from end to end of the mansion. Here the Roman vases between the columns separating the entrance hall from the Red Corridor were filled by white chrysanthemums. During the assembling of the company the sixty musicians, under the direction of Bandmaster Santleman, played an overture of Reinecke, "Festival"; "The Fustle of Spring," by Sinding, and two selections from Rubinstein, including the wedding march from "Feramors."

The musical selection, in addition, included the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," the wedding march of Mendelssohn, the "Marche Nuptiale" of the bridegroom's kinsman, Ethelbert Nevin, and Goldmark's "Bridal Song," and the serenade from "The Rural Wedding Symphony."

The entrance of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Robert H. Sayre, the former escorted by Col. Harts, the latter by Lieut. Commander Needham Jones, was followed almost immediately by the coming of the junior aids, who took up their position in a double line at either side of the ribbon-made aisle. The mother of the bride and the mother of the bridegroom took their places directly to the north of the platform, where the palms and vase of lilies formed a triangular recess.

Mrs. Wilson wore a trained gown of acru chiffon velvet in plain and brocade pattern, with drapery of duchesse lace, the latter over an underlining of gold blue about the waist. There was also a generous embellishment of sable about the gown. Mrs. Sayre wore an equally handsome toilette of mauve velvet with bodice garniture of point lace and handsome diamond ornaments. Neither of these deeply interested witnesses wore hat or bonnet.

Entrance of the Bridal Parties.

With the opening measure of the bridal chorus came the bridegroom and his best man, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the medical missionary of Labrador. They took up their position directly in front of the green carpeted platform, where appeared almost at the same instant the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach of Princeton, with the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, who arrived less than a week ago from Germany to assist at the marriage.

So well timed were these entrances that scarcely a moment elapsed before the four ushers were seen leading the procession from the State dining room, where the bride and her attendants had assembled, coming from the second floor by the small elevator which landed them at the dining-room door.

The ushers, walking two and two, were Charles E. Hughes, Jr., with Gilbert Horrax of Montclair, N. J.; Benjamin B. Burton, with Dr. Scovill Clark of Salem, Mass., all classmates of the bridegroom either at Williams College or at Harvard Law School. The ushers, like the best man and the bridegroom, wore dark morning coats with gray striped trousers. Each had a white boutonnière—the bridegroom a small orchid, the others a spray of lilies of the valley.

Following the ushers, and also walking two and two, were Miss Eleanor Wilson, the bride's youngest sister, and Miss Mary White of Baltimore; Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Adelaide Scott of Princeton, and Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest sister of the bride, who walked alone directly in advance of the bride and their father. The President in his new rôle looked grave but perfectly at ease. As he appeared with his daughter on his arm a bugle note, clear and sweet, brought a hush among the assembled company. The bugler sounded the official salute entitled "The President." The last sound had scarce died away when the band burst forth with the music of the wedding march.

On reaching the foot of the platform the bridesmaids and maids formed a half circle, leaving the space of about five feet directly in the centre. Through this space the bridegroom stepped forward to meet his bride, with whom he ascended the platform, to be followed by Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. Grenfell. Miss Wilson stood by her sister and the best man by Mr. Sayre. In the centre of the green-covered platform lay a pure white vicuna fur rug, presented by the Minister of Peru on which the bride and bridegroom had position for the first part of the joint ceremony, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Beach, and then knelt for the benediction of the bridegroom's brother.

The service was a unique combination of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian forms. In the latter the word "obey" is included in the bride's promise of love and faithfulness, but at Miss Wilson's especial request it was inserted.

As the two pledged their troth, the President and Mrs. Wilson stood hand in hand to the left of the platform.

"Who giveth this woman to be married by this man?" asked the Rev. Dr. Beach.

The President stepped forward, took the hand of his daughter, and placed it in that of Mr. Sayre.

"I, Francis Bowes, take thee, Jessie Woodrow, to be my wedded wife," repeated the bridegroom after Dr. Beach, "and promise and covenant, before God and these witnesses, to be thy loving and faithful husband, in plenty and in want, in joy and in sorrow, in sickness and in health as long as we both shall live."

The bride repeated the same words, except that to her response was added "to be thy loving, faithful, and obedient wife."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom led the way through the guard of aids to the Blue Room, where they, with the President and Mrs. Wilson, received the congratulations of each witness to the ceremony.

The floral decoration here was, as one guest declared, in rare Bulgarian effect, the severely simple arrangement of white and green having been augmented by wonderfully handsome baskets, plaques, and trees of every known blossom sent by different friends. The largest of these floral tributes was a mound of white flowers, large as a beehive, on a base of orchids and roses, which was made by a local florist to represent Mount Chimbarazo, sent with the compliments of a Latin-American diplomat and marked with miniature flags of his nation.

While the precedence of the formal New Year receptions of the past one hundred years was not observed, the first guests to offer their good wishes after the immediate family were the members of the Diplomatic Corps, with the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand leading the way. Few of the diplomats lingered beyond half an hour, while by 6 o'clock all guests save the relatives and bridal party had taken their departure.

During the reception refreshments were served in the state dining room from a table decorated in pink chrysanthemums and lighted by yellow capped candles.

Among those who extended their hearty congratulations at the reception were many of the President's old friends from Princeton University and Williams College. They included Dean Henry B. Fine of Princeton, President Harry A. Garfield of Williams, Secretary McAlpin of Princeton, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Robert Garrett, who were members of the Board of Trustees when Mr. Wilson was at Princeton; Governor-elect Fielder of New Jersey, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Peary. The latter were accompanied by their daughter, born within the Arctic Circle and known the world over as "the snow baby," but now a grown-up Miss of twenty.

Little Miss Mary Tumulty, nine-year-old daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Tumulty, was the only child in the reception line. She was there by special request, and as she passed both Mrs. Wilson and the bride kissed her.

At the close of the reception the bridal party took their places at a round table in the breakfast room, where an old-fashioned Southern supper was served. Here the decorations were pink roses of the same variety used in the bridesmaids' bouquets.

Following the supper there was a dance in the East Room. It had not been planned, but became one of the most delightful parts of the affair. The Marine Band was called in, and the young people footed it merrily to the strains of tango and other up-to-date dance music.

BRIDE WORE WHITE SATIN.

Her Gown of American Make—Bridesmaids in Shades of Pink.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The bride's toilette was shown to advantage in the long procession, as also were the toilettes of her attendants.

Miss Wilson adhered to all the traditions of white satin and point lace, while her long veil was of tulle held by a delicate wreath of orange blossoms, arranged closely about her head rather than in the coronet fashion more usual on occasions of this kind.

The satin of the wedding gown was of American manufacture, and the dress had been made from the bride's own design. It followed the mode in regard to the cut of the skirt, which showed a becoming fullness about the top, merged into plaits at one side. Here a line of embroidery in small orange blossom design extended down the left side of the skirt, after outlining the V-shaped neck of the bodice. The bodice was of the close flat model now in vogue, with scant drapery of point lace to give the broadening effect on the shoulders without any unnecessary fullness, front or back. The sleeves of satin were half-length, finished by a rather deep fall of point lace, with the satin edged in the same embroidery of orange blossoms.

The court train was three yards long, with a square end, and untrimmed.

The neck of the gown, in addition to soft folds of mulline so delicate as to be almost invisible, had a narrow edge of point lace, leaving only an inch or two of the neck exposed. Here rested the diamond lavalliére, suspended from its platinum and diamond chain, which was the gift of the House of Representatives. Below this was a beautiful corsage ornament of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Her white satin slippers were trimmed in tiny buckles of miniature orange blossoms, while the natural-sized blossoms served to mark the waist line at the front of the gown, where skirt and bodice appeared to merge into one piece under the soft-folded girdle of the satin.

The bridal bouquet was of lilies and white orchids.

The bridesmaids' gowns were alike as to model and materials, being of pink charmeuse in close foundation skirt, draped in matching chiffon, with considerable fullness at the back, over which was hung a silver lace tunic. The color, however, varied from a deep rose pink, as worn by Miss Eleanor Wilson and Miss White, to the palest hydrangea tint of Miss Margaret Wilson's gown. This shading from dark to light as the bridal party entered the room was most effective, as it broke the sharp contrast between the deep-tinted gowns and also proved a happy method of giving to each maid her most becoming color.

The gowns were made alike, with high Marie Antoinette collars, strangely enough of "Quaker" lace, which new variety of sheer lace also formed the flowing sleeves. The latter overhung to the elbow in chiffon of the same tone as that of the drapery under the silver tunic. The hats worn with these very smart frocks were of silver lace faced in pink velvet to match the gowns. All the bridesmaids carried huge bouquets of pink roses.

GOWNS OF THE GUESTS.

Smart Semi-Tailored Costumes in Dark Tones or All Black.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Had it not been for the uniforms of the diplomats and of the officers of the United States Army and Navy, who were in full dress from the highest to the last Second Lieutenant or Ensign, the attire of the wedding company would have lacked much in color. Coming, too, early in the day for dinner dress, most of the feminine guests compromised on semi-tailored suits of velvet or brocade in dark tones. An unusual number of all-black gowns in afternoon models also were worn. Those with conspicuously smart toilets were:

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, coat suit of violet velvet, trimmed with Siberian squirrel; hat, a small turban of violet plush with band of squirrel and tall feathered ornament.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, sage-green silk poplin trimmed with point de Venise lace and bands of sable fur; small hat trimmed with fur and ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, tête de negre crêpe de chine gown, draped in modish line with old rose moire introduced in long lines, and touches of white lace on the corsage, with orange velvet girdle; black velvet hat.

Miss Lucy Burleson, gown of silver rose taffeta trimmed with lace; black velvet hat trimmed with old rose flowers and fur.

Miss Sidney Burleson, pretty dress of white crêpe de chine ruffled with white taffeta with touches of fur on the waist; black hat.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, an afternoon toilet of amethyst velvet fringed with fox fur; hat of the same shade velvet trimmed in fur and a cluster of violets.

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, blue brocaded silk gown with long velvet cloak; velvet hat, with citron plumes.

Mrs. David Houston, black velvet suit, with cream lace blouse, combined with brocaded chiffon; hat of black velvet trimmed with a band of fitch fur and a tall aigrette.

Mrs. William C. Redfield, a demi toilette of heavy pink silk and chiffon, the latter run in silver threads and embroidered in pink; this was made in draped model, worn with a velvet hat to mach, trimmed with fur and deep pink roses.

Mrs. William B. Wilson, taupe silk afternoon gown, velvet hat.

Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, blue crêpe gown; blue hat.

Miss Nona McAdoo, blue velvet gown; hat trimmed with feather.

Mme. Morales, wife of the Minister from Panama, costume of black charmeuse, combined with a dull shade of heliotrope chiffon broché with touches of mink fur and jet; hat repeated these colors.

Miss Morales, white satin with tunic of blue crêpe embroidered in pink roses; hat a large picture effect.

Mme. Calderon, wife of the Bolivian Minister, Paris costume of black velours, with an embroidered satin band around the skirt, black chiffon tunic edged with skunk, same fur in trimming of the black over a white chiffon blouse; shot coat of black velours; small black hat with white plume.

Mme. Havenith, wife of the Belgian Minister, gown of black satin with point d'Angleterre lace on the corsage; black lace hat.

Mme. Castrillo, wife of the Nicaraguan Minister, black velvet costume embroidered in blue floss; large black velvet picture hat trimmed with paradise feathers.

Mme. Suarez, wife of the Minister from Chile, black velvet costume with lace on the bodice; large black velvet hat.

Mme. Bryn, wife of the Minister from Norway, gown of black satin and cream color lace; black hat.

Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish Minister, costume of black panne velvet, skirt draped and waist finished with tulle and white lace; hat of black velvet.

Mme. de la Vega-Calderon, wife of the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, black charmeuse trimmed with embroideries and jets; black velvet hat with white ostrich plumes.

Mme. Peynado, wife of the Minister from the Dominican Republic, mahogany colored costume, trimmed with black fur; black velvet hat trimmed with fur.

Mme. Ali Kuli Kahn, wife of the Persian Chargé d'Affaires, midnight blue chiffon over satin of the same shade; velvet hat to match.

Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, black and white satin, a tunic of black chiffon, black and white chiffon forming the bodice; black hat with white plumes.

Countess Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, brown and gold damask; hat of soft violet shade in velvet.

Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador, charmeuse of dull gold shade, the skirt bordered with an embroidered band of chiffon in which several soft colors showed; hat with top matching the dress, had ostrich feather of same shade at left side.

Mrs. Edward Douglas White, wife of the Chief Justice, afternoon gown of black charmeuse, with bodice of lace; stylish black hat trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. Joseph McKenna, handsome black velvet suit, lightened by trimmings of blue velvet, with blue waistcoat; hat of black velvet trimmed in plumes.

Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, handsome all-black gown; small black bonnet.

Mrs. Horace Lurton, demi-toilette of blue charmeuse with bodice of lace; jetted lace hat.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, black velvet with pannier overdress of midnight blue chiffon; a black hat.

Mrs. Willis Van Derventer, black velvet gown; black hat.

Mrs. Joseph Lamar, brown chiffon velvet combined with Bulgarian lace trimmed in bands of skunk; small brown turban.

Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, wistaria velvet; chic hat of same material.

Mrs. Horace H. Lurton, Jr., black velvet gown with trimmings of real lace; large black hat.

Mrs. Vandeventer of Nashville, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Lurton, light gray charmeuse with touches of lavender chiffon; large black picture hat of black beaver, trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. George Dewey, wife of the Admiral, superb toilet of gray brocade velvet trimmed with lynx fur.

Mrs. William F. McCombs, the blue velvet suit which served as her own wedding gown in London less than a month ago; this was a much-draped narrow skirt with semi-fitting coat opening over a narrow frilled waistcoat of white lace with high girdle of gold tissue; hat a small close blue velvet shape trimmed in yellow paradise.

Mrs. Needham L. Jones, French gown of apricot charmeuse with smart embellishments of black; round velvet hat matching the costume.

Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, coat suit on smart afternoon lines with plain skirt and brocaded coat in new tone of French blue charmeuse; small black velvet hat.

Mrs. Martine, wife of Senator Martine of New Jersey, embroidered black chiffon and black silk trimmed with white chiffon and tulle, and, where the draperies were caught, with white silk; beaver hat faced with black velvet and trimmed with black and white plumes.

Mrs. Kern, wife of Senator Kern of Indiana, white matelasse with lace and gold trimming, wrap of the same material; hat of orchid velvet with white ostrich feather; also wore a scarf and muff of white ostrich and marabou.

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker, blue charmeuse draped with black lace; hat of black velvet trimmed with ermine.

Miss Genevieve Champ Clark, pink chiffon cloth over old blue satin; large black tulle hat.

Mrs. James R. Mann, white charmeusse veiled with black tulle held by rhinestone buckles; small black velvet hat trimmed with band of ermine and a single white ostrich plume.

Mrs. Eugene F. Kinkead, wife of Representative Kinkead, of New Jersey, gown of gold cloth with embellishment of mahogany chiffon velvet and gold lace; hat of mahogany and velvet with shaded Georgette plumes.

Mrs. Allan B. Walsh, wife of Representative Walsh, of New Jersey, black velvet draped with Chantilly lace over white chiffon; hat of black velvet.

Miss Maitland Marehall, royal blue charmeuse with tan lace and a girdle of bright orange velvet; blue velvet hat with a tan feather.

Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore, sister-in-law of the President, wistaria brocaded velvet, trimmed with Parisian beads, fitch fur and cream lace combined with touches of velvet in the bodice; hat of wistaria velvet with plumes and fur.

Mrs. W. I. McCoy, wife of Representative McCoy, of New Jersey, soft pale gray embroidered crepe de chine with chiffon and a bit of old lace for trimming; black velvet hat with ostrich feathers.

Mrs. James Hamnill, wife of Representative Hammill, of New Jersey, black charmeuse with bodice and minaret of Limerick lace and trimmings of sable and rose panne velvet; hat of black velvet with white ostrich band and two white plumes.

Mrs. John J. Eagan, wife of Representative Eagan, of New Jersey, black charmeuse draped with cream shadow lace and a large black hat with white plumes.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire, terra cotta velour de laine, with trimmings of fur, black velvet hat.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, black velvet suit; black velvet hat; ermine furs.

Miss Anne Greble, blue velvet suit; black hat with blue feathers.

Mrs. William F. Estes, Jr., of Bethlehem, Penn., brown velvet suit; brown velvet hat; set of mink furs.

Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, black chiffon cloth with overdress edged in black fur; black tulle hat trimmed in paradise plumage.

Miss Clara M. Brown, grey charmeuse gown; black velvet hat.

Mrs. James Pinchot, black velvet costume; bonnet to match.

Miss Elizabeth Howry, gown of moire silk of ashes of roses trimmed with brown fur and tulle.

Mrs. Macdonald Sheridan, of New York, an old friend of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, apple green liberty satin; lace hat.

Mrs. David Crompton, daughter of Mrs. Sheridan, French gown of dark blue tulle and chiffon; tulle hat of the same shade.

Miss Alice Jenkins, of New York, a cousin of Mr. Sayre, velvet costume; black velvet hat with touches of mauve and lace.

Mrs. W. R. Ballard of Morristown, N. J., white crêpe meteor; black velvet hat.

Mrs. W. R. Randolph, also of Morristown, taupe chiffon velvet; black hat.

Mrs. Albert N. Cleaver of South Bethlehem, Penn., black velvet; black hat.

Mrs. William H. Chandler of South Bethlehem, Penn., black panne velvet trimmed with jet; black velvet hat.

Mrs. R. R. Hillman of Buffalo, a daughter of Mrs. Chandler, black velvet; black lace hat.

Mrs. Allan C. Dodson of Bethlehem, Penn., blue velvet; black hat.

Mrs. Linderman of Bethlehem, Penn., gray velvet; hat of the same material.

Miss Linderman, pink velvet; gold lace hat.

Miss Evelyn Linderman, white lace costume; black velvet hat.

Miss Christine Linderman, yellow chiffon trimmed with moleskin; black hat.

Mrs. J. Arthur Frick, yellow satin combined with purple chiffon and trimmed with mink; gold lace hat trimmed with mink.

Miss Charlotte Appel of Lancaster, Penn., another of the Sayre party, black velvet and lace; black velvet hat.

Mrs. John W. Foster, black velvet; black velvet hat.

Mrs. Scully, wife of Representative Scully of New Jersey, black chiffon velvet with trimmings of Chantilly lace; large black velvet hat.

SOME OF THE BRIDAL GIFTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Both the President and Mrs. Wilson are deeply annoyed at the exaggerated reports of the wedding gifts received by this first bride of their family. While no authoritative statement has been given out concerning this important feature of the wedding, and only close friends have been permitted to view a very extensive collection of silver, china, books, and pictures and several handsome pieces of jewelry—the whole practically filling the large library on the second floor—it is understood that Miss Wilson's gifts represent a money value below rather than above $20,000, which is not quite one-fourth the estimate that has been made by those who chose to guess.

The handsomest as well as the most valuable of Miss Wilson's gifts is the diamond necklace and pendant sent by the House of Representatives, which she wore at to-day's ceremony.

A second official present of value was the silver service from members of the United States Senate. Three silver services have already been received, while still another is said to be on the way from California.

The Supreme Court sent a massive and beautiful silver centrepiece in the form of a boat. All the diplomats sent gifts, as did the members of the Cabinet.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall sent from their home in Indiana a Dresden china set.

Other gifts were:

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan—Drop leaf mahogany tea table.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison—Rare old Chinese porcelain vase.

The Attorney General, Mr. McReynolds—Table silver.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson—Antique gold bracelet studded with diamonds.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane—Silver vase.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston—Old English brass andirons and fire set.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield—Fish set of Lenox china in special decoration.

The Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson—Large silver vase.

The French Ambassador (dean of the Diplomatic Corps) and Mme. Jusserand—Handsome silver tray.

The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff—Antique sugar and cream set.

The Italian Ambassador—Four antique silver candlesticks.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff—Silver umbrella handle studded with semi-precious jewels.

The British Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice—Set of gold coffee spoons.

The Minister of Costa Rica and Mme. Calvo—Antique silver tray, with lotus blossoms in repousse.

The Spanish Minister and Mme. Riano—Large silver bowl.

The Minister from Uruguay and Mme. de Pena—Jewel box of silver and tortoise shell.

The Minister from Guatemala—Silver bowl.

The Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet—Rug of vicuna skin.

The Minister from Siam and the Princess Traidos Prabandi—Hand-wrought Siamese silver jar.

The Charge d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary—Silver vase.

The Admiral of the navy and Mrs. Dewey—Large silver vase.

Hugh Wallace—White Grizzly beer rug made from skins of animals he shot himself.

The sophomore class of Goucher College, Baltimore, of which the bride is an honorary member—Silver cake tray.

Goucher class of 1908, the bride's graduating class—Chest of linen, with handwork of each member.

Princeton class of 1879—Large silver bowl.

Princton Alumni Association of the District of Columbia—Silver tray.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot—Rare Brussels lace and Italian hand embroidery.

Distant cousin of the bridegroom—Colonial mirror, which has been in the Sayre family for five generations.

Miss Alice Nevin, relative of the bridegroom—Hand-wrought Roman silver lamp of the Fixing Mercury design.

Dr. De Witt S. Clark of Salem, Mass., one of the ushers—Sheraton mirror, once owned by the late Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie—Full dinner service of solid silver.

New Jersey Delegation in Congress—Two handsome Persian rugs.

The Southern Cousins Club—Set of antique mahogany furniture.

Two Women Voters of Northern California—Silver service of Colonial design.

Wheeling Iron and Steel Company Workers—Handsome pieces of silver.

Mrs. Jessie Porter Wood of Washington—Water color painting of the Wilson coat of arms on vellum.

Mrs. James R. Mann, wife of the Republican floor leader in the House—Antique cloisonne vase.

Mrs. Eugene Kinkead, wife of Representative from New Jersey—Sheraton mahogany tea wagon.

START IN AUTO ON HONEYMOON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre left the White House before 8 o'clock, using one of the White House motors, but without revealing to any one where the first days of their honeymoon would be passed. As, however, they laughingly made engagements to meet friends going to the Army and Navy football game next Saturday, it naturally is assumed that they will pass the next few days near that city. It is not believed the motor taking them from the White House this evening traveled any further than Baltimore.

It is reported, however, that very soon they will start on a trip to Europe, returning early in January to Williamstown, Mass., where Mr. Sayre will be assistant to President Garfield of Williams College.

Mrs. Sayre's traveling gown was a hunter's green zibeline coat and skirt, with chiffon waist embroidered in green, with which she wore a round hat of green moire trimmed in velvet.

CROWDS WATCH WHITE HOUSE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The whole of Washington was permeated with the spirit of the White House wedding today. There was a holiday aspect everywhere. The Senate was in session, but the Supreme Court and the House were not.

By 3:30 o'clock little groups of spectators had gathered at the head of the east avenue, while fewer groups lounged idly near the great iron gates which on occasions of this sort shut off from the public the avenue that runs between the great granite building of the State, the War, and the Navy Departments, and the squat structure in which the President and his force of secretaries and clerks have their offices. But it was not long before the groups increased in size, and at 3:45 o'clock, three-quarters of an hour before the time set for the wedding ceremony, there were lines of spectators on both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue facing the main façade of the mansion, while the crowds at the heads of the entrance streets had increased to several hundred persons. Most of these spectators were women.

The White House grounds were open as usual to the public for all the forenoon and part of the afternoon, and many visitors took advantage of the opportunity during this period to wander under the broad portico and look longingly at the drawn shades of the great East Room, behind which the Sayre-Wilson wedding ceremony was performed. Brilliant sunshine helped along the prevailing feeling that this was a holiday occasion.

At 2:30 o'clock all the gates leading to the White House grounds were closed to the public, and thereafter no person was admitted who did not have one of the special tickets issued for the occasion. Seventy policemen were specially detailed to guard the White House and its vicinity.

There was little to see, however, until 4 o'clock. Then the guests began arriving, some in motor limousines, others in open touring cars, others in victorias and broughams drawn by horses, and by far the greater number in more plebeian taxicabs.

The members of the Cabinet entered at one of the main gateways of the grounds, and were driven under the porte cochère and deposited on the broad front portico. The Ambassadors, the Ministers, and their families made a wide detour and entered the grounds by a rear gateway and were shown into the mansion through one of the south doors leading to the cloak rooms in the basement, always reserved for members of the Diplomatic Corps on state occasions.

The other guests approached the White House by means of the avenue nearest the Treasury Building and entered the mansion through the long east wing.

NOTABLE GUESTS PRESENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Among the guests at the wedding were:

The French Ambassador, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and Mme. Jusserand.

The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff.

The Turkish Ambassador.

The Italian Ambassador, Marquis Cusani.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Da Gama.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff.

The Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Chinda.

Senor Don Algara, Charge d'Affaires and First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy.

Baron Erich Zwiedenek von Sudenhorst, Charge d'Affaires and Counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and Mme. Zwiedenek.

Lady Cecil Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador.

The Minister of Costa Rica and Mme. Calvo and Senorita Marta Calvo.

The Minister of Portugal, Viscount De Alte.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. Calderon and Senorita Elena Calderon.

The Minister of the Netherlands and Mme. De Rappard.

The Venezuelan Minister, Senor Don Rojas.

Dr. Ernest Baumann, Charge d'Affaires and Secretary of the Legation of Switzerland.

A. Vouros, Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of Greece.

Chang Kang-Jen, Charge d'Affaires and First Secretary of the Legation of China, and Mme. Chang Kang-Jen.

The Spanish Minister and Mme. De Riano.

The Norwegian Minister and Mme. Bryn.

The Minister of Argentina and Mme. Naon.

The Minister of Uruguay and Senora Manuela Diez de Pena and the Misses de Pena.

The Minister of Chile and Senora Dona Leonor Orrego de Suarez.

The Minister of Belgium and Mme. Havenith.

The Minister of Guatemala.

The Minister of the Dominican Republic and Mme. Peynado.

The Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet.

Count Claes Bonde, Secretary and Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of Sweden.

The Minister of Siam and Princess Traidos Prabandh.

The Minister of Colombia, Senor Don Julio Betancourt.

The Minister of Honduras, Dr. Alberto Membreno.

The Minister of Denmark, Mr. Brun.

The Minister of Paraguay, Hector Velasquez.

The Minister of Panama and Senora Dona Enriqueta de Morales and Senorita Enriqueta Ramona Morales.

The Minister of Nicaragua and Senora Dona Lastenia de Chamorro.

Senor Don Manuel de la Vega Calderon, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of Cuba, and Senora Ana M. de Vega Calderon.

The Minister of Ecuador and Senora Dona Elena de Cordova.

The Minister of Haiti.

The Minister of Salvador and Senora Dona Coralia de Duenas.

Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of Persia, and Mme. Ali Kuli Khan.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Edward D. White.

Justice and Mrs. Joseph McKenna.

Justice and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Justice William R. Day.

Justice and Mrs. Horace Lurton.

Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes and Miss Helen Hughes.

Justice and Mrs. Willis Van Devanter.

Justice and Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar.

Justice and Mrs. Mahlon Pitney.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lurton, Jr.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Miss Nona McAdoo.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison.

The Attorney General, Mr. McReynolds.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson and the Misses Burleson.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. David Franklin Houston.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. William Cox Redfield.

The Secretary of Labor and Mrs. William B. Wilson and Miss Agnes Hart Wilson.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mrs. Champ Clark, Miss Genevieve Clark, and Miss Dorothy Harvey of New York.

Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann.

Representative William J. Browning.

Representative and Mrs. J. Thompson Banker.

Representative and Mrs. Thomas J. Scully.

Senator and Mrs. John Kern of Indiana.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire.

Senator Clarke of Arkansas.

Senator and Mrs. James I. Martine of New Jersey.

Senator and Mrs. William Hughes of New Jersey.

Miss Dorothy Owen.

Miss Lucy Hoke Smith.

Senator and Mrs. James O'Gorman.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone of New York.

Representative William E. Tuttle, Jr., Representative Lewis J. Martin, Representative Eugene F. Kinkead, Representative and Mrs. Walter I. McCoy, Representative and Mrs. Edward W. Townsend, Representative and Mrs. John J. Eagan, Representative and Mrs. James A. Hamill, all of New Jersey.

Representative and Mrs. Victor Murdock.

The Secretary to the President and Mrs. Joseph Tumulty.

The Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Leonard Wood.

Miss Maitland Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler.

Col. and Mrs. St. John Greble.

Mrs. William L. Estes of Bethlehem, Penn.

Miss Mildred Greble.

Mrs. James Pinchot.

Gifford Pinchot.

Miss Mabel Boardman.

Miss Maude Wetmore.

Mrs. Ernest Bicknell.

Miss Katherine Du Bose.

Miss Ethel MacMurray.

The Rev. and Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe.

Miss Ruth Hall.

Miss Elizabeth Howry.

Col. Archibald Hopkins.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Peary.

Miss Marion Peary.

Lieut. Commander John W. Timmons, U. S. N.

The bride's relatives present included:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, brother and sister-in-law of the President.

Mrs. Robert Ewing of Nashville, Tenn., a cousin of Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Legare Walker of Somerville, S. C., cousins of Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn., cousins of the President.

Mrs. W. W. Stark and son of Mansfield, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenn, S. N. Leech, and Mrs. Robert Lee, all of Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. John McC. Wilson of Pittsburgh.

Miss Elizabeth Wilson of Franklin, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred McC. Wilson of Portland, Ore.

Prof. Stockton Axson of Princeton, brother of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. Thomas Woodrow of Denver.

Mrs. James Woodrow of Columbia, S. C.

Among Mr. Sayres's relatives present at the ceremony and reception were:

Mrs. Chancelor, Mrs. Linderman, Mrs. Albert Cleaver of South Bethlehem, Penn., and Mrs. James F. Randolph of New York, his step-sister.

The Rev. John Nevin Sayre, his brother.

Miss Alice Nevin and Miss Blanche Nevin of Lancaster, Penn., his aunts.

Miss Alice Dunbar Jenkins of Natchez, Miss., and New York, a cousin.

Miss Clara Sayre of Bethlehem, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker Nevin.

Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, wife of the composer.

Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Potter of Philadelphia.

Other out-of-town relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom included:

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace K. Wiley of Buffalo.

Miss Charlotte Appel.

Mrs. William R. Ballard.

Mrs. A. Marquard.

Mrs. Samuel Woodbridge.

Mr. Lynde Stetson.

Miss Josephine Stone of Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCombs of New York.

Miss Annie Armstrong and Miss Elinor Pervis of Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. William McIlvaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Forgan of Chicago.

Prof. and Mrs. W. Benton Green and Miss Ricketts of Princeton.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Mitchell, Mrs. Margaret Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Wood, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett, all of Baltimore.

William Uhler Henzel of Lancaster, Penn.

Principals in the White House Wedding.

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Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, In Her Bridal Dress, and Francis Bowes Sayre, to Whom She Was Married.

How to See Switzerland

The Winter Playground of Europe's Royal Families

Let us tell you all about the joy that awaits you at Christmas time in this land of bright sunshine and dazzling snow, where Winter sports are at their best—Ski-ing, Tobogganing, Bob-Sleighing, Skating, Hockey, Curling.

Swiss Cooking and the hospitality of our hotels and pensions will make your stay worth while.

We have just prepared a special selection of profusely illustrated books. We call it Pocket Series No. 9.

Gives vivid descriptions of the most noted places. Includes the famous "Hotel Guide."

Pocket Series No. 9 is free, on personal application, or by mail for 10c. postage.

Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Swiss Federal Railroads Agency

241 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

We do not sell tours, but we *plan them* without charge.

Our sole purpose is to answer questions and enable you to see the most in the time at your disposal.

Omega Oil

For Sprains and Bruises

The first thing to do when you meet with an injury is to soak a piece of flannel with this wonderful oil and wrap it over the place that hurts. It is antiseptic, soothing and healing, and gives quick relief. Trial bottle 10c.

Presents for those Having "Everything"

There *are* articles that make distinctive Christmas gifts and that the average mortal doesn't possess.

They cost within the average person's limit of expenditure.

Our stores are full of useful, practical things that people like to get and keep. For instance: How many of your friends have Weather Barometers?

E. B. Meyrowitz INCORPORATED

OPTICIAN

237 Fifth Avenue at 27th St.
615 Fifth Avenue at 50th St.
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LONDON PARIS NEW YORK

Men's Evening Clothes at Saks'

¶ Naturally, Saks evening clothes are seen at their best in the evening.

¶ It is then that their superb tailoring and perfect lines are shown to advantage.

¶ But even in the daytime there is no mistaking the super

WHAT AN OWNER CANNOT DO

Beyond a certain point an Owner cannot regulate the Contractor he employs.

You can cage a leopard but you cannot change his spots or his point of view.

But what an Owner can do is to select, in the first place, a Contractor who has an established reputation for integrity, efficiency, and results.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Your First Automobile

like the Dollivers', brought trouble probably, but there's a new book called "The Golden Rule Dollivers," which tells of the fun and exciting adventures of trying to give other people a lift. Margaret Cameron wrote "The Golden Rule Dollivers," and in it the fun bubbles up and spins along past all counting by any spedometer.

PARTNERS

¶ The postmistress lost her job after twenty years because she delayed the mails to help her neighbors. "Partners" is Margaret Deland's new book about this girl, about her mother—and the neighbors! A wonderfully sympathetic story it is, and there's a man, too, or else the book couldn't be called "Partners."

THE CORYSTON FAMILY

¶ Heckling a woman is a ticklish sport, especially when the woman is Lady Coryston. And, sure enough, she lifts it to the heights of a battle of ideas, and a fine warrior she is—in the finest story Mrs. Humphry Ward has ever written. This new book is called "The Coryston Family."

PEANUT

¶ To the desperado's grave a little boy tramped—on ten cents a day for fifteen hundred miles. Albert Bigelow Paine tells you about him in a new book called "Peanut." Peanut creeps into your heart like David Copperfield.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

SAY TAMMANY KNEW OF M'GUIRE 'TERMS'

Learned Distasteful Facts When Seeking Sulzer Evidence, District Attorney Hears.

MATTER WAS THEN DROPPED

Fear Was That "Big Fellows" Would Be Involved—Fowler Begins His Fight.

Information has reached the District Attorney's office that the whole story of the relations of James K. McGuire, now under indictment for soliciting campaign funds from a corporation, and his brother, George H. McGuire, with the Union Oil Company was in the hands of Tammany Hall investigators as early as last August. Tammany Hall, it was reported, had intended to use the story in the Sulzer impeachment trial to discredit William Sulzer.

According to the information which reached Mr. Whitman's office, an inquirer was sent from Fourteenth Street to Fillmore Condit, New York representative of the Union Oil Company, to ascertain what part William Sulzer took in the McGuire dealings. The inquirer, it is understood, brought back a report which made Tammany Hall drop the matter with great rapidity.

This is why the McGuire matter never figured in the Sulzer trial, it was explained. Had the information been used in any way as reflecting on Sulzer it was thought many high Tammany officials would be involved. Tammany Hall, it was said, would have been willing enough to sacrifice the McGuire brothers, but there were big fellows involved.

When Arthur B. Chamberlin, the asphalt broker, was on the stand at the John Doe inquiry on Monday he pointed out that Condit's typewritten statement said specifically that James K. McGuire had asked for $5,000 as a "campaign contribution" and that nothing was said about the Democratic Party. The Condit statement, it was asserted later, quoted Chamberlin himself as saying to Condit: "I don't believe the McGuire brothers were ever authorized to make such an offer. I am going to Fourteenth Street to find out about it."

Condit goes on record in the statement, it was reported, as saying that Chamberlin did go to Fourteenth Street to find out, and that Chamberlin at that time was a personal friend of Charles F. Murphy and of his nephew, Charles F. Murphy, Jr.

When Chamberlin was on the stand the inference was that Condit wrote out his statement about the McGuire negotiations shortly after they occurred; that is, in the Summer of 1912. It appeared yesterday, however, that this formal statement was written last August, long after Chamberlain had left Condit's employ. This was the time when investigators were searching throughout the State for evidence against Sulzer for the impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Condit said yesterday that three weeks before the last election he personally had taken a report of the whole McGuire-Condit incident to the office of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, thinking that the story might be used in Mr. Pounds's campaign for election on the Fusion ticket. He left the information in charge of an engineer at the Borough President's office, he said, but it was never used in the campaign. Mr. Condit explained that he was interested in the election of the Fusion ticket.

Watching McGuire's House.

James K. McGuire's home in New Rochelle was watched all day yesterday by detectives. One of the detectives carried the bench warrant issued on Monday afternoon by Judge Crain. McGuire, however, did not appear.

During the afternoon a rumor was circulated in the Criminal Court Building to the effect that McGuire was aboard the steamship Caracas of the Red D Line on its way to this port from Porto Rico and South American ports. The Caracas is due at its pier at the foot of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow. Assistant District Attorneys Clark and Embree got into communication with the Red D Line officials, but said later that they had learned nothing to substantiate the rumor. It was learned, however, that Detective Leigh of the District Attorney's staff would be sent down the bay tomorrow to meet the steamship.

In the absence of District Attorney Whitman the John Doe investigation was suspended yesterday, and for the first time in two weeks there were no up-State contractors in the District Attorney's office.

Fowler's Fight Is On.

An argument in the case of Everett P. Fowler of Kingston, indicted for extortion because of his activities as a "bagman" for the Democratic State Committee, occupied Mr. Clark's attention.

Martin W. Littleton appeared before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on behalf of Fowler and moved for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes and for the dismissal of the indictment against Fowler. Mr. Clark opposed both motions, but by agreement the final arguments on the motions were postponed until next Wednesday. Justice Davis, it is expected, will give his decision shortly after the final argument.

Mr. Littleton obtained from Mr. Clark a summary of the Grand Jury testimony on which Fowler was indicted. This was briefly to the effect that Fowler had extorted $250 from Seneca P. Hull, a contractor of Cortland, in Syracuse in 1911; that Hull made out a check to Norman E. Mack, and that the check was sent to Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street; that the check was indorsed by both Mack and McLean, and that it was cashed in the Fourth National Bank of this city.

Basing his argument on this summary Mr. Littleton contended that Fowler should be tried in Onondaga County in which Syracuse is situated, and that the New York County courts had no jurisdiction.

"It will appear from the Grand Jury minutes," Mr. Littleton said, "that the contract held by Hull was obtained from the State Highway Department in Albany and that Mr. Fowler and others called on Hull to meet him and others in Syracuse in 1911. According to Hull, Fowler admonished him to give a campaign contribution.

For the purposes of this argument I will assume that Fowler used the alleged extortionate methods of which he is accused, and obtained a check for $250 which was turned over to Fowler and finally transmitted to Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and deposited in the Fourth National Bank of New York City.

"If these be the facts," proceeded Mr. Littleton, "I contend that we have the right to inspect the Grand Jury minutes and this court has no jurisdiction to try the issue. I have no desire to muddle or complicate the District Attorney's case by seeking to learn what evidence the District Attorney has. But I am entitled to 'shoot on sight' regarding the question of jurisdiction."

Mr. Clark argued that the circumstances of the case placed the jurisdiction in New York County as well as in Onondaga County. He asserted that the money transaction had not been completed until Hull's check passed through the Fourth National Bank and he asserted that both Mack and McLean had indorsed the check in New York County.

Acknowledging that jurisdiction lay in either county he insisted that the District Attorney would oppose vigorously any effort to transfer the responsibility of trying the case. Justice Davis adjourned the proceedings until next Wednesday in accordance with the agreement reached between Mr. Clark and Mr. Littleton.

JURY HEARS HENNESSY.

Investigator Testifies at Putnam County Graft Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, Nov. 25.—The special Grand Jury which is investigating charges of highway graft in Putnam County adjourned this afternoon until Dec. 1 because information which it desired was not at hand.

The jury, after many adjournments in the Summer, started anew on the investigation yesterday. John A. Hennessy, the Sulzer investigator, was examined as a witness this morning. District Attorney Henry J. Rusk is conducting the investigation.

DISCLAIMS A. P. A. ATTACK.

George P. Newman of 3 Fifth Avenue Says He Isn't President.

George P. Newman of 3 Fifth Avenue, disclaimed all responsibility last night for a recent circular sent out by the American Protective Association, better known as the "A. P. A." and containing attacks on Mayor-elect Mitchel, Collector Dudley Field Malone, and Gov. Martin H. Glynn because of their Catholicism.

Mr. Newman said that he had been notified of his election as President of the association, which had been accomplished without his knowledge or desire and had not been installed in office when the circular was sent out. He said he had known nothing of the circular until he had seen it published in THE TIMES.

Mr. Newman said that in the last campaign his sympathies were with Mitchel. He added he had no sympathy with the personal attacks in the circulars and other literature on Gov. Glynn and Collector Malone. Mr. Newman said when he was informed of his election, he asked time to acquaint himself with the association's plans and purposes, and insisted that no publicity be given to his election until he had made his decision on the question of its acceptance.

Mr. Newman also disclaimed the attacks on the Catholic Church as a body contained in the circular. He said:

"It is not my purpose to assail any man's religion, but to the contrary, to make his religious liberty secure, so long as it does not interfere with any other religion or with the affairs of state, which governs men of all religions and which, therefore, should be superior to any and all earthly powers—religious or otherwise—within its sphere

"Now, whether or not we are in any immediate danger of such sectarian interefernce I am unable to say, as I must frankly admit that I have not given the matter any great consideration or study. Hence it would be folly, unwise, and unjust on my part to bring any accusation against any religious body or individual; but if such were the case I want to assure the American public that I would be one of the first to oppose and prosecute to the utmost extent the offender or guilty ones. And if there is not any immediate need of taking prevetive measures along this line there is an old adage which says, 'In time of peace prepare for war,' as a splendid way to insure peace is to be ready for war. So it may be along these lines that the American Protective Association has been formed. At any rate, this could be explained better by one who is more familiar with its motives than I, and if there is just causes for the charges published in the articles it is a matter that will be left with the authors thereof to explain."

UNCLE REMUS STOCK CAUSES A BIG ROW

Magazine Stockholders Air Their Grievances Against Walter Pulitzer.

NO ISSUE IN DECEMBER

John T. Hettrick Fails to Get a Committee to Examine the Books.

Stockholders of the Pulitzer Magazine Company, Inc., in which Walter Pulitzer—pending an action now before the Supreme Court—holds the controlling interest, held a stormy meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Henry L. Ruppert, counsel for the company, at 1 Madison Avenue. The meeting was called to hear a report on the financial status of the company. George W. Glaze, counsel for Mr. Pulitzer, offered the information that the corporation was unable to get out the December number of the Uncle Remus Magazine, two numbers of which it has issued, because of destroyed credit, brought about by defamatory publications and court actions. Mr. Glaze once referred to the session yesterday as an autopsy.

The minority stockholders, headed by John T. Hettrick, continued their attack on Mr. Pulitzer. Mr. Hettrick finally introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three minority stockholders, of which he was to be a member, to investigate the books of the company. That started trouble immediately, and Mr. Hettrick consented to the withdrawal of his name. Then the resolution was put to a vote, the committee proposed being composed of Louis Posner, Jerome S. Hess, and George W. Jones. Mr. Glaze, proxy for Walter Pulitzer, voted the Pulitzer stock against the resolution, and defeated it.

Mr. Glaze apologetically, but none the less firmly, controlled the meeting. First in opposition to the wishes of most of the minority stockholders, as expressed by their vote, he selected Henry L. Ruppert as Chairman. Hettrick, for the minority, made a protest against the legal right of Mr. Glaze to control the meeting with Pulitzer stock, asserting that the Supreme Court had been called upon to determine the ownership of the stock, and that the suit was pending. Then things warmed up.

George W. Jones, representing men in the South who subscribed for about $1,300 of the company's stock, pressed Mr. Glaze for a detailed financial report. Mr. Glaze reviewed first the history of the Pulitzer Publishing Company and then that of the Pulitzer Magazine Company.

"That is all very interesting, I suppose," said Mr. Jones, "but what I would like to hear is a statement of the finances." Finally a report of Oct. 31 was read, showing the chief assets of the company to be "copyrights" valued at something like $160,000. Mr. Jones asked what copyrights were, and being informed, reached for his hat.

"Well, I don't see that there is anything more that interests me very much," he asserted. "I was asked to come here to see if the stock purchased was worth anything."

Mr. Jones, however, decided to stay and hear the worst. Mr. Glaze in an impassioned speech charged that the company had been demoralized financially, for the present at least, by the actions of Mr. Hettrick, who, he said, had caused to be published in The World and other newspapers stories that Walter Pulitzer's affairs were to be investigated by the Grand Jury. The point had been reached, he said, when the credit of the company was destroyed, and he thought the real question to be considered was whether the company should be continued or dropped.

Mr. Hettrick broke in to ask vehemently whether or not it was not true that all Walter Pulitzer had paid for the Uncle Remus magazine was $750, and why he should have in return received $160,000 worth of stock. That, replied Mr. Glaze, was a question the courts were to decide. Then Mr. Hettrick wanted a more complete accounting for the $32,000 for which stock was sold and for the sale of which, he understood, agents had received as high as 35 per cent.

He repeated the charge that some of these agents had used the name of The World, which is in no way connected with the Walter Pulitzer interests, to sell stock. He said he represented men "worth much more than any of us here may ever hope to obtain," and they wanted to find out about their investments and whether or not they had been misled. He mentioned the name of Frank Woolworth as one investor.

The financial report submitted showed an outlay of about $10,000 an issue for the Uncle Remus magazine. Because of recent developments, Mr. Glaze said, it was impossible to sell stock or obtain money for the publication of another number.

Walter Pulitzer did not attend the meeting. It was stated that he had delegated his powers to Mr. Glaze because he feared that his presence would result in further controversies. Nothing of a definite nature had been accomplished when the meeting adjourned.

OBSERVE EVACUATION DAY.

Old Guard Parades and Sons of Revolution Smoke.

The one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops was celebrated yesterday by the Old Guard Veteran Battalion. Commanded by Major S. Ellis Briggs, the Old Guard assembled at the City Hall, wearing their Winter uniforms. After being reviewed by Mayor Adolph L. Kline, the guaardsmen paraded down Broadway to the Battery.

There a crowd of 3,000 persons awaited them. Two field pieces from Governors Island fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, after which the battalion dispersed and went to the Hotel Plaza for luncheon, marching up Fifth Avenue from Forty-second Street. Admiral Sigsbee and Lieut. L. D. Fancher were guests at the luncheon. The famous Old Guard punch was served.

More than 200 were present at an Evacuation Day smoker in Delmonico's given last night by the New York State Sons of the Revolution. Robert Oliphant, First Vice President of the society, presided and read an account of the evacuation by the British and the reoccupation by American troops. A lecture illustrated with stereopticon views on "Westchester County in the Colonial and the Revolutionary Period" was given by Aivah P. French.

Among those present were Henry Russell Browne, Col. William M. Ladd, Col. Eugene K. Austin, Augustus G. Heaton, Talbot Oliphant, John M. Blake, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Talbot Root, Stephen W. Giles, Henry St. John Hyde, the Rev. James Clarence Jones, and W. L. Snyder.

HELD FOR $600 FORGERY.

Cleveland Man Charged with Signing Broker's Name to Check.

A man who described himself as Edward A. Moore of Cleveland was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night charged with forging the name of William R. Jones, a broker, of 25 Broad Street, to a $600 check. Detectives F. J. Farley and William Lyman of the Burns agency had attempted to arrest him at Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, but he had torn himself away in a struggle in which he sustained two severe scalp wounds only to run into the arms of Patrolman Wangerman.

The Burns men had trailed a messenger boy bearing a decoy package from M. A. Forgotson's jewelry store at 1,342 Broadway. They said last night that Moore had gone into the store a few days ago and had presented a $600 check in payment for diamonds valued at $560. He had sent the messenger boy to get the diamonds.

In his pockets the police found $251 in cash, two watches, a pawn ticket for a suit of clothes, a number of valuable rings, a 1,000-mile book of transportation on the New York Central Lines, and a Pullman ticket good on a train leaving Grand Central Station for Buffalo last night.

HENRY E. HOWLAND'S WILL.

Estate Is Divided Among His Widow and Family.

The will of Henry Elias Howland of the law firm of Howland, Murray & Prentice of 37 Wall Street was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Howland died at his home, 10 East Tenth Street, on Nov. 7, and left an estate estimated in the petition filed with the will as more than $20,000. Mr. Howland left $1,000 in his will and $4,000 additional in a codicil to Katharine H. Bellows, his sister. A bequest of $1,000 to Alfred C. Howland, his brother, is revoked in the codicil.

Mr. Howland left property at 14 East Ninth Street in trust for life to Annah J. W. Howland, his wife. At her death the property is to go to her children. The residuary estate is left in equal shares to the three children, Charles P., John, and Frances L. Howland. The two sons, named as executors of the will, are asked to pay to Mr. Howland's sister-in-law, Clara W. Howland, enough to make her income $1,800 a year.

TIFFANY & Co.

CHINA AND GLASS

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

CONTINUE—TODAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—THEIR

Special Sales

GOWNS DRESSES WRAPS
FUR-TRIMMED SUITS and COATS
BLOUSES and FURS
at decisive price-reductions

ALSO—EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN
MILLINERY—Formerly to $40—*at $10 & $15*

Charge purchases will not be billed until January 1st.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

'Rah for the Football Season

And you'd better look out for the "nippy" weather.

Are you all ready to enjoy the spirited contests which are scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, Saturday, and other dates in the near future?

The football season is at its height now.

The Big Store is prepared to see that you are properly attired. Immense stocks of WARM UNDER AND OUTER APPAREL:

Sweaters—Mackinaws—Sport Coats—Ulsters—Gloves—Hosiery—Rugs and Robes

We can fill your every need at a moment's notice.

We Make It to Your Advantage to
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

The Big Store, this year as in past years, places itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated for EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

And there is every good reason why you should do your Holiday shopping earlier. You can certainly make your selections in greater comfort NOW than later on, when the inevitable Christmas rush sets in.

Furthermore, assortmente are at their very best now, and your choice is more attractive. This advantage is for EVERYBODY.

And as a Further Inducement TO OUR CHARGE CUSTOMERS:

All purchases made until Dec. 10, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1, 1914.

And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

MAIN BUILDING

TOYS

The newest and the best from the world's toy centers assembled here, in Toy Town.

Among the numerous attractions you will find *The "Ferocious" African Lion—The Bengal Tiger—The Cage of Monkeys—The Realistic Elevated Railway*—all of them a delight for "kiddie" and grown-up alike. WELCOME.

TODAY'S SALES IN OUR MAIN BUILDING

We Head the List with a Stirring Pre-Thanksgiving Sale of 6,000 MEN'S AND YOUTHS' WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS—including Tuxedo Suits, Full Dress Coats and Trousers, Cutaway Coats and Vests, Winter Suits, Imported Raincoats and Winter Overcoats; special, at.... $10 and $15

Men's and Youths' Handsome $20 to $30 Overcoats and Suits—all sizes for men and youths; the winter's favorite styles and materials; at..... $15

CLEARANCE OF KNITTED UNDERWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—we feature a few of the garments for men herewith:—

Men's 50c to 75c Shirts and Drawers—at..... 39c

Men's $1 to $2 Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—single- or double-breasted; at..... 79c

Men's $1.50 Combination Suits—at..... 79c

Men's $1.25 to $2.50 Worsted Natural Wool and "Duofold" Shirts and Drawers—single- or double-breasted; at..... 98c

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers — single- or double-breasted; steam shrunk, taped seams; double sewn; finest pearl buttons; at $1.25

Men's $2 to $3.50 "Duofold" Combination Suits— at..... $1.95

Women's Stunning New Blouses—of lace, net and white voile; at..... $1.98

Women's Finest $1.50 French Kid Gloves—at. 89c

Men's Adler P X M Sewn Cape Gloves—at..... $1

A Wonderful Sale of Bracelet Watches — values $5 to $7.50 to $30; at... $15

Women's $3.50 and $4 Foot-Mould Shoes—all sizes and widths; at..... $2.95

Men's $3.50 Foot-Mould Shoes—best styles and leathers; at..... $2.95

Sale of Plated Silverware—values $2.25 to $10; at..... $1.50 to $5

Men's and Youths' Hats—regularly $1 to $2; at..... 39c and $1

$8.50 Traveling Bags— at..... $5.75

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR MAMMOTH GROCERY—YOUR TURKEY IS HERE AND ALL THE "FIXIN'S." (QUALITY CONSIDERED, OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN NEW YORK CITY.) TIMELY SPECIALS IN HIGH-GRADE WINES AND LIQUORS.

TODAY'S SALES IN OUR GREENHUT BUILDING

$22.50 Brass Bedsteads—all regular sizes; at..... $15

$23 Genuine "Ostermoor" Mattresses—white felt; fancy cretonne ticking; at..... $15

$16 Metropolitan Felt Mattresses—at..... $12

$6 Sag-proof Wilt-edge Link Springs—at..... $4.50

$4 Lock-Link Springs—at..... $3.50

$9 Vermin-Proof Springs—at..... $6.50

Royal Wilton Rugs — regularly $32.50 to $36.50; at, $25.50 to $29.50

$13.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 7.6x9 ft.; at $9.50

$22.50 and $24.50 Axminster Rugs—size 9x12; at, $17.50 and $19.50

9x12 Velvet Rugs—regularly $19.50 to $24.50; at, $15.75 to $19.50

$5.95 Salad and Cake Sets—fine hand-painted Royal Bavarian China; at.... $3.95

Imported Irish Point Lace Curtains—values to $7.50; at..... $4.50 a pair

7-Piece Toaster Sets—regularly $1.10; at..... 85c

"Sun Oak" Parlor Stoves—splendidly finished; at, $4.80 to $9.85

Gas Radiators — aluminum top; jewel front; 4-tube size; at..... $1.75

7-Inch Guernsey Fireproof Casseroles—8-inch size; at..... $1.25

Coffee Percolator Machines—improved alcohol lamp; at..... $4.50

$1.75 Household Scales—weighing up to 12 lbs.; can be used as Parcel Post scales; at..... $1.25

MAIN BUILDING

Auto and Carriage Lap Robes

Sale, Today, at 25 to 35 Per Cent. Less Than the Usual Quotations

Lap Robes—made of all-wool plaids; assorted new patterns; sizes 54x64, 64x84, 60x100; special prices— $3.50, $4.50, $5.75, $8.75 and $10

Lap Robes—extra fine quality; silk and mohair; double plush in a variety of beautiful patterns; also black, blue, green, tan and maroon; all weights and sizes; 66, 72 and 84 inches long; special prices— $4.75, $6.75, $8.75, $10.50 and $15

Also a fine assortment of RUBBER INTERLINED LAP ROBES in Plush Cloth and Fur.

For the Dog—$3 Sweaters—made of good quality wool; assorted sizes and colors; today, at..... $2.25

Other specials in DOG COLLARS, HARNESS, LEASHES, BOOKETS and EVERYTHING FOR THE DOG.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

Extraordinary Reductions

Men's Winter Suits and MEN'S OVERCOATS

$5.50 Saved — $20 Suits & Overcoats, $14.50
$7.50 Saved — $25 Suits & Overcoats, $17.50
$8.50 Saved — $30 Suits & Overcoats, $21.50
$11.25 Saved — $35 Suits & Overcoats, $23.75

At least 25% Saved You in Wholesale Profits, as We Manufacture Our Own Clothing.—Plus Special Sale Reductions

Every Suit and Overcoat *Designed* and *Manufactured in Our Own Factories.*—All the *Woolens Shrunk and Cut* by *Our Own Workmen.*

We *personally direct* every detail in the *making* of our *garments.*

We *guarantee every piece* of our *goods* and have not the slightest excuse to offer if we cannot give you *better styles* and *better values* than any other clothing store in New York.

Brooklyn Stores Open Wednesday Until 9 P. M.

We Save You Wholesaler's Profits

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV. BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

The Waltham Premier Maximus Watch in solid 14-carat gold casket. Price $700

Waltham Watches

The Premier Maximus Watch is the finest and most wonderful watch made at Waltham. There can be no higher praise. Each watch carries the Kew Class A Certificate (of accuracy) issued by the Kew Observatory, England.

In watch magnificence, this is the utmost achievement. It fronts our long and varied "line" of Walthams. We would be most happy to have you see them and also to examine here silverware and jewelry with a Christmas destiny.

DIAMONDS — LEATHER GOODS
GOLD JEWELRY — CANES AND UMBRELLAS
STERLING SILVER — ART STATIONERY

Reed & Barton
5th Avenue at Thirty-second Street

B. Altman & Co.

Imported Dress Silks and Velvets

are being displayed, in their respective departments on the First Floor, in many exclusive Novelties and Specialties as adopted by the leading Paris couturiers.

The Dressmaking Department

on the Third Floor, is prepared to furnish, upon request, estimates and suggestions for making to order, from the above mentioned materials, Fashionable Gowns at moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Fourth Paralytic Stroke; Weds

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 25.—Dr. John C. McClenathan, a wealthy physician confined to his bed as the result of a fourth stroke of paralysis, was married last evening at his home to Miss Della Barnes. The doctor is 59 years old and his bride 45. Dr. McClenathan's first wife, who was an invalid with paralysis for five years, died last June.

Borden Estate Pays $207,288 Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Controller Sohmer received to-day a check for $207,288 as an advance payment of the transfer tax on the estate of M. C. D. Borden, late of New York County, from John W. Sterling of New York, Bertram H. Borden, and Howard S. Borden of Oceanic, N. J., the executors.

ROADS SAY LOSSES JUSTIFY NEW RATES

Railway Men Make Known Their Plan to Raise Intrastate Charges Also.

FACE "SLOW STARVATION"

Witness Shows Recent Deficits of 28 Roads Contrasted with Previous Surpluses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The forty-nine railroads east of the Mississippi which are seeking to raise their freight rates 5 per cent. completed their main case for the advance to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which thereupon adjourned the hearing till Dec. 10. Meantime the commission and opposing counsel will analyze the mass of testimony submitted by railroad accountants, rate makers, and traffic experts.

The burden of the evidence tendered was that while the roads, generally, were enjoying an increased business, the returns from operations were continuously decreasing, until as General Manager Maxwell of the Wabash said:

"The situation is becoming daily more serious. We are suffering from slow starvation."

It was stated that the demands of the traveling and the shipping public for improvement and extension of railroad facilities could be met by the roads only as they were enabled to obtain more money. The margin of profit, it was asserted, was so constantly narrowing that it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the necessary additional capital with which adequately to maintain, equip, and operate the roads.

The witnesses to-day were George M. Shriver, Second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, who continued to review the financial and operating status of that system; W. C. Maxwell, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash system; Dr. Frank Haigh Dixon, a professor of Dartmouth College and statistician of the Bureau of Railway Economics, called by the railroads to submit various tables covering the operation of the forty-nine railroad systems applying for the increase; C. C. McCain, who, as Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, mapped out the basic elements of the 5 per cent. increase; E. Morris, Chairman of the Central Freight Association, who worked out the 5 per cent. rate increase for the territory west of Buffalo, extending to the Mississippi River, and R. H. Lang, General Coal Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who analyzed the effect of the proposed rate increases on coal, coke, and iron traffic.

Applies to Intrastate Rates.

From the three last-named experts the commission learned for the first time that the general advance of 5 per cent. was to become applicable, if sustained, to intrastate as well as interstate traffic. The tariffs filed with the commission relate only to interstate traffic. The commission has no authority over rates wholly intrastate. It was explained that the railroads, pending the action of the commission on the proposed increase, had voluntarily suspended its application to intrastate rates. The increase also would be applicable to import and export rates.

The testimony of Mr. Maxwell of the Wabash related to the railroads in the Central Freight Association territory, which includes all roads between Pittsburgh and Buffalo at one end and the Mississippi River at the other, with the Ohio River at the south. This region embraces Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, New York, and the Canadian stretch between Buffalo and Detroit.

Mr. Maxwell produced elaborate data concerning thirty-eight railroads with 31,957 miles of line, showing as a result of their operation in 1913 a gross increase in operating revenues of $78,000,000 above 1910. Nevertheless, after paying operating expenses and taxes these roads suffered a loss of $12,000,000 in operating income. This result was due to an increase in the ratio of operating expenses and taxes to gross operating revenue between 1910 and 1913 of from 72 per cent to 78.2 per cent., despite the fact that large sums of new capital were invested in additions and betterments.

Mr Maxwell directed particular attention to the condition of a special group of twenty-eight railroads, including the Big Four system, Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Grand Trunk Western, Grand Rapids, Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, and Wabash Railroads.

According to Mr. Maxwell many of these railroads would soon be headed toward receivers unless this 5 per cent. increase in freight rates was allowed. The net corporate income of the properties was actually $8,000,000 less than in 1908, although in this five-year period $180,000,000 of new capital was put into them. Statistics submitted by Mr. Maxwell showed that in 1913 only nine of them paid dividends.

Since 1908 the aggregate amount of dividends paid by these twenty-eight roads was $13,258,261 in 1909, $13,285,165 in 1910, $12,969,028 in 1911, $12,199,763 in 1912, and only $10,242,130 in 1913. In 1910 these twenty-eight roads had a balance of $2,343,240 after paying dividends.

Deficits of Twenty-eight Roads.

Since the latter year these twenty-eight roads, after paying dividends, had deficit of $1,389,444 in 1911, $10,507,852 in 1912, and $8,374,420 in 1913.

Keen interest was manifested in the testimony of Mr. McCain, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Lange and their analysis of the proposed 5 per cent. rate of increase. Mr. McCain said that the minimum rate observed in arranging the increase was 5 cents more on tonnage traffic and a quarter of a cent a pound on traffic by the pound weight.

Mr. McCain explained that the tariffs affected by the 5 per cent. increase continued the existing differentials on west bound freight from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The rates between points in Trunk Line territory such as from New York to Syracuse were all advanced 5 per cent., said Mr. McCain. These rates all stood on their own bases, and were not related to other rates. The ex-Lake grain rates from New York to Buffalo as well as the so-called F. O. B. rates, Mr. McCain said, were all raised 5 per cent.

Commissioner Clements inquired whether any of the tariffs filed carried a proposed increase in State rates. Mr. McCain said that a majority of the rate increases in the tariffs filed were interstate, but that the carriers had adjusted the local rates. In reply to another inquiry from Commissioner Clements, Mr. McCain testified that import and export rates were included in the 5 per cent rate.

"How did you treat State rates that are limited by State statute?" asked Mr. Brandeis.

"My impression is that they were all advanced 5 per cent.," said Mr. McCain.

"Regardless of the statutes?"

"Yes," replied Mr. McCain.

"But," Mr. Butterfield explained, "they have all been voluntarily suspended by the carriers pending the outcome of the decision of the commission regarding the 5 per cent. increase in interstate rates."

Anthracite Coal Rates Remain.

Mr. Brandeis asked whether the anthracite coal rates were about the only ones that were not raised. Mr. Butterfield responded that, as a general proposal, that was so. Judge Clements inquired whether the 5 per cent. increase was exceeded on any commodity. Mr. McCain said no computation had been made as to commodities, but that the variations from 5 per cent. in the increase, whether above or below 5 per cent. were about evenly divided.

Mr. Butterfield interposed to say that the railroads estimated that the 5 per cent. increase would produce about $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 additional gross revenue.

E. Morris, Chairman of the Central Freight Association, explained that between points in that territory, both interestate and intrastate, class rates of 3¾ cents per 100 pounds were increased 5¼ cents a pound, and rates in excess of 5¼ cents per 100 pounds were increased 5 per cent.

Mr. Morris said that the class rates from Chicago to New York were to be increased 5 per cent., as follows:

First class, 78.8 cents, instead of 73 cents per 100; second class, 68.3 cents, instead of 65; third class, 52.5, instead of 50 cents; fourth class, 36.8, instead of 35; fifth class, 31.5 cents, instead of 30, and 26.3 cents instead of 25 cents.

The class rates from other points of Central Freight Association territory to New York City. Chairman Morris explained, were increased subject to the established percentage of the advanced basing rates as named above to apply from Chicago to New York. For instance, the rates from Toledo to New York would be 78 per cent. of the Chicago-to-New York rates.

The rates from interior Eastern basing points were computed, he said, subject to the established percentage of the advanced basing rates to New York City, the rate from Chicago to Albany being made 96 per cent. and the rate from Chicago to Rochester 74 per cent. of the Chicago-to-New York rate.

Grain By-Product Rates.

According to Mr. Morris, the rates on grain by-products for export from Chicago to New York were increased 5 per cent. He said that from points in the West, taking 100 per cent. or less of the Chicago to New York rate, these percentages were preserved on shipments of export grain by-products for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, and that the differentials as between these points were preserved in the increases.

Mr. Morris said as to the domestic grain rates that the basing rate from Chicago to New York was increased from 5¼ to 7½ cents per 100 pounds.

To the East, said Mr. Large, no advances were provided for the anthracite coal rates, first, because these rates were already under attack, and, second, because the large tonnage in small sizes was being sold now at less than cost in competition with bituminous coal.

It was also explained by Mr. Large that the roads had intended to advance the intrastate coal and iron rates 5 per cent., but that the tariffs have not yet been filed, pending the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a big case.

One of the attorneys representing coal shippers wanted to know whether, if the coal rates now existing were found to provide 75 or 100 per cent. profit, Mr. Large felt that the 5 per cent. increase on coal rates would still be justified. He promptly replied in the affirmative.

PARTY CONFERENCE TO PUSH MONEY BILL

Senate Leaders Call One for To-day to Clear Way for Trust Measure Next Session.

AIM AT A COMPROMISE

Hitchcock Says Senate Changes to Administration Measure Have Introduced 60 Per Cent. New Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Democratic leaders of the Senate decided to-day to exercise every pressure to hasten the passage of the Currency bill. They realize that President Wilson, in insisting upon the continued session of Congress, was largely actuated by a desire to leave the regular session free for his bills regulating trust control. With the extra session practically over, they feel that unless something is done it will be nearly March before the Senate will be able to consider anything other than the Owen-Glass bill.

The first effort made will be through a party conference which Senator Kern called for to-morrow morning. No attempt will be made to reach an ironclad agreement affecting the fundamental provisions of the bill. But a programme will be sought that will expedite legislation and proposals will be discussed looking to a compromise by which a solid majority may be lined up to support the bill in a form satisfactory to the President and the House.

It is still undecided whether any overtures will be made to the Republican side of the chamber. The party leaders have already shown clearly that they hope for stricter party action rather than concessions to the minority. But in their eagerness to prevent protracted debate, which now threatens to last two months, they may try to reach some informal understanding, concentrating speeches on particular subjects and reducing their number as much as possible.

Senator Owen announced to-day that he would hereafter insist that the Senate remain in session every day until 6 o'clock. He said the delay was costing the country $5,000,000 a day. The unanimous consent agreement by which the Alaska Railroad bill must soon come before the Senate, he said, would be allowed as little as possible to displace the currency measure. At every lull in the Alaskan debate, he said, he would bring forward the Currency bill and press for votes on particular amendments.

Considerable progress was made in the debate to-day. Mr. Hitchcock, the Nebraska Democrat, who headed the Republican half of the Committee on Banking and Currency, replied to Senator Owen's speech of yesterday. Mr. Hitchcock, besides praising Mr. Owen's industry and good temper, spoke in the highest terms of the President's determination and courage in urging currency reform. But for his insistence, said Mr. Hitchcock, the work of reform, already well advanced at both ends of the Capitol, might have lingered for several years to come.

Mr. Hitchcock said that even the Democratic measure, which was supposed to accord with the wishes of the House and the President, was in reality 60 per cent. new matter, while only 40 per cent. of it stood as written by the House. His own bill, he said, was only 64 per cent. new, while he retained 36 per cent. of the House language.

The Senator contended that the House bill and the Owen bill were faulty in that they forced banks to give up a part of their present capital for the new system.

"To take away from the individual banks at one sweep one-tenth of their cash capital was, in my opinion, a mistake. It was to aggrevate the evil of lack of capital which already existed, and still further reduce the margin of safety for the depositor. And so I have joined in recommending an amendment by which the capital in the regional banks, instead of being supplied by the banks themselves, is to be supplied by the people of the United States."

The divergence of views in the Senate on currency was indicated to-day when Mr. Newlands of Nevada, a Democrat, and a supporter of the Administration, introduced a resolution amending the bill in most of its important features. Instead of eight regional reserve banks he would establish one in every State. He also proposed important changes in the National Banking act as it affected reserves and capitalization.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, argued that while central banks of issue had been found satisfactory in European countries, the size of the United States was so great as to make a regional system really a fair counterpart of the European institutions. He thought the bill did not provide enough regions while the Hitchcock proposals he considered as bad as a central bank.

Reception Room for Warship Crew.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Daniels approved to-day plans for a reception and reading room for enlisted men on the new battleship New York. Mr. Daniels said the provision was a new departure, and has been inaugurated to increase the comfort of the crew and add to the attractiveness of the ship for enlisted men and their visitors when in port. Similar changes probably will be inaugurated on other vessels.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.

John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW. —Adv.

MAIDA DUPREE A SUICIDE.

Actress Discouraged by Failure—Followed Le Maire from England.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—An investigation by the Coroner into the death of Maida Dupree, a New York vaudeville actress, also known as Maida Lane and Betty Daley, who committed suicide in a hotel here last night by taking poison, brought to light the fact that she had followed George Le Maire, an actor, to this country from England. Le Maire is appearing with a theatrical company in this city. Last night he received a note signed "Betty Daley," summoning him to her hotel. The young woman was found unconscious. She died several hours later.

Before the Coroner this afternoon Le Maire said he met Miss Dupree in London nearly a year ago. She had been ambitious to succeed as an actress and had failed. She had written and wired him in London and New York, appealing to him to help her to success. Le Maire said he did try to get her an engagement, but avoided her. The police at first believed that she was infatuated with Le Maire, but this he denied.

Le Maire said the young woman's father lived in New York, and was named Grossman or Grassman. Among her effects were jewels valued at $2,800, and pawn tickets for jewels pledged in New York for $1,370.

TO PRESCRIBE LINER LANES.

Government Instead of Steamship Control Broached by Hydrographers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The question whether the Governments of the United States and the European countries should prescribe the lanes to be traversed by ocean liners and pass laws requiring all vessels under the respective flags to adhere strictly to those lanes is raised in the annual report of the Naval Hydrographic Office, made public to-day.

The lanes now in use were adopted by the steamship companies April 15, 1913, and will continue in force until changed by them, unless an international agreement should be reached. The Naval Hydrographer, Capt. George F. Cooper, is at present in London, attending the International Conference on Safety at Sea, and it is expected that he will submit the proposed change to that body.

ARTISTS GIVE DINNER TO J. ALDEN WEIR

Noted Painter the Guest of Honor at Feast at Salmagundi Club.

HE TELLS OF EARLY DAYS

Votes of Asylum Inmates Sent Him Ahead in Popularity Contest—What a Dealer Advised.

More than one hundred artists gathered last night to do honor to J. Alden Weir, the noted painter, at a dinner in his honor in the exhibition gallery of the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street. Mr. Weir was assured that he would not have to make a speech, but after hearing the speeches made in his praise by Royal Cortissoz and F. Ballard Williams, and eating the dinner prepared by the incomparable Pollock, chef of whom the Salmagundi Club is so proud, Mr. Weir rose from his chair to offer some reminiscences of his early career.

"Some time ago when I sent a painting," said Mr. Weir, "to an exhibition out West, I received a letter from the Secretary of the association giving the show, in which he told me that I was carrying off great honors, because my painting was running neck and neck with Mr. Brown's.

"Later I received a second letter in which I learned that every person paying 10 cents was entitled to a vote on the merits of the exhibitors.

"'You and Mr. Brown were running neck and neck,' the writer said, 'until yesterday, when we, the inmates of the asylum for the half-insane, were let in to see the exhibition, and then you forged ahead.'"

Mr. Weir went on to relate how he and John Henry Twachtman had given an exhibition in the year 1880, in which each had entered forty pictures. For several days the exhibition went on and not a picture was sold.

"I finally tried to persuade an art dealer," he continued, "to buy some of the pictures, but he objected that there was no foreground.

"'You can't sell pictures nowadays without flowers and things in the foreground,' he told me. 'You say that is a middle distance, but it won't do. The people demand flowers and pretty things in the front of it.

"'Now, take Jones's painting,' he said. 'He was trying to sell pictures with yellowish, unhealthy pools of water on them. But everybody thought they looked malarial and unwholesome, and he could not sell a picture. Well, I told him that if he wanted to make a success he would have to paint good, clear water through which you can see the stones on the bottom. He took my advice, and see the success that he has made.'

Finally, Mr. Weir said, he sold one picture, but Twachtman was not even that successful. So that Twachtman's feelings should not be hurt, Mr. Weir and his friends arranged to find a purchaser for a Twachtman painting. This was accomplished, and the sale made Twachtman very happy. Several days later, however, the two painters were invited to visit the place where the Twachtman picture was hung. They found the painting had been hung upside down.

Mr. Weir's recollections had such an effect on a white-haired member of the club that he rose to his feet, apologized for being out of order, and proposed a toast to Twachtman and Weir, which was drunk standing.

SAYS VERA SCOTT IS RAVING

Official Denial of Her Story That She Shot Young Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—James Simpson, Vice President of Marshall Field & Co., said to-day that Mrs. Vera Prosser Scott's statement that she shot Marshall Field, Jr., was a "lie, the ravings of a drug-mad unfortunate."

"The story that Mr. Field was killed in the Everleigh Club is a lie," Mr. Simpson continued. "I refer you to Coroner Hoffman, Dr. Billings and Dr. Bevan, who made exhaustive reports on the case at the time. These gentlemen will tell you that Mr. Field was accidentally shot in his own home. Rumors at the time of his death were that Mr. Field had been shot in the Everleigh resort, but the facts when presented to the Coroner's jury showed this was untrue."

Hans Schmidt's Trial Put Off.

Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday postponed for two weeks the trial of Hans Schmidt, murderer of Anna Aumuller. The application was made by Alphonse G. Koelble, Schmidt's counsel, and was unopposed by Assistant District Attorney Delahanty, who insisted, however, that the case come to trial not later than Dec. 8.

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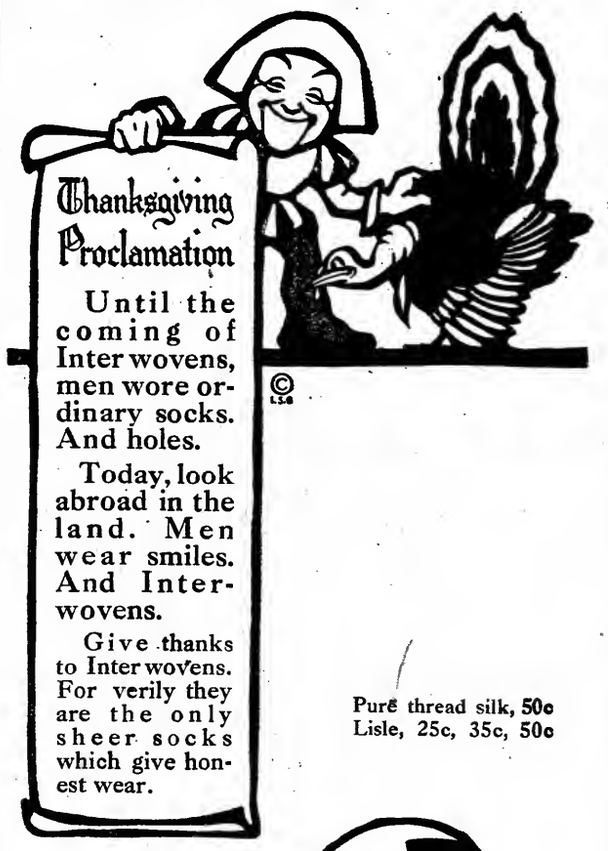

Pure thread silk, 50c
Lisle, 25c, 35c, 50c

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Brand New PIANOS

That are Fully Worth $325, at

In order to make room for stock now arriving, EVERY PIANO in our warerooms, formerly selling up to $325 will be closed out **TODAY ONLY** at **$190**

$5 Down
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Various styles and woods; fully worth $600, TODAY ONLY at . **$390**

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Terms to Suit Your Convenience

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This Six Months' Guarantee Made Me Buy My First Holeproof Hosiery

Now I buy them for superior quality—for comfort and for style.

More than TWO MILLION PEOPLE say HOLEPROOF when they want hosiery, and every one of those two million knows that not a single hosiery advantage is sacrificed in Holeproof in order to get wear, yet 6 Pairs are Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months, For Men, Women and Children

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 prs., $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3
We are New York Agents. Mail and phone orders promptly filled.

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BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

To Commercial Travelers

TWENTY years ago, when Munsey's Magazine struck out on new and popular lines, bounding as it did into a nation-wide circulation, you, the Traveling Men of America, were among the first to recognize its merits and did more than any other body of men to support it and commend it to your friends and acquaintances.

Now, just two decades later, I am giving you another new type of magazine in The Munsey—this time a far bigger and far better magazine than before.

With its full book-length novel, complete in each issue, Munsey's Magazine is preeminently the magazine for you commercial men who have long hours to while away on railway trains and in hotels away from home. So situated, there isn't much satisfaction in reading a fragment of a novel—just a sop, that's all.

But there is a lot of satisfaction in finding in your magazine a full complete novel—exactly the kind you would pay $1.50 for in book form. And there is a further satisfaction in the fact that in Munsey's Magazine you will get this novel for 15 cents—get novel and all the other features, illustrated and unillustrated, that go to make up a standard illustrated magazine.

Get the December Munsey and read George Barr McCutcheon's great novel, "Black is White." I strongly recommend it.

Frank A. Munsey, New York

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Built of mild steel—it can't crack. No packed joints to leak. Repair costs practically nothing.

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Resinol Soap tends to keep the complexion free from redness, roughness, pimples and blackheads, to clear the scalp of dandruff, and to maintain the lustre and health of the hair. Sold by all druggists.

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Announcement

Founded in 1851, through the past sixty-two years the name of Ruszits has constantly stood for all that is good in the Fur Industry.

Beautiful furs, the finest workmanship, sound values and honest dealing have sustained the position of the house.

It has therefore been with zealous regard for the present high standing of the name of Ruszits, and at the same time with confidence in our greater ability to serve our patrons that we have broadened our plans for the future.

Preliminary to this it gives us pleasure to announce that

Mr. George Taylor
Until recently Vice-President of
Aitken, Son & Co.
is now President of the John Ruszits Fur Co.
And further that

Mr. Leo Graham
until recently General Manager of the Retail Departments of
Aitken, Son & Co.
is now Vice-President and General Manager of the John Ruszits Fur Co.

Mr. A. F. F. Kittan
who has been connected with the company for thirty-two years and for many years past has been its chief active executive, is now Secretary of the Company and will continue as in the past in direct charge of our Fur Departments.

As the oldest wholesale and retail furriers in the city, you will find our practical experience of sixty-two years as well as the finest material, and workmanship embodied in every garment bearing our label.

These, then, are the executives who will continue to stand sponsor for the integrity of the Company and its high ideals of style, quality, workmanship and sound values.

7 East 48th Street

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

EXCLUSIVE HOLIDAY GOODS

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE FOR THE ORDINARY KIND

Inspection Solicited.

Handkerchiefs	Neckwear	Hosiery
Luncheon Sets	Tea Napkins	Doilies
Table Linens	Bed Linens	Novelties
Comfortables	Bed Spreads	Auto Robes
Infants' Wear	Lingerie	Blouses

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32nd St.

Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. FUND FAILS BY $226,498

But $100,000 Is Pledged Conditionally and a Final Effort Will Be Made To-day.

WORKERS BUSY UNTIL LATE

Total for the Day More Than $300,000—John D. Rockefeller Adds $150,000 to His $350,000.

When the two weeks' campaign to raise $4,000,000 for a building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations came to its scheduled end last night the workers had fallen $226,498 short of the desired amount. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that $100,000 more had been contributed anonymously, on condition that the fund be completed to-day, and stated that he, for one, was heartily in favor of extending the time another twenty-four hours. He then asked if there was any one present among the leaders at the meeting of the workers on the first floor of the Hotel Manhattan who was not in favor of going on. There was not a dissenting vote.

The failure of New York to carry out successfully the great money raising movement was a bitter disappointment to those who have given their entire time, thought, and efforts to the campaign for the last two weeks. When the first session of the evening adjourned shortly before 9 o'clock and there was still $258,139 to be raised in order to bring the campaign to a successful close on schedule time, many of the workers did not leave the hotel, either because they had no one else to canvass or else because it was supposed that some donor—as yet unknown—would contribute enough to make up the final deficit. On the other hand, many of the leaders sped to the telephone and kept busy for more than an hour trying to raise the necessary amount. Some of them even went among the guests of the hotel in the lobby and succeeded in getting small amounts.

The meeting was again called to order by Mr. Perkins at 10:57 o'clock, and $31,641 in subscriptions was added to those reported but an hour or so before.

The Last Subscribers.

Among these subscriptions were the following of $1,000 or more:

Anonymous	$10,000
Mrs. Edwin Gould	1,000
Norman B. Ream	1,000
Henry Lewis Morris	1,000
Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr.	1,000
George T. Brokaw	1,000
Isaac Guggenheim	1,000
James T. Pyle	1,000

There was a significant pause when it was announced that the fund had fallen over $200,000 short. The news was almost a blow to most of the workers who confidently expected that some public spirited New Yorkers would come to the rescue at the last moment. There was a murmur of disappointment, and then Mr Perkins rapped on the table for order, and made his announcement of the $100,000 conditional gifts.

"We are so near that we ought to go on," said Mr. Perkins. "Our showing is truly remarkable considering the conditions existing in New York and our lack of ability to raise money in the financial district, where large amounts are generally subscribed.

"I believe we owe it to the cause and to the people who have contributed so generously from small incomes. I don't know where the Executive Committee can get the balance. We have been unable—as others of you have—to get certain people by telephone, and several of our telegrams have not been answered. We have covered the ground for large subscriptions pretty thoroughly. It is a question to be decided here now whether to extend the time until to-morrow and try to raise the $126,000 we still need. Is there any one here who is not ready to go out to-morrow and work harder than on any other day of the campaign?" There were no replies.

"Very well, then," continued Mr. Perkins, "we will meet here again to-morrow night."

At twenty-three minutes to 9 o'clock Chairman Perkins had called the workers together and said that about $258,000 was necessary by 10 o'clock.

The final luncheon of the campaign in the headquarters at 25 Broad Street yesterday was marked by frequent outbursts of applause as the contributions were announced. The total for the twenty-four hours between Monday noon and luncheon time yesterday was given as $225,292. This brought the grand total to $3,655,539, leaving $344,161 still to be raised by 10 o'clock last night. The committee chairmen and the team leaders were urged to leave no stone—or rather checkbook—unturned to complete the fund, and the luncheon was brought to a speedy termination so that the canvassers might hurry back to work.

Work of Teams.

This is the official list of contributions at yesterday's luncheon by committees and teams:

Kingsley Committee	$22,567
Clark Committee	12,307
Kunz Committee	2,309
Women's Committee	48,196
Bronx Committee	2,832
Harlem Committee	7,587
Colored Committee	10,494
Executive Committee	122,000
Total	$228,692
Grand total to noon yesterday	3,655,539

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 1—Francis Louis Slade, Capt.	$11,177
Team 2—James S. Cushman, Capt.	2,520
Team 3—Joseph P. Day, Capt.	268
Team 4—G. Beekman Hoppin, Capt.	780
Team 5—W. J. Schieffelin, Capt.	4,302
Team 6—R. H. Montgomery, Capt.	585
Team 7—John Nicolson, Capt.	868
Team 8—J. C. Auchincloss, Capt.	1,194
Team 9—E. S. Kassing, Capt.	731
Team 10—George C. Hubbs, Capt.	839
Total	$22,567

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 11—John Sloane, Capt.	$1,926
Team 12—Lawrence Priddy, Capt.	297
Team 13—Horton Ijams, Capt.	1,001
Team 14—Philip W. Henry, Capt.	810
Team 15—Frank De K. Huyler, Capt.	736
Team 16—John B. Dwinfield, Capt.	2,152
Team 17—Thomas A. Buckner, Capt.	2,015
Team 18—H. E. Almberg, Capt.	95
Team 19—Cleveland A. Dunn, Capt.	3,179
Team 20—Dr. S. M. Milliken, Capt.	145
Total	$12,907

KUNZ COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team A—L. H. King, Capt.	$692
Team B—F. C. Pinkham, Capt.	1,677
Total	$2,369

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team 21—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Capt.	$26,662
Team 22—Mrs. F. L. Slade, Capt.	3,177
Team 23—Miss E. W. Dodge, Capt.	2,483
Team 24—Miss E. B. Wilson, Capt.	1,737
Team 25—Miss D. Perkins, Capt.	6,848
Team 26—Mrs. C. T. Herrick, Capt.	917
Team 27—Mrs. F. Stowell, Capt.	2,496
Team 28—Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Capt.	3,177
Team 29—Mrs. N. H. Potter, Capt.	191
Team 30—Miss A. Maxwell, Capt.	448
Total	$48,196

Large Givers to Fund.

This is a list of donors of $1,000 or more to the campaign:

$500,000.

John D. Rockefeller.

$300,000.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight (Dorothy Whitney.)

$275,000.

Cleveland H. Dodge.

$250,000.

Miss Grace H. Dodge.

$215,000.

Anonymous (Lady Friend.)

$200,000.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould.)

$100,000.

Henry C. Frick.

$50,000.

Mrs. D. Willis James, J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pratt, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

$40,000.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Anonymous.

$25,000.

Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Jr., Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Sr., W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. John W. Gates, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness and Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, George W. Perkins, Coleman du Pont, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York Telephone Company, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

$20,000.

John D. Archbold, Frederick K. Vanderbilt.

$15,000.

In memory of Robert McBurney; James Stokes.

$10,000.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler, Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mrs. John French and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, George G. Mason, Joseph Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, John Sloane, William P. Sloane, James Talcott, Samuel Thorne, and anonymous.

$7,500.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

$5,000

Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Thomas A. Buckner, Eugene Delano, Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, Anna Dodge McCullough, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Miss Mary M. Roberts, Henry T. Sloan, Tiffany & Co., Mrs. John Wanamaker, Ward Bread Company, and six anonymous.

$4,000.

Charles W. Harkness.

$3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mrs. Frederick Billings, George T. Brokaw, anonymous.

$2,500.

Benjamin Duke, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, the Gorham Company, V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Russell Sage, Robert Scoville, Phelps Stokes Fund, Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes, anonymous, and S. R. Guggenheim.

$2,000.

Altman & Co., Miss E. Billings, Mrs. William H. Bliss, George T. Brokaw, Gilbert Colgate, James Douglas, Mrs. W. L. Harkness, James A. Harry & Co, George Austin Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. Walker, three anonymous.

$1,500.

C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. Samuel Q. Brown, William Colgate, James B. Ford, Seth M. Milliken, and T. Tuckerman Tower.

$1,300.

Anonymous.

$1,000.

Aeolian Company, J. E. Aldred, Horace E. Andrews, Mrs. Herman Armour, Joseph Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. Richard S. Barnes, August Belmont, Mrs. Gerard L. Bigelow, Mrs. C. K. Billings, Miss Elizaoeth Billings, Mrs. C. A. Bliss, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., E. C. Bodman, M. C. D. Borden's Sons, George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Harry S. Bowen, Mrs. Breitung, Mrs. Samuel Brighaam, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cavalan, H. W. Carpentier, Cheney Brothers, Banver Clarkson, Gilbert Colgate, Richard M. Colgate, George W. Collard, J. F. Comey, Mrs. John F. Comey, E. C. Converse, John Cort, Dr. E. B. Craigin, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, J. E. L. Davis, Joseph P. Day, Moreau Delano, James Deering, daughters of the late F. W. De Voe, L. F. Dommerich & Co., James Douglas, H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. Francis P. Fay, Mrs. Francis P. Furnald, Squire Garnet, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gray, B. Van Gerbig, Miss Belle da Costa Greene, Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Hard & Rand, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, George L. Heim, Percival S. Hill, Mrs. Moses Hopkins, John Sherman Hoyt, Mrs. Robert Jameson, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. Frederick R. Jennings, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, William A. Joyce, William G. Joyce, Mrs. Annie C. Kane, Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Miss E. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lee, Mrs. John S. Lyle, Charles W. McAlpin, Clarence H. Mackay, T. F. Manville, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Marling, H. Matthiesen, Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, Ogden Mills, Mrs. William H. Moore, Pauline Morgan Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Hugh O'Neil, James E. Nichols, John E. Parsons, Phillips Phoenix, Alfred M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Proctor, Mrs. J. B. Randel, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, John J. Riker, John S. Rogers, Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, William J. Schieffelin, Shults Bread Company, Miss Edith Scoville, Miss Grace Scoville, Miss Lois Scoville, Mrs. Mary Scoville, E. W. Sheldon, Herman Sielcken, Mortimer M. Singer, Francis Louis Slade, Mrs. Edward Sparrow, Stern Brothers, Steinway & Sons, Francis L. Stetson, Alex. M. Stewart, Mrs. Percy H. Stewart, Charles P. Stillman, W. E. D. Stokes, James P. Taylor, Mrs. William Reed Thompson, Jonathan Thorne, Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Frances S. Wells, (legacy.) J. Gilbert White, Mrs. J. Stewart White, Nathaniel Whitman, Malcolm D. Whitney, W. H. Wolverton, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and twenty-two anonymous.

Miss Gene Aiken, Miss Mandelbaum, H. C. Fahnestock, Holmes Electric Protective Company, Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. F. E. Lewis, E. H. Van Ingen, Held Ice Cream Company, W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. J. T. Pratt, Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, ex-Senator W. A. Clark, John T. Kennedy, Norman B. Ream, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Henry L. Morris, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., George T. Brokaw, Isaac Guggenheim, and James T. Pyle.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

OPPOSE STATE AID DIRECT TO WIDOWS

Morris D. Waldman Would Utilize Existing Private Agencies.

DANGER IN PUBLIC RELIEF

Pension Fund to Keep Fatherless Families Together Still Under Discussion.

The Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers appointed by the Legislature continued its sessions yesterday at the City Hall. Frank Tucker, Vice President of the Provident Loan Society, suggested that a State administration of a pension fund for widowed mothers might be devised in such a way as to minimize the possible abuses which professional charity workers had advanced in their arguments opposing the plan.

Chairman Aaron J. Levy of the commission asked Mr. Tucker if he knew that the State had legislated for the payment to farmers of the value of cattle destroyed for tuberculosis and horses destroyed for glanders. Mr. Tucker said he did, and he agreed with Mr. Levy that the fraud which marked the early administration of these laws had been almost wholly wiped out as the administrators of the law gained experience.

Morris D. Waldman of the United Hebrew Charities said the safest way to administer any State aid to widowed mothers to prevent the breaking up of homes through the commitment of their children to institutions was through the present "child caring institutions." Mr. Waldman said most of the institutions at present have the right to board out the children or to give them away for adoption, as well as to care for them in asylums, but that they have no power in most cases to support the children with their mothers. Such a power, he said, should be granted to them.

Mr. Waldman said that in proposing this he was not unmindful of the dangers of entrusting public monies to private institutions. He said he offered the suggestion from his experience with the Jewish child-caring institutions of this city, which he pronounced the best of which he had ever heard. He opposed the administration of a widow's pension fund through public agencies.

As an example of their inefficiency he said 24 per cent. of all children who came under the New York Bureau of Dependent Children had been deserted by their fathers. Their support costs the city $750,000 to $800,000 annually. Yet the Bureau and other city departments, he said, made no effort to bring the fathers back and force them to support their families. In five years, however, he said the United Hebrew Charities, a private body, had checked family desertion by half by systematic efforts to bring back the absconding fathers. Five years ago the society expended $34,000 in caring for children whose fathers had fled. During the past year they spent less than $15,000. The total number of cases of desertion he said had been gradually cut from 400 annually to less than 200.

Mr. Waldman said that in a public administration not only would the work be less efficiently done, but there would be abuses resulting from the pressure which might be brought to bear upon the officials.

Mr. Waldman and Commissioner Sophie Irene Loeb, who is a suffragette, had a spirited colloquy at the end of his testimony, in which he stated that since the death of a husband and father removed, "the chief financial and moral prop of the family," the private society should act "in loco parentis." Miss Loeb strongly disagreed with the assertion that a husband was to be assumed to be the "chief moral prop." Mr. Waldman stuck to it that a wife needed the guidance of a husband, and a child the guidance of a father.

Publicly administered charity was severely criticized by Mr. Waldman, who said that it was impossible to get the best administrators. Those at the top, he said, were selected for political considerations, while those at the bottom were chosen by the inflexible requirements of the civil service, which made it impossible to choose the most fit.

Alfred T. White, President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the charity organization of that borough, opposed the proposition to pension widowed mothers as the entering wedge for the re-establishment of outdoor public relief. This, he said, had demoralized industrious men and women prior to its abolition in Brooklyn in 1878.

Dr. Henry Berg opposed the proposition as a tax payer and gave it as his opinion as a physician that children of widowed mothers were better off in institutions, if the motner was destitute. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who followed him, said that every one admitted that the best institutions were but substitutes for the home and that it was always preferable to keep the children with their mother. He urged a thorough investigation of the subject.

C. Sulzberger, President of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, asserted that the best way was to have the State supplement the funds of existing private agencies. Mrs. V. G. Sinkovich of the Greenwich Settlement House avered Governmental relief.

CITY BREVITIES.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11 and 12. The programme will include reports from departments treating of workmen's compensation, pure food and drugs, conciliation and mediation laws, welfare work, regulation of municipal utilities, and of industrial corporations.

Frank Moss, Assistant District Attorney, will address the members of the City College Club, 63 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 29.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Crippled Children's East Side Free School will be held at 157 Henry Street on Monday, Dec. 8.

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay.

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds.
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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $640,000.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SARGENT'S FRIEZE OF 'THE PROPHETS'

World-Famous Pictures Reproduced in Original Colors in The Christmas Times.

FOREMOST FIGURE IN ART

American Mural Artist Is Leading Portrait Painter of All Europe.

While every one who has seen an advance copy of the special rotogravure section devoted to The Girl of To-day, which will be one of the features of the Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is enthusiastic about the pictures of typical American girls it contains and the splendid work of the new rotogravure process of photographic reproduction, admiration for the colored section of the same number, which will be devoted to a reproduction of the famous frieze of John Singer Sargent, entitled "The Prophets," is no less keen.

Any one who has never been in Europe, or more especially in England, for any length of time finds it difficult to realize the position that this American artist fills abroad. For many years Sargent has been considered the leading portrait painter of all Europe. His vogue in England has been approached by no artist since the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, and his reputation is such that for years he has been able to refuse to paint any person who did not appeal to him as a subject. In the annual exhibitions at the Academy his portraits have usually had the place of honor. Indeed, he is regarded as the foremost figure to-day in the world of painting, and that distinction he has enjoyed for more than ten years.

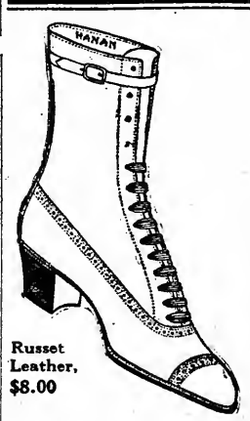
What Sargent gets for his paintings nowadays is not a matter of common knowledge. A decade ago he got as high as $10,000 for a single portrait—he made his own prices—and sometimes his price was only $2,500. His aim in portrait painting seems always to have been to make the soul or the character of his subject appear in the face. The story is told of a famous Boston beauty who when she received her portrait from Sargent, took it to her room, studied it, and realizing that the artist had laid bare her true character on the canvas, in a fit of rage cut out the face and tore it to shreds.

It was more than twenty years ago that Sargent was asked to try his hand at a decoration for the Boston Public Library. His own choice of a subject was given. To the astonishment of everybody he selected a religious subject for this theme. He has been regarded as exclusively the painter of fashion. He had never done any mural painting, yet when the first section of the great work was exhibited in London in 1894 the world stood up and admired. Now they have a whole gallery in the Boston Public Library named after him, the mural decoration of which is his work.

The painter has described his complete scheme as representing "The Triumph of Religion"—a mural decoration illustrating certain stages of Jewish and Christian history. The subject of the first portion is the confused struggle in the Jewish nation between Monotheism and Pantheism.

The frieze of "The Prophets" illustrates the monotheistic and spiritual principles of the Jewish religion. It has been compared to a Greek chorus, "interpreting and supporting the movement of a great drama." The central figures, Moses, Elijah, and Joshua, stand out strong and aggressive. On the right hand the three extreme figures are exulting—in strong antithesis to the three prophets at the other end of the decoration—in the sure hope of a Messiah who shall relieve Israel of her woes.

The reproduction of the frieze in the special section of THE TIMES will be in the three colors of the original. It will be in three parts, the whole measuring fifty-five inches long by ten inches wide. There is no printing on the back of the pictures, so that the reproduction will be suitable for framing.



A Walking Boot for Women

This sturdy boot retains its stylish appearance through the excellence of Hanan workmanship and the quality of material we use. An excellent boot for week end trips and golf.

Russet Leather, $8.00

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
36 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

Food to be beneficial must be enjoyed

Tennis is better for you than a course of calisthenics under a tutor.

If you prefer O. Henry to Shakespeare—O. Henry will do you more good.

The mind and the body cannot thrive on a regimen which repels them.

And to resort to a steak because you are afraid that the chicken you want will be improperly cooked, is only an escape and not a solution of the difficulty.

The sensible course is to dine at The Claridge, where you may, if you wish, order what your appetite calls for, without reference to the menu, and know that it will be dished with all the flavor and *finesse* with which your fancy garnishes it.

Hotel Claridge

Telephone Bryant 7100

BROADWAY AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET

JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

1856 HACKETT CARHART'S 1913

58th and Last Thanksgiving

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

The Fifty-eighth Thanksgiving at the Hackett Carhart stores finds them in a predicament where their highest grade stocks must be sacrificed and converted into cash at once, and will be disposed of at 50c. on the dollar in order to pay the many accumulated debts of the company.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Savings Fifty Cents On The Dollar

$9.50 — Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $22.50

$17.50 — Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $32.50

$23.50 — Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $45

$13.50 — Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $28

$20.50 — Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $40

$27.00 — Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $50

265 Broadway, Near Chambers Street, Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

A Bountiful Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving day was first observed by the Israelites after they made their escape from Egypt and reached the promised land which "Flowed with milk and honey." In this country the day was made an established custom by the pioneers of American liberty. One of those pioneers was Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, who also built a church and a brewery in Providence in the seventeenth century. This month 90,000,000 Americans will celebrate the day by feasting, drinking and giving thanks for the fruits of a land which has become the greatest and richest of all nations upon the earth. That is something to be thankful for, indeed. Nearly ten million of these good Americans live within a short radius of the Jacob Ruppert Brewery, where stands the finest Brewhouse in the world. There will be found the beer that satisfies most of these people the year round, and from there will flow the beer that will satisfy these same people on Thanksgiving, November 27th, 1913, the day designated by the President of the United States. For sale by all dealers.

JACOB RUPPERT'S

Knickerbocker

The Beer That Satisfies

Our Knickerbocker Beer is a mild, appetizing stimulant which will add flavor to your Thanksgiving Dinner. Our Ruppiner, a dark Bavarian style, is a nourishing liquid food which builds up tissue and aids digestion.

Order a case of each of these famous brews and satisfy your Thanksgiving guests.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

REMOVAL SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS

DURING THE WEEK NOVEMBER 24TH WE WILL PLACE ON SALE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BEDROOM FURNITURE

MAHOGANY, WALNUT, MAPLE, BIRCH, AND ENAMELED AT

PRICE REDUCTIONS MOST UNUSUAL

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 West 23rd St: 24-28 West 24th St;

New York City

TO STOP SPEEDING OF MAIL TRUCKS

Aldermen Adopt Amendment Putting Postal Autos Under Motor Law Restrictions.

MAYOR KLINE TO SIGN IT

One Truck Out of Every Eighteen Takes a Life Yearly, Says Committee Report.

The Aldermen adopted unanimously yesterday an amendment to the motor vehicle law providing that auto trucks carrying United States mail shall be subject to the restrictions and regulations imposed on all other vehicles, except fire engines and ambulances. If the ordinance, as now amended, is enforced, United States mail wagons will not be allowed to go through the city streets at an excessive rate of speed.

The special committee on speed regulation of the board, of which Alderman Folks was Chairman, and to which the amendment was referred, reported back that it believed that under the police power the Aldermen had the right to make provisions of law necessary for the protection of human life, provided the provision be reasonable, and it recommended that the amendment be passed. At a public hearing held on the amendment last week Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, appeared in behalf of the United States Government in opposition to the measure. He characterized the proposed speed restriction as unjust and an unfair discrimination against vehicles transporting United States mail, and said that the number of persons killed by mail wagons was not excessively out of proportion to the fatalities caused by other vehicles. The only opposition to the amendment came from the United States Government and the contractors, many civic organizations and private citizens urging that the amendment be passed. The report of the special committee said:

The committee presents herewith statistics submitted from the Coroners' office of the Borough of Manhattan and the National Highways Protective Society and other data submitted to the committee in the nature of written communications, including an opinion from the Corporation Counsel's office. From the statistics submitted, arguments presented at the public hearing, communications received and personal observation of the members of the committee, the committee finds the following facts:

250 Mail Trucks in Use.

That under the present conditions approximately 250 motor-driven vehicles are transporting the mails throughout the City of New York. These vehicles, by custom or toleration, or color of legal right, have enjoyed the right of way in our public highways and, in addition, have been subject to no restrictions, except the provision prohibiting reckless driving. The committee, in its original report several months ago, stated, in substance, that unlimited discretion means recklessness, and it now reaffirms this conclusion, and finds that when a vehicle is given the right of way in addition to the freedom of being driven with discretion, it becomes a perpetual menace to the citizens of our city and a public nuisance.

Actual statistics conclusively show that United States mail wagons have caused some fifteen deaths this year, seven since Sept. 1. The number of motor mail wagons in use during the year averages less than 250 per day. On this basis, at least, one vehicle out of every eighteen is destroying a human life every year. The total number of motor vehicles in New York City is estimated at 55,000, and the number of deaths for the year 1913 is 230. Therefore, one vehicle out of every 239 kills a citizen, as against one out of eighteen mail wagons. The daily mileage of a mail wagon is undoubtedly greater than that of many other vehicles, which would lessen this percentage of fatalities to a certain degree. All things considered, the committee concludes that the United States mail wagons have killed and are killing a number of citizens far in excess of their ratio to other vehicles in the city.

Human Life More Important.

The committee appreciates the efforts of the Post Office authorities to get the best and most economical mail service for the city. It also appreciates the fact that the great commercial interests of the city, and to a certain extent of the entire world, demand the best mail service possible. It believes, however, that the safety of human life is far more important than the dispatch of mails. For these reasons the committee believes that vehicles carrying United States mail must be subjected to rules and regulations commensurate with the public safety.

The committee believes that vehicles responding for emergency work in case of fire, accident, public disaster, or impending danger, should be given wider latitude in the restrictions under which they are compelled to travel upon the public thoroughfares, owing to the nature of their business and the conditions under which they respond to an alarm. Their missions being those of mercy, and their travel being attended with more than the average degree of alarm, the public is awakened to the fact of their presence. These conditions are not at all times present in the travels of mail-carrying vehicles.

Mayor Kline, it was said yesterday, will sign the amendment on Friday, and it will then be sent to the Secretary of State for his approval. The Secretary of State has thirty days in which to consider the measure, so that it may not become effective until Dec. 28, thus doing away with another contention made by Assistant Postmaster General Stewart that it would interfere with the delivery of Christmas mails.

Under the amendment mail wagons must not turn corners at a speed greater than four miles an hour; they must not exceed ten miles an hour when approaching school houses and bridges, and they must keep eight feet behind street cars which are either in motion or standing still. It also provides that fifteen miles an hour shall be prima facie evidence that a chauffeur is exceeding the speed limit and that twenty miles an hour will be the maximum of speed allowed in outlying districts of the city.

FIND AHEARN UNCONSCIOUS.

Revived, State Fire Marshal Complained of Pains in Body.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—State Fire Marshal Thomas J. Ahearn was found unconscious on the floor of his office today, but revived before a physician arrived. He complains of pains in his left shoulder and chest. Recently he had suffered severely from rheumatism in the left shoulder.

He was removed to a local hotel and left later for New York.

State Fire Marshal Thomas J. Ahearn arrived in this city yesterday and went to the home of his sisters, the Misses Ahearn, in Flushing.

His brother, John F. Ahearn, who was questioned about his brother's condition last night at the John F. Ahearn Association, 290 East Broadway, said that he was with the State Fire Marshal about a week ago, and that at the time his brother complined of feeling ill. His present illness, according to his brother, is probably due to the many strains to which he has been subjected in fire fighting and fire prevention. Fire Marshal Ahearn will take a vacation for a few weeks, remaining for the most of that time with his sisters.

BELIEVE ZELAYA FLED TO CANADA

Federal Authorities Not Hopeful of Finding Ex-Nicaragua President Soon.

READY FOR EXTRADITION

Nicaraguan Legation Asked Detention—Former Dictator Wanted on Charge of Assassination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Although the Department of Justice is making every effort to arrest former President Zelaya of Nicaragua, wanted by the Nicaraguan Government, it is said, on a charge of assassination and abuse of authority, reports received here up to a late hour to-night hold out no hope that he may be found soon.

Officials of the Department of Justice believe that Zelaya received an intimation that he would be sought for and fled to Canada, where Government agents are now searching for him.

The charge against Zelaya is that he caused the death of two Nicaraguans, Domingo Toribio and Sixto Pineda, at Mesaya, April 21, 1901. The request that the United States Government detain Zelaya came from the Nicaraguan Legation here to the State Department. The request was immediately transmitted to the Department of Justice, and it was fully expected that Gen. Zelaya would be taken into custody at his rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

At the State Department it was announced that no application had been received for the extradition of Zelaya, and that his arrest would be a "provisional detention" only. It is understood, however, that a formal application for Gen. Zelaya's extradition is now on its way from Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Legation declined to make any statement to-day.

Gorry M. Stadden, an attorney, representing Gen. Zelaya, attempted to see Secretary of State Bryan, but was informed that, adhering to the ruling previously made, the Secretary of State would not see Gen. Zelaya or any representative of his.

Mr. Stadden then sought Counsellor Moore, to whom he presented a request that he be informed if the reports were true that the State Department was seeking Gen. Zelaya's arrest on a murder charge. He stated to Mr. Moore that the Nicaraguan Legation had denied having sought the detention of Gen. Zelaya. Counsellor Moore told the attorney that he had no information on that point, and could not discuss the case in any way.

It was learned to-night that if a demand is received for Zelaya's extradition, the State Department will speedily carry into execution its plan to return Zelaya to Nicaragua.

Mr. Stadden insists that Zelaya is prepared to enter an ample defense against his extradition, and that the ex-President will appear at any time the State Department sets for a hearing. He would not, however, give any clue to Zelaya's present whereabouts.

The search for Gen. Zelaya was continued here yesterday by special agents of the Department of Justice and United States Deputy Marshals.

In an effort to get some information as to the direction Gen. Zelaya took when he vanished from the Waldorf-Astoria Assistant United States District Attorney Ruger Wood in the afternoon had a long talk with Dr. Julian Irias, who was Minister General to Nicaragua during the latter months of the stormy régime of the banished dictator.

In their efforts to find Zelaya, Marshal Henkel's deputies ransacked the rooms at the Hotel Hargrave of his two sons, one of whom is appearing in vaudeville as a piano player. They found part of the General's baggage, but it afforded nothing in the way of a working clue.

C. Alfonzo Zelaya protested as the searchers ransacked his father's baggage.

"He is the prey of his enemies," the son said. "Nicaragua to-day is ruled by my father's bitterest enemies, and if he is returned there his life will not be worth a penny."

EXAMINES MERRITT'S SAFE.

Hurried by Two Constables, Receiver Finds Little of Value in It.

Benjamin M. Freemen, the receiver appointed by the United States Court, yesterday made a hurried examination of the private papers in the safe of Henry C. Merritt, the missing Supervisor of the town of East Chester. He said last night that he found little that would aid him in his investigation of Mr. Merritt's accounts. He intends to remove the safe to-day to the Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, where he can examine the papers at his leisure.

"I was told by John P. Hayes, receiver for the Merritt Construction Company," said Mr. Freeman, "that I might enter the office of the company and examine the papers. When I arrived there I found Mr. Hayes, Miss Gilcher, the stenographer, and two constables. They told me to hurry. While I went through the papers superficially with Miss Gilcher's assistance I was hustled about by the constables, who said they were in a hurry to leave. I felt intimidated, and soon put the papers back in the safe and locked it.

"All I found of any value was a bank book of the Liberty National Bank showing a deposit of $3,000 to Mr. Merritt's credit, and some protested notes payable to him. I don't know the amount of them.

"I found that the seals on one of the drawers of Mr. Merritt's desk in the office had been broken. I don't know if anything of value was taken from it because I made no inventory of its contents. To-night I received a letter from Henry W. Smith, a New York lawyer living in Bronxville, and the attorney for Mr. Merritt's family, giving me permission to enter and go all through the house to make an inventory and search for private papers.

"I heard to-day that Mr. Merritt had been seen several times in New York City within the last few days, and that he was at his house one night. I don't know how much truth there is in the statements, but they may be true. No warrant has as yet been issued for him."

Roses Abloom While Snow Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A rosebush, covered with bloom, while a snowstorm was in progress, was an admiration on the lawn of Alderman W. L. Dicks, on Albert Street, this city. The oldest residents marveled at the sight, which attracted large numbers.

STOVER NOT FOUND IN SAN FRANCISCO

Report That Missing Park Commissioner Reached Coast Is Not Believed.

FRIENDS CLING TO HOPE

Still Think Absent Official Is Taking Vacation and Will Return When Rested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The sensational announcement by an afternoon newspaper in its early edition that Charles B. Stover, New York Park Commissioner who has been missing since Oct. 16, had registered at the St. Francis Hotel caused much comment here, but when the story was investigated it proved to be untrue.

The story said that Stover registered from New York with J. H. Francis, presumably a missing Alderman of Chicago; that Stover asked for two rooms with bath but before the clerk could assign him, he went away saying he and his friend had to look after their baggage on the Overland train and would select rooms when they returned. The story also said that Verne Stover and wife were on the passenger list of the Pacific mail steamship Manchuria to sail on Thursday for the Orient.

The man who registered at the St. Francis did not resemble the missing Park Commissioner. The names of Stover and Francis are on the hotel register but neither men has yet reappeared.

The inference is strong that the story is a canard and manufactured to boom some moving picture houses. The article told of the plan to exhibit pictures of Stover on Thanksgiving Day.

Inquiry at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office showed that Verne Stover and wife are booked for the next sailing of the Manchuria on Thanksgiving Day, but that they do not come from New York.

The Park Commissioner's friends and former associates here were inclined to be skeptical of the announcement that he had made his way across the continent since last Friday morning. At that time Mr. Stover was seen and recognized in the Union Station at Washington, D. C.

Mayor Kline was disinclined to take any further official action regarding an appointment of any one to succeed the absent Park Commissioner yesterday. The Mayor said that if Stover was on a vacation, as it is believed he is, there was no immediate necessity for filling his place. The appointment of Commissioner Kennedy as Acting President of the Park Board and of L. F. La Roche as Acting Commissioner for Manhattan provided amply for carrying on the work of the Department of Parks for the time being, he said.

The rumor that the salary of Commissioner Stover had been ordered withheld until his return was declared incorrect yesterday. A check for his October salary is awaiting him at the office of the Park Board. Ira H. Patchen, secretary to the Commissioner, said Stover's salary for November will probably be sent to the office in the same way.

EINSTEIN LETTERS READ.

Wealthy Manufacturer Bitterly Opposed His Son's Marriage.

Intimate affairs and family secrets of the Einstein family were disclosed in the Supreme Court yesterday when letters from the late David Lewis Einstein, the manufacturer, to his son, Louis, were read before Justice Giegerich in the suit between Sir Charles and Lady Waldstein of England and Mrs. Spingarn, wife of Prof. Spingarn, formerly of Columbia University. The suit is to determine the disposition of $125,000 left by David Einstein to Lady Waldstein, his daughter, to be used at her discretion and disposed of as she thought best.

One construction of the will is that the $125,000 was intended for Louis, Mr. Einstein's disinherited son. Lady Waldstein, however, contends that the disposal of the money was left to her discretion, and that she can accordingly keep it for herself.

The letters from the manufacturer to his son were written in 1904, after Louis Einstein had married Helene Raili, ten years older than himself. One of the letters read:

"Your dear mother is prostrated with grief over the degradation which you have brought upon yourself. I am grieved to inform you that I have changed my will, and that you will not participate in my fortune at my death. If you will dissolve your marriage with Helene you will be received back into the arms of your broken-hearted father and mother, and will have what you should have, share and share with your sisters. Do not suppose that any entreaties or threats you may make will influence us. Helene will never be received by your mothers and sisters."

The other letters, which were read by ex-Justice David Leventritt, who represented the minority trustees of the Einstein estate, were of much the same tenor. Letters from Louis Einstein to Lady Waldstein showed that Louis expected his sister to give him a share of the father's estate. Louis is taking no part in the suit.

The minority trustees hope to show that a verbal understanding existed between David Einstein and Lady Waldstein that Louis should receive the $125,000 turned over to Lady Waldstein to dispose of as she saw fit.

YEAR'S WORK FOR CHILDREN

Aid Society Found Homes for 539 —Want Schools to Help More.

C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, gave a review of the work of that organization at the annual meeting yesterday at the Union Trust Company.

In the last year, Mr. Brace said, 530 orphans and homeless children were placed in family homes, 642 runaway children were returned to relatives, 6,357 children were sheltered in lodging houses, 5,533 children were given relief in their homes, 7,407 children were given from one to ten weeks' outings in Summer homes, and 14,897 women and children received day outings at the seaside and in the country.

The suggestion was also made that the public schools should be genuine social centres, recognizing the need of social uplift of the whole family.

"While the public schools have developed along wise and broad lines, the need of social uplift of the whole family at the same rate as the pupil has not yet been considered by the public school authorities," said Mr. Brace, "and will not be recognized until the schools become social centres, not only affording each child the mental and moral training he or she requires, but the training of the mentally inefficient mother and father as well."

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William Church Osborn; Vice President, William Douglas Sloane; Treasurer, Edwin G. Merrill; Secretary, C. Loring Brace. These trustees were selected to serve until 1916: William Douglas Sloane, Archibald D. Russell, F. Delano Wecks, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Charles R. Richards.

IF you bought stocks or bonds three years ago and must now realize on your investment, how much will you lose..... ?

If you had invested in our **guaranteed** mortgages and must now realize on your investment, you would lose **nothing.**

We have a limited number of guaranteed first mortgages on New York City real estate netting..... 5½%

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Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It relieves painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, aching feet. Always use it to Break in New shoes. Try it *to-day*. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

There never has been any question about the excellence of our clothes, and there never will be—something to remember when you buy clothing.

Because of the reputation behind our clothes of 57 years' duration—once we sell a man one of our suits or overcoats we sell him all his future clothes.

Every practical article of wearing apparel for Men and Boys for use over the holiday.

Sack Suits	$18 to $50
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This famous confection that's liked everywhere—that benefits everyone—that's constant delicious and inexpensive aid to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion—is now selling for less than a cent a stick—by the box! Take it home tonight!

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The great popularity of *the clean, pure, healthful* WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT is causing unscrupulous persons to wrap rank imitations that are not even real chewing gum so they resemble genuine *WRIGLEY'S.* The better class of stores will not try to fool you with these imitations. They will be offered to you principally by street fakirs, peddlers and the candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. These rank imitations cost dealers one cent a package or even less and are sold to careless people for almost any price. If you want *Wrigley's* look before you buy. ***Get what you pay for. Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S.***

We are inserting the above caution solely to protect our customers, who are continually writing us that they have been deceived by imitations which they purchased thinking they were WRIGLEY'S.

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Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

A Thanksgiving Sale

Of Brand New and Very Latest and Most Up-to-date Models in

Men's High Grade Overcoats

Arranged Into Two Special Groups

Will be held in our Louis XV. Grand Salon, 2nd Floor (To-day) Wednesday

Every Coat in this Sale fresh from the workrooms—made expressly to our order after the most approved models—hand tailored to meet our exacting requirements — the materials include everything that is desirable in the popular "warmth without weight" Coatings. This new department (without a single old Coat on hand) was able to take advantage of the backward season and manufacturers were glad to meet us on our own terms — and now our customers get the benefit of these

Great Reductions from the Regular Prices

BLUE CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS—Short nap; smart single-breasted models with the new shawl collar. Real value $32.00

PLAID BACK OVERCOATINGS Shawl collar, belted back models; soft fleecy faced materials. Real value $27.50

CHINCHILLA GREAT COATS 50 inches long with self or plaid backs; special auto and storm models. Real value $32.00

HEAVY MIXED TWEED COATS Grays and browns with many exclusive fancy mixtures. Real values $27.50 to $30.00

DOUBLE BREASTED MODELS Made with convertible or the popular Vienna collar—novelties. Real values $27.50 to $30.00

Special To-Day **22.50**

HEAVY ALL WOOL OVERCOATS Diagonal and herringbone mixtures; satin yokes and sleeves. Real value $21.00

SHAWL COLLAR OVERCOATS Heavy weight, neat gray and brown mixtures; very serviceable. Real value $22.00

FULL LINED OVERCOATS Blacks, grays and browns, hard finished worsteds, hand tailored. Real value $19.50

SATIN TRIMMED OVERCOATS Fancy and novelty mixtures; conservative and young men's styles. Real values $19.50, $21.00

HEAVY SLIP ON COATS Made with the new Byron or Vienna collar, English models. Real values $18.00 to $23.00

Special To-Day **13.50**

Finest Ready-to-Wear Dress Overcoats

From imported meltons and vicunas; full and quarter heavy silk lined; finest tailoring possible to find. Blacks and oxford grays. *Real values $38.00, $42.00, $48.00, $55.00, $65.00* *To-Day* **29.00, 39.00**

Fashionable Coats
For Misses and Women.

25 HIGH CLASS WRAPS—Of chiffon velvet and corduroy; fur trimmed. 16 years to 42 bust. *Value $55.00* **42.50**

75 COATS—Suitable for day or evening wear; made of Bayadere broadcloth, cut velour and Radyne; handsomely lined and tailored. 16 yrs. to 42 bust. *Value $40.00* **24.50**

50 COATS OF IMPORTED BOUCLE and corduroy; very smart model; beautifully tailored. 16 to 20 yrs. *Value $25.00* **18.50**

Women's Furnishings
Latest Models at Special Prices.

IMPORTED HOUSE ROBES—Of French flannel, or albatross; shawl collar, embroidered scallop and girdle. *Value $10.00* **7.50**

MILANESE JERSEY PETTICOATS—Silk plaiting; cutaway front. *Value $6.50* **5.50**

CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS—Lace trimmed for evening wear. *Value $5.50* **4.50**

"LA SYLVINA CORSET"—Perfection of fit and finish, the desired corseless effect for average or full figure. *Value $7.50* **5.00**

Imported Wraps

The remaining stock of this season's importations of Theatre and Opera Wraps will be offered at ***Great Reductions in Prices***

A Special Sale of

Women's and Children's Stockings

Very superior qualities—at, most attractive prices especially arranged for To-Day.

WOMEN'S imported black lisle thread; embroidered or openwork insteps. *Regularly 50c. pair* **25c** Box of 6 pairs **$1.40**

WOMEN'S imported black cotton; high spliced heels, double soles. *Regularly 35c pair* **25c** Box of 6 pairs **$1.40**

WOMEN'S boot silk or silk lisle; medium weight; all the new colors. *Special pair* **50c**

CHILDREN'S fine ribbed cotton, medium weights; double heels and toes. *Special,* 6 pairs for **1.00**

CHILDREN'S, artificial silk plaited; very lustrous; black, tan, white, pink or sky. *pair* **29c**

BOYS' heavy ribbed black cotton; double linen spliced heels and toes. *pair* **23c**

Broadway & 19th Street

CHURCHILL BACKERS EAT VICTORY DINNER

Confident of His Reappointment by Mayor, They Celebrate at Calumet Club.

KLINE'S LIST MADE OUT

But Names Contained In It Will Not Be Made Public Until Board Meets This Afternoon.

When the members of the Board of Education assemble for their regular semi-monthly meeting in Education Hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon they expect to find a letter from Mayor Kline awaiting their consideration. In this letter the Mayor, they think, will bring to an end the controversy that has centred around the question of the reappointment of Thomas W. Churchill as a member of the board by announcing his decision as to this and all other pending appointments.

Besides Mr. Churchill, eight other members of the Board of Education are to be either reappointed or displaced by new members. It was said at City Hall yesterday that the delay in announcing appointments was not due to any uncertainty on the part of the Mayor as to who should be named, but was in accordance with a tradition that the appointments should first be announced at the last meeting of the Board of Education for November of each year.

Mayor Kline wrote the letter announcing his appointments yesterday. While he would not intimate upon whom his choice had fallen, those members of the board who supported President Churchill were so confident that his name was on the list that they held a dinner and celebration last night at the Calumet Club.

Besides President Churchill, those whose terms expire this year are Gen. George W. Wingate, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Abraham Stern, Dr. Ira S. Wile, Ernest W. Stratmann, Robert E. McCafferty, Henry P. Morrison, and Dr. Louis Haupt.

Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger was appointed to serve until Jan. 1, 1916, as a member from Brooklyn. As she moved from Brooklyn a short time ago it was contended by some members that she had thereby forfeited her place on the board. It was expected that if Mayor Kline concurred in this view he would also name a successor to Mrs. Bamberger.

Henry P. Morrison, the member from Richmond Borough, was slated to be displaced on account of the fact that he accepted a position some time ago which made it impossible for him to attend board meetings. It was stated at the Board of Education hall yesterday that he had not attended any meetings for three months.

Dr. Wile, Mr. Stern, Mr. Stratmann, and Mr. McCafferty were urged to reappointment by those who supported President Churchill on the ground that they had indorsed his policies and so had made possible the "reforms for which Mr. Churchill stands." It was regarded as practically certain that Gen. Wingate and Miss Leventritt would be reappointed.

As possible new members of the board the names mentioned include Abraham Flexner, who signed the letter of President Nicholas Murray Butler protesting to Mayor Kline against the reappointment of President Churchill; Charles D. Hillis, who was secretary to President Taft; Charles Pratt of Brooklyn, and several others.

A final word as to the issues involved in the controversy concerning Mr. Churchill's reappointment was supported to Mayor Kline yesterday in the form of a letter from the Public Education Association. Dr. Maxwell's policies were described in the letter as progressive, and not reactionary, as charged, while Mr. Churchill's policies were set forth as dangerous and unsound, and the assertion was made that City Supt. Maxwell was not responsible for the opposition to President Churchill.

Supporters of President Churchill said last night that the association was formed by City Supt. Maxwell and was dominated by him, so that the letter should be considered as practically a statement from him.

TO INVESTIGATE POISONING.

Coroner Has Case of Woman Who Took Bichloride of Mercury.

The Board of Health refused yesterday to issue a permit for the burial of Mrs. Ida Jacobs, a widow, 47 years old, who died on Monday night at the St. Francis Hospital, Brook Avenue and 142d Street, and the Coroner's office in the Bronx has ordered an investigation. Mrs. Jacobs was a victim of bichloride of mercury poisoning. According to Dr. Cross of the St. Francis Hospital, Mrs. Jacobs accidentally swallowed thirty grains of the poison at 3 o'clock last Wednesday morning, and was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital. On Saturday evening, he said, "through the influence of a priest," the woman was transferred to the St. Francis Hospital.

The hospital authorities know little about Mrs. Jacobs, and were unable to find any of her relatives. She had been stopping at the St. Paul Hotel, 42 West Sixtieth Street, for ten days prior to the time she took the poison. She said, according to Dr. Cross, that she had intended to take some asperin tablets, and did not realize that she had made a mistake until she began to suffer great pain. An operation was performed on Mrs. Jacobs on Monday night by Dr. John Rogers and Dr. A. A. Cross.

Bichloride poisoning claimed another victim yesterday. Mrs. Leah Fortel, 40 years old, who swallowed forty-five grains of the poison at her home at 1,090 Southren Boulevard, on Friday night, died in Lebanon Hospital. She was operated on by Dr. Woveschein.

OLIVER FOR ELLIS ISLAND.

Tammany Is Glum Over Report That O'Gorman Is Pushing Him.

Tammany Hall was stirred yesterday over a report that United States Senator James A. O'Gorman had presented the name of his private secretary, Francis V. S. Oliver, to President Wilson for appointment as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. Mr. Oliver was formerly chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and has long been a political admirer and follower of John Purroy Mitchel.

Tammany had two candidates of its own for the place, James W. Riley, who is private secretary to National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, and John W. Keller. Senator O'Gorman presented Mr. Keller's name to the President, but, feeling that the case was hopeless, Mr Keller withdrew. Tammany then based its hope upon Mr. Riley.

The action of Senator O'Gorman in presenting the name of his private secretary has convinced Charles F. Murphy and his advisers, it was said, that the Senator has thrown in his lot with the Administration at Washington and has deserted the Fourteenth Street organization.

In justification of this view, Tammany leaders pointed out that Senator O'Gorman obtained the appointment of his son-in-law, Dudley Field Malone, as Collector of the port, as well as the appointment of the Senator's law partner, H. Snowden Marshall, as Federal District Attorney.

LOST HAND IN EXPERIMENT.

Schoolboy Tried It in His Backyard with a Magneto, He Says.

With a book on "Experimental Science" at his call, Godfrey Meier, Jr., 15 years old, tried an experiment in the back yard of his home at 243 East Fifty-fifth Street after school yesterday. Just what his experiment consisted of the police could not learn, but the result was an explosion which blew off the fingers of the boy's right hand and so lacerated the hand that it was amputated in Flower Hospital.

When his mother asked him what caused the accident he said he was playing with a magneto. The police think, however, that he had got hold of a fulminating cap or something of the kind. At the time of the accident a four-year-old nephew of Godfrey was standing only a few feet away. The child was knocked down, but was not injured.

$9,000 Left to St. Peter's Church.

In the will of Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson, who died on Nov. 18, a legacy of $9,000 was left to the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Peter in West Twentieth Street. Provision was made that $4,000 of this legacy be used for the general purposes of the church and that the remainder go to the church endowment fund. Legacies of $1,000 each were left to the Rev. Oli Scott, rector of St. Peter's Church; and to Dr. John Sengstacker of Stony Point, N. Y. The will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court.

MRS. PANKHURST AT VICE SYMPOSIUM

English Militant Suffragette Ends Her American Lecture Tour at Eltinge Theatre.

CHRISTABEL'S TRACT SOLD

Store Across the Street Rented When Management Bars Women Vendors from Theatre.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette leader, who began her lecture tour of this country about a month ago with a discussion of suffrage, ended it at the Eltinge Theatre yesterday afternoon with a discussion of the social evil. Compared with the other speakers who preceded her, however, the English militant must have proved a mild and disappointing anticlimax to those who had come to hear and be shocked. The furthest she advised going in the solution of the social evil was for women to gain through citizenship control of the legislative power and compel men to rise to their own higher moral standards. The other speakers—vice experts every one of them—went a great deal further.

It was distinctly a symposium of sex. Society in all its phases was represented in the audience; the fashionable world by Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in a box; the under crust by "Dr." Ben Reitman, the hobo's friend, and ant-society by Emma Goldman. Alexander Berkman also was present, Emma Goldman, Reitman announced, tried to get on the programme to speak on another side of the many-sided sex matter there discussed, but she was told by Frederick H. Robinson, President of the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, which conducted the meeting, that there was no more room.

The performance was advertised as "the first free and fearless public discussion of the social evil." Fearless it may have been; but it was not free. The price of admission was $1, $2, and $3 a seat.

Long before the house began to fill up, women vendors of papers elbowed their way past Capt. Conboy and policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, detailed for duty at the theatre, announcing that they had for sale "suppressed copies of The Suffragette," containing Christabel Pankhurst's "free, frank, and fearless" discussion of the social evil. The management of the theatre, with a care to its license, they were told, objected to their selling the publication on the pavement in front of the theatre or within. So they rented a vacant store just across the street and sold their wares there.

Anthony Comstock Berated.

Capt. Conboy, when asked, said he couldn't stop them, and Anthony Comstock, much to the disappointment of the press agent of the undertaking, didn't show up at all. The speakers at the meeting called Mr. Comstock various names, ranging from "a wooden-faced man" to "an idiot." There were easily ten women to one man in the audience, which altogether numbered about 600.

It had been announced that among those applying for peddlers' licenses to sell the sex literature on the streets would be Mr. Robinson; Paul Bern, Secretary of the Sociological Fund; Upton Sinclair, the author, and Mrs. James P. Warbasse. But these thought better of it and took places on the platform instead.

Mr. Sinclair was Chairman of the meeting. He denounced the "policy of suppression" of sex discussions as responsible for the sacrifice "not of one maiden a year to an ogre, as in the fairy tales of our childhood, but of 200,000 or 300,000 girls a year to an ogre which we are not allowed to talk about, much less to kill." But this, said Mr. Sinclair, was for once an intelligent audience, not afraid of discussing the causes of the social evil.

Mr. Sinclair then introduced Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Hapgood said he was rather disappointed in that he felt he couldn't shock any one in that audience. He missed, he said, the "wooden-faced man," who was always the best stimulus to vigorous speech.

"If I could feel, for instance, that there was secreted somewhere in this audience Mr. Anthony Comstock, I'd feel very happy; for then I could be pugnacious in my argument."

Mr. Hapgood told triumphantly how the play "Damaged Goods" first offered under the auspices of the Sociological Fund, had proved such a success that it had now gone on the road as "a merely commercial speculation," and he said that another play, "The Guilty Man," equally as important, was soon to be staged here, despite "the hubbut in the newspapers."

"You can find people like the Chicago society that recently protested against the vice investigation there, and idiots like Mr. Comstock," said Mr. Hapgood, amid applause, "but you can now also find many boards of health, many plays, and treatises like Christabel Pankhurst's, handling the subject of sex frankly.

Double Standard Must Go.

"We have got to do away with the double standard. We must impose the same restraints on men as on women. Men must raise themselves to the level of women in the sex question. There is no opposition of interests implied in this. It will react as much to the benefit of the men as of the women."

Mr. Sinclair next introduced Dr. James P. Warbasse as a physician who had made a special study of the sex question.

"The double standard of morality among men, and deferred marriage due to the discrepancy between wages and the cost of living, are two main factors in the social evil," Dr. Warbasse said. "Wealth which goes to the idle class deprives the workingman of the bride who should be his."

The next speaker on the programme, Dr. William J. Robinson, was unable to speak, having recently undergone a surgical operation. But he had sent a letter instead, which Mr. Sinclair read. After Dr. Frederick C. Howe had been heard, Thomas Nast, Jr., the cartoonist, was then called in. He drew several cartoons of the social evil, one with the white slaver holding forth "the price" to a woman for "her living," and another of a policeman arresting the woman, but not the man."

And then came Mrs. Pankhurst, dressed in a black tailored suit, with a fur collar, and a small black bonnet with black ostrich plumes. She was greeted with an outburst of applause that lasted nearly a minute. In her talk she spoke with a voice of singular sweetness and earnestness that didn't sound at all akin to splintered glass or exploding bombs.

"It is not for me as a woman to repeat what has already been said by able men," she began. "For me it remains to speak of this subject from woman's point of view, what women are feeling about it, and what they have determined to do about it.

"How is it that what is abnormal about women is normal among men? It arises from irresponsible power of men over women, the feeling that they alone have to decide and to dictate the position of woman, whether inside or outside of matrimony.

"No one disputes that women are the moral half of humanity, and we who are now more highly civilized morally than our brethren have made up our minds very definitely about certain things. Gentlemen, we have made up our minds that men must become as highly civilized as women in this thing. We have found a new method of achieving this end by forcing men up to a higher standard of morality, by compelling men as well as women to recognize their responsibility toward the race and the future.

"They used to attempt to do this in the pulpits and scientific books and in meetings for men only, where men were looked on as the natural protectors of women. All these failed. It has to be done by making women feel the sanctity of the sex relationship.

"We women have made up our minds that ever child that is born is going to be a welcome child, and that it is going to have two parents. We are not going to achieve this by talk alone. We must register this point of view in laws and in custom; we are going to make woman's point of view count through her citizenship and to register her opinions in legislation equally with men. We intend to make the moral standard of men equal with that of women, to impose the same responsibility for one as for the other."

14,000 WALK OUT AT SCHENECTADY

But Plans for General Electric Strike Halt in Face of A. F. L. Opposition.

CALLED A 'DEMONSTRATION'

Hours and Wages Not Involved, but Alleged Attempt by Company to "Crush Unionism."

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—With 14,000 employes of the General Electric Company voluntarily idle, this city to-night faces an industrial crisis. But it faces it quietly; there is no excitement, notwithstanding to-day's walkout involved nearly all the force of the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the world.

In a dozen labor headquarters meetings were held and preparations begun for what many fear will be a long strike. In a central hall heads of the local unions met and discussed ways and means of carrying on a strike should one be called. The leaders declare there is no strike as yet. They explained today's walkout as a "demonstration of strength to show that the General Electric Company cannot crush unionism."

The preparations for a struggle were temporarily halted to-night by the Central Committee on receipt of a telegram from Indianapolis. Although the union leaders declined to make its contents public, it was currently reported that it was from a high official of the American Federation of Labor and that it was not favorable to the calling of a strike.

The union workmen are not looking for shorter hours or more pay, they point out, but to correct what they assert to be an unjust discrimination against two of their companions—Frank L. Dujay and Miss Mabel Leslie, both of whom have been active in union circles. The two were laid off recently, the company asserting that their removal was a part of a policy of retrenchment. The union workers, however, assert that the laying off of the two was due to past activities in labor union circles. They also declare that the receipts of the plant for the current month exceed by more than $1,000,000 the receipts for November, 1912.

George E. Emmons, general manager of all the company's plants, to-day denied that any discrimination was intended. Persons close to officials said preparations were being made to cope with any emergency that might arise. They stated the company had countermanded all large incoming orders.

The presence in town to-day of W. R. Fish, General Manager of the company's plant at Lynn, Mass., caused comment. The employes said he was antagonistic to union labor in Lynn and had come here to assist in crushing out unionism in Schenectady. Officials of the company said he was here merely to attend a meeting of the company's manufacturing committee.

With its weekly payroll of $250,000, the plant provides the principal source of income for the city. There is a strong undercurrent of belief that the company will not reinstate Dujay and Miss Leslie, and will await overtures from the workmen.

Ten of the local union men have left the city to solicit funds. Friends of the employes are urging George R. Lunn, the Socialist Mayor, to appoint special deputies from the ranks of the workers and remunerate them from the city treasury. The Mayor said to-night that he had not been asked to take sides, but that "not a single person of whom I have knowledge shall suffer for lack of food or clothing while I am Mayor." His term expires Dec. 31.

Union leaders to-night perfected plans for picketing the works, not so much, they said, because they feared the introduction of strike breakers, as to see that none who walked out to-day returned to work.

With the exception of a few firemen and watchmen, the plant is unoccupied to-night. The majority of the employes walked out quietly this morning, without any demonstration. Most of the others, with the exception of the office staff, followed during the day.

SILK STRIKE IMPENDING.

I. W. W. Demands Will Be Denied by Paterson Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The threatened strike of ribbon weavers, of which there are about 5,000, may bring about another general silk strike in this city, which would affect between 20,000 and 25,000 operatives.

Edward Koetgen, I. W. W. organizer, announced this morning that a mass meeting of broad silk weavers had been called at I. W. W. headquarters to arrange for nine-hour demands. This meeting is scheduled for Friday night. On Saturday afternoon another meeting has been called at I. W. W. headquarters of the directors and the directors' helpers, also, to arrange for a nine-hour demand.

If both these decide in favor of the nine-hour demand, of which there is little doubt, another great silk strike will start next month. All the manufacturers approached have said positively that they would ignore the I. W. W. and fight to the last.

POLITE BROADWAY RAID.

Inspector Gillen Chases 15 Men from Alleged Racing Bureau.

An alleged racing information bureau was visited yesterday afternoon by Inspector Gillen in an office building on Broadway near Thirty-fourth Street. After ordering fifteen men and a woman found in the place to leave, the Inspector confiscated four telephones and several racing charts. Sergt. McGee and four detectives were with him.

The place appeared to be the office of a legitimate business concern, and on the windows and door the name of a moving picture film exchange was painted. When the Inspector went to the building somebody saw him coming and locked the door of the office from the outside.

The Inspector tried the door and found it locked. He was about to walk away when he heard some one moving about in the room, and a voice shouted: "Let us out; open the door!"

"Come right out;" answered the Inspector; "I want to get in," and he threw a key which he had obtained from the janitor over the transom.

Tricked Out of $25,000, He Says.

Alleging that Clinton Graham had induced him to invest $25,000 in a brokerage house which Graham said he was about to open, Henry W. Gabriel began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover the amount he says he invested. Gabriel says that he was to be a silent partner of the concern, but that it was all a scheme to part him and his $25,000.

Another feature of the Equitable Building is—

THAT when you want additional lighting in your offices, it is not necessary to disfigure your walls with wires.

The installation of a most complete system of pipe conduits will permit of changes in or additions to your lighting, without making your offices look like a "bucket shop."

Thus an after-thought on your part is provided for by fore-thought on ours.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

NOTE the style in the new LION 'SHADOW.' And the LION comfort features make 'SHADOW' one of the easiest collars smart dressers have ever worn.

Has the famous "Slip-Over" button-hole, "Easy-Tie-Slide" space and "Pliable-Points." 6 for 75c—2 for 25c.

Lion Collars
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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE
you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,647, New York.

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Skillfully Written, Artistically Illustrated and Printed. Let us show you examples of our skill. HOYT LEVY CO., 239 BROADWAY.

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The big thing in safety needs is "Safety First"

You can't afford to take chances—you can't afford to experiment. Get Safety First—on slippery streets—around dangerous corners—through crowded traffic—over country roads and treacherous mountain passes. You get Safety First always by equipping your car with

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

Best in the Long Run—Best in the Short Stop

The thick, tough rubber fingers clean away the mud, ooze and slush—grip the roadway and firmly hold your car to its course.

Under the Safety Tread is the Goodrich Unit Molding—a fundamental Safety First factor—an added mileage feature that means lower cost per mile.

The following are the prices on the best and most practical anti-skid tires made. *You should never pay more.* **Your dealer will gladly sell you the famous Goodrich Safety Tread Tires at these prices:**

28 x 3	$11.85	34 x 4	$26.05	37 x 4½	$38.15
30 x 3	12.65	35 x 4	26.90	36 x 5	43.15
30 x 3½	17.00	36 x 4	27.75	37 x 5	44.45
32 x 3½	18.10	35 x 4½	36.05	38 x 5½	57.30
33 x 4	25.25	36 x 4½	37.10		

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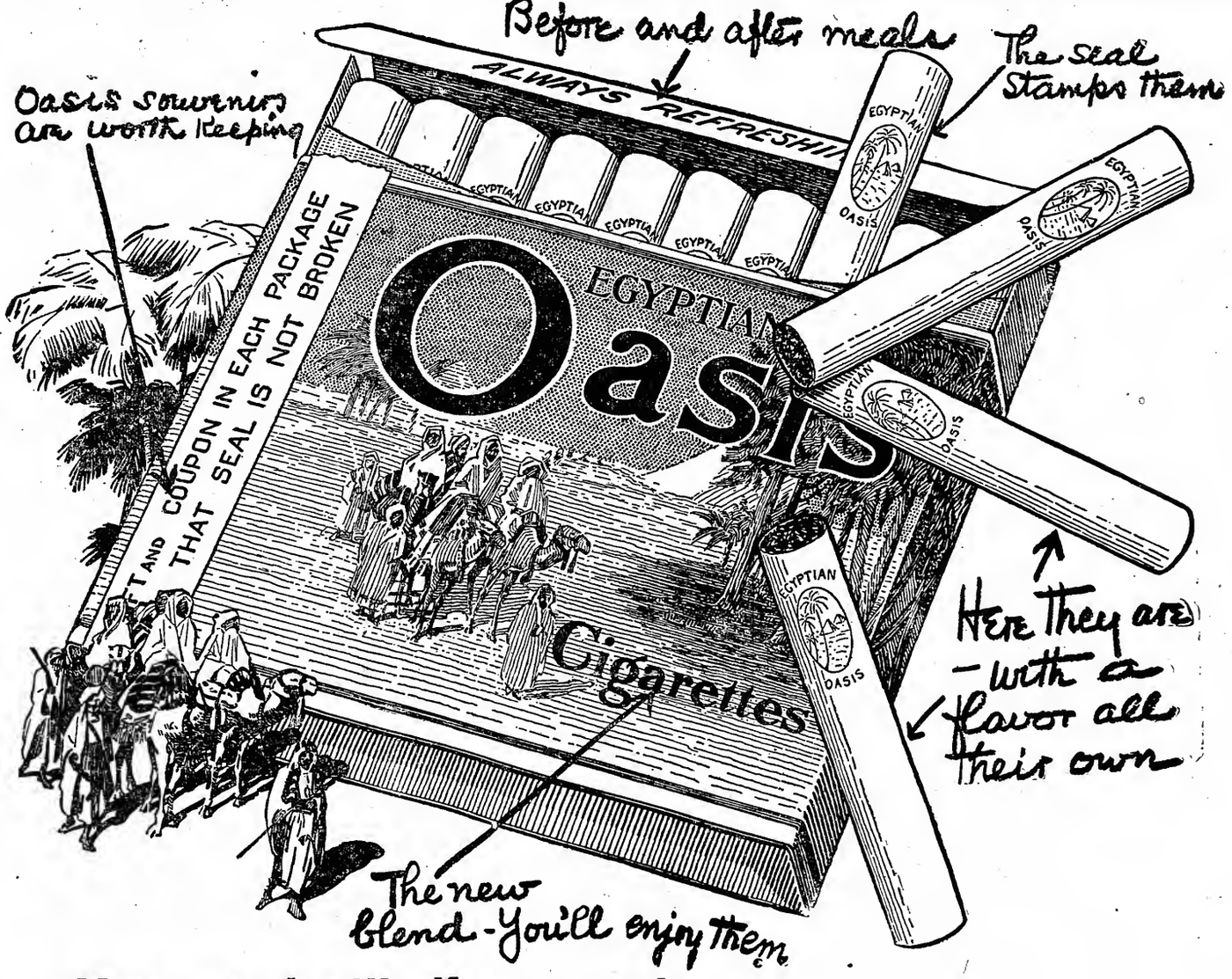

Your good will—if you smoke.

To earn and keep that good will we have put out Oasis Egyptian Cigarettes.

Fine tobacco, years of manufacturing knowledge, our reputation, all are back of Oasis —and we win you by giving you a better cigarette for five cents than you have ever enjoyed.

Smoke them.

10 for 5¢

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Premium Store, 7th Avenue and 16th Street

You'll work better, sleep better

this winter if pure out-of-doors air is admitted into your office—your sleeping-room—through

IDEAL WINDOW VENTILATOR AND DRAUGHT DEFLECTOR

They fool "pneumonia-and-cold causing" draughts because the fresh air is deflected toward the ceiling—where it is thoroughly warmed before being distributed to all parts of the room.

Inexpensive. Made of glass. Easily installed.

Telephone for representative to call.

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WOOL—natural, porous, undyed, Jaeger Made Woolens are the most practical, most healthful and most comfortable of all fabrics for men's and women's underwear—keep the warmth *in* and the cold *out*, and maintain an equable temperature. Permit ventilation and absorption, and prevent chills, coughs and colds.

Jaeger Woolen sweaters, coats, caps, reefers, etc., for outdoor wear.

Write for the facts about Jaeger Woolens.

New York Stores:
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FOR SALE
Pennsylvania Railroad Ferryboats
"BALTIMORE" and "JERSEY CITY"

"Baltimore" is at Hoboken Shop and "Jersey City" is in service on the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They may be seen by applying to Captain C. J. Carroll, Sup't Jersey City Ferries.

If interested in purchase of boats of this character, please examine and submit written offer NOT later than three o'clock Monday, December 15, 1913.

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PERRIN GLOVES
Famous the world over.
For Men & Women.
Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs.
ONE FIFTY to TEN DOLLARS

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PICTURES—FRAMES
MIRRORS
TWO STORES
358 FIFTH AVE., N. W. Cor. 34th St.
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APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!
Kings, Greenings, or Baldwins, with the rare Westchester flavor. Specially selected, wrapped, and packed, two dozen in a box, by parcel post for One Dollar. Whitegates Farm, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

SAYS VAIL PURPOSES TO MAKE PUBLIC PAY

By Merger Would Recoup Enormous Losses from Competition, Witness Quotes Phone Head.

MORGAN & CO. AS BACKERS

Fisher Swears Davison Said Banking House Was Ready with Cash for Huge Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Rates charged for telephone service in cities of nearly equal population by Bell-controlled companies are higher where there is no competition, according to Ernest B. Fisher, Grand Rapids, Mich., Secretary of the Citizens' Telephone Company, who testified to-day at the hearing of the Government's anti-trust suit against the American Telephone & TelegraphC o.

Mr. Fisher, substantiated the statements previously made that J. P. Morgan & Co., were back of the proposed merger of the American with the independent companies or the United States He testified that he was one of the Directors of the Independent Telephone Association of America, who on Dec. 10, 1910, met Theodore N. Vail, head of the American; and H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago.

"The fact that Mr. Vail and Mr. Davison would like a conference was conveyed to the independents by Frank Woods, head of the Independent Telephone Company, at Lincoln, Neb.," said Mr. Fisher. "Mr. Vail said the destructive competition between the American and the independents costing the American enormous sum. He said he wanted to see practically the whole country controlled by a single corporation—be the American. In certain rural districts the independent companies could continue to operate, he said but they would practically be under the control of the parent company. The merger, he said would take several years to effect.

"Mr. Vail said the public had profited up to that time by destructive competition, but that once the merger was formed 'the company was going to make the public pay for it.' Mr. Davison said that the house of Morgan was in a position to care for all transactions in case the merger was put through, and that if the independent companies absorbed by the American wanted cash for their stock, the house of Morgan stood ready to meet that demand."

Mr. Fisher said he had opposed the proposition as "improper" and financially bad. Telephone rates rise to unjustified proportions as soon as competition is eliminated, he said. After the establishment of competition in Grand Rapids, he said, telephone rates were placed at $36 yearly, which enabled a subscriber to have both systems for $72 yearly. In Springfield, Mass., Mr. Fisher stated, where the Bell system has no competition, the rate is $72 a year for one telephone, and in Albany, N. Y., it is $96 a year for one telephone.

The Citizens' Company, according to Mr. Fisher, is another independent which is on its feet and thriving under Bell competition. It has 12,514 subscribers in Grand Rapids, while the Bell has 8,000, and the Citizens' Company has averaged 8 per cent. dividends and has paid 6 per cent. regularly on its bonds.

George W. Robinson of St. Paul, Minn., Vice President of the Tri-state Telephone and Telegraph Company, testified that he was one of the committee of seven appointed by the independents to negotiate with the Bell system. Plans were under consideration for an arrangement of the independents into twenty classes, and an appraisal of their properties when he went to New York with his colleagues to confer with Vail and Davison.

"While we were in New York for the conference early in 1911," Mr. Robinson said, "we learned that the Bell system had purchased the Kansas City independent company. This violation of this pledge to buy no more independents while the merger negotiations were pending, had the effect of putting an end to the deal."

MISS BRANDT'S CONTEST.

Ziegler's Sister Asks for Commission in Fight Over $30,000,000 Estate.

Florence Louise Brandt, sister of William Ziegler, Jr., adopted son of the late William Ziegler, the baking powder manufacturer, in her fight for a share of the $30,000,000 Ziegler estate inherited by her brother, asked Supreme Court Justice Cohalan yesterday, through her lawyer, for a "written commission" to examine two witnesses, one being George W. Brandt, the father of William, Jr., and herself. These witnesses, she says, can prove that when Mr. Ziegler adopted her brother and herself he made an oral promise that he would make both of them his heirs in law.

John M. Bowers, attorney for William Ziegler, Jr., said that William Ziegler decided to adopt the two children of his half brother in 1896.

"The adoption," he said, "was accomplished, but in 1902 Florence decided that she did not wish to remain any longer the adopted daughter of William Ziegler, and had her adoption abrogated. In 1905 Mr. Ziegler died, and last July William Ziegler, Jr., attained his majority. In February his sister started proceedings to get a share of the estate, based on Mr. Ziegler's alleged oral promise that she and her brother were to share his estate at his death. It is easy to understand the motive her father and his friend, Dr. Price, would have in attempting to sustain such a theory."

Justice Cohalan asked that briefs be submitted by both sides and reserved decision.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day, and some of those booked to leave on them, are:

FRANCE (Havre)—Miss Daisy Adams, Gen. Bramwell Booth, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bacon, Mrs. Annie Dannay, Mrs. F. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gibson, J. K. Hill, Charles C. Kurzman, B. S. Lathbury, Mrs. C. T. Maxwell, Miss Eleanor Norcross, F. A. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Reed, A. W. Taylor, S. J. Townsend, Mrs. J. F. Tams, and Mrs. Van Valkenburg.

MAJESTIC (Southampton)—J. T. Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gratan, Miss A. E. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Millard, J. Musgrade, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, Martin Van Buren, and R. S. Webb.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of their passengers, were:

KRONPRINZISSIN CECILIE (Bremen)—Mrs. J. S. Bache, C. F. Bayer, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bayer, Allen L. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Bush, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Miss Andree Clark, Miss Henrietta Clark, Commander Lewis Clark, Mrs. Jackson Gourand, Sir Charles Henry, M. P., Lady Henry, Mr. and Mrs. George Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Livermore, Phillip J. Livermore, E. A. Lynn, Prince Alexandre Miskinoff, Marquis Marquinor Pinar, del Rio, Morton F. Plant, Montgomery Sears, F. J. V. Skiff, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Ruth V. Twombly, P. T. Thorne, and Dr. and Mrs. Allen M. Thomas.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—Miss N. H. Brown, Miss L. H. Campbell, Mrs. A. W. Carter, Henry McCluskey, John Macdonald, Thomas Robertson, Miss Helen Ogilvie, and Mrs. Agnes Morrison.

FINLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. C. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hope, Mrs. J. W. Peters, J. G. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wistar, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Young, and Mrs. Eva Michel.

WHAT YOU WORK FOR

THE thing you work and save for is valued more by you than the thing that comes easily.

The workman's cottage is dearer to him than the rich man's palace.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Instalment Certificates furnish the method by which you can get some much desired thing that may seem now just a little beyond your reach.

Write for the "Safe Way to Save" or call at any office for information.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital. . . $ 5,000,000
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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
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MUSICIAN'S LEAP KILLS.

Casler Jumps for Restaurant Elevator and Is Crushed.

Joseph Casler a musician in the orchestra at the Café de Paris, 1,457 Broadway, was killed in an elevator accident at the restaurant yesterday afternoon. Casler's brother is leader of the orchestra and had been conducting a rehearsal on the fourth floor. The musicians were called to the restaurant, and, with the exception of Joseph Casler, they all responded at once.

Casler followed a little later. The elevator used by the employes was at the fourth floor, where the operator, George Nicas, had let a passenger off. There were two waiters on the car who wanted to go to the fifth floor.

Shouting "Down!" Casler ran toward the car as Nicas was closing the door and ascending. Casler jumped and was caught between the floor and the framework of the shaft. Nicas reversed his car as soon as possible and Casler fell to the basement, five stories below. Dr. Schrock of the New York Hospital said that Casler probably had been killed by the car and not by the fall. Casler was 19 years old and lived at 298 North Main Street, Yonkers.

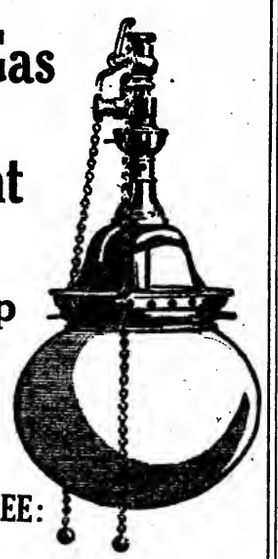
ROSENHEIMER GOES FREE.

Auto That Killed Grace Hough Overspeeded Technically.

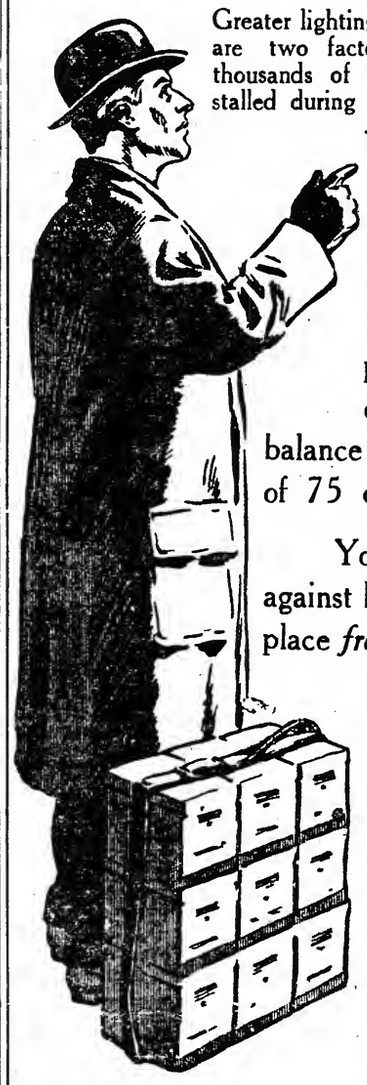
Edward T. Rosenheimer, who ran down and killed Grace Hough in his automobile in August, 1910, and was subsequently indicted for manslaughter and a violation of the Callan automobile law, was released yesterday on the latter charge. Judge Mahoney of the Court of General Sessions suspended sentence on the ground that the violation was only a technical one.

It was charged that Rosenheimer speeded away immediately after the accident, and thereby violated the Callan law. It was brought out, however, that he returned later to the scene of the accident, after every one had gone. For this reason, and on the assertion of Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel that Rosenheimer had suffered enough, Judge Mahoney accepted a plea of guilty and released the prisoner.

Just Half the Amount of Gas
with
Four Times as Much Light
is the record of the
Peerless Economic Gas Lamp



Greater lighting efficiency and economy are two factors that have led to thousands of these lamps being installed during the last two weeks.



Here's a GUARANTEE:

Our salesman calls and gives you a demonstration of the remarkable lighting qualities of the *Peerless*. You purchase the lamp for $2.25, paying only 75 cents to the salesman. The balance you pay in two monthly instalments of 75 cents each when you pay your gas bills.

Your Gas Company *guarantees* the lamp against breakage for *three months* and will replace *free* during that time any part that breaks.

What we sell you is a **Peerless Economic Gas Lamp** complete with burner, mantle, imported heat-resisting glass cylinder, a Verre Krasna Opaline Globe, and all parts needed to attach the lamp for immediate use. It lights by pulling a chain.

It's the Highest Type of Lamp on the Market To-day

Has a Salesman called on you?

No? Then write to your Gas Office here in Manhattan or the Bronx and ask to have a salesman sent to your home or office.

TWO REMARKABLE PICTORIAL SECTIONS, one in three colors and the other produced by the wonderful new process known as rotogravure, will distinguish the **CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DEC. 7.** The edition will be unique among newspaper publications. It will be sold out far ahead of time. The only way to get a copy is to place your order at once.

THE PROPHETS IN COLORS

These famous paintings by John S. Sargent are in the Boston Public Library. The frieze will be reproduced in the original colors, on heavy paper, suitable for framing, by the same process which was used when The Times issued Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures. It will be equal to any colored art print ever offered by Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

Twenty-nine pictures of typical American girls, selected by seven noted artists after The Times had asked its readers to submit photographs, will fill this eight-page section. They will be reproduced by a new process known as rotogravure, which gives extraordinary results hitherto unknown in newspaper printing. The Girl of To-day Section will be the first eight-page American newspaper section produced by rotogravure, which will soon be used for all The Times's regular pictorial sections.

It was originally planned to select only twenty-nine from among the hundreds of photographs submitted to The Times as typical of the American girl. But the judges chose ninety as worthy of reproduction. So an additional rotogravure section will be issued on Sunday, Dec. 14, with the remaining sixty-one selections.

Christmas Number of The New York Times
Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1913.

THE BIGGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

The Railroad Committee of Presidents, whose members presented on Monday before the Interstate Commerce Commission the plea for an increase of 5 per cent. in all interstate freight rates north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River, represents a part of the greatest business on earth. The figures of miles of track, passengers carried, property investment, revenues and expenditure, would be much larger for the entire area of the United States, but the imagination cannot begin to grasp the vast aggregates presented in the Eastern railways' figures. The number of tons carried one mile during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was nearly 160 billions. The number of passenger fares over one mile was more than 16 billions, on a trackage of nearly 108,000 miles.

It cost this year to run the Eastern railroads $1,023,000,000; the net revenue from the operations amounts to $402,000,000. The total capital stock of this business is $2,560,000,000, the net corporate income being over $206,000,000.

The total capital obligations of the business run up above $6,389,000,000, and the property investment is more than $6,280,000,000. The figures in detail are as follows:

BUSINESS OF EASTERN RAILROADS.

	1913.
Property investment.....	$6,280,571,611
Net operating income.....	336,754,065
Per cent. of return on property investment.....	5.36
Total capital obligations...	6,389,535,638
Net corporate income (plus interest).....	362,470,794
Per cent. of net income on total capital obligations.	5.67
Total capital stock.....	2,559,782,887
Net corporate income.....	206,591,864
Per cent. of income on stock.....	8.07
Operating revenues.....	1,424,119,991
Operating expenses.....	1,022,085,457
Net operating revenue.....	402,034,534
Tons carried one mile.....	156,799,754,183
Passengers carried one mile.....	16,055,486,746
Miles of track owned.....	107,933.49

The income on the vast property investment has shrunk 14.65 per cent. during the past fiscal year as compared with 1910, and 9.57 per cent. on the total capital obligations; the net corporate income is 10.38 per cent. less, and the income on the capital stock is 16.8 per cent. less. Since the business depends upon the support of private capital, and as private capital is supplied only with the prospect of sufficient profit, President WILLARD says that the Government's decision upon the plea for higher rates will "mark an epoch." The great business must go on.

President WILLARD of the Baltimore & Ohio Road presented statistics showing the very disquieting ratio of growth in operating expenses and taxes as compared with the growth of revenues. During the last fiscal year the railroads in the official classification territory showed gross earnings greater by $186,775,000 than the earnings of three years ago, yet the net return after paying operating expenses and taxes was $16,311,000 less than in 1910, although $659,000,000 of additional money had been spent for betterments and equipment. Mr. SHRIVER, who explained the statistical tables to the Commission, said that a new property investment of about $3.50 was required for each dollar of increased gross earnings, and for every $1.86 of gross increase in earnings expenses and taxes increased $2.01, and this without any allowance for the new money.

President WILLARD intimated that, unless the railroads were permitted to increase their rates, Government ownership must follow, but on such a showing as this Government ownership would inevitably produce large deficits which the taxpayers would have to make up. Moreover, if the roads were to pass out of private ownership, the Government, using the word in its general sense, would forfeit the very large annual sum it now receives in taxes. Mr. WISHARD, speaking for the New York Central Lines, referred to the fact that taxes had grown at a greater rate than either revenues or operating expenses. In 1913, which we suppose means the road's last fiscal year, taxes took 14.4 per cent. of the net operating revenue of the road, a sum equal to 64.5 per cent. of the total dividends paid. It appears, therefore, that for every $100 the New York Central Lines distributed to the owners of the property $64.50 is paid to the Government.

There is in these figures no comfort for the advocates of Government ownership. That way out would be chosen only because as things are now going the Government would be forced to take over the roads as an escape from universal receiverships. The actual deficits, which under the scale of rates now allowed are not so far in the future, would be met by public tax levies, simply because the policy of the Government frightens private capital away from railroad investment. Prof. DIXON pointed out in his testimony yesterday that while railway net returns in 1910 were only 5.7 per cent. upon capital, the principal manufacturing industries showed a net return of 11.8 per cent. The case the railroads are making out in this hearing is vastly stronger and more compelling than the presentation of facts made when the last application for a general increase of rates was denied. The figures give proof of imperative need. A refusal of the Commission to grant the relief prayed for would be a shock to the country, and a disaster to its greatest business interest.

THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

To the bride and bridegroom of the White House wedding a sympathetic nation has extended its congratulations. There have been other weddings in the official residence of our Chief Magistrate in the 113 years of its existence, including one within the memory of the present generation in which the President himself was bridegroom, but if either that or the elaborate wedding of President GRANT's daughter, in a less sophisticated if not a simpler age, seemed to excite a larger measure of public interest, the reason is that there was less in public life those days to awaken interest. Yesterday's ceremony was as impressive in its beauty as any ever held in the spacious salons of the Presidential mansion, the bride was as comely, as clearly representative of the best type of American young womanhood, as surely an object of affectionate public regard as any White House bride of the past.

Now, as in the past, the popular imagination is stirred by the spectacle of young love triumphant in the midst of the solemn and often unutterably tedious "affairs of state," in the very abiding place, in spite of any disposition its official occupant may have to banish intrigue from its portals, of political rule. A man and a woman are joined together in the living Presence; GOD hath joined them and the event, taking on a national importance because of the place of the ceremony and the origin of the bride, touches the sympathies of a nation which still believes in GOD, in spite of the present activity of His enemies, and which holds closely to the old ideal of the sanctity of marriage and the home.

President WILSON is to be congratulated as a father who has been enabled to bestow the care of a beloved daughter's happiness so well, and the bride's mother on the assurance that, however sharp may be the pang of parting, the marriage of her daughter was attended in spirit by a whole nation and such a blessing invoked as must endure. Finally, the nation is to be congratulated upon the occupancy of the White House by a family which so well represents the American ideal of the well-ordered home.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET STATION.

There may be private corporation reasons why the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is averse to having the express station of its Broadway line placed at Forty-second Street, why it would prefer a station at the north end of Times Square. Whatever reasons there are for such a misplacement of the station, they must be private, for all reasons of public convenience and interest demand an express station at Forty-second Street.

Public convenience demands it because that is where great multitudes of passengers wish to enter or to leave the Subway. Nearly 100,000 passengers now use the Times Square station of the Interborough daily. With the completion of the Broadway and the Seventh Avenue lines, the westward extension of the Steinway Tunnel, and the construction of a tunnel through Forty-second Street west of Times Square to New Jersey, the traffic tributary to the stations of the two subways at that point will be enormously increased. It is at this point that a transfer from one system to the other would be most natural and easy, for the two lines here run for a short distance parallel, not more than seventy-five feet apart. An underground concourse would not only facilitate the transfer of passengers, but would provide sub-surface street crossings, thus diminishing the congestion and avoiding the dangers of the street at one of the most crowded crossings of the city.

The objection has been made, we believe, that to establish the Broadway express station at this point would increase the congestion. This is a baseless assumption, for additional facilities, while they may bring increased numbers, avoid congestion by providing for an unimpeded flow of the human current. If the coming and going of great numbers of persons at Forty-second Street and Broadway is to be avoided, then it will be necessary to remove the many hotels and theatres of the Times Square district to some other quarter of the city, and to remove also the Grand Central Station, the Pennsylvania Station, many business houses, and the new 1,200-foot piers now in course of construction. Certainly, the evil of congestion will not be mitigated by putting an express station at the north end of Times Square, for the great majority of the passengers alighting there would immediately return to Forty-second Street, because that is where they want to go. If the end sought is the inconvenience of passengers, then, by all means, the northerly site should be chosen, and the further north the better. It has been objected, too, that the underground pipes and conduits are an obstacle. That obstacle stands in the way of subway construction at every point. It is the business of the engineers and contractors to surmount it.

The public interest and convenience, as we have said, will be best served by an express station at Forty-second Street. If the advocacy of the more northerly site is based upon a private motive, we should say it is the business of the Public Service Commission to find out the nature of the motive and to give it consideration only according to its merit. But certainly the Commission cannot permit private interest to stand in the way of public convenience in a matter so important.

THANKSGIVING NUISANCES.

With the recurrence of Thanksgiving, one of our most characteristic national holidays, we must expect to have the cheer of the day again molested by the hordes of ill-bred, ungovernable children who, dressed in odds and ends of rags, and with their faces discolored or masked, are wont to pester householders and pedestrians with their demands for alms. These youthful disturbers of the public peace, (and in some parts of this city grown men take part in the hideous masquerade,) represent a strange survival of the Fantasticals who used to parade the streets, not on Thanksgiving Day, unless it fell exactly on Nov. 25, but in the annual celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British. When the celebration of Evacuation Day was abandoned the Fantasticals, who may have originally glorified the rags of the conquering Continentals, stopped parading, but their imitators, transformed to beggars, continued their nuisances on Thanksgiving.

The evil, which it was once hoped would die out, has grown worse rather than better, and the reason must be that timid or careless people actually give alms to these street brigands. This is the height of folly. It is unwise ever to give to street beggars, it is worse to encourage youthful offenders such as these. The police presumably have never been instructed to suppress the evil, but by refusing to give pennies to the beggars the citizens can surely do something to abate it. Appeals to parents, even of the children of the humbler tenements, might serve some good purpose if it were made by their pastors. The teachers in the public schools might help to abate the nuisance by warning the children of the existence of a law against street begging which ought to be strictly enforced. These fantasticals are not all children of the very poor by any means, but none of them can be the children of parents who are bringing them up wisely and well.

GETTING THE VOTES.

It is impossible to read without emotion Representative THOMAS's candid and touching statement of his position on the question of Congressional mileage. He says he wants it and does not care who knows it. Not on personal grounds. He could live on $7,500 a year "but it happens I am from a Republican district and in that kind of district it takes money to get the people to vote right."

That makes a straight issue whether the country needs Representatives chosen in that way from that sort of district. Is it worth while on public grounds to spend so much money on elections? Why not save the money and let the people realize that if they want themselves properly represented they must vote intelligently? Such is the conclusion reached by one manager of the remarkable campaign through which this city has just passed. In THE TIMES Magazine section last Sunday the manager of the Fusion campaign said that campaigns of red fire and frenzy are doomed. Mr. ADAMSON gives a list of approved ways of spending campaign funds which he thinks the city has outgrown, and which will not be used hereafter. Bands, bunting, and banners, he thinks, are foolish and futile arguments to address an electorate called upon to choose the officers charged with the expenditure of a billion dollars. The days for circus campaigns and circus conventions have passed. Hired hand-clappers and shouters for pay have had their day.

The reason why is even better than the fact. It is because voters are not influenced in that way sufficiently to make it worth while. They are willing to be amused and they do not need to be instructed. It costs over $20,000 to send a circular to each voter, and it is not worth while to send one telling voters, for example, how to split a ballot or to supply them with a sample ballot marked in the manner desired. The returns show that the instruction is unnecessary. We are willing to believe it, and we can venture to explain it. Mr. ADAMSON asserts it but does not tell how it came about. Our theory is that Fusion was able to make an efficient campaign because the newspapers helped in the work. There was a different sort of newspaper before there was a different sort of campaign, and there is not a different sort of campaign worker yet. Mr. ADAMSON testifies that there is no lack of takers of campaign funds. It merely is not worth while to pay them out in that way. That can only be because from the newspapers campaign managers get for nothing what is above price.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Journalism As Seen By An Expert.

Journalistic doctrine of the very soundest sort was preached by the General Manager of The Associated Press in his address to Columbia's students of newspaper-making. As is usually the case with sound doctrine, Mr. STONE presented nothing that was unfamiliar in either fact or theory to those of us who have had some or many of his opportunities for seeing both what the modern newspaper is and what it ought to be, but it was well, on the principle of "line upon line," that he should impress upon neophytes still presumably sharing to some extent the great public's highly inaccurate notions as to newspaper methods and motives certain great truths as to this particular combination of profession and business.

To Mr. STONE's declaration that the newspaper's first duty is to be useful—to give accurate information—information on which just opinions concerning current events can be based—he might have added that this has long been realized in many newspaper offices as the only foundation of real and permanent success. To this realization is due that importance of the reporter upon which he dwelt—an importance quite unknown in the days, sometimes so foolishly regretted, of so-called personal journalism. One editor was then about all there was to a newspaper, and everything in it was colored to suit that editor's private opinions and to advance his private ambitions. The latter sometimes were high and good, and sometimes they were the reverse.

Those were the days when "Old Subscriber," properly enough, stopped his paper when its editorial utterances did not suit him. He sometimes does the same thing now, but only from habit and without excuse, for if he is taking the right sort of newspaper it gives him both sides of every question, uncolored and fairly.

Mr. STONE attempted a difficult task and performed it with dubious success when he tried to establish an essential difference between news and what he called "episodes." Probably there is no line of firm division, for an earthquake, though distinctly episodic, is as distinctly news, and whether or not divorces, prizefights or fires on Grand Street are news depends a good deal more on how and why they are handled than upon their nature, considered abstractly. Historians have changed their minds of late years as to relative values, and no longer think that Kings and Generals and international bickerings are of anything like as much importance as are social and economic movements, the only evidences of which are often to be found in "sensations" and "human interest stories."

Expectations Sadly Disappointed.

As is too often the case, recent discussion of the "mother teacher question" has been characterized by more of emotionalism than of demonstrably accurate information as to whether the mother is or is not a better teacher than her unmarried rival. The disputants on both sides have been inclined to base their convictions on what they thought must be, rather than upon knowledge of what was, and, as always happens in those circumstances, probably nobody, in spite of all the argument, has changed the opinion with which he or she started.

In an evident and highly commendable effort to supply the controversy's lacking factor, one member of the Education Board, Dr. IRA S. WILE, as he said in the Cooper Union meeting, has been seeking to find out what the experience has been in States where there is no discrimination against the married teacher, and no penalty is imposed for her occasional enforced absences. According to the reports he received, in those States the mothers are regarded as the better teachers.

Dr. WILE began his investigation with that belief, however, and one notices that, quite without intention, of course, his inquiries were directed to sources whence only the opinions he wanted were to be obtained. In the printed summaries of his address there is nothing to show that the reports he received were based on statistical proof that the children learned more and better things when instructed by mother teachers. Yet such proof, if it exists, is certainly attainable, and if mother teachers really are superior to celibates, obviously the latter should be banned from the schools entirely. Nobody has yet suggested doing that.

And why did Dr. WILE, by profession a scientist, stir his hearers to applause by picturing the replacement of a "competent teacher with a splendid record" by "an inexperienced girl with no knowledge of the great problems of life"? That begged so many, many questions that one wonders how a scientist could do it—could present for ridicule and indignation a proposition that nobody ever made, an alternative wholly or largely imaginary. Some extremely bad arguments against the employment of mother teachers have undoubtedly been presented, in as well as out of the Board of Education. They excused impatience, but they did not refute the good arguments that have been offered. Neither did Dr. WILE refute them, nor will he unless he gets from his informants something more convincing than assumptions which at least possibly are pure sentimentalism.

Evasions and Anxieties.

A controversy is apparently to rage over the boy who the other day ran away from home, promptly found employment, and started in to earn the independent living for which, he had decided, the time had come in his case. The father traced the wanderer, brought him back to his distracted mother, and, without punishing or even criticising him severely, sent him back to school.

Some observers of this adventure see in it only the pain the boy caused to his parents, his inappreciation of educational advantages as the basis of a career; others commend his enterprise, his self-confidence—his "spirit."

Accurate determination of whether this boy should be praised or blamed would demand a fuller knowledge of the facts than can be obtained from the published accounts, but that boy, it is fairly safe enough to say, has some high qualities of character, and what seems to be his chief fault, inconsideration, is probably of his age rather than essential. He cannot be numbered, of course, among the boys of whom it is said that "they never gave their mother a moment's anxiety," but that can be said of few boys, perhaps of none, who in later life have proved that they were worth raising.

Presumably there are no mothers who would not, if they could, protect their boys from all perils and temptations. Their invariable failure to do so for boys mentally and physically active and competent is the inevitable and apparently necessary cause of maternal anxiety, but that feeling is not without its adequate compensations when the perils are escaped and the temptations overcome.

The justification of the boy who runs away from home lies in the use he makes of his liberty and independence. Off-hand condemnation of him is almost certain to be undeserved.

AMERICAN LANDSCAPES.

Interest in Gardening Is Growing In This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "C.," who took issue with me in THE TIMES recently on "Apathy Toward Gardening," in which he states that I evidently know little of the interest taken in this subject in England, I am aware that the estate owners abroad are more attracted to their gardens than we find the American owners to be, but I am also awake to the fact that Americans are manifesting a keener interest in gardening in this present age than they ever did before.

As to his comparison of the New York show of last Spring with that of the Holland House show in London last Summer, morning is no time to seek a New York show crowd. Had "C." visited the New York show on any afternoon he would have found big crowds and a long line of automobiles and carriages awaiting their turn to get to the door; and these crowds were present although the weather was most inclement during many of the days on which the show was held. I venture to say that with the great interest which has developed in flower shows in this country within the last few years we will witness similar scenes at our shows before another score of years roll by as are now seen at the European flower shows.

During the four days of the Fall flower show of the Horticultural Society of New York, which was held the first of this month at the American Museum of Natural History, over 200,000 people passed through the doors.

"C." states that "whether the gardens are left to the gardeners or 'landscapers,' they cannot have the individuality or expression of long years of loving care and thought like the English gardens." To this I answer that long before many of our American estates attain the age of most of the English estates they will compare most favorably in their natural beauty, which is being developed, but which only time can finish.

American landscapes should not be compared with English landscapes. An American landscaper who knows his business can get more beautiful effects in the Fall from the coloring of the leaves than Europe ever dreamed of. This is due to different climatic conditions. On the other hand, Europe surpasses us in its Winter landscape effects on account of the holly, hews, and many varieties of laurel that are ever green in Europe, and which we, owing to our climate, cannot grow successfully, because they are not hardy with us. But the possibilities for beautiful effects are just as great here as in Europe or in any other part of the world; it simply remains for the skill of the gardener to develop them. Up to now, much of our trouble has been due to slavishly trying to follow European models and ideas. America presents opportunities for horticulture which are unequaled in any other portion of the globe. California and Florida can produce wonderful tropical effects; the East, while it may miss some of the hardy evergreens, still can grow enough varieties to make evergreens a feature, and, as stated above, our beautiful Fall effects are unequaled in any part of the world. M. C. EBEL.

Secretary National Association of Gardeners.

Madison, N. J., Nov. 24, 1913.

PERILOUS MISSION WORK.

Women Going to Philippines May Encounter Much Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with keen interest the news article in THE TIMES that two worthy women missionaries are to go to Mindanao and Jolo, in the Philippines, to work among the natives. I lived at Zamboanga, in Mindanao, for a year after Americans first took possession there. I made frequent visits to Jolo during that period and became fairly familiar with those people and their peculiar problems. I was a member of Gen. Bates's party when the treaties permitting slavery and polygamy among them were made, and our jurisdiction was accepted by their Sultans and Dattos.

Our one recommendation to them, as they could see it, was our solemn pledge that we would not try to do as the Spaniards had done—interfere with their religion or their domestic living customs. Before going there I had been in most of the other principal Philippine Islands. Nowhere else were any such people; they are not an irreligious people. In fact, they are fanatical Mohammedans.

I think that nowhere could Christian missionaries find territory so unfruitful as Mohammedan territory. When I was first picking up some of their languags thers ran toward me one day a handsomely dressed little boy, his mother following at a distance. I picked the boy up and asked his mother how much he was worth. I thought it an utterly harmless way of attempting a civility. But the scream the mother let out, followed by a quick rushing of men with knives from all the huts round about, soon convinced me I had offended seriously. A priest of their faith, who had been giving me language lessons, was luckily among the first to arrive. I explained to him I had meant nothing wrong. He in turn explained to me that bartering in children was very much of a reality among them. And, more than that, that it was not the custom for any man ever to address a remark to their women at all. I had doubly offended, as the child was a Datto's son, and only the children of the low and enslaved were for sale.

On calling at this priest's home for months afterward I found it always the custom to utterly ignore the presence of the women of the household. For American women missionaries to go among such people will, I am confident, create the most serious confusion and alarm. British officials in Borneo, handling the same kind of people, warned us time and again that it would be absolutely fatal to us to allow any soldier to have an affair of any sort with a Mohammedan woman—that a fanatical religious war would break out at once. We soon learned that the advice was good and was founded on a correct appreciation of the situation. ROBERT E. PRATT.

New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

DOWSER'S PHILOSOPHY.

Diviner of Springs and Hidden Riches May Work Psychically.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The arrival in New York of Landrath von Uslar of Apenrade, the divining rod expert and friend of the Kaiser, gives occasion for noting that the public has only superficial knowledge of his philosophy. The most detailed reports on the divining rod and the ability of its wielder to locate hidden sources of water, oil, and valuable minerals are those of Sir William F. Barrett, F. R. S., professor of physics in the University of Dublin, printed in the "Proceedings" of the Society for Psychical Research, Vol. XIII., pp. 2-282, and Vol. XV., pp. 130-382. In these reports the subject is gone into very thoroughly, and the evidence examined from all possible sides. Prof. Barrett admits that he started on his investigations with the usual skepticism, but ended firmly convinced of the reality of the facts—that water and hidden metal can frequently be discovered by this means, when all other methods have failed. Various "theories" have been advanced to explain the action of the rod. Let us briefly enumerate these.

First, the theory of conscious fraud is now given up by all impartial investigators. A list of those who have been enabled to use the rod successfully should be a sufficient answer to this objection. Among them I may mention Lady Milbank; Mr. J. D. Enys, F. G. S., President of the Royal Geographical Society of Cornwall; the Rev. J. R. Blunt, Judge Spink of British Columbia, Sir R. Harington, Bart.; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, &c. These are only a few of the many amateurs who can use the rod successfully. Prof. Hyslop himself has been enabled to make use of it on several occasions. Even granting that the dowser moves the twig voluntarily, by muscular action, the problem still remains: How does he know when to move it in this manner? That is the question.

We have next the theory of unconscious muscular action. This theory is adopted by Prof. Barrett as the real cause of the motion of the twig; but the primal question still remains unanswered; How does the dowser know when to bend it? That we must still answer.

The third theory put forward is that the dowser finds water because he is a student of geology, and knows the "surface signs" of water, or metal, as the case may be. Seeing these, he involuntarily bends the twig. This theory was carefully examined by Prof. Barrett, and found to be totally unable to explain the facts. Many of the dowsers were quite unread and unfamiliar with the subject. Most of the "amateur" dowsers know nothing of geology. Experiments were also conducted in which the dowsers were compelled to walk over the ground blindfolded, their conclusions checked off by two or more dowsers working independently. Further experiments were conducted in which the dowser was asked to find a piece of metal placed beneath one of several saucers. The twig invariably "dipped" over the right saucer! No knowledge of "surface signs" would have sufficed to inform the dowser as to which saucer hid the bit of metal.

There is again the theory that if you dig deeply enough anywhere you will find water. This again was proved to be quite untrue. Wells had repeatedly been sunk to great depths and no water discovered. Several of these had been sunk within a few hundred feet of one another, with no result. But the dowser not only found water between these "borings," but told exactly how much water would be found and at what depth.

Some experts are of the opinion that there is a physical cause—some subtle physical emanation or radiation which issues from the ground and affects the organism of the dowser. Others incline to a psychological theory, and believe that the dowser's power is more closely akin to clairvoyance. This is what the scientific committee is at present discussing in Germany—not the facts, which they consider established, but their interpretation.

HEREWARD CARRINGTON.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

SALVATION ARMY PIONEERS

Endured Insult and Ridicule, Like Suffragists of To-day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just read the article on the Salvation Army and woman suffrage by Everett P. Wheeler, and having lived at a time when the Salvation Army was new and in a town at a time when women were given citizenship, it seems but right that a few actual facts should have a place in your paper which will dispel the fearful forebodings of those who listen to the "misguided creatures" who imagine things.

In the early days of the Salvation Army they passed through the same forebodings and ridicule of hoodlums that patriotic women of to-day have suffered in some places. I well remember some of the Salvationists being arrested for "disturbing the peace," "frightening horses with their tambourines," and "exposing young women to dangers." Insulting epithets were shouted at them then, just as those opposed to woman suffrage shouted at the marchers in Washington, and in this city a few years ago.

I lived in a town at the time the vote was given to women, and at the first election in which the women voted the women, combined with the decent men, elected decent men to office, and the town was changed from a "tough" town to a suitable place in which to bring up children. The same happened in other towns, as one after another they gave the women their citizenship, until finally the whole State, and nine other States, did the same, and others are going to.

A LOVER OF THE HOME.

New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

Psychology Tests for Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the "new psychology" in relation to household servants, where may one learn, or be supplied with, the tests for application to servants? Also, may one find at the same source of information tests for application to mistresses? If not, the work must be of very slight value compared with its possibilities. The mistress who would not gladly welcome the test for herself with the thought of requesting it for a maid should be given a course in a kindergarten if it might be found that her mentality were still plastic enough to derive benefit from training in elementary subjects.

We are frequently informed that the age of romance is dead. Do we, in our sometimes stupid rush, ever pause to think what an apology we should have to leave for future years if we thought we had really arrived at the age of reason? A. B. C.

New York City, Nov. 23, 1913.

Engineer Carr's Heroism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The occasional fatal blunder of one locomotive engineer among 20,000 or more in this country, who daily convey 3,000,000 passengers in safety, is promptly seized upon in the horror of the moment by people more thoughtless and prejudiced than heartless to illustrate the inefficiency or indifference of railroad labor "as at present controlled." Very much less is ever heard, or ever known beyond local limits, of cases like that of Engineer Carr, lifted from his cab on a fast express unconscious from scalding steam, but his hand on the throttle and his train safely brought to a standstill.

Many a man, falling in battle, has won a monument for deeds less magnificently heroic in defense of his sacred trust.

HAYER ROBBINS.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

DRAMATIC LIBRARY SALE.

Rare Books and Letters of Stage People Bring Good Prices.

Three sessions of the sale of Douglas Taylor's dramatic library were held by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday. P. K. Foley of Boston paid $41 for the following: "Memoirs of John Howard Payne, the American Roscius," with criticisms on his acting, London, 1815; "Lispings of the Muse," a selection from juvenile poems by Payne, privately printed, 1815, and "Therese, the Orphan of Gevern," a drama by Payne, New York, 1821, all in one octavo volume. Inserted were a portrait and autograph letter of Payne and a scarce play bill announcing "Benefit for Master Payne," and presenting "Hamlet." at the New Theatre, May 31, 1809.

W. T. Hanson, Jr., gave $25 for an extra-illustrated copy of Gabriel Harrison's "Life and Writings of John Howard Payne." Inserted were fifty-four portraits, plates, and autographs.

Three volumes of the "Thespian Magazine and Literary Repository," London, 1793-94, extra-illustrated by the insertion of 152 fine portraits, were bought on order for $39.

D. T. Valentine's "New York Manual" for 1844-5 sold for $22, his manual for 1845-46 brought $27, and his manual for 1847 $23.

Benno Leowy obtained for $62.50 "Memoirs of the Life and Private Adventures of Madame Vestris," London, 1839, extra-illustrated by the insertion of 200 portraits, views, and autograph letters, including the colored frontispiece portrait of Madame Vestris by I. R. Cruikshank. This volume is said to have been extra-illustrated by Augustin Daly and to have cost $200 originally.

Among the letters of well-known actors and actresses sold were those of Charles Mathews, the elder; Maggie Mitchell, Mme. Modjeska, Harry J. Montague of Wallack's Theatre; James E. Murdock, John E. Owens, Henry Placide, Tyrone Power, the elder; "Jim Crow" Rice, Lillian Russell, Forbes-Robertson, McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, Tomaso Salvini, Mr. and Mrs. John Sefton, Francois J. Talma, Mary Taylor, Ellen Terry, Lydia Thompson, J. L. Toole, George Vandenhoff, James W. Wallack, Lester Wallack, Genevieve Ward, William Warren, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Francis Wilson, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, and William B. Wood.

There will be two more sessions of the sale to-day.

NEW SUFFRAGE HOME.

Empire State Campaign Committee Opens Headquarters.

Another suffrage headquarters has come uptown, and this afternoon rooms on the third floor of 1 East Forty-first Street, just opposite the Public Library Building, will be occupied by the Empire State Campaign Committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, International Suffrage President, is Chairman of this committee, the work of which is to bring suffrage to New York State women in 1915. On the committee are represented the State Suffrage Association and all but one of the big suffrage organizations of New York City. The Women's Political Union has not joined forces in this work.

The new headquarters makes four within a block of each other—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont with her Equal Franchise Society, at 15 East Fortieth Street; the National Suffrage Headquarters, at 505 Fifth Avenue, corner of Forty-second Street, and the Women's Political Union, at 13 West Forty-second Street.

The upstate campaign which the women will wage was opened by Mrs. Raymond Brown, the new State President, on Monday night at Troy, N. Y., where she spoke to a packed house in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

13,229 AT COLUMBIA.

Corrected Registration Figures Given Out—907 Instructors.

Columbia's final registration figures, with all corrections for duplicates made, shows a total of 13,229 students, according to announcements made at the university yesterday. To give instruction to this vast army of students there are 907 professors and teachers.

Teachers College heads the list with 1,670 students, and the graduate schools have 1,496. Columbia College has 841 students, and a freshman class of 325, the largest in its history. The schools of engineering have 665, Barnard College has 623, the school of law 450, the college of pharmacy 441, the school of medicine 341, the school of architecture and music 159, and the school of journalism 106. In extension courses 2,492 are enrolled, and there are 1,152 in special courses in Teachers College, while 4,539 attended the Summer sessions.

OLD TAPESTRY BRINGS $2,550

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Among the Buyers at Cottier Sale.

There was a good attendance at the Cottier sale of the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, among the buyers being Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her mother, Mrs. Wm. H. Force. The returns for the day were $9,037 and for the entire sale to date, $47,769. A Seventeenth Century Flemish tapestry, ("Triumph of Alexander the Great,") brought the highest price of the sale, going to Mrs. H. Murray for $2,500. A Flemish Renaissance tapestry, ("Life of King David,") brought $1,000, going to R. Johnson, and Flemish verdure tapestry brought $1,425, going to Charles.

David Warfield was among the buyers, paying $200 for two panels of fine Cluny lace with insert squares of eyelet embroidery, $405 for three other panels, similar, and $190 for an Italian altar frontal with pictured scenes in embroidery.

Mrs. Astor paid $114 for thirty-eight yards of slate colored damask bird, vase and plant design, and $120 for a fine fillet lace panel, 11 feet 3 by 5 feet. G. H. Bland paid $120 for two panels of fine Cluny lace with eyelet embroidery inserts. Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Mrs. G. B. Brownell, Mrs R J. Young and R. Forrest Russell were also among the buyers.

The sale will be concluded to-day when more textiles and etchings and engravings will be sold.

Crown Street In 1699.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting article in Sunday's TIMES headed "Liberty Street in 1749" leads me to confirm the name of Crown Street by stating the fact that I own a parchment document which reads as follows:

The six and twenty day of December A. D. 1699, and in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord William Third, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith—Elizabeth Loyd, one of the daughters of Thomas Loyd, late of the town of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, in America, Esq., deceased, granted to Jacob Bodey, all that certain part of land lying and being without the north gate of the said city, bound on the east to a certain street called and known by the name of the broadway, and to the north by Crown Street.

This quitclaim deed has been in Catskill 170 years. WALTON VAN LOAN.

Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1913.

THANKSGIVING LUCK.

Thanksgiving comes upon the trail
Of Autumn's russet gown,
And never mind how much we rail
At price of turkey, pig or quail,
We'll eat our dinner without fail
And chuckle when it's down.

Nobody ever counts the cost
Of chicken pie or duck,
When in Thanksgiving morning's frost
The appetite we thought we'd lost
Comes back—for only, then, we wish
We might have emptied every dish—
And even if the price was high
Our one long happy, heartfelt sigh
Is for our great good luck.

LURANA SHELDON.

CARNEGIE FINDS 78 A YOUTHFUL AGE

But Life Is So Full of Happiness He Regrets to Pass the Milestones.

SOME THINGS HE DISLIKES

Especially Sex Plays and Fiction—Approves President Wilson's Policy in Mexico.

Andrew Carnegie was 78 years old yesterday, and he busied himself receiving the congratulations of friends. In the afternoon he went out for a long walk with Mrs. Carnegie.

As is his custom on birthdays, Mr. Carnegie received reporters yesterday and talked long and interestingly to them on many subjects, among them the trouble in Mexico, the new tariff, campaign contributions of both the proper and improper sort, and, of course, a great deal about peace in the family of nations.

Mr. Carnegie was up and about at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and you can take his word for it that no one in the vicinity of Ninety-first Street and Fifth Avenue felt one bit younger or any happier than he did at the dawn of his seventy-ninth year.

"How on earth do you expect a youngster like me to know anything about the so-called joys and delights of an old age," asked Mr. Carnegie, "when I am feeling as young and chipper as any one of you young men? As a matter of fact, I am just exactly 78 years young, and that is all there is to that.

"But," added Mr. Carnegie, and he was a bit solemn, "I have passed another milestone and I am not keen on going ahead too fast. This earth of ours is such a heaven to me that I want to stay here just as long as I can, and if any of you youngsters can get me an option on life, I will let you name your own price."

Somebody mentioned Mexico.

"Ah, there's a sad business for you," said Mr. Carnegie; "but after all it's a family affair of the Mexicans and I don't see that we have any right to interfere. Just remember that the civil war in this, our own country, was the biggest family row in the history of the world, and we would not have tolerated any outside interference. If any country had interfered, both the North and the South would have stopped fighting long enough to repel the intruder."

"What do you think of President Wilson's policy with reference to the Mexican situation?" Mr. Carnegie was asked.

"I am certain," he replied, "that President Wilson is acting for the best in the way he is handling this very delicate question. We must remember that President Wilson knows a great many things about the situation that the public does not know. I don't know whether the trouble in Mexico can be settled peacefully or not, and I know that in warfare property destruction is unavoidable."

Mexico did not fit in with the well-known peace views of Mr. Carnegie, and so at the first opportunity he switched the talk to matters nearer home. He took up the question of public entertainment.

"The level of public entertainment," said he, "is sinking, and the overemphasis of sex in the magazines, fiction, plays, and even the opera is lamentable. But the solution is in our own hands, and I for one have stopped going to theatres where such plays are being produced, and I have discontinued my subscription to two magazines that have taken up the prevailing deplorable fashion of emphasizing the sex question in fiction.

"Keep these things out and you will go a long way toward changing 'heaven is not home' to 'our home is heaven.' There is woman, for one, to make it so. For self-sacrifice, devotion, loyalty, g

MISS EDITH LOGAN WEDS IN ST. THOMAS'S

Married to Dewees W. Dilworth Before Society Throng — 2,000 Lilies in the Chancel.

MISS ROOSEVELT A BRIDE

Daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt Married to Fairman R. Dick in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The wedding of Miss Edith Logan, daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and the late Major John A. Logan, to Dewees W. Dilworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth of this city, formerly of Pittsburgh, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church.

This was the first large society wedding of the season in the recently completed church, with its wonderful Gothic lines and cathedral distances. The floral decorations were displayed in the chancel, more than 2,000 recession lilies being used, and thousands of white Marguerites, also four immense and rare palms, towering twenty-five feet high, which were grown in the royal gardens of Belgium.

While the guests were arriving Prof. T. Tertius Noble, the organist, formerly of York Minster, England, played a brief musical programme. The ushers were Seth R. French, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Arthur Gardiner, J. Macy Willets, Henry Sproul, Lawrence C. Beggs, Robert S. Patten, Gordon L. Rand, S. Bayard Rives, Sellars McKee, Rufus S. Tucker, and Joseph Dilworth, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The bride walked down the nave with her brother, John A. Logan, 3d, who gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of ivory satin and a veil of rare Hompton lace which fell almost to the end of her Court train. A cluster of orange blossoms held her veil in place, and her skirt was caught up at the side by a cluster of the same bridal flowers. A touch of color was given to her costume by pale purple orchids in the shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her ornaments consisted of a superb ovollar of diamonds worn high on the neck, the gift of the bridegroom, and a corsage ornament of diamonds shaped like a butterfly, with pendants of diamonds, presented by her mother.

Mme. Henri de Sincay, the bride's sister, who came over from Paris to act as matron of honor, wore a trailing gown of pink silk, the court train of sheer, white organdie of brown tulle falling from the shoulders, and a hat of brown tulle edged with skunk, and topped with a single pinkish rose. She wore a string of pearls, and superb corsage ornament, half moon of diamonds, and carried a muff of brown tulle, with golden orchids and pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Vouletti Doctor, Mercedes de Acosta, Audrey Osborn, and Eleanor Lamson. They appeared in frocks of pink silk with tunics of brown tulle edged with brown fur, scarfs of brown tulle, and gold lace hats, each carrying brown tulle muffs.

Mrs. Logan was in brocaded taupe chiffon velvet and a silver lace hat and silver fox furs, and Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington, D. C., was in black. Mrs. John A. Logan, third, who was Miss Margaret Powell of St. Joseph, Mo., wore a silver lace over white satin and a brown velvet hat.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, William de Forest Manice was best man for Mr. Dilworth.

The couple left later for Virginia on their honeymoon. On their return they will stay with Mrs. Logan until January, when Mrs. Logan sails for Europe. They have taken a house at Hewlett, L. I.

Dick-Roosevelt Wedding.

Fairman R. Dick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, Sr., and Miss Gladys Roosevelt, a daughter of John Ellis Roosevelt, were married quietly yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Houghton Parks officiating. The church was simply decorated with tree palms and huge bowls of rose red chrysanthemums.

Miss Roosevelt walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown having a long, square train. The corsage top was entirely of point lace and the elbow sleeves were of tulle and lace. On each side of the end of the train long wings of point lace were laid over from the side to the centre, and down each side of the skirt from top to bottom was a wide flounce of white lace that opened to give a panel front effect to the gown, and from the waist line over this panel fell scarfs of white net and lace, embroidered in crystal. Her long lace veil was held with a cap of Irish lace that almost completely concealed her blonde hair. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Jean Roosevelt was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a peg-top skirt of brocaded white charmeuse, slashed in front to show a white chiffon petticoat, the satin being draped slightly. The girdle was of orchid-colored satin, with a bow at the back, and above this girdle was a loose fold of satin, the rest of the corsage being a loose-fitting kimono blouse of white chiffon with elbow sleeves, open in the front half way to the waist line, and finished with tiny white tulle frills. Her hat was of natural straw-colored satin, with a brim rolling high at the front and left side and low at the right. She carried a large cluster of purple orchids.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., a sister of Mr. Dick, was the matron of honor. She was gowned like the maid of honor, but her hat flower and bouquet were of brilliant mauve orchids, and the girdle matched the flowers.

Mr. Dick's best man was his brother, Evans R. Dick, Jr., and the ushers were Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., George Emlen Roosevelt, and N. L. Tilney of New York; J. Austen Amory and Alexander D. Grant of Boston, and A. S. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio. A small reception for the relatives followed at the residence of Mr. Roosevelt, 818 Madison Avenue.

MISS GOLDSMITH A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldsmith Weds Dr. L. Kessel at St. Regis

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Marian Goldsmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goldsmith, and Dr. Leo Kessel of this city was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by Judge Almet Jenks in the marble ballroom under a bower of white roses and lilies of the valley, the bridal couple walking up an aisle formed by gilt standards and white ribbon.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with lace and trimmed with pearls, and a tulle veil surmounted by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids. Her father gave her in marriage.

Mrs. George Ewing acted as matron of honor. She wore pale yellow moire with a brown hat, and carried yellow roses. Dr. Alfred Cohn was best man for Dr. Kessel.

There were 400 guests at the wedding and the reception which followed. The ballroom and the Louis XVI rooms were decorated with white chrysanthemums and growing plants, and a buffet collation was served in the oak banquet room.

Dr. Kessel and his bride left later for the South on their honeymoon, and upon their return they will reside in this city.

The bride is a graduate of Barnard College, and her parents live at the St. Regis. Her father is a well known lawyer.

MISS PHILBIN BETROTHED.

Daughter of Justice Philbin to Wed Arthur R. Jones.

Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin of 63 West Fifty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenie A. Philbin, to Arthur R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Strother Jones of 29 East Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Philbin was introduced to society last season, and has been socially active in the younger set ever since.

Mr. Jones is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1909, and is a member of the Tuxedo Club. His father is a well-known polo player. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS BETH LEARY'S DEBUT.

Daughter of Mrs. Daniel J. Leary Introduced at a Tea.

Mrs. Daniel J. Leary of 26 West Forty-ninth Street introduced her daughter, Miss Beth Leary, at a tea yesterday afternoon. A theatre party, a supper, and dancing at the Leary residence followed in the evening.

Mrs. Leary, in ping and silver lace, and the débutante, in white lace and silver and carrying pink moss rosebuds, received. Miss Frances Montagu Ward and Miss Ruth Wills were at the tea-table. Others assisting the hostess were the Misses Dorothy Taylor, Joy Williams, Marion Hall, Evangeline Hill, Priscilla Bull, Eleanor Pomeroy, Rowena Lawrence, and Virginia Geddes.

The young men asked for the theatre party and supper were Charles Requa, Dunbar Adams, James and Theodore Crisp, Morell Swasey, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Holmes Daly, Donald Daly, Harold Van Tyne, Eugene Moore, Brenton Pomeroy, Clifton Baumann, Harold Williams, and Garrett Day.

BRIDE OF REV. C. B. STUNTZ.

Miss Florence A. Watters Weds Son of Bishop Stuntz, Who Officiates.

Miss Florence Ada Watters, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Church, was married last evening to the Rev. Clyde Bronson Stuntz, son of Bishop Stuntz, Methodist resident in South America, in the Washington Square Church. Bishop Stuntz and Dr. Watters officiated.

Miss Hyla Watters was her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Jane Tildsley, Clara Stuntz, Katherine Whitney, and Grace Briggs, whose engagement was recently announced to Rev. P. S. Watters. Hugh C. Stuntz was his brother's best man, and the ushers included Gilbert Q. Le Sourd, the Rev. Philip Sidney Watters, Harry F. Hunter, and Heldon T. Adams.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Zabriskie Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 25.—Miss Effie Constance Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius L. Zabriskie, of Hackensack, and Raymond Williams Stephenson, of New York, were married to-night in the new Second Reformed Church by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Johnson, assisted by the Rev. Adelbert Chapman, of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Miss Bailey to Wed R. M. McBride.

Charles Weaver Bailey of 2,109 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Beatrice Bailey, to Robert M. McBride of this city. Miss Bailey made her début two Winters ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Frank Crozer Knowles and a niece of the Countess de Sibour, who was Miss Kathryn Bailey before her marriage. Mr. McBride is the President of the McBride Novelty Publishing Company of this city. The wedding probably will take place in January.

Wolff-Bachrach Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Bachrach of 17 East Ninety-fifth Street, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bachrach, to Harry Sylvester Wolff of this city will take place to-morrow at the Hotel Marseilles. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman is to officiate.

J. Henry Alexandre's Dinner.

J. Henry Alexandre gave his bachelor dinner last night at Sherry's, entertaining not only his ushers and best man, but a number of other friends, numbering twety-five i all. The guests were Frederick A. Alexandre, Anson W. Hard, Jr., Seymour Johnson, W. H. Wallace, Jr., and Courtland P. Dixon, who are to be the best man and ushers. The other guests were Harrison Tweed, Francis R. Appleton, Harold Vanderbilt, Richard Williams, Jr., Ogden L. Mills, Newton Rae, Richard Lawrence, J. Victor Onativia, Jr., Samuel Adams Clark, W. Bayard Cutting, John Jerome Kelly, Aymar Johnson, Seton Porter, Robert L. Breese, George Wagstaff, Skiddy von Stade, Thomas P. Dixon, Rudolph Neeser, and L. Wistar Kendall. Mr. Alexandre will leave to-night for Detroit, and his marriage to Miss Anne Loomis will take place there on Saturday.

Luncheon for Miss Lucy Lord.

Mrs. Stephen Baker was the hostess yesterday at a luncheon given at her home, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, for Miss Lucy Lord, the débutante daughter of Prof. Lord of Columbia. The guests included the Misses Eleanor Davies, Elizabeth McVickar, Mildred Dennis, Flora McAlpin, Estelle Romeyn, Elizabeth Griggs, Harriet S. Paris, Vieva Fisher, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Margaret Herrick, Louise Butler, Margaret Henderson, Mary Baker, Margaret Baker, Dorothy Chisolm, and Louise Dixon.

Are You Rheumatic or Gouty?

Vittel Grande Source will unquestionably benefit you by effectively draining from your system the excesses of Uric Acid which constitute the chief element in those painful and often times dangerous diseases.

Vittel Grande Source has been declared at Public Baths by the French Government and is prescribed by the physicians of France.

If your physician is unacquainted with Vittel Grande Source send us his name and we will forward literature to his complete satisfaction.

If druggist or grocer do not supply, write for English booklet "A."

EDWARD LASSERE, Gen. Agt., 400 West 23d St., New York.

VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

French Natural Mineral Water

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Speedy Sure Gentle

Quickly Relieves CONSTIPATION

CRAZY QUILT OF FUN, SURPRISE, THRILL

Is "The Misleading Lady," Acted Last Night at the Fulton Theatre.

CREATES MUCH AMUSEMENT

And Provides a Variety of Entertainment, Much of Which Is of Kind Not Previously Encountered.

THE MISLEADING LADY. A Play in Three Acts. By Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey. At the Fulton Theatre.

Jack Craigen	Lewis S. Stone
John W. Cannell	William H. Sams
Henry Tracey	Robert Cain
Sidney Parker	Albert Sackett
Stephen Weatherbee	John Cumberland
Kean Fitzpatrick	Everett Butterfield
Beney	Frank Sylvester
Tim McMahon	Albert Sackett
Bill Fagan	Henry Thompson
"Babe Merrill"	George Abbott
"Cheaty" Sanborn	Robert Graves, Jr.
Helen Steele	Inez Buck
Mrs. John W. Cannell	Alice Wilson
Jane Wentworth	Gladys Wilson
Amy Foster	Jane Quinn
Grace Buchanan	Frances Savage

A theatrical crazy quilt was unrolled at the Fulton Theatre last night and for the better part of two hours had the audience gaping with surprise or wondering what would happen next.

No nomenclature of drama will serve to describe it, so for want of a better—term "The Misleading Lady" may be called a cubist play. With this difference, perhaps. That cubic art is mostly unintelligible, whereas no one will experience any difficulty in grasping every idea this play contains.

To comprehend just the state of mind, however, which made its composition possible—well that's another matter altogether.

Anyhow, there's a lunatic in it.

And he believes that he is Napoleon. Also, he creates no end of amusement, and ends by touching a really pathetic note in a passage in which he thinks he is transforming a harmless and obliging American citizen into a Marshal of France, and is then marched back to the sanitarium while his sympathetic keepers sing the Marseillaise, to keep up the sad delusion.

This, however, is only one incident in a play which begins with an arraignment of the fair sex that is sure to create discussion and develops drama, farce, and vaudeville by fits and starts, so that from one thing to th enext the spectator is kept in a state of perpetual doubt.

It all happens as the result of a seemingly harmless joke. A would-be actress, Helen Steele, induces a man to proposed to her in order to convine a producer that she is the right person to act the rôle of the siren in a forthcoming production. that is all right as far as it goes, only she happens to pick the wrong man for the experiment. He is a dominant, fearless gentleman recently returned from Patagonia who has definit theories about womankind that he isn't afraid to put into practice. When Helen suggests that he may know women, but that of woman, the individual, he knows nothing, and never will until he "gets under the bell-glass" and makes a study of her, he unceremoniously bundles her up, and, despite shrieks and struggles, carries her off to his loge in the Adirondack wilderness.

There, after she has made various efforts to escape, he chains her up, and, while studying her on the one hand, proceeds to teach her a few lessons on the other. And, as is the way in these things, she doesn't realize how much she loves him until she has laid him out with a smash of the telephone receiver across the forehead When he recocers consciousness she is missing. And besides the complications involving the escaped lunatic, he is presently kept guessing by an irate gentleman with a six-shooter who claims to be married to the lady, and various other intruders who happen to be wandering around the mountainside on that dark and stormy night.

How he faces his rival unflinchingly, how he blows tobacco in the later's eyes, thereby gaining possession of the shooting iron; how the lunatic Napoleon, expecting an attack, loads a shotgun with coffee beans and awaits the enemy; how the door finds a woodsman's hole and promptly ceases to qualify as a canine Sherlock Holmes; how the lunatic chops a rope in half, expecting thereby to make it longer—how this, and that, the other thing, and yet some como about, come across, and come around, are mere details.

The main fact to record at present is that besides being a curiosity in the play line, "The Misleading Lady" is very good fun of a sort—of several different sorts, in fact.

And some good acting helps to make it so—notably the definite, virile, authoritative quality of Lewis Stone's hero and the amusing variety of Frank Sylvester's Boney.

WEDDED IN ST. GEORGE'S.

Delavan M. Baldwin Married to Miss Eleanor Hinton.

Delavan M. Baldwin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Delavan Baldwin, and Miss Eleanor Hinton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post Hinton, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, which was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums, with smilax draping the galleries. The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride, who walked with her father, Alfred Post Hinton, wore a traveling bridal robe of white satin draped with old point lace, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, a sister of the bride, was Miss Isabel Hinton, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Hinton, another sister; Miss Louise Baldwin, a sister of the bridegroom; and the Misses Rosina Otis, Ruth Haskins, Dorothy Salisbury, and Dorothy Dominick. The bridesmaids were yellow crêpe de chine frocks with tunics trimmed with fur. Their hats were brown velvet and tulle with touches of yellow in the feathers.

Runyon S. Baldwin was his brother's best man, and the ushers were two other brothers, Martin S. Baldwin and Roland D. Baldwin; Shelton E. Martin, Morris Groves, John P. Ramsay, and William F. Lawson.

A small reception for relatives and intimate friends followed at the Hinton residence, 45 West Forty-fifth Street.

BLACKWELL—HUNGERFORD.

Daughter of Mrs. Wm. A. Hungerford Married to Birney Blackwell.

The marriage of Miss Margharita A. Hungerford to Birney Blackwell of this city took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William A. Hungerford, 121 West Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose brother, Charles S. Hungerford, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white charmeuse trimmed with rose point lace and embroidered with pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Owing to a recent death in the family, Mrs. Rufus M. Gibbs of Baltimore, Md., was unable to act as matron of honor, and Mrs. J. Harvey Williams, a sister of the bridegroom, acted in her place. She wore cloth of gold with a hat to match.

Frank E. Blackwell was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Henry Sheldon, J. Harvey Williams, Charles R. Wendt, and Edward Kirby.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

"THAIS" GIVEN IN ENGLISH.

Massenet's Opera Performed at the Century Opera House.

Athanael	Louis Kreidler
Nicias	Gustaf Bergman
Palemon	Alfred Kaufman
Man Servant	Hugh Schussler
Thais	Lois Ewell
Myrtale	Florence Coughlan
Crobyle	Othelia Hoffman
Albine	Cordelia Latham
Conductor	Alfred Szendrei.

Massenet's "Thaïs" was added to the repertory of the Century Opera Company last evening, when its first performance was given in English. The audience was about as large as those that have witnessed most of the Century performances. It is a noteworthy fact that the opening of the larger house on Broadway has as yet had little effect upon the numbers who visit the Century Opera.

"Thais," since Mr. Hammerstein first introduced it to this public half a dozen years ago, has retained a certain popularity, though it is not one of his most brilliantly inspired works for the lyric stage. It has a few taking passages which please the public, the redoubtable "Meditation" being, of course, the chief. But there are extensive strata of dullness and of slow solemnity in the opera, when the action proceeds with the utmost deliberation or halts entirely.

The doings of the early Christians on the Banks of the Nile are sometimes a little slow for modern taste in dramatic representation. On the other hand, the scenes of gayety in Alexandria offer contrast and relief. The part that Miss Mary Garden had in making "Thais" popular is not lightly to be disregarded in considering the place of the opera in the repertory; nor the assistance rendered her by such artists as Messrs. Renaud and Dalmorès. All of whom have been prominent in performances of the opera heretofore heard in New York.

There was intelligent striving on the part of the singers who carried the burden of the musical drama last evening. Mr. Kriedler as Athanael was deserving of much credit for his sincere and skillful impersonation, as well as for excellent singing. There were also excellences in Miss Ewell's Thais. The later part of it was better than the unregenerate portion, and yet if she did not wholly succeed in this it was not for lack of an anxious imitation of Miss Garden's manner, poses, gestures, and even, what was more serious, some of her vocal mannerisms. Mr. Bergman met reasonable expectations, not too high, as Nicias. Mr. Szendrei worked hard to get good results from the orchestra, which showed training, and certain instrumental solo effects were well played. Among these the violin solo in the "Meditation" did not hold a high place, though this interlude was repeated at the demand of the audience, as has so often been the case before.

The scenery, it was announced, was borrowed from the Boston Opera House, as the Metropolitan Opera House has never produced "Thais" and had none to lend. But it did not do much credit to the Boston Opera House, either in design or in color, and much of it seemed rather crude.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

Beautiful Playing of the Pianist at His Second Appearance.

At his second recital in Carnegie Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Josef Hofmann did some of the most remarkable and beautiful piano playing that he has ever set before the public, in a programme that was original and extremely interesting for the lovers of the highest in his art. It was devoted entirely to Beethoven, Schumann and Liszt. The numbers by Beethoven comprised three of his smaller pianoforte pieces, the Rondo in C, and two Bagatelles that rarely occupy the attention of pianists in public, and one of his greatest and most difficult ones, the sonata Op. 106 in B flat, often called, because of the German word that he used in the title, the "Hammer-klavier" sonata.

Mr. Hoffman was in a poetic and introspective mood. The transition from the simple pieces to the great one was not abrupt. He played them with exquisite delicacy and refinement of sentiment, with a touch of shimmering gold, of infinite gradation in nuance of dynamics and color. The sonata, as he played it, was revealed in its true stature: it was a performance of supreme euphony, of subtly adjusted proportions of its greater outlines as well as of all the details of its structure; and it gave the impression of spontaneity, of an immediately personal utterance.

Few performances of this sonata succeed in that, because its difficulties, intellectual as well as physical, stand in the way. But no difficulties stood in Mr. Hofmann's way. The intricacies in which the work abounds, and especially the fugue of the finale, were an open book to him, and he made them so to his listeners. And yet the conception of the work throughout was in the poetic, the introspective spirit. It hardly verged upon the heroic: the grandiose first movement might even have had more passionate intensity than Mr. Hofmann read into it, and in the Adagio the mingling of passion and sentiment which Beethoven invites gave perhaps a predominance of the sentiment, but a sentiment of uplifted fervor, of appealing eloquence that it is not given to many to bring home the significance of this composition to an audience; yet Mr. Hofmann's performance of it deeply impressed his listeners, and he was several times recalled after it.

His Schumann numbers included several of the "Fantaisrestücke," which Mr. Hofmann rearranged in a different order from Schumann's, and the "Kreisleriana," more music that virtuosos do not often much consider.

The pieces by Liszt included the Prelude in C, the two graphic Legends of Saintly Miracles, "En Rêne" and one of the two polonaises.

MME. FRANCES ALDA SINGS.

Soprano Assisted by Gutia Casini, Young Russian 'Cellist.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a song recital last night at Carnegie Hall. She was assisted by Guita Casini, a young Russian 'cellist, and by Frank La Forge at the piano. There was a large audience. Mme. Alda's first group of songs was made up of four by Secchi, Purcell, Reichardt, and Carey. Her second and third groups were modern, several of them being down on the programme as sung for the first time here. She also sang with 'cello obligato Cesar Franck's "Panis Angelicus."

The singer was at her best after the first group. In that, whether it was the result of fatigue sustained in a long concert tour, or of nervousness, her voice was not at its best. There were times in the florid passages when its clarity was somewhat dimmed and intonation doubtful, but against this can be set the feeling of appropriate mood which she was able to infuse into these old songs, making them something more than mere display pieces. Cesar Franck's song was sung with a breadth and repose that made it, in its own genre, one of the most effective achievements of the evening.

It was when she came to the more varied expression allowed in her last two groups that the singer did her best work. Her voice was more fresh and powerful, and it quality was excellent. Among her new songs Leo Blech's "Tanssolee Stompe" was one of the most interesting. Gutia Casini, the 'cellist, apparently not out of his 'teens, showed himself a young man of promising talent. Frank La Forge, who seemed to be playing his accompaniments without notes, added a great deal by his work at the piano. Two of the songs were sung by Mme. Alda, and his "Retreat" was played by Mr. Casini with success.

Mr. Connell's Recital.

Mr. Horatio Connell had a gratifyingly large audience at his song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon and held its attention and elicited its applause by his performance of a varied programme which extended from Bach and Haydn to Wolf and Brahms and a group of English and American composers. Mr. Connell's voice is sympathetic and beautiful, a baritone, but with something of the basso quality. His interpretations are sincere and musical, his diction well finished and clear; and it was evident that his audience derived a real pleasure from his singing.

W. W. FINLEY, HEAD OF SOUTHERN, DEAD

Railway President Succumbs to Sudden Attack of Apoplexy in Washington Home.

GENIUS AS TRAFFIC MAN

Improved Agricultural Conditions in South and Built Up Road's Earnings—Succeeded Spencer in 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—William Wilson Finley, for the last seven years President of the Southern Railway Company, died suddenly at his home here early this afternoon. He had recently returned with his family from his country home at Warrenton, Va., and reopened his town house in the capital. He was apparently in good health, and was about to leave for his office this forenoon when he was seized with an attack of apoplexy and hemorrhage of the brain. Death occurred before physicians could reach his bedside. So sudden was the seizure that it was several hours before any one thought to notify the headquarters of the Southern Railway.

Mr. Finley was just past 60 years of age, having been born on Sept. 2, 1853, at Pass Christian, Miss. He entered railway service when he was 20 as stenographer with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans. He was for three years a stenographer in the Vice President's office, nine months the receiver's secretary, one year secretary to the agent for the Trustees, four years chief clerk in the general freight department, and three years Assistant General Freight Agent. In 1883 he became Assistant General Freight Agent for the Texas & Pacific Division of the Missouri Pacific and in 1886 General Freight Agent of that road.

Mr. Finley became Third Vice President of the Southern in 1905 and Second Vice President a year later, becoming President a few months later, following the tragic death of Samuel Spencer, who was killed on one of his own trains. He also was made President of the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, Georgia Southern & Florida, Mobile & Ohio, Northern Alabama Railroad, Southern Railway in Mississippi, and the Virginia & Southwestern, all subsidiaries of the Southern Railway.

Mr. Finley's advance in railway work was due to his genius as a traffic man, in which department he had few equals. As a part of his work in this field he entered upon an extensive campaign for the improvement of agricultural conditions in the South, particularly in the cotton belt. He organized industrial and agricultural departments, employed experts to help the farmers combat the boll weevil, and made a great many addresses on agricultural subjects. He was a firm believer in publicity. He succeeded in pulling his company through its crisis in the panic of 1907, when it threatened to become bankrupt, and had since built up its earnings after greatly improving the property.

Mr. Finley is survived by Mrs. Finley, the Misses Lettie V., Lillie D., Leonora, and Celestine Finley, and his son. The funeral services will be held in St. John's Episcopal Church, this city, at 11 A. M. on Friday. The burial will be in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Little thought has been given to the question of Mr. Finley's successor yet, but the new President is to be chosen from among the company's officials.

T. M. EMERSON DEAD.

President of Atlantic Coast Line Stricken on Inspection Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.—T. M. Emerson, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, died at his home here at 11 o'clock to-night. President Emerson and other officials of the Coast Line had been out on an inspection trip, and while en route to Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday he was taken ill with acute indigestion. He was rushed to Waycross, Ga., arriving there early yesterday morning, and was taken to a hospital, where he spent the day.

According to the reports here, the physicians objected to Mr. Emerson making the inspection trip, but he insisted upon going. He was brought here by a special train. Two physicians and a nurse accompanied Mr. Emerson on the inspection trip.

Mr. Emerson was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 29, 1851. He entered the railroad service in 1867 as a clerk in a freight office at Hagerstown, Ind., and by degrees forged his way to the front rank of railroad men in the country.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Amos R. Eno Pinchot gave a large dance last night at her residence, 1,021 Park Avenue, for her sister-in-law, Lady Alan Johnstone.

The annual Thanksgiving ball of the Ardsley Club will attract a large gathering of society to-night, and many residents in the neighborhood are filling their houses for the occasion. Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. John F. Havemeyer, Miss Anne Depew Paulding, Mrs. Herbert L. Plummer, Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, and Mrs. Stephen C. Millett, are among the patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sifton, who were here for the Horse Show, left yesterday for their home in Montreal.

Mrs Charles Elliot Warren is giving a luncheon to-day at her residence, 326 West Eighty-ninth Street, for Miss Dorothy Anderton, the débutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William B. Anderton. Miss Margaret Warren is among the débutantes of the season.

Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles and the Count and Countess Roman Fontana arrived here from Newport yesterday, where they spent the Summer, and are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit before leaving for their home in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann will give two dances at their home, 4 East Seventy-seventh Street, the first on Dec. 19 and the second on Dec. 22.

Mrs. Charles H. Murray will be at home on Tuesdays, Dec. 9 and 16, at 50 West Forty-fifth Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The wedding of Miss Mary I. McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hall McKay, to Lieut. Selby H. Frank, U. S. A., a son of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Frank of Louisville, Ky., will take place this afternoon at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Charles Steele will give a dance to-night for her debutante daughter, Miss Kathryne Steele, at her country place, Sundge Hall, Westbury, L. I.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau will give a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Ruth Morgenthau, to-night at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Katharine Fay Wilmerding of Baltimore will be introduced to society at a reception this afternoon, to be given by Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow at her home, 120 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. William L. Culbert is giving a reception for her daughter, Miss Katherine Culbert, this afternoon at her home in East Fifty-fourth Street; Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street will give a reception for her daughter, Miss Virginia Center Ward, and Mrs. Charles N. Romeyn will give a tea dance at Sherry's to-day for her daughter, Miss Estelle Y. Romeyn.

John H. Stewart, who is to marry Miss Marjorie P. Weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Weeks, on Saturday, was honor guest at a dinner last night at the Yale Club given by his ushers, who include Charles N. Snowdon of Pittsburgh, S. Bonsal White of Baltimore, Francis A. Lewis, 2d, of Philadelphia, John C. Weeks, Ernest W. Pittman, Walter Hughson and Lindsay H. Welling, and William Emery, Jr., who is to be best man.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY PLAYS.

Altschuler Gives Jaernfelt's "Praeludium" for First Time Here.

The Russian Symphony Society gave its first subscription concert of the season at Aeolian Hall last night. The audience was of good size. Again Modest Altschuler played Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, the "Pathetique," at the beginning of the programme. This was followed by the same composer's "Ophelia," from the incidental music to "Hamlet," and then came Sibelius's "Valse Romantique" and Jaernfelt's "Praeludium," the latter played last night for the first time here. Maurice Warner was the soloist in Glazunoff's violin concerto, and the concert ended with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice."

The audience applauded most at the end of the third movement of the symphony, and in the second half of the valse and the "Praeludium" were each encored. If any proof additional to that supplied by his début were needed to establish that Maurice Warner is not yet a competent soloist for symphony orchestra concerts he gave it last night. The performance of the concerto was not enlightening either on the part of the orchestra or on his. They were not playing together when the end came. Mr. Altschuler, possibly in an attempt to follow him, indicating unaccented beats, while the orchestra was on the accented ones. The "Spanish Caprice," which the orchestra played well enough, seemed rather much ado about nothing.

"THE SUSPECT" A THRILLER

One-Act Play by George Baxter Acted at 44th Street Music Hall.

"The Suspect," a one-act thriller by George Baxter, is one of the features of the bill at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall this week, where it is being presented by William A. Brady. The scene is laid in the office of a New York Police Inspector. Tim Casey, a reformed crook, is brought before the Inspector on a charge of bank robbery, and after receiving the "third degree" is handcuffed and led to a cell. Immediately afterward a woman comes to see the Inspector and asks his help in finding a man who saved her daughter from a burning building.

Of course, the supposed bank robber is the man she is looking for, and as the fire took place at the time the bank was robbed, the man is set free, with a reward of $10,000 from the child's grandfather. Casey, the thief is played by William Harrigan. Wayne Arey does a fine bit of acting as the Inspector. Gladys Morris is the woman, and Charles Bock plays a Police Sergeant.

NOTED ASTRONOMER DIES.

Sir Robert S. Ball Was Director of Cambridge Observatory 21 Years.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sir Robert Stawell Ball, the astronomer, died here to-day. He was Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University and for the last 21 years Director of the Cambridge Observatory. He was Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin and Astronomer Royal of Ireland from 1874 to 1892. On Jan. 25, 1886, he was knighted.

Richard Godeffroy.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Richard Godeffroy, architect and consulting engineer, and proprietor of the Villa Normandie at Clifton, died there to-day from heart disease in his 68th year. Mr. Godeffroy's engineering feats included the construction of the dome on the Congressional Library Building in Washington, D. C., the construction of the East Jersey Water Company's works at Boonton, N. J., and the planning of the Philadelphia Subway. Mr. Godeffroy was born in Hamburg, Germany. He was educated in the University of Munster, from which he was graduated in 1867, receiving the highest degree offered for engineering. He is survived by his widow and four daughters.

Morgan Hill, Cattleman, Dead.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 25.—Morgan Hill, millionaire cattleman, owner of three ranches along North Fork of the Humboldt River, comprising 23,000 acres, died last night at Elko, this State. He suffered a stroke of paralysis more than a year ago. He left a widow, the daughter of Daniel Murphy, whose cattle once roamed the ranges of four States. His son-in-law, Capt. Worth, formerly of the French Army, has managed Mr. Hill's ranches since this illness became serious. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are well known in New York and Washington.

Samuel Winter Thomas.

Samuel Winter Thomas, a retired wholesale importer of cigars in Manhattan and for fifty years a resident of Bay Ridge, L. I., died on Sunday afternoon in his eighty-seventh year at the home of his son, Robert H. Thomas, 1,501 Ridge Boulevard. Mr. Thomas was born in Flushing on Feb. 21, 1827, and was graduated from Delaware College, Delhi, N. Y. After spending several years in the cotton business in Florida he came to this city more than fifty years ago, and with his brother formed the cigar importing firm of William H. Thomas & Bro., which is still in existence.

H. D. Umbstaetter Dies of Wound.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 25.—Herman D. Umbstaetter of Boston, a writer and former editor of The Black Cat Magazine, died at his cottage at Lovell today from a wound received in a gunning accident. As Mr. Umbstaetter was climbing a wall his rifle was discharged, the bullet penetrating his body just below the heart.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY E. RUFAN, 81 years old, died on Monday at 64 Label Street, Montclair, N. J. She had lived in Montclair for fifty years.

Mrs. SPENCER MOWRAY, said to have been the oldest woman in Rhode Island, died on Monday at her home in Woonsocket. One year ago she attended the church wedding of one of her fifteen great-grandchildren.

FRANK HAMMER, 57 years old, a manufacturer of cigars in Brooklyn, is dead at the home of a daughter in Mount Holly, N. J.

MARY THERESA HOLT, 84 years old, a resident of Flatbush for many years, and widow of William Holt, is dead at her home, 336 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

BERTHOLD BLANK, 68 years

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL PLANS------BOXING---BASEBALL---MOTOR BOATS

PRESIDENT COMING TO FOOTBALL GAME

Mr. Wilson to Sit on Army Side During First Half of the Contest.

THEN WILL GO TO NAVY SIDE

White House Bride and Groom to be with President's Party—How Ticketholders May Reach Seats.

Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Baseball Club announced yesterday that President Wilson would surely attend the Army and Navy football game at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. In the President's party will be Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the White House bride and bridegroom. The President will probably arrive in this city on Saturday morning and leave for Washington soon after the game ends. The Mexican situation is taking up much of his time, but he will lay aside his official duties long enough to see the game. President Wilson is fond of football and baseball, having played both branches of sport while at Princeton.

During the first half of the game the President will occupy a box on the Army side and in the second half he will sit on the Navy side, probably as the guest of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The spectacle at the Polo Grounds at this game promises to be one of the most impressive ever seen at an athletic event in this city. The gold and lace of the Army and Navy officials and Diplomatic Corps will lend much splendor and color to the occasion.

One of the most attractive features of the annual game between the two branches of the service is the drill of the cadets and midshipmen before the game. The perfectly drilled bodies of young men go through a long series of manoeuvres on the gridiron. The singing and cheering of both branches is usually better organized and more vociferous than the outburst of noise and melody at the big college games.

The New York club yesterday announced all the plans for the game and gave out an explanation of the entrances and the seating arrangements. The gates at the Polo Grounds will be opened at 11 o'clock, and the game will commence at 2 o'clock.

The Army will occupy the south side of the field and the Navy will be on the north side of the gridiron. The police arrangements will be the same as they were at the world's series games under Inspector Titus. It will be an idle task for the curious to go up to the grounds because no one will be allowed to pass up Eighth Avenue beyond 155th Street without a ticket.

The Army team will probably come here to-morrow or Friday and will have headquarters at the Hotel Astor. The Navy team will leave Annapolis to-morrow night and will stay at the Vanderbilt Hotel while in the city. Both hotels will have big crowds of Army and Navy people.

The directions for spectators going to the Polo Grounds, as given out by the New York Club yesterday, are as follows:

GATE NO. 1, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 1 to 24 inclusive will enter at this gate. Spectators holding tickets for all sections upstairs will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for upper boxes 1 to 160 inclusive will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for lower boxes 1 to 194 inclusive will enter at this gate.

ELEVATED STATION ENTRANCE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 1 to 24 inclusive will enter at this gate. Spectators holding tickets for all sections upstairs will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for upper boxes 1 to 160 inclusive will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for lower boxes 1 to 194 inclusive will enter at this gate.

SPEEDWAY ENTRANCE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 1 to 24 inclusive will enter at this gate. Spectators holding tickets for all sections upstairs will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for upper boxes 1 to 160 inclusive will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for lower boxes 1 to 194 will enter at this gate.

GATE NO. 2, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 36, 37, 38 will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for boxes 306 to 449 inclusive will enter at this gate.

GATE NO. 3, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 34 and 35 will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for boxes 288 and 305 will enter at this gate.

This entrance is also for the midshipmen and the cadets.

GATE NO. 4, EIGHTH AVENUE.

Spectators holding tickets for Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 will enter at this gate.

Spectators holding tickets for Boxes 195A, 195 to 287 inclusive will enter at this gate.

PRESS GATE.

The press gate will be located as usual at Gate No. 1.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In order to avoid congestion of traffic, holders of tickets are sincerely cautioned not to delay starting for the Polo Grounds until the last moment.

No person without a ticket will be permitted to pass above 155th Street.

The gates will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and the game will begin at 2 o'clock P. M. The Army will have the south side and the navy will have the north side.

NAVY INVITES MANY GUESTS.

Cabinet Officers and Officers to Attend Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Though President Wilson has given only a tentative acceptance to the invitation extended him by the Naval Academy authorities, it is hoped that he will be at the Army-Navy football game on the Polo Grounds, New York. He has promised to be present unless prevented by official duties. No President but Roosevelt has seen an Army-Navy football game. Secretary of State Bryan is also expected to be present. Other cabinet officers who have made their arrangements to be present as guests of the Navy and who have been assigned boxes are Secretary Daniels of the Navy, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury and Attorney General McReynolds.

The naval authorities were somewhat surprised but pleased to receive a box. Other distinguished persons who will be in boxes on the Navy side are: Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Wainwright and Clark, Representative R. P. Dodson, Senator James O'Gorman, Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland, President Hibben of Princeton, and Col. R. M. Thompson.

There was another secret practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. There was no regular practice game but there were short scrimmages designed to try out certain formations. The coaches are trying to bring a machine-like perfection in the execution of the plays and are giving final instructions in body blocking and putting opponents out of the play. These have been strong points in the play of the Navy team throughout the season.

YOST AT WEST POINT.

Michigan Coach Gives Cadets Drill in New Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Driving the men through a ten-minute scrimmage and winding up with a fast signal drill, Head Coach Daly of the Army team succeeded in injecting more fire and dash into the Cadets to-day than has been in evidence for some time. He was ably assisted in the drill by Coach F. H. Yost, Michigan's "hurry up" man, and "Ham" Fish, Harvard's '09 Captain. These two coaches assisted Daly and his corps of gridiron advisers in putting the cadets through a stiff pace, which continued until darkness crept over the Army's gridiron. The Army's practice to-day was most encouraging. The men went at their work with much vim and gusto, and before the drill was ended had mastered several new inventions that Yost introduced.

Hodgson, Huston, and Benedict, the recently injured trio, were all out, but only the latter two participated in the rough work. Hodgson had a long punting drill. Jouett, who has been tried successively at quarter back and end on the scrubs, was shifted to Hodgson's place at left half on the regular to-day, and did well in the drill. Hobbs did the kicking for the scrubs. Merrill and Markoe were the ends, Wynne and Weyand the tackles, Jones and Huston guards, and McEwan centre. Prichard and Doe alternated at quarter, and Benedict, Hoge, and Jouett made up the back field. Except for Jouett, this is the most likely combination for the Navy battle, although there is an element of doubt concerning one of the line positions and one back field job.

ITHACANS AT SEASHORE.

Stiff Practice for Cornell Players at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 25.—Favored with ideal football weather Cornell's sturdy gridiron warriors went through several hours' stiff signal practice at the Inlet Park here this afternoon for final work before the game with Pennsylvania Thanksgiving Day. The plays uucorked spelled trouble for the Quakers, and the Cornellian eleven may prove more of a stumbling block to the Red and Blue than in the last twelve years if the afternoon's work may be taken as a criterion.

Behind barred doors, Head Coach Al. Sharpe put his proteges through a gruelling two-hour signal practice and light scrimmage. Jack O'Hearn, who was stationed at right end and forced into retirement because of the injuries to his eyes in the Harvard game early in the season, was also there and assisted Van Ormand with the end men.

A variety of plays was unfolded. Quarter Back Barrett was in complete charge, and ran the team splendidly. Ends Shelton and Fritz took down forwards in good style. Criss-cross plays, trick formations, end runs and straight football were resorted to, and the accurate consummation of all proved a source of wonder to those having seen the ragged work early in the season.

Kicking practice was held, Fritz and Barrett doing the punting, Shuler and Barrett being used in the place kicking, and Fritz and Carter doing virtually all the drop-kicking. It is very likely the bulk of this work will be done by Barrett and Fritz on Thanksgiving Day, however, as they were most successful this afternoon.

COLUMBIA SOCCER TIE.

Princeton Escapes Defeat by Mistake of New York Player.

An accidental goal for Princeton scored by a Columbia player saved the Tiger soccer eleven from defeat at the hands of the Blue and White yesterday afternoon, when the two elevens played a tie game on South Field of 2 to 2. The Columbia team played a more aggressive game than the Princeton aggregation, and in the first half, in which all of the scoring was done, they had distinctly the better of it. Their victory was spoiled when S. Day, the Blue and White right back, kicked a goal for the Orange and Black from a scrimmage in front of the goal. The line-up:

Princeton.	Positions.	Columbia.
McMaster.....	Outside left	Silverstein
Beck.....	Inside left	Shanholt
Bird.....	Centre	Colquhon
Velte.....	Inside right	Peck
Boyle.....	Outside right	Collingwood
Twelvetrees...	Left half back	C. Day
Dinsmore...	Centre half back	Hamilton
Faber.....	Right half back	Mason
Gates.....	Left back	Leguardo
Robertson...	Right back	S. Day
Jackson.....	Goal	Krefeld

Goals — Columbia, Colquhon, Shanholt; Princeton, Beck, S. Day. Referee—Mr. Davis. Linesmen—Lamb, Columbia; Moore, Princeton.

Short Drill for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 25.—The early falling darkness necessitated a short football practice on Marsh Field this afternoon. The work was confined to rehearsing the signals and building up the defense for the game which Dickinson is expected to use on Thanksgiving Day. In the drill nearly all the 'Varsity men participated. They showed no effect of the terrific strain of the last few weeks and of the gruelling contest with Lehigh. With the exception of Capt. Wagenhurst, who is still a little stiff, the players were in good condition. Dick Diamond's collarbone is not broken, as was anticipated before the X-ray, but he will not be able to play on Thanksgivink Day. It is altogether likely that Pardee will take his place. Pardee has been playing splendid ball all season. Brown will hardly be able to play in this game, but Kennedy is expected to be in shape to take his place, hence the Lafayette back field will be just about the same as usual.

Brickley May Lead Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Harvard football players will not elect next year's Captain for some time yet. The choice will be among Brickley, Hardwick, and Trumbull, all of whom will be seniors next Fall. Brickley is the logical man, however. He has scored 245 points in his three years of football at Harvard, having made 34 field goals, 24 touchdowns, and 5 goals after touchdowns as a freshman and 'Varsity player. Trumbull is the most aggressive of all the candidates, but his election is not likely. Whoever is the Crimson leader next year will have the nucleus of a fine eleven. Only three of the men that started the Yale game Saturday will be lost by graduation. These are Hitchcock, Storer, and O'Brien.

Desjardiens Chicago's Captain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Paul Desjardiens, centre rush on the University of Chicago championship football team, was elected Captain of the 1914 even. Next season will be Desjardien's l 'n intercollegiate sports.

FOREIGN HORSEMEN TO BUY TROTTERS

European Agents Bid at Old Glory Sale — Captain Aubrey Sold for $3,150.

With the arrival of four prominent European horsemen in this city and the better breed of harness racing horses being offered, the second day's bidding showed a slight increase yesterday at the Old Glory horse sale at Madison Square Garden.

The top price of the sale was reached in the afternoon session when Captain Aubrey, a bay stallion with a record of 2:07¼, by Peter the Great, out of May Fern, was knocked down to F. A. Crowe of Toronto, Canada, for $3,150. The stallion was foaled in 1904, and is 15.3 hands, being the premier offering of the King Hill Stock Farm, which occupied the attention of the buyers for the greater part of the matinée session. The buyer is connected with Crowe & Murray of Canada, who in past years were prominent exhibitors at the National Horse Show with hunters and jumpers. The stallion in all probability will be used in the Dominion for breeding purposes.

Charles Mills a former American trainer of harness racing horses, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the largest racing stables in Germany where he had won 106 races; George Wiltshire an English breeder and trainer and J. Wall also of Germany arrived at the Garden at the opening of the evening session. The fourth of the foreign horsemen was Stefan Ten, a former well known figure in racing circles in America. He is now located in Russia and has arranged a number of sales in the last three years which took from America some of the best trotting stock. He will remain here for a week and it was reported that he had purchased five yearlings which will be exported to Russia.

The most important offerings of the day were from the King Hill and Walnut Hall stock farms. The former comprised sixty head and brought a total of $16,445 or an average of $275 a head. The Walnut Hall offerings numbered twenty-eight head and averaged $230.

A. L. Thomas of St. Joseph, Mo., was a prominent bidder during the day and made a number of purchases. His top figure was paid for Lowell Axworthy, a standard bred and registered bay colt, a full brother of General Watts. The colt was knocked down for $1,000. The colt is entered in no less than six engagements, among them being the Kentucky Futurity for $25,000; The Horseman Futurity, $20,000; The Horse Review purse, $17,500; the Matron Stake, Missouri State Fair Futurity, and Western Breeders' Futurity.

Sorrento Todd, a bay stallion, sixteen hands, was another which engaged the attention of the buyers, and brought $875, being knocked down to Joseph T. Beaudoin of Quebec. While many of the prominent horsemen of the country are now assembled in the metropolis, a meeting has been arranged to be held this afternoon at 5:30 P. M. at the Holland House by the Amateur Road Drivers' League of America. It is to be the annual session at which officers for the coming year will be elected. Joseph F. Gibbons and Andrew Crawford will be the New York delegates. The best prices obtained during the day follow:

Garnish, ch. m., 2:18¾, by Highwood-Angerona; F. B. Davis, Port Jefferson, L. I. $350

Sorrento Todd, b. s., 2:11, by Todd-Sorrento; Joseph T. Beaudoin, Broughton, Quebec 875

Irwin Aubrey, b. g., 2:27½, by Captain Aubrey-Yvonne; F. K. Lachance, Montreal, Quebec 375

Captain Aubrey, b. s., 2:07¼, by Peter the Great-May Fern; T. A. Crowe, Toronto, Ontario 3,150

Ida Aubrey, b. m., by Captain Aubrey-Hindu; J. J. U. Morrow, Newcastle, Penn. 410

Lowell Axworthy, b. c., by Axworthy-Carpet; A. L. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo. 1,000

Kidderminster, br. c., by Peter the Great-Carpet; J. J. U. Morrow, Newcastle, Penn. 450

Howe Constantine, br. s., 2:29¼, by Constantine-Seddle L.; Fred Betters, Malone, N. Y. 850

Genevieve Constantine, b. m., by Constantine-Herlene; B. Phillips, Swampscott, Mass. 700

Herlene Constantine, b. m., by Constantine-Herlene; A. Johneon, New York City 275

Willie Bingen, b. c., by Bingen-Magalona; A. J. Cornwell, Mineola, L. I. 275

Miss Barbelle, b. f., by Moko-Belle Jay; P. Collins, Philadelphia, Penn. 310

May Guy, a trotting mare, by Guy Kingiyne; Charles Dean, Palatine, Ill. 625

Senator Odell, br. g., 2:15¼, by Prodigal-Enola; P. Vandela, Montreal, Canada. 500

Capitola, b. m., 2:08¼, by Constantine-Captivity; J. Price, Dunnville, Ontario 320

Nansie Nan, b. m., by Klatanah-Mary Wickliffe; L. N. Jourdain, Three Rivers, Quebec 310

Colonel Yorke, blk. c., by Walnut Hall-Sylvia Yorke; James J. Brady, Philadelphia, Penn. 425

Columbia Swimming Races.

Poor performances marked the final events of the interclass swimming meet at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. H. S. Osgood, '15, one of the most promising sprinters on the 'Varsity team, won the hundred-yard swim from scratch in the slow time of 1:05. J. H. Cleveland was a double winner, capturing the furlong swim in 3:10 and the fifty-yard sprint for fat men in 0:28 3-5. The summaries:

220-Yard Swim.—Won by J. H. Cleveland, '16, (2 seconds;) P. Agramonte, Extension, (scratch,) second; S. H. Bijur, '15, (2 seconds,) third. Time—3:10.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by H. S. Osgood, '15, (scratch;) C. G. Eicholz, '16, (2 seconds,) second; T. Barrett, '14, (2 seconds,) third. Time—1:05.

50-Yard Swim for Fat Men.—Won by J. H. Cleveland, '16, (2 seconds; M. Maze, '14, (scratch,) second; S. H. Van De Water, '17, (1 second,) third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Hockey Practice for Squadron A.

Hockey practice for candidates for the Squadron A team will start Friday, Dec. 5. The use of St. Nicholas Rink has been from 6:45 to 7:30 P. M. every Friday during the season. At the first practice a captain will be elected and other matters of importance discussed.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS 1913.

FIVE FULL GAMES OR MORE.

Pitchers and Club.	No. of G.	Innings Pitched	At Bat Opp.	Hits by Opp.	Runs Opp.	ER.	Hit Batsman.	BB.	SO.	W.	L.	Aver. ER.
Johnson, Washington	47	346	1,242	236	54	42	9	38	243	3	0	1.09
Cicotte, Chicago	42	267⅓	983	222	77	48	2	68	119	5	0	1.61
Russell, Chicago	51	330	1,141	247	89	65	8	85	126	4	0	1.85
Scott, Chicago	48	312	1,108	249	86	64	9	80	155	3	0	1.85
W. Mitchell, Cleveland	35	217	802	150	56	45	3	88	139	7	0	1.87
Boehling, Washington	38	236⅓	861	200	84	54	10	77	110	7	0	2.07
Steen, Cleveland	22	123⅔	474	106	51	35	4	50	57	4	0	2.11
Bender, Philadelphia	40	237⅓	912	208	89	58	5	54	139	7	0	2.19
Falkenburg, Cleveland	39	275⅔	1,023	236	82	68	6	80	155	13	0	2.21
Gregg, Cleveland	44	285	1,050	254	166	71	14	121	167	9	1	2.24
Wood, Boston	22	145⅔	528	116	54	37	8	81	123	8	0	2.26
Leonard, Boston	42	290	992	252	108	65	5	94	143	6	2	2.29
Allison, St. Louis	11	61⅓	181	52	24	13	3	13	13	2	0	2.37
Shawkey, Philadelphia	18	111⅓	445	93	41	29	3	50	47	2	0	2.35
Hamilton, St. Louis	31	217	816	197	95	57	9	83	101	5	0	2.37
Caldwell, New York	27	164⅓	590	131	57	44	9	60	87	1	0	2.41
Zamloch, Detroit	17	76⅓	267	66	32	19	4	28	27	0	0	2.44
Walsh, Chicago	44	98⅓	375	91	37	28	4	37	34	6	0	2.54
Blanding, Cleveland	41	214	831	236	82	61	2	77	57	5	0	2.57
Plank, Philadelphia	41	242⅔	902	208	84	70	6	55	145	4	0	2.59
Ford, New York	31	207	858	243	108	70	4	53	72	4	0	2.66
Dauss, Detroit	31	226	823	188	101	67	13	82	107	3	0	2.86
R. Collins, Boston	30	240⅔	901	228	89	72	2	37	89	0	1	2.72
Bedient, Boston	43	250⅔	978	255	102	80	6	67	122	2	0	2.73
Benz, Chicago	33	150⅔	575	142	65	46	2	58	77	4	0	2.74
McConnell, New York	35	180	692	162	99	64	2	60	72	3	0	2.75
Brown, Philadelphia	44	238⅓	912	199	97	77	10	91	66	10	0	2.99
Dubuc, Detroit	36	242	1,000	228	111	78	8	90	75	11	0	2.90
Kahler, Cleveland	24	120⅔	443	115	61	41	2	32	41	2	0	2.90
McHale, New York	7	48⅔	184	49	21	13	1	10	11	2	0	2.94
Engle, Washington	36	265⅔	999	224	75	56	11	85	70	4	3	3.01
R. Mitchell, St. Louis	33	245⅓	935	265	111	82	5	47	58	4	1	3.01
Mosely, Boston	24	119	396	105	56	40	0	49	81	6	0	3.02
Willett, Detroit	35	241⅓	782	229	122	83	12	88	58	5	0	3.10
Baumgardner, St. Louis	38	254⅓	913	267	119	88	11	84	78	2	0	3.11
G. Foster, Boston	19	68	257	64	36	24	4	23	36	1	0	3.18
Fisher, New York	43	245⅓	1,036	244	113	87	8	71	92	1	0	3.20
White, Chicago	19	103	381	108	58	40	4	42	37	1	1	3.20
Groom, Washington	37	265	1,010	238	118	95	5	81	158	8	0	3.23
Keating, New York	28	151⅓	580	146	77	54	2	51	83	7	0	3.23
M. Hall, Detroit	30	164	603	144	81	60	2	60	69	10	0	3.29
Wellman, St. Louis	39	251⅓	931	262	122	95	4	60	79	11	2	3.41
C. Hall, Boston	35	104⅔	415	97	64	40	5	47	48	1	0	3.48
Lake, Detroit	28	127⅔	526	147	65	50	9	23	33	4	0	3.51
Stone, St. Louis	18	91	352	94	45	36	7	43	37	2	0	3.56
J. Bush, Philadelphia	39	201⅔	801	193	97	80	4	65	78	8	0	3.57
Leverenz, St. Louis	30	202⅔	797	199	81	68	10	89	86	4	0	3.60
O'Brien, Chicago	22	108	407	124	58	44	0	49	56	3	0	3.66
Gallia, Washington	40	92⅓	353	85	56	28	4	46	46	3	0	3.73
Schultz, New York	38	192⅔	745	197	105	80	5	69	77	7	0	3.74
Warhop, New York	15	62⅓	236	69	42	26	12	33	11	0	0	3.76
Mullin, Detroit-Washington	13	100⅔	432	122	62	48	7	43	36	1	0	3.93
Hughes, Washington	36	129⅓	510	130	81	58	14	61	59	6	0	4.05
Houck, Philadelphia	40	175⅔	688	184	89	81	6	122	66	11	0	4.14
Wyckoff Philadelphia	17	61⅓	240	19	12	30	5	15	8	2	0	4.36
Cullop, Cleveland	23	97⅔	361	103	58	48	3	32	31	2	0	4.41
House, Detroit	10	54	187	10	47	31	1	17	16	2	0	5.17
Comstock, Detroit	10	60⅓	264	90	55	36	1	16	37	2	0	5.40
Anderson, Boston	10	57	227	84	51	38	1	21	32	3	0	6.00

WANTS FOOTBALL BARRED.

Col. Townley of West Point Says Sport Serves No Useful Purpose.

With the near approach of the Army-Navy football game at the Polo Grounds Col. C. P. Townley, Superintendent of the West Point Academy, sounds a note of alarm in his annual report to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington which followers of football fear may bring about the abandonment of the sport at West Point. Col. Townley calls attention to the large percentage of injuries in football as compared to other sports, and emphasizes the fact that "football serves no useful purpose in the physical development or training in the corps," but is simply an entertainment.

It is pointed out in the report that 75 per cent. of the injuries received by cadets are due to football, while not more than fifty of the 600 cadets engage in this sport. Col. Townley says the sport has no special value as a physical training aid to warrant its continuance. The discipline at West Point is very severe, and permanent injuries to cadets may result in their being declared unfit for active service. According to the report of the medical director, during the season of 1912 sixty-one cadets were injured, eleven injuries being of a character liable to cause future trouble. In his report Col. Townley says:

"Attention is specially invited to that part of the following report submitted by the surgeon relating to football injuries. In considering that 75 per cent. of all injuries are due to football during its season it should be recalled that these come from but forty or fifty cadets who train and engage in this sport, while all other injuries come from the entire corps of over 600 cadets and are principally caused by work in the gymnasium, such as athletics, wrestling, boxing, &c., and from mounted drills in cavalry and field artillery. The game of polo in which first and second classmen engage also furnishes a few injuries.

"As injuries from football are so frequently of a serious and permanent character it is a question whether this form of sport is of sufficient value to the corps to warrant its continuance and the tremendous expenditure of time and money involved. Of the sixty-one injuries due to football and treated at the hospital from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1912, eleven were of a character that are liable to cause future trouble; six were synovitis, three were sprains, one separation of adhesions, and one a fracture of fibula. In other words, 18 per cent. of the injuries were of a serious nature. Football certainly serves no useful purpose in the physical development or training in the corps, as it is voluntary and attracts to its squad only the few who are already physically strong, active, and well developed. Its value, if any, lies mainly in the interest, entertainment, and excitement it affords to other members of the corps than the thousands who attend its principal contests and are willing to contribute toward its support."

Col. Townley submits extracts in support of his attitude from Lieut. Col. F. R. Keefer, Medical Corps, which in part follows:

"With reference to the subject of injuries, (which were responsible for the greatest number of admissions to the sick report,) the table which follows gives some interesting information. It will be noted that injuries received in football are responsible for a very great amount of disability. Moreover, these injuries are largely of a more permanent character, a considerable percentage of them resulting in the knee joint, with resultant synovitis. Such an injury practically invariably leaves a permanent weakness of the joint. Injuries received in football have constituted nearly three-fourths (75 per cent.) of traumatisms from all causes during the football seasons of the past four years.

"The digestive disorders are mainly gastric and hepatic catarrhs of moderate character, consequent upon hasty eating and neglect to evacuate the bowels regularly.

FOOTBALL INJURIES.

Three Months Period Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of football injuries, hospital and quarters..	85	41	66	61
Number days lost in hospital from football injuries.....	198	107	159	268
Percentages of football inuries to all inuries in hospital..	69%	78%	71%	75%
Percentage of days lost in hospital from football injuries to days lost in hospital from all causes....	25%	13%	27%	46%

Brown Fears Indian Warriors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—In the final practice of the Brown eleven for the season, Staff, one of the guards, received an injury to his shoulder that may keep him out of the game with Carlisle next Thursday. As several of the team are still suffering from the effects of last week's battle with Harvard, sentiment expressed by the coaches was not optimistic as to the probable showing against the Indians. The entire student body saw the team scrimmage work on Andrews Field.

Indians Resting at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25.—"We're down here in the woods looking for a new supply of "pep' for the game Thanksgiving morning with Brown," said Coach Glenn Warner of the Carlisle football team. The Indians while in training quarters here are taking matters easy. Guyon, the swift back, is busy practicing at kicking goals from the field, but the work of the team as a whole is being confined to signal practice. Coach Warner says the players are all on edge.

Chicago Wants Eastern Game.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The University of Chicago, champion of the "Big Nine," probably will play an Eastern team next season. This was intimated to-day by A. A. Stagg, athletic director, who announced that several "old friends" may be dropped from Chicago's football schedule next year. He did not name the Eastern team which may be added.

Minds Will Play for Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Fast signal drills constituted to-day's practice of the University of Pennsylvania football team at the Whitemarsh Country Club in preparation for the game with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day. The fact that the Ithaca eleven is at Atlantic City seemed to be an added incentive for the Red and Blue players to go at a fast pace, and the men looked like sprinters as they dashed up and down the field. Minds, the star full back, who had been on the side lines because of an injury, was in the practice again to-day, and there is little doubt that he will be in the battle against Cornell. The Pennsylvania coaches are greatly pleased with the form of the team as a unit, and express confidence of a victory over their old-time rivals.

Toohey to Captain Rutgers.

John P. Toohey, 1914, of Kingston, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Rutgers College football team. Toohey has played tackle for the past three years. The Rutgers students held a banquet and bonfire on Monday in celebration of the victory over Stevens on Saturday.

ENGLISH CHAMPION OUTPOINTS BLOOM

Freddie Welsh Leads in Seven Rounds of Bout with Brooklynite.

Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of England, outpointed Phil Bloom of Brooklyn in a ten-round bout at the Atlantic Garden A. C. last night. It was no easy task, however, that the English title-holder encountered. Bloom showed up stronger as the bout wore on, and in the final round he gave Welsh as busy a time as it is possible to crowd into three minutes, driving the Englishman back time and again with hard punches, which always went true to their mark. Welsh had gained such a lead in the early rounds that Bloom's rousing finish failed to turn victory in his favor.

The ringside weights were 135½ pounds for Welsh and 132¾ pounds for Bloom. It was Welsh's first appearance in New York in almost three years, and time has exacted its toll from the one-time remarkably clever boxer. He has slowed up perceptibly, and at long range last night he was no more effective than his less experienced opponent, who shot over a straight left with unerring regularity. In the clinches Welsh did his best work, but even at this style his punches were lacking in steam, and in the few outbursts of punching when he landed almost at will on Bloom the blows failed to slow up the champion. Bloom's weakness at infighting, or protecting himself at close range in the early rounds, resulted in his defeat. It was while the Brooklynite was backed against the ropes, with both hands held in front of his face, that the Briton did his most effective work. In the closing rounds Bloom showed a disposition to exchange punches in the clinches, and he gave as much as he received.

Welsh was entitled to seven of the ten rounds, and Bloom gained the honors in three. In the fourth Bloom kept Welsh off with a straight left to the face, and Freddie had no chance to do any infighting, which had earned him the three preceding rounds. In the eighth Welsh appeared tired, and he let Bloom do all the leading. Bloom's punches did no damage, but he was entitled to the uneventful round, as Welsh did little more than stay on the defensive. In the tenth Bloom cut loose with a display of punching power such as the previous rounds had not uncovered, and he led all the way. His blows jarred Welsh time and again, but were not forceful enough to floor the Englishman.

Outside of these three rounds Welsh's aggressiveness while he had Bloom backed into a corner or against the ropes gained him the honors. The lightning jabs and clever footwork of former days were missing, but experience helped, and the Briton outgeneraled the Brooklyn boy. In the centre of the ring Welsh did very little effective punching, but with Bloom on the ropes he worked both hands to head and body in a way that had the youngster bewildered. Both were jarred a few times with straight punches to the jaw, but neither went down, and at no time was either boxer in distress.

Athletes at 22d Regiment Review.

A special review and reception will be held this evening by the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers at the new Armory 168th Street and Broadway. Among the special guests invited through the courtesy of Col Hotchkin, will be Dr. Heinsegmann, Athletic Representative of Austria, James E. Sullivan, Judge Bartow S. Weeks, and a number of others interested in athletic sports. During the evening a pontoon boat contest will take place between the First, Second and Third Battalions. The men of the respective battalions have practised and trained hard for this contest. After the contest there will be dancing. The new track of the regiment is completed, measuring 6 laps to the mile, with a 100 yard straightaway. The same was laid entirely by the engineers themselves, and pronounced by experts the best of its kind.

Erlandsen Wins Road Race.

R. Erlandsen, carrying the colors of the Glencoe A. C., won the weekly road race of the St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. last night over a course approximately four and one-quarter miles, and part of which was run around Central Park. Erlandsen assumed the lead at about the half-mile mark, and from then until the finish of the race maintained a safe advantage, never really being forced to extend himself. He finished the distance in 24:57, while E. Long of the Salem-Crescent A. C., who was second, was timed in 25:24. Fifteen athletes faced the starter and all finished. Following is the order of finish of the first ten contestants:

R. Erlandsen, Glencoe A. C., 24:57; E. Long, Salem-Crescent A. C., 25:24; J. Ventarini, Ozanam Association, 25:31; S. Devine, Ozanam Association, 25:52; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 26:00; C. Gray, Glencoe A. C., 26:09; A. Monaco, unattached, 26:16; R. Plant, Federal A. C., 26:29; J. Best, unattached, 26:34, and J. Barinque, New York Evening High School, 27:53.

A. A. U. Run in the West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Entries in the A. A. U. mid-Western cross country run, which closed to-day, include such a strong team from the Illinois Athletic Club that it was made favorite for the event. William Kennedy, the I.-A. C.'s best distance man, is ill, and not able to compete, but with Ray, who holds the junior national A. A. U. championship; Waage, possessor of the Central A. A. U. one-mile record, and Sidney Hatch, Coach Charles Wilson has a good combination. The race will be run at Winnetka over a six-mile course.

New Ends for Coach Thorpe.

The announcement that Viviano and Carey, 'Varsity ends, and Curran and Brady, substitute ends, would be unable to play against Mount St. Mary's College eleven Thanksgiving Day caused a hurried search yesterday in Fordham University for suitable wing material. The football management succeeded in finding two experienced gridiron men. Viviano underwent an operation on his nose Monday, Carey has a broken rib, Brady has water on the knee, and Curran was hopping around on crutches yesterday, the result of the scrimmage the day before. Head Coach Tom Thorpe thought seriously of canceling to-morrow's contest until informed of Manager McLoughlin's success in getting "Heck" Lee and "Bill" Jackson to come out for the end position. Lee is a junior in the medical school and plays the left-field position on the 'Varsity nine, and Jackson is a senior in the college and was a member of the football squad last Fall. They alternated at left end during the practice period, Conklin holding down the right wing.

BOXER'S BAN TO BE LIFTED.

Jess Willard Will Soon Be Eligible to Box Carl Morris Here.

Although no formal application for the reinstatement of Jess Willard was made by Willard or his manager, Tom Jones, at yester

INDICT PENN. R. R. ON REBATE CHARGES

Grain Shippers Included in True Bills Involving a Maximum Fine of $1,530,000.

SIX INDICTMENTS FOUND

Keystone Elevator Co. and Miller Brothers, Defendants in Former Cases, Among Those Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Three indictments containing 165 counts and alleging offenses carrying a maximum fine of $1,530,000 were returned to-day by the Federal Grand Jury against the Pennsylvania Railroad and others on charges of failing to collect demurrage charges and of giving or receiving rebates. Separate indictments were also brought against the Keystone Elevator and Warehouse Company, Harvey C. Miller, and John F. McLaughlin, President and Superintendent, respectively, of that corporation; Morris F. Miller, J. Elsie Miller, and Thomas M. Sloan. The Millers are members of the grain firm of L. F. Miller & Sons and Sloan is the firm's general bookkeeper. All told six indictments were found.

The Pennsylvania is accused of having failed to collect demurrage charges on cars containing corn consigned to L. F. Miller & Sons. The railroad is also charged with failing to collect charges for storage and elevation on grain shipped to the same concern and with giving rebates to that firm.

There is an indictment directly against the Keystone Elevator Company and McLaughlin, charging them with making false reports of weight on grain consigned to the Millers. With Sloan and McLaughlin the Millers were indicted on charges of conspiracy to obtain discriminations in transportation at less than the regular rates.

The indictments are based on charges of discrimination made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by rival shippers from time to time. These charges were presented to the Federal Grand Jury early in the Fall after investigation by special agents of the commission.

The first bill, containing fifteen counts, charges the Pennsylvania Railroad with failure to observe tariffs relating to demurrage on cars. Each count relates to a particular car and alleges that the demurrage charges of $1 a day a car should have been paid by L. F. Miller & Sons. Under the Elkins act the maximum fine is $20,000 for each offense, or a total of $300,000.

The second indictment is against the Pennsylvania Railroad, Harvey C. Miller, and McLaughlin, and contains seventy counts. The first thirty-five counts are drawn under sections 1 and 2 of the act of 1903, and the second thirty-five under the Interstate Commerce Act of Feb. 4, 1887, and its amendments. The first nineteen counts under the Elkins law charge the defendants with failure to observe tariffs relating to storage, and the remaining sixteen charge failure with not enforcing the elevation tariffs, the storage and elevation being upon carloads of grain carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and stored in the Keystone Company's elevator. The remaining thirty-five counts relate to storage and elevation charges.

An indictment consisting of eighty counts against the same defendants charges them with giving rebates through the medium of alleged false claims presented by L. F. Miller & Sons and paid by the railroad, and based upon alleged false reports of weight made in the case of each particular carload of grain. Another bill of forty counts asserts that the Millers and Sloane accepted rebates.

In an indictment containing forty counts it is alleged that the Keystone Company and McLaughlin, by means of false reports of weight, permitted L. F. Miller & Sons to obtain transportation at less than regular rates. The indictment charging conspiracy contains three counts and names Miller, Miller, Sloane, and McLaughlin as having conspired to obtain the rebates by the use of a false claim for damages in connection with the transportation of grain.

The Keystone Elevator Company was indicted several years ago on similar charges. The case went to the United States Supreme Court on appeal and was ordered back to the District Court. Harvey C. Miller and his brother, Morris E. Miller, were tried several months ago before Judge Speer of the Federal Court in Savannah. They had been indicted in conjunction with the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Harvey C. Miller was found guilty and was fined $5,000, but his brother was acquitted.

An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad said the company would not give out a statement in regard to the indictments. Elsie Miller, one of the defendants, also declined to discuss the subject.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

Roland Gas Electric Vehicle Corporation of Manhattan, general auto business; $290,000; Percy K. Hexter, Roland R. Conklin, Stanley L. Conklin, all of 1 Wall Street, New York.

Harwald Valve Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, inventions and processes; $50,000; Richard C. A. Holzhauser, Martin Bender, George Herrmann, 249 Centre Street, New York.

Gilman, Vidal & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, importers and exporters of merchandise; $25,000; Edward B. Gilman, Joseph E. Vidal, Charles W. Owen, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

The Ausaldi Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, restaurant and cafe; $10,000; John L. Griffin, George F. Kelly, Albert A. Acheson, all of 30 Broad Street, New York.

United States Wireless Advertising Service, Incorporated; $10,000; C. A. McCordy, A. B. McCordy, F. E. McCordy, Fulton.

Kenny Brothers Company, Incorporated, of Port Jervis, clothing, haberdashery, shoes; $10,000; John H. Kenny, James M. Kenny, Bridget Kenny, all of 87 Ball Street, Port Jervis.

M. and S. Automatic Vending Machine Company of New York has increased its capital from $10,000 to $50,000.

Irving Avenue Hospital of Syracuse, incorporated Dec. 16, 1910, with $100,000 capital, has been dissolved; William L. Wallace, President; Herbert O. Brust, Secretary.

LEAVES FRISCO BOARD.

Bixby Resigns as Director—Yoakum Out of St. Louis Trust Co.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The resignation of W. K. Bixby from the Directorate of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the severance of connections between B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Frisco and the St. Louis Union Trust Company became known here to-day.

Mr. Yoakum did not formally resign, but ordered a local broker to sell his ninety shares of St. Louis Union Trust Company stock. The sale automatically removed him from the Directorate of the board, as a Director must own at least ten shares of stock. Mrs. Yoakum still owns one hundred shares of the stock.

The trust company acted as local banker for the Frisco system. Mr. Yoakum's action is believed to have had some connection with the recent investigation into the Frisco receivership conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in St. Louis, as the sale of his stock was made the day the hearing closed.

Mr. Bixby explained his resignation by saying:

"I am already connected with the Wabash Railroad as a receiver and felt that I had better not retain my place on the Frisco board, simply because I could not give sufficient time to the duties of both offices."

EXPORTS UP UNDER TARIFF.

Shipments of Goods Increase, While Imports Are Dropping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Exports and imports under the new tariff are being watched with keen interest by the trade experts of the Treasury and Commerce Departments. The returns for October, balanced with those received up to Nov. 21, give some indication of the effect of the new duties. Thus far it is clear that there is no upheaval. In fact, the signs are all the other way. Exports and imports for the first three days of October were placed with those of September, in order to keep the results of the new tariff law to themselves, the law having gone into effect on Oct. 4.

In the ten months of this year imports, compared with last year, fell off $50,694,000, while exports increased $134,352,880. Imports in October were $45,000,000 less than in 1912. Those free of duty fell off $21,136,000, while the dutiable imports declined $23,858,000. Exports for the month were greater by $16,357,000. The excess of exports over imports for October were $138,634,000.

Figures of particular commodities for that month under the new tariff will not be available for several weeks. It has been apparent thus far, however, that there is a steadily increasing export of iron and steel manufactures, cotton and cotton manufactures, leather goods, automobiles, and manufactured meat products.

B. & M.'S PLIGHT "SERIOUS."

To Meet Its Obligations Must Increase Rates, Says Chairman Elliott

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The Boston & Maine Railroad's financial condition was characterized to-night as "very serious" by Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in an address before the New England Dry Goods Association.

"The Boston & Maine has suffered a decrease of $1,221,000 in net returns during the first four months of the present fiscal year," Chairman Elliott said. "Unless this decrease can be wiped out in the remaining eight months the company will have failed to earn enough to pay its obligations."

The remedy, he said, was to be found in an increase in rates.

Regarding the examination of the road's property by Samuel M. Felton, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, Mr. Elliott explained that Mr. Felton found many instances in which considerable economy in the operation of the road was possible, but only at great initial expense.

"The Boston & Maine Railroad now," he said, "is worth more than the par of its capitalization."

Referring to the Government's demand for a reorganization of the New Haven system to conform to the Sherman Anti-Trust law, Mr. Elliott said:

"I don't think we ought to be brought into litigation at this time. We ought to work the matter out in a practical way. We are doing what we can to readjust conditions, and we are still struggling to make matters right."

DENOUNCES PRINTING LAW.

Delaney, Investigating Contracts, Calls It a Gigantic Humbug.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—"A gigantic humbug" was the term Commissioner John H. Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy applied to-day to the State printing law. He insisted that it should be repealed.

Mr. Delaney has been investigating the State printing contracts for some time, it became known to-day, and is to make a report thereon soon to Gov. Glynn.

"The present methods used by the State in purchasing its printing seem to be especially well designed to promote extravagance and to shut the door effectually against any efforts for economy," Mr. Delaney said.

"The control of the public printing, at first glance, seems to be placed in the hands of a board, composed of the Secretary of State, the Controller and the Attorney General, but this board has no real power.

"The State printing law is so cunningly devised and worded as to prevent the board from deviating by a hair's breadth from the precise specifications which are written into the law. The board itself cannot even prepare specifications to fit the particular character of work required by the different departments."

Federal Utilities Passes Dividend.

Directors of the Federal Utilities Company, Inc., a concern engaged in buying and selling securities in public utility and other corporations, decided yesterday to pass the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. due next month on the preferred stock. In explanation of this action President De Forest Candee notified shareholders that income in the ten months ended with Oct. 31 was sufficient to meet dividend requirements, but depreciation in the market value of securities owned and a consequent shrinkage of surplus had caused the Directors to conserve resources.

Guests' glasses cannot be graced with anything better than Gold Seal. You can pay more but you cannot get a better champagne at any price.

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SEE DANGER IN USE OF RED AUTO LIGHTS

Locomotive Engineers Demand a Change, Saying Present Signal Confuses Them.

Many suggestions were made for changes in the automobile laws of the various States at the recent conference of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Legislation Commission in this city. Col. William D. Sohier, Chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, urged that the use of the red light on the rear of motor cars be discontinued. Several locomotive engineers, according to Col. Sohier, had said that the red light was confusing, and, therefore, dangerous, and suggested that a light of some other color, possibly blue, would be preferable. A number of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it appears, complained that they had been confused by seeing a red light ahead on rounding a railroad curve and had brought their trains to a sudden stop, thinking a switch must be open, only to find that the red signal was the vanishing taillight of an automobile on an adjoining highway.

The contention of one locomotive engineer was that after a number of such experiences he might some time assume that the light was that of a motor car and wreck his trains on an open switch. The suggestion that a rear light of another distinctive color be adopted was not discussed in detail by the conference, but was referred, with other matters, to a committee in the membership of which seven States are represented.

***

There will be a meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers to-night, at the society's rooms, 1,790 Broadway, at which silent and roller chains and intake manifolds will be the subjects of discussion. The attention of automobile designers has been turned to these subjects of late, in the case of the first two because of the advent of the starting and lighting dynamo, and in that of the last by the acute fuel problem.

***

Announcement was made yesterday by the International Motor Company that the temporary injunction granted against it, in a suit brought by one of the stockholders for the appointment of a receiver, had been dissolved, and that a plan had been put in force by which bank loans and notes payable, amounting to $2,500,000, had been extended—principal and interest—for three years from Nov. 1, 1913. The merchandise creditors will have no claim on all the assets of the company, save for a mortgage of $48,000 on the Plainfield plant and $6,500 on Newark real estate. The assets exclusive of licenses, patent rights, and good will were said to be more than $5,000,000, while the claims of the merchandise creditors were put at $300,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Lose on Candle-Shade Protest, but Win in Others.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled claims by several importers dealing with the classification of candle shades composed of cotton appliqued with metal thread. Duty was taken by the Collector at New York at the rate of 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 179 of the act of 1909, by virtue of the first proviso to Paragraph 349, as ornaments worked with metal threads. The shades were claimed dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349 as appliqued articles. The importers included E. Stegemann, Jr., Abraham & Straus, Bavo & Dotter, Bloomingdale Brothers, Higgins & Seiter, Ltd., Mc-Fadden & Co., W. R. Hoe & Sons, the Simpson-Crawford Company and Stern Brothers.

W. A. Walker succeeded in a controversy relating to the rate of duty on waterproof velvet fabrics in the piece. The merchandise was returned by Appraiser Higgins as colored cotton velvet, and duty assessed at the rate of 47½ per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 325 of the act of 1909. The backs of the fabrics are coated with a substance resembling rubber, which renders the cloth impervious to water. Duty was claimed at 10 cents a square yard and 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 347.

Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago were sustained in a claim for lower duty on silk ribbons. The Appraiser reported that the ribbons measured less than twelve inches in width and did not have fast edges. The Collector classified the goods as silk trimmings and exacted duty at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 402 of the act of 1909. The firm asserted that the ribbons had fast edges and were therefore dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for such goods under Paragraph 401.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Imports into Chile by international parcel post practically doubled in the four years ended June 30, 1912, and the Chilean postal authorities say that there has been a marked increase so far this year. Parcels imported in the first eight months of 1913 numbered 33,550, compared with 29,290 for the entire year of 1912.

Seventy per cent. of the world's production of cork comes from Spain and Portugal. There were produced in Spain in 1912 approximately 78,000 short tons of cork, of which 54,750 tons came from the Seville district. It is estimated that the growers received an average of $57.90 a ton, or $4,516,200, for the entire quantity produced in Spain.

The foreign trade of Greece for the calendar year 1912 amounted to $84,724,194, against $60,429,255 in the previous year, a decrease of approximately 4½ per cent. The value of merchandise imported was $29,734,960, a drop of almost 50 per cent. from the previous year. Exports were valued at $27,989,234.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The following is the forecast as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Wednesday and Thursday for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Georgia—Fair Wednesday; slightly warmer in east portion. Thursday fair; light to moderate northeast and east winds.

Florida—Fair Wednesday, except local rains in extreme south portion. Thursday, fair; moderate northeast winds.

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; light to moderate east winds.

Eastern Texas—Local rains Wednesday, except fair near the coast. Thursday fair; moderate east winds on the coast.

Western Texas and Utah—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair.

Tennessee—Unsettled weather, probably local rains Wednesday night or Thursday.

Kentucky—Unsettled Wednesday, probably local rains by night and on Thursday.

Ohio—Local rains Thursday, unsettled; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Indiana—Local rains Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled; moderate variable winds, mostly northwest and north over north portion.

Illinois—Local rains Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; somewhat colder in northeast portion; moderate variable winds.

Lower Michigan — Unsettled Wednesday, with local rains; somewhat colder in north portion. Thursday, cloudy; moderate northwest to north winds.

Upper Michigan — Fair, somewhat colder Wednesday. Thursday unsettled, probably local snows near Lake Superior; moderate northwest to north winds.

Wisconsin—Unsettled and somewhat colder Wednesday, probably local rains in east and south portions. Thursday probably fair; moderate northwest to north winds.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Wednesday; possibly snow near Lake Superior; colder in east and south portions. Thursday fair, warmer; moderate north to east winds.

Iowa—Generally fair in west, local rains in east portion Wednesday; somewhat colder. Thursday probably fair.

Missouri—Local rains Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.

North Dakota—Fair Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; probably snow or rain.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday; warmer in west portion. Thursday unsettled.

Nebraska—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Kansas—Fair Wednesday; probably preceded by local rains in east portion; somewhat colder. Thursday fair.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A trough of moderately low pressure extending from the Central Plains States through the upper lake region into the St. Lawrence Valley has caused some light local rains in the central valleys and the upper lake region. Rains also continued in the Southwest and locally west of the Rocky Mountains, while in the East and South the weather was generally fair.

It is colder in the Atlantic States and the Northwest, but temperatures are still considerably above the seasonal average in the latter district. Over the remainder of the country it is somewhat warmer, as a rule, with temperatures also above the seasonal average.

The weather will be unsettled with occasional rains during Wednesday and Thursday in the central valleys, the lake region, and New England and probably on Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds on the North Atlantic, moderate westerly; Middle Atlantic, moderate, west and northwest.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, local rains at night or Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday; moderate south winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled, probably rain and colder; moderate west to northwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled, probably rain; moderate south and southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer. Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled, probably local rains; light to moderate south and southwest winds.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Wednesday, local rains at night or Thursday; colder Thursday in interior; moderate west to northwest winds.

South New England—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

North New England—Unsettled and warmer Wednesday, rain at night or Thursday; colder Thursday in interior; moderate southwest to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	35	37	4 P. M.	40	44
6 A. M.	34	36	7 P. M.	39	44
9 A. M.	36	39	9 P. M.	41	42
12 M.	42	43	11 P. M.	40	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 12 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.28 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

1:50—105 Avenue C: Friedman & Moolinger $15

2:50—2,042 Washington Av.; Mary Kenny..$10

7:15—875 Brook Av.; William Fitter....$500

8:25—601 East 228th St; unknown...Trifling

P. M.

1:00—68 Lewis St.; Sarah Fleischer..Trifling

Loss.

1:00—68 Lewis St.; Sarah Gleisher..Trifling

2:00—15 West 102d St.; M. Davis....Trifling

6:30—261 West 39th St.; Manheimer Bros.$100

6:45—167 East 60th St.; G. Heye...Unknown

7:20—55 Leonard St.; H. C. Kinz.....$1,000

7:20—55 Leonard St.; Robert Kind....$1,000

7:30—112 East 54th St.; H. Sanford.Unknown

7:45—112 E. 64th St.; H. G. Stamford.Trifling

8:15—50 Delancey St.; Kauffman Bros.$1,500

9:10—715 East 12th St.; M. Dubinsky.Trifling

9:10—236th St. and Broadway; Dr. E. F. Mason ..... Trifling

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for promotion to Captain in the Fire Department has been promulgated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The examinations were filed by 345 persons. The examination, which was held on Aug. 12, was taken by 310 persons, of whom eighty were successful. The eligible list with ratings is as follows:

Lennon, W. J.....87.45 Broeckwehl, B....82.05
Elder, W. .....86.50 Jacobs, C.....82.00
George, R. L.....86.40 Stewart, A. J....82.00
Haupt, R. W.....86.25 Rogan, E. J.....82.00
Quinn, E. A.....86.20 Kelly, M.....81.70
Moran, P. J.....85.75 Dillon, B.....81.65
Mulligan, W. A.....85.75 Gleason, J. E...81.65
Faughnan, P. J.....85.60 Bonk, J. A.....81.50
Ward, W.....85.50 McNamara, D....81.45
Kearns, T. F.....85.45 Healy, E. D....81.35
Corrigan, M.....85.15 Curley, D. J....81.35
Kenny, M. E.....85.05 Comiskey, R. J..81.35
Grady, W. H.....85.05 Lear, F. A.....81.30
Donovan, T. J.....84.95 Howe, W. S.....81.20
Butenschoen, F.....84.95 Ferry, W. S.....81.15
Rankin, C. W.....84.65 Farley, P. 81.10
Smith, E. C.....84.45 Lauth, C. K.....80.99
Donaghy, R. H.....84.35 Dunn, H. T.....80.85
Carlock, D. J.....84.25 Fitzpatrick, M....80.85
Kidney, D. J.....84.15 Purdy, W. F.....80.85
Ford, ...84.05 Callahan, J. J.....80.70
Cartarrell, M.....83.72 Haley, F. P.....80.65
Harrigan, D. F.....83.45 O'Toole, T. J....80.60
McAleer, G. T.....83.45 Weller, E. H.....80.60
Murphy, P.....83.40 Wagner, H.....80.57
O'Donohue, M. J.....83.15 Roche, J. M., 1st.80.55
Smith, ...83.05 Donoghoe, J. J....80.50
Holm, F. F.....82.75 Ran, R. H.....80.50
Slowey, J. A.....82.75 Sullivan, D. A....80.45
Niehling, G.....82.70 Ross, J. H.....80.45
Sherry, J.....82.65 White, J. H.....80.45
Davison, D. E.....82.60 Githens, W.....80.40
Pitzer, J. J.....82.55 Devaney, D. P....80.40
Dewey, J. M.....82.55 Brodie, D. C.....80.30
O'Keefe, J. E.....82.50 Mannnig, M. J....80.20
McLoughlin, ...82.40 Williams, J. J....80.20
McLaughlin, J. J..82.40 Lawley, E.....80.15
Foster, W. J.....82.15 Gebhard, L.....80.10
O'Connor, J., 1st.82.07 Murray, D. J....80.05
Conly, M. F.....82.05 Westrich, J. J...80.05

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for assistant in grain standardization, for men only, on Dec. 3, to fill two or more vacancies in the Office of Grain Standardization, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,000 a year, depending upon previous training and experience, and vacancies as they may occur in positions of the same similar qualifications. The eligibles obtained from this examination will be classified into two groups in accordance with the rating received on education, training, and experience. Those who receive a rating of 90 per cent. or over on this subject will be eligible for positions at salaries ranging from $1,600 to $2,000 a year. Those who receive a rating of less than 90 per cent., will be eligible for certification for positions at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. After this classification has been made with reference to education, training, and experience, eligibles will then be certified by their average percentages in the entire examination from each of these groups according to the salaries which they are willing to accept, and, accordingly, those eligibles who attain and exceed 80 per cent. in this subject and who are unwilling to accept appointment at no less than $1,500 a year will not be certified. The persons appointed to positions at the lower salaries may be stationed at Washington, D. C., or assigned to the grain standardization laboratories in Baltimore, Chicago, Decatur, Ill., Kansas City, or New Orleans, and the duties will consist in assisting with the scientific work being carried on at those points, as making mechanical analyses of grains in the laboratory and in assisting in experiments being carried on in co-operation with grain inspection departments and grain elevator companies.

Competitors will be examined in practical and technical questions, thesis or report, and education, training, and experience.

An educational training equivalent to a four-year course in a college of good standing, preferably one giving an agricultural training, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CARLOCK, CHARLES S., (died March 14, 1911;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $3,490.99.

CHAPIN, SARAH A., (died July 20, 1910;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $1,179.83.

OLSON, AUGUSTA, (died Dec. 17, 1911;) net estate, $922.45; bank account, $1,348.77; personal effects, $50; money due, $12.35; property given by decedent to executor, $15.

TOMPKINS, WILLIAM HAYS, (died Feb. 12, 1913;) net estate, $8,912.57; bank accounts, $1,133.95; income due, $1,148.02; personal effects, $217; Empire Mexican Telegraph Comfects, $217; Empire Mexican Telegraph Company common, $200; certificate of membership in Amateur Billiard Club of New York, $50; in Amateur Billiard Club of New York, $50; left $3,787.57 to Clara B. Tompkins, his wife, and $125 from the estate, and $140,120, over which he held the power of appointment under the will of Mary C. Tompkins, his mother, to Vera Hays Tompkins, his daughter.

VAIL, MARY MURRAY, (died Aug. 29, 1912;) net estate, $40,407.78; bank account, $854.98; personal effects, $2,073; due on note, $7,117.63; stocks, $34,402.50; 200 shares United States Steel preferred; 50 shares Central Leather Company preferred.

WILLIS, ELIZABETH C., (died Sept. 11, 1912;) net estate, $25,138.37; premises, 310 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, $8,000; lots in Scarsdale, N. Y., $450; bank accounts, $13,232.50; mortgage and interest, $2,041.94; life insurance policy, $500; personal effects, $1,662.34; money due, $2,350.

WOOL, MARY E., (died Dec. 26, 1910;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $1,272.72.

YOUNG, ANN, (died Dec. 15, 1910;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $2,418.14.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 208.

Transfers and Assignments.—Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M. Nov. 25, 1913: Mounted Lieuts. David McCarthy, from Traffic C to 68th Precinct, and William C. Egan, from Traffic B to Traffic C. Lieuts. James J. Lonergan, from 6th Precinct to 155th Precinct, and James S. Leith, from Traffic A to 6th Precinct. Mounted Patrolman Michael Minogue, from Traffic A to 42d Precinct. To take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 25, 1913: Patrolman John F. J. Hofmann, from 23d Precinct to 104th Precinct.

Temporary.—Lieuts. John J. Collins, 152d Precinct to command 166th Precinct, for 15 days, from 12 P. M. Dec. 16, 1913; Adam Kietz, 152d Precinct to 270th Precinct, for 5 days, from noon, Nov. 22, 1913, and Edward Harris, 158th Precinct, to 285th Precinct, for 5 days, from 1 A. M. Nov. 24, 1913. Patrolmen Manning Decker, 6th Precinct to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's Office, New York County, for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 25, 1913, and William O'Shaughnessy, 25th Precinct to Marine Division, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 25, 1913.

The following leaves of absence are authorized, with full pay: Capts. Patrick O'Neil, 165th Precinct, for 5 days from noon Nov. 28, 1913, to be deducted from vacation, and William H. Nedwell, 166th Precinct, for 15 days from 12 P. M. Dec. 16, balance of vacation.

Suspended from duty without pay: Acting Detective Sergts. (second grade) Herman Meyer and Frederick A. Buddemeyer, 74th Precinct, to take effect 3 P. M. Nov. 24, 1913.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 25.

Pursuant to an order of J. Harry Tiernan, County Judge of Richmond County, acting for Kings County, made Nov. 11, 1913, the name of Charles F. Arfmann, a second grade fireman, assigned to Engine Company 207, is changed on the records of this department to Charles F. Doyle, to take effect Dec. 14, 1913. The following-named members of the department will report to engineer of steamer Thomas S. Richards, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, for practice, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913:

John T. Foote, Engine 18; T. S. Richards, Engine 227; William Clancy, Engine 76; C. W. Roe, Jr., Engine 19; Ernest A. Dammeyer, Engine 92; E. A. Woolley, Engine 287, (second section;) Marion Ferguson, Engine 224; William A. Walsh, Engine 230; F. Erganzinger, Engine 237; Frank Munn, Engine 244; John J. O'Keefe, Engine 229; Ralph Bernholz, Engine 36; I. W. Chattaway, Engine 271; Charles Charous, Engine 221; Joseph Stack, Engine 230; Charles A. Widmer, Jr., Engine 239; William F. Gallagher, Engine 213; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; Alex. J. Muir, H. & L. 22; Ellsworth S. Clements, H. & L. 35; Julius A. Unrath, H. & L. 46; August M. Forster, H. & L. 108; William J. Breuer, H. & L. 113; Joseph Miller, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; Arthur Cole, H. & L. 118; Alexander Ungerer, H. & L. 23; Charles Brown, Hose 6.

The resignation of Probationary Fireman Archie Kenny, H. & L. 104, is accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M. Nov. 28, 1913.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Second Lieut. A. M. Prentiss, Twenty-third Cavalry, report to commanding officer Fort Hunt, Va., Dec. 1, for examination for transfer to Coast Artillery Corps.

The boards of medical officers appointed Jan. 3 and Nov. 30 are dissolved.

Changes in Ordnance Department: Major H. W. Schull, relieved duty Watervliet Arsenal, New York, to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for duty; Major W. J. Hawkins, relieved from duty Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., and report to commanding officer Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Hoffer, relieved from duty Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and report to commanding officer for duty.

First Lieut. C. M. Steese, relieved from duty Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and report to commanding officer for duty.

The boards of medical officers appointed in Orders Jan. 27, 1903; Jan. 7, 1911; May 25, 1911, and July 3 are dissolved.

Second Lieut. L. L. Bullard, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps will report to Lieut. Col. F. P. Reynolds, Medical Corps, President of examining board, Honolulu, Hawaii, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. A. P. Clark, S. W. French, R. T. Huntington, J. F. Johnston, R. C. McDonald, L. C. Mudd, J. L. Siner, and C. D. Whittham.

Capt. F. S. L. Price, Eighth Infantry, leave extended three months.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander R. I. Curtin, to special duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Man, M. R. C., to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Lupton, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Stanley, detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Assistant Paymaster K. C. McIntosh, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Paymaster H. C. Shaw, to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Assistant Paymaster S. Hempstone, to the Hannibal.

Assistant Paymaster S. M. Mathes, detached the Hannibal, to Asiatic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Justin, at Guaymas; Flusser, at New York Yard; Tingey, Thornton, and Preston, at Charleston; Proteus, at Vera Cruz; New Hampshire, at Tuxpam.

Sailed—Rocket, from Washington for Indian Head and Washington Navy Yard; Union, from Norfolk for New York Yard; Denver, from San Diego for San Francisco; Iroquois, from San Diego for Mare Island; Rhode Island, from Vera Cruz for Tuxpam and Tampico.

The Fourth, with a regiment of marines on board, will leave Philadelphia Nov. 27 for Pensacola.

The Duncan and Cassin will leave for Pensacola Dec. 1 from Newport and Washington, respectively.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Frances A. Mead of Public School 126, Brooklyn, will probably be promoted to-day from Schedule B1 to Schedule B2.

Edward T. Rowe has been appointed as a member of the Normal School Board of District 45 in place of James M. Clarke, resigned.

The Board of Education will award contracts to-day for general construction, plumbing, and drainage of New Public School 96, Brooklyn; for furnishing and erecting complete a pipe organ at the Boys' High School, Brooklyn; for general construction, plumbing, and drainage of addition to Public School 45, Queens; for improving the premises at Public School 9, Queens; for general construction, plumbing, and drainage of New Public School 48, Brooklyn, and for installing electric equipment in new Public School 170, Brooklyn, and in new Public School 94, Queens.

"The opinion of Mr. Justice Seabury in the case of People ex rel Bridget C. Peixotto vs. Board of Education" is one of the items on the calendar of to-day's meeting of the Board.

The board will be asked to-day to appropriate $8,656.50 from the School Building Fund for the payment of bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 71, addition, and Public School 94, Queens.

The compensation attached to the position of janitor of Public School 72, Manhattan, will be increased from $2,604 to $3,288 a year, on account of the occupancy of the new addition to that school.

The building to be erected on Intervale Avenue, Freeman and Chisholm Streets, the Bronx, will be designated as Public School 54.

City Supt. Maxwell at to-day's meeting of the board will submit abstracts of reports of Principals of public schools for October; a report relative to deaths and resignations of teachers; number of names to be added to schedule lists, and a report relative to persons discussed for positions in the evening school.

The board will receive to-day a report from its committee on supplies relative to dispensing with the services of Robert E. McMahon, a first grade clerk in the office of City Supt. Maxwell, and the appointment of Eugene Wynne to fill the vacancy. It will also be asked to approve the provisional appointment of Theodore Witt as a first grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies.

Owing to the Thanksgiving holidays there will be no examination at the Board of Education Hall until next week.

Although the evening elementary schools will be closed this evening extra sessions will be allowed in cases in which regular sessions were not held in October.

Raymond B. Fosdick, of the General Education Board, and former Commissioner of Accounts, will address the School Masters' Association of New York on the evening of Dec. 5, under the title "The Teacher and the Citizen," at the Columbia University Club, 18 Gramercy Park. The secretary of the association is Frank S. Hackett, Riverdale Country School, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York, from whom tickets of admission may be obtained.

A gathering of headmasters of the country day schools will take place at the Nichols School in Buffalo on Friday and Saturday. About twenty of these schools will be represented. This is the second annual conference. Papers will be read by Mr. Gregg of National Cathedral School of Washington, Mr. Cushing, Hamden Hall, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Reed, Brown and Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass.; Ralph Hoffman, Country Day School, Kansas City; Harry Peters, University School, Cleveland; C. B. Newton, Blake School, Minneapolis, and Frank S. Hackett, Riverdale Country School, Riverdale. The newest representative to attend the conference is Virgil Prettyman, head of the Horace Mann School, New York City, which next year will become a country day school.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BLOCH, PHILIP, (died March 24;) left $500 personalty; $470 to Pepi Weiss, his daughter; $10 each to Rubin and Harry Bloch, his

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San Francisco, Cal.	5s, 1918-56
Toledo, O.	4½s, 1925-36

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Shows Renewed Life and Prices Advance—A Change in Sentiment.

The Stock Exchange did almost four times as much business yesterday as on Monday, and the market was strong nearly all day. You cannot dig a hole deeper than the earth; if you do you come out into the sunshine. Yet Wall Street had been inclined to look upon that impossibility as a feasible thing. On Monday, when trading had fallen to the lowest level in a quarter of a century, a longer period than most men now active in its affairs can remember the doings of Wall Street, there were few who saw anything better in sight for a long time to come. Some even went so far as to expect a progressive decline in trading and in prices, notwithstanding the abnormally small total to which the former had already fallen, and despite the evidence of firmness which the latter had for some time been displaying.

Too much need not be inferred from yesterday's activity and strength, but they at least must serve to discountenance those who indulged in the extremes of pessimism which lately found reflection in Stock Exchange sentiment. Yesterday's sharp reversal of market conditions did not appear in all respects spontaneous, but to a large extent it was so. Conditions were not such as to have invited a sudden inflow of orders from the public at large, and it is a fair assumption that traders' purchasers partly for the long account, but also partly for the short account, were the mainspring of yesterday's increased activity and forward movement in prices. Perhaps those who led in this movement were actuated by the feeling that the relative firmness of prices in a market in which practically all activity had ceased indicated a position in which only a little effort was needed to turn prices upward. Or it may have been that the favorable possibilities of several matters of prime importance which are now occupying foremost places in public discussion were regarded as offering a reasonable margin of safety to those who might adopt a constructive market attitude. The proposed currency measure and the increase in freight rates which the railroads are seeking are both matters which may eventuate most favorably for the country. Possibly, too, overnight consideration of the really remarkable showing which the country is making in its foreign trade may have convinced a larger number of the great importance of the volume of our trade with other nations and of the phenomenal credit trade balance which is being built up.

Whether or not these elements in the situation, and such change as has already been brought about in stock market sentiment bear further fruit in a continuance of the movement which was begun yesterday, considerable satisfaction can be taken in yesterday's Stock Exchange record. It has at least broken the continuity of the pessimism of such part of the financial community as bases its view of the stock market. It is probably true that outside of Wall Street fewer people than ever relatively attach as much importance to the fluctuations of the stock market as was attributed to them in years past, but even outside of Wall Street a break in the lifelessness of the stock market can hardly be anything but a welcome occurrence.

There was little new for Wall Street to discuss yesterday except its own change of mind as reflected in the stock market. Some previous tendencies, however, were emphasized by the day's happenings. The shipment of another $2,250,000 to Canada, taken in conjunction with the early preparations for the Dec. 1 disbursements, caused call money rates to advance to 4 per cent., although the ruling rate was only 2¾ per cent. On the other side of the money market balance sheet was recorded a further decline in discount rates at Berlin which followed upon the publication of a very favorable weekly report by the Imperial Bank of Germany. That institution gained over $4,500,000 gold and cash to a total of more than $10,800,000. Its cash holdings are $107,000,000 larger than they were a year ago, while its circulation was greater by only $10,000,000. This great strength, compared with the bank's position at this time in 1912, and the progressive decline in the Berlin discount rate must be given considerable significance in forecasting the probabilities of the European money market for the balance of the year. At London discounts eased a little and the Bank of England obtained $4,500,000 of the South African gold arrivals. An advance in consols was one of the noteworthy features of the day's foreign markets.

For ourselves we cannot expect to get through the preparations for the Dec. 1 payments quite as easily as we would have done in the absence of the Canadian demand for gold which has already taken close to $7,000,000 within a week. At the same time the chances still favor the passing of the December interest period with less inconvenience than was encountered at the first of November. A continuance of market conditions such as prevailed yesterday would soon increase Wall Street's interest in the money market. Of late that interest has been almost entirely academic because so little money was being employed for current stock market operations. So little, in fact, that no more unlikely time could have been chosen for the latest Washington references to the fostering of speculation by the funds held by banks in New York City. That reference was made at the outset of the Senate debate on the currency bill which deals with a proposal of law to which Wall Street will no doubt give increasing attention as the time approaches when action will be taken on this most important matter. Meanwhile the attention of a good many is being directed toward Washington in anticipation of what the President will have to say in his annual message to Congress. A variety of reports evidently based on preconceived conceptions of what the President is likely to say are making their appearance in the financial district. Probably the matter in which most interest is likely to be shown by the financial community is what the President will have to say on the question of further corporation legislation. It would like very much to have some more definite intimation than it has yet received as to just how extensive and how radical a programme for this sort of legislation will be mapped out.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of German shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand, increased	43,385,000
Loans, decreased	3,664,000
Discounts, decreased	50,776,000
Treasury bills, decreased	19,995,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	90,883,000
Deposits, increased	74,171,000
Gold in hand, increased	22,704,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Pendulum Swings Back.

While yesterday's trading was not in large volume, measured by old standards of activity, it was so much ahead of the previous day as to bring about a complete revulsion of feeling. The depression which was everywhere evident on Monday lifted before the close of the first hour. The spectacle of Hope crushed to earth by declining prices, and revivified twenty-four hours later by a spurt of activity on the bull side, is old, but it is always interesting.

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The Mexican Problem.

If President Huerta of Mexico would depart for Europe, or go down in a crushing defeat before the rebel forces, the problem of financing the National Railways of Mexico's approaching interest payments would be greatly simplified. With political conditions as they are, making possible the operation of only about half of the company's mileage, it is a serious problem. There is a payment of about $800,000 to be made Dec. 1 on the company's recently executed two-year note issue, and another of more than $2,500,000 on mortgage bonds a month later.

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Who Owns the Corporations?

From returns made to Dow, Jones & Co. it appears that in spite of the clamor against trusts and large corporations the number of small stockholders is steadily increasing. The shares of 191 corporations which have counted the names on their stock books are in the names of 929,282 stockholders. There was an increase in 1913 of 29,109 shareholders in these companies. The average holding of stockholders in 145 industrial concerns and 46 railroads is 93 shares.

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Commercial Paper Erratic.

Commercial paper brokers say their business has been subjected since the 1st of November to unusual irregularity. There have been days when there was plenty of paper to sell and the banks were willing to take considerable offerings. On other days entire hours would pass without a single transaction or an inquiry. The month is expected to show, when the final reckoning is taken, that it makes a poor comparison with November of last year, and is far behind August and September of this year. Local banks are still reported to be practically out of the market, only buying on orders sent in from correspondents in the interior. Brokers state that the recession in trade is being reflected clearly in the output of commercial bills but that there has not been a sudden slump of borrowing since the steel and copper industries began to show a marked curtailment of activity. Six months paper is quoted from 5½ to 6 per cent., practically unchanged from the figures of four months ago, with some bills particularly liked by the banks going on a 5¼ per cent. basis.

***

Activity Close After Dullness.

The overnight change of sentiment toward stocks, as represented in a much greater volume of transactions yesterday than on Monday, was not unexpected by the older members of the Wall Street community. The records of former days of meagre trading goes to show that frequently substantial business has developed on the heels of exceptional dullness. Last July the smallest total of shares dealt in for seventeen years was followed by a 300,000-share session three days later, and within a month—during the vacation season, too—trading had worked up to better than 400,000 shares a day. Stock Exchange members of an analytical turn of mind said yesterday that today's business would indicate whether they and their colleagues would really be in a mood to give thanks on Thanksgiving Day. They believed that the extent of trading in a session preceding a holiday would, under existing circumstances, show definitely whether interest in the market was as nearly dead as it appeared to be on Monday. A fairly large attendance of brokers on the board and a moderately active state of business, they thought, would reflect sound underlying sentiment in the market and indicate increased trading in the near future.

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Copper and a Strike.

The copper trade speculated yesterday on the possible effect on the market of a protracted strike at the General Electric Works at Schnectady. It was estimated that the company uses, in normal seasons of production, about 12,000,000 pounds of copper a month. Although buying of electrical supplies has been in the past few months considerable under the average of the same period of last year, the company has been fairly busy, and a consumer of copper well worth noting. If the General Electric Company should have to retrench drastically on buying supplies because of a strike of even a few weeks' duration, it was said, the present indifference of consumers would be considerably accentuated.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@4 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The renewal rate was 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $236,332,735; balances, $16,969,001; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $165,318.

The local banks have lost $6,518,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 4½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London, and 2 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 30½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8560; low, $4.8545; last, $4.8560.

London—Cable, $4.8610.

Paris—Cable, 5.20 less 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94⅜ less 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼; check, 5.21⅛.

Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.78⅛.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.78⅛.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅜ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.25⅜.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.24⅝; 90 days, 5.25⅝ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞; 90 days, 93 9-16.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16d higher in London, at 27 1-16, and ⅜c higher in New York, at 58½c per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Business and a Sharp Upward Movement in Prices on the Curb.

While business on the Curb was not remarkably heavy, there was a good increase of activity as compared with Monday, and prices as a whole moved up sharply. The greatest gains were made by the oil shares, where advances ranging from 1 to 15 points were scored. Standard Oil of New Jersey rose 6 points, to 383. United Cigar Stores closed 1¼ points higher, at 89, having earlier in the day sold at 89¼. Riker-Hegeman new shares were more active, with dealings in 5,500 shares at 7 to 7⅛.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded Nov. 25.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid. Nov. 24.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new..	11½	12	11¼	11⅝
Am. Writing Paper..	¾	1	¾	1⅛
Bay State Gas 3-16	5-16	8-16	5-16	
Borden's Con. Milk..112¼	113½	115	116	
Bor. Con. Milk pf...105	106	103	106	
Brit.-Am. Tob., new.	24	24¼	23¾	24¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	81	95	90	94
Emerson-Brant.	26	29	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pf..	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf..	9	12	8	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf....	50	60	50	60
Inter. Rub. tr. cifs..	6	7	6	7
Lehigh V. C'l S'a Co.180	190	180	190	
Marconi of America..	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Huebli Smelt. & Ref.	2	2½	2	2½
R. J. Reynolds 235	250	235	250	
Tob. Products pf....	82½	86	82¼	86
U. Cigar S. Co. pf...110	115	110	115	
U. S. L. & Heat.....	4½	5¼	4½	5⅛
U. S. L. & Heat pf..	20	27	20	27
Willys Overland	60	63	60	63
Willys Overland pf..	83	90	82	90

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Butte & London....	32	34	32	34
Combination Frac..	4	5	4	5
C. O. D. Con.....	3	4	3	4
Con. Arizona S..... 3-16		¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper...	1¾	2	1¾	2
Dia. Black Butte....	2	3	1	2⅛
El Paso Con	2⅞	3	2¾	3
First National	2 3-16	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 5-16
Florence	23	26	20	23
Greene-Cananea	5½	6	5½	6
Greene-Cananea, new	28	30	28	30
Mason Valley	3	3½	3	3½
Mines of America...	2	2½	2	2⅛
McKin.-Darragh.....	3-16	1⅛	3-16	1¼
Nipissing	28	29	27	30
North Butte.....	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Preston East Dome..	1	2	1	2
Peterson Lake.....	25	28	25	28
Rescue Eula	9	11	9	11
Tonopah Belmont...	7 3-16	7 5-16	7⅛	7⅜
Tonopah Extension...	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
United Copper	¼	¾	¼	¾
United Copper pf....	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	26	27	25	27
Wet Silver Mines...	6	8	6	8
Yukon Gold Mines...	2	2½	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.....132	140	132	140	
Braden Cop. 7s, new.132	140	135	140	
Chicago Elevated 5s. 95¾	96	95¾	96	
Con. Rubber Tire 6s.	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s.....	60	..	60	
N. Y. City 4½s, '60..	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
N. Y. City 4½s, '62..	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
Western Pacific 5s..	76½	77½	76½	77½

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil.	22½	23	22½	23
700	B.-Am. Tob	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
10	Con. Rub. Tire.	32	32	32	32
500	Man. Transit ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Max. Motors..	2½	2½	2½	2½
25	Max. M. 1st pf.	18½	19	18½	19
30	Max. M. 2d pf.	6	6½	6	6½
500	Mays Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½
150	Sc. Oil of N. J.	377	383	377	383
1,100	Un. C. S. Co..	88	89¼	88	89

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	10	10	10	10
1,000	Bailey	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Beaver Con....	34	34	34	34
2,000	*Big Four	9	10	9	10
250	Braden Copper.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	B. Col. Copper.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
2,500	*Can. Gold S..	12	12	10	10
1,600	*Can. Cobalt..	60	61	60	61
100	Copper M. Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Goldfield Con..	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
2,000	Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	3-16
1,500	*Greywater	6	6	6	6
300	Jim Butler	71	71	71	71
2,000	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝
100	La R. Con.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
1,500	Mon. Tonopah.	95	95	95	95
100	*New Utah B.	50	50	50	50
100	Nip. Mines Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Temiskaming..	14	14	14	14
1,800	*Tom. Merger..	57	57	57	57
150	Ton. Mining...	5 3-16	5 3-16	5 3-16	5 3-16
400	Tularosa	½	9-16	½	½
200	Tuol. Copper..	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	*Wyo. Eagle...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,800	West End Ext.	4	4	4	4

BOND.

$12,000	St. L. P &	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

*Sell cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22½	23	22	23
Atlantic Refining	710	725	705	710
Borne-Scrymser	280	300	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line...	160	163	160	162
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	680	665	675
Colonial Oil	115	130	115	125
Continental Oil	187	192	185	190
Crescent Pipe Line....	56	59	56	60
Cumberland Pipe L..	72	76	72	75
Eureka Pipe Line....	338	344	337	342
Galena-Signal Oil	178	183	175	180
Galena-Signal Oil pf..	137	142	137	141
Indiana Pipe Lines...	126	129	125	128
National Transit	40	42	40	42
New York Transit....	315	320	312	317
Northern Pipe Line..	117	120	118	122
Ohio Oil	132	134	130	132
Prairie Oil & Gas....	425	429	422	426
Solar Refining	265	275	265	275
Southern Pipe Line...	235	240	235	245
South Penn. Oil....	246	248	245	249
S. W. Penn. Pipe L..	158	162	158	162
Standard Oil, (Cal.)..	210	213	204	207
Standard Oil, (Ind.)..	397	400	397	400
Standard Oil, (Kan.)..	410	420	410	415
Standard Oil, (Ky.)..	615	625	605	615
Standard Oil, (Neb.)..	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil, (N. J.).	380	383	376	378
Standard Oil, (N. Y.).	150	155	150	157
Standard Oil, (Ohio)..	297	303	298	305
Swan & Finch	285	295	285	295
Union Tank Line.....	86	88	85	87
Vacuum Oil	186	189	182	185
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Watera-Pierce Oil...	2,100	2,300	2,000	2,200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	137	144
American Cigar pf..	86½	88	86½	88
British-American	23¾	23½	23¾	24½
British-Am., new....	23¾	24¼	23¾	24½
Conley Foil	250	275	280	295
Johnson Tin & M....	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young.....	140	155	140	155
MacAndrews & Forb..	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	210	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. Cig. scrip..	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds.....	240	245	240	245
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products....	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Stock Certs.	82¾	86	82¾	86
United Cigar Stores..	88¼	89	87¾	88
Un. Cigar Stores pf..	110	115	110	115

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop...5	Mar. 15,'15		99½	99⅝	5.25
Am. Loco....5	July, 1915		98½	99½	5.30
American Cot.4½	July,'14-15		97¾	98	6.15
Balt. & Ohio.5	July, 1914		99⅞	100	5.00
Bos. & Maine.5	Feb. 3, '14		..	98	25.00
Bos. & Maine.6	June 2,'14		..	95½	14.25
Brklyn R. T..5	July, 1914		99¼	99⅝	5.80
Ches. & Ohio.4½	June, 1914		98¾	98⅞	5.50
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1915		98⅞	99¼	5.50
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1914		93	95½	12.75
Con. Gas Co..6	Feb.25,'14		100¾	100¾	4.70
Erie R. R.....6	Jan. 8, '14		100	100¼	5.45
Erie R. R.....5	Oct., 1914		99	99⅜	5.20
Erie R. R.....5	Apr., 1915		97⅝	98¼	6.20
Gen. Elec. Co.	Apr.16,'14		5.20%	4.90%	
Gen. Motors...6	Oct., 1915		97½	98¼	6.65
Gen. Rubber.4½	July, 1915		95½	96¼	7.10
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1914		99½	99⅝	5.35
Ill. Central...4½	July, 1914		99½	99¾	4.90
Int. & Gt. N..5	Aug., 1914		96½	97¼	10.25
Int. Harv.....5	Feb.15,'15		99¼	99¾	5.40
Lack. Steel....5	Mar., 1915		94½	95⅜	8.50
L. S. & M. S.4½	Mar.15,'14		99¾	99⅞	4.85
Mich. Central.4½	Mar., 1914		99¾	99⅞	4.90
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1914		98	98	17.75
M., K. & T...5	May, 1915		95¼	96¼	7.50
Mo. Pacific...5	June, 1914		92½	93¼	18.75
M., T. & P...6	Apr., 1915		98⅜	98¾	6.10
N.Y.C.& H.R.4½	Mar., 1914		99¾	99⅞	4.90
N.Y.C. & H.R.5	Apr.,'14		100¼	100	5.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.5	Sept.15,'14		99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.5	Nov. 5,'14		99⅝	99¾	5.30
N.Y.C. & H.R.4½	May, 1915		98¾	99	5.15
N.Y.,N.H.&H.6	May 15,'14		99¾	99⅞	6.25
Lack. Steel....5	Feb., 1914		100¼	100¼	5.40
Nor. Pacific..6	July 9, '14		100½	100⅝	4.85
Pac. G. & E.6	June 25,'14		98⅛	98½	6.70
Seaboard A. L.5	Mar., 1916		97¼	98¼	5.55
So. Pacific....5	June15,'14		99⅝	100	5.00
So. Railway..5	Feb., 1916		98¾	99¾	5.10
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916		97¼	98¼	6.65
State of Tenn.5	July, 1914		99¾	100¼	4.65
U. S. S. R.M.5	Aug., 1914		99½	99½	6.00
Union Typwr.5	Jun. 15,'16		96	97¼	6.20
United Fruit..6	May, 1917		100¾	101¼	5.60
Utah Co. 6	Apr., 1917		98	99	6.35
West. E. & M.6	Aug., 1915		100	100¼	5.85
Western Md..5	July, 1915		95	98	6.30

The followings are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr..4½	Apr., '14-23	5.05%	4.85%	
C. & N.W.eq.tr.4½	July, '14-23	4.05%	4.75%	
Erie eq. tr.....5	Jan., '14-23	5.40%	5.25%	
Hoc. V. eq. tr.5	Aug., '14-23	5.30%	5.00%	
Ill. Cen. eq. tr.5	Aug., '14-23	5.00%	4.90%	
N. Y. Cen. L. eq. tr. 4½	Aug., '14-27	5.10%	4.95%	
Penn. eq. tr.....4½	Apr., '13-22	4.95%	4.75%	
S. A. L. eq. tr.5	Fe.15,'14-'22	5.40%	5	
So. Pac. eq. tr..4½	Mar., '14-23	5.05%	5.00%	

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Cons. Coal.....	95	95	95
15	Cons. Power pf....	109	109	109
258	United Ry. & Elec.	25¼	25⅛	25⅛

BONDS.

$2,000	C.,M.&St.P.g.m.4½s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s....	97	97	97
5,000	Cons. Coal ref. 5s..	86¾	86¾	86¾
4,000	Cons. Coal 6s.....	99	98⅞	98⅞
5,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.....	93½	93⅜	93½
1,000	Cons. Power 4½s...	87½	87½	87½
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s..	40½	40½	40½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.....	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s..	102½	102½	102½
8,000	N. O. Mob. & C. 6s	43	43	43
1,000	Norf. R. & L. 5s..	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s..	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,000	U. R. & E. inc. 4s..	63½	63½	63½
1,000	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s.	84¾	84¾	84¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	230	230	230
2,795	Alaska Gold.....	19½	19	19¼
40	Allouez	31	30½	30¾
1,175	Amalgamated	70½	69¼	70⅜
350	Am. Zinc.....	16½	16¼	16½
25	Anaconda	34	34	34
415	Arizona Coml.....	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Butte-Balaklala	4¼	4	4¼
1,930	Butte & Superior....	28	26½	27⅜
315	Calumet & Arizona..	61½	61	61¾
18	Calumet & Hecla....	400	390	400
50	Centennial	12	12	12
160	Chino	38¾	37¾	38
611	Copper Range.....	33	32¼	32½
270	East Butte.....	10	9⅝	9⅝
80	Franklin	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
10	Granby	70	70	70
50	Hancock	13½	13½	13½
110	Indiana	3½	3	3½
10	Island Creek.....	46½	46½	46½
50	Isle Royale.....	16⅜	16½	16⅜
275	Kerr Lake.....	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16
125	Keweenaw	2⅜	2¾	2¾
985	Lake	5½	5	5
40	Mass Con.....	2	2	2
525	Mayflower	6	5	5⅝
150	Mohawk	38½	38	38¼
40	Nevada Con.....	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
100	New Arcadian.....	1½	1½	1½
50	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
778	North Butte.....	23¾	23	23½
100	North Lake.....	1	1	1
170	Old Colony.....	4	4	4
50	Old Dominion.....	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜
175	Osceola	70	69⅜	70
10	Pond Creek.....	17½	17½	17½
90	Quincy	54½	53	54½
135	Ray Con.....	17½	17¼	17½
100	Santa Fe.....	1½	1½	1½
65	Shannon	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
410	Shattuck	25½	25½	25½
150	Superior & Boston....	2¼	2½	2½
20	Superior	21	21	21
35	Tamarack	26½	26	26¼
60	Trinity	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
50	Tuolumne.....	75c.	75c.	75c.
150	Union Copper Land.	99c.	99c.	99c.
125	U. S. Smelting.....	37½	36⅝	36

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PROPOSALS.

Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under Trust Agreement, dated June 15, 1912, with Southwestern Utilities Corporation, invites proposals in writing, pursuant to Article V. of said agreement for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, issued thereunder, at not exceeding par and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit $100,010.00. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned at its office, 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at any time prior to 3 P. M. on December 2, 1913. Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on December 3, 1913, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on December 10, 1913, on which date interest will cease.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated November 19, 1913.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Dredging," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., December 13, 1913, and then and there publicly opened, for dredging at the Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette, N. Y. Amount available, $15,000. Plan and specification can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New York. H. R. STANFORD, Chief of Bureau. November 13, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.

The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 50 Union Square, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1913, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

CARL HEYE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Wednesday, November 5th, 1913, Edward J. Haney was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.

New York, November 6, 1913.

Z. W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

TO STOP CORNERS ON COTTON FUTURES

Exchange Plans to Store in the South Graded Staple for Delivery Here.

MAY END MANIPULATION

Warehouse Receipt and Guarantee of Grade Will Also Protect Owners and Bankers.

The Cotton Exchange has in process of formation a plan which will do away with the necessity of shipping to New York from the Southern fields all cotton to be delivered on future contracts traded in here. The Exchange maintains at the present time a body of expert examiners of the staple whose business it is to grade every bale received at licensed warehouses in this city. It is proposed to have warehouse depots at various points in the South where this work may be done.

"If this plan can be carried out," said Supt. W. V. King of the Exchange yesterday, "and there is not much doubt but that all difficulties can be met and overcome, it will be a great boon to the trade. It will prevent local corners and manipulation of the market, and it will give to the owners of cotton a reliable guarantee of the grades, thus making it more salable to mills at home, and also for export to any part of the world. It will also make cotton one of the safest collaterals to loan money on, because the bank or banker will know by the warehouse receipt and the guarantee of grade that the cotton is safely stored in an approved warehouse and what its market value is.

"A special committee has been directed by the Board of Managers to study this subject and work out a plan to lay before the Exchange by which this system can be extended. The Chamber of Commerce of Columbia, S. C., realizing what a great benefit this will be to all concerned, has already sent a deputation to the New York Cotton Exchange to assure them of its cordial approval and earnest wish to co-operate in putting into effect such a beneficial plan."

Mr. King pointed out that with the constantly enlarging crops in recent years and the consequent increase of business in contracts, it has become difficult to get a large enough stock of cotton in one place to answer the requirements of the trade. The elimination of corners in the commodity is expected to result from the availability of a great deal of cotton in the active seasons of trading.

PROTESTS LOWEST BIDDER.

But Cooper & Evans Co. Is Overruled on Contract for Elevated.

A protest was made yesterday against the Public Service Commission's award of the contract for the construction of Section 2 of the New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, elevated line to the lowest bidder. This was the firm of Post & McCord, Incorporated, which offered to do the work for $1,672,190.

The next firm to it was the Cooper & Evans Company, which bid $1,692,722.50. This concern has received the construction contract for one of the sections of the new Queens elevated lines, and has been making good progress with its work. Consequently it urged that, considering the closeness of the bids, it should receive the New Utrecht Avenue contract also, and in support of this it alleged that Post & McCord, while experienced in the work of steel construction, lacked experience in the difficult job of putting in the foundations.

The protest was heard by one of the Commissioners and Chief Engineer Craven. The latter pointed out that 90 per cent. of the work on the New Utrecht Avenue line was steel construction, for which Post & McCord were well qualified by experience. So he recommended the acceptance of the lowest bidder. The commission acted on Mr. Craven's advice and awarded the contract to Post & McCord.

$2,250,000 More Gold to Canada.

Yesterday's quota of gold withdrawn from local vaults for shipment to Canada in process of the present movement of the metal in that direction amounted to $2,250,000, making a total for the month of $6,350,000. The American Exchange National Bank took $1,500,000 from the Clearing House vaults, and $750,000 was supplied for other institutions by the Sub-Treasury.

NEW C., M. & ST. P. BONDS.

Missouri Commission Approves 100-Year $470,000,000 Blanket Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The Missouri Public Service Commission to-day granted the application of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for permission to issue $470,000,000 of refunding bonds to take up the entire indebtedness of the system and make a single mortgage. The bonds are to bear interest not to exceed 6 per cent., to run until 2014, and to cover all stock issues, franchises, and equipment on the 10,000 miles of the St. Paul system. The company's statement shows an aggregate of $316,428,200 in outstanding bonds.

The filing of the mortgage alone cost $10,000.

$4,500,000 STOCK FOR $1,805

N. Y. Railways Co. Buys in Old Metropolitan's "Cats and Dogs."

Permission was granted yesterday to the New York Railways Company to purchase certain traction securities which, in the parlance of Wall Street, are known as "cats and dogs." Their face value was $4,500,000, but all that the New York Railways Company was authorized to pay for them was $1,805.

These securities, which are nearly all practically worthless, were once in the possession of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and on May 19 were sold on the Court House steps at public auction by William L. Turner, the Special Master in the traction cases. There they were bought up by J. M. Burnett, and since then they have passed into the ownership of William W. Ladd, receiver for the old New York City Railway Company. To avoid any risk of their ownership giving opportunity to any one to cause trouble to the New York Railways Company, it sought approval of its purchasing them.

Included in the lot were 25 shares of the Aden-Wald Street Railway Company, 100 shares of the Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company, 15,000 shares of the People's Traction Company, 5,000 shares of the Fulton Street Railway Company, 15,000 shares of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railway Company, 7 shares of the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railway Company, $52.73 scrip of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and $20 voting trust certificate of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

There was also a temporary receipt issued by the Central Trust Company on Aug. 26, 1896, for $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Wal & Cortlandt Street Ferry Company, but this the commission did not authorize the New York Railways Company to buy.

MORE ADMIT MISBRANDING.

Two Plead Guilty Under Interstate Commerce Act.

Two more pleas of guilty to a breach of the Interstate Commerce act in misbranding goods dispatched by common carriers in interstate commerce so as to procure the benefit of lower freight rates were entered yesterday. Edwards & Rierdan of 564 Broadway admitted before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court that they shipped artificial flowers as "millinery." They were fined $200. Louis Lekfowitz admitted that he called leather goods "scrap leather." He was fined $500.

These cases were brought as part of the campaign now being carried on by William L. Lloyd, Special Agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, against firms which have made such misbranding a practice.

New Haven Pays $1,498,230 Taxes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—State Treasurer Roberts received to-day from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company a check for $1,458,238.90 in payment of taxes. The amount is smaller by $112,649.66 than last year, the difference being due to the lower market price of the stock.

General Chemical Extra Dividend.

The General Chemical Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock out of the earnings for 1913. The dividend is payable Feb. 2, 1914, to holders of record Dec. 31.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Fifth Avenue Bank is distributing a pamphlet on the income tax law written by Herbert M. Teets of the New York bar.

Procter & Borden and E. Lowber Stokes of Philadelphia have been awarded an issue of $1,008,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh equipment 5 per cent. bonds, Series H, subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission.

Moore, Leonard & Lewis, members of the Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office in the McAlpin.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 25, 1913	199,169
Same day last year	257,365
Total year to date	75,867,902
Same period last year	117,993,326
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.99 +.65
Same day last year	81.73 +.28

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10
Same period last year	85.83 Sept. 30	75.24 Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 25, 1913	4	2¾	2¾	$4.8560	$4.8545	$4.8560
Same day last year	12	3	11	4.8470	4.8455	4.8470
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	12	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8455	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19¼	19¼	800	Alaska Gold Mines	19	19¼	19	19½	+ ¼
7¾	8¼	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
41	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
70¾	70¼	17,050	Amalgamated Cop.	69¼	70½	69¼	70½	+1¾
23½	24½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
127	128	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	128	128	128	128	...
29⅝	29¾	8,400	Am. Can	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+1⅜
92½	93	1,250	Am. Can pf.	92	93¼	92	93	+2
43¾	45	100	Am. Car & Fdry.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
111½	112¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	112	112	112	112	...
38	39	200	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38½	38	38½	+ ½
109	114	20	Am. Express	110	110	110	110	...
21¼	21½	200	Am. Ice Securities	21	21½	21	21½	+1
29⅜	30	100	Am. Locomotive	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
62¾	63	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	63	63¼	63	63¼	+1
99	99¼	179	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	99	99¼	99	99¼	...
107¼	108¼	100	Am. Sugar Refin.	108	108	108	108	— ½
119½	119½	1,615	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	118⅞	119⅜	118⅞	119¼	+ ¼
34	34¼	450	Anaconda Cop. Co.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅛	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜	+ ⅛
117¼	119	235	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117½	117	117½	+ ½
92⅜	93	500	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	93	92½	93	+1⅛
29⅜	30¼	600	Bethlehem Steel	29	30	29	30	+1
68⅜	69¾	10	Bethlehem Steel pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
87	87¼	500	Brook. Rapid Tran.	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	87⅜	+ ⅛
7½	8	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ½
25¼	27¼	100	Butterick Co.	26⅞	26⅞	20⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
16½	17½	200	California Petrol'm	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
48	50½	400	California Pet. pf.	48⅞	49	48⅞	49	...
225⅝	226	5,700	Canadian Pacific	224¾	226⅝	224½	225¾	+1¾
23	25⅛	2,800	Central Leather Co.	24½	25¼	24⅝	25	+1
94	95	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	...
56⅜	57¼	1,320	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¾	57	56⅝	56⅞	+1¼
11¼	11⅜	300	Chi. Gt. Western	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼	...
99½	99½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98⅝	99¼	98⅝	99¼	+ ⅛
131⅜	132	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	132	132	132	132	— ¼
125	126	15	Chi. & Northwest'n	126	126	126	126	...
165	173	20	Chi. & Northw. pf.	173	173	173	173	...
38¼	38⅝	2,000	Chino Copper	37¾	38⅜	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅞
26⅞	27¾	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	Colorado & South'n	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
126½	127	700	Consolidated Gas	126½	127	126½	126¾	+ ¾
66	67½	110	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	67	67	67	67	+1
16¼	17	2,500	Distillers' Securities	16⅜	17	16⅜	16¾	+ ¾
26⅜	26⅞	1,600	Erie	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅝
40½	41½	200	Erie 1st pf.	40½	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅞
138	139	1,045	General Electric	137½	139	137½	139	+1½
72	75¼	100	General Motors pf.	75	75	75	75	+1
17⅝	18	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	18	18	17¼	17¼	— ¼
83	83	200	Goodrich pf.	80½	82½	80½	82½	+ ⅛
124	124¼	400	Great Northern pf.	123¾	124⅝	123¾	124⅝	+ ⅞
32	33	300	G. N. certs.ore prop.	32½	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
44	44½	600	Guggenheim Explor.	44	44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
115	118	50	Homestake Mining	116	116	115	115	...
106¾	108	100	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	+ ⅜
14	14⅝	200	Inspiration Copper	14¼	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	14⅛	250	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅝	700	Inter.-Met. pf.	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	+ ½
...	...	100	I.-M. pf. v. tr.cf.ext.	58	58	58	58	...
100⅜	102	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	102	102	102	102	...
100¼	102	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	+ ¼
17⅜	23	110	Int. Steam Pump pf.	18	18	18	18	...
24⅝	24¾	800	Kan. City Southern	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
84	87	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	80	80	80	80	...
95	98	100	Laclede Gas	97⅜	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+1⅜
7⅛	8	150	Lake Erie & West.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
146½	147	5,100	Lehigh Valley	146½	147⅝	146½	146½	+ ⅜
85	..	50	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	...
65	66	100	May Depart. Stores	65½	65¾	65½	65½	+ ¼
13⅜	15	200	Mer. Marine pf.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅝
46	46½	1,500	Mex. Petroleum	45⅞	46⅝	45⅞	46⅝	+1¼
21¼	21½	100	Miami Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
127	128	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	128	128	128	128	+ ½
20¼	20½	100	M., K. & T.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅜
53	55	200	M., K. & T. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¾
26⅜	26½	600	Missouri Pacific	26¼	27	26¼	26½	+ ½
119¼	119¾	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	121	120	121	+2¼
116¾	117⅜	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	— ⅞
10½	11	100	Nat. En. & S. Co.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
80	84	50	Nat. En. & S. Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
32½	36	100	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	...
12¼	12½	800	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
14⅜	15	900	New Consol. Copper	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
96	96¼	2,035	N. Y. Central	95¾	96¼	95¾	96	+ ⅜
77½	77¾	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	77¾	78½	77½	77¾	+1
26	27	200	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	26	26	...
103⅞	104	200	Norf. & Western	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	+ ⅛
68½	75	100	North American	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
107¼	107½	525	Northern Pacific	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	24½	500	Pacific Mail	24	24½	24	24½	+1¼
109	109⅜	2,000	Penn. Railroad	109	109⅜	108⅞	109⅜	+ ⅜
117½	119	100	People's Gas, Chi.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+1½
5½	7½	600	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	+1
19	19¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal	19⅜	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
87½	88	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	87	88⅛	87	88	+1
152⅜	153	50	Pullman Company	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	...
17⅝	17¾	1,200	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅝
160¼	160⅝	23,700	Reading	159⅜	160¾	159⅜	160⅝	+1¼
84	85	100	Reading 1st pf. ex-d.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
19½	19¾	600	Rep. I. & S.	19½	20	19½	19¾	+ ¼
79⅜	81	500	Rep. I. & S. pf.	78⅞	80	78⅞	80	+1
14⅛	14⅜	500	Rock Island Co.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅝
22¼	23	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+1
15	18	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	15	16	15	16	+2
44	44¾	100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
174	175¾	100	Sears, R'buck & Co.	175	175	175	175	+ ¾
87¾	87⅞	9,300	Southern Pacific	86¾	87⅞	86¾	87⅝	+ ⅝
92½	92⅞	300	So. Pac. tr. rights	92	92	91⅝	92	+1½
21⅝	22	2,000	So. Ry. extended	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
75⅝	76	200	So. Ry. pf. extended	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½
16½	18¾	100	Studebaker Co	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ½
28⅜	28½	425	Tennessee Copper	28½	28½	28⅝	28½	+ ½
112	114	700	Texas Co	113¾	115⅜	112	112	—3½
39¾	39⅝	300	Third Avenue	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅝
104¾	104¾	580	Twin City R. T.	104⅜	104⅜	104	104	+ ⅛
4½	5	200	Un. B. & P. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
151⅛	151⅜	21,800	Union Pacific	150½	151⅝	150½	151⅝	+1½
81⅜	82½	200	Union Pacific pf.	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
54½	55	200	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1½
99¼	99¾	110	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
56⅜	56½	45,000	U. S. Steel	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	56½	+ ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	425	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105¼	105	105	+ ½
48¼	48¾	1,700	Utah Copper	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48⅛	+ ½
35¾	36½	200	Western Maryland	36	36½	36	36½	+ ⅞
62⅞	63½	200	W. U. Telegraph	63	63	63	63	...
264	270	100	West'house A. B.	265	265	265	265	—3
64¾	65	300	West'house E. & M.	65	65	65	65	+1½
88¼	88½	1,200	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	88¼	89¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
111¾	113	100	Woolworth pf	113	113	113	113	— ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 25, 1913	$1,395,000
Same day last year	2,249,000
Total year to date	452,931,920
Same period last year	626,578,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.12 —.02
Same day last year	92.00 —.09

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

City of Tokio 5s		C of Ga Ry con 5s		Gen Elec deb 5s		Pocah C & C 4s
2,000	85	1,000	103½	1,000	101⅝	4,000	88¼
2,000	85⅝	1,000	103	Gen Motors 6s		Nor Pac gen 3s
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1		Cent Leather 5s		2,000	97⅝	1,000	65½
2,000	88¾	1,000	94⅝	Hock Val 1st 4½s		1,000s20f	65½
7,000	88½	1,000	94½	5,000	99½	Nor Pacific 4s	
2d Series		7,000	94⅝	Inter-Met 4½s		1,000	92¾
2,000	87	Cent of N J gen 5s, reg		1,000	73⅜	Ore R & N con 4s	
Palisades Pk 4s		5,000	112⅜	9,000	73⅜	1,000	91¼
5,000	99½	Cent Pac gtd 4s		16,000	73⅝	Ore S L gtd ref 4s	
Va 6s, def, Brown Type & Co ctfs		2,000	90¼	4,000	74	3,000	85⅝
30,000	57½	1,000	90	8,000	74½	2,000	90
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered		2,000	90¼	2,000	74	Pac Tel & Tel 5s	
5,000	95	2,000	90	3,000	73⅞	3,000	96⅝
4s, 1959		gtd 3½s		3,000	73¾	1,000	96¾
9,000	96⅜	1,000	80	14,000	93⅝	Penn 4s, 1948	
4½s, 1960		Chi & Alton 3½s		Ill Steel 4½s		3,000	98¼
6,000	100¼	8,000	55	1,000	83½	Ray Consol 1st 6s	
11,000	100⅜	C, B & Q joint 4s		Iowa Cent ref 4s		1,000	104
4½s, May, 1957		18,000	83⅞	2,000	51½	Reading gen 4s	
3,000	104	22,000	93⅜	Knox & O 1st 6s		9,000	93¼
4½s, Nov., 1957		Ill Div 3½s		4,000	108¾	St L & San Fran Ry gen 6s	
1,000	104	1,000	81¼	Lack Steel 5s, 1913		2,000	84½
2,000	104⅛	Iowa Div 4s		1,000	99½	Ligg & Myers 5s	
4½s, 1963, temp rcts		15,000	96½	Long Isl unifd 4s		1,000	87½
17,000	104	C & E Ill con 6s		2,000	85	Long Isl unifd 4s	
4½s, May, 1017		15,000	103¼	Lorillard Co 5s		5,000	96⅜
20,000	101½	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s		5,000	96⅜	Lou & Nash, Ev, H & N 6s	
4,000s10f	101½	1,000	101¼	Louisv & Nash 1st 4s		1,000	103¼
Am Ag Ch cv 5s		3,000	101⅜	1,000	83⅜	L & N unifd 4s	
1,000	96	1,000	101½	4,000	83⅜	1,000	82¾
Am Smelt Sec 6s		conv 4½s		Manh Ry con 4s		4,000	82¾
2,000	103¼	1,000	101½	2,000	101½	Mer Mar col tr 4½s	
Am T & T col 4s		2,000	101½	3,000	101⅜	3,000	90⅛
7,000	84¾	3,000	101⅜	Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A		Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A	
6,000	84½	Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s		4,000	91	1,000	85½
12,000	84½	14,000s20f	74¾	Mich Cent deb 4s		1,000	85
conv 4½s		1,000	74¼	1,000	84½	1st ref 4s	
25,000	94	1,000	74	M, L S & W 1st 6s		1,000	89¾
11,000	94¼	1,000	73⅞	2,000	100½	Southn Ry gen 4s	
1,000	94	C, R I & P RR 4s		2,000	100⅜	1,000	73⅜
12,000	94	43,000	52	Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s		Texas Co conv 6s	
Am Wr Paper 5s		10,000	52½	2,000	50½	2,000	98½
1,000	75½	5,000	52	7,000	50	Third Av ref 4s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	52¼	adj 5s		2,000	80¼
3,000	71⅝	9,000	52	2,000	88⅜	2,000	80½
A, T & S F gen 4s		11,000	51⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		1,000	74
26,000	92¼	1,000	51⅜	3,000	88⅜	Union Pac 1st 4s	
conv 4s, 1955		C & N W gen 3½s		2,000	88¾	11,000	94⅜
11,000	92⅜	2,000	83	13,000	88½	2,000	94½
conv 4s, 1960		Col F & Ir gen 5s		Mo Pacific 4s		Assets R. 42½	
3,000	93	1,000	90	5,000	64⅜	A, T & S F 1st 4s	
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s		Colo Industrial 5s		1,000	64¾	1,000	97¼
2,000	98½	10,000	78	N Or, M & C 5s		Bald Loc. 3½s	
Atl Coast L 4s		Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s		1,000	43	Do pf. 104	
3,000	90	1,000	91½	10,000	42½	B & O pf. 79⅜	
L & N col 4s		Del & Hud cv 4s		N Y Cent gen 3½s		Batop M. 8⅝	
1,000	87⅞	1,000	97	2,000	81⅛	B Un. 121½	
2,000	88	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s		L S col 3½s		B, R & P. 105⅜	
B & O pr lien 3½s		1,000	69¾	3,000	75½	Do pf. 115	
1,

AUCTION SALES

Furniture—Rugs—Art.

Most Rare Collection of Antique Persian Rugs and Carpets AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. H. Tatarian, a native of Adrianople, has secured these masterpieces during the Turko-Balkan War from the famous mosques and the aristocrats residents of Adrianople. Large Animal Carpets of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, old Ferahans, Lahores, Sinnes, Persian Silk Carpets, &c. Also 200 choice pieces of modern Kisbans, Kermans, Sarouks, &c.

Sale continued by J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer, on the premises, 15 East 35th St. Sale to-day at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and the following days, except Thursday, (Thanksgiving.) Exhibition until hour of sale.

Merchandise.

Peremptory auction sale of a

$15,000 Stock of

desirable medium and high grade

Embroideries, Laces, ALLOVERS, SILK BANDS,

Flouncings and Dress Trimmings, all in the latest designs, consisting of Shadow Val., Tannareef Shadow, Miland, Copy of Real Lace, Filet, Bohemian and Shadow, Miland Shadow, Cluny, English and Irish Val., ranging up to $5 per yard.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell on Friday, Nov. 28th, 1913,
at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom,
8 Greene St., New York, near Canal St.

Notice.—This offering will be put up in suitable lots for retailers, department stores, and manufacturers. For information telephone Spring 4209.

Continuation Sale, commencing with Lot 809, CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auct'r, sells This Day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 26th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-541 Broadway, New York, $100,000.00 worth of

HIGH-GRADE DIAMONDS

AND JEWELRY, the entire stock of a 5th Av. concern, consisting of the very finest Diamond Rings, Signet Rings, Masonic Rings, Tiffany Style Rings, Dimond Earrings, Bracelets, Scarfpins, Diamond Lockets, Diamond Brooches, Charms, Lavaliers, Emblems, Fobs, Loose Stones, and 5,000 assorted platinum mountings.

FOR SALE

Printing Establishment

28x42 Hoe stop cylinder press, two Gordon presses, two motors, type, complete equipments, on premises, 40 West 21st St., Bayonne, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913, at 3 P. M., to highest bidder, in bulk or lots. A. A. Meinliker, attorney, 586 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Assignee Sale.—Entire manufacturers' stock of Silver & Margulis of 133-135 Greene St., near West Houston, will be sold Friday, 10:30 A. M., on premises. Max Schwartz and L. Friend, by Michael M. Welsz, auctioneer.

EVENING GOWNS, DRESSES, TRIMMINGS, Manufacturing Plant,

50-31 Singer machines and tables, 2 motors, blowers, irons, and all fixtures.

Stocks and Bonds.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26TH, 1913,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. AND OTHERS, EXECUTORS, &c., OF CLARK W. DUNLOP, DEC'D.:
The unoccupied Cemetery Lot No. 4, Section 20, Map of Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, N. Y., size 40 by 40 feet.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:
50 shs. Westchester Trust Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
35 shs. International and Great Northern Corporation and $20 scrip.
8 shs. Standard Cordage Co.
4 $50-$75 shs. Guardian Fire Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania.
97 shs. Donoho Oil Co.
21 shs. Holland Building Association.
68 shs. Holland Trust Co., div. 40 p. c. paid.
$5,800 Holland Trust Co., receipts contribution to surplus fund.
50 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
60 shs., Somerset Investing Co. preferred.
PAR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEESHIPS.
5 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
10 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
12 shs. National City Bank.
8 shs. United States Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
200 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
300 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. common.
300 shs. American Can Co. common.
200 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. common.
200 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. com.
100 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. pref.
400 shs. United States Steel Corporation com.
100 shs. Amalgamated Copper Co.
100 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corp'n common.
100 shs. American Linseed Co. common.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
12 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
31 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
200 shs. Union Ferry Co.
100 shs. N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.
23 shs. Sanborn Map Co.
278 shs. Gramercy Park Club.
$15,000 Titusville Electric Traction Co. 1st mtg. 6 p. c. gold bonds.
50 shs. Gainesville Cotton Mills common.
$5,000 Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st mtg. 5 p. c. bonds, 1939.
10 shs. First National Bank, Brooklyn.
1 shs. Lekyl Island Club.
$7,500 Bond and Mtge. made by Wm. F. Wyckoff, covering lots Nos. 40 to 46, inc., on map property Stephen L. Spader in Village of Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y., with assignment.
$3,500 Bond and Mtge. made by Morris P. Coffin to Wm. F. Wyckoff, covering property at Liberty Av., Woodhaven, Queens County, N. Y., with assignment.
175 shs. New York Mortgage & Security Co.
200 shs. Western Maryland Rwy. Co. com.
200 shs. Southern Rwy. Co. common.
50 shs. American Can Co. pref.
50 shs. Southern Pacific Co.
30 shs. Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Central Leather Co.
200 shs. Chino Copper Co.
$5,000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. 4½ p. c. equipment trust ctfs., 1926.
12 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Far Rockaway.
10 shs. First National Bank of Jamaica.
10 shs. Flushing Storage Warehouse Co.
50 shs. Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co.
$7,000 International Industrial Corpn. 6% Coll. Trust Gold Notes, due 1918.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MONTAGUE & GILLET, INC., Bankrupt.

Grotjan, Lobe & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at the Industrial Building, Baltimore, Maryland, on Friday, November 28th, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Court, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fully equipped plant, machinery, tools, raw material, finished and unfinished men's straw hats, &c.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Trustee,
856 Broadway, New York City.
OLCOTT, GREBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 19 West 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, woolens, piece goods, machine heads, electric cloth cutter, power tables, fixtures, &c.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 19 Ludlow St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware used in the manufacture of trunks, suit cases, chairs, chair seats, canes, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMPIRE STATE SUSPENDER Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-541 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of sweaters.

ASA B. KELLOGG, Receiver.
ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

MILLIKEN BROTHERS, INC.—ADJOURNment of Sale.—Pursuant to a decree of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, dated November 10, 1913, the sale of the property of the bankrupt is adjourned to Tuesday, December 2, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to be held at the County Court House of Richmond County, New York, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

SAYS FEDERAL SUIT IS BIG MISTAKE

Government Has Been Tricked in Case Against Jewelers, Asserts Trade Authority.

PRODUCERS WANT A COVER

Under Which Some of Them Can Deceive the Jobbers and Get Cream of Business.

Considerable criticism is heard in local jewelry circles of the recent action of the Government in filing a dissolution suit, on the charge of violation of the Sherman act, against the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association, the National Association of Manufacturing Jewelers, and others. So long a time had elapsed between the Government's announcement that a suit would be entered and the filing of this suit that some members of the trade thought the matter had been shelved. Since it has become evident that the Government is in earnest in the matter, however, complaint is heard to the effect that the national officials are expending their energies in the wrong direction.

"It is like hunting pet lambs with a ten-inch gun," said a well-known member of the trade (who is not a jobber) in discussing the case yesterday. "While real trusts are doing their work practically unmolested and are plundering the public, the Government is breaking into a matter that is of absolutely no concern to the consumer, and one which has no bearing at all on the high cost of living. Prices on foodstuffs may apparently be forced up with serious results to the consumer and without great danger to the combinations back of the movement. Jewelry is a luxury however, and the consumer pays the same price for it, if he is prosperous enough to afford it, regardless of whether the manufacturer sells direct to the retail trade or through the jobber. The fact that this is the question does look like misdirected energy.

"It is a matter of serious moment to the jewelry jobber that the Government has taken the arbitrary position of telling him where he must buy his goods or get into serious legal difficulties. The prayer of the Government in the suit just entered does not say this in so many words, but the spirit of the prayer really can be interpreted in no other way. The Government alleges a violation of the Sherman act in that a number of jobbers have made an agreement not to buy from manufacturers who sell direct to the retail trade, who make use of outlets to the consumer other than the jobber. I will grant that this is technically wrong under the Sherman act, but I maintain that from a moral and business point of view the attitude of these jobbers cannot be criticised. The manufacturer option applies to the manufacturers who have agreed to sell none but the jobbers.

Government Being Used?

"The whole sum and substance of the matter is that the Government is apparently being used to protect a class of jewelry manufacturers that is not needed in this country, and which should be shown so by all honest merchants in the jewelry business. In explaining what I mean by this statement let me say first that the jewelry manufacturing industry of this country is divided broadly into four classes. The first class sells exclusively through the jobbers; the second sells only to the retail trade; the third class is important enough to sell to both the retailers and the jobbers, and to let the jobbers know that it is competing with them for many of the best retail accounts. All these three classes of manufacturers are justified in the position they take.

"But the fourth class is the objectionable class. It is these manufacturers that the jobbers want the right to protect themselves against, and that the Government is seeking to protect through the suit just filed in the Southern District Court of New York. These manufacturers are they who tell the jobbers that they are selling their products only to the wholesale trade, and then dishonestly and deliberately sell them to the cream of the retail trade, on which the jobber is forced to rely for a living. In other words they are exponents of 'dirty' business; men who do not let their right hand know what their left hand does, but inversely from the Biblical command.

"There are many who will say, and doubtless there are officials of the Department of Justice among them, that the jobber is an economic waste, and that he should be eliminated. To these I would answer that if the jobber were not a necessary adjunct to business in a great many lines he would be eliminated without hesitation by the manufacturers and retailers in those lines. The manufacturer would want to finish off the profit now made by the jobber, and it is not hard to see how the retailer would then be forced to buy direct from the producer.

Jewelry Jobbers Neeeassary.

"The jobber is essential in the jewelry business for two important reasons: first, that he makes it possible for small manufacturers, whose invested capital represents millions of dollars in the aggregate, to keep alive in a business way, and, second, that he is constantly augmenting the ranks of the retail trade by starting deserving men in business and carrying them along financially until they are able to stand on their own feet. If jobbers were not enterprises fail, the jobbers often take heavy losses. If they succeed, the jobber's reward is not great, for as soon as the retailer gets big enough to go to the manufacturer with sales direct to the retail trade, he does so without hesitation or remembrance of the house that gave him his start.

"The jobber helps the small manufacturer in this way: no producer of jewelry whose annual output does not exceed $50,000 in value can possibly afford to maintain a selling staff large enough to sell direct to the retail trade. There are many of these manufacturers; some of them make rings, some make pins, and some make novelties. The jobber buys a substantial amount from each of them in the course of the year.

With this collection of goods he sends his road men into practically every small town in that part of the country to which his business is principally confined. With jobbers spread all over the country, this means that practically all of the retail trade of the United States, both large and small, is drummed into by men who sell the small manufacturers' goods. The latter could never hope to get such a representation of their goods on their own accord, because the majority of the orders placed with the jobber on their especial line is too small to pay the selling cost. In the aggregate, however, these purchases through the jobbers are sufficient to keep the small producers' plants in operation during the best part of the year at least. When the time comes for these manufacturers of their own accord, to eliminate the jobber as a waste, they will do so without hesitation. But that time, in my opinion, is a long way off; in fact, I think that it will never come.

Text of Federal Plea.

"Nothing could be more high-handed or unfair than the attitude the Government has taken in its suit against the jobbers. In Paragraph 6 of the prayer of the United States Attorney in the case a provision is made which will be impossible for the jobbers to live up to and stay in business. This provision follows:

That the said defendants, and each of them, and their Directors, officers, agents, servants and employes, and all other persons acting under, through, by, or in behalf of them, or either of them, or claiming so to act, be perpetually enjoined, restrained, and prohibited from communicating, directly or indirectly, with any manufacturer, producer, or dealer for the purpose of inducing such manufacturer, producer, or dealer not to sell jewelry or jewelry products to any person, firm, corporation, purchasing syndicate, or other organization not classified or recognized as a wholesaler or jobber by said Association of Manufacturing Jewelers, or by said National Wholesale Jewelers' Association, or by any other body or person, or in said Black Book or in said Red Book.

"These books, of course, refer to the rating publications gotten out by the Boards of Trade of the jewelry industry. In them are designated the firms which are wholesalers and those which are not, as the facts may be.

"In actual practice this is the way the above provision would work out: A jewelry jobber, being enjoined individually not to restrain trade in the manner outlined heretofore, either directly or indirectly, finds one day that a certain manufacturer from whom he buys goods is selling to the cream of the retail trade. He decides not to buy from him any more. This he has a legal right to do, and when that manufacturer's salesman visits the jobber to solicit an order, he has a right to tell him that he won't buy anything. But, under the injunction, the jobber has no right to tell the salesman why he won't buy. In doing so he would violate the injunction by indirectly communicating with the manufacturer to the effect that the lost business was due to the manufacturer's selling to the retailers, and in this way indirectly inducing the manufacturer to stop selling to the retailers.

Collusion Might Be Charged.

"It might also happen that three or four jobbers would have salesmen in Albany on the same day, and they might all see there a manufacturer's salesman who was drumming the retail stores for business. Without meeting each other, or without knowing that they had all seen the manufacturer's agent, these salesmen might write to their employers and tell them what they saw. Each jobber then, without the knowledge of the other jobbers were doing, would send his account with that manufacturer. Wouldn't it be easy under those conditions for the manufacturer to charge collusion and have the jobbers prosecuted for violating the injunction of the Government? The jobbers would be legally and morally guiltless, but they would have a hard and expensive time proving it, if at all."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE LOCKHART PIANO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, of 615 to 619 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $29,703 and assets of $14,417. The company was incorporated two weeks ago with capital stock of $10,000, and Louise H. Lockhart is President and Treasurer. The debts were contracted by her when she was in business as Lockhart & Co., and were assumed by the company. Among the creditors are Wood & Brooks, Buffalo, $3,667; J. Breckwaldt, Dolgeville, N. Y., $2,918; Courtade & Son, $2,447, and Fairbanks & Co., Springfield, Ohio, $1,862.

JOSEPH AUTIER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Joseph Autier Company, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 153 West Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors: Harry Cohen, $572; Rose Schulman, $85, and William H. Mayer, $5. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $4,000. A petition was filed against the company on Dec. 20, 1912, when the liabilities were $37,364, and a composition with creditors was made at 25 cents on the dollar.

THE RELIABLE WOOLEN COMPANY.—Three petitions were filed within a few minutes of each other yesterday against Fannie Freedman, trading as the Reliable Woolen Company, jobber in woolens and dress goods, 196 Hester Street. The creditors are: Adolph Strauss, $211; Harry Child, $118; Karl Hersha, $118; Jacob Granowitz, $68; H. Abrams, $360; Frederick R. A. Stiefel, $200; Grossman & Goldenstein, $102, and Noschkes & Greenberg, $58. Judge Hough appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver, with authority to carry on the business for ten days. It was stated that she was overrun by creditors and that she had closed up the store, as she did not care to continue business any longer. The liabilities are said to be $28,000 and assets $5,000.

MARIAN AVERY BARRETT of 250 West Eighty-second Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $4,489 and no assets. She has only two creditors, Edward D. Hall, $3,489, deficiency judgment, and Gustave l'Amoreaux, $1,000, legal services. In October, 1910, she bought a four-story dwelling house at 119 West Eighty-fifth Street from Mr. Hall and gave back a mortgage for $30,000. The mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold in July last, leaving the above deficiency.

JENNIE MacBRIDE.—A petition has been filed against Jennie MacBride, dealer in gowns and dresses, 18 West Thirty-seventh Street, by these creditors: Hapf & Daxon, Inc., $538; Joseph Meyer & Co., $367, and H. C. Bastian Company, $367. The liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $2,000.

TOBIAS HERSKOVITZ of 889 Kelly Street, who is a foreman in a clothing factory, has filed a petition with liabilities $1,864 and no assets. The debts are for indorsing notes of Henry Herskovitz & Co., and there is only one creditor, the Plymouth Rubber Company, $1,864.

RATNER & SRAGOW.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Ratner & Sragow, dealers in dry goods and clothing, 1,997 Third Avenue, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $20,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE CHAIR COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Poughkeepsie Chair Company with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable half cash and half in notes. The liabilities were $35,391.

COLONIAL HOUSEFURNISHING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Colonial Housefurnishing Company of 32 West Twentieth Street with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

MORRIS WERSHA.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 23 against Morris Wersha, cloak manufacturer, 208 Sixteenth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 5 cents notes.

ABRAHAM LEVY.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 10 against Abraham Levy, trading business as A. Levy & Co., cloak manufacturer, 208 Greene Street, on a settlement with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

HUSCH, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Herbert J. Dentz, receiver for Husch, Inc., dealer in women's wear, 1478 Broadway, bond $3,000, with authority to continue business twenty days.

WILLIAM WOLFSON.—Judge Hough has appointed Harry Zalkin, receiver for William Wolfson, shoe dealer of 33 Market Street, bond $2,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ammon, Robert A.—C. F. Wigand, $646.
Adler, Julius—A. Stein, $416.
Altman, Herman—P. Hellinger, $342.
Andujar, Antonio and Lucretia A.—W. J. Lachner, $227.
Allison, E. Clare—W. M. Watson, $265.
Anderson, P. Lewis—L. Perrella, $134.
Bardes, John H., and Kathleen Dugan—Cobden & Co., $180.
Brodie, Jacob—J. Hoffmann, $174.
Braun, August—City of N. Y., $242.
Beck, Charles—Same, $242.
Beausmann, C.—Same, $242.
Bender, Charles—Same, $242.
Briggs, L. W.—Same, $242.
Bobbe, Geo. L.—Same, $242.
Butterly, Geo. P.—Same, $242.
Butts, Henry H.—Same, $242.
Butler, Israel—Same, $242.
Brina, Ignatius J.—Same, $242.
Byrnes, Joseph A.—Same, $242.
Brown, James J.—Same, $242.
Bayhe, John M.—Same, $242.
Bretschneider, Louis—Same, $242.
Brenner, Leo—Same, $242.
Bernstein, Morris—City of N. Y., $466.
Bennet, Malcolm—Same, $242.
Byrne, Martin—Same, $242.
Brina, Marcus E.—Same, $242.
Brooks, Philip F.—Same, $242.
Bosshard, Theodore—Same, $242.
Bertraud, Neil—W. J. Dargeon, Inc., $139.
Braunstein, David—J. Litwak, $269.
Bliss, Robert P.—F. Hiker et al., $162.
Ballinger, Albert Le Roy—A. W. Le Roy, $214.
Barrett, Thomas F.—T. J. Hallowell et al., $172.
Barker, George E.—A. D. Carver et al., $628.
Chester, Anita C.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al., $216.
Colety, Francis—C. F. Nagel et al., $427.
Cummings, Alexander—Beseler Oxygen Co., $262.
Cappa, Leo—Runkel Bros., $245.
Davenport, Frank R.—E. C. Keys, $246.
Elsenberg, Jacob D.—Rowe Rubber Co., $140.
Evans, Georgia—New and Beaver Street Corporation, $324.
Feiber, Silas—Home Silk Mills, costs, $207.
Freismith, Franz B.—E. F. C. Burnham, $100.
Feldman, Abraham—R. Stroneky, $122.
Ferguson, Arista M.—Am. Wire Fence Co., $295.
Gerity, Minnie—Aitken, Son & Co., $233.
Goldfelder, David—S. Fassberg et al., $139.
Hageman, Ella M.—G. Robinson, $158.
Healey, Patrick J.—O. Lakin, $1,119.
Same—Same, $105.
Hicks, Robert E.—A. G. Muller, $140.
Heiley, Walter O., and Herbert H. Neale—Bunker Contracting Co., $466.
Jackson, Louis A.—E. Blumenstiel, $322.
Keller, Julius H.—M. G. Cavalli, $264.
Kalisky, Abrahem—H. L. Fordham, $216.
Klapper, Ely—Rock Island Butter Co., $105.
Koehler, William J.—Lowe Motor Supply Co., $105.
Lipkowitz, Jacob D.—J. Conway, $1,485.
Luhetkin, Abraham—Eagle Swiss Embroidery Works, $107.
Lauritano, Terese, and Alida Amabile—J. Zullieger, $5,409.
Leith, Frederick—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $238.
Keller, Julius H.—M. G. Cavalli, $264.
Masants, Louis—F. Kayet, $116.
Mandelbaum, Nathan—Belding Brothers & Co., $204.
Muriel, Madama, or Mme. Fred de Gresca—W. C. Duncan, $342.
McAdow, Charles E.—C. F. Nagel et al., $156.
Minton, Maurice M.—E. G. Marsh et al., $861.
Miller, Sayde C., and Alexander Rossi—E. V. Z. Lane, $174.
Morris, Minnie—S. Lobol, $187.
Mooney, Thomas J.—L. Werthelm Coal and Coke Co., $168.
McLaughlin, Peter F.—Joseph Beck & Sons, $215.
Mohr, Siegfried—C. Klein, $102.
Nave, S. Fritz—E. Tantzetsi, $297.
Navarra, Michael E.—S. H. Pehlivan, $532.
Pelz, Samuel—R. M. Pelz, $120.
Radt, Max—City of New York, $264.
Rosendorf, Samuel M.—E. Bogard, $160.
Rosenberg, Bertha—J. C. Bates et al., $252.
Ross, Jacob B., and William C. Eskins—R. R. Livingston, $127.
Shilvek, Charles, executor, and Theresa Klaban—G. Ertt, $1,776.
Shea, Florence T.—N. Nazarro, $119.
Sternbach, Benjamin, and Jacob Kaiser—L. Leavett, $113.
Specht, Augustus R.—General Pub. Syndicate, $172.
Sampson, Harry A.—M. & S. Cocoa & Chocolate Co., Inc., $130.
Stafford, Bartholomew L.—H. N. Robinson, $118.
Sharp, Le Baron B.—C. H. Weber, $129.
Southack, Ethel V.—William Strathmann, Inc., $203.
Schiessel, Alexander—Eastman Machine Co., $178.
Shanahan, John—W. J. Dargeon, Inc., $124.
Solomon, Lillie—J. C. Bates et al., $317.
Steinfield, Louis—A. Levin, $146.
Smith, Charles F. and Annie M.—E. N. Crosby, $838.
Sullivan, Timothy D., and Samuel Kahn—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $12,578.
Vetter, Joseph—N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co., $106.
Webb, William—I. Rosenzweig et al., $145.
Wilson, William E.—O. B. Thomas, $131.
Wentworth, Estelle—Natlus Auto Service Co., $127.
Wolfarth, Reuben E.—Wardwell & Adams, $416.
Woods, Al. H.—H. B. Smith, $641.
Welch, Rube—J. McCree, $112.
Wawrzyriak, Albert—L. Kopczalska, $582.
Weinstein Real Estate and Construction Co.—Taterka & Hutkoff, Inc., $123.
A. J. H. Brooks, Inc.—E. D. & J. D. Stein, $504.
Dress Maiden Co., Inc.—E. Fitzroy, $342.
Enterprise Desk Co.—Quigley Furniture Co., $261.
Home Painting Co.—A. L. Kass, $980.
Levenson Wrecking Co.—Garden Co., Inc., $532.
Kramer Contracting Co.—Pfotenhauer-Nesbit Co., $1,070.
North Side Coach and Auto Co.—L. Kalgstein, $200.
Normandy Land and Improvement Corp.—F. Kiernan, $152.
Pulitzer Magazine Co., Inc.—Isaac H. Blanchard Co., $1,160.
Pulitzer Magazine Co., Inc., and Walter—Sams, $1,178.
Ruggles-Robinson Co.—C. Coleman, costs, $127.
Standard Fuel Reduction Co.—Cyrus Carrier & Sons, $199.
Tarn Corporation—A. P. Smith Manufacturing Co., $1,550.
Talmudical Institute of Harlem—City of New York, $264.
Whitman Co.—P. Overhage, $263.
Wendell-Lansing Co.—Color Plate Engraving Co., $259.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Local Customs Cases for Trial.

Many protest cases affecting New York importers will be heard by the United States Court of Customs Appeals at the session opening Dec. 2. This will be the last session of the court this year, and it is expected that much important litigation arising under the old tariff will be heard and disposed of in order to clear the calendars in anticipation of the important questions to come before the court under the new law. The cases to be tried cover a wide variety of merchandise.

Complain of Easy Creditors.

Comments are constantly reaching the National Jewelers' Board of Trade in reference to the indulgence shown by many sellers toward delinquent debtors. A little more insistence on the part of sellers, the board says, would prove not only of great benefit to them in overcoming the abuse of long drawn-out payments, but would emphasize to the buyer the great advantage he derives from maintaining his credit by promptly meeting his obligations at maturity.

New Pencil-Sharpener on Market.

The soiled fingers that result from pencil sharpening are, it is said, eliminated by a new device called a "deposit pencil pointer," which was recently put on the market. It is a nickel-plated tool, slightly larger than a pocket knife, and the manufacturers say that it sharpens pencils of any size or of any kind of lead without breaking the point or soiling the hands. The blade of the device cuts with the grain, and may be adjusted easily for light or heavy cutting. It may be resharpened, if desired.

Soft Coal Prices Lower.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today:

"The gradual settling down of bituminous prices to lower levels, which has been in progress for weeks past, still continues to be the distinguishing feature of the trade. The dullness in the spot market remains unbroken.

"The mild weather last week put a decided quietus on the local anthracite trade, which the slightly lowered temperatures of the present week have thus far failed to relieve to any noticeable extent. Retailers who were offering liberal premiums on stove coal a week or ten days ago have withdrawn their offers for the time being."

Federal Bureau to Expand.

Because of the success of the local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Department of Commerce has decided to establish similar branches in other cities. A branch will be opened in New Orleans in about two weeks, and another will be opened in Chicago in the near future. E. E. Judd, who has been associated with the bureau in Washington for several years, has been made a Commercial Agent, and will take charge of the New Orleans branch. Information regarding commercial conditions and trade opportunities in foreign countries will be supplied by all the branches of the bureau.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets advanced yesterday, led by a gain of a cent a bushel in wheat options. Corn closed from ¾ to ⅞c up and oats was firm at a level from ¼ to ⅜c higher than Monday's close. Cotton positions were irregular, ending the day from 11 points down to 1 point up. Provisions were firm and cotton oil was unsteady.

WHEAT.

The Argentine situation was again a stimulating influence in the market and a number of cables were received which indicated more or less anxiety regarding the crop outlook in that country. The Liverpool market was firm early, but eased off at the close. Prices on the Continent were higher and there was general uneasiness on the part of eborts in all the markets. Values here were higher from the start and the close was at about the best for the day with net gains of ¾ to 1c.

The export demand was fairly liberal and sales were reported of 100 loads, part on Monday, including 16 loads of Manitoba, 70 loads of No. 2 hard Winter wheat from Chicago, and 10 loads of durum. Receipts at Northwestern points were larger than last week and stocks at Minneapolis have increased 275,000 bushels during the past three days, while Duluth has gained 140,000 in two days.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, freight, New York export, and 99c, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 97½c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	99 11-16	98⅝	99 11-16	99¼	91⅝
May	99¼	98 15-16	99¼	98⅝	96⅝

CHICAG OPRICES.

December	87½	86⅞	87½	86½	84⅝
May	91½	90⅜	91⅝	90⅝	90⅜
July	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	87⅞	87⅝

CORN.

A bullish feeling also prevailed in the corn market, and prices closed at ⅝c to ⅞c net advance. Shorts were good buyers, owing to indications of unsettled weather and on further fears of congestion in December. The trade became more or less excited on account of a rumor that the Government had placed an embargo on Argentine corn, owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease among the cattle in that country, but a special report from Washington denied this rumor.

In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¼c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¾	69⅞	70⅝	69⅝	47⅞
May	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞	47⅞
July	70	69⅝	69⅞	69	48⅝

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the strength in corn and prices were firmer, closing at a net advance of ¼@2⅝c. Bradstreet's visible supply increased 283,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,108,000 last year.

The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 46@47c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 3, 45½@46c; No. 4, 44½@45c; clipped white, 44½@48½c; fancy clipped white, 47@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38½	37⅞	38	37⅜	32½
May	42½	41⅞	42	41⅜	32¾
July	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was lower at the start, owing to a decline in the hog market and liberal receipts at Western points, but during the day a firmer feeling developed. The close was near the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Wednesday, 30,000. Kansas City received 19,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.92	10.87	10.90	10.90	10.02½
May	11.17	11.07	11.15	11.12	10.15
Ribs—					
January	11.00	10.87	10.97	10.92	10.2½
May	11.20	11.10	11.17	11.12	9.85
Pork—					
January	20.90	20.75	20.90	20.80	19.22½
May	20.90	20.70	20.90	20.77	18.50

COTTON.

The feature of an early break in the cotton market yesterday was scattering December liquidation, which was evidently promoted by the weakness of near months in New Orleans, and the fact that Friday will be the first December notice day in New York. Offerings were gradually absorbed, however, and the market later turned firmer with January and later deliveries selling above the closing figures of Monday, and closing steady at a net advance of 1 to 5 points. December became comparatively quiet when the later deliveries rallied, but remained relatively easy, closing at a net loss of 11 points.

Weakness in Liverpool where the spot demand was less active, and rather bearish overnight spot advices from the South probably accounted for the opening decline of 7 or 8 points, and an already unsettled market was rendered more nervous by the scattering December liquidation. After showing a net loss of 13 to 14 points, with December breaking through the 13 cent level for the first time since the middle of last October, however, the market became firmer on covering and trade buying. Closing prices were a shade off from the best under realizing.

Southern spot markets as officially reported early were generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 13.40 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	12.93@12.97	13.04
December	13.05	12.97	13.00@13.02	13.11
January	12.95	12.80	12.91@12.92	12.02
February	....	....	12.87@12.89	12.98
March	13.03	12.83	12.99@13.00	12.95
April	....	....	12.96@12.97	12.91
May	12.99	12.81	12.94@12.95	12.93
June	12.94	12.94	12.91@12.93	12.91
July	12.88	12.72	12.81@12.82	12.85
August	12.50	12.48	12.55@12.58	12.59
October	11.93	11.93	11.94@11.95	11.96

COFFEE.

To-day is first-notice day for December in the coffee market, and in consequence much of yesterday's business was in the form of evening up the December position. Total sales for the day aggregated 173,500 bags, and of this amount 91,000 were in the form of exchanges, mostly from December to the later positions, which was done at 65 points to May, 40@41 to March, and 85 to July. The undertone was firmer throughout the session and final prices were only slightly below the top, with net gains of 6@12 points.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	9.48@ 9.50	9.36
December	9.50	9.43	9.49@ 9.50	9.41
January	....	....	9.63@ 9.64	9.55
February	....	....	9.75@ 9.77	9.68
March	9.91	9.83	9.89@ 9.89	9.82
April	....	....	10.00@10.02	9.94
May	10.15	10.07	10.13@10.15	10.06
June	....	....	10.23@10.25	10.16
July	10.34	10.29	10.33@10.35	10.27
August

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and Admiralty calendar. 149—Weehawken D D Co v. City of N Y. 169—Hawley v. Yacht Albatross. 45—Rueb v. SS City of Montgomery. 13—Diamond C Salt Co v. Worcester Salt Co. 34—Nat Cash Register Co v. Rauch. 6—Fox v. Mermeistein. 11—Computing Scales Co v. Toledo Computing Scale Co. 17—Lewis v. Julius. 26—Imperial Mach Co v. Smith & McNell's. 33—Moxey v. Met Life Ins Co. 40—First Nat Bank of Akron v. Bureau of Nat Literature. 42—Rot nson v. Postal Life Ins Co. 43—Standard Arbait Co v. Cuminsky. 45—Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co v. Lincoln Elec Co. 46—Mygatt v. Interborough R T Co. 47—Acolian Co v. Wanamaker. 50—Gillette v. Auto Strop Safety Razor Co. 51—Hale v. Arnold. 53—Rateau Steam R Co v. Am Regenerator Co. 54—Rateau Steam R Co v. Am Regenerator Co. 55—Cook v. Auto Fire protection Co. 15—Asbestos Protected M Co v. H W Johns-Manville Co. 16—Amer Car & F Co v. Bettendorf Axle Co. 18—Trienens v. Simpson-Crawford Co. 19—Trienens v. 14th St Store. 27—Helfand v. Bossong. 28—Helfand v. Bossong. 37—Irving Pitt Mfg Co v. Twinlock Co. 41—Anatomik Foot Wear Co v. Coward. 48—Morris v. Interborough R T Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday: 207—Mane v. Erie R. R. 208—Phoenix Construction Co. v. Cornell Steamboat Co.

The court will take a recess from to-morrow until Dec. 1.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohsian, S. Litigated motions. 1—Veit v. Cheek. 2—Halophone v. Mygatt. 3—Continent v. White. 4—Wanamaker v. Towner. 5—Tearle v. Tearle. 6—Cronin v. Nat'l Lith Co. 7—Winters v. Bernheim. 8—Same v. same. 9—Hart v. Equitable Life Ins Soc'y. 10—Standard Dist Co v. Sturm. 11—Matter of City of New York, &c. 12—Rambaud v. Rambaud. 13—Preston v. Barrick Pub Co. 14—Robertson v. Long v. Leland R. R. 15—Jasie v. Ocean Elec Ry Co. 16—Wechsler v. N Y Cons R R Co. 17—Miller v. Miller. 18—Peirce v. Cochrane. 19—Same v. Steel Barrel Co of America. 20—E Mfg Co v. Security Bank. 21—Same v. same. 22—Hugh v. Hugh. 23—Block v. Rosenthal. 24—Matter of Stern, (Weydon.) 25—Porter v. Dobbs. 26—Benz Auto Import Co v. Froehlich. 27—Matter of Neal, (N Y C Police End Fund.) 28—May v. Acker. 29—Silberstein v. Anable. 30—Little v. Nat'l Biscuit Co. 31—Matter of McClellan, (Badger.) 32—Meledin v. Victor. 33—Nat'l Commercial Bank v. Delaware & Hudson Co. 34—Kern v. N Y Telephone Co. 35—Cuddihy Vaccine & Co. v. Nat'l Commercial Bank of Albany v. Delaware & Hudson Co. 37—New Taxicab and Auto Co v. City of New York. 38—Baum v. Myers. 39—People ex rel Raymond v. Steinfeld Co. 40—Fiurlano v. Illinois Surety Co. 41—Marks v. Stolts. 42—Ginsburg v. Klechin. 43—Heidelbach v. Penn Rubber Co. 44—Perlow v. Isaacs. 45—Lazzaro v. Lazzaro. 46—Zyskind v. Zyskind. 47—Borwick v. Donnegan. 48—Horowitz v. Rice. 49—Wolff v. Jacob. 50—Horton v. Belnord Realty Co. 51—Mittledeutsche Private Bank v. Rosenblum. 52—Campbell v. Leissner. 53—People ex rel Ziegenhain v. Ziegenhain. 54—Matter of Grant. 55—Hoyt v. Stoutenberg. 56—Coffin v. Nat'l City Bank. N Y. 57—Matter of Frankel. 58—Matter of La Rue, (Forsyth v. Cameron.) 59—Matter of Booneford. 60—Matter of Barnett. 61—Matter of Helmas. 62—Belfinge v. Draper. 63—Abbe v. Palmer. 64—Ortman v. Bright. 65—Scherr v. Hasbrouck. 66—Gallipoli v. Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co. 67—Guaranteed Mtg Co v. Randrup. 68—Barclay v. Realty Co v. Warner. 69—Johnson v. Johnson. 70—Rot v. Pulitzer. 71—Ward v. Salomon. 72—Yamibenz v. Brooklyn Cooperage Co. 73—Kolb v. Earl. 74—Heyn v. N Y Times Co. 75—Sloan v. Kroeger. 76—Matter of Miller (Connant.) 77—Salmon v. Alpern. 78—Leonori v. Leonori. 79—Same v. same. 80—N Y Trust Co v. Heaney. 81—Mortener v. Nichols Cooper Co. 82—Koch v. Meyer. 83—Wolff v. Horgan. 84—Moran v. Fuller. 85—American Mtg Co v. South Jersey Land Co. 86—London v. Mace. 87—Bergh v. General Reduction Co. 88—Sully v. Tiffany & Co. 89—Katz v. Katz. 90—Symcat v. Northern Bank. 91—Straus v. McDonald. 92—Wade v. Gorman. 93—Blumenreich v. Massoth. 94—Long v. Anderson Auction Co. 95—Harper v. Babcock. 96—Knepper v. Tax Payers Holding Co. 97—Root v. Pulitzer Pub Co. 98—Matter of Cunningham (Gehrmann.) 99—Hollander v. Kaufman. 100—Schwartz v. Frieder. 101—Van Fragg v. Hirsh. 102—Keller v. same. 103—Roth v. same. 104—Rieger v. Stumper. 105—Warsawer v. Hirsh. 106—Stewart v. United Merchants' Realty & imp Co. 107—Same v. same. 108—Giovanni v. Barbee. 109—Same v. same. 110—Peerless Pattern Co v. McClure Pub Co. 111—Central Trust Co v. McQuade. 112—Connelly v. Hebner. 113—Horovitz v. Horovitz. 114—Giannataslo Const Co v. West 184th St Const Co. 115—Kahn v. Fischer. 116—Milligan v. Ideal Motor Car Co. 117—Friedlander v. Friedlander. 118—Hyams v. Hyames. 119—Security Mtg Co v. Turner. 120—Rieser v. Weinstein. 121—Cohn v. Sudcrow. 122—Haberman v. Bogush. 123—Grant v. Canadea Cons Copper Co. 124—City of N Y v. Gallagher. 125—Hartman v. Hartman. 126—Zigler v. Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corp. 127—Eskman v. Eskman Mfg Co. 128—Seraphine v. Seraphine. 129—Albert v. City of N Y. 130—Ettla v. Engle. 131—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Gaynor. 132—Absalom v. N Y Edison Co. 133—Waite v. Shea. 134—Berger Bros Tea Co v. Schleichfahrt. 135—Copeland v. Bennen Realty Co. 136—Stein v. Kronegold. 137—Pirie v. Pirie. 138—Ballyshannon Social Club v. Gallagher. 139—Minaldi v. Minaldi. 140—Cohn v. Cohn. 141—Matter of City of N Y (7th Av.) 142—Roblin v. City of N Y. 143—Matter of Veron & Chait. 144—Matter of Kramer Cont Co (Farber.) 145—Same v. same. 146—Same v. same. 147—Same v. same. 148—Same v. same. 149—Same v. same. 150—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co (Re Kyle.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Undefended divorces: 1026—Tafuri v. Tafuri. 1331—Sellcowitch v. Sellcowitch. 444—Hanly v. Hanly. 1334—Sussman v. Sussman. 1067—Sussman v. Sussman v. Sweatman. 1274—Braun v. Braun. 1282—Cupps v. Capps 1293—Hunter v. Hunter. 1303—Endweiss v. Endweiss. 1320—Deutsch v. Deutsch. 1345—Hutteman v. Huttenman. 566—Conchado v. Conchado. 1004—Kurth v. Kurth. 1347—Rubando v. Rubando. 1278—Teicher v. Telcher. 1352—Harney v. Harney. 955—Lewis v. Lewis. 953—Ebner v. Ebner. 1295—Kwartler v. Kwartler. 1296—Lauber v. Lauber. Preferred causes. 850—Haas v. Haas. 687—Union Est Co v. Adlon Const Co. And call of the general calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Davis, J. Criminal Branch. 1—Charles De Martin. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 2107—Hammerschlag v. Hipfl. 2663—Security Mort Co v. Turner. 1925—Gosnell Mills Co v. Warner Godfrey Co. 1001—Gurvitch v. McMahon. 2307—Maurer v. Auto Tire Co. 2679—Williamsport Radiator Co v. Hewison. 1533—Siegler v. Krchick. 2365—Coleman v. Schutzman. 2654—Slepin v. Heck. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Weeks, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the Trial Calendar of Tort Isaues published under Rule 1 is 2105. Inquest. 112—Slavin v. Borrello. 373—D'Arcy v. Interborough R T Co. 882—Whitnack v. Holswasser & Co. 1282—Di Malo v. City of New York. 1032—Griffin v. Cunard SS Co. 21—Post v. Sharkey. 252—Del Guidice v. Lanata. 926—Semple v. Wanamaker. 935—Hentschel v. Plaza Operating Co. 1018—Bolten v. N Y Cont Co. 484—Forman v. N Y, N H & H R R R. 718—Muhlig v. Rebham. 1041—O'Brien v. Cunard SS Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Donnelly, J. Inquests. 295, 296—Brandt v. Rosen. 652—Koch v. Ev. Pastor. 1629—Traub v. Board of Education. 1321—O'Connell v. Bach. 1330—Perluzzo v. N Y Rys. 4704—Doyle v. N Y Rys. 300—Friendson v. N Y, Albany & Troy Transp Co. 271, 272—Goldmeer v. 1st R'y. 507, 539—Reskirt v. Fisher Co. 1349—Fabletti v. Lyons. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Goff, J. 275—Metzger v. Alphons Custodis Const Co. 1351—McGonigle v. Kindler. 527—Weiss v. Douglass. 274—Weaver v. Joline. 467—Intl Forwarding Co v. Campbell Stores. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Marcus, J. Case on. Edgar v. Fish. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bijur, J. Inquest. 1376—Nies v. Rappaport. 1172—Levy v. Triangle Waist Co, Inc. 804—Spitzer v. Ahearn. 1371—Harnett v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1380—Egan v. Aiken. 802—Devine v. Kohimelr. 4572—Markert v. L I R R Co. 332—Washington v. City N Y. 794—J Seidmen Co v. Robertson. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Ford, J. Case on. Rosenblum v. Rosenblum. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Amend, J. Case on. Sullivan v. Bklyn Union Elec R R. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Gavegan, J. 933—Schlemann v. Musical Mutual Pro Union. 735—Bucelli v. Harris. 775—Helmach v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 776—Same v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 1332—Lehrman v. Siegmao. 1336—Fischerauer v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 741—De Turka v. Bauer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J. 1103—Frank v. Belnord Realty Co. 122—Neu v. Fuller Express Co. 870—Stein v. Nassau Electric R R. 884—Turner v. McClenahan. 875—Esdaile v. Interborough R T Co. 854—Keit v. Forward Assn. 1296—Pery v. Ledlea. 798—Hetherston v. Central Park, &c, R R. 1228—Funke v. Clay Cont & Bldg Matl Co. 1337—Greenberg v. N Y Rys. 1234—Middleton v. Interborough R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Pendleton, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of contract issues published under Rule 1, is 1516. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. 1015—Vreeland v. W Shelton Swallow Co. 101—Fitzgibbon Boiler Co v. City of N Y. 891—Dubois Mfg Co v. Athens Hotel Co. 831—Kohn v. Armour Co. 227—Gardiner v. N Y C & H R R R. 285—Schultz v. Mass Bonding Ins Co. 1319—Emmet v. City of N Y. 72½—Hanson v. Oakland Chem Co. 1068—Sherry v. Federal Terra Cotta Co. 1299—McDermott v. Fletcher. 732—Lowenstein Weller Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 794—McGrath v. Latimer. 795—Same v. Smith. 768—Brown v. McLoughlin. 2439—City of N Y v. Propping. 1714—T J Waters Co v. Peerless Inv Co. 2471—City of N Y v. East Side Dock Co. 1297—Zellilan v. Jas Beggs & Co. 268, 269, 270—Poel v. Hills. 230—Hamilton v. Weiner. 2535—City of N Y v. Indpt 5 and 10 Cent Stores. 2477—City of N Y v. Whitridge. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Philbin, J. 1058—Salomon v. Kohlen. 890—Gailland v. V J Heddon & Sons Co. 277—Lichtenstein v. Jacobson. 275—Ehrich v. Lockhart, Jr. 2574—Barr v. Bacon. 392—Lewis v. Depew. 895—Whiting v. Medbury. 986—Herrmann v. Wolff. 989—Sigl v. Wolff. 920—Salmon v. A Klipstein Co. 80—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 1069—Butler v. Malone. 301—Fragner v. Smith. 135—Lowenstein v. Hargreaves Mills. 1062—Jacobs v. Heinze. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 458—City of N Y v. Moffett. 429—Levinson v. Hanan. 415—Klein v. Morning Star. 335—Union Trust Co v. Colwell. 1098—Stevens v. Blair. 457—McCue, Jr. v. Hughes. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for probate. Ferdinand Cunz, Joseph Sons, Christian B. Hebble, Eliza A. Dunning, Ella Bodine, Isaac Pick, Mary E. Hutchinson, Edward Bolger, Charles Regnault, Underhill W. Smith, Elizabeth Vizethann, Charles H. Carr, Mary B. Griffin.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills. 2090—Anna Moore. 3091—Christian Flick.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Green, J., case on; Part III., La Fetra, J., case on; Part IV., Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finelite, J., clear; Part VI., O'Dwyer, C. J., case on; Part VII., Luce, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 4683—Serrina v. Degnon Cont Co. 4425—Bryant v. Butler. 4730—Manhattan Commercial Co v. W E Lenschtenberg Co. 4699—Wasserman v. Harkovy. 4724—Luongo v. Gauzza. 4721—Drews v. Manhattan Ice Co. 4739—Schiff v. Central Park, &c, R R. 4125—Chasom v. Facber. 4674—Alcamo v. Acker. 4575—Shepard v. Int R T Co. 4682—Leventhal v. Rosenfeld. 4546—Dwyer v. Int R T Co. 4742—Holovice v. Plupenger. 4751—Mackler v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 4759—Ginsberg v. Harmaty. 2850—Schier v. Bradley Const Co. 4579—Sorlza v. Cont Dry Goods Co. 4438—Leoni v. E H R R. 4681—Mercer v. Pendleton. 4656—Costello v. Schnauffer. CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J. 6316—Gallagher v. Anchor Order of Hibernians. 6321—Jackson v. Wulff. 5891—Rosenthal v. Liberman. 6302—Rudloff v. Guercke. 6295—Brill Abrams Co v. Osciuto. 6118—Phillips v. H B Marinelli, Inc. 6138—French-Am Film Co v. Biennan. 6159—Knauth v. Black. 5360—Met Printing Co v. Ismen. 6184—Jefferson Bank v. Slotopolsky. 6272—Rothstein v. Archer. 6281—Henry v. Kurzman. 6338—Conheim v. Hamburg-Am Line. 6371—Greenwald v. Krellberg. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Borden v. Thorpe—Townsend Morgan, State Bank v. Isaacs—Albert P. Massey. Childs v. Baron—Joseph M. Edelson.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S. Kunzig v. Schill—Albert R. Lee esky. O'Kenneth v. Cohen—Jeremiah A. O'Leary. Columbia-Knick Trust Co v. Blanck—Nathan Burkan. Tax Lien Co v. Tourey—Joseph R. Truedale. Sibbald v. Clune—Matthew P. Breen. SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Barber v. Leuchtenburg—George E. Weller. Speranza v. Abbe—Algernon S. Norton.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Norman Realty Co v. Philip Sugarman—Walter B. Walker. George H. Valentine v. John C. Maximus. John C. S. Stimpson. Abraham Rice v. Nellie A. Reilly—Joseph J. Kohn. Emily Loewy v. N Y R E Security Co—Charles L. Kingsley.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J. Litigated motions. 1—Pearsall v. Pearsall. 2, 3—Sandman v. Montauk Steamboat Co. 4—Kauffman v. Wilbur et al. 5—People ex rel Hansen v. Waldo. 6—Conway v. Ghegan et al. 7—Messing v. Standard Varnish Works. 8—Smith v. Jackson Diamond and Drill Co. 9—Lawyers Title Ins and Trust Co. v. Associated Midwood Co. 10—Fuchs & Co v. Lehman et al. 11—Matter of Bachtel or Bartels. 12—Matter of Walsh. 13—Matter of Conklin. 14—Matter of Connor. 15—Spindler v. Luthien. 16—Dunn v. Eppinger v. Russell Co. 17—Klapper v. Klapper. 18—Whittaker v. Swartz et al. 19—Bieg v. Herbell et al. 20—Jaburg v. Pavlowitch. 21—Moneypenny et al v. Holstein et al. 22—Mercuria v. Brodix and another. 23—Matter of Gargan, (Scully.) 24—Pimio and another v. Penna and another. 25—Hart and another v. Klauber. 26—Seal v. Moore et al. 27—Flinnigan v. Forsyth et al. 28—Gugel and another v. Hiscox and another. 29—O'Dea v. O'Dea. 30—Daly v. Daly. 31—Schulhof v. L. Michel Brewing Co. 32, 33—Farrell v. Jordan. 34—Woodrich v. Penn R R Co. 35—Woodrich v. Penn Tunnel & R R Co. 36—Hotel Lucerne and Restaurant Co v. Stripe. 37—Polish Mechanics and Tradesmen's Assn v. Kaszyanski et al. 38—County of Nassau v. Kissam et al. 39—County of Nassau v. Hicks et al. 40—Matter of E 7th St. (Hailev.) 41—Mechanics Bank v. Graham et al. 42—Matter of Olson and another. (Potter.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Carretson, J.; Part III, Manning, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Kelly, J. 4871—Claussen v. B H R R. 1723-1724—White v. Brennan and another. 1727—Van Hovenberg v. City of New York. 1731—Boxman v. B Q Co & Sub R R. 603—McConnell v. Gardner and another. 803—Peredain v. Michel Bwg Co. 1277—Ward v. City of N Y, L H R R, and another. 1628—Lavin v. City of New York. 1120—Holland v. Grangnano. 3586—Borough Const Co v. City of New York. 1641—Wheeler v. Tuttle. 1747—Millner v. B H R R. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 1. Highest number reached on regular call, 1,782.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—Kelly, J. 177—Colyer v. Rich'd K Fox Pub Co. 107—Gerstenhaber v. Silver. 135—Logan v. Donovan. 415—Ross v. Picker. 467—Vernon v. Develop Co of Cuba. 474—Werner v. Leibowitz. 475—Wills v. Wilie. 485—Donohue v. Donohue. The remaining cases marked ready on the call of Friday, Nov. 21, will appear on the day calendar and be called for trial on Monday, Dec. 1, 1913.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Letitice Hall, Patrick Doyle, Marie Carnarele, and Peter Cleary. Accountings of Charles Bacigloupe, V Kohler, William Soderberg, Michael Moran, N Erelman, Rudolph Baumann, J H Bates, Henry Hegeman, James O'Reilly, John Schlegel, Louis La France, Fred Hauck, William Frowhiter, J L McMahon, Ruth Norman, Henry Ruhernell, Barene Infants, Eugene Coyle, Marian Fain, Caroline Infant, Augustus Titus, Elizabeth Haines, Antonio Serrotth, A M Semers, George Hudson, II J Haack, Anna C Haack, Charles Iverobis, Louis Chaison, Joshua Oldfield, Gertrieb Eichle, Benjamin Freier, Charles Feltman, Lou Wintjen, John Pfortner, George Brinkerhoff, Keegan Infants, K Friedlander, Lugi Passarello, R Mannix, John Mooney, John Rooney, Sophia Raub, Jessie Porter, and Thomas Shaw. Contested calendar. Wills of Mary Clausen and Ida M Miller.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Salisbury, J. Thomas Scott, Nicholas Olsen, Charles Bawlaufuna, Harry Bloom, Herman Behman, Augustine Pasquale, and Paul Catrona.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Tiernan, J. Edward Swift, Harry Fay, James Hughes, William Diamond, and William Bailey.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Moore, J. James R Clark, Harry Paskhoff, James McLoughlin, Peter Franco, Rocco Fetto, John Fetto, Edward Hultz, and Thomas Kelly.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 119—Rickard v. Miller. 121—Hanold v. Hannan. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. 124—Bernsen v. Juniper Park Corp. 97—Fischer v. Keegan et al. 108—Days v. Feldman et al. 107—Stanczka v. Nat Sugar Ref Co. 128—Rosco Co v. Lindee et al. 124—Stavrakes v. C I & E Ry Co. 138—Rustman v. same. 110, 111—Haas v. Woods. 131, 132—Ellis v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 130—Niemyjski v. Brewster & Co. 141—Kenaedy v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 120—Krieger v. Hawes. Remainder of calendar passed for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Crane, J. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. 12—Zimmermann v. Klein and another. 101—Sykes v. Long Island R R Co. 120—Cullinan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 145—Finocchio v. N Y & Queens Co Railway Co. 221a—Okuta v. Astoria Heat, Light, and Power Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 245. Remainder of calendar passed for the term.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, J. 834—Miller v. N Y & Stamford R R. 701—Schwaderon v. Westchester St Ry. 704—Goldner v. Union Ry. 749—Lynch v. Samuel. 781—Illulen v. City of Yonkers. 690—Seidel v. Miller. 820—Sirlin v. Hooker. 837—Rockett v. Barnesby. 673—Panicowitz v. Covan. 447—Beeder v. Wise. 726—Kaufmann v. Wartell Co. No other civil cases will be called until the completion of the criminal calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:35|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..5:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:43	6:13	12:10	12:00
Governors Island..	6:10	6:37	12:43	12:00
Hell Gate	8:00	8:27	2:23	1:40

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 25.

SS Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen, Nov. 18.
SS Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 14.
SS Kursk, Libau, Nov. 11.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, Nov. 15.
SS Californie, Vigo, Nov. 10.
SS Kelvinbeed, Barbados, Nov. 10.
SS Ambria, Algiers, Nov. 8.
SS Carl Schurz, Port Limon, Nov. 13.
SS Jos. del Glorgio, Baltimore, Nov. 23.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Nov. 22.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Nov. 22.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 22.
SS Sabine, Brunswick, Nov. 22.
SS Maryland, London, Nov. 12.
SS Maskenogo, Digly, Nov. 21.
SS Concho, Galveston, Nov. 18.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur, Nov. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Kursk	Libau	Nov. 11
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 19
Patris	Patras	Nov. 11
Minnesotan	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 18
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 20
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 21
Comal	Mobile	Nov. 18

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic	Southampton	Nov. 19
President Lincoln	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Wapello	London	Nov. 13
Guatemala	Havre	Nov. 16
Weehawken	Gibraltar	Nov. 13
Prevonia	Malaga	Nov. 14
Christopher	Barbados	Nov. 19
Siddons	Barbados	Nov. 10
Caracas	Curacao	Nov. 10
Oscar II	Christiansand	Nov. 20
Caribbean	Bermuda	Nov. 21
Metapan	Santa Marta	Nov. 18
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov. 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Queen Elizabeth	Cardiff	Nov. 15
Burg. Petersen	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Kura	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Manhattan	Antwerp	Nov. 21
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Nov. 22
Idaho	Hull	Nov. 22
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Anna	Barry	Nov. 15
Tonawanda	London	Nov. 15
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
Manneko	Trinidad	Nov. 22
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 26

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 27. SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 25, SS Barbarossa; at 5 P. M. Nov. 28, SS George Washington, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 1, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 27, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Belvidere, and at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Laconia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 25, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Laconia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 27, SS C. F. Tietgen.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Belvedere; at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Adriatic, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 1, SS Ancona.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

98th St, 127 West, n s, 201.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.8x100.11, five-story flat; executors' sale, estate of Karoline Frey, deceased; to David Dreyfuss for $20,400.

30th St, 25 West, n s, 102.9 ft e of Broadway, 20x98.9, four-story building and stores; executor's sale, estate of Elizabeth Lapaix, deceased; knocked down at $58,800.

6th Av, 3, w s, 30.9 ft n of Carmine St, 20x70, three-story tenement and store; executors' sale; withdrawn; sold at private sale to John J. Robinson; also

2d Av, 381, n w corner of 22d St, 24.3x64, four-story tenement and store; executors' sale, estate of Philip M. Smith, deceased; knocked down at $24,000.

127th St, 457 East, n s, 216.2 ft w of Brown Place, 16.8x100, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to Michael J. Kennedy for $5,800.

86th St, 140 East, s s, 19.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.8x102.2, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $28,000.

112th St, 70-72 East, s s, 26.3 ft w of Park Av, two five-story tenements, each 26.3x75.11; voluntary sale; knocked down at $28,000.

Port Chester, N. Y., 214-218 Irving Av, three-story tenement and stores; assignee's sale; knocked down at $19,000.

Davidson Av, e w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100; voluntary sale; knocked down at $10,400.

Brooklyn—Grand Av, s w corner of Bergen St, 139.7x46.8x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $5,500.

5th Av, 152, w s, 28.6 ft n of 8th St, 26.3x100, nine-story apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and others against W. N. Heard and others; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due, $135,101.97; taxes, &c, $9,738.50; to the plaintiff for $100,000.

Willett St, 90, e s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores and a four-story tenement in rear; Minna Krueder, executrix, against Nathan Bloom and others; H. A. & C. E. Heydt, attorneys; J. M. Guedalia, referee; due, $20,115.24; taxes, &c, $866; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Central Park West, 473-481, n w corner of 108th St, 100x100, two seven-story Melrose apartments; Melrose Realty Co. against Frederick Tench and others; M. G. Holstein, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $10,606.90; taxes, &c, $2,333; subject to first mortgage of $200,000; adjourned to Dec. 3.

117th St, 15 and 17 West, n s, 265.7 ft w of 5th Av, 34.8x100.11, six-story tenement; J. C. Kohn against Selig Falk and others; J. M. Rosenbaum, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,742.14; taxes, &c, $434.40; subject to a prior mortgage of $37,000; to the plaintiff for $38,425.

By J. H. Mayers.

Eldridge St, 135 and 137, w s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 50x100, six-story tenement and stores; Diana Zipser against H. A. Rupp and others; Feiner & M., attorneys; Morton Stein, referee; due, $6,194.90; taxes, &c, $840; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $83,839.90; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Henry Brady.

Pauiding Av, e s, 185 ft s of 214th St, 25x105x irregular; Walter Whewell, executor, against Abraham Shatzkin and others; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; M. S. Levine, referee; due, $493.90; taxes, &c., $65; adjourned to Dec. 2.

By George Price.

White Plains Road, 4,755 to 4,761, w s, 175 ft s of 242d St, w 128 to Richardson Av x115x100x s x e 98x185.3; H. F. Epple against C. J. Reinhardt and others; L. E. French, attorney; Jacob Levy, referee; due, $10,788.05; taxes, &c., $9,550; adjourned to Dec. 2.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings In the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Montgomery St, w s, block front between Water and South Sts, 140x185.10x143x184.10, nine-story building and vacant; David Dows against Wilhelmina Harris and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $104,587.94; taxes, &c., $2,715.

Minetta Lane, 18 and 20, n s, 122.1 ft e of 6th Av, 42.11x70x45.1x70, two three-story tenements; Italian Savings Bank against T. A. Rosson and others; Wayland & B., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $19,874.10; taxes, &c., $235.

By L. J. Phillipe & Co.

Amsterdam Av, 43 and 49, a e corner of 62d St, 100.5x100, two-story store; Solomon Klingenstein, trustee, against 49 Amsterdam Avenue Co. and others; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; L. W. Redington, referee; due, $9,504.06; taxes, &c., $1,902; subject to mortgage of $75,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co..

Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 40 ft s of 204th St, 35.11x398.9 to Valentine Av x30.1x378.11, vacant; Tax Lien Co. against Elizabeth Ruppert and others; William Lustgarten, attorney; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $3,537.41; taxes, &c., $754.25.

By J. H. Mayers.

Mulliner Av, e s, 210.9 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 25x100; Hudson Trust Co. against J. L. Blauss and others; Action 1; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; C. H. Griffiths, referee; due, $1,885; taxes, &c., $159.

Mulliner Av, e s, 185.9 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 25x100; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $2,120; taxes, &c., $159.

Mulliner Av, e s, 160.9 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 25x100; same against same; Action 3; same against same; same attorneys; same referee; due, $2,233; taxes, &c., $166.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 100.2 ft w of Bogart Av, 25.1x165.2x25.1x166.6; same against same; Action 4; same attorneys; same referee; due, $3,390; taxes, &c., $299.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 100.2 ft e of Mulliner Av, 25.1x147.1x25.1x143.6; same against same; Aetion 5; Holm & S., attorneys; C. H. Griffith, referee; due, $3,857; taxes, &c., $219.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 50.1 ft w of Bogart Av, 25.1x144.6x25.1x143.1; same against same; Action 6; same attorneys; same referee; due, $4,240; taxes, &c., $219.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 25.1 ft w of Bogart Av, 25.1x144.6x25.1x146.1; same against same; Action 7; same attorneys; same referee; due, $4,829; taxes, &c., $219.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frsnce, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	7:00 A.M.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Property in Trade for Bronx Flats—Private Dwelling Sales—Augustus A. Low Home on Brooklyn Heights Bought for Apartment Alteration—Big Railroad Deal in Flushing.

No large deals characterized the Manhattan realty market yesterday. In the Bronx, however, and in Brooklyn the volume of business was very good. In Brooklyn additional evidence of the change in the Heights locality from private residences to apartments was shown in the sale of the large dwelling by the Augustus A. Low estate at 156 Columbia Heights for alteration by the new owners into apartments.

In the west Harlem section a corner lot was sold which involved a trade for improved Bronx property. The three story dwelling on the northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street was sold by the Crosby estate. The plot is 18 by 80. It was bought by the Kovacs Construction Company, which gave in exchange the two newly-completed flats at 813 and 817 Faile Street. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Metropolitan Club's Transfer.

The transfer was recorded yesterday of the Metropolitan Club property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 100.5 by 225. It has been held in the name of Charles Lanier and others, and was transferred to Mr. Lanier, John L. Cadwalader, and Henry A. C. Taylor, as joint tenants. The property is subject to a mortgage of $1,500,000.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Private dwellings were an important factor in yesterday's market, several sales being recorded, and one or two others reported pending. On the upper west side Gertrude L. Smith purchased from Mrs. Edwin F. Ward 15 West Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.11. The property, which was held at about $2,000, is located two doors west of the home of Mrs. A. E. Stetson, head of the First Church of Christ Scientist, which occupies the adjoining corner of Central Park West.

Further north on Washington Heights the four-story private dwelling 506 West 142d Street, adjoining Hamilton Place, was sold to an investor. The structure occupies a lot 16 by 100 feet. Emele A. Schulz is the owner of record.

Tenement Property.

John J. Robinson a client of Joseph P. Day purchased from the Phillip M. Smith estate 3 Sixth Avenue a three-story tenement on a lot 20 by 70 between Bleecker and West Fourth Street. The property was scheduled to be sold at public auction yesterday by Mr. Day.

Bronx Borough.

The vacant block front on the west side of Prospect avenue between 166th and 167th Street has been sold by the Hudson Realty Company to the Carmine Cioffi Company. The plot which fronts 200 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on each street, will be improved with five six-story apartment houses. Andrew Cullen negotiated the deal.

D. Holbach has purchased from the Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Company 2,592 Briggs Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 19.6 by 95 feet between 194th Street and East Kingsbridge Road.

A. Mantinband has sold for Isaac Ratman to Annie Epstein the two-family frame house at 3,075 Hull Avenue, on plot 25 by 110 in the Bedford Park section.

A. A. Low Brooklyn Home Sold.

One of the old time dwellings in the choice Brooklyn Heights residential section has just been sold by the estate of Augustus A. Low, and will be remodeled into apartments. It is the four-story house at 156 Columbia Heights, 25 feet front and running through to Furman Street at the corner of Clark Street. The total depth of the plot is 150 feet. The buyers are Edmund H. Mitchell and Alexander R. Carmichael of Brooklyn and they will begin the alteration work at once. Moyer and Marston were the brokers in the sale.

Brooklyn.

Tutino and Cerny have sold for Max Simon to a client for investment the three-story double brick stores and apartments on plot 25 by 100, known as 4710-12 Fifth Avenue.

E. T. Newman, broker has sold the three-story and basement stone residence, 581 Seventh Street, near Prospect Park West, for I. Alkus to an investor for occupancy.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company sold for Mrs. Caroline Pearson to an investor the four-story dwelling 359 Fourth Street.

M. L. McLaughlin has sold the residence occupying a plot 37 by 110 feet, on the southeast corner of Pierrepont and Henry Streets, to Mrs. Flora Howes for $60,000. The original cost of this property was $119,000.

In the south Brooklyn section James D. Gilvarry sold 403 Clinton Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet, for Francis Loughlin to Charles Wilson, who sold his contract to Anthony De Simmoe, 141 Harrison Street.

F. C. Sauter sold 125 to 129 Tenth Street for the Greater New York Savings Bank to a client for investment.

L. I. Railroad Buys 140 Acres.

A tract of 140 acres, bordering on Flushing Creek, has been purchased by the Long Island Railroad from the Flushing Bay Improvement Company. The land is situated on the west bank of the creek, and is in two parcels, extending to the tracks of the Whitestone branch of the railroad. With this purchase the company has acquired all the land between the creek and the Whitestone branch of the railroad and between the Main Street drawbridge.

The railroad has completed plans for the development of its holdings in the district for the accommodation of freight barges and steamers. Along the creek front wharves will be erected. The creek will be made available for commercial use, plans already having been approved by the New York City Dock Department and the United States War Department.

The land was formerly marshy, but much of it has been made available by filling in.

Several streets will be cut through the property and warehouses and industrial plants will be built there.

Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years the store and basement at 663 Fifth Avenue, to be remodeled by Edward Margolies, who recently secured a lease of the dwelling from Marie H. Clemens. A. L. Andrain & Co. are the lessees.

Unger & Watson have leased for Louis Tortora the parlor store at 620 Lexington Avenue to William R. Matier.

Pease & Elliman have leased for O. S. Cockey to F. K. Van Troy the four-story American basement dwelling at 257 West End Avenue, adjoining the corner of Seventy-second Street.

Big Addition to Harvard Club.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau for enlarging the Harvard Club at a cost of $180,000. The present clubhouse, which has a frontage of 50 feet on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, will be enlarged by building on the property acquired some time ago, so that the new building will front 75 feet on Forty-fourth Street and 110 feet on Forty-fifth Street. McKim, Mead & White are the architects, and the addition will conform in general style to the present building.

Alter Ehrich Store Into Lofts.

Plans were filed yesterday for altering the old six-story department store of Ehrich Brothers on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, into stores and lofts. The cost is estimated at $6,000, by Bruno W. Berger & Sons, the architects. Evelyn L. Ehrich and others are the owners.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Theriot Av, e s, 12.71 ft n of Davis St, for a one-story frame shed, 10x10; Raffaele Dinatto, 265 East 153d St, owner; Salvator Nacenrato, 371 East 149th St, architect; cost.....$200

180th St, s s, 125.31 ft w of Hughes Av, for a one-story brick store, 21.10x28; Pasquale D'Auria, 460 East 180th St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$1,000

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

3d St, 238 and 240 East, to four four and five story stores and dwellings; M. S. White and others, 59 Wall St., owners; L. A. Steinert, 194 Bowery, architect; cost.....$8,000

125th St, 327 and 329 East, to a three-story dwelling and shop; G. Walbaum, 258 Broadway, owner; A. Balschum, 483 Willis Av., architect; cost.....$6,000

Grand St, n w corner of Greene St, to a five-story store and loft; P. C. Lawrence and others, 48 East 67th St, owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St., architect; cost.....$7,500

6th Av, w s, 22d to 23d St, to a six-story department store; E. L. Ehrich and others, 1 West 72d St, owners; Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost.$6,000

44th St, n s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, to a five-story club; Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av., architect; cost.....$180,000

Miniford Place, 1,429, to a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8x50; Mrs. Estale De Mar Schell, on premises, owner; Norman Lederer, 1,341 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, from 88th to 89th Sts, —x100 on 88th St and 80.6x— on 89th St x irregular; Eleanor J. Chapman to Metropolitan Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, all title, quitclaim, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

CANNON ST, 61, w s, 27x100; Isidor Silverman to Ignatz Leblang, 49 Clinton St, Brooklyn, mtg $28,000, A. T., Nov. 24; attorney, Charles Schwick, 64 Wall St...$100

HORATIO ST, 17, n s, 16.5x87.6; Jane A. Miller, executrix of Erastus H. Miller, to Queen Mab Co., 60 Wall St, Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,400

SAME PROPERTY; Jane A. Miller, widow, to same, quitclaim, Oct. 27; attorney, same.....$1

HORATIO ST, n s, 115.8 ft w of 4th St, 16.8x87.6; Henriette Garrison and another, executors John Garrison, to same, Nov. 22; attorney, same.....$4,000

VESEY ST, 74 and 78, n s, 41.5x49; Geromina Ronconi to Silvio J. Ronconi, 7 Wegman Court, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 24; attorney, R. K. Prentice, 52 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, e s, 40 ft n of 123d St, 60x100; Mutual Alliance Trust Co. to Isaac Silverman, 530 East 148th St, and another, Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, n e corner of 60th St, 100.5x200; 60th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Charles Lanier and another to Charles Lanier, 30 East 37th St; John L. Cadwalader, 3 East 50th St, and Hy. A. C. Taylor, at South Portsmouth, R. I., joint tenants, mtg $1,500,000, Oct. 29; attorney, Hy. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$1

11TH ST, 363 West, n s, 20x93.2; Lewis S. Burchard, referee, to Herman Reher, 276 West 11th St, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800

27TH ST, 310 East, s s, 37x98.9; John H. Dedine to Hamilton Holding Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $30,000, Nov. 25; attorney, O. H. Sugarman, 149 Broadway.....$1

43D ST, s s, 102.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x100.5; Edgar A. Wix to Morris D. Bowers, 127 West 25th St, (mtg $5,000,) attorney, T. X. Sullivan, 25 Liberty St.....$100

TREMONT AV, n s, 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 125 ft n of Tremont Road, 25x100; Alice Endres and another to Thomas Hamilton, 108 West 45th St, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 14.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anne Jacobs to same, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 16.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,135, w s, 25x100; Hannibal Engeholm and others to Adeline Engeholm, 1,135 Washington Av, quitclaim, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Engeholm to Adeline Engeholm, 1,135 Washington Av, quitclaim, Sept. 4.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. McDonald to Adeline Engeholm, 1,135 Washington Av, Sept. 17, quitclaim; attorney same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Adeline Engeholm to Emanuele Trotta, 1,344 75th St., Brooklyn, (mtg $2,500,) Nov. 24; attorney same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Howard Engeholm to Emanuele Trotta, 1,344 75th St., Brooklyn, Nov. 24; attorney same.....$466

SAME PROPERTY; Emanuele Trotta to William A. Kayeser, 1,711 Pitman Av, (mtg $2,500,) Nov. 24; attorney same.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123.2 ft n of 169th St, 76.9x—; Matilda Monness to Isaac Haft, 86 West 119th St., Sept. 19; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 123.2 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x—; Isaac Haft to Samuel Williams and another, 71 West 113th St, Nov. 22, (mtg $2,250;) attorney same.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 148.7 ft n of 169th St, 51.2x100; Isaac Haft to Samuel Grodginsky, 60 East 93d St, Nov. 22; attorney same.....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 229 and 231, map part Hyatt farm; Adele G. Eschhardt to Mary A. Wellenbuesher, 4,304 Webster Av, Nov. 24; attorney, Titis Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Evelyn Maloney to T. Louis A. Britt, 453 East 57th St, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, n s, 725 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100; Sadie Levy to Hattie Rosenfeld and another, 485 East 140th St, Nov. 21, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Samuel J. Siegel, 38 Park Row.....$1

175TH ST, n s, 118 ft w of Clinton Av, 39.10x90; Lena Hoffman to Lillian Seiniger at Saltillo, Mexico, Nov. 7; attorney, S. Seiniger, 10 Wall St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 97, w s, 25.4x100; Morris Mandelskorn to Fanny Kohn, 35 West 115th St, prior mtg $32,000, Nov. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. E. Klein, 271 Broadway.....$10,000

HAMILTON ST, 10, n s, 17.9x66; James Carreval to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$8,000

HORATIO ST, 17 and 19, n s, 33.4x87.6; Queen Mab Co. to Jennie Currier, 5 West 81st St, and another, executors, Nov. 24, 3 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,400

LENOX AV, 568, store lease; Paul Dubow and another to Max Goldgraben, 586 Lenox Av, Oct. 23, due, &c, as per bond.....$1,150

WORTH ST, 17, n s, 25x100; Frederick Rust to John G. Butler, 15 East 38th St, Nov. 18, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$7,000

1ST AV, 974, e s, 20x94; Christopher Tucius to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Nov. 25, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$2,000

2D AV, e s, 40 ft n of 123d St, 60x100; Isaac Silverman and another to Mutual Alliance Trust Co., 35 Wall St, prior mtg $22,500, Nov. 22, instalments; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$27,500

57TH ST, 537, e s, 92x100; Daniel H. Morgan to Edw S. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y., and another, prior mtg $235,000, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$65,000

9TH ST, w s, 98.9 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x100; Carroll Cunneen to Hulbert Peck, 154 West 92d St, prior mtg $9,000, Nov. 24, due Dec. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hulbert Peck & Sons, 268 West 34th St.....$1,000

11TH ST, n s, 176 ft w of Washington St, 20x93.2; Herman Reper to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

39TH ST, 38 West, s s, 25x98.9; Catherine L. Olcott and another to Lewis Dusenberg, 333 Central Park West, Nov. 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$45,000

71ST ST, 239 West, 18x102.2; Annie M. Warren, jr., to North River Savings Bank, 71 West 34th St, Nov. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

77TH ST, 302 West, 18.9x102.2; Rock Island Improvement Co. to Francis A. Lowe, Lawrence, N. Y., Nov. 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George W. Foren, Far Rockaway, L. I.....$3,600

96TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Catherine Collins to F. I. Schraunne, North Hempstead, L. I., 5 years, Nov. 25; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 55 Nassau St.....$25,000

84TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25.11x102.2; Gus A. Meyer to Elizabeth R. Maas, 201 Hendrix St, Brooklyn, Nov. 22, due Nov. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Manning & B., 350 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$8,000

96TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x 94.10; James Thedford to Metropolitan Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, Nov. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway.....$5,500

183D ST, 552 West, 18.9x104.11; Zane Hughes to Phillips Weeks Estate, 119 West 70th St, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Nov. 25; attorney, J. Clare, 135 Broadway.....$9,500

206TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Alex J. Boyle to George F. Martens, New Germantown, N. J., and another, executors, Nov. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 76.5 ft s of 173d St, 99.11x100x99.11x100.6; Daniel McLean to E. Meredith Arnold, 529 Scotland Road, Orange, N. J., Nov. 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Gusrantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$5,000

ANTHONY AV, 1,554, e s, 25x100; William E. Burkhardt to Max F. Schmidt, 231 Tremont Av, due as per bond, Nov. 21; attorney, Fred W. Fuhrman, 231 Tremont Av.....$1,500

BELMONT AV, s w corner of 188th St, 100x 37.6; Durbar Realty Co. to Edward A. Ridley, Fanwood, N. J., Nov. 25, due as per bond; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St, CITY ISLAND AV, Lots 663 and 664, map of Eliz. R. B. King, City Island, 50x400;; Margaret Zoller to Anna Kraus on Hunters Island, Pelham Bay Park, Nov. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. Fower, 2,758 Walker Av.....$4,000

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 220 ft s of Fordham Road, 32.8x100; Harry J. Douglas to Catherine A. Millard, 1 year, 4½ p. c., Nov. 24; attorney, C. D. Manville, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$2,500

FOREST AV, w s, 260 ft w of Forest Av, 20.8x87.6; Jacob Meyer to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years, 5½ p. c., Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

HEATH AV, 2,888, e s, 20.2x100.7; Julius Brenzinger to Daniel E. Lynch and another, trustees, Rockville Centre, L. I., Nov. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, D. E. Lynch, 2 Rector St.....$4,000

LOTS 640 and 641, map of Lohbauer Park; Frank P. Scirrentino to Kathleen Bland, 455 Clarkson St, Brooklyn, Nov. 25, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St.....$750

LOTS 210 and 211, map of J. S. Wood, Williamsbridge, Section 3; Michelangelo Verini to Nathan Becker, 38 Orchard St, Nov. 25, due May 25, 1914; attorney, J. J. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$1,500

LOT 61, map of Wakefield; Frank Fitzek to Polonia Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 106 St. Mark's Place, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 24; attorney, F. X. Wazeter, 346 Broadway.....$4,700

LOCUST AV, e s corner of 136th St, 220.10 ft to centre line of 137th St x — to bulkhead line; Willow Av, n e corner of 133d St, 206.5x irregular to 134th St; Port Morris Land and Improvement Co to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, Nov. 25, due Nov. 1, 1916; attorneys, Stewart & Shearen, 45 Wall St.....$50,000

MONROE AV, w s, 76 ft n of 173d St, 25x95; Bernard Badanes to Phoenix Tube Co., 182 North 11th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorneys, Kirby & W., 2 Wall St.....$3,000

PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Mary E. Marshall to Waldron K. Post, trustee, Bayport, L. I., Nov. 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$3,500

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 167th St, 50x 100; 167th St, n s, 140 ft w of Prospect Av, 80x100; Adolph Deutsch to Aetna Accident and Liability Co., Hartford, Conn., Nov. 24, prior mtg $118,000, 4 years, — p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,235, w s, 50x100; Amandus Mo... to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Nov. 24, due as per bond.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,135, w s, 25x100; William F. Kayseer to Caroline A. Wheeler, 1,524 Arthur Av, due as per bond, Nov. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

138TH ST, 552 West, 18.9x104.11; Zane Hughes to Phillips Weeks Estate, 119 West 70th St, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Nov. 25; attorney, J. Clare, 135 Broadway.....$9,500

206TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x 99.11; Alex J. Boyle to George F. Martens, New Germantown, N. J., and another, executors, Nov. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

LOT 274, map of Wakefield, Bronx; Louis Pines against Fanny Johnston et al, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100; Emily Loewy against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strauss, Reich & Boyer.

SENECA AV, s s, 123.6 ft e of Hunt's Point Av, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against George G. Graham Construction Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

5TH AV, n e corner of 105th St, 100.11x100; New York Life Insurance Co. against Edward Fagan et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

44TH ST, 109.8 ft e of 2d Av, 26.4x 100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Daniel E. Barry et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Lucy Hardy against John A. Hardy et al, (partition;) attorney, T. M. Simonton.

62D ST, 219 West; Cornelia B. Schwartz against Samuel Liebowitz et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Griscom.

72D ST, 61 East; Telamon Cuyler against Isabelle T. Barton, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Earle & Russell.

113TH ST, 58 West; Daniel J. O'Connor against Simon Ginsburg et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gannan, Seibert & Riggs.

181ST ST, 531 West, and Broadway, 3,860 to 3,866; Moe A. Isaacs et al against Frances Mendham et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Rosalsky.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE ANSONIA

8 rooms, 2 baths, refrigeration, lights, and maid service included. $400 per month.

148 WEST 72d STREET

Duplex apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; studio room 20x30, 27-foot ceiling, $850 per month.

Both are exceptionally high-class apartments. Unusually and most attractively furnished.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Flooded Cellars

From the backing up or overflowing of sewers can be prevented. Consult

Monroe M. Golding

PLUMBER

133 West 65th St.

Tel. Columbus 6227.

EDWD. CORNING, Pres. CHAS. F. BERGER, C.E., V. Pres.

EDWARD CORNING CO

BUILDERS

100 W'm. St. NEW YORK

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

DIRECTORS:

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR

WALDRON P. BELKNAP

10 EAST 33RD ST.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1100

Wanted to borrow $50,000 to $60,000 on bond and mortgage; improved property on Rockaway Beach. Yearly net income from rent nearly $10,000. Liberal commission to agents or attorneys. Address RE-INFORCED CONCRETE, Box B 80 Times Downtown.

SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY

$100,000 for good Second Mortgages. Prompt decisions, lowest fees.

2 HOWARD H. MOSHER, 135 Broadway. 2

(Seconde Exclusively.)

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LIGHT CORNER LOFTS

7,000 Sq. Feet

24th St. & 7th Avenue

N. E. corner

12 story fireproof building, sprinkler system. One freight and two passenger elevators. 6th and 10th lofts. Apply to your own broker or

Wm. A. White & Sons

62 Cedar Street.

West Side.

For Sale

43D STREET

NEAR TIMES SQUARE.

One Plot 75 feet front, another Plot 100 feet front. In the heart of the Theatre and Restaurant District adjoining.

THE GREAT WHITE WAY.

Apply to your own broker, or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,

30 East 42d Street.

FOR SALE.

67TH STREET

(North Side.)

VACANT PLOT, 150x100.5 FT.

(100 FT. WEST OF CENTRAL PARK.)

PERPETUAL LIGHT over church and low buildings.

Ideal site for high-class apartment houses, church, school, sanitarium, public or business building.

One block from Subway and "L." Half block from six car lines and 5th Av. 'bus and 66th St. transverse.

Apply to your own broker, or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 30 East 42d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic Semi-Bungalow

Located on Pembroke Place. Stucco and shingle construction, porches of cement. Large, livable, sunny rooms. Price $9,500, on convenient terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding KEW STATION

15 MINUTES

from Pennsylvania Terminal

OTHER NEW HOUSES, $8,500 TO $22,500. VILLA PLOTS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Full details on application to KEW GARDENS Corporation, John A. Bensel, General Manager of Sales, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone, Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representatives at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day.

The following trains are suggested for inspecting Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:00 (NOON ONLY,) 2:06, 3:00, 3:36, 4:08, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. SUNDAY—8:26, 9:46, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 1:05, 2:08, 3:03, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE OR RENT

Westchester County Hudson River to Sound.

KENNETH IVES & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

7 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6037.

For Sale at Rochelle Park.

House, 9 rooms, 2 baths, garage; all improvements; on plot 75x180; two blocks from railroad station; rent, with option of buying. K. M., box R38 Times

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR HOME

In the country should combine natural and delightful surroundings with accessibility and a pleasant social environment.

I have several houses that offer these and many other advantages. They are located on plots of varying size, and designed to harmonize with their surroundings. They have every desirable appointment, and were specially planned to insure convenient management. If you will suggest the house you have in mind, I shall be pleased to send information regarding those mentioned above which most nearly conform to your ideas. You will not be interviewed by a representative unless you request it.

PAUL V. SHIELDS

129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone 4123 John.

BUNGALOW

Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up to date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Address Bargain, Box 65 Times Downtown.

MODERN HOUSE

(3 baths)

Garage; water views; 22 miles out. Price right.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,

Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Two Lots Taken Under Mortgage,

Size 50x165 feet. Asphalt streets and all improvements in and paid. Will sell at sacrifice. In Long Island City, close to new "L" road. Address Sacrifice, 83 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"The Berkshires of New Jersey"

MOUNTAIN LAKES N.J.

SACRIFICE, $10,000. Liberal Terms

Special price if purchased at once. 11 rooms, 3 baths, stone cellar, huge verandas, private garage, large plot. 51 min. on train to N. Y. City. Hardwood trim, parquet floors; city conveniences. Easy terms. Will send photo and floor plans. H. M. Burns, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

WILL SELL

Dainty Mountain Cottage

for $5,000.

Substantially constructed for all-year-round dwelling. Has seven rooms, tiled bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors and all city conveniences. In Picturesque Residential Park on D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Will make terms to suit. Have photo and plans. Address OPPORTUNITY, P. O. Box 649, New York.

CHOICE SUBURBAN HOMES,

MADISON, N. J. Lackawanna Railroad. Best Commuting Service.

This charming home is located where health abounds. Altitude, views, bracing air, environment, all unexcelled. Fine plot, 50x150. Charming new house, hardwood, heat construction in every detail. All improvements; 2 baths. $6,500. Or 50 feet additional. An Opportunity.

ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 Nassau St., New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE

into a new, seven-room, one-family, steam-heated brick house, $25 to $30; if you want to buy, will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new Subway. Owner, 286 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Little Farms; Big Profits

Only $400 Cash Needed

You can send a money-making crop to market every month in the year when you own one of these splendid 10-acre farms and you can grow two to four crops a year on the same land; owners of adjoining farms now (November) planting crops for Winter market, and clearing $100 to $1,500 and even more yearly from their 10 acres; expert farm superintendent in village tells you free just what, when, and how to plant, cultivate, and market; neat cottage; only one mile to town and short distance to city and famous seashore resort; price only $1,000, $400 cash, balance easy terms; write or call for picture of house and U. S. Government weather reports showing mild Winters and long, delightful Summers; be sure to ask about free transportation to inspect these farms; special inducements now; write at once. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Near City Markets.

$3,100 Buys Equipped Farm.

Steady income right from the start on this fully-equipped 53-acre farm; splendidly located, only 4 miles to city markets, close to station, trolley, on R. R. F. D.; fertile fields for truck and all crops; some muck land; stream-watered pasture for 8 cows, 100 apple, 100 pear, and other fruit trees; $1,000 worth of wood can be marketed; good 2-story house, 3 good barns; if taken now team of horses, 3 cows, poultry, all machinery, tools, household furniture, and crops included, only $3,100, part cash; see photograph and full details, page 7, "Strout's Bargain Farm Bargains," Fall Edition; write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St. and 150 Nassau St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Near 34th Street and Madison Ave.

EXCEPTIONAL LOCATION

A Building near 34th St. & Madison Av, Near Altman's, Vanderbilt Hotel and the Subway.

A five-story building, 25 x 100, that will be altered. Can be leased on attractive terms.

Wm. A. White & Sons,

62 Cedar Street.

6 Story Building

At Herald Square,

34th St., Near Macy's.

Modern elevator building containing Store, Basement and five Lofts, aggregating about 21,700 sq. feet.

Reasonable rental; good lease.

Possession Feb. 1st, 1914.

Apply M. L. & C. Ernst, Owners, 35 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 2940.

LIGHT LOFTS

50x95, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av, L and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental.

DIX BUILDING,

'Phone 561 Chelsea. 116 West 14th St.

LIGHT LOFTS { For printers and m'f'rs, 50x80 and 70x90; reasonable rents. Brokers or office. E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23d St. } ELECTRIC POWER

WHY NOT OWN YOUR FACTORY?

WILL BUILD FACTORY OR GARAGE; WILL SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS, OR WILL LEASE FOR TERM.

SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th St.

22 WEST 4TH STREET,

Store and Basement to Let.

Steam heat, electric light; rent moderate.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

18 WHITE ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.

Size 25x100. Rent Low.

Possession February 1, 1914.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

533 CANAL ST. 541

N.E. Cor. Washington

9-Story LOFT BLDG.

4,500 square feet to a floor.

Fire proof.

All Improvements.

Capacity 250 lbs. to the sq. ft.

2 Elevators.

Excellent Shipping Facilities.

Will rent to one tenant or divide.

WM. S. BAKER,

149 Broadway, Singer Building.

New Factory On Manhattan Island

25,000 Sq. Feet on each floor.

A new building to be built to suit your needs if you are a concern of large financial strength. Rent attractive. Principals only.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

S. E. Cor. Spring & Mercer Sts.

Entire Building Store and Basement Lofts } Modern Building all Improvements

Apply to your own broker, or to

GEORGE T. MORTIMER,

111 Broadway.

Fine Corner Store

IN HOTEL BRESLIN

Broadway at 29th Street.

Apply at Hotel; or to Geo. T. Mortimer, 111 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

200 W. 58th St.

Southwest Cor. 7th Av.

JUST COMPLETED.

An apartment house de luxe.

Open Fireplaces.

Refrigeration.

A Few Suites of

5 & 6

rooms, or larger to suit.

RENTALS $1,600 TO $2,800

There being only a few vacancies, we will make SPECIAL CONCESSIONS to desirable tenants.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

OPEN EVENINGS.

4 & 5 ROOMS

(New Building).

No. 105 West 72d St.

Housekeeping Apartments.

Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.

Agent on premises.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents, Broadway, at 80th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE DORILTON

BROADWAY & 71ST STREET

Magnificent structure. Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 ft. away. Every convenience others have and in addition free electric light and refrigeration. One 8 and one 10 room vacancies at $2,400 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

PATERNO

440 Riverside Drive

North Corner 116th St.

To Sublet

One Corner Apartment

8 Rooms & 3 Baths

5 Rooms & Bath

Regular Rentals $2,000 & $1,050

Concessions

All rooms outside, very large and sunny. Overlooking Drive and

Real Estate

Real Estate at Auction.

SALE OF LAND OWNED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Bryan L. Kennelly, on Friday, November 28, 1913, at 12 o'clock M., will sell at public auction for the City of New York, at the New York Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14 & 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, a certain parcel of land owned by the City of New York, located on East 129th Street, near Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, at an upset price of $28,000.

For further particulars see The City Record.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Newly furnished or unfurnished three-story private dwelling; eleven rooms, three baths; gas or electricity; open for inspection. 151 West 95th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

LOTS ON SUBWAY.

I have a number of lots on subway line in Brooklyn, close to station; one suitable for moving picture theatre; 20 minutes to Park Row; ready to build on now; unusually low priced; small cash payment; easy terms.
Owner, D 291 Times Downtown.

MUST SELL AT ONCE

two-family basement brick house; good condition; fine location on Boulevard S., half block from express station, 4th Av. Subway. ASTER, 314 60th St., Brooklyo.

IF YOU HAVE $500 to invest I can show you a speculative investment proposition in Brooklyn, on lines of new Subway, whereby you can double your money by Spring; money absolutely secured. D 285 Times Downtown.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park station, Brighton, L., ope. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, builder.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Morris Park lot, 25x100, one block from station; $350 cash; $680 on mortgage. Adelman, 61 West 25th St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

ELDERLY WOMAN, in need of money, will sell her 7-room detached house, with all modern improvements; fine blt. cellar, heat, gas and electricity; nice lawn and garden plot; one block from trolley; only 25 minutes' ride; must have $100; balance, $18 monthly; possession at once. Mrs. B. Laton, 43 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY AT GREENACRES, HARTSDALE.

Twenty miles from Grand Central; nine rooms, three baths, steam heat, all improvements; old shade trees; price, $14,000; 10 per cent. cash required.
L. W. PRINCE, White Plains.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME WITH WATERFRONT

rights, only 38 minutes out, can be bought very cheap if bought now; very artistic bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, open fireplace, beamed ceiling in dining and sitting room, beautiful electric fixtures, bedrooms and bathroom white enameled; extensive porch on the sides; finest bathing, boating, and fishing; refined neighborhood; will sacrifice a little cash and $16 a month; title guaranteed. Box R 58 Times.

WILL YOU INVEST $100 to gain $500 at once in a magnificent restricted water front right property? There is nothing to equal this on the North Shore of Long Island; reverses in circumstances demand this sacrifice; only 25 minutes from Pennsylvania station by electric through service. C. METZGER, 71 Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

Two lots, 50x135, Jamaica Av., Long Island City; close to new elevated line; all improvements in and paid; need money and will sell at sacrifice; no agents. Address Quick Action, 61 Times.

$5,300 will buy an attractive suburban home of six large rooms, with all conveniences; half house out; near station; large plot; placed in my hands for quick sale; easy terms. Agent, Room 1,120, 200 5th Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Beautiful wooded hillside bungalow sites facing Riverside Drive at 125th St.; short walk from 130th St. ferry; only $450 each; perfect title; easy terms; other bargains in houses and plots. R. H. Reid Co., Palisade, N. J. Tel. 203 Cliffside.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Now is your chance for cheap acreage; 5, 10, and 20 acre plots; high elevation; good soil; State macadam road frontage; 2¼ miles station; only $200 per acre; terms; only 26 miles New York, Erie Railroad; no agents. J. B. Bloomer, Hillside, N. J.

Cranford houses, $3,000; bungalows, $3,300; limited number; on plot 175x200, $120 cash, balance as rent; sewer, 6cs, electricity, steam heat, open fireplace, beam ceiling; near station; communities 10½c. Shaheen, Cranford, N. J.

House ten rooms, attic room; up to date every way; sunny corner; best of condition; fine piazza and lawn; near cars; $50 per month; free to Jan. 1 to good tenant. R. Ely. Phone Col. 6555.

Handsome, moderate-price homes on large shaded plots, near Fanwood, N. J., railroad station; sold on very easy terms; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency.—Management of property; economical; personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Bettman, 1,122 Madison Av. Phone 1041 Lenox. 2,272 7th Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Owner will exchange equity of $7,000 in a lot, ripe for immediate improvement, located on one of the best business streets in Washington Heights, for a house in Ridgewood, N. J.
Send particulars to
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. Tel. 1132 Cortlandt.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lady going to Europe desires to let her house, furnished complete; silver, glass, china, linen, blankets; great concession made to desirable party; seen any time. 57 East 75th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

Office on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Vacant store wanted between 34th and 59th Sts, 6th and 8th Avs., either side street or avenue; immediate possession; moderate rent. Address S. K., B 39 Times Downtown.

Will purchase or lease, modern garage, six story, 100x100, for special purpose. Special, P. O. Box 251.

Small store or window, Broadway, 34th to 42d St., holiday weeks. Kapitoneff Co., 1,759 Madison Av.

Public Notices

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs Ida Lewis, she having left my bed and board. TOM LEWIS.

Purchase and Exchange.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1253 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2208 Stuyvesant.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry.

250 young, high-grade squab-breeding pigeons from imported Carneaux and Belgium stock. A. D. Brown, 100 5th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

Dalmatian, young male, perfect markings; good home desired; $10. Hassan, 258 West 26th.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Lost

LOST.—A lady's wrist watch, silver case, black leather strap, on New York Central train, between Dobbs Ferry and Grand Central. Finder please return or communicate with H. G. Hunter, Room 201-E, 30 Church St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Between Park Av. and 125th St. and Broadway and Manhattan Av., envelope containing copies of reports; liberal reward is offered for return to address on envelope. Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.

LOST—On Vanderbilt or Park Av., about 6:30 Monday evening, lady's black leather bag, marked "F. W. C." Liberal reward if returned with contents intact to Marbury Hall, 164 West 74th St.

LOST—Diamond and pink sapphire pendant set in platinum at Century Opera House or neighborhood 56th St. and 7th Av. Saturday; reward. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—A pair of tortoise-shell rimmed spectacles, in case, in 10:24 train from Rye last Thursday; reward. Notify M. S. Key, Kirkland, Rye, N. Y.

LOST.—Broadway, between 141st and 145th Sts., small diamond and pearl stirrup; liberal reward. Daube, 676 Riverside, corner 145th St.

LOST—Afternoon of Nov. 24, between 3 Maiden Lane and National Reserve Bank, 165 Broadway. Reward on return to C. H. Bent, 16 John St.

LOST—On train leaving Greenwich, Conn., 9:44 Monday morning, lady's gold watch, with case; liberal reward. Enno Greeff, 334 4th Av.

LOST—Blue enameled bracelet watch, between 34th and 42d Sts. on 5th Av. Liberal reward if returned Fink, 328 Greenwich.

LOST—Metropolitan Opera House, matinee, Nov. 22, lady's umbrella, silver handle; suitable reward. R 29 Times.

LOST—Pearl and diamond oval-shaped brooch. Liberal reward. Mrs. Hull, 27 East 62d St.

IF PERSON WHO FOUND black bag in West 50th St. Monday morning will kindly return same with contents will receive reward. Schmidt, care of Bryant, Jr., 153 West 80th St.

Found.

FOUND—Nov. 7, wedding ring, 137th St. Subway; identify property. Write Y 344 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Sunday morning, from 52 East 74th, white West Highland terrier; answers to the name of Bonnie. Liberal reward if returned to L. V. Fromont.

LOST—Boston bulldog, brindle, white markings, white breast; green collar, brass trimmings; very liberal reward. Return 140 West 64th.

LOST—Small black and tan dog, 00th St. and Broadway; answers to the name of Monty; reward. 6139 Riverside.

FOUND.—Skye terrier on Lexington Av., Monday morning; grey, tan; female. L 121 Times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 124 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

SEVERAL CHEMICAL ENGINEERS to act as selling representatives in Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans; exclusive territory; large line of patented and special machinery used in many industries, including complete plants; representatives to invest $5,000 each; references given and required. L 105 Times.

Exceptional opportunity to buy controlling interest in well-established shirt manufacturing plant; no experience required, as plant is managed by one of the best shirt manufacturers in America; sufficient orders on hand to keep plant busy for many months; about $30,000 capital required. Apply Shirts, Box 300 Times.

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., procured; underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks; no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 1 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin Ireland.

LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000, can buy control in going manufacturing proposition; ready market; enormous return on investment; owner professional man without time for active management; references required. Y 330 Times.

Engineer, chemist, or chemical engineer, with selling ability, to act as local representative of well-known machinery builders; representative to invest $10,000; references given and required. L 104 Times.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN with $10,000 to invest to act as office manager and Superintendent of well-known manufacturer of heavy machinery; references given and required. L 166 Times.

A firm having a national business in patented appliances will take in a partner or one that can invest from $1,000 to $10,000; give reference and address. Y 205 Times.

Wanted—Up-to-date dress and waist manufacturing plant, twenty machines, above 20th St.; rental about $1,200; must be a bargain. Address D 295 Times.

Partner wanted by long-established manufacturer of cardboard specialties; has new, successful invention; $15,000 needed to enlarge plant or start new one. R 60 Times.

Will sell controlling interest woodworking business established eighteen years; fine shipping facilities; near Eastern market. Y 345 Times.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats, newly built; exceptional proposition. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Business Notices.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraphed letters, 500, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 629. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Accountant, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentangled; terms moderate; references.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Having to leave New York I will sublet my 4th floor apartment at 411 West 114th St., Manhattan, nine rooms, 2 baths, good elevator; fine service; four rooms face street and all are well lighted and ventilated; very attractive apartment on most favorable terms; can be seen any time between 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to me in the apartment. Telephone 5630 Morningside. S. Tompkins.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
324-328 WEST 51ST ST.

Very attractive apartments; six, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,

northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.

Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

Two-room apartment, bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; also four and five large, light rooms, facing Central Park; Lenox Subway station; elevator service. 108 West 111th St.

West 77th St.—Manhattan Square Hotel; two rooms, 131st bath; MUST SUBLET AT ONCE; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,
150th 570 West; finest; elevator; Washington Heights; mail chute; four, five rooms; moderate.

Sublet 7 large rooms; bath, electric light; phone day and night; hall elevator service; Consul going to South America. Supt., 77 West 85th St.

80th St., 169 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

38-40 West 98th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath.....$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-166 East 91st St.

924 St., near Park Av.—Top floor of private home; three or four beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

56th, 109-111 East.—Three rooms and bath on ground floor; suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental, including chamber-maid service. Apply on premises.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6363 Lenox.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 127 Parkside Avenue.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $26, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE NEVADA,
76th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 8C. Phone, 984 Columbus.

A few small, respectable families can secure two rooms and bath, fully furnished, private telephone, full service, dining room optional, for $37.50 monthly, at 182 St. Nicholas Av., (119th St.) See Manager on premises.

101ST ST., 241 WEST.—EIGHT ROOMS, TWO BATHS, FURNISHED; TO SUBLET. TELEPHONE 3290 RIVERSIDE, APT. 2 E.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbe, 162 West 72d.

81st.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms; $80. Phone 4998 Schuyler. Weaver.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.
Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

An exclusive list of apartments, $100 per month up; all sections. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Furnished two or three room apartment; price moderate; single man; location about cathedral, Plaza, or thereabouts. R 49 Times.

Adult family want furnished six-room elevator apartment; $50. Responsible, B 37 Times Downtown.

5-9 rooms below 96th St., east side preferred. Limit $75 month. Apply Lelands, 4 West 33d St., opposite Waldorf.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

A.—47 6TH AV.—Handsome steam heated rooms, singly, en suite; table board; references.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

84TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

West Side.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCE.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE.
102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE.
Accommodations unsurpassed; Double rooms, $16; Single, $8; Steam Heated; Superior table; Southerners.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call matches; your advantage.

60TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

71ST, 136 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—10th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Cozy rooms, private bath, all conveniences, home comforts, excellent table, reasonable. Rohter. Telephone 10177 Schuyler.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private telephone; steam heat.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, COZY, COMFORTABLE; REFERENCES.

106-110 WEST 80TH,
THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
can accommodate a few table guests who appreciate pure, wholesome, well-balanced meals with refined surroundings.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; hall room; baths; conveniences.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extensioo bath; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 3371 Riverside.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

97TH AND BROADWAY, (230 West.)—Delightful home for gentleman of refinement; breakfast and dinner; Subway express. Richmond.

113TH, 925 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room; excellent table; refined locality; American family.

122D ST., 416 WEST, (Opposite Morningside Park.)—Attractive, sunny, large and small rooms; nutritious, well-balanced meals; elevator. Kellogg.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable outside room; elevator apartment; references.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man paying guest; large, well-furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
106-108-110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1150-W Main.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two people includes elegantly furnished, electric lighted rooms, with private tiled bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway, 6 minutes from Lackawanna station; take McAdoo tube from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2085—Orange.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Business men; quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $2.50-$7.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-size room, bath; gentleman; reference; $4.50.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

60TH ST., 110 EAST.—Two large rooms, newly decorated; every convenience.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (524.)—Homelike rooms, back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; phone.

MADISON AV.—Will share fine studio apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, with reputable business man. 450 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., (84th St.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; neat; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences, adjoining bath; telephone.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 26TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; adjoining bath, $25 upward; famous private residence. Telephone 8644 Spring.

11TH, 506 WEST.—Furnished room; refined family; no other roomers; references. Pakas.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, very large room; steam heat; phone; reference.

14TH ST., 837 WEST, (Havemeyer Apartment.)—All conveniences; price reasonable. Kenney.

22D, 289 WEST.—Single, double; private bath; electricity, steam; house quiet, select; good service.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; electricity; bathrooms; Summer rates; also suite of rooms.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentlemen; $8.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; small rooms.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Splendid room; bath, steam, electricity; suitable gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid second-floor front; private bath; steam; select house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; board optional. 4899 Bryant.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished alcove room; references.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

63D, 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

66TH, 55 WEST.—One large, comfortable room; southern exposure; refined neighborhood; home comforts.

66TH, 63 WEST.—Steam-heated suites, rooms; private baths; newly decorated; moderate.

66TH, 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms; also front, rear parlor; shower; telephone.

67TH, 347 WEST.—One large, handsome room; southern exposure; beautiful location; telephone.

68TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; highest references.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Commodious room, en suite or separate; private bath; references.

64TH ST., 155 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; worth investigating; Winter rates one-half.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second-story front room, suitable two gentlemen or couple; telephone; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

70TH ST., 186 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, well furnished; private bath optional; $8-$10.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large front room on second floor; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Front, back parlor for doctor or studio; also large room; southern exposure; Subway "L"; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.
Large, small rooms; hot water, heat; private house; gentlemen or married couplee.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Newly furnished front, suitable two, $6. 9087 Columbus. Subway

72D, 243 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful. homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 123 WEST.—Private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L." Subway.

73D, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms one or two; telephone; reference; reasonable.

73D, 271 WEST.—Rooms, one floor, furnished, unfurnished; every modern convenience; excellent location.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references. Telephone Schuyler 1017.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Boston lady's residence; large, attractive room, bath; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electric-light; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room; exceptionally, handsomely furnished; dressing room; refined; moderate.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges. Reasonable to permanent party.

80TH ST., 150 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, adjoining bath; telephone, running water; no other roomers; gentlemen. Barnett.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, light room; running water; handsomely furnished; "L." Lartigue.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; well kept private house; telephone; reference.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; exclusive neighborhood; Subway, "L" references.

86TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished room; telephone; breakfast optional; Subway, "L." Kuntz.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, all conveniences; select, private house; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cheerful room; private bath; select house; telephone.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; "L." Subway; refined home; reasonable; telephone.

94TH ST., 186-138 WEST, (The La Grand.)—Large front parlor; doctor or dentist; single room; excellent meals.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bathroom; refined surroundings. Owner; reference.

95TH, 145 West.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, "L."

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; refined home.

97TH, 40 WEST.—Large furnished room suitable one, two; conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

98TH, 6 WEST.—Warm, light room in apartment for gentleman. Office.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; bath; dressing rooms; strictly private.

101ST, 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house, desirable for man and wife; references.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Trained nurse, seldom home, would share room, adjoining bath; private house; $3; phone, Subway, elevated.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house; telephone; references.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (near Subway.)—Select bachelors, couples; superior table board; references.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom; high-class apartment; business Smith.

108TH ST., 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams, 3802 Riverside.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Two large furnished or unfurnished rooms and bath; overlooking Hudson; near Riverside; electric lights; large closets; furniture of library and bedrooms for sale by parties vacating; private house; telephone; references; near Subway express.

110TH ST.—Lady alone will rent room, near bath and kitchenette, to congenial lady. 225 Cathedral Parkway. Tel. 5242. Apt. 12A, Dawson Arms Apts.

112TH, 535 W., (Hotel Royal.)—One nicely furnished 2-room kitchenette apartment, one 3-room kitchenette suite, one 4-room suite. Manager, tel. 084 Morningside.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

113TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 24.—Desirable room, suitable two gentlemen; lavatory.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; shower, elevator, telephone; vicinity of Columbia University. Lyman.

118TH, 138 WEST.—Two outside rooms, second floor; running water, steam; private family. Redmond.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Manrice.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two single rooms, bath between; exceptional restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 32.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant outside room; elevator, telephone, steam heat. Apply directly to Apartment 51.

124TH, 533 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms; two gentlemen; couple; breakfast optional.

126TH, 60 WEST.—Small private family will rent desirable room to gentleman seeking comforts of well-ordered, refined home. Seen 5-7. Phone 5782 Harlem.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 800 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming-house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BUSINESS WOMAN has two very desirable outside rooms in high-class apartment, vicinity Columbia College, overlooking Hudson River; gentlemen only. Stewart, Y 348 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620 (corner of 139th St.).—Single or double, handsomely furnished room; adjoining bath, with shower; business gentleman; references. Avery.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (corner 115th.)—Parlor bedroom; overlooking Hudson; meals. Apartment 27.

THE CLARKSON.
Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $3.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Restaurant, Call 33 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 841.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms with private family; all modern conveniences. Mrs. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76 (Heights).—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway, $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

GENTLEMAN wants comfortably furnished, heated room, light, running water, between 39th and 45th Sts. and Madison Av. and Broadway; $5; permanent. B 84 Times Downtown.

Two trained nurses, one, two clean rooms, with use of kitchen; no other roomers; west side. 3,383 Broadway.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art, Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers; if under sixteen years of age with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ALSO

CASHIERS.—The services of a number of young women cashiers; those having tube room experience preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, Third Floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in the office of a manufacturing concero located in Manhattan; young lady who has had experience; must be neat and quick in her work; write a good hand; permanent position; hours, 8:30 to 5:30. Apply, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Address M 118 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, Englishwoman for a small family in country; best references required; wages $35. Write for appointment Mrs. B. W. Dudley, Short Hills, N. J.

DESIGNER on waists, with references from a $9 house; good salary; steady position. Fair Waist Co., 05 West Houston St.

FOLDERS and INSERTERS on circular work; also addressers. Apply Ninth Floor, 241 West 37th St.

GRAND OPERA BALLET.—Wanted for grand opera ballet, pretty girls with some experience.
Apply 10 A. M.,
110 East 59th St.

SALESWOMEN.
EXPERIENCED IN RETAIL MEN'S WEAR, REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY; ATTRACTIVE SALARIES. APPLY WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.,
WM. G. WHITE, INC.,
11 WEST 19TH ST., CITY.

SALESWOMAN.—An energetic, ambitious woman, with the tact and ability necessary to approach and interview people, can easily secure a steady income on our Henry and Kipling combination offer. Commissions. Sales exceeding all records. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place. Mr. Mansfield, afternoons only.

TEACHER in school for exceptional children; kindergarten and primary branches; also supervision of daily care of several children; resident position in country; opportunity to learn important specialty. Call forenoon, 10-12 to-day, 1,320 Madison Av.

WILL have a vacancy for two, and probably three, educated ladies Dec. 1. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY: STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES.
V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted. Male

ACCOUNTANT, &c

WHERE CITY NEEDS TIMES SQ. STATION

General Protest Likely Unless Commission Sees Fit to Modify Plans.

CIVIC BODIES MAY ACT

Representatives of Great Property Interests Say That the Problem Is Not a Local One.

Unless the Public Service Commission sees its way to modify its plans for the disintegration of the traffic of the new subways by separating the B. R. T. and the Interborough express stations at Times Square, it will have to face a protest from all parts of the city. Although those who have property and business interests near Forty-second Street and Broadway naturally are especially alive to the misfortune of the adoption of such a plan, it is realized that it is a matter in which every subway traveler is more or less concerned. So the importance of the question is to be brought to the attention of all New Yorkers, in whatever neighborhood they may happen to live.

While two of the large property owners of the city, Robert Goelet, representing the Ogden Goelet estate, and Nicholas Biddle, representing the John Jacob Astor estate, asserted yesterday that there could be no possible question in their minds of the necessity of placing the B. R. T. express station in Times Square north of Forty-second Street, so as to make with the Interborough express station a great traffic exchange and centre, Jefferson de Mont Thompson, President of the Broadway Association, said that he already had written to ask the commission for a formal hearing on the matter, and that, if necessary, he would bring it before the Federation of Civic Associations of the city, which numbers more than twenty-five organizations similar to the Broadway Association and the Fifth Avenue Association.

When Mr. Biddle was seen yesterday about the matter, he said that he was very much surprised to hear that there was any question at this time of the placing of the B. R. T.'s express station at any other place than running north from Forty-second Street under Broadway. Six months or so ago he knew that the Broadway Association and other persons interested had gone into the question thoroughly with the commission, and he had gained the impression that assurances had been given to them that the original tentative plans of the commission for the B. R. T. line would be modified.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Biddle, "that this modification should be made not for the sake of any particular property, but in the interest of the whole city, and in order to provide for proper handling of its complicated traffic problems. It seems to me that the construction of a traffic exchange north of Forty-second Street at Times Square, where the two great lines come so close to each other, is the reasonable and natural thing to do."

Similar views were expressed yesterday by Robert Goelet. He said that he was in the most hearty sympathy with the idea of placing the B. R. T. express station under Broadway, running north from Forty-second Street, as he was especially impressed with the importance of providing some means of connecting the two great new subway systems. Thus, Mr. Goelet said, he believed that the interests of the trade and travel of the city would best be served.

Moreover, he put no confidence in the possibility of effecting any change in the course of the city's traffic by the mere device of placing the B. R. T. express station at the north end of Times Square. Mr. Goelet believes that the congestion of traffic, of which some of the Commissioners who have opposed the modification of their riginal tentative plans have expressed themselves afraid, can be relieved best by creating a centre especially to deal with it at Forty-second Street and Broadway and thus meeting the public demands.

The Broadway Association, which is composed of a large number of the leading merchants and property owners in upper Broadway, has before now thoroughly considered the Times Square situation. Its consulting engineer, H. G. Opdycke, made a special study of the possibilities of the situation for them, and laid before the Public Service Commission his suggestions in the form of a carefully thought out plan. This was taken down to the commission last Winter by a large delegation from the association, and was shown to some of the Commissioners at an informal conference, not, of course, as being a final solution of the problem, but as showing one method of accomplishing the wishes of the men most directly interested.

At the time the association brought the matter up the commission had its hands full with a number of other vital matters concerning the great subway problem. There were many legal details to be worked out and many plans to be drafted by the engineering force on sections of the two lines which necessarily had precedence over Times Square. The association consequently was willing to await the time when the Commissioners would take up their particular suggestion in its order.

It has been, however, a matter of surprise to them that so far no notice has been served on them that the commission actually was engaged in discussing this question, on which they feel so deeply. They realize that whatever decision is arrived at now must be final, and that if five years from now it is plain that a mistake has been made it will be impossible to rectify it. They have considered that a body as representative as they are should have some reason assigned to them for the disregard of their views.

Mr. Thompson wrote, as their Chairman, last week to ask for a public hearing, and is prepared to call a meeting of the association to protest as strongly as it possibly can unless the commission changes its views. Moreover, feeling as he does that people from all over the city visit the Times Square district in greater numbers than probably any other district, except possibly the financial, and that, therefore, the entire community is interested. Mr. Thompson is considering the advisability of bringing the question before the Federation of Civic Associations.

The President of this is Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, and Mr. Thompson is Vice President. Its membership includes representatives of all the important neighborhood organizations of the city. Mr. Thompson said last night that he was certain that it would be impossible for the Public Service Commission to withstand such an expression of public opinion unless it could give some controlling engineering reason against the creation of a great Times Square traffic centre.

EARLE GONE TO ITALY?

First Wife's Lawyers Search Four Liners In Vain for Her Son.

When the Red Star steamship Finland arrived from Antwerp yesterday a thorough search was made among the 396 cabin passengers and 1,116 steerage passengers for Ferdinand Pinney Earle and hiseight-year-old son, Harold, whom he kidnapped from a school near Paris. Henry Wellington Wack, attorney for Mrs. Emma Emilie Fischbacher, Earle's former wife and the mother of the boy, had a representative at the pier to serve Earle with a writ of habeas corpus ordering him to produce the boy before Justice Seabury in Part II. of the Supreme Court. No trace of Earle or the boy was found.

A vain search was also made of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which arrived from Cherbourg a little ahead of the Finland.

It was stated later in the day that Mr. Wack had received a cable message notifying him that Earle had taken the boy to Italy. When Mrs. Fischbacher obtained her divorce the French courts placed the child in her custody.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—While the Red Star liner Marquette was moving up the harbor this afternoon the Supreme Court refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus for Ferdinand Pinney Earle and his son and a female companion, who were supposed to be passengers in the ship. But when the vessel docked it was found that the mud-owned party was not on board. Attorney Wack carefully, but vainly, scrutinized the passengers in the interest of the first Mrs. Earle. The Leyland liner Bohemia was also searched in vain.

ASK WILSON TO CUT MASS.

Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union Sends Him Its Protest.

The Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union has sent a telegram to President Wilson asking him not to attend the Pan-American mass on Thanksgiving. This is their protest:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, Incorporated, comprising societies with an aggregate membership of 4,000 young people, kindly ask you to not attend Pan-American thanksgiving service in the Catholic Cathedral this year, account of publicity given this act of former Presidents by that Church, evidently to show Administration approval. JOHN B. PAYNE, Chairman.

The Washington Ministerial Association first raised objection to the custom, which has been followed for several years.

PRIMARIES CASE CLOSES.

Senator Carroll and Luke O'Reilly to Hear Verdict To-day.

The defense of Senator Daniel J. Carroll, Lawyer Luke O'Reilly, and three others, on trial before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on charges of conspiracy and intimidation of election officials at the primaries in the Fourteenth Assembly District in March, 1912, was closed yesterday afternoon. Senator Carroll did not testify.

District Attorney Cropsey and Robert M. Elder finished summing up late in the afternoon and the trial adjourned for the day. Justice Kelby will deliver his charge to the jury this morning.

Luke O'Reilly, under cross-examination by the District Attorney, did not admit any of the charges made by Thomas P. Owens one of the defendants, who turned State's evidence in the trial. Justice Maddox, Justice Stapleton, and Philip A. Brennan were put on the stand as character witnesses for O'Reilly.

HUNT FOR A $10,000 NECKLACE OF PEARLS

Harry W. Shattuck, Jeweler, Arrested After Holding It on Consignment.

REFUSES TO AID POLICE

Obtained the Pearls on Nov. 4 and Said He Would Find a Purchaser.

Detectives were sent scurrying about the city yesterday in an attempt to find a necklace composed of fifty-four graduated pearls worth more than $10,000. The necklace was the property of Victor A. Picard, an importing jeweler of 141 Fifth Avenue. He turned it over on Nov. 4 to Harry W. Shattuck, a jeweler of 15 Maiden Lane, who said he could find a purchaser.

Shattuck was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Flannelly and Schmidt of the East Twenty-second Street Station on the charge of grand larceny, but although he was questioned for more than an hour and then arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Essex Market Court he refused to tell what had become of the pearls. He was held under $1,500 bail to await a further hearing next Friday. Last night, at the request of the police, the bail was raised to $3,500. Shattuck was unable to put up the bonds and was remanded to the Tombs.

On Shattuck when he was arrested were found pawn tickets which led the police to make further inquiries into his business affairs. One of these tickets showed that $300 had been advanced to him on a pearl at Goldstein's pawnshop, 103 Park Row, and another showed that an unset diamond had been pledged at Simpson's, 164 Bowery, for $350. From what Shattuck said the police believe that the pearl pawned at Goldstein's place was not one of the jewels which composed the $10,000 necklace. Experts who know every pearl in the necklace will examine the pearl at Goldstein's to-day to determine that point.

Shattuck was asked by the detectives what he had done with the necklace.

"Well, if you had given it to anybody you wouldn't say so," was his reply, according to the police.

At another time Shattuck said he had given the pearl to a friend and that he understood it had been pawned. He wouldn't give any clue to help the detectives in their search for the necklace, however, and they were inclined to doubt his story. They are of the opinion that the necklace has not been broken up and that it will be recovered after Shattuck has had a chance to think things over in the Tombs for a day or two.

Shattuck, who is about 50 years old, said he had been in the jewelry business in this city for thirty years. He lives at Sayville, L. I. He obtained the necklace, which weighs 334 grains, and has a centrepiece weighing twenty-four grains, from Picard on Nov. 4 on a consignment which provided that he should return it within three days if he had not found a purchaser. As the days passed, Picard became worried and got in communication with Shattuck.

The return of the jewels was promised, but Shattuck did not put in an appearance until Monday, when he promised to call at Picard's shop yesterday. The importer was suspicious and called in Detective Smith of the Burns Agency. Smith watched Shattuck's home at Sayville all Monday night and followed him to this city yesterday. Then he asked him to come to Picard's shop, where he was arrested.

Shattuck has desk room at the Malden Lane address with another jeweler, H. H. Collard.

GIBBONS ON THANKSGIVING.

Issues Message Calling on Country to Give Thanks for Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons issued the following Thanksgiving message this morning:

"Of all the nations of the earth that are called upon to return thanks to the Giver of all good gifts the United States is among the most conspicuous. We enjoy material prosperity in very marked degree. We are at peace with all the nations of the earth, and we have peace within our own borders.

"It is to be sincerely hoped that our complications with Mexico will in the long run be adjusted, not by the sword, but by the pen and voice, which are mightier than the sword."

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Velour $3.00 instead of $5.00

Once more Truly Warner has gotten the jump on all other hatters by his introduction of the new drooped brim Velour Hats at $3.00.

These new Velours are not only $2.00 less than Velours of their quality shown elsewhere, but they are made in that new smart drooped brim style that no other hatter can furnish you with. At least not yet. No doubt you will see drooped brim Velours shown by the $5.00 hatters now that Truly Warner has led the way. You will find the new Velours with smart silk or Puggaree scarf bands at any of the Truly Warner 12 Greater New York Stores.

Stores everywhere. Address all mail orders to Wholesale Dept., 811 B'way, N. Y.

TO TRY NEW POLICE SIGNAL.

West Thirtieth Street Patrolmen to Make the Tests.

Police Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday that the Twenty-third Precinct, with headquarters on West Thirtieth Street, would be the scene of a trial of a new system of police signaling. The system was designed by experts of the telephone company and the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to make it possible for the station house Lieutenant to get into quick communication with the men on post, who can now be reached only when they call up from police telephone boxes or are found by roundsmen.

The system contemplates the removal of all signal boxes from the sides of buildings and their being mounted on separate posts at the curb line. Each signal box is to be surmounted with a signal bell, which will ring until the patrolman on post opens the box, and at night by a green lamp which will be electrically illuminated until the call is answered. These signal boxes will be tried on twenty-eight fixed posts in the Twenty-third Precinct. If successful, it was said yesterday, the plan will be extended throughout the city.

White House Hears Boston Chimes.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The chimes of the Old North Church were rung to-day in honor of the Wilson-Sayre wedding, and a direct telephone wire was arranged so that the notes were clearly audible in the White House. Dr. Albert H. Nicholls, President of the Boston Guild of Chime Ringers, supervised the ringing.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque GIRLS FROM STARLAND Mat. To-day

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Eddie Foy and 7 Little Foys, Wallace McCutcheon & Vera Maxwell & 12 others.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. 35 West 23d St. Major MITCHEL. Dunninger, the Mysterious. CINEMATOGRAPH. Concerts.

ACADEMY of Music, 14 St. Irv'g Pl. Mat. Daily | "LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW."

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. | LIBERTY BURLESQUE GIRLS

ELTINGE West 42 St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONGACRE 48th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Popular Mat. T'day, 50c to $1.50. ADELE EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY

ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 57 St., n'r 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Last Time. "THE MIDNIGHT GIRL." To-mor'w MATINEE EVENING Ad. Philipp & Co.

IN 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., Brook Ave. 25c to $1. Mts. T'day, Thurs. & Sat. THE INNER SHRINE

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Jack Norworth, Adele Ritchie Jas. & Bonnie Thornton; Valerie Bergere&Co.&6 big Acts.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Seymour Brown & Co., "The Green Beetle." Mary Elizabeth, Clark & Verdi, others.

UNION SQ. DAILY MAT. 25c | Bickel & Watson; Imhoff, Conn & Coreene; Herron & Gaylord; Fagan & Byron, ors.

HARLEM 125 St. 1 Ave. OPERA HOUSE. | Premier Stock Co. in "THE PRICE." Daily Mat. 10-25 Ev. 15-50c

PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25,50,75c, $1, $1.50. Daily Mat. 25,50&75c | OLGA PETROVA, RALPH HERZ, RAY COX, MARVELOUS MANCHURIANS, ROBERT T. HAINES & 6 other Big Acts.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Friday Aft., Nov. 28, at 2:30. Carnegie Hall. Soloist, Henri Leon Le Roy Clarinet. CLASSIC PROGRAMME. Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., at 2:15. LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. T'day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. | EVA DAVENPORT | CHRISTINE NELSEN, Bird Millman, Claude and Fannie Usher, Will Ward. & Matinee Girls, 6 others.

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. | A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT THE LITTLEST PRICES 12 BIG ACTS.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. HERE ALL WEEK! ZELAYA Son of ex-President of Nicaragua. Now Sought in New York. PRICES 10-15-25c.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 9th, at 3. 3d Piano Recital JOSEF HOFMANN. All Chopin Program. (STEINWAY PIANO.) Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. M'n'g't Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Dec. 1, 8:15. FIRST OF THREE CONCERTS by FLONZALEY QUARTETTE. 50c. to $2. Series $1.50 to $5. Charlton Mgt.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 28th, at 8:15. Concert by EDWIN GRASSE. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. SUTORIUS & CO.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Matinee To-day at 2, 25c. to $1.00. This Week and Next Mon., "THAIS." Extra Mat. Thurs., "International Ballet." with "Hansel and Gretel"

OPERA TICKET OFFICE. | Seats for Caruso in "Manon" and all Operas. 1431 Broadway. Entrance on 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. bought and sold. Choice seats for Army and Navy Football Game bought, sold, and exchanged.

Opera & Theatre Tickets | Choice Seats all Operas. Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Phone 4190 Greeley. Army & Navy Football Game.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS | Seats All Operas & Theatres. KAUFMANN TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1418 B'y. Tel. 3663-3627 Bry't. Seats for Caruso in Manon, Parsifal and Lucia.

OPERA TICKETS 127 W. 43d St. | THANKSGIVING NIGHT THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, HOTEL WOODSTOCK. Phone 3010 Bryant.

HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE. CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Ave. | Aft., 3. Eve., 8:30. Cathedral Male Quartet.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Saturday. THE PLEASURE SEEKERS with AN ALL STAR CAST. Tickets all Agencies, Box Office Price.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON (Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.) with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th W. of B'way. To-night at 8...HAMLET. T'm'w at 2.....Passing 3d Floor Back & Sacrament Judas. T'm'w at 8:15.Mice & Men. Fri. ..Passing & Sacrament. Sat. Mat. Merchant of Venice. Sat. Ev...Light That Failed.

44TH ST. Music Hall. Management Lew Fields. BEST TALENT IN THE WORLD TWICE EVERY DAY IN THE WORLD'S LATEST NOVELTIES. Mats. Best Seats 50c.; Eves. Best Seats $1.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:20. OH I SAY! The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:30. The Marriage Game

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. THE LURE Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, To-morrow & Sat., 2:30.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, T'm'w & Sat. 2:20. Matinee To-day. Best Seats $1.50. THE Family Cupboard

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. AT BAY Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, To-m'w & Sat., 2:20. Direction Winthrop Ames.

THE Great Adventure By Arnold Bennett | BOOTH Thes., 45th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:15. THE BEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON, with JANET BEECHER and LYN HARDING.

LITTLE 240 W. 44th. T'day, T'm'w, 2:30. Ev. 8:45. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark.

LYRIC 42D, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat. OURSELVES

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Sat. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY EXTRA MAT. TO-M'W.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-day, To-morrow & Sat., 2:30. COME AND BE THRILLED AND LAUGH One-Act Plays | "The Bride." "The Black Mask." "En Deshabille". "Fear."

WEST END 125th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w, & Sat. Believe Me, Xantippe John Barrymore & Mary Young.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. and 8th Ave. Phone 477 Greeley. Opening To-night at 8 Sharp. First Presentation in America of The Spectacular Musical Extravaganza, HOP O' MY THUMB From the Drury Lane Theatre, London, with DE WOLF HOPPER AND A COMPANY OF 300. BIGGER THAN "THE WHIP." EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. T'day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day, T'm'w, 2:15. Wm. A. Brady presents Ready Money

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 8:15. Lucia. Hempel; Cristalli (debut). Amato, Rossi, Bada, Cond., Polacco.

Thurs., Thanks'g Day, Mat. at 1. Parsifal, Fremstad, Mora, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

Fri. at 8. Boris Godunoff. Ober, Reiss, Sparkes, Meubourg, Duchene; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss, Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. at 2. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.

Next Mon. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.

Wed. at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Sat. at 8. Faust. Farrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Begue. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL—57th ST. NEXT SUNDAY at 8:30 BY POPULAR REQUEST. NEW—FIRST TIME Colored Views & Motion Pictures. Yellowstone Park POPULAR PRICES 50c to $1.50

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 8. MR. & MRS. DAVID MANNES. Seats on sale at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

Aeolian Hall, Wed., Aft., Dec. 3d, at 3. PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE GOODSON (Knabe Piano.) Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3. Violin Recital By KATHLEEN PARLOW 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

SPECIAL DINNER, $1.25 THANKSGIVING DAY.

Grapefruit or Cape Cod Oyster Cocktail
(Choice) Cream of Fresh Mushrooms
Consomme Julienne
Table Celery Olives Radishes
(Choice) Broiled Bluefish a la Maitre d'Hotel Potatoes Anna.
Lobster a la Newburgh.
(Choice) Tenderloin of Beef, Renaissance.
Chicken, Boulevard en Casserolette.
Pineapple Fritters, Maraschino
(Choice) Roast Vermont Turkey, Chestnut Stuffing,
Cranberry Sauce, Baked Sweet Potatoes
Roast Leg of Young Lamb, Mint Sauce
Broiled Philadelphia Spring Chicken on Toast
Carrots and Peas
Chiffonade Salad
(Choice) Biscuit Tortoni
Old Fashioned Brandy Mince Pie
Demi-Tasse
CAFE BOULEVARD
Second Avenue and Tenth St.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-DAY, T'M'W & SAT. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

CRITERION B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat. at 2:15. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK TO-DAY, T'M'W, & SAT. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

FULTON B'way 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. THANKSGIVING MAT. T'M'W The Misleading Lady SOMETHING DIFFERENT

LIBERTY W. 42 St. n'r B'way. BE GAY TO-DAY CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Thanksgiving Festival of Song and Laughter. SWEETHEARTS NELLA McCOY as SYLVIA this afternoon.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MOROW. "What Bunty did for the Scotch" Gen. John Regan DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'y, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-DAY, T'M'W, & SAT. DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET. MME. KALICH in RACHEL.

MOST NOVEL PLAY IN YEARS GEO. M. COHAN'S MYSTERY FARCE SEVEN KEYS to BALDPATE ASTOR THEATRE B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat., 2:20.

"A Great Actor in a Delightful Play." —Herald. "A real story-book play of the kind most theatre-goers love. It will not be surprising if Wallack's is packed as long as Mr. Maude elects to act 'Grumpy.'"—Times. "Mr. Maude exhibits the power to reach the hearts of the spectators."—Sun. "Detective drama discloses star's best gifts in eccentric acting."—World. "Cyril Maude scores a great eccentric triumph in 'Grumpy.'"—Evening Sun. "The feeling that the play and the acting impart comes all too rarely in the theatre and is most frequently evoked over a crackling wood fire with a favorite novel of Dickens."—Evening Telegram. "Margery Maude should be very proud of her father."—Evening World. "'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things in the theatre."—Herald. "A real story-book play of the kind most theatre-goers love. It will not be surprising if Wallack's is packed as long as Mr. Maude elects to act 'Grumpy.'"—Times. "Mr. Maude exhibits the power to reach the hearts of the spectators."—Sun. "Detective drama discloses star's best gifts in eccentric acting."—World. "Cyril Maude scores a great eccentric triumph in 'Grumpy.'"—Evening Sun. "The feeling that the play and the acting impart comes all too rarely in the theatre and is most frequently evoked over a crackling wood fire with a favorite novel of Dickens."—Evening Telegram. "Margery Maude should be very proud of her father."—Evening World.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, To-morrow, (Thanksgiving) & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c. to $1.50 CYRILMAUDE Wishes to announce that owing to the great success of his new comedy-drama "GRUMPY" HE WILL ABANDON FOR THE PRESENT, ALL PLANS FOR THE PRESENTATION IN NEW YORK OF OTHER PLAYS OF HIS REPERTOIRE, AND WILL CONTINUE TO ACT "GRUMPY" FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:10. Extra Mat. T'm'w (Thanksgiving Day.) Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. The Little Cafe by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

NEW AMSTERDAM FRIDAY & SUN. AFT. THEA. Special 2:30, & SUN. EVE., 8:30. Organ Recital and Life of RICHARD WAGNER In Motion Pictures. All Seats 25c. & 50c.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs., 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by WM. HURLBUT. The Strange Woman

GLOBE B'way 46 St. Mats. To-Morrow & Sat. 2:20 | Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess with ANN SWINBURNE.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Pop. Mat. To-day. Extra Mat. To-morrow. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Gaiety B'y, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. T'day, 2:30. NEARLY MARRIED With BRUCE McRAE. Extra Mat. To-Morrow

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat. LAST WEEK Henrietta Crosman "THE TONGUES OF MEN," NEXT MON. (DEC. 1.) SEATS TO-DAY LOUIS MANN IN CHILDREN OF TO-DAY.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, T'm'w & Sat. at 2:15. Extra Matinee TO-MORROW. FANNIE WARD in MadamPresident | "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH" —American.

Grand 23 St. & 8 Ave. | RICHARD BENNETT in "DAMAGED GOODS." | Wed. Mat.

JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mme. Murray, the Marvellous Millers, 30 others. FREE INSTRUCTION AT MATINEE TEAS | 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30

BIJOU B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2-5:40, 7 to 10:46 p. m. | Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. 3 Performances Daily. Afternoons at 2 & 4.15 One Price--25c Nights at 8:15. 'TRAFFIC IN SOULS' The White Slave Moving Pictures.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Night & Thurs. Mat., KAISERNENLUFT.

Café de Paris Broadway at Forty-second Street. Special Thanksgiving Dinner Thursday, November 27th First Balcony From 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Please make reservations to-day Telephone Bryant 6800 After-theatre Supper Music, Dancing Supper and Cabaret Fourth Floor

Reserve your table for Thanksgiving. Hotel Breslin Broadway at 29th St. "Dixie Room" The tasty, tempting dishes that real Southern cooks—and only the REAL ones—can make. Congenial, cheerful surroundings and good service are making "The Dixie Room" popular. Business Men's Luncheon, 11 to 3, 65c. Dinner 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1 AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.

HOTEL GERARD WEST 44TH STREET Between BROADWAY and SIXTH AVE.

Within one block of Ten Theatres. SINGLE ROOMS, $1.00 per day up. ROOM AND BATH. (2 Persons), $2.50 per day up. RESTAURANT Table d'hote Lunch 50c. Table d'hote Dinner 75c. MUSIC. Also A LA CARTE.

HOTEL GRENOBLE 56TH ST. & 7TH AV. Under New Management. Refurnished and renovated; exclusive family transient hotel. The Restaurant, Cafe and Grill are of the finest in the city and are noted for the excellence of their cuisine and service. A Few Desirable Suites at Special Winter Rates. Room, with use of bath, $1.50; Room, with private bath, $2; Parlor, Bedroom, bath, $3 per day up. Combination breakfasts. —B. C. MUIRHEID, Manager.—

HOTEL BON-RAY MADISON AVE & 52D ST 1 BLOCK TO CENTRAL PARK FIREPROOF HOMELIKE Refined, select, and handsomely furnished; for permanent and transient; 15 minutes to Broadway and Forty-second Street; single rooms and bath, also suites up to seven rooms and two baths; European and American plan; beautiful banquet and ball rooms for weddings and social affairs. ATTRACTIVE RATES ON APPLICATION.

Hotel Endicott Columbus Ave. and 81st St. New York City Pretty Rooms, One Dollar With Bath, $1.50 and $2.

MARBURY HALL 164 AND 166 WEST 74TH ST. Unusually attractive residential hotel for refined folks, near Riverside Drive. Harmonious furnishings; every comfort. Handsome suites and single rooms, with bath; prices moderate. Doctor's Office to suite. C. E. Sefton, Proprietor.

Lüchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

NEW HOTEL THERESA 7th Ave., 124th to 125th St. Absolutely Fireproof. Single rooms and bath, $1.50 per day and up. Double rooms and bath, $2.50 per day and up. Dining room on twelfth floor, with beautiful surroundings. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. Rooms to Lease. Single rooms and bath..... $540 / 2 rooms and bath..... $720 / 4 rooms, 1 or 2 baths.....$1,200 } and upward. BOARD $10.50 PER WEEK. We also cater for dinner parties. T. M. LENEHAN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

NEW HOTEL THERESA 7th Ave., 125th to 124th St. THANKSGIVING DINNER.....$1.00 SERVED 6 TO 8:30 P. M. NOV. 27TH, 1913. RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE. MENU. Olives Salted Almonds Celery Bloo Point Cocktail SOUP. Consomme Colbert Mock Turtle au Madere FISH. Palmette of Sheepshead Nantua Pommes Parisienne ENTREES. Sweet Bread Jardiniere Financiere Orange Fritters a l'Anisette Sorbet Maraschino ROAST. Rhode Island Turkey, Chestnut Dressing Cranberry Sauce Prime Ribs of Beef, Dish Gravy VEGETABLES. Asparagus Hollandaise, Mashed and Boiled Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes Louisiana, Silver Onions in Cream SALAD. Combination French Dressing. Nuts Raisins DESSERT. Vanilla Ice Cream Mince Pie Fruit Cake Petit Fours Swiss Cheese and Crackers, Demi-Tasse Phone 8270 Morningside. T. M. LENEHAN, Manager.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

FINE LAW OFFICE FOR RENT One of the most convenient locations in New York City for a lawyer whose business compels him to meet out-of-town people constantly is to be had in the heart of the hotel and theatrical district, at Broadway and 42d Street. TIMES BUILDING Times Square. Telephone 1000 Bryant. Rental Agent Room 606.

Regal

A Shoe for a Purpose $4

"Astor" Patent Button Boot

A four-dollar boot with the *six-dollar look*—for Thanksgiving go-aways or stay-at-homes—"benched" of superfine Patent Leather with a Matt Calf Top—medium-narrow, slender, tapering toe—perforated tip—close-trimmed sole—arched shank—military heel—six buttons and silk-sewed buttonholes—the "smartest" and most serviceable Walking or Formal-Wear Boot, with all the Regal style-supremacy and "built-in" quality.

Exclusive Custom Styles, $4 to $5

Regal Shoe Company

MANHATTAN: 175 Broadway; Broadway at Duane; Broadway at Spring; Broadway at 10th; Broadway at 27th; Broadway at 17th; 6th Ave. at 21st; 14th St. at 3rd Ave.; 125th St. at 7th Ave.; Nassau at Ann; 40 West 34th St.

BROOKLYN: 301 Broadway; 1049 Broadway; 1375 Broadway; 357 Fulton St.; 512 Fulton St.; 466

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains or snow, slightly colder to-day; unsettled to-morrow; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,396. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CLERK FORGED $360,000 STOCKS

On These as Security Foye Borrowed $207,000 from Philadelphia Banks.

MAY GET BACK $175,000

Accounts in Banks Discovered in Addition to $102,000 on Him When Arrested.

PRISONER REFUSES TO TALK

Is Held for Extradition to Pennsylvania—Worked by Stealing Blank Certificates.

James Edward Foye, the $75 a month clerk of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city, who in one month was able to steal and forge stock certificates of the General Electric Company, the market value of which is about $360,000, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning and remanded to the Tombs to await extradition to Pennsylvania.

Foye, who was arrested in the Pennsylvania station on Tuesday night, appeared in court looking dapper and not at all cheerless. He was, however, a very non-communicative prisoner and refused even to answer questions as to his age, the identity of his parents, and his nationality.

Those in the courtroom were amazed that so youthful and apparently so unsophisticated a clerk could have managed to gain access to the vaults of one of the biggest trust companies in the city and then proceed to tear out of the General Electric's book unsigned certificates the face value of which, when properly filled out, represented more than $360,000 at the present quotations. The fact that the trust company has said that Foye did not have access to the certificate books caused many to wonder if the prisoner did not have an accomplice. This theory was frowned on by officials of the trust company, who said they were positive that Foye had acted alone and without the aid or knowledge of any other person.

It was on Oct. 23 that Foye appeared at the office of Charles T. Brown & Co., brokers, of Philadelphia, and asked for a loan of $10,000, offering as security forged certificates of General Electric stock, supposed to be worth approximately $20,000. The name of an official of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which is the transfer agent for General Electric Company stock, and also that of an official of the Guaranty Trust, registrar, had been forged on the certificates.

The official of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whose name was forged is understood to be Augustus V. Heely, the Secretary. No intimation as to the name of the Guaranty Trust Company official whose name was forged was given yesterday.

Borrowed $207,000.

The total amount of money that Foye was able to borrow on the twenty-six one-hundred share certificates that he appropriated and then forged, was said yesterday to be $207,000, and of this amount it is believed that between $160,000 and $175,000 will be recovered. Already recovered is a certified check for $87,000 that Foye obtained in Philadelphia on Tuesday, $5,000 in cash found on his person when arrested, about $40,000 on deposit in the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, and an unnamed amount said to be in the Harriman National Bank, which brings the total of the stolen money, now in sight, to somewhere between $160,000 and $175,000. In the event the larger amount is correct this would leave about $32,000 still unaccounted for.

Furthermore, it became known yesterday that the statement given out on Tuesday night, following the arrest of Foye, that the theft of the certificates was discovered at least a week ago and that since that time detectives had been at work on the case, was an error. As a matter of fact the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company did not know that a single certificate had been stolen until after the issuance of the certified check for $87,000 on Tuesday. It now appears that after Charles T. Brown & Co. had negotiated the $87,000 loan and had turned over the certificates given them by Foye as security, together with Foye's note indorsed by Mr. Brown, to the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, an official of the bank thought it might be good business to call up the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on the long-distance telephone and ask for a little information about the young man who owned so great an amount of General Electric stock.

The Philadelphia banker asked the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company if James Edward Foye was registered on the books of the General Electric Company as the owner of the large amount of stock. The "no" of the New York bankers was emphatic.

Found Foye Had Started.

A hurried investigation disclosed that Foye had left Philadelphia on the 4 P. M Pennsylvania Express, and that he was then within less than an hour of New York. That was the first time anybody suspected that a swindle had taken place. The police here were notified, and Foye was arrested as he stepped from the train.

"Had it not been for the curiosity of that Philadelphia banker," said a lawyer identified with the case yesterday, "there is no telling how great a sum Foye would have gotten away with."

Charles T. Brown, the Philadelphia broker, hurried to New York as soon as the theft was discovered and made the complaint on which Magistrate Breen held Foye for the action of the Pennsylvania authorities yesterday.

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT'S TWO TURKEYS.

Rhode Island Gobbler This Year Has a Rival from Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Whose turkey shall be served for Thanksgiving dinner at the White House—Horace Vose's or South Trimble's?

That is the problem confronting Mrs. Wilson. The chances are that the public and Messrs. Vose and Trimble will never know how she solves it.

It is more of a problem than appears on its face, for the White House Thanksgiving turkey for four decades has been furnished by Mr. Vose, while Mr. Trimble is the Clerk of the House of Representatives, a former member of Congress, a good Democrat, a firm supporter of the Wilson Administration, and a friend of the President.

Mr. Vose lives at Westerly, R. I. It was forty-three year ago, in the Administration of President Grant, that he began sending his prize gobbler to grace the White House table on Thanksgiving Day. He has had no opposition. Mr. Vose's selection for the Wilson table arrived at the White House this morning. Dressed for the oven, the turkey weighs thirty-seven pounds. It was fed on special food for seven weeks.

Mr. Trimble raises turkeys on his place near Frankfort, Ky. His bird had been promised and was expected at the White House by this evening. This gobbler is seven pounds lighter than the Vose turkey, but Mr. Trimble has been feeding him on red peppers and other things, and he contends that no Yankee bird can approach his in flavor.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, declined to say whether he had used his influence in behalf of either the Vose turkey or the Trimble turkey. Mr. Tumulty has received a Thanksgiving turkey from Mr. Trimble.

BLAUVELT BILL IS LIMIT.

Glynn Told Democratic Majority Will Go No Further on Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The Direct Primary bill, prepared by Senator George A. Blauvelt, an abstract of the text of which was printed yesterday, is the ultimatum of the Democratic majority of the Legislature. Gov. Glynn was so informed by Senator Robert F. Wagner before the Senator departed for New York this evening.

Senator Wagner said that his party legislators would go no further than the limit prescribed in Senator Blauvelt's bill.

This bill, while it does not abolish the State Convention, deprives it of the power to nominate candidates for State offices by providing that all candidates, whether for State or local offices, shall be nominated at official primaries. Primary candidates may be designated either by a petition of a small per cent. of the enrolled party, by a vote within a political subdivision, or at a convention made up of delegates elected, subject to party rules and at party expense, by the enrolled party voters at unofficial primaries. The State Convention may thus select the organization primary candidates and continue to formulate the party platform.

Party committees will provide party rules and regulations, and select the organization emblem to be used on the primary ballot. Party committees will be elected, subject to party rules, at unofficial and not at official primaries.

ANOTHER GRANT IN ARMY.

Chapman, Grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, Joins 14th Cavalry.

Another Grant is going to be a soldier. The latest of the descendants of Ulysses S. Grant to enter the army is Chapman Grant, a grandson of the civil war General. It was announced yesterday that he had resigned his place as assistant curator of the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute to accept a Second Lieutenancy in the Fourteenth United States Cavalry. His resignation will take effect on the first of the month and he will report for duty on Dec. 15 on the Mexican border, where the Fourteenth Cavalry is now stationed.

"I merely thought that there might be a war," said Lieut. Grant yesterday, "and if there is to be one I want to be in it. As far as the matter of my appointment at this time goes, I have no inside information as to the likelihood of a war. In a way I am taking a chance on it. But I guess I would have gone into the army anyway, war or no war."

Chapman Grant is a son of Jesse R. Grant and a nephew of the late Gen. F. D. Grant. He was graduated from Williams College three years ago, and since that time has been devoting himself to scientific work. He became curator of entomology at the Children's Museum in Brooklyn on Sept. 1 last.

BREAKS BLEASE PAROLE.

Murderer Freed by Governor Promptly Shoots a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 26.—Elmore Wright, a convict recently paroled by Gov. Blease, shot his wife's cousin, Ernest McAbee, last night, because McAbee took him to task for abusing his wife. Wright had served three years of a life term for murder when he was paroled.

Samuel K. Williams, another beneficiary of Blease's clemency, was arrested by a United States Marshal today as he stepped from the penitentiary. Williams is accused of a post office robbery in Alabama.

Lester Bryant, paroled convict, escaped two months ago from the Greenville County chain gang, and the Greenville authorities have notified Blease that they cannot find Bryant to notify him of his good fortune. He was serving a five-year sentence for manslaughter.

The Governor to-day paroled Benjamin John, a Syrian, who has served only a few months of a life's sentence for murder. Blease told the man to get out of the State within twenty-four hours and go to Syria and never return to the United States.

Blease also liberated a burglar who had served six years of a ten-year sentence, and previously had served a sentence in the Federal prison at Atlanta. This makes a total of 105 convicts to whom he has extended clemency in honor of Thanksgiving.

Activity at Harbor Hill.

It is reported that Clarence H. Mackay is to return, with his children, to Harbor Hill, his $6,000,000 country place near Roslyn, L. I. Many employes who received notice that their services would not be required after Dec. 1, have been notified that they will remain. Several horses and ponies have arrived at Harbor Hill this week.

Conducted $4,000,000 Publicity.

All the publicity work for the Y. W. C. A.-Y. M. C. A. campaign—over 500 newspaper columns in this city alone—was done by Frederick Courtenay Barber, One Madison Avenue. High-class contracts accepted.—Adv.

$4,000,000 FUND AND $62,501 MORE

Christian Associations' Campaign Ends with Its High Limit Safely Passed.

$1,175,000 FROM 5 PERSONS

But Janitor's Donation of the $1 Given to Him for a Turkey Wins Most Applause.

The $4,000,000 building fund of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of this city was oversubscribed last night by $62,501 as a result of extending the time limit for one day. The announcement that the goal of the strenuous, nerve-racking two weeks' campaign had been reached was greeted with cheers that shook the walls of the Hotel Manhattan, where the leaders met last night at 8 o'clock for the final tally. A momentary pause in the cheering was the signal for some one to start the Doxology, and the fervor put into the singing of the hymn by the men and women there assembled was even more impressive than the applause.

The gift of the odd dollar of the oversubscribed amount was received with even more enthusiasm than that of $25,000 contributions, of which there were four. This $1 was contributed by a janitor in the following simple and earnest, if ungrammatical, note:

> I see by the paper this morning that you have not got your $4,000,000, and so there is nothing else for me to do than help you. This morning a lady gave me $1 for a turkey; then I thought that I have to be without turkey and send that $1 for your fund. I am a janitor that love the lost. God bless you. 40 ST.

A vote of thanks was proposed for the janitor and carried with prolonged cheering, and one of the women said she would see that he got his turkey anyway.

Big Gifts on Final Day.

The gifts of $1,000 or more that carried the fund to success and beyond were as follows:

Mrs. S. B. Harkness	$25,000
Mrs. H. McK. Twombly	25,000
Anonymous	25,000
Anonymous	25,000
Anonymous	10,000
Anonymous	10,000
Charles W. Harkness	6,000
Mrs. Daniel G. Reid	5,000
Mrs. Frederick Billings	2,000
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	1,000
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	1,000
Henry Clews	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Barnes	1,000
T. A. Gillespie	1,000
James H. Post	1,000
Artemas Ward, ($800 to $200 already given)	1,000
Lewis D. Schoenherr	1,000
Anonymous, ($500 to $500 already given)	1,000
Miss Elizabeth Billings	1,000
Mrs. William Jameson	1,000
W. H. Childs	1,000
Waldron P. Brown	1,000

Tired and worn out from their day's search for further contributions to make up a deficit of $126,498, the committee chairmen, team leaders and workers crowded into the room on the first floor of the Hotel Manhattan until every seat was taken at the tables and along the walls, while many stood near the doorway. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called on William M. Kingsley, the official announcer and funmaker of the campaign, to ask for the reports of the various teams and committees.

Mr. Kingsley provoked a laugh by saying that Tuesday night's failure had put the pain in campaign. He added that he had been very fond of the team captains, especially Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, but that as his wife was present he couldn't speak at any further length on that subject. As Mr. Kingsley read their names, the leaders made the following reports, which showed that a total of $138,999 had been collected during the day:

Results by Committees.

The Kingsley Committee	$14,313
Clark Committee	4,624
Kunz Committee	1,610
Harlem Committee, women	549
Harlem Committee, men	2,138
The Bronx Committee	1,376
The Woman's Committee	163,742
The Colored Committee	648
The Executive Committee	1
Total yesterday	$188,999
Grand total to date	$4,062,501

KINGSLEY COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

1. Francis Louise Slade, Captain	$9,780
2. James S. Cushman, Captain	100
3. Joseph P. Day, Captain	1,000
4. G. Beekman Hoppin, Captain	171
5. W. J. Schieffelin, Captain	778
6. R. H. Montgomery, Captain	115
7. John Nicolson, Captain	410
8. J. C. Auchincloss, Captain	135
9. E. S. Kassing, Captain	311
10. George C. Hubbs, Captain	1,513
Total	$14,313

CLARK COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

11. John Sloane, Captain	$1,207
12. Lawrence Perry, Captain	.....
13. Horton Ijams, Captain	975
14. Philip W. Henry, Captain	.....
15. Frank DeK. Huyler, Captain	151
16. John Ross Delafield, Captain	176
17. Thomas A. Buckner, Captain	2,070
18. H. E. Almberg, Captain	.....
19. Cleveland A. Dunn, Captain	44
20. Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Captain	1
Total	$4,624

KUNZ COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

Team A, L. H. King, Captain	$450
Team B, F. C. Pinkham, Captain	1,160
Total	$1,610

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE BY TEAMS.

21. Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Captain	$57,458
22. Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Captain	8,930
23. Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Captain	20,080
24 Miss Emily B. Wilson, Captain	297
25 Miss Dorothy Perkins, Captain	54,070
26. Mrs Christine Terhune Herrick, Captain	115
27. Mrs. Florence Stowell, Captain	1,900
28. Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Captain	500
29 Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Captain	25,421
30. Miss Anna Maxwell, Captain	103
Total	$163,742

Celebration Startled Wayfarers.

The place of honor for the day's collections went to the team captained by Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, with $57,458, and her announcement brought every man and woman in the room to their feet. The applause lasted for a full minute. Mrs. Gould said that $25,000 of her collection had been given by Mrs. S. B. Harkness, another $25,000 anonymously, $5,000 by Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, and $1,000 from Henry Clews and Mrs. W. L. Harkness. Mr. Kingsley caused another laugh by commenting on the Clews gift with the words "Wall Street," because the workers have not met with the success they expected in the financial district.

Second place went to Miss Dorothy Perkins, Captain of Team 25, who announced $54,079, and she, too, had to wait quite a while for the cheering to stop. Before she could go on William Fellowes Morgan stood up behind the guest table and shouted. "It's over,

Continued on Page 2.

Four Features Worth Everybody's Reading.
A Talk with Caruso on His Work.
Col. Harvey on the President and Mexico.
Bernard Shaw's Play That England Hasn't Seen.
Gen. Booth on Why the Church Is Losing Ground.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

J. K. M'GUIRE FOUND, IS IN PORTO RICO

Indicted Ex-Mayor Says He Will Return—Hennessy's New Charges.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 26.—James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, who is under indictment in New York for violation of the law prohibiting a person from soliciting a political contribution from a corporation, is in San Juan.

He arrived here late last night on the steamship President, from Santo Domingo. He expressed his intention of proceeding to Havana, from which port he said he probably would sail for New York on Saturday.

The San Juan police, it is reported, received a cable inquiry from District Attorney Whitman regarding McGuire.

PROMISES NEW DISCLOSURES.

Hennessy Says Contractors Will Give Proof of Blackmail.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—John A. Hennessy, on his arrival here to-day from Binghamton, said that he had obtained what he called "confessions" from several contractors on State work which would be of great aid to District Attorney Whitman in his search for graft. The revelations, he said, involved a "big" Tammany man, who formerly was a State official. What Hennessy called the whole "crooked deal" he said would be exposed through him by District Attorney Whitman at the resumption of the John Doe inquiry before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in New York City on Monday. Two contractors, he said, would take the witness stand on Monday and tell the "whole story."

Mr. Hennessy would not say who the ex-State official was, but he intimated that he was a man widely known. The man he had in mind, he said, was now out of the country.

"Do you mean James K. McGuire?" he was asked.

"No, it is not McGuire," replied Hennessy. "It is somebody much higher up."

Mr. Hennessy said that he had known of the "deal" for several months but had said nothing about it because he was unable to prove a case. The necessary proof, he said, had come into his possession within forty-eight hours.

"The crime was committed in New York City and there is no doubt about District Attorney Whitman's jurisdiction," Hennessy said. "There are several men implicated and the big man, I rather think, is out of the country and is a fugitive from justice. I will say that he is a person who generally is reputed to be a collector for a high official in the present Government of the State of New York."

"Will the evidence in your possession be sufficient to convict any one?" he was asked.

"It is sufficient to convict all the bagmen," Hennessy replied.

According to Mr. Hennessy Mr. Whitman as yet does not know of this new development in the graft investigation. Assistant District Attorney Clark, who arrived here to-day from Mr. Whitman's office, acknowledged that he had heard nothing of the new Hennessy evidence. He said that he would be glad to hear it from Hennessy.

When Mr. Hennessy was pressed for information regarding his evidence, he said that he could not discuss it with anyone until he saw Mr. Whitman in person. It was understood that this would not be until Monday morning.

"This is nothing that I ever mentioned before," explained Hennessy. "It never came out in the campaign. It is one of the graft stories which I kept secret until I could get a certain man to 'come across.' Has he 'come across'? I should say until he had, and in the presence of three witnesses. He will testify before Mr. Whitman on Monday. His disclosures will be by far the most important made up to this time."

"Is your story one of bribery?" he was asked.

"I'd call it pure blackmail; that's what I'd call it," said Mr. Hennessy. "It will open the door for Mr. Whitman. A large amount of money was carried down to New York and paid over to a 'big man' there. This big man is a member of Tammany Hall and his relations with a high Tammany official have been a matter of gossip for some time. The blackmailing plot was formed in Albany but was carried out in New York. I have the necessary corroboration, too."

Mr. Hennessy said that he had a new asphalt and oil case to put before Mr. Whitman. The case, he said bore no relation to the blackmailing case.

Referring to the evidence of Fillmore Condit, New York representative of the Union Oil Company, which resulted in the indictment of James K. McGuire, Mr. Hennessy said:

"Mr. Whitman hasn't the real oil story yet. But I think he will get it."

Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, was in this city to-day. His presence led some persons to believe that he had come at the request of District Attorney Whitman to look up some ends of the graft investigation. Mr. Rubino denied this, however, saying that he was here to be present when State Highway Commissioner Carlisle filed his answer with Gov. Glynn to the charges which he, Rubino, had made against Carlisle. Commissioner Carlisle filed his answer with Gov. Glynn this afternoon, but neither the charges nor the answer will be made public by Gov. Glynn until Friday morning. Neither Gov. Glynn nor Mr. Carlisle would discuss the charges to-day.

Before leaving for New York this evening Mr. Hennessy gave out this typewritten statement regarding the charges against Commissioner of Highways John N Carlisle:

"Mr. Hennessy, after reading the statement of Mr. Rubino, said that in his judgment the District Attorney of Albany County ought immediately to begin an investigation whether the crime allegrd by Rubino was committed, or to prove that Mr. Rubino never had and has not now any evidence to substantiate any charge which he made."

WHY CHAMBERLIN GOT MEMO.

Was Anxious, He Says, to Obtain Open Asphalt Market.

It was learned yesterday that there was information in the District Attorney's office to the effect that it was James K. McGuire who conducted the negotiations with the State Highway Department which resulted in drawing up road specifications which only the Barber Asphalt Paving Company's materials satisfied.

One of the bits of evidence bearing on this point is the memorandum made by Fillmore Condit on Aug. 13, for Arthur B. Chamberlin, formerly associated with the Barber Company, now an independent asphalt broker. Chamberlin was a witness in the John Doe

Continued on Page 2.

COWDRAY GIVES UP COLOMBIAN GRANT

Opposition of This Country Leads to the Abandonment of the Oil Concession.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 27.—Lord Cowdray's firm, S. Pearson & Son, in a statement given to THE NEW YORK TIMES, announces that it has received a telegram from Bogota in which Lord Murray of Elibank says that he has withdrawn the contract for a concession to develop the oil resources of Colombia. He hae taken this course owing to the political feeling that has been engendered by the negotiations. The statement proceeds:

According to a dispatch just received, the modified contract with the Ecuador Government to take the place of the one rejected early in September has passed the lower Chamber and its second reading in the Senate, a commission of the Senate having reported favorably on the amended terms. Congress, however, adjourned without a final settlement.

We might point out that it is impossible to carry on an oil industry in undeveloped countries without the encouragement and support of the Government. It is necessary to obtain full facilities for the improvement of communications—such as railways, roads, wharves, the laying down of pipe lines, &c. Without such, an oil industry in a new country cannot compete successfully with those in a developed country.

The contention that Lord Murray was asking for conditions which would constitute a monopoly was entirely wrong, as the areas he was asking for were only a fraction of 1 per cent. of the total area of the country concerned.

When it was announced here that Lord Murray had obtained important concessions in Colombia the news was hailed as a remarkable victory for British commercial enterprise over its American rivals. The announcement of the withdrawal of the contract has been received with dismay, and has provoked strong protests in some quarters against the methods alleged to have been adopted by the Pearsons' American rivals in preventing its completion.

The Financial News, in an article on the subject, declares that the political feeling in Colombia which caused Lord Murray to withdraw the contract was undoubtedly fomented by American oil interests, which have received the active support of the United States Government in their endeavors to frustrate British enterprise in Central America.

The Financial News then republishes a communication that it received recently from "a well-informed correspondent," which alleges that the United States Government, with the object of preventing the completion of the Colombian contract, brought great pressure to bear on the Colombian Minister at Washington. It is added that it was pointed out to him that the completion of the contract would not be convenient, in view of the diplomatic negotiations proceeding between the two countries. The same policy, this correspondent asserts, was pursued by United States interests in regard to the contract arranged between the Pearsons and Ecuador. The Financial News continues:

"The unscrupulous action of the United States Government on behalf of the Standard Oil octopus has had its desired effect, anyway as far as Colombia is concerned. The sufferer in the long run, however, will be Colombia. This last episode will go to support the view that the American oil interests have from the beginning fomented the troubles in Mexico, and are even now keeping the Washington waxworks on the move to the detriment of British interests."

A telegram to The Times from Bogota, in announcing the withdrawal of the Pearson contract from Congress, says that probably the new Ministry will next year desire to revive it, as a commission of the lower chamber made a unanimous report in its favor. The correspondent adds:

"Lord Murray has signed the contracts for the Cartagena and Buenaventura harbor works. Other prospects are under consideration."

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In confirming the report that he had decided to abandon all efforts to carry through the proposed exploitation of the Colombian oilfields, Lord Cowdray said to The Associated Press to-day:

"Our application for a Colombian oil concession has been withdrawn by Lord Murray. He took this action when he saw that the request for a concession was being used to stir up American opposition to the Pearson interests.

"I have just been informed of this action, which was taken on Lord Murray's own initiative. Our withdrawal is definite and absolute."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Opposition of the United States Government is responsible, according to the belief here, for the action of Lord Cowdray in withdrawing the applica ion of the Pearson Syndicate for oil and other concessions in Colombia. It is not admitted in official circles that this Government has actively opposed the concessions which the British syndicate was anxious to obtain, but the matter is closely connected with the diplomatic efforts to adjust the differences between the United States and Colombia growing out of the secession of Panama.

State Department officials said that they were without information about the withdrawal of the Pearson syndicate's application, but admitted that Colombia had tried to include the disposition of the Magdalena River oil fields in the discussion of the Panama incident. But they insisted that this Government had never entertained this proposition seriously and had left Colombia free to grant concessions to the Pearson syndicate or to an American company which is also seeking to obtain a share of the natural resources in the country.

ALL TOGETHER AT THANKSGIVING. Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

ARREST ZELAYA IN HIS BED HERE

Ex-President of Nicaragua, Wanted for Murder, Locked Up in Police Station.

HE HAD BEEN IN HIDING

Government Agents Traced Deposed President by Following Baggage Sent to His Hotel.

Gen. José Santos Zelaya, the deposed President of Nicaragua, for whom agents of the Department of Justice and Deputy United States Marshals have been searching since Monday on a warrant charging him with murder in Nicaragua, was arrested at midnight last night while asleep in bed in the apartment of Washington S. Valentine on the sixth floor of an apartment house at 645 West End Avenue.

The arrest of Zelaya followed the search by Government officials of two other apartments in which it was suspected he would be found. The first search was made on Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was found that Zelaya had been warned and had fled. On Tuesday he was traced to the Hotel Hargrave, at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Two of his sons were found at this hotel, to which the ex-President's baggage had been traced. It was said at the hotel that he had gone away a short time before and had taken with him a large envelope full of money which he had kept in the hotel safe.

George C. Craft, a special agent of the Department of Justice, went to Mr. Valentine's apartment just before midnight last night.

"I have a warrant for the arrest of José Santos Zelaya," he said after Mr. Valentine had answered his ring at the door bell. "I do not wish to put you to any inconvenience, but I am positive he is here and will have to search the apartment if you do not surrender him."

"Yes, he is here," Mr. Valentine said, "and he will not try to escape."

The agents of the Department of Justice was taken to a bedroom. He struck a match and by its glow made out the form of Gen. Zelaya asleep in bed. He held the match close to Gen. Zelaya's face, whereupon Gen. Zelaya awoke and was informed that he was under arrest.

Gen. Zelaya dressed quickly and asked permission to telephone to his lawyer, Luis F. Correa. Correa had been the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States when Zelaya was Nicaragua's President. After a brief conversation with Mr. Correa Gen. Zelaya took from his pocket the envelope filled with money that he had brought from the Hotel Hargrave. He handed this envelope to Mr. Valentine, and said he was ready to accompany the officer. Deputy United States Marshals were waiting outside. They conducted Gen. Zelaya to the West 100th Street police station, and later to the Greenwich Street police station, where he was locked up for the night.

Mr. Valentine accompanied Gen. Zelaya to the police station. It was said that he was a friend of Gen. Zelaya and had been acquainted with him while engaged in business in Honduras and Nicaragua.

The warrant on which Gen. Zelaya was arrested was signed by Assistant United States District Attorney Roger Wood and was taken out before United States Commissioner Shields. It was prepared under orders received from Attorney General McReynolds, upon the request of the State Department. The arrest is made under a clause in the treaty with Nicaragua providing that this Government shall "provisionally detain" any person suspected of a crime in Nicaragua. Extradition papers on a charge that Zelaya murdered two Nicaraguans in 1901 are said to be on their way from Nicaragua. At first it was supposed that the execution of two American citizens, Cannon and Grove, caught with a rebel army in Nicaragua, was responsible for Zelaya's arrest, but this was denied.

Gen. Zelaya's grandson, Robert Lee Zelaya, who is 5 years old, pointed out to reporters yesterday, while in a department store with his mother, some detectives who were lurking near by. The boy's mother, who is an American and a grandniece of Gen. Robert E. Lee, pointed out the detectives also. "They have followed us all day," she said. "Wherever we go, I look around for them, and in three different stores in which I have been shopping I have found them. And this is the 'land of the free,' to which our fathers came merely in order that they might be free. Because my father-in-law happened to prefer the welfare of his own people and refused to sell them out to American concession hunters he was driven from power, and now all the sinister influences of these concession hunters and public officials whom they have bribed is used to force all who are of his family to live in an atmosphere of terror and of momentary expectance of serious harm.

"I am proud of my American ancestry, but my experience as a member of the household of a man hunted down by American exploiters has made me wish time and again that the people of our country could only know enough of Central American conditions to be immune to the skillful efforts of those with a big money stake in discolor all the facts of Central American conditions and so justify the use of marines and bluejackets to destroy all forces that stand in the way of cruel commercial exploitation of the Central American people."

Mr. C. Alfonso Zelaya, who joined his wife while the interview was in progress, gave this explanation of the State Department's attitude toward his father:

"The Emery lumber claim," he said, "was worked under a concession permitting my father to make biennial examinations to see that all terms were complied with. For one thing the company was required to plant a small tree each time it sawed down a matured one and for another it was required to pay the Government a percentage of all profits. The investigators my father sent reported that the young trees had not been planted as required and that they had been offered bribes to report that everything was all right. My father canceled the concession. One of the two Americans my father is said to have killed was no American at all. He had taken out citizenship papers in a Central American state and has children there to-day surviving him."

OUTLINES ZELAYA DEFENSE.

Counsel Will Contend Offense Is a Political One.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—When told of the arrest of ex-President Zelaya in New York to-night, his counsel, Corry M. Stadden, arranged with Solicitor Folk of the State Department for a hearing to-morrow at the department, when he will try to demonstrate that the warrant for Zelaya's arrest should be cancelled because the offenses charged against him are political.

An effort will be made to show that Sixto Pinada, one of the men alleged to have been assassinated by Zelaya, was killed by another person. It will be asserted that Toribio, the second man killed, was shot by the police. In each case it will be asserted Zelaya knew nothing of the deaths until after they occurred.

The State Department declines to cancel the warrant for the provisional detention of Zelaya efforts will be made to obtain his release pending the arrival from Nicaragua of documents to support his defense.

BRYAN FAINTS AT WEDDING.

Revived After Being Assisted to Another Room in White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Bryan was overcome by faintness at the White House yesterday at the reception following the wedding of Mr. Sayre and Miss Jessie Wilson. He was assisted to an adjoining room, where he recovered quickly. Few persons noticed the incident.

Mr. Bryan was able to leave last night for Lynchburg, Va., where he spoke today. He is expected back in Washington to-morrow.

LOSES NEW $1,000 BILL.

Owner Asks the Police to Help Him Find It.

Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station are searching for a new $1,000 bill, which, according to Morris Campbell of the Hotel Claridge, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, who owned it, was lost soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Slosson's billiard parlor at Broadway and Thirty-first Street.

Mr. Campbell told the police he had been playing billiards, and is of the opinion that it dropped on the floor while he was making change. In the billiard parlor it was said nothing was known of the loss, and no money had been reported found.

WANT BRITAIN TO EXHIBIT.

Papers Urge Government to Change Decision Regarding the Fair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 27.—The Daily Chronicle and The Daily Mail, commenting editorially on the German preparations for the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, urge the British Government to reconsider its attitude.

The Daily Mail says that since the Government announced its decision not to participate the situation has undergone a change, the new American tariff having materially enhanced the prospects of increased British trade with the United States.

RENDERS COAL FLUID.

Dr. Lummer of Breslau Accomplishes It by Electricity.

BRESLAU, Nov. 26.—Dr. Otto Lummer, Director of the Physics Institute of the University of Breslau, announced at a meeting of scientists tonight that he had succeeded in rendering coal fluid by electricity.

MORGAN GIFT TO FRANCE.

Art Objects Relating to Lives of Marie Antoinette and Napoleon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Ambassador Herrick visited Foreign Secretary Pichon yesterday and informed him that J. P. Morgan intended to present to France, for the Carnavalet Museum, a number of his father's Marie Antoinette and Napoleon I. art objects.

ASTORS SWEAR OFF TAXES.

Vincent and Mrs. John Jacob Astor Say Assessments are Wrong.

Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, called at the Department of Taxes yesterday and swore off part of her assessment on personal property. She had been assessed for $250,000, and after explaining to Commissioner Charles T. White that the value of her assessable personal property had been overrated, her assessment was reduced to $170,000. Vincent Astor, who had been assessed for $350,000, sent an affidavit to the commissioners saying that he did not live in the city, and that he paid personal taxes in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County. The assessment was cancelled.

A representative of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company appeared for the estate of the late John C. Martin and explained that $365,000 in cash belonging to the estate and now being held in a bank here should not be assessed while the matter was in the courts. He was informed that taxes on the amount would have to be paid until the affairs of the estate were settled.

DIES BEFORE DINNER PARTY

Mother-in-Law of Prof. McBain Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease.

Mrs. C. T. Bartlett, 70 years old, died suddenly of heart disease at 7:30 o'clock last night in the apartments of her son-in-law, Prof. Howard L. McBain, of Columbia University, in the Cambridge Hall Apartments, 456 Riverside Drive.

Mr. McBain, who is a Professor of Municipal Government in Columbia, was giving a small dinner party to Albert Springs, a lawyer and former classmate of 128 West Thirteenth Street, and Julian B. Beaty of 65 West Fifty-fourth Street, who, during the absence of Robert Adamson during the recent campaign, was Acting Secretary to Mayor Kline. Mrs. Bartlett had told her daughter, Mrs. McBain, that she would rest awhile before dinner, and when Mrs. McBain went to her mother's room later to call her she found Mrs. Bartlett unconscious. Dr. W. S. Bickham of 440 Riverside Drive was summoned, and when he arrived he found Mrs. Bartlett dead.

Mrs. Bartlett was the widow of the President of the Haverstraw Brick Company of Warsaw, N. Y.

'FEDERAL OWNERSHIP SURE'

Ripley Says Legislatures and Labor Unions Are Sapping the Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—"Government ownership of all railroads is coming, as certain as fate," said E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, to-day. With Mrs. Ripley, he is en route to his Winter home at Santa Barbara.

"What is there to prevent it?" he added. "The Legislatures hamper and cut our profits and labor unions take what is left. We are practically between the devil and the deep sea. But Government ownership will fail.

"Is the Panama Canal an example of efficiency? It is not. I will wager the Government has done nothing in Panama that private enterprise, backed by sufficient capital, could not have accomplished at much less cost.

"Government ownership will be a great thing for stockholders, because the people always pay well, but I warn you it will be bad for the people, because the usual standard of inefficiency maintained by the Government will be employed in operating the roads."

Mr. Ripley said that general business conditions were fine and that prosperity was "rampant," but that a "few souls" had been scared by the political changes.

HOTEL CLARENDON, SEABREEZE, FLORIDA. Representative, 1,180 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4748.—Adv.

REBELS CLOSING ABOUT TAMPICO

Mexico City Hears a Report That Oil Port Has Been Attacked.

TRAIN SERVICE CUT OFF

Threat to Fire on Huge Oil Tanks Unless Federal Gunboat Is Sent Away.

HOSTILITY TO COWDRAY

British Oil Interests Are Endangered, Since the Rebels Think He Aids Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—A persistent rumor, which was traced to the German Club, has been in circulation here to the effect that Tampico had been attacked by the rebels. There have been indications that the rebels were closing in on the town and preparing

syndicate would not ask for the concession unless it felt that the Government was prepared to support the proposal. This is despite the possibility that the United States would back up any Government that would repudiate concessions granted by Huerta.

The present administration here is continuing to carry on its programme as laid out regardless of any action taken by Washington to the contrary. It is thought that if this Congress is able to approve the concessions now pending the purpose of the administration will be served.

The Danish Consul will publish tomorrow a notice asking all subjects to register in order that they may receive protection in case of need. It is stated that by the courtesy of the British Government they will be protected by the British representatives wherever they are.

Threat to Fire Tampico Oil Tanks.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—"Remove the gunboat Bravo, or we will fire on the oil tanks in the City of Tampico and along the banks of the river above."

This threat, according to private information received here to-day, was sent to the commander of the Federals at Tampico yesterday.

So long as the garrison at Tampico is aided by the guns of the Bravo, which is anchored in the river just off Fiscal Pier, there appears to be little chance for the rebels to capture and hold the city. But they might easily devastate the whole region by carrying out their threat to set fire to the oil, estimated at 100,000 barrels. Should the oil in the tanks up the river be fired, the floating flame would be carried into the heart of the city, most effectually removing the menace offered by the gunboat, and would destroy all the shipping and probably a large part of the town, too.

That the rebels will carry out their threat is regarded by some of the officials here as by no means improbable, although foreigners owning property in the neighborhood of Tampico are depending upon the promises of the rebel commanders not to molest the wells or tanks.

Tuxpam and Tampico Isolated.

Advices from Tuxpam and Tampico are meagre because the lines of communication are interrupted. Practically the only method of communication is by wireless from the warships to Vera Cruz, from which point the information thus obtained is relayed to the capital. There is a growing belief here that the campaign inaugurated by the rebels against Tuxpam is directed against Tampico more than against the former port. It is suggested that the rebels sought to attract attention to their approach upon Tuxpam so that the advance against Tampico might be overlooked and the Government send troops away from Tampico.

The point of concentration of the rebel forces is at Tamiahua, a town at the head of the lake about half way between the two ports. Rebels are also moving southward from the neighborhood of Victoria, in the State of Tampaulipas, toward Tampico. At Tampico there are said to be about 800 Federals supported by the gunboat Bravo. The War Department has announced that Gen. Joaquin Maass, Jr., who figured largely in the campaign north of Monterey, will proceed at an early date from Vera Cruz with reinforcements for Tampico, but as yet he has not started.

There is no prospect of the resumption of traffic over the main line of the National Railway. The rebels who recently blew up a train at Carneros, south of Saltillo, also destroyed several bridges. Reports have reached here that in the engagement brought on by the dynamiting the rebels were victorious, the incident developing the fact that between Carneros and Saltillo the rebels were concentrated in force.

The Federals under Gen. Velasco, who were dispatched from Saltillo westward to recapture Torreon, have thus been placed in a difficult situation, as communication with the capital has been cut.

Zapatas Becoming Active Again.

A serious situation has again developed in Morelos and adjacent States through the reappearance of the bandit forces under Emiliano and Eufemio Zapata. These two chiefs are now at Huahutla. Travelers from the south say that they have issued orders for the concentration of their followers in the neighboring hills. For some weeks past there has been a slight lull in their activities. This was due to the rainy season, which made operations difficult, and to the fact that some thousand of them had been detailed to gather corn and other crops in the isolated portions of the State of Guerrero.

The orders to the Zapatas' men are said to be to burn every hacienda they pass and start a campaign of destruction more vigorous than ever.

Preparing for Siege in Mexico City.

In the Mexican capital the organization representing the European colonies, the members of which have banded together for possible defense, is working quietly and expeditiously. The foreign residents hope to agree upon some locality where they may concentrate, if necessary, and which will be regarded as a neutral zone. Steps have been taken to procure 1,000 head of beef cattle, one hundred milch cows, 1,500 sheep and food in sufficient quantities to keep them for several weeks.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, sent notification to-day to all British residents to register at the Legation in pursuance of the plan of defense against a possible emergency. A similar step was taken by the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TUXPAM

Gen. Maass Expected in Vera Cruz —Refugees Await Steamers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 26.—Gen. Joaquin Maass, Jr., is expected to arrive to-night with a trainload of troops en route to Tuxpam, which is reported hard pressed.

All the ships sailing for the United States in the near future have full bookings of American passengers eager to leave the country, although many are returning to Mexico City convinced that there is no danger.

John Lind is expected here to-morrow.

The Government is distributing copies of an article by a Mexican publicist quoting Senator Bacon and condemning President Wilson's policy.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 26.—Since the departure of John Lind on the battleship Rhode Island the Consulate has received no reports from him on the situation at Tampico, nor has any word come from Rear Admiral Fletcher.

Mr. Lind sent word to-day that he could return at any time. It is believed that he will arrive to-morrow morning on a passenger train.

Wireless messages from the warships at Tampico and Tuxpam indicate that all is quiet at those ports.

Passengers who arrived to-day by coastwise setamer reported that the rebels were three miles from Tampico last night.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
6 to 9 P. M. SPECIAL Large Orchestra
THANKSGIVING DINNER $1.50

TUXPAM REPORTS REASSURE.

Fletcher Wires That Oil Properties There Are Uninjured.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Most of the reports received by the Government today from Mexico show that foreign nations have less cause for worry over conditions there than they had a week or so ago.

Admiral Fletcher to-day sent the Navy Department a full report on the conditions as he found them at Tuxpam, and the apprehensions that have been entertained for the past fortnight owing to representations made by Lord Cowdray and others in regard to the British and American properties in the region were definitely allayed. Admiral Fletcher's report was as follows:

Tuxpam oil district, 700 square miles, representing investments $50,000,000, half American, includes about 25 oil fields, 60 oil storage tanks in 15 or 20 localities, 175 miles pipe lines, in which 100 Americans and 20 foreigners are employed.

No pipe lines, no storage tanks, and no oil wells have been destroyed or injured. No Americans or foreigners have been killed, injured, or lives threatened, and none thrown out of employment on account of insurrection. Oil wells, oil camps, pipe lines, &c., in operation, with output somewhat below normal.

One oil well only shut down for three days; cause not ascertained.

While threats have been made of closing down the works for non-payment of assessments, no shutdown has yet been made. The only serious specific injury to the oil industry in this district is due to conditions of insurrection and unrest affecting labor employes, and general disturbances of operating resulting in decreased output. Tuxpam is well garrisoned by 400 Federals and a gunboat.

Orders were issued by the War Department to-day for the Twentieth United States Infantry to proceed from Fort Douglass, Utah, to El Paso. This movement is made because citizens of El Paso asked it on the ground that the Huerta Government would make a desperate effort to recapture Juarez from the constitutionalists, and both sides would probably pay less attention than ever heretofore to protecting residents on the American side of the boundary. A squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, which was sent to look into the reported uprising of the Navajo Indians, will also be ordered to the border. The Tenth United States Cavalry, which is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, will soon be sent to the border probably to Fort Sam Houston, or to the Second Division at Texas City. This is a negro regiment. The delay in moving this regiment is due to the necessity of fitting up the transport Kilpatrick to accommodate the men and horses. The Second Cavalry, which, it is said, will be kept on the border, is to be brought north in a few weeks, according to statements made at the War Department today.

The National Red Cross Society today asked permission from the War Department to bring the wounded in today's and yesterday's battles across the international boundary into El Paso, where they could be cared for in the Red Cross hospital. The request was granted after a reference of the question to the State Department.

Prof. John Bassett Moore, counselor of the State Department and Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Bryan in Virginia, prepared an opinion in regard to the international questions involved. He held that the request might be granted on condition that the wounded of both contending forces were dealt with alike, and that such wounded persons were brought into the United States subject to the policy that has been enforced for the past year as to part sans of both Federals and Constitutionalists. The restriction was imposed that only the seriously wounded should be received, so that those whose wounds are of a minor character will not be allowed to come across the Rio Grande.

The War Department is acting on the estimate of the Red Cross officials, that probably as many as 500 wounded will be brought into the hospital at El Paso. As soon as convalescent, the wounded will be interned and rationed by the War Department until returned to Mexico.

It is reported that many of the Federal wounded are anxious to get across the boundary in order to avoid a possible massacre by their victors. The War Department, however, will draw the line sharply at admitting any but the more seriously wounded. In this Government is being put to great expense for the subsistence of interned fugitives.

For the purpose of relieving the crews of the battleships that have been on duty in Mexican waters since last February, Secretary Daniels is considering sending several vessels in the reserve fleet to Mexico. The fear of disease, as well as the possible danger of the men getting into brawls while ashore, has made it necessary to keep them on the ships continuously for nine months, much of the time in intense heat and under conditions of great hardship.

The reserve fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, is stationed at Philadelphia and consists of the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Massachsuetts, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana, and the scout cruiser Salem. There are enlisted men available to man two of these vessels and it is expected that orders sending two vessels from the reserve fleet to Mexico will be issued within a few days.

WHO'S WHO IN MEXICAN OIL.

Cowdray (British) and Doheny (American) Interests Paramount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The importance of the oil producing industry of Mexico is indicated by careful reports on the subject made by the Geological Survey. Those reports show little or no interest of the Standard Oil Company in Mexico in 1911 and 1912, and this finding fits in with rumors often published that the Cowdray interests preempted the field against the Standard Oil in the last days of the Diaz régime.

According to the Geological Survey's report of 1912, 95 per cent. of the oil produced in Mexico was handled by two concerns—the Doheny interests of the United States said to have headquarters in California, and the Pearson Syndicate, of which Lord Cowdray, formerly Sir Weetman Pearson, is head. The Pearsons operate through the Compania Mexicana de Petroleo El Aguila, a producing, refining, and selling company with headquarters near Tuxpam, known as the Eagle Oil Company; the Mexican Eagle Transportation Company, with a fleet of tank steamers, built or in process of building, of 200,000 tons cargo capacity, and the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Company, an export sales corporation.

The Doheny interests are concerned with all phases of the industry except refining and selling to the ultimate consumer. They operate through the Mexican Petroleum Company of Delaware, Limited, which owns the Mexican, Huasteca, Tuxpam, and Tamiahua Petroleum Companies, all producers and marketers, and the Petroleum Transport Company of Maine, with a fleet of oil tankers of 37,000 tons capacity.

The Waters-Pierce Oil Company, once a subsidiary in Texas of the Standard Oil Company, is mentioned in the report chiefly as a purchaser from the producing companies, though in 1911 the company itself went into the producing business in Mexico in the Topila district, not far from Tampico. A well-known Washington lawyer, who was counsel for the Waters-Pierce company, received $50,000 in gold from President Madero's brother the day the President took office, and this lawyer is now the local adviser of the Constitutionalists.

The production of oil became a great industry just about the time the revolutionary movement gained its greatest impetus. In 1907 the total output was only about 1,000,000 barrels. By 1910 the output had increased to only 3,300,000 barrels; but in 1911 it jumped to 14,051,000 barrels, and the next year it mounted to 16,558,000. Since then, according to the Geological Survey, the output has been limited only by the tanking capacity of the steamers employed, though political disturbances have interfered so far that most of the wells are capped to prevent the flow of oil.

"Oil companies by the score," says the Geological Survey's report, referring to the scramble for concessions in the hinterland of Tampico and Tuxpam, "sought and obtained land holdings during the year 1911, and their operations will be factors of the succeeding annual period. One was the Pearson interest, with the greatest oil well ever drilled in the world. The other constitutes the Doheny interests.

"The stimulus given to the Mexican oil trade by the development of the great Potrero del Llano (Pearson) and Juan Casiana (Doheny) oil fields at the close of 1910 turned the energy of the large companies from the pursuit of petroleum pools to the work of marketing a product embarrassingly large."

Fifty cents a barrel is thought to be a fair valuation to put upon the Mexican oil; so the output for 1912 was worth something more than $8,000,000 in gold. At this valuation, according to reports to the State Department, the oil now stored at Tuxpam and Tampico is worth about $8,500,000. At Tampico are tanked about 12,000,000 barrels, and at Tuxpam about 5,000,000.

VILLA EXECUTED SCORES.

Most Federals Killed at Juarez Apparently Shot After Surrender.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 26.—One hundred and eighty-four wounded men are in the Juarez hospitals to-night as a result of the unsuccessful Federal attack upon Juarez.

Pancho Villa and 6,000 rebel troops are back in Juarez. South of Juarez, for eighteen or twenty miles, there are no rebel soldiers. Villa says he has some further south, and that the city is well guarded against a reappearance of the enemy.

The rebels captured a number of Federal field pieces and a military train. He said yesterday that he had captured 500 Federals. To-day he brought fewer than 200 to Juarez. He admits executing some of them.

Apparently the greatest number of dead as a result of the fighting are those who faced the firing squad and paid the penalty of supporting the Huerta cause rather than that of Villa, Madero or Carranza.

A trip over the battlefield to-day failed to reveal more than a few bodies, and two of those had the hands bound—a sign that the dead men had been executed.

Rebel soldiers explained that the Federal dead had been gathered up and buried; and they pointed off vaguely beyond the hills. If there were many Federal dead as a result of the battle, except those executed, the rebels carried the bodies a great distance across the country to bury them. The general belief is that most of the men who filled the graves were shot after capture. The rebels admit executing prisoners who had volunteered for service with the Federals.

Wore Federal Uniforms on Return.

The rebel army riding into Juarez today exhibited many souvenirs of the victory. Some of the soldiers wore blue uniforms of dead Federals, divested of their brass buttons and army insignia. Many rebel officers wore capes and coats of Federal officers, and one of the rebel Captains wore a new Federal cap.

On the whole, however, the rebels had not decked themselves with many of the spoils of war. They admitted removing the uniforms of the men they executed before shooting them, as it was necessary to conserve all wearing apparel.

The suffering of the wounded rebels who were brought to Juarez were borne usually with great fortitude. With gaping wounds in the head or chest, or with limbs dangling from bullet and shrapnel wounds, the men sat or lay stolidly on the crude kitchen tables which the surgeons were using in their work of dressing the hurts.

"I never saw such indifference to pain in my life," exclaimed an El Paso doctor. "The victims scarcely ever spoke of their wounds. One man, when told that he could not live, smiled and said: 'Well, Madero died for his country; so can I.'"

That the Federals will not make an attempt to reorganize their disabled forces is generally believed in Juarez. They have been cut off from those of the States to the north and from the rest of Mexico on the south. Rebels control nearly every city of importance in the State of Chihuahua, and the State capital is an isolated spot on the map of Mexico. It is impossible for the Federals to obtain reinforcements or supplies from the south on account of many rebel commands surrounding the city. As Villa controls the northern portion of the State, it is expected that the Federals in Chihuahua City under Gov.-Gen. Mercado will be forced either to surrender or to starve. They are said to be destitute of ammunition.

A train which was abandoned by the Federal forces a few miles south of Samalayuca in the retreat to the south after the battle of Tierra Blanca was cap ured by Gen. Villa's rebel troops late this afternoon, according to an official message received to-night at the Juarez military headquarters.

On the train were four field pieces belonging to the Federal forces. The twenty cars of the train were loaded with the effects of the Federal regiments.

MARINES OFF FOR THE GULF.

New York Navy Yard Sends 250 as an Expeditionary Force.

Fully equipped for possible service on Mexican soil, a detachment of 250 marines will leave the New York Navy Yard at 6 o'clock this morning for Pensacola, Fla., by way of Philadelphia. While no orders as to the ultimate destination of the men have been received at the yard, it is understood that they are to be held in readiness at the Florida naval station for reembarkation to the east coast of Mexico in case of need.

The detachment has been fitted out as an expeditionary force, having a full equipment for service in the field. This includes a landing battery, consisting of one of the new so-called British-American three-inch rapid firing guns. The men will leave the yard this morning equipped for a year's service.

Col John A. Lejeune, commanding the Brooklyn force, went to Philadelphia last evening to arrange for the embarkation of his men on a transport there. The marines from Brooklyn will form part of a regiment which is assembling at the League Island Navy Yard. If ordered to land in Mexico, this regiment will operate as an advance base force in such expeditionary work as may be commanded. It will include an engineering force, a signal corps, and a mine-laying corps.

IDEALISM IN MEXICAN POLICY.

Ambassador Herrick Praises It at Paris Banquet.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Speaking at the Thanksgiving Eve banquet of the American Club to-night Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, alluded to Mexico, and spoke of the constant misunderstandings which occurred in international politics. These, he said, were especially likely to occur in the case of such a policy as that followed by the United States in relation to Mexico, which, he added, "is not self-seeking, but involves an idealism which is found at the base of all great movements."

The Ambassador continued:

"I am confident of the upward trend of ideals in international politics and believe that the United States, by taking the stand she has, brings an element to international politics which will be of value to civilization and the progress of the world."

The banquet was presided over by W. S. Dalibet, and among the guests were Maurice Labori and Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan. M. Labori expressed his thanks for the hospitality shown him during his recent visit to America.

Spain May Send a Warship.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The Spanish Cabinet this afternoon discussed the Mexican situation and, it is reported, decided to send a warship to Mexican waters.

Funds to Move Texas Guardsmen?

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 26.—Funds for the transportation of local companies of the Texas National Guard are said to have been deposited in Dallas banks by the United States War Department. The purpose of arranging for transportation was not made known. It was said to be sufficient to provide for quick movement of the guardsmen in case of an emergency.

ARREST LABOR HEADS IN MURDER INQUIRY

Colorado Military Authorities Put Two in Jail, but Gov. Ammons Orders One Freed.

MINE WORKERS ROUSED

Precautions Taken by Gen. Chase to Prevent Possible Outbreak —Hunt On for A. B. Gary.

TRINIDAD, Col., Nov. 26.—E. L. Doyle, Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America, and Robert Uhlich district organizer, were arrested by the military authorities to-day and locked in the city jail, pending a further investigation of the allegations contained in the confession of Louis Zancanelli to the murder of Detective G. W. Belcher. Gen. John Chase afterward ordered that the military patrol be doubled and extra precautions have been taken to prevent a possible outbreak.

Doyle was released from jail late tonight after the receipt of an order from Gov. Ammons demanding that he be set free.

The arrest of Doyle caused very much feeling in union circles. It followed his appearance at an inquiry at which he was questioned concerning his knowledge of the whereabouts of A. B. McGary, a national organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, for whose arrest a military order was issued this morning by Gen. Chase.

Doyle admitted having written to McGary at Des Moines questioning him regarding the report that McGary had signed blank tickets found in Zancanelli's possession when he was arrested. Information that the letter had been written had reached Gen. Chase previously when the letter was opened by mistake by a Des Moines attorney of the same name. Robert Uhlich has identified the signature of McGary on the cards found on Zancanelli, who swears that he was hired to commit the murder.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 26.—A request that he act as Chairman and referee was presented to Gov. E. M. Ammons to-day when the committees representing the Colorado operators and striking miners met in an effort to reach a settlement, or at least a truce, in the Colorado coal strike.

SUES A WOMAN FOR $50,000

Miss McGill Defendant in Action for Alienation.

Papers were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Jersey City by Mrs. Mary Mayer of 78 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, in a suit for $50,000 damages against Miss Eleanora McGill, daughter of the late John D. McGill, who was President of the Hudson County National Bank.

The papers ask the amount, claiming that Miss McGill alienated the affections of William Mayer, who is a chauffeur for Miss McGill and husband of the plaintiff. Mayer has been in the employ of Miss McGill since early in 1912. According to the papers filed by Mrs. Mayer, she alleges that he has neglected his family. She got an order from the court demanding that he pay his wife $4 for the support of herself and five-year-old son. When Mrs. Mayer rebuked her husband for his conduct toward his family, she says he answered:

"Well, I have to keep my job."

Miss McGill was the wife of William B. Carr, whom she divorced. She was allowed to resume her maiden name.

$4,000,000 FUND AND $62,501 MORE

Continued from Page 1.

boys! It's all over!" and then the joyful cries of the men and the hysterically happy women rattled the windows of the room and caused people to rush into the hotel from the street to see what was the matter. Miss Perkins said Miss H. McK. Twombly had contributed $25,000 of her collections in addition to $25,000 previously subscribed, and that $25,000 more had been given anonymously by a person who had not previously contributed. She also announced gifts of $1,000 each from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and James H. Post, both of whom had given before.

Six Nickels from Bowery Boys.

Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Captain of Team 29, carried off third place with $23,421. Miss Elizabeth F. Dodge was fourth with $20,080, of which two gifts of $10,000 each were given anonymously. The Chairman of the Bronx Committee said that Lewis D. Schoenberg had contributed $1,000 through the efforts of Martin Vogel, Sub-Treasurer of the United States. In making his announcement of $44.30 Cleveland A. Dunn, Captain of Team 19, said that the thirty cents was in six nickel contributions from men of the Bowery branch. Capt. Seth M. Milliken of Team 20 announced $1 as his total collection from four subscribers. This was the smallest contribution, with the exception of the $1 from the janitor, which was the Executive Committee's sole collection for the day.

Announcer Kingsley termed Francis Louis Slade, Captain of Team 1, the "royal flush in our pack" when he said that his team had gotten $9,780, of which $6,000 was the gift of Charles W. Harkness, who had previously given $4,000; $2,000 additional from Mrs. Frederick Billings, and $1,000 from Waldron P. Brown.

Chairman Perkins then called on the Rev. Richard C. Morse for a blessing before taking up the remaining business of the evening, which consisted in reading resolutions of thanks to the various firms, corporations, and individuals who have helped the cause and the giving of three cheers and a tiger for all those who had taken part in the campaign.

Some Resolutions of Thanks.

The first resolution was to thank the Guaranty Trust Company for furnishing the headquarters for the noonday luncheons free of cost. The others were:

We hereby express our united thanks to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, to J. P. Morgan & Co., and to the Heidelberg Building for their displaying so prominently the clocks used in the campaign. May time deal gently with them all.

From the bottom of our souls we thank the Mason-Seaman Taxicab Company for the many taxicabs furnished us without cost.

Here's to the newspapers. They treated us royally; they helped us splendidly; their efficient co-operation made our success possible. Here's to the newspapers.

Dodges Gave Another $100,000.

Cleveland H. Dodge, who gave $275,000 to the fund direct and then contributed one-half of the conditional $100,000 announced anonymously on Tuesday night, said he had begun to raise money for the Y. M. C. A. before most of those present were born and that he knew from his experience that the present fund would not have been completed but for the efforts of George W. Perkins. He called for three cheers for Mr. Perkins, which were given with a will. The other $50,000 of the conditional $100,000 was given by Miss Grace H. Dodge. There were lusty cheers also for the two Dodges, who have given between them $625,000. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., contributed altogether $350,000.

Charles S. Ward, general director of the campaign, was called on for a speech. He said that it was a glorious victory for New York, and because of the way things looked on Tuesday night it was glorious because it was a difficult one. Miss Grace H. Dodge said that she wanted to thank them all on behalf of the girls of New York. Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan thanked the men for being content with $1,000,000 of the fund and allowing the women to have $3,000,000.

Mr. Perkins called for three cheers for Miss Cora L. Tatham, General Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., who had been sent out West to get a subscription and was still absent last night.

Contributions Numbered 17,244.

"I have just this word to say" said Mr. Perkins, "and I feel it from the bottom of my heart, and that is, had it not been for the large number of small subscriptions it would have been utterly impossible to wake this town up to its duty and obtain the large subscriptions. It has been the cumulative effect of these mites that has brought out the large donations. What a wonderful Thanksgiving the success of this fund means for this city. New York has won a great victory for itself."

Mr. Perkins then said that the total number of subscribers was 17,244, and these subscribers were cheered collectively.

William M. Kingsley, one of the members of the Executive Committee, announced that some day they were going to do it again for $400,000. "In planning our campaign," said Mr. Kingsley, "we found that the Salvation Army had also planned to raise $1,000,000 for a memorial to Gen. Booth, $560,000 of which was to be raised out West, and the other $500,000 in New York. They have already raised $100,000 of the amount in the East, and need $400,000 more. We promised them that we would help them on their proposition, but," laughingly concluded Mr. Kingsley, "not just at present. We are tired, but triumphant."

J. K. M'GUIRE FOUND, IS IN PORTO RICO

Continued from Page 1.

proceedings last Monday and denied on the stand that he had made any attempt to restrain Condit from making revelations concerning the McGuire brothers. In the course of the testimony, however, he acknowledged that he had known of the McGuire dealings for a long time and that he had asked Condit for a memorandum of his dealings with the McGuires.

James K. McGuire, according to Condit, solicited a campaign contribution from Condit's company, the Union Oil Company of California, on Aug. 5, 1912. The statement or memorandum which Condit made for Chamberlin is dated Aug. 13, 1913. This was the time when Tammany was desirous of obtaining evidence against Sulzer.

The Condit statement specifically names James K. McGuire as the man who arranged for the "closed" road specifications in the interest of the Barber Asphalt Company. It was McGuire himself, according to this statement, who made this acknowledgment to Mr. Condit. Here is the Condit statement:

Aug. 13, 1913.

Early in August, 1912, James K. McGuire called on me in our office. He said he was no longer connected with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. He said he knew of the asphalt specifications used by the New York State Highway Department, which gave the Barber Company most of the highway business for its materials. He said this arrangement had been made by him with the Highway Department.

He said a new arrangement was being made. Bids would be received early in September for 500 miles of road construction; that it was proposed to admit five asphalt companies, each for 100 miles of the road to be built; 100 miles Barber Company, 100 miles Warner-Quinlan, 100 miles United States Asphalt Company, and we could have our material specified for 100 miles of the roads on the same terms and conditions as the other companies.

I asked what the terms were. He said we must contribute $5,000 toward the campaign fund and his brother George McGuire of Syracuse must get 1 cent per gallon for acting as our agent. He said the Barber, Warner-Quinlan, and United States Asphalt Companies were going into the arrangement.

During the same week I was called twice on the long-distance telephone by a person who said he was George McGuire of Syracuse. He spoke each time about my talk with James K. McGuire and wanted to know if we would agree to the proposed arrangement. On the second day he telephoned I told him our company would have nothing to do with the matter.

FILLMORE CONDIT.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called on Arthur B. Chamberlin yesterday in his office, 7 East Forty-second Street. Chamberlin told why he had obtained this statement from Condit.

"It is not true," said Chamberlin, "that I got the statement for Tammany Hall or for any one else but myself. I am not even a member of Tammany and I don't know Charles F. Murphy. I do know his nephew, Charles F. Murphy, Jr., very well, but only in a business way. The reason I got that statement was to have a card up my sleeve in my fight for fair specifications. Why, I represent nearly every asphalt company in the country, except the Barber Company, and I haven't sold any material in this State for over a year. I wanted to get fair road specifications. I took Mr. Condit's statement up-State with me."

Mr. Chamberlin said that he had told only one man about the contents of the statement.

"Who was that man?" asked the reporter.

"That was John J. Delaney, Commissioner of Efficiency," replied Chamberlin.

"Did Delaney take the story to Tammany Hall?" asked the reporter.

"I had a talk with Delaney only last week," replied Chamberlin, "and he assured me that he had kept the matter strictly confidential."

It appears, however, that the news got out somewhere, and that it was circulated as far west as Buffalo. It was there that George H. McGuire and James K. McGuire heard it. On the evening of Nov. 5, the night before George H. McGuire took the stand in the John Doe proceedings for the first time, the McGuires met Chamberlin.

"They came to me in the Manhattan Hotel that evening," said Chamberlin yesterday. "They asked me whether I had any affidavits concerning them. I said that I didn't, and that was true."

Chamberlin volunteered no information to the McGuires concerning the Condit statement. George H. McGuire appeared on the stand on the following day, not knowing that District Attorney Whitman already had an inkling of the story.

"I am perfectly willing to testify again if Mr. Whitman wants me," said Chamberlain, "but as I told him last time, I have nothing to tell. I am a good Democrat, and never was in favor of Tammany Hall politics. I sought to protect the decent Democrats in my testimony by telling what Condit told me about the McGuire dealings. As set forth in his statement to me, James K. McGuire did not say he was collecting for the Democratic Party. He merely said that he was collecting for the campaign."

Tammany Hall, it was reported yesterday, might assert that McGuire never had any association with the organization.

District Attorney Whitman, it is understood, has evidence to offset any such move. He will endeavor to show, it is understood, that McGuire worked with Tammany and that the funds which it is charged he solicited from corporations were intended for the Democratic State Committee. Whitman has evidence, it is understood, that at least one asphalt corporation paid the $5,000 contribution

OSBORNE PLANS INQUIRY.

Carlisle Charges First Will Be Considered by Glynn's Investigator.

James W. Osborne, Gov Glynn's graft investigator, and Arthur T. Warner, his assistant, were in conference at 115 Broadway yesterday regarding methods of procedure. It was announced after the conference that Mr. Osborne, sitting as a Commissioner under the Moreland Act, would begin the inquiry at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Capitol.

The first matter to be taken up by Commissioner Osborne, it was said, would be the Rubino charges against State Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle.

After the Carlisle case is disposed of the investigation will consider the fight which the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company has been waging against the Barber Asphalt Paving Company regarding road specifications; the appointment by Commissioner Carlisle of George C. Diehl, Harold Barker, and George de H. Washington as members of a Highway Advisory Board with salaries of $10 a day, and then the alleged Cooperstown conference between William Sulzer, George H. McGuire, and Commissioner Carlisle, where important decisions regarding specifications, it is said, were reached.

Commissioner Osborne denied that as expected any friction with District Attorney Whitman. Whitman, he intimated, would be busy with the campaign graf evidence while he would be considering other matters.

Indications of friction came from other sources, however. It is understood that Gov Glynn want Osborne to take charge of everything which clearly is not in Mr. Whitman's jurisdiction. Everett P. Fowler's attorney questions Whitman's jurisdiction in that case.

Whitman insists that the indictment rightly was found here instead of in Onondaga County, and that it is his duty to prosecute Fowler.

It is understood that Mr. Whitman will be glad to turn over to Mr. Osborne all cases over which clearly he has no jurisdiction, but that he insists that there shall be no interference when jurisdiction lies in two or more counties of which this county is one.

COL. MULHALL LOSES SUIT.

Court Directs That World's $10,000 Be Split with Barry.

Trial of the suit of Richard Barry against Col. Martin H. Mulhall for one-half of the $10,000 the latter received from The World for the series of letters which the Colonel obtained while acting as the confidential agent of the National Association of Manufacturers began before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday. It speedily terminated by the court directing the jury to return a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,125.

The Colonel was the main witness and after him came several employes of The World, but none of the testimony served to shake the strength of the agreement entered into between the Colonel and Barry that the proceeds of the sale of the documents should be split fifty-fifty. It was contended by the defense that the plaintiff was supposed to get his profit from the transactor by the compilation of the letters in book form which it was thought might have a decided charm for one of the big political parties. Then it came out that whatever money came from publishers or politics should be split fifty-fifty. In brief, it appeared that Mulhall and Barry were to market the letters and reap as big a harvest from them as possible.

After the verdict Col. Mulhall said: "I have only begun to fight. The case will be appealed."

Conscience Fund Gets $1 Man Found

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—One of the queer contributions to the Treasury's conscious fund came to-day in a letter from New York. The sender inclosed a dollar bill which he said he had found on the street in Washington. He didn't know what to do with it. The Treasury did and put it in the fund.

CLERK FORGED $360,000 STOCKS

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Brown retained Norman B. Beecher of the firm of Burlingham, Montgomery & Beecher of 27 William Street, as his attorney, and after a long conference with Mr. Brown, Mr. Beecher late yesterday afternoon made this statement:

Charles T. Brown & Co., Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Penn., under which name Charles T. Brown does business, is engaged in the security investment business. From time to time Mr. Brown has been accustomed to place loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral for customers in New York City and elsewhere. Among these customers is Miss E. B. Foye, a member of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange. At various times during the last two months Foye has placed loans through Mr. Brown with various banks in Philadelphia. The collateral furnished by Foye as security for these loans has in each instance been certificates of stock of the General Electric Company standing in Foye's name. These loans have aggregated some $200,000. Yesterday Foye secured from Mr. Brown a certified check for $97,000, representing the proceeds of loans which Mr. Brown had placed for Foye, secured by further General Electric Company certificates of stock, and with the check in his pocket returned to New York.

In the meantime some of those who had taken part in the last loan took the precaution of telephoning to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York City to assure themselves that Miss Foye was registered on the books of the General Electric Company as owner of the large amount of stock for which he had presented certificates. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company advised them that Miss Foye was not a stockholder of the General Electric Company. Immediately upon receipt of this information the police in New York were notified that Foye had left Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving there at 4 P. M., and requesting the New York police to cause his arrest upon its arrival in New York City. Upon the arrival of the train at the Pennsylvania Station Mr. Foye was arrested.

Steps are being taken by Mr. Brown and the banking institutions in Philadelphia to recover as much as possible of the money which Foye had secured. Attachments have been issued, and every effort is being made to discover Foye's assets.

Seek Foye's Accounts.

Mr. Beecher said that he understood that Mr. Brown's note went in with the collateral, which would seem to indicate that Mr. Brown might be held responsible for the difference in the amount obtained on the forged certificates and the amount recovered. Mr. Beecher said further that every bank in New York had been communicated with in the effort to find deposit accounts in Foye's name, and that if anybody knew of any such accounts he hoped that in the interest of justice they would communicate with him. Mr. Beecher also said that his information was twenty-six and not twenty-one certificates were stolen and forged. It had been stated by a person connected with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that twenty-one was the number.

Concerning the Consolidated Stock Exchange dealings of Foye, Mr. Beecher said that he had been informed that the prisoner had recently squared up a number of small accounts on the Exchange. Previous to that, he said, the young man's standing on the Exchange had been a bit cloudy.

At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Samuel Sloan, Vice President of the company, early yesterday issued this statement:

No securities have been stolen from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Foye had no access to the securities of the company. Foye was a temporary clerk, engaged upon the best of references. We feel that it is to those who have loaned money that no further statement shall be made until all the facts are known.

Foye could not obtain securities, Mr. Sloan explained, as they are kept in strong boxes, to which he had no access. The obtaining of the blank stock certificates, which are kept in books similar to large blank check books, would not have been a difficult matter, he said, despite the fact that Foye did not have ready access to them.

"The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will not suffer financially as the result of the forging of the blank certificates," said Mr. Sloan. "The losers will be those persons who loaned money on the certificates, the circulating of which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was, of course, entirely in ignorance of."

"Do you think it possible that Foye may have an accomplice?" Mr. Sloan was asked.

"No, no," he replied. "I am convinced that there was no one concerned in the theft but himself."

Once Employed by Gates.

Mr. Sloan said that Foye had at one time been employed by the firm of which the late John W. Gates was the head. He is also said to have enjoyed the confidence of John W. Gates's son, the late Charles G. Gates.

It also became known yesterday that in addition to the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, which issued the $97,000 certified check on Tuesday, that three other Philadelphia banks and the brokerage firm of Chandler Bros. & Co. of 111 Broadway had figured in the loans negotiated for Foye.

Chandler Bros. & Co. issued this statement:

The facts are that Foye, through C. T. Brown & Co. of Philadelphia, negotiated loans for $200,000 on 2,000 shares of General Electric stock, of which 1,400 shares were placed with four Philadelphia institutions and 600 with our firm. While the loans were being placed on Tuesday our office, as an extraordinary precaution, inquired of the transfer office after the number of shares in Foye's name, but did not receive word until 4 P. M. that the stock was not on the transfer records.

The arrest of Foye on the arrival in New York followed, checks and cash for $150,000 being recovered and attached. It is believed that further recoveries will be made and the losses minimized. Our loss is fully protected under a $100,000 Lloyd policy.

It is stated that the General Electric Company signatures to the stock certificates are valid, but that the transfer and registrar's certificates are forged.

Early yesterday morning Foye, after spending the night in a cell of the Greenwich Street Police Station, was taken to Police Headquarters, where Inspector Faurot, head of the Detective Bureau, endeavored to get a statement from him, but without success. The prisoner complained that the cells in the Greenwich Station were very uncomfortable, and, furthermore, he was indignant because he was taken to Police Headquarters in a patr

DAILY CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PLAGUE IS RAGING THROUGH ECUADOR

Scores Dying Weekly from Bubonic Disease at Guayaquil, Panama Hears.

REVOLUTION GAINS GROUND

Political and Commercial Crisis Said to be Imminent—Government Suppressing News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 26.—Passengers just arrived here from Guayaquil report that bubonic plague is raging in that city and that the Government of Ecuador is suppressing the news.

The plague is especially prevalent in the rural districts, it is alleged, where scores of persons are dying weekly. Two hundred and thirty persons are reported to have died within the past two weeks.

The passengers also say that the revolution is growing daily in Ecuador and that a commercial and political crisis is imminent in that country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Dispatches to the United States Public Health Service from Guayaquil, Ecuador, show alarming increases in the number of cases of plague and yellow fever there. Forty-six cases were reported for October, and there is an increase to 112, as shown in the latest report received last week. Deaths from one disease or the other range from 5 to 11 daily.

The local Government, failing to obtain a loan for the amount required for the construction of an adequate sanitary system, has undertaken the work on its own account with such means as it can command, abandoning the French plant that was long under consideration and which received the approval of Col. Gorgas of the United States Public Health Service when he inspected the harbor of Guayaquil last Spring.

The Government of Ecuador has been notified by the United States that unless Guayaquil is cleaned up and a successful sanitary system installed all vessels putting in there will be barred from passing the Panama Canal, because of the danger to the health of passengers and crews of vessels using the canal.

Guayaquil, sometimes called Santiago de Guayaquil, the principal seaport of the Republic of Ecuador, is situated on the western bank of the Guayauil River, about twenty miles from its mouth. It has about 25,000 population.

The site of the city forms part of a low, level tract of ground bounded on the north by the hills of Santa Ana and the streets are for the most part laid out with great regularity. To the north lies the old town, mostly inhabited by the poorer classes; to the south the new town. The houses are for the most part built of bamboo.

PANAMA CHINESE LOSE.

Supreme Court Rules They Must Pay Head Tax—Decide to Stay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the Chinese registration law in favor of the Government and to the effect that all Chinamen must register and pay $250 each as head tax, or be expelled from the country immediately.

Leaders of the Chinese say they will comply with the requirements and remain.

MISHAP TO DAUCOURT.

But Airman Attempting Paris-Cairo Flight is Not Hurt.

KONIEH, Asia Minor, Nov. 26.—Pierre Daucourt, the French aviator who, with a passenger, is attempting a flight from Paris to Cairo, was overtaken by a storm in the Taurus Mountains to-day.

While making a landing Daucourt's aeroplane was dashed violently to the ground and wrecked.

Neither Daucourt nor his passenger was hurt.

NOT TO MODIFY HOME RULE.

Asquith Reported to Have Decided Against Ulster's Exclusion.

BELFAST, Nov. 26.—According to The Belfast News Letter, Premier Asquith intends that the Home Rule bill shall pass into law as it now stands, and so informed a delegation of Ulster Liberals who protested to him against the exclusion of Ulster from the provisions of the measure.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Chief Liberal Whip, F. H. Illingworth, addressing the National Liberal Federation at Leeds to-night, said there would be no general election prior to 1915.

MRS. PANKHURST SAILS.

Carries $20,000 Away and Expects Arrest on Landing.

With $20,000 in her pockets and a gentle smile on her face, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette leader and mother of Christabel and Sylvia, sailed for Plymouth at noon yesterday on the White Star steamship Majestic, accompanied by Mrs. Rheta Child-Dorr and her press agent, Miss Joan Wickham. Very few women connected with the American suffrage movement were at the pier to see her away, as the goodbyes had been spoken at the Eltinge Theatre after the lecture on Tuesday, Mrs. Pankhurst said.

When Mrs. Pankhurst received the reporters on the deck of the Majestic she was asked to step into the social hall out of the noise of the whistles on the river. She declined, as she said she loved noise and always spoke better under those conditions than in a quiet room.

"I am very pleased with my visit to the United States," she said, "and shall come again next year, even if we do get the vote, as we need the money. We women are as much entitled to come over to America for contributions as the Irish are, who have taken millions of dollars away to fight for Home Rule.

"As soon as I land at Plymouth I expect to be arrested and sent to jail to serve my unexpired sentence. I shall probably go on hunger strike again and the authorities will have to release me. It is possible that they will take away the money I am taking with me. You never can tell what the English police will be up to next.

"I have found the American public broad in the matter of the book written by my daughter, but some individuals are narrow. The book will continue to be sold and my daughter will continue to live in France and do her editorial work there, where she cannot be molested by the English Government. I shall have to campaign in England and take my chances of arrest and imprisonment, for my work is distinct from my daughter's and each must operate along her own line."

If you once tried a KOH-I-NOOR Pencil you would never be satisfied with any other. Its smooth, silken touch cannot be duplicated; 17 variations of lead; also Copying. Buy a dozen of your favorite lead to-day.—Adv.

BORWICK SUITS SETTLED.

Three Actions Have Apparently Been Disposed of Privately.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The actions in which Mrs. George Borwick, who obtained a divorce a few months ago, was the chief figure, have apparently been settled privately. Mrs. Borwick has resumed her maiden name and is now living with her parents in New York.

When the divorce action was heard there were three suits pending. In the first Mrs. Borwick sued her husband for certain articles which he refused to surrender. Then Mr. Borwick was the defendant in an action brought by a firm which claimed a large sum for articles of clothing supplied to Mrs. Borwick. The third action was the Chancery Court case of Borwick against Robb. Mr. Robb is a London solicitor against whom Mrs. Borwick brought an action for libel in connection with the early proceedings regarding her suit for the restitution of conjugal rights.

These actions have been omitted from the official lists, indicating, apparently, their satisfactory disposal privately. It is said that after the divorce action both parties agreed that it was preferable to obviate any further discussion of their domestic troubles in court.

ROYAL SNUB FOR SHAW.

Prince Leaves Theatre in Middle of "Androcles and the Lion."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times in reporting the first performance of George Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," at the Deutsches Theatre, says the critics do not give the play a very favorable reception.

After the second act Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia left the theatre. It is thought that this is significant on account of Mr. Shaw's side hits at religious feeling and the motives of martyrs.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—George Bernard Shaw is rehearsing "The Philanderer" for production in New York in December. The American actress, Thais Lawton, has been engaged for the leading woman's rôle.

MURDERER GETS 10 YEARS.

"Severity" of Sentence on German Officer Regarded as Remarkable.

METZ, Nov. 26.—Lieut. Tieges of the artillery was to-day sentenced by court-martial to ten years' imprisonment and to be cashiered on the charge of killing Ensign Förster of his own battery.

Tieges had been celebrating by a long drinking bout his acquittal by court-martial on Sept. 29 on a charge of disturbing a religious service. His brother officers refused his invitation to join him, and Tieges thereupon commanded his junior officer, Förster, to attend. When Förster remonstrated with Tieges for getting intoxicated, Tieges drew a revolver and shot him dead.

The severity of the sentence on Tieges is almost unprecedented, German courts-martial as a rule dealing leniently with officers charged with offenses of this kind.

EXTRA TAX ON UNMARRIED.

French Senate Committee's Proposal in Regard to Income Tax Bill.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—French spinsters and bachelors over the age of 30, unless they have at least three persons dependent on them, are to be subject to an increase of 20 per cent. in the income tax imposed by the bill now under consideration.

The Senate Committee in charge of the bill introduced this clause to-day, when it ended its examination of the measure, which has taken four years to prepare.

The report is soon to be submitted to the Senate.

Burial of Mme. Marchesi.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Mme. Marchesi was buried in the family vault in Montmartre Cemetery to-day beside the bodies of her husband and her daughter, Stella. The body was brought from London. Mme. Marchesi's daughter Blanche, and several of the famous teacher's pupils were present at the ceremony.

Big Liner to be Launched Dec. 17.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The North German Lloyd Company announces that the new liner Columbus, of 35,000 tons, will be launched at the Schichau yards at Danzig on Dec. 17 by the Crown Princess. A sister ship of the Columbus is also being built at Danzig. The two vessels will be far larger than any at present in the fleet of the company.

MADONNA FOR PUBLIC VIEW.

Raphael's Painting to be Reframed and Exhibited by Duveens.

The famous "Cowper Madonna," by Raphael, which, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, was purchased by Duveen Brothers of this city for a record price of more than $500,000, will arrive in New York within the next two months and the public will have an opportunity to see it.

The picture is to be reframed, which is the cause of the delay. It is now in a frame of 1810, very ugly and not at all in keeping. The Duveen Brothers are sending to Florence to have a model made of the frame that is around another of Raphael's famous pictures, the "Madonna del Gran Duca," in the Pitti Palace. This is a Florentine frame of the period and will make a worthy setting for the beautiful Madonna which is to come to this city. It will take from six to seven weeks to make the new frame and the picture will arrive here about the last of January, it is expected.

It will then be placed on exhibition in the galleries of the Duveen Brothers, 720 Fifth Avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth Street.

CONTRADICTS THE DUVEENS.

Lady Desborough Denies They Offered to Sell the Raphael to England

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 27.—Lady Desborough writes to The Times, contradicting the Duveens' statement that they offered the Panshanger "Madonna" by Raphael to the nation. She says:

"The picture was offered by us to the Trustees of the National Gallery before its sale to the present purchasers was agreed to, not by the purchasers after they bought the picture."

BRITAIN IMPEDING HAGUE CONFERENCE

It Is Now Said the Next Peace Meeting Cannot Be Held Before 1916.

FEARS FOR LONDON TREATY

Correspondence with Powers on Rights of Shipping in Time of War Reveals Divergent Views.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 26.—Confirmation of recent reports of the probable postponement of the third Peace Conference at The Hague is found in declarations made to-day in diplomatic and official circles.

It is stated that, in view of the necessary preparatory labors, it will be impossible for the international conference to assemble before 1916 or 1917 at the earliest instead of in 1915, as originally planned.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Second Chambers to-day that the premature convocation of the Third Peace Conference would seriously hinder the preparation of the programme. He added that the Netherlands Government was considering the conclusion of a convention with the United States in the spirit of Secretary of State Bryan's peace plan.

Recently, he added, the Dutch Government submitted to the Washington Government a proposal looking to the convocation of an international commission to devise measures to avert the danger of the spread of yellow fever through the opening of the Panama Canal. Washington received this favorably, and the Governments at Berlin, London, Paris, and Lisbon had been communicated with in regard to the subject.

The Minister concluded by saying that the Dutch Government was not able to support the agitation against the treatment of political prisoners by Russia, because it considered this matter outside its purview.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It is understood here that the main obstacle to the holding of a Peace Conference in 1915 is the reluctance of the British Government to submit to it the Declaration of London, which involves radical changes in the principles of international law relating to the rights of shipping in case of hostilities.

The correspondence so far exchanged on that subject has, it is said, revealed such wide differences as to jeopardize the success of the conference.

WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Formally Started in London by the Duchess of Marlborough.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Women's Municipal Party was formally started at a private meeting at the Duchess of Marlborough's Sunderland House last evening. Two hundred women were present.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who presided, said the new party would be strictly non-political and would represent women as women.

Women's interests, as illustrated in municipal activity, would be centralized on a platform broad enough to include women of all political views. In proof of that it was proposed to lay the women's programme before the leaders of the municipal parties to insure that it was a programme to which all women could give united support.

New members elected to the Council included Mrs. Bernard Shaw and Lady Beerbohm Tree.

TO ABANDON PLYMOUTH.

Express Hamburg-American Liners Will Call at Southampton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Hamburg-American Company has decided to make Cherbourg the first port of call for its express steamers from New York on the homeward voyages. This will involve the abandonment of Plymouth as a port of call, passengers for England being landed at Southampton.

Nothing is definitely known at Plymouth concerning the cause of the decision, but it is pointed out that the naval authorities refused to allow the Imperator to be berthed inside the breakwater.

MRS. ROOSEVELT RETURNING

Leaves Chile for Panama — Col. Roosevelt Going to Valparaiso.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss L. Margaret Roosevelt, daughter of W. Emlen Roosevelt, left here to-day for Panama on their return journey to the United States, while Col Roosevelt departed on a visit to Southern Chile.

The ex-President's next stop will be at Valparaiso.

ELLIOTT STAYS IN JAIL.

American Accused in England Is Remanded for Another Week.

EAST GRINSTEAD, Sussex, Nov. 26.—The case of John Love Elliott, formerly of New York, had a hearing lasting several hours to-day in the local police court, where a full bench of magistrates sat to investigate the charges of serious and flagrant breaches of the law brought against Elliott on the allegation of neighbors. The public were excluded from the court.

Elliott has been in custody since Nov. 21, when he was arrested on a warrant issued after several persons residing in the vicinity of his residence had communicated to the police circumstances said to have been related to them by his two daughters, who had lived alone with him there since March 20.

The court ordered that Elliott be remanded for another week in custody.

Kaiser Able to Travel.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Emperor William has so far recovered from his recent indisposition that he was able to depart to-day on a visit to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, at the latter's hunting lodge. His sojourn will be followed by a visit to the preserves of his friend Prince von Fürstenberg.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BRIEG, Silesia, Nov. 26.—The entire local registered mail was stolen by a band of thieves from a train approaching this town last evening. One of the robbers used the simple device of pulling the emergency signal, which brought the train to a standstill, and, while the train crew searched the coaches, the other members of the gang entered the mail car, seized the sacks, and walked off unnoticed. It is thought that the cash booty was small.

HONGKONG, Nov. 26.—Thirty Chinese were drowned in the harbor here to-day, when a launch in which they were being conveyed from the wharf to a steamer was run down and sunk by the Japanese steamship Sechu Maru.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

PRINCESS LOUISE EVICTED.

American Owner of House in Paris Obtains a Court Order.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of the late King Leopold, has by order of the Paris courts been evicted from her residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne by her landlady, Mrs. Whitcomb, widow of a wealthy Californian, who left much valuable house property in Paris.

The Princess failed to pay her rent and Mrs. Whitcomb recently had her furniture sold by public auction, but the prices obtained were low. Mrs. Whitcomb then obtained an order against the Princess to compel her to place in her residence enough furniture to cover the amount of the rent. The Princess failed to comply, and the court has now expelled the royal tenant and appointed an expert to assess the damage to the house.

The Princess did not appear in court.

FORBIDS TALK TO SMOKERS.

Head Master of Harrow Takes Extreme Measures on Tobacco.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Smoking has not only been forbidden to boys at Harrow, but by an order just promulgated it is also forbidden to visitors to the famous old school.

The head master, the Rev. Lionel Ford, has posted a notice to this effect, and he also requests the boys not to appear in the high street or other public roads adjoining the school with persons who are smoking.

The boys are asking advice regarding the procedure they should adopt should a scholar meet his father in the high street and the father be smoking. Is he to "cut" his parent or sternly order him to cease smoking?

THE LAST DREADNOUGHTS.

Reported Change in British Plans—$14,000,000 Ship Launched.

DEVONPORT, Nov. 26.—The British superdreadnought Warspite, an improvement on the Queen Elizabeth, was launched here to-day in the presence of an enormous crowd. She is to be driven entirely by oil engines, and has receptacles for the storage of 4,000 tons of liquid fuel, sufficient to enable her to go around the world.

The armament of the Warspite will consist of eight fifteen-inch guns and several anti-airship guns.

The vessel was laid down on Oct. 31, 1912. Her estimated cost is $14,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Globe claims semi-official authority for stating that the "all-big-gun" era will come to an end with the completion of the group of vessels to which the Warspite belongs.

The paper says that the ships of the Royal Sovereign type about to be laid down will be of a new design, smaller than that of the battleships now under construction, and adds that the Admiralty's decision in this connection was due to the lessons learned during the recent naval manoeuvres on the East Coast, when the submarines demonstrated their ability to take such offensive action as to render battleships almost impotent.

BLACKSOD CONTRACTS LET.

Work for the Great Harbor on the Irish Coast Arranged For.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Contracts for the construction of a great harbor at Blacksod Bay, on the west coast of Ireland, were signed in London to-day, according to The Pall Mall Gazette.

The work is being undertaken in furtherance of the scheme for the establishment of a line of steamers between Blacksod and Halifax and Boston.

A railroad to connect Blacksod with the existing railroads in Ireland is also to be constructed.

Henry C. Long, a Boston engineer, is to have charge of the work.

BRIDGES' GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison Arranges Reception in Their Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 26.—With many relatives and friends from all parts of the United States and representatives of colleges in the East, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William D. Bridge of 71 Snyder Street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to-night with a reception in Miller Memorial Chapel of the First Methodist Church of this city. The affair was in charge of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, who gave the chapel in honor of her own parents.

Dr. and Mrs. Bridge were married in the Hanover Street Methodist Church, Boston, on Thanksgiving Day, 1863. Dr. Bridge was born at Duxbury, Mass., seventy-three years ago, while Mrs. Bridge is a year younger. Both are descendants of old Puritan stock.

Dr. Bridge entered the ministry in 1861, and in 1881 he became the secretary of Bishop John Heyl Vincent of Chicago, now Chancellor of the Chautauqua movement. He retired from active ministerial duty in Boston in 1892, owing to the illness of Mrs. Bridge. He was associated with Mrs. Edison's father, Lewis Miller, and Bishop Vincent in founding the Chautauqua Association.

While a student at Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy Dr. Bridge first became interested in stenography, in the development of which he was later to play a part. By hard work he mastered a system of shorthand largely of his own, and in the days that preceded the civil war Dr. Bridges went about from place to place taking down speeches at mass meetings. He made the acquaintance of Sir Isaac Pitman, and was an intimate friend of Ben Pitman until his death. He is now historian and librarian of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association.

More than 300 guests attended the reception to-night, at which a purse of gold was presented to Dr. and Mrs. Bridge.

Dr. Bridge's father and two uncles were clergymen, and Mrs. Bridge's two surviving brothers are both Methodist clergymen, one of them the senior chaplain of the United States Navy.

STOVER SENDS NO WORD.

Friends Fail to Get Any Trace of Missing Park Commissioner.

Friends of Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover said yesterday that his whereabouts still was a mystery to them. The report that Mr. Stover had registered at a hotel in San Francisco and subsequently had disappeared was not believed by those who had a personal interest in the missing Commissioner.

Mr. Stover had been absent from the city forty-one days yesterday.

The attendants, mechanics and laborers of the Park Department received their pay yesterday between 11:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. after Acting Commissioner La Roche had arranged the matter with the Finance Department.

The employes were much pleased, because, while to-day is the regular payday, they would have to wait until to-morrow for their money because of the holiday. This is the first time that such an arrangement has ever been made. Mr. La Roche said that he knew that many of the employes needed the money, and that it would come in handy the day before Thanksgiving.

GLYNN AS STRIKE REFEREE.

Asks General Electric Officials and Union Leaders to Meet Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Gov. Glynn has asked the principals on both sides of the strike at the General Electric Works in Schenectady to meet with him and James M. Lynch, State Labor Commissioner, in the Executive Chamber on Friday morning, to talk over the situation and see what can be done to end the trouble. After a talk with William C. Rogers, Deputy Labor Commissioner, who has been working in the matter under his direction, Gov. Glynn said this evening that he was hopeful of an early termination of the strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 26.—The strike situation at the General Electric plant remains unchanged. The company still contends that the dismissal of Dujay and Miss Leslie was occasioned by a general slackness in work, and not by their activities as union organizers. The strikers, on the other hand, insist that the discharge of the employes was a slap at union organizations, and they emphatically assert that the strike will continue until Dujay and Miss Leslie are reinstated.

The announcement that Gov. Glynn would try to bring the company and employes together was received with little interest on the part of the men. At the same time the suggestion that the whole force be employed on part time until business conditions were better, gained in favor among the men and also received the sanction of Mayor George R. Lunn, who said it was the best possible solution of the difficulty.

Can the stock clerk tell you?

Teeter back in your office chair, and give a few minutes thought to a department that does not get very much of your attention—the stock room.

How is it run? Or does it run itself? Can the stock clerk tell you—not by counting, but from his records—how many of such and such an article he has on hand? Can he tell you how many came in and have gone out? When? Where?

Can he? Yes? Then he is the exception, for most stock rooms are run in a happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss, "I'll-count-them-and-see" way.

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Announce for To-morrow (Friday) and Saturday

A Most Important Sale of Apparel for Women, Misses & Girls At Greatly Reduced Prices

To Close Out

150 Women's Suits

18.50

Formerly up to 45.00

One or two suits of a kind taken from regular stock. Made of broadcloth, crepe cheviot and novelty fabrics. Some fur trimmed.

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Women's Velvet & Corduroy Suits

Very smart models in the leading styles of the season. *Formerly up to 59.50* **28.00**

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Made of broadcloth or cut velour trimmed with seal and diagonal trimmed with skunk raccoon. *Value 39.50* **25.00**

To Close Out

Women's Dresses

15.00

Formerly up to 45.00

Dresses gathered from regular stock in odd sizes and styles.

No C. O. D.'s, No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Women's Afternoon & "Danse" Gowns

of velveteen, crepe de chine, charmeuse for afternoon wear and dainty frocks for the dance. *Formerly up to 45.00* **29.50**

Women's Evening Gowns

Select styles of charmeuse, lace, embroidered chiffon and soft French taffeta in the leading colors. *Formerly up to 49.50* **35.00**

To Close Out

65 Women's Coats

18.50

Formerly 29.50

Made of cut velour in gray, navy blue or brown; very smart street models, trimmed with fur or plush collars and cuffs.

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Approvals.

Women's Plush Coats

Peg top or draped models, both new and smart. Lined throughout with contrasting peau de cygne and interlined. *Formerly 39.50* **29.50**

Women's Evening Wraps

Of draped silk chiffon velvet; collar and edge of marabout. In black, mole, prune, Gobelin, or American Beauty. **42.50**

Very Special Values

Women's Blouses

Fur Trimmed Taffeta Blouses

Smart, new model in the latest French shadings, collar edged with fur. *Value 8.50* **5.00**

Gold Net Blouses

Combined with gobelin blue chiffon. Collar, frill and cuffs of embroidered net. Finished with small bows. *Value 17.50* **10.50**

White French Taffeta Blouses

"Papillon" model with wing sleeves, picot edges, trimmed with cubist embroidery medallions. *Value 13.50* **8.50**

Very Special

Trim'd French Seal Coats

Made of select coney skins, 45 inches long.

68.00 *Value 85.00*

Collars of fitch, ermine or chinchilla-squirrel.

French Seal Coats

Made of select coney skins, 45 inches long. *Value 75.00* **58.00**

Hudson Seal Coats

Made of select French dyed muskrat skins, 45 inches long. *Value 110.00* **85.00**

Scarfs			*Muffs*	
19.50	27.50,	*Zitka Fox*	29.50	39.50
16.50	24.50,	*Fitch*		45.00
12.50	19.50	*Hudson Seal*	22.50	29.50
	12.50	*Civet Cat*	18.50	

To Close Out

Misses' Fur Trim'd Suits

18.50

Formerly up to 35.00

Smart youthful models for misses of 14 to 18. Made of broadcloth or diagonal cloth in the leading shades. Trimmed with skunk-raccoon or fitch.

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Misses' "Tailleur" Suits

A large variety of styles in cut velour, broadcloth and diagonal. Some fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 49.50* **25.00**

Misses' Velour & Corduroy Suits

Chic short coat and blouse models in all the favored shadings. Some fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 45.00* **27.50**

To Close Out

Misses' Evening and Afternoon Gowns

15.00

Formerly up to 35.00

Evening gowns of chiffon, taffeta and charmeuse. Afternoon gowns of velveteen, serge, plaid worsted, wool crepe, charmeuse and crepe de chine. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' "Danse" Frocks

Dainty flounce and tunic models of chiffon, beading, taffeta, lace and net. Newest shadings. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 45.00* **25.00**

Misses' Street Coats

Smart London topcoat models of corduroy, chinchilla, melange cloth and boucle. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 35.00* **16.50**

To Close Out

100 Girls' Dresses

5.00

Formerly up to 12.95

Made of serge, challie, Henrietta cloth in navy, Hague blue and red, some trimmed with plaid silk and velvet. Sizes 6 to 14.

Girls' Fur Trim'd Dresses

Made of velveteen in navy blue, black and wood brown. Chic girlish model in sizes from 4 to 14. *Formerly 10.50* **8.50**

Girls' Dressy Coats

Made of chinchilla, boucle and melton in brown, navy blue and Hague blue; some velvet trimmed. Sizes 6 to 14. *Formerly up to 15.00* **9.75**

Very Special Values

Negligees and Petticoats

Crepe Meteor Negligees

Graceful; draped model lined with albatross, trimmed with fur and lace. In shell pink, light blue, rose, Hague blue or orchid..... **12.75**

Boudoir Caps

Made of crepe meteor in combination with soft lace and trimmed with fur..... **1.95**

Fur Trim'd Petticoats

Made of crepe de chine or chiffon in latest shadings. Designed on the newest lines..... **3.95**

Very Special

Baby Caracul Coats

45-inch long model of choice pelts.

100.00—*Value 145.00*

Collars of fitch, ermine, skunk.

Trim'd Caracul Coats

42-inch long model with chinchilla squirrel collars. *Value 75.00* **55.00**

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats

Made from select French-dyed muskrat pelts. *Value 145.00* **125.00**

Scarfs			*Muffs*	
	24.50	*Silver Kit Fox*	24.50	
9.50	19.50	*Black Fox*	16.50	22.50
14.50	32.50	*Natural Skunk*	35.00	45.00
12.50	18.50	*Scotch Mole*	24.50	27.50

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

CHURCHILL STAYS; STERN DROPS OUT

Mayor Kline Declines to Reappoint Oldest Member of Board of Education.

FLEXNER GETS HIS PLACE

Latter Had Signed Anti-Churchill Protest—Teachers Rebuked for Advising Appointments.

Mayor Kline sent to the Board of Education yesterday the long-expected communication announcing the names of those decided upon to fill ten vacancies to occur in the board. Thomas W. Churchill, concerning whose possible reappointment a vigorous controversy has continued for three weeks, was named to succeed himself.

In this feature the Mayor's announcement had been generally expected, but there was much surprise when it was found that Abraham Stern, the oldest member of the board in length of service and Chairman of one of its most important committees, was let go with a note of censure. The Mayor objected, as he explained in a statement accompanying the list of appointees, to Mr. Stern's lack of sympathy with "the progressive measures in the board," and he therefore held that reappointing him would only be to put obstacles in the path of reform measures.

The announcement that Abraham Flexner had been selected to succeed Mr. Stern caused almost as much surprise as the latter's dismissal, as Mr. Flexner was one of the signers of the letter written by President Nicholas Murray Butler and others protesting against the reappointment of Mr. Churchill on the ground that his policies were demoralizing and destructive of school efficiency.

To fill other vacancies the following were named:

Manhattan.

Dr. IRA S. WILE, reappointed.

Miss OLIVIA LEVENTRITT, reappointed.

Mrs. IRA LEO BAMBERGER, served as a member of the Board of Education from Brooklyn, but recently resigned because her residence is now in Manhattan, succeeds Louis Haupt.

Dr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER, to succeed Abraham Stern.

Brooklyn.

Gen. GEORGE WINGATE, reappointed.

WILLIAM HARKNESS, to succeed R. E. McCafferty.

JOHN J. KELER, to succeed Ernest W. Stratman.

Mrs. CHRISTINE TOWNS, to succeed Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger.

Richmond.

WILLIAM G. WILLCOX, to succeed Henry P. Morrison.

In explaining why he had renamed Mr. Churchill, Mayor Kline, in a letter accompanying his appointments, insisted that he had not been influenced by factional differences in the Board of Education, but had made up his mind after giving careful consideration to recommendations, letters, resolutions, and advice in other forms. The factional differences in the board, he said, were matters to be settled by experts after full discussion, and not by laymen like himself.

"I have been importuned by many citizens, both for and against various members of the Board of Education whose terms I am filling to-day," the Mayor wrote. "For instance, a great many citizens have asked me to reappoint Thomas W. Churchill, the President of the board, while a great many others have urged that he be not reappointed. I have gone into this matter very carefully, and, while I do not desire to pass a final judgment upon matters in controversy in the Board of Education, it has seemed to me that Mr. Churchill has stood with those members who have sought to institute necessary reforms. At all events, I believe he has been an active and industrious member of the Board of Education. I have also taken into consideration the fact that Mr. Churchill's term as President of the board does not expire until next February, and by not reappointing him I would deprive him of two months of the term for which he has been selected.

"To succeed Abraham Stern I am naming Abraham Flexner, one of the Secretaries of the General Educational Board, who has had a very wide experience as an expert in educational matters. Mr. Flexner, before taking his present position, was connected for a great many years with the Rockefeller Foundation for the advancement of the teaching profession, and is one of the recognized experts on educational subjects in the United States.

"The two new members from Brooklyn are William Harkness, who served in the Board of Education for fourteen years, and John J. Keller, a manufacturer, of 114 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, but who resides at 44 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn. These men I know to be fully qualified for membership in the board."

In his letter Mayor Kline sharply rebuked the city teachers who sent petitions to him in support of President Churchill. He characterized the activities of the teachers as highly improper.

"I should like to say one final word with all proper emphasis," the Mayor wrote. "I have made these appointments without any reference to politics. I want to take occasion to say that an effort has been made to use the political influence of the teaching body to influence me in the selection of members of the board. This attempt is in the highest degree improper, and I hope it will never be repeated again. I have received several hundred letters and petitions signed by teachers and circulated by teachers asking me to appoint this person or that person to the board. I have been astonished at the tone adopted by the teachers in these communications. They seem to assume that they have a natural right to advise or even to dictate to the Mayor of the city whom he shall appoint on the board. I have been very deeply incensed by this display of impropriety and lack of a proper sense of discipline in the teachers, and I have paid no attention to any of the letters sent to me.

"They have not had the slightest influence with me, but the fact that the teachers indulge in this sort of thing indicates that politics of a very objectionable kind have been allowed to creep into the board, and I wish now to call the attention of the board to this fact, and I hope that they will be able to establish in the board a sense of propriety and discipline which in the future will make impossible a repetition of this attempted dictation to the Mayor by the teachers. By what right the teachers of the city are any more entitled to advise the Mayor as to who should be appointed members of the Board of Education than the members of the Police or Fire Departments are to advise as to the selection of a Police or Fire Commissioner I do not know. It seems to me that the very fact that the teachers have engaged in this electioneering to the extent they have indicates that the board, or somebody in authority, has been very lax in this respect. Of all things we want to keep politics out of the board, and especially must we keep the teachers from meddling with the appointments of the members of the board."

President Churchill, after receiving the congratulations of his associates in the board, gave out a statement in defense of his administration which he had submitted to Mayor Kline on Nov. 20. In this statement Mr. Churchill reviewed the board's efforts to revise the course of study in order to gain elasticity and adaptability to local needs and to reduce part-time classes. He promised that in the near future the part-time problem would become a negligible one.

Among the progressive policies he said had been inaugurated. President Churchill mentioned the organizing of a division of reference and research, an employment bureau for graduates, a plan to end disputes and bickerings in the teaching force, a new system of enforcement of the compulsory education law, an investigation of vocational guidance, and an extension of the formerly static system of probationary schools for unruly children.

President Churchill met specifically the charge made by President Butler of Columbia University that the schools had deteriorated by a general denial, supported by many references to their enterprises. He urged that it was the duty of the board to study constantly the views of parents as to their children's needs, and to meet these views so far as practicable. He admitted there was need for specialists, but insisted that the teacher's point of view must be respected as well as that of the specialist, and that the teacher should be encouraged always to keep the spirit of enthusiasm in her work and not to allow it to degenerate into merely routine service.

WOULD TAKE UP CRITICISMS.

Mr. Man Wants to Investigate Reflections on Board of Education.

Commissioner Alrick H. Man introduced a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education calling for the appointment of a special committee, composed of the members of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation and Gen. Wingate and Commissioner Robert L. Harrison, who are not members of it, to investigate and report upon a letter that had been published reflecting upon the good faith of the board.

"I think it would be unwise," said Commissioner John Martin, "for the board to take such action. It would be a departure from all precedent and would only reopen a conflict which has been closed by the Mayor's official act to-day. It would display a sensitiveness and irritability hardly in accordance with our dignity and standing. This board has clearly approved of the manner in which it has conducted itself. Another lot of men hold another opinion. We ought not to be investigating or worrying about that. The other side has gone pretty high in the expression of its feelings and opinions. But the election dispute is now over and the curtain may be rung down on the mud-slinging, if you choose to call it by that name. As such a resolution would sound a little ridiculous. I move to lay it over for consideration. In a fortnight all of us will be again in the same good humor as before the election conflict, and we will wonder in the words of Emerson 'Why so hot, little man?'"

Dr. Ira S. Wile said that the board had done its duty, and should not notice the villification. The old French proverb, "He who excuses accuses himself," he said, might hold in this case. The records would speak for themselves.

Commissioner Martin's motion to carry the matter over to the next meeting was carried by a vote of 14 to 13. President Churchill did not vote.

HOW ROTOGRAVURE MAKES A PICTURE

Photogravure Process Adapted to a Cylinder for Printing at a Rapid Rate.

SHOWN IN CHRISTMAS TIMES

All Times Pictorial Sections Will Soon Be Made by This New Method.

Since the announcement was made that the special section of the Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES devoted to the Girl of To-day would be printed by the rotogravure method there has been some demand for an explanation of this new printing process in terms that would be as nearly untechnical as possible. The Christmas edition will be published on Sunday, Dec. 7.

Photoengraving, the process that is ordinarily used in reproducing photographs in newspapers, reproduces a picture on the same principle that type prints. The high portions of the engraving receive the ink, and with it make an impression upon the paper. In photogravure it is not the high points or lines that print but the depressions. It is a reversal of the other process, and the ink is sucked in by the paper passing over it. Ordinary photogravure is a slow and expensive process, and requires a flat press. In order to meet the demands of a modern newspaper, some process that would be fast, adaptable to a rotary press, and whose cost must be within reason had to be found. This has been discovered in rotogravure.

Everybody is familiar with the kind of copper plate from which a visiting card is made, and knows that the name appears with the letters hollowed out instead of being raised, as with type. Usually this is done by etching. In photogravure the process is similar, except that the lines of the picture are not so deeply etched. If you were to print from an ordinary copper plate on which a photograph had been etched at the same speed with which a rotary press is run the result would be a blur. Now rotogravure is, in a few words, the perfection of photogravure, so that it can be run upon a rotary instead of a flat press, and thus at a great rate of speed. This having been accomplished, the process has become available for newspaper purposes.

In rotogravure a picture is etched upon a copper cylinder which, revolving in contact with a trough of ink, is entirely covered with the ink. How to get the ink quickly off the parts of the cylinder that do not contain the picture without at the same time scraping off the delicate engraving was the problem that was solved by Dr. Mertens of Germany some years ago. The invention that makes rotogravure possible is a knife made of metal of a certain temper, which is in contact with the surface of the cylinder after it has passed the ink trough, thus removing all the ink except that in the depression, which is the picture. The cylinder thus cleansed of superfluous ink continues its revolution and, encountering the paper under pressure, transfers the picture to it.

The process is being used somewhat in Germany and in England, having been introduced into the latter country recently by The London Illustrated News with great success. Since Mertens's invention was made the process has been greatly improved upon.

The rotogravure presses for THE TIMES are now being built in Germany, and it will not be very long before the press will be used in making all the pictorial sections of this newspaper. There are those whose enthusiasm over the new process has led them to predict that all printing will eventually be done by this intaglio method. For the present it is impracticable for papers with large circulation to do more than employ it for fine art work.

The rotogravure section will be only one of the three special supplements which THE TIMES will issue as a part of the Christmas Number, for besides the Girl of To-day section and the regular Pictorial Supplement, which closely follows the news of the day, there will be a special color supplement, containing, in three parts, a reproduction in the three original colors of John S. Sargent's famous frieze "The Prophets," which is one of the principal mural decorations of the Boston Public Library. The whole Sargent picture measures fifty-five inches long by ten inches wide, and is suitable for framing.

SUES SUICIDE'S ESTATE.

Girl Asks $4,000, Alleging She Was F. B. Sherburne's Fiancee.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 26.—A breach of promise suit against the estate of Frank B. Sherburne, who killed himself two years ago while he was assistant master of the Lowell High School, was entered to-day by Miss Jennie L. Carter of Wakefield, formerly a teacher in the Boston public schools. Miss Carter asks damages of $4,000.

She alleges that she was engaged to marry Sherburne when he committed suicide, and that by resigning her place in order to prepare for the wedding she deprived herself of means of earning a living.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "a mother" sent in response to an appeal of The Charity Organization Society for funds to keep an invalid child in the country until she recovers her health.

TO HONOR MR. MITCHEL.

League of Foreign Born Citizens Will Give Dinner to Mayor-Elect.

The League of Foreign Born Citizens, which was active in the municipal campaign, is arranging a subscription dinner to Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel and the other officials elected with him on the Fusion ticket. The Chairman of the League, Nathaniel Phillips, of 261 Broadway, received a letter yesterday from Mr. Mitchel, in which he said that he would like to accept the invitation. It was found on consultation with his Secretary that the only open date left to the Mayor-elect was Tuesday, Dec. 23. Mr. Mitchel's Secretary and the committee agreed to have the dinner take place on that date, at the Café Boulevard. Of the 1,385 members of the League, 400 of them already have subscribed $2 each for the dinner. Provision will be made for 700 guests.

Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect of Manhattan, and William H. Wadhams, elected to the Court of General Sessions, have accepted the invitations to attend the dinner.

TAFT FOR BROOKER'S PLACE

Connecticut Republicans May Elect ex-President to National Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee sent out a call to-day for a special meeting to be held here on Dec. 4, to elect a successor to Charles F. Brooker, who has resigned as Connecticut member of the Republican National Committee. The man most prominently mentioned for the vacancy is William H. Taft, who has been a citizen of New Haven since he became a professor at Yale.

Others who are talked of as possibilities are Michael Kenealy of Stamford and Charles Hopkins Clark of Hartford.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

HELP US
TO HELP OURSELVES

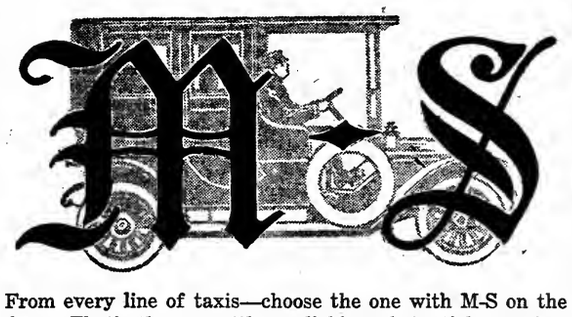
You have much to be thankful for. Show the spirit of "THANKSGIVING" by lending your help to build the

ST. GILES HOSPITAL
IN BROOKLYN
FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

$100,000 Is Needed by Dec. 1

Mail Checks or Pledges to
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Treasurer
196 Montague Street Brooklyn

30c FIRST HALF MILE



From every line of taxis—choose the one with M-S on the door. That's the one with a reliable, substantial organization behind it. The M-S is your insurance against all hazards of property loss — as well as personal injury.

Phone COLUMBUS 7400

and a TAXI comes instantly from our nearest sub-garage.

Gidding
IMPORTERS

Fashionable Furs and Fur-Trimmed Apparel for the Opera, Receptions and other Formal or Informal Occasions

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Fifth Ave. 46th & 47th Streets New York

Gunther Furs

Cross Foxes and Red Foxes

So much in vogue in Paris this season. Beautiful large, silky Skins, rich in fur, very clear in color.

Cross Fox Sets . . . $190.00 and upwards.

Red Fox Sets . . . . $70.00 and upwards.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
391 FIFTH AVENUE, NY

Friday Sale Friday Sale Friday Sale Friday Sale

COMING SATURDAY NOV. 29TH THE COUNTRY CIRCUS

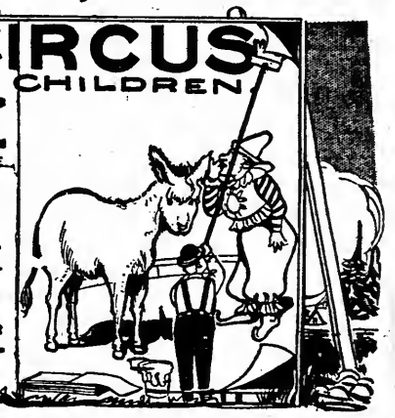
NEW YORK'S GREATEST HOLIDAY ATTRACTION FOR THE CHILDREN

SEE THE FUNNY ANTICS OF THE REAL CLOWNS FORMERLY WITH THE WORLDS GREATEST CIRCUSES

SEE THE TRAINED DOGS PERFORM

SEE THE GREAT PONY SHOW

SEE ALPHONSE THE BALKING MULE YOU WILL ROAR WITH LAUGHTER



35 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET
In New York's Shopping Centre—Better Grade Merchandise at Popular Prices.

Regular 65c Dress Corduroys, Yd. 32c
Main Floor.
One of Fashion's favorite materials for Dresses, Coats and Children's Wear at less than half price. 28 inches wide, in white and the correct street shades; Friday only, yd. 32c.

Scout Blouses, Friday, $1.00
Second Floor.
Crepe Blouse made with yoke back and front, box pleated below in front, side pocket, new roll collar and four-in-hand tie. Dozens of other models; Friday only $1.00.

$3.00 and $3.50 Lace Curtains, $1.90
Fourth Floor.
Marie Antoinette Curtains, Novelty Renaissance Curtains, Corded Arabian Lace Curtains, Scotch Lace and Cable Net Curtains, Bonne Femme and Panel Curtains, all mounted on guaranteed quality French Nets; Friday only $1.90.

Austrian or French China Set, $25
Basement.
$42.50 100-Piece, border or spray designs; large pieces treated in coin gold, bread and butter plate composition, $25.00.

Handkerchiefs, Friday, 12½c
Main Floor.
19c and 25c Handkerchiefs for men and women. Women's Hand Embroidery Handkerchiefs. Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Men's Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.; Friday 12½c.

10 Piece Ivoroyd Toilet Set, $10
Main Floor.
Set comprises Hair Brush, Comb, Mirror, Cloth Brush, Shoehorn, Puff Box, Buffer in Tray, Cuticle Knife, Flexible Files and Button Hook. This special price includes a 2 or 3 letter monogram free.

Petticoats Friday, $1.47
Second Floor.
Excellent quality pure silk taffeta, latest model, green, wistaria, King, Copenhagen, navy blue and changeable colors, also white, lavender, light blue, Nile and yellow, Friday only, $1.47.

A New Series of Bargain Friday Sales
That Mark a New Era in the Selling of Better Grade Merchandise at Popular Prices
Always noted for the dependability of their merchandise, Simpson Crawford Co. to-day lay claim to a share of your patronage in their lower-than-ever-before prices, examples of which are printed below, by twenty departments for Friday.
Look for the Pink Tickets, Main Aisle, Main Floor—For Extra Specials

Women's Hosiery, Pair, 12½c
Main Floor.
Lisle, tan and white, also black; double garter top; sole, heel and toe of extra sheer quality; sizes 8½ to 10. Friday only, 12½c.

Better Grade Furs
$39.75 Pony Coats, $24.75

Only 35, as genuine $39.75 Black Russian Pony Coats are very scarce at $24.75. Third Floor
CONTINUED WARM WEATHER IS RESPONSIBLE.
The Style is the three-quarter length, loose cutaway effect with small notch collar, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin... $24.75

$65.00 French Seal Coat
(Dyed Coney), 47 inch, made of selected French dyed skins, perfectly matched, smart cutaway effect, deep, long rolling shawl collar, loose back, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin..... $49.75

Fox and Raccoon Sets.
Red, Black or Isabella Fox or NATURAL RACCOON SETS; at $17.50

$35 to $39.75 Matched Sets
In plain and trimmed muff and scarfs, BLACK FOX, red FOX, natural and skunk dyed RACCOON, pointed and black WOLF; at $24.75

Women's Smart Coats

That have been among the season's favorites at $16.50 and $19.75

Friday, $14.75

CHINCHILLA Coats in dark and light effects, brown, navy and stripe effects. Third Floor

BOUCLE Coats in navy and black.

ZIBELINE Coats in stripes.

These coats were made to meet the demand of fashion in every detail.

They are the snappiest 45-inch models of the season, in cutaway and border effects. Some with fancy or thrown collars and cuffs of velvet. Some are belted.

The tailoring is of a high character, and every woman is assured a perfect fitting, gracefully hanging coat, at a popular price.

All sizes, from 34 to 44, $14.75.

Silk Neckwear, Friday, 35c
Main Floor.
For men; 50c and 65c elsewhere, at Simpson Crawford's price 35c, or 3 for $1.00. All sorts of stripes and figures on light and dark effects; large, wide, open end shape, made of imported and domestic silks; Friday only, 35c.

Men's $1.25 Wool Underwear, 79c
Main Floor.
Men's wool shirts and drawers; winter-weight drawers, ankle length, extra double gusset, outside sateen band; shirt sizes, 34 to 46; drawers, 30 to 46, value $1.00 to $1.25; Friday only, garment, 79c.

$2.50 Table Cloths, $1.75
Main Floor.
1,500 $2.50 round scalloped damask table cloths, heavy all-linen damask, variety of new patterns, finished with scalloped edge. Will make an acceptable Christmas gift. Friday only, $1.75.

Reg. 75c and 85c Neckwear, 45c
Main Floor.
Including Dainty Boudoir and Dancing Caps of lace net and beaded chiffon, new Low Neck Vest and High Neck Guimpes, new Net Camisoles, ribbon trimmed, special Friday, at 45c.

Untrimmed Hats, Friday, 98c
Main Floor.
BEAUTIFUL QUALITY BLACK BEAVER HATS—several styles; all smart and up to date; values up to $2.48; special for Friday only, 98c.

Women's $1.35 Gloves, 89c
Main Floor.
Women's imported lambskin gloves; colors are white and tan, also black; heavy wide embroidered backs; special for Friday only, pair 89c. Headquarters for Christmas Gloves for the entire family. "Perrin" Gloves for women.

Sale of Slightly Mismatched Royal Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 Value $24.50 Sale Price $15.49
Fifth Floor.
Slightly mismatched means that the designs do not join perfectly at the seam. Very rich colorings in Oriental and all-over effects. Wonderfully durable.. $15.49
$22.50 8.3 x 10.6 ROYAL AXMINSTER RUGS, at..... $14.95
$14.50 6 x 9 Seamless WILTON VELVET RUGS, at..... $9.75

Five Very Important FURNITURE Specials for Friday

$1.40 Bed Room Table 95c
Fifth Floor.
Mahogany finish. No need to describe it. The best bedroom table ever sold for 95c.

$14.50 Felt Mattress, $8.95
Full weight, guaranteed 50 pounds. Full stitched edge.

$32.00 Maple Dresser or Chiffonier $16.50
Full-shaped front and shaped mirror French plate.

$40 Dresser $24.45
Of Mahogany, full serpentine front, claw feet, top 22x44, with 24x30 bevelled plate mirror.

Brass Bed
Value $25.00 $14.95
2-inch cross-bar, 2-inch post, 1½-inch fillers, full sizes.

No C. O. D. or Telephone Orders. Basement.
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Ware and Other Makes WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK At 1/3 Off
Wear-ever $1.75 Windsor KETTLE at $1.17
Wear-ever $2.00 TEAPOTS (1 quart) at $1.34
Wear-ever $1.85 COFFEE POTS (2 qt.) at $1.24
Wear-ever 80c CAKE MOULDS (for 9 cakes) at 54c
Wear-ever 85c SAUCEPAN at ... 57c
MASON JAR CAPS, doz. ... 18c

$10 Dome, $5.95
22 inches in diameter, with hand-cut brass work between glass; amber or Nile green art glass, made to fit any height of ceiling, $5.95—several styles.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH TO 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

CAR THAT KILLED FOUR FAST AS TRAIN

Assemblyman Denney Received Full Force of 50-Miles-an Hour Flier, Says Witness.

$15,000 BAIL FOR DRIVER

Three Automobiles in the Collision When Wm. L. Morris's Limousine Spread Death.

Coroner Jacob Shongut of the Bronx made an exhaustive inquiry yesterday into the circumstances of the automobile collision early yesterday morning in which four persons were killed on Pelham Parkway, near the Knickerbocker Inn. Three cars, instead of two, as at first reported, were involved in the accident, which cost the lives of Assemblyman Thomas F. Denney of the Nineteenth District, Leonard Cohn, President of the Rex Specialty Company of 2 West Thirty-third Street, and two women, identified later as Mrs. Fannie Loos of 308 West Ninety-third Street, and Helen Schaefer, a manicurist of 269 West 126th Street.

The car, owned by Cohn, in which were the four persons killed, was operated by Richard Rogers, a negro chauffeur, who had been in Mr. Cohn's employ for three years. It was going north, toward the Hunter's Island Inn, at 25 miles an hour, at the extreme right of the motor driveway. Coming south was a car owned and driven by Joseph Flaum of 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, a private hackman. Behind it came a third car, a limousine, bound cityward from Larchmont.

Flaum, who gave the clearest account of the collision, said his attention was first attracted to the third car by the repeated and imperious squawking of an electric horn behind him. There came a brown limousine, running so swiftly its wheels scarcely touched the ground, and which Flaum testified "looked like an aeroplane." He estimated its speed at from 45 to 50 miles an hour.

Flaum swore he was scared by the careening monster behind him, which veered and bobbed toward him in its rush cityward, and steered his course to the extreme westerly side of the driveway, to give it all possible chance to avoid his car, in which he had a party of paid passengers. As he did so, he said, the limousine swooped by and plunged into the side of the Cohn car.

With a tremendous crash the two automobiles locked wheels and spun around in a circle, ripping off Flaum's left rear mud guard and exploding a rear tire. Separating again, after several spins on the roadway, the two cars skidded apart, the northbound car facing south, on the west side of the roadway, and the southbound car facing north on the east side. It was this confusion of position that caused the early reports of the accident that the Cohn car, northbound, was the limousine, and the gray car, really northbound, was the one which had attempted to pass Flaum, and had caused the collision.

Assemblyman Denney, who was on the front seat of the Cohn car beside the driver, received the full force of the collision. One of the bars for raising the top of the automobile struck him full in the face, cleaving his skull and splitting his body through the chest. His body flew out of the car and landed on the roadway in such a position that the other car in skidding covered it.

The other occupants of the car—Cohn, Miss Schaefer and Mrs. Loos—were pitched nigh in the air and landed on the hard surface of the roadway nearly forty feet away. The force of their landing mangled the two women. Cohn was the only member of the party who was recognizable. Rogers, the negro chauffeur, managed to cling to his seat, and escaped serious injury, though he was knocked unconscious by the force of the collision.

Those in the other car, owned by William L. Morris, a lawyer with offices at 2 Rector Street, and living at 211 Madison Street, Brooklyn, fared better. Morris suffered only bruises and slight cuts from glass. Mrs. Estelle Nelson of 145 West Sixty-sixth Street, Manhattan, was tossed to the top of the limousine and sustained a fractured skull and other serious injuries, from which she is recovering in the Fordham Hospital.

Berthold A. Rich of 280 West 100th Street, well-known on Broadway, who tied up his resources in a trust fund, from which he sought to escape by Supreme Court proceedings later, and who was ordered in 1911 to pay $50 monthly alimony to his wife pending trial of her suit for divorce, was badly shaken up and suffered possible internal injuries. Jeremiah Mahoney of 155 East Thirty-first Street, chauffeur of the Morris car, was cut by flying glass and sustained a severe injury to his left knee.

Mahoney, who was taken to Fordham Hospital a prisoner, as soon as Coroner Shongut had completed a cursory investigation, was held by the Coroner later in $15,000 bail to answer a charge of homicide. He was then taken to the Tombs to await the inquest. He appeared badly muddled when before the Coroner yesterday at Tremont and Arthur Avenues, the Bronx, and he was warned that whatever he said would be used against him.

Morris failed to appear yesterday before Magistrate Appleton in the West Farms Police Court to press a charge of assault against Dr. Jerome McSweeney of the Fordham Hospital. When the Magistrate heard the circumstances which had led up to the arrest of the ambulance surgeon on the scene of the accident he appeared very angry.

The testimony showed that when three ambulances arrived from the Fordham Hospital, the doctors quickly determined that the women later identified as Miss Schaefer and Mrs. Loos and Cohn also were dead. Assemblyman Denney's body was pinned under the Morris car. Morris was still in the limousine body, partly detached from the chassis. It was necessary to move him to get at Mr. Denney's body to determine whether or not the Assemblyman was still alive. Morris resented being moved and interfered with McSweeney, who pushed him aside.

A quarrel followed in which the surgeon punched Morris. Morris then called on Deputy Sheriff Henry Walsh of 215 Lafayette Street, who was assisting in succoring the wounded, to arrest Dr. McSweeney. Welsh said yesterday in the Police Court that he had not seen what had preceded, and, acting on the advice of the police sergeant on the scene, had arrested Dr. McSweeney. Magistrate Appleton expressed indignation that the ambulance surgeon had been interfered with at such a juncture and said that unless Morris appeared at the hearing to-morrow he would issue a warrant for him.

Morris was represented by Attorney John D. Walker of 115 Broadway, who said his client was injured and unable to be in court.

Coroner Shongut issued burial permits for Miss Schaefer and Mrs. Loos. Walter A. Schaefer, brother of Miss Schaefer, identified her body at the Fordham Morgue. He said his sister lived with her parents, William and Matilda Schaefer, at 269 West 126th Street. Mrs. Loos was identified by her husband, Conrad Loos, manager of the Palace Hotel at West and Christopher Streets, after her daughter, whose name was not given, had viewed her mother's clothing. Loos told employes of the Coroner's office that he and his wife had been separated for several years and only recently had resumed living together.

Rogers, the negro chauffeur of the Cohn car, his face covered with plasters where he had been cut by the splintered glass, testified that he was making twenty-two miles an hour and was hugging the east side of the parkway north bound when he first saw the Flaum and Morris cars. When the Morris car veered, he said he had no place to turn but the ditch and no time to do that. Coroner Shongut held him blameless in the matter.

During the day more than 500 motor car parties stopped to view the wreckage of the two automobiles. A sergeant and four policemen from the Westchester Avenue station were on hand to check souvenir hunters. Photographs were taken for the District Attorney.

At Cohn's home, 360 West 116th Street, his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Drennen, said that Mrs. Cohn went to Pittsburgh a few days ago to make a periodical inspection of a branch of her husband's business there. She telegraphed her daughter of the tragedy and Mrs. Cohn is on her way home.

Both Cohn and Denney were active members of the Monongahela Tammany Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Their ride had started from the clubhouse at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Denney was identified by James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the district, and his brother-in-law, John A. Flynn, of 263 West 114th Street, where he lived. Denney was a hotel accountant and unmarried. His sister, Mrs. Rose Flynn, was prostrated by his death. Denney had in his pocket when killed several letters from Gov. Glynn.

At the Loos home no visitors were received yesterday. It was said that there are three daughters in the family, two of whom are undergoing treatment for tuberculosis at Otisville.

TRAIN HITS TWO IN AUTO.

Miss Taylor and Alexander Stanley in Hospital Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 26.—Miss Anastasia Taylor, a trained nurse of this city, and Alexander Stanley of Rahway are lying in a serious condition at Muhlenberg Hospital as a result of injuries received late this afternoon while they were attempting to cross the Lehigh Valley tracks in an automobile at Picton, a few miles from Rahway.

The machine stalled on the tracks and before the occupants had an opportunity to jump a Buffalo express, eastbound, crashed into the car, throwing Miss Taylor and Mr Stanley out. They were cut and bruised, the young woman's injuries being the more serious. The train stopped and the conductor offered to take the victims to Newark, but just then J. V. Beekman of Plainfeld came along in his car, and he brought them to the hospital here. The couple expected to be married soon.

3 KILLED, 2 HURT IN AUTO.

Train Backs Into Vehicle at Grade Crossing in Pennsylvania.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—Three women were instantly killed, while a man and a woman were probably fatally injured to-day when a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad struck an automobile at a crossing between this place and Huntingdon, Penn.

Walter Azinger of Altoona was driving the machine. The other occupants were Mrs. Azinger, Mrs. Mary Bessell, the latter's fifteen-year-old daughter Annie, and Miss Frances Secrist. The train was running backward when Azinger endeavored to cross the tracks.

Mrs. Bessell and her daughter and Miss Secrist were killed, Mrs. Anzinger was internally injured, and the driver of the car suffered a broken leg and internal injuries.

GRIFFITH A FIRE CHIEF.

Commissioner Johnson Announces Many Promotions.

Following a Thanksgiving Eve custom of making promotions and in connection with the opening of twelve new engine and hook and ladder companies, Fire Commissioner Johnson announced yesterday these promotions:

Capt. Charles R. Griffith to Chief of Battalion; Lieuts. William J. Lennon, Raymond W. Haupt, William A. Mulligan, Thomas F. Kearns, William H. Grady, Charles W. Rankin, Daniel J. Carlock, Matthew O'Farrell, William F. Elder, Edwin A. Quinn, Peter J. Fayghnan, Michael Corrigan, Timothy Donovan, Edward C. Smith, David J. Kidney, Jr., Raymond L. George, Patrick J. Moran, William Ward, Michael E. Kenney, Ferdinand B. Butensohoen, Robert H. Donaghy, and Francis J. Ford to the rank of Captain.

The Commissioner also appointed twenty-two firemen to be Lieutenants and nine to the grade of engineer. He also appointed ninety fourth-grade firemen and forty probationary members of the department.

The doors of the twelve new houses will be opened at 8 o'clock this morning. Their companies will operate fifteen motor-propelled engines and trucks.

WEALTHY BOY TO ELMIRA.

Rosenwald, Who Passed Bad Check, Heir to $150,000.

Harvey Rosenwald, who, according to his attorney, M. P. Klein, is heir to $150,000 from the estate of his father, was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions on the charge of passing a bad check for $100 on James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker. Rosenwald, who is 23 years old and gave his address as the Great Northern Hotel, pleaded guilty to the indictment.

Probation officers who have been investigating the case corroborated the lawyer's statement that Rosenwald is the son of a wealthy man in a nearby city, who died a year or two ago leaving his son $10,000 and $1,000 annual income until he should reach the age of 30, when he was to receive $150,000. The $10,000 he spent on Broadway, Mr. Klein said. This was not the first offense of the kind the young man has committeed, the probation officers reported.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.

John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW.—Adv.

Daily Delivery and Call Service by Motors to All Suburban Points

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

For Friday

Reduced Prices

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Boys' Norfolk Suits
With extra pair of knickerbockers.
New English model, of winter weight navy serge, Scotch tweed, cheviot or cassimere.
7 to 18 years. Heretofore $9.50 — **5.75**

London-Made Norfolk Suits
Made in London of highest grade Donegal tweed in gray, olive or brown coloring. Latest London model.
9 to 17 years. Heretofore $16.50 — **8.50**

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats
Button-to-neck model, in navy, brown or Oxford, wool lined, velvet collar.
3 to 10 years. Heretofore $9.75 — **6.95**

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats
Double-breasted model, in navy, Oxford or brown, convertible or shawl collar, wool lined, belted back.
8 to 16 years. Heretofore $12.50 — **9.75**

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th Street—Store Floor

Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue store

Exclusively devoted to the requirements of Young Men 32 to 42 Chest.

WILL CLOSE OUT FRIDAY

Young Men's
London Chinchilla Overcoats

32 TO 42 CHEST

Made in London of navy blue chinchilla, also gray, brown or olive Shetland cloth. Latest London models. Warmth without weight.

18.50 Heretofore $35.00

Small Children's Coats

2 to 6 years—on Sale Store Floor

Velveteen or Corduroy Coats
In navy, brown, white, black, taupe, Copenhagen or castor, silk lined, warmly interlined.
Heretofore $9.75 to $12.50 — **5.75**

Chinchilla Polo Coats
(New Low Belted Model). In navy, brown, tan, Copenhagen, red or white; double breasted, buttoned to neck, with belt of self material, ivory ball buttons. Heretofore $14.50 — **8.75**

Dressy Model Coats
Of imported broadcloth, in light and dark shades; also navy, brown, green or black velveteen, fur trimmed, silk lined. Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50 — **12.50**

Children's Dressy Hats

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

3.95 and 7.50

Heretofore $8.75 and $15.75.

For Friday

Reduced Prices

Misses' and Girls' Coats

Girls' Winter Coats
High grade coats of broadcloth, chinchilla, wool plush, velveteen, corduroy or zibeline; majority silk lined.
6 to 16 years. Heretofore $18.50 to $39.50 — **10.00**

Girls' Dressy Coats
High grade coats of broadcloth, velveteen, corduroy, broadtail cloth or zibeline; a number fur trimmed. 6 to 16 years. Heretofore $29.50 — **18.50**

Misses' Chinchilla Coats
Fur or plush collar model, in navy, brown, black or gray, silk lined throughout, collar of mole, coney, French seal or seal plush.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — **18.50**

Misses' Fur Collar Coats
Of wool plush, chinchilla or broadcloth, silk lined, collar of natural raccoon, civet or skunk opossum. Also Evening Coats with fur collars.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 — **29.50**

Misses' and Girls' Dresses

Girls' Wool Dresses
A collection of dresses of wool plaids, English serge, shepherd checks or wool challies.
6 to 15 years. Heretofore $9.75 to $12.75 — **5.00**

Girls' Afternoon Dresses
Of imported velveteen, English corduroy, wool eponge, Scotch plaids, English serge or French challie.
6 to 15 years. Heretofore $12.75 to $18.50 — **7.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of chiffon taffeta, charmeuse, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, velveteen and corduroy, some fur trimmed.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00 — **18.50**

Misses' Chiffon Velvet Dresses
Fur trimmed models of imported silk chiffon velvet, net yoke and embroidered net collar, draped skirt.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $45.00 — **25.00**

WILL CLOSE OUT FRIDAY

Misses' Evening Gowns

Of chiffon taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, silk chiffon, shadow laces and nets. 14 to 20 years.

15.00

Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00

Misses' Tailored Suits

Of suede de laine, diagonal or broadcloth; short dressy coats, fur, plush or velvet trimming, silk lined, interlined; peg-top or tier skirts. 14 to 20 years.

18.50

Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50

Fur Trimmed Suits

Of cord de laine, suede de laine, velour cloth, broadcloth, diagonals, velveteen or corduroy; short dressy coats, with rich fur collar, newest model skirts. 14 to 20 years.

27.50

Heretofore $45.00 to $69.50

Sale of Misses' Fur Coats

Misses' Moire Pony Coats
Of light weight moire pony skin, new square collar of natural raccoon or civet fur.
14 to 20 years. Value $59.50 — **39.50**

Misses' French Seal Coats
Of fine quality French seal, collar of Civet, Fitch, Chinchilla squirrel or genuine skunk.
14 to 20 years. Value $69.50 — **50.00**

Misses' Caracul Coats
Of light welght caracul skins, collars of Ermine, Civet or Skunk.
14 to 20 years. Value $79.50 — **65.00**

Misses' Hudson Seal Coats
Of light weight Hudson seal, kimono sleeves, collar of Ermine, Leopard or Fitch.
14 to 20 years. Value $165.00 — **115.00**

SPECIAL SALE FRIDAY

Misses', Boys' and Young Men's Shoes

Boys' Damp-Proof Shoes
The "Franklin" Shoe, of durable velour calf-skin, orthopedic last, welted soles.
Sizes 11 to 6 — **2.85**
Widths B to E — Value $3.50

Girls' Winter Shoes
The "Franklin" Shoe, orthopedic last, in black or tan Russia calf, buttoned or laced.
Sizes 11 to 2 — **2.95**
Widths A to E — Value $3.75

Young Men's Shoes
Of patent coltskin, tan or black Russia calf, hand welted soles, buttoned or laced.
Sizes 6½ to 9 — **4.25**
Widths A to D — Value $5.50

Brooklyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO** Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Will Close Out, Friday and Saturday, at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits

Women's and misses' coats of boucle and velour cheviot, with adjustable collar of seal plush.
Reduced from 22.50 — **15.00**

Women's and misses' coats of imported chinchilla and Persian boucle; silk lined throughout. Many have fur collars and cuffs.
Reduced from 29.75 — **18.00**

Dress coats of seal plush, with the new shoulder effect and long shawl collar. Lined throughout with plain or Dresden silk.
Reduced from 37.50 — **29.75**

120 suits of broadcloth, velour cheviot, bayadere cloth and novelty fabrics—one and two garments of a kind.
Regularly 32.50 to 42.50 — **20.00**

145 dressy suits of broadcloth, velour de laine, wool faille and novelty fabrics. Some trimmed with fur.
Regularly 42.50 to 50.00 — **28.00**

95 suits, comprising an incomplete assortment of the season's best models, including a number of velvet suits.
Regularly 55.00 to 65.00 — **35.00**

Women's and Misses' Gowns—To Be Closed Out

150 afternoon dresses of charmeuse, crepe de chine, French serge, crepe meteor, eponge de laine and corduroy. One and two garments of a kind. Reduced from 30.00 and 37.50 — **15.00**

90 afternoon dresses, comprising one and two garments of a kind, in chiffon velvet, brocaded velvet, crepe de chine, charmeuse and chiffon taffeta. Reduced from 50.00 and 60.00 — **28.00**

Fashionable Fur Coats and Sets

At Remarkably Low Prices

FUR COATS

French Seal Coats, with collar of self or contrasting fur, and caracul coats with collar of self fur.
75.00 Value — **50.00**

French Seal Coats, with shirred yoke, kimono sleeve and collar of self or contrasting fur.
125.00 Value — **75.00**

Baby Caracul Coats and Hudson Seal Coats, with collar of contrasting fur.
135.00 Value — **95.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, with collar of skunk, ermine, fitch or new chinchilla squirrel.
165.00 Value — **125.00**

FUR SETS

Ermine Scarfs
55.00 Value — **35.00**

Ermine Muffs
100.00 Value — **70.00**

Black Fox Scarfs
22.00 Value — **15.00**

Black Fox Muffs
30.00 Value — **20.00**

Black Lynx Scarfs
50.00 Value — **35.00**

Black Lynx Muffs
70.00 Value — **50.00**

Natural Fitch Scarfs
18.50 Value — **12.50**

Natural Fitch Muffs
50.00 Value — **35.00**

To Be Closed Out To-Morrow (Friday)—

165 Women's Trimmed Hats at 5.00

Reduced from 12.00, 15.00 and 20.00

Dressy and tailored models, fashioned of the materials now in vogue; smartly trimmed with fur, flowers and feathers.

On the Third Floor Reduced Prices have been placed in effect on

Misses' Smart Suits and Coats

Full-length, seven-eighth and sport coats, of chinchilla, boucle and wool plush. Reduced from 19.75 and 22.50 — **13.75**

95 misses' and juniors' suits, of needle cord, velour cheviot and rough novelty fabrics. Reduced from 25.00 and 29.75 — **15.00**

Misses' fur-trimmed suits, of broadcloth, needle cord and velour de laine, in fashionable models. Reduced from 40.00 — **25.00**

Girls' Coats—At Greatly Reduced Prices

Youthful models of all-wool chinchilla, with collar, cuffs and belt of velvet. Sizes 4 to 10 years. Reduced from 10.75 — **7.50**

Girls' coats of zibeline and vicuna cheviot in the season's most desirable shades. Sizes 10 to 16 years. Reduced from 14.75 — **9.75**

Special Sale of Boys' Overcoats

Shawl collar, button-to-neck and Balmacaan models, of chinchilla and mixtures. Sizes 2½ to 10. Reduced from 10.75 — **6.95**

Boys' overcoats, of chinchilla, plaid-back mixtures and fine Shetland cloth. Sizes 8 to 18 years. Reduced from 15.00 — **10.00**

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

The Removal of Stock from our Twenty-third Street Branch

Results in a two-store assortment of this season's high class goods in every department, offering an unusual opportunity to make most advantageous selections from newest merchandise of the highest standard.

The items quoted below suggest to some extent the remarkable values offered in order to make an immediate disposal of the excess merchandise in all departments

ON SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED JANUARY 1st, 1914

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century.
For Style, Quality and Value.

Complete assortments of the later weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Chiffons, Velvets, Duvetynes, Velveteens and Corduroys.

18,000 Yards of Double Width Crepe Meteor in a wide range of newest colors and White or Black. **1.65** yd. value 2.25

Double Width Black Satin Charmeuse and Crepe de Chine. values 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00, **1.15, 1.50** and **1.85** yd.

Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet..... value 6.00, **3.75** yd.

12,000 Yards of Finest Quality Imported Silk Plush in a wide range of newest colors, also White or Black.... value 7.50, **4.85** yd.

DRESS GOODS

3,500 Yards of Plain and Novelty All Wool Dress Fabrics including French Serge, Whipcord, Shepherd Check, Hairline Stripe and Two-tone Suitings. 50 to 54 inches wide. value 2.00 to 3.50, **1.15** yd.

All-wool Duvetyne,—superior quality. Navy Blue or Black. 54 inches wide. value 4.50, **2.50** yd.

Imported Black Broadcloth,—brilliant lustre; sponged and shrunk. value 3.00, **1.75** yd.

WOMEN'S FINE NECKWEAR

Fine Hand-embroidered Neckwear in various styles and shapes. value 1.50 to 7.50, **85c to 4.95 each.**

Real Cluny Lace Collar and Cuff Sets.....**50c** value 95c

Real Irish Crochet Dress Sets. value 1.75, **1.00**

Coat Protectors of Net with Medici collar of lace. value 2.95, **2.25**

Real Princess Lace Yokes. value 5.00, **3.75**

Real Carrick-ma-cross Lace Collar and Cuff Sets. value 8.50, **4.95**

Spanish Lace Scarfs,—Black or White.....**1.95** value 2.50

HANDKERCHIEFS

For Men and Women.

Customers are requested to place orders for embroidering of initials and special designs, as early as possible, to insure prompt Holiday delivery.

Women's new wide band Handkerchiefs with dainty embroidered designs. Special **25c** each.

Women's Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs in assorted designs. value 2.45, Box of 6, **1.65**

Men's Wide Band Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs. value 75c, **50c** each.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs. value 3.75, **2.90** doz.

Men's Hand-hemmed Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. value 9.00, **5.75** doz.

Men's French Linen Handkerchiefs,—¼ and ½ inch hems. value 15.00, **10.00** doz.

DECORATIVE NOVELTIES

Imported Mirrors with hand-embroidered decoration. value 3.95 to 14.00, **1.95** to **9.95**

Standing Sewing Baskets—quilted satin linings and pockets. value 8.50 to 15.00, **5.00** to **10.00**

Arabian Lace Centerpieces and Scarfs. **95c** to **4.95** value 1.75 to 10.75

Scrap Baskets made of Silk Brocade, trimmed with gold braid, French print and gold rope handles..... value 3.75, **2.25**

KNIT UNDERWEAR & JACKETS

Women's Swiss Ribbed Union Suits,—sleeveless, low neck, ankle length. value 1.50, **1.00**

Women's White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—long or short sleeves, high neck; ankle length. value 1.00, **75c**

Women's Black Silk Quilted Jackets. value 2.25, **1.65**

Women's Shetland Wool Spencers with sleeves.... values 2.25 and 3.25, **1.65** and **2.25**

Children's White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits with long sleeves; ankle length. value 75c, **50c**

Children's Outing Flannel Pajamas. Size 4 to 16 years. value 85c, **65c**

WOMEN'S SUITS & GOWNS

Tailor Made Suits in the most fashionable fabrics; smart styles and colors. **29.50** and **32.50** value 42.00 to 55.00

Tailor Made Suits in very attractive Fabrics and models. values 25.00 and 35.00, **15.75** and **25.00**

Street Suits of Velveteen,—plain and fancy models. Black and Colors. value 35.00 to 47.50, **25.00** and **35.00**

Afternoon Dresses of Meteor, Charmeuse and Crepe de Chine; distinctive models effectively trimmed..... value 25.00 to 47.50, **16.50, 19.50** to **29.50**

Street Dresses of Velveteen,—several attractive models, many fur-trimmed. Black and colors..... value 21.50 to 35.00, **10.50, 14.50** and **22.50**

Decollete Gowns of Brocaded Silk,—fur and lace trimmed. value 75.00, **45.00**

Dancing Frocks of Chiffon and Crepe de Chine combined; smartly trimmed models. **16.50, 18.50** to **23.50** value 25.00 to 39.50

Separate Skirts in numerous models. Made of the latest woolen fabrics, including Plaids, Checks and Rough Textures. value 8.50 to 23.50, **5.75, 7.50** to **15.75**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Copies of Imported models in Brocaded Velvet, Silk and Plush; many fur-trimmed. **25.00, 35.00** to **69.50** value 35.00, 49.50 to 89.50

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of Mole, Black Stripe and Block Plush. **14.50, 19.50** and **24.50** value 25.00, 29.50 to 35.00

Street and Evening Wraps of Broadtail Plush,—some fur-trimmed. **19.50, 24.50** to **29.50** values 25.00, 35.00 and 45.00

Dressy Street Coats of Corduroy, Wool Velour, Velour de Laine and Eponge. **17.50, 19.50** to **25.00** value 25.00, 29.50 to 39.50

Auto Coats of Mole Plush,—mannish models..... values 35.00 and 45.00, **25.00** and **29.50**

Auto and Traveling Coats of Mixed Fabrics, Boucle, and Chinchilla. **14.75, 18.50** and **22.50** values 25.00, 29.50 and 35.00

Afternoon or Traveling Coats in new materials,—incomplete sizes. **7.50, 9.50** to **17.50** value 15.50, 19.50 to 29.50

Black Broadcloth Coats effectively trimmed and lined. values 25.00, 35.00 and 39.50, **16.50, 19.50** and **24.50**

Raincoats of Rubberized Fabrics. **2.95, 3.75** to **9.50** values 5.00, 7.50 and 12.50

SUITS & COATS

For Juniors and Girls.

Suits of Diagonal Cheviot,—Norfolk and Semi-fitting models. Sizes 12 to 16 years. value 18.50, **12.50**

Coats of Boucle, Chinchilla, Cheviot and Wool Velour; lined throughout. Plain, fur-trimmed and plush collars. Blue and Black. Sizes 14 and 16 years. **14.50** to **22.50** value 22.50 to 35.00

School and Dressy Coats of Corduroy, Zibeline, Boucle and Chinchilla; lined throughout. Size 6 to 14 years. value 10.50 to 27.50, **6.95** to **16.50**

Wool School Dresses,—one-piece, Russian, "Middy," and low-belted models. **2.95** to **6.75**

Raincoats of Tan Rubberized Poplin,—size 6 to 16 years. value 6.00 to 12.50, **3.75, 5.95** and **7.60**

WEARING APPAREL

For Small Women and Misses.

Suits in various attractive Fabrics and models..... value 39.00, **29.00**

Afternoon or Street Dresses of Velveteen,—fur trimmed or finished with frilled net vest; new draped skirt..... value 21.50, **14.50**

Evening Dresses of Chiffon in numerous models; a variety of colors. **12.50, 18.50** to **25.00** value 18.50 to 35.00

School Dresses of Serge or Silk Crepe,—smart models. value 12.75 to 19.50, **8.50** and **12.50**

Coats in various Wool Fabrics,—half or full lined. value 19.75, **15.00**

Choice assortment of Afternoon and Evening Coats in all the newest Wool materials, and Silk Plushes, at exceptionally low prices.

WOMEN'S HATS

Untrimmed Black Velvet Hats.....**95c** and **1.95** value 2.25 to 4.50

Attractive Hats smartly trimmed with Fancy Feathers and Ostrich. value 6.50 to 12.00, **3.95** and **6.75**

FRENCH UNDERWEAR

Gowns of Sheer Nainsook,—hand-embroidered in dainty designs. value 3.75 to 9.95, **2.50, 3.95** to **6.95**

Drawers of Fine Nainsook,—hand-embroidered.... value 2.00 to 3.50, **1.25, 1.95** to **2.95**

Chemises of Sheer Nainsook,—hand-embroidered.... value 1.50, **95c**

Combinations in various models, hand-embroidered. value 3.50 to 6.95, **2.95** to **4.95**

CORSETS

"La Princess,"—French models at ½ less than usual prices.

Made of Fancy Broche and Plain Coutil..... value 7.50 to 10.00, **2.95** to **5.00**

"La Vida,"—made of Fancy Broche,—low bust, long straight lines. value 10.00, **4.65**

Brassieres of fine All-over embroidery and fine Batiste, trimmed with embroidery. value 2.00, **1.35**

SILK PETTICOATS

Petticoats of All Silk Crepe de Chine, trimmed with shadow lace. value 3.50 to 6.75, **2.95** and **4.95**

Petticoats of Silk Messaline and Taffeta with ruffle of plaiting and silk underlay. value 5.50, **3.95**

Petticoats of Silk Messaline with ruffle of fine plaiting and silk underlay. value 9.95, **5.95**

Petticoats of Taffeta and Silk Messaline; extra sizes. value 5.00, **3.95**

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Chiffon Blouses trimmed with shadow lace yoke; sloping shoulder effect; prevailing colors. value 2.95, **2.00**

White Voile Blouses in various styles, trimmed with dainty shadow lace and embroidery; flat collar. value 2.95, **2.00**

All-over Lace and Net Blouses with fancy ribbon effect; ruffles of net with black stitching. value 4.00, **2.95**

Accordion plaited Net Blouses with broad bands of shadow lace in front and back; new puff sleeves; trimmed with fur. value 6.00, **4.95**

Semi-tailored Models in Crepe de Chine with long shoulder; finished with hemstitching...**5.50, 6.25** and **6.95** values 6.95, 7.75 and 8.95

Dressy models in All-over Lace and Net Blouses.... value 7.50 to 22.50, **5.75, 6.95** to **18.75**

Chiffon Blouses to be worn with tailored suits; prevailing shades. value 8.00 to 15.75, **6.25, 8.95** to **12.75**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Thread Silk Stockings,—medium weight; lisle tops and soles. Black only. value 1.50, **1.15** pair

Thread Silk Stockings with lisle tops and soles. Black or White. value 1.00, **75c** pair

Medium Weight Lisle Stockings with double tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black only. Regular and Extra Sizes. value 75c pair, **50c** pair, 6 pairs, **2.75**

Medium-weight Cotton Stockings,—fine gauge; reinforced heels, soles and toes. Regular and extra sizes. value 50c pair, **35c** pair, 3 pairs, **1.00**

Medium-weight Black Cotton Stockings,—double tops, heels, soles and toes. Also unbleached soles..... value 35c pair, **25c** pair, 6 pairs, **1.35**

Remarkable Sale

WOMEN'S SOROSIS SHOES

The latest and most fashionable styles, also Staple Shoes. 15 different models.

Made in Black or Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin, Brown or Gray Suede, Gunmetal and Patent Leather. values 5.00 and 6.00, **3.60** pair

Women's Fine Boots of Patent Leather with Dull Kid or Black Cloth Tops; Black Calfskin, Glazed Kid, Dark Brown and Taupe Suede. Also Boots of Gunmetal with Dark Gray Ooze tops; Patent Leather with Battleship Gray Kidskin tops. values 7.00 and 8.00, **4.85** pair

MEN'S WEAR

Shirts of Madras, Percale, Cheviot and Flannel; plain or plaited bosom. values 1.50 and 2.00, **1.10**

Shirts of Scotch Madras in White and Colors; plain or plaited bosom. Also Shirts of Fine Scotch Flannel with soft cuffs. values 2.50 and 3.50, **1.75**

Gloves of foreign and domestic makes in Tan, White and Black Capeskin; spear and needle point backs; regular and short fingers. values 1.50 and 2.00, **1.10** pair

Pajamas of Outing Flannel, Madras and Mercerized Materials,—plain and fancy colors. **1.15** values 1.50 and 2.00

Pajamas in plain Colored Soiesette and Soft Madras in neat stripes. values 2.50 and 3.00, **1.45**

Raincoats of English Mixed Tweed,—Balmacaan model; suitable for top coats. values 20.00 and 25.00, **13.75**

Mackinaw Coats of Extra Heavy All Wool Materials in stripes and Fancy Plaids value 18.50, **9.50**

MEN'S SUITS & OVERCOATS

290 Suits in conservative and English Soft Roll models; Coats with three or four buttons; flap or patch pockets. Made of Imported Fabrics. Sizes 32 to 40 inch chest...**18.50** value 25.00

225 Suits made of Fancy Cheviot, Tweed, and Navy Blue Cheviot. Size 33 to 40 inch chest. **12.50** value 18.50

190 Fine Overcoats,—Chesterfield model in Oxford and Cambridge Gray Cheviot. Made with full silk lining or silk yoke with worsted body. Also made of Fancy Cheviot and Tweed with self or velvet collar. Size 34 to 44 inch chest. value 35.00 **23.50**

150 Overcoats of Fancy Cheviot or Tweed,—convertible collar. Size 34 to 44 inch chest. value 18.50, **12.50**

Austrian Velour Hats in Green and Black; also fine Felt Hats with bow in back. **1.95** and **2.95** values 2.95 and 5.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

White Merino Shirts and Drawers,—English make; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers in regular and stout sizes value 2.75, **1.75**

Imported All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, natural color. Shirts with long sleeves, drawers in regular and stout sizes. value 2.75, **2.00**

Gray Worsted Underwear,—medium weight. Shirts with long sleeves; drawers in regular and stout sizes.....**95c** value 1.50

Natural Color Worsted Shirts and Drawers,—shirts with short or long sleeves; drawers in regular and stout sizes. value 1.00, **75c**

Gray Merino Union Suits in regular and stout sizes. value 2.75, **1.95**

SOROSIS SHOES

For Men and Boys.

Smart models including the new English lasts; also the more conservative and extremely comfortable models. All desirable leathers. **3.95** and **4.85** pair value 5.00 to 7.00

Boys' Shoes.....values 3.50 and 4.00, **2.95** pair

BOYS' & STUDENTS' SUITS

Hand-tailored Norfolk and Single Breasted Suits with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers. Made of Imported materials. Size 8 to 18 years. **8.50** and **12.50** value 12.50 to 16.50

Norfolk and Single Breasted Suits with two pairs of Knickerbocker trousers. Made of Fancy Cheviot, Tweed and Navy Blue Serge; coats with patch pockets. Size 8 to 17 years. value 8.50, **5.50**

To Close Out

60 First Long Trouser Suits with two pairs of trousers. Made of Fancy Gray and Brown Mixed Fabrics. Size 31 to 34 inch chest. value 17.00, **10.00**

Winter Overcoats,—double-breasted, belted model with convertible collar. Made of Imported Fabrics. Size 12 to 18 years. value 18.50, **12.50**

Overcoats with convertible collar and patch pockets. Made of Fancy Cheviot, Tweed and Chinchilla in Blue, Gray or Brown. Size 3 to 10 years. value 10.50, **7.50**

DINNER COST TO-DAY HIGHEST IN 25 YEARS

Food for the Thanksgiving Meal 35 to 100 Per Cent. Above Prices of a Decade Ago.

U. S. FIGURES SHOW IT

Short Crop, Warm Weather, Cold Storage Trust and Uptrend of Prices All Blamed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving dinner will be the most expensive meal the average American has eaten during the last twenty-five years. It will cost from 35 to 100 per cent. more than it did ten years ago, and from 15 to 20 per cent. more than any Thanksgiving Day during the last six years, according to recently-gathered Government statistics.

Thousands of turkeys spoiled by having been shipped to market during the unseasonably warm wave which overspread the country a week ago, the drought of last Summer which shortened crop yields, particularly potatoes, a cold storage combination, and the steady soaring of prices generally during the last decade, are among the contributing causes to which economists point.

The great American hen, however, is seemingly responsible for the extraordinarily high price of eggs, according to Department of Agriculture officials, who are reluctant to place all the blame upon cold storage. Heat and drought of the last Summer they say caused the hens to stop laying sooner than usual. As to turkey, the rise in price seems to have extended all along the route to the consumer, beginning at the barn yard, where the farmer received an average of fifteen cents a pound for his birds—about half a cent more than he got last year. But turkey is not a Thanksgiving bird at all, according to the experts.

"The Lord never intended turkey to be the Thanksgiving food of the country generally," said Dr. Mary E. Pennington, the expert in food research in the Federal Bureau of Chemistry. "Christmas is the time for turkey. Goose is the Thanksgiving bird and is generally used in Europe where St. Martins Day is celebrated about this time of year. In Colonial days in New England, where the Winter season sets in early, it was different and more favorable to turkeys, but such conditions do not prevail over the United States as a whole."

All Other Prices Up.

Those turning from turkey to chicken, pork, or beef will find prices uniformly advanced. Hens show an average increase of 8 cents a pound, pork 2 to 8 cents, rib roast 2 to 10 cents, sweet potatoes are about the same price as last year, but the white potato crop is 100,000,000 bushels below that of last year. Apples, oranges, and grapes are scarce because of a short crop. Cranberries, with a normal crop, are a little higher than last year. Flour and sugar are uniformly cheaper and butter shows no comparative advance.

Eggs, however, from incomplete returns dated Nov. 15 from principal cities, show increases ranging from 3 to 24 cents a dozen over last year's prices.

Agents of the Bureau of Labor, which has been making a special study of prices, have compiled statistics showing prices of certain commodities on Nov 15, in cities which from their geographical location should fairly represent conditions throughout the country.

Some of these figures, showing present prices and those of two, four, and six years ago, respectively, are as follows:

New York—Eggs, 55, 48, 47, and 39 cents; butter, 41, 39, 38, and 35 cents; hens, 22, 18, 20, and 18 cents; rib roast, 22, 18, 22 and 20 cents; sirloin, 25, 20, 18, and 15 cents; pork chops, 22, 16, 20, and 14 cents.

Chicago—Butter, 37, 40, 35, and 33 cents; hens, 18, 15, 14, and 13 cents; rib roast, 19, 16, 15, and 15 cents; sirloin, 24, 18, 18, and 18 cents; pork chops, 20, 15, 16, and 14 cents; potatoes 25, 30, 18, and 22 cents.

Boston—Eggs, 55, 60, 45, and 50 cents; butter, 40, 38, 37, and 38 cents; hens, 25, 22, 22, and 20 cents; rib roast, 25, 18, 18, and 18 cents; sirloin, 25, 25, 20, and 30 cents; pork chops, 22, 20, 20, and 16 cents; potatoes 25, 30, 25, and 25 cents.

Denver—Eggs, 40, 40, 30, and 30 cents; butter, 35, 40, 35, and 30 cents; hens, 18, 15, 18, and 14 cents; sirloin, 20, 15, 15, 15, and 15 cents; pork chops, 18, 15, 15, and 12½ cents.

St. Louis—Eggs, 42½, 40, 32½, and 28 cents; butter, 42½, 40, 37½, and 35 cents; rib roast, 22½, 15, 12½, and 12½ cents; sirloin, 30, 22½, 15 and 15 cents; potatoes, 25, 30, 25, and 25 cents.

San Francisco—Rib roast, 22, 18, 15, and 15 cents; sirloin 22, 18, 15, and 15 cents; pork chops, 25, 20, 18, and 18 cents.

THE NEEDY WON'T SUFFER.

Feasts and Entertainments Will Bring Cheer to City's Unfortunate.

Notwithstanding the pessimistic predictions of that misanthrope, the Weather Man, who threatens us with rain for Thanksgiving, the great American holiday will be observed in this city with all of its customary good cheer. King Gobbler, though, will not reign supreme at the feast as in other years, according to the statements made yesterday by the market men of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

That dread spectre, "The High Cost of Living," has dethroned the traditional bird which has always formed the piece de resistance at the family table on the last Thursday in November. The retail price for the best grade of Maryland turkey, preferred by many to the Western gobbler and to those of Tennessee, was quoted at Washington, Fulton and Wallabout markets yesterday as from 32 to 34 cents a pound. Cold storage Western turkeys sold at from 22 to 30 cents a pound, according to grade. The average price was 26 cents. Even at these prices the butchers complained that they made little profit.

The best grade of turkeys cost the retailers this year 30 cents a pound when bought by the barrel. At 32 cents a pound the dealers say they are covering their expenses merely. The supply of turkeys for New York this year, it was said yesterday, was about twenty-five tons less than in other years. Owing to this shortage in the supply the price of turkeys advanced 3 cents a pound in the last four days. Yesterday the supply of turkeys in Washington Market was exhausted by noon, but before evening a special train arrived bringing more birds. According to the retail dealers, the shortage is due to the fact that the storage warehouses are holding the birds already killed for the Christmas and New Year's trade and the farmers are keeping their stock for another month so that the turkeys will be fatter and so command higher prices.

Drop Turkey from Their Menus.

As a result of these conditions many a thrifty housewife yesterday after pricing a coveted turkey, shied away from the price demanded and shifted her final choice of Thanksgiving poultry to chickens, a goose or a brace of plump ducks. Some declined to purchase any variety of fowl and instead walked away from the market with a big rib roast of beef or a leg of lamb.

Vegetables for to-day's dinner are costly also. Long Island potatoes yesterday commanded 50 cents a peck or $3.50 a bag. Maine potatoes were quoted at $2.75 a bag and sweet potatoes brought $1.00 a hamper. Celery was held at from 18 to 22 cents a bunch and cranberries were high in proportion. Apples in Washington Market were sold for $3.50 a box and oranges for $4.50. Sixty cents a dozen was the price of the choice Florida varieties. Lemons were sold at 25 cents a dozen.

But though the "High Cost of Living" may daunt the housewife or her worried spouse, the hungry vagrants of this city or the thousands of needy families within its borders will not lack their accustomed Thanksgiving cheer. Practically all of the organized charities in New York prepared yesterday to distribute their annual November bounty.

The United Charities Association, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Bowery Mission, the Salvation Army, and the institutions under the direction of the Departments of Charities and Correction, to mention a few of the philanthropic organizations of the town, have made elaborate preparations to give Thanksgiving baskets or public dinners to unfortunates needing assistance.

The Bowery Mission will, as usual, take a leading part in the work of feeding the hungry of the lodging houses. At 1 o'clock this morning it established a bread line with food enough on hand to satisfy the needs of 3,000 homeless men. From now on daily until Easter Sunday the bread line will form at the same hour, but except on Christmas morning the number of those fed will be limited to 1,000. The mission has arranged to distribute to-day 125 baskets each containing food enough for a family of ten persons.

At 7:30 o'clock to-night the annual Thanksgiving dinner will be served to 1,000 men in the hall of the Mission, and services will be conducted in the auditorium. As soon as one detachment has been fed another relay of the hungry will be admitted to seats at the tables. It is planned to serve meals until midnight.

Another dinner will be served under the auspices of St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands at 31 West Eighth Street, where some 2,000 persons will be fed. In addition to the dinner, 250 baskets will be distributed to the sick and those who are unable to leave their tenements. The menu will include roast turkey and cranberry sauce, boiled ham, roast beef, vegetables, pudding, pies, cakes and coffee. The dinner will begin at 11 o'clock this morning and will continue until 6 o'clock this evening.

Salvation Army to Give Food Away.

The Salvation Army will hand out baskets at the West Fourteenth Street headquarters this morning and at 3 o'clock this afternoon coffee and rolls will be served to all those who apply. Women's guilds and flower charities have made plans to brighten the day for the inmates of the city's hospitals, jails, and orphan asylums. At the Woman's Hospital a concert will be given for convalescent patients by the Hospital Musical Association at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Flowers will be distributed in the free wards of the big public hospitals by other organizations and candy will be given to the little ones in the asylums.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society and other Catholic benevolent organizations will observe the day by distributing aid to needy tenement families throughout the city.

Thanksgiving dinners will be provided for 200 poor families on the west side to-day by Charles H. Harris, an importer, at 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, who has provided similar feasts for the unfortunate at Thanksgiving and Christmas for the last fifteen years. Marcy L. Jacobs, confidential man for Mr. Harris, finished the distribution yesterday of 200 baskets of food, costing $5 each, consisting of turkey, vegetables, fruit, and pastry sufficient for a family of six persons. In addition, Mr. Harris will provide a $500 dinner for the 200 inmates of the Hospital for Deformities at 1,917 Madison Avenue.

Free moving pictures and music will be provided for 1,500 children of the lower west side, who will assemble this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the big hall of Public School 95, in Clarkson Street, between Varick and Hudson Streets. The entertainment will consist of twenty-seven reels and will last until 6 o'clock. The educational department of the General Film Manufacturing Company, with the co-operation of the Board of Education, will give the entertainment.

An unusual feature of the Thanksgiving Day observances will be the annual dinner given by the Rescue Society in the old Chinese Theatre at 5 Doyers Street, beginning at 6 o'clock this evening. Plans have been made to feed 2,000 men and women of all nationalities, including Chinese. The Prison Association will distribute baskets of food to families whose breadwinners are behind prison bars. Forty families were thus made happy yesterday afternoon, and other baskets will be delivered this morning.

HIGH FOOD PRICES ROUSE CONGRESS

Three Additional Resolutions on Subject Introduced, Two Calling for Investigations.

NEW TARIFF LAW ATTACKED

Republicans Call Free List a Failure—Australia Underbids Our Beef —McReynolds's Egg Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—With an investigation already begun by Attorney General McReynolds into the cold storage business, an inquiry prompted by the soaring prices of eggs, there were introduced in the House to-day, on the eve of Thanksgiving, three additional resolutions dealing with the high cost of living.

One of these resolutions was distinctly political. It was introduced by Richard W. Austin, a Republican from Tennessee, and demanded a Congressional investigation into the "palpable failure" of the new Underwood tariff law to fulfill Democratic promises to reduce the high cost of living. The reading of the resolution was greeted with hilarious applause from the Republicans. The Democrats blocked immediate consideration by offering an objection.

The Austin resolution was the skirmish gun in a general campaign to be waged on Congress by Republicans who deny that the tariff has any relation to the cost of living and who mean to make the most, politically, of the rise in the cost of eggs, meats, and other food products coincidental with the enforcement of the new tariff, which shifted many food products to the free list on the theory that such action would benefit the consumer. The resolution follows:

Food Prices and the Tariff.

Whereas, The Republican Party platform, adopted at the Baltimore Convention of July 9, 1912, charged explicitly that the "excessive prices" for the high cost of living resulted in a large measure from the protective tariff law enacted and maintained by the Republican Party; and,

Whereas, The Attorney General of the United States has announced his intention to investigate the present high cost of living and the combination of dealers in foodstuffs, and cold storage operators, notwithstanding the fact that the Underwood tariff is now enforced; and,

Whereas, Such action by the Attorney General is a virtual admission that the high cost of living in the United States did not result from the tariff laws enacted by the Republican Party; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be authorized to appoint a special committee of ten members to investigate the reasons for the palpable failure of the Underwood-Wilson tariff law to fulfill the promises of the Democratic Party and reduce the cost of living and to extend an apology to the Republican Party and to the American people whose votes established President Wilson's so called "new freedom."

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, another Republican, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conditions under which it was possible to furnish Australian beef to the American Navy cheaper than the American product in view of the fact that there was "no competition of this character in the open market and the American public must pay the price demanded by the Beef Trust." Discussing his action, Mr. Britten said:

Cattle Free; Beef Soaring.

"Cattle are now on the free list. With the exception of the freight, it doesn't cost a cent to import cattle into the United States from any country in the world. But has the price of beef declined? Possibly the time is not far distant when the people will discover that the tariff has little if anything to do with the high cost of living and that the promises of the Democrats were merely vehicles they used to ride into power.

"The time is particularly opportune, as the Navy Department has just awarded a contract for 285,000 pounds of Australian beef, which in open competition underbid American beef by a considerable amount; and if the United States Government can purchase Australian beef lower than the American product, I think the people of the country ought to know why they are not entitled to the same advantage. The Navy Department has also just awarded a contract for 120,000 pounds of Australian canned corned beef at 15.37 cents per pound, while the lowest American price bid was 23.31 cents a pound.

"I think that the people of the United States ought to know if the American Beef Trust is responsible for the difference in cost."

Representative Gorman of Illinois introduced a resolution to enable the President to invite foreign governments to participate in an international inquiry into the high cost of living throughout the world and to appropriate $20,000 for United States participation.

The Cold Storage Inquiry.

Already several bills have been introduced which have for their object the regulation of the cold storage business, and others are being prepared. Representative McKellar of Tennessee, author of one of these bills, is preparing to urge Chairman Adamson of the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce to immediately look into the subject of adequate legislation. In all, there are about twelve bills before this committee and the Judiciary Committee awaiting action, all of them bear upon the general subject of restraint of trade and the monopolization of natural products.

Attorney General McReynolds conferred to-day with Mr. McKellar, and as a result the Department of Justice will aid any Congressional investigation. Reports of the department's agents investigating an alleged combination of cold storage dealers probably will be placed at the disposal of the House. Mr. McKellar told the Attorney General that in his opinion the Chicago packers use cold storage plants to control prices.

The Attorney General will give cold storage dealers an opportunity to present their case before taking any action against them under the Sherman Anti-trust law. Many dealers have asked for a hearing. If the Attorney General should find them willing to suggest a satisfactory solution of the cold storage question, and if no evidence should be obtained that there was a criminal combination, he would be inclined to attempt to settle the matter out of court. In the meantime, however, the investigation begun by agents of the Department of Justice will be continued.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

No Guests at the White House—To Attend the Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President and Mrs. Wilson will pass their first Thanksgiving in the White House very quietly, without any guests. Mrs. Robert H. Sayre, who has been there since Monday, left to-day with her eldest son, the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, for Lancaster, Penn., where they will pass Thanksgiving Day with Mr. Sayre's sisters, the Misses Nevin.

As announced this afternoon, the President will follow the precedent established by former President Roosevelt and continued by Mr. Taft in attending the Thanksgiving service at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church on Tenth Street, where for the last eight years the Latin-American republics have held a joint celebration with a solemn high mass and much augmented choir. In addition to the President and Cabinet, this service will be attended by other high officials and the entire pan-American contingent now in Washington.

Thomas J. Ahearn Improving.

There was a marked improvement yesterday in the condition of Thomas J. Ahearn, State Fire Marshal, who is ill at the home of his sister, Miss Julia Ahearn, in Mitchel Avenue, Flushing. It was feared that he was suffering from paralysis, but his ailment is diagnosed by the physicians as rheumatism. He will return to Albany in a few days if his condition continues to improve.

PERJURER GETS RESPITE.

His False Report Threw Solvent Merchant Into Bankruptcy.

Because the defendant pleaded that he might be permitted to spend Thanksgiving Day with his family, Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday postponed passing sentence until to-morrow on Maurice B. Machlin, a public accountant, who had been convicted of perjury. Judge Hand fixed bail at $5,000, and on the filing of the bond the defendant was released temporarily.

Machlin made a sworn statement as a public accountant before the bankruptcy branch of the court that A. Selwitz, a cloak and suit maker, was insolvent. Selwitz, as a matter of fact, as his books showed, was perfectly solvent, and the effect of Machlin's statement was to throw him into involuntary bankruptcy.

When the true state of affairs was ascertained, United States District Attorney Marshall instructed Assistant District Attorney Spence to prosecute the case.

Schildknecht Pleads Guilty.

John C. Schildknecht, the twenty-three-year-old cashier of the Washburn-Crosby Flour Company, who, on Aug. 29, disappeared, leaving a shortage of $55,000, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Mahoney in the Court of General Sessions to two indictments, one for grand larceny and one for forgery in the third degree. He will be sentenced on Wednesday. He told the District Attorney's office that most of the money he stole went to members of a gang in Manhattan.

STRENGTH

Number of Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding..... 10,543
No. of Mortgages in Foreclosure... 28
Amount of Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding... $137,000,000
Am. of Mortgages in Foreclosure... $420,000

STRONGEST MORTGAGE COMPANY IN AMERICA

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital and Surplus $8,500,000
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CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES

The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street, New York

Young Men's Clothing
At Special Prices

Overcoats
Sizes 32 to 40

Single and double-breasted models of chinchilla, Shetland cloth and mixtures. Plain or belted back.
22.50 *Value* **15.00**

Overcoats of blue and black Shetland cloth and plaid-back overcoatings, with silk-lined yoke and sleeves.
27.50 *Value* **16.50**

Young Men's London box overcoats of genuine Donegal tweeds and close-nap chinchilla. Sizes 32 to 40.
30.00 *Value* **20.00**

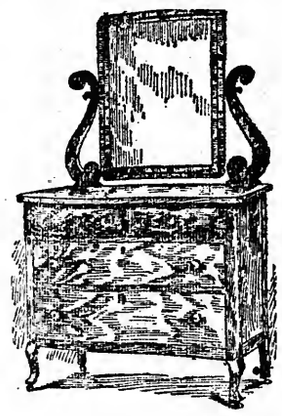
Young Men's Suits
Sizes 32 to 40.

Three and four-button English models in hairlines, pencil stripes, mixtures and plain blue, black and gray.
22.50 *Value* **14.00**

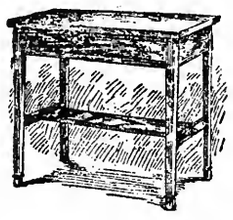
Lord & Taylor
Founded 1826
The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Furniture Removal Sale

Mahogany Dresser
$25.00
Value $37.50
42-inch base; top, ends and front of mahogany; all dust-proof construction; bevel-edge French plate mirror.



$15.00 Bedroom Tables, $5.00



30 inches long; top, front, ends and shelves of solid mahogany. Just 30 of these tables to be closed out at this price.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Lord & Taylor
Founded 1826
The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Distinctive Footwear for Men

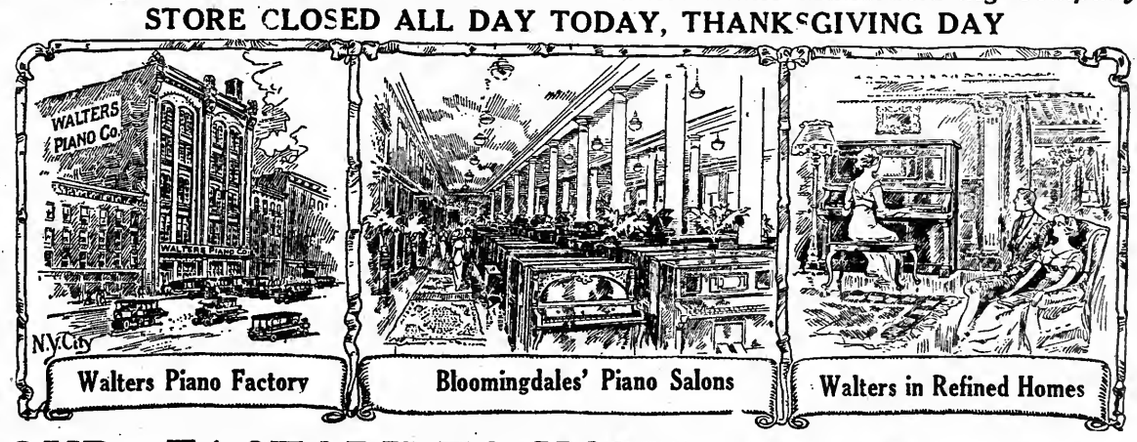
"The Cordwainer" — *$5.85*
The best all round Men's Boots ever made. Worth $8.00

"Bench-made" Boots from London, England — *$6.85*
Made on our own lasts and patterns. Worth $10.00

Dress Pumps — *$4.85*
Imported Patent Calf with rubber disk in sole. Worth $7.00

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Bloomingdale Brothers, Sole Owners of the Walters Piano Manufacturing Company
STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TODAY, THANKSGIVING DAY



Walters Piano Factory | Bloomingdales' Piano Salons | Walters in Refined Homes

OUR FACTORY-TO-HOME SELLING PLAN
—the Only Economical Way to Buy Your Piano or Player Piano

We realized that in order to give our patrons the world's greatest piano values we could do so only **as manufacturers.** With that object in view, we purchased the entire capital stock and interest of the Walters Piano Manufacturing Company, and thus acquired sole ownership of the Walters Piano Factory. As Piano manufacturers, we are enabled to inaugurate a Factory-to-Home method of selling pianos which presents to the New York public the unusual opportunity to buy high grade Pianos and Player Pianos **at prices less the middleman's profit.** This profit consists of the Dealers', the Agents' and the Teachers' commissions; in other words, it **means to you a saving of at least $100 to $150** on every Piano and Player Piano purchased from us.

As manufacturers, our policy is not how cheap but how good we can build our Pianos.

Let there be music in your home
Come to Bloomingdales' Tomorrow and Secure the King of Entertainers---the

WALTERS 88-NOTE PLAYER PIANO

Price includes bench, cover, music roll cabinet, 12 rolls of music and free delivery.

at **$395**

NO INTEREST—
NO INSURANCE—
NO EXTRAS—

On Terms of $2 a Week

For rare and wholesome entertainment nothing can take the place of music in your home. It has a cheerful and happy influence upon every member of the family. The children swing to its merry strains, the young folks dance to its tango tunes, the older folks listen enraptured to the classics of the masters. By the simple insertion of a roll the Walters Player Piano will provide the music your fancy dictates. Ingenious expression devices give you the faculty to interpret the music like a great artist.

The Walters Player Piano is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity; the mechanism is of the simplest and most approved type; the tubings are of metal, which is more durable than rubber; the motor works with the utmost ease and precision. The Expression Devices are operated by the use of levers and buttons, producing the most delicate shadings of tone, while the most powerful fortissimo passages are produced with equal ease and promptness.

Special Offer for Thanksgiving Week!

46 New Pianos at $195.00
On Terms of $1 Per Week

Price includes stool, cover and free delivery.
NO INTEREST—NO INSURANCE—NO EXTRAS

In offering these splendid pianos at $195.00 we present to you the unusual opportunity to secure brand new and absolutely reliable instruments at a price which has never been equalled by any other house.

Our tremendous output, and the fact that we are the manufacturers, enable us to make this unrivalled offer. We say without hesitation that these Pianos are the equal of pianos offered elsewhere for $300 or more.

Sale of 1,500 Music Rolls for All 88-Note Players at 35c

Broadway Glide
At the Devil's Ball
Somebody's Coming to Town
Tango Dance
Chewing the Rag
At Uncle Tom's Cabin Door
My Raggadore
I'll Get You
Banjo Rag
San Francisco Bound
Oh, What a Night
The Old Maids' Ball
Washington Waddle Twostep
Cavalleria Rusticana
Under the Cotton Moon
Melinda's Wedding Day
Turkey in the Straw
Bacchanal Rag
Take Me to the Swanee Shore
Raggy Ragtime Band
Trail of the Lonesome Pine
Snooky Ookums
Floating Down the River
Silver Threads Among the Gold
Great Big Blue-eyed Baby
Halifax Rag
I'm Going Back to Carolina
Michael Dooley
My Marguerite
Row, Row, Row
Twilight and You
My Little Loving Sugar Babe
On a Beautiful Night
Here Comes My Daddy Now

EXCHANGE
your old piano for a beautiful new Walters Piano or Player Piano. We will allow you to pay any balance due at the rate of $1.00 a week on a piano and $2.00 a week on a player.

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NOW READY!
Our latest illustrated Catalogue, containing photos of our new 1914 Pianos and Player Pianos.
SEND FOR IT TODAY
Upon request a representative will call.

WHITE HOUSE GUESTS DANCE TURKEY TROT

Eleanor Wilson Belle of Impromptu Ball That Followed Her Sister's Wedding.

GAVE DIPLOMATS GOOD TIME

Jolly Party Organized by President's Relations—Margaret Wilson Caught Bride's Bouquet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A story of how "The Cousins Club," as many relatives of the President and Mrs. Wilson are beginning to call themselves, organized into a little reception committee and did their best to make the diplomats "feel at home" at the wedding at the White House yesterday afternoon and last night, was told to-day at the Raleigh Hotel by Mrs. George Howe of New York, one of the cousins.

Mrs. Howe is the wife of George Howe, who lived for a long while with the President before he went into the White House, and whose education was superintended by the President. She is on the stage, her professional name being Margaret Vale.

"I had hoped to write some newspaper and magazine accounts of the wedding," said Mrs. Howe to a reporter for The Washington Star, "but Aunt Ellie, as we call Mrs. Wilson, said the President would not like it, as he had the same feeling about allowing me to do that as he had against appointing his relatives to public office.

"He did not object to my going on the stage, however, and when I wrote to ask if it would embarrass him he said each person had the right to develop his or her own individuality, and he wished me success.

"I was principally impressed at the wedding by the ease which every one seemed to feel, notwithstanding the 'grandness' of the occasion. There was nothing solemn about it except the wedding procession and the forming of the line for the reception in the Blue Room.

"We kept the fun up until 9 o'clock last night. It was just like a great big family party in the South. I was somewhat surprised that the dignified Marine Band should play turkey trotting music for us to dance with in the East Room, but they did, and Lieut. Santelmann and his musicians seemed to enjoy it as much as we did. They laughed and played on and on.

"You know, 'Nell,' as we call Eleanor Wilson, is just crazy about dancing, and she is a very fine dancer, too, one of the best I ever saw. When it seemed as though the music had stopped for good she waved her hand appealingly to Lieut. Santelmann and he laughed and led the band again for us. We all danced, including the bridesmaids, who were showing every one the dull gold 'chased bracelets' the bride had given them.

"A great many of the diplomats danced with Margaret Wilson, several of them Ambassadors, and she was greatly teased by all of us when she was lucky enough to catch the bride's bouquet. You know, it is a superstition that the girl who catches the bride's bouquet at a wedding will be the next one to be married among those present.

"There was a lot of simple fun like that, and mischief in which all the young folks joined, the older people sitting around and chatting just as would be done at a party at home.

"The President didn't dance, but he stood in one of the doorways of the East Room for a long while watching the fun and laughing and joking with every one.

"Most of us had supper and dinner and lunch combined at the wedding breakfast. That kept up a long time. There wasn't wine, but we had fruit punch instead, and on the bride's table in the breakfast room there were the loveliest souvenirs, little candy wedding bells with the initials 'W' and 'S' on them. All the cakes and candies had their initials on them. The souvenirs in the state dining room, where most of the guests were served with coffee, punch, salad, or what-not, were, of course, the little boxes of wedding cake.

"At this 'breakfast' in the main dining room we didn't stand on any ceremony. The cousins of the family and other relatives, especially the women, went around among the diplomats trying to make them feel 'at home,' just as we would do when South, offering them more cake or ice cream or punch, and seeing that they got it. Of course the diplomats have been going to the White House longer than we have, but we wanted to see that they had a good time on this occasion. I don't know what the diplomats thought of our informality, but I hope they liked it.

"It was certainly a pretty party, and one that all of us will always remember, I am sure."

SAYRE HONEYMOON ABROAD.

Pair Will Sail for Europe Saturday on the George Washington.

It became known definitely yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre would leave New York on Saturday at 10 o'clock on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington for a honeymoon trip to Europe, part of which will be spent at Mount Rydal, Westmoreland, in one of the cottages on the Wordsworth estate next to the one in which the poet lived. This has been a favorite resort with President Wilson and his family for years and the family had planned to go there in the Summer of 1912 when Mr. Wilson was nominated for President.

After leaving the George Washington at Plymouth on Dec 6 the young couple will spend a few days in Devonshire, where the climate is very mild in Winter. They will be accompanied by Mr. Sayre's brother, John.

It was learned yesterday that one of the wedding gifts received by Miss Jessie Wilson was a beautiful American emerald of about three carats weight, presented by Lovat Fraser of this city, through his friend Dr. W. T. Grenfell. The emerald was discovered on North Carolina property owned by Mr. Fraser, and was cut by American lapidaries. It was enclosed in a heart-shaped silver box, inscribed with the monogram "J. W. W." the box reposing in a Siberian malachite jewel case.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—Miss Blanche Nevin, a sculptor of Lancaster and aunt of Francis B. Sayre, to-night would neither deny nor affirm a rumor that the Sayres were coming to her country place, near Churchtown, Lancaster County. Miss Nevin has been residing in Lancaster for several weeks, and Churchtown people say that the country place has all the appearance of being closed, and there is no evidence that it is to be reopened.

SENATOR CARROLL FREED.

Jury Finds Brooklyn Democratic Leaders Didn't Intimidate.

Senator Daniel J. Carroll, Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn; his chief political lieutenant, Luke O'Reilly, the lawyer, and three others, who have been on trial for several days before Justice Kelby in the Brooklyn Supreme Court on charges of conspiracy and intimidation of election officials at the primaries in March, 1912, were acquitted late yesterday afternoon. The jury deliberated seven hours before it agreed on a verdict, and it took several ballots.

After being out forty-five minutes the jurors filed back into court and asked for a stenographic copy of the testimony of Thomas P. Owens, one of the defendants, who turned informer against the others. Justice Kelby had all of Owens's testimony read by the stenographer. This took two hours and ten minutes.

When the verdict was announced Carroll's friends made a demonstration. Many surged toward his chair and grasped his hand. Outside the court they cheered him.

Owens was ignored by the other defendants, and little attention was paid to him after he was acquitted with the others. Justice Kelby had charged that his testimony must be corroborated.

1200 Members in Columbia Institute

Columbia University's Institute of Arts and Sciences, which was organized this year, has more than 1,200 members now, according to a report made by Milton J. Davies, the Director, yesterday. In the month from Oct. 13 to Nov. 12, fifty-three lectures, recitals, meetings, and conferences were held, with a total attendance of 13,821, and an average attendance of 260.

RAILROAD WIRELESS WORKING SMOOTHLY.

Lackawanna Superintendent Says It Has Now Passed the Experimental Stage.

SOME PROBLEMS TO MEET

Stations Every Fifty Miles Will Be Put Up Between Buffalo and Hoboken.

L. B. Foley, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, who has had charge of the wireless telegraph tests on the Lackawanna Limited, the fast train between Hoboken and Buffalo, said yesterday that he considered the handling of wireless messages to and from moving trains has passed the experimental stage. Mr. Foley returned from his third testing trip yesterday enthusiastic over the results.

Only two difficulties need to be overcome, he said, to bring the wireless service up to the efficiency of the railroad wire telegraph system. These are the sending and receiving of messages between the train and a station when the train is going at a high rate of speed on a sharp curve or through a tunnel. The speed of the train on a straight away run has not affected the messages, but sometimes, said Mr. Foley, when the train suddenly shoots around a curve or enters a tunnel while a message is being received or sent the continuity of the message is broken as when a disconnection occurs in the middle of a telephone conversation.

The message is picked up again as soon as the train has rounded the curve or left the tunnel, but, although the distance in curves and tunnels is short compared with the total distance from Hoboken to Buffalo, for example, Mr. Foley wants the wireless service so nearly perfect before it is formally opened for commercial and railroad uses that at no time will the train be out of communication with a city where a wireless station has been erected. This continuous communication can be obtained, he thinks, by a slight modification of the aerial adjustment of the instrument on the train.

At present one section of the Lackawanna Limited is equipped with the wireless apparatus. On alternate days it leaves Hoboken at 10:15 A. M. as train No. 3, and Buffalo at 9:30 A. M. as train No. 6. Wireless stations have been erected at Scranton and Binghamton, and it is with these that the train exchanges messages. As soon as Mr. Foley has finished his testing and the wireless is put in regular service, the Lackawanna Railroad will build stations at other cities and equip other trains. The plan is to have the wireless stations about fifty miles apart from one end of the line to the other.

Mr. Foley will leave Hoboken on his fourth trip this morning.

Pupils Aid Flushing Hospital.

Ten barrels of potatoes were given by the pupils of the Flushing Public Schools yesterday to the Flushing Hospital. Each one of the pupils took at least one potato and a number of them took a peck. In addition to those donations there were other vegetables, jellies, foodstuffs, and cereals.

DIVORCEE SUED FOR $116.

Gold-Mounted Garters Among Items Charged Against Mrs. E. C. Ferguson

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Theodore B. Starr, Inc., of Fifth Avenue, New York, brought suit to-day against Mrs. Emily Carstairs Ferguson, the divorced wife of Walter Ferguson, yacht builder, of Bridgeport, Conn., to recover a bill of $116.76 for articles purchased by the defendant and never paid for.

Starr contends that Mrs. Ferguson's account ran from Dec. 22, 1909, to April 19, 1910, and that during that time Mrs. Ferguson purchased a pair of gold-mounted garters at $21, a pair of gold-mounted suspenders at $40, and a gold veil pin at $15. There were also purchased a quantity of fancy stationery and paper cutters.

In the divorce proceedings George D. Graham, a half-breed Indian guide, who accompanied Mrs. Ferguson on several trips through the Maine woods, was named as co-respondent. It was brought out in the testimony that she presented Graham with a pair of gold-mounted suspenders.

GIRL SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

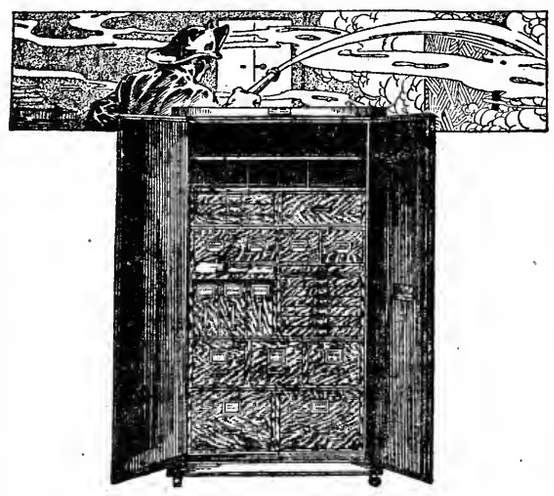
Actress Who Took Poison in Hotel Was Elizabeth Poritz of Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The actress who committed suicide in a hotel here Monday night was to-day identified as Elizabeth Poritz of 4,404 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The identification was made by Oscar Friedman, a brother-in-law. The last time her relatives saw her, Friedman said, she had about $8,000 worth of jewels. She wore about $2,000 worth when she ended her life.

The young woman, who was about 22, registered at the hotel as Betty Daley. She was also known as Maida Dupree. Before taking poison she left a note to George Le Maire, an actor. The latter said yesterday that the girl had been a failure as an actress.

Friedman said the girl ran away from home when 13 to go on the stage. Several years ago she was married to a wealthy furniture manufacturer of Chicago but returned to the stage. This caused her husband to obtain a divorce.

"She was a successful actress," Friedman said, "and she made good money. She had money in two New York banks, and she had no reason to kill herself."



More than a Strong Safe

The day of the old-style iron safe has gone. Modern business methods demand the ALLSTEEL Safe—the safe that gives utmost protection to valuable records—that harmonizes with its surroundings—and that can be fitted with any complete ALLSTEEL filing equipment, interchangeable as desired. The

Allsteel Safe

is a fire-resisting container that absolutely safeguards valuable papers, insurance policies, contracts, etc., which cannot be insured.

No other plate steel safe affords such protection under actual fire conditions.

For Any Business

The interior can be arranged to meet any varied filing requirement. A complete and interchangeable ALLSTEEL interior equipment may be had for any business. The ALLSTEEL Safe has ten individual locking points. Made in three sizes.

Write for Catalog We are manufacturers of the most complete line of steel office furniture in the country, including filing equipment and ALLSTEEL desks. Complete stock carried at our city branch. Call and see it. Or write today for free catalog illustrated in natural colors.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Home Office and Factory, Youngstown, Ohio
New York, 396 Broadway
Phones, Franklin 2783 and 2784 (12)

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Established 1833 Glastenbury Knitting Co. — Glastenbury Trade Mark

FOR MEN

has given the utmost satisfaction for over half a century.

Every garment is shaped to the figure and retains its original shape and size permanently. GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.

This famous TWO-PIECE FLAT KNIT UNDERWEAR is more economical than the one-piece kind. Costs 60% less than imported goods of same quality.

Highest grade materials and splendid workmanship assure the long service for which GLASTENBURY is famous.

A protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

No dye stuff used in our natural grays.

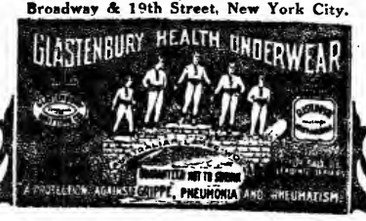
Made in fifteen grades, Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, of fine Wool and Worsted.

Ask your dealer to show you some of the following numbers:

3005 Natural Gray Wool, Winter Weight (double thread)..per garment $1.75
We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on
C B Natural Gray Worsted, light weight .....per garment 1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight.....per garment 1.75
W/W Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.....per garment 1.50
G/H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight .....per garment 2.00
A H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, Winter Weight..per garment 2.50

For sale by leading dealers. Write for our booklet and sample cuttings. They are yours for the asking. Dept. 8.

Glastenbury Knitting Co., Glastonbury, Conn.
Robert Reis & Company, Wholesale Distributors,
Broadway & 19th Street, New York City.



To-day, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St.
EXHIBITION OF
The combined private collections of
Frederick Wymans and Chas. Newman,
Containing a multitude of rare and interesting objects and including valuable Chinese Porcelains, Snuff Bottles, Jades, Agates, Crystals, Steatite and Wood Carvings, Bronzes, &c.; Japanese Ivory Carvings, Netsukes, Sword Guards, Satsumas, Porcelains, Potteries.
Ancient Greek Glass, Tanagras, Persian Rekka and Rhodian Ware, choice Miniatures, Art Medals and various Objects de Vertu.
Also several large important Paintings, including
Thomas Buchanan Read's Masterpiece Painting, SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
To be sold Friday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M. each day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

Easy for the home folks
INSTANT POSTUM
No boiling!

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Announce for To-morrow and Saturday, an Extraordinary Offering of

Men's and Young Men's

Winter Overcoats and Suits

Comprising the latest models in conservative and English styles of the most approved fabrics and colorings of the season; all taken from the regular stock.

Men's Silk-lined Winter Overcoats, at $24.50
Actual Values $30.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Men's Sack Suits, at $19.50
Actual Values $22.50, 25.00 and 27.50

Young Men's English Suits, at $14.50
Sack or Norfolk Models, of blue cheviot and desirable mixtures, sizes 32 to 40. Actual $20.00 Values.

A Clearance of Depleted Lines

Comprising Men's and Young Men's Suits in the newest models, of Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, sizes 34 to 46, will be placed on sale to-morrow and Saturday, at greatly reduced prices.

A Clearance Sale of Men's Soft Hats
At the Sixth Avenue Entrance
comprising the season's latest shapes and shades from the foremost makers. Values $3.00 & 4.00.
at $1.95

Men's Shoes
On the Third Floor
Special attention is invited to a line of extremely smart lasts in Walking Shoes, made of approved leathers, in black and tan,
at $6.00

Also for To-morrow and Saturday, an Important Sale of

Boy's Winter Suits and Overcoats—On the Third Floor

At Radically Reduced Prices.

Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, of serges and mixed cheviots, ages 2½ to 8 years, at $3.95

Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits, of all wool materials, in medium or dark colors, patch pocket, plaited or plain models, with two pairs of trousers, ages 7 to 18 years, at $4.25, 6.50, 8.50

Small Boys' Winter Overcoats, of mixed overcoatings and chinchillas, button-to-neck styles, plain or belted, sizes 2½ to 8 years, at $4.50, 7.50

Boys' Long Winter Overcoats, of chinchillas and mixed overcoatings, in double-breasted, loose-fitting belted models with convertible collars, ages 12 to 18 years, at $7.25, 9.50, 13.50

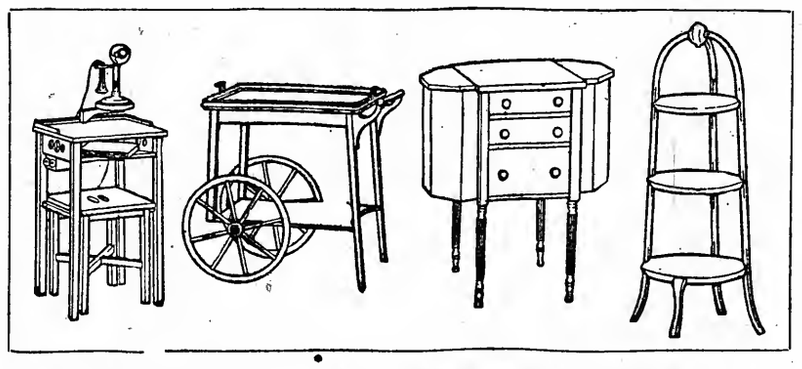
Boys Separate Knickerbockers, of high grade materials, in medium or dark colors, ages 8 to 18 years, at $1.10

The New Toy Department

Occupying spacious quarters on the Fourth Floor, affords unlimited selection of the better class of European and American Toys, including the newest inventions in Mechanical and Electrical Toys of every description; Moving Picture Machines, Kodaks, Skates, Boxing Gloves, Basket Balls, Autos, Bicycles, Dolls, Doll Houses and Furnishings; Doll Carriages, Fascinating Games and Books, Diminutive Furniture for the Children's Parties; in fact everything for indoor and outdoor amusements.

Desirable Furniture for Holiday Gifts

On the Fifth and Sixth Floors



Telephone Stands, as illustrated, In Solid Mahogany, at $8.75
In Golden or Fumed Oak, " 7.00

Tea Wagons, as illustrated, In Solid Mahogany, with large shelf and removable glass tray, at 15.00

Martha Washington Work Tables, as illustrated, In Solid Mahogany, at $15.00
In Circassian Walnut, " 17.75

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands, as illustrated, at 4.75

Mahogany Trays,	at $5.50	Mahogany Gate Leg Tables,	at $17.50
Mahogany Palm Stands,	" 3.25	Mahogany Book Cases,	" 38.50
Mahogany Writing Desks, Inlaid	" 15.00	Mahogany Library Tables,	" 21.00
Mahogany Music Cabinets,	" 14.50	Mahogany Piano Benches,	" 15.00
Mahogany Fireside Chairs and Rockers,	20.00	Mahogany Desk Chairs,	" 8.00
Mahogany Nest Tables, Inlaid,	" 22.50	Mahogany Book Blocks,	" 4.50

Very extensive assortments of Dining Room, Bedchamber, Library, Reception Room and Living Room Furniture in stock, at notably moderate prices.

B. Altman & Co.

have in course of preparation
A REMARKABLE SALE OF
FURS & FUR GARMENTS
at very special prices.
The details of this Sale will be announced shortly.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged the following Sales for to-morrow (Friday) and Saturday:

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats and English Overcoats

at the following unusual prices:

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, suitable for street or motor wear; made of gray cloth, lined with natural muskrat and finished with beaver collars; regularly sold at $85.00, at the special price of $58.00

Men's English Overcoats of woolen materials; regularly sold at $45.00 & 50.00, at $30.00

A Sale of Men's Neckwear

offering very exceptional values.

Men's Knitted Silk Dress or Motor Scarfs (a new importation) in white or gray; regular price $10.00 . . . . . at $6.50

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs of imported silk; regular prices $1.50 & 2.00 . at $1.00

Boys' Overcoats and Norfolk Suits

taken from the regular stock, will be placed on sale in the Boys' Clothing Department at most advantageous price reductions.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, sizes 7 to 18 years, including an extra pair of knickerbockers, at $6.75

Boys' Overcoats in a variety of styles, sizes 2½ to 18 years . . . . . at $6.75

Boys' Higher-grade Overcoats, sizes 2½ to 18 years . . . . . at $8.50

Boys' Hats are also being offered at appreciably reduced prices.

Girls' Tailor-made Suits, Coats and Dresses

for Winter wear, will be offered at the following remarkable concessions from the original prices:

Girls' Tailor-made Suits, sizes 10 to 16 years; originally $22.00 to 38.00, at $9.50 & 14.50

Girls' Practical Coats of the popular worsteds; sizes 8 to 14 years; originally $11.50 to 18.50 . . . . . at $7.50 & 11.50

Girls' Dresses of woolen materials, sizes 6 to 14 years; originally $9.50 to 14.50, at . . . . . $6.50 & 8.25

Misses' and Small Women's

Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Velveteen Dresses and Practical Serge and Worsted Dresses are now being offered at very large reductions from former prices.

Women's Imported High-cost Coats and Wraps

also Street and Motor Coats, have been marked at less than ONE-HALF the original prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

King William IV V·O·P Scotch Whisky

Quality Never Varies

SILVERWARE
Always a Joy to look upon when Cleaned and Polished with
ELECTRO SILICON
The Unrivalled SILVER POLISH
Put up in either
CREAM or POWDER form
Quickly removes all dirt and tarnish and imparts a wonderful lustre without scratching, or marring. Free from acids or other injurious substances. Equally effective for Nickel Aluminum and all fine metals.
Send address for Free Sample.
Electro Silicon Co. 30 Cliff St. N. Y.
Sold by Grocers, Druggists and all Leading Dealers.

Resinol Soap for true skin health

A complexion doctored with cosmetics can never have the wonderful glow of natural skin health. That is just what Resinol Soap promotes. Used regularly for the toilet and bath, the antiseptic Resinol balsams penetrate each tiny pore, tending to free it from impurities and to stimulate it to healthy activity. Complexions protected by Resinol Soap are complexions to be proud of.

25c. wherever toilet goods are sold. For miniature cake, free, send to Dept. 7-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Read Upton Sinclair's Much-Discussed Novel
DAMAGED GOODS
Novelized from Brieux's Play With Brieux's Approval
Illustrated With Photographs From the Play

"The book has been widely discussed abroad and in America, and the consensus of opinion has all been in the author's favor, as he has been sincere and earnest in his purpose and has not tried to feed a morbid curiosity, but has dealt with a delicate subject in a dignified manner, though many readers will be shocked by his frankness."—*The Bookseller.*

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Publishers, Philadelphia

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LLORACH
Look for the YELLOW LABEL
NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER FROM SPAIN
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.
Perfect health depends on Good Digestion, proper assimilation and regular elimination of waste products.
Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation.
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Accept Yellow Label Only. Sold by all Druggists.
LUTTIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

Porto Rico Coffee
100% Pure
Is preferred by Europeans, who have previously taken almost the entire crop at a higher price than Mocha or Java.
Now for sale here by wagon dealers
FREE Send 4c postage for Free Sample Can of Coffee.
This Seal adopted by the Government
Guarantees every package
Government of Porto Rico Commercial Agency, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York

SEVERANCE ESTATE WORTH $14,508,984

Property of Oil Man Who Left No Will Divided Between Son and Daughter.

AIDS FATHER'S CHARITIES

Son Carries Out Benefactions Promised by Former Associate of John D. Rockefeller in Standard Co.

Louis H. Severance, one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company and a former associate of John D. Rockefeller, left an estate of $14,508,984, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Severance, who had apartments in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria, died on June 25 in Cleveland, Ohio, at the home of Dr. Dudley P. Allen, his son-in-law. As Mr. Severance left no will, his estate was divided between John L. Severance, his son, and Elizabeth S. Allen, his daughter.

The bulk of Mr. Severance's estate was in stocks, the largest block being one of 5,070 shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey valued at $1,035 a share. The stocks were appraised at $14,774,918 and the bonds at $643,458. Mr. Severance left bank accounts of $267,529 and held notes for $151,110. His office furniture was appraised at $346 and his personal effects at $2,452. The 5,070 shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey represented the 5,079 shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the proportionate shares of stock in the subsidiary companies which were distributed at the time of the dissolution of the so-called "Standard Oil Trust."

Mr. Severance was noted throughout his life for his many gifts to colleges and missionary schools. The following gifts, promised Mr. Severance and noted down by him in a memorandum, were paid by John L. Severance, his son and executor, after his father's death: $15,250 to the Cleveland Presbyterian Union for the purpose of erecting Presbyterian churches in Cleveland; $7,500 to Dr. Ibuka of Meiji Gakuim, Japan, for a new land purchase for a boys' school in Tokio; $8,000 to Dr. Oscar F. Hills for a hospital in Chefoo, China; $5,000 to the Laymen's Missionary Campaign; $5,000 to Hastings College at Hastings, Neb., contingent upon its obtaining $100,000 and keeping out fraternities; $5,000 to Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, contingent upon its obtaining $650,000; $4,900 for a girls' school dormitory at Cebu in the Philippines; $10,000 to F. W. Bible for the Union Girls' School in Hangchow, China; $3,050 to Dr. H. M. McCandleus for a hospital at Hainan, China; $5,000 to the Winona Assembly and Dr. Sol S. Dickey provided he obtained $100,000; $3,000 to the Y. M. C. A. of Titusville, Penn.; $1,000 to the German Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio; $10,000 to John R. Mott for the Shanghai, China, Y. M. C. A.; $45,000 to the True Light Seminary in Canton, China; $5,000 to the University of Nanking, China, for land and $25,000 for an endowment; $10,000 to Wooster University in Ohio for a pension fund; $50,000 to Wooster University for an athletic field; $2,225 to the Woman's School and Seminary in Nanking; $1,670.76 to the Girls' School at Kolhapur, India, and $15,000 to the Theological Seminary at Chieng Mai in Siam.

REPUBLICANS PRAISE KLINE

Party Leaders Pay Tribute to His Work as Mayor at a Dinner to Him.

Mayor Kline, as the guest of honor at a dinner at the Republican Club, in West Fortieth Street, last night, heard prominent members of the party praise his work since he has been in office. J. Van Vechten Olcott, President of the club, presided. Calvin B. Brown of San Francisco, representing the Panama Exposition, was the first speaker. Abraham Gruber told the guests that the Republican Party should honor the Mayor by nominating him for a State office next year.

"A dinner by Republicans to a Republican Mayor in a Republican club in the City of New York is an extraordinary occasion," said Mr. Gruber, "and shows that virtue will triumph at least once in a century."

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said that the Mayor represented the best spirit of Republicanism.

"Mayor Kline has that great quality, the fundamental quality of intelligence, which, in a democratic form of government in any country, makes the best public officers," said Mr. Barnes.

Other speakers were Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn and Frederick C. Tanner, Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. The Mayor thanked his friends for the good things they said about him, and he added:

"Since I have been in office I have noticed that our citizens as a rule who are willing to have their criticisms recorded do not show correspondingly keen desire to express their approval when something has been done which pleases them. It is very helpful to an official who is trying to do his duty to receive the encouragement of his friends."

8,000 AT "BIG SIX" BALL.

Printers' Union Celebrates Anniversary of its Founding.

Typographical Union No. 6, known among printers in the country as "Big Six," held its sixty-fourth reception and charity ball last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. When the grand march started at 11:30 o'clock more than 5,000 persons were on the floor of the armory, while the galleries crowded the balconies and reception rooms. The decorations were even more elaborate than those of last year. At the eastern end of the building electric lights spelled out the words "Big Six," and massed on the walls and ceiling were countless American and foreign flags.

"Big Six," whose membership of 7,000 makes it one of the largest labor units in the world, turned out in force. A few minutes after the "Big Six" Band, recently organized by President Marsden G. Scott, played the opening march at 9 o'clock, the dancers spread out under the flags, and from then until early this morning they filled the big armory building.

Last night marked also the sixty-fourth anniversary of the founding of "Big Six." The local union started with only twenty-eight printers. On Nov. 24, 1849, sixty-four years ago last Monday, twenty-eight journeymen printers met one night at a small hotel in lower Fulton Street to protest against irregularities in their working hours and to fight for a uniform system of wages.

At that time all of the local and domestic news was in type before midnight. Because foreign news and records of events happening along the western coast of America were obtained only by slow-moving ocean vessels which docked frequently late at night, oftentimes the printers were called from their beds to set up the stories for the morning editions.

The proceeds from last night's affair will be devoted to furnishing beds in the various hospitals for their sick and disabled members. Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch attended the ball.

NEW YORK TO LEAD STATES AT THE FAIR

Commissioners Say a Splendid National Exhibit Is Thus Assured.

OFF TO MEDITERRANEAN

Where Invitations Will Be Extended to Many Countries—Buildings Nearing Completion.

Colvin B. Brown, one of the three United States Commissioners to the nations on the Mediterranean, in behalf of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, said yesterday that the participation of New York in the San Francisco Fair on such a magnificent scale as had been announced, had assured the success of the exposition from the standpoint of State participation. Mr. Brown arrived at the Waldorf yesterday from San Francisco. With the other two Commissioners, William P. Andrews and Thomas Rees, he will sail on the George Washington on Saturday.

"We shall visit Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, the Balkan countries, Egypt, Italy, Morocco and Algiers," said Mr. Brown yesterday, and we expect to be gone about four months. To France, Italy and Spain our mission is simply to pay calls of courtesy, as those nations have already announced that they would participate, Italy having appropriated $400,000 for that purpose.

"Up to date thirty-one foreign nations have sent their acceptances to the invitation to take part, and twenty-seven American States have decided to put up buildings.

"I think we have an excellent chance of getting Turkey to participate, and we are going to make a try for Egypt, which, I believe, has never put up a building at an American exposition. We shall work with the American embassy or legation in each of the capitals we visit, and shall be directed by them in our plans. The President of the United States has issued an official invitation to every nation to participate, and this mission of ours is for the purpose of following up that invitation.

"It may be interesting to mention that never in the history of expositions has a world's fair been so near completion in point of construction so far in advance of the date of opening as is the case with the Panama-Pacific. The largest building, Machinery Hall, covering eight acres, is now 95 per cent. completed. This is the official report of the Director. It will be ready for occupancy on Jan. 1. All the buildings are under way, and not only the percentage of completion but our contracts with the builders guarantee that every thirty days after next New Year's, a building will be finished and ready for occupancy. Every building will positively be ready nine months before the date set for the opening. It has been so long since the grounds were completed that that is now an old story.

"New York State's share in this exposition is of an importance commensurate with the position of New York among the States. Some of your best-known architects have had a great deal to do with its design. Then the fact that the State appropriation reached the magnificent sum of $700,000 has had an effect upon increasing the extent of participation by other States. Illinois and Pennsylvania come next, with $300,000 each. New York has the choicest site at the exposition, and the way she is taking part has tremendously pleased the people of California. Those who know take the position that the extent to which this State is going into the exposition has made State participation such a successful feature. The New York building will be under construction within thirty days.

"We are confident that the foreign participation will be the largest of any exposition so far, and we still have strong hopes that those European nations who have so far declined to participate will change their minds."

Mr. Brown and the other Commissioners will meet in Washington to-day to get their commissions from President Wilson.

Davis Tablet on Federal Building.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—A bronze tablet to Jefferson Davis, whose name was chiseled off Cabin John Bridge in Washington by Federal authority but later restored, was to-day placed in the wall of the Federal Building here, with the consent of the National Government, to mark the location of Davis's offices as President of the Confederate States of America.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.
John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW.
—Adv.

MORE TALKS TO SHOP GIRLS

Invited to Enter the Union, but Warned Against Striking.

"I was told by one of the employers in a shop not a mile from here that he would discharge the first girl in his place who joined a union," said Miss Mary R. Sanford at an outdoor meeting held on behalf of the Retail Clerks' Union near Macy's department store last evening.

"That won't keep them from joining," said a woman in the crowd.

"Of course, I will not use any names," said Miss Sanford, "but it is a shame. I have seen a girl come out of a store at 1:45 o'clock in the morning, and she had been working since 8 o'clock in the morning of the day before, and would have to go back to work at 8 o'clock in the morning. Little girls, 16 and 18 years old, work 72½ hours the week before Christmas and get only $5 a week. They get no money for extra time, and two dry sandwiches and a glass of milk or perhaps 35 cents for supper. I am not talking about Macy's now, for they do not keep open in the evenings."

Mrs. Frank Cothren of Brooklyn said she had been invited by a member of the firm of Macy's to hold her meeting inside the store, where the women would be more comfortable.

"I asked him if he was in favor of the girls joining a union, and he said he was not, and so we prefer to hold our meeting outside," she said.

"We are not asking you to strike," said Miss Dorothy Miller, speaking from portable steps put near the edge of the sidewalk. "That is the last thing we want you to do. What we want to do is not to take away the money you are getting, but to get you what you deserve. At one of the stores where we held a meeting the managers came out and looked to see who was listening to what we had to say. And they have said that in one of the big department stores 200 girls who joined the union were discharged. That is a lie.

"You can't get anything if you work alone, but you can get it if you stand together. We want you to act and act quickly. Come and join our union. Send your names to 140 East Nineteenth Street. That is our mail headquarters, but not where we have our meetings. Only our members know where that is."

Miss Helen Schloss, Miss Helen Castle, and Miss Elizabeth Dutcher were the other speakers at the meeting. Miss Dutcher said last night that the membership of the union was increasing, and that seven or eight of the largest department stores were represented by girl employes who had joined the organization.

The married men employed at Macy's received a turkey last night as they departed. The firm has made a practice of giving a present of this kind at Thanksgiving for the last twenty years.

Stewart & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 37TH STREET
CLOSING OUT SALE
Extraordinary Reductions Friday & Saturday

Real Fitch Trimmed Suits
Others Smartly Trimmed with Skunk or Seal
These suits were formerly priced to $49.50 — 15.00
The biggest suit values ever offered; coats are interlined and lined with peau de cygne silk; skirts are newest models; in all colors and fabrics.

Fur Trimmed Velvet & Duvetyn Suits
These suits were formerly priced to $67.50 — 24.50
Accurate reproductions of exclusive Paris models from the best makers; superbly tailored and finished.

Fur Trimmed Coats & Wraps
Real Fitch Fur Trimmed Coats
Stylish draped Coats, lined throughout with peau de cygne silk; suitable for afternoon and evening wear; value $39.50..... 15.00
Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps
Exclusive models and Imported Novelty effects; former prices up to $77.50..... 29.50

Fur Trimmed Afternoon & Party Dresses
Former prices up to $39.50 — 12.50
Fur Trimmed Gowns of Charmeuse, Faille de Laine, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor and Wool Crepe; also a limited number of Crepe de Chine and Chiffon Dancing Frocks.

Stewart & Co.
Furs at Big Reductions
Special Friday & Saturday
Fancy French Seal Coats
Trimmed with Fitch, Leopard, Mole, Civet and Chinchilla Squirrel. 49.50
This season's most popular model; soft European dyed pelts; former price $80
Large Separate Muffs
To wear with Fur Trimmed Coats or Suits. 19.50
Black Fox, Pointed Fox, Skunk, Civet Cat, Mole, Hudson Seal; former prices to $37.50 .....

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
STORE CLOSED TODAY—THESE SALES FOR FRIDAY

Toy Town
Bigger, Brighter and Better Than Ever
It's the most wonderful place of its kind in the world. To the "kiddie" it is a veritable wonderland—to the grown-up it is a revelation! As always, this is Santa Claus' headquarters. Here he is, to greet you in person!
Come to see THE "FEROCIOUS" LION—THE CAGE FULL OF MONKEYS—THE BEAUTIFUL MECHANICAL SINGING CANARY—THE QUAINT OLD DUTCH FAMILY AT HOME—and many other novelties.
Laughs, thrills and surprises follow in rapid succession while you stroll through Toy Town. Hundreds of specials arranged for Friday.

We Make It to Your Advantage to
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
The Big Store this year, as in past years, places itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated for EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.
And there is every good reason why you should do your Holiday shopping earlier. You can certainly make your selections in greater comfort NOW than later on, when the inevitable Christmas rush sets in.
Furthermore, assortments are at their very best now, and your choice is more attractive. This advantage is for EVERYBODY.
And as a Further Inducement, TO OUR CHARGE CUSTOMERS:
All purchases made until Dec. 10th, inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1st, 1914.
And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

MAIN BUILDING

10,000 Pieces of
Art Brassware for Piercing
50c to $1 Articles, Tomorrow, at 15c
Make up your own Christmas gifts. These pieces, when finished, would be worth $2 and $3 each. They are mounted on wood.
PHOTO FRAMES, value to 75c; CANDLESTICKS, values to $1; HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, values to 75c; GLOVE BOXES, values to 75c; JEWEL BOXES, value 50c; WHISK BROOM HOLDERS, values to 75c; MATCH HOLDERS, values to 75c; PANELS, round or square; your choice of any of these articles tomorrow, at..... 15c
A MALLET AND A PIERCER, special, for..... 10c

We Give Thanks
For a year of unexampled prosperity in the history of The Big Store;
For the recognition which we have received at the hands of the public of our efforts to cater to its needs;
For the success which has attended The Big Store's honest effort to be of service in this community;
AND FINALLY
For the loyal co-operation manifested by a host of conscientious employes who go to make up one of the greatest mercantile organizations in the world.
Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.

MAIN BUILDING
Fine Gifts in Leather Goods
Selections From Friday's Sales

$5 Hand Bags—made of imported pin Persian leather richly silk-lined; fitted with hanging mirror and card case; at..... $3.50
$3 Back-Strap Books—durable rich black dull seal leather; double flap front; $1.95 inside frame; at...
$2.50 Collar Boxes—black goat seal leather; satin lined; button box on top; $1.75 at.....
$3.95 Hand Bags—soft pin Persian leather; new flat shape folded front; silk $2.50 tassel ornament; at
$4.50 Duplex Lock Bags—genuine goatskin; hanging mirror; large purse; glove kid leather lining; mounted on duplex safety lock, which is $2.95 pickpocket-proof; at
Children's 75c Hand Bags—many styles in rich bright colors and black; 49c at.....
50c Back-Strap Books—made of black grain leather in the new wide shape, with inside frame; at..... 25c

MAIN BUILDING
Trimmed Millinery
From Our $5 Lines-Sale, Tomorrow, at $1.95
And it is a well-known fact that our $5 Hats compare favorably with those priced at $10 anywhere else.
Trimmed Millinery — regularly $6.75 and $7.50; $2.95 at.....

MAIN BUILDING
Ready-to-Wear Millinery
A new hat, made of white plush over a cap effect frame, with white silk plush draped around the brim. It has two "donkey ears" of the same material combined with white silk. To introduce it we quote this extraordinarily low price..... $1.95
Women's $1.95 Silk Velvet Hats—at..... 55c
Women's $2.95 Silk Plush Hats—at..... 95c

MAIN BUILDING
Notions
Children's 29c Work Boxes—at.....19c
75c Slipper Trees—at.....50c
19c Novelty Safety Pin Hangers—at.....12c
25c Spool Holders—at.....19c
$1 Pin Cushions—at.....69c
50c Manicure or Darning Sets—at.....29c
$1 Hair Ornaments—at.....50c

GREENHUT BUILDING
Home Outfittings
Furniture
$10 "Simplex" Bed Couches—operated by a foot lever; perfectly level when open; angle iron frame, fitted with guaranteed link spring; 5 feet 11 inches long and 3 feet 11 inches wide; 2 feet wide when closed; good mattress, covered with fancy ticking; at..... $7.75
$8.75 Golden Oak Dressers—very neat; tomorrow, at..... $6.75
$5.50 Golden Oak Chiffoniers—neat, plain gallery back; five drawers; wood trimming; tomorrow, at.. $3.95
Rich Cut Glass
An assortment of choice pieces, all fully up to the recognized Greenhut standard. Brilliant and deeply cut designs on the purest of crystal blanks. Values up to $5; your choice, at $2.95
Portable Reading Lamps
A manufacturer's "samples"—mostly one of a kind. For gas and electricity. Values $9.75 to $29.50; at..... $6.50 to $19.50
100 Axminster and Velvet Rugs
In choice Oriental and floral designs and attractive colorings; size 9x12, reg. $22.50; at..... $14.75
Size 11.3x12; reg. $32.50, at $22.50
Also special offerings in Aluminum Ware, Stoves, Heaters, Nickel-Plated Ware, and other Housefurnishings.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets
Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.
WILL CONTINUE ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY THEIR
Special Sales
Embracing the season's smartest styles in
Afternoon and Evening Wraps,
Gowns, Dancing Frocks and Tailored Dresses
Cloth and Velvet Suits, with or without fur trimming
Limousine, Motor and Utility Coats
Blouses, Millinery and Furs
at extraordinary reductions
Charge purchases will not be billed until January 1st.

Vital Questions of the Day

I. Eugenics.
II. Socialism.
III. Feminism.
IV. Psychism.
And 100 Best Books of 1913.

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY—NOV. 30
PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

Leading authorities on the above subjects will contribute articles in next Sunday's New York Times, Nov. 30, reviewing the last word in the best books and publications of 1913 on these important topics:

Eugenics—The article on this theme will be written by Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute.

Socialism—Will be discussed by Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School of Social Science.

Feminism—The article on the broad theme of the woman movements will be written by Miss Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist.

Psychism—The possibility of the life hereafter, with special reference to Sir Oliver Lodge's recent discussion of the subject, will be treated in an article by Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine.

The Hundred Best Books of the Year.
Next Sunday's New York Times will also contain a classified list of the 100 best books published in 1913, compiled by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves and Dr. Carl Van Doren of the Department of English, Columbia University. Each book concisely reviewed.

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY—NOV. 30
PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

To be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times it is necessary to give your order in advance to your newsdealer. Order The Times delivered regularly at your home and avoid missing the special editions.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7—Christmas edition of The New York Times—with twenty-nine extraordinary reproductions of photographs of "The Girl of To-day," by a new and revolutionary printing process. The Christmas edition will also include a large plate reproduction in the original colors of John S. Sargent's famous picture of "The Prophets" in the Boston Library. This picture, given free as a supplement to The New York Times, is equal to the best picture supplement with the 50 cent and $1 Christmas magazines.

The New York Times
Call the News That's Fit to Print
Daily 1 Cent Sunday 5 Cents

BRANDEIS'S PART IN RATE HEARING

Engaged as Special Counsel by the Commerce Commission to "Elicit the Facts"

AND AID IN ANALYZING THEM

His Employment Not Disadvantageous to Any Special Interest, Says Chairman Clark.

E. E. Clark, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a letter received yesterday by a Wall Street man who has interested himself in the rate advance case from the standpoint of a minority holder of railway stocks, authorized the publication of correspondence between them bearing on the status of Louis D. Brandeis, about which there has been considerable mystification in the financial district.

The first announcement of Mr. Brandeis's connection with the case gave the impression that he was to represent the interests of the public, especially the shippers, who were not represented by other counsel. Commissioner Harlan was quoted as saying:

"Doubtless certain protestants will have their own attorneys, but Mr. Brandeis will be the general channel through whom the views of others opposing the proposed advance may be presented of record."

Mr. Clark's correspondent raised the point that if Mr. Brandeis was to represent shippers having no other counsel, the minority stockholders in the railroads should also have counsel apart from those representing the railway managements. This Mr. Clark thought unnecessary, as Mr. Brandeis's function, as he defined it, was "as special counsel for the commission and for the purpose of assisting the commission in eliciting all of the pertinent facts in connection with the proposed general increases in rates on Eastern railroads."

Mr. Clark's correspondent first took the matter up with J. P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, asking him to bring it to Mr. Wilson's attention.

"As a stockholder in six different railroad companies," he said, "in no one of which my interest is so large as to afford personal counsel, I would like to find out how I am to be protected. I think the matter of the appointment of Mr. Brandeis and the reason for which it was made, as stated by Commissioner Harlan, is apparently so great an injustice to the small stockholders of the railroad companies that I feel if the matter were brought to the attention of the President he would likely not approve the selection and the purpose of it."

A few days later Chairman Clark wrote saying that the letter had been referred from the White House to the commission.

"This commission," said Mr. Clark, "is an administrative tribunal with quasi-judicial powers, charged with the administration of an act the fundamental principle of which is that rates shall be just and reasonable and non-discriminatory. We do not lose sight of the fact that there are two ends to the beam of the scales of justice, or that it is our duty to bear in mind justice to both carriers and patrons of carriers.

"We have before us a proposal by the railroads to generally increase all of their charges in a large section of the country. The carriers beyond doubt will be represented by able counsel. The commission felt that under the circumstances it was both proper and desirable to select competent special counsel for the commission. The commission is necessarily to a large extent custodian of the interests and rights of the public.

"Mr. Brandeis is not employed as an advocate for any special interests, but is employed to assist the commission in analysis of the big general question which underlies this proposal by the railroads. We see no reason why any one should assume that his employment can disadvantageously affect any interest."

Mr. Clark's correspondent explained that what he wrote Mr. Tumulty to find out was "that if Mr. Brandeis was retained by the commission to represent the objecting shippers, what arrangement the commission has made to have representation for the small stockholders who favored the advance and who did not have their own counsel at the hearing."

"Has the commission engaged Mr. Brandeis," he asked, "for the purpose stated by Mr. Harlan, or will Mr. Brandeis represent the stockholders, too, large and small, who have no counsel of their own? I did not assert that Mr. Brandeis was employed to represent special interests. I wrot to ascertain who would represent the interest of a stockholder who did not have his own attorney. Will Mr. Brandeis represent me and my fellow-stockholders, or has the commission engaged some one else to do so?"

Chairman Clark replied that "inasmuch as the officers and attorneys of the railroads are the chosen representatives of the stockholders of the property, and inasmuch as those officers and attorneys are taking a very active part in support of the proposed increase in rates, it has not seemed to us, and it does not now seem to us, that there is either necessity or occasion for the commission to provide additional counsel to look after the interests so represented and served."

"Since the shippers' organizations the country over," Mr. Clark's correspondent persisted, "will be represented by their chosen counsel, and since the large unorganized public, who may favor the advances in rates (outside of the small stockholders unrepresented) will have no counsel of their own, will you kindly explain to me why the commission retains counsel to represent the opponents of the advances and leaves the others unprotected. As you are probably aware, the majority stockholders and the small stockholders do not always agree as to their interests."

"If, as you say, the commission is a quasi-judicial body and represents all the people, why was Mr. Louis Brandeis engaged by you to represent the objecting shippers against the interest of other participants in the application for rate increases?"

To this Mr. Clark replied that if majority and minority stockholders did not always agree, and any of the stockholders were opposed to an increase in rates, they would be heard by the commission. He added that either kind of stockholders must be in favor of or opposed to the proposed increases or be wholly indifferent.

"Those who favor the proposed increases," he said, "and those who oppose them undoubtedly will be fully represented. Those who are indifferent presumably do not care to be represented."

His correspondent then asked for an official statement of the purpose of Mr. Brandeis's retainer and drew forth the explanation quoted above. After receiving it he asked permission to make it public "to correct the erroneous impression which has become public as to the nature of Mr. Brandeis's employment by the commission."

"I am glad to know," he said, "that Mr. Brandeis has been retained to get all the pertinent facts, both favorable and unfavorable, and that the reports that he was engaged to become the channel through whom only the opponents of the advances would be represented are not true."

"The statement made in my letter," replied Chairman Clark, "as to the character of and the reasons for the employment of Mr. Brandeis by the commission is correct, and as there is no secret whatever in this employment you are at liberty to make any use of the letter which you may think proper."

FIREMEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Floors Fall Behind Them as Chief Gives Order for Retreat.

In fighting a fire that swept through the factory building at 435-437 West Broadway before daybreak yesterday morning, Deputy Chief Devanny's sixth sense told him that trouble was coming, and he ordered Capt. Flanagan and the six firemen working with him to quit the building at once.

He was leading the way out and had brought the men to the ground floor when the fourth and fifth floors of the building fell. The fire left nothing of the building standing save the four walls, and the damage was estimated at $75,000.

FENDER FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

New York Railways Co. Perfects a Device to Protect Persons on Foot.

Realizing that with the increase in the number of heavy motor trucks in the streets of New York it has become necessary to equip them with some device to protect persons on foot, the New York Railways Company has been testing such appliances and has found one which it thinks will meet the requirements of street traffic. Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, said yesterday:

"The New York Railways Company has installed a number of electric vehicles in its trucking department in place of horse-drawn vehicles. One of the trucks has been equipped with a combination fender and wheel guard, so arranged that if the projecting fender strike a person, who may be in an erect position, the person will fall back into a scoop or cage-like device, which is cushioned to break the fall, and which is also devised to prevent the person from getting underneath the car.

"If the person falls forward when struck, or is lying prostrate, there is a trip attached to the front of this fender which operates the wheel guard, and this device picks up the person so that the wheels do not touch him. When a person comes in contact with this tripping device the power is shut off automatically and the brakes on the automobile are thrown into an emergency position automatically.

"There is also a projection in front of the rear wheels of the truck, which will prevent a person from falling underneath the rear pair of wheels. Experience has shown that in a great many cases a chauffeur, to avoid striking a person with the front pair of wheels, will swing the front of the car so that the centre of the car body hits the person and so he is knocked down and run over by the rear wheels."

Mr. Shonts said the New York Railways Company would give a practical demonstration of the value of this device in the streets of New York.

$65,000 TO DIET KITCHEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck Give 500 Shares of Great Northern Stock.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association of 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, which dispenses pure milk to infants and invalids, has received a gift of 500 shares of Great Northern stock, valued at $63,000, from Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck as a donation to its endowment fund. Announcement was made yesterday by Miss M. L. Daniels, the Superintendent.

With a deficit at the end of the fiscal year of 1913 of more than $13,000, the association is now breathing easier about the future of its work, which henceforth will consist largely in the education of mothers in the care of themselves and their children.

The annual income derived from the Tuck donation will be used in maintaining the Tuck Kitchen, at 35 West 120th Street, one of the eight stations maintained by the association. Opened in July, 1912, the station now has 300 babies on register. It is the only milk station in the city devoted to negro babies and the only station in that section of the city. Its work will be extended. A nurse will be stationed there permanently to instruct mothers in the care of their children. Heretofore a nurse has been dividing her time between the Tuck Kitchen and two other stations of the association.

STRUCK SAVING A DOLL.

Two Little Girls Going Back for It Are Hit by Auto.

Two little girls running back to pick up a doll they had dropped in the roadway at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-third Street yesterday afternoon were struck by an automobile and knocked down. The children—Helen Stern, 5, of 93 Amsterdam Avenue, and May Heiner, 4, of 150 West Sixty-fourth Street—were only slightly injured. Helen was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital suffering from contusions and May was taken to her home suffering from shock.

The driver of the car, William Colline of 311 West 119th Street, who is employed by A. E. Frazen of 500 West Seventy-second Street, stopped his car, which was going at a moderate speed, as quickly as possible and took Helen, who appeared to be injured, to the hospital.

Witnesses told Patrolman Humber of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that the accident was unavoidable.

PLANT DICTAGRAPHS TO SAVE CHINAMEN

Counsel for Men Under Sentence of Death Say a Plot Convicted Them.

TRAP WOMEN WITNESSES

Alleged Conspirator Says in Opium Den Girls Were Told to Charge Tong Members with Murder.

A story of dictagraphs planted in opium dens to get evidence which would save two Chinamen now in the death house at Sing Sing from going to the electric chair was told yesterday in an application filed in the District Attorney's office for a new trial for Eng Hing and Lee Dock, convicted last March of the murder of Lee Kay, an On Leong Tong member. A motion for a new trial will be made in Part I. of General Sessions on Dec. 8.

The two men, who are the first Chinamen ever convicted of murder in the first degree in this State, were convicted through the testimony of Flossie Wong and Grace Mack, two white women who associate with Chinamen. They testified before Judge Crain that they were present at the time of the shooting and saw Eng Hing and Lee Dock fire the shots which killed the On Leong man. This testimony, it is asserted by Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, of 170 Broadway, and Charles W. Gould of 5 Beekman Street, counsel for the defendants, has been proved by the use of dictagraphs to be the result of a conspiracy.

The presiding genius in the plan to trap the two women and prove that the Chinamen were victims of a conspiracy was Terence J. McManus, of the defendant's counsel. It was he who brought in the dictagraph, an apparatus frequently employed by prosecutors, but probably never used by the defense before. McManus asserts in his affidavit that he obtained the dictagraphs from the General Acoustic Company and with the assistance of Thomas D. Cassidy, a private detective, caused them to be installed in several "hop joints," in different parts of the city. The others who assisted in the undertaking were Edward F. Dalton, employed by the General Acoustic Company; W. Forbes Murray, Hooper Harris, William F. Snow and John F. Kearney, stenographers; Hazel Trueman, of Springfield, Mass., who several years ago lived in Pell Street, and Edward M. Carrette, a former police official and an acquaintance of Frank Treglia, who in Chinatown is known as "Rubber."

This "Rubber," according to affidavits accompanying the application for a new trial, played an important part in the conspiracy, and there was reason to believe that if he could be made to talk the true facts would be unearthed. A plan was arranged, therefore, whereby Carrette was to take a "slumming party" to Chinatown, where Treglia would be engaged to show the party the sights. The party was to be taken to a furnished apartment where a dictagraph would be installed, and an effort would be made to get from Treglia a voluntary statement of the facts of the supposed conspiracy. Later an apartment at 517 West 134th Street was engaged for this purpose.

There, on April 18, by means of the dictagraph, a stenographic report was made of the conversation between Treglia and Carrette. According to this report, Treglia said the two women, Flossie Wong and Grace Mack, were instructed to accuse the convicted men of the murder. Here is an extract from the report. Treglia is referred to as "Rubber":

Carrette—Every Chinaman that has been up has got away; the Chinamen witnesses are no good. I have worked down there, you know how I have worked down there, and we can get on the roofs and everything, and we are beaten.

A Woman—But you beat them?

Rubber—We beat them, with the advantage to a jury that they never could pick one Chinaman from another; you can fix a—

Carrette—You must fix things up by fixing witnesses.

Rubber—It is the cop's witness, and we had a million witnesses.

Carrette—I guess you get the witnesses and fix them up so they would testify.

Rubber—Any good witnesses; but you know, a dangerous witness you will—

Carrette—I want to tell you something, Jack. Rubber is the first man ever sent a Chinaman to the electric chair, aren't you?

Rubber—Yes.

A Woman—How can he send them to the electric chair if he don't testify?

Rubber—I have got a way; I develop the whole thing.

The other dictagraph conversation was recorded at 19 Mott Street from a dictagraph placed in 17 Mott Street. W. F. Snow makes an affidavit that he heard this conversation in a woman's voice:

"Say, Flossie, I wonder how they knew about that room. What did that girl say to you in Philadelphia? She sent for me to come around to a restaurant. She said she had a note from a friend of mine in New York. When I saw her she asked me if I was Flossie Wong, and I said I was. She handed me a note from Little Chink asking me to get her some hop, and she said she would do me a favor. She told me how Rubber—and was shooting off his mouth how smart he was and how you and me and Jim Gum and him were downstairs, and he told us how to testify. Somebody must have talked, and you say you didn't, so who did. It must have been that—Rubber.

"Gee, if they found that out they will easily find out that I was in the pictures—are liable to get in trouble. Gee, I wish we hadn't let Rubber in that room that day, for I knew well he couldn't keep his mouth shut, and, besides, my chink didn't want me to go and be a witness, for the last words he said were I would get in trouble.

"Oh, don't lose your nerve. Nobody's got anything on us. What the hell, we have the District Attorney back of us, ain't we?"

The record of a conversation which took place in Schaefer's restaurant, Philadelphia, on June 7, is also contained in the affidavit. There Flossie Wong is reported to have said to Mrs. Trueman: "Well, you know those two chinks ain't dead yet, and I'll have to be careful, and if 'Rubber' don't stop talking he will put us all in jail."

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CRÈME DE MENTHE CUSENIER

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Freezomint alone gives to the palate that keen and delicious sensation of refreshing and relieving coolness, due to the purity and delicacy of the ingredients with which it is compounded

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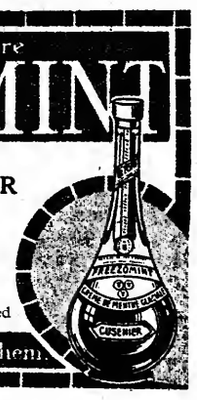

IF business and distance combine to keep you away from the family gathering at Thanksgiving time, why not *take your place in the family circle by telephone?*

Send your voice and make Thanksgiving Day brighter and happier for all because of your thoughtfulness.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Christmas Number of The New York Times

Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913

There will be two remarkable illustrated supplements in The Times's Christmas Edition. One will be a reproduction of John S. Sargent's famous mural paintings, "The Prophets," in the original colors. The other will contain 29 extraordinary photographs of young women — typical American girls, selected by a committee of artists from hundreds of photographs submitted by Times readers.

The color section will be printed by the same process used when The Times issued Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures. The Girl of To-day Section will be the first eight-page newspaper supplement printed in America by the wonderful rotogravure process. That process will soon be used in all the regular picture sections of The Times.

"THE PROPHETS"

John S. Sargent's Famous Mural Paintings in the Original Colors

This frieze is one of the features of the Boston Public Library. It will be reproduced in the original colors on heavy paper. The complete frieze, as reproduced from a Copley Print copyright by Curtis & Cameron of Boston, is in three parts, 55 inches long and 10 inches wide. It will be suitable for framing, as there is no printing on the back. The picture is equal to anything ever offered in Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

29 Photographs of Typical American Girls, in an Eight-Page Section

To reproduce these photographs the new German rotogravure process will be used for the first time in an eight-page section of an American newspaper. The photographs were selected by seven well-known artists from hundreds submitted after The Times asked its readers for pictures of young women whom they considered typical of the American girl. So many attractive pictures were found by the judges that it was decided not to limit the choices to the twenty-nine, as originally planned. The artists selected ninety altogether. The remaining sixty-one will be reproduced in a second rotogravure section on Dec. 14—one week later than the Christmas Number. Soon afterward the rotogravure process will be used in all the regular pictorial sections of The Times.

Christmas Number of The New York Times

Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913

WARNING

When issuing previous Special Editions, The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warnings and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of Dec. 7 is sure to be sold out far in advance. Unless you order early, you will be unable to get a copy.

The conditions are the same whenever The Times issues an unusual illustrated number. As preference is given to regular readers by newsdealers, the way to get all the Special Editions is to order The Times delivered to you every day.

ARMY AND NAVY READY FOR FOOTBALL GAME—TOY DOGS ON BENCH—ATHLETICS—BASEBALL

FAMOUS NAVY MEN TO CHEER MIDDIES

Dewey, Sigsbee, Peary, Clarke, and Schroeder Coming to Football Game.

NAVY ELEVEN HERE TO-DAY

Both Teams Will Practice at Polo Grounds Friday — Seat Holders Advised to Go to Game Early.

A distinguished gathering of navy officials and their guests will occupy the south side boxes, upper and lower tiers, at the West Point-Annapolis game at the Polo Grounds Saturday afternoon. President Wilson and his family have been allotted three boxes on the lower tier. These are boxes 189, 191 and 192. The President's party will take these seats during the second period of the game. They will occupy boxes on the Army side during the first half.

Next to President Wilson's boxes will be Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his party, in two boxes, while adjoining the Secretary's boxes will be reservations for Superintendent of the Naval Academy and his party. Among the naval officers who have reserved boxes are: Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral R. E. Peary, Rear Admiral Wainwright, Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, Rear Admiral F. A. Clarke, Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, Rear Admiral J. A. Rogers and Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder.

Among the other guests who have been given boxes on the Navy side are Secretary of State Bryan, Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, Thomas Edison, President John G. Hibben of Princeton University, Commodore C. Ledyard Blair of the New York Yacht Club, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland, H. L. Satterlee, New York; Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, Surgeon Gen. P. M. Rixey, and numerous others.

Ticket holders are advised by the New York Baseball Club to go to the Polo Grounds early as it will take some time to seat the big gathering. One hundred Columbia students will act as ushers. Already reservations have been made for 41,000, and additional boxes may be sold if the demand is large enough. The New York Club still has boxes for sale at the offices in the Fifth Avenue Building.

The game will be the biggest athletic event of its kind ever held here, particularly the social side of the event. It will surpass even the International Polo matches at Meadowbrook in picturesqueness. New Yorkers were late in awakening to the importance of a big football game, and as a result most of the seats will go to people outside of New York. The tickets were given out by the New York club, first come, first serve, and it was the farseeing out-of-towners who got their applications in early.

The Navy team will come to New York to-night and will have a light practice at the Polo Grounds to-morrow morning to get acquainted with the new and strange conditions of the gridiron. The Army team will practice to-morrow afternoon. There has been little betting on the event as yet, because of the uncertainty about the actual strength of the Army eleven. When Charley Daly was made head coach at the Point there was general belief that he would develop a winner. The team showed up poorly in two or three games, especially in the Notre Dame contest. The Navy has been strong all season, but against weak opponents in many of their games. The Navy, with three successive victories to its credit, will undoubtedly be a slight favorite.

The game will probably not show very much open, running football, if the teams follow out the tactics they have shown in other games this season. West Point, however, has a forward pass formation which has been highly developed for use in this game. Football at Annapolis for late years showed the influence of Yale coaching methods, while Harvard methods have influenced the Army coaching. There have been no touchdowns scored in the past three years, the Navy winning each time with field goals from drop kicks or from kicks from placement. Football men look to see this year's game a kicking battle.

ARMY TEAM SHOWS SPEED.

All Its Plays Tried Out Satisfactorily—Cadets Here To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The speed exhibited by the Army team in its signal drill to-day sent the soldiers' prospects up another notch. The squad worked for an hour, going through a rehearsal of the plays as they will be hurled against the Navy on Saturday in New York. The regulars were in the limelight throughout the period excepting Jones, right guard, who rested, his place going first to O'Hare and later to Herrick. But Jones has had plenty of work and the coaches are taking no chances on his becoming stale.

The drill to-day used up the entire assortment of plays in the Army's repertoire and all worked smoothly and satisfactorily to the coaches. Jouett was used again behind the regular line, although Hodgson was in at the finish of the workout. Hoge, Hobbs, Benedict, and Milburn were also tried out in the back field, which seems to be as yet unsettled. Hoge, Hodgson, and Benedict are the most likely starters and this combination averages 165 pounds. The line as it appeared in signal drill to-day, and including Jones, will average close to 186 pounds. Benedict worked well in the goal from placement trials to-day. Leo Leary of Harvard was here helping Hammond with the end men. "Hurry Up" Yost remained over until to-night to see that his batch of new "thrillers" got the final polish.

The squad will start for New York Friday morning and will stop at the Hotel Astor. They will practice on the Polo Grounds Friday afternoon. Two bigg rallies were held to-night, one with a brass band accompaniment.

NAVY TALKS ONLY FOOTBALL.

Team Will Come to New York Today for Army Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 26.—The only thing talked about at the Naval Academy to-night is the football game on Saturday on the Polo Grounds between the teams of the two service schools. This afternoon the midshipmen cheerfully gave up the pleasures of their weekly half holiday and rushed to the stands as soon as military drill was dismissed, remaining until dark to encourage the team with their songs and yells.

Most of the time this afternoon was devoted to the perfection of the Navy's offense plays, and the scrub team was used for brief periods to test them out. The team moved with speed and smoothness. There will be a brief signal drill to-morrow morning, but the coaches have decided that it will be secret.

There will be thirty-five players and substitutes and about twenty coaches and others in the party which will leave for New York at 3:40 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, traveling over the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is expected that New York will be reached about 10 o'clock, and the party will go to the Vanderbilt Hotel, which will be official naval headquarters until after the game. The players will go to bed immediately upon their arrival at the hotel. Lieut. Commander Roger Williams will be in general charge of the party.

The coaches will be Lieut. D. L. Howard, head coach; J. J. Reilly, field coach; Prof. P. J. Dashiell, Lieut. Commander Osterhaus, Ensigns Loftin, Hall and Shaw, Jack Cates and Herman Olcutt. Others in this party will be Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, Secretary of the Navy Athletic Association; Surgeon Ralph W. McDowell, U. S. N.; Trainer "Scotty" McMasters, Hospital Steward Snyder and the Navy goat.

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$13.35 the case. $1.25 the bottle.

Box Holders on Navy Side for Army and Navy Football Game

North Side of Polo Grounds

UPPER TIER.

114. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee.
115. Representative A. T. Treadway.
116. Senator E. D. Smith, South Carolina.
117. Representative J. W. Logue, Pennsylvania.
118. Senator Willard Saulsbury, Delaware.
119. Dr. Thomas Fell, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
120. Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford.
121. Rear Admiral F. A. Clark.
122. Senator Henry F. Hollis, New Hampshire.
123. Representative William Kent, California.
124. Representative C. Hayden, Arizona.
125. Representative H. W. Shreve, Pennsylvania.
126. Representative P. H. Kelly, Michigan.
127. Brig. Gen. James Forney, U. S. M. C.
128. Representative T. A. Scully, New Jersey.
129. Senator William Hughes, New Jersey.
130. Representative B. P. Harrison, Mississippi.
131. Rear Admiral Thomas Perry.
132. Mr. G. B. Harber.
133. Rear Admiral R. E. Peary.
134. Capt. W. S. Benson.
135. Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham.
136. Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland.
137. Rear Admiral N. R. Usher.
138. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight.
139. Capt. H. G. Knapp.
140. Committee of the University of Pennsylvania.
141. Representative Frank Buchanan, Pennsylvania.
142.
143. T. C. du Pont, Delaware.
144. Representative M. Donohue, Pennsylvania.
145. Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson.
146. Rear Admiral A. B. Speyers.
150. Representative Louis Fitz Henry, Illinois.
151. Representative W. G. Vare, Pennsylvania.
152. Representative E. R. Bathrick, Ohio.
153. Representative B. I. Taylor, New York.
154. Mr. T. H. Newberry, Chicago.
156. Representative Brucher, New York.
157. Mr. W. H. Stayton, New York.
158. Rear Admiral W. N. Little.
159. Chief Constructor W. H. Capps.
160. Rear Admiral Aaron Ward.

LOWER TIER.

137. Rear Admiral J. A. Rogers.
138. Representative J. P. Buchanan, Texas.
139. Rear Admiral T. C. Hutchins.
140. Representative J. Donavan, Connecticut.
141. Rear Admiral N. E. Nason.
142. Representative F. P. Woods, Iowa.
148. Representative H. Sutherland, West Virginia.
144. Representative J. J. Russell, Missouri.
145. Mr. W. B. Duncan, Baltimore.
146. Rear Admiral A. E. Willetts.
147. Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder.
148. Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll.
149. Representative Clement Brumbaugh, Ohio.
150. Representative E. R. Kless, Pennsylvania.
151. Thomas A. Edison, H. R. Hutchinson.
152. Representative W. H. Stafford, Wisconsin.
153. Representative William E. Carley.
154.
155. Surgeon General P. M. Rixey.
156. Representative J. J. Rogers, Massachusette.
157.
158. Capt. T. M. Potts.
159. The Secretary of State.
160. Admiral W. P. Potter.
161. Hon. A. A. Jones, Assistant Secretary of Interior
162. Attorney General of the United States.
163. Representative J. H. Small, North Carolina.
164. Representative William P. Kennedy, Connecticut.
165. Representative H. D. Stephens, Mississippi.
166. Mr. G. E. Kent.
167. Rear Admiral C. H. Davis.
168. Representative Oscar Callaway, Texas.
169. Senator James A. O'Gorman, New York.
170. Representative J. F. C. Talbott, Maryland.
171. President Hibben, Princeton University.
172. Representative T. S. Butler, Pennsylvania.
173. Representative R. P. Hobson, Alabama.
174. Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.
175. Admiral George Dewey.
176. Representative Lemuel K. Padgett, Tennessee.
177. Secretary McAdoo of the United States Treasury.
178. Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards.
179. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright.
180. Rear Admiral T. B. Howard.
181 and 183. Col. Robert M. Thompson, New York.
182 and 184. Mr. E. J. Berwind, New York.
185. Mr. Lewis Nixon, New York.
186 and 188. Gov. Goldsborough, Maryland.
187. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher.
189, 191, and 192. The President of the United States.
193 and 194. The Secretary of the Navy.
195, 196, and 197. The Superintendent of the Naval Academy.
198 and 199. The Commandant of Midshipmen.
200. Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
202. Capt. W. F. Fullam, U. S. N.
Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske.
Rear Admiral Thomas D. Griffin.
Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss.
209 and 210. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
211 and 212. The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.
213. Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, Paymaster General.
214. Rear Admiral R. M. Watt.
215. Rear Admiral George H. Stafford.
216. Gen. William P. Biddle, U. S. M. C.
217. Capt. Ridley McLean, U. S. N.
218. Rear Admiral R. C. Hollyday.
219. Mr. Henry H. Wood.
220. Representative W. L. Hensley, Missouri.
221. Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles.
222. Rear Admiral H. C. Lenze.
223. Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland.
224. Representative J. S. Davenport, Oklahoma.
225. Senator Ollie James, Kentucky.
226. Attorney General McReynolds.
227. Rear Admiral E. K. Moore.
228. Mr. H. L. Satterlee, New York City.
229. Representative C. E. Mapes, Michigan.
230. Representative C. U. Stone, Illinois.
231. Senator W. P. Jackson, Maryland.
232. Senator J. W. Weeks, Massachusetts.
233. Rear Admiral F. J. Higginsen.

CORNELL'S FINAL DRILL.

Ithacans Believe They Have an Even Chance Against Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 26.—Satisfaction and contentment settled down on the Cornell camp here to-night on the eve of the game with Pennsylvania to-morrow afternoon in Philadelphia. The coaches are sure the same combination that turned the tide of the season against Lafayette ten days ago is the one that will make the best showing against the Red and Blue, and they concentrated all their efforts toward the perfection of this much. The players know that Cornell has an equal chance with Penn.

Al Sharpe gave his protégés final practice this afternoon, and it was a grueling grind. Not a moment did the Ithacan warriors have to themselves, two teams starting shortly after 3 o'clock and continuing until about 5. This workout was not only behind closed doors but in a lot patrolled by police and students. The scrub team tried out Pennsylvania plays against the Varsity. Barrett and Fritz again took up kicking, the former punting and the latter trying frequent drops.

Open play, with the occasional line attack, will be Cornell's salvation. The Ithacans have a team that averages 183 pounds, considerably more than their opponents. They are a husky lot, and every one was announced to-night as being in tip-top condition. Barrett has come around in fine shape from his injury in the Lafayette game.

Rees and Mahaffey will supplant Ends Shelton and Fritz if necessary. Cool is second choice for centre and Taber will substitute for Barrett. Shuler and Sprague are second choice for the halves. Maunick looms up as the extra guard. Should Full Back Lahr be put out, Shelton will be brought from his end into that berth.

The team that will start against Penn, follows: Shelton, left end; Guyer, left tackle; Munns, left guard; A. D. Williams, centre; Frick, right tackle; Barrett, quarter back; Collyer, right half back; Phillipi, left half back; Lahr, full back.

MINDS TO PLAY FOR PENN.

Injured Full Back Recovers Sufficiently to Get Into Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Chester Minds, the University of Pennsylvania full back, whose kicking and forward passing were features of earlier football contests, will start the game against Cornell to-morrow at his regular position. This definite announcement, which caused joy to Pennsylvania adherents was made by the coaches to-day at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, where the team had its final practice. Merrill will start at the quarter back position, while Capt. Young and Marshall will be the half backs.

Fear had been expressed that Minds would not be able to play to-morrow because of an injury to his shoulder. He displayed his former speed in to-day's practice, however, and appeared to have almost entirely recovered.

The squad went through a fast signal drill and the form shown by the 'Varsity pleased the coaches. Players and coaches alike expressed confidence in the result of the final game of their schedule.

HARVARD-YALE GAME LATER

Yale Suggests Date Be Changed to Thanksgiving Day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—A proposal to have the annual Harvard-Yale football game played on Thanksgiving Day instead of on the Saturday preceding the holiday has been communicated unofficially to the Harvard football management. The proposition comes from Yale officials, and is said to have found favor at New Haven.

Crimson authorities to-night refused to discuss the matter, but Manager George F. Plimpton of the football team indicated that a statement might be issued later. The Harvard authorities are not in favor of the change, it is understood, but willingness has been expressed by some of them to assist Yale and Princeton to lighten the end of their football schedule.

Princeton plays Harvard and Yale on consecutive Saturdays, and Yale has only a week between the Princeton and Harvard games, while the Crimson has a comparatively easy game between its two big contests.

A conference of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton managers may be held to consider this problem.

Mt. St. Mary's vs. Fordham To-day.

A snappy signal drill marked the final practice period of the season for the Fordham football squad yesterday. The new plays devised for the game this afternoon at Fordham Field with the Mount St. Mary's College eleven worked smoothly and were run off with precision, the players displaying more dash than before any other game this Fall.

The Southern collegians arrived in town yesterday. They have a good record on the gridiron and have been undefeated. Great efforts will surely be made by them to secure a victory in this their first appearance in New York.

The Fordham Varsity eleven which faces Mount St. Mary's to-day will present a changed line-up. Jackson, who has not played in any game this season, will play left end; Hice, formerly substitute half back, takes O'Brien's place at left guard, and Charley McDonough will start at right half back, displacing McAviney. Bud Wymard and Robin have shown considerable skill in the kicking game, due in large part to the tutelage of George Walsh. Fordham's star drop kicker of the 1909 eleven. The new ends, Conklin and Jackson, received special attention from "Jim" McCarthy, coach at Stuyvesant High School, during the past week, and cover Robin's punt in great style. The line-up for the final game to-day announced by Head Coach Tom Thorpe is: Conklin and Jackson, ends; Kano and Quinn, tackles; Capt. Mulvey and Rice, guards; Wymard, centre; O'Connell, quarter back; McDonough and Robin, half backs, and Granfield, full back.

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Established in 1827

GILDED ROOM FOR TOY SPANIEL SHOW

Eleventh Annual Exhibition at Waldorf-Astoria Attracts Society Women.

Society women and lovers of toy dogs were out in force yesterday in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf Astoria, which had been set apart for the eleventh annual show of the Toy Spaniel Club of America. Nearly 100 English toy spaniels and 265 other breeds of toy dogs competed for the blue rosettes, which proclaim the fortunate winners as the champions of their respective breeds. The Astor Gallery was used for benching the fancy animals, while the judging was done in the east room, where two rings were staked off.

While the serious business of the show was transacted in the east room, the most interesting features of the canine display was witnessed in the Astor Gallery, where more than $100,000 worth of dogs were housed with care and attention enjoyed only by children of the rich. There were white aproned maids whose sole occupation was to brush and comb their valuable charges and hand them to their mistresses, who carried them into the ring to pass under review of the judges. Pink, orange and blue pillows of silk and satin were placed at the bottom of many of the cages, for kennels are not allowed in the Waldorf Astoria, and, besides, it would be too vulgar for the delicately nurtured, high-priced dogs on their annual show day. The hangings were of a color and material to match and in many cases miniatures of their owners' boudoirs.

In spite of these extravagant evidences of the monetary value of the dogs and the real attachment between the owner and animal, it was a real dog show in which champions of Europe and the best breeds in America competed for premier awards, and the home-bred dog more than held its own when under the severe scrutiny of the judges.

The work of the latter was watched by big galleries, and among the prominent society women seen were:

Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, Miss H. G. Parlett, Mrs. George H. Pell, Mrs. James Doig, Miss A. L. Reynolds, Miss Mary Henderson, Mrs. H. S. Morris, Miss E. C. Dobson, Mrs. A. O. Van Heusen, Mrs. William Sheppard, Mrs. E. H. Hall, Mrs. W. S. Mackay, Miss Edith Carey, Mrs. N. Crawford, Stephen C. Baldwin, Mrs. Nicholas Browne, Jr., Miss Ella Borland, Miss D. Champion, Col. Thomas Hayes, Mrs. M. C. Bowers, Mrs. M. J. Bostwick, Miss Rose L. Frunk, Mrs. M. Freeth, Mrs. Mary Willets, Mrs. Daniel P. Foster, Miss Laura M. Fisher, Mrs. Sidney A. Bean, Mrs. Benedict, Miss J. D. Berry, Mrs. C. D. Atwood, Carles Blum, Mrs. Isabell Claire Blum, Mrs. Carl Baumann, Miss Elsie Blum, Miss Anna M. Clyde, Mrs. Frederick Edwards, Mrs. L. E. Donnier, Mrs. William Wood, Mrs. Harry McCutcheon, Miss Ida Jacobsen, Mrs. Miriam M. Mackay, Mrs. H. H. Moss, Mrs. P. Menges, Mrs. J. C. Maden, Mrs. John J. Matherson, Miss Mildred Holmes, Mrs. M. E. Harby, Miss Eleanor M. Mellon, Mrs. Sarah H. Leonard, Mrs. Hazen Morse, Miss Anna Hungerford, Miss D. M. Harders, Miss Dorothy Ludow, Mrs. Henry Hill, Mrs. Emma Lyllte, Jr., Mrs. Irene La Tour, Mrs. H. Howard Holcomb, Miss Christina Whitney, Miss Virginia Noakes, Mrs. Fred Nolte, Miss E. B. Underwood, Mrs. Frank S. Ogilvie, Mrs. Frederick Philips, Mrs. Wilbur F. Parker, Mrs. J. G. Voorhis, Mrs. Albert Widmann, L. B. Rosencrantz, Mrs. Carolyn Rothstein, Mrs. A. L. Reynolds, Mrs. Hartley Williamson, Mrs. L. L. Turner, Mrs. Mary Winthrop Turner, Mrs. Orville H. Tobey, Mrs. W. E. Watkins, Jr., Malcolm Strauss, and Miss Edith D. Stone.

Toy spaniels predominated throughout the day's judging. Green Acres' Kennels, owned by Mrs. A. O. Van Heusen, with Champion Ariadne, won in the King Charles classes. The winner is one of the best of its breed in this country. It has a wonderful head, is an expert in expression and cars. Mrs. Van Heusen also won in dogs with Champion Sporting Chance, and many ringside experts thought the pair should have been placed first for the cup, but the judge gave Mrs. James Doig's Prince Charles pair the trophy.

Mrs. Albert Widmann's Rocky Top Lady Effra had little to spare in securing the best in Blenheims, as Green Acre Kennels' Champion Rosemary Lillian was in splendid coat, but lacked somewhat in the head. In the Tri-color or Prince Charles dogs Mrs. Doig won quite easily in dogs with Breakwater Wonder, and in bitches with Fairy Footsteps. The pair are very well marked for this variety and broken in color, while the entries excelled in head.

The Pekingese were the attraction of the show. Mrs. A. Goodson, who made the awards, is the owner of the Ai Lee Kennels and judged very well, keeping to type and emphasizing soundness and substance. The breed was noteworthy by the victory of Mrs. Arthur L. Holland with a string of home-bred puppies, Gow Dai of Hydegree, Chuty of Hydegree, Yee Gai of Hydegree and Yat Tai of Hydegree. The latter is an exceptionally good dog, which annexed nearly a dozen of the leading specials. Possibly the best of the new Pekingese comers is Benjamin of Sandy, a good red dog, very low and massive, and showing the extreme Chinese type. The best in dogs was Hi Mine of Arden, shown by Mrs. A. M. Hunter, which beat the more noted champion Sun of Lleurud, scoring in coat, shortness of back and character.

The senation, however, came in the bitches class, in which the entries of Mrs. M. E. Knight made their first appearance in Pekingese circles. Tye See of Egham won right through, beating such noted dogs as Kala Bands of Arden, Southerland Ave Chi Ki, and Fairfax Teen Mah, last year's champion, and eventually won the challenge cup for the best of the breed.

The Scotch terriers seemed somewhat out of place at a toy dog show. The result proved an easy victory for the Hadsell pair, Champion Foxhills Symbol, which won at the last Westminster Kennel Club show, and Champion Watlands White Rose, the latter probably the best ever seen in this country.

The West Highland terriers brought about practically a duel between Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon and Glenmere Kennels, owned by Robert Goelet, the latter winning with Marster of Glenmere and Hussy of Glenmere, a very fine pair, which excelled in texture of coat and condition.

The quaint little barge dogs, the Schipperkes, furnished a little excitement inasmuch as the famous pair of champions, Champion Blacko and Katrine, exhibited by Col. Thomas Denne, were beaten by Hazlehead Charon and Champion Marionne. There was very little between them.

Seldom has a better lot of Pomeranians been brought together. There was plenty of quality and breeding, but the electric light made it a difficult matter to judge the chocolate and black colors, although it did not affect the sables. Miss Marion Kennedy showed a grand black in Champion Parneuk Blackthorn, which scored a notable victory over Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Admiral II., an orange sable, which, like the winner, was in splendid coat and condition. Miss Margaret Smith, the daughter of R. A. C. Smith, exhibited a rare orange in Bejamin Bunny, which displayed unusual quality. Pomerania Wasp lost after a close contest to Affley Mite, while in several of the other classes the classes were well represented.

Carlisle to Play Brown To-day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26.—Both the Carlisle and the Brown football warriors rested to-day in preparation for their annual Thanksgiving Day clash to-morrow. Coach Glen Warner brought his men here to-night from Mansfield, Mass., where they have been preparing for the game the past few days.

The Indians' coach said that while he did not think there was any question about his team winning to-morrow, he did not look for such a one-sided contest as might be expected from the comparative scores. He pointed out that his eleven was suffering from a reaction after the Dartmouth and Syracuse games. Bush, the regular right guard, will be out of the game with a bad eye, and his place will be taken by Hedge. Welmas, left tackle, has an injured ankle, he said, but will play.

The Brown team had a light signal drill, chiefly for the benefit of the second string men, who will take the places of several of the regulars injured in the Yale and Harvard games and in the hard scrimmage yesterday.

THANKSGIVING DAY SPORTS

Football.

Fordham vs. St. Mary's, at Fordham Field.
Carlisle vs. Brown, at Providence.
Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
Georgetown vs. Holy Cross, at Washington.
Lafayette vs. Dickinson, at Easton.
Syracuse vs. St. Louis University, at St. Louis.
W. and J. vs. Bucknell, at Washington, Penn.
Johns Hopkins vs. St. John's, at Baltimore.
Gettysburg vs. Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster, Penn.
Case vs. Western Reserve, at Cleveland.
Ohio University vs. Marietta, at Marietta.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Penn. State, at Pittsburgh.
University of Texas vs. Notre Dame, at Austin, Tex.
Vanderbilt vs. University of South, at Nashville.

Public Schools Football.

Commerce vs. De Witt Clinton, at Polo Grounds, 2:30 o'clock.
Poly Prep. vs. Erasmus, at Ebbets Field, 2:30 o'clock.
Boys' High vs. Manual Training, at Sunnyside Oval, 2:30 o'clock.
Commercial vs. Bay Ridge High, at Commercial Field, 10:30 o'clock.

Boxing.

Vernon, Col.—Leach Cross vs. Joe Rivers, 20 rounds.
New Orleans—Johnny Dundee vs. Charley White, 10 rounds.
Irving A. C., Brooklyn—Jack Britton vs. Mike Glover; One-Round Hogan vs. Lustig, 3 P. M.
Olympic A. C., Manhattan—Willie Schaffer vs. Billy Smith; two other 10-round bouts, 3 P. M.
Gowanus A. C., Brooklyn—Billy Bennett vs. Harry Lortz; Al. McCloskey vs. Sailor White 3 P. M.
Staten Island A. C., Staten Island—Soldier Burns vs. Jimmy Ryan and other bouts, 3 P. M.
Queens Borough A. C.—All star card.

Golf.

Handicap and special events on metropolitan courses.

Trapshooting.

Events at Travers Island, Bath Beach, and other local clubs.

Cross Country Run.

Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

HIGHER PRICES AT SALE.

Max Woll Buys Barongale to Race In Germany.

The Old Glory horse sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday struck its normal gait for recent years from a bidding standpoint. Prices reached the high-water mark, going into the thousands in some instances. This was due largely to the presence of several prominent European buyers, who topped the list when Max Woll secured Barongale, a bay stallion, 13 years old, with a mark of 2:11¼, for $3,200. It is a California horse of good breeding and was the champion colt when 3 and 4 years old, with marks of 2:15¼ and 2:11¼, respectively. The new owner of the stallion is well known in international harness-racing circles, having an extensive stable at Berlin, where he is said to be the most successful owner in Germany. Barongale will be used both for racing and in the stud.

Second highest prices were obtained when Solola, a black mare, was knocked down to an agent of C. J. K. Billings for $2,300. The sale caused great comment among the followers of the sport when it was learned that the well-known turfman had secured the mare. It was bought under the name of Curls Rock Farm, which is the new breeding establishment of Mr. Billings, located at Cotman, Va. The mare will be bred to The Harvester at the Billings nursery. The best prices obtained yesterday were:

Solola, blk m. 2:24¼, 5, by Todd-Carnot; Curls Rock Farm, Cotman, Va.. $2,300
Rannock, rn. c., 1, by Barongale-Nella; Capt. O. P. McCann, Forest Grove, Ore. 450
Baracalla, b. m., 4, by Barongale-Caracalla; Curls Rock Farm, Cotman, Va.. 400
Judge Carpenter, br. c., 1, by Barongale-Caracas; E. Denis, Bozeville, Quebec 320
Impetuous, blk. m., 2:13, 21, by Dictator-Ethel; Dr. J. C. McCoy, New York City 350
Queenly McKinney, br. m., 5, by McKinney-Princess Royal; R. L. Nash, Lexington, Ky 500
Rose B., b. m., 4, by Bingen-Dreamwold; William O'Neil, Lexington, Mass 375
Sadie B., b. m., 2:29½, 6, by Bingen-Dreamwold; William O'Neil, Lexington, Mass 750
Floralma, blk. m., 5, by Netherland Ajax-Louette; W. S. Jennings, Towanda, Penn 585
Norman Axworthy, b. c., 2, by Axworthy-Margaret Kenney; Henry Topham, Readeville, Mass. 450
Edith Cochato, b. f., 1, by Cochato-Edith Worthy; F. L. Burke, Rowley, Mass 600
Bon Voyage, b. s., 2:08, 11, by Exhibition-Bon Mot; James Hazelton, Indianapolis, Ind 2,250
Dromore I., b. s., 2:24¾, 5, by Guy Axworthy-Caracella; James Calder, Jr., North Henderson, N. Y. 500
Barongale, b. s., 2:11¼, 12, by Baronmore-Nightingale; Max Well, Berlin, Germany 3,200
Rosegale, ch. m., 2:19¾, 4, by Barongale-Primrose; Charles Wills, Berlin, Germany 1,200
Ruth Kay, b. m., 6, by Ess II. Kay-Little Windsweep; W. Leber, Euphrata, Penn 625
John Ward, b. s., 2:05¾, 10, by Bingen-Ambrette; T. A. Crowe, Toronto, Canada 800
Allen King, b. c., 2:25, 2, by King Bellini-Miss Previous; J. Keegan, Orangeburg, N. Y. 585
Arthur King, b. c., 2, by King Bellini-Expressive; T. A. Crowe, Toronto, Canada 335
Farra, b. g., 2:08¼, 7, by Berna Dotte-Crop Onward; A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass 500
Cherry Worthy, ch. c., 3, by Axworthy-Cherry Lass; J. I. Markey, Chicago, Ill 350
Junior Stokes, b. c., 2:23¼, by Peter the Great-Tillie Thompson; J. Larkin..... 1,400

Amateur Driving Clubs Meet.

The annual meeting of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs was held yesterday at the Holland House. A change was made in one rule which will allow drivers to enter races at catch weight. The change affected Rule 19, which had fixed the weight of a driver at 150 pounds.

H. K. Devereaux of Cleveland was re-elected President; D. D. Callary, Pittsburgh, Vice President; L. F. Quimby, Boston, Secretary Treasurer, and Horace White, Syracuse, and John B. Townsend, Gosben, Executive Committee. The following is the Board of Directors: K. J. Devereaux, D. D. Callery, Dr. John H. Feretch, New York; J. B. Holl, Lexington, Ky.; W. P. Cowan, Chicago; Horace White, Syracuse; Arnold Lawson, Boston, and John B. Townsend.

GUARDSMEN SHOW FORM IN ARMORY

Thirteenth's Athletes Compete in Many Events—Ross Makes Record.

Thirteenth Regiment artillerymen held their forty-first track and field sports last night in the Brooklyn armory, with some capital sport resulting. Several thousand were followers of the athletic fortunes of probably the strongest regiment in athletic competition and witnessed the doings of the guardsmen, which were replete with keen competition.

What developed into a peculiar condition of affairs was the result of the race for the novice team point trophy. Companies Three and Four tied for the prize, and neither being willing to decide the award in any other manner agreed to have the respective Captains, George Johnson and Robert Aikman, race 220 yards for the trophy. Capt. Aikman won, leading all the way, by 20 yards. Neither man had ever before taken part in a foot race, and each was pretty much "all in" at the end, with the winner's time about 40 seconds.

O. Briggs of the Second Company, a competitor in the 220-yard obstacle race, fell from the fifteen-foot high net and struck the floor on his head. He was rendered unconscious and remained in that condition for nearly half an hour before the doctors could bring the injured lad to nearly normal condition. When he awoke from his coma, he expressed a desire to aaid his company in the winning of the intercompany relay, in which his team was third. The physicians, however, demurred from any such action on his part and made him rest for the night.

During the progress of the one-mile bicycle handicap Eddie Goodwin of the First Company, the scratch man, and one of the best of the flat-floor riders, fell on the second last turn when in a winning position. Goodwin had gradually cut down the long starts allotted a half dozen opponents, and with only one between himself and victory at the bell announcing the last lap the indoor king put forth every effort to reach and pass A. E. Rhoades, who was in receipt of 120 yards start.

The latter, while in front, rounding the turn coming out of the homestretch, swung a trifle wide and enabled Goodwin to get inside, but too close to the pole. In the middle of the semicircle marking the turn Goodwin, in an endeavor to gain the lead and not collide with Rhoades, clipped the curb boards and tumbled off his wheel with a resounding crash. Fortunately he failed to interfere with Rhoades, and the others were far enough back not to run into the fallen rider's wheel. Goodwin was not injured. Later he won the three-mile scratch event from O. Lake of the Empire City Wheelmen.

What developed into a really gruelling contest was the military hike for teams from each company of the artillery. The conditions of the contest warranted the carrying of equipment weighing 45 pounds by each man over streets in the vicinity of the armory for a distance of two and three-quarter miles. The quartet of competitors from the Third Company stood the test best, and managed to complete the route in the excellent time of 29 minutes and 55 seconds, with the Fifth Company team probably 300 yards in the rear.

The West Highland terriers brought about practically a duel between Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon and Glenmere Kennels, owned by Robert Goelet, the latter winning with Marster of Glenmere and Hussy of Glenmere, a very fine pair, which excelled in texture of coat and condition.

The quaint little barge dogs, the Schipperkes, furnished a little excitement inasmuch as the famous pair of champions, Champion Blacko and Katrine, exhibited by Col. Thomas Denne, were beaten by Hazlehead Charon and Champion Marionne. There was very little between them.

Seldom has a better lot of Pomeranians been brought together. There was plenty of quality and breeding, but the electric light made it a difficult matter to judge the chocolate and black colors, although it did not affect the sables. Miss Marion Kennedy showed a grand black in Champion Parneuk Blackthorn, which scored a notable victory over Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Admiral II., an orange sable, which, like the winner, was in splendid coat and condition. Miss Margaret Smith, the daughter of R. A. C. Smith, exhibited a rare orange in Bejamin Bunny, which displayed unusual quality. Pomerania Wasp lost after a close contest to Affley Mite, while in several of the other classes the classes were well represented.

Carlisle to Play Brown To-day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26.—Both the Carlisle and the Brown football warriors rested to-day in preparation for their annual Thanksgiving Day clash to-morrow. Coach Glen Warner brought his men here to-night from Mansfield, Mass., where they have been preparing for the game the past few days.

The Indians' coach said that while he did not think there was any question about his team winning to-morrow, he did not look for such a one-sided contest as might be expected from the comparative scores. He pointed out that his eleven was suffering from a reaction after the Dartmouth and Syracuse games. Bush, the regular right guard, will be out of the game with a bad eye, and his place will be taken by Hedge. Welmas, left tackle, has an injured ankle, he said, but will play.

The Brown team had a light signal drill, chiefly for the benefit of the second string men, who will take the places of several of the regulars injured in the Yale and Harvard games and in the hard scrimmage yesterday.

JUNIOR ATHLETIC EVENTS.

National Contests for Titles to be Held in 13th's Armory.

The Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States yesterday announced the events for the junior national indoor track and field championships, which will be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Jan. 3. The list follows: Sixty-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, two-mile run, twelve-pound shot-put, running high jump, standing broad jump, standing high jump, and 60-yard high hurdle.

The events are open to all registered athletes who have not won an A. A. U. junior or senior championship, a Canadian, a cross-country, intercollegiate, or the championship of any foreign country. A solid-gold medal will be given the winner in each event, a silver medal to second, and a bronze medal to third. A banner will be given to the team of any athletic club or college scoring the highest number of points—five points for firsts, three points for seconds, and one point for thirds.

Lafayette's Last Football Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 26.—Lafayette held the last football practice for the year to-day. The little squad, which is now reduced to two teams, gathered early because of the usual Wednesday half holiday, and ran through their signals, tackled the dummy, kicked the ball, and did other stunts. It is assured that Dick Diamond will not be able to line up against Dickinson to-morrow. It is almost as definite that Brown will not be able to get

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CURRENCY LEGISLATION UNDER PRESSURE.

The Democrats of the Senate have imposed upon that body an ordinance of self-denial and of industry. To sit from 10 to 6, daily, and from 8 until 11 in the evening until the Currency bill is passed, with no Christmas recess save perhaps on the holiday itself, will undoubtedly be considered a hardship by many Senators, though the country will applaud this new spirit of application. The legislative machine is to be driven under forced draught "until the Currency bill is passed." Probably that is a good way to get a Currency bill passed. It is certainly not the way to get a good bill passed. There are now three measures in form for consideration. There is the bill as it passed the House, which now has no friends; there is what is called the Administration bill, reported by Mr. OWEN'S half of the Committee and favored by that Senator, and the bill prepared by Mr. HITCHCOCK and the Republican members of the Senate Committee. Mr. HITCHCOCK supported his bill in an able speech on Tuesday, a speech that shows how much he has profited by the Committee hearings. His bill is the best of the three: for one reason, because it strikes out the concession to Bryanism in respect to "lawful money" and provides for note redemption in gold. But the spirit of the Democratic conference was that the Owen-Administration bill should be supported. And it is for the passage of this bill that the pressure of long daily sessions is to be applied.

The substitution of pressure for candid discussion, for the light of reason, and for deliberate conviction, is not a well-chosen device in currency legislation. In the days of our civil strife half a century ago an Illinois Colonel and an Iowa Colonel fell to discussing the merits of their respective regiments. The Illinois Colonel took his final stand upon the assertion that there were more men of sincere piety in his regiment than in any Iowa regiment. Whereupon the Iowa Colonel rushed to his quarters and ordered out Company I for baptism. Statistical results may be attained in that manner, but the best authorities agree that that is not the way to save souls. The best authorities upon banking and currency will agree, we are sure, that sound money legislation cannot with certainty be had by the process of putting on the screws in the manner decreed by the Democratic conference.

Nevertheless, there is abundant room for hope that the discussion of these daily sessions may give a favorable turn to Senatorial views and convictions. It is perhaps as well that the Senate should give its attention diligently to this subject. Certainly it would be a great public misfortune if, after all the light that has come of hearings and debates, after all the knowledge that has been gained, not only at Washington, but throughout the country, legislation should now fail. No doubt it is better that legislation should fail than that bad legislation should be had. But we are confident that no really bad bill can be put through. The number of amendments required to eliminate the remaining badness is really very small. Even the Administration bill, with a few changes, although they are important, would be acceptable to bankers and to the country. Now that the Senate is to settle down to the work with serious determination there is ground to believe that the final result may be better and sounder than any one of the three bills now under consideration.

CONFUSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The correspondent for whom Representative MANN vouches as an American of good repute, unconnected with the Government in the Philippines, adds his testimony as to the confusion introduced in the Islands by the first steps toward realizing the President's new methods. The service is generally demoralized by the abrupt dismissal of so many of the experienced and capable officials, by the natural uncertainty as to how far the process is to go, and by the stimulation of the ambitions of the native politicians.

In this latter direction the effect is likely to be particularly embarrassing. Since the natives have received a majority of the places on the Commission their power over legislation is greatly increased. As there is no veto power in the hands of the Governor, and as native legislation can be resisted only by the formal disapproval of the Congress at Washington, the control of the Legislature is a valuable prize for the politicians. Already, according to Mr. MANN'S informant, factions are forming under the lead of Mr. QUEZON, the Delegate to Washington, and Mr. OSMENA, the Speaker of the Assembly. The former is a Tagalog and popular with his own people; the latter is a Visayan, with a strong following among the Visayans. This division along race lines is but an example of what is sure to develop under the system of premature control for the natives. It is to be recalled, however, that the change which has been made in giving the natives a majority of the Commission may be reversed, if circumstances warrant, and though the process would be awkward and likely to cause discontent which might have been avoided, it will afford an avenue of escape for the Administration.

THE POSTAL VAN ORDINANCE.

Secretary of State MITCHELL MAY has until Dec. 28 to consider the speed regulation passed by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, rescinding the exemption from the traffic rules accorded to the motor-car vans operated by contractors carrying the United States mails. Second Assistant Postmaster General STEWART argued that this regulation would interfere with the delivery of Christmas mail. But if Secretary MAY does not sign it until after Christmas the vans may continue to run at excessive speed and across the tides of traffic during the period of congestion that will intervene. Should he wait?

The 250 mail trucks in this city have killed fifteen people since Jan. 1. The Aldermanic committee reports that this is at the rate of one vehicle out of every eighteen destroying a human life every year. Taking all the motor vehicles in the city, one out of every 230 kills somebody every year. Here is a great disproportion in the percentage of fatalities between mail wagons and other motor vehicles. Inasmuch as seven persons have been run down and killed by the postal vans since Sept. 1, it is fair to assume that some life will be lost between now and Dec. 28 as a consequence of Secretary MAY'S delay in signing the restrictive ordinance.

Is there any one who would care to have his Christmas goods delivered a few hours or a few moments early at the expense of a human life? That is the question for Mr. MAY to consider.

A QUESTION FOR EVERY BOROUGH.

The Brooklyn Eagle is alert enough to discover that the Forty-second Street Station in Manhattan is a Brooklyn question. If the other boroughs wake up in time they can exert their influence also on a question which concerns them equally with Manhattan. In the entire greater city there is no other focus such as Forty-second Street will be. Even if any other should rival it in volume of travel, no other will rival it in its central and competitive character. For example, the busiest station on the present Interborough route is Atlantice Avenue, Brooklyn, where the Long Island and the Interborough roads come together. But at Forty-second Street several roads come together. Not only do the Interborough and Brooklyn roads come together there, but so also do several east and west routes, to both New Jersey and Queens. Whoever rides on any of those routes is interested in having there a choice of express stations.

On the other hand, the road which avoids this centre will lose an originating point of travel of much importance. In this respect there is community of interest between fare payers and fare takers. For the Brooklyn road to shirk this competition is to abandon the business to the Interborough. The reason why the outer boroughs hardly appreciate the importance of this consideration is that they do not know its value. In all Brooklyn there are only four stations where access to Manhattan can be had for a single fare. In the Bronx there are only 29 such points. On the new system Brooklyn will have 140 stations instead of 4, the Bronx will have 75, and Queens 41. All these boroughs are interested in having equality of access to the central ganglion of travel on both systems. The boroughs will suffer as well as the companies if there is failure in this point.

To elaborate this from the Brooklyn point of view, as an example for the other boroughs, it may be said that sixteen tracks are to enter Manhattan from that borough. The regions tributary to those tracks average only nine persons to the acre, against 400 to the acre in residential portions of Manhattan served by the other half of the dual subway system. For the first time there is to be equality of transit conditions between those two sections, and the equality should be perfect. It will be much blemished if the express stations on the one route are less convenient than on the other. It will be a costly mistake for the entire city if the sections of Brooklyn which have a capacity of forty-fold growth are cheated of any part of it, and it would be no small part if the inconvenience due to the lack of an Interborough express station at Broadway and Forty-second Street were to be duplicated on the new system. At present no convincing reasons are given for making another local stop at Broadway and Forty-second Street, although it thrives on the discrimination against it. An express station there is an engineering possibility with only minor objections in differences of level, and operating considerations. The Forty-second Street section is entitled to express stations as close together as in the financial district, where nobody would think of abandoning one. The place for changing trains is in the outer boroughs, where there is compensation by the speed on the long ride. When express stations are omitted for the sake of compelling riding at the convenience of the carrier rather than of the rider the system suffers. That means not that Manhattan suffers, but that the outer boroughs suffer more than they appreciate. Otherwise there would be an outcry surpassing even that of The Eagle on behalf of Brooklyn.

MAYOR KLINE'S APPOINTMENTS.

We trust that it is not disrespectful to remind Mayor KLINE of the time-honored advice of Chancellor KENT to the young Judge, that it would be well to give his decisions and reserve his reasons for them. The Mayor was in a peculiarly delicate situation as to the chief appointment he had to make to the Board of Education, that for the place of President CHURCHILL. His own tenure of office is brief. It must be but a month before he gives way to the Mayor-elect. He knew that Mr. MITCHEL desired the reappointment of Mr. CHURCHILL. There was apparently strong support for that gentleman from those who ought to be good judges of his fitness, and, though there was also opposition which we consider far more authoritative, Mr. KLINE may sincerely have felt that he was not qualified to weigh the two elements and then to take a side disagreeable to his immediate successor.

We heartily wish that he had been wise enough and strong enough to leave to Mr. MITCHEL the appointment of Mr. CHURCHILL at some future time. We regard Mr. CHURCHILL as a reactionary rather than a reformer, and the influence he exerts seems to us, on the whole, extremely unfortunate. One need but read Mayor KLINE'S own statement to realize the unfavorable conditions existing, especially as to the organized attempts of the teachers to dictate the policy of the city toward education and especially toward their own class. For this we regret to say that Mr. CHURCHILL must be held largely responsible. At Albany and at home, by legislation and otherwise, he has sought to make the teaching force, and especially the higher officers on the teaching side, dependent on the Board of Education, which he and his friends control. He has promoted and invited precisely that relation between the Board and the teachers that inevitably tends to "politics" in the schools, and Mr. KLINE'S experience with the teachers who "assume that they have a natural right to advise or even to dictate to the Mayor of the City" is the logical outcome.

The other appointments of the Mayor are as a rule good. We are sorry that he found it advisable not to reappoint Mr. ABRAHAM STERN. We have not always agreed with the views of Mr. STERN, but he is an able man, and his knowledge of the work of the Board is unexcelled by that of any other member. Mr. FLEXNER is, of course, an excellent appointee and will do good service in the Board.

MARY'S LAMB AND THANKSGIVING

The celebration of his 103d birthday on Sunday last at Lancaster, Mass., recalls to Mr. RICHARD K. POWERS the incident of the lamb—it was a twin—that followed his cousin, MARY SAWYER, to the district school in March, 1814. The sweet singer of the incident, who was Mrs. SARAH JOSEPHA BUELL HALE, was the first to suggest the establishment of a Thanksgiving Day for the whole nation.

Mrs. HALE, who, with Mr. LEWIS A. GODEY, for forty years edited Godey's Lady's Book, was the undoubted author of the cherished verses. The lines have been ascribed to many persons of many cities, but THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW was fortunate in publishing on Jan. 31, 1903, a circumstantial account of their making from the pen of the philologist, HORATIO HALE of Ontario, Canada, her relative by marriage. Dr. LOWELL MASON, the musician, had called upon Mrs. HALE to supply verses for the training of school children in vocal music—the first attempt to introduce singing into the public schools. Besides the world famous "Mary's Lamb," the verses beginning

If ever I see, on bush or tree,
Young birds in their pretty nest,

and many others relating to birds and pet animals, appeared in Mrs. HALE'S school song book. A copy of the "Songs for Our Children," published in 1830 and containing the "Mary" lyric, was still in the possession of Mrs. HALE'S family in 1903.

Mrs. HALE exercised a great influence on the social life of the nineteenth century in America. She organized the first great bazaar in 1840, which cleared over $35,000, and has been called the "great-grandmother of all the large public bazaars, centennial tea parties, and post-centennial "kirmesses" that have followed in the past seventy-odd years. Her removal to Philadelphia from New England suggested to her that Thanksgiving Day should be celebrated elsewhere. President WASHINGTON had in 1789—when she was one year old—set apart the last Thursday in November for this purpose, following the New England precedent. Thereafter no Chief Executive of the nation followed his example until Mrs. HALE took advantage of the national feeling engendered by the civil war to persuade President LINCOLN of the need of an anniversary of public thanksgiving and prayer. It is well that we should remember at this time the goodness and patriotism of this revered lady, who was a young woman when "Mary's Lamb" made its historic gambol, and whose long life blessed successive generations until the present.

FARM AND CITY.

An Iowa professor is telling farmers' institutes that the high cost of living is due to the drift to the cities. He ought to tell that to the city men whom he wishes to divert to the farms. He can't shock the farmers by telling them why their prices are high. If the drift to the cities raises the cost of their products the farmers will not be kept from the cities.

According to the professor, in 1800 90 per cent. of the population were farmers, against 33 per cent. now. But what does that prove? We have more bushels apiece now than then, for the simple reason that one man now can raise more than a dozen could then. In 1800 farmers did not plow and harvest by power machines twenty-four hours a day. They were willing to, but what was impossible for man and beast a hundred years ago is easy now by the machinery which could not exist without the drift to the cities. Man does not live by eating alone. If 90 per cent. of the population were sent back to the farms, how should we be clothed or housed, or how could we and our goods be transported on the railways? The professor's figures may be right, but his deductions will stand checking up.

The abundance of manufactures which we enjoy is due to the fact that the number of hands we require for the production of our food is constantly smaller. What is wanted on the farms is not more men but more brains. In the future as in the past the production per farmer can increase at the same time that the proportion of farm laborers decreases. It is to this release of hand work from the farms that we must look for the supply of factory hands needed to supply us with other necessaries and to increase our exports of manufactures.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Varying an Old Subterfuge.

This newspaper, like others, has a firm conviction, which it thinks justified, that when people with things to sell or announcements to make want the quality of publicity which its advertising columns can give, those people should pay for it the prices which are so cheerfully supplied on application at the business office. Closely related to this conviction is the other that any device for obtaining that publicity without going through the little formality mentioned, is a departure, to a degree large or small, from the honesty and fair dealing which ought to characterize all business operations.

Hence has THE TIMES protested against, and done what it could to stop, the once common, but now waning, habit of hiring newsdealers to insert, before delivering the paper, pages more or less like its own pages and bearing advertisements that, to the extent of the likeness, deceive readers into the belief that these advertisements carry the prestige and inspire the confidence carried and inspired by those for which THE TIMES assumes a considerable measure of responsibility. Hence is it, also, that THE TIMES protests against, and will do what it can to stop, a variant on the illicit insert plan which has just come to its attention.

One CLEMONS—who has done straightforward advertising in the past and therefore knows the proper method—has seen fit to send out by mail what looks to the uninitiate like half of a TIMES news page on one side, and on the other like a half-page TIMES advertisement. He has, indeed, removed from his photographic reproduction the title line which stands at the top of the original, but few will notice that, especially as the familiar "Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES" heads the long dispatch from Washington that fills the first column.

Now, this is not the basest of imaginable crimes; it will not at all shake the pillars of society or seriously affect the fortunes of THE TIMES. Its moral obliquity, however, is obvious, and whoever chooses can pretty safely apply to the man who does it whatever name critics are accustomed to use when talking to or about men who take the property of others without paying for it.

Invited, Hence Not Accidental.

Rarely, if ever, in the long list of what, most often inaccurately, are called automobile accidents, has there happened one more dreadful in its consequences than that which took place on the Pelham Parkway Tuesday night. As rarely has one of them illustrated more clearly the sort of automobiling that not only perils the life of those who indulge in it, but brings an almost equal danger on all who use the public highways.

This disaster, with its long score of dead and injured, was in no true sense of the word an accident; it was the natural result—the result always possible and even probable—of driving motor cars through the night at illegal and excessive speed, regardless of the conditions that make it dangerous.

The chief blame rests on the occupants of the car that, in order to pass one ahead, was turned to the left and rushed ahead without due precaution to ascertain whether or not this getting on the wrong side of the road would cause a collision with another, moving in its right of way in the other direction. That was sheer recklessness of the kind that led to the passage of the statute defining as murder homicides which, while not intentional, show "depravity of mind." Such depravity was obviously present in this case, and how much of it was that of the hired chauffeur, and how much that of those who employed and presumably controlled him, is a question more difficult to decide than important to settle. It was a well-shared responsibility.

Less open to reprehension, but still not free from blame, were the occupants of the other car in collision. They did have the right of way, but according to all accounts they were going at a rate that made sure to happen what did happen in case they encountered an automobile managed as was the one they met—a contingency which the reasonably careful automobilist keeps as constantly in mind as he does his own obligation not to endanger the lives of other users of the roads.

For a wonder, in this instance the representatives of the proverbial "innocent bystander"—the occupants of the car moving slowly on its own side of the road and ahead of which the driver of the car behind tried to get—escaped all injury. Had the collision occurred perhaps only a second sooner than it did, they too would have been involved in the catastrophic outcome, and, without any fault whatever on their part, have been added to the number of victims. That is the fate which the cautious automobilist is constantly apprehending, and the chance of it is what wears upon his nerves and tires him far more than does the driving of his car.

It Wasn't Even Difficult!

It would be, of course, a wild exaggeration to say that anybody can now do the sort of aeroplaning which until a few weeks ago was to every aviator except one so obviously the first phase of a fatal plunge to the ground that none dreamed of attempting it. They "knew" that it was impossible, and, if asked for proof, would have pointed to the long list of dead fliers whose machines had accidentally turned upside down. Then PEGOUD turned his that way, intentionally, and that "made all the difference," as the saying is.

The known impossibility was then revealed as nothing of the sort, but a thing to be done like another—to paraphrase the once famous and still not quite forgotten SAM PATCH. And it was only for days that PEGOUD had the aerial loop to himself, a unique achievement. Other Frenchmen, not content with imitating him, made yet more astonishing circles and inversions and convicted him of the fault, a grave one in that audacious company, of cautiousness and conservatism!

Now LINCOLN BEACHEY, an American, is looping loops aloft and alow, and flying head downward as gracefully as anybody—which can't be saying much. They will all—all the aviators, that is—be doing the same thing soon.

PEGOUD says that the newly acquired power is useful—that it will decrease, not increase, the number of fatalities. The prophecy is pleasant, but no diminution in the rate of adding to aviation's terrible record is yet apparent. Only too often the day when one aviator isn't killed is a day when more than one meets that fate.

LIBRARY PLANTS A FAILURE.

Soil Must Be Enriched and Appropriate Shrubs Chosen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't know whether it was caused by your kindness in publishing my letter recently, but the weeping forsythia is gone from in front of the new library at Forty-second Street.

Now that the authorities are showing some interest, would it not be well to remind them that so far nothing they have planted in that difficult spot has shown any sign of thriving, except, of course, the privet, which would grow anywhere. The barberry hedge last year looked worse when it was removed than when it was put in, and the box bushes died in an astonishing way. Even the grass looks unhappy. This is because the soil is very poor and in need of renewing to a depth of two feet at least.

When we want to make a handsome border in the country we excavate and put in new soil, and how much more necessary this must be in Fifth Avenue ought to be clear to any one who thinks about it. Two feet of good, yellow, fibrous loam, liberally mixed with manure, and, if necessary, leaf mold, ought to be put in before any more public money is wasted in setting out plants, to languish and dwindle before our disgusted eyes. The soil should, of course, be mixed by an expert gardener.

At the end of March the following shrubs might be planted: At each side of the steps, next the wall, six standard lilacs, ten or twelve feet high, with bare stems like trees. In front of these alternate groups of Berberis vulgaris and Spirea thunbergia, three of each in a group. In front of these a square-clipped hedge of Berberis thunbergii and an edging, next the stone, of prostrate Juniper tamariscifolia. This is glaucous and very handsome. With this planting there would be a lot of Winter colors, as Spirea thunbergii is still in full leaf, Nov. 20, and is a lovely bronze. At the end of April it is covered with white flowers. The red of the barberries would be handsome against the white marble, and the lilacs would make their effect in May, and before, as their young leaves are so pretty and so early. These standard lilacs would have to be imported, and would not be cheap, but low bushes would probably have their flowers stolen, and would not have the form necessary in such an architectural setting.

Behind the lilacs, to soften the effect of the wall, Euonymus radicans would be excellent, and I see that a row of tiny plants of this has been set out. But it is too late to plant evergreens, and the euonymus will probably disappear like so many of the plants that preceded them.

Only rather large shrubs should be planted in this important place. Surely the city can afford it. But all plantings will be useless without two feet of good new soil.

The present arrangement of grass behind a hedge can never look anything but a pen for pet sheep, though the privet might be left until the Spring, if only the soil behind it is renewed.

VERONICA.

Tuxedo Park, Nov. 20, 1913.

Speed of Mail Wagons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The intelligence and common sense displayed by William V. McManus in his letter entitled "The Fast Mail Vans," seem to me deserving of especial commendation.

One has only to think of the average speed attained by these vans when horse drawn to appreciate what the substitution of the motor for the horse has done to increase their speed efficiency. I dare say that the average speed with horses under favorable conditions was not over seven miles an hour, and under unfavorable conditions, such as snowy or icy pavements, not over five miles, with decided uncertainty at times of reaching their destination at all. In saying this I claim the benefit of close personal observation because my concern for the welfare of horses has stimulated vigilance, and I know that when the going was bad the old heavily-loaded, horse-drawn mail vans were among the first to get stalled. Now, consider what the motor means as an improvement and consider how reasonable a regulation to nine miles an hour would be!

The whole "tempest," to my mind, arises in a misconception of right of way, whereas right of way should have no bearing whatever on the question of speed.

J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

Personal References Best.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Servants' references should be personal, not written. It may save Edith Harman Brown time to know I have lately learned that a cook formerly in my employ is using a written reference signed with my name but not written by me. I make it a rule not to give written references, as they are sometimes lent or sold, but am always willing to give a personal one to help the servant if she deserves it, to help a "housewife" if she does not.

M. F. S.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

NO "UNCLE REMUS" STOCK.

Pulitzer Co. Did Not Acquire Right to Use Name of Noted Character.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The use of the phrase "Uncle Remus stock" in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning is not justified. There has never existed nor does there now exist any "Uncle Remus stock." The original and only Uncle Remus Magazine, edited first by my father, was owned and published by the Sunny South Publishing Company of Atlanta, Ga.

The Pulitzer Publishing Company did not purchase the Uncle Remus Magazine or any stock of the Sunny South Publishing Company, nor did the Pulitzer Publishing Company acquire the right to the use of the name of "Uncle Remus" in any connection whatever. The following paragraph is from a letter to me dated Oct. 27, 1913, and signed by F. Fayram, receiver of the Sunny South Publishing Company:

> The Bondholders' Committee of Sunny South Publishing Company sold to Walter Pulitzer the names comprising the list of "Uncle Remus" for $500. It was understood that the names were to be used for circularizing. There was no question of their filling the unexpired subscription with Pulitzer Magazine, nor was any right or title to the name "Uncle Remus" involved—it was not even asked for.

When I communicated the contents of the foregoing paragraph to Walter Pulitzer he wrote at once stating he thought he had bought the Uncle Remus Magazine, but that in the circumstances he would eliminate from Pulitzer's Magazine any reference to Uncle Remus and would not permit the use of the name Uncle Remus in connection with any future publicity.

JULIAN HARRIS.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

PANKHURST CONTRIBUTIONS

Will Militant Suffragists Tell How the Money Is Spent?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Pankhurst is reported as saying that her last campaign of window-smashing, arson, and destruction of mail matter cost $150,000. Now, a box of matches may be bought for 1 cent, and one match suffices to set fire to a lumber yard. For 50 cents enough acid may be obtained to destroy hundreds of letters. And a quarter of a dollar will buy a hammer heavy enough to break plate-glass windows. Furthermore, when the suffragettes are convicted in the courts they pay no fines, preferring to go to jail, and thereby, incidentally, they save a board bill for a week or two.

Of course, their printing costs something; but as their literature is only a parrotlike repetition of the same old song, the type is kept standing, and the bill cannot be large. Now and then in a street fight a suffragette loses her hat and her skirt is torn off; then, I suppose (but am not informed) new ones are paid for out of the war chest.

But all these items amount to very little compared with $150,000. What is done with the remainder? Do these desperately devoted disciples of "the greatest woman of all time" receive salaries for their days and weeks in and out of prison? Or are they paid a commission proportioned to the value of the property they destroy? I should think the liberal American donors would like a specific answer. Perhaps those of our suffragists who have so strenuously exploited their heroine are sufficiently enlightened on the subject to give the answer. Observe that I say "those of," for it is to the credit of Dr. Anna Shaw and other able advocates of the suffrage cause that they took no part in the wild work. After that question is answered, perhaps those liberal contributors will tell us how it feels to be participants in crimes against unoffending citizens of a country with which we are at peace.

A LOOKER-ON.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

The Responsibility of Mothers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not having heard Mrs. Pankhurst deliver her speech last evening, and therefore not emotionally swayed by her reputed eloquence, I am able to judge of it only from cold print. The principal point noted is her irrational confusion of cause and effect in dealing with the social evil. If, as she claims, "the English Government is engaged directly in the white slave traffic," who but English mothers are responsible, in their failure to instill in their children, now the lawmakers and soldiers of that nation, high moral and true respect for women?

The men of a nation are what the mothers made them or allowed them to become, for the mothers were, or should have been, their earliest associates, and had the power to mold their mind and nature when in a plastic state. Mrs. Pankhurst might to her advantage read the eminent works on child culture by Friedrich Froebel and Emanuel Swedenborg in her study of the social evil. A wave of right-eousness, through religion and home instruction, is the only effective cure for this and other evils, and women have a larger part to play than through the superficial treatment of them in politics.

ALICE EDITH ABELL.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

LET US GIVE THANKS.

Shall we give thanks as did the publican
Because we are not like our fellow-man?
Shall we give thanks because the broken heart
Is of some wretched fellow-man a part?
Shall we give thanks because some other soul
Is bruised and wrenched while ours is sound and whole?
Shall we give thanks because our days are bright
While others wander through a starless night?
Shall we give thanks because our fight is won
While others fight and, fighting, fall undone?
Shall we give thanks because our hearth is warm
While others, half-clad, breast the Winter storm?
Shall we give thanks because, our battles won,
We fold our hands and say our work is done?
Shall we give thanks because the cry of pain
Is driven from some other tortured brain?
Shall we give thanks because our friends are true
While friends of other men are false or few?
Shall we give thanks that fortune has been kind
To us, while grief has wrecked some other mind?
Shall we give thanks because love fills our heart
While love, and others, ever walk apart?
Let us give thanks because our hearts are strong
To meet our trials as we pass along.
Let us give thanks because our present grief
Must shortly pass; to-morrow brings relief.
Let us give thanks that eyes which ache and weep
Grow strong and dry when touched by magic sleep.
Let us give thanks that on our path we find
Such problems as make strong the active mind.
Let us give thanks that men who toiled and died
Left milestones which may serve us for a guide.
Let us give thanks for hope, which points the way
When feet are sore, and akles are dull and gray.
Let us give thanks that each one holds the key
Which, turned with skill, unlocks his destiny.
Let us give thanks that when this life is past
Death and eternity claim us at last.

F. L. ORTON.

ABOLISH SING SING

And Build a Farm Industrial Prison in Its Stead.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time has come for us to face resolutely the great question of prison reform. I am convinced that the State should abolish Sing Sing and that a farm industrial prison should be built in its place. The State should buy enough land to be able to raise large crops for the use of the prisons and other institutions, and sell the surplus product, if any, or distribute it to the poor.

I am told that the butter bill of the State hospitals for the insane runs up into many thousands of dollars every year. Why can't prison farms and tramp farms go into dairying, poultry raising and egg production? Why do thousands of prisoners in our State prisons remain idle a part of the day? Idleness is a deteriorating state. Why cannot they earn more than a cent and a half a day? Why must the State pay two-thirds of the prisoners' maintenance every year? The farm industrial prison would be productive, would be healthful, and would develop the honor system. Closer contact with nature and healthful work in the open air will have a much better influence upon the prisoner than the present system of confinement, which will be necessary only in some instances. I do not believe in patching up a bad proposition. I do not believe that a cell block in Sing Sing as part of a crowded group of buildings on seventeen acres will satisfy the people of this State.

We want to give prisoners, not frills and fancies, but a "square deal." We want to make them work hard the entire day. We want to give them enough to eat and a decent place to live in. We want to give them health. We want particularly to see that they will be improved morally and physically and that they will be able to help themselves when they leave prison and be a benefit instead of a detriment to the community. We want to have the State producing much more of what it now buys in the open market. Other States are doing it. New York ought to.

But the Sing Sing problem, large as it is, is only a part of the problem. We must get our prisons out of politics. We must so arrange the administration of correctional institutions that there shall not be sudden changes of management and that those in authority shall be competent and well trained executives. We must develop the labor of prisoners so that they will be earning something for their families and themselves and reduce the cost of maintenance to the State.

We have a long and difficult road still to travel before prison reform in the State of New York will mean excellent prisons. And now is the best time to settle the question of Sing Sing.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

New York Views at Anderson Galleries—A Whistler at Silo's.

At the Anderson Galleries a group of New York views and other Americana, chiefly selections from the collection of the late J. Remsen Lane, are on view. The artistic interest is meagre, but the prints abound in entertaining reminiscence of the city's callow days and the nation's milestones of history. The Currier lithograph, printed in colors, of the "Girl of the Period," for example, what has that to say to the Girl of To-day about the change in the feminine standpoint? The "period" was 1860, and the girl stands fashionably, assuming the "Grecian bend," not of course to be compared with the "Débutante slouch" of yesterday, but equally indicative of lovely woman's tendency to stoop to folly. And the 1860 girl is twirling a cigarette between her fingers—do we any of us remember that? She wears a great deal of hair and a squirrel perches on top of it—that was a queer touch. For is there a shred of sentimentality about her, albeit Mid-Victoria must have been her patron saint.

Among the New York views is one of Broadway done in aquatint by a Swedish artist traveling in America. It was printed in the spick-and-span City of Stockholm in 1824, and one finds it quite easy to reconstruct the remarks of the Stockholm public gazing at the pigs running loose in our principal thoroughfare. For collectors, there are scarce American portraits and civil war caricatures and a very rare colored aquatint showing the burning of the frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli in 1804. The sale takes place Dec. 2.

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The Kleinberger Galleries announce that owing to the interest shown by the public in the De Ridder collection and the fact that the proceeds of the admission fees go to charitable institutions the galleries will remain open on Thanksgiving Day from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M.

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At the Silo Galleries is assembled a various collection of paintings owned by Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland and others, and including a gruesome series of extremely large canvases by W. R. Leigh and L. Chapman, representing the destruction of the Maine. Another picture by Mr. Leigh, "Raiding Moonshiners," is in the window, and detains the passer-by. In the Fifth Avenue window is a picture called "Venice at Night," signed "Whistler, 1880." This, too, is a magnet for the hurrying throngs. One knowing person was heard to declare that it could not be a Whistler because it was sans butterfly. Another still more knowing recalled pictures signed quite candidly Whistler, but left devoid of butterfly in the amount of color. The first reassured him on that score, knowing a man who had known Whistler and who said that occasionally he used a great deal of color. Both agreed that it was not at all characteristic of Whistler, and therefore could not be a copy, because copyists always tried their hand on characteristic pictures. Then some one remembered that in an etching by Whistler, one of the Venice set, by a curious coincidence, a long slender boy stood like that on a gondola. In this way expertise gains ground with the public.

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At the Merwin Sales Company are some etchings and lithographs by Whistler, including early impressions from canceled plates, notably "The Toilet," a drypoint executed in 1863, unknown to Wedmore and known to Mr. Mansfield only through an impression from the canceled plate. And there is a presentation copy of the "Millbank" that should have its value enhanced by the penciling on the margin. Other artists represented in the collection, which is that of Edwin N. Lapham, are Jean Audran, Bartolozzi, Bracquemond, Burridge, Cameron, Duerer, Edelinck, Goltzius, Haden, Meryon, Nanteuil, Lepere, Pennell, also Rembrandt. The sale occurs on the evening of Dec. 3.

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Beautiful stained glass of the early periods is to be seen at the Charles Galleries in the Grosvenor Thomas collection until Dec. 2. Two or three specimens are thirteenth century work, and give an impressive idea of the knowledge of the craftsmen of that time. Above all, they knew their limitations, and in keeping well within them produced some of the most glorious glass the world has seen. Certain collectors in this country, outside of the museums, have become fully awakened to the decorative value of the old work. Three windows of the present collection have been bought by Mr. Pratt for his Long Island home, whither also has gone the Elizabethan Room that attracted so much attention last Spring in these same galleries.

TO PUSH MONEY BILL AT NIGHT SESSIONS

Senate Democrats Also Agree to Forego Christmas if It Isn't Passed by That Time.

O'GORMAN GETS INTO LINE

Unanimity at Party Conference Shows Wilson's Complete Control of the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In obedience to the wishes of President Wilson, that the Currency bill be hastened to its passage as fast as possible, the conference of Democratic Senators to-day decided on a programme that was absolutely unprecedented as far as any one here could remember. They voted without a dissenting voice to have no Christmas holidays unless the unexpected happened and the bill was passed before Dec. 24. The President already has announced his intention of being out of town over the holidays and he will not return in time to hold the New Year's reception at the White House.

Carrying the plan for forcing prompt action still further, the conference decided that after Dec. 1 the Senate would meet every day at 10 A. M., sit until 6 P. M., take a two-hour recess for dinner, and have an evening session until 11 o'clock.

The Republicans are indignant at the action of the Democrats. They point out that in obedience to the wishes of the President Congress has remained in absolutely idle session since before the end of August, when the Currency bill passed the House. Since then—while the Committee on Banking and Currency has been preparing the bill for the Senate—practically no business has been transacted. They say the real purpose of the new Democratic move is a desperate attempt to pass the bill in time to justify the President in his demand that the extra session be prolonged so that the regular session may be left for trust legislation.

Shows Wilson's Firm Grip.

To-day's action of the party conference is a striking illustration of the discipline the President has instilled into the party ranks. The fact that Mr. O'Gorman of New York offered the resolution binding the Senate to continuous session unless the bill has passed before Christmas showed this interpretation in a peculiar way. Prior to the election Mr. O'Gorman was outspoken in his opposition to the House bill, and to all efforts to hasten the Senate's action. He had predicted an indefinitely long debate in the Senate.

"The bill will be passed before the Christmas holidays," was Mr. O'Gorman's only comment on the action of the conference to-day. This is the conference's resolution:

> Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that, beginning on the first day of December, 1913, the Senate should meet at 10 o'clock A. M., and should sit until 6 P. M.; recess until 8 P. M., and sit until 11 P. M. each day until the Currency bill be voted on, and that no Christmas recess be taken except for Christmas Day unless the Currency bill be passed prior thereto, the adjournment being from the 24th until the 26th of December.

The conference then adopted another resolution providing for daily meetings of the conference this week, until a complete understanding is reached regarding the Currency bill. The Democratic half of the Committee on Banking and Currency was in session all this afternoon in an effort to reach some compromise that would shorten debate and check Republican assaults on the measure. Chairman Owen said the Republican bill had some good points. An effort will be made to incorporate such of them as do not strike too near the vitals of the Democratic measure.

Talk in the conference this morning made it plain that the Democrats were prepared at the present of pointed criticism from Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, such Democrats as may go to his support, and the full strength of the Republicans, both conservative and progressive. They pointed out that while the Administration bill, as the Owen-Glass measure is generally described, might be good in the ordinary, it would be very bad politics to have to defend a system owned by the banks and largely controlled by them as against the Republican proposal for a publicly owned system directly controlled by the Government. Mr. Hitchcock left Washington last night for his home, so that no overtures could be made to him, and it is still uncertain what effort will be made toward concili

SOCIETY GREETS SIX DEBUTANTES

Miss Kathryn Steele Introduced by Her Mother at Dance at Country Home.

MISS WARD MAKES BOW

Receptions Held for Misses Romeyn, Culbert, Wilmerding, and Anderton—Ball at Ardsley.

Débutante luncheons and receptions and Thanksgiving eve dances attracted society yesterday, six girls being formally presented to society during the afternoon and evening. Many house parties are in progress in the metropolitan zone over the holiday, and the annual Thanksgiving eve ball was given last night at the Ardsley Club.

Mrs. Charles Steele gave an informal dance last night for her youngest and débutante daughter, Miss Kathryn Steele, at her country place, Sundige Hall, in Westbury, L. I., which was attended by 300 guests. The house was decorated with white chrysanthemums and greens. Miss Steele was in ivory satin with an orange colored sash. Mrs. Devereux Milburn, her sister, assisted Mrs. Steele and Miss Steele in receiving. The guests included their neighbors in the Meadow Brook district and many motored down from town.

Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn gave a tea dance yesterday in the small ballroom suite at Sherry's to introduce her daughter, Miss Estelle Romeyn. Mrs. Romeyn, in black satin and white lace, had her married daughter, Mrs. William Everdell, Jr., receiving with her. The débutante wore a flesh colored chiffon over satin with a blue girdle. A group of young girls assisted in receiving. They included the Misses Louise Butler, Marie Taller, Christina Nichols, Flora McAlpin, Vouletti Proctor, Virginia Scully, Elizabeth Kendall, Esther Howell, Harriette McAlpin, Peggy Burgwin, Dorothy Adriance, Margaret Henderson, and Polly Jacob.

Miss Culbert Introduced.

Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert of 14 East Fifty-fourth Street was the hostess yesterday at a coming-out tea, followed by a dinner and informal dancing, for her débutante daughter, Miss Katharine F. Culbert. Mrs. Culbert was in satin and silver lace, and the débutante wore white satin and lace and carried a floral crook. Receiving with them were the Misses Marjorie Vreeland, Ruth Chase, Dorothy Bigelow and Fanny Seymour. The Misses Helen Booth and Eveleth Derby were at the tea table.

The young men who came in for dinner were Alfred Ely, Jr., William Parsons, Truman Smith, Wadie Boott, Mayo Crawford, and the Messrs. McGraw and Holly. A few additional young people were asked in for the dancing.

Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street gave a coming-out tea yesterday for her daughter, Miss Virginia Center Ward. Receiving with Mrs. Ward and her daughter were Miss Annie Budd of Scarsdale, Miss Elizabeth Hubbard of Pelham Manor, Miss Madeleine Norman of Plainfield, and the Misses May Miller, Katherine Quackenbush, Mary Donnelly, and Mrs. J. W. L. Dawbarn. Informal dancing followed the reception.

Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow gave a tea yesterday afternoon at 120 East Fifty-sixth Street to introduce her niece, Miss Katherine Fay Wilmerding, of Baltimore. Mrs. Bigelow, in green brocade with silver, and Miss Wilmerding, in white charmeuse, with tunic of white lace under which miniature bouquets of tiny blue and pink artificial flowers were caught, had receiving with them the Misses Katharine Moore, Eulalia Garrison, Helen Riordan, Lois Keith, and Anne Harrison, and also Mrs. William Sprague.

Later there was a dinner for those receiving, and a few young men were asked in for informal dancing. Among the latter were Vivian Pulsifer, Albert Hopkins, Donald Carr, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Dwight Partridge, Reuben Ross, and Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr.

Luncheon for Miss Anderton.

Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren gave a luncheon yesterday at 346 West Eighty-ninth Street for Miss Dorothy Anderton, the débutante daughter of Mrs. William B. Anderton.

The guests included Mrs. Warren's débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Warren; the Misses Penelope Sears, Eleanor Davies, Elinor Kendall, Coline Ingersoll, Helen Griffin, Dorothy Hollister, Margaret Seton Porter, Noelline Haskins, Lentilhon Gifford, Edith Farr, Annie Gilbert, Dorothy Taylor, Elizabeth Klapp, Naomi Andrews, Priscilla Bull, Elise Francke, Cornelia Cammann, Helen Hiss, Florence Heyn, and Susanna Warren. Pink roses were the decorations.

Ball at Ardsley Club.

The ball at the Ardsley Club, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, attracted a large and fashionable gathering. It was preceded by a number of dinners in the neighborhood, many of the country houses being opened for Thanksgiving. Mrs. Otto G. Smith gave a dinner for Miss Dorothy L. Heward, a débutante of this season. Mrs. J. Allan Townsend, Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, Mrs. Stephen C. Millett, Mrs. Anson F. Robinson, Mrs. John F. Havemeyer, Miss Anne Depew Paulding, Mrs. John F. Plummer, Mrs. Herbert L. Carpenter, Mrs. John S. Spraker, and Mrs. Maitland L. Griggs were among the patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling S. Beardsley, and Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Pell gave a large dance last night at the St. Regis for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Comstock. There were about 200 present. A supper was served at midnight.

HARRIET WARE TO WED.

Composer to Marry H. M. Krumbhaar Dec. 8—Wedding Music Recital

Harriet Ware, the American composer, will be married on Monday, Dec. 8, at noon, to Hugh Montgomery Krumbhaar, a civil engineer, in the chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Bishop Scarborough, a college mate of the bridegroom's father, will officiate.

Before the nuptial service there will be a recital of wedding music for thirty minutes by Miles Farrar, organist of the cathedral. Among the numbers to be played will be the bridal music from Miss Ware's setting of "Sir Olaf." David Bispham will sing her settting to Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem, "How Do I Love Thee."

Mr. Krumbhaar is a graduate of Cornell University.

Miss Ware is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Edward Ware.

George G. Lyon Weds Miss Lamb.

George Goodwin Lyon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lyon, of 56 East Polk Avenue, Corona, L. I., and Miss Charlotte Frances Lamb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamb, of 125 Forty-ninth Street, Corona, were married in the Episcopal Church in Corona last night. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

HILL—LOWRY.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hill of Archer Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Hill, to John Lowry, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowry of Mount Vernon. Miss Hill is a graduate of Smith College. Mr. Lowry is a graduate of New York University and is a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity. No date has been set for the wedding.

RICHARDSON—TOWNSEND.

The marriage of Miss Florence LeRoy Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Townsend of 801 West End Avenue, to Bertram Allen Richardson, son of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Richardson of this city, took place at noon yesterday in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families. The bride was unattended. L. Holbrook Townsend, brother of the bride, was best man.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

MISS MORGENTHAU'S DEBUT

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Gives Dance for Daughter at Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Ambassador to Turkey, gave a dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton for her débutante daughter, Miss Ruth Morgenthau. The Ambassador sailed several weeks ago for the Orient.

Mrs. Morgenthau, in black velvet, and Miss Morgenthau, in a girlish frock of white, received the guests at the head of the staircase in front of the entrance to the ballroom, which was decorated with palms.

Miss Morgenthau received many flowers from her relatives and friends, among them a large Empire basket filled with pink roses and tiger lilies.

Dancing began shortly after 10 o'clock, and a seated supper was served at midnight in the banquet room, the 250 guests being at small tables. During the supper a vaudeville entertainment was given on a small stage erected at the west side of the room. The dancing continued until early this morning, when breakfast was served.

BARONESS VON ELTZ WEDS.

Married to Dr. Frederick D. Owsley, Formerly of Chicago.

The marriage of Dr. Frederick D. Owsley, formerly of Chicago and Albemarle County, Virginia, and the Baroness von Eltz of Vienna, Austria, was solemnized at noon yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, officiating.

Only relatives of the couple and a few intimate friends were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Owsley, Miss Georgiana Owsley, John E. Owsley, Dr. and Mrs. Wilhelm L. Baum of Chicago, Count von Zeck of Berlin, and Dr. Eugene Markovici of Vienna.

Mr. Owsley made his home at the Waldorf-Astoria. The couple left last night for Chicago.

Miss Du Mary Weds F. D. Burnet.

Miss Marguerite Du Mary, daughter of Robert A. Du Mary of Albany, was married to F. Dana Burnet yesterday afternoon at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey Jordan, 115 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar officiated. The bride's gown was of white charmeuse embroidered in a pattern of orange blossoms and trimmed with old point lace. She wore an old lace veil draped in cap effect and carried a white prayerbook. Mrs. John L. Tonnele, Jr., of this city was the matron of honor. Mr. Burnet is the son of Mrs. Edward Burnet of Cincinnati. His best man was his brother, Clark Burnet, and Edward B. Jordan, Jr., and Richard G. Hollaman served as ushers.

Lithgow—Douglas Wedding.

The marriage of Leslie Gordon Lithgow, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lithgow, and Miss Kate Adele Douglas, the daughter of Henry Douglas, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's father, 145 West Eighty-first Street, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge officiating. The bride, in white satin and lace, with a tulle veil, and carrying lilies of the valley, had only one attendant, the little niece of the bridegroom, Miss Dorothy Keene. Howard Lithgow was his brother's best man and the ushers were Dr. John Douglas and H. M. Douglas, brothers of the bride; W. G. Austen and Harry Thorne.

Miss Helen L. Smith a Bride.

Miss Helen L. Smith, daughter of Mrs. William J. Smith of 1,014 Lexington Avenue, was married yesterday to Francis Frederic Zangle of Brooklyn in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. William B. Martin officiating. William J. Smith gave his sister in marriage. Miss Margaret A. Smith was her sister's only attendant, and Francis J. Meier was his uncle's best man. A bridal breakfast followed at the home of the bride's mother, after which the couple left for the South.

Miss McKay Bride of Lieut. Frank

Miss Mary Imrie McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. McKay of 364 Lexington Avenue, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Vanderbilt to Lieut. Selby H. Frank, U. S. A., of Frankfort, Ky. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present. The bride is a sister of Deputy Police Commissioner Douglas McKay. Lieut. Frank and his bride will live at Fort Monroe, where he is stationed, after a honeymoon trip in the South.

Miss Else Von Bergen Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Bergen of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Else von Bergen, to Gerard Livingston Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Jackson of 162 West Seventy-eighth Street. Mr. Jackson is a senior at Yale, and the wedding will not take place until after his graduation from the university.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Henry Clinton Backus of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, is giving a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 24 for her son, Clinton D. Backus. Some of the season's debutantes are to assist Mrs. Backus in receiving.

Mrs. Pierre Mali will lean her house, 5 Fifth Avenue, for a concert for the benefit of the New York Cooking School, which is to be held there on Dec. 8. Miss Susan W. Street of 43 Park Avenue, is in charge of the tickets.

Mrs. G. Vail Converse has rented her house at 43 East Seventy-eighth Street, and has taken an apartment at 535 Park Avenue, where she will be with her son, James W. Converse, until her departure for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. G. Gaillard, who have been at Bar'arcliff, are at the Hotel Gotham, to remain until June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft have sent out invitations for a dinner at their home, 36 West Forty-eighth Street, on Thursday, Dec. 4.

An Eastern pageant, entitled "At the Court of Cleopatra," is to be given at the Astor on Dec. 6 for the benefit of Stony Wold Sanitarium, under the auspices of Auxiliaries 12 and 17. Mrs. Benjamin Stern of 542 Fifth Avenue is in charge of the tickets.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Seligman are being congratulated on the birth of a son Tuesday at their home, 16 East Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Seligman was Miss Josephine Knowles before her marriage.

The Motor Car Touring Society is to give a small dance at Sherry's on Jan. 29.

Miss Abbe Frances Ferrin, whose marriage to Charles B. Skinner, Jr., is to take place on Saturday in St. Matthew's Church, will entertain her bridal party and a few friends this evening at a dance at 81 Clifford Avenue, Pelham, N. Y., where they are to reside.

Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth will give a dinner on Dec. 2 for her third daughter, Miss Caroline Wyeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers invited a few friends yesterday afternoon to hear Miss Ada Sassoli play the harp at their apartment, 563 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Glynn Holds First At Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Martin H. Glynn held her first at home as mistress of the Executive Mansion this afternoon. Mrs. Glynn was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Temple Emmett of New York. Following the at home, a dinner party was held which lasted well on toward midnight. Mrs. Glynn will continue her at homes on Wednesdays until Lent.

Gift for Ernest D'Auban.

After the performance of "Hop o' My Thumb" at the Manhattan Opera House last night members of the company kept in their positions on the stage and called for Ernest D'Auban, the English stage director, who for weeks has had the rehearsing of the company in charge. When Mr. D'Auban appeared a handsome Cottier cabinet was presented to him. Iris Hawkins made the presentation speech. The gift was made by the members of the company on account of the kind treatment they had received from Mr. D'Auban. The committee that bought the gift consisted of Miss Marie Andree, Miss Jane Morris, Miss Hawkins, and Mr. Lumley.

BALLET OF STATUES IN 'HOP-O-MY-THUMB'

That Is the Most Striking Feature of This Manhattanized Spectacle from Drury Lane.

IRIS HAWKINS IS CUNNING

And De Wolf Hopper Adds a Bit of Fun to This Jumble of Song and Dance, Scenery and Story.

HOP O' MY THUMB, a fairy tale in two parts, by George R. Sims, Frank Dix and Arthur Collins; American version by Sydney Rosenfeld; music composed and arranged by Manuel Klein; ballet music by J. M. Glover. At the Manhattan Opera House.

King of Mnemonica	De Wolf Hopper
Tango	Ralph Austin
Trotter	Walter S. Wile
The Kow Zebra	Messrs. Schrode and Harris
Datas	Neal McNeal
Joseph	Neal McNeal
Ogre	Albert Hart
John	Charles M. Hinton
Hilario	Viola Gilette
Mirabelle	Eva Fallon
Zaza	Texas Guinan
Jenny	Marie Clifford
Marie	Marie Clifford
Baroness Chicot	Rose Snow
Hop O' My Thumb	Iris Hawkins
John Henry	Martha Ehrlich
Arthur Herbert	Winnie Ritchie
George Frederick	Leah de Plean
Richard Arthur	Lillian Barry
Joseph James	Caroline Duffy
Walter Williams	Runie Farrington

The Six Princesses—Misses Shields, Truppel, M. Leishman, A. Leishman, Rogers, Crook
Living Statues.....The DeSerris
IMMORTALS.

Amber Witch	Miss Flavia Araro
Fairy Forget-me-not	Bertha Delmonte
Voice of the Night	Edith Gordon
Fairy Love	Edna Fenton

OUTLAWS.

Misses Morris, French, Bonnan, Harmon, Saunders, Andree, Knight, Lee, Bollow, Meyer, Denken, Hall.
Fairies, Court Ladies, Hussars, Cuirassiers, Dancers, Pages, Heralds, &c.

The most impressive feature of "Hop-O-My-Thumb," the Drury Lane spectacle Manhattanized, is a garden of statues, disclosing possibly a hundred whitened figures in Watteau garb, which ultimately come to life, and go through various ballet evolutions, ranging from interesting adult manoeuvres to amusing antics by children dressed as Cupids.

And the most interesting personalities disclosed are those of the familiar and longitudinous De Wolf Hopper, who knows how to tell bad jokes as though they were good ones, and Miss Iris Hawkins, who, by way of contrast, is only a pennyworth of humanity, a mere splinter, in fact, with all the cunning tricks of her craft, and no end of assurance in getting them across the footlights.

Mr. Hopper is the King of somewhere or other whose first entrance is made during a court ball, on which occasion he is accompanied by a pack of hounds of the sort containing a man each to wag their tails and drive them life. These very funny hounds of the kind that children will be sure to like, and, if anybody attempts to kick them around, one may feel properly aggrieved.

Miss Hawkins is Hop, and it is she who sprinkles bread crumbs when the cruel woodcutter tries to lose her and her six brothers in the forest.

That forest, by the way, provides one of the very pretty pictures of the spectacle, and is by way of preparation for the subsequent appearance of the Ogre's Castle, where Hop and his brothers are saved from roasting through the young man's happy idea of stealing the Ogre's seven league boots. Before this happens, however, he has encountered the Tango Kid and the Turkey Trotter, who make strange noises and do queer steps and figure as part of the much needed comic relief in the jumble of song and dance, scenery and story.

By way of variety there is a sentimental story involving the King's daughter and Prince Hilario, who is saved by Hop from the Ogre. Then, after the various songs and jokes and spectacular features, the climax is developed in a glittering scene showing Hop and his brothers entering Fairyland.

"Hop o' My Tnumb" is, in short, the sort of entertainment one expects from its title and from previous experience. And to discuss it at great leng h would be to take too seriously what is obviously designed as the lightest sort of entertainment.

One may reasonably suggest, however, that showmen make a mistake in thinking that there is humor for the general public in professional allusion to "big and small time" Martin Beck and Marcus Loew. And such a song as the one about girls having to make a living is in bad taste in an entertainment designed largely to appeal to the juvenile element.

There are, however, occasional pretty numbers, such as "Mirabelle, the Forest Bird," sung by that very dainty person Miss Eva Fallon, and the love duo in which she and the statuesque Miss Gilette figure. And there is fun of a sort in Mr. Hopper's "Damaged Goods" with its side examination of various candidates for matrimony.

Also there is much prettiness to a scene in the King's palace, done in soft and alluring green tints, with a chorus of hoop-skirted girls.

'LUCIA' AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Mme. Hempel as the Heroine—First Appearance of Cristalli.

Lucia	Frieda Hempel
Alisa	Marie Mattfeld
Edgardo	Italo Cristalli
Lord Enrico Ashton	Pasquale Amato
Raimondo	Giullo Rossi
Ariurro	Angelo Bada
Normanno	Pietro Audisio

Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" appeared last evening in the répertory of the Metropolitan Opera House. Its appearance was not an occasion of great rejoicing, although it gave an opportunity to Mme. Frieda Hempel to exhibit the manner of song in which she is most distinguished and most successful, and this seemed to be the chief object of the performance. It is hardly to be supposed that the audience of the Metropolitan at this time takes pleasure in the music itself of opera of the palaeotechnic sort of which Lucia is at present the chief representative.

Miss Hempel as Lucia and Mr. Amato as Lord Enrico Ashton carried most of the burden of the performance, though mention should not be neglected of the flautist and the harpist of the orchestra, not named on the bill, who have such important assignments in the mad scene and the prelude to the second scene respectively. Mme. Hempel sang brilliantly and her upper tones were unusually effective. She ranks high at the present day as a representative of Lucia, and it would doubtless be difficult to know which way to turn to hear her airs in "Lucia" better sung than she sings them. And yet Mme. Hempel probably not rank among the great coloratura sopranos.

Mr. Italo Cristalli, a new tenor, made his first appearance here as Edgardo, and quite failed on this occasion to read him into clear to present himself as a leading tenor at the Metropolitan Opera House. His voice last night was sadly deficient in resonance; it had the quality known as "whiteness," and was troubled by the bleating effect that so frequently affects such voices. Worse yet, he showed an inability to stay upon the correct pitch for any considerable period. It may be that some of Mr. Cristalli's deficiencies were due to the nervousness of a first appearance in the Metropolitan Opera House, often felt to be a considerable ordeal; and that when he has gained a greater confidence, he may show a better quality, a clearer idea of the pitch, a better command of phrasing than he did last evening.

The performance obtained some polite applause from the audience, which was large.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Bunny, a well-known moving picture actor, became a member of the Moving Picture Operators' Protective Union yesterday. He received a gold membership card from T. C. Barrows, a trustee of the union, at the studios of the Vitagraph Company, in Brooklyn.

Many members of the Indiana Society and several prominent singers attended the private hearing given Nina Barbour at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon. Miss Barbour is the young Indiana woman discovered in an East Side sweat shop, and who possesses a splendid contralto voice. She is to sing at the theatre next week.

The dramatic stock company at the Wadsworth Theatre in West 125st Street, is presenting a musical play this week in "Mme. Sherry." Florence Rittenhouse, the leading woman of the company, made her debut as a singer in the piece last Monday.

"Traffic in Souls," the moving picture dramatization of the Rockefeller white slave investigation, has proven such a drawing card at Weber's Theatre that Joe Weber yesterday made arrangements to remodel the old Fields cafe, where a second set of the films will be shown next week. The cafe, when made into a theatre, will seat 500 people.

Arrangements are being completed by the management of the Palace Theatre for the presentation, beginning Monday afternoon, of moving pictures of the Army and Navy football game, to be played at the Polo Grounds Saturday. These pictures will show President Wilson, several members of his Cabinet, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mme. Nuolo, prima doona soprano of La Scala, Milan, and Covent Garden, London, was among those giving box parties at the 10th performance of "America" at the New York Hippodrome yesterday afternoon. Twenty-three passengers from the steamship Huron enjoyed a theatre party at the Hippodrome also, reservations having been made for them by wireless last Monday by Capt. Chichester.

One of the largest dance halls in New York was opened last night on the roof of the Hamilton Theatre, at Broadway and 146th Street. The new dancing resort has accommodations for 1,500 people, and will be open every evening and on Sunday and holiday afternoons.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Century Opera Company will, for the first time, repeat an opera already presented, when, during the week of Jan. 5, "The Tales of Hoffmann" will be given a second week's run, replacing "Mignon," which will be given later in the season. Another change will be the presentation of "La Boheme" during the week of Dec. 29, instead of Massenet's "Manon," which will be given during the week of Jan. 27.

The programme for Paderewski's recital Saturday afternoon in Carnegie Hall has been announced as follows: Beethoven's Sonata in D Minor, Op. 31, No. 2; Daquin's "Le Coucou"; Couperin's "La Bandoline" and "Le Carillon de Cythere"; Schumann, Sonata in F Sharp Minor; Chopin, two nocturnes, Etudes, Op. 10, Nos. 12, 7, and 3; Mazurka in A Minor, and Polonaise in A Major; Stojowski's Chant d'Amour, and one of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies.

Josef Hofmann will give his third recital in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 9. He has arranged a Chopin programme for the occasion.

The first entertainment of the new Music School League, formed to raise money for the Music School Settlement, will be given on the evening of Dec. 11 at Sherry's.

Myle. Julia de Kelety, a Hungarian soprano, will appear in a concert Saturday at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street. She will be assisted at the piano by Paul Yarthn.

Lasar S. Samiloff, baritone, will give a concert at Cooper Union on the evening of Dec. 27.

Herbert Waterous, the bass, who has been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in light opera, has been engaged by the Century Opera Company to appear as Mephistopheles in "Faust" next week, alternating with Alfred Kaufman.

At yesterday afternoon's performance of "Thais," at the Century, the change of cast brought Beatrice La Palme into the title role. Morton Adkins was the Athanael and Gustaf Bergman again the Nicias.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LOUISE W. FRANCKENHOFF, widow of Charles P. Franckenhoff, died on Monday at her home, 450 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, in her eightieth year. She is survived by five daughters.

DAVID MURDOCK PRATT, President of the Second National Bank of Elmira, where he also was Postmaster, died of a tumorous growth of the heart in that city on Tuesday.

SAMUEL CARMICHAEL, 73 years old, of 502 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died at his home yesterday. Mr. Carmichael was a carpenter and builder in Brooklyn for many years, but retired some time ago. He is survived by his wife.

ALOIS RAUSCH, one of the oldest residents of College Point, L. I., died yesterday after a brief illness, aged 75 years. He had been a resident of College Point for a half century and was active in the civic and industrial development of the place.

ISAAC B. LOVETT, 84 years old, died in Tarrytown yesterday. Mr. Lovett was born in East View and for years was in the retail carriage business.

WILLIAM JAMES McINTOSH, retired, died yesterday at his home, 114 Morningside Drive, in his seventy-second year. A son and a daughter survive him.

Capt. HERMAN VOIGT, formerly an officer in the Newark, N. J., Fire Department, died of a complication of diseases on Tuesday, in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, at the age of 62 years.

ALEXANDER BURGESS, a broker, of 15 William Street, and for more than forty years a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, died suddenly of heart disease on Monday at his home, 142 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He was 65 years old, and had been engaged in the brokerage business here since 1870.

WILLIAM G. F. HUTTER, a dealer in horses, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 6 West 102d Street. He is survived by his widow and two children.

THADDEUS FIRTH, a member of the music publishing firm of Firth, Pond & Co., died on Monday at his home in Maspeth, L. I., at the age of 93. His grandfather, Edward Riley, founded one of the first music publishing houses in this city. Mr. Firth is survived by two daughters and two sons.

Miss FRANCES PIERCE, an actress and sister of Ethel Conrad, who figured in the shooting of W. E. D. Stokes, died on Tuesday in the Good Samaritan Hospital, in Los Angeles, Cal., from injuries she received in an automobile accident on Sunday.

Mrs. ERNESTINE LEVISON, widow of Max Levison, died yesterday at her home, 355 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-eighth year. Mrs. Levison was a Director of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn, and was prominent in many Jewish charities. She is survived by two daughters and two sons.

GEORGE WHITFIELD CLARK, Secretary of the Boys' Club of Embury Church, Brooklyn, and only son of Dr. and Mrs. George Fish Clark, died on Tuesday at his home, 515 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN HENRY MUNCHAUSEN, Superintendent of the Consolidated Fire Alarm, and for forty years commander of sailing vessels, died on Monday at his home, 362 East Sixty-second Street, Flatbush. He was born in Germany in 1836, and is survived by his wife, four daughters, and two sons.

Mrs. MARGARET MOORE MARTIN, widow of Henry Martin, died yesterday of apoplexy at her home, 693 Park Place, Brooklyn. For twenty-seven years she was a member of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged in Brooklyn. Mrs. Martin was born in Cape Town, South Africa, in 1841, the daughter of Benjamin Moore, an English Army officer. She left a daughter and three sons.

The Rev. JAMES A. KELLY, 63 years old, and pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Oneida, N. Y., for twenty-seven years, died there yesterday after a long illness. He was a graduate of Fordham College, and one of the most prominent priests in the State. Father Kelly was born in Waterloo, N. Y.

Mrs. BERTHA DECKER CLEVELAND, widow of Henry A. Cleveland, died in Albany yesterday. She was born at Emmence, Schoharie County, June 25, 1813. She celebrated her 100th birthday with a reception.

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M. W. BLUMENBERG DEAD.

His Outburst When Senate Stenographer Disturbed Lorimer Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Milton W. Blumenberg, formerly official stenographer of the United States Senate, died here last Friday, but the news became known generally only to-day. The body was cremated yesterday at Fresh Pond, N. Y.

In the Lorimer hearing while a shorthand man on the witness stand was reading notes transcribed, he said, from a secret voice-recording machine, Blumenberg in a sudden outburst declared that the witness was faking. The interruption was attributed to nervous breakdown due to overwork. His connection with the Senate, however, was terminated some months later, and he went into business in Chicago. Death was due in part to a general breakdown brought on by long years of hard work at Washington.

Miss Maria Morgan Porter.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 26.—Miss Maria Morgan Porter, last survivor of the noted Porter family of Farmington, died at her home there yesterday aged 89 years. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, for sixty years pastor of the Farmington Congregational Church. A brother was Noah Porter, President of Yale College, and a sister Miss Sarah Porter, founder of the famous girls' school at Farmington.

George H. Tice.

George H. Tice, 69 years old, who for more than seventeen years was Postmaster of Perth Amboy, N. J., died there yesterday. He had been a prominent Republican politician. Mr. Tice was born in Perth Amboy and had lived there all his life. He was first appointed Postmaster by President Harrison. Mr. Tice had served as a Freeholder of the county, was an Assemblyman in 1895 and 1896, and was also a member of the Perth Amboy Board of Education. He is survived by a widow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SELIGMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Seligman, a son, Nov. 25.

Engaged.

KARMINSKI—BRINKMANN.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris W. Brinkmann of 54 West 90th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Victor E. Karminski.

Married.

DAMS—MOSES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913, at St. Agnes Chapel, by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, Adeline, daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Moses, to Harvey W. F. Adams.

GODDARD—BULSON.—At the City of New York, on Nov. 20, 1913, Anna Ableman Bulson to Charles Franc Goddard, by the Rev. Robert J. Kent.

HALL—MILLER.—At Church of the Transfiguration, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, Dorothy McDowell Miller to Harry E. Hall.

HINTON—BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Karl Rieland, Eleanor Hinton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Poet Hinton, to Delavan Munson Baldwin.

LASSEN—COPE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. P. H. Clifford, Annie, daughter of Harry and Ella Cope, to Fred Lassen.

LITHGOW—DOUGLAS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913, at the residence of the bride, 145 West 81st St., by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Kate Adele, daughter of Henry Douglas, to Leslie Gordon Lithgow.

RICHARDSON — TOWNSEND.—Wednesday, Nov. 26, in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Florence LeRoy, to Roy Townsend to Bertram Allen Richardson, both of this city.

Brooklyn.

BINDER—ZIMMER.—Nov. 25, Louise Zimmer to George Binder, Jr.

DI LUSTRO—LETTO.—Nov. 22, Bettino Letto to Victor Di Lustro.

FISHER—WHELEN.—Nov. 25, Julia Whelen to Andrew M. Fisher.

MAHONEY—NIELAND.—Nov. 23, Margaret Nieland to Charles W. Mahoney.

MATIN—BERKOWITZ.—Nov. 23, Mary Berkowitz to Rubin Matin.

WHITE — WILLIAMS. — Nov. 25, Florence Williams to Albert C. White.

Westchester County.

KIRST—GILDEA.—Nov. 24, Yonkers, Helen Gildea to J. Wilford Kirst.

Died.

ARNOLD.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913, Letitia King Arnold, dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Percival C. Ketterer and beloved wife of Archibald Arnold. Funeral service at her late residence, 33 West 74th St., on Friday evening, Nov. 28, at 8:15. Interment private.

BOEKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913, at 9 A. M., Leopold Boeker, in his 63d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service Saturday, 20th inst., 2 P. M., at his late residence, 428 Oak St., Richmond Hill, L. I. Please omit flowers.

BRUNDAGE.—At his residence, Mountainville, N. Y., James Brundage, beloved husband of Norah Brundage and father of Mrs. John L. Lyttle, Florence, and Leon Brundage. Funeral services at Mountainville Friday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Erie Terminal, Jersey City, 9:30 A. M.

BURR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, at Chicago, Julian Penfield Burr. Funeral services at Westport, Conn. Announcement of time later.

CARMICHAEL.—Wednesday, Nov. 26, Samuel Carmichael, in his seventy-third year. Funeral service at his late residence, 502 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 28, at 8 P. M. Kindy omit flowers.

CLARRY.—On Nov. 24, Victoria, the widow of the late Hugh Clarry and daughter of the late James F. Spillett, in her 77th year. Funeral from the residence of her son, Edward J., 70 Charles Place, Elmhurst, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 28, at 9:30 A. M.

Died.

COMINS.—Mrs. Ellen L., 74 years old, widow of the late George T. Comins, Nov. 26, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George C. Hunter, 43 Clark St., Glen Ridge, N. J. Funeral services will be private. Interment at Lowell, Mass.

DeMUTH.—Suddenly, Nov. 25, 1913, Mrs. Ruth N. DeMuth, 29 years, beloved wife of Henry D. DeMuth, 1,118 Avenue J, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services 8 P. M. Thursday.

ESTEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913, Reuben Barton Esten. Services at his late residence, 183 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 27, at 4 P. M. Providence and Memphis papers please copy.

FITZGIBBON.—At her residence, 280 Convent Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913, Mary J. McMahon, beloved wife of Andrew W. Fitzgibbon. Funeral from her late residence on Thursday, Nov. 27, 1913, at 10 o'clock. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St. and Amsterdam Av., at 10:30 A. M.

HODNETT.—Suddenly, Nov. 24, 1913, Agnes Regan Hodnett, beloved wife of Jeremiah J. Hodnett, and daughter of Mrs. Annie Regan and the late James Regan. Funeral from late residence, 2,051 5th Av., Friday, 10 A. M., thence to All Saints' Church, Madison Av. and 129th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for her soul. Interment Calvary.

HURREL.—In Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1913, Elizabeth Williamson Guernsey, wife of Charles E. Hubbel and daughter of the late Florence and Sarah J. Guernsey. Funeral private, on Thursday, at the residence of Dr. O. H. Bradley.

KLEINJUNG.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Nov. 26, 1913, Rudolf Kleinjung, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 68 Monte Vista Place, Ridgewood, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, on the arrival of the 12:54 train, Jersey City, Erie Railroad. Interment in Ballean Cemetery,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Quiet and Prices a Little Lower on Eve of Holiday —Canada Takes More Gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange became very light again yesterday, being influenced in this direction by the fact that it was the eve of a holiday. Even so the aggregate of transactions was considerably above Monday's extraordinarily small total. There was profit taking after Tuesday's rise and some further reflection in the way of short selling of bearish proclivities which in some quarters at least have been little affected by the market's recent show of resistance, but neither influence was exerted to a sufficient extent to make any large impression upon prices. Measured by the general level of quotations the market lost just about a quarter of the gain which it had made on Tuesday.

Money market events supplied one of the most interesting phases of the day's developments. No surprise was caused by the advance in call money to 5 per cent., particularly in view of the fact that Canada called upon this market for another $4,000,000, bringing the outflow within a week up to about $11,000,000. It was thought in quarters where the money market was being closely watched that there was still a good chance of the preparations for the Dec. 1 payments, which will have to be completed to-morrow, being gotten through with without the call rate going above the proverbial dividing line of 6 per cent. In sending gold to Canada New York is in effect acting as a buffer between the London market and the Canadian gold requirements. To how good purpose we are serving that end was indicated by the fact that discount rates fell in London yesterday to 2⅝ per cent., whereas it is most probable that the London open market rate would now be at least flat with the bank rate had London instead of New York been called upon to ship the $11,000,000 which have gone from here to Canada since the closing days of last week. This is a contribution to international money comfort which we well can make and without giving ourselves any uneasiness in view of the fact that we could upon the slightest necessity recoup ourselves by taking gold from Europe. The easier London discounts and the firmer call rate here found reflection in a fall in sterling exchange. The exchange rate it may be assumed with a fair degree of assurance is being kept above the gold import point only because of our own large investments in long bills.

A variety of factors are contributing to the Canadian demand for gold but probably the most potent are the large Canadian exports, particularly of grain. In other words the same general influence which accounts for the large credit trade balance which this country has been building up is contributing in large measure to Canada's ability to draw gold from other markets. Taking the money position of this country as a whole some offset to this loss of gold is supplied by the fact that this week the Government's deposits in national banks have again been increasing, rising in the latest daily treasury statement at hand to $93,800,000, the largest figure of the year.

Another weekly summary of the steel trade situation came to hand yesterday and presented no very exhilirating aspect. It told of the continuance of the recession which has now been in full swing for some weeks. The Iron Age summarizes the situation in the statement that the steel mills are now running at about two-thirds of capacity, while new orders are coming in at a rate less than one-third of capacity. Consumers seem to be counting upon still further recession in prices and are withholding orders partly for that reason. The impression is growing in manufacturing circles that the markets will, from now until the end of the year, when inventories will be taken, rely as much as possible upon stocks of merchandise already in hand, relatively small as these now seem to be. Such a process would in effect be piling up demands which the mills would be called upon to fill at a later date. In another direction a variation from recent general experience was afforded in the Union Pacific's statement for October which showed, as has been common, a substantial increase in gross earnings, but also, which has been much less common of late, a satisfactory increase in net. The Chicago & North Western also made a good report for the same month although some other October statements, including the Southern Pacific's, were unfavorable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The renewal rate was 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days and four to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¼@5⅜ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $337,176,470; balances, $15,630,754; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $312,452.

The local banks have lost $7,003,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 4 15-16 @5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4¾ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London and 2 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 30½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—high, $4.85½; low, $4.85 25/32; last, $4.85 25.

London—Cable, $4.87 5-16.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝; check, 5.21⅜ less 3-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94¾ plus 1-32; check, 94 11-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼; check, 5.21⅞.

Holland—Cable, 40.00; check, 40.04.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79¼.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.78.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21⅝ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.23⅛ less 1-16.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21⅜ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.23⅛.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞ plus 1-32.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞; 90 days, 93¼.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.65; 90 days, 39.51.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 78¾c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 27d, and ¼c lower in New York, at 58⅝c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Eliminating Fictitious Value.

When British consols sold under 75 the Clerical, Medical & General Life Assurance Society of London promptly wrote its holdings down to 70 to be on the safe side in the event of further depreciation. This action, when made public, brought out criticism from several quarters on the ground that such action on the part of insurance companies and banks would dissuade the public from purchasing consols, and might even be held accountable to some extent for the decline in the securities in recent years. The law requires auditors of the insurance companies to testify that the aggregate value of the assets is fully stated in the reports, which would make it necessary for the companies to revise the book value of the consols with each new low point touched if not further decline were anticipated at the time of the revision. A correspondent of The London Times aptly suggests that if writing down the book value of consols influences their price in that direction, then it must be assumed that writing them up to 80 would produce a corresponding advance.

Mr. Schwab Speaks Candidly.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, returned to New York from Pittsburgh yesterday without having undergone any change of heart regarding the business outlook. He was quoted in Pittsburgh as saying that it looked to him as though this country were running into the worst depression in its history. He said yesterday that optimistic statements given out for the purpose of covering up actual conditions were doing more harm than good. Steel conditions were bad, he said, and the public would get the facts soon enough.

Pacifics in October.

The October earnings statement of the Union Pacific showed improvement, both in gross and net, but that for the Southern Pacific showed another decrease from the earnings of the corresponding month of last year. The Union Pacific did a gross business of $10,374,000, which was $607,000 larger than for October, 1912, and its net earnings were $4,648,000, a gain of $279,000. For the first four months of the fiscal year the company's net earnings are still behind those for the first third of last year by $1,290,000, the earlier months of the current fiscal period having shown considerable losses. The Southern Pacific earned $403,000 less in October, and its net was $335,000 less than for the corresponding month of last year. For the four months the Southern Pacific lags behind the first four months of 1912 to the extent of $2,593,000 in net.

Good Buying of Copper.

Copper producers said yesterday that they detected signs of a revival of buying which promised to uncover demands for a substantial amount of the metal within the next fortnight. It was reported in trade circles that several large consumers had appeared in the market during the morning, and that the aggregate of the day's takings was probably 20,000,000 pounds. The price was 14⅝ cents for a large portion of the total, with some sales at 15 cents. Representatives of the larger selling agencies estimated, however, that the day's transactions had by no means been so heavy. They did not consider the extent of purchases so significant as the fact that consumers had appeared in the market with apparent intentions of breaking abruptly away from the attitude of complete indifference maintained throughout the month. In another way of putting it, the producer was better satisfied with the increase of inquiries than with the actual sales for the day.

Producers Grow Conservative.

The condition of business in the industries which use copper is not active enough to persuade refiners that their product will soon be in such demand that prices will recover to the 16⅞ cents level of the first week in the month. On the contrary, some important sellers are known to be willing to accept 15 cents for round lots of the metal, deliverable in thirty days, although they believe that the quotation may rise a few fractions above this figure before long. "The perpendicular drop of 2 cents a pound in a few days," said a copper man yesterday, "came as the direct result of a drastic slump in buying. For some time there was practically no demand whatever for the metal, a state of affairs that, naturally, could not continue. There is nothing in sight to indicate a heavy demand for copper, but I believe that considerable metal will be bought in the week after Thanksgiving, and that a steady call for supplies will follow. This will help prices."

Steel Men Are Gloomy.

While steel makers are saying very little for publication about their expectations it has been gathered lately from casual remarks that they are counting on good business throughout the greater part of next year. Like the bankers, they desire to see currency legislation definitely decided, not only because of the effect of such action on the country's general business, but also because of the fact that when this important matter is out of the way the Administration will be in a position to reveal more clearly its attitude toward the corporations. The financial community has been much concerned with rumors, apparently emanating from Washington, that Congress will be called upon this Winter to consider legislation vital to "big business." The steel industry is considered as the barometer of the country's industrial status. Steel men believe that developments at Washington likely to check industrial expansion will be reflected in their work first, and they would like to know what to expect as soon as possible.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Julia	.06
Andes	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	1.25
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.90	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con.	.10	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Belcher	.11
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.31	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.08	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.07	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH,		C. O. D.	.08
Jim Butler	.70	Comb. Fraction	.03
McNamara	.00	Diamond. B. B.	.01
Midway	.87	Florence	.20
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldf. Con. M.	1.40
Montana	.96	Goldfield Merger	.02
North Star	.49	Jumbo Ext.	.08
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Ext.	1.40	Silver Pick	.01
Tonopah Merger	.58	Vernal	.04
West End	1.20	Nevada Hills	.30
GOLDFIELD,		Round Mountain	.35
Atlanta	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.			
	Bid	Asked.	
Dr. Jackpot	5½	6¼	
Elkton	.52	52½	
El Paso	.278	300	
Findlay	2	2½	
Gold Dollar	7⅛	7⅜	
Isabella	.9	9¼	
Jackpot	4	5	
McKinney	.56	57½	
Old Gold		2½	
Portland	.98	100	
Vindicator	.83	84	
Rav. B. H.	5	4½	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Maintains a Fine Tone, but Trading Falls Off in Volume.

The outside security market was firm yesterday on a reduced volume of trading. The Oil issues were particularly well held with Standard Oil of New Jersey two points higher at 385, the latter the closing price. United Cigar Stores opened half a point lower at 88½, but later rose to 89¾, at which price it closed. Riker-Hegeman new shares sold at 7 and 8⅞, or a shade below the previous day's prices.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,5—	Anglo-Am. Oil	23⅜	f23⅝	23½	23¼
100	A.-A. Oil, new	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
500	British-A. Tob.	23¾	24	23¾	24
3,000	Riker-H. Corp.	7	7	8⅞	8⅞
50	S. Oil of N. J.	385	385	883	883
1,000	U.C.S. C. of A.	88½	89½	88½	89¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Bailey	6¼	7	6½	7
500	*Beaver Cons.	34	34	34	34
1,000	*Big Four	10	10	10	10
9,000	*Can. G. Silver	10	11	10	11
500	*Cash	60	61	60	61
1,000	Comb. Frac.	4	4	4	4
300	Crown Reserve	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16	1 11-16
1,500	*C. O. D. Cons.	3	4	3	4
75	First National	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	Foley O'Brien	19	19	19	19
25	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,000	*Gold Hill	22	22	19	19
100	Iron Blossom	115	115	115	115
500	Jim Butler	71	71	71	71
1,000	Keens Wonder	12	12	12	12
1,000	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4 9-16
600	La Rose Cons.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
100	McK.-Darragh	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mispah Ext.	31	31	31	31
100	Mont. Tonopah	96	96	96	96
100	*N. U. Bing	45	45	45	45
1,000	Oro	8	8	8	8
2,000	Rescue Eula	10	11	10	12
100	Stewart	9 16	9-16	9-16	9-16
500	Temiskaming	15	15	15	15
600	Tonop. Ext.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
1,300	*Tonop. Merg.	57	59	58	58
400	Tularosa	9-10	9-16	9-16	9-16

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,600	West End Ex.	5	5	5	5

(Odd lots. *Sells cents per share.
Note.—Not reported Nov. 24, Willys Overland, pf., 23 at 84¾.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Nov. 26.		Nov. 25.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	⅛	1½	⅜	1½
Any State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Brit.-Am. Tob., new	24	24¼	24	24¼
Con. Rubber Tire	31½	35	31½	35
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	91	95	91	95
Emerson-Brant.	22	26	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pf.	77	88	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Inter. Rub. tr. ctfs.	6	7	6	7
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	175	190	180	190
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Marconi of America	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors	3	3	2⅞	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6½	7	6½	7
Mays Oil	19	21	19	21
Mobile Smelt. & Ref.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tob. Products pf.	82½	86	82½	86
U. Cigar S. Co. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. L. & Heat	4½	5½	4½	5½
U. S. L. & Heat pf.	20	27	20	27
Willys Overland	60	63	60	63
Willys Overland pf.	83	90	83	90

MINING STOCKS.

Atlanta	9	10	9	10
Braden Coper	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾
British Col. Copper	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Dadlio Miner	2	2	1⅞	2
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Con. Arizona S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines Con.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Davis-Daly Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Dia. Black Butte	1⅝	2⅛	2	2
El Paso Con	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Florence	20	23	23	26
Greene-Cananea	5½	6	5½	6
Greene-Cananea, new	28	30	28	30
Greenwater	5½	6	5¼	8½
Mason Valley	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Ohio Copper	9-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Preston East Dome.	1	2		2
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
Tonopah Belmont	7¼	7½	7 3-16	7 5-16
Tonopah Mining	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
Tri-Bullion	1⅛	1 1-16	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
United Copper	¼	¾	¼	¾
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Utah Con.	25	27	27	27
West End Con'd.	1 7-32	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛
Wettlaufer Silver Mi's	6	8	6	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	1.2	140	132	140
Braden Cop. 7s, new	132	140	132	140
Chicago Elevated 5s	95¾	96	95¾	96
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	..	60	..	60
N. Y. City 4½s, '60	93	96⅝	93	93⅜
N. Y. City 4½s, '62	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
St. L. P. & North. 5s	102	102⅝	102	102⅜
Western Pacific 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	23	24	22½	23½
Atlantic Refining	718	719	720	725
Borne-Scrymser	275	290	280	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	162	160	163
Chesebrough Mfg	650	665	650	665
Colonial Oil	109	115	110	120
Continental Oil	186	190	187	192
Crescent Pipe Line	56	59	56	59
Cumberland Pipe L.	69	70	72	76
Eureka Pipe Line	343	350	348	344
Galena-Signal Oil	175	178	178	183
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	142	137	142
Indiana Pipe Line	125	128	126	129
National Transit	39	41	40	42
New York Transit	315	320	315	320
Northern Pipe Line	116	117	119	120
Ohio Oil	132	134	132	134
Prairie Oil & Gas	426	428	425	428
Solar Refining	259	265	265	270
Southern Pipe Line	236	242	235	240
South Penn. Oil	238	242	216	218
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	158	162	158	162
Standard Oil (Cal.)	215	217	210	213
Standard Oil (Ind.)	397	400	397	400
Standard Oil (Ken.)	415	425	410	420
Standard Oil (Ky.)	615	620	615	625
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	383	385	380	381
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	157	159	158	160
Standard Oil (Ohio)	300	310	297	301
Swan & Finch	295	300	295	295
Union Tank Line	88	90	88	88
Vacuum Oil	185	188	180	188
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	2.200	2.300	2.100	2.200

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	145	150	145	155
American Cigar pf.	87	89	86½	88
British-American	23¾	24	23⅜	23¾
British-Am., new	24	24½	23¾	24⅛
Conley Foil	230	235	230	235
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	155
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. P. Ram. 1st scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	230	245	240	245
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	86	82½	86
United Cigar Stores	88½	89¾	84½	89
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday renewed dullness was shown. Copper was unchanged. Tin was firm at an improvement of ¼c in the bid and ⅜c in the asking price.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Wednesday. Asked.	Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Stand. Copper— Spot	14.12½	14.12½	14.62½
November	14.12½	14.62½	14.62½
December	14.12½	14.62½	14.62½
January	14.12½	14.62½	14.62½
Lead	4.20	4.30	4.20 4.30
Silver	5.20	5.30	5.20 5.30
Zinc	5.20	5.30	5.20 5.30
Tin	39.55	39.87½	39.20 39.50

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Tuesday, follow:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	67 12 6		66 7 6	
Copper, futures	66 7 6		65 7 6	
Pig tin, spot	183 0 0		179 0 0	
Pig tin, futures	181 15 0		180 0 0	

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead £18 10s. down 5s. Spelter £20 15s. up 5s. Cleveland warrants 49s 5d. up 2d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. — The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, for the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 25.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$915,546	$17,873,110	$133,797,201
Internal revenue ordinary	997,526	24,816,027	132,266,738
Corp. tax	63,026	222,908	2,640,194
Miscellaneous	82,678	4,843,764	21,052,472
Total receipts	2,059,657	47,254,910	289,756,681
Expenditures	3,571,223	48,371,437	236,905,557
Deficit	1,511,566	1,116,527	7,148,895

Hearing on Jersey Pierhead Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Garrison will spend Friday inspecting the New Jersey shore with the New York Harbor Line Board and Army Engineers. On Dec. 3 the Secretary will give a hearing on a proposal to modify the pierhead line on the Jersey side from a point opposite West Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, to a point about opposite West 134th Street.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Cons. Power pf.	105	105	105
6	Fidelity & Dep. Co.	148	148	148
17	North. Central	110	110	110
4	Union Bank	138	138	138
200	Un. Ry. & Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼

BONDS.

$12,400	Arun. S. & G. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½
6,000	City B. 4s, '61 S.L.	95	95	95
1,100	City B. 4s, '61 S.L.	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Coal & C. Ry. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
9,000	U. Ry & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
11,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	63½	63½	63½
200	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s	86½	86½	86½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Ahmeek	240	235	240
3,000	Alaska	19¼	18⅝	18⅞
110	Allouez	31	30½	30½
1,130	Amalgamated	70⅜	70	70¼
200	American Zinc	16½	16	16
50	Arizona Com'l	4¼	¾	4¼
230	Butte & Balakala	4	4	4
1,600	Butte & Superior	27⅜	26½	27⅜
55	Calumet & Arizona	61¾	61¼	61¾
5	Calumet & Hecla	395	394	394
10	Chino	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
439	Copper Range	33⅜	32⅝	33½
272	East Butte	10	9⅞	9⅞
5	Franklin	3	3	3
90	Granby	70	69½	69½
70	Greene-Cananea	28	28	28
30	Hancock	13	13	13
55	Indiana	3	3	3
53	Island Creek	40	40	40
45	Isle Royale	16⅞	16¾	16¾
6.5	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝
400	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
120	Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	La Salle	3½	3½	3½
50	Michigan	75c.	75c.	75c.
10	Nevada Con.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	New Arc	1½	1½	1½
300	North Butte	23¾	23½	23¾
10	Old Dominion	48	48	48
5	Osceola	70	70	71
30	Pond Creek	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10	Quincy	56	56	56
95	Ray	18	17⅞	18
60	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
715	Shattuck	25½	25	25
1,650	Superior & Boston	2⅞	2½	2⅝
10,000	Union Cop. Lands	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
48	U. S. Smelters pf.	40⅞	40½	40½
120	Utah Con.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5	Wolverine	40	40	40

RAILROADS.

8	Boston & Maine	50	50	50
57	Fitchburg pf.	87	87	87
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	64½	64½	64½
20	North. New Hamp.	103	103	103
140	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75½	74½	75½
12,827	N.Y.,N.H.&H.rights	1 1-16	90c.	1 1-16
15	West End St. R. R.	68½	68	68½

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chem.	42½	42¾	43⅜
55	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90⅞	90½	90⅝
10	Am. Sugar	103¾	103¾	103¾
50	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114	114
450	Am Tel. & Tel.	120	119	120
2	Am. Woolen pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾
100	A., G. & W. I.	8	8	8
82	A., G. & W. I. pf.	16	16	16
5	Gas, Ry. & Light pf.	85¾	85½	85½
30	General Electric	138¾	138¾	138¾
50	Mass. Gas pf.	91½	91½	91½
5	McElwain pf.	99	99	99
50	Mex. Tel. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	N. E. Cotton pf.	68	68	68
12	Pullman	152	152	152
10	Rotary Ring	20c.	20c.	20c.
22	Swift & Co.	105	104¾	105
30	United Fruit	154½	153	154½
4	United Shoe	47¾	47¼	47¾
5	United Shoe pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	U. S. Steel	56¾	56	56⅝

BONDS.

$600	Am. T. cv. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾
500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	62½	62½	62½
8,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	94	93¾	93¾
1,000	C. L. & S. Y. 5s, '15	99	99	99
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s, '40	82¼	82¼	82¼
1,000	C. & W. Mich. 5s	90	90	90
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	98¾	98¾	98¾
8,000	New River Coal 6s	80	80	80
2,000	Pond Creek 6s	103	103	103
10,000	West. Tel. 5s	95	95	95

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay S. Gas	16	17	Hollinger	17	17¼
Begole	1	1¼	Houghton	2¾	3⅛
Bonanza	1⅛	1¼	La Rose	1⅞	2
Boston Ely	1	1¼	Majestic	24

SEEK TO SAFEGUARD INVESTORS IN STOCKS

Stock Exchange Governors Ask for a Committee to Study Ways and Means.

DEMAND FULLER REPORTS

Reforms Along Lines of the British Companies Act Favored to Reassure the Public.

The New York Stock Exchange has put itself on record as favoring the enactment of Federal laws on the lines of the British Companies Act for the greater protection of investors, and has provided for the formation of a committee to work for reforms along that line.

Governors of the Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions calling upon the President to name a committee of five or more members to make a special study of means for remedying flagrant abuses of corporation financing. While some of the Governors have been quietly agitating for a long time more stringent requirements in the way of publicity for companies whose shares are listed on the Exchange, the recent unsavory developments following the M. Rumely, St. Louis & San Francvisco, and New Haven declines are thought to have been largely responsible for bringing the matter to a head at this time.

Under the British Companies Act the investor is safeguarded by the requirement that the fullest publicity must be given to the assets and earnings of a corporation desiring to put out a new security issue. If new stock is given as a bonus to the promoters, that fact must be stated, as well as the commissions which are paid to underwriters and bankers. Conservative brokers have long favored a similar law for this country.

The Stock Exchange has been doing missionary work among the corporations whose securities are listed on the Exchange in the interests of greater publicity, and expects many of them to inaugurate next year a system of complete quarterly reports, instead of the annual reports now in vogue. The Interstate Commerce Commission requires a detailed monthly statement from the railroads, but industrial companies are not required by Federal laws to make any reports at all. The Stock Exchange members feel that in demanding of corporations whose securities are dealt in on the floor that they issue annual reports they have been performing a function which should properly be assumed by the national Government.

The Governors yesterday adopted this resolution:.

Whereas, The questions involved in the incorporation, promotion and capitalization of corporations and the flotation of their securities vitally affect the securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as the great quantity of securities not so listed; and

Whereas, It is the desire of this Exchange to co-operate as far as possible in bringing about the adoption of uniform measures for the greater protection of the investing public through more careful supervision of corporate organization with greater publicity and fuller and more frequent reports of operations than has been customary with many companies in the past. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five or more be appointed by the President to make the above-mentioned matters the subject of special study, with the object of aiding to such solution of these questions as will tend to increase the safety and integrity of American investments, and at the same time afford every encouragement to legitimate enterprise.

Said committee shall report from time to time to the Governing Committee.

Many companies have refused to list their shares on the Stock Exchange in past years because of the requirement that annual reports of earnings must be made to the Exchange and to stockholders. The most notable instance was that of Standard Oil.

STEEL PRODUCTION CUT.

Output Two-Thirds of Capacity, New Orders Only One-Third.

A further decline in the operation of steel plants, with accompanying reductions in the hours of labor for workmen, is noted by trade publications as the feature of the week in the industry. Price recessions are reported as still in progress, although at a slow rate.

The Iron Age says:

Briefly, the situation in the steel trade is that the mills are running at about two-thirds of capacity, while new orders are coming in at the rate of less than one-third of capacity. Producers are not so much concerned about the gap between new business and output, since that represents largely uncertainty as to prices. But there is uneasiness over the disparity between capacity and present consumption, counting consumption, in view of the scantiness of stocks in recent months, as virtually the same as output.

It is a long time since steel companies have lengthened a single holiday into three, as will be done by many of them this week. The policy at most plants has been not to throw men into complete idleness, but rather to reduce the number of turns and to operate four or five days in the week. Some smaller companies have had alternate weeks of full operation and shutdown.

The recession of prices of steel products is slow, contrasting with the rapidity with which business has dropped off. The low level of two years ago is not expected, in any event, until the country is ready for buying on a like scale.

Meanwhile buyers and sellers are finding meeting ground when new business comes up, at prices from $3 to $5 a ton less than the contract basis before the decline began. Thus, structural shapes have sold at 1.25c., Pittsburgh, plates at 1.20c. to 1.25c., and bars at 1.25c. to 1.30c.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Owing to the light demand for all kinds of iron and steel products, an unusual vacation will be given to many employes, as mills generally will be closed from Wednesday evening until Monday morning. Throughout the country a general lack of interest in the market on the part of buyers continues, and orders are being placed only for immediate requirements.

MUST DETAIL "EXPENSES."

Bay State Commission's Order Affects 150 Corporations.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Quarterly statements showing the amounts paid to attorneys, legislative agents, newspaper writers, and advertising agencies must be submitted to the Public Service Commission by all corporations under its jurisdiction. An order to this effect was adopted at an executive session of the commission to-day. More than 150 corporations are affected, including all steam and electric railways and telephone and telegraph companies.

The order, which was made effective from Oct. 1, was prompted by an investigation now being made by the commission of the payment by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of a large sum of money appearing under the caption "other expenses," in a statement of expenditures recently filed with the commission.

Orange Knitting Company Fails.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The Orange Knitting Company of Shelburne Falls filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. There schedule shows liabilities of $62,269 and assets of $56,293. The company consists of Dennis E. Farley of Erving, and Fred H. Eddy of Shelburne. Farley has individual liabilities of $140,552 and assets of $65,185. Eddy owes $45,120 and has assets of $4,350.

Reading Railway Lays Off Shopmen

READING, Penn., Nov. 26.—The Reading Railway Company to-day posted notices that the working force at all its shops in Reading and elsewhere would be reduced in size from five to ten per cent. About 200 men will be laid off in this city and a proportionate number in all the other plants. Beginning Dec. 1, the locomotive shop here will work nine hours a day, instead of ten.

NEW YORK LOSING GOLD.

Canada Gets $4,350,000 More, Mexico $180,000 and Haiti $100,000.

Banks engaged in the transfer of gold to Canada accelerated their operations yesterday because of the approaching holiday, and the record of withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury showed that $4,350,000 had been taken. Since last Thursday $10,750,000 has been shipped from local vaults to Canadian cities, a total that looms large in contrast with shipments last year and in 1911. In the last six months of 1912 the aggregate was no more than $13,900,000, and in the same period of the preceding year only $7,730,000 went across the border.

The American Exchange National Bank yesterday shipped $2,000,000 in gold to Canada, the National Park Bank $900,000, the Merchants' National $500,000, and the Bank of New York $450,000, with $500,000 more for a consignee whose name was not given out. In addition, $180,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for transfer to Mexico and $100,000 to Haiti.

It was reported in the Street that the Bank of New York had taken the gold for shipment to Mexico. An inquiry at the bank brought the statement that the bank itself had not undertaken the transaction, and that what its customers did was nobody's business. The gold was said in some banking quarters to be intended for President Huerta's needs. Another explanation of the consignment was that it represented the payment for a shipment of silver bullion received in this city from Mexico about a month ago.

The risk to underwriters of insurance on precious metals sent to Mexico has increased to such an extent lately that some of the companies are refusing to do business. One of the largest insurance companies was asked to insure the $180,000 gold during transit to a Mexican port yesterday and declined to do so at any premium.

The movement of gold to Canada, while greater for the week than bankers had looked for, was not unexpected. The exportation of a vast bulk of Canadian grain through our ports has built up a credit balance of size in this country, which is being liquidated in part in gold. Canadian banks also have need of gold at this time for "window dressing" purposes, as the end of the banking year is drawing near.

ANNULS TAP-LINE ORDER.

Commerce Court Rules Against Interstate Board's Regulation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Commerce Court to-day annulled the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission which forbade payment by trunk line railroads of allowances to so-called tap lines.

The court held that the commission not only was without power to forbid any allowance whatsoever to be made by any trunk lines to the petitioning proprietary industries for switching, but it also was without power to prohibit the making of joint rates by the trunk lines and of the petitioning tap lines and the payment by the former to the latter of some division thereof for its services. The court held, however, that the commission was fully empowered to regulate the amount of allowance so as to prevent rebates and unjust discriminations.

The cases probably will be carried to the Supreme Court.

TO AID BOSTON & MAINE.

Prouty a. State Boards Favor Advance in Rates.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The conference between Charles A. Prouty, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and the Public Service Commissioners of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, on the request of the Boston & Maine Railroad for permission to increase its freight rates, ended to-day in an agreement that something substantial should be done for the road.

"The Commissioners agreed unanimously," said Mr. Prouty, "and I am going to prepare a statement, which will be concurred in by all the Commissioners and will be made public within a week or ten days. It will indicate to what extent we will approve the rate advances."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s, Nov., 1957	104	104¼	104	104¼
4½s, May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅞
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s, March, 1930-60	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, March, 1962	99⅝	99¾	99	99¼
4½s, Sept., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	99	99¼
4s, May, 1959	96⅛	86⅝	80⅛	16⅝
4s, Nov., 1958	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
4s, May, 1957	96⅜	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
4s, Nov., 1956	94⅜	95⅜	94½	95¼
4s, Nov., 1955	94⅜	95⅜	94½	95¼
4s, Nov., 1936	95½	96⅛	94½	96
4s, 1918-1919	98½	99½	98½	99¼
3½s, Nov., 1954-56	84⅜	85⅜	84⅜	85⅜
3½s, May, 1954	84⅜	85⅜	84⅜	85⅜
3½s, 1930-1954	84½	85½	84⅜	85½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 26, 1913	$1,165,500
Same day last year	1,553,000
Total year to date	454,097,420
Same period last year	628,131,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.17 +.05
Same day last year	92.01 +.01
	High. Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10 85.78 June 11

Jap Gov 4½s, ster	105	1,000	103
5,000	88¼	gen 4½s	
1,000	88	7,000	91
500	88½	Chi & Alton 3½s	
4s, ster loan		4,000	55
10,000	80	C, B & Q gen 4s	
Rep of Cuba 5s		30,000	90
1,000	100¼	joint 4s	
U S Mex 5s		2,000	93¾
1,000	90	5,000	93⅞
N Y Canal 4s,		1,000	93¾
1961		10,000	93⅞
3,000	99⅝	Ill Div 4s	
N Y City 4s, 1956		2,000	94½
9,000	95¼	Ill Div 3½s	
registered		6,000	81¼
3,000	95	Chi Gt Westn 4s	
4s, 1957		2,000	71¼
2,000	96¾	3,000	71½
4s, 1958		Chi, Mil & St P	
1,000	96⅝	gen 4½s	
4,000	96¾	1,000	101½
4s, 1959		10,000	101¼
1,000	96¾	7,000	101¼
5,000	96¼	Terminal 5s	
4½s, 1960		5,000	100
1,000	100⅜	C & N W gen 4s	
4½s, May, 1957		1,000	94⅜
1,000	104	C, R I & P gen 4s	
4½s, 1963		1,000	85
3,000	104	Chi, R I & P	
		Ry ref 4s	
Am Ag Ch cv 5s		5,000	74½
3,000	97	1,000	74
Am Ice Secur 6s		C, R I & P RR 4s	
2,000	77	10,000	51¾
Am Sm Secur 5s		Chi, St P, M & O	
4,000	103	deb 6s	
Am T & T col 4s		1,000	99½
30,000	84½	C & N W con 4s	
conv 4½s		1,000	83¾
17,000	94	C, C, C & St L,	
5,000	94¼	Sprgf & Colo	
11,000	94¼	Div 4s	
1,000	94⅜	5,000	82½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Colo Industrial 5s	
2,000	71	4,000	78
A, T & S F gen 4s		D & H ln eq 4½s	
12,000	92½	1,000	98
1,000	92⅝	conv 4s	
13,000	92¾	1,000	97
adj 4s, stpd		Den & Rio Gr 1st	
4,000	83⅞	& ref 5s	
B & O pr lien 3½s		6,000	69¾
5,000	90	Dist Rec Corp 5s	
6,000	90	2,000	61½
1,000	90½	Du P de N P 4½s	
2,000	90¾	5,000	87½
gold 4s		10,000	87¼
1,000	90⅝	Erie 1st con 4s	
conv 4½s		2,000	82½
7,000	91¼	1st gen 4s	
7,000	91⅜	25,000	70¾
S W Div 3½s		cv 4s, Ser B	
2,000	87½	2,000	69¾
D, Lake E &		Ev & T H con 6s	
West Va 4s		1,000	104
2,000	85	Gen Elec deb 5s	
Beth S 1st & ref 5s		1,000	102
1,000	80½	1,000	101⅜
11,000	80	1,000	102
Bklyn City R R 5s		Gen Motors 6s	
1,500	99¼	1,000	97⅝
B R T gold 5s		Gouds Bay & Wn	
1,000	99¾	deb Ctfs B	
5s, 1918		1,000	12½
2,000	96⅜	Hock Val 1st 4½s	
3,000	96½	4,000	99¼
6,000	96⅝	Indiana Steel 5s	
Bklyn U El 1st 5s		2,000	88¾
11,000	99⅝	1,000	98¾
40,000	99¾	Inter-Met 4½s	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		4,000	74
5,000	101¾	6,000	73¾
Cal G & Elec 5s		6,000	73⅜
1,000	92	I R T 1st & ref 5s	
1,000	92½	20,000	98⅜
Cent Leather 5s		2,000	98½
5,000	94¾	Int Stm Pump 5s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000	67
1,000	90¾	Kan City So 5s	
Ches & O con 5s		3,000	94¾
L & N unified 4s		1,000	82½
1,000	82½	Minn & St Louis	
1,000	82	1st & ref 4s	
3,000	81¾	3,000	51
Lake S & Mich S		Mo Pacific 5s	
4s, 1928		500	78
1,000	90¼	N Y Cent gen 3½s	
4s, 1931		1,000	81½
3,000	89¾	N Y G, E L, H &	
Lehigh Val of Pa		Pow col tr 5s	
con 4s		2,000	101½
1,000	90½	pur money 4s	
Lleg & Myers 7s,		7,000	81¾
temp bonds		N Y, L D & W	
1,000	116½	dk & imp ext 5s	
3,000	117¼	1,000	100⅞
Lorillard Co 7s,		N Y, N H & H	
temp bonds		conv deb 6s	
4,000	116½	3,000	108⅝
L & N unified 4s		1,000	108½
1,000	92¼	4,000	108⅜
Mich Cent 3½s		14,000	103⅝
1,000	82	14,000	103¼
Minn & St Louis		20,000	103¼
1st & ref 4s		5,000	103⅛
7,000	70	conv 3½s	
gen 5s		1,000	69
1,000	65	N Y Rys adj 5s	
St L S W 1st 4s		1,000	54
4,000	83¾	N & W con 4s	
con 4s		1,000	93¼
3,000	75	Nor Pacific 4s	
1st cv 4s		5,000	93¼
9,000	89¾	10,000	93
Southn Ry 1st 5s		Ore R & N con 4s	
1,000	103¼	10,000	91¼
gen 4s		Ore S L gtd ref 4s	
2,000	73⅜	1,000	89⅝
1,000	73½	Pac Tel & Tel 5s	
Stand Gas & Elec		2,000	66¾
conv 6s		Penn conv 3½s	
1,000	94⅛	5,000	97¼
Tenn Coal, Iron &		4s, 1948	
Rwy gen 5s		2,000	98½
1,000	87	Peop Gas & C of	
Term Assn of St		Chi ref 5s	
L ref 4s		5,000	98⅞
1,000	98	Pub Serv C of N J	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		1,000	89
1,000	99	Ray Consol 1st 6s	
Texas Co conv 6s		2,500	104¼
1,000	98¼	3,000	104¼
Third Av 1st 5s		Reading gen 4s	
1,000	105½	1,000	93½
ref 4s		10,000	93¾
7,000	80¼	Rio Gr W 1st 4s	
4,000	80¼	1,000	79½
adj 5s		St L, Ir M & So	
2,000	73⅞	gen 5s	
9,000	74½	4,000	101½
1,000	74¼	unify & ref 4s	
Un Pac 1st 4s		2,000	75
5,000	94⅝	St L & San Fran	
2,000	94½	gen 6s	
conv 4s		3,000	99
2,000	90⅜	St L & San Fran	
1,000	90¾	R R ref 4s	
U S Steel C s f 5s		7,000	70
3,000	99½	gen 6s	
12,000	99⅜	1,000	65
5,000	99¼	St L S W 1st 4s	
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s		4,000	83¾
1,000	94¼	con 4s	
6,000	94½	3,000	75
Virgn Ry 1st 5s		Seab A L adj 5s	
11,000	97	8,000	72⅜
Wabash 1st 5s		So Bell Tel & Tel	
1,000	102¼	1st 5s	
2d 5s		1,000	96½
25,000	83½	1,000	96½
Wabash R R ref		500	96½
& ext 4s		3,000	96¼
1,000	49½	So Pac col 4s	
Westchester Light-		3,000	90¼
ing Co 5s		1,000	90
5,000	101¾	conv 4s	
Westn Electric 5s		3,000	85½
1,000	100¾	5,000	85¾
West Shore 4s		7,000	84⅞
10,000	91	1st cv 4s	
Westingh E & M		9,000	89⅞
1st cv s f 5s		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	89¾	1,000	103¼
Wheel & L E 1st		gen 4s	
con 4s		2,000	73⅜
3,000	73	1,000	73½
Wis Cent gen 4s		Stand Gas & Elec	
2,000	85	conv 6s	
		1,000	94⅛
		Tenn Coal, Iron &	
		Rwy gen 5s	
		1,000	87
		Term Assn of St	
		L ref 4s	
		1,000	98
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
		1,000	99
		Texas Co conv 6s	
		1,000	98¼
		Third Av 1st 5s	
		1,000	105½
		ref 4s	
		7,000	80¼
		4,000	80¼
		adj 5s	
		2,000	73⅞
		9,000	74½
		1,000	74¼
		Un Pac 1st 4s	
		5,000	94⅝
		2,000	94½
		conv 4s	
		2,000	90⅜
		1,000	90¾
		U S Rubber 6s	
		3,000	101
		U S Steel C s f 5s	
		3,000	99½
		12,000	99⅜
		5,000	99¼
		Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	
		1,000	94¼
		6,000	94½
		Virgn Ry 1st 5s	
		11,000	97
		Wabash 1st 5s	
		1,000	102¼
		2d 5s	
		25,000	83½
		Wabash R R ref	
		& ext 4s	
		1,000	49½
		Westchester Light-	
		ing Co 5s	
		5,000	101¾
		Westn Electric 5s	
		1,000	100¾
		West Shore 4s	
		10,000	91
		Westingh E & M	
		1st cv s f 5s	
		1,000	89¾
		Wheel & L E 1st	
		con 4s	
		3,000	73
		Wis Cent gen 4s	
		2,000	85

JURY TOLD OF FRAUD IN RADIO-TELEPHONE

Government Opens Suit Against Companies Which Exploited De Forest Invention.

HALT CASE FOR FOREMAN

Who Is Excused Because of Death in His Family — Witnesses Here from Many States.

The Government outlined its case yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt and a jury in the prosecution of James Dunlop Smith, former President of the Radio-Telephone Company and the Fiscal Agency Company, Samuel E. Darby, Lee De Forest, the electrical inventor, and Elmer E. Burlingame, agent of the Ellsworth Company, for having used the mails to defraud in the sale of wireless telephone stock. Assistant United States District Attorney Robert Stephenson set forth the facts, which the prosecution hopes to be able to prove, but he had hardly begun the examination of witnesses before a recess had to be taken on account of the arrival of news of illness in the family of the foreman of the jury, Milton Walker.

When the court reassembled at 2 o'clock Judge Hunt announced that the father-in-law of Mr. Walker had just died. It was decided to adjourn the case and to communicate with Mr. Walker to see if he could resume his place in the box on Monday. If he cannot do that, the trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning and a new foreman will be selected.

The Radio-Telephone Company, Mr. Stephenson said in his address to the jury, was incorporated in New Jersey in 1907 with $2,000,000 capital. It was formed in order to exploit the patents of the De Forest Company and in return for that right it turned over to the De Forest Company one-half of its capital stock. Of the other $1,000,000 $300,000 was transferred to the Fiscal Agency Company as the selling agency and the rest was retained in the treasury.

Lee De Forest and Samuel A. Darby, two of the defendants, Mr. Stephenson explained, were then Directors of the De Forest Company and the Radio-Telephone Company, and the agreement with the Fiscal Agency Company granted that concern 50 per cent. commission on the sale of the stock up to $10 a share.

When President Roosevelt sent his battleship fleet round the world it was announced that the vessels were fitted with Radio-Telephone Company's instruments for communication between the units of the fleet. This, Mr. Stephenson said, sent the stock up to $30 a share, but in spite of that, the prosecutor will endeavor to show, the Fiscal Agency Company turned into the Radio-Telephone Company only $5 for each share it sold.

It was found, counsel went on to say, that the wireless telephone was quite useless on board the ships, and the Navy Department, after trying all sorts of experiments, dropped it altogether. Nevertheless it is charged the defendants kept on representing that the company was doing a flourishing business, and, in order to keep up the deception to the public, proceeded to pay dividends of 12 per cent. out of the proceeds of the sale of the $700,000 of treasury stock.

To carry on this system, Mr. Stephenson went on, the defendants began to organize subsidiary companies, the united capital of which amounted to $50,000,000. The first of these concerns to be set going was the Great Lakes Telephone Company, which was charged with capital of $1,000,000, and from the proceeds of the sale of its stock dividends were paid until the time of the Government raid in 1911.

Just as Mr. Stephenson began to examine the first witness, Granville T. Ivory, who was a dummy Director in one of the subsidiary companies, the news about Mr. Walker's father-in-law caused the adjournment.

With Mr. Stephenson for the Government is Assistant United States District Attorney Gordon Auchincloss. For the defense Martin W. Littleton represents Samuel E. Darby, Horace Deming appears for Lee De Forest, J. J. Vause for James D. Smith, and Clarence S. Houghton for Elmer E. Burlingame.

The courtroom was crowded with more than 100 witnesses whom the Government has summoned. They come from nearly every State in the Union, and it is expected that they will testify that after they had bought stock they received a few small dividends; that these encouraged them to invest more heavily, and then when they were in fairly deeply the dividends ceased and they found that they had lost all they had invested.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 26, 1913	88,718
Same day last year	152,416
Total year to date	75,956,620
Same period last year	118,145,742
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	'66.82 —.17
Same day last year	81.82 +.09

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 26, 1913	5	3	4	$4.8550	$4.8525	$4.8525
Same day last year	8½	3	8½	4.8465	4.8460	4.8465
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	12	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8455	.....

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	18⅞	19	900	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅜	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
	70⅛	70¼	7,800	Amalgamated Cop	70¼	70⅜	70	70¼	— ⅛
	23	24	100	Am. Beet Sugar	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
	127	128½	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	—1¾
	29¼	29⅜	1,400	Am. Can	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
	43¼	46	300	Am. Car & Fdry	43¼	43¾	43⅜	43½	+ ¼
	64½	72	10	Am. Cities pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
	9⅝	10	100	Am. Linseed	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	28⅛	28¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
	62	62¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R x d	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
	98⅝	99¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
	107½	108¼	100	Am. Sugar Refin	108	108	108	108	...
	119½	120	1,648	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119⅜	120	119⅜	119¾	+ ½
	99¾	102	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
	84	84¼	1,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	84	84⅜	83⅝	83⅞	— ⅛
	92	92¼	300	Atch. Top. & S. F	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92¼	— ⅛
	92½	93	200	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅝	92¾	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
	79⅝	81	200	Baltimore & O. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅝
	1	1⅛	300	Batopilas Mining	1	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
	29⅜	30	200	Bethlehem Steel	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
	87	87¼	300	Brook. Rapid Tran	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
	16⅝	17½	100	California Petrol'm	16½	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
	48	50	100	California Pet. pf	48	48	48	48	—1
	224⅜	224⅝	4,950	Canadian Pacific	225½	225¾	224½	224½	—1¼
	24⅜	25	300	Central Leather Co	24⅝	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
	56¼	57	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
	11¼	11⅜	100	Chicago Gt. West'n	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
	98¾	99	450	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99⅜	99⅜	99	99	+ ⅛
	125¼	126	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	— ½
	38½	39¼	1,500	Chino Copper	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
	126¾	127	300	Consolidated Gas	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	...
	9¼	9½	200	Corn Products Ref	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
	151¼	151¼	50	Del. & Hudson x d	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	...
	16	17	1,000	Distillers' Securities	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
	26⅞	26¾	600	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
	41	41¼	400	Erie 1st pf	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
	135¼	138½	290	General Electric	138½	138¾	138¼	138½	+ ⅛
	80	80½	200	Goodrich pf	80½	80½	80	80	— ⅛
	124	124½	500	Great Northern pf	124⅛	124½	124¼	124¼	— ⅛
	31¼	32⅛	500	G. N. certs. ore prop	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
	44⅜	44⅝	100	Guggenheim Explor	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	...
	118	125	245	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	+12⅝
	14	14½	100	Inspiration Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
	13⅞	14	350	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
	58	58¼	300	Inter.-Met. pf	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	...
	110	114	200	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ¾
	17	18	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	17	17	17	17	—1
	24⅜	24¾	100	Kan. City Southern	24¼	24½	24½	24½	...
	80	86	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	82	82	82	82	+2
	146¼	146¾	900	Lehigh Valley	146½	147⅛	146¼	146⅝	— ⅛
	109	112	300	Liggett & Myers pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅝
	28	30	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
	130	131	100	Manhattan Elevat	130	130	130	130	...
	...	...	...	Manhattan Bank	315	315	315	315	...
	45¾	46¼	700	Mexican Petroleum	46¼	46¼	45	46	— ⅜
	21½	21⅞	350	Miami Copper	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅞
	19⅝	20¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20	20	20	20	...
	43¼	44½	400	Nat. Lead Co	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	+ ¼
	103¼	104	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	—1
	32½	34⅝	100	N.Rys.of Mex.1st pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
	11⅝	12¼	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	12½	12½	12	12	— ¼
	14⅞	14⅞	875	Nevada Con. Copp	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...	...
	77½	78	2,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	77½	78	77¼	77¾	— ⅛
	39¼	41	200	Norfolk Southern	40	40	40	40	...
	103½	104½	610	Norfolk & Western	104	104	103¾	103¾	— ¼
	106¾	107¼	200	Northern Pacific	107¼	107¼	107	107	— ½
	109	109⅛	728	Pennsylvania R. R	109½	109½	109	109	— ⅜
	87	88	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	88	88	88	88	...
	23	25¼	200	Pressed Steel Car

TALK OF A REVOLT IN THE THREE A'S

Insurgent Element May Try to Elect a President at Richmond.

When the American Automobile Association holds its twelfth annual meeting in Richmond, Va., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week there will be an effort on the part of delegates from several States not only to elect a President outside of the ranks of what they term the association's "Old Guard" but also to secure a representation on the Executive Board and in the general affairs of the organization. Among the States represented in this insurgent or progressive movement are Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota. The delegates feel that they have many grievances against the A. A. A. Among the charges which they expect to make on the floor of the convention are that the association, as at present constituted, is a close corporation, that the by-laws serve no purpose save to maintain that close corporation, that a small group of men control the actions of the body and use their power rather for the advantage of automobile builders and makers of road machinery and patent road materials than for that of the amateur motorist, and that The American Motorist, the official organ of the association, is improperly used to advertise road machinery.

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In support of the allegation that the Three A's is made use of to advertise road machinery under official countenance the progressives will cite the sending out of an advertisement on American Motorist stationery, together with an official letter on club matters, signed by A. Z. Batchelder, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, advocating a certain make of road grader. It is further held by the insurgents that the organization is not truly representative, having in its membership about 42,000 motorists, or approximately only 4 per cent. of the motorists of the country. Among these active members the insurgents object to the fact that George C. Diehl, Chairman of the Good Roads Board, is active in politics, and interested financially in the manufacture of brick, and that Charles T. Terry, Chairman without compensation—of the Legislative Board, is also attorney for the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, the Association of Accessory Manufacturers, a tire chain company, and a company which makes automobile horns.

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The by-laws of the association, to which the insurgent element makes objection, provide for a Executive Board of sixty members. Forty-five of these members may be elected by the Directors. Ten are nominated by the President and must be elected. The other five are the ex-Presidents of the A. A. A. The by-laws further provide that the forty-five members of the Executive Board elected by the Directors are to be chosen by a Nominating Committee which is appointed by the President. When the Board of Directors is not in session the Executive Board has all its powers. The President appoints the Directors, who represent the individual members of the association. The Executive Board can at any time increase the Board of Directors by appointing whomever it sees fit. It is provided in Article 18 of the by-laws that no amendment can be made to the by-laws unless it has first been passed upon favorably by a special committee appointed by the President.

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At present New York State has eleven members on the Executive Board. It has a paid membership in the association of 3,200 members. Not counting Pennsylvania, it is necessary to take the next eight largest States in point of membership to obtain eleven other members of the board. These eight States have, approximately, 22,000 paid members. On the basis of paid membership, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts have 11,000 members. They have 26 representatives on the Executive Board. It is necessary to take the next twenty-five States on the list, having a total membership of 30,000, to obtain 26 other representatives on the board. Executive Board meetings are held in the East, and the main office of the association is in New York City.

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When Mr. Terry was asked last night about his posiiton as Chairman of the association's Legislative Board he said there had never been any secret about the fact that he was also retained by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the accessory manufacturers and by the makers of tire chains and horns.

"I became Chairman of the Legislative Board," he said, "while William H. Hotchkiss was President of the A. A. A., and really was asked to take that position, which is an eleemosynary one for me, because I had at that time been retained by the automobile manufacturers for a number of years and was familiar with their point of view, as well as with that of the motorist. I have worked hard for the cause of good and decent automobile laws, and I am certain that no member of the association will assert that I have ever shown bias for the manufacturers or any one else in endeavoring to secure equitable motor legislation. I don't believe any one will even suggest that the known fact of my retainer from the manufacturers has influenced any of my efforts on the board."

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A. G Batchelder said he never had heard of a letter sent out by him containing an advertisement of road machinery.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "I don't believe I know what such a road grader as you mention looks like. As to the proposed insurgency at Richmond, I feel sure that it will not be evident in so far at least as New Jersey, Illinois, and Minnesota are concerned. There has been a dissension of somewhat long standing in Ohio and it may be that there will be some attempt to make trouble from Connecticut, but if there is any contemplated by the other States mentioned we certainly have not heard of it. The implication that the Three A's is conducted in the interest of road machinery and patent materials is too ridiculous for discussion. We have always co-operated with the Automobile Chamber of Commerce and its Legislative Committee because it was in a position to have authoritative knowledge on the subject of automobile laws. I am willing to predict that whatever happens at Richmond, the Three A's will continue to be conducted for the benefit of motorists as it has been in the past."

ORDERS A RAIL INQUIRY.

Up-State Service Commission Wants Light on "Transverse Fissures."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—A reminder of the fight started by the late Edward H. Harriman against the steel companies because of the quality of rails furnished occurs in an order issued by the up-State Public Service Commission which is being sent to the principal railroad companies under its jurisdiction.

The order relates to the fracture of rails caused by internal transverse fissures, which the commission feels is one of the most dangerous types of rail failure. The importance of the subject the commission feels is indicated by the fact that the wreck at Manchester last August was caused by the development of internal transverse fissures in a premium open-hearth rail.

The order directs that each steam railroad company within the jurisdiction of the commission furnish an individual report of each failure discovered upon the tracks of the company in which the defect known as internal transverse fissure is found, whether an accident results or not. It is further ordered that the broken pieces of rail in which such defects are discovered be held for inspection and not disposed of until consent has been received from the commission.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Cotton Duvetyn on Trial.

Although the local trade is selling a reasonable amount of domestic cotton duvetyn at prices which are in some instances decidedly below those asked for the imported goods, many of the converters are doubtful as to the permanent success of the cloth. It was pointed out yesterday that a number of retailers had already received complaints of its poor wearing qualities. Business in both plain and novelty cotton goods is quiet, according to selling agents. The Mexican troubles, the money situation, the uncertainty regarding several points of the new tariff and the unsettled cotton market are causing buyers to operate cautiously. Jobbers report a fair activity in spot goods.

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Cutters Misrepresenting Cloths.

Several importers and manufacturers of fashionable trade-marked fabrics are complaining that some of the less scrupulous cutters-up are untruthfully saying that their garments are made of these cloths. To protect themselves against this practice one import firm has registered four prominent lines at Washington, but the registration does not seem to have had much weight with the garment makers. One especially attractive cloth has been little shown here so far by the importers in question, but, according to various store announcements the ready-to-wear departments throughout the country are handling large quantities of garments made from it. Because of the unfairness of this misrepresentation the import firm is emphatically notifying the garment makers that they must stop using the trade name of this fabric to increase their sales unless the cloth is the genuine article.

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Weather Straining Finances.

No small interest is shown by the credit men in the dry goods district in the report that a large percentage of the local garment manufacturers are disposing of their accounts receivable to financial companies, who, for a certain consideration, will advance them 75 to 80 per cent. of their value in cash. Slow payment on the part of the retail stores in several parts of the country, due to the hampering of business by unseasonable weather, is given as the reason for this hypothecating. None of the manufacturers seen yesterday would admit that they were disposing of their accounts, but it was not denied that the continued warm weather was hurting collections. The financial companies seen were unwilling to admit that they had noticed any great increase in the accounts offered for sale by the manufacturers. Much unfavorable comment is made by credit men about the practice.

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"Flowery" Publicity Hurt Sale.

The manager of a well-known Chicago department store frequently cautions the buyers against overestimating the quality of goods advertised. He contends that while a buyer may be honest in his description of merchandise, especially that offered at special sales, if the describing is done in superlative terms the reader of the advertisement is likely to be skeptical. To prove this contention he cites the case of a buyer who had bought a number of sweaters at a special price from a mill that desired to close out the line at the close of the season. The price at which these sweaters were bought made it possible for the store to offer them slightly under half the regular retail price, which was $3.50. The buyer had a quantity of similar goods from the same mill in stock, for which he had paid the regular price. The special lot was advertised, following terms and said to be made up of regular $3.50 values. It was not sold so quickly as expected, as many of the prospective customers when shown both the special and regular lines insisted that the higher-priced goods were the better. While the quality really was the same, the flowery advertising of the special lot had bred skepticism.

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Will Foster Export Trade.

Much interest was shown here yesterday by members of the export trade in a report from Chicago that John T. Lenfesty had been designated by H. A. Wheeler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to represent that body on an extended tour of Latin America. It is planned to have Mr. Lenfesty visit every large city in South America and establish friendly relations between the various industrial organizations here and the Chamber of Commerce in this country. He will also invite these bodies to have representatives attend the second annual meeting of the chamber, which will be held in Washington in February. Mr. Lenfesty will sail from New York a week from Saturday. So far as could be learned yesterday none of the local export associations were directly interested in Mr. Lenfesty's trip. The American Manufacturers' Export Association is already represented in that field. One Director of that body, W. N. Dicklinson, is now in South America, and another Director, A. W. Ransome, will leave to-day for a six months' sojourn in the Southern republics. While there Mr. Ransome will attend to several matters directly concerning the association.

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Clerks and Wrappers Shirking.

With the approach of the holiday season and the resultant increase of the work of the salespeople and bundlewrappers in the big stores comes the complaint that some of these workers are trying to lighten their labor by asking customers to take small articles without their being wrapped up and, sometimes, without a sales check being made for them. The latter practice resulted in considerable embarrassment to a local salesman yesterday. He had come from his home without his gloves, and had dropped into one of the stores to get a new pair. One glove was tried on and as it fitted the clerk the pair, paid for them and left the counter without getting a sales check. He carried the other glove in his hand while threading his way through the crowd, but had not gone very far when he was stopped by a store watcher. The watcher demanded that the customer show the sales check, and when the latter could not do so the watcher escorted him back to the glove counter despite the explanation he made. The girl from whom the gloves had been bought got frightened when she saw what had occurred, and at first refused to admit that the salesman had paid for them. When asked why she didn't attempt to stop him from getting away with the gloves without paying for them the girl changed her tactics and admitted that the salesman had told the truth. He was then released by the watcher, with profuse apologies.

WANTS MORE L. I. R. R. CARS

P. S. Commission Orders Hearing on Overcrowding.

The Public Service Commission is not satisfied with the number of cars which the Long Island Railroad has provided for its electric trains, and ordered yesterday a hearing on Dec. 3 before Commissioner Williams on the necessity for a greater number.

Last Summer there were many complaints about the crowded condition of the Long Island's electric trains running out of both the Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn and the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan. The company then explained that it had not sufficient cars to provide properly for its passengers. Since then it has ordered more equipment, but the commission is not certain that it has gone far enough in this direction.

The Long Island Railroad was ordered yesterday to install forthwith "an adequate and sufficient manually operated, electrically controlled, block signal system on its Whitestone branch, between the J. C. tower and Whitestone." This is the stretch of track on which occurred a head-on collision between two trolley cars on Sept. 22.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Decide That Place and Menu Cards Are Not Paintings.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that dinner, place, and menu cards in chief value of paper, hand painted, as well as paper calendars are not "paintings" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909, dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem, as claimed by A. A. Vantine & Co., the importers. Collector Mitchel's action in classifying the articles as manufactures of paper, with duty at the rate of 35 per cent. under Paragraph 420, was affirmed.

Louis Treulich, Chicago, was sustained in a contention dealing with the classification of garnet and other necklaces made out of a silver mounting set with sapphires and rubies. The garnet necklaces were assessed at 60 per cent. and the others at 85 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 448, act of 1909, as jewelry and articles of personal adornment, respectively. The importer asserted that all of the articles were dutiable properly at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the same paragraph as jewelry. The Collector held that the protest was too indefinite, but this the board denied.

The board sustained a protest by George Hartrick, Port Townsend, Wash., in which objection was made to an assessment of 40 per cent. under the old tariff on plain molded bottles, vials, demijohns, and carboys containing merchandise subject to ad valorem duties.

The importer asserted that the bottles properly were dutiable by virtue of subsection 18 of Section 28 and Paragraph 97 at the ad valorem rates applicable to their contents.

It was decided that hatpins composed of white metal and set with paste in imitation of precious stones, imported by Straw, Young, Clothier, Philadelphia, are dutiable under the old tariff at 60 per cent. The Collector's action in exacting an 85 per cent. duty under the personal adornment provision of the law was reversed.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Woolen materials for women's Spring suits and skirts will tend strongly toward crepe weaves and other materials that will drape gracefully. Separate skirts will continue narrow at the bottom and decidedly full at the hips. Modified minarets, peg-tops, ruffles, and bustle backs will be the leading style features.

The vogue for sheer materials that now dominates the styles of women's apparel has extended to the neckwear field. In response to the resultant demand, the new lines include a variety of dainty, flimsy effects.

The local cotton goods market has been quiet for the last two weeks as a result of the sold-up condition of most lines of goods for the next few months. Buyers are unwilling to operate far ahead unless they can obtain concessions, but sellers say that they will make no lower figures at present.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The R. U. V. Company, Inc., of Manhattan, to produce and deal in ultra-violet rays for the sterilization of milk and liquids; $1,000,000. Henry Hoyt, Petgr J. Shields, and John C. Aisenberry, 15 William Street, New York.

Werbro Ribbon Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, silks and ribbons; $50,000. J. Abderley Sandford, Leon G. Wertheimer, and Sydney B. Wertheimer, 9 Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Independent Feed Company, Inc., of Brookhaven, concentrated foodstuffs; $30,000. Jesse R. Benjamin, Charlotte T. Benjamin, and Edward F. Faber, 97 Maple Avenue, Patchogue.

The Claire Realty Company, Inc., of Manhattan, realty and construction; $10,000. Marcus H. Burnstine, Claire K. Burnstine, and Wilson Dee Bush, 217 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

The Vulcan Refining Company, Inc., of Manhattan, metals; $20,000. John J. Welch, Walter G. Johnson, and Ruth B. Johnson, 28A New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

New Art Chandelier Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $10,000. Alexander R. Kaune, George Fasbender, and Alvia Ohlsen, 453 East 175th Street, New York.

Strawgate & Lotenberg, Inc., of Manhattan, millinery and supplies; $10,000. Ike Strawgate, Noe Strawgate, Sol Lotenberg, 47 Bond Street, New York.

New York and Eastern Development Company, Inc., of Manhattan, realty and construction; $10,000. Charles Waldo, Henry Slegel, and Joseph Frank, 2,306 Crotona Avenue, New York.

McIlvain & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, hardware, oils, paints; $10,000. Harry J. Alheim, Howard S. McIlvain, and David H. McIlvain, 400 West 124th Street, New York.

Labelle, Inc., of Manhattan, millinery and women's apparel; $10,000. Herman Weiss, J. Sosenin, and Sadye Apfel, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York.

The Keystone Concrete Block Company, Inc., of Rochester, construction, cement, and supplies; $15,000. Alexander G. Davis, William V. Winslow, and Frederick W. Sage, 4 Thayer Street, Rochester.

These increases in capital were recorded to-day:

General Dehydrator Company of Manhattan, from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000.

American Nursery Company of Queens, from $100,000 to $200,000.

Sanative Seal Company, Inc., of Manhattan, from $10,000 to $130,000.

Arthur Behal Company of New York, from $50,000 to $100,000.

Atherton & Co., Inc., of New York has reduced its capital from $50,000 to $1,000.

Dissolution proceedings were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by:

Mareto Company, Inc., of the Bronx, incorporated on Sept. 30, 1912, with $5,000 capital. John Mackay, President, and Adam M. Reoch, Secretary.

Mechanic Mortgage and Deposit Company of Brooklyn, incorporated July 9, 1909, with $25,000 capital. James A. Farrell, President, and M. V. Dorney, Secretary.

Saletan Stationery Company of New York, incorporated July 12, 1912, with $25,000 capital. Fannie Saletan, Secretary.

Wellingford Development Company, Inc., of New York, incorporated Oct. 20, 1913, with $5,000 capital. Edward N. Perkins, Maurice Bloch, and Gordon Gordon, incorporators.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ROSEVILLE TRUST COMPANY.—Judge Seabury of the Supreme Court has appointed John G. Jackson, under a bond of $5,000, receiver of the property in the city of the Roseville Trust Company of Newark on application of George C. Kalle, a creditor for $6,127 on a judgment. The property consists of $5,700 on deposit in the Irving National bank, subject to several attachments. The Sheriff yesterday received another attachment against the Roseville Trust Company in favor of James H. McMeon for $1,351.

JOSEPH DI BENEDETTO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Di Benedetto, contractor and builder, of 423 East 110th Street, by these creditors: John F. Nugent, $225; John Barile, $280, and Louis Perutti, $450. Liabilities, $33,000; assets, $30,000. Judge Hough appointed James E. Clonin receiver, under a bond of $10,000, with authority to continue business ten days.

BELL UNDERWEAR COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Bell Underwear Company, manufacturer of women's underwear, at 33 Allen Street, by these creditors: Naiff Farah, $358; Urdang Brothers & Appleblum, $2,000, and Sol Rosenfield & Son, $77. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, $1,000. Judge Hough appointed Archibald Palmer receiver, under a bond of $500.

MORRIS STERN.—A petition has been filed against Morris Stern, dealer in cloaks and suits at 1,725 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Perfection Skirt Company, $127; Jacob Feisenstein, $25, and Osher Rubenstein, $1,501. Liabilities, $4,500; assets, $1,000.

STRAUSS-HARRIS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Strauss-Harris Company, wholesale dealers in buttons and novelties at 41 West Twentieth Street, by these creditors: Shipley Construction and Supply Company, $1,346; Acetylene Welding Company, $80, both of New York City, and the Carbondale (Penn.) Calcium Company, $1,171.

YONKERS COLD STORAGE AND ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Yonkers Cold Storage and Ice Manufacturing Company by these creditors: Shipley Construction Company, $1,540; Acetylene Welding Company, $80, both of New York City, and the Carbondale (Penn.) Calcium Company, $1,171.

JACOB AMRON, restaurant manager of 104 West Eighty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,765 and assets of $509 in accounts. Among the creditors are: The George Ehret Brewing Company, $8,000; Fred Walbaum, $8,000, rent and lease, and William Ottman & Co., $3,531.

JOSEPH AND ANNIE ROSEN, who kept a restaurant, saloon, and lunch meeting hall at 80 East 110th Street, have filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,415 and no assets.

THEODORE F. PEVEAR, employed at 251 Fourth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He was formerly a partner with R. H. Turner in the firm of Pevear & Co., advertising agents, in Rochester, which has been dissolved, but no final settlement has been made. The liabilities of the firm are $6,312 and the assets $1,500.

CHESTER VON DER VONDE, an actor, residing at the Hotel Markwell, at 220 West Forty-ninth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,471 and no assets.

MOORES & LANG, contractors, at 403 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,728 and no assets.

MYER RUBIN, cap manufacturer, of 417 Grand Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,384 and no assets.

SIMON H. BLAIR.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Simon H. Blair, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 400 Madison Avenue, with a branch in Chicago, show liabilities of $24,838 and assets of $2,300.

JOSEPH AUTLER COMPANY. — Judge Hough has appointed Jerome H. Koehler receiver for the Joseph Autler Company, manufacturer of skirts and dresses at 153 West Twenty-seventh Street, under a bond of $1,000. Assets are $6,000.

JENNIE McBRIDE.—Judge Hough has appointed Ida K. Albert receiver for Jennie McBride, dealer in gowns and dresses at 18 West Thirty-seventh Street, under a bond of $1,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abraham, Morris, and John Aneston—E. A. Busch, $169.
Brody, Samuel—Brewer Bag Co. et al., $142.
Brown, Abram—M. Weiss, $228.
Barrows, Ida G.—Manhattan Hair Works, $173.
Benjamin, Israel—City of New York, $114.
Coleman, Clyde C.—A. N. Meigham, $176.
Sam—Same, $788.
Cole, Frank J.—W. S. Cole et al., $1,441.
Crisci, Cosmiro—U. Enserra, $442.
Cram, Alice E.—Manhattan Realty Appraisers, $900.
Coats, Catherine—Simpson Crawford Co., $140.
Campbell, Maurice—Hartley Co., $570.
Carr, Louis E., Jr.—F. A. Richmond, $128.
Davis, Ralph W.—Macbeth Arc Lamp Co., Inc., $179.
Devine, Annie—J. M. Kohlmeier, costs, $108.
Daunn, Samuel—J. Schulman, $136.
De Lima, Herbert A.—J. Du Clay, $131.
Flint, Albert H.—National Surety Co., $4,580.
Finke, Herman A. B.—Billings Chapin Co., $140.
Garfinkel, Joseph—Forest City Furniture Co., $157.
Graham, Sharon—W. B. Cobb, $207.
Grimwood, Victor R.—S. H. Heath, $479.
Garner, Henry C.—Schaub Brothers, Inc., $131.
Greenbaum, Max F.—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., $147.
Hyde, Charles H.—Peter Henderson & Co., $453.
Harris, Harry—Monarch Amuement Co., $132.
Hanford, Frederick C.—F. A. Richmond, $140.
Hausen, Robert J.—George Ringler & Co., $222.
Same—Same, $160.
Same—Same, $331.
Hanford, George B.—F. A. Richmond, $119.
Hayes, Edward J.—C. Hays, $118.
Hildreth, Edward—George Ringler & Co., $2,558.
Jacobs, David R.—Bruhl Brothers & Henus Co., $282.
Johnson, Kate, administratrix—Twenty-eighth St.-Seventh Av. Co., coste, $108.
Koelsch, Marguerite—J. J. Shevlin, $326.
Kelsey, Charles B.—Stern Brothers, $118.
Kilbride, John W.—Roe & Shover, $1,911.
Kaplan, Isaac, and Jacob—H. Fish, $321.
Lesselbaum, Rubin—A. P. Anderson, $180.
Meacham, George W., and R. W. Marshall—A. Futterman, $136.
Meyersburg, Ernst—E. Taussig, $157.
Morison, Andrew P.—F. W. Weiss, $190.
Mason, Frank J.—George Ringler & Co., $2,682.
McAlpin, Emma R., or Mrs. David Hunter McAlpin 2d—W. Maloney, $291.
Miller, Adolph S., and Pauline—J. C. Kohn, $10,789.
Miller, Isidore, and Henry M.—C. Weitz, $889.
O'Brien, Michael J.—Peck Brothers & Co., $1,238.
Same—John Simmons Co., $1,276.
Oliver, Gibson—C. I. Oliver, $74,118.
O'Donnell, John J.—T. H. Walsh, $119.
Porter, Frank L.—Alpha Portland Cement Co., $157.
Rankin, Arthur W.—B. Altman & Co., $850.
Scharsmith, John—J. Sclacca, $129.
Smith, Leslie J.—C. & M. Envelope Co., $143.
Sandrowitz, Bernard—A. Deich, $414.
Spolidoro, Joseph—C. J. Marasco et al., $124.
Smith, Whitmel H.—M. Wilcox, $2,500.
Sire, Meyer L., and Frederick J. Kelly—A. E. Copeland, $546.
Scallon, Robert O.—E. Trotta, $1,128.
Tricomb, William G.—H. N. Baruch et al., $778.
Touchard, Maynard M.—H. H. Herrman, $121.
Tempest, Florence, or Florence Tempest Shea —L. Butler, $185.
Vlasto, Solon J. and Atlantis—H. Economidy, $647.
Weill, Le Roy and Ernestine—J. Glasbrenner, $551.
Zucker, Isidor—J. Burger, $519.
Same—Same, $182.
Benve Realty Co. and Meyer L. Sire—A. E. Copeland, $316.
Bureau of Social Requirements—C. A. Van Rensselaer et al., $298.
F. C. Taylor Theatrical Enterprises—G. M. Fugsley, $100.
Law Printing Co.—T. Ficke, $371.
Lobel Theatre Co., Inc., and Julius Broder—H. Rennert, $215.
Maine Seaboard Granite Corporation—Union Stove Works, $259.
Otto Singer, Inc.—Albert Frank & Co., $1,919.
Trio Auto Machine Co.—V. Zinck, $250.
Belle Harbor Yacht Club—M. Lange, $142.
Interboro Horse Exchange, Inc.—G. Reifel, $147.
Whitney Opera Co.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co., $752.
Sutherland Binder and Punch Co.—Larsen Machine Co., $188.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

Miller, Bessie, and Edward Reimer—People, &c., Oct. 29, 1913, (vacated,) $500.
Miller, Henry, and Bertha Hoffman—F. Baldwin, March 11, 1913, $171.
Hoffman, John—W. H. Scheurer, Oct. 2, 1908, $114.
Hoffman, John J.—H. E. Sanson, Dec. 23, 1910, $309.
Ducker, William M., and Ducker Co.—T. H. Hubbard, Nov. 20, 1913, (vacated,) $6,153.
Frumkes, Louis—S. Feen, Nov. 21, 1913, $112.
Goodhue, Willis M.—J. H. Hazelton, Nov. 21, 1906, $118.
Kenn, Jane L., and Mary Annan—H. F. Kell, Nov. 7, 1913, $115.
Mack, H. Arthur—Lebolt & Co., April 8, 1913, $298.
Myerstein, Myer, and Joseph M. Rubin—H. Ehrlich, April 2, 1913, $119.
May, Max H.—M. Strachman, Oct. 24, 1913, $185.
New York and New England Realty Co.—American Truet Society, June 21, 1912, $803.
Pelz, Samuel—R. M. Pelz, Nov. 25, 1913, $120.
Salomon, Morrie, and Maurice Simon—Astor Trust Co., June 18, 1913, $1,629.
Seneca, Henry—Robert Appleton Co., June 20, 1913, $144.
Schaefer, Herbert N.—Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co., Sept. 23, 1913, $206.
Tuerkel, Joseph—A. Sweet, Nov. 6, 1913, $1,002.
Thom, William B.—B. Wooding, Dec. 9, 1911, $11,241.
Worrall, Richard P.—J. R. Bremner Co., Nov. 19, 1913, $2,470.
Wood, Lansing P.—W. M. Whitney et al., April 5, 1914, $255.
Annan, Mary—Thomas C. Edmonda & Co., April 14, 1911, (canceled,) $118.
George Backer Construction Co.—G. H. Shuman, March 5, 1913, (reversed,) $1,301.
Baker, William H., and Baker Contracting Co.—A. Lescher & Sons Rope Co., Jan. 25, 1910, $217.
Gerhards, Albert—I. E. Abbott, May 6, 1910, (canceled,) $274.
Same—E. A. Brohmer et al., May 24, 1910, (canceled,) $1,604.
Same—Germania Bank, May 5, 1910, (canceled,) $535.
Same—American Radiator Co., May 17, 1910, (canceled,) $538.
Gasdorf, Hans—G. Sachs, June 4, 1913, (vacated,) $370.
Drucker, William M.—H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Nov. 12, 1913, (vacated,) $321.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Exports, exclusive of specie, from New York in the week ended Nov. 22, dropped sharply, being valued at $13,219,041, against $17,537,272 in the week previous. The valuation of 1913 exports to date is $786,319,248, against $753,950,723 in the corresponding period of last year.

Imports of jewelry and precious stones at this port in the week ended Nov. 15 were valued at $285,287, a drop of $52,374 from the total of the previous week.

According to the current bulletin of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, buyers representing the following New York houses will be in Providence in the week of Dec. 1: Phil Stern, W. Barrett Shaw, Inc., and A. Steinhart & Brother. The following houses will be represented in that city in the week beginning Dec. 8: Guthman, Solomons & Co. and the H. B. Claflin Company.

At a recent meeting of the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association the following firms were elected to membership: The American Hosiery Company and S. Hellman & Co. of this city, and the Samuel Sternberger Company of Philadelphia.

William R. Sidenberg, member of the firm of G. Sidenberg & Co., lace importers, has tendered his resignation from the firm, to take effect Monday. Mr. Sidenberg said yesterday that he had not yet decided on the line he would follow in the future.

B. Stern & Son, tailors to the trade, have discontinued their plant in Chicago, and all the manufacturing will be done in this city hereafter. The reason given for closing the Chicago factory was that the class of workmanship obtained there was below the standard required by the firm.

Announcement has been made of the proposed consolidation of the Biddle Hardware Company and the Supplee Hardware Company, both of Philadelphia. The new organization will, it is reported, be capitalized at $1,000,000.

Incorporation papers have been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany by the F. B. Shipley Company and the Shipley Import Company of this city and the Hollins Mill Company, Limited, of Manchester, England, which will unite under the trade style of the Shipley-Hollins Company. The new firm will take over the business of the consolidated concerns. The nominal capital is given as $101,000, but it is understood that the real capitalization will approximate $500,000.

Joseph Guggenheimer, who was formerly associated with M. & W. Naumberg & Co., clothiers, was recently elected a Director of the Stein-Bloch Company of Dochester, Mr. Guggenheimer will take charge of the New York office of the Stein-Bloch Company and will also superintend the buying of the piece goods. In addition to this, he will cover the territory that has heretofore been attended to by Samuel Weill. Mr. Weill will devote his time to the Rochester end of the business in the future.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Russian authorities are planning to construct a new port at Tehrienab. Most of the grain is exported from Western Bessarabia is shipped through the Rumanian port Sulina, and the proposed new port is doubtless intended to divert this trade to a Russian harbor.

Consul Slater reports that a Cleveland (Ohio) foundry company has begun the construction of a branch plant at Sarina, Ontario. It will occupy about an acre of ground and will have a complete equipment of modern machinery.

Exports of produce from British South Africa in 1912 were valued at $311,127,117, compared with $280,960,769 in the year previous. The chief increases in the exports were shown in diamonds, feathers, gold, hides and skins, and wool.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Where price changes were recorded yesterday as the product of the day's trading they showed small declines. The markets were inactive and a number of options failed to show any alteration from Tuesday's closing prices. Wheat was unchanged to ¼c lower, corn was the same and oats displayed heaviness. Cotton declined from 1 to 7 points. Cotton oil and provisions were steady.

A quiet holiday trade characterized operations in the wheat market and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, closing net unchanged to ¼c lower. Argentine situation was still a little complex, but according to a cable from Broomhall most of the damage in that country has been in the least important districts.

The domestic conditions were rather bearish on the surface at least, receipts in the Northwest being quite liberal and stocks at Minneapolis and Duluth showed further increases. Cash sales were fair but the demand was not particularly aggressive. A primo cable from Armour's Russian correspondent estimated the crop in that country at 725,000,000 bushels, which was about 150,000,000 bushels under the recent estimates by the International Institute of Agriculture.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 93½c c. i. f. New York export basis and $1 f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 97½c f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec..	96 11-16	96⅝	96⅝	96 11-16	91⅝
May..	99 5-16	99 1-16	99¼	99¼	96⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec...	87⅝	87¼	87½	87½	85⅛
May .	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜	91⅜	90⅝
July .	88⅝	88½	88⅝	88⅝	88¼

CORN.

The corn market also showed narrow price changes, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The weather was unfavorable for curing the new crop, and there seemed to be fears of congestion in the December position in the West. The Liverpool market declined sharply under renewed pressure of spots and cheap Danubian offers, but this had little effect on prices here.

In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	47⅝
May	70⅝	70⅛	70½	70⅝	48
July	70	69⅝	69⅞	69⅞	48¾

OATS.

Trading in the oats market was inactive and prices moved largely in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ⅛ to ¼c net lower. The cash demand was inactive and receipts were ahead of last week.

The local cash market was dull, standard white being quoted at 46@47c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 3, 45½@46c; No. 4, 44½@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c; fancy clipped white, 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	38	37⅝	37¾	38	31¾
May	42	41⅞	41⅞	42	32½
July	41½	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The volume of business in the market for hog products were small and prices moved within a narrow range. Commission houses were fair buyers, but stock yard interests and packers were credited with selling. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Friday, 27,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
January	$10.87	$10.82	$10.87	$10.90	$10.65
May	11.15	11.07	11.12	11.15	10.22½
Ribs—					
January	11.02	10.95	11.00	10.97	10.27½
May	11.20	11.12	11.17	11.17	9.92½
Pork—					
January	20.92	20.92	20.92	20.90	19.30
May	20.92	20.77	20.87	20.90	18.62½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active, but orders were quite evenly divided and price changes during the day were narrow, final quotations being net unchanged to one point lower. Offerings of crude oil from the South were on a more liberal scale, but shorts were good buyers, and offerings were readily absorbed. Tenders on December contracts amounted to about 2,000 barrels.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	$7.05@7.15	$7.00
November	....	....	....	7.00
December	$7.08	$7.06	7.06@7.07	7.07
January	7.13	7.12	7.12@7.13	7.13
February	....	....	7.15@7.19	7.16
March	7.23	7.22	7.22@7.23	7.22
April	7.28	7.28	7.25@7.29	7.25
May	7.37	7.35	7.35@7.36	7.35
June	....	....	7.37@7.42	....
July	7.47	7.45	7.44@7.45	7.45

COTTON.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday and fluctuated within a range of 9 or 10 points. An early break reflected disappointing cables and a bearish estimate, while a rally to about the closing figures of Wednesday on covering for over to-morrow's adjournment was followed by scattered realizing, with prices finally steady at a net decline of 1 to 7 points.

Liverpool attributed the relatively easy showing there to increased hedge selling and a restricted buying power, while reports that a prominent Memphis authority estimated the crop at 14,800,000 bales minimum, caused considerable selling at the opening here. Offerings were well taken at the initial decline of 6 to 8 points, however, and the market soon rallied on some scattered trade buying and local covering. There was no aggressive support, however, and after selling back to about the closing figures of the previous day, prices again eased off, closing at reactions of 6 to 7 points from the best.

Arrivals of cotton at New York are not yet showing any material increase, and local spot men were inclined to think that December notices on Friday would not exceed 15,000 bales. Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged. On the week ended last night they showed losses of about ⅛c to ¼c, while futures were about 12 to 20 points net lower for the same period.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower, at 13.30 for middling uplands; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	12.87@12.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Although pressure is generally high except in the Pacific Northwest, conditions are unsettled in the central valleys, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, where there were general though mostly light rains. Temperatures are about normal from the lake region east, but elsewhere they are about the seasonal average. Unsettled, rainy weather will continue Thursday in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and will probably extend into New England by night.

The winds for Thursday and Friday: North Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, mostly east on Florida Coast; East and West Gulf Coast, light to moderate east.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in north, local rains or snows in south portion Thursday; slightly colder. Friday unsettled; moderate north and northeast winds.

Western New York—Local rains or snows Thursday, except fair in northeast portion. Friday fair; moderate northeast and east winds.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder Thursday; local snows or rains at night or Friday; moderate northwest and north winds.

New Jersey—Rain Thursday, slightly colder. Friday unsettled; light to moderate north to northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	39	42	4 P. M.	42	49
6 A. M.	38	43	6 P. M.	42	48
9 A. M.	38	45	9 P. M.	41	45
12 M.	41	49	11 P. M.	38	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44, at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature 53 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 41 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.20 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.
2:10—433-35 West Broadway; Young Hat Co. et al.....Loss.
7:30—321 E. 51st St.; Julius Pauley....$250
9:35—504 E. 70th St.; Mary Benisch...Slight
10:30—35 Rutgers St.; J. Ruskin.....Trifling
11:30—Bristow St. and Stebbins Av.; John Eetnptch.....Slight

P.M.
12:08—57 8th Av.; Charles Muller....Trifling
12:55—56 Spring St.; Angelo Semoro...Trifling
P.M.
2:55—205 East 98th St.; L. Siedman..Trifling
5:00—721 Van Nest Av.; S. Pisciotta..Trifling
5:35—Dominick and Varick Sts.; city property.....Trifling
7:20—230 East 139th St.; Mary McMahon.....Trifling
7:30—128-131 W. 23d St.; J. Lorin..Trifling
7:30—116-118 Wooster St.; Henry Cohen..Unknown
8:20—1,023 Longwood Av.; Michael Gallagher.....Trifling
8:20—13 W. 17th St.; Hemmerlesh & Fuchs.....Trifling
8:55—1,330 5th Av.; W. Albertstein..Trifling
9:30—2,206 5th Av.; A. Goldberg..Trifling
10:20—118 W. 126th St.; J. Brown..Trifling
10:55—80-82 Cannon St.; J. Schatzowitz..Trifling

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists of promotion to clerk, third grade, have been promulgated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission:

Administrative Bureau of the commission: John C. Laffan, 108 West Eighty-first Street, and Bernard F. Baecher, 421 West Forty-ninth Street. Examining division: Edward J. Savage, 112 East 102d Street, and Edward F. Looney, 102 Riverson Street, Brooklyn. Mayor's office, Bureau of Licenses: Charles B. Farley, 35 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

The commission has approved the following:

Communication from Mr. Coffey, labor clerk, recommending that the eligibles whose names appear on the lists for the positions of carpenter, stone cutter, horseshoer, (floorman,) and horseshoer, (fireman,) be notified for re-examination in order that their eligibility for certification may be extended for another year.

Communication from the labor clerk transmitting request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, under date of Nov. 19, for the authorization of the reinstatement of Joseph Lamadrid as driver.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for firemen, men preferred, on Dec. 10, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $720 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The appointee to the position will be in line for promotion to assistant engineer with salary ranging from $900 to $1,500. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plans, eyes, physical ability, and training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

RESORTS.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Changes in High, Training, and Elementary Schools.

The following appointments, promotion, and transfers were made by the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday:

Appointments.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON IRVING—Frances L. Hopkins, assistant teacher of Latin.

MORRIS—Michael D. Sohon, first assistant, physical science.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, SCHEDULE F1—Edith Fowler, assistant teacher, oral English.

APPOINTMENTS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—DRAWING.

Ida W. Prentice,	Lida Ostrander,
Evangeline Gerard,	Carolina M. King,
Caroline Field,	Elizabeth M. Getz,
Meta D. Meyer,	

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Edna A. Black,	Margaret McDonald,
Phillip Paul,	Nellie W. Seeley,
Elsa Hidstrup,	Thelma Bennett.
Adele Rabinowitz,	

COOKING.

E. A. Cumberland,	Helen A. Kellogg,
Irena E. Siegfried,	Henrietta Gregory,
E. Cecils Noxon,	Zelmyra Peterson,
Madeleine Mitchell,	Amie F. Burke,
Gertrude E. Russ,	Constance C. Hart,
Helen McClure,	Regina M. Kavanagh,
Martha E. Thomas,	E. Naomi Rinn,
Juanita Brown,	Anna L. De Planter,
Anita Thimin,	Katharine A. Harding,
Julia A. Dunne,	Georgianna Phillips,
Marion B. Wagstaff,	Ella G. McClure,
Amy G. Lee,	Ida V. Olsen.

MUSIC.

Alice R. Fish,	E. W. Dorchester.
Elizabeth M. Gordon.	

PROMOTIONS—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

From Schedule B1 to Schedule B2—Frances A. Mead of School 126.

Transfers—High Schools.

Rose A. Levy, stenography and typewriting, Washington Irving to J. Richman.

Henry J. Stevens, Latin, from Boys' High to De Witt Clinton.

Elementary Schools.

TEACHERS.

Schedule VI.—August C. Genz, from School 62 to School 12, as teacher of an open-air class.

Schedule B1.—Leonore J. Dobbins, from School 17 to School 14, as teacher of an open-air class; Maggie Laney, from School 18 to School 53; Rebecca Klein, from School 172 to School 132; M. y E. Peppard, from School 46 to School 141, as teacher of an ungraded class; Loretta A. Fitzpatrick, from School 43 to School 151, as teacher of an open-air class; Carrie Moore, from School 2B to School 166, as teacher of a class for the blind; Cecilia R. Carobene, from School 73 to School 171; Margaret P. Drewitz, from School 16 to School 21; Mary F. Donovan, from School 13 to School 30; Mary M. Ferrens, from School 83 to School 35; Edith W. Harrington, from School 22B to School 53; Christine Schlenker, from School 36 to School 61; Rose Rabinowitz, from School 125 to School 61; Fredricka S. Stratman, from School 145 to School 106; Loretto A. Quindless, from School 144 to School 168, as teacher of an ungraded class; Flora L. Thomas, from School 149 to School 131; Katharine V. Wynne, from School 62 to School 34.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following First Lieutenants of the Medical Corps will report Jan. 12 to Major C. R. Reynolds, Medical Corps, President of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for promotion, and return to their proper stations: F. R. Burnside, H. P. Carter, S. S. Creighton, W. Denton, G. G. Divins, F. H. Foucar, H. J. Hallett, H. C. Maddux, H. C. Michie, Jr., J. O. Wallup, and J. M. Willis.

The following First Lieutenants of the Medical Corps will report Jan. 12 to Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, Medical Corps, President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion between Jan. 1 and 31, and return to their proper stations: F. N. Chilton, R. Clarke, J. S. Coulter, E. D. Craft, T. J. Flynn, P. W. Gibson, J. H. Holland, L. S. Hughes, L. A. Kefauver, E. B. Lake, D. F. McGuire, E. G. Northington, J. J. Reddy, J. C. Register, J. L. Robinson, and F. X. Strong.

Capt. C. B. Gatewood, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty, relieving First Lieut. L. J. Ahern, Ordnance Department, who will proceed to the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., for duty.

Capt. A. E. Bruce, Medical Corps, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to his station.

Orders Oct. 11, as transfers Capt. E. T. Welsel, Coast Artillery Corps, to the Thirty-sixth Company, to take effect about Jan. 15, is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 141st Company.

Capt. C. E. N. Howard, Coast Artillery Corps, is transferred from the 141st to the Thirty-sixth Company, to take effect Jan. 15.

The Navy.

Capt. A. P. Niblack, detached Naval War College, to command the Michigan.

Capt. E. E. Capehart, detached command the Michigan, wait orders.

Commander H. A. Wiley, to board for inspection of shore stations.

Lieut. Commander C. S. Lincoln, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to the South Carolina as navigator.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Whitted, detached the South Carolina; to home, wait orders.

Ensign P. L. Sherman, the Arkansas.

Ensign H. T. Settle, to the Georgia.

Ensign F. L. Riefkohl, detached connection fitting out the Benham, to the Hannibal.

Surgeon W. F. Backus, detached the South Dakota, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Surgeon H. E. Odell, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. M. McLean, detached Pacific Reserve Fleet, to the South Dakota.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Hoen, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—South Dakota, at Mare Island; Annapolis, at Guaymas; Truxton, at San Pedro; Chester, at Habana.

Sailed—Pittsburgh, from Guaymas, for Mazatlan; Iris, from San Diego, for Mare Island, and the Dolphin, from Washington, for New York.

The Stringham was placed out of commission at Norfolk on Nov. 21.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRUSH, JOHN TOMLINSON, (died Nov. 26;) left $340,449.08 personalty; $244,599.08 to Nelson A. Lloyd and Harrry H. Hempstead, as trustees; $96,000 to Harry H. Hempstead, as trustee; $14,000 to Elsie Lombard Brush, his wife; $13,000 to Nellie Lombard Brush, his daughter; $9,700 to Eleanor Brush Hempstead, his daughter; $25 each to Gordon B. and Harry B. Hempstead.

DICKASON, CHARLES, (died Nov. 4;) left $1,700 personalty; $200 each to Margaret T. McLeod, his niece, and Mr. and Mrs. George Twiname; $100 to Jennie Siggee, $50 each to John Twiname, Anna Twiname, Bryant S. Palmer, and Agnes Mathews; $10 each to Edwin Dickason, his half-brother, and George Dickason, his half-brother's son.

EWART, FANNY M. T., (died Nov. 6;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $20,000 to Richard H. Ewart, her husband; residue of unknown value to Talbot Ewart, her son.

FARMER, ELIZA, (died Nov. 4, 1913;) left $4,500 realty and $1,000 personalty to Mary J. Farmer, her sister.

FLOCK, ANNA, (died Nov. 6;) left about $8,000 personalty; $1 each to John, Albert, and Francis Flock, her grandsons; residue to Louis Flock, her grandson, and Katherine M. Evelyn, and Anna Flock, her granddaughters.

HERSCHMANN, SIEGMUND L. (died Nov. 7;) left $10,000 each of realty and personalty in uncomputed shares to Bertha Herschmann, his wife; Rosa Kulla and Bessie Simpson, his daughters; Ely Simpson, and Jacob, Max, Leon, and Harold Kulla.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The following engine and hook and laddder companies are organized:

Engine 94, 1,228 Seneca Avenue, the Bronx, assigned to the Twentieth Battalion; Engine 283, 214 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, assigned to the Forty-fourth Battalion; Engine 284, 1,157 to 1,611 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, assigned to the Forty-second Battalion; Hook and Ladder 42, 657 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, assigned to the Fourteenth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 43, 240 East 11th Street, Manhattan, assigned to the Twelfth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 44, located at 1,201 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, assigned to the Seventeenth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 45, 513 West 181st Street, Manhattan, assigned to the Thirteenth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 46, located at 3,027 Bailey Avenue, the Bronx, assigned to the Eighteenth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 47, 1,220 Castle Hill Avenue, the Bronx, assigned to the Fifteeth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 48, located at 1,226 Seneca Avenue, the Bronx, assigned to the Twentieth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 131, 254 Lorraine Street, Brooklyn, assigned to the Thirty-second Battalion; Hook and Ladder 132, 480 and 491 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, assigned to the Thirty-eighth Battalion; Hook and Ladder 137, 41 Fifth Avenue, Rockaway Park, assigned to the Forty-seventh Battalion; Engine 268 will take possession of new quarters at 43 Fifth Avenue, Rockaway Park; Engine 43 will be discontinued as a conbination company and will respond with engine and hose wagon only.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CHILDS, CHARLES A., (died Dec. 24, 1912;) net estate, $133,624; equity in 26 East Fifty-sixth Streeet, $20,766; equity in factory at 41 to 53 Summit Street, Brooklyn, $11,800; cash on hand, $22.49; bank accounts, $18.-838; business of Charles M. Childs & Co., paint dealers, $111,709; personal effects, $688.

DOWNING, JOHN P., (died July 12, 1911;) net estate in New York, $5,644; 40 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $5,540; rights on stock, $275.

HOLST, LOUIS, (died May 16, 1913;) net estate, $5,832; bank accounts, $3,273; mortgage, with interest, $3,027; 8 shares of Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company stock, $600.

HOWE, ELIZABETH KRAMER, (died Feb. 17, 1913;) tangible property in New York, $25.

HUNTER, MARY, (died April 23, 1913;) net estate, $11,411; personal effects, $50; bonds, $12,382; $5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Rilroad, $5,000 Erie Railroad, $5,000 Central Pacific collateral.

JACOBSON, JACOB, (died July 22, 1913;) net estate, $6,329; bank accounts, $6,754.

KENNEDY, MARY, (died Dec. 1, 1912;) net estate, $452; cash on hand, $817; personal effects, $75.

KLIKA, MADELINE, (died Sept. 16, 1913;) net estate, $5,650; equity in lot in Bronx-dale Avenue, the Bronx, $800; equity in three lots between Aqueduct Avenus, Macomb's Road, and Featherbsd Lane, the Bronx, $3,250; equity in lot on Macomb's Road, the Bronx, $900; equity in three vacant lots in the Bronx, $400; total realty, $5,850; bank deposits, $1,825.39.

KROOS, JOHN H., (died May 25, 1913;) net estate, $38,012.10; equity in property at 938, 940, and 942 Union Avenue, the Bronx, $26,895.64; bank account, $1,228.48; 500 shares Central Dairy Company stock, $22,900.

LEVY, LEWIS S., (died June 12, 1805;) net estate, $87,729; left $7,702.90 to Mount Sinai Hospital; $500 to Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, $4,390.45 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

McGUIRK, JOHN H., died Jan. 29, 1913;) net estate in New York, $94,540.56; realty, $82,947.50; premises on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, $27,750; equity in 263 Bowery, $7,-828.11; property at Coney Island, $32,100; equity in 181 East 117th Street, $2,407.64; equity in 183 East 117th Street, $1,350.15; equity in 303 Bowery, $6,005.50; leasehold premises, 219 and 223 East Eighteenth Street, $5,500; bonds and mortgages, $10,099.14; bank accounts, $7,088.43; accrued rentals, $1,653.09.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES, (died March 3, 1908;) net estate, $1,138,72; personal effects, $20; bank accounts, $1,010.47.

SEVERANCE, LOUIS H., (died June 25, 1913;) net estate, $14,508,984.74; estate divided between John L. Severance, his son, and Elizabeth S. Allen, his daughter; bank accounts, $267,329.73; personal effects, $2,452; notes, &c., $115,110.45; office furniture, $346.50; stocks and bonds, $14,418,376.35, of which $13,774,918 were stocks and $643,458.35 wers bonds; stocks were 5,070 Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 100 Equitable Trust Company of New York, 2,500 General Electric Company, 2,000 Western Union Telegraph Company, 700 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, 500 Cleveland, Columbus, Cinninati & Indianapolis Railway preferred, 500 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway common, 500 Canada Southern Railway, 200 Michigan Central Railway, 600 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 1,500 Railway Steel Spring Company common, 1,500 Railway Steel Spring Company preferred, 1,100 American Locomotive Company, 2,000 Lackawanna Steel Company common, 1,500 Republic Iron and Steel Company preferred, 400 International Mercantile Marine Company, 172 Chicago and Great Western Railway, 440 Seaboard National Bank, 3,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railway common, 1,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway common, 1,500 Baltimore & Ohio Railway common, 300 Pennsylvania Railway common, 5,000 Amalgamated Copper, 694 National Fuel Gas Company, 200 Ohio Fuel Supply Company, 50 Real Estate Trust Company. Also these stocks dealt in in the Cleveland market: 1,215 First National Bank, 208 Citizens Savings and Trust Company, 1,218 Cleveland Trust Company, 510 Bank of Commerce of North America, 11 National Commercial Bank, 50 National City Bank, Akron, 100 American Shipbuilding Company common, 1,001 American Shipbuilding Company preferred, 9,121 Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company common, 2,943 Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company preferred, 2,983 Sherwin-Williams Company, 1,500 National Carbon Company, 500 Lackawanna Steamship Company, 1,144 Kelley Island Lime & Traction Company, 695 Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Railway Company, 3 Mayfield Country Club Company, 1 seat Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 11 Union Club Company, 2 Country Club Company. Other stocks as follows: 83 Tilden Iron Mining Company, 7,000 Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, 7 Marionville Gas Company, 77 Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline Iron Mining Company, 1,275 Federal Furnace Company, 579 Cleveland Arcads Company, 555 Cleveland Steel Company, 4,000 Colonial Salt Company, 330 Union Sulphur Company, 940 Linde Air Products Company, 200 Colonial Crayon Company, 2 United Oil Company. Bonds as follows in New York market: 200 Lackawanna Steel Company, 35 International Mercantile Marine, 4 Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railway, 2 Huntington & Big Sandy Railway, 23 International Navigation Company, 20 Ohio River Railway Company, 8 Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railway, 2 Monongahela River Railway, 1 Ohio Fuel Supply Company. Bonds in Cleveland market: 95 Federal Furnace, 164 Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, 44 Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway, 10 Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway, 110 Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Railway Company. Other bonds: 168 Cuba Copper Company, 15 Home Riverside Coal Company.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM W., (died Sept. 6, 1910;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $1,238.64.

WEINER, ALPHONSE W., (died July 23, 1912;) net estate, $4,675.25; bank account, $04.84; 5 shares Eureka Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, $231; personal effects and loans, $249.30; notes and claims, $221.19; retail jewelry business at 2,827 Third Avenue, the Bronx, $23,208.89; total deductions, $19,-230.18.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Montgomery St., w s, block front between Water and South Sts., 140x185.10x143x184.10, nine-story building and vacant; David Dows against Wilhelmina Harris et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; Abr. Stern, referee; due, $104,587.34; taxes, &c., $2,715; to the plaintiff for $90,000.

Minetta Lane, 16 and 20, n s, 122.1 ft e of 6th Av., 42.11x70x45.1x70, two three-story tenements; Italian Savings Bank against T. A. Rosson et al.; Wayland & B., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $10,874.10; taxes, &c., $235; to the plaintiff for $11,100.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Amsterdam Av, 48 to 49, a e corner of 62d St, 100.5x100, two-story store; Sol Klingenstein, trustee, against 48 Amsterdam Avenue Co. et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; L. W. Radington, referee; due, $9,-504.06; taxes, &c., $1,902; subject to mortgage of $75,000; to the plaintiff for $85,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 40 ft s of 204th St, 35.11x398.9 to Valentine Av x30.1x 378.11, vacant; Tax Lien Co. against Elizabeth Ruppert et al.; William Lustgarten, attorney; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $3,-537.41; taxes, &c., $754.28; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

Mullner Av, e s, 210.9 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 25x100; Hudson Trust Co. against J. L. Blauss et al.; Action 1, Holm, W. & S., attorneys, C. H. Griffiths, referee; due, $1,885.49; taxes, &c., $159.34; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

Mullner Av, e s, 185.9 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 25x100; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $2,120.05; taxes, &c., $159.34; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

Mullner Av, e s, 160.9 ft s of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 25x100; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; same referee; due, $2,238.75; taxes, &c., $159.34; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 100.2 ft w of Bogart Av, 25.1x165.2x25.1x160.6; same against same; Action 4; same attorneys; same referee; due, $3,890.23; taxes, &c., $260.75; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 100.2 ft s of Mullner Av, 25.1x147.1x25.1x143.8; same against same; Action 5; Holm & S., attorneys; C. H. Griffith, referee; due, $3,-887.23; taxes, &c., $210.96; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 50.1 ft w of Bogart Av, 25.1x144.6x25.1x143.1; same against same; Action 6; same attorneys; same referee; due, $4,240.47; taxes, &c., $219.95; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s s, 25.1 ft w of Bogart Av, 25.1x144.6x25.1x146.1; same against same; Action 7; same attorneys; same referee; due, $4,829.18; taxes, &c., $219.95; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

This advertisement appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, November 9th:

$4,000 will purchase third interest in established and rapidly growing concern; automobile industry; purchaser is expected to devote his entire time to the business, must be young man, active, not afraid of hard work, and capable of running an office; ground floor proposition to right party. B 121 Times.

Seven replies were received from interested people.

Business Opportunities advertisements pay when inserted in

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:59 | Sun sets..4:35 | Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:32	7:06	12:15	1:00
Governors Island	6:58	7:28	12:48	1:33
Hell Gate	8:48	9:18	2:28	3:13

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 26.

SS Madonna, Almeria, Nov. 15.
SS Joannina, St. Michaels, Nov. 15.
SS Maryland, London, Nov. 12.
SS Fort Antonio, Fort Antonio, Nov. 20.
SS Manzanillo, Progreso, Nov. 13.
SS Comal, Mobile, Nov. 18.
SS Evelyn, Brunswick, Nov. 20.
SS Karonga, Boston, Nov. 25.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Nov. 20.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Nov. 25.
SS Kyno, Hull, Nov. 8.
SS Oceanic, Southampton, Nov. 18.
SS Christopher, Barbados, Nov. 13.
SS Splendor, Genoa, Nov. 6.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen, Nov. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

President Lincoln	Hamburg	Nov. 15
Wapello	London	Nov. 15
Guatemala	Havre	Nov. 15
Weehawken	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Provincia	Malaga	Nov. 14
Siddons	Barbados	Nov. 19
Caracas	Curacao	Nov. 19
Oscar I	Christiansand	Nov. 15
Caribbean	Bermuda	Nov. 25
Metapan	Santa Marta	Nov. 18
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Queen Elizabeth	Cardiff	Nov. 15
Burg. Petersen	Hamburg	Nov. 12
Kura	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Manhattan	Antwerp	Nov. 13
Fairis	Patras	Nov. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 27
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Nov. 22
Idaho	Hull	Nov. 14
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anna	Barry	Nov. 13
Tonawanda	London	Nov. 15
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 16
Maracas	Trinidad	Nov. 21
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. F. Tietgen, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Adriatic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Barbados	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ikaria, Argentina	12:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allanton, Bahia	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	——	10:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Perugia, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Maryland, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 26.

SS President Lincoln, Hamburg to New York, was 308 miles E. at noon; due 27th, afternoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at noon; dus 27th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Stephano, St. Johns, N. F., to New York, was 317 miles E. at noon. Red Cross Line.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 914 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 28th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 1,636 miles E. at 7:30 P. M.; due Dec. 1, afternoon. Anchor Line.

SS Berlin, Genoa to New York, was 1,486 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due 30th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 784 miles S. at noon.

SS Christopher, Manoas to New York, was 100 miles E. of Cape Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 112 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 737 miles S. at noon.

SS Aillanca, Christobal to New York, was 926 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nickerie, Port of Spain to New York, was 1,206 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 432 miles S. at noon.

SS Vesta, Kingston to New York, was 383 miles S. at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 248 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 233 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 218 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 260 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 650 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 764 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 148 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ultonia, at Trieste, Nov. 26.
SS Karroo, at Cape Town, Nov. 25.
SS Czar, at Rotterdam, Nov. 25.
SS Calabria, at Genoa, Nov. 25.
SS St. Patrick, at Kobe, Nov. 24.
SS Shirley, at Singapore, Nov. 24.
SS Pauy Faix, at Calais, Nov. 25.
SS Provence, at Havre, Nov. 26.
SS Clan Macintyre, at East London, Nov. 26.
SS Siam, at Buenos Aires, Nov. 26.
SS Strathroy, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 26.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Southampton, Nov. 26.
SS Taormina, from Naples, Nov. 23.
SS Crofton Hall, from Antofagasta, Nov. 24.
SS Romney, from Barbados, Nov. 24.
SS City of Baroda, from Hongkong, Nov. 25.
SS Denbigh Hall, from Singapore, Nov. 25.
SS Baron Jedburgh, from Barry, Nov. 25.

Passed.

SS Star of Ireland, New York for Auckland, passed Cape of Good Hope.
SS California, New York for Newcastle, passed Lizard.
SS Montrose, for New York from Yokohama, passed Malta.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Siarra...Nov. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile.....Nov. 28
Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Nov. 29
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Nov.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Buys Old Brearley School Plot in Forty-fourth Street for Improvement—Greene Street Loft Sold —Trust Company Gets Brooklyn Club—To Enlarge Building — Bronx Deals.

An interesting deal which will lead to an important commercial improvement in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, has just been closed in the purchase by a syndicate of the old Brearley School property at 15 and 17 West Forty-fourth Street, a plot 50 by 100, which adjoins the Berkeley Lyceum property to the west. The buying syndicate is known as the 11 West Twenty-fifth Street Company, and is composed of Cass & Apfel, attorneys, and Frank S. Slater. The syndicate has lately completed a twelve-story loft at 11 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The Forty-fourth Street plot has been purchased from Viola M. Flannery, who acquired it from the Brearley School in 1911, when the school bought a plot for a new building on Park Avenue. It has been held at $300,000. Plans are being prepared by the new owners for erecting a twelve-story structure on the site. Just west, and adjoining the Berkeley Lyceum, is the property of the Harvard Club, which is about to be improved with a new building to enlarge the club quarters. Building and permanent loans have been obtained for the new improvement. The broker negotiating the deal was Francis B. Robert.

Greene Street Loft Sold.

The seven-story iron constructed loft at 204 and 206 Greene Street has been purchased by the D. H. Jackson Company. The property covers a plot 50 by 100 between Bleecker and West Third Streets, being 100 feet south of the latter. It was purchased from Nathan Imposoff, who acquired the property several years ago from ex-Senator Andrew Murray. The new owner is negotiating a lease of the entire building to a single tenant for a period of twenty years. The brokers in the transaction were P. Simon & Son.

Important Midtown Deal.

An important deal in the midtown loft zone was announced yesterday by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, which sold for Dr. Alexander Lambert 36 East Thirty-first Street. An adjoining owner is credited with the purchase.

The property consists of a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 98.9, located two doors east of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

The adjoining houses at 32 and 34 were reported sold last August to Joseph F. Brody of Brody, Adler & Koch, who contemplated erecting a loft on the site. Dr. Lambert's property was held at $75,000.

Another Broadway Theatre.

The Stratford Amusement Company has leased for a long term of years the plot of 15,000 square feet at the southwest corner of 135th Street and Broadway, being 150 feet on Broadway by 100 feet on 135th Street.

The lessees will improve the plot with a high-class theatre, having a seating capacity of 1,500, for the production of photo plays.

The building will also contain stores and offices. The transaction together with improvements involves over $500,000. Plans are now in preparation and the theatre will be opened about April 1. Sharp & Co. negotiated the lease.

Bronx Borough.

Aimee Oppenheimer purchased for investment from Lowenfeld & Prager 1,558 and 1,562 Minford Place, two five-story flats on a plot 87 by 100 by irregular, located 70 feet south of 173d Street. The buyer gave in exchange a four-story flat, on a plot 30 by 100 lect, at 177 East Ninety-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

Abe Gladden, John Jerrido and Charles F. Deshler have sold for Leslie Acker a plot of eight lots running from Valentine to Tyler Avenue, between 183d and 184th Streets, to a builder who will improve the property with five-story houses.

Max Gertsman has purchased through the Westchester Realty Company 4.081 Edson Avenue, a two-family house, on a plot 25 by 100 feet.

Trust Co. Buys Brooklyn Club.

By far the most important Brooklyn deal that has occurred in some time, in connection with the contemplated improvement on the site, was announced yesterday in the sale of the Brooklyn Club, on the southwest corner of Pierrepont and Clinton Streets. The property has been bought by the Brooklyn Trust Company, whose building adjoins the club on Clinton Street, and within a year, it is stated, the old club building will be torn down and a new structure erected for the trust company. In the proposed improvement the present trust company's building may also be torn down and a large structure erected upon the entire plot.

The purchase has been made for the purpose of providing more room for the trust company, which, since it took over the business of the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, has felt the need for larger quarters. Negotiations have been pending for some time, but the actual sale came as a surprise to most of the members.

The Brooklyn Club is the oldest of the many clubs in Brooklyn, having been incorporated in 1865. George W. Chauncey is the President. He said yesterday that nothing definite as to the future of the club had been determined, but from another source it was learned that, in case the club does not consolidate with another club or decide to erect another home, it may obtain quarters on the top floor of the new building. The clubhouse plot is in one of the most desirable localities in the Brooklyn Heights section, being close to the business centre of Borough Hall.

Brooklyn.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company purchased from the estate of Joachim Meyerrose and Richard and Joseph Meyerrose and Margaret Brunjes ten lots fronting 190 feet on the west side of Putnam Avenue and 100 feet on Onderdonk Avenue. Plans have been filed for the erection of apartment houses at a cost of $150,000.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist of Newark have sold to Oscar Michael the five-story brick and stone elevator store and office building at 17 and 19 West Park Street, being on the south side of street, 127 feet west of Broad Street, and connecting with the rear of the property at 689 and 691 Broad Street, also owned by the buyer.

The plot measures 45 feet on West Park Street, with an average depth of nearly 100 feet. The seller was Frederick C. J. Wiss. Mr. Michael, by acquiring this West Park Street property, is now one of the largest owners of plotage with a Broad Street frontage, having recently purchased the Dennis property, two doors from the new $1,000,000 Military Plaza Hotel, now in course of erection.

Westchester County.

W. H. Oliver, in conjunction with the Fox Realty Company, has sold for A. Robert Kunkler the property known as the old Bailey homestead, located about two miles north of Ossining on the old Quaker Bridge Road to A. Smith of New York City. Mr. Smith will remodel the house, improve the grounds and occupy the premises

C. S. McClellan & Co. have sold to William C. Baxter of Wibberly & Baxter the block bounded by the Boulevard, Cliff Street and Irving Place, Pelham, on which the buyer intends to erect a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Mrs. Mae Magee and Mrs. Jennie Van Hennick have bought a plot in the tract known as the Lawrence property, Yonkers, near Valentine Lane, and will build a two-family dwelling. M. A. Broderick and Thomas S. Burke were the brokers and they have rented the dwelling, 20 Euclid Avenue for Mrs. Alice G. Chick to William Gavin of Mt. Vernon and the store at 59½ Warburton Avenue to Emmett J. Larkin.

Big Downtown Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Mortgage-Bond Company of New York the entire banking floor of the Liberty Tower Building, on the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. Owing to the increase of business done by the Lawyers Mortgage Company and the Mortgage-Bond Company of New York, the quarters occupied jointly by them in the Chamber of Commerce Building have been found inadequate, and George A. Hurd, President of the latter company, has decided to move into new offices.

Commercial Leases.

Nelson & Lee have leased for a term of fifteen years the store and basement of the premises, 2708 Broadway, at a rental of $6,000 per annum. The lessee is Emil B. Abbott, long established in the restaurant business at Broadway and 104th Street. The owner, Henry Lowenthal, will immediately remodel the entire premises, a five-story apartment house, size 30 feet 6 inches on Broadway by 122 feet in depth, light on four sides.

Realty Notes.

W. E. and W. I. Brown were associated with Pease & Elliman in the sale of the northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 139th Street, reported yesterday.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. have secured for the Fair Deal Realty Company a loan of $75,000 at 5 per cent. on the recently completed apartment house with stores, at the junction of Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for installing an operating suite on the fifth floor of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island opposite Fifty-third Street and thoroughly restarting the building at a cost of $50,000. Charles B. Meyers is the architect.

Governors of the Real Estate Board of New York have acted favorably on several applications thereby closing vacancies in active memberships which are limited to 200. The two hundredth member chosen was William Cruikshank of the firm of William Cruikshank's Sons.

Henry Hotchner has sold his intcrest in the Woodmere Homes Construction Company to other stockholders, including David Levy, William and Julius Goldburg. This company owns a number of plots at Woodmere, L. I.

Charles L. Kingsley has been appointed receiver of the rents of the nine-story apartment house on the southeast corner of 110th Street and Riverside Drive, a plot 100 by 100, pending a suit brought by Emily Loewy to foreclose a third mortgage of $21,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

There were no plans for new buildings in the Bronx yesterday. The following were filed in Manhattan:

9th n s, 143 ft w of 5th Av, for a three-story moving picture theatre, apartment and office building, 50x100; L. W. Morrison, 2 West 45th St, owner; C. Hess, 209 East 163d St, architect; cost.....$18,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

13th St, 107 and 109 East, to a four-story dining room and loft; A. Luchow, 110 East 14th St, owner; F. Wennemer, 2,136 Honeywell Av, Bronx, architect; cost.....$6,000

Avenue A, 20-26, between 77th and 78th Sts, to a five-story public school; city, owner; G. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost.....$10,500

Attorney St, 123 and 125, to a five-story public school; city, owner; G. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost.....$6,560

Blackwell's Island, centre, opposite 53d St, to a five-story hospital; city, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect. cost.....$50,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, 66, 25x94; Martin Rothschild to Bertha Baum, 76 West 86th St, 1-3 part, June 5; attorney, Samuel Marcus, 299 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Rothschild to Amanda Marcus, 1,187 Lexington Av., 1-3 part, June 5; same attorney.....$100

FIKE ST, 08, w s, 25.3x62.3; Henrietta Lewis to Rachel Solow, 238 East 112th St, quitclaim, B. & S., all liens, Nov. 26; attorney, Abraham Solow, 238 East 112th St.....$150

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64, e s, 25.4x101.8x25x105.10; Riverdale Realty Co. to Charles E. Miller, 67 Riverside Drive, (mtg $75,500,) Nov. 26; address, 1,947 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x90; Josefa Zayas y Gobel to Angelo Canesse and another, 236 East 135th St, July 14; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St...$1

5TH AV, e s, 35 ft n of 94th St, strip 3x102.2, with all right, title, and interest to a strip 7-24 of an inch wide adjoining same; Al Hayman to Dorothy W. Straight, Westbury, L. I., all liens, Nov. 12; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1

8TH AV, 2,566, s w corner of 139th St, 19.11x75.4; Lillian F. Combier to Caroline A. Buhler, Manhasset, L. I., all liens, Nov. 26; attorneys, Ferriss & S., 165 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 22 East, s s, 30x102.2; Joseph S. Ulman to Sarah K. Weld, 49 East 80th St, B. & S., (mtg $100,000,) Nov. 25; attorney G. Ulman.

Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.4, (foreclosure Nov. 18;) Harry H. Bottome, referee, to Rena M. Petrie, 122 La Salle Av, Nyack, N. Y., executrix of Joseph R. France, Nov. 26; New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 225 ft e of Dyckman St, 25x150; Louis Goldsticker to John Duffy, 97 Marble Hill Av, Nov. 26, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

BROADWAY, 3,240 to 3,250, 149.10x—; James Pringle to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

ESSEX ST, 29, w s, 25x44; Rudolph Wallach Co. to Lewis Q. Jones, Newport, R. I., and Herman Cumann, executors, &c., owners; Power Brothers, contractors; Feldman & Bigel, sub-contractors.....$406

MULBERRY ST, 141, w s, 24.11x—; Antonio Colasurso to Frederick Tietig, 706 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, prior mtgs $23,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. C. Loew, 340 Broadway.....$2,000

MULBERRY ST, 139, w s, 25x100; same to Augusta Earley, 440 81st St, Brooklyn, Nov. 15, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. C. Low, 346 Broadway.....$2,500

MORTON ST, 43, n s, —x—; Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church of City of New York to Sarah E. Donahue, 70 Perry St, Oct. 27, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$7,000

5TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x90; John Borella and another to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.$10,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 60th St, 100.5x225; Charles Lanier and others, trustees, to Helvetia Realty Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 31, prior mtg $1,150,000; 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Hy L. Morris, 32 Liberty St. $50,000

38TH ST, 525 to 531 West, 100x98.9; McDermott Dairy Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 26, 3 years; attorneys, R. E. & J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$30,000

ST, 251 East, 20x100.5; Clara Freese Helena Koch and another, executors, 209 102d St, Nov. 26, 5 years; attorneye. eyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$7,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Otto Kuphal, Jersey City, N. J., prior mtg $7,000, Nov. 26, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$3,000

53D ST, 217 to 221 East, 50x100.5; Anna Schaaf to Adam Muller, 44 East 57th St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Deyo & R., 111 Broadway..$4,000

81ST ST, 156 to 160 West, s s, 56.3x102.2; Wesley Realty Co. to Lincoln Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

134TH ST, 251 West, 18.6x100.11; Wm. B. Ellison to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 26, 2 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $12,060

106TH ST, n s, at Harbor Commissioner's extension line of 1,806, on w s of Harlem River, runs n 204.10x w 89x s 100.11x e 85; s 100.11x e 90; Abraham Mann to Andrew D. Baird, 140 Hewes St, Brooklyn, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

123D ST, 249 East, 25x100.11; Michelina Esposito and another to Giovanni Engilematte and another, 822 East 104th St, Nov. 25, due Jan. 23, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$500

124TH ST, 169 to 173 East, 100x100.11; Rachel Hoffman and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 26, 2 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, s w corner of 187th St, 39.7x 51.2; Russo-Jodice Realty Co. to James G. Banks, 335 West End Av, Nov. 26, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,500

DALY AV, 1,887, 50x80; Advance Construction Co. to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, Nov. 22, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$30,400

JACKSON AV, w s, 194 ft s of Westchester Av, 70x104; 411 Realty Co. to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorney, A. Roelker, Jr., 62 William St. $30,000

JEROME AV, w s, 212.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x114.1; George H. Leopold and another to Harry B. Davis, Mount Vernon, Nov. 24, (prior mtg $38,000,) due Juns 1, 1916, 6 p. c.....$5,000

JESSUP AV, e s, 205.10 ft n of 170th St, 100x115; Mary G. A. Nun to Maris Voigt, 426 East 138th St, Nov. 25, (prior mtg $5,500; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 90 ft s of 175th St, 75x100; Phillp Woolley to J. R. Brown, 340 Convent Av, Nov. 25, prior mtg $5,380, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 100 Broadway.....$2,500

VALENTINE AV, w s, 18 ft n of 197th St, 18x83.1; Mary G. Lawrence to George E. Buckbee, 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (prior mtg $7,500,) due as per bond, Nov. 26; attorneys, Stitt & P., 113 Fulton St $1,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 270.11 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 50.4x—, plot begins at s w corner of above lot, runs n 100x e 100x s 100x w 90; Margaret M. Sheridan and others to Edw. Brennan, at Flower St, n e corner of Pleasant Av, Nov. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Bennett, 16 East 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$3,500

FOX ST, n w s, 100 ft n e of Intervale Av, 73.5x100; Adavine Construction Corporation to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, Nov. 22, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$53,000

FOX ST, n w s, at w s of Tiffany St, 100x100.11; same to same, 3 years, Nov. 22; attorney, same $47,000

FOX ST, w s, 190.10 ft n of Tiffany St, 170.6 x—; Rosenberg Building Corporation to Hy. Morgenthau Co., 30 East 14th St, Nov. 26, prior mtg $57,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Weschler, 30 East 42d St..$14,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 35 ft w of Crotona Av, 40x96.11; Benenson Realty Co. to Christian Spado, guardian, 1,153 Teller Av, 3 years, Nov. 26; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$26,000

FEATHERBED LANE, s s, Lot 27, Block 2, map of Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Webster Realty Co.; Mary A. Dempsey to Mary L. Henry, 1,575 East 8th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. McCarthy, 27 William St.....$3,000

UNIONPORT ROAD, 1,848, e s, 17.8x—; John B. Dosso to Amelia M. Callender, 215 East 158th St, Nov. 26, due as per bond; attorney, F. A. Southworth, 68 William St. $2,000

UNIONPORT ROAD, 1,846, e s, 17.8x—; John B. Dosso to Elbert Callender, Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 26, due as per bond; attorney, F. A. Southworth, 68 William St..$2,500

LOTS 3 and 4, map of Section 1 of Roosevelt Park, and being in Pelham Manor and New Rochelle, Terrace, n w corner of Pelhamdale Av, runs w 183.6x n 124.2x e 163x s 50; Pelham Road, w s, adjoining land of Pelham Bay Park, runs n w s 588.5x n w 425.8x s e 849.6; Arthur W. Cole to Eliss Boyd, Larchmont, N. Y., Nov. 1, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $75,000

LOTS 344 and 345, map of Moss estate; Wm. C. Mead to Charlotte M. Hammel, 134 East 57th St, Nov. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,500

LOTS 221 to 223; Wm. Weldenburner to Moss estate, Inc., 62 Cedar St, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorneys; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,780

LOTS 333 and 334; Samuel Elsnitz to same, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorney.....$4,830

LOTS 213 and 214; Henry J. Bumiller to same, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorneys.$2,975

LOTS 208 to 211; Ira H. Parker to same, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorney.....$5,800

LOTS 314 and 320; Albert Peterson to same, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorney.....$2,100

LOTS 200 to 203; Philip Woolley to same, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorney.....$4,200

LOTS 339 to 343; Francis McDermott to same, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorney.....$15,850

LOTS 224 to 227; William Weidenburner to same, 3 years $7,020

LOTS 337 and 338; Abram M. Feldman to same, 3 years $4,200

LOT 73; Charles Schwartz to same, 3 years, $787

LOT 335; Edw. F. Ellers to same, 3 years, $2,100

LOTS 204 to 207; Ira H. Parker to same, 3 years $4,000

LOTS 309 to 313; Thomas H. Reynolds to same, 3 years $4,000

LOTS 344 and 345, map of Moss estate; Wm. C. Mead to Charlotte M. Hammel, 134 East 57th St, Nov. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,500

LOTS 221 to 223; Wm. Weldenburner to Moss estate, Inc., 62 Cedar St, Nov. 25, 3 years; same attorneys; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,780

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LOTS 337 and 338; Abram M. Feldman to same, 3 years $4,200

LOT 73; Charles Schwartz to same, 3 years, $787

LOT 335; Edw. F. Ellers to same, 3 years, $2,100

LOTS 204 to 207; Ira H. Parker to same, 3 years $4,000

LOTS 309 to 313; Thomas H. Reynolds to same, 3 years $4,000

LOTS 217 to 220; William Weidenburner to same, 3 years $5,040

144TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of College Av, 25x100; Luigi Cerruti to Angelina Ambruso, 252 East 144th St, Nov. 25, 2 years $2,500

156TH ST, 413 East, 49.9x99.1; John B. Furey to Peter M. Furey, 680 Melrose St, prior mtg $35,000, April 10, 3 years $6,500

172D ST, w s, 150 ft s of Boston Road, 200x 100; Sole Realty and Construction Co. to Morris Morgenstern, 53 Lenox Av, Nov. 26, due Feb. 26, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Lerner, 80 2d Av $6,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

ALLEN ST, 106, all; Morris Weinstein to Max Himmel, 73 Delancey St., 7 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, William Weiss, 320 Broadway $8,400

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,109, store and basement; Louis Ritterbusch to Franz Grimm, 2,109 Amsterdam Av., 1 year from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, R. H. Jackman, 271 West 125th St $2,280

BROADWAY, 2,708, store and cellar; Henry Lowenthal to Emil B. Abbott, 998 Amsterdam Av., 15 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway.. $5,000 to $6,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 26 and 28, stores; Samuel J. Ferguson to Nils Mathisen and another, 240 Manhattan Av., 7 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, Walter L. Burnett, 55 John St $1,560

CHERRY ST, 116 and 118, all; Emilie Garone to Rosa James, 1,446 71st St., Brooklyn, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1913.....$4,500

GRAND ST, 207, store and basement; Leonard Weill to Raffaele Romano, 57 Kenmare St., 3 years from Oct. 1, 1913.....$1,320

MONTEREY AV, n corner of 178th St, store; Monterey Building Co. to Max Corn, 2,011 La Fontaine Av., or 547 East 178th St., 5 1-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913.. $600 to $840

2D AV, 2,030, store, &c.; Christian Moesinger to Joseph Laefsky, 2,030 2d Av., 3 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, M. J. Altschul, 171 East Broadway.....$420

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,201 to 1,209; Crystal & Gold Contracting Co., Inc., against Ralpaul Co., Inc., owner and contractor .$260

BOWERY, 136; Isaac Schwartz against Leviton Gas Light Co., lessee and contractor; Julia A. Chase, owner $1,485

BROADWAY, n w corner of 94th St, 33.6x 144.7; Samuel Zucker against Henry Schiff, owner and contractor $1,250

BROADWAY, n e corner of 94th St, 33x 144.7; New York Roofing Co. against Harry Schiff or West 82d St. Realty Co., owner; Harry Schiff, contractor $660

BROADWAY, n e corner of 94th St, 33.6x 142.7; Heyman Denker against 82d St. Realty Co. owner and contractor; J. Clarence Davies, receiver, owner; Harry Schiff, contractor $500

CHERRY ST, 297 to 303; David Eisenberg and others against Cherry St. Realty Co., owner and contractor $61

FREMONT AV, 2,020 East; Nicholas V. Casson against Berta Rabas, owner and contractor $90

WASHINGTON ST, 449; F. Eckenrath & Son against Daniel Edgar, Newbold Edgar, and Herman Cumann, executors, &c., owners; Power Brothers, contractors; Feldman & Bigel, sub-contractors.....$406

3D AV, 1,164; Benjamin Giannsione and others against Anna B. Reilly, owner; Wolf Shapiro & Son., Inc., contractors.$420

4TH ST, 9 East; Tippett & Wood against Marie M. Mille, owner and contractor..$550

7TH AV, 2,420; Samuel Perlmuter against Martin S. I. Martin, owner; Philip Repatzky and Marion S. I. Williams, contractors. $220

7TH AV, 2,420; Jacob Victor and others against Marion S. I. Martin, owner; Philip Repatzky, contractor.....$800

24TH ST, 142 to 146 West; Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. against District Realty Co., owner; Peter Guthy, contractor, (renewal).....$1,220

37TH ST, 44 and 46 West; Abram Barkan against Mary A. and John H. Henshaw, owners; Frank Krefetz, Inc., contractor.$172

49TH ST, 128 West; Clement B. Brun against Carolyn M. Swiney, owner; W. J. Swiney, contractor.....$510

88TH ST, 2 West; New York Moulding Manufacturing Co. against Louis Stern, owner; Adjustment Realty Co., contractor.....$96

103TH ST, n s, whole front between Broadway and West End Av, 192.8x100.2x150x 100; New York Roofing Co. against Harry Schiff or West 82d St. Realty Co., owner; Harry Schiff, contractor.....$260

103TH ST, n s, whole front between Broadway and West End Av, —x—; Heyman Denker against 82d St. Realty Co., owner and contractor; J. Clarence Davies, receiver, owner; Harry Schiff, contractor..$6,325

142D ST, 146 West; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against 146 West 142d St. Corporation, owner; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor $181

149TH ST, s s, 216 ft w of Brook Av, 91x 206; Ideal Gas and Electric Fixture Co. against Bronx-148th Street Realty Co., owner; Matthew B. Carson, contractor..$681

169TH ST, 912 East; Harlem Wall Paper Supply Co. against Adam Happel, owner; Herman Gottlieb, contractor.....$45

226TH ST, s s, 90 ft e e of Barnes Av, 100x114; Florenze Esposito against Giosue Arcoleo, owner and contractor.....$350

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 20th St; Crescent Sand and Gravel Co. against John U. Bookman and others, July 30, 1913.....$1,062

MADISON AV, s w corner of 42d St; R. C. Routledge, Incorporated, against Lincoln Trust Co. and others, Sept. 22, 1913.....$43

5TH AV, 615; Tozzini & Co. against George Kemp Realty Co. and others, Sept. 11, 1913, (vacated) $759

29TH ST, 119 East; Lewis & Egginton against Frederick L. Merriam and others, Oct. 30, 1913 .....$65

173D ST, 940 East; B. Caro against Marassi Construction Co. and others, Nov. 18, 1913. $200

LIS PENDENS.

FOREST AV, w s, 144.3 ft s of 163th St, 21x 91; Polonia Co-operative Savings and Loan Association against Victor Jeschke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. X. Wagner.

JEFFERSON AV, n s, 50 ft w of Murdock Av, 100x100; Lillian Lowenstein against Sarah Feinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. Spoth.

CHERRY ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.2x113.1; Jonas Weil and others against Leib Koenigsberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sundheimer.

HOUSTON ST, 194, and 1st St, 89; Irving Finkelstein against Isaac Applebaum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cohen.

MONROE ST, 171; Luigi Naccarato against Miles Realty Co., Inc., and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s corner of Lenox Av, 250x100; Max Hochstin against John A. Sonntag, (action to impress lien;) attorney, M. J. Gordon.

WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 50x100; Barry Brothers against Joseph A. Richter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Paskus.

LOTS 43 and 44, Map 1 of Olinville, at Williamsbridge Depot, Bronx; Catharine C. Hill against William Greenlees and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hill.

10TH ST, s w corner of 2d Av, 105x75; Ebling Brewing Co. against Albert Mielke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. Cohn & J. Levy $65

28TH ST, 111 West; Edward B. Dunne and others against Charles A. Dunne, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, R. Stewart.

100TH ST, 68 East; Excelsior Savings Bank of City of New York against Charles W. Bancker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Golick.

119TH ST, 17 West; Frederick de P. Foster and others against Morris Franklin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. de Rahn.

122D ST, 207 West; Edward Kent and others against Magdalene Waller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Whitman.

133D ST, 171 West; Albert Schaefer against Mirror Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Josephsson.

145TH ST, s s, 46 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; Minna G. Goddard against Paul B. Pugh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. De Rahn.

145TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; Minna G. Goddard against Ellen A. Pugh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. De Rahn.

NOW's the Time to Investigate The Real Merits of a Suburb

PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson

A Suburban Park, far famed for its beauty, healthfulness, accessibility, splendid schools and churches, its charming country club, its remarkable combination of every advantage of the city and the country, making it the ideal all-year-'round homeplace.

Beautiful New Homes for Sale
ranging in price from $11,000 to $17,000

Special Notice to Those Who Wish to Build
This is the season to select your plot and have us build your house for occupancy next spring

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62 Cedar Street
The Management, Sale and Rental of
REAL ESTATE
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Chester Court
ONE-FAMILY HOUSES
EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN; ENGLISH BRICK AND STUCCO. AT PROSPECT PARK STATION, BRIGHTON "B." NEW SUBWAY EXPRESS STOP OPPOSITE 610 FLATBUSH AV. Price $7,750-$8,000; Terms to Suit.
PETER J. COLLINS, Builder

WILL MOVE YOU FREE
into a new, seven-room, one-family, steam-heated brick house, $25 to $30; if you want to buy, will give you 20 years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new Subway. Owner, 286 Times Downtown.

New 1 and 2 Family, All Stone
and brick; hardwood; new; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Will rent. FLEER BROS. Write us.

BRONX—FOR SALE.

VERY CHEAP.
Jerome Av., opposite subway station; 138x100; price $25,000, (a good chance for 100 per cent. profit here.) Golden Av., near Washington Bridge; 50x112; price $10,000. E. OSBRON SMITH, Jerome Av. and 162d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
Beautiful home, overlooking Long Island Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

At Greystone-On-Hudson
with magnificent fifteen-mile view of river ecenery; 11-room house; tiled bath, servants' stairway, electric lights, gas, new fixtures; first floor cut stone; ride of 40 minutes from main line station; five minutes from golf club; ready for occupancy; price low; terms very easy. Owner, Box 50 Times Downtown.

ONE HOUSE TO RENT AT GREENACRES.
and it's the only one, so act quickly if $88-per month for 6 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, answer your requirements.
C. H. MITCHELL,
WHITE PLAINS.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR HOME
in the country should combine natural and delightful surroundings with accessibility and a pleasant social environment.
I have several houses that offer these and many other advantages. They are located on plots of varying size, and designed to harmonize with their surroundings. They have every desirable appointment, and were specially planned to insure convenient management. If you will suggest the house you have in mind, I shall be pleased to send information regarding those mentioned above which most nearly conform to your ideas. You will not be interviewed by a representative unless you request it.
PAUL V. SHIELDS
129 Front St., N. Y. C. Phone 4123 John.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"In the Mountains; on the Lakes"

MOUNTAIN LAKES N.J.
A GENUINE BARGAIN.
$6,250. Liberal Terms.

Year-round home, plot 100x171 ft., 10 rooms, butler's pantry, two baths, stone cellar; huge verandas; near chain of mountain lakes. Refined community, schools, stores, churches. See and be convinced. Will send cuts and floor plans.
M. KELLY, 170 B'way, N.Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

WILL SELL
Dainty Mountain Cottage
for $5,000.
Substantially constructed for all-year-round dwelling. Has seven rooms, tiled bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors and all city conveniences. In Picturesque Residential Park on D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Will make terms to suit. Have photo and plans.
Address OPPORTUNITY, P. O. Box 649, New York.

TO STOP FORECLOSURE.
An $11,000 Seashore Place for $7,000.
Brand new house, beautiful design, 11 rooms and 3 baths; corner plot, 100x150; arrange reasonable terms. Act Quickly, 139 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

An Unheard of Rent in the Fifth Ave. Section,
Just off 5th Ave., north of 14th St. A yearly rent of $10,000 NET for a high-class, modern, fireproof loft building containing 40,000 square feet. Splendid light; two elevators; additional interior shipping facilities unhampered by street traffic; all needed conveniences. A remarkable opportunity for a manufacturer to locate in the gilt-edged Fifth Ave. section in a fireproof building at the rent of a poorly-located non-fireproof building. Quick action necessary. Canebrake Realty Co., owner, 35 Nass

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West Side.

For Sale.—Newly furnished or unfurnished three-story private dwelling; eleven rooms, three baths; gas, electricity; open for inspection, 151 West 85th St.

Elegant corner residence; best finished house in Harlem. Inquire 505 Manhattan Av.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Two family house, 235 East 62d St.; for particulars see R. M. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

MUST SELL AT ONCE

two-family basement brick house; good condition; fine location on Eastwood St., half block from express station, 4th Av. Subway.

ASTER, 314 60th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Morris Park lot, 25x100, one block from station; $350 cash; $880 on mortgage. Adelman, 61 West 15th St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME WITH WATERFRONT

rights, only 38 minutes out, can be bought very cheap if bought now; very artistic bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, open fireplace, beamed ceiling in dining and sitting room, beautiful electric fixtures, bedrooms and bathroom white enameled; extensive porch on the sides; finest bathing, boating, and fishing; refined neighborhood; will sacrifice for a little cash and $18 a month; title guaranteed. Box R 38 Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

Two lots, 50x165, Jamaica Av., Long Island City; close to new elevated line; all improvements in and paid; need money and will sell at sacrifice; no agents. Address Quick Action, 61 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Beautiful wooded hillside bungalow sites facing Riverside Drive at 125th St.; short walk from 130th St. ferry; only $450 each; perfect title; easy terms; other bargains in houses and plots. R. H. Reid Co., Palisade, N. J. Tel. 203 Cliffside.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Now is your chance for cheap acreage; 5, 10, and 20 acre plots; high elevation; good soil; State macadam road frontage; 2½ miles station; only $200 per acre; terms; only 20 miles New York, Erie Railroad; no agents. J. B. Bloomer, Hillside, N. J.

Handsome, moderate-price homes on large shaded plots, near Fanwood, N. J., railroad station; sold on very easy terms; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Water front estate; sacrifice for quick sale; finest hunting, boating, and fishing in America. Owner, S 125 Times Downtown.

Real Estate—Out of City.

ALFALFA—THE ROYAL LEGUME is increasing $20 an acre land in the Southeast 40 and land at $100 values rise to $200 per acre, selling at $15 to $20 a ton, net growers $50 to $75 an acre annually; send for free alfalfa booklet. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 210, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency, management of property; economical, personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Bettmann, 1,122 Madison Av. Phone 1641 Lenox. 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3324 Morningside.

Young woman, economical manager, expert renter, desires management apartment house; references from owners. Address Renter, 300 Amsterdam Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Owner will exchange equity of $7,000 in a lot, ripe for immediate improvement, located on one of the best business streets in Washington Heights, for a house in Ridgewood, N. J.

Send particulars to

RUTLAND & WHITING CO.,

5 Beekman St. of Tel. 1132 Cortlandt.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted—The sums of $20,000 and $25,000 at 6% on second mortgage.

A1 loan, 60% of valuation. If you have the money, look this up.

Box 175, 3,013 3d Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 3%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

47TH ST., 123, 125, and 127 West.—Two 3-story and one 4-story; will lease separately to desirable tenants. A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

To Rent—Upper part southwest corner 118th St. and 3d Av.; two light floors, 40x65; light on three sides, and second floor in same building, 21x82; entrance on 3d Av. and one entrance on 118th St.; suitable for light manufacturing or any light business; this is a first-class location for any business.

Inquire S. Gutman,

452 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LOFTS, JAECKEL BUILDING, 15-18-20 West 32d St., near 5th Ave.

High ceilings. Very light.

Cheapest Fire Insurance in New York.

Moderate Rent to Right Tenants.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light office for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

273 10TH AV.—Large corner store and basement; adapted for any business; busy section; lease; moderate rent.

Office on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Business Opportunities

Uncommon and high-class opportunity for gentleman seeking active connection with profitable and growing corporation; the company is manufacturing an every-day necessity, has been in existence over 25 years, and bears a very enviable reputation financially; capital, $250,000, paid in; it wants an active, aggressive associate to the managing head; one who can invest $30,000 in guaranteed stock; court the strictest investigation. R 63 Times.

PARTIES OWNING VERY VALUABLE PATENT IN RAILWAY APPLIANCE ARE IN THE CITY FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY; THEY WISH TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE SALE OF THE CANADIAN RIGHTS WHILE HERE; THE PROPOSITION HAS GREAT MERIT, AND WILL MAKE SOME ONE A FORTUNE. HOTEL McALPIN, ROOMS 865-867.

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., procured; underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks; no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 1 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin, Ireland.

LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000, can buy control in going manufacturing proposition; ready market; enormous return on investment; owner professional man without time for active management; references required. Y 837 Times.

An active business man with best banking and business references, $250,000 real estate equities, will pay bonus and 6 per cent. for short-term loan of $5,000; amply secured. Collateral, S 126 Times.

I am looking for a large 10c. picture house, seating over 1,000, on upper west side; will lease or buy building. Address Only Cash, 504 West 111th St.

Partner wanted by long-established manufacturer of cardboard specialties; has new, successful inventions; $15,000 needed to enlarge plant or start new one. R 80 Times.

I would like to control and sell through agents some desirable patented article for household or office use. Having such, address R 65 Times.

For Sale.—Half interest in growing retail business in suburb of New York; other interests demand present owner's time. L 122 Times.

Moving picture proposition, showing enormous profits; capitalist wanted; references exchanged. R 43 Times.

Active partner wanted by established export and import house D 290 Times Downtown.

I want to buy profitable business or partnership; have $7,000. P 98 Times.

Business Notices.

BANK ADVERTISING.

THE LAWRENCE PRESS'

new process photogravure Advertising Blotters. 500, printed, $4.00; 1000, printed, $5.00; 5000, printed, $4.60 per 1000. These prices include our beautiful landscapes in series. If you wish special photographs instead of your building, bank, etc., we can design special blotters. We also do Combination Printing and Multigraphing of Facsimile Letters.

The Lawrence Press, Inc., 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Facsimile Letters and Printing.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Multigraphed letters, 800, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. E. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,012.

Lost

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CERTIFICATES of ten shares of stock, three shares of 6 per cent. debentures and one 6 per cent. bond of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., numbered 74,205, N. Y/A 342 and N. Y/A 13,790, dated June 24, 1907; April 16, 1908; June 20, 1911; H. X. J. 1,275 and A. 1,276, the property and standing in the name of Mary N. Kervan, having been mislaid, lost, or stolen, application is made to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. for the issuing of new certificates. All persons concerned are warned to show cause or reason, if any there is, why new certificates, to replace the ones lost, should not be issued. Communicate Y 324 Times.

LOST.—A lady's gold watch, monogram J. E. R., between Beekman and Pearl Sts. and the Maomi Restaurant, Fulton and Nassau Sts., Nov. 23, between 12:15 and 1:30 P. M. Liberal reward. Return to Miss Jennie E. Box, 110 Beekman St.

LOST.—A lady's wrist watch, silver case, black leather strap, on New York Central train, between Dobbs Ferry and Grand Central. Finder please return or communicate with H. C. Hunter, Room 201-E, 30 Church St.; suitable reward.

LOST.—Black satin wrist bag, initials R. F. in brilliants, containing money, on 9:22 train from Tuxedo, on Saturday, Nov. 22. Finder may keep money if bag is returned to Charles Ledyard, Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

LOST—Shubert Theatre, Thursday evening, Nov. 20, gold lorgnette, monogram "H. G. P." on one side; other, diamond fleur de lis. Return Box Office, Astor Theatre. Reward, $20; no questions.

LOST.—Afternoon of Nov. 24, between 3 Maiden Lane and National Reserve Bank, 165 Broadway, two pear-shaped diamonds. Reward. Return C. H. Bent, 16 John St.

LOST—Sunday morning, from 52 East 74th, white West Highland terrier; answers to the name of Bonnie. Liberal reward if returned to L. V. Froment.

LOST—A pair of tortoise-shell rimmed spectacles, in case, in 10:24 train from Rye last Thursday; reward. Notify M. S. Key, Kirklawn, Rye, N. Y.

LOST—On train leaving Greenwich, Conn., 9:44 Monday morning, lady's gold watch, with crest on case; liberal reward. Enno Greeff, 354 4th Av.

LOST—Gentleman's gold fob, initials "J. M. C.," on 6th Av., between 17th and 20th Sts.; reward. J. M. Crane, 115 West 29th St.

LOST—Metropolitan Opera House, matinee, Nov. 22, lady's umbrella, silver handle; suitable reward. R 29 Times.

LOST—On Wednesday, vicinity 59th St. and Park Av., purse containing $100; liberal reward. 140 West 15th St.

LOST.—Knight Templar charm, monogrammed; reward. George Lewis, 22 Thames St., City.

LOST.—Monday last, heavy gold ring with Masonic insignia; reward. 3,609 Broadway, Apartment 5A.

LOST.—Waltham open-face gold watch; initials W. E. R.; reward. Pezor, 225 East 24th St.

LOST—Pearl and diamond oval-shaped brooch; liberal reward. Mrs. Hull, 27 East 62d St.

LOST.—Gold match safe, initialed B. E. G.; reward. B. E. Gilbert, 30 Broad St.

$50 REWARD

for return to 14 West 50th St. of a large diamond horseshoe (brooch) pin, (made by Marcus.) Lost Wednesday morning on 50th St., between 6th and 5d Avs. to 43d St., via Lexington. No questions.

Found.

FOUND.—Three diamond rings. Owner can recover upon proper identification. Y 204 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small black and tan dog, 99th St. and Broadway; answers to the name of Monty; reward. 6139 Riverside.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE NEVADA.

70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 2C. Phone, 684 Columbus.

101ST ST., 241 WEST.—EIGHT ROOMS, TWO BATHS, FURNISHED, TO SUBLET. TELEPHONE 3200 RIVERSIDE, APT. 2 E.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

39th St., 250 West.—Attractively furnished flats, 4 rooms, bath; steam; telephone; worth investigating.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31.

Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

An exclusive list of apartments, $100 per month up; all sections. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Six rooms and bath; completely furnished; immediate possession; period six months or longer; upper west side preferred; references exchanged; state terms, full particulars. S 121 Times Downtown.

Three or four room apartment between 60th and 100th Sts., wanted for Winter by couple; preferably from family leaving town; best references. L 127 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,

324-328 WEST 51ST ST.

Very attractive apartments; six, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

310 West 94th St., Near Riverside Drive.—Very desirable apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths; very handsomely appointed; modern elevator building; will sublet to a desirable party unfurnished. Apply Supt., on premises, or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St., or 340 Madison Av.

411 West 114th St.—Very desirable apartment of eight rooms and two baths; very handsomely appointed; modern elevator building; will sublet to a desirable party unfurnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St., or 340 Madison Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,

northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LYNWOOD,

511 W. 178.

High-class elevator apartments, five and six rooms; refined location; near Subway; from $480 to $600.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.

Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

Two-room apartment, bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; also four and five large, light rooms, facing Central Park; Lenox Subway station; elevator service. 108 West 111th St.

36th St., 31 West.—Two rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, hot water, all improvements; references; rent, $50. 67 West 36th. A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th.

West 77th St.—Manhattan Square Hotel; two rooms and bath; MUST SUBLET AT ONCE; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,

156th 570 West; finest; elevator; Washington Heights; mail chute; four, five rooms; moderate.

Bargain.—Elevator apartment; $50; five rooms; refined, healthy neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

A.—$25; seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; private; single apartment. 1,868 Jerome Av., 176th St.

80th St., 160 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

Five rooms, all improvements; very choice; owner premises, $45. 420 West 118th St.

38-40 West 98th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.

Two rooms and bath.....$28.00

Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00

Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.

THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

92d St., near Park Av.—Top floor of private home; three or four beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1,292 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 75.—Bachelor's apartment; unusually attractive; three rooms, bath; services housekeeper.

124 East 23d St.—Three rooms and bath; modern improvements. Apply Janitor, or Hand, 29 West 34th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

East Side.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6868 Lenox.

80TH ST., 12 EAST.—Ideal apartments, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 127 Parkside Avenue.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2867 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.

Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal, 137-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Desirable rooms; home table; ideal location. Phone 6613 Lenox.

A.—47 5TH AV.—Handsome steam heated rooms, singly, en suite; table board; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCE.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE.

102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE. Accommodations unsurpassed; Double rooms, $16; Single, $8; Steam Heated; Superior table; Southerners.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southernere accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; parlor dining; excellent table.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST. ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Large, desirable room, with bath; pleasant surroundings; excellent table; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Cozy rooms, private bath, all conveniences, home comforts, excellent table; reasonable. Rohter. Telephone 10177 Schuyler.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST. Homelike, unusual; private telephone; steam heat.

106-110 WEST 80TH, THE HOUSE RICHARDS,

can accommodate a few table guests who appreciate pure, wholesome, well-balanced meals with refined surroundings.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; hall room; baths; conveniences.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extension bath; parlor dining; references

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

96TH ST., 104 WEST.—Small, sunny room, bath adjoining; homelike, cheerful; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mrs. A. McManus.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath; suites; select; established 18 years; superior table.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

122D ST., 416 WEST, (Opposite Morningside Park.)—Attractive, sunny, large and small rooms; nutritious, well-balanced meals; elevator. Kellogg.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Back parlor to let with good board; private dwelling.

133D, 3,301 Broadway, Apartment 14.—Outside room, heated, suitable two; private; moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable outside room; elevator apartment; references.

A BEAUTIFUL ROOM or suite, with bath; food wholesoma and nourishing; vegetables fresh from the farm, and eggs, milk, and cream and butter from our own stock; cooking that is homelike in its daintyness and deliciousness; the cheerful company of refined people; attendance that is unobtrusive yet untiring; service solicitous yet not servile; immaculately clean and comfortable beds that invite sleep; a place for clean, refined people wishing to avoid the annoyances, worries, and cares of housekeeping and desiring a permanent home are invited; moderate rates. Telephone Audubon 2758 or call at 512 West 149th St.

Charming Permanent Home,

Away from city duet and noise,

yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;

grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.

THE EVELYN LODGE."

Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,

108-108-110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY,

Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1150-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Business men; quiet, well-kept home; private bathe; telephone; $2.50-$7.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

57TH ST., 25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Attractive double, single room; steam heat; $5-$6.

60TH ST., 110 EAST.—Two large rooms, newly decorated; every convenience.

116TH ST., 172 EAST.—Respectable men as boarders; comfortable rooms; superior table; every convenience; near "L" station; $5, with laundry; exceptional opportunity. Apply C. Dehosh.

123D, 50 EAST.—Large, cheerful room; convenient all care; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms, back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; phone.

MADISON AV., (34th St.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; neat; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 450.—Will share fine studio apartment with reputable business man; two large rooms, kitchenette, bath.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences, adjoining bath; telephone.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; adjoining bath, $25 upward; famous private residence. Telephone 3644 Spring.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, very large room; steam heat; phone; reference.

13TH, 186 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; reference; refined home. Owner.

14TH ST., 337 WEST, (Havemeyer Apartment.)—All conveniences; price reasonable. Kenney.

22D, 269 WEST.—Single, double; private bath; electricity, steam; house quiet, select; good service.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $8.

39TH, 11 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; well kept house; references.

117 WEST 43D ST.

LARGE, ELEGANTLY APPOINTED ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELOR OR CLUBMAN.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; small rooms.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid second-floor front; private bath; steam; select house.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlors; private bath, kitchenette; $10, $12; telephone.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Large hall room; near bath; steam, telephone, "L," subway.

53D, 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

56TH, 55 WEST.—One large, comfortable room; southern exposure; refined neighborhood; home comforts.

56TH, 68 WEST.—Steam-heated suites, rooms; private baths; newly decorated; moderate.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Comfortable small room near bath; southern exposure; reasonable; references.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; kitchenette; $10, $12; telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath, electric lights, telephone.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; highest references.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Commodious room, en suite or separate; private bath; references.

64TH ST., 155 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; worth investigating; Winter rates one-half.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, well furnished; private bath optional; $8-$10.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large front room on second floor; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Front, back parlor for doctor or studio; also large room; southern exposure; Subway "L"; telephone; reference.

71ST, 165 WEST (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Newly furnished front, suitable two, $6. 9987 Columbus. Subway

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsoma rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 123 WEST.—Private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L," Subway.

73D, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference; reasonable.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references. Telephone Schuyler 1017.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Sunny corner suite or single, $6; breakfast. Call mornings or evenings. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large front room, alcove, bath; telephone; private residence.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large room with bath; small room; southern exposure; reference.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges. Reasonable to permanent party.

80TH ST., 150 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, adjoining bath; telephone, running water; no other roomers; gentlemen. Barnett.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Ready for occupancy; newly furnished house; exceptionally comfortable, large, small rooms; heated; telephone; reasonable; references.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, light room; running water; handsomely furnished; "L." Cartigue.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms with or without private bath; electricity.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; well kept private house; telephone; reference.

86TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished room; telephone; breakfast optional; Subway, "L." Kuntz.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent location; conveniences; Subway, "L"; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, all conveniences; select, private house; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cheerful room; private bath; select house; telephone.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; "L," Subway; refined home; reasonable; telephone.

94TH ST., 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, with front sleeping room. Mrs. Kaspie.

94TH ST., 136-138 WEST, (The La Grand.)—Large front parlor; doctor or dentist; single room; excellent meals.

95TH, 145 West.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, "L."

9 WEST 96TH ST.

Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; refined home.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; bath; dressing rooms; strictly private.

101ST, 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenetta and laundry included; $8-$7. The Ludington.

101ST ST., 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Sunny front room, all conveniences; gentleman; references. Railly.

102D, 243 WEST.—Handsome large, sunny room, with private bath attached; owner's family; private house; Southern cooking; pleasant smaller room or en suite.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; telephone.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house; telephone; references.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (near Subway.)—Select bachelors, couples; superior table board; references.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom; high-class apartment; business woman. Smith.

111TH, 506 WEST.—Furnished room; refined family; no other roomers; references. Pakas.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and small rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable; Broadway subway. Cotter.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

113TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 24.—Desirable room, suitable two gentlemen; lavatory.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large rooms; running water, electricity, steam heat; Southern cooking.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; shower, elevator, telephone; vicinity of Columbia University. Lyman.

116TH, 400 WEST.—Two single rooms, bath between; exceptional restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 32.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant outside rooms; elevator, telephone, steam heat. Apply directly to Apartment 81.

122D ST., 620 WEST.—Attractive large room; all conveniences; private. Apartment 23. Phone 8677 Morningside.

124TH, 538 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms; two gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional. Russell.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful, light, warm rooms; $2.50 up; elevator; telephone. Miller.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

136TH (587 Riverside Drive).—Beautiful rooms, modern elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson; bus, subway transportation; board optional; reasonable. Apt. 5 A.

169TH ST., 524 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Fine room, private bath; Broadway Subway.

179TH ST., (2,390 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished room; elevator; all conveniences. Apt. 52.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.

(For bachelors only).

Hotel and club conveniences at rooming-house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $5.50 weekly each.

Bachelor apartments; professional men; everything new; French breakfast; Yale-Princeton. R 66 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN has two very desirable outside rooms in high-class apartment, vicinity Columbia College, overlooking Hudson River; gentlemen only. Stewart, Y 346 Times.

CLINTON ST., 169.—An attractive suite, sitting room, one or more bedrooms, and bath; also one room and private bath.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st-Convent Av.)—Dainty suite, dressing room, price reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620 (corner of 139th St.).—Single or double, handsomely furnished room; adjoining bath, with shower; business gentleman; references. Avery.

THE CLARKSON.

Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $3.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Restaurant. Call 33 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 841.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms with private family; all modern conveniences. Mrs. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76 (Heights).—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway, $4. Telephone 6565 Main.

CRANBERRY ST., 13.—Lovely, well-heated rooms; homelike surroundings; all conveniences.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Wanted—One or two rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; from $30 to $50 a month; by young couple; north of 59th St. to 59th St., between Madison and 6th Avs. A 26 Times.

Business man wants comfortable room with conveniences; $25 month, or will share expense of bachelor suite. R 62 Times.

Gentleman wishes front room with private family, West Side, vicinity 116th St. Khouri, 6 East 18th St.

Two trained nurses want two clean rooms, with use of kitchen; no other roomers; west side. 3,383 Broadway.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers. If under sixteen years of age, come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ALSO

CASHIERS.—The services of a number of young women cashiers. Those having tube room experience preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, Third Floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in the office of a manufacturing concern located in Manhattan; young lady who has had experience; must be neat and quick in her work; write a good hand; permanent position; hours, 8:30 to 5:30. Apply, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Address M 118 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN to take complete charge New York factory making ladies' bathing suits; permanent position, good salary; give complete experience in first letter in confidence. R 70 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, Englishwomen for a small family in country; best references required; wages $35. Write for appointment Mrs. B. W. Dudley, Short Hills, N. J.

DESIGNER on waists, with references from a $9 house; good salary; steady position. Fair Waist Co., 65 West Houston St.

SALESWOMEN.—A FIFTH AVENUE ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED YOUNG SALESWOMEN TO TAKE SPECIAL ORDERS FOR WOMEN'S FINE GOWNS, &C.; APPLICANTS MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST TRADE, BE ENERGETIC AND OF GOOD ADDRESS. APPLY BY LETTER WITH PARTICULARS. C 21 TIMES.

SOLICITORS.—Good positions for few refined women taking subscriptions to high-class woman's magazine. Apply eighth floor, John J. Mitchell Co., 41 West 25th St.

WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, preferably Socialist, wanted immediately to assist in managing new social movement; state age, experience, religion; $20 weekly. L 124 Times.

Instruction.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,

489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library. LEARN TO EARN.

Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

SALESMEN.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured. Write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn., 1,001 C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, A

MERCHANTS WANT TIMES SQ. STATION

Louis Stern and A. D. Juillard Tell of Necessity at Traffic Centre.

RAPID BUSINESS GROWTH

Men Associated with Biggest Enterprises Cannot Understand Attitude of Opposition.

Two men identified with great enterprises, one of which has only just come to Forty-second Street while the other was a pioneer in impressing its character on that part of the city, coincided yesterday in their views with regard to the principles that should be followed in laying out the new subways in Times Square.

Louis Stern of Stern Brothers, whose great new store in Forty-second Street just east of Sixth Avenue, is recognized as giving that thoroughfare a new importance in the commercial life of the city, and A. D. Juilliard, who is one of the mainstays of the Metropolitan Opera House, agreed that they could not imagine how the Public Service Commission could fail to place the express station of the B. R. T. as well as of the Interborough at Forty-second Street and Broadway.

What Mr. Stern said was of particular interest, as it showed something of the reasons which had led him to choose the particular site that he has for his store when he decided to leave Twenty-third Street.

"I have no doubt whatever," he said, "of the advisability of putting an express station on the B. R. T. Broadway line at Times Square and Forty-second Street. Just look at the importance of the thoroughfares which converge there, Broadway and Seventh Avenue with Sixth Avenue not far off. It seems to me that to stop the expresses there is even more necessary than at the Grand Central, for such thoroughfares as Madison and Lexington Avenues cannot compare in their commercial importance with those which unite to make Times Square.

Mr. Stern pointed out that already Forty-second Street is a great shopping centre. Not only is there there his own fine store and Aeolian Hall, but it is becoming a street for first-class specialty houses. It is, in fact, assuming the prominence in the business life of the city that it has already enjoyed in the transportation line, not only because the present Subway runs beneath it, but because of the crosstown trolley line, which leads to the Grand Central at one end and to the West Shore ferries and the Sandy Hook and Day Line boats at the other.

When Mr. Stern was asked his opinion on the probability of the important retail establishments of the city going still further north than Forty-second Street, he expressed a good deal of doubt about it. He pointed out that, with Lord & Taylor on the eve of moving into a new store in Fifth Avenue, almost within the range of Times Square, there remained only one department store of great size which would not have left the old centre about Broadway and Twenty-third Street. Of course, the Sixth Avenue group of stores might break up, but that has not yet been suggested.

"I don't think," said Mr. Stern, "that the big stores are likely to go much higher than Forty-second Street, at present at any rate. They might come up to Forty-third or Forty-fourth Street, but the difficulty of getting access town begins to be felt when you consider a site further north."

As a matter of fact the great attractiveness of Forty-second Street to business interests has been particularly apparent in the last two or three years. To the Times Building, the pioneer office building in this locality, have been added recently at or in the immediate vicinity of Forty-second Street and Broadway the Longacre Building, the Fitzgerald Building, the Putnam Building, and the Candler Building. Forty-second Street, just east of Broadway, has added to the Tilden Building, the Lewisohn Building, and the Browning Building, all of which are worthy of mention even in this city of skyscrapers. Moreover, only recently a plot of ground was sold in Forty-fourth Street next the Berkeley Lyceum for the erection of a twelve-story loft building.

This is an invasion of the theatrical and club district by business. It was these activities which first made Times Square popular. They might have seemed already developed to the utmost. But at the present time a new theatre is in course of erection in Forty-second Street next the Candler Building, on the site of the old Bruce Library, and the Harvard Club has just acquired at a cost of $180,000 a plot adjoining its house on which to build an addition.

It was the thought of the great theatrical importance of Times Square, and especially of the Metropolitan Opera House's high place among the city's amusements, that actuated Mr. Juilliard yesterday to ask how the Public Service Commission could possibly consider placing the B. R. T. express station anywhere else than at the lower end of Times Square. In advocating it as strongly as he did, Mr. Juilliard was neglecting his own private advantage. He had an interest in a building at the northern end of the square which would undoubtedly be benefited greatly by the carrying out of the commission's tentative plan of erecting the express station at about Forty-eighth Street, but he said that he recognized the greater claims of Forty-second Street.

"We want to give the people at large the best possible means of access to the Metropolitan Opera House," he said. "We have never made any money out of the opera, and, indeed, are bound not to do so. We want to get the public at large to it, so that they may hear the performances, which have outrivalled Paris, Vienna, and Covent Garden.

"People don't realize that by far the largest part of our audiences come by street car, elevated, or subway. By actual count we know that those who drive up in carriages or automobiles do not number more than 20 or 22 per cent. of our attendances. It is of the utmost importance to the Opera House to have the means of transportation so arranged as to make access by subway or elevated as simple as possible. For that reason we supported successfully the plan for the construction of an elevated railway station at Thirty-eighth Street, and so now I am strongly in favor of the placing of the B. R. T. express station at Times Square."

Mr. Juilliard declared that it seemed to him that if the people of Brooklyn were to be considered it was of the greatest importance that they should have the stations arranged on their line in such a way as to make it easy for them to reach the Metropolitan Opera House, and that this would be done by stopping the expresses on which most of them would travel at Times Square rather than at Forty-eighth Street.

It was even suggested yesterday by those who considered what it would mean to have the B. R. T.'s express trains stopped at a point five or six blocks removed from the point to which the uptown business, social, and theatrical life of the city has been focussing to a greater degree year by year for the past twenty-five years, that once this mistake was made an agitation would at once spring up for the entire remodeling of the subway systems, so as to create the traffic centre which the commission has now in its power to plan.

TO APPEAL PEIXOTTO CASE.

Higher Court to Fix the Standing of Teachers Who Bear Children.

After a spirited debate at its meeting yesterday afternoon, the Board of Education decided to appeal the case of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, former teacher in charge of the Throgs Neck Public School, whose dismissal by the board for being absent without leave to bear a child was set aside by Justice Seabury.

The debate was started by a report from the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, of which Commissioner George J. Gillespie is Chairman, advising the board to ask the Corporation Counsel to take an appeal from Justice Seabury's decision.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., former President of the board, moved as an amendment that the Corporation Counsel be ordered not to take the appeal. Mr. Winthrop, who was one of those who spoke and voted against Mrs. Peixotto's dismissal, said that he thought an appeal would not be successful. It would be unfair, he said, to put the teacher to the additional expense of having her counsel argue the case in the higher courts. He had always thought, he said, that the injustice to Mrs. Peixotto was perfectly plain, and Justice Seabury's decision was in line with his own opinion. An appeal to the Appellate Division and to the Court of Appeals, he said, would afford no remedy. The decision of the board in dismissing Mrs. Peixotto was illogical and it was absurd to believe that the higher courts would reverse Justice Seabury. Commissioner Arthur S. Somers, Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, seconded Mr. Winthrop's amendment.

Gen. George W. Wingate said that he was in favor of an appeal being taken. The board, he said, by a large majority had decided to dismiss Mrs. Peixotto, and it was desirable to get the highest court opinion on the subject as a matter of policy.

Abraham Stern, as a member of the sub-committee of the Board of Retirement, made a report with regard to the teachers' pension fund and the bill which is to be presented to the Legislature so that the fund may be rescued from its present state of practical bankruptcy.

WIDOWER'S AD GETS WIFE.

Four Hundred Heard Darrow's Appeal, but He Selects Girl Near Home

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 26.—When Ernest W. Darrow, a widower, of Patchogue, advertised in a Brooklyn newspaper, calling for a wife to preside over his table, care for his six children, and share with him his $50 a week income, the notice was copied extensively throughout the country, so that when the answers began to come in they bore postmarks from as far away as the Pacific slope.

All told, 400 widows and spinsters expressed their willingness to become Mrs. Darrow. The answer which most appealed to the widower was from a young girl visiting in Patchogue just a brief walk from the Darrow home in Medford Avenue.

Julia Stagg, the girl in question, came here from Newfoundland. She and Darrow corresponded and then they met, and Patchogue was beside itself with good-natured interest when it saw them walking together along the village streets.

The next chapter of the romance will be written to-morrow, for they are to be married on Thanksgiving Day in the Darrow home. The ceremony will be conducted by the Rev. Lucius Harold Johnston, who had the village tittering to-day by mistaking the date and appearing at the Darrow home this afternoon in his best wedding manner.

TO KEEP "BIG TIM'S" NAME.

Bowery Association Appeals for Incorporation Certificate.

Mitchell E. Friend made application yesterday in the Supreme Court for the incorporation of the famous Timothy D. Sullivan Association. Everybody thought the association had been incorporated years ago, but the late Senator Sullivan never bothered about it. After his death Clark L. Jordan, the counsel for the association, resolved to give it a corporate existence, and so insure the continuance of the name of its founder. The rooms of the association are at 207 Bowery, and the object of the club will be a mixture of politics and charity as heretofore. Mr. Friend said that the annual distribution of shoes and socks would be continued, together with a big dinner at Christmastide to the thousands of poor of the east side.

The incorporators are Patrick Sullivan, a brother, and Lawrence Mulligan, a half-brother of the late Senator; Harry Oxford, Michael C. Padden, Carmine J. Marasco, and Harry M. Applebaum, who for many years was the Senator's secretary.

The application describes the objects of the association as the promotion of fellowship among the members, the furtherance of their social and political welfare, and the advancement of good citizenship. Also the purpose is "the perpetuation of the memory and wishes of Timothy D. Sullivan by carrying out as far as possible his works of voluntary charity and benevolence."

FAREWELL TO GEN. BOOTH.

Salvation Army Out to Cheer as Leader Sails.

Preceded by the headquarters staff band of fifty pieces and a guard of 500 officers of all ranks, Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, rode in an open automobile yesterday morning to the French Line pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street to embark on the steamship France for Havre.

Commander Eva Booth, his sister, the only one who rode with the General in the procession, sat on his right. At the pier about 250 Salvationists were waiting to give their chief a farewell cheer as he departed after bestowing his blessing on the Salvationists on the promenade deck.

Before leaving General Booth told the reporters that he had been treated with the utmost kindness during his visit to the United States and he hoped to come again.

"I am glad that I have met my brother Ballington after not seeing him for seventeen years," said Gen. Booth. "We hope to meet in England next Summer. I have been made so happy by this visit that I hope to repeat it, probably as early as next year, when I go on my world tour."

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.
Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS SCOFF AT SCHWAB'S FEARS

Prosperity, Not Predicted Depression, Will Flow from New Tariff, Leaders Assert.

A THREAT, SAYS WILLIAMS

Senator Points to Growth of Exports and Decrease of Imports as Disproving Steel Man's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Democratic leaders in Washington refused to-day to take seriously the prediction of coming disaster on account of the new tariff made by Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Speaker Clark, Chairman Underwood, and other leaders assert that the country will experience prosperity under the Underwood law.

They point to the growth of American exports during the first month of the Underwood law, asserting that this indicates no depression as a result of foreign competition. The increase in exports, Democratic leaders think, is an indication that American ingenuity and skill are cutting the market from under foreigners in manufactured products. It is also pointed out that advance sheets on American imports for October, the first month of the new tariff, fail to bear out the Republican prediction that there would be a dangerous influx of foreign goods.

Speaker Clark said to-night of Mr. Schwab's interview:

"It's all poppycock, that's all I want to say in reply to Mr. Schwab."

Speaker Clark already had predicted prosperity under the Underwood rates. Chairman Underwood has made similar predictions. He is now in Alabama. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce pointed to the growth of American exports as an answer to those who predict industrial depression.

Senator John Sharp Williams insisted that there was no relevancy in what Mr. Schwab said about the freight rates on steel between Bethlehem and New York and Rotterdam and New York.

"Mr. Schwab asserts that under the new tariff the cost of the transportation of steel is affected—that the rate between Bethlehem, Penn., and New York is as great as that between Rotterdam and New York," said Senator Williams. "Mr. Schwab knows that the Steel Trust is able to ship its products to Europe, pay the cost of freight, and still sell those products in competition with the European manufacturers, and no doubt the Bethlehem Steel Company can do the same thing. I am not afraid of foreign competition with the steel industry.

"As to Mr. Schwab's prediction of depression, I see no reason to believe that it is correct. Our export trade is heavy. During October, 1913, our exports amounted to $271,588,726, as compared with $254,633,504 during October, 1912, and as against $207,034,661 in October, 1911. Under the Underwood tariff our exports were nearly $20,000,000 greater last month than under the Payne law in October a year ago and nearly $65,000,000 greater than under the Payne tariff in October, 1911. This is certainly no indication of depression, or that the tariff has hurt the American manufacturer.

"Nor do I see anything in the import situation that presages danger. Dutiable imports brought into this country last month were $20,000,0000 less than under the Republican tariff in October, 1912, and $12,000,000 less than in October, 1911. Our imports have not increased to the dangerous extent that our Republican opponents predicted.

"None of the things has come true that the assailants of the Democratic Tariff bill predicted. I would like to have Mr. Schwab explain that.

"A prediction from that source—from Mr. Schwab—is less of a prediction than a threat. But I think that this country has long since passed the time when threats will throw it into a panic. The country is too intelligent, and will not stand for such threats."

COURT IDENTIFIES A DRUG.

Magistrate Tests Cocaine and Holds Man Having It for Trial.

After several adjournments of the hearing in the case of Henry Hollander of 524 East 184th Street, a young clerk accused of having had cocaine in his possession, and weary of waiting for the Board of Health's agent to report on the nature of the powder submitted in the Morrisania Court as having been found in young Hollander's possession, Magistrate Corrigan qualified yesterday as an expert in his own court and after an examination of the powder, held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial.

The Magistrate said that he could tell cocaine when he saw it, because he had used it when his nose was being treated.

"Put some on your tongue, and you will find it has a bitter taste and a numbing influence," he told Hollander's lawyer, "that is, if it is cocaine."

The lawyer entered several objections, but consented finally to put the powder on his tongue. He admitted it was bitter. Magistrate Corrigan put some on his own tongue and went even further. He said it was cocaine. In the case of another man accused of having had the drug in his possession, the Magistrate confessed he did not feel so sure of the identity of the drug produced, so he adjourned the hearing until its nature had been determined.

Soars 9,800 Feet with a Passenger.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—In a twenty-seven-minute flight to-day from Los Angeles to Santa Ana thirty-three miles southeast, Glenn Martin, an aviator, attained an altitude of 9,800 feet with a passenger.

PLAYS IN SEMI-DARKNESS.

Mme. Rider-Possart Is Good Pianist, but Gloom Depressed Auditors.

Cornelia Rider-Possart, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall before a fair-sized audience. The programme opened with Beethoven's sonata, Op. 2, No. 3, and continued with a group which included Mozart's Pastorale Variée, Daquin's "Le Coucou," and Scarlatti's presto in D minor. These were followed by Brahms's ballade and intermezzo, Op. 118, Raff's rigaudon, and Chopin's nocturne, Op. 62, No. 2, and scherzo in B flat minor. The last composition was Ludwig Schytte's sonata, Op. 53.

It was not an essentially interesting programme. The pianist had elected to have most of the lights in the auditorium turned off, and the semi-gloom had a depressing effect which may have had its influence on the way her music was received. Mme. Rider-Possart is a good pianist, but there was nothing particularly exciting or moving about yesterday's recital. She was careful and painstaking in her readings, and there was nothing that spoke against her possessing mature musicianship and ample technical accomplishment, but the spark of brilliance and animation glowed rather feebly. Some one should advise the pianist to turn the lights up full next time, and let the audience chatter cheerfully between numbers.

DROPS DIVORCE SUIT.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury signed an order yesterday discontinuing the divorce action brought by Mrs. Justine Sutton Gray against John Boyd Gray of the Wall Street firm of Fuller & Gray. The statement that a reconciliation had taken place between the broker and his wife was denied by counsel on both sides. A reconciliation was attempted when the husband and wife met at the Prince George Hotel on Nov. 18, but the meeting ended in a quarrel. Mrs. Gray in her divorce complaint named Bessie Clifford, the dancer, and Jean Hammerstein, the actress, as corespondents. She asked for $1,000 a month alimony and $5,000 counsel fees. Justice Giegerich awarded her $250 a month and $1,500 counsel fees.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray were divorced once. They were married first in 1904 and lived together until 1911, when Mrs. Gray obtained a divorce at Reno. Three months later they remarried.

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SUNDAY Wilhelm Bachaus, Cordelia Lee, Alfredo NIGHT Ilma & Nahan Franko & Orch. of 70.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON
(Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.)
To-day at 2, Passing of 3d Floor Back & Sacrament of Judas (Forbes-Robertson in both.)
To-night, 8:15, Mice & Men
Friday, Passing & Sacrament.
Sat. Mat. Merchant of Venice
Sat. Eve. Light That Failed
Mon. Passing & Sacrament
with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th W. of B'way

44TH ST. Music Hall
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OH I SAY!
The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Extra Matinee T'day, 2:30.
The Marriage Game

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way.
THE LURE
Evs. 8:30. Extra Matinee To-day, 2:30.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Extra Mat. T'day, 2:20.
The Family Cupboard

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway.
AT BAY
Evs. 8:20. Extra Matinee To-day, 2:20.

THE Great Adventure
By ARNOLD BENNETT
Direction WINTHROP AMES.
BOOTH THEA., 45th St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2:15.
THE BEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON.

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
THE FANTASY with MUSIC
Prunella
with MARGUERITE CLARK.

LYRIC 42D, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Extra Matinee To-day, 2:15.
OURSELVES

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day & Sat. 2:20.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Extra Matinee To-day, 2:30.
COME AND BE THRILLED AND LAUGH
One-Act Plays "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "En Deshabille", "Fear."

WEST END Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. To-day, 2:15.
BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE,
with John Barrymore & Mary Young.
Next W'k—Henrietta Crosman, Tongues of Men.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
34th St. and 8th Ave. Phone 477 Greeley.
Evgs. 8:00. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:00.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.
First Presentation in America of The Spectacular Musical Extravaganza,
HOP O' MY THUMB
From the Drury Lane Theatre, London, with
DE WOLF HOPPER
AND A COMPANY OF 300.
BIGGER THAN "THE WHIP."

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat. Laurette Taylor
Sat., 2:20. "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'day, 25 & 50c. Wm. A. Brady presents Ready Money

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day, Thanks'g Day, Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel, Reiss, Cond., Hertz.
To-night at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Boris Godunoff. Chaliapine, Ober, Braslau, Sparkes, Mattbourg, Ducheue; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Grand Concert at Popular Prices.
Josef Hofmann, pianist. Amato, Cox, entire Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:30. Siegfried. Fremstad, Ober, Alten; Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Herts.

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Sat. at 8. Faust. Farrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jom, Gilly, Rothier, Begue. Cond., Polacco.
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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, Henri Leon Le Roy Clarinet.
CLASSIC PROGRAMME.
Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT. AT 3.
All Wagner Programme
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3.
SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9; CHAUSSON, Concerto for Violin, Piano and String Orchestra; LALO, (a) Scherzo, (b) Arlequin.
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Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 9th, at 3.
JOSEF HOFMANN
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM (STEINWAY PIANO.)
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PRICES 10-15-25c.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 28th, at 8:15.
Concert by EDWIN GRASSE
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AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3.
Violin Recital By KATHLEEN PARLOW
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

JARDIN de DANSE 8:30 to 1
Dancing & High Class Cabaret Teas 3 to 6:30
Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian.
Mae Murray, the Marvellous Mitzie. 25 others.
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PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25,50,75c,$1,$1.50. Daily Mat. 25,50&75c — OLGA PETROVA, RALPH HERZ, RAY COX, MARVELOUS MANCHURIANS, ROBERT T. HAINES & 6 other Big Acts.
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. $1. — EVA DAVENPORT | CHRISTINE NEILSEN. Bird Millman, Claude and Fannie Usher, Will Ward. & Matinee Girls, 6 others.
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CENTURY OPERA HOUSE — CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Extra Matinee To-day, "International Ballet," with "Hansel and Gretel." To-night, Fri., Sat. & Mon., "THAIS." Popular Concert Every Sunday Night. Week Beginning Next Tues., "FAUST".
Aeolian Hall, Wed., Aft., Dec. 3d, at 3. PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE GOODSON (Knabe Piano.) Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Kreisler Tkts. 75c. to $2. Sale opens Dec. 1. Mail orders now. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Dec. 1, 8:15. FIRST OF THREE CONCERTS by FLONZALEY QUARTETTE. 50c. to $2. Series $1.50 to $5. Charlton Mgt
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BRONX Opera House, 149th St. & Brook Av. MAT. TO-DAY THE INNER SHRINE Next Mon.—THE CONSPIRACY. Original Cast.
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OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS. — Choice seats all operas. NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way & 38th St. 'Phone 4180 Greeley. Army & Navy Football Tickets.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day. GIRLS FROM STARLAND
HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Eddie Foy and 7 Little Foys, Wallace McCutcheon & Vera Maxwell & 12 others.
MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. LIBERTY GIRLS

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MAJESTIC Mat. To-day at 2. Mat. Saturday. THE WHIP TO-NIGHT. ALL NEXT WEEK. Prices 25c to $1.50. Curtain at 8.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Wed., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers; after the novel.

Fulton 46 St., W. of B'way. ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS.....Mgr. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. THE Misleading Lady WILL MAKE YOU Gasp
"THRILLS HAD AUDIENCE GASPING AND WONDERING WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT."—TIMES.

Laugh
"FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN."—PRESS.
"MASTERPIECE OF EXTRAVAGANCE."—WORLD.
"LIVELY MELODRAMATIC FARCE FULL OF HUMOR AND SURPRISES."—TRIBUNE.

Thrill
"YOU WOULD HAVE HAD A FIGHT HAD YOU TRIED TO DRAG ANY AUDITOR AWAY BEFORE IT FINISHED."—MAIL.

Roar
"AUTHORS REALIZED TIME WAS RIPE FOR REACTION AGAINST SLUSHY, SLOBBERING EFFEMINACY OF AMERICAN STAGE. THIS PLAY IS AMUSING, UNHACKNEYED, INGENIOUS."—THE GLOBE.
"UNMISTAKABLE HIT."—TELEGRAM.

GLOBE B'way 46 St. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. 2:20 — Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess with ANN SWINBURNE.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinee TO-DAY. FANNIE WARD in Madam President — "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH"—American.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. Special Holiday Matinee To-day. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 57th St., nr 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 812. TO-DAY at 2:15. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. AD. PHILIPP in the Musical Farce 2 LOTS in the BRONX

BIJOU Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2-5-10 p. m. 7 to 10:40 p. m. THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.

Wanted—Four tickets to Army-Navy game. Apply Hotel Marie Antoinette, City.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:10. Special Holiday Matinee To-day. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. The Little Cafe
by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of In Motion Pictures. TO-M'W & SUN. AFT., 2:30, & SUN. EVE., 8:30. RICHARD WAGNER
All Seats 25c. & 50c.

LIBERTY W. 42 St. nr. B'way. BE GAY TO-DAY
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Thanksgiving Festival of Song and Laughter. SWEETHEARTS
Evs. 8:15. Mats., TO-DAY, Sat. & Wed., 2:15.

CRITERION B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats To-day, Sat. & Wed., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
DAVID BELASCO presents The Man Inside
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

LYCEUM 45th St., n'r B'way. 8:20 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:20.
"There are yet to be seen talent, beauty, and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON, and made rarer still by the priceless possession of youth."—N.Y. Sun.
Elsie Ferguson
In WM. HURLBUT'S The Strange Woman
New Comedy. PLAY WORTH WHILE

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Wed., 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. "What Bunty did for the Scotch
Gen. John Regan
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY.—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. To-day, 2:15. FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD MR. CYRIL MAUDE
will appear in "GRUMPY".
"Grumpy" is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things of the theatre."—N. Y. Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'y, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. MATINEE TO-DAY & SAT. DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy success THE MARRIAGE MARKET.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TO-DAY. MME. KALICH in RACHEL.

MOST NOVEL PLAY IN YEARS GEO. M. COHAN'S MYSTERY FARCE SEVEN KEYS to BALDPATE COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE ASTOR
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TO-DAY, Sat. & Wed., 2:20.

Gaiety B'y, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30. NEARLY MARRIED
With BRUCE McRAE. Best Farce in Years.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY
Henrietta Crosman "THE TONGUES OF MEN."
NEXT MON. (DEC. 1) SEATS NOW. LOUIS MANN in CHILD DREN OF TO-DAY.

Grand 23 St. & 6 Ave. RICHARD BENNETT | Mat. "DAMAGED GOODS" | T'day.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., at 2:15. LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-day Mat. & To-night, KASERNENLUFT.

HOTEL MARTINI

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local snow or rain to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,397. NEW YORK. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ACCUSES CARLISLE IN ASPHALT DEAL

The Warner-Quinlan Company Charges Him with Conspiracy and Wastefulness.

DENIAL BY COMMISSIONER

Asserts That Complaint Against Him Is False in Every Allegation.

HENNESSY IS BROUGHT IN

Accused of Ordering Use of Barber Product—Full Inquiry Is Called For.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Gov. Glynn made public to-day the charges of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company against John N. Carlisle, State Highway Commissioner, and his reply, which was a flat denial of everything. The Warner-Quinlan Company accused Mr. Carlisle of discrimination in favor of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, averring that he had held secret meetings with the agents of that company in order to conspire against other companies; that he employed incompetent engineers, that he had wasted many thousands of dollars, and that he had thrown the Highway Department into a state of chaos.

Mr. Carlisle denied it all, and asserted that the accusations were inspired by manufacturers who had failed to foist on his department "just as good" asphalt for that required by the specifications.

The name of John A. Hennessy, formerly a special investigator in the Highway Department, appeared unexpectedly in the charges. He was accused of sending a telegram to highway contractors last July 5, notifying them that they must use Barber asphalt. This telegram was alleged to have followed a meeting in Cooperstown between Gov. Sulzer, Mr. Carlisle, George McGuire, an agent for the Barber company, and others. The message is said to have borne the name of Roy K. Fuller, but is alleged to have been sent by Mr. Hennessy. Mr. Fuller is secretary to the Highway Department, and he has denied ever having sent the message.

McGuire Conferences.

It was further alleged that two days after Mr. Hennessy was appointed, on June 16, 1913, he was called into conference with James K. McGuire of the Barber company, Mr. Carlisle, and others, and informed that only Barber asphalt would meet State highway specifications.

The charges assert that both Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Sulzer received money from the McGuires, "some of which, if not the entire amount thereof, was furnished by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company."

Members of Mr. Carlisle's board of advisory engineers, Harold Parker, George C. Diehl, and William De H. Washington, also were accused of participating in asphalt conferences with the McGuires and Carlisle. In this connection it was further charged that Mr. Washington had received his appointment at the hands of Gov. Sulzer on the recommendation of McGuire, and that Diehl and Parker were recommended by two contractors interested in State highway work. Mr. Parker was alleged to have been a stockholder in the Hassam Compressed Concrete Paving Company, to which the State had paid royalties for the use of a paving process.

These engineers received $50 a day and expenses for their services from last May until recently. Messrs. Parker and Diehl resigned last week.

Additional articles against Carlisle in the sixth general divisions of the charges allege:

When he barred the Warner-Quinlan product he knew it had passed the tests of his department with a higher percentage than any other asphalt.

Inquiries he made when he assumed office proved the asphalt was good, and for a time he permitted the use of it.

Favors a Rival.

Carlisle interpreted the specifications of his department so as to compel contractors to use the Barber product.

When protest was made against his action he admitted the specifications were unfair, said he was powerless to change them, but promised to make an effort to remedy conditions. Soon afterward, on Aug. 4, 18, and 19, he attempted to let repair work under the old specifications, and when a temporary injunction was granted prohibiting the letting of these contracts, he fought it in the Supreme Court.

In order to circumvent the injunction Carlisle entered into supplemental agreements with contractors, and on the authority of the Advisory Board, Fuller notified contractors that a higher price would be paid them for their work if they used Barber asphalt.

That after promising public hearings to determine asphalt specifications, Carlisle waited four months and then called a hearing on six days' notice. This hearing was unfair and finally resulted in the drawing of specifications which, if adopted, would perpetuate the monopoly of the Barber Company.

The selection of the consulting engineers is "regarded as a farce and a disgrace by those familiar with the subject." These engineers have spent much money uselessly, a single instance of which was the going of Washington to Europe to a good roads congress at an expense of $3,000.

The accusation filled a book of fifteen printed pages. C. M. Warner and P. Quinlan, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, signed them.

Mr. Carlisle's Answer.

Mr. Carlisle's answer was a letter of about four thousand words. In part, it is as follows:

"The Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Com-

Continued on Page 2.

7 HURT IN AUTO COLLISION.

Col. C. L. F. Robinson and Members of His Family Injured at Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—Just as a big limousine bearing Col. Charles L. F. Robinson, President of the Colt Firearms Company; his wife, two children, and his sister-in-law, breasted a slight incline at the intersection of Asylum Avenue and Woodland Street to-day, a runabout, owned and driven by Martin Van Buren Stevens, running south in Woodland Street, collided with the rear wheels of the limousine, which was upset and fell on one side, the roof and the sides, with their heavy plate glass panes, crashing down upon the five occupants.

At St. Francis Hospital, to which the injured were taken, Col. Robinson was reported as comfortable. Five stitches were taken in his scalp, which was cut by glass, and the muscles of his neck are strained. Mrs. Robinson is seriously hurt, with possible internal injuries, a fractured rib, and scalp wounds, and suffers extreme pain. Elizabeth, the 13-year-old daughter, suffers from a sprained back and painful glass cuts about the head. The 10-year-old boy, Francis, sustained a deep laceration near the right ear and one of his facial arteries in the left cheek was severed.

Mrs. Robinson's sister, Mrs. R. J. Umbstaetler, of Boston, who came here yesterday on a visit, had a long scalp wound and other painful cuts about the head and body, and the ligaments of her arms were strained.

Mr. Stevens was only slightly injured and the Robinson chauffeur, Arthur T. Chapin, escaped with a wrenched back.

At the hospital it was said to-night that all the injured would probably recover, though Mrs. Robinson was suffering such severe pain that the physicians would make another thorough examination to-morrow.

SMOKER FALLS TO DEATH.

Long Tumbles from Window Trying to Recover Cigarette.

Richard Long, 41 years old, opened the window of his flat on the second floor of 422 West Twenty-sixth Street about 7:30 o'clock last evening to smoke a cigarette, while his wife, Mary, and the four children, the eldest 6 years old, were clearing the table and straightening up the kitchen.

A few minutes later juvenile Thanksgiving merrymakers, singing and begging pennies from passersby in the street below, scattered in fright, when with a loud scream Long tumbled out the window and fell in a heap on the sidewalk.

Mrs. Long heard her husband's cry and ran screaming to the open window. Her children also began to scream, and Patrolman King of the West Seventeenth Street Station, came to the house on the run. He found Long lapsing into unconsciousness. The injured man said that he had laid his cigarette on the window sill, and that when a puff of wind flung it below he had grabbed at it, lost his balance, and fallen.

An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and Dr. Shrock found Long in a critical condition. He was rushed to the institution, but died almost immediately after arriving there. He had suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Long had been employed for nineteen years by Runkel Brothers, chocolate manufacturers, West Thirtieth Street, near Tenth Avenue, and was foreman of one of their departments.

NATHAN STRAUS AIDS HERO.

Sends a $100 Check to Lineman Who Saved a Comrade's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 27.—Harry Phipps, lineman, employed by the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, received to-day a check for $100 from Nathan Straus in recognition of his act in risking his life to save a fellow workman.

The rescue was effected Oct. 23, when Charles Mathney was rendered unconscious and hung helpless on a high pole. Phipps, although knocked from the pole when he came in contact with Mathney's body, returned and released him from the wires. Then he brought him back to life by means of artificial respiration. After seeing his companion started to a hospital, Phipps slipped away in the crowd.

When the check was delivered to him Phipps wrote the following:

Mr. Straus: The editor of The Star has given me the check for $100 that you sent him for me and also the letter. I surely do thank you for the same, being the only support of my family. I surely do thank you from the bottom of my heart. I had forgotten the incident until the editor told me. I intend to have the letter framed and keep it as long as I live.

Phipps supports his invalid father and his sister. He said he would use the money to make a payment on a home he is buying.

15 RACES IN HER FAMILY.

Chicago Woman to Adopt Babies Representing Fifteen Peoples.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop, wife of a wealthy business man, announced to-day her intention to adopt fifteen children, each to represent one of the fifteen most characteristic racial types. Her representatives are visiting local orphan asylums in search of the nucleus of her future family. Mrs. Bishop also has friends touring Europe to find babies representing such races as are not represented in Chicago.

The family will include a negro baby, an Indian, an Arab, a Japanese, a Malay, a German, an Irish, a Chinese, a Scandinavian, an American, and babes representing several of the South American countries.

The plan, Mrs. Bishop said, had been under consideration since the death of her two daughters, twenty-five years ago.

"We will move from the hotel where we are now living to a comfortable house in the outskirts of the city as soon as the family is started," said Mrs. Bishop, "and we intend to bring the children up as nearly as possible as the American family of moderate means"

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation. New York Store, 472 Chambers Street.—Adv.

ZELAYA'S ARREST BRINGS A PROTEST

Counsel Says Politics Inspired His Conviction of Murders He Did Not Know About.

RELY ON EZETA DECISION

President Cleveland Refused to Return Political Refugees to Salvador Who Were Charged with Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A protest against the arrest of José Santos Zalaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, who is wanted by those in charge of the Government of that country now for sentence after his conviction of murder, was filed at the State Department to-day. The protest was prepared by Corry Montague Stadden, a lawyer of this city, who was counselor of the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington from 1901 to 1910, while Zelaya was President.

Mr. Stadden protested against the arrest of Zelaya on cabled information. He asserted, also, that the alleged offense and the demand for his client's extradition were based on political motives, and he pointed out that the Fourth Article of the Nicaraguan Extradition Treaty with the United States provided specifically that its provisions "shall not be applicable to persons guilty of any political crime or offense or of one connected with such a crime or offense."

Mr. Stadden held two conferences with Joseph W. Folk, the new solicitor for the State Department, Zelaya's return to Nicaragua is sought on the ground that he is responsible personally for the deaths of Domingo Toribio and Sixto Pineda at Masaya, in Nicaragua, on April 21, 1901, through abuse of authority.

Gen. Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister, told the State Department that the Nicaraguan Legislature some time ago referred these cases against Zelaya to the Supreme Court of Nicaragua for trial and that the court indicted the defendant and convicted him. Under the Nicaraguan code a man may be tried and convicted in his absence. At the Nicaraguan Legation it was said to-night that the papers upon which the extradition of Zelaya was sought were on the way to Washington from Managua and would not arrive for two weeks.

The arrest of Zelaya brings to light a clause in the extradition treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, ratified in 1905, under which it is agreed that a fugitive may be "provisionally" arrested and held for sixty days in either country on cabled information that a warrant has been issued for the fugitive for a crime that is extraditable. Mexico is the only other country with which we have such an arrangement. In the Mexican treaty the period for which a criminal may be held is fixed at forty days instead of sixty.

The usual procedure is for the Consul or Minister representing the country desiring the extradition of a fugitive criminal to appear before a court or a Commissioner and ask for a warrant for the arrest and detention of the accused person. When application is thus made the evidence against the accused must be presented.

At the Nicaraguan Legation the assertion that the arrest of Zelaya was due to politics was denied, and it was pointed out that the treaty under which it was possible to arrest Zelaya on a cabled request was negotiated while Zelaya was President of Nicaragua in 1905. Luis F. Corea, one of Zelaya's counsel in New York, then Nicaraguan Minister in Washington, negotiated the treaty.

Mr. Stadden, in his conferences to-day with Solicitor Folk, said that, while the warrant on which Zelaya was arrested charged that Toribio and Pineda were killed the same day at the same place, the facts would show that the murders occurred at different times and places. Mr. Stadden said that Zelaya had no knowledge of either death. He said that Sixto Pineda was shot by the then Lieutenant Governor of the province of which Masaya is the capital for an attempt on the life of the Provincial Governor, and that Domingo Toribio was shot by the Nicaraguan police at Managua while committing a robbery. Mr. Stadden said that the circumstances of both deaths were matters of public record in Nicaragua, and that it would be shown that Gen. Zelaya had no share in them.

A case similar to that of Zelaya, upon which Zelaya and his counsel will rely as a precedent against his extradition, was that of Gen. Antonio Ezeta of Salvador, whose extradition was sought in the Administration of President Cleveland in 1894. Ezeta was Vice President of the Government which was overthrown by Gen. Rafaela Gutierrez in 1894. Some of its military and civil officers, including Gen. Ezeta, who were pursued by insurgents, sought refuge on the United States gunboat Bennington, then at La Libertad. There were seventeen refugees in the party, and they were taken to San Francisco.

Their extradition was demanded on charges of murder, robbery, and arson. President Cleveland directed that each of the refugees as had not quit the Bennington should be arrested upon their arrival at San Francisco. This was done, and Judge Morrow of the Federal court at San Francisco ruled that the charges of robbery and murder were found to relate to offenses of a political character, which were excluded under the terms of the treaty. He discharged all of the accused except one, Juan Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. But President Cleveland directed his release, holding that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender had been demanded.

ZELAYA SENT TO THE TOMBS.

His Counsel Expected to Apply for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Gen. José Santos Zelaya, the deposed President of Nicaragua, who was arrested on Wednesday night in the home of his friend, Washington S. Valentine, at 645 West End Avenue, where he was asleep in bed, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday charged with "murder and other crimes." Bail was refused, and he was locked up in

Continued on Page 2.

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The Holiday Book Review—with classified List of the 100 Best Books of the year and special articles on four vital questions of the day, viz:
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Newsdealers always sell out their supply of The New York Times.

BOMB WRECKS SHOP, ALARM ON HEIGHTS

Shoemaker and Wife Hurled from Bed by Its Force—Inspector Faurot Hurt.

Washington Heights had its first bomb explosion last night attributed to Black Handers. The explosion, which occurred at 11:50 o'clock, awoke the neighborhood of Amsterdam Avenue and 148th Street. The residents poured out into the streets to seek an explanation.

The noise of the explosion came from the little shoe store and repair establishment of Joseph Forno, an Italian of good standing. Forno's store is on the ground floor of 1,785 Amsterdam Avenue, a hundred feet or so from 148th Street. There is a little areaway leading to his doorstep and there was a big plate-glass window in his store—a convenient setting for a bomb explosion.

Policeman Henry McGrath was on fixed post at 148th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, almost directly in front of Forno's store, when the explosion occurred. Its force threw him from his feet. All through the neighborhood he heard glass breaking upon the pavement. A squad of policemen from the police station at Amsterdam Avenue and 152d Street came on a run.

Among those who came to the scene was Police Inspector Joseph A. Faurot. Inspector Faurot lives at 521 West 149th Street. He did not have to be told that the Black Handers were at work. He assumed charge of the police and detectives who gathered around the wrecked shop of Forno.

Faurot took a few men into the rear of the store and there they found Forno and his wife, Angelina. They had been hurled from their beds by the explosion. Faurot learned from them of their prosperity, how they had started a little shoe shop fifteen years ago, how their business had grown, and how many of their Italian friends had expressed envy over their bank account.

"But we never got any letters," Forno insisted, and when pressed further along this line he shrugged his shoulders.

Inspector Faurot questioned Patrolman McGrath, and when he learned that the patrolman had seen no one in the neighborhood either before or after the explosion, he went on a tour of inspection in the cellar and rear court.

While going down the cellar steps he slipped and went sprawling the rest of the way. He fell into a mass of broken glass, and his left arm was so badly cut that a physician in the crowd had to take him to his office and sew up the wounds.

Capt. Day of the West 152d Street station then took command of the situation. Capt. Day and his men made an inspection of other houses in the neighborhood, and found that a hundred panes of glass had been shattered. In Joseph Heinrich's saloon at 1,789 Amsterdam Avenue the bartender told Capt. Day that seven men who had been lined up before the bar dropped to the floor when the bomb was exploded. Heinrich's big plate glass window was shattered. It was long after midnight before quiet was restored.

BOMB ROUTS 20 FAMILIES.

Attempt Made to Blow Up a New Rochelle Tenement.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The police of this city are making an investigation of an attempt made early this morning to blow up the Italian tenement house, 329 Lockwood Avenue, occupied by about twenty Italian families. The police say they have a clue which they think will result in an arrest.

Policeman John Sullivan was patroling his beat early this morning when he heard an explosion, and he hurried to the house. He found the families in a panic rushing from the building, all of them clad in their night clothes. He found the front of the lower part of the house badly damaged.

The authorities believe that dynamite was used. None of the Italians would admit to the police that he had received any Black Hand letters.

GEN. SCOTT IN LONE PARLEY

Goes Unescorted for Pow-Wow with Navajo Indian Chiefs.

FARMINGTON, N. M., Nov. 27.—An Indian runner arrived to-day with news of the movement of the Twelfth Cavalry, acting as escort for Gen. Hugh L. Scott, ordered to the Navajo Reservation to subdue an incipient uprising.

Gen. Scott to-day, accompanied only by an Indian interpreter, left Noel Trading Post, at the foot of Beautiful Mountain, the Indian stronghold, for a pow-wow with the Navajo chiefs. Gen. Scott left his cavalry and escort fifteen miles away, proceeding on horseback to the top of the mountain. The outcome of his conference will decide whether the Indians will surrender without a fight. Gen. Scott is not expected to rejoin the troops before to-morrow.

The overland trip of the troops from Gallup to Shiprock, 100 miles, was a tedious one, requiring six days. Heavy rains had made the roads almost impassable for the wagon train. The troops are now encamped at a strategic point within five hours' march of Beautiful Mountain. They have a mountain battery and three rapid-fire guns.

Should Chief Be Sho She, with whom Gen. Scott conferred to-day, spurn overtures of peace, then the troops will move against the Indians immediately. Many Indians are reported to have joined the band of recalcitrants on Beautiful Mountain.

A pony glass of Dr. Sieger's ANGOSTURA BITTERS daily is a splendid tonic.—Adv.

TO ASK FOR VOTE ON CATHEDRAL DESIGNS

St. John the Divine Trustees to Seek Public's Verdict on New and Old Plans.

Differences of opinion have arisen among the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine over the new design for the Cathedral exterior. Some of the trustees favor going back to the old design, and so it has been decided to call in the judgment of the public. Duplicate designs are to be placed on exhibition in the new Synod Hall on the Cathedral grounds, and at the Architectural League building, Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

It was said yesterday that about $250,000 had been obtained toward the $1,000,000 needed to complete the Cathedral nave, but that until the matter of the exterior design of the whole structure was decided work could not well proceed.

As soon as the critics have looked at the two designs, or, at least, as soon as they have examined the new Cram ones, they are invited to send their views to Bishop Greer, or to any of the trustees of the Cathedral. Among their number are the Rev. Drs. Grosvenor, Stires, Slattery and Robbins, and August Belmont, Henry Lewis Morris, George Mccullough Miller and Elbridge T. Gerry.

The original plan was the work of Heins & La Farge, and was selected after a sharp competition with four other designs. A feature of it was a great central tower, ending in a spire. At the western end were two towers. Other parts of the exterior were plain, and as many hold, the whole was simple, dignified, impressive.

In 1911 C. Grant La Farge, the surviving architect of the firm, was supplanted by Ralph A. Cram of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. Mr. Cram was asked to make a new exterior, and to make such alterations as he thought wise in interior plans. So far as known the interior changes bring no differences of opinion in the trustees' ranks. The new Cram exterior presents two companion spires in place of the one central tower. There are other spires and towers to the number of seven, while the entire exterior is a mass of finials and miniature towers. Hardly a square foot of exterior space but is covered with some ornament.

Bishop Greer is a strong advocate of the new design, and said yesterday:

"It is inspirational, as the old was not."

Among those who prefer the old plan is the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, and he said:

"The great tower of the old design was impressive. It is lost in the many spires and towers of the new."

A curious dilemma has arisen concerning the new $350,000 Synod Hall. It is to be made the centre of Episcopal affairs in this city and the house in Lafayette Street is to be given over to other church causes. But the dilemma relates to the ownership. It was given by the late Messrs. Morgan and Cutting for the use of the Episcopal General Conventions. The question comes up whether the Convention owns it. Is the deed to be in its name? Or does the Diocese of New York own it? Or, finally, do the Trustees of the Cathedral own it? There is no fund to pay for its light and heat, and yet it is in constant use. Hardly a day since the Convention adjourned a month ago but meetings have been held there. The question of title deed came up in the Cathedral Trustees' meeting, and it left it open for somebody else to determine.

LOST WEDDING GOWN FOUND

Negro Picked Up Miss Stattleman's Suit Case Containing It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Louis Jackson, a negro ragpicker, appeared in the Police Court to-day in connection with an investigation into the disappearance and ultimate recovery of a suitcase containing the gown which Miss Henrietta L. Stattleman of Wilmington, Del., intended to wear at the White House wedding on Tuesday. Jackson said he had picked up the suitcase in the street near the Union Station on Tuesday morning, and, after leaving it in a barroom for a while, had taken it to his home with the intention of holding it until it was advertised for.

After Jackson's explanation a charge of larceny against him was dismissed. The police notified Miss Stattleman that they had her suitcase and gown.

Miss Stattleman, who is a friend of Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre, arrived in Washington from Wilmington several hours before the wedding and took a taxicab for the White House. When she got there the suitcase was missing.

Whose gown Miss Stattleman wore at the wedding has not been made known.

BIRD LAW TO BE TESTED.

Carmody Tells Hornaday It Is Sure to Reach the Courts.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—That the question of the constitutionality of the Federal migratory bird law is certain to be raised in the courts is pointed out in a letter sent by Attorney General Carmody to William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park. The letter is a reply to one written by Mr. Hornaday in which he inclosed abstracts of a communication received from Ernest Knaebel, a Deputy United States Attorney General, who said that Mr. Carmody's opinion could not prevent the enforcement of the law. In reply Mr. Carmody indicates how the constitutionality of the law probably will be raised, and adds:

"The question is bound to come up whenever an attempt is made to enforce the law, and then the question as to the validity of the statute will have to be determined by the courts."

Kinsman's Headache and Nerve Powders give quick relief. 10c. and 25c. at Drug Stores.—Adv.

HALDANE INDORSES MONROE DOCTRINE

Lord Chancellor Declares That We Are Not Guided by Selfishness in Enforcing It.

IS BRITAIN'S POLICY, TOO

World Looks to Us to Carry On Our Traditions Without Adding to Our Possessions.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In a remarkable speech at the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society in London to-night, Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, proposed the toast of the President of the United States.

The Lord Chancellor spoke of the high ideals of Mr. Wilson and the expression that he is giving to those ideals in his policies, and he went on to announce what may be regarded as the British Government's cordial attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine in its latest developments. Lord Haldane said:

"Before Mr. Woodrow Wilson became President he was a thinker and a moralist, and in studying his career what seems to one who looks at things detachedly is that he has not ceased to be a thinker and a moralist because he has become the holder of a great office and is a great statesman. These things do not always go together, but a distinctive characteristic of the remarkable man who holds the office at the present time of President of the United States is that he presents the spectacle of something out of the way—a combination of gifts and possessions which is not usual.

"It seems to me that Mr. Wilson typifies the inspirations and ideals which he has expressed to the world. It is not merely his firm declaration that the policy of the United States is not a policy of conquest or annexation. That we respect profoundly, because we know its deep meaning ourselves. A country like the United States, with its enormous possessions, its tremendous wealth and power, has burden enough to carry without adding to its responsibilities, and that is our own case also.

"Nor is it merely that when the United States intervenes it is not for personal advantage. It is, I think, about ninety years since President Monroe sent his famous message to Congress, containing what is known as the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine remains to be completed, and it seems to me—looking on as though to divine the true inwardness of what was in the mind of the President of the United States in the declarations which he has recently made—that, just as his Government in the days of Monroe assumed a great responsibility for the protection of the nations south of the United States on the great American continent, so to-day the United States feel that the responsibility must be extended to securing good government and fair treatment for all those who live and trade in those countries.

"My interpretation is that the United States is ready to accept responsibility, not merely for insuring good government and good treatment in the interest of her own subjects, but in the interests of the world at large, so that all who live and trade on the great American continent may feel that she has set before her a high ideal, to secure for them equally with her own subjects that justice and righteousness of which President Wilson has spoken.

"I am not sure that anybody ought to speculate from the outside on the interpretation of this policy, but I have been deeply impressed with what has passed recently, and I think myself at liberty to speak to you of the interpretation which I put upon it; for, if it be true, then indeed a high spirit and aim has been brought into the policy of the United States Government in its dealings with adjacent countries.

"It is because the present President seems to me to have taken this step—a step which one cannot but admire, whatever its consequence may be—that I give the toast, 'A health, not merely to Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, but to Mr. Woodrow Wilson the man.'"

350 Americans Present.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At the Thanksgiving dinner of the American Society here to-night three hundred and fifty American men and women, with a large number of British guests, were present, and they cheered Lord Haldane's words again and again.

Robert N. Fairbanks, President of the society, proposed "The King."

Sir John A. Simon, the Attorney General, proposed the health of the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, declaring him to be a worthy successor of his distinguished predecessors. He said:

"America and England have given their best and their worst to each other. America has sent us ragtime; we have sent you militant suffragettes."

Mr. Page referred to the cordial reception which he had met with in England, and which, he said, he knew to be a tribute to his country.

Speaking of the difficulties of his office, he said that when the Ambassador referred to the debt which America owed to England, American citizens of Irish, German, Polish and Lithuanian blood gathered to adopt resolutions de-

Continued on Page 2.

SAVED FROM MEXICAN JAIL.

Woodyard, American, Who Aided Maderos, Refugee on the Michigan.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 27.—Fearing arrest by the Mexican authorities on the charge of having assisted in the recent escape to the United States battleship Rhode Island of Evaristo and Daniel Madero, J. F. Woodyard, Jr., a prominent member of the American colony at Vera Cruz, and formerly of Monterey, is under the protection of the American flag aboard the battleship Michigan. Capt. Edward E. Capehart, commanding the Michigan, is the senior officer of the squadron now here.

Woodyard was informed yesterday that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and committal to the fortress of San Juan d Ulua. He went immediately to the American Consulate, where he was informed by the Consul, W. W. Canada, that he was unable to give him asylum. Woodyard then boarded the battleship. His presence there was a profound secret until to-day, when a proposal was made to put him aboard the steamer Esperanza for Havana. To this the agents of the line objected when they learned the circumstances of the case, saying that they were not willing to face the peril of complications with the Mexican authorities.

The Mexican officials learned to-day that Woodyard was aboard the Michigan, but made no demand for his surrender.

It is understood that the officials gave Woodyard an intimation that he would have a prompt trial, but he chose to remain on the Michigan in preference to a possible long preliminary confinement in the fortress.

Woodyard is a warm friend of the Madero family, but it is not known that he is affiliated with them politically. He is a graduate of West Point and an engineer by profession.

RODIN FORGOT HIS WORK.

Said It Was a Forgery, and a Paris Dealer Is Suing Him for Damages.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Auguste Rodin is faced with a curious action for damages.

Recently he heard that a bronze statue entitled "The Earth," described as being by him, was being offered for sale in some art rooms here. As he was unable to remember such a work, he informed the police and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the supposed forgery.

The art dealer made inquiries of the man from whom he bought the statue, and it was traced back from one purchaser after another to Prof. Heilbuth of Hamburg, who stated that he bought the statue from M. Rodin himself in 1899, and that Rodin wrote on it with his own hand, "First model."

Reminded of this, M. Rodin withdrew the charge of forgery and confessed his mistake.

The dealer now alleges that his credit has suffered and he is about to sue M. Rodin for heavy damages.

TRIPLE LOOP BY BEACHEY.

Daring Aviator Performs Feat Easily at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Lincoln Beachey executed a triple loop with his biplane here to-day. The feat was performed easily and at no time was he in danger of losing control of his machine.

Strapped to the seat of his biplane, Beachey circled upward to an altitude of nearly 3,000 feet. Then the frail craft darted downward several hundred feet, described a vertical circle and rose again. Another drop to within a few hundred feet of the earth and the aviator turned a second somersault; righting his biplane, he soared a thousand feet, made a third loop and came swooping down to earth.

RESCUE-CREW DIE IN GALE.

Three Men of Steamship President Lost Trying to Save Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Fourth Officer Shane, Quartermaster Oswald and Seaman H. Hansen of the steamship President, from Seattle for San Francisco, were drowned fifty miles off Coos Bay last night when they attempted to rescue an unidentified steerage passenger, who had been swept overboard by a heavy sea.

According to the account transmitted by wireless, when the cry of "man overboard" was raised Shane, Oswald and Hansen volunteered to go to the rescue, although the President was battling with a seventy-mile gale, and the seas were breaking over her bow.

The crew having succeeded in lowering a boat, the three men started away. Their frail craft was carried astern like a flash, and the next moment a great wave curled over it and swamped it.

After futile efforts to recover the bodies the President continued her voyage.

GRENFELL WORKER BACK.

Miss Coates Tells of Record Trip She Made in Labrador.

Miss Laura Coates, who is 28 years old and the only white woman who has visited Grand Falls, Labrador arrived yesterday from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the Red Cross steamship Stephano after spending two years in Labrador working with Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. She said that most of her time had been spent at the headquarters of the mission at Hamilton Inlet, from which she made expeditions to the nearby villages over the snow.

Accompanied by an Indian half-breed guide and armed with a rifle Miss Coates started to travel 325 miles by canoe and on foot up the Grand River to the Falls. They had a canoe each, she said, at starting, but one was smashed on the journey. The Grand Falls are 375 feet high and there are three falls in succession. On the bank Miss Coates found bottles containing the names of persons who had visited the spot and the date. Miss Coates wrote her name and date on a card and left it in a bottle and then started back for Hamilton Inlet.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, for samples and prices.—Adv.

REBEL ADVANCE ON HUERTA FORCES IS NOW GENERAL

Carranza Changes Campaign Plan—Will Move South Through Chihuahua.

VILLA'S VICTORY OPENS WAY

Official Report Says Federals Lost 1,500 Men and Many Supplies at Tierra Blanca.

CAPITAL HEARS OF DEFEAT

Huerta Government Admits the Fall of Victoria, Opening the Way to Tampico.

RUMOR OF FOREIGNERS SLAIN

Spanish Consul Said to Have Been Massacred There with Some of His Nationals.

REBELS ROUT NAVARRETE

Defeat of Relieving Force Followed by Summons to Yield Great Oil Port.

WASHINGTON IS HOPEFUL

Advices Received Tell of Rebel Progress Throughout the Northern States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—It is now known that Ciudad Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, despite the assertions of the Government that the place was safe, has been evacuated by the Federals, who have fallen back to Tula, southeast of Victoria.

The rebels occupied the town and looted it, finally razing the buildings in face of a probable attack by the Federal columns under Gen. Rubio Navarrete, which had been mustering to the north for several days.

Gen. Rabago, Governor of Tamaulipas, in his retreat with his garrison, left the rebels at liberty to advance toward Tampico, which is believed to be their next objective.

It is reported here that the rebels carried away trainloads of loot and many women.

Late reports from Victoria state that the Spanish Consul there and several Spaniards and other foreigners were massacred by the rebels before the evacuation of the town.

This report was brought here by Spaniards to-day, but it is not confirmed officially or from any diplomatic source.

Government officials will say nothing regarding the situation at Victoria, although it is understood that they are fully informed of the facts.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated here by the Americans. Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy entertained the American colony at a reception this afternoon. This function did much to allay the alarm which had been caused by recent rumors of possible intervention. Hundreds of Americans and many foreign diplomats called at the Embassy.

Government Troops for Tuxpam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 27.—Gen. Joaquin Maass has about a thousand men here to-night. Early to-morrow morning he will place them on transports destined for Tuxpam. The Government has decided to prosecute an energetic campaign against the rebels in the oil districts.

John Lind has notified Consul Canada that he will return to Vera Cruz on the first warship coming this way, and will arrive before Sunday.

The action of a surgeon of the Michigan in risking his life in an effort to save a Mexican fisherman from drowning near the pier has caused much favorable comment here.

Capital Admits Rebel Progress.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—Such reports of developments through the country as are available indicate rebel progress at almost all points, although the tone of the reports emanating from the War Department is optimistic.

More than fifty rebels were killed yesterday in the course of three sharp engagements between a force of 400 revolutionists and a body of Federal troops commanded by Col. Celso Aguilar in the State of Tlaxcala, according to advices received at the War Office.

A column of Federal troops commanded by Gen. Rubio Navarrete was ambushed yesterday by a strong body of rebels near La Cruz while moving from Monterey toward Ciudad Victoria. The Federals were caught in a ravine by the rebels, who poured in a

heavy rifle fire from the hillsides. The Federals brought their machine guns into action and in this way saved themselves from annihilation.

The rebels were eventually driven off, leaving some seventy dead on the field. The Federal Commander admits that twenty of his men were killed.

Another rebel force yesterday sacked the town of San Dionisio in the State of Puebla. They did not even spare the church, which they looted, after killing the sacristan. Such a thing is unusual, churches and priests generally being respected by the raiders.

A military train with 150 soldiers aboard was dynamited to-day at El Salado, sixty miles south of Saltillo. The casualties are not known. The rebels in that region appear to be continuing their concentration.

An executive session of the Chamber of Deputies was held to-day, and the proposition to reduce the salaries of its members was discussed, but no action was taken.

VILLA TO ATTACK CHIHUAHUA.

Plans to Leave Juarez with 7,000 Troops To-day or Saturday.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 27.—Rebel scouts reported to Gen. Frisco Villa at Juarez to-night that during the day they had sighted the Federal outposts at Villa Ahumada, eighty-three miles south of Juarez. The presence of the Federal forces at Villa Ahumada has caused no little concern in Juarez, as the rebel officers do not know definitely whether they are the troops which retreated from Tierra Blanca after their defeat on Tuesday, or reinforcements from Chihuahua again moving north to engage Villa.

"I will leave to attack Chihuahua just as soon as I can get my trains loaded with provisions and my troops, which will probably be to-morrow night or Saturday morning," said Gen. Villa at Juarez.

To-morrow morning Gen. Villa will hold a review and parade of his troops in celebration of the victory over the Federals at Tierra Blanca. After the parade the troops will make immediate preparations for leaving for the south.

Thousands of dollars' worth of provisions were transferred from El Paso to Juarez to-day to be loaded on Villa's train.

Villa expects to have at least 12,000 men when he attacks Chihuahua. He said to-night he had sent word for Gen. Tomas Urbina to bring 3,000 men north from the Torreon district, and that Gen. Manuel Chao was in the vicinity of Chihuahua with 2,000 rebel troops. Villa will take 7,000 soldiers from Juarez, leaving a garrison of about 100 men to protect the city.

Spanish residents of Juarez have appealed to the American Consul, Thomas B. Edwards, to take charge of their possessions in the city, as Gen. Villa has threatened to confiscate their stores and other property. Consul Edwards accepted the custody of the properties. There are about 100 Spaniards in Juarez. They have aroused Villa's displeasure by refusing to accept rebel fiat money and closing their stores.

Rebel forces under Gen. Antonio Villareal to-day routed Gen. Rubio Navarette's Federal column at La Cruz, State of Tamaulipas, according to an official dispatch received by Gen. Villa's Juarez headquarters from José Vasconcelas, a rebel agent. The message said:

"Gen Antonio Villareal defeated and routed Rubio Navarette's force at La Cruz, near Linares. Navarette abandoned his trains. Gens. Candido Aguilar and Abel Salazar, with 5,000 Constitutionalists, have demanded the surrender of Tampico. Navarette was going to the relief of Tampico."

VICTORY SPURS THE REBELS.

Carranza Changes Plan of Campaign —Will Move on Chihuahua.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Nov. 27.—Francisco Villa's victory over the Huerta troops south of Juarez is likely to alter the entire plan for a general movement of insurgent troops in the South.

Gen. Carranza, head of the Constitutionalists, announced to-day that he would probably move into Chihuahua State. This would mean the abandonment of his formerly announced plan of proceeding directly south along the west coast into Sinaloa and Tepic.

If the Constitutionalist commander goes into Chihuahua, the general movement of insurgent forces will be made south of Juarez and along the central line of the National Railways, the most direct route into the centre of the Republic.

On account of the unsettled conditions between Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Ariz., and Juarez, opposite El Paso, Texas, the General Staff will probably be accompanied by a small escort.

There is no railroad in Mexico between those two points, and if the new plan for a southern invasion goes into effect all available troops from Sonora and Sinaloa, the two west coast States, will move south by rail to Tepic City, and thence across the mountain passes for about 100 miles to Guadalajara, Jalisco, joining the Chihuahua troops at some interior point. This was the route originally selected by Gen. Carranza for his southward advance.

Details of the fighting near Juarez received here to-day through border representatives indicated the complete rout of the Federal troops under Salazar, Orpinel, and Mercado. Word from Chihuahua City, upon which it was reported that other insurgent forces were marching, was awaited with impatience. It was asserted at Carranza's headquarters that Villa's victory was the most crushing since the beginning of the Madero outbreak in 1910.

REBEL ADVANCE EXPECTED.

Washington Hears Carranza Is Preparing for Strong Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Advices to the State Department and to the Constitutionalist representatives here tonight indicated that the plan of the Mexican rebels' campaign originally decided on by Carranza will now be changed. The first objective in the original plan was Mazatlan, and the idea was to move down the west coast to the City of Mexico. It is now planned to advance along what seems to be the line of least resistance, from Chihuahua to Jiminez, Torreon, Monterey, and Saltillo.

The overwhelming victory of the Constitutionalists at Juarez has given them such strong control of the northern States that they can use the Mexican Central Railway to move a large force southward with facility and some speed. It is asserted that although the railroad has been the object of attack by both sides, and bridges and tracks have been destroyed at times, it can be quickly put in order and that the railroad employes in Northern Mexico are in sympathy with the Carranza party and will work with a will to set things right so that Gen. Villa's army can advance.

Reports secured by Carranza within the last few days are said to show that he can get all the cars and locomotives he wants, and that if necessary he can move his army in two columns, one on the Mexican National and the other on the Mexican Central. The distance from Chihuahua to the City of Mexico is about 1,200 miles, and the problem of gaining subsistence and combatting strong resistance of the Federals, who will try to destroy the railroads, will confront the advancing rebels.

At the Constitutionalist headquarters here it is predicted that the new line of march to the City of Mexico will be apparent in the operations of Villa within the next fortnight.

Villa's Report of Juarez Battle.

A dispatch received to-day at Constitutionalist headquarters from Gen. Villa said:

I have the honor to communicate to you that I have completely defeated the enemy and have captured practically all of his artillery and three trains. The enemy has retreated in disgraceful order. I congratulate you in the name of all your subordinates upon this victory.

News of another victory of the Constitutionalists was contained in the following telegram addressed to Señor Pasquiera:

Gen. Villa, after thirty-eight hours of continuous fighting, has defeated the Federals under Gens. Rojas, Caravel, Salazar, Orpinel, Terrazas, and Monellia. They fled south. I have not yet gone completely over the battle-ground. I have captured more than 1,000 rifles, 15 cannon, many shells; also horses, prisoners, and three trains.

Federal losses are about 1,500. We found dead Gens. Terrazas and Monellia. Caravel reported fatally wounded. Our losses are about 500 dead and wounded. Gen. Banavides, with 800 cavalry, is pursuing the Federals.

Later the Constitutionalist agent made public this telegram:

Further details from Juarez report the capture of sixteen cannon, including "Borro" cannon, which was found on platform car; fifteen machine guns, ninety-two cars, eight armored cars and five engines, and 800 Federal prisoners captured.

Another dispatch says that Gen. Rubio Navarette, the Federal commander in the region between Monterey and Tampico, has been whipped at La Cruz, by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, with the loss of his entire train of supplies and ammunition.

La Cruz is sixty miles north of Victoria, and it is said that Gonzales is now in control of the whole region northward from Victoria. It is now the plan for Gen. Aguilar and Gen. Gonzales to join forces and try to take Tampico, which the Constitutionalists expect to do within a week.

It was said at Constitutionalist headquarters that Gen. Villa had telegraphed to President Wilson a denial of reports that he was acting independently of the orders of Gen. Carranza.

Another visit paid to-day to President Wilson by Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has revived reports of a British-American understanding with reference to the Mexican situation. No information as to the reason for Sir William's call at the White House was furnished, other than a brief statement by him in response to an inquiry that he was about to sail for England on Saturday and had called on the President merely to say good-bye.

This is the third conversation that Sir William Tyrrell has had with President Wilson within a week. It has been admitted that he discussed Mexican affairs with the President and Secretary Bryan on previous visits.

Immediately after Sir William's call at the White House last Sunday night orders were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz to proceed at once to Tuxpam and Tampico, where British and American capitalists have heavy investments in the oil fields.

Gen. Aguilar has repeated his assurances not to permit any act that will injure the oil wells or oil tanks in the Tampico and Tuxpam districts. But he insists that the Pearson Company and the Standard Oil Company must at once pay to the Constitutionalist government the due and proper taxes, which they have hitherto paid to the Federal Government.

He threatens that if this is refused the properties will be seized and the owners will not be permitted to operate the wells or have charge of or ship oil from the tanks. So far as he has power, however, Gen. Aguilar says he will not allow any one to set fire to the oil tanks or uncap any of the wells.

To-day the Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Fletcher, reporting his arrival at Tampico in his flagship, the battleship Rhode Island. He said that everything there was quiet.

The most interesting information in Admiral Fletcher's report was that the British armored cruiser Suffolk, flagship of Rear Admiral Cradock, had arrived at Tampico. He reported also that the British armored cruiser Berwick, of Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron, had arrived at Puerto Mexico, formerly Coatzacoalcos, the Atlantic outlet of the Tehuantepec Railroad. The arrival of these British war vessels in Mexican waters had been expected. While this Government is willing to assure Great Britain and other foreign Governments that the interests of their subjects and citizens will be looked after by the United States, the Wilson Administration has no reasonable ground on which to object to the action of the British Admiralty in sending the Suffolk and the Berwick to Tampico and Puerto Mexico.

It has been customary, however, since the Mexican situation became acute, for all foreign nations that have sent warships to the waters of Mexico, or have contemplated sending them, to let this Government know in advance that there was nothing political in the missions of those vessels, and that they had been sent to Mexico merely to give adequate protection to the nationals of their Governments.

Whether Great Britain has furnished any such polite assurances has not been announced, but it is taken for granted that her attitude has been similar to that of other foreign nations. The belief here is that Sir William Tyrrell's several visits to the President have been made under direct instructions from his chief, Sir Edward Grey, and that they have been for the purpose of making known to the President that Great Britain would undertake no action that would in any way be embarrassing to the policy which this Government is endeavoring to carry out.

TAMPICO REFUGEES LOSE ALL.

84 Americans Arrive at Galveston —Their Crops Commandeered.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 27.—Refugees from around Tampico, who arrived her to-day on the steamer Atlantis, told stories of conditions steadily growing worse, which forced them to flee to the United States.

When they left Tampico six days ago Constitutionalists were reported ready to attack the port and had already occupied the surrounding country with disastrous results to the property of many of the inhabitants. J. Laffer, a ranchman, said that it had become impossible to make even a living.

"Crops, if grown, cannot be marketed," he said. "They fall into the hands of Constitutionalists or Federals, or, if they escape these, the bandits get them."

Few of the refugees required financial assistance, though they said they expected to lose all their holdings in Mexico. There were eighty-four Americans in the number.

AN OIL WAR, SAYS BRYANT.

Concessions, Not Principles, at Stake in the Mexican Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 27.—President Albert G. Briant, of the American School of World Peace, of Boston, who is attending the Colorado State Teachers' Convention, says vast money interests in Europe and America are trying to force President Wilson into armed intervention in Mexico.

"The Madero revolution was financed from abroad," he says, "and Huerta is making bids for European assistance by holding out concessions to the great interests. Lord Cowdrey of England, and the Pearson interests, whom Huerta has favored, are hoping that Huerta's Congress may be held legal, so that it may approve vast concessions in Mexico oil fields made them by Huerta. American interests are hoping that Huerta may be unseated so that these concessions may become worthless. The Mexican oil fields are the richest in the world. For these rather than for any political principles, the war is now being waged.

"It is not for the United States to pull these political chestnuts out of the fire for either faction, and all good citizens should support President Wilson's policy to avoid intervention. Americans are further interested in mining enterprises which would be much more valuable if Mexico were in United States territority. These interests are willing to sacrifice the men and capital necessary for the war to succeed."

BLAMES WILSON'S IDEALISM.

Service Journal Says He Should Protect Investors in Mexico.

"We are in a pitiful condition, indeed, when we say to our own citizens who are engaged in enterprises abroad that they must take care of themselves and not look to protection from home." The Army and Navy Register of Washington says in a reference to the present Mexican situation.

"We are insisting that the Europeans shall keep off the Latin-American and the South American preserves, have assumed the attitude of settling disputes according to our own opinion of right and justice; we will determine whether the existing Government shall be acknowledged and recognized as such; we will prescribe the method and the terms by which an existing and acceptable Government shall prevail. If we have undertaken to render this service, it behooves us not to be too idealistic. We must take into account the protection which is due Europeans as well as Americans who have invested money on this side of the ocean.

MARINES OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—With 800 marines and a full crew on board, the transport Prairie left the Philadelphia Navy Yard at 1 o'clock to-day for southern waters. The transport carries stores and ammunition for a three months' cruise. The marines are commanded by Col. A. J. Lejeune.

The colonel and officials of the Philadelphia Navy Yard said before the Prairie sailed that the orders received named Pensacola, Fla., as the objective point of the trip. It has been rumored at the Navy Yard, however, that these orders might be changed by wireless telegraph from Washington after the Prairie had passed out to sea.

The transport received a noisy send-off by the sailors and marines of the navy yard fleet now stationed at the yard.

SAYS PRESS BEAT COLOMBIA OIL PLAN

Lord Cowdray Blames American Papers for His Failure to Get Concessions.

DID NOT SEEK A MONOPOLY

Not He, but Lord Murray, Withdrew the Application—Comment on American Views of It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 28.—That the withdrawal of his application for oil and other concessions in Colombia had absolutely no connection with the present situation in Mexico was the emphatic and unequivocal statement of Lord Cowdray to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday. He said that his withdrawal was purely a business matter, and that Lord Murray had taken the step on his own initiative without instructions from the home office because of political complications to which the applications had given rise in Colombia. These complications, he said, were due largely to misrepresentations in the American press of the nature of the concessions asked for.

Lord Cowdray began the interview by remarking:

"There is nothing that I can say about Colombia until Lord Murray, one of my partners, who alone conducted the negotiations, returns in the course of two months. He may have something to say when he gets back."

When the correspondent urged the advisability of his making an authoritative statement of his position in the whole matter, Lord Cowdray became more communicative, and said:

"Lord Murray has been away a year engaged in that and other business. The negotiations with Colombia, both as regards general features and details, are entirely in his hands. Everything has been done at his discretion. We thought the proposals would be accepted strictly as a business proposition. Lord Murray withdrew them entirely on his own initiative, without any suggestion from this side. He says they were withdrawn on account of the political conditions which the applications developed. The withdrawal has absolutely no significance politically and most emphatically no connection with the present situation in Mexico. The Colombian situation has been entirely misrepresented by the American press. It has been asserted that our applications for concessions were monopolistic and included rights other than those considered proper and requisite for the oil business. In consequence all kinds of statements about these concessions being anti-Monroe Doctrine have been circulated, whereas the truth is that our applications were for oil concessions and the necessary facilities to conduct an oil business and nothing else.

"The concessions applied for were only a small fraction of 1 per cent. of the whole Colombian territory, so no monopoly could possibly have resulted. Why, a hundred similar concessions could be given. It beats me where any monopoly would come in. As regards concessions for the facilities applied for take the case of a railroad. I ask you, Would any one with money behind him think of putting capital into a railroad there without material Government help in a new, unsettled and undeveloped country? Nobody would even suggest such a thing. If a railroad needs it, an oil enterprise like ours certainly does."

American dispatches to the London newspapers this morning dwell on the satisfaction with which the news of Lord Cowdray's abandonment of the Colombian oil concession was received in the United States. A New York dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"It is generally assumed that American oil interests will now seize the opportunity, since Lord Cowdray has resigned."

The Daily Mail's dispatch goes on to quote THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington statement that "officials of the State Department insist that the United States Government has left Colombia free to grant concessions to the Pearson syndicate or to a United States company which is also seeking to obtain a share of the natural resources of the country."

In a lengthy dispatch the Washington correspondent of The London Times says:

"Lord Murray's retreat will strengthen American faith in the two latest corollaries upon which the Monroe Doctrine has been saddled." The correspondent points out these reasons why the Murray contract was opposed by the United States. First as possibly supplying a foreign country with military conveniences within striking distance of the Panama Canal, then raising the bogey of British exploitation of the Atrato route."

"Then," continues the dispatch, "came Wilson's speech at Mobile with its depreciation of concessions in general, and in particular of undue extra American financial influence with the Latin-American Governments. Although the Pearson contract in effect was comparatively modest, it had been consistently depicted as a monopoly. It had begun to be felt that by the success or failure of that contract the newest Latin-American aspirations of the United States might stand or fall.

Hence it is quite possible that Colombian political opposition would have wrecked the contract unaided, and it is just possible that it may be renewed when the atmosphere is clearer there. This morning there is much congratulatory comment upon the effectiveness of American diplomacy, but there is scant reference to the problems, domestic and international, with which Washington is burdened. Is it, for instance, to oppose Latin-American concessions to American companies as much as those which are competing with Pearson in Colombia and elsewhere? If so, how is Latin-America to be developed? But the difficulties and possibilities of this new doctrine of Pan-American exclusiveness and morality are patent.

"There is another point about the Latin-American oil imbroglio that demands immediate attention. There is no sign that the renunciation of their Colombian ambitions will help the Pearsons in Mexico. It is growing clear that certain agencies are determined to exploit to the nth degree American prejudice against Lord Cowdray, and consequently American suspicions of the British attitude toward Huerta."

The London Times correspondent then quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES's dispatch from Mexico yesterday morning as a "typical dispatch," and, following up the assertion that if the rebels injure the oil properties at Vera Cruz it will be due to their belief that Lord Cowdray is still helping Huerta financially and otherwise, concludes:

"Whether this be true or not, it is suggestive that so far as I can gather the chief manufacturers of such anti-British sentiment as exists in the United States are agents of the revolutionaries, and that their most active representative here is a well-known American lawyer, who in the last Mexican Administration was on the closest possible terms both with Madero and the most important American oil interests.

"British observers should, in fact, scrutinize with all possible care all the news touching Anglo-American relations, and, above all, the stories that pretend that the understanding between Washington and Downing Street is anything except 'satisfactory.'"

ACCUSES CARLISLE IN ASPHALT DEAL

Continued from Page 1.

pany is a corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of asphalt, and their entire interest in the matter is a selfish, personal interest with the idea of selling their product to the State of New York, and their entire charges should be scrutinized from this viewpoint.

"It is unfortunate that in these charges they have seen fit to attack the reputation of the Board of Advisory Engineers, who have been faithfully working for the State for the past six months in an attempt to try and place this department upon an efficient basis, to advise me in regard to the various types of roads to be built, and in the preparation of specifications for new construction.

"Messrs. Parker, Diehl, and Washington are men of reputation in their communities, and I know that they have tried to the best of their ability to give proper advice our department, and I think their report as to methods of efficiency and economy and dealing generally with the future of the department is a document which will be used the world over in connection with future highway organizations and in construction work.

"I desire to resent at the outset any reflections upon their character, the methods or manner of their appointment, or the methods under which they worked, as everything has been done in the open from the commencement of their investigations, and public hearings have been had upon all important matters considered by them.

Forced to Obey the Law.

"The real contention in the Warner-Quinlan charges is to the effect that I compelled the contractors of the State to live up to the written contracts and specifications then in existence, which were awarded before I was made Commissioner, and would not permit the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company to substitute for use upon State highways a material not complying with the specifications.

"Soon after I assumed office on the first of May, 1913, the fact was brought to my attention that there were a number of contracts which were legal and valid, and which required a natural solid asphalt to be furnished under them, and I learned at the time that there were two classes of asphalt that could be furnished, one by the Barber Asphalt Company, which was procured at Bermudez, Venezuela, and one by the Warner-Quinlan Company which was procured from land asphalt at Trinidad.

"Our records show that in 1910 the Warner-Quinlan Company furnished Trinidad asphalt to the amount of 22,728 gallons, in 1912 130,774 gallons, and in 1913 141,273 gallons, which was sold to contractors, and which could and was properly used under the specifications calling for a natural solid asphalt.

"Within a few years there were discovered in Mexico deposits of oil containing a heavy asphaltic base, and this oil was brought into the country and manufactured into asphalt by a number of different concerns, including the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company. Very soon after I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office I learned from different sources that the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company were furnishing asphalt manufactured from Mexican oil which they were supplying to contractors of the State, which, as I was informed, did not comply with the requirements of certain contracts, and an investigation was had as to the reasons why this was being permitted.

Sought Old Resolution.

"The claim was then made by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company that a resolution had been passed by the old Highway Commission on June 18, 1912, permitting their company alone to furnish an asphalt product made from oil brought from the Mexican fields, in the place of natural asphalt called for in the specifications, but an investigation of the records of this department disclosed that no such resolution had ever been passed, and was not upon our records.

"This company contended that this resolution affected only themselves, and did not claim that it permitted any other of the manufacturers of Mexican oil to furnish their product, and it passed, was clearly a special favor granted to the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, which was not granted to their competitors.

"I immediately took this matter up with the Board of Advisory Engineers and the other engineers connected with the department, and the matter was threshed out by repeated conferences with the different people interested, and it became apparent that the only solution of the difficulty, as long as there were no records in my office to show any such resolution had been passed and no supplemental agreement had been signed or filed, was to compel the performance of contracts according to specifications and the law.

"I believe if I had acted otherwise in the matter and had continued to permit the wholesale disregard of these particular specifications, that I would have been justly subjected to great criticism.

"The investigation also disclosed that the permitting of the use of asphalt manufactured from Mexican oil was a great financial benefit to the companies; that they were able to furnish it at a cheaper cost than they could have furnished the natural asphalt, and that the State was absolutely deriving no benefit whatever for the substitution of this material.

"That their main contention was that their article was 'just as good,' and that, therefore, we should permit it to be used.

The Cooperstown Meeting.

"The statements that on June 18, 1913, a conference took place in my office, at which Mr. Hennessy was present, and also James K. McGuire, and that following thereafter on July 5, a meeting was held at Cooperstown, N. Y., attended by Gov. Sulzer, George McGuire, and myself, are absolutely without foundation. There was no such conference in my office, and I was never in Cooperstown but once in my life—several years ago when I was a member of the Public Service Commission. On July 4, 5 [illegible] my home in Watertown, [illegible] at my home, Sunday afternoon, July 6, reaching Albany late that evening.

"There was no communication sent by Mr. Hennessy from Cooperstown on July 5, and no telegrams or communications were sent out of this office in relation to Barber Asphalt or Warner-Quinlan Asphalt on that date by Mr. Fuller or any one else.

"At the several conferences with the engineers before making my decision the representatives of practically all the asphalt interests of the United States were represented, either personally, by their attorneys, or by counsel, and no one was granted any favors at the hands of the department, nor was any one discriminated against in any way. The matter was decided entirely upon its merits and in accordance with the provisions of the highway law.

"The allegations as to the appointment of the Board of Advisory Engineers is absurd. They were all appointed by me.

"The allegation that I interpreted the specifications of the department so as to compel contractors to use asphalt produced entirely by the Barber Asphalt Company, thus creating a monopoly for that company, is false.

"A large number of the contracts then in existence called for residuum asphalt, and since July 8, 1913, the records of this department show that the following companies have furnished material to the State:

	Gallons.
Standard Oil Company	1,821,260
Sun Company	508,009
Beverly & Sons	76,208
Johns-Manville Company	55,284
Warner-Quinlan Company	452,470
Barber Asphalt Paving Company	1,940,570

Defends Specifications.

Mr. Carlisle scouted the charge that the specifications were drawn to permit a monopoly. In a long explanation of how these specifications were prepared, he went into minute details, asserting that all the asphalt interests had been fully heard and that the best expert advice obtainable had sanctioned the specifications. Then he added:

"I believe the specifications, when finally promulgated, will be recognized throughout the country as the best yet devised, and which Highway Departments can follow with safety and advantage in building modern types of roads.

Entirely Reorganized.

"I desire to emphatically deny that there has been any condition of chaos in our department. The Department has been practically reorganized from the top down, and the results in road building and maintenance in this State this year speak for themselves.

"We have completed a greater number of miles of roads than were ever constructed during any one construction year, have repaired hundreds of miles of roads, and are now in a position to take care of the awarding of the contracts for next year.

"The most serious problem confronting us is unfair criticism. This department, in order to render the services to the State which is expected of it, must have the confidence of the people of the State. We have striven night and day to justify the confidence of the people in the work of our department, and I am satisfied that the fair-minded people of the State realize that every effort has been made and every step taken to give to them an efficient, honest, and economical administration, taking into consideration the interests of the State, and not of any selfish group of men who desire to make money out of the State for their own personal ends."

HENNESSY DENIES IT, TOO.

Demands That Glynn Investigate the Charges to the Bottom.

John A. Hennessy, when advised yesterday of the accusations made by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company through its counsel, Henry A. Rubino, denied the accusations, and said that he regretted that he could not hold Mr. Rubino responsible for them. He called upon Gov. Glynn, as the man who had made the charges public, to "go all the way" and to investigate the charges to the bottom. It was Mr. Rubino who personally submitted the charges to Gov. Glynn last week.

It is understood that Mr. Hennessy has in his possession several documents and receipts by which he can show that he was not in Albany on July 5. He said yesterday that he was in Cooperstown on an inspection trip during a part of the morning of July 5. Hotel registers, vouchers, and postal cards which he sent to his family, it was intimated, would show that he could not have been in Albany on July 5. It was on this day, according to the Rubino charges, that the asphalt conference was held in Cooperstown by Gov. Sulzer, Commissioner Carlisle, and George H. McGuire. Mr. Hennessy, it is alleged, was in the office of the Highway Department with James K. McGuire when a long distance call was put through from the conferees in Cooperstown to the Highway Department. The telegrams were sent out to the contractors, it is alleged, within an hour after this telephone conversation.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Hennessy in his formal statement given out at the Press Club yesterday afternoon, "that what the Governor of New York should have done was to send these charges to the District Attorney of Albany County, where the crime, if any, was committed, and have him begin proceedings there either before a Grand Jury or publicly, to show what is in the case. Then Mr. Rubino and those associated with him would have to testify under oath. As I see it now, Rubino cannot be held for libel or slander.

"The Governor is the man who made these things public, and the Governor should now go all the way so that the public will learn eventually who the crooks are behind Rubino.

"The merest examination by Rubino or by a clerk in his office would have shown that there was no such conference; would have shown where I was on July 4 and July 5; would have shown where Carlisle was on July 4 and July 5, and would have shown the whole thing to be false.

"If the Bar Association thinks it worth while to investigate Rubino I'll be delighted to present a case against him.

"I never have talked to Jim McGuire since Carlisle has been Commissioner. I never talked to him before that except on two occasions, one at the convention which nominated Van Wyck for Governor about twelve years ago, and again last April or March, when I greeted him with his brother George in Lancaster Street, Albany."

HALDANE INDORSES MONROE DOCTRINE

Continued from Page 1.

nouncing him. Acknowledging Lord Haldane's speech, he said:

"The American nation is not one which is afraid to follow its bent to the utmost length. The Lord Chancellor has spoken of doing what is righteous without regard to consequences. There are no consequences."

Prof. A. B. Alexander, Chairman of the American delegation to the International Conference on Safety at Sea, proposed "Thanksgiving Day."

Lord Kintore and Sir Claude M. MacDonald responded to the toast "Our Guests." Lord Kintore spoke of the coming celebration of the centenary of peace between the two nations. He said he hoped it would eventually be followed by the celebration of the millentum of peace, but those arranging the centenary celebration intended that none which might follow would be more noteworthy.

Sir Claude MacDonald, who was enthusiastically greeted, said so much had been spoken about the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock that he understood some Americans were disposed to wish that Plymouth Rock had landed on the Pilgrims instead. He gave interesting reminiscences of the Boxers' siege of Peking, at which time he was British Minister there, and said that next to the honors conferred upon him by his sovereign the proudest moment of his life was when he was placed in command by the American Minister of the American contingent there, and fought shoulder to shoulder with them.

The guests included the staffs of the American Embassy and Consulate, the American delegates to the Life Saving Conference, Lord Charnwood, the Earl of Denbigh, Dr. Joseph Hertz, chief rabbi of Great Britain; Isaac N. Seligman, Sir Henry Primrose, Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, and Sir Rider Haggard.

Wilson Has Talk with McCombs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.President Wilson intends to leave early to-morrow for New York to spend part of the day with friends and go to the Army-Navy football game Saturday. He ha da long talk to-day with Chairman William F. McCombs of the Democratic National Committee.

ZELAYA'S ARREST BRINGS A PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

the Tombs in the custody of United States Marshal Henkel.

His friends were not allowed to communicate with the ex-President, and it was said that it would be a day or so at least before his counsel could apply to a Judge of the Federal District Court for a writ of habeas corpus as a step toward obtaining his release on bail.

Charges Made in Complaint.

Gen. Zelaya passed Wednesday night in the Greenwich Street Police Station. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields by Assistant District Attorney Roger Wood on a provisional complaint which formed the basis for the extradition warrant. This said in part:

Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States Attorney, being duly sworn, alleges, complains, and charges on information and belief that he has been informed by telegraph through the diplomatic channel, that a warrant has been issued by competent authority for the arrest of a fugitive criminal charged with a crime enumerated in the treaty between the Republic of Nicaragua and the United States of America concluded March 1, 1905, to wit: the crime of murder and other crimes, and that deponent has been assured from the same source that a requisition for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made accompanied by such warrant and duly authenticated depositions or copies thereof in support of the charge.

That at a time heretofore, one Jose Santos Zelaya was a resident of the Republic of Nicaragua.

That at a time heretofore, the same Jose Santos Zelaya, in the said Republic of Nicaragua, did unlawfully commit the crime of murder and other crimes. Deponent further says that the place wherein the Republic of Nicaragua and on what day the said crime of murder and other crimes were committed, he has no means of knowing, and, therefore, cannot here set forth with greater particularity.

That the said Jose Santos Zelaya is a fugitive from justice of the Republic of Nicaragua, and is now within the territory of the United States, to wit, the Southern District of New York.

That the sources of information and grounds of belief of deponent are derived from telegraphic instructions just received by deponent from the Hon. James C. McReynolds, Attorney General of the United States of America.

Wherefore, said complainant prays that a warrant may issue for the apprehension of the said Jose Santos Zelaya, and that he may be brought before the said Commissioner to the end that upon the production of evidence to sustain the charge, he may be held for extradition to the Republic of Nicaragua, in accordance with the treaty and the statutes in such case made and provided.

William M. Offley, Division Superintendent of the Department of Justice, brought Gen. Zelaya to the Federal Building, and on the way there the prisoner said little to say about his case. He expressed the opinion that the charges did not come under the extradition treaty; that they grew out of politics, and that they were made by his enemies in Nicaragua.

When Gen. Zelaya, building Gen. Zelaya, was held for an hour in the office of Marshal Henkel before he was arraigned. He consulted then with his counsel, Edwin F. Johnson of the firm of Johnson & Galstan of 49 Wall Street. The General speaks English imperfectly, so when he was brought before Commissioner Shields, Mr. Johnson interpreted for him. The proceedings were brief. The Commissioner told the ex-President that he had been arrested on a charge of murder and informed him of his constitutional rights. The prisoner was held then pending the arrival of the formal extradition papers from Washington, and his examination was set down tentatively for Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Not Admitted to Bail.

The question of bail then came up. Assistant District Attorney Wood pointed out that it was impossible to release a prisoner, held on an extradition charge, in bail, and so Commissioner Shields ordered Marshal Henkel to take the ex-President to the Tombs. There as a Federal prisoner he is under the control of the Marshal and not of the regular prison authorities. Marshal Henkel gave strict orders that no one was to be permitted to see or to communicate with the ex-President without an order from him, and it was said that he was not disposed to grant such permits to any one but Gen. Zelaya's counsel or his sons.

Throughout his arraignment and removal to the Tombs Gen. Zelaya seemed to be self-possessed. He maintained a quiet dignity and submitted readily to the orders of the court officials.

Mr. Johnson was unwilling to discuss the case of his client yesterday. When he was asked about the form of the complaint and the fact that it did not specify the names of those killed and the place and date of the murders with which Gen. Zelaya was charged, he said:

"The warrant conformed with the terms of the law."

"Do you know the identity of the persons whose deaths are attributed to Zelaya?" he was asked.

"Not fully," he replied. "I expect, however, that the matter will be cleared up in a few days."

Mr. Johnson would not tell last night the steps he intended to take to obtain the release of his client. But he pointed out that a writ of habeas corpus had been sued out in similar cases before. He was not likely, he said, to apply for such a writ to-day, but might do so to-morrow.

It was said at the Federal Building yesterday that although Commissioner Shields was not empowered to accept bail for a prisoner held under the circumstances surrounding the case of Gen. Zelaya, a District Judge might release him under proper security. It is expected that when a hearing on the writ of habeas corpus is granted Mr. Johnson will make a hard fight to obtain the release of his client on bail while the court is considering Nicaragua's application to have him returned to that country.

It was learned yesterday that Washington had not issued any instructions to have Gen. Zelaya watched while he stayed here until word was sent to Assistant District Attorney Wood on Monday to arrest him. The authorities are anxious to learn how he obtained the advance information that his arrest was desired, which made it possible for him to go into hiding.

Mr. Offley, ever since the ex-President arrived in this city, had kept track of him, but he explained yesterday that this was solely because experience had taught him that Central American ex-Presidents were landed by Western sooner or later when they visited this country. So Mr. Offley knew that Zelaya was a guest at the Waldorf, and when he learned that he had departed from that hotel, he told his men to discover where he had gone. When Mr. Wood informed him that Washington had sent orders for Zelaya's arrest, Mr. Offley thought he could pick him up at once in the Hotel Hargrave.

When he went there he found that Gen. Zelaya had departed. As far as he could learn, he said, the ex-President had walked out of the hotel between 6 o'clock and midnight on Sunday, and had not returned. Then Mr. Offley ordered men experienced in tracing Central American refugees to watch for clues. These seemed to lead to Mr. Valentine's apartment, and Mr. Offley became sure that Gen. Zelaya was there. None of the hallboys in the large apartment house would admit that they had seen or heard of Zelaya, though, and, when Mr. Offley demanded the surrender of the fugitive from Mr. Valentine, he had no positive assurance that the ex-President was in the apartment.

Zelaya's friends say that they have no fear of the murder charges if, as reports from Washington assert, they are founded on the deaths of Lieut. Pineda and Dr. Dominguez. Pineda, they said last night, was killed as a result of a scandal in which he was involved, and Toribio was killed by the police. Mrs. C. Alfonso Zelaya, wife of the ex-President's son, said it would be just as sensible to hold against the General the death of some man executed in his term as President of Nicaragua as it would be to accuse the Governor of this State of murder for the execution of a murderer convicted here.

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AT 87 HE STROLLS 15 MILES.

Young Mr. Banks Drops In on Brother for Thanksgiving Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 27.—William Banks, a civil war veteran, who is only 87 years of age, and resides at Mount Kisco, N. Y., with his married daughter, Mrs. Cronk, decided that he wanted to eat turkey with his brother Norman and his sister, Mrs. Jerome Reynolds, who reside at Banksville, in this town.

Fearing his daughter might object, he arose at 6 o'clock this morning and started to walk to Banksville, fifteen miles away. He took a circuitous route to avoid meeting any one who might tell on him. At half past 10 he reached his destination. In the meantime an alarm had been sent broadcast by Mrs. Cronk, who was immensely relieved when a telephone message advised her that her father was safe.

"I know I'll be stiff all Winter," said the old gentleman. "I'm kind of sorry for worrying my girl, and if I don't get any sympathy I won't complain."

The combined ages of the two brothers and the sister total 240 years.

Dr. Hale Starts for Washington.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 27.—Dr. William Bayard Hale left here last night for Washington, where he will report directly to President Wilson concerning the conferences he carried on with Gen. Carranza.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

ASKS FOR TWO BATTLESHIPS

Yet Daniels's Naval Estimates Are $5,000,000 Below Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Navy estimates which Secretary Daniels has sent to the House Appropriations Committee ask Congress to vote $145,000,000 for the naval establishment for the next fiscal year. His estimate is $5,000,000 below last year, and yet he proposed the building of two battleships at $15,000,000 each, eight torpedo boat destroyers, and three submarines. Many of the details of the estimates are along the lines of the last naval appropriation bill. The House Naval Affairs Committee contains large navy and small navy advocates. A one-battleship programme was successful last session.

The Naval Affairs Committee will meet Tuesday to report the Naval Militia Pay bill and the bill for a council of national defense. Both bills were approved by the Naval Committee in the last Congress. Chairman Padgett will urge their passage in the House during the coming session.

The proposed Council of National Defense would be an advisory body in which the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, Chairmen of Military and Naval Affairs of the houses of Congress, the Chief of Staff of the army, and certain high officers of the navy would be members. Its functions would be to report to Congress on legislation for military defense.

The Militia Pay bill is designed to put the naval militia on the same basis of relation to the navy as the National Guard occupies to the army. It proposes an elaboration of the present naval militia by which the Federal Government would lend aid to the States by appropriations, loaning small ships and detailing naval officers.

Atmosphere at Saks'

¶ The Saks clothing shop is composed of clothes, service, and more clothes.

¶ It is not a tea room, nor a picture salon, but a clothing shop in deadly earnest.

¶ It occupies an entire floor, and has been called the handsomest clothing shop in America.

¶ But handsome is that handsome does, and Saks clothes are even superior to their surroundings!

¶ What we want to impress on you is that the Saks clothing shop is first and above all a clothing shop of a practical sort, committed to the highest ideals of service, and dedicated to the proposition that the chief aim and end of clothes is Style!

Suits.....$17.50 to $48
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¶ *And they ought to be more! They are the cleverest idea the Old World has put over in many seasons. Each set consists of sweater coat, liberal scarf or muffler and hockey cap, all to match, in fine Angora wool, plain or with borders. Nobby colors. Ostentatious oranges, patriotic greens, Confederate grays and choice castors. For all outdoors. Temporarily indoors at Saks'. Great!*

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PRESIDENT AT MASS HEARS PEACE PLEA

Administration Officials and Diplomats Join in Annual Thanksgiving Service.

MEXICO IN ALL MINDS

Speakers at the Mass and at a Luncheon Discuss the Value of Pan-American Amity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Peace among the nations of the Western Hemisphere was the keynote of the sermon at the annual Pan-American Thanksgiving mass celebrated to-day at St. Patrick's Church, and the luncheon that followed at the rectory. It was attended by President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and the Misses Wilson, the Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. White, Associate Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Secretary Bryan, and other members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Clark, ex-Speaker Cannon and Miss Cannon, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, a host of Senators, Representatives, and other public men, most of them accompanied by their families, and the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps.

At the luncheon, where a large company sat down as the guests of the Right Rev. Mgr. Russell, rector of St. Patrick's, the peace note that had been sounded in the sermon of the mass was emphasized in speeches by Secretary Bryan and others.

The annual Pan-American Thanksgiving mass has become a notable occasion in Washington, and it is customary for the President and most of the high officers of the Government to attend.

To the left of the altar sat his Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, and beside him the Right Rev. Charles W. Currier, the recently appointed Bishop of Matanzas, Cuba.

The church was elaborately decorated with American and Pan-American flags and an orchestra and chorus rendered the musical programme. A dove of peace holding together in its beak the flag of the United States and that of the Pan-American Union symbolized the peaceful union between the nations of the Western Hemisphere, for which prayers were offered.

In view of the relations between two of the American republics, the United States and Mexico, the sermon of Bishop Currier had a deep significance to those present. He said, in part:

"There are those who regard war as a necessary evil, as the pruning knife, the surgeon's scalpel, the purifying storm. They tell us that it has been a great factor in the work of civilization, that it has removed noxious elements from society by overthrowing despotism, promoting liberty, and freeing the people from the yoke of tyranny. They point to the United States and to the Spanish-American republics as object lessons. Admitting that certain good results have come to man through the instrumentality of war, we nevertheless proceed fearlessly to analyze this terrible remedy, if remedy it be, and its relations to civilization and to the family.

"War is the natural enemy of order, and, therefore, of that which is good, beautiful, and true.

"It impedes the pursuit of knowledge by taking away from nations that tranquillity of mind so necessary for this object and by the ruthless destruction of the instruments of knowledge, such as educational institutions and libraries. It is the enemy of the beautiful. If there is any beauty in war it is accidental, hollow, and fictitious, for in reality of war in itself is the deadly enemy of the fine arts by its wanton destruction of the costliest monuments. If there is beauty in war it is the transcendental beauty that exists in the greatest of evils, even in death, a beauty that rises above a surface beneath which lie horrors inexpressible.

"To form an acquaintance with those horrors, pass beyond the glitter of the moment, the martial music, the brilliant uniforms, the flying banners. Contemplate the sickening sight of the battlefield, with its carnage, its blood, its grim death, its misery upon which only vultures feed. Think of the homes made desolate, of hearts that are bleeding, of wounds that will never be healed. Tell me, after this, can you still love war? Shall we not rather say to the brave men and women who strive to impede it: 'Continue on the path you have chosen; the blessing of Heaven will attend your efforts and the Christ of the Andes shall be no empty symbol.'"

Mgr. Russell presided at the luncheon. Around him sat Cardinal Gibbons, Chief Justice White, Justice McKenna, Secretary Bryan, Attorney General McReynolds, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Houston, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Ambassador De Gama of Brazil, the Ministers of the Latin-American Republics, John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Bureau; ex-Postmaster General Wynne, Surgeon Blue, Brig. Gen. McIntyre, Chief Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court and many others prominent in Washington.

In toasting Secretary Bryan, Mgr. Russell said:

"When we see the representatives of 167,000,000 people join together here in prayer, and afterward in amiable, cheerful communion around this table, may we not rightly hope for some results in peace, results that will warrant a truer and broader significance to Thanksgiving Day?"

Mr. Bryan made a response, in which the peace note was prominent. He spoke of how deeply he had been impressed by Bishop Currier's sermon. Toasts were responded to also by Cardinal Gibbons, Ambassador De Gama, and John Barrett.

ATTACKS WILSON IN PULPIT.

Rev. Dr. Mackay Says President Should Have Been in Own Church.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, in 155th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, in his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday bitterly attacked President Wilson for attending high mass in Washington instead of going to the service in his own Presbyterian church. The preacher said he personally felt that the action of the President at this time was an outrage.

Dr. Mackay's sermon was preached in the Washington Heights Baptist Church at Convent Avenue and 145th Street to combined congregations, whose members filled every pew. It was the union service of five churches—the Washington Heights Baptist, the St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian, the Hamilton Orange Reformed, the Washington Heights Methodist, and the North Presbyterian, which is one of the largest Protestant churches in the city, with 1,300 communicants.

"I had hoped," said Dr. Mackay, "to express as another cause for thanksgiving that our President was at this hour worshipping like us in his own place of worship, but the morning newspapers inform us that he has decided to attend high mass and give as his explanation that President Roosevelt and President Taft having done so, the precedent has been established and he would not like to break it.

"This explanation does not explain. The observance of precedent has formed no part in President Wilson's career. No man more than he has broken through every kind of precedent both in the White House and in Congress. To know there was a precedent for anything seems to him an invitation to break it, and now he pleads its sacredness. This is the President, and not the man that speaks.

"It suits him to go and he goes and at such a time as this I personally feel that this is an outrage when done by a Protestant Christian; and further, we have just listened to the reading of the President's own proclamation in which he asks us to assemble in our own places of worship. Why should he exempt himself? He has a church of his own; a pew of his own; a place where he could worship according to his instincts and the belief of his own heart.

"Why, then, should not he worship there? It pains me to speak thus about our President, but he has gone out of his way and carried himself in a way inconsistent with the general trend of his life to needlessly cause grief to many who hitherto have felt pride in his steadfast loyalty to convictions and his determination to be President of all the people."

Dr. Mackay said last night that his attack on the President was not to be construed as an attack on the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had no criticism to make. He said he felt that President Wilson should have attended his own church, because he not only injured the Presbyterian Church to which he belongs, but also many other Protestant denominations. Dr. Mackay also said that several protests had been made to President Wilson by Protestant ministers of Washington and Brooklyn.

Dr. Mackay's sermon was entitled "God's Past Mercies: a Plea for Present Preservation." Among other things he said to be thankful for were the end of the Balkan war, the success of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations' campaign, and the defeat of Tammany.

"Would that it had been destroyed," he said of Tammany. Then he added that "Barnesism" would have been just as bad.

He said the people are beginning to realize their duty and power and that New York ought to be grateful for Great Britain's action regarding the recent opium situation in India, which he said would benefit the whole world.

AT 83 TAKES BRIDE OF 73.

Grover and Mrs. Boyd Are Married by a Clergyman of 81 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 27.—John B. Grover, a widower, 83 years old, and Mrs. Mary E. Boyd, aged 73 years, were married this evening at the home of the bride's son, Harry Boyd, by the Rev. Dewitt C. Fay of Eatontown, who is 81 years old. The bride's three brothers, William E. Chandler of New York City, aged 76 years; John W. Chandler, a well-known G. A. R. man of Red Bank, aged 70, and Washington F. Chandler of Bayonne, aged 68, witnessed the ceremony, the combined ages of the six mentioned being 451 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover did not go away on a wedding trip, but have started housekeeping in the bridegroom's house in Irving Place.

Mr. Grover's first wife died three years ago. The couple have been lifelong friends.

BOY HIT BY CAR, DYING.

Chauffeur Surrenders Himself—Victim Ran in Front of Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Santo Confalona, a five-year-old boy of 32 Brookfield Street, is dying in the White Plains Hospital and John W. Smith, a chauffeur, has surrendered himself to the police, following an auto accident here this morning, in which Smith's car ran down and fractured the boy's skull.

Smith is employed by Joseph Uhlman of 1 Walworth Avenue, and he drove his car through Brookfield Street this morning as the boy and his playmates rushed out into the street. Smith was traveling at moderate speed, but the child flashed in front of him so suddenly that he had not time to stop the machine before it had passed over the little fellow's body.

'STOLEN' BOY TRAMP'S CHUM

Wealthy Man's Son Admits He Ran Away with "Saratoga Slim."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 27.—A supposed kidnapping which stirred Boston more than a year ago was cleared up to-day when Israel Gordon, fourteen years old, son of Louis Gordon, a wealthy jeweler, of Dorchester, Mass., confessed his identity to the police here. He admitted that he had run away from home on May 16, 1912, with a tramp know as "Saratoga Slim." Gordon's father is on the way to Philadelphia to take him back home.

The boy said he wrote a note to his father after he left home. At the dictation of "Saratoga Slim," he said, he told his father that he had been kidnapped and asked him to deposit $50 in a certain place in Barnstable, Mass., as a ransom.

Young Gordon has been all over the West with the tramp.

CURB FOR BUILDING TRADES.

Federation of Labor Would Rebuke the New York City Unions.

SEATTLE, Nov. 27.—The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor to-day decided that a building trades council, representative of the American Federation of Labor and its policies, should be established in New York City as a rebuke to the various so-called central bodies which grant recognition to dual and seceding unions.

John T. Taggart of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, opposed the move, saying his union would not be bound by the orders of the proposed council. W. J. McSorley, a New York delegate, said that Taggart was without authority to speak for the New York lathers.

I. W. W. MEN FORCED OUT.

International Hotel Workers' Union Bars Them from Membership.

The International Hotel Workers' Union, an independent organization, has by an overwhelming vote, decided not to allow any member of the I. W. W. to remain in its ranks. The fight against the I. W. W. was precipitated by the I. W. W. leaders trying to get control of the organization. Three weeks ago I. W. W. men joined it in some numbers. Most of them later were forced out, and the four or five who held on as a leaven will now be expelled if they refuse to resign at once.

Edward Blochlinger, general organizer of the International Hotel Workers' Union, who led the fight against the I. W. W., has gone to Chicago to organize a local of the union there. The union will not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, but will remain independent.

DR. JOHN McALLISTER ILL.

It Is Feared Lockjaw May Result from Nail Wound in His Foot.

The condition of Dr. John McAllister of New York, who is at his country home in Hartsdale suffering from a wound received when he stepped on a nail, is considered serious. It was reported in that village yesterday that lockjaw had developed. Members of the doctor's family say that while there is no sign of tetanus as yet, the doctor nevertheless is a very sick man and suffers much pain.

About a year ago Dr. McAllister cut himself while performing a surgical operation. Blood poisoning resulted, and it was necessary to amputate a part of one of his hands.

German Nurses Graduated.

The twenty-fifth anniversary and the graduating exercises of the German Hospital Training School for Nurses were celebrated yesterday in the German Hospital Building, at Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Twenty-three women graduated after a three-year course. Adolph Kutroff, the President, distributed the diplomas and Dr. Gustave Seeligman, a member of the Medical Board, administered the Hippocratic oath. Miss Evelyn Opitz, '13, made the valedictory address and Dr. Abraham Jacobi addressed the graduates.

J. K. M'GUIRE CALLS CHARGE AN INCIDENT

Ex-Mayor of Syracuse Attributes Indictment to Fight Between Asphalt Companies.

MAY NET MORE "BAGMEN"

Contractors Found by Hennessy Likely to Involve New Men in the Graft Inquiry.

To Have an Effective Answer.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 27.—I am sailing for home to-morrow. My indictment is an incident of the fight between the asphalt companies. I will answer effectively.

Please agitate for reduced cable rates. JAMES K. McGUIRE.

A warrant is awaiting the arrival of James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of soliciting a campaign contribution from a corporation. McGuire, as appears from the special cable message published above, will fight the case. His reference to an agitation for a reduction of the cable rate between this country and Porto Rico is due to the many messages he has received from his friends since he has been in Porto Rico, to which he has had to send replies.

McGuire, it is expected, will be prepared to give bail at once when he is arraigned on the charge, which is a misdemeanor.

District Attorney Whitman's John Doe investigation into campaign and road graft will be resumed before Chief Magistrate McAdoo on Monday afternoon, and at that time it is expected that two up-State road contractors will be placed on the stand to tell of the activities of two Tammany "bagmen," who before this have not been involved directly in the graft inquiry. These two contractors are the men whose so-called confessions, according to John A. Hennessy, were obtained on Wednesday.

Mr. Hennessy, when seen yesterday, refused to reveal the names of the newly accused bagmen or the accusing contractors. Mr. Hennessy had expected to see Mr. Whitman yesterday, and was prepared to have the two contractors ready to appear before Mr. Whitman to-day. When he learned that Mr. Whitman would not return from his Washington trip until Monday, he telegraphed the contractors to be on hand early on Monday.

If the new Hennessy information is as important as Mr. Hennessy considers it, Mr. Whitman probably will call the two contractors before the Grand Jury on Monday morning and then allow them to testify in public in the afternoon. Mr. Hennessy said that he fully expected the indictment in this county of two more "bagmen" within a week.

The "bagmen," he said, were "bigger" than Everett P. Fowler and more prominent. One of them, he said, was out of the State, but the other, he said, was within Mr. Whitman's reach. Both, he said, were prominent in Tammany Hall.

Bagmen's Bold Methods.

It is understood that in the case of the two new bagmen there was a much bolder method of getting campaign contributions from contractors than was practiced by Fowler.

One of the contractors, it is understood, will testify that he was "held-up" for a contribution and that he agreed to give $300. The bagman in this case, it was said, ridiculed the contractor and demanded $1,000 as a contribution. A quarrel ensued, it was said, the contractor vowing that he never would pay the money.

"All right, go your own way," the bagman, it is said, remarked, "but if you don't pay that $1,000 not an inch of your road will be passed by the Inspectors, and you'll wait a lifetime for your money."

After trying in vain to have his work passed by Inspectors and after waiting long for payments on his completed work, it is said, the contractor in this case paid the $1,000 to the "bagman." He will bring his check, cashed in New York City, with him, it is understood.

The second contractor, it is understood, was threatened with indictment in an up-State county on a charge growing out of some road work. Mr. Hennessy, it was said, pleaded for him and obtained from him a confession regarding another "hold-up" by another Tammany "bagman." This man, it is understood, gave $300 after he had been threatened.

Whitman Has Highway Reports.

Important documents from the Highway Department, including the reports of hundreds of local Inspectors on State roads, are now in the possession of the District Attorney, W. H. L. Edwards, the lawyer who assisted the District Attorney in the preparation of the Carnegie Trust Company cases, has been engaged to examine these documents thoroughly.

Assistant District Attorneys Clark and Embree and Mr. Edwards were busy at the Bar Association last night inspecting these documents. Arrangements for an organized investigation were made at the Bar Association conference. The work was divided, and from now on each of the three assistants to Mr. Whitman will have a definite programme to follow.

"How long will the investigation last?" Mr. Clark was asked.

"Counting trials and everything else," replied Mr. Clark, "six months would seem to be a conservative estimate just at present."

Mr. Whitman, of course, will continue to give the graft investigation his personal attention. Mr. Clark, Mr. Embree, and Mrs. Edwards, it is understood, will follow wherever the graft trail leads in up-State counties. There will be no attempt to investigate crimes which obviously were committed in other counties, but wherever the jurisdiction is co-ordinate with this county Mr. Whitman will assume the responsibility of prosecuting.

CALLS ALBANY CONTRACTORS.

Subpoenas Demand Their Appearance Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Subpoenas have been served upon a number of Albany contractors to appear before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the graft inquiry next week. Those subpoenaed are Mulderry Brothers, M. F. Dollard, John E. Consalus, and representatives of the Shaughnessy Construction Company and the Kennedy Construction Company.

P. W. Mulderry of Mulderry Brothers said to-night that he had no idea why he had been summoned to appear. He said that he had built parts of several State roads.

GRAY TO PUSH SUIT.

Broker Asserts That Court Proceedings Have Not Been Dropped.

John Boyd Gray, a member of the brokerage house of Fuller & Gray, which figured in the Sulzer impeachment proceedings, called reporters to the offices of his lawyer, H. Randolph Guggenheimer, 60 Wall Street, last night, to object to publications in Thursday morning newspapers that divorce proceedings pending between himself and his wife, Mrs. Jane Sutton Gray, had been dropped.

Mr. Gray said that he did not intend to abandon his suit for divorce against his wife, and added that in view of certain serious allegations on her part against him that he would not consent to allow her to drop her charges until they had been passed upon by a court.

The Grays first were married in 1904. Mrs. Gray got a Reno divorce in 1911 and remarried Gray in Jersey City in 1912. Attorney Guggenheimer displayed copies of legal papers which he said had been filed in the suits between the Grays which bore out Gray's assertion that the first of the present divorce actions was instituted by Mrs. Gray.

MET JOE MILLER'S GHOST.

Shade of Ancient Humorist Buttonholed Purser of the Philadelphia.

J. D. Irvine, purser of the American liner Philadelphia, which will sail today for Southampton with 100 cabin and 900 steerage passengers and mails, was moved by the spirit of the holiday last night to spin this yarn:

"About 6 o'clock," said the purser, "I was passing Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, when a well-dressed man about 30 years old, who wore a silk hat and seemed to be sober, stopped me and said:

"'Pardon me, Sir; but have you a slice of dry toast in your pocket?'

"I was puzzled by the request, but I explained to him gently that I did not carry dry toast in my pockets as a rule.

"'Well, I'm sorry for that,' my questioner replied, 'because, between you and me, I am a poached egg, and I want to lie down.'

"Before I recovered from my astonishment the man disappeared."

Some of the purser's friends were sure that the mariner had encountered the ghost of the compiler of "Joe Miller's Joke Book."

TO END STRIKE OR RESIGN.

Mayor Shank Will Quit To-day if Unable to Adjust Labor Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—Mayor Samuel L. Shank said to-night that he would resign at noon to-morrow if he was unable to bring about a peaceful settlement of the labor disputes in this city. He made this announcement when it was learned that negotiations which he had been secretly conducting with a committee of business men and with labor leaders had become current knowledge.

Threatened with impeachment proceedings unless he averted labor troubles in the future, and informed by prominent labor leaders that they could not promise industrial peace, the Mayor was unable to avoid a situation which he said he did not step into of his own accord.

The Mayor points out that a State law provides that in case the Mayor resigns the heads of all departments must resign also.

At Aeolian Hall

Beginning Monday, Dec. 1st, an extraordinary

Sale of New Pianos

including the magnificent Weber, the Wheelock and the Stuyvesant in discontinued styles, at sweeping price reductions

See Sunday's Papers for Complete Announcements

LAMAR IS LAUDED AT GEORGIA DINNER

Supreme Court Justice the Guest of Honor at the Society's Annual Feast.

TOAST TO THE PRESIDENT

Taft Sends Letter Praising Jurist He Appointed—Hornblower Assails the Judicial Recall.

The annual dinner of the Georgia Society of New York was held at Delmonico's last night. Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court, who is a native Georgian, was the guest of honor, and in the course of the evening he heard himself praised as one of the South's greatest lawyers and heard some Georgia yells that must have brought back memories of the real thing, as rendered on the banks of the Savannah in his home city of Augusta.

Both men and women attended the dinner, and the speakers, besides Justice Lamar, were William B. Hornblower, President of the Bar Association of New York; Congressman Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, Walter L. McCorkle, President of the Southern Society, and Corporation Counsel Archibald Watson. William H. Black, President of the society, was toastmaster.

At the guests' table in addition to those mentioned were Judson C. Clements, Martin W. Littleton, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Bainbridge Colby, W. E. G. Gaillard, George Gordon Battle, Rufus L. Patterson, and Albert L. Ritchie.

Before introducing Justice Lamar Mr. Black proposed the toast to the long life of a man who though not a native Georgian, had spent his earlier young manhood in that State, the man in question being President Woodrow Wilson.

Ex-President Taft, who has spent many of his holidays in Georgia in recent years, was another whose name was applauded every time it was mentioned. As a matter of fact, the Georgians seemed to consider that the ex-President was their own particular property, especially since it was Mr. Taft who as President elevated Mr. Lamar to the Supreme Court.

Letter from Prof. Taft.

Mr. Taft had been expected to attend the dinner, but was kept in New Haven by another engagement. Instead he sent a letter, and this is what he wrote:

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20, 1913.

Dear Mr. Black:

I have your letter of Sept. 29, in which you invite me to be a guest of your society on Nov. 27, at which Mr. Justice Lamar will be the guest of honor. I cannot tell you how much I would enjoy the occasion, but my engagements are so many more than I supposed before I counted them up, that it is impossible for me to be present to do honor to a man I am proud to have made a Justice of the highest court in the world. Yours truly. WM. H. TAFT.

Justice Lamar, who was the first speaker, devoted much of his speech to Georgia, a State that, he said, now stood third among all the States in the value of agricultural products and one in which the great industries were making strides that were nothing less than marvelous.

He called attention to the fact that the number of Georgians who now resided in other States of the Union was more than 400,000, but, he added, their places had been taken by an even greater number of good citizens from the other States, and of these other States New York had given 9,000.

This movement of the people of one State to another, the Justice argued, offered one of the most interesting studies of the present day, and was, furthermore, doing a wonderful amount of good to all the States concerned.

Mr. Hornblower, the second speaker, told of his first meeting with Justice Lamar some twenty years ago, when he opposed Justice Lamar, then a leader of the Georgia bar, in a case before the Georgia Supreme Court.

Assails Judicial Recall.

The judicial recall was touched upon by Mr. Hornblower, who said that the movement for such an enactment was one of the great menaces of the Republic. The Anglo-Saxon ideal of a Judge, said Mr. Hornblower, was a man who was without fear or favor, one who knew neither majorities nor minorities and who administered justice in accordance with the law as he had learned it.

"I hope and trust," said Mr. Hornblower, "that in this country we will never have judges who will have to keep their ears to the ground to listen for the verdict of public opinion. It will be a sad day for the United States when our judges will have to find out what the majority wants before rendering their decisions. But so long as we have judges of the type of Justice Lamar I do not think we will be afflicted with that menace."

Congressman Hardwick was the next speaker, and the last was Mr. McCorkle.

Among those at the dinner were Miss Angie Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peters, Dr. Wyatt Aikin, Mr. and Mrs. George Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Creelman, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Boone, Miss Marion Briscoe, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Baker, Fulton Colville, Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cothran, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Evans, James W. English, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Herton, Dr. and Mrs. John A. Harris, Charles C. James, F. J. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Lawrence, Miss Ruth Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Newcomb, Miss Anita Rivers, Col. Arthur Schermerhorn, William P. Schoen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irving Twombley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Towns, and Capt. Joseph W. Woolfolk.

CONLEYS ARE RECONCILED.

College Tailor to Drop Divorce Suit Against His Wife.

Herman Conley, a tailor of 11 East Forty-seventh Street, who is said to know more college men than any other tradesman in the country, became reconciled to his wife yesterday and the couple had their Thanksgiving dinner together. They had been separated since early last Spring and a suit for an absolute divorce was pending in the Supreme Court of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Conley were busy last night receiving congratulations from friends. Mr. Conley began building up his long roll of college acquaintances when he was a tailor in Boston. He married in that city fourteen years ago and shortly afterward came here.

Four months ago he brought suit for an absolute divorce and his wife filed a general denial. Friends made repeated efforts to bring them together and finally a meeting was arranged yesterday. Mr. Conley will drop the suit for divorce.

"Our troubles are at an end," he said last night, "and I wish our friends would forget that there ever had been a case of Conley vs. Conley."

OBEYS VOICE OF CONSCIENCE

Finder Restores Gold Watch Lost Three Years Ago.

Three years ago Mrs. Albert G. Ackerman of 96 Norman Street, East Orange, N. J., lost her gold watch and a purse containing a small sum of money while on a train of the Lackawanna Railroad. Yesterday morning her father, Frank S. Warren of East Orange, received this note, printed on brown paper and wrapped around the watch:

Please return this watch to your daughter. Another soul has found its own.
CONSCIENCE FUND.

Mrs. Ackerman recalled yesterday that her purse, which she supposed she had left in a seat on the train, had contained her card with her address.

WOMEN CAMPAIGN BY WIRE.

Texas Suffragists Bombard Their Congressmen with Telegrams.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 27.—Texas workers for woman suffrage have begun a long-distance campaign, sending nightly telegrams to the Texas delegation in Washington urging "votes for women." A committee of the local suffrage organization began the campaign yesterday with the following message to Representative Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee of the House.

"The women of Texas wish you a happy Thanksgiving, and we ask you to appoint a committee to help make a Government for the people, of the people, and by the people, for if women are not people, what are they?"

Missing Man's Body In a Pond.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 27.—Late this afternoon the body of Henry J. Kotz, the oldest member of the Monroe County bar, was found in Ackerman's mill pond, about a quarter of a mile from the main street of this town. The body was found by Irwin Bathman, a foreman at the Erie car shops. Mr. Kotz has been missing for more than a month, and a systematic search has been made for him. He was last seen alive on the evening of Oct. 28, after his return from an automobile tour in the country.

M. WELTE und SOEHNE
FREIBURG, BADEN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

THE GREATEST LIVING PIANISTS
IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI JOSEF HOFMANN
TERESA CARREÑO

AND THE WORLD RENOWNED ORGANISTS
ENRICO BOSSI OF MILAN, ITALY
EDWIN LEMARE OF LONDON, ENGLAND
JOSEF BONNET OF PARIS, FRANCE
SAMUEL A. BALDWIN OF NEW YORK CITY
CLARENCE E. EDDY OF CHICAGO
AND OTHERS

CAN BE HEARD AT THEIR
AMERICAN STUDIO 273 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE
WELTE-MIGNON AUTOGRAPH PIANOS
AND
WELTE-PHILHARMONIC
AUTOGRAPH ORGANS

THESE REPRODUCTION INSTRUMENTS ARE SHOWN IN THE MOST ARTISTIC STYLES, AND FORM A DESIRABLE ADDITION TO EVERY HOME OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT

Today's Sale of Men's Fur Coats and Fur-lined Coats

affords the richest opportunity of its kind in years

¶ A fur coat is an investment. No man should go into it but with his eyes wide open. And even though these garments today are so much below the usual prices, it in nowise alters our responsibility to you for their quality and worth. In fact, in view of these concessions, we feel it more incumbent upon us than ever to tell you that

These coats, in the character and quality of the fur and in the conscientiousness of the making, are exactly worth the value we put upon them.

$125 Raccoon Fur Coats, $79.50

¶ Dark, thick, dense raccoon fur, tailored in double breasted model, with long shawl collar, deep cuffs and vertical pockets. Yoke and sleeves lined with satin and the body lined with wool.

$75 Fur Lined Coats, $47.50

¶ The shell is of fine black broadcloth; the lining is a handsome full piece muskrat fur; and a Persian collar gives to this coat a distinction to which the entire garment admirably conforms.

Today—Men's Shirts at $1.20
or six for $7.00

¶ Shirts of imported Madras, percale, corded stripe fabrics and flannels. Designs that embody the smart ideas and colorings. Workmanship that is conscientiously perfect from neck to tail. Plain and pleated models. Laundered or soft cuffs.

Men's $4 & $4.50 Shoes at $2.95
Today & tomorrow

¶ Patent colt, gun metal calf, black vici kid, and tan Russia calf, in Blucher, straight lace and button styles. Single and double soles. The newest models, that being the thing which makes this sale price of $2.95 such a notable feature.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Carstairs Rye

Hits the Bull's Eye of Popularity

because it is the purest, most palatable blend sold in the clubs, hotels, cafes and restaurants of New York City.

Aged in wood. It is mellow, smooth and uniform.

Numbered label shows our bottling.

Established 1788

Woven of the Veldt

and of London comes this story-fabric revealing the destinies of two nations, the lives of two men, and a woman like Cleopatra influencing the careers of empire-builders by her beauty and cleverness. It is a new book called "The Judgment House" and Sir Gilbert Parker wrote it. Would your judgment be influenced by knowing that it was the best-selling novel in the United States for two consecutive months? This is the fact.

PEANUT

¶ To the desperado's grave a little boy tramped—on ten cents a day for fifteen hundred miles. Albert Bigelow Paine tells you about him in a new book called "Peanut." Because some one made fun of Blazer Sam, who had befriended him, Peanut's loyal little heart made him run away to seek the grave. And the Rose of Texas, waiting for him in the mountains, gave up her toddies and her gaudy finery to be like the ladies Peanut knew in the city. Peanut creeps into your heart like David Copperfield.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

¶ Horses who talked and men who are no bigger than ants—but you've guessed that it's Gulliver. There's a new "Gulliver's Travels" and every young reader should have the book. The big, new full-page pictures by Louis Rhead make it really a new book—and more interesting than ever.

TO-DAY
At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

The Coward Shoe

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Many Women Say:
"If I could only rest my feet awhile."

The Coward Arch Support shoe actually rests the feet by properly distributing the weight of the body over the foot structure, and holding the arch gently, but firmly, in its natural position. A shoe most soothing to arch and ankle troubles.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department for over 33 years.

Only four weeks left for Christmas shopping. Coward Shoes are practical gifts. Order early and avoid the rush and worry of last-minute buying.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES. The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BRITISH SOLDIERS TO SET FASHION

Guard Officers in London Must Wear Topper and Frock Coat When in Mufti.

NEW ORDER CAUSES STIR

Tendency Has Been Toward Comfort of the Bowler and the Golf Cap for Street Attire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At the moment when Ralph Nevill, son of the late Dorothy Nevill, has published a book lamenting the disappearance of the "patrician" classes and the coming of the middle classes, whose "ineptitude and sloppiness of mind expresses itself even in their clothes," a remarkable edict has gone forth from high quarters. The officers of the Guards regiments are commanded, when not in uniform, to wear black frock coats and silk hats when in the neighborhood of Buckingham Palace.

The British officer, as soon as he goes off duty, dons civilian clothes, and, following the tendency toward bowler hats and even caps, which Mr. Nevill deplores in the West End of London, has used a "topper" as rarely as possible. The orders now issued to the Guards officers emanate from Major Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, the new general officer commanding the London district. The reference to the neighborhood of Buckingham Palace is thought to indicate that King George himself initiated the order, but it is well known that his Majesty prefers the bowler to the topper except on official occasions.

Whatever its origin, the new order is creating an immense stir in British military circles. The question debated is, should a Guardsman be compelled to be a dandy in his own time? Those in favor of the order say a commission in the Guards carries with it social obligations of an exacting nature; that one of the traditions of the brigade is that its officers should be leaders of fashion in times of peace, and that men who join the brigade well knowing these traditions, should be prepared to keep them up. It is also advanced that people look to officers of the Guards to keep up their reputation for smartness both on and off parade, and that to see an officer in London dressed like a chauffeur or groom is a violation of the best traditions of the brigade of Guards.

On the other hand, it is advanced that no laws are unchangeable; that the motor car and the growing popularity of golf have changed all the laws of fashion, and that to insist upon a silk hat in modern London is barely less extreme than to demand a revival of knee breeches, satin coats, lace ruffles, and three-cornered hats. It is also argued that a gentleman looks a gentleman in any garb; that your true Guardsman is a Guardsman in shirt sleeves, and that there is quite as much distinction and fashion to be got out of a tweed suit, cap and mackintosh as out of a silk hat and frock coat, which now do little more than mark the shop assistant.

MUSTN'T HONOR ROOSEVELT

Colombian Ministers and Consuls Ordered to Snub the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Bogota says:

"The Republic of Colombia has issued orders for all its Consuls, Ministers, or other resident officials in other South American States to take absolutely no part in the reception to Col. Roosevelt. Such was the nature of the orders that in several cities the Colombian representatives are said to have gone out of their way to snub the man who 'took Panama.'

"Colombia is bitterly jealous of the attentions showered upon the former American President, and the Bogota papers daily publish caustic editorials and news articles denouncing him. Several cartoons display the Colonel in the act of annexing all South America to the United States.

"As an indication of the feeling on the part of the populace, an art store which displayed a Roosevelt picture was wrecked by a mob several nights ago. Several gendarmes who tried to restore peace were badly beaten by the crowd, and the picture of Roosevelt, with the head cut off, was nailed up-side down to a post."

Col. Roosevelt Back in Santiago.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 27.—Col. Roosevelt, after passing a few hours sightseeing here yesterday, returned to Santiago, and will leave there to-morrow for Talcahuano on his way to Lakes Llanquihue and Nahuelhuapi. He will afterward proceed to Argentina to follow out the original programme of his journey.

FORMOSA MASSACRE PLAN.

Plot to Raise Army of 100,000 and Restore Island to China.

TOKIO, Nov. 28.—Confirmation has been received of the conspiracy in the Island of Formosa to overthrow Japanese rule there.

The plot was widespread, and the instigators planned to organize an army of 100,000, massacre the Japanese, and restore Formosa to China.

ADMITS HOME RULE PARLEY.

Asquith Took It Upon Himself to Invite Interchange of Views.

LEEDS, Nov. 27.—Premier Asquith's speech to-day at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation, which had been eagerly awaited because it would, it was expected, throw light on the question of how far the negotiations for a settlement of Irish Home Rule by agreement had been successful, disappointed those who were sanguine of a peaceful issue.

"I should be deceiving myself," the Premier declared, "if I said that I saw at this moment a prospect of agreement. But I cannot concur with those who say that time has been or is being wasted."

The Prime Minister declared that there was no foundation for the statement that on this or any other matter the Cabinet was divided, which the Conservative press had been proclaiming for the last few days. With regard to a possible settlement by consent, he held that it should be carried on beyond the reach of electoral or Parliamentary vicissitudes; otherwise the Irish question would continue to be a "football of party politics," to the infinite injury of both Ireland and the United Kingdom as a whole.

It was in this spirit, said Mr. Asquith, that he took it upon himself to invite, not a conference of party leaders, but a free and unprejudiced interchange of views and suggestions. He had no reason to despair regarding the acceptance of the invitation by the leaders of the Opposition. The Government was not going to make, either on its own initiative or on the suggestion of others, any surrender of principle, but it had not closed any door on a reasonable way to peace.

There was no ground, whatever, the Premier declared, for the demand made by the Conservatives for a general election. It could not be fought on the single issue of home rule, and could not result in a settlement of the question. So far as he was concerned, he would not advise any such course. The Government was determined to give home rule to Ireland and was not going to be frightened or arrested by menaces of civil war.

The Prime Minister also disappointed those who had been expecting some pronouncement from him indicating a prospect of a decrease in the vast expenditure for armaments, concerning which much dissatisfaction has recently been expressed among the Liberals.

He, and every one of his colleagues, he the Government, he said, lamented as much as any man in the assembly the huge diversion all over the world of national wealth into non-productive channels. A Ministry which, out of wantonness or levity, in a burst of vainglorious rivalry, added as much as a pound to the expenditure for that purpose was committing a national crime. They could not plead guilty to that reproach. They were charged with a solemn trust, and in its performance it was their duty to maintain the vigilant watch on what the rest of the nations were doing and to be constantly ready. He thought the problem could be met by the co-operation of the great powers of the world, brought about by the demands of the people.

A WONDERFUL NEW GUN.

The Invention of Col. Lewis, an American, Is Tested in England.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A new automatic machine gun, the invention of Col. Lewis, United States Army, (retired,) was exhaustively tested to-day at Bisley in the presence of a distinguished gathering of English army officers and foreign military attachés.

The new gun resembles a large rifle in appearance, with an outer jacket covering. The barrel weighs only twenty-seven pounds. The action is totally automatic. The gun is capable of firing 800 rounds a minute.

With a Lewis gun mounted on a Grahame-White aeroplane, Lieut. Stellingwelf of the Belgian army scored eleven hits in fourteen shots from an altitude of 600 feet on a target of white sheets twenty feet square.

Those present were greatly impressed by the demonstration.

Mrs. Coventry to be Operated On.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Henry Thomas Coventry, formerly Mrs. McCreery, daughter of the late Col. Lawrence Kip, of New York, has gone to Paris with her husband to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

JARROW, England, Nov. 27.—The largest oil-carrying vessel in the world, having a capacity of 15,000 tons of oil, was launched here to-day. The vessel was named San Hilario by Mrs. Herbert J. Carr of New York City. The ship is one of ten tank steamers of the same size now being constructed for the Eagle Oil Transport Company, a Cowdray concern.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27.—Charles J. Vopicka of Chicago, the newly appointed American Minister to Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, to-day presented his credentials to King Charles.

To Examine Hammerstein Charges.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The judicial authorities have sent the papers in the proceedings brought against Oscar and Arthur Hammerstein by the French singer, Theodore Marvini, in connection with their failure to fulfill their contract with him, to Senior Examining Magistrate Drieux, with instructions to open an investigation. This action was taken after the authorities had given due consideration to the charges.

Battleship Sailor Shoots Himself.

NICE, France, Nov. 27.—Seaman L. M. Brush, aged 19, of the United States battleship Utah, anchored in Villefranche harbor, attempted suicide at a hotel here to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. He was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. Brush told the hospital surgeons he wished to die because of ill-health.

RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN CHINA IS BITTER

League Formed to Combat the Plan to Make Confucianism the State Creed.

YUAN FOR THE OLD BELIEF

Mandate Issued Yesterday Indicates That Pro-Confucian Movement Has President's Approval.

PEKING, Nov. 27.—A league for the purpose of opposing the adoption of a State religion in China was organized here to-day at a meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association. The league is composed of representatives of Mohammedanism, Taoism, Buddhism, Roman Catholicism, and Protestantism, who are determined to combat the adoption of Confucianism as the Chinese State religion.

The Constitution adopted by the Chinese Parliament made no provision for any State religion, but a Presidential mandate promulgated to-day evidently anticipates the selection of Confucianism, of which the adherents have been laboring sedulously for some time to induce the taking of this step by the President.

The Confucian revival movement has been led by Dr. Chen Huan-Chang, a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Columbia, and a member of the Han-Lin Academy of China. He expresses the conviction that if China is to be saved from political ruin and moral anarchy reverence for the country's sages must be restored.

President Yuan Shih-kai, whose mandates are now regarded as approximate to the Imperial edicts of the former era, describes the sayings of Confucius as "a doctrine of unequaled wisdom, which is recognized as such by many foreigners as well as by Chinese;" "deep as the ocean," "sufficient although the ages change," "permanent as the sun and the moon that cross the heavens and as the rivers that flow on the earth."

The Presidential mandate is regarded with great disappointment by the Christian missionaries in China.

The American Chargé d'Affaires in Peking reported to the State Department in October that a movement to restore Confucianism was on foot. He told of the formation of a great Confucian Society led by Dr. Chen Huan-Chang, one of China's most learned young men, who had gathered around him many distinguished scholars, and said that these had held a national convention at the birthplace of Confucius.

From other sources in China came news of the Confucian upheaval fostered by Dr. Chen Huan-Chang and his associates. At the same time it was reported that great efforts were being made to influence the members of the Chinese Parliament to insert Confucianism in the constitution as the State religion.

DEBATING $260,000,000 LOAN

French Government, It Is Thought, Has Safe Majority in Chamber.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day began the debate on the new loan of $260,000,0000 to cover the budget deficit. It is expected that a vote will be reached by to-morrow night or Saturday.

The debate was somewhat delayed by M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, who moved that no loan should be considered until the Government had satisfied the Chamber that it would adopt an active pacific programme. He urged that the Government take the initiative in proposing universal arbitration by the Powers of the world in all international controversies.

The Premier, M. Barthou, replied that such a step was foredoomed to failure, because the Triple Alliance during the Balkan crisis had refused to consider arbitration when France proposed that the Balkan question be submitted to The Hague. It was impossible, he said, for France to begin again.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 439 to 148, and the Chamber then passed to the discussion of the loan.

It is generally considered that the Government will have a safe majority when the question comes to a vote, and if the measure is actively pushed in the Senate, it is hoped that the loan will be issued before the end of December.

TO ADMIT "CLERGYWOMEN."

Synod of Canton of Neuchatel Decides in Favor of Innovation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Nov. 27.—The Synod of the Canton of Neuchatel has decided by 74 votes to 22 to admit women to the Faculty of Theology.

This means that women who have obtained the necessary degrees at a university will be admitted as "clergywomen" by the Church.

There is already one popular "clergywoman" in Switzerland.

GLUCK MS. SOLD FOR $1,100.

Wolsey and Louis XIV. Autographs Also Included in Sotheby Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A trifle more than $5,000 was realized to-day at the opening of the sale of a collection of autograph letters and manuscripts at the rooms of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The collection comprised letters and manuscripts of famous musicians, including Beethoven, Gluck, Mozart, and Schubert; a collection of autograph letters, manuscripts, drawings, and engravings, relating to Robert Burns; a series of twenty-three letters of Pope and rare letters and autographs of Calvin, Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others.

The highest figure at the opening day's sale was brought by a large folio of Gluck, addressed by the composer in Vienna in 1769. A collector paid $1,100 for this, after much spirited bidding.

A fine letter to the Town Council of Grimma, written by Philip Melanchton, the friend of Luther, in 1545, brought $105, and a letter written by Elizabeth Goethe, mother of the German poet, was sold for $130.

A philosophical manuscript in Latin written by Charles-Marie Bonaparte, father of Napoleon I., and dated May 8, 1764, sold for $65, while a letter written by the Empress Josephine brought $45. Some verses written by Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., when she was about 10 years old, were sold for $60.

A disappointing price was realized for a letter written by Louis XIV. to King Charles II. of England in 1678. It was thought that this letter would bring a large sum, but it was knocked down for $100.

A letter written by Catherine de Medici to the Duc de Montpensier, referring to a violent quarrel between the Duc de Nevers and the Duc de Montpensier and written in 1581, brought $125.

A letter of Schiller brought $135.

An interesting letter written by Thackeray to W. Elwin in 1855, in which the novelist referred to his visit to America and in which he introduced James Hannay, father of Canon Hannay, the playwright who is now in New York, brought $60. Another letter by Thackeray to the same person brought $80.

A letter by Mrs. Gaskell on the subject of Charlotte Brontë's engagement to Mr. Nicholls was sold for $60.

The only signed manuscript by Bach which has been offered for sale in many years brought $125, and a signed letter by Beethoven went at the same time for $225.

A letter by Chopin to his publishers, written in 1841 relative to the composition "Tarantelle," in which he gave several passages of music to illustrate his points, sold for $100.

An original manuscript by Mozart consisting of twenty-seven bars, composed about 1772 and containing his autograph, brought $125, and a letter signed by Schubert in 1816 sold for $250.

A letter signed by Richard Wagner in 1878, referring to his "Rheingold" and "Die Walküre," brought $77, making a total for the day of $5,470.

There was also offered for sale today a collection of Japanese color prints, chiefly by the most famous masters of Japan. The prints were from the collection of an American artist now living in London. In this sale a print by Harunobu, showing a geisha going to an engagement at night, brought $400

A signed print, by Buncho, of a young girl standing by a stream, painted late in the eighteenth century, sold for $205.

A print of two women by the Chidori Tama River, by Shunman, and another of a young girl and a woman, by the same painter, brought respectively $305 and $155. These two belong to a set of six Tama Rivers, in which the figures are all in graduations of gray, the only other touches of color being in the landscapes.

A "Night Festival on the Sumida River," by Utamaro, containing the figures of many women, brought $610, the highest price paid at this sale, and made the total for this collection for the day $6,080.

At Christie's sale of modern paintings, also held to-day, $18,355 was realized for six pictures.

All the sales will be continued to-morrow.

ITALY GETS PROMISE OF MANY REFORMS

King Victor Opens Parliament —Socialist Leaders Take the Oath in His Presence.

FULLER RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Sweeping Changes in the Educational System—"A New Epoch of Italian Life!" Declares the King.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 27.—King Victor Emmanuel's speech at the opening of the new Parliament to-day created general satisfaction owing to its marked democratic tone.

A large part of the royal address was devoted to the Libyan conquest and the obligations arising therefrom both on account of Italy's more weighty influence in international affairs and the need of greater efficiency in every branch of national activity.

His Majesty linked an appeal to Italian patriotism to a reaffirmation of the Government's policy of placing the burden of fresh taxation on the shoulders of the wealthier classes.

A remarkable announcement in the speech concerned projected reforms in elementary, secondary, and university education as well as in technical and industrial instruction, so as to level up the moral, intellectual, and practical standards of the entire nation.

The civil and commercial codes are to be so revised as to give to Italian women the full legal rights they clamor for in the changed conditions of contemporary society.

Amid thunderous cheers from every part of the Senate and House Italy's democratic monarch declared: "This day what we here inaugurate is not merely a new Parliament, but a new epoch of Italian life!"

ROME, Nov. 27.—Brilliant ceremonial attended the opening of Parliament by King Victor Emmanuel to-day. The King, accompanied by Queen Helena and the royal princes, drove from the Quirinal through streets lined by immense crowds to the Senate.

Signor Biasolati-Bergamaschi, leader of the Reform Socialists; Prof. Ferri, Independent Socialist, and Signor Deli 'Acqua, Republican, took the oath in the presence of the King, a proceeding unprecedented in the Italian Parliament, where Socialists and Republicans hitherto had always stayed away from the opening.

The King in his speech from the throne announced that many reforms were to be introduced, and alluded to the intention of the Government to "give Italian women their rightful place."

Concerning the Church, his Majesty said that the most ample religious liberty would be given, but that the Church would be prevented from interfering in State affairs, as the Government regarded itself as the only representative of Italian subjects, and could not admit any limitation of its sovereignty.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Thomas Nelson Page, the United States Ambassador, observed Thanksgiving Day by giving a dinner to the members of the Embassy staff.

At the American College a dinner was given to the students. Among the guests were Mgr. Donato Sbarretto, Secretary of the Congregation of Religious Affairs; the Right Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, Bishop of Jaro, Philippines; the Rev. Thomas C. O'Reilly, Chancellor of the Diocese of Cleveland, and the Rev. J. T. O'Connell of the Diocese of Toledo.

SHOT BY BROTHER HUNTING

Atlanta Boy Accidentally Killed—Another Shoots Himself.

ATLANTA, Nov. 27.—Two boys were killed and a third seriously wounded here to-day through careless use of firearms.

Charles Bridewell, 11 years old, was accidentally shot and killed by his fifteen-year-old brother, Braisel Bridewell, while the boys were hunting. John Garst, 14, shot himself through the stomach with a rifle while hunting and died shortly afterward. Charles Howell, 13, was accidentally shot in the hip by his brother. It is believed he will recover.

POLICE KILL FIVE HINDUS..

Another Affray with Strikers in Natal—Several Volleys Fired.

DURBAN, Nov. 27.—Five East Indians were killed to-day in another affray between the strikers and the police. It occurred on the Bleckburn sugar estate in the Mount Edgecombe district, about fourteen miles to the north of Durban. The most important sugar crushing mill in Natal is located there, and nearby is a large American mission station.

The police were obliged to fire several volleys before they succeeded in quelling the rioters.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The advices received to-day from Durban are symptomatic of the grave results likely to follow the embitterment produced in the minds of the South African Ministers by the speech of Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, at Madras yesterday. In this speech he sympathized with passive resistance by the Natal Indians to "invidious and unjust laws," and demanded an impartial inquiry into these laws.

The Viceroy's speech is variously explained here as an unfortunate indiscretion and as the result of grave feeling in India, calling for such outspoken sympathy. There is little doubt, however, in the minds of those who have studied the situation that it will encourage the Indians in Africa to violent resistance.

MARQUIS'S SISTER WEDS.

Married Privately in a London Church to Harry Paravicini.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Another "secret" wedding was sprung on London society to-day when Lady Eva Cholmondeley, sister of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, was married to Harry Paravicini at Christ Church in the presence of five persons, including the bride's brother.

Members of the Cholmondeley family have shown no partiality to wedding ceremonies on a grand scale. Lord Rocksavage, a nephew of to-day's bride, married Miss Sassoon at the registry office. Lord George Cholmondeley's wedding with Mrs. Sterling the American actress, also was unostentatious.

Report About Prince Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A suggestion that the Prince of Wales should attend the official opening of the Panama Canal is under consideration by King George, according to The Liverpool Courier, but the Hon. William George Cadogan, aid de camp to the Prince, replying from Oxford to a telegraphic inquiry, says: "As far as I know there is no truth in the statement."

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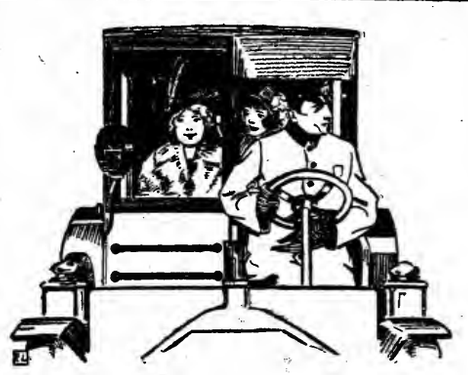

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$7.50 Saved — $25 Suits & Overcoats, $17.50

$8.50 Saved — $30 Suits & Overcoats, $21.50

$11.25 Saved — $35 Suits & Overcoats, $23.75

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RAGAMUFFIN PRANKS GET BOY VICTIMS

Children's War Dance Stops When Young Sonwell Is Burned in a Bonfire.

FIREMAN'S AID TOO LATE

Companions in Terror Flee When Another Child Catches Fire—Auto Runs Down Masquerader.

The still lively tradition of the city that on Thanksgiving Day the children should go out on the streets as tatterdemalions brought with it yesterday the familiar list of serious injuries. In the Bronx, two children were burned badly when they danced in their ragamuffin garb about Thanksgiving bonfires.

There was a bonfire late yesterday afternoon in the lot adjoining the home of six-year-old John Sonwell of 1,327 Southern Boulevard. The boy was one of a dozen who played about it with all the shrill cries of the children's war dance. The boy had donned a dress of his sister's, and the flying skirts caught the flames of the bonfire. There was a flash of fire and the other children scattered in dismay as the little boy rolled on the ground and screamed with terror and pain.

His cries were heard by Lieut. Alexander Stapleton of the Fire Department, who happened to be walking by, and as he ran toward the child he stripped off the coat of his uniform to use as a blanket to smother the flames. This was effective, but the help came too late. The boy had been burned mortally, according to the physicians who took charge of him at Fordham Hospital a little later.

Earlier in the afternoon 4-year-old Joseph Donohue of 1,122 Lebanon Street also was taken to Fordham Hospital. He, too, had been dancing about a bonfire in a lot near his home, and in his case, also, the costume of the day was responsible for the accident. The flimsy cotton stuff was fine fuel for the flames, which spread quickly over his body, and, as in the other case, the children who were with him were too young to know what to do.

They ran screaming out of the lot, and again it was the coat of a uniform that put out the flames, for Patrolman Kingston of the Bronx Park station was the first to bring aid. They carried the child home, but the family physician found the burns so serious that an ambulance came to take him to Fordham Hospital. There the physicians said there was small chance of his recovery.

At Rockaway Beach a little boy was run down by an automobile as he and a troup of strangely togged children were crossing the Boulevard. He was 4-year-old Frank Walsh of 8 South Grove Avenue. His left leg was broken. The boy is in Rockaway Beach Hospital. The driver of the automobile was held to answer to the charge that he had no chauffeur's license. He was 18-year-old David Jacob of 18 Wygand Place, Rockaway Beach.

TARS ABROAD CELEBRATE.

Thanksgiving Observed with Games and Gayety by Our Warship's Crews

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 27.—Many Italian Army and Navy officers to-day visited their colleagues of the American battleships Arkansas and Florida, now at this port, and the officers and crews made Thanksgiving Day here one of rejoicing.

The merriment in the Bay of Naples was accentuated by the arrival of the steamship Princess Irene with a large contingent of Americans waving the Stars and Stripes.

This afternoon the officers of the American warships gave a brilliant tea. All the vessels in the harbor were illuminated this evening.

Although nothing official was arranged for Thanksgiving among the sailors of the American battleships Connecticut and Kansas, now as Genoa, the officers and men observed the day gayly.

NICE, France, Nov. 27.—A baseball game between teams from the American battleships Utah and Delaware, which are visiting Villefranche, was played here to-day, the Delaware nine winning by a score of 4 to 0. The match was witnessed by a large and interested crowd.

Mrs. Shepard Distributes Turkeys.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Finley J. Shepard to-day presented a turkey to each of the fifty married men employed at Lyndhurst Farms. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Shepard attended the opera in New York. On Monday next they will return to New York for the Winter.

Order To-day

To-morrow May Be Too Late.

Next Sunday's Times, with its usual many special features, will include a 64-page Holiday Book Magazine, containing a classified list of The Best 100 Books of 1913, each book concisely reviewed. Also special articles on four vital questions of the day—viz.: Eugenics, Socialism, Feminism and Psychism.

The New York Times is not on newsstands for a chance sale. The newsdealer regulates his supply strictly to the demands. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times.

NO HUNGRY ONES ON THANKSGIVING DAY

Turkey Served in Prisons, Missions, Hospitals, and Lowly Tenements.

ZELAYA DINED IN TOMBS

Alimony Club Feasted in Jail, but the Down-and-Outs Fared as Well.

Father Knickerhocker leaned back replete with satisfaction last night after his annual Thanksgiving feast and found cause for gratitude in the fact that the weather man had proved himself a poor prophet. No showers materialized to mar the day, although chill winds and an overcast sky caused holiday pedestrians to muffle themselves up in real Winter fashion when they went forth to walk off impending attacks of indigestion.

The day was appropriately observed in all of the institutions under the charge of the Departments of Correction and Charities, and the inmates of municipal prisons, refuges, and hospitals and other wards of the city were served with turkey dinners—all except those in the Tombs.

At the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island a vaudeville entertainment, with twenty-four numbers, was given in the morning under the B. F. Keith circuit management. The 1,200 prisoners, including eighty-seven women, were divided into two audiences of 600 each, one in the chapel and the other in the assembly hall upstairs. Two shows were given simultaneously.

Among the stage people who made the trip to the island as guests of Warden Hayes were Charlie Ross, Jack Wilson, Nora Bayes, Adele Ritchie, the Dagwell Sisters, Cantwell and Walker, Diamond and Brennan, Marie Elizabeth, Robert Keane, and Clark Verdi. Among the prisoners in the audience were former Police Inspectors Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha, and Thompson.

At the City Prison in Queens there was a vaudeville performance given by volunteers from the White Rats, under the direction of the Rev. John E. Grisewald, who has conducted such entertainment annually for many years past.

About 12,000 persons are now in institutions under charge of the Department of Charities, and in all these religious services were conducted before the turkey dinner. Special entertainments were given at the City Home, the Metropolitan Hospital, City Hospital, the New York Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, and the Municipal Lodging House in East Twenty-fifth Street, near the East River. At the Lodging House a long line of ragged human derelicts stood in line patiently for several hours before noon to get into the place and partake of the free Thanksgiving dinner which was served to 1,500 men.

It was "Big Eats Day" on the Bowery, and every lodging house furnished its hungry quota to the long lines which gathered in front of the various missions hours before the doors of these institutions were thrown open. Turkey and cranberry sauce were served.

In the afternoon a Thanksgiving dinner was given to fifty members of the Brotherhood of the Bowery Mission by Horace Sandler of the advertising department of John Wanamaker's. In the evening 2,000 men received their Thanksgiving dinner in the mission. The men were fed in relays of 500 each, and the distribution lasted from 7 until nearly 10:30 o'clock. Exercises were held on the main floor. The principal speaker was State Senator R. L. Gledhill of Brooklyn. Marcus Brissel, who up to six years ago conducted a leather finding business for forty-two years at 39 Bowery, came over from his home, in Ridgewood, N. J., to participate in the festivities and say a kind word to the men.

Hundreds of baskets, each containing a substantial Thanksgiving dinner for a poor family, were distributed in the tenements of the lower east side.

In many of the missions and settlement headquarters Barnard College girls and students from Columbia University worked side by side as volunteer waitresses and ushers. As a general thing pipes and tobacco were provided for the guests after they had risen from the tables.

At the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Supt. H. W. Hoot provided 800 dinners. In celebration of the successful termination of the $4,000,000 building fund campaign which ended on Wednesday night, he announced that celery and mince-pie had been added to the menu. This was received with cheers. Although it had been stated that the doors would not open until noon and that the dinner would not be served until 6 o'clock, there were more than 400 persons in line as early as 10 o'clock in the morning. A special table was reserved for homeless women and about eighty of these unfortunates were fed.

One of the largest food lines was that which gathered in front of St. Andrews One Cent Coffee Stand headquarters at 31 West Eighth Street, in which men, women and children stood waiting for their holiday dinners or for baskets of food. Four hundred baskets were distributed to holders of tickets to be taken to homes in which the bread winners were either ill or in prison. In the long, narrow dining hall more than 1,600 men and women were fed during the afternoon in squads of 100.

At the Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery, 2,000 men were fed during the afternoon, and 150 baskets of food were distributed by Supt. J. G. Holliming and Manager J. T. Hunt to poor and deserving families in the neighborhood. At God's Providence House, 590 Broome Street, 500 persons got a hot turkey dinner, and 200 baskets were sent out to destitute families. In this place a score of Normal Preparatory School girls acted as waitresses.

For some reason, which no one in authority was able to state, the 663 prisoners in the Tombs did not get the usual turkey dinner of former years. Neither were Thanksgiving cigars distributed to the male inmates. Instead of turkey the prisoners, 601 men and 62 women, got roast chicken or fish, as they preferred; a small mince pie each, coffee, and the choice of an apple or an orange. Gen. José Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua, had the prison fare for his Thanksgiving dinner, and so did Hans Schmidt, the murderer.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning a feeble, gray-bearded man arose from one of the rear benches and told Magistrate Nolan he was William Graham, 62 years old, with no home or relatives. He said he had served three successive terms of six months each in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and was released two days ago. He said he was a vagrant, and asked the Court to commit him to the Island again.

"I was last sentenced on May 27," he said, "and by right I should have been detained until after Thanksgiving. I wanted to stay over on the Island and get a turkey dinner, but I was discharged last Tuesday."

Magistrate Nolan imposed a sentence of six months, and Graham was led back to the court prison, where he joined fifty other prisoners at dinner. Chaplain Thomas Copping provided cigars for the men, and Commissioner Patrick Whitney of the Department of Corrections sent a large hamper of good things to help out the prison menu.

In Ludlow Street Jail twelve members of the famous Alimony Club feasted at the expense of New York County. Friends of these civil prisoners had been requested not to send food to them yesterday, as all the holiday luxuries had been provided. The menu included roast turkey with chestnut stuffing, prime ribs of beef, cranberry sauce, baked sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes, broiled chicken, asparagus, fruit salad, mince pie, apple pie, ice cream, coffee, and cigars. At the conclusion of the feast the members of the club arose and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," in honor of Warden Johnson, and "Home Was Never Like This," in honor of Chamberlee.

The officials of the New York Catholic Protectory provided 1,800 pounds of turkey for their 2,500 juvenile charges and 1,000 pounds of roast chicken. At the Fordham Hospital 187 patients gathered around the table, and at Lebanon Hospital 200 convalescents dined. At Lincoln Hospital 300 patients had a regular Thanksgiving dinner, and at St. Francis's Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital similar dinners were served. At Bellevue, New York Hospital, Flower Hospital, and other public and semi-public hospitals special menus were provided for the various wards, and candy was distributed to juvenile patients.

At St. Luke's Hospital the Rev. George F. Clover conducted special services in the chapel before the holiday repast. In Washington Heights Hospital twenty patients had a Thanksgiving dinner, and in the Harlem Hospital 200 convalescent patients dined on turkey.

Several hundred invited guests saw an exhibition battalion drill of the boys of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, after which the 1,525 parentless little ones sat down to a bountiful repast. After dinner the boys' band gave an outdoor concert.

On Ellis Island 1,700 future citizens had their first glimpse of an American holiday and their first taste of the American turkey. A special Jewish caterer was on hand. Owing to the fact that Ellis Island was officially closed yesterday 475 third-class passengers on the Oceanic and 800 on the Greek liner Ioannina were held on board those ships. In the immigrant missions on State Street, facing the Battery, scores of new arrivals from Europe got their first taste of Thanksgiving fare.

At the feast which is provided annually by William Waldorf Astor at the Newsboys' Lodging House 1,000 urchins of all nationalities sat down in the big banquet hall at William and Duane Streets last night in four relays of 250 each. After dinner there was an excellent vaudeville entertainment, and then a basket ball match between teams representing the Newsboys' Lodging House and the West Side Boys' Home. The game ended in a draw; score 0 to 0.

A dinner for 1,000 friendless children was served at the Five Points Mission by women from the congregations of several Methodist Episcopal Churches, who acted as waitresses.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard 2,600 bluejackets and marines had a special holiday dinner. At Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn the weeping wife of one of the prisoners, with two little children clinging to her skirts, appeared, and was taken into the womens' section, and got the regular chicken dinner provided for the inmates after she had admitted that she was destitute and that the children had nothing to eat. The Warden and the prison attendants made up a purse for her.

NO LONELY GIRLS AT FEAST.

Montclair Invitation to New Yorkers Brought No Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 27.—Miss Anna Rodgers of 14 Trinity Place, wearing a pink chrysanthemum, waited in vain at the Lackawanna station here to-day for the arrival of Adele and Anna Steinberg of 117 Varet Street, Brooklyn, who, she expected, would come to Montclear to eat the Thanksgiving dinner which she had provided for lonely New York girls who dwell in furnished rooms. The girls, in a letter to Miss Rodgers, had asked to be included among the guests. They were the only ones who responded to advertisements in New York papers.

The girls could not have failed to identify Miss Rodgers, for the big chrysanthemum that she wore made her conspicuous. At last Miss Rodgers left the depot and returned to the restaurant where she had planned to give the dinner to the girls, and arranged with the proprietor to delay the feast until she could bring to the place a mother and three children from Newark, who, she had heard, were in destitute circumstances.

Miss Rodgers intends to advertise free Christmas dinners in Montclair for lonely New York girls and pay car fare between Montclair and New York.

HOBOES ARE ENTERTAINED.

Speakers Discourse on Spugs and Strikebreaking.

There was an entertainment at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, yesterday, for the benefit of the hoboes in the Brotherhood Welfare Association. Part of the proceeds will go toward the purchase of food and clothing for the unemployed, and part toward a fund to open a free employment bureau for hoboes.

The Rev. Irwin Tucker of the Church of St.-Mark's-on-the-Bouwerie, addressed the hoboes and said that a protective association is being formed, consisting of members of labor unions and the Brotherhood Welfare Association, the main object of which is to be co-operation by which the hoboes will not act as strikebreakers during strikes. Several Socialist speakers who addressed the meeting denounced the S. P. U. G. movement, declaring that it was not useless giving to assist people who could not get work and wanted to work.

GERMANY OUR TWIN AMONG THE NATIONS

Ambassador Gerard Links Them as Leaders of the World's Commerce.

BOTH REVERE BUSINESS

Men Here Without Profession Considered Bad Americans, He Tells Thanksgiving Guests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMBURG, Nov. 27.—Ambassador James W. Gerard bracketed Germany and America as twin nations which dignified business, in a speech he delivered to-night at a Thanksgiving celebration held by the American colony here under the Chairmanship of Consul General Robert P. Skinner.

Two hundred persons attended, among those present being the first and second Burgomasters of the city, the President of the Senate, the diplomatic representatives of Russia and Prussia and personages distinguished in shipping, financial, and commercial life. After toasts to the Kaiser and to President Wilson had been proposed by Consul General Skinner he introduced Ambassador Gerard as the guest of the evening.

Mr. Gerard said he was glad to be in the queen city of the world's sea commerce. Hamburg, he said, owed much of its early greatness and modern prosperity to its trade with the United States. It was Hamburg and the other Hanseatic cities which in the midst of the wars that raged during the Middle Ages had upheld the torch of trade for posterity to carry.

Germany and America were nations which revered business, continued Mr. Gerard. In the United States a man who had no profession or business was considered a bad American. The two countries must be rivals in the world's markets, but at the same time they could be friends. America would not be urging Germany to participate in the San Francisco Exposition if Americans were not anxious to meet Germans in honorable competition in the great unexplored fields of trade toward which the Panama-Pacific Fair would direct the world's attention.

Mr. Gerard's sentiments were warmly echoed in subsequent speeches by the official representatives of Hamburg. All the speakers dwelt on the loss Hamburg was about to suffer in the promotion to Berlin of Consul General Skinner.

The evening's festivities closed with a programme of songs by Mr. and Mrs. Francis MacLennan, an American couple who are winning laurels at the Hamburg State Opera.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in Vienna by a great banquet organized by the American Medical Association. It was attended by several hundred persons, and speeches were made by University Professors Fuchs, Politzer, Lorenz, and Alexander, and by American Doctors McCallum, Kuth, and Lange. The banquet was followed by dancing.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Nov. 27.—The American Minister to Switzerland and Mrs. Stovall gave a Thanksgiving reception here to-day. Among those present were Admiral Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Victor F. Lawson, the Swiss Minister to Washington and Mrs. Paul Ritter. Geneva contains the largest American colony in the country.

MANY THANKSGIVING SERMONS

The Rev. Dr. Van de Water Grateful for the Income Tax.

Thanksgiving Day was observed with special services and musical programmes in nearly all the churches. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the annual Thanksgiving memorial mass of the Catholic Benevolent Legion was celebrated. The Rev. Father James J. Talbot delivered the sermon. He said in part:

"We look about us and believe that the Church has a struggle for existence in foreign lands. That is true, but we have also a struggle in our own land. The great question to-day is what kind of a faith should the followers of the Church have? We have the answer here to-day in this splendid organization. Your name is truly legion. You have paid out in charity and good works $33,000,000 in the thirty-three years of your existence. Your Legion stands for goodness and kindness, and so long as we have that kind of faith among us we can look forward to continued triumphs for Mother Church."

Trinity Church held many hundreds of worshippers yesterday morning. "America" and other hymns were sung by the congregation, and the choir sang a festal Te Deum and anthems appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. Stuart L. Tyson of Sewanee, Tenn., preached the holiday sermon, taking for his text the words of St. Paul: "In All Things, Give Thanks."

An impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John W. Jowett at the Thanksgiving services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He spoke upon the "Spirit of Thanksgiving," which he said was the antithesis of moral uncleanness.

At the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. William L. Sullivan, associate pastor of All Souls' Church, delivered the Thanksgiving sermon. He drew a picture of the struggles and privations of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock and who originated Thanksgiving Day. In his sermon he alluded to the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer and the attendant disgrace to New York State, saying:

"In the heroic struggle and glorious self-sacrifice of the Pilgrims there is something which stirs up our devotion to the Commonwealth. When we are shocked at the failure of a State Executive to live up to the trust reposed in him, the fact that exposure and disgrace was his punishment should help to make our faith in the Commonwealth more strong."

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, in his Thanksgiving sermon reviewed the reasons which should make the American people grateful. Among the things he mentioned were the revision of the tariff downward, the constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, an income tax which puts the burdens of government on those best fitted to bear them, more kindly relations between Japan and the United States, the acquittal of Beilis in the so-called Jewish ritual murder case in Kieff, recent gifts to the Metropolitan and other museums, the $4,000,000 building fund of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the increased gifts to Christian missions, improved relations between capital and labor, suppression of disease on the Isthmus and the completion of the Panama Canal, control of big business by the Federal Government, putting local thieves in jail and keeping them there, the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and the victory for good Municipal Government.

The Rev. George R. Lockwood, the new pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, was the preacher at a union service in the Harlem Presbyterian Church in which seven Protestant congregations participated. He enumerated reasons why New York should be thankful. So did the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith at the Central Presbyterian Church. Both of them mentioned the recent defeat of Tammany Hall as a cause for general congratulation among good citizens.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Brougher of Los Angeles preached at a special Thanksgiving service in Calvary Baptist Church. At a union service of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, the West End Presbyterian Church and the Hope Baptist Church held at Grace Church, the Rev. Charles Stolzle spoke with grave concern of the decline in the ratio of Protestant communicants to the population of the United States; of the growth of intemperance and of divorce.

Thanksgiving services with a special musical programme were conducted in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, where the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick delivered the sermon; in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street; the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street; the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street; Grace Episcopal Church, 10th Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and in the Washington Heights Baptist Church, where the congregations of five churches on the upper West Side met for a union service. In addition to these an impressive musical service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Black of Union Theological Seminary at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

NEWPORT NEWSBOYS DINE.

Cheer Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Who Gives Thanksgiving Feast.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt attended her twentieth Thanksgiving dinner in Masonic Hall this afternoon for more than 300 news and messenger boys.

To the strains of a march, the boys were seated, passing Mrs. T. Fred Kaull, representing Mrs. Vanderbilt, assisted by members of the Kings Daughters, in which Mrs. Vanderbilt has long been prominent. The Rev. Dr. Franklin G. McKeever struck the popular chord by telling a story of a news boy and his rise to Brown University. Then the pastor led in prayer, thanked the boys' benefactor, and when the prayer ended the clergyman asked the boys to give Mrs. Vanderbilt three cheers, which they did with a will.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mrs. Kaull, walked about the hall and met the boys. The boys sang "On the Mississippi," and as each left for home he received a box of candy with oranges and apples.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James entertained a Thanksgiving day house party at Beacon Hill House, including Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry of New York.

Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a dinner at the Breakers to-night, for her son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess Szechenyi.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren gave a Thanksgiving Day party at Sunnyfields Farm.

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds. Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $640,000. Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Smart Coats for the Games

We are featuring many styles exactly suitable for such wear, including the new *Deauville Coat*, with or without fur-trimming— *$45, $55 & $65*

ALSO SPECIAL GROUPS OF

Coats—Formerly $35 to $65— *$25 & $35*

$125 to $150 Fur-trimmed Coats— *$75 & $85*

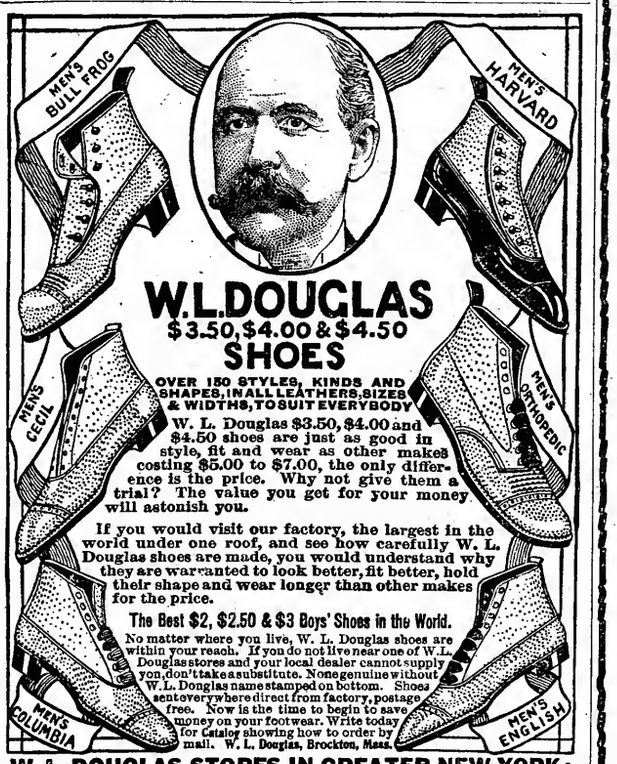
$135 to $250 Fur-trimmed Wraps— *$95 & $125*

$75 to $110 Fur-trimmed Afternoon and Evening Wraps of velvet, plush and satin— *$58, $65 & $75*

$95 to $125 Fur-trimmed Velvet Suits— *$65*

$75 & $85 Fur-trimmed Cloth Suits— *$50*

Charge purchases will not be billed until January 1st.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES

OVER 150 STYLES, KINDS AND SHAPES, IN ALL LEATHERS, SIZES & WIDTHS, TO SUIT EVERYBODY

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. Why not give them a trial? The value you get for your money will astonish you.

If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

The Best $2, $2.50 & $3 Boys' Shoes in the World.

No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas stores and your local dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere direct from factory, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

83 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.)
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2102 Third Avenue, corner 130th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
350 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN

421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—[illegible] Broad Street.
PATERSON—[illegible], cor. Clark
TRENTON—[illegible], cor. Broad

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6.

Here's a Good Resolution:

"I Will Begin My Christmas Shopping TODAY!"

"It's better for me, because I have much more room to shop in, the first pick of all the pretty Christmas things, and salespeople who have time to give me their whole attention.

"And besides, I can choose APPROPRIATE things—instead of rushing madly around at the last minute, and buying that 'SOMETHING to give' without regard to its beauty, usefulness or price.

"And it's better for the stores, for it helps them to give the accurate service they WANT to give, and does not put such a strain on their faithful, busy workers."

Why not make this resolution, and act on it THIS MORNING?

GIMBELS Will Meet You More Than Half Way

It is brimming over with Christmas on every one of its ten great selling floors. Its organization has been in training for months, as faithfully as the Army or Navy team, and is keyed up to its highest pitch of efficiency.

Its exclusively MOTOR DELIVERY SERVICE assures the swift and sure bringing home of your purchases, in storm or sunshine, in the city or a fifty-mile sweep of suburbs.

Make up your mind to shop

As Early in the Season As Early in the Week As Early in the Day

as you possibly can, and benefit both yourself and those who serve you.

We Have Been "Opportunists" to the Extent of

1200 Men's Winter SUITS and OVERCOATS

Which We Offer Today And Tomorrow At $15

Regular Prices Are $25 and Higher

Never has a mild season produced a greater crop of surplus Clothing on the hands of manufacturers than the present Autumn.

It is not the GIMBEL policy to buy lots of clothing just because they may be had for low prices. But of the many which were offered to us, we picked four, which were simply too good to turn down.

First, because they come up in every way to GIMBEL specification. Second, because prices were extraordinarily low.

Ready this morning, for selling today and tomorrow, at a price that seems almost humiliatingly low for clothing of such goodness.

Not a Suit or Overcoat in the lot would sell for less than $22—many for several dollars more. We have added certain lots of equal grade from our regular stock.

The Overcoats at $15

Navy blue or gray chinchilla. Double-breasted ulster models; also three-quarter length styles.

Winter Chesterfield models, in staple black and Oxford gray.

Fancy Overcoats, including double-breasted Greatcoats, in warm, but light, materials.

The Suits at $15

Nine distinct models, from the extremely close-fitting, with soft-rolled lapels, to the type for the conservative business man.

Materials are plain blues in cheviot, unfinished worsted, and serge. Also plain blacks, grays, brown and mixtures and pin stripes.

Special Preparations for Rapid and Expert Service All of Today and Tomorrow

Fourth Floor

Just 50 Men's Luxurious English Dressing Gowns At $16.50, Usually $25

These come from the famous workshop of Virgoe, Middleton & Co., London—foremost in making high-grade furnishings for men.

We placed this order ourselves in London six months ago to secure these low prices—usually, Dressing Gowns of such elegance and comfort bring $25.

Delightfully soft woolens in fancy stripes, or plain, navy blue, tan, green and brown, and trimmed with cord; some have satin collars, cuffs and pocket facings.

You can't improve upon these as handsome Christmas gifts for men. **Main Floor**

Occasions Just for Young Girls of 6 to 14 Years

375 Sample $8.50 to $10 Dresses at $5

Modish styles which fastidious maidens will be glad to wear to school, and others that they will deem pretty enough for the matinee or afternoon party.

Fine wool challis, plaid worsteds and serges—in the latter material one-piece Regulation suits, as well as two-piece dresses. Majority are in brown, Dutch and navy blues.

A Disposal of $2 to $8.50 Trimmed Hats at $1 to $5

Plush, velour, felt, corduroy, chinchilla and tweed hats, in tailored and semi-dress styles.

A number of the hats are from Paris, London and Berlin milliners, who make a specialty of modes for young girls. The others reflect foreign styles. A few of the hats are trimmed with fur.

Black, brown, cardinal, castor, royal blue, navy and other desirable colors. **Third Floor**

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

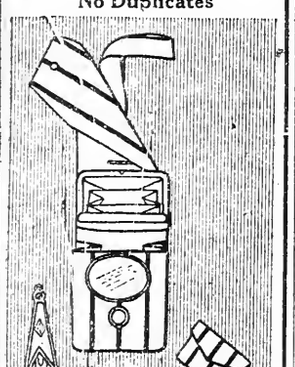
ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actua. Makers

89 Regent Street
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Cross Guarantees the Truth of this Advertisement to The Times, who, in turn, Guarantee it to its Readers.

By the time one gets over feeling it's too soon to do Christmas shopping one begins to feel it's too late.

Black Striped Silk Handbags
No Duplicates



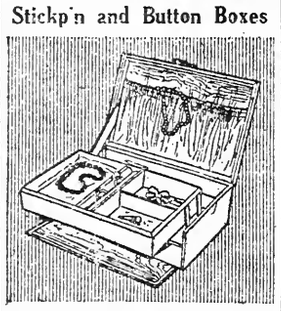
Bag (Illustrated) has Separate Attached Change Purse with 2 Card Pockets; Compartment Below has large Gusseted Pocket; Powder Puff in Case and Attached Mirror. Gold Plated Ring Fastening and Arm or Wrist Loop Handle—Complete $19.50

OTHER SILK BAGS—From $6.50

LATEST IN MONOGRAMS—Gold Plated Gothic Letter. Shown at Side of Bag Illustrated. Any Initial, Ready for Delivery $1.75

The advertiser is one who boasts of his good deeds in public and blushes to find them unknown.

Cross Jewel Boxes
Stickpin and Button Boxes



JEWEL BOX (Illustrated)—Morocco, Velvet and Moire Silk Lined. Hinge Tray Contains Ring Groove, Padded Compartment and 2 Pin Compartments. Shirred Pocket in Cover for Necklaces, &c. Gold Plated Lock and Key and Handle on Top $7.75

OTHERS—From $3.75

BUTTON BOXES—For Men—Morocco—From .. $1.00

STICKPIN CASES—For Men—From $1.50

JEWEL ROLLS — For Ladies—Morocco $6.00

SAFETY POCKETS—Suede—For Jewels and Papers $1.50

Christmas Gift Book Upon Request. Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

FIRST FLOOR—LEATHER GOODS, LUGGAGE, GLOVES.
SECOND FLOOR—STATIONERY, TRUNKS, MOTORITIES, GLASS AND METAL NOVELTIES, SADDLERY.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown—1210 Fifth Avenue
Town—Near 26th Street.
Downtown—253 Broadway
Opposite City Hall
Boston—145 Tremont Street.
Agencies Throughout the World

WOMEN BEAT MEN RAISING $4,000,000

In Harlem Their Committee Obtained Five Times as Much for Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. Fund.

THE TEAMS' COLLECTIONS

George W. Perkins Says Eight or Nine Handsome Buildings Will Be Erected.

That women are better money raisers than men is suggested by the campaign for the $4,000,000 building fund of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, which ended so successfully on Wednesday night with an oversubscription, according to the revised figures, of $52,561.

The final official figures for the campaign were issued yesterday by the Auditing Department. They show that with the exception of the Executive Committee, composed of ten men and eight women, through which most of the unusually large contributions were made, the Women's Committee led all the others with collections totalling $698,497. The Executive Committee, headed by George W. Perkins as Chairman, Miss Grace H. Dodge Vice Chairman, and Henry P. Davison Treasurer, took first place with $751,081.

The total collections of the men and women of the Harlem committee offer a better basis for comparison. The women of that committee collected $47,039, or more than five times as much as the men, whose total was only $8,512.

Of the men's committees, the Kingsley aggregation holds the record with $236,280, while the Clark committee is a close second with $211,522. The surprise of the total collections is furnished by the Colored Committee, which got $41,444, thereby gaining sixth place and beating out both the Bronx and the Kunz committees, whose collections were $28,136 and $23,644 respectively.

The keen competition between Mr. and Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Captains of Teams 1 and 22 respectively, also ended with the woman in the lead. Mrs. Slade's team collected $140,782 to her husband's $104,744. Mr. Slade, however, set the high water mark for the Kingsley Committee teams, while Mrs. Slade was beaten by Team 21, captained by Mrs. E. R. L. Gould with $182,869.

Third place on the teams of the Women's Committee went to Miss Dorothy Perkins, Captain of Team 25, with $123,253. Team 19 of the Clark Committee, whose Captain was Cleveland A. Dunn, led the other teams of the same committee with $72,838, while of the two teams on the Kunz Committee, Team B, captained by F. C. Pinkham, collected $20,428, to $3,208 obtained by Team A, captained by L. H. King.

The total official collections of the three leading committees by teams are as follows:

The Kingsley Committee.

Team 1—Francis Louis Slade, Capt.	$104,744
Team 2—James S. Cushman, Capt.	23,941
Team 3—Joseph P. Day, Capt.	31,027
Team 4—G. Herman Hoopin, Capt.	12,581
Team 5—W. J. Schieffelin, Capt.	17,720
Team 6—R. H. Montgomery, Capt.	5,558
Team 7—John Nicolson, Capt.	7,073
Team 8—J. C. Auchincloss, Capt.	9,286
Team 9—E. S. Kassing, Capt.	5,222
Team 10—George C. Hubbs, Capt.	16,577
Total	$236,250

The Clark Committee.

Team 11—John Sloane, Capt.	49,352
Team 12—Lawrence Priddy, Capt.	3,149
Team 13—Horton Hams, Capt.	10,010
Team 14—Philip W. Henry, Capt.	11,299
Team 15—Frank DeK. Huyler, Capt.	11,187
Team 16—John R. Delafield, Capt.	10,800
Team 17—Thomas A. Buckner, Capt.	56,177
Team 18—H. E. Ahlberg, Capt.	870
Team 19—Cleveland A. Dunn, Capt.	72,838
Team 20—Dr. Seth M. Milliken, Capt.	5,831
Total	$211,322

The Women's Committee.

Team 21—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Capt.	$182,869
Team 22—Mrs. Francis L. Slade, Capt.	140,782
Team 23—Miss E. W. Dodge, Capt.	88,311
Team 24—Miss Emily B. Wilson, Capt.	67,020
Team 25—Miss Dorothy Perkins, Capt.	123,253
Team 26—Mrs. C. T. Herrick, Capt.	8,114
Team 27—Mrs. Florence Stowell, Capt.	21,508
Team 28—Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Capt.	15,102
Team 29—Mrs. N. B. Potter, Capt.	42,184
Team 30—Miss Anna Maxwell, Capt.	14,274
Total	$698,497

George W. Perkins made these comments yesterday on the campaign:

"I don't think the people of New York realize that the buildings to be erected from part of this fund will not be places where girls can hang around and loaf. They are to help girls who want to help themselves. It is a mistake to think that the buildings will be charitable or philanthropic institutions when they are to be made as nearly self-supporting as possible. This money will be expended on eight or nine handsome buildings, and will form a number of centres in different parts of the city that are convenient and easily accessible.

"There will be one building for the colored women's branch, which will afford up-to-date advantages for physical, social, educational, and religious work. There will be another building on the east side above Twenty-third Street where young women who are strangers in the city can live and study their various professions; and still another in Harlem for a similar purpose. Then there will be several boarding houses for girls who are studying stenography and the practical sides of business life. Then there will be one building for trained nurses in some convenient centre where they can secure rooms and board at reasonable rates while they are practicing their profession.

"Some of the money will be used to meet the expenses of these various undertakings as they become more and more self-supporting, while other portions of the money will be used to equip the buildings of the associations and adjust increases over estimates in other items of the budget.

"There have been comments that the campaign for this fund will hinder other campaigns for similar purposes. I think this is a mistake, too. I believe that the more people give the more they will want to give. In this direction our campaign has been an educational one in that it has shown that people can give, and also has shown them how to give; and I believe that when once aroused they will give even more than they would have given otherwise in other and similar campaigns."

"Many attacks have been made on New York," Mr. Perkins continued. "We have been told again and again that we were a community of dollar chasers; that wealth was our only goal, and that we had become callous to all the finer things of life. The criticism was launched on us that we lacked spirituality; that we lived in 'lobster palaces,' looked on Wall Street as our happy hunting ground and regarded our churches chiefly as centres of fashion.

"Any one who had served as I did, as Executive Committee Chairman of the Y. W. C. A.-Y. M. C. A. whirlwind campaign, must have come to the conclusion that those who criticised New York in the former ways were wrong. In the two weeks during which we raised the $4,000,000 plus which has been obtained for the two Christian Associations I saw thousands of instances of deep feeling and wide liberality on the part of New Yorkers. Case after case came to my attention in which dwellers in this city in all walks of life proved their ability to give unselfish devotion to a great purpose. I had occasion to note the broad generosity of women like Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and others whose gifts to the fund ran into six figures.

"I also learned of many self-supporting women and small-salaried men who doubtless deprived themselves of comforts to aid the cause. There were wives of wealthy men who drew big checks payable to the Joint Campaign Committee. There were women in moderate circumstances who gave their time as well as their money to active work in obtaining subscriptions. There were shop girls and factory workers who subscribed for dollars, dimes and even nickels.

"The fact is that the big Christian Association campaign resulted in the awakening of the city to what it owed to its young womanhood and young manhood. It was a practical, profitable, human revival—a glowing contrast to the old-fashioned revivals which consisted largely of ardor and bore little fruit of achievement. The gigantic uplift movement for the young women and young men of the city leads to the conviction that when broad-gauge, two-fisted, substantial philanthropy is needed the place to seek it is our own good old generous New York."

DANIELS APPLAUDS CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Says $4,000,000 Fund Makes Thanksgiving Notable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department made this Thanksgiving statement to-day:

"The specific achievement which has made this Thanksgiving notable is the success of the movement in New York to raise $4,000,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. This is not significant so much because of the large amount of money raised as because it emphasized the fact that these associations are appraised at their true value. It is a matter for sincere thanksgiving that the leaders in the churches recognize the need of reaching young people and of employing this new and modern agency."

HUNT RABBITS WITH BELLS.

Farmer Shows New York Sportsmen How to Drive Them from Cover

Special to The New York Times.

MONTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 27.—Edward Van Riper, a farmer living a few miles west of here, has originated a scheme for hunting rabbits that is winning approval and dollars for him from some wealthy New Yorkers who hunt in this neighborhood. A number of fine hunting lodges are maintained in that section, but while game has been reported plentiful in all other rural sections of New Jersey, these men have had little or no luck, particularly with rabbits.

This morning three Nimrods, togged out in the best hunting suits that money could buy, and with three fine beagle hounds at their heels, walked across the Van Riper meadow toward the corn crib in which the farmer was doing some work. The meadow is part of hundreds of acres leased for shooting by a New York club.

"Any luck this morning, boys?" inquired the farmer.

"No," replied one of the party. "We've hunted since daylight, and haven't seen a rabbit."

"That's funny," said Van Riper. "There's a bunch o' rabbits in that meadow, but they're a layin' close. You jest wait a minute and I'll stir some up for you, and I won't need a dog, either."

Calling a farmhand, Van Riper got a long rope and strung cowbells and sleigh bells along its length.

"Now you fellers follow me, and we'll git ye some rabbits," remarked Van Riper, and led the way into the meadow. Van Riper took one end of the rope and the farmhand the other, and they shook it as they went along, making the bells jangle loudly. Here and there cottontails jumped up from their beds of matted grass, and the guns of the Nimrods were kept busy. Inside of fifteen minutes sixteen rabbits were bagged. The hunters gave $2 each to Van Riper and his helper and went away happy.

GUNNERY CONTEST IS CLOSE

Wyoming Leads So Far in Struggle for Navy Championship.

The superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, is leading in the struggle for the target championship of the navy, according to figures filed with the Navy Department. Owing to the conditions in Mexico some of the ships have been kept in Mexican waters, and this has delayed their work on the ranges. The figures compiled so far show that the Wyoming is in the lead with the superdreadnought Arkansas, flagship of the First Division of the fleet, and the battles Rhode Island, flagship of the Fe Division, close behind her. Here are official figures:

1—Wyoming	41.100	11—Minnesota	23.100
2—Arkansas	40.937	12—Kansas	21.841
3—Rhode Isl'd	40.870	13—Maryland	21.800
4—No. Dakota	39.818	14—New Jersey	18.109
5—Delaware	36.628	15—Vermont	17.734
6—Idaho	31.707	16—Georgia	17.590
7—Utah	30.776	17—So. Carolina	15.642
8—Florida	29.225	18—Connecticut	14.757
9—Pittsburgh	25.979	19—Nebraska	11.919
10—Ohio	23.830	20—Virginia	10.780

These figures show that the ships that have completed target practice are very close together, and so the results of the Spring practice will be of greater interest, as by them will be determined the possession of the gunnery trophy for the year. That trophy is now held by the battleship Idaho. The ships that have not had their Fall practice are the battleships Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Michigan, and the armored cruisers California and Saratoga.

PROBATION FOR ANNOYERS.

Capt. Price's Son and Walsh Were Kept in Jail a Week.

After spending six days in jail awaiting the decision of Magistrate Appleton, James K. Price, son of the late Ponce Capt. James K. Price, and Charles Walsh, his chum, were placed on probation for one year in the Morrisania Court yesterday. They were arrested on a charge of annoying the two young daughters of Lieut. Ernest L. Von Diezelski of the East Twenty-second Street Station in a Third Avenue elevated railroad train.

Magistrate Appleton imposed as the terms of the probation that each must abstain from the use of liquor for one year and keep away from saloons, and in the case of Price that if he ever went out nights on pleasure bent he must be accompanied by his wife.

Lieut. Von Diezelski and his wife, with their two daughters, were returning from a reception about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning of last week. In a Third Avenue elevated train the two girls had to take seats apart from their parents, and the complained that Walsh and Price had made offensive remarks to them. On the Tremont station Von Diezelski arrested the two men pointed out by his daughters.

AIR CURE FOR BURNS.

Skin Grafting Impossible, Patient Is Saved by an Experiment.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—With 200 square inches of flesh burned from his body and his life despaired of, Harry F. Stabler, 23 years old, after undergoing a new treatment at a hospital here, is now able to walk about the hospital courtyard.

Stabler was taken to the hospital on Oct. 4, unconscious from the burns caused by boiling tar.

Skin-grafting was deemed impracticable, and physicians at the hospital decided to try the effect of chemically-treated air on the burns. As a result seventy-five square inches of surface have healed.

A special framework of pliable wood was designed to fit securely about the body of the patient from the mouth to the waist. The burned surface from the chin down was exposed to the air that filtered through chemically-treated gauze stretched on the frame.

In Kidney Diseases
bladder troubles and similar affections, Vittel Grande Source is prescribed with uniform success by thousands of physicians.
Consult your doctor; he may be among the number. If not, send me his name and I will prove its worth to his complete satisfaction.
At Druggists, Grocers, &c.
Edward Lassere, General Agent, 400 West 23d St. New York
Write for Booklet.

VITTEL
GRANDE SOURCE
vrai eau naturelle mineral water

KNOW YANKEE GIRLS BY EXPRESSIVE EYES

Foreigners, Says Ruckstuhl, Rarely Make Mistakes in Picking Out Americans.

TO SEE GIRL OF TO-DAY

Artists Show Keen Interest in The Times Christmas Number with Special Rotogravure Section.

The distinguished artists who acted as judges in the selection of the typical American girls and "The Girl of To-day" from the hundreds of photographs sent in response to the invitation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, are looking forward to the appearance of the Christmas number, containing the special rotogravure section with the keenest interest, judging from the comments heard during a succession of visits to their studios. The Christmas number, which besides the rotogravure section devoted to "The Girl of To-day" and types of American girls, and the regular pictorial supplement which follows closely the news of the day, will contain a colored section in which the famous frieze of John S. Sargent, "The Prophets," in the Boston Public Library, will be produced in the three colors of the original. It will be published on Dec. 7.

One of the artists, in discussing "The Girl of To-day," remarked yesterday that in his opinion no foreign artists could portray correctly a typical American girl. "I believe a painter is bound to put something of his own nationality into the picture of any woman he paints, and a Frenchman invariably will put something Parisian into the face of an American woman he paints, and a German will be bound to give her countenance a Teutonic tinge. As for an Englishman, he simply cannot paint an American girl.

"On the other hand, I think the average American painter could not portray faithfully an English girl. I cannot, I am bound to make her look like an American. When I was studying in Paris, I often tried to paint French girls, yet there was always something I could not get into the picture that a French artist would have done, some touch I failed to give that would make the portrait look really French."

F. W. Ruckstuhl, a well-known artist, was relating the other day some experiences which, in his opinion, demonstrated conclusively that the American type was recognizable by any European, even though the subject under discussion had been born in another country.

"I hold that anybody who has lived long enough in this country to have become a part of the life here acquires something that is not to be found elsewhere," he said. "Everybody can tell an American girl abroad, and anybody over there can tell an American man, even if the latter was born a citizen or a subject of some other country.

"I myself was born in Alsace of French stock, coming to this country with my parents when I was a baby. Some ten years ago, while in Paris, I walked up to a kiosk to buy a paper. It happened to be a French paper that I wanted. Now I did not have a stitch of clothes on that I had not bought at the Bon Marche; my beard was trimmed in the French fashion. I did not open my mouth. But as I got to the stand the old woman in charge pulled down an American paper and handed it to me, with a 'Voila, Monsieur'! (There it is, Sir.)'

"'How do you know I am an American?' I demanded.

"'Ah, you have the American eye, all right,' she replied.

"A shrewd Arab, on my trip up the Nile, in 1900, also spotted me as an American. I tried to pass myself off as an Englishman, but it would not work. Then I protested that I was born in France.

"'No matter, master,' he replied, 'you have de eyes what is American.'

"The chief distinguishing element in the Girl of To-day in America is her eyes, and the expression of Americanism that radiates from them. Europeans who are jealous of her call it 'Americanitis.'

In the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number there will be presented twenty-nine of the pictures of typical American girls selected by the jury of artists—that of the Girl of To-day covering the entire front page of the section. The remaining sixty-one of the pictures of typical American girls selected will be published on the Sunday following the date of the publication of the Christmas number.

FINE AUTOGRAPH QUILT.

Signatures of 840 Noted Persons—To be Sold at Church Fair.

A remarkable autograph quilt is to be on exhibition and afterward sold at the Fair in the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, on Wednesday and Thursday, next week. It is composed of forty-two pieces, each containing twenty autographs, which have been overrun in fast-colored thread to render them indelible.

The autographs are from well-known persons in all parts of the world. The Washington block, for example, contains the signatures of President and Mrs. Wilson, Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, and all the members of the Cabinet with their wives. In the South African block are the signatures of Sir Francis Oates, Chairman of the Directors; Alpheus Williams, the general manager, and other officers of the De Beers diamond mines in Kimberley, and Sir George Allen, Sir Lionel Phillips, and others in the management of the Rand gold mines. The Egyptian square contains the names of Mahmoud Soublie of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and his brother, a professor in the Cairo College, and Andrew and Margaret Watson, for fifty years American missionaries in Cairo. The United States Army square has Gen. Wood, Gen. Porter, Gen. Thomas and many other officers. The Navy is represented by Admirals, Rear Admirals, Commodores and lesser officers. New York State has Col. Roosevelt, the late Mayor Gaynor, Ambassador Gerard, Francis Burton Harrison, Governor of the Philippines, and John Hays Hammond; also railroad presidents and many officers of the better known women's clubs.

Connecticut has ex-President Taft, Gov. Baldwin, Judge Edwin S. Thomas, and from many other States are the signatures of scores of the more prominent public men.

The quilt will be of especial interest to autograph collectors, and to all who read character in handwriting, as the signatures are guaranteed genuine. It will be sold without reserve for the highest offer made for it.

Anti-Snuff Law Held Valid.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 27.—The North Dakota law prohibiting the sale of snuff passed at the last session of the Legislature is Constitutional, according to a decision of the State Supreme Court. The plea that the law singles out a certain alleged vice without abolishing others, the court says, is unsound, as "no criminal should be allowed to escape punishment because some one else is more of a criminal or more dangerous to society than he."

SHIPWRECKED MEN LOSE THEIR TURKEY

Sailors from the Brookline Not Allowed to Land from Ship That Brought Them Home.

CITIZEN PAPERS LOST

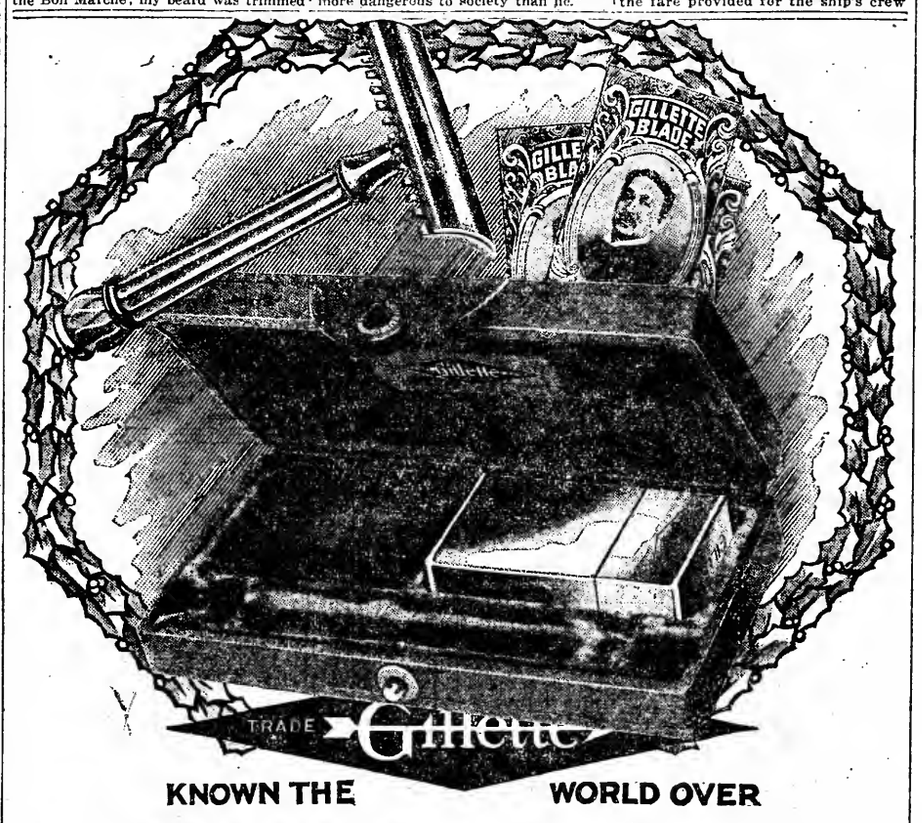
Now They Must Wait Until Agents of Their Line in Boston Certify That They Are Americans.

When the steamship Christopher of the Booth Line arrived yesterday at the foot of Fulton Street, in Brooklyn, six seamen from the three-mastered schooner Brookline, which was wrecked off St. Phillips, Barbods, on Nov. 11, offered up prayers of thanksgiving at being safe in port once more. Their happiness was dimmed somewhat by the fact that five of the six men were not permitted to land because they had no citizenship papers. They will be held on the Christopher until the agents of the wrecked vessel vouch for them.

The Brookline is a vessel of 485 tons, and is owned by Herbert W. Splaine of Boston. Her crew consisted of Capt. John Kerrigan, who stayed in Barbodos to direct the work of salvage, and the six men who arrived yesterday. They are Patrick Welsh, mate; Harry Barber, steward; Ludwig Johnson, John Harley, Alfred Carlson and William Lilligeborg, deck hands. The crew all shipped from New York. The Brookline sailed from this port on June 24, loaded with hard coal. She stopped at Halifax and continued to Limerick, Ireland, from where she sailed in ballast for Barbodos.

The trip was uneventful until the Barbados was sighted. When off St. Phillips the vessel ran into a heavy current and a calm. Owing to the lack of wind she drifted slowly toward shore and struck a submerged rock, which tore a hole in her bottom. Water flowed into the hold and all hands manned the pumps. For thirty-six hours the struggle was kept up, but the water gained so fast that Capt. Kerrigan decided to beach his boat. This was done in shallow water at a considerable distance from shore. It was decided that it would be easier to don life preservers and swim ashore than to launch the lifeboats. The men did not figure on the heavy current, and when they got in the water found that they were in danger of drowning. According to Mate Welsh several hours elapsed before all succeeded in landing.

As the men lost all their belongings, they were compelled to ask the Consul at Barbados for a passage back to New York. The Consul obtained quarters for them in a place known as the Sailors' Retreat. The recollection of this place, the sailors said, made them shudder. Capt. Davis of the Christopher gave the shipwrecked men clothes and quarters on his boat, and they prepared to go to the homes of relatives in this city and dine on turkey and plum pudding. The hardest shock of the whole trip was encountered when the men tried to quit the vessel. Harley was the only man in the crew who had clung to his citizenship papers. He was permitted to go, but the vigilant Government agents ordered the rest to stay on the Christopher until they could prove that they were entitled to land. Their Thanksgiving dinner was confined to the fare provided for the ship's crew



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

HAPPY thought! A Gillette Safety Razor for *his* Christmas. Here is a *Pocket Edition in Leather Case*—contains razor, blades and blade box. Very popular style with men who like a nice bit of leather work. Razor triple Silver-plated. $5

Other Pocket Editions, triple Silver-plate and Gold-plate, in cases of Silver-plate, Gold-plate and Gun Metal—$5 to $6

Ask Your Dealer

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

The Equitable Building will adjust itself to your business

SOUNDS absurd, but it is true none the less, for whatever type of accommodation you want, you can get it in the Equitable Building.

The reason being, that the offices in the Equitable Building will be built to order, both as to exterior dimensions and interior layouts.

Whether you want a single room, a suite, a floor, a section or a zone, you can get it in the Equitable, built to within a foot of your actual needs.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

CLARK ART CASE REVIVED.

Pictures Intended for ex-Senator Figure In Another Suit.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 27.—A suit was filed in the United States District Court to-day to require Eli P. Clark of this city to show cause why he should not deliver twelve paintings, said to be the work of William Hogarth, to Frank McKay, trustee for the bankrupt art concern of Tomlinson-Humes, Inc., of Chicago. While Clark is acknowledged as the owner, McKay, as petitioner, asks that they be ordered back to Chicago in fulfillment of a contract with Tomlinson-Humes to sell them.

The pictures were involved in litigation last Summer when it was alleged that the paintings, originally purchased in Buffalo for $60,000, were transferred to E. P. Clark with the understanding that Tomlinson-Humes would undertake to sell them to William A. Clark, former United States Senator, for $480,000.

WILEY FOR HEALTH HEAD?

City Hall Hears Mitchel Wants ex-Chemistry Chief.

When Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel returns from his vacation he will offer the place of Health Commissioner to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, ex-Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, according to a report heard at the City Hall yesterday. Mr. Mitchel, it was said, had taken up the matter with Dr. Wiley, and expected to receive a definite answer from him by Jan. 1.

Ernst J. Lederle, who is now Health Commissioner, was appointed by Mayor Gaynor in 1910. Early in his administration the Commissioner was criticised, but the Mayor stood behind him firmly. The Commissioner could not be found yesterday, but his friends said that they did not believe Mr. Mitchel would remove him. Mr. Mitchel and the Commissioner, they said, had long been friends.

Vital Questions for All of Us

I. Eugenics.
II. Socialism.
III. Feminism.
IV. Psychism.
And 100 Best Books of 1913.

REVIEWED BY LEADING AUTHORITIES IN

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY—NOV. 30
PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

Eugenics—The article on this theme will be written by Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute.

Socialism—Will be discussed by Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School of Social Science.

Feminism—The article on the broad theme of the woman movements will be written by Miss Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist.

Psychism—The possibility of the life hereafter, with special reference to Sir Oliver Lodge's recent discussion of the subject, will be treated in an article by Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine.

The Hundred Best Books of the Year.
—This list has been compiled and classified by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves and Dr. Carl Van Doren of the Department of English, Columbia University. Each book will be concisely reviewed.

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY—NOV. 30
PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

To be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times it is necessary to give your order in advance to your newsdealer. Order The Times delivered regularly at your home and avoid missing the special editions.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7—Christmas edition of The New York Times—with twenty-nine extraordinary reproductions of photographs of "The Girl of To-day," by a new and revolutionary printing process. The Christmas edition will also include a large plate reproduction in the original colors of John S. Sargent's famous picture of "The Prophets" in the Boston Library, reproduced from a Copley print copyright by Curtis & Cameron of Boston. This picture, given free as a supplement to The New York Times, is equal to the best picture supplement with the 50-cent and $1 Christmas magazines.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"
Daily 1 Cent Sunday 5 Cents

IF you bought stocks or bonds three years ago and must now realize on your investment, how much will you lose.....?

If you had invested in our **guaranteed** mortgages and must now realize on your investment, you would lose **nothing.**

We have a limited number of guaranteed first mortgages on New York City real estate netting..... 5½%

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Capital and Surplus . . $2,600,000

Why are you "run-down?"

Probably suffering from too much work, worry or excitement.

Too little attention to nourishing the vital forces, with food that builds up the blood, feeds the nerves and restores physical and mental vigor.

Wincarnis is, first and last, *a liquid food*, palatable, wholesome and delightful.

Not a patent medicine—no drugs in it. An English preparation, in successful use for thirty years, and endorsed by 10,000 British physicians. Contains three great food elements: *Apure, natural Wine*, a tonic and blood-builder; *Liebig's Extract of Meat*, an unequalled nerve food; *Malt Extract*, a standard restorative and vitalizer.

Price: Large size, $1.75 smaller size, 1.00

WINCARNIS
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is now sold in New York at the following stores: Acker, Merrall & Condit; Charles & Co.; Wine Growers Association; Hygrade Wine Co. If you wish to test WINCARNIS free send 10c for delivery charges on sample.

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$1.50 to $10.

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PERRIN GLOVES

FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER

FOR MEN FOR WOMEN

Every PERRIN size stamped in the Ace of Clubs

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PICTURES—FRAMES
MIRRORS
TWO STORES
358 FIFTH AVE., N. W. Cor. 34th St.
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Let us give you a
RESINOL
Shaving Stick

trial size, free. Enough for a score of soothing, refreshing shaves. Dept. H-R. Resinol, Baltimore

PACIFIC COAST AND RETURN $141.80

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Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" " Howard St.
" " 28th St.
" " 42nd St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

Order To-day

To-morrow May Be Too Late.

Next Sunday's Times, with its usual many special features, will include a 64-page Holiday Book Magazine, containing a classified list of The Best 100 Books of 1913, each book concisely reviewed. Also special articles on four vital questions of the day—viz.: Eugenics, Socialism, Feminism and Psychism.

The New York Times is not on newsstands for a chance sale. The newsdealer regulates his supply strictly to the demands. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water

Quickly Relieves:—
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders,
and
CONSTIPATION

NAVY FOOTBALL TEAM HERE FOR BATTLE

Big Squad, with Coaches and Officers and Goat, Ready for To-morrow's Game.

MIDDIES GO TO BED EARLY

They Will Limber Up on Hotel Roof This Morning and Drill at Polo Grounds in Afternoon.

The Navy football squad, accompanied by the coaches and several academy officers, arrived last night and are at the Hotel Vanderbilt. With the party came the Navy goat, the midshipmen's mascot, which will amble up and down the sides of the gridiron to-morrow and try to get across to butt the Army mule. The football squad is in charge of Lieutenant Commander Roger Williams, while the head coach, Lieut. D. L. Howard, has charge of the 'Varsity players. Other coaches with the team are J. J. Reilly, field coach, Jack Cates and Herman Olcutt, former Yale players; Prof. Paul Dashiel, Ensigns Loftin, Hall and Shaw, the team's physician, Dr. R. W. McDowell, and Scotty McMasters, the trainer.

As the Navy team trooped into the hotel they looked like an army of giants. Eight of the Midshipmen are over 6 feet tall. Howe and Brown, the two massive guards, towered above the other players. Howe weighs 205 pounds and Brown 204 pounds, and both are 6 feet 2 inches in height.

The coaches announced that unless some unforeseen change was made the line-up in to-morrow's game would be: Ingram, left end; Ralston, left tackle; Howe, left guard; Perry, centre; Brown, right guard; Vaughn, right tackle; Capt. Gilchrist, right end; Nichols, quarter back; McReavey, left half back; Pailing, right half back; Harrison, full back.

The players are all in good physical condition, and none of them shows any signs of the season's campaign aside from a few scratched faces. Trainer McMasters sent the players to their rooms as soon as they arrived, and they were all tucked away for the night at 10:30 o'clock, with orders that they should not be disturbed until 7:30 A. M. This morning the players will take a little exercise on the roof garden of the hotel, and early in the afternoon will go to the Polo Grounds, where there will be an hour's secret practice. The Navy will finish practicing at 2:45 o'clock, when the Army will begin practice for an hour.

There was a big gathering of local Navy men at the hotel to greet the visitors, and long after the players retired the officers and coaches chatted about the chances of the team against the Army. Although the Navy is rather confident of victory they are not holding the Army cheap. The fact that the Army season has had a few disappointments has driven the soldiers to greater efforts, and if the Navy men are willing to give odds on to-morrow's game, the money will not go begging.

The battalion of midshipmen will leave Annapolis on Saturday morning. The cadet corps from West Point will also arrive a short time before the game. A large number of visitors for the game are expected at the hotels to-night. Army and Navy decorations are already seen in the hotels and shop windows, and the city is ready to act as host for the Government's two service schools in their first football game played in this city.

Other arrivals with the Navy party last night were Lieut. Commander H. Osterhaus, Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Kinkaid, and Lieut. Commander A. P. Fairchild, Secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, and Mrs. Fairchild.

Although the real inrush of Army and Navy men and their wives and daughters is expected not to assume large proportions until this morning, a good-sized number have arrived for to-morrow's game.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory has arrived at the Waldorf, where Mrs. Emory is expected to-day. At the Waldorf are also Rear Admiral G. Brocklinger, Commander and Mrs. C. B. Price, and Pay Director and Mrs. J. A. Mudd. The Army is represented at the same hotel by Col. M. Gray Zalinski and Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock.

SEND-OFF FOR THE NAVY.

Middies Assemble and Cheer Team as It Leaves for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNOPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27.—The Navy football team left for New York this afternoon, accompanied by a final expression of confidence from the brigade of midshipmen. Not one of the midshipmen doubts that the Navy will win on the Polo Grounds on Saturday, making the fourth consecutive victory for that branch of the service.

One body of midshipmen escorted the players from Bancroft Hall to the electric cars at Sampson gate this afternoon, where the main crowd had assembled. Individual yells were given for the players from Capt. Gilchrist down and the cars started amid a final outburst of enthusiasm. At Odenton, sixteen miles above Annapolis, a train of the Pennsylvania Line was taken for New York. The party consisted of thirty-three players, Manager Hayler, Assistant Manager Thomas, and about twenty officers, coaches, and attendants. Lieut. Commander Williams has general charge of the party and Lieut. D. L. Howard, head coach, direct charge of the players.

ARMY TEAM AT ITS BEST.

Coach Daly's Squad Will Come to New York This Morning.

WEST POINT, Nov. 27.—West Point football enthusiasts got their last look at the Army team in its final workout on the "plains" this morning in preparation for the Navy game in New York on Saturday. Head Coach Daly had things all to himself this morning and put on the finishing touches to the cadets in a twenty-five minute drill.

The head coach gave out his lineup at the conclusion of to-day's practice as it will face the middies Saturday. It is as follows:

Markoe, left end; Wynne, left tackle; Huston, left guard; McEwan, centre; Jones, right guard; Weyand, right tackle; Merrillat, right end; Prichard, quarter back; Hoge (Captain), left half back; Hodgson, right half back; Benedict, full back.

The squad of forty men, Coaches Daly, Boyers, Graves, Hammond, Stillwell, Sultan, Fullen, Hayes and Stearns, Trainer Harry Tuthill and his attendants, and one medical officer, will leave to-morrow morning over the New York Central for New York. They will depart at 8:30, returning to the post on Sunday at noon.

WOMAN HUREL FROM AUTO.

Instantly Killed by Fall and Child in Her Arms Is Injured.

WRENTHAM, Mass., Nov. 27.—With her four-year-old child in her arms, Mrs. Joseph Smith of West Somerville, Mass., was thrown from her husband's automobile when the machine skidded to-day and was killed instantly. The child escaped with a broken arm.

Mrs. Smith rose to her feet as the machine skidded and was hurled to the ground when the car stopped with a jerk.

Girl Killed by Work Car.

Special to The New York Times.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Phoebe Williams, a domestic of Bronxville, was instantly killed here this afternoon when she stepped in the path of a work car of the Westchester Street Railway Company. The girl had visited with her sister Lucy, who is employed in the home of Charles K. Carpenter of Park Road, Scarsdale, and was returning to Bronxville when she was killed. She stood by the trolley tracks awaiting a car. The work car and two autos came along at the same time. Bewildered by the car and the machines, the girl in avoiding the autos stepped in front of the trolley and was instantly killed.

HEARST ASSAILS WILSON.

Says President Was Nominated by Railroads—Fling at McReynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—In a letter to The Boston Post that recently published an interview with Charles S. Mellen, in which the latter dwelt on the control exercised by Wall Street over the New Haven and other railroads, William Randolph Hearst pronounces Mr. Mellen's statements "an authoritative exposition of the evils and abuse of railroad monopoly."

"It locates the blame for the deaths of many unfortunate passengers and damage to business interests of New England upon the actually responsible individuals—the great speculative bankers of Wall Street," Mr. Hearst asserts. Referring to Attorney General McReynolds, he continues:

"It remains to be seen whether the special railroad representative of a railroad Administration will proceed against the individuals clearly shown to be responsible in the Mellen interview."

Mr. Hearst attacks the Wilson Administration on its railroad attitude, saying that "the Wilson Presidential boom was conceived in the veto of the Railroad Safety Crossing bill by Mr. Wilson when he was Governor of New Jersey; that the Wilson boom was definitely delivered at the Baltimore Convention under the leadership of Mitchell Palmer, attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that since the election of Mr. Wilson the Administration has done its best to show its appreciation of the railroad support which elected it."

Mr. Hearst instances in support of his contention the final reorganization plan of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads, and the Attorney General's "specious Federalistic plea" made before the United States Supreme Court, in "an attempt to deny to the Railroad Commissions of Minnesota and Wisconsin the right to compel the railroads to do their duty to the citizens of those States," and the Administration's support of the plan to compel the coastwise shipping of the United States to pay tolls through the Panama Canal. He adds: "Undoubtedly, if the railroads can secure a canal toll on the intercoast shipping, they can impose the same additional charge on the intercoast railway transportation and recoup themselves for expenses involved in electing the present Democratic Administration."

SEES A WILSON SLUMP.

Penrose Also Scouts Talk of Roosevelt as Republican Moses.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27. — The principal cause for thanksgiving that this country has, from a political point of view, according to Senator Penrose, is that it will have an opportunity before long to vote the Democratic National Administration a lamentable failure.

"The Wilson Administration," the Senator said to-day, "is unpopular. All you have to do is to walk down Chestnut Street and enter a bank or drop in on merchants to learn that. Every election held recently has shown that the voters are displeased with the trend of affairs at Washington."

The declaration of a writer in a current number of a widely read publication that President Wilson's popularity from the Atlantic to the Pacific was immense, and that Old Guard Republicans would be obliged to shelve their dislike for Col. Roosevelt and back him for the Republican nomination for President as the only man behind whom the anti-Democratic opposition could rally with any prospect of success, was characterized by Mr. Penrose as "academic dope."

"Candidates for Governor, Supreme Court Justice, and even lesser nominees in these days of primaries are the result of prolonged consideration and evolution." This being Senator Penrose's opinion of State political conditions, he scoffed at the "presumption of political writers who are boosting Col. Roosevelt as the Republican Moses of three years hence."

TURKEY UPON THE WATERS.

Harrington Doesn't Know Who Cast It There, but He Got It.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—John J. Harrington, who said he came by freight train from Syracuse, was trying to be thankful, though hungry, on Commercial Wharf to-day, when he saw a market basket floating by. More because he had nothing else to do than because he expected to make a haul, Harrington got the basket, and nearly fainted when he pulled in a family-size Thanksgiving dinner.

Apparently some one had dropped a Salvation Army basket off Charlestown Bridge, for the handle was broken. It was a good dinner, but it was not cooked. Harrington had a bright idea. Entering a shabby looking tenement he found a poor Italian family about to dine on macaroni and cheese. By graphic sign language he struck a happy bargain and some time later was presiding over an enthusiastic turkey dinner party.

NO THANKSGIVING PAROLE.

Pittsburgh Prisoners Don't Get Released in Time.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 27.—Eighty prisoners in the Western Penitentiary here, who have been waiting since Monday for the cheering news from the executive officers in Harrisburg that they were to be released on parole in time to spend Thanksgiving outside the prison, were disappointed this morning when the postman failed to leave the coveted papers.

The applications were passed upon by the State Board of Pardons, but it was understood at the penitentiary that the clerical work required, before they could be submitted to Gov. Turner for his approval was so great that it could not be completed yesterday.

LUNN CALLS CONFERENCE.

Schenectady Mayor Seeks to End General Electric Strike Trouble.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The sole development of importance in connection with the walkout of 15,000 employes of the General Electric Company to-day was the calling by Mayor George R. Lunn of a coonference of men and company officials for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

It is expected that the proposition of putting all the employes on part time will be formally considered.

Thirty special patrolmen were sworn in by the city to-day to be ready to act in case of trouble to-morrow morning when the gates at the plant will be thrown open again.

MATTHEWS GUARANTEED

Matthews will Move

A large and growing part of our business has for a long time been done "uptown." So in moving uptown we are really keeping up with our friends in location—and ahead of the procession in the beauty and worth of our Business Furniture—from an umbrella stand to a desk for the President.

Commercial Stationery and Sundries are new lines with us, but we handle them like veterans.

Ask Matthews First!

Our salesmen are all "old hands," who know how to assist your selection and insure your satisfaction.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS
(Phone 8907 Mad. Sq.)
31-33 EAST 28TH STREET.
Also at 275 Canal Street.

W. J. ANDREAS GONE; WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE

She Is a Daughter of the Late Justice Van Brunt and He a Jersey Freeholder.

NEWS ITEM CAUSED TROUBLE

Philadelphia Paper Told of His Taking a Young Woman to a Hospital in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Sheriff Robert N. Heath is awaiting the return of Freeholder Wendell J. Andreas of Teaneck so that he can serve on him papers in an action for divorce. Andreas has been absent from his home since last Friday. Harry A. Shuart, clerk of the Board of Freeholders, said to-day that Andreas told him he was going to visit his coal mines in West Virginia, but would be back for the regular monthly meeting of the board on the first Monday in December.

The complaint in action is very brief. It avers that Andreas was guilty of improper relations with a young woman unknown to Mrs. Andreas at the Chateau des Tourelles at Long Beach, L. I., on Aug. 22 and 23.

Mrs. Hattie Andreas, the plaintiff in the action, is a daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Van Brunt of New York. She is living temporarily with her mother and sister at 210 West Eighty-first Street, Manhattan. The couple were married by the Rev. David H. Greer at 108 East Forty-sixth Street on April 8, 1901. They have one child, a girl, 12 years old.

The couple separated about six weeks ago, when Andreas is said to have taken a young woman to a hospital in Philadelphia. A Philadelphia newspaper at that time contained an item to the effect that a Bergen County Freeholder had placed his wife in the hospital there for medical attendance. A member of the board saw the item, Andreas was identified with it, and then the matter became a subject for general gossip.

Andreas's mother is a wealthy widow. She is at present at the Hotel Hargrave, in Manhattan, and knows nothing of the trouble between her son and his wife, other than that they have separated. She has extensive coal mining interests in West Virginia, and travels a great deal. She lives with a younger son, Frederick, who is in the coal business at Broadway, Manhattan.

At Andreas's extensive estate at Teaneck, valued at about $50,000, and known as West Englewood, the foreman in charge said he had no idea where Andreas had gone.

"He promised to phone me of his whereabouts, but as yet I have not heard from him," he said, and added: "I really expected him home for Thanksgiving."

Andreas, when first chosen Freeholder to represent Teaneck Township, started in to reform the Republican Party, and the Teaneck Republican leaders later decided to run George A. Sipp as their candidate to succeed him. Andreas accepted an independent nomination and then engaged Capt. Hugh Coleman and his daughter, Miss Mary Coleman, both lawyers of New York, to visit Teaneck and tell the men and women there what they knew of Sipp's reputation in New York. Sipp was then running the Baltic Hotel in Harlem. Later he became a Curran witness. The Colemans caused many a blush in their Teaneck auditences, and, a more sensational campaign was never waged there. Andreas was re-elected as a result of their disclosures, and then Sipp sued the Colemans for criminal libel, but the suit was never pressed to trial.

On Nov 4 last Andreas was defeated for election, and it is believed that his own family trouble contributed largely to this end.

HELD FOR SHOOTING OFFICER

Holyoke Police Arrest Alfred Garipay After a Struggle.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 27.—Alfred Garipay, accused of shooting Michael J. Driscoll, a police officer of this city, early this morning, was arrested by the Holyoke and Chicopee police to-day.

The accused man and his brother, Joseph Garipay, who, the police allege, was with him when the shooting took place, were located near Willimansett, a suburb of Holyoke. After a struggle, in which revolver shots were exchanged, the two men surrendered. The police say both have bad records.

Driscoll is in a hospital in this city, and is regarded as in a critical condition. He was wounded in the right lung while trying to place Alfred Garipay under arrest.

WHOLE RAILROAD TO STOP.

Southern Railway to Cease Activities 5 Minutes In Finley's Memory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Every activity over the 7,000 miles of the Southern Railway system will be suspended for five minutes at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning while the body of the late President, W. W. Finley, is being carried into St. John's Church here for funeral services.

Not a wheel will turn, not a telegraph instrument will click, not an employe from the Vice Presidents down to the humblest laborers will do any work in those minutes. Orders for such a last mark of respect to the dead President went out to-day from headquarters.

HUSBAND SEEKS MALE FLIRT

Young Matron's Annoyer Sent Her a Note, Signed "C. S. Fisher."

Several detectives and, incidentally, an athletic husband are on a keen lookout for a male flirt, who is described as being tall, of dark hair, a small mustache, high-cheeked bones, and a pale complexion. He is wanted for following a young married woman about, accosting her, and sending a note to her at the Hotel Imperial. The husband is particularly anxious to meet the man, and he promises in that event to leave nothing for the detectives to do.

The young woman was first annoyed by the man several days ago. She went to call upon a friend living on the upper west side, and as she alighted from a taxicab the man got out of another near by. Immediately she came to the conclusion that he had followed her, and in her confusion she went up the wrong flight of steps, the man immediately behind her. Discovering her mistake, she descended, and found the correct number, the man following her up the second flight of steps. As she rang the doorbell, he touched her on the arm.

She was wearing some valuable jewelry, among other things a pair of earrings, which had been an heirloom, and her thought was that the man was a thief. At his touch she screamed, and just then a servant opened the door, and the woman rushed into the hall.

At this the man said, "There is no reason to disturb yourselves, ladies," and walked quickly down the steps.

On Thursday afternoon the man turned up at the Imperial, and as the young wife passed through the Red Room he pointed her out to a maid stationed there and asked that a note he held in his hand be delivered immediately to her. The maid suggested that he take the note to the desk and send it in the regular way, but he said he was in a hurry to get it delivered, and the maid did as she was told.

The note was written on Waldorf-Astoria paper and in an unmistakably foreign hand. It inclosed a stamped envelope addressed to "Clinton S. Fisher, General Delivery Post Office, New York." The note was full of misspellings and read:

My honorable young lady:

All my efforts have to my regret proven unavelling, to succeed in having the extreme pleisure of being introduced to you. You will forgive unusuel privledge in transmitting my message to you in this manner, which, if my note reached you, is the result of hard and untiring work, to merely have you know, that someone is very anvious to be favored with an interview.

I respectfully solicit your consent, to give me the opportunity to say, just a few words to you, if you are in a position to grant me my plel. A short reply in the enclosed envelope will reach me and owing to the uncertainty of the delivery of this note to you, I take liberty in proposing a luncheon at the "Hotel Astor" at 1 o'clock on Monday next. If my interview is granted, I look to you to suggest any other arrangement you may prefer. If you are prevented from granting me my request, I so respectfully propose, I will be thankful to have you reply to my note.

I beg you to take this event in the brightest view of life and humbly beg your pardon for my extreme liberty. Respectfully yours, CLINTON S. FISHER.

The luncheon appointed for yesterday did not come off. The lady turned the note over to her husband, and it was sent to the District Attorney's office, whence it was returned yesterday with the recommendation that it be turned over to the police.

LOOPHOLE FOR SALOON MEN

Fight Iowa Ruling on a Girl's Notarial Commission.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 27.—Saloon keepers whose places were closed by the decision of the Supreme Court Saturday, have applied for a rehearing and permission to reopen their places until the case is finally settled.

Attorneys for the saloon men gave nineteen reasons for a rehearing. Issue was taken with the court on the contention that Bessie Cohan, a stenographer, who failed to ascertain whether her notarial commission had been renewed, was disqualified from receiving the affidavits of those who signed the petition on which the saloons had been operating for two years.

Counsel for the saloon men contended that Miss Cohen's act had been legalized by special act of the Legislature.

SHOT FOR REFUSING $2 TOLL TO GUNMAN

Henry Street Knew Doxalovitch Had Just Sold His Coffee House for $75.

ATTACK SEEN BY PATRONS

Victim Tried to Buy Off Young Invader with $1 — Gunman Made His Escape.

The little Polish coffee house far down on the east side at 90 Henry Street was sold yesterday by Paul Doxalovitch to Samuel Chervia of 65 Canal Street, and while the deal was closed in the morning it was arranged that the restaurant should not change hands until to-day. So Doxalovitch, as he poured out the coffee for the fifteen men who sat at his bare tables early last evening, had $75 deep in one of his pockets, and was accordingly merry—and cautious. For Henry Street knew he had had the windfall, and he himself knew he would probably be visited by some of the younger gunmen of the neighborhood who would expect to exact tribute.

The small shopkeepers and restaurant men of that part of town have to carry the burden of the loosely organized gangs who sell peace for a consideration and who are particularly hard on the coffee-house keepers who are known to sell a little liquor now and then without having paid the State for the privilege. The toll is usually not more than a dollar, but there are not many dollars in in Henry Street.

So Doxalovitch kept an uneasy eye on the door as he dispensed coffee to his patrons, and he scowled when finally a youth sauntered in and peremptorily bade him hand over $2 out of his roll. He balked at first, and finally, as his customers were straining their ears to catch the details of the talk between the two men, he announced flatly that he would not give more than $1.

The single bill was produced grudgingly and handed over to the visitor who stowed it away in his pocket and then said:

"Is that all I get?"

Doxalovitch said that was all and turned as if to go on pouring coffee. At that the young man pulled a revolver out of his pocket, leveled it at the other man's head and fired. Doxalovitch went down between the rows of tables with a bullet wound in his right temple and the young man with the gun jumped out into Henry Street and fled. As he still had his gun with him, nobody followed.

The commotion among the patrons brought Patrolman Schnitzler from his post at the corner, and a little later the wounded man, unconscious, was on his way to Gouverneur Hospital, where the doctors said he would die before many hours. Meanwhile Lieut. Farley and Detective Morris of the Madison Street Station were getting what they could out of the customers who had been held in the coffee house as witnesses. From them came the account of the dialogue before the shooting, and from this source, also, the detectives obtained the description of the young man with the gun. Then they went out to look for him. He was not more than 20 years old and wore a peaked cap.

Doxalovitch is unmarried and his home is at 100 Forsyth Street. He is 27 years old.

FINDS BURIED TREASURE.

New Jersey Farmer Digs Up Iron Box Containing Coins and a Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Nov. 27.—While digging post holes on the border of his farm here to-day Edward Hildebrandt uncovered a small iron box about eight inches by ten inches in size. He pried it open and found inside a chamois bag, still in a good state of preservation, in which were an old-fashioned gold rope ring set with amethysts and some English coins of the date of 1713.

It is believed that some eccentric settler in these parts buried the money for safe keeping two centuries ago and died without revealing its hiding place.

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WILL CONTAIN

Bernard Shaw's Comedy that Snubbed England

Gen. Booth on the Waning Power of Churches

Col. George Harvey on the President and Mexico

Caruso Pays the Penalty of Idolatry

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304 MADISON Below 42d St. AVE., N. Y.

Wm. Grady, Old Politician, Dead.

William Grady, an old school politician, who was associated for many years with the late Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the Kings County Democracy, died last night at his home, 118 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Grady was 69 years old and was born in Ireland. He came to New York as a boy and settled in Brooklyn. Until recent years Mr. Grady was in the wholesale and retail fruit business. Mr. Grady was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. He left a widow, a daughter, Marcella, and two sons, Christopher S. Grady of The Morning Telegraph and Andrew R. Grady, clerk in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

Is Your Piano Worn Out?

If the keys are loose and it don't stay well in tune it's time you exchanged it for a new one, while it still has a fair exchange value.

We can make you a liberal allowance in trade for one of the

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Christman Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

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Christman Sons,
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Order To-day

To-morrow May Be Too Late.

Next Sunday's Times, with its usual many special features, will include a 64-page Holiday Book Magazine, containing a classified list of The Best 100 Books of 1913, each book concisely reviewed. Also special articles on four vital questions of the day—viz.: Eugenics, Socialism, Feminism and Psychism.

The New York Times is not on newsstands for a chance sale. The newsdealer regulates his supply strictly to the demands. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times.

FIGHTING AGAINST CONTAGION IN CITY

Dr. Lederle Reviews the Work Done to Prevent the Spread of Disease.

WE ARE ABREAST OF SCIENCE

Modern Methods, Improved Hospital Personnel, and Application of Science Are Keeping Down Death Rate.

In announcing a few days ago that hereafter "loose" milk of the grade sold in restaurants, soda-water fountains, lunch rooms, and hotels must be either pasteurized or certified, Health Commissioner Dr. Ernst J. Lederle pointed out as one reason for increased vigilance in watching the milk supply that during a recent typhoid fever epidemic on the east side the source of contagion for a whole district was found to be the milk sold "loose" in a certain store.

It is not generally known that the first actual provision for the hospital care and segregation of contagious disease in New York City was as late as 1855 when a hospital was built on Blackwell's Island. Since that time the work has grown, keeping pace with modern methods and increased learning. In the beginning of its hospital service the department found typhus to be the disease second in importance, so far as numbers were concerned, and first in importance in regard to death rate, with which it had to deal. The treatment in this disease was then, as now, purely symptomatic in character.

The one thing that the hospitals regarded as absolutely essential in preventing its spread was isolation and positive quarantine. The authorities worked upon a knowledge that the same measures that seemed to prevent the spread of smallpox seemed also to prevent the spread of typhus. The cause of the disease was unknown. It was not until the discovery was made of the way by which the disease could be transmitted that the sanitarian obtained knowledge which is effective in its control.

In 1885 the death rate from diphtheria was appalling and the treatment unsatisfactory. This year marked the beginning of the department work for the special care of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles cases. The Willard Parker Hospital was erected for the special care of diphtheria cases. In the latter disease various local applications in the form of antiseptics and the inhalation of the vaporized salt of mercury were employed, for the most part ineffectually.

Early in 1894 the reports of Von Behring, Roux, and Yersin suggested that a specific treatment for diphtheria would soon be available. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, then director of the bacteriological laboratories of the Department of Health, visited the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, where Von Behring's experiments were being carried on. In the Summer of 1894 Dr. Biggs became convinced of the value of the new method in the treatment of diphtheria, and on his return presented a report to the board with a strong recommendation that an immediate appropriation be requested for the purpose of producing and using the new remedy.

The formal reports of the results of the treatment by Von Behring were not presented until October, 1894, but the department was then already engaged in the inoculation of horses for the production of the serum, and on Jan. 1, 1895, the first active antitoxin produced in this country was available for use both in the hospitals of the Department of Health and in the tenement houses. The authorities say that the results obtained by the use of this remedy were wonderful. They are now a matter of general knowledge. The death rate in uncomplicated diphtheria which had formerly been very high is now practically negligible, when antitoxin is administered early in the disease.

It was in the hospital laboratory, now the Research Laboratory, on the grounds of the Willard Parker Hospital that the first high grade antitoxin was produced, and it was in this same laboratory that the perfection of antitoxin by concentration and purification was first obtained. The Willard Parker Hospital for contagious diseases was therefore closely associated with these great advances in medical science.

In 1887, according to the Department Bulletin, Dr. O'Dwyer first published his article describing the operation of intubation, and it was in the hospitals of the Department of Health that it was most thoroughly demonstrated that this procedure was the means of saving many lives that otherwise would have been forfeited to laryngeal diphtheria.

The prevalence of broncho-pneumonia was so great in the Willard Parker Hospital in 1896 that the physicians in charge were forced to the belief that it was directly communicated from patient to patient. In an attempt to adopt measures of isolation a ward containing glass stalls was provided so that each patient, while in the same ward with others, was still separated from his neighbor. The results were so satisfactory that in a large percentage of the wards provided for contagious diseases this form of construction has been used.

Much experimental work of a research character has been carried on in the hospital laboratory. In regard to the cause of measles. The actual cause of this disease, the authorities say, has never yet been ascertained, but in 1910 from blood obtained from a case Drs. Anderson and Goldberger of the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington were able to produce the disease in monkeys. The occurrence in the City of Washington of an epidemic of measles since this experiment gave opportunity to verify their findings, and another step toward the discovery of the cause of the disease was taken.

In the wards of the contagious disease hospitals every method of attacking scarlet fever that offered promise of discovery has been employed. In 1904 Dr. Mallory, following in the footsteps of Guarnieri's pathological researches involving the cornea of experimental animals, found in the skins of scarlet fever patient's bodies of a protozoan type, which he considered the cause of the disease. His work was repeated and a careful study made of patients in the scarlet fever hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, but beyond the fact that the bodies were present in the skin, nothing further was proved.

When, in 1875, the Riverside Hospital was transferred from the Department of Charities and Correction to the Department of Health, the cases treated there were solely smallpox. At that time, the Bulletin points out, the treatment of this disease was primarily preventive, that is, it consisted in vaccination. The treatment of a developed case was purely symptomatic without any idea of curing the disease.

The Health Department Bulletin says: "After Pfeiffer's experiment which demonstrated the germicidal effect of a specific serum, it was thought that possibly there might be in the blood of animals recovering from vaccinia a specific serum which would produce the desired effect. In 1894 Dr. Erasmus Wilson, pathologist of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, then under the Department of Health of the City of Brooklyn, experimented with this method at the hospital and reported to the Board of Health of that city that he believed he had succeeded in modifying the course of a confluent case. Previous to the use of the serum, the prognosis had seemed absolutely hopeless, and, subsequent to its employment, the patient had made a rapid and complete recovery with considerably less than the usual amount of pitting.

"At about this time this method of treatment was also in use in France, but the enormous amount of serum necessary (500 to 1,000 c. c.) precluded its general adoption. When Finsen reported the wonderful effects produced in lessening the pitting by the exclusion of the violet light rays, his method was adopted in the smallpox service of the contagious disease hospitals. Red panes of glass and red shades were provided in the smallpox wards. The results, however, were of a negative character.

"During epidemics, considerable difficulty was formerly experienced in differentiating cases of variola (smallpox) from cases of varicella (chickenpox). In 1903, by inoculation with material furnished from the smallpox wards of Riverside Hospital, Dr. Park, the Director of the Research Laboratory then called the Hospital Laboratory, succeeded in producing the typical lesions of smallpox in monkeys. As these animals are known not to be susceptible to infection with the virus of chickenpox, there was thus supplied an easy and ready method of confirming the diagnosis."

The department boasts that while better buildings and more improved methods of treatment were progressively employed in the hospital service, the personal service to the patients has also improved. In the beginning helpers of a low grade and trusties were in charge of the unfortunate victims of contagious diseases. A little later Sisters of Charity helped to raise the hospitals from this condition, and as soon as the services of specially trained nurses could be obtained they were employed. Now the term "pest house" is almost forgotten, and parents seek to have their children admitted to contagious disease hospitals that they may receive the benefit of the treatment, of long experience and leave their homes free from the dangers of infection.

GATHERS IN 800 ALCOHOLICS

Salvation Army Gets Forty Pledges at Drunkards' Service.

Forty wagon loads of east side saloon frequenters, described by those who knew as "intoxicated, more intoxicated, and drunk," were gathered up by the Salvation Army yesterday afternoon and taken to the headquarters, 120 West Fourteenth Street, to listen to speeches on temperance. It was the first "drunkards' service" the Army had had in years, and some 800 attended. Adjt. George Cook presided, and was aided by "Father" Duffie, a convert of thirty-two years' standing. The meeting was a great success and there was no disorder.

At the close about forty of the down-and-outs pledged themselves never to touch another drop. These men were immediately sent to various institutions maintained by the Army. They will have a chance to earn money and to rehabilitate themselves.

The Rescue Society, which maintains a mission and settlement in the old Chinese Theatre at 5-7 Doyer Street in Chinatown, spread wooden plates heaped with turkey for 1,400 last night. There were many women present, but not a single Chinaman partook of the American feast. All the streets of Chinatown were lined with applicants, and it was nearly midnight before the last of the hungry was fed. T. J. Noonan, Superintendent of the mission, was in charge of the dinner.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

The remerkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO OUR SURGEONS

Australian Physician Says Their Work Is of the Highest Excellence.

IS MAKING A WORLD TOUR

Saw Some "Bungling" in Paris—Marvels at Research Studies of the Rockefeller Institute.

Dr. R. S. Bowker, an eminent Australian surgeon who left New York yesterday for Philadelphia after ten days in this city, is making what he calls a "surgical tour" of the world. Dr. Bowker is not performing any operations, but he is engaged in seeing what the foremost surgeons of the world are doing, and in ten days in New York he has spent most of his time watching the work of some of the most skilful surgeons here. He is enthusiastic over the methods of American surgeons.

Dr. Bowker is senior surgeon and Director of the Sydney Hospital. He spent considerable time in Paris and in London and other English cities, but he said he practically had no time to do any sightseeing. Dr. Bowker says the word "graft" in Australia has an entirely different significance from its application here, and several times during his stay in New York he had to check himself, for fear of giving offence by calling a man a "grafter," or mentioning that he was "grafting."

"I should say that a 'grafter' in the Australian sense is about the same as a 'hustler' here," said Dr. Bowker at the Bresiin yesterday. "When we speak of a man 'grafting his way,'" we mean he is doing the finest sort of work, and intimate that he is bound to arrive. So you can imagine that having learned the American use of the word, and being in the habit of using it a great deal in the Australian sense, I have been on the point many times of giving unintentional offense in an attempt to express my admiration of some one of your distinguished surgeons.

"I have visited the Rockefeller Institute and seen something of the really wonderful work that is being done there. Certainly the research work that is being done there is of the greatest service to the world. Most of my time I have been watching operators in the various hospitals. As we would say in Australia, the surgeons here and in England are 'on the ball,' that is a football term. In the matter of hospitals Paris is behind.

"One thing that impresses the seeker for information is the great amount of money that is behind the hospitals here. It struck me that the Mount Sinai, the Presbyterian and others I have seen, are very heavily endowed. As for the Rockefeller Institute, certainly Mr. Rockefeller could not have done a better deed for humanity than to endow that institution in the way he has.

"Radium is being used a great deal in London. We have quite a big supply of radium, comparatively speaking, in our hospitals in Sydney, and when I get back I propose to go in for using it extensively. Some of the London surgeons, I found, are getting good results with it. Sir Alfred Pearse Gould's work, some of which I saw, is very wonderful, as is that of Dr. Glendening of London. I am taking back some of the serum discovered by Prof. Werner of Heidelberg for cancer.

"There is a good deal of cancer in Australia in proportion to the population. You see, we have only about 5,000,000 inhabitants, but almost a fourth of these are settled in the two cities of Melbourne and Sydney, and most of our people crowd into towns.

"The Radium Institute in London I found them doing fine work with superficial cancer, but the general surgeons are accomplishing wonderful results with the more dangerous forms of the disease. The Radium Institute now owns $400,000 worth of radium, in our hospitals in Sydney we have about $20,000 worth. Pitchblende exists in Western Australia at a little place called Pilbarra, but only a very small quantity of radium is produced.

"It would be difficult for me to single out the work of any of your surgeons as exception," said Dr. Bowker, in answer to a question. "I have found so many here who are doing remarkable work. One thing about English surgeons is that they are not fond of learning what surgeons of other countries are doing. They think they are doing the best work, and they try to argue you into feeling so. Here they keep an eye on what is going on in surgery everywhere, and keep an open mind; so if somebody elsewhere finds out something that is really worth while, they are keenly interested in it and are willing to admit its good points.

"The point of view of some English surgeons is very much like that of the average English bootmaker, whose father and grandfather never were accustomed to make half and quarter sizes, and who thinks too much of the traditions of his trade to stoop to such a thing. He will make your shoes just so, and if they don't fit, that's your concern, not his.

"I find a great many points in common between America and Australia, I must say, that as far as I have seen them, I look upon your surgeons here as great men, and that is why surgeons from all over the world make pilgrimages to see their work, as the Mohammedan from the remotest corner of the world goes to Mecca—if he can get there. Such operations as I have seen here could not be performed better, and that I think is the highest tribute I can pay. In Paris, while there are one or two excellent men, there are not so many as here or in London. In the former city I saw several operations where there was bungling."

WATCHUNG HOUNDS RUN.

Several Riders Come Croppers in Twenty-Mile Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 27.—A large number of riders turned out this morning at the Baltusrol Golf Club for the annual Thanksgiving Day run with the Watchung Hounds. The chase, which covered a distance of more than twenty miles, was full of thrills and excitement not alone for those in the field but for the many farmers and their families over whose farms the line was laid, and who viewed the run from their housetops, as well as for many auto parties that followed along the near-by highways, from where much of the fencing could be seen.

At one time or another during the run Beverly Brown, C. E. S. Bellows, H. L. Finch, and Miss Marjorie Dana and Jacques Cartier of New York came to grief, but fortunately, with the exception of Mr. Brown, all escaped with nothing more than a shaking up, and were able to continue.

The hounds were cast in on the Golf Club grounds, and made a straight line for Mountainside on the Springfield road, where they were checked for the first time. They were taken up again and cast in near by on the Miller estate, going in the direction of Garwood, and checking at the old Fair Acres race track. The hounds were taken up again and cast in for the final line near Westfield, crossing numerous farms, and finishing at the Plainfield Country Club.

Those in at the finish were R. C. Finch, M. F. H., L. E. Smith, R. H. Towner, H. A. Bourne, H. L. Finch, Miss Gertrude Noe, S. D. French, E. R. Finch, H. S. Hollis, Miss Marjorie Dana, Gordon Douglass, Jacques Cartier of New York, and Huntsman Harrison.

Collier Hounds Out for Run.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 27.—For eight miles over hills and dales in Middletown and Holmdel Townships the pack of hounds from Robert J. Collier's kennels at Wickatunk gave the Monmouth County Hunters a lively chase after the elusive fox that withdrew from cover to-day in the woods of Mrs. Charles H. Bennett's farm near the Middletown Railroad station.

Many high fences and broad ditches were encountered by the huntsmen, and during the drive W. L. Herbert, Master of the Hounds, and Miss Margaret Tompkins were unseated, but neither was injured and remounted, finishing with the others. After circling about on the Bennett farm the fox finally eluded the hounds by ducking into a thick piece of woods near the Village of Holmdel, where it went to cover. On the return trip two more foxes were drawn out of cover, but the huntsmen did not give chase. During the greater part of the chase Miss Mary Jones, mounted on the high-bred jumper Coronation, was in the lead.

Others in the hunt were William Stonebridge, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, on Silber Buck; Miss Rachel Field, the Misses Mary and Grace Conver, Miss Helen Hughes, Mrs. L. L. White, Mr. Jones, Walter McClure, on Clermont; W. L. Herbert, on Handy Boy; Thomas S. Field, and three whips. About fifteen automobile parties followed along the highways.

The next hunt will be held Saturday, the start being made from Lincroft. The December schedule of the Monmouth County Hounds follows: Wednesday, the 3d, starting from kennels, Wickatunk; Saturday, 6th, Red Bank; Wednesday, 10th, Marlboro; Saturday, 13th, Fox Hunt, Middletown; Wednesday, 17th, Holmdel School; Saturday, 20th, Wickatunk; Wednesday, 24th, Shrewsbury; Saturday, 27th, Red Bank.

HESTER STREET'S BAD NAME

Jewish Immigration Bulletin Protests Against Calumination.

Under the caption "The Metamorphosis of a Street" The Jewish Immigration Bulletin for the current month contains a vigorous defense of Hester Street and a protest against keeping that east side thoroughfare in the category of streets mediaeval and un-Occidental, in which it has been pigeonholed by untold numbers of writers and speakers ever since it began to lay its narrow child-strewn way through the narrow, child abounding East Side.

"It is true that the physical appearance of Hestar Street leaves much to be desired," the writer, concedes, "but that is hardly the fault of the residents of that street. Writers have delighted in pointing to it with the finger of scorn, and taken all in all Hester Street has had to live down a reputation none too good. Hester Street never did anything bad, and the people there are decent, law-abiding citizens, but it pleased sociologists, reformers, investigators, and all sorts and conditions of men to decry it. Hester Street dwellers cared very little about what was being said concerning them. They went their way, and behold, their street has undergone a metamorphosis, showing that the men and women and the young men and the young women and the boys and girls have soul.

"Primarily Hester Street is a business thoroughfare. It is a mart, not merely a pushcart market, but a street of stores with electric signs and beautiful goods displayed in the show windows. Hester Street has the most beautiful public school building in the city, denoting that the street is not so mean as some would have us believe."

The writer then describes one of the new tenements erected on Hester Street, with electric lighting, steam heat, pleasant interior and exterior workmanship, and all that in another neighborhood would make it an apartment house.

"The changes that have taken place in Hester Street," says the article, "could only have been possible through the will and the determination of those who dwell therein. If the opinion of the outside world would have been considered and since 'give a dog a bad name and you might as well hang him' is still a proverb holding good even in these days of altruism, Hester Street would never have undergone and never would undergo any transformation.

"Hester Street has been evolved from within, and what will the picturesque and the bizarre writers do now? Like 'Hamlet' without Hamlet the ghost finds his occupation gone."

Boxes for Game Unsold.

The New York Baseball Club sent out a notice last night that many of the $5 and $100 boxes for the Army and Navy game to-morrow at the Polo Grounds were still unsold. There are four seats in each box. This makes the box seats now on public sale cheaper than tickets agencies are asking for seats in the stands and bleachers. The New York Club posted this notice at the Hotel Imperial last night, where reserved $5 seats are offered at as nigh as $40 a pair. At some of the other hotels tickets are being offered at these high prices. Several of the ticket agencies are offering high prices for tickets for the game.

New Siamese Minister Arrives.

Phya Prabba Karavongse, the newly appointed Siamese Minister to Washington, who studied English at Cambridge University in England, arrived yesterday on the White Star steamship Oceanic accompanied by his wife and son and daughter. He said that he was very pleased with his appointment and looked forward to a pleasant stay in the United States.

HELP US TO HELP OURSELVES

You have much to be thankful for. Show the spirit of "THANKSGIVING" by lending your help to build the

ST. GILES HOSPITAL
IN BROOKLYN
FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

$100,000 Is Needed by Dec. 1

Mail Checks or Pledges to
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Treasurer
196 Montague Street Brooklyn

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

If you are scheduled for the Army and Navy Game to-morrow, we have everything in desirable warm clothes and fixings to add to your comfort and prevent the chilling of your enthusiasm.

Warm Ulsters
Coat Sweaters
Heavy Wool Hose
Mufflers
Mackinaws
Fuzzy Waistcoats
Gloves
Indian Blankets

Scarfs in the official colors of the Army and Navy.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

BE it modes or manners, true distinction dwells in *simplicity*. Regal Styles exemplify "the art which conceals art"—that *plainness* which, disdaining gilding and glossing, impresses by its absence of decorative fussiness.

"Arlington" Walking and Business Boot—$4.50

A shoe with the superlative "smartness" of unassuming plainness—made of Black King Calf with a Dull Calf top—invisible eyelets to the top—slim and trim back-slope toe—flat tread—squarish "block" heel—curved top corners—a shoe that tiptoes away from the commonplace.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 to $5

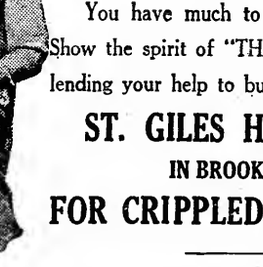
REGAL SHOE COMPANY

MANHATTAN
175 Broadway — Broadway at 37th
Broadway at Duane — 49 W. 24th St.
Broadway at Spring — Nassau at Ann
Broadway at 10th — 6th Ave. at 21st st.
Broadway at 27th — 14th St. at 3d Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.

BROOKLYN
301 Broadway — 257 Fulton St.
1049 Broadway — 512 Fulton St.
1375 Broadway — 466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY
108 Newark Ave.



"OFFICES TO LET"

Not hard to find an office for rent. Hard, however, to find a location for an office that will reflect the character and stability of an important undertaking—whether that be a business enterprise or professional endeavor. There are a few "offices to let," in a building without an equal as an ideal location for any important enterprise.

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square
Phone, 1000 Bryant; Renting Agent, Room 406.

There should be music in every home on Christmas morning

Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $500, and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victor-Victrola XVI, $200
The instrument by which the value of all musical instruments is measured

Mahogany or oak

A Full Line of
VICTROLAS
$15 up to $200
Cash or
Easy Payments

Hockey Skate and Shoe Outfit $3.98
(Complete)
A1 quality, nickel-plated Skates. Shoes of best grade leather.

1914 Ford Automobiles—Runabouts $500, Touring $550

I. DAVEGA, JR. 123-125 W. 125th St.
Bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
Harlem's Leading Sporting Goods House. Open Every Evening Except Wed.

WOMEN SLEUTHS CATCH A FUGITIVE

Trail Man Sought for Fourteen Months to a Flat Where He Lies Ill.

HE GOES TO A HOSPITAL

Wolf Charged with Stealing $10,000, the Savings of Years, from a Woman in a Stock Deal.

Accused by a woman of having stolen more than $10,000 from her in the course of a stock transaction and trailed by the police ever since he departed from this city fourteen months ago, Frank Wolf was arrested last evening, on the day of his return to New York. He was arrested in the apartment of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wilhelmina Schaper when detectives, two women and a man, from the personal staff of Police Commissioner Waldo closed in upon the apartment house at 1,575 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx.

The woman who accuses Wolf is Mrs. Francesca Grodinert of 380 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria, and the money she says she lost in this stock deal with Wolf is said to be the savings of many years. Her story was told to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and he issued a warrant charging Wolf with grand larceny.

Commissioner Waldo had heard intermittently of Wolf in the fourteen months of his absence from New York, and in keeping track of the fugitive he was assisted by Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, a graft detective, and by Lieut. Costigan. Mrs. Goodwin's search for the missing man had taken her far from New York. When the news came yesterday that Wolf had come back, Mrs. Goodwin, accompanied by Adele Preiss, a police matron assigned to detective work, and Detective Jessup, went to the Franklin Avenue house.

Mrs. Goodwin and Jessup took up their stand in the hallway of the apartment house, and the other woman was sent upstairs to investigate. She was admitted to Mrs. Schaper's apartment, and asked to see Wolf. He was lying on the divan in the dining room, wrapped in a bathrobe. She saw that he was the man the police wanted, and, apologizing for having come to the wrong house, hurried downstairs and in conference with Jessup and Mrs. Goodwin. Then the latter went upstairs and arrested Wolf.

Wolf proved to be had returned to New York seriously ill and very tired. He said that when they send him to a hospital instead of a cell, so an ambulance surgeon was sent in from the Tremont Station and Wolf was taken to Fordham, where he stayed last night as a prisoner.

According to Mrs. Grodinert's story as it was told to the Bronx last night, she met Wolf through the introduction of a fortune teller who had recommended investments under his guidance.

FREIGHT WRECK AT SUFFERN

Passenger Engine Hits Wreckage Later and Two Firemen Are Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Two west bound freight trains were in collision here early this morning, delaying other trains for many hours. Train 83, in charge of Engineer Crane and Conductor Jones, ran into the rear end of an extra freight train, plowing through fifteen cars, setting fire to the débris and blocking three tracks.

At 3:45 P. M. the westbound passenger track was supposed to be clear, and as train No. 7 passed the wrecked engine their cabs met, carrying the steam dome from the large freight engine and tearing out the steam pipe of the passenger engine. The two firemen of the wrecked freight engine were severely scalded.

MME. DE PONS DETAINED.

Wife of Vicomte Released When Brother Called for Her.

Mme. Margaret de Pons, wife of the Vicomte de Pons, who was detained temporarily by the immigration inspectors upon her arrival yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic because her brother, Manuel A. de Vengoechea, did not meet her at the pier, was released at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

She had sent her brother a wireless message, as he did not expect her on the Oceanic, but he did not receive the message. When he learned of his sister's detention Mr. de Vengoechea went at once to the immigration authorities and obtained her release. Then he took his sister to the Hotel Gotham, where he lives.

AUTO KILLS CYCLIST.

Andria Ran Directly Into Strohmeier's Car on Viaduct.

Jennaro Andria, 22 years old, a printer, who lived at 172 Bleecker Street, spent yesterday bicycling in Hudson County, New Jersey, with Dominick Capuzzo of 77 Macdougal Street. Late in the afternoon they were coming over the viaduct leading from West Hoboken to Hoboken. At the bridge there is a sharp turn and Andria ran directly into an automobile coming up the viaduct. It was driven by Frederick W. Strohmeier, who owns a chain of butcher shops in Hudson County and lives at 432 Monoestry Street, West Hoboken.

Andria was killed instantly. Mr. Strohmeier left [illegible] wife and daughter, and after the accident he surrendered to the police in Hoboken. He was arraigned before Acting Recorder Hensel of West Hoboken and paroled for a hearing to-morrow.

Dance in Aid of Hospital.

An informal dance will be given under the auspices of the Young People's League of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases at the Leslie Rooms, Eighty-third Street and Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 8:30. Cards of admission may be had from Charles H. Harris, 142 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Order To-day

To-morrow May Be Too Late.

Next Sunday's Times, with its usual many special features, will include a 64-page Holiday Book Magazine, containing a classified list of The Best 100 Books of 1913, each book concisely reviewed. Also special articles on four vital questions of the day—viz.: Eugenics, Socialism, Feminism and Psychism.

The New York Times is not on newsstands for a chance sale. The newsdealer regulates his supply strictly to the demands. Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times.

CUBA HAILS MRS. GONZALES.

Extends Extraordinary Courtesies to the American Envoy's Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Gonzales, the wife of the American Minister, arrived to-night and was the recipient of extraordinary courtesies at the hands of the Cuban Government. The officials of the State Department welcomed her aboard the steamship in behalf of Cuba and presented a bouquet of roses to her.

The Treasury Department issued special orders to the customs officials not to inspect her baggage.

MEASLES AFFLICT ALASKA.

Over 100 Natives Die on Kodiak and Afognak Islands.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Valdez, Alaska, says ten more deaths from measles have occurred at Afognak, making a total of twenty deaths on that island. Every family except two on the island report one or more cases.

More than one hundred deaths have occurred to date in the infected district, which includes Kodiak and Afognak Islands. The revenue cutter Tahuma, which was dispatched from Seattle with medical supplies and physicians Nov. 13, has not arrived, and medical assistance is badly needed. Most of the afflicted are natives.

TO STOP CALIFORNIA FLOODS

House Committee Will Have Hearing on Joint Control Project.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The $33,000,000 project for flood control in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in California will be considered by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors at a hearing to be held on Dec. 6.

A California commission has been urging the need of a Federal appropriation to stop floods and advocating a total of $33,000,000, of which the State would provide $22,000,000.

There are also pending projects for flood control in the Mississippi Valley.

DO NOT NAME FURS.

Retailers Cite Reasons for Change—Say Description Is Unnecessary.

A diversity of opinion exists among the retail furriers on Twenty-third Street as to the reason for the non-appearance of descriptive matter on the cards placed on fur pieces displayed in the windows. The price and the claimed real vaule only are given, while in other years it was the custom to name the furs.

One dealer said yesterday that the custom of naming the furs on these price cards had a deteriorating effect on the trade. He said that if furs displayed in a window bore the name of the particular skin on the price card the desire to obtain something in that particular fur was firmly fixed in the would-be customer's mind, and that if was difficult to interest the purchaser in any other kind.

"The similarity of many furs is misleading to customers," said this retailer, "and if the style and quality of the article appeal to them the name of the fur is secondary.

Another retailer asserted that his reason for omitting the names and descriptive matter from price cards was the fact that the public were so well acquainted with the various kinds of fur that it was a waste of space and time to describe them. When asked why the majority of the prominent department stores described the furs on their display cards he said that the inexperienced selling forces in department stores made it necessary for each piece to be named, otherwise the sales girls would not know what to call them. This, he said, was no reflection on the selling forces in the various stores, because different pelts were dyed and changed to such extents and so many new furs were coming out all the time that it almost necessitated an expert to judge them correctly in any case. The stock in his store contained no tags, he said, because his selling force was efficient and his stock was not so large that they could not know it thoroughly.

Another fur dealer on Twenty-third Street said that descriptive names on the fur tags were unnecessary because every piece of fur in his store was plainly marked as to grade and quality, and that customers were at liberty to examine these stock tags before making selections.

The buyer of the fur department in one of the big stores said that it was good business policy to name furs on price cards. Customers know, in the first place, that if the store shows a card bearing the name of a fur that the fur really is the variety claimed for it. The large variety of furs shown and named also adds to the prestige of an establishment. Customers like to be shown evidence of their supposed knowledge of furs by saying to the saleswoman: "Would you mind showing me a collar and muff similar to that model in mink that you have on display?" Giving the whole story, or as much of it as possible, on the limited space of a price card instills confidence in the customer, and everything conducive to confidence should be carefully utilized in these days of retail merchandizing.

GIANT MINE LOCOMOTIVES.

Two of Them, Weighing 30 Tons Each, Bought by Coal Company.

The Carnegie Coal Company has recently installed at its Charleroi, Penn., mine two of the largest mine locomotives ever built. These locomotives weigh thirty tons apiece, and are of the Baldwin-Westinghouse "barsteel" type. It is estimated that each locomotive can haul 100 cars, each loaded with three tons of coal, over the local grades.

The reasons for using such large engines are as follows, according to The Coal and Coke Operator: The Carnegie Company recently acquired the Charleroi mine, which is of considerable size and is well developed. A large production was desired from it, but the haul was about two miles long, with the grade largely against the load. Therefore, the average haulage locomotives of from fifteen to twenty-five tons were insufficient to keep the mine's production up to the estimated tonnage.

The newly purchased locomotives possess a number of interesting features. Each engine consists of two separate units which can be separated and used as fifteen-ton locomotives if desired. This use of two units in tandem is advantageous in such large machines because the weight is distributed over eight wheels instead of four. The locomotive therefore has greater tractive power, and its also easier on the track than if the weight were more concentrated.

The "barsteel" construction represents the most modern type of design. The frames are not built up of plates, but are formed of a grid of steel bars of heavy cross-section. The side frame of each unit is cast separately, forming a strong rigid construction. The openings in the frame give ready access for inspecting, oiling, replacing brakeshoes, and also provide thorough ventilation for the electrical apparatus, so that its all-day efficiency is higher than if the frame were partially inclosed.

Dundee Wins from White.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—Johnny Dundee of New York led in nine rounds of a ten-round no-decision bout here to-night with Charlie White of Chicago. The other round was even.

At the end of the second round White seemed to be in trouble and between the second and third the lights in the theatre where the fight was staged went out and the house was in darkness for thirty-six minutes. The fighters weighed in at 130 pounds.

Want Japan-New York Line.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 27.—The Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama has memorialized the Ministry to establish a direct line of steamships between Japan and New York immediately the Panama Canal is opened.

Deer Breaks Neck Charging Auto.

ERVING, Mass., Nov. 27.—A buck deer charged the automobile of Mason Drew this morning while Drew was driving home to Athol. The car was wrecked, and the buck broke his neck.

PANAMA ENJOYING A GOLDEN AGE

Ninety-second Anniversary of Her Independence Finds Her in Great Prosperity.

HISTORY ONE OF STRIFE

Her Shores the Mecca of Pirates Until Spain Built a Costly Wall Around the Capital.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 20.—On Nov. 28 Panama celebrates the declaration of its independence from Spain, for on that day in 1821 it broke away from European rule and until Feb. 9, 1822, was an independent state. Then it became the Department of the Isthmus of the new Republic of Colombia, and its troubles, far from being over, continued almost without check until 1903, when the independence from Colombia was effected. The period of Colombian rule was one of strife, for when Colombia happened to furnish a capable and kindly Governor the Panamanians themselves waged an internal row.

The civil war in Colombia in 1828 and the war with Peru a year later both made matters worse for Panama. In the latter trouble Peruvian frigates sailed into the Panama harbor and destroyed most of the Panamanian ships.

Several times Panama attempted to cut loose from Colombia, but the revolutions were always put down and the revenge was sure and swift. From 1842 until 1903 there were twenty-two distinct revolutions in Panama. Many of them were settled in one battle and only three of them lasted more than a month or two. The Panamanian is brave and a fighter and every revolution meant bloodshed and more suffering for the Isthmus. Americans built a railroad, the French attempted to dig the canal, and other nations became interested in the little strip of land, but still the Panamanians fought with Colombia or among themselves.

In 1903 the United States attempted to deal with Colombia in an effort to build the Panama Canal. In the Fall of that year it became apparent that the Government at Bogota, the capital of Colombia, would not ratify the treaty allowing the United States to construct the waterway. Then followed the bloodless revolution of November, 1903, when, with the assistance of the United States Panama became independent of Colombia.

Treaty Ends Trouble.

On Feb. 26, 1904, Panama signed a treaty with the United States which practically ended its troubles for all time, for then it became a protectorate of the United States which since then has assisted largely in choosing its Presidents, cleaned up its cities, and contracted to pay it enough money to make it the most independent country, financially, in the world.

Panama has no bonded debt upon which to pay interest. It has invested in gilt edge mortgages in the United States $6,000,000, bringing in an income yearly of about 4½ per cent. There is $300,000 on deposit to guarantee the parity of its currency, and, after this year, the United States will pay a perpetual yearly rental of $250,000 for the canal. The income from taxation amounts to about $5,000,000 yearly, and there is no army, no navy, and no expensive courts to keep up. All money is available for improvements, and Panama is the only nation collecting interest on its own money instead of paying out interest on loans.

There is one school to every 165 children of school age in Panama, and nowhere in the country are there enough unemployed laborers to supply the demand for workers, and the large mining, agricultural, and timber interests are forced to import labor to operate their plants.

The country is rich in gold and hard woods. There is a fine field for agriculture and cattle raising. The United States has made the cities clean and healthy, and the interior of the country always was so. And so, after hundreds of years of strife, Panama has come into its own.

Famed for Its Fish.

The waters of the Pacific Ocean at Panama abound in splendid fish, and there is a tradition that the name Panama was the old Indian word for "place of abundance of fishes." At all events, after the execution of Balboa in 1519, the Spaniards began to explore the Pacific Coast and found a small fishing village called Panama, and on Aug. 15, 1519, Gov. Pedrarias announced that the place would be the site of his future capital, and established the first permanent settlement in the new world. Two years later a royal decree made Panama a city, and it became the seat of a Bishop.

For thirty years expeditions were sent out from Panama in search of gold and from here, in 1524 were started the voyages of Pizarro and Almagro, which ended in the discovery of Peru and the vast wealth of that country. On April 3, 1527, an expedition went overland through the divide at Culebra and sailed down the Chagres River to the Atlantic, traversing exactly the same route which the ships will take when the canal is finished.

This established a highway over which the wealth of Peru was transported to the Spanish treasure ships in the Atlantic, and even to-day small paved roads are found by the American engineers through the jungle from Old Panama to the head of the Chagres, which were built in 1534.

Panama was far from being a quiet place. Whenever the ships came in from Peru laden with gold and jewels there usually was a fight for some part of it. Pirates and contrabandists harassed the isthmus, but the city of Panama grew, and before 1550 the place had some 5,000 inhabitants with about as many more in the outposts, and a cathedral had been built.

Harried by Pirates.

This period saw the rise and decline of Panama. Spain's own decadence played a great part in the fall, as did the attacks of the English and French on the trade of the Indies and the inability of Panama to develop its own resources as the transisthmian trade decreased. But the pirates and buccaneers did more than anything else to wreck the country. Morgan and Drake and the others burned the towns, killed the inhabitants, and stole the plunder which had been brought up from the south. In 1671 the old city of Panama was destroyed and a few years later the present city, a few miles away, was founded in what was believed to be a safer place. To shut out the pirates and the enemies of Spain a sea wall was built around the new town in 1674, and it was successful. This wall, which is still standing, cost so much money that the King of Spain said that he did not understand why he could not see it by simply looking to the west out of the windows of his palace. Actually the wall is about thirty feet high and of the same width. It is built of stone and earth.

The milestones in Panama, after the independence from Spain in 1821, are the completion of the Panama Railroad (1855) and the start of the construction of the Panama Canal, in 1881. The first seventy years after the new town was built were quiet ones, marked by good government, but still years in which Panama was prostrate, because of the abandonment of the trade route. Then came ninety years of internal strife, and finally, on Nov. 28, 1821, came the declaration of independence from Spain. Panama was the last of the South American colonies to declare independence. The social movement, in Europe epitomized by the French revolution, made headway on the Isthmus slowly. When the other colonies were deserting Spain Panama remained loyal, the loyalty being based largely on incompetence. The lack of ethic unity on the Isthmus, of economic independence, distrust of Bogota, with whom her revolutionary destinies must be placed, and the presence of strong garrisons, all had an influence on that loyalty, and the home Government in 1814 conferred upon the Panamanian cities the title of "Faithful."

Why 20c a Quart for Milk?

What grade of milk do you buy for your table—for your children? You know all milk is graded. Some sells for 8c and some for 9c and some for 12c and some for 15c a quart.

What makes this difference in price? The quality and the richness of the milk have much to do with it. But the difference in price is due mostly to the amount of care taken with the milk, and the cleanliness of the hands and garments of the milkers and handlers of the milk.

Mothers of Babies, do you want your children to drink milk that is in the slightest degree short of the best and the cleanest? Thousands of babies being reared on milk produced to sell at a price will live and thrive because Nature is strong. But not all little infant bodies can day after day keep well and thrive on milk that is not up to the Briarcliff standard.

That is why there are mothers who pay 20c a quart for

Briarcliff "Guaranteed" Milk

and they know why they do it.

They do it because Briarcliff Milk is clean—so clean and pure that there is no need of anything being done to the milk to purify it or preserve it. It is fresh from the farm to you.

There is absolutely nothing spared, no precaution overlooked, and no little detail of sanitation disregarded to make Briarcliff Milk the sweetest, purest, cleanest milk that you can put to your lips.

To start delivery at your home, write, send or telephone

New York Office
Briarcliff Farms
12 East 48th Street
Telephone Numbers: 7070 Murray Hill 7071 7072

Briarcliff Farms comprise 4100 acres at Pine Plains, N. Y., entirely devoted to the production of Briarcliff Milk. We deliver the milk to our customers in New York by our own delivery system.

REED & BARTON CO.

SILVERSMITHS

Diamonds, Watches and Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Leather Goods, Art Stationery, Umbrellas and Canes.

"Gift Book" sent upon request.

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street **4 Maiden Lane**

Two Unique Features in the Christmas Number of The New York Times Sunday, December 7, 1913

"THE PROPHETS"

John S. Sargent's Famous Mural Paintings in the Original Colors.

THESE paintings are a feature of the Boston Public Library. They will be reproduced in the original colors on heavy paper, by the same process which was used when Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures were issued by The New York Times. The complete frieze, as reproduced from a Copley print, copyright by Curtis & Cameron of Boston, is in three parts, 55 inches long and 10 inches wide. It will be suitable for framing, as there is no printing on the back. The picture is equal to anything ever offered in Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

29 Photographs of Typical American Girls in an 8-Page Section.

TO reproduce these photographs the new German rotogravure process will be used for the first time in an eight-page section of an American newspaper. The 29 photographs were selected by seven well-known artists from hundreds submitted after The Times asked its readers for pictures of young women whom they considered typical of the American girl. So many attractive photographs were found by the judges that it was decided not to limit the choice to the 29, as originally planned. The artists selected 90 altogether. The remaining 61 will be reproduced in a second rotogravure section on December 14—one week after the Christmas number. Soon after the beginning of the year the rotogravure process will be used in all the regular pictorial sections of The Times.

The two special Christmas sections will be given to Times readers in addition to the regular pictorial supplement. As an illustrated newspaper edition, the Christmas Number will be unique. There has been no other publication like it.

Christmas Number of The New York Times Sunday, December 7, 1913

WARNING: In issuing previous Special Editions The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders early, but thousands disregarded the warnings and failed to get the editions. The Christmas Number of this year (Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913,) will be sold out far in advance. The only way to get a copy is to order at once.

POMERANIAN BEST IN DOG SHOW --- CORNELL BEATS PENN --- RIVERS DEFEATS CROSS

POMERANIAN BEST IN TOY DOG SHOW

British-Bred Park Neuk Blackthorn Leads All Breeds at Waldorf-Astoria.

RESERVE FOR PEKINGESE

Close Competition for Blue Ribbons Before Big Crowd of Society and Dog Lovers.

British dog breeders again triumphed at the closing session yesterday of the eleventh annual show of the Toy Spaniel Club of America in the Astor Galleries at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, when Miss Marion Kennedy's black champion Park Neuk Blackthorn was declared the best dog in the exhibition. It was a clean-cut victory and emphasized the result of the Danbury show, when the English judge, George Raper, placed Miss Kennedy's Pomeranian reserve to Thomas W. Lawson's bulldog champion Centaur as the best of any breed. The reserve ribbon went to Mrs. M. E. Knight's Pekingese Tye See of Egham, which also captured the award for the best bitch of all breeds in the show.

With the completion of the regular classes, Judge H. W. Lacy began his task of selecting the winners in the special or unclassified division. The East Room, in which the judging was held, was filled with society folk and dog lovers, and unusual interest was centred in the final awards on account of the winners of the various breeds being apparently evenly matched. Ten of the leading representatives of the various breeds shown during the past two days were carried into the judging ring, and each had its little coterie of admirers, who lost no opportunity to show their partiality for their favorite breeds. The dogs were carried in weight from a few ounces to 15 pounds, and each was the best of its breed.

The result was somewhat foreshadowed by the decision of the judge in a preceding class, for the Mrs. Howard Gould Cup for the best toy dog under 12 pounds, when champion Park Neuk Blackthorne was placed first and Miss C. D. McGill's Japanese spaniel Cio Cio San received the reserve. In the unlimited weight class there was no change in the premier award, but Tye See of Egham showed to the best advantage for the second ribbon. That the award was generally approved was shown by the applause that followed the announcement.

The winning dog was acknowledged the best of its breed in England when it was imported to America for the Westminster Kennel Club show last February, when it won the championship. Park Neuk Blackthorne is an exceptionally good black Pomeranian, with unusual texture of coat, weighing about five pounds. It is short and thoroughly typical of its breed. While superior to its kennel mate, Invercwick Beauty in texture, it lacks somewhat the soundness in color of the latter.

The reserve dog, Tye See of Egham, has been the sensation of the show, beating several noted champions in the earlier classes, and its quality was demonstrated later, when the judge added to his reserve ribbon that of the best bitch in the show.

The holiday attracted another big crowd, which filled the galleries from morning until after 10 o'clock last night, when the final award was made in the unclassified specials. Society and prominent toy dog exhibitors were on hand in numbers, among them being:

Robert Goelet, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. L. E. Estler, Mrs. Fred Edwards, Mrs. R. E. Colgenshaw, Mrs. Daniel W. Evans, Mrs. Aronstein, S. W. Adams, Miss Rose L. Freeth, Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, Miss Eleanor M. Mellen, Mrs. Hazen Morse, Mrs. Marvin M. Mackay, Mrs. Daniel P. Foster, Mrs. Laura M. Hatch, Mrs. Edwards Vokers, Mrs. A. K. Alker, William Albright, Mrs. C. D. Atwood, Reginald Douglas, Mrs. James Doig, Miss Elsie Blum, Miss H. G. Parlett, Miss Mary Henderson, Mrs. A. L. Reynolds, Mrs. George H. Bull, Mrs. W. S. Stuhr, Mrs. E. L. Hall, Mrs. E. O. Van Huesen, Mrs. Wilham Sheppard, Dr. J. E. Demund, Miss E. O. Dolson, Mrs. H. S. Morris, Joseph M. Dale, Albert Francke, Mrs. Alfred Goodman, Dr. C. Y. Ford, Mrs. Carl Baumann, Mrs. G. E. Peabody, Dr. E. H. Behrendsohn, Mme. Verena Jarbeau, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baxter, Miss J. B. Berry, John Berry, Samuel Foran, Col. Thomas Cooper, Mrs. Olivia Ceder, Mrs. F. M. Cande, Charles Blum, Miss Isabel Claire Blum, Mrs. James Barry, Mrs. C. J. Bostwick, Miss J. Fritz, Mrs. Charles Brooks, Jr., Stephen J. Baldwin, Miss Ella Berland, Mrs. M. C. Bowers, Walter Burgess, Miss Clarice Lithauer, Miss Ellen P. Lattin, Miss Dorothy Ludlow, Miss Christine C. Whitney, Arthur Gorme, Miss Hosea Hirschmb, Miss Daisy Hall, Mrs. M. Koerlin, Mrs. R. E. Knight, T. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland, Miss D. Holland, Miss M. D. Harders, Mrs. Anna Hungerford, Mrs. M. E. Harby, Miss Mildred Holmes, Miss Ida Jacobsen, Mrs. Charles Halloway, Mrs. W. D. Hutton, Mrs. C. Heitermeyer, Mrs. W. W. Hadley, Mrs. C. H. Hallis, Mrs. P. Hewitt, Mrs. A. McClure Hailey, Mrs. Clara Waterman Haas, Mrs. A. S. Whitesell, Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, Miss Fannie B. Williams, Mrs. Hartley Williamson, Miss Elizabeth Van Hensen, Mrs. Mary Winthrop Turner, Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Mrs. Orville H. Tobey, Mrs. Malcolm Strauss, Mrs. Arthur C. Scott, Frederick Phillips, Mrs. Frank S. Ogilvie, Mrs. Wilbur F. Parker, Miss Edith D. Stone, Mrs. J. G. Voorhees, and Mrs. John Jay Young.

The Boston terrier classes brought out some very good dogs, the bitches outclassing the dogs in quality. Friar Tuck, a puppy, took winners, coming from the brother puppy, Vermont. Winners in the bitch class went to Princess Iris, owned by Samuel Doran of Philadelphia. She is a grand specimen, and should in the near future carry the prefix of champion. Reserve winners bitch was Gloria's Betsy, owned by the President of the Woodmere Kennel Club. The toy Bostons were a fair lot, exhibited mostly by women.

Mrs. Fred Edwards Parsque Babette went through for the puppy to winners for French bulldog bitches, defeating one of the best puppy classes seen at a specialty show. The winner was bred by the exhibitor, and carries all the best points of her breed. Another new puppy, Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's Ganuquet, made an auspicious debut, and showed marked improvement over her previous display in the ring. She was a trifle thin, but an exceptionally good bulldog.

Competition in the Maltese terrier classes was on the whole poor. Several exhibitors took exception to the winner, Champion MacLeod's Little Sweetheart, on account of the condition of the teeth, but length and color of coat counted largely in the winner's favor. The same owner won again in the bitches class with MacLeod's Aneta.

The unpopular fawn won in Chihuahuas, both in dogs and bitches. The absolutely true type failed to find favor with the judges, who placed McGovern's Lady Vita first in bitches and Mrs. Owen's Concourse Wee Gold Nugget on top in dogs. The awards:

Dachshundes, Dogs, American Bred.—Won by Mrs. Anna Hungerford's Boni South Shore. Open—Won by Miss Anna Hungerford's Boni South Shore. Winners—Won by Miss Anna Hungerford's Boni South Shore; William Hawkins's Hawkhurst South Shore. reserve. Bitches, American Bred—Won by Miss Anna Hungerford's Julpa South Shore. Open—Won by Miss Anna Hungerford's Champion Elna; Miss Anna Hungerford's Julpa South Shore, reserve. Any Color, Dogs. Winner—Miss Anna Hungerford's Felix von Lichtenstein; Miss Anna Hungerford's Bitte South Shore, reserve. Bitches, Winner—Miss Anna Hungerford's Champion Rosette II. West End; Miss Anna Hungerford's Rena South Shore, reserve.

French Bulldogs, Dogs. Open 22 Pounds and Over—Won by Frederic Peffet's Pourquois Pas Rival. Dogs and Bitches under 15 pounds—Won by Mrs. Laura M. Fisher's Tom Pouse. Winner—Won by Frederic Peffet's Champion Gamin's Rival; Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's Beaux Athos reserve. Bitches, American bred—Won by Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque's Babette. Open under 22 pounds—Won by Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque's Babette. Open 22 pounds and over—Won by John E. Haslem's Noisette. Winners—Won by Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque's Babette; Bourbon Kennels' Coquette De Bourbon, reserve. Brace—Won by Grant Notman's brace.

Boston Terriers, Dogs, Open, 17 Pounds and Under.—Won by Richard E. Colleshaw's Friar Tuck. Open, 22 to 28 pounds—Won by George Hauser's Sealskin Kid. Winners—Won by Richard E. Colleshaw's Friar Tuck; John H. Goodwin's Cheeky, reserve. Bitches, open, 12 to 17 pounds—Won by Samuel Doran's Princess Iris. Open, 22 to 28 pounds—Won by Caledonia Kennels' Caledonia Victoria. Winners—Won by Samuel Doran's Princess Iris; James Edwin Meade's Gloria Betsy, reserve. Dogs, open, under 12 pounds—Won by Crofregis Kennels' Crofregis Jo Jo. Open bitches—Won by Mrs. M. C. McGlone's Spunky Dee.

Yorkshire Terriers. Open, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. P. Menges's Roxy II. Winners—Mrs. P. Menges's Roxy II.; Mrs. P. Menges's Billy, reserve. Bitches. Open—Won by Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Reel's Lady Bettie. Winners—Won by Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Reel's Lady Bettie; Mrs. C. Rily's Lassie, reserve. Black and Tan Terriers. Open. Dogs and Bitches—Won by Mrs. James B. McEoy's Beauty; Mme. Rose Carreno's Carreno Daisy II. second. Winners—Won by Mrs. James B. Molley's Beauty; Mme. Rose Carreno's Carreno Daisy II., reserve.

Griffons, Open, Bitches.—Won by Miss Marie A. Stovall's Park Place Pie Crust. Winners—Won by Miss Marie A. Stovall's Pellie of Mill Farm; Mrs. H. S. Morris's Mouche, reserve.

Chihuahuas, Dogs. Open.—Won by Mrs. Harry James Owen's Concourse Wee Gold Nugget. Winners—Won by Mrs. Harry James Owen's Concourse Wee Gold Nugget; T. J. McGovern's Gold Bug, reserve. Bitches, Open—Won by T. J. McGovern's Lady Vita. Winners—Won by Mrs. Harry James Owen's Concourse Anita; Miss Daisy M. Hall's Wands, reserve.

Papillons, Open, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. N. Crawford's Smudge. Winners—Won by Mrs. N. Crawford's Smudge; Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt's Elpon, reserve.

Shetland Sheep Dogs, Dogs, Open.—Won by Miss J. Fritz's Jack McEwen. Winners—Won by Miss J. Fritz's Jack McEwen; J. C. Sherman's Lerwick Rex, reserve. Bitches, Open—Won by Mrs. T. D. McChesney's Lerwick Belle. Winners—Won by Mrs. K. McMurrist's Shetland Rose; Mrs. T. D. McChesney's Lerwick Lassie, reserve. Brace—Won by Mrs. T. D. McChesney's brace.

Variety Class, American Bred, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's Rainbow Jimidee. Champions, dogs, any breed.—Won by Miss Marion Kennedy's Champion Park Neuk Blackthorn.

Pomeranians, Bitches, Puppies.—Won by Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland Lulu. Novice—Won by Miss Hyden's Bogota Moonbeam. American bred—Won by Mrs. Arthur Scott's Mile. Fifi. Limit, under 8 pounds—Won by Miss Ellen Philbrick Laflin's Lady Dolly. Limit, 8 pounds and over—Won by Mrs. J. C. Mallery's Bella. Limit, 8 pounds and over, any color, except black, brown, or chocolate—Won by Mrs. J. C. Mallery's Sabrinetta. Limit, any color or weight—Won by Mrs. Sidney A. Bean's Fairfax Model Queen. Open, under 8 pounds—Won by Mrs. E. Estler's Broomwood Tess. Open, under 8 pounds—Won by Miss Marion Kennedy's Horwich Beauty. Open, any color or weight—Won by Miss Marion Kennedy's Horwich Beauty; Miss Marion Kennedy's Horwich Beauty; Mrs. L. E. Estler's Broomwood Tess, reserve.

Japanese Spaniels, Dogs, Puppies.—Won by Mrs. Frank's Bahesake. American bred—Won by Mrs. M. A. Belford's San Toy. Limit—Won by Mrs. Sarah H. Leonard's Omar. Open—Won by Green Acre Kennels' Omija. Winners—Won by Mrs. M. A. Belford's San Toy; Green Acre Kennels' Omija, reserve. Bitches, American bred—Won by Mrs. John Jay Young's Tiny Girl. Limit—Won by Miss C. D. Gill's Cio-Cio San. Open—Mrs. W. D. Hutton's Geisha. Winners—Won by Miss C. D. Gill's Cio-Cio San; Mrs. W. D. Hutton's Geisha, reserve. Brace—Won by Mrs. W. D. Hutton's brace. Team—Won by Mrs. John Jay Young's team.

Toy Poodles, Dogs, Novice.—Won by Mrs. Ell Bernheim's Billy Boy. Open—Won by Edward F. Ford's Barry II. Winners—Won by Edward F. Ford's Barry II.; Mrs. Ell Bernheim's Billy Boy, reserve. Bitches, American bred—Won by Miss Anna M. Clyde's Clyde's Curley Girl. Open—Won by Mrs. William Ward MacLeod's MacLeod's Lu Lu. Winners—Won by Mrs. William Ward MacLeod's MacLeod's Lu Lu; Miss Anna M. Clyde's Clyde's Curley Girl, reserve.

Maltese Terriers, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. M. Finklestein and L. Markendorf's Bijou. Novice—Won by Miss Dorothea Bolton's Madchen. Open—Mrs. William Ward MacLeod's Champion MacLeod's Little Sweetheart. Winners—Won by Mrs. William Ward MacLeod's Champion MacLeod's Little Sweetheart; Mrs. M. Finklestein and L. Markendorf's Bijou, reserve. Bitches, Puppies—Won by Mrs. C. Beckman's Beauty Girl. Open—Won by Mrs. William Ward MacLeod's MacLeod's Aneta. Winners—Won Mrs. William Ward MacLeod's MacLeod's Aneta; Mrs. C. Beckman's Beauty Girl, reserve.

ANOTHER NO-SCORE TIE.

Fordham Ends Poor Season in Fruitless Game with Mt. St. Mary's.

In a nip-and-tuck battle at Fordham Field yesterday Fordham and Mount Saint Mary's fought to a no tie. Both elevens were evenly matched as regards ability and gameness, although the Mountaineers had the advantage in weight and brawn. Stiff defensive work on both sides prevented any chance of a score.

The Maryland collegians came up to Fordham with a formidable list of victories to their credit, and ruled favorite over the shattered team of the local college. For the first few minutes of play, however, all the fear of Fordham vanished, and it was the Maroon team that was the aggressor during the greater part of the game.

Mount Saint Mary's won the toss, and L. McMann kicked off. McDonough caught the pigskin at the 10-yard mark and dodged back thirty yards before he was downed. On the next play Robbin penetrated the line defense and carried the ball forty yards. A series of line plunges gave Fordham first down on the 12-yard line. After three chances against the line had failed, Quarter Back O'Connell called "Bud" Wynard back for a kick from placement. Keenan blocked the attempt and returned the ball to the 35-yard mark.

Fordham gained the ball again on downs, only to lose it when Kelly fell on a fumble. Mount Saint Mary's held the ball for the rest of the quarter and advanced to midfield by the aggressive line charging of Mahoney. Carroll proved the visitors' best ground gainer in the second period, making two 30-yard runs. After the first few minutes the ball see-sawed back and forth, gradually coming nearer the Fordham goal posts. In the last minute, with the ball in Fordham's possession, Wynard made his second attempt from placement on the 30-yard mark. The goal failed only a margin of less than a yard.

Mount Saint Mary's kicked off again at the beginning of the second half, and Sutton recovered the ball on the 20-yard mark, when Robbin fumbled. On the second down Conklin intercepted Mahoney's attempt at a forward pass. Three successive penalties for holding cost the Marylanders 45 yards.

Shortly after the opening of the last period the visitors made an attempt from placement. Dowdle dropped back to the 30-yard mark. He booted the low, however, and Robbin brought the ball back to midfield. The line-up and summary:

Fordham.	Position.	Mt. St.Mary.
Jackson	Left end	Hannon
Dunn	Left tackle	Kelly
C. Rice	Left guard	J. McManus
Wymald	Centre	J. Rice
Mulvey	Right guard	Dwyer
Kane	Right tackle	Dowdle
Conklin	Right end	Keenan
O'Connell	Quarter back	L. McManus
McDonough	Left half back	Carroll
Robbin	Right half back	Sutton
Grantfield	Full back	Mahoney

Referee—Mr. H. Fisher, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. W. R. Crowley, Rowdoin. Linesman—Mr. J. McCarthy, Manhattan. Time of periods—10 minutes each. Substitutions—For Fordhom: Cotter for Dunn, McAirney for McDonough. For Mt. St. Mary's: Sheridan for Hannon, Long for Sheridan, Cergan for J. Rice, Mulheen for Dwyer, Dwyer for L. McManus.

SYRACUSE WINS EASILY.

St. Louis University Overwhelmed by New York Football Team.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Before a crowd of 10,000 persons the Syracuse University football team this afternoon literally carried the St. Louis University team first across one-half of the gridiron and then across the other half, defeating the locals 75 to 0.

Johnson, quarter back, and Castle, left half back for Syracuse, gained more ground and scored more points for their team than did all the other visiting players together. Each made four touchdowns and Castle kicked eight out of ten goals. Added to this he brought a storm of applause by a spectacular run of 70 yards for a touchdown after successfully evading half a dozen opponents.

The St. Louis team was in better condition than at any time during the season, and put up the best fight of the year, but it was outweighed by the Syracuse team more than ten pounds to the man.

Farber, whose knee was sprained during the last quarter, was the only man to be injured during the game.

SPORTING EVENTS.

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL.
SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.
JONAS. WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

CORNELL SPRINGS SURPRISE ON PENN

Big Red Team Crushes Quakers Second Time in 21 Years—Score, 21 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 27.—Cornell closed her erratic season this afternoon by defeating Pennsylvania for the second time in the twenty-one years the two teams have met in football contests. The score was 21 to 0. It was a glorious victory for the Ithacans and it was joyously celebrated by the thirty-six hundred students who came down from Cornell to see the annual battle. Cornell's only other victory against Pennsylvania was in 1901, when the big red team won by the score of 23 to 6. In 1906 the teams played a scoreless tie.

With the exception of punting and forward passing, Cornell showed superiority in every department of the game. Her ability to advance the ball through the line and her quickness in fathoming Pennsylvania's intricate plays surprised the followers of the Quakers. The home eleven tried everything it had in the way of new and old football and Cornell was always there to stop it, with one conspicuous exception. This was in the third period, when Capt. Young of Pennsylvania ran 42 yards after receiving the ball from Chester Minds on a delayed pass. It was the longest sprint of the game.

Cornell played a powerful offensive game, especially in the first period, when the New York State eleven scored two touchdowns. Getting the ball in about midfield, Cornell twice took it over by straight football smashes against Pennsylvania's centre and tackles, and by short dashes outside of tackles. The second touchdown was made on more or less of a freak play. Cornell had taken the ball to the ten-yard line, where Barrett tried a field goal. He booted the ball low and it struck several Pennsylvania players and bounded over the goal line, where a Cornell man fell upon it. There was a conference among the officials and Cornell was allowed the score.

The final touchdown came toward the end of the last period. Cornell secured the ball on her own thirty-yard line and rushed it half way to the Pennsylvania goal. Then Fritz dashed around the right side of the Quaker line without interference for the touchdown.

At no period of the game was Cornell's goal line in serious danger. Pennsylvania once had an opportunity for a field goal, but a forward pass was tried for a possible touchdown, but it was not a success. Fritz and Barrett played dashing football and both showed ability. Despite his injured shoulder, Minds played his forward passes were long and well directed, but the receiving end of the play was slow in getting up to the ball.

After the game the Cornell students took possession of Franklin Field and performed the snake dance, afterward marching into town behind a brass band playing the tuneful Cornell song, "The Big Red Team." The line-up:

Cornell.	Positions.	Pennsylvania
Shelton	Left end	Mudock
Guyer	Left tackle	Bolton
Minds	Left guard	Wolfe
Williams	Centre	Simpson
Frick	Right guard	Journsay
Williamson	Right tackle	Harris
Fritz	Right end	McCall
Barrett	Quarter back	Merrill
Philippi	Left halfback	Young
Collyer	Right halfback	Marshall
Lahr	Full back	Clapp

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—David Fultz, Brown. Linesman—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Cornell scoring: Touchdowns—Fritz, (3,) Barrett. Goals from touchdowns—Barrett, (2.) Lahr.

Substitutions: Cornell—K. McCutcheon for Frick, Frick for K. McCutcheon, Shuler for Barrett, Hubbard for Shuler, Shuler for Hubbard, Barrett for Shuler, Rees for Shelton, K. McCutcheon for Rees. Coe for Williamson, Frick for K. McCutcheon, Sprague for Frick, Robinson for Guyer, Mallory for Williams, Taber for Collyer. Pennsylvania—Bloom for Murdock, Murdock for Bloom, Russell for Harris, Harris for Wolfe, Koons for McCall, Avery for Merrill, McCall for Koons, Bloom for McCall, Tighe for Avery, Hill for Tighe, Koons for Murdock, Avery for Hill, Kelly for Koons, Carter for Russell, Russell for Carter, Tighe for Avery.

Cornell Wild Over Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Cornell students went wild this afternoon when the returns indicated that their team was driving Pennsylvania to the woods. Immediately the "Big Red Team," which had been discarded as an ill-luck song after the Pittsburgh game last October, was brought out again. The bright reflection of the victory can be seen for miles around Ithaca from the huge bonfires built at different places around the campus, and the yells can be heard about as far. When the final score was flashed in the Cornell armory, where the returns were being received, the students snake danced about the campus and downtown, where they made things merry. Two night special police and the firemen are restraining the students, as were, to prevent damage by the boisterous undergraduates. During the hilarity in the armory Prof. T. F. Crane, who was Acting President while President Schurman was in Greece, was forced upon a platform, and he made a speech which inspired the students to more yelling. There was not a smooth voice on the campus late to-night.

AMERICAN SAILORS PLAY.

Connecticut Battleship Tars Win from Kansas at Genoa.

GENOA, Nov. 27.—A football match at the Stadium to-day between teams from the United States battleships Connecticut and Kansas attracted a great crowd, including many Italian military officers. The Connecticut men won the game by a score of 17 to 0. Martin, one of the Connecticut team, suffered a fracture of the right arm, and was sent aboard his ship.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, was presented with a gold medal as a memento of the occasion, and twenty-two gold medals were presented to the players.

W. and J. Defeats Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 27.—Before a crowd of 5,000 spectators in a field of mire, the powerful Washington and Jefferson team defeated the Bucknell aggregation of gridiron warriors by the score of 52 to 0. The game was cleshiy played, only one penalty for holding being inflicted, and none for rough work. When the game began a drizzling rain was falling on College Field at Washington, while the lowering clouds rendered the day the darkest for the football year. Spiegel and Fleming, the sensational W. and J. half backs, were the shining lights of the contest. Spiegel's work was dazzling. He scampered through and around Bucknell on all kinds of formations. Bucknell's puzzling forward passes were of no avail. Topham, Gadnele, and Cruikshank starred for the visiting team.

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LAFAYETTE 'SUB' TRIUMPHS.

Williams Carries Ball for Touchdown That Defeats Dickinson.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—In one of the most thrilling games ever played on March Field, Lafayette closed her 1913 season with a victory over Dickinson by the score of 7 to 0. The day was cold and snow fell throughout the game.

The Dickinson team played much better ball than the score indicates. Dunn, the giant full back of the Carlisle team, with a little help by Wilson, played the entire offensive game for Dickinson. This combination made almost twice as much ground as the entire Lafayette team. The victory can be attributed directly to Williams of Lafayette, a freshman, heretofore ranked as a substitute player. He made Lafayette's touchdown in the early minutes of the game by a brilliant run through the whole Dickinson team for forty yards and a touchdown. All through the game he was in the limelight by virtue of his magnificent running with the ball.

The Lafayette defense was powerful at critical moments. Twice they stood within the ten-yard line, after Dickinson had consistently carried the ball over half the length of the gridiron. The game ended in a series of brilliant forward passes by Dunn to Sheeren and Goldstein, interspersed with plunges through Lafayette's opened up defense, which again brought the ball into the shadow of Lafayette's goal. The whistle averted a score. The line-up:

Lafayette.	Position.	Dickinson.
Furry	Left end	McWhinney
Beyer	Left tackle	Trego
Gulick	Left guard	P. Brown
Luhr	Centre	Hornberger
Kelly	Right guard	Wicking
Wagenhurst	Right tackle	Puderbaugh
Pardee	Right end	Shearer
J. Diamond	Quarterback	Goldstein
Kennedy	Left half back	Neeley
Williams	Right half back	Wilson
Scheeren	Full back	Dunn

Touchdown—Williams. Goal from touchdown—Beyer. Substitutes—Lafayette, Woodward for Kelly, Blackburn for Scheeren, Fehr for Kennedy, Scheeren for Blackburn, Freeman for Gulick, Kethledge for Fehr, Gulick for Freeman, Pani for Gulick, Shilling for Pardee. Dickinson—O'Rourke for Puderbaugh, Slimman for O'Rourke, Dalton for Neeley, Neeley for Dalton.

Referee—Mr. Crowell of Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Smith, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Sisman of Lafayette. Time of periods, twelve minutes.

Stamford Claims a Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—Stamford High School football team closed its season to-day by defeating Bulkley School of New London, Conn., 21 to 6, thus virtually winning the State championship, an honor which has been claimed by Stamford during the past three or four seasons. Off-side play and holding were largely responsible for Bulkley School's touchdown, the only one scored against Stamford this year. Stamford used the forward pass with a fair degree of success. Bronstein of New London broke his wrist in the fourth quarter period. Both De Witt Clinton and Morris High have declined to play Stamford this year, but steps are to be taken to offer a trophy for an annual game between Stamford and the champion school team of New York City. The line-up:

Stamford.	Position.	Bulkley School.
Rich	Right end	Gaffney
Grogan	Right tackle	Mulcahey
Elliott	Right guard	Noonan
Cook	Centre	Leary
Geary	Left guard	Heran
Brennan	Left tackle	Schwartz
R. Gillespie	Left end	Dondero
E. Gillespie	Quarter back	Sheedy
Kelly	Right halfback	Harshowitz
Greaney	Left half back	Baxter
Leonard	Full back	Weske

Touchdowns—Leonard, (2,) Kelly, Weske. Goals from touchdowns—Gillespie, 3. Substitutions—Page for Rich, Vachea for Elliott, Palo for Geary, Collum for R. Gillespie, Lanyon for Collum, Bronstein for Mulcahey, Lewis for Bronstein. Referee—M. A. Reed, Stamford. Umpire—James Kenealy, Stamford. Head linesman—Charles Rogers, Stamford.

Pittsburgh Wins Close Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 27.—State College was defeated here to-day by the University of Pittsburgh in the final game of the season, the score being 7 to 6. Capts. Miller and Wagner both completed their football careers to-day and each was anxious to win. Unfortunately for the State Captain, he made a poor shot at goal after Clark had made a touchdown. A few moments later Williamson made a spectacular run of 67 yards aand ran over the line for Pittsburgh's touchdown. He also kicked goal. In the second part of the game the Center County boys made substantial gains on some beautiful forward passing, but the Pittsburgh line always held when their goal line was in danger. The game was played in a fog and on a field that was a quagmire of mud. The line-up:

Pittsburgh.	Position.	State.
Cowell	Left tackle	McDowell
Smith	Left guard	Benoit
Shapira	Centre	Wood
Reese	Right guard	Sayre
Jones	Right tackle	Lamb
Wagner	Right end	Barren
Bell	Quarter	Miller
Dillon	Left half	H. Clark
Williamson	Right half	Barryman
Peck	Full back	Tobin

Substitutions—Pittsburgh, Thornhill for Cowell, Soppit for Reese, Egbert for Peck. State—J. R. Miller for Bebout, Bebout for J. R. Miller, Welty for Tobin, Tobin for Welty, Welling for McDowell, Oberle for Welling, Bogg for Morris. Touchdowns—Williamson, Clark. Goal from touchdown—Williamson. Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams College. Umpire—Mr. McCarty, Germantown Academy. Head linesman—Mr. Rafferty, Princeton.

Bradhurst Beat Bronx C. C.

The Bradhurst Field Club football team defeated the Bronx Catholic Club at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon for the championship of Harlem. The game was closely fought, the only touchdown being made by Schwartz of the Bradhursts, just before the close of the game. Austin kicked the goal. The score was 7 to 0.

Victory for Johns Hopkins.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 27.—In a drizzling rain which made the field soggy and the ball slippery, the Johns Hopkins eleven defeated St. John's College of Annapolis, 14 to 3, today. Hopkins scored a touchdown and goal in the first period, and again in the third period. St. John's kicked a field goal from Hopkins's twenty-five-yard line in the second period.

Dakota Sailors Lose at Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Holy Cross Church football team defeated the eleven from the United States steamship Dakota on the Cricket Field here this afternoon by a score of 33 to 29. The contest was close throughout.

CLINTON LOSES TO COMMERCE, 26 TO 3

Crowd of 20,000 Spectators Witnesses Spectacular Game at the Polo Grounds.

Springing a cleverly planned variety of new, open football, the High School of Commerce overran De Witt Clinton's eleven at the Polo Grounds yesterday and won by a score of 26 to 3. "Bruno" Gunther, the speedy quarterback of Commerce, waged a winning campaign against Clinton from the start, and with a bewildering series of punts, forward passes and deceiving criss-cross plays, had the Clinton defense badly muddled. At times the Commerce backs plunged through their opponents' lines for big gains. Not once did Clinton make a first down by rushing the ball. Commerce attempted fifteen forward passes.

A crowd of over 20,000 students and friends of both schools saw the game and displayed more enthusiasm than has ever been seen at a high school game here. Clinton was massed in the stands on the north side of the gridiron and Commerce rooters, who were in the majority, turned their noise loose on the south side of the field. School songs and cheers rolled across the gridiron for half an hour before the game, and each rush by both teams was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm. The cheering sections had leaders, and both sections of noisy boys and girls were well organized.

The scene was like a college game in miniature. The orange and blue of Commerce vied with the red and black of Clinton in the afternoon's display of color. Flags and pennants and colored sweaters made the picture one of bright animation. Rosy-cheeked girls and loud-voiced boys showed no restraint in the enjoyment of the day's game. There is no love between Commerce and Clinton, and they barked back and forth across the field at each other angrily.

Toward the end of the game when Commerce was sure of victory the boys swept down upon the field and the game had to be delayed while the gridiron was cleared. Commerce had a goat which wore a blanket on which a sign read: "This is Clinton's Goat." The goat, to add a great reception to the Clinton custodian of the "Nanny" ventured across the field and displayed the animal to the Clinton crowd. Then there was a small-sized riot.

In a good-natured way, but not without more or less earnestness, the two crowds of boys pledged each other, and had it not been for old rough-and-tumble scrimmage like boys have in the school yard, Commerce was bent on protecting the life of that frightened goat. They rallied around it in its peril and defied Clinton to lay a damaging hand on the innocent animal. When the fray was getting a little too exciting, half a dozen of the Dougherty military policemen jumped into the uprising and separated the boys.

It was a fast exciting game and gives Commerce its second successive victory in two years. Last year Commerce won by a score of 6 to 0. At the conclusion of the game the Commerce students went wild with joy and made the vicinity of the Brush Stadium ring with their cheers until they finally disappeared in a joyous parade down Eighty-Eighth Avenue. Clinton had won this game the school would have had a claim on the interscholastic championship, but their hopes were rudely shattered by the Commerce team.

De Witt Clinton's only score was made early in the game and was made possible by a costly Commerce fumble. Five minutes after the game started, Grunow punted from the 45-yard line to Quinn, who caught the ball on his 15-yard line. Gunther tried to smash through the line, but was thrown for a loss and then Clapp, the Commerce full back, took the ball. He was thrown so hard that he fumbled and the ball was recovered by Clinton on the 8-yard line. Clinton tried hard to make a touchdown. McKenzie and Huston smashed against the Commerce line for a couple of yards gain, but on the next try the orange and blue line of husky youngsters which was like a rock and refused to fall back. Then Thomas dropped back to the 15-yard line and kicked a pretty field goal. Clinton's hopes ran high at this first score, but the field goal proved only a flash in the pan and from that time until the end of the game Commerce had the ball most of the time and galloped over their opponents roughshod.

Steady rushing and a successful forward pass enabled Commerce to push the ball down the field. Commerce backs plunged through the 8 and 10 yards at a clip until Gunther was jammed over the line for a touchdown. Quinn failed to kick the goal. Commerce played a running game which took Clinton completely by surprise. On a fumble Quinn carried the ball from pretty run Quinn carried the ball from midfield to Clinton's 25-yard line. Once Commerce was penalized 15 yards for off side play and after unsuccessful forward passes lost the ball. Clinton tried a forward pass, which was recovered by Hooper. Then Quinn shot two long passes in quick succession for long gains to Gunther and Schneider, and from the 15-yard line Quinn hurled another pass at Gunther, who ran over the goal line with it for another touchdown. Quinn again failed to kick goal.

After a lively outburst of school songs during the halves, the game was resumed. Then the most spectacular play of the game happened. On a deceptive criss-cross play, such as Carlisle uses, Quinn took the ball on a double pass and ran 35 yards through the Clinton team for a touchdown and kicked the goal, making the score 19 to 3. Just before the end of the third period Quinn, from the 15-yard line, shot a forward pass, which was grabbed behind the goal line by Foster for another touchdown, after which Quinn kicked the goal, making the score 26 to 3. The lineup:

Commerce.	Position.	Clinton.
Schneider	Left end	Fowler
Montgomery	Left tackle	Christgau
Parks	Left guard	Grunow
De Boer	Centre	Stanton
Wagner	Right guard	Moore
Hagemeyer	Right tackle	Gilmore
Hooper	Right end	Fitzpatrick
Gunther	Quarter back	Snow
Parker	Left half back	Huston
Quinn	Right half back	Thomas
Clapp	Full back	McKenzie

Touchdowns—For Commerce, Gunther (2,) Quinn, Foster. Goals from touchdown—Quinn (2.) For Clinton, field goal by Grunow. Referee—Mr. Levine, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. McElroy, Cornell. Head linesman—Dr. Newton, Williams.

Substitutions—For Commerce, Foster for Schneider, Schneider for Foster, Worth for Hooper, Wittner for Gunther, Gunther for Wittner; for Clinton, Norton for Fowler, Pitt for Stanton. Time of periods—Four of fifteen minutes.

ERASMUS BEATS POLY.

Mayor Kline Kicks Off the Ball at Game at Ebbet Field.

A stirring victory over the Poly Prep football eleven by the score of 6 to 0 yesterday afternoon gave the Erasmus Hall High School team the Brooklyn championship in schoolboy football. The contest was decided on the gridiron at Ebbets Field before some 5,000 followers of the sport, and the game was one of the most exciting of the series. Mayor Ardolph Kline opened the game by kicking off the ball to Poly, netting twenty yards against the wind. It was

YONKERS ROAD RUN---TRAP SHOOTING---HOLIDAY GOLF---LONG ISLAND POINT-TO-POINT RACE

CANADIAN BEATEN BY YONKERS GREEK

Gianicopolis Leads Good Field in Fifteen-Mile Race of Mercury A. C.

With an international aspect given to it through the competition of Percy Wyer, a youngster from Toronto, the annual long distance footrace held by the Mercury A. C. of Yonkers developed into a hard fought contest, despite the fact that counter attractions of a similar nature cut a big swath in the matter of lessening the list of nominations.

It remained for one of the home talent, a Greek named Nick Gianicopolis, formerly aligned with the Mercury's, to account for the winning honors, over the route traveled, fifteen miles, in 1 hour 33 minutes 42 seconds, with the youthful Canadian second 48 seconds further back. Harry Hellawell of the New York Athletic Club, the Paterson lad who performed so well for America in the last Olympic games across country, finished in third place.

A number of ambitious pedestrians started in the contest which was decided within the confines of the City of Yonkers, with the many hills eventually putting a temporary check on the aspirations of probably a dozen, who fell by the wayside before half the route had been covered.

The event proved of sufficient importance to attract thousands from the city and its environs and all along the course the streets were thronged with spectators, most of whom knew the various contestants and aided the runners with encouraging cries.

That it was a contest in which a strong man had the best chance was attested by the fact that the mightiest man in frame was ultimately returned the winner, and it is doubtful if there is a long-distance runner in this part of the country with greater stamina for the grind than Gianicopolis, who has made wonderful progress at the sport during the last year.

The race was a scratch affair, with prizes valuable enough to satisfy the most exacting runner in this departure of the Mercury. Mayor Vance T. Lennon fired the gun which sent the field on its journey, which led away from Hollywood Inn and north on New Main Street.

The first man to show after the mad dash in an advantageous position was a native, O. S. Weeks, a 50-year-old "lad," and the second oldest registered athlete in the metropolitan district, who has notches in his stick registering wins over youngsters of less than half his age. Mr. Weeks who showed the way to the men who were later in the race destined to practically run over him in the rush to the better going along South Broadway.

In his wake were Wyer, the Canadian; Frank Masterson and Hellawell, both of the Winged Foot organization, and the ultimate winner, the Greek. By the time the leaders had reached McLean Avenue, Gianicopolis and Masterson had assumed command, and they raced with alternating pace along various thoroughfares until Saxon Hill Road was reached, where the Greek virtually said good-by to the New Yorker, dashing into the lead, which he did not relinquish.

His knowledge of the course stood him in good stead, and by the time he had arrived at Warburton and Manhattan Avenues, about three miles from the finish, he had an advantage of an eighth of a mile on Masterson, who was fully a half mile to the good of Wyer and Hellawell, who were almost racing as a team.

Masterson's efforts in attempting to keep the Greek within hailing distance appeared to have sapped his strength, and, although he seemed to have second place assured, he slowly but surely "came back" to the nearest men to him, Wyer and Hellawell, with the result that when the trio reached 261st Street and Riverdale Avenue, a mile from the end of the race, they were all on a par.

As far as the winner was concerned, it was all over but the shouting, and Gianicopolis was never really extended during the last mile. It was during this period of the race, however, that by far the best brush was seen, with Masterson, Wyer, and Hellawell the participants. The youthful Canadian, who probably scales only 100 pounds, carried his opponents along at a merry clip, and proved to have plenty in reserve by disposing of the pair, eventually coming home full of running, 48 seconds after the winner, with Hellawell 10 seconds behind, 10 seconds later, in the elapsed time of 1:34:40.

Masterson filled fourth position in 1:36:30, and was apparently far from being in good shape at the end. Willie Rozette of the Irish-American A. C. was the next man home, but he failed to show anything like as good form as he displayed in the same race last year. Weeks finished in ninth place, in the announced time of 1:47:40, while among those who came along in the rush was a former Harvard runner, Howard Edwards, who came across the line as though he had just started. The summary of the leaders whose times were taken follows:

Nos.	Name and Club.	Time.
7.—N. Gianicopolis, unattached.....		1:33:42
12.—Percy Wyer, Vermont A. C.....		1:34:30
11.—Harry Hellawell, New York A. A..		1:34:40
10.—Frank Masterson, New York A. C.		1:36:30
19.—W. Rozette, I. A. A. C.....		1:38:08
20.—W. Gover, Morningside A. C.....		1:46:52
18.—J. Maier, unattached.....		1:46:04
27.—S. Weiss, unattached.....		1:46:28
26.—O. S. Weeks, Mercury A. C.....		1:47:40
25.—J. J. Cullen, unattached.....		1:48:57
8.—R. K. Wentworth, Lynn, Mass....		1:49:17
28.—Cruz Richards, unattached.....		1:50:30
28.—M. Tomba, M. & H. Haven A. C..		1:51:15

RIGBY BEATS BIG FIELD.

Unattached Runner Leads 200 Men Over Staten Island Course.

Two hundred distance runners of the metropolitan district took part yesterday in the "twelve"-mile road race held over a course on the northern part of Staten Island, and under the auspices of the Benton A. C., the winner of which was R. W. Rigby, running unattached, in 1 hour 2 minutes. F. Zuna, Irish-American A. C., was second, in 1:02:51, and T. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., third, in 1:03:08.

The team trophy was won by the quintet of the Mohawk A. C. of the Bronx, who aggregated 34 points. The Bronx Church House five finished second with 92 points. No such field of runners has ever been seen in Richmond County, and the race attracted much attention from the inhabitants of Staten Island, who poured in from all points in an endeavor to witness the contest.

The eventual breaking away of the lead made the best possible use of their early pace and soon drew away from the majority of the men who seemed content to make a waiting race of the contest. Almost from the start Rigby, Zuna, Dwyer, Syce, and Cullen had the pace between them, but at six miles the first three named cut loose from the others and were never afterward in seeming trouble.

Rigby finally won by slightly over an eighth of a mile from Zuna, who led Dwyer about one hundred yards. Nye made a good fight during the latter stages and disposed of Galvin in the last furlong, finally winning fourth place by a dozen yards. The order of finish of the first twenty follows:

R. W. Rigby, unattached, 1:02:00; F. Zuna, I.-A. A. C., 1:02:51; T. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 1:03:08; H. Nye, Mohawk A. C., 1:03:10; W. Galvin, I.-A. A. C., 1:03:20; B. O'Toole, Mohawk A. C., 1:03:55; V. Voteritsas, Greek-American A. C., 1:03:57; F. Ruggerio, Bronx Church House, 1:03:59; A. Savage, Mohawk A. C., 1:03:58; J. L. Williams, unattached, 1:05:37; E. White, Holy Cross Lyceum, 1:05:58; R. Mallory, Mohawk A. C., 1:06:15; C. Erickson, unattached, 1:06:25; G. Becker, Royalton A. C., 1:06:32; E. Byrne, Bronx Church House, 1:06:36; C. Pores, Sheridan A. C., 1:06:40; A. Harder, Federal A. C., 1:07:28; A. Lindquist, Mohawk A. C., 1:07:30; R. Kelly, Long Island A. C., 1:07:55; F. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 1:07:42.

Penn Freshmen Win Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania freshmen cross country team defeated the Cornell first year men in their annual race to-day by the score of 19 to 45.

SOCCER ON MANY FIELDS.

Columbia and Montclair A. C. Play to a Tie—Other Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 27.—Championship soccer between teams of Columbia University and the Montclair Athletic Club was the attraction on the grounds of the latter here to-day. Capt. Colquhoun of the collegians did not accompany his team, so that there was a material change in the line-up, Shanholt taking his place at centre.

All things considered, therefore, the visitors did well to tie the game at 2 goals for each side. At that they had a narrow escape in the latter part of the second half, when a penalty was given against them. As luck would have it, Winpenny missed the try for goal. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Montclair A.C.
Krefeld	Goal	Mills
Mazes	Right back	Malmaley
Laguardia	Left back	Dogg
Mason	Right half	Kidde
Hamilton	Centre half	Winpenny
Schwartz	Left half	Gilbertson
Collingwood	Outside right	Vervelet
Peck	Inside right	Paterson
Shanholt	Centre	McWhinnie
Welling, Cramp.	Inside left	Hampson
C. Day	Outside left	Raetzer

Referee—Mr. Smith. Linesmen—Messrs. Hart and Richards. Goals—Peck, Shanholt, Columbia; Hampson, (2,) Montclair. Time of halves—Forty minutes.

For the first time since the opening of the annual championship competition of the Field Club Soccer League this season the eleven of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn met with defeat at Bay Ridge yesterday, the Crescent A. C. team winning by the score of 3 goals to 1. It was exceptionally fine soccer that produced the victory for the New Moon representatives, who were on their mettle against the leaders from start to finish. Dell, a former Princeton player, figured in the inside left for the winning team. He shot the third goal and proved a very useful addition to the team. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	C. Y. M. C. A.
Cyplot	Goal	Reuss
Dodwell	Right back	Duffin
Charlwood	Left back	Ross
Maclennan	Right half	Brown
Armstrong	Centre half	Crawford
Watson	Left half	Crozier
Jeffers	Outside right	Kirkpatrick
Taylor	Inside right	Walters
McClelland	Centre	Baird
Dell	Inside left	Henry
Phillip	Outside left	Beckett

Referee—F. Davies. Linesmen—Messrs. Macphee and Barclay. Goals—Maclennan (2,) Dell, Crescent A. C.; Baird, Centrals. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

English-born soccer players had to bow before their Continental rivals in the International match of the New York Footballers' Protective Association at Lenox Oval yesterday. Ten of the winning players were members of the German Football Club, with a St. George F. C. man in goal, so that they practically played together as a team in full training. The Continentals, or Germans, won by 9 goals to 1. The outstanding feature of the first half proved to be very even, the Continentals establishing a lead therein of only 2 to 1. Upon resumption the Continentals had it all their own way, and four more goals were added, while the English merely looked on. The line-up:

English.	Position.	Continentals.
Hallwell	Goal	Dillman
Dearns	Right back	M. Vandeweghe
Haskell	Left back	Glaser
Molyneux	Right half	Reichwagen
Bruce	Centre half	Hagar
Blatchford	Left half	C. Meyer
Whitehouse	Outside right	Bleich
Laurie	Inside right	A. Vandeweghe
Woollard	Centre	Mannborg
Welsh	Inside left	J. Vandeweghe
Pearson	Outside left	W. Meyer

Referee—J. Manning. Umpires—A. Vandeweghe (2), Mannberg (2), J. Vandeweghe, W. Meyer, Continentals; Molyneux, English. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

A postponed New York State League game between the Brooklyn Celtics and the Rangers of Brooklyn was played off at Edison Field yesterday, the Celtics winning by 3 goals to 1, Carey making the scoring for the Celtics and McBride equalized. O'Halloran placed the Celtics in the lead by 2 to 1 before the close of the first half. O'Halloran added another in the second period. To-morrow the Celtics will play at Ackerly Park, Long Island, with the Philadelphia Hibernians at Philadelphia.

Well matched teams of Commercial and Morris High schools played P. S. A. L. soccer championship game at Prospect yesterday, and, although Commercial won by 1 goal to 0, it would have ended in a tie but for a partial misunderstanding right at the start of the game. The referee, believing the Morris were entitled to take out time when one of the forwards was hurt, failed to play to the whistle and ceased activities long enough to allow Seiglie a chance to score from a pass by McMahon. In the second half, Commercial was allowed a penalty, but Peltin made a fine stop of Fabricant's kick for goal. In the mix-up that ensued, Saltaformaggio, who was active all over the field, saved the Morris goal from penetration.

Two thousand people witnessed the American Football Association Cup tie game between the Thompsonport City and the Marquette Oval, in Brooklyn, yesterday. By taking the New Englanders into camp to the tune of 2 goals to 0, the Brooklyns, who had possession of the ball practically all of the time, though they were unusually poor at shooting for goal, advanced into the third round of the competition. Ten minutes from the start, Black, who played the star game for Brooklyn, scored from a pass by Miller, who was also a prominent figure in the victory. It was not so much to the credit of the visitors as to the bad shooting of the home players that there was no further scoring until ten minutes of time, when Hynds suffered a penalty for Brooklyn. This made the crowd of rooters breathe somewhat more freely and the agony was over. Clark played a good game at centre half, but Pennell had nothing to in goal. Thorpe, the visiting custodian, on the other hand, was overworked, but acquitted himself in great style. McLaren and Robinson also showed up well.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, Stuyvesant, "coming back" strong, defeated Commerce in a P. S. A. L. soccer game by the score of 3 goals to 1. Commerce took the lead in the first half by accidentally scoring off a pass from the left wing. They were not destined to find the opposing goal again, however. Stuyvesant, on the other hand, turned three good shots by Rannow, their centre forward, to account and thereby won by a handsome margin.

On the same field, the Metropolitan League and New York State League teams of the Overseas Wanderers tried conclusions with the result that the Metropolitans came out by 4 to 1, thanks to superior combination work and the heavy kicking of their backs. McKickard shot three goals for the winners and Puxti one for the State team. Nilson, of the latter team, deflected the ball into his own net, thereby giving the other side their fourth point.

Y. M. C. A. Runners Best.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 27.—By a margin of two feet, Wilson I. Adams of the Montclair Y. M. C. A. failed to win a trophy donated by his father, W. I. L. Adams, to the winner of a cross-country run here today, in which teams from the Y. M. C. A., the Bloomfield High School, the Essex A. C. of Montclair, and Caldwell A. C. competed. Eddie Garlick, Captain of the Bloomfield team, was the winner of the race, finishing the three-and-a-half-mile course in 19 minutes, with Adams second. J. Cook, a team mate of Garlick, was third. The Y. M. C. A. team was the better balanced entry and won the point trophy with 27 points. Bloomfield High was second with 37 points. The first twelve to finish were as follows: E. Garlick, Bloomfield High; W. I. Adams, Montclair Y. M. C. A.; J. Cook, Bloomfield High; W. Fletcher, Montclair Y. M. C. A.; L. Dorothy, Bloomfield High; W. E. Scheffler, W. Collis, Arthur Scheffler, and Andrew Pansini of the Montclair Y. M. C. A.; L. Temple, Bloomfield High, and F. Weisenstein and John Freeman, Montclair Y. M. C. A.

Century Road Club Races.

The New York Division of the Century Road Club of America staged two contests yesterday morning over a course of one mile to the line on the Pelham Parkway. The races decided were a two-mile novice and a one-hour team event. In the first-named contest P. T. Thielman made pace for the greater part of the way, but near the finish he gave way to Alexander Palma, one of the newcomers in the sport, who won by two yards in 6:49 4-5. Arthur Morgan and his mate, Joe Naphtal, won the team race of one hour, with 18 miles as the distance ridden. Sylvain Segal and Harry Naphtal were second, a length to the bad.

Perry Wins Kansas City Race.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—Perry of Missouri University won the five-and-one-quarter-mile run here to-day given under the auspices of the Kansas City Athletic Club. His time was 29 minutes 6 3-5 seconds. Finley of Missouri University finished second, Dewalt, a seventeen-year-old lad of Kansas University, who finished third, led the field for five miles.

New England Cross-Country Run.

CAMBRIDGE Mass., Nov. 27.—Plodding at a consistently fast pace over ten miles of hill and dale, Clifton G. Horne of Haverhill today won the New England amateur cross-country championship from a fast field. Horne's time was 55:11. The next four places all went to Boston runners—John J. Cook, B. L. McGrath, Fred L. Cook, and Daniel Maloney, finishing in the order named.

CONRAD STEIN WINS HOLIDAY CUP SHOOT

R. L. Spotts High Gun in Special Scratch Event at Travers Island.

Although yesterday was a holiday there was an unusually large number of gunners on the firing line at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. The feature was a special scratch and handicap holiday cup. Each was at 100 targets, the former being won by R. L. Spotts, who had a total of 87. The handicap holiday cup ended in a tie between Dr. D. L. Culver and Conrad Stein, the latter finally winning out in the shoot-off by a single target.

Dr. Culver won more than his share of the prizes, winning the Accumulation Cup and then taking the Travers Island trophy. A shoot-off was necessary in the first event. He also won the high handicap prize with a total of 87 out of a possible 100 targets. The high scratch prize was captured by R. L. Spotts, who broke 81 of the tiny blue rocks. Mr. Spotts also was high gun in the shoot for the monthly cup.

The club trophy went to W. B. Ogden, only, however, after a shoot-off against H. H. Duden. The latter gunner did better in the distance handicap, winning with a total of 18, shooting from the sixteen-yard line. The scores of the more important events are as follows:

HOLIDAY CUP—100 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

	H. T.		H. T.
Conrad Stein	12 87	J. M. Jones	20 82
Dr. Culver	8 87	D. S. McMahon	6 79
W. E. Ogden	12 86	R. R. Debacher	15 79
T. Lenane Jr.	15 85	E. N. Huggins	20 71
R. L. Spotts	4 85	H. H. Duden	15 70
T. J. Corbett	12 84	E. M. Thomson	14 68
Dr. De Wolfe	13 83	A. G. Wyckoff	0 57

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

Conrad Stein.....3 22 | Dr. Culver 2 21

HOLIDAY CUP—100 TARGETS—SCRATCH.

	T.		T.
R. L. Spotts	87	Dr. E. R. De Wolfe	83
Dr. Culver	79	J. M. Jones	62
Conrad Stein	75	R. R. Debacher	60
W. B. Ogden	74	A. G. Wyckoff	57
D. S. McMahon	73	H. H. Duden	53
G. J. Corbett	72	E. M. Thomson	54
T. Lenane, Jr.	70	E. N. Huggins	47

MONTHLY CUP—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

	H. T.		H. T.
R. L. Spotts	0 22	Conrad Stein	2 19
G. J. Corbett	2 21	D. L. Culver	2 18
T. Lenane, Jr.	2 21	D. S. McMahon	1 18
Dr. De R. De Wolfe	3 20	J. M. Jones	3 17
E. M. Thomson	3 19	H. H. Duden	5 14
A. G. Wyckoff	0 16	R. R. Debacher	5 14
E. N. Huggins	1 16	T. J. Corbett	0 7

CLUB TROPHY—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

W. B. Ogden	4	25	J. M. Jones	4	20
H. H. Duden	4	24	R. L. Spotts	4	19
D. L. Culver	3	23	E. M. Thomson	3	19
G. J. Corbett	2	22	D. S. McMahon	0	18
Dr. De Wolfe	3	22	A. G. Wyckoff	0	16
T. Lenane, Jr.	2	22	E. N. Huggins	1	16
Conrad Stein	3	22	R. L. Spotts, Jr.	0	7
R. R. Debacher	6	20			

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

W. B. Ogden....2 20 | H. H. Duden....2 17

TRAVERS ISLAND CUP—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

Dr. Culver	2	23	G. J. Corbett	3	19
Conrad Stein	2	24	R. R. Debacher	5	19
T. Lenane, Jr.	4	23	D. S. McMahon	0	18
W. E. Ogden	3	22	E. N. Huggins	1	18
R. L. Spotts	0	21	E. M. Thomson	3	14
H. H. Duden	5	23	A. G. Wyckoff	0	12
W. B. Ogden	2	22	R. L. Spotts, Jr.	0	9
Dr. De Wolfe	2	20			

ACCUMULATION CUP—25 TARKETS—HANDICAP.

Dr. Culver	2	21	H. H. Duden	5	18
R. R. Debacher	5	21	R. L. Spotts	0	17
D. S. McMahon	1	20	W. B. Ogden	2	17
G. J. Corbett	1	19	E. M. Thomson	3	16
T. De Wolfe	3	19	A. G. Wyckoff	0	14
Conrad Stein	2	19	E. N. Huggins	5	14
T. Lenane, Jr.	5	18	R. L. Spotts, Jr.	0	8
J. M. Jones	4	18			

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

Dr. Culver .....2 25 | R. R. Debacher..5 19

HIGH SCRATCH PRIZE—100 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
R. L. Spotts	87	Dr. De Wolfe	83
Dr. Culver	79	A. G. Wyckoff	57
Conrad Stein	75	H. H. Duden	53
W. B. Ogden	74	E. M. Thomson	54
D. S. McMahon	73	J. M. Jones	52
G. J. Corbett	72	R. L. Spotts, Jr.	30
R. R. Debacher	70	E. N. Huggins	47
T. Lenane, Jr.	70		

HIGH HANDICAP PRIZE—100 TARGETS.

	H. T.		H. T.
Dr. Culver	8 87	J. M. Jones	16 78
Conrad Stein	9 84	H. H. Duden	21 76
W. B. Ogden	10 84	D. S. McMahon	8 75
T. Lenane, Jr.	18 83	E. M. Thomson	12 71
G. J. Corbett	9 81	E. N. Huggins	20 67
R. L. Spotts	0 81	A. G. Wyckoff	0 57
Dr. De Wolfe	12 80	R. L. Spotts, Jr.	0 50
R. R. Debacher	15 80		

DISTANCE HANDICAP—25 TARGETS.

	Yds. T.		Yds. T.
H. H. Duden	16 18	Dr. De Wolfe	15 14
R. R. Debacher	16 17	Conrad Stein	19 14
D. L. Culver	21 17	G. J. Corbett	18 13
R. L. Spotts	21 15	J. M. Jones	17 12
T. Lenane, Jr.	17 15	E. M. Thomson	18 10
D. S. McMahon	21 15		

CRESCENT GUNNERS OUT.

Handicaps Win All Except One Event at Bay Ridge Traps.

Although starting later than in former years, the trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club opened their season under ideal weather conditions yesterday. There was a good field of gunners on the firing line, and some interesting shooting was witnessed in the various events. It was a day for the handicap men, they taking every prize, with the single exception of the scratch shoot.

The Holiday Cup was the feature of the afternoon. It was at 100 targets, and the winner was G. G. Stephenson, Jr., who shot with a handicap of 4 in 25 targets. He took the event with a total of 91 blue rocks. Mr. Stephenson also scored the first leg on the President's Cup, having a full score of 50 targets in the event.

A. E. Hendrickson, who shot with a handicap of 5 in 25 targets, took the first leg of the Stake Trophy. He had a total of 21 targets in the event. The Scratch Prize was won by Dr. Sauer, who had 90 out of a possible 100 targets. Several trophy shoots at 15 targets also were decided, the prizes being well distributed among the various gunners. The scores of the more important events are as follows:

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

	H. T.		H. T.
A. E. Hendrickson	5 21	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	4 18
F. Wellbacher	6 20	T. W. Stake	7 17
F. B. Stephenson	0 20	J. F. James	0 16
G. E. Brower	5 18	Dr. Sauer	6 16
		H. H. Howard	10 12

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

J. F. James	0	13	F. Wellbacher	4	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	Dr. Sauer	0	11
H. H. Howard	2	12	T. Lenane, Jr.	2	12
G. R. Brower	3	11	H. Hendrickson	2	12
G. G. Stephenson Jr.	2	11	T. W. Stake	4	8

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

C. R. James	2	14	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	12
G. E. Brower	3	11	J. F. James	2	12
A. E. Hendrickson	3	13	F. Wellbacher	4	12
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	T. W. Stake	4	11
			Dr. Sauer	0	11
			J. F. James	0	9

HOLIDAY CUP—100 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	16	91	G. E. Brower	20	73
A. E. Hendrickson	20	87	T. W. Stake	28	72
F. B. Stephenson	0	83	J. F. James	0	71
F. Wellbacher	24	83	C. R. James	12	69
Dr. Sauer	0	80	H. H. Howard	40	58

PRESIDENT'S CUP—50 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	8	50	C. R. James	6	38
A. E. Hendrickson	10	46	G. E. Brower	10	38
J. F. James	0	40	F. B. Stephenson	0	36
Dr. Sauer	0	40	T. W. Stake	14	36
			F. Wellbacher	12	34
			H. H. Howard	10	22

SCRATCH SHOOT—100 TARGETS.

Dr. Sauer	90	F. Wellbacher	59
F. B. Stephenson	83	C. R. James	57
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	76	H. H. Howard	57
J. F. James	71	T. W. Stake	44
A. E. Hendrickson	67		

Broadway Field Club Election.

The Broadway Field Club of Harlem held its annual election of officers last night at its club house, 527 West 131st Street, as follows: Joseph Cary, President; M. Lawless, Vice President; J. Mercer, Treasurer; J. Reilly, Financial Secretary; H. Hasse, Recording Secretary; M. Kenny, Sargent-at-Arms; J. Boyle, Chairman Board of Trustees; Mr. Leonard and Mr. Cavanagh, Trustees.

BAY RIDGE WINS, 13 TO 6.

Commercial High School Defeated in Exciting Game at Commercial Field.

Commercial High School closed its football season with a decisive defeat at the hands of the Bay Ridge High eleven yesterday morning on the former's gridiron by the score of 13 to 6. The Bay Ridge lads had the better of the game from the start and had it not been for frequent fumbling of punts on their part and the imposing of many penalties against them by the headlinesman they would have run up a bigger score against the Scarlet and Gray. Commercial's line was weak and the strong backfield of the visiting team found little difficulty in plowing through for long gains.

In the second period of the game, Becker of Commercial mustered his team and called for a forward pass. Williams ran back and in a splendid pass the ball fell into Becker's outstretched arms for a 15-yard gain. With the ball on their opponent's 3-yard line, a straight line plunge was tried but the play was offside and the Commercial lads were sent back to the 5-yard line. In the second try Becker went over for a touchdown. Haggen missed the goal. The third and fourth periods turned over a new chapter. Early in the half the Maroon warriors captured the pigskin in midfield, and Diamond, Bright and Adleman carried the ball straight down to Commercial's 3-yard line and H. Karlson went over on a tackle around play. This tied the score and H. Karlson failed to kick the goal.

Wright's brilliant catching of a forward pass of 20-yards in the final period again started things going for the Bay Ridge team. Adleman followed with five yards, and a forward pass, Bright to Steele, accounted for ten more yards. Bright then added to his laurels by carrying the ball around end for twenty-five yards to Commercial's 20-yard line. H. Karlson reeled off eleven yards on a tackle around play. Held on the line, the Maroons uncorked a forward pass Adleman to Bright over the goal line for touchdown. The line-up:

Bay Ridge.	Position.	Commercial.
Ottenstein	Left end	Hillary
H. Karlson	Left tackle	Williams
Grossman	Left guard	Hamburger
Nordstrom	Centre	Roscoe
B. Karlson	Right guard	Leiken
Gaddell	Right tackle	Rabinowitz
Reardon	Right end	Johnson
Adleman	Quarter back	Becker
Steele	Left half back	Schwartz
Bright	Right half back	Snyder
Hammond	Full back	Hagen

Touchdowns—Bright, H. Karlson, Becker. Goals from touchdown—H. Karlson. Referee—Al Farrier, Dartmouth. Umpire—P. McElroy, Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. Wheeler, New York University. Substitutes—S. Wright for Steele, Washington for Ottenstein, Steele for Jaaffe.

CARLISLE HARD PRESSED.

Indians Forced to Extend Themselves to Defeat Brown 13 to 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27.—Carlisle won its third successive football victory from Brown in their annual contest to-day, 13 to 0. In view of the comparative showing of both teams during the season, the score was smaller than was looked for. Brown showed unexpected defensive strength, holding Carlisle to one touchdown by straight rushing. The other touchdown came when an Indian intercepted a Brown forward pass under the shade of the Brunonians' goal posts. No field goals were attempted by either side, and for the first two periods not a punt was made.

Brown carried the fight to Carlisle in the first period, taking the ball from their own 26-yard line, the Brunonians reached Carlisle's 12-yard line on a forward pass, only to have the play disallowed. In the second period Carlisle, on its famous criss-cross, marched 80 yards for a touchdown. After that the Brown line stiffened.

The second score came when Look-Around intercepted Bean's forward pass on Brown's 18-yard line. After four plays the Indians sent Guyon over the line. The game ended with the ball on Brown's 33-yard line after a 35-yard run by Welch, the Indian quarter back. The line-up and summary:

Carlisle.	Position.	Brown.
Wallette	Left end	MacNeil
Welmas	Left tackle	Metten
Hill	Left guard	Gottschall
Garlow	Centre	Mitchell
Hodge	Right guard	Gelb
Stockarowich	Right tackle	Bartlett
Vaderneack	Right end	Nichols
Welch	Quarter back	Gardner
Bracklin	Left half back	Andrews
Guyon	Right half back	Bean
Calac	Full back	Look-Around

Referee—M. J. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—F. W. Burleigh, Exeter. Head linesman—Joseph Pendleton, Rowdoin.

Carlisle scoring: Touchdowns—Guyon and Calac. Goal from touchdown—Garlow.

Substitutions: Brown—Fraser for Andrews, McLoughlin for MacNeil. Overbaugh for Gardner. Carlisle—Busch for Hodge, Gilman for Welmas.

TAYLORS TO TAKE RED SOX.

McAleer and McRoy to Lose Control of Boston Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—According to a statement printed here to-day attributed to Ban Johnson, President of the American League, control of the Boston American League club is soon to pass out of the hands of President James R. McAleer and his Western associates. Former President John T. Taylor and his father, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, is understood, stand willing to take over the holdings of the Western syndicate who backed McAleer and Robert McRoy when they took hold of the Red Sox shortly after the close of the 1911 season.

The Taylors are now owners of 50 per cent. of the Red Sox stock, but by agreement with the syndicate which took over a half share in 1911 have had nothing to do with the control.

The American League President has been in conference with the Taylors this week. He is also in close touch with a Chicago man who is said to be the largest owner of stock outside of Gen. Taylor and who is believed to have been desirous of selling his stock ever since Manager Stahl was summarily deposed last Summer and the team began to go down hill. Gen. Taylor refuses to either affirm or deny the correctness of the report.

Baltusrol Golfers at Traps.

Members of the Baltusrol Golf Club began their shooting season yesterday with a series of competitions in which the principal winner was Marshall Geer. In the twenty-five-bird handicap take home trophy, Geer's 15, 3—18 tied with K. O. Radway's 9, 9—18, and the former was successful in the shoot-off. In the twenty-five-bird monthly handicap Geer won from James Shanley, Jr., Hendrickson, Browne and Radway. There was a Thanksgiving Day handicap, conditions calling for 100 birds on the handicap basis. Once more Geer topped the list with 59, 12—71. The scores:

25-Bird Handicap Take Home Trophy—Marshall Geer, 15, 3—18; K. O. Radway, 9, 9—18; E. C. Fincke, 10, 1—11; S. H. Browne, 6, 6—17; F. W. Cowperthwaite, 16, 1—17; William Byrd, 12, 4—16; Dr. D. W. Granberry, 11, 0—11; G. A. Williams, 11, 0—11; T. C. Watkins, 4, 4—8; H. A. Barclay, 4, 4—7.

100-Bird Thanksgiving Handicap—Marshall Geer, 39, 12—71; William Byrd, 51, 16—67; S. H. Browne, 66, 0—66; E. C. Fincke, 58, 4—62; K. O. Radway, 29, 36—65; Dr. D. W. Granberry, 56, 0—56; F. N. Cowperthwaite, 49, 4—53; T. C. Watkins, 32, 16—48; G. A. Williams, 43, 0—43; H. A. Barclay, 17, 16—33.

25-Bird Monthly Handicap—K. O. Radway, 9, 9—18; Marshall Geer, 15, 3—18; S. H. Browne, 18, 0—18; E. C. Fincke, 13, 1—14; Dr. D. W. Granberry, 12, 0—12; William Byrd, 8, 4—12; F. N. Cowperthwaite, 10, 1—11; T. C. Watkins, 5, 4—9; G. A. Williams, 9, 0—9; H. A. Barclay, 4, 4—8.

25-Bird Season's Guest Trophy—Browne, 18; Fincke, 14; Granberry, 13; Geer, 13; Watkins, 7.

Von Lengerke Wins at Orange G. C.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 27.—Ernest von Lengerke, a former State trap-shooting champion, was the winner in three of the four events held to-day at the traps of the Orange Gun Club, and in the other, a fifteen-bird walking match, he tied with Dr. F. W. Lockwood with a score of 12. Von Lengerke won a twenty-five target sweepstakes with a 23, a twenty-target jack rabbit shoot with a perfect score, and the fifteen pairs of doubles with a 21 mark.

A special three-cornered match at twenty-five targets between Von Lengerke, George Wakeley, and Abram Mosier was also contested. Mosier and Von Lengerke tied at 22 for first prize, but they failed to shoot off the tie.

TRAVIS WINS GOLF MEDAL AT LAKEWOOD

New Yorker's 78 Score Two Strokes Lower Than Marston's Card.

Thanksgiving Day was observed in golf circles yesterday principally by means of the qualifying round in the annual Fall tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood. There were more than eighty starters in this fixture, which is the last of the golf season in the North. Walter J. Travis, the Garden City veteran, won the medal with a score of 78, two strokes lower than the effort of Maxwell R. Marston, the Eastern interscholastic title holder.

The day was raw and cold and gave every promise of repeating the snowy visitation that took place last year when the golfers had to use red balls for their rounds and even then lost many spheres. It turned out to be rain, however, and as a result scores were generally high. Both Travis and Marston went along well enough except on the greens. Travis kept clear of bunkers and other difficulties, but on no less than four occasions he needed three putts. His best try for the cup was a seven-footer on the ninth hole. Sixes on the eighth and eighteenth holes practically put Marston out of the running and it was his putting that gave him sixes. S. K. de Forest of the local club was third on the list with 83.

Provision had been made for four divisions of sixteen each, and there were just enough to fill nicely, which means that all but a scanty half dozen will be busy with the first and second rounds of match play to-day. Beaten divisions also are provided. A special ménu had been arranged by the club for the holiday with the result that many of the golfers had parties of friends there for dinner. The scores:

Championship Division.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 78; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 80; S. K. de Forest, Lakewood, 83; Harold A. Steiner

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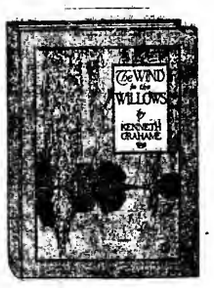

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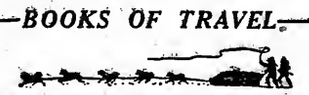

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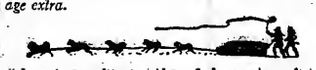

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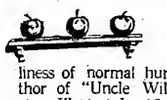

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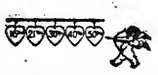

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1913.

LORD COWDRAY'S OIL FIELDS.

The ending of Lord COWDRAY'S negotiations for oil field concessions in Colombia was not due to the opposition of our Government, or to any influence we have exerted at Bogota. Lord COWDRAY'S firm, PEARSON & Son, announce that Lord MURRAY of Elibank has withdrawn the contract "owing to the political "feeling that was engendered by the "negotiations." The report of an interview with Lord COWDRAY sent by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning indicates that the political feeling referred to is that of the Colombian Government and people. Nevertheless, the British Company's renunciation of its design to secure important oil field concessions in Colombia, concessions which appeared to open the way for monopoly control, though this was denied, will be received with satisfaction in this country, and notably at Washington. The construction of railways and pipe lines for bringing the product to the coast and of docks and harbor facilities were a part of the plans of PEARSON & Son. It could not escape attention that the seaport where the oil from the interior was to be delivered would be rather near the Panama Canal. It is only natural that our Government and our people should have taken note of that fact. An oil port will in the immediate future be the equivalent of a coaling station.

By a purely accidental coincidence the announcement of Lord COWDRAY'S withdrawal from his oil undertakings in Colombia was made on the same day with the publication of the news of the launching of the Warspite, the second of Great Britain's oil-burning battleships. Her tanks will contain 4,000 tons of oil, enough, it is said, for a voyage around the world. She is to carry eight 15-inch guns and guns capable of being used against airships. A few months ago Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said it was the policy of the British Government to establish British control over oil supplies sufficient to remove all anxiety about navy fuel in time of war. Plans for the establishment by any European Power of a coaling station near the Caribbean terminus of the canal would, of course, be a matter of very serious concern to us. An oil fuel station is the same thing, or soon will be. Still, the present anxiety about Tuxpan would indicate that every oil station of the future should have fortifications and a garrison.

The public has no information that we have taken any particular official notice of the proposed Colombian oil concessions to Lord COWDRAY'S company, but Lord COWDRAY insists that "misrepresentations of the concession in the American press" influenced Lord MURRAY'S withdrawal. It is more probable that the objections of Colombia herself to making contracts which would grant the right to develop oil fields anywhere within her territory have been the controlling influence in the matter. There is an apparent confirmation of this view in the statement of PEARSON & Son that "it is impossible to carry on the "oil industry in undeveloped countries without the encouragement "and support of the Government." The reference must be to the Colombian Government.

We could not, save for the most serious reasons, stand in the way of the development of the resources of Colombia or any other South American country in a manner that would result in economic gain to the country in question. But it would be far preferable from our point of view, from any point of view, that the resources of our sister republics should be developed by their own people. This is the plain meaning of that passage of President WILSON'S address at Mobile in which he spoke of the employment of foreign capital in the Latin-American republics:

> There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin-American States which I am sure they are keenly aware of. You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin-America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. The work is ours, though they are welcome to invest in it. We do not ask them to supply the capital and do the work. It is an invitation, not a privilege, and States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions, are in this condition, that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs, a condition of affairs always dangerous and apt to become intolerable.

What these States are going to seek, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise and an assertion of the splendid character which, in spite of these difficulties, they have again and again been able to demonstrate.

If Colombia has been influenced by the President's words to reconsider what seemed to be her intention to make important oil-field concessions to an English company, the congratulations offered to her will be due also to Mr. WILSON. The first fruits of his good counsel are important, and Colombia's example is one that may be generally followed with advantage.

HUERTA'S WANING POWER.

The few public critics of President WILSON'S Mexican policy profess to believe that the situation in our sister republic would have been less perilous if HUERTA'S Government had been recognized by the United States, whereas it should be obvious that recognition of HUERTA would not have saved Mexico from the shame of the murder of Senator DOMINGUEZ or the suppression of a Congress which had dared to criticise the Dictator's actions. HUERTA, recognized as President, might have been temporarily stronger, but even that is doubtful. Certainly, his career in office since last March has justified President WILSON'S distrust of him, while the course of events in Mexico continues to show the wisdom of the policy of our Government.

The boasts of HUERTA'S military strength have been shown to be empty. Against the guerrilla warfare of VILLA in the north he has made no headway whatever. Of the dimensions of the "victory" of VILLA we have no authoritative information. There was fighting, undoubtedly, and men were killed, and the unquestioned result is that, whether the Federal forces were numerous or the reverse, they are much further from Ciudad Juarez than they were a few days ago. Obviously, HUERTA can do nothing to restore order in the north, while in the oil country, around Tuxpam and Tampico, the rebels seem to be in control, and still nearer the capital that most picturesque and murderous of all recent Mexican liberators, EMILIANO ZAPATA, has taken to the warpath again and is threatening destruction for all and sundry.

In the circumstances, who can believe that the boastful Dictator, who asserted a few weeks ago that he had 80,000 armed men in the field, is ever going to re-establish peace in Mexico? Since he has been in office he has made no progress whatever. His administration has been disgraced by assassination and shameful abuse of authority and the end of his rule is clearly in sight. Patient waiting, in this crisis, is clearly a wiser policy than intervention. We still hope that the intelligent Mexican citizens will find a safe way out of their trouble.

PROGRESSIVE TAMMANY.

Albany dispatches report that Mr. ROBERT F. WAGNER, now Lieutenant Governor as well as Tammany's Senate leader, has expressed his organization's assent to the passage of a bill in December providing for a Constitutional Convention. If the people assent by their vote next Spring, delegates will be chosen in the ensuing Fall elections, and the convention for which the Progressives are clamoring will consider in 1915 the questions of the initiative, referendum, and the recall of Judges and other officers.

Mr. MURPHY and his followers can afford to take the risk. The leader of Tammany knows, if anybody knows, that a popular vote does not always express a mature popular opinion. Of the thirty-seven referendums taken in Oregon last year many were afterward found to serve selfish political purposes, many were jumbled in their wording and intent, and the voters could take little time to consider any of them before signifying their "Yes" or "No." The initiative has again and again been used for so-called reactionary purposes. This is natural, since its principle is that initiative shall originate, not in the public at large, but in an individual or a small group of voters, who insist that the public shall vote on questions in which it may not be interested. No one ever observed that Mr. MURPHY lacked initiative. As for the recall, Mayor HOADLEY, the reform head of the Commission Government in Ocean City, N. J., will testify that the hundred signatures required for the petition to recall him last December were gotten by machine politicians. They accused him of extravagance, just as Tammany in the late campaign accused the Fusion Board of Estimate of extravagance. Tammany, with the power of the recall in its hands, might take advantage of public feeling at some moment to replace a member of that board with a candidate more to its liking.

The three precious reforms would serve merely to overburden still more the heavy and complex election machinery by the running of which the politicians profit. It is already too complex for the voters. Most elections go by default. That is why the politicians are satisfied without adding to its complexity. But if the addition is all that is needed to make Tammany look progressive, Tammany is prepared to oblige those who call for it.

There is but one thing the machines need fear in the calling of a Constitutional Convention. If its delegates should be pledged to the principle of simplifying the election machinery, making all the minor elective offices appointive, so that the State and city tickets would be no longer than the national ticket, that would spell death to the machines. Mr. MURPHY would throw up his job, and in the Mayor and Governor the people would have responsible "bosses" of the right sort.

THE TRAFFIC SQUAD.

Is it because the streets of this city are becoming less congested that the squad of police detailed to guard traffic has been reduced within two years from 800 to 500? Chief Magistrate MCADOO, formerly Police Commissioner, remarks that in London every policeman is a traffic guardian. He notes also that in the part of the city below Central Park where the congestion is greatest and where most fatal accidents occur the number of arrests for violation of the automobile law is fewer than in sparsely settled districts.

Anybody who will stop at a crowded crossing and observe how motor cars speed by without stopping or giving eight feet clearance to street cars that have halted will wonder that many more people are not killed. The reckless drivers are quick to note any relaxation of police vigilance. The deaths in the streets of New York are more numerous than in any other of the world's great cities. Does not Commissioner WALDO appreciate this fact?

GOV. GLYNN AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

It will be well for Gov. GLYNN to keep a sharp eye on the action of the Civil Service Commissioners whom he inherits from the erratic administration of Gov. SULZER. We note that the National Child Labor Committee—a highly respectable and disinterested organization devoted to the wholesome regulation of the labor of children—have brought to the attention of the Governor a ruling of the commission which is distinctly bad for the service. It exempts from competitive examination the chief investigator of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration, and, necessarily, opens the way to the exercise of political or personal favoritism in that important office. The committee ask the Governor to refuse to sign this order. "The Bureau," they say, "has "never been in politics and we can- "not too strongly urge the impor- "tance of the best possible appoint- "ment through competitive examina- "tion." We sincerely trust that the Governor will see his way clear to comply with this request.

It is not generally understood to what extent the Governor is directly responsible for the application of the merit system. The Civil Service Commissioners are selected by him to advise him as to the rules and regulations under the civil service law, but no ruling or order of the commission is valid until approved by the Governor. As he can change the membership of the commission at any moment, subject only to the requirement that the minority party must be represented on it, it will be seen that his control is complete. Moreover, the Governor is charged with the support of the Constitution, and the principle of the merit system is distinctly embodied in the Constitution. That instrument requires that all appointments shall be made for merit and fitness only, to be ascertained by examinations which, when practicable, shall be competitive. Thus, to justify the exemption of any appointment from the fair test of competition, it must be shown, and shown clearly, that the test is impracticable. The burden of proof lies with those who propose the exemption. Other things being equal, it is the plain duty of the Governor to see that the competitive test is applied.

As we have intimated, the Civil Service Commissioners, left over from the administration of Mr. SULZER, are not at all inclined to be faithful in advising the Governor to carry out this principle. On the contrary, from an early period in their none-too-creditable career, we have been compelled to point out many violations of it. The Commissioners have been particularly pliant in matters in which the labor politicians are concerned, and, under Mr. SULZER, they attempted, too often successfully, to lower the bars in the interest of this persistent and ingenious class. Poor Gov. SULZER seemed to know little and care less about his obligations to the merit system, and the whole business fell into a disgraceful muddle, in which the spoilsmen generally carried their schemes.

Certainly Gov. GLYNN is a very different sort of man from the sly, shallow, shifty SULZER. He has brains and experience and a will of his own. He has publicly set for himself high and worthy aims, in connection with the efficiency and honesty of the State service. He can in no way more substantially promote those aims than by the strict, intelligent, impartial, and practical enforcement of the constitutional requirements as to merit and fitness in appointments. The first step in this direction is to hold a firm hand over his Commissioners, to make them understand that he will approve no exemptions from the constitutional test unless it is affirmatively shown that the test is clearly impracticable. If he does this, he may get along with the present commission, but we doubt it. Probably it would be better to select a stronger, abler, and more faithful set of men.

HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER.

Among the noteworthy contributions to the Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, to be published Sunday, apart from the four articles by experts, discussing recent literature pertaining to such vital topics as feminism, socialism, eugenics, and man's belief in the persistence of life after death, are some by novelists of distinction on their observations, theories, and personal prejudices, which are of unusual interest. MARY WATTS, THEODORE DREISER, CONINGSBY DAWSON, ANN. WARWICK, and KATE LANGLEY BOSHER are among these contributors. FRANCES MORRIS, Curator of the department of laces at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, reviews ELIZA RICCI'S remarkable book on "Old Italian Laces"; Dr. JOSEPH JACOBS contributes a scholarly article on the "Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha in English," which is no dry discussion of the subject, but one which will interest and inform the ordinary reader; and JULES GUERIN, the famous painter and illustrator, tells of his recent voyage in the Near East with ROBERT HICHENS.

These pages of the most notable special number dealing with literature ever issued by a daily newspaper are scarcely less important than the articles by Miss GLASGOW, Dr. DAVENPORT, ALGERNON LEE, and HENRY M. ALDEN, to which we have already referred, while the list of the best 100 books of 1913, specially selected by Prof. JOHN ERSKINE and his associates of the Department of English, Columbia University, (every book named in which is made the subject of an explanatory article,) constitutes in itself a feature that would give distinction to any publication.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Seemingly Lacks Feasibility.

Some suggestions which, though perhaps of somewhat dubious practicability, are novel and interesting, have been offered for consideration at the Conference on Safety at Sea by Prof. FRED HARSLEY, sometime Fellow of Manchester University, and now Lecturer at the University of Berlin.

While commending the plan, already in partial and occasional execution by this country and others, of stationing Government boats in parts of the open sea to give warning of ice and danger from derelicts, Prof. HARSLEY contends that this should be done systematically and by international co-operation among the nations interested in maritime commerce. He would have these internationalized vessels, however, do much more than merely signal the existence of the common nautical perils. Not only does he propose that scientists on board of them should take continuous observations in the common interests of world meteorology and biology, but he would give them a still higher function—that of acting as guards of the high seas and enforcing the observance there by all nations at all times of the same respect for neutral territory that civilized Governments now show on land.

What he proposes is that the open ocean, though still to be treated as belonging to all as a pathway for war as well as peace, should never be used as the scene of naval combats. Reversing the ancient rule, he insists that all sea fighting, like all land fighting, should be done in the possession of one or the other combatant. This, for sea fighters, would be within the three-mile distance from shore, or some reasonable extension of that familiar limit if its increase should be deemed necessary.

One objection to this scheme is that it would or might very seriously imperil life and property ashore, and another is that no guard boat could possibly enforce any such regulation on hostile ships larger or better armed than itself. It could simply report the violation to an international tribunal likely long to remain imaginary—a dream the beauty of which is a matter of opinion unfortunately not yet unanimous. Until after the millennium arrives, really to keep the peace at sea would seemingly require the building of another navy, owned by everybody and nobody, greater than any now in existence, manned by impossibly disinterested officers and crews, and ready to resort, in case of need, to desperately unpeaceful measures.

Fine as a Source of Revenue.

A committee of the French Senate, after considering for several years that country's declining birth rate with the seriousness it deserves, is reported to have drawn a bill, soon to be presented for legislative action, which will impose a special tax on both bachelors and husbands with no children. Every one of these, if the law passes, will give the State $18 annually, and, though the man with one child is let off for two-thirds of that amount, and the man with two for one-third of it, not less than three will earn full exemption, that number being considered necessary in each family even to keep the population of the country at its present level.

That the Senators are of single purpose in the formulation of this scheme is made a little, or more than a little, doubtful by the satisfaction with which they announce that it will increase the nation's revenues by something like $100,000,000 a year. Of course, if it achieved the avowed object of booming the cradle market in France, it would be no such money-maker as that, and, whatever the measure of success attained, by just so much would the tax on celibacy and sterility be decreased.

As a lessened birth rate has everywhere and always accompanied advancing civilization among men, just as it accompanies higher organization among animals, attempts at its prevention or reversal are rather hopeless. Statutory law has the hardest sort of an antagonist in natural law, and has never beaten it yet.

If the French statesmen are really worried about what looks like the slow extinction of their estimable and able race, probably the most and best they can do is by the wisdom of their rule to make France economically prosperous. Good times and high birth rates do tend to coincide, in spite of the fact that the larger families are everywhere among the poorer people and the smaller ones among those better able to provide for them. The problem is an enormously complex one, and only a wild optimist expects to solve it by the simple expedient of putting an $18 tax on the childless.

The dispatches at hand do not state whether or not the plan includes the exemption of fathers whose children are dead. It shouldn't. While the Senators are about it, why don't they put a still heavier tax on fathers who let the children they do have die of preventable diseases, and the largest of all on those whose children are of such evil heredity or environment as to become a burden to the State? There would be a fine consistency about that!

Reflections After a Turkey.

Certain troublesome people have been loudly protesting, this week, that the turkey is not in right and propriety, the bird with which to grace—or weight—the table on Thanksgiving Day. He should be reserved, they said, for the more gladsome hilarities of Christmas.

This is nonsense, certainly, and, from a New Englander's standpoint, it is heresy—two words which, come to think of it, mean about the same thing.

The only reason given for attacking our settled beliefs as to Thanksgiving fare is the poor one that dead turkeys are apt to "spoil" in the warm spells so common in late November, while the chances of their "keeping" are better a month later. But the turkey will stand high temperatures as well as ducks or geese, or any of the suggested substitutes, and, a conclusive answer in the opinion of some, having eaten turkey at Thanksgiving, the inevitable task is performed and the prospect of getting something else at Christmas—something that will not reappear in one obnoxious form or another for many a dreary meal thereafter—is much improved.

If people only didn't think it a sort of religious duty to buy big turkeys when they buy any, it wouldn't be so bad. Then the dry and fibrous creatures wouldn't lag so long superfluous on the domestic bill of fare, not good enough to eat, but just too good to give the dog.

As a comestible, the turkey ranks considerably above the owl and the crow; all other fowls are his superior, except when he goes to the block very, very young, which he almost never does.

DEFENDS ZELAYA'S ACT.

Execution of Rebel Spies Decreed by Court-Martial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent dispatch in THE TIMES stated, among other things, that "the chief crime charged to Zelaya was the killing of two Americans in Nicaragua four years ago." As one intimately connected with the principals in this affair, permit me to offer a few corrections.

Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce, the two victims of this Nicaraguan court-martial, were not true American citizens. Both had become legally naturalized as Nicaraguan citizens, both had voted in Nicaraguan elections, both had taken up Nicaraguan property, both had married Nicaraguan wives, and both had taken up arms in a Nicaraguan civil war. When they were caught lurking in the bushes on the river bank immediately after the explosion of a submerged mine under the stern of the regular passenger steamer Diamanta, serving for the moment as a troop ship, they were found with paraphernalia of their infernal machine on their persons. The spot in which they were caught was a desolate place, remote from any human habitation. Their own homes were at Bluefields, on the coast, several hundred miles away. Both prisoners confessed before the court-martial that they had been hired to commit this act by Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, then engaged in a military rebellion against Gen. Zelaya, the President of Nicaragua.

A court-martial was duly convened on the spot and went through all the regular forms for the trial of prisoners of war prescribed by the military law of that country. The third prisoner, a Frenchman, was acquitted on the ground that he was merely a servant who did not understand the purport of the crime of his employers. (He pleaded, and Cannon and Groce corroborated him, that his masters pretended to him that they merely intended to dynamite a school of fish in the river.)

The "Americans," who were captured in the disguise of civilians, though it was clearly established and freely confessed by them that they had been duly commissioned officers in the rebel army, were found guilty of the military crime of "espionage and attempted assassination of soldiers and of innocent civilian passers," as they were sentenced to be executed, according to the law of the land. President Zelaya, as commander in chief of the army, after receiving and reviewing the proceedings of the court-martial, telegraphically approved the sentence. EDWIN EMERSON.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

INCOME TAX FAULTS.

Puts Extra Burden on Married Couples Living Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say a few words about two clauses in the new income tax law. One relates to the exemption for only two children, utterly ignoring any provision for a larger number in a family. The other is alluded to by a correspondent in your columns signing herself "A Business Woman." She gives an illustration of a married couple, each having an independent income of $3,000 a year, who, if unmarried, would escape being taxed, but when married are obliged to pay $20 a year for the privilege of living together.

Your correspondent remarks that a couple who would be unwilling to pay that sum yearly for this privilege must need very little incentive for divorce. This is undoubtedly true. No doubt a married couple with ordinary affection for each other would be willing to pay an even larger sum rather than be forced to separate. But the question is, Is it well for the Government to be willing to levy a tax, however small, not only on individual thrift, energy, and enterprise, but also upon gentle, natural human affections, such as marriage and parenthood, all of which have hitherto been considered important factors in the development of civilization?

OLD-FASHIONED WOMAN.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

A "Titanic" Epitaph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent tragedy of the Volturno has reminded me of the splendid passage in Walt Whitman's "Song for All Seas, All Ships." These fine words of the burly old enigma are the true epitaph for the Titanic, the Volturno, and all that have gone down doing their duty. Will not the White Star Line put them up somewhere on their ships in memory of that April night?

Flaunt out, O sea, your separate flags of nations!
Flaunt out visible as ever the various ship-signals!
But do you reserve especially for yourself and for the soul of man one flag above all the rest,
A spiritual woven signal for all nations, emblem of man elate above death,
Token of all brave captains and all intrepid sailors and mates.
And all that went down doing their duty,
Reminiscent of them, twined from all intrepid captains young or old,
A pennant universal, subtly waving all time, o'er all brave sailors,
All seas, all ships.

C. D. MORLEY.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

"The Last Word" on Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A new magazine, opposing woman suffrage, comes from New Canaan, Conn., and is entitled The Reply. It reads like a very cogent publication, but why call it The Reply? As it is seeking subscribers, why not call it The Last Word? Then all the women, regardless of politics, would have it or explode in the effort. W. J. L.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

FARM COLONY PRISONS.

Authorities on Penology Testify to Their Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to indorse Adolph Lewisohn's idea of a farm industrial prison instead of the present Sing Sing. Now is the time to act. I quote from the late Edmond Kelly's "Elimination of the Tramp," (prefaces by R. W. Hebberd, R. F. Cutting, and R. W. de Forest,) Page 85:

> The forced labor colony at Witzwyl is practically a penitentiary. It receives all persons convicted of misdemeanors. But by the side of the forced labor colonies there subsist the old penitentiaries, where a severe discipline is maintained. It seems probable that the old penitentiaries are still used only because they are there, and that ultimately all penitentiaries and even State prisons will be slowly converted into farm colonies. * * * A very large number of men can be put to work on a very small space and thus made to recover bodily health, nervous tone, and laborious habits with the least possible expense.

This was written in 1908.

Mr. Lewisohn also advocates developing the honor system as an important feature of the farm industrial colony. Now let us see what Messrs. William R. George and Lyman Beecher Stowe have to say on this aspect of the subject in "Citizens Made and Remade," (1912,) Page 256:

> The Sheriff of a county in Vermont is allowing his prisoners to go out to work by the day on neighboring farms. They pay the county for board and lodging an amount equal to about two-thirds of their wages. They go back and forth to their work without guard or anything to distinguish them from ordinary workers. * * *.
>
> In the States of Colorado, Oregon, and Washington the more trustworthy of the convicts are allowed to live in unguarded camps while working on the roads. Before going into these camps they swear on their honor that they will not attempt to escape. In Colorado, where they have been tested longest, less than 1 per cent. have violated their pledges. * * *
>
> In Ohio and several other States experiments of a somewhat similar nature are being tried. Whether these particular experiments succeed or fail, they nevertheless express an irresistible impulse of the times—an impulse which cannot itself fail because it expresses fundamental truths.* * *

RICHARD WELLING.

New York, Nov. 27, 1913.

Thinks Eggs Are Harmful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A physician of fifty years' practice, Dr. Sims, at present living in the Hotel Empire, known the country over as an authority on human physiognomy, his work on that subject being in the New York Public Library, said to me recently: "Don't eat eggs; eggs contain lime; lime is dead matter. Eat food containing live matter."

He says that he gave up eating eggs many years ago, as he found that they were conducive to paralysis, particularly of the arms. My own experience confirms this. Last Spring I habitually ate eggs for noonday luncheon. I found that in the afternoon, when I had worked a couple of hours, my left arm commenced to get numb, and the hand partially paralyzed. Since I have given up eating eggs, however, I have never suffered in the slightest degree from such symptoms I know of nothing else that could have brought about the change.

ALEXANDER JESSUP.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

Can Wall Street "Bear" It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand that business is at a standstill in Wall Street. This is so sad that I am constrained to inquire why the brokers don't get together and bear the egg market. Somebody outside of the Street has bulled it to the limit and it is a shame for the bears to be hibernating down there and sucking their paws with such an opportunity before them to wake up and do something.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913. L. J. W.

Decreased Egg Consumption.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The consumption of eggs in this country is about eighteen dozen per year per person. But that average was never struck with prices as they now are. The present consumption is about one-twelfth of a dozen per person every other week, and that on a doctor's prescription. W. J.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

Fire Sprinklers on Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had the steamer Volturno been equipped with automatic fire sprinklers a great calamity might have been averted and the ship saved. They are easily installed at a low cost by the steamfitters on board. Steam could also be turned into them at any time, which is also a great fire extinguisher.

F. W. BANKS.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

Free Organ Recitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty to call the attention of your music-loving readers to a splendid series of concerts that may be attended absolutely free of cost. I refer to the Sunday afternoon organ recitals now being given under the auspices of the Board of Education at the Ethical Culture Meeting House, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West. This course of musical lectures has been but recently instituted, and while it has already proved very popular, is not as widely known as it ought to be.

I cannot urge too strongly upon the music-loving public a pilgrimage to the hall of the Ethical Culture Society next Sunday afternoon at 4. K. W. W.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

An Epicurean's Thanksgiving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How far has the custom spread of eating only a little on Thanksgiving Day? I have several friends whom I have questioned recently on this point, and I have been surprised to find a large proportion of them following the custom which I have adopted in recent years. Their wish is the same as mine, to avoid the headaches, colds, and biliousness that are the aftermaths of stuffing.

New York, Nov. 27, 1913. EPICURE.

THE MILITANT SPEAKS.

A thief has stolen my purse!
I have pleaded in vain
To his heart and his brain!
The rascal, to make matters worse,
Laughs long in my face!
I pleaded a space,
Then went to the law—the just law of our land—
And asked it to give back my own to my hand.
Refused! I was worsted by wrong and by right.
Where lies my redress? It is only in might!

My birthright was stolen from me!
It was torn from my hand
By man—in this land,
This glorious land of the free!
I have pleaded in vain
My right to regain—
Have pleaded with patience, with wisdom and skill;
I have been to the courts; I have struggled until
The pain of resentment makes righteousness bold.
My birthright is mine! More, far more, than my gold,
I prize the possession inborn of my soul!

Where now lies redress? Shall the rascals who stole
Hold, aye, until death,
What is more than my breath?
Ah, sad is the need—
Sad and shameful the sight!
Still, when women are wronged
Why shouldn't they fight?

LURANA SHELDON.

FOREIGN LECTURESHIPS.

Harvard's Proposal in 1864 Was Suspiciously Rejected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frank H. Vizetelly calls the attention of your readers to some features of the career of Henry Yates Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., (B. A., 1862.) As a young man he came to the United States in the tumultuous days of the civil war, traveled over various parts of the country, and was deeply impressed by what he saw. Among others who received him hospitably was the Hon. Edward Everett, once Minister to England, and ex-President of Harvard College.

While in the United States young Thompson conceived the project of having a lectureship established in Cambridge, Eng., on the "History, Literature, and Institutions of the United States of America." He was keenly appreciative of the want of information in England as to things American, "especially," as he said, "among the upper classes." Accordingly, when he returned home, he formulated with great care his novel plan. He offered to endow a lectureship, providing for a biennial course of twelve lectures during one term at Cambridge, the lecturer to be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard, and—in his own words—the lecturer's "sole qualifications to be American citizenship, and the opinion of his appointers that he is a fit person."

The plan of a foreign lectureship he considered so entirely novel to English authorities that he was unwilling to bring the matter in the first instance before his own university. So he sent the plan to Mr. Everett for the sake of obtaining Everett's aid in offering the scheme to Harvard, whence it could come officially to Cambridge from Harvard. Otherwise it was likely, he thought, to meet with no very serious attention. Everett's death early in 1865 no doubt delayed the plan. But it reached President Hill of Harvard in the Spring of that year, and with the full approval of the Harvard authorities was sent to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, Eng., by President Hill. It was already too late in the term for action, so the plan was postponed to Autumn. Rumors of it leaked out, and objections to it began to be heard long before it reached the Cambridge Senate. Meantime Mr. Thompson determined to publish the preliminary correspondence for private circulation, expecting doubtless to arouse the Cambridge Senate to the large importance of his plan. The pamphlet is an extremely rare one, the only copy known to me being at present in the library of Yale University. Stephen's biographer tells the fate of the matter as follows:

> It will probably be thought by modern readers that when Stephen told Lowell that a cry of "Socinianism" was raised this was a joke. It was nothing of the kind, * * * the drum ecclesiastic was resoundingly beaten. "Are members of the Senate aware," wrote one of the drummers, "that Harvard University, as far as it professes any term of religion, is distinctly Socinian, or, if Americans prefer the term, Unitarian"? Another gentleman thought good to say in print that by receiving a lecturer from Harvard we should "pander to that which is perhaps the worst vice inherent in the North American character, namely, SELF-CONCEIT." Such were the amenities of the time, such was the use made of capital letters, and such was the wisdom of the Senate. * * *

It may be added that James Russell Lowell would probably have been sent by Harvard as the first lecturer to Cambridge, Eng., on the new foundation, had the plan succeeded. Though it failed, it is quite too important a story to be allowed to escape the attention of people interested to-day in the larger aspects of the movement toward international comity and understanding.

HENRY BARRETT LEARNED.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1913.

EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

Consumers' League Appeals to Public on Behalf of Salesgirls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time of the year commonly called the season of good-will and good cheer the Consumers' League perennially publishes its message reminding shoppers to complete their Christmas purchases at an early date.

This it does in an endeavor to lessen the strain and exhaustion of the large army of working women who toil in our stores and factories. The Consumers' League believes that these conditions can be avoided at the holiday season by united effort on the part of the great bulk of the buying public to shop early—early in the day and early in the season.

For thirteen years this league has waged this campaign. That public opinion is alive to the unnecessary and inhuman nature of the eleventh-hour rush has been proved by the wide response of editors, cartoonists, advertisers, and the buying public to the appeal for compassion for wearied and exhausted salesgirls, messengers, delivery men, and mail carriers.

Never again ought a civilized community permit a little boy to die of exposure because, after delivering Christmas packages until a late hour at night, he was too tired to reach his home. That tragedy happened but a few years ago in our great metropolis, where people are so busy seeking amusement and pleasure that they will not take time to select gifts for their friends until the day of reckoning is close at hand.

MAUD NATHAN,
President the Consumers' League.

New York, Nov. 26, 1913.

A WAR FOR THE BALLOT.

Suffrage Leaders May Have Trouble in Recruiting an Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by THE TIMES that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt proposes to declare war unless she soon gets the vote. This is what she says:

> I do not believe in war, but I say to you, fellow-citizens, that if the women are going on making their demand, and election after election the voters are going against them at the polls, I tell you we will not endure it.

Now, this sort of talk furnishes another specimen, among the many, of the folly of giving the franchise to women, especially to women holding Mrs. Catt's sentiments, and who aspire to be rulers. She threatens a sex war, supposedly to be fought by women. Perhaps she believes that when it comes to actual physical fighting, which is the final appeal of law and power, the women would equal the men. Well, even granting this, hadn't Mrs. Catt better wait until she has at least half of the women on her side?

She herself very well knows that all the women who favor suffrage—let alone the small portion of these who would fight for it—are only a fraction of the female population. And it would not much help matters for Mrs. Catt if she could count upon aid from that comparatively small body of the henpecked supporters, or of those vote-adoring males who favor woman suffrage for what they think there is in it for them. It would be, indeed, welcome to the male "anti" side, especially at the beginning of this sex war, before men have become accustomed to treating women antagonists as they would a mob of men, to have the aforesaid males to handle. By all means, dear General Catt, put your male supporters in a van, and let them start the fight. Be assured that if you do, the survivors, if any, will have something more than forcible feeding to complain of. W. C. C.

New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

TRUST QUESTIONS ARE TO BE DEBATED

Civic Federation Will Consider the Need for a National Trade Commission.

A LONG REPORT IS READY

Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations Has Studied the Subject.

The proposal that a National Interstate Trade Commission, fashioned along the lines of the Interstate Commerce Commission, should be formed to deal with problems arising from large industrial corporations will be one of the important subjects to be dealt with by the National Civic Federation at its meetings to be held on Dec. 11 and 12, at the Hotel Astor, according to a bulletin sent out yesterday.

This proposal has been the subject of study by the Federation's Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations, and has been made the subject of a long report. The question will be considered as to whether large corporations shall be compelled or permitted to take out a Federal license and be subjected to the supervision of a commission.

No hint is given of the attitude of the department in its report. The department has investigated the suggestion that the size of industrial corporations should be limited, and has tried to get the best opinion as to what this limit should be in the event that limitation is considered desirable.

The department has endeavored to collect data on the point so often alleged that corporations sometimes become so large that they are unwieldy and therefore inefficient. The starting point was the showing of the 1910 census that the output of individual ownership and small corporations has been produced at a less cost than that of their larger competitors, the greater corporations.

The whole of the so-called problem of "regulating competition" has been exhaustively investigated with a view to determine the difference between restraint of competition and restraint of trade, and to learn whether or not competition can be regulated in such a way as to prevent that destructive competition which is assumed to be undesirable and uneconomic from the point of view of the public. The department has considered whether a regulative system can be devised which will be effective not only in protecting the public from the alleged evils which flow from a monopoly or a near monopoly, but also in preserving the alleged benefits of such a monopoly.

The question of the manufacturer's right to fix a retail price, which has been the subject of important litigation recently, has also been considered in its various aspects by the department. Another of the questions considered was whether the price cutting of department stores and other mercantile establishments has been a benefit or an injury to the public. Still another question investigated was whether or not, under the Sherman Anti-Trust act, the fixing of prices or the limitation of output by farmers is permissible.

The department will also present its views on the question as to whether or not agreements between organizations of workingmen and organizations of employers fixing rates of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of work are violations of the Sherman act, and on the related question whether or not, if illegal, such combinations should be legalized.

STEEL EARNINGS GOOD.

Editor of Poor's Manual Cites Common Stock Dividends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent attack upon the Steel Corporation, evidently made for speculative purposes, some facts showing the true position of the company will be timely. I submit below figures showing the surplus available for dividends on Steel common since the organization of the Steel Corporation in April, 1901, in comparison with the earnings available for dividends on Pennsylvania Railroad stock during the same period. I hold no brief for the Steel Corporation, but merely wish to show its record from a new point of view. I have selected the Pennsylvania Railroad for comparison, first, because the Pennsylvania ranks as one of the best of the railroads, and, second, because the amount of Pennsylvania stock outstanding now about equals that of Steel common:

	Steel Common.	Pennsylvania.
Stock outstanding	$508,302,500	$483,880,

THREE OPERAS SUNG THANKSGIVING DAY

Wagner's "Parsifal" Excellently Given Before Holiday Matinee Throng at Metropolitan.

"MANON LESCAUT" AT NIGHT

Puccini's Opera, with Caruso, Mme. Bori, and Scotti, a Delight—"Haensel and Gretel" at Century.

Amfortas .....Hermann Weil
Titurel .....Carl Schlegel
Gurnemanz .....Herbert Witherspoon
Parsifal .....Carl Jorn
Klingsor .....Otto Goritz
Kundry .....Olive Fremstad
Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

"Parsifal," which was first produced on Christmas Eve, 1903, entered its eleventh season as a permanent part of the Metropolitan Opera's repertory in yesterday afternoon's holiday performance. It is the season when—after Jan. 1—the copyright on Wagner's works will expire in the countries of Europe, and performances of it will be given on every operatic stage that can compass its difficulties properly, and a good many that cannot. But there is nothing heard on the denunciations that were heaped upon New York and Heinrich Conried for profaning the masterpiece sacred to Baireuth alone, and degrading it by putting it upon a "commercial" stage, before an ordinary operatic public. The sincerity of much of this talk was tested by Mr. Conried's offer to the associated operatic managers of Germany to leave "Parsifal" alone in 1903, if they on their part would agree to leave it alone after 1913, when they, too, would come into the legal right to perform it. The result was a hasty refusal then, and universal preparation for it now.

But "Parsifal" has not been profaned by its New York productions, whatever may be the case in the minor Continental opera houses next January. These productions have been prepared with devotion and beautifully presented. They have deeply impressed their audiences, who have come to them and ended in an appropriate spirit, and who have perceived in them something apart from an ordinary operatic performance. This is as it should be, and the management of the Metropolitan has shown good judgment in reserving this work for times and occasions when it can thus given and thus received. Such was the case with yesterday's performance, and with yesterday's audience.

There have been many changes among those concerned with this performance since 1903. Mr. Hertz has never yielded the conductor's baton to another. Of the principal singers only Mr. Goritz remains, though Messrs. Reiss and Bayer still officiate as Esquire and Knight, respectively. Yet the performance to-day is the same in spirit and in effect—except as it is more perfected in detail—as it was ten years ago. It has often enough been pointed out how great are the deserts of Mr. Hertz on account of the conscience and zeal he has put into his conducting of "Parsifal"—to say nothing of his skill and comprehension of it—by which he has maintained the representations upon the high level set for them in the beginning. That was noticeably true yesterday: the performance went with remarkable smoothness and finish, with an admirable co-operation on the part of all concerned in it. Nearly all the orchestra sounded so beautifully rich and full without excess of sonority, with the exception of Carl Schlegel, who sang what is allotted to Titurel in the Hall of the Grail, and to the First Knight and Sophie Braslau, who sang the music of the Voice, and who both deserved commendation, all the singers had been heard here before in "Parsifal."

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut."

Manon .....Lucrezia Bori
Lescaut .....Antonio Scotti
Des Grieux .....Enrico Caruso
Geronte .....Andrea de Segurola
Edmondo .....Angelo Bada
L'Oste .....Paolo Ananian
Maestro di Ballo .....Angelo Badà
Un Musico .....Maria Duchene
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

In the evening the first performance this season of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" was given, and the Italian composer's version of the Prévost's delectable story thus preceded Massenet's with which it was intended to open the season, but which had to be postponed because of Miss Geraldine Farrar's illness. Puccini's opera, one of his earliest productions, is one of his most spontaneous and charming ones. His grief over Mimi was abundant when he wrote "Manon Lescaut," and he made large draughts upon it. The action of the opera presupposes previous information of the course of the story on the listener's part, for the four acts are hardly more than four pictures taken from the book, but the music in them is not only melodious and vivacious, but it has also an abundance of characterization, and shows a light and dexterous touch.

Mr. Caruso was the representative of Des Grieux, a part that he sings with some of his most delightful skill. Of course his appearance made the performance notable in the public mind, and accounted for a large part of the great attendance. Mme. Lucrezia Bori has excellent opportunities as Manon, and her singing as well as her impersonation gave pleasure. Lescaut was capitally represented by Mr. Scotti, who appeared in his best voice.

The performance was under the direction of Mr. Polacco, who carried it through with fire and dramatic movement, and sometimes with a little too much tone on the part of the orchestra. It was a carefully prepared performance and was worthy of the Metropolitan's high standard.

"HAENSEL AND GRETEL."

Holiday Matinee of Humperdinck's Fairy Opera at the Century.

Peter .....Bertram Peacock
Gertrude .....Cordelia Latham
Hansel .....Gladys Chandler
Gretel .....Mary Carson
The Witch .....Kathleen Howard
The Sandman .....Florence Coughlan
The Dew Fairy .....Grace Alberts
Conductor, Carlo Nicosia.

A pleasing incident of the Thanksgiving holiday was a special afternoon performance at the Century Opera of "Hänsel and Gretel" in English. There were many children present, of a smaller and a larger growth, to whom the performance afforded evident pleasure. The performance had its merits, but it might so easily have had more that there was an almost inevitable feeling of regret in contemplating it. Mr. Nicosia, who conducted it, could scarcely be expected to have the fullest understanding of and sympathy with a work so essentially Teutonic, nor did he show them to the fullest. His tempos were not always appropriate or elastic, and certain portions of the orchestral score, such as the beautiful interlude preceding and including the apparition of the angels, had evidently been neglected in rehearsal and failed of their effect.

The singers who took part were mostly excellent; and most, not all, delivered the music in such a way that the text was easily intelligible. A general fault was over-emphasis in action and a lack of variety and restraint in singing. It would be a good deal to expect of American singers that they should find quite the right note of Teutonic naïveté, childish ingenuousness, and innocent merriment; but they could come a little nearer to the American sort. Miss Gladys Chandler gave Hänsel more petulance, impatience, and awkwardness than was really necessary. Miss Mary Carson came nearer representing a credible and sympathetic Gretel. Both sing very agreeably. So does Mr. Bertram Peacock as Peter, but with too uniformly full a tone. Miss Cordelia Latham's diction was less good than most of her associates, and Miss Kathleen Howard mastered all the deep, dramatic significance of the witch.

The scenery was not so good as much that has been used in other productions at the Century Opera, the need for improvement being especially felt in the scene in the forest. "Hänsel and Gretel," according to the announcements, is to occupy a week later on in the season at the Century Opera. It is to be hoped that by that time a more finished and carefully studied performance will have been worked out.

"Hänsel and Gretel" was preceded by a performance by the International Ballet, a series of dances by various groups of dancers, arranged by Luigi Albertieri. These were of the various national character—Russian, Slavic, Hungarian, Italian, and Spanish. These were conducted by Mr. Josef Pasternack and several of them gave the audience manifest pleasure.

DANCE AT THE WILLARD.

Washington Society at Ball in Aid of Noel House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The first large dance of the Winter took place this evening in the ballroom of the New Willard, where the managers of Noel House gave a ball in aid of this fashionable charity. Mrs. Henry Cleveland Wilson, President of the board, acted as hostess, welcoming all guests at the door of the main ballroom. Walter Tuckermann acted as floor manager.

The patronesses, many of whom brought to the ball parties of young people, included Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador; Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. William J. Boardman, Mrs. Pitney, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. John Bassett Moore, Mrs. Howry, Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Henry K. Porter, Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mrs. John W. Morehead, Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. J. M. Carlisle, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, Mrs. Albert Baker, Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Mrs. Wilmer, and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe.

Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting entertained a large dinner company of young people this evening, later going on to the dance at the New Willard.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the former President, arrived in Washington last evening for a five days' visit to Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Solicitor General of the State Department. Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, for whom Miss Taft served as bridesmaid last April, entertained a luncheon company in her honor to-day. This evening Miss Bowers entertained a large dinner company of young people complimentary to Miss Taft. Mr. and Mrs. George Howard will give a dinner party to-morrow evening and Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Jr., a similar entertainment on Saturday evening in Miss Taft's honor.

GALA DAY AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

Thanksgiving Throng at Club—Prepare for Winter Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—With golf, dinners, dancing, and music, a delightful Thanksgiving Day programme was furnished at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and it was crowded with members and guests, most of whom came out from New York in automobiles. The parties began to arrive early, and little went on the golf course this morning. There was nearly a hundred guests at dinner. Informal dancing was enjoyed this afternoon, and to-night there was a musicale.

The club is preparing for Winter sports, and the work of erecting the toboggan slide, which proved popular last Winter, has commenced.

Among those at the club to-day were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harper Poor, Miss Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Dellinger, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Landstreet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Mortimer Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tower, Frank Trumbull, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Murray, Walter J. Chappell, Anthony N. Kruser, Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, and Thomas F. Ryan.

Flushing Society Folk in Comedy.

Flushing society folk appeared in a comedy at the League Building last night for charity. They produced the Irish-English comedy, "All of a Sudden Peggy." The comedy was staged originally at the Duke of York's Theatre, London. The comedy was given to raise funds for a nursery on the East Side, Manhattan. In the cast were: Miss Ruth E. Roberts, Chase Andrews and Leslie Andrews, of Flushing; Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. Charlotte Phayre and Franklin Phayre, of Cechhurst; Miss Lee Rochester, Miss Mary Louise Rochester, A. Montague Mostyn, J. W. Stanley and William Ferris, of Whitestone.

Grace George in a New Comedy.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27.—Grace George appeared here this afternoon and to-night in her new play, "Miss Jenny O'Jones," presented by William A. Brady at the Court Square Theatre. The piece, a comedy running into farce, is by Avery Hopwood, treating with the course of true love when crossed by "soul mates." In the cast were William Morris, Julian L'Estrange, Edgar Norton, Jane Evans, Carolyn Kenyon, Belle Daube, and Warren Munsell.

Makes the most nutritious food and the most dainty and delicious

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

No fretting over the biscuit making. Royal is first aid to many a cook's success

DAWLISH STARTLED AMERICAN ARTIST

One-Piece Bathing Suit Worn by Women at Devonshire Resort a Revelation.

JOHN CHASE TELLS ABOUT IT

Had to Prove His Identity Here with a French Police Card to Get His Pictures Through.

John Chase, the painter, who arrived on the Rotterdam on Monday for a few months' visit, has abandoned Paris as a place of residence for Marlotte, a little village in the Department of Seine-et-Oise. Mr. Chase says that not so many American artists live in France as formerly, and he attributes its partly to the fact that the higher cost of living has become a great bugaboo there as well as here and partly to the fact that an artist no longer has to be a foreigner to sell his paintings in the United States.

Mr. Chase during the Summer made a voyage of discovery into rural England, and penetrated to a spot hitherto untrammeled by foreign and American ideas. There they had the "mixed bathing" which is so frowned upon at some of the better-known seaside resorts, and the costumes would thrill one upon whom those at Ostend had begun to pall.

"Twenty-five years ago a lot of artists used to live at Marlotte, which is in the Forest of Fontainebleau," said Mr. Chase yesterday at the Wolcott. "There were De Penne, the animal painter, and Delort, and Ditti, who still makes his home there, and a lot of others. Henri Murger, who wrote about 'Bohemia,' used to be a resident of the place. It is a tiny village—not even a commune. That reminds me, by the way, that when I got back here I had to be identified by my French police certificate.

"You see, everybody who lives in France has to register himself with the police, and he gets a card identifying him. When I landed from the Rotterdam I had several new paintings in one of my trunks, and the Inspectors didn't like their looks. I hadn't signed them. They considered it curious that I should bring the unsigned pictures, and finally demanded some proof that I was an American painter. There was nothing I had with me that would indicate this except my French police card, and when I showed this, they allowed me to leave the pier.

"A good many artists now live in Marlotte all the year round, but besides myself, there is only one American there, and he is not an artist. The cousins of Count Robert de Montesquieu are lords of the manor.

"I went to Devonshire to paint during the month of August but the trouble was that when I found anything worth painting I could not find any place to sleep, even in a farmhouse. The whole countryside was jammed with Summer boarders. Finally I had to make my headquarters at a little seaside place called Dawlish, which is the most typically English place I have ever seen. But it had one peculiarity, and that was the bathing costumes that were worn. I would never have suspected that in conventional, staid England the women would be wearing a one-piece suit for a bathing costume, and very little of that. It had anything I ever saw at Ostend beaten to a standstill. I felt the whole time like a man who had blundered into a family bathing party.

"I should say that the number of American artists living in France is on the decrease. Men come home more. One doesn't have to be a foreigner now to sell his pictures over here. Then the cost of living has been going up over there at a faster rate than here, until now there is not a great difference in the cost of living there and here."

DANCE BY FIRELIGHT.

Thanksgiving Ball at Grove Park Inn Attended by 400.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 27.—The Thanksgiving dance of Grove Park Inn this evening ushered in the Winter season in Asheville. It was held in the great rock-walled assembly room and attended by 400 society people. At each end of the room wood fires blazed in big fireplaces, and several numbers were danced by the firelight alone. The dance has long been anticipated, and most of the ball costumes were designed for it, and many of them were silver gray in effect, matching the coloring of the walls and furnishings.

The dance was preceded by dinners in the dining room. Among those entertaining at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Seeley, Gen. and Mrs. Theodore F. Davidson, Mrs. Conally Coxe, Miss Maud Waddell, Mrs. Charles Malcolm Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Wells, Mrs. N. M. Watson, and Mr. Roy Watson of Princeton University; Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. A. Barber and William A. Barber, jr., of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Mitland, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hamilton, Judge J. G. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark W. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Barnard entertained with dinner at their home this evening for Mr. and Mrs. Vance Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Jordan, and Miss Morrison.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon have invitations out for a dance on Friday evening, Dec. 12, at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Ford of Morristown, N. J., and their débutante daughter, Miss Emily W. Ford, are at 35 East Thirtieth Street for the Winter. Mrs. Ford is introducing her daughter at a tea at the Colony Club on Dec. 6.

Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mrs. George R. Dyer, and Miss Mary E. Scott will be at home on Saturday afternoon at 555 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Middleton S. Elliott, wife of Surgeon Middleton S. Elliott, U. S. N., will take her niece, Miss Marian Sherwood Wilson, and a party of young people to the Army and Navy football game to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice have invitations out for a small and early dance on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 100 East Sixty-fourth Street for Miss Manice.

Mrs. Herbert Gardiner Lord will give an at home on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 623 West 113th Street, to introduce her younger daughter, Miss Lucy Lord.

In aid of the Warren Goddard Settlement, a tea dance and fair will be held on Saturday, Dec. 6, at the Plaza.

Society girls and women will preside at the tables at the sale for the benefit of the St. Sylvia Cottage Industries for Women at the Plaza on Dec. 1 and 2, under the auspices of Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. R. R. Livingston, and others.

Mrs. H. Hobart Porter will introduce her second daughter, Miss Margaret Seton Porter, this afternoon at a tea at 405 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Walter Watson will introduce her daughter, Miss Mai Watson, at a tea this afternoon at her residence, 52 West Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. John Caldwell Coleman will give a tea on Saturday, Dec. 6, for her young daughter, Miss Frances Emerson Coleman, at 167 West Seventy-third Street.

The twenty-third annual concert in aid of St. Mark's Hospital will be given to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The engagement of Miss Nanette Randall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stephen Randall of Lewiston, Idaho, formerly of this city, to Alexander Hamilton Robertson, jr., of Brooklyn, is announced. The wedding is to take place early next Spring.

Miss Elizabeth Marshall and the Misses Mordaunt are at 14 East Sixtieth Street for the Winter.

Mrs. Warren E. Dennis will give a dinner on Dec. 2 and take her guests to the Junior Cotillion.

SAYRES AT WHITE HOUSE.

Join President Wilson's Family Circle at Thanksgiving Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Wilson's family circle was complete at the White House Thanksgiving dinner to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, who were married at the Executive Mansion last Tuesday, and whose whereabouts had been a secret since then, slipped quietly into Washington late to-day and got back to the White House without being observed.

Although the President's daughter could have used a White House automobile, she and her husband preferred a taxicab. They had come by train from Baltimore, where it is believed they had been since last Tuesday.

The couple will accompany the President to New York to-morrow on his trip to see the Army-Navy football game, but they will sail for Europe Saturday, several hours before the game begins. They expect to return to Williamstown, Mass., their future home, late in January.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, the White House bridal couple, spent a part of Thanksgiving Day in Baltimore. They were the guests at luncheon of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, at Evergreen, the Garrett country seat on Charles Avenue. They came and left in an automobile, but the Garretts were very secretive concerning the visit. Robert Garrett, son of Mrs. Harrison Garrett, and his wife were also at the luncheon, and left Evergreen in the machine with the Sayres.

The unexpected appearance in Baltimore of Mr. and Mrs. Sayre seemed to give credence to the rumor circulated the last twenty-four hours that they were spending the honeymoon at one of the country estates near this city. The Garretts are old friends of the Wilsons, so are the McAdoos in the Green Spring Valley.

From what could be learned to-night Mr. and Mrs. Sayres have been spending the honeymoon at Evergreen, the home of Mrs. Harrison Garrett.

MISS LAURA SWAN TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer Engaged to Andrew Robeson.

The engagement of Miss Laura P. Swan, daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer of Newport, New York, and Baltimore by her first husband, Donnell Swan, to Andrew Robeson, a son of Mrs. Andrew Robeson of Boston, was announced in Newport, R. I., last night at an informal dinner at Wayside, the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer. Mr. Robeson is in the real estate business in New York.

The wedding, which will be a private family ceremony, will take place on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1, at Wayside. Neither Miss Swan nor Mr. Robeson will have attendants. Mrs. Robeson, Miss Harriet A. Robeson, Rodman Robeson, and Mr. and Mrs. Dyer will be the only persons present.

Mr. and Mrs. Robeson will spend the Winter in Europe.

Miss Swan, who came out several years ago, has been an attendant at many fashionable weddings and has been prominent in New York and Newport society. She has also spent considerable time in travel abroad with her mother.

Miss Everett, Bride of C. E. Rousek

Miss Bertha Marie Everett, daughter of ex-Police Commissioner and Mrs. John B. Everett of Orange, N. J., and Charles E. Rousek of East Orange, were married in St. John's Church, Orange, yesterday with a nuptial mass celebrated by the assistant rector, the Rev. Nicholas A. Mamell. It was one of the largest weddings of the season in the Oranges. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Carolyn Everett, as maid of honor. Joseph O. Hoffman of Indianapolis, Ind., a classmate of the bridegroom at St. Mary's College, Cranford, was best man. The ushers were Seymour B. Everett, brother of the bride; Frank Maher of Newark, Frank Radel of South Orange, and Charles and Harry Conlon of Newark. The young couple later left on a Southern honeymoon.

Miss Lilly Ober Weds Max Geilner.

After a romance that began in Germany last Summer Miss Lilly Ober, youngest daughter of Mrs. Bertha Ober of 120 East Eighty-fifth Street, this city, yesterday became the bride of Max Geilner of Berlin. The ceremony was held at noon at the Hotel Ansonia, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch officiating. The bride's uncle, Moses Bijur, gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sisters, the Misses Selma and Pauline Ober, her eldest sister, Mrs. Renate Lauffer, acting as matron of honor and her only brother, Sigmund Ober, as usher. Following the wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Geilner left on a brief honeymoon trip. They will sail on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Dec. 11 for Berlin, where they will take up their permanent residence.

State Senator Pollock Weds.

State Senator Henry W. Pollock of this city was married last night to Miss Alma W. Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Black of 249 Culver Road, Rochester, at the Hotel Seneca of that city.

The bride's father gave her away. She was attended by Mrs. Adolph Bloch of Buffalo, matron of honor. Frederick W. Pollock, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served, attended by forty guests, relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom. After a Southern trip of a few weeks, Senator and Mrs. Pollock will take up their residence at 541 West 113th Street.

MAMMELL—HAZELTON.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 27.—Miss Lillian Lancaster Hazelton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hazelton, and Benjamin Edgar Mammell, both of Brooklyn, were married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. E. S. Bellows, in Woodland Avenue, this city. The Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, this city, officiated. Miss Florence Webster Hazelton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Betty Thompson of New York, niece of the bride, was flower girl. The best man was Robert C. Tait of New York. A reception followed the ceremony.

PEPIS—OLSAN.

The marriage of Abraham Pepis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Pepis of this city, and Miss Kate Olsan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Olsan of 53 Hamilton Terrace, took place there at noon yesterday, the Rev. Edward Lissman officiating. None but the immediate families were present. Joseph Olsan of Atlanta, Ga., was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Pepis will spend their honeymoon in Atlanta.

LEWINE—COHN.

The wedding of Miss Cara Cohn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohn, to Hiram S. Lewine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Lewine of this city, took place yesterday at noon at the Hotel Gotham. Mr. and Mrs. Lewine are sailing for Panama, and upon their return will live at 380 Riverside Drive.

PFORZHEIMER—BOCK.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Sutro announce the marriage of their ward, Miss Jeanne H. Bock, to Walter Pforzheimer, which took place at their home, 600 West End Avenue, yesterday at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott officiated.

Luncheon for Countess de Rodellec.

Mrs. Charles J. Welch of 22 East Eighteenth Street gave a luncheon yesterday for the Countess de Rodellec. Among those invited were Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. Joseph T. Thompson, Mrs. Lewis C. Hasell, Mrs. Lewis B. Gawtry, Mrs. Berwick, and Miss Julia G. Wells.

PHILIPP'S NEW FARCE IS FUNNY

"Two Lots in the Bronx" Acted in German and English at 57th Street Theatre.

ITS MUSIC IS PRETTY

Authors Plays the Leading Role in Comedy with Novel Plot Which Is Full of Local Color.

TWO LOTS IN THE BRONX, a musical farce comedy in three acts, by Adolf Philipp. At the Adolf Philipp Theatre.

Fred Dietz.....Ernst Naumann
Augusta Dietz.....Marie Serini
Frida Dietz.....Leischen Schumann
Minna Dietz.....Flora Arndt
August Lanz.....Hans Debere-Kiesling
Charley Kern.....Karl Steindler
Mary Dietz.....Emil Berla
Douglas.....Otto Meyer
Ernst Mueller.....Jacob Brust
Anna Mueller.....Lizzi Eckert
Elabeth.....Grete von Mayhof
Alex.....Else Dorset
Jimmy Wilson.....Adolf Philipp

"Two Lots in the Bronx," a new musical farce by Adolf Philipp, was presented by that author at his own German theatre in Fifty-seventh Street last night with Mr. Philipp himself in the leading rôle. It replaced "The Midnight Girl," which ended a run of 100 performances Wednesday night.

The play is a novelty in that it is played in both German and English, the actors speaking partly in one language and partly in the other and occasionally mixing up the two. Persons in the audience who understood only one of the languages were able to follow the piece at all times, and the farcical situations were funny enough to please every one. In explanation of his broken German speech one of the characters in the play remarked: "Inc hab doch my German in the public school aufgepickt."

The music of the farce, while very reminiscent of Mr. Philipp's "Adele," is pretty and was thoroughly enjoyed by an audience which packed the theatre from top to bottom.

The two lots in the Bronx are not parcels of real estate, but two children who are being sought by a man and his wife who have been left a fortune on condition that they find the two lots. Naturally, the couple think they must find some ground up in the Bronx. After the children have been found and provided for, the money left the couple turns out to be counterfeit, and they are forced to burn what was left them. After the money is thrown into the fire, they discover that they have destroyed the only genuine money in the house.

Mr. Philipp played the rôle of a counterfeiter, pal of the man who left the money. He was on the stage most of the time and was responsible for a large part of the fun. Ernst Naumann as Fred Dietz, the man who was left the fortune, and Marie Serini as his wife, did splendid work. Miss Serini was continually telling the other characters to "talk German," and then going ahead and speaking German herself.

Emil Berla played a female rôle, that of Mary Leliz, and was very funny throughout the play. Miss Grete von Mayhof had only a small part, but to her fell the best songs of the evening.

"Two lots in the Bronx" is full of local color, with many references to Sheriff Harburger and other well-known German-Americans. The farce situations as well as the plot were novel and very funny.

WILL REMODEL THE CENTURY

1,400 Cheap Seats to be Added After Close of Season.

The Messrs. Aborn announced yesterday that the Board of Directors of the Century Opera Company had decided to remodel the Century Opera House after the close of the season on May 23 and to increase its seating capacity from 2,100 to 3,500. The work will be done under the supervision of Carrere & Hastings, the architects who originally planned the structure for the New Theatre Company. They say that between 1,500 and 2,000 square feet of extra space can be converted to seating capacity without sacrificing the architectural beauty or convenience of the house.

It has been the experience of the season of the Century Opera Company that there are not nearly enough cheap seats. The reconstruction of the auditorium will affect almost entirely the balconies, and will afford accommodation for nearly twice the present number of patrons of the lower priced seats next season.

PLAY FOR ALIMONY CLUB.

"The Misleading Lady" to be Acted in Ludlow St. Jail Sunday.

The Alimony Club in Ludlow Street Jail is to see a special performance of "The Misleading Lady" next Sunday afternoon, when the play will be put on there as an entertainment to the inmates of the jail under the direction of Sheriff Harburger. The Sheriff has arranged with William Harris, jr., for the production.

Sheriff Harburger, who is soon to retire from office, attended the first performance of the play at the Fulton Theatre, and believing that many of the men locked up in Ludlow Street for failing to pay alimony had been victims of misleading women, he thought that it would make a fitting entertainment for them.

Ex-members of the Alimony Club have been invited to attend the performance.

Green Room Club's Revue Dec. 28.

The date of the eleventh annual revue of the Green Room Club at the Cohan Theatre was changed yesterday from Dec. 7 to Dec. 28, to give the members of the club more time to perfect their sketch, "The Movies," which is to be the feature of the programme. Among the members who will appear in the sketch are John Bunny, George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, Carter de Haven, Herbert Corthell, De Wolf Hopper, James Lackaye, Maurice Costello, "Little Billy" Dallas Welford, William Wadsworth, Bigelow Cooper, Donald MacKnight and Albert Riccardi.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The thirty-five players and the coaches of the Navy football team, together with a party of navy and public officials, will attend the performance at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre to-night.

Edgar Smith, who wrote many of the old Weber & Field burlesques, has sold Charles Frohman a satire on moving picture plays. It is "The Lone Trapper" and has been inserted into the third act of the Richard Carle-Hattie Williams musical comedy, "The Doll Girl." The cast consists of Carle as the trapper, Miss Williams as the trapperess, and Will West as the trapped.

The funeral service of E. M. Holland, the actor, who died last Monday in Cleveland, will take place this morning at 11 o'clock in the Little Church Around the Corner.

Taylor Holmes will make his first appearance in the cast of "Oh, I Say" at the Casino Theatre to-night. He will be seen in the rôle of Marcel Durand, which has been played by Charles Meakins.

Mme. Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress, who has not been seen here since she appeared under the direction of Charles Frohman five years ago, sailed for New York yesterday from Buenos Aires and will arrive here Dec. 20. She is bringing an Italian company of eighteen players.

HENRY F. HAGGERTY DEAD.

Brooklyn Politician Was Once Law Partner of Late Senator McCarren.

Henry F. Haggerty, at one time the law partner of the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren, and leader of the Tenth Assembly District in Brooklyn for many years, died early yesterday morning at his home, 199 Washington Park, Brooklyn, after an illness of more than a month. At his bedside when the end came was his wife, his son, and daughter. He was 56 years old.

At the time of his death Mr. Haggerty kept a law office at 16 Court Street. His first public office came when he was elected to the Assembly from the Fourth District in the Fall of 1884. Since then he had been at different times Register of Kings County, Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner McAdoo, and five years a Brooklyn Police Magistrate, besides having served five terms as a member of the Assembly. He gave up the active leadership of the Tenth District several years ago when the Brooklyn districts were so reapportioned that that district took in the greater part of the Eleventh.

Mr. Haggerty was born in the old Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn in 1858 and was educated at St. Patrick's Academy. His parents were natives of Ulster, Ireland. Upon becoming of age he entered the manufacturing plumbing business, to which he returned after refusing a sixth nomination to the Assembly. Mr. Haggerty was a strong advocate of the Bridge Extension bill which was passed in 1885 and figured prominently as the supporter of several railroad bills for Long Island.

He was a relative of Thomas R. Farrell, the present Democratic leader of the Tenth Assembly District, and through his business relations with McCarren became one of the latter's closest friends. He was a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, and the Juantita Club, the Democratic organization of the Tenth District.

HENRY W. GREENWALL DEAD.

Theatrical Pioneer Dies at His Home in New Orleans, Aged 81.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Henry W. Greenwall, the veteran theatrical manager, who was for many years a leader in theatricals in the Southwest, died here to-day at the age of 81 years.

Mr. Greenwall was the founder of the Greenwall circuit of theaters in the South and Southwest, embracing most of the theatres in this section of the country. He was the owner of the Greenwall Theatre in this city, and was for many years the lessee of the old Grand Opera House here, where he ran a stock company. He made a fortune in the theatrical business and his estate is believed to run into several million dollars.

Mr. Greenwall was a member of Lodge No. 1 of Elks, in New York, and was the representative in New Orleans of the Actors' Fund. He was active in theatrical work almost up to the time of his death.

SIR AEMILIUS IRVING DIES.

Nestor of Bar of Ontario, Canada, Succumbs in His 91st Year.

Sir Aemilius Irving, known as the Nestor of the Bar of Ontario, died in his ninety-first year yesterday at his home, Toronto, Canada. He was born at Leamington, England, and came to this country in 1834 with his father, the Hon. Jacob Aemilius Irving. He became a barrister in 1849, and was connected for many years with the Law Society. He was Crown Prosecutor on many occasions, and served on a number of royal commissions.

He was counsel for Ontario in the boundary disputes between the Governments of Quebec and Ontario and the Dominion Government, and represented the Ontario Bar at the meeting of the American Association in 1890. He was knighted in 1900. Sir Aemilius Irving was a Director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation and President of the York Old Boys' Association.

Edward E. Read.

Edward E. Read, a banker, with offices at 2 Wall Street, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 833 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in his thirty-eighth year, after less than a week's illness. Mr. Read was well known in banking and financial circles during his business career.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID ELTERMAN died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at the home of his son, Dr. Abraham Elterman, 17 East 107th Street, in his sixty-fourth year. He came from Russia to New York twenty-five years ago and started in the silk business. Mr. Elterman is survived by a widow and son.

EMILY LOUISA COLLINS, widow of Gen. John Fletcher Collins and mother of Laura Sedgwick Collins, died yesterday at the Hotel Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street.

CHARLES GRISWOLD, a wealthy resident of Palmyra, N. Y., and Chairman of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, died of acute indigestion in Palmyra, last night, within an hour after his Thanksgiving dinner.

CHARLES S. MARTIN, who had been a publisher of works upon architecture and books of architectural plans for the last six years, died suddenly of heart disease in the Lackawanna Station at Hoboken Wednesday night. Mr. Martin, who was 55 years old, had left his office in Manhattan to go to his home, 86 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, N. J. He was formerly a resident of Brooklyn and at one time had been connected with the Nicaragua Canal Bank, later the Harriman National Bank. A wife and daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARY COLLINS, widow of Charles Collins, who conducted a dairy at Flushing, N. Y., died Wednesday, aged 74 years, at her home, 61 West Amity Street, Flushing.

Mrs. NELLIE B. TAFT, wife of Philip Wilbur Taft, a cousin of ex-President Taft, died Tuesday at her home, 327 West Fifty-seventh Street. She was formerly President of the Georgetown, D. C., Convent's Alumnae Association.

CHARLES E. HARRIS, a master plumber, died Wednesday, aged 39 years, at his home, 1,049 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Harris was at one time in business at Bayshore, L. I. He left a wife and five children.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRISON SPRAGUE, widow of Col. Nathan Turner Sprague, died on Wednesday at her home, 1 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. After the death of her husband, ten years ago, Mrs. Sprague devoted her time to charitable work. She was identified particularly with the Orphan Asylum Society. Two sisters, Mrs. C. N. Thompson and Mrs. J. P. Cooke, survive her.

C. TAYLOR RUE, who was Mayor of Burlington, N. J., in 1907, died suddenly of heart disease in that city on Wednesday. He was a Republican in politics.

GEORGE B. STEVENSON, a member of the banking and brokerage house of Sailer & Stevenson of Philadelphia, died Tuesday night at his home in Germantown, aged 44 years. A wife and a son, George Stevenson, 2d, survive him.

HENRY WENTING father of ex-Alderman John H. Wenting of Paterson, N. J., died Wednesday at his home, 26 Jillman Street, Paterson, aged 74 years. Mr. Wenting was an employe of the Public Service Corporation.

RICHARD PHAIR of 17 Ruthven Place, Summit, N. J., who would have celebrated his fiftieth anniversary in Free Masonry in January, 1914, died of heart disease in Summit on Wednesday.

BERTHA A. VANDERWERKEN, daughter of William A. Vanderwerken of 698 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, is dead at her home, aged 27 years. She was a member of an old Dutch family.

Mrs. LUELLA HEILBECK, widow of John A. Heilbeck, for many years connected with The New York Herald and active herself in Eastern Star circles, died Wednesday at her home, 103 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE HAMMERSCHLAG, widow of Mark Hammerschlag, a Manhattan manufacturing jeweler, died Wednesday at her home, 1,411 Avenue P, Flatbush, aged 52 years.

THOMAS QUIRK, who up to his retirement was head of the lamp department of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, died Wednesday

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SENATORS WAVER ON CURRENCY BILL

Lane Won't Be Bound by Caucus —Other Members Hesitate on Particular Amendments.

CAUCUS UPHOLDS MEASURE

Rejects Hitchcock's Plan for Public Ownership and Government Control of Regional Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The already narrow margin of the Democratic control of the Senate for passing the Currency Bill as a party measure was reduced still further to-day when Mr. Lane of Oregon, refused to go into the caucus or to be bound by its decision. Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, has already made his position plain, while there is good reason to believe that Mr. Thompson of Kansas, and two or three other Democratic Senators are wavering on particular amendments. While Mr. Lane announces that he will support the Democratic bill, he feels free to vote as he likes on particular amendments. The opposition of Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Lane alone will reduce the Democratic majority to a margin of one. If Mr. Thompson votes with them, the Republicans will control by a similar majority, while further Democratic detections will be clear gains to the Republican forces under the titular leadership of the Democratic Senator from Nebraska. Already Mr. Thompson is feeling heavy pressure from Kansas, driving him to align himself on the currency question with his Republican colleague, Mr. Bristow, who is enthusiastically in favor of the fundamental provisions of the Hitchcock measure.

The argument having most effect with Mr. Thompson is that which is already worrying a great many Democrats. It is that the Hitchcock substitute, for which the practical bankers of the Republican side of the Banking and Currency Committee have recorded their approval, provides a popularly owned institution, with every regional bank directly under the central control of the Government. The Administration bill, on the other hand, looks to the establishment of regional institutions that will be owned by the banks and dominated by the banks of the region. And the central authority of the Government's Federal reserve board would not have sufficient power to offset the influence of bankers on the directorates of the regional banks.

While these points yesterday deeply worried some of the Democrats, the party conference this morning, following yesterday's protracted discussion, made short work of the subject. In quick succession the Hitchcock plan for public ownership and his proposal for Government control of the regional directorates were rejected. The Democrats as a party have decided to follow the President implicitly, as they feel that for the present at least they can better stand attack with him than risk running counter to his views.

A strong movement developed this afternoon for ten regional reserve banks, instead of the eight provided in the bill. The discussion was much like the ordinary debates on a public buildings' bill in which each Senator strives to locate a building in his own State.

While all three drafts of the bill leave the location of the regional banks to the Federal Reserve Board, the talk to-day indicated where the Senators wanted the banks to be. If the number remains at eight, it is probable that institutions will be located at New York, Chicago, St. Louis—the present central reserve cities—and San Francisco, New Orleans, Denver, Atlanta, and some far northwestern city in which Democratic Senators are interested—like Portland, Ore.

If the number is raised to ten, Boston would probably get one bank and Baltimore or Washington another.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—Senator G. M. Hitchcock, in an interview in reference to yesterday's action of the Democratic Senators on the Currency bill, said to-day:

"The calling of the Democratic conference was a surprise to me. I heard nothing of it until I was starting to take a train Tuesday afternoon. Senator Owen's speech on Monday indicated a conciliatory disposition.

"This led me in my speech on Tuesday to adopt a similar plan and to confine my arguments to the merits of the bill agreed on by my section of the committee and reported by me.

"The close attention given to my speech and the comments made afterward led me to hope that some, if not most, of the changes which I proposed would be favorably considered."

CUT RATE TELEPHONE FIGHT

Bell Service Free in Jamestown, a Competitor Says.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Hearings in the Government's anti-trust suit against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company continued to-day in order that the witnesses and attorneys might not lose time. Witnesses were W. S. Peca of the Oil City Telephone Company, John H. Wright of the Home Telephone Company of Jamestown, N. Y., C. B. Randall, counsel for the Tri-State Telephone Company of St. Paul, and Milton J. Smith of Denver, Colo., general counsel for the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Messrs. Peca, Wright, and Randall, representing independent telephone interests, testified that competition on the part of the American company was unfair. Mr. Wright said the Bell system had 300 free telephones in Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Randall said that in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin Bell charges always were excessive and the rates went low until competition entered the field, when charges were lowered 50 cents to $1 a month. The Bell system and the independent line are now on an even competitive basis in some cities, according to Mr. Randall, and the service in such cases is excellent.

OUR HOUSING LAWS IDEAL.

If They Were Enforced, Says Dr. Nemeyi—No Slums Like Europe's.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—American laws to promote sanitary housing of laboring people are ideal, and if fully enforced would result in conditions unequaled in any other country, in the opinion of Dr. Bartholomew Nemeyi, who is here with a commission from the Hungarian Government to investigate this subject. He came to Washington after visiting Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York. He thinks the slums in the United States are not so bad as those of Europe.

"I saw what were supposed to be the worst in New York," he said to-day, "and could duplicate them in almost any European city. I think the worst I have seen here in Chicago, particularly those inhabited by the stock yards workers."

Dr. Nemeyi remarked that a great obstacle to the proper enforcement of sanitary housing laws in America was "the still frequent control of government by political machines."

Eggs $1 a Dozen in Brazil.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—"We don't eat eggs in Brazil, we eat AN egg," said Capt. J. F. Ellison, head of the Amazon River Navigation Company, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce. He said eggs sold at $1 a dozen in Brazil and that all food products cost five times as much there as they do in this country.

Bank of Austria Reduces Rate.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Austria was reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent. to-day.

URUGUAY PAYS $4,000,000.

Republic Has Reduced Its Floating Debt Two-thirds In 1913.

The floating debt of the Republic of Uruguay has been reduced in the present year from $6,000,000 to $2,000,000, according to official information received by Consul General Jose Richling, and there has been deposited with European banks funds necessary to meet interest charges on its foreign obligations in 1913. The national Bank of the Republic has at the present time gold reserves amounting to 39 per cent. of its liabilities, including notes of issue. Bills and accounts receivable of the bank are stated at $37,000,000.

The estimate of income and budget expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1914, indicates a surplus of income over expenditures. It is not expected, therefore, that there will be any necessity for issuing securities to cover administration costs during the year.

TICKETS ON MILEAGE BOOKS

Pennsylvania Railroad to Offer Exchange Privilege Here.

The experiment undertaken by the Pennsylvania Railroad a month ago in Pittsburgh of arranging for the exchange at station ticket offices of mileage coupons for ordinary railroad tickets has proved such a convenience to passengers that the privilege will be extended on Monday to those taking trains at Philadelphia, New York, Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Phillipsburg, N. J., Lancaster, and Harrisburg.

Any one intending to ride on a Pennsylvania Railroad train overnight who owns a book of mileage coupons good on the Pennsylvania Railroad can, if desired, take the mileage book to a ticket office and exchange the required number of miles for an ordinary ticket. In this way a passenger gets the benefit of the low mileage rate and has his mileage coupons canceled in his presence.

This practice was started to insure accuracy in cancelling mileage coupons, and to avoid the confusion and delay in delivering mileage books to passengers at the end of a journey. It eliminates inconveniences that arise from passengers surrendering their mileage books to Pullman conductors overnight.

CAN'T WAIT FOR STATION.

Queens Commerce Chamber Wants Partially Built Structure Used.

A request has been made to the Public Service Commission by the Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens that some method be adopted whereby it may be possible to make a partial use of the rapid transit station to be built on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, so that the Second Avenue elevated trains in Manhattan may be operated into Queens Borough without waiting for its entire completion. The station will accommodate trains from the Steinway Tunnel and the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line, as well as the Second Avenue elevated trains.

The construction work on both the elevated extensions to Astoria and Corona is progressing rapidly and both lines will be finished, said Chairman John Adikes of the Transit Committee, and ready for operation long before the time called for in their contracts. These lines will join at the big transfer station on the Bridge Plaza. The contract for the station has been let to Snare & Triest. They have twenty-four months in which to complete the work, but they expect to finish the station within eighteen months.

With the completion of the work on the bridge to enable the operation of the Second Avenue elevated trains, and the completion of the extension in Queens to Astoria and Corona, through operation could be started from Park Row on the Second Avenue line, across the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and Corona, if two tracks of the Bridge Plaza station were available.

TEXTILE TRADE HEALTHY.

Little, if Any, Effect Yet Felt from Removal of Wool Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

"Despite the fears of many agents the present lightweight season in woolen manufacture bids fair to equal in volume of business most of the so-called normal ones. Duplicates are coming forward in very satisfactory amount and will shortly put more mills in such position that they will be unable to accept further orders except for late delivery. Notices of advances in prices are being sent to customers from day to day, and among those of the week are mills at Uxbridge, Mass., and Woonsocket, R. I.

"Business is inclined to be spotty in the fancy worsted division, many mills operating on a double-time schedule, while others complain of insufficient orders as yet. At the low end of the piece goods trade the first opening has been made showing cheap overcoatings at practically last year's prices. In higher class fabrics pessimists are still to be found respecting foreign importations, but the general feeling is much better in men's wear. The dress goods business is still characterized by delay on the part of the buyers in placing their orders.

"With sales for the week reaching the very respectable total of 3,675,000 pounds, the wool market is in an extremely healthy condition, steady and firm, with a decidedly better feeling than has been evident for some weeks. Conditions warrant the assumption by dealers that prices are much more likely to show a slight advance after Dec. 1, when the free wool clause becomes effective, than to decline. The English auction sales, opening on Tuesday of the present week, clearly showed that American manufacturers have the advantage of some cents a pound on their raw material at home as compared with their European competitors. The activity of German and French buyers in England counteracts any depressing British influence, and to bring foreign wools to the level of the Boston market would require a recession of from 2½ to 5 per cent. from prices realized at the last English sales.

"The reason why the wool industries are standing up so much better than iron and steel at the present time is explained from the fact that textile corporations do not come into such immediate contact with Government restrictions as do the iron and steel mills, which are the principal sellers to public service corporations. The difficulty of the great public service corporations in financing themselves at the present time is the cloud upon the horizon. The tariff changes which would apply most severely to the textile industry seem to have scarcely any influence.

"In the worsted and woolen yarn market there is still quite a brisk demand for 2-40s and 2-50s half blood, though there is some report that spinners are getting a little above the quoted prices of 75½ cents for Bradford system and 77½ cents for French spun in these yarns. It appears at this writing that weavers will largely use 2-28s and 2-30s half blood in making up their heavyweight men's wear.

"The dress goods manufacturers have not yet become a factor in the yarn market, except in a few isolated instances, cotton yarn quotations remaining about the same as last week, with a fair demand for both knitting and weaving yarns, and with quotations upon the raw material a trifle easier. In cotton cloths, manufacturers would have been alarmed in previous years if they did not have a larger amount of orders on their books than they have at present, but the pressure of insufficient supplies in the hands of distributors brings the aggregate buying fully up to, if not above, former years. The condition of various lines of ginghams is a distinctly favorable one. In bleached goods, the thing that pleases sellers most is the fact that buyers are continually asking for early shipment of goods.

"The agitation for increased wages has not had any great effect in the textile markets and manufacturers are rather more concerned about the excessive cost of distribution and the profits of the jobbers and retailers. This is becoming the principal topic of conversation throughout the textile industry."

BOURSES OF EUROPE

Good Tone in London Market—Berlin Prices Are Strong—Steadiness in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 28.—The Times in its City article this morning says:

"The demand for money was brisk, £2,000,000 of New South Wales Treasury bills being paid for, but only a moderate amount was borrowed from the Bank of England.

"Rates for early advances, short fixtures, and India Council money were unaltered. The bank received £228,000 in bar gold. The bank return showed an increase of about £589,000 in reserve and private deposits were £2,476,000 higher.

"Discount rates were inclined to be easy in the morning, but became firmer later, demands for bills, which were scarce at first, being soon satisfied in view of the big support of gold on Wednesday from New York to Canada, and the fall in New York sterling exchange on London, which revived the fear lest American houses might withdraw gold from London, even at this late period of the year. According to some good authorities, however, New York will not have to find much more gold for Canada.

"Leading Continental exchanges showed a weak tendency, but Vienna was steady, owing partly to the reduction of the Austro-Hungarian bank rate.

"The Stock Exchange business was less active than on Wednesday, but the tone remained good."

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 86 francs 67½ centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A strong tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day, and there was a general recovery in prices.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

	Closing.	N. Y. Equiv.
Amalgamated Copper	72⅞	70
Anaconda	⅞	34
Atchison	94⅝	92⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	96⅛	92⅝
Canadian Pacific	*230	225⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	56⅜
St. Paul	102⅛	99⅛
Erie	27⅝	27
Great Northern pf	127⅜	124½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	20⅝	20⅜
Nat. Rys. of Mexico 2d pf	12⅜	12⅞
Northern Pacific	110⅛	107⅛
Reading	82⅝	160½
Rock Island	14⅜	13⅝
Southern Pacific	*88⅜	87¾
Southern Railway	22⅛	21⅝
Union Pacific	*153⅞	152
United States Steel	*56	55⅝

*Ex dividend in London.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£589,000
Circulation increased	13,000
Bullion increased	602,126
Other securities increased	1,604,000
Other deposits increased	2,476,000
Public deposits decreased	862,000
Notes reserved increased	592,000
Government securities decreased	600,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 54.38 per cent.; last week it was 54.07 per cent.

Discount rate unchanged at 5 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	33,000
Silver in hand increased	2,670,000
Notes in circulation decreased	21,425,000
Treasury deposits increased	12,800,000
General deposits increased	156,325,000
Bills discounted increased	143,850,000
Advances decreased	9,875,000

Income Tax

Bonds free from the normal tax of 1% can be obtained in denominations of $100 and upward.

Lists furnished on application.

We recommend the purchase of bonds at present favorable prices.

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1913	" " "	$933,868

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38 Park Row, New York City.

$10,567,470.
(More or less.)
STATE OF LOUISIANA SERIAL GOLD BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned at the Capitol, Baton Rouge, until noon, December 8, 1913, for the purchase of all or any part of an issue of 4½% Serial Gold Bonds (with interest coupons) of the State of Louisiana, the amount of such issue to be sufficient to pay $10,567,470 bonds of said State maturing January 1, 1914.

Issued pursuant to Constitution of 1913, which, by self-executing enactment, levies sufficient taxes to pay maturing principal and interest. Dated January 1, 1914. Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1 and August 1) payable in gold in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, or New York, at holder's option. Denomination to suit purchaser. Maturing serially, August 1, 1915 to 1964. Average maturity of $10,567,470 bonds approximately 35 years; any excess over said amount shall mature August 1, 1964. Redeemable at 104 and interest in reverse order of maturities. If issue be less than said amount, the reduction shall cancel the latest maturities in reverse order. Bonds registrable as to principal alone, or principal and interest. Denominations of fully registered bonds $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

Bonds are exempt from direct taxation in Louisiana, and are legal investments for guardians and trustees and can be used as security for deposits of the State and its several parishes, municipalities, and subdivisions. Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Funds. Legal for investment by New York Savings Banks.

Bonds will be steel engraved and certified to as to genuineness by a responsible trust company in New Orleans or New York. Supervision of legal matters by Caldwell, Masslich and Reed, attorneys, New York, whose approving opinion will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

All bids must be on blank forms which together with additional information will be furnished by the undersigned or said attorneys or Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon a solvent bank or trust company of New Orleans, New York, or Chicago, payable to the State Treasurer, for 2% of the par value of bonds bid for. Bonds or interim certificates will be delivered in New Orleans or New York, at purchaser's option, on January 2, 1914.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Baton Rouge, November 26, 1913.

L. E. HALL,
Governor and Chairman of the Board of Liquidation of the State Debt on Louisiana.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

ISSUE OF NEW COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors has this day authorized the issue and sale, at par, of $500,000 par value of Common Stock in addition to the Common Stock of the company now outstanding. The holders of record at the close of business on November 28, 1913, of Common Stock and Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of the company will be entitled to subscribe for one (1) share of such new Common Stock for each six (6) shares of Common Stock or Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock then owned by them respectively. Formal notice stating the terms of subscription, together with subscription warrants, will be mailed to the stockholders in due course. FRANK B. HALL, Secretary.

Dated November 24, 1913.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company will receive tenders for the sale to the Company of a maximum of Sixty-two Thousand Dollars ($62,000) par value of the Company's issue of FIVE PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1934.

OFFERINGS should be made for delivery in Montreal on or before December 31st, 1913.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.
HOWARD MURRAY, Treasurer.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1913.

PROPOSALS.

Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under Trust Agreement, dated June 15, 1912, with Southwestern Utilities Corporation, invites proposals in writing pursuant to Article V. of said agreement for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, issued thereunder, at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit $100,010.03. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned at its office, 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at any time prior to 3 P. M. on December 2, 1913. Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on December 3, 1913, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on December 10, 1913, on which date interest will cease.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
Dated November 10, 1913.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 5th day of December, 1913, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $30,952.08. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1913.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY

To the Registered Holders of Participation Certificates, Series 1, Series 2, Series 3 and Series 4, issued under that certain Participation Certificate Agreement, dated as of August 1, 1907, between Adolphus C. Bartlett, Chauncey Keep, Charles H. Hulburd, Albert A. Sprague and Charles G. Dawes, with themselves as Depositaries, and Central Trust Company of New York, as Custodian, and the holders of Participation Certificates concerning the Capital Stock of the Chicago Railways Company, and other Deposited Securities, and to all others concerned:

You and each of you are hereby notified that a meeting of the registered holders of Participation Certificates, Series 1 Series 2, Series 3 and Series 4, issued and outstanding under the agreement mentioned in the caption hereof, will be held at the office of Chicago Railways Company, in Chicago, Illinois, at Room 800, Borland Building, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1913, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering and voting at said meeting for or against a resolution consenting to and directing the Depositaries to vote in favor of the approval of that certain operating agreement between Chicago Railways Company, Chicago City Railway Company, Southern Street Railway Company, and Calumet and South Chicago Railway Company, made a part of and authorized by an ordinance of the City Council of the City of Chicago passed on the 18th day of December, 1912, and entitled "An Ordinance Authorizing Unified Operation of the Surface Street Railways in the City of Chicago." At said meeting all registered holders of Participation Certificates of all four Series are entitled to be present and to vote in person or, if not present in person, to vote by du

STORE EMPLOYES HURT THEMSELVES

Efficiency Expert Says Their Lack of Attention to Detail Keeps Earnings Down.

MOST SALARIES ARE FAIR

Interesting Bulletin to be Sent Out by National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The December bulletin of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which will be sent out shortly, will contain an interesting talk to store employes. It is the work of J. W. Amrath, an efficiency engineer, who is well known in the Far West. According to Secretary Pinkham of the association, this talk is being sent out with the hope of stimulating members to prepare their own talks, and to encourage them to establish their own store papers, if possible.

In part, Mr. Amrath says:

"It may surprise you to realize that it is not the things undone, but the things done and done poorly, which tip the balance toward inefficiency. Perhaps you do not stop to think that it is only a question of doing your work more carefully, by giving attention to little things. You ought to realize that by care and attention you can make any customer a permanent customer, double the sales, and increase your wages. Here is something to think about.

"Remember that everything you do in the store, and outside of it, for that matter, has some influence on making a customer decide either to come again or go elsewhere to trade. The size of the pay envelope depends upon this decision, and the satisfaction you give to the customer depends upon your attention to all the seemingly little things in the daily routine.

"You may feel that your home life and your free time have nothing to do with your duties at the store. You may feel that it is your own affair as to what you read or how long you dance, or whether you conduct yourselves in an orderly manner—and so it is. Yet you ought to use every minute of your time to benefit and to advance yourselves. If you are disorderly in your habits at home you will be disorderly and inattentive at the store. If you stay out late at night habitually you cannot work efficiently. If you do not read good books you cannot learn the good things that advance your thoughts, and so advance you. All this affects your pay envelope.

"When you try to think how you can lighten the work of others by working with them you will lessen your own task and find it a pleasure instead of a burden. By right thinking you can brighten your future, the future of others, and the community in which you live. Remember that mistakes and misfortunes are the result of wrong thinking. If you do things because you have to, instead of because you want to for your own sake, you will find the store routine irksome and harsh. It is because you do not understand that store routine is nothing but service to yourselves by service to the customer. It is because you fail to see that the satisfied customer pays your wages; that your service to the customer regulates your living.

Individual Affects Whole.

"Some of you seem to have failed to appreciate heretofore that the efficiency of any one of you is increased or decreased according to the degree of efficiency of the rest. Boys and girls enter business without an adequate realization that on their individual action depends in a great measure the success of their employer. Do you realize that the success of this concern is the very means of paying your compensation, and that it is gauged accordingly? Do you realize that keeping your minds on your present work is the basis of your own success in the future? The lad who, for instance, delivers a package at the wrong address, or who handles the package carelessly, or who may tramp up the front steps instead of going to the rear, or who is surly in doing so, does not realize that he is destroying the good effort put into the sale of the contents and the corner stone of his own future. The fact that he causes a customer to be disappointed and that he causes additional and unnecessary expense to his employer, which expense keeps the employer from paying greater wages, does not occur to him.

"It is the same with others who may be at the wrapping desk or behind the counter. As a rule, girls who enter business view their work as temporary. They do not, therefore, put forth the earnestness required to make a success of their vocation, the very success which will fit them to be better wives and mothers. In recent years the expense account of the employer has constantly increased, without corresponding return to him or to the employe. This is largely due to the indifference of the average employe.

"The more you economize in the matter of having goods taken home by the customer, the more the store can pay you in wages. The better use you make of your time and the less you idle, the more the wages will be. When you loiter you are thieving from yourselves and one another. When you waste five minutes here and ten there, and think nothing of it, you are putting your hands into your own and one another's pay envelope, because the store expense becomes greater than it ought to be. You may think that you have cleverly cheated your employer, but you have really cheated yourselves out of pay and increased opportunity.

"The employer does not pay for your failings if he can help it. He saddles your shortcomings on yourselves in smaller wages than he would pay if you were more efficient. You will be surprised to know that measuring tests in certain stores disclosed overmeasurements in cutting that amounted to thousands of dollars, the result of a few inches too much here and there.

Time Clocks Are Necessary.

"You must realize that when numbers of people are banded together, it is necessary, for the comfort of all, to observe certain regulations. For instance, the office, which is your servant in keeping your pay roll records, must be in some way informed of your presence. This information should be given in the shortest and cheapest manner, cheapest because the size of the expense account affects your wages. If the store had to employ clerks to keep your time there would be more clerks earning wages, but each person's wages would be less. Now, the shortest and cheapest way to let the office know that you are present is the time clock. When your time record shows you frequently behind time without good reason, it also shows that your mind is not on your work, and that you are not helping yourselves as much as you ought. When you are not on time, your work is left for some one else to do until you come, which often means that the work is undone. Thus you may upset the entire day's routine. When you fail to punch your time, or punch another number than your own, some one has to straighten out your mistake. When you try to deceive the house by punching for some one else, you lower the standard of honor among the whole force, causing it to pay indirectly for that person's time.

"During the past year the house has doubtless expended a good many dollars in improvements. Do you know why this great amount was put back into the business instead of being paid out to the stockholders in dividends? It is because the house realized that it owed a dividend to you and to the customer. It is because it has become plainly understood in recent years that the employer incurs a responsibility toward his employes, which he must discharge by helping with all his might to provide better living, working, and educational conditions, not only for his own employes, but for the whole community in which he labors.

"There is no good reason, since a clear understanding has been given to the house and to you of the common interest relations of employer and employe, why both sides should not benefit. There is no good reason why the earnings of both should not be doubled. It rests with yourselves, with the vim and enthusiasm you put into your work. It is not more labor, but efficient labor, that is required. You will find your wages regulated automatically and absolutely by the efforts and the earnestness which you put into your work.

"If we will all try to conserve a part of the enormous waste caused by indifference to our daily pursuit, we will then turn the most effective weapon we have on the high cost of living. We will have greater comforts, derived from greater earnings, and great content from tasks well done. Then let us resolve, each of us, to enlist with hearty cooperation under the flag of 'Efficiency.'"

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

Peremptory Auction Sale of a $15,000.00 STOCK OF DESIRABLE, MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE

Embroideries, Laces,

Allovers, Silk Bands, Chiffons, FLOUNCINGS AND

Dress Trimmings.

All in the latest designs, consisting of Shadow Val, Tunnaref Shadow, Miland, Copy of Real Lace, Fillet, Bohemian and Shadow, Miland-Shadow, Cluny, English and Irish Val, ranging up to $5.00 per yard.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, WILL SELL TO-DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,

8 GREENE ST., NEW YORK, Near Canal Street.

☞ NOTICE:—This offering will be put up in suitable lots for Retailers, Department Stores and Manufacturers. Strictly without reserve. For information, Telephone Spring 4299.

Fire Underwriters' Sale.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1913. At 10:30 A. M., at our additional Salesrooms, 83-85 Wooster Street, N. Y. City.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for account of whom it may concern, PART SALVAGE STOCK OF Freeman Bros., Importers & Jobbers of HATS, N. Y. City

Inventorying about $15,000 worth of MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' SOFT AND STIFF HATS,

Such as Velours, Alpines, Crushers, Telescopes, Troopers, Scratchups, Columbia, Dakotas, and Big Four and SOFT FELT HATS. Also DERBYS.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Deposit required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY. Tel. Spring 18.

David W. Biow & Co.

Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St. To-day, Friday, Nov. 28, 10:30 A. M., SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS, SUITS, SHIRTWAISTS, SKIRTS, SWEATERS, DRESSES, KIMONOS, Dry Goods, 20,000 Yards Cotton Goods, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Men's and Ladies' Furnishings,

FANCY FURS. FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS. ALSO 500 DOZEN

Children's Embroidery Dresses.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell TO-DAY, Friday, Nov. 28, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 636-638 Broadway, New York, Entire Stock and Fixtures of IRA M. ANSORGE CO., Retiring, TAILORS TO THE TRADE, 15,000 YARDS HIGHEST GRADE MERCHANT TAILORING

WOOLENS ENTIRE FIXTURES.

Assignee Sale.—Entire manufacturers' stock of Silber & Margulis of 133-135 Greene St., near West Houston, will be sold to-day, Friday, 10:30 A. M., on premises Max Schwartz and L. Friend, by Michael M. Weiss, auctr.

EVENING GOWNS, DRESSES, TRIMMINGS, Manufacturing Plant, 50-31 Singer machines and tables, 2 motors, blowers, irons, and all fixtures.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:00|Sun sets..4:35|Moon sets..4:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	5:05	7:55	1:01	1:47
Governors Island..	7:45	8:20	1:38	2:23
Hell Gate.....	9:35	10:10	3:16	4:03

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 27.

SS President Lincoln, Hamburg, Nov. 15.
SS Lackawanna, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
SS Ocean, Rotterdam, Nov. 9.
SS Sarnia, Frontera, Nov. 8.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta, Nov. 18.
SS Ottar, Havana, Nov. 10.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Nov. 22.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Nov. 24.
SS Patris, Patras, Nov. 11.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Nov. 22.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Nov. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Provincia	Malaga	Nov. 14
Siddons	Barbados	Nov. 19
Caribbean	Bermuda	Nov. 25
Queen Elizabeth	Cardiff	Nov. 15
Burg, Petersen	Hamburg	Nov. 12
Kura	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Manhattan	Antwerp	Nov. 13
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lorraine	Havre	Nov. 22
Idaho	Hull	Nov. 14
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Anna	Barry	Nov. 13
Tonawanda	London	Nov. 15
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 16
Maracas	Trinidad	Nov. 21
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 20

DUE SUNDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	Nov. 22
Nickerie	Port of Spain	Nov. 23
Indian Prince	Port of Spain	Nov. 22
Korona	St. Thomas	Nov. 25
Lumen	Shields	Nov. 15
Koln	Bremen	Nov. 19
Pion	Liverpool	Nov. 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 27

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
G. Washington, Brunen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Adriatic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Barbados	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ikaria, Argentina	12:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allanton, Bahia	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	———	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	———	10:00 A.M.
Kurek, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Perugia, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
Maryland, London	———	9:00 A.M.
Mormus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 27.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6:31 P. M.; due 28th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was 795 miles E. at 10:30 A. M.; due 29th, afternoon. White Star Line.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp to New York, was 1,596 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due Dec. 2, forenoon. Red Star Line.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,596 miles E. at 8:50 P. M.; due Dec. 2, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.
SS Argentina, Patras to New York, was 1,986 miles E. at 7:30 P. M.; due Dec. 4, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS St. Louis, New York for Southampton, was 345 miles W. at 10:30 A. M.; due Plymouth 28th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, crossed Mississippi Bar at 10:30 A. M.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 252 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 162 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Nickerie, Port of Spain to New York, was 1,049 miles S. at noon.
SS Maracas, Trinidad to New York, was 410 miles S. E. at noon.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 411 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Puerto Plata to New York, was 1,070 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 122 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 187 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 482 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 68 miles N. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 110 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 365 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Curityba, Nipe Bay to New York, was 120 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hyperia, at Montevideo, Nov. 22.
SS Cedric, at Queenstown, Nov. 27.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Queenstown, Nov. 27.
SS Celtic, from Liverpool, Nov. 21.
SS Lindenfels, from Colombo, Nov. 26.
SS New York City, from Swansea, Nov. 26.
SS Minnehaha, from London, Nov. 27.
SS Delphin, from Genoa, Nov. 23.
SS Derwinthall, from Barbados, Nov. 25.
SS Oruba, from Barbados, Nov. 27.
SS City of Durham, from Algiers, Nov. 27.
SS Industry, from St. Lucia, Nov. 27.

Passed.

SS Pretoria, New York for Hamburg, passed Brow Head.
SS Vaderland, New York for Antwerp, passed Brow Head.
SS Kandahar, New York for Yokohama, passed Perim.
SS Bovic, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head.
SS Jan Van Nassau, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Nov. 29
Hawaii, Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Nov. 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru.....Dec. 4
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (especially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Moana .....Dec. 5
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Dec. 11
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle) — Shidzuoka Maru .....Dec. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Dec. 13
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama .....Dec. 19

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Win in Contention Over Saddles—Samples to Pay Duty.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest by Kronfeld, Saunders & Co. in which it was asserted that saddles imported by the firm were made of leather of the bovine species, and therefore dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 450, Tariff act of 1909. Collector Mitchel demanded duty at 35 per cent., on the ground that the saddles were manufactured from pigskin. Appraiser Higgins reported to the board that the assessment was made under a misapprehension.

M. Park Parker was sustained in a contention relating to the classification of cotton fabrics having bleached or unbleached foundations, with colored extra threads forming figures. The goods were returned for duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem and 2 cents a square yard additional for the extra threads under Paragraphs 307 and 313, act of 1897. The board held that the fabrics were entitled to entry under the same paragraphs at 35 per cent. ad valorem and 2 cents a square yard.

The claim of Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner has been granted for lower duty on pillow cases, sheets, and other goods composed of flax, the edges of which were decorated by machine scalloping The goods were returned at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 339, act of 1897, and it was asserted properly were dutiable at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 346.

Bennet & Smith protested against an assessment of duty on samples which it was asserted were of no commercial value. The Collector at New York held them dutiable. The board disagreed with the importers' contention and affirmed the payment of duty.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA.—William F. Gable & Co.; L. Gable, dry goods; 2 Walker; Broztel.
ATLANTA—N. Bodenheimer & Bro.; N. Bodenheimer, millinery; 621 Broadway; Claridge.
BALTIMORE.—Imperial Cloak Co.; H. Lachman, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weiss, upholstery goods; Herald Square.
BOSTON—W. Filenes, Sons' Co.; Miss K. E. Cookley, muslin underwear; 110 W. 22d.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. A. Meldrum, dry goods; 320 Church; Vanderbilt.
CHICAGO—American Cap Co.; F. J. Sherlock, hats; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garmen House; I. G. Rice, ladies', misses', juniors', Spring coats, suits; 132 W. 21st.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros' Co.; Morris Herzog, coats, suits, dresses; 7 E. 20th.
CINCINNATI—Rosenberg Bros.; E. F. Rosenberg, dry goods; Wallick's.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. J. Feder, men's, boys' clothing; 51 Leonard.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle, Kidd Co.; R. A. Doyle, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA.—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, cloaks, suits; Broadway and 32d.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Meier, Frank & Co.; Otto Meier, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Victoria.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mazur Bros.; I. Mazur, dresses, coats, suits; Broadway Central.
SAN FRANCISCO—Newman & Levinson; B. Mayer, dress goods, silks; 45 East 17th.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Morrison-Sullivan D. G. Co.; J. F. Sullivan, dry goods; Martinique.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros' Stores; Percy Waters, goods for 5 and 10c departments; 41 Union Sq.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; D. M. Edwards, general mdse.; 200 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Onondaga Children's Dress Co.; S. Herzog, dresses; Grand.

Business Notices.

40 cents per agate line each insertion. Six words agate to a line.

SALESMEN wanted to handle on strict commission basis as side line a strong line of popular priced ladies' white dresses for Pennsylvania, Ohio, South, and Coast. L 119 Times.

SALESMEN, go into business for yourself instead of working for others. I back you with capital and merchandise. It costs you nothing to investigate my proposition. Do it to-day. M. Bernstein, 11th floor, 129 West 27th St.

BIG JOB OF COATS and skirts to be sold in few days. American Coat and Skirt Mfg. Co., 71 Greene St.

Raincoats—500 Ladies' coats; poplins, cashmeres. Come and see them. Seal Raincoat, 35 W. 19th St.

JOBBER open for good silk Spring dresses; 11 to 1 136 West 21st St., fourth floor. Mr. Rosenbluth.

WAISTS, DRESSES.—Jobbers, retailers, investigate free catalogus offer. Oriental, 129 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at dresses, coats, and skirts for Spring. 7th floor, 11 West 25th St.

REDUCTIONS BEFORE INVENTORY.

875 COATS TO CLOSE all up-to-date Materials.

I. MITTLEDORF, 144 W. 27th St.

COATS Immediate Delivery, Children's, Jr., & Misses', All leading fabrics & styles. $3.00 & up. DORFMAN & OSHINSKY, 140-144 W. 22D ST.

Coats mediate delivery. 500 ladies' and misses'; all leading fabrics and styles; come to see them. ROSENFELD, 9 W. 19th St.

SAFES Over 100 on hand. All Makes At Great Reduction. Exchanged, Stored, Removed. B. KEENAN & SON, 32 Howard St.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-717-719 BROADWAY, Corner Washington Pl. Paris, 4 Cite Paradis. Dresden, 15 Burgerwiese.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Atlantic City N.J.

THE DELIGHT OF AUTOMOBILISTS is to run to Atlantic City, the popular All Year Resort. Riding over the famous New Jersey roads under perfect climatic conditions is full of unalloyed pleasure, whilst the garage accommodation of Atlantic City is unequalled.

THE LEADING HOUSES

Will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Marlborough-Blenheim — Both American and European plans. Josiah White & Sons Company.
Hotel Dennis — American Plan. Open Entire Year. Walter J. Buzby.
Hotel St. Charles — Open All Year. Newlin Haines Co.
Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.
The Holmhurst — Open All Year. Henry Darnell.
The Shelburne — European Plan. J. Weiker, Mgr.
Hotel Chelsea — In the fashionable Chelsea section. Open All Year. J. B. Thompson & Co.
Seaside House — Open All Year. F. P. Cook's Sons.
Hotel Strand — Always Open. F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.
The Pennhurst — Open All Year. Wm. R. Hood.

Only 8 hours from New York City, via Central Railroad of N. J. or Penna. Railroad.

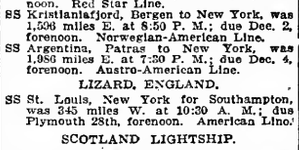
Marlborough-Blenheim

Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Country Life Within a Half Hour of the Grand Central.

GOLF. TENNIS. RIDING. DRIVING.



MOTORING. MUSIC. DANCING.

HOTEL GRAMATAN Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Forest Hills Inn 13 MINUTES from Penna. Station. NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL. By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I. Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards. Sage Foundation Homes Co., 47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

WEST VIRGINIA—White Sulphur Springs

A EUROPEAN CURE Without Going to Europe WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. "THE GREENBRIER" The World's Most Luxurious Resort Hotel EUROPEAN PLAN

"OPEN ALL THE YEAR." The new bath establishment excels anything in America, having every modern appliance." FRED STERRY, Managing Editor. J. H. SLOCUM, Manager. BOOKING { New York—The Plaza. OFFICES { Boston—Copley Plaza.

ALAMAC HOTEL

On the Boardwalk, Tennessee Av. Absolutely fireproof Family and Transient Hotel. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Special Fall rates. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF

on the ocean front. Reservations now made for Christmas and New Year's holidays. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

The Laurel House

of Lakewood

Golf—complete facilities for the entertainment of motor parties. A. J. MURPHY, Manager. C. V. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

SEA COURT HOTEL Modern hotel with a homelike atmosphere. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE METROPOLITAN

Equipment Modern. Table Excellent. The Leading Hotel in Every Respect. Especially Attractive in Fall and Winter. Steam heat; sun parlors. Booklet and rates upon request. FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Summit.

NEW PARK HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

Open all winter; high elevation; special low rates; first-class family hotel; private baths; rooms singly or en suite; excellent table. John D. Baller, Manager.

GEORGIA—Augusta.

HAMPTON TERRACE HOTEL WINTER RESORT **AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,** 18 hole golf course; automobile roads. **OPENS JANUARY 14.** For reservations address Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Georgia.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

George Washington Saturday, Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Tuesday, Dec. 2, 10 A. M.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD To the **Mediterranean** Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

S. S. BERLIN Saturday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Prinzess Irene Thursday, Jan. 8, 11 A. M. Omits Gibraltar

OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

London—Paris—Bremen Christmas Ships

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm..Dec. 13
Kr. Wilhelm II., (1 A.M.)..Dec. 16
Affording ample opportunity to reach all parts of Continental Europe for Christmas.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie....Dec. 2
Kronprinzessin Cecilie....Jan. 20
Kr. Wilhelm der Grosse..Feb. 10
Fast Mail Sailings.
George Washington.....Nov. 29
†Friedrich der Grosse....Dec. 9
†Bremen .....Dec. 27
†Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct; one cabin (II.); Wednesdays
Sailings on SATURDAY for THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin.....Dec. 8
Prinzess Irene, Thur....Jan. 8
Through rates from New York to South America Via Europe Egypt, India and the Far East. Independent trips
Around the World, $647.30 First-class throughout.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS 5 Broadway, N. Y.

BERMUDA

Gem of the British Colonies, where reigns the Hospitality and Regime of Old England, and nature seemingly excels the fulness of her beauty on land and sea. An island of wonders, a delightful sail by special steamers.

2 Days from N. Y. ROUND TRIP $25 Up Sailings Every Week. *Tickets Interchangeable*

S.S. Bermudian Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.

S.S. Caribbean and **S.S. Arcadian** (Arcadian Sea. Jan. 10, Booking Now.) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad. For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co's or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 553—5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225—5th Av., or any Ticket Agent.

HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda, Opens Dec. 1st. For Booklet write N. Y. Office, 389—5th Avenue

PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda. Accommodates 400 Guests. Opens December 5th.

"The Public be pleased."

COLONIAL LINE

BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60

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Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—The TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against KATHLEEN T. HARPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1913, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

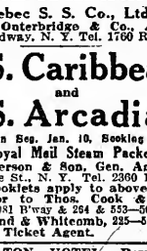
"Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, distant 595 feet Westerly from the intersection of the Northerly side of Forty-seventh Street and the Westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence Northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall 100 feet 5 inches, thence Westerly parallel with Forty-seventh Street 25 feet, thence Southerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall 100 feet 5 inches to the Northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, and thence Easterly along the Northerly side of Forty-seventh Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the buildings thereon."

Dated New York, November 20, 1913.

MAURICE MARKS, Referee.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 41 West 47th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $64,054.38, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1913, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $406.39, with interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1913, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $9,999.23 and interest.

The property is sold subject to all the covenants, restrictions and agreements contained in the deeds made by grantors of property on the Northerly side of 47th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, in so far as the same may be now in force and effect and appertaining to this property.

MAURICE MARKS, Referee.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.

John S. Sargeot's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW. —Adv.

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Kr. Wilhelm II., (1 A.M.)..Dec. 16
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Fast Mail Sailings.
George Washington.....Nov. 29
†Friedrich der Grosse....Dec. 9
†Bremen .....Dec. 27
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Berlin.....Dec. 8
Prinzess Irene, Thur....Jan. 8
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HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda, Opens Dec. 1st. For Booklet write N. Y. Office, 389—5th Avenue

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You don't have to wait until this Winter to see the Panama Canal. You can leave now almost any day on one of our new steamers, built especially for service in the Tropics, and avoid the Winter rush of sightseers to this centre of attraction.

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*La Lorraine.....Dec. 3 *La

FEW LANDMARKS AROUND KIP'S BAY

The Brewery Has Survived, but the Famous Old Methodist Church Has Disappeared.

DEFIED DRAFT RIOTERS

Pastor Was with Drawn Revolver Preached His Anti-Slavery Sermon Undaunted by Threats of Those Who Opposed Him.

An illustration of the difficulty of keeping pace with the rapid changes in this city was afforded at the meeting not long ago of the Kip's Bay Neighborhood Association. Charles C. Burlingham, President of the association, called attention to the fact that there was once a Kip's Bay brewery as well as a Kip's Bay Methodist Church. The brewery has outlived the church, but although the church has been torn down and a telephone exchange build on the site, the fact that it was remembered at all was an indication of the fame it once enjoyed.

The Kip's Bay Methodist Church was torn down about two years ago. It was a dignified, old-fashioned red brick structure on the north side of Thirty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Like many of the old-time churches in another popular home section of half a century ago—old Greenwich Village—the Kip's Bay Methodist congregation dwindled so that a consolidation was effected with the Fiftieth Street Church and the property sold.

The church was organized a few years before the civil war, and it was during that conflict that it attained a fame which gave it celebrity far beyond the confines of the city. When Fort Sumter was fired upon the women made a large flag which the men hoisted upon the church roof, and there it stayed to the end of the struggle. In the draft riots the officers were told to take the flag down or the church would be burned. William H. Boole was the pastor, and not only did he defy the rioters, but he continued to preach his emancipation sermons, notwithstanding threats of bodily harm. The flag was not taken down, and one Sunday morning in 1863 the Rev. Mr. Boole surprised his flock by calmly pulling a pistol from his pocket and placing it upon the reading desk.

"I have been threatened with bodily harm if I should preach another anti-slavery sermon," he explained. "I am going to do it, and if there is any one here who wishes to object let him do it now."

No one objected, and the minister's opponents had nothing more to say after that.

The name by which the locality has long been known commemorates a worthy Dutchman, Jacobus Kip, who was the first Secretary to the Bouwmasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam. In 1641 he moved to the country with his wife, buying a fertile farm north of Thirtieth Street bounded by the deep bay which cuts into the shore around Thirty-fourth Street. He built a large stone house, which stood until 1851. It might have stood longer had it not been placed according to the rectangular street map, at the intersection of Second Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and when those thoroughfares were cut through the ancient farmhouse went the way of so many other landmarks of the city. It was at Kip's Bay that the British landed in 1776, after the battle of Long Island, when they crossed from the opposite shore to take possession of New York.

The members of the Kip's Bay Neighborhood Association will find in Dr. John W. Francis's address, delivered on "Old New York," which he delivered before the New York Historical Society in 1857, an interesting picture of the rural beauty and fame of that section:

"On the old road toward Kingsbridge," he says, "on the eastern side of the Island, was the well-known Kip's farm, prominently distinguished for its grat-ful fruits—the plum, the pear, and the apple—and for its choice culture of the rosaceæ. Here the élite often repaired, as did good, old Dr. Johnson and Bedell for refreshing at Fraunces's and here our Washington, now invested with Presidential honors, made an excursion and was presented with the Rosa Gallica, an exotic first introduced into this country in this garden, a fit emblem of that memorable union of France and the American colonies in the cause of Republican freedom. The gardens were famous for their exquisite fruits equally as were Newtown and Blackwell's Island for the apple known to all horticulturists abroad and at home as the Newtown pippin. Such things were. No trace are now to be found of the scenes of those once gratifying sights; the havoc of progressive improvement has left naught of these once fertile gardens of Dutch regularity save the old pear tree of the farm of the redoubtable Peter Stuyvesant in its 229th year at the corner of Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue."

Ten years after Dr. Francis's address the Stuyvesant pear tree also disappeared, although it had been carefully preserved for years by an iron railing.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—High pressure prevailed east of the Mississippi River and moderately low pressure over the West, except on the Central Pacific Coast, and the resulting east winds have caused general rains over the central and north portions of the country east of the Missouri River and in the Southwest. Temperatures are now below the seasonal average in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Unsettled rainy weather will continue Friday in the Central Valley, the Upper Lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, and by Friday night will probably extend into portions of New England.

The winds for Friday and Saturday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; South Atlantic, light to moderate variable, mostly easterly on the Florida coast; East Gulf, light to moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair in north, local snows or rains in south portion, Friday; Saturday, partly cloudy; moderate northeast and east winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Continued unsettled weather Friday, with local rains or snows. Saturday, partly cloudy; light to moderate northeast to east winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Friday and probably Saturday; moderate east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	34	37	4 P. M.	42	39
6 A. M.	33	33	6 P. M.	40	37
9 A. M.	35	33	9 P. M.	39	38
12 M.	43	40	11 P. M.	37	39

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 38; maximum temperature 40 degrees, at 12 M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.55 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—175 Lewis St.; J. M. Puldowsky	$500
12:10—94 Spring St.; American Slipper Co.	$160
1:40—1,197 2d Av.; owner unknown.	Trifling
5:05—237 Monroe St.; Hyman Cassin.	Trifling
10:25—131-133 West 135th St.; St. Philip's Church	Trifling
11:15—580 Grand St.; Amsterdam Cleaning and Dyeing Co.	$500
P. M.	
1:25—1,524 Brook Av.; Louis Kesler.	Trifling
2:10—405 First Av.; Christian Kohl.	Trifling
4:50—565 West 161st St.; not known.	Trifling
4:30—16 East 95th St.; Clarkson & Co.	Trifling
4:30—246 5th Av.; Philip Lieberman.	Trifling
6:40—626 West 49th St.; not known.	Trifling
7:55—Mosholu Av., near Broadway; John Kennedy	Trifling
9:40—281 1st Av.; Tony Manillo.	Trifling
10:50—14 Willett St.; Becky Ohlberg	Trifling

DOESN'T FEAR AIRSHIPS.

British Military Publication Thinks Their Use in War is Limited.

The British Army and Navy Gazette, the leading British publication devoted to the interests of the united Royal services, in one of its recent issues argues that the aeroplane as a weapon of defense need not be taken into serious consideration for several years, at least. The Gazette submits what it terms "a few considerations" to prove its case.

"A firstclass machine," says The Gazette, "is capable of carrying a useful load, when in excellent condition, of from 600 to 700 pounds. Deducting the weight of pilot and observer and three hours' fuel, this leaves a margin in lifting power of from 100 to 200 pounds. But further deductions will have to be made for instruments of various descriptions, and probably for wireless apparatus. The margin available for carrying explosives is therefore a strictly limited one.

"Let us estimate it very generously at 100 pounds. On account of the great height at which an aeroplane must fly to be reasonably safe from hostile fire, great accuracy of aim is not to be expected; if one bomb in five hits a relatively small target when dropped from a height of 4,000 feet, which the Italians found it necessary to maintain to secure safety, that is as much as can be expected. The 100-pound margin may, therefore, be split up into five 20-pound bombs or ten 10-pound bombs.

"Now, let us consider the effects of a hit. The striking velocity of the projectile will be relatively low, and its destructive effect is therefore already diminished initially. A 15.5 inch shell weighs something like 1,200 pounds, and, even so, it is insufficient to put a battleship out of action. In the Japanese war, it may be remembered, the Tsarevitch was hit by no fewer than sixteen 12-inch shell before she withdrew from action, and the case of the Russian men-of-war in Port Arthur during the siege is also noteworthy for the relatively small damage inflicted by the heavy Japanese guns.

"Hence it would be futile to expect an aeroplane to do any appreciable execution with its 100 pounds of projectiles. It is just possible that a chance hit in a vital part might put a small vessel out of action, that it might even sink a submarine awash, but this is the utmost that can be reasonably expected.

"But with the airship we are in a different position. In the first place, accuracy of aim is greatly facilitated, owing both to the steadier platform provided by an airship car, and to its ability to maneuver at feeble speed and even to maintain a stationary position.

"Then, again, the airship is a true weight carrier. The newer Zeppelins have a margin of lift over and above the full crew and fuel for, say, forty-eight hours, of something like two tons. This admits of greatly heavier projectiles, while the chance of hitting the target is increased at the same time.

"A hit on the deck of a battleship would probably not be fraught with destructive consequences, but it is clear that enormous damage might be inflicted on dock yards, arsenals, depots, and, lastly, on the lines of communication of an army. In this respect we are already within measurable distance of practical results, and when the question is envisaged from this point of view, the absolute necessity of providing the means for meeting this form of attack becomes even more apparent."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Friday and probably Saturday in east, local rains Friday night or Saturday in west portion; light to moderate northeast winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; light to moderate variable winds.

Florida—Partly Cloudy Friday and Saturday; light to moderate east winds.

Alabama—Increasing cloudiness Friday; local rains at night or Saturday; light to moderate east to southeast winds.

Mississippi—Local rains Friday or Friday night; Saturday probably fair; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

Louisiana—Local rains Friday. Saturday probably fair; light to moderate southeast and south winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in west; local rains in east portion Friday. Saturday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Utah—Rain or snow Friday. Saturday fair.

Oklahoma—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Arkansas—Unsettled Friday, probably local rains. Saturday partly cloudy.

Tennessee—Local rains Friday. Saturday cloudy.

Kentucky—Unsettled Friday; probably local rains. Saturday, portly cloudy.

Ohio—Unsettled Friday. Saturday, cloudy; light to moderate east winds.

Indiana—Cloudy Friday an dprobably Saturday; light to moderate east winds.

Illinois—Unsettled Friday; probably local rains. Saturday, partly cloudy; light to moderate east to southeast winds.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy; moderate east and southeast winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair; moderate winds, mostly southeast.

Wisconsin—Cloudy Friday; Saturday fair, moderate easterly and southeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, moderate easterly and southeasterly winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy weather Friday; Saturday probably fair.

Missouri—Unsettled Friday, probably local rains; Saturday fair.

North Dakota—Fair Friday, local snows and colder at night or Saturday.

South Dakota—Generally fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Nebraska—Fair Friday, warmer in southwestern portion; Saturday fair.

Kansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

"MADE IN CANADA," BUT HERE FIRST

Traveler in the Northwest Meets Many Familiar Names, with "Ltd" After Them.

REALLY BRANCH FACTORIES

Not Much Danger of Large Industries Emigrating — A Development of Native Business, Too.

"There is not much danger of the United States industries leaving this country to emigrate to Canada," said a man who but recently returned from the Canadian Northwest. "They are not leaving the country, but are throwing a feeler across the border. There is reason for the suspicion, however, that United States industries are kidnapping Canadian trade by simply assuming a Canadian disguise."

According to this New Yorker many firms on this side of the line have organized plants upon the other side, and are doing business as the simon pure Canadians. Many of the large ones are there disguised simply by the addition of "Limited" after the firm name.

"Times are hard in Canada just now, perhaps harder than they are in the United States," he continued. "In the Northwest they are exceptionally hard. The cost of living is high, and the opinion of a living wage differs about 10 per cent. or more from the opinion held in this country. So as a sort of exhibition of national pride and a boost for business, Canada has been sending out across the country a "Made in Canada Train." It is intended as a convincing proof that Canadian business is advancing, and it also conveys an intended lesson for Canadians to purchase articles of native manufacture.

"The train, of course," he said, "there has not been as much enthusiasm over the coming of the 'made in Canada train' as has been desired. Indeed, in some cities, according to local criticism, the train was not received with sufficient acclaim. Its progress across the continent is the subject of a well-planned publicity campaign. 'Made in Canada' is made a sort of watchword.

"The coming of the train is duly announced, and to all is extended the invitation to visit it. The 'Made in Canada' train is rather an impressive sight as it puffs its way into the town station. It consists of perhaps fifteen or twenty box cars. The exteriors are decorated. When the train is duly sidetracked and the doors at each end of the cars are opened up and with the use of wooden runways from car to car the entire train becomes one long freight car. Visitors enter through one end and pass through and out the door at the other end.

"A passageway is made through each car, and on one side of this passageway are displayed the results of Canadian agriculture and factories. The interior of each car is decorated and arranged much like a booth at a church fair. A staff of pleasant-spoken men travel with the train, ready and willing to answer the visitor's questions. In many cases they also distribute samples of Canadian made goods. Usually the train remains only a day in town, but in Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and other larger cities it remains two or three days. The whole thing, it is said, is a railroad enterprise.

"The traveler or the settler from the United States will find nothing strange when he or she visits the train. Passing through one of the cars the visitor's attention will be attracted by a sign announcing that beneath are exhibited the product of a certain well-known manufacturer of a device for keeping account of moneys taken in or paid out. The demonstrator is exhibiting one of the largest models. The bell rings merrily as he pushes a key and opens a drawer. You pause, the name of the concern seems familiar to you. Then you penetrate the thin disguise of the added limited and discover that the article you are admiring was first manufactured in Ohio. If you ask the exhibitor he will answer glibly that it was made in Canada. Pinned down he will admit that 95 per cent. was made in Canada.

"For the first time you learn that it is really a Canadian home industry.

"Walking further along, if there is not so great a crowd that stopping is an impossibility, the visitor will have a chance to taste a remarkably tasty pickle. It is one of a number of varieties. It tastes quite homelike, and upon looking close at the great size-stretched across the top of the bottle you find that the name is as homelike as the taste. It is really a very well advertised United States article. The brand you are looking at is its Canadian cousin. It is made by the same firm, by the same process, and for about the same price, but the factory is located in either Hamilton or Toronto. Question the young man in charge of the exhibit. He is perfectly willing to talk. Boosting his charge is his business. He exhibits a pained surprise when informed that he is carrying about the country an article of undoubted United States manufacture. 'No,' he will hasten to explain; 'it is of Canadian manufacture.'

"He is disposed to disregard entirely the United States origin of the article. Pressed upon the subject, and he will admit that there is some such sort of an article manufactured in the States. He leaves the impression that it is the Canadian company that has crossed the border.

"Walking into another car the visitor is confronted with several articles of men's wear, the product of a concern well known in the United States. There is the same firm name, but disguised with the addition of 'limited.' The articles you see, however, were not turned out by any factory in the United States. They are the product of a plant established in Eastern Canada. So as you walk through the length of the car the traveler from the United States will see many articles that are familiar to him. There are goods, the names of which are household words in the United States.

"Of course, nothing is intended to reflect upon the commercial development of Canada. That development has been steady and remarkable. Canada to-day has manufactories that she may well be proud of. I simply intend to convey this: That when you read of the great danger of our big industries going to Canada, it is to laugh. Some, however, have gone across the line and are now enjoying a greater measure of prosperity than they did in the United States. But those that have migrated are not the big or the important concerns."

PARTNERS MEET AGAIN.

American Woman's Experience at a Parisian Tango Tea.

"A friend of mine tells of an uncomfortable experience she had in Paris last Summer," said yesterday a New York woman who has just got back from abroad.

"The place where everybody went in the afternoon in Paris last Summer was the Magic City, where the tango tea flourished. On certain days the price of admission was raised, and this was intended to make the crowd 'select.' It was considered quite good form to dance with anybody you saw there, and it was not an unusual thing for women to ask men to dance with them.

"My friend, an American woman, was extremely anxious to dance. She noticed a well-dressed man who was sitting at a table alone, and she went over and asked if he would dance with her. He was on his feet the moment she addressed him, and she found he was an exceedingly good dancer. He was such an adept that they danced the whole afternoon together. He was a man of polished manners, spoke several languages fluently, and was such excellent company that when 6 o'clock came, the woman noticed the hour with real regret.

"'I am so sorry that it is so late,' she said, after thanking her partner, 'but I have a dinner engagement this evening, and I must hurry to my hotel.'

"'I, too, have an engagement for dinner,' said the man, looking at his watch, 'and I, too, must hurry away.' They parted with mutual regret.

"At dinner the lady was startled by her first glance at one of the waiters. He was her dancing partner of the afternoon."

WHERE COLUMBIA MEN LIVE

Two-Thirds of the Alumni in This State—525 Abroad.

Two-thirds of the living Columbia graduates reside in New York State, according to statistics which have been compiled at the university. Manhattan and the Bronx draw the greater proportion of the alumni, with a total of 7,080, while there are 1,336 in Brooklyn and Queens; 89 in Richmond, and 1,845 in the rest of the State, making 10,350 in all. New Jersey ranks second, with 1,476, but not another State in the Union has 500 Columbia graduates within its bounds.

The list as given out at the university yesterday is as follows:

Alabama	77	New Jersey	1,470
Arizona	31	New Mexico	16
Arkansas	28	New York	10,330
California	326	North Carolina	73
Colorado	151	North Dakota	18
Connecticut	391	Ohio	267
Delaware	15	Oregon	56
Dist. of Colum.	140	Oklahoma	21
Florida	28	Pennsylvania	424
Georgia	77	Rhode Island	56
Idaho	20	South Carolina	49
Illinois	219	South Dakota	15
Iowa	91	Tennessee	63
Kansas	66	Texas	70
Kentucky	55	Utah	54
Louisiana	27	Vermont	53
Maine	72	Virginia	54
Massachusetts	389	Washington	95
Michigan	121	West Virginia	34
Minnesota	120	Wisconsin	97
Missouri	154	Alaska	4
Montana	50	Canal Zone	5
Nebraska	42	Hawaii	16
Nevada	18	Philippines	17
New Hampshire	31	Porto Rico	14

Only 525 graduates live in foreign countries. Canada claims the greatest number, with 96, and China comes next with 60; Mexico third with 54, England fourth with 52, and Japan fifth with 43.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. 140—Blun v. Franklin Ins Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Court opens in Room 124, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. 1—Smyrna Fig Packer v. Day. 2—Am. Graphophone Co v. Am Perlograph Co. 3—Lordi v. Managers Producing Co. 4—Barrett v. S S Oceana. 5—Dumble Wire Rope Co v. Neireamer. 6-7—Hamilton v. Livermore. 8-9-10—Dick v. Fuller. 11—N Y Bank Note Co v. Thomas. 12—Henry v. Michaels. 13—Italian Book Co. v. Polyphon, &c. 14—Italian Book Co. v. Crandall. 15—Elliott Co v. Crandall. 16—Motion P P Co v. Laemmle. 17—Same v. Imp Film Co. 18—Bissen v. Potter.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, S. Litigated motions. 1—Hale v. Sadelmeyer. 2—Lang v. Lange. 3—Larkin v. Sands. 4—Himowich v. Moore. 5—Brandwine v. Brandwine. 6—Pierce v. Banks. 7—Same v. same. 8—People ex rel Bartels v. Whitney. 9—Gormly v. Carpenter. 10—Katz v. Kahmar. 11—Costello v. Schnaufer. 12—Platt v. Platt. 13—Shonfeld v. Levy. 14—Lowther v. Greer. 15—Hatch v. Smith. 16—Westervall v. Levy. 17—Same v. same. 18—Same v. same. 19—Same v. same. 20—Wishnegrad v. Cohen. 21—Denee v. Denee. 22—Messiah Home for Children v. Rogers. 23—Same v. same. 24—Frankel v. Samuels. 25—Peerless Tailoring Co v. same. 26—Wasserman v. Bronx Home New Pub Co. 27—Matter of Camp. 28—Parker v. Horsley. 29—Matter of Charpentier (Stanton.) 30—People v. Facciolli & Co. 31—Reiley v. Steinbach. 32—Peterson v. Walker. 33—Seme v. same. 34—Same v. same. 35—Shelford Estates v. Martens. 36—N Y Art Pub Co v. Press. 37—Astor Mfg Co v. Tenney. 38—Hoe v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 39—Disbrow v. Walker. 40—Peters v. Huffert. 41—Morin v. Plaza Operating Co. 42—Wisser v. Inter Lake Tissue Mills Co. 43—Cons Asphalt Pav Co v. City N Y. 44—Matter of Gibbons (Sondheim.) 45—Montgomery Light and Water Power Co v. Rice. 46—Hollander v. Hanson Jenks Co. 47—Matter of Interborough Mfg Co. 48—Royal Typewriter Co v. Lehman. 49—Richter v. Mushlin. 50—Lundin v. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co. 51—Schnell v. Harris. 52—Grant v. Parsons. 53—Conay v. Conay. 54—Leve v. Rosenstein. 55—Matter of Bilzituk (Lewittes.) 56—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 57—Davis v. Fogarty. 58—Matter of Ball & Cooley Eng Co. 59—Morris v. Lennon. 60—Hayes v. McAvoy. 61—Matter of Beaue. 62—Kakauer v. Zipkes. 63—Ferguson v. Barrett. 64—Smith v. Wilkins. 65—Kahn v. Peckard Motor Car Co. 66—Manke v. Menke. 67—Galant v. Goldstein. 68—Theobald v. U S Rubber Co. 69—N Y Assets Realization Co v. Pforzheimer. 70—Irwin v. Int R T Co. 71—Shuman v. Shuman. 72—Matter of Vaden (E 222d St.) 73—Same v. same. 74—Same v. same. 75—Matter of Taylor (Boston Road.) 76—Same v. same. 77—Same v. same. 78—Same v. same. 79—Brend v. Dages. 80—Hanford v. Koehler. 81—Solotoroff v. R Fitzgerald Building Company. 82—London v. Mace. 83—Master of American Surety Company (Buckner.) 84—Nichols v. N Y Edison Co. 85—Ralestrieri v. Lebaudo. 86—People v. Townsend. 87—McCurdy v. Swanick. 88—Hershkowitz v. Forest Box & Lumber Co. 89—Dynes v. Gimbel Bros. 90—Guttman v. Forest Box & Lumber Co. 91—Conway v. Fitzpatrick & Combs. 92—Conlon v. Kelly. 93—Krueger v. Krueger. 94—Cavelle v. Cavallo. 95—Birkahn v. Block. 96—Schaffner v. Farley. 97—Weeks v. Weeks. 98—Lowther v. Greer. 99—Star v. Hartman. 100—Duffield v. Duffield. 101—Gabriel v. Dreyfuss. 102—Sinnott v. Ward Bread Co. 103—Dolan v. Pistone. 104—Badische Co v. Wells. 105—John Jordis Iron Wks v. Gallagher. 106—Simon v. Simon. 107—Semachowitz v. Cohen. 108—Englehart v. Englehart. 109—Tuzzel v. American Bonding Co of Baltimore. 110—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 111—Hoffman v. 175th St & 3rd Ave Corp. 112—Rosenthal v. Adolf Philipp Co. 113—Atlas Garage Realty Co v. Diamond. 114—Coyle v. Lucey. 115—Senegas v. Senegas. 116—Alfred Peats Co v. Bradley. 117—Reilly v. Earley. 118—Goodale v. City N Y. 119—Remington v. City N Y. 120—De Keyser v. Schmidt. 121—Henkin v. Hauck. 122—Mead v. Rothman. 123—Tamita v. Di Pasquale. 124—March v. Marasco. 125—Norton v. U S Metal Products Co. 126—Davis v. Fogarty. 127—Snell v. O'Rourke. 128—Casselberry v. Tietenberg. 129—Matter of Crosy. 130—Gilligan v. Crimona. 131—Silberstein v. Anable. 132—Mitteldeutsche Privat Bank v. Bosselman. 133—Root v. Pulitzer. 134—Wolff v. Posen. 135—Sully v. Tiffany & Co. 136—Katz v. Katz. 137—Herper v. Babcock. 138—Root v. Pulitzer Pub Co. 139—Friedlander v. Friedlander. 140—City N Y v. Gallagher. 141—Ettia v. Engle. 142—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Gaynor. 143—Copeland v. Benven Realty Co. 144—Matter of Voran & Chait. 145—Carpenter v. Carpenter. 146—Ochoa v. Ridgway Co. 147—Matter of Mulcrone. 148—Matter of Chas M Sorensen Surgical Instrument Co. 149—Kappes v. Liess. 150—Lenane v. Fitzgerald. 151—U S Trust Co v. Walsh. 152—Same v. same. 153—Bruder v. Isaacs. 154—Same v. same. 155—Seme v. same. 156—H G Vogel Co v. Wolff. 157—Ullman v. Meyer. 158—Yellow Texicab Co v. Harvard. 159—Cohen v. Murray Hill Garage Co. 160—Wolose v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. 161—Zurowsky v. Novgarad. 162—Cohen v. Cohen. 163—Baumgart v. Rosenthal. 164—67th St Amus Co v. Johnson. 165—Warner Godfrey Co v. Smith. 166—Bullowa v. Clark. 167—Matter of Carl (Sullman.) 168—Lange v. Whist. 169—Sternberg v. Sternberg. 170—Dorland v. Fidelity Dev Co. 171—Casselberry v. Tietenberg. 172—Bohannon v. Hastings.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Preferred causes. 850—Haas v. Haas. 687—Union Est Co v. Adion Const Co. 1102—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank v. Gorgers. General calendar. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 724—Star Co v. Press Pub Co. 736—Same v. same. 803—Coleman & Krause v. City of N Y. 940—Nast v. Stimson. 1198—Bruder v. Brinsker Bros Ald Sacy. 1220—Atheras v. Kehays. 1240—Echo Investing Corp v. Cole. 205—Ney v. Fisher Co. 488—Berkowitz v. Sergeant. 33—Weingreen v. Michelbacher. 77—Meyer v. Meyer. 1206—Holtorf v. Brinckmann. 591—Congregation Kadisha, &c, v. Schiff. 1095—Schweiger v. Schweiger. 525—Int R T Co v. Littlefield. 350—Katzner v. Langer. 584—Lawrence v. Gowperthwait. 1170—Hearst v. N Y C & H R R R. 277—Heilborn v. Felherbaum. 192—Amberg & Son v. Horeman Co. 497—Morenzo v. Johnston. 383—Wilner v. Wilner. 650—Goldesman v. Goldesman. 761—N Y Real Estate Security Co v. Auerbach Realty Co. 768—Earle v. Kohn. 780—Rozwadow v. Birnhak. 804—Alpern v. Greenberg. 821—Bryant v. Bryant. 947—Eleilen v. Eleilen. 1175—Helfin v. Heim. 1208—Van Veen v. Strauss. 1210—Downes v. Milliron. 1250—Cohen v. Cohen. 338—Clavanni v. Pascucci. 150—Schwarz v. Mandel. 701—Hossner v. Rhinestone Products Co. 371—Nat Park Bank v. Fruit Auction Co. 487—Brill v. Brill. 1358—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 450—Hall v. Carroll. 510—Todd v. Brown. 533—Horovits v. Horovits. 508—Belmont v. Belmont. 83—Sterry v. Sterry. 185—Hunt v. Armstrong. 186—Same v. same. 187—Kirk La Shelle Co v. same. 599—Finkelstein v. Finkelstein. 612—Carosso v. Senio. 627—Midgley v. Smith. 664—Sallacyl v. Cooper. 706—Davis v. Koppe. 778—Russo v. Silvestri. 838—Engelheim v. Ill Surety Co. 878—Griffin v. Griffin. 882—Lang v. Lang. 901—Beck v. Gold. 904—Powers v. Universal Film Mfg Co. 918—Kane v. Kane. 922—Linsner v. Linsner. 1140—Kaiser v. Kaiser. 1144—Ulmer v. Ulmer.

1172—Rosenblum v. Rosenblum. 1183—Sjostrom v. Assets Realization Co. 1184—Sjostrom v. Assets Realization Co. 1207—Joelson v. Belmore Lunch Co. 1218—Hymowitz v. Hymowitz. 1257—Dubell v. Dubell. 732—Gallagher v. Ancient Order of Hibernians. 812—Bailey v. Bailey. 1154—Sobel v. Sobel. 1228—Correll v. Conservative Realty Co. 1203—Tullis v. Tullis. 176—Orowitz v. Orowitz. 704—Starrett Co v. Starrett Con Co. 845—Daly v. Daly. 1145—Depierris v. Depierris. 1161—Friedman v. Citizens Fire Ins Co. 861—Dunn v. Dunn. 184—Fleher v. Tuttle. 373—La Sala v. Hope Const Co. 709—Cavallaro v. Frugone B & P Printing Co. 714—Szel Import & Export Co v. Corn. 821—Fain v. Wells. 716—Midtown Con Co v. Goldsticker. 826—Saltta v. Friend. 949—Knapp v. Clark. 56—Cerussi v. S A Whiteten Const Co. 380—Travers v. Travers. 921—Manley v. Lederer. 586—Tax Lien Co v. Durrell. 657—Moller v. Sommer. 662—Doelger v. Tomasulo. 666—N Y Inst for Deaf and Dumb v. City of N Y. 672—Minziack v. Hendrick. 676—Rehn v. Baker. 697—Doelger v. Altschul. 748—Letko v. Letko. 784—Black & Boyd Mfg Co v. Adlon Const Co. 793—Williams v. McClave. 813—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 874—Goldstein v. Byrnes. 1138—Pollack v. Solomon Ind Consumers Ice Co. 1138—Hill v. Guaranty Trust Co. 1222—Spadaccini v. Sinbar Realty Corp. 1223—Spadaccini v. Eberhardt & Podgur. 1264—Fleischhauer v. Verschleiser. 374—County Holding Co v. Rhinelander. 384—Longworth v. Hughes. 1122—Myer v. Myer. 532—Burton v. Burton. 802—Albert v. Goldman. 829—Pearson Co v. Servatius. 917—Paull v. Paul. 1210—Volkmar v. Volkmar. 427—Ettlinger v. Kramer. 933—Weiss v. Universal Label. 279—Washington Sav Bank v. Kingston Sec Co. 280—Northern Bank v. Washington Sav Bank. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Erlanger, J. 575—Bishop v. Purdy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Davis, J. Criminal Branch. 1—Charles De Martin. 2—Joseph Hartstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Weeks, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the Trial Calendar of Tort Issues published under Rule 1 is 2105. 882—Whitnack v. Holswasser. & Co. 1032—Griffin v. Cunard SS Co. 926—Semple v. Wanamaker. 935—Hentschel v. Plaza Operating Co. 4843—Forman v. N Y, N H & H R R. 718—Muhlig v. Rebham. 4644—O'Brien v. Cunard SS Co. 258—Nice v. Nassau Elec R R Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Donnelly, J. 271, 272—Goldmeer v. Int R T Co. 508—Graham Wood Co. v. Standard Wood Co. 1022—Dooley v. Wanamaker. 1052—Hoffman v. Bronx Borough Bank. 290—Feiner v. Schwartz. 269—Jensen v. Northeastern Const Co. 270—Same v. Fry. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Goff, J. Inquest. 524—Davis v. Weiner. 4877—Huth v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 532—Ahlsen v. H. Dubois Sons Co. 303—Bernstein v. Penn R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Marcus, J. Case on. Edgar v. Fleh. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bijur, J. No day calendar. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Ford, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Gavegan, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro J. Case on. Garrison v. Sun Print Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Pendleton, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of contract issues published under Rule L is 1916. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. 227—Gardiner v. N Y C & H R R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Philbin, J. 2374—Barr v. Bacon. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Motion calendar. Reuben H. Weaver, Michael McPartland, &c., Jacob J. Brush Catherine Kelly, Felipe Giraud, Bennie Goldstein, Minnie Goldstein, Fussie Goldstein, Charles T. Yerkes, Valentine Klein, Hermann Richter, Heinrich Lower, Isaac Manheimer, David H. Wilson, Mariano Montana, Pesach Rubin, Emma Guest, Frank Libertone, &c., Giovanni Bargatta, Caterina Tasso, Joseph Levine, Georgianna O'Connor, Lillie Petrie, Clark W. Dunlop, Katherine A. Peterson, Mollie Gilekman, Aron Handler, C. Virginia Dahlgren, Ida Lasuna, Louis Spiesshandler, Alfonso Galia, Charles A. Brodil, Linda Lowenstein, John J. Barry, Thomas H. Winnett, Charles F. Myers, Lippman Katz, Mary Stradinger, Charles Knobloch, Alfred A. Keller, Francis L. Brogan, Emanuel Gross, Sally Rannheim, Henry Hilton, Vicenta M. Fensley, Louie T. Hoyt, Norman I. Rees, Margaret White, Marie F. Grosz, Sarah B. Vanneck, Sigmund Rosenbaum, Helene Thiel, Catharine Donnelly, Andrew Doerfler, William Rittersberger, Charles O. Brewster, Henrietta Manning, Joseph B. Roffis, Catherine Burns, William A. Blanck, Ann Egan, Delia A. Fay, Maurice Loeb, Annie E. Scott, Napoleon B. Barry, Margaretta De Leyer, Abraham Cohen, Gerson Hyman, Adolph Ludeke, Meyer Loeb, Jacob Kahn, Karl M. Wallach, Karl M. Wallach, Mary Montgomery. Estates of Charles H. L. Smith. Issue of fact—John S. Crogham. Wills for probate—James Fitzsimons, Henley Baum, Augusta Pietrowsky, Luthera R. Skillin, Grace G. Heyman, Maria Beuchting, Herman Schapiro, Louis G. S. Struever, August Krlete, Christian Grambeck.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested will: Christian G Fleck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehenty, J. 6321—Jackson v. Wulff. 6281—Henry v. Kurzman. 6377—Jones v. Pike. 6383—Gluckberg v. Schippman. 6384—Broadway Trust Co v. Platelli. 6385—Same v. Fusco. 6388—Neuberger v. Bliss. 6390—Crlep v. Monaton Realty Co. 6391—Lichtenstein v. Haims. 6392—Onward Const Co v. Egan. 6295—

Real Estate

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

IF YOU HAVE $500 to invest, I can show you a speculative investment proposition in Brooklyn, on lines of new Subway, whereby you can double your money by Spring; money absolutely secured. Y. 285 Times Downtown.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park station, Brighton, L., opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, builder.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

ELDERLY WOMAN, in need of money, will sell her 7-room detached house, with all modern improvements; fine big cellar, heat, gas and electricity; nice lawn and garden plot; one block from trolley; only 25 minutes' ride; must have $100; balance, $18 monthly; possession at once. Mrs. B. Laton, 43 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Particular homes for particular people are located at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; a Colonial designed country home, 9 rooms, splendid bath, hardwood trim, hot water heat; all appointments to your liking; near golf club, R. R. depot, public and private schools, churches; price, $6,500; 25% cash; worth $8,000; if contemplating a country home in the country, Briarcliff Realty Co., 128 East 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 7070 Murray Hill.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY AT GREENACRES, HARTSDALE.

Twenty miles from Grand Central; nine rooms, three baths, steam heat, all improvements; old shade trees; price, $14,000; 10 per cent. cash required.
L. W. PRINCE, White Plains.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME
WITH WATERFRONT

rights, only 38 minutes out, can be bought very cheap if bought now; very artistic bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, open fireplace, beamed ceiling in dining and sitting room, beautiful electric fixtures, bedrooms and bathroom white enameled; extensive porch on the sides; finest bathing, boating and fishing; refined neighborhood; will sacrifice for a little cash and $16 a month; title guaranteed. Box R 58 Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Two lots, 50x105, Jamaica Av., Long Island City; close to new elevated line; all improvements in and paid; need money and will sell at sacrifice; no agents. Address Quick Action, 61 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Louis St.; five minutes to trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements. Write or inquire Louis W. Shaffer, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section; six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $13,000. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Now is your chance for cheap acreage; 5, 10 and 20 acre plots; high elevation; good soil; State macadam road frontage; 2½ miles station; only $200 per acre; terms; only 20 miles New York, Erie Railroad; no agents. J. B. Bloomer, Hillsdale, N. J.

Cranford houses, $3,000; bungalows, $3,300; limited number; on plot 175x200; $120 cash, balance rent; six rooms, vestibule, garage, heat, open fireplace, beam ceiling; near station; communication 10½c. Shaheen, Cranford, N. J.

Handsome, moderate-price homes on large shaded plots, near Fanwood, N. J., railroad station; commute every day; call, write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Owner will exchange equity of $7,000 in a lot, ripe for immediate improvement, located on one of the best business streets in Washington Heights, for a house in Ridgewood, N. J.
Send particulars to
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. Tel. 1132 Cortlandt.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Lecuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

To Rent—Upper part southwest corner 118th St. and 3d Av.; two light floors, 40x80; light on three sides, and second floor in building, 21x82; entrance on 3d Av. and one entrance on 118th St.; suitable for light manufacturing or any light business; this is a first-class location for any business.
Inquire,
452 Broadway.

To Let.—Second floor in brick building, 25x58; suitable for light manufacturing; rent, $25 per month. D. C. Wolverton, 537 Mercer St., Jersey City.

505 5th Av., (Near 42d St.)—Suite of front offices sublet; beautiful location; will make right price to right party. B. Shoninger Co., Room 901-A.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

Office on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

Having to leave New York I will sublet my 4th floor apartment at 411 West 114th St., Manhattan, 6 rooms, 2 baths, room elevator; fine service; four rooms face street and all are well lighted and ventilated; very attractive apartment on most favorable terms; can be seen any time between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to me in the apartment. Telephone 5630 Morningside. S. Tompkins.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.
HARPERLEY HALL.

N. W. Cor. Central Park West and 64th St.—An exceptionally furnished apartment; 3 large rooms and kitchenette; rent, $1,600; refrigeration, restaurant; valet, maid service. Apply Superintendent. Phone 8500 Columbus.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 8C. Phone, 684 Columbus

114TH ST., 609 WEST, (Heathcote Hall.)—Beautiful four-room apartment to sublet; ninth floor; south and west exposure. Phone Mgr., Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

101ST ST., 241 WEST.—EIGHT ROOMS, TWO BATHS, FURNISHED, TO SUBLET. TELEPHONE 3290 RIVERSIDE, APT. 2 E.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Stewson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

95th St., 320 West.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms; player piano; $100. Apartment 1B.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31.
Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

An exclusive list of apartments, $100 per month up; all sections. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4529 Murray Hill.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Army officer, two in family, desires sublet 5 to 7 room furnished apartment for about three months. R 77 Times.

Pianos and Organs.

BONA FIDE ALTERATION SALE
PIANOS. PLAYER PIANOS.
All subject to
Attractive reductions—from start to finish of change of name show windows.
OPEN EVENINGS. CONVENIENT TERMS.
Don't miss this opportunity!
MATHUSHEK & SON, Broadway and 47th St.
Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Aeguera, 310 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold. Silver.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 449 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade fure. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2295 Stuyvesant.

Schools.

French instruction by refined Parisian teacher; college experience. Miss Sorel, 231 West 23d St., City. Phone 3342 Chelsea.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys, Central Park South.

Lost

LOST.—Left in sun parlor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the 17th inst., overcoat, with name and railroad pass on. Return the same to Knickerbocker Secret Service Bureau, 164 West 83d St., city.

LOST.—Liberal reward, more than you can get in pawn; no questions asked; return two overcoats and personal trinkets taken Monday night from Forty-seventh Street and Sixth Av. R 79 Times.

LOST.—Afternoon of Nov. 24, between 3 Maiden Lane and National Reserve Bank, 165 Broadway, two pear-shaped diamonds. Reward. Return C. H. Bent, 16 John St.

LOST.—Lavalliere, three topaz stones, between Y. M. C. A. Building and Maine Monument, Thursday. Liberal reward for return to Room 353, 318 West 57th St.

LOST—On train leaving Greenwich, Conn., 9:44 Monday morning, lady's gold watch, with crest on case; liberal reward. Enno Greeff, 334 4th Av.

LOST.—Watch, chain, cigar cutter, "R. M. G.," bridle path, Central Park; reward. Gans, 601 West 149th. Telephone 6162 Audubon.

LOST—Flat gold watch face, between New Amsterdam Theatre and Cafe de Paris; $10 reward if returned to 43 East 60th St.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, leather bag, containing jewelry, money, near 125th St.; liberal reward. Greenberg, 2,040 7th Av.

LOST.—Sunday night, a diamond star-shaped brooch; liberal reward. Mrs. E. Quat, 1,447 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Waltham open-face gold watch; initials W. E. R.; reward. Pezor, 225 East 24th St.

$50 REWARD
for return to 14 West 50th St. of a large diamond horseshoe (brooch) pin, (made by Marcus.) Lost Wednesday morning on 50th St., between 6th and 3d Avs. to 43d St., via Lexington. No questions.

$20.00 REWARD.
Gold mesh purse, engraved "M. G.," lost Tuesday night, Globe Theatre., Finder return to Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Found.

FOUND.—A small amount of money. State particulars, addressing M. J., 80 Times.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Eskimo dog, gray, collar marked "Miller." Finder please telephone Miss Colford, Hotel Plaza. Reward.

LOST—Small black and tan dog, 99th St. and Broadway; answers to the name of Monty; reward. 6130 Riverside.

LOST.—A small white dog, clipped like lion; answers to "Bonbon"; reward. 318 West 89th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
324-328 WEST 51ST ST.

Very attractive apartments; six, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.—
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 40 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

Two-room apartment, bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; also four and five large, light rooms, facing Central Park; convenient Subway station; elevator service. 108 West 111th St.

West 77th St.—Manhattan Square Hotel; two rooms and bath; MUST SUBLET AT ONCE; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,
156th 570 West; finest; elevator; Washington Heights; mail chute; four, five rooms; moderate.

80th St., 169 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

38-40 West 98th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath.....$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Excellent means of transportation. Every room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

50th, 109-111 East.—Three rooms and bath on ground floor; suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental, including chambermaid service. Apply on premises.

124 East 23d St.—Three rooms and bath; modern improvements. Apply Janitor, or Hand, 29 West 34th St.

30TH ST., 32 EAST.—Ideal apartments, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette.

20th, 12 East.—Ideal apartments; two rooms and bath, with kitchenette.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 127 Parkside Avenue.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2867 Bryant.

Business Opportunities

Uncommon and high-class opportunity for gentleman seeking active connection with profitable and growing corporation; the company is manufacturing an every-day necessity, has been in existence over 25 years, and bears a very enviable reputation financially; capital, $250,000, paid in; wants an active, aggressive associate to the managing head; one who can invest $50,000 in guaranteed stock; court the strictest investigation. R 63 Times.

PARTIES OWNING VERY VALUABLE PATENTED SALE APPLIANCE ARE IN THE CITY FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY; THEY WISH TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE OF THE CANADIAN RIGHTS WHILE HERE; THE PROPOSITION HAS GREAT MERIT, AND WILL MAKE SOME ONE A FORTUNE. HOTEL McALPIN, ROOMS 865-867.

SALESMAN wanted as partner in well-established 40 waist house; must be A1, well-acquainted with jobbing and mail order trade; must have some capital; good chance for right man. Address Y 347 Times.

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., procured; underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks; no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 1 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin, Ireland.

Will sell controlling interest woodworking business established eighteen years; fine shipping facilities; near Eastern market. Y 345 Times.

Will buy small established manufacturing business located in New York or vicinity. Box S 347 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332, William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 6070. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH, 118 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Desirable rooms; home table; ideal location. Phone 6613 Lenox.

A.—47 6TH AV.—Handsome steam heated rooms, singly, en suite; table board; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive newly decorated southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCE.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE. 102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE. Accommodations unsurpassed; Double rooms, $18; Singls, $8; Steam Heated; Superior table; Southerners.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large front, handsomely furnished room, exceptionally appointed house; beautiful bath; desirable for particular people; electricity.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Large, desirable room, with bath; pleasant surroundings; excellent table; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 104 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

70TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private telephone; steam heat.

106-110 WEST 80TH,
THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
can accommodate a few table guests who appreciate pure, wholesome, well-balanced meals with refined surroundings.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; hall room; baths; conveniences.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extension bath; parlor dining; references

93D ST., 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished, newly decorated; good, substantial table; parlor dining room; table guests.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

96TH ST., 104 WEST.—Small, sunny room, bath adjoining; homelike, cheerful; no children; roomers gentleman; references. Mrs. A. McManus.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

122D ST., 416 WEST, (Opposite Morningside Park.)—Attractive, sunny, large and small rooms; nutritious, well-balanced meals; elevator. Kellogg.

122D ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heated; telephone; Subway; elevated; table guests.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Cairo.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable outside room; elevator apartment; references.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take West Shore Railway; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man-paying guest; large, well furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS
106-108-110 West 80th.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1159-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Business men; quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $2.50-$7.

57TH ST., 25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Attractive double, single room; steam heat; $3-$6.

60TH ST., 110 EAST.—Two large rooms, newly decorated; every convenience.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 580, (52d.)—Homelike rooms, back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 450.—Will share fine studio apartment with reputable business man; two large rooms, kitchenette, bath.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences, adjoining bath; telephone.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; adjoining bath, $25 upward; famous private residence. Telephone 3644 Spring.

22D, 269 WEST.—Single, double; private bath; electricity, steam; house quiet, select; good service.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $8.

117 WEST 42D ST.
LARGE, ELEGANTLY APPOINTED ROOM; RUNNING WATER; ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELOR OR CLUBMAN.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; small rooms.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished alcove room; references.

49TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlors; private bath, kitchenette; $10, $12; telephone.

52D, 62 WEST.—Small, cozy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

56TH, 55 WEST.—One large, comfortable room; southern exposure; refined neighborhood; home comforts.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Steam-heated suites, rooms; private baths; newly decorated; moderate.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; kitchenette; $10, $12; telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath, electric lights, telephone.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, (or floor); perfectly kept house; highest references.

68TH, 52 WEST.—Commodious room, en suite or separate; private bath; references.

64TH ST., 155 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; worth investigating; Winter rates one-half

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, well furnished; private bath optional; $8-$12.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Front, back parlor for doctor or studio; also large room; southern exposure; Subway "L"; telephone; reference.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Newly furnished front, suitable two, $6. 0987 Columbus. Subway

72D, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 123 WEST.—Private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L," Subway.

73D, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference; reasonable.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath, refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Sunny corner suite or single, $6; breakfast. Call mornings or evenings. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references to consumer;

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large front room, alcove, bath; telephone; private residence.

78TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

[illegible] WEST.—Well-furnished, medium rooms, [illegible]; bath adjoining; private house.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large room with bath; small room; southern exposure; reference.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges. Reasonable to permanent party.

80TH ST., 159 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, adjoining bath; telephone, running water; no other roomers; gentlemen. Barnett.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, light room; running water; handsomely furnished; "L." Lartigue.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; well kept private house; telephone; reference.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.
Attractive rooms; private baths.

86TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished room; telephone; breakfast optional; Subway, "L." Kuntz.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; exclusive neighborhood; Subway, "L" ; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, all conveniences; select, private house; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cheerful room; private bath; select house; telephone.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; "L," Subway; refined home; reasonable; telephone.

95TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references.

95TH, 145 West.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, "L."

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; bath; dressing rooms; strictly private.

101ST, 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

102D, 234 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; telephone.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house; telephone; references.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (near Subway.)—Select bachelors, couples; superior table board; references.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom; high-class apartment; business woman. Smith.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Delightful sunny room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 19.

111TH, 506 WEST.—Furnished room; refined family; no other roomers; references. Pakas.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Attractively furnished room in modern elevator apartment; bath adjoining; restaurant in building; telephone; reference. Hubbell.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathieson.

113TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 24.—Desirable room, suitable two gentlemen; lavatory.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large rooms; running water, electricity, steam heat; Southern cooking.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 410 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; shower, elevator, telephone; vicinity of Columbia University. Lyman.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two single rooms, bath between; exceptional restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 32.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant outside rooms; elevator, telephone, steam heat. Apply directly to Apartment 51.

124TH, 538 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms; two gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional. Russell.

Bachelor apartments; professional men; everything new; French breakfast; Yale-Princeton. R 66 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (near 128th St. Subway.)—Newly furnished room in business woman's artistic elevator apartment; privilege of kitchen. Apartment 54.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St.-Convent Av.)—Dainty suite; dressing room; prices reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620 (corner of 139th St.)—Single or double, handsomely furnished room; adjoining bath, with shower; business gentleman; references. Avery.

THE CLARKSON.
Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $3.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Restaurant. Call 33 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76 (Heights).—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway, $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

YOUNG German wishes room, private family, $3, on west side, 42d to 80th St. B., 402 West 42d.

Help Wanted Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in the office of a manufacturing concern located in Manhattan; young lady who has had experience; must be neat and quick in her work; write a good hand; permanent position; hours, 8:30 to 5:30. Apply, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Address M 118 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN to take complete charge New York factory making ladies' bathing suits; permanent position, good salary; give complete experience in first letter in confidence. R 70 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, Englishwoman for a small family in country; best references required; wages $35. Write for appointment Mrs. B. W. Dudley, Short Hills, N. J.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
CARPET SEWERS;
EXPERIENCED ON SINGER TRACK MACHINE.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

NURSE.—A nurse for two children; wages $25; must have first-class reference. Telephone Gramercy 5917.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class; rapid and experienced. Apply by letter only, stating education, experience, references, and salary expected, New York Peace Society, 507 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted as assistant in premium store in Harlem; salary to start, $6. Davit, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 36 WEST 43D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

A few more salesmen wanted for the Lamp Campaign of the New York City Gas Companies. Good opportunity and permanent position for good men. Liberal commission. A1 references required. Men speaking a foreign language preferred. Call Friday between 9 and 12 A. M. at 175 East 114th St., second floor; ask for Mr. Rowe.

APPRAISERS on printing plant and bindery and equipment; must have several years' experience. Room 1,106, 80 Maiden Lane.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household articles direct from factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN.—Special proposition for high-class men covering Middle West and South that will not interfere with regular line and affords an unusual opportunity for earning substantial commissions easily. D 127 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

SALESMEN wanted to handle on strict commission basis as side line a strong line of popular priced ladies' white dresses for Pennsylvania, Ohio, South, and Coast. L 119 Times.

SALESMEN to qualify; make $100 weekly, taking charge branches. 403 Tribune Building.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 362 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

YOUNG MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange house to run stock quotation chalk board; previous experience absolutely necessary; salary, $9 per week. Address in your own handwriting, stating experience and references. S 102 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured. Write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn., 1003 C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

YOUNG MEN learn custom pants cutting; in two weeks (evenings) will enable you to make good living; my method is easy; will teach you for $25.
Berliner, 143 West 142d St.

Agents Wanted.

SALESMAN.—A top-notch salesman, under forty-five years of age, a man with brains, determination, energy, and a clean record, can obtain the exclusive selling rights for a well-known office appliance which has been successfully marketed in the New York territory for six years. Broadway office completely equipped. Merchandise contained in agent. Liberal commission paid on sales but nothing advanced on what a man has done or thinks he is going to do. Man must be a REAL salesman, able to actually make sales himself, and must furthermore possess sufficient enthusiasm, magnetism, executive and managerial ability to successfully direct a selling force under him. He must finance the selling expenses of the territory and requires for that purpose approximately $4,000. This is a BIG, dignified, profitable and permanent proposition for a BIG man. Give your age, selling experience, past and present occupations, if you want to learn more of the proposition by definite appointment. Mere requests for appointments will receive absolutely no attention. We have nothing to "cover up," and don't want to deal with any man who has. Address W. M. Bersac, Room 401, 200 Broadway.

Situations Wanted

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; capable. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Accurate; some experience; $7; will make good. B., 1,677 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Good French cook, just landed, wishes situation in small family. M. S., 78 Times.

GRADUATE GYMNAST and masseuse would like few more lady patients at their residences. Miss Johanson. Phone Audubon 7320.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady as housekeeper for people of refinement, where there are one or two in help; unquestionable references given and required. Y 348 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, (21,) desires position; four years' experience; capable of handling correspondence; familiar with all office details; remuneration, $12. L 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Competent young woman desires position as stenographer and bookkeeper; five years in present position. Wages $20. S 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, rapid, thoroughly experienced, possessing tact, ability, will address desires position; highly indorsed. B 32 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; beginner; neat American girl; office assistant; intelligent; $6; no agency. Cornelia M., B 2 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ambitions; thoroughly familiar office details; transcribe accurately; neat, refined appearance; $6. S., 1,849 Park Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER having completed course in business school, desires position reliable firm. Sadie Barnett, 605 Madison Av.; 'phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Schultz, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; confidential; executive ability; office routine; technical dictation; $12. R 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, assistant bookkeeper, desires permanent position. M 47 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, good speller, accurate, not afraid of hard work; $8-$10. R 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Transcribe accurately; anxious to work; $6. S., 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; high school graduate; figuring; $8. Miss Walsh, B 3 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY and typewriting done on own machine; also any kind hand writing. R 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; bill, file clerk; bookkeeper; $10. B 46 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, &c.—Young lady. O'Neill, 442 W. 164th, city.

Situations Wanted

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1330.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened, closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets. Investigations. Auditor, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, untangled, systematized, written up; investigations conducted; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

CHAUFFEUR, English, knowledge French, references, desires position with refined family. R 71 Times.

EDITORIAL or

BIG SEWER PROBLEM WAITS ON SUBWAYS

Public Works Department Can Fit Its Plans to Express Station in Times Square.

WISH TO AVOID TRANSFERS

Opponents of Express Station at 48th St. Insist One There Would Cause Unnecessary Changes.

Any plan the Public Service Commission finally decides upon for the express stations in Times Square will involve reconstruction of the sewer system in that neighborhood. This is considered a fact of great consequence by those who are urging on the commission the importance to the city at large of providing a great traffic exchange at Forty-second Street and Broadway, as it affords an opportunity for settling in a comprehensive manner the entire problem of Times Square.

In the last few months on two or three occasions the present sewers proved to be inadequate to carry off a heavy rainfall, and the Subway was blocked by their overflow. The traffic of the city was dislocated, homegoers were put to serious inconvenience, and the damage to abutting property ran into very large figures.

If the city is to protect its property owners from damage and itself from paying heavy claims in the future, it must undertake the enlargement and replanning of its sewer system in this part of the city, and it happens that the sewers in question lie precisely in that territory about which the station controversy has arisen. The sewer which is supposed to take care of Times Square comes into it from the east at Forty-second Street, runs up Broadway to about Forty-fifth Street, and there turns west on its journey to the North River. It is about eight feet in diameter, except where the present Interborough tracks go over it, and there it is replaced by a number of iron pipes each about thirty-six inches in diameter.

Wait for Commission's Decision.

The engineers of the Department of Public Works, in whose charge the sewers are, reckon that it will be necessary approximately to double the capacity of this sewer in order to guard against such public inconvenience as has resulted from recent heavy storms. They are waiting for the Public Service Commission to make their plans for the new subways to decide how this is to be done so that the sewer work may be taken up at the same time as the subway construction, thus reducing to the minimum the annoyance of the work to the neighborhood.

There has been some disposition on the part of those who would neglect the chance of providing this part of the city with a great union subway station, at which the expresses of both the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit would stop, and which would connect with the Steinway Tunnel line, to argue that it is almost impracticable from the engineering point of view to place above Forty-second Street the Brooklyn Rapid Transit station. There is, it is argued, such a tangle of subsurface structures to be handled under Times Square that it is important to save the small amount of space which the construction of the island platforms for the express station would add to the width of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line.

The sewers are the most difficult of such structures to design, for electric wires can go anywhere, and gas and water pipes are both operated under such pressure that it is immaterial at what depth they are laid. Now it appears that, quite irrespective of the new subways, a sewer problem of considerable difficulty has to be faced. This fact, however, has the great advantage of permitting the adoption of really effective measures instead of merely makeshift alterations. The engineers of the Public Works office are fully aware that it will take some ingenuity to run a sewer system beneath the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line at Forty-second Street, but they are sure it can be done, and are not at all disposed to admit that it makes much difference to their job whether the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's station lies above or below Forty-second Street.

Traffic Returns the Best Guide.

When the relative needs of traffic facilities at the north and south ends of Times Square are considered, the best guide is the traffic returns of the present Subway. From this it appears that for the twelve months ending June 30, 1913, the number of passengers who bought their tickets at Fiftieth Street on the Broadway branch was 5,779,724, whereas at Times Square the number was 13,211,957, or about two and a half times as many. This, it was pointed out yesterday, means that unless the express station on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is placed at Forty-second Street and Broadway instead of at Forty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, there will be on the average about two and a half times as many people transferring from expresses and locals than there need be.

Traction officials, when their express trains get overloaded, are fond of protesting that the fetich of express riding is a mistake. Locals are quite fast enough, they contend, for the average man in his goings to and fro about the city, and he would be much wiser if he started in a local train to stay in it until he reached his destination. But experience has shown that the average New Yorker will always get into an express at the first opportunity, even if in the end he has to change back again into the same local that he began his trip in. Consequently, the placing of an express stop at a less frequented point is a mere invitation to unnecessary transfers.

Columbus Circle an Example.

Some of the Commissioners have suggested that by placing the B. R. T. express stop at the north end of Times Square the development of that section will be so much accelerated that it will draw off traffic from Forty-second Street and so equalize it. However, it was pointed out yesterday, that even if it were the province of the Public Service Commission to reform real estate values, the Interborough experience does not show that it is in its power.

From the earliest days of the present Subway, Seventy-second Street has been an express stop, and yet all the traffic it could muster last year was 4,554,314 passengers. Columbus Circle has never been anything but a local station, yet last year it sold tickets to 6,615,407 passengers.

Like the lower end of Times Square, Columbus Circle is a theatrical and restaurant centre, and an important crosstown thoroughfare as well, and the people persist in going there, even though the facilities are poor.

From this it is argued that the power of the arrangement of subway stations to divert traffic has been greatly exaggerated, and the only effect of persistence on the part of the commission in their tentative plans will be the infliction on the part of Times Square's 13,000,000 which the B. R. T. line will capture of an unnecessary transfer.

FIRE IN A LOFT BUILDING.

Three Alarms Sent In for a Blaze in Third Street.

Fire destroyed the three top floors of the eight-story building at 55 and 57 West Third Street at 1 o'clock this morning. This building is known now as the Livingston Building, but was called formerly the Island Building. While it was being built in 1898 a vacein killed several men who were at work upon it.

Patrolman Bolen of the Mercer Street Station turned in an alarm when he saw smoke coming through the windows on the sixth floor this morning. The blaze spread very rapidly, and when Chief Kenlon arrived he turned in a second and third alarm. After fighting the blaze for an hour from the roofs of the buildings across the street, the firemen succeeded in getting it under control. The damage was estimated at $75,000.

The building is on the northeast corner of West Broadway and Third Street. Adjoining it is a five-story apartment house, 68 Washington Square South. The tenants in this apartment house were aroused when the firemen dragged several lines of hose up the stairs to fight the fire from the roof. Two water towers were also pressed into service before the fire was under control.

NO MINE STRIKE TRUCE.

Conference Fails to Reach Agreement, but Gov. Ammons Is Hopeful.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 27.—Whether the conference which adjourned at 1:30 this morning without reaching even a temporary truce would try to make any further effort to terminate the Colorado coal strike, was not decided definitely when Gov. Ammons reached his office to-day. The Governor was reticent, but it was believed he would either outline a plan for a further conference or offer recommendations to the committees based on the facts brought out at yesterday's hearing.

While the conference brought no tangible result, it was felt that the fact that representatives of the operators and miners discussed their differences fully and frankly was encouraging. The operators said they would grant demands of their employes for check weighmen, eight hours for miners at any store, board at any place, call in any physician, and a rigid enforcement of the State mining laws.

The crux of the situation still is recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, which the operators said they would not grant.

Thaddeus Thomson Here.

Thaddeus Thomson, United States Minister to Colombia, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Metapan with his wife, who had to come here to undergo a serious operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He declined to discuss affairs in Colombia and said that he had only been there three months and would hurry back as soon as his wife had been through the operation. Dr. Jose Montoya of Bogota and a trained nurse accompanied Mrs. Thomson and her husband to New York.

Progressives Cling to Prouty.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 27.—The statement made yesterday of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Charles A. Prouty that if he should enter the contest for the United States Senatorship from Vermont it would be as a Republican was followed to-day by a statement from Charles H. Thompson, Progressive State Chairman, that the party was satisfied with all its conferences with the Commissioner.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Through the process of reorganization of the system of medical inspection in the public schools, the Newark Board of Education has dropped thirty physicians who had been acting as Medical Inspectors. This will leave eight of the original medical staff employed to inspect the school children. The physicians dropped are to be replaced with a larger staff of nurses. The change goes into effect on Jan. 1.

NEWARK.—Samuel Kaskoff of 2 North Ninth Street, Newark, ended his life yesterday by shooting himself in the head. The body was found by Abraham Kaskoff, a brother. A note found on a table read: "I leave all to my wife, Stella. Love to all. Good-bye." None of the suicide's relatives could assign any reason for the act.

HACKENSACK.—Deputy Game Warden Herman Meyers of Hackensack, who is also the local truant officer, yesterday narrowly escaped meeting the fate of Game Warden Reinbold of Hackensack, who was shot to death in attempting to arrest an Italian hunter in the woods at Tappan a few weeks ago. Meyers found a foreigner who was hunting in the woods near Collieneck, two miles from Hackensack. The hunter had two or three birds with him, and Meyers upon seeing him drew a revolver and demanded that the man show his license. The hunter paid no heed to the demand, but deliberately aimed at the deputy and fired, though only twenty feet away. The bullet passed through Meyers's thumb. Meyers fired three shots at the fleeing hunter but he does not know whether he wounded him or not.

MONTCLAIR.—The Altruist Society of Montclair yesterday sent out 100 dinners to the poor of the town. Fifty Boy Scouts aided in the distribution of the dinners, which were sent in baskets to the homes of the recipients. The service of the Boy Scouts was without cost to the Altruist Society.

MONTCLAIR.—Announcement was made yesterday that the Presbytery of Newark, having approved the union of Trinity Presbyterian and the "Old First" Presbyterian Churches of Montclair into the Central Presbyterian Church, the first service of the united church would be held on Wednesday in Trinity Church. At this service, the Rev. Dr. William Y. Chapman of the Roseville Avenue Church, Newark, will preach the sermon.

EAST ORANGE.—Entering the room of Herman Frank Kessler at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Frank T. Goetz of 52 North Nineteenth Street, East Orange, found Kessler dead in bed. Death was caused by asphyxiation. Goetz, for whom Kessler worked as a baker, upon entering the house at 44 North Nineteenth Street, where his employe boarded, detected a strong odor of gas in the hall. He traced it to Kessler's room, on the second floor. Receiving no answer to knocks, he forced the door and found the gas jet wide open. Deputy County Physician M. Herbert Simmons thought death was accidental.

NEWTON.—What he believed to be a record yield of corn in this State was harvested this week by F. A. Howe, a prosperous farmer, of Frankford Township, near here. He has an eight-acre lot, which he planted with corn of the eight-row yellow variety. When he counted up the harvest yesterday he found that he had corn enough on the car to fill 1,230 bushels.

GOT ANT EATER ALIVE AFTER FIGHT IN TREE

J. J. Schmidt Hunted It Down in a South American Forest for the New York Zoo.

SNAKES AND MONKEYS, TOO

Custom Inspectors Not Anxious to Examine His Baggage, but His Wife Fondles the Boas.

J. J. Schmidt, the wild animal collector, who says he prefers a tame boa constrictor to a watchdog in his home, returned from the forests of Colombia on the United Fruit steamship Metapan yesterday, bringing with him an ant eater for the Zoological Park in the Bronx. He said there was not a live specimen of the South American ant eater in any zoological garden in the United States. New York once had one, Mr. Schmidt explained, but it pined away and died because it did not get the kind of red ants to eat that it had been accustomed to in its native lair.

Mr. Schmidt's ant eater is somewhat like a sheepdog, reddish brown in color, the hair shading to gray toward its bushy tail, and a long narrow head. It got lose one night when the ship was between Colon and Kingston, and started to eat up the coat of a New York newspaper man who was traveling for his health.

"He alarmed the first officer, who ran to me and reported that my ant eater had its mouth so wide open that any one could see its spinal column, and was eating up the crow," said Mr. Schmidt. "I knew my pet could only open its mouth at the most about three-quarters of an inch, so I did not feel alarmed about its running amuck around the deck.

"The ant eaters in the Colombian forests," Mr. Schmidt went on to say, "are very difficult to catch, as they climb the tall cottonwood trees and hide out of sight. I went into the interior from Barranquilla with a big lot of provisions, a rifle, and an Indian guide, and managed to catch this fellow after a lively chase. I spotted him in an open glade, making toward a grove of mango trees, near the Magdalena River, one night just as the moon was setting. Directly the ant eater scented me it went up the nearest tree like a streak. Throwing my sack and rifle to the guide I went after it.

"Near the top of the tree I made a grab for the ant eater, and it scratched my arm and hand, and crushed my fingers between its hard jaws, but I held on and got it to the ground, and then carried it back to camp in my arms."

In addition to the ant eater, Mr. Schmidt brought back 250 macaws and parrots, 25 monkeys of various kinds, including the spider monkey, which is all black fur and bones, with gleaming yellow eyes, and two boa constrictors, one 10 and the other 15 feet long.

Mrs. Schmidt, who met her husband at the pier, took the serpents out of their box and twisted them around her neck as if they had been feather boas. The Customs officials declined an invitation to examine the boa constrictors, and said that they preferred to take the animal man's declaration as read.

SAVED A CRIPPLE, MAY DIE.

Dr. Bryne Caught Him from Under Car—Now in Hospital.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—Dr. Patrick J. Byrne, Coroner of Cuyahoga Conty, may die as a result of saving a crippled man from being killed by a street car to-day. The doctor is in a hospital in a serious condition. He will be operated on.

The Coroner had been to the morgue to view the body of an unidentified man, who had been killed, and was on his way home for Thanksgiving dinner. In Woodland Avenue he saw the cripple crossing the street. When on the car track the cripple's crutches slipped and the man fell in front of an approaching car.

Dr. Byrne rushed forward, seized the man and carried him in his arms to the sidewalk. In doing so he overtaxed his strength.

MAIDA DUPRE'S SECRET.

Actress Ended Life Because She Was Ill and Out of Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—A note written by Elizabeth Poritz of New York, an actress known as Maira Dupre, who committed suicide by swallowing poison in a hotel here last Monday night, was made public here to-day. The note, which was addressed to the girl's sister, was as follows:

Dear Rose—I have been very ill, have been in hard luck and have sold my diamonds. If you do not hear from me again before Nov. 15, go to the home of Mrs. Fox, at 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, and get my trunk. Don't give her any information. Don't tell mother. Kiss babies for me. Don't call at 400 West Fifty-seventh Street until the 16th or after. Lovingly, LIZZIE.

The body of the actress was taken to Brooklyn this afternoon.

10 ACRES OF BURIED FIRE.

Curious Underground Blaze Worries Savannah Fire Department.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—The Fire Department has been called upon to fight a curious underground fire that has been burning over an extent of ten acres of land south of the city for several weeks. The fire is slowly consuming some substance a few feet under the surface.

The firemen fear to open up the earth and thus give the smothered blaze a chance to get a firmer hold, and, as the underground conflagration is about a mile from the nearest fire plug, there is no way to get water to it. The scene is an old city garbage dump.

Will Care for Darrow and Six.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 27.—Ernest W. Darrow, who advertised for a wife, and Miss Julia Stagg were married this afternoon. The wedding took place at the home of Darrow, on Bedford Avenue, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. H. Johnston, pastor of the Congregational Church.

Darrow has six children. Mrs. Darrow is a little more than 21 years of age. In his advertisement Darrow said he wanted a wife to care for his children, manage his house, and share an income of $50 a week.

DANCES TANGO AT 87.

On 60th Wedding Day Winker Challenges Wife to Modern Dance.

With the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding falling upon Thanksgiving Day, Simon Winker and his wife celebrated by gathering the whole family at Fleischman's Casino in Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, last evening, and the amount of turkey consumed was amazing, for the sons and daughters of the Winkers number seven, and the grandchildren and great-grandchildren number sixty-nine.

When Mr. Winker, for all his 87 years, and the littiest greatgrandchild, for all his 2 years, had feasted to their hearts' content, the orchestra began to tune up, the chairs were pushed back and the room was cleared for dancing. The fiddler opened the programme by breaking into a lively, contagious bit written as an invitation to the new dances.

Then came the great moment of the evening, for, chuckling mischievously, Mr. Winker went to his wife's chair, and dared her to take a turn with him about the floor. She protested scornfully at first, but, not to be outdone, she stood and waited with him to catch the measure of the music.

When great-grandfather and great-grandmother made the circle of the room dancing what was unmistakably the tango, the cheers of the second and third and fourth generations were so tumultuous that others in the Casino crowded to the doors to see what the fun was all about.

They came in time to see Leon Winker, the oldest son, give to the flushed dancers a huge punch bowl made out of cut glass and set with diamonds, the gift of the whole seventy-six, for even the two-year-old contributed something to the sum that purchased it.

The Winkers were married in Germany. For many years Mr. Winker was a cigar manufacturer in this city. They live now at 642 East 161st Street. Mrs. Winker is nine years younger than her husband.

AT BAR FOR KNABE MURDER.

Dr. W. B. Craig to be Tried as Slayer of Indianapolis Woman.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.—Dr. William B. Craig, Dean of the Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis, will be placed on trial before Judge Alonzo Blair here to-morrow, charged with the murder of Dr. Helene Knabe at Indianapolis on Oct. 23, 1911. Dr. Craig was indicted at Indianapolis on Dec. 31, 1912, on testimony submitted by a detective employed by women of the State. The case was brought here on a change of venue.

The murder of Dr. Knabe was one of the most puzzling in the criminal history of the State. She was found dead in her bed with a gash in her throat, and the police, after a long investigation, declared it was a case of suicide.

COL. GAILLARD DYING.

Doctors Say There Is No Chance of the Panama Engineer's Recovery.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Physicians of the Phipps Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital say there is no hope of the recovery of Lieut.-Col. David Du Bose Gaillard, the army engineer who dug Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal. He has been sinking steadily for the last few days.

Col. Gaillard's condition, it is said, now is such that death might be a matter of either a few hours or a few days, as is the usual result in brain diseases.

His son, Lieut. David P. Gaillard, U. S. A., said to-day that his father's trouble came on him suddenly in July.

Youth Shot Dead for a Deer.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—While hunting near this city to-day, Byron Hutchinson, 18 years old, was accidentally shot and killed by Alvin Gisriel, 19 years old. On Thanksgiving Day three years ago the body of an elder brother of Hutchinson, who was killed by a train, was brought to the Hutchinson home.

ARDMORE

An ARROW Notch COLLAR

The fineness of the cloth makes possible the satin finish heretofore found only in the very highest priced collars

2 for 25¢

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., Inc., Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Tempus Fugit

BEST translated—"Time flies"—as indeed it does for busy men.

And because time is truly money for such people, time saved is money saved. Which seems like an unbearable load of axioms for one advertisement, but here is our reason.

Having clothes made to measure takes time—lots of it. Buying clothes ready to wear takes most no time at all, which is a big argument in favor of "ready" clothes.

But most of us are vain—and some, especially those who have never worn a Wallach-Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat, are afraid they won't like garments ready to wear. To them we say, "Come and try on one of our suits or overcoats, see how well it fits, how well you look in it—and if you buy and for any reason are not satisfied—come back and we will refund you your money." Could anything be fairer? Could we do more?

You cannot lose by trying us and think what you can gain in time and money saved; for a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat at $25 is the equal of a custom-made garment at $40 to $50.

By the way, should you wish to open a charge account—give us the usual references and we will gladly arrange one for you.

HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE. CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av. Aft. at 3, (25c.-50c.) Ev. at 8:30, (25c.-$1.) No Matinee To-day.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat., MINNA v. BARNHELM. To-night at 8:15, KASSENBELIEBT.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Little Boys, Wallace Mercell & 12 others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque To-day GIRLS FROM STARLAND

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS. Choice seats all operas. NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way & 38th St. Phone 4180 Greeley. Army & Navy Football Tickets.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. LIBERTY Mat. To-day. BURLESQUE GIRLS

ACADEMY of Music, 14 St. Lv'g Fl. Mat. Daily "LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW."

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 50 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal. SUNDAY NIGHT Wilhelm Bechaus, Cordelia Lee, Alfredo Ilma & Nahan Franko & Orch. of 70.

WINTER GARDEN Matinee To-morrow. THE PLEASURE SEEKERS WITH AN ALL STAR CAST. Tickets all agencies, Box Office Price. Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON (Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.) To-night at 8, Passing 3d Floor Back & Sacrament Judas (Forbes-Robertson & Elliott in both.) Sat. Mat., Merchant of Venice Sat. Eve., Light That Failed. Mon., Passing & Sacrament. Tues., Mice and Men Wed. Mat., Merchant of Venice Wed. Eve., Light That Failed. with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way

44 TH ST. Music Hall Management Lew Fields BEST TALENT IN THE WORLD TWICE EVERY DAY IN THE WORLD'S LATEST NOVELTIES. Mats. Best Seats 50c; Eves. Best Seats $1.

MANHATTAN Op. H., 34th St. & 8th Av. Eves. 8. Mats. To'm'w & Wed. 2. The Spectacular Musical Extravaganza, HOP O' MY THUMB From the Drury Lane Theatre, London, with DE WOLF HOPPER AND A COMPANY OF 300.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. OH I SAY! The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Tues. 2.30. The Marriage Game

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. THE LURE Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30.

THE PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Family Cupboard

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. AT BAY Eve. 8.20. Mats To-m'w & Wed. 2.20.

THE Great Adventure By ARNOLD BENNETT. Direction WINTHROP AMES. BOOTH THEA., 45th St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. THE BEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON.

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "A POETIC GEM."—Evening Sun. THE FANTASY with MUSIC Prunella with MARGUERITE CLARK.

LYRIC 42D, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. OURSELVES

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Thurs. Mat., $1.50

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees To-mororw and Wednesday, 2:30. COME AND BE THRILLED AND LAUGH One-Act Plays "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "En Deshabille", "Fear."

WEST END Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE, with John Barrymore & Mary Young. Next W'k—Henrietta Crosman, Tongues of Men.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Eve. at 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Thurs. 2:15. Wm. A. Brady presents Ready Money Next Week—"The Passing Show of 1913."

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Jack Norworth, Adele Ritchie Jas. & Bonnie Thornton; Valerie Bergere & Co. & big Acts.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Seymour Brown & Co., "The Green Beetle." Mary Elizabeth, Clark & Verdi, others.

HARLEM 125 St. 7th Ave. OPERA HOUSE. Premier Stock Co. in "THE PRICE." Daily Mat 10-25. Ev. 15-50c

PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25,50,75c, $1, $1.50. Daily Mat. 25,50&75c. OLGA PETROVA, RALPH HERZ, RAY COX, MARVELOUS MANCHURIANS, ROBERT T. HAINES & 6 other Big Acts.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., at 2:15. LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now, all performances. WARFIELD in THE AGITATOR.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. EVA DAVENPORT Rita Millman, Fannie Usher & Matinee Girls, CHRISTINE NEILSEN Claude and Will Ward, 6 others.

23D ST., nr. 8th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT THE LITTLEST PRICES 12 BIG ACTS.

ELTINGE West 42 St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL and MARY TURNER.

LONGACRE 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:20. BIGGEST MUSICAL SUCCESS IN YEARS. ADELE

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. HERE ALL WEEK! ZELAYA Son of ex-President of Nicaragua. Now Sought in New York. PRICES 10-15-25c.

Aeolian Hall, Wed., Aft., Dec. 3d, at 3. PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE GOODSON (Kuehe Piano.) Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Kreisler Tkts. 75c. to $2. Sale opens Dec. 1. Mail orders now. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. Matinees Wed & Sat. at 2. This Week and Next Mon. Night, "THAIS." Popular Concert Every Sunday Night. Week Beginning Next Tues., "FAUST."

JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret | 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30 Miss Sawyer and Mr. Sebastian, Mae Murray, the Marvellous Millers. 30 others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

BIJOU B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2-5:40, 7 to 10:40 p. m. Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS. Seats All Operas & Theatres. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1413 B'way. Tel. 3663-5621 Bry't. ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL TICKETS

OPERA TICKET OFFICE. FOOTB'L TICKETS. Choice seats for all Operas, 1421 B'way, entrance on 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. bought & sold. Choice seats for the Army and Navy football games bought, sold and exchanged.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-morrow & Wed., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

The Misleading Lady only flirted with him, but he was a cave man! ¶ And then there's a "nut" who thinks he's Napoleon! ¶ Some Show!! "AN UNMISTAKABLE HIT." —TELEGRAM. NOW AT THE FULTON THEATRE 46th St., Just West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:30. "What Bunty did for the Scotch Gen. John Regan DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD MR. CYRIL MAUDE will appear in "GRUMPY" "'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things of the theatre."—N. Y. Herald.

GLOBE B'way 46 St. Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess with ANN SWINBURNE. Matinee To-morrow 2:20.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15. FANNIE WARD in MadamPresident "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH" —American.

GEO. COHAN'S M. POTASH & PERLMUTTER Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.

Grand 23 St. RICHARD BENNETT "DAMAGED GOODS" Mat. T'm'w

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:10. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. THE LITTLE CAFE by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of RICHARD WAGNER In Motion Pictures. TO-DAY & SUN. AFT., 2:20, & SUN. EVE., 8:30. All Seats 25c. & 50c.

LIBERTY W. 42 St. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in YEAR'S BEST Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera, SWEETHEARTS

LYCEUM 45 St., N'r B'way. 8:20 P. M. MATINEE TO-MORROW 2:20. "There are yet to be seen talent, beauty, and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON, and made rarer still by the priceless possession of youth."—N. Y. Sun. ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Comedy The Strange Woman A Play Worth While

CRITERION B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed., 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents The Man Inside A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'y. 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. To-morrow. DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. MME. KALICH in RACHEL.

MOST NOVEL PLAY IN YEARS GEO. M. COHAN'S MYSTERY FARCE SEVEN KEYS to BALDPATE COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed., 2:20

Gaiety B'y, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, 2:30. NEARLY MARRIED With BRUCE McRAE. Best Farce in Years.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last 3 Times. Mat. To-mor. Henrietta Crosman "THE TONGUES OF MEN." NEXT MON. (DEC. 1) SEATS NOW. LOUIS MANN in CHILDREN OF TO-DAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Tonight, 8. Boris Godnnoff. Ober, Braslau, Sparkes, Maubourg, Duchens; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. at 2. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.

Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Josef Hofmann, pianist. Amato, Cox, entire Orches.

Next Mon., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.

Wed. at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Metzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.

Thurs. at 7:30. Siegfried. Fremstad, Ober, Alten; Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz, Cond., Hertz.

Fri. at 8. Cav. Rusticana. Destinn; Christalli, Gilly, foll'd by Pagliacci. Hort; Caruso, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Tom'w Eve., 8. Faust. Farrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jom, Gilly, Bothier, Bogue. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. This (Fri.) Aftern'n at 2:30. Carnegie Hall. Soloist, Henri Leon Le Roy Clarinet.

BACH, Brandenburg Concerto; MOZART, Concerto In A major for Clarinet and Orchestra HAYDN, Symphony "Militaire"; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral). Next Sunday Aft. at 3. All Wagner Programme

Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM The VANDERBILT Hotel 34th Street East at Park Avenue Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock Two dollars and fifty cents

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3. SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9; CHAUSSON, Concerto for Violin, Piano and String Orchestra; LALO, (a) Scherzo, (b) Arlequin. MR. & MRS. DAVID MANNES Seats on sale at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 9th, at 3. JOSEF HOFMANN ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM (STEINWAY PIANO.) Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Russian Church Music RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL CHOIR Aeolian Hall, Saturday, Nov. 29th, 8:15 P. M. Seats, $2, $1. Boxes, $25, $15.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3. Violin Recital By KATHLEEN PARLOW 60c. to $2. Management London Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Concert by EDWIN GRASSE Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. BUTORIUS & CO.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Mayor MITCHEL. CINEMATOGRAPH. Dunninger, the Mysterious. Concerts.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Av. & Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS." Bargain Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week.....EXCUSE ME

MAJESTIC Matinee Saturday. Curtain at 2. THE WHIP To-night. All Next Week. Prices: Eve., 25c. to $1.50. Curtain at 8.

PIANOLA RECITAL At AEOLIAN HALL Friday, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M. Admission Without Charge. FRENCH-ENGLISH PROGRAMME MISS BEATRICE WAINWRIGHT, Soprano. French Bergerettes and English Pastoralles in Shepherdess Costume. DION W. KENNEDY, at the Organ. GERARD CHATFIELD, at the Pianola.

1. L'Arlesienne.....Bizet
First Suit for Orchestra
Prelude and Minuetto
The Organ.
2. (a) Arabesque, No. 1, Key E.....Debussy
(b) The Little Shepherd (Children's Corner)
(b) Arabesque, No. 2, Key G.....Debussy
The Pianola.
3. (a) Maman dites moi.....Weckerlin
(b) Ah! Mon Berger.....Weckerlin
(c) Paris est au roi.....Weckerlin
Miss Wainwright, accompanied by the Pianola.
4. Symphonic Sketch.....Lemare
(a) In the Forest, Op. 66, No. 1
(b) In the Fairy Glen, Op. 66, No. 2
The Organ.
5. (a) Romance (The Conqueror)..Edward German
(b) Allegretto Sonata, Op. 28.....Elgar
The Pianola.
6. (a) I've Been Roaming.....Horn
(b) Phyllis Has Such Charming Graces...Young
(c) Pastoral.....Carey
Miss Wainwright, accompanied by the Pianola.

SEE THE NEW ANIMAL PICTURES IN ELMENDORF'S WONDERFUL TRAVEL-TALK ON THE MARVELS OF Yellowstone Park See this great Wonderland, where nature has assembled her most varied and weird phenomena to delight the eye and awe the mind of man. Beautiful new colored views and motion pictures, alive with action. CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30. Popular Prices 50c. to $1.50.

W

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain to-day and to-morrow; moderate southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,398. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

STOVER RESIGNATION RECEIVED BY KLINE

Missing Man Wrote on Monday from Cincinnati, but Has Disappeared Again.

MESSAGE TO LA ROCHE, TOO

Stover Complains of the Commotion Over His Absence and Says He Can Take Care of Himself.

Charles B. Stover, whose whereabouts have been unknown to his friends since Oct. 16, mailed his resignation as Park Commissioner to Mayor Kline from Cincinnati last Monday night, and at the same time sent a letter to Louis F. La Roche, who has been Acting Park Commissioner, and was appointed to the office yesterday by the Mayor. Where Mr. Stover is now no one seems to know.

The letter to Mr. La Roche and the resignation were in Mr. Stover's handwriting on plain sheets of paper and inclosed in unmarked stamped envelopes. The envelopes were stamped "Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 A. M., Nov. 25," but nothing gave any clew to Mr. Stover's present address.

In his letter to Mr. La Roche, Mr. Stover seems vexed because of the publicity and commotion occasioned by his absence. Here is the letter:

Cincinnati, Nov. 24, 1913.

My Dear Friend La Roche: I have reached Cincinnati in my travels, and write you this Monday night, Nov. 24, to let you know that when this letter reaches you my resignation will be in the hands of Mayor Kline. I hope that he will appoint you my successor, and I would therefore advise you to see him immediately.

Now let there be no further concern about me. In my day I have traveled not a little, and am fully competent to make my way anywhere around this world in safety. I repeat, therefore, let there be no worry over my travels. Hoping you will succeed me, I remain, with best wishes to you and to all, CHARLES B. STOVER.

Mr. La Roche said late yesterday afternoon that he had received this letter on Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving, and had gone with it to Mayor Kline's office the same day. Mr. Stover's resignation was in the Mayor's hands, but he withheld the news of it and requested Mr La Roche not to make the letter public until yesterday afternoon. It was supposed that this was to enable the Mayor to get in touch with Mr Stover again, but no explanation was given.

The appointment of Mr La Roche was made by the Mayor yesterday, and this statement accompanied it:

The Mayor to-day announced the appointment of Louis F. La Roche as Commissioner of Parks for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond to succeed Charles B. Stover, whose resignation has been tendered and accepted by the Mayor.

Mr. La Roche for several years was connected with the Finance Department, handling while there all bugetary matters relating to public parks, and is thoroughly conversant with all details of administration relating thereto. Two years ago he was transferred to the Department of Parks, since which time he has been performing services which were really those of a Deputy Commissioner, and the 16th of November last he was designated by the Mayor as Acting Commissioner for a period of thirty days to clear up official matters then pending which had accumulated during the absence of Commissioner Stover. The present appointment is for the remainder of the term.

Both the Mayor and Mr. La Roche were questioned concerning news of Mr. Stover Wednesday afternoon, but neither gave out any information. The preparations to exhibit moving pictures of Mr Stover in many cities of the United States were then under way, and the pictures were shown on Thanksgiving Day by the Pathe Frères Company, for whom films had been made previously for ordinary commercial purposes. Mr. Stover was shown in his activities as Park Commissioner. Also on Wednesday the Mayor was heard to ask Police Commissioner Waldo if he had been able to learn anything of Mr. Stover's whereabouts and to urge him to push the search for the missing Park Commissioner. The inference drawn by some from these acts of the Mayor is that he wanted especially to get into communication with Mr. Stover before his resignation was acted upon.

Those of Mr. Stover's friends who could be seen yesterday were not disturbed by his resignation and retained their confidence in him and his ability to take care of himself. Mr. La Roche said that, in spite of his own promotion, he was sorry that Mr. Stover had gone away, and he hoped that he would return soon.

"Stover's letter," he said, "shows him to be a white man. They don't make them any better than he, I can tell you. I hope he comes back, for I don't want to lose him."

James L. Lavery, an advertising agent, with an office at 99 Reade Street and home at 119 West Seventy-first Street, is one of Mr. Stover's intimate friends who interested himself in the search for the missing Park Commissioner, and was largely responsible for the moving picture scheme. When seen yesterday afternoon he said:

"I believe Stover knows exactly what he is doing. I believe and all of his friends believe that whatever motives prompted him in going away they were worthy ones, and when the full truth is known there will be no questions left as to the sincerity and honesty of his course.

"It is incomprehensible to me, though, how he could go away this time in the same way as before and expect apparently that no more notice would be taken of his disappearance than on previous occasions. Also, what puzzles me is the fact that, when going away for so long a time, Mr. Stover did not notify his associates in the Park Department, the success of whose work depended upon his supervision. Until this puzzle came to my mind I did not take an active interest in the case because I felt that Stover was acting as he might be expected to act. I began a search for him on my own account when I suspected that something unusual was the matter."

Robbins Gilman, manager of the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, where Mr. Stover has lived for many years, went to his home in Yonkers yesterday and could not be reached. It was said at the settlement house, however, that neither he nor any one else there had received a word from Mr Stover. The first his friends knew of his resignation was from the newspaper reporters seeking further information about Mr. Stover.

LIEUTENANT OUTRANKS ALL.

Acting Gov. Taylor May Order Generals on Retired List.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 28.—Although he has the rank only of a Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of the State National Guard, Leon R. Taylor, as Acting Governor, it is likely, will have to order the retirement of Major Gen. Dennis F. Collins and Brig. Gen. John A. Mather.

Gov. Taylor said to-day that the State would comply with the provisions of the Dick law, in order not to lose the large Federal appropriation, but he would first do everything in his power to save the two officers mentioned from retirement.

It is asserted that it will be impossible for Gov. Taylor to retain Gens. Collins and Taylor in active service, and it is possible that they voluntarily will retire.

WE BARRED OIL DEAL?

Caused the Pearsons to Give Up Colombia Concession, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.—The Morning Post gives prominence to a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who declares that the American press fails to realize the significance of the Pearson's surrender of the Colombian oil concessions, "although," says the correspondent, "it is, perhaps, the most important incident in Anglo-American politics since Olney wrote to Salisbury in 1895."

"To-day," he adds, "the United States is practically sovereign of this Continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition.

"The Pearsons," continues the correspondent, "retired because the British Government was made to realize the serious consequences that might follow should Colombia ratify the Pearson concessions—a development which would have aroused not only the general opposition of the Washington Government, but would also have made the United States raise the Monroe Doctrine if the Pearsons had attempted to acquire Colombian port privileges in connection with this concession.

"Quite as curious," concludes The Post's dispatch, "as the failure of the American press to recognize the importance of what has happened is the fact that this has been done without there having been any negotiations in the proper use of the word, and without the exchange of a single note. The State Department sent no communication either to its embassy in London or to the British Embassy at Washington.

"The British Government was simply made to fe the sentiment existing in certain quarters, and acted upon its impression rather than have matters assume another form."

COLOMBIA PROTEST TO CUBA.

Asks Island Not to Approve "Plunder of Panama" by Roosevelt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—The Cuban Senate has received a cablegram from the Colombian Congress protesting against any public approval of the "plunder of the Colombian Department of Panama executed in 1903 by President Roosevelt, according to his own confession."

The Cuban Senate cabled an acknowledgment of the message and expressed the desire that all difficulties between American republics would be adjusted "pacifically, within justice, law, and international practices."

ROBIN TO BE FREED TO-DAY.

Banker's Prison Term Ended—To Run Down Savings Bank Looters.

With two months' commutation of sentence, the reward of good behavior, Joseph G. Robin, the banker, who was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary on a charge of grand larceny growing out of the wrecking of the Northern Bank, will be released to-day from Blackwell's Island. Robin was sentenced on Jan. 10 by Justice Seabury in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court and began the service of his sentence on Jan. 20.

Robert D. Ireland, Robin's counsel, said yesterday that Robin would leave town for a short time and upon his return would get into harness again.

"I expect then," Mr. Ireland said, "the people who brought about his ruin will find their hands full.

"The plot of which Mr. Robin has been a victim is so far reaching as to almost challenge belief. I believe Mr. Robin is going to win out in the long run. The first thing he will do is to devote his attention to running down the men who looted the Washington Savings Bank and making them disgorge. Last week he was successful before Justice Cohalan in having himself made a party to a suit now on the calendar for the recovery of $240,000 of the savings bank money. The suit will be tried within the next two months."

NOTE TOLD OF ELOPEMENT.

Becker Informs Wife That He and Stepdaughter Have Gone Away.

Mrs. Katherine Becker of Winfield, Queens, reported to the police yesterday the disappearance of Martin Becker, her husband, and Lillian Herbst, her twenty-two-year-old daughter by a former marriage. With them went Evelyn Becker, her five-year-old daughter. Mrs. Becker found a note written by the husband, pinned upon the dining room table, in which he said: "Lillie, Evelyn, and I have gone away."

Becker was employed in the Dock Department. He is 42 years old. Mrs. Becker says that when he went away he drew $1,029 from a savings bank, the joint deposit of himself and wife. Mrs. Becker's first husband, Henry Herbst, kept a stationery store at Second Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

He died some years ago, leaving his property to his wife. Six years ago Mrs. Herbst married Becker. Early in September Mrs. Becker was taken to a hospital. Her recovery was doubtful, and she made a will dividing her property between her husband and her three children. Mrs. Becker recovered, and returned home to find, she says, that a fondness had grown up between Lillian and her husband.

Becker, according to his wife, left home for work as usual on Nov. 5. On the same day, she says, her daughter Lillie said she was going to New York to do some shopping and would take the child, Evelyn, with her.

Mrs. Becker says that she went out on a business errand and upon her return she found her husband's clothes gone, her two daughters missing, and the note upon the table. She did not report the affair to the police until yesterday, as she hoped by quiet search she could recover her little girl.

Panama Chinese Accept Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 28.—The Chinese here accept their defeat on the new registration law, the Supreme Court to-day sanctioning arrangements for the prompt collection of the head tax of $250 to which they objected. The close of the fight has brought relief to commerce on the Isthmus.

ZELAYA MAY GO FREE ON WILSON'S ORDER

Acting with State Department, President Could Forestall Court Proceedings.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT OUT

Friends of Nicaragua's Ex-President Fear He Will Be Killed If Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A conference held in a hotel here to-night between Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor for the State Department; Luis F. Corea of New York, ex-Minister of Nicaragua to the United States, and Corry M. Stadden and Charles A. Douglas, Washington lawyers, did not result in any agreement relative to the case of ex-President Zelaya. Mr. Corea and Mr. Stadden represented Zelaya, and Mr. Douglas appeared for the Nicaraguan Legation.

The object of the conference was to give Zelaya's lawyers an opportunity to show why the extradition proceedings against the ex-President should be dropped. They did not succeed in convincing Solicitor Folk, at least so far as he indicated, that the crimes with which Zelaya was charged were political, and that his extradition would be contrary to the extradition treaty between Nicaragua and the United States.

The belief is growing here, though, that Zelaya will not be sent back to Nicaragua for trial. The animus of this Government against him is that he executed Groce and Cannon, American citizens, and it is felt that if he is returned to his country and put to death there it would be said that this Government consented to the extradition because it wanted Zelaya punished for killing American citizens, and not because it was satisfied that the crimes specified in the extradition proceedings were non-political.

It was said to-night that there was a chance that Zelaya would be freed at the instance of the State Department before the habeas corpus proceedings instituted in New York to-day were disposed of by the Federal Court. This matter rests with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. They may abandon the case and release Zelaya at any time.

A FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

Friends of Deposed President Say He Will Be Killed if He Is Returned.

Friends and supporters of José Santos Zelaya, the deposed President of Nicaragua, who was arrested here on Wednesday at midnight upon telegraphic orders from Attorney General McReynolds, began a fight for his release yesterday. They said that Gen. Zelaya was almost sure to be murdered if he was turned over to his enemies, who were in control in Nicaragua.

The first move in the fight to liberate Gen. Zelaya was an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Arguments will be heard upon this application before United States District Judge Holt at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning. The time set by Judge Holt for the hearing on the writ is four hours earlier than the time set by United States Commissioner Shields for a hearing in the extradition proceedings. This means, according to Assistant United States District Attorney Woods, that the hearing before Commissioner Shields will probably not occur, as Judge Holt will go at once into the merits of the question of Zelaya's detention pending the arrival of papers demanding his extradition.

If Judge Holt decides that Gen. Zelaya has been held illegally he will be free to depart for Spain or some other foreign country, as the extradition papers are not expected to arrive here for ten days. The longest period that Gen. Zelaya can be "provisionally detained" under the treaty clause which made it possible to arrest him is sixty days.

In applying for a writ of habeas corpus Gen. Zelaya, who is confined in the Tombs, sets forth that the affidavit of United States District Attorney Woods, on which he was arrested, fails to make out a case against him as it merely incorporates data sent by telegraph from Attorney General McReynolds to Mr. Wood, and is based on information and belief.

The petition for the writ alleges that Gen. Zelaya was President of Nicaragua from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 20, 1909, and that on the latter date he resigned and left the country and has not since returned to it. It asserts that at no time did he commit the crime of murder or any other crime.

C. Alfonso Zelaya, a son of Gen. Zelaya, explained yesterday why he and his brother, Col. Zelaya, considered it vital to their father's welfare that he should be liberated in this country.

"We shall carry every point made in the extradition demand to the highest possible courts," he said, "because my father's life is the real issue. If Congress would only investigate they would find out why my father is wanted by representatives of exactly the same forces who used wholesale bribery to accomplish his overthrow in 1909.

"I believe my father will not be extradited for the reason that some time during the proceedings, President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan will give personal attention to the matter and will overrule the polices of men in the State Department, just as the decision not to let Mrs. Pankhurst come into this country was overruled. They cannot escape the fact that any offenses alleged against my father are political and that the treaty specifically exempts political offenses from the list of extraditable crimes."

ARMOUR GRAIN FOR CANADA.

Chicago Concern Takes Out License to Do Business in Ontario.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 28.—What is apparently the first step of American grain operators of large dealings to establish themselves in Canada is contained in an announcement in The Ontario Gazette to-day that the Armour Grain Company of New Jersey had taken out a license to do business in Ontario.

Inquiries elecited the information that this was the Chicago concern said to be the largest grain operators on the American Continent. N. K. Cowan, K. C., is named as local attorney, and permission is given to use $100,000 capital.

POLAND WATER HIGHLY BENEFICIAL for Uric Acid Excess and Kidney Troubles. —Adv.

Bernard Shaw Snubs England
Forbids the production of his phonetic comedy, "Pygmalion," in London, but has it given in Berlin, so Germany may see his work unprejudiced by English criticism.
IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

MAYOR SHANK QUITS; WALLACE AT HELM

Indianapolis Labor Leaders Refuse to Promise Cessation of Strike Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Mayor Samuel L. Shank this afternoon, when informed by a committee of labor leaders that further labor trouble was imminent during the remainder of the present administration, sent his resignation to Edward A. Ramsay, City Clerk, and automatically Harry R. Wallace, City Controller, became Mayor.

The Mayor's action in resigning followed a conference held in his office with Edwin H. Meyers, International Treasurer, and Thomas J. Farrell, General Organizer of the Teamsters' Union, and other labor leaders. Mayor Shank previously had announced that unless assured that no further strikes would be called during his administration he would resign.

Business interests have been displeased with Mr. Shank's attitude during the strike of street railway employes, when he announced that he was opposed to policemen riding on street cars. They have felt that he was in some degree responsible for the acquittal of thirty-one policemen who were charged with refusing to ride on cars during the strike, and they threatened to impeach him if any further trouble occurred.

The Mayor's decision to resign was preceded by an exhaustive effort on his part to arrange for arbitration of the differences between the teamsters and the employers. After the conference Mr. Shank said:

"I was unable to persuade Mr. Farrell, Mr. Lowry, and other labor leaders to agree to not call a strike during the remainder of my administration. I did everything on my part to be fair to both sides during the street car strike, but after the criticism that has been heaped on me by the Safety Committee of the Chamber of Commerce I feel that I probably could not retain my position and do my duty toward the general public as Mayor on account of the bitter feeling that has grown out of the labor controversy."

Harry R. Wallace, the new Mayor, announced to-night that the police situation was so critical that he had decided to take personal charge of the department for a time.

"I shall do my duty impartially and fearlessly," said he. "Life and property must be protected at whatever cost and the fair name of our city restored. Every man has a right to conduct his own business in his own way so long as he does it lawfully, and I will not tolerate any interference with it by others."

As soon as Mr. Wallace had taken the oath of office he named a new Board of Public Safety. The members are Hugh M. Love, Schuyler Haas, and Edwin H. Emrich all well-known business men. Fred B. Akin was named City Controller. The Mayor then went at once to Police Headquarters.

Thomas J. Farrell, General organizer, in charge of the teamsters' and chauffeurs' unions in this city said to-night that a meeting of the two organizations had been called for Sunday afternoon when they would vote upon the question of calling a strike. It is generally believed that the strike will be called.

Samuel Lewis Shank was for thirty years an auctioneer in Indianapolis before he was elected Mayor of Indianapolis in 1909. He started out in life, however, at the age of 18 years, as a clog dancer and actor, and was soon after on the road as manager of Church's Comedy Company in Repertoire. After that he became a yeast salesman, and a little later went into business as an auctioneer.

He was elected Recorder of Indianapolis for one term, and at the next election made a spectacular campaign for Mayor. He was a popular speaker because of the great stock of jokes he had treasured up during his career as an auctioneer. One of his electioneering manoeuvres was to send a carload of watermelons into the western section of Indianapolis, which is inhabited by a large colored population.

After his election Mayor Shank began to enforce the anti-saloon regulations. The first act that gave him countrywide fame as a jester was his order suspending the license of one saloon until the proprietor should produce a certificate proving that he had attended church services on Sunday.

In the Fall of 1911 potatoes were selling in Indianapolis at $1.60 a bushel. Mayor Shank charged that the price was kept up by a combination of commission merchants. He brought carloads of potatoes into the city, which he sold off personally at 75 cents a bushel, allowing no purchaser more than two bushels and a half. He soon broke the price of potatoes at the retail stores to $1 a bushel. A few weeks later he sold off carloads of apples, pears, and other fruits at a price considerably below that of the market. During the Christmas season he imported quantities of turkeys, ducks, geese, and other fowls, which he sold for 6 and 8 cents a pound less than the market price. After these experiments had proved successful, Mayor Shank was able to keep food prices under control by threatening to repeat these sales.

Another of his enterprises was a municipal marriage bureau. He married three couples, but then closed down the bureau because he found the correspondence from all over the country too great for a municipal matrimonial agency. Whatever fee was given to him he always turned over to the bride as a present.

Mr. Shank is 6 feet 3 inches in height, weighs over 200 pounds, and is an athlete. While Mayor of Indianapolis he represented Marion township in a team which won a tug-of-war over Rushville.

Henry R. Wallace, the new Mayor, has been prominent in Republican politics for some time. He served one term as County Auditor, and is on his second term as County Chairman.

KILLED SAVING HIS TOY.

Little Boy Ran Before Auto to Recover His Plaything.

Harry J. Parkes, Jr., of Corona, L. I., was driving his auto in the Dry Harbor Road in Elmhurst yesterday morning when he saw a boy and girl walking down the road before him. They went to the side of the road when Parkes sounded his horn, but the little boy ran back into the middle of the street to pick up a toy he had dropped. The automobile struck and killed him.

The little girl, who was at the side of the road, began to scream, and this brought her mother, Mrs. Andrew Abt of 6 Remsen Avenue, to the street. Mrs. Abt fainted when she saw that the little boy, who was her son, Andrew Abt, 9 years old, was dead. Parkes surrendered to the police at Elmhurst, but he was released later by Coroner Gustave J. Schaefer, who investigated the accident.

FLASHLIGHTS ANNOY WILSON ON ARRIVAL

Secret Service Men Hustle Photographers Out of the Station —President at Theatre.

President Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, and her husband, Miss Eleanor Wilson, Miss Margery Brown, who was one of the bridesmaids at the Wilson-Sayre wedding last Tuesday; Dr. Cary Grayson, Secretary Tumulty, and several Secret Service agents, arrived at the Pennsylvania Station from Washington at 6:18 o'clock last evening.

As the President passed through the station there was a volley of flashlights. Secret Service men tried to stop the photographers, and after the flashlights had been exploded there was a little excitement. Several of the photographers were rushed out of the station by Secret Service men and detectives. The President seemed annoyed.

Several hundred persons were at the station to see the President, and cheered as he came up from the track landings to the main waiting room. Outside was waiting the automobile of Col. E. M. House, in which the President was driven to Col. House's home at 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, and other machines in which the other members of the party were taken to the Waldorf-Astoria.

The President looked to be very happy, and the expression on his face seemed to indicate that he had left affairs of state in Washington and had come to New York to have a good time. His purpose was to attend the theatre last night and to see the football game between West Point and Annapolis at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. For the first half of the game the President will be the Army's guest, and during the second half the guest of the Navy.

Everybody was on the lookout for Mrs. Sayre, the new bride of the White House, but she and her husband realized that that was exactly what was going to happen, and escaped from the station by a route other than that taken by the President. Thus they managed to give the slip to a score of photographers who had gathered to snap them.

At 8:15 o'clock the President and his party arrived at the Forty-third Street entrance of the Cohan Theatre. They were escorted to the lower right hand box, which was decorated with flags and red, white, and blue bunting, and a big eagle surmounted it.

Most of those in the audience knew the President was going to attend the performance, and they were watching the box expectantly. As he entered there was a burst of applause, and some one proposed three cheers. The audience cheered, and the President stood up and smiled. The orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the President and the audience remained standing while the national anthem was played. As the music ceased the President and his party seated themselves and the audience followed suit.

When the performance started the President sat back in his chair, and he seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly. He laughed heartily at the jokes, and he chatted freely with Col. House and Dudley Field Malone.

One of the actors said that he was going to reduce the price of merchandise he was selling "because the Democrats reduced the tariff." The audience turned to the President at this sally, and Mr. Wilson laughed heartily.

GARRISON VIEWS PIERS.

Secretary Makes Personal Inspection of Hudson Shore Lines.

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, spent yesterday afternoon making an inspection of the Hudson River shore front between Thirtieth and 135th Streets. With him aboard the police boat Patrol were Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, the New Jersey Harbor Commissioners, J. Spencer Smith, R. C. Jenkinson, and W. L. Saunders, and various other officials. The shore fronts on both sides of the river were inspected.

Throughout the trip Secretary Garrison listened to eager argument over various propositions to alter the pierhead line on both sides of the river. The New Jersey advocates urged him to permit an extension of their pierhead line 300 feet into the river from Bull's Ferry to Weehawken, and to veto the army engineer's plan for a 3,000-foot channel above Weehawken Cove. They pointed out that 3,000 feet was not required for the big ships below this cove and disputed its necessity above.

The only indication of opinion given by Secretary Garrison was when he asked why since the Riverside Drive front of New York was not to be used for commercial purposes the line could not be drawn in at least fifty feet on the New York side to allow a corresponding extension on the New Jersey side, where commercial development was possible.

The Secretary inspected the work now under way at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street for 1,000-foot piers. The Secretary operated the twenty-ton dredge himself.

SMOKE PALL IN TIMES SQ.

Fire Over Shanley's Restaurant Delays Supper Parties.

Blazing soot in a chimney of the Putnam Building, at Broadway between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, filled Times Square with stifling smoke at 10:30 o'clock last night. The smoke settled down into the main dining room of Shanley's restaurant, on the ground floor of the building, and made the guests there uncomfortable.

Although the arrival of the fire apparatus could be heard plainly in the restaurant there was no excitement there, and the cabaret show was not interrupted.

The fire delayed theatregoers on their way to the restaurants in the neighborhood.

A colored man smiled, after falling From a second-story window. Asked why, He said: "Proves DIS nigger ain't Altogether Rubber."
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's. —Adv.

THIEVES JUMP INTO A SPEEDING AUTO

Beat Chauffeur, Who Resists, and Rob Doremus and His Woman Companion.

STEAL CASH AND JEWELRY

Highwaymen Spring Out of the Darkness in Pelham Parkway as Motor Is Passing.

Returning in his auto from Larchmont and bound for his home at 51 West Eighty-seventh Street, Cornelius Doremus and a young woman who was his companion had crossed the city line and proceeded down the lonesome stretches of Pelham Parkway at midnight last night when, some four hundred feet south of the Eastern Boulevard, two men who appeared suddenly from the underbrush skirting the road, jumped aboard his motor. The chauffeur was driving at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour because of the wet roads, but the two thieves gained a foothold on the running board.

The movements of the thieves were so quick that before any one in the auto had time to think one bandit had pointed a revolver at Joseph Leonard, the chauffeur, and the other had put his pistol close to the forehead of Mr. Doremus. As for his companion, there was no need of guarding her, for she had fainted.

Leonard stopped the auto with a jar.

"All the money you've got," was the order given by one of the thieves.

But the chauffeur was annoyed and he wanted to fight. Before the highwaymen had taken full possession of the situation, Leonard whirled around and in the face of the revolver pointed at him, struck the thief in front of him a blow across the face so that the bandit pitched back off the running board and disappeared in the darkness.

Encouraged by this, Mr. Doremus struck out at the thief who confronted him. It was a heavy blow, but an ill-directed one, and it did not knock the man from the auto. It served only to make him angry, and he was so emphatic in telling Mr. Doremus what would happen if he made any further defense that Mr. Doremus lost heart and surrendered.

Meanwhile, the chauffeur was overcome. For, though he had felled one man, a third highwayman appeared on the other side of the car and with the butt of a revolver beat Leonard across the face and stunned him.

With two men thus on guard, the third, who had been temporarily incapacitated by the chauffeur's blow, picked himself up and proceeded to search Mr. Doremus and his companion. From Mr. Doremus the thieves took a diamond ring, a gold watch valued at $100 and $500 in money. From his companion they took several rings, one of them set with diamonds, and from her throat they stripped the lavalliere she wore.

All this took but little time. When the plunder had been stowed away in the pockets of the collector the three men jumped back to the road.

"Any noise out of you," was the warning of the spokesman while they stood alongside the car, "and we shall have to come back."

Then the thieves disappeared.

Mr. Doremus gave his first attention to reviving his woman companion who had fainted. Then he looked up and down the parkway. It was a lonely stretch of road, and no policeman was in sight. No auto had passed during the hold-up and no autos were in sight after it was over. Mr. Doremus revived Leonard and told him to start the auto.

In a few minutes they were moving on their way, but they went a mile before they came to any building, and this was a road house. Over the telephone here Mr. Doremus sent an account of the attack to the Westchester Police Station, but precinct houses are few and far between in that part of the town, and the Bronx is a borough of great distance. By the time Lieut. Kauss and his men had arrived at the place of the hold-up the three men who had robed the autoists had traveled far and the police were unable to get a trace of them.

WANT DEATH INVESTIGATED.

Family Fears Young Woman Was Poisoned.

District Attorney R. S. Hudspeth of Jersey City was requested last night to investigate the death on Thursday of Miss Catherine Watts, at the home of her uncle, James R. Watts, 402 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City. Robert E. McLear, a lawyer, of 115 Broadway was retained by Mr. Watts to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities. The young woman became ill while at work in Manhattan.

"The relatives of Miss Watts desire that the District Attorney order an autopsy," said Mr. McLear last night. "She was taken ill on Friday a week ago. On Sunday she told her family that she thought she had been poisoned. This remark led the family to ask for an investigation. Her body is still in the family home, and the funeral has been postponed until the authorities have had an opportunity to make an inquiry."

Four physicians were called in consultation before Miss Watts, who was 28 years old, died. Two of the physicians—Drs. D. B. Street and Donald Mincr—diagnosed the cause of death as diphtheria. Drs. C. A. Birdsall and John M. Cassidy decided that death was due to septicaemia of the throat.

"There is absolutely no criminal action involved in the case," said Dr. John M. Cassidy last night. "The prescription which Miss Watts procured in Manhattan, which the family regard as having had some connection with her death, was a proper one and had nothing to do with the symptoms of poisoning."

WOMEN INVADE WASHINGTON

Suffragists from All States Gather for Convention To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—To the call of "Votes for Women," suffragists from every State are flocking to the capital for the convention, which opens to-morrow.

Visits to President Wilson, hearings before the Congress Committees on constitutional amendments to enfranchise women, addresses by Senators and Representatives and by leaders of the cause of suffrage will feature a week of meetings. Such organizations as the National American Women's Suffrage Association, the National College Woman's Suffrage Association, the Congressional Union, the Woman's Political Union of New York, and the Men's League for Suffrage will be represented.

Fresh from victory in Illinois the suffragists will conduct a celebration of their triumph and urge Congress by amending the Constitution to extend the ballot to women in all States.

GAME TICKETS INVALIDATED

Those Known to Have Passed to Speculators Will Not Be Accepted.

Tickets to the Army and Navy football game which have fallen into the hands of speculators and have been disposed of by them at exorbitant prices will not be honored at the Polo Grounds to-day. The athletic associations of the two academies have issued duplicates for all tickets known to be in the hands of speculators, and the originals in these cases have been declared invalid, and will not be honored when presented for admission.

Some of the tickets that have been disposed of at 1 which will not be honored to-day are Seat 16, in Row W of Section 11; Seats 27 and 28, in Row 21 of Section 38; Seats 23 and 24, in Row 1 of Section 7, and Seats 21, 22, 23, and 24, in Row 13 of Section 11. All these tickets are in the Army reservations. Among those to whom these tickets were originally issued are a Captain and a Lieutenant of the National Guard of New York

STEFANSSON LOSES BOAT.

The Mary Sachs Crushed in Ice—Provisions and Instruments Lost.

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 28.—The power schooner Mary Sacks, one of the boats of Vilhjalmar Stefansson's Canadian Arctic exploration expedition, has been wrecked in the ice off the Arctic coast of Alaska. News of the loss of the Mary Sacks was received to-day in a letter from Peter Barnard, Captain of the vessel.

The ice crushed the vessel into small bits and all the provisions and scientific instruments were lost.

The letter gives no details of the mishap. As nothing is said of any injury to the men on the Mary Sachs it is believed all are safe, as they could easily make their way over the ice to shore.

No word was received concerning the Karluk and the Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28.—The auxiliary boat Mary Sachs was purchased at Nome by Vilhjalmar Stefansson for use of the southern party of the Canadian expedition, which also has the power schooner Alaska. Dr. R. M. Anderson, commanding the southern party, is aboard the Alaska, and Kenneth Chipman, the Canadian geologist, was placed in command of the Mary Sachs.

The last reports received from the expedition were carried by messenger to Circle City, Alaska, arriving there Nov. 10. The messenger reported the Mary Sachs and the Alaska icebound at Collinson Point, Alaska, 100 miles west of the international boundary.

The Mary Sachs was a gasoline schooner of 350 tons gross register. She carried a crew of three men and was built at Benicia, Cal., in 1898.

The southern party was to have made a scientific exploration of Victoria Land and Banks Land, while Stefansson on the Karluk explored the unmapped region in Beauford Sea.

RISKS LIFE FOR HIS DOG.

Boy Thrown Twenty Feet in Saving His Pet from a Train.

CALDWELL, N. J., Nov. 28.—Edward O. Cummings, 15 years old, of 61 Heller Parkway, Newark, risked his life here to-day to save his dog from being run down by an Erie Railroad train. In rescuing the dog, Cummings was struck by the train and thrown twenty feet. The boy, accompanied by Frederick Kilpatrick, also of Newark, started on a hunting trip in an automobile. On Bloomfield Avenue, in this town, where the railroad track is parallel with the street, they were delayed by a punctured tire. A hunting dog, which was in the automobile, jumped out and ran to the track in front of an approaching passenger train.

Cummings called to the dog, to which he was much attached, but the animal seemed unmindful of the danger. Cummings then ran to the rescue of the dog. As he picked the animal up he was struck by the train, which threw him to one side. He was removed to the office of Train Master Butler and was later taken to his home in Newark. He will recover.

DEER CHASES CHILDREN.

New Jersey Farmer Asks Permission of State to Shoot It.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 28.—John Jackson, a farmer, of Mahwah, six miles from Hackensack, whose land adjoins the extensive Havemeyer estate on the edge of the Ramapo Mountains, has written to Deputy Game Warden Ernest Trainor of Hackensack asking what can be done to a wild buck deer that insists on chasing his children.

"This buck no doubt is one of the bunch that escaped from the Havemeyer preserves to the Ramapo Mountains some time ago," wrote Jackson. "It has got so far that I am afraid to let my boys go into the woods near by, for this deer has chased them several times. I don't want to shoot this deer for fear of getting in trouble with the authorities. I may have to shoot this nervy fellow, however, in self-defense yet. Can you give me some information?"

Deputy Trainor will write to the State Fish and Game Commission at Trenton, for the case is a new one for the Game Warden.

UNDER AUTO IN A GULCH.

J. M. McCurdy of New York and Wife Badly Hurt in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

CANON CITY, Col., Nov. 28.—Pinned beneath the steering wheel of his overturned touring car at the bottom of a mountain gulch, while his wife lay unconscious near by, J. M. McCurdy of New York lay for three hours to-night before a horseman heard his groans and summoned assistance to extricate him.

The couple's chances of recovery are doubtful. Between twenty-five and thirty automobiles, it is estimated, passed near the spot where the McCurdys were lying without their occupants discovering the accident.

Just as their touring car approached the bridge the lights went out for some cause not yet explained.

McCurdy tried to keep his car on the road, but before he could stop and examine the lights the machine had reached the arroyo. The driver missed the bridge and the automobile plunged down into the ravine, a distance of thirty feet. The heavy car turned over as it fell, throwing Mrs. McCurdy clear.

McCurdy is part owner of a large grocery establishment in New York and is wealthy.

The directory does not give the name of J. M. McCurdy.

Kinsman's Headache and Nerve Powders never fail. 10c, and 25c. at Drug Stores.—Adv.

MAZATLAN FALLS BEFORE REBELS

Capture Gives Constitutionalists Control of Sinaloa and Isolates Federals.

WASHINGTON'S HOPES RISE

Rebel Successes Believed to Point to Huerta's Speedy Overthrow.

HIS TREASURY EMPTY, TOO

Mexico City Banks Asked for Funds to Pay National Railways Interest.

MORE BATTLESHIPS SENT

Connecticut, Ohio, and Kansas Recalled from Europe—Villa's Vanguard Starts South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—The town of Mazatlan, the most important port on the West Coast, was captured by the rebels yesterday according to authoritative information received here to-day. It is not believed that any of the foreigners resident there were injured, as several attacks recently have been made there, resulting in a general exodus on the part of the foreigners and many Mexicans.

Practically every boat leaving the place recently has carried a full list of passengers, including many foreigners. The capture of this point is considered extremely important, in view of the fact that it isolates the West Coast, and gives the rebels control of the entire State of Sinaloa.

Port Altata was bombarded recently by the Federal gunboat Tampico without result. The Tampico was later joined by the Guerrero, which continued the bombardment without effect.

The financial situation is greatly preoccupying officials and business men. It is stated that the Government will have to meet obligations amounting to several million dollars in the next two months. Interest on several State debts guaranteed by the Federal Government is unpaid. Interest on the National Railway bonds is due on Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, and the officials of the line say that they do not see how it can be paid. E. N. Brown, the President of the lines, is now in the United States trying to arrange for a loan. President Huerta conferred with several bankers here to-day.

May Make a Forced Loan.

It is understood that it is his intention to raise a heavy forced loan to enable him to meet the requirements of the National lines and other indebtedness. This expedient seems to be forced upon him by the action of the United States in isolating Mexico from the European money markets.

It is expected that the Government will realize a considerable sum in case the Belgian railway concession is approved by Congress, which seems almost certain.

President Huerta is in desperate financial straits and is prepared to hold up all foreign and native concerns to obtain funds to continue the war should this be necessary.

A prominent political leader said to-night that every indication here was to the effect that the worst Washington could do would be to remove the embassy and break off diplomatic relations with Mexico. This is not regarded as decisive, since the European Powers are reported to be secretly arranging to serve their own interests in the best possible way, with or without the approval of Washington.

failed to call at the embassy yesterday is adversely commented on in the American colony here. This is regarded as significant of Gen. Huerta's hostility to Americans.

NEWS CHEERS WASHINGTON.

Administration Now Believes Huerta's Fall Is Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Government officials who sympathize with President Wilson's policy of forcing Gen. Huerta to retire from the Presidency of Mexico profess to be greatly encouraged over the present trend of events in that country. Their optimism is based partly upon the notable victories of Gen. Villa over the Federals, near Juarez, and partly upon reports that Huerta is in dire straits for want of money.

The cry that "Huerta is on his last legs" has been heard before in Administration circles, but events do not justify it. However, experience has taught officials to be less confident in their statements along this line, and for that reason their present cheerfulness is entitled to greater credence. They find ground for belief that Huerta's power is waning in several things—among them that he alienated many of his foremost supporters by his action in arresting and imprisoning 110 members of the national Congress who protested against the failure of the Government to disclose the whereabouts of Senator Dominguez, who criticised Gen. Huerta's course.

The activity of the Constitutionalists has indicated also to officials here that Huerta's troops are about to be pressed hard in their own territory, which heretofore has been comparatively free from revolutionary operations. The Constitutionalists are becoming aggressive along the eastern seaboard and are gradually getting nearer to Vera Cruz, while the State Department has reason to believe that the victories near Juarez are to be followed up by an advance having as its object the capture of the City of Mexico.

And on top of this comes the news that Gen. Huerta is having greater difficulty than ever in obtaining funds for his dissatisfied troops, and to carry on military operations. Foreign Governments, particularly that of Great Britain, have shown an increasing willingness to assist the United States in any course that will restore normal conditions.

Altogether the situation is encouraging to President Wilson's well-wishers.

Three Ships Recalled From Europe.

The cost of fitting out and the scarcity of enlisted men for crews that might be required for service in Mexican waters caused Secretary Daniels to-day to order home from the Mediterranean the battleships Connecticut, Kansas, and Ohio, constituting the Fourth Division of the Atlantic fleet. These vessels will relieve the battleships Louisiana, Michigan, and New Hampshire, which have been on duty at Vera Cruz and other Atlantic ports of Mexico for many months. The relieving ships will sail for Mexico on Dec. 1, with orders to stop at Guantanamo, Cuba, for coal and shore leave for the men. The division will probably reach Vera Cruz about Dec. 20.

The Connecticut and the Kansas are now at Genoa, and the Ohio is at Marseilles. Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commanding this division, has been ordered to Mexico to relieve Rear Admiral Clifford Boush, who has recently been charged with the protection of the oil tanks and wells of the Tuxpam and Tampico districts. Admiral Boush will bring his division North to the home ports of the various battleships for overhauling and repairs.

No reports were received to-day at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Fletcher, who has gone with the flagship Rhode Island to make an inspection of conditions at Tampico, where concern is felt for the safety of the large stores of oil and the wells of the oil fields distant about 25 miles from the city in the Panuco Valley district. Admiral Fletcher reached Tampico early Wednesday morning, but did not go ashore.

GEN. RABAGO A SUICIDE.

Could Not Survive Loss of Victoria —Madero's Uncle Released.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—Like Gen. José Gonzalez Salas, after the battle of Rellano in March, 1912, Gen. Antonio Rabago, Military Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, killed himself after losing Victoria, the capital. The suicide of Gen. Rabago is not admitted by the Government, but the news is contained in a private telegram to his relatives here, who do not question its authenticity.

According to late dispatches the managers of the branches of the London and Mexico and the National banks at Tampico have been instructed to close their establishments and remove the archives to Progreso. The branch of the Bank of London and Mexico at Monterey has been closed for several days. Industrial concerns in the interior of the republic are in a serious situation, owing to their inability to get from Tampico coal, coke, and oil stored there.

Reports from the north continue to indicate increasing rebel strength south of Saltillo. Since the dynamiting of a troop train yesterday no effort has been made to resume traffic, the railway men refusing to take out the trains.

The Chamber of Deputies approved to-night the committee report on the 20,000,000 peso interior bond issue asked for by the late President Madero, which was not acted upon by his Congress. It is said that certain foreign Governments are willing to accept payment of their indemnities in these bonds, and it is regarded as probable that more will be authorized and printed.

The American Embassy has obtained from high Government officials assurances that Manuel Madero, uncle of the late President, who started to-night under guard for Vera Cruz, would reach there in safety.

Madero is one of a group brought from Monterey on a charge of sedition. He has been held in the penitentiary and was ordered transferred to Vera Cruz, presumably for incarceration in San Juan de Ulloa prison. Relatives learned of the order late to-day and, fearing he might be shot while on the way, appealed to the American Embassy.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the ex-President of the republic, may be called upon for active service at any time. Several months ago he was invited by President Huerta to return to the army. He accepted and has been placed on the list of available unassigned Generals.

American cotton in limited quantities is to be admitted into Mexico free of duty, unless railroad communications with the Torreon cotton district be restored within a week, according to a statement made to-day by the Minister of Fomento, Leopoldo Rebollar. The object of this measure is to tranquilize the Mexican textile workers, who see destitution staring them in the face on account of the closing of the cotton mills, which is threatened because of the lack of raw cotton.

Only such quantities of American cotton as are necessary to provide for the temporary needs of the industry are to be permitted to enter free.

VILLA ENTRAINS HIS ARMY.

In Chihuahua in Fortnight, He Says, Then On to Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 28. — Gen. "Pancho" Villa began loading his rebel soldiers on trains to-night for the advance against Chihuahua. He said that he would be eating his meals in the State capital within two weeks, and that an advance against Mexico City would be the next step. He says that Gen. Carranza will joint him with a Sonora force after he has captured Chihuahua City, and that the joint armies will proceed south to Guadelajara. He says that they will be joined by the rebel forces from Sinaloa, and that the entire command will march against Mexico City.

Villa angrily predicted to-night that "when the Constitutionalists win they will bar the Western Union Telegraph Company from doing business in Mexico." His outburst of anger was the result of the refusal of the company to resume doing business in Juarez in connection with the Mexican Government telegraph lines. He says that the company has an understanding with the Huerta Government that it will not operate in rebel territory. He is making arrangements to connect the Government lines in his charge with the Postal Telegraph and Cable wires in El Paso, and says that the Postal will get all business in rebel territory.

Gen. Villa said that he had seven batteries of four guns each which he could take forward with him against the Federals, and that he had captured 1,220 unexploded shrapnel shells from the Federals in the recent battle outside of Juarez which he could use in the cannon. He declared this sufficient artillery to fight the Federals on the field or to besiege Chihuahua if they have returned to the State capital. He added that he also captured 1,300 rifles and 2,300 rounds of ammunition from the Federals in the fight.

The rebel General said his death list in the two days of fighting about Juarez would not total over 80. His wounded now in the Juarez hospital number 222. They are being cared for by volunteer nurses and doctors from El Paso.

Gen. Villa has heard that the Federal trains are stalled at Villa Ahumada, eighty-three miles south of Juarez, for lack of water on the retreat, and he thinks he can overtake them before they get back to their base. He has sent messengers to Chao and Contreras asking them to attack the Federals in the rear. Chao and Contreras are besieging Chihuahua City.

Many stores remain closed in Juarez, to keep from accepting Villa's fiat money. He has not yet made good his threat to confiscate stocks of goods.

DELAYS TUXPAM RELIEF.

Gen. Maass Says He Cannot Get Transportation for Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 28.—A full regiment of troops commanded by Gen. Joaquin Maass, Jr., is expected to get under way for the Tuxpam and Tampico districts by to-morrow. Gen. Maass is experiencing difficulty in getting transportation for his men.

Admiral Cradock on H. M. S. Suffolk, now in the outside harbor, today received a visit from the British Consul, to whom he reported all quiet, so far as he could see, in the oil districts of Tampico and Tuxpam.

Surprise has been caused among politicians here by the arrival on board the steamer Mexico to-day of the Chilean diplomatic officer, Antonio B. Agacio.

GERMAN ABUSE OF WILSON.

Newspaper Calls Him "Unalloyed Fool," but Government Is Friendly.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—"Wilson, the unalloyed fool," is the expression used by the Vossische Zeitung in speaking of the President's conduct in the Mexican situation.

Some time ago, after the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES Berlin dispatch concerning the bitter anti-American tone of the German press, the Frankfurter Zeitung published a long editorial article denouncing indignantly the assertion that there was any trace of anti-American feeling in Germany. Despite this editorial the press continues to publish articles in which Americans, who are ordinarily referred to sneeringly as "Yankees," are accused of hypocrisy, of permitting Government agencies to be subverted in the interest of the Standard Oil Company and other great undertakings, and of cherishing a plain design to annex at least a portion of Mexico and further to exploit that country.

The Vossische Zeitung's article cited pictures of conditions in Mexico as the most barbarous and asserts that the people who induced "Wilson, the unalloyed fool," to bite into the peppered dish knew just how to go about it. They concealed themselves behind "political morals," as if there were such a thing where petroleum was still the trump.

On one side is America with the Standard Oil Company; the railroaders and the miners on the other side. The writer asserts that the only hope for the restoration of peace is through Huerta, the only man capable of ruling Mexico, if he could be supported.

The article warns the United States against raising the embargo on the importation of rifles and cites the arming of the Tschungusu bandits in Manchuria by both sides in the Russo-Japanese war, where the result was that those armed bandits and their rifles were the elements of terror for years after the war closed.

As long, however, as the attitude of the Government remains unchanged, America need not worry about the attacks of the press, and I am able to state that these attacks are not encouraged in the slightest degree by the Government, which is kept advised of the Wilson Administration's actions and has absolutely no intention of interfering in any way. Naturally, it hopes for an early solution of the Mexican problem and is momentarily more disquieted by the situation than it admits; but its attitude is one of friendly and complete confidence in America, although undoubtedly it believes that the latter has handled the affair unfortunately.

MEXICAN PRESSURE ON POPE.

Pontiff Refuses, However, to Take Any Position in the Matter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 28.—Although there is no official representation of Mexico at the Vatican, strong pressure has been exercised there to cause the Pope to use his influence in favor of Mexico, especially in view of the possible American intervention.

Thus far, however, both Pius X and Cardinal Merry del Val, the Secretary of State, have refused to adhere to any course that might be interpreted as a partisan attitude on the part of the Holy See in favor of one country against the other.

Nevertheless, in conversation with prominent Mexican prelates the Vatican authorities have expressed their warmest sympathy with the Mexican people, assuring them of their sincere wishes for the re-establishment of internal peace and for the satisfaction of their national aspirations.

The Mexicans, who have come here to enlist the good offices of the Vatican, say that the situation in their country is not as described in the "exaggerated reports" of the American press. They maintain that the civil war would not be serious if the rebels were not assisted by American arms, funds, and men, while all the news circulated concerning atrocities, destruction, and vandalism, is unfounded.

The suggestion was made that even if the Vatican did not wish to commit itself to any action which would make it appear as siding with Mexico, its influence might be exercised in Washington enough through the Apostolic delegate, Mgr. Bonzano or through one of the American Cardinals, this step being in accord with the teachings of the church in favor of peace and concord so as to render the suggestion acceptable. It has been asserted that overtures of this kind would be favorably received.

Even on these lines, however, the Vatican, up to the present, has not seemed disposed to take any definite action recalling that a mission similar to that suggested, which was intrusted to Archbishop Ireland before the Spanish-American war was unsuccessful.

CALL MEXICO OUR AFFAIR.

British National Review Says Wilson Should Have a Free Hand.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The National Review, which is usually hostile to America, says of the Mexican question that the propinquity of Mexico to the United States is the most important of the outstanding elementary facts to be taken into consideration, and pronounces "as utterly farcical the irresponsible idea that Mexico is a suitable field for a spirited British policy." The Review adds:

"It is quite useless to attack or abuse the United States for pursuing a policy which would undoubtedly be ours were we in her position. She is confronted by a grave problem at a highly inconvenient moment. The President is the soul of sincerity, and detests the idea of going to war. * * * It is a palpable case for masterly inactivity on our part. * * * We recognize that Mexico is exclusively an American problem, as America acknowledged the Transvaal to be a British problem."

AMERICANS LEAVE VICTORIA.

Fear of Starvation Impels Five Families to Flight for Home.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 28.—Imminent danger of starvation in Victoria, the capital of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, has caused all the Americans now in that locality to decide to start for the United States. An American chauffeur, returning from Victoria, to-day said that the Americans—five families and several single persons—were to start for Matamoras and Brownsville by wagon train to-day. Several women missionaries have asked United States Consul Johnson, at Matamoras, to furnish automobile transportation from Victoria to Matamoras.

Victoria is cut off from all points, and there is no chance to obtain provisions. With the departure of the Americans from Victoria it is believed there will be none left in Tamaulipas except at Tampico.

The chauffeur said that on capturing Victoria on Nov. 19 the Constitutionalists burned the State Capitol and razed the penitentiary, after liberating all the prisoners, but destroyed no other property in the city deliberately. The National Mexican Railroad bridge over the San Marcos River was partly destroyed.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

Washington Takes Quarantine Precautions Against Puerto Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service took active steps to-day to protect the American Gulf Coast against yellow fever, reported through unofficial channels as being epidemic at Puerto Mexico, the Gulf terminal of the Tehuantepec Railway.

Five cases and one death are reported, and many deaths there are suspected as having been due to fever. The same advices say that the British Consul at Puerto Mexico has been instructed to concentrate all British subjects in that neighborhood.

Preparing to Move Western Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 28.—The army took one more step to-day in preparation for trouble with Mexico when the Department of the Missouri notified Western railroads to prepare bids for moving troops from Forts D. A. Russell and Logan to El Paso, Texas. Bids must provide for assembling troops from these posts at Fort Riley, Kan., and taking them thence to El Paso.

Carranza Minister Back at Nogales.

NOGALES, Sonora, Nov. 28.—Francisco Escudero, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Constitutionalist Cabinet, arrived here to-night from Hermosillo. Escudero, who took a leading part in the recent conference between William Bayard Hale, representative of President Wilson, and Gen. Venustiano Carranza and his Cabinet, would offer no explanation of his return to the border.

Spain to Send Cruiser to Mexico.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.—According to The Times's Madrid correspondent, the Spanish Government has decided to send the cruiser Emperador Carlos V to Mexican waters.

DR. WILEY WOULD CONSIDER

But Has Received No Formal Offer of Health Commissionership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—From his farm in Loudoun County, Va., Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, and the foremost pure food expert in the country, sent word to-day to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, in answer to an inquiry, that no formal offer of the Health Commissionership of New York had been made to him by Mayor-elect Mitchel.

Dr. Wiley added that he had received many letters from friends and others asking that he accept the place if it was offered. He did not care to say whether he would or would not accept if a tender were made, but he expressed his willingness to give it consideration.

Questioned again when he returned to Washington to-night, the doctor said that the only thing which would impel him to accept such a position would be a sense of public duty.

Dr. Wiley deprecated the idea of a man being forced upon Mayor-elect Mitchel as a member of his cabinet. "He ought to be free to choose the man he wants," said he.

TALK JARS PAN-AMERICANS.

Chamberlain's Support of Colombia Abruptly Ends Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon created a mild sensation to-day at a luncheon attended by all the Latin-American diplomats in Washington by announcing that he would vote for "Justice to Colombia from the United States" if he ever had an opportunity to cast a deciding vote in the controversy with the South America republic brought about by the separation of Panama.

As soon as Senator Chamberlain sat down, Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil, dean of the Latin-American corps, suggested that the party break up; and in silence this was done.

The episode took place at a luncheon given by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, in honor of his forty-seventh birthday anniversary and the thirteenth of his connection with Latin-American affairs.

The Right Rev. Charles W. Currier, Bishop of Matanzas, Cuba, said that the time ought to be near when the United States would not monopolize the term "American," but when it should be applied alike to all countries on the Western hemisphere.

Fireman Killed by Pole Slide.

When Lieut. Thomas Mitchell of Hook and Ladder 22 started down the brass pole from the third floor of his company's quarters at 760 Amsterdam Avenue yesterday morning he lost his balance and fell to the second floor, suffering injuries from which he died an hour later in the Knickerbocker Hospital. Mitchell was 51 years old, and lived at 113 West 101st Street.

RULES TO SHIELD INCOME SECRETS

Names of Bondholders to Go Direct to Treasury Instead of Through Withholding Agency.

SUBSTITUTE CERTIFICATES

These to be Issued by Collecting Banks—New Regulations Alleviate Other Tax Hardships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—To facilitate collection at the source of the income tax on interest derived from coupon bonds, without dealing unjustly with owners of such bonds or the banking world generally and at the same time safeguarding the interests of the Federal Government, the Treasury Department to-night issued three important regulations.

These regulations, it is believed, will meet the objections raised by many bondholders, bankers, and bonding house officials, who felt that the original regulations might result in the disclosure of important private information regarding the ownership of bonds. Under one of the regulations promulgated to-night, the disclosure of such secrets will be avoided, according to Treasury officials. The private information which this regulation aims to safeguard is of this character:

First—The names of holders of such bonds. The purpose is to withhold these names from possibly unscrupulous persons who might utilize the information in obtaining the names of bondholders for improper uses.

Second—The financial secrets of bankers and bonding houses.

Objection was raised that under the previous regulations it might be possible for one banking house to learn the secrets of another by ascertaining, through income tax certificates, the names of customers. The regulation dealing with this situation is believed to be so framed as to disclose the identity of holders of such coupon bonds only to the first receiving agent, who has the information in any event, and to the Federal Government. This will impose a little extra work on the Treasury Department at Washington, but it was announced there to-night that the Department was willing to bear that burden.

Substitute Certificates.

The first of the new regulations follows:

Regulations permitting the substitution under certain conditions of the certificates of banks, bankers, or other collecting agents for the certificates of the owners required to be attached to interest coupons when presented for collection, under income tax regulations of Oct. 25, 1913, and those supplementary thereto.

Treasury regulations of Oct. 25, 1913, and those supplementary thereto, require, that under the conditions therein prescribed, there shall be attached to interest coupons maturing on bonds and other similar obligations of corporations which may be presented for collection, certain certificates of ownership signed by the owners of the bonds from which the coupons were detached or by their duly authorized agents.

Notice is hereby given that responsible banks, bankers and collecting agents receiving coupons for collection with the aforesaid certificates of ownership attached may either present the coupons with the attached certificates to the debtor or withholding agent for collection, or, at the option of the collecting agent, the certificates above referred to may be detached from such coupons and forwarded direct to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., as hereinafter set forth; provided such bank, banker or collecting agent shall thereupon substitute for said owners' certificates and attach to said coupons, in lieu of said certificate of owner, a certificate signed by said bank, banker or collecting agent to whom said coupons may have been first presented for collection, in substantially the following form:

Form of certificate to be attached to interest coupons in cases where the collecting agent's certificate is substituted for the certificate of the owner. The owner's certificate, of which the following certificate is the counterpart, and bears the same number as the certificate, will be sent by the collecting agent direct to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, as prescribed by regulations.

"I (we) ——— do solemnly declare (name of collecting agent) that the owner of the ——— bonds of the ——— (name of debtor organization) from which were detached the accompanying interest coupons due ——— (maturity), 191—, amounting to $———, has filed with me (us) a duly executed certificate filled up in accordance with Treasury regulations of Oct. 25, 1913, form No. ———, which certificate has been indorsed by me (us) as follows: 'Owner's certificate No. ———, (name of collecting agency) (date), 191—;' and in which the said owner claims, with respect to the income represented by said interest, the benefit of a deduction of $———, allowed under Paragraph C, Section II., of the Federal income tax law, the total exemption to which said owner now claims to be entitled thereunder being $———; and I (we) do hereby promise and pledge myself (ourselves) to forward the above described certificate executed by the owners as stated and dated ———, 191—, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, D. C., not later than the 20th day of next month, in accordance with Treasury regulations.

(Signature of collecting agent.)

"Date ———, 191—, address ———."

The certificate of the owner, for which the foregoing certificate of the collecting agent may be thus substituted by the collecting agent in receiving said coupons for collection must be given the following endorsement by the collecting agents and should be made preferably with a rubber stamp:

Owner's certificate No. —.
(Name of collecting agency)
(give date of certificate) ——— 191—.

The counterpart of the within certificate bearing this number was attached to the coupons within mentioned for delivery to the debtor or withholding agent by whom the coupons are payable.

Must Keep a Record.

Certificates of owners for which collecting agents' certificates are substituted must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington by the collecting agency receiving them not later than the twentieth day of the month succeeding that in which said coupons were thus received for collection.

All banks, bankers or other collecting agents who may substitute their certificates for the certificates of owners under the foregoing plan will be required to keep a complete record of all such transactions and substitutions of certificates, showing all certificates for which the collecting agents' certificates have been issued in lieu of the owners certificates.

This record should be kept by months and should give the following information: Serial number of item received; date received; name of person from whom received; address; name of debtor corporation; class of bond from which coupons were cut; face amount of coupons collected; deductions from tax claimed by owners under Paragraph C of Federal income tax law; amount of interest collected.

Until further ruling by this department, the banks, bankers, and other collecting agents who may substitute their certificates for the certificates of owners under the foregoing plan, will not be required to secure a license from the Treasury Department for being permitted to make such substitutions of their own certificates for those of the owners, provided these regulations are strictly complied with.

The permission to banks, bankers, and collecting agents to substitute their own certificates under the above regulations for those of the owners of the bonds, &c., will extend to responsible banks, bankers, and collecting agents in foreign countries, as well as to those of the United States.

W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved: Nov. 28, 1913.
W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

Temporary Certificates Extended.

The second new regulation extends until Jan. 15, 1914, the time for the use of the temporary certificate, known as No. 1,005, so far as foreign holders of coupons and interest orders may be concerned. These temporary certificates were to be used only prior to Nov. 16, 1913, and were intended to certify as to who was lawfully entitled to present for payment the coupons or interest orders representing interest matured on bonds. The regulation issued to-night follows:

Extension of time for use of temporary form 1,005, from Nov. 16, 1913, to Jan. 15, 1914, so far as foreign holders of coupons and interest orders may be concerned.

The time for the use of temporary certificate, Form 1,005, shall be extended from Nov. 16, 1913, to Jan. 15, 1914, when signed by a person, firm, or corporation licensed under Paragraph "F" of the income tax law, provided such form shall only be used in cases where the coupons to which it shall relate shall have been received by such licensed person, firm, or corporation from a foreign country.

W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner.
Approved Nov. 28, 1913.
W. G. McADOO, Secretary.

The third of the new regulations provides for a waiver until March 31, 1914, of Treasury requirements for filling in on certificates the numbers of bonds of corporations, and reads as follows:

Waiver until March 31, 1914, of Treasury requirements for the filling in on certificates of the numbers of the bonds of corporations, &c., upon the interest from which the normal income tax of 1 per cent. is required to be deducted at the source under the provisions of the income Tax law.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury regulations heretofore issued, which require that the numbers of the bonds or other like obligations of corporations, etc., from which interest coupons are detached or upon which registered interest is to be paid shall be filled in on the certificates are hereby waived so far as the filling in of the numbers of the bonds or other such obligations on the certificates is concerned until March 31, 1914.

In all other respects the certificate referred to must be filled in in accordance with the Treasury regulations before the coupons or orders for registered interest to which they may be attached shall be paid.

W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved: Nov. 28, 1913.
W. G. McADOO, Secretary.

Five other proposed regulations were drafted and approved to-day by Secretary McAdoo, all dealing with collection of the income tax at the source. These regulations relate to the status of trustees under the new law and will be made public to-morrow by the Treasury Department. Like the regulations issued to-night the ones to be issued to-morrow are intended to serve the purposes of the Government without occasioning injury, harm, hardship, embarrassment, or invasion of rights of bondholders, bankers, bonding houses, or other agents.

ROOT TO HELP MEND FENCES

Senator Will Discuss New Party Programme Here on Dec. 5.

When the Republican leaders meet in this city on Dec. 5 to take up questions regarding the future welfare of the party a programme will be presented, it was said yesterday, calling for a direct primary bill that will contain all of the Progressives' principles except, possibly, the abolition of the State convention; a sweeping short ballot bill; the Massachusetts ballot, and the establishment of a State Board of Estimate.

Senator Elihu Root, who is to be Chairman of the meeting, has been in conference with the State leaders in the party and has agreed to the Progressive programme, it was said. The Republican leaders feel that the outlook is particularly bright for the election of their State ticket next year, but it is understood also that there must be a breaking away from the old standpat influence. A Progressive programme will be held out as a bait for Progressives to come back into the party.

If the meeting decides in favor of ballot reform as well as direct primaries it is thought that it will bring Independent Democrats as well as Progressives into the party. It is said that the short ballot will be recommended not only for the State elections, but also for municipal elections. If a State Board of Estimate is agreed upon it will be drafted along the lines of the New York City Board of Estimate, and will consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the State Controller, and the Speaker of the Assembly.

Senator Root and other leaders, it was said, are in favor of the Massachusetts ballot, but will not recommend its adoption until the short ballot has been adopted by the State. The conference will also, in all probability, take up the question of Barnes's control of the State organization. No action will be taken regarding the ousting of Barnes, however, it is understood, until Ogden L. Mills returns from his round-the-State trip, where he was sent by Republican local leaders, who are opposed to Barnes, to feel out anti-Barnes sentiment. If Mr. Mills reports that the feeling against Barnes is State-wide the programme of reform will favor the expulsion of Barnes and the election of a more progressive leader in his place. Martin Saxo has been made Chairman of a Reception Committee which will have charge of the conference. Albert Ottinger is Vice Chairman, and on the committee are Elihu Root and the Republican members of Congress from the City of New York, and Mr. Barnes and the members of the Republican State Committee, as well as a number of prominent Republicans throughout the State.

SUFFRAGISTS WIN DEBATE.

Women's Team Defeats Men's at West Side Y. M. C. A. Contest.

The question, "Shall the right of suffrage be extended to women?" was the subject of a debate between teams representing the Men's Public Speaking Club of America and the Women's Speaking Club of America, held at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association last night, and the women got the verdict. From the standpoint of oratory the contest was never in doubt, despite the efforts of Harry W. Mahneke, who had left his coat unbuttoned and nearly lost it in his endeavor to add by gesture to the force of his argument.

There were twelve speakers, six women and six men, and each was limited to three minutes. All the women stopped before the gong sounded; all the men were going full blast when the warning bell was rung. Mr. Mahneke, in fact, was so vigorously applauded in appreciation of his arm exercises that he thought the applause called for an encore and started for the front of the stage again, manuscript in hand.

The women were headed by Dr. Jeanette Hammell of the Faculty of the New York School of Commerce, and included Miss Mary Craig, a school teacher; Miss Sarah Stephenson, lawyer; Miss Anne Hammell, Miss Edna R. Dolan, and Mrs. William Swan, the latter suffrage leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. Harry B. Bradbury headed the men's team, and with him were C. C. Ferris, J. Batley Logan, Henry B. Hammond, George H. Burt, and Mr. Mahneke.

About every argument one could think of was used in one shape or another, and Mr. Ferris went back to the days of Adam and Eve for material. Said he: "The serpent told Eve that she was having a flat, spiritless existence, and suggested that she 'get wise.'

"Why don't you go into politics?" the serpent suggested, according to Mr. Ferris.

The women devoted their addresses to facts and figures which proved to the audience's satisfaction that they were right, despite the summing up of Mr. Bradbury. The vote was about two to one for the women debaters.

WANT HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

Doctors Complain of Management of North Hudson Institution.

Three physicians of the medical staff of the North Hudson Hospital at Weehawken, N. J., and twenty-eight other physicians practicing in North Hudson County, asked the hospital's Board of Governors yesterday to authorize an investigation of charges which have been made against the management of the hospital. The physicians offered to pay the cost of the investigation, and suggested that it should be made by Dr. George O'Hanlon, Superintendent of Bellevue and allied hospitals, and Dr. Sigismund Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital.

According to Dr. Quigley, one of those asking for the investigation, the charges have nothing to do with the finances of the institution.

"It is charged that Miss Kate B. Tully, the Superintendent, has insulted physicians and patients under her charge," he said. "It is further charged that the management has not enforced the orders of pysicians and has not prevented the falsification of charts in the wards."

Miss Tully declined to comment upon the charges last night. The President of the Board of Trustees is Lewis A. Menegaux. Mayor William Rannenberg of Union Hill and ex-Mayor Emil Groh are members of the board. The three physicians connected with the hospital who are among the complainants are Drs. H. J. Spaulding, William Meyer, and William Seesler.

TIMES SQ. STATION FAVORED BY M'CALL

Service Board Chairman Out for B. R. T. Express Stop at Traffic Centre.

PUBLIC HEARING REQUEST

Hope to Keep Crosstown Connection Open After Both Trunk Lines Are Completed—Through Trains.

The application of the Broadway Association for a public hearing on the question of the location of the subway stations at and near Times Square was received yesterday at the meeting of the Public Service Commission. The association has been urging on the commission the advisability of placing an express station on the B. R. T. Broadway line north of Forty-second Street and running up to Forty-fourth Street, in place of the commission's tentative plan to give Forty-second Street and Broadway only a local station and to run that down to Fortieth Street.

Commissioner Eustis remarked that he did not see what would be the advantage of such a public hearing. The question, he said, had been before the Committee of the Whole for a long time, and he thought the Commissioners had seen nearly everybody connected with the question at one time or another and had heard their views.

Commissioner Williams then suggested that as the Committee of the Whole was now considering the problem it would be in order to submit to that body the request of the association for a hearing. His proposal was accepted by the commission, and it will now rest with the Committee of the Whole to say whether it considers that such a public hearing should be granted.

Incidentally, in the course of the short discussion Chairman McCall remarked that he was entirely in favor of the placing of an express station on the B. R. T. in Times Square, and that he could not give his approval to the plan of the commission as it stood at present. Commissioner Williams also said that he agreed with the Chairman.

It is probable that if the hearing is held the evidence submitted will consist largely of a technical discussion of the difficulties that will be encountered by the engineers in placing an express station under Times Square from Forty-second Street to Forty-fourth Street. It is admitted by all who have studied the question that this is going to be in any circumstances one of the most delicate and difficult pieces of construction work in all the new subway systems. It is complicated by the necessity of maintaining the present Interborough crosstown line in operation during the entire period of construction.

It was learned yesterday that the Interborough and the commission's engineers have hopes that it will be possible, even after the two great east and west trunk lines are completed, to keep the cross-town connection of the Interborough system open as it is at present. From the company's point of view this is most important, as there is always a possibility of something happening to block either the Lexington Avenue or the Seventh Avenue route, and in such an emergency the possibility of rerouting its trains would be of the utmost value.

Moreover, it is even considered a possibility that at certain hours of the day through trains will continue to be operated from Brooklyn Bridge, across Forty-second Street, and up the west side line, in the way with which New Yorkers are now familiar. Of course, this will not be possible during the rush hours, for then the east and west side lines will be operated at such a small headway that any diversion of trains from the general route would cause delays that would seriously impede operation. But it is possible to run a few through trains under Forty-second Street at the less congested hours of the day.

This, however, remains one of the matters about the routing of the new subways which can only be worked out in practice. It will depend on the actual demand for such a service with all the new lines in use as well as the experience of actual operation. But it is a matter which the commission's engineers and the Interborough consider sufficiently within the range of possibility to keep in mind and to make every preparation for.

The preservation of this through route is one of the factors in the Times Square problem. Another is the finding of a means to provide an enlarged and thoroughly adequate sewer system for Times Square. It was, however, pointed out yesterday that the fact that this is a public necessity should remove one possible objection to making the B. R. T. express station at Times Square. It should certainly permit the charging up of some of the expense of the great Times Square construction to the general expenditure of the city instead of to the cost of subway construction.

To preserve itself from further liability for damages the city has to undertake the task of providing the increased sewer capacity, which the heavy rains of last Summer showed the big buildings in and near Times Square require. The cost of this, it is argued, may be fairly written off against the expense of constructing the new Times Square stations. The experts of the Broadway Association are by no means disposed to admit that their plan for creating a great traffic centre between Forty-second Street and Forty-fourth Street will be much more costly than the execution of the commission's tentative plan, but even if it is, they said yesterday, when it is remembered that it will involve the settlement of the sewer as well as the traction problem, it will be recognized that the money will be well invested.

$71,246 FOR CRIPPLES' FUND

$100,000 in All Is Sought for St. Giles Hospital.

Dr. Burr Burton Mosher, who is leading a ten days' campaign to raise $100,000 for a Brooklyn hospital and dispensary for the House of St. Giles the Cripple, which operates the only orthopaedic hospital on Long Island at Garden City, announced last night that the total contributions of the first seven days of the campaign amounted to $71,246. The amount raised yesterday was $13,405, the largest amount of any single day since the campaign began.

The amount yesterday was swelled by $4,000 which Daniel Birdsall added to his original donation of $1,000, by $2,000 contributed anonymously through Bishop Burgess, and by $1,000 from Herbert Pratt. The campaign will close on Monday evening.

LUSITANIA FIGHTS HIGH SEAS

Too Rough to Take Mails or Drop Pilot at Queenstown.

The Cunard liner Lusitania, which arrived yesterday, buffeted head seas and strong winds all the way across to New York, but never dropped her speed below 21 knots. She covered the distance of 2,812 miles in 5 days 1 hour and 43 minutes at an average speed of 23.10 knots.

It was too rough at Queenstown to stop for the mails, and more than 1,000 sacks were left there. It was also too rough to drop G. T. Collins, the company's pilot, who joined the Lusitania at Liverpool, and he had to come on to New York. It is his first trip here. When asked by the reporters what he thought of New York, he said: "It seems quite a place, and has some fine ships at the piers."

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SEIZE HIDDEN ARMS ON A CLYDE LINER

Customs Inspector Finds 10,000 Rounds of Ammunition in Seminole's Bunkers.

BOUND FOR SAN DOMINGO

Belief Is That Munitions of War Represent Speculative Venture of Some of the Crew.

After Capt. Carey had made out his manifest, preparatory to sailing for revolution-ridden San Domingo this morning, Customs Inspector Albert O. Hokensen went down into the hold of the steamship Seminole of the Clyde Line at her pier at Thirty-fourth Street, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon and instituted a thorough search of her bunkers and engine room.

Under the coal in the bunkers and in the unused boilers of the ship's donkey engines the Inspector found thousands of rounds of ammunition. More rounds, bringing the total up to about 10,000, were found stored in the matting-covered ventilators. Concealed under high heape of coal six automatic pistols of the latest design were unearthed, all carefully wrapped in cloth covering. All of the weapons and ammunition were seized. The pistols were taken to the Custom House and the cartridges to "Black Tom," the Government's destroying station for seized explosives in New Jersey.

Inspector Hokensen refused to discuss the seizure, saying only that it had been made by orders issued by Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Surveyor of the Port.

At his home last night, Gen. Henry said no formal report of the seizure had yet been made to him, and that he knew nothing definite about the manner in which it was carried out, what had been found, or how the ammunition and weapons had gotten into the hold of the Seminole. He would get a detailed report in the matter in the morning, he said.

"The munitions of war were probably being exported for use in Santo Domingo," said Gen. Barry, "but beyond that I have not been informed as yet."

The carrying by a ship of ammunition and arms not appearing in the Captain's manifest is a violation of the customs laws and makes the concealed articles liable to seizure.

No official of the Clyde Line could be reached last night. One of the customs officials, however, offered this explanation:

"The pistols found in the Seminole are worth about $50 each. In Santo Domingo they would bring fancy prices owing to the present troubles there. Similarly, the ammunition, worth about 75 cents a box of fifty here, could be sold easily for $4 or $5 a box in Santo Domingo. It has been customary for members of the crews of many ships cruising in Santo Domingo waters to club together secretly and surreptitiously to engage in the prosperous little business thus offered by concealing weapons and ammunition in dark parts of the ship,

WHITMAN WILL CALL SPECIAL GRAFT JURY

Fortifies Himself Against Interference by Putting Investigation in Supreme Court.

HE WILL IMPANEL EXPERTS

Jury's Subpoenas Will Carry Authority Throughout the State—Some Evidences of a Clash.

A special Grand Jury, responsible to Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, will be selected on Monday for the consideration of all evidence relating to District Attorney Whitman's campaign graft investigation. A special panel of 250 talesmen has been drawn.

It is expected that the men selected will be asked to be ready to serve for six months. It is understood that this Grand Jury will consider only matters relating to the graft investigation. This was interpreted yesterday as meaning that Mr. Whitman had intrenched himself against interference.

A subpoena from this Grand Jury carries weight throughout the State, and no contractor, politician, or employe of the State who is wanted in the investigation can evade the call. It is probable that the whole history of the construction of the barge canal as well as of the construction and repair of State roads in the last five years will be reviewed by this body. Men especially qualified to understand the technicalities of contracts and specifications in State work, it is understood, will be preferred for this Grand Jury.

It is considered to be significant that this Grand Jury will begin its work less than a week after the start of the Osborne investigation in Albany. A clash between the investigations is prophesied by many disinterested persons. Mr. Whitman has the advantage of Mr. Osborne in that he ca nobtain indictments, whereas Mr. Osborne, if he finds cause for action, must submit his case to a Grand Jury having jurisdiction.

Gov. Glynn, in asserting that there would be no clash of investigations, has said that Mr. Whitman would deal only with matters pertaining to this county and Mr. Osborne would have jurisdiction elsewhere. Friends of Whitman and Osborne say, however, that the matter cannot be arranged so easily.

It was asserted yesterday that Mr. Whitman had been compelled to serve a subpoena duces tecum on Assistant Secretary of State Jose E. Pidgeon before he could get possession of certain documents in the Secretary of State's office. Letters from the District Attorney's office requesting these documents, it was said, were disregarded. The documents were unimportant in themselves.

It also was asserted that it required two personal trips to Albany and a subsequent threat of another subpoena before complete records of the Canal Board could be obtained from Albany. These records arrived at the Criminal Court Building yesterday by express after the Secretary of the Canal Board had been notified that he had until to-day to produce them.

The documents brought yesterday by Assistant Secretary Pidgeon were the annual statements of receipts and expenditure filed with the Secretary of State by the Republican State Committee for the years 1910 to 1913 and of the Progressive State Committee for 1912 and 1913. The Democratic Committee's statements have been in Mr. Whitman's possession for a month. Mr. Whitman's purpose in subpoenaing the Republican and Progressive parties' statements, it was explained, was in line with his assertion that his investigation in no way would be partisan.

Information has reached the District Attorney relative to graft in the Bureau of Repairs of the Department of Highways. It was said that many road repair specifications calling for oil as a resurfacing material had been changed arbitrarily in the last year to call for tar instead. A particular company which sells tar, it was said, had been favored in this way, to the exclusion of the Standard Oil Company, the Texas Company, the United States Asphalt Refining Company, and the Sun Company. The new evidence, it was said, involved an official in the Highway Department, an ex-State official, and several go-betweens. Mr. Whitman will return to the city on Monday morning. He will obtain immediately the selection of a special Grand Jury, and several witnesses produced by John A. Hennessy may be heard in the afternoon. At 2:30 P. M. the John Doe inquiry will be resumed.

A cable dispatch from James K. McGuire reached Assistant District Attorney Clark yesterday from San Juan, Porto Rico. McGuire assured Mr. Clark that he would proceed at once to Havana, and from there would start for New York. In addition Mr. Clark received assurances from a lawyer that McGuire would be produced in court on arrival.

CONDIT DID TELL TILLSON.

Brookiyn Engineer Corroborates Oil Man's McGuire Story.

George W. Tillson, consulting engineer under Borough President L. H. Pounds of Brooklyn, acknowledged last night that he had heard from Fillmore Condit, local representative of the Union Oil Company of California, the full story of the alleged dealings of James K. McGuire with Mr. Condit. Mr. Tillson said that Mr. Condit had laid the story before him three weeks before the last election, and that he had proposed that the material be used for campaign purposes.

"Mr. Condit came to my office when Mr. Pounds was out," said Mr. Tillson. "The substance of his conversation with me was that he and his company had been treated right in the Borough of Brooklyn. He was willing, he said, that the McGuire story should be used in the campaign."

Mr. Tillson explained that the Borough of Brooklyn, under his administration as chief consulting engineer, had open asphalt specifications. These specifications, he said, permitted the use of a number of asphalts, including the product of the Union Oil Company of California. Much of the California product, he said, had been used on the streets of the borough.

"But Mr. Condit," he said, "never bid on any work himself. I suppose the borough bought some of his products through agents or brokers. I will say for Mr. Condit that I have known him for six or seven years, and that he is an honorable man. I am sure that he did not bring the McGuire story to Mr. Pounds to gain favor. What he told me about McGuire at that time corresponded exactly with his testimony."

"What did Mr. Pounds do with the McGuire story?" Mr. Tillson was asked.

"I told him what Mr. Condit had told me, and he said that he had no use for it as a campaign document. I kept the typewritten paper which contained the information."

"What did you do with this statement?" the reporter asked.

"I carried it around in my pocket for some time, and then, I believe, I destroyed it."

Borough President Pounds last night gave the same version of the Condit matter. He had no use for the information, he said, and considered it entirely extraneous to Brooklyn affairs. He added that he did not want to assume any obligations which might be interpreted as favoring any company furnishing materials.

"I remember that Mr. Tillson spoke to me about the matter," said President Pounds, "and I remember that I told him that I could not go into that story. The matter did not affect us in Brooklyn and had no place in the campaign. Besides, it didn't attract me, for I knew that it might be misinterpreted. I did not want to accept anything from any one who might desire a favor later on.

"As I look on it now there was no responsibility or obligation resting on me to make this McGuire story public."

President Pounds said that he did not know Mr. Condit and that he had never met him. As far as he knew, he said, Mr. Condit never had any business dealings with his office.

SOME RECORDS TAKE FLIGHT.

Papers Have Disappeared from State Office, Mr. May Admits.

Important papers are missing from the files of the office of the Secretary of State in Albany, it was admitted last night by Secretary of State Mitchell May at his home in Brooklyn. Mr. May said that he had been unable to trace the missing papers.

Secretary May hinted that papers were missing when a reporter asked him about a rumor that James W. Osborne had been unable to get permission to inspect certain documents in the department. Dispatches from Albany said that reports were current that Osborne had been rebuffed, but the deputies in the department said that they knew nothing about such an occurrence.

"I can't understand why Mr. Osborne should have been unable to get permission to inspect any papers in this department," said Mr. May last night. "Surely such action would not have my sanction. I do remember that I instructed my assistants to be very careful with certain papers and it might be, of course, that some one interpreted this order literally.

"Ordinarily, of course, the files are open to the public, and we allow anyone to inspect the papers unless we suspect an evil design. But my clerks, in going over the index recently, found that some papers were not in place. A thorough search showed that they were not in the building and I haven't found out since where they went or how they went. I wish I knew. I was so disturbed over the matter that I gave the stringent instructions before I left.

"I asked my assistants to be particularly careful in the care of papers which might be used in the course of any of the investigations now under way. If Mr. Osborne had asked for papers which were denied him, I think I would have received a telephonic communication to that effect."

"Do you think the missing papers included the campaign lists of receipts and expenditures?" Mr. May was asked.

"Possibly, but I don't know," replied the Secretary of State. "I am sure that I will co-operate in every way I can with both Mr. Whitman and Mr. Osborne."

GRAFT INQUIRY DELAYED.

Osborne to Begin Next Wednesday —Carlisle to Have Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—James W. Osborne was to have begun his interrogation of witnesses as Gov. Glynn's special graft investigator this afternoon, but he didn't. Mr. Osborne reached here at noon with his assistant, Arthur T. Warner. After luncheon both proceeded to the Capitol, where Gov. Glynn's designation as investigator awaited Mr. Osborne. The designation was dated to-day and empowered Mr. Osborne to subpoena and enforce the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of books and papers. Mr. Osborne being appointed a Commissioner to investigate the affairs of all departments, boards, bureaus, and commissions of the State.

When the time set by Mr. Osborne to open his inquiry arrived, John N. Carlisle, State Highway Commissioner, who was to be interrogated on the Rubino asphalt charges, asked to be allowed to be represented by counsel. Messrs. Osborne and Warner conferred with Attorney General Carmody, after which it was announced that the request would be granted. Mr. Osborne said he would give Mr. Carlisle every opportunity to defend his acts. He set the hearing for next Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M.

Mr. Osborne decided to have Henry A. Rubino, attorney for the Liquid Asphalt interests, who made charges to the Governor that Commissioner Carlisle had discriminated in favor of the Barber Asphalt Company's material in his specifications for road building, tell his story to-day, but changed his mind. He said that the proceedings would begin Wednesday with the filing of briefs. The hearings will be public.

Patrick R. Quinlan, Vice President of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, who also had filed charges against Commissioner Carlisle, was present to-day ready to testify. Counsel for the Barber Asphalt Company also appeared.

Mr. Osborne impressed upon all present to-day that he was not to be the judge of the evidence he extracted.

"I am not here to determine anything," he said. "I only make a report."

"The books of the Barber Company are in Philadelphia," said Mr. Rubino, "and we have no jurisdiction over them."

"I shall go very carefully and legally," said Mr. Osborne. "If you are entitled to anything I have not a doubt that you will get it."

LOOKING FOR FOYE'S LOOT.

Attachment Writs Served on Waldorf-Astoria and Banks.

Writs of attachment signed by Justices Seabury and Blanchard in the Supreme Court authorized Sheriff Harburger yesterday to seize any property he might find belonging to James Edward Foye, the $75 a month clerk of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who stole and forged $300,000 worth of stock certificates of the General Electric Company. The writs were applied for by the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, which is to begin an action in the Supreme Court against Foye for the recovery of $137,000, and by Charles T. Brown & Co., who will bring an action to recover from Foye $107,000.

The applications declare that Foye is about to dispose of the property in his possession and to secrete it with intent to defraud his creditors. Upon the writs the Sheriff has recovered $40,325 worth of property at the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Papers were served on the Waldorf-Astoria and on the Harriman Bank, but no property was seized at either of these two places.

When Foye was arrested there was found in his possession a certified check on the Corn Exchange National Bank for $97,000 and $5,200 in cash. This was taken by the propery clerk at Police Headquarters, upon whom a writ of attachment was also served. Up to the present time property valued at $142,525, alleged to have been part of Foye's thefts, has been recovered.

Attorneys for the Corn Exchange Bank are Davis, Auerbach & Cornell and for Charles T. Brown are Everett, Clarke & Benedict. At one time Foye was stenographer and private secretary to the late Stephen V. White. He left Mr. White's employ early in 1902 to take a position with the firm of Harris, Gates & Co. When this firm went out of business in 1904 Foye became a member of the Consolidated Exchange.

Foye is described by many who knew him during these obscure periods of his life as intelligent, industrious, reliable, and with a quiet and genial manner. He was also known to be restless and ambitious.

PRESS CLUB SNUBS SULZER.

Milwaukee Organization Declines to Let Him Address It.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Ex-Gov. Sulzer was not a guest of the Milwaukee Press Club this afternoon, although when James Garrison, his advance man, left Milwaukee last night he supposed that he had arranged to have Sulzer tell the Milwaukee newspaper men his own version of the newspaper handling of his impeachment.

The Board of Governors decided that if Sulzer had won his impeachment trial he might have been considered of sufficient importance to be received by the club, but that as a public official removed from office he was not of sufficient consequence to be an honored guest of the club. In other words, the club trustees decided not to overrule the verdict of the New York Legislature.

What hurts Sulzer's friends, however, is that he is barred by this action from being a guest of the club which has tendered receptions to pugilists, including Jack Johnson, as well as to such notables as Taft and Roosevelt.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR REALTY COMPANY

New York Real Estate Security Company Holds $16,000,000 Worth of Real Estate.

MANY BONDS OUTSTANDING

Interest on $3,000,000 at 6 Per Cent. Falls Due on Jan. 1—Fine Apartments Didn't Pay.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New York Real Estate Security Company, which owns equities in about $16,000,000 worth of real estate on Manhattan Island, chiefly apartment houses. Ho many dealers the action was not entirely unexpected, as there have been rumors for some time that the company, which owns the big office building at 42 Broadway, where its offices are situated, was in financial trouble. Several of the larger brokers, while admitting that the bankruptcy action would undoubtedly have a deterrent effect for the time being upon realty investments in New York City, were optimistic enough to believe that with the settlement of the company's troubles the real estate atmosphere would be considerably clarified and market conditions benefited.

The petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by Weschler & Kohn, attorneys for three creditors, the Nethul Realty Company, a creditor for $40,660, due on an agreement to purchase bonds; Berry B. Simons for $8,087, due on agreement to purchase bonds, and Hugh McAtamney for a debt of $500. Justice Hough appointed James N. Rosenberg receiver, under a bond of $50,000.

On behalf of the company it was stated that the action was a friendly suit to prevent wholesale foreclosures on its holdings, which include sixty-six parcels, and for which no ready market could be found in the present dull state of the market. There has been great difficulty, it was admitted, in getting mortgages renewed, and the action was also precipitated by the fact that interest on an issue of $3,000,000 worth of bonds fell due on Jan. 1 and there was no money to pay it. These bonds bear interest at 6 per cent. The obligations for the first six months of the year were paid on July 1.

The officers are endeavoring to obtain the consent of the bondholders to waive their claims on the interest payments for six months or a year, and if before Jan. 1 some satisfactory agreement can be made, the company hopes to pull through the dull period and restore its financial credit.

The New York Real Estate Security Company was organized in October, 1908, with a capital of $3,950,000. Its officers are: Thomas B. Hidden, President; W. E. G. Gaillard, Vice President; Legaré Walker, Treasurer; Charles R. McCarthy, Secretary, while the Directors include these officers and C. E. Bateson, C. F. Lenz, O. B. Hill, H. P. Rice, and N. J. Mitchell.

The Company's Statement.

Gustavus A Rogers of Rogers & Rogers, attorneys for the company, in a statement yesterday, called it a temporary embarrassment. He said:

By reason of the non-payment of taxes for the current year many holders of the company's mortgages have threatened to foreclose, and other creditors have threatened action, and in order to conserve the property for the benefit of all the creditors this proceeding was commenced by certain creditors on whose application receivers have been appointed. The company, in view of the conditions existing, decided that it was wise to consent to the appointment of receivers, although it believes the present acute condition of its affairs to be temporary only, and believes that the management of its properties under the direction of the court will conserve the interest of all and prevent precipitate action by individual creditors to the detriment of the creditors at large. The action of the company in consenting to the appointment was arrived at after consultation with the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, representing a number of its general mortgage bonds.

The last annual statement of the company on Jan. 1, 1913, showed assets $14,013,814 and liabilities $9,965,878 exclusive of capital stock and surplus, which were $4,052,036. The assets consisted of real estate owned (at cost) $12,828,911; loans and investments, including prepaid charges and first preferred stock in treasury, $919,492; furniture and fixtures, $6,452; sinking fund, accrued interest, rent, &c., $7,678, and cash in banks and trust companies, $175,978.

The liabilities were: mortgages on real estate owned, including accrued interest to date, $8,281,208; fifteen-year gold mortgage bonds, including accrued interest to date, $1,563,896; other liabilities, $21,372; reserves for depreciation and other contingencies, $100,000.

Since this statement was issued the company has announced that its assets have increased $3,000,000 through the purchase of additional property. Among the recent purchases were two six-story apartments on the west side of Broadway from 140th to 141st Street, bought a few months ago from ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, who, it is said, took $300,000 in bonds.

Foreclosure Started.

A hint of its financial difficulties was given early in the week, when Emily Loevy filed a lis pendens to foreclose a third mortgage on the eleven-story Concord Hall apartment, carrying a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 119th Street, and Charles L. Kingsley was appointed receiver.

The company owns the two-story apartments known as Stadium View and Shore View, from 445 to 449 Riverside Drive, north of 116th Street, nine-story apartments at 218 to 222 and 466 to 472 Riverside Drive, and 385 and 386 Central Park West in addition to a number of six-story houses on the upper west side and in Harlem. There are also four or five parcels in the Bronx.

In the downtown district the company owns the office buildings at 7 Pine Street and 42 Broadway, the latter being its largest individual holding. The building runs through to New Street and is twenty-one stories high. It was purchased on Dec. 31, 1910, at a price given as $7,500,000, but which was actually about $4,925,000. It stands assessed at $4,200,000. In a suit brought at the time by the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, for unpaid architect's fees against the former owners to prevent the transfer, he stated that the cash payment was but $815,000. A first mortgage of $3,000,000 is held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Cobb's suit was settled for cash.

After obtaining the building the New York Real Estate Security Company began to issue bonds. They were made attractive for the small investor by being issued as low as $500, and a large quantity was sold. No statement was made yesterday regarding the number of bondholders or their distribution, although Mr. Gaillard said that he thought most of them were held in the vicinity of New York. The stock of the company was to pay 7 per cent., but no dividend has been paid.

While some of the large apartments owned by the company have been fairly well rented, it was admitted that the rentals had been poor, and it is doubtful if many of the apartment holdings paid 6 per cent. on the investment. Mr. McAtmney, one of the bankruptcy petitioners, said that the high cost of living which has created many vacancies in the higher-priced houses, was one of the indirect causes of the failure to obtain a proper income.

In speaking of the failure and its probable effect, Charles H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said yesterday:

"I do not think there is anything in this failure to discourage the legitimate investor. I mean by this the man who has a fair equity in his property and does not expect the return to exceed that paid by other first-class investments. The company in question borrowed most of the money on which it operated by the sale of so-called real estate bonds at a high rate of interest. It takes a very skillful operator in these days to manage property in a way that will earn 6 per cent. If there are heavy expenses and commissions paid to agents on the sale of securities it is not to be wondered that New York real estate could not stand the strain."

TO INSPECT OUR RAILROADS.

Sir Guy Granet Will Study Electrification of American Lines.

Sir Guy Granet, General Manager of the Midland Railway of England, arrived on the Lusitania yesterday to see if he could obtain from us any improvements for his line. He said that his observations would be confined to the electrification of railroads for the most part, as his company was very much interested in that method of propulsion. Sir Guy will begin his inspection with a trip over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Stevenson Taylor, President of the Fall River Steamboat Company, arrived on the Lusitania.

PHONE HEARING SUSPENDED

Witnesses Say Bell Apparatus Has Been Little Improved Since 1900.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Hearings in the Government anti-trust suit against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were suspended at the end of to-day's proceedings. The hearing will be resumed in Baltimore on Tuesday.

Engineers representing manufacturers of independent telephone apparatus testified that the improvement in the Bell service since 1900 had been chiefly in increased efficiency of operators. Switchboards virtually are the same as in 1900, according to the witnesses.

W. G. Vivian, Secretary of the Independent Telephone Association, placed in evidence a copy of the by-laws of the association. Clifford Arrick, publicity director of the Chicago Telephone Company, testified that he knew nothing of a pamphlet said to have been circulated among Eastern bankers to the detriment of the financing of independent telephone enterprises.

LOST PROFESSOR A SUICIDE.

Body of A. B. Nichols of Simmons College Found in Concord Woods.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The mystery attending the disappearance on Sept. 9 of Alfred Bull Nichols, Professor of German at Simmons College, was dispelled to-day when the body of a man who had shot himself in the woods near Concord was identified as that of the missing teacher. The body was found yesterday by hunters.

Prof. Nichols had been in ill-health for about a year. On the morning of Sept. 9 he left his home, presumably for Mattocks, Me. He checked his luggage at the North Station, and no further trace of him was found until his body was discovered in the Concord woods.

Prof. Nichols had been connected with Simmons College only a short time. For twelve years he was a member of the Harvard University Faculty. He was not married, and had no near relatives.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue store

Exclusively devoted to the requirements of Young Men, 32 to 42 Chest.

SPECIAL FOR (To-day) SATURDAY

English Sack Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST

Of imported fabrics, in English blue, brown or green colorings, Cambridge gray, vicuna, tartan or club checks, also Scotch tweed, navy serge or cheviot, three or four button sack models; flap or patch pockets, equal to high grade merchant tailoring.

18.50 Heretofore $24.50 to $29.50

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats

NEW WINTER MODELS, 34 TO 44 CHEST

Highest grade Rock mill vicuna in blue, black or Oxford, lined throughout with Skinner satin, custom tailored.

21.50 Regular price $35.00

Men's Scotch Madras Shirts

CUSTOM FINISHED—13½ TO 16½ NECK

Negligee shirts of imported Scotch madras with Russian cords, in exclusive patterns of novelty colored stripes in light or covered grounds; also silk fibre shirts in rich colorings, French cuffs.

2.45 Regular price $4.00

London Made Ties

Made of heavy imported silks in a large range of the newest color combinations; also plain repp, made in the open end shape.

.85 Value $1.50

Men's Soiesette Pajamas

CUSTOM TAILORED, ALL SIZES.

Men's pajamas of plain or fancy soiesette, in blue, tan, gray or white, trimmed with silk frogs.

1.50 Regular price $2.50

"Young Men's Shop" 16 West 38th St.

There is nothing in America to parallel this tremendous selection of

Saks Overcoats for Men

which, not by guesswork, but by actual count, consists of

5,000 Overcoats & 210 Different Styles

¶ In models, fabrics, weights, patterns and colors, the Saks assortments of men's overcoats this season are wonderfully complete.

¶ In the whole gamut of men's overcoat styles there is positively nothing that amounts to anything that we have not got.

¶ In models we can show you every variation of style, from a soft roll collar to the slightest change in the geography of a button.

¶ In fabrics we can place at your disposal selections whose limit is determined only by the limitations of foreign and native mills.

¶ In prices the range is wide, but uniformly low, for whether you pay $17.50 or $65.00 for a Saks overcoat, the value is proportionately the same.

¶ In the tailoring of the overcoats and in the cut of them we have set such standards as are forever beyond the rank and guilty average!

¶ And, in brief, we have put such conscientious and consummate effort into every stitch of Saks overcoats this season that

A Saks overcoat is more accurately described as a decision and not an argument!

FABRICS

¶ Chinchillas, friezes, Meltons, Kerseys, Elysians, close-sheared chinchillas, fancy back coatings, Beauclaires, Sedans, Montagnacs and Crombie coatings. And the range of colors embraces blue, blue mixed, black, Oxford, Cambridge, brown, snuff and tan.

MODELS

¶ Fly front, button through, double breasted, and shawl collar models; Ulsterettes, Raglans, Balmacans and the newest styles in shapely coats, with velvet collars, self collars, patch pockets, regulation pockets, slanting pockets, and other variations innumerable.

And as a special feature—for such it surely is!

Saks Silk Lined Overcoats at $25

¶ Made of Oxford, black and gray coatings, in conservative knee length model, with Saks tailoring apparent in every stitch and seam.

Men's $1.50 Silk Knit Scarfs—today 85c

¶ 1200 accordion knitted scarfs, made of fine silk, in three and four tone colorings. The very latest novelties in smart neckwear—and a singularly liberal value. *85c or 6 for $5.*

Men's Two-Tone Silk Hose—today 29c

¶ 4800 pairs, and every pair a bargain. One of the really big silk hose values of the year. Those smart two-tone combinations, which every man wants. Black with red, white, green, tan or purple.

Men's Fleece Lined Gloves—today 85c

¶ Wool fleece lined suede gloves, in tan, brown and gray. A glove of exceptional merit, well made, and very warmly lined. A glove for comfort, and a comfortable value at today's price.

Men's Tan Cape Gloves—today 95c

¶ Made of imported tan Cape stock, with one horn clasp and English cut thumb. Prix seam sewn, and perfectly made and finished. A swagger walking glove and a swagger value.

Men's $1.50 Union Suits—today 85c

¶ Medium weight cotton ribbed union suits, ankle length and long sleeves. The product of a standard maker. And in just the right weight for the man who objects to bulky undergarments.

Men's $1 Shirts & Drawers—today 65c

¶ Ecru cotton ribbed. The shirt with French neck and elastic ribbed, so that it will keep its shape. The drawers with patented reinforcement at hips and thighs. Extraordinary value.

Men's Fine Shirts (6 for $7) $1.20

¶ 1200 shirts, in fine imported and domestic shirtings and flannels. Plain and pleated models. Soft and laundered cuffs. And negligee shirts with French double cuffs. Don't miss them.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes—at $2.95

¶ A special purchase of 500 blanket robes, in navy blue, brown, green and maroon grounds, with figures and borders to match. Ideal for Christmas giving or for your immediate use.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

THE HABIT OF SAVING

grows with practice and a sound investment for your savings helps the growth.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates netting 4½% enable you to invest, at any time, any sum from $200 up.

The safety of your money is absolutely guaranteed.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MORO.

Frank W. Carpenter First Civilian to be Appointed to the Post.

MANILA, Philippines, Nov. 28.—Frank W. Carpenter, Executive Secretary of the Philippines, was appointed to-day Governor of the Province of Moro.

Mr. Carpenter succeeds Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, and is the first civilian Governor who has ever held office in the Province of Moro.

King Ferdinand Returning Home.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose long sojourn in Austria led to repeated reports that he intended to abdicate, left here for Sofia this morning.

A Victrola for Every Home!

STYLE IV	$15.00
STYLE VI. (new)	$25.00
STYLE VIII	$40.00
STYLE IX	$50.00
STYLE X	$75.00
STYLE XI	$100.00
STYLE XIV	$150.00
STYLE XVI	$200.00

The most wonderful musical instrument—at prices to suit all purses.

Easy terms may also be arranged on any Victor or Victrola in our stock.

The prices of Victor machines range from $10 to $250.

December Records Just Out.

One of the Finest Lists Ever Issued

Eleven Red Seal Records by the following Celebrities: — Melba, Kubelik, Schumann-Heink, McCormack, Maud Powell, De Pachmann, De Gogorza and Whitehill.

Eighteen new Popular Songs.

Splendid new Dance Records.

Six Revival Hymns by Homer Rodeheaver.

We are giving Special Renderings of the above on

VICTOR VICTROLA

Come and Hear Them—Catalogues Gratis. Repairing by Expert Workmen.

Telephone, Murray Hill—4144

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.

8-10-12 East 34th Street.

THE A. DE RIDDER COLLECTION

of Frankfort o/M.

ON EXHIBITION

AND ON PRIVATE SALE

AT THE

F. KLEINBERGER GALLERIES

709 Fifth Avenue

Until December 15th, inclusive

ADMISSION FEE

50c. from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

$1.00 from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

The proceeds of the fees to be for the benefit of the "New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" and the "Montefiore Home," a Hospital for Chronic Invalids and Country Sanitarium for Consumptives.

THE tempting fragrance of candy newly made always greets you when you open a box of

Huyler's

Huyler's

Sold by Leading Druggists Everywhere

26 Huyler Stores in Greater New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

A TOILET SOAP, PLUS—

Resinol Soap is delightful to use, its odor is wholesome and refreshing, and its distinctive rich brown color is due entirely to the Resinol balsams which make it so effective in maintaining skin and hair health. Sold by all druggists.

"Worthy of the highest praise."
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS

6th printing; $1.35 net.

HENRY HOLT AND CO., Publishers

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

DANISH PROPOSAL TO 'SWAP' TERRITORY

Plan to Give Greenland to This Country in Return for the Island of Mindanao.

THEN DEAL WITH GERMANY

Empire, It Is Thought, Might Accept One of Philippine Group in Exchange for Schleswig Provinces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—From quarters sufficiently authoritative to withstand the inevitable "official denial," news has just reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent of an interesting political project which, if carried out, would simultaneously alter the maps of Europe, America, and Asia. It concerns a three-cornered exchange of territory between Germany, Denmark, and the United States.

The most important phase of the proposed "deal" concerns Germany's cession of part of Schleswig-Holstein to its former Danish owners. The transfer, as planned by the distinguished and influential Danes who evolved and formally submitted the scheme to the United States Government, would take place in the following ingenious way.

The United States, in return for Greenland, would give Denmark the Island of Mindanao, one of the most important of the Philippine group. Greenland, it is represented by the Danes, is capable of becoming "a second Alaska."

The arrangement would simultaneously confer Denmark's right to transfer Mindanao to Germany in return for Schleswig, which includes the Danish provinces conquered by Prussia and Austria in 1864.

My information is not clear on this particular point, but evidently the Danish promoters of the transaction have canvassed the situation sufficiently to think that Germany might regard an extensive foothold in the Philippine Islands as a quid pro quo for the surrender of the Danish sections of Schleswig-Holstein.

Germany might welcome a larger place in the Far Eastern sun than her present base at Kiau-chow, but it is a grave question if she would regard Mindanao as adequate compensation for a territory bought, like Alsace-Lorraine, with German lives.

AMUSES WASHINGTON.

Skeptical Smiles Greet Story of Mindanao Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Skeptical smiles to-night greeted the rumor that Denmark was trying to get the Prussian province of Schleswig in exchange for the American island of Mindanao, provided the United States would exchange the island for Greenland.

The Administration has just pledged itself to the independence of the Philippines, so that the first step in the transaction, involving the permanent transfer of one of the largest of the group to a foreign power, is almost inconceivable.

But from a German point of view those here in a position to know consider the proposed exchange equally impossible. Two bloody wars have been fought for the possession of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchy is essentially German, and the German Empress is a Schleswig Princess. Still more significant is the fact that the cession of Schleswig would bring the Danish frontier within ten miles of the great Kiel canal, connecting Germany's great naval base at Kiel with the mouth of the Elbe River and the North Sea.

IS LIKELY TO EXHIBIT.

Belief That German Government Will Give Way Regarding Fair.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—It is pretty certain that all parties in the Reichstag will seek to move the Government to recede from its present position with regard to the San Francisco Exhibition.

The matter was a subject of active negotiation among the parties this afternoon, and rumors are persistent that the Government will finally consent to an arrangement by which a vote for expenses will be laid before the House as a supplementary estimate.

Should the Government thus give way it will be a great victory for Herr Ballin, the Director General of the Hamburg-American Line.

FRIAS RETURNS TO CUBA.

Government Will Guard Alleged Perjurer Against Enemies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—José Antonio Frias, who is under $10,000 bonds to return to New York to answer to charges of perjury and forgery of documents in the name of Hugh J. Reilly, the New York, Havana and Cienfuegos contractor, arrived here to-night from Florida. He says he is going to Cienfuegos to visit his father.

The Cuban Government will probably take special measures to insure Frias's safety while he is in Cienfuegos, as great animosity is felt against him on account of his alleged complicity in the killing of Congressman Villuendas several years ago. Until now, Frias has not visited Cuba since that event.

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD DO TODAY

Buy a bottle of

Club Cocktails

for Sunday comfort.

They're mixed to measure—then AGED in wood.

Your favorite kind at your dealer's.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BROTHER

Hartford New York London

KIEFF IN BAD REPUTE.

Unable to Float a Loan Owing to the Effects of the Beilis Case.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Odessa says that the Mayor of Kieff, who, with two members of the Kieff Municipal Council has returned from England, announces the failure of his attempt to float a municipal loan of $7,885,000 in London.

The Mayor informed a representative of the Kievskoe Myssl that his mission had failed owing to the evil repute into which Kieff had fallen on account of the trial of Beilis on the "ritual murder" charge.

DUEL OVER STENOGRAPHER.

Lawyer Boxes Ears of Officer He Finds with Girl—No One Hurt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The perils of entertaining somebody else's pretty stenographer were illustrated in court-martial proceedings in Berlin yesterday.

A few weeks ago a typist employed by a lawyer was discovered at a well-known restaurant in the company of a Lieutenant, an attaché of the Army Engineers' Academy.

When the lawyer recognized the young woman he strode up to the Lieutenant to chastise him for showing her such conspicuous attentions.

In the course of the dispute the lawyer boxed the officer's ears, and the Lieutenant, in accordance with the code of his caste, retorted by demanding the other's card with a view to a duel, which took place next day in the Grunewald Forest, on the outskirts of Berlin.

Although arranged under the usual "deadly" conditions—an exchange of three shots at fifteen paces—the combat ended without bloodshed.

At yesterday's court-martial the only defendant was the junior Lieutenant, who had carried his comrade's card to the lawyer. In view of the fact that the insult which caused the duel was a grave one, the court imposed the minimum punishment of one day's detention in a fortress.

ITALY BUYS DREADNOUGHT.

Reported to Have Purchased the Rio Janeiro, Built for Brazil.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a report that Italy has purchased the Brazilian dreadnought Rio Janeiro.

According to reports, in the course of the last few months Great Britain, Russia, Greece, and Turkey have all had under consideration the purchase of the Rio Janeiro.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

WASHINGTON LETTER IS SOLD FOR $900

Unpublished Holograph Document Refers to First Attack of Madness of George III.

BURNS MSS. IN DEMAND

Collection Brings $1,250—High Prices Realized at Sotheby's for Japanese Color Prints.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—One of the most important holograph letters of George Washington ever offered for sale in Great Britain was bought by Stevens & Brown at Sotheby's to-day for $900. It is three pages quarto, is dated "Mount Vernon, Feb. 5, 1789," and is addressed to Samuel Powell. In it Washington refers to George III's first attack of madness, saying "Be the cause of the British King's insanity what it may, his situation (if alive) merits commisseration. Better, perhaps, would it have been for his nation, though not for ours (under present prospect) if the event had happened at the time." It was written the day after Washington was elected the first President of the United States, and is said to be entirely unpublished.

An important collection of letters and manuscripts by or referring to Robert Burns, &c., went to J. B. Rown for $1,250.

A series of five long and gossipy letters addressed by Mary W. Shelley, the second wife of the poet, Percy B. Shelley, to Leigh Hunt and his wife, brought $275.

The original war letters of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, to George I, relative to the Spanish Succession, sold for $600.

Twenty-one original holograph poems and letters of Walter Savage Landor realized $825.

The original patent, signed "Carol," by the Emperor Charles V, doubling the pension granted by him to the painter, Titian, dated June 10, 1548, brought $160.

Woollscot gave $625 for a folio letter, Dec. 30, 1591, of Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir John Gilbert, his half brother. It refers to an equipment of a squadron, mainly fitted out at Raleigh's expense in 1592. He thanks Gilbert on behalf of Queen Elizabeth for his care in her service. Six months after this letter was written, Raleigh was committed to the Tower of London for carrying on an intrigue with Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of the Queen's maids of honor (whom he eventually married) while professing a lover-like devotion to the Queen.

Jaggard paid $925 for two indentures signed by Henry Fielding, the novelist, his brother and sisters, relative to the family estates dated February, 1737.

The day's total amounted to $10,640.

The sale at Sotheby's of Japanese color prints was ended this afternoon. To-day's session realized $4,460.

A half-length portrait of Ichikawa Monnosuke the Second, signed by Toshiusai Sharaku, brought $245.

Another half-length portrait by the same artist of Bando Hikosaburo sold for $370.

Half-length portraits of Arashi Riuzo and of Sakalya Shukaku, both by Sharaku, were knocked down for respectively $235 and $250.

A lock of George Washington's hair, which is said to have been cut from his head after he was placed in his coffin, brought $100 in a sale yesterday by the George H. Richmond Company, 19 East Forty-fifth Street. It was accompanied by a letter of Lewis S. Coryell, dated New Hope, Nov. 24, 1845, and addressed to Samuel R. Brooks of this city. Coryell in the letter says that his uncle, George Coryell, "one of the 6 who laid the General in his vault, cut the lock of hair from the head, so that there can be no 2d hand in the business." There was also a statement signed by Lewis S. Coryell that "these six were the officers of the Masonic Lodge to which the General belonged."

ANOTHER CUCARACHA SLIDE.

Dredges Working on 150,000 Yards of Earth in Canal Channel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 28.—Slides at Cucaracha continue to bother the dredges. The last, which occurred two nights ago, set in motion 150,000 cubic yards of material, one-third of which entered the canal channel.

Six steam shovels are operating on the upper levels of the slides at Culebra to reduce the pressure, and will continue till Dec. 15. Four others are working on the east bank, and will continue indefinitely.

HELD FOR PANAMA FIRE.

Dr. Joaquin Arias Arrested Following Burning of Offices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 28.—Dr. Joaquin Arias, scion of a prominent wealthy family, has been jailed following an investigation early this morning of a fire which destroyed offices and neighboring shops on Central Avenue.

Bail was refused. His arrest is the sole topic of conversation on the Isthmus. The offices were heavily insured.

Offer to Library of Congress.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Bertram Dobell, the well-known London book seller and poet, has offered to the Library of Congress at Washington a unique collection of 1,500 privately printed books and pamphlets, which are now being dispatched to America. The collection represents the labor of forty years.

SKIPPER WINS; NAVY LOSES.

British Attorney General Intervenes to Stop Suit for Damages.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The grizzled skipper of a fishing smack, who might have stepped out of one of W. W. Jacobs's novels, has emerged triumphant from a conflict with the Admiralty. The battle was not fought at sea, but in Lord Chief Justice Isaacs's court.

Capt. George Walton, master of the trawler Explorator, sued officers of the gunboat Tennyson for damages for alleged trespass on the Explorator and for false imprisonment.

The case occupied two days, causing no little merriment, and came to an unexpected end to-day by the intervention of Attorney General Simon on behalf of the Crown.

The skipper charged that while his boat was in the harbor of Lerwick the Commander of the Tennyson put aboard Lieut. Higgins, who took charge of the Explorator, removed her to a dangerous anchorage, and detained Walton two hours. The defendants pleaded that they had acted under instructions from the Harbor Master.

Attorney General Simon said that he had read about the suit in the newspapers, and intervened because the public interest involved was far above the private interests concerned. He added that he had arranged a settlement, and that the Crown and not the defendants should pay the damages the skipper had sustained, the object being to promote renewed good feeling—if possible, even better feeling—between the fishermen and the Admiralty.

Lord Chief Justice Isaacs said that the worst that could be said about the defendants was not a serious charge against young navy officers, and that they had perhaps been unduly impressed with the importance of being officers of the navy.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

The Whiskey of Quality.

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A Thompson-Starrett sign on a building site is simply a visible indication of the Owner's and the Architect's good judgment.

It proves that they are too shrewd to overlook the advantages of a safe beginning.

And it proves that they are alert to this Company's ability to give the most satisfactory results in the end.

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Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.

OPEN ALL YEAR.

Forty Minutes from New York City. Pennsylvania Terminal. Long Island Electric Service. 26 Trains Daily.

Rooms with Bath:

One Person.....$1.50 Daily & Upwards
Two Persons....$2.00 Daily & Upwards

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates. HOT AND COLD FRESH AND SALT WATER IN ALL BATHROOMS. Grill Room open. Moderate Prices.

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Mr. W. H. Barse for Ten Years with Waldorf-Astoria.

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Ready-to-wear Apparel

(Sizes 33 to 37 chest)

Special—English Model Suits

The newest and most favored designs of the season. In gray or brown cheviots.

Formerly up to $24.00. Special at $17.50

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Full Dress and Dinner Suits

Exclusive De Pinna models presenting the accepted ideas of the moment and finished with marked care for the smallest details. $35 & $45

THE "ANNIPED" SHOE for Boys and Girls A Famous De Pinna Specialty

"Open Air to Everywhere"

No Premature Starts—On a 'Bus.

DON'T worry about a 'bus starting before you are well off it—

Our conductors never signal to the driver to go ahead till every passenger wishing to get off has both feet on the ground.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company

Have You Settled

Whether coffee causes that nervous headache, irritable heart, insomnia, or the dozen and one obscure aches and pains that are a part of the daily existence of many?

If you are absoluely sure that coffee isn't the "drag;" or if you are willing to put up with the discomforts, well and good—

But if steady health and comfort, and the power to "do things" appeal to you, quit coffee and

Try

POSTUM

The relief is likely to be so marked; the change so pleasant and easy, that Postum is sure to become the regular table drink instead of coffee.

Postum is a pure food-drink made of wheat and a small percentage of New Orleans molasses. It is absolutely free from the drug, "caffeine," found in coffee, or any other injurious substance.

Postum now comes in two forms,

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolved in a cup of hot water, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Most Elaborate Christmas Number Ever Published in America

The Century A Christmas Feast

Cover Design, in gold and colors.
By GEORGE INNESS, JR.

Mr. Bamboo and the Honorable Little God.
A Story by FRANCES LITTLE.
By the author of "The Lady of the Decoration," etc. Double page picture, *printed in colors*, by Wakana Utagawa.

Illustration for "The Shoes of Happiness."
By FRANK VINCENT DU MOND
Printed in colors. From a painting made for THE CENTURY Frontispiece.

The Carpenter's Son.
Verse. By SARA TEASDALE.
Decorations, *in color*, by R. Weir Crouch.

The Modern Quest for a Religion.
By WINSTON CHURCHILL.
With portrait, *printed in tint.* Author of "The Inside of the Cup."

Dorothy and Her Sister.
By WILLIAM M. CHASE
(THE CENTURY'S American Artist Series.) From the painting in the Luxembourg. *Printed in tint.*

The Mission Play of California.
By HENRY VAN DYKE.
Photographs made for THE CENTURY, *printed in tint.*

The Crowded Heart.
A Story by MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS.
By the author of "The Melting of Molly," "The Tinder Box," Pictures, *printed in tint*," by F. R. Gruger.

Son and Ferguson
A Story by HOLWORTHY HALL.

Sarvachradden.
Verse, by LEONARD BACON.

Silence and Night.
Verse, by EDNAH PROCTOR CLARKE.

My Starry Solitudes.
By ELIZABETH McCRACKEN.
Decoration by W. T. Benda, *printed in tint.*

The Shoes of Happiness.
Ballad by EDWIN MARKHAM.
By the author of "The Man with the Hoe," etc. Pictures, *in tints and colors*, painted for THE CENTURY by Frank Vincent Du Mond.

The Ethiopian Dip.
A Story by ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.
By the author of "Pigs is Pigs," etc. Pictures by Reginald Birch.

London and Paris After Dark.
By W. M. VAN DER WEYDE.
Photographs, *printed in tint.*

"Mind Versus Muscle in Golf."
I. Mind in Golf.....HERBERT SIDNEY LANGFELD
II. First Train Your Muscles.....EBEN HOWARD GAY

Home.
A Novel (Third Quarter). ANONYMOUS
Pictures, one *in tint*, by Reginald Birch.

The Weaker Vessel.
A Story by KATHARINE FULLERTON GEROULD. By the author of "The Divided Kingdom," etc.

Twilight Mystery.
Verse, by MADISON CAWEIN.

American and Immigrant Blood.
By Prof. EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.
A Study of the Social Effects of Immigration.

Is There a Sound American Foreign Policy?
By W. MORGAN SHUSTER
By the author of "The Strangling of Persia."

The Man of Letters and the New Art of the Theater.
By WALTER PRICHARD EATON.

Versatility and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
By ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER.
Snapshot portrait of Dr. Mitchell, *printed in tint.*

Madame Mercier.
By JEAN BAPTISTE GREUZE.
Engraved on wood, for THE CENTURY, by Timothy Cole, *printed in tint.*

Fraternity Women.
A Letter by SARAH GERTRUDE POMEROY.

T. Tembarom. (Conclusion.)
A Novel by FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.
By the author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc. Illustrations by Charles S. Chapman.

The Spirit of the Century.
EDITORIAL
Newspapers and Magazines—As Others See Us

COMIC SECTION

In Lighter Vein.
With Pictures in tint.

How Modern Men may Hope to Please Women (HARRISON RHODES). Picture by MAY WILSON PRESTON)—The Drama of To-day (Drawing by F. R. GRUGER)—Those Symphony Concert Programs (LAWTON MACKALL)—New York Society Note (Drawing by HELD)—Club Thoughts: The Old-Fashioned Wife—Political Discussion (THE SENIOR WRANGLER)—The Weekly Harper (Drawing by DELEHANTY)—The Coming Fashions in Book Jackets (OLIVER HERFORD)—In the Golden Horseshoe (Drawing by GEORGE WOLFE PLANK).

On all Newsstands

The OCTOBER CENTURY
contains the brisk opening chapters of the anonymous novel "Home," one of the most absorbing and talked of stories of the day; Theodore Roosevelt's article on "The Progressive Party," etc., etc.

The NOVEMBER CENTURY
contains the fascinating story, "The Woman From Yonder"; John Corbin on "The Struggle for College Democracy"; Edna Kenton's article "The Militant Woman—and Women," which no man or woman interested in the feminist movement should fail to read; and many other interesting features.

WHO WROTE "HOME"?

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Enclosed please find $4.00. Send me the October, November and December numbers of The Century, and enter my subscription for one year, beginning January—FIFTEEN BEAUTIFUL NUMBERS *for the price of one year's subscription.*

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WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ENGLISH TONGUE TOPIC OF EDUCATORS

Sir Walter Raleigh Objects to Cast-Iron System Affected by Pedants.

REVOLT IN UNITED STATES

Dr. Maxwell Criticises High School Teaching—Fines for Faulty Speech in the West.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Sir Walter Raleigh, presiding at the meeting of the Academic Committee of the Royal Society of Literature, at which the Edmond de Polignac prize of £100 ($500) was awarded to James Stephens for his "Crock of Gold," said that in a recent manifesto, largely inspired by the Poet Laureate, were set forth the possibilities for a movement for pure English.

As he read the manifesto, Sir Walter said, he saw that what the movement meant by pure English was what some persons would hastily call impure English. What had to be battled with to-day was not ignorance, or dialect, or the native vigor and self-expression of a man, but the cast-iron, half-educated system of those who had newly learned to read, or, worse than that, of those who had newly learned to teach that pedantry, quite unknown in English literature of old, which had become almost the rule with a large circle of readers.

HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH POOR.

Dr. Maxwell Outlines His Idea of a Proper Course for Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Supt. of Schools William H. Maxwell of New York aroused the interest of the convention of college Presidents, school teachers and Principals in the State Board of Education Building to-day by expressing the view that in the high schools insufficient attention was paid to the teaching of English. This was coupled with the further statement that in order to teach English properly it was not necessary to devote five periods a week for four years.

He said that teachers other than those of English could be of material assistance if they would insist that in their classrooms nothing but the best of English be spoken. This could be done just as well in the room where Latin was taught as in any other room.

"The American schools," he declared, "spend four times as much money as do the English, Scotch, and Irish schools. Do you get any better writing from your American student? Not at all! You are compelling the students to write daily themes whether they have anything to say or not. You can only get good writing when the writer has something to say.

"Another thing I do not believe—that it is necessary to force the high school students to read classical English literature. To compel them when they are not ready for this kind of reading only disgusts them."

In outlining his idea of a high school course Supt. Maxwell said he would include geometry, not so much for what it taught the student as because it was the best possible training to lead up to proper reading. He would teach the rudiments of geography, biology, physics, and chemistry, and only the great events of history. In addition to these subjects, he would pick out two to run through the entire course upon which close work should be done. This choice might be between Latin or Greek and two of the modern languages and the sciences.

FINES FOR FAULTY SPEECH.

Educator Suggests a Society to Prevent Cruelty to Words.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, speaking here to-day before the National Council of Teachers of English, told of an experiment in assessing fines for the use of fifty objectionable expressions in ordinary conversation. The fines were graduated from 1 cent to $1, as each offense appealed to the indignation of the hearer. The judges, sixty-eight in number, were chosen, half from the territory east of the Alleghanies and half from the rest of the country. Among them were college professors, newspaper editors, and readers for prominent publishing houses.

An average fine of nearly 43 cents for each offense was the outcome. Prof. Jastrow suggested that the revenues from enforcement of the fines against violations of good English would make a substantial fund to be distributed in prizes by a society for the prevention of cruelty to English speech.

F. N. Scott of the University of Michigan, whose topic was "The Undefined Gate," asked: "Of what use is it to drill pupils in grammar, to sweat over compositions, to spend month after month in the reading and study of English masterpieces, if steadily, day by day, some powerful disintegrating agency nullifies all that we have accomplished?"

Not even the Bible, Prof. Scott said, could now compete with the daily newspaper as the most powerful and most pervasive influence of our day and nation. Accordingly Prof. Scott urged that the language as well as the spirit of the newspaper should be the equal of that required of any other daily visitor to the daily circle.

Moving pictures were blamed by Percival Chubb of St. Louis as one of the direct influences in debasing the language. He urged a return to the use of all the senses. Culture, he said, was becoming increasingly eye-minded, and he urged the development of ear-mindedness, making auditory sensitiveness and responsiveness the touchstone of good usage.

PRAISES NEWSPAPER STYLE.

Becoming More Essential to Writers' Equipment, Says Prof. Beckman.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 28.—"The newspaper style, which is becoming more and more essential in the equipment of every successful writer, is the clearest, most concise, and most interesting style in which things can be written," said Prof. F. W. Beckman of the Department of Journalism of Iowa State College to-day, in addressing the American Conference of Teachers of Journalism.

"The news sense, the ability to see what is new and its new meaning to the great mass of humanity, is necessary to men in every field of endeavor, but especially to men who write.

"It is the news sense which enables the writer to see through a mass of non-essentials to the essential, through dead rubbish to living facts, through husks and shells to the kernels of truth. It is the news sense that gives the writer understanding of and sympathy with common activities of men so that he can find what will interest them."

LAW AND CARSON IN DUBLIN.

Suffragettes Try to Reach the Unionist Leader and Are Arrested.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—The Unionist Party to-day carried the war into the enemy's territory, Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons; Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionists, and other prominent men arriving here to deliver in the Irish capital a series of speeches on Home Rule.

In reply to a deputation which welcomed him, Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that the Unionists had opposed consistently and completely the whole idea of the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom, and insisted that the Government must seek the sanction of the people before attempting to make the change.

'SUFFRAGE MARTYR' SAID TO BE ALIVE

Votes for Women Is Asking for Funds for a Monument to William Bethell.

FORMER TACTICS REVIVED

Militant Padlocks Herself to a Chair and Interrupts a Meeting—Miss Forbes-Robertson Freed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.—The Daily Mail gives prominence to a story entitled "A Suffragette Martyr."

The pathetic narrative in The Mail is inspired by one told in Votes for Women. It is of the sad death of a "young suffragist martyr," William Bethell, aged 19, who, it is alleged, died from injuries received while being forcibly ejected from a meeting addressed by Dr. Macnamara at Camberwell. Subscriptions are asked to raise a worthy memorial over his grave.

Unfortunately, according to The Daily Mail, despite the wide publicity given to the case, the most exhaustive inquiries have failed to discover whether Bethell died, who saw him die, who certified to his death, and where he is buried. Bethell's father, moreover, is convinced that his son is alive and well with his wife and two children in Canada.

Votes for Women recorded with the deepest regret the death of William Bethell, heading the paragraph: "Death Cannot Kill What Cannot Die," and adding in a later issue, "It is of the utmost importance that the facts be sifted to the bottom."

The Mail has now investigated, with the result that it announces that there is no evidence of the death of the "suffragist martyr," William Bethell, beyond the word of an unknown young man, who told William's brother that he had died under the circumstances related in Votes for Women.

Scotland Yard has been communicated with and Coroners have searched the records of deaths, but have found no trace of Bethell.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Militant suffragettes are returning to their old tactics. One of them fastened herself to a chair in Caxton Hall to-night with a chain and padlock and shrieked "Votes for Women!"

The Right Hon. Joseph Albert Pease was forced to suspend his speech for several minutes while the stewards endeavored to remove the suffragette. They had to smash the chair before this could be done.

Two suffragettes, who resolutely refused to give their names, were committed for trial at Leeds to-day on a charge of arson. Both complained to the Magistrate of the cruelty of the doctors and male warders in an attempt to overcome their resistance to having their fingerprints taken. The Magistrate promised to refer the matter to the Home Office.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 28.—Miss Forbes-Robertson, sister of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor-manager, has been released from prison.

She was sentenced on Nov. 24 to a term of two weeks on a charge of smashing a window on the occasion of Premier Asquith's visit to Birmingham in July and immediately went on a hunger strike. Her condition became such that her release was considered advisable.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.
John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW. —Adv.

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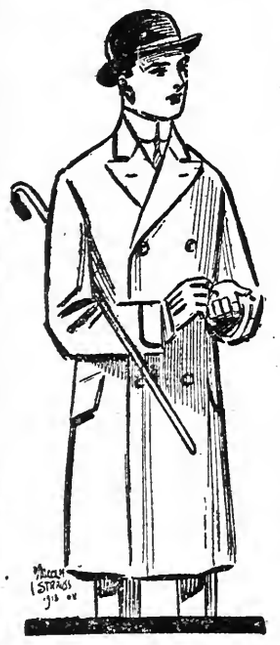
Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

The NAVY Is the Favorite!

Although there are many other colors in these

Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats



Which Are On Special Sale Today **At $15**

Although They Were Made to Sell at $25 and Even Higher

Like the great Army and Navy Game today—TONIGHT IT WILL BE ALL OVER BUT THE CHEERING.

This is another case of *blaming the weather*—manufacturers *will* get fretful over a backward season.

We had offers in plenty, but this particular offer was too good to disregard.

There is not a Suit or Overcoat in this assortment that would sell at less than $22, and every garment is tailored according to GIMBEL specifications.

The Overcoats, $15

NAVY blue and gray chinchilla, double-breasted Ulster models and the three-quarter length styles — Winter Chesterfield models in staple black and Oxford gray.

Fancy Overcoats in which assortments are included fine warm, double-breasted Greatcoats.

The Suits at $15

NAVY blue, in cheviots, unfinished worsteds and serge, also plain black, grays, browns, mixtures and pin stripes.

Nine distinct models in the newest styles, the extra close-fitting coat with soft rolled lapels and other smart types, as well as conservative styles.

A special corps of capable salespeople for rapid and satisfactory service.
Fourth Floor

To Help You Keep Warm at the Game

You will find Men's and Women's Angora Garments, Furs, Steamer Rugs, Lined Gloves, Thermos Bottles and other cold repellers, quickly at your command this morning.

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BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Andrew Alexander

Speeial To-day

Men's $5 Winter Shoes $3.75

Tan and black calf, single soles, smart English and College lasts—conservative shapes in black kid, single soles—and tan grain heavy-weather shoes, double soles.

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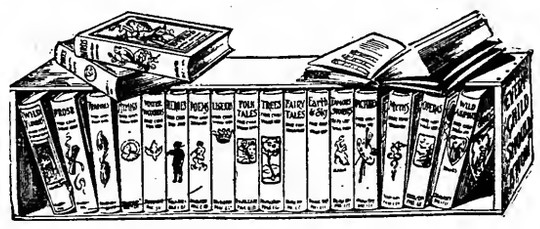

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Wild Flowers — Every Child Should Know — By Frederic Wm. Stack

Essays — Every Child Should Know — Edited by H. W. Mabie

Trees — Every Child Should Know — By Julia Ellen Rogers

Wild Animals — Every Child Should Know — Edited by Julia E. Rogers

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"The whole gathering, indeed, is one that seems to reflect a cultured and judicious personality in precisely the same degree as the collection of a discriminating amateur."

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On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons, December 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th at 2:30 o'clock.

*Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

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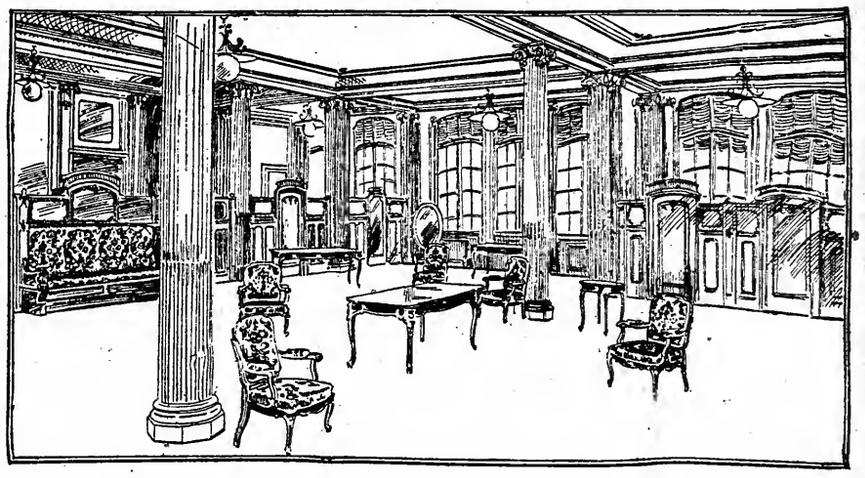

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Arranged in three special lots expressly for this sale and comprising

100 COATS, *Regularly* $35.00 *and* $38.00 *at* **24.00**
100 COATS, *Regularly* $28.00 *to* $32.00 *at* **22.50**
150 COATS, *Regularly* $18.00 *to* $22.50 *at* **13.50**

HEAVY SILK LINED OVERCOATS—Undressed worsteds, vicunas, meltons and the much wanted overcoatings of the smooth finished dress woolens. Browns, blacks, Oxfords, Cambridges and neat fancy greys. Velvet and self collars; and all are conservative and stylish models. *Real Values* $35.00, $38.00 — **24.00**

WARM FLEECY OVERCOATS—Shetlands and chinchillas. Heavy plaid back coatings. Rough and heavy tweeds. Silk lined sleeves and shoulders. Single and double breasted models. Shawl, convertible and Balmacaan collars. A remarkably well selected lot of the season's very newest and most in demand woolens. *Real Values* $28.00, $30.00, $32.00 — **22.50**

GREAT COATS AND STORM COATS—Plaid back diagonal worsteds. Satin lined yoke and sleeve styles. Full serge lined conservative black and Oxford models. Shawl collar long coats. Rough mixed fabrics for general wear. Manufacturers' sample coats of fine grades. Rough navy blues so much in demand. Sizes 34 to 44. *Real Values* $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 — **13.50**

A Great Sale of Men's High Grade Shirts

Five special lots of Choice Seasonable Shirts of the better kinds will be closed out To-Day (Saturday) at one special price

95c Each

Regularly Sold at $1.50 and $2.00
Consisting of the following

PLEATED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Conservative and neat patterns on fine percale and madras fabrics.
SEMI-BOSOM SHIRTS—Shortest bosom shirts made. Always smooth at waistcoat opening.
PLEATED BOSOM SHIRTS—Neatest line and group stripes on white grounds. Attached cuffs.
SHORT STIFF BOSOM SHIRTS—The better grades only and in neat colorings.
SEPARATE CUFF SHIRTS—Neat stripes and figures. Plain negligee styles.

To-Day **95c** *Regularly $1.50 and $2.00*

NOTE—This Sale Will Be Held in Our 18th Street Annex.

A Saturday Sale of Coats

For Women and the Younger Set

100 RAINCOATS of Priestley's famous Roseberry, smart raglan model; navy, black, tan. *Value $12.50* — **8.75**

50 WOMEN'S RAINCOATS of Priestley's covert cloth, two smart mannish models. *Value $20.00* — **13.50**

35 WOMEN'S STORM COATS of cravenetted Donegal tweed. *Value $30.00* — **16.50**

75 COATS FOR GENERAL WEAR—A variety of the season's best wool fabrics. *Value $30.00* — **24.50**

GIRLS' COATS of chinchilla, flannel lined; most practical coat for general wear; sizes 6 to 14 years. *Value $16.50* — **12.50**

MISSES' COATS of imported boucle, plush collar, handsomely satin lined; black, navy, brown. 14 to 20 years. *Value $22.50* — **16.50**

Women's Underwear

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib merino, medium or heavy weights; vests high neck, long or short sleeves; tights ankle length. *Regularly $1.25 garment* — **68c**

VESTS AND TIGHTS—Fine rib cashmere, medium weight; vests high neck and short sleeves; tights ankle length. *Regularly $1.50 garment* — **1.00**

UNION SUITS—Fine rib merino, medium weight; low neck, sleeveless. *Regularly $1.50 garment* — **1.00**

UNION SUITS—Fine rib merino, winter weight; low neck, sleeveless, or high neck with short sleeves. *Regularly $2.25 garment* — **1.50**

Women's Furnishings

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SWEATERS—Coat model, patch pockets, roll collar or V-neck, fancy weave. *Value $5.00* — **3.95**

JAPANESE SILK PADDED ROBES—Shawl collar, hand embroidered, silk lining of contrasting shade. *Value $14.00* — **7.85**

JAPANESE SILK PADDED VESTS—Sleeveless. *Value $2.50* — **1.50**

CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS—Silhouette model, side plaiting trim. *Value $5.00* — **3.95**

We Will Hold To-Day

A Special Sale of Men's Gloves

CAPE GLOVES—1 clasp; P. X. M. seams. English tans. *Value $1.25 pair*

WOOL GLOVES—In the new gray shades; also black. *Value $2.00 pair*

95c

WHITE GLACE—For evening wear; 1 button; Paris point stitch; finest quality. *Value $2.00 pair* — **1.40**

Women's Gloves

GLACE—16 button length, of finest quality selected skins, in champagne, black and white. *Regular price $3.50.* Special **2.85** pair

WASHABLE GLOVES—Women's 12 button length, finest quality genuine doeskin in white only; most practical glove for general wear. *Regular price $2.50 pair* — **1.95**

Broadway & 19th Street

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Some Important Announcements for 1914

Theodore Roosevelt in South America

He will contribute to Scribner's Magazine the account of his trip of adventure and research into the Paraguayan and Brazilian interiors, through the great tropical forests which so few white men have ever traversed.

From the *New York Sun:*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN HIS MOST ATTRACTIVE RÔLE

No living American can be better qualified to explore the wilds of South America and to describe its flora and fauna and its savage and tremendous scenery with a sympathetic and kindling interest than Theodore Roosevelt.

A Famous Writer's First Long Novel

Early in the year the Magazine hopes to begin the first long novel by an American author whose work has been not only of the first rank but based upon a deep and unfailing optimism. His short stories and poems are among the best known wherever the English language is read, and his first novel will be awaited with uncommon interest.

By Madame Waddington

A new series of articles—"My First Years as a Frenchwoman, 1876-9." The political and social aspects of these years, important personages of the times in diplomacy, literature, and art, the people met at state functions, dinners, balls, the opera, the theatres, are commented upon in the author's own inimitable and delightful way.

Articles by Price Collier

The late Price Collier, author of "England and the English from an American Point of View," "Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View," etc., had completed several of his projected articles on the SCANDINAVIAN countries. These are expected to appear in the Magazine during the coming year.

By Richard Harding Davis

"Breaking into the Movies." Some of the excitement and humor of staging a great moving picture play.

Short Stories

By Rudyard Kipling, Sir Gilbert Parker, Henry van Dyke, Richard Harding Davis, Katharine Holland Brown, James B. Connolly, Mary R. S. Andrews, Gordon Arthur Smith, Mary Synon, Barry Benefield, Abbie Carter Goodloe, and many others.—A remarkable group of stories by Katharine Fullerton Gerould, author of "Vain Oblations."

A Short Serial: Maje

A Love Story by Armistead C. Gordon. A tender idyllic story of the old South.

Subscriptions to Scribner's Magazine may be sent direct to the publishers or to any bookseller, newsdealer, or subscription agent. The price is $3.00 everywhere.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

GENERAL ELECTRIC STRIKE SETTLED

Compromise Agreement to be Signed To-day and Entire Force to Return Monday.

PART-TIME WORK FOR ALL

Dujay and Miss Leslie to be Transferred—Strike of Trolley Employes Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Although no definite announcement was made to-night at the termination of a conference of General Electric officials, the strike committee, and Mayor Lunn, it was learned that an agreement had been reached for the settlement of the General Electric strike which had been in progress all week.

The conferees adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is expected the agreement in proper form will be signed, in which case the 14,000 strikers will return to work next Monday morning. It is known that the plan will be adopted of taking all employes back on part time instead of allowing some to work the full number of hours and others to be laid off altogether, an arrangement to which the employers objected. Frank Dujay and Miss Leslie, whose lay-off caused the strike, will have employment, but not in the same departments as before. They will have work, however, that will allow them to earn the same wages as before.

By this compromise neither company nor strikers can claim a victory. The conference started early this morning, and after an hour and a half adjourned until 3:30 o'clock. From that time until 8 o'clock the committee and officials were closeted in Mayor Lunn's office.

No Change in Management.

After this morning's conference General Manager G. E. Emmons of the company issued this statement:

In view of current reports which seem to have been widely accepted by the employes of the General Electric Company to the effect that the management of other works has influenced the situation in Schenectady, even to the extent of a contemplated change of management and policy of the company, I desire to say that all such rumors have been, and are, unqualifiedly false and absolutely without foundation.

On the contrary, I have recently received marked evidence that my policy during the eighteen years that I have had full charge of the Schenectady works has received the most cordial and complete indorsement of the Chairman, President, and Directors of this company. It will be my constant endeavor to deal with all differences which may arise with the same consideration and spirit of fairness by, which I have been guided in the past.

Mr. Emmons announced that W. C. Fish, Manager of the Lynn, Mass., plant, would not become Manager of the local factory. Mr. Emmons said he would remain in charge at Schenectady. The men said that Fish was antagonistic to union labor.

State Mediators Arrive.

William C. Rogers and James McManus of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the State Labor Department arrived here to-day to do what they could for the settlement of the strike. They said James M. Lynch, State Labor Commissioner, who was asked by Governor Glynn to endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement, was ready to come to this city should his presence be deemed necessary.

The 14,000 strikers, headed by a drum corps, marched to the works shortly after 1 o'clock, and received their weekly pay, it being the policy of the company to keep one week's wages. There was not the slightest disorder.

Many thought yesterday that a trolley strike was inevitable. The difficulty, however, was satisfactorily adjusted this morning. Until to-day street cars were operated over a loop right into the property of the General Electric Company. Employes who did not walk out could stay in these cars and ride into the plant without coming into contact with the pickets. The traction employes determined yesterday that the trip over the loop should be eliminated, and this morning the cars began to unload their passengers outside the plant. Officials of the traction company consented. Only 200 employes besides the office staff went to work this morning.

DEFENDS SISTINE MADONNA.

Saxon Minister Indignantly Denies That It is a Copy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—"The Sistine Madonna is a genuine Raphael," was the declaration made in stentorian tones in the Saxon Parliament at Dresden to-day by the Saxon Minister of Education, who said that no time must be lost in denying, "before the whole world," a story just put into circulation to the effect that the greatest gem in the Dresden Gallery, before which so many thousands of American picture lovers have worshipped, is only a "copy."

The Minister went on to explain that the story had arisen from a chance remark of his to the effect that the Holbein Madonna in the Dresden Gallery was a 100-year-old copy of the original, which hangs in Darmstadt.

In some unexplained manner the version got abroad that the Minister had pronounced the "Sistine Madonna" to be a copy.

Addressing the House with great feeling, the Minister asserted that he must protest with all emphasis against these irresponsible aspersions on "one of the greatest art treasures of all ages," and against such an affront to the honor of the Dresden Gallery.

JAIL FOR THIS CHAUFFEUR.

Made Zigzags with Auto After Drinking Too Much.

Found guilty of driving an automobile when he had been drinking too much, Charles R. Seyler, a young chauffeur employed by D. Wyatt Aiken of 326 Walton Avenue, Yonkers, was given his choice between $75 fine and thirty days in jail yesterday by Magistrate House in the Harlem Court.

He was also fined $2 or two days on each of two other charges, one that he had failed to display his badge and the other that he had been driving with his front and tail lights out.

Seyler was arrested on Thursday night when he was taking the car down to Delmonico's, where Mr. Aiken was waiting for it. Policemen Gleason and Weis saw the machine zigzagging down Eighth Avenue, commandeered another car and chased Seyler for two miles.

Wilbert Brown of 332 West Forty-seventh Street, a companion of the chauffeur, who tried to prevent the arrest, was fined $10, and, as neither man could pay, both were sent to jail.

Dinner to Joseph S. Marcus.

The Directors of the Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery of 29 Montgomery Street gave a dinner last night in honor of Joseph S. Marcus, President of the Bank of the United States, at Beethoven Hall, Fifth Street near Third Avenue, in recognition of his services on behalf of the institution. Among those present were Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Assemblyman Sufrin, Abraham S. Sarssohn, and Judge Otto A. Rosalsky.

"THE PROPHETS"—IN COLORS.
John S. Sargent's famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in the original colors as a section of the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. ORDER NOW.
—Adv.

BRYAN SPEAKS TO PRINTERS

Living Owe Duty to Unselfish Dead, His Thanksgiving Thought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Speaking to an audience of 2,000 at the Thanksgiving celebration to-day of the employes of the Government Printing Office, Secretary Bryan said that people now living owed a duty of thanks not only to God but to men and women long since dead who had labored in the cause of humanity. These thanks, said the Secretary, should take the form of definite service.

"We owe it," said Mr. Bryan, "to those whose labors have enabled us to enjoy our political privileges, our religious ideals, and our educational advantages to so live that we leave the world better than we entered it."

MISS WILSON, CIVIC WORKER

President's Eldest Daughter Calls Conference at White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's eldest daughter, has called a meeting at the White House Monday evening of the Recreation Committee of the Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, to consider bills about to be introduced in Congress for wider use of school buildings in the capital and for the corelation of recreation activities here.

A special committee will submit a report which asks for public swimming pools throughout the city and other municipal improvements.

Altar in Memory of W. R. Grace.

In memory of his father, William R. Grace, former Mayor of New York, Joseph P. Grace, the amateur horseman, will present a $25,000 altar to St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church at Great Neck, L. I. The cornerstone for the new church building will be laid to-day by Bishop O'Donnell. The late Mayor Grace was one of the organizers of the church.

STERN BROTHERS

42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Continuation To-day, of the Extraordinary Sale of

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits

On the Third Floor

affording a wide selection of the latest models, fabrics and colorings of the season, at great reductions from the regular prices.

Men's Silk-lined Winter Overcoats, at **$24.50**
Actual Values $30.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Men's Sack Suits, at **$19.50**
Actual Values $22.50, 25.00 and 27.50

Young Men's English Suits, at **$14.50**
Sack or Norfolk Models, in blue cheviots and desirable mixtures, sizes 32 to 40. Actual $20.00 Values

To-day, Very Exceptional Values in high grade

Men's Furnishings

At the Sixth Avenue Entrance

Men's All Silk Shirts, plaited or plain negligee, soft cuffs, Reduced from $5.50 and 6.50, **$4.25**

Evening Shirts, of imported materials, pique bosoms, Values $3.00 and 3.50, **$1.75**

Domet Flannel Pajamas, excellent quality, neat patterns and colors, Value $2.25, at **$1.10**

Men's Sweater Coats, large assortment of heather designs, Value $12.00, at **$9.50**

Men's All Wool Bath Robes, Value $13.50, . . . Very Special at **$9.25**

Large Flowing End Scarfs, of Imported Silk, in plain and fancy effects, Values $1.00 and 1.50, at **55c**

Also for To-day, a Special Clearance of

Men's Soft Felt Hats

comprising the latest shapes and shades of the season, from the foremost hat makers, at **$1.95**

Men's Shoes - On the Third Floor

Special attention is invited to a line of extremely smart lasts in Walking Shoes, made of approved leathers, in black and tan, at **$6.00**

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

We Make It To Your Advantage to

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

The Big Store this year, as in past years, places itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated for EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

And there is every good reason why you should do your Holiday shopping earlier. You can certainly make your selections in greater comfort NOW than later on, when the inevitable Christmas rush sets in.

Furthermore, assortments are at their very best now, and your choice is more attractive. This advantage is for EVERYBODY.

And as a Further Inducement, TO OUR CHARGE CUSTOMERS:

All purchases made until Dec. 10th, Inclusive, will be entered on bills rendered Feb. 1st, 1914.

And if you are not a charge customer already, we will make it easy for you to become one. Details may be had on application to our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.

MAIN BUILDING

"When In Doubt—Give Books"

And Here's a Pre-Christmas Sale of

Standard Volumes

Which It Will Pay You to Attend, Today

Our Book Store is in a splendid state of preparedness for the gift-giving season.

If you have a friend who is a lover of books, don't fail to come to The Big Store's Book Store, today.

You can make a choice, at small cost, of literally thousands of volumes and sets to suit any and every taste: Travel, History, Biography, Fiction, Juvenile Works, and Classics, ALL MODESTLY PRICED and displayed for easy choice:—

POETRY—padded editions; boxed; published at $1.50; sale, today, at **49c**
BROWNING, BRYANT, BYRON, CAREY, MEREDITH, MILTON, MOORE, POE, WHITTIER, WORDSWORTH, COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH, HIAWATHA, JEAN INGELOW, KEATS, LADY OF THE LAKE, LALLA ROOKH, LONGFELLOW, RUBAIYAT, SCOTT, TENNYSON, &c.

***$1.25 to $1.50 FICTION,* at 42c**

Just a handful of titles selected at random:

Ben Hur.....Wallace	Prodigal Judge.Kester
Mistress of Shenstone. .....Barclay	Freckles .....Porter
Blue Flower...Van Dyke	Bought and Paid For .....Hornblow
Joyce of North Woods. .....Comstock	The Saint .....Fogazzaro
Common Law..Chambers	Trail of the Lonesome Pine.....Fox
Mary Cary ....Bosher	Girl of the Limberlost. .....Porter

***Books for Girls,* at 24c**

Meade Series	Girl Chum
Girl Aviator	Automobile Girls, &c.

***Books for Boys,* at 24c**

Boys of Columbia High	High School Boys' Series
Dreadnought Boys	Pony Rider Boys' Series
Boy Aviators	Uncle Sam's Boys' Series
Boy Scout	Dave Darrins at Annapolis
Boy Spies	Bungalow Boys
Young Engineers, &c.	Motor Rangers

Books for Young Folks

Paint Books ..... 19c to $1.50	Paper Toy Books 5c up
Linen and Rag Books ..... 5c to $1.50	Chatterbox for 1913, Bound in board....79c
	Chatterbox for 1912, Bound in board....49c

Just a Few of The Notable Sales Scheduled for Today

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Youths' Suits and Overcoats—priced early in the season at $25 to $35; today, at $15

A Splendid Collection of Soft Hats for Men and Youths—including latest styles in rough and smooth velours. Values to $4; at... $2

Precisely 1,000 Black Derbies—value $2; at..... $1

"Seconds" of 15c to 25c Collars—for men and boys; sizes 12 to 20; all the newest shapes; many popular brands for your choice; at..... 5c

In addition to the wonderful array of Toy Town Attractions, we specialize $1.29 Full-Jointed Dolls, Today, at 89c

Also 69c to $1 Indian Suits—various decorations; sizes 4 to 14 years; at..... 49c

Immense Sales of Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Sheet Music "Hits," at 7c.

88-Note Player-Piano Music Rolls at Special Prices.

Women's $3.50 and $4 Foot-Mould Shoes—at $2.95

Misses' and Children's $2.50 Shoes—at..... $1.49

Boys' $2.50 and $3 Shoes—at..... $1.79

Misses' and Juniors' Suits and Coats—values to $16.50; at..... $9.75

A Well-Known Commissionaire's Sample Line of Bracelet Watches—for women and misses—on sale here at an average of ½ Regular Selling Prices.

GREENHUT BUILDING

Today's the Logical Day to Make Best Selections in Our Furniture Store. Among the specials we include:

$65 (3-Piece) Leather-Covered Library or Living Room Suites—at..... $45

$22.50 Genuine Spanish Leather Armchairs—at..... $18.50
(Also Rockers to match)

$16 Solid Mahogany Combination Music and Player-Piano Roll Cabinets—at..... $11.75

$3.75 Brass Valet Costumers—at..... $2.90

$15 Tufted Couches—at..... $11.50

$30 Three-Piece Mission Suites—at..... $19.75

$7.50 DESKS—for women; at..... $6.25

Associate Sales Today of Rugs and Linoleums; also Bonnaz, Scrim and Nottingham Curtains.

$2.25 Lindsay Home Light Outfit—complete for $1.59

Lindsay 25c Inverted Gas Mantles—at..... 15c

(These and hundreds of other big sales today in our two mammoth buildings.)

The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double ★K Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

35 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET

In New York's Shopping Center—Better Grade Merchandise at Popular Prices.

Enjoy a Good Cabaret Show and the best LUNCH in the City—MODERATE PRICES.
Restaurant, 8th Floor. Express Elevator.
Hear PAULINE CORBETT, STANLEY WARNER, THE FAMOUS GREGORIAN QUARTETTE, MANSON SISTERS, MISS CLAIR TIEGEN, and others, with Berlin's Orchestra.

Men's SUITS
$15.00 Grade
$18.00 Grade
$20.00 Grade
$12

An OVERCOAT SALE That Has the Punch

The Kind of a Sale Men Like to Read About

CHINCHILLAS and all the other up-to-date materials. SHAWL COLLARS, BELTED BACKS and all the other up-to-date models.

400 OVERCOATS
200 On Sale at 8:30 A.M.
200 On Sale at 1:30 P.M.

$35 Coats
$30 Coats
$25 Coats
$15

Positively no coat worth less than $25. As many $35 coats as there are $30 or $25 values. Today, Men's Store, 2d Floor.

Fine de Luxe Editions of Standard Sets

Subscription Editions at Greatly Reduced Prices

Beautifully printed on fine quality paper. Handsome bindings, fine illustrations; each in wooden box. Third Floor.

ARABIAN NIGHTS. Lane Translation. 40 illustrations, photogravure frontispieces, gilt tops, 8 volumes, buckram cloth, subscription price $20.00; sale price **$7.75**

ARABIAN NIGHTS. Lane Translation, 8 volumes, ¾ morocco binding, gilt tops, subscription price $32.00; sale price **$9.75**

ARABIAN NIGHTS. Burton Translation. 17 vols., buckram binding, limited edition, printed privately for subscribers, numbered copy, subscription price $85.00; price **$32.50**

Balzac Works, Saintsbury translation, 18 vols., buckram cloth, gilt tops, uncut edges, photogravure illustrations. Subs. price $35.00. Sale price..... **$13.50**

Paul de Kock. 25 vols., cloth binding, Artists' Edition, illustrated with etchings and photogravures. Subs. price $50.00. Sale price..... **$22.50**

Flaubert. Gustave, Works, 10 vols., cloth, gilt tops **$5.25**

De Maupassant, 5 vols., ¾ leather, gilt tops. Subs. price $15.00. Sale price..... **$6.00**

Appleton's New Practical Encyclopedia, 6 vols., ½ morocco, an up-to-date work of reference. Subs. price $30.00. Sale price..... **$12.00**

Dickens, 16 vols., half morocco, 16 photogravures, on Japan paper, illustrations by Barnard and others. Published at $64.00. Sale price..... **$11.75**

Cooper, Twentieth Century. Edition, 16 vols., buckram, cloth, paper label, gilt tops, uncut edges, photogravure frontispiece. Subs. price $32.00. Sale price..... **$9.00**

Samuel Johnson, Works of Sam'l Johnson, Limited Edition, beautiful type page, special paper, buckram cloth, gilt tops. Published at $32.00. Sale price..... **$11.50**

Kipling, 10 vols., cloth, gilt tops, Illustrated.. **$3.25**

Shakespeare, 40 vols., Aldus Edition, ½ leather. Published at $40.00. Sale price..... **$12.50**

Muhlbach, Historical Novels, 15 vols., ¾ leather, gilt tops. Subs. price $35.00. Sale price..... **$16.50**

Edgar Allan Poe, Twentieth Century Edition, ¾ Leather, gilt tops, 10 vols., photogravure illustrations. Subs. price $25.00. Sale price..... **$8.50**

Edgar Allan Poe, Same Edition, buckram, cloth. Subs. price $20.00. Sale price **$6.50**

Oscar Wilde, Edition de Luxe, 10 vols., cloth, illustrated. Subs. price $20.00. Sale price..... **$6.25**

Oscar Wilde, Edition de Luxe, 10 vols., ¾ leather. Subs. price $30.00. Sale price. **$8.25**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH TO 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Why a Change of Climate Often Accomplishes More Than Medicine

By DR. WILLIAM GORDON

What Mr. Chesterton Thinks of "Sex" Novels

A World Wide Tribute to Professor Haeckel.
How One Woman Got Even with Her Husband.
Machine Made Farms to Cut Cost of Living.
What the Stars Predict for December
Curious New Fashion Novelties from Paris.
Real Life Love Drama Swifter Than "3 Weeks."
Why Men Are the Weakest of All Animals.

All with Tomorrow's **Sunday American**

THE GREAT "WANT AD" DIRECTORY

FOR FEDERAL-OWNED RAILWAY IN ALASKA

Bill Reported to House Authorizes $35,000,000 Bond Issue to Build System.

EXPECT WILSON'S SUPPORT

Secretary Lane Outspoken In Approval of the Project—Similar Bill Now Pending in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A bill that is expected to have the support of the Wilson Administration, committing the Federal Government to a policy of Government ownership of railroads in Alaska, has been agreed upon by the House Territories Committee as a general substitute for various pending measures dealing with the subject. A similar bill already has been reported to the Senate and will come up for consideration on Dec. 8. The measure will be bitterly fought by opponents of Government activity in spheres of private business.

The bill, which has been favorably submitted to the House, with an elaborate report that was made public today, provides for the construction by the Government of a standard-gauge railroad system in Alaska. The road would connect one or more of the Pacific Ocean harbors on the southern coast of Alaska with the navigable waters in the interior and with coal fields yielding coal sufficient in quantity and quality for naval uses.

The cost of the project is limited to $35,000,000. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the Government $35,000,000 on a bond issue triannually redeemable in ten years and payable in thirty years, with interest at 3 per cent. annually. The funds so derived would pay the cost of the railroad. In addition, it is proposed to appropriate $1,000,000 directly out of the Federal Treasury to pay the incidental expenses of the project.

Approved by Secretary Lane.

At least one member of President Wilson's Cabinet is strongly on record in favor of a government-owned road. This is Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, which has immediate jurisdiction over Alaskan affairs. The report made public by Representative Houston to-day contained a letter from Secretary Lane, who had been asked for his opinion on a Government road in Alaska.

"I favor the adoption of this policy," said Secretary Lane's letter. "I believe it to be that under which Alaska will develop most safely and most speedily, and under which the resources of that territory will most certainly become available to the whole world.

"There is but one way to make any country a real part of the world—by the construction of railroads into it. This has been the heart of England's policy in Africa, of Russia's policy in Western Asia, and it is the prompting hope of the new movement in China. The policy of governmental ownership of railroads in Alaska seems to me to be the one that will most certainly make for her lasting welfare.

Could Support Millions.

"I have talked with many who know that country well, and I am convinced that we should think of Alaska as a land not only of mines and fisheries, but of towns, farms, mills, and factories, supporting millions of people of the hardiest and most wholesome of the race. If this conception of a possible Alaska is a true one, our legislation should be such as to most surely bring about this possibility, and it seems to me there is less of hazard as to Alaska's future if the Government of the United States owns the railroads which will make its fertile interior valleys accessible from the coast and bring its coal, iron, copper, and other mineral resources within the reach of the world."

"In case of war," says Mr. Houston's report, referring to figures supplied last year by Mr. Meyer, then Secretary of the Navy, "the freight on coal for one year's supply for the Pacific Fleet would amount to $19,200,000—2,400,000 tons at $8 per ton. Suppose the Panama Canal is completed and the freight is reduced one-half, it is still $9,100,000 a year, paid for carrying coal in foreign bottoms with foreign crews from Newport News to the Pacific base, when nearly the whole sum may be saved by the construction of the railroad provided for in this bill."

NEW ROTHSCHILD SUIT.

Thomson Seeks an Accounting from Cotton Brokers.

Richard Thomson, a cotton merchant of Paris, Ontario, has begun suit against the brokerage firm of Morris H. Rothschild & Co. for an accounting. Mr. Thomson says in his complaint that at the solicitation of the firm he opened with them an account on a discretionary or optional basis to trade in cotton. The arrangement lasted from Dec. 1, 1910, until Nov. 30, 1911. He says that the firm never made any statement of the account and paid no attention to repeated demands for it.

Mr. Thomson alleges that the firm owes him about $35,000, but the firm denies this and says that Mr. Thomson is indebted to the concern for $14,000. Mr. Thomson admits that the intention of both sides in the controversy was "merely to gamble" on futures in cotton.

Mr. Thomson said he was told by employes of the firm that accounts were often "bucketed." Robert Louis Hoguet is counsel for Mr. Thomson. He said yesterday that the purpose of the suit was to force Rothschild & Co. to render an accounting in order that his client's standing might be made clear.

Two other suits against Rothschild & Co. also were begun through Lawyer Robert M. Frank by Mrs. Mary C. Peters for $3,000 and Harry E. Samuels for $1,500. These plaintiffs say their money was used "irregularly." All of the suits are similar to the one begun by Louis Cohen on Nov. 19 for a return by the firm of $7,735. Mr. Cohen said in his complaint that his alleged dealings in cotton through the firm "were known and intended by both plaintiff and defendants to be such wagers and bets, made to depend upon chance, casualty, and unknown and contingent events, to wit, the range of quotations on the New York Stock Exchange.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

FORESEES A POTATO CORNER

Speculators Buying Up the Country's Crop, Says Irish Official.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A new phase of the cost of living problem was brought to the attention of the Department of Agriculture to-day. T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Irish Board of Agriculture, told Secretary Houston that speculators in the large cities of the United States were actively buying up this year's short American potato crop and planning to hold out for high prices, counting upon the existing quarantine against potatoes from many foreign countries to aid them in their undertaking.

Mr. Gill is here to urge the removal of the embargo on potatoes from his country. He insists that the powdery scab found on potatoes imported from Ireland is no cause for a quarantine, because a similar blemish already is common in the United States, and says that continuance of the embargo will contribute to the growing cost of living.

Secretary Houston and the Federal Horticultural Board held a conference after Mr. Gill's statement, but no action was announced.

Representative McKellar of Tennessee, author of a pending bill to prohibit the keeping of products in cold storage for more than ninety days, was in conference to-day with Department of Justice officials over the department's investigation of the storage of eggs, poultry, and dairy products. It is said that a preliminary inquiry has revealed that 55 per cent. of the present egg supply held in storage is in the hands of the great meat packers of the country.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The Canadian Government will shortly create a commission to inquire into the high cost of living, according to an Ottawa dispatch.

The Government, it is said, has had the subject under consideration for some time, and statistical experts of the Labor Department have been making a searching analysis of prices throughout the Dominion, comparing them with those of other countries, especially the United States.

Mrs. Thomas Here for Operation.

Mrs. R. H. Thomas returned on the Lusitania yesterday from England, suffering from appendicitis, and will go to a sanitarium immediately to undergo an operation. She was accompanied by her husband, and said that she intended to return to Paris after the operation.

ROBS OUR CONSUL GENERAL

GENOA, Nov. 28.—While the American Consul General, Dr. John E. Jones, was visiting Rear Admiral Beatty of the United States battleship Connecticut today a thief slipped into his room at a hotel and stole jewelry to the value of $600.

The Consul General has notified the Genoa authorities of his loss.

The Truth

Every statement in our advertisements is absolutely the truth.

Our department managers attach their signatures to their part of the advertisements as a bond for truth and these signed papers are kept on file.

If at any time you should see what you believe to be a misstatement or exaggeration, we respectfully request that, as a favor to us, you will report it to the Executive Office for investigation and explanation.

(Signed), *Bloomingdale Bros.*

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

Lexington to 3d Avenue 59th to 60th Street

Shop Early

Holiday stocks are at their best, shopping is comfortable, and, as a further incentive, many special offerings are made.

SHOP NOW—it is best for you—best for sales-clerks, delivery people—for every one.

We Will Hold Any Merchandise You Select for Christmas Delivery if desired, on payment of a small deposit.

Recent Arrivals in

Fur-Trimmed Blouses, $4.98

Excellent examples of the newest model blouses, made with shadow lace yoke and sleeves, hemstitched front, net collar, front and cuffs trimmed with brown fur; made over a flesh color net lining; special price, $4.98.

New Chiffon Blouses, Accordion Pleated, $3.98.

Dainty Shadow Lace Blouses, ribbon trim, $2.98.

New Net and Lace Blouses, $1.98.

Second Floor, Lex. Ave. Section.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Burnt Leather Lounging Pillows, $1.75

The value is $2.50.

Suede finish leather with deep fringe, colors green, brown, and red; in smoker, Indian head and floral designs; value $2.50, to-day only $1.75.

Mail Orders Filled.

Art Emb'y Shop, Main Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

A GREAT CLOTHING VICTORY!!!!

We Have Purchased from **Alfred Benjamin & Co** Famous New York Makers

400 MEN'S OVERCOATS, VALUES $25 TO $45

And Place Them on Sale Today

At $19.50

Every Size from 34 to 44 Chest Measurement! Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s Label in Every Coat.

The models in this sale embrace everything shown by highest class merchant tailors for winter wear.

Some of the Many Styles:

Shawl Collar Guard Coats, All Lengths
Double-Breasted Ulsters for Motoring
Raglan and Patch-Pocket Overcoats
Chesterfield Overcoats, Satin Lined
Overcoats with Silk Yokes, Plaid Backs
Double-Breasted Shawl Collar Overcoats
English Balmacaan Overcoats
Knitted Overcoats

The Materials Include:

Chinchillas | Vicunas | Fancy Cheviots
Meltons | Kerseys | and many others.

The Colors—gray, brown, blue and tan, as well as black and many different mixtures.

You may never have another opportunity like this to buy $25 to $45 Overcoats of such a high grade make, at... $19.50

Men's Clothing Store, Second Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

In Our Roof Greenhouses

Free to any one presenting a sales voucher from any part of store, a small growing table fern given away by Mr. and Mrs. S. Okatome, late of Japan, attired in native dress.

Concert from 2 to 5 o'clock

5,000 Rubber Plants, Boston and Scotch Ferns, Chrysanthemum Plants; regularly sold for 50c each. 25c

BLOOMINGDALES'

French Tapestry Cushion Tops

Values 39c. to 75c., Special to-day at.. 25c

In an immense variety, including pictures and conventional designs; only 25c.

Main Floor

BLOOMINGDALES'

Smart Winter Dresses For Girls 6 to 14 Years

See them and you will make up your mind quickly to secure 1, 2 or half a dozen at these very interesting prices.

This Dress $5.98 — This Coat $4.98

Junior Serge Dresses, in navy, brown or Copenhagen, tastefully trimmed with plaid or plain silk or white serge and braid; 13, 15 and 17 year sizes $4.98

Girls' Navy Blue Serge Dresses, with sailor or pointed collar, trimmed with solid color and braid; 6 to 14 year sizes $2.98

Girls' Serge and Plaid Dresses, in a variety of styles, with long waist lines; nicely trimmed with velvet, braid or solid colors; 6 to 14 year sizes $4.98

Girls' Velvet Dresses, with long waist lines, trimmed with plaid silk; 8 to 14 yr. sizes, $8.98

Children's Coats, in chinchilla, boucle and corduroy, an assortment of new models with long waist lines; 2, 3 and 4 year sizes..... $3.98

BLOOMINGDALES'

Bring the Kiddies to See Our Toyland!

A real live Santa Claus will be here to greet them. And what a wonderland of toys and dolls we have assembled to gladden their little hearts!

We have toured all the toy making centres of the Old World and the New, and are now ready with a bigger, better and brighter stock than ever.

A Feature!! Santa Claus Letter Contest:

Santa Claus has made his headquarters in Bloomingdales' Toy Department, and will give prizes to the boys and girls who write the best letters telling what they want for Christmas. Prices will consist of thirty handsome toys, which will be on display in our Toy Department.

Conditions:

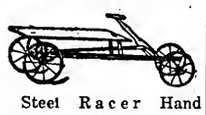
Letters must be composed and written by children. Parents may write the name and address to assure a proper record. Date of birth is required. Letters to be brought to Santa's Post Office, on the Fourth Floor, by the children, accompanied by adult.

Letters will be classified as follows:
Class 1—For children under 8.
Class 2—For children 8 to 11.
Class 3—For children 11 to 14
Letters obviously the work of adults will be disqualified. Contest closes on December 19th. Winning number will be posted in the Toy Dept. from December 20th to 24th.

Folding Desks, 98c

Folding Desks, of hard wood, natural finish; varnished blackboard on inside of cover and lots of room for books, etc. 98c.

Hand Cars, $2.98



Steel Racer Hand Cars; frames made completely of steel, enameled wood seats and rubber tires; for boys from 6 to 14 years; $2.98.

Roller Skates, 98c

Union Hardware Ball-Bearing Skates

Nickel-plated finish, adjustable to any size; hollow steel, ball-bearing wheels; for to-morrow, only 98c.

Perambulators, $1.49

Doll Perambulators; wood bodies, finished with leatherette hoods to match, $1.49. WHEELS HAVE RUBBER TIRES. Others at $2.98, $3.98, $4.98.

Milk Wagon and Horse, 98c.
Easel Blackboard, 59c.
Mechanical Motor Cycle, 79c.
Moving Picture Machine, 98c.
Plush Horse on Rocker, $2.98.
Daisy Express Wagon, $1.69.
Messenger Boy Game, 49c.
Toy Town Post Office, 49c.
"Minor" Race Game, $1.98.

Toy Department, Fourth Floor. All Elevators Direct.

2,000 Boys' Suits and Overcoats at $4.95

600 Boys' Extra Pants Suits, made of corduroy and fancy cheviot materials, cut in Norfolk models; also plain blue serge Suit, with one pair of pants; sizes 7 to 17 years; at $4.95.

400 Boys' Russian and Sailor Model Suits, made of corduroy, serges and fancy cheviots; military and Russian effects; sizes 2½ to 10 years; at $4.95.

500 Little Boys' Button-to-Neck Overcoats, made of blue, gray and brown chinchilla; also fancy cheviots in polo or belted back effects; sizes 2½ to 10 years; at $4.95.

500 Big Boys' Overcoats, made of fancy cheviot, with convertible or shawl collar, with belted back; sizes 8 to 17 years; at $4.95.

1,000 Boys' Blouses

Flannel, eder and madras materials, with collar or neckband style; sizes 6 to 15 years..... 38c

Complete Line of Boys' Hats and Caps

Strictly up-to-the-minute—at prices ranging from 49c to.....$3.95

2nd Floor, 60th St. Side.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Hosiery and Underwear!!!

The inducements to-day include enormous stocks, desirable brands, seasonable weights, economical prices.

Seasonable Underwear for Men and Women:

Women's Fine White Cotton Vests and Pants, hard finished, neatly trimmed and in a variety of shapes, all sizes at.... 39c

Women's Cashmere Wool Vests and Pants and Women's Medium Weight White Cotton Union Suits, in a variety of shapes; neatly trimmed all sizes; at..... 49c

Women's Fine Quality Hand Finished White Union Suits, in a variety of shapes; all sizes 69c

Boys' and Girls' Union Suits, heavy cotton union suits; in peeler and silver grays; all sizes; at..... 39c

Men's Heavy Wool Gray Shirts, single and double breasted; drawers to match; all sizes including extra large..... 79c

Men's Heavy Weight Natural Gray Wool Shirts and Drawers; all sizes; at.... 69c

Men's High Grades of Fine Australian Wool Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes; specially priced, at 89c

Men's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, made with French neck bands; very elastic; all sizes 69c

Desirable Hosiery for Men and Women:

Women's Heavy Silk Hosiery, with extra splicing at the heels and toes, in blacks, white and colors; pair..... 49c

Women's Heavy Silk Lisle Thread Hosiery, full fashioned, with 6-thread heels and toes; garter tops; guaranteed to give wear; 3 pairs for $1; pair 35c

Women's Heavy Silk Lisle Thread Stockings, full seamless, double soles, black only.. 14c

Women's Full Fashioned Stockings, strictly first quality, 2-thread cotton; every pair guaranteed to give good wear; choice of extra and out sizes; black or white; split soles; all sizes 24c

Men's Heavy Lisle Thread Socks, made with double soles and high spliced heels and toes. All sizes, mostly in black; pair 8c

Men's Pure Silk Socks, "seconds" of the 35c grades, double soles, high spliced heels and toes, in a variety of colors and blacks; pair 19c

Men's Heavy Pure Thread Silk Socks, fancy accordion ribbed and plain colors; double soles high spliced heels and toes 29c

Boys' and Girls' Fine Heavy Ribbed Cotton School Hose, double knees, full seamless; choice of wide and narrow ribbed; sizes 6 to 10 inches, at 12½c

Useful Novelties

for Favors or Xmas Gifts

Specially priced

at 25c and 50c

Sewing Chatelaine, scissors, needle book and emery, suspended from ribbon, drawn through bone rings..... 25c

Manicure Chatelaine, buffer and file suspended from ribbon drawn through bone rings 25c

Nursery Chatelaine, safety pins on bone rings, suspended from ribbon painted in dainty floral designs 25c

Dainty Pin Cushion, covered with gold net..... 25c

Character Doll Pin Cushion; copy of design formerly sold at $1.50..... 25c

Pouch Mending Bag of Cretonne, in three sizes, each 25c

Small Mouchoir Case, of satin, hand painted..... 25c

Small Vanity Bag of Dresden Silk, fitted with tiny puff and mirror bottom..... 25c

Doll Pin Cushion, porcelain figure, with silk dress... 50c

Dainty French Powder Box, with lace motif top, finished with tiny French roses, fitted with mirror and powder puff. 50c

Glass Plateau, with Cluny lace doily, 6¾ inches in diameter 50c

Kid Gloves for Men and Women:

Men's Gray Suede Gloves, well shaped and well made; guaranteed to wear to your perfect satisfaction. All sizes; at.. 89c

Men's Prix Seam Capeskin Gloves; heavy quality and made from the best skins; tan shades 89c

Men's Fleece Lined Kid Gloves in brown and tan; at..... 65c

Men's Kid Lined and Unlined Gloves in grays and tans.. 69c

Women's 2-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves; every pair gusseted between the fingers, of soft, pliable quality, in black, tans, and grays, in all sizes, at..... 65c

Women's Fine Imported Mannish Kidskin Gloves, in beautiful shades of tan; all sizes; very desirable for street wear..... 89c

Women's 16-Button Length Doeskin Gloves, white P. K. mousquetaire gloves; washable $1.59

BLOOMINGDALES'

German Silver Foot Arch Supporters, 59c

Relieve tired, aching feet and support fallen arches or weak insteps. Try a pair? You are likely to do more walking at this season of the year, and you will want to walk in comfort.

Our shoe arches are heavily plated German silver; and no matter whether you pay $1.00 or $1.50, you will get nothing more practical and effective; in all sizes for men, women and children. State size of shoe you wear.

Mail Orders Filled. Sent postpaid to any part of the United States for 10c. extra.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Oriental Rugs Reduced

Now that we have made room for the Toy Department we find our stock badly congested. We have therefore decided to make big reductions for an immediate clearance.

A perusal of the list of sizes and prices quoted below and an inspection of the qualities at the store will be a veritable revelation to all lovers of Oriental Rugs.

Any purchase made now will be held for Christmas delivery if desired.

Small and Medium Sized Rugs,

Beloochistans, Kazakjias, Hamadans, Carabaghs and Mossouls,

Sizes about 2½ to 3 ft. wide and 3 to 5 ft. long. Value $7.50 to $15.00, at..... $4.50 to $8.50

Special Lot of Mossoul Rugs,

Sizes 3 to 4 ft. wide and 5 to 10 ft. long. Value $19.50 to $39.50, at

$12.50, $15.25, $19.50 and $28.50

A Choice Lot of Irans and Serabends,

Sizes about 4 to 5 ft. wide and 6 to 7 ft. long. Value $48.50 to $65, at..... $29.50 to $48.50

Narrow Hall Runners

Sizes 18 to 30 in. wide and 8 to 17 ft. long, at.....$15.25 to $28.50

Rich Room Size Oriental Rugs

Serapies, Mahals and Buluks.

Sizes run from about 8 to 12 ft. wide and 12 to 15 ft. long. Values $97.50 to $275.00, at

$69 to $175

There are also special prices on other remaining pieces in stock, such as Sarouks, Kirmanshahs, Mesheds, Anatolians, Indias, Khiva Bokharas, &c.

Fourth Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO BLOOMINGDALES', LEX. TO 3D AVE., 59TH TO 60TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on Sale this day (Saturday),

Several Thousand Yards of Choice Dress Silks

consisting of White Silks, Evening Silks and Black Silks, which will be offered at great reductions from the regular prices. Included are: Imported White Satin Brocades, regularly $3.00 per yard . . . . at $1.58

Evening Crepes, 40 to 42 inches wide, regularly $2.50 to 3.50 per yard . at $1.78

White Washable Habutai Silk, 32 inches wide, regularly $2.50 per yard . at $1.38

Black Satin Liberty, 36 inches wide, regularly $1.50 per yard . . . at 95c.

India Silks, 27 inches wide, in evening shades; regularly $1.00 per yard at 62c.

(Arranged in Dress and Waist lengths).

Exceptional Values in Women's Tailored Separate Skirts

in the latest models, made up in choice qualities of the desirable new Plaids and Black Broadcloth, will be offered this day (Saturday) . . . . . at $6.75

B. Altman & Co.

have now in stock a large and comprehensive assortment of

Children's Hosiery

in weights and textures suitable for practical Autumn and Winter use, as well as for party wear. Included are silk, lisle, wool, merino and cotton Hosiery, representing the best products of the leading manufacturers of Europe and America.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

M'ADOO TO AID BANKS UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Treasury Resources Available if Needed to Comply with Currency Law, He Says.

WILL SUFFER NO HARDSHIPS

Restricting Credits Needless—Glass Answers Vanderlip on Fiat Money—Bill Still in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Complaints to the effect that the national banks of the country have been restricting credit to the injury of business by refusing to handle commercial paper in usual quantities induced Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department to issue a statement late this afternoon, saying there was no ground for apprehension over the requirements of the proposed currency law. The Secretary also offered thirty days' grace for the repayment of deposits granted to banks for crop-moving purposes.

According to the information submitted to Secretary McAdoo, the banks were curtailing credits, based on commercial paper, and advising bankers throughout the country to keep the assets as liquid as possible in order to be able to meet the requirements of the new currency law. Secretary McAdoo asserts in his announcement that if this is the reason for any curtailment of credit the bankers are acting under a wholly mistaken point of view, because the new currency law will impose no hardships on the banks, and the Treasury Department has large available resources which Mr. McAdoo will not hesitate to use for the purpose of aiding the banks to comply with the new currency law. Secretary McAdoo said in part:

"Senator Pomerene to-day sent to the Secretary a letter from a prominent manufacturer in Ohio, in which he says:

> It has, of course, been quite as apparent to you as to those of us who are trying to manufacture and market commodities that during the past Summer and Fall business in all lines has been considerably inconvenienced by the disposition on the part of many bankers to refuse to handle commercial paper in anything near the usual volume when according to all indications idle funds were available.
>
> "A prominent note broker advised the Ohio manufacturer as follows:
>
> The large banks in the large cities have not been buying any paper since March, and have advised their country correspondents to make themselves just as liquid as possible, and stay so, in order to meet the provisions of the bill. In consequence we are absolutely at a standstill.

"The Secretary said that similar complaints had come to him from other parts of the country.

"The Secretary expressed the conviction that the new law will impose no hardships on the banks, and that the transfers of capital and reserves to the proposed Federal reserve banks will be accomplished with little or no inconvenience to the banks and to general business. The Secretary said that the Treasury Department had large available resources at its command; that he should not hesitate to use them for the purpose of aiding the banks to comply with the new law, and that, in his opinion, the banks could with perfect safety proceed with the granting of accommodations to their customers in the normal and usual way.

"The Secretary said that he did not, of course, assume to advise the banks—he only wanted them and the business public to know that there is no ground for apprehension, and that the attitude of the Treasury Department is to be helpful, and that he thought it could be effectively helpful. He said that if any banks are laboring under the impression that the new law will not necessitate or occasion a restriction of credits, they are controlled by error, as no such thing will result.

"The Secretary stated that up to date the banks had called upon the Treasury for only $34,661,000 for crop-moving purposes; that these deposits were, under the arrangements, to be returned in four installments beginning Dec. 15 and ending March 1.

"The Secretary said that he would consider favorably, and upon its merits, the application of any national bank holding crop-moving deposits for a postponement for thirty days of the time for beginning repayments, so that payments may begin on Jan. 15, 1914, instead of on Dec. 15 next, as now provided."

CAUCUS VOTE TO BE BINDING.

Leaders Plan Such Action on Bill—No Republican Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The caucus of the Democratic Senators, with a sparse attendance, continued to-day its consideration of the Owen-Glass Currency bill. While several matters of importance have so far been passed over, the leaders hope to complete their work by to-morrow night. Enough votes already have been taken to make it practically certain that the bill will not be materially altered from the draft presented to the Senate by the Democratic half of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

No secret was made to-day of the intention of the leaders to pass a resolution making the action of the caucus binding upon all Democrats. But this action will not be important. The mere fact that a caucus reaches a certain decision in itself exerts all the pressure upon a member of the party that a binding resolution exerts. Senators like Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska and Mr. Lane of Oregon, who have already announced their refusal to abide by caucus action, will persist in their attitude. But even they will vote as nearly as their consciences permit in accord with the will of their party.

The conference defeated a proposal to broaden the redemption features of the bill so that the proposed Treasury notes would be redeemable at the United States Treasury in "lawful money." The committee had recommended that the final redemption be limited strictly to gold, and after a lengthy debate tonight this position was upheld by the conference. The bill as now agreed to permits a note to be redeemable in either gold or "lawful money" at the regional banks, but in gold only at the Treasury.

A change was agreed to making the new Treasury notes acceptable for the payment of customs duties. This was opposed by the committee that drafted the bill on the ground that the customs receipts furnished one certain method of getting gold in time of need for the use of the Treasury.

To prevent the use of positions on the Federal Reserve Board as steppingstones to banking positions where their experience would be of great benefit, the caucus adopted an amendment making a member of the board ineligible for two years to any office connected with a member bank. Though this action does not strike at fundamentals, it is as sweeping as any that the caucus has so far ordered.

The paragraph allowing national banks to act as executors and administrators was referred back to the committee, to be so drawn that it would not conflict with the laws of various States.

The question of the number of regional reserve banks to be created has been left open, and probably will be taken up to-morrow for settlement. The Georgia Senators insist that if the South is to have a regional bank it should be located in Atlanta.

Republican Senators will probably not take up the Currency bill as a party measure. Leaders said that they had no plans for a Republican conference, and that their efforts to amend the bill would be taken up on the floor without regard to any agreement the Democrats may reach.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES UP.

June Quarter Shows Increase Over 1912—Total Killed 2,535.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's accident bulletin for the quarter ended June 30, 1913, shows that, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912, there was a total increase of 140 in the number of persons killed and of 8,283 in the number injured in railroad accidents in the United States. There was an increase of 124 in the number of train accidents. Defective roadway and defective equipment together caused more than 69 per cent. of all derailments reported, 15.1 per cent. being caused by broken rails.

The total casualties were 2,535 killed and 49,911 injured. The collisions and derailments numbered 3,596. The financial damage caused by the accidents was $3,234,289, a material increase.

Dr. Grenfell Visits Hospital.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the famous missionary, made two visits to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital on East Fifty-ninth Street yesterday, in order to study the methods used in that institution for the correction of various orthopedic deformities, and particularly the treatment of Potts's disease. In the afternoon a special demonstration was given for him in the operating room.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Our clothes mean something and have something behind them. They are of the finest fabrics, correct styles and pleasing patterns; they give more than ordinary service and afford both comfort and price satisfaction.

And they are backed by an unassailable reputation unchanged for fifty-seven years.

Sack Suits, $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats, $18 " $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY —— SUBWAY AT DOOR

CLOSED!

My doors are closed in my seven men's furnishing stores. They will be opened again on Monday, but only for a short period thereafter.

I am retiring from business. I have been so successful that I can comfortably step aside now. But I will not allow my name to be used by others without my management, so my business is about to cease.

To do this most quickly and with the least trouble, I have arranged to sell my goods below cost, without regard for price, precedent or loss! The sale begins on Monday, and we are preparing for it today.

BARGAINS in MEN'S WEAR

Don't buy any shirts, ties, hosiery, underwear, etc., etc., until you look over what I am offering—Remember Monday, 8 A. M.

William G. White

2 Wall St. 25 Cortlandt St.
49 Nassau St. 345 Broadway
Broadway & 26th St. 3 West 42d St.
847 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Also controlling stores in other cities

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Where Will You Buy Your

BOOKS

For Christmas

WHY NOT BUY THEM where you can be sure to find what you want if you know it—and where you can be sure of intelligent assistance in selection if you need that?

The Only Complete Book Store In Brooklyn Is at Loeser's

Not merely because we have the largest stock (as we have), but because this large stock is properly chosen and well arranged; because the service is prompt, courteous, intelligent; because you know in a minute here that you are going to get what you want.

Ready for your inspection and selection are:

All the popular novels.
All important serious works, new and old.
All standard authors in fine bindings as well as moderate priced editions.
Many Books bound to our order that have the quality of exclusiveness.

You will surely have Books on your Christmas gift list. You will surely get the best Christmas Book service at Loeser's. Early purchasers who choose any of the new novels at $1 or more may have them in Christmas boxes for the asking.

The time to buy is NOW—the place HERE.

AND BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN

Every mother will wish to give at least some Books to her children, since nothing can bring them more enduring pleasure. A wonderful variety of children's Books has been issued for this season, and they are all here. Picture Books, Story Books, Painting Books—beautiful and durable Books for children of all ages.

Most people hereabout know the Loeser Book Store. There was never a better time to test its service.

Christmas Sale of Silk Hosiery
Fine Grades at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's $2.50 to $3.50 Silk Hose at $1.65.
Black ingrain silk, hand embroidered in self colors.
Women's $2 Silk Hose at $1.40.
Black medium weight ingrain silk with double tops and soles.
Women's $1.50 Silk Hose, $1.10.
Black and colored thread silk with double silk tops and soles.
Women's Silk Hose at 79c.
Black, white and tan thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.
Women's 85c. Silk Hose at 60c.
Black and colored thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.
Women's 75c. Silk Hose at 45c.
Black thread silk with cotton tops and soles.
Women's 50c. Silk Boot Hose, 30c.
Black, white and tan full fashioned silk boot Hose with lisle tops and soles.
Men's $1.50 Silk Socks, $1.19.
Black superior quality thread silk and colored thread silk.
Men's 85c. Silk Socks, 60c.
Black ingrain thread silk; also tan, navy and gray thread silk.

Men's 50c. Silk Socks at 35c.
Black thread silk Socks; also colored thread silk.
Men's 35c. and 50c. Silk Socks at 25c.
Black and colored thread silk.

WOMEN'S CHRISTMAS BOXED HOSIERY
Three Pairs for $1, Values to $1.50.
Three Pairs for $1.50, Values to $2.25.
Three Pairs for $3, Values to $4.50.
Six Pairs for $1, Values to $1.50.
Six Pairs for $1.50, Values to $2.
Six Pairs for $2, Values to $3.

MEN'S CHRISTMAS BOXED HOSIERY
Three Pairs for $1, Values to $1.50.
Three Pairs for $1.50.
Three Pairs for $3.
Six Pairs for $1, Values to $1.50.
Six Pairs for $1.50, Values to $2.
Six Pairs for $2, Values to $3.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BOXED HOSIERY
Six Pairs for $1, Values to $1.50.

Main Floor.

A Special Price Disposal of
Winter Coats, Suits and Dresses
For Women, Misses and Young Girls

WHEN ROSES BLOSSOM out of doors in November the makers of winter garments naturally find their orders dwindling. Loeser's has in the past been the recourse of overloaded makers at such times, and now again we are able to help those whose product is of high standard to a ready market.

Hundreds of garments (chosen from thousands) will be here to-day at the lowest prices of the year.

Included also are Suits, Coats and Dresses from our own lines that have come down to few of a kind or to broken sizes.

Women's and Misses' Astrakhan Coats at $17.50
Winter Coats of notably fine quality and good style. Close curling astrakhan, long revers of seal plush and rolling collar that may be worn high at the throat.
Another model of equal value has inlay shawl collar of plush and deep cuffs with top border of the astrakhan.

Misses' Chinchilla Coats, $8.95, Values to $16.50
Chinchilla and some made of fancy mixtures. Some are lined with flannel, with satin yoke and sleeves. Some have belted backs; some convertible collars; others large pockets.

Women's Coats, $25 Unusual Variety
Zibeline, bayadere cords, chinchilla, plaid back or fancy lined; of plush, of silk matelasse, ripple cloth, boucle, Ural lamb, astrakhan, wool matelasse, diagonals, broadcloth, cut stripe chinchillas and other handsome materials.
Every woman can find something to suit her at this price. And in every instance the coat will prove worth from a fifth to a half more than $25.

135 Women's Winter Suits Reduced to $12.50, $15 and $20
Reduced from much higher prices, but Suits that have now come to broken lines, although all sizes, 34 to 44, are included. Heavy winter materials, diagonals, men's wear serges, cheviots, broadcloths, Bedford cords and fancy mixtures and stripes.

47 Misses' Suits, $10.75
Reduction from our own stocks, a clearance of three styles, including sizes 14, 16 and 18. Values to $19.75.

Misses' Plush Trimmed Astrakhan Coats, $10.75
Boucle astrakhan with plush collar and cuffs and long revers; may be buttoned high at the throat; belt back; satin lined. Sizes 14, 16 and 18, and for small women.

Misses' Dresses, Special, $9.75
Poplins, serges and other good wool materials, trimmed with pretty silks, with laces, etc. Sizes 14, 16, 18. Values to $17.50.

Dancing Frocks, $12.75
Dainty little gowns of chiffon, trimmed with lace and silks, with round necks and skirts dancing length. Many are in tunic fashion over silk or satin skirts. Just the inexpensive Frock for the midwinter occasions at school or college. Sizes 14, 16, 18.

Misses' Party Frocks, $18.50
Copies of a recent Premet model. Chiffon taffeta in white, pink, maize, blue, etc. Prettily trimmed with lace. Sizes 14, 16, 18.

Girls' $4 Dresses, $2.95
Clearance of Dresses that have been to double and more. Serge, checks, etc.; one and two piece models, trimmed with braid. Sailor, Balkan, Russian and Middy styles. Sizes 6 to 14 in the lot.

Girls' $8 Coats, $4.95
Boucle, cheviots, kerseys, meltons, chinchillas and other good winter coatings; variously trimmed and a number of styles. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor, Fulton Street

Christmas Slipper Display
Without an Equal in the Country

THE SLIPPER BOOTH, the Christmas Slipper racks and the cabinets throughout the Shoe Store abound with suggestions for Christmas giving.

Thousands of pairs of felt Slippers. Thousands of pairs of kidskin Slippers. Styles for men, women and children.

Loeser Slippers come from the few best Slipper makers in America. All are distinctive designs and workmanship and of the very highest qualities. It is a display you must see to appreciate the range and good values.

Men's gift Slippers of felt at.....75c., $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75
Men's gift Slippers of kidskin at.....$1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50 and $3.50
Women's gift Slippers of felt at.....65c., 98c., $1.48 and $1.65
Women's gift Slippers of kidskin, for house wear, 98c., $1.25, $1.98 and $2.50
Boys' gift Slippers at.....98c. and $1.50
Girls' gift Slippers at.....98c., $1.35, $1.40 and $1.50
Children's gift Slippers at.....98c., $1.35 and $1.50

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Pearl Opera Chains
$1 Quality, 79c

PEARL BEAD NECK-CHAINS are to be popular this Christmas, and here is opportunity to get handsome 28-inch Chains in "Opera" style of dollar qualities, for 79c. each.

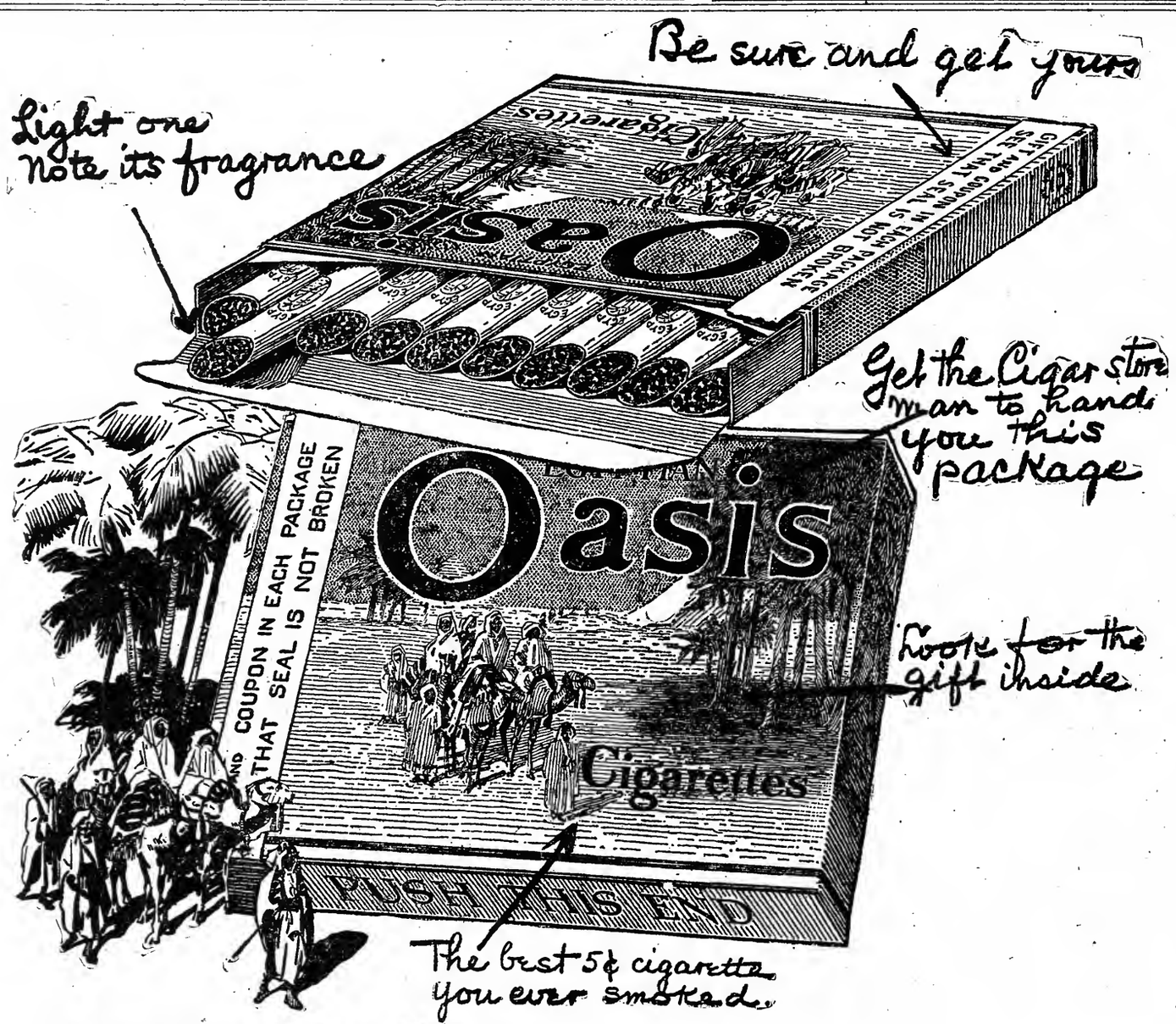
Graduated beads with 3 large beads in the center and tapering to the smaller ones. The beads have soft, lustrous finish; plated spring ring. 79c.

Main Floor.

$2 Scrap Baskets, $1.59
STUDIO GIFT HINTS

WILLOW SCRAP BASKETS in antique gold finish, decorated in a garland pattern, in three styles.

Studio, Second Floor.



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A new standard in Egyptian Cigarettes.

Selected tobaccos, manufacturing skill and the knowledge of what the Egyptian cigarette smoker wants—all helped.

Smoke them.

You'll endorse our judgment.

10 for 5¢

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Premium Store, 7th Avenue and 16th Street

HOLIDAY BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS IN THE SCRIBNER BOOK-STORE, ON FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.

¶ The SCRIBNER BOOK-STORE is now in trim for the great shopping season. The infinitely difficult task of displaying all the books in each of the many classes of literature, so that customers may easily take a comprehensive view, is accomplished.

¶ The SCRIBNER BOOK-STORE has certain specialties which give shoppers, who wish to depart a little from the conventional, an advantage:—for instance, the best recent books, English and American, in handsome library bindings; original drawings and paintings made to illustrate SCRIBNER publications; an exclusive stock of French menu and dinner cards; personal Christmas cards, especially manufactured in England.

ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

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Candy Shop
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BROOKLYN

To every purchaser today (Saturday) it will be our pleasure to present a souvenir box of our celebrated Cream Grapes FREE.

ALL MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDIES, 50c. POUND.

Early Chinese Paintings, Potteries, Bronzes,
Collected by Mr. A. W. Bahr,
—Now on View—
Montross Gallery,
550 Fifth Ave., Above 45th Street

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Any Book in the World, in any language, promptly and safely delivered to any point on the Globe, through
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Mail, Cable, Telephone, Telegraph, and Messenger Service given immediate and intelligent attention.
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An ideal place in which quietly to examine our latest books and to secure appropriate gifts for all at reasonable prices may be found at
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"When in doubt, try this novel. The first treat of the new season."
—J. B. Kerfoot in Life.
THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS
HENRY HOLT AND CO., Publishers

TRUNK LINE COST IS TELEPHONE PUZZLE

"Fair Charge to Consumer," Welch Asserts, Is the Company's Policy.

FIGHT FOR LOWER RATES

Commissioner Decker Asserts That In Fairness a Basis Should Be Found for Variable Rates.

The hearing of complaints against the New York Telephone Company, made by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, the Globe Realty Company, Harrison B. Weil, and the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, demanding a reduction of rates in apartment houses and for switchboard service in this city, was held before Chairman Decker of the up-State Public Service Commission in the commission's rooms in the Metropolitan Tower yesterday. In an all-day questioning of A. D. Welch, commercial engineer and rate-making expert of the New York Telephone Company, interesting facts were brought out as concerns the unchangeableness of telephone rates in this city in the face of a doubling of business and the methods adopted by the company in apportioning its charges, not to a cost basis, but to a basis which it considered to be "fair and equitable to the public."

Harrison B. Weil, appearing as counsel in his own behalf, conducted the questioning of Mr. Welch. R. H. Overbaugh appeared for the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company and L. J. Batzle for Douglas Robinson and Charles S. Brown. T. C. Blake represented B. G. Faulhaber, A. E. Weslow, and A. F. Koelble a committee from the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association interested especially in telephone rates for apartment houses. The company was represented by its chief counsel, J. H. Swayze. In the morning Public Service Commissioner Douglas sat with Chairman Decker at the hearing.

Mr. Welch acknowledged on the stand that the New York Telephone Company had a monopoly of the telephone business in the City of New York. In 1906, he said, there were approximately 250,000 telephones in this city. This year the number is more than 500,000. It was pointed out that although the business of the New York Telephone Company has more than doubled, the rates have remained the same. One reason for this, the witness insisted, was the increased cost of obtaining new business. Mr. Welch could not produce the exact figures in relation to this part of the business. The amount, he said, was substantial.

The greater relative growth of the business in this city as compared with Chicago, he thought accounted for the fact that the cost of canvassing for new business in Chicago was a relatively small amount.

The standard of comparison on which the complainants base their demand for a reduction of rates is the scale in force in Chicago, where the charge for equipment is eliminated and the actual cost of telephone service is about 2½ cents a call, or about half the average cost in this city.

Many Private Exchanges.

It was brought out that approximately 48 per cent. of the total number of telephones in this city are in private branch exchange systems, the minimum charge for which is $204. This amount, according to Mr. Weil, is arrived at by making a charge of $36 for the switchboard, $48 for the two trunk lines, $12 for two extensions, and $108 for service, allowing 3,600 calls a year. This makes the average cost a call a little less than six cents in New York. Additional calls are paid for at the rate of $3 a hundred.

Mr. Weil prepared to show that the charge of $6 for each extension set was exorbitant, by bringing out that the Western Electric Company, the manufacturing company controlled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, sold the extension desk sets to the public for $2.57, that they last on the average ten years each, and that on that basis, allowing 6 per cent. interest on the stock of the company and a little more than 5 per cent. on its bonds, the cost of the article to the company could not be more than $3.34, or about 35 cents a year for ten years. Mr. Welch said he refused to accept those figures, although he was not prepared to testify what actually was the cost a year of a telephone desk set to his company. He was not prepared, he said, to testify as to the cost to the company of the trunk wires between the telephone and the central exchange.

"Isn't it true that when you charge $30 for an auxiliary line it means $6 for the extension and $24 for the trunk line?" asked Mr. Weil. "Isn't that the basis on which you make your charge?"

"No," replied the witness. "It is made up on the basis of a fair charge to the consumer."

There was some laughter at the reply.

"Now, you and I know perfectly well," interrupted Chairman Decker, "that if I were to have a second trunk line put into my office the company would charge me $24 for it, and $6 a set for each additional extension."

"Yes," replied the witness, "but the fact that there happens to be a similar charge for a private branch exchange just happens to work out consistently with that. The $30 charge is not arrived at on a basis of cost. It is made $30 because it has to be consistent, that's all."

"So that it is a fact that whether the charges are high or low, they have to be consistent?" asked Mr. Weil.

"I suppose they must," replied the witness.

"Isn't that arriving at rates by means of a process of mental aviation?" asked Mr. Weil. The witness and the counsel for the telephone company smiled.

"Now, aside from the company's general principles of generous consideration of the public," insisted Mr. Weil, "how is that figure of $30 arrived at?"

Rate Fixed by Judgment.

"It's a matter of judgment, not of specific cost," persisted Mr. Welch.

"So that's another instance of the company's doing business by instinctive judgment?"

"Yes. The same procedure of apportioning charges on that basis is employed by gas and railroad companies," insisted the witness.

"Yes," replied Mr. Weil, "and gas and railroad rates have been reduced, and probably these will now be reduced, too."

Mr. Welch acknowledged that it did not cost much to put in a second wire with a new extension, but that the company's charges for this were just the same as for the first.

"Why?" asked Mr. Weil.

"We know why," replied the witness.

"Another instinctive intuition?" insisted the lawyer.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the reasonableness of an individual rate cannot be determined in and of itself," parried the witness. "It must be taken into consideration with other charges."

Chairman Decker cautioned the witness to leave legal citations for the lawyers in their argument.

"Simple arithmetic is not applicable to such rate charges," said Mr. Welch. "If it were, some subscribers would have to pay $15 and some $50, and no two would be paying alike."

Pressed by Mr. Weil to tell, as a result of his twelve years' experience with the telephone company, how its charge of $24 for a trunk wire was arrived at, the witness said he was unable to do so except to say that it was "made to fit in with the general scale of rates."

"Is it true that you charge $30 in New York City for the same switchboard equipment that you charge $12 for up-State?" asked Mr. Weil.

There was no reply to this question.

Chairman Decker's Suggestions.

Chairman Decker brought out that on the basis of the same $24 charge for each of two trunk wires, the same installation as to trunks could at present be amplified by telephone extensions indefinitely to the limits of the trunk in use. He suggested to counsel for the complainants as well as for the company the need of finding a basis for variable rates to meet the variable number of telephone extensions which at present have the same message use.

It would seem, he said, that the private subscriber who uses only 600 calls should not pay as much as one who uses a much larger number, or that the larger users should not have to pay only as much as the smaller, but that there should be some method of apportioning the charge to the cost to the company.

Mr. Weil brought out that the telephone company estimated its depreciation account in the State as from 6½ to 7 per cent., on the basis of the cost of the depreciable property, and a little less than 6 per cent. in this city, where the depreciation was slight, owing to the large amount of subterranean installation. But the depreciation account for the city, Mr. Welch thought, had not been separated from that for the State.

The hearing will be continued on Dec. 22, when also will be heard further argument on the elimination of interborough tolls and the establishment of a minimum city rate.

DIVORCE DETECTIVE SUES.

George Schlegel Says Bill for "Pip's" Auto Is Illegal.

George Schlegel, a wealthy lithographer, of Seventy-third Street and Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, who obtained a divorce from his wife, Gertrude, two years ago, has been sued by Benjamin I. Colvin, a private detective, for $5,986, the balance of a bill of $11,751. Colvin asked Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for an order directing Schlegel to submit to an examination before trial. Decision was reserved.

A bill of particulars filed in the action contains items of expenses which the detective says he paid while working for Schlegel in the divorce action. The corespondent named by Schlegel was known as "Pip" Peris of New Jersey. The detective, in his bill, calls a series of items in which Peris figures, "affairs of the automobile." The items are:

Paid for car	$400.00
Paid for Jersey	7.00
Repair bill when "Pip" smashed car	80.84
Gasoline and sundries for Westwood trip	34.35
Two months garage charges	20.00
Repairs to put car in condition to sell	45.00
Five months' dead storage	25.00
Total	$612.19

Another item in this series says that half of this bill was "met by Pip."

After Schlegel began his suit against his wife, Mrs. Sarah Peris brought an action against Mrs. Schlegel for alienating her husband's affections. Part of the detective's bill includes items of expenses he said he paid to Mrs. Peris in her alienation suit. One item reads: "Paid Sarah P. for bringing the action, $200." Another reads: "Paid to Sarah P. for withdrawing the suit $50." The detective says he paid $100 to "Alice, sister of Sarah P., for supporting suit." Other items are for the payment of lawyers' fees in this action.

Schlegel, through his attorney, made a general denial of the charges and says the detective's bill is "illegal and void as being contrary to good morals and public policy."

DIED TO SPARE HIS WIFE.

Man Who Took Bichloride by Mistake Didn't Let Her Know It.

William Northrup, a clothing manufacturer of 44 East Fourteenth Street, died of bichloride of mercury poisoning yesterday morning in Harlem Hospital. When on Tuesday night he was awakened by pain he guessed that he had taken a mercury tablet by mistake for the quinine he had meant to take at bedtime, but, fearing to distress Mrs. Northrup, he said nothing and waited until morning. Then, after breakfast, he started off as if for business from his home, at 120 West 131st Street, but, once around the corner he ran to the hospital. It was this delay which made the action of the poison fatal, although the dose taken had been small.

Charles J. McManus of 136 West Sixty-third Street is gravely ill of the same poison at Bellevue Hospital. Lovesick and melancholy, he swallowed bichloride tablets, and his mother found him writhing on the floor early yesterday afternoon. He is a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 28.—Frederick J. Lindabury, who lived with his brother, Theodore, on Cherry Street, this city, is in the Memorial Hospital here suffering from the effects of bichloride of mercury tablets. Yesterday afternoon he took from a shelf in a closet what he supposed was a bottle of headache medicine. Instead of that the bottle contained bichloride of mercury tablets.

BOARD OF HEALTH HAS NEW BUREAUS

Reorganization Made Necessary by More Work and Increase of Employes.

SEVERAL DIVISIONS RAISED

Will Be Made Bureaus, Having Grown to Places of Importance in the City's Welfare.

Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle announced yesterday the practical reorganization of the Health Department methods of conducting business. The changes are the most important that have occurred in the department for years and they were made necessary because of the growth of the department and the extension of its work. The Commissioner said that the rapid expansion of the department and the great increase in the number of employes had made necessary the creation of several new divisions. Some of these have grown from small beginnings until they are now of the first importance.

The changes announced yesterday were made possible by resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Health some weeks ago. The raising to the rank of bureaus of several branches formerly organized as divisions makes them coordinate with the Sanitary Bureau and the Bureau of Records, which have existed for several years.

The following are the bureaus through which the department will carry on its activities: The Bureau of General Administration, under Eugene W. Scheffer; the Sanitary Bureau, under the Sanitary Superintendent; the Bureau of Infectious Diseases, under Dr. John S. Billings; the Bureau of Child Hygiene, under Dr. S. Josephine Baker; Bureau of Hospitals, under Dr. Robert J. Wilson, Superintendent of Hospitals; Bureau of Laboratories, under Dr. William H. Park; Bureau of Food Inspection, under Dr. Marion B. McMillan, and the Bureau of Records, under Dr. William Guilfoy, Registrar of Records.

The Bureau of Administration was originally created in January, 1912, and it has been under the supervision of the Secretary of the board. It has included the offices of the Chief Clerk and the Assistant Chief Clerks in the several boroughs, the Law Clerk, and since July, 1912, the office of the Filing Clerk. Now the bureau will include two new divisions, one to be known as the Division of Supplies and the other the Division of Audits and Accounts. These divisions will be developed under the direction of the Secretary from the employes now under the Chief Clerk. The two divisions will continue the work now performed in the Chief Clerk's office.

James McC. Miller, Chief Clerk, has been assigned to duty as head of the Division of Supplies, and charged with the duties of superintending the purchase of all departmental supplies, the supervision and care of all buildings and offices, with the exception of those belonging to the hosnital service; the preparation of plans and extensions and repairs to buildings, and the sale of laboratory products.

Louis C. Connolly, examiner, has been made head of the Division of Audit and Accounts. He is charged with the responsibility of the auditing and accounting work of the department and with the supervision of bookkeepers and other employes detailed to accounts and auditing.

The Bureau of Infectious Diseases will now include the divisions of contagious diseases, tuberculosis, venereal, and veterinary diseases, institution inspection, typhoid fever, nurses, and the diagnosis laboratory.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene will comprise the following divisions: Midwife and foundling inspection, institutions and day nurseries, school of medical inspection, employment certificates, infants' milk stations, and children's clinics.

The Bureau of Food Inspection will comprise these divisions: Meat, fish, vegetables, and drug inspection, city and county milk inspection, and the Pasteurizing plants.

The chief executives of the several bureaus will be required to report directly to the Commissioner of Health. They will be held responsible for the conduct of the work and the efficiency of the employes under their supervision.

Sultan's Claim Denied by Court.

The Appellate Division dismissed the appeal yesterday of the Sultan of Turkey from an order denying his Consul General in New York letters of administration on the estate of Hovannee Tavshanjian, an Armenian rug dealer, who was assassinated in 1907. The Sultan claimed the estate on the ground that Tavshanjian's mother, who would have received his property had she lived, had died in Constantinople, and that by Turkish law the money reverted to the crown. The estate, amounting to more than $10,000, was claimed by cousins of Tavshanjian in this city. The Appellate Division announced that the Sultan's representative would have permission to amend his complaint on payment of costs.

Cookery is an Art

Cookery is probably the most ancient art in the world.

From the legend of Eden to the present day, people have had to eat.

And so highly has the culinary art been esteemed in past epochs that chefs have been knighted for a pudding and raised to the highest eminence for a sauce.

The Claridge seeks neither knighthood nor political advancement, but only that appreciation which is the right and due of culinary competence.

It is well that you should know where good cooking is to be found.

It is well that you should know that a chop or a chicken *supreme*, a modest meal or a ten-course repast, will be served to your taste at The Claridge.

Hotel Claridge
Telephone Bryant 7100
BROADWAY AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET
JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

RADIO TRIAL RESUMED.

New Foreman Selected for Jury in Trial of Stock Promoters.

It was necessary to begin over again yesterday the trial of James Dunlop Smith, Lee De Forest, Samuel E. Darby, and Elmer E. Burlingame before Judge Hunt and a jury in the Federal District Court for the misuse of the mails in connection with the Radio Telephone Company and its stockselling agency, the Fiscal Agency Company. The trial was halted on Wednesday, its first day, when the foreman of the jury was called away on account of illness at his home. Yesterday a new foreman, McCloud McKesson, was sworn in and Assistant District Attorney Stephenson outlined the Government's case.

Randall T. Ivory, a Director of the Radio Telephone Company, was recalled as a witness and the testimony which he had given on Wednesday was read over by the stenographer. When this was completed Mr. Stephenson continued his examination. The Government contends that Ivory was nothing but a dummy on the board of the wireless company and that he left the real direction of affairs to the defendants.

While he was testifying, documentary evidence on which the Government founds its case, and which included letters, account books, and circulars belonging to the Radio Telephone Company and its subsidiaries were offered in evidence. This, with the repetition of the proceedings last Wednesday, took up the entire morning session of the court.

Most of the letters and documents which were thus put in evidence referred to the years 1907 and 1908, which is the date at which the Government alleges the swindle was conceived. Much of the correspondence consisted of circulars, which Mr. Ivory said had been distributed through the mails at the direction of the defendant Smith, who was the President of both the Radio Telephone Company and the Fiscal Agency Company.

"Then these circulars," asked Assistant District Attorney Stephenson, "were sent out by you with the approval of Mr. Smith?"

The defense objected because, it said, the question was too broad, and so Mr. Stephenson by a series of interrogations established the fact that Smith was responsible primarily for the issue of the circulars, as, so soon as they were received from the printers, Mr. Ivory took them to him for his approval.

"We had a list of names," he said, "from one of those mailing agencies, which will sell you as many names of men in different walks of life as you want. That constituted our mailing list for circulars."

Through cross-examination it was ascertained that Mr. Ivory, though a Director of the wireless company, had never attended a meeting of the board.

"Yet from time to time," he was asked, "you made entries in the minute books and marked yourself down as present?"

"Yes, Sir," said the witness: "I did it at Mr. Smith's direction."

Questioned as to the position which the defendant Burlingame occupied toward the Radio Telephone Company and the alleged mail frauds, Mr. Ivory said that he had always understood Burlingame's connection with the concern was that of a stock salesman, and that he had seen him frequently visit Mr. Smith's office.

Miss Florence Borden, who had the supervision of the office staff in Burlingame's office, was the second witness called yesterday. She identified wireless telephone circulars, which had passed through his office. She explained the routine of the establishment and the trial was then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR SPECIAL SALE TODAY (SATURDAY)

Women's & Misses' Suits—$35 & $45
Tailored and demi-tailored effects—formerly to $65.

Misses' Coats—formerly $35 to $65—*at $25 & $35*

Fur-trimmed Hats at $12
Regularly to $40—Fashionable effects edged with Skunk, Fitch and other Furs; also new styles in panne velvet Hats trimmed with tulle, maline and flowers—most extraordinary values of the season.

$18 to $28 Blouses at $10
Of crepe de chine, charmeuse, chiffon and hand-made styles of net; in black, white and colors to match Suits.

Last Day of This Sale

Men's Winter Suits & MEN'S OVERCOATS

$5.50 Saved — $20 Suits & Overcoats, $14.50
$7.50 Saved — $25 Suits & Overcoats, $17.50
$8.50 Saved — $30 Suits & Overcoats, $21.50
$11.25 Saved — $35 Suits & Overcoats, $23.75

At least 25% Saved You in Wholesale Profits, as We Manufacture Our Own Clothing.—Plus Special Sale Reductions

Every Suit and Overcoat *Designed* and *Manufactured in Our Own Factories.*—All the *Woolens Shrunk and Cut* by *Our Own Workmen.*

We *personally direct* every detail in the *making* of our *garments.*

We *guarantee every piece* of our *goods* and have not the slightest excuse to offer if we cannot give you *better styles* and *better values* than any other clothing store in New York.

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ARMY-NAVY GAME AT THE POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY---BASKET BALL RULES CHANGED---GOLF

NAVY PICKED TO WIN BIG FOOTBALL GAME

42,000 Persons Will View Military and Athletic Spectacle To-day.

COMING OF CADET CORPS

Middies and West Pointers Will Arrive Just Before Game—Teams Practice on Polo Grounds.

The annual football game between the Army and Navy, Uncle Sam's two service academies, which promises to be the most picturesque athletic spectacle ever seen in New York, will be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon at 2 o'clock. With fair weather a record crowd of 42,000 spectators will witness the struggle. Never has the game attracted such attention as this year. It is the first time in the eighteen years the academies have been playing that New York is the scene of the conflict, and, as it is the first time in a decade that a big gridiron game has been played here, the event has attracted wide attention.

With the President of the United States and his Cabinet officers, with Senators and Congressmen from every State in the Union, with distinguished diplomats, and naval and military men, prominent society people, and with the uniformed corps of West Point cadets and blue-coated Midshipmen, this game will be far more impressive than any athletic event which has ever taken place in Manhattan. It will be a gathering different from the roystering mobs of enthusiastic students which used to make Broadway hum with their yells in the old days when Yale and Princeton clashed at old Manhattan Field. It will be different from the world's series baseball games. This Army-Navy assemblage will be quiet and dignified.

New York is ready to act as hospitable host to its distinguished guests. The hotels are gay with the gold and gray of the Army and the gold and blue of the Navy. Tall, broad-shouldered officers in gold braid ambled through the hotel corridors and dining rooms last night. The after-theatre crowds mingled with the newcomers and gazed with admiration on the scene, which was unusual to New York's restaurant life.

All Is Ready for Game.

Everything is in readiness for to-day's big game. The whistle of Referee Langford will start the game at 2 o'clock sharp. The crowds are advised to go to the Brush Stadium early to see the corps of cadets and battalions of midshipmen as they march over the gridiron to their seats, headed by the band from each academy.

The Army team arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, carefully guarded by coaches and officers, were hurried to the Hotel Astor, where they immediately went to the eighth floor, which had been reserved for them. The great secrecy surrounded the advent of the squad to the hotel. They entered by the side door and avoided the hotel lobby, where a crowd of Army enthusiasts cheered them as they disappeared into the elevators. No one, not even the cadets' fond relatives, were allowed to see them. A line of guards was strung along the corridors on the eighth floor, and the elevators rushed past that floor without even hesitating. The telephones were plugged. Not even a Major General was allowed in the carefully guarded Army camp without the countersign. The Army players are watched as if Head Coach Daly was afraid some of his stars would be kidnapped. The cadets did not dine in the lower dining rooms, but were given a special training table in the Belvidere, on the Hotel Astor roof.

The Navy players were watched just as carefully. Last night after dinner the middies were taken to a private room high up in the Vanderbilt. Ed Edwards had engaged a number of colored musicians to play and sing ragtime songs to the players until it was time to retire at 10 o'clock. Always under the eyes of the coaches, the middies were not permitted to see any friends or relatives. These will go into the game this afternoon as fit physically and as well schooled mentally in football as any two elevens which ever played.

West Pointers Coming at 1 o'Clock.

The only cripple in the Army ranks is Meacham, the big linesman, who hobbles about on crutches. Houston will play in his place at guard. The Cadet Corps will leave West Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and the "Point" will be deserted. They will arrive at High Bridge about 1 o'clock, and they will go to the Polo Grounds at 157th Street. The cadets will return to the "Point" immediately after the game, but the team will not return until Sunday morning. The cadets plan a big demonstration for the team at the Polo Grounds to-day with songs and cheers, and the midshipmen will come prepared to match them in this line of endeavor.

The Army mule, West Point's time-honored mascot, will come carefully guarded in the baggage car of the cadets' special train this morning. The cadets will form in companies on Eighth Avenue and march to the Polo Grounds and across the gridiron. The cheering will be led by Cadet Milliken, the baseball Captain, and Cadet Byron of Maryland will be the song leader.

The midshipmen will arrive in Jersey City to-day on a special train at 11 o'clock, and will go up the Hudson River on ferryboats to 155th Street. The battalion will form there and march over 155th Street to the Polo Grounds.

All that is needed to make this game a notable one in football annals is a fair day, although the weather outlook last night was a bit dubious.

It is going to be a hard-fought game. The teams are evenly matched, and the Army has come prepared to wipe out the memories of three successive defeats by the Naval Academy. There is as much real bitter rivalry between these teams as there is between Yale and Harvard. It will be a spirited fight from start to finish, but one fine feature about these service games is that they are cleanly fought. What roughness there is comes from hard, earnest playing and the tensity of battle, not from personal grudge.

Navy a Slight Favorite.

Before the Army came to town there was talk of the Navy offering odds of 10 to 7, but the feeling quickly changed when Coach Charley Daly brought his charges here. Although the Navy team is heavier, the Army is ready to offset this advantage with as well drilled a football team as has ever been developed on the "Plains." The betting last night was 5 to 4 on the Navy, but before the game starts it is likely that even money will be obtainable.

Learning a lesson from their games with other teams this year, it is very likely that the contest will show much open, running football. The close, rushing tactics have proved futile in many of the season's big matches. The Army, it is said, has developed an effective forward pass, but, with a pair of ends like Gilchrist and Ingram of the Navy, a defense has been built for just this sort of play. It will be a kicking game from the start, and it is in this one thing that the Navy has an advantage.

The foot of John Brown won for the Navy last year, and much faith is placed in his kicking ability this year. The Army does not say much about its kickers, but Daly, a wonderful drop kicker himself, is likely to spring a surprise in this kind of game with the men he has coached.

The officials of the game will be: Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity; umpire, Al. Sharpe, Yale, and head linesman, Carl Marshall, Harvard.

Gov. Glynn Here for Game.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn came to the city last night, and with his military staff reviewed the Sixty-ninth Infantry Regiment at the armory at 68 Lexington Avenue. After the review a luncheon was served at the armory by the officers of the regiment. The Governor said he had come down to review the regiment and attend the Army-Navy football game to-day, and not to talk politics. The Governor is stopping at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

CADETS AT POLO GROUNDS.

Sailors and Soldiers in Final Secret Practice.

Signal drills, at which each team spent an hour on the Polo Grounds gridiron yesterday afternoon, brought to a close the long season's practice of the Army and Navy elevens for to-day's big game. The Navy team first had its turn at the field, and the West Point boys appeared a few minutes after the middies had left. The gates were closed to the public while the practice was going on. At 4 o'clock both squads had completed their final workouts, and the usher squad, made up of 150 Columbia students, took part in another drill, through which they acquainted themselves with the seating arrangements in the big stands.

While the two teams were working out, a big section at the east end of the gridiron was cleared of the hay and straw which had been spread in the morning. The removal allowed practice in drop kicking and kicks from placement, and both teams took full advantage of their opportunity. Kicking has won all three games for the Navy during the last three years, and undoubtedly will play a prominent part in to-day's engagement. After the practice the field was again covered with hay and straw, which will remain until within an hour of the time for play to begin. If the weather is clear, the field will be uncovered early this morning.

The Navy squad, in charge of Head Coach Lieut. Douglas Howard, was composed of thirty-three players. All were in uniform, and took some part in the workout, but most of the time was devoted to the regulars and those substitutes who are likely to be called upon to-day. No attempt was made at scrimmaging, owing to the possibility of injury on the eve of such an important contest, and at the finish Lieut. Howard said that all his regulars were physically fit for a hard game. Lieut. Howard was assisted by Field Coach Jim Reilly and Assistant Coaches "Bo" Olcutt, Jack Cates, and Paul Dashiel.

Brown, the big Navy guard, whose kicking carried the middies to victory over the cadets with a brace of field goals in last year's game, practiced his specialty from various angles yesterday, and he sent enough goals over the cross bar to indicate that the Army will have to keep the middies out of the drop kick zone this afternoon. Quarter back Nichols also practiced punting. It is upon these two men that the Navy will rely for the kicking at to-day's game. Some of the other players took the opportunity to get away a few kicks, but unless Brown or Nicholls is injured none of the others will have any opportunity to display his prowess of foot against the Army.

The Navy coaches are not lacking in confidence, but they are not anticipating an easy time. The Army team is not held cheaply by the Annapolis football mentors, despite the fact that the season's records to date point strongly in the Navy's favor.

"When we play the Army we know we have a fight on our hands all the way," one of the Navy leaders said yesterday, "and the Army feels the same way about us. We hope to win, but expect nothing easy."

The Army squad numbered about forty, and was in charge of Head Coach Charley Daly. His assistants were Boyers, Graves, Hammond, Stillwell, Stearns, and Hayes. Mowan, the 195-pound centre, practiced at kicking goals from placement, and the punting was done by Capt. Hoge, Hobbs, and Lamphier. The team spent considerable time rehearsing the new plays which have been arranged for to-day's game, and also had a drill at forward passing which Coach Daly has been working on for the past three weeks.

The Army has only one injured player on its list. He is Meacham, who has been substituting at guard for Huston. He was injured badly in the game against Springfield Y. M. C. A. last Saturday that there is no chance of his getting into the big game. Huston, the heaviest of the West Point regulars, has recovered sufficiently to start to-day's game, and his return, coupled with that of Hodgson and Benedict, who were also on the injured list, has proved a big bracer for the hopes of the cadets. The Army boys were put through the same tactics as the middies, so as to avoid any surprises being attempted.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York Baseball Club took charge of the Army and Navy football mentors at the Polo Grounds, and led them in a tour of inspection. All were much pleased at the accommodations and the arrangements both as regards the stands and the playing field. Temporary stands and boxes have been set up in front of the centre field bleachers, and a big new temporary stand has been erected in left field. It covers all the baseball seats from the grandstand to the turn in centre field, and extends from the top fence far down into the left field playing section. This temporary stand is patterned after the stand at Yale Field, and it adds greatly to the seating capacity. The stands and boxes, as arranged for to-day's game, add about 5,000 seats to the capacity of the grounds.

COMING OF THE MIDDIES.

Two Special Trains Will Bring Cadets to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28.—Though the regular work of the Naval Academy is being carried on to-day, every one connected with the Academy and city is thinking about the big game to-morrow at the Polo Grounds. The fact that the team is now in New York makes the interest even greater. The order for the trip to New York was issued to-day. The brigade will be moved by battalions, going by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads respectively.

The midshipmen will be on cars and ferry boats for fourteen hours of the nineteen which will elapse between the time they will leave Arnapolis and return. They will lunch on the ferry between Jersey City and West 158th Street, and dine on the cars on the return. The midshipmen will be allowed to spend the time after the game until the embarkation at 5:15 o'clock as they wish, but will not be allowed to leave the Polo Grounds. They were warned that all Naval Academy regulations will be inforced during the trip.

Reveille will be sounded at 4:15 A. M. to-morrow. The first battalion under Lieut. Commander Chauncey Shackford will leave over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6.15 o'clock. The train is scheduled to reach Jersey City at 11:30, and the ride on the ferry will take one hour. The second battalion, commanded by Lieut. W. A. Glassford, will leave over the Baltimore & Ohio at 6:30. It is scheduled to reach Jersey City at 11:30, and the ferry trip will also take one hour.

A surgeon and a hospital steward will go with each section. The midshipmen have already been assigned their seats at the Polo Grounds.

TOWN FULL OF GOLD LACE.

Army and Navy People Here for the Game Fill the Hotels.

New York last night contained more men who have worn gold lace than it has held at any time since the Dewey parade, according to the hotel managers. Naval and military officers, active and retired, kept flocking in this direction all day and part of the night, and the arrivals at many of the hotels were much more numerous than on any day this Fall.

Not only wives and daughters of army and navy men and the families of cadets were in the throng, but people whose interest in the army and navy is only general, arrived by hundreds and even thousands. Football centres like Boston and New Haven sent big representations. Washington, where so many retired army and naval officers live, and with which the army and navy are more closely connected, seemed to have emptied its society and official population in this direction. Philadelphia, which has for years been the scene of the big game, and whose people have come to appreciate what the spectacle means, sent a great many people.

After the mid-afternoon train from Boston got in the lobby of the Belmont was filled with one party of Bostonians, all of whom seemed to be provided with football tickets. Many persons who came to town yesterday without having taken this precaution in advance, found, of course, that tickets were hard to get. Some discovered, however, that by paying a good price, such a thing was not impossible, for in spite of all the precautions taken, many tickets have changed hands more than once, and generally at an increasing price. One woman who wanted to get two good tickets Thursday night and didn't mind the price, paid $20 apiece for them, and one heard of tickets that were being held yesterday at $25 a pair. At one hotel the manager of the ticket stand told inquirers it was impossible to procure tickets, and referred those who wished them to the assistant manager, who had been told of several persons who had bought tickets and then found it was impossible to attend the games.

Beside the theatres, the visitors will find entertainment provided at numerous places to-night. The Plaza had announced a dinner dance, and the Astor, where many officers are stopping, will have a similar entertainment in its grand ballroom. Two brass field pieces in the lobby of the Astor threaten the person who enters by the front door, but they are only a part of the decorations. The lobbies of the Belmont and several other hotels have been decorated in honor of the military and naval visitors. Officers at the navy yard and at Governors Island and the other nearby military posts are entertaining many guests who came here for the game.

Some of the visitors who have arrived are:

Mrs. Mackay Smith and Miss Smith, Major Henry Leonard and party, Mr. and Mrs. George Shiras, 3d, Mrs. L. S. McKee, Mrs. E. K. Webster and Miss Frances Webster of Washington, Lieut. F. C. Seibert, U. S. A., and Mrs. Seibert; Lieut. E. W. Todd, U. S. N.; Mrs. W. R. Huntington and Miss Huntington of Elyria, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Arnold and the Misses Arnold of Haverhill, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Knowles and Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William Disston, Mr. and Mrs. William Lord Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Wyeth, and Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Siter of Philadelphia.

COMPLIMENTARY SEATS SOLD.

Many Army and Navy Invitations Get Into Hands of Speculators.

The past twenty-four hours witnessed a big slump in the price of seats for the Army-Navy football game. Choice seats were quoted at $20 each on Thursday night, and the price was fairly well maintained until the Army and Navy followers began to arrive in the city yesterday, when the increased supply forced the price down, until last night the general price at the ticket agencies was $15 for two. A few choice seats, however, commanded $10 each.

The ruling price may have caused the possessors of the seats to hold off until yesterday in hope of a still further increase in price. In this respect the holders were disappointed, as the rain and the steady flow of incoming tickets gradually forced the price down. Early in the day many speculators paid as high as $10 apiece for tickets, but under the steady influence the market gradually receded until last night the best price offered for tickets was $5.

It was noticeable that few tickets were offered for sale in bulk, and six was about the largest number obtainable from any person. A number of these were invitations sent to West Point and Annapolis. Big prices were asked for these, which were in the uncovered stands. As the weather indications pointed to rain, there was a decline in the demand for these, and the west stand seats, which are under cover, received the preference.

A few straggling sales were made of boxes, but the announcement of the New York Baseball Club that boxes could be purchased at the club headquarters for $50 apiece kept the sale of these down to a minimum. The best price obtainable from the speculators for boxes was $70.

It was, however, in the invitation tickets that the bulk of the business was transacted yesterday. The two academies received 25,000 of these for distribution among the officers of the two branches and the service and the cadets. These invitations found their way into the hands of outsiders, who took advantage of the extraordinary demand for seats, and probably 3,000 found their way into the hands of speculators. These seats, which were distributed free, were sold at an average price of $7 apiece and resold by the speculators at $10.50.

Should the weather clear to-day it is expected that there will be another boom in the prices, and several of the speculators are holding their seats with the hope of getting a higher price than prevailed last night.

Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Baseball Club said last night that less than 100 reserved seats had been returned to the office. This, he said, was a record for Army-Navy football games and indicated the unusual interest in the contest.

Records of the Elevens.

The scores of previous Army-Navy games are as follows:

1890—Navy, 24; Army, 0.
1891—Army, 32; Navy, 16.
1892—Navy, 12; Army, 4.
1893—Navy, 6; Army, 4.
1899—Army, 17; Navy, 5.
1900—Navy, 11; Army, 7.
1901—Army, 11; Navy, 5.
1902—Army, 23; Navy, 8.
1903—Navy, 40; Navy, 5.
1904—Army, 11; Navy, 0.
1905—Army, 6; Navy, 6.
1906—Navy, 10; Army, 0.
1907—Navy, 6; Army, 0.
1908—Army, 6; Navy, 4.
1910—Navy, 3; Army, 0.
1911—Navy, 3; Army, 0.
1912—Navy, 6; Army, 0.

The records of the rival elevens this season follow:

ARMY.		NAVY.	
34—Stevens	0	0—Pittsburgh	0
29—Rutgers	0	23—Georgetown	0
7—Colgate	6	24—Dickinson	0
2—Tufts	0	76—Maryland Ag. C.	0
13—Notre Dame	35	39—Lehigh	0
17—Albright	0	70—Bucknell	7
55—Villanova	0	10—Penn. State	0
14—Springfield	7	48—N. Y. Univ.	0

"Dick" Diamond Lafayette Captain.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 28.—Announcement was made to-night of the election of Richard Diamond, 1915, as Captain of next year's football team. He has played both at end and quarter back during the season just closed.

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SCOTCH WHISKY. None better produced.
Aged 10 years in wood. Sold in all best places.
$13.85 the case. $1.25 the bottle.

WARNING.
The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

CARNIVAL OF SONG FOR FOOTBALL GAME

Army and Navy Will Introduce Many Original Songs and Yells.

The Army-Navy football game to-day will be a gala song festival, and the rival brigades will have a number of new songs set to popular refrains, while several original service yells will be introduced for the first time. At no football game are songs sung with the vigor and earnestness that mark the vocal efforts of the middies and cadets, as, with the accompaniment of the rival bands, the inspiring songs float across the gridiron.

From the first strains of the Navy band as the young midshipmen march on the field to the triumphant songs of the victorious team there will be one continuous performance of choral efforts which will go far to help swell the din of the gridiron battle. The honor of making the first entrance to the Polo Grounds belongs to Annapolis, through their being victors one year ago. Led by the Academy band in their Copenhagen blue coats with lurid red-lined capes, the sailor brigade will make a gorgeous picture as they march through the gate at the entrance to the playing field.

In the front ranks will be the giants of the school and then the brigade will taper off to the little fellows who have not yet got their growth. There will be eight companies. Each cadet will be in his long blue overcoat, splashed with an aigrette of twisted blue and gold braid, and a rosette of the same color pinned to his manly bosom. Every middy will have a flag. The Navy goat, which is almost as much an institution as the game, will be led by a cadet and will be decorated with more braid and festooning than an Admiral

Following the midshipmen will be the West Point Corps of about 600. The Army mule, as sacred at the Navy goat, will have the post of honor. Everything about the West Point battalion will be sober and subdued. The traditional gray uniforms will be in striking contrast to the appearance of the Annapolis Corps. The band will precede the battalions and as the two corps march around the field before the game the stands will burst into a veritable storm of cheers, applause, and fluttering color.

The parade of the two corps will be continued around the field, and the President with his Cabinet officers will be saluted. Surrounding the latter will be the heads of the War and Navy Departments, together with the leading officers of both branches of the service from Washington, West Point, Annapolis, the forts in the Department of the East, and the officers of the naval stations and war vessels in or near New York. Ordinary plebeians will be out of place in this parade and swirl of color and fun.

With the parade ended the corps will break ranks and scramble to the seats which have been assigned to them on either side of the gridiron. Directly in front of the two rival sections the bands will be located and a dozen choruses will lead the songs that the two brigades will take up their stands. From this point until the winner is returned the stands will resound with the rhythm of the songs and the swaying of the solid bodies of future Generals and Admirals as the refrain is wafted across the playing field.

The Navy songs will include "Anchors Aweigh," "The Ocean Waves May Roll," "You're in the Navy Now," "Row, Row, Row," "When I Get You Alone To-Night," and "Das Haben Die Madchen So Gerne." While the yells will be the "Siren," "Automobile," "Nine Rahs," "Four N," "Yes Team," and "Touchdown." The Army melodies set to the tunes of "In My Harem," "Row, Row, Row," "West Point Night To-night," "Benny Havena," "On the Mississippi," "Good Night Nurse," "Here Comes My Daddy Now," "The Army Mule," and "Midnight Choo Choo," while the yells will include the "Rocket," "Short Corps," "Cavalry Charge," "Spell," "Horse," "Army, Army, Army," "Long Corps," and "Point." The songs follow:

Navy Song.

TUNE: "ANCHORS AWEIGH."

Stand, Navy, down the field,
Sails set to the sky,
We'll never change our course,
So, Army, you steer shy-y-y-y.
Roll up the map, Navy,
Anchors aweigh,
Sail, Navy, down the field
And sink the Army,
Sink the Army Gray.

TUNE: "THE OCEAN WAVES MAY ROLL."

O, Navy Team, just sail a steady course,
And we'll tack right up from alee,
We'll call all hands and bury Army Gray,
In the bottom of the deep blue sea.
Chorus.
O, the Army team may score,
But the Navy will score more;
For the Navy team is always on the top,
And the Gray Legs way down below, below, below,
And the Gray Legs way down below.

Then out sailed our team on the Polo Grounds,
And a right good team were they;
O, the wind is fair, we'll rake 'em fore and aft,
And we'll sink old Army Gray.

O, Navy Team, we're setting all our sail,
And we'll bear right down on their goal,
Away all boats, the Army's sinking fast,
They'll go down with the next big roll.

TUNE: "YOU'RE IN THE NAVY NOW."

You're playing the Navy now,
We'll ram you with our bow,
The poor Army team.
They haven't the steam
To hold the Navy now.

You'll smash the Army Gray,
You'll smash the Army play,
The Navy Blue
Goes through and through
When they get under way.

The Navy wins to-day, to-day,
The Navy wins, the Navy wins.
The Navy wins to-day, to-day,
The Navy wins to-day, to-day.

TUNE: "ROW, ROW, ROW."

You've got to FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT,
For dear old Navy.
You must FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT
For dear old Navy.
You must smash right through that line,
Fighting all the time,
Hit 'em hard and hit 'em low,
And change the six to nine,
But you must FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT.
Don't let them stop you.
You must FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT,
Every inch that you gain
Will bring the Navy fame,
So you must FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT.
—GEARING.

Tune: "WHEN I GET YOU ALONE TONIGHT."

All aboard for a Navy day,
Fight your way through the Army Gray,
Fight your way down the field,
And roll up the score, Navy,
And drag old West Point under once more.
Fade away, black and gold and gray;
Change your course and just roll away.
Army, Army, you're a blunder;
Take a tip and stand from under;
Gangway, let a deep-sea wave roll by.
—Breed.

Tune: "DAS HABEN DIE MADCHEN SO GERNE."

Oh, the Gold and the Blue of the Navy
Are the colors triumphant to-day.
For the men of the sea are in battle,
And there isn't a chance for the Gray.
Oh, the day of the Army is over,
For defeat us they never can do;
There is nothing in sight but the Navy;
We're all for the Gold and the Blue.
—G. W. Grove.

Army Songs.

AIR, "IN MY HAREM."

It's the Army, the Army,
That brave old team, the Army,
They freeze right on the ball,
Go crashing through them all,
When they meet that Middy team;
There'll be a mournful wail,
And when they get that Navy's goat,
They'll surely twist its tail
With a score, a score,
All teams must bow before,
And we'll greet each play,
That sets us on our way,
With a shout for the Army team.

AIR, "ROW, ROW, ROW."

Hear that rear, roar, roar,
It sets me crazy,
It's the Corps, Corps, Corps
To lick the Navy.
We will kick it now and then,
They will tell us when;
We'll run around and run around,
And run around the end;
Then we'll bore, bore, bore,
A little farther we will bor-or-or-or-ore,
Then we'll kick it some more,
Take a whack at that score,
Then we'll roar, roar, roar.

WEST POINT TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

Fight away, oh, fight away,
All you Army men in gray.
Go charging down the field,
A-smashing every play.
Through Navy's line every time,
Break through with your might.
No Navy in the world
Can stop old Army's Fight, Fight, Fight.

"BENNY HAVENS."

Come fill your glasses, fellows,
And stand up in a row,
To singing sentimentally,
We're going for to go.
In the Army there's sobriety,
Promotion's very slow,
So we'll sing our reminiscences
Of Benny Havens, Oh.
(Chorus.)
Oh, Benny Havens, Oh,
Oh, Benny Havens, Oh,
We'll sing our reminiscences
Of Benny Havens, Oh.

AIR, "ON THE MISSISSIPPI."

On the Hudson River, at the U. S. M. A.,
The football team is waiting for that Navy fray;
They know how to rush through the line,
At long end runs they surely are fine;
A snappy bunch of fighters and, they're out to play,
A game to beat the Navy on that Navy day;
That is the sort of stuff we yield
To the team that meets those Middies on the Polo Field, Then
(Chorus.)
Down In New York City,
Hear that same old ditty,
Army smears, the foe,
There we'll down the Navy,
Smear their line so wavy,
Then we'll break on through.
Hear those stands all ringing,
And those Kaydets singing,
West Point sure is playing
Navy's line a-swaying.
Then the Army Blue will join the gray with you, and
Sink that Navy team.

AIR "GOOD NIGHT, NURSE."

Each kaydet's dream an Army team
To represent our spirit true,
And triumph o'er the Navy blue,
And so this year we do not fear
For we have a team at last
To avenge those four years past.
Our Army spirit we teach us
To greet our gray clad warriors from the bleacher.
(Chorus.)
Army team, we're waiting here to chear you;
Brave old team, we know why the Middies fear you.
You know how to rush through them all,
Cross their goal you'll carry the ball,
Kick that ball down the gridiron, let it soar,
Make it fall o'er the bar for one more score.
Par above the Navies you'll stand supreme,
All the corps behind you, Army team.

THE ARMY TEAM.

The Army team's the pride and dream
Of every heart in gray.
The Army line you'll ever find
A terror in the fray.
And when this team is fighting
For the Black, Gray, and Gold
We're always near with song and cheer,
And this is the thing we're told:
The Army team (bang)
(Whistle) Rah! Rah! Rah! (Boom.)
(Chorus.)
On, brave old Army team;
On to the fray;
Fight on to victory,
For that's the fearless Army way.

AIR, "HERE COMES MY DADDY NOW."

Old Navy Blue has cause to fear us to-day,
Black, Gold and Gray, U. S. M. A.
They will be blue to hear the people all say,
Army's got the ball
Fight that old Navy team,
Wreck that old Navy team,
Sink that old Navy team—Now.

(Chorus.)
Here comes that Army team now,
They'll show that Navy team how
Fighting for the Corps,
Piling up a score,
Sink their ship once more
On that Navy shore.
Here comes that Army band now,
Bound for that promised land, Oh,
Just let that Navy see
We've got the victory.
West Point is fighting them now.

AIR, "MIDNIGHT, CHOO CHOO."

We're busy all the Fall
Just a practicing football,
Getting ready for that game on Navy Day.
Now we've got a team of men,
Headed by our Captain Ben,
Who will show that Navy outfit how to play.
You can bet we're going to beat them in the fray.

Statistics of the Teams.

NAVY.

Name and Position.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Wg't.
Ingram, left end	21	6	0	179
Ralston, left tackle	23	5	10	172
Rows, left guard	22	6	0	204
Perry, centre	20	5	9	187½
Brown, right guard	22	6	2	205
Vaughan, right tackle	21	6	2	194
Gilchrist, (Capt.,) r. e.	23	5	9	168½
Nicholls, quarter back	22	5	9	163
McReavy, left half back	21	6	0	178
Failing, right half back	20	5	11	190
Harrison, full back	20	5	10	180
SUBSTITUTES.				
Overesch, end	20	5	11	178
Redman, tackle	22	6	0	178
Kennedy, tackle	21	6	1	181
Wicks, guard	21	5	10	184
Walker, centre	22	5	11	175
Emerson, centre	20	5	10	183
Mitchell, quarter back	22	5	8	164½
Vaill, half and q. back	20	5	10	150½
Sizer, guard	18	5	11	195
Alexander, half back	20	5	10	168
Leonard, right half back	21	5	9	151
Miles, full back	20	5	7	154
Bates, half back	22	5	7	168
Blodgett, half back	19	6	2	197½

ARMY.

Name and Position.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Wg't.
Markoe, left end	19	6	0	170
Wynne, left tackle	27	5	7	187
Huston, left guard	24	6	2	190
McEwan, centre	20	6	1	195
Jones, right guard	23	5	10	190
Weyand, right tackle	21	6	1	195
Merrillat, right end	21	5	9	165
Prichard, quarter back	21	5	10	165
Hoge, (Capt.,) left h. back	22	5	10	168
Hodgson, right half back	22	5	11	167
Benedict, full back	22	5	11	170
SUBSTITUTES.				
Jouett, left end	21	5	9	165
Packard, left tackle	23	6	11	178
O'Hare, left guard	20	6	0	193
Waddell, centre	24	6	1	195
Meacham, right guard	21	6	0	191
Larkin, right tackle	23	5	11	178
Britten, right end	21	5	11	170
Doe, quarter back	21	5	9	156
Milburn, left half back	21	5	8	154
Hobbs, right half back	21	5	11	170
Ford, full back	21	5	11	175

Other substitutes—Back field: Lamphier, Bradley, Altman, Boots, Hess, Hocker, McGee, Woodruff, J. F. Hodgson, Shyns, Armstrong, Brigham, Mullins, Mahoney. Ends: W. M. Hoge, Hanley, Sasse, Simkins. Tackles: Larabee, Butler, Confer, Schwartzkopf, Tully. Guards: Kerr, Herrick, Bathurst, Holmes, Lohmann, Parks, Sullivan. Centres: Goodman, Weems.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS.

Army line, 185 3-7 pounds.
Army back field, 165¾ pounds.
Army team, 178 1-11 pounds.
Navy line, 187 2-7 pounds.
Navy back field, 177¾ pounds.
Navy team, 183 9-11 pounds.

To Fly Over Polo Grounds.

An army aeroplane decorated with army flags may be seen above the Polo Grounds prior to the football game between West Point and Annapolis to-day. Sergt. Samuel Katzman of the Artillery Corps at West Point announced last night that he had received permission from the military and football authorities to make the flight. Sergt. Katzman said he would start from Governors Island some time before the football game begins, weather permitting. He left here last night for Nyack, N. Y., intending to fly from there to Governors Island this morning.

Chaffee Wins at Ridgewood Traps.

Fifteen shooters faced the traps of the Ridgewood Country Club in the regular holiday shoot held Thanksgiving Day. Two events were contested, which resulted in one of the best day's sport at the Jersey traps. In the 100-bird handicap Mrs. Williams accounted for the top honors with a gross score of 100. J. J. Smith proved the best of the scratch men, breaking 98 blue rocks, while Chaffee was the next best of the scratch contingent with one less than Smith. In the 25-bird scratch event for the club trophy Chaffee was the winner with 21. The other scores were: Smith, 20; H. White, 20; R. Musey, 19. The club holds special events every Saturday and on all holidays throughout the trap shooting season.

American Riflemen Defeated.

NICE, France, Nov. 28.—A naval rifle team from the American warships was beaten by 188 points to-day in a match against a team from the crack Nice Rifle Club. There was a large attendance. The American riflemen were Ensigns Oscar C. Badger and John M. Kates and Seamen Hartung, Bedoski, Sharpless, Byrnes, de Sommers, and Drustrup.

Moran Joins Vailsburg Cyclists.

Jimmy Moran, the six-day cyclist, has shifted his training quarters from Boston to the Vailsburg track, at Newark, and will work with his partner, Ait Grenda, the Australian. Moran, in addition to a six-day bicycle race, which starts at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 7, is to take part in the Australian vs. American pursuit race, which is to be one of the big features of the championship meet which will be held Saturday night. He will have as partners in this event Root and Fogler. The Australian combination will include Grenda, Gonilet, and McNamara. Grenda, who has been noted for several years as one of the strongest riders in the game, rode in such great form in the Berlin six-day race last year that he brought the contest to a sudden halt, when the German, Belgian, and French riders left the track, and refused to continue the race until the big Australian was taken out of the contest.

Paul Withington Hurt in Game.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 28.—Paul Withington, former Harvard football star, is in a local hospital, the victim of an accident in the Thanksgiving Day football game between a local eleven and a team made up largely of present and former Harvard players. He failed to rise after a scrimmage and had to be helped off the stand. Although he insisted on watching the rest of the game, he was later forced to consult a physician. The doctor said a bone in Withington's leg had been dislocated, but had slipped back into place again. Withington played centre on the Harvard 'Varsity teams of 1908 and 1909.

Sweeney for Reds Manager.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The name of Capt. Bill Sweeney of the Boston Nationals was brought into the field of possible candidates for the position of manager of the Cincinnati team to-day in a letter sent to Sweeney from New York by President James J. Gaffney of the local club. Saying that he took into consideration the fact that in other years the Cincinnati Club had tried to secure Sweeney as manager, Gaffney notified the Boston Captain that he had permission to negotiate for the position if he desired to. "Were you to succeed it would bring a mingled sense of reluctance and pleasure to me," President Gaffney wrote. Sweeney said to-night he would take the matter under consideration.

Friendship Boat Club Dance.

The Friendship Boat Club will hold its annual entertainment and dance at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, on Saturday, Dec. 6. A minstrel show will be the form of entertainment, and rehearsals under the direction of Charles A. Prince are now being held at the boathouse. This year's show promises to equal any the Friendship Club has given.

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GOLF FAVORITES WIN AT LAKEWOOD

Travis and Marston Among Those Who Come Through Victors of Matches.

Favorites survived the first and second rounds of match play in the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood yesterday when Walter J. Travis of Garden City and Max R. Marston of Baltusrol won both the contests in which they were engaged.

Travis had little difficulty in first disposing of the aspirations of Harold A. Steiner, the champion of the Inwood and Hollywood Clubs, 4 and 3, and then the veteran put out C. T. Richardson of the home club with even greater ease, the score being 6 and 4. Travis always had his last match well in hand. In fact, the Garden City man stood 4 up at the turn and was never in danger.

Marston's first opponent was Garfield Scott of Philadelphia, and the last named gave his man a few uncomfortable moments. It was a nip and tuck race to the turn, all holes but two being halved and each won one of these, so the contest was level. On the tenth and eleventh, both short, Marston failed to get the greens on his tee shots and needed four for each hole. Scott, on the other hand, got par threes and became two up. The Philadelphian, however, could not keep up the pace and the intersc

COLLEGIANS AMEND BASKET BALL CODE

Important Changes Made in Winter Sport by the Rules Committee.

Members of the Basket Ball Rules Committee, coaches, officials, and players representing nearly all of the universities playing the game in the East and the Middle West, held their annual conclave yesterday at the Hotel Astor and discussed the various changes and interpretations of the rules of the game for the ensuing year most exhaustively.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycrott of Princeton was the Chairman of the session, and he found his time pretty well taken up returning answers to the volleys of questions which were tired at him in regard to the changes. Dr. Raycroft said:

"The changes in the rules this year are few, and are made in the interest of clearness and definiteness. Two changes of a good deal of importance were made and are worthy of some consideration.

"The 'jump ball' has always been the subject of criticism and complaint because of the many fouls which have been committed in connection with this play, whether in the inner circle, or, as so often happens, near the side lines. The committee attacked the situation from two points of view; first, to lessen the number of opportunities for the play itself, and, second, to change the rule governing the play so as to make it more difficult to commit an intentional foul and easier for the official to detect it when it is made.

"Since a very large number of 'jump balls' occur on the side line, where, owing to the closeness of the spectators, it is often difficult for an official to decide who is entitled to the ball, the rule governing possession of the ball out-of-bounds, has been changed so that when the ball goes out-of-bounds it is awarded to an opponent of the player who was last touched by the ball before it crossed the line.

"This change in the rule will not only do away with the necessity of many 'jump balls,' but will practically eliminate the charging into the spectators and the chances of injury and delay to the game that so frequently followed. Furthermore, this change makes it possible for the official to make his decision more promptly and to avoid many of the delays that attended the administration of the old rule:

"The second change in the rule governing the 'jump ball' is to require the man jumping to place, and to keep one hand behind the back at the waist line until the ball has been touched on the jump. This regulation will undoubtedly lessen the height to which a player can jump; but this is not a serious matter and not to be considered in view of the fact that the opportunities for holding, pushing and so on that have been so freely used in this play will be reduced to a minimum."

After it developed that there was nothing in the rules which specified what was to be done if the ball is thrown out of bounds from the centre circle on the jump off, the question whether it should be brought back to centre, or tossed up from the side line was the occasion for much discussion.

When put to a vote as to whether it should be from centre or side lines, the advocates for centre won by 22 votes to 19. Immediately following this, Dr. Raycroft made an appeal that the delegates and coaches reconsider the vote, and, as the result of the further discussion and vote, the decision was reversed, and, almost unanimously the side line idea prevailed.

Fred Dawson, the former Princeton player, who is now coach at Union College, aided in the clearing up of what appeared a perplexing situation in regard to blocking when he suggested that "A player is entitled to take any position on the court; but, if in taking a position he faces an opponent and makes bodily contact with an opponent so as to interfere with the latter's progress, he is blocking. "And" in the foregoing paragraph was inserted to take the place of "or," as the note originally read, and proved acceptable to all.

In connection with that portion of Rule 20, Section 1, which treats on position in centre circle, upon suggestion by Dr. Al Sharpe, it was agreed that the men shall stand with the shoulders at right angles to a line drawn between both baskets.

In their desire for a proper code of rules and their interpretation it was the contention of those desiring to aid in forwarding the sport that the primary object was that men in a game should play the ball and not the man.

Those who took part in the session were Harry A. Fisher, Columbia; Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, Cornell; Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; M. Walker, Columbia; C. Carlson, Wesleyan; Alfred S. Melick, Trenton; J. Degner, Columbia; F. W. Luehring, Princeton; Carl A. Reid, Dartmouth; E. C. Lincoln, Williams; Edwin Fauon, Princeton; Edward Fauver, Wesleyan; Fred T. Dawson, Union; Henry McLean, Union; George J. Melvin, Haverford; J. S. Healy, Columbia; L. L. Palmer, C. C. N. Y.; J. H. Wendelken, New York; P. P. Carney, Philadelphia; R. Benson, Columbia; G. J. Lawrence, A. R. Kiefaber, and C. F. Leilbach, Pennsylvania; H. H. Salmon, Jr., and Kenneth M. Smith, Princeton; A. W. Koch, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.; G. Kinney, Jr., Yale; R. C. Marshall, Maine; A. McManus, Rensselaer; J. H. Deering, Manhattan; A. B. Thomas, C. C. N. Y.; A. G. Johnson, Y. M. C. A. College; C. G. Williams, Y. M. C. A. College; J. E. Burchill, J. M. O'Shea, St. John's; W. L. Lush, Henry F. Sturdy, St. John's, and Daniel Meenan and E. G. Burghard, Columbia.

New York A. C. Billiardist Loses.

C. F. Appleby of New York City last night defeated Robert Weld of the New York A. C. in the continuation of play in the 18.2 balk line tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 200 to 104 in thirty-seven innings. The winner showed superior cue work from the start and scored nearly two points to his opponent's one, making a record high run for the tournament with a tally of 42 in the twentieth inning. Appleby had high runs of 45, 22, and 18, averaging 5 15-37, while the Mercury Foot player had runs of only 16, 14, and 10 for an average of 2 30-37.

Fitzgerald Wins Road Race.

J. Fitzgerald, the Pacific Coast professional champion, outdistanced a large field of runners in the weekly road race of the Greek-American A. C. held last night over a course measuring four and three-quarter miles. The Western runner started from the clubhouse thirty seconds after the last runner had been sent on his way and finished 3 minutes ahead of C. Molinos, a Greek-American athlete, in the excellent time of 23:22. Molinos' time was 27:01, while J. Forio, running unattached, was third in 27:30.

Knockouts at New Polo.

Followers of boxing at the New Polo A. A. last night were rewarded with some hard fighting, during which two knockouts were registered, while in another of the scheduled ten-round bouts the referee was compelled to stop the go, as one of the men was apparently outclassed. It was in the latter affair that Young Gilbert was a winner over Danny Burns after five rounds. In a bout at the middleweight limit Dave Katz knocked out Bob Deery in the second round with a right hand smash to the jaw, which sent the defeated man down for the count. Eddie Morrisey administered the sleep punch in the shape of a left swing to the solar plexus to Johnny Weber, in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round encounter. These lads scaled 125 pounds. Frank Conifrey had the better of his go against Joe Carter in a battle which went ten rounds.

Maupome Again Defeats Gallagher.

Pierre Maupome, the St. Louis billiardist, added to his lead in his three-cushion carrom billiard match with Tom Gallagher, the New York veteran, at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night when he defeated Gallagher in the fourth block by the score of 40 to 30 in fifty-six innings. The St. Louis player displayed excellent form and made many difficult shots, at one stage of the contest totaling nine caroms before missing. This victory places Maupome twenty points ahead of his opponent, the total for the four nights' play now being: Maupome, 160; Gallagher, 140. The final block of the mach will be decided this evening.

Willard Case Still Undecided.

It was said yesterday at the office of the New York State Athletic Commission that no word had been received by the commission from those interested in the fight between Jess Willard and Carl Morris, scheduled to take place at Madison Square Garden on next Wednesday night, as to whether the Queensberry Athletic Club of Buffalo has withdrawn its objection to permitting Willard to fight. It is understood that if the Queensberry Club will agree to let Willard fight the State Boxing Commission will have no objection to the match.

LAWRENCE FIREMEN RETURN

Compromise Wins in Two of the Large Textile Mills.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 28.—Under a compromise agreement, the terms of which were not disclosed by either side, the striking firemen employed at the mills of the American Woolen Company returned to work to-day. Later the United States Worsted Company settled with its firemen on the basis of a ten-hour day without wage reduction. This was a compromise, as the men, who had been working twelve hours, struck for an eight-hour day.

The Central Labor Union to-day offered to call a sympathetic strike in other trades if the firemen desired it.

All factories continued in operation to-day, the owners asserting that licensed firemen had taken the places of the strikers.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—A recommendation that the firemen employed in the textile mills at Lawrence receive a reduction in the hours of labor was made to-day by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which has been investigating the strike.

The board suggests that the firemen's hours of labor shall not exceed the six-day working period of employes in other departments of the textile industry.

SUIT OVER GATES TAX.

Minnesota Asserts It Was Testators' Residence—Widow Says Texas.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 28.—A suit to determine the legal residence of the late Charles G. Gates, and which State—Minnesota or Texas—shall collect the inheritance tax—was begun in Probate Court to-day.

William J. Stevens, assistant State's Attorney General, filed a petition to probate the estate, asserting that Mr. Gates's home was in Minneapolis. Later Frank T. Corriston, representing Mrs. Gates and other heirs, filed a copy of the will and a petition with the court. Both Mr. Corriston's and the State's actions will be heard on Jan. 8.

Mrs. Gates's petition argued that her husband's legal residence was at Port Arthur, Texas. The heirs' estimate of the Minnesota portion of the estate is $500,000.

Hunter Shoots Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

OXFORD, N. J., Nov. 28.—Earl Sharps, 21 years old, son of Tax Collector Edward W. Sharps, is dying at his home after having received the full charge of two barrels from a gun carried by his companion, Clifford Wildrick, when returning from a hunting trip last night. Young Sharps was walking slightly in advance of Wildrick when the later's gun was accidently discharged.

CITY BREVITIES.

The twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Emanu-El Sisterhood will be held at the Temple Emanuel, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on Sunday, Dec. 7.

The Directors of Washington Heights Hospital, Broadway and 165th Street, will, on Dec. 8, start a campaign to obtain $150,000 with which it is intended to put up a new building with modern equipment. The present structure has been found inadequate to the demands made upon it. An auxiliary committee of women, headed by Mrs. Adolph Heller, initiated the campaign, which depends for its success on local support. Ernest A. Limburg of 25 Broad Street is Treasurer.

The sixth annual meeting of the Council of Women for Home Missions will be held in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 5 West Forty-sixth Street, on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 3 and 4. This council is composed of the representatives of fifteen National Women's Home Mission Boards of evangelical denominations. The meeting at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, will be open to the public. At the end of the afternoon session members and friends of the council will gather at the Hotel Manhattan for a buffet supper and "get-together" evening.

Notes of the Athletes.

Van Cortlandt Park will be the scene of the annual national junior cross-country championship of America this afternoon, the race, over the six-mile route, being scheduled to start at 3 o'clock. Teams from the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Long Island A. C. and Bronx Church House and a number of individuals will contest for the honors. Indications point to a victory by the Winged Foot team, with Sid Leslie, the Metropolitan champion, and R. Springsteen of Yonkers, the favorites for the individual title.

Willie Kolehmainen, the professional champion distance runner, will sail for Scotland this morning. He will make Edinburgh his headquarters in his preparation for the Powderhall New Year's race at fifteen miles, in which he will meet, among others, Hans Holmer, the "West Farms Express," who has been beating all comers abroad.

The Eighth Artillery A. A. will hold a series of athletic events to-night in the armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, beginning at 8:30 P. M. The events will include 90 yards, 220 yards and one mile runs, all handicaps; 600 yards run for novices, one-mile walk, running high jump, and one-mile intercompany relay race.

COLLATERAL LOANS FOR SAVINGS BANKS

Van Tuyl Sub-Committee Considers Plan to Widen Institutions' Investment Field.

FUNDS QUICKLY REALIZABLE

Bank Opposition Likely for Laws for Equipment Trust Investments and Bigger Surpluses.

The Sub-Committee on Savings Banks of the Van Tuyl Commission appointed to prepare a revision of the State laws relating to banking has under consideration several proposals that are regarded in some of the savings institutions as radical departures from existing practices.

Among these are laws permitting savings banks to make loans on Stock Exchange collateral, which would make them a factor in the call money market; authorizing the investment of savings deposits in equipment trust obligations of railroads, as well as general mortgage bonds, and requiring the gradual accumulation of larger surpluses of guaranty funds.

It is not understood that the sub-committee, and still less the full commission, is committed to all these propositions. If they are finally recommended by the sub-committee, it is expected that they will be the subject of public hearings before the full commission, and from what savings bank men say privately there is likely to be stiff opposition to all but the equipment trust matter.

From talks with officers of several representative savings banks it does not appear that there has been any pressure from them to let down the bars to Stock Exchange loans. The members of the sub-committee, it is said, came to a favorable consideration of such a departure through discussing the need of a third line of defense against runs or insolvency, such as commercial banks have, cash in vault and money on deposits in other banks constituting the first two lines.

Equipment trust obligations, which are usually issued in series running from one to ten years, offer a field for assets more quickly realizable than real estate mortgages or general mortgage bonds, but do not supply the degree of liquidity which the committee considers necessary.

Against Commercial Paper.

To the committee there seemed to be only two means of supplying this need. One would be investment in commercial paper and the other collateral loans. It was argued that banks which invested in commercial paper had to be in touch with commercial conditions and credits at all times, and that opening this form of investment to savings banks would make possible abuses growing out of favoritism and lack of information. It was practically decided that it would be unwise to open this field to savings bank funds.

The question of Stock Exchange loans was then taken up. It was proposed that such loans by savings banks be restricted to the stocks of companies whose bonds are now legal investments for their funds; in other words, companies that have paid dividends for the preceding ten years. It was pointed out that there is always a market for dividend-paying stocks, even in a panic, at some price, and that if the loans were made on a sufficient margin there would be no danger of loss. By this means, it was argued, savings banks could put themselves quickly in funds in times of stress without being compelled to sell their bonds at a sacrifice.

Some of the members balked at the idea of "putting a ticker in a savings bank" as being out of character. They found no objection in theory to the proposed change, but did not like the practical aspect of it. They argued also that savings bank officers were not at present in close touch with the stock market, and some of the individuals were hardly of the kind that would be needed to watch sudden fluctuations on the Stock Exchange. Still, the sentiment was favorable to the change rather than the reverse, and there the matter rests for the present.

Equipment Trust Bonds.

Little opposition developed in the committee to the plan for making equipment trust bonds and notes legal investments for savings banks. The equipment trust is essentially a chattel mortgage, and some of the committee thought it more secure than a general mortgage bond. Even if a railroad went into receivership, it was argued, it would have to keep up the payment of interest and principal on its equipment trusts, as otherwise the equipment itself could be removed and the operation of the road hampered or stopped. Following the panic of 1893, it was said, equipment trust obligations proved for this reason to be at least as good investments as bonds.

The question of surplus is one that has been agitating the savings bank world for many months. In recent years there has been a marked decline in the size of surpluses maintained by the institutions of the State. There is no law requiring the maintenance of a surplus, but the practice of the stronger banks is to keep 5 or 6 per cent. In many cases this surplus corresponds closely to the amount kept on deposit with other banks, which has been called the second line of defense.

The shrinkage in bond values that has been in progress for several years has had the effect of greatly reducing these surpluses and an attempt was made at the legislative session last Winter to enact a law requiring a gradual accumulation of larger ones. This was supported in principal by Supt. Van Tuyl of the Banking Department, but was defeated by the smaller banks on the ground that they could not continue to pay 4 per cent. interest if required to set aside part of their income, with the predicted result that they would lose deposits to other banks that already had larger surpluses and could continue the 4 per cent. rate.

There is no doubt that the commission will recommend a law requiring the establishment of a surplus or guaranty fund of perhaps as much as 10 per cent. of the deposits, but just how this is to be accumulated and how rapidly is a matter to be determined.

KANSAS CROPS YIELD LESS.

Corn Lowest Since 1874—Wheat and Oats Exceed Average.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—A report of the year's agriculture in Kansas issued to-day by the State Board of Agriculture says that, despite unseasonable rainfall last Summer, the aggregate value of farm products, with live stock added, was $507,000,000, an amount exceeded only by the four years immediately preceding. The value of the crops, however, is less than for any year since 1901, and about $95,000,000 under that of a year ago. It is evident, therefore, that the shortage is attributable in the main to low yields, for prices as a general thing have ruled high.

"The Kansas yield of corn in 1913," says the report, "is 18,420,052 bushels, the smallest since 1874, with little, if any, of commercial grades, while wheat, with its total of 72,458,031 bushels, and oats, with 28,125,677 bushels, exceed the twenty-year average. The National Department of Agriculture, which presumably has no particular bias in favor of our State, in its statements issued recently says Kansas raised 20 per cent. more wheat, about 29 per cent. more corn, and 31 per cent. more oats than is here indicated. While the Government's figures appear inexplicably high, their showing, which corresponds with those of other years, effectually disproves the claim occasionally advanced by tiresome carpers and pessimists that Kansas's figures are magnified for advertising purposes or for the benefit of interests inimical to producers. A much more justifiable criticism would be that Kansas statistics are always too conservative."

ALLEGES RATE FAVORITISM.

Pacific Navigation Co. Complains Against Transcontinental Roads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Pacific Navigation Company, operating in Pacific waters from San Francisco, today began a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern Pacific Company and other transcontinental railroads, demanding that the railways make through routes and rates with the complainant on passenger traffic.

It is alleged that the roads discriminate against the Pacific Navigation Company and give preferential advantages to its competitors by denying it membership in the Transcontinental Passenger Association, which automatically would entitle it to the through routes and joint rates.

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New Printing Process in the Christmas Number of The New York Times

Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913

There will be two remarkable illustrated supplements in The Times's Christmas Edition. One will be a reproduction of John S. Sargent's famous mural paintings, "The Prophets," in the original colors. The other, containing 29 extraordinary photographs of typical American girls selected by a committee of artists from hundreds of photographs submitted by Times readers, will be the first eight-page newspaper supplement printed in America by the revolutionary roto-gravure process. That process will soon be used in all the regular picture sections of The Times.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

29 Photographs of Typical American Girls, in an Eight-Page Section

This supplement will introduce the new German rotogravure process to American newspaper readers for the first time in an entire illustrated section. The photographs were selected by seven well-known artists from hundreds submitted after The Times asked for pictures typical of the American girl. So many attractive photographs were found by the judges that it was decided not to limit the choices to the twenty-nine, as originally planned. The artists selected ninety altogether. The remaining sixty-one will be reproduced in a second rotogravure section on Dec. 14—one week later than the Christmas Number. Soon afterward the rotogravure method will be used in all the regular pictorial sections of The Times.

"THE PROPHETS"

John S. Sargent's Famous Mural Paintings in the Original Colors

This frieze is one of the features of the Boston Public Library. It will be reproduced in the original colors on heavy paper. The complete frieze, as reproduced from a Copley Print copyright by Curtis & Cameron of Boston, is in three parts, 55 inches long and 10 inches wide. It will be suitable for framing, as there is no printing on the back. The picture is equal to anything ever offered in Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar.

Christmas Number of The New York Times

Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913

WARNING

When issuing previous Special Editions, The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warnings and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of Dec. 7 is sure to be sold out far in advance. Unless you order early, you will be unable to get a copy.

The conditions are the same whenever The Times issues an unusual illustrated number. As preference is given to regular readers by newsdealers, the way to get all the Special Editions is to order The Times delivered to you every day.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1913.

LORD HALDANE ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have never been troubled by doubts as to the attitude of England toward the Monroe Doctrine. The proclaiming of that Doctrine by President MONROE ninety years ago was received in England "not only with satisfaction but with enthusiasm," and the motives of policy which then prompted England's assent to the Doctrine are now even more obvious, and they will be a continuing force in years to come. To whatever extremities she may be led through misunderstandings with the neighboring Powers of Europe, the security of her great possessions in North America will never be a source of anxiety to her so long as we adhere to the principle of MONROE'S message. It is with gratification, but not with surprise, therefore, that Americans have read the words of Lord HALDANE, joining to approbation of our national policies cordial praise of President WILSON for his just and righteous aims. Americans have not forgotten the Lord High Chancellor's profession of faith in his remarkable address at the meeting of the American Bar Association in Montreal last September, when he dwelt upon the common interests of Canada and Great Britain on the one hand and of the United States on the other, and pointed to the possibility of establishing "a true unison" between these countries which might serve as an example "for international faith "of a kind that is new in the history of the world." The words of this great jurist upon matters of national concern are sure of attention in this country, and the friendly import of his Thanksgiving Day address in London commends it to our welcome.

Americans will read with deep interest, but without assent, however, some of Lord HALDANE'S observations upon the Monroe Doctrine, which give a meaning to that pronouncement that is foreign to its author's intent, and a scope which lies somewhat beyond the limits of the Doctrine's application consistently observed in our policy. The Doctrine, Lord HALDANE conceives, "remains to be completed," and his Lordship appears to cherish the belief, or the hope, that "the true inwardness" of some recent declarations of President WILSON foreshadows a very considerable broadening of our undertakings. Lord HALDANE said

> that, just as his Government in the days of MONROE assumed a great responsibility for the protection of the nations south of the United States on the great American continent, so today the United States feels that the responsibility must be extended to securing good government and fair treatment for all those who live and trade in those countries.

My interpretation is that the United States is ready to accept responsibility, not merely for insuring good government and good treatment in the interest of her own subjects, but in the interest of the world at large, so that all who live and trade on the great American continent may feel that she has set before her a high ideal to secure for them equally with her own subjects that justice and righteousness of which President WILSON has spoken.

The Lord High Chancellor certainly does not misunderstand the Monroe Doctrine, a fault more frequently chargeable against some of our own ill-informed commentators than against jurists of the Old World. He knows that nothing in President MONROE'S message, nothing in our policy and practice for nearly a century, assures or implies either a protectorate over our sister republics of the New World or a guarantee of the security of any other than our own nationals therein residing. Plainly, it is only by an extension of the Doctrine that he would have it include these matters. It is well to remember, always to remember, in considering the Monroe Doctrine that, in the words of WEBSTER, it "must "be considered as founded on our "rights and to spring mainly from a "regard to their preservation." The Doctrine, as Mr. HAMILTON FISH, when Secretary of State, put it, "opposes "the creation of European dominion "on American soil or its transfer to "other European Powers," but "it "does not contemplate forcible intervention in any legitimate contest." In no sense does it impose upon us the obligation "to become involved in "the constantly recurring quarrels "of the republics of this hemisphere "with other States," nor does it obligate us to protect our American neighbors "from responsibilities which "attend the exercise of independent "sovereignty." These precepts, all cited from official authority, are sustained by our practice. There is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine which constrains us to forbid a European Power to adopt its own proper measures for redressing grievances sustained at the hands of one of our sister republics. To the joint note of the Spanish, French, and British Ministers in 1861, announcing their intention of combined action against Mexico for redress of grievances, Secretary SEWARD replied that "the "sovereigns represented have un- "doubted right to decide for them- "selves the fact whether they have "sustained grievances and to resort "to war against Mexico for the re- "dress thereof, and have the right "also to levy the war severally or "jointly." It was only when France, left to herself, carried her procedures to an unavowed extreme and set up an Emperor in Mexico that we interposed our firm protest, which would have been followed by war had it not been heeded.

In short, if a lesson must be given to some misbehaving Government of a Latin American republic for wrongs done to the citizens or subjects of a European Power, we are content that the Power aggrieved should administer it; the Monroe Doctrine merely requires that such occasions shall not become the pretext for establishing dominion. Mr. ROOSEVELT in his message to Congress in December, 1901, stated the principle correctly:

> This Doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. * * * We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided the punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

The principle has also been well stated by Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER, once Secretary of State:

> The United States does not contemplate a protectorate over any other American nation, seek to control the latter's conduct in relation to other nations, nor become responsible for its acts.

These citations are more necessary for the information of some who discourse upon the Monroe Doctrine in this country, where there is a deal of loose thinking upon the subject, than for any admonitory purpose in respect to Lord HALDANE'S address, for he, obviously, was speaking of some hoped-for extension of the Monroe Doctrine. For him and for those who share his expectations they will serve, however, to show that our policy has unfailingly stood opposed to the assumption of the new obligations indicated. When we undertake to guarantee at all times the protection of the lives and property of Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Germans in Mexico or in Central or South America, we shall proceed not under the Monroe Doctrine, or anything like the Monroe Doctrine, but under some as yet unformulated, we may as well say impossible, theory of national duty and interest. The Monroe Doctrine is the public system of the New World, as the Concert of Europe is the public system of that Continent. The Concert of Europe obligates no nation to guarantee the protection of Americans within European territory, nor does our Doctrine interfere with freedom of action of any European Power in respect to its own nationals and their lawful interests so long as interference does not take the form of conquest, acquisition, or control of national destiny.

CANADA'S COST OF LIVING.

Canada eats only one-quarter of the breadstuffs it raises, but the cost of living in Canada has risen 51 per cent., while the cost of living in the Motherland has risen 7 per cent., although the Motherland supplies its needs in the Canadian market. This is the burning question in Canada, and is the result in part of our new tariff. It opened a new market to Canada, and the requirements of a population tenfold larger than the Dominion's has swept off its market the floating supply. Doubtless in time Canada can increase its production up to any extent that the price induces, but it cannot do so at once. It is easier and quicker to find relief by removing the restrictions upon its buying more cheaply. At present the cost of food in Canada includes freight over continental distances, while cheaper food is accessible within a few score or hundred miles across our border. It needs the relief we granted to ourselves, and only its own Government stands in the way. The opposition is quick to see the opening afforded it, and on Wednesday Sir WILFRID LAURIER made good use of the opportunity in a speech which has received much acclaim in Canada. According to Canadian reports Sir WILFRID demands from the Government "a policy "of absolutely free food—food free "from customs duty," a demand that was received with prolonged cheering.

Premier BORDEN sees the point as well as Sir WILFRID. He is about to return home from his visit of recuperation at the Virginia Hot Springs, and on the way he is calling at Washington. Secretary BRYAN was to have him to dinner last night, and he had an interview with the President yesterday forenoon. But to what purpose, beyond an exchange of amenities? The United States gave Canada for nothing more than it had arranged to purchase by reciprocal concessions, and Premier BORDEN came into office on the plea that Sir WILFRID'S bargain was betrayal of Canada and treason to the Empire. It is not reasonable to expect that the Premier seeks or can get from us further concessions, those already granted having proved too much of a good thing from the point of view of Canadian Conservatives. Canadians must look for relief to Ottawa, not Washington. The enactment of the Canadian half of reciprocity is what the case calls for, however it embarrasses the Premier to recognize it. We wish him a pleasant visit at our Capitol, and a good deliverance from his troubles at his own.

DR. WILEY AS NEW YORK'S HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

We suppose the appointment of Dr. HARVEY W. WILEY as Health Commissioner for New York City would be at once the most popular and the most effective measure which Mayor-elect MITCHEL could take for the protection of the public health.

Dr. WILEY'S successor as head of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington recently, and pertinently, pointed out that the question of Federal control of foods and drugs is quite secondary to that of local control. The police powers given to the State and the community are broad and sweeping. If we may rely upon the testimony of experts, this city is the headquarters of the adulterators of food and drugs in the United States. No extra-legal Remsen Board, no McCABE, no insistent lobby of selfish interests could stand between Dr. WILEY and the rigorous enforcement of New York's health laws. He would be answerable to Mayor MITCHEL, and the Mayor would give him a free hand.

MISDIRECTED CRITICISM.

It is only too easy to understand the sincerity of the feeling underlying the criticism by some of the Protestant clergy of the action of President WILSON in attending the Pan-American Thanksgiving mass in Washington. Dr. MACKAY of the Presbyterian Church probably expressed the sentiment really felt by all the others. It is a sentiment of jealous pride in one's "own Church." It often goes with hearty and self-sacrificing devotion; and it is the root of much genuine and valuable service.

We confess that it appears to us a little narrow, and not quite in harmony with the spirit of true Christianity. No one can doubt the attachment of the President to "his" Church, but it does not seem to require, on a pubic occasion, when the representatives of friendly States were meeting at a religious ceremony intended to celebrate and consecrate the tie that binds them to us and to each other, that the President should absent himself because the ceremony was not held in a Presbyterian church and with Presbyterian rites. The great body of our fellow Americans of the South happen to be Catholics. A very considerable part of the people of our own country are also Catholics. The attendance of the President at St. Patrick's Church on Thanksgiving was but a proper expression of sympathy with the sentiment of the occasion.

A COMMENDABLE REFORM.

The world will be keenly interested in the royal effort in England to preserve the dignities of men's attire, to banish the bowler, the soft hat, and the detestable cap from the heads of men of quality when they are in the heart of London, and to keep the jacket from invading the domain of the skirted coat. The order, signed by Major Gen. Sir FRANCIS LLOYD, commanding officers of the Guard, out of uniform, to wear black frock coats and high silk hats when "in the neighborhood of Buckingham Palace," will be far-reaching. What the officers of the Guard wear, in the way of civilian attire, will be accounted essential for the wear of all other London gentlemen, and especially for all who are battling for the reputation of gentlemen. The neighborhood of Buckingham Palace might be restricted to Constitution Hill, Bird Cage Walk, and a part of Belgravia, but a man who is out of an afternoon cannot run home and change his clothes every little while, so that the order applies fairly to all the town between Kensington Palace and Leicester Square, to all St. James's Parish and much more.

It will be generally approved. A well-built Englishman is a heroic figure in his golfing, hunting, and shooting clothes, but when he undertakes to dress "comfortably" in town he makes a bad mess of it and is the most uncomfortable looking person in the world. The recent democratic tendency toward undress in London needed the check it received. The Englishman was born to wear a top hat and a frock coat; and the restoration of this civilian uniform in London, "in the neighborhood of Buckingham Palace," means its speedy restoration in the proper circumstances throughout the kingdom.

THE MEETINGS OF SCIENTISTS.

The preliminary announcement of the meeting in Atlanta, Ga., from Dec. 29, 1913, to Jan. 3, 1914, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science—the sixty-fifth and most important of that association's meetings—prompts the reflection that the life of the present day is largely based on the work of scientists. There is hardly a modern department of business that does not require the fundamental aid of scientific experts.

At the meeting of the British Association in England last September, Prof. SODDY remarked that the application of science now resembles the "increase of a capital sum under compound interest." The whole aspect of human affairs has been changed. By the intelligent use of larger and purely inanimate sources of energy, the old social and political orders based on physical force of men and beasts are bursting like a chrysalis into new life. But the things that have been accomplished, Prof. SODDY thinks, are but an earnest of what will be done in future. For instance, the observance in nature of a new form of energy a million times as great as that given out in any previous change known—the energy, that is, liberated by the radioactive elements—furnishes ground for belief that inexhaustible stores of power may be found in breaking up the atoms of elements now regarded as non-radioactive and unchanging. Such a discovery would put man:ind not only beyond want for the necessaries of life, it would enable the race to play a cosmical rôle, and to transmit impulses to other planets.

However that may be, it suffices to note that at every great meeting of scientists, like that which will convene in Georgia, representing all the affiliated scientific societies of the United States, announcements of increasing importance are made, recording the advances of effort in the control of nature for the benefit of humanity. The companies of men devoted to research and discovery are being augmented. Their work is immediately utilized in transforming the material and mental environment of their fellows.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Make a Lonely Exception?

Without feeling any particular fondness for the sometime President of Nicaragua, one can still view with something of disquietude and repugnance the present proposal to send him to meet the fate to which he has already been condemned, in effect, by one of his successors in office.

It is not that Gen. ZELAYA, while exercising the powers of a military dictator, did nothing reprehensible when judged by our standards of official conduct. His enemies say, with more than plausibility, that the methods by which he seized, and for a while retained, office were such as to cause a considerable and highly informal mortality, first among those whom he ousted, and later among those who sought to oust him. And, hasty as was his departure, there is a curious, but familiar, discrepancy between the salaries he received as a soldier and a civilian and his present command of cash in large amounts. However, though, from all indications and reports, Señor ZELAYA did not appreciably elevate the moral average of his class, there is little if anything to show that he lowered it, or that he has not a right as good as that possessed by the majority of its members for calling "political" the acts which mark his highly accidented career. That being the case, there is no very obvious reason for treating him otherwise than as many another like visitor has been treated here.

Certainly, should Gen. ZELAYA be extradited, the State Department will be busy until such time as there are no more exiles here with whom somebody in the little southern republics has an unbalanced account. We have never been so obliging before, and there is not a chance that Gen. ZELAYA could not remain in any European country as long as he chose—and could pay his bills. There his direct, measurable responsibility for the killing of the men he is charged with murdering would be held more than dubious, and of the dubiety, there, as so often here, in the past, such men as he always get the benefit.

This Plan Without Precedent.

"Important if true" is the first and most natural comment excited by the report that a rich Chicago woman is planning and actively preparing to adopt fifteen babies, each of a race different from all the others. To get the required variety, it is said, she is searching other countries—which seems needless, as this one has a population so widely assorted—and no prejudices of color or creed are to detract from the catholicity of her collection.

Possibly this report, if true, is rather more interesting than important, but certainly it is not without importance from several points of view. Biologists, for instance, if they be also sociologists, as most of them are nowadays, will get a precious chance to get new light on the relative importance of heredity and environment. Of course no single experiment of this sort proves much, but it really should be possible to learn something from observing the behavior, character, and career of fifteen children so diverse in origin when subjected, as these by assumption will be, to conditions approximately the same.

Exactly alike the conditions cannot be. Inevitably the foster mother will develop preferences, and her charges themselves will surely see to it that all do not have precisely the same treatment in that companionship that counts so much as environment. Moreover, the experiment will be affected by the fact that the babies will not "start fair." To do that each would have to be of exactly the same grade as representative of his own race, for, to speak in extremes, the brightest negro is vastly superior to the dullest white, and probably there are gentle Malays as there are fierce Chinese. Such peculiarities as these the foster mother by wholesale will not be able to discover until years after her choices are made.

With all the obvious difficulties, however, the queer undertaking does have importance as well as interest, and not only as regards the children. That such an adoption could be even planned is significant, for seemingly it is the result of something quite different from the instinct of motherhood. That could not cover so broad a field—would never have suggested a plan that ignores "natural" repugnances so many and so strong. The adoption, if it occurs, cannot be more than legal—a product of scientific curiosity aroused by current discussion.

Clemency Ill Rewarded.

Something of criticism of Gov. BLEASE will be excited in South Carolina, it seems probable, as a result of the way in which the criminals pardoned by him are acting. For the beneficiaries of his widely inclusive clemency are failing, in what one would expect to be a startling number of cases, to make of their liberty such use as would prove that they deserved it.

Several of the ante-Thanksgiving lot of over 100 have fallen back already into the murder habit which caused their imprisonment, and others reveal that an original inability to distinguish between their own property and the property of their neighbors has not been removed either by justice or mercy. The thieves apparently think—as well they may—that the Governor has given them that "license to steal" which long since was recognized by humorists as highly desirable, and the victims of a homicidal tendency are doubtless congratulating themselves on the little risk they run in yielding to it.

In thinking imprisonment a crude device for either the prevention or the punishment of crime, Gov. BLEASE is not alone, by any means. Unlike most critics of the old penology, however, he proposes nothing except its practical abolition by scattering pardons broadcast. That, too, without exaggeration or undue harshness, can be called crude. It is also misuse of a power given, not to defeat the law, but to remedy its ascertained mistakes. This fact Gov. BLEASE seems not to know, or else he ignores it, which is perhaps more unfortunate.

To shut men up behind stone and steel is known to make them worse, in most instances, than they were before, and is therefore a pretty stupid proceeding, but for it there is at least the excuse that for the time being society is safe from their direct attacks. To set criminals free without any assurance or expectation that their reformation is accomplished or intended, lacks even that poor palliation, but it is Gov. BLEASE'S way.

A BLUNDER THAT SHOULD NOT BE REPEATED.

(From The Brooklyn Eagle.)

The present Subway should never have been built without provision for an express station at Times Square, the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street. The omission of such a station at that point and the confinement of a heavy traffic to the meagre facilities of a local station constituted a blunder which it is now seriously proposed to repeat in the construction of the Broadway line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system. Merchants and hotel men in the immediate neighborhood of Times Square are doing their best to induce a change of plan on the part of the Public Service Commission, so that the express station which is projected for Forty-ninth Street shall be transferred to Times Square.

The most formidable, or at least the most conspicuous, argument against the change is that too much congestion would be created at one point with an express station side by side with a local station. To meet this objection it is proposed that the station on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's line be placed under the Interborough station and that a concourse be built stretching from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Street and from the eastern side of Broadway to the western side of Seventh Avenue, to afford ample space for the distribution of passengers. The feasibility and cost of this arrangement must necessarily be determined by expert engineers, but whether this or some other plan be preferable, we believe that an express station should be built, and that the building of it is an undertaking of great public convenience which the experts should earnestly endeavor to accomplish rather than to obstruct.

Without the railroad traffic handled by the Grand Central Station, without the enormous advantages as a distributing point belonging to the Atlantic Avenue Station, without any of the express facilities at the Brooklyn Bridge and Fourteenth Street stations, the local station at Times Square already sells nearly 38,000 tickets a day. It has become the distributing point for a great and growing hotel, theatre, and store patronage. Proper express transit at that point is the especial concern of Brooklynites, who, in order to reach the heart of the uptown district of Manhattan, have to transfer from Brooklyn Subway trains at the Grand Central and to make a second transfer at the same point on their way home. When the case is fully presented to the Public Service Commission it will be surprising, indeed, if they do not reconsider their decision and place the express station where it will do the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET EXPRESS STATION.

[From The Brooklyn Standard Union.]

No sensible man need have any doubt where the uptown Manhattan west side stations of the B. R. T. subway should be placed to serve the public. At Thirty-third Street and the Pennsylvania-Long Island junction; at Forty-second and the Grand Central, New England, Long Island and Interborough systems, and at Fifty-ninth, where the line sweeps around to the east and the Queensboro Bridge, are the points which even a blind man can see must necessarily be those of stops and transfers of the greatest good for the greatest number.

Statistics of existing traffic demonstrate these conclusions, and there is no dobut that with increase of facilities, increase of demands, which can only be met by stations at these central, focal points, will be inevitable. A four-deck station at Times Square may, it is true, cost more at the beginning than a single, shallower one at Forty-eighth, but it will be much the cheapest in the long run; for time is money in this day and generation and nobody wants to be spending time and strength in making up that lost by others' stupidity or foolishness.

It will be a great pity if through pride of engineering opinion, penny-wise-and-pound-foolish economy, or any inside real estate speculation the free and effective use of this costly and magnificent system of transportation, through which the currents of travel, as of blood in the body, should circulate, is constricted, impeded and robbed of any part of its efficiency value. It would be a capital crime to add another example to the long list of blunders of bridges, stations, and terminals, which fail of their purpose and are monuments only to the wrong-headedness of the men who planned and built them.

Subway Station at 123d Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hundreds of hours of time and energy are wasted daily at the Broadway Subway, between 116th and 129th Streets. There should be by all means a Subway station at 123d Street and Broadway. There are thousands of persons who must daily spend time and energy to make a long surface trip from the immediate vicinity of 123d Street in order to reach a Subway entrance. It is a shame that there has not been an entrance put at 123d Street long before now. The population in this neighborhood is so dense now that the people have reached the limit of endurance.

JOHN EDWARD OSTER.
New York, Nov. 27, 1913.

LEIPSIC EXHIBITION

Should Have Support of American Printing Industries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Department of State at Washington expresses the opinion that the time is now too short to obtain an appropriation and prepare and install a suitable national exhibit of the book and printing industries of the United States at the International Exhibit of the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts to be held at Leipsic, May to October, 1914. One may hope that this opinion is not final, and that Congress may still be induced to take action.

The printing business, together with paper making, book binding, type founding, engraving, lithographing, advertising, &c., forms one of the largest and certainly the most important of all the great enterprises of our country. The exhibit at Leipsic is international in scope. We have every assurance that it will be efficiently managed, and that a display from this country would be heartily welcomed and would receive generous consideration. It is not surprising that the Department of State finds it difficult to see how the United States Government can make an exhibition at this late day; but it is very surprising that the enormous printing, paper-making, book-publishing, and advertising interests of this country do not see at once that Germany is offering them an opportunity to exploit their activities which it would be very bad business policy to neglect.

Even if we were to assume that the direct results of the exhibit which Leipsic invites them to make will be small and not easily discovered, there still remain the good results which will of necessity follow the co-operation between all the great interests allied to printing in the preparing and adequate presentation to the world of the work they are doing.

We must assume that those engaged in the "production of print and picture," with all that the phrase implies, are well equipped, in both intelligence and self-interest, to see the value of their participation in a great world-wide exhibit of their industries. It should then be plain to them that an exhibition of printing and graphic arts, in the heart of one of the most progressive of modern nations, in a city long famous as the home of a great school of printing and of a great museum of the craft, confined by its very nature to a limited range of subjects and presenting those subjects in a full, elaborate, and intensive manner, offers an opportunity for the exploitation of our most important and most rapidly growing industry which should not be neglected.

J. C. DANA.
Newark, N. J., Nov. 28, 1913.

OLD LANDMARKS GOING.

Astor House Nearly the Last of Famous Broadway Hotels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The passing of the old Astor House and the demolition of the southern half of the building mark the disappearance of about the last of the old landmarks in lower New York. All of the formerly well-known hotels below Union Square have disappeared, and few of the present generation can recall more than one or two of them.

Broadway from time immemorial has always been the "Main Street" of New York. From the time of old Wouter Van Twiller, then Governor of New Amsterdam, down to the present time it has always been the centre of the life and bustle of the great metropolis. When the City Hall was built, in 1804, the upper end of Broadway was at Chambers Street, and the story is vouched for in history that the city authorities sought to economize by using brownstone for the north side or back of the building, instead of white marble, as it was so far uptown few people would see that side of the building, and the brownstone is there to-day, painted white to conform with the rest of the building.

Up to the early seventies nearly all the theatres and a large number of the hotels were below Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street being considered uptown, even as late as 1880. In addition to the Astor House, the old Stevens House was at Morris Street, the Merchants' Hotel on Greenwich Street, at the corner of Dey Street; French's Hotel on the site of the present Pulitzer Building, Delmonico's at Chambers Street, the Metropolitan at Prince Street, including Niblo's Garden; Grand Central (now Broadway Central) at Bond Street, the Prescott House, the Ashland, St. Nicholas, New York, (afterward Cranston's;) St. Denis, Sinclair House, all of these were below Fourteenth Street, with the Continental at Twenty-first Street, and the Langham at Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Of all the above the only ones left are the old Broadway Central and the St. Denis.

FLETCHER DU BOIS.
New York, Nov. 27, 1913.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the descendants of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, I cordially thank you for your generous and just appreciation of her works, literary and otherwise. Her authorship of the poem, "Mary's Lamb," has been frequently denied, and I am glad to see that you have given your powerful testimony in her favor.

I do not know if her organization of a bazaar was meritorious, and I am inclined to believe that such as have had to attend her imitators' efforts do not bless her memory. But her motive, which you forgot to give, was certainly a good one. The money collected through that bazaar, and by her other efforts, was used to complete the Bunker Hill Monument at Boston, where it rears its proud head, but does not lie.

In regard to Mrs. Hale's relationship with the Canadian philologist you have fallen into a curious error, which I beg leave to correct. Horatio Hale was her son, the second of three, and not a connection by marriage. He married a lady of Canada and settled in that country, and on that account has been included in the British Dictionary of National Biography. He was born in 1817 at Newport, N. H., and never, to my knowledge, renounced his allegiance to America.

WILLIAM H. HALE.
New York, Nov. 27, 1913.

Thanksgiving Day Nuisances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot say whether your recent editorial article, "Thanksgiving Nuisance," has had a good effect or not, but the "young brigands" to whom you then referred have been noticeably this Thanksgiving less of a nuisance than previous Thanksgivings. They at least have not been so abundant or so pertinacious in this Borough of Brooklyn. This is a step in the right direction.

But there are worse nuisances that need abating, among them cowbells and fishhorns, not to mention the nerve-racking din of a continuous inferno on most of our thoroughfares.

B. W.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1913.

Street Signs Cannot Be Seen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The names of our New York streets cannot be seen at night from approaching street cars, as they are in shadow. It would be well to have an additional sign on the side of each post facing the street cars, where it would come under the light of the lamps and could be plainly seen. This would be an advantage to both passengers and conductors.

O. R. C.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

Don't Pay the Overcharge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had occasion to use a taxicab to-day and was charged 15 cents over the new rate. I asked the chauffeur if they were not conforming to the new decisions. He replied, "No, because no one has notified us." Is that necessary, or when I use a taxicab should I refuse to pay the old rate and be driven to the station house?

RICH.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

ART NOTES.

French 18th Century Paintings at Fischer's—C. Calusd's Pictures.

The Boston Evening Transcript, in commenting on the purchase of Gainsborough's "Market Cart" by Judge Elbert H. Gary, speaks of it as the most recent Gainsborough to be "pried loose from Europe." It was bought from the Agnews, who paid, it will be remembered, $100,000 for it at Christie's several months ago. This particular firm has done rather a rushing business in Gainsboroughs. It sold to Mr. Morgan the famous "Duchess of Devonshire" and also the beautiful "Miss Linley and Her Brother," now on view in the Bond Street Gallery, and causing the English critics publicly to agonize because they are so soon to lose it. The portrait of "Mrs. Payne-Gallway and Son," by Reynolds, is in the same exhibition, and is extolled by the critics of the press on the same note of lamentation.

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The Armenian painter, C. Calusd, is showing his pictures at 46 West Sixty-ninth Street until Dec. 22, under the auspices of H. H. Topakyan, Persian Consul General in New York. Mr. Calusd has painted a number of New York subjects, among them a canvas entitled "Castles of Wealth," which must be supposed fairly to fit our sky-scrapers as they are seen by the ambitious foreigner who seeks this particular harbor. The subject in which the artist shows himself at his best, however, is the open sea, where he is quite literally at home. He makes an almost exciting statement of cross movements of the waves and the great swell of the underlying currents for those who are happy at sea, and those who are not will hardly care to gaze long at his "Tremendously Ruffled." In "Belated Help" one gets a keen sensation of the cold salt air and stinging spray, and there are other pictures that proclaim the right of the painter to say something about midocean conditions. In marked contrast with these strong and genuine records of vigorous experience are the admirable little studies of farmyard subjects, cocks fighting, ducks preening themselves, nonchalant turkeys, all seen with an eye keen to catch the beauty of brilliant feathers against the tawny and neutral hues of the barnyard.

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An exhibition of French eighteenth century pictures of unusual interest opened at the Fischer Galleries this week. There is a Watteau, strolling players and a background of verdure, which has been too drastically brightened up and has lost its characteristic mystery, but there are Paters which represent that excellent painter on his highest plane, with his native sturdiness of spirit somewhat subdued and refined to a more than usual delicacy of line, a more than usual daintiness of color. How gallant were the gentlemen, how gay the ladies in the eighteenth century gardens. One thinks of nothing but flowers. But they were not quite French flowers in Watteau's hands and Pater's. They had something of the robust quality of the Flemish roses that bloom in season and out, and speak of a race that grew strong plants and loved plump ladies. The Pater pictures come from the Jules Porges collection.

François Hubert Drouais is light of hand and scrupulous in his delightful portrait of a lady with her dog, and Danleau is enchanting in his portrait of a little girl, her blonde hair brushed high above a face like a rose leaf, and her arms filled with flowers. Nettier is sincere beyond his habit in his fine portrait of the fat and fair Madame Miromesnil, and it is rare to see a better Largillière than this of Mademoiselle Duclos, the famous actress, as she appears in her armchair, her animated and intelligent face for the nonce assuming no other than its natural expression. This portrait is much to be preferred to that in Paris, where the lady is represented as somewhat too energetically flinging her arms toward the sympathetic heavens, and failing to triumph wholly over the disadvantages of embonpoint.

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A loan exhibition of the works of Edouard Manet, retrospective in character, opens to-day at the new Durand-Ruel Galleries and gives the public an opportunity to trace the same untroubled development of the painter from the pictures he painted in Paris before he was thirty, through his "Spanish period," to the high and happy key of the river pictures painted with Monet on the Seine at Argenteuil.

First Dutch Sermon In 121 Years.

For the first time since the close of the eighteenth century a sermon in Dutch will be preached to-morrow in the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street. The preacher will be the Rev. Seth van der Werf of Michigan, Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church. He is a native of Holland and will deliver a short sermon in Dutch, after the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, the pastor, has preached to the congregation at the morning service. In 1792, after a controversy, English supplanted Dutch in the service at the old First Church of Brooklyn.

Mr. Flexner's Appointment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My observation convinces me that Mr. Flexner's appointment to the Board of Education is most wise and admirable. Mr. Flexner's associates on the board will find him both able and ready to shed light upon perplexing questions, to co-operate, to confer, and to direct bewildered minds. His truly wonderful capacity in educational matters will inaugurate satisfying combinations in the educational system of the city, which will be found solid at any point.

W. P. M.
Brooklyn, Nov. 28, 1913.

SUNSET SKIES.

Sunset Skies! Sunset Skies!
Light, in radiant protest dies;
Over the marsh a curlew flies;
A marsh-hen, hidden, hoarsely cries,
And coming Darkness, loud defies;
A plaintive note, her faith belies;
Home, from his quest, the fisher hies,
Warned by your beacons, Sunset Skies!

Sunset Skies! Sunset Skies!
Day, who the reign of gloom decries,
Paints his robes with your flaring dyes;
His mural crown first claim denies
To moon-crowned Night, whom he descries
Moving stealthily, to surprise;
Across the west, day's banner flies,
Bright with your colors, Sunset Skies!

Sunset Skies! Sunset Skies!
One last pennant, triumphant, flies
Defiance to Night's scornful eyes;
Passionate Day, reluctant, dies;
Roseate Water softly sighs,
And, sighing soft, the Wind replies;
Night flies no truce to Day's allies!
But, jealous, routs you, Sunset Skies!

Sunset Skies! Sunset Skies!
Visions of other lands arise,
Whose changeless splendor never dies;
Yet, I wonder if Paradise
Fairer seems to wakening eyes
That, weary of earth's tears and sighs,
Trials, sorrows, and sad good-byes,
Close to your beauty, Sunset Skies!

ANNIE O'CONNOR.

TAXI OWNERS WIN POINT AGAINST CITY

Need Not Show Books in Suit to Set Aside New Rates as Confiscatory.

WILL HASTEN THE TRIAL

Haverty's Counsel Advises Ignoring Ordinance in Serving Hotels After Magistrate's Decision.

The Yellow Taxicab Company won a point yesterday in its fight to resist the new public hack ordinance when the Appellate Division granted its appeal from an order obtained by the Corporation Counsel to inspect its books, papers, and documents. The court held that the city was not entitled to such an examination since the burden of proof that the new taxicab rates and conditions of business prescribed by the new ordinance were confiscatory was on the company.

The Corporation Counsel had asked for the inspection on the allegation that these papers and books were material to the most important question at issue, and that the city would be at a disadvantage if it could not inspect the books before trial.

The granting of the appeal also removes the ground for the city's objection to an immediate trial of the company's suit to break the ordinance, which was based on the allegation that it would take a long time to make the requisite examination of the company's data.

The Yellow Taxicab Company is the only large owner of taxicabs which failed to take out public licenses for its cars after the Appellate Division dismissed the temporary injunctions against the enforcement of the ordinance pending trial of the suits to break the injunction. Since this action of the court the company has been operating only as a private hackman, and has solicited no trade from the public stands which it formerly occupied as private stands under agreements with hotels.

Two non-union chauffeurs, John Binney and John O'Grady, who were arrested in the taxicab strike in which Mrs. Catharine Haverty played the leading part, were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Court. The men were arrested because they did not have the proper license and by an arrangement with the Corporation Counsel and the District Attorney's office they were discharged because their alleged offense was committed before the Appellate Division dissolved the injunction restraining the operation of the new taxicab ordinance.

But John W. Browne, counsel for Haverty's Taxicabs, which serve the Belmont and Murray Hill Hotels, said that the dismissal was in fact a decision against the legality of the ordinance so far as it applied to the hotels. He pointed to this section of the law:

> This ordinance shall not apply to or govern any vehicle hired or obtained from a livery stable or garage and which does not solicit patronage upon the streets; nor to any omnibus running by authority of any ordinance, law, charter, or permit upon a fixed route through the city.

"The Haverty taxicabs that are set apart for the hotel service do not solicit patronage on the strets," said Mr. Browne, "and I maintain that Magistrate Nolan by his action to-day has expressed the same opinion. It is clear that a hotel may order as many taxicabs as it pleases in anticipation of trade, just as it may buy meat or coffee or anything else that is certain to be needed in the running of its business. The ordinance is subordinate to the rights of the abutting owners, and these owners have a right to have their vehicles stand in front of their property. The Appellate Division has held that the abutting owner has the right of free use of his easement, and this right is superior to any ordinance.

"The new ordinance is certainly faulty. In view of Magistrate Nolan's action to-day I shall instruct my clients to use the vehicles assigned to hotels as freely as they ever did, and to charge the same fares as were charged before the ordinance was enacted. If there is any interference from the authorities the interference will be restrained by the courts until the new issue raised by Magistrate Nolan's decision is settled."

O. K. WASHINGTON SURVEY.

Lines Run by First President When Lad of 19 Found Perfect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—George Washington's surveying done in 1751, when, as a lad of 19, he ran lines through the Virginia wilderness for Lord Fairfax, has been checked up by Government surveyors, who have found the work perfect. Washington, running his lines with primitive instruments and bonfires on hilltops, left monuments and boundaries to which technically educated surveyors, using high power transits and all the refined and accurate methods modern instruments allow, have been able to find no variation.

From the top of Middle Mountain in the Massanutten Range, the old Fair

'BORIS GODUNOW' REVIVED AT OPERA

Moussorgsky's Barbaric Russian Work Again Sung with Marked Success.

CHORUS STAR PERFORMERS

Miss Braslau and Miss Ober Only Newcomers In Cast of Last Season —Mr. Didur Excellent as Czar.

Boris	Adamo Didur
Theodore	Sophie Braslau
Xenia	Lenora Sparkes
The Nurse	Maria Duchene
Marina	Margarete Ober
Schoulsky	Angelo Bada
Tchelkaloff	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Pimenn	Leon Rothier
Dimitri	Paul Althouse
Varlaam	Vicente de Segurola
Miesail	Pietro Audisio
The Innkeeper	Jeanne Maubourg
The Simpleton	Albert Reiss
A Police Officer	Giulio Rossi
A Court Officer	Leopoldo Mariani
Lovitzky	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Tcernikowsky	Carl Schlegel

Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

"Boris Godunow," by Moussorgsky, was recognized as one of the most interesting new productions of recent years at the Metropolitan Opera House last season, when it was heard for the first time in this country. Its repetition was therefore a foregone conclusion, and the performance of it last evening was welcomed. Its effect is produced notwithstanding a lack of certain operatic elements that might well make the conventional operatic manager suspicious of it.

There is no prima donna; the hero is a basso; the "love interest" is of an entirely episodic and unimportant character, and the chorus is raised to an interest and significance entirely out of keeping with the notion that makes a chorus an agreeable interlude and diversion, if that notion still anywhere survives.

The originality, native strength, almost barbaric wildness, and the potent expressiveness of Moussorgsky's music were again deeply felt. Its strength is often crude, often rude and rough. There is monotony in its coldness; a sullen monotony; pitiless repetition, use of those 'ostinato "—obstinately repeated in passages familiar in Russian music.

The music is racy of the Russian soil through the use of the Russian folk tunes that are wound so closely into its fibre, or of the spirit of those folk tunes that dominates it. Moussorgsky's harmony is bold, sometimes fiercely harsh, modern to-day in its effect, and its modernity is remarkable when the listener remembers that this work was composed in Russia forty years ago, and that, moreover, some of its venturesomeness has been modified by the cautious Rimsky Korsakoff's revision.

This elemental power in inspiration and execution, this vividness of emotional expression, this picturesqueness, and remoteness of scene, give the opera a strange power over the occidental audience. There is a novel and seizing imaginative quality in the work, rude and unpolished as it is in certain passages, filled now with a grim sadness and gloom, now with boisterous gayety, now with grace and vivacity, and rising with relentless power to a tragic culmination.

The performance last season was one of the triumphs of the Metropolitan's recent years in its completeness and the success with which the score was given powerful effects, especially the representation of a cowed and finally rebellious populace, aimed at by the composer were realized. This success was fully repeated last evening. Again the chorus may properly be said to have been the star performers of the occasion.

The stunning effects of the first and third scenes of the first act, and the first one of the last act, were fully realized. It was appropriate that after the first act Mr. Setti, the chorusmaster, and Mr. Speck, the stage manager, should have appeared with Mr. Didur to receive the applause that was given, even though probably few in the audience knew to whom they were paying tribute.

The cast of the principal solo singers was the same as last season, except that the Czarewitch Theodore was represented by a newcomer, Miss Sophie Braslau, and Marina by Miss Margarete Ober. The programme correctly stated it to be Miss Braslau's first appearance, though she had sung the music of the Voice of the Hell of the Grail in the Thanksgiving performances of "Parsifal"—without "appearing."

This first attempt was successful, pleasing, and sympathetic, both in voice and in action, and showing an unexpected assurance. Miss Ober effected a striking appearance as Marina, but the part has little significance in the development of the drama, but she made a highly effective episode. Her voice was brilliant and powerful, much less injuriously affected by her energetic dramatic temperament than at her first appearance as Ortrud, yet there were some traces of such injurious influence.

Mr. Didur repeated his remarkable impersonation of the usurping Czar, Boris Godounow, that showed so fine a tragic power, so far-reaching a command of histrionic resources. There may be at certain points an exaggeration of his effects; but his scenes in the Kremlin, ending with his agonizing death, are memorable passages of acting. Much credit is due to the others in the cast who have less important, but still significant, parts—Mme. Maubourg as the Nurse, Mr. Bada as Schouisky, Mr. Rothier as Pimenn, Mr. Althouse as Dimitri, Mr. Segurola as Varlaam, Mme. Maubourg as the Innkeeper, and Mr. Reiss as the "Simpleton." Of Mr. Toscanini's part in the results of "Boris Godunow" it is scarcely possible to speak duly, so much ground would have to be covered. The achievements of the orchestra under his direction were astonishing.

The scenery, of unimagined barbaric richness, and the gorgeous costumes aroused as much admiration as they did last season.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kraus of 11 East Ninety-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Kraus, to Arthur A. Schwarz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwarz of 26 West Seventieth Street. They will be at home on Sunday, Dec. 7.

The engagement of Miss Elaine Toch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch of 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Dr. M. L. Pinco of this city is announced. They will be at home to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bronson King of Brookholme, Livingston, S. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Knevals King, to Savage Crowell Frieze; son of Lyman B. Frieze, Jr., of Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I. The date for the wedding has not been set.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Y. L'Hommedieu of Montrose Avenue, South Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Augusta D. L'Hommedieu, to R. Arthur Fulton of Liverpool, England. No date has been set for the wedding.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edwin A. Weil filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday giving his liabilities as $25,000, with his only asset a life insurance policy for $10,000, payable to Mrs. Carrie Weil. Weil's debts were contracted while he was a member of the theatrical firm of Weil & Pollock, and consist of sums owed authors, actors, printers, and costumers.

There will be a change in the programme at the Princess Theatre next Friday evening, when "Fear" will be withdrawn to make room for two new plays. "Hari Kari," a tragedy of the Diplomatic Service in Washington, by Julian Johnson, and "Russia," an episode of the revolution in St. Petersburg, which was presented at a private performance at the Princess just before the season opened and then withdrawn.

Oliver Morosco has received an offer of $100,000 for three months of Laurette Taylor and her present company in "Peg o' My Heart" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, during the Summer of 1915.

"Devil Montague" is the title of Hartley Manners's new vaudeville sketch written for Frank Kemble Cooper, who will shortly make his appearance under the management of Gustave Frohman

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. If you want the sections containing the Sargent paintings and The Girl of To-day, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

LEAVES STEAMER TO WED.

Miss Williamson Arrives from Scotland and Marries J. F. Glen.

Miss Marjorie Williamson, daughter of the late Walter Williamson, a lawyer of Beith, Scotland, and Mrs. Williamson, who arrived yesterday on the Lusitania, was married yesterday afternoon to James F. Glen of Tampa, Fla., at 3:30 o'clock in the Faith Presbyterian Church, West Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. R. R. White performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family and a few friends.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Anna Williamson, who acted as maid of honor. Joseph Haan, brother of R. M. Haan, proprietor of the St. Regis, acted as best man. After the ceremony a dinner was given at the St. Regis.

MISS PORTER A DEBUTANTE.

Mrs. H. H. Porter Introduces Her Second Daughter at a Tea.

Mrs. H. Hobart Porter introduced her second daughter, Miss Margaret Seton Porter, at a tea, followed by a dinner and dancing, yesterday at her residence, 445 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Porter, in a Louis Quinze coat of brocade over a white lace petticoat; Miss Dorothy Dwight Porter, in white satin and electric blue tulle, and the débutante, in white satin with a tunic of white tulle, trimmed with brown fur, and carrying roses, received together.

Miss Gertrude Pardee was at the tea table, and the young girls who assisted were the Misses Margaret and Louise Trevor, Louise Dixon, Helen de Forest Griffin, Dorothy Hollister, Helen Paris, Barbara Shedd, Margaret Warren, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Dorothy Anderton, and Miss Helvetia H. Orr of Chicago.

A dinner followed for those receiving and thirty young men, with informal dancing afterward. The additional guests asked were Dr. Harold Pardee, Irving Pardee, George Trevor, Talbot Taylor, Leonard Coxe, Huntington Lyman, Charles Miller, Ransom Noble, Brenton, Charles, and Lindsay Welling, Harold Hartshorne, William Fairchild, William Phillips, Madison Blackburn, Paul Cushman, Fairfax Downey, Roche Brown, Harry Cushing, James Larkin, Junior Converse, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Thomas L. Johnson, Powell Fowler, Andrew Fletcher, Mathew Looram, John Marsh, William V. C. Ruxton, Robert Munroe, and Arthur Du Bois.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to sail on them are:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Bremen)—C. A. Andrews, Miss S. Arnold, Mrs. H. Hugo Brandeis, Calvin B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carpenter, A. H. Davies, G. Davies, S. H. Dunbar, E. B. Fiske, Dr. H. W. Furniss, Mrs. A. M. Sade, E. A. Horn, J. D. Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Nye, Baroness de Pallandt, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rees, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Miss C. A. Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Sayre, the Rev. and Mrs. Irving Seyre, the Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Strong, Mrs. J. B. Tracy.

CARMANIA, (Liverpool)—Capt. Alexander Alexander, Capt. H. M. Bonell, Mrs. J. Brand, H. E. Curtis, Lewis Edwards, Sir Wilfred F. Grenfell, Lady Grenfell, Miss S. M. Harris, D. S. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Mills, Capt. M. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Paluson, S. Hall Thompson, Prof. and Mrs. F. T. Tronlon, Leslie H. Webb, H. J. West, Alan Rock, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morgan.

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—Miss C. M. Allen, Miss A. E. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Aspinwall, C. H. Barber, Mrs. N. G. Barstow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bennington, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chapman, Mrs. Townsend Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Drummond, Mrs. K. L. Gilbert, Paul Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hunter, C. G. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyman, Gilbert Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Minot, Commander the Hon. F. Mulligan, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Truman Newberry, Miss Julia Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pinkinton, Count and Countess Giulio Senni, Mrs. Franklin Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whelan, and Mrs. B. Woodworth.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davey, T. Davidson, Colin Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Mrs. Agnes Graham, Miss Edith Mayru, Mr. and Mrs. Char's Bright, and R. N. Waterhouse.

PENNSYLVANIA (Hamburg — Mrs. Lora Buckin, Mrs. Dathaway Bailey, Miss Bertha Dune, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Mrs. Jessie M. Spring, and Miss C. M. Sullivan.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lusitania from Liverpool were:

Col. Sir Charles Allen, Sir Charles and Lady Allen, Frank Ashton, W. E. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bayliss, Frederick Best, Mrs. Ledyard Blair, E. D. Bolt, Major F. H. Bowater, R. J. Brandon, C. S. Brown, H. Calder, J. R. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Carter, A. V. Cowley, C. T. Dickson, Marquis Dusmet, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Edwards, Col. W. E. Fell, Miss Ada I. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hay, H. Donald Hope, W. Johnston, R. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Martin, Mrs. G. B. Mills, P. B. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody, J. H. Plummer, F. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shandley, A. A. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Thomas, Miss J. F. Turner, A. J. Trueman, Mrs. M. E. Thorpe, F. Tatlow, G. R. Warwick, Justice W. W. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, S. M. Wilson, G. E. Gifford.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Laura H. Swan and Andrew Robeson, whose marriage will take place on Monday in Newport, are to sail on Wednesday for Europe, where they are to spend their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden are at the Hotel Gotham for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Gibbons of Annapolis are also stopping there.

Mrs. Charles B. Squier of 565 Park Avenue will give a reception at her home on Jan. 3 for Miss Virginia Scully, one of the season's débutantes.

Miss Winifred Rogers is giving a tea at her residence, 47 East Thirtieth Street, this afternoon for Miss Eleanor Spencer, the young pianiste who recently returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Phyfe have moved from 147 East Thirty-seventh Street and are at the Buckingham Hotel for the Winter.

Sir Charles and Lady Allon and the Misses Allon, who arrived on the Lusitania yesterday, will be at the Plaza for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Stevenson of Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., have arrived at the Manhattan for a few days' visit.

Capt. David Biddle and Mrs. Biddle will entertain at luncheon to-day at the Plaza for Col. Oliver Bridgman and Col. Smith and Mrs. Smith. The party will afterward attend the army and navy football game.

Mrs. A. Moore Richard will introduce her second daughter, Miss Elvine Richard, this afternoon at a tea dance at Sherry's.

A dance was given last night for Miss Anne Bradley by her aunt, Mrs. Pitney, at Morristown. A number of New York girls attended.

Mrs. Charles Emerson Bigelow will introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, at a tea on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 251 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Henry Seligman will entertain with bridge on Mondays in December and January, from 3 till 6 o'clock, at 30 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The Misses Drake-Smith will be hostesses on Dec. 23 at a tea at their Englewood home to introduce their cousin, Miss Henriette Leland Cofer.

Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr will give a small tea dance on Jan. 1 at 135 Central Park West, for her young daughter, Miss Helen Culver Kerr, who will not come out for two years.

Sir Charles Allom and Family Here.

Sir Charles and Lady Allom, with their daughters, the Misses Marjory and Doris, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania from Liverpool, and will spend some time in this country. The young women are fond of yachting and tennis. Sir Charles will design the decorations for the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University.

Miss Guyon to Wed H. F. Woodfin.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Guyon of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Guyon, to Howard Fisher Woodfin. Miss Guyon was one of last season's débutantes. Mr. Woodfin is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1906, and is a son of John R. Woodfin of Rutland, Vt. No date has been set for the wedding.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

The Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus M. Booth celebrated their golden wedding last evening at their home, 16 West Ninety-eighth Street. Dr. Booth is well known in the Baptist ministry, from which he has retired. The couple received many gifts.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Music of the Classical Masters—A Clarinet Concerto by Mozart.

The Philharmonic Society's concert in its afternoon series yesterday was devoted to the "classical" writers, Bach, Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven. The classical writers have not lost their attractiveness, apparently, and the concert was enjoyable. Nothing in it was more enjoyable than Bach's splendid Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in G major, for stringed instruments, music of inexhaustible vitality and inextinguishable fire, played with great sonority. Something new to many from the vast treasures of Mozart's works was offered in the concerto for clarinet and orchestra, played by Mr. Leroy, first clarinettist of the orchestra. It is music in the agreeable style, though not perhaps the greatest style, of Mozart, and written with that instinctive feeling for the true and characteristic effect of the instrument that so rarely failed him, for whatever medium he was writing. Mr. Leroy played it with fluency and agreeable tone, with artistic phrasing; and gave pleasure with it. Perhaps somewhat more pleasure would have been given had the orchestral accompaniment been a little more finished and more thoroughly in accord with the soloist's intentions; and this is something that may often be said of Mr. Stransky's accompaniments.

Haydn was represented by his so-called "Military" symphony, which Mr. Stransky played with sympathy, as he often has before in Haydn's works. Finally came Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, which has had two performances in New York in a musical season still young.

PRAISES MODERN SEX PLAYS

"Good for Society," Says Poet Keeler to Theatrical Association.

At a meeting of the United Theatrical Association, held yesterday at the Hotel Astor, it was declared by Charles Augustus Keeler, the California poet and author, that the modern sex plays were a good thing for the stage and society. Mr. Keeler also came out strongly for vaudeville and musical comedy.

"New York is an American centre," said Mr. Keeler, "and it is a great educational centre; its magazines, its daily newspapers, and its dramas are all serving their sphere in the uplift of the country's art and literature."

After stating that he had seen all of the leading productions, the poet said:

"I am glad to have seen the problem plays, and I am glad to say that I admire the courage of those who have so ably presented them. These productions, bearing so firmly and intelligently on great questions and problems of the day, have a good reason for a place in the niche of progress in the drama. This applies to problem plays whether touching upon social justice or sex. 'Damaged Goods' and similar plays should be encouraged.

"We are not wholly a materialistic country; the policy of President Wilson as regards our Southern problems shows this. The drama is not wholly materialistic, and the present trend shows the paving of the way for some idealistic dramatic productions which will last."

THE BROADWAY FOR PLAYS.

Loew to Restore Theatre to "Legitimate," with Seats Less Than $2.

Although the cry of "Too many theatres" has been heard for many months, Marcus Loew, the "small time" vaudeville proprietor, who broke into the ranks of the producing managers with "The Pleasure Seekers" at the Winter Garden a few weeks ago, is going to tempt fate by turning the Broadway Theatre, now one of his picture houses, back into a "legitimate" playhouse next month with the best seats at less than the $2 scale. The Anderson Gaiety Company is to open the new Strand Theatre at dollar prices.

Other theatrical managers are ready to break into the cheaper field here in New York. Henry Miller announced in San Francisco several days ago that he was making plans to establish three theatres in three parts of New York, with a stock company in each.

"Each company will have a salary list of about $2,500," said Mr. Miller, "which will mean that splendid actors will be employed. Then each company will play a certain play for two weeks, then moving from one theatre to the other. The prices will be as low as they can be made, and we may even play for 10 cents, with the quality of the play and of the players of the highest order."

Perfect biscuit perfectly protected

No matter what National Biscuit Company product you ask for—crackers or cookies, . . wafers or snaps, . . cakes or jumbles—it will be delivered to you in perfect condition, either in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark, in attractive small tins or from the familiar glass-front cans.

Freshness is assured through the distributing service of the National Biscuit Company, which affords a constant supply of biscuit to every part of the United States.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

GEO. B. POST DEAD; NOTED ARCHITECT

Designer of New York Stock Exchange and Many Famous Buildings Was Almost 76.

PLANNED VANDERBILT HOME

Awarded Gold Medal of American Institute of Architects in 1910 —Also Honored by France.

George B. Post, founder of the firm of George B. Post & Son, architects of 101 Park Avenue and designer of many famous buildings in this city and throughout the United States, died yesterday morning after a brief illness, at his Summer home in Bernardsville, N. J. Mr. Post would have celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday on Dec. 15 next. He made a visit to the offices of his firm on Wednesday, and from there he returned to his home in Bernardsville, where he had spent the Autumn. On Thanksgiving Day he was taken ill suddenly, and his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Turnbull, and her husband, who were with him at the time, called in Dr. Francis Delafield, the pathologist, who made a diagnosis of the case. According to the announcement made from the offices of George W. Post & Co., Mr. Post's death was due to causes arising from old age. Mr. Post's city home was at 129 East Sixty-ninth Street.

George Browne Post was born in New York City Dec. 15, 1837, the son of Joel B. and Abby M. Post. He took up the study of civil engineering in the School of Science of New York University and received his C. E. degree from that institution in 1858. In 1908 Columbia University conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Soon after his graduation from New York University, Mr. Post studied architecture with the late Richard M. Hunt, the architect, who imported designs which distinguish many of the landmarks in this city. In 1860 Mr. Post formed a partnership with one of his fellow-students, Charles D. Gambrill.

After the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Post entered the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, serving first as Captain. As a volunteer aid, he was on the staff of Gen. Burnside, commanding the Army of the Potomac in 1862 at the first battle of Fredericksburg. For gallantry he was promoted to Major, and later he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Mr. Post married Miss Alice M. Stone, daughter of William W. Stone of New York, Oct. 14, 1863. They had five children, George B. Post, Jr., William S. Post, A. Wright Post, James Otis Post, and Miss Alice W. Post, now Mrs. Arthur Turnbull.

Some of the buildings in this city designed by Mr. Post are the New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, College of the City of New York, building formerly occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Park Row, Pulitzer Building, and the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that was burned in 1912. Among the New York residences designed by Mr. Post are those of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Collis P. Huntington, Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. He also designed the buildings of the Prudential Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies in Newark, N. J.; the Wisconsin State Capitol, Cleveland Trust Company Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Buildings at the Chicago Exposition, covering more than forty acres.

Mr. Post was decorated Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, France, in 1901, and in 1910 the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects, the highest gift within the bestowal of that body, was awarded to him in the presence of a distinguished company, including President Taft, in Washington. At that time Mr. Taft congratulated the venerable architect, and said he was glad to live to see in his country the profession develop to such a height in this country and to feel that so much of it had been due to his efforts."

In 1907 Mr. Post was elected an associate academician of the National Academy of Design, and the following year an academician of the academy. In 1907 he also was appointed a honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, President of the American Institute of Architects from 1886 to 1899, President of the New York Chapter of the same, 1904; President of the Architectural League of New York, 1893-7; of the National Arts Club, 1898-1905, having been a charter member of that organization; of the Municipal Art, New York Academy of Science, American Society of Civil Engineers, Chamber of Commerce, Archaeological Institute of America, National Society of Craftsmen, Municipal Art Society, of which he was a Director from 1901 to 1903; Province of Quebec Association of Architects, American Geographical Society, National Geographic Society, Public Art League, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and Century Association.

Mr. Post also was a member of the Century, Union, Lawyers', (Charter,) and Seawanhaka Yacht Club of New York, Cosmos Club of Washington, and Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh.

The funeral services will be held at the University Place Presbyterian Church, at Tenth Street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be private.

Throng at E. M. Holland's Funeral.

The funeral of E. M. Holland, the well-known actor who died suddenly in Cleveland last Monday, was held yesterday morning in the Little Church Around the Corner. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, a nephew of the minister who read the funeral services over the body of Mr. Holland's father years ago, officiated. The church was crowded with theatrical people, friends of the dead actor, and the chancel was banked with floral offerings. The pall bearers were John Drew, Francis Wilson, De Wolf Hopper, Augustus Thomas, William Courtleigh, Thomas B. Clark, Joseph Grismer, and Clay M. Greene.

BLIND VIOLINIST PLAYS.

Edwin Grasse, Composer, Again Exhibits His Talent.

Edwin Grasse, the blind violinist-composer, gave an interesting concert last night in Aeolian Hall, the programme being made up almost entirely of his own compositions. He was assisted by L. Lorenz Smith, violin; Joseph Kovarek, viola; Willem Durieux, 'cello, and George Falkenstein, piano.

The concert opened with Mr. Grasse's string quartet in D minor, the composer playing first violin. The minuet movement in this was especially liked by the audience. Following this the violinist played a group of three compositions by Goldmark, Paganini-Grasse, and Wieniawski.

Then came Mr. Grasse's Sonata for 'cello and piano in E minor, and the concert closed with his playing three violin pieces of his own composition, "Im Ruderboot," "Wellenspiel," and a Polonaise.

The audience, which was fair in size, demanded a repetition of the "Wellenspiel." In his capacity as violinist, pianist, and composer Mr. Grasse emphasized again last night his threefold talent.

Mrs. T. L. Shevelin Entertains.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Shevelin gave a small dance, followed by a supper, last night at the Plaza. The dance was preceded by a supper given by Capt. Cassatt and Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia to Mr. and Mrs. Shevelin, and a party of Philadelphians, all of whom came on for the Army and Navy football game today. After the dinner the guests attended the Shevelin dance in the Plaza's white and gold ballroom. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rough, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas, Miss Catharine Britton, William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Harry Day, Jarvis Goer, T. Sandford Beatty, and Ralph Bloomer.

GEN. J. MADISON DRAKE DIES.

Jersey Civil War Veteran, Publisher and Author.

Gen. James Madison Drake, newspaper publisher, author, and civil war veteran, died last night at his home, 116 Jefferson Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. He was born in Somerset County, N. J., in 1837. He was publisher of The Mercer Standard, Trenton, from 1853 to 1854, started The Evening News in that place in 1857, and Wide Awake in 1860.

Gen. Drake served in the Union Army from 1861 to 1865, and unfurled the first Union flag on Virginia soil, May 24, 1861. He was taken a prisoner on May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va., escaped from prison in Charleston, S. C., on Oct. 6, 1864, and after a tramp of more than a thousand miles made his way to the Union lines at Knoxville, Tenn., on Nov. 22, 1864.

He received the Congressional medal of honor for gallantry, was made Captain of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier General by special act of the Legislature.

Gen. Drake was publisher of The Elizabeth Daily Monitor, 1868-81; Elizabeth Sunday Leader, 1882-1887, and The Elizabeth Daily Leader, 1887-1900. He was historian of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers and the Medal of Honor Legion. He was author of "Past and Gone in Dixie," "Across the Continent in Red Breeches," "Historical Sketches of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars," and "New Jersey in the War for the Union." He is survived by three daughters and two sons.

Philip Tobias.

Philip Tobias, for more than thirty-two years connected with the firm of Warren, Fuller & Co., formerly of 127 and 129 East Forty-second Street, the site of the new Terminal Hotel, died suddenly on Thursday at his home, 326 East Fifty-second Street, at the age of 77. Mr. Tobias was born in Posen, Eastern Prussia, and came to this country in 1853. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined Gen. Magruder's forces, and was wounded in a skirmish near Galveston. Later he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department in Gen. Magruder's command, where he stayed until the close of the war. He went into the clothing business in Galveston following the war, and later returned to New York. Mr. Tobias was initiated into the Masonic Order in Buffalo fifty-five years ago. He was a member of the local camp of the United Confederate Veterans. He is survived by a daughter and three sons.

William G. Brett.

William G. Brett, formerly a member of the firm of Brett, Son & Company of 4 South Street, which was at the time of its dissolution one of the oldest shipping houses in the United States, died yesterday after a long illness at his home, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Mr. Brett represented the seventh and last generation of his family in control of the old shipping house of Brett, Son & Company. He was born in New York City 69 years ago, the son of Gustavus A. Brett. Mr. Brett is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK E. ROWLEY, former managing editor of The Chicago Chronicle, who had held executive positions on newspapers in San Francisco and Cleveland, died at his home in Chicago yesterday after a long illness.

HERMAN WALKER, 63 years old, a real estate dealer, having interests in Long Island and New Jersey real estate, died on Thursday at his home in Alpine, N. J. He was President of the Cedar Grove Cemetery Association of Flushing, L. I., and of the Elmora formerly occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Park Row, Pulitzer Building, and the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that was burned in 1912. Among the New York residences designed by Mr. Post are those of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Collis P. Huntington, Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. He also designed the buildings of the Prudential Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies in Newark, N. J.; the Wisconsin State Capitol, Cleveland Trust Company Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Buildings at the Chicago Exposition, covering more than forty acres.

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GILBERT D. BOGART DEAD.

Wealthy Real Estate Operator and Founder of Garfield, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 28.—Gilbert Ditmas Bogart, wealthy real estate operator, died this morning in his seventy-fourth year at his home, 168 Lafayette Avenue, after an illness of ten days, of rheumatism. He was the founder of the Borough of Garfield. Mr. Bogart was born in New York City. While a young man he was employed here by the late Charles M. K. Paulison, a real estate man. Soon he started in the real estate business, and within a few years accumulated a fortune of $200,000.

Mr. Bogart is survived by his wife and three children, Willard L. Bogart and Mrs. Reuben Kipp of this city and Mrs. George P. Blakely of South Bethlehem, Penn.

Samuel H. Spingarn.

Samuel H. Spingarn, from 1860 to 1892 in the tobacco business at 5 Burling Slip, Manhattan, and long known as one of the country's foremost tobacco experts, died on Thursday morning at the Hotel Ashton, Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue. Since his retirement in 1892 Mr. Spingarn had been employed by the Government at different times as an expert on tobacco values. He had lived in this city for more than fifty years, and was a member of many charitable organizations. Mr. Spingarn was 82 years old, and is survived by a widow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

ROBERTSON—RANDALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stephen Randall of Lewiston, Idaho, formerly of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter Nanette to Alexander Hamilton Robertson, Jr., of Brooklyn. The wedding will take place in the early Spring.

Married.

HOEBER—PUTZEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1913, in Savannah Ga., Catharine Putzel, daughter of Lehman Putzel, to Paul B. Hoeber of New York

PALMER—BROOKS.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1913, at the home of her mother, by the Rev. Anthon T. Gesner of Connecticut, Ruth, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Brooks, to Frank Gardiner Palmer of Hartford, Conn.

SQUIRE—OGILVIE.—Nov. 26, Helen Ogilvie to Edward H. Squire.

STUNTZ—WATTERS.—Nov. 25, Florence A. Watters to the Rev. Clyde B. Stuntz.

Brooklyn.

NELSON—GILLIES.—Nov. 26, Margaret Gillies to G. E. Nelson.

Jersey City.

McCAIN—COYLE.—Nov. 26, Edith W. Coyle to James S. McCain, Jr.

Long Island.

HORNUNG — GLASER. — Nov. 27, Queens, Rose H. Glaser to Louis C. Hornung.

Died.

BANNIGAN.—On Friday, Nov. 28, Hannah, beloved wife of Thomas Bannigan and daughter of Mary and the late Daniel Martel. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARROW.—At her residence, 113 East 72d St., Friday, Nov. 28, Harriet Bowen, widow of John Wylie Barrow and daughter of the late William A. Woodward. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOEKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1913, at 9 A. M., Leopold Boeker, in his 63d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service, Saturday, 29th inst., 2 P. M., at his late residence, 428 Oak St., Richmond Hill, L. I. Please omit flowers.

BOGART.—Gilbert D., beloved husband of Della Westervelt Bogart, on Friday, Nov. 28, 1913, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late home, 168 Lafayette Av., Passaic, N. J., on Monday, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

BOLAND—Patrick J. Boland, at North Adams, Mass., Nov. 28. Funeral Monday morning at 9 o'clock; St. Francis Church, North Adams.

BOYNTON.—On Friday evening, Nov. 28, at Sewaren, N. J., Unice A., widow of the late Casimir Whitman Boynton, in the 71st year. Notice of funeral.

BRETT.—Nov. 28, William G. Brett, aged 69. Funeral from late residence, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Sunday, 2 P. M.

BURR.—Julian Penfield, Nov. 26, aged 23 years, at West Side Hospital, Chicago. Funeral private. Memorial celebration of the Holy Communion will be said in the Lady Chapel at Cathedral Saints Peter and Paul, Chicago, Friday, Dec. 5, at 7 A. M.

CALISCH.—On Nov. 28, after a short illness, in his forty-sixth year, Julius C. Calisch, beloved brother of Albert, Harry, and Alexander, Mrs. N. L. Hellbrun of Cincinnati, O. Funeral services at the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Avenue, Sunday, N

HOLIDAY BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

HARPERS BOOKS

Autumn Publications

FICTION

The Iron Trail
By REX BEACH
Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Way Home
By the author of "The Inner Shrine" (BASIL KING.) Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Coryston Family
By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD
Illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The House of Happiness
By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER
Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.25 net.

The Passionate Friends
By H. G. WELLS
Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth. $1.35 net.

A Changed Man
By THOMAS HARDY
Frontispiece and Map. Octavo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Desired Woman
By WILL N. HARBEN
Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.30 net.

The Main Road
By MAUDE RADFORD WARREN
Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Argyle Case
By ARTHUR HORNBLOW
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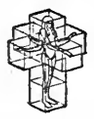

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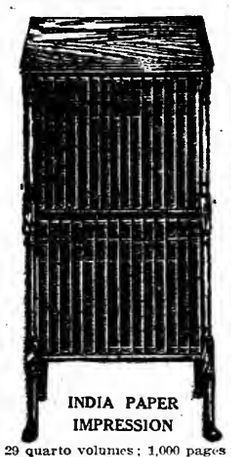

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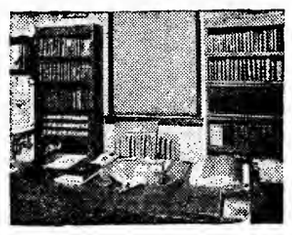

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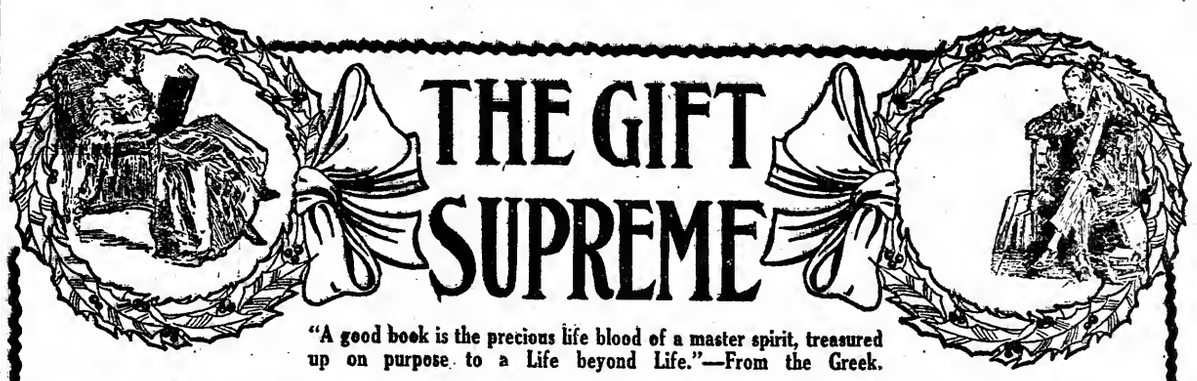

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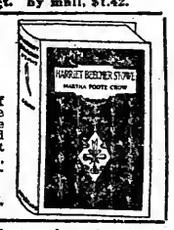

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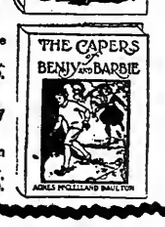

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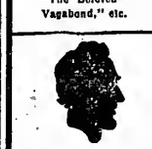

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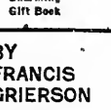

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Price Movement, with Weakness in Special Issues —Call Money 10 Per Cent.

It was in a somewhat ragged market that trading was resumed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but for the most part the weakness which was shown appeared in what are frequently classed as special issues. The stocks usually most prominent in the trading suffered relatively little as a whole and in one or two instances, notably in Union Pacific, there was a fair show of strength. Dear call money, accentuated by the continued outflow of gold to Canada was the main underlying factor in the day's market movement. Business recession remained an active topic of discussion and another element in the situation, the slackness of the real estate market, was emphasized by the failure of a realty concern of this city. This became a factor in the decline which occurred in one or two realty owning companies represented in the Stock Exchange list. The embarassment of the concern, for which a petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday, was regarded as a manifestation of a condition in the real estate market which has for some time past been a matter of considerable comment in financial circles. As for the business situation, the point most discussed was the continuing falling off in forward business. Summarizing the trade position, Dun's Review says in its weekly digest that lessened activity reflects prevailing uncertainty regarding the future but adds that the distribution of merchandise for immediats requirements continues large, although retrenchment rather than expansion characterizes the situation as a whole. This is the story which has become familiar in recent weeks of an active hand-to-mouth trade with most merchants showing reluctance to commit themselves very far on orders for the future.

As for the money situation it must be said that the losses which the New York banks have suffered through the gold export movement to Canada, which has run to much larger figures than was expected at the outset, have brought about a condition which has put an unusual tax upon the banks at this centre. The further Canadian gold demand amounted yesterday to about $3,000,000, and as this came on the final day of preparation for next Monday's large disbursements it forced the call rate to 10 per cent. This is the figure to which call money went in the closing days of October when the payments falling due Nov. 1 were being provided for. Then as an addition to the intercst and dividend disbursements the paying off of a large Interborough Rapid Transit bond issue had to be cared for. The transactions calling for special arrangements on this occasion include the $40,000,000 New Haven note issue, which becomes due on Dec. 1.

There was a wide gap between the minimum and maximum estimates of the cash loss which the banks have suffered this week, but no doubt the loss has been large. It also seemed probable yesterday that to-day's statement would show an increase in loans, with the probability that the surplus would be very much cut down. Some thought there might even be a repetition of the Nov. 1 experience, when a temporary deficiency in reserves was caused by the financing of the large payments at that date. The weekly statement of the Bank of England, which the financial community had before it on the resumption of business yesterday, showed a fair gain in gold which so far offset increased reserve requirements that the proportion of reserve to liabilities fell only a little over half of 1 per cent. At 54.38 it stands still well above the percentage at this date in most recent years. The specie holdings of the Bank of France increased slightly for the week, but the gain was small compared with the expansion in discounts.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 5@10 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. The renewal rate was 7 per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5¼@5¾ per cent. for t.e best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $402,722,-631; balances, $16,207,093; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,894,019.

The local banks lost $8,077,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this weeks.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4⅝ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London and 4½ per cent. for the settlement in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 29½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8525; low $4.8515; last, $4.8514.

London—Cable, $4.8580.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-22; check, 5.20⅝ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94¾; check, 94 11-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ less 1-32; check, 5.21⅝.

Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79¼.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅜ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.25⅜.

Paris—Commercial, 5.24⅜ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.24¼ plus 1-32.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅞.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞ plus 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝.

Amsterdam — Commercial, 60 days, 39.50; 90 days, 39.65.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ½d lower in London, at 26¾d, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 57¾c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was dull and unchanged. Tin was steady. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday.		Wednesday.	
Standard Cop.—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.12½	14.02½	14.12½	14.02½
December	14.12½	14.02½	14.12½	14.02½
January	14.12½	14.02½	14.12½	14.02½
Lead	4.30	4.25	4.30	4.30
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Zinc	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Tin	39.50	39.75	39.75	39.87½

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Thursday, follow:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	£	s d	£	s d
Copper, spot	60	12 6	60	7 6
Copper, futures	61	7 6	61	12 6
Pig tin, spot	180	7 6	180	10 0
Pig tin, futures	181	12 0	181	15 0

The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead, £18 5s, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £20 12s 6d, down 2s 6d. Cleveland warrante, 49s 4½d, up 6d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Canada and Our Gold.

Montreal exchange on New York advanced slightly yesterday to a point where the discount was so slight as to leave very little profit on shipments of gold from this centre. It costs 65 cents to send $1,000 in gold coin by express to Montreal and one quotation of exchange at Montreal, as published in Wall Street in the late afternoon, indicated that New York drafts were carrying a discount of about 62½ cents to $1,000. One reason for the heavy flow of gold to Canada was that the banks desired to strengthen their reserve position for the end-of-the-year statement which is made up as of Nov. 30, and the belief was expressed in some banking circles yesterday that there would come now a lull in the movement of the metal as no more could be sent in time to aid the "window dressing" operations of the Dominion banks. Another element remains to be considered, however. Canada shipped through our ports this Fall an exceptionally large amount of grain in an unusually short period of time. The crop was excellent, the weather for threshing good and facilities for shipment through the lakes out of the ordinary, chiefly because early harvesting enabled shippers to utilize lake traffic extensively before Winter storms came along. In consequence of these conditions Canada still has a substantial credit balance here, despite the free movement of gold in the last week, and it may be that considerably more will be taken next week.

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An Extra Dividend Helps.

With the exception of Nevada Consolidated, the copper shares on the Stock Exchange followed the trend of the market yesterday and lost ground. The declaration of an extra dividend of 10 per cent. on the par value of Nevada Consolidated appeared to act as a decided stimulus to buying. The dividend was announced around 2:30 o'clock, previous to which not a share of the issue had changed hands. Before the close 1,100 shares were dealt in for a gain of a half point.

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No Help from London.

If the London stock market was not suffering from as great a dearth of business as the local mart, traders say that there might be considerably more action here in the morning hours. With only a little incentive induced by either a substantial advance or a decline of American issues in the British market before Wall Street starts its day, they would look for a continuance of the movement on this side, perhaps for only a short time, but long enough to add a little zest to the scanning of the ticker. But London has not lately given any indication of waking up. Instead the complaints of poverty among brokers which were voiced in concert two months ago have swelled into a loud chorus, and show no signs of abating. London's participation in yesterday's trading was estimated at 5,000 shares, so evenly divided between purchases and sales that the product was nil as far as effect on sentiment in the Street was concerned.

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Realty Stock Off.

The receivership proceedings against the New York Real Estate Security Company had an immediate and depressing effect yesterday on the shares of the United States Realty Company, although there is no connection between the two interests. U. S. Realty sold down to 49¾, a loss of 6¼ points from the previous sale, made on Nov. 10. It is hard to reconcile the price of this stock with its dividend record. The company paid 4½ per cent. in 1907 and 1908, 4¼ per cent. in 1909, and 5 per cent. annually since. The bid and asked price of U. S. Realty at the close on Wednesday was 53@56.

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A Boost for Good Legislation.

State Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl was ill yesterday, but a representative pointed out that if his bill for putting real estate concerns which issue debenture bonds under the jurisdiction of the Banking Department had been enacted, some of the more recent investors in New York Real Estate Security Company stock might have saved their money. Both the present Superintendent and his predecessor tried hard to get their authority extended to these concerns, but both failed, the last defeat being credited to Gov. Sulzer. The larger and better managed real estate holding companies have been held up as a decoy by many unsound imitators, who have been free to issue an almost unlimited amount of bonds on the equity over the mortgages on property which they hold. There are between 1,300 and 1,400 real estate companies in this State which would be subject to periodical examination if the desired law could be obtained. So long as real estate values advance and tenants are plentiful even the overcapitalized companies among those which have issued debentures on the earning power of the real estate in their name are able to meet interest payments, and perhaps pay dividends, but a recession running a few months is likely to prove fatal. Let a real setback in values occur and the line between the sheep and the goats in this field would become unpleasantly plain, bond men assert.

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Cotton Crop Short.

W. P. Brown of New Orleans, a cotton expert, has issued his crop estimate for 1913. He places the yield for the year at 14,100,000 bales, including linters. A crop of this size would prove larger than many authorities looked for under the unfavorable conditions which existed in the Western territory, but it would not supply the demand. Mr. Brown estimates the year's consumption of cotton at 15,100,000 bales, providing the price is not pushed up to a point where it would check the sale of cheaper goods. This year's cotton crop was not only damaged by the drought in the West, but it was further considerably reduced by the ravages of the boll weevil. A large percentage of this year's cotton is below the average in quality.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.— The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for Nov. 26, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 26.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,247,198	$19,120,309	$135,044,400
Internal rev. ordinary	2,121,828	26,037,835	134,388,502
Corp. tax	3,284	225,293	2,643,478
Miscellaneous	4,007	4,348,371	21,057,079
Tot. receipts	3,370,919	50,631,809	293,133,581
Expenditures	3,742,775	52,134,218	300,608,332
Deficit	385,856	1,502,383	7,534,751

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼
4½s, Nov., 1957	103¾	104¼	104	104¼
4½s, May, 1917	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
4½s, Mar., 1960-1960	100¼	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, Mar., 1962	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s, Sept., 1960	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4s, May, 1959	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
4s, Nov., 1958	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
4s, May, 1957	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
4s, Nov., 1956	94⅝	95⅝	94¼	95⅛
4s, Nov., 1955	94¼	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛
4s, Nov., 1936	90	98½	95¼	96¼
4s, 1918-1919	98½	99½	98¼	99¼
3½s, Nov., 1954-1956	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s, May, 1954	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
3½s, 1956-1954	84½	85¼	84½	85¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Lapses Into Dullness After an Early Period of Activity and Strength.

The outside security market was fairly active for a time after the opening, but as the session progressed gradually grew duller, until near the close it was practically at a standstill. The oil stocks were the feature of the early activity, and good gains were made by most of them. Standard Oil of New Jersey at that time sold up 4 points, to 389, but lost all the gain later. United Cigar Stores rose a point, to 90½, but retained only half the gain at the close.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	22	23	23	23
100	Brit.-Am. Teb.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
200	Brit.-Am. Tob., new	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
500	Int.Rub.Tr.ctfs.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
125	Std. Oil, N. J.	380	389	385	385
2,100	Unit. Cigar St. Co. of Am.	80½	90½	89½	90
10	Willys Over'l'nd	60	60	60	60

MINING STOCKS.

300	Bailey	6½	6½	0½	6½
500	*Beaver Con	31	31	31	31
1,500	*Big Four	9	10	9	10
100	Brit.-Col. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,500	*Can. Gold Sil.	12	12	10	12
750	*Ceribou Cobalt	61	61	60	61
350	Crown Res	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
100	Dome Mines	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
25	First Nat.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝
10	Greene - Cananea, new	30	30	30	30
6,000	*Greenwater	5½	6	5½	5½
100	Hnlifax Tono.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Jim Butler	70	70	70	70
100	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 1-16	9 9-16
400	La Rose Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	McKinley-Dar.	1½	1¾	1 7-32	1 7-32
200	Montana Tono.	95	95	95	95
200	Nipissing Mines	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
500	Stl.Silver-Lead	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Stewart	1 9-10	1 9-10	1 9-16	1 9-16
100	*Temiskaming	15	15	15	15
100	*Tono. Merger	58	58	58	58
100	Tono. Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
200	Tuolumne Cop.	¾	¾	¾	¾

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

1,500	W. End Ext.	5	5	5	5

*Sells cents per share.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:	Nov. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11½	12	11½	12
Am. Writing Paper	¾	1½	¾	1½
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Con. Rubber Tire	31½	35	31½	35
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	91	95	91	95
Emerson-Brant.	22	28	22	26
Emerson-Brant. pf.	75	87	77	88
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	175	190	175	190
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Marconi of America	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4
Maxwell Motors	2	3	2½	3
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	18½	20½	18½	20
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	6	7	6½	7
Mays Oil	19	21	19	21
Peerless Smelt. Rfg.	2	2½	2	2½
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
Tob. Products pf.	82½	86	82½	86
U. Cigar S. Co. pf.	110	115	110	115
U. S. L. & Heat	4	5	4	4½
U. S. L. & Heat pf.	20	26	20	27
Willys Overland pf.	82	89	83	89

MINING STOCKS.

Atlanta	9	10	9	10
Braden Copper	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Buffalo Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Comb. Fraction	4	5	4	5
C. O. D. Cons.	2½	3½	3	4
Con. Arizona S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines Con.	2	3	1¾	2
Davis-Daly Copper	1¾	2	1¾	2
Dia. Black Butte	1½	2½	1½	2½
El Paso Con.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Florence	21	25	20	25
Foley O'Brien	18	20	18	20
Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene-Cananea	5½	6	5½	6
Iron Blossom	1⅝	1 3-16	1⅝	1 3-16
Keene Wonder	10	14	10	14
Mason Valley	3	3½	3	3½
Mines of America	2	2½	2	2½
Mispah Extension	25	30	28	31
Nevada Hills	49	51	48	51
New York, Bingham	40	50	40	50
Ohio Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Oro	7½	8½	7½	8½
Preston East Dome	1	2	1	2
Peterson Lake	25	28	25	28
Rescue Eula	10	11	10	11
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7⅝	7¼	7½
Tonopah Extension	1 7-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 9-16
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
United Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
West End Con.	1 3-16	1¼	1 7-32	1¼
Wettlaufer Silver M's	6	8	6	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	132	140	132	140
Braden Cop. 7s, new	132	140	132	140
Chicago Elevated 5s	93¾	96	93¾	96
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	..	60	..	60
N. Y. City 4¼s, '60	99	99¾	99	99¾
N. Y. City 4¼s, '62	99	99¾	99	99¾
St. Jos. & North. 5s	102	102¾	102¾	102¾
Western Pacific 5s	78½	77½	76½	77½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	22½	23½	23	24
Atlantic Refining	710	715	713	718
Borne-Scrymser	285	275	290	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	160	103	160	162
Chesebrough Mfg	660	665	680	690
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	191	186	190	190
Crescent Pipe Line	58	58	58	59
Cumberland Pipe L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	330	343	338	343
Galena-Signal Oil	178	175	178	178
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	142	136	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	127	129	125	128
National Transit	40	42	39	41
New York Transit	316	320	315	320
Northern Pipe Line	110	116	110	116
Ohio Oil	133	135	132	134
Prairie Oil & Gas	428	430	426	428
Solar Refining	280	290	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	236	242	236	242
South Penn. Oil	247	250	248	252
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	158	162	158	162
Standard Oil (Cal.)	228	230	215	217
Standard Oil (Ind.)	397	400	397	400
Standard Oil (Kan.)	425	455	415	425
Standard Oil (Ky.)	615	620	615	620
Standard Oil (Neb.)	320	325	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	384	386	383	383
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	160	161	157	159
Standard Oil (Ohio)	316	320	300	310
Swan & Finch	285	300	283	300
Union Tank Line	91	93	88	90
Vacuum Oil	187	190	186	189
Washington Oil	37	40	37	39
Waters-Pierce	2,100	2,300	2,200	2,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	87	90	87	89
British-American	24	24½	23¾	24
British-Am., new	23¾	24¼	24	24½
Conley Foil	295	280	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	160	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rican Cig.	210	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. Cig. scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	240	245	240	245
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	80½	85	82½	86
United Cigar Stores	90	90½	88½	89½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	333	336
American Light & Traction pf.	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	47	50
American Gas & Electric	75	77
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	76½	78½
American Public Utilities	40	50
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
Appalachian Power Co.	9	10½
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	35	42
Cities Service	78	81
Cities Service pf.	60	66
Commonwealth Pr. & L.	56	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	74	77
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	55	65
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	90½	91½
Empire Electric Electric 8s	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	23	25
Federal Light & Traction pf.	72	74
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	..	50
Federal Utilities Co., Inc. pf.	..	90
Gas & Electric Securities	80	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	22	28
Montana Power Co.	37½	39
Montana Power Co. pf.	94	96
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	14	17
Northern States Power pf.	69	70
Ozark Power & Water Co.	27	32
Pacific Gas & Electric	34½	35½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	79	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	10
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	60	71
Southern California Edison	94	80
Southern California Edison pf.	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co.	12	14
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. pf.	59	63
United Light & Rys.	78½	79½
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75½	77½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	73
United Utilities Co.	25	30
United Utilities Co. pf.	97½	102½
Utah Securities	18	17
Utilities Improvement	41	43
Utilities Improvement pf.	62	65
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.	63	67

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Power	107⅝	107½	107⅝
100	Elkhorn Fuel	11	11	11
2	Fidelity & Deposit	147½	147½	147½
10	Nat. City Bank	92½	92½	92½
119	Penn. Water & Pow.	67	66½	67

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97½
100	C. Bal. 4s, '61, an'x.	94	94	94
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½
4,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	82½	82½	82½
9,000	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	63½	63	63
1,500	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s.	85	85	85
200	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s.	86	86	86

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	Alaska Gold	19	18¾	19
30	Allouez	80	20½	20½
678	Amalgamated	69⅞	69¼	69⅞
245	Am. Zinc	16	16	16
250	Bonanza	51c.	50c.	50c.
100	Boston & Corbin	60c.	60c.	60c.
195	Butte-Balaklala	4	4	4
20	Butte & Superior	27⅝	27¼	27¾
51	Calumet & Arizona	61½	61¼	61½
2	Calumet & Hecla	400	400	400
10	Chino	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
180	Copper Range	33¾	33¼	33¾
75	East Butte	9⅞	9½	9¾
7	Greene-Cananea	28	28	28
20	Hancock	13	13	13
43	Hedley Gold	30	30	30
20	Indiana	3	3	3
97	Isle Royale	16¼	16	16¼
295	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4 9-16	4⅜
100	Lake	5¼	5	5¼
50	Mass Con	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
10	Mohawk	38½	38¼	38¾
30	Nevada Con	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
35	New Arcadian	1½	1½	1½
40	Niplssing	8	7 15-16	8
440	North Butte	24¼	23½	24½
15	Old Dominion	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
18	Osceola	70	69	70
50	Ray Con	18	18	18
20	Shattuck	25	25	25
30	St. Mary's Land	30	30	30
380	Superior & Boston	3	2¾	2¾
15	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
110	U. S. Smelting	37	36¼	36¼
116	U. S. Smelting pf.	47	46¾	46¾
750	Utah Apex	1⅞	1 11-16	1 11-16
20	Utah Copper	48	48	48
10	Wolverine	41	41	41

RAILROADS.

40	Boston Elevated	85½	85½	85½
352	Boston & Maine	52	50	52
10	Boston & Maine pf.	65	65	65
141	Fitchburg pf.	85	85	85
71	Mass. Elec. pf.	64½	64	64½
281	N. Y., N. H. & H.	78	77	77
7	Southern Pacific	87½	87½	87½
60	West End St. R. R.	68½	67½	67½

TELEPHONES.

1,283	American	121	120	120½
2	Mexican pf.	8	0	8
10	New England	133	133	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Agr. Chem.	43¾	42¼	43¼
33	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	91	90½	91
70	Am.

URGES END OF WAR ON CORPORATIONS

Untermyer Notes Alarming Cessation of Business Activity All Over the Country.

RAILROADS MUST BE AIDED

Is for Pardoning Past Misdeeds and Restoring General Prosperity by Constructive Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28.—Samuel Untermyer, arch foe of the so-called "Money Trust," speaking before the Economic Club here to-night, argued in favor of a halt in the investigation of past business misdeeds, advocated "living rates" for the railroads, declared the New York Stock Exchange had inaugurated "sweeping reforms," but still needed incorporation to regain public confidence, and proposed a Federal industrial commission to attend to the details of dissolving trusts and with power to authorize temporary agreements fixing prices and output.

"There has been a sudden and alarming cessation in business activity all over the country," said Mr. Untermyer, "and there is a consensus of opinion that it is not due to the changes in the tariff. The disturbances from that cause have been as yet surprisingly trifling. The business depression is said to be due primarily to the unsettlement and uneasiness emanating from the disclosures of rottenness in corporate management, from pending and impending legislation affecting our financial system and the trusts, and to the inability of the railroads to obtain rates that will permit them to maintain their properties and secure fair returns on their invested capital.

"It was inevitable that in a country whose industrial wealth had sprung up so suddenly and expanded so rapidly abuses should have developed due to the absence of remedies and repressive laws adequate to meet the changed conditions. It was essential that we should at least to some extent uncover the defects and weaknesses of the system and the abuses to which they gave rise in order to learn how and where to apply the legislative remedies. That has been the mission of the various investigations of the past few years that have caused such unrest and impatience in financial centres.

"But we know now sufficiently the nature of the disease to apply the remedy. The patient is so ill that further diagnosis will be more likely to kill than to cure. We must be content to apply the remedies with the knowledge at hand.

"I think we should call a halt upon further governmental investigation into the past crimes in the looting of corporations. We all know that many of our railroads and great industrial enterprises and their shareholders have been robbed by those whose duty it was to protect them, that their securities have been fraudulently manipulated on a vast scale, and that the people's own money in their hands has been used to defraud them, and we know now to some extent at least how the game has been worked.

"By pursuing the subject further we would doubtless learn of innumerable more instances not yet uncovered, some of them far more startling and of vastly greater magnitude than those that have been uncovered, but the evidence would be cumulative only. It would deservedly destroy many fair reputations, but it would further unsettle confidence and accomplish no practical good as a basis for constructive work.

"I am in favor of a general amnesty. Let us wipe the slate and begin the work of so reframing and strengthening our laws that there can be no repetition of the past without the certainty of prompt detection and punishment."

Mr. Untermyer suggested a constructive legislative programme including the following proposals:

Pass the pending Currency bill. (I mean the Senate committee Democratic measure.) Besides mobilizing the reserves of the country where they can be made useful for our legitimate commercial needs, it will take them out of Wall Street, will put them where they belong, and will be the first step in the decentralization of the concentration of the control of these vast funds in the hands of a few men in New York.

Compel the incorporation of Stock Exchanges, and the books of their members may be subject to Governmental inspection.

Enforce complete publicity of all corporate transactions and especially require the fullest disclosure of all dealings of bankers, brokers and middlemen in marketing securities that are sold to the public, making all concerned in such transactions criminally liable for misrepresentation or failure to make full and honest disclosure.

Limit the number of Directors of national banks and interstate public service corporations to nine, so as to concentrate and enforce personal responsibility.

Supplement the anti-trust law by constituting a Federal Industrial Commission, to which the courts would turn over the dissolution of corporations that have been declared unlawful.

Give to the new Industrial Commission the power to approve agreements between competitors for a limited term, regulating prices and output to the extent necessary to protect them against ruinous competition, but under conditions that will fully safeguard the public.

Get rid of the so-called "fiscal agencies," voting trusts, interlocking directorates that characterize the banker-management of our great interstate railroads and industrial corporations, and thus restore to these corporations the privileges of freedom of contract and competition in buying their supplies and raising their money requirements that have been so long denied them.

Make it a criminal offense for any officer or director of a corporation to borrow from or make a profit out of his corporation, whether it be a bank, a railroad, or an industrial company.

Prohibit national banks and interstate corporations from having interlocking directors in potentially competing corporations.

Prohibit any company from owning stock of a potentially competing corporation. The "holding" company should be destroyed. No corporation should be permitted to be operated in the interest of another corporation.

Protect minority shareholders by requiring them to be dealt with in the same way as the majority. To that end make cumulative voting compulsory, so that substantial minorities may have minority representation in their corporations.

Place railroad reorganizations under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the courts, so as to protect the helpless security holders against being exterminated or forced into oppressive and unjust plans of reorganization.

On the subject of higher rates for the railroads, Mr. Untermyer said:

"Under a proper system of accounts a large proportion of the railroads of the country is insolvent to-day. By all means put an end to the 'grafting' in the management of their finances and the purchases of properties and supplies. Punish future offenses as severely as you please, but give them living rates or they will perish while we are reframing the laws under which they are hereafter to live. Let us be fair to them, regardless of how they have treated us in the past. The Government cannot afford to be vindictive.

"Remember that wages, materials, maintenance, everything has increased except rates. Even as to the roads that will escape bankruptcy there is no margin to maintain adequate service at present rates. They cannot refinance maturing obligations on the present results of operations.

"From the point of view of the public interest and without regard to the legal or moral rights of shareholders, it is the most short-sighted policy to starve them."

CALL MONEY UP TO 10%.

Rate Equals Year's High Mark—Due to Heavy Gold Export.

Another day of heavy shipments of gold to Canada by local banks brought with it an advance of call money rates yesterday to 10 per cent., a figure equal to the high record of the year, which was established in the first week of the present month. At the close of business, consignments of the precious metal withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for transfer acros the border amounted to $3,100,000, and the total taken in the last ten days was brought up to $13,450,000.

Collateral causes in sending call funds up were preparations by the banks for dividend and interest payments on Dec. 1 and arrangements by the city for paying off in December many revenue bonds previously issued against collection of taxes. An important item in the disbursements to be made in behalf of corporations is the retirement of $40,000,000 New Haven notes on Dec. 1.

Gold taken for Canada yesterday was $1,500,000 by the American Exchange National Bank, $800,000 by the National City Bank, $300,000 by the Importers' and Traders' National, and $500,000 by the Bank of New York. The Sub-Treasury also transferred to San Francisco $1,300,000, making a total of $3,700,000 of funds involved in the present movement to the Western centre.

Call money a year ago yesterday loaned at 20 per cent., but with the exception of this unusually high rate, demand loans had not been quite as high as 10 per cent. since 1907. In that year of panic conditions the maximum quotation was 12 per cent. In 1911 the top quotation was 6 per cent., in 1910 2½ per cent., and in 1909 5 per cent.

SAY BRITISH PAID FAIRLY.

Growers Testify for Imperial Tobacco Company in Anti-Trust Suit.

MORGANFIELD, Ky., Nov. 28.—Testimony favorable to the defense was given to-day in the trial of the Imperial Tobacco Company of England, which is charged with conspiracy to violate the Kentucky anti-trust laws. Several tobacco growers testified that the prices paid by the defendant company to the planters had been reasonable. Several independent buyers of tobacco testified they had purchased tobacco of the farmers and sold it to the Imperial Company at a profit.

The growers to-day swore that labor-saving machinery had enabled the farmers to produce tobacco for approximately $5 per hundred pounds. Witnesses for the prosecution had testified previously that the cost of production ranged from $8 to $12 a hundred.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Commenting on conditions in business and trade during the week, Dun's Review says:

Lessened activity in industrial channels reflects the prevailing uncertainty regarding the future. The distribution of merchandise for immediate requirements continues large, but retrenchment rather than expansion characterizes the situation. Caution in entering upon forward commitments is general and new enterprises are limited, while economy is practiced in numerous quarters. Labor is not so well employed and more machinery idle in iron and steel, the leading mills now running considerably below their full capacity. Curtailment of operations results mainly from the restricted buying on the part of the transporting companies, which experience difficulty in obtaining needed funds for equipment and extensions. The opening of the Eastern freight rate inquiry and the beginning of the currency discussion in the Senate attracted attention, and the proceedings in these important matters will be closely followed both in trade and financial circles.

Bank exchanges at leading cities in the United States continue rather light, the total this week amounting to $2,373,681,571, a falling off of 5.9 per cent. as compared with the $2,522,144,870 of the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Quieter conditions rule in trade and industry. Unseasonably mild weather has checked demand for Winter wearing apparel, heavy clothing, dry goods, shoes, rubbers, and this in turn is reflected in rather less active reordering at many centres. Still, dry goods and kindred lines of jobbing business report a good volume of mail orders for quick delivery, and those trades send relatively the best reports and make more favorable comparisons with last year than any other lines. Demand for textiles for Spring continues rather conservative. Holiday trade reports are cheerful, and business has opened well at most centres.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 28, 1913	103,509
Same day last year	200,866
Total year to date	76,060,129
Same day last year	118,346,608
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.66 —.16
Same day last year	82.13 +.31

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 28, 1913	10	5	7	$4.8525	$4.8515	$4.8525
Same day last year	20	6	7	4.8465	4.8460	4.8465
Range year to date	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8455	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18⅝	19	300	Alaska Gold Mines	18¾	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
39	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ½
69¼	69⅝	10,300	Amalgamated Cop	69⅝	69⅝	69⅛	69¼	— ⅜
22½	23½	250	Am. Beet Sugar	23	23	23	23	— ½
28	28½	5,400	Am. Can	29¼	29⅝	28	28	—1¼
90	90¾	1,400	Am. Can pf	92	92	90½	90½	—2½
37¼	37½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37½	37½	—1
20	22	200	Am. Ice Securities	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	...
27¾	28½	300	Am. Linseed pf	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ¼
120⅜	120½	1,449	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¾	120½	119¾	120½	+ ¾
75	77	5	Am. Woolen pf	76	76	76	76	...
13	15	100	Am. Writing P. pf	14	14	14	14	...
33⅜	33¾	740	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅜
43¾	46	100	Assets Realization	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅝	+2⅝
92	92¼	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	92¼	92¾	92⅛	92⅝	— ⅛
97½	98¼	1,100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅞
92⅝	92¾	20	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	...
79⅝	81	25	Baltimore & O. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
67¼	68¾	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	—1¼
86⅝	87	400	Brook. Rapid Tran	87	87	86⅝	86¾	— ¼
224⅞	225⅞	3,200	Canadian Pacific	224⅝	225¼	224½	225⅛	+ ⅝
24½	25	300	Central Leather Co	24⅞	24½	24¾	24¾	...
94	94⅞	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94	94	94	94	...
11	11⅞	200	Chi. Gt. Western	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
27⅝	28½	700	Chi. Gt. Western pf	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
98	98½	220	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98½	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅜
131½	132½	92	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131½	131½	131½	131⅝	...
37¾	38	900	Chino Copper	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	37⅝	—1
126¼	128⅜	250	Consolidated Gas	126¾	126¾	126⅝	126⅝	...
94	95⅜	200	Denv. & Co. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	—1¾
16⅞	16½	300	Distillers' Securities	16⅝	16¾	16½	16½	...
26¾	26⅞	1,200	Erie	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	...
41	41¾	200	Erie 1st pf	41	41	41	41	...
136	136½	100	Gen. Electric x d	136	138	136	136	— ½
36	36⅝	200	General Motors	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
75	75¼	15	General Motors pf	75	75	75	75	...
16¾	17	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	17½	17½	17	17	...
78½	79	1,000	Goodrich pf	80	80	78½	78½	—1½
123⅜	124¼	100	Great Northern pf	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝	— ⅛
31	32	200	G. N. certs.ore prop	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
44	44½	200	Guggenheim Explor	44	44	44	44	— ¼
118	124	50	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	...
106½	108	100	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	...
14	14½	200	Inspiration Copper	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
13¾	14	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
57¼	58	700	Inter.-Met. pf	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57½	—1½
100	101	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	101⅞	101⅞	100¾	100¾	—1⅛
100	101	200	Int. Harvester Corp	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
7	7½	300	Int. Paper	8	8	7½	7½	+ ¼
34	34½	200	Int. Paper pf	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
56½	57	100	Kan. City South. pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
98	100	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	98	98	98	98	—1½
146	146¼	500	Lehigh Valley	146	146¼	146	146¼	— ¼
...	3½	700	Mercantile Marine	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾	...
45½	46	300	Mexican Petroleum	45	45	44¾	45	—1
79	80	100	Mexican Pet. pf	78	78	78	78	+8
21½	21⅞	100	Miami Copper	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
127	129	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	128	128	128	128	...
26	26¾	400	Missouri Pacific	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ⅛
11½	12⅛	200	N. Y. Rys. of M. 2d pf	12	12	12	12	...
15¾	15½	1,150	Nevada Consol. Cop	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
95¾	96½	100	N. Y. Central	95⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
76½	77	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	77¼	77¾	77	77	— ⅛
106	107	200	Northern Pacific	107⅛	107½	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
23	23½	100	Pacific Mail	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	—1
22½	25	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	2	Park National Bank	353	353	353	353	...
108⅝	108¾	2,530	Penn. Railroad	109	109½	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
87½	88½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	88½	88¾	87⅝	87¾	— ¼
152	153	100	Pullman Company	152¾	152¾	152¼	152¼	+ ⅛
17¾	18	50	Ray Consol. Copper	18	18	18	18	...
160½	160¾	10,400	Reading	160¼	160½	159⅞	160¼	— ⅛
79½	80	100	Rep. I. & S. pf	80	80	80	80	...
35½	38	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	35½	38	35½	36	...
4	4½	200	St. L. & S. F.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¼	— ½
12	17	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	15¾	15¾	15	15	—1¾
7½	7½	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	8	8	7	7	—1
170¼	172	300	Sears, R'buck & Co	173	173	172	172	—2½
27	28	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	26	28	26	28	— ½
87¾	87⅝	3,310	Southern Pacific	87½	87½	87½	87¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	281	So. Pac. tr. rights	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	21¼	700	So. Ry. extended	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
74⅜	75	10	So. Ry. pf. extended	75	75	75	75	...
111	112½	700	Texas Co	112	112½	111⅞	112½	+ ½
39	39½	500	Third Avenue	39	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
80	85	100	Underwood Typew	81	81	81	81	...
151¾	151¾	14,100	Union Pacific	151⅝	152	151¼	151⅞	+ ⅞
81⅜	82¼	408	Union Pacific pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅛
49½	51	300	U. S. Realty & I. Co	53⅝	53⅝	49¾	49¾	—6⅞
53⅜	54	400	U. S. Rubber	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	— ¾
99	99½	450	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	99½	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅝
55⅜	55⅞	22,600	U. S. Steel	55⅝	56¼	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
104½	105	800	U. S. Steel pf	105	105	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
47¾	48	1,000	Utah Copper	48	48	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
38	43	100	Va.-I., L. & C.	40	40	40	40	—1
35	35¾	1,200	Western Maryland	35¾	35⅞	35½	35½	—1½
63¾	64	522	West'house E. & M.	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	—1
85½	86	1,970	W'worth (F. W.) Co	87⅞	87⅞	85½	86	—1¾

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 28, 1913	$1,112,000
Same day last year	1,249,000
Total year to date	455,209,420
Same period last year	629,380,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	86.13 —.04
Same day last year	92.04 +.03

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

U S of Mexico 4s	75½	50,000	103¾	So Pac col 4s	90	
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser		33,000	103⅛	6,000		
5,000	87⅞	N Y, O & W ref 4s		conv 4s		
1,000	87	8,000	85¾	2,000	84⅞	
N Y Canal 4s, 1961		N Y Rys adj 5s		4,000	85	
5,000	99⅝	2,000	53⅞	5,000	84⅝	
1,000	99⅞	4,000	54	1st ref 4s		
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		N Y Teleph 4½s		5,000	80⅞	
5,000	67½	1,000	95⅝	500	90	
7,000	67	1,000	95½	1,000	89¾	
10,000	66⅝	1,000	93⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s		
5,000	66¼	Niag Falls Pow Co 1st 5s		4,000	108⅛	
5,000	65¾	1,000	100	gen 4s		
3,000	101¼	Nor & W cv 4½s		15,000	73¼	
8,000	101½	10,000	103⅛	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	99	
5,000	101¼	Nor Pacific 4s		Third Av 1st 5s		
3,000	101⅛	2,000	92⅞	1,000	106	
conv 4½s		Nor Pacific 5s		adj 5s		
8,000	101¼	6,000	65¼	1,000	74½	
88,000	101⅜	2,000	66½	500	74½	
1,500	101¼	Ore R & N con 4s		3,500	74½	
6,000	101⅛	3,000	91¾	2,000	74½	
Chi & N W con 7s		1,000	92	Un Pac 1st 4s		
1,000	102¾	1,000	91½	11,000	94⅝	
gen 3½s		Ore S L gtd ref 4s		7,000	94⅝	
5,000	81¼	3,000	90	1,000	94½	
gen 4s		Ore-W R R & N 1st & ref 4s		500	94½	
8,000	95	1,000	86½	Un Pac cnv 4s		
Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s		Pac Te & Tel 5s		13,000	90⅜	
3,000	74	10,000	96¾	United Railroads of San Fran 4s		
C, R I & P gen 4s		Penn conv 3½s		1,000	52½	
1,000	85	38,000	97⅛	U S Rubber 6s		
Chi, Rock I & P Ry deb 5s		Penn Co gtd 3½s, Series D		2,000	101	
1,000	75½	1,000	85	1,000	100⅜	
C, R I & P R R 4s		1,000	84½	U S Steel Corp s fund 5s		
5,000	51¾	Penn Co gtd 4s, 1963		1,000	99¼	
C & W Ind con 4s		2,000	90¾	1,000	99¼	
1,000	83	Penn gtd 4½s		1,000	99¼	
Clev & Pitts gtd 4½s, Ser A		13,000	100⅛	1,000	99¼	
4,000	101¾	Pub Serv C & f 5s		1,000	99¼	
12,000	101⅜	1,000	88¾	1,000	99¼	
Colo Industrial 5s		1,000	88¾	2,000	99¼	
5,000	77½	Ray Consol 1st 6s		registered		
Col & So 1st 4s	69¾	1,000	104	500	99¼	
2,000	69¾	Reading gen 4s		Wabash 1st 5s		
Del & Hud cv 4s		2,000	93⅜	2,000	102	
9,000	97	2,000	93½	9,000	101⅝	
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940		2,000	89¾	Wabash R R ref & ext 4s		
2,000	89¾	St L, Ir M & So gen 5s		5,000	49½	
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s		1,000	101⅛	2,000	49¼	
1,000	101⅛	St L & San Fran R R ref 4s		West Md 4s		
St L & San Fran R R ref 4s		15,000	69⅜	1,000	75⅜	
15,000	69⅜	St L & W 1st 4s		West Shore 4s registered		
St L & W 1st 4s		1,000	84	6,000	91	
St Paul, M & M, Mont ext 4s		St Paul, M & M, 1st cv s f 6s		1,000	90	
2,000	93½	1,000	89¾	Western Md 4s		
San Jo & A P 4s		2,000	75¼			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Julia	.03
Alpha Con	.02	Justice	.03
Andes	.08	Kentucky Con	.02
Belcher	.39	Mexican	1.15
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con	.70
Caledonia	1.90	Ophir	.17
Challenge Con	.10	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.07
Con. Cal. & Va	.10	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.30	Union Con	.12
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.31

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.25	Jim Butler	.70
MacNamara	.09	Midway	.37
Mizpah Ext	.25	Montana	.95
North Star	.46	Rescue Eula	.10
Tonopah Ext	1.40	Tonopah	.58
West End	1.22½		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09
Booth	.02
Comb. Fraction	.03
Diamondf. B. B.	.01
Florence	.20
Goldf. Con. M	1.87½
Goldfield Merger	.09
Jumbo Ext	.08
Lone Star	.61
Silver Pick	.03
Vernal	.04
Nevada Hills	.50
Round Mountain	.35

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Con	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5½	7	Jackpot	4½	5½
Elkton	52¼	52½	McKinney	57¼	57⅝
El Paso	275	290	Oro Gold	1	2½
Findlay	2	2½	Portland	98¼	100
Gold Dollar	7¼	8	Vindicator	83	84
Isabella	9	9¼	Rav. B. H.	3⅞	4⅛

AUTO DEALERS TALK OF COMING RUN

Fully 25 Entries Seem Assured for 500-Mile Contest Next Week—Rules Explained.

At a luncheon yesterday at the Manhattan Automobile Club to the automobile dealers of New York, given by the Motor Dealers' Contest Association, arrangements for the coming 500-mile reliability run were explained further by the Rules Committee, David Beecroft, Emanuel Lascaris, and George H. Robertson. Some objections had been raised by dealers to the regulations regarding equipment on the ground that faulty accessories, the condition of which would not affect the running of the car, were to be penalized as heavily as defects in vital parts of the mechanism.

The criticism, for instance, was made that the penalty for a cracked glass in the windshield and for a broken valve was the same, the penalty for each fault being 5 points. Mr. Beecroft pointed out, however, that a close analysis of the rules put the matter in a different light. The 5 points penalty for a broken windshield, he said, was the sole penalty, charged at the completion of the run, for that defect, while for a broken valve, in addition to the penalty of 5 points imposed at the end of the contest, at least 40 points would be lost through regulations imposing 1 point penalty for each minute of work on the road, 5 points for breaking the seal of the bonnet in order to get at the motor, and an additional point a minute for the replacement of a part. This set at rest objections on this score.

The careful arrangements of the committee for police protection and garage facilities at the noon controls, Riverhead, L. I.; New Haven, Conn., and Poughkeepsie, as well as the night control in this city, were also explained. It was said that at least twenty-five entries seemed assured for the contest, which begins on Wednesday and will last for three days.

The post-Thanksgiving dinner-dance which was to have been held at the Manhattan Automobile Club to-night has been postponed until Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

***

The Nominating Committee of the Long Island Automobile Club has selected this ticket to be acted upon at the annual meeting of the club on Wednesday:

For President—J. S. Frazee; for Vice President—Herbert C. Andrews; for Treasurer—Charles W. Griffin; for Secretary—P. M. Brotherhood; for Members of the Board of Governors, class of 1915—John F. James, Charles Herrman, and F. G. Webb.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Grain prices lost some ground, with trading in a sluggish manner. Wheat declined from ⅛ to ⅝c, corn stood ⅛@¼c lower for some options and ⅜c higher for others, and oats fell back a fractional distance. Cotton was in fair demand and moderately strong early in the day, but receded later, and left off with gains of from 1 to 8 points. Provisions and cotton oil were firm.

WHEAT.

The foreign markets, including Winnipeg and Buenos Aires, showed an easier tone over our holiday, and prices here were heavy, closing at net losses of ¼@⅝c. The technical position was believed to have been materially weakened by the recent covering movement, and, as there was little or no outside demand and nothing to stimulate new professional buying, price sagged in absence of support. The Argentine news was confusing, and the Northwestern Miller's agent estimated the exportable surplus at 101,000,000 bushels, which was the largest estimate received since October, when one house estimated 106,000,000.

Receipts at Northwestern points were slightly smaller, and there was less pressure of offerings, although, at the same time, the cash and export demand were small. The Modern Miller reported less favorably on the outlook for the Winter wheat crop, calling attention to the absence of snow covering and the presence of numerous insect pests. Bromhall estimated world's exports for the week, exclusive of North America, at 7,600,000 bushels, which, with Bradstreet's American figures, indicated total shipments of 18,586,000 bushels, compared with 15,440,000 last week, and 12,720,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 98¼c c. i. f. New York, export basis, and $1.00 f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98¾c t. e. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	...	...	96¼	96¾	91
May	98 15-16	98	9-16 98¾	98	1-16 96⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec.	87¼	86¾	86⅞	87⅛	84⅜
May	91½	90⅝	90¾	91¼	90½
July	88⅝	88¼	88¼	88½	87⅜

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, but prices were steady most of the day, easing off late and closing ⅛c net lower to ⅛c higher. The weather over the West was unfavorable for curing and marketing the new crop, but the cash demand was also less active and it was said that the Northwest was offering corn quite freely to Chicago.

Prices abroad were easier owing to fears of heavy tenders on Monday although it was practically discounted by the lenders in Chicago on December contracts. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¾	70¼	70¼	70¾	47⅜
May	70⅝	70¼	70¼	70⅝	48
July	70	69½	69½	69¾	49

OATS.

The oats market was inactive, with small price changes, closing at ⅛c to ¼c net decline. The cash demand was quiet, and it was said that a large amount of Canadian oats was being loaded for shipment to Chicago.

The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 48c to 47c; No. 2, 47c to 47½c; No. 3, 45½c to 46c; No. 4, 44½c to 45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½c to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 47c, to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	30½
May	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	32¾
July	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41⅜	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive, and after showing a slight advance in sympathy with an upturn in the hog market prices ruled within a narrow range in absence of aggressive operations. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Saturday, 18,000. Kansas City received 8,500 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.90	10.87	10.87	10.87	10.62½
May	11.15	11.10	11.12	11.12	10.20
Ribs—					
January	11.10	11.00	11.10	11.00	10.25
May	11.27	11.20	11.27	11.17	9.92½
Pork—					
January	21.15	20.95	20.15	20.92	19.22½
May	21.10	20.90	20.87	20.87	18.57½

COURT CALENDARS

STATE.

Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

George Hoffman, appellant, vs. John L. Murray, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Feofor Van Raitz.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel William F. Donnelly, relator, vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Andrew Jessen, as administrator, respondent, vs. J. L. Kesner Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

Alfred J. Schwabe and another, respondents, vs. Alader W. Herzog, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to apply at special term as stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

John Finland, respondent, vs. Nathan Strauss and others, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $3,000, in which event, judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Lewis P. Pitt, appellant, vs. Board of Education, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ. dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Daniel H. Tolman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Ernest D. Anderson, appellant, vs. Richard Weber & another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernard Katz, appellant, vs. Edward R. Matthews, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elise H. Ettlinger et al., respondents, vs. Albert J. Kramer et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Florence Tlusty, respondent, vs. Anna J. Dowly, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. John Fitzpatrick, appellant, vs. Jarmes A. Robertson, indiv. et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph W. Stenn and another, respondents, vs. Carl Lamson & Co., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Martha T. Brown, appellant, vs. Arbogast & Bastian Company, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Same vs. The Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Sultan of Turkey, appellant, vs. Hanroutyoun Tiryakian and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Katherine Duggan, respondent, vs. Sylvester E. Stacey, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Joseph Michaelson, relator, vs. Rhinelander Waldo as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Marguerite Gilbert, appellant, vs. Isabella V. Adams, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

August Schieck, respondent, vs. Mary L. McDevitt, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry P. Hatch and another, respondents, vs. Otto C. Heinze et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Aaltje Dekker, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Richey, Brown & Donald, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $3,500, in which event judgment, as so modified, and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Ferral C. Dinkins, respondent, vs. Henrietta L. Brown, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on 148 App. Div., 641. Order filed.

Tillie Hart, respondent, vs. Pittsburgh Contracting Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Martin Cooper, relator, vs. Joseph Johnson, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Daniel M. Lynn, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with opinion. Order filed.

George O. Glendening, respondent vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph G. Cussman, respondent, vs. George D. Cook and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gertrude Skidmore et al., respondents, vs. Frederick S. Myers, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Max Mandelbaum and another.—Decree affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Fowler, S. Order filed.

Yellow Taxicab Company, appellant, vs. William J. Gaynor, as Mayor, &c., et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam. Order filed.

In the matter of Leonard B. Meyer.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles H. Allhouse, respondent, vs. Devore Palmer, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James Tormey, respondent, vs. The Deane Plaster Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles F. H. Johnson, appellant, vs. Lewis M. Isaacs et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Adam Frank, respondent, vs. Rowland & Shafto, Incorporated., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank B. Willard, plaintiff, vs. General Reduction Company et al., defendants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Daniel Cunningham, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

May Barnow, appellant, vs. Isaac Freedman, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Kove v. Columbia Kid Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Adam Frank vs. Rowland & Shafto and another.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Thomas O. McLean vs. Henrietta Gardner.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

James Trese, &c., vs. Rhelnfrank Housewrecking Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Puritan Pure Food Company v. Stollwerck Brothers.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Ermengilde De Luca vs. Bradley Contracting Company.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Harry Levy vs. Union Smoked Fish Company.—Motion denied, with leave to renew as stated in order.—Order filed.

George W. Tubbs vs. Frederick Hulse.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Isabel R. Spitler vs. William H. Grosscup.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Yellow Taxicab Company vs. William J. Gaynor, &c.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Henry Fox vs. Samuel Lindeman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

The People vs. Emil Jedlicks; People vs. Giuseppe M. Caspari; People vs. Charles Weinhaber; People vs. Frank Frankenberg.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted. Orders filed.

Julius Rodenheim vs. The City.—Application granted. Order signed.

Julius Rodenheim vs. The City.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Simon Hellbrun vs. N. B. & Mercantile Insurance Company. Application granted. Order signed.

Nassau Bank vs. Sadie B. Rowe. Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Henry Sauerbrunn vs. Hartford Life Insurance Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Louis Bullinger vs. Theodore Kruger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mary Conway vs. Norcross Brothers.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles F. Seldak vs. Foundation Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Thomas Carmody, Attorney General.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Natty Mishkin vs. Morris Welsberger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Artemus H. Holmes vs. Henry V. Bell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Emma Everall vs. James W. Henning.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Elias N. Mallonk vs. American Exchange National Bank.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Adam Frank vs. Rowland & Shafto and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Joscelyn Stable Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel Lipschitz vs. Herman Berkowitz. Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Manhattan Railway Company: Re Second Avenue, 129th Street.—Application granted. Settle orders on notice.

In the matter of Michael H. Harris.—Referred to official Referee. Settle order on notice.

Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner, vs. Charles Siano.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Will for probate: Isaac Woll.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II., McAvoy, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Blake v. Blake—Wilbur Larremore. Olten v. Well—Melvin G Pallister.

SUPREME COURT—Pendelton, J. Conlan v. Clausen-Flanagan Brewery—L G Wallace. Matter of Feffer—L G Wallace.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S. Guaranty Mortgage Co. v. Randrup—Lyttleton Fox. De Lacy v. Frankel—Sanford S Gowdey. American Mortgage Co v. South Jersey Land Co.—John R McMullen.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. O'Connor v. Wernecke—George B Hayes.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Jonas Weil v. Loeb Koenigsberg—Leighton Lobdell. Mona A Goddard v. Ella A Pugh—Gustave A Rogers. Same v. Paul A Pugh—Gustave A Rogers. Alonzo Co v. Dunloe Holding Co—Manton M Wyvell. Albert Schaefer v. Mirrow Realty Co—C E Stimpson. Henry Silverstone v. Isaac Happert—H C S Stimpson.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—No day calendar.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Local rains Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Sunday; north to northeast winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Local rains Saturday or Sunday night and probably Sunday; light to moderate east winds.

Florida—Local rains Saturday and probably Sunday; moderate east winds.

Alabama—Rain Saturday. Sunday unsettled, probably local rains and somewhat colder; moderate east to south winds.

Mississippi—Rain Saturday. Sunday colder and generally fair; moderate southeast to south winds.

Louisiana—Rain Saturday, except fair in southwest portion. Sunday, probably fair and somewhat colder; moderate southeast to south winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in south, local rains and somewhat colder in north portion, Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy and colder in north, local rains and colder in south portion; moderate southeast to south winds, becoming variable.

Western Texas—Fair in south and west, local rains and colder in north and east portions Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Texas—Fair Saturday. Sunday, fair in south, rain or snow in north portion.

Oklahoma—Local rains and somewhat colder Saturday. Sunday, generally fair.

Arkansas—Local rains Saturday; colder at night. Sunday, colder and probably fair.

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Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, will say:

"There has been a seasonable activity in dry goods distribution during the week, even with unseasonable weather for retail selling. Cash receipts have shown an increase over those of the same period a year ago, which seems to indicate that with the marketing of crops retailers are making satisfactory collections, enabling them to liquidate their own obligations.

"Shipments for the month are ahead of last November. The annual preinventory clearance sale announced for the first three days of December promises to be one of unusual interest, as retailers are carrying low stocks, and are in position to take advantage of special offerings. Reports from our traveling representatives are to the effect that a large attendance of buyers is anticipated."

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement.—Patrolman, First Grade, Benj. J. Tighe. Transfers (Mutual).—Patrolmen, W. P. Menney, Traffic A to Traffic E; F. A. Lowe, Traffic E to Traffic A; T. P. Garrigan, Traffic C to Traffic E; Patrick Doherty, Traffic E to Traffic C. Assignments.—Patrolman Benj. J. Tighe, to 38th Precinct, Temporary.—Lieut. George H. Wilson, 1st to 90th Precinct for 10 days; Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 61st Precinct to Commissioner's office for 10 days. Patrolmen, Andrew Meaill, 16th Precinct to Detective Division for 10 days; Geo. Frigge, 63d Precinct, and George Downey, 65th Precinct, to Commissioner's office for 10 days; G. W. Smith, 74th Precinct to Boiler Squad for 20 days. Change.—Lieutenants, James O'Hara, Department Stable, to Beach St., to patrol duty in Traffic A; J. T. Smith, Madison Square Stables to desk duty at Traffic C.

Patrolmen advanced to $1,000 grade: F. E. Timmons, 2d; J. B. Ahern, 8th; F. P. Miele, 15th; F. J. McCarthy, 17th; Sylvester Clauer, 21st; Michael Neary, 22d; J. V. Lawless, 23d; Michael Coleman, 31st; J. A. McMahon, 38th; J. R. Cahill, 40th; C. J. Aaramson, 63d. Charles Left, 149th; W. V. Glerl, 165th; J. F. Rein, D. D. D. J. A. Mahoney, 6th district; Patrick Walsh, Traffic C; C. F. Jahns, 2d, J. V. McNamara, 8th; F. J. Smith, 16th; Daniel Mandel, 17th; W. J. Ahern, 22d; Amilcare Squassoni, 23d; William Klenk, 29th; M. R. Sanders, 38th; F. L. Hogan, 40th; J. J. Burggraf, 43d; D. T. McCarthy, 143d; W. H. Daniel, 151st; C. W. Brown, 166th; J. J. F. Hanigan, 1st district; W. F. J. Sullivan, 7th district; C. H. Mahon, 6th. To $1,250 grade, B. Obermeyer, 7th; to $1,350 grade, L. Langdon, 16th.

Fines imposed, patrolmen: Joseph J. Lannin, 22d precinct, Nov. 6, (1,) failed to close licensed liquor premises; (2,) failed to close licensed liquor premises, twenty days. Not guilty of third specification, failed to make report.

Suspended without pay: Acting Detective Sergeants Paul A. Szermer and Andrew T. Brooks, Detective Division; Probationary Patrolman Clarence Kinzey, 28th prect.

Resignation: Patrolman George Fricke, 40th prect.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Paragraph 392, Rules, amended:

"To summon aid in ordinary cases, a member of the force shall give three or more blasts upon his whistle or three or more raps with his baton. In extreme emergency, he may discharge his revolver or pistol in the air. A member of the force shall promptly respond to summons for assistance. In responding he shall give one blast upon his whistle or one rap with his baton, and immediately run in the direction from which the summons for assistance came."

Paragraph 680, Rules, amended:

"A member of the force on patrol shall be equipped as follows: A baton; a revolver or pistol of the same specification as is regularly issued; a whistle; a pair of nippers; a signal box key; a fire box key (if in precinct where used)."

Fire Department.

Regular leaves of absence during December on the following dates:

Deputy Chiefs, 1st Division—Binns, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2d—Langford, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 3d—Martin, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4th—Burns, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 5th—King, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6th—McCartney, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 7th—Callaghan, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 8th—Bergin, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Marine—Worth, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

Chief of Battalion, 1st Division—Kuss, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 2d—Weber, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 3d—Helm, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 4th—Carlock, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 5th—Griffiths, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 6th—Kelly, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 7th—Conroy, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 8th—Graham, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 9th—Terpeny, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 10th—Dougherty, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 11th—Clark, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 12th—Conging, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 13th—King, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 14th—Sloan, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 15th—Short, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 16th—McDermott, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 17th—Foling, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 18th—Barrett, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 19th—Kelly, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 20th—Gray, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 21st—Dunn, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 22d—Brogan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

Acting Chiefs—Tuohy, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Crowley, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Walsh, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Kelly, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; McGowan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Farley, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Spencer, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; O'Connell 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Kriebel, 2, 7, 12, 13, 18, 23, 28, McGuire, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 29; Callagy, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Schaefer, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Fox, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22 27; McArthur, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Rudd, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Nash, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Rnan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Kelly, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Murray, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Jones, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Hughes, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Tissier, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; McDonald, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

Deputy Chief King will command 5th Division for thirty days from Dec. 1. Deputy Chief, 4th Division, will respond to second and greater alarms in 6th Division—3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

Chief of Battalion John F. Devannew will perform duty during month of December: 1st Division—3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2d—1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26; 4th—4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 5th—2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27. Chief of Battalion Griffiths will command 5th Battalion for 30 days, from Dec. 1. Capt. McDermott, H. & L. Co. 30, will continue in command of 10th Battalion until relieved.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens leaves of absence during December: Deputy Chief 10th Division—O'Hara, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 11th—Maher, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 12th—Murray, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 13th—Gooderson, 5, 10, 13, 20, 25, 30.

Chiefs of Battalion: 31st—Kirk, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 32d—Reilly, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 33d—Dooley, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 34th—Marshall, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 35th—Geatons, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 36th—Pendelton, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 37th—Kane, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 38th—Farrell, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 39th—McGuire, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 40th—Langan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 41st—Norton, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 42d—Mckenna, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 43d—Rogers, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 44th—Davin, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 45th—Lenihan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 46th—Foley, (Act.,) 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 47th—Lawrence, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 48th—Cummings, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 49th—O'Shea, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 50th—Stone, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 52d—Clark, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

Acting Chiefs of Battalion.—Fitzgerald, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Harrigan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Furey, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Foley, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Connelly, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Golden, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Woods, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Soden, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Moran, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Smith, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Early, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Murray, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Jennings, 5, 10, Lurey, 20, 30; Callaghan, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Costello, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Conroy, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Roberts, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Mooney, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Jensen, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Kelly, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Walsh, 4, 9, 14, 19, 20, 30; Clunkard, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; McGinniss, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Irving, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

Tried and Found not Guilty—Fireman John Dugan, Engine 13, charges, (1,) absence without leave, 12, disobedience of orders.

Detail, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 29:

Fireman John A. Kearney, Engine 214, to the Chief of the 38th Battalion, as driver.

The instructions at the Fire College will be resumed on Monday, Dec. 1, 1913. The following officers will report at Fire College. First section to report on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Second section on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—First section: D. J. Kidney, Jr., Engine 12; E. Lawley, Engine 20; J. A. Harney, H. & L. 18; J. J. McElligott, H. & L. 8; F. Butenschoen, Engine 19; Martin Keir, H. & L. 4; John A. Sullivan, No. 2, H. & L. 13; J. E. O'Keefe, Engine 91; H. T. Dunn, H. & L. 29; W. Githens, H. & L. 30; O. P. Hawkins, Engine 79; Leonard Bohlrd, Engine 66; Christopher Wiener, Engine 42; J. J. Malloy, Engine 206; J. W. Larkin, Engine 204; Michael Shanahan, Engine 256; R. V. Young, Engine 221; E. H. Danziger, H. & L. 124; C. W. Travis, Engine 255; R. F. Brierton, Engine 201; J. F. Leary, Engine 250; H. Gruber, Jr., Engine 247; R. S. Stryker, Engine 276; J. W. Dailey, Engine 230; H. M. Walsh, H. & L. 120. Second section: P. H. McNichol, Engine 40; G. T. McAleer, Engine 32; T. J. O'Toole, Engine 55; W. Brindle, Jr., Engine 18. B. Brockwehl, Engine 28; F. J. Ford, H. & L. 12; R. F. Magrino, H. & L. 3; P. Murphy, Engine 74; J. Cavanaugh, Engine 26; J. P. Christle, Engine 80; J. F. Finnell, Engine 90; F. Lawler, H. & L. 27; F. P. Haley, H. & L. 78; John Greene, Engine 158; John Cogan, Engine 202; J. A. Smith, Engine 251; M. J. Comley, H. & L. 104; Louis Dietz, Engine 277; E. J. Howe, Engine 233; E. J. Fallon, Engine 231; J. W. Connell, Engine 260; William Ross, No. 1, Engine 288; E. H. Weller, Engine 286; P. A. Costello, H. & L. 108; R. C. Morse, Engine 275.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Fancy Ribbons Lead Demand.

Current buying of ribbons is centred almost entirely on holiday goods. Effective satins, Dresdens, and novelty ribbons are receiving the most attention. In Paris, according to reports received here, ribbons continue in great demand. Extremely wide hip girdle and sash effects, in novel arrangements, are frequently seen on fashionable suits and costumes. Just now Paris is favoring stripes in a wide variety of effects in gorgeous color combinations. Of the solid colors, old gold and silver, Nattier blue, canary green and Turco red are the most wanted.

New Fibre Barrel on Market.

A new packing barrel, made of fibrous board, is now being put on the market by a Pittsburgh maufacturing firm. It is made by automatic machines, is cylindrical in shape, and is said to possess many advantages over the ordinary wooden barrel. The shell of the fibre barrel is made by winding on a collapsible drum, and as each ply is wrapped on the drum it is automatically cemented together. Around the head of the barrel, which is in one piece, a grooved steel band is placed. The new barrel is said to be very sound when completed, and especially adaptable to shipping crockery and glass. It has no hoops.

Japanese Silk Prices Weaker.

The downward trend of raw silk prices is still in evidence at Yokohama, but buying has been more active there of late. Sales for the last week have amounted to 3,800 bales. The Canton market is withstanding the effect of the decline in Japanese silks, principally because of the small amount of Canton silks available. Russian silks are slightly higher at Shanghai, but otherwise that market is unchanged as to price. Cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. reported the Milan market quiet, with some concessions obtainable on ready silk. Strike talk in Paterson and the fluctuations of Japanese silk prices have kept recent business small at New York.

Taffeta Waists for Spring.

In the last few weeks the interest shown in chiffon taffetas has increased to such an extent that waist manufacturers have made up a large showing of new samples for Spring in plain colors, in changeables, and in printed taffetas, says The Dry Goods Economist. Extra smart, semi-tailored models show short extensions below the waist in the form of pepiums or coat-tails. A soft crush girdle or tailored belt finishes the waistline. Other important features of these waists are Medici collars or sofe neck-pleatings which end in a V outline in the front. When soft vests of net or lace are used, these pleatings are often made of the same matrial.

Spring Dress Goods Unsettled.

Business in Spring dress goods has not been entirely satisfactory to the domestic mills, and some of them are now running only part time. A prominent local selling agent said yesterday that a larger amount of the imported cotton goods were being sold this season than ever before, and that these goods were seriously affecting the sale of domestic wool and worsted products. He said also that a number of imported lines of allwool crêpes and other lightweight goods, in which there is little besides labor to be reckoned in the cost, had sold well in this locality. Uncertainty as to selling prices, however, caused by not knowing what the foreigners would be able to do, has hampered domestic business more than anything else.

Insurance on "Royalty" Products.

An interesting question has been raised apropos the licensing scheme of a prominent talking machine company to maintain legally the retail selling price of its products. In business opposition it contends that under such plan, unless the producer issued a perpetual fire insurance policy to go with his product as a permanent protection, no fire insurance company would be held liable for the loss of such property after distribution occurred. It is assumed, of course, that the distributor does not part with his merchandise unless the customer pays an amount equal to its value, plus a profit. While the consumer has thus parted with his money, he really does not become the owner of the property, and, consequently, is not insured. It must then remain for the producer, it is contended, to protect his product against the risk of fire.

Don't Want to Aid Safety Museum.

Much adverse comment was made here yesterday by officials of large fire insurance companies on a letter sent out by Commissioner of Labor Bryant of New Jersey, in which he asked these companies to contribute toward a museum of safety in Newark. This exhibit, it was said, would include many devices for protecting factories against fire losses. An official of one of the largest companies said that he doubted the usefulness of such an exhibit. He also said that he could see no good reason why the insurance companies should help pay for the proposed museum, as they already paid excessive taxes for doing business in New Jersey. It was said, too, that State appropriations for maintaining the museum in the future could not be relied on, and that eventually the insurance companies might be obliged to bear the entire cost of maintenance.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Material Used by a Machine Not a Part of Apparatus.

The Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that a substance or material used in the operation of a machine is not to be regarded under the terms of the Tariff act of 1909, as a part of the machine. The case before the board was a protest by Thomas Meadows & Co., who claimed free entry for caustic soda used in operating breathing apparatus constructed by Meyer & Co. of Germany. It was asserted by the importers that the powder constituted a "miners' rescue appliance" within the meaning of the law. The Collector at New York assessed duty on the powder at the rate of ½ of 1 cent a pound under paragraph 73. Judge Brown, in his decision for the board, held that as caustic powder had other and more general uses, it was not an "appliance" as that word is used in the law. The Collector's assessment was affirmed.

The board sustained a protest by T. W. Saunders and M. Dillingham, and held that sweepings from leather factories were entitled under the old tariff to enter free of duty under the provision for fertilizers.

The F. William Gertzen Company, New York, was sustained in a contention regarding the classification of sterilized cream put up in tins. Duty was taken under paragraph 248, as sterilized milk, at the rate of 2 cents a pound. It was claimed dutiable at 5 cents a gallon under paragraph 247, as cream.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. complained of the collector's action in assessing Brussels sprouts at 10 cents a pound under the act of 1909, as seeds not specially provided for. The sprouts were claimed properly dutiable at 8 cents a pound as cabbage seed. The board held that the sprouts were not in the same category with cabbage seeds, and overruled the protest.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BERLINER, CHARLES, (died Nov. 14;) left $6,000 personalty in equal shares to Benjamin C. Berliner, his son, and Sarah Oppenheimer, his daughter.

GIBNEY, MARIA E., (died Nov. 13;) left $25,000 realty and $3,000 personalty in equal shares to James H. and Joseph J. Gibney, her sons, and Josephine S. Gibney, Mamie F. Joyce, and Clara B. Brophy, her daughters.

KOSMAK, EMIL H., (died Nov. 15;) left less than $35,000 realty and less then $12,500 personalty to George W. Kosmak, his son.

MITCHELL, DONALD, (died Nov. 21;) left more than $3,000 each of realty and personalty in life estate to Mary Warren Mitchell, his wife.

SIEGNER, RICHARD, (died Nov. 20;) left $400 personalty; one Lincoln penny each to Lizzie Siegener, his wife; Charles and Paul Siegener, his sons; Emily and Antoinette Siegener, his daughters, and Mary Siegener, his daughter-in-law; residue to Mrs. Mary Willer, his friend.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Companies incorporated to-day included:

Syracuse Strand Theatre Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; $425,000. Mitchel H. Mark, Walter Haye, and John F. Burke, Buffalo.

Lambert & Andrews, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, canned foods; $300,000. George Andrews, Edward Humbert, and M. Ross Matheson, 37 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

MacLeod Signal Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, railway appliances; $10,000. Guy B. Delafield, Joseph W. Stone, and William H. Adams, 25 Broad Street, New York.

United Gas and Electric Engineering Corporation of Manhattan; $100,000. Henry Morgan, George H. Olney, and William M. Clark, 52 William Street, New York.

H. L. F. Trebert Rot

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57th St. REV. J.LEWELLYN L. HENSEN, D. D., of Brooklyn will preach to-morrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4-8 West 46th Street. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday. Sermons by Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Bible School at 9:30 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class, Leader, Rev. W. S. Richardson. Young Women's Class, Leader, Mrs. Merrett. Classes meet at 9:40 A. M. Weekly meetings Friday, 8 P. M., Dr. Woelfkin. Subject: "Epistle to the Hebrews."

HOPE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "The Apostle to Burmah." 8, "Is Marriage a Failure?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"Taking Life as It Is." 8 P. M.—"A Residuary God." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. A. Eaton, Ldr.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. Dr. Judson, 11 and 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"An Age of Great Needs, Demands an Adequate Religion." 8 P. M.—"Sheep in Search of a Shepherd," series on "The Inside of the Cup."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 146th St. and Convent Av., Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Sixth Word." 8 P. M.—"Living On the Top Floor."

Christian Science.

Services are to be held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West and 68th St. Third Church—125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church—48a West 31st St. Fifth Church—Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, SWEDENBORGIAN, 35TH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS. REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; Service, 11:00 A. M., the pastor will preach, subject: "FARING SUMPTUOUSLY EVERY DAY: POINTING OUT THE EVIL OF SPIRITUAL SELFISHNESS." Class, open to all, at close of morning service, on the "Spiritual Meaning of the Bible." The pastor will speak on "THE BOOK OF PSALMS." All are invited.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Musical Service 8 P. M., West's "Seed Time and Harvest." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. DR. STIMSON, Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St., GEORGE REQUA LOCKWOOD, Minister. Services, 11 A. M. Musical, 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach morning and evening.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.—Rev. James M. Philputt, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. D. H. Bradbury, } 11 A. M.—Public Worship and Sermon by Dr. Philputt. 8 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. D. H. BRADBURY.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK ON LIFE AND FUTURITY."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, SUNDAY MORNING AT 11. "What Is a MYSTIC and Has He a Place in Modern Life?"

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Avenue and 43d Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Enelow, "The Habitation of Lowliness." Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Silverman, "Efficiency in the Training of Children." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp—Lecture by Dr. Enelow, "The Dramatic Element in Biblical Poetry." All are welcome.

Refrees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, plaintiff, against MAX A. SCHIMPF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of November, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

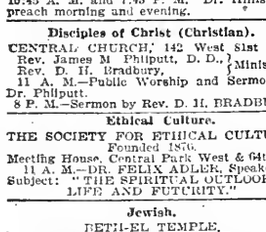
All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant seventy-five (75) feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of 157th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with 157th Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with 157th Street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Also all that lot of land in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 156th Street opposite the middle of a party wall and distant one hundred and eighty (180) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 156th Street and the easterly side of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue as widened, and running thence northerly part of the way along the middle line of a party wall and parallel with 10th Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven inches more or less to the middle line of the block between 156th and 157th Streets; thence running easterly along the middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence running southerly parallel with 10th Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven inches more or less to the northerly side of 156th Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly side of 156th Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1913.

A. LIVINGSTON NORMAN, Referee.

JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 296 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street Nos. are 1,948 Amsterdam Avenue and 549 West 156th Street, respectively:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Seven thousand fifty-three and 51-100 ($7,053.51) dollars, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of November, 1913, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred thirty-five and 89-100 dollars, with interest from November 10th 1913, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred eighty-five 48-100 dollars and interest.

The above premises so to be sold in one parcel are subject to a prior mortgage for $22,000, and interest at 5 per cent. from August 16th, 1913.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1913.

A. LIVINGSTON NORMAN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE F. WALLIN COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of LOUIS FRANKEL, Assignee of above-named George F. Wallin Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme [Seal.] Court to be hereto affixed.

Witness, Hon. FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, Judge of the said Supreme Court, the 24th day of October, 1913.

WM. F. SCHNEIDER, Clerk.

RICHARD ELY, Attorney for Assignee, 165

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. Carnegie Hall, Sunday at 11. Dr. Wise: "Zionism and Liberal Judaism." ALL ARE WELCOME.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. | Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. REMENSNYDER; services, 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner 60th St., Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister. 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M.—Sermon, "The Dignity of Manhood." 8 P. M.—Sermon, "An Enlarging Faith." Dr. Mead preaches at both Services. Strangers will be cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST, West 76th St. WALLACE H. FINCH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., "Our Great High Priest." 8 P. M., "Here Is My Signature." Bible Class, 10 A. M. Alfred G. Robyn, Organist.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. C. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "The Endless Life." 8 P. M., "The Expected Messiah."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST of Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11 A. M., "The Outreached Hand". 8 P. M., "The Man in the Street." Special music. Quartet of French horns and trumpets.

New Thought.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST. (Divine Science.) 47 West 72d St., to-morrow at 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray; subject, "Self-Denial in Divine Science." Strangers Welcome.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH SERVICES, Berkeley Theatre, 44th St., 5th Av., 11 A. M. MARY E. T. CHAPIN. "Challenges to Gladness." Public Invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 68th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. Seare, Speaker. NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 32 West 43d St. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Organ recital and sacred concert, 10:30 A. M. YOU are welcome. Reserved seats. Free seats.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'WAY and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject, "THE NEXT BEST MAN, BUDDHA." Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. ALL WELCOME.

5TH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Preacher To-morrow, THE REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Offering for Assembly's Board of Home Missions. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. L. M. SWEET of New York preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M. Bible Class for Adults, 10 A. M.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, 7th Av. and 125th St.—11 A. M., 8 P. M., Rev. George W. Arms, Jr.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Doers of Big Things." 8 P. M.—"The Gift of Rest."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. West End-105th. Two Sermons on "Inside of Cup." 11 and 8. Evening, "What is the Christian Religion." Said Prof. Bridges, "I've been trying to find out all my life." Special music-cantata by Maunder. Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Preacher.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. —Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—The Reverend HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: } WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, } FRANK ALTMEER JANEWAY. Mr. Janeway will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes at 9:40 and 10 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEK-DAY 12:30-12:50.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. Public lectures on EARLY CHRISTIANITY by the Rev. Professor KIRSOPP LAKE, D. D., of the University of Leiden, Holland. Wednesday, Dec. 3: "Jewish Christianity"; Thursday, Dec. 4: "Gentile Christianity."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory Service, Wednesday evening at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M., Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST 23D ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near 7th Av. Rev. H. Y. Mendenhall, D. D., at 11; Rev. W. D. Buchanan at 8.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTTE AVE., BROOKLYN, Cor. So. Oxford, (3 blocks from Subway Terminal.) The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers. Dr. Albertson will speak at 10:30 and 7:45.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St., SUNDAY, Nov. 30. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. John R. Hardin. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Howard C. Robbins. 4:30 P. M.—Choral Service daily, except Monday and Saturday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Anthon Memorial, St. Nicholas Av. and 167th St.—Rev. George Starkweather Pratt, Rector. Serv. 8, 11, & 8.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway & 71st St. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher at 11 A. M., Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D. D. 8 P. M., Rev. S. Brown-Serman.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLES, 80th St., Near Madison Av., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, D. D., Rector.—Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rector preaches in morning. Sermon to Men and Boys by Rev. Dr. Caratensen in evening. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon. Dr. Grant. Subject: "Conversation." 4 P. M., Mendelssohn: a Hymn of Praise. Dr. Grant. Subject: Opportunity." 8 P. M., Public Forum, Inc., Mr. Marcus M. Marks. Subject: "Capital and Labor." 9 P. M.—Discussion, Parish House, 12 West 11th St.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th Av. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St., Rev. HENRY K. DENLINGEN, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; morning prayer and sermon, 11:00. (1st. C. first Sunday of each month.) Evening prayer and sermon, 8:00. All seats free.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St. REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., RECTOR. 8 Holy Communion. 11 Preacher, THE RECTOR. 12 Holy Communion. 2 Children's Service. 3 French Service. 8 Preacher, Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; sermon by rector. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. E. M. A. Tower.

CHURCH OF THE 1 East 29th Street. TRANSFIGURATION. Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. ALSOP'S MASS & SERMON, (Rector,) 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, (Procession,) 4. Sermon by Canon James O. Hannay at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer: Holy Communion—Preacher, the Rector ..... 11 A. M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. ..... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST. 27e Rue.—Service divine le dimanche a 10:30; et 8 h. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Rev. Dr. Lake); 8 (The Rector.)

ST. AMBROSE ITALIAN MISSION, 236 East 111th St. Rev. A. CINCOTTI, Minister. 10:45 A. M., Special Service in memory of the Rev. John H. Watson. The Rev. Dr. Nelson, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, will officate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 5:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Preacher, Rev. David M. Steele. 4 P. M., Preacher, Rev. David M. Steele.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Service, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11; Special Musical Service, 4; Organ Recital, 5.

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St. and Second Av. William Norman Guthrie. 10:30 A. M.—Special Music. 11:00 A. M.—Divine Service—Sermon by the Rev. Johannan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

4:00 P. M.—Short Evening Prayer and Address, "Cleanthes' Hymn to Zeus." Lecture by Charles Keeler—"The Need of Religion To-day."

8:00 P. M.—"The Thunder-Cloud on Sinai," Rev. Irwin Tucker. 9:00 P. M.—Forum.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 West 84th St., Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Rev. Dr. Seagle, Rector, 8, 11, 4.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sunday Services:

7 and 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:15 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Shortened Evensong and Sermon.

Week-day Services:

7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily (except Saturday) at 12 M. Preacher, Dec. 1 to 5, inclusive, the Rev. John Mockridge, D. D., Vicar of Trinity Chapel, New York.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Oracles." 8 P. M.—"The Sword of Gideon."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartette assisted by organ, harp and violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "Does Nature Reveal God?" Choral Service. "The First Christmas," by J. Barnby. Hans Kronold, 'Cellist.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St. HUGH BLACK. 10:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11. 20th, New York; Lafayette and Washington Ave., Brooklyn. Augustus T. Murray proposes attending New York meeting.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject, "OUR STRENGTH AMID LIFE'S DISILLUSIONS." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister. will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "HOW SHALL WE MEET SORROW?" Free Organ Recital Wednesday at 12 M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "Self-Respect as a Principle of Religion." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D.D., Minister

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 600 W. 181st St., Peter H. Goldsmith, D. D., Minister.—Sunday School, 11 A. M. Public Worship, 8 P. M., "An Intelligent Gratitude."

Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "AT-ONE-MENT." 4:30 P. M.—"The Blue Bird," read by Miss May Haughwout.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT. Address, "The Battle of Life." West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

23D ST. Y. M. C. A., near 7TH AV., at 8:45. BRAZIL SUNDAY. "THE CHALLENGE OF LATIN AMERICA." C. D. HURREY, Speaker.

Other Services.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th and Columbus Circle.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor, 10:30 A. M. Subject: "God's Thought and Ours." 7:45 P. M. Subject: "Things Worth While."

HENRY FRANK, Schuyler Theatre, B'way, 82d St. Sunday, 11, Prologue, "PESSIMIST'S THANKSGIVING PRAYER." Address, "Has Christianity Cursed or Blessed Race?"

NON-SECTARIAN Devotional Services, Studio Hall, 64 East 34th St., 8 P. M.—Mrs. E. Daniell Lockwood will speak. Subject: "Occult Side of Extreme Unction."

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY MEETings, Sunday, 3 and 8. Monday, 8. Tuxedo Building, 59th and Madison Avenue. Christensen, Psychic. All welcome.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th.—Swami Bodhananda, "Devotion and Discrimination," 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:01 | Sun sets..4:34 | Moon sets..5:41

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:05	8:43	1:50	2:36
Governors Island	6:33	9:11	2:26	8:12
Hell Gate	10:23	11:01	4:06	4:52

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 28.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
SS Baltican, Sydney, C. B., Nov. 24.
SS Santurce, Moss Point, Nov. 20.
SS Frednes, Cardenas, Nov. 21.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Nov. 25.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Nov. 20.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Nov. 25.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Nov. 26.
SS Allianca, Colon, Nov. 22.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur, Nov. 18.
SS Cristobal, Colon, Nov. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Nov. 22
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Queen Elizabeth	Cardiff	Nov. 15
Burg. Petersen	Hamburg	Nov. 12
Kura	Hamburg	Nov. 13
Manhattan	Antwerp	Nov. 13
Idaho	Hull	Nov. 14
Anna	Barry	Nov. 13
Tonawanda	London	Nov. 15
Maracas	Trinidad	Nov. 21
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 26

DUE TO-MORROW.

Columbia	Glasgow	Nov. 22
Nickerie	Port of Spain	Nov. 23
Indian Prince	Port of Spain	Nov. 22
Provincia	Malaga	Nov. 14
Korona	St. Thomas	Nov. 23
Lumen	Shields	Nov. 15
Koln	Bremen	Nov. 19
Plon	Liverpool	Nov. 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 27

DUE MONDAY.

Kaiser Aug. Victoria	Hamburg	Nov. 22
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 22
Minneapolis	Southampton	Nov. 22
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 16
Verona	Palermo	Nov. 18
Zeeland	Antwerp	Nov. 22
Koln	Bremen	Nov. 19
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Nov. 22
Maylands	Huelva	Nov. 15
Korona	St. Thomas	Nov. 25
Brazoe	San Juan	Nov. 26
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 26
El Mundo	Galveston	Nov. 23
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 28
Comet	New Orleans	Nov. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Adriatic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Barbados	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ikaria, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allanton, Bahia	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow		9:00 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		10:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau		2:00 P.M.
Perugia, Naples		10:00 A.M.
Maryland, London		9:00 A.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
SS Allanton, Bahia	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Laconia, Madeira	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Aycona, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Juan, Jamaica		10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 28.

SS Lorraine, Havre to New York, was 680 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 29th, late, or early 30th, French Line.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,770 miles E. at 12:15 A. M.; due Dec. 3, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was 408 miles E. at noon; due 29th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 94 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Curityba, Nipe Bay to New York, was 370 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 327 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 160 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 2 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Maracas, Trinidad to New York, was 154 miles S. E. at noon.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 126 miles S. at 7 P. M.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
A luxurious home, with all appointments, to meet the requirements of each individual.
Special Rates during Winter months.
Conducted on the American plan.
Grill Room a la Carte.
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40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Motor 'bus meets trains. Booklet on request.
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By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I. Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards
Sage Foundation Homes Co., 47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey.
A delightful location for Autumn visitors. Express train service, 90 minutes from New York, ninety minutes from Philadelphia.
GOLF, TENNIS, CANOEING.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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Modern hotel with a home-like atmosphere.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager.

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ALAMAC HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Tennessee Av.
Absolutely fireproof Family and Transient Hotel. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Special Fall rates. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company

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Equipment Modern. Table Excellent. The Leading Hotel in Every Respect. Especially Attractive in Fall and Winter. Steam heat, sun parlors. Booklet and rates upon request. FRANCIS VARNALL, Manager.

NORTH CAROLINA—Pinehurst.

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Best known resort in the South. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Trap Shooting. Through Pullman Service From New York.
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Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Courtwood Apartment On Heights Held at $325,000

Figures in Important Trade—Frederick Crowninshield Sells West End Avenue Home—Old Tichnor - Grand Building Leased for Theatrical Enterprise.

The realty market, despite the misfortunes of the New York Real Estate & Security Company, showed considerable activity yesterday. The Washington Heights section furnished an important deal in which a trade was involved. It included the sale of the six-story apartment house known as the Courtwood, on the southwest corner of Broadway and 169th Street, by the Pembrooke Realty Company to the Central Building and Investment Company, of which Hyman Sonn is President. The apartment house, which covers a plot 90 by 150, has been held at $325,000.

In part payment Mr. Sonn's company gave a plot of ten lots, being the block front on the west side of Northern Avenue between 179th and 180th Streets, held at $125,000. The new owners, it was announced, have effected a resale of this property to the Munden Construction Company, of which Charles Flaum is President, and they are preparing to erect on the site four five-story apartment houses.

The deal, including the resale, was negotiated by William S. Baker in conjunction with Henry J. Kantrowitz, and they also have secured a building and permanent loan of $270,000 for the apartment house operation by the Munden Construction Company.

Artist Sells West End Ave. Home.

Frederick Crowninshield, the artist, has sold his residence at 314 West End Avenue. It covers a lot 19.11 by 47 and irregular, on the east side of the avenue, a few feet south of Seventy-fifth Street. Pease & Elliman were the brokers, and the buyer is a client of the firm, which has purchased for occupancy.

Big Theatre Lease Above Columbus Circle.

A transaction of more than ordinary interest, in that it means a big theatrical improvement for the Columbus Circle section, has been closed in the leasing by a syndicate headed by Sol Bloom of the old Tichnor-Grand Building at 3 to 7 West Sixty-first Street, between Central Park West and Broadway. The building, an eight-story structure, was lately occupied by the United States Motor Company. It runs through the block, and in Sixty-second Street is opposite the Century Theatre. The frontage on both streets is 75 feet.

Mr. Bloom and his associates have leased the property for twenty-one years, beginning next May, at an aggregate rental of about $750,000. The lease carries two renewal privileges. Definite announcement of the nature of the theatrical enterprise proposed for the site has not been made, but it is understood that it will be of a large and important character.

The brokers in the deal were Fish & Marvin and Frederick Fox & Co

Elbridge T. Gerry Disposes of Lot.

The old three-story building at 133 Seventh Avenue, 21 by 75 feet, one of the first properties that came into possession of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, was sold yesterday for him by the Cruikshank Company to Moses G. Byers.

The buyer owns the adjoining four-story stable property on the Seventh Avenue side, and now controls a plot 81 by 75 feet.

Harlem Apartments Sold.

An investor has purchased from the Edward Waters Construction Company 629 West 138th Street, a five-story flat on a plot 50 by 99.11.

John J. Clancy & Co. have sold for F. R. Peixotti to Harry Green and Samuel H. Hunter 551 West 125th Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 99.11, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Bronx Borough.

Michael Scanlon has purchased for investment from Henry H. Grote the five-story flat house on the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and 180th Street. The parcel is known as 600 East 182d Street and has a frontage of 129 feet on the curve at that point. M. H. Meyers negotiated the sale.

Peter J. McCoy has purchased from a client of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann the southwest corner of Third Avenue and 180th Street, a one-story building, containing six stores and a theatre, on plot fronting 88 feet on the street and 95 feet on the avenue. The property was held at $110,000 and was sold by the same brokers about six weeks ago for the J. F. M. Company.

In part payment the buyer gave the vacant block front on the west side of Grand Avenue, from 188th to 190th Street, containing over eleven lots.

Brooklyn.

In the Hill section Louis Arnold has sold 304 Carlton Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 22 by 100, for Katharina D. Gravenhorst to a buyer for occupancy; also 509 Vanderbilt Avenue, a two-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 80 for Matilda Lovett of Ridgewood, N. J., to a buyer for investment.

Frank A. Schweer & Co. report the sale of the two-family brick house, 918 Seventy-fifth Street, for William Searing to an investor.

Visco Brothers have sold, in conjunction with William H. Bourne, 402 Fourth Place, a three-story and basement, four-family brick building for Joseph F. Ryan and Frederick R. Stoll to Raffaele Tramontano, for investment.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at East Rockaway to W. E. Engelbrechs a plot, 40 by 110, on Baisley Avenue; to Overland Investment Company a plot, 120 by 110, on Fulton Street East; to V. Von der Lin, a plot, 60 by 120, on Lawrence Street, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Rhame Avenue; to T. Swain a plot, 40 by 100, on Franklin Street. The same company sold at Floral Park to D. Dwane a plot, 40 by 100, on Geranium Avenue. The same company sold at Valley Stream to J. Fichel a plot, 40 by 100, on Albemarle Avenue.

Big Factory for Mospeth, L. I.

The C. B. French Cabinet Company manufacturer of telephone booths, purchased from Mary A. Proscher for a consideration of about $75,000 three acres at Maspeth. The property is adjacent to the Bushwick branch of the Long Island Railroad, and has almost equal terminal facilities by water from its close proximity to Newtown Creek.

The company will erect a one-story factory having about 100,000 square feet of floor space and will employ about two hundred hands.

$500,000 For Queens Buildings.

The anticipated building revival in Queens was manifested this week, when the total of the applications for building permits shows that the operations totaled nearly half a million dollars. Superintendent Moore of the Building Bureau expected a large increase as a result of conferences he had previously held with builders in the borough regarding building instructions.

The total estimated cost of operations for the week was $464,699, of which there were 107 applications for new buildings at an estimated cost of $386,812; 51 applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $42,259, and 62 applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $35,628.

New Jersey.

Kurz & Uren sold for Siegfried Loewenthal a block of land, comprising seventy-two lots at Egg Harbor City to an investor.

The Hillsdale Estate sold to Margaret A. Hughes a seven-room bungalow of English architecture on plot 75 by 125 at Hillsdale, Bergen County. Also to John Fortune Galloway, a six-room house, on plot 50 by 106, on Large Avenue.

Recent Buyers.

S. Morrill Banner is the purchaser of the nine-story apartment house, on plot 52 by 100, at 178 East Seventieth Street, reported sold recently by Everett & J. Randolph Jacobs. L. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers.

The estate of the late Dr. Charles McBurney is the buyer of 26 East Thirty-first Street, sold Wednesday by Dr. Alexander Lambert. The McBurney estate owns the adjoining dwelling, No. 38.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Brooks & Momand have placed the following first mortgage loans: $45,000 at 5 per cent. on property belonging to the Wynne Construction Company, located at 522 East 157th Street; $22,000 at 5 per cent. on property of Dora Levy, at 157 West 119th Street; $16,000 at 5½ per cent. on property 1,437, 1,439, 1,441, and 1,443 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, belonging to the South-Western Realty Company; $10,000 at 5½ per cent. on residential property of C. F. Boell, located at Katonah, N. Y.; $12,000 at 5½ per cent. on residential properties at Mountain Lakes, N. J.; $8,000 at 5 per cent. on property 239 East Ninth Street, and $18,000 at 5 per cent. on property 421 West Seventeenth Street.

New Building on Blackwell's Island

The only plan for new structures in Manhattan filed in the Building Bureau yesterday was for a three-story building on Blackwell's Island, to be used by the Commissioner of Public Charities. It will be erected in the central part of the island, opposite Eighteenth Street, and will be 122.8 by 103.6 feet in size. Charles M. A. Meyers is the architect, and he has placed the cost at $200,000.

Lease Near New Piers.

Charles E. Heydt has negotiated a lease for twenty-one years for the estate of Bradish Johnson of three lots, 75 by 125, south side of Forty-ninth Street, 275 feet west of Eleventh Avenue. The tenant, Daniel Darrow, dealer in building materials, will erect brick and cement buildings for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

The Berlin Renting Agency has leased to a client for a term of years the elevator apartment house known as the San Samone, occupying the entire block on Amsterdam Avenue, from 141st Street to 142d Street.

The Guarantor Realty Corporation leased for Walter J. Salomon a store in the Bristol Building, 500 Fifth Avenue, to S. Ash, jeweler, for a term of years; also a store in the same building to I. Miller for a term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

24th St, 30-2 West, s s, 334 ft e 6th Av, 50x98.9, 12-story loft building; M. E. Coleman against J. H. Bolsse et al; Alexander & G., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $400,000.19; taxes, &c., $2,515.90; to the plaintiff for $300,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 1,745, e s, 84.3 ft n 108th St, 16.8x85; 4-tory tenement and store; J. F. Kernechan, trustee, against M. G. Hoey et al.; F. E. Miller, attorney; C. P. Sanford, referee; due, $11,029.31; taxes, &c., $1,091.53; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

21st St, 107 West, n s, 85 ft w 6th Av, 20x98.9, 4-story building; Esperanto Mortgage Co. against L. H. Veil et al; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; L. L. Levetritt, referee; due, $10,837.58; to Samuel C. Sternhardt for $11,100.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

124th St, 318 East, s s, 192.6 ft e 2d Av, 16.6 x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Chas. Schmitt et al. against Venare Holding Co. et al.; Sigmund Wechsler, attorney; Edw. Jacobs, referee; due, $6,479.81; taxes, &c., $116.60; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Madison St, 256, s e 2d ft w Clinton St, 26x50, 6-story tenement and stores; Alex Rosenthal against Mary O'Neill et al.; Feltenstein & R., attorneys Marcel Levy, referee; due, $9,138.55; taxes, &c., $805; subject to a prior mortgage of $19,000; to the plaintiff for $24,500.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 2,148.53, w s, 193.5 ft s 182d St, 94.1x123.2x88.11x90.3; 2 2-story tenements; M. S. Croxson against Waverly Construction Co. et al.; G. G. Dutcher, attorney; A. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $61,750.42; taxes, &c., $4,731.75; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

Prospect Av, 604, s e c Beck St, 20x139.6x 105.6x80, 5-story tenement and stores; R. S. Smith against Martin Fletscher et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; G. W. Cluse, referee; due, $22,069; taxes, &c., $633.50; to the plaintiff for $65,100.

172d St, 447 East, n s, 90 ft e Park Av, 40x100, irregular, 2-story dwelling; J. A. Bertin against Bronx Investing Co. et al.; H. A. Lieu, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,804.44; taxes, &c., $520.97; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Jackson Av, 757-63, w s, 125 ft north 156th, 100x79.8, four 5-story tenements; Wm. Bachik against Cleri Construction Co. et al.; Patterson & B., attorneys; Dorothy Straus, referee; due, $8,649.69; taxes, &c., $1,070.50; to Anna M. Klanan for $11,300.

By Henry Brady.

Gleason Av, 2,044 ft w Castle Hill Av, 25x106.1; Marie McHuth, administratrix, against E. A. Wolfrath et al.; W. J. McKeown, attorney; P. J. Everett, referee; due, $923.62; taxes, &c., $227.88; subject to a first mortgage of $2,500; no bids made.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 167, w s, 87.6x25.6x irregular, with all title to strip on rear; Dora Davis to Mornat Realty Co., 74 Broadway, all liens; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mornat Realty Co. to Dora Eichler, 600 West 183d St, Nov. 26; attorneys, same ..$1

BROADWAY, 1853 and 1855, e s, 51x199.3 to w s of Crosby St, x43.8x198.11; Bertha Kaufmann to Therese Weil, 21 East 82d St; Sophie Mayer, 41 East 72d St, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St. ..$100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 150th St, 99.11x 100; M. M. Realty Co. to Sound Realty Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $150,000,) and all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, Max Marx, 128 Broadway ..$100

BROOME ST, 25 and 27, s s, 50x75; Bertha Kaufmann to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, all liens, July 1; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St. ..$100

BROADWAY, 483 and 485, w s, 32.2x200 to e s of Mercer St x51.5x200; Lafayette Place, e s, 161.4 ft s of Astor Place, 52.6x196.11 to w s of 4th Av x56.9 x17.2, being 50 to 68 Cooper Square; Cooper Square, 206, w s, 52.6 76.2; Washington St, 553 and 555, e s, 50x 143.8 to w s of Greenwich St (96) x50x144.7; Washington St, 551, n e corner of King St, 25x144.7 to w s of Greenwich St x23x145; Washington St, 572, n w corner of West Houston St, 75x115x irregular; Washington St, 585 and 587, n e corner of Clarkson St, 100.9x50x irregular; Washington St, 589, e s, 25x82.7; West St, 646 and 646, s s, 50x 105.1x90.10x4, 2 4-story and 3-story and basement brick buildings; Lafayette Place, e s, 98.6x s 25x e 56x s 25x w 146.11 to e s of street x n 50 to beginning; Woodbury G. Langdon to the Woodbury Langdon Co., Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

DIVISION ST, 193, s s, 26.11x18.8x26.4x49.3; East Broadway, 204, n s, 26.4x65; Abraham H. Sarasohn to Max Applebaum, 31 West 115th St, all liens; address, 529 Broadway ..$100

ELDRIDGE ST, 135 and 137, w s, 25x100, (foreclosed Nov. 25;) Morton Stein, referee, to Hubar Realty Corporation, (mtg $85,639.20,) all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Feiner & M., 190 Broadway ..$2,000

GREENE ST, 204 and 206, e s, 50x100; Nathan Hutkoff to Progress Holding Co., 35 Nassau St, Nov. 26, (mtg $88,000;) attorneys, Goldsmith, R. & M., & B., 35 Nassau St. ..$100

GREENWICH ST, 762, w e, 33.6x irregular; Value Realty Co. to Carl Ernst, 2,102 Broadway, Nov. 22, (mtg $7,750;) attorney, Carl Ernst, 35 Nassau St. ..$1

HOUSTON ST, 146 East, s s, 25x102.11; Katherine Bonifer to Maria Kern, 3,013 Concourse, Nov. 15; attorney, E. A. Henry, 302 Broadway ..$13,000

LEONARD ST, 80 & 82, s s, 49.2x100; also Front St, 249, s s, 19.2x62; also Broadway, 310, e e, 25x119.3; also Maiden Lane, 105, n e corner Pearl St, 19.6x60; also Washington St, 358, w s, 22x75; also Jay St, s to 12, 50.11x90; also South St, 41, n w s, 24x98.9; also Grand St, 337, s s, 17.10x80; also Maiden Lane, 103, w s, 59.10x—; also Maiden Lane, 101, n s, 20.10x61.10; also Pearl St, 203, w s, 21.11x96; also gore at s w corner 205 Pearl St, 71.3x—; also Grand St, 369, s s, 25x100; Woodbury G. Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon Co., Inc., Nov. 26, mtg $140,000; same attorney ..$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,745, e s, 10.8x65, (foreclosure Nov. 28;) Charles F. Sanford, referee, to J. Frederic Kernochan, 862 Park Av, trustee, Harriet R. McKim, will of Almy T. Hicks, Nov. 28; attorney, Hy. P. Miller, 44 Pine St. ..$12,500

MADISON ST, s s, 26.8 ft w of Clinton St, 26x80; Marcel Levy, referee, to Alexander Rosenthal, 51 East 90th St, Nov. 28, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, S. Zipris, 1,572 Broadway ..$100

MADISON AV, 1,180, e s, 16.8x62.2; Woodbury G. Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon Co., Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, being lot 516, map Dyckman Homestead; Woodbury G. Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon Co., Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

STANTON ST, 153½, s s, 25x100; Mary A. Kern to Katherina Bonifer, her sister, 810 McDonough St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, P. J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St. ..$1

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, s w corner of Thompson St, 100.2x155; Corporation of Memorial Baptist Church of Christ to New York Baptist Mission Society, 162 2d Av, May 19, (mtg $140,000;) attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row ..$1

1ST AV, 290, n e corner of 17th St, 25x94, one-half part; Louis Weisman and others to Samuel Glaser, 286 1st Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av ..$1

5TH AV, w s, 28.6 ft n of Clinton Place, 26.3x100; Martin L. Stover, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Nov. 28; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av ..$100,000

6TH ST, 625 East, n s, 24.9x90.10; Fanny Weisman and others to Samuel Glaser, 286 1st Av, Nov. 20, (mtg $22,000;) attorneys, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av ..$100

6TH ST, 627 East, n s, 24.9x90.10; Samuel Glaser to Pauline Landesbaum, 230 West 111th St, Nov. 20, (mtg $22,000;) sar e attorney ..$100

6TH AV, 660, e s, 22.8x85; Charles F. Walters to the H. Jantzen Shoe Co., 660 6th Av, all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, Herman Goldman, 13 Park Row ..$100

7TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 24.8x97.6; Philipp Klein to Federation of Bessarabian Organizations, 80 2d Av, Nov. 28, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Leo Lerner, 80 2d Av ..$100

17TH ST, 533 East, n s, 25x92, one-half part; Frank Vettel, Jr., to Harry Vettel, 328 East 18th St, Nov. 28, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

24TH ST, 30 and 32 West, s s, 50x98.9, Robert F. Wagner, referee, to Mary E. Coleman, 50 West 51st St, Nov. 23; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway ..$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Coleman to Marmac Construction C., 316 West 30th St, Nov. 28; attorneys, same ..$1

30TH ST, 245 and 245 West, n s, 33.8x65.1; Woodbury Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Morris D. Bowers to 74th Street Holding Co., 20 East 42d St, (mtg $65,000,) Nov. 25; attorneys, Beekman M. & G., 52 William St. ..$1

43D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Harold H. Herts, referee, to Flora A. Colt, 33 East 29th St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 46 East 23d St. ..$10,000

68TH ST, 108 East, s s, 200x100.5; Catharina A. Griggs to Henry Storck, 1,200 Lexington Av, (mtg $14,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, Jacob Steifel, 140 Nassau St. ..$100

91ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x100.8, 2-3 part; Mary A. Seaton to Ella Jackson and another, 8,018 22d Av, Brooklyn, March 1; attorneys, Sackett & Lang, 99 Nassau St. ..$1

99TH ST, 206-10 W, s s, 62.6x97.4; Isaac Bolton to Morris D. Bowers, 337 West 23d St, (mtg $85,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway ..$1

SAME property; Morris D. Bowers to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Company, 334 5th Av, (mtg $87,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway ..$1

103D ST, n s, 80.1 ft w of Park Av, 24.10x 100.11x irregular, (foreclosure Nov. 21;) Frank Cochrane, referee, to Rebecca Falk, 2 West 86th St, Nov. 25; attorney, E. H. Wallach, 44 Cedar St ..$20,500

104TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mary A. Holt to Adelaide G. Hoyt, 141 West 123d St, Nov. 25; attorney, William J. Hopson, 54 Benson St, Glen Ridge, N. J. ..$100

104TH ST, 309 West, n s, 17x100.11; Mary E. Alexander to Lydia G. Harrison, East Orange, N. J., Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

106TH ST, n s, 448.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.5x134.10; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., executor and trustee of William Cotman to Emma Donohue, 41 West 105th St, Nov. 25; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St. ..$1

113TH ST, 227 East, n s, 20.6x irregular; Rosanna Rosenfeld to Conservation Realty Corporation, 22 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Fleishman & Fox, 32 Liberty St. ..$1

113TH ST, 21 East, n s, 25x100.10; Charles Wynne and another to Mary Foley, 321 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 30, (mtg $7,000;) attorneys, Spiro & W., 140 Nassau St ..$100

114TH ST, 606 West, s s, 14x100.11; John Purdow to Isabelle G. Sinclair, 79 Manhattan Av, Nov. 28, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

116TH ST, 55 to 59 West, n s, 50x100.11; Gertrude Belgard to Gambit Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, (mtg $60,000 liens,) Nov. 10; attorney, Morris Weiss, 5 Beekman St ..$1

118TH ST, 157 West, n s, 18x100.11; Woodbury G. Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon, Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

123TH ST, n s, 175.10 ft w of 8th Av, 17.1x 99.11; Meta K. Oetjen to Stuard Hirsohman, 316 West 86th St, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway ..$100

127TH ST, 255-7 West, n s, 25x99.11; Clara M. Restorff to Wells Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway ..$100

LOTS 120 and 121; same to Madeline Sullivan, 707 Washington St. ..$100

LOTS 7, 9, and 25; same to Mary F. Wilson, 100 West 125th St. ..$100

LOTS 146 and 147; same to Bernard A. Cruse, South Orange, N. J. ..$100

LOTS 88 and 89; same to Julien M. O'Shaunessy, Providence, R. I. ..$100

LOTS 56, 57, 127, and 128; same to William A. McHugh, Jersey City, N. J. ..$100

LOT 99; same to Grace R. Tindall, 1,213 Edler Av ..$100

LOT 87; same to Henry O. Bumuller, 1,549 Amsterdam Av ..$100

LOTS 81 and 82; same to Michael J. Madden, 131 Sherman Av ..$100

LOT 59; same to Sophia Chapman, 501 West 120th St. ..$100

LOTS 60 and 61; same to Robert W. Spence, New Rochelle, N. Y. ..$100

LOT 55; Same to Sidwell J. Wann, 141 East 50th St ..$100

LOTS 18, 215 and 210; same to Leon Dachew, 120 West 118th St. ..$100

LOTS 4, 5, 6, 35, 36, 37, 155 and 156; same to Alfred Fergess, 110 East 125th St. ..$100

LOTS 126, 127, and 128; same to William A. McHugh, Jersey City, N. J. ..$100

LOT 58; same to Martin Stein, 300 East 6th St. ..$100

LOTS 28 and 29; same to Jean Claveric, 72 Charles St. ..$100

LOTS 79 and 80; same to Hy C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av. East ..$100

LOT 78; same to James J. Botsacos, 1,595 St. Nicholas Av ..$100

LOT 30; same to Mary Kiss, 334 3d Av. ..$100

LOTS 33 and 34; same to Lawrence B. Hohmeyer, Jersey City, N. J. ..$100

LOTS 180 to 184; same to Jacob H. Rubin Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, being lot 516, map Dyckman Homestead; Woodbury G. Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon Co., Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

STANTON ST, 153½, s s, 25x100; Mary A. Kern to Katherina Bonifer, her sister, 810 McDonough St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, P. J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St. ..$1

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, s w corner of Thompson St, 100.2x155; Corporation of Memorial Baptist Church of Christ to New York Baptist Mission Society, 162 2d Av, May 19, (mtg $140,000;) attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row ..$1

1ST AV, 290, n e corner of 17th St, 28x94, one-half part; Louis Weisman and others to Samuel Glaser, 286 1st Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av ..$1

5TH AV, w s, 28.6 ft n of Clinton Place, 26.3x100; Martin L. Stover, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Nov. 28; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av ..$100,000

6TH ST, 625 East, n s, 24.9x90.10; Fanny Weisman and others to Samuel Glaser, 286 1st Av, Nov. 20, (mtg $22,000;) attorneys, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av ..$100

6TH ST, 627 East, n s, 24.9x90.10; Samuel Glaser to Pauline Landesbaum, 230 West 111th St, Nov. 20, (mtg $22,000;) sar e attorney ..$100

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7TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 24.8x97.6; Philipp Klein to Federation of Bessarabian Organizations, 80 2d Av, Nov. 28, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Leo Lerner, 80 2d Av ..$100

17TH ST, 533 East, n s, 25x92, one-half part; Frank Vettel, Jr., to Harry Vettel, 328 East 18th St, Nov. 28, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

24TH ST, 30 and 32 West, s s, 50x98.9, Robert F. Wagner, referee, to Mary E. Coleman, 50 West 51st St, Nov. 23; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway ..$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Coleman to Marmac Construction C., 316 West 30th St, Nov. 28; attorneys, same ..$1

30TH ST, 245 and 245 West, n s, 33.8x65.1; Woodbury Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Morris D. Bowers to 74th Street Holding Co., 20 East 42d St, (mtg $65,000,) Nov. 25; attorneys, Beekman M. & G., 52 William St. ..$1

43D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Harold H. Herts, referee, to Flora A. Colt, 33 East 29th St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 46 East 23d St. ..$10,000

68TH ST, 108 East, s s, 200x100.5; Catharina A. Griggs to Henry Storck, 1,200 Lexington Av, (mtg $14,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, Jacob Steifel, 140 Nassau St. ..$100

91ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x100.8, 2-3 part; Mary A. Seaton to Ella Jackson and another, 8,018 22d Av, Brooklyn, March 1; attorneys, Sackett & Lang, 99 Nassau St. ..$1

99TH ST, 206-10 W, s s, 62.6x97.4; Isaac Bolton to Morris D. Bowers, 337 West 23d St, (mtg $85,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway ..$1

SAME property; Morris D. Bowers to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Company, 334 5th Av, (mtg $87,000,) Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway ..$1

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104TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mary A. Holt to Adelaide G. Hoyt, 141 West 123d St, Nov. 25; attorney, William J. Hopson, 54 Benson St, Glen Ridge, N. J. ..$100

104TH ST, 309 West, n s, 17x100.11; Mary E. Alexander to Lydia G. Harrison, East Orange, N. J., Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

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113TH ST, 227 East, n s, 20.6x irregular; Rosanna Rosenfeld to Conservation Realty Corporation, 22 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Fleishman & Fox, 32 Liberty St. ..$1

113TH ST, 21 East, n s, 25x100.10; Charles Wynne and another to Mary Foley, 321 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 30, (mtg $7,000;) attorneys, Spiro & W., 140 Nassau St ..$100

114TH ST, 606 West, s s, 14x100.11; John Purdow to Isabelle G. Sinclair, 79 Manhattan Av, Nov. 28, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

116TH ST, 55 to 59 West, n s, 50x100.11; Gertrude Belgard to Gambit Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, (mtg $60,000 liens,) Nov. 10; attorney, Morris Weiss, 5 Beekman St ..$1

118TH ST, 157 West, n s, 18x100.11; Woodbury G. Langdon to Woodbury G. Langdon, Inc., 31 Liberty St, Nov. 26; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

123TH ST, n s, 175.10 ft w of 8th Av, 17.1x 99.11; Meta K. Oetjen to Stuard Hirsohman, 316 West 86th St, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway ..$100

127TH ST, 255-7 West, n s, 25x99.11; Clara M. Restorff to Wells Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway ..$100

LOTS 120 and 121; same to Madeline Sullivan, 707 Washington St. ..$100

LOTS 7, 9, and 25; same to Mary F. Wilson, 100 West 125th St. ..$100

LOTS 146 and 147; same to Bernard A. Cruse, South Orange, N. J. ..$100

LOTS 88 and 89; same to Julien M. O'Shaunessy, Providence, R. I. ..$100

LOTS 56, 57, 127, and 128; same to William A. McHugh, Jersey City, N. J. ..$100

LOT 99; same to Grace R. Tindall, 1,213 Edler Av ..$100

LOT 87; same to Henry O. Bumuller, 1,549 Amsterdam Av ..$100

LOTS 81 and 82; same to Michael J. Madden, 131 Sherman Av ..$100

LOT 59; same to Sophia Chapman, 501 West 120th St. ..$100

LOTS 60 and 61; same to Robert W. Spence, New Rochelle, N. Y. ..$100

LOT 55; Same to Sidwell J. Wann, 141 East 50th St ..$100

LOTS 18, 215 and 210; same to Leon Dachew, 120 West 118th St. ..$100

LOTS 4, 5, 6, 35, 36, 37, 155 and 156; same to Alfred Fergess, 110 East 125th St. ..$100

LOT 58; same to Martin Stein, 300 East 6th St. ..$100

LOTS 28 and 29; same to Jean Claveric, 72 Charles St. ..$100

LOTS 79 and 80; same to Hy C. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av. East ..$100

LOT 78; same to James J. Botsacos, 1,595 St. Nicholas Av ..$100

LOT 30; same to Mary Kiss, 334 3d Av. ..$100

LOTS 33 and 34; same to Lawrence B. Hohmeyer, Jersey City, N. J. ..$100

LOTS 180 to 184; same to Jacob H. Rubin Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St. ..$100

LOTS 18, 23 and 24; same to Hy Berwaldt, 1,408 Vyse Av ..$100

LOTS 70, 71 and 72; same to Julius Schork, 1,620 University Av. ..$100

LOTS 12 and 13; same to Joseph M. Lesser, 105 East 95th St. ..$100

LOT 74 and 75; same to Edward H. Hopson, Mt. Hope, N. Y. ..$100

LOT 11; same to William A. Huggins and wife, Woodhaven, L. I. ..$100

LOTS 324 and 325; same to Louis F. Werner, 728 West 181st St. ..$100

LOTS 1 and 2; same to Joseph W. Cantin, Flushing, L. I. ..$100

LOTS 92 and 93; same to Mary J. Ross, 211 West 115th St. ..$100

LOTS 31 and 32; same to Rose L. Simpson, 264 West 112th St. ..$100

LOT 10; same to Elmer G. Hooper, 3,188 Webster Av ..$100

LOT 27; same to Anna Kleinman, Jamaica, L. I. ..$100

LOT 26; same to Kasimir Szefczyk, Passaic, N. J. ..$100

LOT 3; same to John I. Ritchie, 228 East 35th St. ..$100

LOT 170; same to John E. Roeser, Bronxville, N. Y. ..$100

LOTS 208 and 209; same to Conrad H. Sherwood, 423 East 169th St. ..$100

LOT 67; same to Adelaide Murnane, 438 East 136th St. ..$100

LOTS 30 to 47 and 62 to 66; same to Harry Goldowsky, 23 Warner Av, Jersey City, N. J. ..$100

LOT 302; same to Jeanne Budde, 315 West 128th St ..$100

LOTS 298 and 299; same to Josephine Pokowsny, Tenafly, N. J. ..$100

LOTS 19 and 20; same to Martha F. S. Miller, 460 West 140th St. ..$100

LOTS 68 and 69; same to Solomon J. Taspan, 133 Hawthorne St, Brooklyn. ..$100

LOT 440, map of Woodlawn Heights, 25x100; Annie Spiliano to Mary G. Spiliane, 143 East 106th St; same attorney, W. R. Hill, 141 Broadway ..$100

LOTS 6 to 8 and lot 3, map Hyatt Farm; John Early to Annie C. Early, 3,145 Broadway, Nov. 28; mortgage, $2,000; attorney A. Faslowitz, 512 East 24th St. ..$1

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 155th St. 100x 24.6; Valus Realty Co. to Carl Ernst and another, 2,102 Broadway, mtg $21,000, Nov. 28; attorney, A. L. Ernst, 175 Broadway ..$1

MELROSE AV, 860 to 870, n e corner of 160th St, 160.7x21; Value Realty Co. to Carl Ernst, 2,102 Broadway, or 35 Nassau St, mtg $21,000, Nov. 22 ..$1

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 51.6x100; Thomas H. Roff to Rae Hartman, 109 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 26, (mtg $34,000;) attorneys, Casa & A., 68 William St. ..$100

MONTGOMERY AV, 1,745, w s, 25x100; Jacob Scitz to Alice McGrew, Pittsburgh, Penn., May 10, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Hy. J. Moskowitz, 291 Broadway ..$100

WASHINGTON PL, 1,475, w s,

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Abnormally high pressure continues over the East but the low pressure over the South in connection with the high area has caused the persistence of the unsettled rainy weather over the middle and north districts east of the Mississippi River except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, with some snow in New York and New England. Moderate temperatures prevail in the Atlantic States.

There is no prospect of any immediate relief from the present unsettled weather east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Northwest. Rains will continue quite general on Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. On Sunday rains will be quite general over the east half of the country, while over the west half the weather will be generally fair.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate east to southeast; South Atlantic, moderate east; East Gulf, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

North New England—Rain or snow and warmer Saturday. Sunday, unsettled; probably local rains; moderate, variable winds, mostly east and southeast.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Continued unsettled weather Saturday and probably Sunday, with occasional rains; slightly warmer Saturday; moderate east to southeast winds.

Eastern New York—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion, Saturday. Sunday, rain; moderate east to southeast winds.

South New England—Rain or snow in the interior; rains on the coast Saturday. Sunday, unsettled; probably rain; moderate east to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	36	38	4 P. M.	33	46
6 A. M.	38	38	6 P. M.	33	46
9 A. M.	33	40	9 P. M.	31	47
12 M.	39	43	11 P. M.	30	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 8 P. M., minimum 36 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.60 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.50 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—57-59 W. 10th St.; Alaska Novelty Company ..... Unknown
12:50—322 W. 125th St.; Fanny Loeg..Trifling
12:50—105 W. 120th St.; Herbert Powers. Trifling
1:35—419 Lafayette St.; Victor Koch & Co. ..... Unknown
8:30—767A Lexington Av.; Mrs. Hare..... Unknown
4:45—200 W. 47th St.; Carrie Moton and others $10,000
6:45—110 Varick St.; City of New York..None
8:20—300 W. 153d St.; owner unknown....$5
9:05—243 Rivington St.; Samuel Stein..Trifling
10:35—23 Worth St.; Alexander Ritinger..$50
10:45—165-167 Reade St.; Brown & Root..$500
11:45—24 Albany St.; owner unknown..... No damage
P. M.
12:00—750-752 Cauldwell Av.; Mrs. Bromberg ..... Trifling
1:45—In front of 2,186 2d Av.; Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....No damage
1:45—2,068 3d Av.; "L" structure..Trifling
2:45—793 E. 156th St.; Mrs. Gluck..Trifling
4:30—18 E. 111th St.; Louis Levy..Trifling
5:00—733½ Union Av.; John Meyer....$15
5:00—3523 W. 38th St.; Matilda Donahue ..... Trifling
5:35—2,652 Park Av.; Louis Rutman..Trifling
6:20—833 Columbus Av.; Mrs. C. Duff. ..... Trifling
7:35—1,550 Hoe Av.; M. Katzenelebogen. $1,000
8:03—432 East 6th St.; D. Krause..Trifling
8:15—158 West 34th St.; Miss Blum....$1,000
8:45—243 East 60th St.; Jennie Stoerg. Unknown
8:55—35 Avenue D; Minnie Rosenfeld. ..... Trifling
9:00—160th St. and Fort Washington Av.; unknown ..... Trifling
9:00—48 Howard St.; A. Amer & Son..$5,000
9:40—419 6th Av.; Will Weiss.....$10
10:15—2,718 5th Av.; unknown.....Trifling
10:25—1,493 to 1,505 Broadway; Shanley Brothers ..... Trifling
11:40—1,957 Madison Av.; unknown..Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLANKE, JOHN C., (died April 27, 1913:) net estate, $73,064.22; bank accounts, $8,580.94; bonds with accrued interest, $67,779.45; return premium on canceled policy, $1.44; personal effects, $20.

CELLA, D., (died Dec. 12, 1905;) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $3,573.32.

CHERRY, ANNA H., (died Nov. 29, 1910;) net estate in New York, $2,134.09; 12 shares American Book Company stock, $2,295.

CURRY, AMY B., (died Oct. 6, 1911:) net estate, $8,900; equity in 323 West Thirty-third Street, $9,000.

CURTISS, ELECTA A., (died Jan. 12, 1911.) supplemental report reduces net estate in New York to $4,388.32.

HAVEMEYER, JAMES, (died Aug. 18, 1912.) net estate, $11,456.13; bank accounts, $12,255.20; account with W. A. Macdonald & Co., $358.14; personal effects, $843; interest in estate of Sarah C. Havemeyer, deceased, $450; seat in Consolidated Stock Exchange, $35.

KANN, EDWARD, (died June 16, 1910,) net estate, $8,752.63; equity in 23 West Houston Street, $7,000; equity in 227 West 113th Street, $5,000; total realty less dower right, $9,403; business of Kann & Co., furdyers, $4,440.38; bank accounts, $1,243.20; furniture, $250.

KELLY, MICHAEL J., (died Dec. 4, 1911.) net estate, $12,745.76; equity in two lots on 152d and 153d Streets, $15,800; bank account, $691.21; household furniture, $288.

KRIEG, CHARLES, (died July 1, 1901), net estate in New York, $15,650; personal property, $16,000.

LAUBHEIM, MAURICE, (died July 31, 1912,) net estate, $32,420.40; bank accounts, $5,918.80; bond and mortgage, $401; commissions as guardian, etc., $7,114.72; personal effects, $370; insurance, $2,000; stock, $1,887.24; 7 shares Springfield Realty Co., 17 shares Auburndale Realty Co., 20 shares Whitestone Flushing Co.; interest in copartnership of Laubheim Brothers, jewelry dealers at 65 Nassau Street, with profits, $32,294.18.

MacFARLAND, JOHN J. S., (died July 30, 1913;) net estate, $17,130.87; insfrance, $20,000; claim, $900; judgment against Clyde W. Adams, $248.05.

MARTENS, HENRY, (died July 31, 1912:) net estate, $32,121.96; equity in 1,729-1,731 Amsterdam Avenue, $22,756; bank accounts, $287.48; personal effects, $25; chattel mortgage and notes, $2,300; stock, $250; 50 shares Martens Paper Company; 20 shares Confectioners' Manufacturing Company; certificate of underwriters of the New York and Chicago Lloyd; confectionary store at 2,802 Broadway, $4,250.

MARTIN, SERENA A., (died Dec. 13, 1912;) gross estate in New York, $2,000; one-third interest in premises known as Bittersweet, in Ellicott, N. Y., $1,666.67; one-third interest in certain personal property, $333.33.

McGIRR, MARY E., (died Nov. 25, 1912;) net estate, $21,985.69; bank accounts, $5,538.11; bond and mortgage with interest, $18,038.25.

MILLARD, HOMER A., (died March 1, 1909;) net estate, $26,209.56; 10 shares Life Association of America, $130; 2½ shares East River M. & L. Co. preferred, $250; 544 shares East River M. & L. Co. common, $17,952; bank account, $801.54; 2 policies Equitable Life Assurance Society, $5,000; policy Life Association of America, $5,000; interest in personal estate of Frank Millard, $4,444.44; furniture, $250; money due, $300.

MOONEY, FRANCIS, (died March 22, 1907;) net estate, $1,492.97; bank accounts, $1,464.59.

RAYMOND, DUDLINE E., (died May 4, 1911;) net estate in New York, $79,090.75; bank account, $726.95; stock, $24,518; bonds with accrued interest, $54,865.80; stocks: 10 shares H. W. Johns-Manville Company, pfd., 16 shares Fourth National Bank, 6 shares First National Bank, 11 shares Citizens Central National Bank, 31 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, 20 shares Guaranteed Mortgage Company, 11 shares Manufacturers National Bank, 2 shares Brooklyn Union Elevated Railway Company; bonds: $2,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois division, $1,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, $1,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated, $1,000 Hocking Valley Railway Company, $1,000 Iowa Central Railroad Company, $2,000 Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, $1,000 Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, $2,000 Texas & New Orleans Railroad, $3,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, $1,000 Tiffin (Ohio) Water Works, $3,000 City of Helena, Mont., $2,000 City of Aberdeen, Wash., $2,000 City of Palouse, Wash., $1,000 City of Montesano, Wash., $1,000 City of Colfax, Wash., $2,000 City of Ellensburg, Wash., $3,000 City of Deadwood, S. D., $2,000 West Shore Railroad, $500 United States Government loan of 1898, $3,000 East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, $1,000 City of Moscow, Idaho, $1,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, $7,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $5,000 Northern Pacific-Great Northern, $2,000 New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, $2,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $2,000 Manhattan Railway Company.

SMITH, MARY L., (died April 12, 1913;) net estate in New York, $21,000; premises, 122 West Seventy-third Street, $21,000.

STECKLER, ROSA, (died May 30, 1908;) net estate, $8,094.75; bank accounts, $7,515.77; personal effects, $100.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON Nov. 28.—Capt. J. A. Moore, Quartermaster Corps, having reported his arrival in New York City, will proceed to Boston for duty.

Orders of Sept. 11, relating to First Lieut. P. G. Drake, Medical Reserve Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. H. A. McCune, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the Twenty-eighth Company, placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Dec. 1, and will then report to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of San Diego, for duty on his staff.

Capt. E. M. Talbott, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, May 3, vice Major F. F. Russell, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. J. W. Wallis, Coast Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Ninety-second Company to the Twenty-eighth Company, to take effect Dec. 1. He is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, and will join his company.

Orders Nov. 18 relating to First Lieut. O. H. Schrader, Coast Artillery Corps, is revoked. Lieut. Schrader is assigned to the Ninety-second Company, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Leaves: Capt. H. L. Morse, Coast Artillery Corps, one month; Major J. A. Murtagh, Medical Corps, three months, (upon the expiration of this leave he will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital for treatment;) Major J. R. M. Taylor, infantry, military attache, one month; Second Lieut. C. B. Thummel, Fifth Field Artillery, seven days.

The Navy.

Capt. J. D. McDonald, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Ensign F. A. Daubin, to command the C-4.

Ensign W. A. Shaw, detached the Reina Mercedes, to the Georgia.

Ensign C. M. Elder, detached the Ozark, to the Severn.

Ensign J. L. Hall, Jr., detached Reina Mercedes, to the Hannibal.

Ensign Holbrook Gibson, detached command the C-4, to connection fitting out the K-5 and to command when commissioned.

Surgeon J. Steph, detached the Montana, to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. R. Stalnaker, detached navy yard, New York, to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kelley, detached the North Carolina, to the Prairie.

Chief Boatswain J. Laven, detached the Ranger, wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerk H. W. Crider, appointed naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Paymaster's Clerk T. A. Irwin, resignation accepted.

Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Lemly, A. Q. M., detached headquarters Marine Corps, to depot of supplies, Philaelphia.

Major H. Matthews, A. Q. M., detached depot of supplies, Philadelphia, to depot of supplies, San Francisco.

Major N. G. Burton, A. Q. M., detached depot of supplies, San Francisco, to Philippine Islands.

Major H. L. Roosevelt, A. Q. M., detached Philippines, to the United States.

Capt. R. H. Davis, A. Q. M., detached Headquarters Marine Corps, to Camp Elliott, Panama.

Capt. E. Halford, A. Q. M., detached Camp Elliott, Panama, to depot of supplies, Philadelphia.

Second Lieuts. M. H. Kingman, J. F. Norris, A. Kingston, J. Underhill and C. S. Baker, to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

The following officers have been ordered to duty in the second advance base regiment: First Lieut. Col. H. A. Lejeune, Major P. S. Brown, Major W. C. Neville, Capt. R. S. Horton, A. Q. M., Capt. R. B. Putnam, A. Q. M., Capt. F. H. Delano, Capt. C. Campbell, Capt T. C. Turner, Capt. J. A. Hughes, Capt. W. N. Hill, Capt. E. T. Pryor, Capt. F. A. Ramsey, First Lieut. B. S. Berry, First Lieut. T. E. Thresher, Jr. First Lieut. G. H. Osterbout, Jr., First Lieut. R. W. Voeth, First Lieut. E. H. Conger, First Lieut. R. L. Sheppard, First Lieut. E. B. Gayle, First Lieut. A. M. Robbins, First Lieut. W. G. Emory, First Lieut. C. G. Sinclair, First Lieut. R. S. Kingsbury, Second Lieut. R. D. Lowell, Second Lieut. L. S. Wass, Second Lieut. R. E. Brumbaugh, Second Lieut. G. Van Hoose, and Paymaster Clerk R. H. Rudolph.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chester at Key West; Rhode Island at Tampico; Birmingham, at Montevideo; Rocket, at Norfolk; Iroquois, at Mare Island; Denver, at San Francisco; Dolphin, off Forty-first Street, North River, New York City, and Orion, at Genoa.

Sailed—Arethusa, from Guantanamo for Port Arthur, Texas; Eagle, from Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Culgoa, from New York Yard for Lyon Haven Bay; Preston, from Charleston for New York; Prairie, from Philadelphia for Pensacola; Solace from Villefranche for Gibraltar, and Galveston, Piscataqua, and the Ajax, from Guam for Olongapo.

The Montgomery will be replaced by the Montana as torpedo practice ship. The Montgomery will abandon the Winter's programme and will proceed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Philadelphia, to go out of commission. The Montana will later be attached to the Atlantic fleet.

The commander, torpedo flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been directed to put into effect at once the following organization of the flotilla: First Division (in reserve)—Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Reid, Smith. Second Division (in reserve)—Monaghan, Walke, Sterrett. Perkins, Terry and Roe. Third Division—Henley, Mayrant, Earrington, Drayton and McCall. Fourth Division—Paulding, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson and Trippe. Fifth Division—Jouett, Jenkins, Fanning, Beale and Jarvis. The home yard of the Paulding, however, will not be changed from New York to Boston until Jan 1.

Upon the arrival of the Cassin at Pensacola about Dec. 8, the Sixth Division will be organized, constituted of the Cassin, Cummings and Duncan. The Downes will be assigned to the Sixth Division upon joining the flotilla.

The Aylwin, Balch, Benham and Parker will constitute the Seventh Division upon joining the flotilla.

The Stringham has been stricken from the Navy register.

Revenue Cutter Service.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley, detached from the Acushnet, upon relief, to Golden Gate.

First Lieut. L. C. Satterlee, detached from duty in Life Saving Service, upon relief, to the Acushnet.

Second Lieut. C. H. Jones, detached from duty as Supervisor of Anchorages at Chicago, to the Gresham.

Capt. W. W. Joynes, detached from the Mohawk, to the Pamlico, upon relief.

Third Lieut. L. S. Klinger, detached from the Mackinac, when that vessel is placed out of commission, to the Apache.

Third Lieut. J. Von Paulsen, to the guard for temporary duty.

Capt. G. J. Balinger, detached from the Bear upon arrival at San Francisco, order of Nov. 7 annulled.

Second Lieut. of Engineers J. W. Glover, to Coatesville, Penn., on official business.

Leaves: Second Lieut. of Engineers E. Reed-Hill, 62 days; Second Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf, 60 days; Capt. J. H. Brown, 15 days.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has found George E. Butterfield, janitor of Public Schools 98S 98C, Manhattan, guilty on certain of the charges preferred against him by the Supervisor of Janitors, has fined him for the period of his suspension, has restored him to duty, and has assigned him to Public School 191, Manhattan. It has also found Sidney E. Norton, janitor of Public School 41, Brooklyn, guilty of charges preferred against him by the Supervisor of Buildings, has fined him for the period of his suspension, has restored him to duty, and has assigned him to Public School 49, Brooklyn.

It has been decided to renew the lease of the premises at 544 East 147th Street, the Bronx, occupied as an annex to Public School 27, and also to renew the lease of the premises at 245 Concord Street, Brooklyn, occupied as an annex to Public School 14.

Thomas Manley has received a provisional appointment as a first grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies of the Department of Education.

The resignation of Edith Sherrick as a stenographer and typewriter in the City Superintendent's office has been accepted, and W. Harold Brown has received an emergency appointment to fill the vacancy.

Permission has been granted for the appointment of an additional teacher in Public School 115, Brooklyn, for ten days during December.

Thomas Slowey, janitor, has been transferred from Public School 111 to Public School 98B and 98C, Manhattan.

Marie L. Raoux has been promoted from tutor to instructor in French in the Normal College.

On Dec. 30 and 31, beginning at 9 A. M., examinations will be held in the Normal College for women who wish to gain positions on the eligible lists for college instructors and high school tutors. The examinations will include only the following departments of study:

College—Latin and Greek, natural science, education, pedagogy, music, physiology, and hygiene.

High School—Natural science, physics, history, music.

A bulletin of information will be sent upon application to Secretary Ernest C. Hunt.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Dec. 10. The election for President of the board will take place on Feb. 2.

The terms of two of the Associate City Superintendents will expire in 1914, viz.: John H. Haaren, on June 30, and Andrew W. Edson, on Sept. 23. The terms of office of three District Superintendents will expire in 1914, viz.: John Dewey, on June 30; Henry W. Jamesen, on July 7, and Benjamin Velt, on Oct. 13. The term of Walter L. Hervey of the Board of Examiners will expire on Sept. 27, 1914, and the term of office of Supervisor of Lectures Henry M. Leipziger will expire on Feb. 2, 1914.

Pianos and Organs.

BONA FIDE ALTERATION SALE
PIANOS. PLAYER PIANOS.
All subject to
Attractive reductions—from start to finish of change of our show windows.
OPEN EVENINGS. CONVENIENT TERMS.
Don't miss this opportunity!
MATHUSHEK & SON, Broadway and 47th St.
Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Two family house, 235 East 62d St.; for particulars see R. M. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park station, Brighton L., opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, builder.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Corners, Jerome Avenue lots, no rock, enhancing values, 175x125, 100x200; investigate. Robinson, 120 Liberty.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Particular homes for particular people are located at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; a Colonial designed country home, 9 rooms, splendid bath, hardwood trim, hot water heat; all appointments to your liking; near golf club, R. R. depot, public and private schools, churches; price, $6,500; 25% cash; worth ½-day trip if contemplating a home in the country. Briarcliff Realty Co., 128 East 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 7070 Murray Hill.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

WILL YOU INVEST $100 to gain $500 at once in a magnificent restricted water front right property? There is nothing to equal this on the North Shore of Long Island; reverses in circumstances demand this sacrifice; only 23 minutes from Pennsylvania station, by electric through service. C. METZGER, 71 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Louis St.; five minutes to trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements. Write or inquire Louis W. Shaffer, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Now is your chance for cheap acreage; 5, 10, and 20 acre plots; high elevation; good soil; State macadam road frontage; 2½ miles station; only $200 per acre; terms; only 26 miles New York, Erie Railroad; no agents. J. B. Bloomer, Hillsdale, N. J.

Handsome, moderate-price homes on large shaded plots, near Fanwood, N. J., railroad station; sold on very easy terms; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate.

Retired business man, long experience, Manhattan, wants occupation; moderate salary; rental agent, office building Superintendent, or apartment house. Address O. P. G., Times Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency, management of property; economical, personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Bettmann, 1,122 Madison Av. 'Phone 1041 Lenox. 2,232 7th Av. 'Phone 3323 Morningside.

Mortgage Loans.

Wanted—The sums of $20,000 and $25,000 at 6% on second mortgage.

A1 loan, 60% of valuation. If you have the money, look this up.

Box 178, 3,013 3d Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

To Rent—Upper part northwest corner 118th St. and 3d Av.; two light floors, 40x65; light on three sides, and second floor in same building, 21x82; entrance on 3d Av. and one entrance on 118th St.; suitable for light manufacturing or any light business; this is a first-class location for any business.

Inquire S. Gutman, 452 Broadway.

To Let.—Second floor in brick building, 25x58; suitable for light manufacturing; rent, $25 per month. D. C. Wolverton, 537 Mercer St., Jersey City.

505 5th Av., (Near 42d St.)—Suite of front offices suited; beautiful location; will make right price to right party. B. Shoninger Co., Room 901-A.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

Office on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE NEVADA,
70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 8C. Phone, 4th Columbus.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

95th St., 330 West.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms; player piano; $100. Apartment 18.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31.

Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

An exclusive list of apartments, $100 per month up; all sections. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Army officer, two in family, desires sublet 5 to 7 room furnished apartment for about three months. R 77 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
324-328 WEST 51ST ST.

Very attractive apartments; six, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

310 West 94th St., Near Riverside Drive.—Very desirable apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths; very handsomely appointed; modern elevator building; will sublet to a desirable party unfurnished. Apply Supt. on premises, or Pease & Eillman, 105 West 72d St., or 340 Madison Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Two-room apartment, bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; also four and five large, light rooms, facing Central Park; Lenox Subway station; elevator service. 108 West 111th St.

157TH ST., 240 WEST.—Very light four-room apartment in select house; all modern improvements, including telephone; decorated to suit. Phone Chelsea 5365.

West 77th St.—Manhattan Square Hotel; two rooms and bath; MUST SUBLET AT ONCE; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,
150th 570 West; finest; elevator; Washington Heights; mail chute; four, five rooms; moderate.

20th St., 169 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

38-40 West 98th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath.....$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST. 154-160 East 91st St.

92d St., near Park Av.—Top floor of private home; three or four beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

39th St., 146 East.—Studio apartments, 3 rooms and bath; all modern equipment; exceptional meals served in apartments; $660 per annum.

124 East 23d St.—Three rooms and bath; modern improvements. Apply Janitor, or Hand, 29 West 34th St.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 127 Parkside Avenue.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Schools.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; easy terms; estab. 1878; investigate. McDowell School, 25 West 35th St.

Lost

LOST.—Nov. 28, near 7th Av. on 57th St., a lady's silk bag containing a gold mesh bag, about $100 in bills, a diamond Marquise ring, a card case, and a small coin case. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. E. M. Gaines, 130 West 57th St.

LOST.—Black satin wrist bag, initials R. F. in brilliants, containing money, on 8:22 train from Tuxedo, on Saturday, Nov. 22. Finder may keep money if bag is returned to Charles Ledyard, Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

LOST.—Left in sun parlor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the 17th inst., overcoat, with name and railroad passes. Return the same to Knickerbocker Secret Service Bureau, 164 West 83d St., city.

LOST.—Liberal reward, more than you can get in pawn; no questions asked; return two overcoats and personal trinkets taken Monday night from Forty-seventh Street and Sixth Av. R 79 Times.

LOST, between West 59th and Grand Central Station, or 11:07 A. M. train on N. H. & H. R. R. to Larchmont, brooch, containing aqua-marine, pearls and diamonds; reward. T Trimper, 170 West 59th.

LOST.—Large gold watch, hunting case, Cortlandt St., between Washington and Broadway, 6 P. M. Friday; liberal reward; no questions. A. B., care of McLaughlin, 2,040 7th Av.

LOST.—Afternoon of Nov. 24, between 3 Maiden Lane and National Reserve Bank, 165 Broadway, two pear-shaped diamonds. Reward. Return C. H. Bent, 16 John St.

LOST—Gold cigarette case Wednesday night, Nov. 26, between 55th St. and 5th Av. and 46th St. and 6th Av.; $50 reward; name inside. 66 West 46th St.

LOST—Near Woolworth Building, probably in Barclay St., gold barpin with 4 pearls, attached to blue veil. Return to Howes, 55 West 44th.

LOST—Wallack's Theatre, Nov. 24, pin, platinum circle set with sapphires. Reward if returned to Leo W. Wertheimer, 135 Broadway.

LOST—Flat gold match safe between New Amsterdam Theatre and Cafe de Paris; $10 reward if returned to 43 East 60th St.

LOST.—Black lynx muff on 5th Av. 'bus near Penn. Station Friday A. M.; reward. R. H. Holmes, 28 Beaver St.

LOST—Heart-shaped diamond-studded locket; reward. H. L. Constable, 180 West 59th St. Telephone 7321 Columbus.

LOST — Leather purse, ("Dutch, Milch.";) about $7. Please address G. M., Box 52, Ridgewood, N. J.

LOST.—Waltham open-face gold watch; initials W. E. R.; reward. Pezor, 225 East 24th St.

$50 REWARD
for return to 14 West 50th St. of a large diamond horseshoe (brooch) pin, (made by Marcus.) Lost Wednesday morning on 50th St., between 6th and 3d Avs. to 43d St., via Lexington. No questions.

$500 REWARD
for return of diamond bracelet, set in platinum; lost Monday, Nov. 24. Apply E. Doherty, Plaza Hotel.

$20.00 REWARD.
Gold mesh purse, engraved "M. G.," lost Tuesday night, Globe Theatre. Finder return to Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Lose and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Chow dog, Nov. 19, near West 104th St, 8th Av.; answers to name Empress. Finder, returning same to Joseph B. Wiseman, 14 West 104th St., will be highly rewarded.

Public Notices

WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY of my wife's debts. F. W. Gilthero.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

117TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Desirable rooms; home table; ideal location. Phone 6613 Lenox.

116TH ST., 172 EAST.—Respectable men as boarders; comfortable rooms; superior table; every convenience; near "L" station; $5, with laundry; exceptional opportunity. Apply C. Dahosh.

A.—47 5TH AV.—Handsome steam heated rooms, singly, en suite; table board; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large front room; private bath; smaller rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

64TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCE.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE.

102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE. Accommodations unsurpassed; Double rooms, $16; Single, $8; Steam Heated; Superior table; Southernere.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; good board; reference; telephone.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large front, handsomely furnished room, exceptionally appointed house; beautiful bath; desirable for particular people; electricity.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southernere accommodated; reasonable.

61ST, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike, unusual; private telephone; steam heat.

104-110 WEST 80TH,
THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
can accommodate a few table guests who appreciate pure, wholesome, well-balanced meals with refined surroundings.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extension bath; parlor dining; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large front room; electric light; excellent table; references required.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

93D ST., 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, furnished, newly decorated; good, substantial table; parlor dining room; table guests.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath; suites; select; established 18 years; superior table.

104TH ST., 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

122D ST., 416 WEST, (Opposite Morningside Park.)—Attractive, sunny, large and small rooms; nutritious, well-balanced meals; elevator.

122D ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heated; telephone; Subway; elevated; table guests.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Caire.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel; rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

A BEAUTIFUL ROOM or suite, with bath; food wholesome and nourishing; vegetables fresh from the farm, and eggs, milk, and cream and butter; nuts and fruit; cooking that is homelike in its dainyness and deliciousness; the cheerful company of refined people; attendance that is unobtrusive yet untiring; service solicitous yet not servile; immaculately clean and comfortable beds that invite sleep; a place for clean, refined people wishing to avoid the annoyances, worries, and cares of housekeeping and desiring a permanent home are invited; moderate rates. Telephone Audubon 2758 or call at 512 West 149th St.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

COLUMBUS AV., 628.—Excellent table board in private Germaa family. Mrs. Eschelbacher.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
106-108-110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 355, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table, Phone 1159-W Main.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.; 137 Crescent Av.—Large, sunny rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; near station; many trains; superior table; references exchanged.

Board Wanted

By business woman, with child of five; prefers lady living alone, where child will receive attention during parent's absence. Phone 4100 Mad. Sq., Room 630, till 1 P. M.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Business men; quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $2.50-$7.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium size, well furnished room, bath, $4.50; gentleman; reference.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

57TH ST., 25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Attractive double, single room; steam heat; $5-$6.

60TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, sunny front parlor; brass beds; steam, electricity; select location; also small rooms.

82D ST., 173 EAST.—Comfortable, three-window room; hall room; heated; all comforts.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanli

COLLISION AND FIRE ON THE ELEVATED

Five Hurt as Two Trains Smash at Chatham Square Station.

PLATFORM ROOF TORN OFF

City Hall Motorman Passed Signal, Officials Say, and Rammed South Ferry Train.

Two north-bound trains on the Third Avenue elevated line, one coming up from South Ferry and the other from City Hall, tried to make the Chatham Square Station, where the tracks converge, at the same instant yesterday afternoon. The result was a rear-end collision in which five persons were badly shaken up, the two trains were set on fire, and Chatham Square Station was jolted and crumpled up so that repairs estimated to cost $2,000 will be necessary.

The motor car of the rear train, from City Hall, on smashing into the South Ferry train ahead, rose from its trucks, lunged itself on to the station platform, and butted out a section of the platform roof. Had the car lunged to the right, instead of to the left, it would have toppled over the elevated structure and dropped down on the traffic in the street below.

The busy intersection of the Bowery with Mott, Doyers, Oliver, and Worth Streets, East Broadway, and Park Row saw an electric display, with an accompaniment of flying splinters, followed by fire, that started several runaways and scared pedestrians.

Women passengers in both trains screamed, while men fought their way to the platform of the Chatham Square station and to the street. In the confusion of the wreck it appeared that several passengers were seriously hurt and calls were sent to Gouverneur and Bellevue Hospitals for all available ambulances.

Dr. Gibson of Gouverneur, who was the first to arrive, found only one passenger hurt seriously enough to need medical attendance. This was Israel Herman of 511 East 148th Street, who had been cut over the eye by a flying splinter. He refused to go to a hospital. Herman was the only passenger in the forward car of the City Hall train. The others hurt were in the rear car of the South Ferry train. They were Morris Greenberg, 15 Elizabeth Street; Samuel Klein, 1,221 Third Avenue; Morris Schachner, 210 East 102d Street, and Peter Brady, conductor. All went to their homes.

When other ambulances arrived along with the fire apparatus they were sent back by the police, so as not to hinder the firemen. The rapidly spreading flames were first started by electric flashes from the third rail. Men from Engine Company No. 9, in East Broadway, found flames licking up both sides of the wrecked trains and the elevated station platform. Before they would risk throwing a stream of water they made sure that the current had been turned off at Ninth Street. After that it took only a few minutes to bring the flames under control, and within fifteen minutes the fire was out.

John Bratten of 2,114 Third Avenue, the 250-pound motorman of the City Hall train, told officials that after he clamped on his brakes his train skidded over wet rails and smashed into the South Ferry train ahead. A light rain was falling, and it had been misty and foggy all the morning.

After the first shock of the collision Bratten heard timbers crunch overhead. He saw the front vestibule of his car being crumbled up and the roof being stove in as the car tried to make room for itself on the platform. A platform post, directly in front of him, gave way just before his body came in contact with it. Sections of the platform roof protruded through holes rent in the top of his own car. He scrambled from his perilous position only after his car protruded for half a length across the station platform. Most of the passengers of the forward train had fought their way to the platform by that time, while those in his own train were piling out at the rear of his car. The cars further back were not near enough to the platform to permit escape.

The South Ferry train was in charge of Motorman Walter Smith. Peter Brady was guard on the rear car, which was struck. With John Bratten and Harry Steitz, in charge of the City Hall train, they were summoned as witnesses at a hearing which the Public Service Commission has called for to-day to determine officially the cause of the collision. To obtain data for this hearing, C. W. Welder, an electrical engineer attached to the commission, began an investigation yesterday.

It was announced at the offices of the commission that there is no record of any previous wreck at the converging point of the South Ferry and City Hall branches of the Third Avenue elevated line, and that the Commissioners were much surprised to learn that one had occurred. It was supposed that the converging lines were completely protected by a signal system which was thought to have made the spot wreck-proof.

A wrecking crew of 100 men in charge of Foreman C. D. Carpenter of the Maintenance Department of the Interborough worked from 1:30 o'clock, when the wreck occurred, until after 6 P. M. clearing up the tracks. During most of this time the uptown tracks of both the Third and Second Avenue lines were blocked, and no trains could be moved. The downtown track was blocked for over an hour, but after 3 o'clock part of the trains carried northbound traffic by switching over to the upbound track above the point of the collision.

General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough arrived at Chatham Square shortly after the wreck with a staff of lawyers and claim agents. He questioned Motorman Bratten and afterward said that a target signal was set against Bratten's train, and that the train ran past this signal. In his statement to Mr. Hedley Bratten blamed the accident wholly on the wet rails, which caused his train to skid, and made no mention of the target signal.

FOUR HURT IN BRIDGE CRASH.

Steel Surface Car Rams a Wooden One, Partly Demolishing It.

Four persons were slightly injured by a collision between two surface cars on the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All of the surface lines were tied up for twenty minutes. A Flatbush Avenue car, one of the new type of side-door steel cars, rammed the rear of a wooden car of the Myrtle Avenue line, demolishing the rear vestibule, smashing the end of the car and most of the windows. The wooden car was thrown from the tracks but remained upright. Both cars were coming from Brooklyn and were about to turn on the loops at the Manhattan end when the accident happened.

From the demolished car Police Capt. O'Toole of the Bridge Precinct, and Patrolman Frank Sullivan assisted these injured passengers: Margaret Tehan, 18, 73 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, cut by glass and suffering from shock; Edward Jardin, a broker, 282 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, cut and bruised; Daniel Boyle, a laborer, of 1,371 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, cut and bruised, and George Bauer, 203 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, conductor of the Myrtle Avenue car, who was caught in the vestibule, but saved himself from serious injury by jumping inside the car. He and Boyle were sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and later both were able to go to their homes. Jardin and Margaret Tehan went home after their injuries were dressed by Dr. Crane at the Bridge.

The damage to the heavy steel car consisted only of broken glass in the forward vestibule. The motormen, William Gibbons of the Flatbush car, and Christopher Bellew of the Myrtle Avenue line, were taken to the Washington Street Police Station, but were discharged. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company ordered their inspector on the bridge, Thomas Ryan, to make an investigation and report to-day.

According to the police, the accident was caused in part by too much speed on the bridge incline, and slippery rails, due to the rain, which caused the Flatbush car to pass Loop 5 and hit the wooden car as it was entering Loop 4.

AN INNESS BRINGS $1,250.

"Olives" Sold at Clarke's—Low Prices for Kneeland Pictures.

There was a good-sized audience and spirited bidding at the sale of modern paintings at Clarke's Art Rooms last evening. The pictures included the collection of the late A. A. Anderson and of the late John A. Aspinwall. The collections were catalogued separately. The total returns for the sale, eighty-nine numbers, were $6,300. There was a George Inness in each collection. That in the Aspinwall collection, however, "A Landscape with Sheep," 15 by 26, signed and dated 1858, was withdrawn before the sale.

The Inness of the Anderson collection, "Olives, Albano, Italy," 18 by 26, from the Inness sale of 1894, brought the highest price of the evening, $1,250, going to a buyer whose name was not given. A Sanchez Perrier, "The River Farni," 23 by 34, went to A. H. Ripley for $910. "A Woodland Vista," Wyant, 12 by 15, bought through an agent, brought $420; "Improving His Opportunities," by Jules Worms, 20 by 24, went to Prinz Brothers for $290; another Sanchez Perrier, "Near Rouen," 10½ by 14, went to H. L. Maxwell for $215, and R. Wilson paid $250 for a third picture by the same artist, "Banks of the Loire," 10½ by 14.

Low prices were the rule at the sale of the pictures of Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland and others at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening, and Silo, the auctioneer, asked if he might present a few pictures as souvenirs. One picture without a frame, ("A Back Yard,") by E. P. Sullivan, went for 25 cents. A few pictures brought as low as $1 and others $2 and $3. Other pictures went up into the hundreds and the total for the 135 numbers sold was $4,263.

W. C. Filter paid $430, one of the highest prices of the evening, for an attractive painting, "Les Amours de Don Juan," by Fragonard, and $115 for a "Marine," by A. Musin. He also paid $73 for G. Calderon's "On the Grand Canal." An "Interior," by Caballero, went to William Everett for $185, and Lackman paid $50 for a landscape by Lommen. A 9 by 14 landscape by Sontag brought $104 and Charles Price paid $180 for a marine by Theodore Weber. A "Portrait of Mme. de Graffigny," by Louis Toeque, brought $297, and Louis XV., by the same artist, $600. A large "Portrait of the Duchess of Gloucester," by Gainsborough, was passed.

An attractive landscape by Arthur Parton went to E. Howard for $165, and a portrait of a black-haired lady wearing a big gown, by an unknown artist, went to Morton W. Smith, who made a number of purchases, for $5. "An Incident of the Franco-Prussian War" went to Prinz Brothers, Brooklyn, for $160, and a large picture, 40 by 32, "A Soldier of the Pretender," by Robert Lefevre, to F. K. Seagrist, for $75. Mrs. J. Dood paid $95 for "Mary Queen of Scots," by P. Rubin.

The sale will be concluded this evening.

RAYMOND BELMONT ABSENT.

Trial of Chorus Girl Wife's Separation Suit Adjourned.

The suit of Mrs. Ethel Lorraine Belmont, former chorus girl, against Raymond Belmont, second son of August Belmont, for a separation, came up for trial yesterday, but was adjourned for two weeks. The adjournment was made to permit the defendant's counsel, Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, to get in touch with their client.

Edwin L. Mooney, counsel for Mrs. Belmont, asked Justice Giegerich to issue an order compelling the attendance of young Mr. Belmont in order that some inquiries might be made about his income. If this information could not be obtained from the defendant, Mr. Mooney said, it might be furnished by the deefndant's father, or by somebody else.

Mr. Mooney said that young Belmont was now the guest of Sir Bache Cunard at Market Borough, England, and he asked that if the order be not issued some definite information be furnished concerning the time of the defendant's return to this country.

One order has already been served upon the defendant for his appearance in court. Within two weeks it will be learned, it was intimated, whether or not young Mr. Belmont will come back and fight the suit or will allow it to go by default.

JAMES HAVEMEYER ESTATE.

Son of Former Mayor Left Property Worth $11,456.

James Havemeyer, the son of William F. Havemeyer, three times Mayor of New York, and a brother of William F. Havemeyer, Jr., the banker, left an estate of $11,456, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Havemeyer, who was at one time engaged in the sugar refining business, died on Aug. 18, 1912, at his home, 401 West End Avenue.

Mr. Havemeyer left bank accounts of $12,255.99. His personal effects were appraised at $843, his interest in the estate of Sarah C. Havemeyer at $470, and his seat on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at $85. An open account with W. A. MacDonald & Co. was valued at $358.14.

TOLMAN MUST GO TO JAIL.

Appellate Division Blocks Effort of Usurer to Avoid Penalty.

The Appellate Division unanimously dismissed yesterday Daniel M. Tolman's appeal from a conviction and sentence to serve six months in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, the result of a trial for usury before Justices Zeller, Collins, and Perker of Special Sessions. The action of the court being without dissent, Tolman will have to serve his sentence.

Tolman was one of the most widely known salary loan brokers in the world. He had offices in sixty-three American and Canadian cities and formerly had operated abroad.

THREE SHOT IN WAR OF GANGS AT STRIKE

Jobs as Guards for Strikebreakers the Prizes for Which They Fought.

ONE OF THEM MAY DIE

A Guard and a Bystander the Other Victims—Girl Strikebreaker Injured by a Stone.

The disorder and the promise of violence which have marked the end of every working day since the sixty operatives of Feldman's hat-frame factory quit their machines on the third floor of 166 Greene Street broke out in gun play just after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and policemen pushing their way through the crowd of factory workers packing the streets at that hour came upon three men lying wounded on the sidewalk.

One was a man out of work and suspected of "Dopey Benny" gang affiliations, one was a guard hired by the Feldman people to protect their strikebreakers, and one was a chance passerby. None of the three was a striker and none of the three a strikebreaker, for the bitterness that has attended the Feldman strike appears to be between the gang that was hired to guard the workers and the gangs that wanted the appointment and did not get it.

When 5 o'clock came yesterday trouble was in the air, and the strikebreakers prepared nervously for their going departure from the factory. Schlansky, retained by Feldman to furnish guards for his workers, had automobiles ready to move them from the factory through the danger zone to the Subway and elevated lines.

With a guard on the running board an automobile pushed off crowded. It had turned into Bleecker Street when from every quarter through the gathering darkness came a shower of missiles, both hard and soft. A stone struck Sarah Blattman, one of the operatives, on the forehead and she collapsed, bleeding from the slight wound and hysterical from fear. The chauffeur put on speed and whizzed around the block to reach the factory again and gather more guards before making another attempt to leave.

Patrolman Scherer of the Macdougal Street station helped Schlansky carry the terrified girl upstairs to the Feldman loft and returned to be on hand for any trouble. He had hardly reached the sidewalk when there was a blast from a police whistle that came from the Bleecker Street corner a half block away, the scene of the recent pelting. Scherer ran in that direction and found a lot of idlers staring at him, but no fellow officers. Then he guessed that the whistle had been just a decoy to draw him away from the factory front, and the next instant he knew his guess was right, for back in Greene Street came the noise of a dozen pistol shots fired in the rapid succession that means a street fight with several revolvers in action.

Scherer pushed his way back as fast as he could through the crowd that seemed to spring up out of the pavement, and as he broke into the widening circle in front of the factory Patrolman Dwyer of the Mercer Street Station emerged from the crowd on the opposite side of the circle. There were the three wounded men.

"Little Red," a guard with a bullet in his left shoulder, lay groaning but keeping a watchful eye on another man who had been shot in the stomach, and over whom a youth named Harry Gordon was bending. Dwyer collared Gordon, who stoutly insisted that he was nothing but a disinterested passerby. But from the sidewalk "Little Red" put in his word.

"Hang on to him," he advised. "He was in on the shooting. He threw his gun away, but he was in on it. He's a Dopey Benny man and so's his friend there."

"Little Red" grinned despite his pain as Dwyer pushed Gordon into the hallway. Then the ambulances from St. Vincent's Hospital came to take the wounded from the field. Gordon's friend, who gave two names and two addresses, but finally settled upon Max Green of 68 Avenue A, was found so seriously hurt that the predictions were against his living. "Little Red," who is really Charles Piazza of 207 Grand Street, will soon be able to tell about the fight in court. The luckless passerby who had been shot twice in the right leg is Herman Emanuel, an 18-year-old operative out of work. His home is at 81 Houston Street.

The street was gradually cleared by the reserves of two precincts and the police, when the excitement was over, found they had only one prisoner, the man penned in the hallway, Harry Gordon. He said he lived at 102 Eldridge Street and he was locked up charged with assault.

According to "Little Red," both Gordon and Green are members of the "Dopey Benny" band, and both had come up to Feldman's to make trouble for the guards retained by Schlansky, because they had failed to get the job of protecting the Feldman strikebreakers.

PASSED JEWEL ON THE PIER.

Tailor's Wife Searched After She Gave Bracelet to a Friend.

Mrs. Birdie Harris, the wife of a London tailor, who arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the Lusitania, was seen to pass a gold bracelet to a friend on the pier. She was asked to go on board the ship again, where she was searched, and a gold mesh bag, a chain with a jewel pendant, and an olive wood box filled with jewelry were found. The appraisers said the jewelry was worth $400, and Mrs. Harris said that it had been purchased in this country.

Later at the Custom House she admitted to Gen. Henry, the Surveyor of the Port, that several of the articles were intended for presents, but the gold mesh bag, she said, was her own property. The Surveyor reserved decision.

FIREMEN WITH CORK LEGS.

Chief Kenlon Raps Civil Service Physical Examinations.

John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department, issued a statement yesterday sharply criticising what he called "weak spots" in the civil service examinations. He said:

"If the civil service is what it ought to be, if the examinations are fair and on the level, there can be no fairer way of selecting men in the world. It is good for the department and it is good for the men themselves. A man feels that his promotion depends upon himself absolutely. He feels that he has got to keep his record clean; he feels that he has got to go into a mental and physical test with his fellows and come out supreme.

"Just now, at this moment, it occurs to me that while great strides have been made in the civil service, there are some weak spots. I claim that the physical examination in the civil service is not perfect. I claim that they have passed men without legs or arms, and that they have rejected men who are doing hard work; men that work with me night after night. Capable and able lieutenants have been rejected for a slight defect, and men with cork legs and without arms have been passed, and that has got to be corrected.

"It may be perhaps a little off for me to speak that way, but I know the work that these men are doing, and I know that it is not fair for the doctors of the civil service to reject our medical record—a record of every man from the time he enters the service; any injury he receives, whether he was on the sick list or not, it is all recorded there; they do not want to allow the Fire Department medical officers to have anything to say in the matter, and they reject all that mass of competent testimony as to what a man is.

"With a little improvement in physical examinations, I believe that there is not a fairer agency on earth. I have analyzed the questions after they came out, and I must say that they were the fairest and most practical questions that I have ever read, and they were questions that would test the knowledge and practicability of any condidate for promotion.

"I believe that the young men coming into the department to-day are a little better than the old men. I see them working down there in the yard and Chief Larkin has told me more than once that they are far ahead of the men of twenty years ago."

ADAMSON DINNER GROWS.

Acceptances Pouring In on Committee—Well-Known Men to Attend.

So many acceptances have been received for the dinner to be given to Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, at the Waldorf on Dec. 15 by a number of well-known citizens that the affair promises to outgrow the original plans. Those who have the dinner in charge said yesterday that many more applications than there are seats had been received, and that those who have received invitations should apply for reservations at once.

Among those who will be present, it was learned yesterday, will be Mayor Kline, Controller Prendergast, Vincent Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Speyer, R. Fulton Cutting, Cleveland H. Dodge, George W. Perkins, William Loeb, Jr., Alfred Stockler, District Attorney Whitman, Caesar Conti, R. Ross Appleton, and R. A. C. Smith. Job Hedges will be toastmaster, and among the speakers will be Mayor-elect Mitchel, Gov. Slaton of Georgia, Mr. Adamson's home State, and Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo. There will be many novel and interesting features in the way of entertainment.

Appraiser for Altman Estate Named

As appraiser of the estate of Benjamin Altman, John V. Coggey was appointed yesterday by Surrogate Fowler. He will make the appraisal for the purposes of the transfer tax.

POLICE TOOK GRAFT OF FORTUNE TELLERS

Wolf, Mortally Ill, Asserts That One Man Paid $625 a Month.

GIVES BLACKMAIL TRAIL

New Informer Implicates in Formal Statement a Police Captain Never Before Under Suspicion.

Disclosures of a system of graft entangling police officials with stock swindlers and clairvoyants were made yesterday by Frank Henry Wolf, who was arrested on Thursday on a charge of swindling Mrs. Francesca Groehnert of Astoria out of $10,000. Wolf's statement was obtained by Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl while Wolf was lying on a bed in Fordham Hospital, where he was taken as a prisoner after his arrest.

Wolf is suffering from cancer of the stomach, and after his arrest begged his captors to take him to a hospital, saying that any other course would mean his death. A Magistrate went to the hospital yesterday to hold a preliminary hearing.

That the authorities considered Wolf's arrest of importance was known on Thursday, but it did not appear until yesterday that his confession might supply the necessary evidence to show that graft had reached Police Headquarters. The pending investigation has had chiefly to do with wire-tappers, but the clairvoyants and disorderly house keepers also have been under investigation.

Wolf, it is alleged, co-operated with swindlers who maintained fortune-telling offices in this and other cities. In the horoscope of every visitor the fortune tellers saw wealth and happiness if certain stocks were bought, and there was another office in Philadelphia which would supply the stocks in question. Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, a woman detective, who has been investigating the clairvoyants, fourteen months ago brought Mrs. Groehnert to Magistrate McAdoo, to whom the victim told a story of giving Wolf $3,500 in cash and stocks worth $6,500 for securities which, according to Mr. McAdoo, are of little or no value.

For fourteen months the warrant for Wolf's arrest was in the hands of the police, but no report of Wolf's whereabouts was received. According to Wolf, he was living all this time in the Bronx, and frequently met members of the Police Department who knew him and knew, or should have known, that he was wanted by the District Attorney's office.

Some clairvoyants paid for protection, Wolf, it is said, told Mr. Groehl, and the money paid went the same way as the money paid by the wiretappers. There was one member of the gang who acted as a go-between, handing the money over to a policeman, then to a Captain, who gave the swindlers the impression that it was to go still higher up. One man, Wolf said, paid $625 a month for the privilege of operating three fortune-telling places. In another instance, he said, the police raided two places on Forty-sixth Street, which were then taken over by another who was paying for protection.

Wolf's disclosures, it is said, implicate a man whose name never before was brought into the police graft story. This man, it is understood, is a Police Captain, whose dealings with the swindlers have been carried on with great carefulness, so that only one or two knew of his participation in the graft.

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$5.00 Hatters can do worse than follow Truly Warner styles.

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If you paid us $5.00 for the University Club we could not give you any smarter style than we have put into this new derby of ours at $5.00.

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Tickets all agencies, Box Office Price. Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York

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To-day at 2, Merchant of Venice
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Tues. .....Mice & Men
Wed. Mat...Merchant of Venice
Wed. Eve...Light That Failed
Thurs. .....Hamlet
Fri. .....Merchant of Venice
Sat. Mat. .....Hamlet
Eve. ...Passing of Sacrament
with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way

44TH ST. Music Hall
Management Lew Fields
BEST TALENT IN THE WORLD TWICE EVERY DAY IN THE WORLD'S LATEST NOVELTIES.
Mats. Best Seats 50c; Eves. Best Seats $1.

MANHATTAN Op. H. 34th St. & 8th Av. Eve. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2.
The Spectacular Musical Extravaganza,
HOP O' MY THUMB
From the Drury Lane Theatre, London, with
DE WOLF HOPPER

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
OH I SAY!
The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Tues., 2:30.
The Marriage Game

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way.
THE LURE
Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way, Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
THE Family Cupboard

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway.
AT BAY
Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.

Direction WINTHROP AMES.
THE Great Adventure
By ARNOLD BENNETT
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:15.
THE FANTASY WITH MUSIC
Prunella
WITH MARGUERITE CLARK

LITTLE THEA., 44th St., W. of B'way.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.

LYRIC 42D, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
OURSELVES

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Thurs. Mat., $1.50.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
One-Act Plays "The Bride." "The Black Mask." "En Deshabille". "Fear."

WEST END Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE,
with John Barrymore & Mary Young.
Next Wk—Henrietta Crosman, Tongues of Men.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Wm. A. Brady presents Ready Money
Next Week—"The Passing Show of 1912."

CARNEGIE HALL.
This (Saturday) Afternoon at 2:30.
Paderewski
C. A. ELLIS, Mgr. (Steinway Piano.)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Evs. 25,50,75,$1,$1.50. D'ly Mat.25,50 & 75c.
OLGA PETROVA, RALPH HERZ, RAY COX, MARVELLOUS MANCHURIANS, ROBT. T. HAINES, others.

UNION SQ. DAILY MAT. 25c.
Bicket & Watson; Imhof, Conn & Corcoran; Herron & Gaylord; Fagan Byron, ors.

OPERA TICKET OFFICE. Choice seats for all Operas. 1431 B'way, entrance on 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8380-8381. Subs. bought and sold.

FOOT-BALL TICKETS. Choice Seats for ARMY and NAVY FOOTBALL GAME

JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret | TO-NIGHT FOOTBALL NIGHT
ARMY-NAVY TEAMS ATTEND

BIJOU B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2-5:40, 7 to 10:40 p. m. Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS { Seats All Operas & Theatres. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1418 B'way. Tel. 3663-3627 Bry't. ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL TICKETS

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day
GIRLS FROM STARLAND

HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Ave. | Aft., 3. Eve., 8:30. Cathedral Male Quartet.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day Mat., CHRISTIANS in GALEOTTO. To-night at 8:15, KASERNENLUFT.

MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (B'ry & Spring St.). Gay New Yorkers. Bronx (3d Av. & 158th St.), The Beauty Parade.

OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS. Choice seats all operas. NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way & 38th St. 'Phone 3026 Greeley. Army & Navy Football Game.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Eddie Foy and 7 Little Foys, Wallace McCutcheon & Vera Maxwell & 12 others.

Is the mark of
E&W
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
The reputation enjoyed by Earl & Wilson was attained alone upon the merit of its merchandise. Our trademark on your collars and shirts is a guarantee of fit, quality and service.

2 for 25 cts.
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Here is a gift that is a gift

It's the Columbia Grafonola "Favorite"—$50. Sold, as we believe, to more people than any other instrument, regardless of name, price or make. Easy terms of payment.

Begin your payments now—and you will be well on your way towards having it paid for in full by Christmas.

NO one thing can possibly give so much pleasure to so many people, for so long a time, at so little cost, as a Columbia Graphophone or Grafonola.

We have Columbias to fit every variety of taste or purse—ranging in price from $17.50 to $500. Only one small payment puts one of these incomparable gifts into *your* home.

Important Notice!

All Columbia records will play on Victor talking machines. *Likewise*, all Columbia Grafonolas will play Victor records.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
35-37 West 23d St. 39 West 125th St.
89 Chambers St., New York.

F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 5th Ave. & 19th St., New York.
Pease Piano Company, 128 West 42d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 Broadway, New York.
Simpson Crawford Company, 6th Ave., 19th & 20th Sts., New York.
Sol Lazarus, 216 East 59th St., New York.
Cort Sales Company, 330 6th Ave., near 20th St., New York.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pease Piano Company, 34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. I. Fancher, Jr., 738 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 1227 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 27 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Rumler Bros., 3-5 Park Ave., Paterson, N. J.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open till 11 P. M.)
Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 7 P. M.)
246-248 W. 125th St. (Open till 11 P. M.)
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Overcoats $20.00
WIDER selections of overcoats here at $20 than you can find in most stores—and far better values. Overcoats for young men who want the latest style effects—overcoats for older men who want good looks and dignity.
And, best of all, these overcoats at $20 look and wear like $30.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New Comedy,
TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

The Misleading Lady
Used her ankles, shoulders and shimmering clothes to attract a man.
Why shouldn't she? No reason, only ignorance of the law of nature is no excuse.
NOW AT THE FULTON THEATRE 46th St., Just West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:30.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30.
"What Bunty did for the Scotch"
GEN. JOHN REGAN
DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
will appear in "GRUMPY"
his great success.
"'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things of the theatre."—N. Y. Herald.

GLOBE B'way at 46 St. Matinee To-day, 2:20. Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess with ANN SWINBURNE.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
FANNIE WARD in MadamPresident "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH" —American.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Grand 23 St. & 3 Ave. | RICHARD BENNETT "DAMAGED GOODS" | Mat. To-day.

SEE THE NEW ANIMAL PICTURES IN ELMENDORF'S WONDERFUL TRAVEL-TALK ON THE MARVELS OF Yellowstone Park
See this great Wonderland, where nature has assembled her most varied and weird phenomena to delight the eye and awe the mind of man. Beautiful new colored views and motion pictures, alive with action.
CARNEGIE HALL To-morrow NIGHT AT 8:30. Popular Prices 50c. to $1.50.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2:15.
LAST WEEKS Positively closing Dec. 20.
WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:30.
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

ELTINGE West 42 St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW
with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONGACRE 48th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:20.
NAVY NIGHT TO-NIGHT. ADELE

Russian Church Music.
RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL CHOIR
Aeolian Hall, Saturday, Nov. 29th, 8:15 P. M.
Seats, $2, $1. Boxes, $25, $15.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Dec. 1, 8:15. FIRST OF THREE CONCERTS by
FLONZALEY QUARTET
50c. to $2. Series $1.50 to $5. Charlton Mgt

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST.
Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2.
This Week and Next Mon. Night, "THAIS."
Popular Concert Every Sunday Night.
Week Beginning Next Tues., "FAUST."

ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 5th St., n'r 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 812
Every Evening 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
AD. PHILIPP in the musical farce 2 LOTS in the BRONX

BRONX Opera House, 149th St. & Brook Av.
MAT. TO-DAY THE INNER SHRINE
Next Mon.—THE CONSPIRACY. Original Cast.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy,
THE LITTLE CAFE
by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of In Motion Pictures. Sun. Aft., 2:30. Sun. Ev., 8:30. Also Mon. Tues. Thurs. Fri. at 8. All Seats 25c. & 50c.
RICHARD WAGNER

LIBERTY W. 42 St. n'r B'way.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD
YEAR'S BEST SWEETHEARTS
in Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera.
Matinee To-day, 2:15. Seats for Christmas NOW.

LYCEUM 45 St., N'r B'way. 8:20 P. M. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:20.
"There are yet to be seen talent, beauty, and technical skill combined as they are in the case of MISS FERGUSON, and made surer still by the priceless possession of youth."—N. Y. Sun.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Wm. Hurlbut's Comedy
The Strange Woman
A Play Worth While

CRITERION B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats To-day & Wed., 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents
The Man Inside
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'y, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy triumph
THE MARRIAGE MARKET.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
MME. KALICH in RACHEL.

MOST NOVEL PLAY IN YEARS GEO. M. COHAN'S MYSTERY FARCE
SEVEN KEYS to BALDPATE
GEORGE M. COHAN'S ASTOR THEATRE
Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.

Gaiety B'y, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
NEARLY MARRIED
With BRUCE McRAE.
Best Farce in Years.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last 2 Times. Mat. To-day, 2:20.
Henrietta Crosman "THE TONGUES OF MEN"
NEXT MON. (DEC. 1) SEATS NOW.
LOUIS MANN in CHILDREN OF TO-DAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat. at 2. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Josef Hofmann, pianist. Ameto, Cox, entire Orches.
Next Mon., at 7:45. Tannhauser. Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Ballo in Maschern. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Bads. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:30. Siegfried. Fremstad, Ober, Alten; Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Pav. Rustieana. Destinn, Duchene; Cristalli, Gilly. Lol'd'Ag

Picture Section
Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday,
November 30, 1913

THE BRIDE IN HER WEDDING GOWN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

This Photograph of the President's Second Daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, Who Was Married to Francis B. Sayre Last Tuesday, Was Taken in the White House Especially for The New York Times.

(Photo (C) by Davis & Sanford Co., New York.)

The New York Times

Sunday, Nov. 30, 1913

BRIDAL PARTY PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING ON TUESDAY.

In the front row, from left to right, are Miss Mary G. White of Baltimore, Miss Adeline Mitchell Scott of Princeton, Miss Margaret Wilson, the Maid of Honor; Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, the Bride; Miss Eleanor Wilson, and Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta.

(Photo ©c by Davis & Sanford Co., N. Y.)

Back row, from left to right: Benjamin B. Burton, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Dr. Gilbert Horrax, President Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Francis B. Sayre, the Bridegroom; Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the Best Man; the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, and Dr. Scovill Clark.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST ELABORATE ANNUAL DINNERS

ARMY OFFICERS, JUDGES, AND FOREIGN DELEGATES ENTERTAINED AT SHERRY'S BY DIRECTORS OF THE HORSE SHOW.
1—R. A. Fairbairn, 2—R. G. Paxton, 3—Harry Content, 4—James G. Hyde, 5—C. A. Baudouine, 6—C. S. Burr, Jr., 7—A. G. Leonard, 8—R. Lawrence Smith, 9—Capt. Walker Bell, 10—Commandant Feline, 11—Commandant Mysseus, 12—Alfred G. Vanderbilt, 13—Baron de Meslin, 14—Marquis de Orgeise, 15—E. S. Reynal, 16—Foxhall Keene, 17—T. S. Von Stadt, 18—George B. Hulme, 19—Dr. K. W. Carter, 20—Alfred B. Maclay, 21—Count Albert de Oultremont, 22—J. M. Harriman, 23—J. R. Ball, 24—Capt. Stewart Richardson, 25—Capt. C. E. Babcock, 26—Capt. George Vidmer, 27—Henry Fairfax, 28—George Willing, 29—Chevalier Edward de Selliers de Granville, 30—H. K. Bloodgood, 31—Major McTaggart, 32—Capt. Roofanies, 33—E. T Stotesbury, 34—P. A. Kenna, 35—J. R. Lindsey, 36—John W. Clifton, 37—E. Von Der Horst Koch, 38—Lieut. H. K. Heiberg, 39—J. K. Morton, 40—Lieut. de Lassardieres.
(Photo (C) by Charles F. Allen.)

Portraits of Women on View in Fifth Avenue.

From Artur Halmi's Exhibition of Paintings, Which Will Open To-morrow at the Knoedler Galleries.

Miss Florence Gilbert.

Miss Helen-Le Roy Miller.

MISS KATHLEEN MILLER.

MRS. THOMAS L. SHEVLIN.

MRS. WALTER LEWISOHN.

IN A PERSIAN GARDEN---TABLEAU BY YOUNG SOCIETY WOMEN

This Festival at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Benefit of the Catholic University at Washington Was Notable for the Number of Attractive Participants and the Gorgeousness of Their Costumes. It Marked the Opening of a Series of Fêtes in New York's Social Season of 1913-14.

Leaders of the "Younger Set" After Their Grand March.

On the Right End, Seated, Is Miss Hope Hamilton. In the Same Row, Third from the Right, Is Miss Frances Montagu Ward: Others in the Group Are Misses Priscilla Bull, Marguerite Kennelly, Tesson Thayer, Noel Johnston, Frances Hawke, Marjorie Cleveland, Angelica Brown, Dorothy Manice, Helen Watson, Lentilhon Gilford, Caryl Hackstaff, Miriam Stoddard, Josephine Nicoll, Marian Hall, Katherine Oakman, Mai Watson, Elinor Kendall, Rosalie and Estelle O'Brien, Dorothy Chisolm, Marie Buckley, Pauline Haggerty, Annie Gilbert, Eugenie Philbin, Margaret Taylor, Dorothy M. Taylor, Margaret Smith, Ruth Dunning, Kathleen Dunne, and Dorothy Thurston; Mrs. Lawrence Green, Mrs. Edward Hawke, and Mrs. C. M. MacNeill.

(Photos by Aime Dupont.)

Miss Tesson Thayer.

Miss Caryl Hackstaff.

Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

Miss Frances Hawke.

Miss Margaret Smith.

Miss Marian Hall.

Miss Angelica Brown.

Miss Margaret Taylor.

ARTISTS WHO HAVE SELECTED THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Twenty-nine of the Photographs They Chose Will Appear in The New York Times Christmas Number Next Sunday.

The Times Asked Its Readers to Submit Photographs of the Young Women Whom They Regarded as Most Typical of The Girl of To-day. When the Contest Closed on November 1st Hundreds of Pictures Had Been Received. The Judges Found Their Task Far from Easy, but Selections Were Finally Made After a Critical Inspection of All the Photographs. Twenty-nine of the Selections Will Be Reproduced in a Special Section of The Times's Christmas Number Next Sunday, December 7th, by the Wonderful Rotogravure Process, and the Photograph Chosen as Best Representing The Girl of To-day Will Cover the Front Page. Each of the Pictures Will Be Remarkable Both for Attractiveness of Subject and Excellence of Reproduction. Rotogravure, Which Is the Newest Method of Illustration, Yields Results Hardly Distinguishable from the Slow Photogravure Process. The Girl of To-day Will Introduce the First Eight-Page Times Pictorial Section Illustrated by This Latest Process in the Art of Picture-Printing.

LEFT TO RIGHT, SEATED—W. L. JACOBS, JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG, AND PHILIP BOILEAU. STANDING—CLARENCE F. UNDERWOOD, C. ALLAN GILBERT, AND PENRHYN STANLAWS.
In the Upper Right-Hand Corner, Hamilton King, Who Arrived Too Late to Face the Camera in the Group. *(Photos by Edwin Levick.)*

Historic China Just Added to White House Collection

THE JACKSON CUP AND SAUCER AND PIPE,
Given by Mrs. Martha Jefferson Trist Burke of Virginia.
(Photos by Edmonston.)

This Plate, Once Owned by President Tyler, Has Been Presented to the Collection by His Youngest Daughter, Mrs. William Ellis of Shawsville, Va.
(Photos by Edmonston.)

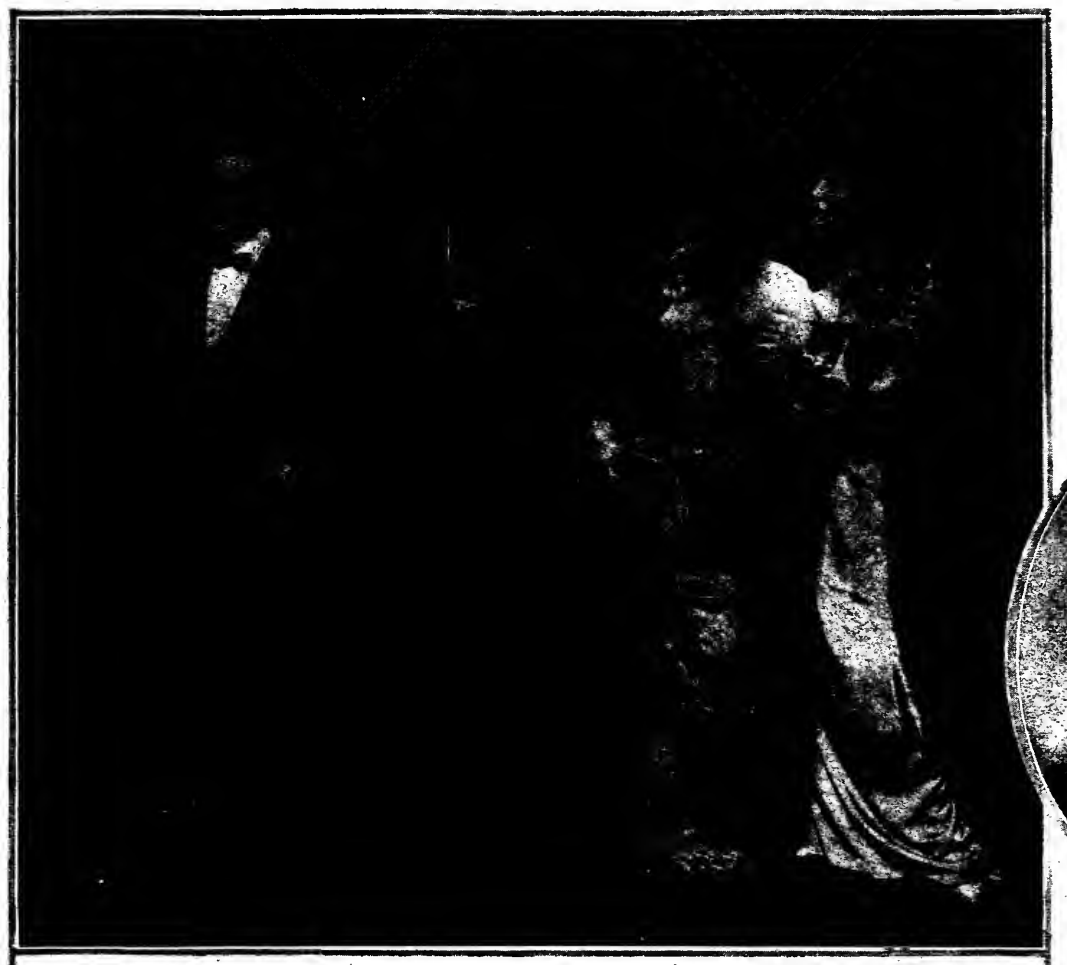
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON CHINA,
Presented by His Great-Granddaughter, Miss Mary Reynolds, Washington, D. C.

THE VAN BUREN SILVER WATER PITCHER,
A Gift from Mrs. Helen Singleton Green of Columbia, S. C., Niece of Mrs. Abraham Van Buren, Wife of President Van Buren's Son.

SCENES HERE AND THERE IN THE MONTH'S NEW PLAYS

One of Several Showy Groups in "THE LITTLE CAFE," New Amsterdam Theatre.

Frederick Truesden and Henrietta Crosman in "THE TONGUES OF MEN." Harris Theatre.



Thurlow Bergen, Grace Elliston, Selene Johnson, and Jobyna Howland in "OURSELVES," Lyric Theatre.

(*Photos by White.*)

The Younger Generation.

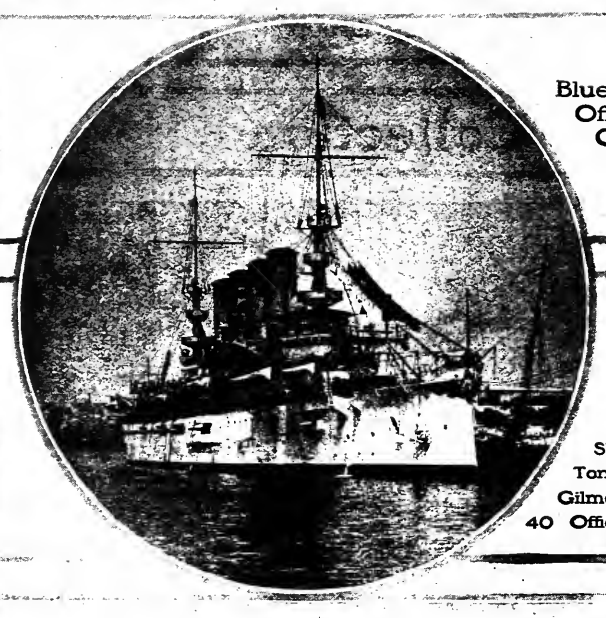
Daughters of Anna Held and Oscar Hammerstein Now on the Stage.

LIANE CARRERA, Anna Held's Daughter, 18 Years Old, Who Will Make Her Debut at Hammerstein's This Week.

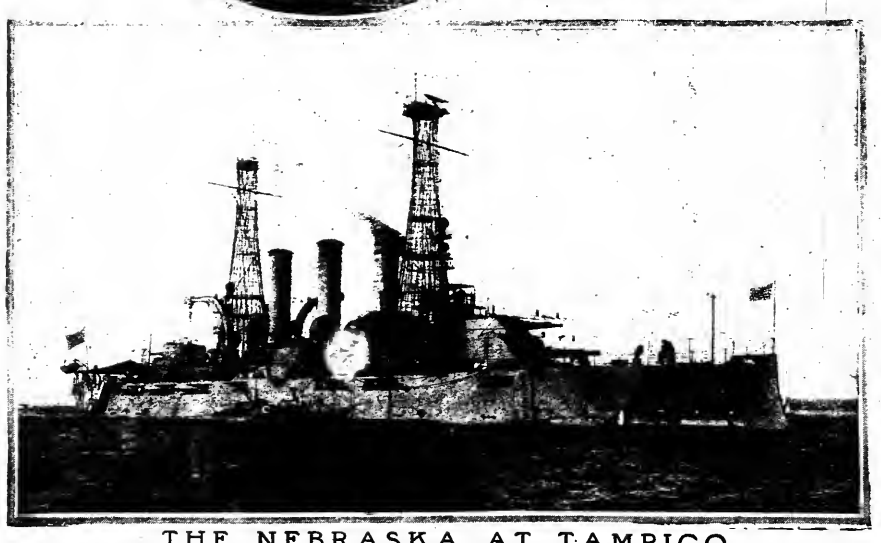
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN, Who Is Making Her First Appearance on the Stage in "High Jinks."

Three of Fourteen U. S. Warships in Mexican Waters.

Bluejackets and Marines on Duty on Our Fighting Vessels at Mexican Ports Number 9,425. There Are 532 Officers. The Ships Are at Guayamas and Mazatlan on the Pacific Side, and in the Atlantic Harbors of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Tuxpam. Besides the Three in These Pictures, War Vessels in the List Are the Annapolis, Gunboat; California, Armored Cruiser, Flagship of Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles; Maryland, Armored Cruiser; New Hampshire, Battleship; Virginia, Battleship; Chester, Scout Cruiser; Tacoma, Unarmored Cruiser; Louisiana, Battleship, and Wheeling, Gunboat.



ARMORED CRUISER PITTSBURGH AT GUAYAMAS.
She Displaces 13,680 Tons. Capt. William W. Gilmer Has Under Him 40 Officers and 837 Men.



THE NEBRASKA AT TAMPICO.
A First Line Battleship of 14,948 Tons, in Command of Capt. Spencer S. Wood. On Board Are 49 Officers and 837 Men.

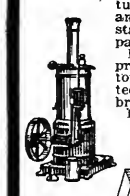
AT VERA CRUZ—THE DREADNOUGHT MICHIGAN.
Capt. Edward C. Capehart, Commanding This 16,000-Ton Battleship, Has Under Him 48 Officers and 756 Men.

Bing Toys

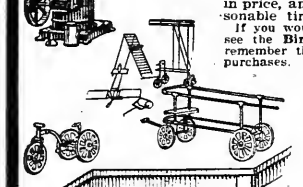
Mechanical Toys That Are Built by Engineers

To the smallest detail, every **Bing Mechanical Toy** is the product of an expert engineer. They are designed from real railroad trains, ocean steamships, and actual machinery—marvels of accuracy and fidelity to life.

The **Bing Miniature Railway Systems**, complete with stations and signals electrically operated, afford no end of instruction to the youth of an inquiring turn of mind. **Bing motion picture Machines** are practical, and while away many dull hours, because they use the standard educational reels produced by the big film companies.



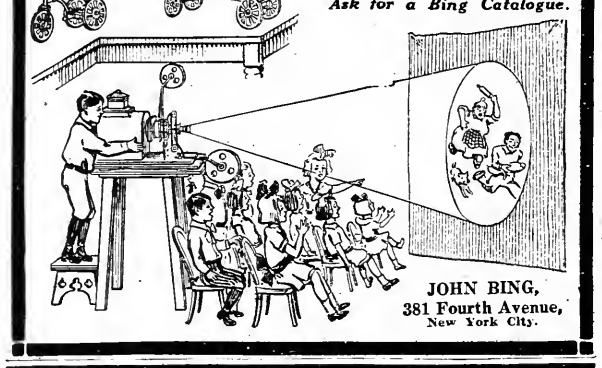
For the boy with creative genius there are many happy, profitable hours in **Bing's Constructor**, the new educational toy that permits him to construct engineering and architectural works from life—anything from a chair to a drawbridge.



Bing Toys are all of the highest grade workmanship and materials—durable, practical, yet moderate in price, and are kept in repair free for a reasonable time.

If you would make some boy happy take him to see the **Bing** display at a store near you—and remember the name **Bing** in making your Xmas purchases. You can instantly recognize **Bing Toys** by the famous trademark always affixed somewhere to the piece.

Bing toys are sold at all good Toy and Department Stores. Ask for a Bing Catalogue.



JOHN BING,
381 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

WE would kindly solicit your inspection of our complete line of the latest Paris models in Coats, Scarfs & Muffs in the most fashionable furs

Charvet & Company
FURRIERS
LONDON 50 WEST FORTY-SIXTH ST NEW YORK PARIS

Sturdy strength; fine appearance

Whitcomb Metal Beds

Let us show you the new designs in brass and enamel bedsteads. Also the new French bedspreads in various color schemes, with applique decorations.

Doll's beds in brass or enamel—a fascinating Christmas gift.

If you are interested in beds for the home, ask for our booklet, "Choosing a Bedstead"; if in cribs, for Booklet No. 12.

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
34th & Madison Avenue
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
Philadelphia 1710 Chestnut St. Boston 78-80 Washington St.

"In use from the White House to the Wayside Inn."

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's Announce Their Annual Sale

Gowns, Dancing Frocks, Dresses, Coats, Blouses

¶ The productions of this house are exclusive—they are out-of-the-ordinary—they are smart—so essential to the well dressed woman.

An Absolute Sale in which prices are reduced in many cases to one-half.

¶ Original models from the foremost Paris designers, including adaptations and creations of their own in Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Blouses for all occasions and in all the fashionable fabrics, offered at Remarkably Reduced Prices.

	Heretofore.	Sale Price.
Evening Gowns	$45.00 to $385.00,	25.00 to 180.00
Theatre and Opera Wraps	$75.00 to $175.00,	39.00 to 95.00
Afternoon Gowns	$45.00 to $125.00,	22.50 to 59.75
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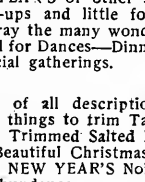

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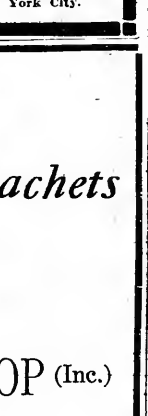

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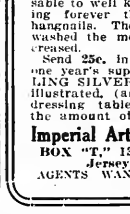

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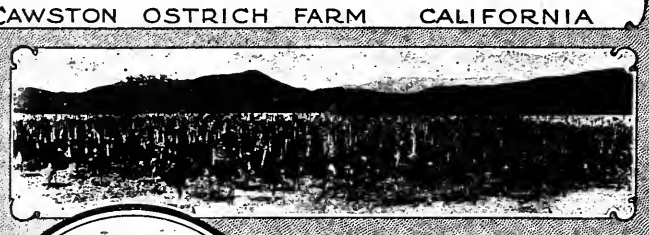

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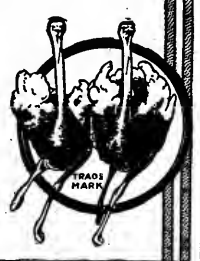

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally cloudy to-day; rain at night or to-morrow; colder; moderate to brisk winds.
For full weather report see Page 8, Cable Section.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,399. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.—140 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture Section and Holiday Book Number. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARMY SMOTHERS ANNAPOLIS TEAM BY 22-9 SCORE

42,000 Watch West Point Win Great Gridiron Victory at Polo Grounds.

PRESIDENT SEES BATTLE

Nation's Notables in Record-Breaking Crowd—Most Spectacular Service Game Played.

MERRILLAT THE ARMY HERO

Scores Two Touchdowns and Makes 60-Yard Run, the Longest of the Day.

ARMY WINS BY OPEN PLAY

Prichard Shows Fine Forward Passing—Brown Kicks Three Field Goals for Navy.

SCORE TWICE AT A TIE

Nicholls's Splendid Work for the Middies—10,000 Autos at Grounds —Ticket Prices Slump.

In the misty rain of a gathering dusk the jubilant corps of West Point Cadets swarmed on the gridiron at the Polo Grounds yesterday, waving pennants of gold, gray, and black, until the football battlefield looked like a field of yellow grain swaying in the wind. They were celebrating a crushing defeat which the Army team administered to the Navy by a score of 22 to 9. They were thrilled with the joy of victory and danced wildly around the field, where the fighting squad of soldiers dazzled the big, powerful team of middies and offset their massive power and strength with a bewildering attack of forward passes and nerve-tingling rushes through the open field. To Army men this will forever more be hallowed ground, for it was here that the Navy's guns were spiked and West Point for the first time in four years triumphed over its bitter rival in the most spectacular game the two service branches of Uncle Sam have ever played.

The most distinguished and picturesque assemblage that ever witnessed an athletic event in this country saw the game. More than 42,000 spectators were there, including President Wilson, all his Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen from every State in the Union, foreign diplomats, captains of industry, men of letters, and leaders in society. With these were mingled thousands who had only known the Polo Grounds as a baseball arena and to whom the Army-Navy game was a new and absorbing spectacle.

So many people never crowded into the Brush Stadium before. The stands were jammed on all sides. Surrounding the gridiron was a row of boxes, which were occupied by the beauty, the brains, the oratory, and the courage of this Democratic Administration. The upper tier boxes held guests distinguished in the world of statesmanship. No less prominent than all these was the great gathering of the men of the army and navy. Army officers were there whose faces were browned by the burning sun of the Philippine jungles, and grizzled old veterans who bore the scars of our conquest of the redman. On the navy side were sea-fighters, aged by the life on the bridge. All these old boys were at West Point and Annapolis once upon a time and it made them all young again to see these players of brawn and youth fighting it out on the gridiron.

First Game Ever Played Here.

New York has never seen such a fuss made about anything as was made about these two football teams. The picturesqueness of the game was a delightful surprise to those who had never seen an Army and Navy game before. It was the first time in the eighteen years the Academies have been playing that the battle was ever played here. When the straight gray lines of Army Cadets paraded about the field and then marched erect and in perfect order over the gridiron a shout of appreciation went up which lasted several minutes. It was even louder when the midshipmen, with their long, dark blue coats and gold sashes, appeared behind their band. Both the Cadets and Middies drew up at attention before President Wilson's box, and in front of the boxes of War Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels of the Navy. These youths marched along with machine-like perfection. Sighs of admiration went up from the thousands of fair spectators. These spectators were very fair. They were in furs and feathers and wore great bunches of orchids, violets, and chrysanthemums. Here was the beauty of the land, pretty débutantes accompanied by good-looking matrons.

Aside from its attractiveness as a social event, it was one of the best football games of the year. The Army won because it used more strategy than the Navy. Lieut. Daly, the Army coach, knew that if the dangers of the open

Continued on Page 1, Sports Section, Part IV.

EX-COLUMBIA TEACHER LOST

Cecil Lavelle Last Seen in Rowboat at Hamilton, Ont.

A search is being made in this city and Yonkers for Prof. Cecil Lavelle, formerly of Columbia University, who disappeared several days ago after hiring a rowboat at Hamilton, Ontario, and going out alone on Lake Ontario. Later the boat was found, containing his hat and coat. A note was pinned on the seat of the rowboat asking that if he should be found unconscious the nearest Catholic priest be summoned. Letters to Prof. Lavelle were found in the coat.

The body, however, has not been found and those interested in Prof. Lavelle believe that he may be alive. It is said that he was suffering from a nervous breakdown and took a vacation on the shores of the lake to recuperate.

Since the evidences pointing to suicide were discovered, Mrs. Lavelle has written to friends in this city asking their aid in a search for him. The Yonkers police were asked last night to see if they could find the missing man. So far, however, the search in this city and Yonkers has disclosed nothing to indicate that Prof. Lavelle is still alive.

Prof. Lavelle was born and educated in Canada. He was at one time Professor of History at Bates College, Lewiston, Me. He was connected with Columbia University for three years as Assistant Professor of the History of Education. He resigned on Nov. 1 to accept a full professorship at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Prof. and Mrs. Lavelle were both very popular at Columbia, and his friends there could not imagine the reason for his disappearance or suicide.

His work at Columbia had been very satisfactory, and the position he had accepted at Ohio State University was regarded as a decided promotion. Prof. Lavelle, according to his associates at Teachers' College, was in good health when he left for Columbus and was enthusiastic about his prospects.

Prof. Lavelle was about 38 years old. He was of dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighed not more than 135 pounds.

AUTO INVADES RESTAURANT.

Two Men Trampled in Stampede of Diners to Get Out.

A heavy, sand-laden auto truck on its way down Broadway into Times Square last evening, just as the theatre crowds were gathering, became unmanageable. It ran up on the sidewalk and tried to enter the Automat Restaurant. It stuck at the inner door, half in and half out.

But while the 300 diners in the restaurant were still under the impression that the truck was coming in, there was a stampede for the rear of the room, and in this scramble two men, Albert James and James Foss, were trampled underfoot. When the crowd had passed out the rear exit and they were picked up they were found to be painfully though not seriously bruised.

It took a wrecking automobile forty-five minutes to dislodge the tightly wedged truck, and in the process the awning pole of the Globe Theatre was knocked out, so that the overhead covering descended abruptly and did havoc to the coiffures of the women filing into the theatre.

BENEDICT PLANS HOSPITAL.

Will Be Commodore's First Public Gift to Home Town, Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 29.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, seeking to cement the rival factions which control the Bruce Memorial General Hospital and the Greenwich Hospital, has made to the Greenwich Medical Society a proposal favoring the erection of a new hospital large enough to accommodate the town's needs for the next quarter of a century, promising to donate liberally. The hospital is now in the hands of a committee consisting of Drs. Klein, Griswold, Brooks, and Hyde. This committee will help Mr. Benedict perfect his plans, which later will be submitted to the town for approval.

The new hospital would do away with the Bruce Hospital, which is three miles from the village, opposite Putnam Cemetery, and close to three contagious disease buildings and a tubercular building, and which is conducted at town expense. The Greenwich Hospital is in the village. It was built by subscription, and is supported by its patients, the State, and donations. Commodore Benedict proposed to use the Greenwich Hospital for emergency uses under the new plan, which would involve his first public gift to his home town.

BOY SCIENTIST BLOWN UP.

Louis J. Pooler, Jr., Injured and His Laboratory Wrecked by Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Louis J. Pooler, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler of Tuxedo Park, was seriously injured today by an explosion that occurred in his laboratory. The force of the explosion hurled the boy from the building, wrecked it, and set it on fire. He was unconscious when he was picked up, and is now in the Tuxedo Hospital in a critical condition. One of his legs was mangled and he was injured internally.

Young Pooler is a student in the Browning School, in New York City, and his father had a laboratory with all kinds of machinery and electric apparatus erected near his garage. In this the lad was constantly carrying on chemical experiments. This boy was alone at the time of the explosion, and the cause of it is not known.

DITTENHOEFER STILL HALE.

Ex-Judge, 77 Years Old, Denies He Means to Quit Practice.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who appeared on Friday before Justice Marcus in the Supreme Court as counsel for Maxwell Edgar and Ossian Cameron, two Chicago lawyers, who sued Stuyvesant Fish for $30,000 for services in connection with Mr. Fish's fight against E. H. Harriman for the Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad, said yesterday that his remarks to the court had been misinterpreted.

The noted lawyer, who is 77 years old, told the court that it was probably the last time that he would argue before a jury. This was taken by the newspaper reporters to mean that he would retire from practice.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said last night:

"I have no intention of retiring from active practice, but it is true that I may never address a jury again. It was said in some of the newspapers that I seemed in feeble health when I left the courtroom. I am far from being decrepit, and with the exception of being a trifle hoarse I felt none the worse for my hour and a half of argument."

SCHEPPS MAY AID IN BECKER APPEAL

Gangster on Whose Testimony He Was Convicted Holds Out Hope to Mrs. Becker.

CABLES TO HER FROM PARIS

Condemned Man's Case to be Argued To-morrow Before the Court of Appeals.

Joseph A. Shay and Arthur W. Palmer, who will appear before the Court of Appeals to-morrow in behalf of Charles Becker, condemned to death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, believe that they hav important news which will turn the tide in favor of the convicted ex-Lieutenant of Police in the following cablegram, which Mrs. Becker received two weeks ago from Paris:

Important revelations may save Charles. Wire immediate. SAM SCHEPPS.

Mrs. Becker told THE TIMES last night that she sent the following reply:

What have you to say?

Schepp's answer to this, Mrs. Becker said, was:

Impossible to come by letter or by cable. Come yourself.

The lawyers for Becker asserted when their appeal was filed at the second trial they would have Scheppa on their side. Scheppa's testimony was of extreme importance in the conviction of Becker because it corroborated the stories of Rose, Vallon, and Webber. Scheppa's testimony was essential because the prosecution was able to show that he stood outside of the murder plot and was technically not an accomplice.

Becker's lawyers also believe that at a second trial they would have the testimony of "Bridgey" Webber on their side. On his return from a trip to Cuba shortly after the Becker trial Webber told the ship news reporters that he had not told the truth on the witness stand. Later, however, he made an affidavit denying that he had cast doubt on his own testimony.

In the brief from which the lawyers for Becker will argue to-morrow twenty-five reasons why Becker should have a new trial are set forth¼ z z z z

The brief criticises sharply the methods of Justice Goff, who presided at the trial, and District Attorney Whitman, who prosecuted the case. The brief asserts that the way Justice Goff conducted the trial was "almost a mockery," and it charges him with unfairness and prejudice. But Mr. Whitman is accused flatly of "framing up" the case against Becker. The District Attorney, according to the lawyers for Becker, forced Jack Rose and his companions into a conspiracy to convict Becker by threatening to fasten the crime on them.

Becker, according to the brief of his lawyers, is innocent of the crime, and is the victim of a sense of duty that caused him to wage a relentless and fearless battle against gamblers and crooks. Jack Rose, Sam Schepps, Harry Vallon, and Bridgey Webber, the witnesses who testified against Becker, will be assailed ruthlessly in the arguments on behalf of the condemned man. In the brief, counsel for Becker say:

> It is clear from reading the record of the trial that Becker was not given a chance for his life, and the effect of the ruling of the court made the trial almost a mockery. Not only was the Justice's conduct throughout the trial open to criticism, but his attitude toward counsel representing the defendant was such that the jury must have arrived at one of two conclusions—either that the defendant's counsel were wholly incompetent or their actions in the presence of the jury were so reprehensible and unprofessional as to call for judicial criticism.
>
> When the news of the murder of Herman Rosenthal became public, condemnation immediately fell on Becker, and no other theory was sought or considered, and his guilt was fixed in the minds of all. He stood convicted before any evidence whatever was adduced and his life was demanded.

Then the brief calls attention to the newspaper stories of the crime, and sets forth that charges of a most serious nature were preferred against Becker and published widely, and that these charges prejudiced the public mind against him. The brief then says:

> Not the charges, however, but the publication of these charges, created such a glaring presumption that the murder, under the circumstances, could be traced but to one man. Soon after the murder, with the public mind fixed on the guilt of Becker, unmistakable evidence was found, through the commendable efforts of the District Attorney, fastening the crime with deadly certainty on Rose and his fellows beyond the possibility of escape. The electric chair was their inevitable fate unless they could invent a theory to shift the crime on the man believed by the public to have directed them in the perpetration of this murder, and of whose guilt there was no doubt in the public mind. Does any sane man believe that Rose and his companions would fail to save themselves, and, though Becker be not guilty, does any man believe that they would have gone to the chair rather than to shift the blame to innocent shoulders? The motive was compelling and the opportunity was perfect.
>
> The testimony given on the trial was certain to be forthcoming under the tremendous bribe to the witnesses of their lives and liberty.

Commenting on the ruling of Justice Goff that Scheppa was not an accomplice, the brief says:

> "It is so antagonistic to reason that the mind rebels at the very suggestion. It is so repugnant to belief that to permit it to stand would be unconscionable."

Counsel for Becker will maintain that the testimony of Scheppa that he interviewed Becker in Becker's home on the Wednesday night after the murder was untrue. The lawyers will contend also that the testimony of Scheppa did not corroborate that given by Rose, Webber, and Vallon as corroboration is interpreted under the law. They will maintain that Scheppa, being an accomplice, was an accessory after the fact.

Exceptions are taken in the brief to Justice Goff's refusal to permit Police Commissioner Waldo to testify that Becker had asked to be relieved of the command of his special raiding squad and to the ruling against the testimony of William T. Jerome for the defense.

The remarks of Justice Goff to John F. McIntyre, who defended Becker on his trial, are set forth in full in an endeavor to prove that Justice Goff was prejudiced. Mr. Whitman's opening address to the jury is said to be improper and calculated to prejudice the jurors.

Assistant District Attorney Taylor in his answer to the points made by Becker's lawyers will defend Justice Goff's rulings and he will argue that the affidavits upon which a new trial is asked are full of hearsay matters and are merely cumulative. As to the charges of unfairness at the trial, Mr. Taylor will say:

> These are easy to make and difficult to meet. Defendant's counsel need only pick out isolated passages. The District Attorney must repose upon the entire record. He trusts that he has made it clear that the defense, ab initio, did everything that he could to block the trial, and that Justice Goff, as was his duty, did everything that he could to expedite it. Naturally enough, clashes resulted.
>
> When the Court comes to read the defense's brief, it will discover that the number of alleged errors of strict law which the brief discusses amounts to nothing. Most of these alleged errors are referred to for the purpose of sustaining the underlying contention that the trial was unfair. It goes without saying that the learned trial judge had had too much experience to commit errors right and left as counsel would have court believe.

The jury, Mr. Taylor points out, decided that Schepps was not an accomplice.

TO-DAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

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2. Bridal Party Photographed at the White House Wedding on Tuesday.
3. One of New York's Most Elaborate Annual Dinners.
Portraits of Women on View in Fifth Avenue.
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Fine Points for the Would-Be Expert in Auction Bridge.
5. Open-Air Model School to Train Girls for College.
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Birthday Anniversary Revives the Simple Story of Mary and Her Lamb.
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9. To Build America's First Municipal Model Suburb.
10. Makes Six Ocean Trips to Study Steerage Reform.
11. The Big Work That is Done by a Small College.
12. First Industrial Survey of New York is Now On.
13. Politics and Economics of Water Power Conservation.
14. New $2,000,000 Montefiore Home Dedicated To-day.
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16. Impressions of the Passing Show, by Hy. Mayer.

VI. Holiday Number Book Review.

Hundred Best Books of the Year.
Feminism. By Ellen Glasgow.
Socialism. By Algernon Lee.
Psychism. By Henry M. Alden.
Eugenics. By Dr. Charles B. Davenport.
Have We Lost the Art of Humor? By Mary S. Watts.
Love Letters of a Novelist. By Coningsby Dawson.
An Author "Personally Conducted." By Theodore Dreiser.
An Artist in the Near East. By Jules Guerin.
The Modern Novel of Marriage. By Anne Warwick.
Christmas in Dixie. By Kate Langley Bosher.
The Romance of Lace. By Frances Morris, Curator of Laces, Metropolitan Museum.
New Chapters in the Bible. By Dr. Joseph Jacobs.
Books Specially Prepared as Gifts.
Exploring Unknown South America.
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Christmas, Children and Books.
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Some Land Mammals in America.
Treasures in Old Bookstalls.
Reviews of Current Publications.
Queries and Answers.
News of Books and Authors.

VII. Society, Fashions, Drama, Music.

VIII. Real Estate, Business, Financial, Automobiles.

POLICEMAN KILLS GUNMAN IN A DUEL

They Exchange Shots at a Distance of Thirty Paces at the End of a Chase.

The swift succession of pistol shots that rose above the usual hubbub at Jefferson and Madison Streets at 6 o'clock last evening could be heard by the men on duty at the Madison Street Station half a block away, and any one of them would have given it as his first guess that the O'Rourke brothers' gang from down Cherry Street way had invaded the territory of the Galary brothers' followers and that a battle was on.

That was what young Patrolman Schmitzler thought as he ran down the station steps, and, reaching to his hip pocket for his revolver, made straight for the battlefield. He ran just as fast as he could cover the ground, but the crossfire of the gunmen had been the signal for a double retreat. Every one concerned and every bystander had taken to his heels save two—one a push-cart peddler, who lay limp on the sidewalk with a bullet in his chest, and the other a gunman, who stood his ground with his revolver clenched in his hand.

At sight of Schmitzler, who looked as though he meant business, the man with the gun turned and fled. He was too late, and he knew it. The young patrolman was fairly on top of him and just as a hint to the fugitive he fired twice into the air. The man with the gun whirled around and fired back, a wild shot, aimed on the run and aimed too low. The bullet struck the sidewalk, glanced, tore a neat furrow along the hip of the policeman's trousers and went on its way.

But, in the rush of things, that was enough for Schmitzler. He had not been long on the force, but he knew that when a fugitive fired pointblank at a pursuing policeman the time had come for the policeman to stop firing into the air. So Schmitzler fired pointblank also—two shots at a distance of ten yards.

One entered the gunman's forehead and the other hit him in the chest, and he crumpled up dead on the sidewalk. When the other policemen from the Madison Street station came on the run they found Schmitzler bending over the man he had killed, and he and all of them knew him at once. It was young Max Cohen of 159 Delancey Street, a sharp-shooting member of the Galary fraternity, the same Max Cohen they had picked up just before election for taking a shot at one of the O'Rourkes. When they finally landed him in the station house on that occasion he was protesting his innocence. Although the police strongly suspected he had managed to slip his gun to some one in the crowd, there was nothing they could prove, so he was turned out in court the next day. And here he was dead.

The wounded man, who lay not far from him, was David Levine of 229 Broome Street. His pushcart was so laden with fine things that when the gunmen chose his corner for a battle he had stayed to protect his wares from the passing thief. And a stray bullet had caught him in the chest, leaving a wound so serious that the surgeons at the Gouverneur Hospital said his condition was precarious.

The shooting took place in front of the Anshe Lida Synagogue. The bitterness of the two gangs that broke out in gunplay is part of the present-day history of that section. The O'Rourke brothers are the titular leaders of one group that may be said to have headquarters where Rutgers Street crosses Cherry. The Galary brothers' adherents are quartered at Jefferson and Madison, so an O'Rourke visit there last night was an intrusion.

The story finally pieced together from the fire escape witnesses was to the effect that four of the O'Rourke tribe had come in close formation, and that with one of these Cohen was particularly at odds. So the guns had to be used. The hostility between these two bands is due not alone to the competition in peddling privileges, but to the fact that they were once one gang, and parted in a great schism some years ago.

Schmitzler returned with his brother patrolmen to the Madison Street Station and sat around all evening waiting for Coroner Holtzhauser to survey the evidence and come to a decision with regard to the way Schmitzler should spend the time between the shooting and the inquest.

SOLID STEEL TRAINS TO FLORIDA.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM, & SOUTH.
The Seaboard Air Line Ry. is shortest route to Florida. Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Information and booklets at office, 1,184 Broadway.—Adv.

GERMANY TO EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR

All Parties in the Reichstag Decide to Vote Appropriation for Building.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Germany will be represented officially at the San Francisco Exposition.

Various parties of the Reichstag at special sittings of their parliamentary groups late this afternoon decided to bring in and support on Monday an appropriation of $500,000 for a German building to be known as the "Deutsches Haus." This action of the party groups insures the passage of the bill by a large majority. There is no reason to suppose that the Government will attempt to oppose it.

Opposition under the circumstances would be vain anyhow, as the Social Democrats, National Liberals, and Progressives will support the Exposition bill unanimously, and they alone constitute within a few votes a majority of the House. Support was, however, assured to-day by the Roman Catholic Centre and the Imperial parties.

The "Deutsches Haus" is to be a splendid example of modern German architecture, and the exhibit it will contain will be composed of the principal German arts and crafts and a rather elaborate display of many products of German industry.

MUNICH, Nov. 29.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has found an influential advocate in the Bavarian Government. Premier Hertling stated in the Bavarian Diet to-day that the Ministry, finding a strong movement in favor of German participation, had made representations lately to the Imperial Government in favor of revising its former decision not to participate.

EARLE'S DIVORCE ANSWER.

Denies Wife's Charges Through Newburg Attorney Retained by Cable.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Although Elwood C. Smith has received no word from Ferdinand Pinney Earle since the cablegram sent from Paris asking him to accept service and to act as attorney in the divorce suit brought against Earle by his present wife, Smith has made answer to the complaint served on him by Attorney Russell H. Porter of New York. Up to the time of service Smith was not inclined to take up the case, but he could not get word to Earle to retain other counsel. Smith had acted for Earle on other occasions.

In the first paragraph of the complaint, which Earle admits, the declaration is made that Earle and Helena Theodora Sidford Earle were married in Oxford, England, on June 16, 1911. Paragraph 2 is also admitted—that they were residents of New York State at the time. Paragraphs 3 and 4 are on "information and belief," charging misconduct at various places in 1912 "with women whose names are unknown," and these are denied. Paragraphs 5 and 6 are those declaring no decree of divorce exists, which Earle says he is not able to answer affirmatively or otherwise. Paragraph 7 he admits—that two children have been born to the marriage.

A Commissioner may be asked for by the plaintiff to take testimony in England.

ROOSEVELT IN ARGENTINA.

Returns from Chile and Will Visit Lake Nahuel-Huapi.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 29.—Argentine officials to-day met Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the frontier on his return from Chile. Col. Roosevelt is now going to Lake Nahuel-Huapi, the source of the Limay River in Western Argentina.

Lake Nahuel-Huapi is at an elevation of about 2,000 feet and is thirty miles long.

GERMAN BAYONETS STOP ALSATIAN RIOT

French Sympathizers in Zabern in Fierce Fights with Garrison.

REGIMENT HELD READY

Jeering of Officers by Boys Starts Trouble in Which Wholesale Shooting Is Narrowly Averted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Martial law reigns in Southern Alsace as a result of a renewed outbreak of the anti-German and anti-military sentiment among the Francophile population of Zabern.

Troops with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges took possession of the streets and public squares last night and arrested all and sundry, without distinction, including two Judges and the State's Attorney, who were on their way to their homes after leaving the Courthouse.

Sensational reports have it that the troops during one savage uproar were on the verge of firing into the mob, having been drawn up for that purpose in truly warlike formation, one platoon kneeling and another aiming over their shoulders. These details are missing from the official report, which says that the battalion only threatened to open fire unless the crowds dispersed.

In the meantime a state of the utmost tension prevails in Zabern. Sentries with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles are posted at intervals throughout the town, and the entire Ninety-ninth Infantry, around which the recent turmoil has raged, is held in barracks under marching orders.

The Government at Berlin has ordered a thorough inquiry. The impression prevails in Reichstag quarters that the military authorities in consequence of their overwrought nerves, are not handling the situation with tact and cool-headedness.

The present rioting is the culmination of disturbances which have taken place at Zabern intermittently since the twenty-year-old Lieut. von Forstner stirred the passions of the people by a disrespectful allusion to the Alsatians early in November.

Last evening von Forstner and three comrades were standing near his lodgings when a troop of schoolboys began jeering the officers. As there were no policemen in sight the officers summoned the guard from a near-by barracks. The guard appeared on the scene with rattle drums and the officer in command ordered the crowd of fifty or sixty civilians who had gathered to disperse under penalty of being attacked by the troops.

Many refused to move, whereupon twenty-five or thirty of them were arrested. Patrols of infantrymen then were dispatched to guard the various streets in which officers live, so that they might go home without fear of molestation or insult.

By 9 o'clock quiet had been restored, but sentries were posted at "strategic" points, where they have since remained.

Unofficial versions accuse the military of resorting to violent excesses of zeal, even to the point of invading the houses of peaceful residents and arresting men and women guilty of nothing more heinous than the enjoyment of their evening meal.

Strassburg dispatches express the fear that feeling is running so high that Alsatian recruits may be subjected to grave indignities at the hands of their Prussian comrades.

ZABERN, Alsace, Nov. 29.—The population of Zabern is in a high state of excitement over the arrest last evening of thirty men, who were detained in the cellars of the barracks until noon to-day, when they were turned over to the civil courts, which immediately ordered their discharge.

The City Council sent an energetic protest to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Major Gen. Erich von Falkennayn, Minister of War. The Chancellor replied that the matter had been referred to the Stateholder for a rigid investigation, and promised redress if illegal arrests had been made. Gen. von Falkenhayn in his answer said he had referred the matter to the General commanding at Strassburg, whose duty it was to prevent infractions of the law.

The Council has sent a deputation to Strassburg to make representations to the Alsatian Government. The Ministry has sent a Commissioner here to investigate the situation, and also a number of gendarmes to assist the police in keeping order and to eliminate the military from the controversy.

A number of young Lieutenants of the Ninety-ninth Infantry were seen to-day pursuing with drawn swords a youth who had shouted an insult to a man who was singing the German national anthem.

Lieut. Baron von Forstner, the originator of the trouble between the army and the citizens, went shopping in the town, accompanied by four soldiers, who guarded the entrances of the stores while the Lieutenant was inside.

Disorders continued in various parts of the town throughout the morning, but the rest of the day was quiet.

BUELOW WARNS GERMANY.

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine Only Basis of Entente with France.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Prince Bernhard von Buelow, formerly German Imperial Chancellor, to-day abandoned the silence which he once declared he would maintain even after death. He does this in order to warn his countrymen, as he says, that inveterate hostility to Germany is the soul of French policy. This,

Continued on Page 2.

FINDS HEIRESS TO $200,000.

Mrs. Griffin Never Saw Father or Knew of His Wealth.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—After a long search George A. Gamble, an attorney of Logansport, Ind., announced here to-day that in Mrs. Eugenia Griffin of Pittsburgh he had found the rightful successor to the $200,000 fortune of the late Isaac N. Crawford.

Crawford, who was Mrs. Griffin's father, left here more than thirty years ago and never saw the daughter to whom in his will he left the principal part of the fortune he accumulated after going to Logansport. Mrs. Griffin was found by the attorney living at the home of an aunt. She had never heard of her father's business success.

AVIATOR CHEVILLARD HURT.

Motor Stops While Looping the Loop and Aeroplane Crashes to Earth.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ANTWERP, Nov. 29.—Chevillard, the aviator, was seriously injured while looping the loop to-day.

When he was at a considerable height the motor stopped and his aeroplane crashed to the ground.

22 DEER HUNTERS KILLED.

This Year's Death Roll in Wisconsin a Record—23 Injured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 29.—This year's death roll among the deer hunters in Wisconsin is the largest ever recorded. Accidents reported up to to-day resulted in the death of twenty-two hunters and the injury of twenty-three.

The season will close to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—About 7,500 deer have fallen to hunters in Minnesota in the season which ends to-morrow, according to the State Game and Fish Commission. It has been the best season for hunting deer in a decade, despite the absence of snow in the northern woods.

BANS TANGO RESTAURANTS.

If You Want to Dance Go to a Dance Hall, Mayor Harrison's Edict.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Public dancing in Chicago's restaurants and cafés must stop, Mayor Carter H. Harrison announced to-day. He will issue no more dance hall licenses to eating houses and will not renew the existing licenses.

"If you go to a restaurant," said the Mayor, "it is supposed you go there to eat. If you want to dance, go to a dance hall. They are two different and distinct institutions and they must be kept separate."

HER STEERAGE TOO SMALL.

Adriatic Cannot Accommodate Christmas Rush to Italy.

The White Star liner Adriatic sailed yesterday for Naples with 285 first, 300 second, and 1,900 third-class passengers, while fully 800 Italians had to be turned away as there was no further room in the steerage. This was the beginning of the rush of Italians to spend their holidays at home on the land they have purchased with the money they have saved in America.

Before the Adriatic left her pier she was searched and forty-two stowaways were discovered hiding on the fidley gratings, where it was nice and warm. According to a White Star official these were young Italians who had paid from $10 to $15 to some agent in the city to stow them away instead of paying $40, the regular fare.

Three weeks ago the company prosecuted three of these agents for taking money from their guileless countrymen for illicit passages, but the Special Sessions Judges, it was said, dismissed the cases, as they considered that the Italians who paid the money were parties to the offense.

Among the cabin passengers on the Adriatic was George Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores, who said that he will be away for four months.

GOOD-BYE TO THE CLASSICS

Teachers' Council Turns from Chaucer to the "Best Sellers."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The National Council of Teachers of English, which finished a three days' annual meeting here, put its official seal upon a proposition to teach modern authors in the public schools and universities. The teachers expressed the conviction that the classics were not of much value for educational purposes.

The curriculum, according to Prof. W. H. Wilcox of the Maryland State Normal School, will consist of equal parts of Alexandre Dumas, Jack London, Richard Harding Davis, and Booth Tarkington, with selections from De Maupassant for older pupils, and plenty of Kipling for all.

"It is time that the art of teaching received some consideration," said James F. Hosic of the Chicago Teachers' College. "The trouble is that we have too many young teachers who have received their degrees for writing treatises upon the comparative philology of the intransitive verb."

STEFANSSON IS NOT BEATEN

Loss of the Mary Sachs Will Not Baffle the Explorer.

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—The loss of the power schooner Mary Sachs, an auxiliary vessel of the Stefansson exploring expedition, in the arctic ice off the coast of Alaska, will not prevent the expedition from carrying out its plans if the other three vessels escape. Stefansson discussed this possibility before his departure, and was prepared for such an emergency.

Capt. John Backland, who returned from the arctic several weeks ago, expressed fear that the power boat Alaska, the southernmost boat of Stefansson's fleet, would meet the fate that has befallen the Mary Sachs, for the Alaska was in a perilous position, he said. However, the crew could easily reach shore.

The men from the Mary Sachs can either go on board the Alaska and proceed along the coast to Herschel Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, or reach Fairbanks via Circle City by dog team.

Stefansson said last Summer that if his ships were lost in the ice the party would explore the Canadian mainland and islands east of the Mackenzie River.

News from Stefansson may be received when the mail from Herschel Island arrives at Dawson soon after Christmas, carried by the mounted police.

HUERTA READY TO ABDICATE IF PROTECTED

May Yield to Washington If Life and Property Are Guaranteed.

WANTS ACTS LEGALIZED

This Demand Involves Recognition of Present Congress and Support of Its Action.

MOHENO TO VISIT LIND?

Foreign Minister Goes to Vera Cruz and May Reopen Negotiations There.

$3,500,000 LOAN REPORTED

Temporary Provision Made for Military Obligations—Railway Finances in Critical State.

MORE REBEL SUCCESSES

Fears Entertained That They May Cause Carranza to Reject Any Compromise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—The possibility of an agreement between President Huerta and the Washington Government depends upon the question whether the United States will swallow the affront of Huerta's rejection of John Lind's proposals and will accede to Huerta's counter suggestions. These are stated on authority to include the guaranteeing of himself and his family against legal liability for his actions, and also the safety of himself and his property in this country.

Men close to the President said to-day that they believed that he was willing to resign his office in accordance with the demand from Washington, but that he did not see how he could accomplish this unless Washington would recognize the present Congress and support it in approving Huerta's acts and in accepting his resignation.

Gen. Blanquet will also be seriously involved unless Washington recognizes the legalization of his acts by the present Congress.

Prominent politicians said to-day that they believed Carranza was winning to such an extent that he would be unwilling to make any compromise with Huerta, even if the latter were supported by Washington.

The reopening of negotiations between Huerta and Lind would be regarded here as meaning that Washington was willing to yield a little in order to get rid of Huerta.

Neither Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, nor the Government officials are willing to admit that negotiations have been resumed, but it is believed that this was the cause of Foreign Minister Moheno's trip to Vera Cruz, on which he started this morning.

The Japanese Minister called on Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, on Thursday, to ask if the United States would protect the Japanese on the west coast of Mexico. The matter was taken up with Washington, which answered to-day that it would give the same protection to Japanese subjects on the west coast of Mexico as to other foreigners. This was communicated to the Japanese Minister in a letter to-day.

The conference between the Minister and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, followed by the departure of Señor Moheno, gave rise here to a report that the Japanese Minister had acted as an intermediary to obtain a reopening of negotiations. This, however, was denied.

Loan of 7,000,000 Pesos Reported.

It is stated on official authority that the Government has obtained a loan of 7,000,000 pesos, presumably from the Bank of London and Mexico. President Huerta is quoted as having assured Gen. Blanquet that the obligations of the War Department will be met by the Government within the next thirty days. These obligations, for which Blanquet is liable, amount to about 22,000,000 pesos. It is not stated how President Huerta expects to meet them.

The Government pay rolls, due to-morrow, amount to several millions pesos, which are expected to exhaust the advance obtained to-day.

The National Railways Company, to-day paid its employes in checks, which may be cashed on Monday. This is arousing considerable doubt as to the ability of the lines to meet their coming obligations in the form of interest on bonds.

Failure to make these payments

would result in the Government's loss of control of the line. It now controls a majority of the common stock, which would be eliminated in case the road was thrown into a receivership. Fear of this contingency has caused considerable anxiety among officials, who fear that they will be unable to obtain sufficient funds.

A report was current in financial circles to-day that British bankers had offered an advance of $25,000,000 to Huerta on conditions which he refused. It is understood that the bankers demanded National Railways stock as collateral.

Rumor of Cabinet Changes.

It is persistently rumored that a complete change will take place in President Huerta's Cabient, except that Gen. Blanquet will be retained. Señor Urrutia will probably be asked to form the new Cabinet, he himself reassuming the portfolio of the Interior. Emilio Rabasa, once named as Ambassador to Washington, or Enrique Gorozteta, former Minister of Finance, now a justice of the Supreme Court, will probably be Minister of Foreign Relations.

Urrutia is still said to be doubtful as to his acceptance. It is known that Urrutia's policy, if he does accept, will be reformatory and conciliatory, and that he will attempt to reach an agreement with the Constitutionalists.

The Government to-night gave out a report to the effect that the capture of Mazatlan by the rebels was unbelievable, although this is confirmed by consular dispatches.

San Luis Potosi Threatened.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—San Luis Potosi, the largest town between the capital and Monterey and the most important railway centre in Central Mexico, appears to be the objective point of those rebels who recently began concentrating south of Saltillo. Reports from the State of Tamaulipas indicate that the concentration of the rebels at Victoria has brought together more than 6,000 men, and that Gen. Rubio Navarrete, the Federal Commander, who intended to recapture Victoria, is in a difficult situation north of that town.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that Navarrete's force has been cut to pieces, although, according to War Department advices, he has retaken Victoria, notwithstanding the disparity between his forces and those of the enemy.

West of San Luis Potosi in the State of Guanajuato on the Penjamo branch of the National Railways, Constitutionalists to-day burned the new station building.

So great has become the domination of the rebels in the Gulf Coast oil regions that it is said that on their demand the Mexican Railway, a British corporation of Vera Cruz and Mexico City, has agreed not to haul any more fuel oil intended for the National Railways. If the rebels succeed in enforcing their demand it will seriously cripple Federal military operations.

Another troop train was blown up a short distance north of San Luis Potosi yesterday. Private advices indicate the presence of 1,000 rebels within striking distance of this city. A man who arrived here to-day from San Luis Potosi told a story of the wiping out of a military escort of fifty men on a train bound from Tampico to San Luis Potosi four days ago. This man says that the railway line since then has been cut and traffic suspended.

Adherents of the rebel leader Zapata, fired upon a passenger train to-day near Ajusco, a town a few miles south of Mexico City. The casualties were insignificant. The rebel band was one of the small scouting parties which have again begun to appear in the Federal District.

Reports received here are to the effect that Tampico has been taken, but in the best informed circles they are discredited, although it is known that the rebel lines are slowly tightening around that port.

Saltillo and Monterey continue to be isolated, and reports from other parts of the country indicate successful rebel activity.

In the capital there is an absence of any news indicating an increase in Government strength, either financial or military.

FEDERALS UNABLE TO MOVE.

Lack of Money Hampers Operations Against the Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 29.—Admiral Craddock, acompanied by his secretary and Flag Lieutenant, will leave tomorrow morning for Mexico City. The British Consul here said with a smile that they would go to pay their respects to President Huerta. John Lind will not arrive here until Monday, according to a message to Consul Canada.

The forces of Gen. Joaquin Maass are still concentrating here, but will probably sail Monday. They number nearly 2,000 men.

The latest reports show the rebels are becoming dangerous in the oil fields around Tampico and Tuxpam, but apparently the lack of money causes the Government trouble in moving the troops quickly, as they demand their pay daily and transportation is costly.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 29.—Major Garcia de la Cadena and Lieut. de la Pena, the Governor and the Commander of the Guard of Santiago Military Prison in Mexico City, arrived here to-day in charge of a strong detail of soldiers of the Presidential Guard and were taken on board the gunboat Vera Cruz, bound for the penal colony of Quintana Roo, Yucatan.

The arrest of the two officers is said to be the result of the discovery in the prison of a serious anti-Huerta conspiracy, the intention being to arm and release all the prisoners and then co-operate with bodies of disaffected troops in an attack upon the National Palace.

The arrests were effected yesterday afternoon immediately after the discovery of the plot.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any communication with the prisoners after the arrival of the train and pending the preparation of the gunboat for their reception.

The United States Consul at Tampico reports that the railway line from Tampico to San Luis Potosi has been cut thirty-six miles west of Las Palmas.

Efforts are beng made to strengthen the Federal garrison at Tampico, which numbers 600. Reinforcements of 1,000 men are expected there in a few days. Gen. Zaragoza has been ordered to go out and attack Gen. Candido Aguilar, who is operating in the oil fields near Tuxpam.

The regular troops in Vera Cruz now number upward of 1,200, which is the strongest force that has been here for several months. In addition there are several hundred military prisoners here, who are available for service in the ranks.

It is understood that the bulk of this force will be sent to Tuxpam as soon as their transport by sea can be provided for. There are now only two small gunboats in Vera Cruz waters.

HUERTA IN MONEY STRAITS.

Washington Thinks His Situation More Critical Than Ever.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Under pressure of Constitutionalist armies in the north advancing on Chihuahua, the most important military defense that now stands between the Mexican capital and the border, and the menacing activities of the Zapatistas to the south, the situation of the Huerta Government in Mexico City was believed by officials here to-night to be more critical than before.

Efforts of Gen. Huerta to obtain funds for the payment of accrued interest on National Railway bonds were regarded as serving to demonstrate the deterrent effect upon foreign capital of the attitude of the American Government toward speculators who would risk their money to gain exorbitant profits at this stage in the struggle.

Mexico City, according to advices here, is almost isolated from the northern half of Mexico. State Department reports show that, while rail communication is still open between Laredo, on the Rio Grande, and Monterey, mail and telegraph matter cannot get southward beyond the latter point, except to Saltillo. Fearing the speedy close of this last avenue of escape, Americans and other foreigners in Monterey are reported to be crowding the trains starting for the American border.

A report that Señor Moheno, Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, had gone to Vera Cruz to confer with John Lind on the arrival at that port of President Wilson's personal representative, aroused interest at the State Department. It was believed here that Señor Moheno might be charged with fresh propositions to lay before the American Government through Mr. Lind.

News of the approaching dispatch from Cadiz to Vera Cruz of a Spanish warship, and of the vigorous demand on the part of influential French newspapers for a cessation of the internecine conflict in Mexico also interested officials here, mainly because of its probable moral effect in reinforcing President Wilson's demand for a change in the provisional Government. There is still, however, no disposition to regard the subject as one beyond the ability of the United States Government to handle without anything more than the moral support of other foreign nations.

A long telegraphic report was received during the day from Admiral Fletcher on his flagship Rhode Island. The Admiral's report dealt with conditions in the oil fields, which are quiet, but still threatening.

With the arrival in Mexican waters of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, which is expected in the course of a fortnight, three-fourths of that naval aggregation will be engaged in the protection of American and foreign interests in Mexico.

Although Rear Admiral Cradock, commanding the British ships in Mexican waters, ranks Rear Admiral Fletcher by virtue of seniority, the British commander has notified the American Admiral that he wishes to subordinate himself in co-operating with the United States forces. This fresh evidence of friendly feeling and hearty co-operation between the two Governments was received here to-day with manifest gratification.

Rear Admiral Cradock has been advised by Rear Admiral Fletcher of the extent of the plans adopted by the American commander to safeguard British as well as American interests at Tampico and at Tuxpam. The action of the British Admiral in sailing away from Tampico is taken as evidence that he is satisfied with the adequacy of those plans.

The return of the battleship New Hampshire to Vera Cruz from the northern oil fields is interpreted as indicating an abatement of the tension in that quarter for the present. The principal effort of the naval commanders acting with the American consular officers on the oil coast is now being directed to securing such an understanding with the Constitutionalist leaders as will insure the safety of foreign life and property.

VILLA'S MEN ADVANCING.

Vanguard Within 35 Miles of the Enemy—Orozco to Attack.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 29.—The vanguard of Gen. Francisco Villa's rebel forces, which left Juarez on Friday night, is reported to-night at Los Medanos, about thirty-five miles north of a column of Federals which has been at Villa Ahumada since the battle of Tierra Blanca. The vanguard will remain at Los Medanos until it is joined by 3,000 troops under Gen. Maclovio Herrera, which left Juarez to-day. Herrera's forces are expected to reach Los Medanos on Monday. A delay in the journey southward from that point is expected, as a Federal train was found in the ditch at Rancheria, where the Federals abandoned it.

Gen. Villa will leave for the south in a day or two with the remainder of the rebel forces now in Juarez. His train will be followed by an artillery train.

Federal officials at El Paso report that Gen. Pascual Orozco, with 5,000 troops, is moving northward from Chihuahua to attack Villa's vanguard.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 29.—Francisco Escudero, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Constitutionalist Cabinet, left here to-day for Juarez.

RABAGO ENDED LIFE FLEEING.

Hermosillo Gets Confirmation of Suicide After Victoria's Fall.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Nov. 29.—Confirmation of the report from Mexico City that Gen. Antonio Rabago, Military Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, had committed suicide after losing Victoria, the capital, was received here to-day.

It was said that Rabago killed himself while his forces were being pursued by the insurgents under Gen. Pablo Gonzalez.

Map of Mexico showing the extent of the rebel movement against the Provisional President and the lines of march taken by Carranza's forces toward Mexico City. The figures in each State indicate the number of armed adherents to the Constitutionalist cause claimed by Gen. Carranza.

COWDRAY WISE TO DROP DEAL

London Economist Applauds Abandoning of Colombian Concession.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In commenting on Lord Cowdray's renunciation of the Colombian oil concession, The Economist says:

"Lord Cowdray and Lord Murray acted prudently in abandoning the contract in view of the present critical situation in regard to Mexico. No doubt can now be entertained in the United States that the British Government is in complete accord with President Wilson's policy.

"As for the oil resources of Colombia, they can only be utilized, as Lord Cowdray pointed out, with the aid of foreign capital, and it remains to be seen where it is to be obtained—hardly, we imagine, from the United States, while the Spanish-American politicians retain their suspicions of dollar diplomacy.

"Moreover, the control of American harbors by any European Continental company whatever would probably cause still greater apprehension in the United States for the safety of the Monroe Doctrine, which finds less respect on the Continent."

FRENCH GAIN MEXICAN TRADE.

It Has Grown in Past Three Years Despite Disturbances.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—L'Economiste Moderne notes, apropos of the situation in Mexico, that, far from being adversely affected by the political troubles of that country for the last three years, French commerce with it has actually increased considerably, but it adds:

"France has not benefited, inasmuch as this increase is accompanied by constantly increased customs. Rich Mexican families, however, have a habit of leaving Mexico to reside in Paris, thus compensating us in some degree."

BELGIAN INVESTORS SHY.

Not Likely to Subscribe to a Loan to Huerta's Government.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—Mexican agents have sought and are still seeking loans here, and it is understood that Luis de la Barra, the financial agent in London of the Mexican Government, has entered into negotiations for advaces, but has not hitherto been very successful.

The Philippson Bank, which is behind the Secondary Railroads Company, whose concession for 3,200 miles of railroads is pending before the Mexican Congress, is considered the concern most likely to make a loan to President Huerta's Administration. F. M. Philippson, however, said to-day that a Mexican loan could not now be floated in Belgium, as the situation was too uncertain.

MEXICAN ROADS TO PAY.

Interest Due To-morrow Assured—Hope to Maintain Solvency.

The New York office of the National Railways of Mexico announced yesterday afternoon that the coupons due tomorrow on the two-year 6 per cent. secured gold notes of the railways would be paid on presentation, thus insuring the solvency of the road for at least another month. It was reported that the $500,000 needed to pay this interest had been cabled from Mexico City, but nothing could be learned from authentic sources as to the means which had been taken by the company to meet the payments.

The company sold the $26,730,000 of two-year 6 per cent. notes only last June, and it has been understood that the purchasers received strong assurances that they would not be allowed to go into default. On Jan. 1 the National Railways will have interest payments more than three times as large as those to be met to-morrow; but if the political skies clear, it is probable that the Government will add its resources to those of the Railways to care for the security holders.

KEYSTONE GUARD IS READY.

Officers Receive Orders to be Prepared for Military Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—Orders to be ready for service have been received from the office of Adj. Gen. Thomas K. Stewart by the officers of the National Guard of the Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania Districts, and as a result every guardsman here has his equipment in trim and his affairs rounding into condition to warrant his temporary desertion of them. The orders, it is believed, are merely precautionary.

Official circular letters have been sent out to all the department and regimental commanders of Pennsylvania troops, telling them to make all headway toward state of preparedness for actual service at short notice.

Gen. A. J. Logan, commanding the Second Brigade, to-day acknowledged the receipt of these communications.

FEAR FOR EX-GOLF CHAMPION.

Friends of Willie Smith Think He May Be Isolated in Mexico.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Friends of Willie Smith, the former national open golf champion, admitted to-day that they feared some mishap had befallen him in Mexico.

Smith, who is the professional at the Mexican Country Club on the outskirts of the City of Mexico, dropped out of sight after the open event at Brookline this Fall. Letters to the Mexican Country Club and to Smith's former home in Scotland have failed to locate him, and while his friends cherish the thought that he may be isolated somewhere in Mexico, or resting in some secluded spot in the United States, they will be much relieved if they can learn that he is all right in any part of the world.

20th Infantry Off for El Paso.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29.—The Twentieth United States Infantry marched through the city from Fort Douglas to-day and entrained for El Paso. Three special trains, half an hour apart, transported the troops. Connections will be made with the Southern Pacific Railway at Colton, Cal. Although it is expected the regiment will be assigned to garrison duty, it is completely equipped for field service.

SEIZE $10,000 LOOT IN RAID ON FLAT

Three Men and Two Women Arrested in Upper West Side Apartment.

MANY ROBBERIES NEARBY

Jewels, Furs, and Clothing Stolen from Apartments in the Neighborhood, Police Hold.

Lieut. Detective Humann of the West 100th Street Station, with several of his detectives, raided an apartment at 211 West 109th Street late last night and arrested two young women and three men, the former charged with receiving stolen property and the latter with burglary. Several suitcases filled with furs, jewelry, silks, silverware, and clothing, valued by the police at $10,000, as well as a number of pawn tickets, were found in the apartment and taken to the station.

The young women described themselves as Anna Pierce, 23 years old, of 211 West 109th Street, and Dorothy Walker, an actress, of the same address. The men said they are Edward Harrison, 19 years old, of 214 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, whom the police know as Charles Harris; Henry Burtnick, 23 years old, of 161 Manhattan Avenue, known as "Lord Baltimore," and William Pierce, 20 years old, of 211 West 109th Street.

Both young women admited to the Lieutenant that the names given were fictitious, but they refused to give their correct name. On the woman who gave her name as Pierce was found jewelry with the initials "A. L.," which the young woman tearfully said was her personal property, and she admitted the initials "A. L." were her own. The woman who gave her name as Walker said that she came from a good family, and would go to jail rather than betray her identity.

According to the police, for three weeks complaints have been pouring into the station from residents of the upper west side that during the absence of the occupants in the evenings their apartments have been robbed. In some instances the complainants have noticed suspicious looking men loitering in the hallways and the descriptions given fitted the three men.

The entire staff of detectives of the West 100th Street Station went to work, and soon found that one of the descriptions in every instance fitted Harrison, or "Harris." They learned that he recently had been freed from the reformatory on parole, and earlier in the week found him, but did not arrest him, as they wanted to get those who were working with him.

Last night the police located Burtnick in front of his home and placed him under arrest. The Lieutenant, with Detectives Donnelly and Quinn, made the arrests and notified the other detectives who were watching the apartment that they were on the way there and to allow no one to leave the apartment.

As they entered, the detectives say, they saw Miss Pierce tear a pearl necklace from her neck and throw it under a chair. It was recovered. While the detectives questioned the two young women Burtnick and Pierce came in from an adjoining room only to be placed under arrest. Harrison entered whistling. On seeing the detectives he stopped short and turned to flee, but was caught by Quinn and brought back.

Lieut. Trumann and the detectives made a tour of the flat. Four of the six rooms were furnished, and in each of the rooms were found suitcases stuffed with stolen property. These were taken to the station, where they were opened. In the kitchen of the apartment, hidden under the sink, the police say they found several jimmies, two revolvers, and several boxes of cartridges.

A number of the complainants were notified and asked if they could identify any of the stuff recovered as their property. The first of these to arrive was James Barker of 12 West 109th Street, who identified several pieces of jewelry valued at $1,000 as the property of his wife and self. He told the police that his apartment was entered on Friday night.

He said he returned about 11 o'clock that night and say two men in the hallway. He asked them what they were doing there and they grappled with him. In the struggle he said he got a good look at one of the men before they threw him to the floor and ran to the street and disappeared.

The three prisoners were lined up with some of the detectives and several patrolmen in civilian clothes in another room in the station, and Parker was led in, to see if he could identify the two men he had seen in the hallway. Without hesitaton, the police say, he picked out Harrison as the man he had got a good look at, and said he thought Burtnick was the other man, but he would not say for sure.

Another complainant who identified two fur coats and some jewelry as her property and that of her two sisters was Miss Nina Howard of 16 West 109th Street, an actress, who, with her two sisters, are known on the stage as "The Three Madcaps." Miss Howard said their apartment was entered on Thanksgiving evening and several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and three fur coats were stolen.

Among the loot recovered by the detectives was found a large silver cup with the following inscription:

"First prize, M. C. C. I. B. Three-mile sprint. Sept. 6, 1913."

Six small cups bearing the initials "A. B." were also found.

The two young women insisted that they knew nothing of the loot found in the apartment.

GERMAN BAYONETS STOP ALSATIAN RIOT

Continued from Page 1.

he declares, will continue as long as Frenchmen have the slightest hope of regaining Alsace-Lorraine by their own efforts or with outside assistance.

Prince von Buelow expresses this conviction in a review of German politics published this morning and written for his forthcoming book on the Emperor William's reign. He points out the folly of ignoring this inbred hostility of the French, and of trying to arrange German relations with France on any other basis, and that it is idle to hope for a reconciliation with France without restoring the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The French determination to attack Germany whenever there is a prospect of success must continue, he says, to be a factor in the calculations of statesmen. Germany should try to maintain courteous and correct relations with France, with whom she can co-operate in minor questions, but she should not chase fantasies nor aspire to overcome France's ingrained rancor by compliments.

Prince von Buelow does not criticise the French, declaring that he fully comprehends their attitude. On the other band, he criticises indirectly the Emperor's occasional holding out of the olive branch.

Other extracts from the review deal with the Moroccan policy of Germany, the Bosnian crisis, Prince von Buelow's resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship, and with other important internal and foreign questions.

CAUSE SENSATION IN BERLIN.

Alsace Troubles Likely to Lead to Reichstag Debate.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The impression here is that there is considerable friction between the civil and military authorities at Strasburg as a result of the Zabern incident. In some quarters it is hinted that it is probable that Count Charles Von Wedel, Governor General of Alsace, or Gen. Von Dehmling, may retire. In other quarters, however, it is thought that the matter can be settled by the transfer of Col. Von Reuter, commanding the Zabern regiment.

The situation at Zabern created a big sensation here. In the Reichstag a number of Alsatian and Clerical and Polish members announced that they would interpellate the Government as to what measures it was taking to prevent military aggressions.

It is denied here that the first Zabern incident was the subject of diplomatic action by France, but it is admitted that it was touched upon incidentally in a conversation between Foreign Minister Von Jagow and Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

The Luetzow Launched Successfully at Danzig Ship Yards.

DANZIG, Nov. 29.—The new German battle cruiser which is to take the place of the old Kaiserin Augusta was launched here to-day and named the Luetzow.

It is understood that she will carry ten 12-inch guns as her main armament and a secondary battery of twelve 5.9-inch guns. Her length is 718 feet, her beam 98 feet, and her draft 27 feet. She displaces about 28,000 tons and her turbine engines are expected to develop a speed of thirty knots.

BAVARIA TIRES OF BURDEN.

Premier von Hertling Says There Must Be a Pause in Armaments.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Nov. 29.—"There must be a pause in armaments in the future because the German people is no longer in a position to bear further burdens of this nature," declared Baron Georg F. von Hertling, the Premier of Bavaria, the second largest State of the German Empire, in discussing the Armaments bill to-day.

The Imperial Government, in proposing the latest increase in the army last Spring, had informed the Federated States that it could not assume responsibility for the safety of the empire unless the augmentation of the forces was agreed to. Bavaria was bound under such conditions to give her assent, but she did so without any particular enthusiasm.

SUFFRAGIST FORCES GATHER IN CAPITAL

Hundreds Meet for Convention and to Win Congress and Wilson Over to Cause.

MASS MEETING FOR TO-DAY

Plan to Found Publishing Company and to Place Association on New Financial Basis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — Determined to impress upon Congress the need of an amendment to the Federal Constitution enfranchising women, hundreds of suffragists arrived here to-day to attend the forty-fifth convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, beginning Monday. They assert that they will also attempt to obtain an expression of views from President Wilson, which might be regarded as the Democratic Party's policy on the woman suffrage question. The convention will last a week.

Meetings of the officials and a luncheon by the National College Equal Suffrage League, at which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Association; Miss Jane Addams and other prominent leaders spoke, took place. Enthusiasm will be kept alive over Sunday by a mass meeting to-morrow at which Dr. Shaw, Miss Addams and Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado will be speakers.

Two important matters which will come before the convention are the proposal to adopt a new constitution for the association and to found a business corporation, capitalized at $50,000, to be known as the National Suffrage Publishing Company, for printing suffrage literature.

The purpose of the proposed new constitution is to place the organization on afixed financial basis, with a budget to be presented each year to the convention making an assessment on affiliated organizations.

Already there have been expressed a variety of opinions on the advisability of adopting the amendment, especially among the larger State organizations and the great independent bodies which only the last year or two became affiliated with the national associatioon.

The independent bodies contend that as they are large and collect large sums for the advancement of the suffrage cause, their tax for the support of the national body will be out of proportion. On the other hand the national officers contend that the new financial scheme is necessary if the national body is to push forward the campaign for universal suffrage in this country. They say that the present tax of 10 cents a member is not commensurate with the dignity of the national body nor the cause that it represents.

The independent bodies are powerful, but, according to the national officers, their activities heretofore have been directed toward advancing the cause in their respective localities. One of these is the Congressional Union of Washington, organized for the advancement of the Federal constitutional amendment through Congress.

Another is the Woman's Political Union of New York. Both have large budgets and under the proposed new fiscal plan they would be taxed heavily to support the national organization.

Another subject to be discussed will be the removal of the national headquarters from New York to Washington.

At the college women's meeting to-day Miss Addams said that the recently acquired franchise in Illinois had already given the women of that State great influence in needed reforms.

Miss Lucy Burns of this city said that one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House of Representatives, and one-sixth of the electors now come from States where women vote on national questions.

A "Men's League for Woman Suffrage," whose main object is to work for the suffrage amendment, has been organized here, with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as its President.

Fatally Hurt Under Train.

Morris Block, an upholsterer, 27 years old, of 8,607 Eighteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, died in the Coney Island Hospital late yesterday afternoon as a result of injuries sustained when he fell underneath a West End line train at the Eighty-fourth street station. Block, according to witnesses, was trying to board the train when he lost his hold and fell under the wheels of the fourth car. One leg was broken and he sustained internal injuries. Dr. Jacob Sarnoff, of 1,819 Eighty-fifth street, was summoned hastily and he rushed Block to the hospital but he died soon after his arrival. There were no arrests.

MEN AND MONEY COST OF THE MEXICAN WAR

Major Johnson, U. S. A., Analyzes the Results of the Conflict Sixty-five Years Ago.

SHORT-TERMERS HARD HIT

Percentage of Fighting Force Small Compared with the Total Number in the Field—The Losses.

In the Mexican War of sixty-five years ago one in every ten regulars and one in every forty of the volunteers who fought in that struggle were killed, while more than 10,000 men died of disease or were retired from service with their health shattered as a result of disease.

These figures are contained in a paper by Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., U. S. A., of the General Staff of the army, in which, under the caption, "The Military Policy of the United States," Major Johnson tells what each of the great wars in which the United States has engaged has cost the nation in men and money. Owing to the critical situation now prevailing in Mexico Major Johnson's reference to the Mexican War of more than half a century ago is of interest at this time.

"At the time of its opening," writes Major Johnson, "our forces in Texas numbered only 3,554 men, notwithstanding that war had for some time seemed to be inevitable. There had been efforts to get Congress to increase the regular army, and suggestions had been made to call out volunteers and militia, but these efforts and suggestions were barren of result; hence Gen. Taylor met, on May 8, 1846, 6,000 of the enemy at Palo Alto, and shortly after, at Resaca de la Palma, with an army of 2,222. Gen. Gaines in Mississippi had illegally raised and sent to Gen. Taylor over 8,000 troops, enlisted for six months; but so lacking were these in equipment and training that they remained in idleness, and were discharged at the expiration of their enlistment without having fired a shot. On May 11, 1846, Congress authorized the raising of 50,000 volunteers. Another act of the same date authorized the President to increase the companies of dragoons, artillery, and infantry to 100 men each. Under these and other laws, an aggregate of 31,024 officers and men were enlisted in the regular army and 73,200 in the volunteers. These forces were not organized into brigades and divisions at the beginning of the war, though such organizations were necessary and were made later.

"In spite of the experiences of former wars many of the men were enlisted for such short periods as to interfere seriously with the military operations, thus causing the prolongation of the war with additional loss of life and cost. To illustrate by one example: After several months' delay owing to lack of equipment, transportation, &c., Gen. Scott captured Vera Cruz, and on April 8 began his march to the City of Mexico. On April 18 he defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo so decisively that in his own words, 'Mexico had no longer an army.' The road to the capital lay open before him, and the war should have been brought to a speedy end. But was this the case?

"The inherent defects of our military system stopped Scott's progress at the very time any proper system should have been ready to aid it. The law had provided for enlistments of twelve months, and the greater part of this time was spent in recruiting, assembling, and training raw men, and in obtaining of supplies, equipment, and transportation for the army, so that on April 18 the terms of enlistment of the volunteers were about to expire. With the certainty of ending the war almost at once with the force he then had, Scott was obliged to send home the bulk of the volunteers from Puebla on May 4, and remain on the defensive at that place, in the heart of the enemy's country, cut off from all supplies, for over three months, with a little army of regulars and with a few volunteers who had re-enlisted, in all 5,820 men.

"At the end of three months, fresh contingents had arrived, but by that time the enemy had raised a new army greatly superior to that of Scott, and the war dragged on for eight months, in the series of bloody battles during which we suffered our heaviest losses.

"In this war there were called into service 31,024 regulars and 73,534 volunteers, a total of 104,558. If we consider the number of troops the Government was able to bring on the field of battle we see that of this large number only a small proportion was ever actually present.

"The Battle of Monterey was fought by Taylor with 6,645 men, opposed to 10,000 Mexicans, 7,000 of whom were regulars. The Battle of Buena Vista was fought with 4,759 men, against 20,000 Mexicans. When Scott, in August, resumed the offensive, it was with 11,000 effective men, against 36,000 Mexicans. His army on reaching the capital was on Dec. 4 reported to be only 6,000 strong. These were the maximum forces the Government, owing to the faulty system, was able to bring against the enemy, in spite of the fact that we had in service, at all times, an average number of 53,000 men, as opposed to 36,000, the largest number of Mexicans in service at any one time.

"If we consider the cost of the war we find that the losses in killed and wounded were 4,841 officers and men, of whom 3,010 were regulars, making for these a loss of one in ten, and 1,831 volunteers, a loss to these of one in forty. The number that died from disease was 6,541; and discharged, ruined in health, 3,530.

"The heaviest loss from disease fell on the short-term men, the losses among troops of the old establishment, who had enlisted in the regular army in 1846 for the war, being at the rate of 6¾ per cent. per annum, and among regulars who enlisted in 1847 and served a year or less, 19 per cent. per annum, showing that a much greater proportion of loss falls on short-term troops, which may be attributed to their inferior training and inability to properly care for themselves in the field."

The cost in money for the war with Mexico, Major Johnson writes at the end of his remarks on Mexico, was $102,051,039, exclusive of pensions.

Robin Quits the Penitentiary.

A taxicab with its motor running was waiting at the foot of East Fifty-third Street yesterday morning when the ferryboat Bronx crossed from Blackwell's Island to Manhattan, bringing to this city Joseph G. Robin, who had completed his term in the penitentiary. Robin dodged the waiting camera men and was driven downtown rapidly.

VOLUNTEER GUARDS BODY.

Engle Observes Jewish Rites for Woman Who Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Sarah Herman, 48 years old, of 420 East Eighth Street, died suddenly from heart trouble at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, late yesterday afternoon. Patrolman Murray of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was called and summoned Dr. Wright of Flower Hospital.

In the waiting room of the clinic at the time was Arthur Engle of 210 Stanton Street, who, on seeing Mrs. Herman fall to the floor, lifted her to a bench. After Dr. Wright had said she was dead Engle announced that he would stand guard, according to the Jewish faith. He told those in the room that until some member of the woman's family arrived he would not leave the body.

A patrol wagon was called, and with Engle as guard, the body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. There Engle received permission from Lieut. Quinn to stay on guard until the arrival of the husband of the woman. He also asked to be allowed to purchase some candles and a white sheet, and, furthermore, that the body be put on three chairs. The Lieutenant granted the request. The body was taken to the rear room in the station, put on the chairs, covered with the cloth, and the candles were lighted.

ASSASSIN STABS GEN. LUNG.

Then Chinese Governor, Fearing Treachery, Kills Four of His Guards.

HONG KONG, Nov. 29.—Gen. Chi Kuang Lung, Governor of Canton, today, for the second time within a fortnight was attacked by an assasin, who endeavored to plunge a knife into his heart. Gen. Lung, however, escaped with only a wound in the hand. The General personally killed four of his guards, fearing treachery at their hands.

Serious trouble in Canton is expected shortly. The Chinese are apprehensive, and business is becoming stagnant. The police have been reinforced. Stores of bombs are frequently found in the city.

Bennett Eaton Titus Dead.

DANVERS, Mass., Nov. 29.—Bennett Eaton Titus, prominent in Methodist-Episcopal journalism of New York and New England, died to-day. He was 53 years old. Mr. Titus was formerly editor-in-chief of The Northern Christian Advocate, published in Syracuse, N. Y.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.
Twenty-nine photographs of typical American girls, chosen from hundreds by seven noted artists, will fill an eight-page rotogravure section of The Christmas Edition of The New York Times NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 7. The only way to get a copy is to order early.—Adv.

Omega Oil for Cold in Head and Catarrh

Pour a teaspoonful of Omega Oil into a cupful of boiling water and inhale the steam. The healing properties of this wonderful oil are carried into the passages of the nose and throat, which usually gives relief. Trial bottle 10c; large bottles 25c, 50c.

M. WELTE und SOEHNE
FREIBURG, BADEN
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
THE GREATEST LIVING PIANISTS
IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI JOSEF HOFMANN
TERESA CARREÑO
AND THE WORLD RENOWNED ORGANISTS
ENRICO BOSSI OF MILAN, ITALY
EDWIN LEMARE OF LONDON, ENGLAND
JOSEF BONNET OF PARIS, FRANCE
SAMUEL A. BALDWIN OF NEW YORK CITY
CLARENCE E. EDDY OF CHICAGO
AND OTHERS
CAN BE HEARD AT THEIR
AMERICAN STUDIO 273 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE
WELTE-MIGNON AUTOGRAPH PIANOS
AND
WELTE-PHILHARMONIC
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The Oriental Art Collection
formed during the past thirty-five years by John H. Webster, Esq., of Cleveland, and long well known to connoisseurs in this country and Europe, is now on public Exhibition and will be Sold without reserve on the Afternoons and Evenings of Thursday and Friday, and the Afternoons of Saturday, December 4th, 5th and 6th. Part I. of this collection embraces Crystals, Jades, Porcelains, Potteries, Lacquers, Bronzes, Carvings and Swords, and is particularly rich in the finest work of the greatest Chinese Artists. The Collection includes many rare books on Oriental Art.
William Williams and Jonathan Trumbull
Books and letters from the Libraries of William Williams, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Jonathan Trumbull, Revolutionary Governor of Connecticut, and from the Libraries of their descendants. Autograph letters of Washington, Jefferson and other famous men of the Revolution, Hancock's copy of his oration on the Boston Massacre, rare editions of the Declaration of the United Colonies, maps and broadsides, and scarce New England imprints. To be Sold Monday Afternoon, December 8th
Bronzes, Porcelains and Historical Blue China
Property of Wilfrid Hartley and Albert A. Merritt of New York City, L. Richmond of Freehold, N. J., and other owners. Among the notable articles in this sale are Rogers's "Cupid Breaking His Bow," Ball's Bronze Statue of Webster, many Rare American Plates, an unusual Collection of American Glass Bottles of historical character, fine pieces of early American Furniture, and many reproductions from old models. To be sold Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Afternoons, December 9th, 10th and 11th.
Other Important Announcements Later. Sales begin at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock. Catalogues free. Correspondence invited.
The Anderson Galleries
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Metropolitan Art Association
Telephone Murray Hill 7680

URGE EXPRESS STOP FOR TIMES SQUARE

Associations of Business Men Address a Resolution to the Service Board.

POINT OUT TRAFFIC NEEDS

These Cannot Be Met, They Insist, by an Express Station Below Forty-second Street.

A meeting of the Executive Committees of the Broadway and Times Square Associations was held yesterday to consider the progress made in impressing upon the Public Service Commission the importance property owners and business men attach to a modification of its plans for the B. R. T. Broadway Subway so as to place an express station under Times Square from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Streets. The entire matter was gone over in detail, and particular attention was paid to the difficulty which the commission's engineers foresee in planning an enlarged sewer under Times Square with an express station above it.

As a result of the conference it was decided to represent anew to the commission the sense of the associations that it was of prime importance to the city at large, as well as to those with immediate interests in the vicinity, to give Times Square at Forty-second Street an express station on the B. R. T. line as well as the Interborough Subway. Moreover, it was agreed that to serve the needs of the city this station should, unless it was found to be absolutely impracticable, run north from Forty-second Street into the middle of Times Square.

Reasons in a Resolution.

A formal resolution expressing the views of the associations was passed. It reads:

Whereas, The Public Service Commission in its tentative plans for the construction of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Broadway subway has proposed to place only a local station at Times Square and to run it south from Forty-second Street to Fortieth Street; and,

Whereas, Times Square, as statistics of population and traffic show, is the most important centre of the uptown business section of New York, and is bounded by one of the most frequented of crosstown streets; and,

Whereas, In designing a new system of transportation the first essential is to lay out the lines so as to reach the destinations of the greatest number of people, and it is undoubted that the ever-growing number of hotels, theatres, and office buildings at the southern end of Times Square draws annually larger crowds to the neighborhood of Forty-second Street and Broadway; and,

Whereas, An express station under Seventh Avenue from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street, as now planned by the commission, would serve a centre of less commercial importance than a similar station from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Street, and would, moreover, be far removed from the express station on the Interborough Seventh Avenue subway at Times Square and from the important crosstown thoroughfare of Forty-second Street; be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committees of the Broadway Association and the Times Square Association, in joint session assembled, therefore urge the Public Service Commission to modify their tentative plans so that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will have an express station at Times Square; that this station should start at Forty-second Street and run north under Broadway to about Forty-fourth Street, and that underground connections be provided between it and the Interborough express station at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

Needs of New Thoroughfare.

In deciding that the commission should be urged, in spite of engineering difficulties, to build the B. R. T. express station from Forty-second Street north to Forty-fourth Street, the committees were moved by the great opportunity the open space at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue gives for the handling of passengers. The mezzanine concourse which could be designed there would practically duplicate the space in the streets above, and would permit passengers alighting at the station to separate themselves according to the places they wished to reach, and would also permit those taking any of the three subways meeting at this point to approach them from a number of entrances around the square without having to cross the crowded streets.

Another point brought up by E. A. Tredwell, one of the Governors of the Real Estate Board of New York, turned on the rather unusual lay-out of the city in this district with regard to cross-town streets. There happen to be near Times Square a number of big institutions which break the regular street plan. South of Forty-second Street, Bryant Park and the Public Library cut off Forty-first Street so that the blocks from Forty-second Street to Fortieth, east of Broadway, stretch only as far as Fifth Avenue. North of Forty-second Street Grand Central Station cuts across Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Consequently, Forty-fifth Street is rapidly acquiring quite unusual importance for a 60-foot cross-town thoroughfare, and is becoming a business street. Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue it is lined by the little stores, which are the harbingers of a commercial invasion, and between Sixth and Fifth Avenues stores of the first class and several fine office and loft buildings have been erected. The amount of vehicular traffic already has increased perceptibly, and the street is likely to be reckoned in the very near future as one of the most important uptown streets. To serve this an express station running as far north as Forty-fourth Street would be distinctly better than an express station at Forty-seventh Street.

Problem Affects Whole City.

Speaking of this after the meeting, Col. Tredwell dwelt upon the necessity of looking at the station problem at Times Square as affecting not only the actual vicinity but the city at large.

"We must remember," he said, "the enormous railroad connections which focus at the Grand Central Station and the new long piers for shipping which are to be constructed on the North River. But even more important than the provision of adequate transit facilities for these is the necessity of making access as easy as possible to the important cross-town thoroughfares, Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets. It is most important that the B. R. T. express station should serve these properly. To do so may involve considerable engineering difficulties, but these should not be permitted to interfere with the lay-out of the new subway, when the extraordinary inconvenience that would result from placing the express station anywhere else is considered."

Then Col. Tredwell pointed out that in the course of time the actual operation of the subways would pass under city control. When the forty-nine years of the dual-system contracts have run out the city will own the rapid transit lines practically, as it now does legally. It is likely that then it will desire to establish some kind of transfer arrangement at Times Square, and it would be a thousand pities if this should be rendered impossible or inconvenient by a faulty placing of the station now for private advantage or temporary convenience.

"The permanent interests of the city," said Col. Tredwell, "must be considered at the present juncture, and they will be served only by the provision of the best facilities for transferring from one system to another and of transportation at the greatest speed to the frequented points."

The Broadway and Times Square Associations also decided yesterday to seek further expert advice and to invite engineers of the highest eminence to consult with Henry G. Opdyke, their consulting engineer, over the Times Square sewer problem.

MAKE FRATERNITY RULES.

Conference Against Inter-fraternity and High School Societies.

The fifth annual meeting of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, which is composed of delegates from thirty-two college fraternities, was held yesterday at the University Club. The main business of the meeting was the organization of a campaign to establish in the public mind a sharp line of distinction between the strict college fraternities whose membership is drawn entirely from academic undergraduates and all other Greek letter societies. Resolutions condemning certain classes of Greek letter organizations were passed and the relation between undergraduate and post graduate fraternities was described.

Undergraduate inter-fraternity societies and the High School fraternities were among those condemned. Theta Nu Epsilon, an organization popularly known as "T. N. E." was the object of special attack. This society recruits its membership from members of other fraternities, and the Inter-Fraternity Conference went on record as being opposed to its activities. It was recommended to the fraternities represented in the conference that they forbid their members to join "T. N. E."

The high school fraternity was also declared to be an unnecessary evil. The conference recommended that the college fraternity refuse to initiate members of high school fraternities after giving a fair warning to students now preparing for college. It was said that nothing affecting those who have already joined high school fraternities would be done.

The officers of the conference for the coming year were elected. They are: President, F. W. Shepardson, Associate Professor of History in the University of Chicago; Secretary, H. H. McCorkle of Columbia University, '01; Treasurer, O. H. Cheney, President of the Pacific Bank of New York, and Executive Committeemen, Dr. O. H. Rogers of Union College, '77, and W. A. Trimpe of Miami, '08, retiring President of the conference.

Among the delegates, the majority of whom are executive officers of the fraternities they represented, were:

W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, and organizer of the conference; Prof. Carlton H. Hayes of Columbia University; the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, founder of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity; John L. Kind, Professor of German in the University of Wisconsin; Guy Potter Benton, President of the University of Vermont; W. J. Sears, President of the Board of Regents of Ohio State University; A. O. Bowman, President of the University of Iowa; J. D. Livingston, Trustee of Columbia University, and Mitchell May, Secretary of State of New York.

DEAF-MUTE DEPORTED.

No One Knows Where He Came From, but He's on His Way.

After vainly trying for days to discover his identity or what port he came from, the immigration authorities yesterday deported a deaf-mute on the Lamport & Holt steamer Vestris, which sailed at 10 o'clock for South America. The man was 6 feet in height, weighed 170 pounds, and looked to be about 24 years old.

The mute was discovered hiding on Nov. 19 on the steamship Byron, which arrived here last Tuesday from Buenos Aires. No one on the ship recalled having seen him come aboard at any of the ports she called at in Brazil or Barbados. He seemed to understand signs, for when a knife was put into his hand by the ship's cook and a bucket of potatoes was placed in front of him he started in at once to peel them.

Attempts made to learn his nationality at Ellis Island, where he was taken, were without result. Deaf-mute experts there talked on their fingers to him in all the known languages without getting a reply, and there was no clue in his clothing, which consisted of dungaree overalls and a blue flannel shirt, to the place from which he had come.

No port of discharge was marked on the papers yesterday when the deportation officer went to the Vestris, and Capt. Davis became frantic when the thought struck him that he might have to carry the afflicted stowaway about for years without being able to land him.

It was suggested to him by the Immigration Inspectors that the purser should take the stowaway ashore at every port and point objects out to him to see if he could recognize anything, and so show that he had been there before.

DRAGS HUSBAND TO JAIL.

Wife Gives Calhoun the Alternative of Going with Her or a Policeman.

Mrs. Frances Calhoun, a young woman, of 510 West 124th Street, entered the East 126th Street Station at 9 o'clock last night dragging her husband, Irving Calhoun, by his coat collar. Her friend, Miss Nellie Robinson, of the same address, assisted her in bringing Calhoun to the police station.

"Here is a warrant for my husband's arrest. I got it to-day in the Domestic Relations Court, and I have served it myself," said Mrs. Calhoun, to the Lieutenant in charge.

Calhoun pleaded with his wife to be merciful, but she ignored him. She told the Lieutenant that her husband abandoned her a month ago, and that when she met him last night she gave him the alternative of going to the station with her, or of being taken there by a policeman. Calhoun said he had no home and was out of work. He was locked up.

AUTOS CRASH IN THE PARK.

Mrs. Rockhill Cut by Glass from Broken Windshield.

An automobile owned and driven by Frank Muretto of 517 East Fourteenth Street crashed into an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. William Rockhill of the Ashford Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the West Drive in Central Park, just above Seventieth Street. Mr. Muretto and the chauffeur of the Rockhill auto, Emil Rowse of 461 West Forty-sixth Street, were thrown out, but were uninjured. Mrs. Rockhill was cut about the face by broken glass from the windshield of the auto in which she was riding, but she refused medical attention, and her husband took her home.

The Muretto auto was going north at the time of the collision, and the Rockhill auto was going west on a cross road. The Rockhill auto, the police say, skidded and ran into the Muretto motor.

TRUCK RUNS OFF FERRYBOAT

Motor Pushes a Wagon Before It and Horse Is Drowned.

As the ferryboat Oswego approached its slip at West Forty-second Street at daybreak yesterday morning the chauffeur of a six-ton motor truck laden with milk cranked his engine and was climbing back to his seat when a sudden lurch of the boat started the truck. There was no stopping it then.

The gates of the ferryboat were smashed, a horse and wagon were pushed into the river, and the auto truck followed them. The horse was drowned and the truck and the wagon were lost.

FITZGERALD A CANDIDATE.

Mayor of Boston Wants a Third Term—Other Aspirants.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald announced to-day that he would be a candidate for re-election to a third term. His candidacy has been strongly urged by the Democratic City Committee. Congressman James McCurley, Democrat, has refused to withdraw in the Mayor's favor.

The Citizens' Municipal League has indorsed City Counsellor Thomas J. Kenney for Mayor. Several independent candidates are securing signatures to nomination papers.

Lorraine Brings Riggs Armor.

The French liner Lorraine, which arrived from Havre last night several hours late, brought two cases of ancient armor and objects of art, which were said to be part of the N. E. Riggs collection which the owner presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

NEW SUBWAY WORK WELL UNDER WAY

Some of the Lexington Avenue Sections Are More Than Half Completed.

FAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Broadway Line of B. R. T. and Seventh Avenue Branch Being Pushed Rapidly.

From the report of Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, it appears that work is now under way or about to begin on twenty-six sections of the Dual Subway system, and that the contracts call for the payment of $86,371,000 for this work. It gives employment on the average daily to 6,649 men.

In Manhattan work is under way for the Interborough on the Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue lines and for the B. R. T. on the Broadway line. As the Lexington Avenue line was the first to be started in this borough, a great deal of progress has been made upon sections of it. Digging is actually going on all along the avenue from the Harlem River to Fifty-third Street, and already the end of parts of the work is almost in sight.

For example, the Oscar Daniels Company, which is building from 106th to 118th Street, is 79.8 per cent. through its job and is months ahead of the time allowed to it. Patrick McGovern & Co., who are building from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-ninth Street, can report that they are 60 per cent. finished, and the Bradley Contracting Company, which has the work from Ninety-third to 106th Street, is just about half way through.

On the Seventh Avenue line, which is also to belong to the Interborough system, the work is only just beginning. Two contracts have been let, but not yet executed. The bids on one have been turned down and the readvertising of that section ordered, and the contract for a fourth will be let in the near future.

In Manhattan the B. R. T. is interested in the Broadway line. While the controversy over the Times Square situation is lively, excellent progress is being made on lower Broadway and on that part of the line which runs under Church Street and Trinity Place in the Battery. Twenty-sixth Street south the contractors are at work, and in two places at least their progress is giving great satisfaction to the commission. The Underpinning and Foundation Company, to which was intrusted the section between Howard and Bleecker Streets, under Broadway, need have completed only 52 per cent. to be keeping up with their contract. They are actually 77.8 per cent. finished. Then the Degnon Contracting Company, whose platforms have become a familiar feature of Broadway near City Hall, Park have done 71 per cent. of their job.

It is in connection with this line that the Astor House had to be cut in half. Every scrap of the southern end of the hostelry has disappeared, the old rotunda gaping on passers-by. Vesey Street, and F. L. Cranford, the contractor, is beginning to bore underneath its site.

As far as Brooklyn is concerned with the practical completion of the Fourth Avenue Subway the activity shown is nearly up to the record constructions of the Coney Island lines. The commission itself is undertaking the erection of an elevated line above New Utrecht Avenue to that resort, and the B. R. T., under the supervision of the commission, is looking after the making over of the Sea Beach line. In addition the company is constructing the Lutheran Cemetery extension of the Broadway and Myrtle Avenue elevated lines.

In the Bronx the commission has to deal with the northern end of the Interborough's Lexington Avenue subway and its branching out into the Jerome Avenue and Southern Boulevard lines, and it also has to erect the White Plains Road extension of the present Subway. Here Rodgers & Hagerty, who are responsible for the section from 138th Street, through Mott Avenue to 157th Street and River Avenue, have as good a record as some of the Manhattan contractors. They have already done 79 per cent. of their task. The next section of the Jerome Avenue line, which extends to 182d Street, and will be an elevated road, is to be begun soon.

The three-track subway under the Southern Boulevard is already under construction from 138th Street and Park Avenue as far north as 147th Street, and the bids for the next section, which will run as far as Whitlock Avenue, are to be opened to-morrow.

In Queens work is under way on the three sections of elevated line which will start from the Queensboro Bridge and will serve Astoria on the one hand and Corona and Flushing on the other. The contract for the extension of the Steinway Tunnel from its Queens terminus to the bridge plaza has been already let, and it is expected that before the end of the year the contract for the preparation of the Steinway Tunnel itself for temporary operation will be also awarded. As the Queens lines are all elevated, it would not be surprising if the route between Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue and Corona and Astoria was one of the first of the new roads in operation.

As a matter of fact, however, since the Summer the Loop Line from Chambers Street to the Williamsburg Bridge has been in temporary operation and its use in the tide of travel is already distinctly visible on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The contracts let by the commission up to Nov. 18 for the B. R. T. lines, including the Fourth Avenue and the Loop Line, amounted to $45,136,771.50, and for the Interborough to $38,967,794.50, making a grand total of subway and elevated investment on the part of the city and the companies of $82,104,566.00.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS STATION.

Suggestion Made for One at Hicks and Montague Streets.

Residents of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who have been protesting to the Public Service Commission that they have been left out in the cold by the plans for both the Interborough and the B. R. T. lines, which will run under them to the neighborhood of Borough Hall, made yesterday a new suggestion. The commission decided a week or so ago to modify the Court Street station on the Montague Street line, so that it should have an entrance with an elevator at Clinton Street, but the Columbia Heights folk refuse to be satisfied thereby.

They have written to Chairman McCall, asking that a station be built at Hicks and Montague Street with an elevator service at Hicks Street. If this is done, they express themselves as willing to see the Clinton Street elevator entrance to the Court Street station abandoned. They point out that this will make the operating cost of the two plans the same, and urge that the commission should not consider the cost of construction of paramount importance in face of the crying needs of a large and thickly populated district.

The letter to Chairman McCall is signed by more than twenty well-known residents of Brooklyn, including the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Dr. Howard Melish, Sanford H. Steele, John J. Pierrepont, County Judge Norman S. Dike, Dr. Andrew D. Parker, Mrs. Mary T. F. Low, Stephen Bulkley, Winthrop M. Tuttle, Philip Ruxton, and Joseph D. Wood, Secretary of the Eagle Bank and Loan Company.

WILL NOT LEGALIZE ROUTE.

Appellate Division Will Not Override Stuyvesant Avenue Owners.

The Appellate Division in Brooklyn has declined to confirm the report of the three Commissioners who recommended the legalization of the route of the so-called Stuyvesant-Utica Avenue subway in that borough. The commission was appointed to consider the public necessity of the line after property owners in Stuyvesant Avenue had protested against its construction and refused their consents. On the ground that the public necessity has not been established the court refers the matter back to the Commissioners for further proof.

The line was planned to run through Stuyvesant and Utica Avenues and connect with the Eastern Parkway subway. The Stuyvesant Avenue owners protested that if the road was built the shade trees there would be destroyed and the residential character of the street spoiled.

The court does not anticipate the actual building of the Stuyvesant Avenue line for years, but it believes that if it were once legalized it would affect property values in the already built up sections of the street.

"While it is true the public necessity overrides private and personal rights," says Justice Putnam, writing the opinion, "still the question is sharply presented: Does such public need exist as to justify the taking and occupation of this street against the protest of its residents? We think the facts shown fall short of proof of that public need, which alone could warrant the invasion of a residential street with jeopardy to private property rights."

The Stuyvesant Avenue residents proposed that Reid Avenue be substituted for their thoroughfare, but as that question was not before the court, it was not considered in the decision.

SUBWAY NAP COST HIM $300.

While He Dozed Some One Got B. Hertsberg's Jewelry and Cash.

Taking the Subway toward his home, at 1 Arden Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Benjamin Hertsberg intended to get off at Ninety-sixth Street to change to a Broadway express, but as he failed to mention this to any one the guard let him sleep until the train came to a halt at Bronx Park. Hertsberg growlingly paid another fare, and feeling that the Ninety-sixth Street station was a long way off, closed his eyes for forty winks. When the guard awakened him again he was at the Atlantic Avenue station in Brooklyn, greatly refreshed.

He reached for a third fare and found his change pocket empty. His wallet was gone with its $45. He must have been sleeping very soundly for his $5 cash reserve in another pocket was also missing, as was his watch, chain and locket, his diamond scarf pin, his gold penknife and his diamond and sapphire ring—jewelry valued all told at $300.

But tucked in his little vest pocket were a few coins that had carelessly been overlooked. He parted with a nickel from his reduced store and with his eyes wide open rode back to Washington Heights.

KINGS CUT McCALL.

Official Canvass Shows How Democrats Deserted Him.

According to the official canvass of the vote in the last election in Kings County, announced yesterday, County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, running for re-election on the Republican, Progressive, and Independence League tickets, received the highest vote of any candidate, 145,024. The next largest vote was that cast for John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor, 137,074. County Clerk Charles S. Devoy and Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, both of whom were re-elected, polled, respectively, 136,719 and 135,091. The vote for Lewis H. Pounds, elected Borough President, was 133,088.

The canvass shows to what extent the candidacy of Edward E. McCall, Tammany nominee for Mayor, was cut by the Democrats of Kings County. Although the party enrollment in Kings is 129,000, the vote cast for Mr. McCall in the county was only 77,826. A feature of the count is the apparent lack of interest shown by the voters in Kings in the constitutional amendments. One of these propositions particularly affected Kings, as it provided for two more county Judges there. On this question 104,142 ballots were returned blank. The canvass shows that 91,377 voted for this amendment and 33,506 against it.

SANTA CLAUS RESPONDS.

Triplets Arrive After O'Hara Children Write to Him.

The four small children of James O'Hara put their heads together a few days ago and after an afternoon of great effort produced this letter:

Dere Mr. Sandy Claws: Will you please forr brung us a baby brodder or mayhe a baby sister what we want to play witt us we have pese to do it forr christmus and hang it on our Christmus tree and pleese do not fogit. I am Annie Josephine what is writtin this and I am yure dere friend, so pleese bringe another baby forr us. Goodbe, and I hope you will git this al rite. P. S. I wants a baby brother cause we have got fore girls all reddy but Mary Lizzie and Veronica want a baby sister and Nora wants a brother like me. Please help us out.

And yesterday the answer came, while the children were out playing and the father was laying brick on the new annex of the St. George Hotel in Hicks Street. He hurried to the O'Hara home at 32 Gunther Place, East New York, and found the house in an uproar.

"What's the riot?" he asked, pretending not to be excited himself.

And the nurse who met him at the head of the stairs answered: "Triplets."

FAIL IN RACE WITH DEATH.

Haverford Student's Parents Arrive Too Late to See Him Alive.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—A railroad race from Chicago to Philadelphia by the parents of Hibbard Garrett, a Haverford College student, in the hope that they could save his life, has gone for naught. Young Garrett died to-day in the Hahnemann Hospital.

Hibbard Garrett was the son of William A. Garrett, President of the Chicago Greatwestern Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett arrived at the bedside of their son on Tuesday night, after a remarkable chase after a fast express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which they had missed by a few minutes at Pittsburgh.

The boy was suffering from heart disease, and because of his weakened condition the hospital authorities communicated with his parents early in the week.

CAPE CANAL OPENING JULY 4

Pageant to be Arranged in Celebration of the Event.

ONSET, Mass., Nov. 29.—The date of the official opening of the Cape Cod Canal has been set for July 4, 1914. The announcement was contained in a letter from Supt. J. W. Miller of the canal company to the Directors of the Cape Cod Board of Trade, which was made public to-day.

A pageant is to be arranged to celebrate the opening.

Beginning at the head of Buzzard's Bay, the canal cuts through Cape Cod to Massachusetts Bay at Sandwich, making it possible for coastwise shipping to avoid the dangerous shoals of the present route.

WRECK ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Freight Train Derailed by Broken Wheel Nearly Hit Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 29.—Several cars on the Allentown fast freight were wrecked near the North Avenue Station of the New Jersey Central shortly after 8 o'clock to-night and narrowly escaped striking a fast east-bound Philadelphia express which had just cleared that point. The wreck was caused by a broken wheel on a freight car. Before the train could be stopped the derailed cars rolled up the fence separating the east and west bound tracks and left it standing in a huge pile. A considerable portion of the west-bound freight track was torn up by the derailed cars.

BILL AIMS TO END COLD STORAGE EVILS

McKellar Presents One to Insure Purity of Food Products and Stop Corners.

SAFEGUARDS FOR EGGS

Drastic Remedies Provided for Misbranding, Adulteration, Excessive Storage, and Price Fixing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The initial step toward legislation designed to regulate the sale of cold storage products and the manipulation of prices was taken in the House of Representatives to-day when an elaborate bill was introduced by Representative McKellar of Tennessee.

The measure was drafted after Mr. McKellar had held a series of conferences with Attorney General McReynolds, who has begun a cost-of-living investigation, with a view to ascertaining whether there have been violations of the anti-trust law, and with Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. McKellar has taken the lead in the House in urging legislation to remedy abuses which he believes have a direct bearing on the high cost of foodstuffs, and it is known that he expects the Administration to support his bill, which was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The measure aims to prohibit interstate shipment of certain food products and the transportation and sale of others adulterated or misbranded, and to regulate cold storage.

The bill provides that certain articles of food held in cold storage for longer periods than those fixed shall be deemed adulterated and their shipment prohibited in interstate commerce. These articles and the periods of their storage, so as not to be considered adulterated and banned, are:

Beef and its manufactured products, seven months.

Veal and its manufactured products, two months.

Pork and its manufactured products, four months.

Sheep and goats, or their manufactured products, four months.

Lambs and kids, and their manufactured products, three months.

Game and poultry, and their manufactured products, three months.

Fish and their manufactured products, two months.

Eggs and manufactures of eggs, three months.

Butter and its manufactures, three months.

Any other articles used for human food which, having been held in cold storage for any period of time, and has been removed from cold storage, is again returned to cold storage, without reference to the time the same has been held in cold storage.

With respect to eggs, those held in cold storage not less than three months or more than six months may not be classed as adulterated if upon inspection they are found to be sound and wholesome and are marked or labeled "second period cold storage eggs."

This stamp is to be on the container from which the eggs are sold and in plain view of the purchaser. Any article of food that has also been held in cold storage is to be deemed to be misbranded if its package fails to bear a label plainly stating the date of production, killing, packing, or manufacturing of the product, and the period it has been in cold storage.

When any package containing adulterated or misbranded food products is broken and the contents are sold the seller must, at the purchaser's request, state correctly the information required to be placed upon the original package upon a tag to be attached before the package is delivered to the purchaser.

As used in the McKellar bill, the term "cold storage" is to be construed as meaning the depositing of food products in warehouses, buildings, or other receptacles for a longer period than ten days, where the temperature is artificially kept at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, except when the products are actually in transit and have not been in cold storage previous to such transit.

There is likewise a prohibition against placing in cold storage any products that are diseased, unsound, or which are not caught, handled, and slaughtered in a sanitary manner under regulations to be made by the President.

Those guilty of misbranding or adulterating any food product would be subject, on conviction, to a fine of not less than $500 or over $5,000 and to a sentence of from six months to ten years' imprisonment. The penalty for any agreement by which food products are kept in cold storage for a longer or shorter period, or are to be sold or withheld from sale, for the purpose of affecting prices, is to be from $1,000 to $10,000, combined with one to ten years in prison. Participation in such agreement for withholding food products from sale to affect prices is prohibited.

The bill carries a similar penalty against agreements whereby any territory in which such food products are bought or sold "is to be divided up."

Any person or firm offering for sale any cold storage product as a fresh product would be fined $100 to $1,000 and imprisoned from three to six months upon conviction.

Another sweeping provision is a requirement that all packers of meat and other foods using cold storage and all cold storage firms must furnish to the Government a full and accurate statement of all goods on hand, received and delivered each day, or otherwise be liable to a fine of from $100 to $1,000 for each offense, and imprisonment for not over five years.

EGG BOYCOTT TO GO ON.

Chicago Housewives and Dealers Fail to Reach a Compromise.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Across a table on which repose a symbolic egg the housewives of Chicago and the egg dealers, through their representatives, met here to-day to discuss the boycott being conducted by the women. The conference lasted two hours, and there was no compromise. The boycott will continue.

The wholesalers said the high prices were due to a shortage, and that the boycott might be a good thing for all concerned, as the abstemiousness of the boycotters would lighten the task of the dealers, who haven't eggs enough to go around. The women declared that every effort would be made to enlist women throughout the country in addition to the 100,000 in the ranks in Illinois.

"You ask for co-operation," said Mrs. Caroline E. Bley, President of the Clean Food Club and leader of the boycott. "We would be glad to sit with you at meetings of the Butter and Egg Board." To this there was no response. John Mitchell, President of the board, said the reserve supply of 554,000,000 eggs would give only six eggs per capita for six weeks. Mrs. Bley said:

"There are thousands of persons in this city who have not eaten an egg in six months. If the eggs will not last six weeks or until the new crop comes, why don't you give them to us at decent prices? We are not concerned with the shortage; we are fighting the high prices, which seem to be brought about by profits to four or five middlemen, including speculators."

Eggs, "strictly fresh," are selling at 46 cents a dozen, and the women of ninety-six clubs in Chicago have pledged themselves to boycott them until the price drops to 32 cents.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—A meeting of the Kansas City Housewives' League, at which a nation-wide boycott of eggs will be discussed, was called to-day by Mrs. W. Q. Church, President of the league, for next Thursday. Mrs. Church issued the call on receipt of a communication from the national headquarters of the league in New York, calling on members in all parts of the country to "protest against the present manipulation of the egg market by ceasing to buy eggs until conditions change."

MORE REGIONAL BANKS.

Conference Adopts Amendment at Night Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The caucus of Democratic Senators on the Owen-Glass Currency bill to-day had only eighteen Senators in attendance, and nearly all of them were interested in adding to the number of regional reserve banks for purely local reasons. The discussion on this phase of the measure has strongly resembled debates on public buildings bills, and the financial importance of a community figured but little in the arguments.

The Army and Navy football game in New York was partly responsible for the small attendance.

Finally, late to-night, the conference adopted an amendment which would permit the Federal reserve board to establish any number of regional reserve banks considered necessary between eight and twelve. This agreement met the board would have authority to divide Bacon of Georgia that the Atlanta territory might be compelled to transfer its banking operations to a reserve bank at New Orleans. The Federal reserve board would have authority to decide where banks were needed to meet ordinary business. The House bill fixed the number of banks at twelve, while the Owen bill provided for eight, and the Hitchcock bill for four.

Preliminary consideration of the bill was completed by the conference to-night, and the finishing touches will be added at a session to begin at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Part of the discussion this morning was devoted to the question of retiring the notes upon the maturing of the paper which they were issued to rediscount. Senator Reed of Missouri proposed that the new currency be canceled as soon as it found its way back to a member bank of the proposed system, but it was objected that such a course would result in needless confusion. Many questions connected with the issue of the notes have been passed over or referred back to the Democratic half of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The programme for day and night sessions of the Senate until the bill is disposed of will probably be delayed until the conference concludes its work next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The principle upon which the committee split, the public ownership and Government control of the proposed regional reserve banks, was not brought before the conference, and the Administration plan for regional banks, capitalized by enforced subscriptions of the banks and controlled by bank-selected Directors was indorsed.

CURBS RAILROAD ISSUES.

Lewis Bill Empowers Commerce Board to Approve Them First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, one of the radical Democratic members of the House, introduced in the House to-day a bill providing for Federal regulation of stock and bond issues of railroad carriers, including express, telephone, telegraph, and cable companies, but aimed only at issues which post-date the enactment of the proposed legislation.

It prohibits any such company from issuing stocks or bonds except for some necessary purpose, such as the extension or improvement without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation by a public hearing.

The bill provides that the provision shall not apply to notes issued by the carrier which mature not more than one year after their date, but such notes shall not at any time aggregate more than 5 per cent. of the aggregate of the stocks and bonds of such carrier which may have been issued and are outstanding.

The bill likewise stipulates that its terms shall be so construed as applying only to the business of the carrier which is governed by the interstate commerce laws.

All issues of stock or bonds and other evidences of indebtedness contrary to the Sims bill could, it is provided, be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of any Director, officer, or stockholder. Any Director, officer, or stockholder assenting to any issue forbidden by the bill would be punishable by a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000 or one to three years imprisonment, or both.

HONORS FOR OLD WARSHIPS

Constitution or Constellation May Be Brought to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Victor Blue has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the old frigate Constellation, now at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., or the old Constitution, now at the Boston Navy Yard, be brought around by sea and anchored off Potomac Park, Washington, to be viewed by the many thousands visitors to the capital. Congress having appropriated $100,000 in 1906 to restore the Constitution, the vessel is believed to be seaworthy and able to make the voyage to the Potomac. The purpose is to stimulate interest in the navy among the youth of the land.

A further suggestion has been made that the Constitution join the battleship Oregon in leading the pageant through the Panama Canal in 1915. Navy officers say the ship would stand the trip.

LIGHT ON FOOTBALL REVEL.

Congress to Sift Charges That Liquor Was Sold to Students.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Published charges that liquor was sold to "boys and girls" in the revels that followed the Georgetown-Virginia football game two weeks ago are to be investigated by a committee of the House. Representative Ben Johnson, who obtained the passage of the resolution providing for the investigation, declared the affair a "national disgrace."

Many arrests of college students were made the night of the game, and more than $1,000 was forfeited in small bail bonds.

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Even the lowest priced piece in the immense Gattle stock is of supreme quality.

All at prices consistent with finest materials and skilful, artistic workmanship — prices that will surprise you by comparison with others on the same class of goods.

Comparison of Values Invited

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET

PRESIDENT AT PIER SEES DAUGHTER OFF

Crowds Cheer as He Boards Liner to Wish Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sayre Bon Voyage.

COUPLE FOIL CAMERA MEN

Shunning Special Gangway, They Reach Cabin Unnoticed—President Wilson's Day Here.

President Wilson, accompanied by Miss Eleanor Wilson, his youngest daughter, and Dr. Gary T. Grayson, U. S. N., went to Hoboken yesterday morning to see his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sayre, start for their wedding tour aboard a ship named after the first President of the United States. He arrived at the North German Lloyd pier at 9:10 o'clock in Col. House's automobile, followed by another car containing five Secret Service men.

Capt. Muller, marine superintendent of the line, was awaiting the President and took him in a private elevator to the upper floor, where he was escorted to a special gangway, decorated with red, white and blue bunting amidships on the George Washington.

As the word had been flashed from the entrance below by Capt. Muller, the bandmaster, with his band mustered on the promenade deck, was ready to start "The Star Spangled Banner" as the President came aboard. There he was received by Charles Von Helmolt, general agent of the line, and Capt. Frank.

In response to the cheers of the people on the pier President Wilson raised his hat and smiled and then went to suite 68 on the port side amidships, which had been reserved for Mr. and Mrs. Sayre.

They had not yet arrived, and so the President sat in the parlor of the suite chatting to Mr. Von Helmolt, Capt. Muller and Capt. Frank for half an hour. He asked a number of questions about the ship and matters appertaining to the Atlantic steamship trade, while Miss Wilson and Dr. Grayson walked around the ship.

Meantime the small army of photographers and reporters waiting at the special gangway were wondering if the newly married couple were going to make their exit. The father of the bride was not wondering. He was quietly chuckling. He knew. Just twenty minutes before 10 o'clock, the advertised sailing hour, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre walked into the suite and exclaimed "Here we are."

Capt. Muller had posted men at the entrance to the dock and the special gangway to signal the approach of the bridal pair, and appeared puzzled at the way in which they had escaped notice.

"We saw the gangway with its gay bunting and all the photographers waiting for us," said Mrs. Sayre, "but we did not want to come on board that way."

"It was just this way," said her husband. "We came over in the Hudson tube with a lot of other passengers and took one of those ancient hacks from the Hoboken terminal to the pier. The driver took us to the entrance at Pier 1 and we came up in an elevator filled with people."

"Which gangway did you use?" asked Capt. Muller.

"Why, the ordinary first cabin one, just beyond the gangway you had so kindly arranged for us, and no one noticed us at all," said Mr. Sayre.

In the centre of the parlor was a magnificent basket of roses sent by the North German Lloyd Company, which was much admired by the bride and her father.

After chatting with his daughter and her husband for ten minutes, President Wilson wished them a happy voyage and safe return, and left the George Washington at 10:10 o'clock. As he went down the gangway the people cheered him heartily, and the passengers on the promenade deck joined in, while the band played the "Wedding March" from "Lohengrin."

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre remained in their suite until five minutes before the George Washington sailed at 10:30, just twenty minutes late, and then went upon the bridge at the invitation of Capt. Frank. They leaned over, and at last gave the disappointed photographers a chance to snapshot them.

President Wilson drove back to New York to have an early luncheon at the home of Col. E. M. House, 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, preparatory to going to see the Army and Navy football game at the Polo Grounds.

After spending the afternoon at the Army and Navy football game, the President returned to the home of Col. House. He dined there, and then went to the Astor Theatre, accompanied by Col. House and his secretary, Joseph Tumulty, to see "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

The lower right-hand box had been decorated with American flags for the President, and he stepped into it the audience greeted him with cheers. The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the President and the audience remained standing while the national anthem was played.

After the applause had died away, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and his daughter Noma entered the Presidential box. They were soon followed by Miss Eleanor Wilson, Mr. and Mr

M'ANENY BROKE ASPHALT MONOPOLY

Forced a Change in Specifications for City Work So as to Let Other Bidders In.

A LESSON FOR THE STATE

Engineer E. P. Goodrich Tells How Gov. Glynn Can Improve Situation Up-State.

District Attorney Whitman's John Doe investigation, which showed the attempts of the Barber asphalt interests to get a monopoly on the State highways work, has drawn attention to the asphalt paving of the city which has been carried on by Borough President McAneny. When Mr. McAneny took office, his friends said yesterday, the Barber asphalt interests were firmly intrenched, but McAneny broke their monopoly. Now Gov. Glynn has announced that he intends to recast the specifications so that one company shall not have a monopoly of all the State contracts.

When the present administration went into office four years ago the Barber company was the only one that could supply crude asphalt to comply with the Manhattan specifications. This was so because of a resolution that had been passed by a previous Board of Estimate. On motion of Borough President McAneny this resolution was rescinded, and the way was opened for competition. The next step was a recasting of the specifications so that bidders previously excluded got a chance. Only recently nine bidders as a result of the free-for-all field created by Mr. McAneny, entered the competition for a paving job in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Consulting Engineer of the Borough President's office, E. P. Goodrich, who has been in direct charge of paving, explained yesterday how the plan put into operation by President McAneny has worked out. Said Mr. Goodrich:

"It is perhaps not generally known that the conditions up-State which have aroused so much comment are similar to those which we faced in the city when the present administration came in. I am not referring now, of course, to the campaign contributions and alleged blackmail which the District Attorney is investigating, because I know nothing about them, but to the reported fixing of specifications so that the asphalt paving was in the hands of a monopoly.

"When Mr. McAneny took charge of Manhattan Borough affairs, he found that action taken by a previous Board of Estimate excluded all varieties of asphalt in Manhattan except that which was controlled by one company. Naturally, it was not expressed in that bold way. The fact was concealed under a great deal of technical language, but it was a fact nevertheless. The specifications were very adroitly drawn; nobody but an expert, and not even an expert who had not made a particular study of different varieties of asphalt, could have detected the purpose of the specifications.

"Soon after he came into office, Mr. McAneny directed me to make an investigation of the whole problem, and we called in a number of chemists and engineers who had a wide knowledge of all matters pertaining to asphalt. The specifications were done over entirely, and we now have companies dealing in different kinds of asphalt bidding on paving contracts in the city. The result is that we are getting asphalt for 25 cents a yard less than we did formerly, and on account of our insistence that specifications be lived up to, we are getting a much better quality of pavement.

"The other boroughs have followed the example of Manhattan, and now it can be truly said that the whole city is freed from the asphalt monopoly.

"The big company has an advantage in that it has control of the supply of what is known as 'natural solid asphalt,' but it is possible to use other asphalts in combination with certain kinds of oil or 'flux,' so that they give just as good service. To define just what ingredients should be allowed to enter into the paving material, and in just what proportions, was a tedious work, and required the most minute studies and thorough tests. However, it was done successfully, and New York now has specifications that may well be taken as models.

"It is no easy job to break up a monopoly that has been intrenched for several years. Possible competitive bidders have been out of the field for so long that they are not prepared to re-enter. Early in this administration Mr. McAneny undertook negotiations with a Chicago concern in order to bring them into the bidding, and at last he succeeded in this. The Chicago people put in a bid for maintenance of the asphalt pavements for one year. To use a current expression, this 'flung a scare' into the asphalt monopoly.

"Then the Warner-Quinlan Company, which had operated up-State, but had been excluded from New York City, came in with its bids. Then came Dayton Hedges, and the Cleveland Trinidad Company, and the Aztec Company, and the Cranford Company. We have genuine competition now.

"Though, as I have said, the drawing of fair specifications involves a great deal of work and requires the best of expert talent, there is no reason at all why it cannot be done. We offer our own experience as proof. The main thing is to have the will to do it, and not to let some powerful interest dictate what the city or what the State shall use for streets and roads. The specifications for the work up-State can be just as successfully recast as ours were.

"Mr. McAneny's final move toward absolute independence on the part of the city was to obtain an appropriation for a municipal asphalt plant on the upper east side. This is almost finished now. The city will receive there the raw asphalt and will apply the 'flux' in its own way. At first this plant will not take care of new asphalt pavement, but will be devoted to repair work. Undoubtedly it will save the city a great deal of money, and at the same time repairs will be made more promptly. Eventually the city may be able even to lay new asphalt pavement. It is not likely that contract work will be done away with altogether, but the asphalt plant will be a powerful help in making the companies give good service at a reasonable price."

Mr. McAneny, it is known, expects important results from the municipal asphalt plant. Within a year or two, it was said, he expects that the city will be able to lay new asphalt pavement.

TRANSFER TAX UPHELD.

Administrator Must Pay State on New Jersey Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 29.—The act of 1909 providing for a transfer tax for the State upon stocks in New Jersey corporations was upheld by the Supreme Court to-day. The decision came in a suit brought by F. W. Senff and others against Controller Edward I. Edward. The decedent named in the action was a resident of New York and owned stock in New Jersey corporations. After his death, the Controller refused to consent to a transfer of the stock under the will because of the failure to pay the transfer tax.

Justice Swaze in the opinion says that the stocks of New Jersey corporations are subject to a transfer tax payable to the State on the transfer thereof by a foreign administrator.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued NEXT SUNDAY, will be sold out in advance. The only way to get the Sargent paintings, reproduced in the original colors, and the Girl of To-day pictures, printed by the new rotogravure process, is to place your order at once.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

The Immediate Disposal of Excess Merchandise

Due to the concentration of our stocks, creates unequaled opportunities for making desirable Holiday selections.

The following listed items are a few of the many exceptional values prevailing in all departments.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER THE FIRST

TRIMMED HATS

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Imported and Original Models, including all our Handsome Afternoon and Evening Hats.

45.00	Usual	Price	75.00	to	95.00
25.00	"	"	45.00	"	65.00
15.00	"	"	25.00	"	50.00
10.00	"	"	18.00	"	25.00

Also a collection of Hats for Trotteur or Motor Wear. **6.00** and **8.00** Usual prices to 18.00.

Special Values

In a choice assortment of Fur Hats and Fur Trimmed Fancy Muffs and Neckpieces.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century.

The finest silks the world produces.

Complete assortments of the prevailing weaves in fashionable Silks; Exquisite Novelties in Gold and Silver Gauzes showing the latest Parisian creations; Elaborate designs in extreme colors for evening wear; Novelty Silks for afternoon wear; Black Silks of standard qualities for general utility wear. At reasonable prices.

25,000 Yards of Novelty Silks, Satins and Chiffons in a large variety of styles, including Pompadour, Dresden, Chintz, Bulgarian and Caesar stripes.
value 1.25 to 2.50, **75c** to **1.25** yd.

Double Width Black Dress Satins, value 1.50, **95c** yd.
White Bridal Satins .....value 3.00, **1.65** yd.

10,000 Yards of Double Width Black Chiffon Dress Velvet. value 6.00, **3.75** yd.

DRESS GOODS

5,000 Yards of Satin Finish Broadcloth in a large variety of new Fall shades, also White or Black. Sponged and shrunk. 52 to 54 inches wide. value 2.75, **1.75** yd.

All-wool Colored Poplin,—sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. value 2.75, **1.65** yd.

Imported Black Broadcloth,—lustrous finish. Sponged and shrunk. value 3.00, **1.95** yd.

WASH GOODS

18,000 Yards of Printed Cotton Crepe,—in latest "Dolly Varden" designs. values 20c and 25c, **10c** and **15c** yd.

Printed Cotton Crepes and Voiles in new Pompadour and Dresden patterns. value 65c, **45c** yd.

5,000 Wash Dress Patterns suitable for holiday gifts. Neatly boxed upon request. **95c** to **4.50** pattern.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Satin Damask Table cloths,—
2x2 yards.....**2.65, 5.85** and **7.35**
values 4.00, 9.00 and 12.00

2x2½ yards.....**3.45, 6.85** and **8.85**
values 5.00, 10.00 and 15.00

2¼ x 2¼ yards.....**3.85, 7.35** and **9.35**
values 5.50, 12.00 and 15.00

Satin Damask Napkins,—dinner size.
3.90, 7.85 and **9.85** doz.
values 5.50, 12.00 and 15.00

Hemstitched Damask Sets.....**10.75, 13.00** and **13.75**
values 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00

Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered corner.....**2.75** doz.
value 4.50

Huckaback Towels.....**3.75, 5.00** and **7.50** doz.
values 5.00, 7.00 and 10.00

Guest Towels.....**2.50, 4.50** and **6.00** doz.
values 3.50, 6.00 and 9.00

Turkish Towels.....**3.75, 6.00** and **9.00** doz.
values 5.00, 9.00 and 12.00

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

A complete assortment of Comfortables covered with silk or satin, in a variety of desirable colorings.

Comfortables,—
Fine Satin,—wool filled; solid colors...value 20.00, **17.50**
Japanese Silk—wool filled; solid colors..value 12.00, **9.75**
Printed Silk Mull,—wool filled.....value 6.50, **5.00**

Blankets,—
California Fleece Wool—full size....**4.75, 7.75** and **9.75** pr.
values 6.00, 9.50 and 12.00

Bed Spreads,—
Marseilles, satin finish, hemmed.....**3.75** and **4.75**
values 4.50 and 5.75

FURS

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER THE 1st

Latest Models in Women's and Misses' Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces

WOMEN'S FUR COATS

Hudson Seal Coats with Chinchilla Squirrel, Fitch or Mole collar; 36 inches long. value 145.00, **95.00**

Hudson Seal Coats made of selected Chapal-dyed Skins; brocaded silk lining; 45 inches long. value 160.00, **110.00**

Hudson Seal Coats—extra fine quality skins; kimono sleeves.....**145.00**
value 185.00

French Seal Coats with Mole or Chinchilla collar; 36 inches long.....**58.50**
value 85.00

French Seal Coats; 45 inches long....
value 95.00, **68.50**

French Seal Coats—extra quality skins; Mole or Chinchilla Squirrel collar, kimono sleeves; 45 inches long.....**95.00**
value 145.00

Caracul Coats, finished with Squirrel collar. value 85.00 **68.50**

Caracul Coats; 45 inches long...**75.00**
value 100.00

Caracul Coats of extra quality skins—Ermine collar; 45 inches long.....**125.00**
value 175.00

Mole Coats—new models; 45 inches long. value 185.00, **145.00**

Mole Coats—superior skins....**185.00**
value 225.00

Persian Lamb Coats; 45 inches long.
value 225.00 **165.00**

Pony Skin Coats.....**27.50**
value 45.00

EXTRA LARGE SIZE COATS

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH

Hudson Seal Coats of Chapal-dyed skins; two models. Sizes 44, 45 and 46 inch bust. value 165.00, **125.00**

French Seal Coats made of selected skins. Sizes 44, 45 and 46 inch bust..**75.00**
value 110.00

Caracul Coats of selected skins. Sizes 44, 45 and 46 inch bust.....**85.00**
value 125.00

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

Tailor-made Suits of Diagonal Cheviot and Plain Velveteen,—attractive models, (Incomplete sizes) **12.50**
formerly 22.50 to 35.00

Tailor-made Suits of Broadcloth, Peau de Soire, Poplin and other handsome fabrics. **18.50** and **25.00**
formerly 39.50 to 45.00

A collection of Tailored Suits,—smart models in the newest materials; odd sizes. **35.00** and **45.00**
formerly 52.00 to 69.50

Smart Street Dresses of Serge or Velveteen,—some fur-trimmed
10.50, 14.50 and **18.50**
formerly 16.50 to 32.50

Dresses of Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Brocades and many Wool Fabrics.
12.50 and **16.50**
formerly 22.50 to 32.50

Afternoon Dresses of Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse and Chiffon Velvet
21.50 and **28.00**
formerly 35.00 to 49.50

Separate Skirts in the season's latest models and fabrics, including Plaids, Cheviots, Velveteen, and Broadcloth
5.75, 7.50 and **12.50**
formerly 7.95 to 18.50

MISSES' FUR COATS

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 Years

French Seal Coats with Ermine or Chinchilla Squirrel collar; kimono sleeves. value 125.00, **85.00**

Caracul Coats. value 95.00, **68.50**

Hudson Seal Coats with Fitch collar. value 145.00, **95.00**

Black Pony Skin Coats.....**27.50**
value 45.00

Muffs Neckpieces

	Muffs value	Muffs	Neckpieces value	Neckpieces
Mole	37.50,	**27.50**	14.50,	**10.50**
Natural Skunk	47.50,	**37.50**	25.00,	**18.50**
Sitka Fox	47.50,	**37.50**	42.50,	**32.50**
Brown Fox	25.00,	**18.50**	14.50,	**10.50**
Pointed Fox	47.50,	**37.50**	42.50,	**32.50**
Black Fox	32.50,	**22.50**	32.50,	**22.50**
Caracul	37.50,	**27.50**	25.00,	**18.50**
Hudson Seal	40.00,	**32.50**	14.50,	**10.50**
French Seal	20.00,	**15.00**	12.00,	**8.50**
Kit Fox	42.50,	**32.50**	42.50,	**32.50**
Russian Fitch,	37.50,	**27.50**	35.00,	**22.50**
Black Lynx	35.00,	**25.00**	22.50,	**16.50**
Ermine	85.00,	**67.50**	37.50,	**27.50**
Persian Lamb,	65.00,	**45.00**	25.00,	**18.50**
White Fox	65.00,	**45.00**	65.00,	**45.00**
Mink	68.00,	**48.00**	40.00,	**30.00**
Civet	35.00,	**25.00**	20.00,	**15.00**
Black Wolf	25.00,	**16.50**	15.00,	**10.50**
Dyed Skunk	18.50,	**12.50**	15.00,	**10.50**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of Silk Plush and Brocaded Velvet. Copies of Imported models. **25.00, 35.00** to **69.50**
value 35.00 to 98.00

Afternoon and Evening Wraps of Striped Plush in Mole or Black.....
14.50, 19.50 and **25.00**
value 19.50 to 35.00

Wraps of Broadtail Plush for street or evening wear.....**19.50, 24.50** and **33.50**
value 29.50 to 49.50

Street Coats of Wool Velour, Corduroy and Zibeline..**17.50, 25.00** and **29.50**
value 25.00 to 39.50

Auto and Street Coats of Boucle, Velour de Laine, Eponge and Scotch Fabrics, finished with fur collar.....
14.75, 19.50 and **25.00**
value 25.00 to 45.00

Street and Traveling Coats in various materials.....**9.50, 14.50** and **19.50**
value 17.50 to 29.50

Black Broadcloth Coats,—trimmed and lined.....**16.50, 19.50** and **25.00**
value 25.00 to 35.00

Raincoats of Rubberized Cloth.....
2.95, 3.75 to **9.50**
value 4.50 to 14.50

Remarkable Sale

WOMEN'S SOROSIS SHOES

Dress and Walking Boots with the extremely smart "Spanish" or "Cuban" heels.

3.60 pair.....values 5.00 and 6.00
4.85 pair.....values 7.00 and 8.00
Special—Rhinestone Slipper Buckles. value 3.00, **1.45** pair

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Nine-piece Suites,—Adam model, exceptionally well made and finished. Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables.

Tables, four Sidechairs and one Armchair.....**350.00**
regularly 419.50

Four-piece Suites,—Chinese Chippendale models, Antique Brown Mahogany finish. Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables. regularly 415.00, **325.00**

Separate Pieces

"Martha Washington" Work Tables.....**15.00**
regularly 20.00

Solid Mahogany Tip Tables with narrow line satinwood inlay and medallion in center.....regularly 9.00, **5.75**

Revolving Book Rack.....regularly 14.50, **10.00**

Mahogany Serving Trays.....regularly 4.00, **2.95**

Crotch Mahogany Serving Trays.....**4.95**
regularly 6.00

Solid Mahogany Magazine or Paper Racks.....**12.50**
regularly 20.00

Genuine Spanish Leather Armchairs or Rockers.....**39.50**
regularly 46.00

Inlaid Sheraton China Closets.....**34.00** and **36.00**
regularly 68.00 and 72.00

Colonial Model China Closets.....**55.00**
regularly 82.00

Sheraton Model China Closets, narrow inlaid line.....
regularly 47.00 and 95.00, **31.50** and **47.50**

Serving Tables handsomely inlaid with satinwood.... **38.00**
regularly 76.50

Sheraton Mahogany Serving Tables.....**19.00**
regularly 28.00

Colonial Model Serving Tables.....**25.00**
regularly 38.00

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Three-piece French Colonial Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 438.00, **350.00**

Three-piece Colonial Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 385.00, **275.00**

Five-piece Sheraton Suites with wide ribbon inlay. Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds.....**350.00**
regularly 419.00

FINE DINNER SETS

American Porcelain,—rosebud border design in double gold lines; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 25.00, **18.00**

French or Austrian China,—dainty border spray decoration; 100 and 101 pieces. value 27.00, **20.00**

Saxony China,—blue and green underglazed border designs; open stock pattern. value 30.00, **20.00**

English Porcelain,—Persian border or Old Blue Grecian border with rosebud cluster; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 35.00, **25.00**

Limoges China, including Haviland,—quaint border or floral pattern; 101 pieces. value 35.00, **25.00**

Limoges and Bavarian China,—coin gold or Acanthus border; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 65.00, **50.00**

Old Abbey Limoges China,—ebony and coin gold border with solid coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 75.00, **60.00**

Limoges China, wide encrusted gold border with solid coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. **95.00**
value 125.00

Limoges China,—wide encrusted gold border or encrusted border with pink rose festoons; coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 175.00, **125.00**

RICH CUT CRYSTAL

Representing an extensive assortment of the most desirable patterns, including the new combination and floral cuttings.
⅓ to ½ less than regular prices.

value 5.00 to 7.50.....**3.75**
value 7.50 to 10.00.....**5.00**

LAMPS

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps,—one electric light and silk shade in any desired color. value 7.00, **4.00**

Gold Wood Carved Boudoir Lamps,—one electric light and silk shade in any desired color. value 8.00, **5.00**

Electric or Gas Table Lamps,—Verd or Empire Bronze finish; 20-inch shade to match.....**15.00**
values 25.00 and 30.00

GRAFT GRAND JURY BEGINS TO-MORROW

Many Well-Known Men on Special Panel of 250 Talesmen for Supreme Court.

TWO WITNESSES READY

John A. Hennessy Has Said That Indictments Will Follow Their Testimony.

Bankers, brokers, manufacturers, and capitalists may be selected to sit on the special Supreme Court Grand Jury which will sift the mass of evidence in District Attorney Whitman's campaign, highway, and barge canal graft hunt. The complete list of 250 talesmen drawn for the selection of the Grand Jury before Justice Davis in the criminal branch reached the District Attorney's office yesterday.

The work of this Grand Jury, it was pointed out, would be extensive and broad in scope. It is not unlikely that legislation regarding the collection of campaign contributions may grow out of its proceedings, and the work, it was thought, might prove exceedingly inviting to some men of wealth. The Rockefeller Grand Jury which investigated the white slave evil interested several very busy men of means.

C. K. G. Billings, the wealthy horseman; W. W. Appleton, publisher; Eugene S. Benjamin, clothing manufacturer; Edward D. Harkness, the oil man; Philip Lehman and Joseph S. Marcus, bankers, are among those on the panel. Others on the list are:

Harry A. Day, broker, 10 Park Avenue; Edward C. M. Kemp, 135 Water Street; Arthur B. Proal, 2 Rector Street; John P. Kirwin, real estate, 118 West Eighty-eighth Street; William H. Parsons, 174 Fulton Street; Dennis F. Driscoll, insurance, 7 Pine Street; Samuel Brill, merchant, 270 Broadway; Samuel Robert, importer, 20 Beaver Street; William H. Hurst, 26 Beaver Street; Edward B. Patch, hotel manager, 2 East Forty-fifth Street; John P. Leo, architect, 511 West 146th Street; William S. Harkness, Harold H. Hackett, clothier, 841 Broadway; William L. J. Duffy, 533 West Twenty-fourth Street; Herbert H. Dean, manager, 27 Pine Street; Harry M. Rau, 139 Pearl Street; Walter S. Sullivan, insurance, 45 Cedar Street; John W. Jacobus, thread, 250 West Broadway; Fred M. Johnson, insurance, 346 Broadway; William E. Schaffner, retired, 407 Washington Avenue; John F. Caragher, trucks, 595 Washington Street; Ed. A. Maher, Vice President, 2,806 Third Avenue; Jeremiah C. Lyons, builder, 50 East Forty-second Street; Christian Goetz, retired, 16 West 120th Street; Albert L. Stern, 110 Fifth Avenue; H. C. Blumenthal, banker, 5 Nassau Street; Herman Lecy, 59 East Seventy-fifth Street; Elmer E. Overpeck, 350 Broadway; Max W. Solomon, clothier, 691 Broadway; Louis A. Lehmaier, printer, 78 Beekman Street; Lewis W. Haskell, 14 Broad Street; Otto E. Dryfoos, merchant, 274 Church Street; H. T. Carey, broker, 66 Broadway; Kenneth M. Murchison, architect, 298 Fifth Avenue; Ellis G. Richards, insurance, 76 William Street; Isaac Steinan, 729 Broadway; Clarence Morton Whitman, 2 West Fifty-fifth Street; David M. Frank, manufacturer, 150 West Seventy-ninth Street; David Freed, paints, 158 Pearl Street; Edmund Dwight, manager, 25 Liberty Street; Emil Frankel, insurance, 80 Maiden Lane; Francis H. Cabot, merchant, 69 Worth Street; Moses Anathan, manufacturer, 15 East Sixteenth Street; Charles H. Paddock, cloaks, 340 Broadway.

The Grand Jury will be selected tomorrow morning, and it is expected that it will go into session in the afternoon and immediately hear the testimony of two contractors regarding the extortion of campaign contributions. These two contractors were found by John A. Hennessy, who has said that indictments are sure to follow their testimony. Six contractors have been subpoenaed for to-morrow, but only these two are expected to testify before this special body.

The other four, it was said, would be used in the John Doe proceedings, which will be resumed at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow. These four, it was said, are M. F. Dollard, John E. Consalus, a representative of the Shaunnessy Construction Company, and a representative of the Kennedy Construction Company. The Shaunnessy Construction Company was a heavy bidder for barge canal contracts.

Reports of friction between James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's special investigator, and Mr. Whitman, were taken to Gov. Glynn in his suite at the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday, and the Governor again asserted that he could see no reason for friction. He adhered to the idea that Mr. Whitman would work only in New York County, and that Commissioner Osborne would rake the rest of the State. When it was suggested that these courses would necessarily overlap, the Governor said, in effect, that he did not purpose to cross any bridges until he got to them. He depended on Mr. Osborne, he said, to find his own way.

Reports of interference with Mr. Whitman's work in the Secretary of State's office, it was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday, had been exaggerated. The serving of a subpoena upon an assistant to the Secretary of State, it was explained, was necessary in order to get certain papers out of the files. Assistant District Attorney Clark said that his relations with Secretary of State Mitchell May had been very cordial. The most annoying obstacles placed in Mr. Clark's path came from the offices of the Canal Board, it was said.

Gov. Glynn was a member of this Canal Board until he became Governor. Under the law the board is composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Controller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer, and the Superintendent of Public Works. This Canal Board has great powers and Mr. Whitman was anxious to get a record of all of its proceedings. Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1909 defines its powers and says:

"The Canal Board has power to fix and change canal boundaries; may determine whether certain canal lands may be sold or abandoned; may investigate all matters and transactions connected with canals; examine and approve or disapprove of plans and estimates submitted to it by the State Engineer; may order sale of surplus waters of the canals or creeks; grant permits for erection for commercial or manufacturing purposes, and may investigate charges against certain canal officials."

The complete records reached Mr. Whitman's office by express on Friday after several of Mr. Whitman's men had made fruitless trips to Albany for them. It is understood that Mr. Whitman can get from these records a number of names of men whom he is desirous of questioning. The real reason for wanting these records, however, it is believed, has not yet come to light. It was suggested that they might show that charges against canal officials had been discussed at some of the meetings of the Board in the Controller's office.

A large part of the graft investigation hereafter will rest on Assistant District Attorneys Clark, Embree and Edwards. The suggestion that Mr. Whitman was giving all of his own time to the investigation for the sake of his political ambitions has annoyed him and he is leaving as much of the work to his assistants as he can.

"This talk of Whitman's political ambitions is based on misinformation," said a friend of the District Attorney yesterday. "It should not be forgotten that it was not Mr. Whitman, a Republican, but Mr. Hennessy, a Democrat, who started this investigation.

"Hennessy made sensational charges during the campaign. They were ruining Tammany's chances, and Tammany did not hesitate to call Hennessy a liar. Prominent Democrats demanded an immediate investigation of the Hennessy charges, and they got it from Whitman. They got it to their sorrow, for Hennessy was not proved a liar. Hennessy was vindicated.

"When Whitman found out that he had to go out of this county and through the whole State to finish the investigation which Democrats had thrust upon him he went immediately to Gov. Glynn and Attorney General Carmody, and these officials assured him of their heartiest co-operation. After the election, however, Whitman's path became less rosy. And now we find not one investigator, but two in the field. There is room enough for another, I dare say, but Mr. Whitman should not be hampered in the investigation which he was urged to make."

MORE INDIANAPOLIS POLICE.

Special Powers for Business Men in Case of Teamsters' Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—Harry R. Wallace, who became Mayor of Indianapolis when Mayor Shank resigned yesterday, continued preparations in the Police Department to-day to handle serious trouble in the event of the threatened strike of union teamsters next Monday.

The new Board of Public Safety granted special police powers to a number of business men who will be affected by the strike. The special powers were granted, it was explained, that the men might be better enabled to protect the business in which they were interested. In order to increase the number of patrolmen the City Civil Service Commission was authorized to reduce the minimum height requirement from 5 feet 9½ inches to 5 feet 8½ inches.

Plans to place the downtown district under a system of military patrol have been completed by Acting Superintendent of Police Coffin. The reserves, which heretofore have been held at Police Headquarters, will be divided into squads, commanded by a sergeant, and will patrol the district between pairs of stationary patrolmen.

The order prohibiting the congregation of crowds was promulgated today. Capt. Coffin said the order did not mean men and women waiting for street cars were to be loaded into patrol wagons, but added that these gatherings would be closely watched. The order reads:

"Do not disperse the crowds with strength until you have urged them to move on, but when that fails, do not hesitate to use other means."

The union teamsters will meet in the Labor Temple to-morrow and vote on the strike proposition. It is believed that the men will vote to strike. Thomas Farrell, General Organizer for the union, continued to-night to meet employers of teamsters and explain to them the demands of the union. It was said that a number of employers had signed an agreement.

It was announced to-day that the Public Service Commission of Indiana would begin on Monday its hearings in the dispute between the Indianapolis Street Railway Company and its employes who recently were on strike.

Scofield Wins Stamford Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 29.—E. L. Scofield won the cup at the postponed Thanksgiving Day shoot at the Stamford Yacht Club this afternoon by a score of 45 points, with a handicap of 3.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Tomorrow, Monday, an Important Sale of

Women's Fancy Tailored Suits
at practically half prices

$25 Tailored Suits.....special at $15.00
$35 Tailored Suits.....special at $17.50
$45 Tailored Suits.....special at $23.50
$60 Tailored Suits.....special at $33.00

A Remarkable Offering of WOMEN'S COATS at liberal savings tomorrow

Sweater Cloth Sport Coats	value $15.00	at $10.00
Chinchilla Coats, ¾ models	value $15.00	at $10.00
Salt's Genuine Astrachan Coats	value $25.00	at $15.00
Chinchilla Coats, cutaway models	value $25.00	at $15.00
Salt's Arabian Lamb Coats	value $29.50	at $19.50
Chinchilla Coats, full length	value $29.50	at $19.50
Ural Lamb Coats	value $35.00	at $25.00
Velour de Laine Coats, fur collars	value $39.50	at $25.00
Broadtail Plush Coats, fur collars	value $39.50	at $25.00
Brocaded Plush Wraps, fur trimmed	value $45.00	at $29.50
Ural Lamb Coats, fur collars	value $45.00	at $29.50
Fur Plush Coats, fur collars	value $59.00	at $39.50
Seal Skin Plush Wraps	value $50.00	at $39.50
Black Broadcloth Coats, fur trimmed	value $55.00	at $39.50

Misses' Apparel attractively priced

Misses' Coats *Value $18, tomorrow* — $10
Seven-eighth models of imported chinchilla, boucle and wool plush, with self or plush collar. The colors are navy, brown, Oxford and taupe. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Coats *Value $25, tomorrow* — $15
Dressy models of boucle, wool plush, fancy diagonals and chinchilla with self, velvet or plush collar and cuffs. Majority of these coats are lined throughout. In navy, brown, taupe and black. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dresses *Value $25, tomorrow* — $12
Street and evening dresses, of velveteen, wool eponge, men's wear serge, poplin, charmeuse, crepe meteor and plain or pompadour chiffon over silk. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Suits *Value $30, tomorrow* — $17
Fancy models, most of them fur-trimmed. Made of plain and two tone diagonals, poplin, matelasse, and velour de laine. Jaunty short coat models, with draped or pegtop skirts. Black and all colors. 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Skirts *Values $6 to $8, at* — $3.95
Draped and pegtop models of all wool plaid, men's wear serge and Bedford cord. Length 30 to 39 inches. Second floor.

Bobbinette Blouses at $5.00
An extraordinarily good value
Made over net foundation, with drop shoulders. Bishop sleeves of net, and flat collar and double frill down front.

Shadow Lace Blouses, $5
that are worth far more
Combined with fine net, and finished with double flat collar, edged with opossum. Three-quarter sleeves.

Novelty Blouses, $5.95
In all the pastel shades
Combination effects—blouse of crepe de chine with drop shoulders and sleeves of shadow lace. Martha Washington frill, finished with black velvet bow.

Crepe de Chine Blouses at $5.95
Semi-tailored effects, with broad band of lynx; white, maize, pink and Copenhagen.

Novelty Blouses at $8.95
made of crepe de chine
Semi-tailored styles, with drop shoulders and long sleeves, the soft turnover collar and cuffs of plain messaline. Flat bow at neck and buttons at front. Green, Copenhagen, navy, wistaria and mahogany.

Chiffon Blouses, $10.75
Bolero effect over white chiffon
Black over white, navy over white, and Copenhagen over white. High Medici frill, double collar of chiffon and lace, and vestee effect of embroidered chiffon.

Bargains in Feather Neckwear

Marabou Scarfs, 4 strands, very full, 40 inches, velvet ribbon ends. Black, taupe, natural. Value $7.50, **at $5.75**

Short Marabou Scarfs, 5 strands, with full satin bow at one end. Value $4.00, **at $2.95**

Marabou Sets, of large pillow muff, lined with messaline; and cape to match, with five strands and chenille ends. Black and natural. Value $9.75, **at $7.50**

Nemo and Smart Set Corsets

Smart Set Corsets, $4 to $8. For slender and medium figures. Made of French coutil, with rubber bust and hip gores. Extra long skirt.
Nemo Corsets, $3 to $5. This celebrated self-reducing corset for stout figures, shown in a variety of the new models.
Brassieres, in a great variety at **39c to $7.50.**

House Gowns & Bath Robes

We have an almost incredible assortment of women's house gowns and bath robes, especially for Christmas giving.
House Gowns..... $5.95 to $100
Bath Robes..... $2.95 to $7.95

Tomorrow's specials in Kimonos & House Gowns
Of albatross and challis, in a variety of styles and colors, though some are limited in number.
Values $3 to $6..... at $1.50 to $3.95

Specials in Undermuslins

A splendid assortment of the following in effectively trimmed styles:
Nightgowns.....$1.00
White Petticoats..... $1.50 and $2.00
Corset Covers..... 50c, 75c and $1

Important Sale—Monday and Tuesday only!

Women's Dress & Walking Boots reduced from $5 & $6 to 3.85

Summarily re-priced owing to the lateness of the Winter season

Brand new models that have reached us only during the past few weeks. Narrow, medium and broad toe designs, tipped and plain, with well arched lasts, such as are to be found only in better grade shoes. The leathers are patent calf and dull calfskin, with tops of cloth or fine matt kid. An excellent chance for a woman to make a profitable purchase of smart footwear at a considerable saving on usual cost.

Expressly prepared for tomorrow, a sale of 3,000

Silk Petticoats at $1.95, $2.95 & $3.95
ranging the gamut of color and style

In anticipation of the large demand usually made upon us for petticoats at this season, we have just received delivery of our first big shipment of petticoats for December selling. The assortment is most complete, both as to materials and models. It embraces petticoats of messaline, taffeta, and Jersey silk, in black and all the modish colors. And the models are the newest of the new. Third floor

All sizes, including sizes for large and small women

At $1.95 — Messaline petticoats, in one of the latest of current styles. Extraordinary value.

At $2.95 — Messaline, Jersey and crepe de chine petticoats, in ten new styles.

At $3.95 — Silk Jersey and messaline petticoats in an assortment of ten styles. Splendid value.

Sale of Women's Handkerchiefs

At $1.00 for 6 (value $1.50). Pure linen embroidered handkerchiefs in imitation leather boxes.
At $1.00 for 3 (value $1.50). Hand embroidered handkerchiefs.
At 40c for 3 (value 65c) Hand embroidered handkerchiefs, in holly boxes.
At 75c for 3 (value $1.00). Shamrock handkerchiefs, with fine embroidered corners, and put up in boxes.
At 30c for 6 (value 50c) Shamrock lawn handkerchiefs, hemstitched.
At 15c (value 25c). Sheer, all linen handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered corners and trimmed imitation Armenian lace edges.
At 75c for 6 (value $1.00). Shamrock colored initial handkerchiefs, with whipped edge.
At $1.80 per dozen (value $2.75). Boys' handkerchiefs of all linen, plain hemstitched.

A feature at Saks' tomorrow

75 Caracul Coats For Women. Value $75, special at $39.50

From one of the representative furriers in this city we have just bought a special lot of seventy-five caracul coats, at a tremendous reduction, due to the backwardness of the Winter season. They are made of strong, solid, selected caracul skins, in a new five-eighth length model, and are beautifully lined and finished. In fact, nothing that can make a fur coat exceptional has been omitted from these. They are as handsome as they make them, and the value speaks for itself.

Also, Special for Monday

Black Wolf Muffs	value $7.50	at $5.00
Black Fox Muffs	value $18.00	at $12.50
Natural Skunk Muffs	value $35.00	at $24.50

TRIMMED HATS reduced substantially tomorrow

$3.95 Hats.....reduced to $1.50
$5.95 Hats.....reduced to $2.50
$7.50 Hats.....reduced to $3.50

Smart trimmed hats, in a variety of wanted shapes and materials. Black and colors.

Wavy Switches reduced from $8 & $10 to $5.00
30 inches long—all shades but gray.

Imperial Gilt Toilet Ware

Just imported from a well known European jeweler, who makes most of our fine vanity cases. Heavily gold plated, and every piece is of a substantial, serviceable quality. Beautiful designs, and packed in odd French boxes, rich and colorful in pattern. A particularly attractive suggestion as a Christmas offering. **Main Floor**

3 Piece Set, of comb, hair brush and mirror..... $16.50
8 Piece Set, of comb, hair brush, cloth brush, nail file, shoe hook, large powder box, cream jar and mirror..... $32.50
10 Piece Set, of hair brush, cloth brush, hat brush, comb, mirror, nail file, shoe hook, shoe horn, large powder box and cream jar $39.50

$7.50 Overcoats for Boys and Children tomorrow at $4.95

Made of all wool chinchilla in polo models, with button to neck collar and belt all around. Splendidly tailored and wool check lined. Gray, brown and navy. Ages 3 to 10 years.

$6.50 Children's Suits at $3.95

"Samples." Russian and Sailor models, made of all wool blue serge, trimmed with white or black braid and silk embroidered emblems on sleeves and shields. 2½ to 10 years.

Three Days Only—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

A Great Sale of Jewelry and Leather Novelty Gifts
at prices which are literally a gift to you!

An event so comprehensive in scope that it contains a gift for everybody—for members of your immediate family, for relatives no matter how close, no matter how far removed—and for that dearest of all women the other fellow's sister!

FOLDING LEATHER CASED WATCHES for the traveller. 4 inches square padded case of grained seal or polished Morocco, in black and an assortment of colors. Value $7.50, special at — $4.50

LEATHER CASED CLOCKS, in three shapes, the colors being rose, green, violet and light blue, in crushed Morocco. Value $3.50, — $1.50

DRESSING CASES, of black grained seal, with imitation pig lining, and fitted with pair of military brushes, cloth brush, soap and tooth paste box, brush holders, bottle, mirror, comb, file and scissors. Value $8.50, special at — $4.50

DRESSING CASES, of black grained seal, with tan color lining and fitted with eleven pieces of a substantial sort. Value $5.50, — $2.95

200 WOMEN'S FITTED DRESSING BOXES, made of English Morocco, and fitted with full complement of 14 gold-plated accessories. Value $18.50, special at — $9.75

FOLDING DRESSING BOXES, 5x9x2½, made of black pin Morocco, with 8 gold-plated fittings, in compact little box. Ideal for gift uses. Value $7.50, special at — $4.50

WICKER SEWING BASKETS, 9x12, with polished Morocco leather top, lined with moire. Fitted with scissors, needles and other accessories for sewing. Value $7.50, special at — $4.50

WICKER SEWING BASKETS, with black auto leatherette cover, and lined with red imitation Morocco. Complete with fittings. Size 7½x10 inches. Value $2.50, special at — $1.25

300 WOMEN'S BAGS, made of pin seal and pin Morocco, with polished gilt and nickel frames, moire lined, and fitted with purse. Value $2.95, special at — $1.25

1,000 FITTED HAND BAGS, made of auto, long grain English Morocco and pin Morocco, with polished gilt frame. 11 inches in size and made with metal corners. Contains miniature gilt fittings, such as hair and cloth brushes, two bottles, puff box, hairpin holder, mirror, comb and purse. Morocco lined. Value $10.50 — $4.95

PURSES, CARD CASES AND BILL FOLDS, in pigskin, seal, velvet, calf and Morocco. Values $2.50 to $5.00, special at — $1.50

150 WICKER SEWING BASKETS, square and round models, with appropriate fittings. Value $1.50 — $1.00

1,800 LEATHER NOVELTIES, at 50c and $1.00. Jewel boxes, sewing boxes and baskets, hangers in leather cases, pocket brushes in cases, drinking cups, leather cased clocks, picnic sets, bachelor cases and writing tablets.

SOLID GOLD KNIVES, Roman finish, set with ruby, sapphire and diamond. Value $7.50 — $3.95

SOLID GOLD LAVALLIERES, set with diamonds, pearls, sapphires, amethyst, reconstructed rubies and combinations of pearls and colored stones. Values $5.50 to $9.50 — $3.95

14-kt. SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS, Roman finish, plain and bead edge. Value $5.00 — $3.50

14-kt. SOLID GOLD SEAL RINGS, Roman and English finish, in beautiful engraved and relief models. Values $7.50 to $10.50 — $5.00

STERLING SILVER AND ENAMEL BRACELET WATCHES, fitted with seven jewel movement on expansion bracelet in blue, green, and lavender enamel. Value $12.50 — $7.95

STERLING SILVER EXPANSION BRACELET WATCHES, set with 7 jewel movement in a new flat model. Value $10.50, special at — $5.75

900 WOMEN'S BAGS values $5 to $6.50.....at — $2.95

Made of pin seal, velvet, moire, pin head Morocco and genuine matt seal, with German silver, gilt, gun metal, nickel and leather covered frame. New and popular shapes. Also, practical shopping bags, with purse, and mirror, and some with five fittings.

IMPORTED WATCH BAGS value $6.50.....special at — $3.95

The new deep model, with button over flap and gilt beaded edge. Has panier handle, with silk tassel, and watch fitted in at corner. Contains mirror, memo slate, vanity case and purse. Made of cross grained polished Morocco or dull pin Morocco. Main floor.

FRENCH PEARL NECKLACES, small, medium and large, in blanche and creme colorings. Value $1.00, special at — 35c

FRENCH PEARL NECKLACES, in small, medium and large beads, creme and blanche colorings. Value $2.50, special at — 85c

FRENCH PEARL EARRINGS, in small or large pendant effect, platinoid finish. Value $1.00, special at — 50c

FRENCH PEARL PINS, in a combination of square cut stones; amethysts and pearl, sapphire and pearl, topaz and pearl. Exact copy of our 14-kt. gold pins. Sets of three, consisting of one large and two small pins, in neat case. Value $2.00 per set, special at — $1.10

RHINESTONE SLIPPER BUCKLES, set with bright, snappy rhinestones in four different designs; bowknot, round, oval and square. Value $2.50, special at — $1.00

CUT STEEL SLIPPER BUCKLES, in five different shapes—copies of our much higher priced models. Value $1.50, special at — 75c

GOLD PLATED OPERA GLASSES, inlaid with white or Oriental pearl, and equipped with fine achromatic lenses. Lorgnette handle. Complete with very pretty opera bag. Value $7.50, special at — $3.95

STERLING SILVER VANITIES, thin model, silver lined, and hand-engraved or engine-turned. Fitted with pencil, memo pad, powder puff, mirror, card and coin receivers. Value $12.50 — $7.95

STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, beautifully wrought in artistic models, either large or medium in size. Plain, hand-engraved or engine-turned designs. All gold lined and made to hold cigarettes at both sides. Value $10.50, special at — $6.50

STERLING SILVER CLUTCH PENCILS, with clip attached, in plain and engine-turned effects. Value $1.00, special at — 65c

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, fitted with mirror, powder and coin compartments. Exceptional value. Value $3.00, special at — $1.95

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, fitted with mirror, powder puff and coin receiver. Engine-turned effect, both sides. Value $4.00 — $2.75

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, in four models, some fitted with mirror, memo pad, pencil, lip rouge or eyebrow pencil, and card, powder and coin receivers. Value $6.50, special at — $3.95

GOLD PLATED VANITIES, in three models, plain, ribbed or engine-turned effect, and fitted with powder puff, mirror, pin and card and two or three piece coin receivers. Some have watch in center of upper corner. Value $10.50, special at — $7.50

GOLD PLATED CIGARETTE CASES, in plain and engine-turned effects. Value $1.50, special at — 85c

GOVERNMENT SUES AMERICAN CAN CO.

Seeks Dissolution of $88,000,000 Corporation in Anti-Trust Action at Baltimore.

WANTS IT SPLIT INTO UNITS

Petition Opposes Separation on Pro Rata Basis—Head of Concern Feels Sure of Victory.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Suit was filed here to-day in the United States District Court to dissolve the American Can Company, the so-called Tin Can Trust, which the Department of Justice alleges controls a large percentage of business of the United States in tin cans, containers, and packages of tin. In addition to the co-called trust the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the Sanitary Can Company, the Missouri Can Company, Martin Wagner Company, Boston Wharf Company, Max Ams Machine Company, Freeman Duncan Transfer and Realty Company, the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., are named as defendants.

In its complaint the Government alleges practices in restraint of trade, agreements by absorbed concerns not to re-enter the field, contracts by consumers to buy from the trust exclusively, and arbitrary fixing of prices. In the bill Attorney General McReynolds seeks a dissolution other than on a pro rata basis, by asking for a separation into units of different ownership to insure the restoration of competition.

The Government's bill was filed by William T. Chantland, special assistant to the Attorney General, and was signed by W. C. Todd, the assistant to the Attorney General in charge of trust prosecutions.

It sets forth that the alleged conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade was entered into in 1901. J. Hobart Moore, Daniel G. Reid, Fred S. Wheeler, Henry W. Phelps, William T. Graham, and George G. McMurty are named as active in its formation. The American Can Company, the principal defendant, was incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $88,000,000, and within a few months, the Government charges, obtained control of about 100 independent tin can manufacturing plants scattered over the country.

The Government hopes to prove that for some time after organization the American company controlled about 85 per cent. of the trade. While that quantity is admitted to have diminished, it is said now to be close to 50 per cent. In agreements made with the American Company by the concerns it absorbed, they were not to engage in tin can manufacture within a radius of 3,000 miles of Chicago for fifteen years, according to the Government's petition.

The Government alleges that the combination has at times increased the price of cans and that its domination of the market is so absolute that such independents as have come into being have been forced to follow its prices. It has compelled customers, the Government charges, to make long-term contracts to purchase cans exclusively from it and used other methods of getting trade familiar to such combinations.

The defendants must appear and answer within twenty days after the service of the subpoenas and bill of complaint. These documents will be issued next Monday.

President Wheeler of the American Can Company said yesterday that the suit would be defended vigorously and confidently, and that it was the belief of the company's officers and counsel that stockholders need not feel any alarm as to the outcome.

"While the company regrets that the Government has thought proper to bring this suit," he said, "it has no fear or misgiving as to the result. Neither in the origin of the company nor in the subsequent conduct of its business has monopoly or restraint of trade been attempted or attained. None of the methods commonly known as 'unfair competition' has been employed by the company. It has been party to no agreements or understandings, express or tacit, seeking to control or regulate prices, nor has it sought in any way to rule or dominate the industry in which it is engaged. It has no such share of that industry—only about one-third—as would enable it to rule or dominate it, even if it had the purpose to do so.

"Competition is wholly free and keenly active in that industry. The company has striven, and will continue to strive, to get all of the business it can, profitably to its stockholders, but it has done and will do this not by futile attempt to monopolize or dominate the trade, but by seeking through the very best methods of efficient organization, of manufacture, and of distribution, to meet better than others all the rightful needs of those who use its products."

NEW CEMENT EXPERIMENTS.

University of Wisconsin Studying to Make It Watertight.

Extensive experments are being conducted at the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin to find a simpler means of making concrete water-tight. Results of great importance to contractors, engineers, and farmers who have to do with concrete construction are said to have been obtained already, and still more important ones are expected. A large cement company in the Middle West is co-operating with the college by offering the facilities of its plant.

Already some interesting results have been obtained in the effect of the length of the time of mixing in a machine mixer of the batch type; the effect of the percentage of mixing upon the imperviousness of the concrete; the effect of having sand in dry condition before mixing, and the effect of having the sand wet.

The experimenters have found that good results are obtained if the concrete remains in the mixer from two to three minutes when dry materials are employed. For cases where the sand and gravel or stone are damp a considerably longer time is required. Therefore the use of wet sand should be avoided if possible. The experiments showed that mixtures consisting of 1 part of cement, 1½ parts of Janesville sand of the torpedo grade, and 3 parts of Janesville gravel, when mixed to a wet consistency, are impervious to water when subjected to a pressure of 40 pounds per square inch. Mixtures as lean as 1 part of cement to 6 parts of gravel (a graded mixture) have been made impervious at high pressures by using care in proportioning the amount of water and in mixing the batch. The specimens used in making these tests are cylindrical in form and so made that the faces of the cylinders, which are 13⅛ inches in diameter, are exposed to the predetermined water pressure. The thickness of the concrete through which the water must pass can be varied from 4 to 18 inches. Ample provision is made for cleaning both faces of the cylinder before placing it upon the testing apparatus. The apparatus itself is so arranged that very accurate tests can be made.

The importance of these experiments will be more sufficiently appreciated when it is understood that a large proportion of the trouble arising from poor concrete is due to the use of defective sand or gravel.

The department is also studying the effect of varying the percentages of cement and water, the gradation of the sand and gravel, (by this is meant the size of the rocks and the fineness of the sand,) the proportioning of the mixture, the thoroughness of mixing, and the effects of different conditions on the hardening of the specimens.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

Next Sunday's Christmas Number of The New York Times will be sold out in advance. The only way to get a copy is to order early. It will contain Sargent's "Prophets" in the original colors and The Girl of To-day protographs in rotogravure.—Adv.

Table Deportment.

Private instruction in the above given by a Londoner.

Replies treated confidentially.

Apply to R 89 Times.

Spencer to Hang Dec. 19.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 29.—Harry Spencer, murderer of Mrs. Mildred Allison-Rexroat, was to-day sentenced to be hanged at Wheaton, Dec. 19. Spencer argued for a new trial himself and repudiated his confession of the murder, but was overruled by Judge Slusser. The insane manner he employed before the jury during the trial was absent. He spoke calmly and without gesture.

Held for Erie Railroad Deals.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Walter O. Hastins, an oil merchant, was arrested to-day on an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury of New Jersey charging him with unlawfully soliciting and accepting concessions from the Erie Railroad. He pleaded not guilty and was held for a hearing Dec. 4.

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

A Most Interesting Offering of Specially Selected High-Grade Merchandise Every Article Being Particularly Appropriate for Holiday Gifts

Women's High Class Seasonable Apparel

Special attention is directed to our choice assemblage of High-class Tailor Suits, Gowns and Wraps, exquisite reproductions of the most favored foreign models, to meet the various requirements of afternoon and evening dress.

We have especially prepared the following at most attractive prices:

TAILOR SUITS of the new weave fabrics. Smart dressy model in taupe, amethyst, navy, Russian green. Black suitable for mourning. Actual Value $40.00 — 32.50

TAILOR SUITS of velveteen, modified cutaway coat model, slightly draped skirt; black, navy, taupe. Actual Value $50.00 — 40.00

COATS of cut velour cloth, Bayadere Broadcloth; plush collar and cuffs. Two choice models. Black, navy, brown, mahogany. Actual Value $40.00 — 24.50

EVENING WRAPS of chiffon velvet and corduroy; fur trimmed. Actual Value $50.00 — 40.00

EVENING DRESSES of charmeuse, chiffon and lace trimmed. Latest Paris ideas. Actual Value $45.00 — 35.00

Important

Paris Model Tailor Suits, Gowns and Wraps

At Prices Reduced to Effect an Immediate Clearance

A Sale of the Most Fashionable Waists and Blouses

For Women and the Smart Younger Set

at 5.00

Consisting of the following most fashionable models of the season.

CHIFFON BLOUSES—Trimmed with lace—fancy bodice of silk.
CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Fur trimmed.
CREAM NET BLOUSES—Trimmed with black maline; flesh colored lining.
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES with lace insertings; cream and flesh colored lining.
WHITE CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—(Corded), white lace frills.
BLACK CREPE-DE-CHINE WAISTS—Tailored model.
— 5.00 *Regular Price $7.50*

Other High-grade Waists and Blouses at Special Prices

CREPE CHIFFON BLOUSES—In white and black effects—embroidered draped collar. Regularly $19.75 — 16.50
BLACK SILK SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Over white silk, double frills of silk lace. Regularly $17.50 — 12.50
CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Reproductions of imported models; net lining and vestee. Regularly $15.00 — 11.50
SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—(Colored), trimmed with crepe chiffon; flesh colored lining. Regularly $14.00 — 8.75
CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—Fur trimmed; net lined. Regularly $7.50 — 5.00
MESSALINE SILK BLOUSES—Corded model; hemstitched frills. Regularly $5.00 — 3.95
FLANNEL WAISTS in new striped patterns; tailored model; plaited. Regularly $4.50 — 3.00
CREPE, VOILE, BATISTE AND MARQUISETTE BLOUSES AND WAISTS—Hand embroidered; high and low necks; lace and frill trimmed. Regularly $3.00-$3.50 — 2.00
VOILE BATISTE AND CREPE VOILE BLOUSES AND WAISTS—Lace and embroidery trimmed. Regularly $2.50 — 1.15

Handkerchiefs for Holiday Gifts

A superb collection of the kinds most appropriate. Exceptional values in high-grade dependable qualities, all suitably boxed for presentation.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

INITIALED— per dozen 3.00 4.50 and 6.00
HEMSTITCHED—¼ and ½ inch hem, per dozen 3.00 4.50 6.00 to 27.00
FIGURED—Various designs, each 1.25 1.50
COLORED BORDERS— each .50 .75 1.00

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—Various designs. Box of 6 1.50
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Novel designs and new color schemes. Box of 6 1.50 and 3.00
MADEIRA HANDKERCHIEFS— Each .50 .75 1.00 to 2.50
FRENCH EMBROIDERED— Each 3.00 4.00 5.00 to 25.00
PLAIN INITIALS— Per dozen 3.00 and 6.00
PLAIN HEMSTITCHED—⅛ and ¼ inch hem, sheer or heavy, dozen 2.25 3.00 4.50 to 36.00
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE— each 1.50 to 2.75
REAL DUCHESS LACE— each 2.25 to 7.50
REAL CARRICK-MA-CROSS— each 5.00 to 8.75
DUCHESS AND POINT— each 12.50 to 85.00

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

EMBROIDERED—Plain white or with colored border. Box of 3 .28
INITIALED—All white or colored initial and border. Box of 6 1.00

Embroidering and Engraving

Orders for work of this character should be given as early as possible to insure holiday delivery.

A Great Sale of a $40,000 Stock of Fine Dress Silks

Unusually Acceptable Holiday Gifts

Exquisite imported plain weaves and novelties. Many made exclusively for us. Included in this sale are shown many of the season's latest and choicest novelties.

⅓ to ½ Off Former Prices

COLORED CHIFFON TAFFETAS, FAILLE FRANCAISE, COLORED LOUISINES, TAFFETA BROCHES, DUCHESSE SATINS, TAFFETA FACONNE. *Regularly from $1.25 to $3.50 yard* — 90c Yard

GLACE OMBRE STRIPES, COLORED MOIRE IMPERIAL, WHITE DUCHESSE SATIN, COIN DOT GAUZE IMPRIME, SATIN STRIPE CREPE. *Regularly from $2.25 to $4.75 yard* — 1.50 Yard

COLORED CHIFFON TAFFETAS, WHITE DUCHESSE SATINS, PRINTED FOULARDS, CREPE ANTIQUE, STRIPED MESSALINE, CHECK GAUZES, POLKA DOT GAUZES. *Regularly from $1.75 to $4.50 yard* — 1.25 Yard

MOUSSELINE BROCHE, IASPE CREPE, WHITE AND COLORED DUCHESSE SATINS, WHITE SATIN DAMAS, BLACK TAFFETA-FACONNE, FINE BLACK TAFFETAS, PRINTED PERSIAN GAUZES, *Regularly from $2.75 to $6.00 yard* — 2.00 Yard

Other Highest Grade Novelties at Greatly Reduced Prices

CREPE DE CHINES—40 inches wide, in a full line of the latest and most fashionable colorings, for Evening and Street wear. Regular Price $2.50 yard — 1.75

BROCADED SATIN METEORE—43½ inches wide, in 15 choice colorings, for Evening and Street wear. Regular Price $4.00 yard — 2.75

CREPE MARQUETTE—43 inches wide, a handsome crepe matelasse, in choice range of colorings, suitable for Wraps and Dresses. Regular Price $9.00 yard — 5.50

FAILLE ROYAL FACONNE—43½ inches wide, a handsome brocaded design, with Royal ground, very desirable for Wraps and Dresses. In a choice range of colorings. Regular Price $10.00 yard — 6.00

CREPE BROCHE—39 inches wide, in choice fashionable colorings. Regular Price $6.50 yard — 4.50

BROCADED STEEL METAL VOILES—41½ inches wide; this season's most fashionable fabric; choice range of colorings with steel metal broche. Regular Price $12.00 yard — 6.75

VOILE BROCHE METAL—42 inches wide. In a beautiful range of Evening shades with Silver Metal broche. Regular Price $15.00 yard — 8.00

VOILE CREPE FACONNE—37½ inches wide. In choice colorings of crepe grounds, brocaded in handsome design of Velvet. This season's latest. Regular Price $15.00 yard — 9.50

SATIN VELOUR FACONNE—39 inches wide. A handsome Velvet broche, on satin ground, choice range of colorings. Regular Price $15.00 yard — 8.50

VOILE FACONNE VELOUR—39 inches wide. A handsome Brocaded Velvet, on all silk Voile ground, choice range of colorings. Regular Price $12.00 yard — 7.00

Silk Velvets and Plushes

At Special Reductions in Prices

IMPORTED BLACK VELVET—24 inch, very superior finish. Regular Price $3.00 yard — 2.15
IMPORTED HAIR LINE CHIFFON VELVETS—40 inch, choice colors. Regular Price $4.50 yard — 3.35
IMPORTED PLUSHES—42 inch, black and fashionable colors of the season. Regular Price $8.00 yard — 5.50

An Unprecedented Offering of 85 Women's Caracul Fur Coats

All very superior grades, this season's latest models, beautifully made and lined with plain Satins and Rich Brocades. An exceptionally acceptable Holiday Gift at

Great Reductions from Regular Prices

30 CARACUL COATS *formerly* $75.00 — 55.00
25 CARACUL COATS *formerly* $90.00 — 68.00
18 CARACUL COATS *formerly* $100.00 — 75.00
12 CARACUL COATS *formerly* $110.00 — 82.00

Other High Grade Furs

Most appropriate moderate priced holiday gifts at special concessions from the regular rates.

PERSIAN PAW SCARFS—Value $7.00 to $21.00 — 3.00 to 14.00
PERSIAN PAW MUFFS—Value $9.00 — 6.00
CARACUL SCARFS—Value $9.00 to $12.00 — 6.00 to 8.00
CARACUL MUFFS—Value $11.00 — 7.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS—Value $32.00 to $65.00 — 25.00 to 50.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS—Value $40.00 to $50.00 — 32.00 to 38.00
FRENCH SEAL COATS—¾ model. Value $90.00 — 65.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS—¾ model. Value $190.00 — 125.00

An Important Sale of 20,000 yards Washable Laces

Every discontinued design in our entire stock, of Valenciennes, Linen and Cotton Cluny, Linen Torchons and Imitation Irish Crochet Laces at the following Great Reductions in Prices to make a complete clearance.

VALENCIENNES LACES—⅜ to 3 inches wide. Regularly $1.10 to $4.00 dozen yards — .75 to 2.65
LINEN CLUNY LACES—4 to 9 inches wide. Regularly 35c to 95c yard — .22 to .70
COTTON CLUNY LACES—2 to 5 inches wide. Regularly 18c to 35c yard — .11 to .22
LINEN TORCHON LACES—⅜ to 3 inches wide. Regularly 15c to 28c yard — .08 to .15
MACHINE-MADE CROCHET—½ to 2½ inches wide. Regularly 12c to 25c yard — .08 to .18

Remnants of Washable Laces at Less Than Half Price

A Special Sale of Fine Eastern Wool Blankets

Very high grades of selected white sanitary wool—with pink or blue borders, also plain white.

SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.00 pair — 6.50
SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.50 pair — 7.00
SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $11.00 pair — 8.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.00 pair — 6.85
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $9.75 pair — 7.85
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $10.50 pair — 8.50
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $11.75 pair — 9.50
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $12.75 pair — 10.00
EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $15.00 pair — 12.75

Comfortables—*"Warmth Without Weight."*

Fine, down-filled French sateen tops in floral and Persian designs with borders.

SINGLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $6.00 — 4.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regular Price $7.50 — 6.25
SINGLE BED SIZE—With border. Regular Price $7.50 — 6.25
DOUBLE BED SIZE—With border. Regular Price $8.00 — 6.75
FINE WOOL FILLED—Silk tops and silk borders; full size. Regular Price $8.00 — 6.75

High Grade Gloves

WOMEN'S AND MISSES', FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Everything that is fashionable for all occasions—the very best selected grades.

GLACE—20 button length, white only, pair 4.50
GLACE—16 button length, in black, white and champagne. pair 3.50
SUEDE—16 button length, in black and white. pair 3.25
GLACE—12 button length, in black and white. pair 3.00
GLACE—8 button length, in black and white. pair 2.50
GLACE—1 to 3 button length, also 2 clasp, in black, white, tan and grey, including the new shade of light yellow. pair 2.00
SUEDE—3 button length, in black, white and pastel. pair 1.50
GLACE—2 clasp, tan, grey, black and white. pair 1.00 1.50
GLACE CAPE—1 clasp and 1 button, medium weight walking glove, white and tan. pair 1.00
DOESKIN—16 button length, white only. pair 2.50
DOESKIN—1 button and 1 clasp. pair 1.00 1.50
GLACE—Fleece lined, in tan and black. pair 3.50
BUCKSKIN—Lined with squirrel. pair 6.00
COMPLETE LINE OF WOOL AND LINED GLOVES IN LONG AND SHORT LENGTHS FOR SKATING AND AUTO.

Gloves for Children

WOOL GLOVES—A great variety in all colors and mixtures; also white Mittens for school wear. pair .50 .75 1.00
GLACE—Fleece lined, 1 clasp, tan only. pair 1.00 2.00
GLACE—1 clasp, in tan and white, for dress and generalwear. pair 1.00 1.50

Fine Furnishings

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

The season's choicest models specially priced—affording an unusual opportunity to obtain practical and handsome holiday gifts at a decided reduction from the usual prices.

Petticoats

MILANESE JERSEY PETTICOATS—Silhouette or cutaway model, self plaiting or embroidered. Value $6.50 — 5.00
CREPE DE CHINE PETTICOATS—Various models, street or evening wear. Value $6.50 — 5.00
CHIFFON PETTICOATS—Accordion plaited lace finish. Value $10.50 — 8.75
CANTON CREPE PETTICOATS—Hand embroidered, exclusive models, "Imported." Value $19.50 to $32.00 — 15.00 to 27.00
WOOL JERSEY PETTICOATS—Messaline plaitings, or embroidered scallop. Value $4.00 — 2.95

House Robes and Gowns

BLANKET ROBES—Superior quality, wide satin ribbon trim, an unusual model. Value $8.50 — 6.95
ALBATROSS HOUSE GOWNS—Pure wool, shadow or Oriental lace trimming. Value $8.50 — 6.95
EIDERDOWN ROBES—Double face, "Robert" model; silk cord trimming and silk girdle. Value $16.50 — 13.50
SILK ZANANA BOUDOIR GOWNS—"Poiret" model, angora trimming; silk lined throughout. Value $45.00 — 38.50
SHADOW LACE AND NET BOUDOIR CAPS—Unusual models and trimming. Value .75 to $8.50 — .50 to 6.75

Fine Wool Sweaters

"THE ALPINE" SWEATER of pure wool; two distinctive models in season's colorings. Value $6.50 — 5.00
"THE ATHLETIC" SWEATER of Llama wool; new model collar, patch pockets; crochet buttons. Value $10.50 — 8.50
"THE SPORT" SWEATER—English model; full belt, roll collar, patch pockets. Value $12.50 — 10.50
"THE TUXEDO" SWEATER of soft fleecy Shetland wool, coat model; self or contrasting trim; "hand made." Value $15.00 — 12.50

Broadway & 19th Street.

All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826 — *Founded 1826*

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Exceptional Values in

House Gowns, Negligees & Kimonos

Crepe-de-Chine, semi-fitting model, satin rolled collar, cuffs and sash, silk body lined *$15.75*

Crepe-de-Chine, semi-Empire model, tucked net bodice and bertha, net frilling, plain skirt *$14.75*

Two models of Messaline, satin plisse skirt, large collar, cream novelty lace insertions trimmed, or insertions and satin frilling trimmed *$12.75*

Satin Charmeuse coat model, albatross lined throughout, hemstitched voile collar and cuffs *$10.75*

Crepe-de-Chine Brocade, lingerie collar and cuffs, Val. lace trimmed, or coat model, swansdown or shadow lace trimmed, fastened at side *$8.75*

Brocade Novelty Crepe, draped model, hand embroidered and shadow lace trimmed *6.75*

Messaline Satin, semi-Empire model, shadow lace collar and cuffs; or, Flowered Florentine Silk, satin trimmed, plisse skirt *$5.95*

Albatross House Gown, hand-embroidered waist, Medici lace collar, sleeves and revers, plisse skirt *$12.75*

French Imported Albatross Negligee, hand embroidered and English eyelet work *$10.75*

Albatross, hand-embroidered waist, shadow lace collar and vestee, frill at sleeve, plisse skirt *$8.75*

Albatross, collar and cuffs, white and black organdie, lace medallions, Val. lace edging trimmed, plisse skirt *$7.95*

Albatross, waist hand embroidered, piping and frilling trimmed, plisse skirt *$6.95*

Three Albatross Negligees, flowered silk ribbon, hand embroidered or challie trimmed *$5.95*

Albatross Negligee, sailor collar, sleeves and pocket embroidered design, and silk frilling finished, worsted girdle *$4.95*

Albatross, Empire model, white and black organdie collar and cuffs *$4.45*

Eiderdown and Blanket Robes, satin bound, with or without collar, worsted girdle ..... *$2.95, $3.45 & $3.95*

Boudoir Caps

A large variety of pretty styles.

50c, 75c, 98c, $1.25 & $1.50

Kimonos

Flowered Satin, fastened at side, quilled satin trimmed *$4.95*

Flowered Silk, fitted model, fancy satin collar ..... *$4.45 & $4.95*

Albatross, hemstitched and satin trimmed, girdle attached *$4.45*

Albatross, Camille model, scallop and ribbon trimmed *$2.65*

Japanese model of Imported Crepe, embroidered floral design *$2.75*

Flowered Crepe in a large variety ..... *$1.45 & $1.95*

Flowered Fleecedown, straight or fitted models, scalloped or satin trimmed ..... *98c, $1.25 & $1.50*

Dressing Sacques

White Albatross, high neck, long sleeves, daintily trimmed, with pink and blue collar and cuffs embroidered *$3.95*

Albatross, accordion pleated, tucked sailor collar, embroidered scalloped and ribbon trimmed *$2.95*

Blanket, fitted back, round collar *98c*

Silk Petticoats

Splendid Holiday Gifts

A large assortment of Crepe-de-Chine, attractively trimmed with lace and ribbon. White, pink and light blue

$3.95, $5.00 & $6.95

Messaline Silk, attractive pleated flounces, plain and two-toned effects, also black ..... *$2.95 to $5.00*

Silk Jersey Top, with pleated flounce of messaline, black and colors ..... *$2.95 to $5.95*

Wool Jersey, with flounce of messaline, black only ..... *$2.95, $3.95 & $5.95*

Muslin Underwear

Night Gowns

Nainsook, Cambric, Cotton Crepe, Crepe-de-Chine, Albatross, Flannel and Outing Flannel.

Nainsook ..... *98c, $1.25 & $1.95*

Cotton Crepe ..... *98c & $1.25*

Albatross, kimono model, scallop edge *$2.95*

Outing Flannel ..... *98c & $1.25*

Removal Sale Trimmed Millinery

(Third Floor)

On Monday and Tuesday We Will Offer

Hats, Toques and Bonnets

at the Special Price of

$10.00

Former Prices up to $35.00

The Annual Silk Hosiery Event

For Men, Women and Children

Begins Monday, December 1st, 1913

This will be more satisfying to our customers than ever before. Several new items have been added. We would recommend those featured on this page as making especially dainty Holiday Gifts.

Descriptive Items

Women's

ITEM 1—Paris Open-work Clock, the latest fad, in Black, White, Pink and Sky; also Double Row Clock in Black and White with Self or Contrasting Clocks and a fine assortment of Two-tone Effects. *Value* $3.00 — *$1.95*

ITEM 2—Women's Shot Silk with Plain Silk Tops in a fine variety of combinations, such as Black and White, White and Black, Black and Blue, Black and Pink, Black and Purple, and others. *Value* $3.75 *to* $4.50 — *$2.25*

ITEM 3—An unusual value in Lace Motifs of Scalloped Design in Black and White. *Value* $3.75 *to* $5.00 — *$2.95*

ITEM 5—A superb assortment of Women's Black and Colored Silks in heavy, medium and gauze weights, some with Lisle Soles; All-Silk Black and White with Self and Colored Clocks; also some with Lisle Tops and Soles in Black and Colors with Self Clocks. Special quality in Outsizes for big folks in Black only. All have Improved "DUB-L" Tops and "WYDE" Tops, High Spliced Heels and Toes. *Value* $1.75 *to* $2.00 — *$1.35*

ITEM 6—An Exceptional Lot of Women's Black Silk with Lisle Tops and Lisle Soles; all Hand Embroidered; Self and Colored Designs in a pleasing variety. *Value* $1.75 — *$1.35*

ITEM 7—The Supreme Value—Black, White, Pink, Sky, Bronze, Gold and Silver Hose; Hand-Embroidered in Self Color in rich and neat designs. *Value* $2.50 *to* $3.00 — *$1.95*

ITEM 8—A Fine Selection of Artistic, Exquisite, Ornamental Hand-Embroidered Designs; Black and White; all Self-Embroidered. *Value* $3.75 *to* $5.00 — *$2.85*

Misses'

ITEM 9—An Extraordinary Value in Misses' Ribbed Silk Hose; Black, Pink, Sky, and Tan; Extra Heavy.

Sizes 5 to 7½ ..... *Value* $2.00. — *$1.00*

Sizes 8 to 9½ ..... *Value* $2.45. — *$1.25*

Men's

ITEM 10—A Generous Value in Black and all desirable colors; also Iridescent Shot Effects in harmonious combinations. Very Fine Quality. — *50c*

ITEM 11—Extra Special Value in Black and Colors; All Silk with Lisle Soles; a very durable number. — *$1.00*

ITEM 12—Our Christmas Gift Offering in Black and Colors, Plain and Clocked. *Value* $1.75 *to* $2.25 — *$1.35*

ITEM 13—A Shot Silk Fine Texture in a variety of combinations; also a Fine Quality of Heavy Weight, Self and Colored Clocks. *Value* $3.00 *to* $3.50 — *$1.95*

Unusual Values in Women's Dresses

Afternoon or Evening Dresses —Only one of a style— Thirty-five sample Dresses, including some exceptionally attractive Dancing Dresses Value $55.00 — *$33.50*

Afternoon Dresses —Only two of a style— Of Crepe-de-Chine, Charmeuse and Silk Crepe, some velvet trimmed, others trimmed with fur Value $45.00 — *$25.00*

Street Dresses —For Afternoon or Evening Wear. A limited number; various materials; only one of a style Value $27.50 — *$17.50*

December Sale of Women's Fur Coats, Neckwear & Muffs

An Unusual Opportunity to Secure Handsome Holiday Gifts

As the furs involved in this sale are all from our regular stock you are assured of the season's most fashionable styles and the finest workmanship. Exceptionally low prices have been made, as we wish to effect an early disposal of all furs made up this winter.

Fur Coats

Caracul Coats

44 inch length Value $77.50 — *$62.50*

44 inch length with collars of contrasting furs Value $87.50 — *$72.50*

52 inch length Value $100.00 — *$77.50*

Persian Lamb Coats

45 inch length Value $285.00 — *$225.00*

Seal-dyed Coney Coats

45 inch length Value $82.50 — *$67.50*

45 inch length, with collars of contrasting fur Value $115.00 — *$85.00*

52 inch length Value $125.00 — *$90.00*

Fur Coats

Black Russian Pony Coats

45 inch length Value $42.50 — *$33.50*

45 inch length Value $47.50 — *$38.50*

52 inch length Value $62.50 — *$47.50*

52 inch length Value $87.50 — *$65.00*

52 inch length, with collars of contrasting fur Value $100.00 — *$77.50*

Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats

45 inch length Value $150.00 — *$115.00*

52 inch length Value $210.00 — *$170.00*

Scarfs at ⅓ Less

Red Fox	*$16.50*	Civet	*$15.00*
Black Fox	*$17.50, $22.50*	Seal-Dyed Coney	*$11.50*
Black Wolf	*$14.50*	Skunk	*$21.00, $45.00*
Blue Wolf	*$14.50*	Fitch	*$15.00, $24.50*
Black Lynx	*$33.50, $52.50*	Beaver	*$25.00*
Silver Kitt Fox	*$19.50, $24.50*	Pointed Fox	*$43.50*
Caracul	*$12.50*	Dyed Skunk	*$13.50*
Mole	*$17.50, $27.50*	Black Lynx Cat	*$16.50*
Persian Lamb	*$16.50*	Natural Raccoon	*$11.50, $19.50*
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	*$14.50*	Black Raccoon	*$12.50, $17.50*

Muffs at ⅓ Less

Red Fox	*$17.50*	Civet	*$21.50*
Black Fox	*$19.50, $24.50*	Seal-Dyed Coney	*$14.50*
Black Wolf	*$15.00*	Skunk	*$33.50, $48.50*
Blue Wolf	*$15.00*	Fitch	*$39.50*
Black Lynx	*$39.50, $55.00*	Beaver	*$27.50*
Silver Kitt Fox	*$29.50, $42.50*	Pointed Fox	*$45.00*
Caracul	*$13.50, $17.50*	Dyed Skunk	*$19.50*
Mole	*$29.50*	Black Lynx Cat	*$26.50*
Persian Lamb	*$28.50*	Natural Raccoon	*$17.50, $22.50*
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	*$26.50*	Black Raccoon	*$14.50, $19.50*

Women's "Xaris" Gloves A Notable Sale

Those who have Gloves in mind for Christmas Presents should take advantage of these Extremely Low Prices:

"Xaris" 2-Clasp Real Kid Glace Roundseam Gloves

Paris point embroidery on back, very soft, flexible skins, black, white and tan. *Value* $1.25 *per pair* — *95c*

"Xaris" 1-Clasp Glace Gloves

Pique sewn, spear back stitching on back, one large fancy pearl clasp. White embroidered in white and black, black embroidered in black and white, tan embroidered in tan and white, slate embroidered in slate and white. *Value* $1.50 *per pair* — *95c*

"Xaris" 2-Clasp Glace Overseam Gloves

Paris point embroidery on back, beautiful soft, pliable skins. White embroidered in white and black, black embroidered in black and white, tan embroidered in tan and white *Value* $1.00 *per pair* — *78c*

"Xaris" 1-Button Glace Gloves

Pique sewn, three rows heavy embroidery on back. White embroidered in white, white embroidered in black. *Value* $1.00 *per pair* — *78c*

"Xaris" 12-Button Length White and Black Glace Mousquetaire Gloves

Fine selected French skins, very soft and pliable. *Value* $2.25 *per pair* — *$1.65*

"Xaris" 16-Button Elbow Length Black and White Mousquetaire Gloves

Three ball pearl buttons at wrist, fine soft, pliable skins. *Value* $2.75 *per pair* — *$1.95*

"Xaris" 20-Button Above Elbow Length White Glace Mousquetaire Gloves

Ball pearl buttons at wrist, beautiful quality skins. *Value* $3.25 *per pair* — *$2.50*

Exceptional Values in

Lace, Chiffon Cloth & Lingerie Waists

Practical Holiday Gifts

Shadow and Net, with colored ribbon introduced, long or three-quarter sleeves. Value $5.00 — *$3.95*

Fur trimmed Cream Shadow Lace, vest and long sleeves of net ..... Value $8.75 — *$5.00*

Cream Shadow Lace, flesh net lined, broad vest and flat collar of white chiffon cloth, long sleeves ..... Value $7.95 — *$5.00*

Cream Shadow Lace, neck finished with deep side-pleated net, and cream satin trimmed ..... Value $8.75 — *$6.95*

Fine Shadow Lace over flesh net, fichu finished with colored satin fold and shirred net, long sleeves ..... Value $12.75 — *$8.75*

Chiffon Cloth, with contrasting satin under bodice, long sleeves. Black and all the leading shades ..... Value $7.95 — *$5.95*

Fur trimmed Shadow Lace over flesh chiffon cloth, new rolling collar, forming a fichu, finished with side pleated net, long sleeves. Value $14.75 — *$8.75*

Lingerie Waists

Voile, low flat collar, embroidered and finished with net ruffle ..... — *98c*

High neck model of Crepe, embroidered and trimmed with Irish and cluny lace ..... — *$1.95*

Voile, V neck, attractively trimmed with Val. lace, flat collar, colored ribbon introduced ..... — *$1.95*

Batiste, high neck model, Val. and embroidery insertion ..... — *$1.95*

Several models of Voile, embroidered and effectively trimmed with various lace ..... — *$1.95*

V neck model of Voile, hand embroidered, trimmed with Val. lace and tucks, ruffle of Val. lace around neck and down front ..... — *$2.95*

Corsets

American Lady Corsets

Fancy Broche, medium low bust, long hips and back. Value $4.50 ..... *$2.75*

W. B. Corsets

Fine Coutil, medium low bust, long hips and back. Value $2.50 and $4.00 ..... *$1.25 & $2.25*

Augustine Corsets

Coutil, medium low bust, extra long straight hips and back. Value $3.00 ..... *$1.50*

Infants' Wear Reduced

Infants' Tailored Hats Formerly $1.25 — *95c*

Infants' Hats & Bonnets Simple and elaborate styles. Formerly $9.75 — *$4.50*

Infants' Coats, Sweaters & Dresses

At Greatly Reduced Prices

SPRUNG A TRAP ON WALKING DELEGATE

Hyman Shatz Had a Detective Near When He Gave Marked Money to J. J. Collins.

SAYS BRIBE WAS DEMANDED

Union Officers Aver He Once Before Made a Similar Charge and Retracted Under Oath.

John J. Collins, a walking delegate of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on the charge of extorting a bribe from Hyman Shatz, of Shatz & Cantow, painters and decorators at 179 Columbus Avenue. Collins was arrested on Nov. 22 after receiving $10 in marked bills from Shatz as part payment of a bribe which Collins is alleged to have demanded as the price of refraining from calling a strike of workmen employed by Shatz at a time when he was pressed to complete an $11,000 contract.

According to the testimony at the hearing yesterday, Collins told Shatz that he had violated the union regulations in failing to give notice that he was employing men on the building at 65 West Forty-fourth Street. Shatz explained that since all his employes were union men he was not obliged to give notice to the union. According to Shatz, Collins replied to this:

"We have 'broke' bigger men than you, and if you don't pay that $25, I will have a strike declared at the meeting of the council to-night."

Shatz agreed, he said, to pay $10 on Nov. 22 and $15 at a later date. A meeting was arranged to take place in a building in West Forty-fourth Street. Meantime, however, Shatz applied to the police for help and Detective Hauser of the East Fifty-first Street station was present at the meeting.

"What are you going to do?" Collins asked, when they met at the appointed time, according to the testimony of Shatz.

"I am going to do as I promised," Shatz replied. He thereupon produced five $1 bills and one $5 bill, all marked for future identification. As soon as Collins had accepted the money and thrust it into his pocket, he was placed under arrest by Detective Hauser.

Assemblyman Patrick T. McGrath and Bernard Sandler, counsel for Collins offered in evidence at the hearing yesterday two complaints drawn up by Shatz in November, 1911, in which he charged that representatives of the union had attempted to extort money from him. In addition to this, counsel for Collins produced a document sworn to by Shatz before a Notary Public in April, 1912, retracting his former charges. Shatz admitted that he had sworn to the retraction, but said he had done so because his life had been threatened.

"I was forced by several officers of the union to make that retraction," he said.

Magistrate Nolan adjourned the hearing until Thursday, when further testimony will be heard in the office of the Chief Magistrate at 30 Mulberry Street. Collins is out on $1,500 bail.

Stockbridge Calls Newport Rector.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Rev. George Grenville Merrill of Newport, R. I., has been called as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church to succeed the Rev. Thomas H. Yardley, resigned. It is understood that he will accept.

Babies' Hospital Sale.

The managers of the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York will hold a sale at the residence of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, 7 East Seventy-second Street, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11. Novelties, hats, boudoir requisites, such as lleeuses, breakfast caps, and perfumes—many of them just from Paris—dainty slippers, laces, lamp shades, pillows, and other useful articles will be sold. Among those interested in the Babies' Hospital are Dr. L. Emmett Holt, John Sherman Hoyt, B. Ogden Chisholm, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Roswell Miller, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, Mrs. John B. Calvert, Miss Anna B. Evans, Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Ernest G. Stillman, Miss Maude Curtiss, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

SALE
EXTRAORDINARY

Trimmed Hats	$10.00
Tailor Made Suits	$65.00
Evening Wraps, Fur Trimmed	$95.00
Coats, Motor and Steamer Wear	$55.00
Gowns, Evening and Afternoon Wear	$95.00
Fox Animal Neckpieces	$20.00

Further Reductions in
FUR COATS & FUR SETS
Handbags, Scarves, Headdresses.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for Monday, Dec. 1st,

A Remarkably Interesting Sale of French Hand-made Filet Lace Table Covers, Scarfs, Pillow Covers, Etc.,
at unusual price advantages.

Filet Lace Table Covers, regularly $6.00 to $150.00 . at $3.50, 4.75, 6.50 to 98.00

Filet Lace Sideboard and Dresser Scarfs, regularly $7.50 to 50.00
at . . $5.00, 8.00, 11.50 to 30.00

Filet Lace Pillow Covers, regularly $9.00 to $28.00 . at $5.50, 6.75, 8.00 to 18.00

Filet Lace Chair Backs, regularly $4.00 to 12.00,
at . . . $2.75, 3.50, 4.50 to 7.50

Filet Lace Arm Pieces, regularly $2.25 to 6.00,
at . . . . $1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 3.50

Also a limited number of French Hand-made Lace Curtains, Bedspreads and Panels at the following special prices:

Lace Curtains, regularly $11.50, 15.00 & $19.50 . . at $7.00, 9.00 & 13.50

Filet Lace Bedspreads, regularly $95.00, 125.00 & 175.00, at $58.00, 68.00 & 98.00

Filet Lace Panels, regularly $35.00, 45.00 to 75.00 . . at $19.00, 22.00 to 38.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

FIFTH AVENUE
34th and 35th Streets, New York

SALES FOR MONDAY

In the Upholstery Department

10,000 Pillow Tops

of rich Upholstery Fabrics, cut in Squares (24x24 inches) and Oblongs (17x24 inches); regularly sold at 75c. to $2.50, will be placed on sale at the special prices of
25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & 95c. each

Among the above, which may also be suitably used for making a variety of fancy articles for holiday presentation, are attractive effects in metal broche, silk tapestries, wool tapestries, satin damask, brocades, tinsel tapestries, armures, plain and figured velours, etc., in a wide range of artistic colors.

Very Great Reductions have been made, to close out, in the prices of

Misses' and Small Women's Dresses and Tailor-made Suits

which are now marked at the following prices:

Tailor-made Suits, originally $25.00 to $48.00 at $15.00, 18.00 & 25.00

Afternoon Dresses of silk fabrics in the fashionable colors, originally $28.00 to 55.00 at $14.50 & 24.00

Street Dresses of Velveteen, originally $32.00 . . . . at $18.00

Elaborate Evening Gowns of silk, chiffon and lace, variously combined, originally $38.00 to 75.00 at . $24.00, 38.00 & 45.00

High-cost Imported Gowns for Evening and Afternoon wear are now offered at greatly reduced prices.

A Reduction Sale of Women's Coats & Wraps
(sizes incomplete)

will comprise a large number of desirable Outergarments taken from the regular stock and quoted at $14.50, 18.00, 25.00 and upward

Final Reductions have been made in the prices of the remaining stock of Women's Imported Coats and Wraps, including many elaborate models for Afternoon and Evening wear, originally $95.00 to 650.00, now marked, to close out,
$45.00, 75.00, 95.00 to 225.00

Men's and Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas

will be offered at the following appreciable concessions from the regular prices:

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, sizes 26 and 28 inches, natural wood handles; actual value $3.50 . at $2.00

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, sizes 26 and 28 inches, with novelty handles in a variety of styles; actual value $5.00, at $3.50

A very choice selection of Imported Umbrella Handles is now being displayed, among which will be found many whose beauty of materials and workmanship will commend them for recherche Christmas gifts.

For WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3rd

A VERY REMARKABLE SALE OF FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

has been prepared, consisting of a very large number of Furs of superior quality, made especially for this occasion in the latest approved styles These Furs will be offered, in the enlarged Department on the Third Floor, at the following extraordinary price advantages:

Women's Fur Coats

in medium and full lengths, some plain, others with collars of contrasting fur; sizes 32 to 42 bust measure.

Karakul Coats	at $58.00, 85.00 & 145.00
Hudson Seal Coats	at 125.00 & 175.00
Seal-dyed Coney Coats	at 65.00 & 75.00
Women's Fur-lined Motor Coats	at 58.00

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats

of Oxford cloth or black broadcloth, lined with extra dark Muskrat and finished with collars of Persian Lamb, Natural Beaver or Hudson Seal, at $65.00

Fur Neckpieces and Muffs

NECKPIECES		MUFFS
$7.50 & 18.00	Karakul	$8.00 & 18.00
20.00	Beaver	28.00
13.50	Civet Cat	13.50 & 28.00
20.00, 25.00 & 50.00	Pointed Fox	25.00, 38.00 & 50.00
17.00, 25.00 & 35.00	Black Fox	17.00, 25.00 & 45.00
18.00 & 35.00	Kitt Fox	30.00 & 38.00
20.00, 28.00 & 50.00	Black Lynx	24.00, 38.00 & 55.00
11.00, 15.00 & 20.00	Moleskin	22.50, 28.00 & 35.00
11.00 & 25.00	Natural Raccoon	16.50 & 28.00
17.00	Chinchilla Squirrel	38.00
20.00 & 30.00	Skunk	28.00, 40.00 & 55.00
10.00	Hudson Seal	21.00
11.00 & 19.50	Black Wolf	12.50 & 19.50
18.00	Cinnamon Wolf	18.00
18.00	Silver Wolf	18.00
Persian Paw Sets		$7.50 & 10.00

In addition to the above, a number of Higher-cost Fur Garments and Fur Pieces, including some Imported Models, will be offered at decided reductions from the former prices.

For TUESDAY, Dec. 2nd

A Sale of Women's Tea Gowns, Negligees and House Gowns

has been arranged, and will present, at unusual prices, a specially prepared selection of attractive Indoor Gowns, cut on the season's newest lines and suggesting the acme of comfort.

Tea Gowns of crepe de Chine, in pastel shades and white, trimmed with lace and rosebuds; regular price $42.00 . . . . at $28.00

Japanese Robes of hand-embroidered messaline, in a variety of charming colors; regular price $14.50 . . . . . at $9.75

House Gowns of French flannel, trimmed with satin ribbon, at 6.50

Robes of blanket flannel or eiderdown . . . . . at 3.85

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

The following articles will be found in the regular stock at the prices quoted.

Desk Lamps	$6.50	Mandarin Coats	$11.50	Children's Silk Umbrellas	$2.25
Piano Lamps	18.50	French Lingerie or Silk Matinees	9.50	Children's Stationery	40c.
French Regulators	28.00	Imported Lingerie Collar Sets	3.00	Infants' French Dresses	1.35
Card Sets, with Chips	8.00	Chiffon Scarfs	2.00	Infants' Carriage Robes	6.25
Celluloid Toilet Sets	3.00	Lingerie Gown Cases	4.50	Infants' Zenana Wrappers	9.75
Celluloid Powder Boxes	85c.	Silk Brocade Veil Boxes	2.00	Infants' Embroidered Silk Moccasins	1.50
Folding Manicure Sets	3.50	Silk Brocade Glove Boxes	1.50	Maids' Dress Lengths of Cotton	1.25
Domino Sets, Leather Case	1.00	Silk Brocade Handkerchief Boxes	1.50	Maids' Dress Lengths of Wool	4.25
Celluloid Calendars	75c.	Couch Pillows	3.75	Silver Salts Bottles	1.50
Seal Cigar Cases	2.25	Cretonne Boudoir Cabinets	16.50	Envelope Purses	2.25
Silver Match Cases	2.50	Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs	1.50	Gold Tie Clasps	2.50
Electric Lighters for Smoking Room	5.00	Crepe de Chine Blouses	5.00	Waldemars of silk cord, gold trimmed	3.75
Humidors	10.00	Marvex Gloves, for Men	2.10	Lingerie Pillows	5.00
Military Brushes, pair	1.25	Short Marvex Gloves, for Women	2.00	Men's Blanket Bath Robes	5.00
Dog or Cat Baskets (cushioned)	4.50	Short Marvex Gloves, for Children	1.50	Men's Knitted Silk Mufflers	6.00
Dog Sweaters	2.50	Boys' Silk Scarfs	50c.		
Japanese Emb'd Satin Kimonos	22.00	Linen Centerpieces, Lace-trimmed	2.75		

THE FREE SHIPPING SERVICE The attention of the public is particularly directed to this Service, which will be found especially advantageous in the forwarding of Holiday Gifts. All charged or paid purchases mailable in one package and not exceeding twenty pounds in weight will be forwarded FREE within 150 miles of New York, and all purchases mailable in one package and not exceeding eleven pounds in weight will be forwarded FREE to any part of the United States.

Purchases made now, intended for Holiday Gifts, will be held for future delivery when requested.

Orders by Mail or Telephone will receive prompt and careful attention. Telephone 7000 MURRAY HILL.

SALES FOR MONDAY

An Important Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits of All-silk Duvetyn

in the latest models, fur-trimmed, actual values $85.00 to 100.00, at $37.00

In the Lace Department an offering will be made of

Beaded Tunics (un-made)

especially appropriate for Opera, Theatre or general Evening wear, the actual values of which are $20.00 to 75.00 at $10.50, 18.50 & 25.00

In order to effect an immediate clearance,

Several Thousand Yards of Imported Dress Fabrics

(all of which are this season's textiles), comprising Fancy Velours de Laine, Novelty Brocades, Tailor Suitings and Scotch Cheviots, heretofore sold at $3.50 to 4.75 per yard, will be placed on sale at the exceptionally low price of . . . $1.50

An Unusual Sale of Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery

will present an opportune occasion for purchasing desirable footwear at most advantageous prices.

Women's Black Silk Hose, with double tops; usual price $1.50 per pair, at $1.00
Three pairs for 2.85

Women's Extra Size Black Silk Hose, with double tops; usually $1.50 per pair . . . . . at $1.15
Three pairs for 3.20

Women's Black or Colored Silk Hose, with double tops; usually $1.75 per pair . . . . . at $1.35
Three pairs for 3.85

Women's Black Silk Hose, with hand-embroidered clocks; usually $2.25 per pair . . . at $1.50
Three pairs for 4.25

Women's Imported Embroidered Silk Hose, in black or white; usually $4.50 per pair . . at $3.25
Three pairs for . . . 9.00

Women's Imported Silk Hose, in black or white, with openworked and embroidered instep; usually $5.00 per pair . . . . at $3.75
Three pairs for 10.00

Women's Silk Hose, in black or white, with lace inserts on instep; usually $7.50 per pair . . at $4.25
Three pairs for . . . 11.50

Men's Silk Half-hose, in black or colors, usually $1.00 per pair, at 68c.

Men's Silk Half-hose, in black or colors, with clocks embroidered in self tone; usually $1.50 per pair, at $1.15

Men's two-toned Silk Half-hose, in a variety of color combinations; usually $1.75 per pair . at $1.25

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

OPEN FIRE ON TRUSTS IN NEW CONGRESS

Radical Democrats Will Be Ready with Restrictive Bills When the Session Begins.

BUT WILSON IS SILENT

And All Signs Point to Belief That His Policy When Made Known Will Prevail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The opening gun in the Democratic campaign for new anti-trust legislation will be fired in the House of Representatives on Monday, when the Congress will meet for its regular session. On that day Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, will offer a bill proposing amendments to the Sherman law, so as to make that important statute more drastic. Mr. Henry's bill will provide for the punishment by imprisonment of persons violating the Sherman act, and one of its provisions will exempt from prosecution "members of organizations or associations not for profit and without capital, and agricultural products or live stock in the hands of the producers or raisers."

But Mr. Henry belongs to that segment of the Democratic membership which is called the radical element. This element has not always been in accord with President Wilson's wishes. The bill Mr. Henry will introduce is of his own making, and cannot be construed as in any way having the authority or the sanction of the Wilson Administration.

It is expected that many other bills intended to curtail the operations of combinations in restraint of trade will be presented at the new session, but these will represent the views of individual members and must be regarded as of the same unauthoritative character as the measure which Mr. Henry has prepared.

Wilson's Policy a Secret.

Whatever anti-trust legislation may be enacted at the forthcoming regular legislative session will be based on ideas which have the approval of President Wilson. Oddly enough, practically nothing is known of the trust policy the President will advocate. Even those who are closely associated with him appear to be in the dark. Mr. Wilson has kept his own counsel.

Reports that the President would base his anti-trust recommendations on the so-called "seven sisters" bills which were enacted by the New Jersey Legislature during the closing months of his term as Governor have no foundation traceable to the President himself. In fact, the President has indicated clearly that he has learned much on the subject of controlling combinations since he came to Washington that has brought him to an attitude of an open mind on the subject. He has said that while the seven sisters laws embodied his views their application was to conditions within a State and he realized that other conditions pertained in the country at large and might require a different method of handling.

Furthermore, the President has shown a disposition to hold in abeyance the formulation of any definite policy pertaining to corporations and it is evident that he does not intend to lay down the principles upon which he will stand until after he has taken counsel with party leaders.

Not Hounding Corporations.

The Wilson Administration has shown no disposition to enter on a drastic and far-reaching policy of prosecuting corporations. There has been no lack of prosecutions after evidence has been prepared, but the Department of Justice has not undertaken to run amuck in proceeding under the law, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue this comparatively conservative course. It is assumed in official circles that the policy followed by Attorney General McReynolds has the sympathy of President Wilson. Mr. McReynolds inherited many trust suits which his predecessor started, and these are being handled as rapidly as possible. In only one respect has the Attorney General shown a disposition to differ in a major sense from the course pursued by his immediate predecessor in anti-trust cases.

This difference was exemplified in the proceedings for the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. Mr. McReynolds insisted that the dissolution be complete in every respect, and he based his course in this connection on dissatisfaction previously expressed by him with the character of the decree for dissolution of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company each into their original component parts. Mr. McReynolds was one of Mr. Wickersham's special assistants in the tobacco cases and he did not agree with the terms of the dissolution decree in those cases. He insisted that the decree should be so sweeping that persons connected with one of the concerns ordered dissolved should not be permitted to purchase stock in any of the other concerns while retaining their original stock holdings in one of the component companies.

Views on Federal Control.

A recent speech by Joseph A. Davies, Commissioner of Corporations, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, and close personal friend of the President, gave the impression that Mr. Wilson had an open mind as to whether the better anti-trust plan was to permit monopolies under governmental control or forbid monopolies in order that there might be active competition. It is understood, however, that the President has distinct views in this connection, and that he does not believe that governmental control of monopolies is the right way to correct the evil.

Although in the dark as to what policy President Wilson ultimately will adopt, some of the Democratic Legislators who are interesting themselves in the matter believe that the supplementary anti-trust legislative action will embrace separate measures forbidding transportation companies from controlling industrial corporations, making interlocking directorates of national banks and interstate corporations illegal and providing for Federal supervision over the issuance of corporation securities. The separation of industrial corporations and railways also is provided for in considerable measure by existing Federal law and the other two subjects became prominent topics of discussion as a result of the Pujo money trust investigation.

While the pending currency measure was under consideration by the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives the radical element endeavored to amend it so as to provide against interlocking Directorates of banking organizations. The sentiment behind this proposal was very strong, but Representative Underwood, leading the Administration forces, managed to produce harmony by a compromise suggestion that the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report an appropriate bill at the regular session of Congress. This bill will be an Administration measure for Mr. Underwood, the one proposing the compromise, acted with the sanction of the White House.

Hit at Money Trust.

Right on this point the advocates of legislation to curtail the operations of the so-called Money Trust have produced an utterance of President Wilson which they are citing as evidence that he is with them in what they desire to accomplish. This utterance reads as follows:

"The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of a nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men, who, even if their action be honest and intended for the public interest, are necessarily concentrated upon the great undertaking in which their money is involved, and who necessarily, by very reason of their limitations, chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom. This is the greatest of all, and to this statesmen must adjust themselves with an earnest determination to serve the long future and the true liberties of men."

When Representative Clayton of Alabama retired from the contest for Senator in his State at the instance of President Wilson, the President placed his request that Mr. Clayton remain in the House on the ground that he desired Mr. Clayton's aid and counsel as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the regular session. It was well understood that the President meant that Mr. Clayton would be intrusted with initiating an anti-trust programme for the Administration.

In the near future, probably next week, the President will confer with Representative Clayton on the subject, and it is not likely that either Congress or the public will obtain any idea before then of the provisions of legislation supplemental to the Sherman act which the President desires to have placed on the statute books.

Dickens League Benefit.

The American Dickens League will give its annual performance for the benefit of the "Little Nell" Hospital beds, on Sunday evening, Dec 14, at the Harris Theatre. Among the artists who will lend their help will be Mortimer Kaphan, the impersonator of Dickens characters, and Miss Helen Wetmore, soprano. Cyril Maude, the English actor, has sent a check for the fund for the "Little Nell" beds The Honorary Committee for the performance consists of Cardinal Gibbons, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, chief rabbi of England, Bourke Cockran, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Francis P. Garvan, Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters. Tickets are for sale at the headquarters of the league, Room 425 Marbridge Building, 1,328 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
Next Sunday's Christmas Number of The New York Times will be sold out in advance. The only way to get a copy is to order early. It will contain Sargent's "Prophets" in the original colors and The Girl of To-day photographs in rotogravure.—Adv.

BOSTON BROKER A SUICIDE.

Chesley D. Barton Shoots Himself in a Downtown Hotel.

Chesley D. Barton, an insurance broker of 141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., was found dying in his room in the Glen Island Hotel at 88 Cortlandt Street late yesterday afternoon by Daniel Kelly, a porter in the hotel, who entered the room after he had heard a shot fired. Barton had a bullet wound in his right temple, and in his right hand he held a small revolver which had just been discharged. The man died a few minutes later.

According to the management of the hotel, Barton registered a week ago. He said he was in the insurance business. Kelly was on the third floor of the hotel when he heard a shot and saw smoke coming from an open transom over the door of Barton's room. He ran downstairs to the office and told the clerk. The police were notified and an ambulance was called.

Dr. Conkey of the Hudson Street Hospital found Barton still alive, but he died as he was being carried to the street to be taken to the hospital in the ambulance.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Chesley D. Barton lived at 1,678 Beacon Street, Brookline, with his wife and his father-in-law, David B. Sears. He was an insurance solcitor n ths city. Mr. Sears says he can thnk of no reason for aBrton's suicide. His business was prosperous and his domestic relations were happy. He left home a week ago to transact some business in New York.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Annual December Sale

Women's Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk Hose
Pure thread silk; black, white and all colors; lisle or silk sole, lisle or silk garter top; also extra sizes and embroidered silk hose; all weights.
Heretofore $1.50 — 3 pair for $2.20 — .75

Superior Quality Silk Hose
Pure thread silk; black, white and colors; lisle or silk sole, doublex heel, toe and Dub-L garter top; all weights.
Value $1.65 — 3 pair for $3.65 — 1.25

Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread black silk, with self or white hand embroidered clox; also black with self-embroidered insteps, doublex heel and toe and garter top; all weights.
Value $1.85 — 3 pair for $3.90 — 1.35

French Silk Hose
With openwork insteps or Paris clox; pure thread silk, in black or white, with openwork Paris clox; also black, with lace openwork insteps, double heel and toe and garter top.
Value $2.50 — 3 pair for $5.35 — 1.85

Hand Embroidered Clox
Pure thread silk, in black, with self or white hand embroidered clox; also white, with self, black or colored clox; doublex heel and toe and Dub-L garter top; all weights.
Value $2.50 — 3 pair for $5.35 — 1.85

Lace Inserted Silk Hose
Of pure thread silk, in black or white, lace insertion and self-embroidered; Dub-L garter top.
Value $5.00 — 3 pair for $7.85 — 2.85

Useful Holiday Gifts

Sale of Women's Gloves

One Clasp p. x. m. Capeskin
In white or tan; also white dueskin. Value $1.25 — .85

16 Button Mousquetaire Glace
In black, white or tan. Value $2.50 — 1.65

20 Button Mousquetaire Glace
White only. Value $3.00 — 1.95

Sale of English Ivory Articles

Hair Brushes
Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $2.45 — 1.35

Cloth Brushes
Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $1.75 — 1.15

Combs
All coarse or coarse and fine. Value 50c — .25

Mirrors
With straight handle. Value $2.00 — 1.25

Powder Boxes
Of heavy English Ivory. Value $1.50 — .85

Nail Files
Or Button Hooks. Value 50c — .27

Sale of Women's Bags

Moire or Leather Hand Bags
In black Morocco leather or moire silk, pannier strap, metal frame, silk lined, with purse and mirror. Value $4.00 — 2.95

Fitted Leather Hand Bags
In black crepe leather, moire silk lining, metal frame, with six fittings. Value $6.50 — 5.00

Equipped Leather Travel Cases
Of black Morocco leather, lined with moire silk and fitted with nine pieces of ivory toilet articles. Value $9.75 — 6.95

Sale of Handkerchiefs

Women's H'dk'fs
Sheer Shamrock lawn; long initial. 6 for .65

Men's H'dk'fs
Pure linen, ¼-in. block initial; hand emb'd. 6 for .85

Women's H'dk'fs
Pure linen, Madeira emb'd edge, eyelet emb'd or colored emb'd corners. 6 for 1.35

Men's H'dk'fs
Irish linen, fancy tape border. Hand embroidered block initial. 6 for 1.45

Women's H'dk'fs
Pure linen, hand emb'd block or fancy initial; tape or plain border. 6 for 1.45

Men's H'dk'fs
Pure linen; hand embroidered block initial. Also in fancy design. 6 for 2.90

Tango Sets and Buckles *for Slippers*

Cut Steel Tango Sets
Consisting of 14 pieces, in many exclusive designs. Value $3.50 — 1.45

Rhinestone Tango Sets
Consisting of 10 or 14 pieces, aluminum back with rhinestone setting. Value $4.00 — 2.95

Rhinestone Buckles
Large and medium shapes; square and oval designs. Value $3.50 pair — 2.25

Sale of Misses' & Girls' House Robes

Eiderdown Bath Robes
Of crepon eiderdown, in red, pink or blue; satin bound collar and cuffs. 2 to 8 years. Value $2.85 — 1.95

Blanket Robes
Of figured blankets, with border fronts or Navajo blankets; collar and cuffs satin bound. 6 to 18 years. Value $4.00 — 2.95

Japanese Quilted Silk Robes
Pink, light blue, cadet, navy, red or old rose; hand embroidered in toy designs. 2 to 8 years. Value $6.50 — 4.95

Japanese Quilted Silk Robes
In navy or light blue, cadet, pink, red or old rose; lined in contrasting colors. 10 to 18 years. Value $9.75 — 6.95

On Wednesday, December Third,

Will Hold Their Annual December Sale of

Women's Fur Coats and Furs

Best Values Ever Offered

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Greatly Reduced Prices Monday

Women's Suits and Gowns

Fur Trimmed Suits
Dressy short "Poiret" or "Premet" models, made of broadcloth, cheviot or eponge; fur trimmed.
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — 29.50

Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits
Of silk chiffon velvet, in black and colors, trimmed with real skunk, skunk opossum or French seal.
Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50 — 49.50

Fur Trimmed Model Suits
Of duvetyne, chiffon velvet, plush or broadcloth; fur trimmed; only one or two of a kind.
Heretofore $98.50 to $125.00 — 69.50

Fur Trimmed Dresses
Dressy open front models Jacquard cloths, serge or velveteen, with draped or tunic skirts, fur trimmed.
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 18.50

Dressy Afternoon Gowns
Of imported brocaded charmeuse, crepe meteor, crepe de Chine or duvetyne; a number fur trimmed.
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 29.50

Decollete Evening Gowns
Of brocade, crepe meteor, satin or chiffon, trimmed with fur, laces or beaded tunics.
Heretofore $49.50 to $69.50 — 39.50

Women's Winter Coats—Reduced Prices

Women's Winter Coats
Of chinchilla, wool velour, wool plush, corduroy, suede de laine or zibeline; silk lined.
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 18.50

Women's Dressy Wraps
Of broche velvet, corduroy, radyne, or tinsel; a number fur trimmed.
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 25.00

Fur Collar Broadcloth Coats
Full length, of imported black broadcloth, quilted silk lining, shawl collar of caracul, kit coney or French seal.
Heretofore $39.50 — 29.50

Chiffon Plush Evening Wraps
Dressy draped model, in black and all evening shades; brocaded lining.
Heretofore $59.50 — 39.50

Women's Silk Waists—At Special Prices

Canton Crepe Waists
Soft draped rever model in yellow, white, flesh color, gray, Copenhagen, rose, green or navy silk Canton crepe.
6.95 *Value* $9.75

Georgette Crepe Waists
Dressy model in yellow, white, green or purple, made over hemstitched flesh color chiffon, net frill, fichu and cuffs.
9.75 *Value* $14.50

Sale of "Parfait" Silk Underwear

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

"Parfait" Silk Combinations
In white, pink or blue; reinforced. Value $3.75 — 2.65

"Parfait" Glove Silk Knickers
In black, white, pink or blue; reinforced. Value $3.25 — 2.45

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
Crochet top; reinforced. Value $2.00 — 1.25

"Parfait" Emb'd Silk Vests
In white, pink or blue; reinforced. Value $2.45 — 1.75

Women's House Gowns

Wool Albatross Gowns
In pink, light blue, rose or lavender; sailor collar and cuffs with openwork embroidery. Value $6.75 — 4.95

Emb'd Silk Negligees
Of crepe de Chine, in pink, blue, rose or Copenhagen; hand embroidered in design and hand scalloped. Value $14.50 — 9.75

Quilted Silk Gowns
Imported Japanese house robes, superior quality silk, in light and dark colors; down interlining. Value $9.75 — 5.95

Hand Emb'd Quilted Gowns
Japanese quilted silk house robes, in blue, pink, rose, gray, Hague, red, lavender, black or brown. Value $14.50 — 8.95

Sale of Women's Shoes and Slippers

Women's Shoes
Of patent or dull leather, with black or kid top, buttoned styles. Also tan or black Russia calf, laced, welted soles, Cuban heels.
3.50 *Regular price* $5.00

Satin Evening Slippers
In pink, white, blue, black, purple, gold, emerald or nile green satin, hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels.
3.50 *Regular price* $5.00

Sale of Misses' and Girls' Coats

Girls' Chinchilla Coats
Full-length belted models, in navy, gray or brown; shawl or button-to-neck collar; wool lined.
6 to 14 years. Value $14.50 — 9.75

Girls' Dressy Coats
Highest grade coats of broadcloth, velveteen, corduroy, broadtail cloth or zibeline; a number fur trimmed.
6 to 16 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Fur Collar Coats
Of wool plush or chinchilla, in navy, black or colors, silk lined throughout; collar of mole coney or French seal.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 — 18.50

Misses' Fur Collar Coats
Of wool plush, chinchilla or broadcloth, silk lined; collar of natural raccoon, civet or skunk opossum.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 — 29.50

Misses' Tailored Suits—Reduced Prices

Misses' Tailored Suits
Of cheviot, diagonal, broadcloth, corduroy or velour de laine; dressy tailored coats silk lined and interlined.
14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 18.50

Dressy Velvet Suits
Of chiffon velvet or velveteen; also suede velour or imported broadcloth, with or without fur trimmings.
14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $49.50 to $59.50 — 39.50

Fur Trimmed Suits
"Poiret" or "Callot" models, of wool velour, suede cloth, cheviot or broadcloth, fur neck scarf, peg-top skirt.
14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50 — 27.50

Imported Duvetyne Suits
Highest grade tailored suits, of imported silk duvetyne, in all the new colorings, real skunk fur trimmed.
14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $79.50 to $89.50 — 59.50

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE. 46th & 47th STS.

WILL CONTINUE WITH RENEWED INTEREST AND STILL GREATER VALUES, TOMORROW (MONDAY)—THEIR

Special Sales

Wonderful Assortments!

Wonderful Styles—and

WONDERFUL VALUES—

Outer-apparel, Millinery and Furs of the highest character—styles expressing the luxury of exquisite quality and perfect designing.

Furs---Greatly Reduced

$350 Silvered Taupe Fox Sets *at $265*

$125 to $195 Sets of Taupe, Slate, Canary, White and Cross Fox *at $95 to $150.*

$95 to $225 Red and Black Fox Sets, *at $65 to $150.*

Skunk and Fitch Sets regularly $135, *at $75.*

Beautiful Combination Sets of Burim-Duki with Seal, Leopard with Hudson Seal, Hudson Seal with Russian Fitch, etc.; formerly $100 to $225, at— *$75 to $175.*

Fur Sets of Civit Cat, Natural Opossum, Black, Natural and Cinnamon Wolf, regularly $50, $65 to $85, at— *$35, $45 & $55.*

Caracul & French Seal Coats, $85 & $100

Formerly $125 to $155—Fashionable short and full lengths, trimmed with Ermine, Fitch, Chinchilla-squirrel and Opossum.

Mole & Hudson Seal Coats, $165 & $175

Formerly $225 to $250—Plain models, Mandarin, Yoke, and Peg Top effects, of carefully matched skins.

Baby Caracul Coats, $295, $325, $375

Values $395 to $500—Of fine flat skins, in exquisite qualities, medium and full length models—beautifully made.

Exquisite Broadtail Coats—Drape effects trimmed with fine Baum Marten; $2,000 value— *at $1,000*

Broadtail Coats, Chinchilla collar & cuffs; value $1,350—*at $900*

Ermine Evening Coats—Beautiful draped effect of very choice skins; $1,750 value— *at $1,000*

Fur Motor Coats—Comfortable styles which afford ample protection against the chill of long drives—*much reduced.*

Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Motor Coats, $95 & $125

$95 to $200 Fur-trimmed Suits

$65——$75——$85——$95

Ultra-fashionable models in the richest imported suitings—trimmed with beautiful prime-skin furs.

$75 & $85 Fur-trimmed Cloth Suits— *$50*

Novelty Tailored Cloth Suits—formerly $45 to $65— *$35 & $45*

$95 to $150 Fur-trimmed Coats, $65 to $85

Advance styles, including the new Deauville.

$58 to $65 Limousine Coats—$35 & $45

Including fur-trimmed styles.

$135 to $250 Fur-trimmed Wraps $95 & $125

Rich velvets, broches, and metal brocades.

Beautiful Fur-trimmed Afternoon and Evening Wraps of velvet, plush, broche silk and satin—regularly $75 to $110, at— *$50, $65 & $75*

$95 to $135 Hand-made Dresses $68 & $75

Styles suitable for afternoon, evening, and dancing.

$125 to $225 Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125

$65 to $75 Dance Frocks—$42

$45 to $65 Street and Afternoon Dresses—$35

In a Wonderful array of styles and fabrics.

$20 to $75 Blouses—$10 to $35

Beautiful styles in real Bohemian and thread laces, chiffon, satin and hand-made styles of net; black, white, and colors.

Millinery---$5, $10 & $15

Values to $50—An extensive selection of Street and Semi-dress Hats in fashionable styles from regular stock—in ostrich, fur, flower-trimmed and other smart effects.

Extraordinary Values in Fur-edged Hats at $12.

GEN. C. F. ROE'S NAME IN LIBEL ACTION

Eliot Norton Wants $50,000 from Charles Unangst, Creditor of Van Schaick & Co.

HE CHARGED COLLUSION

In a Circular Said the General Was Allowed to Withdraw $700,000 from Firm.

A libel suit for $50,000 was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by Eliot Norton, a noted corporation lawyer, against Charlee Unangst, also a lawyer. The action recalls the famous failure of the big stock brokerage house of Van Schaick & Co. about two years ago. Tangled up in the suit are the names of many distinguished persons who did business with Van Schaick & Co., and it especially involves the name of Gen. Charles F. Roe, once head of the New York National Guard.

The liabilities of the bankrupt firm amounted to $824,000. Gen. Roe had about $700,000 on deposit with the concern. A few days before the failure he withdrew $400,000 of this amount. It was alleged at the time that the General knew of the shaky condition of the concern and that he inflicted serious damage upon the other creditors by the withdrawal of such a large sum.

Mr. Unangst and his wife had a claim against the concern for about $70,000 and they were very angry at the timidity displayed by the General. Mr. Norton said last night that he was appointed assignee for the firm. He said that in a circular sent out by Mr. Unangst Gen. Roe was bitterly attacked and that his own name was also mentioned in very unfavorable terms. For this circular, which received wide circulation, Mr. Norton said he intends to bring Mr Unangst to account.

The head of Van Schaick & Co. was John Van Schaick, son of Jenkins Van Schaick, a well known citizen. Mr. Norton, the plaintiff in the present action, is a writer on legal subjects and is the author of a book on Abraham Lincoln. He was made a Chevalier of the Order of Sts. Mauricio and Lazare by the King of Italy. He is the son of Charles Eliot Norton, who was professor of the History of Fine Arts at Harvard for twenty-five years.

After the failure Mr. Unangst said that the main cause of it was the heavy withdrawal of cash and securities by Gen. Roe. Mr. Unangst said at the time the assignment was made:

"Prior to the assignment and on or about Aug. 22, we understand, one of the partners of the firm and Gen. Roe, against the interests and rights of the creditors, turned the business of Van Schaick & Co. over to Prescott Slade and William C. Camman, representatives of Gen. Roe. As a result the General was enabled to withdraw from the company cash and securities worth more than $700,000, to the complete exclusion of all other creditors."

It was said that only a few months before the firm failed Gen. Roe's account with it aggregated $1,250,000. Mr. Unangst made other attacks on the General, and in some of these the name of Mr. Norton, the assignee, came in for sharp criticism. It is because of these attacks, that continued for a long time, that Mr. Norton is now seeking damages.

FOR SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

New York Central Lines to Hold an Educational Meeting.

The New York Central lines will hold an educational "Safety First Meeting" to-morrow night in the auditorium of the Engineers' Society Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. F. V. Whiting, General Claims Attorney of the road, will preside. The programme includes addresses by Vice President Hardin, General Manager Crowley, and Marcus A. Dow, General Safety Agent of the lines.

On the subject, "The part of the employe in a campaign for greater safety," there will be five-minute talks by a conductor, an engineer, and a trainman. This programme is under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety, and the museum's quarters in the Engineers' Society Building will be open from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. for inspection by those arriving early.

Williams Heads Journalism Teachers

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 29.—Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in Columbia University, was elected President of the American conference of teachers of journalism to-day. Other officers are: Vice President—F. L. Martin, University of Missouri; Secretary and Treasurer—James Melvin Lee, New York University; Executive Committee—W. G. Bleyer, University of Wisconsin; J. W. Piercy, University of Indiana.

TO INDICT EX-CAPTAIN.

Whitman Ready to Start Prosecutions in Wire-Tapping Scandal.

District Attorney Whitman's investigation of the alleged collusion between the police and a syndicate of wiretappers, clairvoyants, and disorderly house keepers will be brought to a head early this week, when Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl will ask the Grand Jury for indictments. One of these indictments will be against an ex-Police Captain, who is charged with receiving protection money from the wiretappers.

Mr. Groehl did not seem to be disturbed by the denial printed in an evening newspaper of the confession attributed to Frank Henry Wolf, who was arrested on Thursday, charged with swindling Mrs. Francesca Groehnert of Astoria out of $10,000. Wolf, who is said by his physician to be dying of cancer of the stomach, was released in $5,000 bail yesterday and was removed from the hospital to the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Caroline Schaefer of 1,375 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. He is said to have called the statements attributed to him involving police officials "lies."

It was learned that Wolf's confession was embodied not only in his statements to the Assistant District Attorney, but also in a stenographic report of a statement made to Philip Bloch, Chief Clerk of the Board of Magistrates.

THREE GUNMEN ROB AGAIN.

Baker's Driver in Eighth Holdup by Two on Hackensack Road.

Three gunmen, their faces partly concealed with handkerchiefs, robbed Ernest Heidrich, driver for C. Marten & Co., bakers, of 317 Mercer Street, Jersey City, of his day's receipts while he was passing Fairview Cemetery on the Hackensack Plank Road at 6 o'clock last night. Heidrich was compelled to alight from his wagon and step into the roadway, where two of the bandits took $42 from his pockets, while the third man held a revolver in his face. Then the thieves knocked Heidrich down and left him lying in the road as they fled through the cemetery.

This is the eighth hold-up in this neighborhood within three months. In each one a trio of gunmen appeared. Among the victims were two men and a girl, who were robbed of jewelry. A mile from the scene of last night's holdup three bandits armed with revolvers waylaid a physician and his wife in their automobile, but they escaped by putting on speed, and forced their assailants to jump aside to keep from being struck by the machine.

TARIFF DRAWS JAPAN GOODS

Exports Here from Nippon Stimulated by Lower Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Trade reports from Consular agents in Japan represent that the new American tariff is having a remarkable effect in stimulating exports to this country. The Japanese regard the American market as one of their best for their earthenware and porcelain goods and for the great variety of art objects suited to the holiday trade. Japanese exports in these lines have largely increased this year under the lower tariff rates.

There is also an export movement among their manufacturers of silk handkerchiefs, cotton mattings, art silks, carvings, silver handiwork, and similar goods. The exports of these goods have already greatly increased, and there is a prospect that they will do so still more.

In foodstuffs there is no apparent stimulation, except in crab meat and certain other canned articles, which are shipped for the Japanese in this country, and are now beginning to be consumed by Americans. Japanese soy is also finding a market in this country.

WANTS ALIENS IN UNIONS.

Gompers Advises Labor to Win Immigrants After Canal Opens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29.—"Make immigrants members of unions as fast as they come in after the opening of the Panama Canal," said Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the San Francisco Labor Council last night.

Mr. Gompers added that unless Pacific Coast union men endeavored to obtain the membership of newcomers from foreign lands the West would have the same conditions to contend with in the labor situation as the East had to-day.

NEW KIND OF LABOR UNION.

Against Strikes and for Arbitration and Graded Wage Scale.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—A new labor organization bound by its constitution to oppose strikes and uphold arbitration for settling disputes and also to favor a graduated, rather than a uniform wage scale, was chartered in the Circuit Court here to-day.

Founders of the organization, which is known as the National Association of United Building Labor, says it is their plan to extend the body to all parts of the United States. So far 200 members have been enlisted in Kansas City.

George Bernard Co.
Fifth Av. at 31st St.

Monday and Tuesday

Special Clearance Sale

REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS

Late deliveries forces us to offer this most unusual opportunity to those who want the best with an eye to economy.

A fresh consignment of French and Domestic Waists of Chiffons, Shadow Laces, Crepe de Chines and Silk Nets, 85 among those sold formerly up to $55.00

Will be sacrificed at **$7.50 & $12.50**

65 French Hats, originals and copies of Marie Louise, Georgette and Rebout. Former prices were $18 to $25,

To be closed out at **$5.00**

Also a wonderful selection of Evening Gowns, Wraps and Suits at enormous reductions.

Fifth Ave. at 31st St.

The Maillard Restaurant and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor is now open.

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Motor and Carriage Entrance on Forty-third Street

The Maillard Restaurant and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor is now open.

Announce Highly Important Clearance Sales of

Women's Furs, Fur Garments, Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Wraps, Tailored Suits and Motor Coats—On the Third Floor

At Price Reductions averaging about One-half Actual Values. Following is a partial list of the Extraordinary Offerings Arranged for To-morrow:

Suit and Dress Sections

Tailored Suits, of Broadcloth, Men's Wear Serge, Diagonal and Crepe Cheviot, Duvetyn and Novelty Fabrics, many fur trimmed. Clearance prices from..... **$18.50 to 45.00**

Demi-Tailored Suits, of Plain and Striped Velveteen, Corduroy, Velour de Laine, Chinchilla, Duvetyn and Chiffon Broadcloth, numerous models with fur stocks and cuffs. Clearance prices from **$47.50 to 95.00**

High Cost Model Suits, exact foreign copies, trimmed with fashionable furs, of Silk Plush, Plain and Brocaded Chiffon, Velvets, Silk Duvetyn and Peau de Peche, Clearance prices from **$62.50 to 165.00**

Street Dresses, of Serge, Eponge, Velveteen, Silk Velvet, Corduroys, Canton Crepes and Plaids. Clearance prices from **$18.50 to 55.00**

Afternoon, Theatre and Evening Gowns, of Broadtail Cloth, Chiffon Velvet, Charmeuse, Taffetas, Meteors, Metallic Silk, Chiffon Cloth and Shadow Laces. Clearance prices from **$29.50 to 245.00**

Fur Departments

Women's Coats, in all the fashionable lengths and models, French Seal and Caracul, Clearance prices from . . . **$47.50** upwards

Women's Coats, of Bisam Seal, exceptional qualities, Clearance prices from **75.00** upwards

Women's Coats, of Genuine Scotch Moleskin, Clearance prices from **115.00** upwards

Women's Coats, of Persian Lamb, lustrous skins, Clearance prices from **165.00** upwards

Muffs		Scarfs
15.00	French Seal,	11.00
12.50	Black Wolf,	10.50
16.50	Natural Raccoon,	12.50
24.50	Black Fox,	17.50
18.00	Lynx,	14.75
34.50	Skunk,	19.75
25.00	Scotch Mole,	22.50
55.00	Chinchilla Squirrel,	22.50

Also at Clearance Prices the entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Model Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs and Motoring Furs.

Cloak Department

Street, Motor and Sport Coats, Three-quarter and full length, belted, kimono and straight models, of Leather, Chinchilla, Blanket Cloth, Boliva Cloth, High Pile Plush, Broadtail Cloth, Duvetyn, Broadcloth and Wool Plush, many with fur collars, Clearance prices from **$9.75 to 125.00**

Afternoon and Evening Coats, of Plain Silks, Velvet and Plushes, Matelasse, Brocaded Silks and Velvets, English Novelty Corduroy, plain and fur trimmed, Clearance prices from..... **$32.50 to 95.00**

Original Model Wraps, appropriate for Opera Wear, from the leading Paris Modistes, showing many extreme novelties in both material and design, trimmed with luxurious furs, Clearance prices from..... **$125.00 to 235.00**

Raincoats, of Rubberized Silk Poplin, Cravenettes, Homespun, Tweed, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Corduroys, White and Colored Cashmere, etc., including English and French makes **6.95 to 49.50**

Silks, Velvets and Plushes—On the Second Floor

are offered to-morrow, at further radical reductions, including

Novelty and Plain Silks, Brocaded Velvets, Coat and Dress Plushes

also several thousand yards of this season's most desirable weaves and colorings in

Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Brocaded Silks, Tinsel Brocades, Printed Chiffons, Etc.

in Waist and Dress Lengths at very greatly Reduced Prices.

Also Imported Dress Plushes, 39 inches wide, in street and evening shades, Formerly $7.50 and 8.50 Yard, at **$4.85**

Colored and Black Dress Goods

In Suit, Dress and Skirt Lengths, desirable for Holiday Gifts

Including Serges, Cheviots, Henriettas, Mohairs, Velours, Broadcloths, Novelty Brocades and Stripes, Mixed Tailor Suitings, Silk and Wool Materials, etc., at very special prices.

Also Cotton Dress Patterns

shown in unusual assortments, of Percales, Batiste, Dimities; Foulards, Ginghams, Voiles and Silk and Cotton Fabrics, all neatly boxed,

In a range of Special Prices from **$1.00** to **6.00** the Box

Women's and Misses' Blouses—On the Third Floor

An Advantageous Purchase, comprising the newest of the more exclusive models in desirable materials and many fur-trimmed effects, will be on Sale To-morrow.

Chiffon Blouses, in the new suit shades, trimmed with shadow lace or fine net pleating, at **$3.95, 5.50**

Crepe de Chine Blouses, in white or colors, embroidered models or trimmed with pleated net, **$4.85, 6.50**

Chiffon Taffeta Blouses, in white, pink or yellow, trimmed with fur or tailored model, at **$5.00, 8.50**

Dress Blouses, of White Chiffon or Fine Shadow Lace, lined over flesh chiffon, at **$6.50, 9.75**

Women's and Misses' Petticoats

For Useful Holiday Presents

Messaline Petticoats, superior quality, in white, black, plain or new changeable colors, at **$2.95, 3.95**

Silk Jersey Petticoats, in all the new suit shades, messaline flounce and silk underlay, at **$3.50, 4.25**

An Extraordinary Sale of 7000 Pairs of

Women's and Men's Silk Hosiery

Women's Silk Hose, in black, white or tan; with cotton tops and extremely serviceable lisle soles and heels, Pair **68c**
Regular $1.00 Value

Women's Black Silk Hose, hand embroidered in new designs, with silk tops and cotton soles, Pr. **$1.48**
Regular $2.25 Value

Women's French Silk Hose, In black or white, open work instep and self embroidered, double tops, reinforced soles and heels, Pair **$3.65**
Regular $5.00 Value

Women's French Silk Hose, In black or white, with lace insertion, double tops, soles and heels, Pr. **4.15**
Regular $7.50 Value

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black, white or colors, with double silk tops and soles, Pair **89c**
Regular $1.50 Value

Men's Silk Half Hose, in black and assorted colors, lisle tops and extremely serviceable soles and heels, Pr. **42c**
Regular 65c Value

Men's Heavy Silk Half Hose, in black and staple shades, Pair **75c**
Regular $1.25 Value

Men's Imported Silk Half Hose, iridescent shot, in various new and desirable color combinations, Pair **$1.25**
Regular $1.75 Value

The Upholstery Departments—On the Fourth Floor

will hold, To-morrow, an Important Sale of

Lace Curtains, Lace Panels and Velour Portieres At Greatly Reduced Prices

Marie Antoinette Lace Panels, Formerly $7.50 to 11.50, at **$5.00, 6.25, 7.50**

Lacet Arabe Stores, Formerly $7.50 to 15.00, at **$4.75, 6.75, 8.50, 9.75**

French Lace Curtains, " 5.75 to 13.00, " **3.90, 4.75, 7.25, 9.00**

Reversible Velour Portieres, custom made, of Imported Jaspe Velour, Value $28.00 Pair, **$17.50**

French Jute Velour Portieres, first quality, in reversible colors, Value $32.50 Pair. **$22.00**

The Toy Department—On the Fourth Floor

Offers extensive assortments of select Imported and American Toys, Dolls, Games and Children's Books of all kinds, including the latest inventions in Mechanical and Electrical Toys, among which are noted:

Moving Picture Machines, Electrical Trains, Locomotives, Trolley Cars with complete equipments; Steam Engines, War Ships, Steamboats, Aeroplanes, Autos, Pushmobiles, Bicycles, Skates, Kodaks and Supplies; Athletic Accessories, Etc., all at Decidedly Moderate Prices.

Art Objects for Holiday Gifts—On the Fourth Floor

Including an especially noteworthy collection of Bronzes, Marbles, Marble Clocks and Clock Sets, in different period designs.

Unique and unusual Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, Hand-painted Miniatures on Brushes, Hand Mirror Backs, Powder Box Covers, Jewel Cases, Etc.

Electric Table and Standing Lamps, Crystal Mounted Vases, Boxes and Baskets.

Smokers' and Writing Accessories; Candle and Lamp Shades, Rich designs in English, Russian, Ginori and Limoges China Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Table Service.

Engraved Rock Crystal, Gold Decorated and Etched Glassware, also exceptional quality American Cut Glass.

Gold, Platinum and Diamond Jewelry

embodying exclusive conceptions, especially suitable for Christmas presents, ranging from the least expensive to the most costly, among which are suggested the following articles, at unusually attractive prices:

Silver Watch Bracelets, thin models, 15 jeweled adjusted movements, plain, polished and enameled, at **$13.50, 17.50, 21.00, 30.00**

Tonneau 14 Karat Watch Bracelets, dial bezel, extension bracelets, 15 jeweled Swiss movements, at **$42.00**

Tiny Watches, finger ring and bracelet models, enameled; also diamond encrusted bezels of 18 karat gold, **$175.00**

Jeweled Chains, "Platinon," warranted same color all throughout and unplated; set with white crystals, **$5.50, 9.00, 11.50**

Enameled Silver Novelties, including Boxes, Boudoir Bells, Vanity and Cigarette Cases, Vanity Umbrella Handles, also large assortments of small articles, ranging in price from **50c to 6.50**

Fans, Opera Glasses, Lorgnons and Evening Bags

are shown in exceptional assortments from leading foreign sources. Included are Fans of Real Lace, Vernis Martin, Feather and Gauze; Bags for Afternoon and Evening Use; Men's Evening Dress Cases, of silk; new designs in Lorgnons, Etc.

Also for To-morrow, the following Articles Appropriate for Holiday Remembrances:

Favor Fans for Children, Flowers and Feathers, at **25c, 35c, 65c, 1.00, 1.75**

Gauze Fans, hand painted, spangled, combinations of gold and silver etamine, sticks of bone and sandal wood, at **85c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50**

Evening Bags, hand crocheted, pouch shape, at **$2.75, 4.25**

Opera Glasses, Oriental pearl, achromatic lenses, with and without handles, at **$3.95, 8.00, 8.75, 10.50**

For To-morrow, Monday, a Very Special Offering of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets—On the Fifth Floor

including small, medium and room sizes, in the most desirable weaves, unusually well selected as to designs and colorings, offered at

One-third to One-half Less Than Former Prices

Beloochistans, Kazakjias and Mousouls, sizes about 2½ by 4½ ft. to 3½ by 6 ft., Formerly $13.85, 19.50 and 22.50, Now at **$7.85, 9.75, 12.50**

Kurdistans, Fine Mousouls and Irans, sizes about 3½ to 4½ ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long, Formerly $29.50 to 39.00, at **17.50, 22.50**

Kirmanshahs, Sarouks and Fine Irans, in sizes from 4½ to 5½ ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long, Formerly $75.00 to 85.00, at **$39.75 to 49.50**

Room Size Oriental Rugs

Persian Mahals and Serabends, Formerly $125.00 to 188.00, at **75.00 to 95.00**
Persian Serapies and Ghorovans, " 188.00 to 295.00, " **100.00 " 175.00**
Persian Kirmanshahs and Sarouks, " 350.00 to 748.00, " **188.00 " 425.00**
Also a number of extraordinarily large sizes from 12 to 20 ft. wide by 16 to 28 ft. long, Formerly $450.00 to 1750.00, from **295.00 " 950.00**

CREDIT FOR CANAL CLAIMED FOR OHIO

Society of Sons of That State Told We Owe It to Gov. Herrick and Mark Hanna.

BEAT THE NICARAGUA PLAN

Then Taft Discovered Goethals, the Builder—W. H. Truesdale Elected President.

Members of the Ohio Society of New York who attended its twenty-eighth annual meeting following an informal dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night took great satisfaction in applauding the Panama Canal as an Ohio enterprise. William S. Hawk, the retiring President, read a letter from J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati which recalled that M. Bunau-Varilla had been brought to this country by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and introduced by M. Schmidlapp to Gov. Herrick, who in turn put him in touch with the late Senator Mark A. Hanna.

It was Senator Hanna who fought the battles of the Panama route for the interoceanic canal on the floor of the United States Senate after the House of Representatives had almost unanimously passed the bill for the Nicaragua route, wrote Mr. Schmidlapp, and he asserted that but for the Ohioans bringing M. Bunau-Varilla to this country at that critical time and giving him hearty support the country would now probably still be "tinkering with the Nicaragua route" instead of getting ready to open the canal in a few months.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, won applause by pointing out other reasons why Ohio could claim the credit for the Panama Canal. He said that William Howard Taft, whose secretary he was when Mr. Taft was President, had been the Secretary of War who discovered Col. Goethals, the army engineer who had carried the work of building the canal to successful completion.

Mr. Hilles announced that the Panama Canal would be the topic discussed at the annual dinner of the society at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 20 next. Ex-President Taft, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and John Barrett, Chief of the Bureau of American Republics, would speak at the dinner, Mr. Hilles said. He also asserted that Col. Goethals had considered attending the dinner if exempted from speechmaking.

The society elected William H. Truesdale, head of the Lackawanna Railroad, its President for the ensuing year. It elected as Vice Presidents Emerson McMillin, Mr. Hilles, Paul D. Cravath, Theodore N. Vail and Hart B. Brundrett. Milton P. Jackson was elected Secretary, and William A. Dobbyn, who was secretary to the late Col. John Jacob Astor, was elected Recording Secretary. Howard Elmer Crail was elected Treasurer. Harry B. Logan, David Homer Bates, Jr., and Benjamin B. Avery were elected Trustees for three years.

The meeting voted to present an engrossed testimonial of appreciation to William S. Hawk, the retiring President, who had served three years. Among those present were Commissioner of Patents Thomas Ewing, Adam K. Stricker, Col. William D. Mann, Arthur B. Townshend, Samuel M. Williams, Russell I. Hare, Henry W. Taft, Ernest K. Coulter, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Colgate Hoyt, and Thomas O. Baker.

O. S. U. ALUMNI GATHER.

Hear Speech and Song Sent Out to Graduates Everywhere.

Several hundred of the alumni of Ohio State University gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for celebration of Ohio State Day. It was the third celebration of its kind, and, as was the case in past years, it was marked by a feature. Last night the graduates heard the voice of their Alma Mater's President, Dr. William Oxley Thompson, through a phonograph. When he had finished his speech the operator turned the disk over, and out of the phonograph came a song of the Ohio State University Glee Club.

The significant thing about this double-faced phonograph record, however, was that ones like it were heard at the same moment at the smokers and dinners of some 200 other Ohio State Alumni Associations the world over. They had been sent out from the university in Columbus two months ago and reached farthest China and India in time to be played last night. Eight-thirty was the hour everywhere, and the speech was heard in many parts of the globe simultaneously.

The President of the university told of the glories of the institution. He informed the alumni that the Ohio State University boasted of 4,400 students, fifty buildings, fifty departments of instruction, and of 500 graduates a year. When he mentioned the fact that there were 500 "co-eds" in the institution there were many cheers. Two new buildings, each costing $150,000, he announced, were in the course of construction. At the end he called for a big, rousing cheer, and the alumni foregathered at the Waldorf responded well with their "Whaa Whoo" and the "Locomotive." And they were doing the same thing all over the world at the same moment.

Ernest K. Coulter, founder of the "Big Brother" movement, the President of the local alumni association, was Chairman and played the glee club songs over and over again. Walter J. Sears of Chillicothe, Ohio, a Trustee of the university, was the special speaker of the evening.

Weeklies Meet High Living Cost.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—The cost of living in Western Pennsylvania has received another impetus, publishers of six weekly newspapers in Clarion County having notified their subscribers that beginning Jan. 1 the yearly price will be advanced 50 per cent. Increased cost of labor and materials without a corresponding advance in advertising rates was given as the cause.

Approved as Hawaii Governor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Senate confirmed to-day the nomination of L. E. Pinkham of Massachusetts to be Governor of Hawaii by a vote of 26 to 24.

JOHN S. SARGENT'S "PROPHETS." These famous paintings from the Boston Library will be reproduced in their original colors as a special section of The New York Times Christmas Number, NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 7. The edition will be sold out in advance. You cannot get a copy unless you order at once.—Adv.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
NOW READY
at
SOY KEE & CO.
記 Chinese and Japanese Importations 瑞
Handsome embroidered Chinese Shawls, with heavy fringes, Mandarin Coats, Kimonos, Silk Canton Crepe Robes of many patterns.
At Prices Never Before Equalled.
Bric-a-brac for XMAS gifts.
Proprietors of the famous Fort Arthur Restaurant.
7 Mott St. (CHINATOWN)
near Chatham Square and Worth St.

RECOVERS VALUABLE DOG.

Miss Colfort Thanks The Times Lost and Found Department.

Miss Edith Colfort, well known in society and in the Meadow Brook Hunt Club until a few years ago, when nervous prostration caused her temporary retirement, lost a valuable Eskimo dog on Thanksgiving Day. The dog is said to be the only one of its kind in America, and was given to Miss Colfort, who lives at the Plaza Hotel, by Paul J. Rainey after his return from one of his expeditions in the arctic regions. Miss Colfort had trained the dog to follow her automobile, but when she returned to the hotel on Thursday after a short drive the dog had disappeared.

Miss Colfort at once advertised in the Lost and Found column of THE NEW YORK TIMES and in other morning newspapers. The advertisement appeared in the issue of THE TIMES on Friday morning. Yesterday morning Miss Colfort was called on the telephone by a man who said she could get her dog back if she would meet him at 9 o'clock at Ninety-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue and pay a reward. The man said he thought $20 was about the right amount of money to pay. Miss Colfort agreed, but asked the man to postpone the time to 6 o'clock last night and he agreed.

Accompanied by an employe of the Lost and Found Department of THE TIMES, Miss Colfort met the man at the appointed hour and place. Two plain clothes men from the East 104th Street Station were also on hand. When the man identified himself as the finder of the dog, the whole party went to his home at 144 East Ninety-seventh Street. The man said he was a chauffeur of the Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company and that when he found the dog following his truck on Thursday he took the animal home.

The next day he saw the advertisement in THE TIMES and at once called Miss Colfort on the telephone to tell her he had her dog. Miss Colfort paid the reward and refused to press any charge against the chauffeur. She expressed her gratitude and complete satisfaction with the service rendered by THE TIMES Lost and Found Department in aiding her to recover her pet.

TO SHOW CRIPPLES' WORK.

Federated Institutions to Hold an Exhibition and Sale.

To demonstrate the possibility of operating on a paying basis a shop for the sale of work produced by cripples, philanthropic institutions in the Federation of Associations for Cripples have arranged for an exhibition and sale of cripples' work to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at Delmonico's. Industrial training designed to make cripples economically independent is the last word in this branch of philanthropy and the work is progressing satisfactorily because the associations have united to prevent a duplication of effort.

Those participating in the exhibition are the Brearley League Industrial School for Cripples, the Crippled Children's East Side Free School, the Harlem Day-Home and School, the New York State Branch of the Shut-in Society, the Trade School of the Hospital of Hope and the Blythedale Home for Crippled Children.

TWO DOGS BITE CHILDREN.

One Escapes, but the Other Is Held for the Board of Health.

Children playing at Walton Avenue and Belmont Street, in the Bronx, yesterday noon scattered in every direction as a brindle bulldog ran snapping along the street. Three of them were not quick enough. Joseph Tonti, Rose Longino, and John Kraus were bitten, but physicians in the neighborhood attended them. The dog went on its way undisturbed.

At about the same time a bull terrier bit 9-year-old Vincent Grate, playing in front of his home at 586 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx. The wound was cauterized at Lebanon Hospital and the dog was caught in Jackson Avenue and penned up until the arrival of a Board of Health physician.

READY FOR FRENCH LOAN.

It Will Be Subscribed Twice Over, Says John L. Waterbury.

John L. Waterbury, the financier, with his wife and daughter, Gladys, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic from a four months' automobile tour through Europe.

He had been resting during his entire trip, said Mr. Waterbury, and had not attended to any work. Business conditions abroad he had found good, except on the stock markets. There every one was waiting for the issue next month of the $150,000,000 French domestic loan. This he expected would be taken up twice over, Mr. Waterbury added.

The Baltic encountered rough weather the whole way across, and this caused her to arrive a day late.

SMALL FIRE IN ART MUSEUM.

Smoke from Blaze in a Locker Overcomes an Attendant.

Thomas Ferry, an attendant in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was overcome by smoke at five o'clock yesterday afternoon when fire was discovered in a locker in the copy room in the basement on the south side of the building. There were many visitors in the museum, but although the smoke was dense there was no excitement. Ferry was overcome in trying to put out the blaze. He was dragged from the room by Patrick Foy and Louisi Mora, attendants, and a fire alarm was turned in. Battalion Chief Dougherty and his men had little difficulty in extinguishing the blaze. Henry Kent, secretary of the Museum, said the fire started from spontaneous combusion among the rags and paints used by the artists which were stored in the locker. At the home of the President of the Museum, Robert W. De Forest, it was said last night that the damage was less than $100.

To Lecture on "Art and Empire."

By invitation of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum Mrs. Arthur Strong, Assistant Director of the British School of Archaeology in Rome and a leading authority on Roman sculpture, will give an illustrated lecture, entitled "Art and Empire: The Influence of Imperialism on Later Antique Sculpture," in the lecture hall of the museum on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 4 o'clock. This lecture will be open to the public without tickets.

FIND MANY FAULTS WITH SEAMEN'S BILL

Longshoremen Fear It Will Throw Sailors Out of Work to Compete with Them.

CREWS MUST OBEY ORDERS

Union Leaders Might Interfere with Discipline, It Is Feared—Many Real Grievances Exist.

The Seamen's bill now before Congress does not meet with the support of the longshoremen, according to Walter B. Holt, organizer of the International Longshoremen's Association. It would cause, he said yesterday, a number of sailors to be left on the beach, and they were sure to seek odd jobs about the piers. Moreover, as the bill requires steamship companies to carry enough lifeboats to accommodate every person aboard and to employ two able seamen for each boat, a number of steamships were likely to be laid up, and this would mean a corresponding decrease in cargo work for the longshoremen.

"We are considering the question," said Mr. Holt, "of making a protest against the bill, and are waiting for the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union to take action in the matter. When we see what they intend to do our plan will come up for discussion.

"The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union has withdrawn from the National Seamen's Union, which is controlled by its President, Andrew Furuseth, the promoter of the bills now under consideration."

The Marine Superintendent of one of the big steamship lines said yesterday that he was quite in favor of certain clauses in the bill improving the aboard-ship conditions of sailors and firemen, but he was wholly opposed to any interference with the discipline of the ships.

"What is the use of having lifeboats and fire appliances on the big passenger liner," he asked, "if the Captain has no control over the crew?"

"Just imagine what it would mean if the Olympic, Mauretania, or Imperator were ready to sail with mails aboard and her cabins full and the walking delegate of the union stepped on to the bridge and told the Captain that the ship could not start because there was no red currant jelly served with the roast haunch of mutton at the firemen's dinner that day. That is no more ridiculous than the recent holding up of a passenger liner for five hours at San Francisco because the firemen's sheets were not properly laundered to suit the union delegate.

"On the other hand," the Marine Superintendent went on, "to my own personal knowledge the steamship companies of all nations have practically neglected for years to make any improvement in the accommodations provided for their crew, including the officers and engineers, unreservedly.

"Only a short time ago the firemen on the Imperator struck because their quarters, they complained, were too hot to live in, and the agents of the line here promised to remedy the mistake made when she was built. There are big liners going out of this port today in which the chief officer's room is so small that he has to go outside to take off his sea boots. Owners never consider any member of the crew in their calculations except the Captain, the doctor, the purser, and sometimes the chief engineer.

"The firemen and sailors live in close, confined quarters forward and have to eat their meals in the same places where they sleep and live for the entire voyage. The stewards are even worse off. They have to sleep generally in some dark cave over the propellers or forward in the eyes of the ship and have not even a place in which they can sit down for their meals. They stand in dark corners or under staircases and eat like horses at a manger. Some of them, I have been told, become so accustomed to this that they cannot eat in daylight when they go home to their families.

"Then sailors and firemen go to sea all their lives, but the companies make no provision to help them along in their old age, when rheumatism or lumbago compels them to retire. These are just grievances and should be remedied.

"Then the officers have another just cause of complaint. They receive, they say, no recognition at the hands of the companies, and the name of not even the chief officer is put on the passenger list, although it has the names of the chief steward and the stewardess on it. The junior officers, who have had to obtain masters' certificates before entering the service, are treated like schoolboys, through the ridiculous red tape rules enforced by the company.

"In the big English steamship offices on the other side it is common to find the captain of a liner worth over $5,000,000 waiting for hours to see a general manager who has sent a message by an office boy to tell him to wait there, and who has gone away and forgotten all about him.

"These are some of the grievances in the mercantile marine that are making it difficult for the companies to get officers and men."

It is understood that the Atlantic lines will hold a conference during the coming week to decide on their attitude toward the Seamen's Union bill when it comes before Congress.

SUE McGILL FOR AUTO DEATH

Administrator of Man Killed in His Motor Seeks $50,000.

A lawyer has been engaged to prepare the papers in a suit for $50,000 to be brought against Alexander McGill of Jersey City, a son of the late Dr. John D. McGill, by Ernest J. Heppenheimer, administrator of the estate of Paul Pareidt, who was killed in August on the Hudson Boulevard in an accident to an automobile driven by McGill.

McGill inherited a share of his father's estate, which gives him a yearly income of $15,000. If a judgment is obtained the proceeds will go to the parents of Pareidt, who are in Cologne, Germany. A suit for $50,000 for alienating the affections of her husband, Walter Mayer, was begun by Mrs. Mary Mayer of 78 Sherman Avenue against Alexander McGill's sister, Miss Eleanor McGill, not long ago.

Dislocates Jaw Whenever He Yawns

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Walter Gray, 35, a farmer, has yawned three times since Saturday and each time a physician has been obliged to administer treatment to get the man's mouth closed again, his jaws having become dislocated in each case.

Anna G. Larkin
Tailor Gowns
634 Fifth Avenue
SALE OF
Model Gowns and Suits
at Greatly Reduced Prices

UNIONS BACK FIREMEN.

Will Urge City to Use Two-Platoon System.

A committee has been appointed by the Central Federated Union to ask for the two-platoon system for the firemen of this city. This is part of a movement which has been started on behalf of the firemen throughout the United States in which organized labor has been asked to assist, though the firemen are not organized.

Matthew McConville, delegate of the Safety Engineers' Union and Chairman of the committee, said that its members would appear at the Aldermanic hearing on Friday, and make a request for the two-platoon system. He also said that efforts would be made in the meantime to have as large an attendance as possible of the members of the labor unions at the hearing to back up the request.

"The men in the Fire Department of the city have the longest working days of any of the city employes," he continued. "There are 4,500 of these firemen and they have to be on duty, or at least subject to a call to a fire, practically twenty and a half hours a day. We feel as workers that it is our duty to obtain the proposed system for them if we can."

OBLIGATORY GIVING RELIC OF BARBARISM

Spugs Can Assail the Exchange Xmas Gift as a Reversion to Primitive Origin of 'Trade.'

RETURN GIFTS EXACTED

And Travelers Report That Giving In the Soudan Is Just a Crafty Form of Investment.

The Spugs, in the closing days of their second campaign against the perverted Christmas gift, can draw ammunition from the fact that the system of obligatory exchange giving at this season of the year is really a reversion to the gifts of hospitality that some historians consider to have been the origin of trade. Their fight against the sort of giving that has been so heavy a burden to the working girls can be strengthened by denunciations of that sort as a reversion to barbarism.

Carl Bucher, in a paper on "Industrial Evolution," argues ingeniously for the exchange of presents as the origin of modern commerce. He points out that the first discoverers of Australia, finding the aborigines with absolutely no conception of barter or trade, were puzzled to explain the brisk exchange of pots, hatchets, and the like.

"The solution of this riddle is simple enough," he says, "and has now been confirmed by direct observation on the spot, while previously it could only be assumed. The transfer ensues by way of presents, and also, according to circumstances, by way of robbery, fine, compensation, and winnings in gaming. From tribe to tribe there prevail rules of hospitality which recur with tolerable similarity among all primitive peoples.

"The stranger, on arriving, receives a present, which, after a certain interval, he reciprocates, and at his departure still another present is handed him. On both sides, wishes may be expressed with regard to these gifts. In this way it is possible to obtain things required or desired, and success is the more assured inasmuch as neither party is absolved from the obligations of hospitality until the other declares himself satisfied with the presents.

"Among many primitive peoples, peculiar customs have been preserved which clearly illustrate the transition from presents to exchange. Among the Dieris in Central Africa, for instance, a man or a woman undertakes for a present the task of procuring as a reciprocal gift an object another desires or of hunting for him or of performing some other service. The one thus bound, until the fulfillment of the obligation, wears a cord about his neck. As a rule, the desired object is to be procured from a distance."

It is pointed out that among the Indian tribes of Central Brazil trade is still an interchange of gifts of hospitality, and from the countries of the Soudan the constant giving of presents becomes a burden to the traveler, because, according to Mr. Bucher, it is often only a concealed begging. The Spugs could draw many a withering analogy between the Soudan gifts and the obligatory presents at Christmas time.

"The gifts of hospitality that are received at camp," reports one traveler, "are in accord with good custom and are often very welcome. But with every stop in a larger town things are frequently obtained from high and low which are ostensibly given as a mark of respect to the white man; in reality, they arrive only because the donors expect a three or four fold response from the liberality of the European. Indeed, I am convinced that many a poor woman has herself first purchased the hen or duck that is to be presented in order to do a profitable piece of gift business with it."

There are some social historians who are inclined to smile at such emphasis upon the gift as the origin of trade. They would caution us against too implicitly crediting the primitive man with altruism, and are decidedly of the opinion that trade had its roots less in giving than in taking. At all events, it is the cautiously balanced give and take of the barbarous Christmas giver who is the object of Spug scorn and Spug reproach.

SEEKS 180-LB. BRIDE.

Now, George H. Yale Appeals to the Patchogue Editor.

The success of Ernest W. Darrow, contractor and builder, of Patchogue, L. I., in obtaining a wife by advertising has caused George H. Yale of 519 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, to follow his example. Yesterday J. B. Green, a Justice of the Peace of Patchogue and editor of The Patchogue Argus, in which paper Darrow published his appeal for a better half, received a letter from Yale asking aid in his loneliness.

Yale said he was a nurse, attached to the Home Bureau, at West Thirty-ninth Street, with a salary of $25 a week. He said he was 42 years old, a widower, and very lonely, having lost his wife and seven-months-old baby a few months ago. Yale further said he wanted a good woman, (he didn't care if she were poor,) 37 years old, with auburn hair, who tipped the scales at 180 pounds. He said nothing about her disposition, but hopes to hear in the near future that Judge Green has found him a wife.

The Wheelock
Regular Price $375

The Weber
Regular Price $700

The Stuyvesant
Regular Price $300

The Aeolian Company announces an extraordinary

Sale of New Pianos

including the magnificent Weber, the Wheelock and the Stuyvesant in discontinued styles

at from $195 upwards

Terms as low as $10 down and $6 monthly

The Aeolian Company will place on sale tomorrow a superb collection of high-class, new pianos. These instruments represent, in their respective grades, the finest examples of modern piano making art.

They belong to that limited class of pianos on which the price is rigidly maintained, and which are sold strictly on their *quality* appeal.

The reason they are to be disposed of this week at reduced prices is because they represent *discontinued styles*—that is, styles which do not appear in the new 1914 catalogs, just issued.

This does not mean that they are, in any sense, old style. The Aeolian Company is recognized as the leading house in the music industry in the design and casewoods of the pianos built under its direction. These instruments will compare most favorably in appearance with the latest productions of other houses, while musically they are far ahead of any that at all approximate them in price.

A Majority are WEBERS

This, in itself, is enough to establish this selling event as the most important piano opportunity of the season.

The quality of the Weber Piano is too well-known to need emphasis. The two styles which are to be sold, are the most expensive Uprights that are made, selling regularly at $650 and $700 respectively.

The other pianos, the Wheelock and the Stuyvesant, are models of these well-known instruments that have been most popular during the past two years. Every instrument in this sale is, at its reduced price, an *unparalleled bargain*.

Sale will begin tomorrow morning and last until all the pianos are disposed of. As the stock is limited, an early call is advisable. A small down payment will secure any piano for immediate or Christmas delivery.

The Victor Salon at Aeolian Hall is the most completely appointed Victor Store in New York.

Aeolian Hall will be open evenings until the holidays

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall

29-31-33 West 42nd Street, Between 5th & 6th Avenues

NATIONAL SOCIETY TO FIGHT CANCER

Its Campaign Begun to Spread Sound Medical Knowledge to All Ranks.

SAFETY ONLY IN SURGERY

Radium Still Considered Uncertain —Study of Cancer Statistics the First Step.

The campaign mapped out by the American Society for the Control of Cancer is described by Graham Romeyn Taylor in the next number of The Survey. He says that 75,000 persons die every year of cancer, and that the deaths from this disease are constantly increasing. Only two other diseases are more deadly, Mr. Taylor says. Theee two are tuberculosis and pneumonia. Many of the brightest medical minds in the country are engaged in finding some method in checking the scourge. The fight against it is nation-wide. Recently the American Society for the Control of Cancer was organized. Mr. Taylor says that, in spite of the premature enthusiasm over radium and the conscientious statements of quacks, the surgeon's knife is the only known cure. Then he says:

"Prompt diagnosis and an immediate, thorough operation offer a high probability of saving the patient's life, while delay and neglect mean certain and terrible death. To spread this simple gospel to every corner of the land, the society is beginning an active campaign of publicity and education.

"For the decade ended with 1911 the cancer death rate has increased from 65.8 per 100,000 of the population in 1901 to 83.9 in 1911. With minor exceptions, the increase has appeared at all age groups and for both sexes. The estimate of 75,000 deaths for 1913 is made by so well-known a statistician as Frederick L. Hoffman.

"From the social standpoint it is of peculiar interest to note that cancer is distinctly a disease of adult life. Deaths from cancer make up one-sixteenth of the mortality from all causes at the ages of forty-five and over. This means that cancer directs its terrific onslaught largely against mothers and fathers of families. A splendidly organized campaign is being directed against infant mortality, another of the great controllable causes of deaths. The loss of a baby's life is, of course, a sorrow, and too often doubly sad because it is preventable. It represents also the loss of a potentially valuable unit of society. But the immediate total of misery and suffering entailed upon the community may well be considered greater when cancer removes, often with terrible agony, the parent who is the main source of support of a family.

Social Control of Cancer.

"Society then must organize its defenses against this terrible enemy as it is so effectively doing in the case of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and many other diseasee subject to administrative control. The problem, however, is somewhat different. When society turns to medical science and asks the cause of cancer and how to prevent it the answer is, 'We are trying to learn, but we do not yet know.' In the meantime, however, modern medical knowledge givee us one fact and one warning of the utmost significance. Cancer cannot be cured, but it can be extirpated from the system by an immediate recourse to skilled surgery. The patient's life can be saved in almost every instance if the disease is discovered early enough and a single thorough operation is at once performed.

"Cancer is not at first a general disease of the blood, and despair and surrender in face of the disease is not warranted. We now know that cancer is always at first a local disease which can often be completely removed by adequate surgery. The knife is the only known sure remedy, and the terrible scourge gives its victim only one chance. Delay means not simply danger, but inevitable death. And again, the result of a delayed or incomplete operation is almost always fatal. The percentage of recovery after a second operation is desperately low.

"Radium is considered by enthusiasts to promise a curative agency of unmatched beneficence to mankind, but we must know much more than we do now of its effects before we can abate in the slightest the urgent emphasis on surgical treatment. We have not yet been able in this country to make an authoritative determination of its value. Few American surgeons have sufficient radium available to give a thorough trial, especially as it appears that extensive doses sometimes cure when smaller amounts have but little effect.

"Only time will tell what percentage of cases can be cured with radium, and in the meantime the Society for the Control of Cancer warns the public that early surgical treatment affords the best chance for cure of cancer. While the results of radium must be taken into consideration, at the same time the men who have reported the best results are still urging early operation whenever possible.

American Society for the Control of Cancer.

"To meet the need of a definite special agency to fight the battle of society against this disease the American Society for the Control of Cancer has been formed. Patterned somewhat after the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, yet recognizing an entirely different problem and planning different methods, the new organization aims to establish a clearing house of information on cancer, and to become the channel through which authoritative statements, based on the study of medical and statistical records, will be made to the public from time to time.

"The society has been launched by men of the highest standing in the medical profession, including Dr. Clement Cleveland of New York, Lewis M. McMurtrie of Louisville, Dr. A. D. Devin of Chicago, Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of Baltimore, Dr. Edward Reynolds of Boston, Dr. Edward Martin of Philadelphia, Dr. F. F. Simpson of Pittsburgh, Dr. C. Jeff Miller of New Orleans, Dr. Charles Powers of Denver, Dr. F. R. Greene, Secretary of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Frederick L. Hoffman and Samuel Hopkins Adams, who have done much for popularizing sound medical knowledge, are members of the Executive Committee, as are also such leaders in the world of affairs as George C. Clark, James Speyer, New York banker, and V. Everit Macy, who is identified with several of the great movements for social advance. The movement started in a committee appointed by the American Gynecological Society. The organization was approved by the other constituent bodies of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and by the American Medical Association. Further stimulus has come from the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America at its recent meeting in Chicago.

Methods of Work.

"One of the first objects will be to obtain the keeping of systematic and uniform records of cancer cases in hospitals and dispensaries to provide the basis for more detailed and positive deductions as to the value of surgical treatment in different manifestations and stages of the disease. When by this method and by the collection and study of statistics from all available sources new light is thrown on the cancer question the findings will be spread abroad through all available channels. The society will endeavor to obtain the co-operation of magazines and the daily press, and will further the organization of lecture courses in women's clubs, factories, and wherever opportunity offers. Local branch associations will probably be formed and all available agencies utilized to spread authoritative information on the subject of cancer to every city and village in the country. The new association will not undertake medical research and will not encroach upon the work of any existing agency, but will devote all its energy to the dissemination of information provided by the multitude of present workers in the field."

NEW POLICE SIGNALS.

Lights Will Flash When Patrolmen Are Needed at Their Stations.

To meet the difficulty of summoning patrolmen from fixed posts to their stations quickly, Commissioner Waldo has tested a new flashlight and telephone signal system that will be put into operation soon in the Twenty-third Precinct, of which the West Thirtieth Street Station is the headquarters. At present there is a boxed telephone attached to the wall of a building near each fixed post, but its bell cannot be heard more than a few feet away. In cases of riot and fire, when extra policemen have been needed quickly, a roundsman has had to go from post to post to summon the men.

The new system will make this unnecessary, it is thought. On ten street corners in the Twenty-third Precinct, iron posts, surmounted with green glass globes twelve inches in diameter, have been erected. On each post is a telephone in direct connection with the station. When the desk Lieutenant in the station wants to communicate with a patrolman on post he pushes a button and a light flashes in the green globe and continues to flash at intervals until the telephone is answered. There are five lights on a circuit, so that when the desk Lieutenant pushes one button the signal is flashed to five patrolmen simultaneously. The telephones on the posts are inclosed in locked iron boxes, to which only policemen have keys. If the new system is a success in the Twenty-third, it will be installed in other precincts.

The first ten telephone stations of the new system will be at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue and Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, and Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

GETS WASHINGTON LETTER.

James F. Drake of This City Purchaser at London Sale.

The important historical letter of George Washington referring to the first attack of madness of George III., which was sold at Sotheby's in London on Friday for $900, is already on its way to America. It was bought by Stevens & Brown, London book dealers, for James F. Drake, 4 West Fortieth Street, this city.

The price paid would be high for an ordinary Washington letter, but this particular one is believed to be unpublished and to be one of the most interesting ever penned by Washington. It was written the day after his election as the first President of the United States. It was published in full in THE TIMES a few days ago. The letter is dated Mount Vernon, Feb. 5, 1789.

Washington's reference to George III.'s first attack of madness is considered remarkable. In the Autumn of 1788 the King returned to Windsor after taking the waters at Cheltenham, and on Oct. 16 got wet while walking. The next day he was taken ill, and on the 22d signs of derangement appeared. However, he got better, and on the 24th held a levee. His mind dwelt on the loss of the American Colonies. While at Windsor on Nov. 5 he became delirious, and for a while it was thought that his life was in imminent danger. On Dec. 5 his physician told the Privy Council that the King's disease was not incurable, but it was impossible to say how long it might last.

A. L. MANIERRE LEFT $248,754

Temperance Advocate's Estate Consists Largely of Real Estate.

The estate of Alfred Lee Manierre, who died on Oct. 1, 1911, has just been appraised at $248,754.93. The value of the realty is placed at $194,969.02, and the personalty at $71,925.14. His equities in real estate consist of $85,250 in property at Broadway and 231st Street, $14,000 at Tenth Avenue and 210th Street, $50,000 in 26 West 24th Street, and $95,000 in 23-25 Lispenard Street. The mortgages are valued at $56,480.22, and the stocks and bonds at $9,101.24. A number of notes and accounts, probably acquired during his political work in behalf of the Prohibition Party, amounting to $21,204.06, the Appraiser believes to be "uncollectible."

Mr. Manierre was a candidate for important public offices on the Prohibition ticket. In the Columbus convention of 1908 his name was proposed for President. He was a Director and Treasurer of the New York Red Cross Hospital, and a Trustee of organizations for improving the condition of colored people, and for the protection of colored women.

HARLEM DINNER TO MITCHEL

Members of Board of Estimate and County Officials-elect to be Guests.

A dinner will be tendered to Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, the members of the Board of Estimate, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, John J. Hopper, Max S. Grifenhagan, and County Clerk William F. Schneider, by the citizens and merchants of Harlem on Dec. 17 at Pabst's, Harlem, 256 West 125th Street.

The other guests of honor include Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Oscar S. Straus, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Dr. A. Jacobi.

The guests will be entertained during the dinner with music, and several well-known singers will appear.

E. von der Horst Koch is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, J. M. Horton is Vice Chairman, Samuel Wallach is Secretary, and William B. Stambaugh is Treasurer. The headquarters for the Dinner Committee is at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. The menu will be especially attractive typographically.

Xmas Sale for Crippled Children.

A Christmas sale of novelties will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, on Dec. 4, from 10 to 6 o'clock. The sale will be for the benefit of the Darragh Home for Crippled Children, which is now in the fifteenth year of its active, useful life. Among those who are working with Mrs. Marshall are Miss Marshall, Miss S. B. Skelding, Mrs. Herman Westinghouse, Mrs. T. H. Willard, Miss Mary Macy, Mrs. Frank Dempster Sherman, Mrs. W. L. Baner, Mrs. E. M. Munsill, Mrs. Alfred Morris, and Mrs. B. E. Martin.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Honest Ballot Association will give a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9. Among the speakers will be Gov. Martin H. Glynn, Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, George W. Perkins and District Attorney Whitman.

A dinner will be given to John M. Price at the Aldine Club on Thursday evening, Dec. 11, in recognition of his services in the organization of the fusion movement of 1913. The Committee of Arrangements includes Mayor Kline, William A. Prendergast, George McAneny, District Attorney Whitman, Norman Hapgood, William Loeb, Jr., and W. G. Willcox.

The Broadway Association will hold its first annual dinner at the Hotel McAlpin, on Dec. 11. An entertainment will be given presenting some idea of Broadway from its early days to the present time. The Committee of Arrangements includes: W. D. Washington, Chairman; E. A. Muschenheim, John David, Marc Klaw, John Slater, A. F. Berry, Frederick Feigl, C. B. Collins, C. L. Taylor, H. R. Limburg, D. B. Mulligan, Alfred A. Kohn, Jefferson DeMont Thompson, L. M. Boomer, August Janssen, Lee Shubert, Al. Hayman, G. E. McCune, O. H. Maines, David Robinson, Henry G. Opdycke, Copeland Townsend, P. Liberman, R. L. Hatch and James A. Metcalfe.

WILL HOLD KLINE FOR FIRETRAP JAIL

Presentment Would Make Him Personally Responsible for Loss of Life.

FIRE ESCAPES DEMANDED

Queens County Grand Jury Says Long Island City Prison Is a Menace.

Should loss of life due to fire occur among the more than two hundred inmates of the old Queens County Jail in Long Island City, Mayor Ardolph L. Kline is to be held "personally responsible," according to a presentment handed up to Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court by the Grand Jury yesterday. Thomas Napier is foreman of the Grand Jury.

The presentment says similar presentments have told of the unsafe condition of the old jail, but no attention has been paid to them by the city authorities. It calls attention to the "general unfit, unsafe and insanitary condition" of the jail, and, continuing, it says:

"After an inspection of the aforesaid jail we are so strongly impressed with the menace to life therein by reason of the fact that the jail is a veritable firetrap, that we add to the former recommendation one calling for immediate action with regard to rendering the jail fireproof by the removal of all inflammable material and the providing of proper fire exits. We, each and all of us, feel that personal responsibility in this matter, which would make us culpable should loss of life occur through our failure to do our duty, and we therefore place this matter in the hands of the Mayor as the official with power to correct, that he may be personally responsible in case of loss of life should he fail to use every means in his power to remove this menace to life.

"We further indorse in every particular the former recommendations and instruct the District Attorney of Queens County to deliver a copy of this resolution to the Mayor of the City of New York personally."

This presentment means that Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Correction, who has supervision over the jail, is directed to remove all inflammable material from the building. District Attorney Matthew J. Smith said he would comply with the direction of the presentment and serve a copy of the document on Mayor Kline to-morrow.

The old jail was built in 1875, but has been repeatedly added to and rebuilt since. Shortly before consolidation in 1897 the old Queens County Board of Supervisors spent several thousand dollars overhauling the place, but after they got through the prisoners leaked out of the jail like water through a sieve. Ten made their escape at one time. Instead of chilled steel bars being used in the cells and windows it is said they were of soft iron, so that they could be sawed with a common table knife. It was alleged that not a cell in the place could be locked.

Conditions in the way of management became so notorious a few years ago that following a report by the Prison Association, in which the jail was characterized as about the worst place of its kind in the country, the institution was taken out of the hands of the county authorities of Queens and made a city prison under the control of the Commissioner of Correction. Since that time the discipline has been better, but nothing has been done to improve the building. Last June the Prison Association condemned the building as a firetrap and as in bad sanitary condition.

The jail is a four-story brick structure in the rear of the Queens County Court House, which fronts on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Those who know its history as it was run under the old county management a few years ago say fire escapes were not necessary to aid prisoners in making their exits, for they simply oozed out of the building at all times.

WOMAN OF 70 A SUICIDE.

Carefully Concealed Her Identity When Renting Lodgings.

A woman dressed in deep mourning, about 70 years old, who rented a furnished room on Friday afternoon from Mrs. Julia Riley of 75 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday, having committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. She had made most careful preparations for the act, removing initials and means of identification from her clothing, but she neglected to obliterate the initials "C. E. F.," which were on her suitcase. She also plugged up every cleft in her room, and, besides locking the door, had braced a chair against it. All her wearing apparel was of good material.

The woman was greatly distressed when she called upon Mrs. Riley on Friday. She said only that she had been a resident of Williamsburg for more than thirty years, and Mrs. Riley refrained from asking her any questions, but showed her to her lodgings on the second floor, in the rear. When the woman failed to appear yesterday, Mrs. Riley made an investigation and, detecting the odor of escaping gas, she notified a policeman, who forced an entrance through a fire-escape window. The woman had been dead at least twelve hours. The body was sent to the Morgue.

UPHOLDS BEEBE ALIMONY.

Physician Must Pay $5,000 a Year Pending Divorce Suit Trial.

The Appellate Division affirmed the order of the Supreme Court yesterday, giving Mrs. Mary Beebe of Eton Street, Flushing, $5,000 a year alimony and a counsel fee of $500 pending the trial of a suit for divorce which she has brought against her husband, Dr. Silas N. Beebe, a member of the Faculty of the Cornell University Medical School. Dr. Beebe, in his appeal from the court's award, alleged that his wife had been adjudged insane, and that she was incompetent therefore to bring the action.

Mrs. Beebe, in reply to this, asserted that the Judge who declared her insane was misled when he signed an order committing her to an insane asylum. Mrs. Beebe is now suing Dr. Johnstone MacLeod of Flushing and Dr. Arthur W. Jagger for $50,000 for having had her sent to the asylum.

Mrs. Beebe's counsel said yesterday that he expected to have the divorce action tried in the January term of the Supreme Court in Queens.

Chamber Music on the East Side.

The concerts of the Educational Chamber Music Society, of which Modest Altschuler is director, will be continued throughout the season every Sunday evening until March 8 and will be given in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. The artists who will appear in addition to Mr. Altschuler are Alexander Saslavsky, Jacob Altschuler, and Leo Levy.

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds.
Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail.
Write for it to-day

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000
Broadway at Cedar

AUTO DRIVERS IN CELLS.

Broadway Speeders May Be Fined $100 After This.

Twenty-six automobile speeders appeared before Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Police Court yesterday on complaint of Motorcycle Policemen Kerrigan and Crawford. They said the men were going over fifteen miles an hour between 6 P. M. and midnight of Friday on Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets. Twenty-four were fined $50 or five days in jail. John Emerson, an actor playing in "Within the Law," did not appear in court, and the Magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest. One speeder was fined $25.

Magistrate Krotel announced that this week he would impose the maximum penalty on speeders, a fine of $100 or the option of fifteen days in prison.

Those who did not pay their fines at once and who went back to the prison from court were: Hugh Brady, 238 West Fortieth Street; Alonzo Coles, 141 West Ninetieth Street; William Brooks, 1,888 St. Nicholas Avenue; William Walden, 430 West 124th Street; Ross Nicol, 9 Columbus Avenue; Richard Lewis, 37 Bayard Street; Joseph Gratzer, 523 Ninth Avenue; William Thorne, 533 West Fifteenth Street; Frank Higger, 345 West Seventieth Street; James Ciffello, 1 West Centre Market, and Robert Otto of Princeton, N. J.

MADISON HOUSE SALE.

Fancy Articles Will Be Offered to Aid Settlement Work.

A Christmas sale of fancy articles of all kinds, dolls, books, bags, lingerie, and such things, in aid of Madison House, will be held at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, Dec. 4 to 6, inclusive, afternoons and evenings. No admission will be charged, tea and supper will be served. On Saturday afternoon there will be children's entertainments and games for the young folk.

Madison House is a settlement at 216 Madison Street, whose attempt is to solve some of the problems of an immigrant neighborhood. Established fourteen years ago, it has grown to include more than forty self-governing clubs, social activities, various classes, playground and bank. During the Summer the house has two Summer homes for juniors; Camp Moodna, the car-colony for older girls; and Camp Astra for older boys. The members are encouraged to self-support, and last year contributed one-third of the budget. Local leadership is evidenced by the predominance of former members of clubs as leaders and workers.

At Work on Berlin Embassy.

The future home of the American Embassy in Berlin will be immediately adjoining the Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Ambassador Gerard has rented for this purpose the former Schwabach Palace at 7 Wilhelm Platz at the annual rental of 60,000 marks ($15,000). The palace will be reconstructed by the American architect, A. F. M. Lange, and it will be completed by Christmas.

Best & Co.

Very Important Sales Monday

Women's Evening and Dance Gowns

Sizes 32 to 42

Three entirely new models of Charmeuse and Chiffon with rich bugle tunic, fur trimmed. All the newest evening shades.

37.50

Regularly sold from $75.00 to $110.00

Will Close Out

Women's Afternoon Dress Coats

Of Wool Plush, Duvetyn, Broadcloth, etc., in short, three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths, showing several Paris costume types. All the winter colorings.

35.00

Formerly $45.00 to $60.00

We have taken from our high class stock of
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Many models and marked them at large price concessions.

Special Christmas Reductions

Women's Model Fur Coats

Representing the finest skins selected by us in both Europe and America, and made up in the latest authentic styles. Full guarantee with every coat.

Was		Now
1,225.00	1 Imported Broadtail Caracul	595.00
795.00	1 Model in Chinola	530.00
600.00	1 Mole and Seal	375.00
700.00	1 Persian Lamb, full length	467.00
595.00	1 Caracul and Fitch	396.00
400.00	1 Imported Hudson Seal, full length	267.00
375.00	1 Mole and Fitch	250.00
395.00	1 Mole and Taupe Fox	265.00
375.00	1 Mole and Fox	250.00
295.00	1 Seal and Leopard	197.00
225.00	1 Leopard, full length	150.00

Will Close Out

55 Women's Trimmed Hats

Of Velvet, Faille, etc., desirable shapes and styles, made in our own workrooms. These have been selected from the regular stock and marked at

7.00

Formerly as high as $29.50

Misses' "Trotteur" Dresses

Fourth Floor

Of fine Navy and Black English Serge, effectively trimmed with plaid silk or batiste embroidered collar and cuffs. 14 to 18 years.

9.75 Special Value

Misses' Day Dresses

Of Silk Crepe, Charmeuse and Corduroy, several smart models in light, medium and dark French colorings. 14 to 18 years.

19.50 Special Value

FIFTH AVE. At Thirty-fifth St.

FAILED REALTY FIRM ASKS FOR MORE TIME

Receiver Urges Mortgage Holders Not to Sue Real Estate Security Company.

MECHANICS' LIENS FILED

Creditors Enter Claims Against Bankrupt Concern and McVicker-Gaillard Company as Contractors.

James N. Rosenberg, receiver of the New York Real Estate Security Company, which has gone into bankruptcy, due to inability to pay mortgage calls and taxes on its sixty-six parcels of real estate, said yesterday that he had sent letters to all of the mortgage holders asking them to refrain from instituting foreclosure suits. Every effort was being made, it was said at the offices of the company, at 42 Broadway, to come to a satisfactory understanding with the bondholders, so that the financial difficulties of the concern might be tided over until better conditions prevailed in the real estate market.

Seventeen mechanics' liens, aggregating $12,000, were filed yesterday against the New York Real Estate Security Company, as owner, and the McVicker-Gaillard Realty Company, as contractor, on properties at Ninety-fourth and 119th Streets and Riverside Drive, 100th Street and Central Park West, 3,099, 3,100, and 3,134 Broadway, and other places. Among the liens are Otto Gordon, for $3,365; Nathan Gordon, $2,089; B. Maiot, $2,103; Philip Pohlsky, $1,700, and Louis Robinson, $1,035.

Charles S. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, and he is preparing a list of all the bondholders of the concern. Mr. Sabin hopes to call a meeting of the Bondholders' Committee to-morrow or Tuesday, and he hopes some plan may be determined upon then under which the company may resume business.

The firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., public accountants, was appointed by the receiver to prepare a statement of the liabilities and assets of the bankrupt firm. The accountants began their work at once, assisted by the officers of the company, and they hoped to have a detailed report ready early this week. The receiver has informed each mortgage holder that separate records will be kept of the different properties with their respective net rentals and payments, so that each mortgagee may be protected fully.

Hugh McAtamney, who was one of the three petitioners in the bankruptcy proceedings, said yesterday that every one was working harmoniously to straighten out the company's affairs, and he expressed confidence that with a little time every dollar of its indebtedness would be paid.

KANSAS WOMEN COMBINE.

Meet to Advise Political Parties as to Their Platforms.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 29.—Women from all over Kansas met here to-day to formulate a non-partisan declaration of principles to be placed before the various political party organizations of the State as an expression of what the women voters want included in the platforms in the next campaign.

This is the first such meeting since women in Kansas received the franchise last Fall. There are about 275,000 women voters in the State.

Best & Co.

Useful Christmas Gifts

At Moderate Prices

Several Special Sales for Monday

Christmas Handkerchiefs

Are dainty articles of which one cannot have too many. Our Holiday assortments from Armenia, Spain, Ireland and Madeira, contain the daintiest of patterns and sheerest of fabrics. Prices up to $14.75 each.

Special Sales Monday

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial. Box of 6. Regular price $1.50— 1.15
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initial. Box of 6. Regular price $1.50— 1.15
Children's Initial Handk'fs. Box of 6. " " 80c.— 60c

Christmas Fur Sets

Due to the backward season we have reduced the prices on a number of desirable models and styles, offering a splendid opportunity for practical Christmas savings. Every piece fully guaranteed.

Scarfs			Muffs	
35.00	47.50	Pointed Fox	42.50	47.50
16.50	25.00	Black Fox	24.50	28.50
	35.00	Scotch Mole	32.50	
	35.00	Chinchilla Squirrel	42.50	
	29.75	Natural Skunk	39.50	

Christmas Neckwear

For women and misses, is shown in much larger stocks than usual, including all the newest ideas in dainty neck fixings of silk, feathers, lawn and lace.

Special Sales Monday

Fichus and Flat Collars. Regular price $1.75— 1.15
Crepe de Chine Scarfs. " " 2.75— 1.75
Marabout Neck Ruffs. " " 3.50— 2.50

Japanese Silk Kimonos

Are being displayed for women, misses and children, in plain colors or with fancy hand-embroidery. The designs shown for little folks are particularly attractive with figures of flowers, animals or toys.

Women's Quilted Robes. 9.75 13.75
Children's Quilted Robes. Up to 18 years. 5.50 9.95
Infants' Quilted Robes. Up to 3 years. 4.25 5.00

French Christmas Novelties

Reveal some very dainty gift ideas, consisting of Fancy Hair Bands, Metal Belts, Opera Bags, Brocade Boxes, Metal Ornaments and Pins, Novelty Tea and Telephone Cozies, French Flowers and Handkerchief Cases.

Dainty Boudoir Caps

Packed in a fancy Holiday box, are most attractive. We are showing some new conceits just out of their original wrappers, which will please the most fastidious.

Lace, Chiffon and Fancy Ribbon Caps, in Dutch or French designs. 98c. to 5.00
Crepe de Chine Underwear. Dainty Gowns, Combinations and Petticoats. 5.00 to 10.50
French Underwear. A Fascinating Display. Each garment attractively packed in a pretty gift box.

Christmas Hosiery and Gloves

Large assortments of Silk, Lisle or Cotton Hose, also Gloves for men, women and children. The stocks for men and women are very complete and attractive, while the stocks for children are the largest in New York City.

Special Sales Monday

Women's Pure Silk Hose. Regularly $2.25— 1.50
Men's Silk Hose. " 1.15— 75c
Women's French Kid Gloves. " 1.50— 85c
Children's English White Pique Kid. " 1.25— 75c
Men's Tan Cape Gloves, silk lined. " 2.00— 1.25

Christmas Toys

Are attractively and conveniently displayed in the greatly enlarged department on the fourth floor. For many years we have been recognized as the store that takes particular thought for little folks at this joyous season. This year we are showing many exclusive novelties gathered from the four quarters of the earth. Your visit is cordially requested.

Mechanical Toys
Trolley Cars, Warships, Aeroplanes, Automobiles, Swinging Horses, Walking Toys, Trick Boxes, Electric Railroads, Performing Animals, Musical Toys.

Dolls & Furnishings
Bisque, Unbreakable, Character, Talking, Dressed, Undressed and Musical Dolls. Dolls' Houses, Carriages, Furniture, Wardrobes, Tea Sets, Cradles, Beds, Trunks, Trousseaux, etc.

Games and Novelties
Ice Skates. Soldier Sets, Magnetic Toys, Woolly Animals, Rocking Horses, Drums, Horns, Typewriters, Magic Lanterns, Microscope Projectors. Games of all kinds.

Christmas Juvenile Books

Picture Books, One Syllable Histories, Nursery Tales, Glue Books, Indestructible Rag Books, Fairy Stories, Fables, Children's Classics, Latest Fiction for Boys and Girls, and thousands of Christmas Cards.

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . At Thirty-Fifth St.

HEALTH IMPROVED IN 'FLYLESS' BLOCK

A. I. C. P.'s Experiment Points the Way to Saving Babies' Lives.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRASTS

Only One-third as Many Cases of Summer Complaint in Screened as in Unscreened Area.

The results of the most thorough practical study of the relationship between housefllies and disease ever made in a Northern city have just been tabulated by the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Last Summer the Bureau, under the direction of its Superintendent, Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, began an investigation having for its object the determination of the responsibility of the housefly for diarrhoeal diseases, especially those of infants. For the purposes of the investigation two city blocks in the Little Italy of the Bronx were selected, in one of which all the approved methods of preventive sanitation were employed, while in the other the forces of nature—including the human variety—were allowed to take their course. The results, while admittedly not conclusive, are sufficiently suggestive in character to determine the bureau to pursue its investigations another season. It was shown, for instance, that in the protected area the number of cases of infantile Summer complaint was only one-third the number in the unprotected area.

Experiment in Little Italy.

The boundaries of the protected block were 150th and 151st Streets and Park and Morris Avenues. The unprotected block was in the same general neighborhood, and the character of the population and of normal conditions in the two blocks was the same. The total population was practically the same, as was the infant population. A census was made according to age groups, a careful record kept of the amount of sickness in the two blocks at the beginning of the inspection period, and a thorough medical inspection given to the two areas weekly for a series of fifteen weeks, during which a record was kept of all deaths and cases of disease, with the facts relating to them.

The two blocks started fairly, except that the inhabitants of the protected area had the advantage of a three weeks' campaign of education. In this section many anti-fly tracts, both in Italian and English, were distributed by nurses and Boy Scouts, and the instruction contained in these was supplemented by the exhibition of a local moving-picture theatre at every run for a week of the film "The Dangerous House Fly," lent by the Merchants' Association. Free tickets admitting all but the youngest children were distributed among the residents of the block, and most of the tickets were used.

At the expense of the association screens were placed in every window and door of the block—about 1,700 openings in all. The people were instructed concerning the desirability of keeping the screens in place and of protecting them from injury. With the aid of the local Boy Scout organization large traps were constructed and placed in the courtyards and stables in or adjacent to the district. These were baited and emptied regularly, and of the thousands of flies thus captured many were sent to the Department of Public Health of the Museum of Natural History, where determination was made of the types, about 1 per cent. of the catches being stable flies (supposed to be transmitters of the germs of infantile paralysis) and the great majority house flies.

1,106,017 Bacteria Per Fly.

At the same time numbers of living flies were caught in the houses, and with the co-operation of the Health Department laboratories were examined to make bacterial counts. Some of these flies were caught in houses of the protected area and others in unprotected houses. The average number of bacteria found on flies—or in the cultures made from the surface washings of the insects—taken in the "protected" houses was 13,986, of which 4,489 were intestinal organisms. The average count of the flies from "dirty" houses, i. e., in the unprotected area, was 1,106,017 per fly, of which 292,117 were intestinal. Of course, flies in a filthy section have a better—or worse—opportunity for bacterial contamination than those in a clean area.

Cleanliness was enforced in the protected area in relation to the streets and courtyards as well as the interior of the tenements; and particular attention was paid to the stables as constituting the chief breeding places of the flies. The bureau had sent to all the stables in the district sufficient quantities of iron sulphate to insure the efficient treatment of the manure (for the destruction of fly larvae) throughout the experiment. The cost of this treatment was 9 mills a horse a day.

With the assistance of a special inspector assigned to the district by the Department of Street Cleaning it was possible to maintain the streets in a decent and sanitary condition.

The Tenement House Department assigned an inspector to the section and greatly aided the bureau in its efforts to maintain cleanly conditions inside the houses, to encourage the use of garbage cans equipped with lids and to prevent the throwing of garbage and other refuse out of the windows and into the courtyards. The bureau reports, as a by-product of its investigation, remarkable success in the educational work in this direction; the number of new garbage cans and cleaned-up courtyards being surprisingly large.

Health Department Co-operates.

"In all of our work," says Dr. Armstrong, "we have received enthusiastic and substantial assistance and co-operation of the several divisions of the Health Department, particularly the Sanitary Division. A special Inspector was assigned to our district in the Bronx, and the work which we were able to do with this co-operation was illustrative of what could be done were the department in a position rigidly to enforce the Sanitary Code.

"The reason why fly breeding nuisances are not entirely eradicated by the Health Department is because of the small number of Inspectors which the appropriation for this purpose enables them to obtain. There are at the present time seventy-three men in the Division of Sanitary Inspection. It happens that only seven of these can be assigned to the wide area covered by the Bronx, and with this small force it is possible to do little more than take care of complaints as they come in. A continuous, aggressive, and thorough inspection is out of the question.

"It must be remembered that if there seem to be defects and deficiencies in the official handling of sanitary problems these are largely the result of an inadequate machinery for attack. It must also be remembered that most of the disease-carrying insects in which we are interested could be eliminated along with the unsanitary fly-breeding nuisances if the department were supplied with the means of enforcing the Sanitary Code."

Less Illness in "Flyless" Block.

The statistics collected by the bureau's investigators show that during the period of inspection there were in the protected area 111 cases of sickness from all causes; in the unprotected area 165. The cases of non-communicable disease were almost the same in number—36 in the protected, 49 in the unprotected block. This leaves the great differences in the total figures to be accounted for on the theory of greater and less transmission of communicable diseases, of which in the protected group there were 75 cases and in the unprotected 125. Of the diseases of the germs of which it is reasonable to suppose the fly in this climate acts as the transmitter through surface carriage the ratio was 22 to 65.

The figures just given are for all age groups; for children under five years they are still more striking, the total morbidity being 82 in the protected and 113 for the unprotected area. When cases of diarrhoeal disease only are considered, the ratio of 20 to 57 is observed, and the average duration of illness is seen to be 2.9 days less in the protected section. There were no deaths from diarrhoeal disease of children in the protected area, while there were 2 among the children of the outside families; but in view of the small number of cases involved in the comparison the bureau is not inclined to attach much significance to these mortality statistics.

As to the general conclusions to be drawn from the Summer's investigation the bureau does not attribute the better health conditions in the protected area solely to the anti-fly campaign conducted there; for example, it takes account of the fact that the babies in the protected block received bottled milk in 54 per cent. of the families, while only 37 per cent. of those in the unprotected area were thus safeguarded; and Dr. Armstrong's report further shows his fairness by the observation: "Notwithstanding the inevitable disappointment of the race suicide faddists, the bureau does not feel justified in accrediting the excessive birth rate in the protected area to the anti-fly campaign."

Experiment to be Repeated.

In summing up the results of the experiment, Dr. Armstrong says:

"The study is incomplete, and undoubtedly on the basis of the present findings we are not justified in attempting to revolutionize infant hygiene. No such attempt will be made, though the facts should be presented and given what credit they deserve until substantiated or revised by further experimentation.

"It is felt that sufficient reliance may be placed on the work, particularly the practical results in the field, to justify an insistence upon the enforcement of the Sanitary Code in so far as it reaches fly-breeding nuisances. The statistical results also justify the placing of a greater emphasis upon educational work among the mothers regarding the dangers of the house fly in the lives of the infants.

"Finally, the bureau thoroughly recognizes the limitations of the study this Summer and is convinced of the necessity of continuing this experiment on a larger, more comprehensive and complete scale through at least one other fly season before definite, positive conclusions can be reached."

R. CAMPBELL A SUICIDE.

New York Traveling Salesman Found Dead in a Boston Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Robert Campbell of 347 West Twentieth Street, New York City, died to-night in his room at the Touraine Hotel from a revolver shot. He is supposed to have been a suicide. A revolver was found near the body. He came to the hotel a few days ago and seemed to be in the best of health. Medical Examiner McGrath took charge of the body.

Robert Campbell was for many years a traveling salesman for various dry goods concerns, according to one of his daughters, who was seen last night at her home, 347 West Twentieth Street. Mr. Campbell left home about three years ago, and since then his wife and four daughters, living at the address in Twentieth Street, have heard from him only once. He also had two sons, but neither of them is living in New York.

According to his daughter, Mr. Campbell was about 60 years old. His family last heard from him about a year ago, when he wrote them from California. They did not know where he was until they were notified of his death. Nothing could be learned of Mr. Campbell's financial condition from his daughter. Asked if it was possible that her father's death might have been accidental or other than suicidal, Miss Campbell said she was convinced that her father had killed himself, but she would suggest no reason for his act.

KILLED TWO MEN IN A MINE.

Mexican Bandit Shot Deputy Sheriffs Who Pursued Him.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29.—Ralph Lopez, the Mexican bandit who killed four men last week, shot and probably killed two Deputy Sheriffs to-day in a battle in an underground workings of the Utah-Apex mine, near Bingham. The men who were shot are believed to have been Deputies Hulsey and Mandrich. They were left in the mine by their companions, together with two Austrians, who were uninjured, but were cut off from escape.

Immediately after the shooting a posse of fifty was organized for the purpose of storming the mine and capturing or killing the desperado.

The underground fight was the result of several deputies penetrating one of the mine entrances 900 feet and lighting a smudge with the intention of smoking Lopez out. As soon as a match was struck Lopez opened fire.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Mary Page, a ten-year-old orphan, has written a letter to Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, asking him to save Bessie Wakefield, recently convicted of murdering her husband. As an orphan she begs the Governor not to make the woman's little children orphans.

NEWARK.—Branch 4, Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, will hold this afternoon a memorial service for deceased members of the Newark Fire Department in Payton's Theatre. "Back taps" will be sounded—that is, an electric light will be extinguished and two strokes will be sounded on a fire gong—as the name of each departed member is read by Chief Engineer Paul J. Moore.

BAYONNE.—A missionary campaign in the Protestant churches will be begun to-day with a conference in the First Baptist Church, led by David McConaughy and Harry S. Meyers of the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.

WEST NEW YORK.—Clemens Franke, a mechanic, was killed yesterday at his home, 641 Polk Street, by falling down stairs and breaking his neck. He was 64 years old.

MONTCLAIR.—President Henry E. Jackson of the Montclair Civic Association, announced yesterday that the Directors intended to enlarge its activities at the semi-annual meeting on Thursday evening. Mayor Ernest C. Hinck, Senator Austen Colgate, Assemblyman Bennett H. Fishler, Edmund B. Osborne, and Charles T. Root of New York will discuss "Taxation."

MONTCLAIR.—The Rev. Dr. D. Everett Lyon will preach to-day his last sermon at Grace Presbyterian Church. He leaves this week to assume the pastorate of Westminster Presbyterian Church at Baltimore. He came to Montclair more than a year ago.

MORRISTOWN.—Frederick Lindabury, who took bichloride of mercury tablets with suicidal intent a few days ago, is slowly dying in the Memorial Hospital. Despite the efforts of physicians to eliminate the poison from his system, he is growing weaker.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 29.—Thomas Asay of Vincentown, one of the three persons injured when their horse ran into a train here Wednesday night, died yesterday in the hospital. He suffered internal injuries and his leg was broken in the accident.

MOUNT HOLLY.—Joseph Rogers of Lumberton, who was convicted at his second trial of setting fire to the hotel at Lumberton a few months ago, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Horner to the State prison for from three to fifteen years. Ellis Reed of Chesterfield was also sent to the State prison for from one to three years for shooting his brother.

METUCHEN.—Thomas L. Smack, the Pennsylvania Railroad agent here, disappeared on Nov. 4 and, without saying a word to anybody, went to Jersey City. There he met Miss Elizabeth Tilghman of Salisbury, Md., and married her. After a wedding trip they came back here on Monday night, but not until yesterday was it announced that he had been married.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Commissioners in its annual report, comments upon the high standard maintained by New Jersey in the matter of pilotage. With the exception of the grounding of a few vessels, there were no serious accidents during last year. Pilotage receipts for the year amounted to $223,009.50, for 1,450 inward and 1,445 outward bound vessels.

TRENTON.—In its annual report the State Board of Pharmacy calls attention to the unusual spirit of jealousy manifest among New Jersey druggists. During last year an extraordinary number of alleged violations were reported, but a thorough investigation failed to produce proof of any of them.

DEFENDS THE CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

Frank Gallagher Replies to Some of Chief Kenlon's Criticisms.

DOCTORS REJECTED BRADY

Chief Had Recommended Him for Promition in Letter to Commission.

Frank Gallagher, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, replied yesterday to the statements attributed to Fire Chief Kenlon regarding the physical examination of applicants for promotion in the Fire Department. Chief Kenlon said that armless men and men with cork legs had been put on the eligible list.

Mr. Gallagher said that the Chief was piqued because the commission had not passed a man named Brady, whom its surgeons had rejected.

"Chief Kenlen," went on Mr. Gallagher, "speaks of 'heart murmur' as a 'bugaboo.' It is inconceivable to me that the Chief of the Fire Department on such matters should put his judgment against the judgment of competent and experienced surgeons. It seems to me from his quoted statement as if the Civil Service Commission should have been as vigilant as it was in its attempts to secure for the city the best material for fire Captain. Chief Kenlon's reasoning, all these promotion examinations being competitive, is that cripples should have equal place upon eligible lists with strong, healthy men."

The Civil Service Commission, said Mr. Gallagher, would be glad to take any medical records Chief Kenlon or the Fire Department had in connection with promotion tests, but they would be used merely as a help to the Commission's examinations.

"But let Chief Kenlon," said the Commissioner in conclusion, "tell the candidates in the promotion examinations for Fire Captain why he was so interested in Brady as to write the President of the Civil Service Commission in Brady's behalf. And let him also tell them that I said that there wasn't a standard life insurance company that would take him as a risk, and that Brady, even with the backing of the Chief of the Fire Department, was no better and no more entitled to favor than the humblest candidate in the examination."

SPECIAL SESSION ENDS.

Regular Meeting of Congress To-morrow—Senate Lingers Till Then.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The longest continuous extraordinary session in the history of Congress practically ended to-night and the regular session will begin at noon next Monday.

Democratic leaders, acting in concert with President Wilson, would not permit an actual finish to be written to the special session, although the House adjourned finally. The Senate will meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday and adjournment will not formally come until a few minutes before the time for the regular session to convene.

Two great projects have held the attention of Congress and the country throughout the unprecedented work of the year. One of these, tariff revision, crystalized into law in September. The other, currency reform, is still the chief subject of legislative interest, and will remain so until disposed of in the regular session.

BEET SUGAR HEAD TO QUIT.

Reported That Havemeyer Will Succeed Morey in Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—Chester S. Morey, who is credited with being the founder of the beet sugar industry in Colorado, has decided to resign as president of the Great Western Sugar Company, according to report. It is expected that the resignation will be acted upon at the annual meeting at Plainfield, N. J., next month. It is reported that Horace Havemeyer, executor of the estate of H. O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, will be chosen president.

Mr. Morey is said to intend to retire from business. He organized the Great Western Company, which has a capitalization of $30,000,000, and owns nine large plants in Colorado, Nebraska and Montana.

Teas at Women's Trade League.

The officers of the Women's Trade Union League gave the first of a series of Saturday afternoon teas at the headquarters of the league, 43 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday for the purpose of bringing the unions closer together and exchanging views and experience. The afternoon teas are to be held every Saturday from 2 to 5 P. M. and members of men's unions may attend them. They have been held as an experiment for four or five weeks, and yesterday it was decided to hold them regularly.

SCHENECTADY STRIKE OVER

Compromise Settles the General Electric Walkout.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The strike at the General Electric plant ended to-day. At a meeting between representatives of the company and the unions and Mayor Lunn an agreement was reached by which all employes were to return to work. The peace treaty was soon ratified by the Trades Alliance.

Statements were issued by company officials, the press committee of the strikers, and Mayor Lunn expressing satisfaction over the adjustment of differences.

The press committee's statement said the strike had been due largely to a "misunderstanding," expressed pleasure at the company's agreement to take back all employes and not discriminate against them on account of any part they had taken in the strike, and advising all of the men to report to their old places on Monday morning.

All of the striking employes, including Frank Dujay and Miss Mabel Leslie, union leaders, whose removal caused the strike, may return to work. Miss Leslie, it is said, will have her old post. Another place will be found for Dujay.

If it is found necessary to put some of the employes on part time, the agreement is that the hours of the out-of-town men shall be reduced first and then those of the single men. This is the plan that was followed in 1907.

The working people feel that credit for the settlement should go to the Mayor and he is the hero of the town.

FREW'S NEW HOME BURNED.

Flames from Costly Structure Illuminate the Preakness Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—A burning house illuminated one of the hills in the Preakness Range, about nine miles from here, last night, and threw a glare over Paterson and the vicinity between 9 o'clock and midnight. The burning building was the newly completed home of H. E. Frew. It was one of the finest of the country places in the Preakness Hills, and is said to have cost more than $100,000. Furniture which is said to be worth nearly as much as the building had been moved in recently.

Only the caretaker was in the building when the fire was discovered. He made his escape, but the blaze gained such headway in a short time that there was no chance to fight the flames. There was no fire department within reach of the place and persons living in the vicinity in country homes which dot the beautiful Preakness range could not get to the fire in time to save any of the household goods. The house was built of stone, and at midnight last night only the walls were standing.

WOMEN LOSE TEST SUIT.

Court Holds That Fire Commissioner Need Not Appoint Them.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury decided yesterday that no woman need be appointed an Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention, no matter what her standing is on the civil service list, unless the Fire Commissioner pleases to appoint her. In other words, the Commissioner has the right of appointing men to all the places if he wants to do so, and is clearly within his rights if he prepares separate lists of applicants, one of the women and the other of the men.

The decision was on the suit of Miss Juliette Arden and five other women interested in the appointments, and in the words of Miss Arden, it was intended as a "test case to decide for all time the right of the Civil Service Commission to advertise an examination as being open to both men and women, requiring the same preparation, the same examination, the same duties, and offering the same salary for both sexes, and then to divide the result into two lists, thus enabling the appointing officer to pass over either list in its entirety if he sees fit to do so."

The suit was directed against Fire Commissioner Johnson in an effort to compel him to appoint a woman when a woman's name came in order on the preferred list.

ST. ANDREW SOCIETY FEAST.

500 Guests Will Attend Dinner To-morrow at the Waldorf.

The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society will be held to-morrow evening in the Waldorf-Astoria. George Austin Morrison, Jr., will preside.

Among the 500 guests will be Major Gen. Barry, Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul General at New York; the Rev. David G. Wylie, the Rev. George Alexander, Talbot Olyphant, President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati; Henry W. J. Bucknall, President of the St. George's Society; A. Barton Hepburn, President of the New England Society; W. M. Griffith, President of St. David's Society; Alfred Wagstaff of the St. Nicholas Society; Col. William W. Ladd of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, W. L. Brower, President of the Holland Society; Walter L. McCorkle, President of the New York Southern Society; Thatcher T. P. Luquer of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Rev. Frederick Courtnay, President of the British Schools and Universities Club; Dr. Charles A. Eaton, President of the Canadian Society, and George T. Wilson, representing the Pilgrims.

WM. A. FERGUSON MARRIES.

Progressive Party Committee Secretary Weds Miss Grace Haynes.

The wedding of William Archibald Ferguson of New York and Miss Grace Alice Haynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paine of Bar Harbor, took place yesterday afternoon at 112 East Seventy-first Street. Miss Elizabeth Stanley of Bar Harbor was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Ferguson, Rosalie Frank, Josephine Auchincloss and Bertha Delehanty. Arthur Lawrence was the best man, and Isaiah P. Haynes, a brother of the bride, C. Vernet Smith, Warren C. Dubois, and Edward N. Abbett were the ushers.

Mr. Ferguson is a lawyer and secretary of the New York County Committee of the National Progressive Party.

RAILWAY CONTROLS OIL CO.

Southern Pacific Interest in Associated Brought Out in Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Through W. F. Herrin, as trustee, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company holds 200,685 shares of the 400,000 shares of capital stock of the Associated Oil Company, according to testimony given here to-day by P. G. Williams, Secretary of the oil corporation. Williams said that the railroad had subscribed for $12,104,000 of the $13,685,000 bonds issued by the Associated Oil Company on Jan. 15, 1910.

Williams was testifying in the Government's suit against the railroad in the United States District Court. This suit seeks to recover lands in the Elk Hills (Cal.) oil region.

Chauffeur's Outfit Special at $43.50

Overcoat, Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap—all made of fine Worsted Whipcord.

Smart, perfect fitting and durable; the greatest value we have ever seen; choice of gray or tan.

Other Outfits, $55.00 to $125.00
Fur Overcoats, $25.00 to $225.00
Special Fur Lined Overcoat, $47.50
Broadcloth Shell Muskrat Lined, Value $75.00

Mail and 'Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

Art will assert itself, even through the maze of greatest business activity, for art is the handmaiden of commerce. As the gift giving season approaches, the Bonwit Teller shop rises to a position of appreciated importance, since in its various departments devoted to dress accessories, novelties and trinkets, art and artistry are expressively evidenced. Here are things of beauty that bear the impress of unique originality—that elusive "something different" from the commonplace and the usual.

Beginning To-Morrow, Monday

Annual December Sale of Furs
At Decisively Large Price Reductions

The annual Bonwit Teller sale of Furs has become known as the most important event in fur selling of the season. The fur coats concerned mark the highest standard of peltry, including soft supple models designed on graceful draped, straight or mandarin lines, 42 and 45 inches long, while the fur sets describe every trend of fashion.

Hudson Seal Coats 85.00

Trimmed French Seal Coats 55.00 68.00 85.00
Collars of Skunk, Fitch, Ermine, Chinola or Leopard.

Trimmed Caracul Coats 55.00 85.00
Collars of Chinchilla-Squirrel, Skunk or Fitch.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats 110.00 145.00
Collars of Fitch, Skunk, Mole, Chinola or Ermine.

Trimmed Baby Caracul Coats 100.00 125.00
Collars of Fitch, Skunk, Ermine or Chinchilla-Squirrel.

Scarfs			*Muffs*		
7.50			Natural Raccoon		14.50
12.50	18.50	35.00	Scotch Mole	24.50	39.50
9.50	16.50	22.50	Black Fox	16.50 19.50	29.50
19.50	27.50		Pointed Sitka Fox	29.50	35.00
12.50	19.50		Hudson Seal	22.50 29.50	35.00
24.50	29.50		Silver Kit Fox	24.50	45.00
14.50	24.50	32.50	Natural Skunk	29.50 35.00	45.00
16.50			Fitch		45.00

A Most Exceptional Sale

Women's Cloth, Velvet and Corduroy Suits

"Tailleur" and Fur Trimmed Models

25.00
Formerly up to 59.50

One, two and three suits of a kind taken from the regular stock representing the season's most desirable models.

Special Sale Women's Street Coats

18.50
Formerly 29.50

Made of cut velour in gray, navy blue or brown, very smart street models, trimmed with fur or plush.

Handsome Eve'g Wraps at Greatly Reduced Prices

The majority are Fur Trimmed.

42.50 75.00 97.50 110.00
Formerly up to 275.00

This collection includes a number of the best Paris models, together with exclusive Bonwit Teller productions, made of silk velvet, silk chiffon plush, velvet brocade, tinsel brocades, metallic cloths, duvet brocade plush and the newest beaded effects.

A Very Special Sale

Women's Exclusive Model Velvet Dresses

45.00 59.50

Original ideas produced in the Bonwit Teller workrooms—four very distinctive models.

Women's Afternoon & "Danse" Gowns
Of velveteen, crepe de Chine, charmeuse for afternoon wear, and dainty frocks for the dance.
Formerly up to 45.00 **29.50**

Women's Evening Gowns
Select styles of charmeuse, lace, embroidered chiffon and soft French taffeta in the leading colors.
Formerly 49.50 **39.50**

Special Values in Women's Blouses

Gold Net Blouses
Combined with gobelin blue chiffon. Collar, frill and cuffs of embroidered net. Finished with small bows. *Value 17.50* **10.50**

Lace or Net Blouses
Allover cobweb lace or plain net with collars of plaited chiffon or net. Also crepe de chine blouses. *Value 8.50* **5.00**

Colored Chiffon Blouses
A collection of one, two or three styles of a kind gathered from regular stock in the smartest styles of the season. *Values to 15.00* **7.50**

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Blouses
Exact reproduction of imported model with moire vest effect and tucked net yoke. In the new French colorings. *Value 21.50* **13.50**

Sale of Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses

Misses' Fur Trim'd Suits
18.50
Formerly up to 35.00
Smart youthful models for misses of 14 to 18. Made of broadcloth or diagonal cloth in the leading shades. Trimmed with skunk-raccoon or fitch.

Misses' Evening and Afternoon Gowns
15.00
Formerly up to 35.00
Evening gowns of chiffon, taffeta and charmeuse. Afternoon gowns of velveteen, serge, plaid worsted, wool crepe, charmeuse and crepe de Chine. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' "Tailleur" Suits
A large variety of styles in cut velour, broadcloth and diagonal. Some fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 49.50* **25.00**

Misses' "Danse" Frocks
Dainty flounce and tunic models of chiffon, beading, taffeta, lace and net. Newest shadings. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 45.00* **25.00**

Misses' Velvet & Corduroy Suits
Chic short coat and blouse models in all the favored shadings. Some fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 45.00* **27.50**

Misses' Street Coats
Smart London topcoat models of corduroy, chinchilla, melange cloth and boucle. Sizes 14 to 18. *Formerly up to 35.00* **16.50**

Holiday Gifts
of Usefulness and Beauty

Mousquetaire Doeskin Gloves
12 button 1.50 — 16 button 1.75
Value 1.85 & 2.50
In white, pique sewn, 3 pearl buttons; every pair guaranteed.

Crepe de Chine and Lace Underbodices
1.95
Value 3.00
Daintily made in dainty colorings.

Chiffon Evening Petticoats
2.95
Of plaited chiffon, in all the evening shades.

Crepe de Chine Negligees
11.75
Trimmed with shadow lace and swansdown.

Hand Emb'd Net Fichus
1.95
Value 2.25
Extending to waist line with ruffle edge.

Medici Collar and Fichus
2.95
Value 3.50
Of Mechlin or shadow lace and net, square tucked back.

Pure Thread Ingrain Silk Hose
1.00
Value 1.50
In black only; reinforced.

Hand Emb'd Pure Thread Silk Hose
1.95
Value 2.50
Dainty designs in self-embroidery; black, street, evening shades.

Hand Emb'd or Lace Border Handk'chiefs
Box of 3. **1.75**
In assorted designs.

Hand Emb'd Handkerchiefs
Box of 6, **1.85**
In assorted designs.

Long Initial Handkerchiefs
Box of 6, **1.45**
Assorted colors.

Flexible Watch Bracelets
5.75
Moire strap, shaped to wrist.

Pin Morocco Hand Bag
2.95
Top handle, flexible gilt or silver rim; various colors.

OPEN DEER SEASON A MERE SLAUGHTER

For Six Days Each Year Massachusetts Provides a Pothunters' Carnival.

DEER AS TAME AS COWS

So-Called Sportsmen Killed 1,571 In Recent Season—About 6,000 Are Left In State.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—The results of the recent six-day State-wide open season for deer are not wholly satisfactory to a majority of Massachusetts citizens. Plainly speaking, the Massachusetts open deer season, which is participated in by few true sports men, savors strongly of a pothunters' carnival. The degree of skill required to kill a deer, under the conditions the statutes impose, is not greater than that exercised by farmers in the annual hog-killing season.

For a quarter of a century Massachusetts has handled the deer question with strange inconsistency. At the time of the civil war deer were almost unknown in the Bay State. Under the stimulus of perhaps the most rigid protective laws for game ever enforced the few deer remaining began to multiply. In course of time the depredations of deer became so extensive that provision was made to compensate farmers for damage to crops and fruit trees.

At this time the farmer was powerless to protect even the flower gardens in his dooryard. The agriculturist, in fact, bitterly declared that the same courts which permitted him to slay a human being in self-defense stood ready to impose a stiff penalty provided he resisted being gored to death by an angry buck.

About ten years ago deer became so numerous that they frequently strayed into Springfield and other cities. The plate-glass window is a mystery which the deer has never been able to solve. That the fleet-footed animals do not regard it as a barrier is indicated by the fact that they seldom change their course when a show window bars their path. When the inevitable crash occurs, more likely than not the deer will make its exit by breaking through another expanse of plate glass. The list of Western Massachusetts merchants who have suffered loss of this nature is a long one.

Demands for an Open Season.

As deer became increasingly numerous claims fur damages from the agricultural population multiplied. All this time the demands of hunters for an open season for deer had been growing insistent. The number of men not suspected of possessing any abnormal civic instincts, who nevertheless expressed before a legislative committee a willingness to take a week off every Fall to help kill the deer which were making life miserable for the farmer, was legion. Not until the open season had been decided upon did it apparently occur to the lawmakers that one way to help the farmer would be to permit him to protect his own crops.

The first open season, in 1910, attracted hunters from far and wide. In that year, and likewise in 1911 and 1912, the open season was restricted to the five western counties. This year, in response to constant pressure from hunters, the killing of deer throughout the State in the open period was legalized.

Last year about 1,200 deer were killed. This year's total, as announced by the State Fish and Game Commission, is 1,571. Fewer than 200 deer, it is said, were killed in the territory thrown open to hunters for the first time this year. The State Fish and Game Commission places the present number of deer in Massachusetts at less than 6,000. In other well-informed sources this estimate is considered too small. There were no fatalities in the open deer season this year, and only two of the forty persons wounded were seriously injured.

So far as deer are concerned, wounds which permit the maimed animals to wander in hopeless suffering and ultimately to die in some sequestered spot are more unfortunate than those which mercifully kill. The number of disabled deer now roaming Massachusetts forests is said to run into the hundreds. Nevertheless, there will be no change in the attitude of the State Fish and Game Commission relative to the open season, according to one member of that body.

Killed at Baited Springs.

The snuffering of the deer themselves is probably the least considered phase of the question by thousands of citizens who are opposed to a continuance of the open season. The law provides that springs shall not be "baited" with salt; yet it is stated that many deer lost their lives in visiting baited springs. The law also provides that only shotguns shall be used, and to make sure that there is no misunderstanding, prohibits the use of rifles for any purpose during the open deer season.

According to all reports, however, the air was fairly well charged with rifle balls. An Indian Orchard citizen, while taking a bath, heard the whir of a rifle ball close to his head. The bullet buried itself in the woodwork. Frank Gerald, a State Highway Department foreman, while overseeing construction work near Greenfield, was wounded in the shoulder by a rifle ball which undoubtedly was intended for a deer.

In Lee eight hunters filled a single deer with lead and divided the carcass. Wilbraham Mountain residents have long taken pride in a giant buck. A ruthless hunter killed the animal, which weighed nearly 500 pounds. Women joined in the hunting and in several instances brought down deer. Even a 35-pound doe was not spared.

A Ludlow resident, in an open letter, describes deer hunting in that town as follows:

"I saw a crowd of fully twenty-five men, some with guns and some with clubs. I asked them what was up, and they said they knew where there was a deer. I watched them, and very soon a poor little deer, wounded and hardly able to run, came out of the woods, driven by another crowd. They surrounded the poor little fellow, and as he lay on his side they shot and pounded him until he was dead. And then that crowd cheered. I have hunted all my life, but tears came into my eyes and I turned toward home, sick at heart."

The protection accorded deer by Massachusetts laws, with the exception of six days in the year, makes them as tame as barnyard cattle; in fact, it is not uncommon for deer to mingle with cattle in the pastures, nor is it uncommon for hunters to kill heifers under the impression that they are deer. A Hacket hunter relates that he shot at a deer which stood still and permitted him to fire two more shots before it cantered unconcernedly away.

Farmers complain that deer hunters are responsible for far greater damage than the deer, and, moreover, that the farmer has no redress in the matter of damages for which hunters are responsible. The average deer hunter, farmers declare, has no compunction in leveling fences, or even in using them for firewood.

Anticipated Open Season.

A considerable number of hunters took time by the forelock and began banging away at deer on Sunday, a day before the law was off. Wounded deer were seen, painfully limping, by churchgoers in several towns.

City dwellers, outside of the hunters' ranks, oppose the indiscriminate annual slaughter of deer on the joint grounds that the methods of killing are in many instances barbarous, and that inside of five years deer will be extinct in Massachusetts, provided the present rate of killing is maintained. Farmers, though in favor of keeping deer within bounds, are not in favor of laws which, they declare, practically make their land a free game preserve for city hunters.

That the incoming Legislature will be asked to consider a number of changes in the deer laws, more especially in relation to the open season, is a foregone conclusion. There is a growing sentiment in favor of legislation, which, if not permitting owners of land on which deer depredations are committed to take the law into their own hands, will authorize representatives of the State Fish and Game Commission to thin out deer by humane processes in territory in which the animals are obviously too numerous.

It is also suggested that the open season might advantageously be restricted by a provision that a hunter must be a resident of the town in which a deer is killed. Such a restriction, it is asserted, would not be a blow at the privileges of true sportsmen, few of whom engage in deer hunting. The deer hunter, however, is a more convincing talker at legislative hearings than the farmer, and just how much deer legislation of a practical nature is likely to be forthcoming this Winter is open to doubt.

WON'T ASK DEATH PENALTY.

Purpose of State Shown in Choosing Jury to Try Dr. Craig.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 29.—The trial of Dr. William Craig, charged with the murder of Dr. Helene Knabe of Indianapolis, was adjourned from noon to-day until 9 o'clock Monday morning without completing the selection of a jury. The attorneys for the State, however, said they thought the jury would be completed early Monday.

The examination of talesmen by the State revealed that the prosecution will not ask for the infliction of the death penalty. The State will contend that Dr. Craig killed Dr. Knabe in a violent quarrel over another woman to whom he had been paying attention. The other woman, it is said, lives at Avon. It is understood that the prosecution has no direct evidence against Dr. Craig. All of the evidence is circumstantial. The State expects to produce a witness who will say he saw Dr. Craig peering into the windows of Dr. Knabe's apartment late at night a few hours before the woman was killed.

Attachment Served on Pavlowa.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—A writ of attachment was served this afternoon upon Pavlowa, Russian dancer, at the Colonial Theatre, and scenery and costumes were seized by a Deputy Sheriff. The attachment was made on behalf of Ben H. Atwell of New York on a claim of $7,000, said to be due on money advanced. Bond was furnished and after some delay the matinée performance proceeded. The hearing on the attachment will be held here the coming week.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following is the forecast for Sunday and Monday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain Sunday and probably Monday; moderate northeast to east winds.

South Carolina—Rain Sunday. Monday cloudy, probably local rains; moderate northeast and east winds.

Georgia—Rain Sunday. Monday partly cloudy; moderate east winds.

Florida—Fair in south and central, rain in north portion Sunday. Monday probably fair; moderate east winds, except brisk over northwest portion.

Alabama and Mississippi—Rain Sunday. Monday colder and fair; moderate south to west winds.

Louisiana—Rain Sunday, except fair in southwest portion; colder in west portion. Monday fair, colder; moderate south to west winds.

East Texas—Generally fair Sunday; colder in east and south portions. Monday fair; moderate variable winds, becoming northwest.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday. Monday unsettled, probably local rains.

Oklahoma—Snow or rain and colder Sunday. Monday fair.

Oklahoma—Rain and colder Sunday. Monday fair.

Arkansas—Rain Sunday; colder at night. Monday probably fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain Sunday. Monday generally fair and cold.

Ohio—Rain Sunday. Monday unsettled and colder, probably local snows or rains; moderate, possibly brisk, east to high south winds, becoming variable.

Indiana—Rain Sunday; colder in northwest portion. Monday cloudy and colder; moderate to brisk shifting winds, becoming northwest and north.

Illinois—Rain Sunday; colder in north and central portions, with shifting winds, probably becoming north and brisk. Monday probably fair; colder in extreme south portion.

Illinois—Rain Sunday; colder in north and central portions; shifting winds; probably becoming north and brisk. Monday probably fair; colder in extreme south portion.

Lower Michigan—Rain Sunday, with moderate, possibly brisk, shifting winds, becoming west and north. Monday cloudy.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow Sunday, with brisk to moderately high south winds, shifting to west. Monday probably fair.

Wisconsin—Rain in south; rain or snow in north portion Sunday; colder, with moderate, possibly brisk, shifting winds. Monday unsettled.

Minnesota—Fair Sunday, except rain or snow near Lake Superior; colder in east portion. Monday probably partly cloudy; moderate west and northwest winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair in northwest, rain and colder in east and south portions Sunday. Monday unsettled, probably rain or snow.

Missouri—Rain Sunday, colder in north and west portions. Monday fair; colder in east portion.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer Sunday; local snows and colder Monday or Monday night.

South Dakota—Fair Sunday, warmer in west portion. Monday increasing cloudiness and colder, probably local snows by night.

Nebraska.—Fair Sunday, except rain or snow in southeast portion. Monday unsettled, probably snow or rain.

Kansas—Rain or snow Sunday, colder in east portion. Monday unsettled.

R. J. COLLIER BOOKS IN LONDON MARKET?

Library of a "Well-Known American Amateur" Will Be Sold at Sotheby's.

AN IZAAK WALTON RARITY

Interesting Autograph Collection of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning Items—Byron Letter.

A choice collection of books, manuscripts, and autograph letters, described as "the property of a well-known American amateur," will be sold at Sotheby's in London on Dec. 10. Many of the books are from the Robert Hoe literary sale in this city. The general belief is that "the well-known American amateur" is Robert J. Collier, who was one of the buyers at the Hoe sale.

Among the rarities is the copy of the first edition of Izaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler," crown octavo, London, 1653, which was knocked down for $3,500 in the A. F. Xavier sale at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms in this city on March 7, 1911. This is the copy described by William Loring Andrews in his "Fysshynge with an Angle," where he says:

"A fine copy with unusually wide margins. Bound in black morocco elaborately tooled, to judge from the style of the decorations by one of the Mearnes."

It was previously sold in 1909 for $5,425. It was a presentation copy to Francis Foster. It is ruled throughout in red lines and contains in Izaak Walton's handwriting Foster's name filled in on Page 3.

There is an important and interesting collection in an album of two autograph manuscripts and seventeen autograph letters of Robert Browning and one autograph manuscript and seventeen autograph letters of Elizabeth Barret Browning. The Robert Browning manuscripts are of his well-known Cavalier ballads, "Marching Along" and "Give a Rouse." Both differ from the printed versions and are probably earlier drafts. Mrs. Browning's manuscript is a copy of one of her husband's poems, "A Face," and has at the end the following note by him:

I wrote the above poem for the album of Mrs. Coventry Patmore (the First Angel of his House) and this copy was made from the rough draught by E. B. B.
ROBERT BROWNING, March 27, 1874.

The most interesting of the letters are those by Mrs. Browning, which range from 1836 to 1859, and are addressed to Talfourd, R. H. Horne, Mrs. Jameson, Cornelius Matthews of New York, and Miss Fanny Hauntt. Writing to Matthews on April 28, 1843, she says of her future husband:

I do assure you I never saw him in my life—do not know him even by correspondence—and yet I am very sensitive to his thousand and one stripes with which the assembly of critics doth expound its vocations over him. The truth is, and the world should know the truth, it is easier to find a more faultless writer than a poet of equal genius. Don't let us fall into the category of the sons of Noah. Noah was once drunk indeed but once he built the ark.

Mrs. Browning and Her Work.

The two other letters to Matthews and a long letter to Horne are full of interesting talk about contemporary poets and the writer's own work. The letter to Talfourd thanks him for sending her a copy of his tragedy "Ion." The four letters to Mrs. Jameson, all dating from 1858-59, contain interesting references to the Brownings' friends in Rome and Florence, and show her passionate sympathy for the cause of Italian freedom. None of these four letters is included in Mrs. Browning's published letters. In a long early letter to Mr. Kenyon, also unpublished, she speaks of her two poems, "The Seraphim" and "Prometheus."

Robert Browning's letters include one to Poe about contributing to "Once a Week," dated Jan. 17, 1860. In later letters he refers to several of his poems by name, e. g., "Hervé Riel," and "Home Thoughts from Abroad," as to which he curiously enough makes a mistake, for the poem he means is "Home Thoughts from the Sea." In the same letter, which is addressed to his uncle, Reuben Browning, he alludes to his son's first portrait of him, painted in 1874, as "the best, as far as likeness is concerned, that was ever taken of me." Other interesting letters are addressed to Lord Leighton and to Mrs. Jameson, the latter of which concludes with a eulogy of Correggio:

At which of the Colnaghis can one see the Correggio you spoke of one evening at Carlyle's? I am just now hungry for his pictures, and mean, whenever I am sore at heart, to go and get well before the great cupola at—but why not versify, since that, or something like it, is my trade:

Could I, heart-broken, reach his place of birth,
And stand before his Pictures—could I chuse
But own at once the sovereign'st thing on earth
In Parma City for an inward bruise.

A copy of the rare first Kilmarnock edition of Robert Burns's "Poems" has his lines of an autograph manuscript of the "Twa Dogs" inlaid and inserted in that poem. Other lots contain parts of Burns's songs supposed to have been sent by him to Thompson for his musical work, and manuscript songs sent to William Stewart, Factor, Closeburn Castle.

There is also a first edition of Robert Burton's famous work, "The Anatomy of Melancholy," thick, small quarto, oxford, 1621. Among the Lord Byron items is the following autograph letter, dated Venice, Nov. 18, 1816, and addressed to Capt. Hay, Long's Hotel, Bond Street, London. "Angeiterre Inglishterra":

Dear Hay: This city is a mystery which I mean to unravel at leisure, for it is my intention to remain at Venice during the Winter. I have got some very good apartments in the house of a mercante, whose donna teaches us the Venetian dialect, so sweet and naive in the mouth of a woman. The Italian has nothing of the whimicalities of the French language. My reading is confined to Goldoni, whose men of mind I like. A Plautus, a Terence, and a Moliere are said to have formed his whole library, but the world and mankind and womankind were his chief study.

From that inexhaustible mine his keen and experienced penetration readily embellished his compositions with characters ever real with all the light gradations which passions throw on every character, and with very striking situations yet as natural with those which are perpetually springing up amidst the world, but, not being taken notice of, expira in the birth. It is of this kind of writing that Pascal says "the more wit one has the more originals one finds among meo, whereas your common people discern no difference between men." Goldoni is fertile, simple, and various as nature itself.

When tired of studying Italian in type I learn it by way of divertisement through the medium of the lips and eyes of Venetian women, who, as in the time of Paul Veronese, are still the handsomest and finest shaped of the petticoated tribe in Italy. By the Mars! they are sublime. I am speaking of the middle class, those of the highest orders are generally as ugly as Virtue. Living under the Pascal patronage of St. Mark I go out frequently and am in very good contentment. I do as the Venetians do; nay, I do more, for I take daily exercise on horseback.

Besides Nero's horses, now hoisted up over the front of St. Mark's, my own are the only quadrupeds in this place. Was it disdain or aversion to horses that the Venetians, who are but indifferent horsemen, did not pick out a better place for these animals? If you find England very dull, or which I have no doubt whatsoever, pack up your valise and cross the Alps. You may be sure of being welcome. Believe me, ever yours very truly,

BYRON.

Campion First Edition.

An excessively rare first edition is Thomas Campion's "Description of a Maske presented before the Kinges Majestie at White-Hall on Twelfth Night last in honour of the Lord Hayes and his Bride, Daughter and Heire to the Honourable the Lord Dennye, their Marriage having been the same day at Court Solemnized."

Mark Twain is represented by the manuscript of his famous romance, "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," which he is said to have considered his greatest work. There is a first edition of De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe." Thomas De Quincey is represented by an autograph manuscript and an autograph letter.

An item of special interest to American collectors is Nathaniel Hawthorne's copy of a "History of the Indian Wars," published at Rochester, N. Y., in 1828. It has his full autograph signature written in different parts of the book and in various forms. It is apparently the copy which was in the Van Antwerp sale some years ago.

There are ninety autograph letters of Dr. Samuel Johnson, one of them written when he was in great trouble; his wife was dying and lived only three weeks longer. The letters are addressed to John Levett, one of Johnson's earliest friends in Lichfield. Among the Scottish items is the famous James III manuscript, 137 quarto pages of "The School for Scandal." While in the hands of Fairburn the bookbinder, to whom it was intrusted by Sir George Chetwynd in 1834 for binding, the manuscript narrowly escaped destruction by fire. A few leaves of the first pages are slightly scorched at the edges.

Algernon C. Swinburne is represented by the original autograph manuscript of his "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic." There are also interesting books or autographs of William H. Ainsworth, Sir Walter Scott, Beaumont and Fletcher, the dramatists; James Boswell, George Chapman, Chaucer, Dante, Dryden, Fenelon, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Gray, Charles Lamb, Edmund Spenser, Robert L. Stevenson, Whistler, and Walt Whitman.

There are early editions of John Milton and William Shakespeare.

Al Woods Gets "The Guilty Man."

"The Guilty Man," the play which is to be given at a matinee by the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, is not to end its existence with that performance. Al Woods has obtained the rights to the play and immediately after the performance, which will take place late in December at the Lyric Theatre, "The Guilty Man" will be offered to the public. John Mason is to be starred in the play by Woods, arrangements having been made with Charles Frohman for his services. Mason will appear in the initial performance of the play.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. Egbert, A. H. Adams, Arthur Blake, Mrs. R. Billington, H. R. Carlh, Mrs. Caroline Getty, Miss M. Gillis, Miss G. K. Harrison, Mrs. G. L. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. King, C. H. Marston, J. H. Morris, Herbert Noble, Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Perry, W. K. Sharp, George Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Miss Mary Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Waterbury, Miss Gladys Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. West.

TOURAINE (Havre)—Charles Caron, A. Van der Glot, Miss Maud Gloun, Jules Lambert, K. W. Reilly, J. Sumter, Maurice Trembley, A. Toxin Worm, W. Wheeler.

EDISON WILL AID 5-CENT BUS LINE

Inventor Writes That He Will Gladly Appear Before the Board of Estimate.

SAYS ELECTRICITY IS BEST

Ready to Dispute Fifth Avenue Coach Company, Which Is Opposing Franchise.

Thomas A. Edison has notified the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate that he is ready to appear before it, in support of the application for a franchise of the Five-Cent Bus Line, at any time the committee may select.

The controversy over the granting of motor bus franchises in the city has taken on the aspect of a fight over the comparative merits of the gasoline buses operated by the present Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the electric machines which the 5-cent line proposes to use, and it is presumed that it is on this side of the question that the inventor is interested. In his letter to the committee Mr. Edison expresses the belief that for traction in cities the electric motor will soon displace all other forms of motive power, as it has already displaced them on the elevated roads and surface lines.

"If buses are desirable for intercity traffic," Mr. Edison wrote, "the electric one is the only practicable one. It is noiseless, odorless, and can be stopped and started quicker than the gasoline vehicle, and is also more economic in operation."

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company in addition to disputing the mechanical and economic possibilities of electrically driven motor buses, is opposing the application of the Five-Cent Bus Line on the ground that it would be unwise for the city to set up competition in buses plying on the crowded streets of New York.

CASH REGISTER MEN APPEAL

Patterson and Others Fight Conviction Under Trust Law.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—John H. Patterson, President, and twenty-eight present or former officials of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, who were convicted last year of violating the criminal section of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, filed an appeal in the United States District Court of Appeals here to-day.

The petition alleges that during the trial of the case 393 errors were made, and the application is based on each one of these. Hundreds of the exhibits shown during the trial accompanied the appeal.

Patterson was sentenced to one year in jail and fined $5,000. A number of his friends tried to obtain a pardon for him, but he said that he desired none, as he had been guilty of no wrongdoing, and preferred to obtain vindication in the courts.

Lesser sentences were passed on the majority of the other defendants.

Judge Hollister, at the trial, refused to admit as evidence all matter pertaining to patents held by the National Cash Register Company, and this ruling was the principal objection made in the appeal.

TEACHER LEFT $10,041.

Miss Lester Had Saved That Sum from Her Salary.

Miss Ordelia Amanda Lester, a public school teacher, who died on Feb. 6, 1912, left a net estate of $10,041.44, as shown by the appraisal that was made public yesterday. Miss Lester saved this amount from her earnings. Her possessions consisted partly of $3,000 in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and mortgages of $2,500 on property at Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street, and $1,800 on property at Throop Avenue near Quincy Street, Brooklyn. When she died she had in savings banks $2,559.51.

Possessions that were called of no value by the appraiser consisted of thirty-seven volumes of school books, all of them out of date, but from which she evidently learned her first lessons or which were used in teaching lessons to her first pupils, and many photographs and pictures.

H.R.Hardwick, Harvard Star, to Wed

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Huntington R. Hardwick, the Harvard strong man and a star of recent crimson football and baseball teams, is engaged to be married to Miss Margaret Stone of Brookline, it was announced to-night. The date of the wedding has not been set. Miss Ston is the daughter of Galen Galen L. Stone, a Boston banker.

"THE COWARDLY DOLLAR."

Marshall Says Bankers Are Anxious for a Law to Correct It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Refreshed by a vacation in Arizona, Vice President Marshall returned to Washington to-night ready for the severe grind of the opening weeks of the new session of Congress.

"Bankers I know and on whose opinions I rely want corrective currency legislation as soon as possible," said Mr. Marshall. "They believe no time should be lost in passing legislation that will give the people more confidence in their banking system and that will open the way for the average man to have equal opportunity with every other man in the use of capital and credit.

"I have no criticism of the American dollar for the luxury or comfort that may honestly be gotten from it. My criticism is of the bluff and cowardice in the dollar. When a time of money stringency comes the banks call in the money they have loaned, because they fear they will have to pay the money they have borrowed from their depositors.

"The whole country should and will welcome a speedy reinforcement of the currency system that will effectually take this cowardice out of the dollar and make it a thing to be depended upon in time of stress."

NEW HAVEN MERGER SUIT?

Boston Hears Rumors of Action, but Washington Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—It was asserted in some quarters yesterday that Attorney General McReynolds was about to take drastic action regarding the New England Railroad situation, and that two suits aimed at the Boston & Maine-New Haven merger and the Boston & Maine lease of the Fitchburg soon would be filed.

It also was said that within a few weeks the partnership made under Mr. Mellen in the Boston & Albany Railroad would be no more. It is understood that the New Haven has perfected plans whereby its agreement with the New York Central to share equally in its operating results from the leased road will terminate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—There is good authority for the statement that Attorney General McReynolds, who is in New York, has not decided on any aggressive step regarding the New Haven-Boston & Maine merger. As recently as yesterday this statement was made. Some wonder was expressed at the deliberation with which the matter had been pressed by interested persons and the impression was conveyed that nothing would be done in the immediate future.

PULLS WOMAN FROM RIVER.

Ramsey Dived When He Heard Her Cry as She Fell In.

John Ramsey, a laborer, of 657 Water Street, was standing near the pier at Jefferson Street and the East River at 10 o'clock last night when he heard a cry from the end of the dock and a splash. He got to the pier just in time to see a woman struggling in the water. Without hesitating he dived and grabbed her.

James McCarthy, a deck hand, was in a rowboat about forty feet from the pier at the time, and he rowed to the spot where Ramsey was trying to keep the woman above water. He threw a rope to Ramsey and pulled him and the woman to the boat, and then towed them to the pier.

An ambulance took the woman to Gouverneur Hospital and up to a late hour last night she was still unconscious. She is about 40 years old, weighs 140 pounds, has dark hair, eyes, and complexion. She wore a black waist and skirt and black shoes and stockings. The police say she was sitting on the string piece of the pier when she fell into the water.

WRECK IN ITALY, 7 DEAD.

Senators and Deputies Aboard Train That Crashes Into Locomotive.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The evening express bound from Rome for Naples ran into a locomotive to-night at Ceccano, and seven passengers were killed and twenty-five wounded.

Several Senators and Deputies who were returning south after to-day's sitting of Parliament were on board the express, but none of them was hurt.

Mayor Reviews His Old Regiment.

Mayor Kline reviewed the Fourteenth Regiment last night in its armory at Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. With the Mayor in the reviewing stand were Police Commissioner Waldo, Dock Commissioner Smith, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards and Water Commissioner Thompson. Until eight years ago Mayor Kline was the Colonel in command of the regiment. The present Colonel, John H. Foote, and Lieut-Col. W. H. Garcia were complimented by the Mayor and Commissioner Waldo on the showing of the regiment.

Dr. Finley Takes Oath of Office.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Dr. John Huston Finley of New York, the second Commissioner of Education of the State, took the oath of office to-day.

GETS GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT FOR $1,700

H. Y. Rosenberg Pays That Sum for "Squire Hallett" at the Kneeland Sale.

REMBRANDT GOES FOR $650

A Total of $12,447 Realized at Two Days' Sale of Old and New Masters.

The concluding sale of the pictures of Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland and other collectors at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening brought $8,184, making a total for the two evenings of $12,447. A large buyer was H. Y. Rosenberg, who paid $1,700 for the beautiful Gainsborough portrait of "Squire Hallett," $300 for "Lady Hallett," by the same artist; $340 for the Harlow "Lady Euston," $200 for the portrait of the "Comtesse d'Arches," by Robert Fournieres; $150 for the pretty little Wyant, "Morning Lanscape," $100 for an Inness landscape, and $310 for Baron Gerard's "Louis Philippe."

The small Rembrandt "Portrait of a Man," which had attracted much attention, went to G. A. Gage for $650. A "View of Hampton Court Bridge," by S Scott, was withdrawn for want of a satisfactory bid. A woman buyer, whose name was not given, paid $350 for Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lady Donoughmore," and the same buyer paid $300 for Frederic Edes's "The River Loise."

A marine, "Coast of Wales," went to Arnold for $230; Prinz Bros., Brooklyn, paid $110 for "After the Hunt," by Lesrel, and the Whistler "Venice at Night" sold for $210, going to Wilkins. A nice little interior by Portielje brought $105; "On Guard," by Delort, $100, and two pictures by Berne Bellecour, "A Marine Guard" and "Staff Officer," went to Powers for $110 each. "The Violinist," by Lesrel, brought $130, and two exquisitely painted little pictures "Jealousy" and "Caught," artist unknown, brought $150 for the pair. "The Wounded Officer," by Beauquesne, went to Dr. Givens for $100, and a small Daubigny landscape brought $100. The three big pictures, 114 by 182, "The Maine in Havana Harbor," "The Blowing Up of the Maine," and a "Submarine View of the Wreck," went to J Tacker for $50 each.

Mrs. Wright's Subscription Dance.

The second of the four subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Parry Wright of the Hotel Imperial, was given at the Hotel Gotham on Friday evening, followed by a seated supper. The patronesses included Mrs. William H. Bailey, Mrs. Hart Gress, Mrs. William H. Conley, Mrs. Frank B. Carpenter, Mrs. Charles B. Flynn, Mrs. William H. Gould, Mrs. Cecil Graham; Mrs. William D. Hanford, Mrs. John L. Lowe, Jr., Mrs. Laurice Lackman, Mrs. Walter McCorkle, Mrs. Duncan MacMartin, Mrs. Frank R. Poss, Mrs. James Richey, Mrs. Frank M. Seaman, Mrs. M. Irving Twombley, Mrs. Oscar Taussig, and Mrs. Parry Wright.

TUXEDO YACHTSMEN DINE.

Lewis S. Chanler the Winner of Commodore F. DeP. Foster's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Frederic De Puyster Foster gave a dinner to the members of Tuxedo Lake Yacht Club at Tuxedo Club to-night. The racing season closed two weeks ago and the Commodore's Cup, presented by Mr. Foster, was won by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. J. Frederic Tams was the winner of second prize.

About fifteen members attended the dinner to-night, including the officers, who are: Commodore, F. DeP. Foster; Vice Commodore, J. Philip Benkard; Secretary, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Treasurer, Grenville Kane; Preston Davie, Frederick O. Spedden, Amos T. French, William Gordon Fellows, Newbold Edgar, Newell W. Tilton, Frank B. Keech, and Eben Richards.

Each member was presented with a souvenir showing the season's results. The special prize presented by J. F. Tams and Frederick O. Spedden for the highest average during the year was won by F. DeP. Foster. The winners of monthly cups were: May, J. F. Tams; June, L. S. Chanler; July, J. F. Tams; August, Preston Davie; September, L. S. Chanler; October, J. P. Benkard.

The Tuxedo Club had its usual weekend dance to-night, which was preceded by many large dinners. In spite of the inclement weather a large crowd came out for the weekend.

RAT HALTS SEVEN TRAINS.

Eats Insulation Off an Electric Cable, Stopping P. R. R. Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 29.—Three passenger express trains and four fast freight trains were held up yesterday by a rat for considerably over half an hour on the Pennsylvania main line at Moore's Station, Penn., between this city and Philadelphia. The rodent had eaten the insulation off a large cable containing wires that are an important factor in the operation of electric signals. This caused a "grounding" of the wires, with the result that the signals were put out of business.

The trouble was first discovered by the engineer of an express train. The signal at Moore gave him a "clear indication," whereas he knew another train was but a short distance ahead. Rather than take chances he stopped the train. Then other signals at that place began to act queerly. An attaché known as a signal maintainer, stationed at a near-by interlocking tower, began a hurried investigaton as other trains arrived and were held up.

Matters were becoming serious, the entire line being affected, until the trouble was discovered. The insulation had been eaten off for fully five inches. The difficulty was remedied by installing new insulation.

Hebrew Technical School Benefit.

A special matinée of "Hop o' My Thumb" will be given at the Manhattan Opera House on Dec. 29 in aid of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The school is attended by 535 pupils daily, the annual cost of maintenance being $54,000 against a membership income of $34,000. The 1889 graduates earn annually $1,123,460. Mrs. Nathaniel Myers of 135 Central Park West is Chairman and has tickets for the theatre for disposal.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St., Near Fifth Ave.

December brings again the problems of the Holiday Season—to remember all who must be made happy, without making too great inroads into the family purse. Begin early and

Go to the largest maker and retailer of

Negligees, Neckwear, Blouses, Lingerie

This week we offer big reductions on

Practical Gifts

In attractive variety for Women and Misses

75 Cents to $14.75

Boudoir Caps	Blouses	Matinees
Lounging Robes	Neckwear	Tea Gowns
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INFANTS' WEAR.

Our department for Layettes and requisites is replete with dainty articles that would delight the young mother.

24 Cents to $24.75

Complete Layettes	Jackets	Coats
Sweater Sets	Bootees	Caps
Trinket Boxes	Basinettes	Floaters
Record Books	Dresses	Rattles
Infants' Bureaus	Cradles	Blankets

M. & I. WEINGARTEN

Ladies' Tailors & Furriers

CLEARANCE SALE OF IMPORTED MODELS

AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS, BEGINNING DEC. 1

AMONG MANY BARGAINS THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW:

Suits and Coats, formerly $100 to $200..Now $35 to $75
Moleskin Coat, formerly $500.....Now $290
Baby Caracul Coat, Ermine Collar, formerly $400..Now $275
Hudson Seal Coat, Ermine Collar, formerly $310..Now $195
Muffs and Neckpieces at Half Price.

467-469 FIFTH AVENUE

Opposite the Public Library NEW YORK

"The Home of Toys"

F.A.O. SCHWARZ

Fifth Avenue, at 31st Street

Come take a trip through Toyland—*visit this Santa Claus Headquarters* and view the wonderful exhibition of delightful Holiday Gifts.

Here the *best* of *everything new* and old in Toys, Games, Books, Sporting Goods, Novelties, etc., is shown in infinite variety—and at prices the lowest possible consistent with *highest quality*.

Goods selected now will be reserved for later delivery

CLARK & WEINBERG

Furs

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A carefully selected stock, including all the rare and fashionable furs, presented in individual and conservative models.

HUDSON SEAL COATS, of medium length, with novelty collars; plain or brocaded lining; rich, lustrous furs; finest make throughout. From $145

CARACUL COATS, exhibiting the season's latest models, beautifully lined and made in the best possible manner. Coats of intrinsic value. From $225

MOLESKIN COATS, of perfectly matched furs, expertly made, in the modish styles and lengths. From $195

FUR TRIMMED EVENING Wraps, in the wanted shades, showing imported and original designs. From $75

Decided Reductions on all Imported Fur Models

634 FIFTH AVENUE

NEAR FIFTIETH STREET

L. P. Hollander & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

Infants' Long Coats	were $50	$25.00
Infants' Long Dresses	were $20	10.00
Infants' Bonnets	were $10	5.00
Little Children's Coats	were $35	18.00
Little Children's Dresses	were $20	10.00
Little Children's Hats	were $15	7.50

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO.

Miss Marguerite, Manager. 62 West 47th St. E. Charles' Bldg. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

THE DAINTY DRESS & SUIT CO. IS THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT OF E. CHARLES A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH STANDING

WE WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY:

A CLOSING OUT SALE

of 100 High Grade Suits LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS—NO TWO ALIKE.

Real Value 28.50 to 48.50 up. *From 8.50 to 13.50 up to 18.75*

56 Street, Afternoon & Evening Dresses

Actual Value 22.50 to 42.50 *From 7.50 to 12.50 up to 18.50*

All the Stunning Models of our regular Dressmaking Establishment will be placed on Sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

HICKSON

FINAL REDUCTIONS

TAILORED FROCKS

$25.00

ALL THIS SEASON'S MODELS

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Write for Illustrated Catalogue

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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NEW STORE, 1448 Broadway, S. E. Cor. 41st.

Sub. to Times Sq. Downtown store discontinued.

During the 56 years we have been established we never bought diamonds through regular trade channels. We are known to buy loose diamonds from dealers who are pressed for ready cash at our own price and mount them into the finest platinum designs at our own factory.

This enables us to sell to our patrons for much less than charged elsewhere.

At our new location we continue to sell at the same low prices for which our name is famous.

Pay us a visit and be convinced of the truth of our statements.

Everybody is moving uptown, so we came along with the tide.

We quote below just a few specials from our enormous Xmas stock.

Diamond Lavalliere, a mass of glittering blue-white diamonds of the finest quality, 5 karats, set in platinum; would cost elsewhere $400; our price..... $275

Dinner Ring, all the finest grade pure white diamonds, set in platinum, 2 karats, great show; easily worth $125; only.. $85

Cluster Ring 36 pure white, full cut diamonds; all set in platinum; very effective; would cost to duplicate $225; our price..... $125

Special Solitaire Ring, steel white, absolutely perfect, wonderful brilliancy, 4 karats; easily worth $1,000; our price..... $675

Engagement Ring, pure white, very brilliant; nice, showy diamond; only $50

Watches, men's 12 size, solid 14 karat, Elgin or Waltham movements, guaranteed timekeepers $15

Wrist Watches, full assortment of ladies' wrist watches from $7.50 to $50

We have a wide variety of Jewelry and Gold Rings, suitable for Xmas gifts, ranging from $2 upward.

Open Evenings Till 9. Saturday Till 11

Mail Orders Filled. Inquiries Solicited

"77"

A hard stubborn Cold that hangs on, is broken up by Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"

COLDS

"I stopped coughing after the third dose of 'Seventy-seven'," writes a Washington lady.

The friends of "Seventy-seven" all have the same experience with Coughs, Colds, Grip, Influenza and Sore Throat, especially when taken in time.

If you wait till you're sick-a-bed it may take longer.

The Dollar Flask, holds more than six twenty-five cent vials—for sale by all Druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

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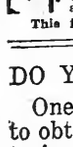

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SIEBRECHT DIVORCE REVERSED ON APPEAL

Appellate Division Rejects Evidence of Woman Peeper on Which It Was Granted.

MRS. MINER IS VINDICATED

Testimony That Siebrecht Kissed Her Shown to Have Been Based on Malice.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has reversed on appeal a decree of absolute divorce obtained by Mrs. Julia W. A. Siebrecht from Henry A. Siebrecht, Jr., member of the firm of Siebrecht & Son, wholesale florists and owners of the Siebrecht Building, at 425 Fifth Avenue. The decision was made public yesterday, and it not only clears the defendant of the charges made by his wife, but vindicates Mrs. Francescina Miner of New Rochelle, who was named as co-respondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Siebrecht and Mrs. Miner and her husband, Frank W. Miner, who is connected with the Gorham Company, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, were friends for many years, and the incidents on which Mrs. Siebrecht based her suit were alleged to have taken place in the Summer of 1907 at Hawleyville, Conn., where the two families were accustomed to pass their vacations. It was the proprietress of the Summer home, Mrs. Thurza Tucker, the most important of twenty-two witnesses for the plaintiff, who testified that while gazing through a hole in the attic floor of the farmhouse, she had seen Siebrecht kiss Mrs. Miner. In the record of the case on appeal, Mrs. Tucker was referred to as the "stovepipe hole peeper."

Both families resided in New Rochelle. The Siebrechts lived on North Avenue and the Miners on Park Place. Since the divorce was granted by Justice Mills in White Plains on Aug. 5, 1912, the Miners have continued to reside together. Mrs. Siebrecht, who was a Miss Acker and a granddaughter of one of the founders of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, got the custody of two of her four children with alimony of $250 a month.

Siebrecht's attorney, John M. Gardner of 141 Broadway, made his strongest appeal before the Appellate Division for the vindication of the name of Mrs. Miner. Referring to the testimony of Mrs. Tucker, the attorney told the Appellate Division:

"Thurza Tucker, the so-called 'stovepipe hole witness,' is shown to have been inflamed with bias, growing out of a personal quarrel between herself and the co-respondent years ago. Besides the physical conditions under which she made the alleged observations on her own statement convict her of deliberate perjury concerning the vital fact in the case, while her many contradictions and most improbable statements thoroughly impeach her and show her to be an unreliable and revengeful witness."

Concerning the weight of evidence necessary to decide a divorce case beyond doubt, and the careful scrutiny of the facts and evidence to command the confidence of a careful, prudent, and cautious Judge, the attorney added this appeal in behalf of Mrs. Miner:

"Guided by this standard of judicial exaction and protection we invoke the most careful attention to and scrutiny by this court of the evidence upon which the judgment on appeal was based. We make this request not only in behalf of the defendant herein, my client, and his entire family, but in the interest of an honored mother, daughter, and wife, whose whole family and her numerous friends champion her cause, and whom we and they believe to be the victim of a criminal conspiracy, and against whom the decision of the learned court below has been accomplished by manufactured and biased testimony.

"In making this request, we believe that, had the court below possessed the advantage which a more analytical examination of the evidence now presents in a printed record, which counsel for the defendant is able herewith to present, the result would have been different."

The testimony which the higher court repudiates in its decision and on which the divorce decree mainly rests, includes that of Mrs. Tucker, describing the departure for Manhattan of Mr. Miner and Mrs. Siebrecht one day in August, 1907, in these words:

"After Mr. Siebrecht drove Mrs. Siebrecht and Mr. Miner to the station he came back and hitched the horse to a tree in front of the house. While he was hitching the horse to the tree I went up in the attic of the house to make sure there was nothing wrong. Mrs. Miner came up stairs while I was in the attic. While in the attic I looked through the stovepipe hole (an opening through the floor to the room below) and saw Mrs. Miner, Mr. Siebrecht came up stairs. I saw him kiss Mrs. Miner."

By several architects it was shown on the appeal of the case that it would have been physically impossible for any one in the attic, looking through the six-inch stovepipe hole, to have seen what Mrs. Tucker said she had witnessed in the room beneath. It was also shown that the door to this room was open and the place in full view of all the guests of the house and members of the two families, some of whom were passing by or through the room in which Mrs. Miner and Siebrecht were said to have been at the time of the "stovepipe peeping."

Most of the other witnesses were discharged maids and servants of Mr. and Mrs. Miner, and their testimony had little bearing on the case. According to the attorney for the defense, the decision cannot be appealed to the Court of Appeals.

Season's First Thin Ice Victims.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 29.—The season's first thin-ice victim in Maine was Clarence R. Fish, 24, Principal of the Flagstaff High School, who was drowned while skating at Flagstaff to-day. Walter Eames, a companion, broke through, but was rescued.

GARDNER, Mass., Nov. 29.—John Best, 13, was the first thin-ice victim in Massachusetts this season. He ventured on skates over a light skimming of ice on Parker's Pond yesterday, broke through, and was drowned.

SILK STRIKE CHECKED.

Ribbon Weavers Only Employes Likely to Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—It is thought that only the ribbon weavers, to the number of about 5,000, will go on strike on Monday morning for a nine-hour day. The mass meeting of dyers called for to-day was a flat failure, nine dyers out of the 7,000 in the city attending. The broad silk weavers have not agreed to strike, though they have agreed to help finance the ribbon weavers if they go out. The plan is to have the ribbon weavers report for work on Monday morning and leave their looms at 5 o'clock in the afternoon after a nine-hour day. On Tuesday morning they will again report for work, and if the manufacturers lock them out they will then declare a strike.

The manufacturers say they positively will not grant any nine-hour demands made by the I. W. W. Some of the manufacturers have said they would let the men work nine hours a day, but at the end of the week they would dock their wages six hours. It is expected that about 5,000 of the ribbon weavers will go on strike; this will throw about 5,000 more dependent workers out of employment. Though the I. W. W. agitators and leaders insist there will be a big strike, it is hardly probable from the turn matters took to-day.

COPPER STRIKE NEAR END.

Believed That Eight-Hour Law May Settle Miners' Troubles.

CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 29.—It is believed that the introduction of an eight-hour working day for mine, mill and smelter workers, on Dec. 1, will cause a break in the ranks of copper mine strikers. Early in the strike the mine managers promised Gov. Ferris that an eight-hour day would be in effect by Jan. 1, 1914, and at a meeting yesterday it was agreed the plan should go into operation Monday at all except a few shafts of the Calumet & Hecla. In these shafts the men work on contract basis, and experiments will be made to determine the best manner of applying the shorter shift.

Another announcement made by mine managers is that they will devote Tuesday afternoon of each week to hearing and adjusting complaints and grievances of employes.

NO PAY FOR CONSTABLES.

Sheriff's Orders Refused in Hudson County Controversy.

Thirty-five constables employed at the Hudson County Court House, Jersey City, were not paid yesterday. The trouble arose over a recent ruling of the Civil Service Commission that these officials are subject to the Civil Service act, and that their payroll must first be certified by the commission. Sheriff Wedin has refused to accept the ruling as law and failed to send the payroll for certification as required.

County Collector Rider, acting, it is said, upon legal advice, refused to cash any warrants issued by the Sheriff until the latter has complied with the ruling of the Civil Service Commission. Wedin says that his counsel, Joseph M. Noonan, will test the matter in the courts for him. This will take several months, and in the meantime the constables are wondering how they are going to live.

COMPLAINT WAS VERBOSE.

School Teacher's Suit Against Mining Stock Promoter Halts.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 29.—Without going into the merits of the case, the Supreme Court dismissed to-day as verbose and incorrectly drawn the complaint filed by Miss Emma A. McCoy, a New Brunswick school teacher. She had sued Arthur W. Milbury of Hoboken for $5,000, alleging he induced her to invest in worthless mining stock.

Miss McCoy has been a teacher for twenty-three years. She says she became acquainted with Milbury in 1900, when he was aiding Miss Elizabeth A. Allen in promoting the teachers' retirement fund. Seven years later she received letters signed by Milbury and Allan Benedict, then a Congressman, and urging her to buy the stock. Milbury, she declares, represented that he had personally invested $80,000, and that Miss Allen had invested $5,000.

INQUIRY ON RUSSELL DEATH.

"Dakota Dan," Who Fought for Estate, Demands an Investigation.

MELROSE, Mass., Nov. 29.—William C. Russell, son of the late Daniel Russell, and one of the central figures in the famous Russell will case, died at the family homestead to-day. He was about 65 years old.

Mr. Russell supposed himself to be sole heir to the half million dollar estate of his father until about four years ago, when a man from Dickinson, N. D., known as Daniel Blake Russell, or more familiarly as "Dakota Dan," set up a claim as a long lost son of the testator.

Later a man from Fresno, Cal., called. "Fresno Dan," was recognized by the Russell family as the missing heir, and the courts sustained his claim after three years of litigation.

"Dakota Dan" mailed to the medical examiner to-night a demand for an investigation of the death of William Russell, in view, the letter said, "of many rumors circulated as to the causes." His attorney sent a similar request to District Attorney Higgins.

BURIED UNDER PASTRY.

Mill Girls in Their Haste Upset Pie Cart and Got Up Crusty.

When a heavily-laden Elmhurst bakery wagon drew up yesterday afternoon before Jacobson's silk mill on Montgomery Avenue in Corona and the girls of the mill swarmed out to make their selection from the cakes and pies and bread, four of them climbed onto the hubs in their hurry and their combined weight was enough to overturn the wagon, so that they were buried beneath it and an avalanche of pastry.

All four were bruised and one girl, Marie Schilling of 157 Kingsland Avenue, Greenpoint, had her nose broken.

FINDS GEN. ZELAYA BROKEN IN SPIRIT

Visitor to Deposed President in the Tombs Says Nicaraguan Has Been Maligned.

PRISONER SEES FAMILY

Gives His Legion of Honor Button to His Son So as "Not to Disgrace France."

Gen. José Santos Zelaya, the deposed President of Nicaragua, who is held in the Tombs on behalf of the Nicaraguan authorities, who seek his extradition for murder, sent for his son Horatio yesterday and turned over to him the Legion of Honor button which was in his coat lapel when he was arrested. Gen. Zelaya asked his son to care for the decoration until he was released, as he said he did not want to disgrace the French republic by wearing its decoration in prison.

When he visited the Tombs Horatio Zelaya was accompanied by his younger brother, C. Alfonso Zelaya, and his Nephew, Robert Lee Zelaya, who is 5 years old. The visitors stayed with Gen. Zelaya for more than an hour. Gen. Zelaya's sons found their father in a cell in the part of the prison where men charged with murder are detained. The cell of Hans Schmidt, accused of killing Anna Aumuller, was only a short distance away.

Horatio Zelaya told his father, it was said, that on Monday United States District Judge Holt would rule upon the writ of habeas corpus which was sued out before him on Friday. Gen. Zalaya had hoped that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan would take the case out of the hands of the State Department officials, but the General's sons could bring him no assurance that the President or Mr. Bryan would interfere. The disposition in Washington, according to private dispatches to Horatio Zelaya was to wait for the outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings before making the next move. Mrs. C. Alfonso Zelaya joined her husband and brother-in-law while they were with Gen. Zelaya in the Tombs.

"It is too bad," she said, as she departed, "that a sensitive, refined man like my father-in-law should be cast into a prison merely because political enemies that the United States marines keep in power in Nicaragua, against the wishes of the whole country, wish to get him into their hands. I hope for our own country—since the United States is my own country—that we may not come to be a small power instead of the big, overshadowing power that we are now. I hope this because I would not like to think of our own citizens being humbled as the United States is now humbling Gen. Zelaya after another great nation has made him a member of its Legion of Honor."

In addition to the members of his family, the only visitor Gen. Zelaya saw yesterday was a graduate of Yale University who was for eight years a mining engineer in Nicaragua. This visitor, who asked that his name be withheld, because he would soon visit Nicaragua, had come to offer his services to Gen. Zelaya.

"I never saw a man so changed," he said. "When I saw him last before my visit to his Tombs cell it was in his palace in the Nicaraguan capital. There the courtiers were all around him. His rooms were furnished magnificently in native mahogany. Machine guns were the portico decorations, and soldiers and guards stood on duty at the entrances. He seemed a very dashing figure, full of life and vim. Now I find him broken and old and sad. His spirit has left him. I am certain he seeks to start no revolution. He told me he merely wanted a place to live and be at peace with the world.

"The American people have been wickedly deceived about Zelaya," his visitor continued, "for he never was the hard-hearted despot and murderer he has been pictured to us. He used Americans well if they were in the country legitimately. I notice some of the papers speak of his great wealth. In my own case I located mineral mines and he backed my mining enterprise as a personal venture on his own account for many thousands of dollars. He got it all back and 100 per cent. besides. But there was no quarrel about it.

"He was an intelligent man and very often he displaced native administrators with Americans of proved ability. Mr. Knox sent him a rude ultimatum about a certain Emery lumber claim. An intimate friend of mine, an American, and a college graduate, was the authority upon whose report Gen. Zelaya replied to cancel the concession which Mr. Knox pressed back upon Zelaya with an ultimatum.

"The American concession holders owning the Emery claim were supposed to plant two young trees for each mature tree they dug up, and were supposed to import duty free, only machinery for their own use. My friend told me the whole situation when he made the examination for Gen. Zelaya. And a little later on another pretext intervened. I knew both Cannon and Groce. They were roustabout characters, and Groce was perhaps the most shiftless foreigner in Nicaragua. I have talked to the widow of one of these men and heard her own version of his death. We all were at a loss to account for the action of Mr. Knox, because we understood what drew the two men into the army of J. J. Estrada.

"I was in Zelaya's palace talking to him when the message came from Mr. Knox telling him he must quit the Presidency or be driven from power. He turned the Government over to Dr José Madriz, who was the most distinguished citizen of any Central American State and President of the Central American Peace Conference. How it came that he was distasteful to Mr. Knox while acceptable as President of the Peace Conference, was a mystery we who were in Nicaragua could not fathom. Yet Mr. Knox would have no more to do with him than with Zelaya. He went away to Mexico and died in sorrow over the plight of his country.

"I agree with the members of President Zelaya's family that Gen. Zelaya's life will be worth hardly anything if he is turned over to the present Government in Nicaragua. President Alfonso Dias has close affiliations with President Cabrera of Guatemala, who is the most bitter enemy Gen. Zelaya has ever had. Alliances reaching from these two men to men conspicuous in American commercial concerns and in politics are generally understood in Central America to be responsible for much of the diplomatic action on the part of this country."

Gen. Zelaya, according to the present plan, will be taken from the Tombs to the Federal Building on Monday morning for a hearing before United States District Judge Holt on his writ of habeas corpus. If the writ is dismissed he will be taken before Commissioner Shields in the afternoon, and will probably be held without bail to await the arrival of extradition papers from Nicaragua.

Taft's Son to Take Law Examination

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Robert Alphonso Taft, son of former President Taft, is one of about one hundred applicants who will take the examination for license to practice law in the courts of Ohio before the Law Examiners' Board, which will convene next Tuesday. Dean Thayer of Harvard University, where young Taft graduated, signed the certificate showing that the applicant was a proper person to undertake the examination.

HAAS BROS.

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers,

announce their

Sale Extraordinary

Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 1st.

Of All

Model Gowns and Tailor Frocks

Less Than ½ Original Cost

5 West 46th St., Between Fifth and Sixth Avs.

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SUCCESSORS TO WEINBERGS

EVENING DRESSES

Values up to $100.00. REDUCED to..... $25.00

SILK DRESSES

Values up to $65.00. REDUCED to..... $19.75

SERGE DRESSES

Values up to $35.00. REDUCED to..... $12.50

EVENING COATS

Values up to $45.00. REDUCED to..... $18.50

FURS

50%—REDUCED—50%

All Furs will be reduced 50% for this sale.

No Approvals, Exchanges or C. O. D.

290 FIFTH AV., between 30th and 31st Sts., NEW YORK

Simcox INC. Semi Annual Reduction Sale

EVENING GOWNS.

		Formerly.	Now.
PAQUIN	Black crepe, brown tulle, silver lace	$485.00	$165.00
CALLOT	Grazolia, Oriental brocaded crepe	475.00	150.00
BAER	Chartreuse, crystal and rhinestone emb.	450.00	150.00
SIMCOX	Black and gold metal brocade	300.00	175.00

EVENING DRESSES.

DRECOLL	Black satin, taupe, and gold metallic cloth	450.00	150.00
PAQUIN	Mme. Paquin's Dress. Black charmeuse	650.00	145.00
TOLLMAN	2-Piece black velvet, trimmed with skunk	475.00	195.00
SIMCOX	Taupe, brocaded velvet on satin	275.00	165.00

TAILORED SUITS.

PAQUIN	Black matelasse, gold brocade waistcoat	450.00	150.00
POIRET	Mea Culpa black velvet, trimmed with fitch	375.00	145.00
CALLOT	Raspberry chenille cloth	300.00	135.00

FURS.

GEORGETTE	Baby Caracul Coat	750.00	500.00
DRECOLL	Ermine Coat	2,500.00	1500.00

ALL MILLINERY REDUCED TO BELOW COST.

No. 535 Fifth Ave.—Bet. 44th & 45th Sts.

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15 East 52d St.

Announces

An Extraordinary Reduction

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Fashionable Furs

Averaging 40% Off Former Prices

Broo klyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO** Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

To Be Closed Out Tomorrow (Monday)—

220 Women's and Misses' Gowns

None Credited—None Sent on Approval

Of crepe de chine, crepe meteor and other fashionable silks, in combination with fur, lace and hand-embroidery. Models suitable for afternoon, theatre and street wear. Reduced from 40.00 and 50.00 **20.00**

Will Close Out

Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits

Coats of boucle and velour cheviot, with a smart adjustable collar of seal plush. Reduced from 22.50 **15.00**

Coats of chinchilla and Persian boucle; many with fashionable fur collar and cuffs. Reduced from 29.75 **18.00**

Dress coats of seal plush, with long shawl collar. Lined throughout with silk. Reduced from 37.50 **29.75**

Suits of imported broadcloth, velour cheviot, bayadere cloth and novelty fabrics. Reduced from 32.50 and 42.50 **20.00**

Suits of superior quality broadcloth, velour de laine and wool faille; some fur-trimmed. Reduced from 42.50 and 50.00 **28.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street

To Be Closed Out Tomorrow (Monday)—

240 Women's Trimmed Hats at 5.00

Reduced from 12.00, 15.00 and 20.00

Dressy and tailored models, fashioned of the materials now in vogue; smartly trimmed with fur, flowers and feathers.

Women's and Misses' Gloves

Two-clasp gloves of imported glace kid, in white or black, with contrasting stitching. 1.25 value **75c**

One-clasp pique gloves of glace kid, with three rows of heavy embroidery. 1.35 value **95c**

Sixteen-button mousquetaire gloves of imported glace kid; white only. 2.50 value **1.95**

Women's Negligees and Robes

Negligees of crepe de chine in combination with deep insertion of shadow lace. 8.90 Value **5.90**

Crepe de chine negligees, elaborately hand-embroidered. Hand-scalloped edge. 10.75 Value **6.90**

Japanese mandarin coats of hand-embroidered silk in dainty pastel shades. 8.75 Value **4.95**

Quilted house robes of Japanese silk in a large assortment of desirable shades. 9.75 Value **5.90**

Women's and Misses' Satin Slippers

Evening slippers of best grade slipper satin, made on a graceful, well-fitting last, with new Louis heel. Choice of ten distinct shades, including black and white. Exceptional Value **3.50**

A large assortment of rhinestone and cut steel buckles, including many original and exclusive novelties, at moderate prices.

Girls' Coats and Dresses—At Reduced Prices

Coats of chinchilla and boucle in desirable shades; trimmed with velvet. Sizes 4 to 10. Reduced from 10.75 **7.50**

Girls' coats of corduroy, imported boucle and chinchilla. Sizes 4 to 10 years. Reduced from 15.00 **9.75**

Girls' coats of imported cheviot, boucle and velour de laine. Sizes 10 to 16 years. Reduced from 18.00 and 20.00 **12.75**

Girls' dresses of velvet and corduroy, in the new long-waisted blouse effect. Sizes 8 to 13. Reduced from 10.50 **7.50**

Why the Christmas Season Really Begins Tomorrow at GIMBELS

When Robert Louis Stevenson

once heard of a little girl who was very sad because her birthday was on Christmas, he conceived the unique idea of giving her his birthday. By so doing he gave her a joy that no one else had ever thought of giving her, for thereafter she had a real Christmas celebration, and one on her birthday, too.

This little incident of thoughtfulness suggested to us that we might name a day—hitherto uncalendared—when the Christmas season should begin.

The Deed of Dedication

Whereas, GIMBELS has given to New York The Store of a Million Gifts:

Whereas, kind-hearted people are eager to commence their Christmas shopping so that the strenuous last-minute burden might be lifted from the shoulders of salespeople;

Whereas, early selection is most pleasing, because Yuletide gift stocks are now complete—having just arrived from the four corners of the earth;

And, whereas, there are only **21** *shopping days until Christmas;*

Now, therefore, we do hereby name Monday, December First,

The Opening Day of the Christmas Season

And tender the resources of this store to the people of New York, and all of these United States.

Among the Holiday Showings of Gimbel Comfortables & Blankets

There is a great deal of beauty, some of which you may embody in a gift expressing fully the Christmas sentiment.

Silk Top Comfortables at $7.50

These are all wool filled, with plain border, balancing the Dresden design covers; soft tones, among which are pink, blue, heliotrope and yellow.

White Woolen Blankets, $5.75 a Pair

In attractive gift boxes, tied with huge ribbon bow; complete, even to the Christmas card.

Second Floor

The Annual Christmas Presentation of Guaranteed FURS

Judicious planning and advantageous buying in Europe and America, backed by our experience of 71 years—have made it possible for us to assemble a large collection of Furs to sell

At Prices That Are Unrivaled in New York

Fur Coats—Lengths That Extend to the Knees

Arctic Seal (French Dyed Coney) Coats, $47.50

Arctic Seal, trimmed with Fitch, Civet Cat or Chinchilla Squirrel, $57.50.

Caracul, trimmed with Fitch, Civet Cat or Chinchilla Squirrel, $72.50 and $75.

Ponyskin Coats, $25 **Caracul Coats, $57.50**

Fur Coats—Three-Quarters and Full Lengths

Hudson Seal (French Dyed Muskrat) Coats, $95, $125 and $195.
Persian Lamb Coats, $185.
Moleskin Coats, $145.
Arctic Seal (French Dyed Coney), $75, $95 and $125.
Caracul Coats, $70 and $95.
Mole-dyed Coney Coats, $37.50, $52.50.

Model Fur Coats and Wraps. Also Luxurious Sets of Furs. At 33 1-3 Per Cent. Less Than Former Prices

Fur Scarfs and Muffs That Match

$12.50, $15	Ermine, $60, $75	$12.50, $15	Black and Blue Wolf, $12.50, $15, $19.50
$8.75, $13.50, $19.50	Russian Fitch, $35, $37.50, $45	$10, $19.50	Natural Raccoon, $19.50, $25
$13.50, $22.50	Skunk, $25, $29.50, $37.50	$5, $6.50	Black and Kitt Coney, $7.50, $12.50
$15, $29.50	Pointed Sitka Fox, $29.50, $37.50	$15, $19.50	Civet Cat, $19.50, $24.50
$25, $29.50	Sitka Fox, $39.50, $45	$5, $10	Moleskin, $9.50, $14.50
$10, $15, $19.50	Black Fox, $15, $22.50, $25		

Sets of Furs

Natural Raccoon, $15.
Tiger-dyed Coney, $12.50.
Civet Cat, $34.50.
Pseudo Mink, $15.
Natural Red Fox, $17.50.
Beaver, $24.50.
Iceland Fox, $10.
Silver Wolf, $45 and $50.
Rugs of Leopard and Wolf Skins, $25.

A large corps of saleswomen who are conversant with furs will be in attendance. Third Floor

Tres Chic! This Velvet Turban which Introduces Quite Different Lines At $12.75

When one looks at it from the left side, it seems to have an upturned brim, from another angle it is apparently draped—and that is what it really is, for it is the creation of a Paris modiste who is an artist in the draping of velvet.

The women who adopt this *chapeau* will have the distinction of wearing a very unique mode. We very nearly forgot to say that it is adorned with the new Cocoanut Tree fantasy or ostrich.

Other New Models will also be introduced at $10 to $14.75.

Lyons Black Velvet Untrimmed Hats in New Paris Modes at $5 to $8.75

Medium-Price Salon, Third Floor.

Corsage Bouquets in "Poiret" Boxes, $1.75 to $3.75

These dear little Band Boxes which are covered with paper from the Martine Shop in Paris, were inspired by the ingenious Monsieur Poiret. The Bouquets are composed of the flowers that the Parisiennes are now favoring. Third Floor.

A Christmas Greeting From the Manufacturers of the Famous Nemo Corsets

And it is our good fortune to be a distributor of this compliment, which gives the opportunity to get

A New 1914 Model in Nemo Corsets of Exceptional Quality at $2

Besides making these special corsets in one of the new models—with low bust and very long hips—for the coming season, they have made them of materials that are generally used in their $3 corsets.

Every corset is fashioned with elastic "Holtite" straps in the front, and bands of Lastikops Webbing across the hips in the back—the latter for the purpose of reducing the flesh.

A Yuletide Box with Each Corset

Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor.

Women's Complete Four-Piece Suits, $29.50

As practical as it is clever—this costume, which consists of a good-looking tailored suit of navy or black cheviot, a Scotch plaid worsted waistcoat, and a plaid skirt. Really two suits in one, for the duration of a coat is twice as long as that of a skirt.

Fur-trimmed Velveteen Suits, $29.50

Also, Velours de Laine and Peau de Souris Suits, trimmed with fur, $29.50.

A Jeanne Halle Dancing Frock Reproduced for $35

This mode introduces a delightful usage of taffetas—in a pannier-like drapery over a skirt of lace flounces. Its bodice is made charmingly quaint by a garland of flowers.

290 Evening and Afternoon Dresses Lowered to $25 and $35

Silks! Chiffons! Velveteens! A number of the Dresses at $25 were $35, some were $29.50. In the $35 collection there will be models that were $45, and some that were $40. But the original prices were exceptionally modest. Third Floor

Petticoats of Shimmering Gloria Silk—First Time at $2.25

You are undoubtedly acquainted with this silk, even though you may not know it by name. Although 15 per cent of cotton is woven into it invisibly, it is durable, and yet very good looking. These Petticoats, which are fashioned with sectional flounces, edged with wide pleating, are in plain and two-toned colors. Extra and regular sizes.

Fitted-Top Silk Petticoats, $3.25

Silk Jersey and Peau de Cygne—not combined, for the petticoats are entirely of one silk or the other.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, $3.25

A wide band of fine lace is inset around the foot of each of these petticoats of pink, light blue or white Crepe de Chine.

Pleated Chiffon Petticoats for Dancing, $3.95 and $5.50 Second Floor

Dainty Gifts in Our Re-Created Juvenile Shop

Everything from Rattles to make the Baby coo, to luxurious Coats and lovely Dresses—including

Hand-Made Wear at These Very Small Prices, 95c to $2.95

Dear little Slips whose only adornment is fine briar-stitching or French dots, pretty Dresses with hand-embroidered yokes and briar-stitched hems; Nighties and Petticoats, too. Every bit as fine as those from Paris, but much more inexpensive.

Second Floor.

Women's Silk Knitted Clingy Undergarments

Glove-silk Vests, Bloomers and Suits; very dainty and very suitable for an intimate gift. Pink, blue or white; prices are for Bloomers $2.75, Suits $2, and Vests $1.50; neatly packed in a holiday box if desired.

Another nice Christmas gift would be a Woman's Golf Coat with cap and scarf to match. These are very smart and are represented in tan and gray and many other shades, $7.50 a set, formerly $12.50. Main Floor.

Typical of a Paul Poiret Mode

This Blouse of Curious Rose Printed Silk, $10.75

Idealistic roses, and not the kind that one finds in an old-fashioned garden! But that is why they have the unique power of giving chic.

Flesh color—and not the usual white—tulle is used for the vestee, hood collar and frills of this blouse. A happy idea, for it gives a delightful tint to one's complexion.

"DuBarry" Blouses of Chiffon, $14.75
Fur-trimmed Chiffon Blouses at $16.75

To the Former Patrons of "Forsythe" Waists:

We take pleasure in announcing that on Monday we shall be prepared to furnish them with the Distinctive Models in these Waists that they have known for years.

Also, with new and exclusive styles—for we have been awarded the agency in Gotham for these well-known Waists. In recognition of this honor and for the convenience of our patrons, we have established

A "Forsythe" Waist Shop

On the Third Floor

In the Custom Order Section. Mr. L. J. Molitor, who for many years was connected in the Forsythe Store, will be in attendance on Monday—and by special appointment on days thereafter. A number of saleswomen who were formerly with John Forsythe, Inc., will also be here to greet you. Third Floor.

Special LEATHER GOODS Offerings Tomorrow

From Vienna, the home of the master craftsmen in leather; from Paris, where sturdy worth is tempered by Gallic grace, and from our own fine makers of America, we have gathered this fascinating collection of Articles in Leather, which, of practical use the year round, are about as good things to give for Christmas as anybody can possibly find. And we have saved every possible penny of expense by buying largely and importing direct.

A Notable Group of Women's Handbags—All in Newest Styles

Pin Seal Pouch Bogs, at $3.95.
Top Strap Envelope Bags, $1.
Pin Seal Pannier Bags and Dress Bags, fitted, at $2.95.
Pin Seal "Kodak" Bags and Pleated Pannier Bags, at $2.50.
Moire Pouch Bags, with hanging mirror and purse, at $2.50.
Imported Beaded Bags, all hand made, at $10—beautiful color combinations.
Imported Silk Opera Bags, mirror bottoms, draw-string style, $1, $1.75, $2.50 and $3.50.

Leather Goods for Men

Bill-folds, Hip-cases, Pocket-books, Wallets, etc., in various leathers and colors, all at $1.

Leather Articles at 50c

Trinket Boxes, silk-lined; Memo. Blocks; Stick-pin Cases; Flat Brush Sets; Photograph Frames, cabinet size.

A Group of Attractive Gifts at $1

Papier-mache Waste Baskets; Sewing Boxes, fitted; Flat Brush Sets, leather case; Clocks, leather cases; Memo. Blocks, with daily index; Coat Hanger Sets; English Jewel Boxes; Memo. Blocks, with Clock; Toilet Cases, leather fitted; Music Folios, with lock.

Miscellaneous Leather Articles

Children's Bags, imported, in red grain leather, fitted, at 25c and 50c.

Dressing Cases, for men; of natural cowhide, fitted with military brushes, etc., at $5.

Motor Cases, of pin morocco, with brass-top toilet articles, $5.

Traveling Clocks, flexible frame, guaranteed movements, $2.50.

Sewing Baskets, imported—a most attractive group—of wicker and leather, with sewing necessaries, $2.95, $3.95 and $5.

Work Baskets, of wicker, leather trimmed, fitted with sewing articles; at $1.95.

Limousine Cases, with white celluloid toilet articles, at $2.95.

Wicker Waste Baskets, lined and finished with leather, at $5. Main Floor.

A Downpour of Fine UMBRELLAS *At Much Less Than Usual Prices*

Two large manufacturers of umbrellas had more unmounted handles than they knew what to do with—5,000 of them, in all.

We secured a large concession on the entire lot of the handles, and another on an equal number of frames and coverings—hence, this splendid Christmas offering of Men's and Women's fine Umbrellas, newly made up to our order, and guaranteed, as to coverings, for a year.

The range of styles is superb—from natural wood to long solid silver handles—many sterling silver trimmed. These price-groups:

At $2—Umbrellas Usually $3 & $3.50
Extra quality union taffeta, with silk case and tassel.

At $5—Umbrellas Usually $7.50 to $10 and More
Superb quality of extra heavy silk; tape edge. A very fine collection of handles.

At $3—Umbrellas Usually $3.75 to $6
Heavy silk and yarn-dyed taffetas, tape edge. There are styles for men and women at each price.

Our New Imports of Men's Cane Umbrellas, at $2.75 to $7.50, Have Arrived. Main Floor

French Ivory-Finish Toilet Articles

A wonderful collection from England, France and Germany.

Any of the following sets will be engraved without charge with a two or three letter script monogram (enamel filled.)

Ivory Pyralin Boudoir Sets, $5
Consisting of a large beveled plate glass hand mirror with long or short handle, brush with fine imported stiff bristles and large comb; coarse and fine or coarse monogrammed

Ivory Pyralin Dressing Sets, $17.50
This is a fifteen-piece set: Brush, comb, mirror, clothes brush, hat brush, shoe horn, buffer, soap box, two pomade jars, nail file, buttonhook, cuticle knife, corn knife and tweezers; monogrammed.

Ivory Pyralin Manicure Sets, $3.
Consisting of seven pieces, monogrammed.

French Ivory-Finish Pieces

Perfume Holders and bottle at $1.
Hair Receivers, 35c to $2 each.
Glove Stretchers at 75c.
Picture Frames, 25c to $4.
Clocks, $1 to $7.50.
Buffers and Trays, 50c to $2.
Glove Powder Boxes, 50c.
Infants' Hair Brushes, 30c and 40c.
Dresser Trays, 30c to $1.
Hatpin Holders, 65c to $1.
Puff Boxes, 25c to $1.
Mirrors, $1.25 to $2.50.
Manicure Pieces, 25c to 50c.
Talcum Powder Boxes, 50c.
Hair Brushes, 85c to $3.50.
Dressing Combs, 25c to 75c.
Pin Boxes at $1. Main Floor

Strange Price Happenings in the Electric Lamp Store

Two large shipments came to us from the finest makers of Art Lamps in America—they came a little earlier than we expected, but fortunately for you they come in time to be purchased as gifts.

In this magnificent gathering are Lamps of Mosaic, Art Glass, which for coloring and design could not be surpassed in Europe—the most beautiful of shades in handsome Portable Lamps, finished in Bronze, Gold or Verde Antique.

All are completely equipped with chain sockets, wiring and attachment plugs. Note these price changes.

$65 Lamps for $45 ***$32 Lamps for $25***
$40 Lamps for $28 ***$25 Lamps for $18***

Nor does the price changing stop at these lamps—it goes on farther and affects a choice selection of

Silk Umbrella Lamps at Half Former Prices

of exquisite India weaves on metal portables. The shades will fold up and can be conveniently shipped. Any one of these lamps would add to the beauty of one's living room.

At $7, $10, $15, $18, $20, $25 Fifth Floor

Important Sale of Sample Rugs from England, France and Germany

All Are Half Price and Less

These Rugs are selected by Mr. Sanford of the famous Sanford Mills—he bought them to be copied in domestic Rugs—you may judge, therefore, how choice these designs are.

There is only one Rug of each design and these are all one-piece Rugs, and further, there are just enough for one day's selling.

It is difficult to tell the difference between some of these beautiful specimens and Oriental Rugs, and doubtless they will wear as long. Ideal for lobbies in apartment houses and hotels, perfect for a Christmas gift.

Do not be disappointed if the rug you wish is sold later in the day; and, further, it will be impossible for us to duplicate any of these rugs for less than double the price.

May we suggest that the best choice will be for the early comers.

Sizes Range from 36x63 in. up to 9 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft.
Prices Range from $10 Grades at $5
Up to $75 Grades at $35

And one or two items at even greater values than these.

Sixth floor.

Sale of STERNAU Famous Nickel & Copper Wares

These Are the New York Show Room Samples

Percolator Set, as illustrated, complete, $20; reg. $35.

As everybody knows, the name "Sternau" stands for the highest grade in nickel or copper wares, just as the word "Sterling" stands for quality in silver. This assortment of the New York samples consists of Chafing Dishes, Percolators, Casseroles, Egg Plates, Cocktail Mixers, Coasters, Coffee Pots, Coffee Machines and Servers, Tray Scrapers, Dinner Chimes, Steak Planks, Seltzer Holders, Tea Makers, Tea Servers, and hosts of other useful and beautiful articles.

These will all be sold at 35% less than they were ever offered at before.

Space permits of our giving but a few price specimens.

Coffee Percolators, with alcohol regulating lamps, at $5 to $10.

Chafing Dishes, in nickel or copper; many designs; 3-pint size, $4.50 to $7.50.

Whiskey Sets, Holders for Seltzer Bottle and Glasses, Ice Top on Revolving Mahogany Tray; regularly $28.50, at $12.50.

Casserole Dishes; $6 to $6.50 grades, $3.50.

Ramekin Sets; $10.50 grades, at $5.50 and up to $10.

Nickel Plated Baking Dishes; regularly $5, at $3.50 and up to $5.

Chafing Dish, Spoon and Fork sets; regularly $1.25, at 65c.

Smoking Stands; $1.50 grades, at $1, up to $10 grades, at $6.50.

And hundreds of other items, at the same substantial reductions. A harvesting, indeed, for those in search of Christmas gifts.

Fifth Floor

"Domestic" Cabinet Sewing Machines

At $40 instead of $45

Five Dollars saved on this style Machine is a saving worth while.

These are the latest improved DOMESTICS, in very handsome Cabinets, which may be had in any finish to match your own furniture.

This is the Machine with half a century's record behind it.

The Machine with the interchangeable lock or chain stitch by means of the famous Looper. Ball-bearings throughout and a complete set of attachments, including the five-stitch ruffler.

$40 cash—or, if you prefer it, $2 cash and $1 weekly until paid for—no extras or club fees.

Instruction will be given at your home without charge if within the limits of Greater New York.

Fifth Floor

Dress Lengths in Fashionable Weaves, $3.50, $5 & $7.50

Formerly Sold by the Length at $5 to $15.

Imported and American fabrics in all colors and black; all the season's latest patterns and shades for tailored suits and street dresses, including plenty of the new clinging silk and wool fabrics so much in vogue presently, with plenty of choice in the blacks and navys.

There are also many hundreds of lengths, suitable for waists, skirts and children's dresses, at 75c yd. for $1 to $2 grades. Any of these will be packed in a pretty gift box if you wish. Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Rich Weaves in Silks & Chiffon Velvets at Special Prices

Brocaded Crepe de Chines in double widths, imported weaves, and Crinkled Crepes and Soft Poplins in all the new colorings.

Very specially priced at $2.85 yd., for $4 and $5 grades.

Imported Chiffon Velvets, $3.95 and $4.75 Yard.

These are in black only and are 42 inches wide—$3 and $6 grades.

Rich Silks in Convenient Lengths.

We have arranged an assortment of popular weaves in waist and dress lengths; in these there is a magnificent choice, including Brocades and Plain Silks.

The prices range from 50c to $5 yard, for Silks which sell regularly at 85c to $10 yd. Each piece in a gift box if desired.

Second Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

KING SEEKS TO END HOME RULE FIGHT

With Queen Mary, Is Trying to Bring Parties Together by Tactful Negotiations.

BONAR LAW BELLIGERENT

Urges Ulstermen to Conflict—Lloyd George Retorts It Will Be One-Sided.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—That King George and Queen Mary have been, and are, trying to bring the Liberal and Unionist Parties together on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, which is so full of menace to the peace of the United Kingdom, is known.

It can be stated just what form the activities of their Majesties are taking and exactly what foundation there is for the many reports current as to so-called intervention by the King.

There can, of course, be no intervention in the strict sense of the word. Practically the only political office left to the Crown in England is tactfully to negotiate between the parties when serious difficulty arises. Both King George and Queen Mary are doing this to the best of their respective abilities, and neither is doing or has done anything more. Their object is to enable the different sides to find a common basis of agreement.

So far there has only been a communication of views all around, and if a general conference should come in any form it will not be till Parliament is in session and Home Rule is nearer. Of all members of the Cabinet, the Marquis of Crewe is the most intimate friend of the King and Queen, and he is a frequent channel of communication between the Court and the Government.

Queen Mary, it may be added, is as keenly interested in the matter as is King George, and, as his consort, also is well aware of the constitutional limitations upon the throne.

Lloyd George to-day wound up a week of political speechifying on a scale suggesting an imminent general election. The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, have both spoken, and there have been other orators too numerous to mention. The immediate net result of all this flood of oratory is that both sides seem to be strengthened in the determination to fight the Ulster question to a finish.

Premier Asquith, in his own impressive fashion, declared that the Government were not going to be turned from their path by menaces of civil war. There could be no surrender either to the threats of Sir Edward Carson or the hints of Lord Lansdowne that the British Army would refuse to do its duty in the event of a civil rebellion. The Premier was confident that in the long run neither the imagination nor the judgment of his fellow-countrymen would be impressed by such methods.

Bonar Law's reply the next day, delivered in Dublin, was a plain incitement to armed resistance by Ulster to home rule.

"If the Government," he said, "attempts to coerce Ulster before it has received the sanction of the electors of Ulster they will do well to resist, and we will support them in their resistance."

In the words of a Unionist paper, this is the gravest answer ever uttered by a responsible statesman in these islands since the great civil war.

In Ulster, according to reports displayed by the Unionist press, preparations for armed resistance continue on a great scale. One authority says the Ulstermen now possess 48,000 rifles, of which at least 18,000 are of modern type. This admission is one of the many humorous touches in the Ulster campaign. Another incident that provoked mirth was the discovery that the Lord Mayor of London's official sword-bearer had been absent from duty for several weeks. Aldermen who missed his doughty presence were informed that he was drilling potential rebels in Ulster.

Another Governmental declaration which has raised the wrath of the Unionists to white heat is that there is no intention of dissolving Parliament and seeking the verdict of the country on the Ulster question.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had spoken lately of the possibility of a general election in 1915.

It is stated in well-informed political quarters that the collapse of Larkin's fiery crusade has not been without its influence on the present resolute attitude of the Government in this matter. The alarm aroused by the effect Larkin's rough eloquence had upon his British audiences has been dissipated by the fact that on consideration the workingmen of this country seem to have come to the conclusion that their recognized leaders are more reliable guides. Philip Snowden's cool, reasoning temperament proved stronger than Larkin's magnetic personality.

Lloyd George, an optimist always, reflected the enhanced confidence of his party in his speech to-day. He was in great fettle and indulged in that form of rhetoric which his opponents call Limehousing, but which his audiences enjoy hugely. One characteristic passage was:

"A certain statesman in America who was giving great trouble was described as a wet dog in a drawing room. He was miserable himself and a nuisance to everybody else. I cannot help thinking that the Tory Party regard Sir Edward Carson in that light. He is dropped head-over-heels into the River Boyne; he comes out dripping with Boyne water and they are begging us to give him a biscuit that will lure him out until he is dry."

The Chancellor continued:

"To those who are simply using Ulster's legitimate fears to fight their own selfish battles at home in this country I have this to say: That if fighting begins we will guarantee that it will not be all on one side. Mr. Bonar Law talked very glibly about revolution yesterday. If a revolution begins on their initiative Ulster isn't the only question that will be settled. He gave two or three examples of revolution, but he forgot one. He forgot how in the French Revolution the French aristocracy exploited religious bigotry and narrowness in order to prevent democratic progress in France. He also forgets how all that ended for the French aristocracy, their lands, their possessions, their privileges, and their powers."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A SALE OF FRENCH OSTRICH PLUMES At Very Special Prices

The extraordinary values offered in this sale are the result of a very favorable transaction by which Macy's purchased over a thousand high grade Ostrich Plumes from a maker heavily overstocked.

The Plumes are of selected male stock—the most reliable and satisfactory of all Ostrich Feathers. They are of brilliant lustre, very broad and full, with heavy, drooping heads seven to nine inches in width, and are handsome enough for the most stylish Dress Hats.

Never before have equal values been offered in Plumes of such quality and beauty.

18-Inch Plumes —Usually $3.96— **$2.79**
19-Inch Plumes —Usually $6.49— **$3.96**
20½-Inch Plumes —Usually $8.49— **$4.96**

In Black — White — Saxe Blue — Taupe— Peacock Blue and other fashionable colors.

Second Floor—34th Street.

New "CHERUIT" Model Velveteen SUITS, $54.75

In rich shades of Russian green, bronze brown, navy blue or in black—the distinctively smart Suit *illustrated* is in the very latest mode favored by the fashionable Parisienne—at the moment.

Broad bands of dark skunk-dyed opossum edge the long skirt of the clever Russian blouse Coat and the high military collar and cuffs.

The skirt is of unusual grace and is deftly draped and button-trimmed.

The original of this Suit—just from our Paris office—has been faithfully copied in every detail.

NOVELTY WORSTED Suits— Copies of a "Paquin" Model **$36.75**

A very smart little Suit with short, loose Coat—the back with beaded ornaments and tasseled ties. The fronts, "bolero" style, opening over a vest of rose colored Persian satin brocade.

The "peg-top" draperies of the skirt are drawn into a pointed panelled yoke at the front. Braid finishes the edges of this jaunty model, which is in navy blue, mahogany, brown and black.

RUSSIAN Blouse Fur-trimmed Suits of CHEVIOT **$23.74**

A very practical and pretty little Suit in gray, navy and black, with vest and belt in contrasting color.

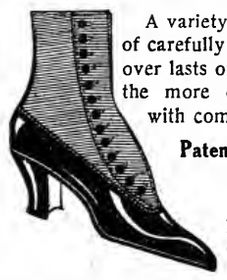
Third Floor—Broadway.

Tailor-made Suits Reduced

A number of Tailor-made Suits of various materials have been taken from regular stock and radically reduced, owing to broken size range.

Suits that were priced $29.75 up to $39.75 Are now marked at **$23.74**

1,000 Pairs of Women's $4.00 SHOES, at $2.97



A variety of styles in high grade Shoes, of carefully selected leathers, finely made over lasts on the smartest new lines; also the more conservative lasts, fashioned with comfort as the first consideration.

Patent Coltskin. Dull Calfskin. "Vici" Kidskin.

Welted soles of strong oak leather, and the leather concave or Cuban leather heels.

Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Charming NEGLIGEES in Clinging CREPE de CHINE

Paris designers have employed the soft Crepe fabrics for their most graceful models—many of which are displayed in the Macy Negligee Salon—Third Floor, 34th Street.

From "Marcelot"—comes an exquisite Negligee in sea-shell pink crepe de chine and brocaded velvet—fastening with oddly effective ornaments of silver braid and shells. Priced *$82.50* This creation is fittingly named "La Nereide," and is marvellously artistic.

Hand-embroidered Crepe de Chine NEGLIGEES, **$10.89**

In pale pink, light blue and rose—graceful Negligees with flowing "wing" sleeves; hand embroidery and scalloped edges in heavy rope silk finish this dainty garment.

Pleated Empire NEGLIGEES of Crepe de Chine, **$9.94**

Illustrated. A soft cream lace in effective pattern covers the bodice and sleeves of this adorable model, finished with rose-bud garnitures—and developed in pale pink or blue. The skirt is finely pleated and falls in soft folds from the high waist line.

Hand-embroidered NEGLIGEES of Crepe de Chine, **$9.94**

In pale pink, light blue or lavender, Empire Negligees with the entire bodice hand-embroidered and scalloped. Ribbon rosettes trim the draped skirt.

Third Fl. 34th St.

HO! For Happy TOYLAND

Bring the kiddies! Huge fun for them. Delight for you. More Toys and Games, and Dolls and all sorts of playthings than the most daring of dreamers among the wee ones ever imagined.

When you bring the children to Macy's Toy Store you may promise them a real treat. Experts have gathered the thousands of things that are here for their delight. Almost as soon as last Christmas had passed into history we sent our experts abroad to arrange for this year's supplies. All through the year we have been keeping track of the progress of great orders being executed in Germany, England, France and elsewhere. In our own country we have been busy too. Macy's must not only have plenty of everything, but the greatest variety, and the "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Fifth Floor.

How well these months of labor have resulted you will see when you come tomorrow. Now is a much better time to select Toys than later. Delivery later if you wish.

Let the children shake hands with Santa Claus in his cute little house, and whisper to him their dearest dreams of hoped-for Christmas "presents."

JUST by WAY of TIMELY SUGGESTION

Jointed Dolls, from 24c to $16.74.

Dressed Dolls, from 24c to $53.50.

Dolls' furnishings include Fans, Jewelry, Toilet Articles, Hairpins, every kind of Clothing, Hot Water Bags, etc. A full line of dolls' furnishings.

Character Dolls, 10c to $22.49.

The Macy Doll, at 98c.

Height 20 inches. Has moving eyes. Dressed with shoes and stockings and a pretty slip. Full jointed. The greatest Doll value in New York City, unless possibly you prefer our 24-inch doll, also at *98c.* Full jointed, with moving eyes and lashes; shoes and stockings.

Mechanical Boats, from 24c to $39.50.

Torpedo Boats, 98c to $3.96.

Strong spring; finely finished.

Children's Desks, 98c to $11.89.

Rocking Horses, imported, $2.49 to $125.00

Juvenile Automobiles, $3.49 to $24.75.

Children's Chairs & Rockers, 48c to $17.74.

Dolls' Carriages, $1.44 to $13.49.

Electric Trains, from $2.49 to $450.00.

Ives Mechanical Trains, $2.97.

Each train has engine, brake, tender, two cars and 10 pieces of track.

Fire Boats, at 98c to $2.74.

They throw a stream of water as they sail.

Character Babies, at 98c.

A crying doll, 11 inches tall, full jointed, with moving eyes.

Fifth Floor.

NOT Open Evenings

Macy's will not be open evenings during the holiday rush. We believe this policy serves best the interests of all concerned.

Macy's will be VERY ALERT, however, to serve you with COMPLETE SATISFACTION from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day. For the twelfth successive year we shall close the Store evenings during the pre-Christmas rush.

The Gift Shop

Right at the exit from the Escalators on the Second Floor we have established a Gift Shop.

Here you will find young women especially capable of aiding you in the selection of inexpensive Gifts for men or women.

A wonderfully extensive variety of Gifts at **99c, $1.98 & $4.96.**

From 8:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. is the Ideal Shopping Time

Fewer customers in the Store; stocks are more in order; salespeople are fresher; you feel more fit yourself

Your own comfort and convenience are conserved by shopping early in the day.

You confer a favor upon us and enable us, in turn, to extend maximum service

Handsome FUR COATS and SETS PRICES are much REDUCED

Furs at Macy's are always a satisfactory purchase, whether the sum expended be large or small—for Macy's Furs are invariably reliable in quality, are sold exactly as represented—and are always at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

This principle holds good on every individual piece in the Macy Collection of Furs, whether it be a magnificent Coat of Alaska sealskin at *$1274.00* or a little Fur Set of Persian Paw at *$5.49.*

A Few Only of Many Macy Economies of Especial Interest:

Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) **$98.75**

The garment, *illustrated*, compares favorably with Coats sold elsewhere at $150.00 and is usually sold at Macy's for $112.00.

Fashioned of selected full furred perfectly matched skins.

The deep collar may be had in:

Spotless Ermine, Skunk, German Fitch, "Chinchinolla" and Scotch Moleskin

Linings of plain or brocaded satin. Sizes 34 to 44.

Silvered Kitt Fox Sets **$46.75**

In smart novelty scarf effects, and large fancy barrel muffs. Made of prime, full furred, long haired pelts, finely mounted and richly silk lined.

Novelty Sets of Natural Skunk **$38.75**

Rich, dark pelts of selected quality and lustrous finish. Smart novelty neck piece and large half-barrel muff.

Smart Sets of Civet Cat, **$24.74**

A charming little novelty cravat and large half-barrel muff in clearly marked black and white. Lined and edged with soft satin charmeuse.

Sets of Moire Caracul, **$19.74**

Smart Russian shawl, and large half-barrel muff. Flat fancy marked skins.

Sets of Black Caracul Head **$6.94**

Novelty scarf very prettily shaped and large half-barrel muff. Satin lined.

Sets of Black Persian Paw **$5.94**

Scarfs in two styles, plain or fancy effects. Large half-barrel muff.

Third Floor, Broadway.

Oil PAINTINGS at ⅓ to ½ Less

A Choice Collection of 65 Works by American, French and German Artists of Repute.

ART LOVERS know and wait for this annual sale of fine Paintings at Macy's—timed to recur just when the Holiday Season suggests that you further decorate your walls or make a gift to a friend. The economies are very exceptional for works of such uniform merit.

THE NAMES of the artists listed below speak for themselves—they are well known.

The collection was made by the Macy expert during his search from studio to studio in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New York.

	Were.	Now.
E. B. DEBAT-PONSAN, Autumn Evening	$344.00	$198.00
G. ZOCCHI Summer Pastime	$247.00	$149.00
E. COSTA, Feeding the Pigeons	$228.00	$149.00
H. ZATZKA, Madonna and Child	$224.00	$149.00
H. KERN Domino	$186.00	$109.00
F. COSTA A Chat	$169.00	$109.00
GEORGE RIECKE, Spring Landscape with Sheep	$148.00	$74.50
MAURICE JACQUET, Ideal Head	$129.75	$74.50
J. LAVIGNE, Landscape in France	$129.00	$74.50
A. BELIMBAU, At the Fountain	$126.50	$74.50
F. W. KOST, Fishing Boat at Quogue	$149.00	$74.50
E. DUMINI, Copy of Murillo Madonna	$109.00	$74.50
R. JELLINEK The Pet Bird	$93.50	$54.50
J. STOLZ The Proposal	$85.50	$54.50
J. LAVIGNE Landscape	$88.25	$54.50
J. G. TYLER, Moonlight Marine	$80.50	$54.50
H. H. ENGLISH Landscape	$77.25	$54.50
T. B. CRAIG, Landscape with Cattle	$69.75	$37.50
G. W. DREW Landscape	$49.75	$37.50

	Were.	Now
ILG. WIDMAR, Joyous Days of Youth	$69.75	$37.50
MAURICE JACQUET, Head of Girl	$58.25	$37.50
K. VOLLMARK, Dutch Interior	$56.75	$37.50
B. LAMBERT Landscape	$64.75	$37.50
F. MORO A Visit to Baby	$58.50	$37.50
V. MARBERG Young Friends	$49.75	$37.50
T. B. CRAIG Landscape	$59.75	$37.50
W. ROLAND Blacksmith	$49.75	$37.50
F. ILG Children	$49.75	$37.50
R. FOSSATTI Venice	$49.75	$37.50
A. ARNEGGER The Cliffs	$69.75	$37.50
A. TELARIK Dutch Interiors	$62.75	$37.50
J. HARTUNG After the Hunt	$54.75	$37.50
E. DUMINI French Figures	$57.75	$37.50
E. DUMINI, Copy of Murillo Madonna	$59.75	$37.50
A. POLLAK, The Sultan's Daughter	$41.75	$24.75
H. SOLBRIG, Landscape with Sheep	$34.69	$24.75
H. ROSENDORF Jolly Songs	$39.75	$24.75
B. LAMBERT Landscape	$39.75	$24.75

Paintings that were $14.74 to $18.25, now $9.94.
Other Paintings, that were $22.24, to $29.75, now $14.74.

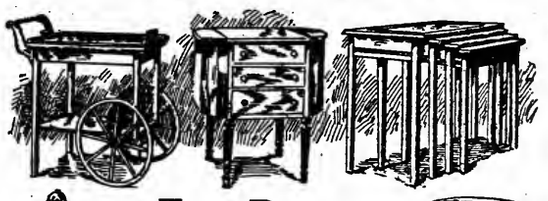
Fourth Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



Fine Pieces of Gift Furniture

Those Illustrated are of Solid Mahogany

Really fine examples of the cabinet maker's craft, in handsome yet inconspicuous designs that will harmonize with furnishings of any room. As gifts, both practical and pleasing. Suggestions only, here.

Prices, of course, are "lowest-in-the-city." But, though price is a factor, it is of more importance to you to know that the Furniture is of that sound and honest make that will last for generations to come.

Serving Tables, **$14.74** *Illustrated.*

Martha Washington design, of solid mahogany in dull finish, height 28 in., length 26 in. and width 15½ in. Other styles and grades of Sewing Tables, presenting a very wide variety from which to select, at *$9.24* and up to *$44.50.*

Tea Wagons, **$14.74** *Illustrated.*

Of solid mahogany. Fitted with brass-handled glass tray. Wooden spoke wheels and rubber tires. Others to *$70.50.*

Muffin Stands, **$4.24** *Illustrated.*

Of solid mahogany in dull finish. Very strongly constructed and handsomely proportioned. Others ranging up to *$53.50.*

Fern Stands, **$3.67** *Illustrated.*

Of beautifully inlaid solid mahogany. Height 21 in. Top 11 in. across. Also in octagon shape, at *$3.67.*

Nested Tables, **$18.24** *Illustrated.*

Of beautifully inlaid solid mahogany. Top of largest table is 23 in. x 16 in. Other nested Tables ranging up to *$53.75.*

Buckhorn Tables, **$13.74**

From Germany. Brass top 15 inches across. Height 27½ inches.

Card Tables, **$1.74**

Folding. Golden oak or mahogany finish. Top 30 in. x 30 in. Round brass corners; covering felt or leatherette. Rubber topped folding legs.

'Phone Stands, **$7.24**

With concealed folding stool attachment; directory under glass on top; golden oak, fumed oak and mahogany finish.

Card Table, **$65.24**

Of mahogany. Top 36 in. across, four straight legs and revolving top, felt covered; compartments for cards and chips. Other Tables, $17.74 to $88.25.

Candlesticks (pr.) **$1.24**

Of solid mahogany; height 9 inches. Others in various sizes up to $11.24.

Trays, **$3.24**

Of mahogany; beautifully inlaid, brass handles.

Dinner Gongs, **$10.89**

Mahogany frames; very sweet and mellow tone. Others to $16.49.

Morris Chairs, **$4.89**

Frames only. Fumed oak. Others up to $35.25. Many with cushions included. Also cushions in imitation leather, velour, panne velvet or genuine leather, at $3.24 and up to $15.74.

Cellarettes, **$36.75**

Of mahogany. Fitted with humidor and cooler and with cards and chips. Height 38 in., length 21½ in., and width 16 in. Others from $9.84 to $147.

Roll Cabinets, **$38.75**

Of mahogany. For "player" rolls. Capacity, 120 rolls. Sliding lattice doors, large claw feet and eleven shelves each side. Height 51 in. length 41 in. and width 10 in. Others from $5.67 to $40.25.

Desks, **$6.24**

Mahogany finish; drop-lid style, fitted with one large drawer, wood knobs and compartment for letters. Others in mahogany or mahogany finish, at $4.24 to $82.50.

Oak Desks, **$7.24**

Golden finish; drop-lid style. Others in oak, Circassian walnut, white enamel and bird's-eye maple, at $7.49 to $44.25.

Tilting Top Tables, **$4.49**

In mahogany finish; very economical of room. Finer Tables to $47.50.

Club Chairs, **$121.00**

Covered in genuine red "Morocco" leather; large roomy seats, loose down filled cushion, tufted back and large arms.

Leather Rockers, **$30.25**

Brown "Spanish" genuine leather, tufted loose cushion, wide back, wing sides, large arms and mahogany finished runners. Chair to match, same price.

Leather Chairs, **$104.00**

Loose cushion, comfortable arms and back and mahogany legs, covering of genuine brown "Morocco" leather.

Leather Rockers, **$24.75**

Covering of genuine red "Morocco" leather, loose cushions; mahogany finished runners. Chair to match, same price. Settee, $46.50.

Sixth Floor.

RUGS from the Orient Are Exquisite Holiday GIFTS

Fantastic in their rich colorings and curious patterns, and instinct with all the glamour of the days of the Caliph Haroun Al Raschid.

Macy's is a wonderful collection. Rugs great and small, by the hundred. Most of them genuine antiques, all of them handloomed by the patient weavers of the Orient, and almost all of them direct from our resident agent in Constantinople.

Sentiment, however, is forgotten when we price our Rugs. They are merchandise to us, and nothing more. As gifts, the smaller sizes are very inexpensive in proportion to their intrinsic worth—which, of course, increases with the lapse of years. Suggestions only can be given here.

KIRMANSHAHS.
Macy's prices **$39.50** to **$54.50**
Average size 6 ft. x 4 ft.
Elsewhere $50.00 *to* $70.00.

KARABAGHS.
Macy's prices **$6.48** to **$12.48**
Average size 4½ ft. x 3½ ft.
Elsewhere $10.00 *to* $17.50.

SAROUKS.
Macy's prices **$27.50** to **$49.50**
Average size 5 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in.
Elsewhere $37.50 *to* $60.00.

KARABAGHS.
Macy's prices **$4.89** to **$7.49**
Average size 3½ ft. x 2¾ ft.
Elsewhere $7.50 *to* $12.50.

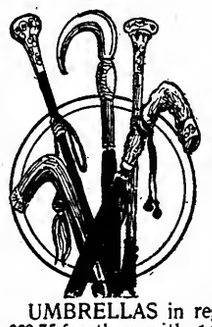
DAGHESTANS and SHIRVANS
Macy's prices **$12.48** to **$17.74**
Average size 5 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in.
Elsewhere $17.50 *to* $27.50.

ANATOLIAN MATS.
Macy's prices **$3.74** to **$7.24**
Average size 3 ft. x 1 ft. 6 in.
Elsewhere $5.00 *to* $10.00.

MOSSOULS, KURDISTANS, and IRANS.
Macy's Prices **$12.48** to **$24.74**
Average size 6 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.
Elsewhere $17.50 *to* $35.00.

Fourth Fl., Broadway.

Men's and Women's Fine $4.00 UMBRELLAS, are now $2.89



Illustrated (in part.) Close-rolling models of twilled silk and fine union taffeta silk. Handles in a very wide variety of shapes in natural and carved woods, and in gun-metal and stag-horn. All with trimmings of sterling silver.

Main Floor, B'way.

Men's & Women's $6.00, $7.00, & $8.00 Umbrellas, SPECIAL at **$4.96**

Of exceptionally fine silk, and close-rolling. Handles include etched silver caps, long silver caps, Cape-horn, stag-horn, and gun-metal.

UMBRELLAS in regular stock as low as *97c*, and up to *$29.75* for those with 14-kt. gold hook handle.

CANES in regular stock from *89c* up to *$39.75* for a fine Snakewood Cane with rhinoceros horn handle.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PAGE'S CAUSTIC WIT DELIGHTS ENGLISH

At London Banquets the Ambassador Makes Sly Hits at Foibles of British Character.

TO SHOW AMERICAN GOODS

Our Manufacturers to be Well Represented at London Exposition—Doings of Americans in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Thanks to the frequent opportunities to practice thrust upon him, Ambassador Page is fast establishing a reputation in London as an after-dinner speaker, gifted with caustic wit.

On two or three recent occasions at Anglo-American banquets he has enlivened the proceedings by sly hits at the English, which Englishmen among the guests have seemed to appreciate as highly as the Americans.

At one Anglo-American function, after elaborating on the blood-thicker-than-water theme and expressing the profoundest admiration for our English cousins and their great country, he turned from grave to gay, and, after admitting the charge that Americans were provincial, he dryly suggested that Englishmen might be improved, too, if they had their insularity sandpapered off.

On Thursday, at the Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society of London, at which were many English guests, the Ambassador told some good stories of his experiences in England. He said that he was talking with a fairly enlightened specimen of the Member of Parliament, when the latter remarked:

"Now that New York has gotten rid of its Governor, who is going to be Vice-President?"

Recently he asked another Englishman, 'in all good faith, what he thought the one great thing that Americans could learn from the English. The Englishman replied:

"You're sure you won't be offended if I tell you the candid truth?"

Mr. Page answered "Certainly not."

"Americans could learn modesty from us," was the answer.

After loud laughter from the Americans present Mr. Page said:

"I see you perceive the joke—it was an Englishman who said that."

In the same vein Mr. Page has not spared himself or his Ambassadorial functions.

"The modern riddle of the Sphinx," he said. "is the question: What is an American Ambassador?

"If an American Ambassador should try to tell you what he really was and if he happened to be in a truthful frame of mind, he would tell you that an American Ambassador was a person to whom Americans come if they happened to want to get married, or to escape the new income tax, or had mines in Mexico, or desired to remove the bones of their dead grandmother to the other side—a quasi undertaker. He also opens bazaars and things."

The Duke of Teck, President of the Anglo-American Exposition of London for 1914, and Earl Grey, President of the British committee for the celebration of the hundred years' peace of English-speaking peoples, have issued invitations to a dinner at the Cecil on Friday. Ambassador Page is to be among the speakers.

Lord Kintore and his colleagues behind the Anglo-American Exposition are greatly pleased by the extraordinary demand of the last two months for space on the part of intending exhibitors, which assures the success of the enterprise. They say that requests have been pouring in, not only from organizations in this country, but even more from American business concerns. The demand for space can be gauged from the fact that the alimentation section has applied for a building twice the size originally allotted to it, the decorative arts textile sections have asked for a 50 per cent. increase of space, and the powerfully organized chemical trades section wants a location four times as large as that first ordered. It is hoped that the Anglo-American Exposition will result in a really comprehensive British representation at the Panama Fair, as it will furnish the machinery required for such an exhibit, which could easily be transferred en bloc to San Francisco.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Page entertained at dinner last night at the Embassy in Grosvenor Square, the guests including the American Minister to The Netherlands and Mrs. Henry van Dyke, the Servian Minister and Mme. Grouitch, Senator and Mrs. Oliver, the Countess of Jersey, the Bishop of London, Sir Hugh and Lady Bell Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sturgis, Secretary of Embassy and Mrs. Irwin Laughlin, Mrs. Low, Mr. Field, Commander Symington, the naval attaché and Col. Squier, the military attaché.

Ambassador Page will speak at the Duchess of Marlborough's at home in aid of the Dr. Barnardo's Homes at Sunderland House on Monday afternoon.

Viscountess Curzon, Mrs. William B. Leeds, and Countess Granard were among the guests at Mrs. Robert Grosve 's small tango tea on Wednesday.

Ambassador Page lectured on Wednesday before the Cavendish Club on the Ideals of American civilization.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover and Miss Clover left Claridge's yesterday for Paris and Marseilles en route for India on a pleasure trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Denis A. Upson arrived at Claridge's on Monday.

At the Berkeley Frederick Townsend Martin, who was seriously ill at the beginning of the week, is somewhat better now.

Mrs. A. R. Shattuck is staying at the Berkeley.

At the Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowne, R. W. Atwater, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Martin, all of New York, arrived on Tuesday; Capt. Barclay Warburton and Clifford B. Harmon, both from Paris, also came on Tuesday; Kenneth H. Cowan, Mrs. George R. Turnbull and Miss Turnbull, all from Paris, on Thursday.

At the Ritz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mrs. P. A. Valentine, J. Henry Smith, John Sanford, are all staying. Mr. Sanford has just engaged an English jockey for his horses, which are going to race in France.

DINNER FOR THOMAS N. PAGE.

New Italian Ambassador at Washington Is Host in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29.—John E. D. Thrask, the chief commissioner of the fine arts section of the Panama Exhibition, has reached here on his tour of Europe and will remain three days.

Moses Ezekiel, the American sculptor, has completed his statute of Senator Daniel, which will be erected at Lynchburg, Va. The Senator is shown seated. The statue will be cast in Berlin and will be unveiled at Lynchburg in the Spring.

The sculptor has also a study of Edgar Allan Poe in his studio. The poet is revealed listening to inspiring voices.

Stephen Bleeker Luce, of Boston, will spend a year in Rome working chiefly at the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy.

One of the most interesting dinners, given in honor of the new American Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, was that of the new Italian Ambassador at Washington, Count Vincenzo Machi di Cellere. The Countess di Cellere is a South American but speaks English fluently. Among the guests were the Marquis di San Gulliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs whose conversation was full of the southern exhuberance of his native island; Baron di Bildt, the Swedish Minister and his beautiful wife and daughter, Marquis and Machioness Cavrianla, Marquis and Marchioness Patrill, Count de Witten, Cavallere Lecca and Dona Maria di Sangro Lecca, and Count Durini. The table was beautifully decorated with lights and flowers and the music was characteristically Italian.

Thanksgiving Day was quietly celebrated by all the American families residing in Rome. Special gatherings took place at hotels and pensions where Americans congregate.

Mr. and Mrs. Page gave a dinner to the staff of the Embassy which included Arthur Hugh Frazier temporary Secretary of Embassy, who has gained much popularity here and whose return to Vienna about the end of December is regretted; Mrs. Grace White, wife of the Naval Attaché whose husband is with Admiral Badger; Col. Dunn, the Military Attaché whose wife and daughters are spending the Winter in the south of France, and J. P. S. Harrison of Philadelphia, the Private Secretary of Ambassador Page.

After dinner all adjourned to the Villa Mirafiori, where Mrs. Stevens, wife of the Director of the Art School of the American Academy and the students were giving a fancy dress dinner. No such brilliant scene has been witnessed at the Villa since it has been in American hands, although it is said that in the times of Rosa Vercellone, when she was the morganatic wife of Victor Emmanuel II., the entertainments were gay enough.

The dinner was for twenty-five and the guests, all American, were effectually disguised as Pierrots, Indians, and great ladies of all ages, etc. The new dances were much to the fore and delighted all present.

Princess Giusippe Rospigliosi, formerly Mrs. Parkhurst of Bangor, Me., spent a short time in Rome to settle some business matters here, as she does not intend to make the Italian capital her home now that her husband has passed away. She offered her apartment in the Rospigliosi Palace to Ambassador Page. The latter, however, did not see his way clear to accept the suggestion as he wishes to have a garden or park and the beautiful terraced garden of the Rospigliosi Palace, was, a short time ago sacrificed to the construction of the Apollo Theatre.

The Princess has expressed her intention of settling in Paris, where she has numerous friends.

PARIS CELEBRATED THANKSGIVING DAY

The American Holiday More Generally Observed There Than Ever Before.

MANY DINNERS AND BALLS

Festal Spirit Pervaded the Entire Week—Official Ban Placed on the Tango.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Turkey, cranberry sauce, and the Stars and Stripes figured more prominently in Paris on Thursday than on any former Thanksgiving Day celebrated by Americans abroad.

The day before being St. Catherine's Fête, when all Paris thronged the boulevards, it seemed on Thursday, when American flags decorated the principal hotels and cafés, that the American holiday was included in the list of French national celebrations.

In Passy, which is the centre of the American colony, the street in which provision shops are located reminded one of any American city, many butchers displaying tempting turkeys with printed signs announcing the American Thanksgiving. One establishment, near the Bois, announced in Parisian English that "a turkey trot" was on sale.

All the principal hotels gave special dinners. At the Plaza the dining room was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and patriotic music was a feature of the evening concert by artists from the Opera, followed by a dance.

The Astoria went in for red, white, and blue floral effects, and after dinner there was a dance.

The Hotel Lotti indulged in an evening of American ragtime. At the Cecil Gilbert White presided at a large dinner, after which there was a cotillion. Other hotels also had special dinner menus.

In order not to clash with family celebrations, the American Club gave a Thanksgiving banquet on Wednesday night at the Elysée Palace Hotel. One hundred were present, W. S. Dalliba presiding, with Ambassador Herrick and Consul General Mason, respectively, at his left and right hand. Among the guests were Maitre Fernand Labori, the famous junior counsel in the Dreyfus case; Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, J. W. Baldwin, C. Inman Barnard, and Admiral W. P. Day.

Ambassador Herrick made the principal address, lauding America as an idealistic nation.

The American colony was busy with Thanksgiving entertainments the entire week. More teas, dinners, and balls were on the programme than at any previous time in the present year.

Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet gave a large dinner party.

Mme. Emma Nevada and her daughter Mignon held a reception which was attended by many members of the colony.

Miss Florence Heywood gave a dance, the guests being Consul General and Mrs. Mason, Alexander Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frieseke, and Henry Funk.

The Marchesa de Amodio, formerly Miss Wainwright, held a reception in her salon in the Avenue Henri Martin. Among the guests were Mrs. Stewart Taylor, Mrs. Gilbert King, and Admiral and Mrs. Swinburne.

The American group of the Lyceum Club resumed its Winter activities with a Thanksgiving Day tea, when Miss Vida Sutton gave a monologue.

Admiral Charles J. Badger left the Continental for a brief visit to Brussels; the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld went for a week-end visit to the Château de Chaumont as the guest of the Princess de Broglie; Mrs. Peter Larsen returned from several months in America. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Williams left the Hôtel Crillon for Cherbourg, sailing on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and Mrs. Henry Clews left the Ritz for America.

Mr. Verner Z. Reid gave a dinner at the Astoria to Colonel and Mrs. Watterson; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brice and Mr. and Mrs. Van Vleet arrived at the Crillon from Carlsbad; Mr. and Mrs. H. Crosby Randell left the Meurice for London; Alexander Harrison has gone to his Winter painting quarters in the country; Mr. and Mrs. E. Tolman have sailed for New York, but will return in the Spring to their home in Brittany; Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sheftel left the Astoria for London, and Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman arrived at the Crillon and will go to Egypt next week.

Although Parisians have apparently gone tango-mad, those in the seats of the mighty have made up their minds to boycott the dance. It is announced that M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, having consulted the director of the Protocol, has decided to exclude the Argentine novelty from Parliamentary balls. On the other hand, every encouragement is to be given to revive the graceful classic dances of France—the pavane, gavotte, and minuet.

M. Deschanel's decision has caused a sensation among tango enthusiasts, for, apart from his official position as President of the Chamber, he is accepted as an authority in matters of good taste and elegance.

It is believed that President Poincaré, who has hesitated as to giving the tango a place on the Winter dance programmes at the Elysée will follow M. Deschanel's example.

The Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, gave a Thanksgiving luncheon at her home in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne for Mme. Vesintch, wife of the Servian Minister. Among those present were Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet, and Mrs. John and Miss Marie Stewart.

Mrs. Stanford White gave her final reception of the season this week and has gone to Rome, on her way to the United States. Her guests were Mrs. Beatrice Grant, Mrs. Gilbert King, and Mrs. Fred Parsons.

Mrs. William E. Corey is entertaining Lady Paget at the Château Ville Genis.

Lole Fuller gave a reception in her studio at Passy. Her child pupils danced before a distinguished audience. She will give a matinée at the Odéon in December of the works of Princess de Polignac and then start on a tour of Athens, Smyrna, Bucharest, Cairo, and Alexandria. The Princess de Polignac will accompany the party directing the orchestra.

Among the prominent Americans sailing this week on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria were James D. Spreckels and family and Townsend Scudder.

Heir to the Austrian Throne Arriving in London.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand has recently paid a visit to England. Great interest in his journey was displayed throughout Europe on account of its possible political significance.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A great deal of interest is being taken in England in the visit to this country of the heir to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand "The great Empire over which he must soon, in the course of nature, be called upon to rule, has by its curious composition and its internal complex problems puzzled most political students and not a few statesmen," says a writer in The Daily Chronicle. He goes on: "Europe's political ravens have long been foretelling the Empire's downfall; the Austro-Hungarian question haunts the dreams of the statesmen and rulers of to-day. The Heir Apparent has been termed an enigma like his country, and its downfall has been predicted to take place on the passing of the aged Emperor.

"But, as a close observer recently stated, 'those who assume that Austria-Hungary's existence depends upon the life of the present Emperor-King overlook one supremely important factor in the situation—namely: the Heir Apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.'"

The Archduke was not educated as the future wearer of a crown. When the tragic death of the Crown Prince Rudolph took place in 1889, and brought Francis Ferdinand to the steps of the throne, he began to prepare himself eagerly for the high position which seemed destined to be his. He studied politics, jurisprudence, and political economy, and received instruction in all branches of knowledge from the best men in the country. Previously he had served with credit in the army, particularly distinguishing himself as a horseman.

Though enormously wealthy, one of the most prominent characteristics of the Archduke is economy. He watches personally over every detail of the administration of his vast forests, his factories, dairies, &c. There is only one thing in which he may be said to be extravagant. That is in his love for building. He builds much, and with extraordinary splendor.

Perhaps most of all he is distinguished for his unbending will. That manifested itself in his resolve to marry the Countess Sophia Chotek, whom he made his morganatic wife and who now bears the title of Princess of Hohenberg. She belongs to an old Bohemian family, and was governess to the Archduke Frederick's children. According to the family law of the Hapsburgs, the future Emperor might marry only a Princess of the royal blood. The struggle was long, but at last the Archduke led the woman he loved to the altar. Before doing so, however, he had to renounce his children's rights to the succession. The Princess consequently can never become Empress of Austria, but she certainly will become Queen of Hungary, because, according to Hungarian law, the King's wife is Queen.

There is in existence a remarkable volume which throws a flood of light on the personality of the Archduke. It is his "Tagebuch meiner Reise um die Erde"—"Diary of My Journey Round the World." At the end of his "wanderjahr" the Archduke suffered a decline in health, and he spent a considerable time in the Tyrol and in Egypt. There he wrote his "Diary," intended only for his relatives, but afterward given to the world. In the book the Archduke shows himself a great admirer of England, though during his journey the English people he encountered struck him as "stiff." The Archduke, too, likes the French, and he has a good word to say for them wherever on his travels he met them. He makes no secret of his dislike for Americans, though he expresses admiration for their enterprise. Their manners and customs continually rubbed him the wrong way, and their loud and noise annoyed him. Above all, he objected to the way in which the human element was ground down to secure success. He speaks strongly against fortunes built on the ruin of thousands of lives.

Only one people did he dislike to a greater extent—the Chinese. They are to him "unsympathetic," "suspicious," "treacherous," "selfish," "repulsive." The "kindly, good-tempered" Dutch and the Spaniards appealed strongly to him, but the Portuguese horrified him. For the Japanese he has mingled feelings. Their women are charming, but only dolls; their men he admired in some ways, but in others found them "stilled and affected."

COMING ON THE CARONIA.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and C. Aubrey Smith Among the Passengers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Among the passengers who sailed on the Caronia to-day were W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is returning to work after a month's vacation in London and Paris. The Duchess of Marlborough saw him off at the station.

C. Aubrey Smith, the English actor, is going to play in America with Maude Adams in Barrie's "The Adored One."

Waldemar Kaempffert, editor of The Scientific American, said that he had been in Europe to see Prof. Hans Gross in Graz, Austria, the most expert criminologist living. On his return Kaempffert is going to advocate the adoption in America of a scientific system of crime detection.

To Gild Rouen Cathedral Spire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A subscription has been raised in Rouen for $3,000 to gild the cathedral spire. The architect always wanted this effect. He will gild only the reliefs. The amount was easily raised because the people of Rouen are proud of their city buildings.

THANKSGIVING DAY FETE DAY IN BERLIN

Turkeys and Cranberry Sauce Enjoyed by Over 400 Guests —A Dance Followed.

LOVING CUP FOR THACKARA

Luncheon Club Presents Remembrance to the Consul General—Other Doings in Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The week has been filled with social events which culminated in the American colony's Thanksgiving dinner and dance. Over 400 guests partook of a real American dinner, in which turkey with cranberry sauce had the place of honor.

In the absence of Ambassador Gerard, Consul General Thackara presided and proposed toasts to the President and the Kaiser, which were drunk standing.

The exchange professor, Coolidge of Harvard University, and the Roosevelt professor, Shorey of Chicago University, spoke most briefly. Mrs. Eleanor Painter Schmit sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the guests joined in singing "America."

The dance programme which followed presented two novel features: Dance cards were done away with, and the first ten dances were waltzes. The latter arrangement was the direct result of the Kaiser's taboo of the one-step, the two-step, and the tango, and permitted those who opposed the new dances to enjoy the first half of the programme, even if they could not participate in the other ten dances.

The regular Wednesday luncheon of the American Luncheon Club was marked by the presentation to Consul General Thackara of a beautiful silver loving cup as a token of the friendship and esteem of the club for the retiring Consul. The presentation address was happily made by Ambassador Gerard, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Thackara was deeply moved and replied briefly.

Ambassador Gerard, in the short time that he has been here, has won the reputation of being the most felicitous and witty after-dinner speaker in the American colony. In speaking at the Luncheon Club he declared that he had no doubt that Daniel, when cast into the lions' den, comforted himself to some degree with the reflection:

"Well, there is some consolation in the fact that I shall not be expected to make an after-dinner speech."

The lunchers enjoyed at the close two songs by W. F. Myers of San Francisco.

The Society for the Alleviation of the Condition of the Poor Educated Classes gave a tea on Wednesday which was graced by the presence of the Crown Princess Cecilie, who is the protectress of the organization. It was one of the most exclusive society events of the year, tickets being sold only to those receiving invitations.

The American colony was represented by Frau Hans von Below, wife of Col. von Below, the Commander of the Augusta Guards. The guests at her table included the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, and Princess Ismail, who is an aunt of the Khedive of Egypt; Count Calderari, Italy's military attaché at Berlin; Major Langhorne, and Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Gherardi.

The Honorable Miss Portman entertained at dinner on Monday for the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard and Consul General and Mrs. Thackara. A dance followed. The guests included Secretary Grew of the Embassy, the Gherardis, and Major Langhorne.

The Thackaras had issued invitations for a dance on Tuesday, but Mrs. Thackara received word on that morning of the death of her sister, Mrs. Thomas William Fitch of Gulfport, Miss. The invitations were recalled, as well as those for other functions already planned.

Mrs. T. Stewart White entertained at a small dinner on Tuesday for the Gerards. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Conger, Count and Countess Untgelas, Mrs. Hazeltine, the Countess's mother, and Miss Agnes Kerr.

Exchange Prof. Coolidge lectured on Tuesday at the American Woman's Club's weekly reception on Mexican history. He was introduced by Dr. Alice Luce, and did not touch on politics further than to express the conviction that all thoughtful Americans were convinced that President Wilson's course was the only right one.

The hotel registers show a considerable falling off in the number of American tourists. The Hotel Esplanade, for example, has only two, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Schlemmer of Pittsburgh.

At the Adlon are J. W. Henson, Herman A. Metz, Ralph Worms, Herbert Syrett, and Miss Charlotte W. Distern, all of New York; A. H. Blackiston of San Francisco, and A. A. Schentz of Detroit.

Walter Rosen of New York is at the Kaiserhof.

TURKEYS AT MUNICH, TOO.

American Students Met There to Celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MUNICH, Nov. 29.—Munich's American colony, which consists almost exclusively of art, music, and university folk, celebrated Thanksgiving Day in becoming style with a banquet and ball at the Hotel Bayerischerhof, under the joint presidency of the new United States Consul General, T. St. John Gaffney, and Mrs. Gaffney.

There were two hundred guests, including distinguished members of the Bavarian Society, in attendance. Mr. Gaffney proposed the health of the newly created King and Queen of Bavaria, which was drunk with enthusiasm. Prof. Bumstead of Yale University, who is spending his sabbatical year in Munich, responded with a toast in honor of President Wilson.

The banqueters by a rousing vote of acclamation authorized Mr. Gaffney to send telegrams of greeting appropriate to the hour to King Ludwig and President Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney, who were recently transferred to Munich from the Dresden Consulate General, which the former so successfully administered for eight years, had already been warmly welcomed by their new constituents on the banks of the Isar.

Atlantic Shipping Pool Extended.

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—It was decided to-day to extend the agreement between the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines, known as the North Atlantic shipping pool, from Dec. 31 to Jan. 31, and a conference is to be held in January at which an attempt will be made to reconstruct the pool.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AT A ROYAL DINNER

Entertained by King and Queen of Italy—Admiral Badger Unable to be Present.

KING'S KNOWLEDGE SHOWN

Officers Amazed by His Familiarity with the Condition of This Country's Navy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Probably the best souvenir many of the officers of the American warships will carry away with them from Italy will be their audience with the King and Queen to-day and the brilliant dinner given in their honor by their Majesties.

Unfortunately Admiral Badger was unable to be present, having made engagements for to-night at Villefranche that were too pressing to be broken. Admiral Badger has been especially desirous of paying homage to King Victor. It so happened that when the Admiral was in Italy the sovereigns were at their hunting lodge at San Rossore, where no audiences are given unless they are imperative.

The officers were astonished at the King's thorough knowledge of the condition of the American Navy and his perfect appreciation of its strength and efficiency.

After the dinner the Sovereigns mingled with the company in the most democratic and friendly manner. The Queen conversed at great length with Mrs. Page. It was the first opportunity her Majesty had had to receive the Ambassador's wife. She complimented her upon her knowledge of French, and especially upon the fluency with which she is able to express herself in Italian. Mrs. Page is, indeed, the first American woman of her position who has been so much at ease in the language of this country.

NAPLES, Nov. 29.—Capt. Roy C. Smith and Capt. William J. Maxwell, respectively of the United States battleships Arkansas and Florida, paid farewell visits to the municipal authorities of Naples to-day and tendered their thanks to them for the courtesies that had been extended the men of the American ships while in port here. Later the Mayor of Naples visited the battleships and expressed the satisfaction of the people of the city for the long visit the Americans had paid them.

Erhard Pianos

These renowned Pianos are recognized for their superior merits. They represent the highest ideals in tone production, architectural beauty and constructive art. Their exquisite singing quality, their brilliancy, yet mellowness of tone, entitles them to a position among the best pianos of the world. We offer them to the music loving public with full confidence that they will meet the approbation of the most critical purchaser.

ERHARD PIANOS, $300 to $400
ERHARD PLAYERS, $500 to $600
ERHARD GRANDS, $575 to $700

Sold on terms to meet each purchaser's convenience. Pianos of any make taken in trade.

Piano Salesrooms, 3d Floor.

Bloomingdale Brothers
LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVE. 59TH TO 60TH STREET

GOOD HELP ECONOMICAL

A careless, time-serving office or household assistant is never economical, no matter what wages such a person may demand. True economy necessitates the employment of those who will use wisdom, care and attention in their daily work. Such employes can always be obtained through an advertisement in the Want columns.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW.
SALE SESSIONS by AUCTION TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock, and four following afternoons, same hour.

ESTABLISHED 1876

In Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
SILO BUILDING, 546 FIFTH AV., CORNER 45TH STREET.

Invite the attention of connoisseurs of Eastern Art to This Extraordinary Offering of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Embracing every size, weave, design and tone produced on the Oriental loom.

REPRESENTING A VALUE OF $250,000, to be dispersed as above for the account of a

PROMINENT WHOLESALE RUG HOUSE

Messrs. BEEKMAN, MENKEN and GRISCOM, Attorneys
52 and 54 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. C.

MR. JAMES P. SILO will personally conduct the sale.

"If you are a Collector of the quaint and beautiful, and if you want a Highboy Desk Table, Odd Chair or set of Chairs, you will find something in this sale to interest you."

ON VIEW TO-MORROW.

Clarke's Art Rooms { 5 West 44th St. (adjoining the Fifth Avenue Bank).

The Entire Valuable Stock of the

Magnolia Antique Shop

removed from Magnolia Mass.,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Tuesday, Dec. 2d, and following days, each day at 2:30 P. M.
(IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXPIRATION OF THEIR LEASE AND LIQUIDATION OF THE BUSINESS.)

This Costly Collection is widely known as one of the
BEST SELECTED IN AMERICA

and comprises Rare and Interesting Examples of ENGLISH PERIOD FURNITURE in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; about 150 pieces COLONIAL FURNITURE, carefully restored and ready for the home.

BEAUTIFUL FLEMISH TAPESTRIES

Old China and Glass, Sheffield Plate, Andirons, Old Prints, etc., etc. See Catalogue.

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Tomorrow Until 6 P. M.
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave., at 25th St
EXHIBITION OF
A large aggregation of

Home Furnishings,

Comprising in part Furniture, choice European Porcelains,
Bohemian and Cut Glass, Sheffield Plate, Mason & Hamlin Piano, Draperies, Oil Paintings by J. F. Cropsey and other artists, and many other objects of Household Adornment and Utility.
Also property belonging to the Estate of the late

Irene S. Emory,

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Executors,
including Oriental Curios, Cloisonnes, Satsumas, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, and other objects of value. By order of a

Prominent Fur House

Furs, Auto Coats, Muffs, Robes, Rugs, &c.,
sold to liquidate charges for storage.
Dates of sale—Tuesday and Wednesday, December 2 and 3, at 2 o'clock; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 4, 5, and 6, at 1 o'clock each day.
The property belonging to the Estate of Irene S. Emory will be sold on Tuesday, December 2 and the furs will be sold on Friday, December 5.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

NEW GUN PROMISES REVOLUTION IN WAR

American Officer's Invention So Light That a Man Can Transport It Easily.

NEEDS NO WATER COOLING

Bisley Tests, Witnessed by a Host of Military Men, Regarded as Very Impressive.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—That the general adoption of the Lewis automatic machine gun would revolutionize warfare, sending the present-day rifles and Maxims to the junk heap and rendering current military tactics antiquated at one stroke, is the opinion of a high army officer who was present at the trials this week at Bisley of a new gun invented by Col. I. N. Lewis, formerly of the United States.

The army officer, who stipulated that his name should not be mentioned for fear of a reprimand by his Government, drew a vivid picture of the war of the future, if that one desire of all war offices—a portable automatic machine gun, not dependent on water for cooling—should prove no mere toy, but able to stand up under actual service conditions.

Squadrons of cavalry going into action armed with machine guns instead of the lance, sabre, or carbine; regiments of infantry carrying machine guns, each soldier having a potential deadliness of two or more companies armed with mere rifles; flocks of swift, light-armored aeroplanes, each mounting one or two machine guns, swooping down on the enemy with a deadly hail of fire, were some of the military novelties that he prophesied for the not distant future if the new Lewis gun, which was highly successful in the preliminary tests, could stand the gruelling of actual service. He said:

"For the first time a machine gun, capable of firing 500 to 800 rounds a minute, is to be carried by an infantryman. No horses or mules are needed, as with the Maxim. This gun weighs only twenty-six and a half pounds, or less than half a soldier's normal equipment. Think what that means! One infantryman can carry a gun and his comrade can carry the ammunition. Every company of 150 men could carry seventy-five guns. A single company would have a destructive power equal to a whole regiment at present.

"My opinion is that the new gun is bound to displace Maxim's, for it takes five mules and ten men for every Maxim as against no mules and two men for the Lewis gun. Another thing is that it will do away with the necessity of having cavalry escort for wagon trains. A machine gun could be mounted on every wagon."

The scene which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent witnessed at the Bisley tests was a tremendously impressive one. The new weapon, which to a layman looked more like an overgrown rifle than a machine gun, was mounted on a small iron tripod on the 200-yard range. The inventor, Col. Lewis, was visibly nervous as he gave final instructions to the civilian operator, while grouped behind in an interested and silent semi-circle stood Major Gen. Vondonoph, Master General of Ordnance; Major Gen. Allenby, Inspector of Cavalry, and many other high English Army officers, representatives of the admiralty, military men from South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia; the Bulgarian Minister, Col. Squier; the American military attaché, the Belgian, Austrian, and Japanese attachés, and representatives of nearly all the other foreign Governments.

Some idea of the interest aroused may be gained from the fact that a Russian Colonel, who was present, had been ordered from Sevastopol to England on two hours' notice by the Russian Minister of War.

After several thousand rounds had been fired in what seemed only a few moments the whole company of a hundred went to inspect the riddled target. Other tests were made at the 500-yard range, then the officers present had an opportunity to fire the gun themselves from the 200-yard range. The American Attaché was one of those who eagerly availed themselves of the chance.

Then the word passed that an aeroplane was coming. The company hastened to the watch tower in time to see a heavy lumbering ark of a biplane climb slowly into the cold gray sky against the brisk and treacherous head wind. In a special seat fastened under the pilot seat sat an officer with a machine gun mounted before him.

As the biplane swung toward the target at an altitude of 600 feet he fired the whole magazine of forty-seven rounds in less than five minutes, scoring a high percentage of hits. Even to the laymen the demonstration was impressive.

Col. Lewis beamed all over with pleasure at the success of the tests. He said:

"We have had more encouragement in England in four months than I could get in America in fifty years. I offered the invention free of charge to the United States Government, but it would not touch it at the time. Now the Birmingham Small Arms Company has taken it up and holds the manufacturing rights.

"Already the gun has been subjected to preliminary official firing trials in Russia, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Sweden, and is now under full official trials by a special board of officers in the United States. As a result of the tests trial orders have already been placed by several Governments."

WOMAN'S AFRICAN TRIP.

Miss Benham Traveled from Nigeria to Portuguese East Africa.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Miss Gertrude M. Benham, in a letter dated from the steamship Gascon in the Mozambique Channel, Oct. 27, gives a short account of a remarkable journey made by her across Africa.

She left England in October, 1912, and proceeded up the Niger to Buro and by train to Kano. From there on foot she traveled at the beginning of December to Bauchi and Yola and across the frontier into Kamerun to Garua, Ngaundere, Babua, Caunot, Nola, and thence to Mongoremba on the Ubanghi River, where she had to take a boat to Irebu on the Congo, as there were no roads there, the country being mostly forest and swamp.

While waiting for the steamer at Irebu she visited Lake Tumba. She traveled from Irebu to Stanleyville and thence on foot went via Bafwaboli, Avakubi, and Irumu across Soliki into Uganda. Proceeding by Mbarara into German East Africa, she went to Kigari and to Lake Kivu. She visited some volcanoes, among them a new crater formed by an eruption last December.

She came down the lake in a native canoe and then went on foot to Lake Tanganyika. She continued her journey by steamer down the lake to Bismarckburg, and then traveled on foot via Abercorn and Kayambe and Fife to Karenga on Lake Nyassa. Taking the steamer to Zomba, Blantyre, and Mount Mlanje, she visited the plateaux there, and at Zomba went on to Mlanje Road, where her camp life ended, and she took train and river boat to Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.

Miss Benham traveled with only a cook boy and seven porters, and was absolutely unarmed, and she writes that, except for a few worries with porters, she had no annoyances of any sort and remained quite free from fever.

A TRIBUTE BY ISAACS.

He Speaks of London's Great Work in Cause of Religious Liberty.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A tribute to the leadership which the City of London has taken in the cause of religious liberty was delivered by the new Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs, in responding for "His Majesty's Judges" at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 10. Sir Rufus said in part:

"Mr. Sheriff Painter has been good enough to propose the toast of 'His Majesty's Judges,' to which, for the first time, I have the honor and privilege of responding. You will, I am sure, forgive me if, before I say a word on behalf of my brother Judges, I give utterance to two thoughts which are foremost in my mind at this moment, when I stand here, in this historic hall of the ancient City and address you in response to the toast.se felicitously proposed.

"The first is that I count it indeed fortunate, and, may I say appropriate, that my first public utterance outside the courts of justice should be made here in the City, bound as I am to the City by memories of my early youth, my early association and training; and remembering, as I do, that much of what has stood me in good stead in my life in later years was learned in the City and among business men.

"The second is, you may perhaps think, a little more irrelevant, but I am in my infancy as a Judge, and, therefore, you must forgive me if I stray a little into irrelevancy. I cannot address you here, to-night, in the City, without recalling that I should not be here, occupying this position at this moment, if it were not for the great struggles of the City—now so many years ago—in the cause of religious liberty.

"I should be ungrateful, indeed, if I allowed this opportunity to pass without reminding you that, first of all, it was the City that insisted upon members of my community being members of your corporation. And it was the City that led the struggle for representation, again, by members of my community in the House of Commons.

"If I have strayed for a moment into those paths which, perhaps, are not peculiarly appropriate to the toast for which I am responding, it is because I should think that I were false to everything that is within me if I did not give utterance to these sentiments, remembering as I do that memories so quickly fade, and that, while a whole nation now agrees that there should be the fullest religious liberty and toleration, that was not the case when the City fought the battle which placed me here."

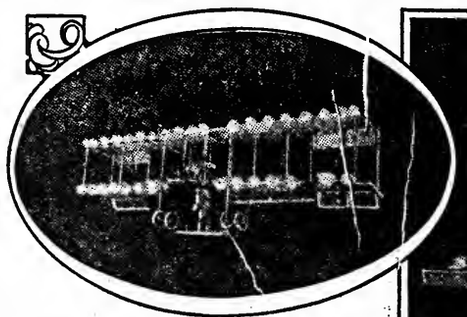
In his speech Sir Rufus Isaacs amplified some remarks that he had previously made when the new Lord Mayor was presented to the Judges at the Law Courts. On that occasion the Lord Chief Justice also spoke of the great part that the City of London had taken in the heroic struggle for religious liberty.

Capt. Sir Francis Vane

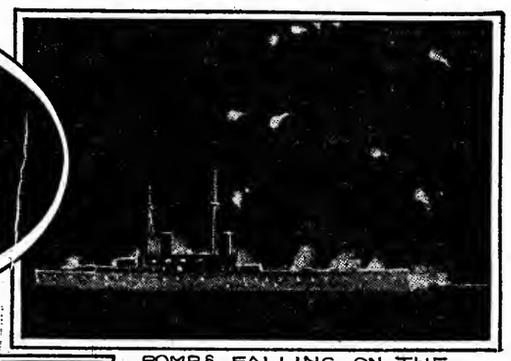
Commander of Sylvia Pankhurst's London East End "Volunteer" Suffragette Army.

The Incandescent Bomb in Aerial Warfare.

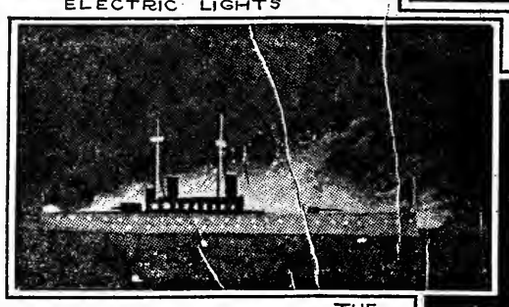
Mimic night attack of British naval biplanes on the model of a battleship at Hendon.



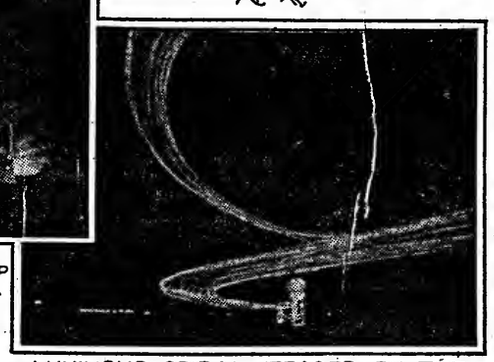
THE BIPLANE WITH ITS ELECTRIC LIGHTS



BOMBS FALLING ON THE MODEL OF A BATTLESHIP



THE BATTLESHIP SET ON FIRE BY THE BOMBS



LUMINOUS SPIRAL TRACED BY THE AEROPLANE

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British Admiralty recently conducted at the aerodrome at Hendon a series of remarkable experiments at night. The model of a full-sized battleship was constructed in a field and filled with combustibles protected by the usual deck plates of a battleship in commission. A biplane dropped bombs upon the model from various altitudes, and, after the third bomb, the ship burst into flames.

The biplane then turned on the electric lights with which she was furnished and performed wonderful evolutions in the air, leaving behind her a trail of light that was as startling as it was beautiful.

The experiments prove that not only can aerial bombs penetrate the decks of a battleship as now constructed, but also that these bombs can be directed with deadly aim from varying altitudes.

BIG FIELD FOR INSURANCE.

Fewer Than One-Fifth of Adult Englishmen Have Policies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—England is still almost a virgin field for the life insurance agent.

According to an article in The Statis:

The nation's income has doubled in the last 30 years, but the premium income of the life offices in this period has increased 221 per cent. From all the data available it is apparent that the savings of the British people for the current year will not be far short of $2,000,000,000, which is equal to nearly $45 per head of the population.

In the past year the total contributions made by the nation for the purposes of life assurance amounted to about $260,000,000.

Excluding interest on investments and calculating only the premium income of the life offices the country is now paying over $5 per head per annum for life assurance premiums against $2 per head 30 years ago.

The number of ordinary policies for sums of more than $50 issued at the present time is only slightly below 3,000,000, the average per policy working out at about $1,415.

If allowance be made for duplicate policies the number of persons insured for any amount that would make a moderate provision for wife and children probably does not exceed 2,000,000, and may be even less, as those who insure usually possess several policies.

Thus only about one-fifth of the male population is yet able to make reasonable provision against the unknown future and the remaining four-fifths make practically no provision whatever.

NEW BACILLUS IS DEADLY.

Pasteur Institute Confirms Discovery of the "Hypertoxicus."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The recent tragedy at Cholet, where dozens of persons died after partaking of a wedding supper, has resulted in a scientific discovery—that of the "bacillus hypertoxicus," which was found in the cream eaten by the wedding guests, by Dr. Rappin of the Pasteur Institute of Nantes, who was summoned for the investigation.

He found the same bacillus in the blood and excretions of the victims. A guinea pig inoculated with it died in a few hours.

Dr. Rappin says that the new bacillus is terribly fatal, and belongs to a new species not yet classified. Nothing is known of its habits or the conditions in which it lives and develops. Dr. Arnold Netter of the Academy of Medicine says:

"Dr. Rappin has often spoken to me of mysterious poisonings followed by death and due to an unknown bacillus. This microbe must belong to the family of perdaos, and must be allied to that of paratyphiques, but it preserves a distinct individual pathological effect."

The Pasteur Institute confirms the discovery of Dr. Rappin.

GERMS IN VARICOSE VEINS.

Prof. Landousey of Paris Shows Their Nature is Tuberculous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Prof. Landousey, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and one of the most eminent champions of the social war against tuberculosis, demonstrated at the Academy of Medicine yesterday the tuberculous nature of varicose veins. Heretofore this condition has been taken for a rheumatic manifestation.

Prof. Landousey revealed microscopically in lesions the famous bacillus. He also showed that inoculation of a guinea pig produced tuberculosis in the animal.

At the same meeting, Prof. Pierre Marie of the Salpetriere Hospital, demonstrated that in cases of softening or hemorrhage of the brain, trepanation brought relief and held out hope of a cure. It should take place on the side opposite the lesion. Otherwise he saw there were risks of aggravation.

AVIATORS MAP OUT WORLD TOUR BY AIR

Trip Is Regarded as Entirely Possible and the Only Question Is the Expense.

A CROSSING AT ALASKA

From Canada the Airman Could Reach Europe by Way of Labrador and Greenland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Aviators are already discussing the project of round-world aeroplane tours. Heretofore a ship has been the only means of making the circle. It seems perfectly possible, and that it has not already been done is simply a question of cost.

Brindejonc made the journey from Paris to Warsaw. Russian officers have flown from Odessa to Moscow. The American continent has been traversed. Daucert reached Mount Taurus, 3,000 miles from Paris, on a flight to the Pyramids, and then, in a hurricane, irreparably smashed his apparatus.

Vedrines, who has reached Vienna in a flight toward an unknown destination, has announced that he will probably continue his flight to Lake Tchad, in Central Africa, or to Australia, 10,000 miles away.

It is evident that a tour of the world is only a question of adequate arrangements for oil, relays, &c. From Paris to Kamstchatka should take three weeks; then to the American coast, following the Aleutian Islands, the last of which, the Commander, is only 60 miles from the Russian coast. Then from South Alaska the aviator can descend the Pacific Coast, traverse Canada to Davis Strait, Labrador, and Greenland, and thence go by the Gulf of Denmark to Iceland and Scotland.

The total distance would be about 25,000 miles and the trip would take two months.

TO TRY ANDES FLIGHT.

Chilean Aviator Plans to Cross Mountains 20,000 Feet High.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 29.—Preparations for a flight over the Andes are being made by Señor Ligueroa, a Chilean aviator.

The attempted point of passage will be where the mountains attain an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet.

METZ FLIES IN AIRSHIP.

Former Controller Makes Round Trip from Frankfort to Wiesbaden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Former Controller Herman A. Metz of New York sailed to-day from Frankfort on Main to Wiesbaden and back in the Zeppelin passenger airship Victoria Luise, which was manned by a German naval detachment engaged in practice cruises.

Mr. Metz spent the fore part of the week in Berlin prior to proceeding to Frankfort to attend a conference of important German chemical interests, at which the Controller represents the United States. He lunched with Ambassador Gerard on Tuesday and gave him a graphic account of the recent political upheaval in New York.

Mr. Metz is going to Paris and will sail for the United States on Wednesday from Cherbourg on the Olympic.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

In the conduct of the household much waste can be eliminated by having competent people as servants. A wasteful, incompetent cook can destroy as much food as is eaten. Every housewife knows this. Get the right kind of household servants by inserting a want advertisement, next to last page.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Telephone 1600 Bryant.

ITALY'S KING WINS FOES.

Socialists in the Senate Show a Great Change in Attitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Things move rapidly in Italian politics. Two years ago Signor Dissolate, the Socialist leader, who, in April, 1900, shouted thrice in the Chamber, "Death to the King," who was actually killed three months later, has climbed the steps of the Quirinal Palace to be received by the son of the murdered Sovereign and had a portfolio offered him in the present Giolitti Cabinet, and three Socialists have been appointed Senators, which, in Italy, is an honor conferred for life by the King on the suggestion of the Cabinet.

This is the first instance of Socialists entering the Upper House under a monarchial régime. It is, however, not a new departure, as for nearly a century the House of Savoy has successfully followed the policy of killing extreme parties with kindness.

It was this policy that made it possible for Garibaldi, the Republican, to put his sword at the service of King Victor Emmanuel II, and for Mazzini, although staunchly antimonarchial to support the aspirations of the House of Savoy. Later examples are plentiful, the most salient of which was the conversion of Crispi, the conspirator Republican and revolutionist, who became a most devout and loyal servant of the monarchy.

LOIE FULLER IN PERIL.

A Fishbone Stuck in Her Throat and She Narrowly Escaped Death.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Loie Fuller, the American dancer, almost lost her life as the result of an accident at the Thanksgiving luncheon given in her honor by Somerville Story, the editor of the Paris Daily Mail.

A fishbone stuck in her throat, causing severe spasms and then unconsciousness. A doctor worked over her for four hours until he succeeded in extracting the bone and pronounced her out of danger.

She was able to receive visitors on Friday. She told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a curious psychological coincidence regarding the affair. Her friend, Princess Eristoff, the Russian portrait painter, had excitedly appeared at Story's house five minutes before the accident. Although not invited to the luncheon, she ran to the dining room and said that she had come because she knew that something was going to happen to Miss Fuller.

UNEMPLOYED SEEK AID OF REICHSTAG

Startling Number of Workers Without Jobs Reported by Berlin and Other German Cities.

BUILDING TRADES HARD HIT

Other Industries Also Affected—Insurance Against Unemployment to be Considered.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Reichstag, which convened on Tuesday after the long vacation, has a number of important measures to consider, but none more pressing, judging by present conditions, than the question of providing some form of insurance against unemployment.

The demand comes from the parties of the Left, but the Conservatives and the Government itself are fully awake to the necessities of the situation, and a positive result of some nature may be hoped for before the Summer recess.

Six meetings were organized by the Socialists this week to agitate for the relief of the unemployed. They were attended by over 10,000 persons and a resolution was adopted urging the Reichstag to appoint a committee to consider the problem and asking the Government to proceed immediately with work already planned in order to keep workmen from starving.

The gravity of the situation is shown by the figures of the Municipal Committee, which found 25,308 unemployed in forty unions of Greater Berlin. As these unions embrace less than one-third of all the workmen and workwomen of the city, it is calculated that the number of unemployed reaches 80,000.

At Interfürt there are more than 1,000 unemployed—a startling number when it is considered that the city's population is less than 95,000, of whom not more than 30,000 are probably workers. This means that one of every thirty breadwinners is without work. Besides this many hundreds are employed for only part of the time.

Slackness has long been most acute in the building trades, but it is now involving other industries. The management of one of Berlin's biggest department stores is doubtful whether it will be necessary to hire more than half the usual number of extra employes for Christmas.

The City of Breslau has just established a municipal fund to be lent on first mortgages to encourage building. Whether this will help remains to be seen. It has been most difficult for several months to borrow money on even gilt-edge first mortgages, and it may be too late in view of the general business situation to hope that building can be noticeably stimulated at this time.

TO GUARD MRS. PANKHURST.

Band of Amazons Forming to Protect Her Upon Arrival at Plymouth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—When Mrs. Pankhurst arrives at Plymouth on Wednesday, she will be met by a suffragette bodyguard.

A band of amazons whose mission it will be to defend the leader whom the police will try to arrest, is being formed. Mrs. Dacre Fox told a reporter that the idea of a central fighting force originated in the scuffles at the Pavilion Theatre.

Mrs. Drummond is the General, and her troops are being carefully drilled. Volunteers for the fighting force have offered their services from all parts of the country.

"The body organized in the East End for Sylvia Pankhurst," said Mrs. Dacre Fox, "is distinct from the official central army, though on the same lines. In the central army no men will be enrolled. The troops will be armed in a way not at present revealed, but will only fight on provocation from the police.

WHAT! GRAB THE INVALIDES?

Never! Says M. Dumont, Guardian of Napoleon's Tomb.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Gen. Niox has proposed a plan to transfer the remaining eighteen "Invalids" to other retreats and to transform the entire Hotel des Invalides into an army museum. M. Dumont, the most representative of the old veterans remaining and a guardian of Napoleon's tomb, was asked to-day what he thought about it.

Dumont is a perfect type of the old soldier, with a wooden leg, frank, fearless eyes, and a martial air that the passing of the years has in no way affected.

"Oust us from the Invalides!" he snorted, indignantly. "Why, we're at home here; we inherited the place. Louis XIV.'s Invalides belongs to us. Besides, in 1834, $16,000,000 of the Invalides' funds was taken to build the fortifications of Paris on the express condition that the building would be insured to its future inmates in perpetuity.

"And it is at this very moment when the destruction of these fortifications and the sale of the land thus left free will net a considerable sum to the city and the country, that we are to be thrown into the street and the promises of 1834 broken!

"It is true there are only eighteen of us, but it is because they don't know this that many of our old comrades do not join us. There's room for a hundred."

TO PROTECT MONUMENTS.

New French Law Makes Private Owners Responsible for Upkeep.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The law for the protection of historical monuments was passed this week by the Chamber of Deputies after having been under discussion four years.

The new law gives the Government greater power of control over the national treasures and has been passed with the object of preventing private individuals and public companies from deriving profit by charging admission to places of historic interest, of which they are merely the temporary proprietors.

It is decreed that an inventory of all historical monuments and buildings in France shall be taken during the next three years with the view of discovering those in need of restoration. The law also decrees that private owners shall be held responsible for their upkeep.

WANT NUNS RESTORED.

Parisians Petition for Their Return to Hospitals as Nurses.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Efforts to have nuns restored to their old places as hospital nurses are unceasing. This week a great petition to this effect, bearing 167,849 names of citizens of Paris and the environs, was presented to the Municipal Council. As the hospitals are about to be reorganized, the petition asks that places be reserved for the sisters, and says:

"The petitioners have no political design; our sole desire is to permit sick persons who ask to be attended by the sisters to have their wish. We do not wish to interfere with the rights of the present staff of the organization, but we think that patients have also a right to express their wishes, and that their rights are equal to those of the staff."

Stamp for French Aerial Mail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is considering a special stamp for mail carried by the proposed aerial post. This will have a picture of the Eiffel Tower and an aeroplane in place of the figure of the "Semeuse," a female sowing grain, which now adorns letter stamps.

BERLIN MERCHANTS AID MONEY LENDERS

Trial of Countess Fischler von Treuberg Shows How They Tempt the Impecunious.

PRINCESS LOUISE A VICTIM

Hotel Made Her Pay Daily for Her Rooms Before Breakfast—80 Per Cent. Interest Charged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The trial of Countess Fischler von Treuberg, which is still proceeding, has thrown an interesting light on the methods of certain Berlin merchants and, more especially, on book dealers and their connection with money lenders.

A typical case involved Princess Louise of Belgium. The Princess, who lived during the Winter of 1908-1909 in Berlin, was in financial straits. Her hotel suite cost 400 marks or $100 daily, and the hotel demanded its money each morning before it would serve her breakfast. In this extremity an agent approached her with a proposal to raise money by the following means:

A book store would sell her 200,000 marks worth of books at catalogue prices, taking her notes for the sum. The agent would then resell the books to a second-hand dealer for 80,000 marks, from which his commission would be paid and the remainder would go to her. She agreed, but saw neither the books nor the money. This case was later settled.

In a similar case a spendthrift student gave notes for 30,000 marks worth of books from the sale of which he realized 3,100 marks. The same plan is followed by certain dealers in rugs, art objects, &c.

If the borrower later regrets the transaction and shows a disposition to resist the payment of the notes, he discovers that the papers, signed by him, include an agreement that the title to the goods shall remain the seller's until the latter has been paid, and that in reselling the goods the borrower has committed a crime.

As a matter of fact, prosecuting attorneys have several times proceeded against persons in this situation and secured convictions.

One witness, who testified to transactions with money lenders, was asked if a certain money lender named were not an unconscionable shark and said: "No. He only charged 80 per cent. interest yearly and is one of the most decent money lenders in Berlin."

Testimony in the case has involved a number of army officers and other prominent persons. One Lieutenant, who lived with the defendant for some time, and was declared by her to have allowed her to support him, to buy his clothes and other things, was asked how he could reconcile his conduct with his position.

He declared in his answer that he did not want her to give him anything or to support him, but she compelled him to accept the favors named.

There has been little evidence incriminating the defendant yet produced, except that she recommended various clients to money lenders and received a commission.

GAIETY COMPANY COMING

And the London Theatre Will Close Until After the New Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Gaiety Theatre will close its doors Friday until after the new year and "The Girl on the Film" company will sail for America.

As they will not be back till well on in 1914, the piece with which George Edwardes will reopen the new year will be minus the old Gaiety favorites. Among the newcomers will be two Americans, Clifton Crauford, and Lew Hearn.

YOU PURCHASE THIS CHAIR WITHOUT PAYING ANYTHING DOWN!

No deposit on accounts from $5 to $150.

A delightful system of credit that entails no publicity or extra charges.

TERMS: $50 Worth, .75 a Week; $75, $1.00 Week; $150, $1.50.

Furniture, Bed, Rug, Stove and Picture Departments.

Wood Smoking Stand

Exquisite, new device to prevent ashes from going on the floor. Made in Fumed or Mahogany finish, with brass cigar and match holder. *Regularly $2.50.* $1.98

New Idea Morris Chair

Beautiful full quarter-sawed, fumed oak chair with imitation brown Spanish leather cushions and new steel-wire spring seat and back. *Regularly $18.* $11.50

Ludwig Baumann & Co. HARLEM

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Accounts Opened From $5 to $5,000. | Store Open Saturdays Till 10.

Mary Garden

noted portrayer of SALOME, MELISANDE, LOUISE, TOSCA

writes regarding the

KNABE MIGNONETTE GRAND PIANO

"In your charming Mignonette Grand I have found the piano which has completely satisfied the demands I put to it in supporting my voice.

"Such symmetry of form, such adaptability to any space, with so great resources of tone, combined with an action that responds to the gentlest touch, make the instrument both rare and inimitable. Sincerely yours, *"MARY GARDEN."*

KNABE WAREROOMS

5th Ave., Cor. 39th St.

WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

URGES THAT RADIUM BE NATIONALIZED

Prof. Soddy Wants to Have Great Curative Agent Taken Out of Private Hands.

GREATEST HOPE IN CANCER

Sir Alfred Gould, Nevertheless, Points Out That It Is Valueless In Some Cases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Prof. Frederick Soddy whose researches in radium qualify him to speak on the subject, voices the opinion of a large number of scientists in an article in the current issue of Nature in which he recommends that the British Government lift the question of the national supply of radium out of the domain of private speculation and enterprise in which it now lies, and make it a matter of public concern.

After pointing out that Austria and America have radium and Germany mesothorium, a raw material, while England has no apparent source of supply, Prof. Soddy expresses regret that Great Britain has no Ministerial department like the United States Bureau of Mines to take action in the matter. He expresses the hope that the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy may fulfil this public duty in place of an inactive Government and take energetic steps to meet the situation.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the cancer specialist, sounded a similar note at the Hospital Board meeting this week, urging the purchase of radium as a gilt-edged investment for hospital funds and remarking that there was no more permanent way of investing money than in radium, as radium purchased now would be valuable to the end of time, as far as the mind of man could carry, and that there was no other form of investment into which hospitals could put their money so certain to be actually in the possession of the governors of the hospital a hundred years hence.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould made an important pronouncement on the therapeutic value of radium:

"As to the use of radium I must speak guardedly. It is of the greatest importance in cancer cases, but the disease is one that somehow cures itself. A man was recently discharged from a hospital after being ill two years and was pronounced incurable. Without radium, any specific, or an operation the man got well, and is now in robust health. That fact makes one careful how to speak of the disease.

"In some cases we have the most striking results from radium. The introduction of a single tube has been followed by the rapid disappearance of the malignant growth after only one application.

"On the other hand, tumors, closely allied to those successfully treated, have been treated in precisely the same way with the same tube of radium and no improvement followed.

"It is also known that one-half of an extensive cancerous area is quickly removed by radium, while the other half, equally exposed to its influence, is entirely unaffected.

"I think that with increased knowledge the now inexplicable freaks of radium will become simplified. It would be inaccurate to call radium an ascertained, proved, and certain cancer cure. There is no hope in radium to deal with some cases.

"Cancer has a tendency to diffuse itself over the body. When it has affected the internal organs, as far as we know, it is beyond our hope to be able to deal with it by radium emanation, or radium itself; but so long as it is a singly localized disease the results we have had at present are sufficient to warrant saying that its use is attended with the very greatest hopes—brighter, purer, and more effective hopes than have ever before attended any remedy.

"With the exception of the Radium Institute, which possesses four milligrammes of radium, worth $330,000 at current prices, it is doubtful whether any hospital in the United Kingdom has sufficient radium for the purposes of treatment. One expert says that 500 milligrammes of radium is necessary for serious work in a hospital."

ACTRESSES WILL PARADE.

Ten to March, Masked, to Boom London Women's Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Actresses interested in the Women's Theatre shortly to be opened in London, controlled and run and presenting plays written for and entirely by the fair sex, are determined to make every effort to insure its financial success.

Recognizing the utility of advertisement, the management has pondered long over a scheme which is novel enough to attract wide attention even in this advertising age, and the result of the deliberations will be seen on Monday, when ten actresses described as "well known" will parade the streets of the theatre district just before the performance.

Exactly who the well-known sandwichwomen will be it will be difficult for an outsider to say, for they will be masked.

What the Women's Theatre advertising manager is counting upon even more than the attraction of masked beauty is the costumes, which are said to be the most weirdly effective seen for a long time.

They are copies of the costumes in which Pietro Loghi, an Italian painter of the eighteenth century, garbed his feminine sitters.

Florence Macbeth, the American soprano, who has been singing with the Liverpool Philharmonic, has just been engaged by Campanini to sing coloratura rôles with the Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company. She will sail on Dec. 14 for her début in Chicago early in January. The American singer has had a flattering reception in Liverpool, and was enthusiastically praised by the press, The Liverpool Post saying:

"In Miss Macbeth we have an experience with one of those voices which is somewhat detached from a mere mortal experience and sensation and simply carols forth like a skylark. She possesses exquisite beauty of tone and wonderful technique."

Ernest Schelling, the American pianist, is also achieving success in his present tour of the provinces.

LONDON BOOK SALES POOR.

One Publisher Blames Tango Teas —Poetry In More Demand.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—London publishers have found this present Autumn season to be unsatisfactory in a business sense. One of them blames tango teas for taking money out of the coffers of the booksellers.

The supply of books is much larger than the demand.

The best sellers of the Autumn have been Hall Caine's "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," W. B. Masowell's "The Devil's Garden," Compton Mackenzie's "Sinister Street," and Florence Barclay's "The Broken Halo."

The three first-named doubtless owed something of their success to the fact that they received extraordinary advertisement by the Circulating Libraries, exercising a sort of censorship over them.

Among biographies those of Florence Nightingale and Bulwer Lytton head the list, while among books of travel Capt. Scott's record of his Antartic expedition is first. The rest are nowhere.

Lord Morley and Thomas Hardy are two names that stand out prominently in the Winter lists. Morley's contribution is only a university address, but that is better than nothing. Hardy's volume will be a collection of stories, the last that may be expected from his pen.

Curiously enough, despite the slump in other lines, there has been a revival of the demand for poetry and several volumes of verse are selling well. George Allen & Co. are seizing the opportunity to publish a volume by R. Valentine Heckscher, the American poet, whose earlier work met with high praise from various critics, including Sir Lewis Morris. The book is entitled "Rose Windows," and one poem in the volume is called "Legende of the Christmas Tree."

German Suffragettes Not Militant.

BOCHEM, Germany, Nov. 29.—A resolution disapproving the excesses of the British militant suffragettes was proposed by the delegates from Breslau to the Congress of German Woman Suffrage Associations which opened here to-day. The Congress rejected the motion as being beyond the competence of the German associations.

HALDANE'S ADVICE ON HOW TO SUCCEED

Chancellor Tells Students to Guard Themselves Against Depression Owing to Misfortune.

CULTIVATION OF URBANITY

"Jarring Manner" Should Be Avoided—Unselfishness a Cause of Strength in a Man.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, as Honorary President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University delivered an address last night in Edinburgh, taking as his subject "The Conduct of Life."

Lord Haldane is celebrated for his ability to avoid the trite, and his reputation in this respect was well sustained in this address. Ex-Premier Balfour, Chancellor of the university, presided at the meeting and introduced Lord Haldane.

The Lord Chancellor said in part: "In life we are subject to all sorts of reverses, great and small. There is only one way of providing against the depression which they bring in their train, and that is by acquiring the large outlook which shows that they are not the most important things in life. The undergraduate may find himself plowed in an examination or in debt or for that matter (and do not let us overlook its possibility) hopeless in a love affair. Or he may suffer from the depression which is deepest when it arises from no external cause. If he would escape from the consequent sense of despair he must visualize his feelings and set them in relief by seeking and searching out their grounds.

"It is probably his best chance of deliverance. For these feelings often turn out on resolute scrutiny to arise from the obsession of his own personality. This obsession may assume varied forms. It may become really morbid. There is a remarkable book by a modern man of genius, one whom Nietzsche and Ibsen both held in high esteem—the 'Inferno' of August Strindberg—where you may read with advantage if you would be warned against a self-concentration that verges on the insane. There is another and better known book which in my time at the university was much read and which is, I think, still much read, Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus.' There you have an analysis of the very process of deliverance of which I am speaking. The hero works out his own relief from the burden of his depression.

"You must aim at the largest and widest view of life and devote your highest energies to attaining it. This view of life, with its sustaining power, will come to you if you strive hard enough.

"The only foundation of what is abiding," said Lord Haldane in another part of his address, "is the sense of the reality of what is spiritual—the constant presence of the God who is not far away in the skies, but is within our minds and hearts.

"How is the student, with or without the supreme source of strength of which I have spoken, to prepare himself so that he will have the best chances of success? I have seen something of men and of affairs. I have observed the alternations of success and failure in various professions and occupations. I have myself experienced many ups and downs, and in the course of my own life have made abundant mistakes. It always interests me to look back and observe in the light of later and fuller knowledge how I came to fail on particular occasions. And the result of the scrutiny has been to render it clear that the mistakes and failures would nearly always have been avoided had I at the time been possessed of more real knowledge and of firmer decision and persistence.

"We all, or nearly all, get a fair number of chances in life. But we often do not know enough to be able to take them, and we still more often pass them by, unconscious that they exist. Get knowledge and get courage. And when you have come to a deliberate decision then go ahead, and go ahead with grim and unshakable resolution to persist."

Another piece of advice that the Chancellor gave was the cultivation of urbanity. "We may," he said, "be unconscious of the jarring manner; that is very common. But it ought to be avoided. It is worth the while of every one, and from every point of view, that of his own worldly interest included, to practice himself in the social virtue of courtesy and urbane manners. Let us accept what comes to us undisturbed.

"Given the same qualities, a man will be stronger as well as better, and will have more power of influencing circumstances as well as other people, if he is resolute in accepting without complaint what comes to him, and remembers the duties of his station in life, and thinks of others as much as of himself."

HEEDS ENGLAND'S REQUEST.

Austria to Let Canadian Pacific Resume Emigration Business.

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian Government, it is understood, is about to grant again to the Canadian Pacific Company the right to carry on emigration business in the dual monarchy.

This was withdrawn recently in consequence of allegations that the company's agents were assisting Austro-Hungarian subjects to evade military service by emigrating. The restoration of the right was, it is said, requested by the British Government.

Samuel Altmann, the principal agent of the company, was arrested on Oct. 1 on the charge of luring Austrian emigrants to Canada, but was released on Nov. 16 after a parliamentary committee had inquired into the charges.

Airman Who Is Trying to Fly from Paris to Cairo.

Daucourt, photographed on his arrival at Bucharest. The man in uniform is Prince Valentine Bibesco, also an aviator.

EUROPE TO PROTECT EGRETS

Manufacturers of Plumes Offer Prize for Plan of Domestication.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Although the new American law against the importation of aigrettes has aroused such a fury of protest on this side of the ocean, it now seems likely that the majority of European countries will join in adopting measures protecting the birds from which the plumes come.

The great popularity of aigrettes and the enormous demand for them by women of fashion have at last aroused manufacturers to a realization that the beautiful birds are in serious danger of early extermination, and, as a matter of business precaution, plume manufacturers this week informed the Academy of Sciences that they would offer a prize of $2,000 to any one discovering a method of domesticating the egret and removing the plumes without killing the bird.

The offer will remain open for eight years. The academy has decided, however, that the egret is such a shy, wild bird that eight years is not long enough to allow for the discovery of a method of domesticating it, while on account of the great demand for plumes a period of eight years affords plenty of time in which to exterminate it. Hence an international commission will soon be called at Basel to prepare a programme for the protection of egrets and other wild birds and animals.

DANCE TANGO IN PRIVATE.

Americans Forego at Official Functions Steps Banned by Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Uncle Sam, in the person of his official representatives in Berlin, has been the first to bend the knee to the Kaiser's anti-tango decree.

At the request of Ambassador Gerard none of the banned dances, such as the tango, one-step, two-step, and turkey trot was tripped at Thursday night's Thanksgiving celebration of the American colony until Mrs. Gerard, her secretary, Mrs. Grew; the Naval Attaché, Capt. Gherardi and Mrs. Gherardi, and other members of the embassy had formally taken their leave. Then the company were at liberty to dance anything their transatlantic hearts desired, which included the latest variations of all the proscribed steps.

The tango, which would have reigned supreme at the American Embassy this Winter, will, of course, be tabooed officially in deference to the Kaiser's wishes.

OFFICE HELP

The successful conduct of a business, of whatever nature, depends largely upon the competency of those employed to attend to the office details. An error made by an incompetent or careless employe often causes much annoyance and loss. It will pay you to insert a Help Wanted advertisement in the Want columns, next to last page, and secure replies from the class of employes who are reliable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone 3595 Bryant.

GRIP SPREAD BY CARDS?

Paris Doctors Say Bridge May Cause an Epidemic.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Bridge, according to certain Paris doctors, may be responsible for a great epidemic this Winter unless some means be found to sterilize cards.

Warnings are issued that playing cards are peculiarly likely to carry infection, while the constant passing of the cards from hand to hand multiplies the chances of contagion.

Bridge, if one were to believe the Faculty of medicine, will be one of the surest means this Winter of spreading the grip.

Manufacturers have sought anxiously a method of sterilizing cards, but so far have been unsuccessful, because superstitious players say that the oil used brings bad luck.

ATROCITIES ROUSE BRITISH.

Government Urged to End Conditions in Rubber Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Immediate legislation effectually to bar British subjects from evading the Slave Trade Acts was urged in a memorial presented to Premier Asquith to-day by an influential committee.

The signatories stated that they had been stirred to action by the revelations made during the inquiry into the atrocities on the rubber fields of Putumayo, Peru, and by evidence that "conditions of native labor elsewhere in South America and other tropical and semi-tropical regions where British subjects and capital are operating are closely akin to slavery."

A demand for the revision of the anti-slavery treaties with foreign powers is also made by the memorialists with the object of insuring their application to "modern forms of slavery," and they suggest the appointment of a special body of consuls with roving commissions to visit the more inaccessible parts of the world and keep watch over native labor and commercial conditions.

Among the signatories of the memorial are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Viscount Milner, the Earl of Selborne, James Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington; Sir Claude MacDonald, Chief Rabbi Hertz, and the Lord Mayor of London.

Must Use His Title in English.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Titles conferred by American colleges may be used in Germany, but must not be translated. This is the decision of the Baden courts in the case of a German dentist who holds the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from a Pennsylvania college of dental surgery. Alleging that the English title is not understandable to the majority of his German patients, he applied for permission to translate it into "Doctor of Dentistry, Graduated in America." The petition was refused, and the court upheld the refusal.

How to See Switzerland

The Winter Playground of Europe's Royal Families

Let us tell you all about the joy that awaits you at Christmas time in this land of bright sunshine and dazzling snow, where Winter sports are at their best—Skiing, Tobogganing, Bob-Sleighing, Skating, Hockey, Curling.

Swiss Cooking and the hospitality of our hotels and pensions will make your stay worth while.

We have just prepared a special selection of profusely illustrated books. We call it Pocket Series No. 6.

Gives vivid descriptions of the most noted places. Includes the famous "Hotel Guide."

Pocket Series No. 6 is free, on personal application, or by mail for 10c. postage.

Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Swiss Federal Railroads Agency

241 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

We do not sell tours, but we plan them without charge.

Our sole purpose is to answer questions and enable you to see the most in the time at your disposal.

HOW MAYOR NATHAN CAME TO RETIRE

Had Been Executive Head of the Eternal City for Over Six Years.

A LONDON JEW BY BIRTH

He Defended Rome Alike from the Vatican and from the Pseudo-Taste of Foreigners.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The most recent important event in Italian politics is not, as many may imagine, the general election sustaining the policies of Signor Giolitti, but the withdrawal from the Mayoralty of the Eternal City of Signor Ernesto Nathan, a man who for six years has defended the advance of Rome alike from the conservatism of the Vatican as well as from the over-anxiety of erudite foreigners, lest the city of the past should be utterly overwhelmed by the commercialism of the present.

When in 1906 the Anti-Clerical Party obtained for the first time since 1870, a majority of the Town Council, it had the difficulty of choosing one of their own members as Mayor. Few had had experience in executive office, and fewer still gave any promise of fitness. The office was offered to Don Scipione Borghese, but he declined, as he feared failure. Commendatore Vasai, head of the coalition, was approached, but he wished to remain near the throne for national purposes, so the lot fell to Ernesto Nathan, a disciple of Mazzini.

There were various valid arguments, from the Anti-Clerical standpoint, in favor of this apparently strange selection. Signor Nathan represented more than any one else the traditions of Mazzini, although he had himself ceased to be a Republican and had lectured on his great master before the King.

As a Jew and an ex-Master of Frees masonry (in Italy an anti-Clerical political association) he was peculiarly odious to the Vatican, which the blocco, in the first flush of its long-deferred victory, was anxious to slight. He was known to be a man of business and of scrupulous honesty, and he was financially independent, although (as Signor Giolitti subsequently discovered,) he did not pay sufficient in direct taxes to entitles him to be created a Senator—the great aim of his ambition, to which he has never attained.

But Signor Nathan had also serious defects. He was not a Roman, and his predecessor had been not only a Roman, but he was a great Roman Prince—Don Prospero Colonna. He was a Londoner by birth; and, if his English was not precisely that of John Bright, his Italian left much to be desired. Above all, he had a complete contempt for art and archaeology, and he looked at all questions from a purely utilitarian point of view. Now, in Rome art and archaeology cannot well be ignored, and consequently, when the Mayor spoke of eminent sculptors, who had agreed to criticise his schemes, as "the usual artists," or remarked, apropos of his proposal to join the three Capitoline Palaces, that "Michael Angelo altered other people's buildings, why should I not alter his?" he provoked the vehement opposition of the intellectual classes. His tenure of office has been, therefore, an almost continuous series of incidents between himself and the artists and archaeologists, and of late times his motto has been:

"I will not embalm Rome."

Signor Nathan had one other defect, which got him into frequent trouble—his fatal gift of eloquence. Beginning his Mayoralty with the famous telegram to the King of Sweden, which was addressed to "his capital of Christiania"—a telegram still remembered in Rome as a geographical masterpiece—he told a Congress of Archaeologists that "Rome is not a museum, but a modern city," addressed a mixed French audience on the folly of beatifying the national heroine, Joan of Arc, told a French Minister that he was "au desous," instead of "en dessus" the exigencies of his position, and greatly injured the Exhibition of 1911 by delivering a vehement attack upon the Oecumenical Council of 1870—a speech which led to an acrimonious controversy between the two Mayors of Rome and Montreal.

Signor Nathan in one sense resembled Frederick the Great, who bade the bill-stickers of Berlin paste the libels upon him lower, so that all might read them. Similarly, the Mayor went to the theatre and congratulated the actor who took him off in the famous comedy "La Turlupinade."

He possessed, too, the great gift of forgiveness; and the present writer, after a considerable controversy with Signor Nathan had been carried on in these columns on the subject of certain archaeological demolitions, was treated by him with marked courtesy.

The Italians say, however, that his adversaries found that he had, as the Italians say, "no baira on his tongue." As time went on, this ex-Democrat, after the fashion of Rabagas all the world over, became more and more autocratic, and flat contradiction of his opponents took the place of argument. In his zeal for the union of the three Capitoline Palaces, he not only trampled upon the unanimous decision of the Supreme Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts (composed of the fifteen most eminent artists and scholars in Italy,) but defied the Italian Government itself—a risky experiment when Signor Giolitti is in power. Politically, indeed, the Mazzinian Mayor has gravitated toward Conservatism.

He accepted a high decoration from the King, and an invitation to dine with another autocrat—him of All the Russias—at Racconigi, and thus lost Republican and Socialist support. He divided the more from the less aristocratic guests in most undemocratic fashion at the receptions of the Jubilee year; and he was on very friendly terms with "the great" who frequent social gatherings.

Fresh Flowers Worn with Furs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Fresh flowers are much worn with furs at present with definite rules for selection. With silver or gray fox or opossum go La France roses; with black or white fox, violets; with zibeline or skunk, a gardenia, camelias, or some carnations; with beaver, rosebuds; with ermine, Parma violets; with chinchilla, mauve orchids, or other exotics.

NECKLACE REWARD HELD UP

Question of Division of Money Is Still Unsettled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—There is a hitch in the arrangements for a division of the reward of £10,000 ($50,000) offered for the recovery of the pearl necklace belonging to Max Mayer and stolen in transit between Paris and London. MM. Branstatter and Quadranstein have left London without their due reward pending a settlement.

In addition to the reward Lloyds will have to pay the insured value of the four pearls that are still missing, two from the necklace and two pearls unattached.

The claim is admitted and it is stated that the amount to be paid has been agreed upon, but it is not disclosed.

Mr. Mayer puts the value of the missing necklace pearls at about $60,000, and that of the drop pearls at $6,000. The necklace in its present state he values at $700,000.

"The sum of £100,000," ($500,000,) he says, "is often paid for a painting. Why should not a similar amount be paid for a necklace which adds to the charm of woman?

"Dark or yellow pearls become dark women, while light pearls are worn to better advantage by women of fair complexion.

"During recent years the demand for pearls has increased, because the ostentatiousness of diamonds and rubies often offends the taste. A woman can easily wear $500,000 worth of pearls in excellent taste, but diamonds worth $100,000 would be very obtrusive."

Mr. Mayer said that so far as he knew his necklace was the most valuable in existence, but it was possible that necklaces bought for a far less sum ten or fifteen years ago were now worth more than his because of the great advance in their value.

"The trouble is," Mr. Mayer added, "that there are so few pearls of size and quality coming into the market. Only three pearls of real worth have been found in the largest fishery this year. There is approximately only one pearl of fine quality in a million, and it is probable that my necklace represents the pick of 100,000,000 pearls."

TO WATCH NAVY'S POWDER.

French Experts Will Detect Deterioration of Explosives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Pierre Baudin, the Minister of Marine, announces that in a few weeks a new naval laboratory will be opened at Sevranlivry for special study and control of the explosives used in the navy with a view of preventing such accidents as the recent explosions on the battleships Iéna and Liberté.

The laboratory building and the materials will cost $120,000, and will be directed by M. Darzens, the chemistry professor at the Polytechnic, who will have under him naval officers and engineers of artillery.

The object is to control the manufacture and tests of all powders and also make arrangements to keep a sample of each lot of powder placed on given ships, &c., which is to put in conditions of heat and moisture more extreme than is usual in the service.

"You know," M. Baudin said, "that the two principal causes that work toward diminishing and finally destroying the stability of powders are heat and moisture. At the first sign of change or decomposition in the sample under our constant observation, the laboratory will notify the proper authorities and the bulk of which the sample was a part will be destroyed. A large margin of safety will thus be insured.

"My predecessor, Mr. Delcassé, had already arranged to have naval control of powder manufacture and a scientific means of determining when the moment of danger begins. With these means concentrated and directed at the new laboratory our sailors will know that their lives will be safe from accidents like those on the Iéna and Liberté."

REGRET VAN TYNE'S SPEECH

Americans Criticise Reference to the French in Our Revolution.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—There is much unfavorable comment among the old American residents who attended the Thanksgiving dinner at the American Club last Wednesday night at what they considered the tactless speech of C. H. Van Tyne, the exchange professor, now lecturing before the French provincial universities, who was on the programme of speechmakers with Ambassador Herrick.

The part of the speech, to which exception was taken was:

"The French, in aiding the United States during the Revolution, acted selfishly and purely for the purpose of damaging England. Therefore it is useless to talk about our debt of friendship."

OUR INCOME TAX ALARMS THE FRENCH

Deductions from Interest on Securities Seem Unreasonable to Investors.

MAY SACRIFICE HOLDINGS

Ignorance of English Adds to Their Concern—French Banks May Ask Change in Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The American income tax this week caused consternation among the French holders of American securities on account of the paragraph in the statute which requires all foreigners to sign certificates proving that they are not American citizens before they can get their interest without the deduction of the tax.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has followed up his investigation of a week ago among American business men, among whom he discovered much dissatisfaction with the new statute on account of the requirements to pay the tax on incomes derived from France, by making another investigation this week among French bankers. He found that they declared that unless the law be modified American securities to the amount of many million dollars were likely to be dumped on the market.

The reason given is that the French resent outsiders prying into their business. There is also much ignorance on the part of French investors of both American law and the English language, all of which will cause utter misunderstanding and apprehension concerning the American securities.

As a matter of fact the deductions already made on the certificates paid to French holders have caused incipient panics at several banking institutions so far as American securities are concerned—many French holders who have not read the law are receiving interest coupons minus the tax reductions, and as they do not understand English, have been appearing in swarms, all volubly declaring their suspicions of American investments.

The bankers patiently try to explain that they must present certificates of their French citizenship through collecting agents in America, but all of this is utterly unintelligible to them.

The banks purpose asking for a modification of the law so as to allow such certificates to be presented through French banks, instead of being sent to America, in order to make their clients realize that their interests will be protected.

There are hundreds of millions in American securities invested among the French. Several bond issues of American railways and other corporations have been entirely sold in Paris, and in addition a vast number of American securities are held by the French rural population.

Several French institutions have asked the American Chamber of Commerce to aid them in presenting the matter adequately to the Federal Government and to suggest an answer to the question: How does America purpose to tell the French farmer in central France how to make his returns to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who does not exist in Europe?

PIANOS

Christmas Specials

OPEN EVENINGS

5 Big New Specials

NEW PIANO $5 Monthly $149

NEW PIANO $5 Monthly $175

NEW PIANO $5 Monthly $190

NEW PIANO $5 Monthly $225

FREE STOOL, MUSIC, COVER, CARTAGE THIS WEEK.

See Our Special PLAYER PIANOS $375

BENCH, COVER, AND 12 ROLLS WITH THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAYER.

USED UPRIGHTS

Exchange Privilege

If you buy a used Piano from us you can return it any time within one year and we will allow you every dollar paid as part of the purchase price on any new Upright or Player Piano in our stock.

No INTEREST CHARGES.

$100 SHONINGER	$4	Monthly Until Paid
110 Decker & Son	4	Monthly Until Paid
115 WEBSTER	4	Monthly Until Paid
125 LOHMANN	4	Monthly Until Paid
135 E. GABLER	4	Monthly Until Paid
150 Newby & Evans	5	Monthly Until Paid
165 JACOB BROS.	5	Monthly Until Paid
175 PEASE	5	Monthly Until Paid
185 BRADBURY	5	Monthly Until Paid
190 Schleicher & Sons	5	Monthly Until Paid
225 HAZELTON	6	Monthly Until Paid
250 ESTEY	6	Monthly Until Paid

PIANO

GOETZ & C

[illegible] COURT, COR. LIVING[illegible] BROOKLYN

[illegible] from Bway. Brklyn Subways Stopping [illegible] Cars [illegible] OPEN EVENINGS [illegible]

When "Jim" Larkin Was Freed from Jail in Dublin

The scene at the transport strikers' headquarters while Larkin addressed the crowd.

CAIRO

Heliopolis Palace Hotel

(From the Palace the centre of Cairo is reached in 10 minutes by the Metropolitan Electric Railway. Station adjoining the Hotel.)

The most luxurious and comfortable Hotel in the world. 500 Rooms with private Bathrooms; Complete Suites of Apartments de Grand Luxe, furnished by Krieger of Paris, Maple, and Waring & Gillow of London.

Unique Climatic Situation

Pure and Bracing Air

Magnificent View

First Class Restaurant; Grill Room; Table d'Hote; Afternoon Tea; American Bar; Billiards; exceptionally fine Orchestra; Gardens; Tennis. There are splendid Golf Links near the Hotel; a Club House surrounded by grounds for Polo, Tennis, Cricket, and other Sports. Splendid Hippodrome.

Excursions in the Arabian Desert by Horse and Camel

The Heliopolis House

A First Class Family Hotel, with splendid Terrace and American Bar, charging moderate prices for "pension"—is under the same management as the Heliopolis Palace Hotel. Cook's Coupons accepted.

MAX DOERHOEFER, Manager.

SIX NEW RULES ON INCOME TAX

McAdoo Explains Its Relation to Foreign Firms and Licenses for Their Agents.

ALSO INTEREST ON BONDS

Department Hopes Latest Regulations Will Clear Many Objections to the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Another series of important income tax regulations was issued to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were six regulations in the series, all relating to the collection of the tax at the source.

It is the belief of Secretary McAdoo that these regulations, coupled with those promulgated last night and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, will go far toward meeting the objections that have been raised by holders of bonds and others who were either puzzled by some features of the earlier regulations, or objected to them outright.

The regulations issued to-day prescribe the form of certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States and not subject to the income tax on interest or other income collectible at the source; to the license to be required for the collection of income received from foreign countries; to partnerships; to the designation of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, &c., as the "source," and as to making annual and list returns and withholding the tax; to the authority of duly authorized agents to sign certificates of ownership which accompany coupons or registered interest orders when presented for collection, and also as to the acceptance of certain certificate forms and changes in previous regulations so as to adapt them to the use of fiduciary agents and the use of foreign organizations and partnerships.

Those of the regulations issued to-day which relate to foreign bondholders are the result of conferences which Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary John Skelton Williams and other Treasury officials held last week with representatives of leading international bond houses in New York.

One of these regulations relates to foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States and not subject to the income tax. Here is its text:

"Regulations prescribing form of certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States, and not subject to the income tax on interest or other income collectible at the source.

"The certificate to be furnished by foreign organizations not engaged in business in the United States shall be in substantially the following form:

I.....the.....
(give name.) (give official position.)
of the.....a.....
(name of organization.) (character of organization.)
of ..... located at.....
(country.) (Post Office address.)
do solemnly declare that said.....
is a foreign.....
(give name of organization.)
organization, not engaged in business in the United States, and is the owner of $..... bonds of the denomination of $..... each, Nos. ..... of the.....
(give name of debtor.) (describe bonds.)
bonds, from which were detached the accompanying coupons, due ..... 191.., amounting to $....., or upon which there matured ..... 191.., $..... of registered interest, or is the owner of.....
(property or investments.)
upon which there was accrued ..... 191.. $..... of income, and that under the provisions of the income tax law of Oct. 3, 1913, said organization being a foreign organization, said interest or income is exempt from the payment of taxes collectible at the source, which exemption is hereby claimed.

Licenses for Collecting Agencies.

The second of the new regulations deals with license required for collection agencies of income from foreign countries. Its text follows:

"Supplemental regulations as to making applications, filing bond, and issuing licenses to collecting agencies of income from foreign countries:

"All persons, firms, or corporations undertaking for accommodation or profit (this includes handling either by way of purchase or collection) the collection of coupons, checks, bills of exchange, &c.—(a) For or in payment of interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries; (b) Upon foreign mortgages or like obligations, and (c) For any dividends upon stock or interest upon obligations of foreign corporations, associations, or insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries—who are required by law to obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall make application to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they do business for special license in the following form:

State of .....
County of .....

The undersigned (name and office) of (state name of person, firm, or corporation,) being duly sworn according to law, declares that on and after the ..... day of ....., 191.., he intends to engage in the business of collecting foreign income payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange. The aggregate amount of annual collections of such foreign income at the principal and branch offices is estimated at $.....

The location of the principal and branch offices is as follows:

Principal office, ...
Branch offices, ...

Said person, firm, or corporation is now engaged in business as ..... and desires to conduct the business of collecting foreign income at the above address or addresses, and hereby makes application for license required to be secured by persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of collecting income from foreign countries under the provisions of Paragraph E of Section 2 of the Income Tax law of Oct. 3, 1913, and I (we) hereby premise and pledge myself (ourselves) to comply strictly with the provisions of said law and the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department which have been or may hereafter be issued in respect to the collection and payment of such foreign income.

Signed (name of firm or corporation.)

The Collector of Internal Revenue, upon receipt of such application, shall satisfy himself that the person, firm, or corporation making application is considered to be of good character and business standing and may require that he or they shall be able to show a financial rating in one or more of the recognized mercantile agencies of the United States equal to at least one-tenth of the estimated amount of annual collections of foreign income as stated in the application.

License Without Bond.

The Collector of Internal Revenue having thus satisfied himself of the business and financial reliability of the person, firm, or corporation making application for license may issue the license without requiring a bond for the faithful performance of duty and compliance with the law and regulations. The regulation then says:

"In cases where the person, firm, or corporation shall fail to satisfy the Collector of Internal Revenue of his or their business or financial reliability the Collector may refuse to issue license or may issue a license upon the applicant filing a surety bond satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a penal sum equal to 2 per cent. of the estimated amount of collections stated in the application, the minimum penal sum, however, to be $1,000 and the maximum not in excess of $100,000.

"The bond when required shall be executed in duplicate, one of which shall be retained in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue with whom the bond is filed and the other shall be forwarded by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

"The form of license to be issued shall be as follows:

License for collection of foreign income.

....., located and doing business at .....
and engaged in the business .....
having made application in accordance with the provision of Section 2 of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, is hereby licensed to accept for collection coupons, checks, and bills of exchange for or in payment of interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations and for the dividends upon stock of foreign corporations, foreign joint stock companies or associations, or foreign insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries, from ....., 191.., until revoked.

This license will not be valid until countersigned by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which issued.

Countersigned,
....., Collector.
District .....
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"This license, made up in the form of bound books containing fifty each with appropriate stubs, will be furnished in blank to the Collector of Internal Revenue with the fac simile signature of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereon.

No License Fee.

"This license may be issued without cost to the persons to whom issued and shall continue in full force until revoked. Failure to give or renew the bond in cases where a bond is required will automatically revoke the license.

"In cases where licenses are issued without bond, the Collector shall, at stated yearly periods, inquire into and satisfy himself of the financial responsibility of all licensees.

"When any person, firm, or corporation has branch offices and desires to collect said coupons, interest, or dividend income through said branch office, the application for license or licenses shall be made (and bond furnished when a bond is required) by the person, firm, or corporation through its principal office for its branch office or offices.

"The bond in such cases shall be based upon the total amount of such foreign business transacted by both the home office and its branch office or offices.

"This application for licenses shall be made (and bond furnished when bond is required) to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the principal or home office is located.

"No bond will be required in any case for the month of December, 1913, but the regular license may be issued by Collectors of Internal Revenue immediately upon receipt of the blank licenses in all cases where the applications for licenses which may have been filed shall have been duly approved.

"The bond, if required, must be filed for the calendar year 1914, and for each calendar year thereafter. All bonds must be renewed or new bonds furnished on or before Jan. 1 of each successive year."

Rules for Partnerships.

The third of the new regulations deals wholly with partnerships in connection with collection of income at the source. Here is the text:

"Inasmuch as individual members of a partnership are liable for income tax upon their respective interest in the net earnings of said partnership, and are required to include said net earnings in their personal returns, the partnership may file with the debtor corporation or with a withholding agent a notice signed in the name of the partnership, by a member thereof, claiming a deduction of a specific amount on account of the legitimate expense (not including the personal or living expenses of the parners) incurred in conducting the business of said partnership, and upon receipt of said notice, said withholding agent shall not withhold, and shall not be held liable for, the normal tax on the amount of income equal to the amount of deduction claimed in said notice, but in no event shall the total of the amount claimed as provided herein be in excess of the total amount of the actual legitimate annual expenses incurred by said partnership in the conduct of its business. Application for such deduction shall be made in substantially the following form:

I, ..., a member of the firm or partnership of ....., and residing at ....., do solemnly declare that the said (give full address) ..... partnership is the owner of $..... bonds of the denomination of $..... each, Nos. ....., ..., ..., ..., ... of the ..... (name of debtor,) known as ..... (describe the particular issue of bonds) bonds, from which were detached the accompanying interest coupons, due ....., 191.., amounting to $....., or upon which there matured $..... of registered interest, or is the owner of ..... upon which there accrued $..... of income.

We hereby claim a deduction of $....., allowed on account of said ....., under regulations made in pursuance of Section 2, act of Oct. 3, 1913, and do solemnly declare that neither the partnership nor its individual members has claimed deductions in excess of its total actual legitimate annual expenses of said partnership, not including the living or personal expenses of the partners, for the same period.

(Name of partner) .....
(Signing for)
(Name of partnership) .....
(Address) .....

"Partnerships are not subject as partnerships to the income tax, and are required to make statements of their income and earnings as partnerships only when requested to do so by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which said partnership has its principal place of business, and when such a statement is required as aforesaid the said statement shall give a complete and correct report of the gross income of the said partnership and also a complete account of the actual legitimate annual expenses of conducting the business of said partnership (not including living and personal expenses of the partners) and the net profits and the name and address of each of the members of said partnership and their respective interest in the net profits thus reported.

"The net annual income of a partnership when apportioned and paid to the members thereof shall be returned by each individual partner receiving same in his annual return of net income and the tax shall be paid thereon by said individual partner as required by law.

"When the annual income of a partnership is not distributed and paid to the members thereof, the respective interest of each member in said profits shall be ascertained, and the individuals entitled thereto shall include the said amount in their annual return as part of their gross income, the same as if said profits had been distributed and paid to them.

"Undivided annual net income of partnerships thus returned by the individual members thereof, upon which the tax shall have been paid, shall not, when said profits are actually distributed and paid to the partners, be again included in their annual return as part of their gross income.

Foreign Partnerships.

"Foreign partnerships or firms, all the members of which are both citizens or subjects and residents of a foreign country, which are the owners of bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations, including equipment trust agreements, receivers' certificates, and stocks, of corporations, joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies, organized or doing business in the United States, may file with the debtor or withholding agent, with their coupons or orders for registered interest, or orders for other income derived from property or investments in the United States, certificate and notice of ownership, setting forth the facts as non-residence and alienship, and the debtor or withholding agent shall not withhold any part of their said income.

"Where a foreign partnership or firm is composed of both non-resident foreigners and citizens of the United States, or foreigners resident in the United States or its possessions, the certificate of ownership shall show this fact, and the name and legal address of each member of said partnership who is a citizen of the United States or who is a foreigner residing in the United States or its possessions, shall be given on the said certificate, and no part of said income shall be withheld by the paying agent.

"The said certificate and notice of ownership shall be in substantially the following form:

Form of certificate to be presented with coupons or interest or other income orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by partnerships or firms of foreign countries:

"I ....., a member of the firm or partnership of ....., and residing at .....,
(give full address)
do solemnly declare that the said partnership is the owner of $.... bonds of the denomination of $.... each of the.....
(give name of debtor)
of the ..... known as .....
(describe the particular issue of bonds)
from which were detached the accompanying interest coupons, due ....., 191... amounting to $....., or upon which there matured ....., 191.., $..... of registered interest or is the owner of .....
(property or investments)
upon which there has accrued ....., 191.., $..... of income, and that all the members of said firm or partnership, except ....., (give name and address of partners not non-resident aliens) are non-resident foreigners, and as such are exempt from the income tax imposed on such income by the United States Government under the law enacted Oct. 3, 1913, and that no citizen of the United States wherever residing, or foreigner residing in the United States, or any of its possessions, except those named above, has any interest in said bonds, coupons, or interest.

Name of partner signing, ...;
Of the firm of ....."

Certificates of Ownership.

The fourth of the new regulations is supplemental to others previously issued relative to the duty of authorized agents' authority to sign certificates of ownership. Its full text follows:

"Certificates of ownership, which are required to accompany all coupon or registered interest orders under regulations made in pursuance of Section 2, act of Oct. 3, 1913, may be signed in the name of the owner of the bonds, by his duly authorised agent, and the said certificates shall give the full name and address of both the owner and his authorized agent.

"If the person, firm, or organization to whom the certificate thus signed is presented for collection is reasonably satisfied as to the identity and responsibility of the person signing as duly authorized agent, he or it shall stamp or write on the face of said certificate 'satisfied as to identity and responsibility of agent,' giving name and address of person thus certifying, and said certificate may then be accepted by persons, firms, or organisations to whom presented, without requiring further evidence as to authority of agent.

"If the person, firm, or organization first receiving certificate of ownership signed by an agent is not satisfied or cannot satisfy himself or itself as to the agent's identity and responsibility, then in that event the authorized agent shall furnish evidence of his authority so to act, which evidence will be retained by the person, firm, or organization receiving it, and the certificate of ownership shall then be indorsed as provided herein."

Trustees and Fiduciary Agents.

The fifth of the new series of regulations is very important to trustees and fiduciary agents, whose duty it will be to aid in the collection of the new income tax at the source. There has been much correspondence between trustees and the Treasury Department concerning the exact status of the former. Here is the regulation:

"Supplemental regulations designating guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, &c., as the 'source' for purpose of collecting income tax and as to making annual and list returns and withholding tax.

"Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations or associations acting in any fiduciary capacity hereinafter referred to and known as the fiduciary who hold in trust an estate of another person or persons shall be designated the 'source' for the purpose of collecting the income tax and by filing the following notice with other debtors or withholding agents said fiduciary shall be exempt from having any income due to them as such withheld for any income tax by any other debtor or withholding agent.

"Other debtors or withholding agents upon receipt of this notice shall refrain from withholding any part of such income from said fiduciary, and will not, in such case, be held liable for normal tax of 1 per cent. due thereon. The form of notice to be filed with the debtor or withholding agent by the fiduciary shall be substantially as follows:

"The following form of certificate should be filed with the debtor, or its paying agents, at the time of the payment to the fiduciary, or his representative, of all coupons, interest orders, rents, and all other kinds of income whatsoever, upon which the tax on income is required to be withheld at the source.

"I (we) do solemnly declare that I (we)
(Name Fiduciary.)
..... am (are) the
duly authorized .....
(Indicate in what capacity acting.)
for the beneficiaries of the estate or trust of .....which estate or trust is entitled to the income from $..... bonds of the denominations of $..... each, Nos. .....
(Give name of debtor.)
known as.....bonds.
(Describe tha particular issue of bonds.)
from which were detached the accompanying coupons, due ....., 191.., amounting to $..... or upon which there has matured.....191.., $..... of registered interest, or which estate or trust is entitled to other income from properties or investments upon which there accrued ...191.. $..... of income.

Acting for and in the capacity as stated herein, I (we) hereby assume the duty and responsibility imposed upon withholding agents under the law of withholding and paying the income tax due, for which I (we) may be liable, and acting in said fiduciary capacity as stated herein, I (we) do hereby claim exemption from having the normal tax withheld from said income.

(Name.) .....
(Capacity in which acting.)
Address, ...
Date, ..., 191...

Returns by Fiduciary Agents.

"Said fiduciaries shall on or before March 1 of each year, when the annual interest of any beneficiary in said income is in excess of $3,000, make and render a return of the income of the persons for whom they act to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the fiduciary resides.

"This return shall give an itemized statement of the gross income and deductions claimed, and shall be in the same form as prescribed for annual return made by individuals.

"Said fiduciary acts for and in behalf of the beneficiaries of said trust; in the annual return required as above in behalf of said beneficiaries has reference only to the income accruing and payable through said fiduciary and not the income of said beneficiaries from other sources, unless the said fiduciary is legally authorized to act for said beneficiaries in their individual capacity, in which case said fiduciary, acting as duly authorized agent of the individual, shall also make the personal annual return as provided by law.

"There shall accompany the annual return of said fiduciary a list giving the name and full address of each beneficiary and the share of said income to which each may be entitled.

List Returns by Agents.

"Fiduciary agents, in addition to the annual return of income required by these regulations, shall make an annual list return, as provided by regulations for withholding agents, whenever payment of income to any beneficiary is in excess of $3,000. Said list return shall be made on or before March 1 of each year to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which said fiduciary resides or has his principal place of business, giving name and address of each beneficiary of said trust to whom annual income in excess of $3,000 is paid, the amount of income paid to each beneficiary, giving source of income, the amount of exemption claimed by each beneficiary, if any, and the amount of income withheld for tax, and the said list return shall be signed by the fiduciary making same, stating in what capacity acting, and give his name and full address.

"Fiduciaries having an annual income that is not distributed or paid to the beneficiaries of the trust under which said fiduciary acts shall make an annual list return, as provided herein, and said return shall show the name and address of each beneficiary having a distributive interest in said income in excess of $3,000, stating the distributive amount of each beneficiary, and shall give all information as required in said list returns, and shall withhold and pay to the collector as provided by law the normal tax of 1 per cent. upon the distributive interest of each of said beneficiaries in excess of $3,000, the same as if said income was actually distributed and paid; exemption under Paragraph C, however, may be claimed by the beneficiary of his legal representative by filing his claim for exemption with the fiduciary agent.

"When the fiduciary agents deduct, withhold and pay the normal tax on undivided annual net income as provided herein, they shall not be required to withhold and pay again the normal tax on said income when actually distributed and paid to said beneficiaries, nor shall the beneficiaries be required again to pay the normal tax on the amounts on which the tax has been paid when such amounts are distributed.

"Where the normal tax is withheld and paid by fiduciary agents on undivided annual income, beneficiaries (or their legal representatives) in whose behalf said tax is paid may file notice with said fiduciary and claim the benefit of any annual exemption they may be entitled to under Paragraph C of the act of October 3, 1913, as provided by regulations, the same as if their distributive interest in said income was actually paid."

Some time ago the department gave instructions respecting the use of what was designated as "Form 1,000" of a certificate to be presented with coupons in interest orders stating whether or not exemption was claimed under Paragraph C, Section 2, of the income tax law. Another form known as "Form 1,001" was prescribed for the certificate to be furnished by organizations not subject to tax on interest at the source; also a form known as "Form 1,003" for the certificate to be filled out and signed by members of partnerships; and also a form known as "Form 1,004" for the certificate to be presented with coupons or interest orders detached from bonds or other obligations owned by those who are both citizens, or subjects, and residents of foreign countries.

Uses of New Forms.

The sixth of the new regulations issued to-day is supplemental in character, and adapts these forms for use by fiduciary agents and for the use of foreign organizations and partnerships. Here is the new regulation:

"Supplemental instructions as to acceptance of certificate Form 1,000 as originally prescribed in regulation of Oct. 25, 1913, and the original and amended Form 1,000 as it has been adapted to the use of fiduciary agents, and certificate Forms 1,001, 1,003, and 1,004 as they have been adapted to the use of foreign organizations and partnerships.

"Certificates of ownership, Form 1,000, as originally prescribed in regulations of Oct. 25, 1913, shall be accepted by debtors or withholding agents when properly filled in and signed by the owner of the bonds or his duly authorized agent until Dec. 10, 1913, and after that date only the amended Form 1,000, as prescribed by regulations, shall be accepted.

"Form 1,000, original and amended, as it has been adapted to the use of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations acting in a fiduciary capacity when properly filled in and signed and given the information required by the regulations, shall be accepted by debtors or withholding agents until regulations giving a prescribed form of certificate of ownership for fiduciary agents are issued, and for thirty days thereafter.

"Forms 1,001, 1,003, and 1,004, as they have been adapted to the use of foreign organizations and foreign partnerships, when properly filled in and signed, and giving the information required by regulations, shall be accepted by debtors or withholding agents until regulations giving a prescribed form of certificate of ownership for foreign organizations and foreign partnerships are issued, and for thirty days thereafter.

"W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Approved. W. G. McADOO, Secretary."

FERRERO ON AMERICA.

Italian Historian Talks of Her Influence on Europe.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, author of "The Greatness and Decadence of Rome" lectured here the other evening under the auspices of the Societe des Conferences Etrangeres on "America and the Crisis of old Europe." Some of his characterizations have been cabled to the American press, concerning the general complaint that the decline in art, literature, good manners, and even cooking noticeable in the Old World could be traced to America. Others have not. These show that the historian did not intend to condemn America so thoroughly but merely to point out that her private accumulations of wealth might be better employed than they are at present. He said:

"The old civilizations of Europe which are poor in material wealth are also slow in production, but in all things they strive to attain a difficult standard of artistic, literary, moral, or religious perfection. Almost all the industries of the past bear an artistic character, and the greatest importance is attached to the decorative arts, to questions of personal morality, to ceremonial, and to forms.

"In a word, quality counts for more than quantity. America is preeminently the land of quanity, but it is also true of Europe that it has entered upon a quantitative phase of history.

"The perfection of Greek art was only rendered possible when the Greeks renounced the ambition to extend their Empire over the world and its wealth. The modern world in conquering vast deserts by the railway has rendered many artistic and moral perfections which were the glory of the ancients.

"There is great advantage in classical studies even if they are to be reinvested with their old artistic and literary character and are aimed at preserving in the human mind the ideal of aesthetic perfection. The new bararism will, perhaps, not burn libraries and destroy statutes like the old, but what is the use of filling museums with works of art if there be no public to appreciate their beauty? Precisely because fire seems about to become master of the Old World and the supreme divinity of mankind, as it was at the dawn of history, it is necessary that in Europe and in America an elite should continue to cultivate the Muses, and amid the intrusive noise of machinery should remain capable of perceiving and enjoying the sweet harmony that breaths in the poetry of Virgil."

Reception for Jewish Poet.

Previous to his departure for Palestine a reception will be given to Solomon Bloomgarden ("Yehoash"), at the Carnegie Music Hall, Dec. 20. A literary and musical programme has been arranged. The works of the "Yehoash" comprise seven volumes in poetry and prose and have a high place in Yiddish literature. The Committee of Arrangements includes Herman Bernstein, Joseph Barondess, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Alexander Harkavy. Tickets may be obtained from David Verbelowsky, 85 Canal Street.

CAPT. SCOTT'S SON AN OUTDOORS BOY

Little Peter Trained for a Strenuous Life, as the Explorer Wished.

IS A VIGOROUS SWIMMER

Only Four, He Takes Sea Baths in November — Never Wears a Hat or Shoes.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The last message that Capt. Robert F. Scott left to his wife in regard to their little son Peter—the child whom he had scarcely seen when he started on his tragic journey—was as follows:

Make the boy interested in natural history if you can; it is better than games; they encourage it at some schools.

I know you will keep him in the open air.

Above all, he must guard and you must guard him against indolence.

Make him a strenuous man.

I had to force myself into being strenuous, as you know—had always an inclination to be idle.

Scott's wishes with regard to his little son are being carried out to the full. Little Peter, who is not yet 4, has always been brought up as a strenuous, open-air boy. Every morning he plunges into a cold bath. This he has never missed since he was 4 months old. Instead of objecting to cold water, as most little boys are inclined to do, he just chuckles and makes a tremendous splashing. Winter, and Summer this cold bath comes alike to him. In addition to this, he toddles to a swimming bath three times every week, and can hardly be induced to leave the water; for Peter, despite his very tender years, is a really fine swimmer. He dives as well as he swims, and recently, despite the fact that it is November, has been swimming in the sea.

Another peculiarity of Peter is that he is a strict vegetarian. He has never tasted meat. He has always been an open-air boy. And, more than this, he does not believe in clothes. He never wears more than a single linen garment which leaves his firm legs bare, and he never wears a hat or shoes.

It is a curious coincidence that Capt. Scott expressed a wish that his little son should take up natural history. For, so The Daily Mirror says, it is Peter's own particular wish, young as he is, that he should be a biologist. His favorite book at the present time is a work on anatomy. He is always looking at it, and cannot be taken away from it. Peter's great treat is to be taken to the South Kensington Natural History Museum by his mother. This happens some two or three times a week. When he is naughty it is his punishment not to be taken there. He paid a long visit to the museum yesterday afternoon and travelled to and from his home in an open car, his golden curls all tousled by wind.

Peter Scott is a richer boy than he is capable of realizing at present, for he is to have $17,500 "for his very own." This is derived from the Capt. Scott Fund contributed from all parts of the British Empire. Peter's interest in the fund does not stop with his $17,500. The fund's grant of $42,500 to Lady Scott will be a trust, and after her death the trust money will go to Peter. Peter, directly he is old enough, will be sent to Mr. Helbert's preparatory school at Winchester. After that he will go to a public school, which has not yet been fixed upon.

KING MANUEL TARRIES.

Failure to Arrive at Mansion Near London Causes Speculation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—King Manuel's failure to arrive yesterday at the Fulwell Park mansion at Twickenham, which he took on his marriage, is causing much speculation in the neighborhood. The house is now ready for King Manuel's occupancy after a complete overhauling and decorating.

The ex-monarch had announced his arrival with his bride for yesterday. Notice of his return on the date fixed was canceled, and further information is unavailable.

GENERAL'S SON IN POVERTY.

Had to Tell Pitiful Story to Police When He Restored Ring He Found.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A romance revealed itself in a Paris police station this week when a young man in tattered clothes and with his left arm in a sling, but possessing the appearance of a gentleman, presented himself to the Police Inspector and turned over a valuable pearl ring, which he said he had found in a gutter. The Inspector demanded his papers of identification, and was greatly surprised when he discovered that the name of the wretched looking youth was Vicomte de Bourgogne, son of the late Gen. de Bourgogne, who held a high command in the French army twelve years ago.

The young man said his father died, leaving fourteen children to divide an extremely small fortune. He himself had been graduated from the cavalry school at Saumur and had held a commission in the army, but his career had been destroyed when a motoring accident left him with a paralyzed arm. He fell into poverty, and, not wishing to appeal to the charity of his friends, was now living in destitution in a garret which he shared with three others in an obscure part of Paris.

LONDON TO HEAR DR. COOK.

Will Lecture First and Then May Go Into Vaudeville.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Dr. F. A. Cook has announced his arrival in London next week. Only one paper, The Express, has thus far taken any notice of his coming. This prints the following paragraph:

"Dr. Cook without his Etookishook. Those who still believe in the veracity of Dr. Cook of North Pole fame, as well as possibly the music hall patrons, will soon have the opportunity of submitting their credulity to practical test. Dr. Cook is expected next week in London, and if the public lecture, which he is announced to deliver at Royal Albert Hall, proves satisfactory, he will later make his bow at an important music hall. At Royal Albert Hall it is stated that no definite date has yet been fixed for the lecture."

TO HONOR J. M. RICHARDS.

Committee Will Entertain Him on Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Dec. 31 is the golden wedding anniversary of John Morgan Richards, the father of the late "John Oliver Hobbes," and it is intended to entertain Mr. and Mrs. Richards at dinner. Mr. Richards came to London from America in 1867.

A committee has been formed, with Lord Northcliffe as Chairman, supported by the Hon. Harry Lawson, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, T. P. O'Connor, Sir George Riddell, C. Arthur Pearson, and Robert Donald, President of the Institute of Journalists.

Against Students' Intemperance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Another blow has been struck at excessive drinking by students—this time by the Governing Board of the University of Halle. It is but a few days since the Governors of Bonn University warned students that drunkenness would not be accepted as an excuse for disciplinary breaches. Now come the Governors of Halle with a similar notice.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF DUAL ALLIANCE

Formative Influences Which Brought About the Franco-Russian Entente.

SOME IMPORTANT MEMOIRS

M. de Freycinet Relates for the First Time the Familiar Way the Negotiations Began.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Few students of contemporary history know that when the Czar of Russia first announced in a speech the entente between his country and France that negotiations to that end had been proceeding for nearly ten years. In the memoirs of M. de Freycinet, published to-day, one learns for the first time the altogether unusual initial phases of the Franco-Russian alliance. M. de Freycinet says:

"Early in November, 1888, occurred an apparently trivial incident which was destined to have considerable influence on our foreign policy. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, whom I had had the honor of meeting, expressed a wish to have a conversation with me. I went to the Louvre Hotel, where he was staying, and there, without more ado, the Grand Duke said to me that he knew with what energy we were pushing on the manufacture of our new rifle, and that he would be pleased himself to handle the weapon of which every one spoke so highly. 'I am something of a connoisseur, and I should be pleased to possess a specimen with several cartridges. It will amuse me to experiment with it. You can be certain that it will not leave my hands.

"Somewhat surprised by this unexpected request, I asked him to allow me to consult my colleagues in the Government, as all war material is the property of the State, and no portion of it, however small, can be alienated without certain formalities. At the Council of Ministers on Nov. 6 I told of my visit to his Highness, reminding the council that the rifle could only be handed over by virtue of a Presidential decree. We were soon quite agreed that if the Grand Duke insisted we could not refuse his request. It would be necessary, however, in the first place to call his express attention to the necessity of keeping secret not only the mechanism of the weapon, but the fact that it had been handed to him. At the same time we decided that this communication should be made by Gen. Mathieu, who as a public official intrusted with a mission could speak more precisely than I had done.

"On the following day the General saw the Grand Duke, who seemed more eager then ever, and promised absolute discretion. On Nov. 8 the decree was signed at the Ministerial Council, and Gen. Mathieu personally handed the rifle and the cartridges to his Highness, who requested him to convey to me his warmest thanks. Obviously the examination of the weapon produced a favorable impression on the Grand Duke. Two months later the Russian Military Attaché, Baron Fredericks, came and asked me if our artillery would be willing to manufacture in our workshops for the Russian Government a rifle resembling ours. I promised him to look into the matter, and to give him a reply in a few days.

"I reported the conversation to the Council, observing that it might offer the opportunity of more intimate relations with Russia. All my colleagues, and Floquet and Goblet at their head, shared my opinion. I was in consequence authorized to continue the pourparlers, which became more frequent as a result of the arrival in Paris of several generals of the Russian artillery. Gen. Mathieu received orders to place himself at their complete disposal, and soon between them and our artilleryman most friendly relations were established. Some time later Russian engineers were sent to study our powder works, with a view to the erection of similar establishments in Russia. I enabled them to visit the factory of Sevran-Livry, and they admired the arrangements.

"In the course of the negotiations Baron Fredericks inquired if our manufactory of Chatellerault would accept an offer for 500,000 rifles, which would be probably followed by a second order for the same number. 'Most willingly,' I said, 'and we will talk about it again as soon as I have consulted with the competent authorities. We should like to be certain, however,' I added, half in jest, 'that these rifles will never be used against us.' He replied in the same tone, 'That is our feeling, too, and we will give you every guarantee.'

"This led to another negotiation, which finally ended in the Franco-Russian alliance. One day when I was alone in the drawing-room of Count von Münster-Ledenberg, the German Ambassador, with his daughter, Countess Marie, he said suddenly, 'What interest is driving you into the arms of Russia? Believe me, nothing good ever comes out of the East.' That was a favorite saying of his. He had spent a considerable time at St. Petersburg as Chargé d'Affaires, and had not a very pleasant memory of it. His preference was first for the English, whose bearing and manners he had acquired, and then for France, of whose spirit and culture he was a warm admirer.

"'My dear Count,' I replied, 'between the Russians and us there exists an old friendship which was manifested during the First Empire, and later beneath the walls of Sebastopol. It is also very natural that we should seek a counterpoise to your Triple Alliance.' 'Where is the need for it?' he replied. 'The Triple Alliance does not threaten you. Whereas you, who are pugnacious, if you ally yourselves with Russia, will attack us.'

"I protested, assuring him that our only desire was self-defense, and as he continued to question the utility of the new alliance I said: 'That you do not want to attack us, I can quite believe, but who knows what may happen with your new Emperor? Now that he has dismissed Bismarck he may yield to his bellicose tendencies.'

"'Make no such mistake,' broke in the Countess Marie, who so far had taken no part in the conversation. 'If know William well. I often played with him when I was a child. I never pass through Berlin without going to see him. He has strong religious sentiments, and would never provoke a war.' Often afterward Countess Marie said to me, 'Was I not right? You see that William is a peace lover.'

"M. de Freycinet, however, continued to question the perspicacity of the Countess. He had no doubt of the good disposition of the Emperor, but events very often do not depend altogether on the will of one person.

"As regards the Egyptian question, the book insists on the error committed by the Chamber in refusing on July 29, 1882, to participate with England in the protection of the Suez Canal from the fear of international complications. This vote, as will be remembered, brought about the resignation of the Freycinet Cabinet. M. de Freycinet says:

"On July 30 I received the visit of the Prince von Hohenlohe. He came to tell me that the Berlin Cabinet, adopting my point of view, was ready, if I wished it, to propose a collective protection of the canal in whatever form I should judge most practicable. This communication entirely justified the confidence I expressed in the Chamber the day before in the conciliatory disposition of the powers. Had I received it twenty-four hours earlier I should have been able to furnish the Chamber with the positive proof it required, and the issue of the debate would have been entirely different.

"On July 31 and Aug. 1 the approval of Italy and Russia reached me. Even Turkey withdrew her objections. From this it is evident that I was entirely right when, on July 27, after the reading of the report of the commission, I opposed the immediate debate demanded by our opponents. My only error was that I did not ask for a longer postponement of the discussion, which would have been granted me. Furnished with all these offers of support from the powers, I could have overcome the scruples of the Chamber."

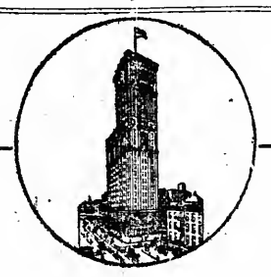
MME. POEKES ACQUITTED.

Paris Jury Finds Her Not Guilty of Murdering Her Husband.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Seine Assizes Court to-day acquitted of murder Mme. Suzanne Poekes, whose husband, a Paris business man, was found dead in bed in his home here last June with five bullets in his body and one bullet in his head.

The defense claimed that the woman loved her husband and that there was no motive for desiring his death. In explaining the number of wounds in the body, the woman said that Poekes had attempted to commit suicide and had shot himself in the head and that the five shots in his body were fired accidentally while she was struggling to take the revolver away from him.

Three days after the shooting, and while in Saint Lazare Prison, Mme. Poekes became a mother.



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A CHANGE NEAR AT HAND.

There is no question that rebellion in Mexico is making headway. As VILLA moves southward, from Juarez to Chihuahua and thence toward the capital, (for there is scarcely a doubt that he will occupy Chihuahua without much resistance,) it may be confidently expected that large numbers of Federal troops will desert to his standard, as the soldiers of MAXIMILIAN enlisted, when opportunity offered, in the forces of ESCOBEDO and DIAZ. They will still be fighting for Mexico, and the cause of HUERTA cannot be considered inspiring. The end of HUERTA'S rule, in fact, is now so close at hand that the question of the succession takes on a grave aspect.

VILLA says that CARRANZA will join him, and that their forces will go southward together. He does not pretend that he will go as a follower of CARRANZA. At this moment, this experienced bandit and guerrilla, PONCHA VILLA, is the most potent military commander in Mexico. Indian blood preponderates in his veins, and he has never been regarded until now as a force to be reckoned with in the government of the country. If he conquers and is willing to share the honors of conquest with CARRANZA and others who have some intelligible idea of civic government, all may yet go well in Mexico; if he turns out to be another OROZCO, the plight of the country may be worse than ever. We cannot look for a fairer beginning than MADERO made, when he established DE LA BARRA as Provisional President, and patiently awaited the result of the elections. Yet what humiliation and distress for Mexico followed the Madero Administration! The elimination of HUERTA, however, who has so shamelessly misused his power, is in sight, and that will be a great relief. We must hope that VILLA will prove tractable, that ZAPATA will be suppressed, and peace established.

MR. ROOT TO THE RESCUE.

It is of good augury for his party that Senator ROOT is to lay before a party conference a plan for the reorganization of the State Government which would make the management of its affairs simpler, easier, and cleaner, and would largely do away with the monopoly of politics now enjoyed by the professionals of each party.

The plan that is attributed to the Senator embraces a Direct Primary bill, a short ballot, the Massachusetts form of ballot, and the establishment of a State Board of Estimate. The first we are inclined to regard as a concession to the sentiment of the so-called Progressives. In itself the direct primary is no more a safeguard against professional monopoly than the representative system; is in fact likely to be rather a help to the professionals unless these are robbed of their rich opportunities by the shortening and simplifying of the ballot. The short ballot is clearly the most important element in any practical plan of reform. It makes it possible for the voter to do a great deal with little effort, to form a reasonable judgment readily and to put it into effect at a single election. It is, in substance, abolishes the business of politicians in great degree and withdraws from them the machinery by the control of which they now dominate political affairs.

It is reported that Senator ROOT contemplates reducing the number of elected State officers to three, or even to two, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the Controller, or possibly the first two. The latter provision would be the better. There is no more need of electing a State Controller than of electing a United States Secretary of the Treasury. If the office remain elective, it would be filled without due care, attention being concentrated on the office of Chief Executive. If the Governor be elected with the power of appointment of the finance officer, as well as of the other heads of departments in his hands, he will be held to a closer responsibility. In the Federal Government it has been found that the choice of a Secretary of the Treasury has had more to do with the success of an Administration than almost any other single power. The same thing would be true in the case of a Governor. The one thing imperatively needed is to centre the thought and judgment of the voters on a single officer. This may seem a radical suggestion to those accustomed to our present elaborate and confused method, but it is shown by extensive experience in the Federal Government to be entirely rational.

As to the suggestion of a State Board of Estimate, we take it that that is intended to create a body which shall keep a clear and orderly account of the resources, receipts, and expenditures of the State and act in the capacity of a Budgetary Committee. It can hardly be intended to create in the State such a body as we have in this city. There are material differences in the situation of the city and that of the State. Here the Board of Estimate is in practice the legislative body, so far as concerns the appropriations, which are made by the board, while the Aldermen can only reduce such as they do not approve. The Chief Executive in the city, moreover, has the power of veto only in a limited degree. He can act only on the reductions made by the Aldermen. Such a body, with such powers, would hardly fit into the framework of the State, where the power of appropriation is in the hands of the Legislature, and where the Governor can veto any item, or items, of appropriation bills at discretion. It is, however, of great importance that there shall be some sort of organized and deliberate preparation of bills affecting revenue and disbursement, and toward this a body outside of the Legislature might be devised that would be useful. The matter is obviously subordinate to the main purpose.

And the main purpose in the State and in the city is the concentration of power and responsibility in the officers chosen and in the voters choosing them. When that is brought about, and to the degree that it is brought about, we shall see the voters able to make and ready to make a better selection of agents, and we shall see those agents able to perform and ready to perform public duties more efficiently, intelligently, and honestly. Elections will tend to cease being perfunctory registration of ignorant or misguided choice and tend to become the deliberate exercise of real choice. To the extent that this occurs the occupation of the professional politician, as now we know him, will gradually disappear.

GOOD-BYE TO MR. STOVER.

At last we can say farewell to Mr. STOVER as Park Commissioner with light hearts. He has formally resigned, and is seemingly having a good time as he rambles about the country. Nobody, so far as we have heard, has any ill-feeling for STOVER. As a Park Commissioner he was a deplorable failure, and showed daily less comprehension of the uses of parks than any other New York Park Commissioner ever fevealed. We do not say less comprehension than any other Commissioner ever had; but some if not most of the others managed to hide their ignorance; if they did nothing to improve the parks, assuredly they did very little to harm them. Mr. STOVER, on the contrary, was always "on the job," and too often in the wrong spirit. He had ideas concerning playgrounds for poor children and the "opening up" of slums which were valuable, but he did much to harm Central Park, and little if anything to benefit the others.

Nevertheless, the retirement of Mr. STOVER relieves the intelligent citizens of New York of no responsibility. The preservation of the parks from intrusion and their proper care will be beset with as many difficulties in the future as in the past. The incoming Mayor will have few more important offices to fill than the Park Commissionerships, and much will depend on his own judgment of the needs of city parks and his comprehension of the park idea.

THE BANK DEFICIT.

There is a deficit in the actual bank reserves of about one-tenth the amount of the loss of gold to Canada last week. Canada commands the gold because it has sold goods and is collecting the price. But Canada has not sold us any large part of the $200,000,000 worth of agricultural products for which it is taking its pay from us. How then does it take the price from us? That is in part because we can spare the cash better than we can afford to compel the European buyers to pay. We are lending foreign buyers the money to buy with rather than to see the Bank of England rate raised, as it would be if it were to lose the gold on any such scale as makes no real difference to us.

When Canada's exports are paid for, instead of borrowed for, the pay will come to us. We might have sold those goods instead of Canada, and have commanded the gold instead of lending to Canada's customers. But here the Treasury intervened and financed a speculation by the farmers such as does not exist across the border. If the Treasury had left banking business to the banks there would have been a larger movement of our breadstuffs and cotton, and perhaps at higher prices than may now be realized, for the world's markets do not seem to be rising. Nobody likes to sell on falling markets, and the Secretary now faces the problem of getting his money back. He chooses to connect the reluctance to pay to the pendency of the Banking bill, and offers an extension.

That is the customary course. It is hard enough for banks to get their advances repaid, and it is more ungracious for Government. The case now is not such as when the Treasury is absorbing funds for a surplus. There is a deficit, the Treasury having paid out more than it has collected by some seven or eight millions. That is an artificial supply of money which is already redundant. It is a demonstration that we should not be exporting gold if there were a shortage of either currency or the basis of credit. The supply of currency remains what it was, our currency being incompressible except for the export of gold, while the volume of business is more moderate.

Under such conditions it is worse than gratuitous for the Treasury to promise more funds to help along the new currency law. The offer itself discredits the relief which is expected from the bill, and which neither could nor should become law if its effects were such as the Treasury suggests. It is worse than useless for the Treasury to undertake to reassure the bankers. They know the situation better than the Secretary, and can better apply the appropriate remedy. What the Treasury might better do is to lend its influence toward making the bill such that the bankers would not need to be reassured.

LECTURES BY EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

An old and honored institution, the lecture, in recent years too much neglected by the people of New York because of their fondness for music, the drama, and the lighter amusements of a great city, is to be revived this Winter by the New York Peace Society, which has made provision for four lectures on international and constitutional subjects by ex-President TAFT. The lectures will be given on Thursday evenings in Aeolian Hall in Forty-second Street, and these are the dates and subjects:

December 11. The Monroe Doctrine—Its Limitations and Implications.
January 22, 1914. Shall the Federal Government Protect Aliens in Their Treaty Rights?
February 26, 1914. Has the American Government the Power to Enter Into General Arbitration Treaties?
March 26, 1914. The Federative Trend in International Affairs.

In the list of the Committee of Invitation appear the names of Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, President BUTLER, ANDREW CARNEGIE, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, R. FULTON CUTTING, JACOB H. SCHIFF, ROBERT W. DE FOREST, ALTON B. PARKER, OSCAR S. STRAUS, FRANK A. VANDERLIP, PAUL M. WARBURG, HORACE WHITE, and many other men of prominence in the large affairs of the city and in the peace movement.

We are sure that the people of New York whose tastes and habits of mind lift them somewhat above the need of mere diversion, of the empty satisfaction of unintermittent pleasure and pastime, will welcome the announcement of this series of lectures upon subjects that are no doubt serious but are of very great importance. They will welcome the lecturer, for Mr. TAFT'S competence to speak upon constitutional and international themes is of the highest. He speaks with the authority of life-long study, meditation, and experience. The great Continental cities have never permitted the lecture, the serious and informing lecture, to fall into disuse. In New York lectures of this degree of interest and importance have, in the last twenty-five years at least, been far too few. It is a good sign of the times that this series of lectures by Mr. TAFT is to be given here this Winter.

WAR IN PEACE.

While Premier ASQUITH on Thursday was proclaiming that his Government must go on building big ships at ruinous cost so long as "other Powers" would not join in suspending like operations, Premier BARTHOU was proclaiming that it would do no good for France to press the policy of general arbitration, because its attempt to do that in the Balkan war had failed, and for France to begin again would place her in a false situation. So Mr. ASQUITH will get the money for his new type of war vessels and M. BARTHOU will get his $260,000,000 for the deficit mainly due to the increase in the French army. The Reichstag in Germany has already voted a still larger sum for the increase of general preparation for war. Russia is borrowing to strengthen her shattered navy. Austria has to provide the money for the luxury of keeping a large part of her army on a war footing for nearly two years. The Balkan countries are looking around for loans to cover some $300,000,000, the cost and loss of two wars. And the Young Turks are engaged in a like search, with a half-avowed plan of still trying issues with Greece, if the means can be scraped together. The total of loans for purposes that are not only non-productive but destructive is well beyond a billion of dollars. And it must be borne in mind that these are loans, not resources; that every dollar of them must be repaid by productive labor, and in addition that a heavy draft on such labor will be made every year.

No rational man expects that this tremendous process of burdening industry for the present and for the long future can soon be checked, much less abandoned. It is the resultant of complex forces, deep seated and long existing, partly economic and material and partly moral, or, if you choose, immoral, but inherent in human nature. The only encouraging element in the world situation is that the nations most deeply involved in this costly process have within two years passed through a crisis which practically all European statesmen believed must end in a general conflict. Previous to that time, and, indeed, on the very eve of the Balkan struggle, so conservative an observer as Sir EDWARD GREY declared in effect that a war in the Balkans must lead to a widespread European war. The war in the Balkans came and the war in Europe did not come. The statesman who made the prediction found himself largely the instrument for preventing its realization. The belief, general a few years since, that the nations carrying this enormous load would seek actual war as a relief from the constant strain, has given place to the opinion that the load prevents the rulers from increasing it by war. Certainly this is the more rational view, and it may in the long run induce the rulers not only to refrain from war, but gradually to diminish the preparation for it.

SARTORIAL.

Careful observation of the prevailing attire of men indicates that the most favored costume for formal occasions after nightfall includes, besides the decent black swallow-tailed coat with trousers to match, and a waistcoat either of the same material or of white duck with unobtrusive buttons, a shirt with a plain linen front held together by small pearl or mother of pearl buttons, or else by small plain gold ones, and a white lawn necktie tied into a decent bow. This statement of fact would hardly be called for if the sartorial prophets had not so confidently predicted startling changes in the evening dress of men, and some of the forehanded haberdashers had not obviously overstocked their shelves with neckwear, waistcoats, and shirts of the amazing stewed-tripe pattern, and the tailors of advanced ideas had not insisted, until the season had well set in, that coats and trousers of various blue shades were bound to put the decent black out of fashion. As for silk shirts, they were to banish starched linen from the masculine wardrobe altogether, and certainly there are enough of them in the market, crinkly, plaited, and warranted to bulge.

But these things were not to be. Blue dress coats and silk dress shirts may still be worn, as they have been, by men who like to make themselves unduly conspicuous. The stewed-tripe effects in bosoms and cravats will still be esteemed as corollaries of the dinner jacket, which knows no laws, by flamboyant young men who wear plush soft hats, but the rigor of evening dress has not abated. Now, as in the past, one correctly dressed man in the evening must look as much like all other correctly dressed men as clothes can make him.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The State scholars, 750 in number, appointed under the Scholarship act passed by the last Legislature, have distributed themselves in twenty-three universities and colleges of New York State. The scholarships, valued each at $100 a year in tuition for four years, go to the five students passing highest in the Regents' examinations in each of the 150 Assembly districts; eventually the number of holders will increase to 3,000. Of the first group Cornell University has 125 men and 25 women, and Columbia has 92 men and 75 women. Twenty-four women go to Vassar. The prize students have been called the "pick of the high schools of the State."

In declaring that the Government must protect its airplists, Arms and the Man adds a curious word to the language. The airplists make up the air corps of the army, which is subject to many fatal accidents because ill-equipped.

A varnished frog dies, not because bodily poisons accumulate in its skin, but because of overheating. When the air it breathes becomes warmer than 38 degrees Centigrade, Dr. VITTORIO PUNTONI of the University of Bologna reports that the frog must use its pores to radiate the extra heat. The Lancet, discussing his findings, remarks that disease germs were discovered to make short work of the varnished batrachians, already weakened by sweltering. The conclusions of Dr. PUNTONI have a practical interest in their relation to the deleterious effects of moist, warm climates and the use of improper clothing, which act by disturbing the cutaneous function.

The survey of the vintage of 1913, published in The London Times, shows that, excepting Italy, most countries producing fine wines have been handicapped this year by storms and the inroads of insects. The grape harvest of France is only two-thirds of last year's crop. Of her forty millions of people one and a half million are vineyard proprietors, cultivating 4,000,000 acres, with an average annual production of a billion gallons of wine, valued at $250,000,000.

That the space between earth and the stars is occupied with some medium that resists the rays of light is the belief, among others, of the astronomers BIRKELAND and SEE, who say that the whole sky is suffused with nebulous material. Dr. BIRKELAND thinks the matter scattered through the interstellar spaces exceeds in mass the aggregate of the suns and planets. An article in Popular Astronomy for December includes Dr. TURNER'S estimate that the resisting medium extinguishes about half the light in 4,000 billions of miles.

Woman Suffrage in Utah.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading a few days ago in your journal Mr. Wheeler's interesting letter on the moral effect of the enjoyment of suffrage by women, I am led to cite Lecky, who, in his "Democracy and Liberty," New York, 1903, page 546, says that "woman suffrage proved to be one of the strongest bulwarks of polygamy" in Utah. I have never seen any explanation of this by any advocate of woman suffrage.

Boston, Nov. 27, 1913. E. S.

TIMES SQ. EXPRESS STATION

Queens Chamber of Commerce Finds This Place to be Best for All Interests

Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have noted the recent articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES urging that the B. R. T. Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line should have an express station located at Forty-second Street and not at Forty-ninth Street, as proposed.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that the Transit Committee of the Chamber at a meeting held on May 19, 1913, adopted a resolution urging the Public Service Commission to locate the express station on the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line at the intersection of Forty-second Street and Broadway.

We believe that the express station should be located at the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second Street, as it will be of the greatest value to the Borough of Queens as well as other sections of the city if located at that point. With the extension of the Steinway Tunnel from its present terminus, near Third Avenue, in Manhattan, to Times Square, passengers on this transit line will have the advantage of being able to change to an express station on the Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line. We believe that the best interests of the Borough of Queens and the entire City of New York will be served by the location of the express station at Forty-second Street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
WALTER I. WILLIS, Secretary.
Nov. 29, 1913.

MANY STREET MENDICANTS.

Deserving Should Be Cared For and All Others Suppressed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why must New York be infested with beggars? There are two very vital reasons why it should not be. These are, first, justice to the public, and, second, justice to the deserving beggar.

It annoys a liberal and sympathetic citizen terribly to be accosted continually by some palsied, deformed wretch for a coin. One cannot give to them all unless he is a millionaire. He could not give justly then, for how can he know which are grafters and which are not?

It is an appalling reflection upon the intelligence and humanity of a great city like New York that these creatures of a hard fate are thus allowed to prolong a miserable existence that can be compared only to that of a garbage-eating, crippled alley cat in a small town. Why aren't we as merciful to the crippled human being adrift in the street as we are to the crippled dog or cat? Why don't we either take care of it or shoot it?

There is no doubt that the citizens of New York, if they were only given the instrument, would gladly contribute enough in taxes or otherwise to give deserving beggars a chance to live decently or to work for their living. If people must beg they should be taken care of. If they need not beg they should be rigidly denied the streets and all public places for the purposes of begging.

R. C. BLAND.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

Thanksgiving Day Beggars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am told that you did not favor the children's begging on Thanksgiving Day. I am with you. Watching their doings yesterday, I was convinced that their actions were far beneath the dignity and civilization of this great city. They did not reflect credit to their teachers, nor to their parents. I believe many parents would have been shocked had they known that their children were out begging money of all passers.

To destroy this custom let us put in its place a good one. Let the teachers and those who have charge of our children train them to organize and sing, or have other music, drums, &c., and thus make us parents applaud. The songs might be patriotic, social, or religious. This would not be a hard thing to carry out if the proper authorities took it in hand. D. A. SILLIMAN.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

HYGIENE LECTURES PRAISED.

Instruction in Healthy Living at Natural History Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the vital problems confronting a resident of a large metropolis like ours is how to keep healthy in spite of the many dangers that beset him. The larger the city the more numerous and crowded are the inhabitants, and the more difficult does it naturally become to live a normal, healthy life. Information on the modes of healthy living is therefore highly desirable and important.

In view of these facts the American Museum of Natural History is to be congratulated upon its initiative in giving the public what it needs most—a series of popular lectures on "Principles of Healthy Living" by a number of experts in their respective fields. Such essential problems as "The Relation of the Body to Its Environment," "Pure Food," "Exercise and Rest," have already been treated in a most interesting and instructive manner. The questions of "Fresh Air" and "Control of Germ Diseases in the Household" still remain to be discussed by Prof. Lee of Columbia University and Prof. Winslow of the College of the City of New York respectively.

These lectures are given on Wednesday evenings at 8:15. All anxious mothers and loyal citizens should attend these lectures and learn how to preserve their own health, the health of their children, and the health of the community. In giving this series of lectures the American Museum is undoubtedly performing an invaluable public service.

New York, Nov. 27, 1913. D. R. KING.

"Forestalling" by Farmers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All this denunciation of the cold-storage people, who buy when they can buy cheaply, and sell, if possible, at top prices, is very amusing to a farmer. It is just what many farmers do now, and what more would do if they could afford to build a cold-storage plant.

I have read recently in farm journals of several farmers in the East who store their fruits and vegetables in refrigerating plants, and wait until the prices soar before they sell.

On Page 1,666 of The Country Gentleman for Nov. 15 is the picture of a large concrete building belonging to Farmer Henry Greffrath of South Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., an onion storage house, where the crop is held till the price is right.

After the criminal cold-storage man in the city is laid low, will the consumer fare any better at the hands of the farmer who holds his crops in cold storage till the price is right? W. S. SULLIVAN.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

Remarkable Editions of The Times.

From the Fourth Estate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is issuing some remarkable special editions. Last Sunday it printed a special sixteen-page illustrated section devoted entirely to football.

In its special Christmas number, to be issued on Dec. 7, Sargent's famous mural painting, "The Prophets," will be reproduced in colors on a separate sheet ten inches wide and fifty-six inches long for framing, and "The Girl of To-day" will be shown in twenty-nine portraits, selected by seven of the best-known artists of America from hundreds submitted by TIMES readers. The most representative picture will grace the front cover.

THE TIMES'S Christmas numbers are widely known for their excellence, but the 1913 edition promises to outdo anything THE TIMES has ever attempted.

COLOMBIA NOT COERCED.

Ex-Consul General Tells Why Oil Concessions Were Refused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The oil concessions were not approved by the Colombian Congress solely because the Colombian people as a whole, without distinction of party, were opposed to them from the beginning.

The deliberations in the Colombian Congress and the attitude of the Colombian people generally were unaffected by opinions of the American Government or politicians in this country, because our right to manage our own affairs is inalienable and cannot be submitted at any time to a foreign Government for sanction.

The Colombians saw with calm, clear judgment that these concessions to Lord Cowdray were prejudicial to the best interests of their country, for which reason came their press attacks, to be followed later by the non-approval of Congress. If, on the other hand, these concessions had been considered advantageous to the development of our wealth and natural resources, they would have been approved by the Colombian Congress and people generally, notwithstanding protests from the American Government, just as in 1903 the Herran-Hay treaty was repudiated in spite of Mr. Roosevelt's threats.

Colombia, with 555,000 square miles of territory and barely 5,000,000 inhabitants, cannot live stationary, proclaiming to the world that she has natural wealth to be explored and enterprises to be developed. In the natural order of things she must advance. To do this she needs immigration and capital, but above all else absolute, complete, unlimited liberty to manage her internal affairs as a free and independent nation without the officious intervention of any other Government.

In the beginning of the present month the press of Bogota, already cognizant of this country's intervention in these oil concessions, condemned in no uncertain terms our Colombian Government's non-demurral, while our Minister of Foreign Affairs is obliged to make lengthy explanations in the matter.

While the so-called good faith of the American Government, with its spirit of equity and justice, remains unproved by deeds in its relations with the South American Republics, President Wilson's phrases and theories will arouse in them as much confidence and sympathy as did Mr. Roosevelt's "big stick," for "obras son amores y no buenas razones"—it is deeds that count, not words.

CARLOS M. SARRIA,
Ex-Consul General of Colombia in New York.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

THANKSGIVING'S AFTERMATH.

Gastronomic Plaint of a Poet Who Ate Too Much.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting in THE TIMES this morning—the morning after Thanksgiving—some remarks by "Epicure" on the subject of the practice of stoicism in our eating on the national feast day, may I offer the following, the reader remembering as he reads that the poet learns in suffering what he tells in song? Listen:

On yestermorn full up with thanks I was
For all the blessings of the previous year
That had been mine, though maybe without cause,
And fitly sat me down to pleasing cheer.

On yestereve full up with cheer I was,
That makes Thanksgiving such a grateful day,
And when at last I had to give it pause,
I felt far more than I could say.

This morning—well,
Ain't Thanksgiving the very dickens?
And don't you think
The whole darn scheme of thankfulness is gezink?
And—and—why
Did I eat that extra slab of mince pie?
Oh, say,
Me for the bran and hay
Next Thanksgiving Day!
What?

W. J. LAMPTON.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCES

Do Not Require the Signature of the Secretary of State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to advise you that under the Motor Vehicle law of the State of New York, Section 288, it is provided that "Official copies of all local ordinances passed under the provisions of this sub-division shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least thirty days before they shall respectively take effect," &c.

The inference in your recent editorial article that the Secretary of State has authority to consider and sign the restrictive amendment passed by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday last, rescinding the exemption from the traffic rules relating to motor vehicles carrying the United States mail, is entirely in error.

I am sure that every one interested in public safety would rejoice if your contention was right, but the Secretary of State has no authority in the matter, and the ordinance cannot become effective until Dec. 28, according to the statute. F. H. E.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

Baggage Platforms at Custom House

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An improvement is much needed for the examination of baggage in the United States Custom House at the Port of New York. Baggage platforms should be erected for placing trunks and packages on while they are examined for dutiable goods. Now owners are obliged to kneel down on the soiled stone floors while unlocking and displaying their dutiable goods. Suitable platforms should be erected, at least one foot eight inches high and of sufficient width to receive two rows of trunks, with sufficient room at each side to enable the work of examination to proceed rapidly. Such baggage platforms are now in place in most of the Custom Houses in Europe. I trust Uncle Sam will have built these platforms before I return from Europe again.

J. W. GRIFFIN.
Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1913.

Pensions for Widowed Mothers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish that the greatest number of people may take an interest in the vital question of pensioning families left destitute by the death of the head of the family. The arguments that the dispensation of pensions would become a matter of politics, and that graft may flourish, and that altogether the measure savors of Socialism, are too flimsy. Why is it that professional charity workers are so much opposed to a measure which is only a corrective in our imperfect social structure? Do they not see that the pensioning the widowed mothers is not a question of charity, nor of benevolence, but a duty of society? As far as graft is concerned, a civic body similar to the Board of Education can have charge of granting and administering pensions.

New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS

Has Fallen Off Since Last Year, Resulting in High Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present agitation concerning the effect of cold storage on the price of eggs gives relevancy to the following facts, which may be of interest to your readers who believe in fair play. The figures showing a shortage in both the receipts of eggs and the quantity in cold storage are taken from The New York Produce Review of Nov. 26, 1913:

	Cases.
Receipts of eggs in New York market March 1 to Oct. 31, 1912.	4,056,159
Receipts of eggs in New York market March 1 to Oct. 31, 1913.	3,859,911
Decrease in receipts for above period	196,248
Average monthly trade output March to October, 1912	391,850
Average monthly trade output March to October, 1913	411,250

The above shows a decrease of receipts in the market during the above period of 196,248 cases, and at the same time an increase in the trade output for the same period of 155,200 cases; furthermore, on Nov. 1, 1913, there was a deficiency in storage holdings, as compared with Nov. 1, 1912, of 377,000 cases.

The present storage reserve, together with receipts on the same basis as last year, would show a prospective deficiency in supply on this market of about 185,000 cases up to Jan. 31, 1914, based on the average output since March 1, 1913. This, then, is the statistical explanation of why the wholesale price of cold storage eggs has ranged from 27½ to 30 cents a dozen this month, as against 21 to 24 cents a dozen during November, 1912.

These figures, together with the fact that the goods are not owned by the cold storage companies, but are controlled by a large number of competing dealers all over the country, should satisfy an unbiased person that cold storage is not responsible for the present range of prices.

The inexorable law of supply and demand is the governing factor in eggs, whether storage or fresh, as in all other products. FRANK A. HORNE,
President American Association of Refrigeration.
New York, Nov. 28, 1913.

UNCLE REMUS MAGAZINE STOCK

Walter Pulitzer Gives Out Some Correspondence from Mr. Julian Harris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Julian Harris is within his rights in complaining of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S use of the phrase "Uncle Remus's stock." This should read Pulitzer Magazine Company stock, and if THE TIMES reporter had, as we requested, sought his information from the fountain head instead of others, this error would not have occurred. Mr. Harris's letter in other respects, however, is just as misleading as THE NEW YORK TIMES'S report, as the following extracts from letters will show. When I bought Uncle Remus's Magazine (renamed Pulitzer's Magazine) I cabled Mr. Harris offering him the post of advertising manager. In a long letter, dated Paris, July 12, he replied:

* * * First, please accept my very sincere thanks for your offer to continue as advertising manager of Uncle Remus's Magazine. I should not be wholly frank if I did not say to you that I felt immensely gratified; more than that, I was deeply sensible of an impulse to cable you that I accepted and would be able to return at once. * * * I am still deeply and sincerely interested in the future of what was once the original magazine.

Yet, on November the 13th, he writes me:

You will hereafter eliminate from Pulitzer's Magazine any reference to Uncle Remus's Magazine, and desist from using the name of Uncle Remus in connection with any publicity which may be given the Pulitzer Magazine.

To which I replied in part:

* * * It is rather late in the day to bring up the points you do. Six months ago the press of this country announced my purchase of Uncle Remus. If that was objectionable to your family or Mr. Fayram, these good people should have so informed me, and I would have known how to proceed. I did not relish the idea of filling unexpired subscriptions. I was told that the Post Office would expect it, and that it was also the Post Office regulations which required the use of the phrase "combined with Uncle Remus." Personally, I would have preferred dropping the name, for it has not done us any good.

I then gave Mr. Harris some excellent reasons why it had not done us any good, and why I would be pleased to eliminate from Pulitzer's any further reference to Uncle Remus. But this promise was made entirely of my own volition, and not under compulsion.

The plain fact remains: I bought Uncle Remus's Magazine and renamed it Pulitzer's. The combination has been put out of business—so peace be to the ashes of both of them!

WALTER PULITZER.
New York, Nov. 29, 1913.

FEDERAL MAIL WAGONS

Have No Right to Defy Police Powers of the State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Traffic regulations are in the interest of safety. The safety of the throngs of men and women and children who fill our streets is paramount. Therefore, when the traffic policeman holds up his hand every traveling thing, on wheels or on foot, should stop. Ambulances and fire apparatus should pick their way carefully through the guarded area. Physicians should have the third preference and mail wagons the fourth.

It is no dishonor to the Federal Government to require that it transact its business with due regard for safety. The death of a child or the maiming of a worker is as much a Federal loss as a State or a municipal one. Police powers are delegated to the various States. If any officer abuses his authority, he is subject to investigation and discipline. The Government exists for the welfare of its citizens, not for their destruction or their embarrassment. CHARLES A. KINCH.
New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

The Honest Ballot Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Honest Ballot Association, Incorporated, has, we think, demonstrated its efficiency in establishing order at the polls on election day and excluding the dishonest vote from the ballot box. In our endeavor we have become indebted to the many friends of the association who have co-operated. We hardly need say that the publicity which your paper so courteously gave us was one very vital factor in our success. May we thus formally acknowledge our indebtedness and extend our thanks? TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
President Honest Ballot Association, Incorporated.
New York, Nov. 25, 1913.

PASSING BY.

Oh, pretty, tragic, painted face,
Beneath the street lamp's fluttering ray,
Would I could wake your swooning soul
And burn your empty smile away!

Life is so short—can be so full
Of things divine or blasting hate.
You're young! Two paths before you lie.
Oh, turn, turn now! The night grows late.

LOUISE VON WETTER.

OUR TARIFF RAISES PRICES IN CANADA

Scarcity of Foodstuffs Caused by American Drain Upon Dominion Supplies.

DOUBT LAURIER'S REMEDY

Suggestion of a Retaliatory Tariff Received with a Lack of Enthusiasm—Egg Stock Near Depletion.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—The new slogan sounded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—a retaliatory tariff against the United States—to fight the high cost of living in Canada is one concerning the success of which both parties are dubious. For several years rents and foodstuffs have been going up steadily. The passage of the new American Tariff bill has accentuated the rise in the prices of vegetables, poultry, eggs, bacon, butter, and meat.

The law was enacted at a time when public attention was being directed through press and platform to the heavy cost of the necessities of life, and it has hit the average Canadian harder than anybody anticipated. There is a general tendency, however, to believe that the present extreme conditions will not be permanent, that they are in part due to a natural shortage, due to the present output being inadequate for the rapidly increasing population and to the eagerness with which American towns along the international line are availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the new tariff of buying in Canada what they must pay more for in their own country.

The eastern townships in the south of Quebec Province are the principal source of supply of butter, eggs, poultry, and vegetables in this part of Canada. Since the American Tariff bill was passed, indeed, before it became a law, purchasing agents of various United States wholesale and retail firms made big bids to secure present and future crops, and generally with success. Butter from the various creameries, which are run under Government supervision, eggs, vegetables, and other produce were bought up at prices greatly in advance of what had ruled here.

The result was that the wholesale markets in Montreal and elsewhere were seriously affected, and the present heavy advance in prices, both for the produce mentioned and for other articles of food, is attributed to this. Eggs are going up steadily. The cold-storage companies declare that their stock is fast nearing depletion, and that the season has been so bad that they will not be able to replenish here. Many wholesale and retail houses have ceased the farce of selling storage eggs as new laid. The farmers do not pretend to be making any effort to help the situation.

So far no real solution of the difficulty has been put forward. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself made no suggestion beyond hinting that a retaliatory tariff is the easiest way out. People are paying the high prices grumblingly, but with a full realization that there is no immediate likelihood of relief. Western beef is going over the border into the United States, whereas it formerly came East to Montreal. Wages are not increasing in anything like the same proportion as the cost of living, and the tightness of money is in large measure ascribed to the heavy drain which the added cost of living has put upon the average citizen.

RAZE HILL TO STOP SLIDES.

Canal Dredges Sluicing Away Mud Glacier Menacing Culebra Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—At the office of the Panama Canal Commission to-day it was said that the new slide reported yesterday at Cucaracha was not unexpected, and was not regarded as having any serious significance. Such slides had been predicted as likely to occur, and several more, it was said, would in all probability happen before the channel of the canal was finally cleared.

The reports show that great progress has been made in dredging the slides in Culebra Cut, of which that of Cucaracha is the worst and the largest. On his recent visit to the Isthmus Secretary Garrison discovered, what is not generally understood, that the engineers had decided to remove the entire hill which caused the slides. Dredges are at work sluicing away the hill in the rear of the face of the mud glacier which produces the slides. The carrying out of this plan makes the slides a natural occurrence owing to the semi-liquid character of the formation.

Two big dipper dredges, Minda and Chagres, have been at work on the slide at Cucaracha, one at the east side and the other at the west side of the mass of material. The dredges on the north side have worked out a channel over 600 feet long, from 50 to 150 feet wide and 20 feet deep along the channel of the canal. But the largest bulk of the slide is yet to be reached, and extends for over 100 feet, after which the slide is much reduced in quantity.

An extensive hydraulic sluicing system is at work on the north side of the hill sending material that might cause possible future slides down into the Rio Grande Valley, away from the canal prism. This work is making great headway, and will be the ultimate salvation of the canal so far as the menace of slides in Culebra Cut are concerned. The power comes from Miraflores power station, and is used through 350 horse power induction motors operating hydraulic monitors, with a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch.

TO RULE ON TITANIC CLAIMS.

Supreme Court Will Say Whether British or American Law Applies.

WASHINGTON

VAUDEVILLE TO PAY HONORS TO KEITH

Founder's 30th Anniversary to be Celebrated for a Week by "Big Time" Theatres.

HIS FIRST SHOW IN STORE

Exhibited Baby Alice, "Child Wonder," on Dec. 1, 1883, and Now Owns Thirty Theatres.

Every "big time" vaudeville theatre in the United States will commence tomorrow a week's celebration of the founding of vaudeville by B. F. Keith thirty years ago, when he began his career as a showman in Boston with just one act, Baby Alice, a "child wonder."

That was on Dec. 1, 1883, and from that beginning the present modern idea of vaudeville has grown until Mr. Keith himself owns thirty theatres in the United States, and the United Booking Office, the clearing house for all "big time" vaudeville acts, supplies the attractions for many times that number of places of amusement. Mr. Keith is President of the United Booking Office.

Benjamin Franklin Keith was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., being the youngest of a family of eight, whose father was of Scotch descent, while the mother's ancestors were of French extraction. It was at the early age of 7 that he left home, and soon after began his struggle with the world on a Western Massachusetts farm, where he remained until he was 18.

During this time he acquired his education in the district school and village academy. It was at this period that Mr. Keith saw his first show of any kind, when he was 17 years old, and coming to it, as he did, from the farm, it may well be imagined that he was greatly impressed. The show was a circus, given in an adjoining town to his country home, under the then famous Van Amburgh management.

A few years later he found employment with Bunnell's Museum in New York for two seasons, next with Barnum, and later with Doris and Forepaugh. During this time, in the Winter season, Mr. Keith amused himself by taking small shows on the road, coming home "dead broke" on three consecutive occasions.

In the latter part of 1883 Mr. Keith went to Boston with a definite purpose, though with a general idea of continuing in some manner or other along the lines which he had recently followed. All through his life thus far he had held well aloof from dissipation in any of its forms, and without being grasping or penurious had practiced economy.

While walking along Washington Street one day, not long after his arrival, his eye fell upon a vacant store, which has since been removed to make room for a portion of the present Adams House. At that time one-half of the lower part of the building was occupied as a confectionery store, and it was the southerly half which was open for rental.

Begins Career as showman.

It was in this contracted spot that Mr. Keith's career as a showman began, in company with Col. William Austin, formerly of Austin & Stone. The first attraction was a little child, called Baby Alice, whose principal claim to distinction lay in the fact that at the age of 3 months she weighed only one and one-half pounds. The admission fee to gaze upon this tiny morsel of humanity was 10 cents, and for two weeks the little one held the boards alone, the partnership with Col. Austin lasted only two weeks.

A few weeks later Mr. Keith obtained a lease of the entire property except the candy store, which, however, occupied one-half of the front and all of the rear floor, so that all the room available for show purposes for some time was comprised in the original store. His partner in this second venture was one Gardner, with whom business relations were retained for thirteen months.

For attractions he exhibited, in addition to Bay Alice, several curiosities of the ordinary type. These objects of interest were of necessity displayed upon a small stage on one side of the room, while in one end, on a stage, resting upon two dry-goods boxes, the performance proper was presented.

In May, 1885, an upstairs room, previously occupied by a piano dealer, was rented by Mr. Keith, and in it he put 123 chairs and a stage 2½ feet high.

It is worthy of note that in the limited space then at Mr. Keith's command he succeeded in introducing many of the foremost vaudeville artists of the day. Mrs Gen Tom Thumb also held her daily levees in these contracted quarters for many weeks.

It was in this hall that Fred Kyle, known for his dog, cat, baby, and bird shows in Horticultural Hall duplicated his successes while connected with Mr. Keith for about one year, adding to them the beauty show, which was the most successful of all.

During the period referred to the establishment bore a number of names. At the start it was the Hub Museum, which was later changed to the New York Museum, and still later, at Mr. Kyle's suggestion, to Gaiety Hall, and afterward to Gaiety Museum, which was retained until the premises were vacated at the expiration of the lease.

Some time prior to this, Mr. Keith had bought the Gardner interest in the establishment, and in May, 1884, was joined by George H. Batcheller of Providence. It was, also, at this time that the lower hall, above referred to, was secured by taking in the rear portion of the candy store, and two months later it was opened.

Continuous Performances.

The advent of continuous performances on July 6, 1885, marked a new era in the amusement world. It was a great day in the career of Mr. Keith and all his attaches, being purely experimental, original, and without anybody's sympathy.

The curtain rose at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and did not fall until 10:30 P. M. Everybody was anxious and nervous except Mr. Keith. Though Mr. Keith was firmly convinced of the value of his new idea, he did not advertise it, as he wished to be certain of its approval by the public through actual trial. A close watch of the box office receipts was kept, and it was immediately demonstrated beyond doubt that success was sure.

As the number of attractions was limited, it was necessary at that time to have six performances daily, each of two hours' duration. The participants on the first day of the continuous performance were the Durville family the youngest of which was a clever prodigy; an illusion, called "Rona;" Olympian Quintet, (colored,) who have since met with great success abroad; the "Artic Moon," which was lectured upon by S. K. Hoagdon; the Fiske Vocalists; Murray and Monarch, Ainsley Brothers, Hughes and West, with John Barker, the bone soloist, and Mr. Hodgdon in an amusing sketch.

The continuous performance scheme of Mr. Keith was a success. The uncertainty of being able to obtain a renewal of the lease of the property then occupied began to present itself, and after much skillful engineering on Mr. Keith's part, Keith and Batcheller obtained a lease on Aug. 1, 1886, of the Bijou Theatre, almost next door to the site of the one then occupied.

The firm opened the Bijou on Sept. 1, 1886, with Lillian Lewis and her company in "The Creole," giving two performances daily at popular prices. During the following year the Bijou gave standard dramatic attractions, including "The Banker's Daughter," "Little Emily," and "Sam'l of Posen."

On Monday, Aug. 1, 1887, the Bijou Theatre in Boston was opened with a "continuous performance" with Mr. Keith as sole proprietor. So identified had the word "Gaiety" become with Mr. Keith's enterprises at this time that, despite the fact that the old Gaiety Musée was no more, he decided to continue the name in connection with the new playhouse, which was called the Gaiety and Bijou.

E. F. Albee, now Mr. Keith's manager in all his various enterprises, became identified with his fortunes in the Winter of 1883. Mr. Albee came as an assistant, with no particular salary and no particular duties, but soon became indispensable.

RUSSIAN CHOIR IN CONCERT.

Cathedral Singers Make a Deep Impression at Aeolian Hall.

The choir of the Russian Cathedral was heard in a concert at Aeolian Hall last night, singing Russian ecclesiastical music in the native tongue. The audience was a large one, and among its number were many prominent musicians, attracted doubtless by the reports of the organization's quiet first appearance last year. There was every evidence that last night's singing made a deep impression on the hearers.

The whole atmosphere was foreign to the experience of New York concertgoers. The choir, which was made up last night of twenty-one boys and eight men, appeared in its black and scarlet robes. Ivan T. Gorokhoff, the choirmaster, used almost none of the visual manifestations of conducting we are used to, offering a striking reminder of the fact that if you take care of rehearsals the performances will take care of themselves. And, finally, the music itself and its singing was like nothing the average auditor could have heard before.

Harmony, scales, and rhythmic structures of this music were strange to ears attuned to the system of the classic composers It would have been almost impossible for one of our choirs to do full justice to a great deal of it, as there were presented passages which would be of tremendous difficulty of execution according to our standards. It is likely that to the singers trained in the Russian tradition it does not represent anything out of the ordinary, so that comparisons will not profit much But it is certain that some of the voices in the small choir were remarkable, the contra-bass, for instance, reaching to a low pitch and a volume that were essential in chorus singing As a whole the choir sang with notable variety of effect, and sonority of tone. What could be questioned was its sureness of intonation, but when it is remembered that all the selections were sung unaccompanied and the choir was two-thirds made up of young boys it could justly be accounted a miracle if there had never been lapses from pitch in music of such difficulty as was sung.

Miss Ferrin Weds C. R. Skinner.

The wedding of Miss Abbe Frances Ferrin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., to Charles R. Skinner, Jr., of this city was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in St. Matthew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Arthur A. Judge, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Ruth Fargo Ferrin of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude Hawley, Harold B. Skinner was his brother's best man, and the ushers were: Albert M. Skinner, John A. Remmington and James Robert Miller, Jr., of Watertown, N. Y.; Robert C. Miller of Cranford, N. J.; Robert M. Converse of Albany, N Y., and Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., of this city. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 6 West Ninety-first Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Lure" is soon to leave the city, and on Monday night, Dec. 8, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, where it has been playing, William A. Brady will present a new American comedy by Laurence Eyre, entitled "The Things That Count." Playing a principal role in Mr. Brady's new production will be his daughter, Alice Brady. Others in the cast are Florine Arnold, Albert Reed, Howard Estabrook, Hilda Englund, Wallace Erskine, and Nick Long.

J. Humbird Duffey, whose last Broadway appearance was made in "The Rose Maid," will sing the tenor role in "Sari," the Hungarian operette which Henry W. Savage is preparing for production.

Eva Tanguay comes to the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall for an engagement commencing Monday afternoon, Dec. 8.

Quentin Tod, who acted Bobbie in "Fanny's First Play," last season has been engaged by Charles Frohman to dance two dances with Miss O'Hara in "The Laughing Husband" which will be produced shortly.

Five hundred members of the Delta Upsilon fraternity have bought seats for Tuesday night's performance of "The Misleading Lady" at the Fulton Theatre in honor of Paul Lickey, one of the authors, who is a member of the fraternity.

The employes of Brill Brothers' stores have bought all the seats at the Astor Theatre for to-morrow night and will give a theatre party to see "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Ernest D'Auben, stage director; Frank Borer, chief mechanician; Maud Compton, ballet mistress, and Mme. Hannon, chief of wardrobe, of the Drury Lane Theatre, London, called on the Carmania yesterday morning after superintending the staging of the pantomime "Hop o' My Thumb" at the Manhattan Opera House.

PARTIES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Scott, Gunn, Richard and Rogers Among Buds.

A number of débutantes were introduced yesterday to society. The hostesses included Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mrs. John A. Davis, Mrs. James Newton Gunn, Mrs. A. Moore Richard, and Mrs. Noah Cornwell Rogers.

Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman's tea at 555 Park Avenue was for her niece, Miss M. Evelyn Scott, a daughter of Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer. Mrs. Chapman, in blue satin; Mrs. George R. Dyer, another aunt, in taupe velvet; Mrs. Hagemeyer, in gray satin, and Miss Scott, in white tulle and satin, received. The young girls who assisted were the Misses Louise Herrick, Vera Cravath, Lucy Lord, Gay Reboul, Edith Farr, Elizabeth Griggs, and Betty Kirkpatrick.

Miss Scott will have a theatre party given for her on Dec. 17 by Mrs. Hagemeyer.

Mrs. John A. Davis gave a tea at 375 Park Avenue to introduce her daughter, Miss Amo Sessions. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. Davis gave those receiving a dinner, followed by a party to the play, to which a few young men were asked.

The Misses Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn made their débuts yesterday at a tea dance given for them in the State suite of the Plaza by Mrs. James Newton Gunn. Mrs. Gunn, in blue and mauve, and the Misses Gunn, in pink chiffon frocks, had assisting them the Misses Cordelia Hepburn, Marion Vendenhoef, Marion Hall, Louise Tiffany Frank, Carl Hackstaff, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Corinne Searle, Marjorie Gunn, and Miss Agnes Pfaff of Boston.

Mr. Gunn afterward gave a dinner for his daughters and those receiving and some young men, the latter being Frederick Hostetter of Virginia, Emory Johnson, Henry Hotchkiss, and John Searle.

Mrs. A. Moore Richard was the hostess in the banqueting suite at Sherry's yesterday at a tea dance to introduce her second daughter, Miss Elvine Richard. The débutante recently returned with Mrs. Richard and Miss Alice Richard from a Summer in Europe.

The débutante, in white satin and black lace; Miss Richard, in cerise brocade with silver, and carrying purple orchids, and the débutante in pale green satin and lace embroidered in pearls, and carrying green orchids and lilies of the valley, received, and had assisting them the Misses Margaret Henderson, Constance and Joy Williams, Dorothy Legg Howard, Rosetta Carson, Louise Herrick, Cordelia Hepburn, Mary Myers, and Florence Rand.

Mrs. Noah Cornwell Rogers introduced her second daughter, Miss Grace B. Rogers, yesterday afternoon at a tea at her residence, 19 East Fifty-sixth Street. The tea was followed by a dinner and theatre party.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Grace Rogers had receiving with them the latter's two sisters, Miss Florence Rogers, already out, and Miss Anna C. Rogers, who will not make her début for a year or two. The girls who aided the hostess were the Misses Lois Goodnow, Laura and Mary Parsons, Louise Butler, Elizabeth Black, Lisa Todd, Elizabeth Hibben of Princeton, and Olive Huntington of Norwich, Conn.

A dinner and theatre party followed, the additional guests asked being Vernon and Stanley Bell, James Arnett, Guthrie Speers, Moore Gates, Noe Robinson, Beach Barrett, Harold Stuart, Henry Elliott, Thomas Day, Jr., James Adams, and James Rogers.

Mrs. Herbert Winslow Page introduced her daughter, Miss Lois Lee Page, at a tea at her residence in Edgewood Road, Summit, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

NEW MUSICAL CLUB OF SOCIETY WOMEN

Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt and Others Form The Society of Friends of Music.

LECTURES ON NEW OPERAS

Organization to Give Opportunity to American Composers and Artists —First Concert Next Sunday.

In an effort to bring the composer, the artist, and the lover of music closer together, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and other well-known society women have formed a club to be known as The Society of the Friends of Music. It is an organization entirely unprofessional in its management and similar in character to the societies now existing in Austria and Germany under the name of "Die Freunde der Musik," in Italy as "Gli Amica Della Musica," and in France as "Les Amis de la Musique." The new society will co-operate with these organizations, and with the existing musical organizations of this country.

The society will engage prominent musicians to give lectures at the Metropolitan Opera House on new operas to be produced there as well as on the new productions brought out in Europe. It will also provide for concerts of American music which has not been performed in public, and will arrange concerts of old music, both vocal and instrumental, including church music.

Mrs. Lanier has been elected the first President of the organization, and the Executive Committee includes Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Miss Cottenet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Frederick A. Juilliard, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Walter E. Maynard, Courtlandt Palmer, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Walter T. Rosen, R. Stroppa-Quaglia, Leonard M. Thomas, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

The first concert will be held next Sunday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton.

"It sometimes takes many years," said one of the founders of the society yesterday, "before a small, well-trained band of musicians can get a public hearing, owing to lack of funds and lack of opportunity, for it is a slow process to establish a reputation before small but friendly audiences; therefore, those, who by merit have earned a hearing, may have the opportunity to procure publicity through this society.

"The idea of a series of concerts of music given by musicians chosen uniquely for their quality and finish, and providing endless variety as to the works rendered, and the kind of instruments employed, must surely meet with aproval from those whose greatest recreation and keenest intellectual pleasure come from a harmonious programme well rendered.

"The ideal of the society is a high one, both as regards attainment and obligation. It will earnestly endeavor to carry out the highest level of excellence, both as to the compositions brought before its subscribers and the artistic manner of their performance. As it is the inherent characteristic of the foreign societies of the friends of music, it is in duty bound to produce, from time to time, a new work by an American composer, as well as new works from different countries which may be considered worthy of the high standard of excellence it has pledged itself to maintain. It also proposes to revive many choice and rare old works."

Following is the list of the musicians who will act upon the Advisory Board of the society:

Georges Barrère, Frank Damrosch, Walter Damrosch, Rubin Goldmarck, Felix Weingartner, Franz Kneisel, Dr. Muck, Kurt Schindler, and Arturo Toscanini.

AID FOR DOWNTOWN NURSERY.

Dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Next Tuesday—The Patronesses.

A dance will be given at the Ritz-Carlton on next Tuesday night for the benefit of the Downtown Day Nursery. It promises to be a successful affair and many well known women will give dinners before the dance. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mrs. G. Post, Jr., Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Louis Boissevain, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Richard L. Morris, Mrs. Pyne, Miss Mary Fowler, and Mrs. W. A. Read.

A tango dancer from the Argentine will dance. The arrangements are in charge of a floor committee consisting of Horace Stebbins, William Stewart, Richard Peters, Scott Cameron, Ashbel Barney, Louis Boissevain, and Frank Roche.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. W. B. Bristow, 149 West Fifty-seventh Street, or at the Ritz.

Miss Amy Grant's Opera Recitals.

Miss Amy Grant will give the following opera recitals, with musical accompaniment, at her studio, 78 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Sunday afternoons. To-day "Der Rosenkavalier;" Dec. 14, "Enoch Arden," Dec. 28, "Julien;" Jan. 11, "Die Gotterdammerung;" Jan. 25, "Un Ballo in Maschera;" Feb. 8, "Louise;" Feb. 22, "L'Amore Medico;" March 8, "The Jewels of the Madonna;" March 22, "Tosca;" April 5, "Pelleas and Melisande," and April 19, "L'Amore del tre Re."

Prof. Troop's Lectures on Drama.

J. G. Carter Troop, Associate Professor of English in the University of Chicago, will deliver the second of a series of four lectures on "The Drama of To-day" at the auditorium of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Public Board of Education. The lectures are free. Prof. Troop is delivering the same course of lectures on Monday at Public School 59, Manhattan; Tuesdays at South Branch Public Library, Brooklyn; Wednesdays at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., and Thursdays at Public School 46, Manhattan.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wolf of 333 Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Wolf, to Amos Steinhardt of this city. They will be at home on Sunday, Dec. 14, from 3 to 6.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Eastman Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Edward Howard of Elmhurst, L. I., to Cecil Frederick Hearn of East Orange, N. J., is announced. Mr. Hearn is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Otho F. Hearn and is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Minns Ware of Hingham, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ware, to George Harley Chamberlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs Chamberlin of Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Henry Rice of 25 West Ninety-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucille Rice, to Arthur Samek of this city. The wedding will take place in the early Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blumenthal of 607 West 137th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecile Blumenthal, to David Bachenheimer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued NEXT SUNDAY, will be sold out in advance. The only way to get the Sargent paintings, reproduced in the original colors, and the 100 all-Sunday pictures, printed by the new rotogravure process, is to place your order at once.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

The Great Pianist at His Best in His Third Appearance.

Each of the two recitals that Mr. Paderewski has given in New York this month since his first one has marked a long step in his return to his old self, his real self, to his command over his instrument, to his emancipation from the effects of the illness that made themselves felt at his first appearance. He has scarcely played more eloquently, more poetically, with a more profound beauty in his exposition of all the marvels of his tone upon the piano, than he did yesterday before an audience that filled Carnegie Hall completely, and that hung as though entranced upon his discourse. And, indeed, he spoke with the tongues of men and of angels.

His performance of Beethoven's sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2, was of great nobility; the first allegro intense and fiery, the adagio sung with that poignant beauty of tone, that exquisite moldung of the melodic line in which he stands alone, and the interrupting recitative-like passage of the allegro had something that seemed to take it beyond the limits of the pianoforte's expression. The fire and passion of Schumann's F sharp minor sonata glowed and burned in Mr. Paderewski's interpretation of it, intensely romantic in spirit, and finding a marvelously varied exposition of its diverse and overflowing musical ideas that crowd so thick and fast upon each other.

Of exquisite and shimmering delicacy was his playing of the old French harpsichord pieces by Daquin and Couperin, which gave special delight to his hearers so that he repeated one of them. In his Chopin numbers he reached a field in which he has always stood alone and without a rival. No one is a truer interpreter, for his playing gives the very embodiment of Chopin's spirit. As so often before, the lambent flame of Chopin's poetical imagination illumined Mr. Paderewski's playing of these numbers—the two nocturnes Op. 15, three of the études from Op. 10, the A minor nocturne; and the A major polonaise was played with splendid spirit. A finely conceived "Chant d'amour," by Stojowski, was transfigured by Mr. Paderewski's playing of it; and in Liszt's tenth Hungarian Rhapsody with which the programme closed, he obtained some truly astonishing effects of tone and timbre.

Mr. Paderewski's generosity did not stop with the programme's close, for to the assembled enthusiasts he played in addition, Chopin's A flat prelude, the Berceuse and the so-called Butterfly Etude, and then finally Liszt's Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody.

MISS WEEKS A BRIDE.

Married to John H. Stewart in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of John Henderson Stewart, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stewart of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Miss Marjorie C. Weeks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Weeks, took place yesterday at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, which was simply decorated with vases of white flowers on the altar. The Rev. Hebert Shipman and his assistant, Mr. Monk, officiated.

Miss Weeks, who walked with her father, wore a slightly draped soft white satin gown having a point lace tunic and bodice. The large shawl veil of point lace draped to form a full frill about her head was held with sprays of orange blossoms. The veil fell over the side of the gown and far down the back over the draped train, but showed her coiffure. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Eugenie Philbin was the maid of honor. She wore a trailing pink satin gown with an overdress of pink chiffon and white lace, the neck cut out quite low and round and having a strap of deep pink roses over one shoulder. She wore a large flat tête de nègre velvet hat trimmed with fur, and carried small pink chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Jacob, Eleanor Nash, Tesson Thayer, Gertrude Welling, Virginia Stewart, and Eleanor Cary. They were dressed like Miss Philbin, save that the tunics were of pink chiffon only, and their hats were trimmed with blue flowers on one side and pink roses on the other, with none on the gowns, which had deep blue girdles. All carried small pink chrysanthemums.

Mr. Stewart's best man was William Emery, Jr., of Philadelphia. The ushers were John C. Weeks, Lindsay H. Welling, S. Bonsal White, Walter Hughson, Charles S. Snowden, Ernest W. Pitcher, and Francis A. Lewis, 3d. A reception at the bride's home, 70 West Forty-sixth Street, followed the ceremony.

WEDS MISS ANNE LOOMIS.

J. Henry Alexandre Married at Home of Bride's Mother, Mrs. Dyar.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—In the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Dyar, at Grosse Pointe Farms, the wedding of Miss Anne Loomis and J. Henry Alexandre of New York City took place Saturday afternoon. The wedding party included the bride's sister, Miss Elizabeth Loomis, who attended as maid of honor, the bridegroom's sisters, the Misses Mary Elizabeth and Virginia Alexandre of New York and Miss Isabelle Lothrop, who was bridesmaid. Frederick Alexandre was best man. The ushers were William Wallace, Jr., Anson Hard, Seymour Johnson, and Courtland Diamond.

The ceremony took place in the living room of the home before an improvised altar of Easter lilies and palms.

The bride was of white satin draped in rose point lace and embroidered in pearls. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore gowns alike of peach colored satin, with draperies of blue chiffon held to the foundation with roses in delicate shades.

Miss Wardwell to Wed Harold Otis.

Henry L. Wardwell of 53 East Seventy-seventh Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Alice D. Wardwell, to Harold Otis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison Otis of 108 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Otis is a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1904. Miss Wardwell is a sister of the Misses Florence and Minère Wardwell of Mrs. Troop M. Waller, and Mrs. Howell, wife of the Rev. Alleyne C. Howell of Pittsburgh, Penn. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Newman-Hirsch Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Nannette Hirsch, daughter of Mrs. Leon M. Hirsch of 15 East Ninety-fourth Street, to Jacob Newman will take place on Wednesday at the Hotel Gotham. The bride's uncle, Charles Straus, President of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, will give her in marriage. Miss Gladys Hirsch will be the maid of honor and Moe Newman is to be his brother's best man. Mr. Newman is a lawyer in this city and a member of various clubs and charitable institutions.

Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Beatrice Clarkson to Thomas Joseph Davis of Lawrence, L. I., was celebrated Wednesday morning in the Church of Our Lady of Good Council, Lawrence, L. I. The Rev. J. J. Mahon officiated. Miss Mamie Louise Bryant, a cousin of the bride, was her maid of honor. Thomas Eagan acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are spending their honeymoon in the South.

Miss Bertha A. Steinmetz was married to Joseph T. Hanlon on Wednesday at the home of her brother, John A. Steinmetz, 912 Bronx Park South. Dr. Derbyshire of Grace Church, West Farms, performed the ceremony. Mr. Hanlon is a lawyer. He is a graduate of Harvard and the New York Law School. During the Spanish War he served in the Cuban campaign and was later an officer in the Philippines Constabulary. Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon left for a short trip to Washington and Old Point Comfort.

The wedding of Miss Rose Ohlhorst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Ohlhorst of the Bronx, to George Walter Both of Scarsdale, N. Y., took place on Thursday evening at the Forest Avenue Congregational Church, Bronx. The Rev. A. MacDonald Rooch officiated. Miss Etta Ohlhorst was her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Manisch and Emma Both. Walter Allen Holloway of New Rochelle, was best man and the ushers were Edward Evass and Frederick A. Lowe.

BERMUDA TO HAVE A LIVELY SEASON

Many New Yorkers Already on Islands in Leased Homes—Big Hotels Open Dec. 1.

C. LEDYARD BLAIR AT SONEY

Royal Yacht Club Gives Ball to Officers of the Battleship New Zealand.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 26.—Everything points to a busy season here. The two large hotels do not open for the Winter until Dec. 1, but many Americans are already here, having leased houses. The newly built homes are fitted with modern conveniences, but the old colonial model prevails. On this plan is the veranda house, famous for the splendid view of the islands. It is rented for the third time to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Denny of New York.

Mrs. Russell Hastings is wintering abroad, and Soney, so beautifully laid out by the late Gen. Hastings, is let to C. Ledyard Blair of New York. W. Macpherson Roach of Chester is at Mount Vernon. F. W. and Mrs. T. S. Bradlee are again at Fairyland. D. B. Fearing of Newport is at Palm Ridge, overlooking the harbor. James S. McCobb of New York has taken Westmere. H. K. Elliott has Highlawn villa, and John Langan of New York is at Clifton cottage.

The beautiful old house in Paget—Bloomfield—has been leased by C. E. Goodrick of New York. Mrs. Magee of Watertown, New York City, and Mrs. L. Wyckow, Elmira, N. Y., have taken houses in Paget. Mrs. Lily Morrison Carr has taken a little cottage on the North Shore, Paget, and is expecting her daughters during the Winter. Also in Paget are Mr. and Mrs. James Hooper Poore, at Clermont, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Thorndike of Auburndale, Mass. Hamilton Parrish, New York, is going into his new house in Paget this Winter. Mrs. Fay of Boston is to be at Welwyn. Mr. Poore has bought Woodburn. Mrs. Harrison and the Misses Virginia and Alice Harrison of New Jersey have returned early. Their house is Longmeade, and they will stay until June.

J. E. Muster and C. and N. Fogel, formerly proprietors of the Marchmont, are managing the Imperial this year, having let the Marchmont. The Imperial is being enlarged.

The presence of the fleet this Winter adds greatly to the gayety here.

The ball given by the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club to the officers of the New Zealand battleship was a success. The Queen's Band supplied the music. There was a good deal of the new dancing, graceful and the reverse. Among the Americans present were Col. and Mrs. Denny, the Misses Spencer of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. M. Conyers, Mrs. W. O. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. M. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, New York; Prince George of Battenberg, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Berrgherah, Sir George and Lady Bullock, and Miss Bullock.

The New Zealand left the next morning for England.

A new golf course is planned for Bermuda for the large number of golfers who come here every year. The bathing pool at the Princess Hotel has been enlarged.

Mr. Higgins of New York has sailed from here in the steam yacht Marynthea with a large party.

Dedication of Montefiore Home.

The new buildings of the Montefiore Home at 210th Street and Gun Hill Road will be dedicated at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In its new quarters the home will be the largest institution of the kind in the world supported by Jewish philanthrophy. Jacob H. Schiff, the President of the home, will deliver the dedicatory address. The institution can be reached by taking the Lenox Avenue Subway, transferring to the Third Avenue Elevated, and taking the Webster Avenue car from the end of the elevated line to Gun Hill Road and walking four blocks west, or by taking the Broadway Subway to 207th Street and the Yonkers Avenue car to Gun Hill Road; or by taking the west side Elevated to 157th Street and the Jerome Avenue surface car to Gun Hill Road.

Obituary Notes.

GUSTAVE DAHLGREN, 74 years old, a retired Police Lieutenant, died on Friday night at his home, 414 East 178th Street. He was on the force for twenty-nine years, serving as a patrolman for seventeen years at the old Eldridge Street Station. Mr. Dahlgren was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first prisoner to be released from Andersonville Prison.

Mrs. BENJAMIN S. RICHARDS, wife of Capt. Benjamin S. Richards, U. S. N., retired, died on Thursday after a short illness at Mill cottage, Newport, R. I. Capt. and Mrs. Richards spent the early Autumn at Jamestown and went to Newport for the Winter.

ALFRED H. PEASE, President of the Hart & Hageman Company, manufacturers of electrical switches and fixtures, and one of the most prominent business men in Connecticut, died on Friday at Hartford, Conn., of acute indigestion. He was 49 years old.

JAMES NEVIN, for many years a well-known Brooklyn real estate operator, died on Thursday at his home, 891 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He was 58 years old.

Mrs. SARAH RAYMOND, widow of Henry V. Raymond, died on Friday of a complication of diseases at the home of her son, Henry V. Raymond, at 461 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush.

FERDINAND N. Massa, 86 years old, a resident of Fort Lee, N. J., died on Thursday at Portland, Ore., where he was visiting relatives. Mr. Massa was born in Saugerties, N. Y., and when a lad went to Missouri with his parents, who were pioneers there. Returning East several years later, he entered the warehouse business in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM TRIMBLE, 82 years old, a civil engineer, is dead at his home, 92 Fourth Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, F. & A. M.

WILLIAM A. LOWERA, 40 years old, a builder and contractor, is dead at his home, 261 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. He was a descendant of one of Canada's leading families.

Mrs. EMMA LOUISE HAY, widow of Henry Kay, died on Friday of heart disease at her home, 550 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of Janes Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss AGNES GERTRUDE ROSS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rose of 398A Hancock Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday after a short illness. She was interested in charitable work, and was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Victory.

JOHN FRISS, 61 years old, died on Friday after a short illness at his home, 345 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of Socrates Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Washington Relief Circle.

EMIL GUJA, 59 years old, a painter and decorator, is dead at his home, 15 Furman Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS W. RUSTON, 69 years old, for twenty years in the wholesale stationery business in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 643 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM V. NUHN, 49 years old, a veteran of the Spanish American War, died on Thursday at his home, 46 Enfield Street, Brooklyn.

ROLAND L. BARNES, formerly of this city, and son of Charles A. Barnes, is dead at Paulillo, Chile, from the effects of typhoid fever, according to a cable dispatch which reached this city yesterday. Mr. Barnes was 33 years old.

EDWARD L. CAMPBELL, 81 years old, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Meade in the civil war, was found dead in his home in Trinidad, Col., yesterday. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

HIBBARD GARRETT, son of William A. Garrett, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, died in a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday of heart disease. The boy's father and mother, who had returned from Pittsburgh to Altoona last Tuesday in a special train to catch a fast express to Philadelphia, were at his bedside. Young Garrett was a student at Haverford College.

TREADWELL REDELL KEITUM died at his home in Babylon, L. I., yesterday, from apoplexy, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Keitum retired from business several years ago. He served several terms as Assessor and one term as President of the village. Mr. Keitum was a former Chief of the Babylon Fire Department.

Judge CHARLES E. JENNINGS of Salem, Ill., a member of the State Board of Pardons, and cousin of William Jennings Bryan, died yesterday in Jacksonville, Fla.

EX-GOV. H. W. LADD DEAD.

Old Merchant Was Twice Chief Executive of Rhode Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—Herbert Warren Ladd, who was twice Governor of Rhode Island and President of the H. W. Ladd Company, a dry goods corporation which he founded here in 1871, died to-day of cerebral hemorrhage in the Butler Hospital, where he had been under treatment for some time. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 15, 1843, and was a graduate of Brown University.

In 1860 Mr. Ladd entered the wholesale dry goods business, but withdrew to go to the civil war as correspondent of The New Bedford Mercury in 1862. Afterward he reported the war for The Boston Journal, and later issued the first Sunday paper ever published in New England outside of Boston to announce the details of the battle of Fredericksburg. In 1864 he re-entered business with White, Brown & Co., Boston, and seven years later formed the H. W. Ladd Company.

Ex-Gov. Ladd was the founder of the Commercial Club, Vice President of the Providence Board of Trade, and a member and officer of many other organizations and societies. In 1891 he presented to Brown University an astronomical observatory.

William J. Smith, Banker, Dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 29.—William J. Smith, Brevet Brigadier General of the Union Army during the civil war, was stricken with heart disease and fell dead in the street here to-day. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, a member from Tennessee of the Forty-first Congress and at his death was President of a Memphis bank. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private. He was ninety years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GREENBERG—GROLLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Grollman announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Abraham Greenberg of this city.

MICHAELS—WILKES.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wilkes announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche Mignon, to Mr. Arthur Jerome Michaels, Nov. 27th, 1913.

MYERS—WINSLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Winslow of Elizabeth, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Theodora Chase Winsl

LACK OF RECREATION A CAUSE OF VICE

Crime, Too, Says Dr. Howe, Is Traceable to City's Inadequate Provision for Boys and Girls.

DANCE HALLS FLOURISHING

As a Nation, He Finds, We Have Turned the Leisure of People Over to Commercial Agencies.

A large part of the vice and crime of this city is traceable directly to inadequate provision for wholesome recreation of its people, according to a special report on the recreational and leisure time needs of New York prepared by Frederic C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute. In the report, which urges a wider use of the school buildings of the city for social and recreational purposes, Dr. Howe makes many bold and almost startling suggestions of extension of school functions. He says:

"Studies of the records of juvenile offenders show that a large percentage of arrests and commitments are for violations of city ordinances by children playing in the streets. The boy so arrested acquires a bad name. He is spotted by the police. If the offense is repeated, he becomes an old offender. For some cause or other he is detained in the police station or committed to an institution, and the long, weary journey to the penitentiary begins. This is true of a multitude of very young boys. Their offenses are traceable to the lack of opportunity for play and the fact that the only plays accessible to them involve a violation of law.

"The gang life of New York is a product of the play spirit led into criminal practices partly by the secretiveness made necessary by the law. Boys organize by streets or districts. They fight with one another, organize for stealing and other predatory purposes. In certain sections of New York gang fights are reported daily. Assaults, stabbing, and murders are of frequent occurrence, growing out of the predatory play of the gangs in the more congested quarters."

The same influences, the report points out, confront the girl, who has even less opportunity for play than the boy. Tracing the deleterious influences of inadequate provisions for leisure time on the character of girls in New York, Dr. Howe says:

"The school girl, keenly athirst for sensation and expression, wanders idly from three in the afternoon until nine at night, amid the perils of street and commercial resorts. Hundreds of thousands of young girls, worked to exhaustion in the factory or the department store, have only the alternative of a crowded tenement, the street or the dance hall for their leisure hours. Fatigued by overwork, they seek exciting amusement which only the dance hall offers.

"We are familiar with the New York dance hall, where the young woman is compelled to go for recreation; we know the terms on which she is able to attend these places, and the commercialized agencies that thrive upon her. We know that the wage earning girl does not pay her own way, but goes at the expense of a man. She makes chance acquaintances; the gathering is promiscuous, the atmosphere exciting; intoxicants are consumed, and the dance tends toward the vulgar if not the obscene.

"It is almost impossible to so supervise the commercial hall that it will be free from evil influences. The dance cannot be cultivated for its own sake under commercial auspices, and cannot be left to commerce without injury to public morals, and especially to young women."

Dr. Howe reports that there are 600 commercial dance halls in New York, twelve times as many dance halls as recreation centers, and that they are commercially successful. This, he says, is merely one of the many disproportions between commercial and public provision for play in the city. Dr. Howe concludes that for the great majority of people in New York, outside of commercialized agencies, there is no place for the young child but the street, no recreation place for the family group, no recreation place for the girl, and no social gathering place or political centre for men, for trades unions or for other masculine groups, except the saloon which is widely used for such purposes.

"As a nation," says Dr. Howe, "we have turned the leisure life of people for the most part over to commercial agencies, at terrible cost to the health, the morals, and the life of the people.

"The public school buildings, Dr. Howe maintains, offer the most possible agency for the development of a city-wide program of leisure. In this connection the investigator states:

"There are more than five hundred school houses in the city, which represent an investment of $135,000,000. The schools are used for but six or seven hours for five days in the week, and but nine months in the year. They lie idle in the evenings, the late afternoons, on holidays and Sundays, and are used to not more than 50 per cent. of their possible efficiency. The interest on this investment is $5,000,000 a year, and, measured in money terms, the loss to the community through failure to use these facilities up to their capacity is in the neighborhood of $2,500,000.

"The dangers of fraud and corruption in elections would be greatly reduced. Dr. Howe maintains, if the public schools were used for polling places. The character of elections would change. Men would come to the school house to vote with a new sense of citizenship that is not produced under the present environment.

"During the campaign of 1912," he says, "the auditorium of at least one of the public schools of New York was used for political meetings. The meetings were orderly and free from disturbance. The public schools in Jersey City have been opened to partisan meetings, as have the schools in Chicago."

Dr. Howe argues that the city would be justified in requiring teachers to live in the neighborhood of the schools in order that they might thus come into close contact and sympathy with the immediate community which they serve. He emphasizes the need of vital participation in school administration and insists that this must be brought about only by giving the local school boards powers and responsibilities which they do not at present possess.

Dr. Howe even suggests that an employment agency be part of the extended activities he proposes for the schools, and that his attention on the ground that unemployment is as dangerous as illiteracy to the welfare of the community and that the protection of the school and the community is never more needed than during the transition from school life to working life.

"There seems no good reason," he says, "why the public school should not house the local health office and be the headquarters of the Health Department and visiting nurses. It should be the community medical and dental dispensary. It is believed that economy could be effected and far greater efficiency secured were the local health administration closely correlated with the public schools. The condition of the child is a good barometer of the home, and the home can be most easily reached by health officers and visiting nurses through the child. It is also possible that the functions of the gymnasium directors with the health officers could be merged."

"A democratic use of the schools by the people themselves on a partially and increasing basis of self-support is possible," says Dr. Howe. "There appears to be no limit yet discovered to the use which a neighborhood will make of its school building once it is easily available for use, and there is also an apparent willingness on the part of the neighborhood to co-operate in a responsible, democratic way in the preservation of order and control."

Insurance Merger in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The Western and Southern Life Insurance Company of this city has absorbed the National Progressive Life Insurance Company, also with headquarters here. The Western and Southern has been in business twenty-five years, has 500,000 policy holders, and assets of $8,000,000. The National Progressive had 25,000 policyholders and over $2,000,000 in insurance.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—High temperatures prevail in the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the Northwest, but elsewhere they are moderate as a rule.

Unsettled, rainy weather will continue during Sunday over the eastern half of the country and on Monday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, with probably some snow over northern districts. It will be somewhat warmer Sunday in the East.

Winds for Sunday and Monday—North Atlantic, brisk northeast and east, except high off the Southern New England coast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate brisk north to northeast; South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; East Gulf, moderate to brisk east to southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally cloudy Sunday; rain in south, rain or snow in north portion at night or Monday; colder Monday north portion; moderate to brisk northeast to southeast winds.

Southern New England — Cloudy Sunday, with rain extreme southeast portion; brisk to high northwest winds on the coast. Monday cloudy, probably rain.

Northern New England—Generally cloudy Sunday; snow or rain at night on Monday; colder Monday in Vermont; moderate east to southeast winds.

New Jersey—Continued unsettled weather Sunday and probably Monday, with occasional rains; moderate to brisk northeast to southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Continued unsettled weather Sunday and probably Monday, with occasional rains; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
0	28	40	4 P. M.	39	44
3 A. M.	28	40	6 P. M.	35	42
6 A. M.	28	38	9 P. M.	33	41
9 A. M.	31	43	11 P. M.	35	41
12 M.	37	41			

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature, at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity: 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.43 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:45—58 Walker St.; Renown Novelty Co.	$3,000
3:20—4 E. 119th St.; owner unknown.	None
7:15—155th St. and 8th Av.; Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	Slight
9:20—213 E. 95th St.; James Sheehan.	$25
11:10—27-29 Lispenard St.; Lowy & Co.	$100
P. M.	
2:45—240 6th Av.; Julius Blen.	Trifling
2:40—231 E. 9th St.; Mrs. Rosenthal.	Trifling
3:00—141 W. 16th St.; Mrs. Malne.	Trifling
3:30—20th St. and 8th Av.; P. Barry.	Trifling
4:15—901 3d Av.; Childs Bakery.	Trifling
4:30—8 Downing St.; Father Demo.	Trifling
4:40—81st St. and 5th Av.; Metropolitan Museum of Art.	Trifling
5:40—104 W. 43d St.; George Meuse.	Trifling
6:45—527 Broadway; Gutman & Co.	$5,000
6:50—1,705 Lexington Av.; Thomas J. Hesly	Trifling
6:45—647 Broadway; Guthman Co.	$5,000
8:30—2,564 8th Av.; Peter Cullen.	Trifling
8:45—228 W. 42d St.; Hoeffent.	Trifling
8:45—102 Greene St.; American Passementary Co.	$500
10:35—51 W. 10th St.; W. S. Foster.	Trifling
10:45—142 1st Av.; G. Mumder.	$50
11:10—222 E. 103d St.; Henry Katz.	Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AHR, HENRY, (died May 30, 1910;) net estate, $72,399.09; personal property, $50,986.50; realty, 444 East 148th Street, equity, $19,500; 1,395 Crotona Avenue, $1,000; 2 lots in Jamaica, $300, and property in Unionport and lot in Woodlawn Cemetery, $2,000; cash in bank, $8,257.05; mortgages, 1,188 Franklin Avenue, $5,000; 143 Beach Avenue, Bronx, $3,500; 1,141 Beach Avenue, $3,500; 1,145 Beach Avenue, $3,500, and — Beach Avenue, $4,000; 103 shares of stock in the Henry Ahr Iron works, $21,800, and 1 share stock Consummers' Ice Co., $150.

D'ALESSIO, ROBERTO, (died Jan. 24, 1911;) net estate, $3,584.91; personal, $2,-192.42; realty, equity in 315 East 116th Street, 317 East 116th Street, and 319 East 116th Street, $1,900.

BREWSTER, CHARLES O., (died June 26, 1912;) net value of estate, $9,965.

CUMMINGS, JOHN B., (died April 15, 1912;) net estate, $160,866.05. Interest in the firm of Cummings & Marckwald, $97,616.91; interest in the estate of John Bradley Cummings, $7,000.

DEVLIN, MARY J., (died May 5, 1913;) net estate, $144,045.87; personal, $6,038.58; equity of $8,500 in 156 West Thirteenth Street; $1,250 in Delaware County farm; bank accounts, $2,373.23; bonds and mortgage, $4,000.

GADE, WILLIAM, (died April 12, 1913;) net value of estate, $94,773; realty, $7,250; deposits, $3,372; stocks and bonds, $71,470; and one-half interest in the paper business of Henry Gade, $24,872.

HARD, MARGARET P., (died July 2, 1911;) net estate, $23,388.50; personal effects, $168; realty, $26,000.

O'SHEA, MINNIE A., (died Jan. 8, 1911;) net value of estate, $7,311; equity in realty, $15,500; personal property, $21,953.

MATHEWS, ANNIE N., (died Feb. 15, 1912;) net value of estate, $25,324; the realty is 248 East Thirty-second Street, valued at $16,000.

MOSER, ADELLE, (died Jan. 4, 1911;) net value of estate, $12,900; bank deposits, $5,106; realty, 245 Heywood Street, Brooklyn, $7,000, and equity of $8,000 in 161 East Sixty-second Street.

SCHNABEL, EDMUND, (died May 23, 1913;) estate, deposits, and personalty, $9,671; net value, $8,320.

SCHNELL, LOUISA, (died July 14, 1913;) net value of estate, $7,384, all personalty.

SHARDLOW, ANNIE F., (died Dec. 24, 1912;) net estate, $271,826.48; realty, $95,250; personalty, $188,526.53.

STERLING, VIRGINIA A., (died March 29, 1913;) net value of estate in this State, $20,000, consisting of equities in various parcels of real estate.

TODD, MARY S., (died Feb. 11, 1913;) net value of estate, $49,645.

TORREY, ELIZA S., (died March 27, 1913;) net estate, $175,194.72; bank deposits, $1,320.10; personal effects, $14,355.61.

TUTTLE, GEORGE M., (died Oct. 29, 1912;) net value of estate, $276,698; Mabel C. Tuttle, the widow, gets in all $162,719; Natalie C. Tuttle, a daughter, receives a life interest in $50,000; Mabel S. Kirkbride, a stepdaughter, receives $10,000 in cash; Margaret M. Tuttle, a niece, $10,000; George C. Tuttle, a nephew, $10,392; realty consists of 18 West 32d Street, valued at $50,000; 128 West Fifty-fourth Street, $35,000; life insurance and personalty, $14,081; stocks and bonds, $161,470. The largest holdings of stocks and bonds were 650 shares of North Star Woolen Mill Company of Minneapolis, $30,550.10; United States Steel preferred, $11,350, and $17,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds.

WALTON, ANNA ADELAIDE, (died March 7, 1913;) net estate, $17,967.48; personal, $17,501.39; equity 269 West 121st Street, $2,000; bank accounts, $8,607.22; stocks and bonds: 3 South Carolina & Georgia bonds, $900; 5 Columbia & Southwestern Railroad Company, $4,425; 1 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, $945.

WEBER, JOHN, (died Dec. 1, 1909;) net value of estate, $855,286. Realty consists of 909 West Forty-ninth Street, value $10,000; 1,969-71 Madison Avenue, $245,000; 1,121 Madison Avenue, $52,300; 1,304 Lexington Avenue, $62,000; 1,377-79 Lexington Avenue, $90,000; 124 and 132 East Ninety-second Street, $30,000; 18 West 120th Street, $19,000; 1,147 Third Avenue, $54,000; Amsterdam Avenue and 192d Street, $13,125; four parcels in Brooklyn, $85,000; four acres at Belmont, Franklin County, $500; equity in various parcels valued at $18,250. The rest of the property consists of 365 shares of Astoria Silk Works, valued at $81,375; seven bonds of the Mount Morris Electric Light and Power Company, $7,070; interest in the Anderson Pressed Brick Company, $1,060; bonds of the Atlantic Southern Railroad, mortgages and notes, $5,282; stocks and bonds, $71,670; deposits and cash, $6,488.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A mothers' club has been formed for the pupils in Public School 4, at 173d Street and Fulton Avenue, in the Bronx. A meeting of the Parents' Association of this school will be held in the auditorium at 8 P. M. to-morrow. Lester H. Scott of the People's Institute will address the meeting.

There will be five women in the Board of Education next year instead of four as in the present board.

The principals and teachers of the Evening Elementary Schools are publishing The Bulletin, an organ for the evening school teachers. In addition to pedagogical topics it is intended to be a medium for the free interchange of ideas, criticisms, and legitimate objections of any kind. The Chairmen of Committees on Publication are Charles H. Davis, Principal of Evening School 47, Queens; Henry Goldberger, Principal of Evening School 89, Manhattan; David Goldwasser, Principal of Evening School 70, Manhattan; Albert I. Loewinthau, Principal of Evening School 76, Manhattan, and Meivin C. Opperman, Principal of Evening School 25, Manhattan.

John Bardelmus, janitor of Public School 38, Queens, has been assigned to the temporary care of Public School 39, Queens.

The janitor of the Curtis High School has been authorized to detail a fireman at $1 an evening and one male cleaner at 75 cents an evening to duty at sessions of the evening school and at lectures.

A leave of absense for six months, without pay, has been granted to Margaret Acaster, janitress of Public School 36, Queens, for restoration of health.

The Board of Education has rejected all bids received on Nov. 24 for installing electric equipment in Public School 94, in Queens.

TRADING AT LOW EBB ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales of 3,765,998 Shares in November Smallest Month's Total in Many Years.

BOND SALES FALL OFF, TOO

Dullness Causes Dissolution of Some Firms and the Closing of Branch Offices by Others.

The ending of a business month yesterday that brought smaller commissions for Stock Exchange brokers than any similar period within the recollection of any but the oldest members, was signified by a fairly good increase in business, the day's sales reaching 75,750 shares, or 23,000 shares more than was done in the two-hour session of the previous Saturday. For the week, which was interrupted by the holiday, the total transactions were only 524,000 shares. For the previous week, which proved the smallest full week since 1897, the total was 100,000 shares larger.

November transactions on the Stock Exchange were the smallest in volume for any month in sixteen years. The aggregate sales for the twenty-three business days of the month were only a little larger than those for the single day which holds the record for activity. That was April 30, 1901, when the approaching culmination of the boom movement which broke with the Northern Pacific panic, on May 9 of that year, was marked by the transfer of 3,270,000 shares of stock in a single five-hour session. On May 9, 1901, this total was almost equaled, with sales aggregating 3,071,000 shares. For the entire month just closed the sales were only 3,765,998 shares.

The smallest trading in any previous November of recent years was in 1894, but even then there was a total of 4,530,000 shares. The best November came just ten years later, with total transactions amounting to 31,960,000 shares, or an average of considerably more than 1,000,000 shares for every working day.

The bond business done on the Exchange for the month was the smallest for any November since 1893. Bond sales so far this year have fallen below the total for the corresponding period for any year since 1897, and there is every indication that the year 1913 will set a new low mark for sixteen years in that respect.

There were less than half as many shares of stock sold last month as there were in October, and 4,941,000 less than for November of last year. The best day was Nov. 10, with a total of 464,000 shares. Monday established a new low record for a single day's trading for a period of twenty-five years, with 57,603 shares.

In the week of Dec. 22, 1900, the Exchange did nearly 8,000,000 shares of stock, and everybody was happy, because it made a big Christmas distribution. With less than a fifteenth of that amount of business last week a great many clerks were giving less thought to the possibilities of a Christmas bonus than to the likelihood of their being able to continue to draw a weekly pay envelope if business does not begin to mend before long.

Extreme dullness on the Stock Exchange was emphasized yesterday by the announcement of the dissolution of five partnerships and the discontinuance of six branch offices. The Secretary's bulletin for the week also showed the formation of two new firms and the opening of one new office.

The dissolved firms are Hendrickson, Hall & Co., Ulman & Co., Kendall & Whitlock, William Evans, Jr., & Co., and Johnson, Wood & Rogers. These firms have been absorbed as Hendrickson & Co. and Johnson & Wood.

Boody, McClellan & Co. have given up their branch offices at Stamford and Bridgeport. Chisholm & Chapman have closed an office at 320 Broadway, and Thomson & McKinnon one at Two Rivers, Wis. Pomeroy & Co. have discontinued their branch at 621 Broadway, and J. S. Farley & Co. have closed a branch at Hartford. Rhoades & Co. have opened an office at Worcester, Mass.

TRANSACTIONS IN NOVEMBER

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of November aggregated 3,765,998 shares, the smallest total for any month since April, 1897, when the dealings were only 3,539,643 shares. The total for the past month showed a decrease of 3,645,571 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 4,941,736 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest trading occurred on the 10th, when the total was 464,325 shares, and the smallest on the 24th, with dealings in only 57,603 shares, the lightest trading on any full day since July 3, 1888, when the total was only 43,935 shares. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was 127,470 shares, on the 8th, and the minimum 52,322 shares, on the 22d.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for November and the eleven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1880:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	November.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
1913	3,765,115	96,134,998
1912	8,706,851	118,452,676
1911	14,903,407	117,440,712
1910	16,812,171	153,994,724
1909	11,191,836	196,836,458
1908	24,879,349	173,862,554
1907	9,647,483	182,859,015
1906	19,411,945	263,449,236
1905	26,884,967	231,622,002
1904	31,960,329	158,383,329
1903	10,744,781	145,572,190
1902	17,115,723	172,601,439
1901	18,360,450	248,905,011
1900	12,640,898	114,934,644
1899	15,579,247	151,028,347
1898	10,936,020	96,939,842
1897	5,703,641	70,773,817
1896	5,874,111	58,582,398
1895	4,988,733	60,588,541
1894	4,530,824	45,937,892
1893	5,422,525	74,011,327
1892	5,817,709	74,345,010
1891	5,335,300	61,000,000
1890	8,917,215	58,295,643
1889	6,973,496	62,086,319

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $30,391,500; in Government bonds to $236,500; in State bonds to $838,500; in city bonds to $1,240,000; total in all classes of bonds of $32,668,000, against total in any November since 1893, and a decrease of $8,400,500 as compared with the previous month and of $5,963,700 as compared with the same month last year. The total on the 6th of November was the largest of the month, while that of the 24th of $804,000 was the smallest, the latter also the lightest dealings since Aug. 26, 1910, when the total was only $760,500. The maximum Saturday half holiday total was $810,000 on the 8th, while the minimum was $395,500 on the 29th.

Bond dealings for the month and the eleven months of this year make the following showings, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	November.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
1913	$32,668,000	$455,605,420
1912	38,631,700	630,386,900
1911	88,404,760	798,868,600
1910	42,088,500	581,770,000
1909	85,209,000	1,202,508,200
1908	136,695,200	910,864,020
1907	70,555,700	482,216,350
1906	41,321,000	631,076,500
1905	78,295,500	645,480,420
1904	216,855,500	918,637,500
1903	50,285,000	620,166,550
1902	54,511,700	830,682,350
1901	90,895,500	923,827,620
1900	70,296,500	474,042,900
1899	48,270,750	733,642,310
1898	109,191,820	766,102,540
1897	53,701,750	485,310,900
1896	47,926,500	353,893,700
1895	33,711,600	403,436,970
1894	23,082,000	328,588,970
1893	29,634,900	329,014,400
1892	27,922,050	454,446,570
1891	20,715,700	327,670,400
1890	36,986,900	420,876,800
1889	27,980,050	286,851,974

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers—Patrolmen: Frank Rickert, 37th Prect., to Traf. C; T. L. McElroy, 42d Prect., to S. for Recruits; A. T. Brooks, Det. Div., to 16th Prect.; Paul A. Szermer, Det. Div., 21st Prect. (Mutual); F. T. Murphy, 25th Prect., to 40th Prect.; B. J. Stager, 40th Prect., to 25th Prect.; C. J. McCarthy, Traf. C, to Traf. E; J. W. Morrison, Traf. E, to Traf. C; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 66th Prect., to 43d Prect.; M. Fleming, 43d Prect., to 65th Prect. Det. Div.—Lieut. Geo. Busby, 2d Prect., to 143d Prect. Act. Det. Sergts. (second grade) C. C. Gilbert, 2d Prect., to 152d Prect.; Lipman Mosess, 2d Prect., to 9th Prect.; E. J. Lawler, 15th Prect., to 172d Prect.; Geo. Conroy, 16th Prect., to 167th Prect.; H. M. Van Cott, 23d Prect., to 154th Prect. Assignments—Frank Rickert, Traf. C, to motor cycle duty; T. L. McElroy, S. for Recruits, to clerical duty. (Temporary)—Lieuts. John Rogers, 101st Prect., to command 173d Prect., for 20 days; Patrolman C. C. Brancker, 176th Prect., to Det. Div., for 10 days; Matron A. D. Preiss, 5th Prect., to Commissioner's office, for 10 days. (Det. Div.) Act. Det. Sergt. Anthony Grieco, 14th Prect., to 29th Prect., for 10 days.

Leave of Absence (With Pay)—Capt. T. Cullen, 173d Prect., for 20 days.

Suspended (Without Pay)—Patrolman T. H. Liddy, 144th Prect.

Fire Department.

Fireman Jeremiah Looney, H. and L. 106, died on Thursday from injuries received on the 24th. The funeral of the fire department goes out to the family, relatives, and friends. The funeral will take place at 9 A. M., Dec. 1, from his late residence, 64 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, to St. Anthony's Church, in Manhattan Avenue. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. A detail of sixteen men, (six men as pall-bearers,) under the command of Lieut. E. J. Fallon, Engine 293, together with the members of H. and L. 106, will follow the hearse as mourners.

Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, H. and L. 22, died on Nov. 28 from injuries received while descending pole in company headquarters. The heartfelt sympathy of the department goes out to the family, relatives, and friends. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 344 West 150th Street, at 10:30 A. M., Dec. 1; thence to the Church of the Holy Name, 96th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies, ten men each, commanded by Capt. G. W. Murray, No. 1, Engine 68.

Special orders relating to the appointment of William McGarity as probationary fireman are revoked, he having failed to report for duty.

Leaves of absence will be granted only to members of the force who have served in the department for a period of six months or more.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved these reports of Investigator Fuld:

Relative to assistant engineer, grade C, supplemental; recommends that report be filed.

Relative to gymnasium attendant, male; recommends that the report be filed.

Relative to school farm attendant, Sheldon J. Brady, who has recently been appointed; recommends that the report be filed.

Relative to Superintendent of laundries, supplemental, (Luke P. Gill;) recommends that report be filed.

Relative to nurse, supplemental; recommends that the report be filed.

Relative to plan examiner, grade C, supplemental; recommends that the report be filed.

United States.

The Civil Service Commission announces for Dec. 8 an open competitive examination for chief mine surgeon, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $2,400 to $4,000 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to investigate and report upon health conditions in mines and the injuries to the human body; to direct methods of first aid instruction to miners, to attend mine disasters, and to direct and make pathological and physiological studies concerning the effect upon the human system of poisonous gases, death by shock at mines, and similar subjects. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and medical training, experience as surgeon and physician to industrial workers, post-graduate laboratory and hospital experience on pathological or physiological investigations, and publications or thesis on surgery and sanitation. Graduation from a medical college of recognized standing and not less than three years' hospital experience among industrial workers are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—North Butte's production this month is expected to reach 2,800,000 pounds, a record in the company's history. The recent strike on the twenty-sixth level makes a good showing thus far and very likely will develop well.

Wolverine has resumed shipments of rock.

Braden produced in October 2,006,000 pounds of blister copper, comparing with 1,148,000 pounds in October a year ago.

Tennessee reports for October output as 1,392,162 pounds, against 1,309,485 in September and 1,734,153 in the corresponding month last year.

October output figures of South Utah Mines and Smelters are 239,453 pounds, against 249,333 pounds in September.

In October Ohio Copper produced 720,300 pounds of copper. In September the production was 685,900 pounds, and in October of 1912 it was 167,100 pounds.

October production of Ray Consolidated was 4,871,306 pounds of copper, against 4,470,551 pounds in the preceding month and 3,582,900 pounds in October a year ago.

Nevada Consolidated in October turned out 5,098,040 pounds of copper, compared with 4,441,071 pounds in September and 850,741 pounds in October a year ago.

Chile Copper produced 4,914,044 pounds of copper, compared with 4,435,873 pounds in September and 2,333,380 pounds in October, 1912.

Late advices from Houghton are that the drift has cut the Great Eastern vein on the Superior and Boston property, and is still in ore.

The ore body encountered in the Nevada-Douglas property averages about 7 per cent. Ore running around 12 per cent. is being hoisted from the stope over the 750-foot level of the same mine—the Ludwig.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

SUNDAY.

ORGAN RECITAL by Paul Martin, Jr., Morri, High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. Handels "Largo," MacDowell's Mediation "By Smouldering Embers," and Melodie, "To a Water Lily," among other numbers.

ORGAN RECITAL by Gottfried H. Federlein, Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, 4 P. M.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE, Sermon by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4 P. M.

A PROPHET'S VISION OF THE CITY, by Dr. Dubois H. Loux, in charge of Fellowship Class, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 3 P. M.

HARVEST HOME SONG SERVICE, by chorus choirs and Miss Haubiel Pratt, Labor Temple, 5 P. M.

DIE WALKURE, by Mrs. Mary Hill Brown, Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE FOR DEMOCRACY, by the Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

MONDAY.

ART AND EMPIRE: INFLUENCE OF IMPERIALISM ON LATE ANTIQUE SCULPTURE, by Mrs. Arthur Strong, Assistant Director of the British School of Archaeology in Rome, Lecture Hall, Metropolitan Art Museum, 4 P. M., illustrated.

THE ORIGIN OF GEODES, by Francia M. van Tuyl, illustrated with specimens; "Origin of Some of the Complex Structures of the Ancient Gneisses of New York," by Dr. C. P. Berkey, illustrated with lantern slides; "The Lockatong Formation of the Triasic of New Jersey and Pennsylvania," by A. C. Hawkins; meeting of the Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences, following business of the latter, at 8:15 P. M.

SOUTH AMERICA: EAST COAST, by Ernest R. Holmes, Public School 62, Hester Essex, and Norfolk Streets, 8:15 P. M.

CARBON DIOXIDE AND VENTILATION, by Dr. William L. Estabrooke, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

The Connecticut, Kansas, and Ohio of the fourth division, Atlantic fleet, will leave the Mediterranean on Dec. 1 for the coast of Mexico, calling at Guantanamo en route. They will relieve the Louisiana, Michigan, and the New Hampshire of the second division, which vessels will then return to the United States.

The Nanshan will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for Guaymas, Mexico.

The Arethusa will leave Port Arthur, Texas, about Dec. 2 for Hampton Roads.

The Panther has been detached from duty with the Atlantic fleet and assigned to duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet.

The G-2 has been ordered in commission at New York as soon as practicable after delivery has been accepted.

The Montgomery has been ordered out of commission at Philadelphia, and the Montana in commission as soon as practicable thereafter.

The Parker has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The Panther was placed in ordinary at Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, Prof. Raymond Garfield Gettell of Trinity College, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, John Henry Frome, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ROSTAND'S CYRANO AND CHANTECLER, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago, Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

ROBERT BROWNING, by Dr. Henry Neumann of the Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn, St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.

COLLECTING INSECTS IN THE OKEFINOKEE SWAMP, by Prof. J. Chester Bradley; "Notes on Cercyon," by F. Winternelner; meeting of New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH, by Dr. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall College of the City of New York, 4 P.M.

MEANING OF CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM, by the Rev. Willis E. Carr, Civic Forum, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and second Avenue, 8 P. M.

PAINTING IN ENGLAND, Alexander T. Van Laer at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

ROSTAND'S CYRANO AND CHANTECLER. Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.

POST ROADS OF THE HIGH ALPS, by Charles T. Hill, illustrated, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, by John B. Golden, Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Streets, 8:15 P. M.

MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY, Dr. J. Loring Arnold, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE PRACTICAL SOCIOLOGISTS OF ENGLAND, Dr. Paul Klapper, St. Luke's Hall, Hudson Street, south of Christopher Street, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.

EVOLUTION OF THE LOCOMOTIVE, George L. Fowler, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PUBLIC ART IN FOREIGN CITIES AND IN AMERICA, John Quincy Adamp, assistant secretary Municipal Art Commission, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street, west of Lenox Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE HOME, THE SCHOOL, AND THE LAW, Lilian W. Betts, Public School 38, Dominick and Clark Streets, 8:15 P. M.

SEA CREATURES OF OUR SHORES, Roy Waldo Miner, Public School 52, Broadway and Academy Street, Inwood, 8:15 P. M.

PRIMITIVE MAN, PAST AND PRESENT. By John Henry Fyoma, Public School 182, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. By Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro, Public School 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE. By Dr. Charles A. Beard of Columbia, Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

MUNCHEN AND THE MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS. By Louis Weinberg, Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE STEAM TURBINE. By W. Wallace Ker, St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Manhattan Theatre Company, Inc., of New York City, motion pictures; $650,000; August R. Keller, W. F. Harvey, and Edwin N. Duffy, all of 200 Madison Avenue, New York.

North Shore Ice Company, Inc., of New Brighton; $35,000; George Elfers, Leslie B. Eadie, and Bertram G. Eadie, 110 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island.

J. E. Hasbrouck Company, Inc., of Modena, coal, feed, grain, hardware; $40,000; Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Ida E. Hasbrouck, and Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., all of Modena.

Saganore Motors Corporation of Syracuse, auto; $75,000; Julian S. Brown, Charles G. Hanna, and Ernest W. Lawton, all of Syracuse.

Dubeller

Section 4 | SPORTS SECTION. BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, ATHLETICS.

The New York Times.

SPORTS SECTION. GOLF, BILLIARDS, BOXING, SOCCER. | Section 4

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

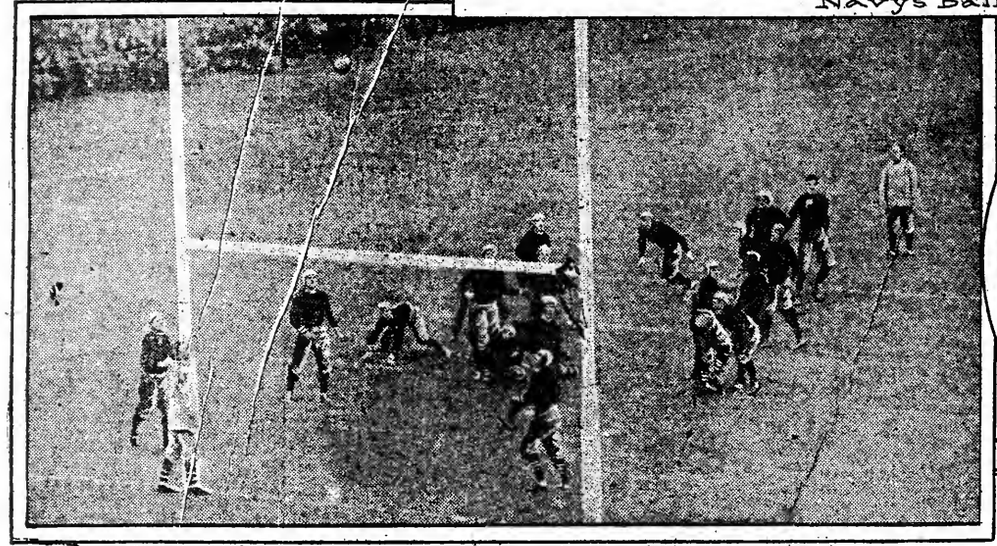
ARMY TRIUMPHS OVER NAVY IN THRILLING BATTLE ON POLO GROUNDS GRIDIRON

Capt. Hoge—Army
© AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

Navy Cheering Section
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

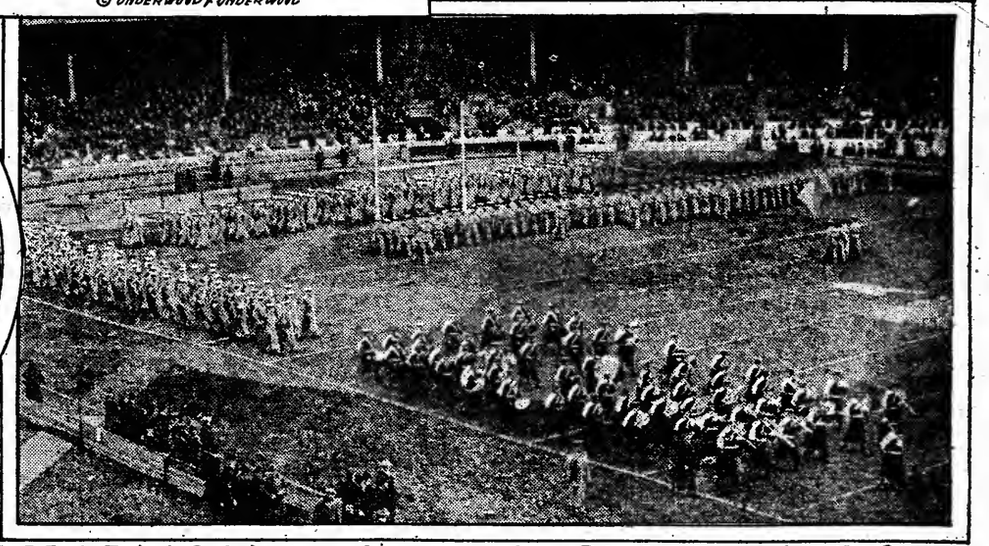
Capt. Gilchrist.—Navy.
© AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

Navy's Ball on Army's 3 yard line.
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



Navy Kicking a Goal in the first half
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Pritchard—Army
© A.P.A.



West Point Cadets parading around the Polo Grounds before the Game
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

ARMY SMOTHERS ANNAPOLIS TEAM BY 22-9 SCORE

Continued from Page 1, Main Section.

game—the tricky and costly turns of the forward pass—could be mastered the soldiers could win. Surely they could not hope to win against such a heavy, powerful line of giants as the midshipmen on old-fashioned line-breaking football. The Navy stuck to old-fashioned methods because its team was built and developed with that kind of a game in view. The naval campaign was to hold the enemy in check with a superior defense and then trust to the kicking foot of John Brown, the giant Annapolis guard, who can boot kicks from placement anywhere nearer than midfield. And John Brown did his duty. He did enough kicking to win the game if the Army had played as it had in other years. He scored all of the Navy's points with three kicks from placement.

Army Wins by Open Play.

But very adroitly the soldiers had mastered the open game. They made three touchdowns. Two of these were made on forward passes by Louis Merrillat, the Army end rush, who twice received long shoots from the unerring hand of Pritchard, the West Point quarter back. The other touchdown came after Merrillat, running like a deer, sprinted his way through the whole Navy team for a gain of 60 yards and landed the ball on the Navy's three-yard line, where Cont. Hoge, jammed through for a touchdown.

Besides the three touchdowns, with one goal resulting, the Army also scored 3 points on a field goal from placement, when Woodruff, a substitute, rushed in suddenly from the side lines and did the trick.

The Navy played gamely in its losing fight. Its line of giant forwards was like a wall. Little headway was made through it for more than half the game. Nicholls, the Navy quarter back, played a wonderful game at rushing back punts in the first part of the battle, wriggling away from the Army ends time and again for runs of from 10 to 30 yards. But later when the Army became thrilled with a sense of victory, Merrillat and Morkoe, the ends, took on a new lease of life, and Nicholls was downed in his tracks after every punt he caught. The attack of the Army ends finally became so wearing that the elusive Navy quarter was finally sent to the side line limp and tired, Mitchell taking his place. This player burst forth like a sensation, and for a few plays it was impossible to stop him, but he eventually succumbed to the overwhelming grip of the Army tacklers.

Brown's Fine Work.

Big Brown, his bushy hair unprotected by a headgear, was everywhere in the fray. Wherever the skirmish was thickest, Brown loomed up above all the leather-capped fighters. He was through the Army line and down the field as fast as the Navy ends on kicks and Prichard had few chances to run back Nicholls's high spiral kicks. Capt. Gilchrist, the Navy end, was a constant hazard to the Army's advance. McReavy and Howe of the Navy played the game of their lives and both were carried from the field exhausted. They both stuck to the fight until they were unable to stand up. They were down in a heap, but they had played their game and played it well.

But after all it is the name of Merrillat that will ring over the Army Plains for a long time. He was the hero of the Army's victory. In the days to come, when the present corps of cadets is scattered far and wide over Uncle Sam's domains and the officers are gathered after mess in the Army barracks of the West or around the camp fires in the Far East, and they are chatting of the old days at the Point, the name of Merrillat from Illinois is sure to come up, and it will be told all over again how he tucked the ball under his left arm and galloped down the Polo Grounds gridiron like a frightened deer; struck off half a dozen savage tackles and planted the ball on the Navy's 3-yard line before his nose was finally buried into the turf. Yes, and they will tell how this same Merrillat twice leaped into the air and grabbed the rampant ball on forward passes and made touchdowns. He did a real day's work yesterday and deserved all the praise and flattery and deafening cheers which rang in his ears long after the struggle ended.

President Wilson's Arrival.

There was a big rumpus about the Speedway gate when President Wilson arrived before the game. With his party he was escorted to his box on the second tier of the Army side, where he remained till the second half, when he moved to his box on the Navy side. On the gridiron a battalion of cadets stood at attention until he was seated. At that time the stands were crowded. The crowd was late in coming. Before 1 o'clock there were but a few thousand people present. But in the next hour they came so thick and fast by auto, Subway, and elevated train that the huge amphitheatre filled up in an hour. Never have so many automobiles been gathered in one place before. There were 10,000 machines, from stately limousines to rocking taxicabs, parked along every side street in upper Harlem and on all the streets on Washington Heights.

After President Wilson had bared his head to the applauding crowds, attention turned to the gridiron. The first cheer came from the Army when the Cadets gave a welcome to the Navy. The Navy barked back and cheered the Army. The grim-faced players on the field faced each other but there was no exchange of friendly greetings here. There was another business. The game was but a few minutes old when the Navy's powerful attack began to push the Army back. A dodging run by Nicholls of twenty-five yards brought the ball to the Army's twenty-yard line, and then McReavy tumbled through for ten yards. A double pass play brought the ball to the five-yard line and from the Cadets section came thundering cheers of encouragement.

"Hold 'em, Army; hold 'em!" was the cry.

The Cadet forwards began to stiffen. It looked like a sure Navy touchdown. The Navy backs came tearing into the Soldiers. The latter dug their feet into the ground and set their teeth with a snap. Then came the crash. But the Army line didn't move. Again came the crash, and the Army held like a rock. Twice more the Navy plungers—Harrison, McReavy, and Leonard—tried to jam a hole in the Soldiers' front, but when the last melee was untangled the Navy had failed to gain their distance and the Army took the ball on downs on the 3-yard line. It was a stubborn bit of defensive playing and showed the stuff the Army line was made of.

First Score for Navy.

Jouett, for the Army, tried to kick the ball from behind his own goal line, but the kick was short and Nicholls ran it back for enough toward the Army goal to give Brown a chance to make his first kick from placement. From the 20-yard line, with Capt. Gilchrist holding the ball for him, Brown scored 3 points for the Navy, and the the Middies in the north stand thought it was all over but the shouting. The siren yell of the Navy came across the field with ear-piercing harshness. But they reckoned too cheaply with the Army team. Soon after the start of the second period Nicholls attempted to punt from his twenty-five-yard line. Wynne, the left tackle, was through the line and blocked the kick. Weyand, the other Army tackle, was right behind him and fell on the ball on the 3-yard line.

The Army found it a hopeless task to try to batter down that massive human wall of midshipmen, and after wasting much effort in the attempt, Woodruff was sent into the game and kicked a goal from placement from exactly the same spot where Brown had kicked in the first period. Now it was the Army's chance to howl, and with the score tied at 3 to 3 the Army's rocket yell went across the gridiron with great volume. It was going to be a real football game after all.

Nicholls Gets 40-Yard Run.

Later on, in that same period, the Navy drove the Army back, and when Prichard dropped a punt on the Army's 22-yard line, the Navy recovered the ball. It rushed it eight yards, but the Army stuck. Brown then went back to the 25-yard line and kicked another goal from placement, giving the Navy the lead by a 6 to 3 score. On the next kickoff Nicholls sent a thrill of fear through the Army ranks when he tore desperately down the field for forty yards after catching the ball on the kickoff. Howe, the big Navy guard, and McReavy were both injured in this period. McReavy was hurt when he was some distance away from the scene of the play.

He was running across the field to intercept Prichard on a pretty twenty-yard run. An Army player hurled himself at the Navy man to block him off and the two went down hard. McReavy was unable to get up and had to be carried off the field. Cadet Blodgett of Brooklyn took his place.

Just before time was up in the first half the Army uncorked its open game. Prichard shot a fine forward pass to Markoe, which brought the ball to the 20-yard line. Quick as a flash Prichard made the same kind of a play and tossed the leather oval on a straight line at Merrillat as he galloped over the goal line. The fast Army end leaped and got the ball and grounded it for a touchdown. The Army cheering section on the south side of the field became a blaze of gold flags. The Cadets jumped on one another's backs. McEwan failed to kick the goal.

Nicholls was the life of the Navy back field, and in the second half he tore off another long end run of 20 yards, which brought the ball to the Army's 25-yard line. Nicholls and Blodgett jammed their way through the Army team for 9 yards, and then the Army rallied and refused to retreat. Brown was again called to the rescue, and from the 28-yard line he kicked another goal from placement, tieing the score again at 9 to 9. The game was becoming more exciting every minute. After each play the hopes of one side or the other would rise, only to fall on the next play. The Cadets and Middies were yelling themselves hoarse.

The Service Mascots.

The Army mule, which was a stage mule, made up of two young men with lively legs, and the Navy goat, which was real, paraded up and down in front of the stands proudly. Vaughn, the Navy right tackle, took the ball from one of the Army players in a scrimmage and ran down the field for a touchdown, but it was not allowed, as he got the ball illegally. Jouett was now back in the game and was getting away his punts better, more than holding his own against Nicholls.

The Army was fighting like mad. Merrillat and Markoe showed renewed speed and were down the field well under Jouett's kicks. They got Nicholls every time after that, and he made no more spectacular run-backs of punts. When an Army forward pass was intercepted on the Army's 38-yard line, Merrillat got the ball to skirt the opposite end. The Army interference surrounded him and he started down the field. One by one the Navy players were put out of the play. With a stout, straight right arm Merrillat sent two Navy tacklers to the grass. The only ones who now stood between him and a touchdown were Nicholls and Alexander. He sent Nicholls sprawling with the straight arm and dodged by Alexander. Alexander chased him madly, but did not bring him down from behind until Merrillat was on the 3-yard line. In two plunges Capt. Ben Hoge of Missouri then crashed his way through the Navy line for a touchdown, and McEwan kicked the goal. The score was then 16 to 9.

Then the Army began to sing to the tune of "Good Night, Ladies."

Good night, Navy! Good night, Navy!
Good night, Navy! Army will win to-day.
Army team will win to-day, win to-day, win to-day.

The "Charge" and the "Rocket" cheers of the soldiers rent the air in the boisterous outbrsak.

Merrillat's Second Touchdown.

Elated over success, the Army men in the last period went at their old rivals with trouble in their hearts. The Navy was fighting back hard, but was bewildered by the rush of the Army attack. Nicholls made a low punt over the line, and the ball was grabbed by Merrillat on the run. He carried it to the Navy's fifteen-yard line before he was toppled over by the giant Brown. Army was then set back five yards for offside play, but Prichard took the ball to the twenty-yard line on the next play. Merrillat rushed through the Navy forwards before they realized what his purpose was. In a jiffy he was over the line and Prichard shot a beautiful pass to him. The West Point end jumped for the ball just as it was about to be caught by Vaughn and made a touchdown at the corner of the gridiron. The kickout was illegal and McEwan was not allowed to try for goal.

When the game was over Head Coach Daly rushed out and patted the Army players on the back. The Army band forgot its dignity and began to dance around, hugging its big horns. The cheer leaders gave the call for "Rush the Colors," and the happy cadets began to swarm all over the gridiron. Around the field they marched behind the band, doing a serpentine dance.

Meecham Mourns Bad Ankle.

Far behind the last cadet in the joyous parade limped a big cadet on crutches. He was limping badly and couldn't keep up. He took his weight off the crutches and attempted to run to catch up, but he stumbled and had to use his crutches again. This was Meecham, the towering Army guard, who was so badly injured a few weeks ago that he had to sit in with the cheering cadets. He sat in the front row, and through watery eyes watched Huston playing in his place. Oh, how he wished he was in there plugging away at that Navy team. He sat silently and would occasionally forget the smashed ankle and jump to his feet. Each time he would drop into his seat with a little gasp of pain. Then, when the game was over Meecham couldn't even jump over the boxes with the other cadets. He had to hobble slowly down to the field. How he cussed that broken ankle.

It was no use; poor Mecham couldn't catch up with the parade of joy-crazed young soldiers. So he waited until the parade came around the field again. It was not until then that the other cadets saw Mecham's plight. He had been forgotten in the excitement. So they took his crutches, and, putting his long arms around the shoulders of two cadets, the cripple joined in the parade, and had his fun.

Then the Color Corps encircled the field. The line of gray-coated, straight-backed youths, each clasping the hand of the next one to him, saw the colors—the huge West Point flag of gold and gray and black silk—planted in the middle of the gridiron, and then they cheered the colors and cheered the Army and cheered the team.

Rushing the Colors.

A sight followed this which New Yorkers will long remember. The great crowd of people didn't hurry away as folk usually do after a game. The throng waited and watched this unusual spectacle. At a given word the cadets rushed for the colors from every angle of the field. They ran pell mell like so many frightened things. The tails of the gray coats stood out behind them as the wild rush was made on the colors. The great sheet of silk dropped in the drizzling rain and flapped about the pole. The four cadets who were holding the colors knelt down with their backs toward the surging charge of cadets coming at them.

From all directions and at the same moment the cadets arrived at the colors. They leaped over one another's heads and tried to climb up the pole. They were back jammed about it solid and then they began to draw back. The colors finally were carried around the gridiron and the music of the band was drowned in the outburst of Army enthusiasm.

The rain was coming down fast now. Night was falling on this scene of Army triumph. The Midshipmen sat and with lumps in their throats watched their rivals boastfully shout their triumph to the world. Once they cheered the defeated Navy team, which had jogged away from the field on which it had met its downfall. The Navy colors, which during the game were a great splash of gold and blue, were waved no more. Round and round the gridiron marched the Cadets chanting their hymn of victory. They had waited long for this day, and the wait was worth the price. The Army had scored a great victory.

One of the cadets climbed hand over hand up the west goal post and there placed an Army banner. It was a hard climb, but he did it. This was too much for the Navy. A midshipman rushed down to the west goal and he, too, climbed up hand over hand, and when the last spectator had left the field through the semi-darkness he could see the two little rain-drenched silk flags, the last remaining relics of the Army's happiest day.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

Forward Passes Lead to Touchdowns and Victory.

The Army handed out the first of the day's many surprises a few minutes before the team took the field to start the game. It was the announcement that Hodgson would not be in his position at right half back, although the coaches at the close of Friday's secret practice at the Polo Grounds had said he would play. Jouett was named for the half back position, with Capt. Hoge at left half back and Benedict at full back. This was the only change in the Army line-up. The Navy also made one change, putting in Leonard for Failing at right half back.

The spectacular parades of the cadets and middies took up so much of the crowd's attention in the last few minutes before the game began that the twenty-two husky warriors who had been picked to start the battle were practically forgotten. The start was delayed ten minutes by these parades, but the spectators refused to become restless under the conditions. The novel spectacle could have held their attention for another ten minutes. Instead of running their teams up and down the field in preliminary practice, as is customary at most big games, the quarter backs had to grab off any little space not needed by the paraders to put through their signal drills. The same was true of the kickers, who found little opportunity to practice at their specialty before the game.

The Navy boys' parade was a disappointment to the crowd, not that it lacked any of the brilliant execution of Army manoeuvres, but it was too short. It was 2 o'clock when the Navy band appeared at the centre field gate at the head of the Navy battalion, and there was no time for any such parade as the cadets had just completed. The middies entered the playing field without marching around the gridiron, and, after forming in ranks, they hurried to their seats in the north stand. The Annapolis contingent presented a prettier picture than the cadets, the combination of navy blue and old gold standing out much stronger than the almost solid gray of the West Point corps.

Navy Wins the Toss.

The last middie and several who preceded him into the newly erected north side stands were still scrambling for their seats when Referee "Bill" Langford called the Captains of the two elevens together and tossed a coin into the air. Capt. Gilchrist of the Navy team called heads, and when the nickel settled on the ground the face of Miss Liberty stood out in full view.

"We will defend the west goal," said the Navy leader, and the eleven middies ran to get in position for the kickoff, every mother's son sure that it was another Navy day. For had not the element of luck, which is potent in every branch of sport, showed at the start that it was with the future Admirals? The west goal gave two advantages to the defenders. The wind which swept across the field at the time was veering a bit from the northwest, though not strongly. The greatest advantage rested in the slope of the field at the extreme east end, thereby aiding greatly the team that might have to advance the ball by rushing.

The cheer leaders ceased their efforts, the cheering sections became stilled, and

Continued on Next Page.

SPECTACULAR SCENES AND CHEERING---PRESIDENT SEES GAME FROM EACH SIDE OF FIELD

Continued from Preceding Page.

a hush of expectancy settled over the big stands as Referee Langford shouted to Capts. Gilchrist and Hoge to find if both were ready.

Army Centre Kicks Off.

With the ball poised on a small mound of dirt at the Army's 40-yard line, Referee Langford sounded his whistle, and the Army team advanced as one man, while McEwan, the big centre, lifted the ball far down into the Navy territory. It dropped into the waiting arms of Half Back Leonard, who carried it back 15 yards to the Navy's 35-yard line before he was thrown. On the first play Harrison found a hole in the Army line for 8 yards, and on the next line-up Nicholls uncovered the first of a long series of spectacular performances which the game was to develop. It was a dash around the right wing of the Army line, and the speedy quarter back was not brought to earth until he had covered 32 yards, bringing the ball to the Army's 25-yard line. From the Navy side of the field came a cheer that must have reverberated through the Broux, and the middies, answering the call of their cheer leaders, yelled long and loudly for a touchdown. McReavy tore a hole in the Army's left wing for 3 yards, and Leonard picked up 3 more on the other side. Again McReavy took the ball, and only the Army's secondary defense prevented him from making a touchdown. He went through the line like a shot, and his dash netted 9 yards and a first down at the Army's 10-yard line.

The Army team gave every appearance of being demoralized. It had failed completely while the Navy was making its advance of 50 yards down the field, not including Leonard's run-back of the kick-off. Banners fluttered gayly in the middies' cheering section over the probability of a touchdown—a feat which Annapolis had not performed against West Point since Capt. Ben Douglas pushed his stalwart form over the Army goal line at Franklin Field back in 1908. From the shouting cadets in the stands came a continuous appeal to "break it up." It was with strong misgivings that the cadets yelled to their team, and little did they realize how well that appeal would be answered.

Navy Stopped at Three-Yard Line.

There is nothing that can hold like an Army team within ten yards of its own goal line, the much vaunted pluck of Yale having nothing on the Cadets in this feature of the gridiron game. There was danger here and no none realized it more than the Cadets as they dug their toes into the yielding turf and crouched low for the assault on their line. The assault came in the person of Full Back Harrison and when the tangled mass was unwoven it was found that the plunge netted a scant yard. McReavy, the best of the Navy line plungers until an injury forced him out of the struggle, got the second chance and he tore off four yards before he was downed. Again Harrison was called upon and he could not gain. It was the final chance with five yards separating the Middies from that Army goal line and Leonard was sent into the line for a touchdown. The charging lines came together hard, they swayed a few seconds and then went down. The ball was three yards from the goal line and in possession of the Army. It was West Point's chance to cheer and the occupants of the south stands made the most of it.

From behind the goal line Jouett got off a punt of forty yards and Nicholls was thrown at the Army's twenty-yard line after running ten yards. McReavy got five yards outside Wynne, but Nicholls lost trying to skirt the end on a fake kick formation. Harrison's plunge netted five yards, with only one more down to make the distance. The ball was in front of the goal post and Brown dropped back for a goal from placement. It was the same Brown who booted the Navy to its victory over West Point a year ago. Gilchrist took Perry's accurate pass, put the pigskin in position quickly, and Brown made his kick. The leather sailed on a line over the heads of two lines of forwards and then over the crossbar. A deafening yell went up from the Navy cheering section as Referee Langford nodded acknowledgment that the goal had been kicked.

McEwan kicked off again and Nicholls fumbled the ball as he was tackled at his 35-yard line after a run of fifteen yards, Capt. Hoge recovering the ball for the Army. The penalties of five yards each for offside play by the Navy gave the Army a first down at the 25-yard line. Benedict and Jouett made fruitless assaults on the Navy line, and then Prichard tried the first forward pass of the game. It was a beautiful effort and missed being successful by inches only. Markoe and the ball got to the goal line at the same time, and the Army end jumped for the pigskin, but touched it only with his finger tips. The pass over the line gave the ball to the Navy for scrimmage at their 20-yard line.

Nicholls Punts Out of Danger.

Nicholls immediately punted and Prichard was downed at midfield after a run back of ten yards. Benedict could not gain, Jouett's long run across the field went for a loss, and Prichard's quarter back run was of the same type. Jouett punted and Leonard was downed at his 15-yard line after fumbling the ball and then recovering it. The ball was now close to the side lines and McReavy carried it out of bounds so as to get it in the centre of the field. On a kick formation Nicholls lost four yards, and on the next play Nicholls punted to Brown at midfield.

Prichard then uncovered a trick which the Cadets learned from Notre Dame a few weeks ago. He ran back to make a forward pass, but saw he would be tackled, so he threw the ball to the ground just in front of him. This made an incompleted pass, but it saved fifteen yards which a tackle would have meant, the ball going back to the point where the play began. Another forward pass was tried, and this time Prichard got the ball away in good time, but it hit the ground and was brought back again. Jouett punted and Nicholls was thrown at the 15-yard line. Benedict was hurt in this play, and he was helped to the side lines, Hobbs going in at full back for the Army. As the teams made their first scrimmage the quarter ended with the ball in the Navy's possession at their 15-yard line.

The Army had the west goal to defend when play was resumed, and the Navy defended the east goal. Nicholls got a bad pass from Perry, but made a good punt to Jouett at midfield, Jones making the tackle. Prichard tried the right wing for a quarterback run, but failed, so Jouett punted again, Nicholls getting the ball at the Navy's 15-yard line. The ball was too near the Navy goal for comfort, so Nicholls chose to punt again. Before he got the ball away Wynne was in front of him, and he blocked the kick, the ball rolling toward the Navy goal. There was a scramble for it, and Weyand, the big right tackle of the Army team, got it seven yards from the goal line. It was the Navy's turn to show a defense under its goal post, and the Middies held so well that three successive plunges by the Army backs showed a loss of one yard, making nine yards to go on the final plunge. From the Army stands of West Point substitutes a youth, who had been hidden under a blanket, began to warm up. Time was precious, and the warm-up was limited. As the teams lined up for the next play the substitute ran on to the field.

Woodruff Takes to the Field.

"It's Woodruff!" came a yell from the Cadets' cheering section. Woodruff it was, the youth with the most trustworthy kicking toe in Lieut. Charley Daly's squad of forty Cadets. Jouett walked to the side lines to make a place for the newcomer. Woodruff smoothed out a spot almost identical with the place of Brown's previous kick, and Prichard got in position for a pass. So quickly was it done that the crowd hardly realized what was going on until the ball sailed on its way over the crossbar. It was West Point's first score against Annapolis since 1908, and the game was tied, 3 to 3.

Brown kicked off to Prichard who fumbled at his 20-yard line, and Vaughan recovered the ball. Two smashes at the line gained only three yards, and then time was taken out, owing to an injury to Howe, the Navy right guard. Brown went back for a kick, but another play was decided on and it failed, so a kick was necessary. Wilfred Gilchrist holding the ball at the 30-yard line. Brown made his kick, and again his aim was true, putting the Navy in front again, this time by the score of 6 to 3.

McEwan kicked off for the Army, and Nicholls, after catching the ball at his 20-yard line, made a spectacular run of forty yards through a field of avalanche of Navy tacklers, with the Army tacklers. Prichard was all set for the tackle when Markoe brought Nicholls down with a tackle from behind. With the ball at the Army's 40-yard line, Leonard gained four yards, McReavy got one, Nicholls failed to gain, so Brown went back on a kick formation. It was a fake, as Brown made a forward pass which was incompleted, and the ball went to the Army at its own 40-yard line.

Hobbs punted back to Leonard at midfield. McReavy got two yards, Nicholls grabbed off five more, and then Merrillat blocked a punt by Nicholls falling on the ball at the Navy's 45-yard line. Hoge got one yard for the Army, Prichard ran across the field for no gain and then he tried a forward pass, again tossing the ball away when he saw he would be tackled for a loss. Hobbs punted and Markoe threw Nicholls in his tracks at the Navy's 48-yard line. On a wide run Leonard got two yards and Howe was hurt again. He was taken out, Vaughan moving to right guard and Redmond to left tackle. Nicholls punted and Prichard ran the ball back twenty-three yards to the Navy's 25-yard line. McReavy injured his left knee in making the tackle and had to be carried off the field, Bindgett, the New York boy who played last year with Commerce, taking his place.

Army Strategy Triumphs.

Prichard tried a forward pass which failed and then he got one away for twelve yards to Markoe and a first down at the Navy's 20-yard line. There remained two minutes before the half ended and the Army boys went into a conference. Strategy triumphed. Prichard took his time on another forward pass and then hurled the ball into the waiting arms of Merrillat behind the Navy goal line. McEwan failed to kick the goal after the punt out had made the touchdown. The score was now 10 to 6 in favor of the Army. Brown kicked off to Prichard, who ran back fifteen yards, and then Benedict failed to gain as the whistle ended the first half of play.

The Navy had the west goal at the beginning of the second half and the Army had the east goal. McEwan kicked to Nicholls and he ran the ball back to his 25-yard line. He immediately punted to Prichard at the Army's 38-yard line. The Navy lost five yards for offside play, and then the Army lost fifteen on tough play. Two exchanges of punts by Hobbs and Nicholls ended with the ball in the Army's possession at the Army's 35-yard line. On a kick formation Hobbs got five yards and he punted to Nicholls, who ran the ball back twenty-five yards to the Army's 42-yard line. Overesch succeeded Ingram at right end for the Middies. On another kick formation Nicholls got sixteen yards and a first down at the Army's 26-yard line. Leonard lost four yards, Nicholls got it back with four more, and then he could get only two on the third try, but the ball was brought back to the 25-yard line. Blodgett got one yard and Brown dropped back for another goal from placement. Gilchrist held the ball, Brown again showed unerring aim, and the teams were deadlocked again, 9 to 9.

McEwan kicked off and Nicholls dodged his way back twenty yards to the Navy's 38-yard line. Three punts came in quick succession, the last giving the ball to the Army at mid-field. Hustoil was hurt and the game was delayed a short time. The Army could not gain and a forward pass went out of bounds, the ball going to the Middies at the Navy's 40-yard line. Leonard lost seven yards, so Nicholls punted to Prichard at the 35-yard line. Jouett went back in place of Woodruff. Hobbs could not gain and as he went down Vaughan got the ball and raced over the Navy line, only to be called back, as the play had ended. Four punts came in quick succession, ending with Hogs getting the ball at the Army's 30-yard line.

Capt. H. Hoge Scores Touchdown.

The Army tried the rushing game and failed, so Hobbs kicked again, Leonard making a fair catch at the Navy's 40-yard line. Again the Navy had to punt and Nicholls got away a poor kick because the pass was bad, Prichard being downed at the Army's 38-yard line. A forward pass failed. Alexander succeeded Leonard at right half back for the Navy. On the next play Merrillat shot around the right wing of the Army line, and he had sixty yards before Alexander threw him, only three yards from the Navy goal line. On the third play Capt. Hoge went over for the touchdown. Prichard punted out to Hobbs and McEwan kicked an easy goal, making the score 16 to 9 in favor of West Point. Brown kicked off and threw Prichard at the 26-yard line just as the period ended.

Jouett hit the Navy line in vain, and then punted to Nicholls, who was thrown in his tracks at the Navy's 35-yard line. Blodgett brought the ball five yards nearer to the Army goal line on the first try, and then got another yard on a double pass. Alexander got only a yard, so Nicholls punted. It was a low kick, the ball travelling about shoulder high, until it nestled in the arms of Merrillat, who brought the crowd to their feet with a run of 35 line to the Navy's 20-yard line. The demoralized Navy team was in a rout, and only two more plays were needed to verify that West Point song of it being "the Army's day." On the first plunge Hoge tore a hole in the Navy line for twelve yards, and on the next scrimmage the Army boys suffered a five-yard penalty for offside play.

With fifteen yards to go for the touchdown, the Cadets held a council of war, and again decided upon a forward pass, the same as had gained them the first touchdown. From the 20-yard line Prichard took careful aim and sent the ball straight and low to Merrillat at the Navy goal line. Merrillat grasped the ball tightly, and then fell under an avalanche of Navy tacklers, with the ball over the goal line. On the punt out one of the Army forwards was guilty of illegal use of the hands as the Navy players charged to prevent a catch, and Referee Langford ruled that no kick could be made for a goal. The touchdown brought the score up to 22 to 9 in the Army's favor.

Mitchell Goes In at Quarter Back.

As the teams lined up for the kick-off Mitchell went in at quarter back for the Navy, replacing Nicholls. Mitchell got McEwan's kick at his 10-yard line and zigzagged his way through a broken field for a run of forty yards before Prichard threw him at midfield. Alexander found the Army line a stone wall, a forward pass was incompleted, and the Army was penalized another fifteen yards. Mitchell went across the field without making any gain and then he tried a forward pass to Capt. Gilchrist, but Merrillat intercepted the ball at the 40-yard line.

The West Point backs could not gain so Jouett got away a long punt which Nicholls fumbled. The ball was on the ground between his knees when Markoe struck him hard and the ball bounded away, being recovered by an Army player as Referee Langford ruled that the ball was down while in Mitchell's possession at his 20-yard line. A light rain began to fall at this time and the Cadets in the cheering section struck up a chorus entitled "Good Night, Navy." A double pass failed to gain and Kennedy was sent in to replace Ralston at left tackle for the Navy.

Blodgett and Harrison gained three yards in two assaults on the Army line, so Blodgett punted. The ball bounded away from Prichard and Howe recovered it for the Navy at the Army's fifteen-yard line. Failing replaced Alexander at right half back for the Navy. Mitchell tried a forward pass to Gilchrist, who stood beyond the goal line, but the pass was low and the ball was brought back. Again Mitchell attempted the play which had accounted for two Army touchdowns, and again it was an incompleted pass. Two failures did not shake Mitchell's courage, and he tried the same thing again, only to have the ball roll over the goal line. This gave the ball to the Army for scrimmage at the twenty-yard line, and the Navy's last hope of scoring a touchdown as a solace in defeat went a-glimmering.

The Navy team was badly beaten at this stage, but its line could still hold, as Hobbs, Hoge, and Jouett learned in three successive plunges, so Jouett punted to Mitchell, who tore the ball back 25 yards to midfield. Blodgett got a yard, and Mitchell tried a forward pass only to have the ball go direct into the waiting arms of Merrillat. Prichard went all the way across the field without making any gain, and Hoge was thrown for ten yards, and it was first down for the Army at the Navy's forty-yard line. Hobbs got three yards, and Hoge was getting up after making three more when the whistle ended the game.

With one rush the Army boys hurried from the stands while their victorious players made their way to the dressing room after giving a yell for West Point and the Navy. Then the cadets had the field to themselves to celebrate the victory. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Navy.
Markoe	Left end	Ingram
Wynne	Left tackle	Ralston
Huston	Left guard	Howe
McEwan	Centre	Perry
Jones	Right guard	Brown
Weyand	Right tackle	Vaughan
Merrillat	Right end	Gilchrist (Capt.)
Prichard	Quarter back	Nicholls
Hoge (Capt.)	Left half back	McReavy
Jouett	Right half back	Leonard
Benedict	Full back	Blodgett

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Dr. Al. Sharpe, Yale. Linesman—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Army scoring: Touchdowns—Merrillat, (2,) Hoge. Goal from touchdown—McEwan. Goal from placement—Woodruff. Navy scoring: Goals from placement, Brown, (2.)

Substitutions: Army—Hobbs for Benedict, Woodruff for Jouett, Hodgson for Woodruff, Jouett for Hodgson, Ford for Hobbs, Gorman for McEwan. Navy—Blodgett for McReavy, Failing for Leonard, Alexander for Failing, Overesch for Ingram, Redmond for Vaughan, Michael for Nicholls, Vaughan for Howe.

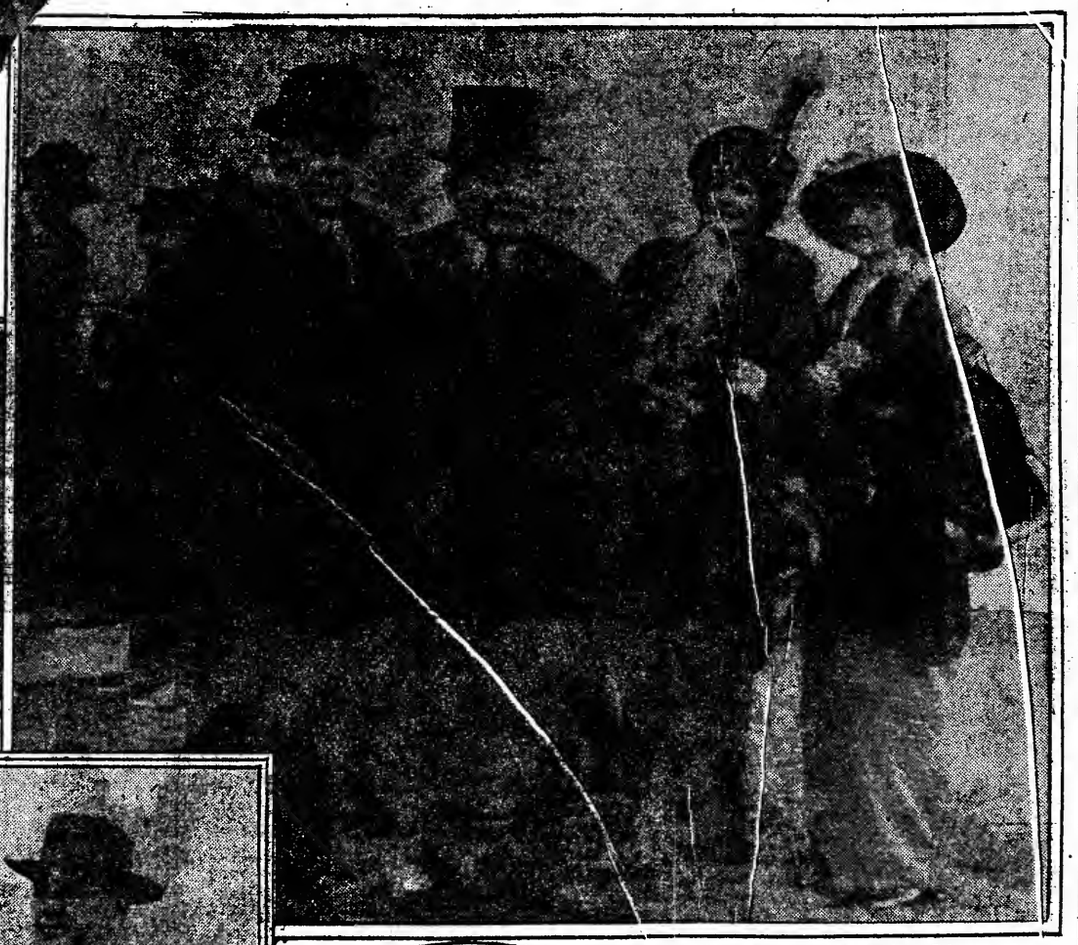
SCORE BY PERIODS.

Army	0	9	7	6	22
Navy	9	0	0	0	9

President Wilson Cheering the Players.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Mrs. Daniels

PRESIDENT WILSON AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GOVERNMENT AND STATE OFFICIALS VIEWING AMERICA'S GREATEST MILITARY FOOTBALL SPECTACLE AT THE POLO GROUNDS



Left to Right:—Governor Glynn, Senator O'Gorman, Mrs. Glynn and Miss O'Gorman

PHOTOS © by UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels

SIDELIGHTS AND GOSSIP OF GAME

Many Interesting Incidents Marked the Progress of the Great Contest.

PRESIDENT PHILOSOPHICAL

Impartial as to the Outcome of the Battle—Army Mule Versus Navy Goat.

The photographers' stand at the east end of the Polo Grounds, in front of the black score board used in the baseball games, was the best vantage point from which to get an idea as to what a football crowd of 42,000 people looks like, because from that eerie one could take in the whole scene with one sweep of the eyes. The picture was totally different from what one usually sees during a baseball championship series. New Yorkers were vastly in the minority, and the regular patron of the bleachers was absent. In his place one saw thousands of prosperous-looking persons who at a baseball game would never think of occupying other than a grandstand seat. And it seemed, too, that the number of women and girls present was out of all proportion to the number that would be found at a baseball game.

That time-worn expression, "A sea of faces," has been so often used in describing a gathering of some town hall that as a description it falls far short as applied to the throng that was packed up around the oval. Here you would have to surround the sea with humanity to get an idea of what it looked like from the bulletin board, and while gray and blue and yellow, the colors used by Cadets and Middies, do not lend themselves to quite such startling contrasts as purple and crimson, the headgear of the women supplied any color that was otherwise lacking.

Thousands of persons, most of whom could not possibly have seen more than the east stand, lined the side of Edgecombe Avenue, the various levels below, and the bridge that overlooks the extreme south end of the field. Some of them were armed with field glasses. They could make out the progress of the game from the score board and hear the cheering and the echo of the singing, and this was exciting enough to hold them there until the playing was over.

While no unfavorable criticism seemed possible of the seating arrangements with respect to the grandstand, with the bleachers it was different, especially those at the east end of the field. During the greater portion of the first half of the game the aisles remained choked and persons who had seats on the higher rungs could not get to them. Some of this congestion was due to the fact that many persons reached the grounds late. They kept streaming in until nearly 3 o'clock. At the same time many of those whose tickets called for seats in that part of the grounds had to find their own way to their seats.

There didn't seem to be anybody on hand to represent the midshipmen, until the Navy team came out for practice, and a few of the West Pointers were out early distributing pennants on the seats that the cadets were to occupy. Considering that the future Generals were in the covered stand, while the embryo Admirals were on new bleachers opposite, it looked as if the military had the better of the situation.

The character of the decorations that marked the President's box and that of the Secretary of the Navy, from which the former spent the latter half of the game, came in for a great deal of adverse criticism. These consisted merely of a small flag bearing the coat of arms of the United States, supported on each side by a cheap American flag.

"Pity they couldn't have had something a little better," a woman was heard to remark to her escort.

"That shows republican simplicity," he replied.

The police arrangements were excellent in the main. Some of the city police was in the grounds, as such. There were 150 special policemen, in familiar khaki uniforms, some of whom were mistaken for army men. None of the army or navy men, except such as were on duty with the corps of cadets, wore their uniforms.

Deputy Chief John P. Howe of Fire Headquarters was on hand with fifty firemen, whose duties, it was explained, were to prevent crushing and to see that the aisles were not occupied. With the exception of the east stand, during the first half of the game, they and the special police kept the crowd moving very well.

One excellent feature in the arrangements of the grounds was the fence that surrounded the oval. It consisted of about two feet and a half of planking, surmounted by three wires, making a height of about five feet. The board seats provided for those who had the privilege of the side lines, were attached to the fence, and the latter served its purpose through the game. At the end, however, when the West Point cadets were celebrating, spectators stood on the seats, with the result that the fence topped infield, and caused many screams.

Everybody was commenting upon the number of pretty girls that the game brought together. Of course, they represented not only New York, but all parts of the country. An Army and a Navy man who happened to be real friends, were overheard contending as to whether the greatest number of pretty girls was on the Army or on the Navy side of the field. They made a tour, before the game began, just to prove the contention of each, but were still of different opinions when they reached their starting point.

Certainly so many pretty Fall costumes have not been observable anywhere this season as were seen yesterday, in spite of the fact that so many women took furs to the grounds with them. Unless the furs themselves were extremely handsome, it was the fashion to leave the escort carry them. Some went out without furs, and shivered later. There was one young girl in a suit of iridescent blue velvet, who illuminated the landscape wonderfully at her advent, but she did not seem to mind it at all. One could not help sympathizing with the richly dressed women who had completed her turnout with a pair of French shoes, white, with patent leather toes, when one discovered that by the time she reached her seat the mud had made the whiteness disappear.

While the Army won the game, it did not get the Navy's goat. The mascot of the Naval Academy made a dignified appearance upon the field early, and at no time manifested anything like enthusiasm. On one occasion one of the big cardboard signs which the cheerers used attracted his attention, but he is not the king of Capricornus domesticus that used to browse in the latitudes of the Polo Grounds in the memory of some of the dwellers thereabouts. Bill gets good food at the Academy, and at games he wears a handsome blue blanket, with "Navy" handsomely zoned upon it in big yellow letters. Bill was the only person connected with the Navy, except Secretary Daniels, who seemed to regard the issue of the game with equanimity.

Of a different stripe was the Army mule, which was brought down from West Point in sections, and put together on the grounds. This mule, which some thought a burlesque on the Navy goat, was made of two youngsters with active legs. In his bow was concealed a whistle, while the rear of him was the seat of an automobile horn. Both were active. After the close of the first half, when the Army had overtaken and passed the Navy, the mule began to jubilate, and started across the field to bray at the Navy. Unfortunately the cavorted just in the rear of the party which followed President Wilson, so that some humorous persons mistook the character of the beast, and sarcastically inquired whether that was the Democratic beast of burden.

The cheer leaders for the Navy spied the white hat of the President when it was almost upon them, and gave the command for "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was immediately sung, everybody standing up and the men baring their heads. So that the appearance of the mule at this juncture was rather awkward. He turned tail and went back.

Several youngsters in the uniforms of Navy seamen were seen on the field, rooting for the Navy. One of them whose cap showed that he was of the crew of the Reina Mercedes, said that he and another had come all the way from Annapolis to see the game.

As soon as President Wilson had crossed the field, during the intermission, the crowd, which was in the lane surrounding the oval, made a rush in that direction, and people craned their necks for a sight of the Chief Executive. Secretary of the Navy Daniels could be seen bowing and smiling. The President took a seat in the rear of the box, where he had to shake hands with many who succeeded in getting near enough to him. While the game was in progress the Secretary remarked to the President:

"Well, Mr. President, you are the only man here who can be philosophical over the result, for whether the Army or the Navy wins, you cannot lose."

"Under the circumstances, I can be philosophical from either aspect," agreed the President.

"Another day is coming," said Secretary Daniels, when asked what he thought after the game. "Next to winning with a magnificent team was the honor of being defeated by a magnificent team. I shall now have to go and put to bed four very much disappointed youngsters, my sons, who were confident the Navy would win.

"However, it is the unexpected that happens. Everybody seemed to be expecting the Navy to win, and it was the Army that did. And I guess that is about all there is to it."

The officials of the Army team took their victory modestly. H. F. Loomis, the manager, said:

"We have got something we have been fighting for four years. We had hoped for victory and knew we had something good that the Navy did not suspect we had. To say we had only hoped, but we had backed up this hope to our best ability."

Capt. Hoge said: "We have almost been surprised. We figured out that we had a fighting chance. Only eight days ago I wrote to my father, telling him that our men were all crippled and that I didn't see how we could do much. He wrote back advising me not to give up, and we came down to put up a fight."

Perhaps the man at the game who had come from the furthest distance was Adjt. Gen. William Wright of the Department of the Philippines, who arrived only four days ago on a short leave.

The yells of the Navy seemed to make more noise. There was their "siren," with its Hoo-oo-oo, (about fifteen "oo's" in crescendo that gave the effect of a liner in a fog,) ending with a "rah" on each line, the "nine rahs," and a bill of fare consisting of the "automobile," the "H 2-O," the "Hooray," the "Four N," the "Navy team," and "The Touchdown." Their song, "Oh, the Gold and the Blue of the Navy Are the Colors Triumphant Today," sung to the tune of one of the latest importations, had much success, even if it failed to inspire victory.

The cheer leaders on both sides worked just as hard as at college matches, even if tight blouses somewhat cramped their style. Every once in a while a cheer leader would hold up the blank side of a cheer card to the Navy. That meant silence for a critical play.

The Forty-second Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated was jammed for hours after the game last night. Guards kept shouting for people to take the next train and get off at the Thirty-third Street Station, but the people did not want to wait. Persons who wanted to take a southbound train could not get near the platforms. It was said he had been waiting for half an hour. Two young men began shoving this way and that, in the effort to make their way through the crowd. An army officer, stationed at Governors Island, who has won fame among the Moros, immediately commanded them to stop crowding, and reached the crook of his cane in the direction of one of the young men. The latter ducked, and caught sight of the look in the officer's eyes. He did no more shoving.

RECEPTION FOR MIDDIES.

Annapolis Will Turn Out to Welcome Defeated Team Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 29.—In spite of the defeat of the Naval Academy team by West Point to-day, friends of the eleven are planning to give the players a hearty reception when they reach Annapolis to-morrow afternoon.

However, there were few to meet the brigade of midshipmen when it reached Annapolis late to-night. The midshipmen were tired after their long and wearisome trip. Reports of each play of the game were received by the friends of the Navy team who remained in Annapolis. And it is conceded that the better team won.

From reports, the Navy played the same kind of a game that has scored victories in the last three years, but the Army team, under Coach Daly, learned to meet these tactics and offer some plays that were too much for the Navy. It is felt that the Navy relied too much on Brown's place kicking as a means of scoring.

Much sympathy is felt for Lieut. D. L. Howard, head coach, who will leave the academy with the memory of a final defeat, though he has guided the team through two victorious seasons. Sympathy is also felt for the eight members of the team and two principal substitutes who will graduate this year. It has been their ambition to say that the Navy had never bitten the dust to the Army while they were midshipmen. The team has only a scant nucleus of experienced players for next season, but even now plans are being laid for next year's team, and the Navy will be encouraged by the fact that it has often been the green teams that won the service match.

Army Aviator Did Not Fly.

Sergt. Samuel Katzman of the Field Artillery at West Point, an army aviator, was refused permission yesterday at the last moment to make a flight from Governors Island to the Polo Grounds, where he planned to circle over the stands while the Army-Navy football game was in progress. He was told by the authorities that the possibility of a fall, particularly with President Wilson among the spectators, could not be risked.

Continued on Next Page.

NATION'S NOTABLES WATCH THE GAME

President, Cabinet Members, Governor, Mayor, and Army and Navy Heads in Throng.

SOCIETY IS OUT IN FURS

Spectators Promenade Between Halves to Keep Warm—List of Boxholders.

At the Polo Grounds yesterday the immense throng of notables from every walk in life fairly took a humble spectator's breath away. Although the feminine element was pretty well bundled up in furs and blankets, there was a splash of color in the costumes and headdress which brightened the drabness of a chill and misty afternoon. The Army and Navy colors were most in evidence, but green, cerise, and orange abounded in the boxes.

After the first half the occupants of the boxes on the lower tier seized the opportunity to set the blood in quicker circulation by promenading. Some of the women were enveloped in leopard cat furs, others in rich seal, and a few brought box luncheons with them, nibbling at sandwiches and cake between thrills. There was no great striving for style. The people were there to see football on a raw afternoon, and the first thought was of comfort. Nobody seemed interested in their neighbors. The entire interest was centred in the gridiron, and enthusiasm reigned supreme. It was one long social roar while the game lasted.

The boxes began to fill early in both the upper and lower tiers. With President Wilson, who occupied Box 20, on the Army side, in the upper grand stand, in the first half, were Col. and Mrs. E. M. House, Miss Eleanor Wilson, his daughter; Joseph Tumulty, his Secretary, and Dr. Cary Grayson. Mrs. House was enveloped in black with furs, with a high velvet hat topped with a plume. Miss Wilson wore a costume of peacock blue chiffon velvet and a hat of blue velvet with a tall feather, both of which had touches of red. She wore a long scarf of black fox and carried a black fur muff.

In Box 19, Gen. Leonard Wood's box, was Col. Conners of the Engineer Corps and with him were Gen. Sir Alfred Coddrington, Miss Coddrington, and Miss Conners. Col. C. P. Townsley had a party in Box 25. With the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison in Box 28 were Dr. and Mrs. Morgan of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George Leary; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Low, William L. Hildeburn, and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.

With the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, who had Boxes 193 and 194 in the lower tier, on the Navy side, were their three younger sons, Jonathan, Worth, and Frank Daniels; Miss Cora Bagley, a cousin of Mrs. Daniels; Commander and Mrs. Jones, also Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCombs.

In the Mayor's Box.

With Mayor Kline in Box 49 were his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Shell, and with Senator Elihu Root were Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone were in Gen. Thomas H. Barry's box. With Gen. A. L. Mills, in Box 39, were Mr. and Mrs. MacComb G. Foster, Gen. George Rathbone Dyer, Mrs. W. T. Alexander, Mrs. Fanning, the Misses Fanning, and Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Emerson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, in Box 50, had their daughter, Miss Margaret Smith, with them, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lowisohn had Lady Henry and J. A. Watson with them in the upper grandstand. Gen. Horace Porter was in a box near by.

With Mrs. W. A. Read was Mrs. Edmund Pennington of Indianapolis, Sturges Lawler, who is manager of the Cornell football team; Miss Lawler, Robert Brooks, Duncan Bartow, and W. A. Read, Jr. With Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson were the Misses Gamble, and with Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, in Box 58, were Miss Katharine Lamont, Miss Gretchen Damrosch, F. L. Robbins, Jr., and Henry Hopkins, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney entertained box parties in the upper tier. Among others holding boxes here and entertaining parties were:

Gen. Andrews, H. H. Landon, Gen. and Mrs. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, James B. Aleshire, Secretary McAdoo, who had his daughter, Miss Nona McAdoo, with him; Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett Moore and family, Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, who had Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Graham Miles, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., and Miss Katherine Judge with them; Secretary of Labor Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson and Mrs. Burleson, former Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, (Miss Helen Gould,) the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Edwin F. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Senator Duncan W. Fletcher, Frederick Allen, Mrs. J. T. Brush, widow of the former owner of the Giants; Attorney General McReynolds, Gen. Gibson, who is General of the oldest living graduates of the Military Academy at West Point; Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe, who had Mrs. Ira Davenport with them; Gen. William Crozier, Gen. McIntyre, Gen. Frank Kingman, Gen. Maus, Senator Luke Lea and party; Col. Appleton, Seeley Benedict and Miss Bertha Benedict, Alfred Carroll and Henry W. Terrell, who were with Mr. Benedict; Mr. and Mrs. Walter I. Wolf, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wright.

Other Boxholders.

In still other boxes were:

Col. and Mrs. James E. Elverson, Miss Sarah Floyd, and William Harcourt.

United States Senator and Mrs. William P. Jackson, Secretary of State of Maryland Robert P. and Mrs. Graham, and members of the Governor's Military Staff.

Gen. and Mrs. William P. Biddle and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Power.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Strauss and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chester.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Owen Wister.

Mr. and Mrs. William Loeb, Jr., Miss Farrell, John Farrell, John Whalen, Daniel M. Brady, Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Mrs. Kate Pelouze Collins, Thomas B. Barry, and Miss McNair.

Capt. J. H. Gibbons, Superintendent Naval Academy; Mrs. J. H. Gibbone, former Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer, Sir George and Lady Hadfield, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Herbert Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. William McAdoo, Miss Elizabeth Andrews, and Lieut. Commander Adolphus Andrews, Naval Aid to the Superintendent at Annapolis.

Capt. George W. and Mrs. Logan, Commandant of the Naval Academy; Gen. and Mrs. Allen, Commander and Mrs. Bulmer, Mrs. Hobbs, and Miss Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Polk, J. H. Potter, R. Sturgis Potter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Halsey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crockett, Miss Avonette Crockett, Willis Rose, United States Senator W. S. Kenyon of Ohio, Felix Isman, Robert Hungerford, Thomas L. Reynolds.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reis, Wilfred Funk and Miss Bessie Wheeler.

J. E. Nichols, B. C. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Swengers.

Lieut. A. S. Farquhar, Miss Faith Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Baldwin.

Richard Halladay, Miss Anne Everett, Edward Everett, King Halladay.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Commandant Navy Yard; Miss Clochette McGruder, Emson Kent Rowbottom, Miss Anne Gleaves, Miss Evelina

LESLIE WINS CROSS COUNTRY RUN---TRAVIS LAKEWOOD GOLF VICTOR---OTHER SPORTING NEWS

Continued from Preceding Page.

Gleaves, Emson Tracy McCauley, Emson John Ashley.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Shepler, J. F. Snyder.

Frank Rubek, Miss Adah Kopetsky, United States Senator J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi.

Police Commissioner and Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo and party.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Jr.; Miss Mabel Forsythe, Mrs. S. T. Welsh, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rohe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Klinke, Mrs. I. Radley, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hupfer.

Joseph B. Martindale, Orville Oddie, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shields.

Ex-Judge E. E. McCall, Miss Ella Gaynor McCall, Gaynor Keeley of Albany, William Maloney.

Senator O'Gorman and Mrs. O'Gorman, Miss Anna O'Gorman, Gov. and Mrs. Glynn.

William Rockefeller and party.

The other boxholders included:

Secretary of the Interior Lane, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, H. L. Stimson, William Dykeman, Lieut. Col. F. W. Sladen, Col. W. B. Gordon, Col. G. J. Fiebeger, Col. C. P. Echols, Gen. John A. Johnston, R. R. Govine, Gen. E. Weaver, Gen. Gibson, U. S. M. A.; Gen. John R. Brooke, T. J. Lynch, Cornelius Agnew, Senator Brady, Gen. Duvall, B. J. Greenhut, Senator Nathan Goff, Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Gen. E. Van C. Lucas, Gen. James Allen, Senator C. S. Thomas, Senator H. P. Bryan, Gen. Scriven, Senator H. S. Myers, Senator C. F. Thomas, Senator W. J. Stone, Senator Brandegee, Senator J. F. Robinson, Senator J. K. Shield, Senator J. E. Ransdell, Senator W. L. Jones, Senator Hupfelf, M. Friedman, Senator Warren, Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Representative A. T. Treadway, Senator E. D. Smith, South Carolina; Representative J. W. Logue, Pennsylvania; Senator Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; Dr. Thomas Fell, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Senator Henry F. Hollis, New Hampshire; Representative William Kent, California; Representative C. Hayden, Arizona; Representative H. W. Shreve, Pennsylvania; Representative P. H. Kelly, Michigan, Brig. Gen. James Forney, U. S. M. C.; Representative T. A. Scully, New Jersey; Senator William Hughes, New Jersey; Representative B. P. Harrison, Mississippi; Col. E. B. Harley, Capt. W. S. Benson, Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, Rear Admiral N. E. Usher, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Capt. H. G. Knapp, Representative Frank Buchanan, Pennsylvania; T. C. Du Pont, Delaware; Representative M. Donohue, Pennsylvania; Rear Admiral A. B. Speyers, Representative Louis Fitz Henry, Illinois; Representative W. G. Vare, Pennsylvania; Representative E. R. Bathrick, Ohio; Representative B. L. Taylor, New York; Representative Brucher, New York; Rear Admiral W. N. Little, Chief Constructor W. H. Capps, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward.

Rear Admiral J. A. Rogers, Representative J. P. Buchanan of Texas, Rear Admiral T. Hutchins, Representative J. Donovan of Connecticut, Rear Admiral N. E. Nason, Representative F. P. Woods of Iowa, Representative H. Sutherland of West Virginia, Representative J. T. Russell of Missouri; W. E. Duncan of Baltimore, Rear Admiral W. B. Willetts, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, Representative Clement Brumbaugh of Ohio, Representative R. R. Kiess of Pennsylvania, Representative W. H. Stafford of Wisconsin, Representative William E. Carley, Surgeon Gen. P. M. Rixey, Representative J. J. Rogers of Massachusetts, Admiral Willard H. Potter, A. Jones, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Representative J. H. Small of North Carolina, Representative William P. Kennedy of Connecticut, Representative H. D. Stephens of Mississippi, G. E. Hunt, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Representative Oscar Callaway of Texas, Representative J. F. C. Talbot of Maryland, Representative T. S. Butler of Pennsylvania, Representative R. P. Hobson of Alabama, Representative Lemuel K. Padgett of Tennessee, Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. W. F. Fullam, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, Rear Admiral Thomas D. Griffin, Rear Admiral R. M. Watt, Rear Admiral George W. Sidel, Capt. Henry Wood, Representative W. L. Hensley of Missouri, Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Representative J. B. Davenport of Oklahoma, Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, Representative C. E. Mapes of Michigan, Representative C. U. Stone of Illinois, Senator W. P. Jackson of Maryland, Senator J. W. Weeks of Massachusetts, and Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson.

Among those seen in boxes in various parts of the stadium were:

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, who occupied Box 185, and who had Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary with them; Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst, who had a party of young people with them; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Carmel, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Miss Angelica Brown, Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who entertained a party of friends; Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman, who had Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia as their guest; Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, brother and sister-in-law of the President, and former Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, on the Army side; Mr. and Mrs. George Emlen Starr, Mrs. Charles D. Sidney, Fairfax Ayres, Capt. E. E. Cassatt and party of Philadelphia, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmadge, Mrs. L. Sutton McKee, and Miss Harriet McKee.

SCENES OUTSIDE GROUNDS.

Police Arrangements Adequate and Record Crowd Is Easily Handled.

There was a striking contrast between the crowd outside the Polo Grounds yesterday and those that marked the recent world's series baseball games. Up to noon the streets leading to the Speedway Drive entrance and Eighth Avenue north from 155th Street to the grounds were practically deserted. The early crowd was kept far away from the gates, but the police experienced no trouble as the ticket holders showed no impatience to get to their seats. Extra precautions were taken to protect the President, but once the Chief Executive was inside the gates the crowd thinned out a bit.

President Wilson and his party, including several Secret Service men, arrived at 1:30 o'clock and he was immediately recognized and cheered by the crowd. He doffed his silk hat in acknowledgment. Eight mounted police led the way into the grounds from the Speedway entrance, and as soon as the President appeared in the inclosure the multitude shouted and cheered,

Outside the grounds 125 traffic policemen from Traffic Squads A, B, C, and E kept order under the direction of Inspectors John O'Brien and Titus. It was estimated that ten thousand automobiles had disgorged their occupants at the entrances by the time the game was called. They proceeded two abreast down Eighth Avenue from 158th Street to 153d Street, while the same regulations were observed on the Speedway.

The scene at the entrance to the grounds resolved itself into a blending of the colors of the Army—black, gold and gray—with those of the Navy—blue and gold—and the unfurling of flags and cheering of the newcomers as they arrived at their destination put cheer into the hearts of those who remained outside because of their inability to obtain tickets. Many persons unable to purchase seats lingered in the neighborhood of the grounds, although they knew that the possibility of seeing the game, for which some of them had come many miles, was not bright.

Several hundred persons waited on Coogan's Bluff, overlooking the grounds, for the game to begin. On the Speedway there were nearly 500 more, and on the bridge near the grounds stood 1,000, few of whom were able to see anything but the crowd surging through the gates or struggling to obtain their seats in the east stand bleachers.

The appearance of the West Point battalion was greeted with cheers. The gray-coated young soldiers presented a pretty spectacle marching down Eighth Avenue. Scarcely had the last company disappeared in the grounds when the Naval Brigade, each man carrying a pennant, marched down 153d Street to Eighth Avenue, where they continued four abreast, preceded by the band, up to the entrance, and they too, like the soldier boys quickly filed into the grounds.

Just before the West Pointers swung into Eighth Avenue, Mrs. Henry Brown, 33 years old, of 2,907 Eighth Avenue, was standing at Eighth Avenue and 153th Street watching the crowd streaming into the grounds. Suddenly she collapsed and fell to the ground. Policeman O'Conner of the Lenox Avenue Station summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital and she was removed to that institution.

When the game was over and the Army had won the crowd poured out of the Polo Grounds and swarmed to the Subway, Elevated, and automobiles, which were in waiting to carry the multitude away. The police arrangements again were adequate and Inspector O'Brien and his Traffic Squad handled the crowd easily. There was little if any congestion, and in less than an hour after the game all that remained in the vicinity of the entrance to the grounds were innumerable scraps of paper and a few torn pennants.

TURNED AWAY AT GATES.

Many Persons Who Had Bought Invitations Could Not Enter Grounds.

Indignation was expressed yesterday by officials of the athletic associations of West Point and Annapolis because of the discovery that many persons to whom invitation tickets to the Army and Navy game were sent had sold those tickets to speculators, who in turn disposed of them at high prices, sometimes charging as high as $21 for a single ticket. The numbers of many of the tickets that were sold by those to whom West Point or Annapolis had given the tickets are known, and a record will be made of them, and in the future those persons will be lucky if they even get a ticket from a speculator later.

It was about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Lieut. Philip Mathews, the West Point athletic representative, and Lieut. Arthur Fairfield, who acts in a similar capacity for the Naval Academy, were informed that speculators were offering many choice seats in both the army and the navy sections for prices that averaged between $20 and $25 a ticket. Mathews and Fairfield, after a conference, decided to get the numbers of as many as possible of these tickets and to have issue duplicates, at the same time invalidating the original tickets that were in the hands of the speculators.

This is the way it was done. Mathews, Fairfield, Lieut. Commander Berrien of the Navy, and Lieut. Ernest Graves of Army Engineers, constituted themselves a committee to do the detective work. Singly they visited various places on Broadway where the tickets were being offered for sale and opened negotiations for their purchase. Mathews operated under the assumed name of Beverly, Fairfield took the name of Jones, Graves called himself Mr. Sitgreaves, while Berrien rejoiced under the burden of the name of "Ketcham."

These officers dickered with the speculators and managed to get the numbers of most of the tickets. Of course, they refused to make a bargain, and told the speculators that if they changed their minds and were willing to be more reasonable to come to the Hotel Astor and an agreement might be reached.

Not a single speculator caught on to the scheme, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Hotel Astor lobby was full of speculators looking for Mr. Beverly, Mr. Sitgreaves, Mr. Jones, or Mr. Ketcham. Within half an hour the numbers of every ticket in the possession of those speculators was known to Mathews and orders issued for their invalidation and the issuance of duplicates, the latter to be honored and the originals refused for admission when offered at the Polo Grounds gates.

The result was a score or more of men who had paid big prices for the tickets only to find them no good when offered at the gate yesterday. These persons fumed, fretted, and threatened, but it did no good, and if they saw the game they did so from Coogan's Bluff.

The numbers of the tickets sold were looked up in the records of the distribution, and it was found that several of those who had sold them were officers of the National Guard, at least three of them connected with New York City organizations.

SLUMP IN TICKET PRICES.

Speculators Fail to Reap a Harvest with Reserved Seats.

Ticket speculators did not reap the rich harvest they expected yesterday. With the clearing weather in the morning a boom in the overnight prices was looked for, but instead at noon the price had receded to $5 a ticket. In some of the leading hotels as much as $15 was paid for two good seats, but the uniform price was $10. This was due in a measure to the announcement of the New York Baseball Club that box seats could be purchased at the grounds for $25 a pair.

A few incoming visitors during the morning hours were overanxious and paid as high as $20 for a pair of seats, but speculators began to throng the corridors of the leading hotels and, despite the efforts of the house detectives, did a thriving business. Three times the lobby of the Astor Hotel was cleared, but the vendors of tickets were insistent and returned to dispose of their wares at a premium.

Most of the tickets sold before the game were those issued to the two academies. In some way these got into the hands of speculators, and as they were on the north or south stands, near the battalions of the two academies, they were eagerly sought. The total number of those sold, however, was comparatively small.

A few enterprising speculators tried to do business in the neighborhood of the Polo Grounds, but they had little success. The police were very active, and the speculators were driven away from the line every time they were caught trying to open negotiations.

ARMY OFFICERS CELEBRATE.

More Than 1,000 People at Dinner in Ball Room at Astor.

Several hundred West Point cadets and army officers celebrated the victory of the Army team at the Hotel Astor last night. More than 1,000 persons gathered in the grand ballroom, which had been turned into a restaurant. When the members of the team appeared early in the evening in the boxes which had been reserved for them they were received with cheers, followed by the yells of nearly every class which had been graduated from the Military Academy during the last twenty years, the yells coming in succession from separate tables at which the representatives of different classes were seated in groups.

Features of the musical programme were bugle calls and compositions by Prof. Enger of West Point. Several of these pieces were rendered on the organ by Prof. Leo Riggs, accompanied by his full orchestra.

The Rose and Laurel Rooms, which adjoin the grand ballroom, were used for dancing, and there was turkey-trotting in the gallery surrounding the ballroom. Some of those at the dinner were:

Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. S. R. Allen, Capt. James F. Bell, Col. E. M. Blake, Capt. L. C. Benton, Capt. W. B. Cochrane, Lieut. G. H. Bald, Col. J. M. Andrews, E. W. Bellinger, Robert Boettger, Mrs. George S. Brown, Major George K. Conovan, Major William Chamberlaine, Capt. O. Collins, Mrs. Julia Rowe Davis, Lieut. Col. C. A. F. Flagler, Mrs. Morris C. Foote, Edward E. Gold, Col. Henry J. Goldman, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Col. H. N. Handley, Capt. T. P. Holcombe, Lieut. Col. L. H. Holt, Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, Chris C. Hupfel, Charles J. W. Kelly, Capt. William McK. Hamilton, Mrs. Joseph F. Lynch, Connie Mack, Capt. James Brady Mitchell, Capt. James A. Moss, Capt. J. K. Parsons, Col. John Pitcher, Frank D. Patten, W. R. Rumsey, Capt. L. S. Ryan, George Spoor, Capt. H. L. Stoel, Mrs. Lydia Scranton Pate, Col. J. Frank Supplee, Mrs. Eleanor L. Walback, Mrs. J. B. Walker, Mrs. F. D. Waterman, Fritz Williams, C. C. Wilson, and Major Charles Wylie.

GLOOM AT NAVY'S HOTEL.

Team Goes to Theatre — Back to Annapolis To-day.

Worn and battered by the strife, the members of the Annapolis team hurried back to the Vanderbilt Hotel last evening and sought the seclusion of their rooms. The lobby of the hotel was jammed with loyal supporters, ready to cheer the Midshipmen, despite their defeat, but the players succeeded in preventing any such demonstration. In groups of two and three they made their way quietly to their headquarters, where dinner was served. When the newspaper men knocked on the door word was sent out that there was nothing to say. A few of the players who were questioned later simply shook their heads a bit sadly, and then walked away.

The crowd that thronged the lobby—and many there had lost heavily on the result of the game—soon recovered its spirits, however, and was soon busy explaining the reasons for defeat. There were half a hundred dinner parties, and then came the rush for the theatre. Most of the members of the Annapolis team attended the performance of "Adele" at the Longacre Theatre. They did not occupy a box, but sought more secluded seats in the orchestra.

At 11:30 o'clock a dinner was held, to which, among others, were invited Adv. Glynn, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The reporters were informed that it would be a quiet affair—quite different from the joyous reunion which had been planned before the Army team proved its superiority. Among those on the seating list were Prof. P. J. Dashiel, Lieut. Commander A. P. Fairfield, Lieut. Commander H. Osterhaus, Surgeon R. W. McDowell, Prof. C. V. Cusachs, Lieut. Commander R. Williams, Lieut. D. W. Simpson, Ensigns W. A. Shaw and Frank Loftin; J. A. Reilly, Yale, '12, coach; J. McMaster, Midshipmen K. P. Gilchrist, Capt. W. M. Nicholls, J. R. Redman, H. R. Overesch, B. C. Woodward, B. L. Sizer, H. R. Leonard, H. L. Ingram, B. E. Ralston, J. H. Brown, R. L. Vaughn, F. C. Hall, L. R. De Roods, C. J. McReavy, R. V. A. Failing, H. H. Harrison, R. J. Mitchell, W. D. Alexander, T. R. Vinson, F. Fitzsimmons, C. R. Curr, A. C. Miles, R. W. Bates, L. R. Vail, R. N. Kennedy, Z. W. Wick, A. W. Walker, B. F. Perry, G. T. Hower, A. C. Thomas, and R. W. Hayler.

The team will return this afternoon at 4 o'clock to Annapolis.

EIGHTH REGIMENT SPORTS.

Military Organization Returns to Athletic Fold After Long Absence.

Under the guidance of Benny Mann, former track captain of the Pastimes and Glencoe A. C., athletics were revived last night at the Eighth Regiment Armory by the regimental athletes after a lapse of five years. Mann has just been elected to the position of coach and the result last night was a flattering tribute to his efforts and should bring the regiment's members back to good standing among the military athletes.

The programme comprised seven events, one of which was a special match bicycle race, the others being confined to the members of the regiment. Probably the best performance of the evening was that of Dick Reimer of the Loughlin Lyceum, representing Hospital Corps of the regiment, in the one-mile walk. He started from scratch, allowing handicaps of 1:30 to the limit men, and came from behind, winning in the good time of 7:13 4-5.

Limit men held sway for three-quarters of the distance when Reimer increased his gait and worked round on the outside, coming up to the tape two yards in front of J. Smith of the Thirty-first Company with a minute and a half start.

The special match bicycle race between Otto Brandis of the home armory and H. Lightfind, representing the Twenty-second Engineers, was a spirited contest. It was to be the best two out of three heats, but the engineer won in straight heats after close finishes. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. F. Cahill, Thirty-second Company, (scratch;) H. Seney, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) second; J. Radelkin, Thirty-first Company, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:07.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by G. Field, Twenty-ninth Company; J. Radskin, Thirty-first Company, second; A. T. Caniglio, Twenty-sixth Company, third. Time—1:22.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Leo Cahill, Thirty-second Company, (scratch;) H. Seney, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) second; H. Litchman, Twenty-sixth Company, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by L. Reemer, Hospital Corps, (scratch;) J. Smith, Thirtieth Company, (45 seconds,) second; R. Litchman, Twenty-sixth Company, (1¼ minutes,) third. Time—7:41 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by McDonough, Twenty-eighth Company, (100 yards;) T. J. Byrnes, Thirty-second Company, (110 yards,) second; Edward Baxter, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) third. Time—4:20 4-5.

Special Bicycle Match Race; one-mile heats; between Otto Brandis, Eighth Regiment, and H. Lightfind, Twenty-second Regiment.—Won by Lightfind, in straight heats. Time—2:43 4-5; 2:40 1-5.

Running High Jump, Scratch.—Won by J. Dickinson, Hospital Corps, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches; P. Walsh, Hospital Corps, with a jump of 4 feet 9 inches, second.

One Mile Relay.—Scratch.—Won by Thirty-first Company, team composed of Radskin, Sanford, Smith, and Barren; Twenty-sixth Company team, composed of Berkowitz, Marviglia, Demarest, and Litchman, did not finish. Time—4:21.

Stephenson In Shooting Form.

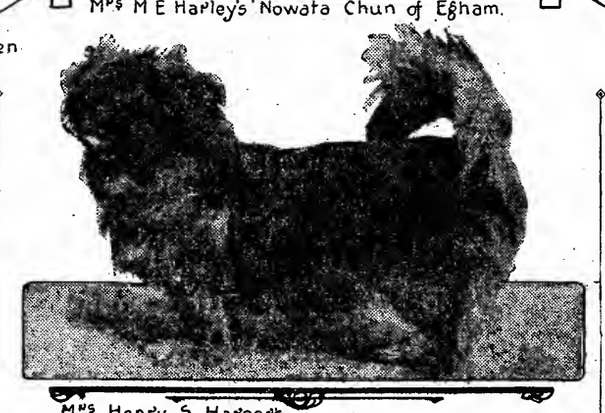
The starting of trapshooting at the Crescent Athletic Club did not have any effect on the shooting at the Marine and Field Club yesterday. The majority of the gunners who belong to both organizations shot over the Bath Beach traps and had an interesting afternoon. The Monthly Cup was taken by Frank B. Stephenson, and he also won the trophy, yesterday being the final leg on the prize. The afternoon was a cleanup for the indoor champion. In addition to the Monthly Cup he also was the winner of the weekly shoot on the President's prize, with a total of 93 out of a possible 100 targets. The Take-Home Trophy was also won by Mr. Stephenson. He had 88 out of a possible 100 targets in the Take-Home event.

PEKINGESE PETS TO BE SHOWN AT THE PLAZA

Mrs M E Harley's Chu-Yen of Toddington

Mrs M E Harley's Nowata Chun of Egham.

Elsie de Wolfe's Ting a Ling



Mrs Henry S. Harper's Sun-Yat Sen of Braywick

Photo by Pictorial News Co.

LONG ISLAND LAD WINS HIGH HONORS

Sidney L. Leslie Scores in Junior National Cross-Country Race.

Sidney L. Leslie of the Long Island A. C. duplicated his junior Metropolitan A. A. victory yesterday when he carried the Cherry Diamond of his organization to a premier position in the national titular cross-country race for juniors, at Van Cortlandt Park, over the six-mile course in 0:34:46. Gaston Strobino of South Paterson, the lad who won fame in the Olympic Marathon last year at Stockholm, was a close second, being beaten by a margin of about forty yards.

Five of the runners of the New York A. C., J. O'Conner, Hugh Honahan, Maurice Hughes, Jr., W. J. Horton, and Oswald Gibbons, accounted for the team trophy and the accompanying prizes when they netted the low team score of 26 points, while the Long Island A. C. and Mohawk A. C. finished second and third, respectively, with 48 points and 51 points. The Irish-American A. C. failed to score a team, as only four of the wearers of the Winged Fist started.

Despite the miserable weather conditions, young Leslie, who has probably improved in both speed and stamina to a greater degree than any of the runners seen in the metropolitan district, covered the route in a bit faster time than he had accomplished under more favorable auspices. That his victory was pronounced was attested by his manner of finishing, which was convincing enough to have him win, when he wanted to come away, by forty yards from Strobino, who had led up to the final eighth of a mile.

Thirty-two men, the best of those available among the distance runners of this section of the country, turned out for the honors. The Irish-American A. C. team was handicapped through the non-appearance of three of the wearers of the Winged Fist, who had been delayed somewhere between Newark and the scene of the contest, Van Cortlandt Park.

There was a scramble to get away when the starting gun was fired. Each of the runners appeared anxious to get out of the ruck which usually follows the beginning of an event of the kind, with the result that the first 150 yards was the rarest sort of a sprint for an advantageous position.

Hugh Honaban of the New York A. C. was the first man to show after the field became straightened out in the race to major house and just before the railroad bridge was reached. Even at this early stage it became apparent that Leslie, the ultimate winner, was not to be denied, as the Long Island lad filled second position, with Maurice Hughes, Jr., third.

By the time the leaders had got to the top of the hill after the race up the golf links for the first time, and with a mile and a half behind them, Leslie was the pacemaker, with Gianicopolis, a Yonkers Greek, in second place. Along the old aqueduct and where the going was holding because of a top dressing of new soil Strobino, the real distancer of the outfit, worked his way up ahreast of Leslie, who was attempting to race his field into the ground.

Down the hill and back on to the golf links, but over a flat country, Leslie and Strobino raced as a team, alternating in the pacemaking work. As they came by the three-mile mark, which marked the end of the first lap of the course, Strobino led by a stride from Leslie, and even at this early stage it became apparent that it would be useless to look beyond either of this pair for the ultimate winner, as each was racing well within himself and appeared fresh.

Up the golf links the second time proved the undoing of such a tried performer as Gianicopolis, who was compelled to quit because of the severity of the contest. At that time he was racing well up with the leaders, a fine lead of which was Strobino, plodding along as well as his short legs would permit, with Leslie and Roth in close pursuit. O'Connor and Kyronen, the little Finn, who was third in the ten-mile flat race championship, were next in order, and apparently waiting for the run home.

At four and a half miles, and just before the race down the steepest part of the course at the north end of the old aqueduct, the order was the same as far as the first five men were concerned, although Leslie appeared to be going easiest. This was attested when the men dropped down on to the flat country and the better going along the links.

There was an almost imperceptible increase in the pace when the men got to within a mile of the end, with Leslie feeling the rest of the field out by short dashes which brought the others of the quintet with him. Half a mile from the end he cut loose in earnest, with the result that Strobino was the only one apparently able to keep up with the pace. The latter sailed along so well in the wake of the leader that he appeared to have a winning chance.

Beginning the final quarter, however, Leslie set sail for the finish in a manner which admitted of practically no opposition from the diminutive South Paterson lad, with the result that Leslie won by about forty yards from Strobino in 34 minutes 42 seconds, with the latter 100 yards in front of Arthur Roth, a former Metropolitan titleholder, who, in turn, beat Kyronen twenty yards for third place.

Following the homecoming of this quartet interest resolved itself in the contest for the team honors, which were quickly annexed when the New York A. C. team garnered the next four places, and the next but one, with a total of 26 points. The summary of those who finished follows:

Comp. No.	Name,	Club.	Time.
1..	Sidney J. Leslie,	Long Island A. C.	34:42
*42..	Gaston Strobino,	unattached	34:49
25..	Arthur Roth,	Mohawk A. C.	35:14
*35..	W. Kyronen,	unattached	35:23
11..	J. O'Conner,	New York A. C.	35:28
13..	H. Honahan,	New York A. C.	35:58
10..	M. Hughes, Jr.,	New York A. C.	36:03
9..	W. J. Horton,	New York A. C.	36:09
26..	H. Riddle,	Mohawk A. C.	36:14
15..	O. Gibbons,	New York A. C.	36:18
2..	H. C. Kramer,	Long Island A. C.	36:19
5..	C. Scheifer,	Long Island A. C.	36:22
14..	J. O'Neill,	New York A. C.	36:28
4..	J. Wright,	Long Island A. C.	36:29
*36..	Floyd Smith,	New York A. C.	36:37
28..	H. Nye,	Mohawk A. C.	37:34
27..	B. Masterson,	Mohawk A. C.	37:53
30..	A. J. Savage,	Mohawk A. C.	37:59
*23..	B. Brower,	New York A. C.	38:00
4..	G. Messler,	Long Island A. C.	38:22
32..	F. Lux,	Mohawk A. C.	38:29
7..	F. Martin,	Long Island A. C.	39:44
29..	W. Mann,	Mohawk A. C.	39:03
31..	D. O'Toole,	Mohawk A. C.	39:04

TEAM SCORES.

New York A. C.	3	4	5	6	8	26
Long Island A. C.	1	9	10	12	16	48
Mohawk A. C.	2	7	13	14	15	51

Irish-American A. C. did not finish a team.

SPORTS AT PINEHURST.

Golf, Tennis, and Trap Shooting Schedules for Winter.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 29.—The opening event of the Pinehurst Country Club's schedule of 1913-14 golf tournaments is the tenth annual event, Dec. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Other golf events are the tenth annual holiday week, Dec. 27, 29, 30, and 31; eleventh annual midwinter, Jan. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; tenth annual St. Valentine's, Feb. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; eighth annual St. Valentine's for women, Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14; tenth annual Spring, March 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; twelfth annual united North and South championship for women, March 21, 23, 24, 25, and 26; fourth annual amateur-professional, March 27; fourteenth annual united North and South open, March 28; fourteenth annual united North and South amateur, March 30 and 31, April 1, 2, 3, and 4; sixth annual mid-April, April 9, 10, and 11.

Tennis tournaments include the second annual St. Thomas, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19; fourth annual midwinter, Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31; women's singles, Feb. 18, 19, and 20; men's singles, Feb. 25, 26, and 27; club championship, March 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

The seventh annual midwinter trapshooting handicap is scheduled for Jan. 21, 22, 23, and 24, with weekly sweepstakes from Jan. 26 to March 23.

At the club's annual meeting the following officers were re-elected: President—Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst; Secretary-Treasurer—Herbert L. Jillson, Pinehurst. Board of Governors—C. L. Becker, Philadelphia, N. Y.; J. D. Climo, Cleveland; J. D. Post, Rye; J. P. Gardner, Chicago; C. L. Fownes and W. C. Hurd, Pittsburgh; Allan Lard, Washington; H. W. Ormsbee, Fitchburg, Mass.; I. S. Robeson, Rochester, N. Y., and G. W. Watts, Durham, N. C. Tournament Committee—Becker, Ormsbee, Fownes, Robeson, and Gardner.

Lafayette Wins Cross-Country.

Cross-country runners from Lafayette College defeated the hill and dale squad of the College of the City of New York yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course of six miles by a score of 19 to 40. The individual winner was Henry J. Otto of Lafayette, who covered the route in 36:43. Edward Frey of the City College made a capital showing when he finished second in the good time of 37:10. Lafayette started six men and the home team five. The summary:

	Time.
Otto, Lafayette	36:43
Frey, C. C. N. Y.	37:10
Gilbert, Lafayette	37:47
Strehy, Lafayette	38:18
Ellis, Lafayette	38:19
Hartmann, Lafayette	38:20
Walk, Lafayette	38:48
Schaeffer, C. C. N. Y.	40:23
Mones, C. C. N. Y.	40:59
Branstein, C. C. N. Y.	43:26
Drake, C. C. N. Y.	45:33

Austrian Envoy Going Home.

Dr. Otto Herschmann, President of the Austrian Olympic Committee and representative of the Austrian Government, who has spent the last three weeks in New York and Boston, studying American athletic systems, will leave for home Tuesday on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. During his stay in New York he visited playgrounds, athletic fields, public gymnasiums, baths, recreation centres, public schools, high schools, universities, and athletic clubs.

To Settle Boxing Muddle To-day.

All difficulties with regard to the bringing together of Jess Willard and Carl Morris, the heavyweight boxers, at Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night will be smoothed over to-day, as Charley Murray, manager of the Queensberry A. C. of Buffalo, is coming here this morning. Upon his arrival Murray will meet Billy Gibson, manager of the Garden A. C., and Tom Jones, who looks after Willard's affairs. Murray has agreed to let Willard box in the Garden provided he signs a new contract to take on One-Round Davis at Buffalo in the near future. This will set at rest any fears of the match falling through, as the State Athletic Commission has stated that it has no wish to keep Willard from boxing provided he settles his differences with the Buffalo club.

Jack Johnson Knocks Out Wrestler.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In a wrestling match last night with a Liberian named Spoul, Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, lost his temper when his opponent fouled him, and, turning to boxing tactics, swung a stiff punch on his opponent's solar plexus which knocked him out.

TRAVIS VICTOR IN LAKEWOOD GOLF

Veteran Defeats Max Marston in Final Round, 3 Up and 2 to Play.

One more golf trophy was gathered in yesterday by Walter J. Travis of Garden City when he won the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood by defeating Max R. Marston of Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play in the final round. The veteran always had the upper hand on the youth. In fact, Marston won only two holes, the seventh and the fifteenth.

Marston might have become the leader at the first hole, where he was on the green in two fine shots, but he required three putts and had to be content with a halve. From the Marston viewpoint the contest was really a tale of lost opportunity, except after the turn, where Travis gave the youth not even half a chance. Travis won the second hole where Marston got bunkered on his second shot, and Travis became 2 up at the sixth hole under similar conditions. Travis taking three putts on the seventh cost him that, and it began to look as if Marston would steady down and get going, but he dispelled the idea on the eighth through driving into a trap and then messing the third shot. Thus Travis became 2 up at the turn. The latter looked like Marston's where he laid his man a stymie, but Travis with characteristic coolness and a niblick, jumped the ball over the obstruction into the cup and halved the hole. He was, therefore, 2 up at the turn.

After Travis had increased his advantage at the tenth the players went along like wild horses, halving the next three holes in 3, 4, 3, but Marston became 4 down at the fourteenth by missing a putt. His attempt to recover lost ground at the fifteenth was good, and although he won the hole by running down the only long putt of the match, Travis, who was merely postponing the ultimate result, halved in 5 at the sixteenth left Travis a winner.

Semi-final rounds were played early in the day and a handicap was played in the afternoon, Arden M. Robbins of Garden City, winning the gross with 75 over E. Sprague of Inwood, the net was 84—11, 73. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat S. K. D. Forest, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat John F. Shanley, Deal, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Travis beat Marston, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—E. O. Fraser, Deal, beat J. M. Lummis, Pawling, 2 up and 1 to play; A. W. Westney, Garden City, beat Eugene Van Schaick, Sleepy Hollow, 6 up and 5 to play.

Final Round—Westney beat Fraser, 7 up and 5 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Chester R. Gillette, Syracuse, beat J. M. Byers, Pelham, 5 up and 3 to play; W. M. Lummis, Pawling, beat F. C. Russell, Dyker Meadow, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Lummis beat Gillette, 2 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, beat Clarence M. Cohen, Inwood, 2 up and 1 to play; A. E. Whitney, Lakewood, beat H. F. Burkett, Inverness, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Final Round — Batterson - Whitney match postponed.

Handicap.—Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, 75, 7—68; N. E. Sprague, Inwood, 84, 11—73; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 81, 8—76; A. P. Roth, Fox Hills, 89, 13—76; Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, 89, 11—78; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 94, 15—79; W. R. Hochster, Deal, 95, 16—79; R. L. Redfield, Montclair, 87, 8—79; W. R. Delehanty, Deal, 93 14—81; F. F. Vanderhoef Lakewood, 97, 15—82; Clarence M. Cohen, Inwood, 98, 16—82; James C. Batterson, Fox Hills, 91, 8—83; C. T. Richardson, Lakewood, 91, 8—83; A. H. Howard, Woodland, 97, 14—83; E. L. de Forest, Garden City, 90, 6—84; T. C. Walker, Atlantic City, 94, 10—84; William S. Leeds, Fox Hills, 91, 7—84; A. S. Ridley, Lakewood, 91, 7—84; Alexander Morten, Newport, 96, 11—85; H. H. Bottome, Essex County, 93, 8—85; J. B. Reilly, Deal, 99, 13—86; George A. Taylor, Ardsley, 100, 14—86; R. A. Thompson, Lakewood, 95, 9—86; John E. Kelley, Deal, 97, 10—87; J. Lauchelmer, Inwood, 106, 18—88, and S. G. Thomas, Lakewood, 110, 18—82.

Western Indians Beat Eastern Team

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 29.—The representative Western football eleven of the Carlisle Indian School defeated the Eastern team here this afternoon, 13 to 0. This is an annual contest at the school, and excited much interest. Neither side could gain much through the line, but end runs and fake formations worked well for both. The Westerners seemed the most aggressive. So confident of victory were the Westerners that they held a party headed by a band before the game. For the Westerners Hitman seemed invincible and scored all the points, while Plenty and Eastman were good running mates. Kettle, Hill, Coons, and Dennis starred for the Easterners. The line-up:

Westerners.	Position.	Easterners.
Plenty	Left end	Dennis
Asure	Left tackle	Bradley
Lasse	Left guard	Sim

ODD THINGS BALL PLAYERS PULL OFF

Interesting Incidents That Umpire Evans Has Seen on the Field.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

Baseball furnishes some of the most extraordinary alibis imaginable. Two that I recall, as originated by Ping Bodie of the White Sox and Hank Perry, for a time with Detroit, are decidedly out of the ordinary.

When Perry joined the Tigers his reputation as a slugger had preceded him. The Detroit outfield was such a strong one, however, that it was impossible for Perry to break in as a regular. Several times Jennings sent him to bat in the pinch, and each time he responded with long drives that were captured by the outfield. Knowing that Perry hit the ball hard when he connected, the outfielders played extremely deep for him. Each time after flying out Perry came back to the Detroit bench the picture of disgust.

A few days later with the bases filled and two down Jennings yanked out the pitcher and sent Perry in to bat. He urged him to take a crack at the ball and break up the game. Perry, as he stepped to the plate, noticed that the fielders backed up almost to the fence for him. Perry had an idea. He decided he would pull the unexpected. The pitcher, knowing that Perry could hit, tried to get him to go after a bad ball, but Perry refused. Finally the count stood three balls and no strikes. It was a cinch that the pitcher would try to get the next one over, for if he failed it would force in a run. It was over, but Perry let it go by. The umpire declared it a strike.

That was good enough baseball, but it was up to Perry to take a crack at the next one if it was over. The pitcher sent another one right over, but Perry stood motionless. It was declared a strike by the umpire, making the count three balls and two strikes. Jennings, on the coaching line, was raving like mad. The next ball was in the same place, but once more Perry refused to hit at it. It was declared a strike, retiring the batter and the side, and ending a rally.

Perry Did the Unexpected.

As Perry approached the bench he was roasted by every Detroit player, but instead of being perturbed, he wore a broad smile. As he took the usual drink of water, customary after striking out, he remarked:

"Well, it it wasn't for that blind umpire I would have pulled the unexpected. They felt sure I would hit the ball, but I fooled them by refusing to hit at it. Perry is no longer with Detroit.

One day last Summer Callahan sent Ping Bodie to bat in the ninth inning in place of the pitcher. The Sox were five runs behind and two were out. Naturally Ping tried his best to hit, but fanned. As he walked past the Detroit bench he remarked to me, with a smile:

"What is the use of hitting with no one on the bases and five runs behind? It would only have prolonged the game." A few weeks later Ping went to the bat with the bases filled, two out and three runs needed to tie. He tripled and the game went extra innings before Chicago finally won. Two or three innings later I referred to the way he had prolonged the game, but Ping was in no mood for me.

"I thought we only needed three runs to win, Bill, or I would have stretched that hit into a home run," was his reply. I never saw Ping run quite so fast before in my life."

Jennings Likes to Mix Them Up.

Hughey Jennings, famous leader of the Detroit Tigers, always believes in mixing up the style of play. He never wants a man to go through with a play when it appears suicidal. Often Cobb goes to the plate with the intention of bunting. He sees the infield is set for just such a play, that in all probability the pitcher will put a ball up to suit his liking, hoping that he will go through with the play. Then it is that Cobb switches things and either pulls the ball down the right-field line a mile a minute or almost knocks the third baseman's legs off.

When a new player joins the Tigers, Jennings impresses on him the importance of mixing things up, of trying to outguess the opposition by doing the unexpected. For a number of years, while studying law at Cornell, Jennings also coached the "Varsity baseball team. Naturally, he always tried to make the collegians play the same style of ball that he demanded of the professionals. Incidentally, the collegian can offer just as many alibis as the professional.

"When you see the first baseman or third baseman creeping in on you to get the bunt, switch your play and hit it out," was the bit of advice often handed out by Jennings to the collegians.

Collegian Had Some Alibi.

In a game down South Hughey signaled for the squeeze play, a man being on third. Of course, the runner dashed in as the pitcher delivered the ball, and in so doing almost hit the runner on the head with the bat. The batter connected safely, driving the ball over the right fielder's head for a home run. Jennings didn't enthuse a bit. On the contrary, he was very much peeved.

No one was looking for the squeeze, and had the batter bunted he would have had the infield flat footed. He called the collegian down in good style. He almost keeled over in a faint, however, when the collegian, on being asked why he had ever switched, replied:

"Didn't you see the right fielder creeping in on me?"

A few years ago the Chicago Americans secured a pitcher from one of the small minor leagues. In batting practice the recruit showed a lot of stuff and pitted against the regulars. It looked very much as if the White Sox had picked up a real find in the youngster. Lack of experience and ability to field his position was the only thing that kept Manager Callahan from starting him in a game. In order to get the recruit accustomed to big league ways, also to acquire confidence, he was sent in to pitch after several games were hopelessly lost. In each instance the young pitcher came through in the most approved style. In one game, which I umpired back of the plate, I remember that he allowed only one hit in the last five innings of the play. He showed me a sweeping curve ball that caused five of the opposition to go out on strikes in as many innings. His other appearances were just about as successful, the youngster began to feel that he was being discriminated against by being allowed to finish only games that were lost. Before the start of one of the games with the Athletics he was sitting on the bench next to me, complimenting him on his work of the day previous. It was late in the season and he had yet to start his first game.

Wanted to Show the Natives.

"I'm getting tired of this big league stuff," remarked the youngster in response to my words of praise. "I would rather be back in the bushes, where you get a chance to display your ability."

"Many of the present stars held down the bench for a couple of years before getting a chance," I replied.

"That may be all right for some of them, but I'm ready to go the route in the big league now. I'm a whole lot better than a bunch of those fellows who get knocked out only to have me finish the game. Instead of starting a game I warm up for five innings and then finish it."

The youngster was very much discouraged.

The great success he had met with on each appearance made him feel confident of his ability was swelling. I told him that his chance to make good would come in due time, if he was but patient. Strangely enough, it came the next afternoon. Crippled condition of the pitching staff practically made it necessary that he be used to start the game. Naturally he was nervous. The sensation of starting a game was entirely different from finishing a contest that was lost. In his effort to puzzle the opposition he tried to get too much on the ball, was wild, and, being constantly in the hole, was forced to put the ball over and trust to luck. In such cases the Athletics hopped on the cripple and in three innings had piled up a seven-run lead. That marked the exit of the recruit. As he walked past me on the way to the bench I whispered:

"It is a trifle different—starting from finishing."

"I'm so used to pitching four or five innings before getting a chance to pitch that ten minutes' workout failed to get me properly warmed up," was his response. "The next time they intend using me I'm going to insist on knowing at least an hour before game time." The trimming handed the youth had not destroyed his confidence in the least. He will probably be a star in a couple of years.

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YALE'S DISASTROUS YEAR.

Eli's Lament Almost Total Absence of Winning Major Sport Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—In spite of the fact that Yale has nothing to show for the past year in athletics in any branch of major sport, with the exception of baseball and track victories over Princeton, the general athletic situation at the university will not be taken up for examination and possible revision till the reorganization of the General Athletic Committee in January.

At that time the committee will be reformed, new graduate members and new officers will be chosen, and the planning of the athletic campaign of 1914 will be undertaken. The present Chairman and Treasurer of the committee is the general Yale athletic adviser, Walter Camp, and the Secretary is Manager Bryan of the Track Athletic Association.

Although no undergraduate or alumni clamor for reform in Yale athletics is heard, the committee that will be named to take general charge of Yale's athletic affairs feels keenly the condition of the teams that have been launched, and some changes in method of conducting athletics during the coming year are likely to be ordered.

The fact that Yale athletics are generally in a losing state will cause no reorganization at the top. A new athletic system, involving the choice of a new athletic committee, and the creation of separate committees, or cabinets, in all of the four branches of major sport, football, rowing, baseball and track athletics, went into effect a year ago, and the point that expected results have not yet been secured in any of these sports is not regarded as a criticism of the methods of management.

In general, however, Yale's athletics disclose the most unsatisfactory showing, in periods of consecutive defeat, since the dawn of intercollegiate sport. In rowing the last race was won from Harvard in 1907, in baseball in 1909, in football in 1908, and in track athletics Yale has not made a clean-up from her big university rivals for a decade. In football Capt. Ketcham is the only member of the eleven who will be graduated in June who has ever played in a winning game against either Harvard or Princeton. When a sophomore he took part in the 5 to 3 match against Princeton, the last, by the way, for Yale to win from either the Crimson or the Tiger.

Unless the Yale nine, crew or track team wins its matches next Spring the Class of 1914 will be graduated without scoring a championship won by a major sport team in any branch of athletics. No other class has been similarly afflicted.

Yale has lost all its important series in the four major branches of sport the past season, except the track and baseball series with Princeton, but the upset has been attributed in every case to simple lack of material, except in baseball, which for two seasons has shown Yale with the largest amount of playing timber of any years in the history of the nine. In this sport the coaches, Frank Quimby and Bernie Tommers, have been re-appointed, and, with another lot of splendid material, the alumni believe that this season they will turn the trick and capture the series from Harvard and Princeton.

Confidence was expressed on every side in the ultimate hope of the football system adopted last year. Although it is not certain who the new Captain will be it is known that two resident coaches who will be present all of next season will be Howard Jones, as chief of the coaching staff, and Dr. "Billy" Bull, coach of the punting and drop-kicking squad. It is certain that Capt. Henry Ketcham will be strongly urged to return next Fall, and it is hoped that his plans will allow him to be here.

Talbott is expected to receive the captaincy, and he will go to work immediately to outline the campaign. He loses practically all of the rush line of this season, and he has an uphill task to win from either Harvard or Princeton. The coaching staff of the last Fall has generally been regarded as modern in tieing Princeton, and holding down Harvard till the final period with an eleven which could do no better than tie Maine and Washington and Jefferson and give Colgate a losing battle, 15 to 8.

There is no disposition to relax Yale's rigid eligibility rules, which are said to be the most stringent regarding athletic exemptions and privileges of those in vogue at any university in the East. It is felt, however, that these are largely responsible for Yale's inability to secure athletic stars. Even the undergraduates are not disposed to grumble at the failure of the faculty to offer attractive inducements to remarkable athletes and there seems no change likely in Yale's policy in this respect.

The coming sessions of the Athletic Committee give promise, however, of important changes in the methods of campaigns in the four branches of major sport rather than of injecting radical reforms into the coaching methods in vogue in any of them. It is likely, however, that some changes will be made in the graduate membership of the Alumni Committee, with undergraduate Captain naming one member annually.

PICKEREL FISHING GOOD.

Big Catch Reported from Shalo Creek on Thanksgiving Day.

With the brook trout season closed and black bass hibernating, the pickerel is now the fresh-water fish to seek. New York and New Jersey have many ponds where the pickerel may be taken. A sample catch, as it were, is that of W. F. Eye, Mayor of Culver's Lake, who, with Asher Snook, on Thanksgiving Day, in Shalo Creek, N. J., took 55 pickerel, the largest of which weighed 5½ pounds.

Lakes near New York City are Mombasha, Round, Glenmore, and Long Lake, near Monroe; also the Ramapo River, and near Monticello the Wallkill River, Monhagen Lake, Kettle Kill, Bashas Kill, and Swanwangunk Kill, all report fair catches of pickerel and pike. Martin's Lake at Port Jervis, and at Highland Mills the lakes of Cromwell, Twin, and Summit, are all good streams.

Long Island, which has more pickerel than pike, reports excellent fishing in Great Pond, near Riverhead. These are the places to go for pickerel and pike.

In New York all pike must be ten inches long in order to be retained, and in New Jersey they must be a foot long, measuring from snout to caudal fin.

Pike are caught in much the same manner as pickerel—trolling, skittering, or by bait casting. Incidentally they like a bright lure, and they will take an extremely large bait. In using a minnow, pike have the fashion of taking it at the side first. This is not the time to strike. The moment the fish takes the minnow head first, that is the time to strike. The fish when it feels the hook immediately strikes for the weeds, just as the blackfish in salt water seeks the crevices of rocks.

Loyola Schoolboy Wins on Ice.

W. Collins of Loyola School, an aspirant for speed skating honors, won the quarter-mile schoolboy race yesterday at the St. Nicholas Rink. He had a handicap of 105 yards on Midget Gershel of Public School 166, who started from scratch. The latter, however, did not have his racing blades tuned up to the speed limit, for he failed to get into his stride at any time. Collins kept his lead to the end, chased home by little Arthur Healey, also of Loyola School. Gershel was third, some distance behind.

TIGERS TALK OF FOOTBALL IN 1914

Change in Policy and New Coaches Among Things to be Accomplished.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 29.—Two distinct factors, the result of the past season in football at Princeton, will combine to give the Tigers an eleven next season which is likely to be radically different from the teams of the last ten years. One of these factors is the abundance of weight and experience which, barring the losses by ineligibility rules, will be available for the team next season, and the other is the change in policy which is likely to come, even though in a slight degree. The Board of Control of Athletics at Princeton disclaims any intention of changing the coaching system which has had so many defects in the eyes of the students, but it is known that several of the coaches of the past season will not be on the Graduate Advisory Committee again because of a lapse of their term, and with the incoming new men it is certain that the board will take steps to impress upon them the necessity of playing something besides a defensive game. Just who the new coaches will be is not known, and it will not be decided for several weeks, when the board holds its meeting to select the coaches and make alterations in the general policy. The aim will be to get a policy which will combine the open and the close styles of football next season, and the coaches will probably be selected with this idea in mind. "Heff" Herring, who has played the English game as well as the American, is regarded by some as a logical choice for the big coach, but this could not be verified at any official source.

The Alumni Weekly has taken up the question of changing the coaching system, and, commenting on the past season, says:

"There was ground for the expectation of something better than a defeat and a tie in our big games this Fall, in the wealth of material at University Field, which was pronounced the best in years, and in a coaching organization so elastic as to bring to bear upon the development of the material the best of our football traditions, knowledge, and skill. But at the end of the season we have nothing better to look back upon than a mediocre record. It is not very bad, but it certainly is not good. It is merely indifferent. Once again Princeton had a sturdy defense, but once again Princeton had almost no attack. * * * A strong defense is, of course, vitally essential to success in football. But where is the nine that can win without hits and where the eleven that can win without an attack? By a strong defense you may pick up a football victory about once in a decade on the other fellows' blunders, but until Princeton learns to match its strong defense with a constructive offense we shall have to be content to harvest somewhat less than our share of victories."

The editor pleads for the open game in no uncertain terms. He says:

"Princeton has everything to gain and nothing to lose by breaking away from the sterile conservatism which has characterized our football programme and by giving a full and fair trial to the type of game the revised rules are designed to encourage. We earnestly hope that our conservatism may be knocked into a cocked hat before another football season opens."

An open letter to the editor of The Weekly from a graduate of the class of '90 makes the same plea, and argues for a permanent football coach, recommending for the position Logan Cunningham, '10, who was field coach for two seasons, 1910 and 1912, or "Eddie" Hart, who assisted in the coaching toward the end of the season this year. The big objection raised to a resident and permanent coach is that it smacks of professionalism, and it is only the natural desire of the permanent coach to "win games," because his position virtually depends on his success at winning them.

The other factor which promises to give Princeton a new sort of team is the quantity and the quality of veterans who will be on hand for the team next season. Only two regulars this year—Capt. Hobey Baker and George Felter Phillips at right half back and left tackle, respectively—are to be lost by graduation, and one very prominent substitute—Thornton Emmons at quarter back. There are men for every position except these two. Law has proved himself a capable punter, and with one more year of active service the coaches can count on work from him equal to that of Mahan of Harvard. In addition, Gile, who did some punting until he was injured this season, will be eligible again, and there will come from the freshman eleven which trimmed Yale freshmen 30 to 0 Briggs and Dickerman, both of whom have done excellent work. The freshmen played an ultra open game against the Yale cubs with a maze of forward passes, and this will probably have some influence on the coaches in adopting more of an open style for the 'Varsity next year, because these members of the freshman eleven will not have to learn it all over again.

There are five 'Varsity ends who will be back next season—Hammond, Shea, Chamberton, J. S. Baker, and Brown—all of whom have had experience in the big games with Harvard and Yale. Capt. Charles, an ineligible this year, did some good work against the 'Varsity this season and will be a big addition to the eleven next year. Eddy, Highley, Eberstadt, and Brown from the freshmen will be eligible. Phillips's place at left tackle will be hard to fill but Ballin strengthens the corresponding side of the line. Love and Carson from the scrubs will be on hand again, and from the freshmen two men—Rigler and McLean, both very strong players—will be eligible, while Hogg, the big freshman guard who was former Andover man, might well be moved over to tackle in case of necessity. Nourse, an ineligible this past season, will also be a strong contender for the position.

W. Swart and Semmens are both strong guards, and with another year of coaching ought to turn out as good as any in the big teams. They will probably have a hard fight for their places, however, with the re-eligibility of Schronk, a 1912 All-American guard, and the presence on the squad of Gile, Longstreth, Bringer, and Pope for guards. E. Trenkmann is a centre who developed very rapidly this season from a late start, and the coaches have confidence in more improvement in him, especially at his passing. There will be seven candidates for centre than for any other place next season, Trenkmann's only opponents so far being Haviland and I. L. Swart of the scrubs and Gowan from the 1917 eleven.

At quarter "Mike" Boland will likely be eligible next season, but with Glick back again the question of what the coaches will do with the pair of steels looms up as a big one. Glick's running of the eleven this season was excellent from a Princeton standpoint, and Boland, with all of his record, will have to show his real ability. There may be a shift necessitated on account of both of these men being eligible, Glick possibly returning to the back field. In addition to both these men, there are Adams, one of the surest tacklers on the scrub this past season, and Ames and Rogers from the freshman eleven.

For half backs, Greve is one choice, of course, with possibly Glick for the other. If not Glick, then the freshman players stand out as the strongest candidates. For full back, Streit will have to hustle for the position because of the presence on the squad of F. Trenkmann, who has pushed him for all season, and several others, chiefly Merrill, and Payne from the scrubs and Driggs from the freshman team.

Any change in the system of play may alter the relative strength of these candidates so much that the least likely now may prove the ultimate choices.

Carlisle Elects Football Captain.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 29.—The Carlisle Indians chose their 1914 Captain by the unanimous election of Elmer E. Busch, right guard, on the team's homeward trip from the Indian victory over Brown University at Providence Thanksgiving Day morning. Thirteen redskins who participated in the election included those who had won "C's." No suggestion is ever made by the school authorities here as to the manner of selection or personality of the Indians' football leader, and it is a remarkable fact that almost without exception the Indian youths select the man best fitted for leadership each season. Capt. Busch is a copper-colored Indian of the Pomo tribe and hails from California, where his home is in the Potter Valley.

COLLEGE WATERMEN READY.

Swimming Season Opens with Meet at Yale Next Friday.

The first meet of the championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will be held at New Haven next Friday with Yale and the City College of New York as the opening teams. This meet will launch a season which promises to be featured by keen competition and frequent record breaking for the league squads are closely matched in several of the regulation events, and the material, as a whole, is better than ever before.

Managers have just completed their schedules and the following dates have been set, teams first mentioned being the home ones: Dec. 12, City College against Pennsylvania; Dec. 19, City College against Princeton; Jan. 9, City College against Columbia; Jan. 14, Pennsylvania against Columbia; Feb. 13, Pennsylvania against Princeton; Feb. 20, Yale against Pennsylvania and Princeton against Columbia; Feb. 27, Princeton against Yale; March 6, individual league championships in the pool of City College.

Judging by reports from training quarters Yale and Princeton have the best chance at the team pennant in swimming, with Pennsylvania next and Columbia and City College close behind.

Yale's array of talent looks formidable. Capt. Roberts, Hoadley, Mayer, Marr, and Summers will be hard to beat in the relay race, which is the highest scoring event, and should also do well in the 50 and 100-yard sprints. Roberts, Howe, and Gould are less likely to tally heavily in the furlong swim, and Smith and Braden have no more than even odds against some of their rivals in the plunge, but McAleenan and McGregor may be counted upon to take the lion's share of fancy diving honors.

Princeton's strength in the relay race is problematic, owing to the strictness of the home eligibility rules, which may deprive the quartet of two of the fastest dash men. However, if Capt. Cross, O'Sullivan, Smith, and Delacey toe the mark even Yale will have to look to her laurels. In the 50 and 100-yard swims Cross, O'Sullivan, and Delacey are good bets and Cross looks invincible at 220 yards. The Tigers are weak in fancy diving, though, with Meyers, Bereton, and Friessell, and far from sure of victory in the plunge with Pope and Robinson.

Pennsylvania's best event is the plunge. If Shoemaker and Angeny live up to their past form they should finish one, two in all meets. For the sprints and relay Capt. Overbacher, Douglas, Shryock, and Lawrence are a trifle slower than the Yale and Princeton men, but Coach Kistler has hope of bringing them to scratch and thinks also that a couple of the new freshmen may be used to advantage. In fancy diving only Coons has shown championship calibre, but for the furlong there are a good pair of point winners in Shryock and Creamer.

Columbia has no brilliant stars in swimming; Osgood, Coone, Agramonte, Cleveland, Richotz, and Smith appear to be no match for some of the speedy opponents. On the other hand, Barrett and Dunn are a couple of dangerous fancy divers, and Kotteck is a plunger who may bid for supremacy if he gains reliability; on and off he does remarkably fine work.

The City College team is well balanced, and only lacks a fast relay team to be in the running; McGrath, Neussbaum, Shaner, and Riemer do not class with some of their antagonists. McGrath, however, is a likely candidate for the hundred, Riemer can travel both the hundred and furlong in most company, Capt. Berman ranks with the leading fancy divers, and Schwarz, the interscholastic plunger, is likely to place among the best in this event.

With the talent so well apportioned, an unusually interesting season should result.

TEN EYCK FOR SYRACUSE.

Rowing Coach Declines Offer to Go to Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Declining flattering offers from Yale and other colleges, James Ten Eyck, coach of the Syracuse University crews, today signed a contract which will insure continuance in his present position for the next five years.

Yale, dissatisfied with the English rowing system, is known to have been trying to engage the Syracuse coach. He was expected to go to New Haven, for it was known that a strong inducement was offered him. Offers received by Coach Ten Eyck since the 'Varsity crew of Syracuse won at Poughkeepsie in June last greatly exceeded the salary he has been receiving at the Syracuse institution.

The rowing style taught by Ten Eyck is distinctive, and is now known the country over. The stroke has been called "the get-there stroke." It is less graceful and finished than the long, sweeping Cornell stroke, but it is exceedingly effective, especially in smooth water.

Mohegan Eleven's Good Season.

Mohegan Lake School ended its football season with the traditional game between North and South Halls, which was won by the former 7 to 6. The school's 'Varsity eleven ended the season a few days before with the game against Dr. Holbrook's School of Ossining, Mohegan's ancient foe. It is doubtful whether there are often better developed elevens than Mohegan's team of this year.

In offensive strength, in defense, and in the open game its play was marked by a power and precision seldom seen. It is unfortunate that the strength of the team was so rarely tested in the course of the season. In the game with Hackley School by a brilliant rush Hackley placed the ball in the middle of Mohegan's five-yard line. After Hackley had tried four times to find a weak spot in the Mohegan line, the ball went to Mohegan on the ten-yard line, Hackley having been thrown back six yards. In the Irving School game, Irving secured the ball inside of Mohegan's ten-yard line. After the third down it had made but two yards when time for the period was called. After resuming play Irving placed the ball over the line for the only score against Mohegan this season. This shows Mohegan's strong defense. The score of the offensive strength is best told by the total number of points for the year: Mohegan, 353; Opponents, 6. The scores of the games follow:

	Mohegan.	
Drum Hill High School	0	90
Riverview Academy	0	49
Ossining High School	0	33
Hackley School	0	26
Irving School (Tarrytown)	0	28
Washington Irving High	0	76
Dr. Holbrook's School	0	45

The open field running, the forward passing, and defensive playing of Quarter Back Wray, the line plunging and defensive work of Capt. Asprey, and the fast and brilliant playing of Garrison and Blume on the ends of the line are worthy of special mention.

McCaa to Leave Lafayette.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 29.—It became known here to-day that George McCaa, for several years coach of the Lafayette football team, is not expected to return next Fall, and that his place will be taken probably by W. G. Crowell of Philadelphia. The latter was graduated from Swarthmore in 1902, and during his college days was considered a great quarter back. He has acted as an official in many important games. McCaa, the retiring coach, it is understood, has received an offer to take charge of a football squad in another college. His contract with Lafayette expires next December.

Fencing at West Side Y. M. C. A.

Men who enjoy fencing or who would like to learn the art are invited to visit the special fencing room in the physical department at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Fencing has become so popular at the West Side Branch that a special room, with a full assortment of foils, has been given over to the sport, but there is still room for more.

Pitcher Cates Loses Right Hand.

GREENSFORK, Ind., Nov. 29.—Eli Cates, pitcher of the Indianapolis Federal League team, had his right hand torn off in a corn shredder yesterday. The accident happened on the farm of Cates's uncle near here. Cates, who pitched with his right hand, was one of the mainstays of the Indianapolis Club last season.

Everett Schoolboys Win.

EVERETT, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Everett High School eleven outplayed the Lafayetta High School of Buffalo, N. Y., on a muddy field to-day, making five touchdowns from which four goals were kicked, with a total score of 34 to 0.

The visitors were unable to fathom Everett's varied attacks. Their offense took them once to the home team's twenty-two-yard line, where the ball was lost on downs.

OUIMET IS PLACED AT HEAD OF LIST

Youthful Amateur, Who Beat All Comers in Golf Championship, Outranks All.

That oft-repeated question heard at the end of every season: "Who is the leading amateur golfer of the year?" was answered, as far as 1913 is concerned, one day last September when Francis Ouimet, the former Brookline caddie, defeated the Englishmen, Vardon and Ray, in that memorable play-off for the national open title. Even if he had done nothing else worth while, Ouimet's feat of showing the way to the former British champions merited his being placed at the head of the list.

In a way, however, the task of classifying the leading players is far from being an enviable one when it is remembered that the placing of Ouimet at No. 1 means the deposing of Jerome D. Travers, the Upper Montclair expert, who, a few months ago successfully defended his title at Garden City as national amateur champion. In the past, the winning of the amateur title stood for the best possible in golf, but this year the open, with its galaxy of stars including the professionals, Vardon, Ray, Tellier, and Reid, to say nothing of such amateurs as Travers and Ouimet, completely changed the complexion of things. So, notwithstanding the fact that Travers defeated Ouimet during the amateur meeting at Garden City, this must, in a measure, be forgotten in the recollection of Ouimet's more sensational performance.

Never before on this side of the Atlantic had an amateur succeeded in defeating the "pros" in a national open championship. It may be a long while before it happens again, so, for the present, at least, all hats off to young Ouimet. Besides the open, the Woodland golfer won the Massachusetts championship; gathered in several low score medals in one day tournaments, and defeated Travers when they met during the Massachusetts-New York match for the Lesley Cup.

Unquestionably, Ouimet is a steadier medal player than Travers, but the latter possesses the ideal match play temperament. Ouimet has never before been given a place among the first sixteen golfers. He has played well in past seasons, though his game lacked that aggressiveness and determination which marked most of his experiences this year.

In Travers, who takes second place, after having occupied the premier position on several occasions, there is every evidence of nerve, for it was this quality that carried the Upper Montclair golfer successfully through many hard fought matches. Travers always had to contend with unruly clubs. It is generally conceded that he has managed to win without being at the top of his game. Usually it was his driver which bothered him, and sometimes his mashie went wrong, but, despite these drawbacks, he won the New Jersey championship shortly after the metropolitan. Between then and the national amateur he gathered in occasional minor honors, including the invitation tournament at Apawamis.

It was a matter of gameness that permitted Travers to qualify in the national after getting in a tie for last place, and again it was gameness which beat Ouimet in that tournament. To force the driving iron to take the place of wood requires an exceptional golfer, and it will probably take another season to satisfactorily answer the question of lasting supremacy between Travers and Ouimet.

Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, easily takes third place. Harry Vardon has stamped him the best American amateur. It would be hard to call to mind a more spectacular finish than the one he made in the qualifying round of the national, by means of which he won the medal with 148. At that time he defeated such men as W. C. Fownes, Jr.; Walter J. Travis, and Eben M. Byers. It was his old weakness in putting that was mainly responsible for his defeat at the hands of John G. Anderson. He was the medalist in the Western amateur, and was on the team which won the Olympic Cup. Visiting the Pacific Coast with the Middle Western team, Evans played brilliantly and broke a number of course records.

Warren K. Wood of Homewood has done enough to warrant his being ranked fourth, for he won the Western title after having tried for a number of years. He was one stroke behind Evans in the qualifying round, and was a member of the team which won the Olympic Cup.

John C. Anderson of Brae Burn is placed fifth. He has had a successful season, getting down to the final round of the national against Travers and beating Evans on the way. He qualified in the open at Brookline with a score of 160, but withdrew after the first day. He was beaten in the third round of the Massachusetts amateur after qualifying with a 78. Greater steadiness is largely responsible for Anderson's improvement.

Walter J. Travis of Garden City drops from third to sixth place as the result of a season of indifferent success as compared with other years. Although he won the Lakewood tournament in the Spring and showed some of his old-time form at Tuxedo, where he took the chief cup and defeated Travers in one of the rounds, he failed to qualify in the metropolitan, and was put out of the national by Evans. Considering how long he has been in the front rank, there is little wonder that younger men have caused him to drop back somewhat.

The remainder may be considered more briefly. Fred Herreshoff won at Oakland, Ekwanok, and Atlantic City. Warren Corkran was successful in several invitation tournaments and has displayed such ability that there can no longer be doubt about his place among the best. Oswald Kirkby, Paul Hunter, and Mason Phelps have not played much this season. Heinrich Schmidt has done nothing since he carried Hilton to the nineteenth hole in the Garden City championship. P. W. Whittemore and Max Marston, the former a veteran, and the latter a newcomer, complete the list, which is as follows:

1913 RATING.	1912 RATING.
1. Francis Ouimet.	1. J. D. Travers.
2. Jerome D. Travers.	2. C. W. Evans, Jr.
3. C. W. Evans, Jr.	3. Walter J. Travis.
4. Warren K. Wood.	4. Warren K. Wood.
5. John G. Anderson.	5. Oswald Kirkby.
6. Walter J. Travis.	6. Fred Herreshoff.
7. Fred Herreshoff.	7. Paul Hunter.
8. B. W. Corkran.	8. Mason Phelps.
9. Eben M. Byers.	9. Albert Seckel.
10. W. C. Fownes, Jr.	10. W. C. Fownes, Jr.
11. Oswald Kirkby.	11. E. M. Byers.
12. Paul Hunter.	12. Heinrich Schmidt.
13. Mason Phelps.	13. John G. Anderson.
14. Heinrich Schmidt.	14. P. W. Whittemore.
15. P. W. Whittemore.	15. Hamilton K. Kerr.
16. Max R. Marston.	16. H. G. Legg.

National League Bulletin.

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs announced yesterday that contracts and releases were made and terminated with the following players:

Contracts—With Chicago: Edward Matt, 1914; Frank M. Schulte, 1914; Elmer Kostenber, probationary and regular contract.

Releases—By Brooklyn, unconditionally, William F. Dahlen; by Brooklyn to Newark, I. L., Fred M. Walker; by Brooklyn to Toronto, I. L., R. T. Fisher; by Philadelphia to Montreal, I. L., Roy Miller; by Pittsburgh to Toronto, I. L., William J. Kelly.

Phil Cross to Box Kid Alberts.

One of the best bouts on next week's calendar is that which will bring Phil Cross and Johnny (Kid) Alberts together at the Atlantic Garden A. C. on Tuesday night. The pair fought a slashing ten-round battle at the same club five weeks ago. Both boys have been training hard for Tuesday's bout. Cross is boxing in his best form, as was proven the night he boxed Frankie Madden. Alberts, too, is in excellent condition, and a bout which will be a duplicate of their last hurricane exhibition is expected.

Dundee to Box Rivers.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—It was announced to-day that Johnnie Dundee of New York and Joe Rivers of Los Angeles had been matched for a ten-round fight here Christmas Day at Pelican Park. It was also announced that "Wildcat" Ferns of Kansas City and Mike Gibbons of St. Paul, welterweights, would fight ten rounds here Dec. 10.

ENGLISH SOCCER RESULTS.

Blackburn Rovers Strike Snag in Bolton Wanderers.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Blackburn Rovers, the leaders in the first division of the English Association Football League, had a stiff game to play to-day against Bolton Wanderers at Bolton, and found the local team too good for them, losing by 1 to 0. The runners up, Manchester United, advance a point nearer to the top by drawing their home game with Derby County, 3 to 3. The best win of the day was achieved by Manchester City, which beat Oldham Athletic away from home by 3 to 1.

Chelsea entertained Bradford City before a huge crowd, and won a splendid game by 2 to 1, but Tottenham Hotspur lost by the same score at Liverpool. The scores:

West Bromwich Albion 1, Everton 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Sunderland 1; Bolton Wanderers 1, Blackburn Rovers 0; Chelsea 2, Bradford City 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Manchester City, 3; Manchester United, 3, Derby County 3; Burnley 0, Sheffield United 0; Preston North End 4, Middlesborough 1; Newcastle United 2, Aston Villa 2; Liverpool 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1.

Woolwich Arsenal further strengthened their team with the inclusion of Benson, the international back, transferred to them from Sheffield United for $7,500, and managed to share the points with Bristol City on the latter's ground, drawing, 1 to 1. Bradford received Budy, and by winning, 3 to 1, have secured a strong second place in the second division, while the leaders, Notts County, won by the same score, beating Barnsley at Nottingham. Clapton Orient jumped to seventh place by their fine win over Blackpool, 2 to 0, but London's other team, Fulham, went down at Wolverhampton by 1 to 0.

Leeds City made no mistake with Notts Forest, severely beating them by 8 to 0. The scores:

Birmingham 1, Grimsby Town 2; Bristol City 1, Woolwich Arsenal 0; Leeds City 8, Notts Forest 0; Clapton Orient 2, Blackpool 0; Bradford 3, Budy 1; Notts County 3, Barnsley 1; Leicester Fosse 0, Hull City 4; Wolverhampton W. 1, Fulham 0.

Only four games were played to-day in the Southern League, all the other teams being engaged in the fourth round qualifying competition of the English Cup. Swindon Town had the hardest game to play with Portsmouth on the latter's ground, but after a hard game drew 1 to 1. Queen's Park Rangers visited Exeter and also drew and picked up a useful point. Brighton and Hove, keeping up their good form, beat Bristol Rovers at home by 2 to 1 and now occupy third place in the table. The scores:

Exeter City 0, Queens Park Rangers 0; Portsmouth 1, Swindon 1; Northampton 0, West Ham United 0; Brighton and Hove 2, Bristol Rovers 1.

Standing of the Teams.

LEAGUE I.

	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Blackburn Rovers	9	3	3	39	17	21
Manchester United	9	4	1	28	15	19
Bolton Wanderers	8	3	3	28	18	19
West Bromwich A.	6	2	6	19	10	18
Sunderland	7	4	4	20	16	18
Bradford City	5	3	6	18	14	16
Oldham Athletic	7	5	2	23	21	16
Burnley	5	5	5	25	17	15
Tottenham Hotspur	6	3	3	26	27	15
Sheffield Wed'sday	7	2	5	25	14	19
Sheffield Wed'sday	7	8	0	21	26	14
Newcastle United	5	6	3	14	17	13
Aston Villa	5	6	3	17	21	13
Chelsea	4	7	1	22	28	13
Everton	4	6	4	19	28	12
Liverpool	4	6	4	13	27	12
Derby County	3	6	6	26	33	12
Manchester City	3	6	5	17	21	11
Middlesborough	4	8	3	18	29	11
Preston North End	2	10	3	12	25	7

LEAGUE II.

Notts County	9	4	3	31	16	21
Bradford	10	4	0	26	21	20
Leeds City	8	3	2	33	16	18
Hull City	7	3	4	21	11	18
Woolwich Arsenal	7	4	3	20	16	17
Wolverahmpton W.	7	4	4	14	12	16
Clapton Orient	5	3	5	11	7	15
Budy	6	4	3	15	12	15
Fulham	6	5	3	20	15	15
Bristol City	5	5	4	21	21	14
Grimsby Town	5	5	4	17	21	14
Leicester Fos

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

16-ACRE FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM FORCED SALE, STOCK INCLUDED.
Owner desires to make quick sale of this fine place, and includes horse, cow worth $75, flock of about 300 chickens, incubators, brooders, buggy, wagon, implements, crib full of corn, fodder, Winter's supply of coal in cellar, everything ready for business; well-built 7-room house, gas throughout for cooking and light, gas range, coal range, new barn, new modern open front poultry houses to accommodate about 500 birds, new brooder house equipped with Hall heater; fins land, about 3 acres timber, fruited with apples, pears, plums, grapes, and unusually fine healthy bearing peach orchard of about 200 trees; located 1¼ miles from depot; close to school and neighbors on State road; price for everything only $3,800; half cash. Bray & Macgeorge, 1,077 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details; also send for our farm catalogue, handsomely illustrated.

Hackensack, N. J.—For sale or to rent, house and plot of ground 150x150, corner Cedar Av. and Louis St.; five minutes to trolley and seven minutes from Fairmount Railroad station; house newly papered and painted throughout; ten rooms, two baths; all improvements. Write or inquire Louis W. Shafter, Main St. and Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J.

Craftsman bungalow, low and rambling, rubble stone and shingle, in private park in Ramapo Hills; seven rooms and bath; 50 minutes out, five minutes from station; all improvements; owner has gone West; no reasonable offer refused. 'Phone 9861 Madison Square. E. Briggs, Room 1,601, 41 West 31st St.

Westfield, N. J.—Handsome new six-room semi-bungalows, near station and trolley, on large plot with chicken run; beautiful high location, $4,275; small first payment, $20 per month thereafter; write us for full particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms, all improvements; A1 condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—New eight-room stucco house, finished in hardwood, steam heat, electric light; all very latest improvements, on large shaded plot, five minutes' walk from station; $5,000; small first payment; balance same as rent. Send or call for particulars and photo. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Hotel on one of the best avenues in hotel district, open and doing business all year around; 196 bedrooms, fully equipped; must be sold on account of owner's health; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars H. R. Young Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

Now is your chance for cheap acreage; 5, 10, and 20 acre plots; high elevation; good soil; State macadam road frontage; 2½ miles station; only $200 per acre; terms; only 26 miles New York, Erie Railroad; no agents. J. B. Bloomer, Hillside, N. J.

Accessible home, 30 minutes out, in fine village; new, steam-heated house; 7 nice rooms and bath; water, gas, electricity; plot 60x100; high ground; fine views; $5,250; easy terms. H. A. Rounds, 115 Broadway.

FACTORY, with power and trackage Kenilworth, 16 miles to New York; 45,000 feet floor surface; sale or rent. KENNEDY, 1001 Chestnut St., Room 604, Philadelphia.

Account leaving for California, will sacrifice all improved bungalows, furnished or unfurnished; large plot; $2,700, worth $3,000. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Well-furnished, thoroughly modern seven-room house; restricted property; must sell; rare opportunity. Widow, 75 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE.—Real estate, every description, SALE, RENT, EXCHANGE. Blauvelt, at Brick Church Sta., East Orange.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about "The Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Farm 28 acres; eight-room house; all improvements; city water; poultry, nursery. Textile Mills Co., Hackettstown, N. J.

One acre; country house, barn, fruit; only $800; on macadam road; near town. Textile Mills Co., Hackettstown, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Lake Mahopac—Will sell my studio bungalow, six rooms and bath, all improvements, on large plot, with permanent water rights, for $2,600, part cash, balance on mortgage; owner will build larger house adjoining. Walker, Suite 1,601, 40 West 32d St., New York. 'Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Apple orchards, the biggest, greatest, and best genuine bargains in the State; full details mailed. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway, New York. No. 7465.

Six nice rooms, large barn, five acres, hundred miles out; rent $80 yearly; opportunity. R 137 Times.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Farms. Charles Brill, Jr., 1,547 Broadway. 'Phone Bryant 114.

Rockland County.

Must sell my beautiful country home, all modern improvements, 40 minutes out; easy terms. Box 592, Pearl River.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale—A fine country estate of about 100 acres of smooth, level land. A large and beautiful gentleman's house of 24 rooms; 9 of them on first floor; 8 master's bedrooms on second floor, 6 servants' bedrooms on third floor; 6 fireplaces, verandas, large conservatory, laundry, &c. Fine, large barns and stables. Large Superintendent's house of 8 rooms, in best of order. Every modern convenience in both houses. Near this village. Price very reasonable and easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

200-acre bargain, 49 miles from New York; good ten-room house, with fireplaces; barns, silos, utensils, &c.; 328-foot modern piggery, orchard, stream, pond, and woods; $18,000; easy terms; offer considered. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Buy a ten-acre farm in the proven citrus fruit district near the metropolis of South Florida, Tampa, where land is sure to increase in value; will send booklets, full particulars, photographs, and all prices on request.
C. EDDIE MORTON,
126 West 45th St. Phone Bryant 438.

Farms.

Fruit, grain, stock, truck, and poultry farms; reasonable prices and terms; mild climate; fertile soil; no stone; free list; tell me your wants. W. CHAS. BOYER, Dover, Del.

Real Estate.

The Great Truck Region of America is the Southeastern States; vegetables yield two to four crops annually; land sells at $15 an acre up; profits of $50 to $200 an acre made each year; send for more particulars and literature. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

An exceptional bargain; a five-story, beautiful brownstone; one block from transit; immediate possession; formerly $1,200, now $1,000; must rent. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.).

127th St., 18 East—Fine condition, 20 ft., 10 rooms, bath; reasonable to quick tenant; concessions; caretaker. C. Elliot Minor, Lawyer, 64 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

691 Elmore Place, corner Farragut Road, (East 22d St.)—Detached residence, 10 rooms, plot 50x100; garage.

1,520 President St., near Albany Av., new 2-family stone, 13-room, parquet floors; electricity; driveway; both open daily; sell, exchange, or rent; brokers paid.
Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Owner will exchange equity of $7,000 in a lot, ripe for immediate improvement, located on one of the best business streets in Washington Heights, for a house in Ridgewood, N. J.
Send particulars to
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. Tel. 1132 Cortlandt.

A lady unable to take charge of her real estate, owing to ill health, will consider an exchange for her two well-rented brick flats on Avenue C, subject to small first mortgages, for free and clear Bronx lots. Mail full particulars to "Attorney," S 133 Times Downtown.

Wanted to exchange five acres of land on Long Island, free and clear, for five-passenger car in good order. Morgan, Box 13, R. F. D. 2, Putnam, Conn.

Absolute sacrifice, cash needed; builder must sell block front 6 flats, fully rented, equity $75,000; exchange all or part. Alexander Selkin, 882 Prospect Av.

$5,000 equity, 3½-story brownstone private dwelling, above 125th St., for unencumbered country home or lot. I. KASHARE, 200 Broadway.

EXCHANGES, CITY OR COUNTRY.
Have good proposition; submit your desire; quick decision. Tinney, 5 Beekman St.

Building Material

RUBBER roofing. Durable. 95c. roll, 108 feet. RUBBER ROOFING CO., 5 Cortlandt.

Other Real Estate Advertisements Part Eight.

Real Estate

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency, management of property; economical, personal management; vacancies filled; experience; references. Bettmann, 1,122 Madison Av. 'Phone 1941 Lenox. 2,232 7th Av. 'Phone 3323 Morningside.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGES.
Any broker or private party who can obtain for me a loan of $20,000 on 700 building plots in New Jersey, surrounding a station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 minutes from the new station, will be paid a liberal commission and bonus. Secretary, R 101 Times.

Wanted—The sums of $20,000 and $25,000 at 6% on second mortgage.
At least 60% of valuation. If you have the money, look this up.
Box 179, 3,013 3d Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LOFTS, CHELSEA SECTION, 14,000 FEET EACH; WELL DIVIDE; LIGHT FOUR SIDES; WING BUILDING; OFFICE BUILDING ENTRANCE; ESPECIALLY CONVENIENT FOR MAIL ORDER BUSINESS; STATION C IS ON PREMISES. APPLY ON PREMISES TO FRANK L. WING, 9TH AV., HUDSON AND 13TH STS., OR OWN BROKER.

To Rent—Upper part northwest corner 118th St. and 3d Av.; two light floors, 40x65; light on three sides, and second floor in same building, 21x82; entrance on 2d Av. and one entrance on 118th St.; suitable for light manufacturing or any light business; this is a first-class location for any business.
Inquire S. Gutman,
452 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LOFTS, JAECKEL BUILDING, 18-18-20 West 32d St., near 5th Ave.
High ceilings. Very light.
Cheapest Fire Insurance in New York.
Moderate Rent to Right Tenants.

Will sublet two completely furnished and handsomely appointed offices of four room suite with separate entrances, Fourth Av. building, at low figure to desirable associates. A 25 Times.

$40—257 BOWERY, light lofts, 25x90. Electricity; top loft 4 skylights.
$35—229 GRAND STREET. Light Lofts. CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent, 796 6th Av.

147-149 West 25th.—7-11 floors in modern fireproof loft building, 85x100; no columns. Your broker or engineer, premises.

505 5th Av., (Near 42d St.)—Suite of front offices sublet; beautiful location; will make right price to right party. B. Shoninger Co., Room 901-A.

A.—Attractive office, 11x32, high-class, centrally located office building, to sublet at alluring concession. Bester, 1,170 Broadway.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

Studios, (furnished:) dancing, music, convenience; roof floor. Call Monday, Wednesday, Friday, after 12. Gymnasium, 352 4th Av.

Three lofts, 120x100 feet, with power, freight elevator; public dock at foot of street; 404 to 412 East 104th St. William Hauptman.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Office to sublet, 50 Church St. Inquire Suite 553, 50 Church St.

Country Property

For Sale.

Bungalow for sale, located on the banks of the picturesque Delaware, 62 miles from Manhattan; commutation $18 per month; furnished throughout; charming spot, beautiful surroundings; will be sold at a sacrifice (furniture included); no agents. Address Owner, P. O. Box 456, Manhattan.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, furnished, a modern 9-room house; 14 minutes to New York and a few minutes to station; for immediate occupancy; can be seen any time. H. Possentti, Jewel St., Forest Hills, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

Absolutely modern apartment, six rooms, two baths, corner Madison Av. and 83d St.; all large, light, sunny, outside rooms; attractively furnished for housekeeping; private telephone; separate service elevator; to sublet for the Winter months; maid will remain if desired; $250 per month. Address A. L., Box 206, Madison Square.

HARPERLEY HALL.
N. W. Cor. Central Park West and 64th St.
An exceptionally furnished apartment; 8 large rooms and kitchenette; rent, $1,600; refrigeration, restaurant; valet, maid service. Apply Superintendent. Phone 8500 Columbus.

THE ANSONIA
Eight rooms, 2 baths, exceptionally high class apartment, unusually and most attractively furnished; refrigeration, lights, and maid service included. $400 monthly.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

A few small, respectable families can secure two rooms and bath, fully furnished, private telephone, full service, dining room optional, for $37.50 monthly, at 182 St. Nicholas Av., (119th St.) See Manager on premises.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET FOR THE SEASON; 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LASCANNO COURT, 307 WEST 79TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

THE NEVADA.
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone, 684 Columbus.

Exquisitely furnished eight-room corner apartment; complete in every detail for fine housekeeping; Winter or longer; moderate rentals; elevator boy. 248 West 105th St.

114TH ST., 609 WEST. (Heathcote Hall.)—Beautiful four-room apartment to sublet; ninth floor; south and west exposure. Phone Mgr., Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Exquisitely furnished eight-room corner apartment; complete in every detail for fine housekeeping; Winter or longer; moderate rentals. Elevator boy. 248 West 105th St.

Sublet, 257 West 86th; studio apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; grand piano; for two months, Dec. 15. Funk or Superintendent.

Attractively furnished 5-room corner elevator apartment, southern exposure. $100 Broadway, east corner 128d, opposite Grant's Tomb. Subway.

3,100 Broadway, (123d.)—Six rooms, bath, unfurnished, less than rent; furnished, $70; electricity; elevator. Apartment 86. 6960 Morningside.

Beautifully furnished apartment, newly decorated; four large, light rooms; high-class elevator building; rent reasonable. 20 West 107th.

Furnished apartment; short or long term leases. 2 to 12 rooms; $75 month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Riverside Drive, 548—Seven rooms, handsomely furnished, (piano,) $115; overlooking Hudson. Sinclair.

81st St., West.—$35 monthly, bed and sitting room, adjoining bath; private apartment. Telephone 9286 Schuyler.

Five rooms, attractively furnished; hallboy, telephone, electricity; Subway. Decker, 225 West 109th St.

39th St., 250 West.—Attractively furnished flats, 4 rooms, bath; steam; telephone; worth investigating.

Five-room apartment, handsomely furnished; Steinway grand piano. John, 511 West 113th.

95th, 206 West.—Handsomely furnished fine rooms; housekeeping; linen, silver. 4 D.

Four and five rooms; attractively furnished; all improvements; Subway. Janitor, 226 West 108th St.

95th St., 320 West.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms; player piano; $100. Apartment 18.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Eight rooms, three baths; $125 month. 'Phone 9872 Riverside.

Central Park West, (Nineties.)—Sunny, eight rooms, two baths. Telephone 4961 Riverside.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 81.
Exclusive, well-managed apartment, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

Brooklyn.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Two to four rooms and bath; modern improvements; corner building, opposite Hotel Bossert; very desirable. Apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 841 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Furnished Apartment Wanted.—Gentleman and wife, highly responsible, wish to rent small furnished apartment for a few months; prefer between 30th and 60th Sts; state full particulars, price, &c. Address Box 101, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Army officer, two in family, desires sublet 5 to 7 room furnished apartment for about three months. R 77 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment; 2 rooms, kitchenette; 42d to 72d West. R 52 Times.

Other Apartment Advertisements in Part Eight.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
111 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 84TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

A REFINED AMERICAN FAMILY of two or three can secure unfurnished steam-heated apartment, living room, two small bedrooms, light kitchen, and bath; paying rent by supplying table board and care of two rooms for gentleman. Ring Gould's bell, 205 West 113th St., 2 to 6 and 7 to 9, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

411 West 114th St.—Very desirable apartment of eight rooms and two baths; very handsomely appointed; modern elevator building; will sublet to a desirable party unfurnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St., or 340 Madison Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
324-328 WEST 51ST ST.
Very attractive apartments; six, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A bargain in corner seven-room apartment, exclusive house, modern, full service; last tenant eight years; only $50; diagrams and particulars of Manager, "The Grampion," 182 St. Nicholas Av. (119th St.).

THE LYNWOOD,
551 W. 178.
High-class elevator apartments, five and six rooms; refined location; near Subway; from $480 to $600.

Two-room apartment, bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; also four and five large, light rooms, facing Central Park; Lenox Subway station; elevator service. 108 West 111th St.

THE GOYA,
611 WEST 156TH STREET.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, handsomely furnished. Must have references. Apply Superintendent.

West 77th St.—Manhattan Square Hotel; two rooms and bath; MUST SUBLET AT ONCE; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

118th, 421 West, (near Columbia College, Morningside Park.)—Night and day hall service; telephone in each apartment; 5 and 6 rooms: $40 and $45.

Sublet 7 large rooms; bath, electric light; phone day and night; hall elevator service; Consul going to South America. Supt., 77 West 85th St.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,
150th 5th West; finest elevator; Washington Heights; mail chute; four, five rooms; moderate.

463 Central Park West.—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; fine condition. CYRILLE CARREAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

Madison Av., (Corner 85th St.)—7-room single apartment; all light rooms; steam heat; improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

$50 apartment at $40 to sublet till October; 5 rooms; between Riverside and Broadway. Superintendent, 612 West 115th St.

88th, 68 West.—Eight, large rooms; single apartment; all improvements; moderate rent.

61 West 98th Street, 6 Rooms, Bath. CYRILLE CARREAU, Owner, 796 6th Av.

Five rooms, all improvements; very choice; owner premises, $45. 420 West 118th St.

30TH ST., 12 EAST.—Ideal apartments, two rooms and bath, with kitchenette.

93d, 62 West.—Eight very large rooms, all improvements; rent, $42.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath.....$28.00
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

55th, 109-111 East—Three rooms and bath on ground floor, suitable for two persons or doctor; reduced rental, including chamber-maid service. Apply on premises.

39th St., 146 East.—Studio apartments, 3 rooms and bath; all modern equipment; exceptional meals served in apartments; $660 per annum.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and convenient lences; reasonable rent. 1,292 Madison Av.

124 East 23d St.—Three rooms and bath; modern improvements. Apply Janitor, or Hand, 20 West 34th St.

9 East 47th St.—Two elegant rooms and bath; all improvements. Apply Medlin.

Brooklyn.

704 8th Av., corner 7th St.—Six rooms; hot water supply; steam heated; newly decorated; reduced rent, $36. Wm. Reitman, 1,448 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Desirable couple, best references, prompt pay, want apartment, living, bed, dining rooms, kitchen, bath, sunny exposure, west side, near elevated road preferred. D 300 Times Downtown.

Wanted by physician, a ground floor of about 4 or 5 rooms. Must be in the neighborhood of 60th St., between Madison and 6th Avs. R 68 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal, 137-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

7 FIFTH AV.
Attractive steam-heated house; refined service.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable double, single room; private bath; steam; excellent table; references.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

34TH ST, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room; bath, elevator, electricity; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large front room; private bath; smaller rooms. 1078 Gramercy.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms, large and small; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

11TH, 23 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

47TH, 50 WEST.—Large and single rooms; bath.

49TH, 68 WEST. — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, southern room; bath; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—THE LA GRANGE.
102D, 253 WEST.—LA GRANGE-TROUVILLE.
Accommodations unsurpassed; Double rooms, $16; Single, $8; Steam Heated; Superior table; Southerners.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; good board; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large front, handsomely furnished room, exceptionally appointed house; beautiful bath; desirable for particular people; electricity.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Desirable room; accommodations for table guests; refined patronage; home cooking; strictly kosher.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome, large front and sunny, square room; references exchanged.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Large, desirable room with bath; pleasant surroundings; excellent table; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well-appointed house.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Cozy, elegant rooms, private bath; all conveniences; home comforts; excellent table; reasonable. Mrs. Rohter. Telephone 10177 Schuyler.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; baths; homelike surroundings; excellent table; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

76TH, 82 EAST.—Desirable, sunny room; ideal location; table boarders accommodated; phone.

76TH, 244 WEST. — Attractive room; first floor, front; private house; references.

76TH, 164 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; excellent board; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single room; furnace heated; connecting bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 162 WEST.
Homelike; unusual; private telephones; steam heat.

106-110 WEST 90TH,
THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
can accommodate a few table guests who appreciate pure, wholesome, well-balanced meals with refined surroundings.

82D ST., 11 WEST.—Large room with board; parlor dining room; telephone.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; bath; conveniences; very reasonable.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; excellent table; moderate rates.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Cheerful, beautifully furnished, large, medium rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

93D ST., 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished, newly decorated; good, substantial table; parlor dining room; table guests.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny room, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; telephone; reference.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Finely furnished, large light rooms, suitable two; refined surroundings; moderate.

96TH ST., 104 WEST.—Small, sunny room, bath adjoining; homelike, cheerful; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mrs. A. McManus.

96TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large rooms and exceptional table board.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Second-floor front; superior table; hall room; gentlemen; reference.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (near Subway.)—Select bachelors, couples; superior table board; references.

103D, (Corner West End Av., 879, near Riverside Drive, Subway.)—Delightful rooms, conveniences; special meals; table service; moderate rates; references required.

104TH ST., 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Boarders wanted in private family, near Drive; handsomely furnished room, with, without board. Apartment 61.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

113TH, 623 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room; excellent table; refined locality; American family.

122D ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heated; telephone; Subway; elevated; table guests.

123D ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; home comforts; refined neighborhood.

123D ST., 347 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; conveniences; near "L," Subway; references.

123D, 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; references. Calre.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel; rooms, suits or singly; good table board.

130TH, 260 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms to let; with good board; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and single room; bath; steam heat.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large room; closets, running water; good board; telephone; references.

170TH, 551 WEST.—Large outside room; elevator; gentlemen; private family; $3. Moore.

BACHELORS and couples, who know how to live well, can get first-class table board for $6 per week; by refined lady residing near 120th St. and 7th Av. R 97 Times.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery to Tottenville, S. I. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d.)—In beautiful private dwelling, unueually large room; three windows; southern exposure; dressing room, bath; Southern cooking; electricity; references. 7177 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 322.—Comfortable second floor of private house to rent, with board for two young men; bath and all conveniences; handsomely furnished.

FIVE SPANISH YOUNG MEN living together have vacant two large rooms; good board and housekeeping; price moderate. Address Spanish, 2,101 8th Av.

HOME FOR BACHELOR.—Large, light room; private family; American; Broadway, near 110th Subway; breakfast optional. R 104 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man-paying guest; large, well furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

Room, board for business woman opposite Morningside Park, near 110th "L" private family; reference; phone. M. F., Times Harlem.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS,
106-108-110 West 90th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

THREE GENTLEMEN have furnished apartment; can take two more at $12.50 per week each, including meals; one at $17.50; references. Southerners, Box R 112 Times.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST, 76 and 81, (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1159-W Main.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.: 137 Crescent Av.—Large, sunny rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; near station; many trains; superior table; reference exchanged.

Board Wanted

GENTLEMAN, 35, wants room and board with private family, west side, above 96th; apartment house preferred. R 118 Times.

LADY owning small dog wishes room and board in select boarding house, west side, 70th to 85th St. Davis, Box 47 Times.

BOARD, room, private bath, gentleman and wife; lowest terms. J. F. C., 135 Broadway, Room 1,014.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

CONVALESCENT, tired, or nervous people can get excellent board in exquisitely furnished house; large, sunny veranda; in New Rochelle by the Sound. M. M. R., New Rochelle Post Office.

New Jersey.

DELIGHTFUL HOME; single, double rooms; all conveniences, comforts; cuisine excellent; Park St. Station, Erie. Mrs. George Dickson, 132 Watchung Av., Upper Montclair. Phone 882-J.

Country Board Wanted

BOARD wanted for motherless, attractive girl, 5 years, family of refinement, within 25 miles of city; $12 per month. Address Miss Wilde, 143 West 69th St., New York City.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; steam heat; running water; also small room.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite; private bath; $7; smaller rooms; moderate.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Business men; quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $2.50-$7.

29TH, 36 EAST.
Nice large, clean rooms, running water; excellent board, optional; also parlor or floor; reasonable price.

29TH ST., 88 EAST.—Clean, comfortable; adjoining bath; parlor dining room; splendid table.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Large room; comfortable, homelike; running water; gentleman only; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium size, well furnished room, bath, $4.50; gentleman; reference.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable, newly decorated room for gentleman; private residence; references.

57TH ST., 25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Attractive double, single room; steam heat; $5-$6.

60TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, sunny front parlor; brass beds; steam, electricity; select location; also small rooms.

50TH, 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentleman only.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; every convenience; references.

82D ST., 173 EAST.—Comfortable, three-window room; hall room; heated; all comforts.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms, back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 450.—Will share fine studio apartment with reputable business man; two large rooms, kitchenette, bath.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences, adjoining bath; telephone.

MADISON AV, 1,197, (Near 88th.)—Elegant parlor; also large rooms; French table.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

58D ST., 58 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, separately; beautifully furnished; electric light, phone, &c.; private references exchanged.

65TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent, large room; running water; heat, phone; references.

116TH ST., 172 EAST.—Respectable men as boarders; comfortable rooms; superior table; every convenience; near "L" station; $5, with laundry; exceptional opportunity. Apply C. Dehoeh.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; phone.

TWO gentlemen will find splendid accommodations in two large rooms and bath, in private house, at 25 East 56th; no other roomers; terms reasonable.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Northeast Corner, (1 University Place.)—Single room; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for a gentleman; electricity, telephone; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath, telephone; other rooms.

9TH ST.—Beautiful outside room in private apartment; refined surroundings; moderate rent. Evans, 88 Washington Place.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, very large room; steam heat; phone; reference.

14TH ST., 337 WEST, (Havemeyer Apartment.)—All conveniences; price reasonable. Kenney.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large newly furnished room; bath; telephone; modern conveniences.

22D, 232 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; heated; all conveniences; private house.

34TH, 161 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; $10-$12 week.

35TH ST., 27 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; private bath; small room, $3; telephone; electricity.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable large room; running water, bath; refined surroundings; gentleman; $8.

36TH, 41 WEST.—Elegant 1 or 2 rooms; bath; steam; electric.

39TH, 11 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; well kept house; references.

117 WEST 43D ST.
LARGE, ELEGANTLY APPOINTED ROOM; RUNNING WATER; ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELOR OR CLUBMAN.

46TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; telephone; board optional; conveniences; respectable.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Splendid room; bath, steam, electricity; suitable gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid second-floor front; private bath; steam; select house.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guest Saturday and Sunday, 80 cents.

48TH ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished exceptionally large, attractive front room, suitable two; reference; no other roomers.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished alcove room; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Hall room; one flight; near bath; steam; telephone; Subway.

51ST ST., 63 WEST.—Attractive rooms for bachelors; newly renovated; superior attendance.

51ST ST., 57 WEST.—Nice, front rooms; electricity; select location; private house.

52D, 200 WEST.—Large, sunny living room, with alcove bedroom; apartment, Roseau.

52D ST., 252 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—rooms, newly furnished; immaculate house; bath on floor; phone.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Two attractively furnished rooms; single, en suite; gentlemen or business couple; steam; every convenience. Kenyon.

55TH ST., 327 WEST.—Nice, large room with private family, with conveniences. Columbus 3699.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Comfortable, light, warm room; clean, quiet; running water; telephone.

57TH ST., 313 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; desirable location.

58TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining, in private house; reference.

56TH, 55 WEST.—One large, comfortable room; southern exposure; refined neighborhood; home corforts.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Steam-heated suite; rooms; private baths; meals optional; moderate.

56TH ST., 351 WEST.—Double, single rooms, adjoining bath; shower; telephone; quiet surroundings.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable, small room near bath; southern exposure; gentleman; reasonable.

57TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large front, single room; newly and attractively furnished; $5 week; private apartment; references. MacDonnell.

57TH, 347 WEST.—One large, handsome room; southern exposure; beautiful location; telephone.

58TH ST.—Married couple, high-class elevator apartment, between Madison and Park Ave., will rent comfortable room; steam heat; electric light; hot and cold running water; satisfactory references required. L 137 Times.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; kitchenette; $10, $12; telephone.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath, electric lights, telephone.

60TH, 22 WEST.—PAR

Business Opportunities

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., No. 1,482 Broadway. Bryant 6295. business(es, stocks, sold, financed, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated, no advance fees.

WANTED.

TREAS CORP.—Handle own money.
LOAN $1,000; absolutely secure.
$300 for advertising cotton proposition.
PARTNER, valuable; useful patent.
PARTNER Real Estate-Ins. business.
PARTNER U. S. Rights; talking machines.
SILENT Partner, $3,000; embroidery business.
PARTNER, rubber extracting concern.
NEW YORK Manager; silk mills; exceptional.
PARTNER profitable meat-veg. market.

FOR SALE.

STOCK electric talking sign; bargain.
CAFE, excellent location; cheap.
ONE-HALF interest established school.
PROFITABLE, well-located grocery.
VALUABLE patent for plumbers.
VALET privileges; 94 apartments, $400.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY LIES WHERE THE competition is not so keen and where the surrounding country will support you; there are many business openings along the Union Pacific system lines—alfalfa mills, bakers, bankers, barber shops, blacksmith shops, brickyards, canning factories, cement block factories, creameries, drug stores, elevators, flour mills, foundries, furniture stores, garages, hardware stores, hotels, implement stores, laundries, lumber yards, meat markets, physicians, restaurants, stores, (general,) and a great variety of others; we will give free information about the towns and surrounding country where opportunities are numerous; write to-day. R. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Room 216, Union Pacific Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

A LARGE SPECIALTY JOBBING HOUSE, COVERING ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, WILL ACT AS SELLING AGENTS, TAKE OUTPUT OF FACTORY OR FINANCE ANY FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL HAVING DESIRABLE ARTICLE IN THE HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS LINE; MUST HAVE EXCLUSIVE SALE; IN ANSWERING EXPLAIN ARTICLE FULLY. L 138 TIMES.

Uncommon and high-class opportunity for gentleman seeking active connection with profitable and growing corporation; the company is manufacturing an every-day necessity, has been in existence over 25 years, and bears a very enviable reputation financially; capital, $250,000, paid in; it wants an active, aggressive associate to assist in selling the head; one who can invest $50,000 in guaranteed stock; court the strictest investigation. R 63 Times.

I have a client in a sound, progressive, prospering printing business rendering a fair profit, with much greater possibilities; a partner is wanted, preferably a young man, well connected, and who can command at least $25,000 worth of business annually; no cash investment necessary; highest reference required and exchanged. Address Attorney, 110 Times Downtown.

Party with $10,000 or more, with or without services, communicate with man thoroughly conversant with his line of business running for years; money secure; write for particulars and interview. F. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT.

The owners of a fully equipped manufacturing plant, representing an investment of approximately $150,000, desire to meet several men of means and character who could furnish $100,000 working capital; principals only; substantial dividends assured; closest investigation welcomed. D 233 Times Downtown.

PARTIES OWNING VERY VALUABLE PATENTS IN RAILWAY APPLIANCES ARE IN THE CITY FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY; THEY WISH TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE OF THE CANADIAN RIGHTS WHILE HERE; THIS PROPOSITION HAS GREAT MERIT AND WILL MAKE SOME ONE A FORTUNE. HOTEL McALPIN, ROOMS 863-867.

A firm engaged in a profitable and growing business, desires the services of an active partner, who can invest $12,000; must be good executive, and have had successful business experience; salary to start, $2,100. No notice taken of replies unless experience and references are given. B 56 Times Downtown.

Owing to retirement of one partner, a New York manufacturing business, established 12 years, highly rated, with record of steady growth, wants a good inside man who will invest $15,000 to $20,000 for active half interest. Fullest investigation courted. Thorn & Reeve, 706 Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J.

A PARTNER WANTED

to join experienced salesman in cash manufacturing business; absolute monopoly; over one million customers demanding the goods; will pay large profits and salary; each to invest $2,500; details at interview only. Sure, R 119 Times.

Gown and Suit Department.—A large millinery concern, situated on one of the busiest thoroughfares in New York, wishes to associate with party who understands the retail gown and suit business; capital required $15,000 to $20,000; exceptional opportunity for right party. Address R 122 Times.

Good business man with $20,000 can secure control in big, active, paying manufactory of patented novelties and staple articles in universal demand. If you meet above requirements, I will prove you will make large profits. X 310 Times.

Established importer lucrative, staple lines would consider giving bright, active young man interest against investment of $5,000; executive ability required; bank references offered and expected. Address Mono, 150 Times Downtown.

I HAVE MONEY.

I am a business broker; a number of my clients have from $2,500 to $50,000 to invest, with services. Must be legitimate money-making business. No schemes or patents wanted. Charges nominal. B. Well, 20 East 42d St.

Mailing List.—Nearly half million names of women in homes classified by States, alphabetically arranged; cheap for immediate sale; make final offer per thousand; no brokers; no dickering. R 93 Times.

For Sale.—Largest wholesale, retail and mail order hardware business in New England; yearly profits $30,000; recent blindness of owner sole cause for selling. Southwick, Nahant, Mass.

A firm having a national business in patented appliances will take in a partner or one that can invest from $1,000 to $10,000; give reference and address. Y 205 Times.

Party with ten to fifteen thousand dollars to invest with services, in manufacturing proposition in Newark; technical experience preferable; fine opportunity. B 69 Times Downtown.

Bakery for sale in town 15,000, near New York; splendid chance with small investment as trade is exclusive and increasing each week. S 137 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted by long-established manufacturer of cardboard specialties; has new, successful inventions; $15,000 needed to enlarge plant or start new one. R 00 Times.

Manufacturing business requires good honest partner; investment required; am well known, prosperous, excellent rating, Dun's, Bradstreet's. Y 353 Times.

An oil lease in Northwestern Pennsylvania of 275 acres, with 33 producing wells, doing 30 barrels a day. Communicate with Mr. K., care of McAlpin Hotel.

Established, paying hardware manufacturing plant can be purchased at very low price; owner going abroad. Address Opportunity, Box 58 Times Downtown.

I am looking for a large 10-cent picture house seating over 1,000 on upper west side; will lease or buy building. Address only Cash, 504 West 111th St.

A young man having ability and energy, with some capital, can find excellent opportunity to make money. Attractive, D 232 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, will build for responsible party on Broadway, in the eighties; beautiful 600 seat house. Address Owner, Box 239 Times Square.

Obliged to remove from city, I desire to sell exclusive U. S. and Canadian rights to patent, imported from France. B 65 Times Downtown.

Would like to represent manufacturer or take agency for electrical, hardware, or machinery for West and California. Resident Agency, 48 Times.

Partner for office business; have many years' experience; want inside man; $2,250 cash required; half interest; weekly salary. J. M., 423 Times.

Wish one or two good Eastern accounts for Denver territory; responsible; highest references furnished. Eastern 331 Times Downtown.

Park Slope (Brooklyn) boarding house; established 15 years; good paying; worth investigation. A., New York Times, Brooklyn.

Will invest $2,000, with services, in going legitimate business. "Legitimate," 1,525 Broadway.

I want Alabama agency for profitable business. Investment if desirable. S 140 Times Downtown.

Will sell established advertising business; excellent income assured; agents ignored. R 88 Times.

For Sale.—Well known laundry; volume $50,000; established 12 years. Y 352 Times.

Will invest $8,000 in growing business, with services. Particulars required. R 83 Times.

Drug store for sale; good business. Address Smith, Station B, Jacksonville, Florida.

Partner with $3,000; pie and fancy cake bakery; large orders. R 129 Times.

Return Europe, sell cash store, women's wear; long lease; sacrifice. R 50 Times.

Dry goods store, Amsterdam Av., for sale; long established, paying. R 125 Times.

Business Opportunities.

LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DRESSMAKING AND READY-TO-WEAR ESTABLISHMENT; UPPER BROADWAY SUBWAY CORNER; BUSINESS LOFT, $75 MONTHLY RENT; FIVE YEARS' LEASE; NO INCREASE IN RENT; ALSO SUITABLE MILLINERY AND CORSETIERE; SELLING ACCOUNT ILLNESS. ADDRESS DEDE, 1,050 AMSTERDAM AV.

An old-established, well-rated automobile business, best location in Brooklyn, stock of new cars, best agency contracts, popular lines of cars, machinery, building, &c., can be purchased right now; or would consider partnership proposition if partner with means would also give time to the business; this is the time to get into the automobile business and prepare for the Spring trade; New York show, at which large business is done, will be held in about a month. Address Automobiles, 21 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Investors.—What is the value of a discovery which reduces labor 75 per cent. and gives better results than other methods; a demonstration will convince you; will sell part interest. W. E., 510 Times Downtown.

Wanted, a clean cut man of education and business ability to invest $5,000 in a going business. Must provide best of references as to character and past business experience. A. E. Vaughan & Co., 15 West 38th St., New York.

State official wishes reputable investor (must prove responsibility) purchase factory property ($4,000,) hold for him 6 months; large cash bonus, block 20 per cent. stock; big profits; real estate security. R 115 Times.

SALESMAN wanted as partner in well-established $0 waist house; must be A1, well-acquainted with jobbing and mail order trade; must have some capital; good chance for right man. Address Y 347 Times.

A HUSTLER

wants to buy an interest in a first-class, legitimate business; will invest from $5,000 to $15,000 or more if required. Hustler, Box 118 Times.

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., procured; underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks; no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 1 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin, Ireland.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start out of present business; rare opportunity. S 136 Times Downtown.

INVENTORS or Manufacturers—If you have a specialty of merit give us the selling agency; we have facilities for selling large quantities. SUPERIOR SPECIALTY CO., Flatiron Building, New York.

An active business man with best banking and business references, $250,000 real estate equities, will pay bonus and 6 per cent. for short-term loan of $5,000; amply secured. Collateral, S 128 Times.

Business Notices.

$10,000 POLICY COST $116.90.
PENN. MUTUAL LIFE.
Age, 35; dividends reduce this cost after first year; assets, $134,000,000; organized 1847. Write for sample, Jos. A. Eckenrode, General Agent, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

R. U. A. successful advertiser? Let me RIGHT your ads. and circular letters. Business looms up when you use original, convincing advertising. Newell, 503 Fifth Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3023.

I am author of popular novels; will rewrite your books and short stories and put them into condition to publish; typewriting neatly done. Esther Miller, 210 West 56th St.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Schools.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Thorough instruction in all departments of public address; defective speech corrected. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 140 West 35th St.

Young gentleman with highest European training, desires to instruct pupils in drawing and painting at their homes. Beginners a specialty. 145 Times.

Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.—Boarding school for boys from 6 to 18; moderate terms; 24 years of successful work.

French instruction by refined Parisian teacher; college experience. Miss Sorel, 231 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 3342.

Italian language by refined, experienced Italian teacher; conversational method. Miss L. Buccini, 3,143 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; day and evening school; easy terms; estab. 1876; investigate. McDowell School, 25 West 35th St.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—A school of character for young men and boys. Central Park South.

Dancing.

Dancing taught privately; lessons and class; latest dances. Teacher, 222 West 38th St.

Announce opening my new studio for modern dances, 130 West 64th. Ehrman.

Musical.

THE MODERN MUSIC SOCIETY is seeking to increase the membership of its mixed chorus; 1 a month, admit to all the social and musical activities of the society; applications for membership may be made on Tuesday evenings at the society's rooms, 2,789 Broadway, corner 108th St. Benjamin Lombord, conductor; Cesar Saerchinger, Secretary. Telephone 7779 Bryant.

Wanted—High-class room and board; exchange for piano lessons; Leschetizky pupil. R 81 Times.

Pianos and Organs.

BONA FIDE ALTERATION SALE
PIANOS. PLAYER PIANOS.
All subject to
Attractive reductions—from start to finish of change of our show windows.
OPEN EVENINGS. CONVENIENT TERMS.
Don't miss this opportunity!
MATHUSHEK & SON, Broadway and 47th St.
Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Piano, mahogany, nearly new, standard make. Mrs. Stevens, 171 West 78th St.

WANTED.—Mahogany baby grand, late model, for cash. D 231 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Toys, Pictures, Art Embroidery, China, Glassware, and Candy Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

COMPLAINT TRACERS.—Require several young women that have had experience in tracing and adjusting complaints. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

CARPET WORKROOM.—We require an experienced carpet machine sewer. Apply to Manager, Carpet Department, Third Floor, East Building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers. If under sixteen years of age, come with working certificate. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ALSO

CASHIERS.—Require the services of a number of young women cashiers. Those having tube room experience preferred. Apply to Cashier's Office, Third Floor, Central Building.

ADDRESSERS WANTED.—Young women, who write quickly and legibly, to do addressing in large publishing house; previous experience unnecessary, but high school graduates preferred; salary, $5 to start, with chances for quick advancement. Address A. E. T., 82 Times Downtown.

AN INTELLIGENT, trustworthy, unincumbered woman of good appearance and some business ability, not under 25, for important, congenial work. 16 East 40th St.

ARRANGEMENT with French woman of education and refinement will be made for purpose of instructing boy of three in French through conversation; part time only required; appointment will be made on application. Mrs. Waldo, Schuyler 8140.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require an assistant manager for their Muslin Underwear Department. Applicants must have had good experience. An excellent position for one possessing the proper qualifications. Apply by letter, stating full details. Address "Underwear," Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Help Wanted Female.

ATTENTION!—Saleswomen now engaged or experienced in selling reference; works will be given exceptional opportunity with new company now promoting sale of unique, fast selling standard reference work; can be carried with proposition you are now handling; all communications confidential; commission, R 117 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Small family; private house; wages, $22; personal references required. Apply 65 West 9th St.

COMPETENT WOMAN to take complete charge New York factory making ladies' bathing suits; permanent position, good salary; give complete experience in first letter in confidence. R 70 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN wanted, preferably Socialist, as assistant in social work. Call Sunday, 3 and 5 P. M., at 35 East 32d St.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.—Young lady, neat appearance, to assist and make herself generally useful; some knowledge of filing, stenography, and nursing, or willing to acquire same. Answer in handwriting, L 130 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
A NUMBER OF GIRLS,
16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE,
TO SERVE AS PARCEL WRAPPERS.
Better positions open for those who prove satisfactory in this capacity.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
JEWELRY,
LEATHER GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TOYS,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
LAMP,
ART NEEDLEWORK,
GLOVES,
NECKWEAR, (LADIES',)
PERFUMERY,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
a number of neat appearing
YOUNG GIRLS,
16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER,
FOR LIGHT WORK.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

Require the services of several EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR CANDY SECTION.

Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED YOUNG GIRLS TO SERVE AS SHOPPERS
FOR THEIR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, THOSE HAVING DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.
Apply at employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR HOSIERY SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GOOD COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small family; pleasant home and right salary offered capable woman. Address Y 351 Times.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
WEST 125TH ST.
Require
CASHIERS
Who have had experience and are accustomed to
PNEUMATIC TUBES.
Also
CHECKERS
For Their
AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
Who have had Department Store experience. Apply at General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a very small family; best credentials as to character required. Address, with references, nationality, religion, and pay expected, C. T. G., 1,364 Broadway.

LADIES in all walks of life wanted to sell tours (installment plan) to San Francisco Exposition 1915; now the one, big, live issue of the day; commission basis; letters only. Albert Dellevie, 1,476 Broadway, Longacre Bldg.

MILLINERS.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.,
34th Street, New York,

Require the services of experienced millinery designers and trimmers.

NURSING.—An opportunity to join class for supervised home nursing will be given to a few young women who have had some experience in nursing. 26 West 40th St.

NURSE.—Refined young woman for looking after child of five; 8 to 6 daily, half a day Sunday. Apply Tuesday evening, de Forest, 151 West 91st.

ONE OF THE LEADING
NEW YORK STORES
IS IN NEED OF A
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
ASSISTANT BUYER.
ONE WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL AND LOCAL EXPERIENCE.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT WOMAN.
ADDRESS MUSLIN, BOX V 139 TIMES.

PERSONS for pleasant, coloring work at home wanted; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required; particulars free.
HELPING HAND STORES,
5458 S. Halsted, Chicago.

SALESLADIES.—New high-class appliance for hairdressing and massage parlors; experience unnecessary; exceptional opportunity; refined American. Universal Sales Agency, 5th Av. Building. Commission.

SALESWOMEN.—A FIFTH AVENUE ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED YOUNG SALESWOMEN TO TAKE SPECIAL ORDERS FOR WOMEN'S FINE GOWNS, ETC. APPLICANTS MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST TRADE, BE ENERGETIC AND OF GOOD ADDRESS. APPLY BY LETTER, WITH PARTICULARS, BOX 27 TIMES.

SALESWOMEN.—Excellent position for few clever women of refinement to represent specialty house in and about New York City; salary and commission. R 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITIST.—INTELLIGENT, RAPID, ACCURATE; ADDRESS OWN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED; GIVE REFERENCES. L 114 TIMES.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID.—Personal references; German or Swede preferred. Call Monday, before 12, 312 West 72d St.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WHITE MAID wanted, morning 7 to 10 A. M., for cleaning; $3 a week; references. Moe, 1 West 68th St.

WILL HAVE A VACANCY for two or probably three educated ladies Dec. 3. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

Commercial filing and indexing taught. Indexing Bureau, 47 West 34th St.

Help Wanted, Male

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.—We require a well appearing, experienced salesman for our Diamond and Watch Sections. Apply by mail only, stating experience and references in detail; also salary expected.

ADVERTISING CLERK.—Daily newspaper requires services of experienced advertising clerk; must be good at detail and able to operate typewriter; hours, 5:30 to 12:30. Address, stating past experience, salary expected, and references, P 3 Times.

ADVERTISING solicitors who have had experience on special edition work; commission. Newspaper Special Service Co., 230 West 42d St., 7th floor.

AN ALERT, well-educated woman, capable of earning $30 weekly, in educational forward movement; tactfulness, personality, and earnestness more necessary than experience; guaranteed income; organizing tour in Florida and California. Apply after 2, Home and School Educational Society, 37 West 39th St.

ARTIST.—An advertising agency can use the part-time services of an artist; will pay for accepted drawings and tentative pencil sketches. Agency, 100 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—High-class man as assistant to manager; must have good address and be able to prove business ability; give full particulars; if employed, present connection in confidence; also age and family. Address B 72 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!—Salesman now engaged or experienced in selling reference books will be given exceptional opportunity with new company now promoting sale of unique, fast-selling reference work; can be carried with proposition you are now handling; all communications confidential; commission. R 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced for cloaks and suits; must have thorough experience. 387 Grant St., Jersey City.

BOY, 15 to 18, who is bright, quick and ambitious; advancement to one who can come up to requirements. Address B 68 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years old, to make himself useful in office of lace importer; must have first-class references. B 83 Times Downtown.

BUTLER AND HOUSEMAN in apartment with cook; permanent position for competent person in American family. Write, stating references, R. G. M., 452 Fifth Av.

CHARITABLE institution doing wonderful work and meeting with great success requires the services of an able man, who possesses knowledge, capacity for developing ideas for the raising of funds; rare opportunity; permanent connection to the right man; state qualifications fully; answers confidential. Address Hospital, A 24 Times.

CIGAR SALESMAN WANTED to carry line of cigars on the road; salary, $100 per month and expenses; experience not necessary. Continental Cigar Co., Wichita, Kan.

CLERK, understanding German, with plain, accurate handwriting. Charles, P. O. Box 1905, N. Y. C.

CLERK.—Experienced ledger clerk; salary $15; references. Address, own handwriting, L., P. O. Box 765, city.

DESIGNER.—A good, experienced designer on ladies' dresses; reliable man, who understands business, can have an interest in the firm; a well established concern. X 311 Times.

DIRECTORY MEN, canvassers, and copyists; must be plain writers and have had previous experience. Address, stating with whom, D. M., 167 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF FIRST-CLASS LETTER ENGRAVERS ON GOLD AND SILVER.
ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY
At Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN,
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 20,
TO SERVE AS PARCEL CARRIERS.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
SEVERAL BOYS,
14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE,
TO SERVE AS MESSENGERS,
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

PRINTER-PRESSMAN wanted to take charge of job office Eastern city; one who has ideas on typography and color work make ready. L 151 Times.

PHYSICIAN, young or middle-aged, to devote whole time to medical journalism; ethical and congenial position, with suitable remuneration to the right man, who must have a thorough knowledge of English and know some German; good references indispensable. Address Medico, 80 Times Downtown.

POULTRYMAN

Must have had experience

and have made good.

No others need apply,

GRABLE, 150 W. 63D STREET.

PUBLICITY AGENT of integrity, preferably Socialist, wanted to organize new social movement. Call Sunday, between 2 and 5 P. M., 35 East 32d St.

REAL ESTATE MAN wanted to lease offices, lofts, also have thorough knowledge of repairs; must be a hustler and thoroughly understand the business; salary, $80 monthly. Write with full particulars, Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

REPRESENTATIVES to sell tours (installment plan) to San Francisco Exposition, 1915, now; the one big, live issue of the day; ability, references required; commission basis; letters only. Albert Dellevie, 1,476 Broadway, Longacre Building.

SALESMEN.—Live-wire salesmen in all sections to carry as side line the best advertised and quickest selling $9 line of waists in America; to men who have department store and jobbers' following on non-conflicting, ready-to-wear line this is positively an immense proposition; commission and drawing account; write in full, giving territory. Address Mr. Jarrett, Sales Manager, 11th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN wanted in each ten blocks of Greater New York, where not now represented, to sell KLEEN-A-GANE to factories, printing office, garages, office buildings, public institutions, households, &c.; sells on demonstration and people buy over and over again; commission; money back if you cannot sell. Call or write Mohan & Stanly, 1,777 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN.
Salary and Commission.
Do not apply unless
you have sold motor
trucks and made good;
fine proposition for
right man.
UNIVERSAL MOTOR TRUCK CO.,
150 West 63d St.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN WANTED TO REPRESENT LEADING MANUFACTURER IN ALL TERRITORIES; MUST KNOW THE CHILDREN'S WEAR; BUYERS' SAMPLES CAN BE CARRIED IN POCKET; GOOD, STEADY INCOME; COMMISSION.
L 132 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced, for ladies' hats for city and out of town; only those with long experience and good references need apply; both salary and commission paid. French Hat Co., 41 East 21st St.

SALESMEN for the oldest and largest health and accident insurance company; over $12,000,000 paid in claims; highest commission and steady position; quick promotion and weekly drawing account to capable men. Apply all week during forenoon. Manager, Room 20, 217 West 125th St., N. Y. City.

SALESMEN.—Five men possessing exceptional business ability for a high-class proposition; something new, opening new field; sells at sight; big opportunities; must travel; salary or commission; single men preferred. Madame X. Company, 30 West 15th.

SALESMEN to sell our 1914 line of calendars, fans, leather, pencils, and other advertising novelties, beginning January first; sell the year around; exclusive territory; liberal commissions. Model Calendar Co., Dept. 199, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMAN.—Special proposition for high-class men covering Middle West and South that will not interfere with regular line and affords an unusual opportunity for earning substantial commissions easily. D 227 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

SALESMEN.—Wanted, two good men for city and out of town on children's and infants' wear; must come well recommended and must consider a commission basis start. B 81 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' muslin underwear; New Jersey and Philadelphia; experienced men, acquainted with territory, only need apply; liberal commission basis only. Salesman, 214 Times Uptown.

SALESMAN for domestic embroidery; experienced; reference; salary and commission. Musof & Bichwic, 374 Snediker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted; house dresses; salary or commission. Diamond, 40 West 28th.

SALESMEN.—BUTTON SALESMEN WANTED, EXPERIENCED; COMMISSION. L 133 TIMES.

SHIPPER.—Young man as assistant shipper and order filler in electrical supply house; state experience and salary. Electric Store, 79 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.

SPLENDID PROPOSITION MANUFACTURING CO.; COMMISSION, 10%; NO DRAWING ACCOUNT; NO ADVANCES. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, EXPERIENCE, &C. B 25 TIMES.

STOCK BOY wanted by silk importing house; must have experience in this line; state salary wanted. R 131 Times.

STOREKEEPER wanted at the Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.; only experienced men need apply. Call Sunday, between 9 and 6 P. M.

SUPERINTENDENT AND HEAD GARDENER.—An experienced and highly responsible man; on a large private estate near New York, with extensive greenhouse; must be a scientific gardener and grower and thorough businessman, accustomed to handling men; best references; married or other need apply; liberal salary; answer with full details, "Gardener," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

TYPEWRITER AND STENOGRAPHER FOR IMPORT AND COMMISSION BUSINESS; YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT AND ACTIVE, MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SPELLER, WILLING ASSIST GENERAL OFFICE WORK; START $8-$10; ADVANCEMENT. B 87 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

VALET.—GENTLEMAN WANTS VALET; MUST SPEAK FRENCH AND BE OF GOOD APPEARANCE. "V. M.," 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED.—Eastern representative for a live hustling trade publication, circulating among the machine and kindred industries in New York and entire New England territory, on a strictly commission basis. Address B 70 Times Downtown.

WANTED, GOOD SALESMEN! Excellent opportunity on new subscription book for good salesmen; big commissions; leads furnished. Apply at once, sending references, and arrange for territory. Irving E. Hines, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Instruction.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY MAIL CLERK, Customs-Internal Revenue "exams" everywhere soon; get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary Examiner; free Booklet E45; write NOW, to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.
Pays better than other professions.
Taught thoroughly in few months.
Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions.
The Bodeo School of Mechanical Dentistry,
489 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESMEN.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured. Write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn., 1,001 C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

COOPER UNION.—Evening course preparing for entrance to Cooper Union; terms very low; enroll now. The Booth School, 501 5th Av.

Agents Wanted.

SALES AGENT.—A top-notch salesman, under forty-five years of age, a man with brains, determination, energy, and a clean record, can obtain the exclusive selling rights for a well-known office appliance which has been successfully marketed in the New York territory for six years. Broadway office completely equipped. Merchandise consigned to agent. Liberal commission paid on sales, but nothing advanced on what a man has done or thinks he is going to do. Man must be a REAL salesman, able to actually make sales himself, and must furthermore possess sufficient enthusiasm, magnetism, executive and managerial ability to successfully direct a selling force under him. He must finance the selling expenses of the territory, and requires for that purpose approximately $4,000. This is a BIG, dignified, profitable and permanent proposition for a BIG man. Give your age, selling experience, past and present occupations, if you want to learn more of the proposition by definite appointment. Mere request for appointment will receive absolutely no attention. We have nothing to "cover up" and don't want to deal with any man who has. Address L 134 Times.

Clothing

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 'Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

Expert dictograph operators, female detectives, furnished. McLellan's Detective Agency, 265 West 23d St.

Situations Wanted

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert controlling accounts, &c.; also capable stenographer, typewriter; rapid, accurate worker; capable making good; $20. B 40 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cultured girl, neat penman, work accurate; balance rendered; conversant all office work. N. Y., 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPEWRITER.—Trial balance; controlling accounts; all modern methods; $10. Q 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, several years' thorough experience; competent; references. Box 31, North Side News.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Wide-awake, capable; $6. Miss Freeman, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Wanted, by experienced woman of refinement, position as useful or nurse companion; $45. R 125 Times.

COOK, &c.—Young woman wishes to cook and wait for parties; she is good, first-class cook and excellent waitress and absolutely reliable. Answer to Mrs. B., 1,951 Amsterdam Av.

COOK, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; settled, capable women, sisters; small adult family; two domestics kept; country; $25 each; reference. Address R 130 Times.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—A lady closing house; wishes to find position for cook and waitress. Please call Monday before noon, 59 East 78th.

COOK, &c.—Good cook, general housework, small family; reference, Johnson, 306 West 119th.

COOK; first-class; reference; wages $40; private. Call 211 East 31st, Sunday.

COOK.—Competent; city or country; reference. R 124 Times.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS wants place; present employer, reference. 154 West 94th.

DAY'S WORK.—Full or half time, cleaning, washing; three years' reference. Bright, 53 West 131st St.

DECORATOR wishes position artistic studied decorating; is stenographer. A. M., 608 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, expert designer in gowns, without pattern, or any pattern desired, wishes work home. E. Koster, 240 Manhattan Av. Tel. 7340 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—French dresmaker, artistic fitter, remodeling; out, home; moderate. 60 West 109th. Tarbor.

DRESSMAKER.—Fits, designs artistically, remodels; out; reasonable; reference. Dea, 313 West 62d.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening tailored gowns; take and furnish materials; reasonable. Ryan, 200 West 53d.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 2900 Audubon. Apartment 26, 569 West 150th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Magnificent gowns made; out by day; reasonable. Schmidt, 15 West 116th St.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced; work by day; reference by letter. Cahill, 179 West 93d.

FRENCH GIRL, lately landed, wishes position; conscientious, reliable; references; city or country. Henri, 69 West 44th St.

GRADUATE GYMNAST and masseuse would like few more lady patients at their residences. Miss Johanson. Phone Audubon 7320.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A position as governess or companion by a young Southern lady; Southern family preferred. F. M. Adams, 14 South Elliott Pl., Brooklyn.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes permanent position with one or two children; no objection to country or travel. Reliable, 626 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; excellent cook; all-around worker; best references. R 140 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—A position is desired by an educated, cultured woman, either in home or business; is exceptionally adaptable and willing; could give interest and intelligence to any position undertaken; has excellent references. R 114 Times.

Situations Wanted

Female.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat young Irish girl, recently landed; very willing; $12 $14. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9186.

HOUSEWORK.—English woman; light housework, or assist with anything light; obliging. C., care Price, 959 6th Av.

HOUSEWORKER, (colored;) half-time; take home laundry. Collymore, 29 West 98th St.

LADY'S ATTENDANT.—Scandinavian lady wishes position as lady's attendant; nervousness, rheumatics; special trained; highest references. O., 29 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—Intelligent young colored girl wishes position as lady's maid, nurse, companion, or chambermaid; personal references. Call Williams, care of I. L. King, 40 West 67th St.

LADY'S VISITING MAID, speaking French, English; good seamstress; hand sewing a specialty; references. Address Louise, 921 Sutter Av., Brookly

Part 5 | Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

Magazine Section | Part 5

BERNARD SHAW SNUBS ENGLAND AND AMUSES GERMANY

He Forbids the Production of "Pygmalion" in London, But Permits Berlin to See It So Playgoers There May Not Be Prejudiced by Unfavorable English Criticism—A Characteristic Comedy on Phonetics.

A NEW way to make your play successful—refuse to sell it. This is what George Bernard Shaw has done in the instance of his latest comedy, "Pygmalion."

Instead of giving his premiers into the hands of the London producers he tucked the manuscript in his pocket and crossed the Channel with it. As a result "Pygmalion" received its first performance on any stage on Thursday, Oct. 16, at the Hofburgtheater in Vienna. From there it moved on to the Lessingtheater in Berlin, and it bids fair to be the most popular success in Germany for the coming Winter. It has been published in German by the Berlin house of S. Fischer, and fairly bristles with copyright forbidding production or publication in English.

Asked why he did it, Mr. Shaw has said that when he opened a new play in London the critics promptly branded it as dull, as blasphemous, as unpopular. The news was promptly flashed to Germany and France, and the chances of its being a success there quite ruined. If Germany, always a good friend of his, should have the chance to judge this latest play on its merits, without any precedent rumors of criticism, he felt sure Germany would like it.

The ruse, as well as the play, has tickled Germany. "Europe's best jester," the press headlines remarked. "The Hofburgtheater has dealt itself a trump card," declared the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, commenting on the opening night. And it may just be that Mr. Shaw will bring "Pygmalion" to the United States before permitting London even so much as a glimpse of it.

"Pygmalion" is the story of a professor who made a Duchess out of a little Cockney flower girl simply by careful attention to her vowels and consonants, the assumption being that not what we do but what we say makes us what we are and establishes our rank in society. And not only does Mr. Shaw's Galatea, whom he calls Eliza Doolittle, change outwardly, but she develops a soul, something which the professor had not counted on.

Entrance of Eliza.

Eliza makes her first appearance among a little knot of people who have gathered late one Summer evening under the porch of St. Paul's in Covent Garden to escape a driving rain. The suspicions of the crowd in general and Eliza, selling flowers, in particular, have been aroused by a mysterious person who stands in the background and takes notes on the conversation. The fact that the mysterious person, who is Henry Higgins, specialist in phonetics and hero, can tell what district each one of the company hails from, increases the mystery, until he explains that phonetics is his vocation, a fact which makes little impression on Eliza except to assure her that he is not a detective.

HIGGINS—The science of speech. That is my business. It is also my hobby. Fortunate the man who can live by his hobby! You can recognize a Scotchman or an Irishman by his accent easily enough. I can ascertain within eight kilometers the place from which a person comes. If he is from London, I can fix the place of his birth within three kilometers—in fact, I can often guess the very street.

ELIZA—'E oughter be ashimed of 'imself, the snivellin' coward!

A MAN—But can one live on that?

HIGGINS—Oh, yes, very well indeed. In this age of parvenus! People start in Kent with eighty pounds a year and end in Park Lane with a hundred thousand. They want to forget Kent, but as soon as they open their mouths they betray themselves. Now, I educate—

ELIZA—'E oughter mind 'is own bizness and let a poor goil—

HIGGINS (bursting out)—Woman, stop this fearful racket for one minute or find another church to stand under.

ELIZA (weakly defiant)—I c'n stand 'ere just as good as you if I want to.

HIGGINS—Any female that projects into the atmosphere such horrible and such disgusting tones has no right to be anywhere—has no right to exist! Remember that you are a human being with a soul and with the God-given gift of an articulate speech; that your mother tongue is the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton and the Bible, and don't cackle like a barnyard.

ELIZA (looking at him, taken aback, and yet pleading, without daring to lift her head)—Ah-ah-au-au-uh!

HIGGINS (whips out his note book)—Merciful heavens, what a tone! (He writes, then he holds the book off from him, while he imitates her vowels exactly.) Ah-ah-au-au-uh!

ELIZA (amused at this performance, laughs in spite of herself)—Quatsch!

HIGGINS—Observe this creature with her sewer dialect, a dialect which will keep her in the gutter to the end of her days. A position as a chamber maid is as unattainable for her as the Crown of Russia is for you or me. Now, in three months I could palm this girl off at an Ambassador's garden party as a Duchess. I could even get her a place as a chamber maid or a shop girl, for which better language is needed. I manage such things for our self-made millionaires.

A MAN—I myself am a student of the Indian dialects—

HIGGINS—Indeed? Do you perchance know Col. Pickering, the compiler of "Spoken Sanskrit?"

THE MAN—I am Col. Pickering. Who are you?

HIGGINS—Henry Higgins, the author of "Higgins's Universal Alphabet."

PICKERING—I have come all the way from India to know you.

HIGGINS—I was in India to meet you.

PICKERING—I am staying at the Carlton. Come along with me and we'll have a bite to eat and chat.

HIGGINS—Agreed.

ELIZA (to Pickering, as she sees both leaving)—Please, Sir, buy a flower, I carn't pay m' rent.

HIGGINS—Liar. You just said you could change half a crown.

ELIZA (in a rage)—S'welp me, 'e oughter 'ave nails drove in 'is rotten body. (She throws the basket at his feet.) There—tike the 'ole damn basket fr sixpence! (Pickering throws a half crown in the basket and goes out.)

HIGGINS—For remembrance. (He throws a handful of coins in the basket and follows Pickering.)

ELIZA (picks up the half crown)—Aaah-au-uuh! (She picks up more coins.) Aaaaaaaaah-au-uh! (She picks up half a pound.) Aaaaaaaaah-au-uh!

Advance via Dictionary.

Eliza does not forget this new and amazing fact that she has learned; she ponders the idea that one can better one's social position by merely changing one's vocabulary, and that there are people to teach such changes. And the next morning she arrives at the laboratory where Higgins and his new-found friend, Pickering, are sitting in the midst of laryngnscopes, phonographs, pitch-pipes, respirators, and all the paraphernalia which Mr. Shaw could devise for the use of the professor of phonetics and the distraction of the property man.

Eliza has arrived in a taxi, as a result of last night's haul, and announces her intention of taking lessons in conversation in order to be able to keep a flower shop instead of standing on the corner of Tottenham Road to sell her flowers. To the horror of Mrs. Pearce, the prim housekeeper, the idea appeals to Higgins and Pickering.

PICKERING—Higgins, the thing interests me. How about the Ambassador's garden party? I'd publish you abroad as the greatest teacher of the day, if you could bring that about. I'll lay you the cost of the experiment you can't do it. And I'll stand for the expenses of instruction.

HIGGINS (entranced, regards him)—I can scarcely withstand it—she is so entrancingly vulgar—so deliciously dirty—

ELIZA (protesting vehemently)—Ah-ah-ah-ah-au-au-au - au - uhu! I washed m' fice an' m' 'ands before I come 'ere—I did that—

HIGGINS—I will make a Duchess out of this dirty little gutter snipe!

LIZA (protesting vehemently at this sudden turn of affairs)—Ah-ah-ah-uhu!

HIGGINS—Yes, in six months—in three, if you have a good ear and an adaptable tongue. I will take you everywhere and make of you whatever you wish. We will begin here—now—to-day—this very minute. Take the girl out, Mrs. Pearce, and wash her, polish her of with sandsoap if there's nothing else. Is there a good fire in the kitchen?

Mrs. PEARCE (expostulating)—Yes, but—

HIGGINS (continues madly)—Take all her clothes and burn them to the last shred. Telephone to Whiteley or some one else and tell him to send an outfit, ready-made for the first ones. Meanwhile wrap her up in brown paper.

ELIZA—You ain't no gentleman, you ain't! To s'y such things! I'm a good goil, I am, an' I knows your kind, I do—

HIGGINS—Listen, Eliza. I believe you said you came here in a taxi?

ELIZA—An' wot of that? I got as much right to tike a taxi as anybody.

HIGGINS—Yes, Eliza, you certainly have. And in the future you shall take as many taxis as you like. Every day you shall ride all around this city in a taxi. Think of all that, Eliza!

MRS. PEARCE—But Professor, you are urging the girl into a place where she won't belong. She should think of the future.

HIGGINS—At her age, nonsense! There is time enough to think of the future when one no longer has any future. No, Eliza, think of the future of other people, but never of your own. Think of chocolate, of taxis, of gold and diamonds.

ELIZA—Not much—I don't want no gold an' diamonds—I'm a good goil, I am—

HIGGINS—Yes, Eliza, you shall keep on being one. • • • Now, you shall live here for the next six months and learn to speak beautifully like a lady in a flower shop. If you are good and do everything you are told to do you shall sleep in a pretty little bedroom and have a lot to eat and money to buy pralines and take taxis with. When six months are up you shall drive in a carriage in wonderful clothes to Buckingham Palace. If

Bernard Shaw.

the King sees that you are no lady, the police will put you in jail, where your head will be cut off as a warning to other presumptuous flower girls. But if you're not recognized, you shall have a present of seven and sixpence, in order to be set up as a lady in a shop. Now, Mrs. Pearce, off with her into the bathroom!

ELIZA—You brute, you! You big bully! I won't etay 'ere if I don't want to. • • • I never wanted to go to Buckingham—never. I don't want to go to the King, if I 'as me 'ead cut hoff. If I'd a-knowed wot I was lettin' myself in for, I'd never a-come. I was always a good goil—I never wanted to s'y a word to 'im—• • • an' I won't be ordered around so—I got feelings as good as anybody else—

Doolittle Holds Forth.

But in spite of protests, Eliza's education is begun. A slight difficulty offers in the appearance of the father of the embryo Duchess, Doolittle, garbage collector. Besides collecting garbage Doolittle has come to collect a little money on this arrangement of Higgins and Pickering. It is in a fine burst of Shavian topsy-turvy logic that he captures five pounds for the privilege of experimenting on his daughter, whom he evidently has not seen for several years.

DOOLITTLE—Wot am I? Gentlemen, I ask you, wot am I? I am one of the hundeserving poor, that's wot I am. Just think wot that means. It means that you're always comin' up against middle class morality. Wherever there's summat bein' given aw'y, and I try to get a bit for m'self, it's always the sime story. You ain't worthy, so you don't get nothin'. But my need is just as great as the most deservin' widow, who on account of the death of one and only one husband in one week gets money from six different charities.

I don't need less than a deserving man. I needs more. I don't eat less than 'e and I drinks a lot more. I needs a little diversion, because I am a hard thinking man. I needs cheer and light and music when I feels gloomy. Yes, and I got to pay for all that just like deserving people. Wot is this middle class morality? Only another way of saying that nobody ever gives me anything.

Therefore I ask you as gentlemen not to play the sime game. I deal you the top of the pack. I am hundeservin' and I intend to keep on bein' hundeservin'. Would you impose on a man because of 'is peculiar temperament and deprive 'im even of the price of 'is own daughter that 'e brought up and clothed and nourished by the sweat of 'is brow until she was big enough to be of interest to you? Is five pounds dear? I arsk you in all honor, decide for yourselves.

HIGGINS—Pickering, if we kept this man with us for three months he could choose between a seat in Parliament and the pulpit of a popular preacher. • • • I think we must give him the five pounds.

PICKERING—I am afraid he will put it to a bad use.

DOOLITTLE—Oh, no, Sir! S'elp me Gawd, no! Don't be afraid that I'll put that money by and sive it and then lead a lizy life. Monday there won't be a penny of it left. I'll 'ave to work again as 'ard as if I'd never 'ad no money. Only a blowout for myself and the madam, in which we'll 'ave pleasure and you content in thinkin' that your money ain't squandered. You couldn't invest it better, Sir.

HIGGINS—That is irresistible. We will give him ten pounds.

DOOLITTLE—No, thank you, Sir, kindly. The madam wouldn't 'ave the 'eart to give up so much as ten pounds. I neither. Ten pounds is a lot of money. It mikes one stop to think, and then, good-by 'appiness! Give me only wot I arsk, Sir; not a penny more nor a penny less.

She Makes Progress.

By Act III. the experiment is well under way. Eliza has made marvelous strides upward from the gutter. The two experimenters are wildly enthusiastic over her progress, which they report to Mrs. Higgins, a cultured and tolerant soul, who allows her fanatic professor son to teach his pupil the first steps in the society of her home. Not even her sceptical doubts about Eliza's future check their enthusiasm.

PICKERING (shoves a chair nearer to Mrs. Higgins and addresses himself to her eagerly)—Yes, it's unspeakably interesting. Believe me, Mrs. Higgins, we take Eliza very seriously. Every week, every day something new. (Still nearer.) We note each stage she goes through. Dozens of phonograph records and photographs—

HIGGINS (besieging her other ear)—Yes, by gad, it's the most thrilling experiment I ever made! She fills our whole life, doesn't she, Pick?

PICKERING—We talk of nothing but Eliza.

HIGGINS—We teach Eliza.

PICKERING—We clothe Eliza.

MRS. HIGGINS—What!

HIGGINS—We discover new Elizas. (They both speak together.)

HIGGINS—You know, she has an extraordinarily sensitive ear—

PICKERING—I assure you, my dear Mrs. Higgins, this girl—

HIGGINS—Like a parrot—I try everything on her—

PICKERING—Is a genius, she can play the piano wonderfully.

HIGGINS—Every sort of tone which a human being can bring forth—

PICKERING—We have taken her to hear classical music and vaudeville.

HIGGINS—Continental dialects, African dialects, Hottentot—

PICKERING—And all equally well—she imitates all of them.

HIGGINS—Things which normally take years to grasp and—

PICKERING—And when she comes back home she plays everything over by ear—

HIGGINS—She grasps everything as quickly as lightning, just as if—

PICKERING—Beethoven and Brahms or Lehar and Lionel Moncton.

HIGGINS—She had never been doing anything else her whole life.

PICKERING—Although six months before she had never dreamed of such a thing.

Now for the Debut.

Eliza makes her début at Mrs. Higgins's at-home. Well dressed, graceful, elegant, she is assuredly a changed Eliza. She has a languid tone, and as long as the conversation clings close to the weather she is safe. But embarked on a story of how her aunt died of influenza, or, rather, was "abgemurkst," whatever its Shavian equivalent may be!—the old gutter lingo returns, to the great discomfiture of Higgins and Pickering, and the amusement of a young thing called Freddy Eynsford-Hill, who subsequently falls in love with this lively Galatea. The rest of the company regard Eliza as a most advanced young lady, however, and accept her piquant grammar as the very latest and smartest thing in conversation.

This is the second stage in the metamorphosis. It is several months later when the curtain rises on Act IV. Eliza has blossomed according to the agreement, she has made a successful entrance at the garden party, followed by dinner and opera, and no one suspected that she was not a Duchess. The only person who was deceived was Higgins, who knew she wasn't, when she really was.

For during this metamorphosis business Eliza has developed a soul. Clad in a gorgeous evening gown, wearing borrowed jewels, and carrying a huge armful of flowers, she returns after her triumph, humiliated and ashamed. She stands listening to Higgins and Pickering discussing the success of the day before going to bed, giving no thought whatever to her.

HIGGINS—All the same, it's all over with now, and I can at last go to bed without looking forward with terror to to-morrow.

PICKERING—I'll go to bed now, too. It was in every way a great achievement, a great triumph for you. Good night.

HIGGINS (following him)—Good night. (Over his shoulder at the door.) Put out the light, Eliza, and tell Mrs. Pearce she needn't make any coffee for breakfast. I'll have tea. (He goes out, leaving the door open.)

Eliza looks after him with inarticulate passion. Then she throws herself on the divan and rages.

HIGGINS (outside)—Where the devil have I left my slippers? (He appears on the threshold.)

ELIZA (grabs the slippers, which are just within her reach, and flings them with all her strength, one after the other, at his head)—There are your slippers! There! There! Take your slippers and may you never have a happy day in them!

HIGGINS—For heaven's sake! What's the matter with you? Stand up! Do you want something?

ELIZA—Nothing—that concerns you. I have won your wager, that is enough for you. I myself come in for no consideration, it seems.

HIGGINS—You—you have won my wager? You? An educated worm! I have won my wager. What did you throw these slippers at me for?

ELIZA—Because I should have liked better than anything else to smash your face. I should like to do for you, you unfeeling egoist! Why didn't you leave me where you found me—in the gutter? You thank God that everything is over and you can shove me back into it, don't you? (She lifts her clenched hands.) • • • What is to become of me?

HIGGINS—How the devil do I know what is to become of you? How does it concern me what becomes of you?

ELIZA—It doesn't concern you at all. I know that. It doesn't concern you at all. It wouldn't concern you if I were dead. I'm not as much to you as them slippers.

HIGGINS (thundering)—Those slippers!

LIZA.—Those slippers.

Perplexities of Higgins.

For the first time, Higgins is forced to give thought to what shall become of this creation of his who has suddenly developed such an amazing independence. He shoves his hands in his pockets and suggests that his mother might find some one for her to marry, or that the original plan of a flower shop be adopted. Eliza's refusal is scorching. As she is passing through all the stages of development, she sinks her head in her arms and wishes to God she were dead. For the first time in her life, all the horrors of introspection have come upon her.

In fact, Henry Higgins has wrought considerable havoc in the Doolittle family by lifting them out of their comfortable gutter. By way of a joke, he wrote to Ezra D. Wannafeller, United States, that he had discovered the original English moralist of the time, Alfred Doolittle, garbage collector. Mr. Wannafeller, dying, left Mr. Doolittle an income of three thousand pounds, and happiness flew out at the back door.

The audience scarcely recognizes the erstwhile garbage collector when he steps into the fifth act, wearing frock coat, white vest and gray trousers, a flower in his buttonhole, patent leather shoes upon his feet and a silk hat twirling in his hand. Withal he is miserable.

DOOLITTLE.—What I'm complaining of is that he has made a gentleman out of me. Who ever asked him to do that? I was happy. I was a free man. I have gotten money out of pretty nearly every one, just as I got it out of you, Henry Higgins, when I needed it. Now I'm hedged in, bound hand and foot, and every one gets money out of me. You ought to congratulate yourself, says my lawyer. You mean that you ought to congratulate yourself, I tell him.

When I was a poor man and needed a lawyer because somebody found a baby carriage in my cart, he argued my case for nothing and then saw to it that he was free of me as soon as possible. The same way with the doctors. They used to shove me out of the hospital before I could stand, without making me pay a penny. Now they have discovered that I'm not healthy and can't live if they don't examine me twice a day. I don't dare lift a finger in my own house, but somebody else must do it for the good money I have to pay him. I'm only allowed to live for others—instead of for myself.

That is middle-class morality for you. A year ago I didn't have a single relative in the whole world outside of two or three people who wouldn't have a thing to do with me. Now I have fifty. And not one of them has a decent salary. • • •

FRAU HIGGINS—But my dear Mr. Doolittle, you don't need to endure all that if you are really in earnest. No one can compel you to accept this bequest. You can refuse the money.

DOOLITTLE—That's the tragic part of the whole story, my dear madam. Away with it—that's easy to say, but I lack the courage. Who of us has it? We are all cowards. Cowards, my dear madam, that's what it is.

Who would take me if I refused the money? The poorhouse for my last days. If I had belonged to the deserving poor and had laid by something, then I could have refused the bequest. And I should probably have done so, for the deserving poor live very much like millionaires—they don't know what happiness is. But between me, the undeserving poor, and the poorhouse there stands nothing but this accursed bequest. • • •

I haven't the courage to choose the poorhouse. A coward, that's what I've become. Broken down, sold. Happier than I are making a living off my ash cart and I look on, helpless, and envy them. I have your son to thank for that.

Meanwhile Eliza has a glimmer into Higgins's real state of mind toward her, and accordingly runs away to Mrs. Higgins. Much upset, the bewildered Professor follows her, just as she thought he would. From that time on it is nip and tuck as to who shall have the upper hand, for something more than new feelings of independence have been aroused during the course of Eliza's instruction.

She tries the ruse of ignoring him and giving to Pickering the credit for her education.

ELIZA—You are the man, Col. Pickering, from whom I have really learned gentle manners. And it is such, in truth, who make ladies. And you can imagine how hard it was for me with the example of Professor Higgins always before my eyes! I was brought up to be just as he is, incapable of controlling myself and storming about at the slightest provocation. And I should never have learned that gentlemen and ladies behaved otherwise toward each other if you had not been there. • • • Do you know when my real education began?

PICKERING—When?

ELIZA—On the day when I first came to Wimpole Street and you called me Miss Doolittle. That was the beginning of my self-respect. And then a hundred little things followed which you did not notice because they were perfectly natural to you. Your manner of rising, of lifting your hat, of opening the door, things which showed that I was in your estimation better than a scullery maid. • • • You never took off your shoes in the dining room in my presence.

MRS. HIGGINS—I beg of you, Henry, don't grit your teeth that way.

After all, it is not because Henry took off his shoes in the dining room that Eliza feels so insulted, she tells him.

ELIZA—It doesn't matter to me how you treat me, it makes no difference to me if you insult me, but I will not stand having you ride over me!

HIGGINS—Then get out of my way, for I have no intention of standing still on your account. You talk as if I were an autobus.

ELIZA—So you are. Up and down, only straight on ahead with never a glance at anybody. But I can get along without you. Don't think that I can't.

HIGGINS—I know that you can. I've told you so myself.

ELIZA—I know well enough that you told me that, you brutal bully! You're glad to get rid of me.

HIGGINS—I am.

ELIZA—Thanks.

HIGGINS—In your unbounded and stupid selfishness, I suppose you've never inquired if I could get along without you.

ELIZA—Don't try to get around me that way. You'll have to get along without me.

HIGGINS (haughtily)—I don't need anybody. I have my own soul, my own spark of the divine fire. But, (with sudden humility) you would leave a hole in my life, I have learned something from the mere blind contemplation of you. I understand that, humbly and gratefully, and I have become accustomed to your voice and your presence. They please me greatly.

For a moment the audience thinks it is going to have a truly romantic love scene, as Henry sits meekly down upon the sofa beside his Galatea. But Galatea's answer destroys that hope.

ELIZA—Very good, then. You have both of them in your phonograph records and your photograph album. If you long for me, all you have to do is to set going the machine which has no feelings to disturb you.

Then to excite him a little further she tells him she will marry young Freddy Eynsford-Hill. He rises to that quite excitedly, and she tells him she won't. Then she goes too far in the other direction and tells him that she really has a friendly feeling toward him.

ELIZA—I know that I am a common, ignorant girl and that you are a fine and learned gentleman. But I am not the lowest of the low. What I done—what I did, I did not because of clothes and taxis. I did it because—we pleased each other, and because I—because I—well, I could tolerate you. Not because I wanted you to fall in love with me and forget the great difference between us,—but in a more—a more friendly manner—

HIGGINS—Of course, that's how I felt, too. That's how Pickering felt. Eliza, you're a fool.

ELIZA (weeping)—That's not the right answer, not the one I expected.

Her Final Surprise.

And just as Higgins feels sure of her, sure that she is going to return to Wimpole Street, she springs one last surprise and announces that she will herself turn teacher and give away all his secrets of instruction in phonetics, becoming the assistant of his rival in the business. Never, never, on any account, will she ever come near him again. And at that moment Mrs. Higgins arrives on this boisterous scene to carry Eliza off to her father's wedding, for the sixth Doolittle stepmother has also become a coward as a result of the £3,000 and is offering sacrifice on the altar of middle class morality.

MRS. HIGGINS—The carriage is waiting, Eliza, are you ready?

ELIZA (becomes at once cool and elegant)—Quite. Is the professor coming?

MRS. HIGGINS—Certainly not. He can't behave himself decently in church. He continually makes remarks about the pronunciation of the sermons.

ELIZA—Then I shall not see you again, professor. Good-bye. (She goes to the door.)

MRS. HIGGINS (goes up to Higgins)—Good-bye, my love.

HIGGINS—Good-bye, Mamma. (He is about to kiss her when something occurs to him.) Oh, by the way, Eliza, will you be so good as to get me a ham and a bit of cheese. And get me a pair of driving gloves No. 8. And a necktie that will go with my new suit. You can pick out the color yourself.

ELIZA (scornfully)—Buy your things yourself. (She rushes out.)

MRS. HIGGINS—I am afraid you have offended the girl, Henry, but never mind about it, I'll get you the gloves and the necktie.

HIGGINS (happily)—Oh, don't bother. Eliza will buy them all right. Good-bye. (He kisses her. Mrs. Higgins hurries out. Higgins, left alone, chinks the coins in his pocket and snickers.)

And on this the final curtain descends, leaving some of the audience a little bit puzzled, but most of it agreeing with Henry that Eliza will buy them all right.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEXICO, BY COL. GEORGE HARVEY

Frank Discussion of the Wilson Policy by the Editor of The North American Review, Who Also Comments on Recent Election Result.

By special arrangement The New York Times is enabled to present here Col. George Harvey's discussion of men and affairs which will appear in the forthcoming North American Review for December.

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TO obtain a clear understanding of the present Mexican situation it is necessary to recall in sequence the chief events which have given rise to the predicament in which, as a nation, we now find ourselves.

On Feb. 18 of the present year, after nine days of fighting in the City of Mexico, President Madero and Vice President Suarez were compelled to resign by Gens. Blanquet and Huerta upon the ground that "the time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son and brother is fighting against brother; where noncombatants are sharing the fate of war—and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Piedro Lascurian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, thereupon became Provisional President and appointed Gen. Huerta Minister of the Interior. A few days later Lascurian resigned, and, his resignation having been accepted by the Congress, Huerta became Provisional President. All this was done by prearrangement and in strict conformity with provisions of the written Constitution. Gen. Huerta immediately telegraphed to President Taft:

I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown the Government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign.

On Feb. 23 Madero and Suarez were shot to death while being taken in an automobile from the National Palace to the penitentiary. According to an official statement put forth by authority of Huerta, they were killed in a scrimmage resulting from an attempted rescue. The American Ambassador, Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, "accepted" this version of the tragedy "in the absence of other reliable information," and expressed a feeling of certainty that the deaths were "without Government approval."

This was the situation when President Wilson was inaugurated.

President Huerta immediately sought official recognition from the various powers. Great Britain was the first to accede. Speaking in the Guildhall on Nov. 10, Prime Minister Asquith said:

On March 31 of this year, before the present Administration of the United States had made or had even had an opportunity of making any declaration of policy, his Majesty's Government recognized Huerta as President ad interim. We did so because we were bound to deal with him as we should in the case of any Central or South American State, whatsoever was at the time the de facto government, and according to information then in our possession there appeared to be no element except Huerta and his supporters which offered any prospect for the restoration of stability and order.

That was on March 31. Very shortly afterward, in answer to our inquiries, we were informed by the Government of the United States that as regards the recognition of Huerta no definite answer could be given except that they would wait some time longer before recognizing him.

Practically all of the European powers, including Germany, France, Spain, and Austria, followed England's example, and Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson strongly urged our Administration to do likewise. The Huerta Government, too, was most insistent, urging as a special reason that it could not obtain funds requisite to the pacifying of the country while the United States withheld official recognition.

President Wilson, however, declined to comply, for reasons which, though never set forth officially, were clearly indicated in a statement issued within a fortnight after he assumed office, to the effect that "we can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of Government to advance their own personal interest and ambition," and subsequently in a speech at Swarthmore, Penn., when he declared that "nowhere can any Government long endure which is stained by blood or supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

John Lind's Mission.

Early in August, impelled by complaints of Americans and the restiveness of foreign Governments concerning the destruction of properties, the President dispatched Mr. John Lind, a former Governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal spokesman and representative with proposals of friendly mediation. Mr. Lind's instructions were to "press very earnestly upon those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence" that "the Government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactively by while no real progress is being made toward the establishment of a Government in the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect." The President continued:

A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

(a) An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all agree to take part;

(c) The consent of Gen. Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the republic at this election, and

(d) The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new Administration.

He added:

If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to show our friendship, serve the people of Mexico and meet our international obligations, we are more than willing to consider the suggestion.

The Huerta Government was disposed to resent the appearance of an "unofficial confidential agent" from the United States when all other nations were represented by authorized Ministers, and Señor Gamboa, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, did not hesitate to pronounce the proposals "unusual and humiliating." Nevertheless, evincing appreciation of the spirit which prompted the interposition, he replied courteously that his Government could hardly be expected to cease warring upon, or to enter into "a definite armistice" with unorganized bandits; that free elections were already assured; but that, naturally, his Government could not guarantee "the agreement of all parties to abide by the results." He was constrained, therefore, to reject the proposals, and, in response to the President's invitations, suggested "the following equally decorous arrangement":

(1) That our Ambassador be received in Washington.

(2) That the United States of America send us a new Ambassador without previous conditions.

The one really vital condition of mediation imposed by President Wilson, namely, that Gen. Huerta "bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President," was disposed of politely but firmly in these words:

The request that Gen. Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the Presidency of the republic in the coming elections cannot be taken into consideration, because, aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls.

Two Vital Questions.

Subsequent events, including the arbitrary dissolution of the recalcitrant Madero Congress, the dismissal of Diaz, and the so-called election which may or may not be considered valid, and the constantly reiterated declarations from the White House that "Huerta must go" are too recent to require recital.

The whole matter resolves to this:

What legal or moral right has a President of the United States to say who shall or shall not be President of Mexico? and

Did not President Wilson imbed himself in a practically inextricable position when he demanded the retirement of Huerta?

To the first question there can be but one answer from a technical standpoint. Mr. Asquith gave it when he said that his Majesty's Government was "bound to deal with him (Huerta) as with any other Central or South American State, whatsoever was at the time the de facto Government." Germany, France, Spain, Austria, and Russia gave it when they accredited Ministers to the new administration. President Franklin Pierce gave it when he declared in his message to Congress on May 15, 1856:

It is the established policy of the United States to recognize Governments without question of their source of organization or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a Government de facto accepted by the people of the country. * * * It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish-American peoples in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo and the revolutionary character of most of the changes.

Whether or not President Huerta would have been able to restore order throughout Mexico if he had possessed the means of which he was deprived by President Wilson's refusal to accord with the action of other nations and with what President Pierce pronounced "the established policy of the United States" is a matter of conjecture. That it would have been the part of wisdom to give him a chance to try is, we believe, in the light of subsequent events, the consensus of opinion in our own country at the present time.

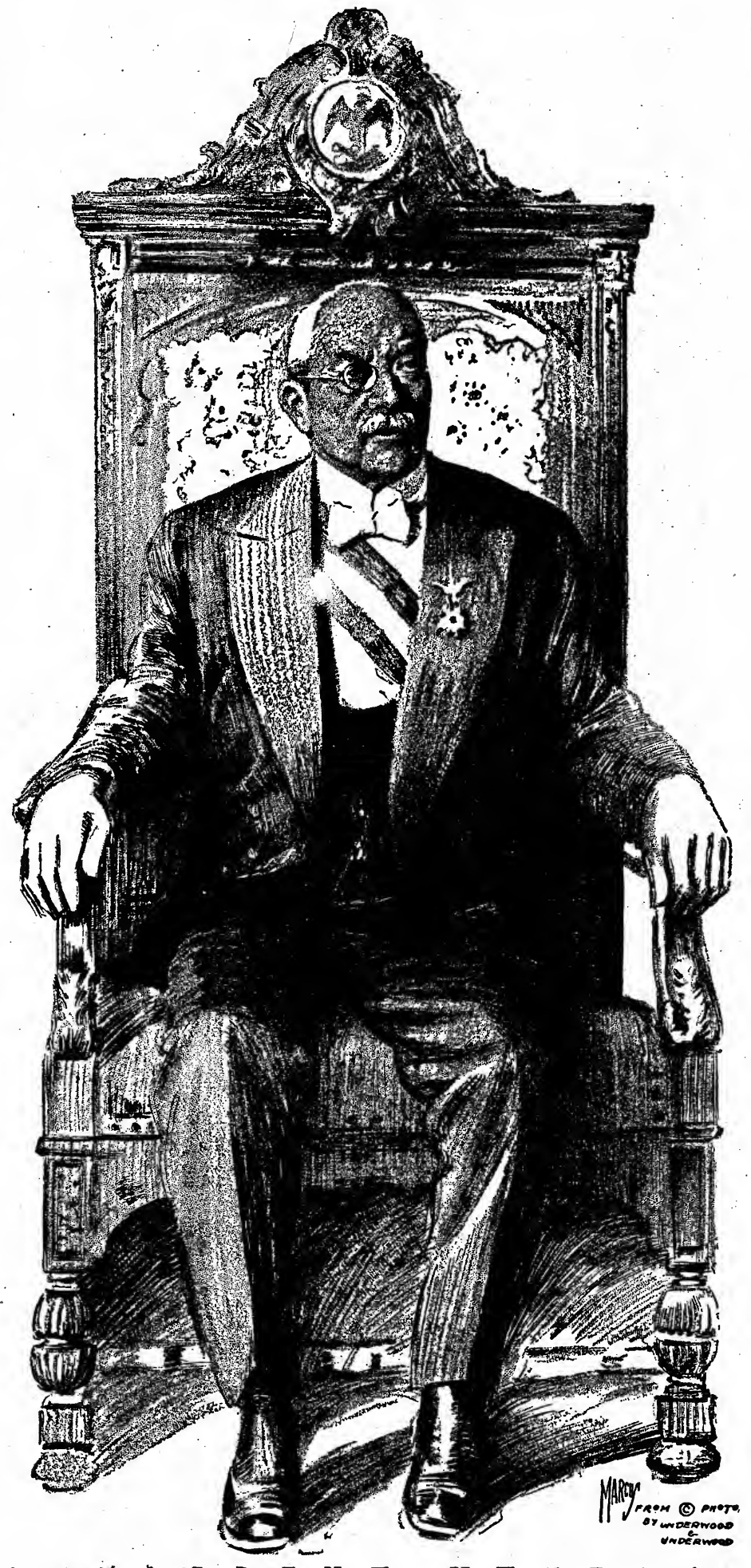
To the second question we suspect the correct answer would be that the President's predicament is one from which satisfactory extrication is at the least difficult. What amazes us is that he should ever have gotten into it.

Surely there could have been no doubt of the consequence of his demand that Huerta relinquish authority upon the ground, clearly implied, that he was directly concerned in the assassination of Madero. If innocent he would not, and if guilty he could not, comply with such a request. Acquiescence would have spelt confession in either case.

Nothing could be plainer than that President Wilson's method frustrated his own intent and could not possibly have operated otherwise. Instead of eliminating Huerta from power, he riveted him in his place, there to remain, in all probability, until he shall be expelled by force of arms.

It is proverbially easy to criticize, especially after the event. Probably President Wilson himself now realizes that it would have been better to accord recognition to the de facto Government, in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of the diplomatic corps in Mexico, upon the grounds set forth by Mr. Asquith.

But, having once assumed a wider responsibility by attempting to dictate to the Dictator, in pursuance of a policy which was ethical rather than practical, he was forbidden by regard for the nation's dignity, no less than by his own obduracy, to recede from the position which he had taken. It followed inevitably that his original and wholly admirable purposes, which comprehended real assistance to a distracted neighbor and avoidance of war on our own part, should narrow to a single definite aim, namely, the deposition of Huerta.



PRESIDENT HUERTA

MARCH FROM © PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

To this end the President has directed all his energies, chiefly, after the failure of moral suasion, by way of menace. But all semi-official threatenings, first of lifting the embargo upon the delivery of arms to the insurgents, then of inaugurating a "peaceful blockade" of the Mexican ports, then of seeking to starve the Government, through the co-operation of foreign powers, and, finally, of severing diplomatic relations entirely, have so far been in vain. Huerta, at this writing, seems to be more stubborn and determined than at any previous time; has crushed out all opposition in his Cabinet and Congress, holds the army apparently under perfect control; is not destitute of funds, and, oddly enough, has been strengthened immeasurably with the Mexican people by report of the peremptory refusal of Carranza to accept mediatory proposals of any kind from Washington.

Meanwhile, the wretched country is being devastated from the Rio Grande to the Southern Gulf; prisoners taken in battle are being slaughtered ruthlessly; helpless non-combatants are become the prey of savage bandits; railways are being torn up; mining and other properties to the value of unreckoned millions have already been destroyed, and American and European residents are fleeing for their lives. The gravity of the situation from the standpoint of Mexico, of our own country, or of humanity cannot be exaggerated. We are confronted by a condition of anarchy, not by a theory of government, and the condition has become intolerable.

What is to be done?

"We admit," says The London Spectator, "that it might be possible for Mr. Wilson's half-and-half Mexican policy to succeed in very small and weak countries—countries which could never raise their hand in revolt and had to put up with whatever treatment they got as contentedly as might be. But no one will say that Mexico is a country of that description.

"No one could foretell the character and length of the resistance that Mexico would be able to offer if an invasion of the country became necessary. It would certainly be harassing and enthusiastic, and would involve the United States in incalculable expense.

"Mexico is peopled by independent and pugnacious men, apt at guerrilla warfare, and is a country which lends itself to the arts of wearing out an enemy by the expedients of ambuscade and elusiveness. We sincerely hope that the necessity for war may be avoided, but we cannot honestly see how the present American policy can end except in war and an eventual protectorate, or in a reversal of the attempt at dictation by means of an unworkable Imperialism."

War Looms Ahead.

We are unable to see how any thinking man can fail to concur in this judgment. Grateful as we are to President Wilson for withstanding the temptation to which another of less scrupulous ambition might have yielded, to intervene by force of arms, we cannot escape the conclusion that persistence in his present course is virtually certain to drive our country into a war as hateful to ourselves as it would be to the neighbors whom we are anxious to serve. The only alternative, apparently, is that indicated above, namely, "a reversal of the attempt at dictation by means of an unworkable Imperialism."

Is not that possible?

Nobody here or abroad and nobody in Mexico who need be considered questions the high purpose which has actuated President Wilson. Nobody suspects his good faith, the purity of his motives, or the pacificatory nature of his methods. Nobody doubts that he has done his best, and nobody can demonstrate that another could have done better.

But the policy which the President sincerely believed to be the wisest has failed. Why could and why should he not now address the de facto Government of Mexico substantially as follows:

"We have exerted our best endeavors, according to our best judgment, to aid in restoring peace and prosperity to you, our neighbors and our friends. We have been disinterested, as you know, but our suggestions, having failed to meet with the approval of either the provisional Government or of the commander of the insurrectionary forces, have necessarily proved unavailing.

"Deeply as we regret this circumstance, we frankly admit it to be a fact. But it is the accomplishment, not the method, that we still regard as vital.

"We have tried our way in vain. Now we stand ready to try yours.

"Your Ambassador will be received in Washington. We will accredit a new Ambassador to you 'without previous conditions.'

"We shall hold your Government responsible for the lives and properties of all foreign residents, and shall notify other nations to that effect. All of our dealings with your Administration will be in the open, in good faith, and in sincere hope that a truly representative and stable Government may soon be established, to the end that, within a reasonable time, peace and prosperity may be regained in all parts of your distracted land."

We hear the objections to this new policy. It would be unfair to the Constitutionalists and rebels. But, since their leader has repulsed our attempts at mediation, what further claim have they upon our consideration?

It would strengthen Huerta, or Blanquet or Moheno, or whoever may be in control when these words reach the public ear and mind. That cannot be helped. We must strengthen somebody, and apparently there is little room for choice.

It would be inconsistent with our declared attitude, would be a recession on the part of the President, would humiliate us as a nation in the eyes of the world. Perhaps, yes; and for that very reason it would live forever as a performance and an example, as the noblest act ever done by a great and powerful nation in the interest of a weak and suffering people.

And it would avert war—at least for time sufficient to allow for adjustment and mutual understanding. That is the overpowering consideration which should, and, we hope, may influence a President who surely must realize that he is not merely the tribune of a people, but is also the head of a nation which should set the pace for all the world in works of self-abnegation tending to universal peace.

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WOMEN'S MEETINGS AND MAN'S INDIFFERENCE

IT was 11:45 P. M. The man and his wife had just come home. They did not come home together. They had not been to the same place. She had been to a meeting for women only, he to one for men.

Said the woman: "There was a man at our meeting to-night."

Said the man: "There were about a hundred women tried to push their way into ours."

"That one man," said she, "looked awfully scared."

"Those hundred women," said he, "didn't look a bit scared."

"I think," said she, "the man got into our hall by mistake. Anyhow, he got away as soon as he could."

"There was no mistake about those women being there," said the man, "and they didn't leave until they were shooed away."

There was a short silence. Said the man presently:

"It is this difference in the attitude of the sexes toward the meetings for women only and for men only that makes me feel morally superior. It makes me proud of my sex. I haven't the slightest desire—no man has the slightest desire—to butt into a feminine confab, but the woman never breathed who wasn't on edge with curiosity in regard to what takes place when a bunch of men hold a secret conference. I have known women who admitted that they would willingly sacrifice a year's normal pleasures for the privilege of being smuggled into a Masonic initiation or some other masculine rite. Contrast that prying spirit with the modesty of men. On your own showing, when a man is accidentally trapped in a hall where a beauty congress or a dressmakers' convention is in progress, he is so miserable that the fly in the spider's web had a picnic compared with his martyrdom. That, to my mind, is a pungent commentary on the disposition of man and woman. Can you explain it?"

The woman admitted that she could not explain it—furthermore that she did not intend to try.

[illegible]

Said the woman after a little: "What happened at your meeting to-night?"

"Oh, nothing much," said the man. "What happened at yours?"

"Everything," said the woman. Then she proceeded to tell him what "everything" comprised. It took more than half an hour to tell it. Every now and then the man, for consistency's sake, tried to look bored, but the air of indifference was ill assumed. The narrative really interested him, and he was sorry when it was finished. The story being ended, there was another silence. Suddenly the woman said:

"I can answer your question now."

"What question?"

"Why women are crazy to go to men's meetings, while men wouldn't give a fig to go to women's meetings. It is because the women come home and tell the men everything that happened, so they don't need to go, whereas the men never tell the women anything."

"By George," said the man, "I don't [illegible]

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EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

THE results of the November elections proved gratifying to all parties and all politicians directly concerned. The President lost no time in commending the wisdom of the people in upholding his Administration, and both Secretary Bryan and Secretary Josephus shyly but firmly acquiesced in his judgment that this is what happened. It is a reasonably safe assumption that Secretary Redfield would have done likewise if he had been within hearing distance. In fact, the common understanding is that all members of the Cabinet were, as usual, of one mind upon the subject.

The President was particularly pleased with the returns from New Jersey and had a right to be. True, his personally designated candidate for Governor did not poll a majority of the votes, but neither did he in the national election; so nothing was lost; in fact, Mr. Fielder's percentage of the total was slightly larger than Mr. Wilson's.

Despite the refusal of the Massachusetts Democrats to indorse the Administration, Mr. Walsh's handsome victory was heralded as a testimonial of approval, if not of affection, and warm congratulations were passed promptly over the wires. The overwhelming triumph of the Fusion candidate over the regular organization in New York City impelled some reflection, but at the expiration of forty-eight hours Mr. Mitchel, too, became the grateful recipient of cordial and sincere felicitations.

The three lieutenants of the Administration whose eloquence contributed largely to the happy results and to whom, we have no doubt, the President expressed due appreciation, were the Secretary of State, the Senator from Illinois, and the Third Assistant Public Servant. Mr. Bryan spoke without pay in New Jersey, and Mr. Dudley Field Malone defiantly ignored the wishes of his distinguished and personally helpful father-in-law in New York. So, at least, 'twas said, and we know naught to the contrary; in any case, the Collectorship is his reward.

But the chief glory goes to Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who carried Massachusetts. When that impassioned orator descended upon the field of action only State and personal issues were involved. Mr. Bird and Mr. Gardner were descanting somewhat vehemently upon their respective demerits, and Mr. Walsh was emulating canny Br'er Rabbit. Senator Lewis perceived with the eye of an eagle the danger which lurked in this situation and proceeded forthwith to impart the requisite thrill to enthralled multitudes.

"Just now," he declared, impressively, "before the nations of the world, tremble two serious problems."

The orator paused, the audience shivered, the building shook. But presently the voice continued:

One is the effort of President Wilson and his Administration to maintain before the Orient, particularly Japan, that doctrine of home rule which our fathers in Massachusetts established as the fundamental theory of the American democracy—the right of the States to regulate and control their home affairs, their schools, their lands, the manner and kinds of people who should mingle in their citizenship to increase or dilute it.

This question, as to whether this privilege shall continue as against the Oriental theory of government, or whether our National Government shall attempt to override merely at the demands of a foreign nation, is the great problem at Washington which President Wilson is seeking to solve.

Again, in Mexico, as is well known to all, we have a most delicate situation. The public press brings us the information that England and Germany—doubtless misunderstanding the issue—have been about to join with Mexico against us. The President has asked these Governments to wait until they can be fully informed on the situation in Mexico, and thus be advised as to our policy known as the Monroe Doctrine.

England, Germany, and Spain, misunderstanding the issues, would at once conclude that President Wilson's Mexican policy had been repudiated; that he had been condemned and the Administration overthrown. Mexico will go further; she will preach to her people that this condemnation was because he had not recognized Huerta. Is the conclusion too far fetched that war might be precipitated with all its horrors?

It Was Flawless Logic.

The argument was convincing; the plea irresistible. In the opinion of those present the conclusion was not fetched too far. Sobered and thoughtful, thousands of Democrats returned to their homes and informed their anxious families that, under no circumstances and for no ordinary considerations, would they vote for the precipitation of a war which was likely to be accompanied by all its horrors. From that moment the result ceased to be in doubt, and a noble victory was won for Mr. Fitzgerald and his co-laborers in the cause of anti-bossism.

But Democratic elation over the results was not exclusive. Republicans, too, rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Nearly a hundred thousand wanderers had returned to the fold in New Jersey alone, and they had actually carried the great State of New York. Clearly, the Progressive organization was disintegrating with amazing rapidity and—the Democratic host was still a distinctly minority party.

And then the redoubtable Colonel! From far-off Argentina came the exultant shout, "It is too glorious for words." Which, if any, particular happening he referred to can only be surmised. It may have been the election of Democrats in New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, or of a Barnes-ridden Legislature or of the Hon. William Sulzer as a candidate of the Progressive Party. Who can tell? And what boots it? The overpowering fact is that the Colonel, too, was glad, thus making the vote of joy unanimous.

The only net deduction, of course, is that the Democrats are likely to retain power so long as Mr. Roosevelt continues to render the patriotic service which contributes to that desirable end.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES WITH ROYALTY IN SPAIN

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller Tells of Motoring with the Infanta Eulalia Incognito, and Pleasant Meetings with the Then King and Queen of Spain, and Gives a Delightful Picture of Spanish Life.

IF Tommy loves a lord, as they say he does, then "Tommy" must be the unacknowledged middle name of a good many plain Americans. Even republican hearts, especially of the female variety, generally thrill at an encounter with royalty.

Any lady from Oshkosh or Kalamazoo, not to mention New York City, would be stirred by unusual emotions if, while having afternoon tea with her husband, there should come a knock at the door and, in response to her "Come in," a real live king should present himself to her astonished vision.

This, with many other interesting things, is what happened to Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. Their chronicle fills more than 600 pages and is published by Longmans, Green & Co. under the title, "Royal Spain of To-day." There is much historical and descriptive matter in the book that is interesting. But it is safe to say that the "Tommy" lurking in us all will find the personal experiences with royalty and nobility the most absorbing parts.

To take a long motor trip in Spain with a Royal Infanta of that fascinating country would appeal to even a jaded fancy. And if her Royal Highness chose to go incognito, thereby making possible all sorts of extraordinary adventures, the excursion would begin to seem like a modern "Arabian Nights." Lucky Mr. and Mrs. Bates Batcheller! For in their limousine the Infanta Eulalia did indeed go a-motoring with them under the disguise of the "Countess of Alvia."

The Infanta is not unknown to Americans, as she represented Spain at the World's Fair at Chicago. And after reading the account of this remarkable journey one feels that one would rather like to take a pilgrimage oneself with the royal lady. She seems to have all the qualities necessary for a good traveling companion. At the risk of committing lèse-majesté one might go further and say that the Infanta deserves to be enrolled in the noble but somewhat limited army of those who are genuine "good pals."

When occasion arose she did not balk at riding on a tram; even on the top of one of those plebeian vehicles. When the party landed at night in a town where the only available rooms were four flights up in an elevatorless inn, the royal feet unhesitatingly climbed the stairs and the royal voice, somewhat breathless but still cheerful, made but one comment at the top:

"Well, anyhow we have a beautiful view from the window! And how fine the ramparts and the river look from here!"

Her good humor persisted even the next morning at 4 o'clock, at which hour it was necessary to rise in order to catch a train; for this incident was part of the Portuguese excursion which followed the motor trip in Spain. It was in Portugal too that the King knocked at the door of the Batchellers' sitting room and announced that he had come to tea. (That was three years ago, before Manuel had been obliged to abandon the throne.) It was not his first appearance before the eyes of the astonished Mr. and Mrs. Bates Batcheller, as they had lunched with him at the palace the day before.

Manuel Was Agreeable.

"Having placed the Infanta at his right," says Mrs. Batcheller, in describing this occasion, "to say that I was surprised when his Majesty graciously asked me to sit on his left, does not adequately express my feelings. King Manuel's personality is charming. He is an exceptionally fine pianist and his Majesty told me that twice or three times a week he plays with a trio of excellent musicians, who come to the palace, delighted to have their talents not only appreciated, but given royal patronage as well. The table decorations were masses of wonderful white lilacs, without the green, arranged in large but most exquisite silver tankards.

"If would-be great people, with their airs and graces, affectations, and stupidities, could see how charmingly graceful, natural and free from all that is affected or pompous really great people are, they would blush at their own fancied imitation."

Certainly there is no sign of pomposity or affectation in the picture Mrs. Batcheller gives of the Infanta as they wandered about on this interesting journey. The trip began at Paris, where the Infanta declared to her friends her determination of maintaining her incognito until Granada was reached. Everybody there said this would be impossible. But the feat was accomplished, although there was a narrow escape from discovery in Barcelona.

This, of all places, was the one where Mrs. Batcheller most dreaded having the identity of her royal companion become known. Barcelona is a hotbed of Republicanism, and the Americans were on pins and needles all the time they were there.

"Naturally, I am very nervous, and shall be until we have left this town," writes Mrs. Batcheller. "I have provided the Infanta with a very heavily embroidered white veil, and she has promised she will not step outside her door without wearing it." Later she says: "After luncheon the Infanta went into the writing room, and, to my horror, put up her veil to write a letter. There were few people in the room, and I hope nobody saw her, but I can not help feeling a bit anxious."

A former Cabinet Minister did, in fact, recognize the royal visitor, and said as much to Fusi, the chauffeur. But that quick-witted individual saved the day by a little timely prevarication, and the party finally got away without difficulty.

Royal Palacec of Cintra, Showing the Famous Conical Kitchen Chimneys.

It Was a Novelty.

The journey, avowedly undertaken so that the Infanta could "show off" Spain to the two Americans, was remarkable in that it took the Spanish Princess herself to some regions quite new to her. She had never before visited even Granada, and it was en route to that place that one of their most exciting adventures took place.

The motor had run for miles and miles through a desolate country where the only vegetation was stunted cacti, and where the picnic luncheon, which they had fondly hoped to eat in some pleasant, shady spot, had been prosaically consumed in the car, to escape the broiling sun. Night came on, and a small village was reached. But the streets were filled with excited people; and the woman at the only inn shook her head at their request for food and lodging.

"I advise you to leave this town," she said. "I will not be responsible for your safety in my house this night."

So, without penetrating the mystery, the party sped away into the country again, to bring up finally in another little village, where they had "The Adventure with the Alcalde."

The Alcalde was a masterful person, who rescued them from the earth-floored rooms of the inn, where in Biblical fashion the ox, the ass, the donkey, pigs, and chickens shared the main apartment with the human guests. Of course, he was far from suspecting the identity of the Infanta, and he proved himself more than a match for her in his capacity for ruling. He never removed his hat, not even at the table. He took his visitors to the circus in the evening, though they politely pleaded for bed.

The Great Hall in the Royal Palace at Cintra.

Still, he saw to it that they came to no harm. For wherever they went they were conscious of an escorting brigade—two silent dusky figures in front, two at the side, and two in the rear. All six of these guards smoked cigars as they marched, and these wavering tips of light were beacons in the darkness that spoke of safety. The Alcalde also insured the protection of the motor by calmly threatening to shoot the first man that touched it.

When Mrs. Batcheller appeared alone before dinner, having told the Infanta to rest, the Alcalde summarily demanded that "the other lady" come out of her retreat. And, having an audience, he proceeded to give his views about politics, the priests, the Government, and the royal family with refreshing frankness. Fortunately, although his references to the royal family were sometimes lacking in respectfulness, he seemed highly appreciative of their value to the country. Even "The Brigand," a collarless, unshaven individual, who stalked in and out at will, had a good word for King Alfonso.

"He is a fine, brave fellow," declared this person. "He fears no one. That is one good thing. But he has a hard time to do for us with the priests always hindering him."

T ryphosa Bates Batcheller.

"The confessional is at the root of much evil in Spain," said the Alcalde. "I never allow my women to confess, for the priests use it for information against us who have money."

The Alcalde was extremely proud of the fact that he was well to do. The only way Mrs. Batcheller was able to persuade him to let them continue their journey the next day was by telling him, as to a financier who would understand, that her husband was expecting important dispatches at Granada and that it would mean a great money loss to him if he did not reach there promptly. That settled the Alcalde. He said that he could not consider himself a hospitable host if he caused his guests to lose money by interfering with their plans. When the parting came this amiable individual took from his pocket a huge pistol and presented it to his American guest with the remark:

"I don't wish you to leave Chiribel without a souvenir of its ruler. This is the pistol of a famous bandit whom only three weeks ago I myself killed. And here is my picture that you may not forget the Alcalde of Chiribel."

Mrs. Batcheller intimates that the picture was quite superfluous as a reviver of recollections of that particular night. But she adds that "the Infanta was in the best of spirits; highly delighted, she said, to have had the experience, though I think she is not at all displeased to have it ended." There is no question about it, the Infanta Eulalia must be a trump.

At Granada the incognito was laid aside, and Mrs. Batcheller entered on another equally interesting, if somewhat less exciting, experience—that of traveling with an acknowledged royal companion. The book is composed of extracts from letters, although the narrative is so continuous and so full that one suspects these epistles of having profited by subsequent rewriting. But at any rate the form makes possible a daily account which puts one abreast of events as they occur. For instance:

"I have just received for her Royal Highness twelve priests headed by a Bishop, and have duly ushered them, I hope with proper ceremonies, into the Infanta's presence. She says I must act as a sort of make-believe or substitute lady in waiting. This, of course, would not be possible were she officially to drop her incognito, but she will not review the troops and will outwardly maintain her incognito as the Countess of Alvia, one of her many titles.

"The sentry box, omnipresent wherever royalty sleeps, is already before the door of the hotel and great is the commotion downstairs. I think her journey without the responsibilities of royal state has been immensely good for her, as she is looking as fresh as a rose." Later she adds: "I have just had my first experience making excuses for the Infanta. She is very tired; so down I had to go and explain to two very eager persons that her Royal Highness had given all the audiences possible to-day and that she could not see the gentlemen, who were to give their message to me. They did not like it at all, but one of them left a package and a letter with me.

Told Her His Troubles.

"What do you think it was? A little, rather pretty, ten-cent trinket which this gentleman proposed to present to the Infanta, and a four-page closely written letter with a detailed account of his family's woes, with the hope that her Royal Highness would generously endow him. Ours is not the only country, it would seem, where begging letters are the order of the day."

Then follows a detailed and interesting account of Granada and of their experiences there under the guidance of the Governor General. With him they went to the theatre, where "no sooner did the orchestra discover the fair hair and blue eyes of the Infanta than they struck up the national hymn and the whole audience rose and cheered like mad for at least ten minutes.

"It was really very touching because it was so evidently sincere, and the Infanta received it with that graceful dignity which is so a part of herself, and which proves her to be a worthy daughter of a great and royal house. As she is sweet and natural and simple in her tastes and in her intimate companionship with me, so to-night she was really splendid in her royal dignity, and yet her smile was as gracious as ever, but with it was something that I have not had occasion to see before. She was indeed, to-night, a Bourbon Princess receiving the homage and welcome of a people over which her nephew rules and for whom she feels a sincere and profound interest and affection."

From now on the Americans were treated to a succession of experiences of the magical effect of the word "royal." Great doors opened that had not creaked on their hinges for years; the casket, said to have held the jewels Queen Isabella sold to send Columbus on his voyage of discovery, was opened for them; so was the coffin in which all that remains of King Ferdinand lies in his gorgeous robes. And wine—but that is a story in itself. It was in Jerez, the name from which our "sherry" is corrupted, and the centre of its production.

"Millions of gallons are stored away in the 'bodegas' of its wealthy wine merchants, and to-day the rarest bottles and the rarest casks were opened in honor of her Royal Highness. For many years it has been the custom of the Gonzalez house to put aside the finest wines of the year when a royal Prince or Princess is born in Spain. These casks are never opened except for the Prince or Princess whose name they bear, and to-day as the 'vin de resistance,' we were given golden liquid from the cask of her Royal Highness, Doña Infanta Eulalia, and of the wine called Solera del Rey, or other rare vintages like Leoville Barton, 1875, and some wonderful Gonzalez old Portugal.

"After luncheon we went once more in the carriages to visit these celebrated 'bodegas,' and to see for ourselves the process of the manufacture of the wonderful brands of sherry and cognac. It was exeremely interesting to see, but rather terrifying to continually taste. Curious little silver cups fitted with very long handles were dipped into these great casks, and handed to us to sample, but I thought it rather wise to let my sample not exceed two drops, for if I had really done justice to these extraordinary wines on each occasion I might well have feared for my condition at the end of the day. It was especially trying for her Royal Highness, who never takes any kind of wine or liquor whatsoever."

At Seville, where the party spent the festival, the days were crowded with interesting experiences. The description of the Prado de San Sebastian on a day of that tumultuous week is worth recording here. The Prado is the centre of the city life.

"I doubt," writes the American woman, "if a more picturesque avenue is to be found anywhere. True, we arrived, as we always seem to, by the clever planning of her Royal Highness, at exactly the right minute. The bullfight, (and there is one every day during the Feria,) was just over, and the whole "prado" which extends considerably over a mile, was lined with gayly liveried carriages, in which rode the beauty and wealth of Seville; for it is the fashion during the Feria, after the bullfight, for the ladies, who all wear the picturesque and charming lace mantilla, either in white or black, to throw their wonderfully embroidered Manila silk shawls over the back of their victorias, and ride up and down this parkway, greeting their friends with graceful waves of their omnipresent fans.

"The noted bull-fighters come in their own special grandeur, generally in little, what we would call, russet beach wagons, hung rather low, with the seats facing, the canopy of which is decorated with a bright chenille fringe; and true to their profession, these carriages are drawn by a four-in-hand of finely groomed mules, with harnesses, usually of russet leather, decorated with elaborate chenille balls and fringes, sometimes in two shades of green, sometimes in the Spanish red and yellow, and sometimes all in scarlet. The 'torero' himself has the seat of honor, that to the right, looking forward, and is usually dressed in black velvet knee breeches, a black velvet embroidered bolero, with a much bepleated white shirt, and a carefully ironed silk beaver hat of especial shape, worn only by those of the profession.

Beauty and Gayety.

"Everybody is in good humor, everybody is gay, the whole world seems to smile, and certainly the whole air is perfumed with the fragrant odors of the orange blossom, jasmine, countless roses, and the spicy flavor of the 'clavilles.' Along one side of this prado have been erected at intervals long platforms over which have been placed airy open tents, and running at right angles with the prado is a long avenue of little 'casetas,' which are a sort of temporary little houses, built and owned by Sevillians of the upper class. The doors are all open, the little verandas decked with flowers, and it seems that it is the custom for the Sevillian ladies to go to the 'caseta' every afternoon, there to receive their friends.

"At the very end of this avenue are erected the tents of the farmers, who bring some 80,000 head of cattle here from surrounding parts of Spain, and there are also many gypsies, who encamp here during the whole fair. Outside the gypsy tents we could see numerous traveling cook stoves, and one pretty girl was most importunate that if we would not have our fortunes told, at least we should buy some of the sugar-dusted Spanish cakes, 'buñuelos,' which rather resemble the German 'croetler' and our American doughnut. At the various large inclosures there was dancing to the constant sound of the guitar, mandolin, and many other instruments of music, and, in a word, the whole scene was a most animated, gay, and brilliant picture of color and merry making, which seemed to be enjoyed by rich and poor, high and low, with equal zest."

The Queen Mother, Maria Christina of Spain.

The Queen of Spain.

The Infanta Eulalia.

"WORLD'S CHURCHES MUST BECOME PRACTICAL"—BOOTH

Head of Salvation Army Declares That Christianity Has Lost Ground and That Church Organizations Must Adopt the Army Idea of Being a Force in Everyday Life.

IF Christianity throughout the world, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, is to progress and not to retrograde, it must adopt methods largely akin to those in use by the Salvation Army. It must become more of an economic and sociological force. It must give mankind "practical" Christianity.

This is the opinion of Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, as expressed in an interview at Army headquarters in New York in an interview with a TIMES reporter last week, just before the General sailed for his home in England.

Gen. Booth, who has studied religious conditions in all parts of the world, the Army now being established in fifty-eight nations and colonies, was asked his views on the declaration often made that the Christian Church is not retaining its hold on civilization's men and women as it should.

"Nothing which I am to say," replied the General, whose eyes shine with an uncommon light when he becomes interested in a topic, "should be construed as a criticism of or reflection upon the splendid churches of Christ, which have done such a wondrous work for humanity. Yet an admission of facts and a suggestion of action will not, I am sure, be construed as criticism.

"It must be admitted, then, that the churches, and I speak both of Protestant and Roman Catholic, have lost ground. They certainly have not swept forward as they should in the conquest of the souls of men. The churches have not got control of the young people of the world as they should.

"There is a spirit of change abroad over all the nations. In this great land of the United States the element of change is particularly marked, because of the huge, incessant influx of foreign peoples who pour into your broad States. And it is a cause of intense thankfulness to find, as I have found from my American tour, that the churches of America are at least holding their ground quite as well as are the churches of other countries.

Relative Church Strength.

"The Church in some of the British colonies is probably stronger than in any other part of the earth, but, with the exception of these colonies, the Church in America is as strong a force in the national life as in any other country of the globe. And this may be regarded as somewhat remarkable, because of the very element of constant change to which I refer in regard to the influx of the foreign tide year by year."

"You do not believe, then, as do some of the extremists, that Christianity is doomed sooner or later to pass away as a vital force in the life of mankind?" asked the interviewer.

"No, Christianity is assuredly not doomed, despite the losing of ground which must be admitted. The very need for the Christian religion in the souls and in the daily lives of men means its continued existence. But the problem the Church throughout the earth now has to face is the recovery of lost ground and the placing of itself in a position where it will not hereafter lose any more ground, but will constantly gain. Great hope that the churches will soon begin to move forward for the recovery of their ground is found in the fact that wise, far-seeing, good men the world over are acknowledging frankly that the Christian Church is losing. This acknowledgment means the application of a remedy."

"What is the remedy?" asked THE TIMES man.

"I hope I won't be misunderstood when I say that the churches will have to go along Salvation Army lines to some extent. I say this because we have experience in many nations behind us. We have the results to which to point. And what are those results? That the Salvation Army has gone forward, has increased, has become a greater and greater force, has won more and more ground, while the churches have been losing ground.

Why Army Has Succeeded.

"Of course, I don't mean that the churches should adopt Salvation Army methods and ideas throughout. What I do mean is that the churches must come sooner or later to the establishment of themselves as a social uplifting power, an economic power, a power which will be practically felt in the everyday machinery of society.

"It is because the Salvation Army has been a lever, and is a lever, in social uplift that it has been and is a success. I think that the Army will have a part in the rehabilitation of the churches, which must come to the use of a more practical Christianity. They must particularly look out for and save their young. In this regard I believe that the Students' Mission Union is going to aid materially. This union is a combination of students of every denomination, with both national and international organizations, and I expect that it is to have a very beneficial influence in helping the Church to win back lost territory."

"Should the churches enter politics in this rehabilitation movement?" questioned the interviewer.

"No, they should do as we do—keep away from politics."

"Will you describe generally the Salvation Army lines along which you think the churches might work?"

"Well," said Gen. Booth, "I have not, of course, drawn up any plan, but there are some general Salvation Army ideas which I might suggest to you in answer to your question. Let me, in the first place, refer to my charge of this year to the Army."

The General then quoted to the interviewer the following "charge:"

Remember that you are at war with evil and misery. You know what that means. War is the most intensely concentrated expression of human energy. Your war is all that, with an abundant addition of energy divine. I beseech you, attack—In Christ's name, attack! Awaken men in their sins, their selfishness, their littleness. Do not trouble about their opinions of you. The wise surgeon has little regard for his patient's feelings toward him.

Do not trouble about propriety. Good taste and good form get little attention from soldiers in hand-to-hand conflicts. In the name of God, I say again, attack the evils around you, the rage for sensual gratification, the love of money, the extravagance and selfishness of the people, the unbelief and neglect of righteous dealing. God is the remedy. He will help you.

"As expressing the spirit of the work of the Army, which has meant gains instead of losses," continued the General, "and as indicating some of the kinds of ideas which I believe the churches all over the world will have to adopt in their battle for the lost ground, I would like to cite some passages from my book 'Social Reparation.'"

General Booth offered the following quotations, among others, to indicate the nature of the spirit which he thinks must be embraced by the Church:

Now, here is one of the foundation principles of our social work. From the beginning we have said openly that our love and labor are for all. It is not necessary to have a good character to secure our compassion and help. We do not make it a condition of being blest and comforted that a man should go to church or join the Salvation Army. We make, as far as we can, our sun like our Father's, to shine on the "undeserving," the "worthless" poor as well as on the others, and our rain to descend on the bad and idle and rebellious and thankless, as well as on the good and thankful and Christian.

Why? Because it is not those who are well, but those who are sick, that need the physician. Because, if we can only make them see that we care, and that Christ cares, about their poor, broken lives and bodies and wretched homes and darkened future, some, at least, will wake up to care for themselves. Because Christ has redeemed them, body as well as soul, and, as in His own day on the earth, some will only be made free in body by being set free in soul, just so some will only be set free in soul by being set free in body.

And when I see the poor, shivering creatures gathered in the warmth and comfort of our shelters, and the famished ones in the food depot, and the lost and lonely in the bright hopefulness of the rescue homes, and the prisoners set in happy families in our harbors of refuge, my heart sings for joy, and I say, is not this Christ come again?

If He came now to London and Paris and New York and Melbourne, as He came to Jerusalem and Caesarea, would He not want to do exactly this? I believe he would.

* * * * * * * *

Some of our good friends think it is a mistake to pick up the wretched outcasts who have got among modern thieves, unless, first, we get them to a church, or a sacrament, or the penitent form. Even then some would wait till they had been tested a little, lest they should seem to run after the loaves and fishes! * * *

But the Army is striving to find and feed and shelter the least, the weakest, and the wickedest of those lost and ruined images of God. Nothing shall turn us aside from seeking them. It is our proper work, because it was and is our Master's. And just as He died for all, so in its works of mercy and charity the Army does all it can for all who suffer, without stopping to inquire whether they are good or bad, and without insisting that they should make a profession of religion, or promise to join our ranks. Our business is to do good to all men.

The results of this policy are to be seen around us. The debauched and degraded man becomes a godly citizen; the idle loafer ceases his loafing and, whereas he hated, above all things, hard work, now he loves it; the thief steals no more, and his heart runs over with gratitude to find that he is trusted once again by honest men; the daughter of shame is clothed again in the sweet garments of love and service.

The interviewer then asked Gen. Booth his views on woman suffrage.

"We have had a wonderful experience with women in the Army," was the reply, "and largely because of that experience I think women are able to take their place in the government of civilized countries and should so take their place. I deeply deplore the militant methods of some of the English suffragettes, but their actions do not affect the broader question.

"We have found, as the result of the most practical kind of tests in the Army, that women are excellent administrators, have good judgment, and are admirable as commanders even of men. Women have done much in the great work of the Army, and they have done it well. We have found women splendid—splendid in their ability, energy, devotion, insight and fervor.

"Of course, I am arguing from a small stone in the arch of humankind—I am arguing from the experience of the Army. But from that experience I say by all means give women the ballot."

The territorial Commissioner of the United States, in command of all the Army's activities in this country, is a woman, Commander Eva Booth; a woman is in command of the Army in the Hawaiian Islands; a woman was the pioneer commander in Scandinavia; a woman is in charge of the women's rescue work in all States east of Chicago, and women are in command of numerous posts throughout the United States and the whole world.

Gen. Booth then turned to the question of eugenics. Based on his personal experience among the delinquents and defectives of the London slums, his views are not entirely in accord with those of some of the theorists on this subject.

Lessons of the Slums.

"While there is no doubt," said Gen. Booth, "that there is much truth in some of the modern theories of eugenics, I personally do not believe that heredity plays so overwhelming a part as to prevent children from coming out right if they are given a fair chance. The problem is one of economics rather than of eugenics.

"London has the greatest slum population in the world. We do much work in those slums. We don't find that as a rule the children of the slums are the offspring of parents who in their turn were themselves children of the slums. We find that the slums are inhabited largely by those who have come down to the slums from higher grades of society. They have come down through shiftlessness, inefficiency, and vice. If their children were given a fair chance in the world the vast majority of these children would turn out right.

"Of the thousands of male down-and-outers to whom we minister in the course of a year, we find that 80 per cent. are the sons of good parents, not the sons of the vicious. Give the children of society a decent chance, and the question of eugenics will largely take care of itself.

The Toll of Childhood.

"As far as the children are concerned, there is one thing that certainly should be stopped, and that is child labor. It is particularly important for the United States to put an end to labor by children, because of the constant influx of foreign people to your shores. These children of foreigners should be given an opportunity to become thoroughly Americanized, to get an education, to get started as a generation of healthy, efficient people, and they should not be permitted when mere children to enter the factories and the workshops. It is very important for the United States as a nation that the children should be given every chance. You are wealthy enough to stop child labor, and you should stop it."

Gen. Booth then touched on socialism for a moment.

"Socialism would be splendid if we were all angels," he said. "I believe, nevertheless, that socialism is going to play an important part in modifying conditions. It will hardly prove a savior for mankind, but it will prove of benefit. Where socialism is not anti-God it will be found to permeate society much more readily than where it is. Socialism in England and Scandinavia is more moderate than in some other parts of Europe, and therefore has a deeper effect on the roots of society, whatever may be the apparent effects on top."

Gen. Booth is making arrangements for an extensive Salvationist crusade in the Orient. He plans to send 1,000 officers there, of whom he wishes to have at least 50 Americans.

"I think that the Christian nations," he said, "should go very much further than they have done in the East. The Salvation Army should play a far greater part there than in the past. There must be a great outpouring of treasure and blood by the Occident into the abyss of human anguish of the Orient. The degradation of women, the crushing conditions for children—these must be remedied. There is work for Europe and America to do in Central Africa, India, Japan and China."

The following statistics show the present status of Gen. Booth's organization:

SCOPE OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Countries and colonies occupied	58
Languages in which services are held	34
Corps and outposts	9,130
Social institutions	1,048
Day schools	559
Naval and military homes	10
Officers and cadets	15,875
Local officers	63,742
Persons without rank wholly employed in S. A. work	4,965
Bandsmen	25,537
Periodicals published	82
Total copies per issue	1,017,404

Gen. Booth expressed himself as tremendously impressed with the evidences of prosperity he saw during his four weeks' stay in the United States and Canada. It was his first visit here.

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

It Is a Mistake to Imagine That Nullos Are Too Hard for the Average Player—Two Interesting Hands Discussed.

By Florence Irwin.

I DO not believe that any player, any several players, or any group of players could hold up nullos now. The public has shown a clear eye and a level head in its quick appreciation of the new suit. The army of nullo players numbers thousands, is growing daily, and is spread all over the country.

Here is a sample of what occurs to me every day: I am joined on the morning train by a man who is well known in the business world, and as a player of skat, Boston, pinochle, &c. He tells me that nullo-auction is "the best thing out," and that it has put an entirely new life into the game. In town I meet half a dozen acquaintances who repeat this testimony. On the train home, a member of several well-known clubs tells me that he has had his first try at nullos, and is going to adopt them at once. At home, I find a pile of letters that begin about like this: "Like all the rest of the world, I am nullo crazy." And, during the evening, a man calls up on the telephone to say he has "been out on so-and-so's yacht, and the fellows never went to bed at all—thanks to nullos!"

It has been said that if a horse realized its own power no man could master it. So the public, if it realizes its own power to establish, or kill, a new development, need never accept dictation from any one. If players want a thing, they can have it; if they don't, they needn't. Instead of asking "Is this going to be played?" their query should be, "do we want to play this?" And, if they do, who can hinder?

I am never impressed with the importance of the decision of any one, or any several, individuals. I am always tremendously impressed with the latent force that lies in the thousands of individuals who constitute the great public.

Let me share with you a nullo letter which reached me this week from an unknown correspondent:

I must express my admiration of the stand you have taken regarding nullos. For many years I have been a follower of whist, duplicate whist, bridge, and now the final perfected auction with nullos. I had practically dropped the game of auction, as it had ceased to interest me, owing to a something lacking in its bidding. The utter hopelessness of one's position when in the face of a strong no-trumper always seemed eminently unfair. You could do nothing but throw up your hand to the "hold-up." But now how different! It is a battle royal—no longer between one strong and one weak force, but between two equally strong forces fighting simply with different equipment.

I find in playing that nullo hands do not frequently culminate, but that there is scarcely a hand where nullos do not enter the bidding. That is what makes it so interesting; you are always in the picture one way or another. And what a wonderful "little irritant" that nullo bid is! How it makes the bigger fellows sit up and take notice! No more cheap contracts. Nullos make the bidder bid the full value of his hand, and then work hard to make good.

Long live nullos! They are the final touch that perfects one of the best card games in the world.

This is signed, "One who had practically abandoned the game, but who returns to it because of nullos."

I was asked this week if I did not think high cards ought to win. They ought not to win too easily; it is no sort of a game where all contracts go at one or two odd because the good cards lie together and there is no way to bid against them. Skill and judgment enter when there is a contest, when each player is "put to it" to decide just how far he dares go on his line, and which way his losses will be less—by playing or yielding. There is no skill in getting the bid at two-odd on a hand that is worth six-odd on its face.

The big cards will win if they are big enough and if they are handled skillfully enough; they will win because nullos are lower than any of the three big suits, and that is precisely why I put them there.

But the more you count on skill and the less you count on luck, the higher you make the grade of your game! Failing nullos, the veriest beginner can take the stakes from the best player on earth—provided he holds all the aces and kings. But that isn't playing!

I heard a funny thing the other day. It was the theory that the successful landing of a high nullo bid was always due to the adversaries' stupidity. I need hardly tell you that this is no more true of nullos than of any other suit.

To the question whether nullos are too hard for the average player, I answer emphatically: No! I have seen dozens of average players pick them up with extreme cleverness. It is only their novelty that lends them fictitious terror. I remember we went over all that ground when auction superseded b r i d g e—"the average player could never grasp auction." Well, he did, didn't he?

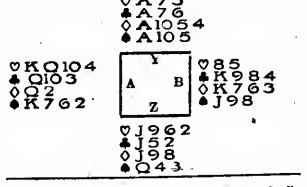
I know a big strong man, and a corking good player, who was taking his auction with laughable laboriousness this time three years ago. It was literally by the sweat of his brow; he confided to me, in all seriousness, that he "wouldn't care to play it oftener than two or three times a week." He takes it now as lightly as he once took bridge. Nullos will work just so, as soon as we are used to them.

A great lawyer once said that "everything in life was reducible to arithmetic;" I add: "and common sense." Nullos stand triumphantly this double test—test of arithmetic and common sense. I therefore predict their universal reign.

Leaving them for a moment, (a difficult feat, because of the stir they have made,) I want to touch a point on which I have been hammering for two years. That is, that dummy should be privileged to call attention to a revoke. The reason is this: No one may claim a revoke till the close of the hand. Now, the moment the hand is over, as soon as the fifty-second card is played, dummy ceases to be dummy and resumes all his former privileges. He, therefore, as well as any other, should be able to claim a revoke.

They have said to me: "It would be a very stupid dummy who sat there doing nothing and failed to see a revoke!" And I have answered, "why should the declarant be put at the double disadvantage of playing two hands and watching two adversaries, when both those adversaries have but to watch him?"

The test hand of Nov. 16 was this, (score 8 all, rubber game:)



Actual bidding ran: Z, "a spade"; A, "by"; Y, "a no-trump"; set, but gets 100 aces.

"Prospero," who sent the hand, adds: "If Z bid 'a nullo,' Y must overcall with 'a no-trump,' or have 100 aces against him. If A say 'hearts'—set. If A say 'a no-trump,' he finds 100 aces against him."

It is certainly a freak hand. It was sent me by a correspondent who has furnished some of the most interesting hands I have ever published; and all who have sent solutions agree that it is properly named "the hoodoo."

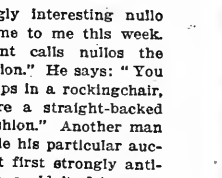
It is a wonderful exposition of the subtlety of making the aces count inversely as nullo honors. Failing that fact, Y would not face such difficulties; he could bid "a nullo," although he does not hold a good one, but his hundred aces would not deter him. Under the inverse ace rule, he simply cannot afford to bestow those aces on the adversary; yet he holds a wretched no-trumper.

The idea of making the deuces the nullo honors is absurd. By adopting that scheme you would have negative tricks and positive honors, minus tricks and actual honors—a nice kind of a hodge-podge! For Heaven's sake, let us be logical and consistent! If tricks count when you don't take them, honors must certainly count when you don't hold them. Don't try to combine positive honors with negative tricks.

This hand is well bid by "A. L. P. D.," who opens with "a spade," and has Y overcall with "a no-trump," (just what I should advise;) by "C. D.," who opens with what he admits is a very weak nullo, and has Y overcall with his no-trump; and by "X. X.," "Y. R. L.," "N. F.," and "O. K."

Some exceedingly interesting nullo tributes have come to me this week. One correspondent calls nullos the "cayenne of auction." He says: "You can play no-trumps in a rockingchair, but nullos require a straight-backed stool with no cushion." Another man tells me that while his particular auction circle was at first strongly anti-nullo, "you now couldn't drive any of them from nullos with a club."

Here is a tremendously interesting hand from Northampton; it is the first deal on a new rubber:



There is one of the prettiest situations I have asked you to handle in a long time.

It should be noted that the proper nullo value is eight a trick; that is, where nullos place themselves.

Ten is too high; it hurts hearts and royals, and causes a preponderance of no-trumpers—positive, or negative.

Eleven is obviously absurd. Low cards should be biddable, but they certainly should not be more valuable than high ones! Don't put the bottom on top; don't use the floor for a ceiling. Eleven also kills the time-honored no-trump precedence.

Eight is ideal; it allows beautiful forcing, permits a frequent "game in the hand," and possesses not one flaw.

A suit without honors would be a ridiculous anomaly. A combination of negative tricks and positive honors would be an illogical hodge-podge. The nullo-honors are the aces and count inversely.

These rules are the result of the longest nullo-auction practice on record.

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MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

It takes considerable diplomacy to distinguish between polite applause and an encore.

Many a man is a good husband simply because he hasn't the nerve to be anything else.

Some men are so constituted that they have to be provided with either a pacemaker or a peacemaker.

No man should put up a bluff unless he feels he has the strength to surmount it, if necessary.

There wouldn't be so many sinners if people would struggle to get into Heaven as they do to get into society.

We are all ruled by precedent, in spite of which all the horrible examples in the world won't prevent people from getting married.

Nature is sometimes unkind. Many a paté de foie gras appetite and milk toast stomach are combined in the same man.

Many a woman has lost a good friend by marrying him.

Many a man's religion is based on the fact that a silver dollar will make more noise when dropped in the collection plate than a $5 bill.

Many a man would rather climb upward than be on the level.

Too many people view life through the wrong end of the telescope.

Clothes may not make the man, but they help a lot in classifying him.

We are apt to lose sight of the fact that the man who sues for a girl's hand may live to sue for his freedom.

When we say of a man that he won't listen to reason we merely mean that he won't listen to us.

Some people are naturally so pugnacious that they would mistake the dove of peace for a clay pigeon.

No matter how ambitious a woman is, she can never run things until she has had a husband to practice on.

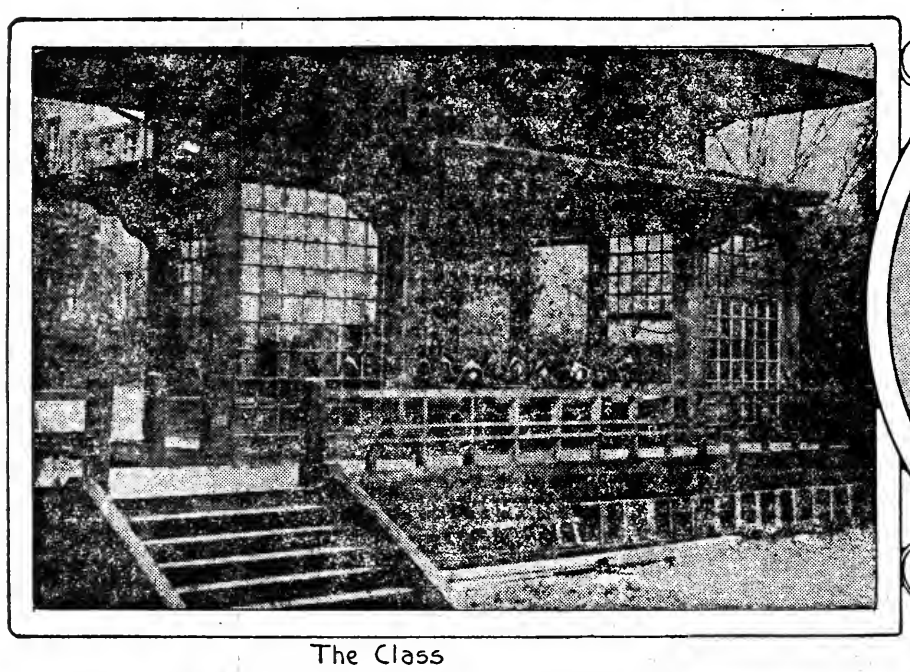
There is no hatred like that which one man feels for another who has grasped an opportunity he didn't see.

An optimist is a person who polishes up the dark side of life.

The social climber is naturally looking for a family tree.

Treat a man like a dog and he will naturally growl about it.

OPEN-AIR MODEL SCHOOL TO TRAIN GIRLS FOR COLLEGE



The Class

Miss M Carey Thomas
President Bryn Mawr College
From painting by John S Sargent

The Class Room, Phebe Anna Thorne Model School

At Bryn Mawr They Have Undertaken an Educational Experiment Designed to Produce the Highest Degree of Efficiency Among Girl Students.

By Davis Edwards.

DOWN in Pennsylvania, not far from Philadelphia, in the grounds of Bryn Mawr College for Women, stands a small building whose sides are made up principally of windows. In fine weather it is a mere pavilion. In foul weather only those windows through which the storm would beat are closed.

Fifteen ten-year-old girls, who, a few weeks ago, were started upon one of the most interesting educational experiments which the world has ever known, sit within this airy structure during certain hours of every school day. On cold days they are wrapped like little Eskimos.

They are rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, fascinating in their fine American girl childhood. Education in the open air has not been adopted in their cases as a means of healing them of ailments, but, rather, as a means of placing them beyond the reach of ailments.

At ten they have entered on a course of educational training which is planned to carry them in seven consecutive years straight to the college door and through it; and to deliver them in the halls of higher learning, mentally and physically, equipped as no group of girls ever has been, or will be, until their course in the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School is completed.

These little girls, whom some think are the most fortunate little girls in all the world, were not selected for the privilege of being the first pupils of this most remarkable of schools because they were physically unusually strong or unusually weak, because tests showed them to be mentally unusually well or unusually ill equipped.

They were chosen after careful examination of many little girls whose parents very much wished them to be members of this class, because they are as nearly absolutely normal little American girls as it is possible to find.

Civilization Watches.

That gives a perfectly fair start to this experiment, which may revolutionize the world's educational system.

In all parts of the world educators are watching and will for seven years watch this experiment with the very keenest interest. Everywhere the press has joyously announced that the promoters of the school plan to produce in it the "superwoman."

Really they do not plan that. They plan to produce normal graduates of a consecutive, well-ordered and comprehensive whole-school-life training, who will have taken full advantage of it through the orderly development without waste of their normal American girl abilities.

If the plan succeeds it may very materially influence, indeed it may almost revolutionize, the future education of both sexes.

Briefly stated, the system which has been inaugurated in this new school aims directly at educational efficiency through careful correlation of allied studies from the very start—always without waste. The fortunate little girls who are the first pupils of the school will have, according to the ideas of the school's originators, the very first really wasteless education which has ever been offered to any one in the United States or elsewhere.

That the institution is known as the "Phebe Anna Thorne Open-Air Model School" indicates that it is to include physical as well as mental training, and that this physical training will include study and recitations out of doors, or practically in the open air—a privilege which, but during only a few years, has been accorded to youngsters suffering from diseases of the lungs, more especially tuberculosis.

In a nutshell the argument of the school's founders in this matter was: "If an open-air school is a good thing for ailing children, then school in the open air would be a good thing for well children."

I went recently to Bryn Mawr to get information at first hand about this novel educational idea, and there spent an evening with the Recording Dean and Assistant to the President of the college, Miss Isabel Maddison.

An interesting fact is that the new school had its inception rather in the effort to find a means of training teachers than in the effort to find a means of training children. In other words, the establishment of a model school at Bryn Mawr was primarily for the object of affording teachers an ideal training experience.

But inasmuch as a prerequisite of a model school is, of course, model pupils, the school was opened with one class, made up of fifteen lucky, normal little girls.

The fact that all the pupils are girls is due to Bryn Mawr's organization as a woman's college. The fact that they are all little girls is due to the fact that the school is based upon an entirely new idea and that pupils for the upper classes which will be established later can only be fitted for the work which they will get in them by continuous passage through lower classes operated in exact accordance with the new principles.

Had an attempt been made to start with pupils in all the seven years of instruction considered necessary to preparation for Bryn Mawr, the girls in the upper classes would have been unevenly and probably unsatisfactorily prepared.

Next year a new class of fifteen to twenty children, all ten years of age, will be admitted, while this year's entrants will be advanced to the second year's work under the new educational system, and so on every year for the seven years, so that till the time of their admission into college this year's lucky group of fifteen girls will remain pioneer adventurers along new educational paths. In seven years the school will be running with the full seven classes.

There was no lack of applicants for admission to this first class. The announcement of the plan was given wide publicity in the educational and newspaper press, and parents in all parts of the country expressed an eager desire to put their little daughters into the first experimental class.

Indeed, so great was the number of applications that the director found it necessary to postpone the opening of the school for a week, so that she might have time to see and choose among the would-be pupils.

Another and even more striking evidence of the force with which the new idea has impressed parents lies in the fact that three families have moved to Bryn Mawr from distant cities so that their little daughtere may share in the advantages of the new school.

The heads of the new school feel sure that it will be so full of attractions that no ordinary child will consent to leave it until her course has been completed; they feel sure that it will be so hygienic that neither illness nor death from any ordinary cause will close the educational career of any of the girls who progress through it toward that educational and physical development which, immediately after the plans for the school were first announced, the newspapers of the country, almost with one voice, prophesied would be "Byrn Mawr's superwomanhood."

"Superwoman" Possible.

"If," said an official of the school, "a school course of seven years and a college course of four years, each as good as it is possible, with human imperfections, to make them, will transform into 'superwomen' the best and most carefully selected feminine human material in the United States, then the newspapers may be right."

Whether or not the graduates of the school and college will be such as to justify the designation, "superwomen," the school course, as planned, will turn out girls of 17 who will be able to read easy Latin and ordinary French and German at sight, who will have a good knowledge of mathematics, history and some science, who will be able to write and speak clear and correct English, and who will, moreover, have many accomplishments not ordinarily included in an educational curriculum.

It is planned to develop girls who will be able to draw, to model, to appreciate pictures and sculpture, to sing at sight, to interpret music by rhythmic movements and to analyze and remember it, as well as to express their own musical impressions by plastic dancing or by simple musical compositions.

It has been the claim of and the complaint of many teachers that in the time available it is impossible to prepare their pupils even in those studies only which are demanded by the college entrance examinations.

It is the belief of the founders and workers in the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School that improved methods of teaching will not only make preparation for college in the allotted time an easy matter, but that they will save time enough from the school studies so that students will find it comparatively easy to become proficient in various additional accomplishments, and will have an opportunity to devote more hours to pleasure and to leisure than the students of the past ever have had.

The plan provides for what may be denominated interlocking training, although the prospectus does not call it that. For example, English, history and geography will be taught together as closely related parts of the same subject. Begining with the study of life in the English Middle Ages, as pictured in the mediaeval epics, students will be taught to read correctly and enunciate distinctly, as a part of this study, or, at least, as a study closely correlated to it, and not as an entirely separate line of effort.

In some of the more advanced German schools mathematics and drawing are taught in a manner which makes each subject supplement and explain the other, and this method will be used in the model school. The principles of design will include the properties of the geometrical circle and angle, fractions and percentage.

The work in science will begin with the study of air, earth and water, with illustration of various points by means of the many scientific toys that have been designed abroad to make clear to children the fundamental conception of physics.

French will be taught by a combination of the Montessori and phonetic methods, with reading, writing and speaking at the same time. In the second year Latin will be begun by similar methods and Greek or German will be begun in the fourth year.

The first teacher to come to the United States from the Jacques Delcroze School of Rhythmic Gymnastics, at Hellerau, near Dresden, will teach gymnastics, singing and dancing to these lucky little girls.

According to this system children are first taught time by movements of the arms, and time-values, or note-duration, by movements of the feet and body.

After a few years of training, students thus instructed are said to be able to express rhythmically, by dancing and gesture, music played on the piano, and to sing from notes with astonishing accuracy of pitch. A few subsequent years of training are said to enable them to themselves improvise and compose the music of songs and dances.

It is reported from the German school that children trained by this method for seven years have been musically developed to an extraordinary degree.

Athletic training will include daily instruction in out-of-door games, such as folk-dancing, tennis, basketball, hockey, cricket and baseball. Instruction in swimming and skating will be regular details of the school course.

The very attractive open-air schoolroom, built somewhat after the fashion of a Japanese pagoda, which houses the first and present class, will be supplemented each year until the seven-year course is finished by the construction of another similar schoolroom, so that each class, as it enters, will have its separate quarters.

The "Eskimo suits" worn by the pupils in Winter are provided by the school, and caps and gloves are furnished to keep the students warm in the coldest weather. I forgot to ask the nature of the Summer costume, but it will undoubtedly be especially adapted to the unique needs of this school.

As out-of-door life will make for hunger, the children, after breakfasting, presumably at home, will be served with light luncheons at 10:30 and 2:30, and with a substantial, hot luncheon, consisting of meat, vegetables and dessert, at 12:30. In the middle of the morning session they will all lie down on cots in the open air to sleep for half an hour.

An important detail of the school plan is that all preparation of lessons is to be done in school, so that there will be no home work for the children.

An equally interesting detail of the gymnastic work will be the fact that the children will dance and exercise with bare feet upon an especially laid floor. They will wear Delcroze gymnasium suits.

Perhaps as surprising as any other detail of this surprising school is the small price at which all this unique instruction is offered—to the accepted few. The fees include payment for everything, even luncheons and gymnasium suits, and begin at $100 a year, rising at the rate of $10 annually, so that the fee for the final year will be $170.

Moreover, the best graduate of the school will, through the fact of her high standing, automatically win a scholarship of $2,100—enough to practically pay her way through college.

A principle kept constantly in mind in the planning of this unique school's course of instruction is that there must be no educational shocks, no surprises, no mental jumps. Each day of every week will lead logically into the next day's work, and each year will prepare for smooth transition into the following year's course.

Equipped for Living.

It is believed that these girls, without being bookworms or grinds, will be unusually well prepared for college life, and that coincidentally they will be so educated in the art of right enjoyment, without waste of time on either work or play—that is, without unsuccessful effort in either direction—that they will achieve an unusual capacity and resource for enjoying life.

It is believed that they will be given rather unusual opportunities to achieve all the impulses toward cultured development, imparted in such a way that it will be of far more than ornamental value, so that those girls who decide to go in for professional life will find themselves well prepared for it, and so that none of the girls will be overtrained in any way, despite the really exceptional measure of their attainments.

Although all the pupils were selected especially because they met all the tests of normal children, being neither dunces nor geniuses, good teaching here, as elsewhere, will make allowances for temperament. Careful training in psychology afforded teachers who work in this school will help them toward effectiveness in dealing with different temperaments.

The authorities of Byrn Mawr, while thoroughly appreciating the importance of the school to the fifteen fortunate little pupils and the other pupils who are to join them and succeed them, believe it likely to be even more important to the teachers who are trained in it.

One of the faculty said to me: "I think the training of teachers has been given too little thought not only in America but generally. By this I do not mean to deny the existence here and elsewhere of good training schools for teachers—of meritorious teachers' colleges, normal schools, &c.; but it has not been absolutely easy for ambitious women to get good training as teachers.

"Bryn Mawr is not, as many people seem to think, an exclusive, dilettante institution. About one-third of our graduates take up teaching as a profession. This school will give some of them the opportunity of remaining an additional year at Bryn Mawr, taking the master's degree in education. Very thorough courses in psychology are being offered in connection with the new school, which will also enable us to offer our graduates excellent training in teaching.

"A student who has specialized, say, in science or mathematics, will be able to come back for a year, after taking her bachelor's degree, and spend part of that year in doing advanced work in mathematics, science, languages or whatever she may elect, while spending the balance of her year in learning how to teach her specialty.

"The plan of the new school is by no means revolutionary. It is rather the result of a very careful effort to make the best possible use of known methods, with the hope that possibly we may later on devise some new and more effective ones.

Aid from Open Air.

"Careful physical training beginning at the early age of 10 will produce girls capable of standing with little wear and tear the strain of acquiring higher education when their time comes for it; girls trained in the open air will be more teachable and more retentive and investigative than girls who spend their schoolroom lives in impure, indoors air and surroundings which are generally unhygienic."

I inquired if any one was planning a similar outdoor school for boys and was informed that no one at Bryn Mawr had heard of such a movement.

I asked about other out-of-doors schools and was informed that there are many for the unfit and ill, that there are many outdoor schools for children of all sorts abroad, and that in this country most of the expensive preparatory schools have out-of-doors classrooms, which are used upon occasion.

"America is doing well in education for women," my informant continued. "There are not enormous changes from year to year, but now and then a new woman's college opens and continually the capacity of the existing institutions is increased. Fifteen or twenty years ago the woman who went to college was unusual, now the woman who seeks the higher education is following almost the usual course.

"Seventy or eighty schools send girls to Bryn Mawr; public and private schools in all parts of the country are giving girls good preliminary training; there is an evident eagerness upon the part of the general public to have its daughters well educated; the widespread and to us astonishing interest in this model school shows that the nation as a whole is intelligently thinking about women's education."

I asked what effect all this had had on women's happiness.

"Potentially or actually, do you mean? Are you inquiring about the women who now are being educated, or asking me to predict the future? I have spent my life among women who were being educated and find it difficult to generalize.

"But education adds much interest to women's lives. The educated woman has resources. The community life of college years is very useful. Students here and in women's colleges generally are very happy; there are no dull moments in their lives."

Out of door exercise

The afternoon Siesta

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

Edifying a Mule.

BEFORE returning from my first trip to Cuba I improved my Spanish by diligent study in order to inform a mule in his own language just what I thought of him without any confusing equivocation," said a traveling tobacco man.

"This mule was one that I rode on a tour of some tobacco plantations. The people from whom I borrowed the mule said that it was an animal of tireless energy, tenacious disposition, and marvelous speed.

"I had no sooner mounted the beast than it showed a disposition to canter far in advance of my party over hills and through fields until I realized suddenly that I had practically lost the others.

"I spoke sharply to the mule and tried to rein it in. Instead of slacking pace the animal went faster.

"I spoke more sharply still and reined harder. Same result.

"Faster and faster went the mule. It galloped on through forests, open country and startled villages. I might have been going yet, a kind of permanent John Gilpin, had I not uttered, wholly by chance, a word of Spanish while trying to think of some native profanity that the mule might understand.

"What I yelled was the Spanish for 'Whoa!' It stopped the mule like magic. Throughout the trip I had been yelling 'Get up' without knowing it while sawing at the reins.

"But that mule heard a lot of unintelligible Spanish from me before I left Cuba."

Graft in Rescue Work.

THE next time I get tangled up in my own car I don't know whether I want anybody to pull me out or not," was the complaint of an ardent automobilist. "Of course, I want somebody to if I am in danger of losing life or limb; but even then I'd like a written agreement from my rescuer that he won't soak me for damages as soon as he finds my neck is safe. That is what a man did to me last week—soak me for damages.

"It was the queerest case of graft I know of. My machine broke down and I got mixed up in the remains. A witness of the accident helped to extricate me. I thanked him and offered to give him something for his trouble, but he refused to accept anything. Three days later, however, I heard from him. He claimed that in the excitement of putting me to rights somebody had extracted from his pocket a $100 watch, and since it was in my interest the watch had been lost, he thought it only fair that I should buy him another watch or give him $100.

"Judging by the whole make-up of the man, I cannot whip myself into a belief that he lost a $100 watch; I cannot believe that he had one to lose. Still, there is a possibility that he did—so what can I do but give him $100? Anyhow, this is what I have done, but if I break down again I trust the fellow who saves my life will be considerate enough at least to carry a cheaper watch."

Dining with Friends.

NOT until boarding houses cease to exist will all their romances be written. Shabby romances, most of them are, like that of the young woman who got so tired of being called "poor thing" because she received no invitations and had to eat all her meals at the boarding house table that she took to eating alone once in a while at a cheap restaurant, and then brazenly lying about the friends who had invited her to dinner.

There was a young man in that house who never went anywhere either. The first night the girl stayed out life's desolation nearly overpowered him.

"Even that poor little white-faced soul has made friends who want her," he said. "Nobody wants me. I'm no good on earth."

Then on rare occasions his place at the table was vacant.

"New friends?" asked the landlady.

"Yes," the young man lied.

One night the man and the girl met at a 25-cent restaurant. They blushed, they fenced, they finally confessed.

"We're a pair of frauds," said the girl. "It is awful to think that tonight when we go home we will have to swear that wa have been dining with friends."

"Well," said the young man softly, "ain't we?"

An Unreliable Doctor.

MR. SEABURY came home from the office one night and told his wife he had been to see the doctor.

"He said I was all tired out," said Seabury, "and he thinks I ought to go away on a fishing trip."

"But, of course, you don't believe him," responded the wife.

"Why not?" queried Seabury, in surprise.

"Well," said Mrs. Seabury, "you didn't have any confidence in him when he told me I ought to go to Europe."

The Unattainable.

OLD Mr. Dinsmore had a great habit of lecturing to young men of his acquaintance. One evening, Wilbur Moore, a young man from the city, was calling at the Dinsmore home.

"Have an ideal, young man," said the old gentleman, enthusiastically. "Always have an ideal, I say, and hug it to your bosom at all times and places."

"I believe that, too, Sir," agreed the young man, "but she won't let me."

Tribute to Ma's Prowess.

"My pa can lick your pa."

"That may be, but he can't lick my ma."

The Idea!

Madge—Did he try to flatter you?

Marjorie—Why, no, dear. He merely said I was the prettiest girl he'd ever met.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS SUFFER FROM CITY'S BOOKKEEPING

Desire to Carry Out Big Municipal Improvements Has Assessed Valuation of Property to a Fictitious Height, Says John D. Crimmins, and Is Working a Grave Injustice to Property Holders.

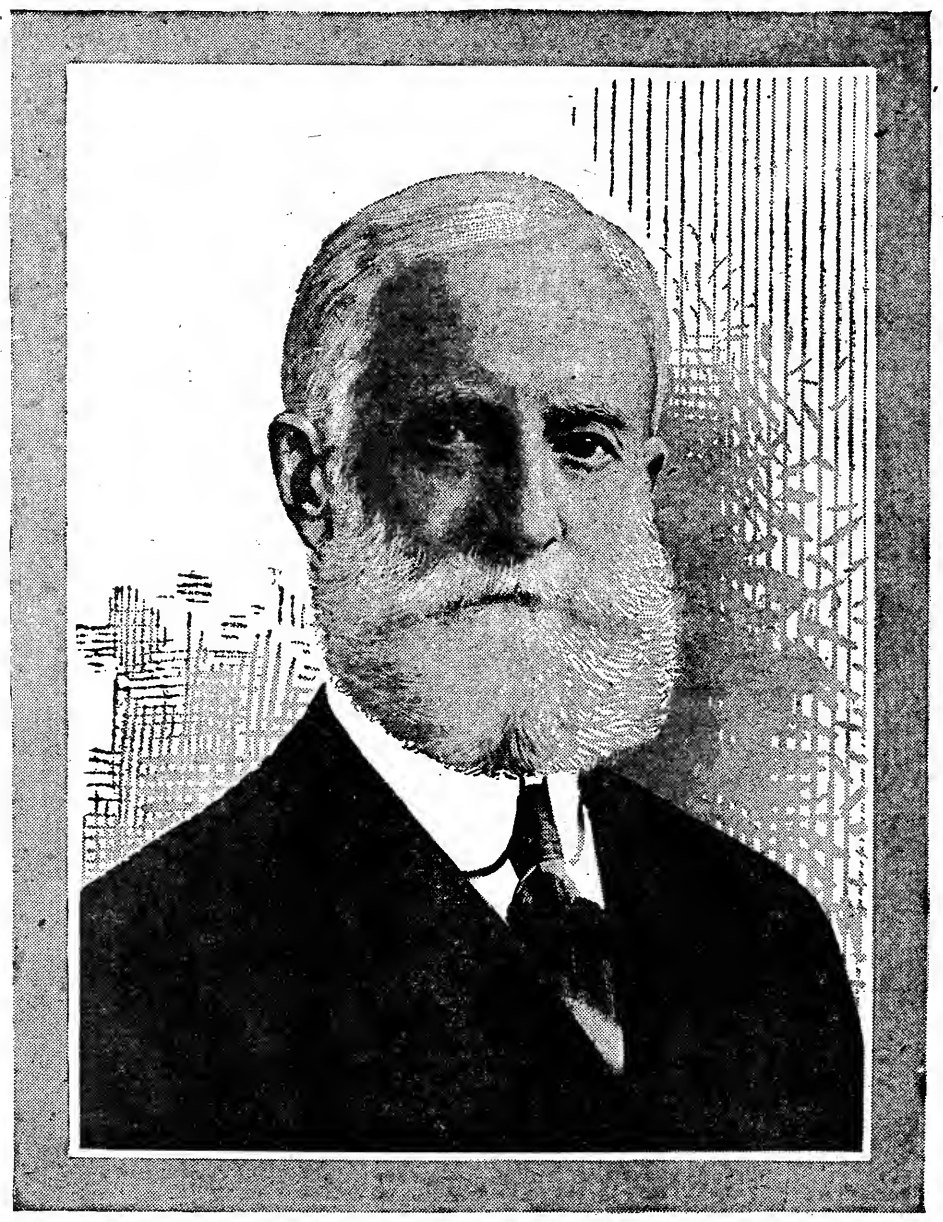
THAT what may be described as a dishonest system of municipal bookkeeping is working a grave injustice to the vast army of people who own real estate in Greater New York was the assertion made yesterday by John D. Crimmins to a reporter of THE TIMES.

As is well known, the city's bookkeeping for all improvements that require the issuance of bonds is based upon the assessed valuation of real estate in Greater New York—the bonded indebtedness of the city can only be increased in a constitutionally prescribed ratio with the increase in the assessed valuation in its real estate.

Now Mr. Crimmins calls attention with considerable emphasis to the fact that in a desire to carry through an ambitious programme of improvements the city authorities have raised the assessed valuation to a fictitious height with a consequent injustice to all property owners. This and a number of other present-day conditions, Mr. Crimmins asserts, "are draining real estate to the limit."

"The publicity of sales under foreclosure and under orders of the courts for the settlement of estates since the early Spring of this year to the present time," says Mr. Cummins, "gives evidence that real estate is assessed beyond its actual value. Many properties sold under foreclosure have been purchased by the holders of the mortgages. We now hear many people asking, How long will this condition last? Will there be a revival?

"Before the passage of the law requiring the taxation of property at its full value improved property was assessed from 60 to 70 per cent. of its actual value and unimproved property about 50 per cent. Then came the time when conditions required increased borrowing capacity for the city to enable it to carry on subway building. To meet this Mayor Gaynor directed his Tax Commissioners to revise real estate valuations and increase them practically to the highest limit they, the Tax Commissioners, could justify.



John D. Crimmins.

Valuations Were High.

"It has always seemed to me that this was a forced order, an example where the purpose was used to justify the means.

"Keeping in mind this desire to increase the city's borrowing capacity, we may assume that the appraisers for the Tax Commissioners set higher values on properties than they should have. Hence it is hardly fair to say that the sales mentioned show that there has been an actual depreciation in real estate values. We can only say this if we are prepared to sustain the statement by the assertion that the appraisers were competent and the Tax Commissioners had a knowledge and acquaintance with values of properties sufficient to justify them in confirming the acts of their appraisers.

"We should bear in mind in this situation that we of this day and generation are paying largely and assuming responsibilities for benefits which will fall to another generation. Our new subways and new water supply system, both involving expenditures larger than that incurred in building the Panama Canal, are provisions for the future to a much greater extent than they are for this decade.

"That these projects are wise is beyond question when we see the growth of our population and realize what it will be in the next decade. While we are but a small part of the country, there's no section of the country growth of which does not to a more or less extent benefit us. We may say that this city is the port and gateway of the commerce of the United States.

"Fluctuations in the value of property at periods to which my memory runs back were not primarily caused by speculation, although speculation had a considerable part in them. The panic of 1857 was partly due to over-speculation in real estate. At that period it was practically the principal field offered to speculation. Railroads were in their infancy and not much money was invested in them, though great expectations were placed in what they were ultimately to do for the country. We had no oil fields at that time, of any consequence, as oil had been discovered but a short time before. As a field of operations it did not figure until later. Electricity, with all that electricity has produced and created, was unknown. Merchants and others with surplus funds placed them in real estate, commerce, shipping and fire and marine insurance.

"In the panic of 1857 industry stopped; the city was required to feed the unemployed to the extent of thousands; but the recovery was fairly prompt. In the latter part of 1858 and in 1859 land again became active. Estates were then being divided and the land prepared for building. Extensive operations were under way when the war broke out in 1861 and building was practically abandoned. If the records of the soldiers who entered the army at that time were looked into it would be found that many of the master builders became officers in regiments.

"Large profits came to those who were engaged in supplying the army; and after the war money was in great abundance and speculation became rife. Property increased in value rapidly and fictitiously. This continued from 1867 to the panic of 1873. Property was as marketable at that period as stocks and bonds on the Exchange and was sold on the Curb. On Pine Street, which was the real estate centre, possibly as much money passed in real estate transactions as in Wall Street for stocks and bonds. Property was traded in on margins, 75 per cent. remaining on bond and mortgage and not more than 25 per cent. being paid on a sale

"In the long panic which began in 1873 there was a great depreciation in property values. In 1878 and 1879 lots could be bought for one-third the prices they once brought. As an instance, lots on the west side, between what is now Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, that had been bought for $6,500 each, sold at auction five years later for from $1,900 to $2,000 each. On the east side lots that had brought from $2,500 to $3,000 sold for $800, and in many instances less than the cost of the street improvements. Property I sold for $15,000 on Lenox Hill five years later I purchased for less than $10,000. Lots between Madison and Fifth Avenues brought less than $10,000, and lots on Fifth Avenue $15,000. On the Boulevard, now known as Broadway, in the vicinity of Ninety-sixth Street, lots sold for $900. These were forced sales.

"In considering the situation at that period we must not overlook the currency question as it then was. For some period after the war gold was at a premium, and for quite a time was from 50 to 60 per cent. above par.

"When building activity was renewed the currency had been arranged and there was a more substantial basis to determine values, the greenback being equivalent to gold. The supply of tenements at that time was not equal to the demand and much activity took place in tenement building, large profits being made.

They Made Money.

"Those people who had been able to hold on to their properties during the panic saw them not only recover from depreciation in value, but register a distinct advance. The Astor estate, whose executors I knew, retained its holdings and largely added to them during the panic. The same was true with the Goelet estate.

"I mention these two estates as they were the most extensive at that time, but there were many others of the generation following the period of which I speak who became wealthy by holding real estate which they were not forced to sell.

"There has come into our business life in the last decade a new element composed of men who did not have much experience in real estate but who are keen observers and who became active in building operations. This class have erected many of our finest apartment houses which are scattered all over Manhattan Island. Of late years they have taken up loft buildings. A majority of the apartment houses erected on Park Avenue and the neighboring section were erected by these men.

"Money has been abundant and this has encouraged builders to go forward with operations. The result has been that the market has been overdone for the moment and the supply is beyond the demand. The check in building will soon overcome this and there will be renewed activity. In my judgment we are not 'overbuilt,' except for the moment, either in our city or our suburban locations.

"There is a movement that at times has a depressing effect on property owners, the change of centres. The most serious question is: what is to become of the former centres of the wholesale and retail trade that were located below Twenty-third Street?

"It is my judgment that in the next ten years all the available situations between Twenty-third Street and Fifty-ninth Street will be occupied. With the country growing, and our city growing more rapidly, it is my belief that there will be a movement back to the old centres between Twenty-third Street and what we speak of as the City Hall section. The cause that has led many of the wholesale merchants to change their locations has been the advantages offered by modern buildings with up-to-date appointments. If the old section below Twenty-third Street is to come into its own again, new buildings will have to be erected there which will have to surpass in type those of to-day.

"The question is: what are owners of property there to do until this period arrives? They certainly will be embarrassed in holding their properties if expenditures are made for municipal purposes in the manner and the extent of the last few years.

"Real estate is now drained to the limit to meet the charges not only of excessive taxation but also of exacting conditions required in the building of tenements and buildings for business and manufacturing purposes. There has been an increase in the cost of erecting buildings of from 30 to 40 per cent.; the cost of labor and materials has increased to that extent in the past twenty-five years.

"But in spite of all these obstacles which owners of real estate have to deal with, it is yet difficult to find anything of more substantial value and character than real estate. It is true more patience is required, and that in emergencies money cannot be as readily obtained by borrowing or by sale as with stocks and bonds, but there are times when there are more violent fluctuations in the latter securities than with real estate under forced sale.

"At this period we find a conservative feeling among people having ready money, and money is not readily obtained except by short time loans. This is largely due to the unsettled conditions of our currency laws which we hope soon to have arranged. The conservative merchant and the conservative business man have larger balances to their credit to-day than they need. Banks, as a whole, have larger reserves. All our moneyed institutions are maintaining larger reserves, dreading an emergency call or demand upon them for which they prudently wish to be prepared. These situations will adjust themselves.

Conditions Are Good.

"Our people as a whole are very hopeful; the working classes are well employed. Wages were never more regular and are now at the highest rates. The best method of keeping money in circulation is through the employment of the working people. Their money is circulated and distributed through many fields. They are great consumers of the products of the earth, the products of machinery, and the products of the hand. The demand for labor is so great that without immigration, it would be impossible to meet it. Even with immigration, judging from reports from various parts of the country, the demand for labor is greater than the supply.

"In speaking to the President and manager of a large construction company in one of the States in the West, within the last few days, he gave the exact average wage paid to their men, whose numbers run to the thousands, and who grade from the skilled mechanic to the laborer. The average wage is $3.04 a day. Even with that wage, if we judge from the appearance of the laborer and his family, possibly not one-quarter of that is hoarded but goes into circulation.

A General Survey.

"While conditions such as these exist, there can be no general disturbance. To say that this condition is general, it would be impossible to prove. But conditions generally are above the average, in my judgment. The poor we have had and always will have, just as we have those who are industrious and those who are not industrious. There is no part of the country where conditions are intolerable or a menace. There are parts of the country where conditions are bad, but the people have lived among these conditions for years and do not seem to move out of them. What I refer to is the general whole rather than to instances. In New York this has a relation to real estate. Labor must be employed to enable the laborer to pay his rent and the owner to pay his taxes and have an earning on his investment.

"There is another condition of thrift which can be observed: the thousands and thousands of our people who are acquiring homesteads. These we find scattered over Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond and to an extent in the Bronx.

"This evidence of thrift is a healthful sign, insuring better conditions and better results for the bringing up of the family. The home a man owns, no matter how mean or how small, is his castle and his family will be better safeguarded there in the individual castle than in the conglomeration and mixture we find in the larger tenements.

"Loans made on these holdings on bond and mortgage, from my experience, are most satisfactory security. In many instances an option is given to reduce the principal of the mortgage and thus the property becomes a savings bank and in time the small owner is able to pay all and clear it.

"This class of property covers much territory in Queens and much of the land we see improved with one and two-family houses in Brooklyn and the cottages and smaller dwellings in the Borough of Richmond.

"The man who owns his own home is likely to be a very good citizen; he comes nearer to the tax gatherer and watches the expenditure of city money, and when election comes he generally expresses himself by his vote as to how he feels in regard to municipal administration. The intelligence of the voter is manifested by the number of split tickets cast.

"At a period not long ago most men voted the party ticket but they are now able to discriminate, and do discriminate. No better illustration of the influence of the home owner can be given than the result of the recent election in the Borough of Queens where the small property owner is very numerous. The administration of President Connolly had been most satisfactory and his election by a large vote while the head of his party ticket went down to defeat affords a striking example of the rare discrimination exercised by this class of small property owners."

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY REVIVES THE SIMPLE STORY OF MARY AND HER LAMB

The Real Mary Lived in Somerville, Mass.--Difference of Opinion as to Authorship of Famous Verses.

RICHARD K. POWERS of Lancaster, Mass., was 103 years old last Sunday. And Richard K. Powers's cousin Mary had a little lamb.

Now, when a respectful world was informed of Mr. Powers's birthday, it was informed also of a certain fact concerning his cousin's famous pet. "Mary," said Mr. Powers, "was my cousin. Her full name was Mary Sawyer. Her lamb was one of twins, born on the Sawyer farm in 1814."

It was good of Mr. Powers to make this important contribution to literary and natural history. There were many who then learned for the first time that Mary's lamb was not unique. But, as a matter of fact, the story of that amiable beast was told twenty-four years ago, and by Mary herself.

For in the year 1889 Mary E. Tyler, whose maiden name had been Mary Sawyer, wrote for a Vermont newspaper the following narrative. She was then 83 years old and lived at 29 Central Street in the pleasant town of Somerville, Mass."

"One cold, bleak March morning I went out with father to the barn, and after the cows had been fed we went to the sheep pen and found two lambs there which had been born in the night. One of them had been forsaken by its mother and through neglect was about dead from the cold and for want of food. I saw it had a little life and wanted to take it into the house, but father said it was about dead any way, and at could live but for a short time. I could not bear to see the poor little thing suffer so, and I teased until I got it into the house, and then I worked upon mother's sympathy.

"It couldn't at first swallow, and the catnip tea I had mother make it could not take for a long time. I got the lamb warm the first thing, which was done by wrapping her in an old garment and holding her in my arms beside the fireplace. All night long I nursed the lamb, and at night it could swallow just a little. Oh, how pleased I was. But I was not then satisfied it would live, and I sat up all night with it, fearing it wouldn't be warm enough unless there was some one there to look out for its comfort.

"In the morning, much to my girlish delight, it could stand; then it improved rapidly, soon learned to drink milk, and from the time it could walk about it would follow me anywhere if I called it. It was a fast grower, as symmetrical a sheep as ever walked, and its fleece was of the finest and whitest. Why, I used to take as much care of it as a mother would of a child. I used to wash it regularly, keep the burdocks picked out of its feet, comb and trim with bright colored ribbons the wool on its forehead, and when that was being done the lamb would hold down its head, shut its eyes, and stand patiently as could be. * * *

"The day the lamb went to school I hadn't seen her previous to starting off, and not wanting to go without seeing her I called. She readily recognized my voice, and soon I heard a faint bleating way down the field. More and more distinctly I heard it, and I knew my pet was coming to me. My brother Nate said, 'Let's take the lamb to school with us.'

"I thought it would be a good plan and I consented, and she followed right along behind me. When the school house was reached the teacher had not arrived and but few scholars were there. Then I began to think what I should do with the lamb while the school was in session. I took her down to my seat—you know we had old-fashioned, high-boarded-up seats then. Well, I put the lamb under the seat, put on her blanket and she lay down just as quietly as could be.

"By and by I had to get up and recite and left the lamb all right, but in a minute there was a clatter, clatter on the floor, and I knew it was the pattering of the hooves of my lamb. Oh, how mortified I felt! The teacher was Miss Polly Kimball, who was the mother of Loring, the circulating librayman of Boston. She laughed outright, and of course all the children giggled. It was rare sport for them, but I couldn't find anything mirthful in the situation. I was too embarrassed and ashamed to laugh or even to smile at the unlooked for appearance of the lamb out on the floor. I took the lamb out and put it in the shed until I was ready to go home at noon, when it followed me back."

So far so good; a clear, consistent narrative thoroughly in accordance with the verses. But now comes the important question, Who wrote the verses? Here is what "Mary" says: "Visiting the school that forenoon was a young man named John Roulstone. The young man was very much pleased at the school incident, and the next day he rode across the fields on horseback, came to the little, old school-house, and handed me a slip of paper which had written on it three verses, which are the original lines, but since then there have been two verses added by a Mrs. Townsend. The verses were written together when I got them:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

It followed her to schol one day,
Which was against the rule.
It made the children laugh and play
To see the lamb at school.

And so the teacher turned it out,
But still it lingered near,
And waited patiently about
'Till Mary did appear.

Evidently there was no doubt in Mrs. Tyler's mind that she was the Mary of the poem, and that the romantic John Roulstone wrote it. She was generally accepted as the original "Mary"—even now her cousin basks in reflected glory. And yet the poem is claimed for an author other than John Roulstone, by a woman, an early "feminist" writer formidably named Sarah Josepha Buell Hale.

In 1827, according to an article contributed by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton to THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS nearly eleven years ago, Dr. Lowell Mason introduced singing into the public schools of Boston. He asked Mrs. Sarah Hale and other writers to furnish verses suitable for children. Mrs. Hale, writes Mrs. Wharton, "composed a series of little poems for children, which were set to music, and sung in the schools of Boston, and afterward throughout the country. Among these were the well-known

If ever I see, on bush or tree,
Young birds in their pretty nest,

and the world-famous 'Mary's Lamb.' Even if this latter and best known poem were not founded upon an incident in the writer's own childish experience, it was unquestionably inspired by her familiarity with and her affection for domestic animals."

Sara Josepha Buell Hale.

Now, Mrs. Hale was an accomplished lady—of this there can be no doubt. She wrote, among other things, "The Ladies' Book of Cookery," "Liberia, or Mr. Peyton's Experiment," "Manners, or Happy Homes and Good Society All the Year Round," "Northwood, or Life North and South," "Sketches of American Character," and "Woman's Record, or Sketches of All Distinguished Women from Creation to 1854." Also she edited Godey's Lady's Book, and was prominent in the "women's rights" agitation.

What is more important, she was influential in bringing about the establishment of our Thanksgiving Day as a national institution.

But Mary herself gives the credit not to Mrs. Hale, but to John Roulstone, who was, it has been discovered, a nephew of the Rev. Lemuel Capen of Sterling, Mass. In her interesting "The True Story of the Real Mary and the Real Lamb," published by Frederick A. Stokes, Fannie M. Dickinson supports this theory, and adds: "In 1829, in a book of poems for children, published by Mrs. Sarah Joseph, three stanzas were added to these." Now, "Mrs. Sarah Joseph" is probably "Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale."

It is possible that Mrs. Hale included verses by other authors in her "Songs for Our Children." No copy of the book is available, but it may be that she acknowledges in it, or did acknowledge elsewhere at some time, that the first three stanzas were by John Roulstone.

At any rate, Richard K. Powers is 103 years old. And he says that the Mary who had a little lamb was his cousin.

OLD-FASHIONED BUT EFFECTIVE

"ONE reason I didn't get engaged last Summer," said the girl in the deepest chair, "was because I couldn't think of any really novel way to announce the engagement."

"A-a-ahem!" coughed the girl in the wabbly rocker.

"I said," continued the occupant of the capacious chair with spirit, "that was one reason. There may have been others. But that was a good one.

"There is no use in being engaged nowadays if you can't electrify the community with an announcement. Time was when all an engaged girl had to do was to stay all night with another girl and snuggle up close and whisper the sweet secret into her ear and trust to her to circulate the report. That method may be innocent and romantic, but it is hopelessly old-fashioned. A girl might as well not be engaged as to spread the news that way.

"The last announcement party I attended was a luncheon. It was unique. For dessert they served some kind of chocolate concoction that looked like a miniature cannon ball. When those balls were cut open we found inside them slips of paper on which was written a notice of the engagement. I thought that rather a neat plan."

"It was," said the girl in the rocker. "It was almost as good as the surprise sprung on her friends by a White Plains girl that I know.

"She invited us to her home to a vaudeville entertainment. For the final act we were promised an original phonographic selection. We expected some kind of a musical turn, but instead the machine bawled out three times, 'Attention!' and then proceeded to announce the girl's engagement."

"That was neat, too," said the girl in the deep chair. "It reminds me of the scheme of another girl I know. She rigged up a fortune-telling device for the entertainment of her friends. Each guest drew a slip of paper, but instead of finding his or her own fortune written thereon, they found that of the hostess. She was engaged, and that was her way of making it known."

"All those freakish ideas may be very clever," remarked the girl on the hassock, "but I consider them in poor taste. For my part, when I get ready to announce my engagement, I shall bring all you girls together, just as you are now, and tell you, in as few words as possible, that I—that he—that we—that I am—am"—

She stopped and blushed. The girl in the deep chair sat up.

"Good gracious," she exclaimed. "You don't mean that you are—really"—

The girl on the hassock nodded.

CARUSO DISCUSSES SOME OF THE SECRETS OF HIS ART

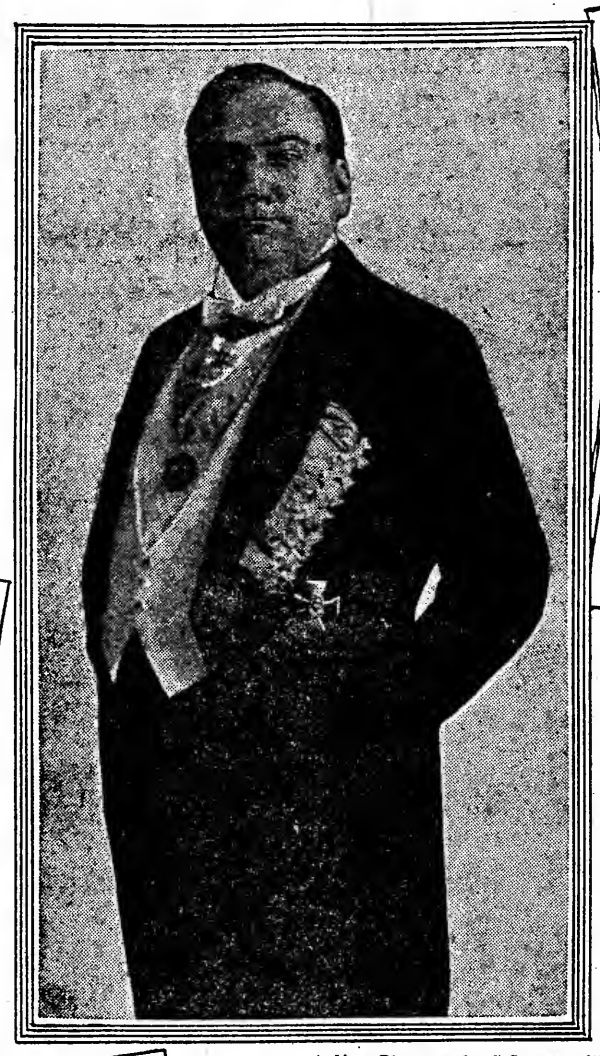
His Method of Studying a New Role—He Says the Public Wants Loud, High Notes, and Is Prone "to Measure Music With a Yardstick."

ENRICO CARUSO sat one evening early last week in the studio of his hotel apartment overlooking Broadway and talked on matters musical. The great tenor was a prisoner there. He said so himself or no one would ever have imagined it.

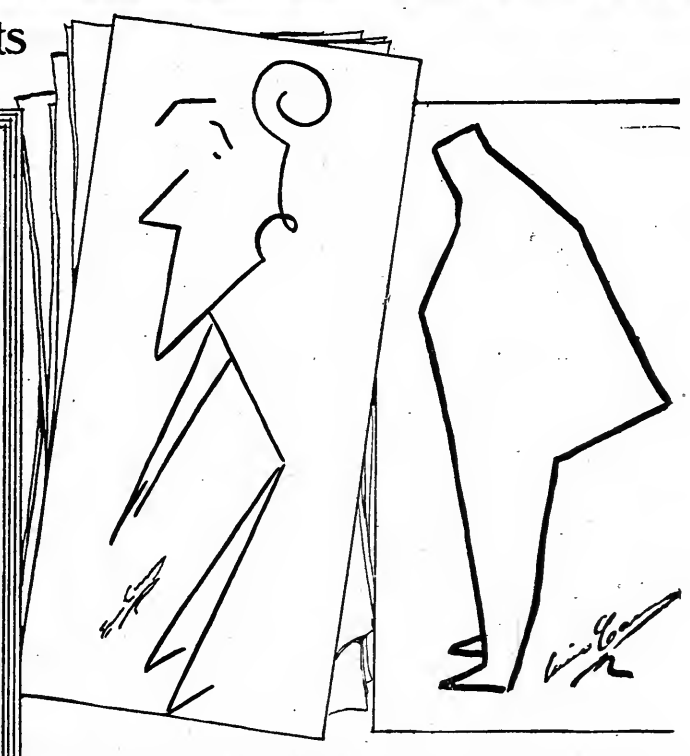
Hertz Conducting (by Caruso.)

Caruso's Idea of Charpentier.

Richard Strauss.



A New Photograph of Caruso with His Decorations.



"Billy" Guard When He Makes an Announcement of Change of Bill.

A Cubist Portrait of Gatti-Casazza by Caruso.

"If I go on the street," he said, with mock plaintiveness, "they say, 'Hello, Caruso!' They point to me as I go past and say, 'There goes Caruso,' and the boys run along and shout 'Caruso! Caruso!'" (It is a pity the mimicry that accompanied this was lost to larger audiences than the solitary interviewer.) "If I go to the theatre it is the same, and when I step into a cinema the papers say next day Caruso was there. So I pass all my time between my hotel and the opera house. I cannot go for walks, and I will not go for rides, so what is left? And then they say a singer has a pleasant life!"

There are not a great many people who would object to being a prisoner in the green-carpeted, white-walled apartment with its tasteful decorations and art objects. Especially since innumerable doors and hallways suggest that if one room becomes tiresome there is easy escape into another sanctuary. The interviewer suggested something like this, as well as concern over the question of exercise, but Caruso waved it all aside with a large gesture, and the talk turned to the question of operatic rôles, how the singer learned them, their difficulties, their number, and his preferences.

"In beginning to study a rôle," said the tenor, "the first thing I take up is the words. I go over and over them until I know them by heart. Then I begin to divide the phrases up with reference to the music that goes with them, prolonging syllables that are set to long notes, phrasing words according to the way the composer has bound them together in his music, and saying them rapidly or slowly according to the tempos they call for.

"All this has been done without any direct attempt to learn the music, but of course I have unconsciously absorbed a good deal of the melody. After I have learned the text thoroughly, I begin at the piano with my accompanist. Here I learn the melodies completely as they are set down in the score.

His Method as to Acting.

"I never sit down to make a conscious effort at building up the dramatic interpretation of the rôle. This has come to me gradually as I have been studying the text and the music. By the time I go to the first stage rehearsal I have determined what I want to do with regard to the acting. The details are of course later worked out with the stage director when the other artists come on the scene."

The questioner asked whether the tenor had any favorite rôle, any one which he would rather sing than the others or that had a particular appeal to him in any way. He was very positive that he had not.

"One part may happen to suit my voice better than another and there may be parts that the public would rather hear me in," he said, "but I would not allow myself to have any preference. No serious artist would. A singer must concentrate every bit of nervous force he has on the rôle he is appearing in. If he allowed any personal preferences to have an effect, he would introduce an element foreign to those which alone can be counted on for success. If the singer founds his work on sentimental considerations, he will never find himself called a great artist. He must guard against personal likes and dislikes more than anything else, because these are what obscure the vision and work against pure art.

"But the public always insists on its preferences and its dislikes. Very often, especially in this country, the public measures its music with a yardstick. When I sang 'Armide,' for instance, some people told me they had heard it said this was no opera to hear Caruso in because he only sang three times; that it would be better to wait for something else where he was on the stage longer!

"Yet these same people did not know that this old music, written in the days when voices were higher, when falsetto was cultivated and allowable, was very difficult for modern singers. We cannot use falsetto on its high notes, we must sing with the pure voice. This rôle really represented far more effort than any other they might hear me in. When the opening night came, these people did not know that I had been feeling for two days, and all the rest of us also, as if it would be more than I could do to go before the curtain and say, 'I cannot sing. Good night, ladies and gentlemen!'

Public Wants Noise.

"When I was in Germany last month a friend of mine, to whom I always give tickets for my performances, sat in front of two old ladies at each performance. They heard me sing Rhadames in 'Aida' one night and in 'L'Elisir d'Amore' the next night. In one I am a great captain with ideas of empire in his head, and in the other just a young country boy with no experience of the world.

"When these old ladies heard me the second night they said: 'What, is this Caruso? Why, he sings softly and doesn't let his voice out. He is no good. He must be indisposed.' My friend made up his mind that if they talked that way during the second act, he would have to do something at the end. And they did. So when the act was over and they went out, my friend reached back and kicked their umbrella until he broke it.

"That is the trouble with the public. They want high notes and loud ones from a singer. Let him satisfy them there, and they all want to hear him. They think that is enough to make him a good artist, and that seems to be all a great part of the public wants."

The talk then came back again to the matter of the study of operatic rôles, and Caruso made the observation that it might be more difficult for him to learn a rôle quickly than for some other singers, because he "was not a musician." That remark, coming from a man who is probably the most famous living operatic singer, might surprise the average person by its apparent paradox. Yet to a person who understands musical conditions, it would surprise only because a singer said it of himself. Musical history is full of singers who were in occupations not in the faintest way related to the art until it was discovered that they had a voice. Then their training was all in the mechanics of voice production, with no time, and sometimes no inclination, to develop a general knowledge of the art on its more theoretic side. But such singers generally do all they can to hide their deficiency, even though it be a case of the ostrich putting his head in a sand hole.

Caruso does not. And it is this unaffectedness carried through all his dealings that makes him regarded, as one of the clerks in a department of the Metropolitan put it, "the nicest man in the opera house." Any one familiar with the institution knows that the same verdict would have been given by almost any one of whom the question was asked.

After he had given this description of himself the tenor went on to prove unconsciously that he had been too modest.

"I sang in a church," he continued, "from the age of 10 to the age of 20. During that time lots of music went through my head; something new every Sunday. So I began to have practice in reading music. It may be harder for a singer who is not a trained musician to learn a rôle, but often he is better off than the singer who is a good musician. That is because the latter people rely too much on their power of reading. They look at a thing and say, 'Ah, that is easy for me! It goes so'—and then they do not learn it thoroughly, so that when they are performing they may suddenly forget in the places they have slipped over.

"Once I have learned a rôle I never have any trouble remembering it. Take my part in 'Ballo in Maschero,' which we sang last week. I had learned that rôle in 1898. Yet when I went over it this season in preparation for the rehearsals I found that it all came back perfectly without any trouble. All except one little spot, and there is a story about that which shows how the mind works.

"At the dress rehearsal I sang a word wrong. Right there I slapped myself in the face and said: 'Now, Caruso, when you come to that part in the performance you remember this and get it right.' Well, on the day of the performance, last Saturday afternoon, I had that troublesome place in my mind all the time. When I came to it the effort to think that I must not make a mistake made me take my full attention off the phrase, and, sure enough, I made the same mistake. Then what do you think I did? I slapped myself in the face just the same way I had done before, without thinking, and right there on the stage in full view of the audience!

Banishes Own Personality.

"That was because I could not forget myself entirely. A lyric artist must forget that he exists in his proper person. He must not be conscious of anything but the character he is supposed to be. It is only when you know a rôle perfectly that you can do this. If the artist has been hurried in the preparation of a rôle it will be shown in his performance. He will be conscious of himself, and it will spoil his highest effectiveness, and this feeling will continue as long as he sings the rôle, for he will always unconsciously think of his first difficulties with it and that will bring constraint.

"A composer may start on his first opera and write it very rapidly, because it comes straight from the heart. Then he may go on and write more operas until he comes to his sixth or seventh. In the meantime he has learned more all the time, and when the last is done it will be a much more scientifically correct product than the first. That represents my full powers, he will say; that is the work I love the most.

"But the lyric artist cannot feel this way. He cannot take any more interest in the last rôle he has created than in the first, because the very next night after he has sung the last he may be called upon to sing the first. And this must be on the same level of excellence as the other, or else it is a sign that his powers are deteriorating.

"I never think more of one part than of another. It may be, of course, that on one night for some reason over which I cannot seem to have any control my spirit will not be as good as on another. Then that night I will not give as good a performance. My rule is to leave absolutely nothing undone that I can work out to make the mechanical side perfect—and then leave the remaining touch to my spirit. So that when I go on the stage to sing any rôle I am keyed up to the same tension of nervous power—the most I have to give.

"Of course the Caruso of to-day is not the same Caruso he was fifteen years ago. Then I used to sing like anything in nature sings. I would pour out all my voice with no thought of anything but that I was singing and having a good time, then take my 10 francs and be happy.

"Now it is work for me to sing. That is what happens when we become conscious that we are using art and not nature. Now I control myself in every way. I use less voice than I did and I manage it entirely differently. I am conscious of it and of how I use it, spending hours every day in thinking how to use it where before I never gave that a thought.

"There is another thing to think of in connection with operatic rôles. On the stage we can have a costume and scenery and entire liberty of action to help us. That is not so on the concert platform. There you are facing the audience fully and you cannot get away from them. All your effect must be obtained by making your face a mask to suit the emotion portrayed. Nothing you do escapes them. I hate concerts. I used to sing at a Bagby Musical Morning once a year, and I would be miserable for a week before it. They would watch me like hawks and study how I used my throat and how I 'respired.'" (The expression of contempt that went with this was worth coming miles to see.)

"So I said the last time: 'No more of this. It is terrible. I will not do it any more.' And I won't.

An Admirable Part.

"I have created many new rôles out of about sixty that are in my repertoire, and that is the greatest joy. The newest one—in Charpentier's 'Julien'—is the finest part I have ever had, I think. When Gatti first brought it to me and I looked it over I said 'No; I will not sing this.' Then I began to study it, and I went to him and said, 'This is Caruso.' It seems to fit my voice exactly. I got it in June and was ready with it late in August. Charpentier came to see me when I was singing in Berlin in October because I wanted the composer to hear my version of it and get his ideas. He said I had embodied his ideas entirely, so that is all over. Now we will see."

This seemed to end the tenor's desire to talk on operatic rôles. It was suggested that he make one of his cartoons on a subject suggested by the conversation, and he said with a smile that he had just been busy with his pen, and his portfolio contained sketches of several of the people whose names had figured in the talk. He got them out and consented to the use of several by the interviewer, although he would not part with several caricatures of himself in various rôles, because, he said, he had talked seriously on his art and did not want people to feel that he was always making fun.

Then the interviewer left him seated alone at his big library desk. Although it was then past dinner time he wearily took up the portfolio full of the day's unanswered mail, from whose hundred appeals for aid he had read the interviewer extracts in the beginning, and went back to the question of what he should do for an old Italian. This man had written him for a "letter of recommendation" because he had "paid the union $200 for dues and was still without a job at the end of eight weeks." The only suggestion of a clue as to what kind of a recommendation the old man wanted was a picture of himself in the uniform of an Italian carabiniero. Our combined wisdom had not been enough to solve the problem, and now the world's greatest tenor was wrestling alone with it again after his dinner hour. As he had said, it was another Caruso than the one of fifteen years ago.

POEMS BOTH GRAVE AND GAY BY T. A. DALY

Een Court.

I WAS een court wan day las' week,
An' eet was strange to me,
I like eet not; steell, I would speak
Of som'theeng dere I see.
To you, dat know da court so wal,
I s'pose eet's notheeng new,
But you are kind, so lat me tel
Dees leetla theeng to you:

Da "Judge"—I theenk dey call heem so—
Da bossa for da place,
He's fine, beeg, han'som' man, an' O!
Sooch kindness een da face.
Wal, soon dey breeng a pris'ner dere,
A leetla boy; so small
Dat teell dey stand heem on a chair
I deed not see at all!
Poor leetla keed, I s'pose he might
Be tan year old or less;
I nevva see sooch sorry sight,
Sooch peecture of deestress.
"Dees ees a verra badda child."
Ees say da bigga cop
Dat hold hees arm, "he's runna wild,
An' so I tak' heem up."
You theenk so smalla keed like dat
Would cry, for be so scare;
But, no, he tweest hees ragged hat
An' justa nevva care.
Den speaks da Judge, an' O! so sweet,
Like music, ees hees voice.
He tals heem how da ceety stret
Ees notta place for boys.

At first da boy looks roun' da place,
So like he nevva heard,
But soon he watch da Judge's face
An' dreenks een evra word.
"My child, would you not like to go
Where dere ees always food
An' light an' warmth, where you may grow
For be da man you should?"
Da boy mak's swallers een hees throat
As eef he try to speak,
But no wan near could hear a note,
Hees voice eet was so weak.
"Eh? w'at was dat?" da Judge he said,
"W'at deed you say, my dear?"
An' den he leaned hees han'some head
Down close to heem to hear.
I s'pose da boy's so strange, so wild,
He deed not ondrastand;
He only knew dat Judge so mild
Was sure to be hees frand.
An' so hees skeenny arms reached out—
He deed not try to speak—
But, leeftin' up hees leetla mout',
He keessed heem on da cheek!

O! hal, my frand, don't be ashame'
For w'at ees een your eye!
Weeth me, weeth all, eet was da same,
We could not halp but cry;
Not tears for dat we was so sad,
But for da joy to find
A leetla boy dat was so glad,
A man dat was so kind!

Dame Pankhurst.

O! saw ye not Dame Pankhurst,
Bound homeward from the West?
She's sailing back to London town
To rob her world of rest;
She took our dollars with her,
The dollars we love best,
Yet she hath left behind her here
Relief in many a breast.

Turn not again, Dame Pankhurst;
Turn not again to vex.
Our quiet shore with British woes
We wish not to annex.
We have our own small troubles
That worry and perplex—
But thou art gone, and now we'll hear
A little less of Sex!

We watched thee, Mrs. Pankhurst,
Descend along the shore
With male and femele followers
And banners waved before;
The gentle men, the maidens bold,
They often try us sore,
But O! there are some other pests
That aggravate us more!

Alas, alas! Dame Pankhurst!
That when thou wentst away
Thou didst not take with thee those pests
Who deal with Sex for pay,
Who serve it in the lurid tale
And in the sexful play;
We would have sung thy praises then
And double-blessed the day!

Farewell, farewell, Dame Pankhurst;
That vessel never bore
Such freight of trouble from our midst,
Nor danced so light before!
Deep be thy peace upon the sea
As ours upon the shore!
Yet, though thou tak'st one plague from us,
Thou might'st have taken more!

Little Polly's Pome.

TIMELY ADVICE.

PERHAPS I may surprise you
With what Im going to say
And yet I would advise you
To listen to my lay.

For mark my words, dear reader,
Youll thank me very much
If you are but a heeder
Unto the truth I touch.

We all find to our sorrow
It is a foolish way
To put off till tomorrow
What we can do Today.

And trouble too for others
In such a course may lurk
For fathers and for mothers
Who have to do our work.

And then for those who serve us
It is not kind or right
It makes salesladies nervous
To have to work at night.

So without further stopping
My good advice Ill state:
Begin your Christmas shopping
Before it is too late!

Nonsense Rhymes From the Mexican.

THE MISSING WORD.

"Caramba!" cried Huerta, the Mexican.
"Nobody can talk like your Prexy can,
But he may as well cease
All this gas about 'Peace'—
Why, they ain't no such word in our lexicon!"

THE TOURIST FROM MEXICO.

Don't ask me to look at the scenery!
I don't car for mountains or greenery.
Revolutions, you see,
Are what interest me—
Lemme stand here and watch the machinery.

THE KETTLE OF FISH.

On top of Popocatepetl
The poor Dove of Peace stopped to settle.
"Gosh!" he murmured, "I fear
If I hover too near
I'll be one with those fish in the kettle."

(Copyright, 1913, by T. A. Daly.)

THE GREENWOOD LAKE PHILOSOPHER

Somehow or other the chap who suspects every one of being his worst enemy never thinks of looking in the mirror.

Nor is it possible for the trust promoters to corner all the sunshine.

A man is soon forgotten after he is dead, unless you happen to marry his widow.

Don't lose what reputation you have gambling for a bigger one.

Next to a woman, the most changeable thing in the world is luck.

Some people seem to get a lot of pleasure out of posing as martyrs.

Many a true artist would love art for art's sake if he could afford it.

The religion of some people consists largely of praying that the Lord will provide.

Many a good man is too busy reading the Bible to help his wife carry up the coal.

Many a girl goes abroad to have her imagination cultivated, under the impression that it's her voice.

A jury is a body of men selected to decide which one of the litigants has the best lawyer.

Don't let your lofty ideals be restricted to high living.

Appearances are almost as deceptive as trying to keep them up.

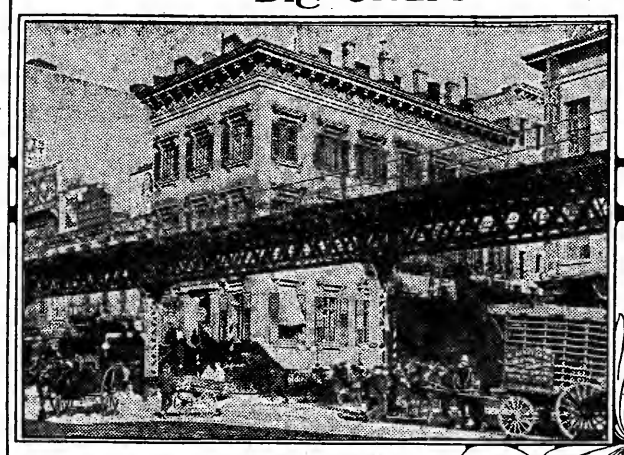
There is plenty of room at the top without pushing anybody off.

It's all right to put your best foot forward, but don't forget to use the other one, too.

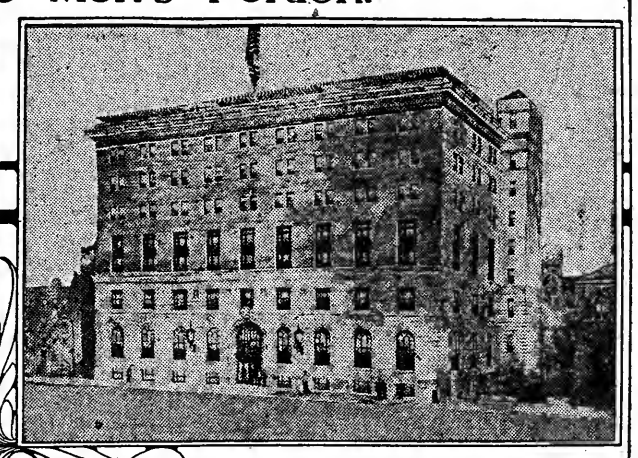
HOW THE $4,000,000 OF THE Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN WILL BE SPENT

The Women's Association Will Get Three-Fourths of It and Will Use $800,000 for the National Board Building---Bowery Branch Gets a Big Share of the Men's Portion.

Mrs William Fellowes Morgan, Vice-President New York Y.W.C.A. Photo by Bradley.

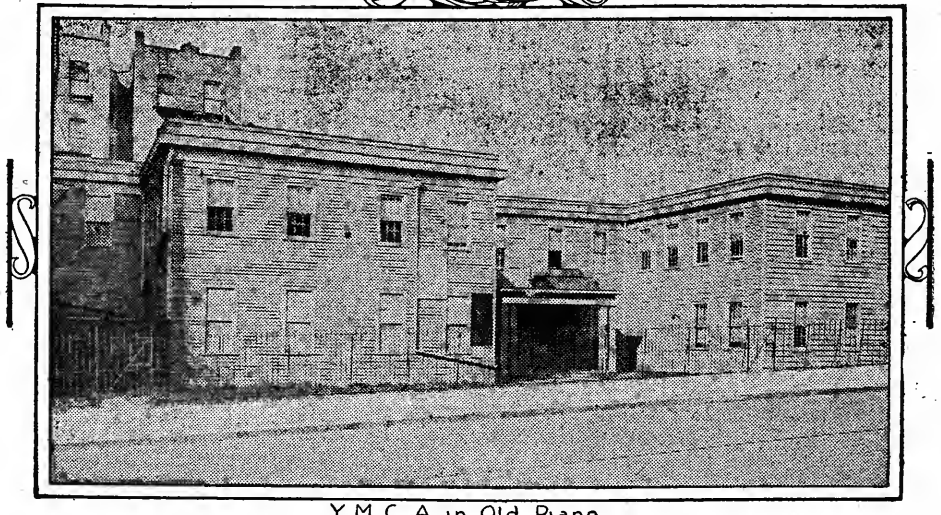


Old Bowery Branch

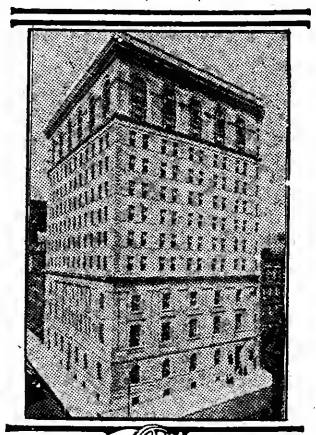


New $400,000 Bowery Branch

Mrs James S Cushman, President New York Y.W.C.A. Photo by Curtis Bell.



YMCA in Old Piano Factory will get new $360,000 home



$800,000 Headquarters Y.W.C.A. given by Five women Miss Grace Dodge, Helen Gould Mrs Willard D Straight, Mrs Clarence Hyde, Mrs John French.

IF every penny of the $4,000,000 raised in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. campaign which closed last week had been twins there wouldn't have been enough even then to satisfy all the needs of the two organizations.

The exact way in which every dollar was to be used was settled in advance. This wasn't the easiest bit of figuring done by those in charge either. It was like trying to feed half a dozen hungry birds with one worm.

To the average outsider $4,000,000 seems a large enough worm for a whole nestful of birds. But inasmuch as the Y. M. C. A. alone needed $2,500,000 and the Y. W. C. A needed three times as much, and needed it three times as badly, it can be seen that $4,000,000 isn't so fat a worm as it might at first appear to those who don't know the facts.

Even the men admitted that the lion's share of the big fund ought to go to the Y. W. C. A. Therefore three of the four millions were apportioned to the women, while the men, having cut out big sums and shaved off little ones, finally reached what they felt was the irreducible minimum of a single million for themselves.

By this time everybody knows how the money was raised. At noon on Tuesday, when the nerve-racked and muscle-weary workers were listening to the reports, which showed them they still had about $350,000 to raise inside of a few hours, somebody got up and said that if it was done it would be a long time before New York would be beaten.

"Well," said George W. Perkins, chairman of the Executive Committee, it has been a long time since New York has been beaten as it has been during the past two weeks! Undergrush is nothing to it."

As the result of this "beating" of the city there are more people in New York to-day who know and care about the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. than there ever were before. In the first place more than 35,000 persons contributed to the fund. They gave all the way from 50 cents to $500,000 apiece. Every one of these donors, as well as hundreds of other people, will be glad to know just how the money is to be spent. Here is the list:

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.	
Central Building	$600,000
Harlem Building	500,000
Boarding Home	350,000
Central Club for Nurses	400,000
West Side Branch	50,000
Colored Women's Branch	100,000
Current expenses (2 years)	150,000
Equipment and Adjustment Fund	50,000
National Board Building (Special)	800,000
Total	$3,000,000
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.	
Bowery Branch	$390,000
Union Branch (Bronx)	360,000
Colored Men's Branch	150,000
Williamsbridge Branch	40,000
Intercollegiate Branch	20,000
Contingent and Adjustment Fund	40,000
Total	$1,000,000

Given by Five Women.

The largest item in the women's budget is $800,000 for the National Board Building and the site on which it stands. This great sum was contributed by five women—Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Finley Shepard, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Clarence Hyde, and Mrs. John French. The land was bought by Mrs. Shepard.

This campaign, which has just finished in whirlwind fashion, was begun more than a year ago. It was then that the $800,000 was given; and that explains why the National Board Building is already completed. It stands at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street—a splendid eleven-story structure of fireproof construction.

It contains all the offices of the National Board, as well as the Training School for the Y. W. C. A. secretaries. These young women live as well as study in the building. There are dining rooms and a cafeteria on the top floor. There are reception rooms, board rooms, a library, classrooms, in fact, it is a thoroughly equipped and architecturally beautiful building.

With this exception, the $3,000,000 of the women will be devoted to the local work of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City. The next item in size and probably in importance is $600,000 for a new Central Branch. The present one, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, was outgrown long ago. It has a general membership of about 3,000; more than 2,700 students are enrolled in its classes; it has an employment bureau which places about 1,500 women a year.

Yet even for this work every facility of the place is overtaxed. As for enlarging the activities in the present quarters, it is impossible. The building in Fifteenth Street, moreover, is about twenty-five years old. In that time the conditions have changed. The girls for whom that branch was intended now live several miles distant. There isn't a single branch of the Y. W. C. A. east of Fifth Avenue between Fifteenth Street and the Harlem River, except the Studio Club, which is for a special class.

Girls Will Get "Gym."

The girls, in fact, seem to have been making the best of several bad bargains. For instance, there hasn't been in this great city a good gymnasium for the use of working girls. There hasn't been a swimming pool open to them except those in the public baths. All the physical development seemed destined for the boys and men. Classes in gymnastics were organized for the girls, but no real provision was made for the development of their bodies.

The campaign which has just closed has changed this state of affairs so decidedly that the working girls of this city are asking themselves whether they are really awake or only dreaming. The new Central Branch Building, which will be erected as a result of the campaign just closed, will really be a great up-to-date clubhouse for girls. It will have the longed-for gymnasium and swimming pool, and, in addition, it will have improved class rooms for all kinds of courses, from millinery to multiplication tables.

When Helen Gould—as she then was—bought the site for the new National Board Building she purchased an additional lot to insure plenty of light and air. The new Central Branch is to build next to the National Board, and the two structures can thus divide this valuable supply of light and air between them. They will have the entire frontage of the block on Lexington Avenue, with a depth of 100 feet on the side streets. It is planned to make this one of the greatest centres for working girls in America. The employment department is to be given a chance to grow into a really big thing in modern vocational analysis. Wholesome recreation in great big allopathic doses is to be furnished the girls. In short, the New York working girl is going to have a real clubhouse with special improvements adapted to her case.

The Harlem Branch, now at 72 and 74 West 124th Street, is also overcrowded in all its departments. This branch has already outgrown two successive homes and is absolutely panting for more room. It is to have a $500,000 building as near Lenox Avenue and 125th Street as a proper site can be obtained. The present building has a boarding department where forty girls can be accommodated, board and room costing from $5 to $6 a week. In the new building this number will be increased. And the Harlem girls, too, will get a good gymnasium, although their dream of a swimming pool may not be realized.

To many of the 15,000 persons who have just given their good money to this Y. W. C. A. fund the proposed Boarding Home will seem almost the best of the uses to which the money will be put. There are no less than 500,000 working girls and women in New York City and it is estimated that at least 100,000 of them have no homes of their own. They must board somewhere, somehow. And generally the where and the how are not calculated to stir anybody to envy.

Altogether, in this city, there are about thirty special boarding houses for women. These are carried on by various organizations. But even in the aggregate they can accommodate only about two thousand. One of the most pressing needs of working girls, therefore, is a place to live.

Of this army of 100,000 girls, exposed to temptation and danger, earning as a rule so little that they cannot afford the comforts or even the real necessities of proper existence, the Y. W. C. A. has been able to accommodate only about three hundred. Of this number twenty are in the Colored Women's Branch, twenty-two in the West Side Branch, and forty in the Harlem Branch. The rest are in the Studio Club, the Central Club for Nurses, and the Margaret Louisa Home.

But the Studio Club is for girls who are studying one of the arts. The Nurses' Club takes only women practicing that profession, while the Margaret Louisa Home is really for transients, as no one can remain there more than a few months at a time. So that at present only eighty-two out of the vast throng of New York's real working girls can find a home under a Y. W. C. A. roof.

The organization proposes therefore to use $350,000 of its share of the campaign fund to build and equip a home for 250 girls, where they can live for from $4 to $6 a week. The institution is expected to be self-supporting after it is fairly established. It will be on the east side, north of Twenty-third Street.

When it came to the individual objects for which the campaign funds were intended, probably the two which brought out the most ardent personal work were the Central Club for Nurses and the Colored Women's Branch. If hard work had counted, the nurses and the colored women would have earned about a million dollars a minute. One nurse, who was on night duty, said on the last day of the campaign that she had slept just five hours out of the previous seventy-two. She had spent her time off duty working for the fund.

The present Nurses' Club is at 54 East Thirty-fourth Street. Only thirty-six can be accommodated in the sleeping quarters. The social rooms, the dining and reading rooms are taxed to the limit of their capacity. The purpose of the club is to provide a central headquarters for the thousands of nurses who are practicing in New York City. It was opened only three years ago, and the sixteen bedrooms have been filled ever since, while more than 400 nurses have been turned away.

With $400,000 of its fund the Y. W. C. A. intends to buy a site and to erect a new clubhouse where 400 or 450 nurses can live when "off" a case. There will be a restaurant, library, reception rooms, infirmary, lecture room, and other facilities. The County Association of Graduate Nurses will have its registry and directory there. Meetings of professional organizations of nurses will be held there and the club will be made a central headquarters for the nurses of the city. The site has not yet been definitely chosen, but it will probably be on the west side, between Fortieth and Eightieth Streets. When the fund was successfully completed last week it was the happiest day the nurses of this town have known in a long, long while.

As for East 135th Street, it was jubilant when it found that a brand-new building, costing $100,000, would be erected in that neighborhood for the colored women's branch. In 1905 this branch was started in a rented house at 143 West Fifty-third Street, but the move to Harlem follows the colored population.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has made a standing offer to give any town that would raise $100,000 for a Y. M. C. A. $25,000 of that amount. So when the women here set out to get that hundred thousand for the girls they asked Mr. Rosenwald whether he was going to discriminate against the sex. And Mr. Rosenwald didn't.

The new building will contain sleeping rooms, dining room, social and recreation rooms, a gymnasium, class rooms, and an employment bureau. In the case of many colored girls it will be their only chance to find a decent place to live. And for many others of the general membership it will be the only place where they can meet their friends in proper surroundings.

Colored People Helped.

The colored people themselves have been almost feverishly interested in the progress of the money campaign. They worked like Trojans, bringing in each day $2,000 or $3,000, which they had collected in small sums. Mrs. Ransome, the President of the women's branch, is the wife of a colored Baptist minister and a wonderful speaker herself. When the campaign first started several conferences were held at the homes of prominent women, and Mrs. Ransome was one of those who told of the needs of the different phases of the work.

One afternoon one of the officers of the association, while listening to Mrs. Ransome, noticed that the drawing room door was cautiously opened a crack and remained ajar till the end of the conference. After it was over the surprise of the women in charge was great when the old colored butler came up and deferentially asked for a pledge blank. It was given to him. When he handed it back they almost doubted their eyes when they read the amount on it. The old butler had subscribed $1,000. They appealed to the mistress of the house. Did she suppose he had so much money as that? Ought they to take it, even if he had it to give?

"Yes," said his employer, "he probably has it. He has been in our family thirty years, and he has saved his money. If he wants to give that amount for the benefit of his own people let him do it. It is a great thing for them and for him."

The West Side Branch, now occupying a reconstructed residence at 460 West Forty-fourth Street, will benefit from the $3,000,000 fund to the extent of $50,000, which will be spent in enlarging and improving the building. A gymnasium will be added to the present facilities which are entirely inadequate to the needs of the neighbohorod.

The next item is the sum of $150,000, which is to be set apart to help pay, during the first two years, the increased current expenses due to the great enlargement of the scope of the work. Some of it will become self-supporting by that time. The Equipment and Adjustment Fund item on both lists is to cover the expenses of the collection of the $4,000,000 and to adjust any estimates which may not come out just right.

In the Y. M. C. A. the chief interest is in the Bowery Branch, which is to get an entirely new building on a new site. The present one, at 153 Bowery, has been helping the temporarily down and out for over forty years. The comparatively small three-story building is overcrowded, insanitary and even unsafe. For years it has been used to its utmost capacity, the average attendance being almost 1,200 daily.

Over 300,000 meals a year are served, most of them at a cost of only 5 cents. Sometimes a man hasn't even the nickel to pay for his meal or the 15 cents to pay for a bed. In that case, he can work for it if there is work to be done. Even if there is no work around the place, he can eat and sleep, for his bill is charged against him and he is told that when he is able to pay he will be expected to do so. In very many cases these accounts are squared in time. Some of the men are college graduates. All of them must give references. It is not a haven for hoboes, but a temporary refuge for men who are in hard luck of one sort or another.

The new building will be a great stride in advance of the present one. The land has been bought and construction will be commenced in the Spring. The site is at 8 East Third Street, just back of the Dry Dock Savings bank. It is 75 by 100 feet and, thanks to the unusual construction of the bank building and to the fact that there is an old cemetery in the rear, it will have light and air on all sides.

The building will be six stories in height, of fireproof construction, but also provided with two fire-escape towers of the latest type. The four upper floors will be devoted to sleeping quarters; one of them as an open dormitory accommodating 150 men; the other three divided into small separate rooms, about 50 to a floor. There will be plenty of shower baths on each floor.

On the two main floors there will be a reading room and correspondence room, 30 by 50 feet; an assembly room, 45 by 55 feet; a recreation room, 58 by 32 feet; a game room, 23 by 45 feet; a general gathering room, 45 by 32 feet, and the offices of the management. In the basement, which will be high and well lighted, are the two restaurants, (one for 5 cent meals, the other for the 10 and 15 cent varieties,) the kitchen and the heating, lighting, and fumigating plants. The building will be of brick with terra cotta trim and will cost about $250,000, the rest of the money going to the purchase of the site and to other incidental expenses. The Bowery Branch specializes on three things: its free employment bureau, its cheap dormitories, and its religious meetings. These three aims can be carried out in the new building as they never have been up to this time.

The Union Branch, which now occupies a queer, rambling old wooden structure that was once a piano factory, is to have a new $360,000 building at Washington Avenue and 161st Street in the Bronx. One of the interesting features of this branch is the course in piano and player-piano construction. There are so many piano factories in that section that this special course is provided for young men.

The Colored Men's Branch, now in Fifty-third Street, is to move to a new $150,000 home which the campaign fund will provide for them in the neighborhood of 135th Street and Seventh Avenue. The Williamsbridge Branch, which occupies unique quarters in a made-over church and parsonage, will get $40,000 to pay off an old debt on the building. The Intercollegiate Branch also receives $20,000 to pay off a loan and mortgage on the P. & S. Clubhouse at 346 West Fifty-seventh Street. The contingent and adjustment fund of $40,000 will be disposed of for campaign expenses and the adjustment of discrepancies in estimates.

Progress in Three Years.

This accounts for all of the $4,000,000 which was raised. It will be seen that, with the exception of $240,000, the entire amount goes into permanent investments in buildings and equipment. Two years ago it was stated that the value of the property held by the Y. W. C. A. in this city was only $250,000. Other cities not to be compared with New York in size and importance were better provided with buildings. But the work here was not united until about three years ago. The men's association covered the entire city as a single organization working through branches, and this gave it great strength and effectiveness. A provisional committee, of which Mrs. James S. Cushman was Chairman, finally brought about the same system in the women's work, and the fruits are already apparent. While the management of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. is Protestant there are no sectarian lines among the members. All creeds, nationalities, and races are represented. And with the bigger and broader work which the unprecedented campaign just closed will make possible the Directors of the two associations expect to make them a vital influence in the lives of thousands of New York's young men and women.

ANECDOTES ABOUT ELLEN TERRY

NO actress has had better friends among women of all ages and degrees than Ellen Terry," says one of the women who are devoted to her. She is a prominent London novelist.

"Many a young woman in the profession has some pretty anecdote to tell of the great actress's kindness to her. One young woman who had acted with her said to me, 'The beautiful part about Ellen Terry's kindness is that she makes a personage of the one who has received the kindness however humble she may be!

"'She always watched over us girls of the company, always noticed if we looked tired. She never forgets any one. A very young and insignificant actress who had had a tiny part with her, but who had been out of the company for a long while, sent her a photograph asking for her autograph upon it. The picture came back signed, and written over the signature ran the words in Terry's clear hand—"I remember you perfectly."

"'Ellen Terry never refused to see any one wishing her aid. I never bothered her, but I can tell you it kept up my spirit more often than I can tell to know that I could do so if I wanted to.'

"An actress I know who played in the Irving-Terry company has told me that once she and another girl in the company were delayed in Ellen Terry's dressing room for some reason and were late for rehearsal. Irving was thoroughly annoyed with the girls and was about to express his displeasure when Terry stepped between him and them, saying, 'It was quite my fault. I detained them.' The girls were saved.

"The same woman has told me of the kind scolding that Ellen Terry gave to a girl in the company who had had a bad fit of the blues and had written home to tell how she was suffering.

"'Never write to people your love of your down times,' said Terry. 'Depression wears off. By the time that your family will get your sad letter you will probably be in the seventh heaven of bliss over something!'

"Miss Maude Forster, the young actress who was playing the small part of Francisca the nun in 'Measure for Measure' at the Adelphi Theatre in London at the time of Terry's jubilee celebration some years ago, tells of how Terry, who took the small part from her for one performance to celebrate her appearance in Shakespeare at that theatre fifty years before, remarked to her in passing her at rehearsal, 'You see, Miss Forster, I am your understudy!' The company took up the pleasantry and Miss Forster got it from all sides. 'Miss Forster is indisposed. The understudy, Miss Terry, will take her part,' was dinned into her ears.

"I was once Ellen Terry's guest before I met her. It happened this way. She had sent a goodly sum of money to a woman friend of hers who was in poor health, lonely, far away from home, bidding her do as she pleased with it only so long as she spent it on 'a spree to cheer and strengthen.' The friend wrote to me to come to share 'Ellen's treat.' A trip to the mountains, the companionship of a friend worked a perfect miracle of a cure.

"'Have you some white heather?' I asked a little girl clerk at a florist shop. She said no, that they were out of it. 'But I must have some, I want to send some to Miss Terry for her opening night.'

"'For Miss Terry?' cried the girl. 'Indeed you shall have some.' She without hesitation despoiled an elaborate floral decoration on the counter. 'That can wait till we get some more, but Miss Terry must have her heather. It means good luck, doesn't it? May she have that every time. You can't think how sweet she is to me when she comes in here. I simply love to wait upon her.'

"Her infectious gayety, her absolutely unaffected interest in all that interests them make children her delighted slaves. She loves to draw a number of children up close about her and chat and laugh with them. Often she used to come to see me with her grandchildren huddled about her in her carriage. 'Are we too many?' would come her laughing query at my drawing room door.

"A reporter who went to interview her in one of her country homes was amused at the sight of a huge doll seated in one of her drawing room chairs. 'It is always there ready to play with my grandchildren when they make me a visit.'

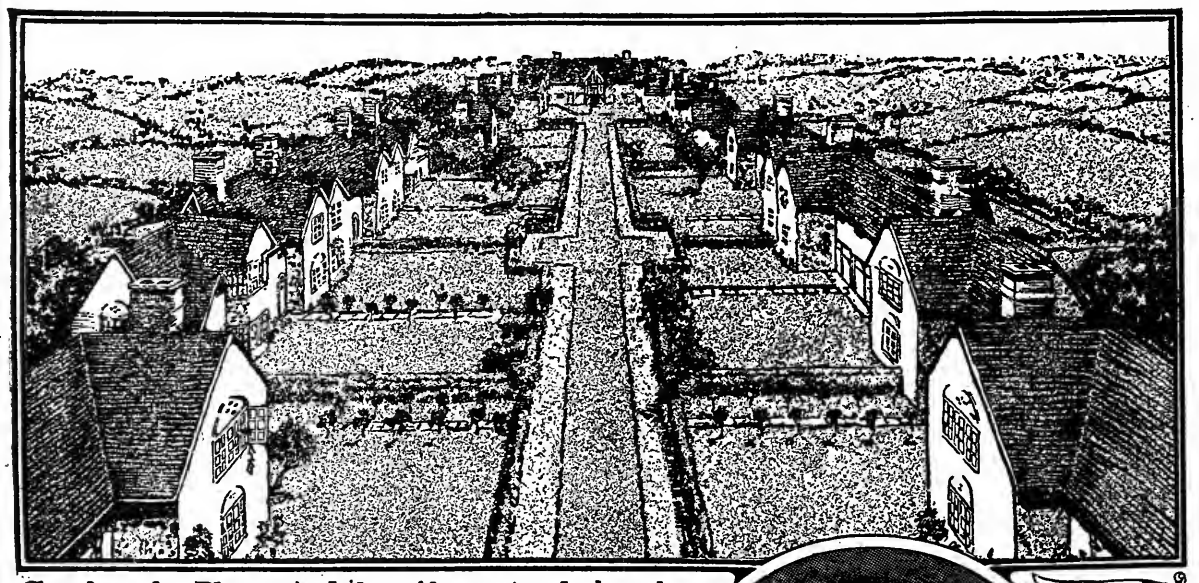
"Ellen Terry's motto taken early in stage life from the lips of Beatrice in 'Much Ado About Nothing' is 'There was a star danced and under that I was born.'

"Ellen Terry has often been asked which is her favorite rôle. 'I have no favorite,' is her answer. 'The one I'm acting at the time is always my favorite. If it were not, I could not throw myself into it.'

"When asked to sum up the qualities necessary for a great actor she gave these: 'First, a good heart, and then three I's—Imagination, Individuality, and Industry.'"

TO BUILD AMERICA'S FIRST MUNICIPAL MODEL SUBURB

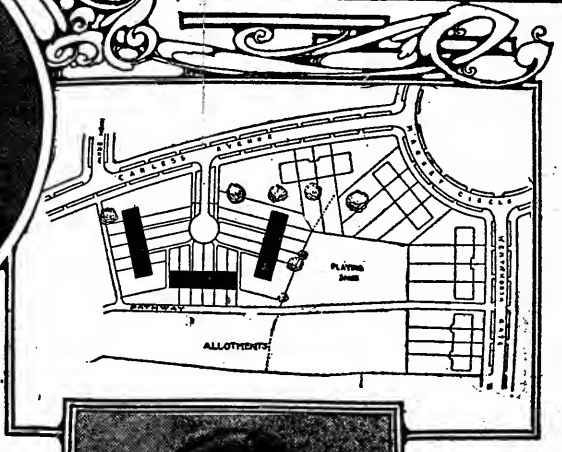
The City of Cleveland Is to Try an Experiment in Modified Communism, and to Provide for a "Deliberate, Conscious, and Orderly City Growth."



Cleveland's Plan is Like Hampstead, London

Mayor Newton D. Baker

Paul Feiss.



Dr. J. E. Cutler.

Cleveland's Plan is to Arrange Dwellings in groups Around a Series of Small Centers

THE City of Cleveland, Ohio, plans the development of a model suburb of 500 houses, on a municipal allotment of ninety-three acres, a project which stands alone in the history of American cities.

It is to be more than the orthodox suburb of model dwellings as developed by real estate speculators. Cleveland's model suburb is to institute a modified communism, upon basic ideas which violate the most hoary traditions of American town plats. It is to be a municipal experiment in "deliberate, conscious, and orderly city growth."

It is to provide enough land to allow full play to every legitimate impulse of its tenant families; a fixed percentage of the land is to be devoted to frontyard and backyard gardens and another percentage to playgrounds, including small children's grounds, tennis courts, croquet grounds, baseball diamonds, and so forth.

It is to group dwellings into units, and by the arrangement of these dwelling units it is to seek a complete and harmonious expression of its organized community life.

It is to establish a positive community control over every square foot of its land.

It is to fix a new size and shape of lot, to adapt street widths to building heights, to seek a maximum of narrow streets, and to hold improvement costs as low as is consistent with durability, for economy's sake.

It is to inject a definite and suggestive meaning into the vague and uncertain term "model suburb." And this is to be the term's new significance, as it was described to THE TIMES correspondent by Mayor Newton D. Baker:

"City growth, under the individual operations of rival real estate dealers, has necessarily been haphazard. The city, as it stands to-day, obviously cannot be redistricted into a new and orderly city scheme, however great the need. But our unbuilt suburbs can be taken firmly in hand; the development of our outlying lands can be directed into a conscious and orderly expansion.

"Cleveland has now an ordinance requiring the submission to city authorities of all allotment plats within four miles of the city limits. But the measure is inadequate to control completely our suburban development; for isolated private allotments, which necessarily are platted with a view to a maximum of profit, prolong the old haphazard way of growth, which gives rise to those housing and traffic problems which, in turn, increase in acuteness as a city grows.

"Cleveland hopes to make its model suburb, a belated effort by the city itself, to begin on its outlying lands, a deliberate, conscious, and orderly city growth."

Description of the Land.

And there you have the spirit of keen, radical far-sightedness with which the city approaches its municipal experiment on ninety-three acres lying within the city limits, where the houses and the pastures meet. Along 116th Street and Union Avenue the land lies, overlooking, from a low bluff, the big Newburgh mills of the American Steel and Wire Company. Down along the slopes thousands of steel workers are housed. Local conditions have thus far prevented serious overcrowding, but out of the mills settlements the city plans to draw into its first model suburb the Americanized foremen and the skilled laborers of the Newburgh mills. The city's allotment is close to the business centre of Newburgh, now an annexed village, and a prolongation of the Union Avenue car line from Ninety-third Street to 116th Street is to connect it with downtown Cleveland, seven miles away.

The project arose as a by-product of Cleveland's park plans. A boulevard system, which encircles the city, required for its completion a narrow strip of land between Woodland Hills Park and Garfield Park. To supply the missing link, two farms were purchased for $125,000 early in 1912. After the boulevard strip had been staked off, city officials faced the problem presented by the remaining ninety-three acres.

It was the conviction of Mayor Baker tha township of land within its own borders not only enables a city to retain much of the increment of wealth which its own growth creates, but also to control its own growth. Mr. Baker cited German municipal practices, which openly control land movements by a large ownership of land, the City of Ulm carrying its control of land speculation so far as to reserve the right to buy back land within 100 years at the price at which it was sold.

Mr. Baker further cited the example of Minnesota, which, by its refusal to sell any of its school lands, now reaps, without appropriations, an abundant maintenance for its State University.

English Ideas Helped.

With Mayor Baker insisting on city ownership of the land, the problem of its disposition was placed before the City Committee on Parks and the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Here entered Dr. J. E. Cutler, Professor of Sociology of Western Reserve University, the Housing Committee's expert. And with Dr. Cutler entered the idea of the copartnership plan of a dozen English suburbs under private auspices; out of his first-hand acquaintance with these Dr. Cutler has formulated the plan which is to be followed in Cleveland's municipal suburb.

Architects who, it is expected, will soon be asked to enter a plans competition, are to face the following requirements under Dr. Cutler's proposal:

1—The land total is to be divided into a percentage for street purposes, a percentage for building purposes, a percentage for gardens, and a percentage for playgrounds. The English suburbs, which build four-room houses in groups of eight or ten, limit the number to ten for every acre, and prescribe that one acre shall be open for every ten built upon. The City of Ulm, Germany, in which the percentages are drawn to fit the character of the building zones, enforces this percentage for its zone of villa residences—20 per cent. of land for buildings, 17 per cent. for streets, 13 per cent. for backyard gardens, and 50 per cent. for front-yard gardens. Cleveland's percentages are to be fixed in consultation with Flavel Shurdless of Philadelphia and Adolph Schmidtlap of Cincinnati, town-planning experts.

2—Streets are to be narrow, with the exception of necessary main thoroughfares. It is not expected that the city's tenants will own either automobiles or horses, and neither land nor money is to be wasted in anticipation of them.

3—No lots are to be of a deep, narrow shape. Dr. Cutler blames the long, narrow lot for the most acute evils of overcrowding which accompany a city's growth. He cites the "dumb-bell" tenements of New York City, which were invented in 1900 to house as many families as possible on lots which measure 25 by 100 feet. These tenements, built in a solid series on contiguous lots, furnish airshafts about 60 feet long, five, six, or seven stories deep, and only 5 feet wide, as the sole source of natural light and air for ten out of fourteen rooms on each floor.

4—No lots are to extend to the middle of the block. There is to be space left in which to provide for future adjustments of playgrounds, buildings, and gardens, or for changes in the character of the suburb.

To Confer on Streets.

The arrangement of streets remains to be taken up with Mr. Shurdless and Mr. Schmidtlap at a series of conferences. The thoroughfares may follow the usual gridiron plan, or they may be modeled around the dwelling units within the blocks. There are members of the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce who insist that the organized life of the community can be made better to express its communal economy and convenience by paying no heed to the regularities of traditional town plats. The erection of grouped dwellings for widows and aged persons who live alone and for other classes of tenants of peculiar wants, is to be discussed with the experts, and the decision of the conferrees will play a part in deciding the question of street regularities. English suburbs, plans of which are being followed as closely as possible, have deliberately given up street regularities and are using the streets, in common with every other item in the architecture of the suburb, to bring into bold relief the dwelling units.

Dr. Cutler does not hope to produce a City Beautiful, but restrictions will be placed on the manner of building in order to avoid conspicuous blemishes in the landscape. These restrictions also remain to be determined during conferences.

The houses are to contain from five to eight rooms, and are to be built with a southern aspect, as far as practicable, in order to insure a maximum of Winter sunshine. By co-operative construction, the City of Cleveland plans to give steel workers the simple luxuries that have heretofore been denied them—shower baths, broad porches, plenty of trees, sleeping porches, and so forth. House plans are also to be decided upon in conference.

The rental method which Dr. Cutler proposes is also a copy of the English scheme. The tenant is to pay from $4 to $12 a month for space which rents at present in the Newburgh district for $12 and up. The difference in rental is to pay, of course, for houses of different size and is to assure a social variety in the municipal suburb. The tenant must subscribe for stock. In the English suburbs, a minimum is fixed at £50, non-resident investors securing a £20 minimum. To prevent any perversion of the communal principle, the amount of stock which can be held by one person is to be limited as in the English suburbs, where the maximum is £200. Interest is to be paid on the amounts paid on stock, withdrawable in cash after it has reached a fixed point. In England this point is £50. The English suburbs also pay interest on loan stock and on loans at short call.

Under this plan of operation the Hampstead suburb near London has reached a valuation of about £125,000. Its first sod was broken in May, 1907, and two years later the suburb had 203 houses completed, and 44 in course of construction.

The immediate method of launching Cleveland's municipal suburb is being studied by the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Paul Feiss. Present indications are that the city will be asked to grant a long lease on its ninety-three acres to a Board of Trustees, the general scheme of development which the city desires to be written as a set of restrictions into the lease. In this manner it is thought the present plan can be followed without the enactment of special legislation.

The Board of Trustees, thus incorporated, is to begin actual development of the municipal allotment by the sale of stock to non-tenants, but Mr. Feiss foresees that when the allotment is sufficiently developed tenants themselves can obtain a majority of the stock, and Cleveland's municipal suburb will be a self-governing community.

May Be Banished.

In the event of an impossible tenant-neighbor, says Mr. Feiss, the Board of Trustees, by vote of the stockholders, will, after a trial has been held, either acquit the trial defendant or give him notice to quit the suburb, refunding his entire investment. With neighbors responsible each to each, under a common bond of mutual financial interest, Mr. Feiss sees possibilities of a community made admirable by the absence of civic stagnation.

Mr. Feiss quotes Councillor Nettlefold of the Hampstead suburb, near London: "No man can say, 'This is my house.' But all can say, 'These are our houses.'"

While Mr. Feiss's Housing Committee is meeting every Friday to complete the plans for the launching of Cleveland's municipal suburb and to finish a list of requirements to be sent out in an architects' competition, 500 Cleveland real estate dealers are waiting, very keenly interested.

"The city will find that the successful development of an allotment requires more real estate experience than the politicians have had," said S. M. McMichael, Secretary of the Cleveland Real Estate Board. "Model walks, model gardens, and model bathrooms are so expensive that the whole city will have to pay the deficit. That isn't a proper burden for a municipality. Street car lines, water mains, and gas pipes are natural monopolies, and their control is a proper municipal function. But a small, out-of-the-way real estate allotment—"

Mr. McMichael paused. Then he went on:

"If a municipality is to take away legitimate profit from real estate dealers, what private business is there which is to be safe from ruinous municipal competition?"

IRISH PILGRIMAGE BY AMERICAN POET IN QUEST OF A DEITY

By Eleanor Rogers Cox.

The Seeker Visits Valley of the Boyne, Where, Says Tradition, Was the Dwelling Place of Aengus Og, the Gaelic God of Love and Beauty.

THE dreamer who doubts his dream is not worthy of it." To hear this pronounced by a modern newspaper editor in a modern newspaper office, surrounded by the piled-up evidences of his professional calling, was almost worth a trip to Ireland in itself. But then the newspaper editor in this particular instance was George Russell, ("AE,") the office was that of The Irish Homestead, the agricultural paper through which he is teaching the farmers of Ireland the most up-to-date methods of running their farms, and the listener was a poet who, after pursuing a dream across the Atlantic, was woefully relinquishing it, because of the discouragement heaped upon the pursuit by other poets. Yet these being Irish and poets might have understood the dream—even though it meant nothing less extravagant than the hope of seeing a god!

Out in the Valley of the Boyne there are several most wonderful things—for there pagan and Christian Ireland meet as they meet in no other place in the entire country. There is the great stone cross of Monasterboice, there the French Cistercian Abbey of Mellefonte, there the tomb of the pagan kings; and less than a mile from the tombs a grassy mound that covers what men say was once the dwelling place of Aengus Og, the great Gaelic god of love and beauty, of immortal youth, also. That is why, perhaps, for some of us with that singing Celtic blood in us, he, whom no great sculptor has yet helped us to visualize, is a living, radiant idea, calling us back to that grassy mound of Brugh, to that site of his palace of golden dreams, for a renewal of our own dreams, for a rekindling of our own poet flames.

So it was that a poet to whom that idea had been beckoning two years at last arose and followed its calling straight across the Atlantic.

What Apollo stood for in Greek mythology, Aengus stands for in that of the Gael. He lacks, however, the cruelty sometimes characterizing the Greek god, and he has one high attribute of Beauty and Wonder not possessed by Apollo. This was his accompaniment of singing birds. "Four bright birds that ever hovered about his head were supposed to be his kisses taking shape in this lovely form, and at their singing love came springing up in the hearts of youths and maidens. His palace was supposed to be at New Grange on the Boyne" (Rolleston's "Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race.")

But just as in the days of Greek ascendency, there undoubtedly lived in the neighborhood of the Delphic Oracle Greeks who cast aspersion on the genuineness of its revelations, so in Dublin, which is but a few hours' journey from Brugh, as train and car conduct you, this Pilgrim-poet met a few other poets who threw the cold water of a cautious reserve on the ardor of her pilgrimage. One who is something of a Mystic himself, and belongs to the Hermetic Society of Dublin, said there was no slightest use in her putting herself to the trouble of a journey to Brugh unless she had read George O'Coffey's book about the archaeological remains there. Another Poet—the most decided Realist of the younger school—had never even visited "New Grange"—giving it its modern name! A third—but by the time she had talked with the third she had decided that, as her time in Dublin was so limited, anyhow, it was scarcely worth while shortening it by going to Brugh.

And then, securing an introduction from the efficient Secretary of the Gaelic League, Phaidrig O'Daillie, she called on "AE" at the office of The Irish Homestead.

Now to those who associate mysticism with long hair, misty eyes and hollow cheeks, nothing could be a better corrective for that notion than the whole personality of this truly great man and poet; for if there is one thing more than another that links itself with the thought of George William Russell it is the impression of a luminous human sanity. He is a tall, well-built man, of perhaps forty-five or six; so busily occupied that he has not time even to read the complimentary things written of him by distinguished admirers, bringing to the editorship of that agricultural newspaper the same thoroughness of purpose and workmanship that he brings to his poetry and painting, for he is a painter also. A knightly Irishman, too, never so immersed in his aesthetic or journalistic enterprise that he has not time to say his word where his country's larger interests are concerned. It was he who replied on Ireland's behalf to Kipling's ballad on "Ulster" in words of a chivalric disdain that gained greater point from the fact that he himself is of that Ulster birth and Protestant upbringing that is supposed to be arrayed in sympathetic phalanx behind the figure of Sir Edward Carson.

The day before that Wednesday on which the poet-errant had the honor of speaking with him he had been addressing the American Agricultural Commission, and as his newspaper goes to press on Friday, this was a very busy morning for "AE." He was not so busy, however, but that he would make time to give patient and interested hearing even to a thing so airy and unsubstantial as the telling of a dream. And now that three months and three thousand miles of ocean intervene between that morning and this, one of the most wonderful things about that interview was the perfect confidence with which the transatlantic pilgrim poured out the dream-story of her calling by Aengus of the Birds; a story so irreconcilable with her own very sane conception of things that hitherto even to her poet friends she had mentioned it with discretion.

Even now, talking to Ireland's poet of mysticism, her spirit of cautious doubt asserted itself.

"And really," she ended, "after all, I wonder if it is anything beyond the merest dreaming, born of imagination and much reading of Gaelic mythology. And why should Aengus send to me such a dream away over there in New York when there are so many poets here better fitted to sing his praises—if that's what he desired?"

Then said the editor of The Irish Homestead:

"Remember, the dreamer who doubts his dream is not worthy of it. Do not leave Ireland without visiting Brugh."

Then in words of great beauty, but spoken as one might speak of an occurrence not at all unlikely to human experience, he told of "One who had gone to Brugh" whom he himself knew and had there seen a figure, splendid in its youth, golden-plumed, the birds singing around his head. In a word, Aengus Og, as we know him through old poetic chronicle. "And," he added, "I know others who have seen that figure, too."

So spoke Ireland's true poet and editor.

And on a day sunny enough to have called Aengus back from his place of dreams the dreamer went out to the Boyne valley, traveling by side-car from the railroad station at Drogheda. And there in the heart of it lay the tomb of the prehistoric Kings, with their strange carvings, their solar disks, their ship of dead men conducted by the sun, their four great guarding sentinels of gray Druid stones. But no shining vision of immortal youth. No flash of golden wings piercing the leafy greenness. But—who knows?—perhaps it was only that the mists lay too closely on her eyes. Perhaps she should not have told her dream.

THIS WOMAN NEVER, NEVER HAS ANY CARFARE

A WOMAN of about 50 has been working the "no carfare" game in New York for at least three years, a dweller in one of the residential hotels having been approached by her five times in that period.

The woman, who is tall, spare, poorly dressed, and usually wears a scarf over her head, comes up to a pedestrian, holding a crumpled bit of paper in her hand. This she extends, saying helplessly:

"Where is this place? Where is this place, please?"

When the pedestrian takes the paper he finds penciled on it an address miles away. If the woman is then on Forty-second Street, the address will be on 200th Street. If she is on 181st Street, for she operates in widely separated localities, the address on the paper will be Park Row.

After reading the address the pedestrian is likely to direct the apparently lost woman. When she hears that she has far to travel, she seems dazed:

"Oh! I have no money for car fare! How can I get there?" she cries.

Then, in many instances, issues 5 or 10 cents from the pedestrian's purse. Whereupon the woman is ready to show her bit of paper to the next wayfarer of philanthropic appearance.

Go Race with the Rain!

Go race with the rain as it swashes amain,
And gather the cool for your hot, clouded brain!
You'll never return with the same bitter pain
Of the thought that you took with you into the rain.

ZANE BURR.

MAKES SIX OCEAN TRIPS TO STUDY STEERAGE REFORM

Ernest C. Cotterill Reports on the Bad State of Affairs Among the Immigrants on Some Ships and Offers Recommendations for the Improvement of Conditions.

By Edward Marshall.

HERE are the recommendations of a man who for several years has been frequently crossing the ocean in an effort to discover what would remedy conditions which he has come to think intolerable in the steerage of steamships.

His name is Ernest C. Cotterill; he is a resident of Philadelphia, where he is in business and acts as Secretary of the Manufacturers and Traders Association. We talked the matter over at his place of business.

In his investigations of steamship steerage conditions he has been backed by Lord Northcliffe, (Alfred Harmsworth,) the famous English journalist; the celebrated English Cadbury family of cocoa fame, and a group of rich and prominent Philadelphians, who are convinced that something should be done to better things in the great vessels which act as feeders to the melting pot of which Miss Jane Wald spoke so intelligently two weeks ago in this section of THE SUNDAY TIMES.

At the very start I must declare that no steamships will be named in this article, nor will any lines be designated, although, for some reasons, this course seems unjust.

It apparently lays all lines and ships open to suspicion. But it should be carefully explained that Mr. Cotterill had little to say in criticism of the greater lines; he had far more praise than blame to offer of the great German and English companies and ships.

His chief definite recommendation for the betterment of conditions concerns the establishment of an additional class in steamship travel.

On the larger liners there are now first, second, and third classes, the third being generally known as "steerage." He believes a fourth class should be established.

While that is his most important definite recommendation, the arguments which lead up to it, and this wholesale traveler's personal experiences during his quest for information, will be found to include several other, if minor, suggestions.

Individual morals first, individual health second, the welfare of this nation third, might, he believes, be safeguarded by changes in the existing system.

He prefaced his talk with the remark: "Those steamship companies which are most at fault will vigorously deny that the conditions which I charge exist; nevertheless, they do.

"For various reasons I shall not enter into details of the worst things I have found. There always is a chance that by presenting what seems to him to be the worst side of a situation an individual observer may be magnifying some unusual, non-characteristic thing. I am anxious not to seem to do that.

"In order to secure the data for the report which I have recently completed and submitted to my principals," said he, "I have made six trips. During one of these I traveled as a steerage passenger, straight; during the other five I traveled as a first cabin passenger, but with prearranged privileges of spending in the steerage as much time as I liked, and being, to the steerage passengers, myself a steerage passenger.

"The problem of reform in steerage travel is one for which I am not yet prepared to offer a definite solution, planned to embrace all existing evils; but I have made some suggestions which I hope will be valuable.

"I am certain of the great importance to the public of reforms which will protect young and old steerage passengers from the wiles of money sharks, the swindles of traveling gamblers, and, above all, which will protect the morals of girl travelers.

"Moral conditions on the steamships are better than they once were, but it is probably true that definitely organized agencies, planned for the especial purpose of preying on the ignorant, are doing more harm to-day than they ever did before.

"There is real necessity for public investigation—investigation more complete and searching than is possible to an individual—and for amelioration of certain existent evil conditions. Public-spirited people on both sides of the Atlantic, without delay, should press for such legislation as may be found to be most likely to bring about reforms.

"It seems to me obvious that such an investigation as this would be likely to bear fruit far more important than could possibly result from the average local investigation of scandalous conditions ashore. True, even a slow steamship voyage lasts but a few days, but they may be made very dangerous, very harmful days.

"We are corrupting youth in steamship steerages and thus infecting our whole country with a moral plague; we are tolerating in steamship steerages the operations of financial sharks, who there prey unrestricted on the often ignorant, and therefore often helpless, horde who start toward us from their old homes in search of a square deal.

"That this and other Governments, as well as the progressive influence at work within the shipping trade itself, have done much to ameliorate the physical discomforts of steamship travel cannot be denied.

"Food is comparatively good, quarters are comparatively comfortable, medical inspection now guards us to a remarkable degree against the importation of contagious and infectious diseases—are very hopeful signs.

Evils Still Exist.

"The recent announcement of the most progressive German line that the single men's and single women's quarters on their boats are now absolutely isolated speaks well for that line, and is an evidence of praiseworthy progress, but this voluntary improvement on the part of that and other individual lines does not protect us against uncorrected evils upon other less progressive lines which dump upon our shores by thousands the corrupted product of their heedless practices.

"The public has done almost nothing to cleanse ocean travel of its moral evils. What has been done has come automatically within the companies and ships themselves, through the increase in the size of vessels, the shortening of the voyage, and a general improvement, along efficiency lines, in steamship management.

"All these influences are impersonal, and it is unsafe to leave entirely to them anything of such paramount importance as is included in this matter of the voyage of newcomers from their old to their new homes.

"The sea has always been neglected as an arena of reform. Reasonable protection of the workingman upon the sea—the sailor—came long after much had been done for workingmen on land. The Captain is still the king of every ship, his word is its supreme law to-day, as in the days of old.

"And, while this may be necessary, an evil has grown out of it, for conditions have changed greatly.

"The duties of a modern steamship's Captain are extremely complicated. He must be far more than an old-time sailor—he must be a scientist. And, in a way, he must also be a social leader in the cabins.

"Welfare Captain" Needed.

"It is asking far too much of him to demand that he shall also be a sociologist. Men capable of such a threefold combination must, of necessity, be rare. Yet there is need of what might be called a Welfare Captain, or might be called a Captain of the ship's police, upon the mammoth immigrant ships now plying the Atlantic.

"Two points have especially impressed me in the course of my investigations. One is the necessity for some provision upon transatlantic ships for the protection of girl travelers. On some ships conditions remain absolutely lax; on nearly all is shown a lack of proper management.

"The second point is the necessity—and this is very great—for the establishment of a fourth class, especially upon crowded, westbound voyages.

"Let us first consider this second necessity as being less unpleasant to discuss.

"With conditions as they used to be three classes were enough. The first class then was what the second class is now; the second class was what the third is now. But the first has gone away above old standards in both luxury and price; the second has risen correspondingly. The cost of ocean traveling has risen 50 per cent. in fifteen years.

"This leaves a large number, even of Americans, native and naturalized, who are by no means poverty stricken, but who must travel in the third class or steerage quarters even when they are eastward bound.

"It leaves a much larger number of fine, self-respecting foreigners traveling in our direction and compelled to herd, en route, with a new class of travelers—the very low, uncouth, unmannered, practically uncivilized.

"To-day we find in the steerage quarters of our ocean steamships, especially in those westward bound, very numerous travelers of a class to whom the impulse of emigration never reached in the old days.

"The 'submerged tenth' of the European slums, to whose depths the news of the promised land at first did not percolate, is in these days coming to us in a multitude; the long oppressed and socially undeveloped Far Eastern European and Far Western Asiatic peoples are now trending with a great impetus in our direction; especially (because of intolerable home conditions) is this true of the semi-barbarous natives of the Balkan States.

"The unfortunate effect of even seven days of close association with these people is notable, especially upon the young of the far better class, which the freedom of our country long has tempted and happily still tempts.

"While they are traveling to the United States, children of comparatively careful European homes are compelled to the companionship of semi-savages, are forced at the common table to watch such spectacles of gluttony and animalism, are subjected in the sleeping quarters and even on the open decks to revelations such as fortunately forever remain undreamed of by the average native-born American.

"To immigrants in general class, and, as I have said, especially to young immigrants, the journey to America by some ships must be either an intolerable or a very dangerous experience.

"A voyage in the steerage of many a ship is now seven days or more in an unspeakable slum, in a den wherein are herded human beasts. And this enforced visit to the slum is not made as a sightseer, but as an integral part of the vile group, a resident in the slum, for the association of life in a steamship steerage is necessarily exceedingly close.

"This surely does great harm. It means that potentially good material for citizenship in the United States, even among the mature, may very well suffer the shattering of such ideals as may have hitherto existed and prompted emigration; it means that youngsters, on the way to the United States, become imbued before they land with the idea that in America the uncouth, the vulgar, the obscene will be the usual, become convinced upon their way to us that, once upon our shores, liberty will mean license.

"Such disillusionment of foreigners, mistaken though it may be, is not good for the United States. That the more decent and developed traveler, even though he or she be traveling in a steerage, should be compelled to such associations, is deplorable.

"The establishment of a fourth class might save this situation. This could certainly be done upon the larger boats; and even on the liners operated by the more progressive German and English lines there is much immigration which would be glad to take advantage of the cheaper rates at which such travel would be offered, while on these boats especially is much travel which, if such a class existed, would be saved, by entrance into that above it, from seven days of horrifying and harmful intimacy with the barbaric.

"Setting entirely aside the unfortunate moral effect of a week spent in company with the human animals who form so large a proportion of some steerage crowds, and considering the ethical effect alone, it must still be admitted that America surely suffers through conditions as they are.

"It must be remembered that it is the worst and not the best who make the atmosphere on shipboard. Among them will be found the more aggressive travelers. Their own unworthiness is sure to make them inconsiderate of others' comfort, and this will make them dominant.

"They should be isolated. If a difference in price is made—and perhaps a slight increase in the third-class rate might be used as an offset to the slight decrease in the fourth-class rate—they would isolate themselves.

There Should Be Reforms.

"It would be contrary to the spirit of American institutions or, at least, it would be contrary to the law at present on our statute books, to exclude from entrance to this country the uncouth, the ill-mannered, even the practically uncivilized. It is contrary, however, to the interests of good citizenship to force the best among our third-class immigration to a week of association with the large number of undeveloped human beings who would naturally gravitate, in traveling, to the fourth class, if one existed.

"During one of my voyages upon a certain very high-class ship of one of the best lines an experiment was tried. At my request the Captain, the chief steward, and the doctor were present at steerage meals.

"The result was that for that voyage at least something was done. Those steerage passengers who actually ate with their hands were placed at separate tables, where their savagery in feeding neither offended nor influenced for evil those passengers who had advanced beyond that point in their development.

"If nothing else were done, this, at least, should be arranged at every steerage table. Those who feed like animals should be herded by themselves. In my report I have classified these people as 'eaters with their hands.' They are common among the Poles, Russians, Hungarians, and, as I have said, among the natives of the Balkan States.

"In the course of my six trips it became apparent to me that the frequently decried impression that we are definitely and intentionally made the dumping ground for immoral characters from practically every part of Europe must be continually confirmed. It is a fact which certainly is susceptible of proof that at least many and probably practically all English cities devote certain sums to deportation of undesirables, many being impelled in our direction.

"The funds thus used are very largely furnished by private charity; city charities, more or less, unofficially contribute to them; they are veiled under the guise of funds to 'assist stranded emigrants,' rather than admitted to be funds to be devoted to making possible the deportation of the undesirable.

"Undoubtedly we are getting a considerable quantity of very definitely bad citizenship material from exactly such sources, although this will be vigorously denied. We are getting immoral persons and criminals of both sexes in this way; in this way we are constantly receiving probable paupers.

"Landing with a sum of money satisfactory to our laws, the fact that, throughout the period of their sojourn elsewhere, they have proved themselves incapable of self-support is quite unknown to us, and, by our present methods, undiscoverable.

"But were an American official at hand on shipboard to observe suspicious travelers and try to learn the truth about them, it usually would be revealed.

"In speaking of shipboard conditions it is impossible to avoid mention of the peril of recent years discussed so widely as the 'white slave problem.'

"As things at present stand, promoters of this traffic are practically free to do their worst on ships which carry, in a year, an immense aggregate of passengers. On many vessels moral supervision is either lax or altogether wanting. On one ship I watched the manoeuvres of two men who certainly belonged to this despicable class.

"Their method was to get acquainted with young girls by helping them, if they were ill; by entertaining them if they were left lonely and unattended, through the fact that they were traveling alone, or because of the neglect of those who properly should have watched over them.

"Such neglect is common, even on the part of parents, and may be accounted for in several ways. The attention of the parents may be monopolized by the needs of younger members of their families, often infants; they may have no knowledge of the perils threatening their daughters, and therefore be wholly off their guard; they often are such sufferers from seasickness that they are unable to give attention to their girls.

"The girls, ignorant, unsuspecting, filled by the very fact of emigration—an epochal matter to most of them—with an excitation which amounts to an intoxication and puts them off their guard, unprovided with any harmless amusement to occupy the long, tedious days of the voyage, greet with gratitude the attractive and attentive male stranger.

Dangers for Girls.

"I have seen two steerage passenger girls quarrel with violent jealousy over the attentions of a man whom they had met for the first time on shipboard, and who, I was morally certain, but could not prove, was cleverly working toward the downfall of them both.

"Such men, definitely agents of vice promoters and, I am told, frequently spending most of their time at sea, are found on most of the less-guarded immigrant ships. They are usually young, good-looking after their own fashion, well dressed and well supplied with money. They understand their vicious trade in its last detail. They are sympathetically helpful to the sick girl, they are entertaining to the girl who is thrown on her own resources for amusement.

"I have no doubt that on the boats of some of the smaller lines, which, although they may be reckoned as 'small' lines yet bring us many thousands of immigrants, the petty officers of the vessels and more especially the steerage stewards are in league with these agents of the dive.

"Nor is this vicious work wholly in the hands of men. I am informed by petty officers and stewards who, while they feel the certainty are unable to prove their assertions, that unscrupulous women travel regularly, girl hunting, in steerages of certain vessels.

"The unguarded condition of ships' decks at night, the non-separation of the sexes, or their imperfect separation due to a lack of sufficient stairways or passages, which makes it necessary, for example, for the unmarried men, on certain occasions, to traverse the quarters presumably reserved for the unmarried women, contribute on many vessels to a deplorable state of affairs.

"Usually one lonely seaman is assigned at night to watch a large section of the steerage deck. Were such a man ever so conscientious he could not properly perform the task to which he is allotted; if he be not conscientious, but, instead, is open to the bribes of the unscrupulous, infinite evil may result in the space of an ocean voyage.

"On more than one vessel upon which I have traveled men were permitted to wander where they listed, even to pass through the unmarried women's quarters at any hour of day or night.

"In Summertime, upon certain vessels, in which effective ventilating appliances have not been installed, men and women, boys and girls, throng the unlighted decks at night, with results which cannot be described.

"Nor is the steerage free from gamblers' operations or the presence of other swindlers—boarding house runners, even land sharks. The public is familiar with stories of card sharpers in the first cabin smoking rooms of the great liners; the stories of the gamblers who start their 'little games' down in the steerage do not get into print. But there are many swindlers of the sort, and they often find 'rich pickings' among thrifty immigrants.

"In the first and second class travelers are provided with libraries, deck games, rooms for card playing, smoking, &c., but for the steerage passenger no entertainment whatsoever is furnished. The card party in the little cabin in which the traveler who promotes the game occupies a berth is therefore a welcome episode for the bored emigrant.

"Use of the tiny steerage cabins for such purposes is practically unrestricted on some of the minor lines, and occurs frequently on more than one of the greater ships.

"If a steerage passenger asked an officer's permission to have such a card party in his room he probably would be refused; if he proceeds without consulting any officer the chances are against official interference.

"Such card parties, because of their very privacy, their semi-secret nature, are most undesirable. They may result in heavy losses to the swindler, they may merely be used by him as means of learning who among the steerage passengers is well supplied with money, the knowledge being utilized as a guide to future operations after both have landed. In either case the immigrant may suffer very heavily. The chance of this would be very largely decreased if some public place for card playing were provided in the steerage.

"Upon the vessels of some companies—upon those of one of the principal German lines, especially—a real effort has been made to guard against such mulcting of the steerage traveler. But until a recreation room is furnished in the steerage for each sex even the best meaning companies can scarcely stop this evil.

"They are confronted by a ship's population speaking so many languages, crowded into such amazingly close quarters, that much dependence for information as to the behavior of individuals must be placed by the officer upon stewards or their assistants. These men are not highly paid, and are amenable to tips; they are sometimes callous and not swayed by sense of duty.

"Nowhere else, perhaps, is the potentiality of a tip so terrible. In the steerage of an ocean steamship it may bring blindness to a steward's eyes when his blindness means the ruin of a woman's life or the loss of a man's little fortune on which he and his family are depending for their start in the new world.

"I believe that if some recreation room were furnished for steamship steerage passengers such evils would thereby be notably decreased.

"There is probably less drunkenness in the steerage of the average ocean liner than there is in its first cabin. No frequent ocean traveler by the first class has failed to see in the smoking room sights which filled him with regret.

"But the first cabin passenger, presumably, is better able to afford his gaming losses, better qualified to cope with card sharps.

"And girls and women of the first class are not subjected to the sight or influence of gambling, nor sufferers from the license of such men as promote it. I am, however, less cognizant of gambling evils in the steerage than I shall be before my investigation is completed.

"Sanitary conditions on the newer ships are good; upon the larger ships, again particularly of the German lines, they are very good, indeed.

"On some of the older, smaller vessels of the minor lines devoted principally or wholly to steerage traffic, rats, roaches and other vermin abound.

"Conditions likely to unfavorably affect physical health are generally good, for the ships' doctors are held accountable for the condition of each passenger, and those who are refused admission by our immigration authorities because of diseases or physical infirmities may be deported from the United States at the expense of the steamship companies upon whose vessels they arrive. The presence of contagious disease on board ship, too, results in quarantine, and that means immense loss to the companies. Therefors, the safeguards against it are elaborate.

"I have not made the southern trip; that is, the journey on any of the ships which bring us immigrants from the Mediterranean ports, and therefore I am not personally familiar with the worst which happens upon immigrant ships or with the worst filth conditions.

"Here, recapitulated, are the remedies which I believe to be essential to the moral health of the vast hordes incoming to America. Once let them be applied with anything approaching the minute care shown concerning physical health and great evils will be extensively eradicated in this country.

Segregation Is Advised.

"A separation of the unmarried sexes, which is really a segregation, is essential. This might entail some rebuilding of steamship interiors, the construction of some new stairways, and give rise to some bulkhead complications, but it would work a greater good than any one unfamiliar with conditions as they are can accurately imagine.

"Careful and continual supervision of all steerage quarters and passengers, a supervision amounting to an unremitting night-and-day police vigilance, is a definite necessity. This would entail additional expense upon the operating companies, but it would not be large.

"Some provision should be made for the amusement of the steerage passengers; at least something should be provided to healthily occupy the minds of the young folk among them.

"At least as careful a search for and supervision over professional gamblers and swindlers should be common to the steerage as is now exercised over men of like class but different degree who sail in the first cabins of our ocean liners.

"Last but by no means least, a demand exists for the establishment of an additional—a fourth—class in ocean travel, for some arrangement whereby those who have progressed in cleanliness, in public decency, in moral development beyond the crudely brutish state peculiar to thousands of westbound Atlantic travelers may be separated from them and relieved of the horror and contamination of intimately sharing traveling quarters with them."

Photo by Gibson

IMMIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE UNITED STATES ©Photo by Bain News Service

THE THANKSGIVING OF THE VILLAGE LOAFER

HE WAS the village loafer, and he went
Unconscious of a care, and all content
Along his way in poverty and rags—
Such is the outcome of his daily jags.

Where did he come from? No one stopped to ask,
So long as he went well about his task
It did not matter what he might have been
Long years ago among the run of men.

Thanksgiving morning brings a tip to him
That pricks his appetite, and sends a vim
Through ev'ry nerve that's sodden by the drink
Poor chaps like him put in, and never think.

Five dollars! what a wealth of riches lie
Beneath the surface—bubbling with old rye.
"Kind Lord, You're good!" he murmurs low and soft
While struggling with the hay up in the loft.

The morning work is over, and he slips
Along the main street for the sundry sips
Awaiting him in places where he drinks;
The price? Yes, in his overalls it clinks.

Before a market, hanging from a peg
A turkey with attenuated leg
Invites his sight; a little girl and chap
Beneath it stand with childish lips agap.

The village loafer pauses on his way
For beverage to list what they may say.

"I wish," the little girl, she softly said,
"We had it"; and the boy, he bobbed his head.

It may have been a tear, perhaps 'twas not,
That laid upon the loafer's cheek a dot
That glistened in the wrinkles like a gem
Dropped from some passing angel's diadem.

He takes the hungry little tots in tow
Into the shop; he fills to overflow
A basket with the best that can be had;
He sends them homeward—and his heart is glad.

What does he have for dinner? Nothing much—
Some scraps; ah! ev'ry morsel has the touch
Of something that is tasteful, and is nice
To the poor loafer in his paradise.

But, somewhere in the town a table's spread
With good things; and a widow's prayer is said
For some unknown who fed her babes.
That's all,
For the poor loafer dreaming in his stall.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

A Novel Egg Chef

THERE was no gas, the lamp was empty, the stove wouldn't draw, the fire wouldn't burn, the water wouldn't boil, and there was no way to boil the eggs for which the sick woman in the bed was famishing.

"I'll get 'em cooked," said the small boy. "Just give 'em here."

The visitor "gave 'em here," and the lad was off like a shot. In less than five minutes he was back like another shot, with two piping hot eggs.

"The frankfurter man on the corner cooked 'em for me," he said. "He always keeps a pot of bilin' water to cook frankfurters in, so he just chucked the aigs in and biled them at the same time. He often biles aigs for people that can't get hot water any [illegible]."

THE BIG WORK THAT IS DONE BY A SMALL COLLEGE

"MAY- DAY PAGEANT"

President Main of Grinnell in Iowa Explains Why Courses of Large Institutions Cannot Take the Place of Those of Smaller.

IF the members of the Senior Class of Grinnell College ever defied President John Hanson Thomas Main, he would spank them. He is not a particularly irascible person, nor did he impress THE TIMES reporter who called on him during his recent visit to New York City as an oversevere disciplinarian. But he is a man of muscle as well as of intellect; vigor radiates from every inch of his six-foot frame and he has the face of a refined and benevolent heavyweight champion. Perhaps he would not spank the Senior Class, but he could if he desired to.

Grinnell College is in Iowa. It is a small college—small, that is, in the number of its students, but large in ideas and potentialities. President Main calls it "a school of citizenship"—and no one can hear him without believing him.

Grinnell is a college, and unlike most colleges, it has no desire to develop into a university. President Main told the reporter why.

"A college," he said "is a unified group of people. A university is a composite institution, consisting of a College of the Liberal Arts, a School of Medicine, and various other technical schools. Size is not the important thing in the difference between a college and a unviersity. One hundred persons might be diversified in their interests and purposes, and one thousand might constitute a college group.

"Now, the College of Liberal Arts in a university can never take the place of the independent college. The professors in the college of a university use intensive methods; their purpose is to keep the minds of their students concentrated on especial lines of their instruction. The spirit of the university is not such as to develop unity.

Unification Results.

"On the other hand, the traditions and ideals of such a college as Grinnell unify the students. Every student is a member of the college; inevitably he acquires a social consciousness. And this marks the chief difference between the college and the university.

"For instance, no university—no one of our State universities in the West, at any rate—provides an assemblage of its students. The universities do not group their students together. In some of the great universities the students do not get together as one body once in a year."

"How do you make the students come together at Grinnell?" President Main was asked.

"We do not make them come together," he answered; "we merely give them an opportunity to do so. Nearly every day at Grinnell at least seventy-five per cent. of the entire student body meet for the voluntary chapel service. I call it a service, but it is really a meeting with the definite purpose of cultivating the group spirit.

"Of course, this chapel service is not compulsory. That would be contrary to the whole idea of it. But we aim to make this assembly hour so vital, so significant, that even the freshman sees that if he misses it he loses something important.

"The student accumulates from these assemblages a certain attitude toward life. That is what the college should give—the power to gain a proper attitude toward life. Life—that is what the student comes in touch with day after day in these assemblages in our chapel at Grinnell.

Deal With Topics of the Day.

"For our chapel service does not consist of a hymn, a prayer and a reading from the Scriptures. There is a place for religion in the service, of course. But the main thing is the discussion of some current problem—political, economic—whatever may be attracting the attention of the world at the moment. Perhaps the Volturno disaster may call for a careful consideration, or perhaps some one who is thoroughly informed on the subject will deliver a brief and thoughtful analysis of the situation existing between the Giants and the Athletics. Any topic that is displayed prominently in the columns of THE TIMES may be taken for discussion at one of our assemblages. Famous people who are passing through the State make addresses to us—Senators, Governors, prominent men in various walks of life.

"I read recently of a service in the magnificent chapel at Columbia University. There were one hundred and fifty persons present. Only one hundred and fifty students—in spite of that beautiful building, that splendid service with its wonderful music! You see, the total momentum of the university does not work through the chapel service as it does at Grinnell.

"At Grinnell," said President Main, "we try to give our students a knowledge of music without their knowing that they are getting it. And as an instrument to this end we use the chapel service. We give song recitals, organ recitals and piano recitals in the chapel.

Does Not Know Programme.

"These things are not announced beforehand. The student comes to chapel with no idea of what is before him and he may hear 'Anitra's Dance' or 'In the Halls of the Elfin King' from Peer Gynt, or the Troisième Ballade of Chopin or some other selection of the world's great music, vocal or instrumental. So after four years he accumulates a consciousness of classical music. He finds, perhaps, that classical music is all that he enjoys hearing, even if he disliked it heartily at first.

"At some of the universities they are making much of folk dances and pageants and similar exercises. We have had folk dancing and things of the sort at Grinnell for many years. Here is a picture of some of the performers in a pageant we gave recently."

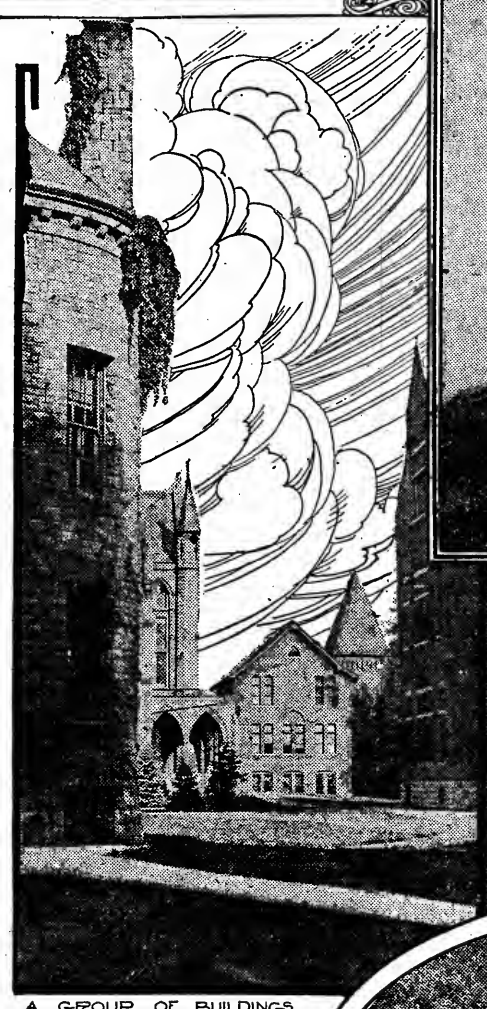
He took a photograph from a portfolio. It showed the reporter that Grinnell is a co-educational college—and convinced him that co-education is desirable.

Thinking of certain problems that have recently perplexed Eastern educators, the reporter asked: "Have you any fraternities at Grinnell?"

"No," answered President Main, "we have no fraternities. Fraternities do not contribute to the spirit of democracy.

"At some of the famous New England colleges, Williams, Amherst and others, in spite of their vaunted democracy, the finest buildings on their campuses are fraternity houses. This certainly is an anti-democratic development. They can preach democracy in such institutions, but evidently they can't practice it.

"Grinnell cultivates among its students the fraternal spirit, which is a very different thing from the 'frat' spirit. Some of the best of the intercollegiate fraternities have, from time to time, approached Grinnell with the idea of establishing chapters. And, occasionally, a little company of students has started a campaign for the establishment of a fraternity chapter. But always the idea was frowned upon by the students themselves. Fraternities could not live in the Grinnell atmosphere."



A GROUP OF BUILDINGS, GRINNELL COLLEGE.

"What do you have as substitutes for fraternities?" was the next question.

"Well," answered President Main, "we have nothing that approaches the fraternity idea. We have literary societies, which are supported with enthusiasm, which play an important part in our college life, and we have eating clubs. But our social groups are democratic, they are not self-perpetuating. The student is at liberty to join whatever literary society or eating club he may select. In a word, the student selects the society, not the society the student."

"You mentioned eating clubs," said the reporter. "Then I suppose you have no college commons?"

"No," answered President Main, "we have no commons. The students eat at their boarding houses and some of them have formed eating clubs. We are planning to have a commons soon and also to build a dormitory for men. We have a dormitory now for women, accommodating fifty. It is to be enlarged to hold a hundred. You see, when we began in 1854 Iowa was just emerging from the wilderness. Since then there has been a steady, irresistible growth, requiring a constant physical effort on our part to keep up with it. Now we have between six and seven hundred students."

President Main returned to the topic of the university and the college. "The university graduate," he said, "gets as a rule from his four years' training no particular attitude toward life. But at Grinnell we give to our students a broad outlook. Our aim is to inject a spirit of culture into professional life.

J. H. T. MAIN, PH. D., LL.D., PRESIDENT.

"We have in our curriculum the grouping system, which is widely different from the group system. A man may choose two subjects to be the nucleus of his college course. With these he must associate certain other studies, language, philosophy and the rest. Then the rest of the course he may select for himself.

"These two subjects which form the nucleus of the course, the majors, as they are called, make up 33 1-3 per cent. of the course, the fundamental studies associated with these constitute another 33 1-3 per cent. and the balance is made up of three electives. So when a student finishes his college course he can enter any professional school.

It Makes Good Citizens.

"The fundamental purpose of Grinnell College, as I said, is to give a cultural basis to professional life. This, I think, is a distinctive thing. We don't believe that you can drill a man into religion, but you can develop an atmosphere of that kind of culture which we call religious. Life is the fundamental thing; we are concerned chiefly with attitudes toward life. We have at Grinnell a school of citizenship."

President Main talked, with pardonable pride, of the triumph of his college. Of the seven Rhoades scholars appointed from the State of Iowa three were students of Grinnell College. And Grinnell is not without its distinction in athletics. Its baseball and football teams rank high in intercollegiate sports in the West.

"We have compulsory gymnasium work for men and women for two years of the course," he said. "And the students enjoy this training so much that they seldom abandon it. Most of them are regular in their gymnasium work during all four years. We do not let athletics interfere with other academic work—one 'condition' keeps a student from representing Grinnell on a team.

"And, on the other hand, we do not neglect the importance of athletics as a regular and important part of the curriculum. For example, recently one of our most brilliant students was, as he thought, ready for his degree. But it was discovered that he had not completed one semester of his required gymnasium work. So he was obliged to take that work and pass his examination in it before he could graduate. Our object in all our gymnasium work is to give the student health consciousness, just as by means of our music and other exercises in the arts we try to give them aesthetic consciousness."

Grinnell College has grown to be a leader among American institutions of learning, particularly in regard to its work in the political, economic, and social sciences. President Main told a little of its pioneer work in this direction.

"Back in the seventies," he said, "when the political sciences were just beginning to receive recognition, Prof. Jesse Macy, who has just retired from active work after forty years of service to Grinnell, was teaching history and giving it political and social interpretation. Grinnell became one of the first colleges in the country to give systematic and practical attention to the teaching of political science.

"Prof. Macy was in the course of time made Professor of Political Science. His work gained recognition at home and abroad, and at present four men are giving full time to the teaching of subjects naturally associated under the same general head. In addition there are four lecturers on business, commercial, and corporation law.

Has Written Much.

"Prof. Macy is a recognized authority on both sides of the Atlantic on problems of government, international relations, peace and arbitration, and party systems. His textbooks, which have been widely used for thirty years, have contributed notably to the better understanding of problems of government, local, national, and international.

"Prof. Steiner is generally considered a leading American authority on problems of emigration and the numerous social and political problems arising from it. His books, especially 'On the Trail of the Immigrant,' have done valuable work in shaping public opinion and in directing attention to problems arising from race movements and national and international relationships. Prof. Wyckoff is a student of industrial problems, social economics, business organizations, finance, transportation, trusts and corporations, and their relation to public welfare. Assistant Prof. Gannoway has given special attention to legislative methods, political organization, administrative systems and the relation of politics and the press.

"These men are actually conducting a department of public affairs, a school of citizenship. I think that this work done in Grinnell, in an independent institution supported by the voluntary contributions of interested friends, is unique in American colleges."

President Main spoke with considerable enthusiasm, for he was dealing with a subject evidently very near his heart. "A distinct function for the college student," he said, "should be to teach citizenship. At Grinnell we think that good citizenship is no more an accident than is good engineering or good professional capacity in any line of action. Good citizenship has a historical, an economic, a social, a political basis. Every day it is having wider application, and it is coming to include world relationships. That no college has recognized this fact in a practical and organized way is an educational oversight that should have speedy correction.

"There are recognized groupings of subjects in nearly all colleges of good standing that relate more or less directly, in the way of general preparation, to the technical and learned professions, but there are few or none relating to citizenship.

What Grinnell Seeks.

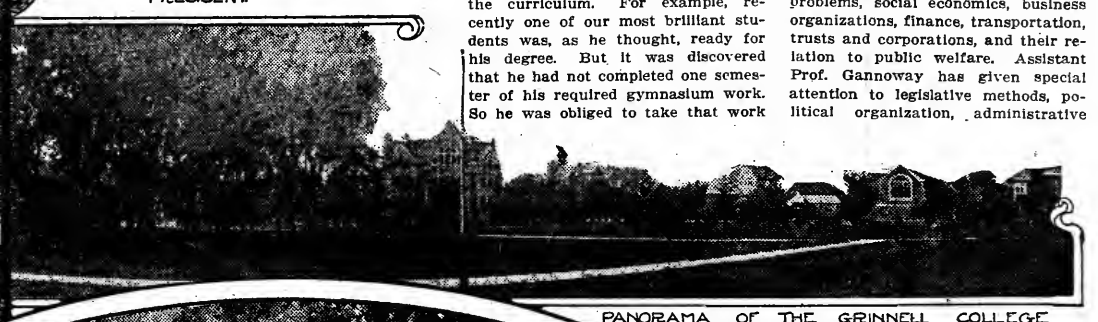
"There may easily be an oversupply of schools and courses leading to the various technical and professional callings. There is no danger that there will be an overemphasis on courses leading to a clear understanding of problems of government and public affairs. Every college man, whatever may be his plans for his life work, has a right to claim an introduction to such subjects, for he is to be not merely a citizen of a country, but a citizen of the world. And that is our chief aim at Grinnell, to make our students in the fullest sense citizens of the United States and citizens of the world."

"I suppose you have not many foreign-born students at Grinnell?" asked the reporter.

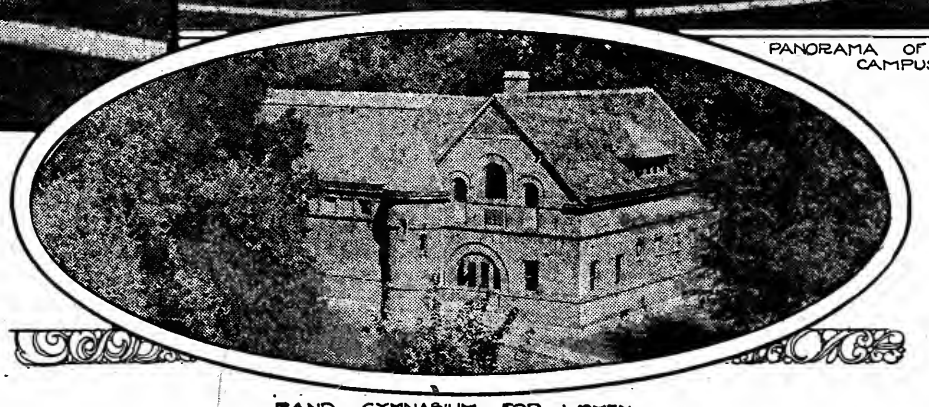
"No," answered President Main. "Our students are American born for the most part. But they are not all from Iowa. Twenty-three States were represented last year.

"No student," he said in answer to a question, "spends more than $500 a year for tuition, food, lodging, clothing, everything. In his senior year a student who is well to do may spend $600, perhaps, but the average yearly expenditure is about $500.

"Grinnell College is a democratic institution. If the student is not democratic when he enters we give him democracy. What higher purpose can a college have than to be a school of citizenship?"



PANORAMA OF THE GRINNELL COLLEGE CAMPUS.



RAND GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN.

FARCE, COMEDY, AND MELODRAMA IN THE CHIROPODIST'S OFFICE

How One Would-Be Swindler Lost a Foot—Women Better Patients Than Men.

NOW that chiropodists have attained the dignity of a society that gives banquets with Bishops for guests, anything that a member of the society says deserves respect. Therefore, when one taper-finger expert declares that he knows as much about human nature as he knows about feet—nearly—it does not become the layman to contradict him, but to seek for further particulars. These the expert furnishes, prefacing them with the cheerful statement that business is going with a whoop.

"It always is brisk in the Autumn and Winter seasons," he says. "As a rule we are not very busy in the Summer, but when the town season opens and people get on their dancing togs and raise a crop of chilblains by standing around on cold curbs for ten or fifteen minutes at a stretch waiting for cars and motors, with nothing but a thin layer of silk and paper between the foot and the stone, then our harvest begins.

"The majority of our customers in the Winter time are women. In the Summer men are our best patrons. The cold months, therefore, are not only most profitable financially, but they are most pleasant, for no matter what carping, pessimistic critics may say, I have always found women enough sight more tractable as patients than men. It is true that they are nervous and flighty at times while under treatment, and given to crying out before they are hurt, but men are always doing that from the time they take the chair until they get up.

"Why, all the funny, odd incidents that have come up in my experience illustrating peculiar twists of character have had a man for the central figure.

"It was a man that was at the bottom of that Armstrong case that came so near to working my utter ruin four or five years ago. Orin Armstrong was his name. He was a funny duck. I remember as well as if it were yesterday the day he first came into my office. He was a thin, pale, little fellow, all a-quiver with nervousness, which was caused, he said, by the intense pain he was suffering from pedal infirmities.

"'My foot is in a terrible condition,' he said, 'and it will take a tip-top chiropodist to treat it. Do you think you are competent to undertake the case?'

"'If I wasn't,' said I, 'I wouldn't be here.'

"That settled him for a while, and I set to work. I exercised extreme care in the operation, and after an hour or so I had him all trimmed, anointed, and bandaged. 'Now,' said I, 'I think you'd better come in day after to-morrow and let me know how you are getting along.'

"Before he went away I gave him a simple, harmless lotion, with instructions to apply it to the disabled foot in case he should suffer pain from the wounds I had inflicted. When the day of the appointment came round I looked for Mr. Armstrong, according to agreement, but he did not come. The next day he failed to put in an appearance, but on the third morning I received a telephone message asking me to call at his house without delay. I went over in post haste and found Armstrong in bed, surrounded by half a dozen doctors and nurses, and a host of weeping relatives. Armstrong was weak, but he was not incapacitated for speech.

"'You infernal rascal,' he said, 'you've done me up in good shape. You've finished me, that's what you've done.'

"I turned white to my finger tips. 'What's the matter?' I gasped.

"'Blood poison,' said one of the doctors.

"'It was that stuff you gave me to put on my foot that did the business,' said Armstrong. 'It was rank poison and rushed all through my system like a flame of fire in a can of oil.'

"I was already quaking like a leaf, and when the doctor said, 'It is still barely possible that his life may be saved, but amputation will be necessary as a means thereto,' I thought I should expire with dread. But even in the throes of agony I retained sufficient presence of mind to defend my medicine.

"'It may be,' I said, 'that this gentleman is suffering from blood poison, but I am in no way responsible for it, as the lotion I gave him is absolutely pure. If you doubt my word, give it to an expert chemist and have it tested.'

"'There isn't any left,' Armstrong put in. 'I used it all on my feet.'

"'But I have plenty at my office,' I said, 'and I insist upon the test.'

"'I am afraid,' said the doctor, 'that the substitution wouldn't be accepted by a jury. We couldn't prove, you know, but that there had been some mistake in the mixing of the lotion, whereby some poisonous element was introduced into the liquid you gave Mr. Armstrong. At any rate, he has been poisoned, and that through the foot, which must be cut off immediately in order to save the rest of his body.'

"All in vain did I protest and argue and explain. Armstrong's foot was amputated, and as soon as he was able to be about again he brought suit against me for $5,000.

"Of course I fought the case, but the jury decided in his favor, and every stick of property I had in the world was about to be attached to settle the indebtedness when his wife flew into a tantrum and gave the whole show away. Armstrong, it seems, was a loafer and a schemer from the word go. He had deliberately rubbed poison into the lacerated portions of his foot, with the malicious intention of recovering damages. He was actually so lazy and good-for-nothing that he preferred losing a leg to working and earning an honest living, and I was the victim whom he had selected to furnish him with the income which he argued the world owed him.

"That was the worst scrape I have ever been in since I became a chiropodist," the expert went on, "but I have had other experiences with one-footed people that are worth mentioning.

"Take that man Parker, for instance. He is my most reliable customer. He comes in every Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, rain or shine, just as regularly as clockwork.

"I've learned to know the man pretty well, and I think a heap of him now, but on the occasion of his first visit, more than a year ago, he scared me into a duck fit. I thought sure he was crazy. He came thumping into the office one day as big as Pompey and plumped himself down into that chair without saying aye, yea, or no to anybody.

"'Left foot,' said he. 'Will you get to work?'

"His feet were encased in silk gaiters and silk hose, which peeled off easily, and before I realized what had happened to me I was sitting here on the floor with his shoes and stockings in my hand, looking at a foot that made me feel as if I had run up against a ghost.

"'Heavens and earth, man,' I said, 'you don't want me to treat that foot, do you? Why, that's papier mache.'

"'Of course,' said he. 'Don't you suppose I know that as well as you do? I want it treated, anyway, That foot gives me more trouble than ten ordinary feet. I haven't had a minute's peace since I got it.

"'It is every bit as bad as the one I lost six months ago. That one always gave me no end of trouble, and I had spent so much money on it and had suffered so much in the operations that I really felt relieved when a mowing machine came along one day close to where I was lying under a tree and shaved it off.

"'I thought that at last I should enjoy a respite from torture. But it was not to be so. All during the time of my convalescence I endured intense agony from strange, shooting pains which it was impossible to locate. But the minute I put on that artificial limb it was easy enough to give the misery a local habitation and a name. The infirmities that had been peculiar to my lost foot straightway reappeared in this, and I can gain relief only by resorting to the same old treatment.'

"The foot looked all right, but he described its imaginary excrescences in detail, and as soon as I recovered my wind I began to peel. I have been peeling every Tuesday since. I have already whittled away two feet, which the old gentleman has had to replace at a cost of $50, but he says he doesn't mind that so long as the weekly operation affords relief."

FIRST INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF NEW YORK IS NOW ON

The Merchants' Association Is Directing a Remarkable Collection of Data Which Will Aid in Bringing Factories to New York City and in Bettering Facilities of Factories Now Here.

THE Merchants' Association of New York has undertaken to make a survey of New York City. This is not to be the surveying of streets or building lots, the making of drawings or blueprints. This survey is to be an economic survey—a survey of the industrial and economic features of Greater New York.

The survey is being made for the purpose of finding out exactly what New York's situation is regarding industrial advantages and disadvantages. After this is found out The Merchants' Association proposes to take steps to eliminate the disadvantages wherever feasible and to give publicity to the advantages for the purpose of developing the industries of the city.

The impression seems to have gone out that New York is handicapped as to its industrial facilities in comparison with other cities, usually smaller and farther West. This impression is the result of ignorance. Experts declare that for every factory which moves away from New York, ten new factories come into existence, and five factories from somewhere else move in.

The facts about the industries of New York are notable. The public usually thinks of Chicago and Philadelphia as great manufacturing centres. But of New York it is often said: "New York is not a manufacturing city; it is commercial; trade is the breath of life to New York."

Has Commanding Lead.

The fact is that New York City is the greatest manufacturing centre in the world. New York's manufactured products—products actually made here, and not including those of nearby New Jersey—are greater than the products of Chicago and Philadelphia put together. Pittsburgh's products are but a drop in the bucket compared to those of New York. This city produces almost one-sixteenth of the manufactured goods in the United States.

New York produces one-quarter of all the country's printed goods, and this includes newspaper and job printing, which is carried on at every four corners throughout the land.

New York produces more than one-half of the clothing of the United States.

There are over 700,000 men and women working in the factories of New York; this is considerably more than the combined factory populations of Philadelphia and Chicago.

There are more workers in factories in New York City than in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Boston, Rochester, and Buffalo combined.

In the past, New York has made no special effort to develop its industries and manufactures. They have been allowed to take care of themselves. As a result many factories have moved away from here, not because conditions elsewhere are better, but because the manufacturers have not fully understood all the facts and their significance in regard to conditions in New York and other cities. New York is so large that it is quite possible to have a poor location in one section while an admirable one in another section may be unoccupied and unheard of.

New York is declared to need a sentinel to stand guard over its industries and protect them from enemies within and without. Marauders from other cities are constantly coming in and inducing industries to move away. Their soft words are often backed up by such hard facts as free sites, bonuses and remission of taxes.

Cities all over the country are clamoring for new industries. Every town of sufficient importance to appear on the map—and some of not so much importance—are bidding for factories. Many of these cities aid their claims with cold cash. Ignorant of what constitutes an industrial city, without knowledge as to the requisites of successful manufacturing, some of these towns have plunged ahead. They have raised big bonuses and presented them to designing promoters who erect flimsy factory buildings—sometimes only promise to erect them—and then, after a few weeks or months, depart for new fields, leaving behind them empty factories, empty pocketbooks, but heads wise and full of experience.

HENRY R. TOWNE

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH NEW YORK CITY LEADS.

New York stands first among the cities of the United States in the following industries:

Artificial Flowers, Feathers	$21,098,000	Gas Illuminating and Heating	$84,117,000
Blacking and Polishing Preparations	1,898,000	Gold and Silver, Leaf and Foil	833,000
Bread and Other Bakery Products	61,904,000	Hair Work	7,817,000
Boxes, Cigar	1,843,000	Ink, Printing	3,965,000
Boxes, Fancy and Paper	9,450,000	Jewelry	20,350,000
Buttons	5,235,000	Leather Goods	17,775,000
Chemicals	12,945,000	Liquors, Malt	53,400,000
Clothing, Men's	218,411,000	Marble and Stone Work	12,205,000
Clothing, Women's	266,477,000	Millinery, Lace Goods	51,230,000
Coffins, Undertakers' Goods	2,102,000	Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs	25,516,000
Confectionery	20,092,000	Paint, Varnish	20,664,000
Cooperage	8,446,000	Paper Goods	8,838,000
Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron Products	23,303,000	Patent Medicines, Druggist Preparations	24,984,000
Cordage, Twine, Jute, Linen Goods	7,874,000	Pens, Fountain	3,219,000
Engravers' Materials	828,000	Photo-Engraving	2,517,000
Fancy Articles	6,987,000	Pipes, Tobacco	3,137,000
Flags, Regalia, Society Emblems	1,347,000	Printing and Publishing	183,509,000
Food Preparations	8,046,000	Smelting and Refining	8,417,000
Furnishing Goods, Men's	25,498,000	Tobacco Manufactures	62,488,000
Furs and Fur Skins, Dressed	41,033,000	Toys, Novelties	1,634,000
Gas and Electric Fixtures, Lamps, Reflectors	10,750,000	Umbrella Canes	6,374,000
		Stereotyping, Electrotyping	1,961,000
		Window Shades, Fixtures	4,125,000

A city needs an industrial survey for the same reason.

A city, industrially speaking, has a certain stock in trade—a stock in trade like no other city. This stock is always changing; inroads are made upon it from this direction and from that; it is being added to, now in this way, now in that. This industrial stock in trade consists of the market, its variety or its richness in certain lines; of the labor supply, its quantity or its special ability; of the railroads and terminal facilities; of the navigable waterways, the rivers, bays, piers, and docks; of the industries, their greatness in numbers or their greatness in reputation; of the availability and cheapness of new industrial sites; of the accessibility of raw materials for this or that line of manufacture; of the nearness or cheapness of fuel; of the economy of power; of the health and happiness of the community and of all that goes to make it. The big city as well as the small city can make good use of the survey.

Experts say that no policy could be more futile than for a city to attempt, without due consideration of its own resources, to attract factories and industries. It may be that such manufactures, attracted by free sites or exemption from taxes or bonuses, are entirely unsuited to the locality. A keen analysis of a city's resources will point out what industries can, with advantage to all concerned, be encouraged.

On the other hand an industrial survey may, and probably will, reveal in industrial conditions serious defects which can be improved. The improvements, when made, will not only very much assist the industrial interests already located, but will also, in themselves, attract other industries.

The first and most important facts to be gathered in an industrial survey are those general ones which are already known and need only to be collected and put into usable form. Such are the facts concerning population, industries, health, geographical location, and physical characteristics of the locality. Here also will be included the number of railroads, statistics on the route and terminal facilities, data on the water-frontage, docks and piers, on the amount of traffic, the commerce, exports and imports.

Important Features.

The next most important set of facts might be included under the term "market." These are the facts which make one town a centre for the printing industry, another a centre for the glove industry, still another a centre for the automobile industry. These are the facts which cannot always be stated in figures, and it is often not easy to explain why this city predominates in a certain industry and that city in another.

But, having acquired such prestige, it is a decided advantage for the manufacturer to be located near the recognized market. Therefore, all the facts about the localization of industry, the various lines of related products, specialized machinery, and the whole arrangement of resources with special regard to such an industry are of special importance.

No group of facts is more important and more difficult to investigate successfully than the labor supply. The labor supply is usually the first and last concern of the employer. Yet the public knows little or nothing of the labor supply and what are thought to be facts are probably more inaccurate and unreliable than in the case of any other group of industrial statistics.

The complexity of the labor market is illustrated by the great variety of factors entering into it. It has to be ascertained what nationalities are predominant and whether they are literate or illiterate. Are skilled workers plentiful or is this a great market for the unskilled and untrained? Among these workers are qualities of leadership found which may be developed into foremanship? Are the workers efficient or inefficient and at what lines of work? Long training in a single group of industries may have fitted or unfitted them for some other industry.

The employer with a bigger vision looks—or will look—for the other elements. The housing facilities—are they adequate or inadequate, good or bad? Can workers be expected to retain reasonably good health while living there? Are there wholesome facilities for recreation and amusement? Are the standards of the community high or low? Is the cost of living such that happy, normal, healthy family life will be encouraged? All these things are in addition to such pertinent facts as wages, hours, and unorganized labor.

Still another group of facts which should play an important part in an industrial survey are what might be included under the term "natural resources" of the city, such items as the accessibility of raw materials, the supply of fuel and power, and the availability of sites suitable for manufacturing.

The result above all others that will follow from an industrial survey will be a body of data for a comprehensive plan of industrial development. It will give:

First, the actual state of existing industrial conditions.

Second, the strong industrial points of the city.

Third, the weak points of the city from an industrial point of view.

To the city which is developing a city plan, the industrial survey is of prime importance. For the things fundamental to a city's growth are its commerce and industries. Its commerce is determined mainly by its transportation facilities, water, and rail. Its industries are determined by a complexity of causes which are fundamental in a city's growth—transportation facilities, proximity to power and fuel, the probable market, the supply of labor.

The industrial survey further exerts an influence which it is hard to measure in any tangible way. This lies in the growth of public spirit. To each citizen is brought home just what his city stands for, what it has done, what it is doing, and what it hopes to do. He sees its virtues and its faults. A civic awakening occurs—as it did in Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and other cities.

To carry out this industrial survey the Merchants' Association has established an Industrial Bureau, under the direction of the Industrial Committee, one of the most active of the association's committees. This committee is composed of Henry Morgenthau, Chairman; F. H. Bethell, John F. Calderwood, Clair Foster, John F. Galvin, Frank Hedley, W. H. Milnor, and C. G. M. Thomas.

The formation of the Industrial Bureau is due to the fact all over the country there has come into existence in the last few years a new form of community organization—co-operative action on the part of the business community to build up the home town and the local neighborhood. The business men of many communities have realized that they prosper as the city prospers, that their success depends upon the progress of the city in which they live, depends on the growth of commerce, trade, manufactures, and population.

One of the most important of the various activities of these commercial organizations has been the encouragement and development of new industries.

New York City as a whole has never carried on any work looking to the establishment of new industries. So her industries became the prey of every crossroads commercial organization in the country. They all had the same story—cheap land, cheap rents, cheap taxes, cheap labor, and cheap everything. It looked attractive and many a manufacturer took the bait and swallowed it whole. Many a New York manufacturer has furnished thunder for local commercial organizations and has paid dearly for this privilege.

Advantages vs. Drawbacks.

The argument always brought into play by other cities when seeking a New York manufacturer is "the heavy cost of manufacturing in New York." And experts admit that it does cost more to manufacture in New York than to run the same plant in Utica, or Alliance, Ohio; or Streator, Ill., or Baton Rouge, La. Land in any of these can be bought at a much less figure than in New York City. Taxes, insurance, power and even some of the labor might be cheaper.

The manufacturer's paper and in- accounting may thus show him cost- items of expense in New York City but fail to show him the great ad- vantages he derives from this metro- polis of trade, commerce, and manu- facturing. A financial statement shows only what is paid out and not what is saved in transportation charges, not what is saved on in- coming water consignments, not why a large volume of business has come into existence because of a location at its great market, not how a skilled and inexhaustible labor supply has been at hand to meet every emergency. The financial statement does not even show the ease of securing capital to carry business over the periods of heavy buying.

The Industrial Bureau has thus found many functions to perform. It seeks to offset the advances and blandishments of other cities, and to show the manufacturers now located in other cities that they can economically locate in New York. It is not sufficient, however, for an Industrial Bureau in New York to talk in vague and glittering generalities.

The Industrial Bureau has another function, besides that of getting in new factories. This is the improving of local conditions, so that the city will afford better facilities for industrial development. The officers say that in no department of its work can the Industrial Bureau be more useful, nor can it utilize to such good advantage the material and information collected by the industrial survey, because it is more to any city to have the industries already located therein succeed than to bring in new enterprises comparatively unknown and untried.

PHOTO BY DAVIS AND SANFORD.

WILLIAM A. MARBLE

SHE BETS AND SHRIEKS AND PITCHES AWAY HER MUFF---THE FOOTBALL GIRL

Girls Frivolous and Sedate, Girls Artistic and Practical, Girls Pretty and Not So Pretty, Girls Witty and Dull--- All Get the Grip of the Game.

A DAINTY tea gown, and on it spatters a very small drop of tea.

"Oh, I beg pardon, Elise."

A flinty stare.

"Bob, you're very careless. You know, dear boy, tea stains. And papa doesn't buy my gowns by the dozen."

A drenching rain descending upon the football crowd.

"Elise, you're getting soaked. Hadn't we better go in?"

"Go in?" Her look is drippingly scornful. "Why, I wouldn't for the world."

Can Münsterberg explain her? Does James tell ue why? Yet isn't it so? Isn't the football girl a different species, a new variety of the ever-changing type, Woman?

Football to her is an end; everything else a means. She hoards pennies, she borrows clothes, she travels hours, she braves weather, she endures hardships, she outs exams, she eludes chaperons, she breaks rules, she catches grippe—she does anything and everything for the sake of a football game.

Meek little girls who don't know a forward pass from a Highland fling shriek ecstatically at the first ten yards, and at a touchdown throw their muffs away for very joy. Sedate girls, all unconscious of form, clutch their escorts' arms, squeeze their hands, and pound their knees. Precise girls revert to the vernacular: "Swat him, oh, oh, go it! Eat 'em up, old boy!" Frivolous girls forget their red noses and blue chins and blowing tresses, and sing blithely on, regardless of dishevelment. Artistic girls wear orange streamers on red coats and glory in their daring. Schoolmarms beat the air, sigh, groan, howl. Ugly girls glow and sparkle. Vivacious girls stiffen and grow tragic. Sensible girls sob and laugh. And they all adore it from the depths of their souls and care not whether the rest of the world survive.

What is it? Why is it football takes such a hold on them, makes them new people, turns the rules upside down, and complicates the woman problem a hundredfold? It's a chapter the psychologists have yet to write.

It might be technical appreciation if they knew anything about the game, but they usually don't. A few with brothers can follow the plays, and a very rare one may really understand. But most of them can only appreciate the stack-up, and know that a touchdown means 2. Playing on the boarding school basket ball team does help, but it cannot give the fine points.

It might be the old primitive instinct for fight and blood, the love for warfare and combat. The cave woman watched her man cleave his axe into the head of the animal, and yowled and howled with all the satisfaction of an appetite appeased. The Roman lady leaned far over her box railing to watch the sharp, deadly struggle of the gladiators. The Spanish señorita claps her hands in delight at the onward rush of the bull.

But the football girl is not so bloodthirsty. She shudders and sighs at the entanglement of legs and arms, and at the slightest accident there is a gentle wailing all over the grandstand.

"Oh, what's the matter?"

"Poor chap!"

"Do you think he's hurt badly?"

"The brutes, they all jumped on him at once!"

"Oh, is that a doctor?"

"There, now he's up again."

"Oh, I'm so glad!"

"See how he limps."

"I don't see how he can play."

"Isn't he brave?"

Surely, the tender-hearted football girl does not hunger for human life.

What is it, then? The gaming, gambling love of chance? The conjecture of outcome, the flirting with odds, the wooing of the little god, Fortune?

For they pore over sporting sheets in the college library and wonder and guess and—bet as to the results. While their brothers are staking their fortunes and reputations, the little sisters are not idle.

"I'm betting on Princeton this week, Sally Jane. I have three boxes of fudge up now."

"Well, of course, you know you're going to lose those bets, for Yale is the boy this week."

"Want to bet?"

"Yes. What?"

"Oh—a crepe de chine tie. I'm dying for one, and if I lose I can borrow yours."

Yes, there is something of a gambler there.

Is it loyalty to a cause that moves the football girl, the heroic spirit of Boadicea, Joan of Arc, Emmeline Pankhurst? For they are loyal to the bitter end. In the face of victory they smile proudly and triumph openly. In the teeth of defeat and ignominy they boast, they vaunt, they defend. Dear old Whatever-It-May-Be forever! Down with opponents! Take that and that and that!

The football girl's reason for loyalty is not always so obvious as the fact. Often it is because some "bright particular" graces the halls of the favored university, a brother or otherwise. Brothers are safer, for then the allegiance does not swerve. But it is awkward for a girl to root for Harvard for two years, and then because she doesn't speak to the man any more to be calling for the blood of fair Harvard the next. Awkward and disconcerting.

"Why, Betty Lou, I thought you were strong for Harvard."

"No more, my dear; he's a horrid man. And Billy goes to Cornell, you know."

One little girl has no brothers, no Billies, but she does have her football shrine.

"I picked out Princeton, because it's in New Jersey, and my uncle lives in New Jersey, you know. And I thought tiger furs would be becoming to me, and I'm crazy about Woodrow Wilson."

West Point and Annapolis have their fiercely faithful constituents. Uniforms and gold buttons, military hops and officerships are strong appeals.

The football girl molds her life to the season. Saturday classes are absolutely tabooed; week-end invitations are politely declined until after Thanksgiving, and the wardrobe is planned accordingly.

"I'm going to pamper myself and buy a white chinchilla coat, girls. I must have it for the Yale-Harvard game, and I saw a beauty in the window. Yes, I know I need a suit, but I've got to have that coat for the game, that's all. It's just the thing to wear violets on."

"It's much easier to dress in the Winter than it is in the Summer, don't you think? I remember last Spring when I went up to the boat races, I fussed about dresses and waists and ribbons and ruches until I was nearly crazy. But for a football game, put on a big coat, a smashy little hat, your room-mate's furs, and your toilet is complete. The chrysanthemums will do the rest."

"Oh, isn't it corking that we're all going? I can scarcely wait until Saturday. Don't you wish the football season lasted forever?"

"Forever!"

Adorable, but can you explain her?

Goethals' Job

Is there any job to fill
That requires the utmost skill?
Who's the chap to fill the bill?
Goethals.

Is a city on the blink?
Who's the man of whom they think?
Offer quicker than a wink?
Goethals.

When New York would fain bestir
A Police Commissioner,
Who's the man for whom they spur?
Goethals.

Any one without a cook,
With a wild appealing look
Offers all if they can book
Goethals.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

At Fourscore

THE hours glide tranquilly away;
I mourn not the unfinished task;
I watch the placid close of day,
Nor answer give nor question ask.

I grieve not for the counsel spurned,
The broken will, the conscience stilled,
The long, hard lesson yet unlearned,
The purpose unfulfilled.

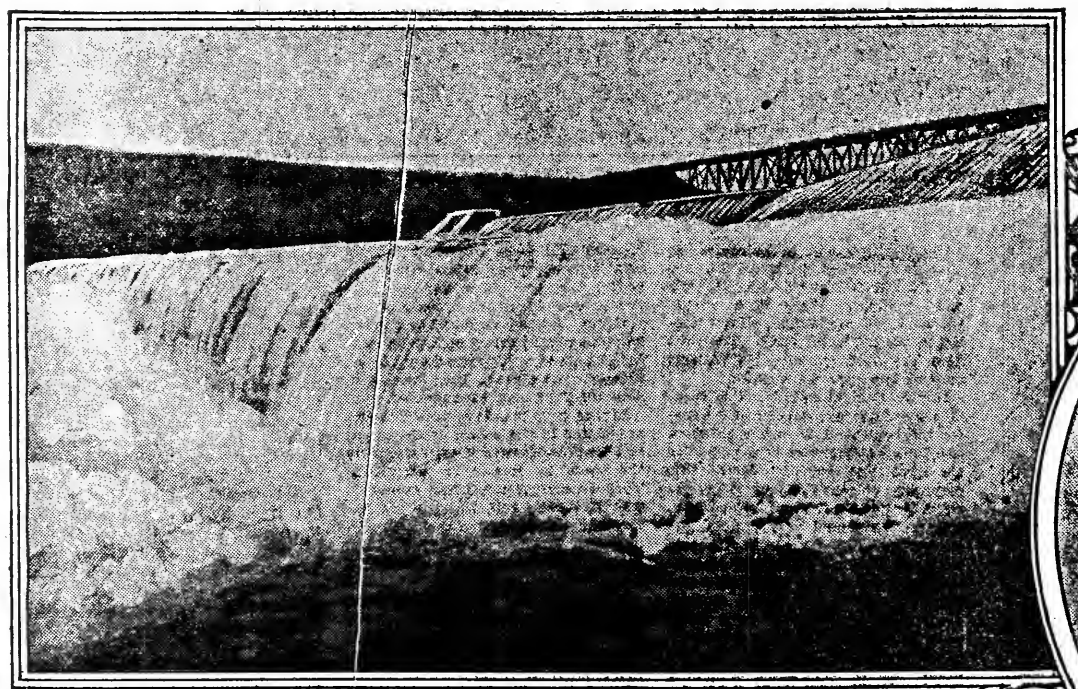
No Spring can wake the old desires;
No sadness greets the fallen leaf;
In ashes of the ancient fires
Relives no spark, however brief.

I reck not now the battle's stress,
The distant cries, the trampled plain;
Ah, respite after weariness!
Quiescence after pain!

JAMES B. KENYON.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS OF WATER POWER CONSERVATION

A New Conflict Between State and Federal Interests and Powers—Conservation for the Future Versus Utilization in the Present.



Rainbow Falls Showing Dam from Which Power for Electrification of Railroads in the Rocky Mountains Will Be Used.

Great Falls of the Missouri, Where a Dam That Will Be Used to Develop 130,000 Horse Power Is to be Built.

Summer Condition of a Stream Flowing from Deforested Watershed.

THE National Conservation Congress was founded as a Western body five years ago. It held its fifth meeting in Washington in the latter part of November, and was captured by the element which the Western contingent calls the Eastern "dream book conservationists." The result was a split which has the capacity of playing an important part in the next and near Presidential campaign, for which the pipes are already being laid.

The alleged "dream book" chief showed a high degree of practicality in the manner in which he captured the organization and reversed the programme devised against him when it was upon the verge of realization. A meeting of the Forest Association was called for the day preceding the Conservation Congress, and it was no more than natural that those who attended the association meeting should also attend the congress.

Among them were 162 accredited from the District of Columbia, and mostly members of the Government Forest and other services. The District of Columbia counted for sixteen times the State of Washington, where the congress was born. New York had sixty-eight votes, and Oregon seven. In the words of one of the founders of the congress, Albert Johnson, the Representative in Congress from the State of Washington:

> When a vote was taken without a roll call, the voice of the East sounded like the voice of Niagara; while the voice of the West sounded like the chirp of a canary bird; on a vote by States the Eastern States found themselves with twenty votes and the Western States with but ten. Most of the Southern States had ten delegates along with the West, and no Western idea of outline was given the slightest consideration. The men who had founded, financed and kept alive the Conservation Congress found themselves neither welcomed nor wanted.
>
> The whole thing was a sample of what may be expected under increased Federal bureaucracy.

Pinchot for Senator.

The politics played in the congress had reflex action outside. It had hardly adjourned before it was announced that Gifford Pinchot was a candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania, where he has a home at Milford. In the same week with the congress was published the autobiography of the arch conservationist, Mr. Roosevelt, wherein he propounds theories regarding his eligibility as a third-term candidate which make it impossible to doubt his ambition to be the first President for a third term. Apart from these two candidacies, which cannot be said to be substantial at present, is the certainty that wherever there are Progressive candidates conservation is part of their platform. For this reason it is important to know what conservation means since the congress, which defined it anew and differently from ever before.

Proceedings of the Congress.

The Water Powers Committee unanimously reported a declaration of principles which was approved by a vote of 434 to 154. The report was in favor of Federal control, and was supported by President Taft's Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher; Gifford Pinchot, President Roosevelt's Forester; James R. Garfield, President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior; President Taft's Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson of New York, and others as well known in politics as in conservation. The Arkansas and Washington delegations left the congress in a body, alleging that it had been packed in the manner already described. In the words of a Vice President of the Congress, Walker Powell of Little Rock:

> We have discovered that the brand of conservationists attempting to run the National Conservation Congress are in the game from selfish reasons, and we have decided to withdraw from the organization.

C. L. Watts, one of the Alabama delegates, startled the convention by charging that the Vice President of the Alabama Water Power Company was a member of the delegation to the congress from that State, and that there was "a dark plot laid to defeat the will of the majority in this congress."

As a result the irrigation and water power interests called a meeting to form a permanent organization, which will be entirely divorced from the National Conservation Congress.

The next day the Federal conservationists pressed their advantage. The declaration of principles was only favorable to them by interpretation and by construction of the incidents of the day. There had been an unmistakable State rights majority resolution, and an unmistakable minority Federal control resolution. The rules were suspended for the discussion of water power conservation on the open floor.

Steam Roller Was Working.

Scores protested that the proceedings were irregular, and that the congress really preferred a mingling of State and Federal control, but the steam roller was under excellent control and Federal control won another victory. The State rights majority report by two to one had condemned the present policy, and had urged development as rapid as consistent with public interests. This reflected upon the deviser and promoter of that policy, Gifford Pinchot, and he secured from the congress the adoption of the minority report.

There was no love lost between the opposing camps. Ambition and selfish personal reasons were motives attributed to the Federalists. The Federalists declared that the States' rights faction were reactionaries who sought to make it appear that conservation spells reservation to future generations of what is needed for the present. The Congress closed with a condemnation of monopolistic control of water powers. During the proceedings Charles L. Pack, President of the Congress, took occasion to exclaim to Mr. Pinchot:

> "Oh, Gifford, Gifford! We have been friends for years. For ten years I have stood by you in everything that you have urged. But we have reached the parting of the ways. I cannot follow you in a course that seems to me destined to disrupt and nullify every bit of good that the Conservation Association has done. I am through."

The Kansas, New Mexico, and Wyoming delegations walked out, following the lead of Arkansas; the Colorado and New York delegations split.

The argument upon which Mr. Pinchot carried his case was that concentration in water power control has doubled in ten years. The ten leading groups control now twice as much as the leading ten controlled ten years ago. The ten leading interests to-day control 65 per cent. of all the developed water powers in the United States. Concentration increases faster than development because "high risks and low returns keep capital away." And yet the fact is that water power investments are safer than other industrial ventures.

That they are attractive to capital is not open to doubt, for there is an exact official statement on record, made when President Roosevelt first raised this issue. The Bureau of Corporations then reported that inventions and discoveries had made electric transmission of power commercially possible over a 200-mile radius, opening 120,000 square miles of area to the sale of power from a single plant. The result was a strong impetus to concentration of the business in the hands of those leaders in the industry most aware of the opportunities opened. Strictly judicial proof of community of interests between undertakings apparently independent was not obtainable, but evidential facts and obvious deductions were reported by Commissioner Smith.

He lists the water power enterprises controlled by the General Electric and Westinghouse concerns and individuals associated with them in details not suitable for reproduction here, but which are accessible in the official report.

In summary the General Electric controlled then, at the beginning of the tendency toward concentration, 252,000 horse power, the Westinghouse 180,000 horse power, other large companies 875,000 horse power. Adding the horse powers of affiliated interests, thirteen selected companies control 1,827,000 horse power.

According to the census, the total installation is 5,300,000 horse power, so that these thirteen companies control one-third of the horse power, and probably one-half of the strategic sites whose control restrains the development of those less excellent from fear of potential competition. The control of the power carries control of the industries dependent upon the power and marks a tendency regarding water power resembling that regarding oil, coal and iron resources, which are mostly in the hands of owners who use or refrain from use according to their individual judgment of their individual interests.

The conservationists' plea is that this tendency should be checked before it is too late, and before the water power passes from public control. The opponents of this view take the ground that the public needs development rather than control. They assert that since the original Federal legislation in 1906 only seven plants have been built, and only two are of considerable size. Investors cannot be induced, they argue, to furnish capital for developments under permits subject to revocation at the discretion of an official.

Alaskan Possibilities.

The specific argument regarding water power is strengthened by reference to the experience regarding Alaska, which has fallen under the influence of similar ideas of public control. After visiting Alaska Mr. Roosevelt said that it was capable of supporting a population as great as that of the Scandinavian peninsula, or nearly 8,000,000. In 1900 the population of Alaska was 63,592, and in 1910 it had gained 764.

So complete is the stagnation that it is recognized no progress can be made without Governmental intervention, and proposals are pending for the expenditure of a score or two of millions of taxpayers' funds in the construction of a Government railway. That undoubtedly would attract population, and make accessible the buried coal and copper and other natural resources which are conserved by natural difficulties even more effectually than by statutes. With millions of acres of forests and coal deposits Alaska imports timber and fuel.

The Government has accepted $800,000 from would-be coal miners, some of the money being paid a decade ago. But not an acre has been granted, nor a dollar returned. British Columbia affords an example of a contrary policy. It is being developed rather than conserved, and by Americans rather than Canadians, who mine and sell coal to Alaska and transport it over roads which conservation prevents being built in Alaska.

Theory Against Practice.

The reason why the Conservation Congress split into Eastern and Western fragments seems to be explained by the fact that the East knows conservation only as a theory for political use, while the West suffers from it as a practical matter. In the United States there are conserved 190,328,733 acres of forest. The total area of forest reservation east of the Mississippi is under one million acres. It was the West which seceded from the Conservation Congress in which the minority report was adopted by methods already described.

It is unwilling to suffer regarding its power development as it is suffering regarding its forests, agriculture, and mines. In the two States, Oregon and Washington, there is a potentiality of 5,000,000 horse power, and there is a development of 300,000. It may not be premature to begin a policy of conservation, but it might be moderate until the progress of development is further along.

A beginning might be made in the utilization of the 1,400,000 horse power running to waste over Government dams, or one-quarter of the total horse power in use. There is a theoretical capacity of water power development to replace every mechanical power now in use, including all the uses of power for manufacturing, transportation, and lighting. But it would be folly to pour millions into water powers for the purpose of making valueless investments in mines. Because running water costs nothing it does not follow either that it is worth nothing or that it can be made of priceless worth. Unharnessed water is like unmined metals.

It is worth nothing until investment has made it valuable, and its value then depends upon questions of competitive substitutes. The theory of conservation is subject to economic limitations which defy universal application either by inflexible statutes or by official discretion which opens the way to many abuses. Each water power is essentially local in its uses and individual in its conditions.

Government many miles distant is not qualified to judge regarding matters about which it is hardly possible to be right without separate inquiry. Here lies the root of the split of the Congress into State rights and Federal wings. Even if the treaty is right the practice of conservation in the Washington style is not liked by those who have experienced it.

Do the water powers belong to the States, as they own the public lands within their boundaries? If the States own the water powers ought the nation to control their development on the ground that the States lack the power?

It was over these questions that President Roosevelt first ran athwart the Supreme Court and announced his theories of nation supremacy, regardless of the constitutional source of the power he sought to exercise.

The Arkansas River rises in the mountains of Colorado, near Leadville, flows through Colorado about 357 miles, about the same distance through Kansas, and thence southeasterly through Oklahoma and Arkansas to the Mississippi River. Settlers in Western Kansas dug ditches to irrigate lands adjacent to the stream with capacity to absorb the flow of the river. Citizens of Colorado later did the same, with the result that the river runs dry at the time the Kansans want the water of which they first made use. Litigation followed.

Kansas asserted a claim to have the river run to it from Colorado, although Kansas proposed to act toward Oklahoma as Colorado acted toward Kansas. The United States intervened, claiming that the river was interstate in its character, and that the right of the nation was superior to the right of the respective States.

Hoyt Sent to Talk.

It was a novel case, for the Arkansas River is not navigable in those regions. There was no written law governing the question which the Supreme Court was asked to adjudicate. Neither was there any precedent for the Government's intervention. At the same time the National Irrigation act was threatened, with destruction of all the public and private investments under it. Under these conditions President Roosevelt sent Solicitor General Hoyt to make an argument in support of national regulation from necessity of the case. The argument for Federal control was thus stated by Justice Brewer:

> Counsel for the Government relies upon the doctrine of sovereign and inherent power, adding: "I am aware that in advancing this doctrine I seem to challenge the great decisions of this court, and I speak with deference." His argument runs substantially along this line: All legislative power must be vested either in the State or the National Government; no legislative powers belong to a State Government other than those which affect solely the internal affairs of that State; consequently all powers which are national in their scope must be found vested in the Congress of the United States.
>
> It was a far-reaching claim, and made not regarding water alone. President Roosevelt previously had personally propounded the theory that the nation was supreme in the twilight zone where otherwise there would be a failure of either State or Federal jurisdiction. Where the States lacked power the nation should take it rather than that there should be failure of power to act in the public interest. The nation was not truly a nation unless it had a nation's power. The test of the possession of the power was not the Constitution, but the exercise of similar powers by other nations. It was the corporations and the trusts which quoted the constitution in limitation of such beneficial powers. The wealthy malefactors urged the Constitution in defense of corporations and trusts, and in limitation of the régime of social justice. Therefore, he sought the aid of the Supreme Court in support of extra constitutional powers, if not unconstitutional.
>
> The decision of the court was as broad as the application, and will stand regarding water powers and all other purposes until overruled as part of the campaign now preparing as well as in Mr. Roosevelt's South American tour as in the proceedings of the Conservation Congress. The principle of this decision is too much a part of our times to be epitomized, and is worth expression in the words of the court. It quoted the words of the Constitution:
>
> "The powers are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

The People Not Considered.

And then proceeded with reference to the plea by Mr. Roosevelt's Solicitor General.

> The argument of counsel ignores the principal factor of this article, to wit "the people." Its principal purpose was not the distribution of power between the United States and the States, but a reservation to the people of all powers not granted. The preamble of the Constitution declares who framed it, 'we the people of the United States,' not the people of one State, but the people of all the States, and article X reserves to the people of all the States the powers not delegated to the United States. The powers affecting the internal affairs of the States not granted to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, and all powers of a national character which are not delegated to the national Government by the constitution are reserved to the people of the United States. The people who adopted the constitution knew that in the nature of things they could not foresee all the questions which might arise in the future, all the circumstances which might call for the exercise of further national powers than those granted to the United States, and after making provision for an amendment to the constitution by which any needed additional powers would be granted they reserved to themselves all powers not so delegated.
>
> Upon this basis of principle the court ruled that the United States had no standing to intervene; that the only control of the waters of an interstate stream by Congress is in respect to the question of navigation; that the land belonging to the national Government within the States is subject to the laws of those States; that the national Government cannot override the State laws in respect to the general subject of the reclamation of arid land, in other words that the State law is supreme within the State; that a State has full jurisdiction over all the lands and non-navigable streams within its borders, and that it may determine what laws shall govern with respect to such land and water. It is idle to think that a decision regarding the reclamation of arid lands is not applicable to water powers. The decision is not regarding the exercise of the power, but regarding its possession. Mr. Roosevelt's argument is that, in the words of his Osawatomie speech,
>
> The complete change in economic conditions means that Governmental methods never yet resorted to may have to be employed in order to deal with them.
>
> But, again, to quote the words of the Supreme Court:
>
> Constitutional provisions do not change, but their operations may extend to new matters, as the modes of business and habits of life of the people vary with each succeeding generation. The law of the common carrier is the same to-day as when transportation on land was by coach and wagon, and on water by canal boat and sailing vessel, yet in its actual operation it touches and regulates transportation by methods then unknown, the railroad trains and steamships. Just so it is with grant to the national Government of power over interstate commerce. The Constitution has not changed. The power is the same. But it operates to-day upon modes of interstate commerce unknown to the fathers, and will operate with equal force upon any new modes of such commerce which the future may develop.

States Must Legislate.

It makes no difference whether water is used by or for irrigation or navigation or power. It makes no difference whether transmission is electrical or by belt and pulley. Regulation within the States must be by the States, except that the nation may regulate the navigation of interstate waters. If the people wish it otherwise they have only to express their will. The power is the people's, not the Government's, it must be sought from the people and not from the courts, not usurped even for good objects.

The effect of this decision is not so adverse to conservation as it may at first appear. It is sure that if the nation should exercise this duty it would lessen the activity of the States, and the interest of the States together is greater than that of the nation as defined by the Supreme Court. If it be desired that the nation should act together with the States a constitutional amendment would enable it. Even without a constitutional amendment the States could co-operate with each other by agreement between them, according to strong opinions expressed at President Roosevelt's conference of Governors held after the decision quoted above. On that occasion Senator Root said in part:

> Forty-four sovereign States are represented here to-day. All are sovereigns. No one can overestimate the importance of maintaining each and every one of the sovereignties of the States, and no one can overestimate the importance of maintaining the sovereignty of the United States. The nations cannot perform the functions of the States' sovereignties. If it were to undertake to perform these functions it would break down—the machinery would not be able to perform that duty. I feel deeply impressed with the idea that the forty-six sovereign States in the performance of their duties are lagging behind the stage of development which other sovereignties of the earth have reached. I regard this meeting as marking a new departure, the beginning of an era in which the States of the union will exercise their reserved powers upon a higher plane of patriotism than has ever existed before.

The significance of this speech is great, for it reversed an earlier expression upon the subject in which he had agreed with President Roosevelt's views about national control of natural resources, as embodied in the triumph of the Pinchot faction in the Conservation Congress. President Roosevelt in an oration on the occasion of the dedication of the Pennsylvania Capitol Building had said:

> We need through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the Federal Government. If we fail thus to increase it we show our impotence.

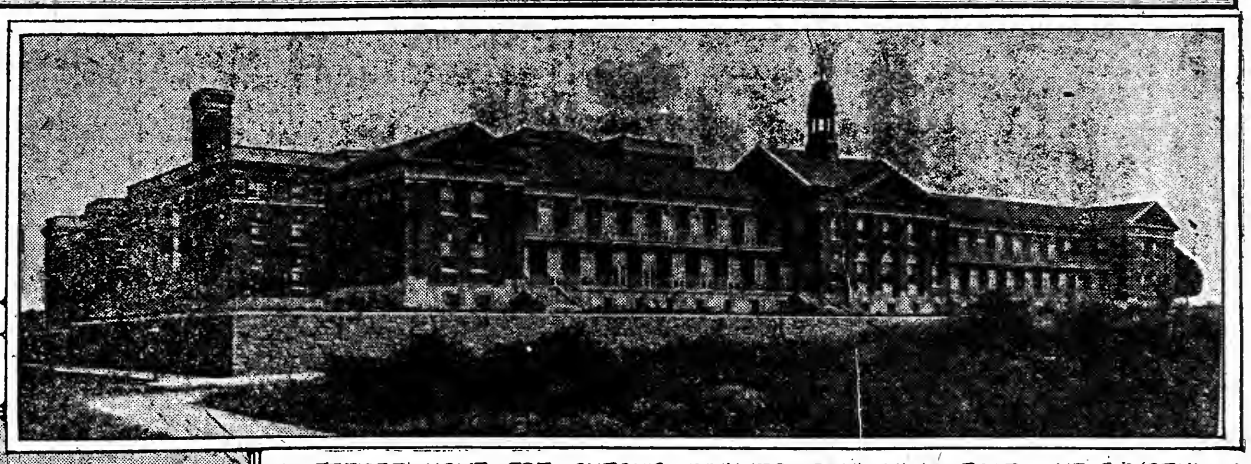
On this text Senator Root had said publicly:

> It may be that such control could better be exercised in particular instances by the Governments of the States, but the people will have the control they need either from the States or from the National Government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the National Government.

The issue raised by the split in the Conservation Congress is whether the States shall exercise their powers as interpreted by the Supreme Court, or whether they shall be allowed to fall into disuse, and be absorbed by the National Government. In principle it amounts to recasting the frame of our Government. In specific application to waterpower the secession of the State rights element expresses the opinion that the Washington Government does not know local needs, and that conservation suffers by the exemplification of national control to which objection is taken. The middle course is that suggested by Senator Root's reconsidered views, the practice of conservation by agreement between the States. As he said at the

NEW $2,000,000 MONTEFIORE HOME DEDICATED TO-DAY

Largest Jewish Hospital in the World Formally Opened at Gun Hill Road and 210th Street---Nine Buildings Splendidly Equipped.



MONTEFIORE HOME FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS, GUN HILL ROAD, NEW YORK.
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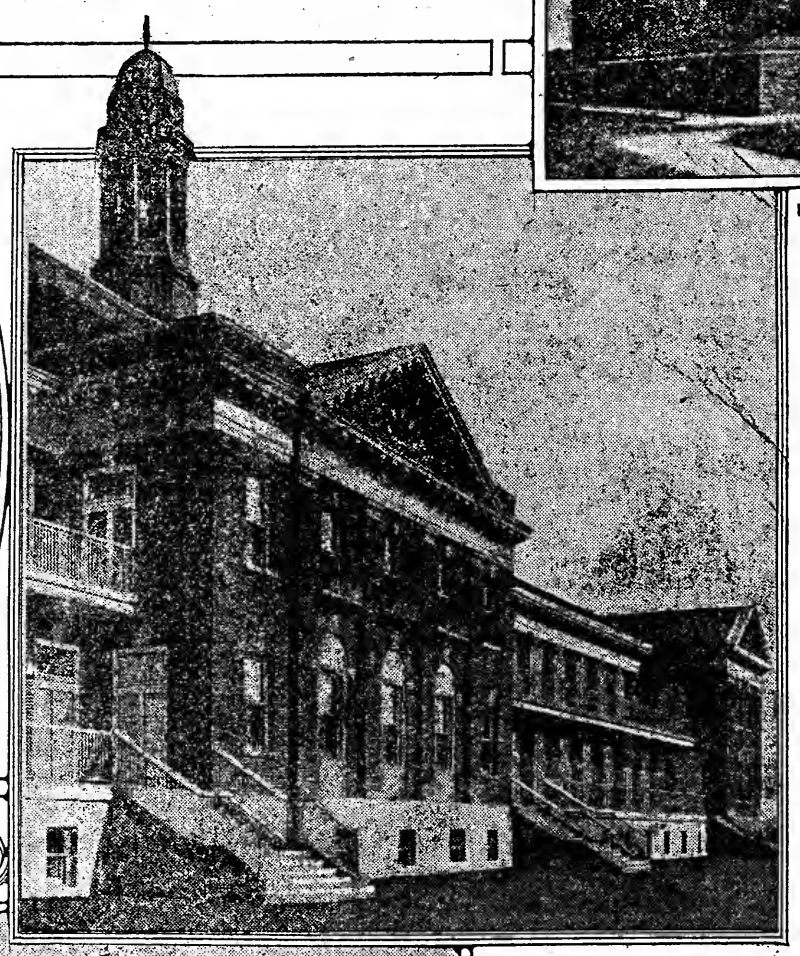
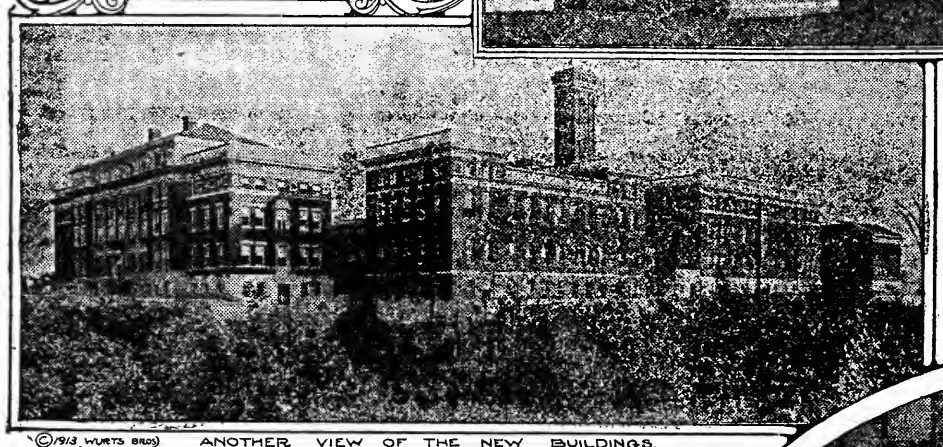
DR. SIEGFRIED WACHSMANN MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND GENERAL SUPT OF MONTEFIORE HOME.



SOUTH FRONT, TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION.



©1913 WURTS BROS. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

THE largest Jewish hospital in the world will be dedicated at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Montefiore Home, a hospital for chronic invalids and country sanitarium, at its new buildings in the still open country at Gun Hill Road and 210th Street. It will be the third and by far the finest and most splendidly equipped home that the institution, long the pet of Jewish philanthropy in this city, has had since it began its great career of service in a modest frame building at Avenue A and Eighty-fourth Street in 1884, with thirty beds that were filled almost as soon as its doors opened, and with a long waiting list day by day thereafter, a tired waiting list of worn and hopeless invalids who came for a home to die in and never dreamed of cure.

Since then, things have changed at Montefiore Home, in its policy as well as in its physical plant; and to-day, in the fine new home of nine modern hospital buildings and pavilions, the steady stream of pale and cheerless invalids who come there are treated not as incurables whose hope is for shelter and whose horizon is the grave, but as invalids to be cared for tenderly and wisely with the best care medical science can give, and, wherever possible, to be cured.

The First Home Outgrown.

The first home on Second Avenue was soon overcrowded, and the Jewish community, realizing this, contributed liberally to a building fund for a new home at 138th Street and Broadway, then on the green and houseless outskirts of the city. Here nearly 300 patients were accommodated, and in 1899 the Country Sanitarium of the home, at Bedford Hills, in Westchester County, was opened with accommodations for 180 more patients in the early stages of tuberculosis. The opening of the Broadway Subway, however, soon turned 138th Street and Broadway from a suburban to a very much built-up urban district, brought the city around and to the doors of Montefiore Home in ever-increasing numbers. And so it had to move and grow again.

Its new home, which is to be dedicated this afternoon, is located almost within a stone's throw—two blocks, to be exact—of the 210th Street station of the new subway now being built. But in the construction of the institution's buildings and the laying out of its grounds this time ample provision has been made both to prevent congestion from the upspringing of the future city roundabout and to permit of comfortable and extensive growth in the future upon the present site, without moving again to new and subwayless parts of the city.

The new home consists of nine fine buildings in colonial style, of reinforced concrete, with tapestry brick facing and white limestone ornamentation, each constructed so as to permit of easy extension upward on the present strong foundations and with the present power plant and provisioning and supply facilities. The buildings are provided with ample grounds, a 60-foot wide parkway surrounding the outer fringe of the eight-acre site, with two additional parks, each 125 feet square, in the midst of the pavilions, and with white cement walks cutting the green lawns and circling the flower beds.

Cost $2,000,000.

The new home, including the site and the equipment of the buildings, cost $2,000,000. The necessary funds were raised by popular contributions and by the sale of the old site of the home, together with the use of part of the institution's existing funds.

The new buildings were less than two years in construction. And when, on Nov. 12, in the short space of three hours, the 300 patients of the old home were transferred to the new, they found a hospital and home with a staff and medical and surgical equipment awaiting them surpassed by no institution in the world. An hour later they were dining in the main dining room as if they had lived there all their lives.

The new home consists of nine buildings—an administration building, a service building, a synagogue, a dormitory, four pavilions, and the medical director's home. All are fireproof and of the most modern construction and equipment. All are connected by corridors one-story high, to enable easy transit from one to another without subjecting patients to the dangers of inclement weather or of changing climate that might ensue in transit between isolated pavilions. There is a central power plant and service building, a central kitchen and dining room and laundry for all except the tubercular patients, and a refrigerating system for all the buildings.

The five-story administration building is devoted half to quarters for the sixty nurses and an equal number of orderlies, and half to offices, staff quarters, and board and meeting rooms. The nurses' quarters are furnished with study rooms, recreation rooms, and a little laundry and mending room. The offices are arranged logically, being adapted to the institution's mode of admitting patients. There is an ambulance entrance, although the home will conduct only a limited emergency service.

It is in the service building, which contains the power house, kitchen, laundry, and dining rooms, that the distinctive features of the institution as a Jewish home are first encountered. There, for example, are to be found two kitchens—one for meat foods and another for foods containing milk or butter; the Mosaic dietary laws, with their strict prohibition of "seething the kid in the mother's milk," are strictly observed in this, as well as in all other particulars. There are double sets of dishes and linens—"milchig" and "fleischig"—for the dining room also for the same separative purpose.

The main dining room is much larger than in other general hospitals, seating 250 patients. There is a separate dining room for the tuberculosis patients in another building. In the service building also is the refrigerating plant and bakery and a receiving station for supplies, large enough to permit of housing a supply of stores for many months, with resultant economy in escaping the seasonal fluctuations of the market.

Beautiful Synagogue.

The religious needs of the patients of the home, however, are not met only with the observance of orthodox ceremonials. There is a beautiful synagogue on the grounds, with simple but impressive interior furnishings of mahogany amid walls of white and yellow, seating about 300 persons. It is there, too, that the annual meeting will be held by the Directors of the institution to-day, and the dedication exercises, with an address by the President, Jacob H. Schiff, will take place.

Rabbi Dushkess, the resident chaplain, will have charge of the religious services here, together with Rabbi Victor Freitag, the former chief rabbi of the home, who has been connected with it for more than twenty-five years, though not a resident rabbi. The services will be conducted according to orthodox ritual, without the musical services and organ found in reform temples.

Between the synagogue and the Administration Building there runs a long white corridor, which is to be known as Memorial Hall, and the walls of which are to be covered with marble tablets bearing the names of large donors to the institution and founders of beds there.

The dormitory building is five stories high, with 160 beds, two in each room. It will be devoted entirely to sleeping quarters for the attendants and help, exclusive of the nurses. The building has separate entrances for men and women help, and is divided into two isolated sections, the northern part for the men, the southern for the women.

At present, as in the past, Montefiore Home is a home for free patients only. None of the patients in the four pavilions pay for their care or keep. The largest of the pavilions is the five-story central pavilion, where such patients are accommodated as need most nursing, sufferers from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and the like.

In this T-shaped building there are 225 beds. On each floor are three large wards and several small ones, and the day rooms and balconies are specially large, with all doors leading without thresholds to balconies, so that patients can easily be wheeled out from their rooms to the fresh air and sunlight. There is a special room for patients suffering from locomotor ataxia, with inlaid footprints upon the floor, whereby the patients may be taught to walk again.

In this Central Pavilion also there is a special playroom for children—for the home is a home for children, too, by no means merely a home for the aged and infirm. Above this playroom on the ground floor the children have a special schoolroom, with a special and very patient and tender teacher. There is in this pavilion also a workroom and occupation room for adults, where they can engage in basket-weaving, caning, needlework, and a little light metal work and the weaving of small rugs—occupations that help the invalid's heavy day to pass more cheerfully and yet do not tire or wear out the worker. There is also a pharmacy in the central pavilion.

The main synagogue is used only for Saturday or holiday services and special occasions, but many of the orthodox patients of the institution have been wont to address themselves to thrice-daily prayer to offer thanks for the morning light and for the joy of the midday and for the eventide, "nightly standing as servants in the house of the Lord." The wants of these is also met, by means of a smaller service room in the central pavilion, devoted to daily prayer, whenever "minyan," or a faithful ten are present.

The West Pavilion of the home is the medical pavilion, devoted to the treatment of acute cases. Here is a fully equipped X-ray department and laboratories with complete scientific apparatus. The X-ray department was the gift of Samuel Sachs, Chairman of the Building Committee of the home.

There is also a special cancer department in this building, the gift of Mrs. Louis S. Wolff, and here treatment is conducted in connection with the Crocker Cancer Fund at Columbia University. The laboratories are twofold, a chemical laboratory and a pathological laboratory, the latter endowed by the Directors of the home several years ago at a farewell dinner given in honor of Jacob H. Schiff, President of Montefiore Home, just before Mr. Schiff's trip to Japan.

For Surgical and Drugless Cases.

The East Pavilion, a four-story building, is devoted exclusively to surgical cases and drugless treatments. It is one of the best-equipped of the kind in the world. On the ground floor are physical treatment rooms, including a Zander room, or medico-mechanical gymnasium, the equipment of which was imported from Germany by Mortimer Schiff and which is devoted to the cure of joint diseases through exercises on mechanical apparatus.

On the same floor, also the gift of Mortimer Schiff, is a Tyrnauer electrical baking apparatus like that used in Karlsbad to loosen stiff joints. There is a complete hydriatic department, with douches, showers, tub baths, Nauheim baths, and sweat boxes, and there is a room devoted to electro-therapy.

A novel feature of the bathrooms here and in all the wards is that they are built a foot above the floor, so as to permit of better cleaning of the floor beneath and more convenient treatment by nurses and attendants. The water, moreover, is turned on from faucets completely out of reach of the patients. It has been found that many patients, after turning on the hot water and allowing it to run freely, have, through anaesthesia, been unable to stop the flow, and been scalded.

In the new buildings the bathtubs are placed in the centre of the rooms and the flow of water is regulated from the walls by nurses or attendants. There is, moreover, hanging over each tub an electric bell, whereby the patient or the nurses can summon a physician in any emergency, and the patient need never be left an instant alone.

The second and third floors of the East Pavilion are taken up with wards for men and women patients, respectively. The fourth floor contains operating rooms for general surgery, neural surgery, and orthopedic and dental surgery, and a large medical meeting room and a medical library donated by the grandchildren of the late Joseph Liebmann, a Brooklyn brewer, in memory of their grandfather.

For Tuberculosis Patients.

It is in the South Pavilion that all the tubercular patients are treated. This consists of two floors, each containing sixty-two beds and large outer balconies built on the Sarasohn plan, the upper set several feet further in than the lower, so as not to cut off the light of the balcony below. Patients who can walk about are housed on the ground floor, and bed patients on the second floor. For all there are steamer chairs and rest chairs. The requirements of the Board of Health as to floor space and cubic air space are more than satisfied. The patients in this pavilion have their own dining room and two resident physicians ever within a moment's call.

Just across 210th Street from the hospital grounds is the home of the Medical Director and General Superintendent, Dr. Siegfried Wachsmann, who has been connected with Montefiore Home for twelve years. The Director's home is a pretty three-story dwelling built in the same Colonial style as the buildings across the street, with bright white trimmings and a portico. All the buildings were constructed by the architects, Arnold W. Brunner and Buchmann & Fox, along lines suggested by Dr. Wachsmann as a result of his experience at Montefiore Home and studies abroad, and in constant consultation with Dr. S. S. Goldwasser, Superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Plans have already been completed for a private pavilion for patients who are in a position to pay for their treatment and care, and a building will be started for this purpose next Spring. Already $50,000 has been contributed by each of the following men for this pavilion: Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel Sachs, Solomon R. Guggenheim, and Ferdinand Sulzberger.

The patients that come to Montefiore Home from all sections of the city are not only Jewish patients, although the majority of the contributors and inmates are of that faith. The institution is non-sectarian. Those who come to it range from 1 to almost 100 years—sufferers from chronic nervous diseases, diseases of the circulatory system, of the lungs and joints, and metabolic diseases like diabetes and gout; and sufferers from malignant growths, cancer, and the like. But patients with mental diseases are barred.

It is not only with its sick, however, that Montefiore Home concerns itself. It has established a social service department with a special fund to look after the welfare of the families of its inmates—hungry and helpless ones whose wage-earner has been temporarily removed. The institution also has a special fund to assist its discharged patients for a few weeks after leaving the hospital. Sometimes this assistance takes the form of paying for their board and lodging until they find suitable work; sometimes the patient is started in a modest little way in business.

Since its beginning, Montefiore Home has spent about $3,000,000 on its maintenance. Next year, for the first time, owing to the greatly increased cost of maintenance of the new buildings, it expects to get aid from the city. The number of beds alone has been increased by 160. In all, it now has some 500 beds, 300 in the city and 200 in the country, and when the private pavilion is opened the total number will reach 700.

In the old city home, at 138th Street and Broadway, 500 patients were accommodated each year, and 400 more were taken in each year at the country sanitarium at Bedford Hills, where the patients in earlier stages of consumption are treated under a medical staff headed by the medical director, Dr. L. Rosenberg.

The length of the stay of patients varied widely. Some cancer patients died within a few days, coming as they did to the institution at an extremely advanced stage of their disease. On the other hand, some half-side paralysis patients have enjoyed the hospitality of the home from ten to twenty years.

Perhaps the chief and certainly one of the most ardent supporters of Montefiore Home ever since its inception has been Jacob H. Schiff. Regularly every Sunday Mr. Schiff has called at the home and gone through it with watchful eyes and kindly words, until the patients there have come to know him well and to welcome him eagerly. The hope was expressed there by many of them that he would still continue his weekly visits now that the home has been moved further away, and the hope seems very likely of fulfillment. Mr. Schiff, from the beginning, has emphasized the essential difference between Montefiore Home and most other institutions for the care of chronic invalids.

"If any of the general hospitals were suddenly to be put out of commission," explained Dr. Wachsmann, the medical director of Montefiore Home, yesterday, "their patients could be taken care of by the other hospitals. If Montefiore Home were to be put out of commission, however, a new home of the sort would have to be built immediately, for there is no other hospital established for the treatment of chronic invalids with the idea of bringing about a cure wherever cure is possible. The treatment of chronic invalids has not received sufficient scientific attention until now."

On Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays friends and relatives of patients may call at the home to visit them. On those days there is always a steady stream of cheerfully smiling folk winding its way up to the doors of the home to bring to the sick within a cheerfulness and comforting they do not feel themselves. At the new home a special entrance and waiting room has been provided for such visitors as come from far parts of the city and reach the institution too early.

The thought of the relatives of patients had also a large influence on determining the nature of the furnishings of the hospital wards and pavilions in the new home. It is noteworthy that although all the buildings have been constructed substantially with a view of attaining perfection as regards the comfort of patients, as well as regards durability, there is not to be seen any extravagance or lavishness.

As one of the Directors expressed himself, the lesson has been learned by those who built the new Montefiore Home that lavish display is harmful in many ways.

Most of the unfortunate patients come from sordid quarters and have to return to the same environments after their discharge from the institution. The patients are also visited by their relatives and friends, who do not live in extravagant homes, and the remark has often been heard in other institutions that the rich first neglect their workmen and when the latter finally break down with illness and infirmity, extravagant institutions are provided for them.

No Unnecessary Display.

Moreover, the Board of Directors, being after all only trustees of funds contributed by many of their coreligionists in this city, showed here that they have been very careful in spending it and have not lavished it on unnecessary display.

Dr. Siegfried Wachsmann, the medical director and Superintendent of Montefiore Home, is the head of its medical staff. He is assisted by Assistant Supt. M. D. Goodman and Assistant Medical Director Dr. V. Lowenstein, and a house and laboratory staff of ten. The Medical Board of the hospital includes consultant and visiting physicians of prominence under the presidency this year of Dr. Wolf Freudenthal.

Jacob H. Schiff is President of the home. Its Vice Presidents are Henry Solomon and Leopold Stern; its Treasurer B. J. Greenhut, and its honorary Secretary Arthur D. Wolf. Its Directors are George B. Berheim, Martin Erdmann, Supreme Court Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger, Aaron Garfunkle, Benedict J. Greenhut, Solomon R. Guggenheim, Berthold Hochschild, Bendet Isaacs, Samuel Kridel, Harold M. Lehman, Adolf Liebmann, Herbert S. Martin, Walter E. Meyer, Joseph Obermeyer, Supreme Court Justice M. Warley Platzek, Julius Robinson, Jacob Rossbach, Samuel Sachs, Jacob H. Schiff, Dudley E. Sicher, Henry Solomon, Fred M. Stein, Leopold Stern, Ferdinand Sulzberger, Louis Tim, I. Unterberg, and Arthur D. Wolf.

GROUP FROM THE CHILDREN'S WARD.

Experience

HARRY had just proposed to Ada and been accepted.

"Tell me, Harry," said the girl. "Did you ever say anything like this to any girl before?"

"Well, my dear," replied Harry, in an outburst of honesty, "do you think it could be done like this the first time?"

Notable Collection of Drawings by Old Masters to be Shown at the Ederheimer Gallery---Splendid Italian and Flemish Works of the Fifteenth Century.

THERE are two ways of getting pleasure out of a drawing. One is based on its intrinsic interest, which nearly always is very great if it is the work of an artist of any degree of imagination. The other is based on its relation to a completed work for which it has been made as a preparation for such.

Seen just for themselves, the drawings of the masters give any educated observer an immense and most gratifying sense of power within himself. They are like the ink pictures of the ancient Chinese artists who abjured colors and the statement of particulars, so that the imagination of the observer might be stimulated, so that he might really share in the work of creation and recreation which is so great a joy to the artist, so that he need not feel himself cribbed, cabined, and confined by the tightly defined limits of things known, but might feel himself free to get out of the synthetic black lines before him all the significance they were capable of holding. From this point of view the most inspiring are those that leave us with most work to do, the ragged first thoughts that dash across the paper intent on their mission. What fun one gets from some such mad race with an artist like Rembrandt, whose idea is wholly an artistic idea and who works with pen and ink so swiftly and so delicately that all our sluggish energies react to his fervor. On the other hand, patient drawings, as faithful and minute as Menzel's, often have an opposite charm, and convey by their slow elaboration of detail a pleasure in the thing seen that is restful to the mind.

A remarkably fine collection of drawings by the old masters is to be placed on public view to-morrow at the Ederheimer Gallery, 100 cautiously selected examples from a group of double that number, those chosen for exhibition being the top cream of excellence, and authenticated with the help of thoroughly trained experts, where this is possible, and where it is not possible, displayed without recourse to uncertain attribution, on their own rare merits.

In the section containing Italian and Flemish works of the fifteenth century are several pearls of price. The finest is given with reservation to Memling, and justifies such an attribution by the extraordinary simplicity and tenderness of the feeling and by the fine delicacy of the workmanship. The Virgin is shown in half figure, the Child at her breast. In the background is green foliage, a gentle landscape and a little winding stream. The evidence of the mental power of the old Italians, however, that the energy remained in their line and the freshness in their manner of presentation, in spite of the minute execution and richly developed style. With the Dutch masters we have many of these elaborated drawings, a number of them made for the engravers who flourished in the seventeenth cen-

Woodcut by Pierre Gusman on Exhibition at the Museum of French Art

stain of color touching the figure here and there and lending charm to the background appears to have been applied at the time the drawing was made. The whole effect is of serenity and pure sentiment, not the adoring Virgin but the adoring mother with her hungry little child. In very different vein is the "Roman Warrior," by Mantegna perhaps, or, as Mr. Ederheimer thinks, by Jacopo de Barbari, a stalwart figure carefully considered from the anatomical standpoint. From the School of Bruges at the end of the fifteenth century we get an amusing and competent drawing in two parts, representing the two groups of the wise and foolish virgins. The line is bold and clear, and the significance accentuated by little labels attached to the individual figures. Thus among the ladies whose virtue was prudence we find such thoroughgoing manslayers as Judith holding the severed head of Holofernes and Jahel with her victim. Among the foolish are Delilah, Semiramis, and Bathsheba.

Among the Germans the great name of Duerer is represented by a sheet of sketches made for the translation of "The Hieroglyphica of Horappollon," made by Pirckheimer, the friend of Duerer. One of the sketches is of Duerer's dog, who also appears in the "Melancholia" and in the "Knight, Death, and the Devil."

Hans Joerg Breu gives us a superb courtyard scene with knights and ladies feasting and playing on musical instruments, and in the foreground women bathing, a composition resembling those "Fountain of Youth" designs which were such favorites with the early Germans and in which elderly ladies emerged from their reviving plunge in the best of spirits and prepared for revel. There is a small and carefully executed circular drawing heightened with color ascribed to Hans Brosamer, illustrating the "Dream of Paris," the several figures vivacious in movement and free in gesture. An interesting group of Swiss drawings are ascribed to the glass painters of Zurich and Basle in the sixteenth century.

When we come to the Italian masters we find names of the greatest importance. Assigned to Titian is a highly finished drawing for the Jupiter and Antiope of the Louvre. The catalogue quotes an adverse judgment which gives the drawing to a period following the picture, finding in it a copy by another hand than Titian's, but Mr. Ederheimer justifiably lays stress on the high quality and spontaneity of the drawing as indicating an original sketch. A "Design for the Venus of Uffizi" also closely follows the painting except that in the background of the drawing a satyr peers from behind a tree at the lovely reclining lady whose resemblance to "la Bella di Tiziano" is famous. In the drawing she appears sprightlier, more engaging, and less mature than in the painting.

In these drawings it is obvious that the artist was working out his idea in careful detail, to convince himself of its total value. It is an

"Une Parisienne" by E. Boizet.
(In the Wood Engravings Exhibition.)

tury, but Rembrandt in his magnificent composition, "Diana and Calysto," swings his outline over the paper, dabs shadow here and a secondary tone there, and the whole swims in light and breathes of light. With Rembrandt light always, to quote Taine, is "the principal personage in the picture." The drawing is made with a reed pen and sepia, summary and careless and rough, with scribbles and dashes, a short cut, truly, to complete expression, but the work of an artist who knows so exactly what he means that all he needs on paper is the briefest record of his idea.

Landscape art is represented by interesting drawings by Adriean and Willem van de Velde, Salomon and Jacob van Ruysdael, Jan van Goyen, Allard van Everdingen, and others. Rubens heads the list of the Flemish artists with a portrait in black and red crayons, said to be that of Marie de Medici, Queen of France, and a design for the painting of Moses causing water to issue from the rock. There are several fine drawings by Van Dyck, a strong sketch of an ox standing in a landscape, by Jacob Jordaens; a portrait of Emperor Frederick IV. of Germany by Peter Soutman, which is accompanied by the engraving by P. van Sompel to show how much character could evaporate in the process of translation.

Among the French drawings is one by Prud'hon, who worshipped Lionardo, and in such little works as this highly finished, graceful composition, borrows not a little of his tenderness in representing feminine types. The title is "The Cruel Laughs at the Tears He Causes to be Shed," and the part of the Cruel is taken by Cupid, who stands laughing at a weeping woman at whose feet is a rose. In a style the antipodes of this is the sketch by Greuze for his painting in the Louvre, "The Bad Son Punished." Greuze was 40 years old when this picture was exhibited with twelve others in the Paris Salon. He was at the zenith of his powers, and these family subjects were what he had chosen for his first essays in art, before this natural predilection had been confirmed by the taste of the age, which, under the influence of Rousseau, swerved toward exaggerated and emphasized simplicity and the domestic virtues. The clean, vigorous play of line in the sketch, the effective rendering of the spirit of drama in the harrowing scene, show how completely and spontaneously it formed itself in the mind of the artist. The composition betrays neither uncertainty nor sloth. Each touch is quick with energy, and one marvels that an artist who could thus summon to his aid a rugged strength and economy could throw them aside so completely as he did in the sentimentalized painting. How vainly one looks in a painting by Greuze for this keen emotion, this swift descriptive touch, this manly reticence!

French Wood Engraving.

IT WAS a clever idea for the Museum of French Art to exhibit the work of the "Société de la Gravure sur Bois Originale." This society requires that each exhibitor shall agree in writing to send only original engrav-

Sketch for "Le Mauvais Fils Puni" by Greuze.

ings on wood, in the production of which photography shall have played no part. The first salon of the society in the Winter of 1912 brought together nearly three hundred wood cuts by native and foreign artists and awakened eager interest in Paris, a city that boasts of at least ten great municipal, national, and private collections of prints, and of twenty societies of wood engravers.

The French can be counted upon to carry through a difficult technical process with judgment and that manual dexterity and precision which spring from the Gallic ability to make the hand serve the brain in a reasonable manner, and the present exhibition is in itself a brilliant little monument to technical capacity. The most interesting examples, regarded from this point of view, are contributed by Auguste Lepère, one of the most flexible and free, the most fastidious and robust craftsmen produced by the present century, and an artist of fresh and sensitive vision as well. His etching of Rheims Cathedral is very well known; here he undertakes to render the Cathedral at Roüen in much the same spirit on the wood block, producing with his carefully related values a wonderfully atmospheric tone.

His "Paris sous la Neige" is in the same mood, an atmospheric and tender transcription of the city streets as they appear through the falling snow, and is quite the most beautiful piece of fine craftsmanship in the room. The mere cutting of the multitudinous lines on the block so delicately that they give the requisite aerial perspective is, however, a small part of the artist's task, so scrupulously performed. He has placed Notre Dame a little to the right of the centre of his composition, has veiled her rugged outlines with the feathery mist, but has left the mass of the structure the chief dark in the picture. He has kept the noble curve of the Quai aux Fleurs which leads toward the distant buildings on the opposite bank, and he has so placed his dark, sharp accents in the foreground and the sweeping flight of bats, birds chosen by artists and poets alike to express the romance of the cathedral, that the mists of the distance are given a greater mystery without resorting to fuddled outlines. It would be difficult to imagine anything more perfectly combining the precise and the suggestive. The freshness of Lepère's interest in his art and his willingness to turn from one style to another with a different type of subject are seen in his frank and brusque "Le Paysagist," evidently from the inscription a portrait, and a discerning interpretation of personality. Again, he is witty and vivacious in "La Seine au Pont d'Austerlitz," where the people on the bank are much disturbed by gusts of wind blowing their garments and threatening their hats.

Jacques Beltrand works with what might be called an orthodox technique, asking of the wood no effect that it does not render easily, yet exacting from it a complication and brilliancy. "Le Remise aux Chevreuils," a wood scene with no small amount of careful detail, is clear and firm in line, and the "Cathedrale de Rheims," with its brown foreground and blue sky, conveys the impression of massive structure. E. Boizot is brisk and coquettish in "Une Parisienne," and insistently Japanese in the "Promenade au Bois," a tour de force in composition, the modern French type of fashionable woman being placed in park surroundings without the slightest effort to compromise the national and modern aspect of the scene, but by the ingenuity of the arrangement and spacing giving the effect of a Hiroshige print.

Amédée Weter is definite and vigorous and hovers on the verge of caricature in "Le Petit Jardinier" and "La Ménagère." T. E. Laboureur is somewhat crudely humorous in his effective black and white "Souper Montmartrois" and cleverly capricious in the "Masque aux Cheveux d'Or," in which the hair is gilded to make the title literal. Other exhibitors are Paul Emile Colin, F. Chalandre, Pierre Gusman, Mathurin Mehent, Theodore Rally, and Achille Rouquet.

In addition to this exhibition there is one of French porcelains of the eighteenth century, especially designed to show to the public the beauty and exquisite quality of the productions of the less well-known factories, those of Saint Cloud, Chantilly, Mennecy-Villeroy, and Vincennes; but there are also many pieces of Sèvres, including delightful statuettes and groups, and examples of the Gros-Bleu, the Bleu du Roi, the Turquoise Trembleuse, and other colors the names of which in themselves reflect the age in which they were invented.

The set of knife handles of Chantilly ware with Chinese decoration is lent by Miss Margaret B. Gould and is remarkable for having the original blades, very seldom found in eighteenth century specimens. An interesting pitcher and bowl lent by Mrs. Thomas E. H. Curtis bear a classic design, and come from the Consular period between 1802 and 1804, when the factory at Sèvres opened for six months after the suspension of its activities during the Revolution and before it was re-established as a national factory by Napoleon.

The first Bulletin of the Museum of French Art appears this month and contains, in addition to a list of the exhibits, lectures, committees, and other more or less formal data, an excellent little essay on wood-engraving of the past and the present, which serves as an informing introduction to the exhibition of engravings.

Modern Mezzotints.

AT THE Crosby Galleries is an exhibition of mezzotints by Elizabeth Gulland, whose work in this field is marked by exceptional skill and conscience. During a period of five years she has engraved only nine plates, and on one of these, "The Age of Innocence," after Sir Joshua's picture in the National Gallery, she spent over a year. Owing to the poor position of the picture in the gallery and its general condition, it was a particularly trying subject, but the result has many points of interest. Through an artist who has been copying the painting regularly for about half a century, Miss Gulland learned that fifty years ago the sash, which now has a strong greenish tone, was pink, (alas for the experimental disposition of Sir Joshua!) also that the sash fell over the skirt, as it appears in Miss Gulland's plate, but not in other engravings.

The portrait of Miss Emily de Vismes, by Raeburn, in the Earl of Mansfield's collection, is the subject of another plate, and the history of its progress is given in the catalogue, and a number of impressions are shown of different states, together with a photograph of the first rough sketch made from the original. In the course of the work the artist took an impression with her to Scone Palace, where the original hangs, and made with three days' work a very careful and highly finished water-color drawing to serve as a guide in printing the proofs in color. In the case of the Viscountess Althorp's portrait by Reynolds, the original painting was removed from its frame, and the artist spent a number of days in close study of its characteristics and in the comparison of it in its present unsatisfactory state with mezzotints made while it was still in good condition. In all cases she takes detailed notes of colors and underpaintings, tones and shadows, working with that "self-abnegating passion of interpretation" which has been called the genius of a translator. Even with this thorough and intelligent method, however, it is impossible that a sensitive engraver should not find one artist more possible than another to reconstruct with sympathy and fidelity. Miss Gulland is Scotch, and her artist is Raeburn. On his portrait of Mrs. Scott Moncreiff she has spent her most rewarding labors.

At the galleries of Arthur Ackerman & Son is a double exhibition of landscapes by Charles E. Brittan and garden subjects by Miss Lilian Stannard that will have an associative value for a very considerable public. Those who know the Cambridge gardens, the Girton Garden, and that of Emmanuel College, the Pembroke College Walk, and the Walk at Sidney College, will be glad to have their memory stimulated by these gay versions of the ancient places in the freshness of their Summer bloom. Not less attractive are the cottage gardens with hollyhock and lilies and deep blue larkspurs. Such pictures strike an intimate note that immensely strengthens the appeal to the aesthetic sense. The moors are a different matter. Their glooms and mists and the violet and rose of their heather carpet give an opportunity for dramatic treatment of which Mr. Brittan has not availed himself. He has seen the moors patiently and without emotion. But he has painted drenching mists that hang over Arran and the deep sunsets of Perthshire, and that is enough to recall the reality.

Thumb Box Sketches.

Thumb box sketches again at the Powell Galleries. Not many of them the first fine careless rapture; but rather intentional bits of spontaneity, and occasionally quite complete small pictures ready for a frame in a little room. The best place in the world for a small and daintily executed picture, by the way, is by the side of the telephone, where it will be studied with an attention not to be commanded elsewhere. Among the painters represented in this annual feast of entremets are Paul Cornoyer, Walter Douglas, Frank Bicknell, Hilda Belcher (with a frank little outdoor scene of exceptional charm,) Tony Nell, Althea Platt, Chauncey Ryder, Edward Dufner, Orlando Rouland, Martha Walter, Herbert Faulkner, Matilda Browne, Cecil Chichester, Jonas Lie, and others worthy of this excellent companionship.

The Making of an Etching.

MR. WEITENKAMPF of the print room in the New York Public Library announces that;

For the next few months the print gallery (Room 321) will be occupied by an exhibition illustrating the making of an etching. This may possibly look forbiddingly technical at first sight, but interest in this side of the subject is apparently growing, and the matter is here presented in so graphic a manner as to heighten the interest. The visitor is taken through the entire process, beginning with copper plates bare, grounded and smoked, through the matter of production by means of etching-needle, burin, roulette, aquatint, and other aids, the acid bath, the work of the printer to the finished product, the print itself. Even some pictures of print lovers and print-shops are shown, and the rear end is brought up with a selection of etchings by the masters of the art. Wherever possible the actual objects are shown: plates, proofs, counter-proof, early and late impressions from the same plate, prints illustrating changes made on the plate, prints on various kinds of paper and on satin. Processes are illustrated pictorially; to name a few instances: Buhot is shown smoking a plate, Rembrandt appears etching, Neureuther shows the imps of the acid attacking the artists' handiwork, Whistler is seen at the press.

The Art League, now in the fourth year of its organization, is carrying forward an active campaign in various directions, particularly in school museum co-operation. At the present time lectures are being given once a fortnight in the Metropolitan Museum, on Saturday mornings, for the members of the league, and a second series of lectures, on intermediate Saturdays, for the pupils of the public schools. The latter popular talks are being repeated in Brooklyn before audiences of a thousand children at each session. These elementary pupils come from all over Brooklyn without escort of teachers or parents. Their conduct has been so good as to delight the Museum management. Mr. Fox, the Curator in Chief, saying recently: "The behavior of the elementary school children at the Saturday talks is excellent, and since these talks have begun we have had a daily attendance of school children traceable to this influence greatly in excess of any previous period in the history of the Museum."

The latest work of the league has been the organization of a junior membership among the high school pupils. These pupils pay nominal dues of 10 cents a year, and are admitted on their membership card to the lectures given to the regular members of the association. Nearly 1,000 high school pupils joined the association as junior members within the last month, and the league's officers confidently expect that this number will be doubled before the end of the year.

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Editor of Harper's Magazine. Author of "A Study of Death."

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Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute.

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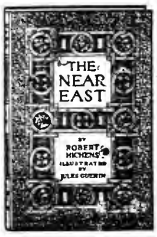

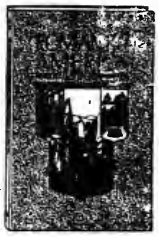

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Prof. Erskine Tells How the Selection Was Made

A WORD of comment upon the accompanying list will not be out of place. The compilers of it recognize the inadequacy of any such reckoning up of the literary output of the year, yet are confident that what they have attempted will not be without profit to their readers, as it certainly has not been without enlightenment to themselves. Sorting out the "best books" from a national or world literature is a recognized pastime for critics of an optimistic temper, and the general reader has usually found the selection worth considering; for even if we pretend to no omniscience, our preferences in books, like our other preferences, will reveal us to ourselves if we honestly face them, and will excite the interest of our fellows, whether or not they agree. Even the cautious reader who calls no one great book better than any other, usually feels a stirring at least of wrath at the hardy soul who ventures to decide. And such lists do us good service by compelling us to inventory our tastes and appreciations. So long as we are sincere, and do not pretend to like the classics simply because they are the classics, the tabulation of the books we think most worth while is a spiritual taking of stock.

When we set out to choose the best books of the current year, however, we can hardly be conventional, even if we will: there are no undisputed classics to cling to. The danger of making a mistake is, therefore, greatly increased, but so is the excitement of the choice. The cautious reader who frowned on a discrimination between the great books of all time will here throw up his hands at our impertinence, will gasp that any verdict on contemporary books is immoral, and will comfort himself by approving Shakespeare, as of old. But the critic who cannot pick out a good book until some one else has picked it out is not a critic, but an echo. The function of criticism, as the word implies, is to sift the good from the bad. Time does this sifting without our help. There would be no use for the critic if he could not anticipate time's verdicts. Even though criticism often tries to guide our appreciation, as it were to teach time how to sift, the principles of criticism nevertheless are deduced from the judgments pronounced by the years, the centuries, and the ages.

We are, therefore, not disposed to apologize for temerity in separating these hundred books from the others published in America, or imported, since Jan. 1, 1913. We realize at the same time that in judging contemporary books the likelihood of error is great. Some book of which we have never heard may prove at last to have been the notable contribution of the year. The strongest impeachment of our choice will probably come from the authors we have omitted, not from those we have included, and such an impeachment may very well be just. We have tried, however, to make it impossible. We regret that we had not time to give every book published in 1913 a personal and critical inspection. But even if THE NEW YORK TIMES had invited us earlier to make this selection, we should still have had to depend, in the case of many rejected books, upon the opinion of competent judges who had read them. It has seemed best to omit text-books and all highly technical works. It has also seemed best to omit new editions which contained no additional matter of importance, and serial publications, such as the Cambridge History of English Literature and the Cambridge Mediæval History, which began to appear before 1913. Exception has been made of volumes which, though in a series, seem notable in themselves. We, of course, have not considered volumes still to appear in 1913, nor volumes which appeared after Nov. 15. Exception is again made of a few books which we were able to examine in advance sheets.

The significance of our list lies, first, in the standards by which it was made, and, second, in its revelation of certain trends in the year's literature. Our standards were simple. We first obtained the opinions of experts as to books in special fields. Books of a more general nature—novels, biographies, poems, essays—we chose, first, for the importance of their subject, and, second, for a certain finality of treatment. That is, a "best book" in our opinion is one that raises an important question, or recurs to a vital theme, and pronounces upon it what in some sense is a last word. For example, we have included Mr. Churchill's "The Inside of the Cup," not because we indorse his picture of the religious life in America, but because his novel has vitalized the question of religion among us to an astonishing extent, and because he has given what is probably a final statement of his point of view; another novel written from the same angle will be an anti-climax. If a book on a serious subject does not add to the vitality of its theme, or makes no appreciable advance upon earlier treatments of it, and is, therefore, liable to be superseded at any moment by volumes which do add to the vitality of the subject and do advance the treatment of it, that book is in our opinion not a "best book." Exception to this principle has been made in the case of a few important works now translated for the first time into English, and in the case of a few books which, though they would not rank high in a European bibliography of their field, are yet the first to open that field to English readers. The pioneer quality of such works entitles them in our opinion to more lasting remembrance than they would otherwise have. From about a thousand titles, selected by these standards, we threw out the most doubtful, until only a hundred remained. These we submit as the most important books published in America or imported during the year.

The biographical writing, we think, has been much finer in quality than the fiction, and by our standards the best biographies have been more numerous than the best novels. Important books in philosophy and religion form a class next in size; we do not presume, however, to pass on the relative importance of this class, nor of the remaining classes. The only conclusions that we care to formulate are that the best biographies are eclipsing the best novels in number and in art; that the most important poet of the year is not American, nor even Anglo-Saxon, and that the other poets on our list either belong to former decades and speak to us now as veterans, or have ceased to promise any novelty of subject or manner.

John Erskine

Associate Professor of English, Columbia University.

Reviews of the Books Contained in the Committee's List Will be Found on Pages 664-680.

Feminism . . . . . By ELLEN GLASGOW

WHEN the most popular of men's heroines, after being blighted by love, went to the undertaker's to select her coffin, ordered that a broken lily should be engraved on the lid, and had it sent home to use as a writing table during her decline, an admiring eighteenth century public exclaimed that this touching episode had immortalized the womanly woman. No other heroine in fiction has been so passionately eulogized or so widely mourned, and even to-day she remains the most convincing of the feminine prigs with which the imagination of man has enriched the pages of literature. For Clarissa belongs not only to the evolving novel, but to the evolving masculine ideal of woman.

And since the hardest traditions to shake are those relating to women, since even a realist is apt to romance about women in English fiction, and so great a writer as Thackeray went to life for his heroes and to the Victorian pattern of femininity for his heroines, it is, perhaps, asking too much to expect an avowed sentimentalist to create a natural Clarissa. When woman herself has shown such eagerness to conform to man's ideal of her that she has cheerfully defied nature and reshaped both her soul and body after the model he put before her, one can hardly demand of a man novelist that he should write of her as she is and not as he desires that she should be. Ages of false thinking about her on the part of others have bred in woman the dangerous habit of false thinking about herself, and she has denied her own humanity so long and so earnestly that she has come at last almost to believe in the truth of her denial.

So it is not surprising that, until the day of George Meredith, English novelists, though they often wrote of men and things as they were, invariably treated woman as if she were the solitary exception to natural law, and particularly to the law of development. Fielding, Thackeray, Dickens, and a host of others prepared their womanly woman after the same recipe—modesty, goodness, self-sacrifice, an inordinate capacity for forgiveness, "about as much religion as my William likes," and, now and then, a little vivacity—all sufficiently diluted to make the mixture palatable to the opposite sex. And in time, after the manner of mankind, this formula received the sanction of custom.

From Richardson to George Meredith there was little change in man's ideal of the womanly woman. In fiction man might wear his cloak of many colors, but woman appeared changelessly white except on the occasions when, for purposes of plot, she was depicted as changelessly black. Never by design or accident could the colors run together—never could Amelia become Becky for an hour or Becky become Amelia. The womanly woman of the earlier novelists was wholly contented with her immemorial position as the spectator of man; and when she wasn't womanly, and wasn't contented, she was inevitably, as in the case of poor Beatrix, hunted to her destruction. Because it has pleased man to imagine that woman is passive and hates change, no English writer of fiction before George Meredith—or, I may say, instead, before Mr. Hardy—ever dared to recognize that she is, and has always been, in her heart at least, the adventurous sex. Even Fielding, who feared nothing else on earth, lived in terror of offending against the popular legend of the womanly woman, and was oppressed by the curious delusion that woman is made of different clay from man—that, while he progresses, she, corresponding to some fixed ideal of her, remains static. To be sure, the period in which he lived was one in which, to quote from his Mrs. James, "no woman could be genteel who was not entirely flat before," and for this reason, perhaps, his vision of the eternal feminine is as sentimental as Thackeray's. And yet, in spite of the fact that the world, or a part of it at least, has outgrown the belief that the worship of a dissolute husband is an exalted occupation for an immortal soul, it is impossible to resist the charm of Fielding's Amelia. Never before or since has man's womanly woman been made so lovable; and if she no longer commands our unquestioning esteem, she still continues to enchant and delight us. For, passive as she is in every quality except that of sex, she is drawn by the hand of a lover, and there is good red blood, not printer's ink, in her veins.

As for the two greatest novelists of the nineteenth century, they never forgot for a minute, like the kind-hearted gentlemen they were, that the souls of their heroines were encased in crinoline. The Victorian ideals of femininity lay as an incubus upon the earlier fiction of the period—for it is, after all, an imperfect transcript of life that paints man as a human being and woman as a piece of faintly colored waxwork. It was a cherished tradition of the century, and in the beginning was probably construed into a delicate compliment to the young Queen, that the womanly woman had been created by the hand of God wholly passive and perfect, without the faults or even the ordinary impulses of human nature. It is true that when she became old and ugly she was permitted to be funny; and it is entirely to the saving fiction of the womanly woman's imperishable outward loveliness that we owe some of the most entrancing characters in Dickens's novels. His heroines belong in a gallery of waxwork figures; but his old women, his ugly women, and his wicked women are wholly delightful. For the old, the ugly, and the wicked growing cramped in their positions or dissatisfied with their entertainment as the audience of man, become miraculously alive. When they cease to be valued as witnesses of the achievements of others, they display an amazing activity.

Ellen Glasgow
Author of "Virginia" photo by Bradley

But with Meredith and Hardy, woman, for the first time in men's novels, drops her cloak of sentimentality and appears not less human and vital than does the source of her being. And yet even here the ancient tradition is not completely discarded, and these great writers, unlike in so much else, are alike at least in this—that they both appear, in many of their books, if not in all, to regard caprice as the ruling principle of woman's nature. That a real Diana would have sold her lover's secret is exceedingly doubtful; that a real Sue would have deserted the suffering Jude is almost unbelievable—but caprice is probably the last quality that the masculine imagination will relinquish in its conception of woman; and certainly to make the womanly woman capricious is a pleasant change from the earlier fashion of making her insipid.

For before Meredith's splendid heroines appeared, when English novelists portrayed woman in heroic dimensions, it was invariably in dimensions of sex. She lived for man, and failing this, she died for man, and at long intervals she even disguised her sex and wore man's clothes for man but the beginning, middle, and end of her existence was simply man. Without the prop of man she was as helplessly ineffectual as the "tender parasite" to which Thackeray compared her. And with the sacred inconsistency possible only to tradition, she was represented as passive even in the single activity to which her energies were directed—for in love, as in all else, she was supposed to sit with smiling patience and wait on the convenience of man. When she grew restless it proved merely that she was not the womanly woman—since to grow restless in the opinion of most novelists is the exclusive prerogative of man. And so deeply rooted in the masculine mind is this inherited belief in the right of the male to want to rove, if not actually to pack up and go, that we find so essentially modern a writer as Mr. Galsworthy speaking of "the aching for the wild, the passionate, the new, that never quite dies in a man's heart,"—implying, one gathers from the context, that this aching has either never been born in the heart of a woman or has died there in its infancy. Yet Mr. Galsworthy possesses an understanding of woman's nature—of her strength, her weakness, her blindness to the virtue of expediency, her tragic wastefulness in love—that is not equaled—that is not even approached by any other of our younger novelists. In his perfect novel "The Dark Flower"—for it is impossible for one who is by temperament a novelist, not a reviewer, to speak in measured terms of praise of work so rare, so delicately wrought as this—he has painted the portraits of four women that stand out as softly glowing, as mysteriously lovely, as the figures in Titian's Sacred and Profane Love. About them one and all, ardently as they are imagined, there is a certain wistfulness—a pathos that seems inherent in sex—as if Mr. Galsworthy were oppressed by the feeling that woman could never really be happy—that Nature had, from the beginning, ordained her for suffering. These four women are but exquisite variations from the indestructible type of man's womanly woman—the woman who lives by love alone—the woman for whom Goldsmith wrote his famous advice on the simplest and most satisfactory way of wringing her lover's bosom. These women exist only in their relation to man; and, despite a feverish energy that love gives them, one feels that they could never become free women, that they are doomed to remain the slaves of passion or of memory. Only in self-sacrifice have they power, and it is not often that the beauty of self-sacrifice in woman is denied by one of the opposite sex. But it is Mr. Galsworthy's peculiar distinction that in his masculine insistence upon the beauty of self-sacrifice in women, he should understand the full cost of it to women themselves, the tragic waste of useless renunciation, the bitter loss to the world of that joy which is the crown and heritage of fulfillment, never of crucifixion.

Now, it is only by perfectly realizing this tradition of the womanly woman, it is only by completely understanding how deeply it has colored almost all that man has written about woman from the wisdom of Solomon to the folly of Sir Almroth Wright, that we shall begin to grasp the profound significance of the woman's movement. For what we call the woman's movement is a revolt from a pretense of being—it is at its best and worst a struggle for the liberation of personality. After centuries of silence or of idle chatter on the part of woman about their own natures, there has come, within the present decade, a rather startling burst of world confidences. Women novelists are still content, with some honorable exceptions, to copy the models as well as the methods of men; but in the brilliant and fearless books of Ellen Kay, of Rosa Mayreder, of Olive Schreiner, of C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter Gallichan), woman has become at last not only human, but articulate. Mrs. Gallichan's "The Truth About Woman" is an honest and courageous attempt to view woman, not through man's colored spectacles of tradition and sentiment, but by the clear, searching light of reality. It is not a book for babes, nor, for the matter of that, is it a book for octogenarians, unless they have abandoned most of the opinions held by the octogenarians of my acquaintance. She destroys much that the world has long valued, and particularly does she destroy the image worship of the womanly woman of fiction. One may not always agree with her conclusions; but she has admirably succeeded in freeing herself from sex prejudices and superstitions, and she brings to the familiar facts of biology and history an entirely fresh point of view and a remarkable keenness of insight. In preaching the gospel of freedom to women, however, it is well to remember—and it is not fair to imply that Mrs. Gallichan wholly forgets this—that the best use man has made of his liberty

in the past has been to place restrictions upon it. For love, which would be so easy a solution of life's problems if it existed as a pure essence, may become sometimes, through its strange intermingilngs, as morally destructive as hatred.

But Mrs. Gallichan writes with conviction, fairness, and sincerity, and she appears splendidly above that feminine priggishness, the irritating assumption of woman's moral superiority to man, which to the present writer at least sounds out of place, though not without humor, on a woman's lips. For virtue, after all, is not biological, but spiritual, and is of an infinite complexity—yet there are modern crusaders who seem to have forgotten that the Wisdom that forgave the thief and the Magdalen had only scorn for the Pharisee and drove the money changers out of the temple. So it is a pleasant change to find that Mrs. Gallichan rejects the popular doctrine of man's natural grossness as fearlessly as she denies the other sanctified fallacy of "woman's consecration to suffering." Of the one, she says wisely: "We women are so easily deceived by the outside appearances of things. The man who calls 'a spade a spade' is not really inferior to him who terms it 'an agricultural implement for the tilling of the soil,'" and of the other: "The female half of life has not been pre-ordained to suffer any more than the male half; this belief has done more to destroy the conscience of woman than any other single error. You have only to repeat any lie long enough to convince even yourself of its truth. But assuredly free woman will have to yield up her martyr's crown."

And it is just here, in this yielding up of the crown of the martyr and the manner of the Pharisee, that Mrs. Gallichan seems to make her greatest contribution to her subject. There is a song of joy in her pages—a song so different from the many mournful hymns with which men have celebrated the fact of sex, that one is tempted to ask if, after all, the sorrows of woman have existed chiefly in the imagination of men. She rejoices in womanhood, but it is a womanhood so free, so active, so conquering, that the word takes a new meaning from her interpretation, and she strikes her deepest note when she adds: "that from which woman must be freed is herself—the unsocial self that has been created by a restricted environment. * * * Woman is what she is because she has lived as she has. And no estimate of her character, no effort to fix the limit of her activities, can carry weight that ignores the totally different relations toward society that have artificially grown up, dividing so sharply the life of woman from that of man."

In the three main divisions of her book—the Biological Section, the Historical Section, and the Modern Section—Mrs. Gallichan discusses at length, and with a personal enthusiasm that makes it very interesting reading, the evolution of the woman's part in nature as the guardian of the life force, and therefore as "the predominant and responsible partner in the relations of the sexes." The ancient social dominance of woman in the mother-age, the transition from this to the inferiority and dependence of the mother during the father-age, and the present unstable efforts of the sexes toward a balance of power—all these periods of bondage or of liberty she regards merely as nature's provisions for the better care of the race. In contrast with much that man has written about woman—in contrast with the intolerant bitterness of Weininger, of Nietzsche, of Schopenhauer—there is a large, calm justice in her criticism of this man's world in which we are living. To her clear vision man appears, not as a conscious tyrant, but, equally with woman, as a victim to the conditions of social evolution. Beneath the historic fact of man's dominance, she discerns the invincible purpose of nature without which man's efforts to dominate would have been as useless as a child's cries for the moon. If the balance of power passed from the matriarch to the patriarch, this was possible only because the growing race needed to cradle itself in the father-age before it could gather its strength. Not male tyranny, but the selective agency of life decided the issue. While the race needed woman's subjection, she was condemned to remain subject; when it needs her freedom, she is inevitably ordained to become free. It is as useless for men to fight progress as it is for women to fight men—"For to go on with man, not to get from man, this is the goal of woman's freedom. Just in measure as the sexes fall away from love and understanding of each other do they fall away from life into the futility of personal ends." In the harmonious adjustment of the future she sees:

"Neither mother-right alone, nor father-right alone, can satisfy the new ideals of the true relationship of the sexes. The spiritual force, slowly unfolding, that has uplifted, and is still uplifting, womanhood, is the foundation of woman's claim that the further progress of humanity is bound up with her restoration to a position of freedom and human equality. But this position she must not take from man—that, indeed, would be a step backward. No, she is to share it with him, and this for her own sake and for his, and, more than all, for the sake of their children and all the children of the race. This replacement of the mother side by side with the father in the home and in the larger home of the State is the true work of the Woman's Movement."

But where this very modern interpretation diverges most widely from the traditional ideal of the sexes is in the writer's rejection of the belief in woman's natural passivity, and by this single point, small as it may appear to some thinkers, will probably be decided the future success or failure of the movement we know as Feminism. If, as man has so confidently asserted in the past, woman exists, not as an active agent of life, but merely as the passive guardian of the life force, then, indeed, is her revolt doomed to fail and her struggle to bear fruit in her sorrow. If her fight is a fight against law, if it is nature's purpose that woman shall sit and watch, then, as surely as night follows day, she will continue to sit and watch until the end of time. To Mrs. Gallichan, of course, as to all feminists, this apparent passivity is not inherent, but acquired, and is obliged, therefore, to disappear in the higher development of the race. By an appeal to history, indeed, she shows how often it has vanished in the past when it ceased to be one of the necessary conditions of woman's relation to man. "Woman," she repeats, "is what she is because she has lived as she has." It is foolish to talk of a revolt against nature as if, by taking thought, one could change the principle of one's being; and it is not without deep significance that woman's long endeavor to exist artificially, instead of naturally, should result in the violent reaction of the present. For this hunger for freedom that is driving women to-day into strange countries, as it drove the pioneers of old across oceans to the wilderness of new continents, is bound up with the imperative striving of life.

Ellen Glasgow

A Trying Christmas

Grace S. Richmond's little holiday story, "Under the Christmas Stars," tells of the gathering of a houseful of sons and daughters and grandchildren at the old home for Christmas, of the general cold shouldering of the newest daughter-in-law because she was not quite conventional enough in dress and manner, and of how, during a wild storm, she met a critical situation with ability and turned a trying Christmas into one of joy and thanksgiving. There are decorated margins and end-papers and three full-page illustrations in tints by Alice Barber Stephens. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

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GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, New York
Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

Socialism . . . . . .By ALGERNON LEE

Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Science.

THE year has brought us a dozen important books dealing with the Socialist theory and the Socialist movement in one way or another. Excluding some as too special and others as too controversial for our present purpose, there remain two of such nearly equal value that they may be taken up together—Allan L. Benson's "The Truth About Socialism" and Morris Hillquit's "Socialism Summed Up." Both are addressed to that large American public which is eager for information on all live topics, but is impatient of big books and technical language. Both have been well received. If not exactly in the class of "best sellers," they are at any rate good sellers and promise to continue so for an indefinite time. They are alike, too, in their origin, and that is worth noting.

The contents of the fifteen-cent monthly magazines are perhaps the best barometer of public opinion in the United States. The number of persons who buy books other than novels is comparatively small. At a price ranging from one to two dollars the prospect of ten or even five thousand readers is enough to justify a publisher in bringing out a book. The appearance of such a volume, or even of several within a year, therefore, does not necessarily indicate a very widespread interest in the subject. On the other hand, everybody buys daily newspapers, and no one reads more than a small part of what is in them. The daily editor's rule must be that, if a subject commands the attention of even a small fraction of his local public, it deserves at least a little space. But the monthly magazine is neither a necessity of life for all nor a luxury for the few. In order to live, the magazine must sell in the hundreds of thousands. In order to sell, it must be "live" from cover to cover. Each month's contents determine the next month's sales. The reader wants the full value of his fifteen cents, and something more. He is a captious critic. Like Marie Bashkirtseff, "he dislikes the things that he dislikes more than he likes the things that he likes." The magazine editor, accordingly, eager as he is to have positively attractive "features," is still more intensely fearful of putting in a single article that will offend or fail to interest even a minority of his readers.

This is what lends significance to the fact that three of the great popular magazines have of late given liberal space to the discussion of socialism. Mr. Benson's book is a reprint from the pages of Pearson's Magazine; Mr. Hillquit's first appeared as a series in the Metropolitan; Everybody's has since begun a series on the same theme; and all three periodicals have found the experiment more than safe. At least a million readers, most of whom never see the official publications of the Socialist movement, are welcoming its message as presented in these magazines.

Allan Benson was a newspaper man and magazine writer of established reputation before he became a Socialist. In fact, like Charles Edward Russell, he was brought to Socialism by the things he learned when, in his "muckraking" career, he got behind the stage settings of big business and practical politics and saw the real powers that shifted the scenery and prompted the actors. In "The Truth About Socialism" he tells, in very simple and direct language, the conclusions to which he has been led. He talks American—that is to say, a pure and unaffected English, easily understandable by alert, busy, and unbookish men. He avoids the error of those who imagine that, in order to be popular, a writer must think superficially and use cheap slang. There is nothing trivial in either his matter or his manner. He is dealing with a big subject and assumes that his reader is willing as well as able to think. Here is a part of the chapter "To the Disinherited" which introduces his book:

> This country belongs to the people who live in it.
>
> The power that made the Rocky Mountains did not so make them that, viewed from aloft, they spell "Rockefeller."
>
> The monogram of Morgan is nowhere worked out in the course of the Hudson River.
>
> Nothing above ground or below ground indicates that this country was made for anybody in particular.
>
> Everything above ground and below ground indicates that it was made for everybody.
>
> Yet this country, as it is to-day, is not for everybody. Everybody has not an equal opportunity in it. A few do nothing and have everything. The rest do everything and have nothing.
>
> The conditions that exist in this country to-day are indefensible and intolerable. This should be a happy country. It should be a happy country because it contains every element that is required to make happiness. The pangs of hunger should never come to a single human being, because we already produce as much food as we need, and with more intelligent effort could easily produce enough to supply a population ten times as great.
>
> Yet, instead of this happy land, we have a land in which the task of making a living is constantly becoming greater and more uncertain. Everything seems to be tied up in a knot that is becoming tighter. * * *
>
> If you have lost your hope of happiness, get it back. This can be a happy nation in your time. This country is for you. It is big. It is rich. It is all you need. But you will have to take it, and the easiest way to take it is with ballots.

Algernon Lee
photo by Mandelkern

There is the statement of the problem. It is a problem whose existence the majority of the people already recognize—are forced to recognize, because it comes home to them in daily life, because it is a problem of work and wages, of house rents and food prices, of comfort and health, of schooling for the little ones, of provision for sickness and old age, a question of giving the boys and girls a better start than their parents had or of slipping back bit by bit and dreading what to-morrow may bring.

The worshippers of Things as They Are never tire of quoting that fine phrase "America is another name for Opportunity." In sober fact, the phrase no longer rings true in the ears of nine-tenths of the wage workers who get less than $800 a year and have to send their children to the shop at fourteen to help keep the family together; nor in the ears of the small farmers who, though temporarily profiting by high prices, see a diminishing chance for their sons to get land and maintain a toilsome independence; nor even in the ears of retail dealers and petty manufacturers who see themselves being transformed into agents for the trust, and professional men who see their vocations being commercialized and are forced to live beyond their means in order to hold their own in the struggle for a livelihood. The generation that has now reached middle age was bred to the old ideal of climbing from class to class by individual effort. It was not a bad ideal in its time. But the younger generation, through hard experience, is learning a new and better one. "Give your brother a hand instead of clambering on his shoulders; strive to rise with your class, not out of it; cherish the dream of a classless society, and organize yourselves to make the dream come true"—that is the new gospel that is to-day saving the masses from dull despair or wild revolt.

That is the gospel that Benson preaches from cover to cover of his little book, never losing sight of the big idea, but confirming it on every page with appeals to every-day fact. The chapter titles will give a sufficient idea of the way in which he takes up the problem and sets forth its solution: What Socialism Is and Why It Is; The Virtuous Grafters and Their Grave Objections to Socialism; Why Socialists Preach Discontent; How the People May Acquire the Trusts; The Private Property Bogy Man; Socialism the Lone Foe of War; Why Socialists Oppose Radical Politicians; The Truth About the Coal Question; Deathbeds and Dividends; If Not Socialism—What?

On the whole, "The Truth About Socialism" is the best propaganda book since Blatchford's "Merrie England," which it somewhat resembles in style, while it has the advantage of being a native product and up to date.

Mr. Hillquit, unlike Mr. Benson, was reared in the atmosphere of Socialism and has been active in the movement since his early youth. For almost thirty years he has grown in and with the party and helped it to grow. A lawyer by profession, and a busy one, he early learned how to economize time and mobilize energy so as to combine with his practice an intense, continuous, and many-sided participation in the work of the Socialist movement. As a member of party committees, a delegate to national and international conventions, a lecturer, and a writer ("Socialism Summed Up" is his third book, not to mention numerous fugitive articles) he has had at least as large a share as any other man in framing, in expounding, and in executing the policies of American Socialism.

Although born in Russia, he has long since learned to speak and write an idiomatic English which, if it is not always as free and graceful as Benson's, is both clear and forcible. Hillquit's great strength, in whatever he does, is his sense of order and proportion, his ability to deal with large outlines and yet not neglect details. "The style is the man," and "Socialism Summed Up" is characteristic of its author—cool, leisurely, thorough, objective, concise, concrete, exact. Perhaps we may say that Benson's book is the more persuasive, Hillquit's the more convincing.

In his first chapter, "Causes That Make for Socialism," he shows in just what respects the problem of wealth and poverty in the present age differs from the class problems of the past. As a result of the development of social production by means of power-driven machinery—

> For the first time in history free producers found themselves divorced from the tools of their labor. The modern worker cannot revert to the simple tool of his forefathers. He must have access to up-to-date plants, machinery and equipment. His entire social usefulness depends on that machinery. Without it he is an industrial cripple. But the individual worker cannot own the modern machine, and the workers collectively do not own it. All the modern sources and instruments of wealth production are owned and controlled by a class of persons other than the workers. * * *
>
> Millions of workers yearn for the necessaries of life. The material for the production of these necessaries is right around them. They are eager to make their food and clothing by their own toil. They have the requisite skill and ability. But between them and their living stands the modern tool, the key to all wealth, and behind the tool stands the capitalist owner, with power to withhold its use from the people. * * *
>
> The poor have always been with us. But the poverty of former eras was a necessary evil due to the simple fact that man had not yet learned to produce a sufficient supply of necessaries by means of proper tools. Modern poverty is entirely artificial and wholly unnecessary. The marvelous growth of the productivity of labor within the last generations has enabled mankind to produce enough to satisfy all reasonable needs of all reasonable human beings. The mass-poverty of to-day is due solely to irrational and faulty industrial organization.

Then he sets forth "The Socialist Aim"—the social ownership and democratic control of all those means of production which, by reason of their magnitude and complexity, must be operated by social labor and whose use is necessary to the existence of civilized society. This does not mean "dividing up." It does not mean government ownership of typewriters and knitting needles. It does not mean government interference in the private life of the individual.

When we have done away with the right of some men to enrich themselves by controlling other men's opportunity of employment, and consequently with the interest of a few in using law and government to regulate the lives of the many, we need not fear that the economically free people in their collective capacity will out of sheer perversity use the political power to oppress themselves in their individual capacity. Not only will the realization of the Socialist aim

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM. By Allan L. Benson. New York: Huebsch. $1; in paper covers, 25 cents.

SOCIALISM SUMMED UP. By Morris Hillquit. New York: The H. K. Fly Company. $1.

diminish rather than increase the prohibitory and punitive activities of the State, but in another and still more important way it will widen the scope of liberty. It will free mankind from the domination of blind economic forces, which now so often compel rich and poor alike, in the competitive struggle, to stifle their noblest impulses and outrage their own individual sense of right.

When the Socialist speaks of the advent of Socialism as an assured fact, he is not merely expressing his determination that it shall be so. He bases his prediction on a study of existing society. In his chapter on "The Trend of Social Development," Mr. Hillquit shows that the logic of events is leading in that direction—the Socialist propagandist is but the spokesman or the interpreter of actual evolution.

The entire trend of modern economic development has been away from competition and toward combination. The true meaning of the great trust movement of the last generation is just this simple fact, that competition has become inadequate and incompatible with the modern large-scale industry, and must yield to combination. It is only a question of a short time when combination will become the absolute rule in industry. * * * Trusts represent a distinct tendency toward co-operation in industry and are developing the material basis for a Socialist form of industrial organization. * * *

In the domain of politics and legislation the socialistic tendencies have been even more pronounced. * * * The modern principle of control and regulation of industries by the Government indicates the complete collapse of the purely capitalist ideal of non-interference, and signifies that the Government may change from an instrument of class rule and exploitation into one of social regulation and protection. Like the industries, the Government is becoming socialized.

The remaining chapters include a rather detailed account of the methods of the Socialist movement and its working programme, a summary of its achievements in the Old World and the New, and a brief sketch of its history and present status in the United States.

The time is past for the Podsnaps to wave the subject aside with the phrases "not American" and "visionary," and "contrary to human nature." The Socialist movement has struck deep roots in American public life, it is a very solid reality, and a million voters have fought it quite compatible with their nature as human beings who long for economic liberty and social peace. Two recent occupants of the White House, not to mention a Vice President and a host of trust magnates, Senators, college Presidents, Bishops, and other distinguished personages, have declared that Socialism is the issue of the age—not merely of the day. It is worth everybody's while to know what this movement is, so that he may know whether he is for it or against it. Mr. Hillquit and Mr. Benson have done good service in making the information available in two such small and readable books.

Algernon Lee

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MAN is a being "looking before and after." If the terms "before" and "after" are used to express space relations, they are merely relative. But as terms of time they are capable of suggesting, if not expressing, something of not merely relative but essential meaning. Thus, if we apply these terms to a flowing river, we may be thinking of the static shore it passes, when they express only space relations; but we may be thinking of the passing stream itself—of its source and issue. That is different. The very idea of the source is far-reaching in its suggestiveness, leading us into the skies and involving the mysteries of thermo-dynamic alchemy.

But the idea of source as connected with a living being, and especially with a being like man, whose human distinction is that he has psychical activities, has a suggestiveness far beyond that caused by any other passing. Here we confront the subtler mysteries of psychical dynamics, and are taken out of space and out of clock time into what Bergson calls Real Time, meaning what the poet means when he creatively imagines Eternity—what the schoolmen meant when they conceived of form *sub specie aeternitatis*.

In common religious parlance, we are at death "launched from time into eternity," and this eternity is thought of as endless duration. What, then, of that other endless duration before birth? We can have no intuition of the reality of psychical life save as we see that eternity is its essential quality—here and now, as really as it ever can be—not its quantitative duration, past or future.

This is only to say that reality is inseparable from the genetic or creative quality of life, which cannot be better expressed than by the term "Becoming," which is Janus-faced, at once Source and Event—these two aspects of the genesis too intimately belonging together to be thought of in any formal relation, as that of "before" and "after," or that of cause and effect. They belong together in every living moment, also in the term of every individual life and in the whole cycle of humanity, which are only larger moments. Creative evolutionary procedure is through specialization, which also is creative. The entire procedure is dynamic, as distinguished from a contrived mechanical process, and fundamentally the dynamics is psychical, implying purposive intelligence, not as separate from, but as immanent in, the creative activity. Not only the consistent harmony of the universe, but every part, form, and proparent to our senses are as repetitions itatedly, an implication of creation itself.

The most illuminating intuition possible to reason or to faith is to see beginning and ending as complementary aspects of creative activity. The reason why the physical universe is a so blind leader to the human soul is that the beginning and ending of its vast cycles are hidden from us. We may detect signs of its decadence, and science may in due time disclose reintegrations as well as disintegrations, but its motions as directly apparent to our senses are as repetitious as those of a machine.

It is only in organic life—a brief season of macrocosmic Time—that, in the phenomena of birth, growth, decadence, and death, both the ascent and descent of life are open to observation, and in the human consciousness alone do we become aware of psychical activities, whose source, significance, and destination are in no sense referable to any visible phenomena. It is here, in the life of the soul itself, that man asks whence he comes and whither he goes—more especially and solicitously the latter question, taking, in all the ages, this form: If a man die shall he live again?

It is my purpose here briefly to indicate the present attitude of philosophic and scientific thought in response—so far as it is at all responsive—to this everlasting question. This purpose would not adequately be met by a formal review of the book whose title I have placed at the head of this article—Maurice Maeterlinck's "Our Eternity," though it is the most significant treatise that has appeared concerning the claims and results of "psychical research," to the consideration of which more than half of the volume is devoted. Philosophically the most valuable portion of the work is that part of it which had previously been published as an essay on death, mainly concerned with the question as to the survival of individual consciousness.

Every point and aspect involved in the speculative discussion of immortality, including the neo theosophical theory of reincarnation, are competently treated in this work, and with the author's characteristic charm. He appeals to reason alone, accepting no religious belief, and repudiating the most cherished of human sentiments, giving these not even the indulgence of a hearing in court. In full accord with science, he is not disposed to bring scientific data to the support of his position. He is psychological, dealing with psychical activities, but not technically a psychologist; he never subjects a mental function, as for instance that of memory, to analysis. Consciousness is to him a detached thing, he deals with its components and what we might call its haoits, and even with its subconscions ground, but not with its genesis. He leaves this field to Bergson, just as he leaves to him the intuitional method. He leaves it to Sir Oliver Lodge to find in the ether the ground of continuity in the universe and, so, of the survival of human personal identity after death. It would never occur to the reader of his books to think of Maeterlinck as professor of anything. As I have said, he directly addresses the human reason, not as a trained faculty, and he does this in common terms—so cogently that the reason responds, complaining only that there is not something more positive to respond to.

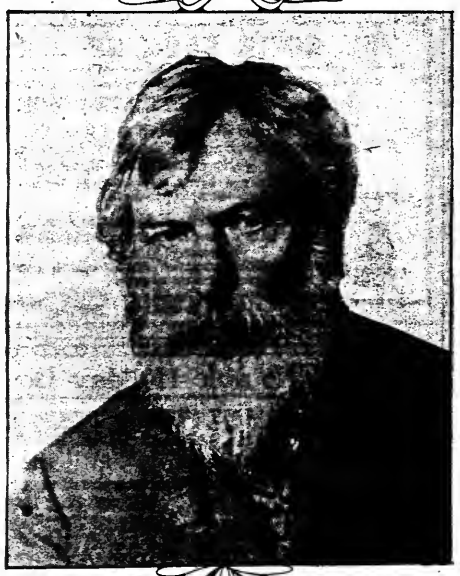
Simply human enough in his appeal, Maeterlinck is most unhuman in his detachment, which the reader follows to find himself in a cold, indifferent region, assured by his guide that he is still somehow a denizen of the universe, still somehow participant in the light and joy which are its essential gifts to the spirit. It is not so easy to realize the warmth of interstellar spaces. Maeterlinck is not a skeptic as to God or as to the future life. He does not accept annihilation, though evidently he eagerly would, as an alternative to the kind of future existence spiritistically disclosed, displacing a larger by a lesser mystery. "If death carried us to nothingness, did birth then draw us out of that same nothingness? Why should the second be more impossible than the first?" For the author insists upon what he calls "the two eternities"—that before birth as well as that after death. The emergence into a life to come is more novel, he holds, than birth. In the divestiture he leaves not a shred of the "ego," meaning by that the individual consciousness. There is no continuity of identity. What it is that emerges, however substantial it may seem in the author's mind, is not clearly and vividly presented to the imagination of the reader. It is something which assembles and controls the compunents of consciousness here and which may have the same relation to a new consciouaness hereafter. Sometimes the word "mind" seems to stand for this—the desire for knowledge seeming to the author the highest and noblest of aspirations. One might almost vainly search the pages of the book to find the word "soul," or any indication of what the author considers the qualities and activities distinctive of the soul. His sense of the Reality of life does not, for the reader, get the better of his very keen sense of its Illusions.

Maeterlinck gives himself here mainly to showing what immortality is not. But surely little real knowledge has come to us from attempts that have been made to show what it is. Illusive hopes and groundless fears have given it, for religious sensibility, a vividly picturesque portrayal. Now that reason has so far dispelled superatition, eminent scientific investigators have honestly and, as is their wont, cautiously sought to find in their own field some solid basis for belief in life after death, and some of these have eagerly lent their service to the Society of Psychical Research. Sir Oliver Lodge has perhaps come the nearest to making the survival of human personality seem scientifically plausible. As to the results of psychical research, Maeterlinck admits that they have established as a fact "that a spiritual or nervous shape, an image, a belated reflexion of life, is capable of subsisting for some time, of releasing itself from the body, of surviving it, of traversing enormous distances in the twinkling of an eye, of manifesting itself to the living, and, sometimes, of communicating with them." But he is obliged to add that these phantasms soon fade away and disappear forever, and that they have never brought us a single revelation of the new estate into which they have passed. He attaches no importance to such supposed disclosures as have been made through mediums and automatic writing, except as indicating the supernormal powers of the living. Can any disclosure be made to us, or could we understand any that might be made, of a life that may be as different from ours as the organic world is from the inorganic? We are in full sympathy with Maeterlinck's feeling that "explanations should be superior to the silence which they break."

We do not ask an explanation of a life to come, and the time will soon come when immortality will cease to be a subject of discussion. We have called it "the everlasting question." But it could not have been a question to primitive man; rather it was a reality as intimate and indefinable as was the wonder of the world he was shut in with. It will not be a question when the life of reason brings back into clear light the immediate sense of living reality which primitive man felt in the darkness. The ages between Instinct and Intuition have been those in which man's mind in its making has put itself questions that could not be answered, but which nevertheless the speculative imagination, prompted by hopes and fears, preaumptively answered.

The modern attitude of Science is not thus presumptive. Even for its hypothesea it waits to see enough of the truth, dispassionately observed and co-ordinated, to frame them by. The creative imagination may enter into the co-ordination, but it is the illumination of a real vision—the flash lighting up a completed circle—and to this exteat science follows an intuitional method. Psychology, because it deals directly with the data of consciousness, can be more convincingly intuitional and, since it has come to realize this advantage, it has made a wonderful advance. The displacement of Herbert Spencer's uninspired exposition of evolution by Bergson's Creative Evolution is due to the most luminous intuition of our early twentieth century.

What will now engage the philosophic mind will not be an inquiry as to the immortality of the soul, or as to the conditions of its future life, but rather one as to its own nature and its creative activities. There can be no real vision of the scope of psychical life as confined within the term of an individual existence, or even within that of the existence of humanity on this planet. The limits which Maeterlinck has imposed upon his contemplation of "our eternity" preclude such a vision, leaving us blankly confronting the cosmic consciousness.



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Eugenics . . . . . By CHARLES B. DAVENPORT

Director of the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institute.

THE aim of this study is to appraise the influence of the innate qualities of a single man of a country on the history of that country during his active life. The single man selected is the reigning monarch.

The method of the study is to render a judgment, as objective and free from bias as possible, concerning the position of the reigning monarch in one of the three classes: Plus, plus-minus, and minus. In the plus class are placed men with exceptionally numerous and vigorous talents for leadership, in the minus class are placed monarchs with feeble intellect and few talents, and, in the plus-minus class are placed the others. Similarly, the change in the political status of the country during the reign of the monarch is assigned to one of these classes. An agreement in the sign of monarchial ability and political progress during his reign counts one for the hypothesis of an influence of the monarch. A disagreement in sign counts against the hypothesis. The correlation in signs can be mathematically calculated and gives a numerical expression for the influence of the monarch.

This method is applied in the successive periods of the history of France, Castile, Aragon, United Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Turkey, Switzerland, and England. For example, Gustavus Vasa was a marked personality with very high ability; he was brave, cautious, ecoomical, industrious, stern, virtuous. During his reign Sweden became independent of Denmark and increased in commerce, agriculture, mining, law and order. He was succeeded by Eric XIV., brilliantly endowed but devoid of practical wisdom, suspicious, violent, cruel, and headstrong; at times mentally deranged. During the reign of this rather unfortunate Prince public treasure was wasted, there was much discontent and suffering, and finally a rebellion arose and Eric was deposed. Here a weak ruler permitted to decay what his strong predecessor had built up. In this way the personality of Kings and the history of civilization in the various countries of Europe are traced in parallel fashion, and the whole makes an interesting review of European history, even if it accomplishes nothing else.

But Dr. Woods does draw very definite conclusions from the vast array of facts which he has so painstakingly amassed. There are altogether 105 instances of a superior ruler associated with advancing conditions of his country as against 11 associated with decline. There are 87 cases of a weak ruler associated with the marked decline of a nation, and only 30 cases where a weak ruler is associated with an advance in the welfare of the country, despite the fact that, when the monarch is weak, the Government is usually administered by some strong power behind the throne. If there were no correlation between the human and the political status the relation would be indicated statistically by 0. Were the correlation perfect it would be indicated by unity, or 1. Actually the correlation figures out .6, or three-fifths of unity, and this is a very high correlation as anthropometric and biological correlations run.

Granting this correlation, the crucial point still remains to be discussed, did the conditions of national development determine the eminence of the King, or, on the other hand, was it the capacities of the monarchs that determined the conditions of their countries while they were ruling? Dr. Wooda finds the latter conclusion established by three lines of argument. First, the transitions from + to − states of progress of the country are not through transitional neutral stages, but are abrupt and irregular, and the irregular changes follow rather closely upon the accession of the new monarch. Second, during minorities of interregnum, if no member of the royal family is in control as regent, the prosperity of the country almost invariably declines. Thirty-six such periods were periods of retrograding conditions; mostly under weak regents or "councils" with divided power. On the other hand there are only two divided regencies associated with progressive conditions. Progress occurred generally when one strong leader was in control and acted like a monarch. Third, if conditions determined the rank of the monarch there should be less evidence of an inheritance of the intellectual qualities of monarchs than of some character not influenced by conditions, e. g., eye color. But quantitative studies indicate, on the contrary, that the inheritance of abilities in monarchs is just as marked as that of other qualities. Therefore their abilities and rank have not been perceptibly modified by conditions, but, on the other hand, the monarchs have determined the conditions of their countries.

Prof. C.B Davenport

Dr. Woods lays emphasis on the conclusion "that the royal breed, considered as a unit, is superior to any other one family, be it that of noble or commoner." Proof that the superiority of royalty is due to inoate qualities is found in the facts that younger brothers are just as eminent in intellect as are the inheritors of the crown; that many scions of royal houses have been exceedingly precocious; that, on the whole, their genius has been shown in war and government, (for which the blood was pended preeminently upon the presence of men possessing innate talent for those fields. It should be a nation's chief concero to secure, in some way or other, the multiplication of individuals from the strong and "gifted" stock, so that the proportion of such persons in the population shall increase.

In the United States the maintenance and increase of the population by immigration approach in importance the contribution made by reproduction; thus our problem is both that of securing a relatively greater fecundity of the best stock already in the country and a relatively greater migration of the better strains into the country. This result may be brought about, on the one hand, by restricting (through segregation, and, if it seems desirable, even through sterilization) the fecundity of persons who belong to mentally and morally defective strains and by excluding at our gates immigrants who belong to such strains. This result may be achieved, on the other hand, by arousing our most efficient stock to a sense of the sacred duty that devolves on them of high fecundity and by encouraging the immigration of peraons that we know to belong to good European stock.

In theory every man in America is a "king"; if bad rulers destroy the prosperity of a country, as Dr. Woods shows, woe to that democracy that neglects every proper means of securing strong rulers.

Charles B. Davenport

THE INFLUENCE OF MONARCHS. By Frederick Adams Woods, M. D. The Macmillan Company. 1913. 422 pages. $2.

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THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS

By Coningsby Dawson

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"PEANUT" By Albert Bigelow Paine

He is a very poor little boy and his home is far away among the hills; but he is loyal in his friendship even to the memory of the desperado who was good to him, and about whom he will believe no ill.

THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER By Clarence B. Kelland

A part of the price of the great Betrayal slips from the palm of Judas down through the ages. The story is dramatic as a play, with the spiritual appeal of a poetic allegory. A rare Christmas book.

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THE MANSION By Henry van Dyke

In this new story spiritual truth burns radiantly in the lamp of fiction—so beautiful, so deeply spiritual, that it satisfies the reader while it stirs his conscience.

THE ROAD TO JOY By Louise Collier Willcox

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HARPER & BROTHERS

LINCOLN AND THE SLEEPING SENTINEL By L. E. Chittenden

A young soldier—a boy he was, half dead with fatigue—relieving a sick comrade on watch, and then falling asleep at his post—the soldier's shame, his dishooor, and his saving by Lincoln.

JONATHAN AND DAVID By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

This is a simple village story, with an old man's gentle character and affection for his dog as the governing motive. It belongs to that class of stories that take hold by reason of their sincerity and unaffected pathos.

THE APPLE TREE COTTAGE By Elinor Macartney Lane

A little pastel sketch in apple-green—a story light and delicate and fresh as the Summer sea itself, and a flower-bordered cottage by its side, where "he and she" are all that count in the gold-and-blue Summer setting. Illustrations in color by Frank Craig.

THE TOY SHOP. A Story of Lincoln By Margarita Spalding Gerry

The kind of story that brings a lump to the throat. Here is Lincoln visiting a toy-shop on a Winter evening to buy tin soldiers for his little son, and talking with the old toy-maker, veteran of Napoleon's wars.

PADRE IGNACIO By Owen Wister

On the Californian coast, at the parish of Santa Ysabel del Mar, Padre Ignacio, once a member of the gay world, has found "contentment in renunciation." But temptation comes upon him.

COMRADES By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

A Civil War veteran, who has outlived all his companions, goes forth alone on Memorial Day to decorate their graves. His wife's devotion makes him realize that the title of comrade belongs to her even more than to the men who fell by his side.

In order that the public may not be disappointed, the publishers have made special arrangements to place quantities of these books at all stores, so that early selections may be made. If, however, you are not able to get those you wish, send immediately to the publishers and get the books by mail.

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

THE following reviews of the One Hundred Best Books of the Year are given in accordance to the classification decided upon by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves, Dr. Carl Van Doren, the committee for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW from the Department of English, Columbia University. The list thus selected is the result of six conferences at which the members of the committee discussed the results of their independent investigations and came to a decision as to the books herewith chosen.

FICTION

THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY

By Edith Wharton. Charles Scribner's Sons.

In no previous novel has Mrs. Wharton displayed her remarkable gift for character analysis so effectively as in "The Custom of the Country." Her theme is one that she is peculiarly

Edith Wharton
Author of "The Custom of the Country"

fitted to develop—a comparison of certain elements in our new "smart set" with the old social order that still survives among the so-called exclusive circles of society in New York and Paris. Undine Spragg, the heroine of the story, is the only child of an uncultivated Westerner, who has made a fortune in a real estate boom and who comes to New York to launch his daughter in the "high society" that she craves. She is a woman of superlative beauty, and this, together with her father's wealth, furnishes her with the means by which to achieve something of the social success upon which she has set her heart. The absorbing interest of the book lies in the development of Undine's character. As a study in selfishness, the complete subordination of every minor interest to one consuming passion for power, this "social climber" of the twentieth century reminds one of Becky Sharp. Unlike Thackeray's heroine, however, Undine is not particularly gifted intellectually. She makes mistakes, she is guilty of errors in judgment, her conversation is anything but brilliant. But these limitations give to her portrait a stronger color of realism than one finds in the marvelous heroine of "Vanity Fair," while the art of Mrs. Wharton is further shown in the charm which Undine, in spite of her defects, exerts over her readers. As a satire on certain demoralizing tendencies in our modern society, Mrs. Wharton's book is a most significant contribution to recent fiction; as a story it is told with all the mastery of English and the charm of character depiction that long since won for this author a foremost place among the novelists of the period.

THE OLD ADAM

A Story of Adventure. By Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

That "card," Denry the Audacious, who dodged and strode and mounted his successful way through the Five Towns in one of Mr. Bennett's previous novels, appears once more as the hero of "The Old Adam." Mr. Bennett has shown Five Towns to be England's Gascony and Denry its D'Artagnan. It is a middle-aged Denry that we encounter this time, to be sure, and we sigh regretfully for some of the youthful breeziness of the account of his younger days. But he is still Denry the Audacious, with the D'Artagnan flavor strong upon him. He has a wife and three children, and is known to his admiring townsmen as Alderman Machin and to his family as Edward Henry. He has the most modern house in Five Towns, with an electric chandelier which would have been "adequate for a lighthouse," an income of $25,000 a year, and various other accoutrements and symbols of success. But he longs for other worlds to conquer, and presently he rushes into the theatrical world of London, passes through several whirling experiences that land him on the verge of failure, but in a half chapter's breathless trip to New York he snatches victory from defeat and returns home with the laurels of still another success upon his brow, only to hear his son remark condescendingly: "Isn't father a funny man?"

The book is pure farce, written in slap-dash, haphazard style, but it is always amusing, and rises occasionally to the point of brilliancy. Casual entertainment is its only purpose, and in that worthy aim it is eminently successful.

O PIONEERS!

By Willa Sibert Cather. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Miss Cather's story of Western pioneers is practically a novel without a hero, but it makes up for that omission by having three heroines. There are men in the book, but the interest centres in two women, not rivals, but friends—the splendid blonde farm woman, Alexandra, and Marie, poor little spirit of love and youth snatched untimely from her poppy fields. And, as much heroine as they themselves, looms large the earth, the land, patient and bountiful source of all things.

The average American does not have any deep instinct for the land or

Thomas Hardy
Author of "A Changed Man, and Other Tales"

vital consciousness of the value and dignity of the life that may be lived upon it. But "O Pioneers!" is filled with this instinct and this consciousness. It is a tale of the old wood and field worshipping races. Swedes and Bohemians transplanted to the uplands of Nebraska and of their struggle with the untamed soil and finally their conquest of it.

It is a good story, a direct, human tale of love and struggle and attainment, a tale that is American in the best sense of the word. A thread of symbolism runs through it, in which the goddess of fertility once more subdues the barren and stubborn earth. This attitude of the author toward the soil gives her story an unusual interest and significance, since it is so directly opposed to our characteristic American feeling toward the land. For we are prone to consider it, in both our life and our fiction, as a sort of springboard from which to jump into other and more congenial modes of living.

THE INSIDE OF THE CUP

By Winston Churchill. Illustrated by Howard Giles. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Churchill has embodied the spiritual problems of the age in his preacher hero, John Hodder, who voices clearly the spiritual unrest and yearning of our time. Revolting against spiritual inaction, he considers dogma of little consequence and demands spiritual virility, a Christianity that lives and acts rather than one that believes. The scene of the story is laid in a Middle Western city that might easily stand for St. Louis, but the stage setting and the actors are typical of our present-day American civilization. They strike true of well-to-do society in any of our large cities. St. John's might be any rich and fashionable parish between the oceans, and John Hodder, when he goes at the beginning of the book to minister to its spiritual needs, a virile young man, but orthodox and dignified, could be matched in a thousand parishes. The conditions he meets with in his parish, wealth exploiting poverty, financial power creating for itself more and more power, legal talent prostituting itself at their command, soon stir the young minister to deeper thought and closer observation of life. And finally he revolts against the domination of wealth in his church. But, instead of leaving it, he endeavors to bring it closer to his conception of what Christianity should be, and, supported by a portion of his vestry, starts sturdily forth upon his determination to make a new and better St. John's. It is a book tremendously in earnest, stamped with the zeal of a man who believes that he is setting forth in it truths of the greatest significance to his fellowmen. Dogma is of little consequence to the author or his preacher hero. What does matter is that the spirit of Christ should rule a man's actions in his home, his business, and in all his relations with his fellows. A story of dramatic situations and absorbing interest, it is also a significant indication of modern tendencies and an illuminating comment upon modern life.

CONCERT PITCH

By Frank Danby. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

The artistic temperament plays an important part in this new novel by the English novelist Frank Danby, who, in private life, is Mrs. Julia Frankau. Incidentally, the book illustrates a myth in the making, a myth, indeed, that is nearly made, which the novelists have helped to develop into its present maturity—the myth that artistic genius, and especially that brand of it that is concerned with the making of music, is desperately selfish, and excessively egotistical and disloyal. The musician in Mrs. Frankau's novel is all these things and some other equally unpleasant ones besides.

Her heroine, Manuela, is young, lovely, and impulsive, and she and a certain Lord Lyssons are much in love with each other and engaged to be married. But Manuela has a stepmother who is

Henry James
Author of "A Small Boy And Others."
(photo by A.L. Coburn)

quite as objectionable a person, and equally efficient as a developer of dramatic situations, as was the stepmother of Cinderella. Between the blundering of Lord Lyssons and the machinations of the stepmother, Manuela is finally goaded into eloping with an artistic temperament in the person of a musical genius. She does not care for him in the least, and between her indifference to him and his indifference to the making of money for the purpose of buying bread she has a most unhappy time.

Finally comes along an evil genius of a man who is "a born co-respondent," and he weaves a trap for the ensnaring of Manuela's feet. By that time the artistic temperament has got itself entangled with an opera singer who refuses to sing in his magnum opus unless he worships at her feet. A shot from her husband's revolver ends that complication as well as Manuela's inconvenient domestic bonds. And when Lord Lyssons returns to his first love she welcomes him gladly and they live happy forever after.

THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS

By Coningsby Dawson. Henry Holt & Co.

The desire to climb garden walls rested heavily upon Dante Cardover even from his childhood and sent him forth many times on the old vain quest for freedom and happiness. Narrow affections, safe within the garden walls of convention, he passes by, often with a cruel indifference, longing always for the unwalled garden, yet afraid at the crucial moment to pick the bitter fruit although refusing to allow any one else to do so. For him, life revolves on the pivot of his love affairs and when this is suddenly removed the fabric crashes down around his ears and leaves him sitting with empty hands in the ruins. Apparently the conclusion that the author wishes to have drawn from his story is that happiness is the merest will-o'-the-wisp and that walls have nothing to do with its comings and goings.

The book contains enough of brilliant patches of love sentiment and of melodramatic situations to make it popular. But its real value is not nearly so much in these parts of it—so many novelists can do that sort of thing—as in its crowd of secondary characters which give it the color and feeling of actual life. The earlier part of the book, with its long sketch of the boyhood of Dante Cardover, is done with a delicacy and sympathy that give promise of future good things from Mr. Dawson's hand. When he paints the awakening, sensitive soul of a child he rises to the highest level of realism and true artistry.

THE DARK FLOWER

By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

Mr. Galsworthy's latest and, in many respects, his best novel, fulfills at least one requirement of great art—it is many things to many men. But to most, at least to those who look beneath the surface of a novel to its inner meanings, it will be an allegory of youth, age and love. The most striking thing about the book is the way it bodies forth our great modern longing for youth, our dread of age. At first it is a woman entering upon middle life who feels that the time is coming when beauty and youth will be no more her's and love will pass her by. She has dreamed of a simple and satisfying love, but has never found it, and with so few years left in which it may come to her she clasps the knees of youth, as though she would thereby recreate her own springtime, and bestows upon a lad of 18 the dark flower, the flower of passion, whose disturbing fragrance shall pursue him to the end. In time, the boy, grown to manhood's middle age, and feeling the oncoming of the dark and loveless years, makes the cycle complete and himself turns to youth, loving and craving to be loved by a girl in the first flush of youth and beauty, as if he, in his turn, hoped

Frank Danby
Author of "Concert Pitch"

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

thereby to make himself young again. There are four women in the book and the curtained portrait of a fifth, and all come to disaster, all are broken quickly and tragically on life's wheel The men also, although they are not thus torn asunder, live their lives only, as it were, by compromise with the whirring wheel, in constant contest with their yearnings.

Mr. Galsworthy's story may be condemned in some quarters because it is a story of "illicit love." But it must be remembered that all through it the "dark flower," by which he symbolizes that love, sends forth the breath not of life, but of death. He must be accounted not only one of the greatest living English writers, but also one of the greatest living English moralists.

VIRGINIA

By Ellen Glasgow. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The old order changeth, and Miss Glasgow's new novel reveals the tragedy of the woman who, essentially of the outgrown time, endeavors to bring its ideals over into the later generation. From the time of the appearance of her first book, "The Descendant," Ellen Glasgow has been recognized as one of the most capable of the present-day American novelists. With each succeeding story she has grown in knowledge of human nature, in understanding of her time, and in the skill with which she uses her medium of expression. So one is not disappointed in finding her latest book the most mature and significant, as well as the broadest in sympathy and the most skillful in treatment of all her product.

It is the straightforward account of one woman's life, a woman brought up under the old idea and according to the old method, "founded upon the simple theory that the less a girl knew about life the better she would be prepared to contend with it." She is a lovely and lovable figure—gentle, exquisite, able to endure with fortitude. When she marries she is faithful to her ideals of wifely duty and self-sacrifice, and by reason of them and that very fidelity she undermines what should have been some of the best and strongest traits in her husband's character and acts as a weakening force upon his moral fibre. And, finally, in the hour of need, because self-effacement has atrophied her own powers and contributed to the failure of his, disaster comes upon them.

The book is a noteworthy and significant study of our own times, done with an art that in its neatness and fineness is more like that of Jane Austen than is usual in modern writers. During the years covered by Virginia's life the position of women changed more than it had done in several previous centuries. And this tremendous difference between the girl of the eighties and the girl of to-day Miss Glasgow has transferred to her pages with all the clarity and fidelity of the artist that she is.

A CHANGED MAN AND OTHER TALES

By Thomas Hardy. Harper & Brothers.

This collection of Mr. Hardy's short stories, written at various periods in his long and distinguished career, may safely be called a representative volume. It is by no means of uniform excellence; some of the work is so filled with his least fortunate mannerisms as to amount almost to parody. Notably is this true of "A Waiting Supper," the monotonous recital, an unpleasant young woman's amatory misadventures, and of a dull thing called "Alicia's Diary."

But these are the only parts of the collection really to be condemned; most of the other stories are excellent, and several of them are splendid, showing the greatest living novelist at his best. There is, for instance, "The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid," surely a classic. When this entertaining history first appeared several years ago it was given an enthusiastic reception by discriminating readers. It is pleasant to find it thus conveniently presented.

Then there is "A Tryst at an Ancient Earth Work," a charming Dickensian fragment. "Enter a Dragoon" is a dramatic short story, full of that irony of which Mr. Hardy is master. "What the Shepherds Saw" is not only drama, it is melodrama. But then life itself is not infrequently melodramatic, and this tale of sin and retribution is sufficiently logical not to strain the credulity of its readers.

Of "The Changed Man," the story from which the book takes the title, much might be said by way of praise as to its construction. Considered purely as a work of art, it is perhaps the best thing in the book, but it is less entertaining reading than the delicious "Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid."

Arnold Bennett
Author of "The Old Adam."
©photo by Frank Mac Donald

NEW LEAF MILLS

By William Dean Howells. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Howells's latest novel is a study of character, rather than of action, but the author's keen and sympathetic observation of human nature and his absorbed interest in the habits of the mind give "New Leaf Mills" a charm which all its readers must feel. It is, in fact, a novel of thoughts, rather than of deeds.

Its hero is a gentle, lovable, shiftless man, potentially a poet, who goes to the Middle West with his family about the time of the Mexican war. He is absolutely unfitted for the life of a pioneer, nor has he any particular aptitude for the work of a miller. Nevertheless, he bravely establishes himself on the edge of the wilderness, and dreams great dreams of the golden grist to be poured out by the New Leaf Mills.

Not all his rough neighbors look on the poetic miller with kindly eyes. Indeed, some bitter enemies appear, and there are hints of tragedy. But his own inaction is his most formidable foe. Mr. Howells is particularly skillful in exhibiting the emotions of his pathetic hero's wife, her affection for her visionary, childlike husband, her pride in his intellectual powers, and her grief in his failures.

The miller is a Swedenborgian, and in the study of mysticism he takes refuge from the disappointments of his business career. Finally, after the failure of the mill, he gets work in a Swedenborgian bookshop and with his family leaves the West for a more congenial home. He is a worthless fellow, the peace and happiness of his family are sacrificed to his idleness and impracticality, yet Mr. Howells looks on him with no unkindly eyes, nor can the readers of this novel dislike him.

Incidental to the narrative are many vivid descriptions of the Middle West of pioneer days. Mr. Howells has recorded the life of Americans of that place and time with fidelity, and his book is a real contribution to history, as well as a fascinating psychological study.

John Galsworthy
Author of "The Dark Flower."
photo by F.O. Happé

V. V.'S EYES

By Henry Sydnor Harrison. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

Mr. Harrison's second novel is cast in a graver key than its predecessor, "Queed," which brought him such instant success, and the author is a little longer in getting into the free stride which sweeps the reader's interest along with it. Nevertheless his story does not lack humor, and it has many qualities which entitle it to a higher rank than even that which "Queed" won so quickly. It has a greater variety of delicately differentiated individualities. The author is equally at home with his characters, and equally true and convincing in his portrayals, whether they are children of slums, gay young women of the social world, money-making newly rich men, or the lame slum doctor hurring with enthusiasm for humanity.

The novel describes the evolution of a soul. Cally, the lovely and soulless only child of the Heths, living with no thought beyond her own pleasures, thinking of her father's money-making machinery, with its constant toll of the life and health of his employes, merely as something which exists for the enhancing of the luxury and the beauty of her own life, meets the slum doctor with the confiding eyes, who somehow has the power of making people better by believing them to be all he wants them to be. He takes it for granted that Cally is ready to do the right thing, the brave thing, and confidently believes in her in spite of her resistance, until finally, with struggle and protest, painfully, slowly, grudgingly, her soul is born, and the higher vision of herself which she has seen in V. V.'s eyes has "poisoned all meaner choice forevermore." Mr. Harrison tells the result of it all so eloquently that it becomes

Winston Churchill
Author of "The Inside of the Cup."
©photo Moffett

to the reader almost as if he himself had been having experience with the things that really matter.

STELLA MARIS

By William J. Locke. John Lane Company. $1.35.

Mr. Locke's latest heroine is an invalid, a girl who has been ailing all her life. She cannot even lift her head from her pillow. All that is visible to the little circle of friends who pay court to her are "a pair of frail arms, a daintily curved neck, a haunting face, and a mass of dark hair encircling it on the pillow like a nimbus." But she is a merry, joyous creature, much beloved by her company of faithful friends. When these enter her room it is as if a charm falls upon them, for they leave all the wickedness and sorrow of the world outside. They create for her a dream world in which all is sweet and beautiful.

Stella gets well, and then the story really begins. She is a woman in years, but a child in knowledge of the world. Among her faithful friends are two men, both of whom love her. One of them has a wife who is criminally insane, and, in addition, he is adored by the slum child, grown to womanhood, whom he had once adopted. Her, in complication enough, and out of it Mr. Locke evolves a story that moves swiftly, with much action and with emotional crises of painful intensity. But excellent as the story is as a novel of action, it deserves higher praise as a novel of character. Its people stand out, clear and round, and its wonderful heroine stays in the reader's memory with a delightful sense of intimacy. Locke's method is that of genuine realism. He deals with the essentials, not the accidents, of passion, with matter inseparable from mind, with flesh inseparable from spirit. His characters, it is true, are not commonplace or uniformly vicious. They do and say strange, amusing, and noble things. But he is never more fantastic than life itself, and no contemporary writer gives a more convincing picture of the world as we know it.

JOHN BARLEYCORN

By Jack London. The Century Company. $1.50 net.

It is not solely as a work of art that this novel must be judged, but as a bit of frank autobiography, as, to use a trite phrase, a human document. Mr. London tries to tell all that he personally knows about John Barleycorn, from the first stolen sips of alcoholic liquor in his childhood to his habitual consumption of cocktails during the last decade. He has never, he says, been a drunkard, although there have been periods in his life in which he has

William Dean Howells
Author of "Familiar Spanish Travels."

been no stranger to drunkenness. He has known, however, what it is to depend upon the stimulus that comes from alcohol; to look forward to the drink which he had arranged for a certain hour, and to find his system growing more and more insistent in its demand for its unnatural food.

His chief charge against drink is that it brings its victims what he calls "white logic"—a condition of mind in which all the pleasant illusions vanish, life seems a foolish tragedy, and, in general, the "philosophy" of pessimism seems sound. He believes—perhaps without absolute justification—that this is the experience of every cultured, imaginative man who drinks largely. That it is his own experience cannot be doubted, for his recital is absolutely convincing.

Mr. London has not given up the habit of drinking. He still drinks more than is good for him, he says, but he is no longer in danger of John Barleycorn's mastery. The solution of the drink problem which he proposes is not definitely stated, but its chief characteristic is to make liquor less accessible; to prevent the saloon from being the legal, convenient, comfortable place that it is to-day. In the first chapter of the book, he tells that he has voted for woman suffrage, and he states that his chief reason for doing so was to put in power John Barleycorn's most formidable enemies.

The value of this novel as temperance propaganda may not be admitted by every reader. But its sincerity is indisputable, and its interest

THE CATFISH

By Charles Marriott. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

The story of "The Catfish" is the life history of a certain George Tracy, member of a respectable and well-to-do English family and himself a successful business man. But, more especially, it is the story of the other side of the man and his life. The outside aspect of George is that of the usual matter-of-fact, healthy Englishman. But in order to establish this aspect he has been obliged constantly to subdue and belie his true self, the man he really is. This man is peculiarly sensitive, high strung,

The Hundred Best Books of the Year

imaginative, clear seeing, with a keen perception for the relations of things and an all-pervading love of beauty as a vital part of existence. He continually doubts this side of himself and distrusts whoever calls it out or seems to perceive it. His constant endeavor from childhood to maturity had been to climb out of the world that this side of him made, which to him was the world of reality, and make a foothold for himself in the world created by other people and the things which they believed and did.

The love story of the book is concerned with his attitude toward a slim, wise girl who saw clearly through all George's bluff about himself and down into that other side of his life and his character which he tried so zealously to hide. And for that reason George feared and distrusted her. It is a love story that, in Mr. Marriott's telling, becomes the very opposite of the commonplace. There are delightful glimpses of London in its social and work-a-day aspects and several characterizations of an unforgettable charm. As in all his novels, the writing of his pages has been ruled by a high imagination. Mr. Marriott looks upon life with an understanding so fresh and unconstrained that his novels are, perhaps, quite unique in present-day English literature.

OTHERWISE PHYLLIS

By Meredith Nicholson. With frontispiece. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

In this new novel Mr. Meredith returns to one of those little Hoosier communities he knows so well and tells us what happened to various inhabitants of the town of Montgomery, especially to Phyllis Kirkwood and her relations. Phyllis is an attractive heroine, lovable, outspoken, quick-witted, thoroughly American, who has an unusual knack of being on the spot whenever anything exciting was taking place. But although she has the star rôle, the most interesting person in the book is not the 19-year-old girl, but her mother, a "sinful woman" of an extremely modern type.

Until this present day no author would have dreamed of presenting a woman who had left husband and child for a lover as returning in any other guise than weeping, repentant, and imploring forgiveness. The only thing he could do with such a woman heretofore would have been to show her on the swift road to destruction or as repenting in sackcloth and ashes. But not so does the author of "Otherwise Phyllis" deal with Lois Montgomery Kirkwood Holton. For he writes in the second decade of the twentieth century, and so it becomes possible for him to show his heroine returning in a Parisian costume, smiling and cheerful, and as consciously fascinating as ever she had been. She charms Phyllis, the daughter she had deserted, and her generous brother. It is her ex-husband who suffers and who pays the price of her wrong doing. The author draws very clearly and convincingly her light and shallow nature, with its inconsistencies and its possibilities of fascination. The study of Lois, as a character representative of some of the changes that are going in the world, gives the book value as a comment upon contemporary manners and customs.

VAN CLEVE

By Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Company.

Mrs. Watts has already earned a secure place in the affections of novel readers, but "Van Cleve" is far superior to her previous works. It is a vivid picture of life in the Middle West ten years ago. The hero, after whom the book is named, is a young banker in Cincinnati, a humorous, human creature, whose plodding career conceals from the world his shining virtues of courage and self-abnegation. He slaves for the benefit of his idle and selfish family, and goes to Cuba to hunt for the vagabond brother of the young woman who has rejected his suit.

Van Cleve's visit to Cuba gives Mrs. Watts an opportunity to write about the Spanish-American war, and of that opportunity she takes advantage admirably. She writes about the Spanish war nearly as vividly as Mrs. Johnston writes about the civil war—and that is saying a good deal.

The plot is well worked out, and the romance leaves the reader satisfied—satisfied, that is, with the fate of the men and women with whom he has spent a pleasant hour or so, dissatisfied with the necessity of bidding them farewell.

Mrs. Watts's realism is the sort that American literature needs. She is not morbid, not sordid-minded, not obsessed with a sense of the weaknesses and wickednesses of humanity. She describes the people that we know, she writes of the life about her with keen enjoyment and accurate observation. And she knows how to tell a story.

CRITICISM

THE DRIFT OF ROMANTICISM

Shelburne Essays. Eighth series. By Paul Elmer More. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

The broad spirit in which Mr. More approaches his subject and his conviction that the romantic principle should not be considered as something concerned only with literature but as a vital part of life will make his book attractive not only to those who care about the literary life of the nineteenth century but often more to those who are interested in the tendencies and portents of our present day life. He studies the appearance and significance of this romantic principle in the lives and works of six men, each of whom he considers typical of a certain drift toward romanticism in the literature and the life of modern times.

These six men are: William Beckford, the dilettante, whose romantic and eccentric career furnishes a symbol of romanticism; Cardinal Newman, whose insistence on a God of revelation the author holds to be an example of romantic drift; Walter Pater, the aesthete; Fiona Macleod, the rhapsodist; Nietzsche, the philosopher-rebel; Huxley, the minister of science. The binding together with a common thread of authors so widely severed in activity and so opposed in conviction as these leads Mr. More and his readers to the sounding of some profound philosophic depths, which are especially dealt with in the "Definitions of Dualism," which follows the six essays forming the body of the book.

Mr. More thinks romanticism pernicious and its manifestation in modern social forces entirely deplorable. He looks upon it, whether in an individual or in a society, as the expression of a perverse soul. The limitless hypothesis of science, the limitless superman of philosophy, the limitless deity of religion, each a phase of the romantic drift, have influenced our modern philosophy of life, and together they have developed a deplorable passivity.

THE VICTORIAN AGE IN LITERATURE

By G. K. Chesterton. The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Chesterton's contribution to the Home University Library Series is not a discussion of literature in the Victorian Age, but of the significance of the Victorian Age in literature. He takes up separately, it is true, the great names of the period and succeeds in giving a singularly rounded and integral impression of each of several noted writers. But this whole takes on a unity distinct and impressive, due to the author's very clear conception of the age and the part which its literature as a whole played in modern development. Mr. Chesterton does not quite clearly define his conception of the Victorian Age, but he does make it clear that he sees at the beginning of the period a "compromise" between opponents of privilege on the one hand and on the other the holders and middle classes. Because of this "compromise," the opponents of privilege, instead of making a political and social revolution, as in France, contented themselves with wild and eccentric productions in literature. He is mightily and hotly indignant and disgusted that this compromise made it possible for "utilitarianism" and its more powerful congeners, "individualism" and "industrialism," to dominate the literature of the period. But apart from his treatment of the age as a whole, Mr. Chesterton's handling of the individual authors of the time is wholly delightful, with its flashes of wisdom, resentment, humor, and now and then fanaticism that reveal familiar beings in a wholly new light. The pages are rich with the author's own vital personality, and sparkle with witty sayings and unexpected and ever delightful turns of thought and expression that are peculiarly Chestertonian.

THE ENJOYMENT OF POETRY

By Max Eastman. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A distinct freshness and vigor of expression mark Mr. Eastman's book, and these, together with a certain zest, akin to the excitement of adventure, that runs like an undercurrent through its pages, make the latter interesting, although there is nothing particularly novel about the author's theories. He holds contemptuous opinions about the present method of teaching literature, because it makes this study a thing apart from the subjects it deals with, and he declares that "as usually taught for three years to post-graduates in our universities it is not worth spending three weeks upon."

His idea is that a teacher of literature should, above all, be a thorough psychologist, able to gauge the abilities and predilections of students and set their feet at once upon whatever literary road will lead them most quickly into the happy hunting grounds of understanding, appreciation, and pleasure. He pleads for a "sounder estimate of the place and dignity of the poetic" in our lives as well as in our reading. Especially would he like to see the poet himself treated with more consideration. "It appears," he says, "that a poet in history is divine, but a poet in the next room is a joke."

Mr. Eastman's clever book, which holds out the possibility that he may yet accomplish a great deal for American literary criticism, is a fine effort to free poetry from what he conceives to be the limitations of the schools and to reveal it wherever it exists—on the lips of children and savages and in the rude tropes of the unlettered, as well as in the poetry of Keats and Christina Rossetti.

SHAKESPEARE AS A PLAYWRIGHT

By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Prof. Matthews's study of Shakespeare is directed to a consideration of his quality as a playwright, and starts with the declaration that "poet as he was, and philosopher and psychologist, Shakespeare was first of all a playwright, composing plays to be performed in a theatre before an audience." It seems to Prof. Matthews that too little serious effort has been made to appreciate Shakespeare's work as a dramatic craftsman, seeing that it is the drama of Shakespeare the playwright, rather than that of Shakespeare the poet or philosopher, which has held the stage through the centuries; hence the determination "to disentangle the fundamental principles which guided Shakespeare in the construction of his successive plays, to analyze the elements of his craftsmanship, and to trace the development of his dramaturgic technic."

The study that is made for us along these lines is intensely interesting; it takes account of the various influences that affected Shakespeare's work, deals with his methods, sketches his development, and appraises his productions in the several stages of his career.

One of the features of the study is the finding that Shakespeare's development as a playwright falls into three fairly distinct periods. According to this allotment, we see the playwright, first as a novice learning his art mainly through the revision and adaptation of old plays; then as a master, producing his best stage pieces—the romantic comedies "Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "As You Like It," and "Twelfth Night," and the tragedies "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Macbeth," and finally, as a somewhat careless craftsman, writing plays which for the most part have vanished from the stage. Prof. Matthews thinks that in his later life Shakespeare gave little thought to providing satisfactory frameworks for his plays, contenting himself with endowing them with vital characters and ennobling them with the "lavish wealth of his poetry."

THE ENGLISH NOVEL

By George Saintsbury. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A work of astounding familiarity with the byways of English literature for the last three or four centuries, Prof. Saintsbury's history of the rise and development of English fiction is also a wonderfully interesting and companionable book, because of the evident zest with which the author has explored those byways and the gusto with which he writes of them. Prof. Saintsbury has read omnivorously the publications of decades and of centuries and has gained thereby not only the authority which springs from great learning but a broad humanity of judgment and a catholicity of literary appreciation which enable him to see and enjoy whatever there is of the breath of life in a book. He tells

(Continued on Page 668)

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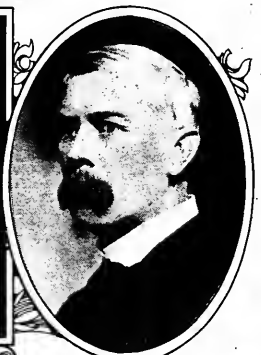

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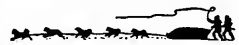

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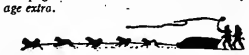

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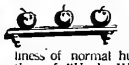

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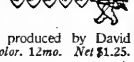

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The Hundred Best Books of the Year

(Continued from Page 666)

the story of the English novel with all his usual intimate knowledge of out-of-the-way literature and with all his usual strong human quality, which vitalizes it all and makes it very attractive reading.

Prof. Saintsbury does not agree with those critics who think that the romance and the novel are two distinct developments. He holds that the one sprang out of the other and that all the germs of the modern novel are to be found in old Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry. Bunyan was an effective factor in the evolution of the novel as a literary form. "Pilgrim's Progress" has the four requisites: plot, character, description and dialogue. The sense of character which Addison showed in the "Coverley Papers" carried the evolution of the novel a step further. And so, by the time Prof. Saintsbury's "great four"—Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne—were ready to write their tools were ready for them, the methods of the novel had been slowly worked out. Prof. Saintsbury brings his survey down almost to the present, and in a final chapter on "The Fiction of Yesterday," gives some subtle criticism.

THE ENGLISH LYRIC

By Felix Emmanuel Schelling. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Prof. Schelling is a scholar, but not a pedant; he has the ability, somewhat rare in academic circles, of imparting sound information in an entertaining manner. He has prepared an exhaustive history of the lyric poetry of England, from mediaeval times to the present time. His introductory pages, with their thoughtful discussion of the nature of poetry, are decidedly of value.

Another part of this treatise which is well worth the attention of students of poetry is that devoted to the lyric in the reign of the first two Stuart monarchs. Prof. Schelling is keenly sensitive to the beauties of the verse that appeared to the generations of bygone centuries; he reconstructs, in fact, the esprit of past literatures. Perhaps he may be criticised adversely for the chapter called "Some Successors to Swinburne and Meredith." He does not, it must be confessed, display an extensive knowledge of contemporary verse. But he does shew somethiog more important—comprehension of the purpose and place of poetry. His book will be valuable for use as a supplementary textbook in university courses in English literature, and it should find also a cordial welcome in unacademic circles.

THE INFLUENCES OF BEAUDELAIRE

By G. Turquet-Milnes. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

As a thorough, sympathetic study of a complicated movement whose outreachings have gone far and in many directions, Mr. Milnes's book is deserving of attention. He takes Beaudelaire, his school, and his influence very seriously indeed, and finds signs of them in some rather unexpected places. Beaudelairism, he says, is characterized by the following features: The faculty of self-analysis and self-torment in love; the pursuit of lust, mingling with it a kind of sacrilegious pleasure; the pursuit of sensations at any cost, with its inevitable consequences; perversity and madness on one hand, mysticism on the other; moral anarchy, overwhelming pessimism, and terrible solitude of the soul. He finds some touches of these things in such sane men as Benjamin Constant, Saint-Beuve, and Alfred de Vigny. Others who influenced Beaudelaire and showed in their lives or their works outcroppings of Beaudelairism were Poe, whom Beaudelaire translated and from whom he learned much in the artistry of horror and mystery; Bertand, Borel, and Gautier, of whom it is said that he "made Beaudelaire possible." Thus the author traces Beaudelairism in a large group of French and English authors, musicians, and artists.

As Mr. Milnes explains it, Beaudelaire revolted against the positivist spirit represented by Comte, Littré and Mill that held sway over French minds between 1840 and 1860. It induced in him hatred for all things progressive, utilitarian, humanitarian, and this hatred, which was his impelling force, has exercised an influence down to the present day in the poetry, art, and music that revolt against accepted standards.

IRISH PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS

By Cornelius Weygandt. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

To the facts that he is thoroughly informed on the subject, and is also interested and enthusiastic, Mr. Weygandt adds the further qualification for writing about the modern Irish dramatists the fact that he is not Irish himself. Therefore he can, and does, write of the movement with racial detachment, and the reader can feel that he is not being led astray by patriotic fervor or a too intense sympathy. His point of view is that of regarding the whole movement purely as a literary phenomenon. He has amassed a great deal of material, not only about the leaders of the movement, but also about less well-knewn writers and even its most obscure followers and hangers-on,

Max Eastman
Author of "The Enjoyment of Poetry"

and he writes concerning the work of all these people with sincere appreciation.

The body of the book is more comprehensive than its title, for he takes up some authors, such as William Sharp, who are not Irish, but seem to belong in the Irish movement by spiritual affinity. Poets and novelists also are included, as well as dramatists, so that the book becomes a sympathetic study of the modern Irish literary revival, with its dramatic features dominating all, and, in a way, symbolical of the whole.

The place of honor is given to a study of the art of Mr. Yeats, which receives thoughtful and penetrating criticism. Mr. Weygandt thinks it a great pity that Mr. Yeats has practically deserted lyrical for dramatic poetry, and says of him that in his lyrical work he has struck the most distinctly new note of all the English poets since Swinburne. There are excellent studies of "A. E.," John Synge, Lady Gregory, and other prominent figures, and much information concerning the young dramatists and other writers who are less well known in this country.

ANTHROPOLOGY

THE GOLDEN BOUGH. PART VI

By J. G. Frazer. New York: Macmillan Company.

Dr. Frazer's valuable work, "The Golden Bough," originally contained in two volumes, is now appearing in its third edition in ten large volumes, having developed from an elaborate study of a curious custom of the Arician priesthood into an encyclopaedia of primitive cults and myths, mainly those connected with the agricultural stage of culture. It is predicted that this work, when completed, will present a more important contribution than has hitherto been made to the elucidation of primitive thought concerning man's relations to the woods and fields on which he depended for nourishment.

The installment of the work under notice deals with the tendency exhibited by men in all parts of the world to think they may get rid of their sins and sorrows by transferring them to some animate being or some inanimate object. It is pointed out that this doctrine and the practice based on it are to be found in much of the theology of the present day, and it has been suggested that in the showing he makes of curious customs of primitive peoples Dr. Frazer brings to the attention of the theologians the fact that doctrines that have been considered peculiar and distinctive in the three religions derived from the Hebrews of old time have been common to all mankind; the scheme of vicarious atonement is mentioned as one of the doctrines that is robbed of its distinction in this way. Indeed, Dr. Frazer derives the title for the volume we are considering from the practice of the Jewish high priest on the Day of Atonement, who transferred the sins of the people to a "scapegoat," and sent the poor animal away into the desert to perish.

It appears that the scapegoat has been used by many peoples in many lands for cleansing themselves of their sins. At Lhasa there is an annual sacrifice of a human scapegoat and the same practice, we are told, has been followed elsewhere by both ancients and moderns.

ANCIENT ART AND RITUAL

By Jane Ellen Harrison. Home University Library Series. Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

"The point of my title," says Miss Harrison, "and the real gist of my argument lies perhaps in the word 'and'—that is, in the intimate connection I have tried to show exists between ritual and art." What she tries to do in the book is to throw light on the function of art in human life, to discover what it has done in the far-away past and what it is doing in our own time. To make this clear she thinks it necessary to go back to the beginnings of art, or, at least, to its earlier and simpler forms. And this earlier stage, this simpler form, she finds to be—ritual. She has studied it very carefully in this volume, because ritual is, she believes, "a frequent and perhaps universal transition stage between actual life and that peculiar contemplation of, or emotion toward, life which we call art."

Beginning with the earliest primitive rites, Miss Harrison, who is one of the foremost English authorities on Greek art, religion and mythology, comes down through the ages, examining beast-dances, May-day festivals, seasonal rites, until the journey brings her to the Greek drama, her aim being to make clear that art, except perhaps for the specially gifted few, "did not arise straight out of life, but out of that collective emphasis of the needs and desires of life which we have agreed to call ritual." In a final chapter she takes up the discussion of modern art in its relation to philosophy, morals, science, and practical life. There are many interesting comments in this chapter upon the work of the great Victorian authors and upon living writers, from Arnold Bennett to the Indian poet, Tagore. And after this survey Miss Harrison comes to the conclusion: "There are not wanting signs that

Brander Mathews
Author of "Shakspere as a Playwright"

art, both in painting and sculpture, and in poetry and novel writing, is beginning again to realize its social function, beginning to be impatient of mere individual emotion, beginning to aim at something bigger, more bound up with a feeling toward and for the common weal.

NATURAL SCIENCES

THE LIFE OF THE SPIDER

By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Preface by Maurice Maeterlinck. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

M. Fabre has devoted half a century to the study of insects and has made himself the foremost living authority upon them. His "Souvenirs Entomologiques" is a monumental work in ten volumes of which only bits here and there have been translated into English. And each new fragment that is doled out to English readers but emphasizes the need of having the whole werk made accessible.

M. Rostand has described M. Fabre as "The savant who thinks like a philosopher and writes like a poet," and this volume proves the truth of the description. For all its observations are made with the keen and accurate eye of the man of science, which sees, understands, classifies, elaborates, but when all this knewledge is put into words it becomes fascinating, dramatic,

J. Henri Fabre
Author of "The Life of a Spider"

absorbing. M. Maeterlinck calls him "the Homer of the insects," and says of his volumes about them that they contain "the most extraordinary of tragic fairy plays that it is possible for the human imagination, not to create or to conceive, but to admit and to acclimatize within itself."

The book consists of essays selected from the ten volumes of the "Souvenirs" dealing with a great variety of spiders. They picture the real life of the spider, of a great many kinds of spiders, from the egg to extinction, and give an account both fascinating and instructive of marvelous things the author has learned through patient watching and ingenious experimentation. The narrative, which tells the story of his observations and experiments with each specimen, is long and circumstantial and so charmingly written that it is as fascinating as a story about human beings. With respect to certain groups of spiders M. Fabre tells us practically everything worth knowing.

THE LIFE OF THE FLY

By Jean Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Made up of extracts from Fabre's great work, "Souvenirs Entomologiques," this volume contains a good deal about flies, but much more about other things. There is a particularly fascinating chapter on the caddis worm; there is a good deal about Fabre's own school days, at first as a child and later at college. There is much about various kinds of insects, and there is a chapter entitled "Heredity," which turns out to be a quaint study of his grandmother, whose round of ideas comprised only pickles, hemp, chickens, curds and whey, washing the clothes, and minding the children. The book is a collection of informal essays on a great variety of subjects, all informed with the vitality of his mental endowment.

Fabre was keenly and wisely aware of the limits of human knowledge, and he never presumed to draw conclusions that would carry him beyond those limits. As a scientist and a keen observer of facts and conditions and manifestations of insect life, he came time and again to the question, Why does the insect do this or that? How does it know that that is the right thing for it to do? "I bow profoundly," he says in answer, "without understanding or even trying to understand. The question is far above our inane means." "I pry into life," he declares. "And if I write for men of learning, for philosophers who one day will try to unravel the tough problem of in-

(Continued on Page 670)

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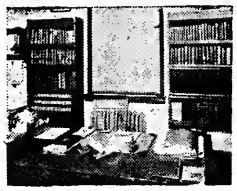

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(Continued from Page 668)

stinct, I write also, I write, above all, for the young. * * * And that is why, while keeping strictly to the domain of truth, I avoid your scientific prose which too often seems borrowed from some Iroquois idiom."

THE FARMER OF TO-MORROW

By Frederick Irving Anderson. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

It is hardly too much to say that no other writer on the subject of American farming has presented the facts of present conditions with their relation to future opportunities in so clear and forceful a manner as has Mr. Anderson in his delightfully written and very instructive volume. He devotes particular attention first to the value of the land as a factor in the financial success

Vincent Van Gogh
Author of "Letters of a Post Impressionist"

of the farmer of to-morrow, and, second, to the problem of the fertility of the soil. The coming farmer, he tells us, is handicapped by the fact that there is no more free land and therefore he must invest capital and at the same time compete with the holders of the free or cheaper lands. Therefore, if he wishes to succeed he will have to speed up the production or make unproductive land compete favorably with the older cultivated lands. In the United States only 25 per cent. of the land is producing food, and this fact leads the author to say that, compared with other nations, America has not yet begun to farm. In Germany, one laborer for every nine acres is the average, while in this country one for every forty suffices. With us ten acres are available to feed one person, while in China the allotment per person is less than half an acre.

The author maintains the indestructibility of the soil, following the lead of the Federal Bureau of Soils. It is the one resource, he insists, that cannot be destroyed or used up. Its value may be impaired by ill-usage, but this is not necessary if it is farmed with knowledge and care. Mr. Anderson quotes China, whose soils are still the richest in the world after 4,000 years of intensive cultivation, as proof of his contention.

PROBLEMS OF GENETICS

By William Bateson. Illustrated. Yale University Press. New York. 1913.

The discussion of certain important aspects of the problem of genetics is based upon Dr. Bateson's series of lectures delivered at Yale University in 1907. The book follows on the author's masterly interpretation of Mendel's principles in an earlier volume, and is an effort to discuss some of the wider problems of biology in the light of knowledge acquired by the Mendelian methods of analysis. Dr. Bateson has made a serious attempt to examine the manifestations of variability, realizing that the variation regarded by naturalists fifty years ago as a single phenomenon is not one but many, and that the systematist's hard and fast distinction of species is arbitrary and artificial, lacking in the recognition of the intermediate forms. The premise assumed throughout the work is a correction of the old Darwinian theory of variation, to the effect that "the fixity of specific characters cannot readily be held to be a measure of the economic importance to their possessors." The overlapping forms which complicate the task of the systematist and which, according to Dr. Bateson, are too completely ignored, are fully discussed with reference to conditions of climate and locality. There is an interesting chapter on de Vries's mutation theory, in which Dr. Bateson concludes that its proof has by no means been firmly established; that there are examples in plenty of mutation in respect to some one character, or as a result of recombination, is not challenged, but it is denied that there is conclusive evidence for the origin of new specific types from simultaneous variation in several independent respects. Secondary to the problem of specific difference, the author discusses the grave and perplexing problem of adaptation, refuting the vague but general notion that organisms have within themselves from the very beginning the innate power of adapting themselves to their environment. The concluding chapters, on the causes of genetic variation and the sterility of hybrids, represent the fruit of Dr. Bateson's careful study of two of the most perplexing problems concerned with the evolutionary process.

HEREDITY AND SEX

By Thomas Hunt Morgan. New York. Columbia University Press. 1913.

In this volume Dr. Morgan unites two lines of scientific research which have long been working in comparative independence of each other—the study of the cell in its relation to problems of heredity, and the study of heredity as bearing on the analysis of germinal materials. Like many of the other discussions of the evolutionary problem, Dr. Morgan's book throws serious doubts on Darwin's theory of sexual selection. In the first place, it can be refuted that the evolution of certain characters has come about through choice or selection on the part of the female lacks conclusive evideoce, and there are facts in plenty to support the assertion that other conditions than selection are responsible for mating. Second, the De Vries assumption of variation by mutation, which Dr. Morgan nowhere subscribes to as a "law," may be responsible for the inheritance of sex characters. Study of sex-linked

Alfred Noyes
Author of "Tales from the Mermaid Tavern"
©photo By Chickering

characters shows, especially in the work with red eyed and white eyed flies, in Dr. Morgan's opinion, that while following the Mendelian principle of segregation, these are also associated closely with sex-mechanism. Study of the conditions in plants and animals of gynandromorphism, hermaphroditism and parthenogenesis throw considerable light on the problem of sex-determination, as does inquiry into the conditions which result in sterility. In this connection there is an important exposition of the work of Prof. Jacques Loeb in the process of artificial parthenogenesis, with an estimate of its importance on the problem of the inheritance of sex. The discussion of sex-determination in man is drawn largely from Dr. C. B. Davenport's study of the relation of heredity to eugenics, which points to the conclusion toward which all of Dr. Morgan's work has been verging, and which in the case of some plants and animals is an established fact, that it is by an inner mechanism and not by environmeatal changes that sex is determined.

POETRY AND DRAMA

POEMS

By Alice Meynell. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mrs. Meynell has been sure of appreciative readers from her first appearance as a poet, a quarter of a century ago. The discriminating have given a welcome to every succeeding thin volume of hers, just as they will to this new one, which includes many poems now published for the first time. That she appeals, notwithstanding her limitations, to a large audience is shown by the fact that her early verses in less than twenty years passed through ten editions—a success that visits but few young poets, and not many poets of any age.

She writes almost always in the mood of thoughtful melancholy, a mood that does not permit a wide sweep of wing. She herself recognized her limitations in the poem, "A Poet of One Mood," and describes her compass accurately:

The countries change, but not the west-wind days,
Which are my songs. My soft skies shine above,
And on all seas the colors of a dove,
And on all fields a flash of silver grays.

It is the melancholy that one expects in early poems—for when was a really cheerful youthful poet known?—but the mood persists in her mature work and deepens often into sadness and sometimes even into pessimism. This latter note is strikingly given in her description of "The Modern Mother," who—

Giver of life, death, peace, distress,
Desired, ah! not so much
Thanks as forgiveness.

Many of the religious poems are full of a mystical beauty that recalls Francis Thompson, whose genius Mrs. Meynell and her husband did so much to cherish and develop.

TALES FROM THE MERMAID TAVERN

By Alfred Noyes. Frederick A. Stokes.

Few novels are richer in action than Mr. Alfred Noyes's series of poems—epic seems too formidable a word—"Tales from the Mermaid Tavern."

John Masefield
Author of "Daffodil Fields"

Other poets—notably Mr. Watts-Dunton—have used that famous inn, the haunt of so many of English literature's most illustrious figures, as the subject of verse. But Mr. Noyes has recreated it, recreated, indeed, the very atmosphere of the golden days of Queen Elizabeth.

The narrator tells in the beginning that while one day wandering through London and dreaming of its glorious past, he found himself before a little inn which he recognized as the Mermaid. Then by some magic power he was carried back through the centuries and made pot-boy at the Mermaid, so he takes up his tasks, serves cups of malmsey to Sir Walter Raleigh, Ben Jonson, Dekker, Marlowe, Snakespeare, and the other giants of the time, and listens to their great talking.

Each of the stories is devoted to one of these illustrious men, and the thread of continuity is the presence of the pot-boy narrator. There is variety enough in the tales. We hear Will Kemp, that famous jester, tell how he danced across England, we watch the tragic death of Marlowe, we follow the midnight funeral train of Mary Queen of Scots. There is rollicking humor, there is delicate pathos, there is grim tragedy. The mighty poets and warriors of the time seem amazingly real, they lose none of the glory with which time has covered them, but they become appealingly human.

Mr. Noyes shows in this volume a mastery of rhyme and rhythm that places him in the highest rank of poetical technicians. He shows also imagination, passion, power. His book is a notable achievement; distinctly a contribution to literature.

THE DAFFODIL FIELDS

By John Masefield. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913.

One of the later of Mr. Masefield's long narrative poems which have

Alice Meynell
Author of "Poems"

aroused widespread discussion and considerable imitation, "The Daffodil Fields," is written with the poet's characteristic vigor and tremendous force. Neither the story of the slums nor the sea this time; the scene is set in the daffodil fields and thickets of Shropshire, along the muddy rivers of the Argentine and on the broad streeches of the South American pampas. The narrative unfolds the tragedy which centres about three Shropshire folk, Michael, Lion, and Mary. Michael is the wrecker of hearts, the selfish, self-willed sensualist, and it is Michael whom Mary loves, while Lion stands aside. Michael goes away for three years of life on the vast cattle ranges of the River Plate, and when the three years are up he does not return, having forgotten Mary for the charms of a dark-eyed Spanish girl. And Mary, full of grief at her loss and later pitying Lion, who has suffered long in silence, finally marries him. Michael returns, and with him comes back all Mary's love for him. But he is the same vacillating, passion-driven Michael, and it is through him that tragedy, triple horror, overtakes them all in the daffodil fields where they had played as children.

The story is a simple one, but intensely dramatic, dealing with elemental passions entirely without recourse to subtleties. The pictures of dawn and sunset in the Shropshire country, with glimpses of the rustic life of the region, as well as the sharply contrasted vastness of the South American pampas, the stories of wild nights among the ranches, of headlong rides under the open sky with stars, all are presented with Mr. Masefield's particular forcefulness. Compared with the earlier poems, "The Widow in the Bye Street," "Dauber," and "The Everlasting Mercy," "The Daffodil Fields" is more closely concentrated and more intensely dramatic, showing a distinct advance in the poet's mastery of a form and style which he has made peculiarly his own.

THE WOLF OF GUBBIO

A Comedy in Three Acts. By Josephine Preston Peabody.

That most appealing and lovable saint, Francis of Assisi, is the leading character of Mrs. Marks's new drame which she chooses to call "a comedy in three acts." As a matter of fact, it is a Christmas miracle, done in Mrs. Marks's most delicate and appealing manner, and takes place in the woods of Gubbio seven hundred years ago. At the inn of Gubbio the great King Louis and his six attendants are expected, and the tiny

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hostelry is already crowded, for it is the day before Christmas. A poor man with his wife and baby try to get a lodging at the inn but are turned away. Despairing, they wander into the forest, where they are set upon by thieves, who throw the father over a cliff and steal the woman's cloak. In the encounter the Wolf of Gubbio appears and carries the baby off to his den, and the frantic mother hastens back to the town for aid. Arrived at the inn, in disguise, the good King Louis hears the pitiful story and at once sets out with his six men to search for the child and the lost man. When the party return triumphant-

Jack London
Author of "John Barleycorn"

ly with the man, St. Francis appears on the scene and chooses the man and his wife to impersonate Joseph and Mary in the Christmas celebration. The village folk bring their gifts, one by one, as they begin to realize the lesson of devotion and sacrifice which the Saint is pointing out to them. But there is no Child in the manger. It is through St. Francis, finally, who has done the Wolf many a good turn in former days, that the child is brought back in time for the celebration. Touched by the power of love, the Wolf himself brings back the baby and there is a dramatic moment when he appears to lay him in the manger. The Christmas miracle is wrought; the Wolf, under the spell of love, speaks with the voice of man, and the people in wonder and amazement drop down before him, calling him Fra Lupone.

GITANJALI

By Rabindranath Tagore. With an introduction by William B. Yeats. Macmillan Company, New York. 1913.

This collection of poems, "Song Offerings" as the author translates "Gitanjali," is one of the books on which the award of the Nobel Prize for literature was recently made to the Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore. It represents the later work of the Bengali poet, known for the last twenty-five years to the fifty millions who speak the Bengali tongue, but not until recently introduced to the Western world of letters. Tagore's earlier work was characterized by a very hot and romantic type of mysticism. Then followed the period of transition during which the warring elements of sensuality and spirituality were at work, and finally in the quiet and retirement of Bolpur emerged the renascent spirit from which all the later work of Tagore has sprung. The "Gitanjali" reflects this change in the life of the poet. The themes are not of men and women, of streets and the rushing life of cities, but of splendor in nature, of divine love and spiritual beauty. The sun, the moon, the stars, clouds, all the trees and flowers of the earth now speak a different language for Tagore, a language of love for an all-pervading Supreme Being. It is this contact with the infinite which the poet tries to bring to the printed page and with extraordinary success. Mr. Yeats, in searching for some Western mind with which to compare the Bengali poet, has selected Thomas à Kempis in his "Imitation of Christ," noting, however, the wide difference in the fact that à Kempis was obsessed with the idea of sin and that Tagore "has as little thought of sin as a child playing with a top."

This remarkable collection of Mr. Tagore's verse is more difficult for the Occidental reader to receive and to appreciate than the earlier work; it is remote and lofty, its mysticism is based upon a culture and a philosophy far removed from that to which the Western mind is accustomed. But the religious fervor and the high spiritual temper which actuate these exquisite lyrics will be felt by every reader. The translation from the Bengali to the English has been done, as in the former instances, by the poet himself, and is no small part of the whole achievement, which is undoubtedly one of genius.

WORKS OF FRANCIS THOMPSON

Three volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons.

During his lifetime Francis Thompson's admirers were few, but they were devoted. Recently (by Mr. Harrison in The English Review) a somewhat elaborate attempt was made to relegate him to the rank of the poet of a clique, and to show that he was dependent for his fame upon the praise of his coreligionists. This is rather amusing when we remember that his poems received their first high praise from Richard Le Gallienne and Arnold Bennett. These gentlemen are not as a rule considered fanatic Catholic apologists. Arnold Bennett wrote: "My belief is that Francis Thompson has a richer natural genius, a finer poetical equipment, than any poet save Shakespeare. Show me the divinest glories of Shelley and Keats, even of Tennyson, who wrote 'The Lotus Eaters' and the song in 'The Princess,' and I think I can match them all out of this one book, this little book that can be bought at an ordinary bookseller's shop for an ordinary, prosaic crown."

Those who have known Francis Thompson by "The Hound of Heaven" and the great odes will find in the three beautiful volumes now under consideration material for many amplifications of their view of him. For here is not only great poetry, august, white hot with inspiration; here also are essays, tender, whimsical, satiric; here also are gay verses on such light and pleasant topics as cricket. It is good to have these by-products of genius; they make Francis Thompson seem human and ap-

William J. Locke
Author of "The Glory of Clementina"

proachable. The essay on Shelley is included, of course, and "Health and Holiness." And there are many critical essays and discussions of various subjects—paganism, the Salvation Army among them. There is one volume of prose and there are two of verse. No one can read these high thoughts clad in lovely words without the honest conviction that Thompson was a poet of genius, and that in our own time has been produced work that has an assured place among the richest treasures of English letters.

THE KINGDOM OF ALL SOULS

By George Edward Woodberry. Boston: The Merrymount Press. $1.50.

Three poems and a preface make up this slender volume of artistic appearance, for which the Woodberry Society is sponsor. The author's earlier verse was chiefly an expression of the relation between the personal, the physical, and the spiritual worlds. But the present poems carry us with a rush and a sweep into the very heart of all that is most vital in our modern thought and action. Mr. Woodberry greets the present-day promise that the individual is about to obtain freedom from the bondage of old tyrannies and conventions, and that the brotherhood of man will become a practical standard of action rather than a theoretic creed, as if this were all an accomplished fact. Like many another poet who has summed up the social forces working in his age, his own passionate convictions have swept him to a height beyond that on which the battle is actually being waged.

In the multitudinous changes that are going on Mr. Woodberry sees signs not of decay, but of promise. For him the whole universe is instinct with youth and hope:

When sheathed and glacial o'er us
Arcturus courses cold,
And dry and dark before us
Aldebaran is rolled,
Far clustering orbs in chorus
Shall light the pealing sky,
And throne to throne reply,
The heavens grow not old.

As the author says in his delightful preface, these poems breathe "a mood of faith in the unimagined future. They have a touch of prophetic conviction and that atmosphere of largeness of world hope which is a trait of our time."

BIOGRAPHY

LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

Edited by G. R. Agassiz. Houghton Mifflin Company.

In temperament and achievement there was a wide difference between the famous naturalist, Louis Agassiz, and his no less brilliant son, Alexander Agassiz. But while the character of their renown may vary, the real contributions of the son to scientific advancement are of no less consequence than those of the father. The son of Alexander Agassiz, who compiles and edits these "Letters and Recollections," says of the two men that "one was temperamentally a great teacher and the other a great investigator."

The volume opens with a delightful account of the boyhood of its subject in Neuchatel, for it was not until three years after Louis Agassiz's coming to this country that he was able to sum-

Francis Thompson

mon his family to join him at Cambridge. After being graduated from college his first years were spent in teaching and later in work on the Coast Survey. His correspondence does not begin to play an important part in his biography until he returned to Cambridge and began work for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, with which his name is so brilliantly connected. From that time until his death, in 1910, the letters present a kaleidoscopic picture of his many and varied activities. There are letters to and from Darwin, Sir John Murray, President Eliot, Haeckel, Huxley, and the members of his family. They give charming and vivid descriptions of his scientific activities, his expeditions to Mexico, India, the Bahamas, the islands of the Pacific, and of his laboratory work at the Museum and elsewhere. And all of them reflect a vigorous and live personality, while together they present a striking impression of a versatile scientist who excelled in many and varied fields of research.

JANE AUSTEN

Her Life and Letters. A Family Record. By William Austen-Leigh and Richard Arthur Austen-Leigh. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

This book, say the authors, "is intended as a narrative and not as a piece of literary criticism." The volume, which is compiled and written by Miss Austen's grandnephew and his son, makes a very complete record of her life, as far as existing materials render possible, and the recent renascence of interest in Jane Austen and her work will assure for it a general welcome.

Although the authors have based their work upon the well-known "Memoir" and upon the "Letters" published by Lord Brabourne in 1884, and have referred also to more recent commentaries, they have brought forward many new facts, and have endeavored to remove

Henry Sydnor Harrison
Author of "V.V.'s Eyes"

previous misconceptions. The volume bids fair to be the authoritative account of Jane Austen's life for many years to come. Their description of her character is worth quoting:

Hers was a mind well balanced on a basis of good sense, sweetened by an affectionate heart and regulated by fixed principles; so that she was to be distinguished from many other amiable and sensible women only by that peculiar genius which shines out clearly in her works.

MY LIFE

By August Bebel. With frontisplece. University of Chicago Press. $2.

The leader and one of the founders of the Social Democracy in the German Empire, Herr Bebel has seen his party grow from nothing until it has become one of the great political organizations of modern Germany, and his own name has become a power in all the countries included in the phrase Western civilization. His autobiography, as thus far published, carries the story of his career only as far as the attempt on the life of Kaiser Wilhelm I. in 1878, and the effect of that crime upon the party. Consequently, the book covers only the first days of the Social Democracy before it received the form impressed upon it by its originator. To the student of Socialism such an account of its early days from the pen of the man who had so large a share in it will be of the greatest value.

The sketch of Bebel's boyhood days appeals strongly to the interest of the reader, who must marvel over the difficulties the author surmounted. The book tells how, when Bebel was finally ready to begin his life work, he gradually made himself known; how he founded Socialistic organs with practically no resources, and how he built up an organization with pitifully small contributions from its members. The volume closes on the eve of the adoption of the anti-Socialist laws, the great blow struck by Bismarck, with whom Bebel was at war all his life, against the new power in the community.

RETROSPECTIONS OF AN ACTIVE LIFE

By John Bigelow. Volumes IV. and V. 1867-1879. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Full of picturesque and entertaining detail though they are, the late Mr. Bigelow's "Retrospections" have an importance far beyond that of being interesting glimpses into the life of yesterday. In constant touch, as he was, with the men and women who were making history, being himself one of the actors, the views he gives of what was going on behind the scenes form a record of decided historical importance. His memoirs will form an original source which no future historian can afford to neglect, while no reader who wishes to get the true flavor of the life

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of that time or the accurate measure at first hand of its famous personalities will be willing to pass it by.

Mr. Bigelow is very frank in all of his revelations. But the frankness, no matter what the resulting revelation, is entirely without malice and is partly the consequence of the material that is used—letters and diaries—and partly of the sincerity of Mr. Bigelow's mental attitude. Himself a part of the great events of the time and in constant companionship with men who were among its moving forces, the letters to and from his intimate friends discuss freely many facts about world politics which

John Bigelow
Author of "Retrospections of an Active Life"
Photo by Brown Bros.

even now are not generally known. The letters are supplemented by extracts from Mr. Bigelow's diaries, in which with a Pepysian frankness he recorded his impressions of the life and the men of two continents which he knew well as diplomatist and editor. When he repeats Seward's story of the bribery necessary to bring about the annexation of Alaska, shows us Charles Dickens in his cups, Wilkie Collins taking his nightly spoonful of laudanum, Horace Greeley in tears over an editorial in his newspaper, he may give us a shock, but he convinces us of his sincerity.

THE LIFE OF JOHN BRIGHT

By George Macaulay Trevelyan. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.30.

Mr. Trevelyan's biography of John Bright is an extraordinarily useful book. It gives a comprehensive, authoritative, and entertaining story of a great and good man, who did great and good things for his country and the world, and its publication has notably enriched the literature of English politics and the history of philanthropy.

Mr. Bright was such an important person that his biography necessarily includes pretty near all of the political history of his country during the period of his activity in public life, and Mr. Trevelyan might very well have entitled his excellent work "The History of John Bright and His Times." The association of the man with his times runs all through the book, and it is most admirably maintained. When Bright, acting contrary to the wishes of his best friends, including members of the Church he loved, emerged from comparative obscurity and entered upon his political career he became a central figure in the national life of his country, and to tell adequately the story of his development from that time on demanded on the part of the narrator a full knowledge of his subject, a nice sense of proportion, and an unusual literary skill. Mr. Trevelyan, fortunately, was abundantly able to respond to these requirements, and those who read his book will credit him with an admirable performance of a difficult task.

Americans, of course, will be greatly interested in the chapter in the biography that deals with our civil war. There are men and women living in this country to-day who are able to recall that in our war time their hearts were full of gratitude to John Bright for the effective stand he took in his own country against those who were eager that England should aid the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Trevelyan directs attention to an act of President Lincoln which was indicative of the feeling toward Bright that pervaded the North. A young Englishman had been sentenced in San Francisco to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. Lincoln [illegible] the man and said the [illegible] was granted "as a public mark of the esteem held by the United States of America for the high character and steady friendship of the said John Bright."

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM COBBETT IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

By Lewis Melville. Two volumes. John Lane Company. $10.

William Cobbett was a tempestuous Englishman, whose mission in the world seems to have been to stir up strife. He loved a fight, and took the utmost satisfaction out of doing and saying things that would enrage his enemies. As he held decided and frequently contemptuous opinions about contemporary men and affairs, and had not the least hesitation in expressing them, he had no difficulty in keeping on his hands all the fights that any man needs want. He made two visits to America, coming the first time to Philadelphia, in 1792, and living there for a number of years. He came again, in 1817, and lived for two years at Hempstead, L. I., after which he spent the rest of his life in England. He was one of those political malcontents, useful in their own day for calling attention to grave abuses, who are of interest to a later time because their diatribes helped to start movements or gave impetus to those already under way. Cobbett published in England for many years a "Political Register," famous in his time and having considerable influence.

Of special interest to Americans will be the two chapters which deal with Cobbett's life while in this country. His account of men and affairs in Philadelphia during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars is particularly worth reading. He did not have a good opinion of his adopted country, and wrote in the most scathing terms of the morals of the people, whom he called "a cheating, sly, roguish gang," the climate, the products, the land. Party politics in this country at that time were much entangled with European affairs, the Federalists being friendly to England and the Democrats anti-British and friendly to France. Cobbett was soon engulfed in the local strife and proved himself a good fighter. When he returned to England in 1819 he took with him the bones of Paine.

Dr. David Starr Jordan
Author of "War and Waste"

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

By John Jay Chapman. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Chapman's essay on William Lloyd Garrison is a strong, brilliant work, of notable literary merit, and those who share the author's opinions—and prejudices—with respect to the men and matters with which he deals will read what he has written with very great satisfaction.

It is not an impartial survey he gives us of Garrison's stormy career and of the controversies with which he was engaged; on the contrary, it presents views as to the man, the cause to which he was attached, the methods he employed, and the enemies he made, that agree perfectly with those pugnaciously proclaimed by the men and women who fought under Garrison and the other famous Abolitionists. It contains an ardent eulogy of the great anti-slavery leader and a stout denunciation of the slaveholders and their Northern sympathizers and supporters that will warm the hearts of those who proudly remember their identification with the abolition movement. Without doubt, too, the essay will greatly impress readers of later generations who are able to consider the slavery question with open minds.

But there certainly will be two judgments on Mr. Chapman's essay, and he must have anticipated there would be, knowing as he did that there was a very considerable body of men and women in America who had never ceased to regard William Lloyd Garrison as a detestable person. Assuming that this anticipation lay in Mr. Chapman's mind, we are permitted to wonder over something he says in a prefatory way. "I wrote 'Garrison,'" he remarks, "in order to bring back to notice the anti-slavery epoch, a period almost forgotten, yet which brought salvation to our people. This salvation Americans accepted at the hands of Garrison, giving him small thanks." It is time that Garrison took his place in the school books and in the imagination of the American people as one of our greatest sons." Did Mr. Chapman, when he wrote these sentences, have any expectation there would be a nation-wide response to the suggestion they carry? Probably not.

James Bryce
Author of "University and Historical Addresses"
Photo by George Grantham Bain

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN PAUL JONES

By Mrs. Reginald de Koven. Illustrated. Two volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mrs. de Koven first became known as an authority upon Paul Jones when she proved a few years ago in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Buell's life of Jones, which had formerly been accepted without question, was a tissue of fictions, misstatements, and forgeries. She had for years been making a thorough and painstaking study of the hero's life and, fully equipped with the conscience, the purposes, and the methods of the modern historian, she had gone to every existing source of original information. She showed that Buell's references upon which he based his innumerable fictions were mainly to books and manuscripts that never existed, and that practically everything new in the book had been invented to suit the convenience of the author. By that time Buell had died, and as no one has ever been able to make an explanation of his strange crime, his purpose in it is likely to remain forever one of the darkest of literary mysteries.

Mrs. de Koven now comes forward with two splendid volumes in which she presents the real history of the real Paul Jones. She does not offer them as a refutation of the predecessor whom she had already shown to be unworthy of credence, but, barely mentioning him, briefly though bluntly, for what he was, she contents herself with following her subject through all the phases and scenes of his varied life, in which there was so much of both glory and pathos. And this time, undoubtedly, his elusive character and remarkable career are presented as they were. Perhaps she does not succeed in making Jones entirely understandable. But she presents all the materials necessary for the reader to form his own judgment.

A SMALL BOY AND OTHERS

By Henry James. With frontispiece. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

"Come here, little boy, and show me your extraordinary jacket," said Thackeray to young Henry James, hovering on the stairway near his father's study. The jacket and the little boy wearing it appear as the frontispiece of this very delightful book of Henry James's recollections of his boyhood. The picture shows an interesting and attractive little figure, dressed in a sheath-like jacket, standing beside his father, a glow of happiness upon the young face, whose grave mouth and eager, questioning eyes impress it upon one's attention. Mr. James has not undertaken to give accurately and chronologically the story of his boyhood, but to present a series of recollections, or, perhaps, of persisting impressions received in his youth and afterward clarified and related to life and to one another by the force of mental habit. The origin of the big book of charming memories is set forth with all Mr. James's zeal for analysis and exact statement, from which the reader learns at considerable length that when the author attempted to place together some particulars of the early life of William James "aspects began to multiply and images to swarm," until at last he yielded to their pressure and set down all his memories of his earliest days.

Aside from all other considerations, the book is well worth reading merely as a picture of that priceless thing, a happy childhood. Henry's attitude toward his brother James, awful in the dignity of sixteen months' priority, is deliciously realized. And there are many interesting figures of people famous in one way or another, who take on novel and entertaining appearances when we look at them through the eyes of the child, Henry James. The figure of the father is reconstructed vividly and affectionately. And there are striking bits of self-revelation, as when he throws in the comment, after saying how far back he had reflected about something, "for I see I must have been always reflecting."

LIFE OF EDWARD BULWER, FIRST LORD LYTTON

By his grandson, the Earl of Lytton. Macmillan Company, New York, 1913.

This is the first complete and authoritative life of the famous novelist which has been given to the world, and its final completion is due to the efforts, not of his son, to whom the work of biography was intrusted, but to his grandson, the present Lord Lytton. Two volumes of the biography, as it was originally intended, appeared in 1883, having been prepared by the novelist's son, but death overtook the biographer before the task was accomplished. The present Lord Lytton has rewritten the entire story, hoping thereby to present a unified and continuous narrative, which will enable the world to form a true estimate of his grandfather's career.

In this work Lord Lytton tells unreservedly and without any attempt at concealment or glossing over of fact the full story of the domestic tragedy of the novelist's marriage, an account which will prove of intense interest to the many to whom the facts of the case were but partially known. "I soon came to the conclusion that it was necessary to tell all or nothing," explains the writer in discussing this laying bare of domestic infelicities to the public. Lord Lytton's purpose is unusually upright and sincere, and his wisdom in satisfying a curiosity, piqued by the partial disclosure of facts, is indisputable. This straightforward account places the elder Lytton in a true though somewhat searching and relentless light, but, as the biographer confidently assumes, "the truth can damage neither the dead nor the living."

The work, which contains several interesting portraits and other illustrations, is prefaced by an autobiographical portion, retained from the first publication of the two volumes of 1883, and dealing with the first twenty-five years of the author's life. As a restrained and yet sympathetic bit of biography, and quite apart from the material brought to light for the first time, this "life" has already won many readers.

THE STORY OF MY BOYHOOD AND YOUTH

By John Muir. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Born in a little village on the coast of Scotland, taken in his early youth to a log cabin among the forests of Wisconsin, Mr. Muir learned early to love wild nature. Not every boy, it is true, gains a lasting affection for country life from spending long hours in arduous farm labor, but Mr. Muir was an exceptional boy.

Exceptional he was, but he had none of the offensive virtues of the infant prodigy. His childhood was wholesome

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and natural, and he looks back to it with delight, and his recital of it is delightful reading. He was always a naturalist the intimate friend of frogs, eels, snakes, turtles, lightning bugs, oxen—of all beasts and birds and of all growing things.

He was a student of books, too, and he tells of rising at 1 o'clock in the morning to devote the hours before breakfast to reading. He had a gift for mechanics, and some clocks and thermometers of his own manufacture, exhibited at the State Fair at Madison, attracted so much attention that young Muir received a place in a machine shop in Prairie du Chien.

He left this position to enter the University of Wisconsin. There are many interesting pages of reminiscences of his college days; days pleasant to remember, although they were full of labor and privation. When he was graduated he left, he says, "the University of Wisconsin for the University of the Wilderness."

It is a refreshing book, full of the joy of life. Mr. Muir has conferred a favor upon the public by thus admitting them to the pleasure of intimate acquaintance with him.

NAPOLEON

By Herbert Fisher. Home University Library. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Fisher has done well the difficult thing he was asked to do, having set forth, in a little volume of 250 pages, a clear and reasonable conception of the great Napoleon. The man of little leisure and the man who is unable to follow with interest detailed narratives of military campaigns and battles will find in Mr. Fisher's book a biography very much to their liking—a biography which shows what sort of man, General, and Emperor Napoleon was, and deals with his military operations with no more than the necessary fullness. The author gives rather more attention to Napoleon's statecraft, domestic policies, and diplomacy than to his work in the field of war, but whatever activities are recounted, be they of peace or war, they are referred to for the purpose of getting help from them in the elucidation of Napoleon's character and the appraisement of his various qualities.

Mr. Fisher does not credit Napoleon with great originality as a soldier, alleging that his war strategy was derived from French military students and writers, and that his policy of aggression and far-reaching conquest he got from the Revolutionary Government, simply realizing in terms of empire what they had conceived in terms of republic.

Referring to Napoleon's understanding of the masses and commenting on his bulletins and proclamations, Mr. Fisher remarks that, like the philosophy of Rousseau, which it temporarily displaced, the literature of Napoleon belongs to the library of the demagogue; he also characterizes Napoleon as a tyrannical censor of newspapers, "the pioneeer of those great newspaper trusts which now impress their violent unwisdom upon a suffering age."

Mr. Fisher runs against some students of Napoleon's military career in holding it was his practice throughout his career to leave minor tactics to his subordinates. Those who take the opposite view hold that this practice is noticeable only in the later Napoleonic campaigns, and contend it indicated the failing off in the man's mental powers, and that it contributed measurably to his overthrow.

LETTERS OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

With biographical comment by his daughter, Sara Norton, and M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Illustrated. Vols. I., II. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. (The Riverside Press, Cambridge.) $5.

In the course of his long and busy life Charles Eliot Norton came into warm friendship and close intercourse with a very large number of the great writers of America and England, and his letters are chiefly valuable because they contain curious facts and vital impressions concerning many of the immortals of the nineteenth century.

He knew well all of his literary fellow-countrymen who were worth knowing, and put very interesting bits into his letters about some of them; but the best things his epistolary pen recorded are his pictures of his transatlantic friends. He was a thoroughgoing American—his lettera to James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis and others show that clearly—but there is no doubt the happiest periods of his life were those he spent in association with his friends across the ocean. He loved the literary atmosphere of England and delighted in his social and intellectual relations with the most important English writers.

His list of intimates contains the names of Ruskin, Carlyle, the Brownings, Mrs Gaskell, Clough, John Forster, FitzGerald, Burne-Jones, Morris, Leslie Stephen, John Stuart Mill, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Goldwin Smith and many others of high rank in the literature and the intellectual life of England—and it may be remarked that with respect to these important folk

Roald Amundsen
Author of "The South Pole"

Mr. Norton was not a mere hanger-on, but a friend among friends, cordially treated and highly esteemed.

Carlyle, in one of his notebooks, gives a good indication of Norton's standing in literary England. "An amiable, very friendly, sincere and cultivated Charles Norton is here all Winter, and much a favorits with me," writes Carlyle, and there is abundant evidence that this view of Norton was the prevalent one with those who knew him in England. It is not astonishing that Norton's letters, written by an alert and sympathetic observer, contain remarkable pen portraits of his English friends.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

In this volume of more than 600 pages the ex-President has written in a vigorous, characteristic fashion on the events of his life up to the time when he completed his second term as President. He has gossiped about his early days, spoken with enthusiasm about his life in the West, and his hunting exploits, and has told with honest pride of what the Rough Riders did in the Cuban campaign.

Most of the book, however, is naturally taken up with Col. Roosevelt's political career. He has told of his first introduction into politics as an Assemblyman; he has described how Jacob Riis and he, when Police Commissioner, faced the great problems of this city. When he gets on to his Gubernatorial experience the author has something very timely to say to these days when the condition of our local political parties has created so much stir. He has discussed frankly what he considers should be the relation between the reformer in politics and the boss, and has told how he treated so powerful a leader as the late Senator Platt.

As he approaches the White House the great press of events in which he played the leading part forces Col. Roosevelt to drop the autobiographical style almost entirely and to write rather general statements of what he did and the methods he used. It is interesting to note the comparison which he makes between his own conception of the powers and duties of the Presidency and those he ascribes to Mr. Taft, and it is also remarkable that he seems never to have a word of praise for the man who was once his closest friend.

Conservation of national resources, the big stick, and the square deal, and social and industrial justice are some of the matters on which the ex-President dilates, and as he deals with his action in international affairs he becomes particularly interesting. He sets forth in detail the reasons which led him to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war, and he protests with great fervor that in the matter of Panama the United States lived up to the highest ideals of conduct.

SAINT-GAUDENS'S MEMOIRS

Arranged by Homer Saint-Gaudens. Two volumes. New York: The Century Company. 1913.

This is the amplification of the earlier reminiscences of the famous sculptor, by his son, Homor Saint-Caudens. No confidences are betrayed, but these two beautiful volumes are full of frank and winning revelations of personality. The narrative starts with a description, charming in its simplicity, of Saint-Gaudens's French father and his Irish mother, and their little cobbler's shop on Forsyth Street, later moved to the Bowery and thence to Lispenard Street. The elder Saint-Gaudens had a most distinguished clientele, including such names as Astor, Morgan, Dix, Belmont and Sickles. There are intimate pictures of the sculptor's early apprenticeship with a cameo cutter, Avet; the days spent in cutting shell-cameos of small-waisted ladies in hoopskirts, the evenings in study at the drawing school in connection with Cooper Union. The years following his study at Rome, spent in his studio on Fourteenth Street, are filled with a host of the sculptor's well-known friends, among them such as John La Farge, Stanford White, Robert Louis Stevenson, Gen. Sherman, Richard Watson Gilder, William Dean Howells and a score of others. Everywhere the reminiscences are piquant and characteristic of the writer. Stanford White "was drawn to me one day as he descended the German Savings Bank stairs by hearing me bawl the Andante of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony." A devouring love for ice cream brought Saint-Gaudens and McKim, whom he greatly admired, together. His explanation of the change in the relations between himself and his famous protégé, MacMonnies, is characteristically large and fine. MacMonnies, "the gentle, tender bird," taught by Saint-Gaudens the art of flying high, suddenly developed into an eagle. The change brought to the elder man not bitterness, but much

Prof. George Santayana
Author of "Winds of Doctrine"

sorrow. "I find," he says, "that I have met in Mac another man whose acquaintance I am now making—no doubt a fine fellow and a devoted friend when I get to know him again. It is all quite natural, and it was unnatural in me to expect that he was not subject to the same development as the rest of us." The latter years of his life, during which honors came crowding in upon him thick and fast, are pictured by his son with fidelity and a well-restrained sympathy, rounding up the record of a gentle and significant life.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, HIS PUBLIC SERVICES, PRIVATE FRIENDS, AND LITERARY ORIGINALS

By T. H. S. Escott. John Lane Company.

Barset's chronicler is little known as a personality even to the chief admirers of his novels. Mr. Escott visited the novelist many years ago, to interview him for an English periodical, and formed with him a lasting friendship. Indeed, it seems from this book that Trollope desired Mr. Escott to write his biography, for he supplied him with an abundance of letters and other useful material.

It is by no means a model biography that Mr. Escott has written, but on the other hand it has charm and interest lacking in more formal and orthodox works of this sort. Trollope's life is described in full detail, with some hero-worship, it is true, but not enough to annoy the reader.

There is much about the rather restricted and bleak life of the Trollope family and about the poverty which troubled the novelist's youth. Mr. Escott will surprise many devotees of Trollope by his account of the books that came before the great studies of life among the British clergy. Some of them were about Ireland—"The Kellys

Frederick Irving Anderson
Author of "The Former of Tomorrow"

and the O'Kellys" one of them was named—and one, "La Vendee," was a historical novel about the French Revolution.

Thoroughness Mr. Escott exhibits, and sympathy. These surely are good qualities for a biographer to possess. His book was needed, and he has executed his task in a manner that insures him the gratitude of his readers.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LIFE OF GEORGE TYRRELL

Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The revelation of his character which George Tyrrell has himself made in this book is a fascinating study, but it is doubtful whether it will do service either to his memory or his cause. The volume is a most interesting one, partly because of the character of the man himself, described ruthlessly and shrewdly by his own pen in the first part, and partly because of his connection with and leadership of the "Modernist" movement. The publication of the book was in accordance with his wishes, and was carried out by the most devoted of his friends.

George Tyrrell's character, by his own revelation of it, was exceedingly intricate and introspective. It was full of sudden generous impulses, of detached fits of cynical self-criticism, of a strange determination, of a freakish delight in masquerade. He was brilliantly clever, especially in his mastery of words and in his infinite subtlety in making language flexible and suggestive. This latter faculty seems to have been at once his strength and his undoing. Born of an Irish Protestant family, when scarcely out of his boyhood he submitted to Rome, and soon afterward joined the Society of Jesus. He remained a Jesuit until a few years before his death, when he allied himself with the movement known as "Modernism," and was released from his vows. There followed much vigorous warfare between him and his opponents and those who had been his ecclesiastical superiors. He died excommunicated and was buried without the rites of the Church.

VINCENT VAN GOGH

Letters of a Post-Impressionist. Translated and edited by Anthony M. Ludovici. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

The correspondence of Vincent Van Gogh, whose right to be considered a great painter few deny, twenty years after his death, will be of particular interest to artists and those concerned in any way with the art of painting. Although the letters are nearly all addressed to his family and friends, the editor has selected only those passages that deal with artistic matters. In them he expresses freely his opinions about his own art, about that of other painters, and about pictures in general. They are written in a simple and direct

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style, and now and then one catches a flash of dry humor. One cannot fail to be impressed by the evident painstaking habit of the author's mind. He is deeply interested in the technical side of his art, and for that reason the letters will be especially valuable to artists. His admiration of the Dutch masters is unbounded, and he seems to have been constantly going to them for light upon his own technical difficulties. Those who have felt and appreciated the simplicity of passion in Van Gogh's painting will find pleasure and delight in the same spirit in his correspondence. There is much suggestiveness and much to stimulate thought in his criticisms of other artists.

The introductory essay by the translator analyzes his technique, discusses his peculiarities, and describes many of his pictures.

GEORGE FREDERIC WATTS

The Annals of an Artist's Life. Illustrated. Three volumes. By M. S. Watts. George H. Doran Company. $10.

It is only eight years since Watts died and ceased to preach, by word and picture, his artist's creed of the ideal of allegory. In that time there have been a number of articles and a book or two that gave glimpses of his life and work. But the volume that was to allow us to see Watts the man and Watts the artist as a whole has been withheld until now, when it comes to us from the sympathetic hand of his wife. And so much has happened in the world of art during these eight tumultuous years that Watts, a very real influence up to the time of his death, seems very remote, indeed.

It was in 1837 that Watts sent his first important work, "The Wounded Heron," to the Royal Academy. And afterwards, for nearly seventy years, he was a positive, progressive force in art. As a protestant against the established order, he antedated and opened the way for the Pre-Raphaelites. Had he chosen he might have been one of them, as he was essentially in his attitude toward art. His "Time and Oblivion" and "Life's Illusions," the earliest of that long line of paintings which Watt himself liked to call "ethical reflections," were at the time of their appearance bold departures in form and feeling. From the first his dominating intent was to endow painting with the ethical qualities of inspirational poetry. Mrs. Watts quotes endless variations of his avowal that art must instruct and uplift or perish.

Mrs. Watts's three volumes—the last one made up of his writings—all copiously illustrated, shed much new light upon the painter's life and the processes and extent of his work. Altogether they constitute a work which no admirer of Watts and no student of art during the last century can afford to miss.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES

UNIVERSITY AND HISTORICAL ADDRESSES

Delivered by James Bryce during a residence in the United States as Ambassador of Great Britain. The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

Of the many addresses which Mr. Bryce delivered during his residence in this country, he has chosen twenty-two for this present volume. Seven of these are historical, or relate to history. In them he discusses the beginnings of English colonization in Virginia and Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson, the discovery of Lake Champlain and its effect upon the extension of European occupation of America, the character of Lincoln, the writing and teaching of history, the latter a vigorous defense of presenting history in such a way as will make it attractive and moving as well as accurate.

A goodly part of the addresses before universities relate to the aims and methods of higher education. He is a convinced and zealous humanist in the sense that he feels that men are more important, more interesting, and more rewarding subjects of study than are things. He distrusts, for educational purposes, those studies intended to fit for special callings in life, and, although his estimate of the character and achievement of higher education in the United States is, in general, extremely favorable, he warns against the risk of making it too practical. The discourses which deal with law and legislation are perhaps the most valuable for American readers. That on "The Influence of National Character and Historical Environment on the Development of Common Law" is particularly penetrating and broad, while the object lesson in the business of democratic government afforded by "The Conditions and Methods of Legislation," which describes fully the machinery by which the work of the House of Commons is regulated, in order that the democratic principle upon which it rests may have full and just effect, is worthy of every citizen's careful attention.

HISTORY AS LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS

By Theodore Roosevelt. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The address from which Mr. Roosevelt's latest volume takes its title was delivered at Boston, where the author spoke as President of the American His-

John Bach McMaster
Author of "A History of the People of the United States"

torical Society. Of the rest of the contents of this volume, the three most important papers are the address on "Citizenship in a Republic," which he delivered at the Sorbonne; "The World Movement," before the University of Berlin, and "Biological Analogies in History," at Oxford. They are all characteristic examples of Mr. Roosevelt's distinctive quality as a thinker, the quality that leads him never to aim above the head of the average man, whom he seems to regard as a creature of the most naïve simplicity and of very satisfactory limitations. For this audience, which apparently he keeps always before his mind's eye, he makes everything extremely plain, and does not torment his listeners with thoughts beyond the reach of their souls.

The address on "History as Literature," made to an audience as competently critical as, perhaps, could be gathered together in this country, is marked by that curious balancing of opinion that frequently becomes somewhat monotonous in Mr. Roosevelt's utterances. The "biological analogies" which at Oxford he traced "in history," are worked out with considerable ingenuity and are stated with unusual sobriety of style. But they are, for the most part, rather obvious.

The volume impresses, by virtue of its evidence of sheer fecundity, when one considers the multiplicity of activities which its author engaged in during the time in which he was producing it, and the enormous amount of physical and mental energy which those activities demanded. Perhaps he would have succeeded more brilliantly in the rôle of political philosopher which he here essays if he had not been doing so many other things, and doing them so strenuously, at the same time.

SPEECHES, CORRESPONDENCE AND POLITICAL PAPERS OF CARL SCHURZ

Selected and edited by Frederic Bancroft on behalf of the Carl Schurz Memorial Committee. Vols. I. to VI. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The volumes containing Carl Schurz's speeches, letters, and miscellaneous political papers constitute a deserved and fitting memorial of one of the purest and most useful of the public men of America. From the time of his arrival in America in 1852, a lad of 23, Mr. Schurz was an ideal American—an industrious, energetic, upright, patriotic man, who invariably stood for what he conceived to be the right.

The story of his career may be read in his public utterances and private letters, which Mr. Bancroft has assembled and intelligently edited. They show him fighting just causes all through his life, fighting hard, too, and efficiently. There was no man of his time whose influence counted more than his for good government, impartial justice, and national honesty. He moved men because they knew he never advocated any cause which he had not carefully and conscientiously weighed and approved, and because he spoke with a power of persuasion unsurpassed by that of any of our great American orators.

It is thought by many of Mr. Schurz's admirers that his best service to his country was performed in his persistent fight for honest money. He began his fight in 1869 at a time when the tendency toward inflation was making its first threatening manifestation. From that time on he was constantly on guard against those who sought to debase our currency and to deal dishonestly with the nation's creditors. His speeches on the money question are contained in the memorial volumes, and the careful reading of them may be recommended to students of finance and to those especially who desire to know the history of cheap money agitation in this country in the period subsequent to the civil war. For near thirty years Mr. Schurz confronted our American fiatists and made ducks and drakes of the arguments of every one of them. It is a pity we have no Carl Schurz just at this moment to say the right things in the right way to the gentlemen at Washington who are tinkering with our currency.

STOWE NOTES

Letters and Verses by Edward Martin Taber. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

It is as a book of nature study that this volume will command fixed and lasting attention, as it has already been recognized as among the most charming nature books this country has produced. Its author, before his death in 1896, had won appreciation as a gifted painter, and his paintings, of which one hangs in the Metropolitan Museum, and his pen and pencil sketches bear witness to his keen perception of beauty. But he kept another record, in word sketches, of the loveliness he saw about him, and this now, as the journal that he kept during his stay in the hill country in Vermont and elsewhere, is

Gilbert K. Chesterton
Author of "The Victorian Age in Literature"

published for the first time. The book is composed of the notes in which, with exceptional felicity and grace of phrase, he recorded the impressions that came to him as he walked about in the open air. What he felt most and deepest seems to have been the cordiality of nature to one lonely and seeking comfort. He found her heart hospitable, and the "Stowe Notes" are the account of a charming intimacy with her. His eyes seem to have been less often lifted to the hills than drawn persuasively to the contemplation of the infinite mysteries and charms immediately about him. His journal is no record of a solitary journey into austere fastnesses, but can be better likened to a ramble about a garden. The nature story that he tells is one that is less of awe and more of solace. He was peculiarly sensitive to every whisper of the swarming life of the out of doors and to every phase of beauty of hill and sky, lake and field, bird and beast, and he had also a rare gift of transferring to words both the beauty that he saw and his own responding emotions

HISTORY

GREEK IMPERIALISM

By William Scott Ferguson. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

The Greek city-state has been studied carefully and minutely by a large number of trained scholars. And it is therefore very creditable to the standing of American scholarship that one of its representatives should be able to bring forward new matter and sum up the results of latest research in such a very readable form. The author, who is a member of the Faculty of Harvard University, takes new points of view even in the case of Athens and Sparta and their place in Greek polity that go far to revolutionize long accepted generalizations. Greek imperialism did not move along simple lines, for those who ruled were the members of the city-state and those who became subjects

George Lockhart Rives
Author of "The United States and Mexico"
photo by Harceau

to them had gone through the same kind of political trafning as their masters.

It is interesting to note how far from accurate was the old conception that the Athenians found leisure for art, literature, and philosophy by having all their work done for them by their slaves. Prof. Ferguson shows that only a few Athenians had slaves, and that even this small part was obliged to take an active part in the business activities of the day. The farmers had to till their own land, and probably at least a third of the citizens had to earn their living by selling their labor.

For the later types of Greek imperialism Prof. Ferguson, who has covered part of the field before in his work on Hellenistic Athens, brings much new information. Especially interesting is that which deals with Greek rule in Egypt, where the masses of records that have been discovered in the excavation of buried cities give us so many details of the life of that day.

EMINENT ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN IN PARIS

By Roger Boutet de Monvel. Translated by G. Herring. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A big, gay, brilliant book, a real mine of amusing gossip and anecdote, is this study by M. de Monvel of the famous men and women from across the Channel who have occasionally made Paris their home for a longer or shorter time. But it is also a sympathetic, faithful picture of the British expatriates as they appeared to the French among whom they dwelt. Along with the gossip and the anecdote there is much curious information presented with such skill and charm as to make a book that one reads with absorbed interest.

The portion that will attract the most attention is probably the chapter on "Thackeray in Paris," in which M. de Monvel makes a courteous, brilliant, conclusive answer to the famous Englishman's savage criticisms and scathing censures of French manners and morals. He does it all so calmly and deftly and with such suavity and skill that the reading of it is a delight. First he draws a picture of Thackeray on his first visit to Paris, youthful, opinionated, and very British, plunging suddenly into the company of the gay vagabonds of the Latin Quarter and getting from them his first and lasting impression of the French people. Then he shows that Thackeray's knowledge of French life was mainly derived from lurid and sensational French novels which he accepted as truthful portrayals. And finally M. de Monvel brings himself and his readers to the conclusion that all Thackeray's angry rhetoric was directed against a France that has never existed.

Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, Castlereagh, Lady Blessington, Lady Morgan, are among the English of whose life in Paris M. de Monvel writes entertainingly, and one interesting chapter is devoted to the little company of Londoners

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held in Verdun while Napoleon battled with the allies.

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR

By John Bach McMaster. In eight volumes. Volume VIII. D. Appleton & Co.

The middle decade of the last century, that of the fifties, was the most dramatic of our entire history. The one which followed it was more tragic; others have been more virile or more surprising. But in dramatic situation, with its uncertainty of result and its thrilling expectation of what will come next, no other period will compare with that from 1850 to 1861, which Prof. McMaster takes up in this eighth and concluding volume of his detailed and intimate history of this country up to the time of the civil war. The same viewpoint, as of one writing from within a family rather than as a spectator from the outside, that made the previous volumes so full of the stir of life and growth, makes this final volume peculiarly interesting. It was the period when the value of personality in public affairs was at its height. It was the time when the opposing forces of pro-slavery and anti-slavery were lining up for the final trial of strength, and the prophet lightnings of the war that was soon to come were already flashing between them. The period was a most alluring one for any author as interested in the vital concerns of humanity as Mr. McMaster has always shown himself to be, and it was also one that would give the final test to an author's clarity of view, mental poise, and judicial temperament. Prof. McMaster has stood the test well, for his account of the complicated course of events, the clashing of personalities, and the hot and bitter temper of the time is not only clear, graphic, and interesting, but it is also accurate and judicious. Extensive research and impartial presentation combine to make the volume a standard history of the decade.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO—1821-1848

By George Lockhart Rives. Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

Mr. Rives takes the view that the results of our early relations with Mexico—the acquisition of Texas and California—came about inevitably. Given the premises laid down by those early relations, and, no matter what legal bonds the two nations might have laid upon themselves, nothing could have stopped or turned aside the logical processes by which the Southwest and the Pacific Coast became American.

Mr. Rives, Corporation Counsel under Mayor Low and one of the Trustees of Columbia University, has made an exhaustive study of the dealings between Mexico and the United States from 1821 to 1848 that is just now of peculiar interest and timeliness. When Mexico allowed the settlement of Texas by a people alien to her in religion, language, and spirit she herself set going a machinery which it was impossible for her to stop. When, seeing that she could not populate that region herself, she allowed the United States to send in settlers, Mr. Rives holds that the fate of the territory was sealed. With regard to the case of California, also, which Mr. Rives takes up in his second volume, the logical march of events overrode the status that had been laid down by law. The inability of Mexico herself to foster and develop California left that territory on the doorstep of the world, to be picked up and cared for by the first nation that wanted it.

Mr. Rives brings out a number of obscure phases and episodes of our controversy with Mexico over these regions, one of them the interesting possibility, that loomed for a time in the background, that England would take Texas if we did not. He goes into the military operations of the war with Mexico at considerable length and writes of them with judgment and fairness.

HISTORY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD, 1865-1877

Volume VII. of the History of the United States Under the Constitution. By James Schouler. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Amending his former intention, Mr. Schouler, after the lapse of fourteen years, takes up again his very able "History of the United States Under the Constitution," and adds another volume. He announces that this is the last, and that as it now stands the edition is definitive. A general index to the whole seven volumes, appended to this present issue, makes the work complete. A lawyer and a lecturer upon law at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and other universities, and a lifelong student of American history, Mr. Schouler has made himself an authority upon the story of our nation, not only upon its growth socially and politically, but also upon those legal lines of development which have been and still are so inextricably intertwined with its other phases. This history—his chief work as a historian—and many other volumes as well as addresses before historical societies, taking up special themes in our national development, have placed

Josiah Royce
Author of "The Problems of Christianity."
photo by Litchfield Studio

him among the ablest students of our history.

The narrative of the Johnson Administration, in this present volume, is developed from a recent course of university lectures which attracted attention at the time because he took the ground that President Johnson had been much maligned. The narrative is a vindication of Johnson's personality and of his course as President. During the remainder of the reconstruction period Mr. Schouler was a resident of Washington and a student at close range of public men and affairs, and there is much of personal reminiscence in his recital of events during that time. It serves well as a complement to Mr. Rhodes's account of the same period, as he gives prominence to some points which the other passes over lightly.

THE MAKING OF MODERN ENGLAND

By Gilbert Slater. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

This summary of the economic and social progress of England during the last hundred years presents English history from a new point of view, that of its concern with and its effect upon the artisan and the laboring man. It affords a measure of the tremendous importance of the changes which have been going on in England's social and economic life by bringing out clearly the changed and improved status of the lower classes. The author is Principal of the Ruskin College for Workingmen, Oxford University, and his connection with the modern thought upon these questions enables him to speak with sympathy and authority. He writes of incidents in English history from an entirely new point of view, which is in itself symbolical of the changes he has recorded. For example, when he considers the revolution in the English land laws after the Restoration he does not look upon it as the final emancipation of the land from feudalism, as do most writers upon the subject. He writes from the point of view of the results to the yeomen and the agricultural laborers who were given over to the mercy of their rich neighbors. The new laws aggrandised the squires and built up that form of local Government which other writers have found admirable, but which this author thinks responsible for the decay of English country life.

Dr. Slater has gone further, in his treatment of the consequences of the growth of industrialism, than have his predecessors, and has taken up the problems created by the evolution of the joint stock company. He has something to say also about such matters as the Crimean War, international relations and imperialism, as they have affected the laboring man. His sketch of the rise of the modern municipality is very interesting and he writes with unusual authority of the growth and evolution of the labor movement. There is a summary also of the special legislation affecting Ireland.

FINE AND USEFUL ARTS

ART AND COMMON SENSE

By Royal Cortissoz. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

For a long time art has been the objective of this brilliant and experienced critic, and the mood in which he has approached it seldom has failed to justify the second part of his title. "It is common sense," he says, "that will bring the subject down from the clouds and keep the great work of art before us as the creation of a man, not of a demigod."

It would be difficult to find a guide at once more informed and more entertaining to lead us into the benignant presence of art than Mr. Cortissoz, whose likings are catholic, whose judgments are positive, whose temper is buoyant.

The book is made up of a great number of and variety of essays upon art subjects the most diverse. Among them are Ingres, Rembrandt, Hals, Verneer, Whistler, Sargent, Gauguin, Velasquez, Goya, Tiepolo, Rodin, Richard Morris Hunt, Mr. McKim, and J. Pierpont Morgan. The idea of treating all these subjects from the standpoint of common sense keeps the book coherent. Thanks to that point of view, which opens up for Mr. Cortissoz great fields of fresh thought, we have pages upon pages of instructed and instructive comment, happy humor, well-found anecdote, and entertaining biographical detail, with a reasonable share of criticism so acute and discriminating that the reader will wish it were more.

THE CURIOUS LORE OF PRECIOUS STONES

By George Frederick Kunz. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1913.

This scholarly work is from the pen of the leading expert of precious stones

Meredith Nicholson
Author of "Otherwise Phyllis"
photo by Howard

in this country, Dr. George F. Kunz, and is an extraordinary detailed description of the sentiments and the folklore, the many superstitions and legends which in times past have been attached to precious stones. The object of the book is to track to their source this multitude of curious ideas and fancies which have gathered about stones and gems at different times and among different peoples, and although many of these ideas seem bizarre and quite unfounded, Dr. Kunz is usually able to find their roots either in some intrinsic quality of the stones or else in an instinctive appreciation of their symbolical significance.

For his chapter on talismans and amulets, the author has not only delved deeply into mediaeval history from which he has brought forth all manner of quaint prints and curious quotations, but he has searched well the lore of the Orient to discover how the diamond and the amethyst, how beryl and lapis-lazuli and the long list of precious stones stood in the favor of the folk of, say, 2000 B. C. The discussion of crystal balls and crystal gazing, always a fascinating subject, is made doubly interesting by an inquiry on the part of the author into the laws which govern this curious phenomenon of seeing "spirit" pictures in clear quartz, and directions are given the amateur who would dabble in the occult. The chapter on the more extended use of precious stones in connection with religious worship, existing even at the present day in the ecclesiastical jewelry and its supposed symbolism, is based upon a careful study of the data offered on this subject in Biblical writings, as well as in the Talmud and the Koran. Lucky stones, birth stones, ominous and luminous stones, as well as the planetary and astral influences ascribed to different stones, are catalogued together with a most extraordinary number of fanciful and often beautiful stories gathered from centuries of folklore. Some of these long buried items which

Alexander Agassiz
Author of "Letters and Recollections."

Dr. Kunz has unearthed are not without humor; such as, for instance, a fifteenth century treatise on gems as amulets which recast the original Latin text, "If you find Andromeda on a stone with hair flowing over her shoulders, this stone will bring peace and concord to man and wife," to "if you find a dromedary engraved on a stone with hair flowing over his shoulders," etc. The excellent illustrations as well as the vast amount of well-ordered material presented in this volume represent the study of twenty-five years and the collection of the most comprehensive private library in the world on this subject.

THE OLD COLLEGES OF OXFORD: THEIR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED

By Aymer Vallance. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Vallance has written probably the most exhaustive work upon the architecture of the Oxford colleges that has ever been produced. But, even so, his splendid quarto volume, a quarto as large as many a folio, with its hundreds of beautiful illustrations, does scarcely more than scratch the surface of a mine of treasure unique in the world. He tells of the history and the beauties of the various colleges and describes the vandalism of modern restorers and improvers, who have played sad havoc with the ancient treasures. Oxford is so rich in every kind of architect's and craftsman's work of the Middle Ages that a single generation can only scar its beauties, but the process, as Mr. Vallance describes it, is a sad one. "The short-sightedness and unwisdom of architectural innovation," he says, "until some consensus of taste shall have been arrived at cannot be too emphatically condemned."

The worst desecrations that have been committed upon these buildings, according to Mr. Vallance, were not during the despised and Philistine nineteenth century, but in our own twentieth century of enlightenment and self-satisfaction—even during the last ten years. He quotes approvingly the words of T. G. Jackson, the famous English architect, who was recently knighted, that "the record of buildings at Oxford since the end of the sixteenth century is one of continuous disaster."

ROMANESQUE AND BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

By Thomas Graham Jackson. University of Chicago Press. 1913.

In two elaborate and carefully planned volumes, Mr. Thomas Jackson puts forth the results of his long and intensive study of the development of post-Roman architecture, up to the Gothic period. The two chapters in that history, the Byzantine and Romanesque, are confused and complicated by the

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mass of detail, by the innumerable currents and cross-currents which influenced the art between the decline of classicism in the third and fourth centuries down to the dawn of the Gothic era. Mr. Jackson has painstakingly traced this development with sympathy and with a great deal of common sense, presenting a chronicle which is direct and lucid without being cut and dried. The latter defect is avoided by Mr. Jackson's intimacy with his material; his knowledge of the innumerable concrete examples of Byzantine and Romanesque architecture which he uses is first hand, and represents a good many years of close study. The prefatory chapters, showing the last stages of that Roman style from which all European architecture, according to Mr. Jackson, has arisen, and the gradual transition to the Byzantine under the influence of the Greek element, are especially thoughtful. There is an excellent grasp of the historical background, and in the instance of every change the environmental influence which brought about the modification is sought out. Thus it is no mere textbook which Mr. Jackson offers, but the interpretation of a cultural development along one specific line, but not considered apart from surrounding conditions. Mr. Jackson's discussion of that much-discussed stage of the later Romanesque, slipping into Gothic, is characterized by singular sanity and acumen.

The illustrations, by means of photograph, sketch, and colored plate, are abundant and bear the evidence of a careful selection among representative examples of every stage of Byzantine and Romanesque architecture.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY AND ITS HISTORY

By Josiah C. Wedgwood. Illustrated. McBride, Nast & Co. $3.25.

The great-great-grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, the "prince of potters," tells in this volume the real story of the exquisite pottery and its making, and of the establishment of the industry that have brought lasting fame to North Staffordshire. He deals in detail with the early history of the pottery business in that region, going back to the very earliest references to it in the fourteenth and fifteenth centories. The Wedgwood family was interested in potting as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, when Thomas Wedgwood, great-grandfather of Josiah Wedgwood, was the legatee of "all my pottinge boards" of one of his relatives.

Mr Wedgwood tells in an interesting style, full of much colorful incident extracted from old papers of varied sorts, the story of the creation of the potteries—how potting passed through the stage of being a peasant industry, the work of the salt-glaze potters, and then passes on to the beginning of the factory epoch. Of Josiah Wedgwood he says that "he was first a skillful potter, secondly a pushing man of business, and only thirdly, perhaps, a great artist." His work and influence and the developments of the last century are treated with much care and with much sympathetic feeling in the telling of the story.

While the book will be invaluable to collectors and pottery students, it will be interesting also to students of history and sociology, since the author traces carefully the cause of the localization of the industry, its gradual change from a home to a factory business, the rise of capitalism within its narrow limits, the increase of machinery, and the consequent revolt of the workers. The identification and the linking together of the relationships of the old master potters, of their inventions, and factory sites and dates will be helpful and interesting to collectors and students.

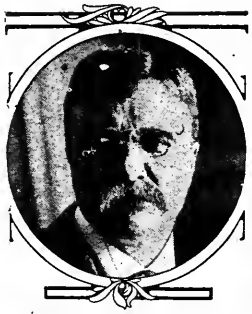
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

CARDINAL MANNING AND OTHER ESSAYS

By J. E. C. Bodley. Longmans, Green & Co.

Probably few now living are so well equipped to write of the great Catholic prelate as Mr. Bodley, a Protestant, who gives in this sketch a singularly vivid and intimate picture of the Cardinal. With a widely varied background of human and literary interests and with literary skill Mr. Bodley is well endowed in the first place. For, beginning his career as a barrister of the Inner Temple, he came into association, as Secretary, with several royal and Government commissions on practical matters, and he has become an authority upon modern French history. But his friendship, amounting to intimacy, with Cardinal Manning ought to make him pre-eminently the prelate's biographer. For the two were accustomed to pass evening after evening together, discussing Oxford and London and society and labor disputes, and exchanging reminiscences of old days. Steeped in these memories, Mr. Bodley has evoked a wonderfully graphic and illuminating picture. But, more important than the picture of the man himself, he makes the reader see in the Cardinal of Westminster a great and intricate symbol, first of his own past, and then of his religion in its present day relations toward the world. It is a brilliant piece of biographical writing, although it is a bit disappointing in one particular: In the comparison which the author draws between Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Newman his keen sympathy and intimate friendship with Manning have made him fail to appreciate the very different temperament of Cardinal Newman. The result is that he makes Newman appear as a sort of black background to the portrait that he limns upon it with loving and persuasive fidelity. Two essays upon French affairs are bound in with the sketch of Cardinal Manning.

John Spargo
Author of "Syndicalism, Industrialism, Unionism and Socialism"



Theodore Roosevelt
Author of "History as Literature"
©photo amer. press ass'n.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens
photo by de W. C. Ward.

Charles A. Beard
Author of "Economic Interpretation of the Constitution"

THE BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY

By J. G. Frazer. Vol. I. Australia and Melanesia. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Frazer has set for himself the interesting though arduous task of showing the attitudes of all the races of the world with respect to belief in immortality, and in the first volume of his work directs our attention to the views of the more primitive races of Australasia and Melanesia, who are said to be the most primitive of all men now known, with the possible exception of the Veddahs of Ceylon. The author finds these untutored savage folk sharing with practically all the races of mankind a confident belief that there is life after death. Their doctrine of immortality is that the souls of men are reborn in their descendants, and await their rebirths in certain fixed places which are regarded as taboo. There are various phases of this doctrine, but there is the one basis for them all—confidence that the end of man does not come with his death.

In some very impressive introductory chapters Dr. Frazer comments on the prevailing adherence to a belief in immortality which has been manifested by all the peoples of the world whose histories are known to us. He does not agree with the theologians who find in the universality of the belief in the immortality of the soul proof of its validity. He holds it is quite as reasonable to regard this universal belief as a universal delusion, based on the natural inability of the human mind to concede or imagine its own non-existence. Entertaining this view, Dr. Frazer warns us that the work on which he is now engaged has no bearing whatever on dogmatic theology, but is intended simply to furnish material, derived from men's experience, that shall show what sort of worlds have been pictured in human minds as the abodes of those who die out of this world.

Dr. Frazer's own view with respect to the immortality of the soul is that of a scientific skeptic. The savage, he remarks, explains natural processes by the hypothesis of spirits or gods; the scientist's explanation is by means of a hypothesis of forces and atoms.

FRENCH PROPHETS OF YESTERDAY

A Study of Religious Thought Under the Second Empire. By Albert Leon Guerard. D. Appleton & Co.

The problem of religion in France is dealt with very frankly by the author of "French Prophets of Yesterday," who is Assistant Professor of French in Stanford University. The main question is the problem whether or not France is lost to Christianity he does not try to answer. He knows that France at present is anti-clerical, and that the tendency is away from Christianity. But he points out that in the time of the Second Empire the same religious problems were under consideration that confront France now, and the conflict over them was far more intense than that of to-day. But other faiths were urged upon the people instead of the established religion by men who were quite as sober-minded and spiritual as the best of the churchmen. Prof. Guerard insists upon the high spiritual aspirations of that epoch and warns his readers against being deceived by the surface appearances and the catchwords of the time.

So, he predicts, it will be in the years that are just ahead. The French people will not cease to be a religious people. They may fall away from Catholicism, and even from Christianity, but they will not undertake to get along without a religion. To-day the conditions, as between the supernaturalists and the naturalists, are substantially the same as they were at the end of the Second Empire, and he thinks that France will again listen, read, and think seriously, weighing with care and honesty the arguments between the two, all the time seeking the truth. He holds that whenever lives are transformed and upheld by the thought of eternal things sectarian names and formal creeds matter very little.

DEVELOPMENT AND PURPOSE

By L. T. Hobhouse. The Macmillan Company.

In the first portion of this book Prof. Hobhouse attempts to show that the mind, instead of being a mere useless adjunct, a sort of by-product, actually plays a very important part in the course of evolution. According to the strictly biological argument mind has evolved along with matter, simply accompanying it, and when matter disintegrates and disappears mind must go with it. But the facts, declares Prof. Hobhouse, can be otherwise interpreted. Mind, instead of merely accompanying matter on its upward progress, may perhaps help to create that progress. Indeed, if this were not the case there seems no reason at all for the upward striving energies of matter. To bring evolution about some urging factor must be in operation. Consciousness probably begins its shaping influence, the author believes, far down in the lowest forms of life and the greater mind gains greater and greater power and control in the upward development and course of evolution.

The second part of the book is devoted to a philosophical study of the meaning of this upward striving of the mind and to considering the conditions of development and inquiring whether or not, in view of the facts, teleology is justifiable. After an exhaustive analysis of the evidence Prof. Hobhouse concludes that the main objection to the theory of teleology, the theory that there is a purpose in all this upward striving, is not sustained. But he does not, however, fly to the opposite extreme and contend that a conscious force, from without, has caused this growth. The power, he thinks, is from within. He concludes that if the mind does not directly become aware of its relation to a greater Spirit, it does have to recognize the existence of the conditions appropriate for the operation of such a Spirit.

VITAL LIES

By Vernon Lee. Two volumes. John Lane Company.

These two earnest and eloquent volumes are put forth by Vernon Lee, English essayist, novelist, and general littérateur, for the purpose of showing that Pragmatism, as stated by William James and F. C. Schiller, is the Father of Lies. What she wants to do is to show up the preaching of all those who say that it is sometimes good for mankind to be deceived as intellectual fraud.

The net result of her investigation of William James's philosophy is her conclusion that according to him we should believe what we want to believe; if we find an idea pleasant, comforting, effective, we should call it true. To defend her position she makes many fragmentary quotations which seem to lend color to her charges, but which the student of James will be very likely to say misrepresent his argument, because they are taken out of their context. Her argument centres around him, and, therefore, her method arouses doubt in the reader's mind from the start. Her attack on Father Tyrrell's "Modernism," in like manner, will be convincing to those who are not familiar with his work. What she says of Ernest Crawley, the anthropologist, is similarly persuasive, but makes one doubt that she has grasped his meaning. Her treatment of M. Georges Sorel, the theorist of syndicalism, is perhaps the best in the book.

The book affords that stimulus to question and thought that always dwells in the eloquent statement of profound personal conviction. It is

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valuable also because it is always well to have theories attacked, and even maltreated, since only in that way can the truth be come at. But Vernon Lee seems to have been caught in the very coil which she contends has wound itself about William James. She believes as she does because she wishes to believe that way.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF HENRI BERGSON

By Edouard Le Roy. Translated from the French by Vincent Benson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Of late many books have appeared concerning Bergson and his philosophy, but of them all this one may be singled out as being particularly sane and accurate. The author, it must be remembered, is not only a convinced but an enthusiastic "Bergsonian," and his "exposition" becomes at times a eulogy. Nevertheless, he has stated with admirable clearness the outlines of the system of the famous Frenchman who has made philosophy fashionable.

Amplifying these outlines somewhat, M. Le Roy gives a number of pages of "Additional Explanations," which treat in more extended form the ideas of "Immediacy," the "Theory of Perception," the "Problem of Consciousness," the "Problem of Evolution," the "Problem of Knowledge," and other subjects.

The author illustrates quite fully and clearly Bergson's method of teaching, and, on the whole, gives an exceedingly good bird's-eye view of the whole of Bergson's system of philosophy. Those who have not time to read his works in detail can get from this small volume a general idea, quite accurate, of his teachings.

OUR ETERNITY

By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A book profound and beautiful is M. Maeterlinck's discussion of theories as to survival after death. It lacks, however, definite conclusions even as to the author's own belief, and leaves the whole subject much where it was before, so far as reasoned grounds of conviction are concerned.

Maeterlinck presents only the familiar theories—reincarnation, spiritualism, annihilation, conscious or unconscious survival—every thinking person has pondered them all. But it is valuable to have these theories restated in Maeterlinck's magical language, with his wonderful play of argument and the illumination it throws upon all such queats. But one wishes that the elimination of untenable theories had been more decisive, and it would have been more satisfactory to have had a more concrete expression of Maeterlinck's own opinion.

Two chapters of the book discuss theosophy and reincarnation in all its history, with the acknowledgment that reincarnation is the most plausible and least repellant of all theories of survival. Much space is devoted to an examination and discussion of the experiments of the savant De Rochas in carrying a hypnotized subject back through what purport to be successive lives. Searchingly the author invades the spiritualistic realm and goes at length into the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research. Finally he returns to what he considers the two most tenable theories of survival—that where the ego persists with a modified consciousness, some link relating it to its new state so that it has a sense, however vague, that it persists in its own identity, and that of the ego losing its own conscious life in the cosmic consciousness. The latter is what Maeterlinck seems to regard as the only adequate infinity.

FOUR STAGES OF GREEK RELIGION

By Gilbert Murray, (Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford.) New York: Columbia University Press.

Prof. Murray's treatise on the religion of the Greeks responds to the needs of both student and general reader. It is a scholarly and exhaustive work, but it is easy to read and understand. Many persons who have been accustomed to think of the Greeks as having only one religion and only one set of gods, with Zeus at their head, will be quite astonished when they read there were four distinct stages of Greek religion and four distinct lots of gods.

Prof. Murray presents his facts and comments in four essays. In the first essay, entitled "Saturnia Regna," he deals with the primitive Eusthcia or Age of Ignorance. In that period the Olympians lived in the North, far away from the land of their worshippers. The religion of the time was one of fear, and in its ceremonies much use was made of magic and animal worship, said to have been survivals of another race than that which inhabited classical Greece.

Prof. Murray's second essay, entitled "The Olympian Conquest," covers the period when the gods of Greece were simply the mountain gods of the old invading Northmen. The author describes them as royal buccaneers, who fought and feasted, drank deep and roared with laughter, behaving altogether like the lordly freebooters from the Far North. But rough and coarse and obviously undivine as they were, they showed an improvement over the gods of the earlier period. In the next essay, entitled "The Failure of Nerve," the author depicts an age of pessimism, asceticism, and mysticism, in which Fortune and Fate took the place of the old personal gods.

John Muir
Author of "The Yosemite"

Then comes the final chapter, headed "The Last Protest," relating to conditions in the fourth century of the Christian era, when, under Emperor Julian, the old religions made their final stand against the conquering faith of the Christians. Appended to the fourth essay is a translation of the creed found in the work of Sallustius, entitled "On the Gods and the World."

THE PROBLEM OF CHRISTIANITY

Lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston and at Manchester College, Oxford. By Josiah Royce. Two volumes. The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

The first of these two volumes of lectures by the Professor of the History of Philosophy at Harvard bears the sub-title, "The Christian Doctrine of Life," and the second, "The Real World and the Christian Ideas." The author's conceptions of "the problem of Christianity," as he carefully states it, is as follows:

When we consider what are the most essential features of Christianity, is the acceptance of a creed that embodies these features consistent with the lessons that, so far as we can learn, the growth of human wisdom and the course of the ages have taught man regarding religious truth?

Attempting to throw light upon this question, he analyzes and interprets three characteristic Christian ideas: Salvation, original sin, and atonement. He attempts to determine the sense in which the religious community and its spirit are realities, and definitely formulates his conclusions as to man's power to interpret the meaning of the universal constitution.

As a whole, the book becomes a social philosophy the sum of whose teaching is that traditional Christology must be simplified, the community exalted and loyalty made the means to new spiritual riches. Prof. Royce does not eliminate Christ, but translates His personality into terms of modern life. His own belief is that Christ presents "a creed at once human, divine, and practical, religious and universal." Natural science, he thinks, can never replace religion as the supreme interpreter, but the religious ideal must be realized by methods analogous to those now employed in the natural sciences.

FRANCE TO-DAY: ITS RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION

By Paul Sabatier. Translated by Henry Bryan Binns. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

In his survey of present day religion in France and its outlook M. Sabatier takes a very hopeful view of things spiritual in his native land. He admits on the one hand a growing indifference to religion and religious ideas, engendered by the spread of science and materialism. But along with this he feels sure that there is an increase of general interest in spiritual matters and that the crude materialistic beliefs of the last generation are passing away, to be replaced by others which penetrate deeper into the significance of life. Underlying all this is a revivification of the feeling of dependence upon a higher power.

This new religious feeling, M. Sabatier thinks, harmonizes well with recent philosophy, and particularly with the teachings of such men as Boutroux, Bergson, James, Payot, and others. The present religious attitude of his country he shows to be essentially national and French. The free-thought that is current there he does not believe to be really anti-religious. The picture he reveals of the inner life of the average Frenchman is full of emotion, sentiment, and religious feeling. And the author believes that this condition will be fostered and will grow until it finds expression in a true religion which will embrace the truest and loftiest features of all religions.

WINDS OF DOCTRINE: STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY OPINION

By G. Santayana, late Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In his "Studies in Contemporary Opinion" Prof. Santayana remarks that the present age is a critical one and interesting to live in," and it has been suggested that the author's book might be described in similar terms, inasmuch as it is critical in every page and, all in all, extraordinarily interesting.

The book is so critical that it does not leave much, to anybody who accepts the criticism, of the opinions it overhauls. Of his own beliefs the author does not undertake to make a shewing; his effort seems to be to show his disbeliefs—his disbeliefs in the opinions of M. Henri Bergson, William James, and others. In speaking of these writers he remarks that "a philosopher in our day, conscious both of the old life and of the new, might repeat what Goetha said of his successive love affairs—that it is sweet to see the moon rise while the sun is still shining." It might perhaps be contended that one putting forth this pessimistic view should offer something in place of the opinions he casts aside as worthless; but Prof. Santayana makes no such offering. Very likely, if challenged to say why he propounds no philosophy of his own, he would frankly confess he had not been able to construct one that gave him more satisfaction than he had found in the speculations of his contemporaries—Bergson, for example.

Dr. Sven Hedin
Author of "Trans-Himalaya"

Prof. Santayana is rather impatient with what he regards as the central idea of the Frenchman's philosophy. "This transporting one's self into the heart of a subject," he says, "is a loose metaphor; the best one can do is to transplant the subject into one's heart and draw from one's self impulses as profound as possible with which to vivify tradition and make it over in one's own image."

THE MYSTIC WAY

By Evelyn Underhill. E. P. Dutton & Co.

In her previous work Miss Underhill rendered considerable service to the world's knowledge of myaticism, especially in that one of her books in which she showed the weakness and folly of many of the pseudo-mystical cults of our own time that are founded on a misunderstanding of Oriental philosophies, and clearly proved also that that attitude of the soul indicated, somewhat vaguely, perhaps, by the term "mysticism" has continued through all the centuries, down to our own present, to be a vital element in human nature. In this new book she endeavors to trace out from its early appearance within Christianity the type of life that is called "mystical," to estimate the character and origin of the Christian mystic, and to discover and define the qualities that differentiate him from those other mystics that have been evolved by other systems of spiritual development.

The author has read extensively and brings to her subject an interest and a zeal that ought to make what she writes vivid even to the most prosaic reader. She studies the adventures of the human soul unhampered by tradition, and her book contains much that is of interest and value.

THE RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION OF TO-DAY

By James T. Shotwell, Ph. D. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.10.

The William Brewster Clark Memorial Lectures have been instituted at Amherst College by Fanny H. Clark and W. Evans Clark, and this series of four addresses by Dr. Shotwell, who is Professor of History at Columbia University, is the initial course, delivered during the present year. The aim of the foundation is to assist "Amherst College in throwing light in a genuinely scientific spirit upon the relation of the research, discovery, and thought of the day to individual attitude and social policy."

In the first address, entitled, "Contrasts," Dr. Shotwell discusses his basic problem, which is not to prove, he says, the existence of a religious revolution, since that is admitted by all who give the situation any thought, but "to measure its importance and to see its setting in the history of the world." Unlike the discussions of religion in previous times, this "is not a problem in theology, but in the social sciences." He compares the present day enlargement of intellectual horizons with the Renaissance, and says that these horizons, in comparison with the outlook of the sixteenth century humanist, have become almost infinite. And therefore this modern renaissance ought to supply us with "a new interpretation of ourselves."

The second lecture, on "Devolution or Evolution?" sets forth the thesis that back of the religious revolution "lies the tremendous process of social evolution, of emancipation from superstition, and the awakening of reason." The remaining addresses consider the significance of the vast contradictions and parallels between the new and the old attitudes of man toward the elements of religion.

DANTE AND AQUINAS

By Philip H. Wicksteed. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The two master minds of the Middle Ages, Dante and Aquinas, have never yet been so studied as to place them definitively in their correct relation, notwithstanding the fact that there has been no lack of commentators upon the indebtedness of Dante to the "Divine Thomas" of the Scholastics. In his

Carl Schurz
Author of "Speeches, Correspondence and Political Papers"

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Jowett lectures of 1911, now printed under the title of "Dante and Aquinas." Mr. Wicksteed makes a valuable contribution to the question without, however, exhausting its possibilities or presenting complete materials for a judicial decision. His volume performs the very necessary service of clearing away the brushwood of misapprehension of mediaeval philosophy and making a clearer view of the Florentine poet's mind, as it was influenced, whether consciously or unconsciously, by the "dumb ox" of the Dominicans. He compares the attitude of these two great minds upon such subjects as the questions of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, and shows how far the poet was indebted to the philosopher for his conception of these scenes and of the emotions of the characters whom he placed therein.

While Mr. Wicksteed is more intent on showing the philosopher in Dante than the vast poetic resources in Aquinas, there is much in the purely literary phases of the volume to interest the special student of the Florentine poet, and, indeed, of the mediaeval poets of all lands. A certain timeliness is given to the appearance of the book, since it is coincident with a very wide renewal of interest in the thought of the schoolmen.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY

ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan Company. $2.25.

The orthodox, reverential view of the Constitution suffers another blow in this volume by Mr. Beard, who is Associate Professor of Politics in Columbia University. He has gone to the records of 1783-1787, both personal and political, and supports his novel view with original documents hitherto either not known at all or not considered of consequence. The conclusion to which he comes is that the fathers of the Constitution were more inspired by the desire to remedy the prejudice which property had suffered under the Articles of Confederation than they were to safeguard liberty, equality, and fraternity. Manufactures, trade, shipping, and finance had suffered under rule by those Articles, and these four groups combined to take care of their own interests.

According to Prof. Beard's view, the Constitution is essentially an economic document based upon the concept that the fundamental private rights of property are anterior to Government, and morally beyond the reach of majorities. It was not inspired or adopted by the whole people. Its draughtsmen recognized the claim of property to a special position of favor, and the leaders who supported it in the ratifying conventions represented the same economic groups, and in many cases had the same personal interests. Not more than one-sixth of the electorate had an opportunity to express themselves upon the form of Government which we have lived under and revered for more than a century.

Not less iconoclastic is the view Prof. Beard takes of the Constitution makers personally. He gives the record of their dabblings in all the speculations of their time. But he does not endeavor to paint the matter in dark colors. Rather, he explains and exculpates. And a close reading of his book brings one to the conclusion that social morality is sounder now than it was in those days.

EUROPEAN CITIES AT WORK

By Frederic C. Howe, Ph. D. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

Mr. Howe's career has peculiarly fitted him to make the investigations of which he writes in this book. As lawyer, publicist, lecturer in the University of Wisconsin and other colleges, partaker in the government of Cleveland, formerly his home city, and of Ohio, he has been for years deeply interested in the problems of our own municipal government, and previously studied at first hand the workings of British cities. This present volume is largely devoted to the German municipalities, and his authoritative account of these cities at work—what they do, how they do it, what it costs, and what are the results—is of prime importance to Americans just now, when the whole country is laboring under such profound conviction of sin as to the misgovernment of our own urban communities.

Dusseldorf, in Mr. Howe's opinion, represents the high-water mark of "municipal socialism," although it is not controlled by Socialists, as the term might imply, but by hardheaded business men who run their city as they do their various businesses, making it produce its greatest efficiency, both in the present and for the future. The book presents detailed studies of all that the municipality does in Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Berlin, Dresden, and Munich. Among the activities which the author treats at length are the housing problem, the protection of the worker, town planning, the budget, sources of revenue, and the manner of administration. The author brings out also the multifarious activities which link the German city to the lives of the people. And he discusses quite freely the cost of it all, and whether or not it pays—pays the individual as well as the city. There is interesting consideration given also to the position within the State that the German city has taken, and finally there is a comparison between European and American municipalities.

WAR AND WASTE

By David Starr Jordan. Doubleday, Page & Co.

The voice of the President of Leland Stanford University, who is soon to pass over the active management of that institution to other shoulders, has always been among the strongest in this country against the useless horrors of war and in favor of peace. In this volume he continues to preach cogently and eloquently upon his favorite topic. The book is composed of a series of addresses, essays, and editorials, all opposed to war, war scares, and war accessories in general. The initial address, which was delivered at Harvard Union in 1911, gives its title to the book. It makes an eloquent presentation of the price which any nation pays for war in money, in men, in the value to the State and to civilization in general of the courage, the ability, the strength, the talent, the possible genius of those men. It is shown how the deferred war debt has become the overshadowing danger of national life, with, apparently, no end to its operations, and it is made clear that the interest money exacted and the millions yearly spent on armament by European nations will mean, unless the process is somehow checked, the collapse of European industry.

Another paper in the volume sets forth the proposition that if we in America would reduce our military expenses to our actual needs it would help greatly in enabling debt-cursed Europe to settle the war problem for all time. Dr. Jordan thinks that a robust public opinion demanding that nations devote their energy and their wealth to things more important than war scares and preparations must be developed if we are to kill "the perennial bogy of war." "At the last," he says, "the world is ruled by what its people think," and he makes it a personal question with each of his readers as to whether he or she will work for war or peace, for militarism or democracy. "As the spirit of manhood rises," he declares, "the war spirit must fall."

THE JEWS OF TO-DAY

By Arthur Ruppin. Translated by Mergery Bentwich. With an introduction by Joseph Jacobs. Henry Holt & Co.

Dr. Ruppin's book is a clear exposition of a single problem, which, in a way, covers most of the topics of interest about the Jews. His thesis is that, whereas the Jews have always had a whole furniture of their own, differing from that of other peoples in religious ideals, language, costume, manners, and all the characteristics which make a separate nation, all this seems now to be disappearing. Jews are beginning to discard their own language and their distinctive dress and customs, to be educated in the same way and along the same lines as the young people of the countries in which they live, and to intermarry with outsiders. Even in religious matters, we are told, skepticism and agnosticism are spreading rapidly among a people hitherto regarded as the type of steadfast fidelity to their ancestral faith. The author devotes a whole chapter to the declining birth rate, which, in some regions, is no longer able to make good the losses from these causes.

Dr. Ruppin contends that the separatist tendencies of the Jews have given them a racial and cultural value worth keeping at any cost. The remedy he proposes for the threatened danger of complete assimilation and disappearance of the special Jewish characteristics is the Zionistic ideal of a Jewish political State in Palestine. He thinks that the

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existence of such a State, though it would contain no more than a fraction of all the Jews in the world, would tend to repress the disruptive forces by creating a new Jewish culture. In the course of his treatment of this problem the author deals with almost all the questions relating to the status and condition of the modern Jew. He gives the facts about their numbers, their wealth and property, their recent dispersion from Eastern Europe, their congestion in the large cities of the world, the numbers who have been baptized or have intermarried, in short, all the data necessary for a work of reference.

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

By Samuel P. Orth. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1913.

The theme of this important work from the pen of a writer well qualified to deal with the intricacies of Socialism is not what Socialism proposes, but what it has accomplished, and by what various methods. By this retrospect over the lands in which Socialism has been accomplishing something, the author hopes to find a look forward into the affairs of our own land in their relation to Socialism. Dr. Orth discusses the differences, which in his opinion are microscopic, between Socialists and radicals in France, between Socialists and laborites in England; everywhere he finds the Socialist division to be the labor party and the radical party. But the inference is not that the cult is of the lower classes. In the countries which are considered—in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Austria—there is noted a distinct change in the make-up of the Socialist following. No longer is it of the lower stratum, but is made up of lawyers, physicians, journalists, professors, even the very rich. With the entrance of a higher type of intelligence the old hope of the abolition of the wage system and collective ownership of the means of production, together with the disappearance of economic extremes has died a lingering death. According to Dr. Orth, the new Socialist has ceased to place extreme emphasis on the form of the State; his chief concern now is with the function of the State, and to that end he interests himself no longer in financial and political but in humanitarian measures; in such questions as the death rate of babies, the cost of living, the causes and remedies of underpayment and unemployment. These are the topics which the Socialist parties abroad are forcing on their legislative bodies, and with fair success.

This comparative study of the progress of Socialism in lands other than our own, tracing the development of its fundamentals and bringing its theory, as shown in its practice, to date, has been pronounced one of the most illuminating and far-sighted interpretations of the Socialist doctrine as it stands to-day, and as it should stand to-morrow, if it is to succeed.

SYNDICALISM, INDUSTRIALISM, UNIONISM, AND SOCIALISM

By John Spargo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 1913.

This book is intended for the Socialist. It has already been read by many and has made numerous splits in the camp. In it, Mr. Spargo, who is one of the best-known among the leaders of Socialism in this country, clearly and insistently attacks prominent issues, denouncing as evils certain of the tendencies among the more radical followers of the red flag. The three phases of Socialism, syndicalism, industrialism and unionism, are boldly dissected, and the recent methods used in connection with each fearlessly discussed.

Although once in favor of sabotage himself, Mr. Spargo has come at length violently to denounce its adoption. Sabotage, in Mr. Spargo's opinion, threatens the interests of labor as much, if not more, than it does those of capital. Like syndicalism, it is the symptom of weakness and despair or the evidence of immaturity. Sabotage divides the house of labor against itself, according to the psychological law that a policy adopted in any struggle against a common foe inevitably appears in the internal conflict of the movement. In the progress of this idea of sabotage, denounced in 1912 by the forces of Socialism and unionism, Mr. Spargo has perceived the danger which is that of a weapon that can be turned in upon the body of labor itself at any time. This bitter denunciation of a policy which has already divided the Socialist camp, has lost Mr. Spargo many followers, but his conclusions have been based upon a practical experience and a close watching of the workings of Socialism, not only in America, but in France, Belgium and England, where the extended practice of sabotage had its origin, and the more far-seeing have recognized the value of his conclusions.

With equal determination and vigor, Mr. Spargo attacks syndicalism, which, in his opinion, bears the marks of the last resort, the final hope. Syndicalism has become the weapon, not of the "class conscious proletariat," but of the "slum proletariat," and its place in a modern and intelligent civilization is at the very bottom of the efficiency scale. The relation of industrialism and unionism to Socialism is searchingly discussed in Mr. Spargo's succeeding chapters, and the book gives an excellent cross-section view of the temper of Socialism in its present stage of development.

THE JEWS AND MODERN CAPITALISM

By Werner Sombart. Translated by M. Epstein. E. P. Dutton & Co.

While preparing a new edition of his book on capitalism Prof. Sombart came upon evidence which convinced him that competition and credit and the commercialization of industry which characterize the capitalistic régime are due mainly to the Jews. This interested him so much that he at once plunged into study of the matter and he has written this large book to prove the double thesis of the Jewish foundation of capitalism and the capitalistic foundation of Judaism. He traces the connection which he asserts to exist between Jews and modern capitalism from the transferring of the hegemony of the world's commerce from the Italians and Spaniards in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to northern Europe, where the Jews had established themselves. By their introduction of the methods of underselling and competition and by their participation in the banks and exchange of Holland and England they brought about the modern economic system of credit and competitive prices.

Prof. Sombart's contention and the ingenious way in which he has worked it out have attracted much attention in Europe and in this country. He has brought together an impressive mass of details all of which confirm his thesis. But he has omitted to mention the facts that militate against it. The result is that he rides his hobby to death, but his book is a very real contribution to the hitherto neglected economic history of the Jewish people. It is misleading in the argument which the author endeavors to make from his facts, because he has failed to take account of other facts, just as important, which did not carry out his theory.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

THE SOUTH POLE

By Roald Engelbregt Gravning Amondsen. Translated by A. G. Chater. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: Lee Keedick, 150 Nassau Street. $10

Capt. Amundsen tells in a simple, manly, straightforward style the account of his peaceful conquest of the south pole. His modest narrative, so modest, indeed, that one frequently has to take pains to remember just what was his place in the expedition, contains, in addition to its brilliant story of adventure, a wonderful mass of information which scientists are welcoming eagerly. The observations of his party upon climatic, geologic, and biologic conditions in the antarctic are important contributions to the advance of science.

The reading of these volumes shows why Capt. Amundsen made his conquest of the south pole with such apparent ease, for they make manifest the careful calculation, forethought, and good management that went into his preparation for the journey. There was no guesswork in it. He profited to the full by the mistakes and the successes of all those who had preceded him, and he utilized the last scrap of his own knowledge of similar conditions. As far as human foresight could, he provided beforehand for every contingency. Stating facts with fullness, never magnifying difficulties, the two volumes make an exhaustive and accurate account of a really great feat. In a year that has brought out so many remarkable and important books of exploration this work stands easily among the first.

TRANS-HIMALAYA

Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet. By Sved Hedin. With 104 illustrations and 4 maps. Volume III. Macmillan & Co.

The publication of this third volume of Dr. Sven Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya" marks the completion of the task he set himself when he invaded Tibet a few years ago as a geographical, geological, and ethnological explorer. Previous to that time the major part of Tibet had been an unknown land. This final volume fills up the gaps and gives a correct picture of the Tibetan highlands. The journey which the author describes in it began Sept. 11, 1907, at Singi-Kabab, at the source of the Indus. The elevation was more than 16,000 feet—"an Eiffel Tower on the summit of Mont Blanc," he calls it. Leaving there he followed the course of the Indus for two months, parting company with the river at Lung-Kung and proceeding to Ladak. By that time he had passed fifteen months in the interior of Tibet and had a greater variety and profundity of knowledge concerning it than any other man in the world. The Winter journey across the loftiest mountains of Chang-tang in a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, or worse, was a trying experience. When Dr. Hedin finally arrived at Seilpuk, after two years of exploration in which he had seen no European, he was ready enough to turn his face homeward. But the Seilpukians met him with hostility, and only the audacious attitude he assumed toward them saved him from execution. Part of his caravan had gone astray, and he left this village on his march to far-away Simla with only the equivalent of a shilling in his pocket. During his two years of exploration he crossed the Himalayas along seven independent lines, persisting in his work until he was able to bring away with him data for a complete map. He has proved that the Trans-Himalayan region is a "labyrinth of lofty ranges," making one connected system of mountains, the greatest in the world.

FAMILIAR SPANISH TRAVELS

By William Dean Howells. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Howells's kindly humor and accurate observation served him in good stead in his journeyings through the cities and villages of Spain. He begins his entertaining volume with a chapter called "Autobiographical Approaches," in which he tells how, a boy of 10 or 12, he reveled in that "incomparable romance," "Don Quixote," and how, throughout the years, he read Spanish novels and dramas and longed to visit Spain.

He was 74 years old when at last he arrived in the land of which he so long had dreamed, but none of his boyish enthusiasm had evaporated. He visited San Sebastian, beautiful in its rocky harbor; Valladolid, of the varied charms; Toledo, rich in tradition, and—of course—Madrid. He traveled in a leisurely manner, following his own desire, and his enjoyment of the experience shows in every line.

And the reader shares this enjoyment. He gets nearly as much pleasure as the traveler himself. There is plenty of graphic description, description of the things which the guidebook-bound tourist fails to see, and bits of characterization that are delightful. Every day was a day of adventure, and Mr. Howells tells of the guides, merchants, and beggars whom he met, with a joyousness that is contagious. It must be admitted that he shows a rather surprising disability to understand Spanish Christianity, and this defect mars several pages. But he is not provincial; he seldom condemns what he does not understand, and his book is a delight to readers who have been to Spain and to those who look forward to a visit to that country.

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By A. Henry Savage-Landor. Illustrated. Two volumes. Little, Brown & Co. $10.

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exploration of Tibet. Since his experiences in that country sixteen years ago he has sought and found exciting adventure in China, Persia, Afghanistan, and the African Continent. But his modest story of what he did and saw and dared during this trip into the wilds of Brazil proves it to have been his greatest achievement.

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TO MESOPOTAMIA AND KURDISTAN IN DISGUISE

By E. B. Soane. Illustrated. 8vo, Maynard & Co.

Mr. Soane's book is an account of a trip he made in 1908 from Constantinople by steamer to Beirut, thence by train northward to Aleppo, from there northeastward to the Tigris, and then south to Bagdad. Sometimes he traveled by desert cart, sometimes by caravan, sometimes by the riskiest of rafts, and again by boat. He was in disguise all of the time and was so poorly supplied with money that it was necessary for him to practice all the small economies that were possible. Most of the time he traveled as a Persian Mussulman. Sometimes he was returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and so became a Hajji and worthy of much regard. Not once during the entire trip was he known or believed to be an Englishman, or even a European. At one time he told his associates that he was English and they would not believe him, but insisted that he must be a Persian gentleman who had been to England.

From the ordinary standpoint, judging by Mr. Soane's account, the trip must have been of the most trying sort, compact of rainstorms, burning heat, insects, and a thousand other discomforts. But travelers' joys burned with so fierce a flame in his heart that he minded not the discomforts, and he had many an interesting experience, many a unique adventure. The book is filled with entertaining anecdotes gathered from experiences and adventures, stories that illuminate racial character and throw light upon manners and customs. They throw light, too, upon the trail of the Turk over vassal lands and upon the sort of regard in which he is held by those vassals. Whoever is interested in the fate of Turkey will find the volume of much value. Students of affairs in the Middle East will discover in it much fresh material, part of it concerned with modern events and some of it obtained from old histories to which he had access through the local friendships that he formed.

SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION

By Capt. Robert F. Scott. Edited by Leonard Huxley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1913.

The first of these two volumes contains entire the journals of Capt. R. F. Scott, written on his last eventful Antarctic expedition. The story of that expedition, especially its last tragic chapters, has become well known to the world; in these two volumes the full and complete account is given in Capt. Scott's own words, an entry for nearly every day of that long time from November, 1910, to March, 1912. The final chapter of the volume, telling of those last struggles in the blizzard; of the gallant Oates, who, near the end, walked out into the blizzard "for a moment"; of the gradual oncoming of death; of the resolve to meet it in the natural way, putting aside the opium tabloids and the morphine—these brave fragments from a splendid record of a heroism not soon to be forgotten. There is given a fac simile of that last leaf from Scott's diary, showing the pencilling in a firm hand, and the final words flung out to a public which might never have seen them, "Last Writing: For God's sake, look after our people—" Scott's last letters to his friends and his message, "Look after our people!" Scott's body, are also given in full.

The second volume contains material not so well known, being the reports of the journeys and the scientific work undertaken by Dr. E. A. Wilson and the surviving members of the expedition. This includes the account of both the western and the northern journeys; the exploration of King Edward's Land, which the Scott party has put on the map; the journey over the Koettlitz, Ferrar and Taylor glaciers; the geological exploration to Granite Harbor, and the record of that last year at Cape Evans, during which the ascent of Mount Erebus was made and the search party was sent out for Scott and his companions. This volume contains the reports which sum up the expedition's contributions to the world of science. There is a résumé of the physiography and glacial geology of Victoria Land by Griffith Taylor; a condensation of the magnetic observations and some notes on ice physics by Charles S. Wright; a summary of the geological journeys by the assistant geologist, F. Debenham, presenting the nature of the fossils brought back by the expedition, together with a meteorological report by G. C. Simpson.

THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT McKINLEY

By Belmore Brown. With an appendix by Herschel C. Parker. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. Brown writes a singularly satisfactory account of the experiences of an explorer, because it is so human. He tells not only the things he and his companions do and see, try for and achieve, or fail, but he tells also how they felt about it, how they were affected physically by this, that, or the other effort or experience, and what were their emotions. He does it so simply and sincerely that it carries conviction. A taint of suspicion always hangs about emotions described with an eye to rhetorical effect. But when he says "we were wet-eyed and chatted like children as we prepared our packs," the next morning after they had slept on the ground instead of ice or snow the first time in a month and the smell in the wind of grass and flowers greeted them, the little human glimpse of feeling is just what the reader wants.

The book contains the full account of the three expeditions for the scaling of Mount McKinley of which Mr. Brown was a member, the first in 1906, the second in 1910, and the last in 1912. On this final one he, Prof. Herschel C. Parker of Columbia University and a companion passed the 20,000-foot level and fought their way through a blizzard that made the day seem, in Mr. Brown's memory, "like an evil dream," to a point so near the summit that they could have reached it, in good weather, with a few minutes of easy walking. The account of their desperate struggle against the blizzard makes some thrilling pages.

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THE Bible, as known to half of Christendom, is a larger book than that with which the Protestant churches are familiar. Besides the Old and the New Testament there are a series of Apocrypha, "hidden" or esoteric books, which in the Greek or Roman churches are regarded every whit as inspired and divine as the books more familiar in the West. The Council of Trent, which fixed the creed for Roman Catholicism, declared any one as anathema who did not receive these books as sacred or canonical. Even the Church of England recommends them to be read "for example of life and instruction of manners." King James's version and nearly all Bibles authorized by the Church of England up to the beginning of the nineteenth century contained the Apocrypha, though their inclusion in the Holy Book was resented by dissenters. Even as late as the fifties of the nineteenth century a storm in a teacup was raised by the Prince Consort, who placed on a cairn raised on the grave of a favored servant a verse from Tobit. This was regarded as sacrilege by the dour Presbyterians, over whom his wife, Queen Victoria, presided as in some sort the head of the Presbytery.

It is indeed somewhat difficult to discriminate either in form or matter between the Apocrypha and the Old Testament, to which they form an appendix. They had contributed to popular art and literature a due quota of familiar figures; Tobit and his dog, Susanna and the elders, Judith and Holophernes are as familiar in pictorial art as Daniel and the lions or David and Saul. The sayings of Ecclesiasticus seem as pregnant as those of Ecclesiastes, while the Wisdom of Solomon has noble passages which come to us trailing clouds of glory in the magnificent rhythm of King James's Version. The Books of the Maccabees contain an account of as heroic a struggle as is known in history, though their contents used to be known to us from the vigorous reproduction of them by Josephus. It is scarcely to be wondered that the churches have been in doubt whether to accept the Apocrypha as equally sacred with the rest of the remains of the literature of the ancient Hebrews.

Of late years considerable attention has been redirected to these interesting books in the English-speaking world. When the English revisers had finished revising the New and the Old Testaments a conjoint band from the two companies set to work revising the Apocrypha, and Bibles can now be obtained containing the whole three sets of books in the revised version. The renewed search for the origins of Christianity in the later stages of the mother religion has sent theologians back to the study of these books, which fill up the gap, both historical and spiritual, between the Testaments. Like the converted Jew of Sheridan's witticism, they fill out the blank page between the Old and the New Testaments.

But during the last century or so a number of books have come to light, evidently of the same period and from the same sources as the Apocrypha; they are mostly mystical and Apocalyptic in character and are often attributed to some of the ancient patriarchs or sages of the ancient Hebrews. Indeed, one of them goes so far as to present itself as the Book of Adam and Eve. This series of books are, accordingly, known as Pseudepigrapha, because falsely attributed to supposititious authors. The chief of these is the Book of Enoch, the discovery of which forms quite a romance. It is quoted in the New Testament, in the Epistle of Jude, as if it were Scripture. It became lost to the world for seventeen centuries, after which James Bruce brought back from Abyssinia, after his celebrated search for the sources of the Nile, three manuscripts of it written in Ethiopic, which turned out to be translations into that uncouth tongue of the Greek version of the Book of Enoch. Still later another similar book, attributed to Enoch, was discovered in a Slavonic version in Servia and Russia, though every trace of the Greek original had been lost. Similar romances of scholarship attached to other portions of this curious byway of sacred literature. Only the other day the sands of Egypt at Elephantine yielded up some fragments in Aramaic of the Story of Achikar, which is referred to in the Book of Tobit. As these fragments are of the fifth century B. C. they may be regarded as the oldest manuscript portions of the Bible, or at least of its apocryphal Appendix, in existence.

Dr. R. H. Charles has been, for a number of years, devoting himself to this branch of sacred literature, and has published editions or translations of many of the Pseudepigrapha, including the two Books of Enoch, the Book of Jubilees, the Testaments of the Twelve Apostles, the Assumption of Moses, and the Apocalypse of Baruch. It was a happy thought for him to bring together all the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, to have them translated by himself and a band of scholars and to supply these texts, with short but adequate notes, rendering the many obscure passages and references as clear as possible to the ordinary reader. This he has done in the two finely printed quartos just issued by the Oxford University Press in a manner worthy even of its great reputation.

The result is a triumph not alone for English typography but for English scholarship. This is a piece of work which one has hitherto been accustomed to see done best by Germans. Indeed, it is only a few years ago since Prof. Kautzsch produced a German annotated translation of the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, which doubtless formed the model and suggestion for the present work. Yet Dr. Charles has surpassed Kautzsch both in quantity and quality. He gives more Pseudepigrapha and deals with their contents more thoroughly. Indeed, in his zeal he has somewhat overshot the mark by including in his second volume devoted to the Pseudepigrapha works which by no stretching of the expression can be regarded as pseudepigraphic at all. Thus he includes a translation of the "Sayings of the Fathers," a tractate of the Mishnah, (which is to be found in every Jewish prayer book,) and the fragment of the Zadokite work recently discovered by Prof. Schechter of this city. Neither of these are attributed to any author, and cannot therefore be wrongly attributed as the title Pseudepigrapha implies. This Dr. Charles owns, but excuses himself

(Continued on Page 682.)

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(Continued from Page 681.)

on the ground that the works in question are from the same period as the rest of this literature and throw light upon the tendencies of the times. It is perhaps ungracious to look a gift pseudepigraphon in the mouth.

These two volumes contain a Bible in miniature, yet a by no means small miniature at that. It has parallels and continuations of the historical books of the Bible, in Esdras and Maccabees, quasi-fictions of the order of Esther in Tobit and Achikar; its books of wisdom, Sirach, and the Wisdom of Solomon, rival proverbs and Ecclesiastes in gnomic lore. They even contain what might be called a continuation of the Psalms known as the Songs of Solomon. Almost the sole branch of Old Testament literature, unrepresented in the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, is that of pure prophecy in the sense of the higher politics, international and internal. But they carry to a huge excess one episodic characteristic of the prophetic literature, the Apocalyptic vision found in Isaiah, Ezekiel and Daniel. This is specially the characteristic of the Pseudepigrapha of the second volume in this edition, and may be regarded as the dominant note of the whole literature of the Jews between 200 before and 200 after Christ, during which these books were written mainly in Hebrew, but some in Aramaic and a few of them originally in Greek (though by far the majority are now known to us only in Greek versions.)

This preoccupation with the fate of the world is one of the most remarkable phenomena in all literature professing to be sacred. Here we have a few barely mountaineers who are fighting inch by inch and year by year to retain a territory not much bigger than that covered by New York or London with their suburbs, and yet the imagination of their thinkers was fired with the fate of the whole world, which was ultimately to be conquered by their Law. From Daniel to Revelations we have a whole series of Apocalyptic works dealing with these wondrous visions and culminating in the phantasmagorias of the Book of Enoch, which may be regarded as the centre of the whole literature. This book had great influence both on the phraseology and thought of the New Testament, and, as was mentioned above, is directly quoted as Scripture by Jude. Its influence was, of course, most marked on the Book of Revelation, but the Christian views of the Messiah and of the future world can, on several points, be directly traced back to Enoch. Strange to say, these visions of the future penetrated into the classic world, and even affected the poet of imperial Rome.

There is no doubt that Virgil, in his description of the Golden Age in the Fourth Eclogue, was using the so-called Sibylline Books, and from those portions of them which modern scholarship has traced back to Jewish authorship. The great Latin hymnologist of the Middle Ages who wrote the tremendous "Dies Irae" had a true instinct of the sources of the Christian doctrine of the last things when he wrote his line, "Teste David cum Sibylla." Though these visions of the future and of the future world have an element of the sublime in them, especially considering their source, they are, when regarded as literature, rather grandiose than grand. There is a hardness of outline and a want of imaginative detail which make them wearisome after a few pages. The Fathers of the Synagogue had a true instinct in putting them outside the canon and calling them accordingly "outsiders." There seems to have been doubt in only one case, that of Sirach, which is sometimes quoted in the Talmud as scripture. Just as there was doubt about the admission of Esther into the canon, there seems to have been some hesitancy about excluding Sirach from it.

Sufficient has perhaps been said to indicate the many points of interest presented by these volumes, not alone to the theologian, but to the student of literature in general. One of the largest sections of the second volume gives the story of Achikar, which may, perhaps, be even described as the first novel extant. As we have seen, this can be traced back to the sixth or fifth century B. C., and has been recovered in these latter days in Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, and Aramaic versions, besides a Greek rewriting of part of it found in mediaeval lives of Aesop. The book is thus one of the curiosities of literature in the variant forms of its tradition, and it is a sort of bridge between the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, being referred to in one of the former books; as Dr. Charles owns, it has little claims to be included in the present volumes, but is none the less welcome.

Each of the thirty books contained in these two volumes is introduced by one of the editors with an account of the manuscripts, versions, and editions, with a short account of the theological views of the author or authors. One would have been glad to have had a more general introduction summing up these conclusions, but perhaps this is more suitable for special work such as Dr. Charles has himself written on the Eschatology of the ancient Hebrews. He has scarcely been uniform in his treatment of the different books, giving variant readings for some of them but not for others; he has been rather inclined to introduce homiletic and aesthetic considerations in a sphere where scholarship pure and simple should prevail. But these defects diminish but slightly the solid value of this contribution to learning, which does honor to Dr. Charles and his colleagues, including Dr. Llewellyn Davies, who has added a magnificent index to the second volume, running to 140 columns and enabling one to find any topic treated in this labyrinthine literature.

CONCERNING SOUL-WHORLS

MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS. A Psychology of Aesthetic. By Denton J. Snyder. St. Louis: Sigma Publishing Company.

Denton J. Snyder has taken for his field a universal psychology interrelating all sciences by an "ultimate psychological principle." This volume is one of the many in which this universal system is expounded, and the attempt is made to "define and put in order the so-called fine arts in accord with their psychological evolution." In these he includes music, painting, and the "kinetic arts," such as dancing. He asks, "Can we bring to light the original constructive principle of the total edifice of music?" as others who have grappled with the aesthetics of music have asked before him; but his analysis brings him no nearer to any tangible result than has been attained by his predecessors in this field. We read that "the sound-whorl wakens the soul-whorl and starts it to making the same movement which is primordially its own, given originally by the All-Self," and much more of the same sort of thing in relation to the other arts. There are less esoteric and more detailed analyses of their various manifestations, but we have to be satisfied with the conclusion that "sculpture represents the God humanizing, while music represents the man divinizing," and other statements of this kind. There are no doubt certain minds to whom this demonstration will come as a conclusive reality.

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MR. BENET'S book of poems takes its title from a gay ballad that gave pleasure to many when it appeared several months ago in a leading magazine; a tale of two strange merchants who rode into town on paunchy beasts with golden hooves. They bought sacks of magic merchandise, and they sang a carol in praise of the Grand Chan, "the King of all the Kings across the sea."

Nevertheless, this reviewer will resist the temptation to call Mr. Benét himself a merchant from Cathay. It is true that he brings some strange exotic wares, songs and stories from other lands and other times. But he is not (as many young poets are) wilfully a foreigner. He does not rebel against the noble old traditions of English poetry.

Of late years there has been noticeable among the younger poets a tendency to break deliberately the established rules of rhyme and rhythm and to write the sort of verse which is called "free." Partly this comes from a morbid craving after novelty, partly from laziness. It is good to find that Mr. Benét takes seriously the technique of his art. There are in the volume now under consideration a number of poems—particularly "The Halcyon Birds" and "The Violin's Enchantress"—that are remarkable when looked at merely as examples of virtuosity. Not only does Mr. Benét show an enviable sense of verbal music, he also has an accurate perception of the connection between rhythm and thought, he uses the form conscientiously, but he selects the form with due regard to the idea to be expressed.

So much for his mastery over his tools. He has, it has been stated, that knowledge of the use of words which the public legitimately demands of every maker of verses. Now must be examined that even more important thing, the idea, which is the poem's essential justification. And (contrary to the platitude of the amateur) sincerity is not the quality by virtue of which a poem stands or falls. The idea must first of all be interesting. It may also be sincere, elevating, original. But it must interest the reader before it can display to him its other virtues. Sincerity undecorated and obtrusive makes the work and conversation of many young poets things diligently to be avoided. Well, he must be blasé indeed whom all of these poems fail to interest. For the romanticist here are such strange tales as "The Bird Fancier" and "The Halcyon Birds," and ringing tributes to such illustrious vagabonds as Baron Munchausen and Sir John Maundeville. Those (not all of them are gone) who know the difference between Helle and Hadea will enjoy such beautiful echoes of the classics as "The Centaur's Farewell," "The Winning of Pomona," and—best of all—"The Argo's Chanty."

> Orpheus hath harped her.
> Her prow hath drunk the sea.
> Fifty haughty heroes at her golden row-locks be!
> His fingers sweep the singing strings,
> Her forefoot white before she flings,
> Out from the shore she strains—she swings—
> And lifts, oh, gallantly!

Mr. Benét has written few "nature poems," but a keen and sympathetic observation of trees, flowers and clouds is manifest throughout his work. There are, of course, many love poems (the beautiful dedication is perhaps the best) and they are poems of real love, not sordid, not feverish, but strongly, whitely passionate. Mr. Benét is not interesting in sphinxes, "love" does not invariably suggest "pain" to him, nor does he even once use the dear old rhyme of "lust" and "dust."

Some—but not all—of the poems that are ethical or philosophical in theme, deserve high praise. To take an exception first, "Remarks to the Back of a Pew," is a composition which Mr. Benét probably wrote when he was undergoing some punishment for "cutting" chapel in his freshman days. All of us know that on a hot Sunday morning it is pleasanter to sit under a tree and smoke a pipe than to listen to a long sermon in a poorly ventilated church. Some 8,000 people have put this idea into verse—calling the results "The Cathedral of the Trees" "Nature's Church" or something of the sort, and most of them have done it better than Mr. Benét. Undoubtedly, the back of his pew was very much bored. "Ritual" is less trite, but it is evidently the work of one who, for the moment, tries to fix his own limitations on all mankind, who decries what—as yet—he fails to understand. But he will understand.

Having thus patronizingly insulted Mr. Benét, the reviewer desires to call particular attention to three poems, to which, in the course of years, there will come, he thinks, no little fame. These are "The Anvil of Souls," "Sincerities," and "Umbrae Puellularum." The poem first named is the splendid expression of a tremendous thought; critics courageous enough to use the term will call this poem "great." The second (refreshing after "Ritual") is full of that abasement before God's works which marks the true poet. The third is an exquisite memorial to the little maids of history and romance, a poem that for its sheer loveliness deserves immortality.

These three poems are things for which to be grateful. For the whole book we may well be grateful; it is a book of real poetry, musical, imaginative, vigorous. There are echoes of other poets—Francis Thompson, Alfred Nowes, Robert Browning, and (possibly) E. A. Robinson; but there is no slavish imitation; there is sure evidence of originality. Mr. Benét's second book will be better, but "Merchants from Cathay" is good enough to make all friends of American poetry glad.

JOYCE KILMER.

MERCHANTS FROM CATHAY. By William Rose Benet. The Century Company, $1.20 net.

LIVES OF SERVICE

HAPPY WOMEN. By Myrtle Reed. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THIS collection of twelve brief biographies of a dozen world-famous women was found among Myrtle Reed's papers after her death. Apparently, in making her selection of the women she wished to write about, she chose those who were honored and loved for the service they gave to the world and who found their happiness in service. A long "Foreword" by one of Myrtle Reed's close friends, Mary Badollet Powell, tells of many incidents in the author's life and of her attitude toward some of the important questions of the day which her army of admirers will find interesting. She recounts a conversation with Miss Reed in which the novelist spoke of her desire to write a series of short biographies of noted women that would illustrate her own conviction that "unselfish service brings happiness, regardless of worldly possessions or the want of them." In the working out of this purpose she wrote the papers, found among her literary remains, which have been brought together in this volume.

In the ordinary acceptation of what constitutes happiness, some of the figures of her little array of "happy women" do not justify their presence. Queen Victoria, for example, whose long years of widowhood and mourning have come to make of her almost a symbol of wifely sorrow, would hardly be called by most people a happy woman, at least for the longer part of her life. Sister Dora and Florence Nightingale also, with their lives of incessant toil and hardship, almost of poverty, would not be chosen by the average person as exemplars of worldly happiness. Caroline Herschel, with her almost hundred years spent in hard work, devotion to her brother, self-sacrifice, and denial of almost all the ordinary pleasures and joys of life, would hardly seem, from the ordinary viewpoint, to stand out prominently among the women of all time because of her happiness.

But in these, as well as in the other members of her little group of women, Miss Reed seeks to show from their own words that they were deeply and quietly happy and that their happiness came, not out of selfish pleasures and enjoyments—which the unthinking are apt to consider the only source of happiness—but out of the service they gave so unstintingly to the world. Even when her subjects lived what is usually considered a normally happy life, when fortune smiled upon them and love was kind and faithful, she passes lightly over these ordinary sources of pleasure in living and dwells upon the satisfaction they derived from the happiness which they could give to others.

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The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE fact that the list of the "hundred best books" of the year, published elsewhere in this issue, includes so many from the shelves of the Home University Library is no mere chance occurrence. It is an indication, by no means the first, that publishers who would furnish inexpensive books to a general public do not have to stay at the bottom of the literary ladder, restricting themselves to popular science series and propaganda literature of some sort. The scope of the Home University Library publications has been steadily widening, and in the past year it has rounded up a corps of able and representative thinkers, not writers all of them, but men who are contributing solidly to the discussion and the solution of present-day problems. When a publishing house can enlist the makers of some of our best books, and can, moreover, put those books, by reason of treatment and price, within the reach of a general public, furnishing not only what would be marked best by a judging committee, but what is accessible and popular, it is rendering distinct service.

APPEALING to a somewhat different class of readers, Everyman's Library accomplishes much the same result in its particular field. THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW list does not, of course, include the Everyman publications, and yet there are undoubtedly many who would consider the contributions of the house to the literary world in the past year a distinct achievement. The later work of the library is by no means a matter of reprinting well-known classics only. The translations which have been added to the list in the past twelve months—"The Pageant of the Muses" series, for a single excellent instance—approaches constructive work. Such publications as these, such as the scholarly edition of the Tudor Shakespeare, recently issued by the Macmillan Company, do not fit into the list of the year's hundred best books, but they are now the best examples of constructive editing and literary achievement.

THE Nobel prize for literature having been awarded the Bengali poet, RABINDRANATH TAGORE, English commentators, thus far at least, feel somewhat self-congratulatory about it. Their inference is that we must be getting over our provincialism at an amazing rate when we can go so far afield as India for our classics. The credit, however, belongs to Mr. TAGORE, and the emphasis is to be laid rather on Oriental initiative than on Occidental broad-mindedness. It is the mountain which has moved, and not Mahomet. RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the accepted poet of the fifty millions and more who speak the Bengali tongue, has come out of the East with an English translation of such of his work as he saw fitted in well with the tendency of Western literature. That the Bengali poet knew what he was about is no idle conjecture. Well read in Occidental literature to date, for some time a student in Europe, and, possessing the vantage point of a different civilization, he could not have been unaware of this Western drift toward mysticism, marked plainly enough by such as MAETERLINCK, the later HAUPTMANN, BERGSON, and the Celtic revival. The arts, philosophy, and politics, all but science, have of late been moving toward the East: the smattering of Eastern culture which has come about has been of trite and superficial things, but interest in the Orient has been awakened. These two tendencies, the one toward mysticism of any description, the other toward anything picturesquely Oriental, have given Mr. TAGORE the opportunity which no enterprising Westerner, hunting for something to translate, ever fancied existed, although fifty millions are living in what they call "the epoch of RABINDRANATH." The situation demands a drastic revision of our conceptions of the Eastern mind in its slow-moving remoteness from an every-day world; perhaps the Eastern mind is moving slowly, but it is not moving in one spot.

SOME years ago MR. KIPLING wrote the best airship story ever imagined, about the flight of a monster, power-driven dirigible, laden with passengers, across the Atlantic by night, and the incidents of the voyage. Some did not like it because of its multitude of technical details and its technical phrases, which were of course as imaginary as the airship's flight, but most people felt the power and movement of the tale. In the new number of the Metropolitan Mr. KIPLING has another bit of imaginative work about an aeroplane, or in which an aeroplane plays a part no other machine ever invented or imagined by man could play. KIPLING has certainly not lost his inventive power, though we do not hear from him as often as we used to hear. Great advances have been made in air navigation since he imagined and worked out that fine tale about the dirigible, but, although passenger dirigibles have since made long and fast voyages, the idea that the big balloon will ever be of much service in commercial traffic is not generally entertained. The aeroplane—that is another story. Nobody can say what cannot be done with that.

COMMUNITY SAVIORS

THE MIXING: What the Hillport Neighbors Did. By Bouck White. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

The social doctors are beginning to say that the ailment which has been sapping the life of American farm and village communities is a too intense individualism. They say that not only do the people lack the impulse and the training to work together, but even that they lack that community consciousness which would lead them to wish to work together. One of these doctors has called it "the tuberculosis of American country life"—a description which implies how dangerous they think the state of the patient. From various parts of the country has come news now and then, in newspaper or magazine article, of how some one community has taken its particular white plague in hand and presently, after much effort, made itself whole and united. But Mr. White's is the first such chronicle to find itself between book covers. While his account is cast in the form of fiction it reads as if it were founded upon reality. One would guess that the author took the experiments and achievements of several such communities, drew on his knowledge of the general movement for closer neighborhood association for material with which to expand and weave together several of its phases, and so made a connected story about a gone-to-seed country village not far from a big city. The town has its native residents, pig-headed and prejudiced, its Summer colony and its commuters holding themselves disdainfully aloof, its Shanty-town of Italian workmen. The story tells, with much dramatic incident, how a few people got together and set the leaven of neighborliness at work among these disorganized elements, the struggles they had, the difficulties they encountered, the things they did and the success that finally was theirs. The book is cleverly written and will be of much interest and help to all who are engaged in the movement to improve country life.

"A WOMAN'S DIARY"

Picture of Life in France, Part Fictional, Part Real

MADELEINE AT HER MIRROR. By Marcelle Tinayre. Translated from the French by Winifred Stephens. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

IF the term "a woman's diary" had not grown hackneyed beyond meaning almost, it might have served to denote the character of this book of grace, elegance and a charm most engagingly feminine. The author herself describes it as "a collection of impressions, of dreams and of memories, in which fiction mingles with fact." Further, explaining her title, she speaks of it as a mirror in the hands of a woman, reflecting her own thoughtful face, her own alert mind, "the lights and shadows of feeling and the fleeting pictures of life."

These reflections she gives at thirty-five, which is "not the evening of life's day, but rather the full noontide's lengthening, the flowering of woman at her best, the open bloom of the rose on the eve of maturity." Nothing of interest as between one woman and another is omitted, whether it touches on love, on married life, on the relations between a mother and her children, on widowhood, or on the mere material facts of abode, travel, shopping and dealings with dressmakers. There is also a chapter on justice to men in which the author records an acrid dialogue between two of her women friends who had no real grievance against "the trousered, bearded race," we read, never having been "deserted or beaten by any son of Adam." This leads her to question why it is that when members of the same sex are together they have a craving to criticise the opposite sex, and she wonders whether it is a tradition, an ancient rite, bravado, a sacrifice to some secret weakness, coquetry, or a game. Perhaps she reasons "it is a little of them all."

Yet, for all this generality of acute observation, it must not be thought that the book is a succession of isolated commentaries on the topics mentioned. The interest and value of it, on the contrary, is that throughout we have the acquaintance and the confidence of a woman part fictional, part real. Just enough of herself is told so that we fix her as a recognizable being, while, through the medium of her opinions and impressions, we grow to know her intimately. This method of stating one's life and conclusions, of course, has no autobiographic authenticity. It is the method of the novelist, but it is used avowedly. It provides for a mixture of fact and fiction, as the author announces at the start, which is a provision even some celebrated autobiographers have failed to make.

As for importance, once the charm of the recital is granted, it is safe to assume that the character here delineated is not such as is classed in the archives of a nation, whether historical or literary. She is merely one of those women, whom nine out of ten women, if wishes were horses, would ride their heads off to resemble and mingle with. She is a Frenchwoman, civilized to the tips of her fingers—in the world, but unscathed of it. Without romantic upheaval she has married the husband presented to her as most suitable, and has maintained his station and dignity and her own in manner befitting. The marriage took place when she was very young, so that some years after becoming a widow, she finds her children growing up rapidly and envisages them going forth "to love and new homes." Nor does she repine, or ace precipitately, because, as she says, she is cheerful, brave and a determined optimist, keeping the robust health of her childhood, "an equable temper and a well-balanced mind." Altogether she is a most attractive and intelligent woman to meet, who furnishes incidentally a picture of French life that is not too familiar according to the convention of the so-called French novel. The book is excellently rendered in this authorized translation.

IN A FEW WORDS

O. H. NELAND is the pseudonym of an author whose new book, "The Crimson Fist," declares that peace is made impossible by patriotism. This writer belongs, it is said, to an ancient aristocratic family associated with imperial rule and conquest.

"The Little Book of Modern Verse," edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse, has already gone into a second edition.

Dr. J. F. Dickie, pastor emeritus of the American Church in Berlin, is on a visit in this country. He is publishing three books.

The Century Company has not yet announced the name of the author of the anonymous novel, "Home," now appearing in The Century Magazine, but he is said to be some one in the United States diplomatic or consular service. His ignorance of Catholic customs shows that he is not stationed in any Latin country.

"Snow White," which was a success at the Little Theatre last season, has been brought out in book form.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser has collected some of the little known traditions and legends of Italy into two volumes, to which she gives the title "Italian Yesterdays."

Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out an American edition of Everard Meynell's "The Life of Francis Thompson."

William Oglevie, D. L. S., F. K. G. S., has written the story of the Alaskan immigrants, among whom he worked for years. It is called "Early Days on the Yukon."

Sully & Kleinitch are publishing a new "Handbook of Quotations," by Edith B. Ordway.

"A Modern Eve," by Mary Edington, is one of the four best novels selected in competition for a prize of £1,000 by an English publisher. The judges were unable to choose among the four.

In his "Japan as I Saw It," A. H. Exner tells of attending a performance of Othello given in Japanese. In this version the scene is laid in Formosa, and Iago is called Muro.

Honoré Willsie, who wrote "The Heart of the Desert," accompanied her husband, who is a civil engineer, on a trip to the arid lands of Arizona for the purpose of making heat tests.

The author of "Jack the Young Cowboy," George Bird Grinnell, was himself a cowboy for many years.

Dion Clayton Calthrop is a grandson of Dion Boucicault. His godfather is Sir Johnstone Förbes-Robertson. But the most interesting biographical fact known about him is that he keeps dormice.

Agnes I. Hanrahan's exquisite poems of Irish life are familiar to the readers of the leading reviews of Great Britain. They have now been collected into a volume, with the name "Adown the Boreen." An American edition will appear in January.

Life at Sea

To the bred-in-the-bone, life-long sailor the sea is home, the normal place for a man to live, and the land is a more enjoyable incident to be made use of now and then for the purpose of recreation. It is from this viewpoint of the sea as the scene of real life that Capt. A. W. Nelson tells, in "Yankee Swanson," the story of his first voyage, a voyage that proved to be the opening chapter in a life-long story which finally led up to the command of one of the finest passenger liners in the world. It is the sailorman's own account of what life was on a sailing vessel thirty-five years ago—that phase of sea life that has practically become a thing of the past—and he tells it with a simple zest that shows how much he enjoyed it. "Yankee Swanson" was his first mate and Capt. Nelson says that he was "the embodiment of what a good sailor and officer should be." (Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.)

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Entertaining Confessions of a Novelist Whose Best Seller Has Brought Him Experiences

By CONINGSBY DAWSON
Author of "The Garden Without Walls."

THE title of this article is impertinent. I intend to describe to you the attitude of a certain part of the public toward the author of a love novel. I certainly don't intend to tell you anything about my own heart throbs. Still less to betray confidences, even though they were uninvited.

When a theatre is packed to see a beautiful actress, by people who have come not to see her act, managers expect it—they count it one of her assets. The same applies to the male matinée idol. Now, in the same way, there's an emotional following, scattered and tucked away through the world, for every moderately popular novelist. This following is undiscerning—it really doesn't care how the fellow writes any more than the matinée adorer cares how her actor acts—it simply wreathes absurd nobilities about his personality.

I say that this following is undiscerning. It is undiscerning to the extent of identifying him with the heroes of his imagination—of not discriminating between the attitudes which his puppets strike toward life for the sake of the story and the attitudes which are his own essentially. These latter the reading public have no chance to know anything about.

For instance, I remember two lady novelists of standard reputations crushing George Meredith on a garden seat in Surrey and upbraiding him for writing that woman would be the last thing civilized. They were angry with him; they had long harbored a grudge against him for that epigram, and were glad to have him in their power. They disguised their anger under a sham, kittenish and heavily middle-aged playfulness. George Meredith was feeble, and failing in sight; he let them have their way, and then, "it wasn't I who said that," he objected; "it was written in a diary by one of my characters—an embittered old man."

Precisely. But the public will insist on identifying the author with the vagaries of his creations. If he paints an unbalanced lover, then he must be an unbalanced lover. It would be as reasonable to declare that Arnold Bennett is a woman because "The Book of Carlotta" is a woman's autobiography.

And here I digress to illustrate how a fiction writer is handicapped by this annoying habit of both enemies and friends—yes, and of those between people, more loving than friends and more frank than enemies, his family—of attributing to him personally all the opinions and evil-doings of his chief male character. I know a man, a brilliant fellow, who wrote a brilliant novel. He was happily married. He wrote his novel in secret, letting his wife know nothing about it. It had for its leading woman a girl, tepid as the soup they serve at—I'd better not say where—but fiery in her beauty. She led the hero on from despair to despair, taunting, teasing, arousing him, till at last he aroused her and they fell. My friend was cock-sure of fame when he read his effort in its final form. He knew that he had a seat—or was it a stool?—between Dickens and Thackeray. He was so certain that he resigned all his merely lucrative jobs the day the book came out. He was going to do nothing but write

(Continued on Page 687.)

Coningsby Dawson
Author of The Garden Without Walls;
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(Continued from Page 686.)

novels till they laid him to rest in Westminster Abbey. If they wrote novels in heaven, he wouldn't stop even then.

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But, if it was only my friends, I could put up with them. The worst of it is that I've roused compassion in the breasts of numerous anonymous ladies, and they write me letters. One sends me flowers, tied with a narrow white ribbon, horribly suggestive of marriage. She does not sign her name, but on a slip of paper is written "Just for remembrance." Another pens me poems. In a recent inspiration she asked herself the question, through six pages, "What am I?" Each stanza told me what she was not. Only in the last line did I learn her secret, "I am love. I am passion, I am human sex."

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HAVE WE LOST THE ART OF HUMOR?

Writers of a Few Decades Ago Who Made Us Laugh, and Their Successors

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THE favorite diversion of this age is that of exploding theories. So popular has the pursuit become that nothing's safe any more, neither the good name of our forefathers, nor the fame of our great men, nor the Constitution of the United States, nor the moral law. Any moment our accepted, cherished, time-honored views about any one of them may boom off in smoke and fragments before our eyes. It is a common daily spectacle to behold some coldly earnest person arise and prove upon unanswerable authority that Nero was really a sort of a George Washington. No sooner has he got through than some one else takes up the duty of showing us incontestable evidence that George Washington was really a sort of a Nero. Most of us have been for years firmly established in the opinion that science and the creeds are and will be eternally at odds. All a mistake. Science and the creeds in fact are (colloquially) as thick as thieves. So some accomplished theory buster tells us; he has made a study of both of them, and, as the Oriental singer reports, he knows about it all—he knows—he knows. We have been accustomed to associate marriage with morality. Pop goes another theory! Marriage is in reality the most unmoral institution ever devised by man.

And so on and so on. The above are large questions with which this writer is not fit to cope. But lately a new bomb-thrower has come up here and there whose destructive catchword is the non-existence of American humor; and anybody can take a hand against such an anarchist. According to his conclusion, we do not, as a race, make good fun, or understand good fun. That timely, homely, shrewd, naïve, pungently ironical, always good-natured humor which we supposed to be almost our strongest national characteristic we have never possessed at all! To borrow the terms of a religious sect, we had an "error" of thinking ourselves humorous. True, we have produced, from time to time, a funny man of great achievement and celebrity—nobody ever heard of a funny woman, so that sex may as well be left out of the reckoning—but a handful of funny men does not make a nation. And, besides, they are all gone—Hosea Bigelow and Mark Twain and Field and Stockton and Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, and all the host of quaintly named jesters are gone—and who is there to take their place in these discouraged days? Where among us can real humor get an audience anyhow? It is not that we take ourselves too seriously; the signs point to something far worse than that. We laugh enough, but at the wrong time, the wrong thing. We are alarmingly pleased with a rattle, appallingly tickled with a straw. If you don't believe it, go into the nearest theatre and listen, if you have the pathos, to the abysmally dull stuff that is nevertheless sure of a general guffaw, and observe the unrestrained delight of everybody in the place when some one on the stage falls downstairs. If you don't believe it, open any nearly any! magazine and read something like this under the heading—it may be—of "American Humor": "Our humor on the decline? Well, not so you could notice it! On the decline? I wot not, says John B. Smith, and John B. is some wot-notter—" &c. And, finally, if you don't believe it, look at the colored supplements to the Sunday papers, and say if anything more drearily vulgar ever masqueraded under the name of comic? The theatre is crowded, the magazine sells by the ton, the paper by the carload; if nation-wide familiarity and approval are a good gauge—and we know of none better—these fairly represent our taste in fun.

Mary S. Watts
Author of "Van Cleve"

We have to admit that the non-existence arguer makes out a pretty strong case. Much against our will, he momentarily causes us to view with alarm where we had been innocently pointing with pride. Because there is a doleful deal of truth in these allegations. We do laugh at silly and sometimes brutal things; and we make fun of that which should not be made fun of, and we do not make fun of that which should be made fun of; but there is some health in us in spite of all. To be sure, those genial gentlemen he names are gone, to our deep and enduring regret, but it is not necessary or desirable to fill their places; at that rate we should be everlastingly pulling down statues and setting up new ones. To every generation its own funmakers; and as long as we have Mr. Dooley and the Japanese Schoolboy, and the jocund authors of "Fables in Slang" and "Pigs Is Pigs," and the "Maxims of Methuselah" and "Bunker Bean," we may consider ourselves not wholly impoverished. Moreover, the presence among us of a reasonable number of humorists living (as we hope and trust they do) in the very best possible style with automobiles and country places and good cooks and ever so many bathrooms—I say their presence with all these evidences of prosperity reassures us about those deplorable tendencies over which the non-existence iconoclast is shaking his head. For, to be sordidly practical, they couldn't get along so nicely without a tolerable audience; they couldn't get along at all. Your humorist might as well be an undertaker if he can't find people humorous enough to see his point and laugh with him.

To this the practiced demolisher of theories retorts by setting off another fuse. It is conceded, he says, by all philosophical observers, that real humor is invariably of universal appeal, unimpaired by the lapse of time or by difference of race and speech. Once funny, always funny, everywhere for everybody. Now, nothing could move in narrower limits than ours, or be more unacceptible to those differences. Almost all of our humor employs a vocabulary which nobody but ourselves can understand, and which can't by any possibility be translated; it is based upon events that by to-morrow will be forgotten; it has to do with attitudes of mind, passing fashions in thought, in customs, in national life that a few years hence will be as extinct as the dodo. For example, there was a time when we thought misspelling the funniest thing on earth, and would roar our heads off over, "The honey-bee is an inflamible critter, sudden in his impreshuns and hasty in his conclushon or end." After a decade or so, bad spelling went out of style and dialect came in; and we were immoderately entertained by: "Hit don' make no diffunce ter me," said B'r'er Dickey; "ef 'Lijah went ter glory en de cherryot of fiah, er hit de fiah atter he done git dar. De leadin' question with me is, How Dickey gwine git dar? * * * When you git up yander dey ain't gwine ax you, 'Whar yo' wife an' whar yo' mudder-in-law?' Kase why? Dey well knows you come dar ter rest." Dialect held the funny column for a long while. In fact, it has not yet been ousted; but now slang is beginning to press it hard, and we have so many daily samples of the latter, one need not take the space to quote. If these humorous offerings were written out in plain English, no one would ever think them in the least funny; even Mr. Dooley in plain English might not be funny. But nobody will pretend to say that bad spelling and dialect and slang are in themselves imperishably humorous; humor ought to be independent of any quality they can confer—independent and immortal. Can we expect this stuff to be laughed at a century from now, like "The School for Scandal," like Calverly's verse, or Gilbert's? The orator pauses triumphantly for a reply.

This time, too, his point is well taken; ruefully we must acknowledge it. Some of us, it is true, still have a smile for the "inflamible critter" and B'r'er Dickey; but we probably lack the discrimination which would allow us to laugh only at what is destined to be immortal. The sole argument we offer in defense is that if our fun is evanescent, it has at any rate the quality of that defect, a very marked timeliness and aptness; and if it is so intensely racial in diction and point of view that it cannot pass freely into other lands and tongues, why, we like it all the better! We are not less humorous because of that detachment and that individuality.

And, warming up, we will go on to announce our conviction that durability and universal appeal are no such indispensable characteristics of good

Continued on Page 689.

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Continued from Page 688.

fun anyhow. We repeat it, to every generation its own jokes and jokers. If all the work of Mark Twain and the rest of that goodly company were blotted from our knowledge and memory (far fall the day!) it would be an incalculable loss; but there were great men before Agamemnon, and will be again. Even the assertion of the sages that since the foundation of the world there have been only seven original jokes, all others being mere emplifications and alterations of the seven with which we started out—even that statement cannot move us to a policy of economy and conservation. We believe that we have an inexhaustible supply of funmakers peculiarly our own product; no other country ever had their like; their jokes may not be laughed at a century from now, but they are laughed at today, which is, after all, the main thing. A century from now we are confident there will be another set of them, giving us something just as good. We never know their names, and the whole country is their home, yet they are a national institution. If they organized themselves into a Brotherhood of Newspaper Humorists and went on strike it would be one of the most formidable movements in the history of labor. What would we do without our daily grist from the newspaper funny man? We have heard him called the last stronghold of American humor; but in truth he was and is the first, the beginning, middle, and end, the whole thing. How he can be, collectively and individually, so funny day after day, year in and year out, passes comprehension; but he is funny. He never misses fire. All the tricks of bad spelling and dialect and slang he has at his finger ends, but he does not need them; he has swallowed all those formulas. He gives the impression of being funny because he can't help it; and about that spontaneous, wing-shot wit there is something dear to the American heart. When he is not aiming a gay, irreverent, satiric shaft at our Government, or at other people's governments, at the hero of the hour, or the scandal of the week, he turns with the same light-hearted facility to the manufacture of his little, pithy, epigrammatic sentences on any abstract subject that comes handy, or breaks blithely into verse, such as:

He practiced playing on the harp,
For heaven was his goal,
But old Saint Peter was too sharp,
And now he's shoveling coal!

"Things to worry about," he writes with ineffable gravity, and underneath that heading, "Fifteen million bushels of prunes were harvested in California this year." He invents bits of conversation between Paw and Willie: "What is a genius, Paw?" "A genius is a successful crank, my son." Spacewriting, of course; and, considered as humor, it does not claim immortality; and unquestionably nobody but an American reader would be amused by it. Perhaps he is not a humorist; perhaps the things he says and we chuckle over are not really humorous at all; perhaps his performances, and all our other so-called humorous performances, exhibit only a certain not always harmless levity, a perennially juvenile and irresponsible spirit. This is the pessimists' view. Yet somehow we refuse to be cast down or to mend our ways.

AN OLD-TIME MAID

BEATRICE OF DENEWOOD. By Emilie Benson Knipe and Alden Arthur Knipe. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. The Century Company. $1.25.

The capable young heroine of "Beatrice of Denewood" is the same girl who won favor and friends as the chief character in "A Lucky Sixpence." She is also the teller of her tale, which begins at a Germantown estate in the latter days of the Revolution, goes across to England, and back again to America. Many of the famous people of those days, on both sides of the Atlantic, enter into the story. This old-time maid is a brave young woman and is always ready for any adventurous undertaking, of which a-plenty come her way. The story, which is meant for young readers, is a wholesome one, although somewhat woodeny in the manner of its telling. Young people will find in it not a little history, very well disguised as part of the story.

LITERARY EXILES

Experiences of Some Russian Contemporary Novelists

To define Russian literature at any of its epochs is to define the written expression of a social movement. You can cut it like a layer cake and see the layers separate and distinct, so individualistic do the various strivings of the Russian people toward the light express themselves in their literature. M. Persky has taken only a slice of the top layer, the novelists of the late reform days, 1880-1900, and of the present stormy times since the upheaval of 1905 when the writings have been those of fierce and active combat.

He prefaces his work by a general sketch of Russian literature, marking its ramifications according to the spirit of the times. This is followed by detailed interpretative and appreciative essays on Tchekoff, Korolenko, Veressayev, Gorky, Andreyev, Merezhkovsky, and Kuprin. A brief mention of the writers in vogue finishes the volume.

There are many points in the general sketch of Russian literature worthy of comment; two especially are striking for their concise sommation:

Instead of being a product of the past, Russian literature is a protestation against it; instead of tracing the old successive stages, it appears like a light suddenly struck in the darkness. Its whole history is a long, continuous struggle against the darkness, which has gradually melted away beneath the rays of light, but never entirely ceased to veil the general trend of Russian thought.

And the second:

To-day, as before, Russian literature is made up of just that small fraction of the whole which has escaped Government inquisition.

Despite the statement, it is a remarkable coincidence that the majority of the novelists of which M. Persky writes have either suffered Siberian exile, or, fearing it, and their works made ineffectual by the censor, they have been forced completely out of propaganda writing into purposeless mysticism and decadence. Some have been driven out of their native land.

Tchekoff, who is beginning to have a vogue among American readers, the author terms the novelist of Russia's gray days, i. e. 1880, and thereabout, when the Russian people suffered a great disillusionment in their effort for freedom. The grayness darkened into the deepest pessimism toward the end of Tchekoff's life. Korolenko, on the other hand, has, in the past thirty years, sounded to his writings the note of patience and hopefulness. His novels always show the light on the horizon. Veressayev paints modern Russian society much as did Tchekoff. He is better known this side of the Atlantic as author of "The Memoirs of a Physician"; in Russia he has been a moving spirit in the political and social regeneration of his beloved narodniks, the common people.

Gorky, of course, is known to us, though not the Gorky that the Russians read and love, for to them he represents the vagrant element, which in the Czar's kingdom is an appreciable factor. In classifying Andreyev, M. Persky shows him to be the direct follower of Dostolevsky in the portrayal of the abnormal.

The two novelists who have succeeded in steering clear of the literature of action and social propoganda are Merezhkovsky and Kuprin. The former, in his trilogy of the gods has been constant in his endeavor to glorify antiquity. Kuprin has found in pure romanticism the channel for his expression.

M. Persky's little volume will be found an excellent commentary by those who through the study of Russian literature are striving to understand that much misunderstood nation. It is concise in its characterizations, sympathetic in its treatment, and wholly lacks the bias which destroys the efficacy of so many works on Russian subjects.

CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN NOVELISTS. By Serge Persky. Translated by F. Eisenman. John W. Luce & Co.

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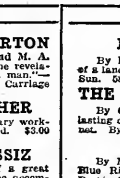

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SOME LAND MAMMALS IN AMERICA

An Important Contribution to a Discussion of the Darwinian Theory

PRIMARILY intended for the lay reader, Dr. William B. Scott's "History of the Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere" will nevertheless prove of great service to many scientists who have neither the time nor the opportunity to keep in touch with the wealth of discoveries resulting in the numerous palaeontological excavations of recent years. Discovery of new and as yet totally unclassified forms is now so rapid and so extensive that the zoologist, and the palaeontologist in particular, knows not at what moment the revolution of accepted theory and long-established classification may occur. As Dr. Scott points out, fresh discoveries, even while the present volume was in press, made necessary the entire recasting of several parts of the text.

Although the book is condensed to a single volume, it represents the work of Dr. Scott and his colleagues for the past thirteen years at Princeton University in the field of palaeontology, and is probably the most important contribution of its class offered by this country to the general and at present very vague evolutionary theory, "descent with modification," since the publication of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn's "Age of Mammals" in 1910. Much of the book is based upon a study of the collection of fossil mammals brought back from the Princeton expedition to Patagonia, the report of which, in eight volumes, was prepared and edited by Dr. Scott himself. This is supplemented by study of the collections in the American Museum of Natural History and of those of the Argentine museums, the latter affording much valuable material concerning the ancient life of South America. A great number of photographs and sketches of restorations from important specimens is here presented for the first time.

Dr. Scott and his colleagues are working in a field which, with experimental zoology of the "genetics" division, is accomplishing much more toward the solution of the evolutionary problem than the results obtained from work in comparative anatomy or in the later study of embryology. The theory of evolution is presupposed by most scientists of the present, but since the day of Darwin that theory has become decidedly hazy in its concrete application. "Descent with modification" is universally accepted as the law by which the present organic world has arisen, but agreement stops there. Is development parallel and convergent, is it at the same time divergent from one common stock, is change always in the direction of reduction in the number of parts, is development continuous, a series of gradual modifications, or a succession of sudden changes? These are the questions, simply stated for the benefit of the lay reader, which are fundamental to the understanding of the working of the evolutionary theory, and which, nevertheless, have as yet never been conclusively answered. By adding to the history of life, which numbers millenniums as minutes, and by advancing a few well-founded guesses, based upon the examination of a vast number of fossil remains, Dr. Scott is able in this present volume to contribute materially to the solution of these much-disputed problems.

The question of parallelism and convergence in evolution is set on considerably firmer ground by Dr. Scott's discussion, for instance, of the two subfamilies of cats, the true felines and the sabre-tooth tigers. The history of the true cats has long been a moot point, and further discovery along the line of their development, which is curiously parallel, though apparently quite independent of the sabre-tooths, may completely revise opinions concerning mammalian development. Dr. Scott refuses to accept the Matthew postulate that the sacre-tooth is the ancestor of the the sabre-tooth is the ancestor of the the irreversibility of evolution," to which Dr. Scott is—though cautiously—addicted. The Matthew hypothesis must suppose that the specialization of the canine tooth toward a thin tusk is suddenly reversed, giving a return to the original form. Although at variance with this conjecture as to the relationship of the two, Dr. Scott traces clearly, from later periods, their independent development, marked by the acquisition of similar characters.

In the same way, a more detailed study of the White River and John Day groups, as well as the more recent additions from South America, especially in regard to the phyla of horses, camels, and rhinoceroses, enables Dr. Scott to uphold the probability of parallelism and convergence against those who are still denying the existence of these modes of development. Considering the same problem from the point of view of single structures, there is amplification of the evidence that these can be acquired independently; such, for instance, the reduction of the number of toes, which occurs repeatedly in entirely unrelated groups.

Further evidence of parallel and convergent development is selected by Dr. Scott from instances of independent modification of parts and the acquisition of totally new structures.

(1) The second vertebra of the neck was primitively a bluntly conical peg, a form which is still retained in the great majority of mammals, but in the true ruminants, the camels, horses and the tapira, the process is spout shaped, concave on the upperside, convex on the lower. By tracing the development of these groups, it has been conclusively demonstrated that the change of form took place independently in each of the four.

(2) The ruminants have molar teeth composed of four crescentic cusps arranged in two transverse pairs, the pattern called selenodont. The evidence is very strong that this highly characteristic molar pattern has been several times independently repeated, as in the true ruminants, the camels, the oreodonts and probably other groups also. * * *

(4) A very striking instance is afforded by the three widely separated groups of hoofed animals, members of which had their hoofs transformed into claws; the chalicotheres arose from the normal perissodactyls, the agriochoerids from the oreodonts and the entelonychia from the toxodonts.

The observations furnished by Dr. Scott should put an end to the attempts repeatedly made to unite two or more of these latter groups.

While contending for the existence of parallelism and convergence as well-established modes of the evlutionary process, Dr. Scott does not go to the extreme supposition that genus, family or order ever arose independently, and from radically different ancestors, that is, that identical groups arose and developed in lands cut off from each other. On the other hand, claims Dr. Scott,

> parallelism by which related forms pass through similar stages of development would seem to have been so extremely common as fairly to deserve being called a normal method of evolution.

Study of the South American Litopterna, skeletons of which are in the American and the Princeton museums, long confused with the horses, contributes much valuable material to the discussion. It has long been claimed that the extreme similarity between the horses and these South American animals now extinct could mean only close relationship, and that so many corresponding characters could not have been independently acquired. Dr. Scott advances much data to support the hypothesis that the resemblances were due to convergence.

Convergence and parallelism are, however, subordinate to the method of divergence, the branching out of a single line into several parts, which Dr. Scott with many others assumes as the most important evolutionary process. The process is most clearly illustrated at a period when there was a radical change of environment, causing that swift and radical change which has been styled "adaptive radiation," by Prof. Osborn. But as Dr. Scott points out in the records of such parallel phyla as the rhinoceroses, horses and camels, these can be traced back to a period when they drew closely together, indicating a single origin.

It naturally follows that Dr. Scott inclines to the theory of a monophyletic origin of the mammalia; that is to say, the postulate that all mammals are descended from a common stock, this stock probably developed from the reptiles. This latter conjecture, however, is quite outside the scope of Dr. Scott's work, which endeavors to trace in detail the development of certain mammalian orders only from the more definite period of the lower Eocene.

As regards the course of development, whether it be direct or fluctuating, Dr. Scott favors the latter view.

> When any long-lived phylum, made up of numerous well-preserved members, is studied, the observer cannot fail to be impressed by the straightforward course of the evolutionary process, as though the animals were consciously making for a predetermined goal, which, needless to say, they were not. A minute cusp makes its appearance on a tooth, enlarges steadily in each succeeding genus, and ultimately becomes a very important element in the pattern, and in this series of changes there is no oscillation backward and forward.

On the other hand, Dr. Scott is open-minded, as he needs must be, when dealing with a history in which gaps so great and so numerous must be presupposed, and admits the possibility of fluctuation in development, quoting the instance of the possibility of changes in the canine teeth of camels, growing first larger, then smaller. With the definition of the ancestral camels of the middle and lower Eocene, this point might be established, and the Matthews theory in regard to the origin of cats from sabre-tooth tigers upheld. Dr. Scott cautiously admits the possibility.

It is with pleasure that the careful

(Continued on Page 691.)

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(Continued from Page 690.)

reader will note Dr. Scott's refusal to speculate at length upon the history of man in the Western Hemisphere, although a treatment of this subject which properly belongs to the anthropologist and the ethnologist would undoubtedly make the work "popular." While there is no reason why man should not have formed a part of the mammalian immigration from the Old World during the pleistocene epoch, the many "proofs" of his existence in this country at that period are utterly unfounded.

In fact, "Land Mammals of the Western Hemisphere" is not for the average, but for the exceptional lay reader. Any one endowed with that scientific imagination which can clothe simply presented facts, which can grasp the tremendous significance of a change in molar pattern, for instance, will find Dr. Scott's work intensely interesting. In addition, the numerous illustrations and diagrams, many of them showing animals as restored from rare fossils just uncovered, and presenting a horde of the bizarre and almost incredible creatures of earlier epochs, make the book a most interesting document, even to those not well versed in the science on which it is based.

WE AMERICANS

An Amusing Comment on Us by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie

MRS. ALEC-TWEEDIE always sees a vast amount of interesting things when she visits us. Perhaps it is that she sees no more than any other normally observant person, but she has a happy faculty for telling about what she sees in a most amusing and often pertinent fashion. Many of the observations in "America As I Saw It," which has for a sub-title "America Revisited," have already tickled the fancy of readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE, where they recently appeared. It is always nice to have some one lam epithets at you, dissect your characteristics, blame or praise you. It is akin to the individual passion for having one's palm read. And although Mrs. Alec-Tweedie remarks on many a page of this, her latest commentary, that our chief fault is hypersensitiveness, we are going to buy her book in enormous numbers, just for the pleasure of having her tell us so.

In fact, we prefer to hear about our faults, the blacker the better. Mrs. Alec-Tweedie finds plenty of them. Take New York. The dirtiest city in the world, unspeakably dirty, and the writer points her finger accusingly at a Street Cleaning Department that allows "dustbins full of garbage, breeding disease," to stand outside the door. And as for the gentlemen in white, wearing Indian sun helmets, "who run about the New York streets with large spoons cleaning the road," they remind Mrs. Alec-Tweedie of nothing so much as the men in St. Petersburg who cool the streets with a ridiculous little pail of water and a mop.

Transportation in New York. Mrs. Alec-Tweedie has one word for it; vile. Sometimes she says, perfectly vile. The one-storied cars, instead of the three-decker affairs of London that sort passengers according to their destination, the pack and jam of people, the noise and clatter and withal the slowness of them seem barbarous to her. Bumped, crowded, "transferred," and invariably delayed, she has her grave doubts about this New York hustle. In fact on another page she brands it as a myth. Witness the fact that we always say automobile instead of motor. Witness a few other things; that we are invariably unpunctual, thereby wasting those moments which we "gather like pence"; that one has to walk miles occasionally before discovering a "pillar box" into which one has difficulty in poking one's "post"—indeed, there are many all too pertinent paragraphs on the subject of delivery of things, delivery of groceries, of dry goods, of letters, of "express" packages.

Mrs. Alec-Tweedie sees a great deal, and a varied deal of American "society" when she visits us. The way in which Americans entertain puzzles her. They live in subdued light, she asserts, and they entertain in the dark. Even for luncheons the curtains are drawn, and a dubious light let through Tiffany glass, beautiful it must be admitted, assists in concealing the identity of one's friends. Perhaps we get the habit, our guest theorizes, because our wretched apartment dining rooms look out of their blank windows only at the stone walls across the shaft.

Correct and sumptuous she finds American methods of entertaining. Original never. It is bad form in the United States to be original. Mrs. Alec-Tweedie claims, a bit sadly. Menus are the same, clothes are the same, conversation is the same. This applies mostly to the women, of course. But it need not be inferred that the writer failed to find her American sisters charming. She notes much that is peculiarly admirable and characteristic of the American women as she met them in this country. Fortunately, she remarks that they are "smartly" dressed, that they wear their clothes excellently. It is a point of pride and lucky Mrs. Alec-Tweedie is in perceiving it. The voices of the American women, she says, are better than they were ten years ago; the high nasal tones, the unmusical American laugh, the flatness of pronunciation are all becoming softened. She is thunderstruck at the ease with which American women rise to their feet and say pretty, brief, and graceful nothings at their club meetings and at public affairs generally. "To say one cannot speak is an awful a crime as to own one has not been in Boston." She finds many pleasant little ways of American women with one another; they try so hard, she observes, to be genuinely nice to each other, they give each other such dainty luncheons. She likes, too, the pretty way they have of giving flowers "for everything but divorce." She notes, not without amazement, the tyranny of the young girl in this country. The importance attached to a young girl's début astounds her; the way in which the chatterer monopolizes the conversation hardly pleases her, but she admits, withal, that the youn American lady is a very good thing to look upon, straight and slim, and needing only a few generations of culture to give her an excellent poise.

So much for New York America, for that matter for Chicago America. It is Boston that Mrs. Alec-Tweedie calls the other America. "Boston I saw, and Boston conquered me," she declares enthusiastically, and even the New Yorker feels a thrill of pride at being in the same country with a blessed old village that can call forth so many pleasant adjectives. Not that the visitor finds Boston English and likes it accordingly; it is thoroughly American, but quite other-American. Comfortable and cozy, sufficiently efficient and not lacking in "hustle," "a city of crooked roads and straight deeds." Boston creeps right into Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's receptive heart. We judge she had a very good time in Boston; at all events, she saw and appreciated a vast amount, playgrounds, libraries, slums, the Christian Science churches, graveyards—that is in itself a considerable achievement—lunchrooms of all sorts, galleries, with especial mention in the latter connection of Mrs. Jack Gardiner's; which, for some reason, she describes enthusiastically but does not name.

AMERICA AS I SAW IT. By Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan Company. 1913.

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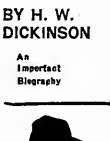

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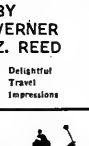

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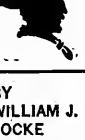

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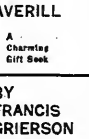

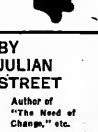

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THE ROMANCE OF LACE

An Art That Brings to Literature Glimpses of Italy's Courts and Peasantry

By FRANCES MORRIS.
(Curator of Laces, Metropolitan Museum.)

THE mention of Bergamo, that remote hamlet in Northern Italy, always suggests an atmosphere of quiet far removed from urban activities. Yet this same little town with its mediaeval environment is a live art centre, the home of the Instituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche, to whose splendid work we are indebted for many valuable monographs on Italian subjects, and whose presses in 1908 produced the original edition of Signora Ricci's splendid work on Italian lace, now published for the first time in English. While much of the charm of the author's facile pen has been lost in the somewhat prosaic translation, nevertheless the material presented in the two sumptuous volumes will be most welcome to the student to whom the Italian version would be a sealed book. The illustrations themselves, of which there are 700 in photogravure and color, represent an enormous amount of research, and offer a comprehensive history of the art in Italy from its earliest days to modern times. In these one may view the priceless treasures of Italian collections selected by the trained eye of an expert. Lace collections, both public and private, have been carefully studied and their choicest bits reproduced; even the glorious rose point of St. Mark's has been made accessible to the camera of the author, whose gracious charm seems to have vanquished all strongholds and emerged triumphant. Supplementing the hundreds of plates showing the fabric in its various techniques are contemporary portraits of the different periods gathered from the various European galleries, several of which are reproduced in exquisite color prints, from negatives made by the Government photographer.

Seldom has an author been so advantageously placed, so splendidly equipped for her subject as Signora Ricci. A Milanese by birth, she married Corrado Ricci of the Brera Museum, who later became Director of the Uffizi and is now Director General of Fine Arts at Rome. Gifted with a charmingly feminine personality and an altruistic point of view, she has long been actively interested in husbanding the native handicraft of her countrywomen. Being naturally endowed with what may be termed the true "lace instinct," her interest centred in textile fabrics, and her untiring efforts have availed much in the way of securing to small local museums valuable specimens of native handiwork in the line of primitive weaves and needlework. In the Scuola Italiano of Rome she has also shown an active interest, furnishing typical examples of pure Italian work for the use of the lace workers in the reproduction of the antique fabric.

In the work under consideration it is a delight to take a quiet survey of the fascinating matter so attractively presented. In the first volume the facile pen of the author leads one deftly through the intricate mazes of the historical side of her subject, treating of the birth and development of the art in her native land with peculiar charm; with scholarly attainment she traces the influences that produced the techniques peculiar to certain localities, and at the close of the second volume leaves the reader unwearied and eager for more, to tarry on the sunny slopes of the Abruzzi, where the comely peasants still ply the bobbins as did their forebears in years gone by. The keen interest of the author in the peasant work of her country leads her to hope that it may in time be possible to reproduce, at small cost, a series of reprints from this work that may be available for use in out-of-the-way districts, binding up certain of the plates that might be used as patterns; for instance, some of the beautiful illustrations of cutwork and others showing the bobbin edges of simple technique but pure design, as an incentive to those patient toilers who lack the inspiration to venture beyond the simple forms they have always known.

While, in the first volume especially, we find much fresh matter as regards technical terms, it is to be regretted that the different stitches constantly referred to could not have been more clearly defined. Such plates of stitch details as are furnished in Hungerford Pollen's "Seven Centuries of Lace," are most helpful to the uninitiated. It is also unfortunate that in the English translation of punto tagliato a fogliami the French term "rose point" is constantly employed, whereas this applies more strictly to the finer punto a roseline, not to the punto tagliato a fogliami, or "gros point." As an adjunct to the study of costume, however, the work is a valuable adjunct, presenting in the portraits of the titled personages a marvelous array of sixteenth and seventeenth century magnificence. In the earlier portraits one finds an abundance of rich jewels worn over gowns of velvet elaborately embroidered in gold; gradually one's attention is directed to a simple insertion of cutwork introduced at the throat or wrists, or as in the case of Bronzino's portrait of Eleonora di Toledo (1550 circa) one sees a neckpiece of the mezza mandolina. In fact, in all portraits of the middle sixteenth century one finds elaborate embroidery in gold and color, such as is shown in the superb camicie of Italian noblewomen. The Metropolitan Museum is fortunate in possessing several wonderful examples of these which originally formed part of the trousseau of a Sicilian noblewoman, and which show the gorgeous style of needlework that resulted in the issuance of certain sumptuary laws, prohibiting the use of gold and silver on household linen and wearing apparel. On this subject Signora Ricci has much to say of interest, and one gains an insight into the unhygienic conditions that existed even in the homes of the wealthier classes when domestic science was still an unexplored field and the laws of hygiene as yet in embryo. With the enforcement of the various edicts arose a demand for more simple ornamentation, and from this the author shows how a vogue was developed for the white embroidery and cutwork that in time developed into punto in aria and the later Venetian laces. These, in all their beauty are dwelt upon at length, the treasures of Italian collections having been placed at the disposition of the author in order that the world at large might realize the incomparable beauty of the Venetian fabric.

Much of the material of this section, while familiar ground already covered in previous publications on the history of lace, appears in a new light when dealt with from an Italian standpoint. In each of the groups covered by the first volume, which divides needlework into three general divisions—Mondano, Fili tirati, Buratto; Punto a Reticello, and Punto in aria—one finds much that not only brings out new features of the different techniques but that will prove most welcome to the connoisseur intent upon locating the provenance of individual specimens. Again one has to regret that a confusion of terms is liable to arise from the too literal translation of the word reticello, which is given as "mesh net." There is nothing suggestive of mesh in the geometric laces of the early period when the worker, still dependent upon the linen foundation of cutwork, had not ventured beyond the confines of the geometric framework resulting from the warp and woof of the linen. As the art developed, the workers, venturing upon curves and scrolling designs for punto in aria, evolved patterns that resulted in a graceful foliated scroll connected by short tie bars, or "brides," that served simply to hold the pattern in place. In Venetian needlepoint nothing in the slightest degree resembling mesh appeared until the eighteenth century, when competition with the French marked a distinct change in the character of the Venetian product; for it was the French who introduced the close arrangement of brides that resulted in the hexagonal groundwork of the point de France, later supplanted by the laces with mesh grounds created to meet the demand of a fashion that required lace of a lighter texture and patterns less ornate.

In the second volume the scene shifts and one is transported to an atmosphere less suggestive of the palace or of ecclesiastical circles; needlepoint laces must always be associated with the wealthier classes, just as bobbin laces are distinctly of the peasant realm and suggest the free life of the open air. The author vividly describes the natural setting of the peasant life, the isolated villages, where, after a day of toil beginning at sunrise, the Italian women turn to their lace pillows for rest and recreation. Interesting as well is the description of Salo, where the borders of the lake are white with the bleaching thread used all over Italy by her never-tiring lace workers. Here for centuries the different flax centres have sent their product for bleaching, and among the towns enumerated it is fitting that one should find Bergamo, the same Bergamo whose press was called upon to publish this history of Italy's greatest fabric. Of the origin of bobbin lace Signora Ricci has much to say. She fails to find in Coptic fragments any suggestions of bobbin work, although rumors have recently reached us from Brussels of a fragment claimed by the authorities of the Musée des Arts Decoratifs to be of undoubted bobbin technique. For Venice she claims precedence not only in needlepoint but as well in the invention of bobbin lace, basing her claim on an extract from the work of Froschower of Zurich, who, writing in 1560, makes the following statement:

> From among the divers arts invented and practiced for the good of humanity we wish to mention the art of making bobbin lace, which arose in our country about twenty-five years ago and quickly took root amongst us. It was imported into Germany from Italy for the first time by Venetian merchants in 1536.

According to this statement, the historic figure of Barbara Uttmann, whose monument credits her with the invention of bobbin lace, must be set aside, except in so much as she did a splendid work in introducing and organizing a

(Continued on Page 693.)

(By Courtesy J. B. Lippincott Co.)
Joest Suetermans' Portrait of a Child. From Elisa Ricci's "Old Italian Lace."

OLD ITALIAN LACE. By Elisa Ricci. 2 Vols. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1913.

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By the Open Sea

In this, Strindberg's best novel, the characters develop through words and deeds. The background is woven from the lives of fisherfolk into a striking tapestry of revenge, love, hate, prejudice and superstition. The unfolding of the hero's mind as it responds to modern scientific thought, and the psychology of Marie's course, are notable accomplishments. Nature life in the North—its fish, vegetation, rocks, its mirages and winds and waters—is delightfully presented. This aspect of Strindberg will attract those who know only his dramatic and self-revelatory works. $1.25 *net; by mail*, $1.35.

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(Continued from Page 692.)

profitable feminine industry among the peasants of the Hartz Mountains. As to a Flemish origin for bobbin lace, the author claims that had Flanders produced lace at the time when Froschower was writing, the merchants of Zurich would have been more likely to come in contact with the Flemish industry than the Venetian, as the Swiss traded freely with Flanders and would not have waited to have the art introduced by Venetian merchants, as there recorded.

On the legendary side a slightly different version of the origin myth is given, which we quote in full, although here again the translation gives but a faint suggestion of the charm of the original in the mother tongue. The Flemish myth is courteously given precedence:

Once upon a time in Bruges there lived a poor girl, loving and beloved by a boy even poorer than herself; notwithstanding unceasing toil, they were unable to earn sufficient to enable them to marry. Serena—that was the girl's name—seeing her old mother languishing in poverty, made a vow to the Virgin that, should she descend from Heaven to help them with a miracle, Serena herself would give up the boy she loved. Shortly afterward, the following occurrence befell: One day whilst Serena and her lover were sitting under a tree a spider's web fell into Serena's lap; it was woven so finely that the girl's attention was arrested and she said to her companion: "Why should I not copy this design with the finest thread I can find for my bobbin?" The lad stretched the girl's apron, containing the web, upon four twigs of the tree and Serena took it home, where she set herself to copy it at once. As her thread persisted in tangling and knotting, the lad, not knowing he was working against his own interests, invented a method of keeping each strand firm and separate by twirling the ends round tiny morsels of stick. Serena's work was most successful and found favor in the eyes of the wealthy ladies of Bruges; and the humble cottage was filled with gold, but not with happiness. Anxious to fulfill the condition of her vow, Serena at length found strength to tell her betrothed she could never become his wife. But the Virgin Mary would not exact the sacrifice of the girl's happiness, and on the anniversary of her first gift she dropped into Serena's lap another web, in which were woven words absolving her from fulfillment of her vow.

The Venetian version is as follows:

The daughter of a fisherman had a lover, who was also a fisherman. One dreadful day the Doge of Venice declared war on the Sultan and summoned all young men (whether in love or no) to follow his banner to the East. At the moment of bidding his girl farewell, wishing, perhaps, to hide his tear-filled eyes, our sailor plunged into the sea, and bring a lovely seaweed floating by plucked it to give to the girl as a last pledge of love. Whilst the lad was fighting by land and sea his betrothed passed the weary hours in netting for him the most beautiful fishing net ever seen on the shores of the Adriatic, made of thread as fine as hair and strong as steel, with each mesh of exactly perfect dimensions, the work seemed to have been done by magic fingers. Ceaselessly busy with her net the girl never took her eyes off the seaweed, which was always fresh and beautiful and green, unfading as the love that had picked and received it in that far-off day.

One morning, see! the net is finished, the last mesh made perfect, and home comes the warrior, as unlooked for as he is welcome, whole and hearty in every limb. Half crazed with delight in seeing him once more, the girl spread her net in the midst of all the rejoicing villagers. * * * Marvelous to relate in the midst of the meshes there was woven a lovely weed similar in every detail to the love token snatched from the bottom of the sea. Thus the Flemish laces sprang from the miraculous cobweb and the Venetian from the delicate weed woven by love into the precise and formal fishing net.

The bobbin work of Italy is grouped under four heads, according to the four principal centres, with many plates showing the local characteristics of each fabric. There is the Venetian with its "Gothic" points, the Genoese with its rose medallions of seedlike petals, (here again an unfortunate and misleading term, "rose point," appears;) the Milanese with its ribbonlike motifs, doubtless suggested by the flourishing trade carried on in the silk ribbon industry, and the Abruzzi, with its primitive patterns and coarse, heavy thread, made for practical use, strong and firm like the sturdy peasants who work it.

Not since the production of Mrs. Bury Palliser's "History of Lace" has so important a volume been written on a subject dear to the heart of womankind, and all lace lovers owe a debt of gratitude to Signora Ricci for her scholarly work. One cannot but hope, however, that in future editions the publishers of this English version will give greater care to the revision of proof and the verification of dates, as in many instances there have been slips in the translation of the cinquecento and seicento, which are most unfortunate. An index also would add greatly to the value of the work.

IN AUTOGRAPH LAND

Bits of Literary Gossip from the Late Adrian H. Joline's Unique Collection

THERE are in this world just two classes of people—those who understand and those who don't. To the former belong those who collect things, anything—Japanese pipes, perhaps, as did Lafcadio Hearn, or autographs, as did Mr. Joline. No matter what their individual joy in life, they understand, one and all, the collector's craving and the collector's happiness. The other class is composed of all those who do not collect and therefore are disposed to feel sarcastically superior to those who do. But even they might read Mr. Joline's charming book with pleasure, even with unexpected understanding of what it is that makes a collector love to collect, and with some insight into the nature of his delight in his avocation. As for the initiated, they will find it absorbing.

Mr. Joline, who died about a year ago, had previously published several books upon somewhat similar themes. The manuscript of this volume was found among his posthumous papers. But it was already so nearly ready for the press that only a few slight rearrangements were necessary to prepare it for publication. His collection of autographs, original manuscripts, letters, and documents was so large and important that it has been appraised by the State Controller's office at a valuation of $70,692.

It is quite impossible for the reader of "Rambles in Autograph Land" to escape the contagion of Mr. Joline's interest in his collection. Each item has been for him not merely an item and nothing more, but a significant piece of human activity, full of human interest in itself, having a background of causes and complications worth thinking about, and consequences, real or potential, that allure for discussion. These various items evidently had for him their individual value as items and he knew and delighted in it to the collector's full. But their chief value, that from which his greatest pleasure arose, was their human interest. And because he felt this way and put his feeling into what he wrote he is able to make his readers enjoy his pages, whether or not they have previously sympathized with the collector's viewpoint.

Mr. Joline wanders about in his own collection, opens one portfolio after another, shows its choicest treasures, and tells stories of how he got them, or of how some other collector got something similar, recounts the history of this or that letter, makes shrewd or tolerant or humorous comment upon its writer or upon the times in which he lived. De Quincey "had such a store of reminiscences of things that never happened." Shelley "manifestly was afflicted with a mania for 'rebates'." Richard Henry Lee "seems to have had the unfortunate habit of 'betting on the wrong horse.'" "There was always a bit of the charlatan about Poe, despite his flashes of brilliancy."

In addition to the chapters which tell of and quote from his own collections, Mr. Joline writes with much knowledge and genial humor of facsimiles and forgeries, the autograph market, collectors and their methods, private vendors and their ways, the autograph in literature. The opening chapter on "Unread Books" will surely tempt onward even the reader who is inclined to sneer at the collector's hobby and the final section on "Two New England Philosophers" will shock all those who hold with New England's literary traditions.

Many portraits and manuscript facsimilies illustrate the volume.

RAMBLES IN AUTOGRAPH LAND. By Adrian H. Joline. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

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CHRISTMAS, CHILDREN AND BOOKS

Holiday Season Brings a Horde of Fairy Tales and Pretty Pictures

THERE are certain things which are woven into a delightfully heterogeneous conglomeration in our Christmas thoughts. Church chimes and the fresh odor of evergreens, roast turkey and plum pudding, Santa Claus and rows of stockings in the chimney place, bonbons, and books. It is a cheerful kaleidoscope, good for big people and little people, and if we stopped to think and be thankful there is probably nothing that we should be really more thankful for, the big or the little ones of us, than for books. They are a nice holiday lot, the books, and none more so than those for the children.

And such a very nice book to start the children off with this year! The grown-ups will be wild with envy, for it is a book they would never dare to buy for themselves and no other grown-up would have the temerity to give it, and the only chance to enjoy it is if there is a child in the house. Of course any one would guess what it is—those dear old jingles of Mother Goose and this particular one—"The Arthur Rackham Mother Goose." (The Century Co. $2.50.)

The book is a large one and there are all of the old familiar rhymes and a good many more. Mr. Rackham wisely says in a preface that Mother Goose is indefinite and every one may add a well-loved jingle, and they are all put under the same comfortable and homelike name. In his own family, he says, there was no complete Mother Goose book, and the different sets of verses which he has put together in this volume are all those for which he cared the most and were handed down by the elder members of the family. Arthur Rackham is a famous illustrator of children's books, but in this Mother Goose he has done unusually delightful things and made the most fascinating surprises. The charm commences on the book cover, where is Mother Goose herself astride of a gander, a group of her child admirers gazing up as she and her steed ride the clouds.

The surprise begins at the title page, which has every appearance of a nice old sampler worked with little straight trees and a little Noah's ark house. Then comes the index, which is almost the best of all, for below the little black silhouette figures at the top of it, peeping out here and there all through the list, are tiny pictures of the little Mother Goose people. There are twelve lovely full-page pictures in color and over sixty in black and white. A sad little Bo-Peep telling her sorrows to a crow is one of the most charming in black and white and the most weird and delightful shows where

There was an old woman lived under the hill,
And if she's not gone she lives there still.

Here is a rhyme that is one of the more unfamiliar ones in the book:

Pussy cat mole
Jumped over a coal,
And in her best petticoat burned a great hole.
Poor pussy weeping, she'll have no more milk
Until her best petticoat's mended with silk.

Another nice book, this one of the long ones in shape, is "Our Old Nursery Rhymes," the original tunes harmonized by Alfred Moffat, illustrations by H. Willebeek Le Mair. (David McKay.) The book has highly calendered paper, a picture or a pair of pictures on one side and the words and the music on the other. The pictures are in very delicate tones and delightful.

A charming holiday book set is in two volumes, the pictures by Jessie Willcox Smith. (Duffield.) The first is "A Child's Book of Old Verses," selected by the artist, the work of well-known writers—Robert Herrick, Keats, Coleridge, Jane Taylor, Bunner, Tennyson, Tadema, Kate Greenaway, and among others there is Isaac Watts's "How Doth the Little Busy Bee" and "Let Dogs Delight to Bark and Bite." There are ten beautiful full-page colored pictures, and a little girl of olden times, with poke bonnet and pantalettes, is rolling her hoop inside the cover pages. The second volume, "A Child's Book of Stories," has the familiar fairy tales, selected and arranged by Penrhyn W. Coussens. The two books are put together in a box showing the little old-time girl on the outside.

The Story of the Chanticleer," by Edmund Rostand, is adapted from the French by Florence Yates Hannis and illustrated by J. A. Shepherd, (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.50.) The pictures show a combination of vivid reds and subdued tones. Chanticleer himself appears, en bust, on the cover, a gallant and pompous bird, quite different from the subdued and drooping cock shown later on when "a feeling of deep discouragement swept over him." All the friends and enemies of Chanticleer appear in the pictures as well as in the text.

The beautiful "Fairy Tales" by Oscar Wilde (Putnam, $1.25) are brought out among the books of the season, and they are well worth reading. The first is of "The Happy Prince," who, while he lived, knew nothing but pleasure, but as a statue, high on a pedestal, he can see nothing but the misery of his people. Then the little swallow comes to him and becomes his messenger, takes the ruby from his sword to a poor seamstress, one of the beautiful sapphires of his blue eyes to a poor young writer in distress and another to a poor match girl. The fine gold with which the statue of the Happy Prince is covered goes bit by bit to others of his poor until the little children's faces grow rosier and they play happy games in the street. The little swallow dies and the lead heart of the statue snaps in two. Later, when the great God in heaven sends His angel for the two most precious things in the city, there is brought to Him the leaden heart of the statue of the Happy Prince and the dead bird. "And the bird sings for evermore and the lead heart of the Happy Prince praises for evermore in Paradise—the little bird and the heart of lead have done their best and lived for the joy and happiness of others."

Rhymes of the Japanese In a book with a Japanese cover and pictures made by Japanese artists is "Blossoms from a Japanese Garden: A Book of Child Verses," by Mary Feoollosa, (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.50.) There are many pictures in colors and the verses run like this one, the first in the story of "A Shopping Expedition":

Little Miss Yuki and Pretty Miss Ko
And dear little Hanabi San
Went shopping one day
In the leisurely way
Which is most approved in Japan.

A nice, thick book with 312 closely written pages and many pictures in colors and in black and white is "The Strange Story Book," by Mrs. Andrew Lang, edited by Andrew Lang, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.) There is a red cover with a group of queer looking people done in gold upon it.

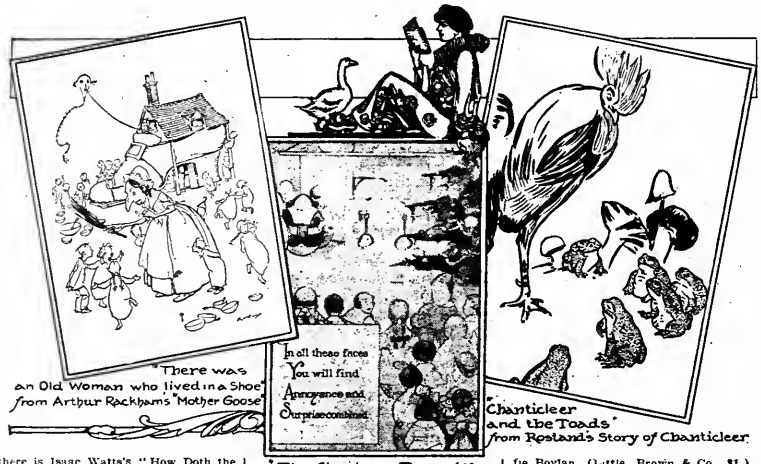
This is the twenty-fifth of the Lang wonder story books, and has tales of many lands, with a preface by Mrs. Lang, who says the twenty-fifth book will be the last of these published in twenty-five consecutive years. There is a portrait of Mr. Lang as a frontispiece, and all sorts of good stories follow.

A large and delightful book, which is not a new one, is from the Swedish of Selma Lagerlöf, written to use as supplementary reading in the schools of Sweden; "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," translated by Velma Swanson Howard, with very lovely picture by Mary Hamilton Frye (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The book tells much of the natural history of Sweden, for Selma Lagerlöf devoted three years to nature study and to observing bird and animal life and to the folk lore and legends of the country. They are all woven into the tale of Nils, a selfish and naughty little boy who, by his unkindness to an elf, is changed into one himself and starts off unwittingly for a long journey on the back of Goosey Gander.

A twelfth century fairy romance is "The Pipes of Clovis," by Grace Duffie Boylan, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.) The story tells of the King Karl of Swabia and the marauding Huns. Clovis of the woods, however, the forester's son, has nothing in common with the warlike people of that time. But he can tame all animals and the gnomes, shoeing with fairy shoes the leader of a herd of wild horses. Clovis takes him, and with his pipes pipes away the horses of the invaders of his country. There is a pretty princess who visits Clovis—and the shy boy, sympathizing with a young creature lost in the woods, makes her a pair of doeskin sandals, places beside her as she sleeps a leaf of fresh berries and marks her way from the woods with a spear and the petals of scarlet blossoms.

A book which could not be omitted from a holiday list, though it is plain in appearance, is "Children's Book of Christmas Stories," edited by Asa Don Dickinson and Ada M. Skinner. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.) The stories are all good ones by different authors—Charles Dickens, Hans Christian Andersen, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Olive Thorne Miller, Elia W. Peattie, John

(Continued on Page 695.)



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(Continued from Page 694.)

Strange Winter, and many others. There is only one picture, the frontispiece, "Christmas Jollity," from Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

A gay little book for the little people and amusing for the big people is "The Ballads of the Be-Ba-Boes," by D. K. Stevens, illustrated by Katharine Maynadier Daland. (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.50.) It is a book of rhymes filled full of pictures of the Be-Ba-Boes who are lively roly-poly folk. The tale begins with

A Chinese Mandarin named Chow
Renowned for his Chesterfieldian bow,

who issues a challenge to a bowing match in the public square. Now the Chow Chinaman is one of those bowing Chinamen to be seen in the shops, but what chance has he with a Be-Ba-Boe?

The signal strikes and they both turn to,
They bowed till the face of each was blue.

The Chesterfieldian one bows his head straight off and the Be-Ba-Boes go rolling happily through the book.

Of course, every one longs for a Kewpie these days, and there is a chance to have not one, but many of them in Rose O'Neill's "The Kewpies and Their Book," (Stokes, $1.25.) The Kewpies are not only in the big pictures, but they riot everywhere, on the inside cover pages, through the index, through the text, wherever there is a white space there is one of the dear little people. There are the funniest grown-ups and children in the pictures, and the gay little rhymes are the right kind to match up with the Kewpies.

"The Torn Book," by A. Z. Baker (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25) is a trick book like that of the Peter Newell "Hole Book." Apparently the full-page color pictures are complete, but turn a page and there you find a slashed corner to every other picture, sometimes an upper corner, sometimes a lower one, but one picture fitting into the other so that both are perfect.

A real French story for the little people is "Girls and Boys, Scenes from the Town and Country," by Anatole France, with illustrations in color and black and white by Boutet de Monvel, (Duffield.). There are different stories in the book, all written in English, but set into the full page colored picture on every other leaf is a full description of it in French. The illustrations are distinctively French, little French children in looks and dress, and the coloring is the coloring of the French artist. Little peasant children are shown with wooden sabots on their feet, the boys wearing long smocks and carrying quaintly shaped baskets on their shoulders.

A nature book is "Sonny Boy's Day at the Zoo," (Century Company, 90 cents,) verses by Ella Bentley Arthur and pictures from photographs by Stanley Disbrow Arthur. It is a real history of Sonny Boy at the New York Zoo. There are excellent animal pictures on every page, and Sonny Boy, the little two-year-old, is in many of them. The book is a picture history of the animals.

Another nature story of a different kind is "The Three Bears of Porcupine Ridge," by Jean M. Thompson, illustrated by Charles Copeland, (W. A. Wilde Company, $1.25.) It is a continuous story of the wild dwellers of forest, marsh, and lake. It tells "Why the Weasel Never Sleeps," "Where the Partridge Drums," "How Solomon Owl Became Wise," and there are the many adventures which the creatures of the wild always meet. The pictures are excellent, the animals about which the different chapters speak appearing in attractive line drawings on the title pages of each chapter.

An excellent story by Katharine Lee Bates is "In Sunny Spain with Pilarica and Rafael," (Dutton, $1.) It tells the story of these two children, a vivid one, and at the same time depicts the life in Spain, the customs and manners of the people. The many Spanish riddles of "Grandpa" are not the least interesting part. A very good girls' story and travel book is "The Four Corners in Egypt," by Amy E. Blanchard, (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.50.) This contains all sorts of travel adventures and Christmas in a foreign land.

HER FIRST SEASON

CONFESSIONS OF A DEBUTANTE. Anonymous. Illustrated by R. M. Crosby. Houghton Mifflin Company.

A bit topheavy in its title is this graceful little book for the holiday season. So innocent and young are the letters from the girl enjoying her first season in New York to her mother in Paris that to call them "confessions" seems rather a misfit in description. She is a nice girl, and the mind and heart she discloses to her mother are very sweet and fair. She takes a serious view of life, also, notwithstanding the zest with which she enjoys her good times. It is all done with a certain dainty realism that makes it very girlish and charming. The portrait she unconsciously draws of herself in her revealing letters is that of such a winsome young woman it is no wonder she has so many opportunities of marriage during her first season. The illustrations, from line drawings, are notably good.

A MILD MASQUERADE

HURRYING FATE AND GERALDINE. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Franklin Bigelow Corporation. $1.25.

A mildly amusing little story about a girl, a garden, and a young man who for purposes of his own borrowed an elderly one's name, is this tale entitled "Hurrying Fate and Geraldine." Geraldine's grandfather, old Judge Osborne, had left the beautiful house and grounds inherited from his grandfather to his two daughters, but no money. So when they received a letter from a law firm telling them that the Judge had died owing a client of theirs $3,000, and demanding immediate payment, they were naturally much perturbed. Of course it all comes out right in the end, with two weddings and general rejoicing.

MODERN RUSSIA

Mr. Alexinsky's Depressing Picture of Present Conditions

GREGOR ALEXINSKY is the latest prophet of an imminent death struggle between Russian bureaucracy and the commercialized, half-starved and bot-headed Frankenstein of the moujik. He tells us that Russia to-day presents the picture of the Asiatic despotism of the bureaucrats and of what is in many respects a demoralized commercial civilization struggling for the whiphand—the strange spectacle of a Tamerlane ruling a nation that has railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless.

The first part of his book is devoted to a general sketch of the historical development of Russia, its geography, races, and the evolution of the State and of the national mind, up to the freeing of the serfs in 1861. That year saw the birth of the modern period, when the poor of mediaevalism was first stirred by the currents of modern life introduced by Russia's participation in the commerce of the world and the development of her own resources. The author discusses lucidly the growth of capital in this period, the problem of rural economy, the agrarian question, and the rise of the intelligentsia and of the Nihilist. The remaining chapters deal with the organization and resources of the Absolute Power, the Japanese War, the Revolution of 1905, literature, and the religious and national questions.

The problem of Russia to-day, as M. Alexinsky sees it, is due to a conflict between opposing economic types by force of which the national conflict is becoming a social conflict. He classifies these economic types as: The Absolute Power—the royal family, and the administrative, religious and military aristocracy; the new proletariat of commerce and manufacture constituting 16 per cent. of the population, mainly dwellers in the cities, and the peasantry who represent the passing Russian spirit and life though upon whose labors in the fields has always depended the success of the empire.

As matters stand to-day, M. Alexinsky claims, the bureaucracy is as much in power as ever, despite the revolution of 1905, for the first two Dumas were cowed and driven out of existence, and the present, fearing Siberian exile, is treading cautiously in the footprints of the reactionaries. The great mass of the population, the farming element, is in a more unhappy position to-day than under serfdom. The efforts of the zemtvos, or local governments, have been repressed, and the methods of cultivation have not perceptibly improved. To the old mir system of village government, says the author, can be traced the present condition of the moujik, to that and to his three hundred years of serfdom. Yet this peasant, he fears, cannot be relied upon in the hour of revolt. His spirit has been broken by lack of food. He assumes a paradoxical attitude; although he hates his immediate superiors, he holds his Tsar in great affection, suspecting his clergy of gross corruption, yet he accepts the teaching and counsel of the church with childlike devotion. Besides, he has lost none of his old reverence for the uniform. To another class the Russian people must look for deliverance, the author says, to the body of workers in the factories that is yearly increasing in numbers and importance.

It is interesting to read what the author has to say of his national literature. "Social literature," he calls it, and his explanation justifies the epitome:

> For the majority of Russian writers, literary work replaces political work, the latter being almost impossible; and the conflict of the various literary currents acquires in Russia the character of a political struggle, a character unknown to Western literature. * * * Even in lyric poetry that which especially enchants the Russian reader is the social sense of the work, the humanistic ideas, the civic sympathies of the author.

On the whole, it is a depressing picture that M. Alexinsky paints. He sees little good in the old ways of Russia, the old faith, the old simplicity; but he marks the solution of the social conflict as coming on that day when the race of Russian shopkeepers shall be strong enough to prevail in a crushing revolt, when bureaucratic despotism shall lose its power at the behoof of commerce. That, of course, is only one side of the Russian question. M. Alexinsky is an economist and he gauges Russian social and political progress by statistical evidence. His picture lacks a sympathetic recognition of the Russian soul, that which gives the Russian his abundance when he is most poor, his might when he is impotent.

MODERN RUSSIA. By Gregor Alexinsky. Charles Scribner's Sons.

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AN AUTHOR "PERSONALLY CONDUCTED"

Theodore Dreiser Tells How Europe Became Literary Material for Him

FOR a whole book to be written around the personality of a man, that man must have a truly remarkable character," said Theodore Dreiser to the interviewer who had been sent to ask him about his first non-fiction work, "A Traveler at Forty."

"No; you wrong me," laughed Mr. Dreiser. "'A Traveler at Forty' is by no means written around myself, but around the personality of the extraordinary Englishman I call Barfleur. Without him the book would never have been written. I have always been fortunate in having within reach people who believed in me and who insisted that I must write.

"This was the case with my first book, 'Sister Carrie.' An intimate friend of mine kept ding-donging into me that I must write a novel. He was the city editor of a newspaper. We were both hard-worked men, and lived together. He would not take no for an answer. So, eventually, 'Sister Carrie' was written.

"In the case of my latest book, Barfleur invented it, told me I was to write it, arranged for an American and an English publisher, and then, what was the most difficult of all, made it possible for me to see the people and things I was to describe.

"If I had had unlimited time, I might have rambled through England and the Continent and got a series of impressions of some value, but without Barfleur's sympathetic guidance how could I have seen the real color of life that I was seeking to observe?

"Barfleur and I have seen something of the world. I know America, which, by the way, does not interest Barfleur. He knows Europe. We both look upon life from a similar viewpoint. He also is fascinated by the color of life.

"Whenever he told me to go to see a certain thing or placed me in touch with some human condition, I invariably found it worth while. I did make a few of what the tourists call 'side trips,' which interested me. For instance, my pilgrimage to Mayen, Germany, where I sought living and dead Dreisers, and was startled to find on one grave stone 'Theodor Dreiser,' with the dates, 1820-1882. But many of the characteristic and charming people I met on these travels I never should have seen at all had it not been for the foresight and wisdom of Barfleur.

"Barfleur telephoned me in New York one day that he would breakfast with me the next morning. He arrived late. He is magnificent, with a gleaming monocle, and behind it a shrewd inquisitive eye. He is also masterful. He unfolded his plan, not as a proposition that I might accept or decline, but as an elaborate series of instruction that I was expected to obey. As I am not at all managerial myself, there was no argument. If I had been asked to assent, I should have assented.

"Those who may read 'A Traveler at Forty,' or who have read the chapters that have appeared in the Century, may feel that Barfleur is an important figure in it, but no one can quite appreciate how nearly every door I entered was opened to me by Barfleur.

"On the steamer he instructed me in the intricacies of life aboard ship. He saw to it that we sat at the Captain's table, and told me what to say to the Captain. He provided companions at the table that would not bore us. At the end of the trip he made a list of the tips that I must give.

"Barfleur is an English gentleman who, I believe, wishes that he was not so conservative as he is. What I am grateful for is his tactful consideration for my moods as I, at 40, first came in contact with Europe, and especially his beloved England.

"He took me for a few days to his place in the country. There again he was not only showing me something admirable and typical of England, but he made everything easy, smooth, orderly for me personally, just as he did on the ship.

"One day his two sons took me for a walk to such an English village, on the banks of the Thames, as the untraveled American dreams of. The inns were the inns we read about. The houses were thatched. The stone walls were mossy. It was lovely, but very sad.

"Of course, Barfleur had an uncle who was an Oxford don. And so I came to see the university whose very name means so much to the world. Even without the uncle I should have had the book on Oxford that Barfleur put in my hands. And he showed me where Oscar Wilde and Walter Pater lived, and where in their college days various Kings were housed.

"Later, Barfleur let me take part in an English Christmas. Not the sentimental convention of the story books, but a genuine festivity with good cheer and a live Santa Claus.

"One day he introduced me to Lady R., a lion hunter of a species that I had never met. He made me think of the all knowing Pepys and of Beau Brummell. I remember his distress of mind when he found that he did not know the existence of a beautiful new neighbor of his whom I encountered, with her children, on the road near his house.

"Barfleur is a wonderful man. We were constantly meeting people that he knew, not only in England, but in France and Italy. One of the most delightful invitations I ever received—to a country place near Berlin—was, I am sure, instigated by Barfleur.

"He arranged my whole programme—Paris, the Riviera, Holland. Of course, he was entirely at home in Paris. The first morning in Paris was typical. I was to walk in the nearby Tuileries alone. Then we were to go to a certain bootmaker's, who was to make me a pair of shoes for later walking trips. Then a few visits to haberdashers. After that, the book stalls on the banks of the Seine, the churches of St. Etienne-du-Mont, Notre Dame, the Sainte Chappelle; Foyot's for lunch, and so forth and so on. Now could anything be a better introduction to Paris than a morning walk alone in the Tuileries? The scene of taste, lightness, magnificence—these gardens give it. We would be hampered in expressing so much charm and beauty because we do not permit in America the public use of the nude in our parks in this way.

"Along the Seine I kept recalling Balzac. Barfleur was fuller of allusion, from Rousseau to George Moore.

"At Monte Carlo Barfleur looked after our credentials, and was careful that we stopped at exactly the right hotel. His kinsman, Sir Scorp, who had joined our party, also had ideas as to the most desirable restaurants and other sights, but in a contest with the experienced and capable Barfleur he always lost out.

"On our way to Exe I exclaimed with delight at seeing a real barefoot goose-girl. Barfleur beamed at me through his monacle. 'Trust me,' he said. 'I provide goose-girls, monuments to Cæsar, fountains, shepherds, everything!'

"My visit to Rome was made delightful by Barfleur's mother, who was spending the Winter there. With infinite enthusiasm and graciousness, she took care that I saw what would most interest me. Although intensely conservative, she had an acute interest in life, and was a wonderfully industrious social mentor.

"Through Mrs. Barfleur I met Mrs. Q., a breezy and delightful American, who graces many pages of my book, and who told me, in the vernacular, the wonderful story of the Borgias, which I had all but forgotten. She enjoyed life as a spectacle.

"Barfleur made 'A Traveler at Forty' possible. But, of course, it is by no means the story of Barfleur's life. That would indeed make a book!"

Theodore Dreiser

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THE MODERN NOVEL OF MARRIAGE

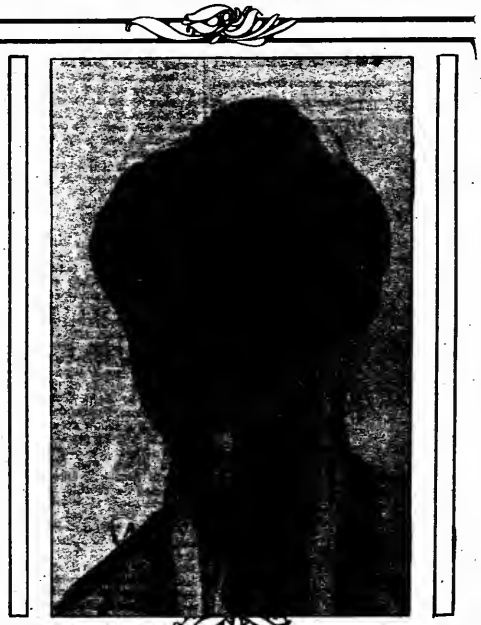
An Answer to Some of the Theorists and Feminists of the Day

By ANNE WARWICK

SPEAKING of writing," says a recent letter from an indefatigable reader and excellent critic—and incidentally my father—"how I do wish that some one would write a story with no marital deviations or complexities in it!"

Easily done; but the author would have to pledge himself in advance not to write about married people. For notwithstanding dark critical hints to the contrary, authors as a class are fairly truthful; they know that no marriage worth the name can thread its arduous way from altar to golden wedding, meeting its daily buffets, weathering them, progressing bit by bit to its final right fruition—without many a deviation sprung from many a complexity along the route. The important thing is that deviations are not necessarily, not even generally, infidelities; but temporary and inevitable "turnings away"—due to the butcher's bill, or the unfulfilled desire for a new hat, or a change in cooks. And I think one of the happiest tendencies in modern fiction, indeed in modern literature, is the passing of the ancient and erotic triangle and the prominence of the every-day battles and reconciliations of the human pair.

Now, time was, when an unexplained absence from home, a dropped letter and the introduction of a serpentine some one called Sonia, made one thrill like a warhorse at the bugle call. A *liaison!* One was promptly conscious of reading something one would later describe as "unpleasant but powerful," and never paused, till Sonia the siren was either laid by the heels, or had sobbed her intrigues and yearning to repent into the ear of the Second Young Man—who instantly married her. Such was the "strong novel" of ten years ago; considered too strong for the immature young person (who was therefore forced to buy a second copy,) and discussed on its doubtful situations with a discreet reserve.



Anne Warwick
Author of "The Unknown Woman"

But deary me, how times have changed. Once, "Lady Rose's Daughter" was regarded as a distinctly shocking tale; not referred to before the daughters of the house, or when the Bishop came to dinner. Now, white slavery and the doings of the underworld are in the hands of every schoolgirl; and preachers, gunmen, district attorneys, and mere authors fight for the privilege of describing these horrors, each with his favorite remedy. The marriage problem, for a while, sank to complete insignificance. But the Average Reader has now completed the journey from ignorant curiosity to a sophistry so thorough he is sated. So naturally his interest swings back to himself and his own affairs; the pivot of which is matrimony. Either he is married, or wishes he were married, or wishes he were not; or intends some day to be married, or is resolved that no one ever shall induce him to marry, or declares that they did not. Here is one subject on which the mildest and most neutral have definite, even violent convictions; which concerns every one, which must either be embraced or eschewed—with certain, uncomfortable consequences in either case.

Therefore the marriage novel: always with some further evidence, some further explanation, (or attempt at explanation,) some further theory for solving the all-important problem. To accuse an author of writing what comes into his head is calumny. He writes what is in other people's heads—the majority of people the majority of the time. And surely that is the war eternal, and the eternal project of peace. Even "the unknown contractors * * * of this armistice (marriage) inspire an interest. * * * That pomp of ceremonial, contrasted with the little wind-blown candle they carry between them, catches at our weaker fibres," and "it certainly is both exciting and comforting to hear that man and woman are ready to join in a mutual affirmative, say Yes together again"!

But we want to know what happens after they have said it. For we are no longer of the faith that takes the "happily ever afterward" assurance with a contented sigh and turns over to sleep. In this age of wide-propped eyes, we know they have to fight for their happiness—the two who have carried their candle out into the dark; we know they have to fight hard. And our once favorite authors, who put all the struggle and inch-by-inch victory before the wedding, implying thereafter the Elysium of blissful placidity, evoke nowadays a contemptuous "Bunkum!" The child of all ages cries louder than ever before for a "true story"; it may be sad, it may be awful, it may be simply sordid, but if it's "real," it's right. And the mere unadorned diary-record of the common, everyday marriage is about as real a story as can be unearthed. It is not always pleasant, no; it is not always ugly, either. There is resentment in it, and bitterness, and sometimes fierce hostility; there is tenderness, too, and self-denial, and loyal devotion: it is the index of human nature being forged into character; the truth that people of to-day demand in place of fiction.

And its aspects are inexhaustible! Its complexities, its deviations, its Sonias-up-to-date (which may be found in careers, in personal ambition, idealism, or in mere material atmosphere), all these tugging individual influences that beset the modern pair—are they not vivid to every modern one of us? And is not the "what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it?" the vital question that remains unanswered? People are no longer excited, or shocked, or amazed, when a woman shows an interest in a man other than her husband: they want to know what makes her do it, and why. The mere fact that a man is known to be unfaithful does not, in the twentieth century, cause a scandal, or even a flood of unsavory gossip. We consent to admit, at least, that there are human beings living in the world—not a lot of plaster saints. We know that they are tempted, and that sometimes they resist, and sometimes they fall. We exult for the one, and sorrow for the other, when we read their histories; and always we are searching the cause—of triumph or mistake. So often we find it to have been some one's else

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(Continued from Page 697.)

mistake we are led to re-examine our own history, seeking past responsibility shirked, or appeal avoided. And the old, impotent protest, "it can't be helped," gives way to "it could have been helped, and I see how."

That is the slogan of the modern novel about marriage; and generally the author carries us yet a step further and shows how it was helped and the struggling, stumbling pair finally established on the firm ground of mutual understanding. He does not assert that they will never stray from it again, but he is convinced—and, if he is a clever author so are you—that they will always find the way back.

In contrast with the hoary triangle, hung around with emotional murk, much pseudo-idealism, and a moral so obscure it was lost in the fog—in comparison with those "naughty," oh how stupid, volumes it used to be the fashion to draw from behind the cushions of the boudoir, thank heaven for the frank if brutal marriage novel of to-day! The hero may be a materialist, the heroine a blatant suffragette; but at least they are real man and real woman, trying to get somewhere, and to stick together while they do it. We are shown them as they are, not blurred by the mystery of their beautiful eyes, and clouds of perfumed cigarette smoke; and whatever they are is better than the eternal languishing-to-be of that pair of a decade ago. The one fact that they are married and endeavoring, in spite of natural selfishness and outside opportunity and interfering friends, and all the other enemies of matrimony, to stay married, is proof enough of their claim to respect.

Realists? Yes. But who have discovered by the end of the last chapter that the first aid to realism is romance—not the romance of rose spectacles and flowery paths, and no tradesmen's bills, but the downright romance that acknowledges: "I need you, and you need me; and we'll keep a bit of sentiment in ours!"

That is the theme of the marriage novel of to-morrow, as well as the answer to the feminists and theorists and fantastics of many sorts; who will doubtless work miracles, in their day that is at hand, but who will never make man and woman independent of one another.

BERGSON'S PHILOSOPHY

BERGSON AND THE MODERN SPIRIT. By George Rowland Dodson. American Unitarian Association. Boston. 1913. $1.35.

There are many who will read Bergson after Dr. Dodson's assurance that the reason we do not understand him is because we are too intellectual. Those who after their first and last rebound from Immanuel Kant have shunned the philosopher as a concocter of the abstruse and a user of preposterously long words, will find much comfort in this application by Dr. Dodson to the familiar aspects of our present-day civilization. Bergson's chief value, according to this most ardent of his disciples, lies in his applicability to life itself, and his doctrine of supra-intellectual intuition places him within easy reach of the layman. The present volume not only reviews the Bergsonian doctrine with ample interpretation by the wayside, but it considers it in its relation to the former schools of philosophic thought, contrasting it with Kantianism and with the more recent School of Pragmatism. There is an interesting chapter on the ethics of Bergson, and the final third of the book is devoted to the religious significance of the French psychologist's teachings.

A FAMILIAR HEROINE

SNOW UPON THE DESERT. By S. Macnaughton. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

Anglo-Indian stories have become so numerous that the habitual novel-reader is well accustomed to the types they usually portray. He, or more probably she, will find many of them in this new book by S. Macnaughton. The central figure, Mrs. Antrobus, is the familiar beautiful, unhappily married woman whom men admire and women dislike, accusing her of heartlessness, though she is in truth, as our friend Mrs. Skewton used to say, "all heart." In this particular instance she is perfectly respectable, though flirtatious and given to spasms of night-horror, when India terrifies her and she cries: "We are too near the unseen and the unknown; too near the mere tragedy of living." As was to be expected, she champions the little ingenue, who has become the innocent cause of scandal. Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Grainger are both mildly amusing, but on the whole the book is dull.

CHRISTMAS IN DIXIE

Where the Christmas Scenes in "Mary Cary" and "The Man From Lonely Land" Came From

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER
Author of "Mary Cary."

PERHAPS because of my happy memories and my love of the Christ child's day it has been difficult for me to keep Christmas out of my books. Mary Cary would not let me keep it out. She is rather a managing child, and, though hers was only an orphan asylum Christmas, she refused to let me alone until I told of it. In Yorkburg Christmas is still kept by certain old families in the dear old-fashioned way, and Miss Gibbie Gault's opinion of modern methods would be unconcealedly sniffy. A Christmas chapter was resisted in her story, but in "The Man in Lonely Land" Claudia Keith, sixty-five, for besides its many other meanings it is the home-coming time of scattered members of the family, and around the fireside meet once more those who have been months apart perhaps. For its proper celebration weeks used to be spent in preparation, and joyous was the day to childhood in which was its beginning.

My earliest and most vivid recollection of these Christmas preparations is that of perching myself on the end of the dining-room table, feet at first dangling over, and watching with awed and eager eyes the many and mysterious boxes and bundles and bowls and spoons and various other things that were put upon it. But as interest and excitement

Kate Langley Bosher
Author of "The House of Happiness"

like Mary Cary, would have her way and an old-time Christmas house party and home-coming got itself sketched without permission on my part being asked. In "The House of Happiness" more spirit and restraint were exercised, for its every reader will know that in every happy home will be a happy Yuletide.

Time brings its changes as time must, and customs come and go, and with their going there is often regret. The Christmas of to-day lacks the flavor, the genuineness, the abundant cheer and glad warm-heartedness of the days that are no more. And the children of to-day—do they love the holiday as we did? The query brings to mind the memories of my own childhood and Christmas in the South. The picture that I see of myself as a child in those happy holidays is vastly different from the bored young people that are around us to-day. Times have changed. In many ways I prefer the memories, and the contrast is sharp.

In the South, you know, Christmas has always been the great festival of the year, the gayest, gladdest holiday, the happiest day of the three hundred and grew, with a thrilling sense of things happening that were delicious and unusual, I would crawl forward until near the middle of the table, and, craning my neck that no movement of my mother's hand, the cook's hand, or the nurse's hand escape me, in breathless delight and an occasional swipe of something I was not invited to share, I would sit the entire morning until the work was done.

In the air was the tingle of mystery and anticipation. Everybody helped, and for days there went on the making of mince meat, of fruit cakes, pound cakes, citron cakes, tea cakes, cut in fantastic shapes beyond resistance to thieving little fingers, and, oh, the thrill of it! Will it ever come again?

For the fruit cakes the raisins had to be seeded, the currants washed, the citron cut in pieces of proper size, and all other ingredients prepared in advance of the mixing, and the mixing in exact proportions was always done by my mother. Cooks in those days were to be trusted in their particular department, and the baking was always done by her good-natured highness, but the mixing was another matter. Through the years of a long life my mother never baked a cake or cooked a meal, and still she was a model housekeeper.

In large yellow bowls the eggs were beaten, and, expectantly, patiently, the judiciously selected shells were held in our hands while the process of adding the component parts of the cake that was to be went on, and when, finally, the latter had been evolved and was ready for the pans in which it was to be baked, a few spoonfuls were always put in our waiting egg shells, and triumphantly we would run with them to the kitchen and slip them into the oven, then back again to the table, with a determined swoop we would fall upon the emptied bowl, and with our index finger—for it was longest and firmest—we would scrape the remains of the batter and lick said fingers with unashamed zest. That chin and cheek and nose and eyelashes should be decorated with dabs of soft and yellow dough was of no moment. The thing that counted was the taste. The taste was good.

Long before the actual time for the hanging of stockings came around the place to hang them was a subject of discussion, and many were the hot and hasty arguments as to the exact spot on the mantel from which they were to be suspended before final decision was satisfactorily reached. The largest stockings in the family were always selected, and in an excess of pigginess or enthusiasm or Santa Clausian confidence we occasionally repudiated the stocking and hung a pillow case instead, and at night in bed we would tell each other again what we hoped Kris Kringle would bring, and in the darkness scrunch ourselves into little balls of squirming expectation and delight, and ask how many nights it still would be before he really came.

They are long ago—the days of my childhood—and in those days goods were not delivered as they are now, and bundles, if not too large, were brought home by their purchasers. Weeks before Christmas shopping expeditions would be undertaken, and, watching our mother depart in the morning, we would wait restlessly for her return, running backward and forward to the windows and doors to see if she were coming, and when she came greet her with excited shrieks of joy and waving of hands while she, well laden, made effort to make us go away or shut our eyes while she hid from us the queer shaped packages and bundles which filled us with delirious desire to know what each contained. For many years after the war no one had money for the costly purchases of to-day, but I often wonder if to-day the children thrill as we did over the simple presents that were ours. Many of them had to be made. Each member of the family gave something to each other member, to his or her friends, to the servants, and to some who perchance might not otherwise have been remembered, and for weeks

(Continued on Page 699.)

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WOMAN'S PROTEST, November, 1913
PAUL B. HOEBER, Publisher, 69 East 59th Street, New York.

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there were mysterious preperations. The sudden covering of something in our lap if its recipient happened to appear unexpectedly; the whispered consultations, the nods here and there, the effort to look unconscious if a hint was dropped, and, oh, bliss! the occasional peep our father, unknown to our mother, would let us make into the deep big top drawer of the old mahogany chest of drawers wherein were kept the Christmas mysteries, at which our hands would make a dive just to feel or pinch an odd-shaped bundle. There were limes when our aching curiosity and shameless begging were not to be resisted and, with solemn promises not to tell, we would hold our breath and look at a package father would slowly and cautiously unwrap, then rush off with a squeal of ecstasy and dance around and around with delight. Poor indeed is the man, the woman, who has no happy childhood memories. We had no money, but were rich. We loved much.

A day or two before Christmas the house was dressed with holly and mistletoe and running cedar, the storeroom well stocked for the demands to be made upon it, and when at last it was time to go to bed on Christmas Eve it was an excited and happy little bunch that hid their heads under the covers lest Santa Claus should not come. He never came as long as one child stayed awake—and how hard I used to try to go to sleep! Even as a child sleep never came to me readily, and long after the others were breathing softly I would lie awake and tell stories to myself in order to think of other things.

In the dark of Christmas morning the first one to arouse would jump up with a cry of "Merry Christmas!" and quickly from other beds and other rooms came answer clear and prompt, and in a flash, slipperless and in our nighties, we would scramble out of warmth and rush into our mother's and father's room, and, like pirates, pounce upon them, and then dash for our stockings, for the table or chair or corner we had selected the night before for our things. And such shrieks of joy as followed—such blowing of horns and beating of drums and cuddling of dolls and throwing of balls; such dashing round with the new sleigh or rolling of a baby carriage in between darting legs; such rushing to see what the older ones had gotten and back again for fresh discoveries of our own, and finally getting dressed for breakfast, which was eaten with a bulging refilled stocking in one's lap.

Through the morning guests would come and go with merry greetings, the older members of the family would slip off to church perhaps, and the gay romp of the children continue until dinner, and the dinner brings back memories all its own.

In a certain story of Henry James's he tells of being in a room of "beautiful omissions," and to many dining tables of to-day, among both the rich and poor, the same term could be applied so far as food is concerned, but to the Christmas dinners of my clearest recollections it would not properly apply. Ours was a large family, and always there were guests and relatives to dine with us; in consequence the table was enlarged to the limit of its capacity and reached from one end of the dining room to the other. In the centre was a bowl of holly whose berries gleamed in the light which fell upon them, and at both head and foot of the table a large, an imposingly large, and consequential turkey which had long been preparing for his fate lay ready for his sacrifice. Today two turkeys seem scandalously unnecessary. In the yesterdays they were not considered so. On one side of the holly berries was a Smithfield ham baked to a brownness that was indeed alluring; on the other a round of spiced beef whose fragrance made waiting difficult. Soup and fish on Christmas Day were always dispensed with. Oysters only were served while the carving was being done, and when the latter was sufficiently advanced to permit it was with right good will and appetites made ready by the close appeal of celery and cranberries and home-made pickles and crisp corn bread and vegetables of all sorts and kinds that thanks were given for another reuniting and for God's great gift to man, and all went merrily to work.

When dessert was served the table was again laden with a variety, that now seems prodigally wasteful, of things called sweet, and surely of a tempting not to be resisted. Plum pudding with its burning brandy perkily insisted that it be tried first, then pies of luscious filling and golden jelly, or perhaps of a rich red, according to the wine with which it was made. Fruits and nuts and raisins kept the children busy, and when at last the table was left it was with a silent prayer from some that penalty be not exacted for the misdeeds of the flesh.

In many homes of the South egg nog was made on Christmas Eve and kept over night to "season," and in others apple toddy was prepared a week or so in advance of its using. As appetizers either served the purpose well, but it was not as appetizers they were taken. The average Southerner takes them because he likes them. He thinks them very good, and Christmas comes but once in a long, long year!

Not only in costly gifts or rich rare food lies Christmas joy or blessing. It lies—no one can tell another where it lies. The finding must be for one's self alone. I can only say to all little children—to all grown up children; to all who are looking back as well as to those who are looking forward to them, I can say with Tiny Tim: God bless you each this happy Christmas-time, and if you would be very sure to get its meaning best make a real Christmas for somebody who might not have it but for you!

TOO HOSPITABLE

THE SPARE ROOM. By Mrs. Romilly Fedden. Illustrated by Hayden Jones. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

A clever bit of comedy that goes with spirit and sparkle, Mrs. Fedden's little story shows her to be a genuine humorist. As this seems to be the author's first book, she deserves to be welcomed cordially to the ranks of those who can make us laugh. Her tale is about a bride and groom—an Anglo-American marriage—who are too hospitable on their honeymoon. They are living in a rather dilapidated Italian villa, but they have one habitable spare room, and by letter they thoughtlessly invite one after another friend or relative to visit them. The unexpected happens and a most illassorted crowd swoops down upon them all at once. They have seven people to care for, they have only one spare room, and they cannot let any one of their guests guess their predicament. Mrs. Fedden handles the situation cleverly, shows much fertility in the invention of humorous situations, appreciation of the humorous in character, and great skill in dialogue. Sometimes her people verge upon caricature and her situations upon farce, but it is all done with refinement, vivacity, and charm, and her story is one of the most amusing trifles published in many a day.

Football

It is the opinion of Herbert Reed, author of "Football for Public and Player," that of all the parties to the game the spectator stands in the greatest need of coaching, and it is for the benefit of the spectator that Mr. Reed has written his book. Study of his exposition of the game will undoubtedly be helpful to those who are not able to understand fully the contests they witness from the benches. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.)

The Chinese

An illustrated book entitled "The Chinese," prepared by Joseph King Goodrich, formerly a professor in the Imperial College at Kioto, appears as a volume of the "Our Neighbors" series. It contains an instructive and entertaining survey of the Chinese people as the author saw them during his protracted residence in their country. (Chicago: Browne & Howell Company.)

A PASSIONATE FLUTE

Color and Fragrance Aplenty in the Latest Verse from the Pen of Edmund John

THE very first line of the very first poem in Mr. John's new book:

Daybreak and slanting rain—

simple and plain to bareness as it is, has something about it that warns us of magic to follow. And it does follow; not the particular magic that it prepares us for, perhaps, but the indubitable magic that has now and then risen through English poetry, as underground streams flash briefly in the sun before sinking again to their unseen caverns; the magic of a certain sensuous Orientalism that in our Northern imagination takes on the strangeness and morbid fascination of a tropical flower transplanted to the snows. Mr. Phillips, in an introduction wellnigh as poetical as its subject, says half-apologetically of a stanza from "Salome," "it will be quite easy to find fault with and even to deride; but to the present writer these atrsoge, barbaric words—yet, though barbaric, suggesting a civilization so untrue as to be at its last breath—come over the mind with a strange and haunting charm."

It needs no apology. "Salome" is, as Mr. Phillips goes on to call it, "'The Captain Jewel of the Carcanet.'" The picture of the dancer as

She stands there swaying sleepy like the sea,
Her feet pressed close, her faint hands floating free,

lays the spell of the East, slow, languorous, and cruel, upon us. We watch as

The gleaming pallor of the braziers' flame
Curls upward like a letter of her name,
A sign for shame and sweetness of her sin,
Seared on the sable night in yellow fire,

THE FLUTE OF SARDONYX. By Edmund John. Introduction by Stephen Phillips. London: Herbert Jenkins. 3s. 6d. net.

Wrapping her round as on some funeral pyre,
And lighting the pale passion of her skin.

And we feel the nightmare shudder of the last lines:

There is a malady in the moon's light,
And in the darkness black shapes creeping near;
There is a weight upon my neck like fear
I flee alone through the pursuing night.

But though "Salome" is easily the most vivid poem in the book, there are others more wholesome. "Poème Erotique" is passionate enough, but with a clean human passion and a clean inevitable regret. One stanza with a "dying fall" in the last line is very beautiful:

Below the depths, high heart, your head is low,
And all the gleaming pageant of the morn
Has died through scarlet into eve forlorn,
And all the drooping leaves are chanting slow.

At its worst, Mr. John's remarkable gift of weaving words to the similitude of colors and fragrances leads him into a sort of frangipani bog, but so far he has come out safely on the other side. At its best, it brings an illusion little short of magical. In "Rain," for instance, we get an almost physical sense of space and mystery, and of a solution of mystery eternally grasped at and eternally eluding:

Rain, rain is falling
Upon my hands and lips and half-closed eyes,
And odors like a far voice calling
Uprise.

Dreams and the breath of myrrh
Hang in the pearl-pale air and speak to me
Of opals, and wan phantasies of fir
And sea.

We cannot have too much poetry of this sort, but a very little from the frangipani bog—though it is also poetry—goes a great way.

RURAL SCHOOLS

THE WORK OF THE RURAL SCHOOL. By J. D. Eggleston and Robert W. Bruere. Harper & Brothers. $1.

The premise from which the authors of this interesting little work start forth to consider their theme is that "the rural school more than any other one instrument to-day controls the food supply of the nation." They show briefly from the figures of the census that the production of food supplies in this country is lagging far behind the increase in population, and that if the tide does not turn it will not be long until production will not equal consumption. They believe that the rural school workers are the means through which a change must be brought about, and that upon them depends in great measure the introduction of those practical changes which will lead to increased production through the diffusion of scientific knowledge, and to such a socialization of rural life as will cause the resulting benefits to "accrue not only to the nation at large but to the local communities and the homes of the individual producers."

Having shown that rural school workers are alive to the importance of the rural school, and are already widening its outlook and improving its methods, the authors discuss the principal means by which these efforts can be increased and made more efficient. The community survey as the necessary basis for an effective programme is considered at some length, while the health of the children, the uses of the school plant, the school equipment and government, the various kinds of vocational training desirable in the rural school, demonstration work, and the teacher as a citizen maker are some of the other topics discussed.

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BOOKS SPECIALLY PREPARED AS GIFTS

Volumes on Art, Reprints of Classics in Prose and Verse, Publications on Travel and Observation, and Dainty Biblios in Their Character of Presents

ALTHOUGH at this season of the year nearly all publications assume the character of gift books, there are some which, by the luxury of illustration, letter-press, or binding, particularly emphasize this quality. This is specially true of volumes treating of art, either for art's sake alone or as a medium for giving artistic expression to some rare or interesting text, of reprints of prose and verse which have stood the test of time, of books of travel and observation, and of those small publications in which artist, printer, and binder seem to exhaust their skill and taste.

In the first category there is a large quarto of French origin by Eugène Frémentin, translated from his language and called "The Masters of Past Times" (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50). Its illustrations in color and half-tones are reproductions of great paintings selected by the author with a view to reveal in broad lines the development of art through the centuries without emphasis of a given school or "ism." The frontispiece is Rubens's "The Descent from the Cross," and following it are Terburg's "The Lansquenet," Peter de Hooch's "An Interior," Rembrandt's "The Night Watch," etc. Each picture represents a masterpiece, so that the whole collection might be called a Salle Carré—that room of masterpieces in the Louvre from which, two years ago, the "Mona Lisa" disappeared.

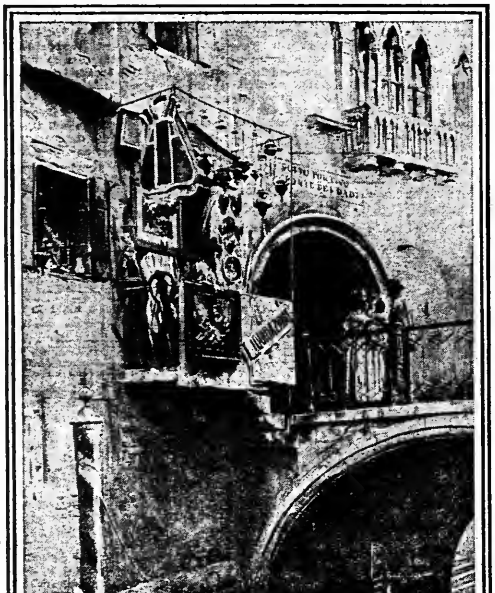
Another volume from the same publisher, but of quite a different character, is "Fifty Charicatures" by Max Beerbohm ($2.00). It depicts with the well-known fine irony of the artist the prominent physical characteristics of Englishmen who are much in the public eye to-day. One of the best shows Prime Minister Asquith comfortably smoking a big cigar and surrounded by figures symbolizing the afflicting problems of the hour—the German war scare, suffragettism, the labor movement, the peerage, and education. Beneath is the legend:

> Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I.

The drawings are executed with a fine pencil and show off well against their brown boards. Max Beerbohm is among the few caricaturists who can achieve the paradox: How to be funny without giving pain.

It is to be regretted that Mary Cadwalader Jones in her introduction to John La Farge's "The Gospel Story in Art" (The Macmillan Company, $5) did not deal a little more with the human side of the artist, who for many a Sunday, together with the late Francis Marion Crawford, was her guest at dinner. Their conversation, if preserved, would make a distinct addition to belles-lettres. As it is, she pays merely academic homage to the dead artist whose volume, a large quarto illustrated with eighty plates of famous paintings described in the text, was the last he wrote. La Farge painted many mural pieces, and his researches among the masters gave him a fund of knowledge as to their thought and methods, both artistic and theological, which made him as great a connoisseur as he was a painter and, as we now know him, an art historian. It is a fascinating story from the time when the Church dominated all brushes until Faith irked them, and inspired them, and made them individual—from mediæval art to that of the Renaissance. The author writes with great conviction and with perfect sincerity. The engraver has done his best to justify the author's selections by being just to their creators. It is a volume of great beauty and of real intrinsic value, not only to art lovers, but also to churchmen.

An art volume in folio size, "French Color Prints of the XVIII. Century" (J. B. Lippincott Company), presents a fine gallery of examples of the art which reached a high state of excellence in the period mentioned. Malcolm C. Salaman, the well-known connoisseur, poet and playwright, has provided a most exhaustive and pertinent introduction for the volume, the frontispiece of which is "Louis XV.," engraved by Jacob Christopher Le Blon after Nicholas Blakey. Then come forty-nine other plates, some familiar and some not, all suggestive or insinuating of the easy manners of the time in which not only love but life itself was an artistic feat, and among them the best examples of Gautier-Dagoty, François Janinet, Philibert Louis Debucourt, Charles Melchoir Descourtis and Pierre Michel Alix.



(By courtesy of George H. Doran Co.)

An Antiquity Shop

From Walter Tyndale's "An Artist in Italy"

"The Russian Ballet," with text by A. E. Johnson and illustrations by René Bull (Houghton Mifflin Co., $7.50), is a demi-quarto which has a clinging, exotic charm in both reading matter and pictures. The former describes sixteen elaborate ballets in the répertoire of the Russian dancers, ending in an intimate sketch of Anna Pavlowa. The pictures include fifteen in color and some eighty in black-and-white. Mr. Bull, aside from being an ingenious colorist, has a freedom in line which often implies more than it sets down—the imagination of the spectator carries on the movement beyond the limitations of the pencil. One of the finest pieces, both textually and pictorially, is "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," executed by Nijinsky, at which even Paris blushed. The volume is bound in cream-tinted linen boards stamped in gold with the Russian Imperial crest.

What can be done in photography to produce realistic yet strikingly artistic portraits is well illustrated by a volume by Alvin Langdon Coburn, the artist-photographer of Hammersmith, called "Men of Mark," (Mitchell Kennerley.) Mr. Coburn tells in easy direct English about his famous sitters, how he came to photograph them, and how they behaved before the camera. His notes very often are intimate and informing. His portraits, thirty-three in number, cover the years 1904 to 1913, and include among others George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, John S. Sargent, Robert Bridges, and Henri Mattisse—the last two being respectively the new poet laureate and the famous futurist. The volume has a pleasing appearance in its yellow linen binding. The pictures are mounted on mats suitable to be detached and framed.

The latest news from foreign inventors of women's hats is that the chapeau of the future will be built up in the shape suggested by the coiffeurs of the Court of Louis XVI. Thus almost in anticipation is the publication of "Rose Bertin: The Creator of Fashion at the Court of Maria Antoinette," by Emile Laglade, adapted from the French by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport, and profusely illustrated from rare plates of the time, (Charles Scribner's Sons.) This is more than a mere record of fashion, of convenience to social leaders and indispensable to actresses of historical plays, for through pictures and text the reader learns how fashions reflect the life of the times. Plastic exaggeration was the keynote that later developed into the fulminations of the French Revolution.

The man who may be said, more than any other, to have brought about a taste for Persian stuffs and costumes is Edmund Dulac, although the dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix would be the last to acknowledge this fact. Nevertheless, his illustrations to Persian tales have done much to prepare the popular mind. His latest work is to be found in the pictures he has painted for "The Princess Badoura," a tale from the Arabian Nights, retold by Laurence Housman, (George H. Doran Company,) and the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" issued by the same publisher. In both the subtle, alluring, insinuating atmosphere of the East with its delicate fabrics, its perfumes, and its jewels attract and hold one and form a fitting complement to the imaginative genius of the last wife of the story-loving Caliph, or to the poetical genius of the tent-making astronomer-poet.

Together with two of the latest pictorial interpretations of Maurice Maeterlinck's texts a new Harrison Fisher book may here be mentioned (Dodd, Mead & Co.) With verses by Carolyn Wells and decorations by Theodore B. Hapgood, we have an array of American women whose idealized portraits are reproduced in four colors on boards suitable for framing, 9¼ by 13 inches. Mr. Fisher's point of view and art are quite familiar; his women are always types rather than individuals, and represent American womanhood in its latest and most captivating charms of physical and costume adornment. The frontispiece is a lady in a leopard's skin, but as the artist deals principally in contrasts there is nothing feline in her expressive face. ($3.50.)

Both the Maeterlinck books are translations by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. The first is a quarto called "News of Spring" ($4) and the second, an octavo, is "Our Friend the Dog" ($1.25.) The first has mounted full-page colored pictures by Edward J. Detmold, attractive artistically as they are botanically, while the illustrator of the second is Cecil Alden, who also depicts in color. In "News of Spring" there has been incorporated an essay never before published, while in "Our Friend the Dog" the great Belgian poet-interpreter of nature and of nature's creatures reveals the real bonds that exist between man and his most faithful companion, and, incidentally, a charming picture of French life.

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We now come to some reprints of classical fiction presented in holiday dress. Stevenson's "Kidnapped" (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.25) has fourteen full-page illustrations, with title page and covers reproduced in full colors by N. C. Wyeth, whose fine illustrations to "Treasure Island" will be remembered. While peculiarly sensitive to low tones, his pictures have a color and dash, that, in their variety and suspense and movement, are suggestive of the author's style. All real lovers of Stevenson will be supremely satisfied with Wyeth's interpretation of David Balfour under various conditions, of Uncle Ebenezer and of Alan Breck.

George Eliot's "Adam Bede" (McBride, Nast & Co., $4.00) is illustrated by Gordon Browne with sixteen colored drawings and many pen and ink sketches dealing with the story in such a way as really to make its tragedy more real, its pathos less artificial. Browne has gone far to rescue "Adam Bede" from the oblivion its literary quality invites.

Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" is issued in what is appropriately called a "Tourists' Edition" (Little, Brown & Co., $2.00,) for with it even Baedeker becomes superfluous. It is admirably illustrated from original photographs by N. C. Vroman and with drawings by Henry Sandham.

Michael Fairless's "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius" is a grandiose exhibition of both the bookmaker's and the illustrator's art (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.) From binding to the detachable pictures on parchment paper it smacks of distinction. The pictures—

(Continued on Page 701.)

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Continued from Page 700.

merely, incidentally illustrative—are subdued in color but of much eloquence in suggestion. Particularly with the frontispiece representing the burial of the brother has the artist deftly connoted whole pages of text—the pathetic, yet glorious finale of the tale.

"Tales from Washington Irving's Traveler" (J. B. Lippincott Company) has given George Hood an attractive inspiration for drawing and color work of excellent order, in which full attention has been paid to the exigencies of time, place, and action. Among the tales selected for the artist's brush are "The Great Unknown," "The Hunting Dinner," "Adventures of My Uncle," and "The Devil and Tom Walker," and, from the Italian Banditti, "A Painter's Adventure," "The Bandit Chieftain," and "The Money-Diggers."

Thomas Hughes's "Tom Brown's Schooldays" (G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. $3.50 or $5, either as it is edited by F. Sidgwick or Lord Kilbracken) is an appealing presentation of this English classic, from either the academic or the sentimental point of view. The pictorial feature is represented by an exhaustive array of old prints showing Rugby in the late thirties and of recently taken photographs. Many pictures are in color. The daughter of the famous head master as well as the authorities of the school itself labored through sympathetic co-operation to make these editions a definitive setting for the Hughes text, which is given complete, together with valuable notes upon the customs and games of the school in the old days.

W. D. Howells has written the introduction to "Gulliver's Travels," which Louis Rhead, whose work is already familiar to those who love the reprints of English classics, has pictured (Harper & Brothers). Mr. Howells says that he first learned to love the story when as a boy he had from his father a scrubby little copy of it. As he grew up, it became almost as dear to him as Goldsmith's Greece or Cervantes's "Don Quixote." "The taste in literature changes from age to age," he writes, but "Gulliver's Travels" is one of the things which does not change with it. It would be superfluous to characterize here the accurate and imaginative pen of Rhead, which has all the technique of the engraver's knife and all the freedom of the impressionist's brush. Besides Rhead learns all about his subjects—personalities, environment, costumes—before he puts pen to bristol board.

Scott's "Ivanhoe" (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.50.) has gained much in strength and variety through the colored illustrations by E. Boyd Smith. There are sixteen in all, including the great scenes of the tournament, the prison, as well as other episodes full of action. As was well illustrated by his pictures for "Pocahontas" and "Robinson Crusoe," Mr. Smith's daring in color is only second to his restraint in drawing, both of which extremes work out pictures that are worth possessing, aside from the text to which, as has been implied, they lend fresh zest and reality.

It was rather a clever idea of Cyril Falls to novelize Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," (James, Pott & Co.) for there is in the very nature of the theme that element of indistinctness and vagueness which particularly invites the storyteller's art, especially as the acts of the opera itself are supposed to be orally related. Still, it is to be regretted that his work is based on an English libretto which is notorious for its bad translation, as his extracts from the dialogue and lyrics show. Particularly is this true of the gondolier's song in the third act. The regret is more exasperating as his text reveals very well what excellent work he could have done had he had at hand a better translation. The illustrations by A. Brantingham Simpson, R. O. I., leave nothing to be desired in either color or execution. They are subtle and expressive idealizations of the familiar scenes.

Another clever idea is the selection of Hugh Thomson to illustrate a beautiful text of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," (George H. Doran Company, $5; edition de luxe, $25.) The work of the artist is particularly distinguished for its Old World playfulness and pathos in conception and his harmony in execution, particularly in color where old rose, violets, pale greens, heliotropes, and lavenders prevail. Thus are represented Susan and Phoebe Throssel in their quaint surroundings, while contrast is added by the darker tones in which Valentine Brown is represented, and still more so by the crimson-clad recruiting Sergeant. It is one of the few books whose appearance completely indicates its contents.

Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," Thoreau's "Excursions," Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat," and Wagner's "Parsifal" are distinctive offerings of the season, whose literary beauties are enhanced by pictorial settings (Thomas Y. Crowell Company). The Blackmore novel ($2.50) has sixteen illustrations in color by Christopher Clark exhibited on an 8vo. format, and in them careful observation and ingenious combination have united in presenting a series of pictures of the Devon country as it was in 1673. The Thoreau reprint ($2.00) has the familiar introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, together with thirty-three photographs supplied by the camera of Clifton Johnson, who is not only a devotee of Thoreau but an expert photographer with the skill of an artist in developing his plates. The quatrains of the astronomer-poet ($1.50; velvet ooze, $3.50; inlaid leather, $4.00) are those interpreted by Edward FitzGerald. The illustrator is Willy Pogány, who has an academic as well as an artistic acquaintance with the work complete and satisfying in every way.

Although coming from widely different sources, "The Carolina Mountains," by Margaret W. Morley, and "Picturesque New Zealand," by Paul Gooding, bear the same Boston imprint, (Houghton Mifflin Company. Large crown octavo, $3 and $3.50, respectively.) The first is a most useful and enduring guide book, with jacket and frontispiece in color designed by Amelia M. Watson and with many photographic reproductions. The text is historical, descriptive, and anecdotal, and has the compelling charm of utter familiarity. The second is a combined history and series of traveler's impressions written in the feverish style of the well-known Californian journalist and illustrated with fifty-eight specimens of his camera's

(By courtesy of George H. Doran Co.)

As She Rose Up Through Clouds There Passed One She Knew by His Tail to be Dahnah

From "Princess Badoura" by Laurence Housman

the spirit of the East. Competent Orientalists have pronounced his work to be a realistic setting forth of the Persia of the romantic past. This artist has also tried his hand as a pictorial interpreter of "Parsifal" ($6.00; velvet Persian, $10.00; antique leather or vellum, $15.00), the story of which is retold by C. W. Rolleston from various sources but based principally upon the text used by Wagner. There are 192 pages reproduced in two colors with appropriate designs, together with sixteen plates in full colors depicting the most dramatic episodes in the legend of the Holy Grail. It is a superb publication and will please the devotees of Wagner quite as much as it will those of elegance in the bookmaker's craft.

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A royal octavo volume of 340 pages by Robert Haven Schauffler and entitled "Romantic America" (The Century Company, $5) is a medium through which the genius of several artists has found appropriate and striking expression. Herein many of the natural show places of America are described—from Cape Cod to the Creole City of New Orleans, from Maine to the missions of old California—by the author with a graphic and sympathetic pen. This text receives adequate distinction from the mere names of the artists—Maxfield Parrish, George Inness, Jr.; Joseph Pennell, André Castaigne, Winslow Homer, and Albert Herter. No more is needed to demonstrate that "Romantic America" is an exceptional gift book, except to add that the publisher has co-operated with author and artists to make work. The frontispiece is a portrait of the Right Hon. Richard John Seddon, P. C.

Two other books in this category with a Boston imprint are "Wanderings on the Italian Riviera," by Frederic Lees, and "Athens, the Violet Crowned," by Lilian Whiting, (Little, Brown & Co.; both $2.50, although the latter is also to be had in a half morocco binding at $5.) The first, with frontispiece in color by Edith S. Lees and with sixty illustrations from photographs by the author, follows in the footsteps of Dante, Dickens, Byron, Shelley, and Symonds, but also treads many by-paths far from the main roads and where the born of the automobile rarely disturbs the tranquillity. Mr. Lees is a much-traveled man, one who has written much on foreign lands, who knows what to take and what to leave behind. Miss Whiting's volume will form an appropriate companion to the author's "Italy, the Magic Land," and "Paris, the Beautiful." It is illustrated with thirty-two full-page plates from finely developed photographs. Although not devoid of historical backgrounds, this book on Athens is more concerned with what the Greeks are doing to-day in life, culture, and art than with what their ancestors performed. It offers a comprehensive and spirited commentary on the achievements of the Greeks in the recent Balkan War.

Walter Tyndale, R. I., is an artist who is incidentally a literary man, or vice versa, and his new book, "An Artist in Italy," (George H. Doran Company, $5; edition de luxe, $25,) shows a most happy combination of both his talents. His journey covers the hill towns of Tuscany, Lombardy, and Venetia. He depicts market places as well as scenery, monuments as well as people. Tyndale is a splendid interpreter, whether with pen or brush. His book while reviving old memories for the confirmed traveler will particularly charm the traveler who is obliged to make his journeys in books or through lectures. The author-artist talks intimately, sometimes learnedly, and always with grace and humor.

"Winter Sports in Switzerland," by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo" and "The Weaker Vessel," (Dodd, Mead & Co. Large 8vo. $4.50,) has a fascinating assortment of twelve full page color plates and forty-eight half tone reproductions from photographs. This author is a combination of the successful novelist and the sportsman. He has written a notable book, both as a piece of literature and as an exposition of the phases of skiing, tobogganing, &c.

"London, an Intimate Picture," by Henry James Forman. (McBride, Nast & Co. $2.50,) has an attractive format with broad margins and many reproductions from photographs in sepia descriptive of and identified with the life of the English as well as with visits of tourists—Trafalgar Square, Fleet Street, the haunts of Dickens, Shakespeare, and Milton, the monuments and picture galleries, and the homes of Londonera. It is a book of a convenient, even of a valuable sort. A somewhat similar, yet more comprehensive book with the same imprint, is "As It Is In England," by Albert B. Osborne. ($3.) This deals with ruins and with village and country scenes and life rather than with the literary or artistic Meccas of the great cities. For example, we have scenes in and about Oxford and Cambridge, the Lakes, the Channel Islands, the Shakespeare Country, Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, &c. One of its finest pictures is the frontispiece, which shows "Durham Cathedral." It is so excellent, indeed, that few may notice that it has really been set upside down. This accident, however, is not characteristic of the work as a whole.

A handsome collection of artistically prepared photographs, admirably toned and excellently mounted, is to be found in "The Old Spanish Missions of California," by Paul Elder, printed from various type on tinted paper, (Paul Elder & Co. Dolores edition, printed from antique type on heavy gray paper, $3.50;

Continued on Page 702.

"The art is perfect, and so is the morality, to those of sufficient knowledge of life to judge it."—*The Living Age.*

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Junipero Serra edition, bound in pigskin, $6.50; both are boxed.) This is a book which shows that America has romantic ruins as well as the older countries abroad. The text, historical and descriptive, is emphasized by the work of some of the best and most artistic photographers of California. Both as literature and art it is a fine production, and may well arouse the envy of our more complacent East—envy for the delightful theme, for the artists, and for the author as well as for the publisher.

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As usual the productions from the press of that excellent maker of books of Portland, Me., (Thomas Bird Mosher,) fall within various series, variously named on account of the initial volumes produced therein. Paradoxical as it may seem his most elaborate series is Miscellaneous. Herein are two titles which call for special mention: "Ten Spiritual Designs by Edward Calvert," (400 copies, octavo, Van Gelder hand-made paper, old-style blue boards, $3; 25 copies, Japan vellum, $6,) and "Dreamthorp: A Book of Essays Written in the Country by Alexander Smith," (700 copies, small quarto, Van Gelder paper, Ancona boards, $3; 25 copies Japan vellum, $5.) Calvert was an early disciple of William Blake, and he conceived and executed, while under the influence of the master, the ten engravings which are here presented. Preceding them is a notice, biographical and critical, by Herbert P. Horne. The Smith book is due to a revival of this man's prose and poetry and is reprinted from the Strahan edition of 1863. Other noteworthy Mosher items, but less formidable as pieces of bookmaking, are "Songs from Italian Gardens" by Mary F. Robinson, "The Pierrot of the Minute," a dramatic phantasy in one act, by Ernest Dowson; "Songs of Adieu," "The Growth of Love," by Robert Bridges; "From the Upinishads" and "The Sermon on the Mount." This last is reprinted from the King James Version of St. Matthew, in red and black, and with a simple yet striking format. (900 copies, 16mo, Kelmscott paper, old-style blue boards, 75 cents; 50 copies, Japan vellum, $1.50.) Other Mosher publications present a similar variety of make and price.

"Poetry of Heroism," with sixteen illustrations, by W. Rainey, deals with examples of heroic verse arranged chronologically according to the events celebrated, from Cowper's "Boadicea" to John Soules's "What the Kings Heard, 1910" (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50). The selections have been made by John Jean Lang, and the pictures, in color, reveal Mr. Rainey's work at its best. Each poem is preceded by a historical or biographical note, as the occasion demands. It is all a fine array of heroic verse, but is of particular value as an anthology—containing pieces not easily found elsewhere.

A large quarto-boxed volume contains Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" (E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00). The type and format are similar to the author's own edition, but are here chiefly remarkable as having an artist interpreter who can do justice to the poet without turning his pathos into bathos. This artist is Margaret C. Cook. She has made no attempt at "illustrating" in the usual sense, for her pictures are all colorful, symbolical fancies teeming with spirit, movement, and soft insinuations. Whitman would have liked to see the day when his favorite work could be thus pictorially construed.

Some examples of the poetry that a lad of thirteen can write are given in "Rhymes and Fancies by a Boy" (Richard Badger & Co. Pp. 47). The lad in question is Lionel Meredith Reid. His verses, if untouched by a practiced hand, show much promise. But he should study the lesson that the capacity to interest one's self does not always imply the capacity to interest others.

"Wild Animal Verses Made at the New York Zoological Park" (The Broadway Publishing Company) is a sincere volume by A. M. Castello, who has developed an original idea with precision and grace. One of his best pieces is "The Swan Song." "Every Doe Has Her Day" is also good. All show keen and sympathetic observation.

***

A book of practical value as well as of pleasant appearance is "A Woman Rice Planter," by Patience Pennington, with an introduction by Owen Wister and with nearly 100 illustrations by Alice R. Huger Smith. (The Macmillan Company. 8vo. $2.50). The scene is two large plantations in South Carolina. The pictures are vital to the text, which is itself a human document of great value and absorbing interest.

"The Heart of the Christmas Pines," by Leonia Dalrymple, with a frontispiece by Norman Price. (McBride, Nast & Co., 50 cents,) is a story which concerns the uniting of long-broken family ties under romantic, rural conditions. The theme is slight, but it is pleasantly and brightly unfolded.

"Barn Doors and Byways," by Walter Prichard Eaton, pictured and decorated by Walter King Stone, (Small, Maynard & Co., 8vo., $2.50,) is a collection of essays dealing partly with the aspects of nature and partly with the haunts of man. Rivers, roads, and paths are individualized. Washington Square is dealt with in its animate and its inanimate aspects, and even the nature faker receives attention, for birds are robbed of their fiction only to be rehabilitated for better and more genuine appreciation. "Barn Doors and Byways" is a pleasantly written, contemplative book which can annihilate boredom without destroying time. All the same, it is a daring performance in these days of police court plays and white slave romances. The author is to be congratulated for his temerity.

"WANDERFOOT"

WANDERFOOT. By Cynthia Stockley. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.55.

Admitting that one of the greatest surgeons in America and the most famous woman journalist in Europe would be likely to marry on no longer acquaintance than a six-day ocean trip, neither having heard of the other before, and each strictly refraining from confidence, the man, in fact, sternly refusing to listen when his ladylove would have unfolded the sad, sad story of her life, because, forsooth, he positively suspects her of a lurid past—admitting the probability of all this to start with, the reader may get considerable pleasure out of Miss Stockley's new novel, for Miss Stockley knows how to tell a story. Even then, one could hardly help being irritated at the strong strain of feebleminedness in both these marvelously brilliant people when it comes to managing their mutual affairs. Everything goes wrong with them, beginning with Val's incapacity to manage servants and ending with the resurrection of her imperfectly dead first husband. At almost any moment throughout the story a frank statement of the case on the part of either husband or wife would have straightened everything out, but they are always too proud, or something. So of course they both suffer—damnably. But if they hadn't suffered, there wouldn't have been any story, and they wouldn't have been able to suffer so if it hadn't been for the original feeblemindedness. And there you are!

(By courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co.)

L'Oiseau de Feu

From Johnson's "The Russian Ballet"

A Virginia Editor

The life story of an important nineteenth century Virginian is told by Charles Henry Ambler in his "Thomas Ritchie, a Study in Virginia Politics." Mr. Ritchie, who lived from 1778 to 1854, was for about half a century editor of The Richmond Enquirer, and through its editorial columns exerted a very strong influence in his State and throughout the country. Mr. Ambler represents Ritchie as one of the most powerful editors of his time and says he made Virginians think as he thought, speak his own words, weep when he wept, and vote precisely as he voted. (Richmond: Bell Book and Stationery Company.)

CENTURY OF PEACE

America and Great Britain Since the Ghent Treaty

UNDER the title "One Hundred Years of Peace," (The Macmillan Company,) Henry Cabot Lodge gives a penetrating and delightful survey of the relations existing between Great Britain and this country since the Treaty of Ghent, signed on the Christmas Eve of 1814. "One hundred years of peace," when considered in the strict sense of "the absence of war," include a period for the most part of which the respective countries have been on anything but friendly terms, when, in fact, their diplomatic relations have been strained to the breaking point, and the popular feeling in each country has run high and bitter. But the entente cordiale of the present day having been reached through the stress of tumultuous years, it is safe to look back and mark the slow and lagging pace at which a genuine friendship between the two nations has become possible.

The bad feeling engendered during the Revolution might easily have been overcome, for the war as a whole was singularly free from acts of cruelty or ferocity. But the failure on both sides to keep to the strict terms of the treaty of relations, while a common policy in regard to the South American Republics then struggling for freedom drew the two countries together in the eyes of the world and also, to a less degree, in their own. The diplomatic intercourse assumed the courteous tone which acknowledged that "we had forced our way into the family of nations."

But unfortunately the English press and reviews continued "in a most persistent and malicious manner to assail anything and everything pertaining to the United States," giving rise to the opinion in this country that the writers of the caustic, often slanderous criticisms, were in the pay of the British Government. Their authors were not content with a justifiable assault on slavery, but devoted columns to petty and belittling mud slinging. The men of America were said to be "turbulent citizens, abandoned Christians, inconstant husbands, unnatural fathers, and treacherous friends." We also learn that "the supreme felicity of a true-born American is inaction of body and inanity of mind." Robert Southey, Sydney Smith, and Charles Dickens were only a few of the great writers who lent themselves to this sort of misrepresentation and animosity. The temperateness of Coleridge and the friendliness of Thackeray won few followers, and American sensitiveness and irritation grew daily. The Webster-Ashburton treaty, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the treaty of 1854 were arrived at only through the extreme tact and clear-headedness of the men concerned in the negotiations.

England's apparent attitude during the civil war, as set forth in her newspapers, including The Times, awoke even more bitter hatred on this side of the ocean. Only very slowly did the underlying sympathy of the British populace make itself felt, and it took the apology of 1871 to salve the wounds inflicted upon us during this trying period of our national life.

But the spontaneous friendliness of the British Government during the Spanish war has brought about a basis of good relations upon which succeeding agreements in regard to the Panama Canal and the various Canadian questions have been able to build strongly. Mr. Lodge summing up the new situation quotes Mr. Balfour in a speech at Manchester:

> The time may come—nay, the time must come—when some statesman of authority, more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible.

Labor Associations

A comprehensive review of the efforts of labor in Great Britain to better conditions by joining in voluntary societies is made by M. Fothergill Robinson in "The Spirit of Association." He discusses the origin, nature, and aims of the mediaeval guilds, considers the results of the industrial revolution brought about by the introduction of machinery, follows the development of the Friendly Society movement, the co-operative movement, and trade unionism down to the present time. The influences of syndicalism and the present status of organized labor in Great Britain take up his final chapters. Several appendices discuss arbitration and conciliation in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, and consider the question whether or not the same methods could be used in England. (London: John Murray.)

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE. By Henry Cabot Lodge. The Macmillan Company. New York. 1913. Price $1.25.

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EXPLORING UNKNOWN SOUTH AMERICA

Thrilling Experiences of A. Henry Savage-Landor Crossing a Continent That Is Full of Peril and Strange Adventure

SOME months back Mr. Savage-Landor emerged from the wilderness of Brazil with tales of narrow escapes and hardships so extraordinary as to outshine the famous experiences which he recounted as having happened to him a few years ago on his expedition to Tibet. Before shaping the results of his journey into a book he wrote a résumé of it which appeared in the Sunday Magazine section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Savage-Landor now recounts in amplified form the thrilling adventures which he set down in that résumé, and has, moreover, added many more pages to his description of his journey through hitherto unpenetrated sections of the South American continent.

To say that these adventures are amazing is to put it mildly. Besides telling us of traversing unknown regions, taking valuable observations, visiting the headwaters of a dozen rivers, surveying hitherto uncharted areas, studying the languages and folklore of the aborigines encountered, and exposing himself again and again to violent death, Mr. Savage-Landor assures us that his expedition showed "that it is possible for people in a normal condition of health to go at least sixteen days without food while doing hard work."

The explorer started inland from Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, and for a while journeyed through regions which, though comparatively unknown to the outside world and presenting considerable difficulties to the traveler, were child's play to what lay before him. At the city of Goyaz, in the heart of Brazil, the real work of exploration began. From there he struck out northward through the region watered by the Tapajos, Madeira, and other streams, until he reached the Amazon at Manaos. Following the course of that mighty river to Iquitos, he crossed the Andes to the Pacific Coast of Peru. Thence, choosing ever unfrequented and dangerous paths, he worked southward through Bolivia and Chile, again crossed the Andes from the latter country to the Argentine, and sighted the Atlantic again at Buenos Aires. The total distance traveled was 13,750 miles.

Most of the trip was exciting and hazardous but nowhere so much so as in the "forest primeval" of Central Brazil. To begin with, Mr. Savage-Landor found the greatest difficulty in finding men to accompany him. Finally by offering pecuniary inducements absolutely dazzling in the eyes of the Brazilian natives he secured the services of six ex-convicts. These fellows caused him no end of trouble. They mutinied at the least provocation, and several times made treacherous attempts on the explorer's life.

But nothing sufficed to make him turn back. Pushing ever onward into the wilderness, amid scenery of surpassing beauty, he and his criminal companions at length found themselves hundreds of miles from the last vestige of civilization and wholly without food.

Then it is that Mr. Savage-Landor tells the tales that tax the credulity of the reader to the utmost. For sixteen days, he writes, he and the others struggled on without anything to eat.

He speaks eloquently of the effect which gnawing hunger had on himself and his men. Some of his companions seemed on the verge of losing their minds. They insisted that they heard shots and other noises about them, though there was not another person for miles roundabout. As to the effects of the sixteen days of privation on himself, the explorer writes:

> It is curious how hunger works on your brain. I am not at all a glutton, and never think of food under ordinary circumstances. But while I was starving I could see before me from morning till night, in my imagination, all kinds of delicacies—caviare, Russian soups, macaroni au gratin, all kinds of refreshing ice creams, and plum pudding. Curiously enough, some days I had a perfect craving for one particular thing, and would have given everything I possessed in the world to obtain a morsel of it. The next day I did not care for that at all, in my imagination, but wanted something else very badly. The three things which I mostly craved while I was starving were caviare, galantine of chicken, and ice cream—the latter particularly.

What made his sufferings trebly hard to bear was the fact that he was literally "lined" with money. He had on his person $30,000, of which $20,000 was in actual cash; yet he could not buy even a mouthful of food.

Another of the difficulties to be encountered in that long struggle was anta. They cut the strings by which the travelers had suspended their shoes in midair; they completely destroyed the upper parts, leaving only the hard leather soles. They cut the hammock strings, they swarmed over every tree which might bear nuts at the top, and when the travelers fell down in a faint, as they frequently did during the last days of this particular journey, ants swarmed over them, eating away the skin from their faces.

Curiously enough, the men lacking food did not want water, according to Mr. Savage-Landor.

> I do not suppose that my men, during the entire period of starvation, drank on an average more than a wineglass of water a day. Personally I know that I never drank more than a half a tumbler or less in the twenty-four hours during that time. Under normal circumstances I drink about a quart of water a day.

Heavy thorns which pierced the thickest shoes and tore away the strongest clothing made traveling still harder. Rain was constant, the small party encountering some terrific storms. "We had not been dry one moment since the beginning of July," says the writer, "and we were now at the end of September." Through all this, however, we are told that the expedition surmounted ranges of hills, cut its way through tangled underbrush, forded swollen rivers, and made a very respectable number of miles every day.

Mr. Savage-Landor's course took him to the Putumayo River, which has become notorious of late on account of the stories which have emanated from it of atrocities committed on the natives by rubber hunters. Apropos of these and similar outrages, Mr. Savage-Landor says:

> To any one not acquainted with those regions it is difficult to understand why those atrocities take place at all. Curiously enough, they are due to a large extent to medicine. Those regions are all extremely malarial. The people who are ordered there are afraid of being infected long before they start on their journey. They begin taking preventive quinine and arsenic, which render them most irritable and ill-tempered; the solitude preys upon them, and they add to the poisoning from medicine the evil effects of excessive drinking. Add again to this that few men can manage to be brave for a long period of time, and that the brain gradually becomes unbalanced, and you have the reason why murders are committed wholesale chiefly in a stupid effort to preserve one's self.

The narrative which concerns the explorer's trip up the Amazon calls for a complete revision of all former ideas about that lordly stream. The popular imagination presents the Amazon as a river flowing between banks luxuriant with immense trees, overladen with orchids, a sky of wonderful blue with swarms of birds of amazing plumage dashing across it, flowers, butterflies, the songs of tropical birds in great profusion. A disappointment is awaiting the imaginative traveler. According to Mr. Savage-Landor, the trees are small and anaemic, the birds are few and seldom sing, the marvelous iridescent butterflies are hardly ever seen except by the collector who is hunting them. As for orchids, there are plenty of them, but they can be found only after climbing the higher trees; even then it takes the eye of the expert to detect them amid the foliage.

Inevitably Mr. Savage-Landor's contact with many different tribes of Indians, many of them practically unknown even to the anthropologists and the ethnologists, brought to light many interesting facts. Customs and legends of all sorts were observed; especially strange were those of the Bororo living in the region of the Barreiros River, people who, according to the author, are evidence in plenty of the fact that South American Indians are not Mongolian, but Australoid or Papuan.

Among these Indians social clubs are found which play the part of matrimonial bureaus. The young men and young women of the camp go to the clubhouse, men sitting on one side, women on the other, in order to get better acquainted. In the Bororo country it is the woman who proposes to the man.

But Mr. Savage-Landor notes that most of the South American tribes are lacking in resistance and vigor.

The Indian tribes of Brazil impressed one as being strong, because one compared them with their neigh-

(Continued on Page 704.)

THE HORRORS OF PHOTOGRAPHY. BORORO CHILDREN (COPYRIGHT 1913 BY A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR)

A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR.

RAFT CONSTRUCTED BY THE AUTHOR IN ORDER TO NAVIGATE THE CANUMA RIVER WITH HIS TWO COMPANIONS OF STARVATION.

ACROSS UNKNOWN SOUTH AMERICA. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $20.

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(Continued from Page 703.)

hors and masters, the Brazilians, who were physically one of the weakest, least-resisting races I have ever seen. When you compared them with some of the healthy savage races elsewhere, the tribes of Central Africa or Asia, these Indians did not approach them in endurance and quickness of intellect.

The Indian races I saw in Brazil seemed to me almost exhausted physically, owing perhaps to constant intermarriage.

Unlike the African tribes, who can count to five, Indians can usually count only to three, according to Mr. Landor.

Pushing on to the sources of the Xingu and Tapajoz Rivers, the highest point in the Brazilian plateau was reached, an altitude of 2,600 feet. The ascent to this plateau was most dangerous, the mules slipping and sliding on the steep and rocky slopes, the native men of the party in mutiny most of the time. But this brought Mr. Landor to the very heart of Brazil, the spot where the waters of three rivers part to flow toward three different points of the compass.

This heart of Brazil was a magnificent but lonely place and contributed some of the more unpleasant features to the panorama which Mr. Landor spreads before the reader. In the midst of this solitude were found two miserable tiny sheds, belonging to a family of escaped negro slaves.

They had lived seventeen years in that secluded spot. They grew enough Indian corn to support them. All the members of the family were pitifully deformed and demented. Seldom have I seen such miserable-looking specimens of humanity. One was demented to such an extent that it was impossible to get out of him more than a few disconnected groans. He spent most of his time crouched like an animal, and hardly seemed conscious of what took place around him.

Another was a deaf and dumb cretin, a third possessed a monstrous hare lip and a deformed jaw, while two women, dried up and skinny, and a child were badly affected by goitre.

Other pictures of the filthy condition in which these isolated families, met with all over Brazil, live from year to year, and the horrible evidences of their degeneration, are appalling enough to blot out the vivid descriptions of flaming sunsets and clear views of the marvelous Brazilian tablelands.

The book is well illustrated throughout with hundreds of photographs taken by the explorer himself. In addition to these, showing the scenery and the natives encountered, and Mr. Landor's scoundrelly comrades, there are some plates in color giving—to use a mild adjective—a vivid idea of the brilliancy in the scenery of the wild regions traversed.

SPUN SUGAR ROMANCE

MADCAP. By George Gibbs. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

To the writing of spun-sugar "society" romances there is apparently no end. When at the commencement of this new one the reader meets a beautiful, daring, and enormously wealthy young woman who works hard to amuse herself and yet finds it necessary to take to aviating as a refuge from boredom, a portrait-painter of great talent, with "the manners of a boor" and "the chin of a gorilla," and to complete the triangle, a woman of the world, aged 30, beautiful and possessed of a Russian title, it is not difficult for him to make a tolerably accurate guess at the probable course of events.

Hermia Challoner, the heroine, defies the conventions of society, though never those of fiction, and goes on a walking tour through Normandy with Markham, the painter, chaperoned only by a donkey. The account of this tour is far and away the best thing in the book; it has charm, is well written, and introduces some really delightful people, the various inn-keepers and the "Family Fabiani" especially. So greatly superior is it to the rest of the novel that it leads one to hope that Mr. Gibbs may some day write a book whose every chapter will be up to the level to which these few attain.

Educating Boys

Parents and teachers charged with the rearing of boys will find useful advice in Frank Orman Beck's "Marching Manward," in which the author sets forth some things he has learned through long association with boys, as teacher, minister, and friend. Mr. Beck offers practical suggestions with respect to many problems that puzzle folk with boys on their hands. (Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.)

Cobb's Bill-of-Fare

In the little book he calls "Cobb's Bill-of-Fare" Irvin S. Cobb gives us some amusing nonsensical opinions with respect to "vittles," music, art, and sport. The book is effectively illustrated by Peter Newell and James Preston. Admirers of Mr. Cobb's humor will be glad to put his new book alongside "Cobb's Anatomy," for which it is meant to be a companion. (George H. Doran Company. 75 cents.)

STEFANSSON AMONG THE ESKIMOS

Startling Discoveries of the Famous Arctic Explorer That Shatter Some Favorite Theories

IF the many who have followed newspaper accounts of Vilhjálmar Stefánsson and his discovery of the "blond Eskimo" imagine that the whole story has been told, they will do well to investigate between the covers of the volume just published, "My Life With the Eskimo." For while there is here the authentic account of the first encounter of a white man with those auburn-haired islanders who "hooked to themselves wives with the antlers of bull caribou and killed all strangers," there is in addition a wealth of information gathered on that coast of Dolphin and Union Straits between 1908 and 1912, never before given to the public either through the press or the series of Dr. Stefánsson's lectures.

The present volume is filled with all manner of intimate detail which will not fail to hold the attention of the most blasé reader. Explorers' accounts are all too often made up of over-long and over-numerous quotations from diaries and log books—a mere skeleton narrative which the average person has difficulty and little interest in filling out. Dr. Stefánsson reserves his discoveries for scientific bulletins, and offers here the history of his expedition in a vigorous, telling style to readers most of whom, he always remembers, have never seen an ice pack and, in spite of the flood of polar literature, still want to be told the best way to build an igloo.

BUILDING A SNOW HOUSE.—MACKENZIE ESKIMO.

That curiously resigned frame of mind that is proof to disappointment, which seems essential to the explorer, has never been better illustrated han in this first account from the pen of the intrepid Scandinavian. Dr. Stefánsson will mourn for several pages the death of one of the dogs, calling to mind the animal's loyalty and faithfulness, but a matter like the starvation of the entire party is treated as a matter-of-fact occurrence:

> These two stormbound days used up most of our ordinary food, and on the first day of actual travel we were on half allowance. The second day out we boiled up some seal skins that we had intended for boots; the third day we ate some more skins and boiled a little of the whale tongue * * *
>
> I must not give the impression that we were really starving, or even suffering much from hunger. We had plenty of seal oil, and of this we ate all we wanted. All of us found however, that we could not take much of it "straight." The stomach needs bulky food; it craves to be filled with something. For this reason we used to eat seal oil soaked up in tea leaves, ptarmigan feathers, or caribou hair. Most commonly we used to take a calf-haired caribou skin, cut it into small pieces, dip the pieces in oil, and eat them that way. This is, too, a method we used in feeding oil to dogs in an emergency; on this trip, as on many other occasions, we and our dogs fared exactly alike * * * I have noticed that on a diet of fats alone one gradually loses strength, but that this symptom of malnutrition is not so conspicuous as sleepiness and a mental inability to call into action such strength as one has * * *.
>
> We also ate our snowshoe lashings and several pairs of rawhide thongs—fresh rawhide is good eating. It occurs to one in this connection that one of the material advantages of skin clothing over woolens in arctic exploration is that one can eat them in an emergency or feed them to one's dogs if the need is not quite too pressing. This puts actual starvation off by a week or so. A fire-eating one's dogs, to be very thorough in such matters * * * This method of dog that has stood by man failure and helped me to success is the death of a comrade in arms; to eat him would be but a step removed from cannibalism.

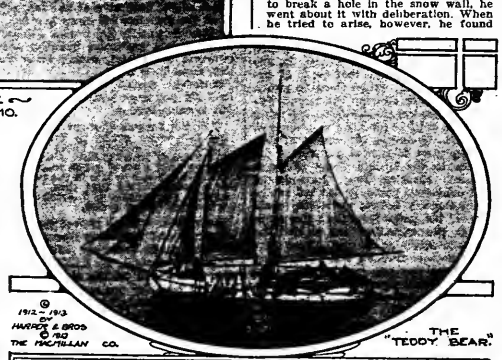
Death by starvation seems always something to be expected, and familiarity with that expectation reduces the fear. Then, too, the possibility of getting lost seemed negligible to them, although the reader shivers as he looks at the pictures of those almost limitless, uncharted wastes of snow and ice, and thinks of the blizzard that might come upon the wanderer. Getting lost in a blizzard, however, is not dangerous, declares Dr. Stefánsson—it is merely a nuisance to have to sleep out in it.

> The reason that so many white men freeze to death in the North is chiefly another one of their superstitions about cold, which runs to this effect: That when you are caught in a storm without shelter you must keep moving continually, because if you stop and sit down, and especially if you go to sleep, you are sure to freeze to death.
>
> The Eskimo rule, which is just the opposite of this, is a sensible one. Just as soon as you make up your mind that you are lost, stop. A white man, following his principle, will walk about until he is thoroughly exhausted, and usually until his clothes are wet with perspiration. The time finally comes when he has to stop through weariness and sleepiness, and his powers of resistance have then been brought to so low a verge that freezing to death is the common outcome.
>
> Of course, the best thing to do when you are lost in a Winter storm is to put up a snowhouse, but that is sometimes impossible. * * * The thing to do then is to find a small stone or a piece of sod or anything else that can be brushed dry of snow to sit on. Sit on this with your back turned toward the wind; rest your head on your knees and go to sleep if you can.

Another popular idea concerning cold is exploded when it is pointed out that to rub snow on a frozen cheek or foot is the last thing to do for it; warm applications should be used.

These, freezing and starvation, seem to be regarded as mere mishaps. The only occurrence which impressed itself on the mind of the explorer as dangerous was the poisoning of himself and his party by coal gas. At the end of a day's journey they had entered an old snow house.

> We were all warm from fast travel, and in our hurry to get the camp heated we closed the door tightly. * * * Cooking was my job that night, and I had set the primus stove on a block of snow and was on my knees cutting up snow into the kettle to make water. * * * In the midst of one of his funny stories, Tannaumirk all at once threw himself backward and made a sort of gurgling noise. I asked Anderson to look and see what he was up to. When Dr. Anderson turned to look, he fell face downward on top of Tannaumirk. I knew then in a twinkle what the matter was and immediately extinguished the primus stove.
>
> Natkusiak saw nothing to be alarmed at, and when I told him immediately to break a hole in the snow wall, he went about it with deliberation. When he tried to arise, however, he found



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THE "TEDDY BEAR."

THREE-ROOMED DWELLING, CORONATION GULF. HOLES ARE NOT WINDOWS—THEY ARE BROKEN IN THE WALL FOR CONVENIENCE IN LOADING SLEDGES AT CAMP BREAKING.

MY LIFE WITH THE ESKIMO. By Vilhjalmar Stefánsson. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913.

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Compiled by ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Member of the New York Bar.

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THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THIS BOOK WRITTEN AND SKETCHED INDEPENDENTLY BY SPIRITS.

BOUND IN CLOTH. 231 PAGES AND 87 SPIRIT PORTRAITS BY RAPHAEL.

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(Continued from Page 704.)

himself powerless to do so, and that scared him so that with his last strength he threw himself back against the wall and broke away the loose block of snow by which he had a few minutes before closed up the door.

Twenty-five years from now, Dr. Stefánsson's book will have an added value, for it will furnish one of the few records of an extinct industry—that of whale fishing. The cheap commercial substitute for whalebone is driving the old whalers into other waters, and these pictures of the industry in its last days will prove a valuable bit of chronicle.

There are intimate glimpses into the business of hunting, told in a keen style and not without a sense of humor. Stalking seals, for instance. You must pretend that you, the hunter, are a seal.

To simulate a seal well enough to deceive a seal is not difficult, for to begin with his eyesight is poor. You can walk up without taking any precautions until, under ordinary conditions of light, you are within 250 yards. Then you have to begin to be more careful. You move ahead while he is asleep, and when he wakes up you stop motionless. Your method of locomotion must then be that of a seal, which does not differ materially from that of a snake, and which, therefore, has its disadvantages at a season of the year when the surface of the ice is covered with puddles of water anywhere from an inch to twenty inches in depth.

When you come nearer than 100 yards he will begin to notice you in earnest, and instead of dropping off to sleep every two or three minutes, he will stay awake and watch you.

The seal knows that no seal in this world will sleep continuously for much as four minutes at a time. If you lie still that long, he will know you are no seal, and up will go his tail and down he will slide into the water. When the seal, therefore, has been watching you carefully for twenty or thirty seconds, you must raise your head fifteen or twenty inches above the ice, look around seal fashion, and drop your head again upon the ice. He will then be convinced that you are a seal and all his worries will be gone.

These are incidental, though none the less interesting considerations. It is with the Eskimo, however, not only those who have never seen a white man, but those civilized and semi-civilized that Dr. Stefánsson's narrative is mainly concerned. Through the long Winter night, he has sat with them, hour after hour, taking at their dictation the folklore they would recount to him; he has learned their language and their ways, for six years he has lived among them, hunted and fished with them. As he himself says:

I have lived with the Eskimo until they have become as my own people. I pass my Winters in their houses and my Summers in their tents; I dress as they do, what they eat, and followed the game across the tundra to get my food exactly as they do, and I have come to feel that I understand them as well as I do my own people. My footing among them is antipodal to that of the missionary—he comes to teach, but I to learn.

At every point there is the expression of grave doubts about the efficacy of missionary work among the Eskimos and the importation of the white man's civilization. That same civilization which has taught the family to wash on Saturday nights has resulted in the increased transmission of disease through the use of the family towel; by the acceptance of the Sunday taboo two valuable days out of a fishing season of but six weeks are wasted; the frame houses have increased disease among them and been the cause of using up all the fuel along certain coasts.

I am so great an admirer of the Eskimo before civilization changed them that it is not easy to get me to say that civilization has improved them in any material way. It is easy to get themselves to admit it. To quote my man, Ilvarnik, again:

"The people of Kotzebua Sound were formerly very bad, but they are all good now. In my father's time, and when I was young, they used to lie and to steal and to work on Sunday." "But," I asked him, "don't they, as a matter of fact, tell lies now occasionally?" "Oh, yes, they sometimes do." "Well, don't they really tell about as many lies as they ever did?" "Well, yes, perhaps they do." "And don't they, as a matter of fact, steal about as frequently as ever?" "Well, possibly. But they don't work on Sunday."

Of the kindliness, the hospitality, and the high honor which characterise the so-called "savages," the Copper Eskimo who had never seen a white man and the white man's civilization Stefánsson cannot speak warmly enough. When he and his party arrived at the first of the Victoria Island villages, where no white man had ever before entered, they were received most courteously. A spacious ice house was immediately built, the women hurried home after the first look at the strangers to cook some dainty, such as seal flippers and seal's blood soup for their guests, and they were accorded the greatest respect and consideration. Dr. Stefansson's host was most eager to present his wife.

She was not a talkative person, but motherly, kindly, hospitable, like all her countrywomen. Her first questions were not of the land from which I came, but of my foot-gear. Weren't my feet just a little damp and might she not pull my boots off for me and dry them over the lamp? Would I not put on a pair of her husband's dry socks, and was there no little hole in my mittens or coat that she could mend for me?

This first dinner among "savages" was marked by an almost incredible ceremony and courtesy.

When we had entered the house the boiled pieces of seal meat had already been taken out of the pot and lay steaming on a sideboard. On being assured that my tastes in food were not likely to differ from theirs, my hostess picked out for me the lower joint of a seal's leg, squeezed it firmly between her hands to make sure that nothing should drip from it, and handed it to me, along with her own copper-hafted knife; the next most desirable piece was similarly squeezed and handed to her husband. One extra piece was set aside in case I should want a second helping, and the rest of the boiled meat was divided into four portions, with the explanation to me that there were four families in the village who had no fresh seal meat.

In degree of civilization these gentle people were Stone Age folk, declares Dr. Stefánsson, and yet they were the equals of the best of our own race in good breeding, kindness, and the substantial virtues.

They differed little from you or me, or from the men and women who are our friends and families. The qualities which we call "Christian virtues"—and which the Buddhists no doubt call "Buddhist virtues"—they had in all their essentials. They are not at all what a theorist might have supposed the people of the Stone Age to be, but the people of the Stone Age probably were what these their present-day representatives are; men with standards of honor, men with friends and families, men in love with their wives, gentle to their children, and considerate of the feelings and welfare of others.

If we can reason at all from the present to the past, we can feel sure that the hand of evolution had written the Golden Rule in the hearts of the contemporaries of the mammoth millenniums before the Pyramids were built. At least, that is what I think. I have lived with these so-called primitive people until "savages" and all the kindred terms have lost the vivid meanings they had when I was younger and got all my ideas second-hand; but the turning blank of this picturesque part of my vocabulary has been made up to me by a new realization of the fact that human nature is not only the same the world over, but also the ages through.

But, of course, there are many mental fissures, even in the mind of the civilized Eskimo, which bring about amusing contrasts. The explorers found that nothing appeared especially marvelous to them. When shown a rifle for the first time, having seen how it could kill a caribou at two, three, four hundred yards, they not only seemed to be little impressed, but inquired if the rifle could shoot a caribou on the other side of a mountain. When told that the white people by means of curious machines could fly like the wild ducks in the air, they politely observed that there were many of their shamans, or medicine men, who made trips to the moon. And since his stories were received thus courteously without a shadow of suspicion, there was nothing for Dr. Stefánsson to do but to accept the shaman's adventures in as good faith.

Of the religious beliefs of these simple folk, of their superstitions and their customs, there is much to tell; the picture is valuable in that it presents a race in the various stages of a white man's civilization, and in time those earlier stages are to be done away with. As a whole, "My Life With the Eskimo" is the most important book of its kind published for many years, rivaled only, perhaps, by the account of Mr. Savage-Landor's adventures at the other end of the globe.

A Clergyman's Letters

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod's "Letters to Edward" contains real letters written by the minister of Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York, to a fellow-clergyman and greatly beloved friend. There was no thought at the time the letters were written that they some time might be published, but Dr. McLeod's correspondent on his deathbed asked that the letters be made into a book, and his request has been complied with, some things having been excised because they seemed rather too personal for publication. The letters are extremely readable, because they contain frank, clever, and in some instances delightfully humorous pictures of the life of a New York City minister. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.)

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MASEFIELD

Salt Water Songs and Sketches from His Early Work

AFTER a writer becomes famous his publisher would be more than human did he not send forth gleaners into the fields where he has passed, and offer the uneven product in neat sheaves calculated to catch the eye of the Christmas buyer. In the case of John Masefield the labor is more than usually justified; what he leaves negligently behind him has more sound wheat in it than the carefully garnered crop of most men. The present volumes contain pieces written, some of them, ten years and more ago, when the author must have been very young, but none of them is amateurish or uninteresting—the gleaning has been well worth while.

"Salt-Water Ballads" invites comparison with Kipling, but it is a comparison without odiousness. In "Sea-Fever," for instance, Mr. Masefield sings:

I must down to the sea again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray dawn breaking.

That is certainly the spirit of Kipling, but one would search in vain for the passage it imitates. Both men derive from the same source—they meet, as it were, in the same latitudes, though tha Kipling latitudes, it must be said, stretch considerably beyond those of Mr. Masefield.

The younger writer has the advantage—if it is one—of having been an actual sailor. His verse has the accent of old chantles, the rudeness and the mysticism, simple and matter-of-fact, of the deep-sea mariner. And in one respect at least Mr. Masefield is far enough from Kipling—he is not interested in steam. All his ships are sailing-ships, with the glamour of their clouds of canvas upon them. It would be hard to imagine a liner in the "Port of Many Ships":

Drowned old wooden bookers green wi' drippin' wrack,
Ships as never fetched to port, as never came back,
Swingin' to the blushin' tide, dippin' to the swell,
'N' the crewe all singin', sonny, beatin' on the bell.

"Vagabond" harks back to the old wanderlust that was one of our earliest and will probably be one of our last instincts. It is the "Tramp Royal," sentimentalized perhaps, certainly not so four-square to all the winds that blow, yet with a charm of its own.

Dunno the names o' things, nor what they are,
Can't say's I ever will,
Dunno about God—he's jest the noddin' star
Atop the windy hill. * * *
An' why I live, an' why the old world spins,
Are things I never knowed;
My mark's the gypsy fires, the lonely inns,
An' jest the dusty road.

"A Mainsail Haul" is a collection of prose sketches of pirates and buccaneers, interspersed with stories of the sea that remind one, now of Herman Melville—who reads Herman Melville to-day?—now of Defoe, now of old Celtic legends. "From the Spanish" contains a description that would have delighted William Morris:

In the decks of the cabins were roses, worked in parquetry of scarlet lignum-wood, with green leaves, in stained fir, surrounding the heavy blossoms. The bulkheads were of precious wood, carven in pilasters that had gilded roses at their tops. There was a painting on each cabin wall of Elizabeth with her roses, of Mary in the flowered field, or of those other hallows that have the rose as their symbol. The doorways were hung with blue arras of Persia, or with grey tapestry, splendid with purple peacocks, from the looms at Ephrata. Each cabin was lit with a silver lamp, that swung in gimbals above a mirror. Above every cabin was a silver crucifix, above an old censer of flowered copper, studded with jewels, which sent up scented smoke at every canonical hour.

"The Seal Man" has more than a touch of the true Celtic magic:

They stoned the seal-man, whiles, after that; but whiles they didn't stone it. They had a kindness for it, although it had no holy water on it. It was a very young thing to be walking the world, and it was a beautiful wee thing, with its eyes so pretty; so it grew up to be a man. * * * And he set his love on a young girl of the O'Keefe's, a little young girl with no more in her than the flower on its stalk. You would see them in the loanings coming home, or in the bright of the day, going. There was a strong love on them two young things; it was like the love of the Old Ones that took nine deaths to kill. * * * Then they went down into the sea together, and the moon made a track upon the sea, and they walked down it; it was like a flame before them. There was no fear at all on her; only a great love like the love of the Old Ones that was stronger than the touch of the foul. She had a little white throat, and little cheeks like flowers, and she went down into the sea with her man who wasn't a man at all. She was drowned, of course.

The true tales of buccaneers in "A Mainsail Haul" are good reading, but another man might have written them as well as Mr. Masefield. It is the fanciful tales like those from which we have quoted that give the collection its value, and we can only hope and pray that their author will write more of them.

Hunting Yarns

Another good book has come from the Boone and Crockett Club; it is entitled "Hunting at High Altitudes," and contains interesting narratives of the adventures and achievements of a number of eminent sportsmen. The longest of the narratives recounts some experiences of Col. William D. Pickett, the grizzly bear hunter, who, it is said, has had more encounters with grizzly bears than any other man who ever lived. Other interesting contributions are Daniel M. Barringer's memories of the "Old Rockies," a tale of ibex shooting in the Thian Shan Mountains by George L. Harrison, Jr., an account of a shooting trip in Rhodesia by the same writer, and an article on deer hunting in Cuba by Gen. Roger D. Williams.—(Harper & Brothers. $2.50.)

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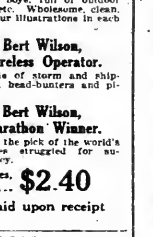

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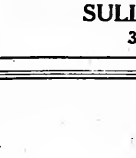

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Among these latter Mr. Low takes a foremost place in his new volume; he has advanced greatly in technique of verse without revealing the self-consciousness of the metrician, the besetting sin of the scholarly bard; in his complete humanity he stands shoulders above his fellows. His philosophy, unashamed of life but never shameless, marks him out as a poet to be noted and admired, from whom the new literature of man and woman may attain a noble and healthy message.

Mr. Low's "Idyl" reveals him in a pastoral wood that seems to suggest a blend of Sorolla and George Inness. Taken from their context these two stanzas stand forth as remarkable:

Here, if ever, Musidora, is the place—
(I pillow me on moss, with upturned face,
And through the foliage first dimly trace
White clouds and darting stains of blue.)
To put all mask and mystery behind
And be like children, met with open mind.
(The leaves are wet, the wind
Is after them.) I will; will you?

A peal of laughter: can it be? I look
To find myself the cause of it, forsook,
And Musidora, barefoot, in a brook.
This is your answer, then, arch maid?
No sooner said than done; off hose and shoon!
(Brook water frolics to a lively tune;
The low-bent bow, the leaves are whisper strewn.)
I am a child, and you? (We wade.)

TREASURES IN OLD BOOKSTALLS

How Old Friends Are Picked Up for a Few Pennies in Forgotten Corners of London

By ARTHUR L. SALMON

Author of "The Man and the Woman."

WHEN I was a boy, with a burning though immature love of literature, the second-hand bookstalls drew me with magical fascination. The pennies that other boys spent on sweets or tops or ponguns I spent on books. It was not that I did not care for sweetmeats, for I loved them, and do still; but the attraction of books was greater—so much greater that there was no conflict. Sweets and toys came sometimes through other avenues of Providence; but the few pennies that enriched me always drew me into the town to the dingy and dusty stalls of the booksellers.

Saturday night was the best time for my excursions to this treasure-land. It was looked forward to as a festival. Whatever coppers came in my way during the week were stored up; though sometimes I could not wait till Saturday, but must go and invest them at once. Happily they were not many; I had to undergo the splendid discipline of waiting or of doing without. There was a constant zest, a continual renewal of hope and expectation; satiety never dulled my appetite; there was always more to wish for. So may it be to the end—a life of alternate satisfyings and glorious discontent.

I still love to haunt the bookstalls, but not in quite the same spirit. For one thing, I have a little more money to spend; for another, I often see books that I want announced in some excellent cheap series, such as the "Everyman," and I order them in a prosaic way through my regular bookseller. Some of the romance, the unexpectedness, has gone, but not all.

Only a few weeks ago I picked up for sixpence an old friend of my boyhood, Howitt's "Homes and Haunts of the British Poets;" and it vividly recalled the days when I had to read this with the somewhat lessened joy of a borrowed copy. No borrowed book is quite the right thing, to a genuine booklover. It is a gratifying sixpenny-worth—seven hundred pages of close print. In my boyhood, had I seen this on the stalls I should probably not have had the sixpence in my pocket. My means were usually limited to one or two pennies, and though I eyed the shilling or the sixpenny rows of second-hand books with admiration and longing, I had enough philosophy to give my chief attention to the feasible, the possible, and I did not allow the unattainable to dim my happiness. For my possibilities, Saturday night was generally the best, added to which there is always a touch of the ideal about a Saturday.

On that night the bookstalls displayed their most tempting stores; and there was a bustle about the streets which increased the enjoyment of passing through them. Stalls which during the preceding five days had exposed nothing but more costly volumes, would on Saturday yield to the spirit of dissipation, and perhaps devote their whole space to lots marked "Only twopence each," or even "Only one penny." My heart would leap up at sight of such an announcement, as Wordsworth's did at sight of a rainbow. It was a sign of promise to me. The coppers in my pocket knew that they were doomed. They would never return home any more; something better would go back with me. In my sober middle-age, sleep sometimes takes me back to an ideal stall of such two-penny books—situated I know not where, for as in all my dreams its local details are never true to reality; but though in actuality the strange thrill returns when I see such a shelf or stall, I have now learned that life is short and space is limited, and I reason with myself temperately before I yield to temptation.

There were occasional anomalies in these cheap lots. At times a penny pamphlet, slightly soiled, would offer itself for twopence, which seemed an affront. There was also what seemed to me a great excess of hymn books. I never bought them. They were sometimes in deceptive covers, and I threw them down with resentment on discovering their contents. My tastes were mainly secular, and I was specially allured by eighteenth century poets. There was generally a plentiful selection of Thomson's "Seasons," and I yearned to buy them all. They were soiled and a little dog-eared, just as Lamb says they ought to be. But I deemed it unwise to go beyond two copies even of Thomson. Of course my parents' bookshelf had their copy, but I wanted to possess for myself. For this reason no free library ever attracted me like an old bookstall. It goes without saying that where pennies were limited a careful selection had to be made. General literature and poetry had the strongest charm.

As a rule fiction did not attract—I found all I wanted in a paper-covered small-printed edition of Scott, my beloved mental food for many a year, but I can remember buying a copy of Longfellow's "Hyperion" for a penny and finding it very delightful. Its sentimentality deeply moved me, and it gave a useful glimpse of German writers. This became a cherished pocket companion for some time, but a far more frequent and earlier companion was a small anthology of poems entitled "The Poetry of Music," which I purchased for a penny, and which went with me in numberless walks. Its quotations were not all classical; some were from such mild writers as Mrs. Hemans and "L. E. L."

Another favorite which I picked up for the same sum was an odd volume of Ossian. I must confess that I knew very little of Ossian when the volume arrested my attention, but I had a dim idea that he was a poet. A glance within the pages of the book quite mystified me. This did not look like poetry, but the titles were very attractive and there were learned dissertations all about Celtic matters, by Blair and others. I yielded to the lure, and found no reason to repent. It was an early edition, published about 1800, and its boast was that it was "embellished with superb engravings." I was quickly captivated by the Ossianic spell—just the tone to enthrall an imaginative boy, as it had enthralled a Europe whose taste was then very boyish. So sure was I of the authenticity, so enamoured of the romantic beauties, that I wrote an essay on the subject and offered it to Chambers's Journal. The editor did not think it suitable; I am quite sure he was right. But I have still a regard for Ossian (or must I call him Macpherson?) and find that he is best in an old copy like this, with the embellishments and the obsolete, upturned "s."

Another delightful penny purchase was Beattie's "Minstrel" and other poems in a miniature volume of small but remarkably clear type. Small print had a great charm for me in those days—I still maintain that some books are more alluring in small than they would be in large type. The rather thin vein of beauty in Beattie's verses was enough for my immature taste, and I still cherish the tiny volume. I also procured Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy" for the same sum, and the possession gave me much joy. These small poets appealed strongly to me in those days, and the capability of seeing their value was not altogether to be despised. Bloomfield does not go deep, but he is thoroughly true. I cannot say quite the same for Glover's "Leonidas," another pennyworth which I respected so highly that I began to write an epic poem on the same hero myself. I never read further than the first two pages of Glover, nor wrote more than twenty lines of my own epic. There must have been some grit in the generation that could read Glover. For twopence I secured a volume containing the poems of Thomas Tickell and Smollett—a book really of some literary interest, for it contains that version of the first book of the Iliad which caused a quarrel between Pope and Addison. On another occasion I bought Ambrose Philips, whose poems some of his contemporaries thought "namby-pamby" and so gave our language a useful word. He was a very fair poet for that rather dull time, and his pastorals are really better than Pope's in spite of Pope's ironical letter in The Guardian. For a penny I also obtained Hamilton of Bangour, but I only cared for his "Braes of Yarrow." An odd volume of lives of Scottish poets gave me very great pleasure and was very useful.

Among other finds, a copy of Thomas Warton's poems filled me with great delight, and it gave me much satisfaction later to find that Hazlitt has a good word for Warton's sonnets. I had read of Warton in the writings of Kirke White, whom I greatly loved at that time and still hold in tender memory. Perhaps one of the cheapest of my gains was Mason's "Life and Writings of Gray," in one volume, for twopence. Gray's poems alone I had bought much earlier for a penny, and I had also a penny Collins. This was at a time when there were no penny poets for the millions. It would have seemed an ecstatic dream to imagine penny editions of Tennyson, Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, Browning, such as we have seen since. But it is not certain that bringing things more within reach is an unmixed gain. That is most loved which is strongly desired, sought out, waited for, snatched by a rare opportunity, won by patience and some sacrifice. It was an admirable training to poke about among the cheap stalls, with only a penny to spend. It taught self-control, hopeful waiting, careful choice. It gave the far glamour of high ideals and the possibility of partial fulfilments. Sometimes I was sent empty away; sometimes I came homeward my feet treading on air, in a trance of joy, with a newly found treasure in my pocket. The gains were greater than the disappointments. I must go to-day, with the memory on me, and look at the old book stalls again, for whatever new life may await I do not know that there will be second-hand bookshops there. Time is short—and pennies not too numerous.

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THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS
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HENRY HOLT AND CO., Publishers

THE MOTHER INSTINCT

THE HUMAN DESIRE. By Violet Irwin. Illustration by James Montgomery Flagg. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

The "desire" of this novel's title is the desire for motherhood, the mother instinct in a young girl's nature, and, in lesser degree, the desire for children in a man's heart. The author has much feeling for the "story" element in her novel; she is more interested in that than in any other of its phases—as any novelist must be if he or she hopes ever to write a novel that is worth anybody's reading. Miss Irwin starts out with some striking situations and the promise of an unusual plot. But her 'prentice hand plays her false and the tale falls more and more into the easy paths of banality. Much the same is true of her characters. During early acquaintance they seem to promise individualities worth further pursuit. But all of them decline into commonplaceness as the tale progresses. But the author had as the basis of her plot a remarkable conception, one whose adequate working out would have tested severely the hand of a skilled writer of stories. That she succeeded in writing as good a novel as she has done and in giving so many glimpses of real emotional power and of a sure instinct for weaving together the shreds of human life is much to her credit. This is the unique and striking conception upon which she has built her story: A little nun, hardly more than a child, in an Italian convent, with her heart so full of love for children, though she has never seen but one bambino, runs away and out into a world of which she has not the first scrap of knowledge, with the purpose of gathering up all the desolate little ones and bringing them back to the convent.

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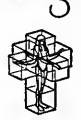
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AN ARTIST IN THE NEAR EAST

Jules Guerin Describes His Experiences With Robert Hichens in the Balkans

JULES GUERIN, the artist, and Robert Hichens, author of "The Near East," were fortunate in having gathered their artistic and literary material in the Balkans just before the attention of the world was drawn to that fevered section. Their work has appeared from time to time in The Century Magazine, and is now issued in book form.

Mr. Guérin was run to earth by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW in his beautiful studio in Gramercy Park, New York, and questioned about his journeyings in the Near East.

"When I made my trip," said Mr. Guérin, "the outcome of which was these Century paintings, war was simmering. I could look down from my hotel window and see ten or twelve Italian battleships lying in the Golden Horn. In the hotel, the Pera Palace, which might accommodate five hundred people, there were only about eight guests. There were soldiers in the streets everywhere—cafés filled with arguing crowds, and that peculiar fanatical type, the howling dervish, the kind of men who generally incite to discontent and war. One afternoon I saw half a dozen of these fanatics, holding high positions in their religions, dance at Scutari, back in a garden. After a long incantation and a gradual swaying of the body from right to left—with every fourth or fifth word 'Mohammed'—they began to whirl about, and then commenced literally to froth at the mouth. This in the broad sunlight. I have seen more agreeable sights.

"I felt at the time that at almost any moment war would be declared, and I hurried my work along and got out of Constantinople as quickly as possible, not only on this account but also on account of the cholera, which was raging at the time.

"At night at Constantinople one could look out of his hotel and see the white-sheeted bundles and hear the shuffle of the feet of the burial parties. During a cholera epidemic they burn the bodies with quicklime.

"Yes, Robert Hichens was with me at that moment," said Mr. Guérin in answer to a question.

"He is a most charming companion in every way; witty and delightful. We started to travel together, but we found out that a man who is painting and one who is writing cannot very well stay together on a trip like this. The trouble is, one does not always want to remain in the same place the same length of time; for instance, in one historic place I stayed about ten days and Hichens drove right through the town. Of course, there was a great deal for me to paint, and many things that I wanted to do, but the place did not appeal at all to Hichens. He went on to another town to take the Turkish baths.

"Generally we exchange letters and get a general idea of each other's plans, and then after he has done as he wants to do and I have accomplished what I wish we arrange to meet in some place and talk things over. That is what we did in Constantinople and on various other occasions. We don't travel together. We tried to, but gave it up."

Asked of his impressions of Constantinople, Mr. Guérin said: "You can stand on the bridge crossing the Golden Horn from Pera to Stamboul, the two sections of Constantinople, and see all humanity within a day's time—all rushing heaven knows whither—apparently simply hurrying out and hurrying back.

"Here we get that characteristic din of the Eastern cities—that low, persistent buzzing, unlike any sound ever heard in Europe or America—made up of the cries of the boatmen, the calling of the muezzins to prayer from the different minarets, the bargaining in the bazaars and on the streets, the shuffling of donkeys' feet, the shouts of the drivers, &c.—the usual mêlée of an Eastern city. If you forget all your senses except that of hearing and devote your attention to it this hum is tremendously apparent and quite unforgetable; you know immediately that you are not in a European city.

"The carriages in Constantinople are excellent—strange as it may seem—but the roads are perfectly dreadful, and when a villainous-looking Turk gets on the box you say good-bye to your hotel—the Lord only knows where you will turn up. He drives like mad, with his mind, if he has any, only on one point, and that is to dump you there as quickly as he can.

"Every one smokes—usually cigarettes, never cigars. The Mohammedan almost never drinks alcohol, as it is against his religion; occasionally you will see two men in a corner of a café sipping a little brandy, but this is never done in the open. The regular tipple of the East is coffee; a man will drink ten to thirty small cups of Turkish coffee in a day, grounds and all. It is very strong, and I should say has five or six times the amount of caffeine that a cup of ordinary coffee has. Turkish coffee is ground into a powder and boiled with sugar, and the result is a hot syrup; a few cups of this are very stimulating, almost the same as alcohol; a man does not reel with it, but it stimulates and is very apparent in the eyes.

"In the cafés where the Turks sit down to drink they almost invariably order a narghile. I have tried a narghile myself, and found it a very strong smoke. The smoke comes through water and through a long pipe, and is very cool.

"The favorite Turkish drink is made of a little sweetened water, and flavored generally with the juice of some fruit—pomegranate, orange, or peach. They are of all colors—green, pink, yellow, and so forth. An artist, in looking upon a scene, is in the habit of concentrating his attention upon certain things and eliminating others. For this reason the artist's photographer is handicapped because it is so hard for him to eliminate objects and colors that have nothing to do with what he is depicting. As an artist looks at one of the cafés in the Near East his eye is drawn to these minute spots of color made in the scene by these little brilliantly colored beverages which the people in the café have before them at the various tables. These spots are picked out like small electric bulbs.

"Things like this make me enjoy painting in the East and in the Latin countries. I am more in sympathy with them—the sunlight and the life of people always appeal to me. I would never go to Sweden or Norway or to England to paint, and expect to do the best work. A country without good architecture would not appeal to me, and it is the human element in the landscape which appeals to my imagination. To me the Grand Cañon is one of the atrocities of the earth, with absolutely no humanity to it—no beautiful form, no beautiful color, simply a gash in the heart of the earth—a thing that has happened, and the sooner forgotten the better.

"Street travel in the Eastern cities is anything but agreeable to the non-Mohammedan. The Mohammedan has a peculiar quality of looking at you and not seeing you. If you happen to be in his way he will not be overpolite in getting out of your way, but is more apt to push you aside and ride his horse or camel right over the spot where you had been standing.

"The costumes of that part of the world interested us both a great deal. I have watched with much interest, also, during the last year or so to see the growth of the Eastern idea in woman's dress in this country. I suppose we are indebted to the Russians a great deal for the first start of this invasion of the Occident, and more particularly to the artist, Leon Bakst, who designed the scenery and costumes for Pavlowa and the Russian ballet, and who has put on a number of these pieces, including that very successful piece that is now running in Paris. I consider M. Bakst a very great artist.

"There have naturally been excesses in this Eastern style of costume—you will always find certain people who will caricature a good motive. One of the best things about the costume is that it decorates the constructive lines of the human form and does not depend upon mechanical contrivances to achieve its results.

"Take women's hats, for instance: The crown of a hat which is supposed to fit the head will start in directly at the forehead just above the eyebrows and terminate at the back four or five, and perhaps six, inches beyond the nape of the neck; this gives the impression of an unnatural and lop-sided cranium. A dome-shaped hat should conform to the shape of the head, as a broad turban does, although it need not be the same size any more than a turban is.

"One of my Century paintings is called 'The Cemetery at Eyub.' It is only within the last few years that people have been permitted to visit the mosque at Eyub or even the courtyard. The Turks do not bury very deep in the ground, and looking over a cemetery you will find that the stones are seldom upright, being sunken so little below the surface they are not firm and have a tendency to lean over.

"Wherever you see a tombstone, and on top of it a carved stone fez painted red, you know that a man is buried there; the inscription is often painted in gold in the beautiful Turkish characters on a blue background, and his name accompanies the inscription. When a woman is buried there is no name put on the tombstone, but there is generally some beautiful flower—a rose, or some climbing vine, or some emblem of that kind that the man has adopted for that woman. He knows where she is buried, but no one else knows.

"There is a round hole cut through the centre of the stone which lies flat on the grave, and in this opening flowers are planted. The religious meaning of this is that the rain descends from above and through this hole percolates to the body and cleanses the spirit of the departed.

"This cemetery is a great place for the women to go and wander about amoog the tombs. It is perfectly beau-

(Continued on Page 710.)

CAMPING IN THE EAST

JULES GUERIN IN HIS NEW YORK STUDIO
(PHOTOS BY BROWN BROS.)

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(Continued from Page 710.)

tiful to see them in their long robes—always with their faces masked, of course. Women do walk in the streets, but the cemeteries are the only places in which I have ever seen them loiter.

"The trees, which are cypress, are the most beautiful I have ever seen anywhere. They are about 150 feet high, the trunks 3 or 4 feet in diameter at the bottom, and are superb. I have never seen trees in any country—Greece, Italy, France, anywhere—comparable with the trees in the cemetery at Eyub. In form they are something similar to poplars.

"Down the hill is a mosque, the only one I visited having a woman's department. When you are in the court yard you can see the women standing in line and talking through a wicket, very similar to the confessional in the Catholic Church. What they are saying—whether they are asking for alms, or confessing, or what—I have never been able to make out. No one is permitted to go into the woman's mosque. On religious fete days women are allowed into other mosques, but ordinarily they are barred.

"The courtyard is the best beautiful I have ever seen. Right in the centre is a tremendous plane tree, the branches of which, when in full leaf, have to be supported by big props; they extend about seventy-five feet in each direction. The courtyard is filled with pigeons, which all descend like a shower. No one ever hurts a pigeon in that country—you simply shove them out of your way. Just like the dogs in the cities of the East, one must drive around a dog rather than make him get up and move out of the way. They are the scavengers and must not be disturbed.

"Several years ago all of the dogs in Constantinople were transported to a small island in the Sea of Marmora and left there to die. The carrion was purchased by an enterprising Frenchman who marketed it as fertilizer in France. When in Constantinople I saw a photograph of the last dog left on the island. The race of dogs, however, remains in Brussa just as it always has for hundreds and hundreds of years.

"Very few non-Mohammedans have ever succeeded in getting to the centre of the Mohammedan Church, which is at Mecca. Many men are clever enough to learn the languages, Arabic and its dozens of dialects, but where they are caught is in the religious ceremony—they do not know what to do when they get into the mosque, and then the knife is put into them. It is a matter of record that many men under disguise have attempted to reach Mecca, but few have returned—in fact, only one man, Sir Richard Burton.

"Everything in religion in the Near East is a song—a thing of joy and of happiness. In our Church it is not that way—our Church is a solemn occasion. When you see those fellows at worship you feel that they are happy. They go to the mosques many times for devotion, and they enter with smiling faces and to all appearances with great pleasure. When the muezzins call the Turk will get down from his camel, spread his little mat, and kneel on it, always facing the east, and bow his head to the ground—and no one takes any more notice of him than if he lit a cigarette. If there is water near he will wash his feet and his hands; if not, he goes through the motions as of cleansing. If sand is convenient he uses sand. In every mosque there is always running water, either in the form of a fountain or a larger basin; in some mosques you will see fifty men sitting at the edge of a circular basin washing their feet in the water before going in to pray—all laughing, none sanctimonious.

"In that dry country the bell-like music of running water is heard in nearly every house or garden. It is one of the ways in which the natives soothe their troubled spirits. Another method they have is to sit perfectly still, in deep contemplation, staring at nothing. This is called 'making kif.' On a rocky headland you will see a man sitting apparently looking out to sea, but when you look in his face you discover that he is staring at nothing at all. This very practical method of repose is one that must interest any Western traveler in these lands."

After alluding to the lovely color effects that he found in the cities and countries of the Near East, Mr. Guérin spoke of the work that is engaging his entire attention at the present time as Director of Color and Decoration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915.

"I am making an experiment in color directorship in this exposition that has not been tried before," declared Mr. Guérin. "In a sense, it is like the musical director with his baton and his different men playing their different instruments. I myself am not painting anything. I prefer this, because I think I can guide the other men better by doing nothing myself. The object is to give the men certain black-and-white values, certain scales of figures, certain horizon lines to be adhered to, and certain colors to be painted with. For instance, if a man is using vermilion he cannot use any other kind of red.

"Here is one little bit of color," said Mr. Guérin, picking up a bit of staff tinted a dull gray. "No man is permitted to paint higher in tone than this color, which is a long way from white, as you will see when I have placed it against this dead white bit of notepaper. In making the paintings which decorate 'The Near East' I adhered rigidly to a scale of tone which I set for myself. If I set a certain high pitch in some places—we will say like the high light in this 'Near East' painting—I never go the gamut in the black-and-white values again.

"This in itself will have a strong tendency to keep all the exposition decoration in tone. The general tone of the buildings of the Panama Pacific Exposition is that of Travertine stone—the same as the interior of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and also the Forum and the Parthenon at Rome.

"Decoration is my chief interest at the present time. If I could handle a landscape and make a decoration of it, then I would do it; if I were obliged to handle it architecturally, then I wouldn't touch it. Unless a man keeps to his own genre he never sustains his own reputation. For instance, take a man like Brangwyn. Suppose somebody were to come to him and say 'Now, won't you make a lot of pen drawings and make them look like Joe Pennell?' Why, Brangwyn would say right away, 'Don't you think you had better get some one else?' He wouldn't want to do that sort of thing; a man wants to put his own efforts into his own medium."

"Do you consider decoration in this country behind the other things in art?" Mr. Guérin was asked.

"The first real start decoration received in this country was given to it by Frank D. Millet at the Exposition in Chicago in 1893. They discovered that painting the buildings one more time was not necessary, and Millet went before the Directors and asked for that amount of money to put into mural decoration. It was an accident, in other words. Ever since then all expositions have had decoration on their buildings, as they should, and in the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition I have perhaps four times as much money to spend in mural painting as was ever spent in any previous exposition.

"All the tendency of my work at the present time, and will be in the future, is decoration, especially the larger things. It is not that I consider decoration a higher form of art than anything like this work I have done for 'The Near East,' but for me it seems a greater thing to be a successful mural painter than it would be to paint any number of decorative pages.

"Hichens says in 'The Near East' that he does not agree with the old notion that a fine view as such had little attraction for the Greeks. I am with him in this, for the ancient Greeks chose the best sites available for their monuments. For example, the temple at Sunium was built on a plane at Cape Colonna, right at the apex where returning voyagers from the East could see the temple with the statue of Athene the first thing, and just as soon as their eyes rested upon it they would fall face downward on the decks of the vessel and worship the goddess. This high point of vantage applies to virtually all temples in Greece. When the temple is not placed well in this way it is because in that community where a temple was needed no elevation exists.

"Now and then I hear that the Parthenon is disappointing at first sight. I cannot agree with this in any way; I consider that to-day the Parthenon, dilapidated as it may be, is the greatest architectural treat in the world, even in the condition that it is in, and that no amount of familiarity with it—through bad pictures and poor descriptions—can spoil it.

"We have recently heard of the terrific fighting of the Greek soldiers. It is ha' to think of those men in their opera bouffe costumes—their short starched skirts and tufted slippers—in a death struggle; as a matter of fact, I imagine that a good deal of the fighting was done in commonplace European khaki uniforms.

"The Turkish soldier looks the soldier from top to toe. After all, we must remember that the Turks have seldom been defeated before this recent war, and I believe that the real inside story of this war is yet to be told."

As to whether the Turks would ever regain the territory recently lost, Mr. Guérin said:

"We must remember that the Turkish people have not produced great painters, great musicians, or great literature, or, for that matter, are not pre-eminent commercially; they are almost alone in that respect, and it is very difficult in past history to find a truly great nation that has not excelled at some time in the arts. They have not; even their architecture, in which perhaps they rank higher than in any other art, is not as fine as has been offered by other peoples. The mosques themselves are wonderful creations, beautiful in construction, design, and material, and very inspiring in every way, but one does not recall any great masterpieces, architecturally, in Turkey; even the much vaunted Taj Mahal I consider to be inferior to most of the great architectural masterpieces of Egypt and Turkey.

"I think Turkey will always be the same; it was only in the fourteenth century that the Turks got ever into Europe—they had always been in Asia Minor. There has always been talk of a new nation growing up—a federation of the small countries, Greece, Bulgaria, and the rest—but religion, if nothing else, I believe, would keep them apart. Another great point of contention is the strategic position that Constantinople holds.

"I doubt if the Turks will ever be a power in Europe. They are not a progressive people; just as I was saying in regard to art, music, &c., they have got to have that background. In reading of the accomplishment of things in past times, what remains after all is said and done? There is not a banker's name ever mentioned, or a great merchant—it is the names of the great architects, the great painters, and the great musicians and writers; the commercial end of the thing does not exist in the personal quality, but it must be there in order to foster the other things—a background to play against.

"These States will never get together; they have not enough co-ordination to hold together. They have fought for many years, and they seem to be filled with hatred for one another; a Greek hates a Turk worse than he hates a snake. I have seldom seen a Turk in Greece, although there are many Greeks in Turkey, and in Constantinople."

FOR THE STUDENT OF CHURCH HISTORY

THE teaching of history has taken a new turn of recent years; the students are encouraged to go to the actual sources in the original or translation and see for themselves the basis on which the statements of the historian are dependent. A sense of reality is given to the study, by this means, which can be given in no other way. Prof. Ayer has applied this method to the history of the early Church from the Apostolic age down to tha Nicene Council, making use of the German works of a similar kind by Mirbt, Hahn, Knopf, and others, which give the sources in the original Greek and Latin. He seems to have made his selection with judicious care, and gives the student just those passages which are sufficient to indicate the critical moments in the development of Christian practice and doctrine. We see pass before us the persecutions from Nero to Diocletian, the apologetics of the early Christians against Pagans and Jews, the rise of the Gnostics and other sects, and the development of the internal constitution of the Church. With the period of Constantine the problems of the relation of Church and State come into prominence, as well as the curious episode of Julian the Apostate. A fairly full account is given of the Arian controversy, which was finally settled in the Nicene Council of 325, practically establishing the creed of Christendom. The latter part of the book tells of the spread of Christianity among the heathens of the North—the Celts, the Franks, and the Germans—and the book finishes with the foundations of the mediaeval Church and the rise of the new monasticism.

All these topics and many of their side issues are explained in Prof. Ayer's introduction to the various original sources which he translates, so that, in a measure, the book is both a history and a source book. Its value will be appreciated by theological students who will find their church history made both more interesting and more easily memorable by this collection of sources. The accounts of the many heresies, in particular, are often more clear in Prof. Ayer's words than in his quoted passages which, from the nature of the case, have to be restricted in number. Owing to the labors of Harnack and others this part of church history has been placed on so firm a basis that there is little dispute between scholars, even though of different schools of Christianity, with regard to the main lines of development. Prof. Ayer is himself an Episcopalian, but many of the books from which he takes his sources were compiled by Roman Catholics, and there is no reason why the book should not be used by Baptist or Presbyterian students of theology.

THE ANCIENT CHURCH: A Source Book for Any Church History. By J. C. Ayer. Scribner's Sons.

CHEW FOOD FOR STRENGTH

NO one should be in a better position to state what "Fletcherism" is than Horace Fletcher himself; and he has done so with admirable clearness and precision in the book before us. Here he gives us an account of his early struggles for health, his initial experimenting with diet, and his discovery of the benefits resulting from lessening his food-supply and in masticating it more thoroughly. He began experimenting upon himself, and reading various works upon physiology and diet. He induced others to experiment likewise. Years passed. The benefits of his system became more and more certain; the reasonableness of his theory became more and more patent, as it became more scientifically assured. One by one, physicians and physiologists came to his way of thinking. Sir Michael Foster, Prof. Mendel, Prof. Chittenden, Dr. Huggins, Prof. Bowditch, Dr. Kellogg, Prof. Irving Fisher, Dr. Anderson, and many others fell into line, saying that the accepted standards of dietary are too high, and that those advanced by Mr. Fletcher more nearly resemble the requirements of the human body. Experiments were instituted on a large scale. A squad of the army was tested in this manner, and the men were found to remain in excellent physical condition on about one-third the amount of proteid said to be necessary by the older physiologists. Groups of college professors and athletes were also tried—with the same results. In fact, in every case it was found that the men improved in health, strength, endurance and energy under the new regimen. More careful mouth-preparation of the food allowed the body to assimilate more nutriment from it, hence less was required. With less food, the body improved in health and strength—both mental and physical.

Mr. Horace Fletcher's own case—which he gives at length in this book—is most instructive. At 40 he had been turned down by an insurance company as a "poor risk." Twenty years later he was enabled to break, and more than double, the endurance records of all the athletes in Yale University! Under the supervision of Dr. Anderson, Mr. Fletcher undertook to break the endurance record without any previous training. The record stood at 175 lifts. Mr. Fletcher made 350-odd lifts, and stopped, feeling relatively fresh. His heart action, nerve, &c., were perfect. No trace of stiffness was found the next day. Several other records were made by Mr. Fletcher the same year in Yale and elsewhere.

The principle underlying all this is the following: Fatigue is due to self-poisoning—"auto-intoxication." The more poisons there are in the body, the more rapidly fatigue sets in, and vice versa. Mr. Fletcher's body was free from poisons, because of his careful system of living, and particularly his diet. Hence the lack of fatigue and soreness. Every one could do the same thing, more or less, with the same care in diet. Hence restriction in the diet is the greatest factor in the cultivation of endurance and in the prevention of disease. It is because of these facts that a simplified diet is so important. And, as Mr. Fletcher shows, it is easier to accomplish this result by carefully chewing the food than in any other way, since everything may be eaten, and as much as desired, but the body soon craves less. All students of dietetics, indeed, every man and woman who desires to retain a sound, vigorous, healthy body, should read this last book from the pen of the pioneer or Fletcherism.

FLETCHERISM: WHAT IT IS. By Horace Fletcher. F. A. Stokes & Co. 1913. $1.

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AMERICAN VERSE

An Anthology That Proves Its Vitality

WHEN was it that poetry died? There was a really good obituary notice in some magazine. The deceased art was mentioned in the kindest terms, although it was evident that the writer was relieved to know that energies formerly frittered away in rhyme would now be devoted to the creation of serious works of art, like novels about the criminal classes.

But poetry is accustomed to reading its own obituary notices. And, like a sane man, it is confident of its own immortality. If any proof were needed that poetry is alive in America to-day, it would be found in Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "The Little Book of Modern Verse," which has the sub-title, "A Selection from the Work of Contemporaneous American Poets." Undoubtedly there have been times when there were greater American poets than there are now—no contemporary makers of verse dominate our national culture as did Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, and Poe. But at no previous time has it been possible to gather so many good poems from so many living poets, to tap, as it were, the cask of song and draw so rich and sweet a vintage.

Miss Rittenhouse has not, she says, made a formal anthology. She has made "a small, intimate collection, representative rather than exhaustive," reflecting faithfully the spirit of modern American poetry. This being the case, "The Little Book of Modern Verse" cannot fairly be compared with such encyclopedic works as Stedman's "American Anthology" or Burton E. Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse." Nor can it be classed with "The Younger Choir"—which was primarily the expression of a group of young radical poets—nor with "The Lyric Year," which was a collection of poems entered in competition for certain prizes. In fact, it is practically unique among anthologies, unique in purpose and unique in method of presentation. Perhaps the book most like it in general character is "The Book of Georgian Verse," that interesting little collection of the work of the younger English poets published some months ago in London.

And if this be taken as representative of modern American poetry, and "The Book of Georgian Verse" as representative of that of England, then patriotic critics have cause for rejoicing. For this little book is to the English anthology as grand opera is to vaudeville. This reviewer likes vaudeville, and the vaudeville of "The Book of Georgian Verse" was for the most part excellent. But in Miss Rittenhouse's collection may be found on nearly every page that indefinable but unmistakable poetic quality for which, in the English anthology, it was necessary diligently to search. Of course, Miss Rittenhouse is to be congratulated on the excellence of her literary taste, but the prerequisite of her book was a large supply of genuine poetry on which this taste might be exercised.

The arrangement of the poems cannot be praised too highly. Heretofore poems have been grouped together chronologically or by subject, or alphabetically. It has remained for Miss Rittenhouse to unify her collection by so placing the poems that each leads to the next. Between every two poems there is some connection of mood or theme. So from the tragic agnosticism of Morris Rosenfeld's "I Know Not Why" the reader passes to the pathetic questioning of Edith M. Thomas's "Winter Sleep," and then to the passionate beauty of Louise Imogene Guiney's deathless "Tryste No." Chester Firkins's "On a Subway Express" is followed by Percy Mackaye's sonnet, "The Automobile," and then comes one of the best poems that aviation has called forth—George Sterling's "Black Vulture."

This scheme is followed out with admirable skill. Miss Rittenhouse has raised anthology making to the level of the fine arts; she has really created a thing of beauty. But while the conscientious following of this plan has made "The Little Book of American Verse" a delight to all who love poetry, it is responsible for some exclusions that many readers will regret. Louis Untermeyer's "Only of Thee and Me" fits in excellently between Josephine Preston Peabody's "The Nightingale Unheard" and Cale Young Rice's "When the Wind Is Low," but it is inferior to much of this poet's more recent work, the splendid "Folk Song," which recently appeared in Harper's, for example.

Mr. Rice's "The Mystic" is decidedly good, but it is difficult to guess why "Kinchinjunga" was included. And John Hall Wheelock's "Love Knocks at the Door" is amazingly weak when compared to the other poem by which he is here represented, the memorable twelve lines called "Life." Also this reviewer is tired of "The Ballade of My Lady's Beauty," and he believes he is not alone in his weariness.

But these are the only poems in the book which call for adverse comment. One looks in vain, it is true, for such a classic as Joseph I. C. Clarke's "The Fighting Race." And, indeed, this fighting race is rather thinly represented. There are fine things by T. A. Daly and Shaemas O'Sheel, but none of Teresa Brayton's beautiful homespun, none of James Dollard's stirring ballads, no samples of the work of Thomas Walsh, Eleanor Cox or Donn Byrne. The copyright law must be blamed for most of these omissions, and it is undoubtedly because of it that none of Henry van Dyke's lyrics are given.

But then, the book is not meant to be exhaustive, and it certainly is representative. More than any other anthology it is an indication of the tendency of the poetry of the period. It will be of great value to students and historians of literature, and surely generations other than this will be grateful to the wise gatherer of so much loveliness.

But why, in a representative anthology, are the exquisite lyrics of Jessie B. Rittenhouse omitted? Surely "The Skiff" should be given. Why be more modest than Burton E. Stevenson, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, and Edmund Clarence Stedman?

One fact that is clearly impressed upon the minds of readers of this book is that there are no American decadents. George Sylvester Viereck is represented by "The Candle and the Flame" and two finely wrought sonnets, but these poems are not decadent. They are strong, too simple and clear in their heterodoxy to deserve such an adjective. And the book as a whole, from the great music of Louise Imogene Guiney, Anna Hempstead Branch, Edwin Markham, and Edwin Arlington Robinson down to the least contribution of the youngest poet, is sane as sunlight and wholesome as spring water. The traditions of English verse are held sacred by the American poets of our time. Little men may scream about their little ideas—futurism, imagism, some other fancy—but they leave no record, and oblivion takes them all. The art that endures is the art that is reverent and disciplined, free in starry chains, and humble in the confidence of immortality.

THE LITTLE BOOK OF MODERN VERSE. Edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Houghton Mifflin Company. 1913.

Prof. Black's Sermons

In a volume entitled "According to My Gospel" Prof. Hugh Black of Union Theological Seminary assembles a number of sermons he preached in the First Congregational Church of Montclair, N. J., in the year and a half of his pastorate there. There are twenty-four sermons in the collection. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.)

PRESTIGE

Its Force in the Manifold Affairs of Life

MR. LEOPOLD has gotten hold of a splendid subject and, on the whole, has treated it suggestively. When one reflects on it, the whole world is ruled by prestige, yet there has hitherto been no adequate study of this mysterious power which enables gray-haired veterans to order about men who could knock them down with a blow, and even constitutes half the attractive force of feminine charms. Mr. Leopold is a pioneer in studying this mystic influence, and his book has a good deal of the charm, and some of the obscurity, which attends such incursions into the unknown.

As Mr. Leopold points out, prestige is the obverse of prejudice. Indeed, it is prejudice in favor of a person, just as prejudice per se is an unfavorable judgment of a person before real acquaintance with him. The importance of prestige in modern life cannot well be overestimated. The moment a modern man becomes secure of his bread and butter his chief striving seems to be to become known for some excellence among those whom he does not know. Hence the increasing bulkiness of the collections of non-celebrities known as "Who's Who." To be distinguished from his fellow-men is the chief striving of modern man. When he attains this goal he uses this prestige for realizing his ideals, whatever they be, with the least exertion of will force.

All this and more also Mr. Leopold illustrates and analyzes with great psychological skill and no inconsiderable powers of literary presentation. He has evidently read widely, especially in anthropology, and utilizes his wide reading by pertinent examples. He speaks somewhat contemptuously of the intellectual prestige obtained by the older type of savant who crowds his pages with learned reference to chapter and verse of the authorities he quotes. Mr. Leopold, with the pride that apes humility, refuses to give the exact references to the pages of the many works to which he refers, which may increase the prestige of his work but scarcely adds to its utility. It is exasperating to be told that Hewitt says this or Hearn says that without being able to check these statements in their own context. Still, this is but a small blemish in a fine piece of work, since Mr. Leopold's examples, pertinent as they are, for the most part, are only illustrations, and, even if unchecked, scarcely disturb the line of argument.

A more serious objection to Mr. Leopold's treatment of his subject is the obscurity of some of his terms, which almost suggests that his use of English, striking and vigorous as it is, is not that of a native. In particular, he uses the word "conception" in a manner unusual among psychologists; nor is his arrangement of his subject as clear as it might be. He seems to lay down a plan by which he should deal with the effect on the meh mind of prestige, then with the influence of that quality on the possessor of prestige, and, finally, on the effects of the mutual influence between the two. But his actual treatment scarcely carries out this plan, and we have chapters, interesting enough in their way, on the racial and individual characters of the recipients of prestige, the means and utility of prestige, and the opposition of prestige and demagogy. From this latter chapter one would conjecture that Mr. Leopold is one of the Neo-Aristocrats who have been influenced by the thought of Nietzsche.

But the most interesting portion of this interesting book is the third section, in which he deals successively with prestige—in love, in economic life, in religion, in politics, and finally with the prestige of intellect and the relations of prestige and abnormality, where he deals with cases of pseudo-prestige self-induced by megalomania.

Sufficient has been said to indicate the interest of Mr. Leopold's topic and of the manner in which he has treated it. The book is suggestive, in many ways, or, as the author would say, "thought-compelling." There is a certain Carlylesque ruggedness about the thought and treatment which stimulates, though at times it may irritate. Such qualities are sufficiently rare nowadays to give this book of Mr. Leopold's distinction, and, if we may so phrase it, prestige. JOSEPH JACOBS.

PRESTIGE: A Psychological Study of Social Estimates. By Lewis Leopold. E. P. Dutton & Co.

FOR PRINCE CHARLIE

SHALLOWS. By Frederick Watson. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

Prince Charlie, grown older and less handsome but little the wiser in the seven years following the fiasco of 1745, reappears in the interesting episode that forms the basis of Mr. Watson's novel. The many American readers of his father's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" will be interested to know how the younger man has treated the historical personality that has allured so many novelists. They will find a tale full of incident, alive with the intense loyalty of Prince Charlie's followers, and hurrying on through reckless adventures and patriotic fervors to a sombre and tragic disillusionment. But it is not written after the romantic method dear to the hearts of most writers and readers of historical novels. Mr. Watson's temper is judicial, his feeling aloof, and his method realistic. His grim tale is softened by no rose-colored lights. But there is not a little charm in the telling of it, while in literary feeling and artistic insight it is not to be compared with the ordinary gilded and perfumed historical romance.

The story opens in Paris, where Prince Charlie is in hiding in the Convent of St. Joseph. Here are some skillfully drawn pictures of scenes and of people—among the latter Condillac, "le philosophe," and the love to which he wakes too late. But the scene soon shifts to Scotland and the desperate efforts and final undoing of the Prince's followers.

Paul Bourget

A very good story of Paul Bourget's life and an admirable critical survey of his literary achievements are to be found in a monograph by Ernest Dimnet, which is published as one of Constable's Modern Biographies. Dimnet does not class Bourget with the truly great writers of the world, but holds that he towers above most of the novelists of his time, an exceptionally robust author with a lot of well-balanced, well-constructed, and logical literature to his credit. (Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.)

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"DANDIES"

Some Famous Instances Among Men of Letters

NO doubt there have been such odd combinations from time to time as Dandies and Men of Letters, although the persistent sentimentalist seems to fail to see that they are to be classed with the "rare bird." There are authors whom it seems to flatter to bruit it abroad that their clan has its own aristocracy, forgetful of the fact that history reveals a connection between letters and fashion almost as deplorable as that between Church and State. With Beckford, Brummell, D'Orsay, Byron, Rogers, Moore, and other lesser lights, Mr. Leon Vincent sets up a dandiacal portrait gallery for any modern best-seller who asks himself: "What's the use of being famous if you can't be 'smart?'"

The reader who delights in an informal, airy touch upon the surface of literary and court life will be grateful to Mr. Vincent for this agreeable galaxy and perhaps resent as captious the criticism that asks why so great a dandy and author is absent as Henry Beyle, Stendhal, the only man who shaved every morning during Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, or the exquisite Alfred de Musset, or the courtly Washington and splendid Nathaniel P. Willis? They would certainly be more at ease among the bucks and beaux than Mr. Vincent's Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe and Henry Crabb Robinson.

If Moore dearly loved a Lord, Thackeray dearly loved a dandy, and in early youth strove to become one himself, and later was a friend of D'Orsay's. Many another hard-working author whose trousers will persist in bulging at the knees must look with interest on a Brummell in "a dove-colored coat and white satin inexpressibles," whose main contribution to letters and life was summed up in his motto: "No perfumes, but very fine linen, plenty of it, and country washing." But there are few who will fail to sympathize with the rich brewer whom he addressed at the card table as "Mash-tub"; from whom he won three hundred pounds and on rising said: "In future I shall drink no porter but yours." The brewer's name does not figure among those of the greatest wits, but he sent a famous parting shot: "I wish every other blackguard in London would say the same."

When the King had ceased "to conduct himself with propriety" toward him, Brummell retired to France while bailiffs and other art collectors ravaged his lodgings. At Caen he took up his abode with "a most cleanly, devout old lady," finding her "rooms, garden, Angora cats, and parrot were perfectly to his taste."

After such an immaculate specimen of bloodless selfishness, D'Orsay and Lady Blessington seem almost shoddy; they ended up in making books—too many of them—and thus turned an honest, if unfashionable, penny to pay their debts. Perhaps the word "gorgeous" did not originally possess its present offensiveness when it was "wished upon" her Ladyship. Impudence and cruelty, however, seemed to have been more easily passed off as wit in those old days of Bath and Tunbridge; the practical jokes then laughed at would to-day result in more damage suits than plaudits.

It is good to find Mr. Vincent puncturing that hoary old French and German legend of Byron, driven from England by Mrs. Grundy; public separations of husband and wife happened to be rather infrequent in England's highest society, and Byron's ways were generally not ingratiating. "Byron," he says, "was never insulted on the streets, nor hissed as he went to the House of Lords." The excellent instinct for advertising that characterized this poet was displayed in his parting speech to England, comparing himself to "the stag at bay who betakes himself to the waters."

Rogers, too, is a fit subject for any gallery of worthies, as a poet who lived to the age of 92, had the pleasure of burying all his rivals, and going blithely to three dinner parties the very week his own bank was robbed of three thousand dollars worth of notes. His temper was quite as bad as Landor's, who lived almost to the same advanced age, as the friends of placidity may be concerned to hear, although the lifeless hue of Rogers's face caused Sidney Smith to exclaim of seeing a painting of the Dead Sea, "Quite perfect—it only wants one thing: Rogers to be seen bathing."

Washington Irving wrote Moore that Rogers in his table talk served up his friends as he served up his fish, "with a squeeze of lemon over each"—yet it must be remembered that he was one of the most benevolent characters of his day. "They tell me I say ill-natured things," he observed in his slow, quiet, deliberate way; "I have a very weak voice, and if I did not say ill-natured things no one would hear what I say."

Sentiment has changed its dress and consigned the ringletted nymphs and hirsute harpers to the storage warehouses of literature, so it is pleasant to find so discerning a crit as Mr. Vincent pointing out that Moore's "Twopenny Post Bag" and "The Fudge Family in Paris" are satirea fresh and undimmed as when the little Irishman wrote them. For dash and cut it would be hard to match such lines as these in which he institutes comparisons between Lord Sidmouth and Tiberius:

'Tis true the Tyrant lent an ear to
All sorts of spies—so doth the Peer
too;
'Tis true my Lord Elect tells fibs
And deals in perjury—ditto Tibs;
'Tis true the Tyrant screen. I and hid
His rogues from justice—ditto Sid;
'Tis true the Peer is grave and glib
At moral speeches—ditto Tib;
'Tis true the feats the Tyrant did
Were in his dotage—ditto Sid.

A vast fortune in Jamaica slaves and mahogany, careful education, and exquisite tastes combined to produce that strangest of Englishmen, Beckford, who preached "that we have no right to murder animals for sport," and at the age of 22 produced that peerless gem of English prose, "with its caliphs, harems, eunuchs, and other horrid subjects," "The History of the Caliph Vathek." It was written as the fine gentlemen of literature always wrote—"at one sitting"—and as he confessed, "in French. It cost me three days and two nights of hard labor. I never took my clothes off the whole time. This severe application made me very ill." A stripling of 20 who declares that his own estimable father's establishment "gave him the idea for the Hall of Eblis, and that the female characters in the story were portraits of the domestics," may well cause concern in literary pantries and kitchens. Mr. Vincent sees in him "a compound of English reserve and American hustle." He certainly had a passion for seeing things done promptly, as was witnessed in his directing the laborers of Fonthill Abbey to work day and night causing the royal works at Windsor to be suspended for lack of hands. It was only proper for his spectacular tower to collapse as it did during a storm some few years later; he regrets that he was not present to witness the scene, "for after a Somersault very nearly performed in the higher Regions of the Air, down came Boards, Beams, and Scaffold poles, but so compactly and genteelly as not to have shaken a single Stone of the main Edifice." "Vathek," however, is a monument more enduring than bronze.

One would gladly follow Mr. Vincent, or reconnoitre about him in this manner, through many pages of his saunterings with his "Dandies and Men of Letters"; they themselves would have been pleased in life with his company, for he makes a good listener and has no desire to eclipse their mots and good things with any of his own.

THOMAS WALSH.

DANDIES AND MEN OF LETTERS. By Leon H. Vincent. Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

HOW TO DRAW

Mr. E. G. Lutz thinks that his new method, which he sets forth in "What to Draw and How to Draw It," is "the ideal method" for teaching drawing to children. It is analytical in its basic principles and it aims to lead the pupil by steps from the simplest outlines of what might be called "the pattern" of the figure to be drawn to the complete representation. The book has no formal teaching. Its pages are filled, instead, with examples of figures to be drawn, each separated into its several steps, from the first simple lines to the complete picture. (E. G. Lutz, Wee'awken, N. J. $1.)

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TAGORE

The Winner of the Nobel Prize Compared With Walt Whitman

EAST is East, of course, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet, and the rest of it. But spite of Kipling and his gods, there is more of the East in the West and the West in the East than either is often given credit for. The strength of the fascination which the philosophies of Asia have for Europe can be no better shown than by the frequency with which it is traded upon, and the number of cults whose adherents dream that by some short cut they can reach the psychic plane of the Indian mystic. The prevalence of this foolish superstition has brought Orientalism in general into disrepute with certain hardheaded individuals, who would be greatly surprised if they realized how much of the simon-pure article lies in the cealed in their own souls. It is to these, as well as to the initiate, that the poems of Rabindranath Tagore will appeal. As William Butler Yeats says of them, "the work of a supreme culture, they yet appear as much the growth of the common soil as the grass and the rushes."

Since the recent award of the Nobel prize to the Indian poet, the details of his life have become so well known that it is not necessary to refer to them here. He is said to be so popular in his own land that people flock to see him pass, and wherever Bengali is spoken his songs are sung by high and low—for like the old minstrels of the West, he sets his words to music of his own composition. The root of this adoration, for it is little less, is to be found in the words of one of his own countrymen quoted by Mr. Yeats: "All the aspirations of mankind are in his hymns. He is the first among our saints who has not refused to live, but has spoken out of Life itself."

The work of Rabindranath falls naturally into three divisions; the first, that of early youth, deals largely with nature; the second, to which "The Gardener" belongs, includes love songs and the "intimations of immortality" that accompany, or ought to accompany, happy love; the third is the period of the poet's full maturity, after he has experienced human bliss and sorrow, and has turned to the deep things of the spirit for consolation and reward. This phase is expressed in "Gitanjali," whose songs were written since those in "The Gardener," though published before the latter.

The present translation, in a balanced, half-rhythmical prose, is made by the author from the rhymed version of the original. It is naturally impossible for most of us to judge what the lyrics may be like in the Bengali, and we have to take on faith the assertion that they are full of wonderful and unforgettable music and color. It is not difficult to believe it, for Rabindranath Tagore's prose is of singular beauty, strong and delicate, and carved to the minute perfection of an ivory relief. Many of our own poets have sung the passion and the pain of finite yearning after the distant and infinite, but none more simply yet imaginatively than the Indian:

I am restless. I am athirst for faraway things.
My soul goes out in a longing to touch the skirt of the dim distance.
O Great Beyond, O the keen call of thy flute!
I forget, I ever forget that I have no wings to fly, that I am bound in this spot evermore.
* * *
I am listless, I am a wanderer in my heart.
In the sunny haze of the languid hours, what vast vision of thine takes shape in the blue of the sky!
O Farthest End, O the keen call of thy flute!
I forget, I ever forget, that the gates are shut everywhere in the house where I dwell alone!

And if any other poet of the East or the West has sung more poignantly the bitterness of the "seas of misunderstanding" that separate even the closest lovers, we do not recall him:

I long to speak the deepest words I have to say to you; but I dare not, for fear you should laugh.
That is why I laugh at myself and snatter my secret in jest.
I make light of my pain, afraid you should do so.
I long to tell you the truest words I have to say to you; but I dare hot, being afraid that you would not believe them.
That is why I disguise them in untruth, saying the contrary of what I mean.
I make my pain appear absurd, afraid that you should do so.
I long to sit silent by you; but I dare not lest my heart come out at my lips.
That is why I prattle and chatter lightly and hide my heart behind words.
I rudely handle my pain, for fear that you should do so.

The more one reads of Rabindranath Tagore the more a curious parallel rises in the mind between him and a poet who might at first glance be thought furthest removed from him—Walt Whitman. Not in form, for Whitman's technique—what he had of it—is really the instinctive artistic sense of the man emerging in spite of efforts to keep it down; while the technique of the Indian is the last word of a long and intensive cultivation. It is in the spirit that the representatives of the oldest and the youngest civilizations on earth meet each other. The precept of Rabindranath,

To the guests that must go bid godspeed and brush away all traces of their steps.

Take to your bosom with a smile what is easy and simple and near, runs equally through Whitman's work. And now and then, allowing for differences in racial metaphors, there is a parallelism almost startling. Whitman's famous

Come, lovely and soothing Death—
Dark Mother, always gliding near, with soft feet,
Have none chanted for thee a chant of fullest welcome?

finds an imperious echo in Rabindranath's

Why do you whisper so faintly in my ears, O Death, my Death?
Is this how you must woo and win me with the opiate drowsy murmur and cold kisses, O Death, my Death?

Will there be no proud ceremony for our wedding?
Will you not tie up with a wreath your tawney coiled locks?
Is there none to carry your banner before you, and will not the night be on fire with your red torchlights, O Death, my Death?

Come with your conch shells sounding, come in the sleepless night.
Dress me with a crimson mantle, grasp my hand and take me.
Let your chariot be ready at my door, with your horses neighing impatiently.
Raise my veil and look at my face proudly, O Death, my Death!

Rabindranath Tagore's verse is poetry stripped of the superficialities of race and personality down to the naked soul of man; a poetry that has gained through much discarding. And when the naked soul of man stands revealed, it is neither an Eastern nor a Western soul; which is the greatest message that any poetry can convey.

THE GARDENER. By Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

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Character Making

Volume XI., just published, of Lippincott's Educational Series, contains a thoughtful and intelligent treatise, entitled "Principles of Character Making," the work of Dr. Arthur Holmes, Dean of Faculties at Pennsylvania State College. The author describes his work as "a textbook on applied psychology, with psychology in its modernized form applied to the most vital function of the home, school, individual, and nation." The book is offered as a guide to those who are engaged in the training of children. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Third Act" Throbs With Excitement

QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

F. L. M.—Will you kindly tell me what you can about "Mother Shipton" and her so-called prophecies which attracted a good deal of attention many years ago?

"Mother Shipton" seems to be a mythical person. The earliest extant reference to her is in an anonymous tract, published in London in 1641, and entitled "The Prophecie of Mother Shipton in the Reigne of King Henry VIII., Foretelling the Death of Cardinal Wolsey, the Lord Percy, and Others, as Also What Should Happen in Insuing Times." This pamphlet bears on the title page an alleged portrait of the prophetess, and had a large circulation. The original edition is rare. Imitations of the work have been numerous. Meteorological predictions of Mother Shipton also appeared. William Lilly, astrologer, in "A Collection of Ancient and Modern Prophecies" (1645) quoted eighteen prophecies which had already been identified with her name, and shows that sixteen had been duly fulfilled. In 1667 Richard Head published what purported to be a full account of her "Life and Death," representing her as a daughter of the devil, and of hideous aspect. In the "Strange and Wonderful History of Mother Shipton," (London, 1686,) it is stated that she was born near Knaresborough, July, 1488, was baptized as Ursula Southiel, at 24 married Toby Shipton, a carpenter of Skipton, and died at Clifton in 1561. Innumerable cheap books, chiefly published in the North of England, have since repeated Mother Shipton's prophecies in various forms, and, even in this day, "Mother Shipton's Fortune Telling Book" seeks to the credulous. In 1862 Charles Hindley reprinted, in a garbled version, the 1687 edition of Head's life of "Mother Shipton," and introduced verses foretelling the invention of the steam engine and the electrical telegraph, and the end of the world in 1881. These verses attracted wide attention, but in 1873 Hindley admitted that he had forged them. So-called portraits and memorials of her are spurious.

The "prophecies" written by Hindley and attributed to "Mother Shipton" are as follows:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the winkling of an eye.
Waters shall yet more wonders do,
Nor strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horses nor ass be at his side.
Under water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat.
Fire and water shall wonders do.
England at last shall admit a Jew
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

THOMAS RUSSELL.—I have in my possession a book, entitled "A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, containing a full account of their situation, Extent, Soils, Product, Harbors, Bays, Tides, Anchoring Places and Fisheries," by M. Martin, Gent. Published in London in 1716, and dedicated "To His Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, and of all Her Majesty's Plantations, and Generalissimo of all Her Majesty's Forces, etc." Kindly inform me what value this has.

A copy of Martin Martin's "Description of the Western Islands of Scotland," published in London in 1703, brought $8.25 at the Ashburnham sale in 1897. We do not find a sale of the 1716 edition, and presume that it is not of special value. Martin, who died in 1719, was a native of the Island of Skye. His "Description of the Western Islands" was given to Dr. Samuel Johnson by his father to read, and roused the doctor's interest in Scotland which afterward resulted in his famous tour. Although Johnson was interested in the work, and took it with him to the highlands, he had a poor opinion of its literary merits. "No man," he said, "now writes so ill as Martin's account of the Hebrides is written." Martin was also the author of a "Voyage to St. Kilda," describing that island and its inhabitants. This book is entered in Luther S. Livingston's "Auction Prices of Books" "The Voyage to St. Kildare."

L. H.—Has "The True Nature and Imposture Fully Displayed in the Life of Mahomet, with a discourse annexed, for the vindicating of Christianity from this charge, offered to the consideration of the Deists of the present age, by Humphrey Prideaux, D. D., London. Printed for William Rogers, at the Sun against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, MDCXCVII.," any value?

It apparently is a first edition of this work by the Orientalist, Humphrey Prideaux. Two editions, however, were printed the same year. We do not find any record of its sale, but if the first edition it probably has special value. The work has often been reprinted. Prideaux's literary reputation rests on his "Life of Mahomet" and "The Old and New Testament Connected." Of each of these the story has been told that the bookseller to whom he offered the manuscript said he "could wish there was a little more humor in it." No sign of humor, it is said, was ever shown by Prideaux except in his proposal, Nov. 26, 1725, for a hospital in each university, to be called "Drone Hall," for useless fellows and students. His "Life of Mahomet" was printed as a polemical tract against the deists. As a biography it is valueless from the point of view of modern knowledge.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

GROVER A. BROWER.—"M. E. M." asks for the name of the author of the following lines:

Fair wheel of Heaven silvered with many a star,
Whose sickly arrows strike us from afar,
Never a purpose to my soul was dear
But Heaven crashed down my little dream to mar.

Never a bird within my sad heart sinks
But Heaven a flaming stone of thunder flings—
O valiant wheel! O most courageous Heaven!
And leaves me lonely with the broken wings.

They are quatrains 162 and 163, page 71, from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam; a Paraphrase from Several Literal Translations, by Richard Le Gallienne; New York, John Lane.

R. L. CATHOLIN.—The poem for which "R. M. P." asks in THE REVIEW of Nov. 23 is "Sunrise on the Hills," by Henry W. Longfellow, written before he was 19, and is contained in the Household Edition of his poems under the heading "Earlier Poems."

This appeal was also answered by Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; M. H. Sayre, New York; "M. D. F.," New York; K. C. Ketcham, Brooklyn; "L. D.," Kingston, N. Y.; J. T. Wagner, Chatham, N. J.; "E. P. S.," East Orange, N. J.; Amelia D. Alden, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Iona M. Logie, Fordham, N. Y.; Mrs. Union Noble Bethell, Upper Montclair, N. J.; "M. B.," Greenwich, Conn.; Jay L. Haynes, New York, and Elise M. Waechter, New York.

ADELAIDE M. PRIME.—The request of "L. M. G.," Oct. 19, stirred a long-forgotten memory of over a score of years ago teaching some small nephews the child's poem, "Three Little Chestnuts," which the wee lads used to ling with many sympathetic bodily and facial contortions:

"Three little chestnuts in from the country,
Bobbed up ever so bold:
And one said, "Ooo!" and one said "Boo!"
And one said, "Whew! ain't it cold?"

Three little chestnuts rolled on the roaster,
Over the big iron pot:
And one said, "Ooo!" and one said "Boo!"
And one said, "Ouch! ain't it hot?"

Three little chestnuts sold for a penny,
One little newsboy out for a lark:
And one said, "Ooo!" and one said "Boo!"
And one said, "My! ain't it dark?"

This appeal was also answered by Gertrude T. Cooper, Brooklyn, who writes that the verses have been set to music by N. Clifford Page and that the song is published by the Temple Music Company, 110 West Fortieth Street, New York, but the author's name is not given. Mrs. Pluma Fowler Russell of Springfield, Mass., writes that the verses may be found in Werner's Readings and Recitations No. 34, published by E. S. Werner & Co., New York.

PAUL R. BIRGE.—I notice a reference to "Le Lai de l'Oiselet" in the Queries and Answers column of the issue of Nov. 2. A translation of this will be found in the volume "Aucassin and Nicolette and Other Mediæval Romances" in Everyman's Library, and a verse version in Note 33 of the Bohn edition of the "Gesta Romanorum."

E. R. LAMSCHA.—In reply to Arthur B. Retallick in your issue of Nov. 9 would say that the words of the old song, "We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm," were written by C. Ernst Fahnestock and the music by C. T. Lockwood. It was published by the S. Brainard's Sons Company, New York and Chicago. My copy was obtained from Hitchcock in New York.

JOSEPH HAUER. Perhaps "F. L. P." who asks for the "Two Lives" in your issue of Oct. 5, 1913, had in mind the "Rosebud and Rose," a poem by Harry Collins, which was published in the July (1891) Lippincott's.

If "Destiny," by T. B. Aldrich, be the poem really inquired about, as was suggested in Answers from Readers on Oct. 26, 1913, the value of F. L. P.'s collection will surely not be diminished by the following addition:

ROSEBUD AND ROSE.

'Mid a garden of roses that tremblingly shook
Their fragrance on the air;
That raised to each corner a fond shy look,
I walked with two women fair.

And one was a beautiful rose full-blown,
A queenly woman she;
The other a slender maid scarce grown,
A dream of a rose to be.

To the glorious queenly woman I gave
A full-blown exquisite rose,
But for the maiden sweetly grave
A shy rosebud I chose.

She smiled, but on the rose rare
She turned a longing eye.
The woman set the rose in her hair,
But she took'd on the bud with a sigh.

JOSEPH HOVER.—In your issue of Oct. 5, "J. B. J." inquires for a poem beginning "I mused upon the Pilgrim flock," &c. The poem referred to is by A. C. Spooner and can be found in "One Hundred Choice Selections," (No. 4,) published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The lines quoted comprise the second verse, the first being:

'Twas in my easy chair at home
About a week ago.
I sat and puffed my light cigar,
As usual, you must know.

It is entitled "Old Times and New" and is too long to print.

C. W. S.—You might add for the further information of "F. B." that "The Singing of the Magnificat," by E. Nesbit, was reprinted in The Saturday Evening Post of Dec. 24, 1898.

Mrs. T. R. JOLLY.—In answer to "C. F. G.," whose appeal was printed in your issue of Nov. 2, the following is sent:

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

The Great Jehovah speaks to us
In Genesis and Exodus;
Leviticus and Numbers see,
Followed by Deuteronomy;
Joshua and Judges rule the land;
Ruth gleans the sheaf with trembling hand;
Samuel and numerous Kings appear,
Whose Chronicles we wondering hear.
Ezra and Nehemiah now
Esther the beauteous mourner show.
Job speaks in sighs; David in Psalms;
The Proverbs teach to scatter alms
Ecclesiastes next comes on,
And the sweet Song of Solomon
Isaiah, Jeremiah then
With Lamentations takes his pen.
Ezekiel; Daniel; Hosea's lyre
Swells; Joel, Amos, Obadiah,
Next Jonah, Micah, Nahum come,
And softly Habakkuk finds room
Next Zephaniah, to Haggai call's;
Rapt Zechariah builds the walls;
And Malachi, with garments rent,
Concludes the Ancient Testament.

This appeal was also anewered by Mrs. M. G. Whitall, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Edwin Brockway, Haverstraw, N. Y.; "E. D. S.," New York; Mrs. Emily A. Merriman, New Britain, Conn.; "T. F. C.," Providence, R. I.; "E. L. C.," Orange, N. J., Miss Anne Cary Bradley, Fryeburg, Me.; James Dewart, Brooklyn, and McCready Sykes, Boise, Idaho.

APPEALS TO READERS

DON MARQUIS.—Perhaps some of your readers will be able to tell me where I can get hold of the song, or poem, which contains these lines:

The beau sabreur of the Grand Armee
Was the Captain Tarjanterre

I would also like to know where I can find the poem a part of which goes

I was a ruffler of Flanders
And fought for a florin's hire,
And you were my Captain's lady
And queen of my heart's desire.

H. B. GREEN.—I have tried hard to find a poem from the German which told how a farmer and his son, riding in the early morning before the dawn, passed a gibbet on which a boy was swinging. As they rode by they heard a groan. They found that the man on the gibbet was not dead, took him down and home, and fed and cared for him. Then they left him alone to go to their work. On their return they found their visitor missing, with all of value in the house. They pursued and captured him and hanged him again (securely and finally this time) on the same gibbet. Can any reader tell me what this poem is?

M. O. FOLGER.—At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago a very amusing article, written by Susan Coolidge, appeared, enclosed in a book of stories and very amusingly illustrated. It depicted the experience of an Oriental and his wife and son, who were attending the fair. The boy imbibed the spirit of young America to such a degree that he indulged in numberless freaks, to the horror and consternation of his father. I should be greatly obliged if some of your numerous readers would let me know, or could tell me where I could find it.

A. A.—Can some reader kindly favor me with the short religious poem "Peauty," by the Rev. Dudley Chase Abbott?

W. S. A.—Can any reader tell me the source of the quotation, "Man's greatest wealth is a contented mind"?

E. A. H.—Can any reader tell me the author of "Man Without Friends"?

MARY E. LLOYD.—Can any of your readers tell me where I might find the poem of which the following lines are a part:

I heard the old, old, old men say,
All that is beautiful passes away.

The poem goes on then to say something about "their twisted knees" and to emphasize the age of the old men who were speaking.

E. R. PHOEBUS.—Will some reader kindly publish a poem, the opening lines of which are:

There's no place like the old place
Where you and I were born.

I do not know the author's name.

G. R. H.—I will be most grateful if some one of your readers will give me the author's name of the followin lines; also the complete poem:

It is not that my lot is low
That bids the silent tears to flow
It is not that sad grief is mine,
But it is that I am all alone.

A. S.—Can some reader find a poem entitled "Life's Quest," by Constance Strong? I imagine it may be found in some magazine of not long ago, because it is very short and starts something like this: "The charm that men see in woman's eyes."

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Its History Marked by Careers of English Statesmen

By WILLIAM LOYD BEVAN
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ONE of the foremost historical scholars of the nineteenth century, Lord Acton, planned a history of liberty, but the history of any abstract term is more difficult of approach and presents more thorny problems of method and treatment than works which cover longer periods and more general subjects. Lord Acton collected a library of 60,000 volumes, but his history of liberty is only a fragment that now occupies a place in a collection of his essays. Yet Ranke, after he had written works on various special subjects, set out after he was past 80 to write a universal history, and he succeeded in finishing a very considerable portion of his task before his death. But it is to be doubted whether even Ranke alone, or in collaboration, could have written a satisfactory history of liberty. There has been a history of crime, a history of the political platform, and in this last case the difficulties seem to have been no greater than in writing a history of the stage. But all the various adventures in the history of special fields do not prove that abstract characteristics can be treated successfully by the historical method.

Such a subject as patriotism, even in its national form, is so elusive, so elastic, that even the broadest kind of historical treatment is almost certain to be unsatisfactory. Any great historical work, Herodotus, Gibbon or Macaulay, is in a sense a history of patriotism, and, although there is a plain consensus as to patriotic characters and patriotic conduct, it is not easy to differentiate patriotic history from other kinds of historical narrative. The special complications are more apparent if one introduces the biographical test. Would it be possible to prepare a purely patriotic biography of Washington, or Wellington, or Garibaldi? And if this were done, what parts of an ordinary biography would have to be omitted?

Some of the difficulties of writing a history of patriotism are fully acknowledged by Mr. Wingfield Stratford in the introduction to his two handsome volumes on English patriotism. But such is the inspiration of his subject that he passes lightly over them and plunges into the midst of his programme without much hesitation, and it may be said truthfully that something of his own enthusiasm takes possession of the reader. The doubts and difficulties that were uppermost and that remain even after the two volumes have been read are put aside for the time being. There is something in the impetuosity and audacity of the work that paralyzes the critical spirit, and it is best in describing the narrative to allow full credit for what has been accomplished.

In the first place, a large portion of Mr. Stratford's theme deals, as might naturally be supposed, with purely political history, and there is much sound judgment and often times not a little of brilliant exposition in this portion of his narrative. The interest of the reader is well consulted by the formal division of the book, for the second volume begins with the latter part of George III.'s reign and covers the history of a little more than 100 years.

The younger Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, and Disraeli are the heroes of this modern period. It is assumed all through the Napoleonic epoch that the English Government was beneficently engaged in rescuing Continental nations from the tyranny of a military upstart. Little attention is given to the social benefits introduced by the extension of French rule in Germany and Italy, and it is forgotten that many of those who opposed Napoleon were simply championing the cause of class privilege. Lord Castlereagh, who, because of the bitter attacks against him by the coterie of literary radicals in his day, has always been regarded as a traditional narrow-minded and short-visioned aristocratic leader, is shown to have been a man who, in certain respects, was not forgetful of the better traditions of English statesmanship. His foreign policy was much more liberal than one might expect from one who at home was satisfied with the inefficient government imposed upon England by its land-holding oligarchy.

There is much sentimentalizing over the achievements of Disraeli as a writer and as a statesman, but even such an ardent defender as Mr. Stratford hardly succeeds in proving that he was more than a brilliant opportunist and a clever manufacturer of catchy political phrases. His exaltation into a constructive thinker in constitutional theory is little short of absurd.

Naturally, the antitypes who serve to point the moral negatively of this valuation of patriotism, such men as Sir Robert Peele and Mr. Gladstone, fare very badly at Mr. Stratford's hands. Not infrequently so strong are his partisan prejudices that the work sinks to the level of a Primrose League pamphlet.

Many pages in both volumes cover the literary side of English patriotism. Shakespeare, of course, furnishes good material, but the analysis that is offered is restricted strongly to the historical dramas. Of course, to treat literature by the rule and measure of patriotic expression is bound to lead to curious results. Certain authors who have little claim for consideration must be mentioned because they indulge in long-winded eulogy on nationalism, and the works of greater men have to be artificially divided in accordance with this standard. How difficult of application and what strain the process introduces is visible throughout the whole treatment of the great galaxy of poets who flourished in England in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Macaulay and Mill are both severely chastised, but even less sympathy is shown to Herbert Spencer than to the literary lights of the English Liberalism. Indeed, the chapter called "The Science of Society" contains some hard-hitting and effective polemical writing. We are told that Spencer's mind was "like an engine without brakes—start it off on any line of theory and it must go on, while fire and fuel last-ed, no matter whither the line might lead." Mr. Stratford has little opinion, too, of the economic theories which emanated from radical cosmopolitanism. He tells us:

> In the days of the Mills, economic science was at worst a definite and formidable collection of fallacies; now it has silently vanished and left behind nothing but a staff of professors and a number of big words and long curves to impress the uninitiated.

The reason for Mr. Stratford's antipathy to economics and also to sociology, which he describes as a clumsy term that means nothing in particular, is because of the association of both these studies with materialism. In opposition to this popular modern current of thought the general tendency of the two volumes represents something of the attitude of Mr. Gilbert Chesterton, who is labeled, by the way, as a rowdy champion of Christianity. But none of the opponents of the new Tory democracy in England are sufficient to rob the author of his optimism. This sanguine attitude is not founded on the presence of Kipling, who is strangely omitted from eulogistic treatment, but the great ray of hope comes from the Boer war, a struggle where a mighty empire had to gather itself together to oppose a small handful of sturdy farmers. The reduction of present-day patriotism to this level demonstrates to what small channels of achievement partisanship must lead.

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SOCIETY PLANS CHARITY FETES

Costume Balls, Bazaars, Dancing, and Bridge Tournaments Arranged for Benefits During December—Town Filled with Social Notables for Army and Navy Football Game.

Mrs. George G Bourne (PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

Mrs Winfield B. Eyton. PHOTO BY MARCEAU.

THERE are few society weddings scheduled for December, the late Autumn season for brides having closed auspiciously last week. Society will now be attracted by the numerous entertainments which are being arranged for charity. The spirit of Christmas is already in the air, and it will not be long now until the young people are home for the holidays.

Many opened their country houses last week and filled them over Thanksgiving with guests. Tuesday was a red-letter day in nuptials, and it seemed that many of the brides selected the day favored by the daughter of the first lady in the land. Visitors fairly flocked to town for the week-end, the Army and Navy football game attracting hundreds of prominent society people from neighboring cities.

Several interesting engagements were announced during the week, and there were a series of brilliant nights at the opera. It is safe to say that everybody is in town now, and the season will progress with a syncopated whirl from now until Lent draws the drab curtains of renunciation.

Incidents in Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are to leave Garrison, N. Y., to-morrow, and will open their town house, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt plan to return to town from Staatsburg, N. Y., this week.

The Baroness de Graffenried will give a dance on Tuesday evening for her daughters, the Misses Gertrude and Violet Hamilton.

A Christmas sale of Italian laces and embroideries, sent by the Countess Elizabeth Phelps Reese from Italy, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at the home of Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft of 36 West Forty-eighth Street are giving a dinner at their home on Thursday evening.

The first of the dances known as the Three Sherry Dances will be given on Friday night. Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, and Mrs. Archibald Rogers form the Managing Committee.

The St. Christopher League will give its first dance of the season at the Plaza on Friday evening.

The first of the Saturday evening dances are to take place at the St. Regis this week. Mrs. Henry Fleming, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Joseph Bourne, and Mrs. Clermont L. Best are among the patronesses.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler's first entertainment will be a dinner and dance at Sherry's on Dec. 10.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan has been giving a series of small dinners at her house, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street. She will give a dinner on Dec. 11, and on Dec. 17 the dinner is to be followed by dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, who recently bought Foxhall Keene's place at Westbury, L. I., will remain there until the middle of December, when they will open their house, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Henry Clinton Backus is to give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 24 for her son, Clinton D. Backus. Among those who are to assist Mrs. Backus will be the Misses Margaret Overton, Barbara Shedd, Flora McAlpin, Dorothy Bigelow, Lois Goodnow, Katherine Gunn, Cordelia Hepburn, Dorothy McCord, Katherine McCullough, and Dorothy Clarkson.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, who are at Stamford, Conn., expect to come to town for the Winter this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston have returned from Southampton, L. I., for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich have leased the house of Paulding Fosdick, 52 East Sixty-seventh Street, for the Winter.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman, who has been in the South, has returned to her home, 439 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. G. Vail Converse has taken an apartment at 535 Park Avenue with her son, James V. Converse, where she will remain until she sails for Europe.

Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, sister of Mrs. John Astor, has left for her home in England.

Miss Philbin Engaged.

Of interest to society last week was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Eugenie Philbin, daughter of Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin of 63 East Fifty-second Street, to Arthur R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Strother Jones of 39 East Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Philbin made her début last season. She is very popular in the younger set, and was identified this Summer with the social life at Southampton, L. I., where she spent a good deal of her time. Mr. Jones was graduated from Harvard, class of '09, and is a member of the Tuxedo Club.

McCall—Lees.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lees of Shelton, Conn., last week announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Lees, to Archer McCall, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. McCall of 267 West Seventy-second Street.

Broken Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Martin of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street have announced that the engagement between their niece, Miss Bessie Martin, and Dr. H. C. de V. Cornwell of this city has been broken. It is said the engagement was broken by mutual consent. Dr. Cornwell is a son of the late Capt. Charles C. Cornwell of the United States Navy, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '07.

Martin—White.

Miss Amy White of Boston has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Sarah Harriet White, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Howard White, to Varick Dey Martin of this city. Mr. Martin is a son of Mrs. John Laurie Martin of 115 East Thirty-first Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Lathrop—Penfield.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Clinton Penfield of Bridgeport, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia S. Penfield, to Henry Monroe Lathrop. Miss Penfield is a member of the National Arts Club and the Equal Franchise Society of this city. Mr. Lathrop was graduated from Yale, class of '12.

Miss Von Bergen Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. Carl von Bergen of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street last week announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie von Bergen, to Gerard Livingston Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Jackson of 162 West Seventy-eighth Street. Mr. Jackson is a member of the senior class at Yale University, and the wedding will probably take place next June after his graduation.

Russian Costume Ball.

Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George Draper, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., are very much pleased over the sale of tickets for the Russian costume ball which they, with other society women, have arranged to take place on Dec. 18 at the Ritz-Carlton. Society amateurs are to take part in the vaudeville entertainment, and it promises to be a most brilliant affair. Mrs. Draper, who resides at 162 East Sixty-third Street, is in charge of the sale of tickets, which are $5 each.

Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings.

Mr. Bagby's musical mornings will be resumed to-morrow for the season at the Waldorf-Astoria as heretofore. Dec. 8, 15, and 22 are the other mornings for December. Miss Emmy Destinn, Dinh Gilly, and Fritz Kreisler will be the artists to-morrow.

For Winifred Wheeler Day Nursery.

A tea dance, bridge tournament and Christmas sale will be given at the Plaza on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11, for the benefit of this nursery. Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, 32 West Fifty-second Street; Mrs. Donn Barber, 125 East Seventy-fourth Street; Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson, 830 Park Avenue, and Mrs. William Ross Proctor, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street, are looking after the sale of tickets for the different attractions. The committee in charge includes many prominent society women.

Dance at Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday for Charity.

A ball is to be given at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Downtown Day Nursery, 120 Cedar Street of which Mrs. William Bristow is President.

The patronesses include Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. J. F. Kernochan, Mrs. Percy Pyne, Jr., Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop and Miss Susan Bliss.

Tickets at $7, including supper, may be had from Mrs. Bristow, 149 West Fifty-seventh Street.

On the Amsterdam Roof.

While there is keen interest in the new French Theatre, which is still being talked about, the Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Française de New York is prepared to give nine performances under fashionable patronage this season, in the theatre on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre Building. The first play, "Papa," will be given on Thursday night. Ambassador Jusserand of France, Consul General Etienne Lanel, Le Comte de Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Otto H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood Menken, and many other prominent people are among the supporters of the movement.

At Mrs. Mali's.

Mrs. Pierre Mali will loan her house, 8 Fifth Avenue, for a concert for the benefit of the New York Cooking School, which is to be held there on Dec. 8. Miss Susan W. Street of 43 Park Avenue is in charge of the tickets.

Chansons en Crinoline.

The morning series of entertainments organized by Mrs. Hawkesworth at the Plaza will begin on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Songs of the East will be given by Miss Sophie Breslau and Radaelo Diaz, and Miss Ruth St. Denis will interpret the Oriental dances. Among the boxholders are Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs G. G. Mason, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Richard P. Worrall, and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston.

At the Gotham.

The second annual Children's National Bazaar, under the auspices of the Women's National League of the Daily Vacation Bible School Association, will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham Tuesday, Dec. 2, from 2 to 10. Barnard, Holyoke, Smith, Swarthmore, Vassar, and Wellesley Colleges will be represented.

Motor Car Touring Society.

This society will give a small dance at Sherry's on Jan. 20. Albert Eugene Gallatin is President, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Vice President, and Orme Wilson, Jr., Secretary. With Francis L. V. Hoppin and William B. Osgood Field they form the Governing Committee. Other members include Vincent Astor, Robert Goelet, William W. Hoffman, Oliver Iselin, Marshall R. Kernochan, Malcolm D. Sloane, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and R. Thornton Wilson.

The society's activities during the past year included a run to the Piping Rock Club in April, and a run to Lenox in October. The annual dinner was held last month at the Union Club.

For Stony Wold Sanatorium.

On Wednesday, at the Hotel Manhattan, will be held the annual Christmas shop for Stony Wold Sanatorium, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. There will be specialties in Scotch woolens, toys, dolls, and fancy and useful articles. Luncheon and tea will be served.

The Committee on Arrangements for the shop include Mrs. George E. Brewer, Chairman; Mrs. William A. Simonson, Mrs. William B. Potts, Miss Ellen Louise Adee, Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley, Mrs. James B. Curtis, Mrs. Alfred L. White, Miss Ina Macnee, Miss Ella Louise Henderson, Mrs. Joseph W. Sidenberg, Mrs. John D. Walton, Mrs. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Thomas R. French, Miss Cora Weir, Mrs. Walter E. Woodford, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Miss Schiffer, Mrs. G. S. Franklin, Mrs. James C. Greenway, Mrs. Philip B. Jennings, Mrs. John Wendt, and Mrs. Sylvan Bier.

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ESTABLISHED 1827. **HEARN** 86 YEARS IN DRY GOODS.

Fourteenth Street. West of Fifth Avenue.

And Now—The Cheery Christmas Month!

The Holiday Atmosphere Pervades the Store!

ATTRACTIVE MERCHANDISE and FINE CHRISTMAS STOCKS

Are Ready for the Occasion

HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS

Mountains of snowy white handkerchiefs—Kinds to suit everyone—Men, Women and Children—always a suitable gift, always an appreciable gift—you can't have too many—if you can't decide what to give, why, try handkerchiefs—we have assortments to meet any requirement.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Pure linen—emb'd corners—Appenzeller, Madeira and band emb'd—.49 to 2.69

Sheer and Cambric Linen—H. S. ..... 5 to .79

Emb'd Corners, scalloped, lace trim'd or H. S. emb'd.. .12½ to .25

Hand Emb'd—
3 in box.....1.00
4 in box.....1.00
6 in box.....1.50

Machine Emb'd—3 in box..... .49

All Linen, H. S. emb'd, scalloped, lace trim'd, hand emb'd corner, also latest 2 inch hem, emb'd..... .49 to 1.98

Women's Initial Handk'fs—
6 in box..... .49.. .79.. .98
Each .. .12½.. .25.. .39.. .49
From 25 cts. up are hand emb'd, Armenian Laces, etc.

Lace Trim'd—Princess, Val., Armenian, Venise..... .25 to 1.98

Men's Silk Handk'fs—
2 in box..... .50 and 1.00
3 in box.....1.49

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

All Linen Initial—
6 in box..... .79 and .98
Each .. .12½.. .25.. .39.. .49

Union Linen—6 in box..... .59

Men's All Linen Hemstitch... 9 to .79
Extra size.....each.... .25 to .69
Tape edge.....each.... .12½ to .39
Extra size.. ...each... .25 and .39

Men's Merce'd Col'd Handk'fs... .12½

Silk Handkerchiefs for Men—
White Jap Silk—h. s... .25 to 1.39
White Initial—each.... .25 to .98
Col'd border—col'd initial—each. .49
Col'd border—each.... .25 and. .49

Boys' Initial—pure linen—6 in box ..... .75

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

White—pure linen—3 in box..... .29

Colored border and initial—3 in box .25

Three All Linen in Novelty Boxes—Telephones, Burnt Wood Cases, etc. ..... .29

6 Linen H'dk'fs—in hand painted Japanese boxes ..... .49

DOLLS—Dressed and Undressed

Priced in Accordance with Our Small Profit Plan.

Wonderful assortments of everything that is known in the Doll World. A large space on Fourth Floor is devoted to this attractive department, where you can select just what you want from newest and carefully chosen stocks:

Kestner Infant and Child Dolls—Also Little Ladies....1.29 to 3.98
These have lifelike faces that look like really, truly flesh and blood.... Some have real hair and eyes that close, and every one is just as certain of being loved as it is of living.

Handwerck Dolls are 1.29 to 9.98
And aren't they pretty and sweet? They are prettier than natural, but, my! how little mothers love them!

Kewpie Dolls are ..... .19 to 2.25
And the very latest addition to the doll family....You know how cute and droll they are—no doll family is complete without at least one.

Rag Dolls and Campbell Kids are .29 to 1.29

Daisy Belle, the most famous beauty in New York, is only.....1.00

Other Character Dolls.... .69 to 8.49
Many styles, including pretty and quaint, those of various nationalities and simply indescribable ones—a glad array.

American Beauty Dolls—
25 inches tall—full double-jointed bodies—beautifully dressed—bedecked with lace and ribbon—all garments removable and perfectly made—pretty hats....4.98

Baby Dolls—fully dressed as tiny infants or toddling tots—remarkable clothes..... .79 to 8.25

Our .29 and .49 Dolls—Movable head and arms—closing eyes—pretty curly hair—pretty lace and ribbon trimmed dresses—with coat or hat or both.
Others, 12 and 15 inch..... .69
17 and 18 inch Jointed Dolls..... .89
Both Exceptional Values.

Dolls' Outfits..... .69 to 5.98

Doll Baby Carriages—
Go Carts, English Perambulators and Reed Carriages...1.49 to 11.98

Dolls' Dishes..... .19 to 2.49
For the kitchen are enamel and aluminum as well as crockery—for the dining room are dinner, tea and coffee sets—Toilet sets are also shown.

Teddy Bears and other Stuffed Animals, .29 to 2.49
Cows—monkeys that climb—dogs that walk but do not bark—cats and other animals.

Games for Children and Grown-Ups—.10 to 1.98
Pit, Flinch, Parchesi, Rook, Roodles, Cortella and many others.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS

Music by Vienna Concert Orchestra—Main Floor—Centre

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY

Wonderful Variety—Moderate Prices

Men's Solid Gold Rings—extra heavy and massive—bright English or Rose finish—hand engraved or chased—gypsy, cabochon, bloodstone, carbuncle—varied assortment of colored jewels—value $8.00....4.98

Men's Solid Gold Signet Rings—rich rose, Roman, English or two-toned combination finish—many styles—also seals for monograms—value $9.00.....5.98

Young Men's Solid Gold Signet Rings—substantial weight—various finishes—value $5.00.....3.49

Boys' Signet Rings—English Rose or Ronan finish—solid or pierced shank—value $3.00.....1.98

Women's Jewel Rings—twin, solitaire or three-stone jewels—set in amethyst, ruby, sapphire or emerald—value $5.00.....3.98

Women's Solid Gold Jeweled Rings—large assortment of settings, including jewels and pearls—various mountings—value $3.00..1.98

Children's Rings—jeweled signets and many other styles—large variety—value $2.50.....1.49

Women's Solid Gold Bracelets—large size, hand engraved—Rose or English finish—safety extension—value $10.98.....8.98

Women's Solid Gold Bracelets—set with 3 brilliant diamonds—rich Rose finish—hand engraved design—val. $25.00.....19.98

Women's Solid Gold Bracelets—full size—rich English finish—value $6.50.....4.98

Women's Solid Gold Bar or Frill Pins—2 and 4 inch—beautifully set with real pearls combined with other jewels; sapphire, amethyst and topaz—safety catch—exceptional value—val. $7.00.....3.98

Diamond Set Bar Pins—rich Rose or combination designs—many styles—value. $12.00 .....8.98

Solid Gold Pendants with Chains—latest wire effects with floral relief, set with real pearls, also Cameo styles with clearly cut profiles—some with brilliant cut diamonds—swinging pendant effect—val. $12.98..... .....8.98

Solid Gold Pendants with Chains—dainty effects—set with real pearls and contrasting jewels—val. $5.50.....3.98
Others....2.49 to 22.98

Women's Solid Gold Lockets—round or heart shape—two-picture—plain satin Roman—val. $4.98.....3.49

Women's Solid Gold Chains—curb, round link or rope designs—val. $3.98.....2.98

Men's Solid Gold Cuff Links—plain for monograms—also fancy designs—hand engraved or plain—solid gold throughout—special.....2.59

Men's 14 Kt. Solid Gold Cuff Links—hand engraved and engine turned combination—val. $5.00...3.98

Women's and Boys' Solid Gold Cuff Links—dumb-bell or other small effects—val. $2.50.....1.69

Men's Solid Gold Cuff Links—sparkling cut diamonds—large size Roman finish—val. $12.98 ....8.98
Finer Diamond set—to 22.98

Men's Solid Gold Scarf Pins—various designs—including jeweled effects—val. $1.98.....1.49

Men's Diamond Set Scarf Pins—wire effects—various designs—val. $5.00.....3.49
Others, Diamond Set to $14.98.

Solid Gold Tie Snaps—Roman or English finish—plain for Monograms or Engraved—val. $1.25.. .79

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LARGE ASSORTMENTS—DEPENDABLE VALUES

We are prepared to meet your needs with exceptional assortments of everything that is new and desirable—This large, well-situated department is more attractive than ever with well-selected garments at moderate profit prices.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Women's Ural Lamb Coats—full length—collar of self or seal plush—buttoned to neck or open, forming revers—Skinner's satin lined ..21.98

Women's Broadcloth Coats—black and navy—novelty cut—Dolman sleeve, yoke front and back—velvet collar, buttoned close to neck—also full length wide wale cheviots 19.98

Women's Coats of various fashionable lengths—Chinchillas, Wool Plushes, Astrakhans and Boucles—Plush, self or velvet collars—buttoned to neck or forming revers—15.98

Handsome Coats—Of Seal Plush, Broadtail and Wool Plush—splendid new draped models, with Dolman sleeve—collars of Near Seal, dyed Coney or Mouffion fur, also Corduroy Velvet Coats with fancy Persian Velvet inlay.....29.98

New Fur Coats—¾ length Near Seal—also full length Caracul—Near Seal coats have rounded fronts and pointed collars—Caracul have shawl collars.....75.98

Fur Sets of Natural, Raccoon and Skunk Opossum—Red and Black Fox, Novelty Scarfs and large Pillow and Animal Muffs—Special.....21.98

Women's Fur Sets of Pointed Jap Wolf, Black and Red Fox and Black Wolf—shawl and Novelty Scarfs—pillow and Novelty Muffs.....35.98

Women's Evening and Street Dresses—materials comprise Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Canton Crepes, Crepe Meteors and Plain and Corduroy Velvets—the Chiffons are over fine Brussels Net and are in daintiest colorings; tunics of self or fine Shadow Lace—the other fabrics are in fashionable Street Shades and Black.....17.98

Dainty Dancing Dresses—Chiffon over Silk or Brussels Net—tunics of Shadow Lace or Chiffon—included are the popular minaret styles, tunic edged with swansdown—crushed Satin Girdle with large flat bow and dainty floral finishes—colors are maize, white, light blue, pink—Special value 12.98

Women's Serge Dresses—Men's Wear Blue, Black and pretty Green and Black Plaids.....7.98

Handsome Velveteen Suits—Green, Navy, Black—Cutaway and Blouse Coats—majority of Skirts are draped—Collars of fancy Brocade Velvet or Shawl Collar and Cuffs of self, edged with Skunk Opossum—Special.....29.98

Women's Tailored Suits—Broadcloth, Cut Velour, Wool Ottoman and Men's Wear Serge—Black, Navy and leading fashionable shades—Blouse effects with long backs—set-in or kimono sleeves—strictly tailored or Novelty Coats—also White Wale Cheviot Suits trim'd with Skunk Opossum fur—Navy and Black—reg. $29.98.....23.98

Now on Sale—Importer's Stock

Quilted Silk Robes, Sacques and Vests

Unusual Purchase—Unusual Values

Lace Curtains for Gifts

The following are the merest suggestions.....The enormity of our stocks does not permit of more than hints.... Unusually advantageous purchases make possible these special prices.

Point Arab Curtains—Corded designs in elaborate or neat effects.
Usually $2.25.....1.49
Usually $4.50.....2.98
Usually $6.98.....4.98
Usually $8.98.....6.98

Fine French Lace Curtains—Novelty Marie Antionette borders—white and Arabian—value $10.00 .....7.98

Lace Curtains in Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Combination—worth $15.98 .....11.98

Continuation of our Great Nottingham Lace Curtain Purchase
.79 to 3.98
1-3 less than regular.

BED SETS.

French Net—largest assortment in New York—Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Cluny, Antique and Real Arab.
2.98 to 29.98

Scrim and Marquisette Bed Sets—real lace inserts.....9.98 to 21.98
Lowest prices in the city.

Gift Suggestions in PORTIERES

A pair of these would make somebody happy, and you may select from elegant assortment here.

Finest French Velour Portieres—hand block print borders—Louis XIV. or Oriental effects—duplex patterns—worth $38.00..29.98

Reversible Silk Frou-Frou Portieres—richest tones of greens, blues, reds, rose, nile and wood tones—elsewhere $16.00.....12.98

Fine Plush Velour Portieres—plain or brocade—crimson and myrtle, nile and rose, etc.—value $20.00.....15.98

Fine Mercerized Portieres—solid colors—rich designs—gimp edge—value $5.98.....3.98

Fine Mercerized Damask Portieres 5-inch gobelin tapestry borders—nile, rose, crimson, olive, tan, blue, etc.—special.....5.98

Gift Table Covers

Finest French Velour Table Covers—bordered with plain centres or all-over Oriental effects—6-4 ..... 6.98

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$13.98 Women's Silk Dresses.....8.75
Charmeuse and satin messaline—black, navy, Copenhagen and brown—contrast satin vest or embroidered batiste collar—straight or draped skirts—all sizes.
WOMEN'S DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.98 Women's Fur Trim'd Hats.....1.09
Black velvet—newest shapes.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.98 & $3.49 Blanket Bath Robes....1.95
Copenhagen, gray, lavender, red and other colors—large floral patterns—pointed collars—satin or silk cord trim'd—all sizes.
WRAPPERS—SECOND FLOOR.

79 ct. Women's Nightdresses..... .59
Entire yoke and sleeve of lace inserts and wide emb'y—also Combinations—yoke of lace and emb'y trimmed skirt or drawers.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.29 Women's Jap. Silk Blouses....1.64
Black or white—vest effect—low collar—drop shoulder—all sizes.
WAISTS—SECOND FLOOR.

98 ct. & $1.19 Children's White Dresses .68
Lawn and nainsook—yoke, Russian and French—emb'y and lace trim—sizes to 5 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

98 ct. Men's Domet Night Shirts..... .74
Heavy nap—plain white or pink and blue stripes—extra wide and long—15 to 20 neck.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

24 ct. Women's Black Lisle Hose..... .16
Double sole, heel, toe and top—medium weight.
HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

$4.50 Boys' Winter Overcoats.....3.00
Navy and gray chinchillas—also cheviot overcoatings—brown and gray mixtures—full belted models—buttoned to neck—convertible or new roll collar—some wool, others check or plain linings—3 to 10 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$7.98 Point Arabe Curtains.....5.29
20-inch border — corded designs—on combination net—2½ yards.
CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

$1.98 Union Taffeta Umbrellas.....1.35
Black—26 and 28 inch—fancy trim'd and natural handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

45 ct. Yard Wide Brocades..... .29
Silk mixed—soft, lustrous finish—floral designs—street and evening shades.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

10 ct. Heavy Nap Outing Flannels.... 6¾
Pink, blue and gray stripes.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

98 ct. Chiffon Broadcloths..... .52
50 inch—all wool—black and variety of leading shades.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. White Linens—90 Inch..... .64
Even weave—for sheets, pillow cases and art work—pure linen.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.39 Satin Charmeuse—40 Inch..... .97
Soft draping quality—fashionable street and evening shades.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$4.69 Sateen Comfortables.....3.00
Full size—Persian or floral patterns—plain border.
COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

$1.09 to $1.25 Satin Sofa Cushions.. .66
Floral and conventional designs—in red or green topings.
ART DEPT.—BASEMENT.

59 ct. Renaissance Scarfs..... .39
Also centrepieces, plain or drawn-work centres—also torchon lace trim'd—some with emb'd corners.
ART LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$13.98 & $15.98 Brussels Rugs....11.00
All Wool—9x12 and 8.3x10.6 ft.—Oriental, florals, two-toned greens and small effects.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.79 Dinner Knives and Forks.....1.19
Fine American steel—bone and ebony handles—set of twelve pieces, six each in gift box.
CUTLERY—MAIN FLOOR.

35 ct. Brass Extension Rods..... .20
For long curtains—extend 30 to 54 inches—with ends and fixtures.
SHADES—THIRD FLOOR

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.

Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

Little Children's Hand-Embroidered Coats

Intended to sell at $7.98..... 5.79

Beautifully made of fine white Cashmere and Crepella—sateen lined, also interlined—collars scalloped and beautifully embroidered by hand.

One of those trade windfalls that occur for no apparent reason—simply "a lucky strike"—lucky will they be who share in it—sizes to 3 years.

BEAR IN MIND
$9.98 Hand Emb'd Coats at 6.98 are not every day occurrences.

FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

Our Express Dept., 4th Floor, will pack, weigh, and address customers' purchases and gifts, shipping by Parcel Post, Express, or our own Delivery.

Gifts will be held and shipped when requested by our customers.

Cards and envelopes will be furnished.

READ OUR DELIVERY SCHEDULE.

DELIVERY SCHEDULE.

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LARGE ASSEMBLY OF DEBUTANTES IN SOCIETY'S GARDEN

Season for the Introduction of Girls Into Society Now in Full Swing—Coming-out Teas, Receptions, and Dances for Debutantes Claim Attention—Junior Cotillions to be Reorganized and Called Junior Assemblies—Over a Hundred Debutantes This Season.

Miss Louise Tiffany Frank
(PHOTO BY CAMPBELL STUDIOS)

THE season for the débutantes is now in full swing, and there is a wonderful galaxy of buds this Winter in society's garden. The coming-out receptions and teas commenced early this month, and will continue up until after the first of the new year.

The entertainments for the débutantes, planned by their relatives and friends, will really monopolize the first of the season, and then the older people take their place in the shifting social scene with larger and more formal entertainments. Luncheons for débutantes have become a fad this season, and the buds of last year are even entertaining the girls of this season at luncheon at the smart restaurants.

While the débutantes are enjoying the merry whirl of their first season, they are working out the details of the entertainment which is given annually by the Junior League, and which is to be given this year at the Waldorf-Astoria, on the evening of Jan. 16 and the afternoon and evening of Jan. 17. The league is a charitable organization composed of young women prominent in society, the active work of which is carried on by the season's débutantes who have been elected to membership.

The costly array of flowers which grace the coming out of the New York débutante are always sent to the hospitals and the sick in the tenements. There are many kinds of girls in this year's list of buds, and some very beautiful girls, whose beauty and charm have already shone in the Court of St. James's in London. They all possess the refreshing charm which is so necessary to keep up the wholesomeness of society, where time is relentless, and they all find time to give much of their aid and talents in the cause of sweet charity.

The Junior Cotillions, which have been a feature of New York society for eighteen years, will cease this Winter to exist as such, but will be reorganized under the name of the Junior Assemblies. Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, who has so successfully managed them in the past, will be one of the committee of three on reorganization for the season of 1914-15. The other committee members will be Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons and Mrs. Charles Steele. There are long lists for three years ahead. Next year's list is unusually large, fifty already having made application. There have never in the past been more than twenty-five vacancies during a season. The patronesses will be allowed to subscribe to the assemblies for two seasons only. Mrs. Dodge, who is to serve on the reorganization committee, will not take any active part after this year.

The committee of management this season consists, besides Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Steele, and Mrs. Emmons, of Mrs. Pierre Mali and Mrs. Archibald Rogers. The last two named and Mrs. Dodge will receive Tuesday evening at Sherry's, when the first of the Winter's cotillions will take place.

DEBUTANTES OF 1913-14.

ALEXANDER, MISS MARY CROCKER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street. Several large entertainments being planned. Her sister, Miss Harriet Alexander, is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Junior League

ANDERTON, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William B. Anderton of 825 Madison Avenue; dance, Dec. 8, Ladies' Annex, Metropolitan Club. Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren gave a luncheon last week for Miss Anderton.

ADAMS, MISS EDITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams of 3 East Seventy-sixth Street; reception, Dec. 20, at her home.

AUCHINCLOSS, MISS ESTHER, daughter of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. Owing to mourning, Miss Auchincloss will not be presented to society until next Spring.

ANDREWS, MISS NAOMI, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wakeman Andrews of 875 Madison Avenue; reception, Jan. 8, at her home.

ARENTS, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Arents of 38 West Fifty-seventh Street.

BURRILL, MISS LEONIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrill of 36 East Thirty-eighth Street; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 29.

BACHE, MISS KATHRYN K., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street; reception, Dec. 13, at her home.

BANKS, MISS ALIDA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher S. Banks of 987 Madison Avenue; reception, Dec. 6, at home of her aunt, Mrs. M. Banks Taylor, 9 East Eighty-first Street.

BOUVIER, MISS EDITH E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vernon Bouvier, Jr., of Nutley, N. J.; tea dance at Sherry's, Dec. 12.

BECKER, MISS MARION JANET, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Becker of 830 Park Avenue; reception at her mother's home, Dec. 6.

BATTIE, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mrs. William W. Battle of 375 Park Avenue; dance, Dec. 26.

BRIDGMAN, MISS ANNA KIRK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, 14 East Sixtieth Street; débutante luncheon given by her mother at Sherry's, Nov. 21.

BUTLER, MISS SARAH SCHUYLER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler of 60 Morningside Drive; formally introduced at Newport last Summer. Small dance given for her on Nov. 12.

BARROWS, MISS HESTAR NOEL, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Clifford Barrows of 63 East Fifty-sixth Street.

BUTLER, MISS LOUISE T., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler of 30 East Seventy-second Street; tea at her home, Dec. 6; tea dance at Ritz-Carlton, Dec. 26, to be given by her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage.

BURRILL, MISS BEATRICE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Burrill of 8 West Forty-eighth Street; dance at Sherry's, Jan. 13, to be given by her aunt, Mrs. George W. Forsythe.

CRAVATH, MISS VERA A. H., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, 107 East Thirty-ninth Street.

CUMMING, ISABELLA L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs Robert W. Cumming of Morristown, N. J.

CARHART, MISS ETHEL A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brigham Carhart, 113 East Thirty-seventh Street; dance, Dec. 17.

CUMNOCK, MISS MARY CUTTING, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, 111 East Thirty-ninth Street; small dance at Sherry's, Dec. 19.

COSTER, MISS MAUD, daughter of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster of 37 East Thirty-seventh Street; ball at Sherry's, Jan. 8.

CARSON, MISS BETTY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson of 149 East Thirty-seventh Street.

CAMBELL, MISS ABIGAIL A., daughter of Mrs. Alexander D. Cambell of 131 Riverside Drive.

CULBERT, MISS KATHARINE F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert of 14 East Fifty-fourth Street; introduced at a tea on Nov. 27.

CHISOLM, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm of 16 East Fifty-third Street; dinner to be given on Tuesday night by her mother at her home, taking guests afterward to Junior Cotillion.

COLT, MISS CATHARINE, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Richard C. Colt of 62 East Fifty-fourth Street; a dinner given by Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., on Tuesday night for fifty guests, going afterward to Junior Cotillion.

DAVIS, MISS ELEANOR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Richard T. Davis of 314 West Seventy-seventh Street; dance at St. Regis, Jan. 2.

DARLINGTON, MISS ELEANOR, daughter of the Bishop of Western Pennsylvania and Mrs. James H. Darlington. Miss Darlington was introduced at Newport.

DENNIS, MISS MILDRED DENNIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis of 110 East Fifty-seventh Street; luncheon at Sherry's, Nov. 17; dinner at Sherry's, Dec. 2. Many other entertainments arranged for Miss Dennis.

EMMONS, MISS ELIZABETH W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons of 60 Park Avenue; reception, Dec. 10.

EMERY, MISS ALEXANDRA, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Anson of 5 East Sixty-eighth Street by a former marriage; dance to be given by her mother at Ritz-Carlton, Dec. 22

FARR, MISS EDITH J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs John Farr of 14 West Tenth Street.

FRANK, MISS LOUISE TIFFANY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank of Southampton, L. I., granddaughter of the late J. Edwards Read.

FORBES, MISS NATALIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes of 527 Fifth Avenue.

FALLOWS, MISS ANNETTE R., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Huntington Fallows of Dobbs Ferry; dance at Plaza, Dec. 12.

FORD, MISS EMILIE W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Ford of Morristown, N. J., and 35 East Thirtieth Street; tea at Colony Club, Dec. 6.

FLEITMANN, MISS LIDA LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fleitmann of 32 East Sixty-seventh Street.

FLAGG, MISS KATHARINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fisher Flagg of 150 West Seventy-fifth Street; reception, Dec. 4.

FRAZIER, MISS VERONICA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Frazier of Garrison, N. Y.

GILFORD, MISS LENTILHON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Gilford of 473 Lexington Avenue; luncheon at Sherry's, Nov. 19; reception at her home, Dec. 19.

GIBNEY, MISS MARION P., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Virgil P. Gibney of 16 Park Avenue; reception, Dec. 6.

GRACIE, MISS EDITH, daughter of Mrs. Archibald Gracie of Washington, D. C., and the late Col. Gracie. Formal début last season was postponed on account of mourning.

GRIFFIN, MISS HELEN DE FOREST, daughter of Dr. Henry A. Griffin of 63 West Fifty-fourth Street; luncheon at Sherry's, Dec. 2.

GILBERT, MISS ANNIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of 563 Park Avenue; introduced at a reception on Nov. 22.

GEDDES, MISS VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paul Geddes of 235 West Seventy-first Street; dance at the Hotel Gotham, Dec. 5.

HASKINS, MISS NOELINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins of 56 East Seventy-second Street.

HYDE, MISS SYLVIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hyde of 66 East Ninety-first Street.

HARRIMAN, MISS MIRIAM, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman of 20 East Fifty-fourth Street; ball at Sherry's, Dec. 31.

HOWARD, MISS DOROTHY LEGG, daughter of Mrs. Legg Howard of 449 Park Avenue; introduced at reception, Nov. 21.

HUSTED, MISS KATHARINE CLINTON, daughter of the late Gen Thomas Husted; introduced by her aunt, Mrs. John Myers Shedd, Nov. 19.

HOLLISTER, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Trowbridge Hollister of 830 Park Avenue.

HEPBURN, MISS CORDELIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barton Hepburn of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street; reception at Colony Club, Dec. 13.

HERRICK, MISS LOUISE M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hicks Herrick of 35 East Thirtieth Street; reception, Dec. 18.

HENDERSON, MISS MARGARET CLARKSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henderson of the Hotel Gotham; theatre party and supper at Sherry's, Dec. 1, to be given by her sister, Mrs. Stanley Lewis Wolff; dance at Sherry's, Jan. 2, to be given by Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine.

HALL, MISS VARIAN WELLS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Hall of 15 West Eighty-third Street; dance given for her on Nov. 8.

INGERSOLL, MISS COLINE MACRAE, daughter of Colin Macrae Ingersoll of 167 East Seventy-first Street; reception, Dec. 6.

KISSEL, MISS LOUISE, daughter of Mrs. Gustav Kissel of 12 East Fifty-fifth Street.

KENDALL, MISS ELINOR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beale Kendall; introduced at a tea, Nov 24, by her sister, Mrs. Archibald M Denny of 41 West Eleventh Street.

KLAPP, MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Klapp of the Hotel Gotham; reception, Dec. 13.

KING, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King of Newport, now at 16 East Eighty-fourth Street.

LIVINGSTON, MISS LOUISA MORRIS, daughter of Bayard V. L. Livingston of Albany; reception, Dec. 6. Miss Livingston will be with her aunt, Mrs. M. G. Wilkins of 45 Fifth Avenue, later in the season. She is a cousin of the Countess de Laugier Villars.

LEARY, MISS BETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Leary of 26 West Forty-ninth Street; introduced at a tea on Nov. 26.

LORD, MISS LUCY, daughter of Prof. Herbert Gardiner Lord of Columbia University, and Mrs. Ward; reception, Dec. 13. On Nov. 26 Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street gave a luncheon in her honor.

MILLIKEN, MISS EDYTHE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Milliken of New Rochelle.

MALCOM, MISS HOPE, daughter of Mrs. George I. Malcom of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street.

McVICKAR, MISS ELIZABETH HOFFMAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bard McVickar of Morristown, N. J.; dance, Oct. 31; another dance in town later in the season.

McCAGG, MISS AUGUSTA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butler McCagg of 12 East Eighty-fourth Street; reception, Dec. 9.

MANICE, MISS DOROTHY J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth street; small dance, Dec. 10.

MORGENTHAU, MISS RUTH, daughter of the newly appointed Ambassador to Turkey and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau; dance at Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 26 given by her mother.

MORDAUNT, MISS MILDRED C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Mordaunt of Ontario, N. Y.; to be introduced by her cousin, Mrs. Francis Lilingston Pell, Dec. 2, at the home of her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Marshall, 14 East Sixtieth Street.

McALPIN, MISS FLORA B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin of 9 East Ninetieth Street; reception, Dec. 13.

NICHOLS, MISS CHRISTINA, daughter of Mrs. George L. Nichols of the Hotel Gotham; reception, Dec. 6.

OAKMAN, MISS KATHARINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman of 725 Fifth Avenue; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 23.

PARK, MISS ELSIE S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park of Westbury, L. I.; introduced at a dance on Nov. 3.

PULLEYN, MISS VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Pulleyn of 171 West Ninety-fourth Street; dance at Delmonico's, Dec. 12.

PARIS, MISS STAR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Paris of 124 East Seventy-second Street.

PALMER, MISS HELEN CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Carnegie Palmer of Morristown, N. J.

(Continued on Following Page.)

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SOCIETY TO DANCE THIS WEEK FOR PHILANTHROPY'S SAKE

Well-Known Women Are Patronesses of Benefit for East Side House Settlement to be Given on Thursday Evening at the Plaza—Sale To-morrow for St. Sylvia Cottage Industries.

Miss Mildred Rice
(PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT)

Miss Vera Van Buren
(PHOTO BY ROCHLITZ STUDIO)

AMONG the first social events of the season for the benefit of charity will be a dance to be given for the benefit of the East Side House Settlement, on Thursday evening, in the large ballroom of the Plaza.

The patronesses are Mrs. Charles Smithers, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William R. Proctor, Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mrs. Christopher D. Smithers, Mrs. William A. Read, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Frederick W. Moss, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. Francis S. Smithers, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Mrs. Clarence W. Wood, Mrs. Crawford Clark, Mrs. Graham Miles, Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mrs. J. Carstensen, Mrs. Dimon Bird, Mrs. Hobart J. Park, and Mrs. D. Rait Richardson.

They will be assisted by the Misses Alice Moss, Althea Gibb, Gertrude Monroe-Smith, Marjorie Wiggin, Cordelia Hepburn, Miriam Harriman, Mary B. Brooks, Ethel Carhart, Dorothy Gibb, Hilda Holmes, Dorothy Howard, Elise Ladew, Louise Frank, Vaulette Proctor, Doris Mangam, Louise Fiske, Barbara Brewster, and Elizabeth Kendall.

The Floor Committee consists of Farrar Bateson, Courtland W. Handy, Lyman N. Hine, John F. Adams, Chester Palmer, Randolph Catlin, E. Hubert Litchfield, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Alfred Ely, Jr., Stanley D. McGraw, Quentin F. Feitner, Hegerman Foster, Howard A. Plummer, Charles Inman, Harvey Ladew, Frederick C. Inman, Gardner W. Millett, Sherburne Prescott, and John L. Terry, Jr.

At the Plaza.

Well-known society girls and women will preside over the tables at the sale that will take place all day to-morrow and Tuesday at the Plaza for the benefit of the St. Sylvia Cottage Industries for women at Tivoli. Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Warren Delano, Mrs. Thomas Hunt, Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Thomas Hunt, Miss Cruger, and others are among the patronesses. The models and the materials used for and in the lace making by these Americans are brought from abroad and the pieces include besides other smaller pieces lace altar pieces, bedspreads, and scarfs in lace and old Italian cutwork.

Among those who will be at the tables are the Misses Laura Delano, Madeline Cook, Laura Livingston, the Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Robert Minis, and Mrs. Pell.

Moving Pictures at Sherry's.

The first entertainment to be given by the newly formed Music School League, which aims to raise money for the Music School Settlement, will take place on the evening of Dec. 11 at Sherry's. It will be the only occasion on which the moving pictures of the recent international polo games will be shown. A dance will follow the pictures.

The members of the committee are: Chairman, Miss Catharine Hazard; Treasurer, Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson; Secretary, Miss Millicent Almy, and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Brown, Mrs. John Tucker, Mrs. Joseph T. Forbes, Mrs. Hans C. Stricker, Mrs. Duncan A. Holmes, Miss Florence Burton, Miss Jessie A. Hazard, Miss Dorothea Baldwin, Miss Annita Emmet, Miss Genevieve Sanford, Miss Ruth H. Moller, Miss Alida Chanler, Miss Virginia Townsend, and Miss Natalie Slocum.

The patronesses include Mrs. F. C. Reach, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, Miss Christine V. Baker, Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. David Mannes, Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Otto Kahn, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

LARGE ASSEMBLY OF DEBUTANTES IN SOCIETY'S GARDEN

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

PARSONS, MISS LE BRUN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons of 126 East Seventy-third Street; luncheon at Sherry's on Nov. 19.

PORTER, MISS MARGARET SETON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter of 405 Park Avenue; reception given on Nov. 28.

PHILLIPS, MISS EDITH, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of 40 West Forty-seventh Street; reception, Dec. 13.

PARSONS, the MISSES LAURA C. and MARY M., daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of 449 Park Avenue.

ROMEYN, MISS ESTELLE Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 19.

RODEWALD, MISS MARIE LOUISE, daughter of William MacNeil Rodewald of 37 West Fifty-third Street; introduced at Tuxedo.

RUTHERFURD, MISS BARBARA, daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt by a former marriage. Her début postponed until next season owing to mourning.

ROGERS, MISS GRACE B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Cromwell Rogers of 11 East Fifty-sixth Street; luncheon given for her on Nov. 19.

RICHARDS, MISS ELVINE, daughter of Mrs. A. Moore Richards of 123 East Fifty-third Street; tea dance given yesterday for her at Sherry's by her mother.

RYDER, MISS HELEN WHITNEY, daughter of Mrs. J. E. Ryder of 981 Park Avenue; will be introduced in January.

SWAN, MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William I. Swan of Oyster Bay, L. I.; reception, Dec. 18, to be given by Mrs. Thomas Seare Young of 42 East Fifty-second Street.

SEARS, MISS PENELOPE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Sears of Oyster Bay; reception at the Colony Club, Dec. 20.

SCOTT, MISS EVELYN, whose aunt, Mrs. George R. Dyer, will give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton in her honor on Dec. 23. Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman of 555 Park Avenue gave a reception for her niece yesterday.

STRONG, MISS MARGARET L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong; dance at Sherry's, Dec. 12, to be given by her aunt, Mrs. J. Amory Haskell; dance to be given at Sherry's, Dec. 30, by her mother.

SCOTT, MISS MINI, daughter of George Isham Scott of 28 West Fifty-seventh Street; introduced at Newport last Summer by her grandmother, Mrs. George S. Scott; dance at the St. Regis, Dec. 30.

SCULLY, MISS VIRGINIA, given a luncheon by her aunt, Miss Clementine Reese, at Sherry's on Nov. 19; reception, Jan. 3, to be given by Mrs. Charles B. Squier, 565 Park Avenue.

SHEDD, MISS BARBARA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shedd of 148 East Thirty-eighth Street; introduced at a reception on Nov 19.

SAGE, the MISSES MARY R. and KATHERINE, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of Albany; reception on Nov. 8, Hotel Renaissance, 512 Fifth Avenue.

SCHERMERHORN, MISS KATE, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn.

STEVENS, MISS ELSIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.; introduced at Newport; dance at the St. Regis, Dec. 3.

STEELE, MISS KATHRYN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele of Westbury, L. I.; introduced at a dance given at her country home, Nov. 26.

SACHS, MISS EDITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sachs of 4 West Seventy-fourth Street; dance at the Ritz-Carlton, Dec. 12.

TAYLOR, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of Mrs. Keene Taylor of 863 Park Avenue; dance at Sherry's on Dec. 19 to be given by her uncle, Foxhall Keene.

TYNG, MISS BLANCHE E., daughter of James A. Tyng of 12 West Ninety-second street; tea on Dec. 20 to be given by Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng of 3 East Eighty-fifth Street.

TREVOR, MISS LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor of 28 East Fifty-second Street.

TAILER, MISS MARIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer of 16 East Seventy-second Street; introduced at Newport last Summer.

VANDERHOEF, MISS MARION WYCKOFF, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef of 76 East Fifty-sixth Street; reception on Nov. 7.

WARREN, MISS GABRIELLE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren of 145 Madison Avenue.

WILLIAMS, MISS JOY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams of 37 West Forty-eighth Street; tea dance at Sherry's, Dec. 26.

WARD, MISS VIRGINIA CENTER, daughter of Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street; introduced at a tea on Nov. 27.

WILMERDING, MISS KATHARINE FAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilmerding of Philadelphia; introduced at a tea on Nov. 26 given by her aunt, Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow of 120 East Fifty-sixth Street.

WATSON, MISS MAI, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson of 52 West Fifty-second Street; introduced at a reception, Nov. 28; ball at Sherry's, Dec. 26.

WARREN, MISS MARGARET, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren of 326 West Eighty-ninth Street; reception, Dec. 1.

CITY SOCIAL NOTES

THURSDAY, Dec. 11, is the date for the Charity Ball to be given by the Young Women's Hospital Guild. Mrs. Wendall C. Phillips has charge of the arrangements.

On Friday the American Criterion Society will install its new President, Mrs. L. L. Hill, at a luncheon in the Plaza. These are the Chairmen appointed for the coming year: Mrs. George Hanna, Reception; Mrs. Frank Hadley, Music; Mrs. Emanuel Elzas, Drama and Press; Mrs. Rose, Arrangements; Mrs. W. E. Bailey, Dancing; Mrs. Austin Finnegan, Printing; Mrs. Lillian McCandless, Authorship; Mrs. James Batterton, Membership.

Members and friends of the Woman's Health Protective Association are invited to the annual meeting and election of officers to be held on Tuesday at 2:30 at the Waldorf.

Clio held a meeting in the College Room of the Astor on Monday. The subject was "Women in Literature," and Mrs. B. R. Jacobs was Chairman of the day. Clio celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary a few days ago with a large reception, at which eight of its ten former Presidents were present. On that day Mrs. Charles Duane Baker, first President of the club, was made Honorary President, and Miss M. L. Gibbs, the only member who has been with the club through the twenty-five years, was given a club pin.

A card party was given on Friday in the Sisterhood Assembly Rooms of the Amelia Relief Society, with Mrs. Selig Housah as hostess.

The Old Fourteen Alumnae will give a dinner on Tuesday evening in the Hotel Martha Washington.

A charity ball for the benefit of the needy of New Rochelle will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 19, in Germania Hall under the auspices of the Charity Ball Committee.

There will be another in the series of salons given by the Society of French Women on Thursday in the home of the President, Mme. Polifeme, 321 West Ninety-second Street.

LOCAL ART NOTES OF INTEREST

What a difference the setting makes with our jewels of Chippendale, Staffordshire, pewter, and brass. There is a growing disinclination on the part of American collectors to go grubbing about in Bloomsbury shops for crystal bowls, or down on their knees under the counters of the Rue Hoche for undiscovered "chinoiseries." Perhaps they are afraid of cracks in the crystal and porcelain, perhaps they hate increasingly the dirt. At all events, they are ready to respond fervently to such an assemblage of clean, well-preserved antiquities as they may see in the American Art Galleries up to the dates of their sale this week on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons. The collection comprises the stock of Messrs. Cooper & Griffith, who are dissolving partnership, and whose firm name has long stood for conscience and judgment and a thoroughly drilled taste.

The Wedgwood, of which there are many fine and rare pieces, comes directly from Mr. Frederick Rathbone, who is the English authority on Staffordshire, and the old English furniture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is not only authenticated, but beautiful in design and ornament. The chests in particular are fine enough for museums and magnificent for homes that have a manor house scope. A small room has been fitted up with the group of pewter, and its moonlight color, the color of pewter that has been cleaned and not polished, lends a peculiarly delicate charm to this ample display of work-a-day metal. There is an abundance of English pottery, and also a considerable section devoted to American wares, with Pennsylvania Dutch pie plates that might well feel surprise at finding themselves in company with Wedgwood jasper and basalts. Certain plates of this Pennsylvania ware are marked in sprawling letters of yellow slip "Mary's Dish," "Sallie," &c., showing a neater tendency than we boast in our own hygienic age.

In other rooms are rugs from the stock of John T. Keresey & Co., Herat and Samakhand, Kurdistan and Khorassan, Heriz and Sirak Kandahar and Khiva, each an individual masterpiece, in which the colors under the muffled tone make the richest and most delicate harmonies, the kind of products of the loom beside which all but the noblest works of art seem thin and inexpressive.

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At the Ehrich Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by J. Campbell Phillips, chiefly portraits. A recent portrait of the late Mayor Gaynor is in the collection, and is a good though rather formal likeness. The portraits of Henry Mosler and of Mrs. Louise Dorff of Stockholm are among those most animated in style and handling.

We Give Surety Coupons Free with Purchases and Redeem Them in Merchandise

In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

Tomorrow at O'Neill's Santa Claus Opens His TOY FAIR

Santa Claus Will Receive the Children in Person.

Beginning at about 10 o'clock. He will be glad to see all the little folks, particularly those of nine years of age or under, and to those who can assure him of good behavior in school and at home will present a little toy free.

A Wonderful Showing of Dolls.

A complete assortment of beautiful dolls, representing almost every doll manufactured. In fact, there will be hardly any other store that will show as complete an assortment. Prices from 25c. to $20.00.

Pamos Mosaics Are Demonstrated.

A new outfit that will enable the children to amuse their little friends. An educational toy.

The Boys Will See a Wireless Station in Operation.

Receiving messages from incoming steamers and other wireless stations. A message from the Imperator is expected.

See the Miniature Railroad System.

And the most wonderful display of electrical and mechanical trains in the city. We are fully stocked and can supply everything in this line. Prices from 39c. to $35.00. Full assortment.

Many Interesting Demonstrations.

New and highly amusing indoor games, including CORTELLO, a great parlor game; BOY SCOUTS GAME, BASEBALL GAME, ERECTOR, the new model builder's outfit; MECCANO, the American model builder, and many others.

Big Opening Special
$4.98 Doll Carriage at $3.85
Headquarters for Reed Carriages. The most complete in the city. Prices from $2.95 to $15.98. As an opening special, we offer a regular $4.98 carriage for $3.85.

Big Opening Special
Our $1.50 Doll at 95c
A Big Beauty
23 inches high, with full ball joints, eyes, lashes and handsome long hair. The lot is limited—be sure to get one.

Humpty Dumpty, Etc.
Humpty Dumpty Circus (well known) $1.00
Wash Sets for little girls, 25c up to $1.00
Ten Pins..... 25c up to $1.00
Doll Houses and Bungalows; special; at 50c
$1.00 Marathon Racer at 79c.
The o-cycle; tons of fun!
Toy Telephones, 25c.
Iron Toys of all descriptions.
Teddy Bears 50c. to $2.50.

Don't Miss the Demonstration of FLUTA
A sweet toned musical Instrument, easy to play. You can perform upon it with piano accompaniment. Parents will welcome Fluta as a really musical toy that gives music instead of a mere noise.
Lead Soldiers of all nations. Cavalry, artillery and infantry.
Roly Polys 25c to $2.50.
Toy Pianos from 25c. to $10.00.

Velocipedes
A few of our many bargains to greet Santa upon his arrival in our department on MONDAY.
High class heavy rubber tired Velo, finest finish, for boys.
From 3 to 5; reg. $3.50; special, $2.95
From 6 to 9; reg. $4.50; sp., $3.49
A $4.95 Automobile at $3.95
Fine Auto
Finished metal in blue and red. Big enough for two childern to ride in.

Games
Most complete line of games in city. Headquarters for baseball games, prices 25c upward. A bright, entertaining assortment.
Musical Toys 15c. up.
$4.98 Swing Horse at $3.95
Full modelled body. A handsome horse.
Thousands of toys and games of all sorts for children of all ages even for the grown-up.

Bring Your Trade Marks, Milk Labels, Certificates, &c., to O'Neill's This Week and Receive

Double the Usual Number of Surety Coupons in Exchange

FOR ONE WEEK, beginning to-morrow, Monday, December 1, we will give DOUBLE SURETY COUPONS on the following exchanges:

Condensed Milk Labels.
Lion ..... USUALLY 1 Surety Coupon for 2
This week 1 Surety Coupon for 1.
Star, Darling or Pearl ..... 1 Surety Coupon for 3
This week 2 Surety Coupons for 3.
Sweet Clover ..... 1 Surety Coupon for 4
This week 2 Surety Coupons for 4.

Soap Trade Marks.
Kirkmen's, Babbit's Octagon, Pearl, Bee ..... USUALLY 1 Surety Coupon for 3
This week 2 Surety Coupons for 3.
United Cigar Certificates.
Usually 2 Surety Coupons for 1.
This week 4 Surety Coupons for 1.

Boys' $6.50 Winter Overcoats and Two Pants Suits, Special at **$4.98**

Suits in all wool cheviots and cassimeres in tan, brown and gray, in neat fancy effects made up in new Norfolk model, two pairs of full cut knicker trousers made full lined. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Reefers are in blue, gray and brown chinchilla, made button up to the neck, with circular velvet or self collars, worsted or flannel lined. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Overcoats for the larger boys, ages 8 to 16 years. In brown and gray fancies, made double-breasted, convertible collar style, cut full length and belted back.

Boys' High Grade $10 Suits & Overcoats at $7.50

Suits are in the newest Norfolk models, several styles, some with patch pockets, some have two pairs of trousers, made up of all wool cheviots and cassimeres in neat fancy mixtures in grays and browns. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Overcoats in the newest juvenile and school models, in new fancy effects in grays and brown cheviots and cassimeres. Juvenile sizes, 3 to 10. School sizes 8 to 17 years.

O'Neill Men's and Boys' Store—Street Floor.

The Best $18 to $25 Suits and Overcoats

$12.50

Cash or Credit

We know that this is a remarkable statement to make, but we can back it up because we have the goods. We take the entire output of a prominent clothing manufacturer who makes nothing but high grade clothing.

Every New Style in Winter Overcoats

In the newest fancy effects in grays and brown, some fancy back materials, made quarter lined, with patch or bellows pockets, others are full lined and made up in the new guard or great coat models; also regulation dress model, cut 46 inches long, in black, gray and brown kersey, satin lined and velvet collars. Sizes 34 to 42.

Every New Style in Winter Suits

In the newest pencil stripes and fancy mixtures, including the newest 1914 Tartan plaids, in worsted, cheviots and cassimeres, made up in the newest English and conservative modes. Sizes 34 to 42. Stouts up to 46.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street, New York City

Henri Bendel

ANNOUNCES HIS

Annual Clearance Sale

Monday Dec. 1st — Tuesday Dec. 2nd — Wednesday Dec. 3rd

Rich Furs

Ermine and Chinchilla Opera Wraps; Seal Mole, Baby Lamb and Caracule Walking Coats; Sets of Silver Fox, Mole Fox, White Fox; Mole, Ermine and Fitch; Garments trimmed with Fitch; and Motor Coats

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Model Hats and Gowns

Suitable for Every Occasion

To be Closed Out Regardless of Cost

10 West 57th Street

FURS

FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER

Buy the "FAMOUS KRAMER FURS" direct from America's leading manufacturers at our wholesale salesroom and save the middlemen's enormous profit.

KRAMER FURS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER "SINCE 1873"

PERSIAN LAMB AND HUDSON SEAL (MUSKRAT) COATS, (Selected whole skins.) Latest models, richly lined. Retailers' price, $225.00. Our price..... $125.00

GENUINE WHITE FOX SETS, Selected skins. Retailers' price, $120.00. Our price..... $60.00

FOX, WOLF, RACCOON AND OTHER FUR SETS, Retailers' price, $30.00. Our price..... $15.00

GENUINE RUSSIAN MOIRE PONY COATS (Handsome foreign dyed skins.) Retailers' price, $45.00. Our price..... $25.00

MEN'S FUR LINED AND AUTOMOBILE COATS, Retailers' price, $35.00. Our price..... $17.50

Complete assortment, from $6.50 to $5,700.

Furs Remodeled and Repaired at wholesale prices.

Beware of impostors who imitate our advertising. Said impostors operate under spurious names and misrepresent in selling furs.

The "Famous Kramer Furs" enjoy the confidence of the most reputable merchants throughout the United States, who sell them "since 1873." They are warranted as represented, and are not found in fur stores open just for the season. We have no retail store, but you can buy them direct from us at wholesale prices.

KRAMER FUR CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Nearly 11 years at
13 EAST 16TH STREET
Bet. B'way and 5th Ave., N. Y.
Take elevator to wholesale salesroom.

MANY NEW YORKERS AT WINTER RESORTS FOR THANKSGIVING

Short Week-End Trips Over the Holiday Are Gaining in Favor Each Year—Dances, Receptions, Dinners and Luncheons Which Are to Come.

Miss Emelie J. Walker (PHOTO BY IRA L. HILL)

Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore (PHOTO BY YOUNG)

IN New England, Thanksgiving is a day observed in the home. This is the day when the family gathers from the corners of the earth—the one family holiday—but here in New York the day has become more or less of a going away and resting-up time. Week-end trips to Winter resorts are becoming more and more popular each year. Dr. and Mrs. Porter have gone to Lisle for a week. Dr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Minner of 140 West Ninety-second Street left town on Wednesday for Atlantic City. Miss Marjorie Minner and Miss Marion Moore of 440 Riverside Drive are in Springfield, Mass., as guests of Miss Helen Wyckoff, who is giving a house party for the week-end. Miss Minner will join her parents to-morrow at Atlantic City. The series of dances which Miss Minner and Douglas Snow organized last Winter will open on Thursday, Dec. 18, at the Marseille.

Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin of 65 Central Park West is in Washington, as are Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker Nevin of 21 West Ninth Street. They went down to attend the wedding of the President's daughter and Mr. Sayre on Tuesday.

Philip Metz of Yale and his sister, Miss Gertrude Metz, a student in Miss Sumner's School, Washington, D. C., are stopping at the Astor for the Thanksgiving recess, with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metz of Omaha, Neb., who came on to see their children.

Dr. and Mrs. Manuel Mencia, who have been traveling in Europe for five months, have returned to this country and are in town for a brief stay before leaving for Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Mencia is a daughter of ex-President Gomez.

Mrs. Wright Prescott Edgerton of 302 Central Park West entertained with a luncheon yesterday for about thirty army friends. The affair took place in the Rose Room of the Astor, and afterward the hostess took her guests to the Army and Navy game at the Polo Grounds. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. C. B. Eckles, Lieut. and Mrs. James Cheney of West Point, Col. and Mrs. Heiner, Col. and Mrs. Stephen Mills, Col. and Mrs. W. A. Simpson, Thomas Barry of Governors Island, Gen. Meany, and Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.

Mrs. H. H. Sevier has returned from a several days' trip through the Berkshires and is stopping at the Plaza. Her resignation to the Dixie Club as President has been declined, and a committee of women was appointed at the last meeting to call upon her and ask her to reconsider.

On Sunday a week from to-day the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a reception in the vestry rooms of the Temple at 8:15. The guides will meet at the home, 318 East Eighty-second Street, on Saturday. Miss Esther Seide, soprano, daughter of the chief rabbi of Naples, Miss Renee Schreiber soprano, and Albert Jampolski, baritone, will sing for the entertainment of the guests.

Miss M. Elizabeth Lester gave a reception yesterday in her home, 453 West 143d Street, for the Washington Chapter, D. A. R. Those who received with the hostess were Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Mrs. George D. Bangs, Mrs. J. H. Storer, Mrs. H. C. Tuttle, Mrs. G. C. Stoddard, Mrs. Walter H. Tappan, Mrs. Fairfield Mortimore, Mrs. Silas B. Bostwick, Mrs. Stanley L. Otis, Mrs. H. O. Cronk, Mrs. T. P. Smith, Mrs. O. M. Bostwick, and Miss Patterson.

At the meeting of the Society for Political Study, held on Tuesday at the Astor, Ada Patterson spoke on the urgent need of the club women of the city interesting themselves in safeguarding the lives of children in the congested streets. There was a discussion afterward about ways of keeping the children off the streets and out of the way of trucks and automobiles, and it was suggested that roof playgrounds, more parks, and school houses with ever-open doors were practical for this purpose. Therefore a motion was made and carried to the effect that a committee be appointed in this club to wait on the other clubs of the city and get the women interested in the idea. As this was Federation Day there were reports from the various federations to be read. Mrs. George Howes read one on the General Federation Convention, Mrs. Frank Kitton and Mrs. H. McClellan Wade on the State Convention, and Dr. Frances Monell on the City Federation Convention. The parliamentary drill was on "Order of Business for Regular and Annual Meetings." The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The annual dance in aid of the fund for sick nurses of the Post Graduate Hospital under the auspices of the hospital alumnae will be held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, at the Hotel Marseille.

A German dinner was given on Sunday evening by the Gamut Club.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Murray Waxman of 143 West Seventy-first Street gave a reception on Sunday afternoon a week ago for Miss Marguerite H. Marx, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Marx, who has recently announced her engagement to Fernando Perez del Pulgar, Vice Consul from Spain to New York. Mrs. Waxman received in a gown of light blue crêpe de chine and chiffon. Miss Marx's frock was of pale pink charmeuse. They were assisted by Miss Katherine Selon and Mr. and Mrs. Jaffe.

A fair for the Temple Israel, its sisterhood charities, schools for the poor, and allied philanthropies will be held in the Belvidere of the Astor from Tuesday until Saturday of this week. Among the active workers are Mrs. Martin King, Mrs. Stella Rubenstein, Mrs. L. R. N. Carvallo, Mrs. J. Mayer, Mrs. Martin Zinn, Mrs. Rutsky, Miss Pauline Levy, Mrs. Ida Kempner, Mrs. Leopold Weil, Mrs. Popper, Miss Stella Stein, Mrs. A. J. Moses, Mrs. Marcus Nathan, Mrs. N. C. Nathan, Montrose Ernst, S. E. Breslauer, Daniel B. Hays, and Mrs. W. C. Solomon. Informal dancing will be conducted in the tearoom all the afternoon and evening sessions excepting Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Martin King has charge of this section with a committee of fifty young women. Miss Joan Sawyer has volunteered her services. On Wednesday afternoon the attractions will be for children, and Miss Florence B. Meyer will give a series of folk dances.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hearst will give a Mexican costume dance on Saturday in their home, 137 Riverside Drive.

Miss Ballard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Marten Ballard of 331 West Eighty-third Street, entertained friends with an informal tea a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Costman of 231 Fox Street, the Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Goldie Costman, to Joseph M. Cooper, on Sunday evening, Nov. 23. The Rev. Dr. Eiseman performed the ceremony.

Miss Emilie and Miss Anna Mattes of 124 West 122d Street entertained the Five Hundred Club on Tuesday evening in their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Waller gave a dance for Miss Willets, Miss June Love, and Miss Natalie Willets on Friday evening in their home, 6 West Eighty-fourth Street. There were about seventy guests.

Membership in the Delmonico Dances is limited to 150, but there was a long list of guests at the first one given on Friday. The patronesses for the series are Mrs. Ernest H. Amy, Mrs. John P. Kelly, Mrs. A. Johnson McEntyre, Mrs. Joseph F. Todd, Mrs. Henry H. Brown, Mrs. Frederick Mulgrew, Mrs. Andres J. Connick, and Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Tack of 112 West Eighty-second Street celebrated their forty-fifth wedding anniversary on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. V. A. Cattus of 508 West End Avenue gave a dinner on Tuesday in her home for Miss Gilford.

Mrs. Louis Ralston will open her home, 206 West Seventy-ninth Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, for the third annual card party which she has given for the East Side Clinic for Children. Tea will follow the game. The committee includes Mrs. Ralston, Chairman; Mrs. Noble McConnell, President of the clinic; Mrs. F. McDonald Sinclair, Mrs. Frederick Cushing Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Burchell, Mrs. Eberhard Faber, Mrs. Charles Cushman, Mrs. Josephine Smith, Mrs. Albert Cornell, Mrs. Alfred Wattenberg, Mrs. William Schuette, Mrs. A. J. Wells, Mrs. A. Johnson Held, and Mrs. J. S. Van Sicien.

Minerva met on Monday at the Waldorf with Mrs. Jeremiah Pangburn, Chairman of the day. The reception, banquet, and ball to be given on Monday evening, Dec. 8, at the Waldorf for the President, Mrs. MacNutt, is in charge of Mrs. Frank E. Hadley.

A lecture on Mme. de Lafayette will be given in the Century Opera House by Lida Rose McCabe on Dec. 5, at 8:30, under the direction of the Pen and Brush Club. Miss Janet Lewis of 571 Park Avenue has charge of the arrangements.

At the next meeting of the Daily Food Alliance, Mrs. Vanderhoff of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Caroline March will speak. The session will be held at the Astor at 10:30. Mrs. Charles D. Hirst is President.

A dinner and theatre party followed the annual inspection of the James Monroe Woman's Relief Corps 118 on Wednesday. The guests of honor were Mrs. Robert McBride, National President; Mrs. Kent Cooper, Mrs. W. G. Demarest, Mrs. W. B. Moynika, Mrs. Robert Halliday, Mrs. M. A. Goodell, Miss Beatrice Tyson, Mrs. W. B. Baxter, Mrs. C. H. Boynton, Miss Florence Sutton, Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Mrs. M. B. Tirrell, Mrs. Brink, Mrs. Alexander Roboker, Mrs. M. E. Seeley, Mrs. A. G. Mohr, Mrs. Henry Westcott, Mrs. J. W. Pentreath, and Mrs. Ralph Carey.

At the Christmas bazaar to be given on Dec. 2 and 3 at the Waldorf for the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children there will be a vaudeville performance at each session. The committee in charge of this particular attraction includes Miss Guernsey, Chairman; Mrs. A. G. Bage, Mrs. Elmer Black, Mrs. W. E. Burns, Mrs. Charles Griffin, Mrs. L. M. Stotesbury, Mrs. R. B. Rucker, Mrs. Charles Rabell, Mrs. Friend Gilpin, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Albert Weston, Mrs. Frederick Lee, Mrs. Abeel Canda, Mrs. George McIntosh, and Mrs. Wilbur Molyneux. The ballroom of the Waldorf will be decorated with poinsettia made by the children for the affair.

A good programme was presented on Friday at the social meeting of the Iowa New Yorkers held at the Astor. Mrs. George Botsford was Chairman of the day, and the President, Mrs. James Clarkson, presided.

Mrs. Edward James Gavegan, wife of Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, is giving a series of small luncheons in honor of Miss Boswell, President of the Woman's Forum, and the special guests of the club at its various meetings. These parties are held in the Waldorf.

Rainy Day will have a meeting on Wednesday at the Astor with several good speakers and musicians on the programme.

A regular meeting of the Bel-Canto Club was held a few days ago at the Astor. Yesterday Mrs. Euroline Putney gave a tea for the club in her apartments in the Blenheim, from 2 until 5 o'clock. On Friday of this week Mrs. Herman Ekman of West Ninety-first Street will open her home to the club and guests. The same evening there will be a dance under the managment of Mrs. L. T. Schmidt. After this the regular monthly meetings of the club will be held on the fourth Saturday at the Waldorf.

"Militarism and Social Reform" will be the subject of the address by Miss Marion Tilden Burritt at the next meeting of the Legislative League, to be held at the Waldorf on Thursday at 3 o'clock. There will be other papers and two convention reports, one on the State convention at Buffalo, given by Mrs. Charles Goldzier, the second on the Budapest convention, read by Mrs. Rebecca Friedlander.

On Saturday of this week the New York Mozart Society will give its second musicale of the season at the Astor. The usual good programme has been prepared and will be followed by a collation. The second of Mr. and Mrs. McConnell's private dances will be held at Bretton Hall on Wednesday.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, celebrated Evacuation Day with a reception and luncheon at the Savoy on Tuesday. Special guests on that day were Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, John L. Merrill, Robert Mazet, Mrs. D. P. Ingraham, Walter B. Tufts, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, Miss Guernsey, Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng, Mrs. MacNutt, Mrs. John R. S. Weeks, and Mrs. Don Seitz. Mrs. William D. Martin had charge of the luncheon arrangements, and Miss Katherine Carville looked after the Entertainment Committee. Mrs. G. T. Chase was Chairman of arrangements.

Charter Chapter Daughters of the Union held a meeting at the Waldorf Wednesday, Mrs. W. R. Stewart presiding. The speakers were Dr. Stewart H. Rowe, Principal Wadleigh High School, whose topic was "Mothercraft in the Schools"; Henry Shelton, Curator of Washington Headquarters, who told of the Gettysburg reunion, and Mrs. J. E. Trow.

There were sixty tables of players at the card party given by the National Society of Patriotic Women of America on Tuesday at the McAlpin.

Mrs. Harry Tyson White was Chairman of the Committee in Charge, her assistants being Mrs. William Arrowsmith, Mrs. Henry Alloway, Mrs. James B. Burns, Mrs. Robert A. Ehrman, Mrs. George A. Gaine, Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough, Mrs. Edmund Lewis, Mrs. Hugh McBride, Mrs. Carl C. von Mayhoff, Mrs. Jerome Cook, Mrs. George L. Fisher, Mrs. D. Oliphant Haines, Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Walter Mertley, Mrs. Alfred Masury, Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mrs. Charles F. Street, Mrs. Chandler Smith, and Miss Evelina B. Dean.

Preceding the game the President and officers held an informal reception, the women in line being Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpool, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Charles Seabury, and Mrs. C. A. Queckoerner.

Mrs. Louis V. Southack, Mrs. Melville Parker, Mrs. J. H. Dunning, Mrs. Clifton McNulty, and Mrs. James H. Forbes have charge of the Christmas sale which will be held on Friday at the Hotel Wellington by the Flower Hospital Auxiliary.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mme. Von Kelffer, Lillian Russell, Hattie Williams, and Pauline Hall have sent dressed dolls to the Little Mothers' Aid Association to be disposed of at the bazaar on Saturday at the Waldorf. The booths will be decorated with different flowers, the Chairmen and committees wearing frocks to correspond. The association has no endowment fund, and is dependent on this bazaar and on voluntary contributions for its existence. Summer day and week outings, festivals with gifts at Christmas and Easter, kindergarten clubs, and working girls' clubs are part of its work. The Chairman of Bazaar is Mrs. A. G. Weed.

This evening at 8 o'clock the Neighborhood House of the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Temple at 80 Orchard Street will be consecrated by Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. The work of the sisterhood at Neighborhood House includes religious services, relief to neighboring families, recreation, games, lectures, organized play, dancing, circulating library, girls' and boys' clubs, parents' meetings, domestic science, sewing, penny provident bank, vacation outings, and educational, social and relief work among the Oriental Jews. The sisterhood is also doing especially good work in the rescue and uplift of wayward Jewish girls arraigned in the City Magistrates' Courts. Mrs. Mortimer Menken is President of the organization.

Mrs. W. S. Brumaghin, formerly of 541 West 113th Street, is stopping at the Endicott previous to her departure for Chicago, where she will be located this Winter.

Rubinstein will give its first evening concert of the season on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at the Waldorf. The soloists will be Emilio de Gogorza, Maurice Warner, and Mrs. Roberta Beatty. Emma Eames will be a special guest, and will receive with the President, Mrs. Chapman.

Mrs. C. B. Hoeft and Miss Hoeft of North Adams, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Arthur Hoe at her home, Oakwood, in Bedford Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Goodman of 562 West 113th Street announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Frances M. Kemp, to Nathaniel Kantrowitz of Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. S. F. Wanger of the Devon has sent out invitations for a dinner on Thursday.

Mrs. Hamilton Holt will be at home at 116 Riverside Drive on the Saturdays in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton H. Meinhard will give a dinner at Sherry's on Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch of 329 West Eighty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elaine Toch, to Dr. M. L. Pinco. The reception will be held this evening.

Miss Kate Wollman was to give a dance on Thursday evening in her home, 1 West Seventieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George William Hanna of 209 West Ninety-eighth Street gave a bridge party on Monday afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayden B. Harris of Chicago, who have lived in Boston for the past three years, have taken an apartment at 44 West Seventy-seventh Street. They left town last week for a two months' visit with N. W. Harris in Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett Moore and the Misses Phyllis and Aimee Moore of Washington, D. C., are in town for the week end.

A reception was held last Sunday afternoon to celebrate the engagement of Miss Gladys R. Berliner and Emanuel B. Cohen. Miss Berliner is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berliner of 224 West 138th Street.

On Saturday, Jan. 17, the sixteenth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee will be held in the new Biltmore Hotel. The principal guest will be Dr. David J. Hill, former President of the University of Rochester and Ambassador to Germany. Preparations are under way for the largest dinner in the history of the club, and Gov. Glynn, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Albertson, and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman have been asked to speak. Tickets may be obtained from Charles A. Simpson, Treasurer of the Dinner Committee, at 530 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Alfred C. Porter of 610 West 111th Street gave a reception on Monday. She was assisted by Mrs. Gerald Morgan Croswaite, Mrs. John Adams Quell, Miss M. Louise Porter, Miss Walker, and Mrs William Adams.

Portia will meet on Thursday at 3 o'clock at the Astor. The topics will be "United States Constitution," "Federal Income Tax," and "Amendments of 1913." Chairman, Mrs. Edward A. Albright. Papers will be read by Miss Isa Nordlinger and Mrs. C. C. Parsons. Mrs. Stuart O. Hector will be Chairman of Questions.

A fair will be held in Commonwealth Hall, 159th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, Dec. 12 and 13, for the Washington Heights Day Nursery. Among the women interested are Mrs. E. D. Depew, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. F. W. Spiegel, Mrs. L. W. Chapin, Mrs. W. H. Tappan, Miss Madeleine Blauvelt, Mrs. Schumacher, Mrs. A. Post, Mrs. T. G. Diggins, Mrs. R. M. Smith, Miss Edith Groff, and Mrs. Josiah T. Newcomb.

A committee of 100 men is assisting the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Washington Heights Hospital, Mrs. Adolph Heller, President, in its campaign to raise $150,000. The sum is to build a new hospital and there are two weeks left in which to finish the campaign. The progress will be announced in figures next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Burger of 3,875 Broadway announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lillian Herman, to Ellis Arnoff on Nov. 27 at the Astor. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

Another wedding of the week was that of Miss Maud Loewenthal of New York and Herman Friedman of Cleveland on Wednesday, Nov. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman will be at home in the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, after Dec. 10.

The first of a series of dances to be given by Mrs. Charles H. Truax this Winter took place on Sunday evening a week ago.

A dance was given by the Barnard School on Wednesday evening at Fieldston, N. Y. The committee in charge were J. Ralph Boland, Robert R. O'Loughlin, and Haanes Hoving.

A series of four card parties has been arranged by the Harmony Club for the Winter. The first will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 o'clock. Those in charge are Mrs. John Gulifoyle, Mrs. E. P. Phillips, Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg, Mrs. A. M. de Lorris, Mrs. K. M. La Point, Mrs. William H. Bowns, Mrs. Lionel S. Hastings, Mrs. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. C. D. Sire, Mrs. F. A. Palen, Mrs. Percy J. Smith, Mrs. William Davis Cole, Mrs. William D. Pike, Mrs. J. E. Quinn, and Mrs. W. B. Smith.

Farce was the subject of the meeting of the Century Theatre Club, held on Friday at the Astor. William Dean Howells's playlet "The Mousetrap," was given by members of the club under the direction of Mrs. Ballantine. The next meeting is scheduled for Dec. 12.

On Tuesday the Theatre Club met at the Astor. E. E. Mackay read a paper as part of a long, interesting programme. The club's next study day will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 9. December 23 will be Social Day, with "Farce" as the subject. There will be a theatre party on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 16, and a matinée on the following Wednesday.

The New York Theatre Club will meet on Tuesday at the Astor. Mrs. Charles Rosenfeld will be Chairman of discussion.

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50c to $4 Princess Lace Handkerchiefs 25c to $1.50
ANOTHER REMARKABLE CHRISTMAS CHANCE. There are three thousand of these handsome real Princess Lace Handkerchiefs, the sample line from which an importer booked this season's orders.
We bought them and boxed each one attractively, and tomorrow the price will be just half the regular.
Immense range of patterns; some with linen; others with lawn centers. Surely one or more of these dainty Handkerchiefs will fit your gift list, and this is the ideal time to secure them. Main Floor, Lace Store. None C.O.D.

$2.50 Colored 40-Inch Silk Canton Crepe, $1.39
$2.50 All Silk 40-Inch Broche Crepe de Chine, $1.59
$1.50 Double Width Satin Charmeuse, $1.18
SILKS MAKE PRACTICAL GIFTS and the fact that these are the soft, lustrous Silks so greatly favored will doubtless make the news of extra values especially welcome.
There are thirty-five hundred yards of Canton Crepe in a range of the most fashionable shades for street and evening wear. Twenty-one hundred and fifty yards of Broche Crepe de Chine, also in beautiful shades and black in many exquisite designs. Three thousand yards of Satin Charmeuse in forty of the most desirable shades.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

$35 Velveteen Dresses at $17.50
Lace and Fur Trimmed
SEVENTY Dresses of plain and striped velveteens and velutinas of good, soft quality. Seven attractive and up-to-date styles, including tunic and plain tailored models and others draped in the mode. All sizes and all beautifully made.
$10 Serge Dresses at $4.95
Several good styles in black, navy, burgundy and a few in taupe. Excellently made—the season's lowest price.
$15 Dresses at $6.95
Serges and silk crepe, tailored and dressy styles, in black, navy and several colors. All sizes. Second Floor.

$70 to $100 Mole Coney Coats, $49.75
Carefully patterned after the real mole and dyed in close reproduction. Finished with wide worked borders. Three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, lined with rich satins that are trimmed with Dresden and Persian ribbons. Some in evening coat styles. Some with collars of the new chinchilla squirrel.
$100 French Seal Coats at $75
Selected French seal (dyed coney), closely imitating seal in texture and color. Three-quarter and full length, lined with plain satins and brocades. Deep cuffs and shawl collars.
$175 Hudson Seal Coats at $135
Very fine skins, a close reproduction of Alaska seal in these handsome dyed muskrat pelts. Three-quarter length, new cutaway models, lined with brocaded and plain satins. May be worn close to the throat or open in revers. Collars of chinchilla squirrel.
$50 Fur Lined Coats at $32.50
Coats of heavy Scotch tweeds, lined throughout with squirrel lock and with large collars of pointed fox. Deep cuffs of the material. Full length.
$55 Black Fox Sets at $42.50
Made of fluffy full furred skins, dyed a rich deep black. Extra large animal Scarfs and full pillow Muffs. Satin lined.
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Special—Oxford Cowhide Bags
Sewed frame, reinforced corners, brass locks and slides; leather lined, with pocket. Great $10.00 value, at $7.98

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Bed Blankets for Gifts
California Wool Blankets: Extra size, 72x84 inches, with borders of blue or pink. Unusually good $5.00 value. Specially priced at, pair $3.98
California Wool Blankets: Full size, white or gray; values up to $4.50. Special at, pair $3.50

$50,000 Stock of New Rugs at $35,000
A radical statement—made to back up a radical move—a reduction in stock greater than we have ever attempted—made simply to make room for Santa Claus and his friends—the incoming holiday merchandise. Some of these advertised Rugs are slightly mismatched, but wearing qualities absolutely uninjured.
Seamless Wilton Rugs—9x12 feet $25.00 ($32.50 Value.)
Bigelow and Sanford Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet $23.75 ($30.00 Value.)
$20.00 Axminster Rugs ..... Size 8.3x10.6 feet.
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Your Choice $11.98
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$1.25 Axminster Rugs—18x36 in. At.....$1.00
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Seamless Royal Wilton and Axminster Rugs—4.6x6.6 feet. Usual $14.00 value, at $6.98
$5.00 Royal Wilton Rugs—27x54 in. At.....$3.50
$7.50 Royal Wilton Rugs—36x63 in. At.....$5.25
$6.00 Royal Wilton Rugs—36x63 in. At.....$3.50

So Many Choose Curtains for Holiday Gifts—Could Anything Be More Appropriate?
Novelty Bobbinet Curtains
Special—250 pairs in white and Arabian, braided effects in serviceable cable netting—a large showing of patterns. Usual $2.00 and $2.25 values, at, pair $1.48
2,500 Yards Printed Scrim—40 in. wide, reversible new patterns, border effects and conventional designs. 20c value, at yard..... 12½c
Manufacturers' Overstock of Beautiful Marie Antoinette Curtains
White and Arabian in color—lots of six to twelve pairs to a pattern—usual $4.00 to $6.00 values, advantageously purchased, so we may now mark them at, pair.... $2.48, $2.98 and $3.98
Imported Marie Antoinette Curtains—Values up to $10.50, at $4.98, $5.98 and $7.98.
Nottingham Lace Curtains
Positive savings of one-quarter to one-third—white and Arabian—Brussels and novelty designs, $1.25 to $4.25 values, at 98c to $2.98
Special—Sunfast Drapery—Solid Color, stencil and mission designs, in green, brown, rose and blue—36 to 50 in. widths. Yd.. 45c and 98c
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MORE PLAYS AWAIT FIRST-NIGHT VERDICT

JOBYNA HOWLAND
in "OURSELVES" — LYRIC.
PHOTO SARONY.

DONALD BRIAN
in "THE MARRIAGE MARKET"
MONTAUK - BROOKLYN
PHOTO BY WHITE

EMILY ANN WELLMAN
in "CHILDREN OF TO-DAY"
HARRIS THEATRE
PHOTO BY BOBKIN

ALMA BELWYN and MATHILDE COTTRELLY
in "THE FIVE FRANKFURTERS"
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
PHOTO BY WHITE

MME. KALISH
in "RACHEL" — KNICKERBOCKER
PHOTO BY WHITE

RUTH SHEPLEY
in "NEARLY MARRIED" — GAIETY
PHOTO BY APEDA

MIXING THE MEDIUMS

Peculiar Condition in Playwriting Due in Large Measure to Cynical Attitude of Audiences.

By ADOLPH KLAUBER.

IN years past—but not so very long ago at that—the task of the melodramatist must have been less difficult than it is at present, when every trick in the pack appears to be discounted by the previous knowledge of the playgoer.

If the author has an ace up his sleeve the auditor seems to be aware of it before he produces the card. And, unless the method of putting it down is exceptional, or unless there is some unusual quality of force behind the action, it is called.

This peculiar sophistication of the playgoer has resulted in a form of melodrama comparatively new, a mongrel type of thing indeed, unlike any other previously known. Men like Mr. Gillette have occasionally found it useful to blend a bit of seriousness with farce, and even in an extreme farce like "Too Much Johnson" the most delightful moment resulted from the unexpected intrusion of a sentimental note.

In the older plays, however, the departure was momentary. But it happens, and not infrequently, that the author with a melodramatic story to tell sets out with the avowed purpose of anticipating the objections of his more sophisticated auditors. To do this he avoids complete seriousness; in fact, conveys an impression that he is laughing at his own invention.

This sophistication is largely responsible for the abandonment of the old-time romantic type of play. And while it is undoubtedly true that if as good a romance as "Zenda" or "If I Were King" happened along the audiences would be as much thrilled and delighted as of old, these exceptions merely go to prove the rule.

Nowadays, the average producer feels that to offer romantic melodrama seriously is to court failure at the outset. Wherefore such a play as Mr. Bernard Fagan's "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," produced in London as straight melodramatic romance, was doctored for our stage so that the leading actor himself, rather than the audience, anticipated the objections of incredulous persons in the orchestra chairs. As a result that play, which, in its original form, would probably have gone down quickly, enjoyed some lease of life.

Another case in point, involving George M. Cohan, whose astuteness was probably responsible for the sea change in Mr. Fagan's play, is provided in his own piece, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," only in this case it is the hero, apparently, who isn't in on the secret of the violent happenings on that dark and snowy night. The various people who come into the hotel and are brought into conflict have no real existence. They are born out of the imagination of the young man engaged in writing a best seller. In former times the melodramatic story would have been developed as real, and there is no doubt that audiences would have so accepted them and come under the spell of the illusion. Here the effect is all the more remarkable because at the very outset the author lays down a premise of unreality. And the paradoxical part of it lies in the fact that whereas we are generally under the belief that modern audiences are less susceptible to the tricks of the theatre, the result here seems to prove that, if anything, they are more so.

Imagine an old-time audience at Rosedale being asked to believe in it, if at the very outset of the play the unreality of the proceedings had been driven home. And yet, in spite of the fact that there is a laugh under practically every melodramatic situation in "Baldpate," the audiences are just as much keyed up as were the devourers of the flamboyant melodramas of an earlier period.

A similar mixing of mediums is disclosed in "The Misleading Lady," which begins with a seemingly serious premise, and in its second act passes into the wildest extravagance. But the very fact that the happenings seem to transcend every possibility suggested by common sense gives them interest. The audience is held in wonderment as to what will happen next; it is curious much as a child who cuts open a drum to see what makes the noise.

Of course, in one case in a hundred, to cite "Within the Law" for an example, the tricks are so cleverly contrived and the suspense is so legitimately maintained that the situations are holding on their own account. But here again the exception merely proves the rule.

The main question at issue is whether, in this striving for success through means not strictly legitimate, the producer, the playwright, and the actor are not really going to make things a lot harder for themselves in the future.

Certainly no one of them would argue that conditions are not hard enough as matters stand at present.

THE GIRL WHO SUCCEEDS

WHAT is the propelling force that advances a girl from the chorus to a leading part?" asked the curious one.

"Hard work," the manager answered without a moment's hesitation. "Hard work, a regular life, and concentration.

"Barring exceptional cases, where inside pull comes to the rescue, the girl who succeeds must work with every ounce of energy she possesses to develop some personality and individuality. In other words, she must aim to be the 'big pea in the pod.'

"You may wonder what chance a girl of, say, one of fifty in a chorus has to make her personality felt, either before or behind the footlights. I am prepared to say positively that her chances are many. First, she must absolutely lose track of her unimportance; she must feel that she is of the utmost value to the performance—that upon her efforts as well as upon the efforts of those with important rôles, depends the success of the performance.

"Managers and producers keep their eyes pretty wide open," he continued, "and you can rest assured that what the audience notices does not pass unseen behind the footlights. The audience is pretty sure to spot that girl, and before long she will have a chance to try a better part."

When I say individuality I do not mean that it is necessary for the actress to arrange here hair differently from the others, or that she must vary in the least from her set part. I don't say that if the others kick once she must kick twice, or that she should wave her arms wildly when the others wave them slowly. If she tried any such tricks she would be canvassing the booking offices the next day. The secret of the whole thing is simply this:

"I read a few days ago of a girl who has been engaged for the leading part in a road company of one big New York success. When she first took up acting as a profession she was in the chorus. I managed the company and from the first that girl impressed me. She was earnest in all that she did. No matter how unimportant her part she studied it with infinite care and perseverance. The mere fact that her weekly envelope contained but fifteen dollars did not seem to bother her in the least. She never grumbled. When she had nothing to do she watched carefully every move of the leading actors. After the performance was over she went quietly to her room and to bed, instead of wasting her energy and ruining her health with night suppers. She realized that to be successful it was necessary to pay attention to business and to give the best that she had to her employer.

"In place of going to cheap theatrical boarding houses while on the road, she engaged a room at the Young Women's Christian Association whenever possible, much to the amusement of other members of the cast. She paid no attention to their gibes, but went about her business quietly and unassumingly.

"What was the consequence?

"When I needed some one for another and more important part I naturally chose her. Success was an added impetus, and she worked and studied all the harder. She climbed step by step until she reached her present position.

"Ask any one of the girls who was with her in the chorus how she happened to forge ahead of them and I will wager the answer will be: 'Oh, she stood in with the manager.'

"That's the way they fool themselves."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The attractions which continue at New York theatres are: "The Misleading Lady" at the Fulton Theatre, "Grampy," with Cyril Maude, at Wallack's Theatre; "Hop o' My Thumb" at the Manhattan Opera House, "Two Lots in the Bronx" at the Adolf Philipp Theatre, "The Strange Woman" at the Lyceum, "The Madcap Duchess" at the Globe, "Ourselves" at the Lyric, "The Man Inside" at the Criterion, "The Little Cafe" at the New Amsterdam, "General John Regan" at the Hudson, "The Temperamental Journey" at the Republic, "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Astor, "The Great Adventure" at the Booth, "At Bay" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart" at the Cort, five one-act plays at the Princess, Fanny Ward in "Madam President" at the Carrick, "To-day" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, "The Family Cupboard" at the Playhouse, Christie MacDonald in "Sweethearts" at the Liberty, "Nearly Married" at the Gaiety, "Potash and Perlmutter" at George M. Cohan's Theatre, "Adele" at the Long Acre, "The Lure" at Maxine Elliott's, "Within the Law," with Jane Cowl, at the Eltinge; David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" at the Belasco, "Oh, I Say" at the Casino, "The Marriage Game" at the Comedy, Ethel Barrymore in "Tante" at the Empire, "Prunella" at the Little Theatre, and "The Pleasure Seekers" at the Winter Garden.

Pompeii Pictures Continue.

George Kleine's production of the Ambrosio photo drama, "The Last Days of Pompeii," continues in its popularity at the Bijou Theatre, and begins its seventh week with the regular Sunday matinee this afternoon.

THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

"CHILDREN OF TO-DAY," a play in four acts by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman, with Louis Mann. At the Harris Theatre Monday night.

"RACHEL," a play in four acts by Carina Jordan, with Bertha Kalich. At the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday night.

"DER DUNKLE PUNKT," a farce in German in three acts by Gustav Kadelburg. At the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night.

ONE new play, another new to New York, and a farce in German will be the offerings at the theatres this week at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night Bertha Kalich will be seen in "Rachel," and in portraying the French tragedienne Mme. Kalich will be seen as a comedienne for the first time in her career on the English-speaking stage, for the four-act drama by Carina Jordan is said to be a romantic comedy drama.

"Rachel" deals with the life of the great French actress, and is episodic in construction, for it takes the girl when she was a poor street singer in Lyons, where she attracts the attention of the Duchess of Orleans, who brings her to Paris and places her in the Conservatory of Music for instruction.

The second act shows Rachel four years later, when she has caused the Parisians to proclaim her excellence while she is playing in the Gymnase.

In the third act Rachel is acknowledged by the civilized world as the greatest tragedienne it has ever seen. The bloodless revolution of 1848 breaks out, and Rachel's patroness, the Duchess and her lover, Maurice, have fled to her home seeking safety from the mob.

From her balcony Rachel harangues the mob, and in a melodramatic scene waves the tri-color and chanting the French nat onal anthem sways the infuriated mob to her way of thinking and saves the lives of the Duchess and her lover.

The last act shows the Green Room of the Théâtre Française, with Chopin fired by the occasion, playing for the first time his famous waltz for the dance before the wedding of Rachel and Maurice.

To-morrow night also will bring Louis Mann to the Harris Theatre in "Children of To-day," a new four-act play by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman. The scenes of the play are laid in New York City and the story deals with the perversion of parental authority.

A widowed mother has two children, 17 and 18 respectively, possessed of ultra modern ideas to the extent of assumption of all authority in the home. The mother, who has the usual maternal weakness excessively developed, permits her children to ride rough shod over her. In their false sensed notion of ethics, they are led by an extremist painter and a French cocotte. When matters assume a very grave aspect in this extraordinary household, the protagonist of the play, an old sweetheart of the widowed mother, enters upon the scene, boards the domestic craft, and steers it from the rocks toward which it and the children are tending.

The suporting company includes Emily Ann Wellman, Adoni Fovieri, Lorin Raker, Maude Turner Gordon, Robert Strange, Charles Balsar, and Margaret Templeton.

On Wednesday night a new farce by Gustav Kadelburg, "Der Dunkle Punkt," will be given at the German Irving Place Theatre. The farce is a satire on some of the prejudices of blue-blooded German society. Heinrich Marlow will play the part of a self-satisfied German Count of the old school. Otto Stoecke is cast for the part of the unwelcome son-in-law. Others in the cast are Heinrich Matthaes, Anne Simson, Marie Klerschner, Rudolf Aicher, Willy Wahl, Ernst Holznagel. "Der Dunkle Punkt" will be repeated Thursday and Friday. Tuesday and Saturday nights "Kasernenluft" will be given.

FOOTBALL AT HIPPODROME.

With football enthusiasm at its height, the Hippodrome management is featuring the realistic football game played on its stage every afternoon and night in the production of "America." Save for duration the contest has the spirit, life, action, color, and atmosphere of the real thing, and the boys who participate in it derive quite as much fun out of it as the audience.

FORBES-ROBERTSON BILL.

Forbes-Robertson's programme for this week at the Shubert Theatre opens to-morrow night with "Passing of the Third Floor Back," followed by "The Sacrament of Judas," with Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott in both plays. This double bill will be repeated on Saturday night. "Mice and Men" will be played on Tuesday night. There will be a special school matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" at reduced prices on Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock. This matinee will also be open to the general public. "The Light that Failed" will be given on Wednesday night, and "Hamlet" will be played on Thursday night and at the matinee on Saturday at 2 o'clock. "The Merchant of Venice" will be presented again on Friday evening.

George Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" will be revived for a few performances next week. "Othello" will be produced on Monday night, Dec. 15. The presentation of "Othello" will mark Forbes Robertson's first appearance in America in this drama, and will be the last of the new revivals to be given.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

KEITH'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"A Romance of the Underworld," Paul Armstrong's play, will be the offering at Keith's Harlem Opera House. Florence Malone, who was the leading woman of the stock players here last season, will return to the cast this week. Ramsey Wallace will be seen in the principal male role.

ROYAL THEATRE.—"The Passing Show of 1912" will be shown at the Royal Theatre this week, with all of the scenic effects, including the runway on which the actors make their entrance to the stage over the heads of the audience. The cast includes Trixie Friganza, Howard Brothers, Ernest Hare, Charles Prince, Louise Brunnelle, and Gertrude Taylor.

PROSPECT THEATRE.—The New England pastoral play, "Maud Muller," will be presented at the Prospect Theatre this week.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—At the Bronx Opera House this week "The Conspiracy" will have its first presentation in New York since the termination of its month's run at the Garrick Theatre last season. The cast is still headed by John Emerson and includes May Buckley, Helena Rapport, Julia Blanc, Meredith Esmonde, Francis Byrne, Georgio Majeroni, Warren Cook, Conrad Cantzen, William J. Kane, Langdon Gillett, Boyd Agin, and P. E. McCoy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the Academy of Music throughout the week, beginning with a matinee to-morrow, Paul Armstrong's four-act dramatization of Bret Harte's story of Western life, "Salomy Jane," will be revived by the regular stock company. Theodore Friebue and Priscilla Knowles will have the two leading roles.

CECIL SPOONER'S THEATRE.—Charles E. Blaney will present the Western military play this week at the Cecil Spooner Theatre, "A Child of the Regiment."

WEST END THEATRE.—Henrietta Crosman, in "The Tongues of Man," will be the attraction at the West End Theatre for the week beginning to-morrow night. There will be the usual matinee on Wednesday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Five Frankforters" is the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. The cast includes Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Edward Emory, Frank Losee, Edward Mackay, Pedro de Cordoba, Lynn Pratt, Stapleton Kent, Alma Belwin, and others.

MINER'S PEOPLES' THEATRE.—This will be "home week" at Miner's Peoples' Theatre, the Bowery, where preparations are being made to welcome The Miners' own show, "Miner's Big Frolic," which opens the week's engagement with the usual matinee to-morrow. Sam Rice is at the head of the company, and is supported by Blanche Curtiss, Lulu Beeson, Margaret King, Harry Lorraine, Chester Nelson, Felix Rush, Harry Heeler, and Frankie Grace.

MINER'S BRONX THEATRE.—Among the principals appearing with Dave Marion and his own company, which comes to Miner's in the Bronx this week is Agnes Behler, the prima donna. In addition to Miss Behler and Dave Marion, the company includes Phil White, Inez de Vedler, William Lawrence, Mark Thompson, Max Gordon, James Matthews, Frank Clayton, Edward Shobel, and Ralph Watson.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The New Star and Garter Show will begin a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre to-morrow afternoon. The burlesque, which is called "The Jewel of Java," is in two acts and twelve scenes. The company is made up of Jack Conway, Billy C. Weip, Beulah Benton, Irene Cassini, Mildred Rose, and the Electric City Four.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Beauty, Youth, and Folly" is the title of the burlesque organization that will be seen at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. "The Blue Rose" is the title of the two-act travesty that will be presented. James E. Cooper and Tom McRea head the casts, which include also Joe Madden, Eddie Foley, George S. Samson, Lucia Cooper, Dolly Webb, Jennie Rose, Lottie Blackford, and Mabel Webb.

VAUDEVILLE.

Liane Carrera, Anna Held's daughter, is to make her stage debut at Hammerstein's tomorrow afternoon, and others on the bill will be Jack Norworth; "Dope," a serious playlet, with Herman Lieb; James and Bonnie Thornton; William Macart and Ethelynne Bradford, in "The Second Generation"; Raymond and Caverly; Ben Dooley and company; Imhoff, Conn, and Coreene; Mae West; the Three Keatons; Kitty Flynn; the Ollo Trio; Rob Russak's harmonist; Wichman and Kit Carson.

Topping the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will be Harry First and company in "The Marriage Broker." Others are Mme. Busse and her toy terriers, Sultzer Water, Von Shillsghs, Bijou Russell, Handy Andy Trio, Conrad and Rice, and black and white photo plays.

Mme. Mary and her three-ring circus, a real indoor sawdust entertainment, will be the headliner for the first half of the week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street. Others are J. J. Morrison and company in "The Call of Justice," Bartel and Hanley, Lambert and Terry, Three Boys, instrumentalists; Ruth Barnes, comedienne, and black and white photo plays.

Mme. Oberita and her globe-girdling girls in a dancing spectacle will be the chief feature of a twelve-act bill at Proctor's 125th Street. Others programmed are Frank Finley, Great Harrah and company, Chester and Dross, William Bittner and company, the Clipper Four, Rigoletto, violinist; Wright and Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Denver, Cecil Dunham, Johnnie Mangels, and black and white photo plays.

At the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall this week the feature will be the one-act play "Any Night," which ran last season at the Princess Theatre. Others will be Roszinka Dolly, the dancer; Felix Adler, Arthur Aldridge, Mike Bernard and Willie Weston, Mack and Walker, the Three Ernests, and Walter Kelly.

At the Colonial Theatre this week will be Paul Armstrong's new comedy sketch, "Woman Proposes;" Jack Wilson, assisted by Ada Lane and Jack Boyle, in "An Impromptu Revue;" Bert Clark and Mabel Hamilton in "A Wayward Conceit;" Adelaide and J. J. Hughes's Creations, Joe Kene and Rose Green in "Hands Across the Street," Florence Tempest, Chris Richards, Maria Lo's Dresden China Statues, Bert Errol, Donna Adair Trio, Hanlon and Clifton in "The Unexpected," and The Alpine Troupe of wire artists. Performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. The usual concerts will be given to-day.

At the Alhambra Theatre will be Mme. Olga Petrova in "Comedy and Tragedy;" "The Purple Lady," with Ralph Lynn and a company of ten; Barry and Wolford, Bernard Granville, Prof. Ote Gygi, Kajiyama, Ray Conlin; McDevitt, Kelly and Lucey in "The Piano Movers and the Actress;" Dagwell Sisters, Ben Beyer and brother, Azard brothers, and Rayao's dogs. Performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. To-day two concerts will take place, as usual.

At Keith's Bronx Theatre for the coming week the bill is made up of Ray Cox, Joseph Jefferson and Company in "Poor Old Jim," "The Green Beetle," Delro, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in "My Lady of the Bungalow," the Castillians, Mae West, Chadwick Trio, playing "Wiggin's Training Camp;" Franker Wood and Bunee Wyde in "Good Night," Ernie and Ernie, and Lo-ve and Wilbur. Performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre will be John and Emma Rsy in "On the Rio Grande," by Junie McCree; Belle Blanche, Arthur Deagon, Vera Mersereau, a dancer, who tells the story of a spectacular Egyptian dance called "A Romance of Old Egypt"; "Me and Dave," presented by Charles and Ada Latham; Dora Pelletier, Burkhart and White, the Longworths, Hal and Francis, Wilbur Sweatman, and Alfredo Marshall.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the bill will be headed by David Bispham, and other acts will be "The Millionaire's Wife," "Cherie," Rackett, Hoover and Markey, Josie Heather, dainty English singing comedienne; Eunice Burnham and Charles Irwin, Hess Sisters, Henry Lewis, Hugh Lloyd, Miller and Lyles, Sam Barton, and Norman.

Nina Barbour is to make her debut as a singer at the Palace Theatre to-morrow afternoon, and others on the bill will be Zelda Sears and company in "The Wardrobe Woman;" Frank Sheridan, in a dramatic playlet by Richard Harding Davis, "Blackmail"; Ethel Green, Fred Dupree, Bird Millman, Nat Nazzaro and company, John and Mae Burke in "A Ragtime Soldier"; Leipzig, Al. English and Stella Johnson, and new Pathe Weekly pictures.

Dunninger, the magician and illusionist, will enter upon his sixth week at the Eden Musee in an entirely new programme Monday. The extra attractions at the Eden Musee include the cinematograph de luxe, with an entire change of subjects, the World in Wax and the band concerts afternoon and evening.

ELMENDORF LECTURES.

At Carnegie Hall to-night, Dwight Elmendorf will present his lecture, "Yellowstone Park." In preparation for this travel talk, although he had previously made seven trips to the great National Park, Mr. Elmendorf returned to it again this Autumn and added to his collection some photographic reproductions of the geysers, hot springs, Great Falls, and Grand Canyon. He also succeeded in getting many motion pictures of the bears and other wild animals that roam unmolested about the park under Government protection.

HAD A NEW SCENE.

Author Willing to Lengthen Play in Prize Contest.

The $10,000 prize play contest of Winthrop Ames's having closed some time ago, letters are pouring in asking about plays, whether they have been accepted, and suggestions are also made for their improvement. Mr. Ames received the following letter, among others, in his mail the other morning:

"I beg your pardon if I am a nuisance, but something tells me my play, ——, is not quite long enough to satisfy your wants. It seemed so awfel long to me while writing it that I left out one scene, between the forest park scene and the sick room. The scene left out is, Mamie washing, an Monday day after the scene in park. An insurance agent comes to collect for policy on baby, and asks her to quit washing to be come his affinity. Mamie is very indignant and tells him what she thinks of him. this is only a brief outline of the scene. If it is nessecary to add this scene to make my drama long enough, I will be glad to send it to you.

"P.S. I will write it to night and have it typewritten Monday and mail you.

"Rsp. ——."

A VAUDEVILLE PHILOSOPHER

SOMETIMES an actor quits the stage and takes up a business career," said the vaudeville philosopher. "Actors are pursued by preachments which liken them to the grasshopper, whereas it would be wiser to emulate the ant.

"You remember the stuff? How the provident little ant during the plenteous Summer season stores supplies against the barren Winter. With what energy and purpose the little ant labors! All this time the grasshopper wastes his Summer opportunity in idle merrymaking, with no thought of the coming Winter's inclement frost.

"From this thrilling premise the actor is supposed to infer that the ant is wise and will survive to propagate its kind, while the grasshopper is foolish and his race will perish from the earth forever.

"So, falling for the story, the actor retires from the stage to emulate the ant and renounce the grasshopper.

"But every Summer there are grasshoppers lurking gayly in every field, while the ants toil madly. In the same way there are prosperous actors on every season, while the industrious generally are adding a little bit more to what they have in the savings bank.

"And this brings me around to Jerry, my present dancing partner. When I first met Jerry he was the best Tom actor in the business. People not in the profession may be edified to learn that a 'Tom actor' is one who plays a part in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' This means that he can double in brass, which is to say that he can play a musical instrument in the street parades which advertise the show. Any actor who can do that can do anything in the show business.

"I hooked up with Jerry and we did a unique clog in refined vaudeville until one day he heard a lecture on the ant and grasshopper. He said good-bye to me—that he was going to quit the irresponsible life of the stage and settle down. Just when we had the public trained to like us.

"I didn't see Jerry again for three long years. One morning I was pasting a bill of myself on the side of a stone barn in a distant New England village when who should run out of the house and stop me red-handed but Jerry himself. He owned stable, house, and grounds.

"'Stick up the bill,' said he. 'I really didn't know you.'

"'You have changed some yourself,' I suggested. 'What will you take for your clothes? I am thinking of putting on a rube clown.'

"'Cut that,' he growled. 'Come inside and I will introduce you to my wife's folks. But I don't want you to kid their looks, because they have a right to be respected in their own home.'

"I met them all, and it was a real treat. It does an actor good to meet real people now and then and frolic about on the ant hill. I got a lot of new stuff from them, too, and they never suspected.

"After dinner we all went into the front room, and Jerry sat me down to the piano. I ripped off a few old-time things we used to dance to, and Jerry cut loose. He jumped into the middle of the floor, and how he did dance!

"It was a riot. His wife's folks raved over it. Her father said excitedly:

"'I pay a dollar to see worse. Why don't you go on the stage?'

"When his wife chimed in that settled it. Because you can't make an ant out of a grasshopper, anyhow. We dug up the old act and it is going big. If it keeps up we will retire.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO PLAYGOERS

PLAYWRITING UNDER PRESSURE

Authors Tell How "The Misleading Lady" Was Turned Out in Seventeen Days—Motor Car Composition.

THE play market is so dependent upon fickle and inconstant laws of supply and demand that dramatists are often subjected to greater pressure than any other class of writers.

Yet the record for quickly written plays, at least for this season, appears to go to Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey, authors of "The Misleading Lady."

They say it was completed in seventeen days. It seems that one day last August Mr. Dickey and Mr. Goddard dropped into Mr. Harris's office in the Hudson Theatre to say good-bye just before leaving on an automobile trip for Mr. Dickey's camp near Burlington, Wisconsin. Mr. Harris happened to mention that he had arranged with Lewis Stone to appear under his management.

"What is he going to appear in?" asked Dickey.

"I don't know," answered Harris. "That's what is bothering me. I haven't been able to find a good play for him, yet."

"How soon must you have one?" asked Dickey.

"By the end of the month."

The end of the month was just seventeen days away.

"I guess we can have it," said Goddard, quietly.

Dickey looked at Goddard. "He writing of their first play, "The Ghost Breaker," produced last season at the Lyceum Theatre, had occupied nearly a year. To be sure that play had been delayed by a pleasant little romance in which Goddard married Dickey's sister. This Dickey recalled.

But, anyhow, he reminded Goddard "that piece took up a deuce of a lot of time."

Then he turned to Harris.

"Don't accept anything until the 3d of September. That will give us time to finish a play for Stone and get it back to you. We will go out to my camp in Wisconsin and write it there."

The two hurried down to their touring car and set out for Burlington. Burlington is some eighty miles northwest of Chicago, and Dickey's camp is situated on Bohner's Lake. It took them five and one-half days to make the trip.

In relating their experiences the other evening at the Fulton Theatre between the acts of "The Misleading Lady" Goddard explained that the entire plot, characters and details of the piece were completely mapped out during the automobile trip.

"I would recommend that anybody who wants to conjure a swiftly-moving plot think it out in an automobile," said Goddard, a slender, blue-eyed young man. "The way you rush past the objects on the side of the road seems to impel you to put fast-following incidents and situations into your piece. Then, too; in going over a long stretch of territory with a great deal of varying scenery you incidentally receive a large number of suggestions.

"To begin with, we had in our minds, at the start, a play built around an entirely different theme from that of 'The Misleading Lady.' While we were waiting at the ferry a young woman stepped out of another automobile, dressed in very extreme negligée style. The man who was with her, certainly not her husband, was an unusually fine-looking chap, and apparently a very red-blooded one. He seemed to be sizing her up, in a half cynical way. We all noticed it, and Mrs. Goddard, who was with us, remarked: 'You know, a woman is doing a very risky thing to dress this way.'

"Dickey clapped me over the back.

"'That is a great idea for a play,' he exclaimed.

"There on the ferryboat crossing over to Hoboken we evolved the main theme of 'The Misleading Lady,' and took for the germ of our plot the manner in which modern woman tempts and taunts man with her extreme styles, and the effect that they are likely to have on a real man. We agreed that if such a man actually fell in love with such a woman, yet remained sufficiently master of himself, he might, under certain conditions, revert to cave-man methods, kidnap her, and try to tame her in his own way.

"The idea of his running away with her to his camp in the Adirondacks, of course, was suggested by our own destination, Dickey's camp in Wisconsin.

"Then, too, our character of the man who thinks he is Napoleon came about in an odd way. As we passed through a town in Ohio we observed a 'nut' tying and untying a rope which he was trying to stretch from a fence to a tree. The incident struck us as being so funny that we determined to substitute him for the fugitive from justice character that we had first conceived. Instead of having a serious, hackneyed character to come along in the complications of our plot we were able to use one which was much funnier and by far more unconventional.

"The critics have been kind enough to say that a great deal of the charm of The Misleading Lady' is due to the constantly unexpected happenings, and I am inclined to believe that the automobile should take part credit for this.

"For instance, one bit of business that appears to please—namely, the manner in which Craigen outwits Tracey armed with a loaded revolver, when he himself has only a bag of cigarette tobacco as his weapon—sprang directly from one of the incidents in the trip. We had come to the point in the plot where Tracey enters the room and gives Craigen just long enough to count fifty in which to answer certain questions.

"'How in the devil are we going to get Craigen out of the hole?' asked Dickey. It was a dilemma. We shot along twenty or thirty miles, without a plausible idea. I started to roll a cigarette to help along matters. Suddenly our automobile lurched and a bit of wind carried several specks of tobacco into Dickey's eye.

"'Gad, how this smarts,' said Dickey.

"Then his face lightened.

"'Say, we've got it,' he said. 'We'll have Craigen pull a bag of tobacco from his pocket and when Tracey leans over to find what he has in his hand, let Craigen blow it into his eyes.'

"Thus a sudden jerk of the automobile hitting an Illinois cobble-stone was responsible really for one of the most effective and novel climaxes in our piece.

"It was the 20th of the month when we finally arrived at Bohner's Lake. We unpacked our typewriter, which we had purchased in Chicago, and sat down to work out the play.

"Dickey's best hours in work are from 9 in the evening till 3 in the morning. My best hours are from 7 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; so we worked in relays, getting together for our conferences whenever the other thought it essential. The result was that I was up half the night and Dickey half the day. We slept just eighteen hours during the last three days. But promptly on the first, as we had promised, we had our manuscript virtually complete and on its way to New York.

"The rest of the experiences of 'The Misleading Lady' you know."

EXPELLED FROM THEATRE.

Manager Put Out of His Own House by Charles Frohman.

"There are only three things in life that I cannot dispense with," Charles Frohman was saying the other night between acts at the rehearsal of "The Land of Promise," Miss Billie Burke's new play.

"One of them," he continued, "is sleep; the second is food, and the third is an empty theatre when rehearsing."

It was at this moment that Mr. Maugham, the author of "The Land of Promise," said, "I did not know that Mr. Tharp, one of the actors in the company, was to wear a tall hat."

"Neither did I," answered Mr. Frohman. "You go over and tell him that neither the author of the play nor its producer expected to-night to see him hide his light under a tall hat."

Both men were talking in the dimly lighted auditorium of the practically deserted theatre, and while they were talking a carefully dressed individual entered and quietly took a seat, at the same time removing a highly polished top hat.

It was to this person that Mr. Maugham said, "We did not expect to find you wearing that kind of a hat to-night, Mr. Tharp."

"My name is not Tharp; I am the manager of the theatre; I represent the estate," said the owner of the top hat.

Whereupon Mr. Frohman, who by then had moved over from another part of the theatre, remarked "Well, in that case I will have to remind you that I particularly rented the theatre for to-night without fixtures; that is the way the contract read. All I asked for and still wish is an empty theatre." And at that the owner of the top hat took his top hat and went out into a very black, very silent night.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—"The Whip," the spectacular Drury Lane melodrama which has been drawing big audiences to the Majestic Theatre during the past week, remains at that playhouse for one week more.

MONTAUK THEATRE.—At the Montauk Theatre Charles Frohman will present the new musical comedy, "The Marriage Market," in which Donald Brian is the star, heading the original Knickerbocker cast, which comes to the Montauk intact. Among the players in support of Mr. Brian are Carol McComas, Venita Fitzhugh, Cissy Sewall, George T. Meech, Guy Nichols, Arthur Dauche, and Percival Knight.

DE KALB THEATRE.—"Excuse Me," described by its author, Rupert Hughes, as "A Pullman Carnival in Three Sections," otherwise a farce that exploits humors possible in railway travel, will be presented at the De Kalb Theatre this week.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.—The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of vaudeville by B. F. Keith will be celebrated this week at the Orpheum Theatre with a bill of feature acts and headliners. The theatre will be decorated in keeping with the occasion, and because of the long list of acts on the programme performances will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. Among the performers will be Adele Ritchie, Robert T. Haines in William J. Hurlbut's "The Man in the Dark"; Louis A. Simon and Kathryn Osterman in "A Persian Garden"; Jim Diamond and Sybil Brennan; Foster Ball and Ford West in "Since the Days of '61"; Edwin George, juggler; Frederika Siemons and company in "Liz"; Harry Linton and Anita Lawrence; Volant and his flying piano; Jack Gardner; Tierney and Sabbott and Roser's Aerial Dogs. The usual concerts will be given to-day.

BUSHWICK THEATRE.—The bill at Keith's Bushwick Theatre will include Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield; Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore; Frederick V. Bowers; Harry Tate and company in "Motoring"; "The Porch Party"; "The Girl from Milwaukee"; Francis McGinn, in "The Cop"; Julius Tannen; The Harvey Family; Spencer and Williams; Sprague and McNeece, and the Juggling Mowatts. Concerts will take place to-day as usual.

EVERYBODY BEING HELPED.

R. G. Doggett, the publicity agent of the Darktown Follies, all colored performers, now appearing in "My Friend from Kentucky," is authority for the statement that "What Bunty did for the Scotch and Gen. John Regan for the Irish, the Darktown Follies does for the negro—and just as skillfully."

ONE PLAY A YEAR.

A writer in The Telegraph comments on the statement that six weeks, according to Paul Armstrong, George Scarborough, and others, is ample time in which to grind out a play. How different, adds the writer, is their opinion from that of Steele Mackaye, who wrote sixteen plays between 1872 and 1888, averaging a year to each play. Mr. Mackaye pointed out the following requisites as indispensable to the dramatist:

"Mechanical instinct, poetic fancy, sensitive sympathies, passionate fervor and vivid imagination, thoroughness in preparation, industry in elaboration, conscience in revision, courage in excision, and, dominating all this, that breadth of mind which breeds humility, and that depth of heart whose understanding love goes out in charity to all mankind."

Helma Anderson in "America"—Hippodrome.

THE STAGE ABROAD

Robert Loraine is acting in London in a new play, "A Place in the Sun," by Cyril Harcourt. According to The London Telegraph, the piece is likely to succeed, though it hovers quaintly between the old and the new. There is Dick Blair, a novelist, who tries to force a marriage between his sister, Rose, and her seducer, Stuart Capel. He is old; he dates from before Man and Superman and Hindle Wakes—and the novelists usually like to think themselves ahead of their age! There is the "waster." Stuart Capel, who knows he is a waster, and knows why he is a waster, and makes no pretensions to be anything else than a waster, and can talk beautifully about it all. He is new; he dates at the earliest from the Hankin era. His victim, Rose, is old. She was born long before the days of John Tanner or Janet de Mullin, for the coming of a fatherless child is to her a prospect of horror, to be cut short in the river were not courage to seek. The waster's father, old Sir John Capel, the representative of the "idle rich" system, which has made the waster what he is, is as old as the drama or the hills. He is the aristocratic parent who forbids his son's marriage with a farmer's daughter (however polished and eminent her brother may have become as a novelist) on pain of cutting off the entail and the rest of it. But the waster's sister, Marjorie, is very new—so soon, that is, as the savage quarrel between Blair and her menfolk over Rose has made her anything at all. Having been secretly in love with Blair for seven years (as he with her), she attempts to right the wrong by smirching her own reputation and seeing what her father will say then. So, quite coolly and new-womanishly, she comes by night to Blair's rooms, demanding to be compromised. And the end of it is that they are all very comfortably paired off. The waster determines to be a waster no more, but to marry and work to support his bride. The father relents and blesses the proposed marriage between his daughter and the novelist.

The reviewer adds that the result of the jumble of old and new is that neither side and none of the characters seem quite possible. It is not a case of square opposition between two schools of thought on conduct and convention; it is rather an uncertainty in the author's point of view. For all that, Mr. Harcourt has made out of these people a play that is cleverly contrived, kept going by plenty of "strong" scenes, and here and there quite amusingly worded.

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About M. Henri Bataille's new play "La Phalène," (The Moth,) produced to-night at the Vaudeville, perhaps the less said the better, writes the Paris correspondent of a London daily. The Paris press, which is certainly not squeamish, itself protests against it. When an author of M. Bataille's talent and reputation chooses a theme of such morbid depravity that if his play were the transcription of an episode of real life its interest would be essentially clinical, he conveys to the public the impression that he has lost confidence in his art, and that he is willing to depend upon the illegitimate attractions—for a certain class of mind—of subjects which can only legitimately concern the physician. Young women in the "third stage" of tuberculosis are not nowadays paraded either on the stage of the theatre or on that of society. And even if they have artistic ambitions and are at the same time possessed by an insane desire to drain the cup of life to the dregs, the long-drawn-out exhibition of a tragedy of that kind is not necessarily art; it may be, and is in this case, little better than a cinematographic exhibition of horrors. That Thyra should suddenly have cast all she cherished, including her virtue, to the winds and have afterward become the mistress of the Italian Prince to whom she had been betrothed; that she should have done this solely because a Paris specialist in tuberculosis had given her only five more years of life in which to perfect her art as a sculptor, involves the assumption that she was a vierge folle as well as a consumptive.

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According to the reviewer of The London Times, "The Shadow," produced by Miss Horniman's company, is a typical piece of Mr. Eden Phillpotts's work. His plays have all the characteristics of his novels, except the massive descriptions which some of us regard as the best thing his novels offer. "The Shadow" is a tale of passion and crime on or near Dartmoor. The characters are humble folk, full of homely wisdom or folly, and wonderfully eloquent in expressing it. Philip Blanchard, the passionate butcher of this play, and the real murderer of crafty and cruel old Jacob Waycott, is only a plain man, but he holds views on life (which he has learned to spell, so to speak, with a capital L,) the completeness and force of which would not discredit many a young Londoner who has dipped into Nietzsche and Shaw; and he expresses them with more force and fluency than can many more refined philosophers. But you forgive the man because he is, indeed, a tremendous lover of life and of his wife, Hester, a woman cast, physically and mentally, in the big mold which Mr. Phillpotts likes to describe. And when the murdered man's nephew, gentle, timid Elias Waycott, has been arrested for the murder, and condemned, this great lover of life resolves to confess and blow his brains out before he can be arrested. But Elias Waycott, knowing the truth about the murder, had determined to die that Hester, whom he, too, loved, might not be robbed of her happiness and husband; and he committed suicide, after making a confession, in prison. And so it fell to Hester to draw her husband back from a death he did not fear to the more difficult and painful duty of accepting life at another man's hands.

The weakness of the play, adds the reviewer, setting aside the suspicious self-comprehension and eloquence of the chief characters, lies in the conduct of the fable, which is filled out to the needful length by episodic discourses by the members of the "comic relief"—the doleful butcher, Willes Gay; the garrulous mother, Sarah Dunnybrig, and the oracular postmaster, Thomas Turtle.

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There have been complaints against the despotism of the producer of the new stage-art, writes the reviewer of the Standard. But the tyranny of all the Craigs and Barkers in the world is as naught compared with the power of the coming exhibitor of musical comedies. Authors, players, and the pliant composer are more out of it than ever. Leoncavallo and Albert P. de Courville are but names on the bill of "Are You There?" the "farcical musical play" which made its appearance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday night. The real power behind the footlights is the fourth name under the title, Ned Wayburn. Lower down on the programme, printed small, we read: "All the 'effects,' 'color schemes,' 'stage lighting,' 'properties,' 'groupings,' 'evolutions,' 'dances,' etc., invented by Ned Wayburn." What the "etc." could mean after all the other claims is difficult to imagine. Music, story and people, fun, interest and action are stifled, hustled and crushed by this restless craze for effects. The effects and "evolutions" are startling, often beautiful, and quite original. Nothing quite so new, in fact, has been seen in London as the opening scene in the Telephone Exchange, with its rows of girls at color-blinking switchboards. "Complaints" is over one board, "Public Aggravator" is marked on a call-box, while "Smoking" and "No Silence," are headlines over the doors, the strict adherence to the latter order being shown by the deafening chatter of the girls at the least provocation. A specially "Engaged" buzzer is handy for use when a girl is disturbed by a call in the midst of a gossip or a novel. Complaints are reckoned as compliments on the inefficiency of the service.

Mr. Graham Moffat has given Scotland in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," and Mr. "Birmingham" has given Ireland in "Gen. John Regan." The turn of Wales has been undertaken by Mr. Laurence Cowen in "The Joneses," produced at the Strand. His experience differs widely from the traditional English view of the character of Taffy, writes Mr. Walkley in The Times. So far from being crafty enough to steal a leg of mutton-beef, these Welsh—all except one, and he a lawyer—are so guileless that a picturesquely obvious humbug like Mr. Plantagenet Jones can take them all in. Mr. Plantagenet Jones, who seemed to us rather compounded out of several characters in Dickens than directly observed from life, was an Englishman who, some time in the eighteen-fifties, chose the little town of Llynwllanwllyn (the author plays with the word as W. Bernard Shaw once played a Ponsh name) for the object of his attentions, much as Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford chose Battlesbury. And the Arcadian simplicity of Farmer Eleazer Lewis Jones and Publican John Thomas Jones and others was completely taken in by his affectation of enthusiasm for religion, poetry, teetotalism, and other Welsh preoccupations.

His downfall came through a man of the world, Capt. Owen Thomas, the vicar's son, who ran a little cargo boat up and down the Welsh coast; and even that man of the world would never have guessed him for a rogue without an artlessly contrived opportunity of hearing his plot with Lawyer David Morgan Jones for the capture of Myfanwy Jones, daughter of Eleazer Thomas Jones, and her dowry. Even so, what stirred the Captain's wrath more than the possible loss of his sweetheart was the Englishman's plan for robbing sailormen of their rights by making an unalcoholic whiskey that should spoil the market of the wicked Scots and Irish. So he substituted honest rum for the new-fangled brew; the whole party, including two chapel deacons, got very drunk, and the Englishman found it best to leave, tricking the guileless Welsh out of more money as he departed.

Well, Mr. Cowen has Peacock's authority for his view of the Welsh character, and there is something pleasantly Peacockian about Eleazer Thomas Jones's farmhouse, though its merriment and hospitality do not include strong ale. The play has a nice homely flavor, which is frequently marred by a thin admixture of verbal smartness.

Willie Knew Tillie.

Father—Willie, if your sister, Tillie, had four apples and she gave you two, what would she have left?

Willie—The two biggest ones.

JOSIE HEATHER
5TH AVENUE THEATRE
PHOTO C. F. COLEMAN

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Ers. 8. Mats. Wed., Dec. 3, at 2:30 (at $1.50 to 50c.), and Saturday at 2.
FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON
Positively his last Engagement in Greater New York
WITH GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
TO-MORROW AT 8,
"PASSING OF 3D FLOOR BACK" & "SACRAMENT OF JUDAS."
(Forbes-Robertson & Gertrude Elliott in both).
Mats., Dec. 2.....MICE AND MEN"
Wed. Mat. 3.....MERCHANT OF VENICE"
(Special School Matinee at reduced prices open to the general public.)
Wed. Eve., 3.....LIGHT THAT FAILED"
Thurs. Eve., 4.....HAMLET"
Wed. Mat., 3.....MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Sat. Mat., 6.....HAMLET"
Sat. Eve., 6.."PASSING" & "SACRAMENT"
NEXT WEEK—
Mon., Dec. 8..... CAESAR & CLEOPATRA
Tues., Dec. 9..... —By—
Wed. Mat. & Ev., 10 G. BERNARD SHAW
Thurs., Dec. 11.....MICE & MEN
Friday, Dec. 12.....HAMLET"
Sat. Mat., 13.....LIGHT THAT FAILED
Sat. Eve., 13.....MERCHANT OF VENICE

CASINO
'Phone, 2846—Greeley. Evs., 8:15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
Oh, I Say! See
OH, I SAY!
FRENCHIEST FARCE, MELODIOUS MUSIC, BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

39TH STREET
HEAT. 'Phone, 143 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Wed. Mat. $1.50.
AT BAY
By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH. with GUY STANDING and CHRYSTAL HERNE.
Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN.

LYRIC
'Ph 5216—Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. Wednesday Matinee. Best Seats $1.50. MOST POWERFUL HIT IN TOWN.
OURSELVES
By RACHEL CROTHERS.

COMEDY
'Phone 5194—Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:30. Tuesday Matinee. Best Seats $1.50.
John Cort's New Production THE MARRIAGE GAME By Anne Crawford Flexner
WITH ALEXANDER CARLISLE AND SUPERIOR COMPANY.
"SCORES A RIPPING SUCCESS." —Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

44TH STREET MUSIC HALL
Phone Bryant 7282. LEW FIELDS Proprietor. 44th St., west of B'way.
TWICE EVERY DAY. MOST REMARKABLE OF PROGRAMMES BY THE WORLD'S BEST ENTERTAINERS. TWICE EVERY DAY
2—Sunday Concerts—2
MAT., 2:15. TO-DAY EVE., 8:15.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE, UNEXCELLED BILL OF MIRTH, MERIT AND NOVELTY.
The Sensational Play in Three Tense Scenes. "ANY NIGHT" a tragedy of city night life. The play that made the Princess Theatre famous.
Most Exquisite of American Dancers, ROZSIKA DOLLY Assisted by Harry Delf.
IDA FULLER AND COMPANY. BERNARD AND WESTON.
WALTER C. KELLY. FELIX ADLER.
ARTHUR ALDRIDGE, Famous Tenor of the Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Festival Co.
MADO MINTY. MACK AND WALKER.
THE THREE ERNESTS. Startling English Comedy Gymnasts.
POPULAR PRICES.
Matinees Best Seats 50c. TWICE DAILY Evenings Best Seats $1.00

44TH ST. Music Hall 44TH ST.
94 STEPS FROM BROADWAY.
NEW YORK'S SMARTEST PLAYHOUSE
F. RAY COMSTOCK'S PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th, bet. B'y & 6th Av. Tel. 519 Greeley. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
THE ONLY REALLY DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT THEATRE.
THRILLS AND LAUGHS
THE PRINCESS IS TO NEW YORK WHAT THE GRAND GUIGNOL IS TO PARIS. HOLBROOK BLINN, DIRECTOR.
"EN DESHABILLE."
"THE BLACK MASK."
"THE BRIDE."
"FEAR."
Beginning NEXT FRIDAY Eve. Two New Plays, "HARI-KARI" a tragedy of diplomatic life, and "RUSSIA" from the Grand Guignol, Paris.
SEATS ON SALE FOR 8 WEEKS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE MATS. WED. AND SAT. ROW
"HAS COME TO STAY." —Herald
BIGGER THAN "THE WHIP"
WINTER GARDEN WITH OTH HANDOW Actual Devices. Eve. 50
THE COLOSSAL SPECTACLE FROM THE DRURY LANE THEATRE, LONDON
EVEN MORE INTERESTING THAN "THE WHIP" —American
EVES 8 P. M. MATS. 2 P.M. ORCHESTRA SEATS 1.00
"HOP O' MY THUMB" WITH DE WOLF HOPPER
Comedy charm of fairy tale and animation of musical comedy. The grown-ups will come with the 'kiddies' and they won't regret it."—N. Y. Herald.
60 PEOPLE 15 SCENES OF SUMPTUOUS SPLENDOR
PICTURESQUE." —N. Y. Sun
Novel and picturesque. You don't have to believe in fairies to enjoy it. Hopper makes a hit. Audience could not get enough of him." —World. "Enchanting." —N. Y. Press.

HIPPODROME
DIRECTION MESSRS. SHUBERT.
6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Twice Daily. Evs. 8. Daily Matinees at 2. Best Seats, $1.00.
All Natural and Man-Made Spectacles, from the Deluge Throughout the Long Vicissitudes of Time Eclipsed, Dwarfed, Outclassed in the MIGHTY MAGNITUDE OF
AMERICA
"A PRODUCTION WORTHY OF THE SUBLIME SUBJECT"
FOOTBALL. HORSE SHOW. BIG BALLET. WATER NYMPHS. BOUNTIFUL BEVIES OF BEWITCHING BEAUTIES. MELODRAMA SPECTACLE SENSATIONALISM MUSICAL COMEDY
ALL IN ONE, BEGGARING BROADWAY'S BOASTED BEST!
CONCEIVED AND INVENTED BY ARTHUR VOEGTLIN; STAGED BY WILLIAM J. WILSON; MUSIC AND LYRICS BY MANUEL KLEIN; DRAMATIC BOOK BY JOHN P. WILSON
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT. WILHELM BACHAUS, PIANIST. ALFREDO ILMA, Arabian Baritone. MISS CORDELIA LEE, VIOLINISTE. Nahan Franko AND HIS ORCHESTRA OF 70.
—POPULAR PRICES—25c. TO $1.50.—

ROYAL One Block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Phone 6918 Melrose. Evenings 25c. to $1.00—Matinees 25c. & 50c.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK—TUES., WED., FRI. & SAT., 25c. & 50c.
WEEK STARTING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE NEW YORK WINTER GARDEN PRODUCTION,
"The Passing Show of 1912"
In screamingly funny travesties on popular plays, with the entire Original Winter Garden Production and the N. Y. Winter Garden famous Beauty Chorus of 80.
WEEK STARTING DEC. 8TH—William A. Brady's LITTLE MISS BROWN.
TO-DAY CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE & MOTION PICTURES 1 TO 11 P. M., 15c. and 25c.

CORT 48th St., Just East of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Most Beautiful Theatre in America. Direction JOHN CORT. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. Wednesday Matinee, 50c to $1.50. SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
SEATS NOW SELLING FOR XMAS & NEW YEARS MATINEES
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
LAURETTE TAYLOR
IN THE BIGGEST COMEDY HIT OF THE DECADE
394th to 401st TIMES IN NEW YORK OF THE TRIPLE TRIUMPH.
Peg o' My Heart
by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
"CAPACITY AUDIENCES ALWAYS IS ITS CLINCHING ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF CLEAN PLAYS."

HELPING THE DOWN-AND-OUT

Tales of Distress Puzzle the Man Inclined to Aid.

"Living in New York as many years as I have has made me rather indisposed to listen to tales of distress that are proffered one on every hand just now," said a man yesterday, "but once in a while I do stop, look, and listen, and my sympathy gets the better of me, and I afterward find I have listened to the wrong person.

"I have had two instances lately that have made me feel that my judgment was wrong. There are some people that you just cannot direct to the city woodyard. One afternoon on upper Broadway I was accosted by a well-dressed, pleasant-spoken young man, who seemed embarrassed, but who managed to tell me he hadn't had anything to eat since noon of the day before, that he had come on from Michigan to get a job here, that his money had run out, but his rent at his rooming place was paid for a week in advance, and that a job had been promised him for the next morning by one of the big electrical companies.

"As ten cents or even a quarter will not carry anybody any distance in New York these days, I pulled out a dollar and handed it to him, at the same time giving my address. He was profuse in his promises to return the money the following week. That was at least a month ago, and nothing has come from him. I didn't take his name.

"It was only a few days later that I was coming down Fifth Avenue when I heard a voice at my elbow.

"'Could you spare just a moment to listen to me, Sir?' it said, with a foreign accent.

"I was on the point of quickening my steps, but remembering an early experience of my own in New York, when I was a little short of food, I stopped. The speaker was a pale young man, poorly but neatly dressed. He said he had slept the last two nights on a Park bench and he was tired and sick. A cough accompanied the words. It was near lunch time and I took him to a restaurant near by and filled him with plain, substantial food. Then I asked him to tell me his story.

"He said he was the son of a banker in Prague. That a year ago, with a sum of money provided by his father, he had come to New York to make his fortune. He thought it would be easy to get a clerkship in some Wall Street house. At the start he spoke no English, and that was against him. After several months he had acquired a fluent command of the language, but now he could not get a job because he could not give references, nobody knowing him here.

"Then his money gave out. He had been writing home letters telling that he was doing well here, he said, but finally it came to a point of his having to get any work he could. He got odd jobs assisting men working on moving vans. Then he tried dish washing in restaurants. Owing to an injury he claimed to have received in a game of football he could not do heavy work. He had now been without work for three weeks, he said, and only that morning he had pawned a necktie and paid for the washing of two collars, so that he could present a neat appearance when asking for a job.

"I took his name and he took mine, and I gave him a dollar. He said he had spent all his money a week before in cabling home for money, and that it was sure to arrive by Saturday's steamer. He, too, was profuse in his thanks, and when he got his remittance the first thing he would do would be to return the dollar.

"Of course, I have never heard from him since. I don't know whether he was playing me for a sucker or whether his story was the truth. I don't believe it is a safe rule to ignore all requests for help that persons who stop you on the streets these days make, but it is a rule many persons follow.

HOTELS.

THE LANGDON
5th Av. & 56th St.
NEW YORK'S LATEST FASHIONABLE HOTEL.
Reservations Now Being Made for the Coming Season.
Unfurnished Suites of any size on yearly lease only.
Designed especially for those desiring the quiet atmosphere of a well ordered home, with all the comforts and advantages of a modern hotel.
Restaurant service in the rooms without extra charge.
Inspection invited or full particulars sent on request.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12-16 East 31st St.
Comfortable and Exclusive.
Reservations Now Being Made for the Coming Season.
Suites of any size, furnished or unfurnished.
Suite of 2 Rooms and Bath, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.
This well established Fireproof Hotel offers superior accommodations, combined with faultless service and an excellent cuisine, at attractive prices.
Inquiries Solicited.
Under Personal Direction of E. H. Chatillon.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
Broadway at 32d and 33d Streets.
SPECIAL Sunday Evening Dinner Served in the Gold Room and in the Louis XV. Dining Room at $1.50 from 6 to 9 P. M.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913
CONCERT BY THE FAMOUS GREGORIAN QUARTET AND WRIGHT D. HOLMES ORCHESTRA
TABLES CAN NOW BE RESERVED.
Telephone 8000 Madison Square.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Av., 81st to 82d Street.
High Class Family and Transient Hotel.
500 ROOMS
Beautifully Decorated.
Elegantly Furnished.
Rates the Most Reasonable in the City.
Room with Bath, $1.50 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom with Bath, $2.50 and Up.
Parlor, Two Bedrooms with Bath, $3.00 and Up.
Larger Apartments Very Reasonable.
Cuisine Excellent, at Prices Positively 50% Less Than Any Other First-Class Hotel.
Excellent Music.
COME AND SEE THIS HOTEL BEFORE LOCATING.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
All Outside Rooms.
Single rooms and bath, $1.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. Dining room on twelfth floor, with beautiful surroundings. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
Special Rates by the Month and Season.
Single rooms and bath..... $540 } and
2 rooms and bath..... $720 } upward
3 rooms, 1 or 2 baths.....$1,200
BOARD $10.50 PER WEEK.
We also cater for dinner parties.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

HOTEL BON-RAY
MADISON AVE & 52D ST | 4 BLOCKS TO CENTRAL PARK
FIREPROOF HOMELIKE
Refined, select, and handsomely furnished; for permanent and transient; 15 minutes to Broadway and Forty-second Street; single rooms and bath, also suites up to seven rooms and two baths; European and American plan; beautiful banquet and ball rooms for weddings and social affairs.
ATTRACTIVE RATES ON APPLICATION.

HOTEL SEVILLE
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Madison Av. and 29th St.
A VERY QUIET BUT MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION.
Desirable Suites of All Sizes, Handsomely Furnished, for Transient and Permanent Guests.
Single Rooms, $1.50 upward; with bath, from $2.50 to $3.50.
Double Rooms with Bath, (for two,) from $3.00 to $6.00 per day.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, $1,200 to $2,500 per year.
Larger Suites, any size, at proportionate rates.
Up-to-Date Restaurant and Cafe.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN
32d St., Bet. B'way and 5th Ave.
300 large, light rooms with private bath
$1.50 AND $2.00 PER DAY
Suites or Parlor, Bedroom and Bath
$2.50 AND $3.00 PER DAY
Special Rates by the Week.
Tel. 3400 Madison.

TOURAINE
9-11 East 39th St.
NEW YORK CITY.
An Apartment Hotel catering to patrons who desire exclusive surroundings; unfurnished Apartments on yearly lease; DESIRABLE furnished Apartments by the year or shorter period.
Restaurant a la carte.
HOWARD BAYLEY, Mgr

HOTEL BERKLEY
170 W. 74th St.
CORNER OF AMSTERDAM AV
APARTMENTS
Unfurnished by the year.
RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL,
27th and 28th Sts.
Between 5th and Madison Avs.
Apartments handsomely furnished, with bath and shower, facing Madison Square; Special rates to permanent guests; Now open for inspection.
Apartments ready for Fall and Winter months; special season rates.
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Mgr.,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ANDERSON
102 West 80th St.
Cosy, Modern Family Hotel.
1, 2, 3 room apartments, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; leased by the year. American dining room; home cooking our specialty. MISSES ANDERSON, Props.

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way & 29th St. TO-DAY (SUN.) 5 PERFORMANCES 1-3-5-7-9 P.M.
THE GREAT WHITE SLAVE
MOVING PICTURES
"TRAFFIC in SOULS"
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS 5 PERFORMANCES, 1-3-5-7 & 9 P.M. OTHER DAYS, 3 PERFORMANCES, 2, 4:15, AND 8:15. One Price 25c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts To-day, 2:15 & 8:15. Matinee Daily, 2:15.
Week Beginning Monday Matinee.
30th ANNIVERSARY of B.F.KEITH VAUDEVILLE
16-STAR ACTS-16

Matinee	Time Table	Night
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Roser's Dogs	7:50
2:03	Tierney & Sabbot	8:03
2:15	Fredrika Slemons & Co.	8:15
2:34	Linton & Lawrence	8:34
2:45	Jack Gardner	8:45
2:59	Louis A. Simon & Kathryn Osterman	8:59
3:49	Reinhart's Harmonists	9:49
3:59	Edwin George	9:59
4:11	Adele Ritchie	10:11
4:21	Ball & West	10:21
4:42	Robt. T. Haines & Co.	10:42
5:00	Diamond & Brennan	11:00
5:19	Volant & His Flying Piano	11:19
5:28	Pathe Weekly	11:28
5:33	Exit March	11:33

B. F. KEITH'S BUSHWICK
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15 & 8:15.
The Only Theatre in Eastern District Presenting High Class Vaudeville | MAT. DAILY
Week Beginning Monday Matinee.
30th ANNIVERSARY of B.F.KEITH VAUDEVILLE
16-STAR ACTS-16

Matinee	Time Table	Night
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Sprague & McNeece	7:50
1:59	Spencer & Williams	7:59
2:09	Francis McGinn & Co.	8:09
2:29	The Girl from Milwaukee	8:29
2:39	Julius Tannen	8:39
2:59	"The Porch Party"	8:59
3:17	A. Byrnes Jr.'s Harmonists	9:17
3:27	Juggling Mowatts	9:27
3:34	Gertrude Vanderbilt & George Moore	9:34
3:54	Cecil Lean & Co.	9:54
4:13	Tate's "Motoring"	10:13
4:31	Fred'k V. Bowers & Co.	10:31
4:47	Four Harveys	10:47
4:57	Pathe Weekly	10:57
5:02	Exit March	11:02

DE KALB AV. & B'WAY. Telephone 4800 Bushwick. Bar. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25c.-50c. Eves., 25c. to $1.
NO SEAT OVER ONE DOLLAR.
WEEK BEGINNING DECEMBER 1st
"You'll sure near die from laughin.'"
"EXCUSE ME."
The Mardi Gras of Laughter. Comedy by the Carload.
REMEMBER BARGAIN MATS. WED. & SAT. All Seats, 25c. & 50c.
SUNDAYS Popular Concerts from 1 to 11 P. M. Seats 15c. & 25c.
WEEK AFTER:— The Passing Show of 1912 Seats now on sale, 25c-$1

MAJESTIC MONDAY, Dec. 1, SECOND AND LAST WEEK.
Capacity Audiences at Every Performance
The Whip
Owing to the Enormous Attendance the Engagement Is Extended Another Week.
The Great Drury Lane Production Complete. Mat. Wed. $1.00—Matinee Saturday. Seats on Sale for All Performances. Next Wk.—Henrietta Crosman in "Tongues of Men."

MONTAUK Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 25c to $1.00
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
DONALD BRIAN
In the Musical Comedy Success
THE MARRIAGE MARKET
Original Cast and International Beauty Chorus Direct from the Knickerbocker Theatre.

HOTELS.

More Homelike Than Hotel-like
is a fitting description of our house.
You can have here all the advantages and comforts of hotel living at extremely reasonable rates.
WE are pleasing many others, WHY NOT YOU?
Superior American Plan Table.
Glendening
202 West 103d St.
Subway (B'way) 200 ft. away.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
56TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Under New Management.
Refurnished and renovated; exclusive family transient hotel. The Restaurant, Cafe and Grill are of the finest in the city and are noted for the excellence of their cuisine and service.
A Few Desirable Suites at Special Winter Rates.
Room, with use of bath, $1.50; Room, with private bath, $2; Parlor, Bedroom, bath, $3 per day up. Combination breakfasts.
—B. C. MUIRHEID, Manager.

HOTEL BUCKINGHAM
50th St. and 5th Ave.
Handsomely furnished.
Apartments of any number of rooms desired.
By day, month or season.
D. C. JONES, Manager.

MARBURY HALL
164 AND 166 WEST 74TH ST.
Unusually attractive residential hotel for refined folks, near Riverside Drive. Harmonious furnishings; every comfort. Handsome suites and single rooms, with bath; prices moderate. Doctor's Office to suite.
E. Sefton, Proprietor.

HOTEL NEWTON,
Broadway, between 94th and 95th Sts.
High-class family fireproof hotel.
One block from Subway.
RESTAURANT AMERICAN PLAN.
Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.
CHAS. G. JUDSON, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY.
The Marlborough
East Orange, N. J.
We have one vacant suite consisting of Parlor, Bedroom and Private Bath, which is a bargain. This beautiful suite and excellent table board for two people at $25 per week. On the Lackawanna, only 30 minutes from New York. Come and look it over.

B. F. Keith's New York Theatres
CONCERTS TO-DAY 2:15 & 8:15 | WEEK OF DEC. 1st | MATINEE EVERY DAY.
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF KEITH VAUDEVILLE
ALL-STAR 16-ACT JUBILEE BILL AT EVERY KEITH THEATRE

COLONIAL
THEATRE, B'way & 62d St. Tel. 4467 Col.

Matinees	TIME TABLE	Evenings
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Hanlon & Clifton	7:50
1:57	Donna Adair Trio	7:57
2:07	Maria Lo's Dresden China	8:07
2:17	Chris Richards	8:17
2:27	Florence Tempest	8:27
2:49	Clark & Hamilton	8:49
8:19	Intermission	9:18
3:29	Keno & Green	9:29
3:44	Paul Armstrong's "Woman Proposes"	9:44
4:19	Bert. Errol	10:19
4:31	Adelaide & J. J. Hughes	10:31
4:51	Jack Wilson & Co.	10:51
5:17	Alpine Troupe	11:17
5:26	Pathe Weekly	11:26
5:31	Exit March	11:31

ALHAMBRA
THEATRE, 7th Av. & 126th St. Tel. 5600 Morn.

Matinees	TIME TABLE	Evenings
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Ben Beyer & Bro.	7:50
2:00	Dagwell Sisters	8:00
2:15	McDevitt, Kelly & Lucey	8:15
2:30	Al. Rayno's Bull Dogs	8:30
2:38	Prof. Ota Gygi	8:38
2:54	"The Purple Lady"	8:54
3:24	Intermission	9:24
3:32	Ray Conlin	9:32
3:50	Mme. Olga Petrova	9:50
4:10	Barry & Wolford	10:10
4:25	Tameo Kajiyama	10:25
4:39	Bernard Granville	10:39
4:57	Azard Brothers	10:57
5:05	Pathe Weekly	11:05
5:10	Exit March	11:10

UNION SQ
THEATRE, B'way, 14th St. Tel. 3400 Stuyvesant.

Matinees	TIME TABLE	Evenings
2:00	Overture	8:00
2:05	Wilbur Sweatman	8:05
2:05	Dora Pelletitr	8:25
2:45	Chas. & Ada Latham	8:45
3:00	Hal & Francis	9:00
3:15	The Longworths	9:15
3:35	Arthur Deagon	9:35
4:00	Mlle. Mersereau	10:00
4:25	Burkhardt & White	10:25
4:45	John & Emma Ray	10:45
5:00	Belle Blanche	11:00
5:20	Alfredo Marshall	11:20
5:25	Thornell's Harmonists	11:25
6:80	Exit March	11:80

BRONX
THEATRE, 149th St., 3d Av. Tel. 5017 Melrose.

Matinees	TIME TABLE	Evenings
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Lo-Ve & Wilbur	7:50
1:58	Ernie & Ernie	7:58
2:10	Wood & Wyde	8:10
2:27	Chadwick Trio	8:27
2:48	Mae West	8:48
3:09	"The Green Beetle"	9:09
3:38	Intermission	9:38
3:48	The Four Bards	9:48
4:07	Paul Morton & Naomi Glass	10:07
4:23	Jos. Jefferson & Co.	10:23
4:43	Deiro	10:43
5:00	Ray Cox	11:00
5:30	The Casillians	11:30
5:42	Pathe Weekly	11:42
5:47	Exit March	11:47

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 125 ST., n'r 7 Ave. AMERICA'S PREMIER STOCK CO. in DAILY MATS. 10-25. NIGHTS, 15-50. Tel. 4656 Morn. "A ROMANCE of the UNDERWORLD" WEEK DEC. 8th, "KISS ME QUICK."

PALACE
Broadway & 47th St. Smoking Balcony. Prices: 25-50-75-1.00-1.50. Every Mat. exc. Sun. & Holidays. 2,000 SEATS, 50c.
To-day Sunday Mat. 2:15. Eve. 8:15. Olga Petrova, Ralph Herz, Robt. T. Haines & Co., Ray Cox, Alice Eis & Bert French, and 7 other Big Acts.
TO-DAY MATINEE, 2:15—2,000 SEATS, 50c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MON.), MAT. & NIGHT.
ZELDA SEARS & CO. In "THE WARDROBE WOMAN."
THE GIRL BARYTONE NINA BARBOUR The Discovery of Mary Nash
FRANK SHERIDAN and Co. in Richard Harding Davis's "BLACKMAIL."
NAT NAZARRO & CO. Marvel of Athletic Artistry.
ETHEL GREEN Vaudeville's Daintiest Comedianne.
BIRD MILLMAN & CO. Who Dances in Midair.
FRED DUPREZ King of Monologists.
LEIPSIG The Royal Conjurer.
JOHN & MAE BURKE "A Ragtime Soldier."
AL ENGLISH & STELLA JOHNSON
AND EXCLUSIVE VIEWS
ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME
Showing President Wilson, Cabinet Officers, and Diplomatic Corps at Polo Grounds Yesterday.

2D YEAR 64TH WEEK! 521ST PERFORMANCE
ELTINGE THEATRE WEST 42D ST.
EVENINGS 8:15—MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.
SEATS NOW FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
JANE COWL as Mary Turner & Original Cast.
in BAYARD VEILLER'S WORLD-WIDE TRIUMPH.
WITHIN THE LAW

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 48 ST. JUST WEST OF B'WAY. TEL. 23 Bryant
Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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FOUR LECTURES ON IMPORTANT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS BY
EX-PRESIDENT TAFT
Aeolian Hall, Tues., Dec. 9th, Thurs., Dec. 11th, Sat., Dec. 13th, and Tues., Dec. 16th, at 3:30 P. M. COURSE TICKETS now on sale at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

Concerts and Recitals in Large Number for Early December--At Opera Houses--New Work on Chamber Music.

THERE is a large field, hitherto not much nor skillfully cultivated, for a treatise on chamber music; and into this field has entered Thomas Dunhill with a volume of some three hundred pages, entitled "Chamber Music, a Treatise for Students," published by the Macmillan Company. It is a volume in the series entitled "The Musician's Library." Mr. Dunhill is himself a composer and speaks with knowledge. In many respects his book is valuable, but perhaps not in the sense in which he expects it to have most value—as an instruction book for students. That it will be a help and stimulus to such students is very likely; as well as to those amateurs and others who take the art of music seriously enough to study it.

Mr. Dunhill's method is to quote very freely from the works of classical and modern chamber music writers, for the purpose of analysis and discussion of the various effects, mostly those that are successful, but also, sometimes, those that are to be avoided as failures. Mr. Dunhill goes at length into the characteristics and methods of the great composers, points which are amply enforced by examples. A third of the book is properly devoted to the string quartet, as the most important and most significant form of chamber music; and, indeed, the proportion might safely and properly have been made larger. He then takes up the string quintet, sextet, and double quartet, gives chapters on the various combinations of strings with pianoforte, and another chapter on wind instruments. In all this Mr. Dunhill's comments are hardly so strictly technical as the ambitious student would doubtless wish they were; there is much analysis of the aesthetic kind, that would adorn "programme notes" at a concert, and that would be of much interest and value to those looking for this sort of thing. That Mr. Dunhill is not afraid to leave the classics and listen to the latest word is shown by his quotations from such composers as James Friskin, John Ireland, Adrien Barthe, Fritz Kauffman, and others whose names are not yet household words, even among the most alert and up-to-date. But the quotation of no fewer than 276 illustrations and passages from chamber works great and small, and the comments upon them, generally discriminating and intelligent, will of themselves give the book a peculiar value, and will rescue it from the reproach of appealing too much to a dilettante indolence.

***

Mr. Vance Thompson's "Life of Ethelbert Nevin," his lifelong friend, (The Boston Music Company,) has some of the qualities of the best biographical writing. He tells the story of his friend's life and achievement; but much more than this is it that he makes him a living person, a real character, and he compels his readers' sympathies and interest from the beginning to the end. Whoever the subject is, and if he is a musician, whatever music he has written, such a biography is a work of art not lightly to be passed over. It may be that Nevin's music, even "Narcissus" and "The Rosary," will not live long or exert a perceptible influence on American art; but there was the soul of the artist in him, the impulse toward the creation of something delicate, charming, individual, and sincere; and he had acquired the mastery of a fine craftsmanship competent to express precisely what he wished to express, and in his own way. It is right that such an artist should not be forgotten or undervalued.

Mr. Thompson shows these things in his book, as he traces the young man's studies, his enlarging experiences at home and in Europe, his growing success. He lets Nevin speak much through his own letters—lets him, as he says, "relate the daily incidents of his life, the trend of his studies, his way of living, the means whereby he attained his eminence and won his fame in the world; and to tell, withal, what he thought of his own compositions." It is true, as the biographer declares, that he had shown here a "strange, sweet personality"; a child, living in a magical world of eternal youth. There is much that is wholesome in him. We rejoice when he writes to his wife about "that nasty little Narcissus," "that mean little Narcissus," whether we agree with him or not; and when he writes his frank ideas about his successes or his failures, as frank in one case as in the other.

The book is handsomely made with numerous portraits well reproduced, fac similes of Nevin's manuscript, explanatory notes, a catalogue of his compositions, and several short pieces of his unpublished music.

***

An interesting piece of literary investigation is contained in "Milton's Knowledge of Music; Its Sources and Its Significance in His Works," by Sigmund Gottfried Spaeth. (Princeton: The University Library.) It is a dissertation for a doctor's degree at Princeton University. It has finer and better literary quality than some doctors' dissertations have been known to have, and it shows a knowledge and appreciation of music that are generally foreign to literary criticism. There is a chapter summarizing the state of music in England at and before the time of Milton, and it is seen to be in no way surprising that he should have been familiar with music as Shakespeare was, and, like him, betray his familiarity in many passages of his works. Milton's father is known to have been one of the most distinguished musicians of his time, and composed much, though he was a scrivener by trade. It is evident that the future poet must have been set early to work at musical studies. He had proficiency when he entered St. Paul's School; one of his first college exercises was on the "music of the spheres." Music was prominently to the fore in his visit to Italy; he educated his nephews in music and emphasized the importance of music in his "Tractats of Education."

The author undertakes an exhaustive examination of Milton's works that shows how far-reaching was his knowledge of the art, and how ever-present it was to his mind as a subject for poetry or in allusions, metaphors, illustrations. It was something more to him, it was a mystic symbol of God's harmony of the universe.

In an appendix Mr. Spaeth collects the most important passages in Milton's works illustrating his kowledge of music. In others are quoted and expounded the allusions to his friendship with Henry Lawes, and his Latin verses to Leonora Baroni, the Italian singer. Another collates the most important sources of Milton's knowledge of music, especially the classical writers' explanations of the mystical "music of the spheres." And there are a glossary, a bibliography, and an index.

***

In "Chopin the Composer" (G. Schirmer), Edgar Stillman Kelley undertakes, not to treat of the import of the master's compositions and their interpretation, but rather to discuss "that which admits of little or no dispute," their musical structure, and its influence on contemporaneous art. He makes a very detailed examination of Chopin's compositions with copious musical quotations. After discussing the national elements that enter into Chopin's music and the improved piano technique that it implies, he examines some of the characteristic features of his figuration, of his use of lyric forms, the rondo and the sonata, with his amplification of the sonata principle; his harmony, his elaboration of the embellishment in writing for the pianoforte. He attempts to make out a case in favor of Chopin's orchestration, his weakest point. There is much that is interesting and suggestive in what Mr. Kelley writes; and his familiarity with his subject is shown by the ease with which he ranges throughout the length and breadth of Chopin's complete works. One feature of his book is a little surprising, the defensive tone that runs through it, as though he were championing a much contemned and misunderstood composer against his detractors. It will seem to most people, on the other hand, that Chopin was never more appreciated or less unfavorably criticised than now; and that these detractors are men of straw, whose demolition might have been foregone.

***

The H. W. Gray Company of New York is doing its share in encouraging American composers by publishing their works, and thus affording them a greater opportunity of getting them performed. From its press comes a magnificent full score of F. S. Converse's latest orchestral composition, "Ormazd," a symphonic poem. The composition is based on a poetic legend of the ancient Persians, a version of which in English, by Percy Mackaye, is prefixed to the score. It is one of Mr. Converse's most elaborate and ambitious works, and several performances of it by American orchestras are to be given in the course of the present season.

Also published by the H. W. Gray Company is a beautifully printed score of Henry F. Gilbert's "Humoresque on Negro Minstrel Tunes," the latest of several works in which Mr. Gilbert has utilized as thematic material tunes of this character. Of negro minstrelsy Mr. Gilbert says in his preface to the score:

As it originally pictured the lighter side of the life of the negro slave, its ultimate disappearance followed quite naturally upon the disappearance of slavery itself. Despite the fact that the larger part of the songs composed for the minstrel show were poor in quality and have descended to a deserved oblivion, there still remain in the minds of the people many melodies from that period the vigor and heart-touching qualities of which cannot be gainsaid. Such are "Old Folks at Home," "Dixie," "Zip Coon," &c. As for "Old Folks at Home" it is perhaps the most widely known and well-loved song in the country; "Dixie" has become a true national song, and no patriotic gathering is complete without it, while one hears "Zip Coon" sung on the streets of New York as well as fiddled in the backcountry towns. * * * It is from this popular song, redolent of "minstrel" memories, that my "Humoresque" has grown, and in it I have tried to reflect the spirit of comedy, pathos, and rollicking mirth which found expression in the minstrel show of the olden days.

***

The latest additions to Schirmer's Library are two volumes of a "Classic Sonatina Album," edited by Sigmund Herzog. They are marked, respectively, "easy" and "intermediate." Each contains ten sonatinas and fourteen miscellaneous pieces. Composers such as Beethoven, Clementi, Diabelli, Steibelt, Kühlan, Hiller, Loeschhorn, and Reinecke are represented in the sonatinas, and a larger range in the miscellaneous pieces. The compositions chosen are skillfully arranged in an order of increasing difficulty, and afford variety and contrast in musical character. Much attention has been paid to the fingering; and the collection will be useful in cultivating the taste as well as the technical proficiency of elementary pupils.

***

The Oliver Ditson Company publishes a cycle of four songs by Granville Bantock called "Songs of the Seraglio." The lyrics are by Helen F. Bantock. Mr. Bantock's predilection for Oriental music is well known to those who have followed his activities among the advanced composers of the present-day English school. These songs are, of course, an imitation of the Oriental character and feeling as expressed in music, and are interesting in their ingenuity.

***

Significant of the attention that American composers are receiving from the publishers, when they have proved their deserts, is the appearance of David Stanley Smith's string quartet in E minor, Op. 19, published in parts by G. Schirmer. It was played recently by the Kneisel Quartet, and is dedicated to Dr. Franz Kneisel. It is not very long since the publication of an American string quartet would have been deemed almost a sign of the publisher's mental derangement.

***

Charming in its Autumnal form, which fittingly corresponds to the character of its contents, is a collection of "Bergerettes," French romances, and songs of the eighteenth century made by the late J. B. Wekerlin, one of his many such collections, and published by the Oliver Ditson Company. There is an introduction by Frederick H. Martens, and he has translated the text into English. There are twenty songs in the collection.

R. A.

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CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
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LUCREZIA BORI
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
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FLONZALEY QUARTET — AEOLIAN HALL

A Calendar of Concerts.

November.

30—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Nahan Franko's Orchestra, evening, Hippodrome.

December.

1—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
1—People's Symphony Club Chamber Music Concert, evening, Cooper Union Hall.
2—Kathleen Parlow, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
2—Ada Sassoli and Francis Rogers, joint recital, afternoon, Little Theatre.
3—Katherine Goodson, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Nevada van der Veer and Reed Miller, joint song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Franz Egenieff, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
4—Egon Pütz, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
5—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Oratorio Society of New York, evening, Carnegie Hall.
6—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Longy New York Modern Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
7—Nina Dimitrieff and Vladimir Dubinsky, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Kathleen Parlow and Wilhelm Bachaus, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Josef Hofmann, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—Mme. Helene Koelling, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Hildegard Hoffmann and Henry Holden Huss, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
10—Samuel Mensch, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Ethel Liginska, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Gertrude Auld, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
14—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Two operas already sung will be repeated this week at the Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin" on Monday evening and "Un Ballo in Maschera" on Wednesday evening. The casts will be the same as before, that of "Lohengrin" including Mmes. Fremstad and Ober, and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun, and Schlegel, Mr. Hertz conducting, and that of "Un Ballo in Maschera," Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, and Matzenauer, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, and De Segurola, with Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Siegfried" will have its first hearing this season on Thursday night, with Mmes. Fremstad, Ober, and Alten, and Messrs. Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz, and Ruysdael, Mr. Hertz conducting.

The double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," will be Friday night's attraction, with Mmes. Destinn, Duchene, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Cristalli and Gilly in the former, and Miss Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Reschiglian, and Bada in the latter. Mr. Polacco will conduct both operas.

"Les Contes d'Hoffmann" is announced for Saturday's matinée with Mmes. Hempel, Aida, (as Giulietta, her first appearance in the rôle,) Bori, Maubourg, and Duchene, and Messrs. Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, De Segurola, Reiss, Bada, Reschiglian, Rossi, Begue, and Ruysdael. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

Saturday night "Tosca" will be given for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Institute and Hospital with a cast including Miss Farrar, Mme. Braslau, and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Rossi, Bada, Pini-Corsi, Begue, and Ananian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

***

Josef Hofmann will play at to-night's concert Rubinstein's D minor concerto with orchestra and a group of compositions by Debussy, Rachmaninoff, and Chopin. Miss Louise Cox will sing Micaela's air from "Carmen" and two English songs. Pasquale Amato will sing "Largo al Factotum," from "The Barber of Seville," and several songs. The orchestra, under Richard Hagemann's direction, will play the "Tannhäuser" overture, the ballet music from "Faust," and one of the Schubert-Liszt marches.

COMING RECITALS.

Elena de Olloqui will give a recital at the MacDowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8.

***

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, will be the soloist with the Rubinstein Club on Dec. 9.

***

Annie Louise David, harpist, will be one of the soloists with the Mendelssohn Glee Club at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday evening.

***

Harold Henry will give a piano recital at Aeolian Hall Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16.

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Thurs. at 7:30. Siegfried. Fremstad, Ober, Alten; Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Amato; preceded by Cav. Rusticana. Destinn; Cristalli, Gilly. Cond. Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Aida, Bori, Duchene, Maubourg; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8:15. Special Performance. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada, Begue. Conductor, Toscanini.

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MANY EVENTS OF INTEREST PLANNED FOR THE WEEK IN MUSIC

THE Wagner programme which was played by the Philharmonic Orchestra in Brooklyn last Sunday is being reproduced in its entirety this afternoon in Carnegie Hall at the second of the regular New York series of Sunday afternoon concerts. Conductor Stransky has arranged the numbers in chronological sequence, including excerpts from practically all the operas and music dramas. The complete list of numbers reads:

Overture to "Rienzi."
Overture to "Flying Dutchman."
Tannhauser's Pilgrimage, from "Tannhauser."
Prelude to Act III., "Lohengrin."
Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde."
Prelude, "Die Meistersinger."
"Ride of the Valkyries," from "Die Walkure."
"Waldweben," from "Siegfried."
Siegfried's Rhine Journey, from "Gotterdammerung."
Good Friday Spell, from "Parsifal."
Kaiser March.

***

The programme of the Symphony Society of New York under Walter Damrosch is made up for this afternoon of the great C major symphony of Schubert, the manuscript of which Schumann discovered in Vienna in a heap of "old music" Schubert had left behind him at his death; a concerto for violin, piano, and string orchestra by Chausson, which has not been played before in New York, and two short pieces for orchestra by Lalo. Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes are the soloists.

The programme on Friday and Sunday afternoons, Dec. 5 and 7, is to be made up of works of Bach and Debussy, furnishing an interesting contrast. Two of the Brandenburg concertos and a new symphonic suite, "Le Printemps," are among the numbers. Harold Bauer will be soloist.

***

The second of Nahan Franko's popular concerts will be given in the Hippodrome this evening. The principal soloist will be Wilhelm Bachaus, who is to play Liszt's Concerto in E flat for piano and orchestra. He will also give Liszt's "Liebestraume" and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." Cordelia Lee, violinist, will play Vieuxtemps's Concerto in D major and Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscow." The third soloist will be Alfredo Ilma, an Arabian baritone, who will sing Wolfram's Address, from "Tannhäuser," and Schumann's "The Two Grenadiers." Nahan Franko and his orchestra are scheduled for four numbers, including works of Bach, Auber, Rossini, and Wagner.

***

Samuel Baldwin's programme for his free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock includes: Prelude in E flat, Bach; Largo, Handel; Chaconne, Bonnet; Meditation and Melodie, MacDowell; Messe de Mariage, Dubois; Am Meer, Schubert, and Theme and Finale in A flat, Thiele.

On Wednesday afternoon he will play: Fugue in G major, à la Gigue, Bach; air from suite in D, Bach; Sonata No. 2 in C minor, Wermann; Andantino from Fourth Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Ronde Francaise, Boellmann; Berceuse, Shelley, and overture, "Der Freischütz," Weber.

***

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give its second concert this evening in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance. Its programme comprises Mozart's Quartet No. 21 in D major, Haydn's Trio No. 30 for piano, violin, and 'cello, and Dvorak's "American Quartet."

***

The Flonzaley Quartet will give its first subscription concert of the season in Aeolian Hall to-morrow evening. The concert will bring forth a new Suite for violin and 'cello by Emmanuel Moor. The organization will also play Schubert's Quartet in D major, (posthumous,) which contains the variations on the "Death and the Maiden" theme. The closing number is Haydn's Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5.

***

The second of the People's Symphony Club's chamber music concerts will be given to-morrow evening at Cooper Union Hall. The Kaufman Quartet will play. The first number will be Dvorak's "American Quartet" in F major, Op. 96. Charles Schuetze, harpist, will play in illustration of a lecture on his instrument, Hasselman's "In the Cloister" and Cheshire's "Valse Caprice." The concluding number will be Schumann's piano quintet in E flat, Op. 44, in which Miss Laeta Hartley will play the piano part.

***

Kathleen Parlow, violinist, will give a recital Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, assisted by Charlton Keith at the piano. Her programme will include Haydn's Vivace in the arrangement by Leopold Auer, dedicated by him to Miss Parlow, his pupil. The complete programme is as follows:

Concerto D minor	Vieuxtemps
La Folia Variations	Corelli
Nocturne	Chopin-Auer
Vogel als Prophet	Schumann-Auer
Walzer Paraphrase	Hubay
Aria	Goldmark
Vivace	Haydn-Auer
Carneval Russe	Wieniawski

***

Ada Sassoli, harpist, and Francie Rogers, baritone, will give a joint recital at The Little Theatre Tuesday afternoon, assisted by Isidor Luckstone at the piano. Each of the artists will have two groups of solos, and they will perform a concluding group together. The complete programme contains twenty-one numbers.

***

Katherine Goodson, the English pianist, makes her first New York appearance this season in recital at Aeolian Hall Wednesday afternoon. Her programme opens with Schumann's "Scenes of Childhood," and Brahm's sonata in F minor, Op. 5, is the second number. A group of five Chopin numbers follows, and the recital concludes with Schumann's romance in F sharp minor, Gernsheim's "Aeolus," and Tschaikowsky's "Valse des Fleurs," (Casse Noisette,) in the arrangement by Grainger.

***

Nevada von der Veer and Reed Miller will give a joint song recital at Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening. The programme begins and ends with duet numbers, the first being Bach's "Wohl mir, Jesus ist gefunden," and the last "A Book of Verses," (Omar Khayyam,) by Bantock. Each of the artists has two groups of solos, among them Mme. van der Veer singing for the first time here Ulmer's "Waldseligkeit" and "Glaube Nur."

***

The second pair of Boston symphony concerts will be given this week in Carnegie Hall Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. Fritz Kreisler will be the soloist at both concerts. The programme for Thursday evening has but two numbers, Mahler's Symphony in C sharp minor, No. 5, and Tschaikowsky's Concerto for Violin in D major. The Mahler symphony was last played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York in February, 1906, when Mr. Gericke was conductor. Dr. Muck revived it in Boston last Spring, and it has just been played again in that city. The symphony comes first on the programme.

The programme for Saturday afternoon will not be the one announced a week ago, as Dr. Muck has made a considerable change in it. A large number of the Saturday afternoon subscribers have written both to Dr. Muck and to Mr. Kreisler asking that the Beethoven Concerto be played instead of the Mozart and Viotti concertos. Both of them have consented to make the change and the programme for Saturday afternoon now comprises Haydn's Symphony in G Major, No. 6; Handel's Concerto for Two Wind Choirs, Mozart's Overture to "The Magic Flute," and Beethoven's Concerto for Violin in D Major.

***

Franz Egénieff, the German baritone, makes his first appearance in New York at a recital in Aeolian Hall Thursday afternoon, assisted at the piano by Jeno Kerntler, a Hungarian composer-pianist. The baritone will open his programme with a group of four songs by Hugo Wolf. Other composers on his programme are: Loewe, Schumann, Hubert Pataky, Hans Hermann, Tschaikowsky, Debussy, and Augusta Holmés. He also sings a song, "Farewell," by Kerntler, his accompanist.

***

The Longy New York Modern Chamber Music Society will give its second concert Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall. The programme opens with Emmanuel Moor's Suite, Op. 103, for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, two violins, viola, 'cello, and bass. The second number is Henry Woollett's Sonata in C sharp minor for 'cello and piano, and the last is Jean Huré's Pastorale for three flutes, oboe, English horn, two clarinets, horn, two bassoons, and piano.

***

The Oratorio Society of New York (Louis Koemennich, conductor) will give its first concert of the season Friday evening at Carnegie Hall, performing for the first time in New York Georg Schumann's oratorio, "Ruth." The soloists are Florence Hinkle, Mildred Potter, Putnam Griswold and T. Foster Why. The orchestra will be the New York Symphony.

***

As rapidly as possible to meet the increasing demand the Board of Education is opening more of its public high school buildings for free Sunday afternoon organ recitals. This Sunday the Girl's High School, Nostram Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, will be opened and the recital will be given by Jules S. Joannes. Gottfried H. Federlein will give another recital at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, Manhattan, and Paul Martin, Jr., will give one at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, the Bronx.

During the week there will be a number of special lecture recitals upon national songs. Following is the entire week's programme:

Sunday Evening—"Die Walküre," illustrated with selections, by Mrs. Mary Hill Brown at Public School 101, 111th Street west of Lexington Avenue.

Monday—"Composers and Music of America," Clarence De Vaux Royer, Public School 46, 126th Street and Briggs Avenue.

Thursday—"Russian Folk and Peasant Songs," illustrated by songs, by Edward Bromberg, Public School 100, 138th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Friday—"Welsh Music," Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, illustrated by songs, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street east of First Avenue.

***

Egon Pütz, pianist, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall Thursday evening, at which the programme will be entirely from Chopin. He will have three groups of the Polish composer's compositions, beginning with the Ballade in G minor and ending with the Polonaise in A flat.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

Gounod's "Faust" will be sung by the Century Opera Company, under the direction of the Messrs. Aborn, at the Century Opera House for the week beginning with Tuesday night's performance.

The artists who will sing the opening performance of "Faust" will be Beatrice La Palme as Marguerite, Herbert Waterous as Mephistopheles, Kathleen Howard as Martha, and Walter Wheatley as Faust. Mr. Chalmers will sing the rôle of Valentine, and the Wagner will be Hugo Schussler. The alternating artists will be the Misses Ewell, Scott, and Jordan, and the Messrs. Bergman, Kaufman, and Kreidler.

***

The usual popular Sunday night concert will take place this evening with the Misses Carson, Ewell, La Palme, and Coughlan, and Messrs. Hawksley, Kingston, Kreidler, and Wheatley singing arias from the standard operas.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL EVENTS

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its second appearance in Brooklyn Friday evening in the Academy of Music. The soloist will be Fritz Kreisler, who will play the Tschaikowsky Concerto.

The orchestral feature of the evening will be a novelty, "La Tragedie de Salome," by Florent Schmitt. Schmitt is an Alsatian by birth, but French by inclination and training, and he belongs to the newer school of composers. His "Salome" was inspired by the poem of Robert d'Humières. The work is in two parts, the first being in two sections and the second three. The first section is a prelude and a "Dance des Sept Voiles"; the sections of the second part are respectively, entitled "Les encheantements sur la Mer," "Dance des Guerriers," and "Dance de l'Effrol." The work was written in 1907, and is dedicated to the Russian composor, Igor Stravinski. Dvorak's "Husitska" overture is the concluding number of the programme.

***

Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, will give a joint recital this afternoon in the Opera House of the Academy of Music. They will play together for the opening number Grieg's violin sonata in C minor. Each artist has in addition two groups of compositions, one of Mr. Bachaus's consisting entirely of Chopin pieces. Charlton Keith will be at the piano for Miss Parlow.

***

The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conductor, will give a concert in the Academy of Music Saturday afternoon. Harold Bauer, pianist, will be the assisting artist.

***

The Flonzaley Quartet will give three chamber music concerts in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock. The dates are Dec. 7, Feb. 1, and March 8.

***

Under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn concerts will be given this afternoon by the Tollefsen Trio at Manual Training High School, and this evening by the Philharmonic Trio at Commercial High School.

WITH THE CONCERT-GIVERS.

The two New York subscription concerts of the Barrere Ensemble are scheduled for the afternoons of Dec. 15 and Feb. 2. The first of these will enlist the ensemble co-operation of Carolyn Beebe, pianist. At its second concert the organization announces for its assisting artist Mme. Gerville-Reache, contralto.

***

Fritz Kreisler will give his second recital in Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2:30. The programme will be announced later.

***

The programme to be sung at the Christmas concert of the Musical Art Society on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, will offer new music of interest. Several numbers present the same melody used for the folk song and for the companion chorale, offering a comparison.

***

The Max Jacobs Quartet will give the first of its subscription concerts at Carnegie Lyceum next Sunday afternoon. The composers represented are Mozart, Jan Brandts Buys, Vitali, and Glazounow.

***

Samuel Mensch, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10. His programme will include several modern compositions along with the classical.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holden Huss will give a joint song and piano recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10.

***

Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, soprano, and Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall next Sunday evening. Mme. Dimitrieff will sing several new songs and Mr. Dubinsky will play a Serenade Espagnol by Glazounow for the first time.

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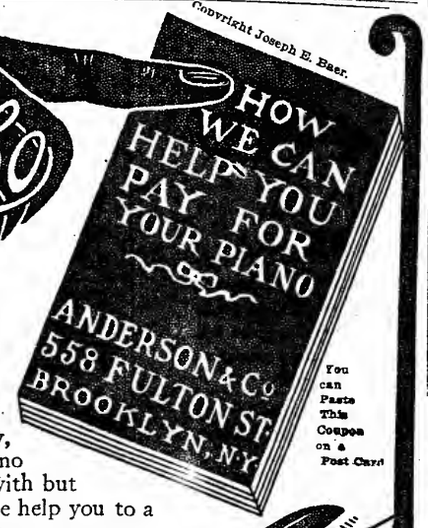

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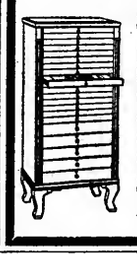

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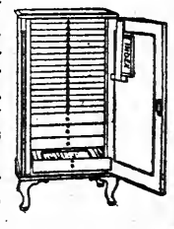

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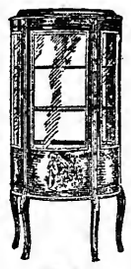

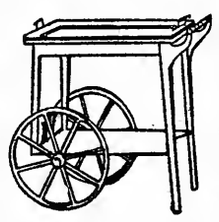

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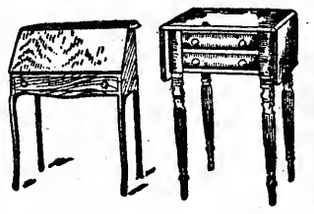

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New Crop, 1913 Pack.
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Large, ripe, juicy fruit;
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We deliver packages and prints.
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New Crop Rice

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FANCIEST WHOLE HEAD	95c	48c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	56c	29c
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JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—Fountain quality; doz., $1.75; 5-inch can 15c
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NBW FARINA	65c	28c
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NEW SWEET POTATOES—yellow onions, red onions, white turnips, yellow turnips, washed carrots or sugar beets; 5-qt. basket 33c
NEW HOLLAND HERRING—all Melcheners; keg, 89c; superior mixed, keg 74c

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QUAKER CORN FLAKES—reg. 10c package 5c
KELLOGG'S RICE FLAKES—doz., $1.00; 3 reg. 10c pkgs. 25c
HONEY CRISP CORN FLAKES—doz., $1.00; 3 regular 10c packages 25c
MOTHER'S CREAM OATMEAL—6 reg. 10c packages, 47c; package 8c

Apples and Grape Fruit
5-quart basket.
ROME BEAUTY APPLES 60c
FANCY BALDWIN APPLES 35c
JONATHAN APPLES 60c
NEW GREENING APPLES 35c
LARGE GRAPE FRUIT—dozen, 95c; 3 for 25c

California Prunes
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—10 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs. 45c
SELECTED PETIT PRUNES—10 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs. 34c
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TOMATO CATSUP—Fountain quality; 6 bottles, 70c; reg. 15c bottle 12c

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Come and see us roast coffee.
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MARACAIBO COFFEE or Santos coffee; 10 lbs., $2.18; 5 lbs. $1.10
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CHILI SAUCE or Fountain quality oyster cocktail sauce; 6 bottles, $1.43; pint bottle 24c
CRISP SODA BISCUITS, oyster crackers, saltines, lemon snaps, graham wafers, ginger snaps or vanilla wafers; doz., 42c; reg. 5c package 3½c
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FASHIONS OF THE DAY OFFER A GOWN FOR EVERY TYPE

TWO EVENING GOWNS WHICH SHOW MANY FEATURES OF THE NEW FASHIONS

THE illustration shows two evening gowns that embody many of the new fashions—the skirt that is full through the hips and narrow at the ankles, the transparent bodice, the ruffled tunics, the square and pointed neck and the wide girdle. The gown on the seated figure is made of purple satin. The bodice is made of yellow tulle, with pearl embroidery, and a girdle and tunic of velvet-stamped chiffon in purple and yellow. The gown on the standing figure is all white—a combination of satin, lace and tulle. The girdle, draped up at the front, is made of cherry red messaline.

CLOTHES are more interesting when women begin to wear them than when they are shown by the dressmakers, or heralded in the newspapers. It is the old difference between theory and practice. The abstract value of clothes is more interesting to the man who has his money in them than to the woman who is going to put her money in them.

To see the new fashions on women as they walk and visit, and dance and dine, is like seeing an experiment applied to a useful purpose. Not until this is done can you say whether the idea in the beginning was right or wrong.

It is a pity that one cannot wait until now to buy clothes, for one could avoid so many mistakes. The trouble is that one is usually compelled to buy earlier in the season and take the chance of being wrong. There is not time to rectify mistakes now, unless one has had the good luck to be able to wear clothes of last Spring until the first snow flies. There are few women who can practice this economy in these days of changing fashions, when the coat of six months ago is bound to be somewhat old-fashioned, and the sleeve and the skirt needs alteration at every point.

There are women who have the opportunity and the foresightedness to buy clothes that are in advance of a popular fashion, and therefore are abreast of it later in the season.

Danger in Early Choosing.

The defect in this system is in the liability to choose a fashion that will become over popular and therefore is not desired. Altogether taking it by and large, the question of expending much money on many clothes is a serious one. There were days when a bride could buy a trousseau that would last for two years, and in such days the problem of buying clothes was not so difficult and irritating.

Yet, it is we, ourselves, who have brought about the change in this condition. We would not, if we could, go back to that phase in dress. We do not want to have the fashion in large or small things remain quiescent. We want to be entertained with gossip of clothes, with the temptation to buy, and with the actual purchasing of new things.

Life would seem monstrous dull to the average American woman if the shops did not call to her for two years at a time. She is not absorbed as in other days by the details of housekeeping. She does not make preserves and study the cook book. Half the time she lives in an apartment house, or if her city is not large enough for this mode of life, she has made sufficient use of the manifold labor saving devices that relieve her from the pressure of drudgery. She therefore has much time upon her hands for something beside providing for food and sleep.

The contemplation of clothes either for herself, or in the shops or on other women, takes up quite a good bit of this leisure, no matter how much the world reformers may scold.

The inventions of man and the industry of man have eliminated two-thirds of the kind of work women used to do, and the efficiency method of having various people do things well for you has left women little to do themselves; so there must be leisure. Now, what to do with it!

Some women must work, either as a means of living or as a means of using up their vitality. All women are not inclined to mental study and recreation. They do not wish to read all the time. So what will you? Granted that they do everything that is required of them, there is, under the modern manipulation of things, still more time for either clothes or society.

Usually, both of these factors enter into every life, but there are some who do not have the opportunity for social enjoyment, and clothes takes its place.

The Clothes Women Wear.

All of which—meaning the discussion above—has nothing to do with the hang of a skirt and the cut of a coat. The vital question concerns the way women look. Do they wear the new clothes well? Are their figures changed very much from what they were last Winter? How do these minaret tunics and transparent bodices and narrow skirts, long coats, brilliant waistcoats, small hats, palm tree trimming, colored shoes, and fancy hosiery look, all jumbled together in a pot-pourri of the epochs?

One would think that a woman would look like a Mardi Gras in a mixture of styles; but she doesn't. Woman is a versatile creature and can do much with herself, yet manage to stop just short of absurdity. And yet, after all, some women do look absurd even with the best intentions to do otherwise. There are women with old-fashioned types of faces and figures which are altogether charming, but which should be emphasized and reflected, as it were, in their clothes.

You may say that it is not possible for a woman to wear unfashionable gowns to-day and not make of herself a target for unpleasant criticism. But there you are wrong, in part, if not in whole. The fashions themselves offer a gown for every temperament as well as for every physical type.

Flowered Silks Attractive.

There is nothing more attractive to-day than the flowered silks with looped-up panniers, with a short bodice, a fichu of tulle, a satin rose and long sleeves or tulle ones to the elbow. Add to this white silk stockings and black velvet slippers; part the hair and roll it flatly against your head, then swing a small single piece of jewelry around the neck by a silken cord, and you have a costume that would reflect the most demure type of woman, and at the same time be in the very forefront of fashion.

The consensus of opinion is that if a woman studies the relation of clothes to her own temperament ever so little and tries to reflect her character and attitude of mind in her apparel, she will be successfully dressed. And this is the new cult in clothes, and this is why—if you wish to get at the secret of things—this is why there are so many fashions abroad in the land.

Mingling the New Fashions.

On second thought, it may be better to save any philosophic comments on dress to such time as fashions wane. It was a dull period from Christmas day until the first of February, and if we do not have news in those weeks, at least we have much to say on the kind of clothes women should wear instead of those they do wear.

Each hour now brings out a new bit of gossip anent clothes, and each week sees the verification of a rumor, or the startling assurance that we are soon to have something quite different from what has gone before. So let us look at the subject quickly, as one who is dealing in facts and not theories.

I will give you snapshots of all the new things that are being seen in the theatres and in the shops and in the restaurants, and, although they may appear kaleidoscopic, still you may be able to see them as they really appear, simply because they have few characteristics of broken bits of colored glass in mass.

Few Curves in Figure.

To begin with, there is the figure. It is all that it promised to be in the beginning of the Summer. There are as few curves as possible, and yet there is not enough solidity or pressure upon the figure for a sharply drawn outline. You slouch and bag and pouch and slop over and act as though you didn't care, and as though you had never heard of physical culture. And yet, against all the evidences of the corsetless figure which is obtained by rubber and elastic corsets, there is an undercurrent running strong for a corset that more definitely outlines the figure.

But we speak of the present, not of the future. The minaret tunic, or the lamp shade tunic, as Americans call it, is accepted in many forms except the original one. Sometimes there are two or three, each standing further out from the figure than the other one.

Sashes and girdles of every kind are used lavishly. There are few coats or skirts and blouses that do not have a belt, and on evening gowns the girdle is an important feature. The noticeable feature is the tendency toward lengthening the waist with these adjuncts. When a two-inch belt is placed on a jacket it is arranged in some way to give the appearance that the waist line is half way toward the hips.

On the new kind of blouses which are cut like waistcoats there is a narrow belt across the back which is placed half an inch below the normal and is held in enough to let the fullness of the blouse sag over it.

The deep-waisted girdle is used to hold down the fullness of a minaret tunic, and sometimes the depth is sufficient to form a yoke. Skirts used with walking suits which are slightly gathered across the front of the belt have their fullness held down by a one-inch belt of cloth or velvet. The belt is dropped below the waist line and runs on a bias line to a point in front, where it is finished with a small buckle.

Variety in Sleeves.

You are allowed a wear a sleeve to the knuckles in your ball gown, if you so desire. This is one of the dress features that strikes the observer at every turn. And if your arm is good, you can do like the ancient Greeks, and, fastening the upper points of your bodice over the shoulder with a small jewel, leave the arm guiltless of covering.

There are sleeves put into regulation armholes, there are pear-shaped sleeves that begin at the neck at a point, and there are wing sleeves of tulle that are held down by jeweled tassels. One of the good-looking sleeves is of chiffon from armhole to elbow, say in dark blue, and in velvet from elbow to wrist, say in deep red. Both parts of this sleeve are wrinkled.

There is another arm covering that resembles the huge sleeve worn by the Russian priests, and it is possible that the idea was suggested by the priests' garments. The wing sleeves on evening gowns are a year old, and this is against them in the minds of those women who search for something new every month, and who do not believe that they are well dressed unless they represent a phase of the fleeting fashion.

Neck a la Japanese.

When the Japanese collar made its appearance it was quickly adopted because the variety of women who wanted their gowns cut high in the back was astonishingly large. And it represented something that had not been done before, or rather in the near past. At the present moment it is in fashion as much as ever, and its rivals are the high rolling collar that runs to a deep point in front and the ultra Japanese collar that stands away from the neck about half way between it and the arm.

This is exceedingly new and so far it has few followers. Doucet uses it in an exaggerated manner because he outlines it with a reed which holds it up and out like a little hoop skirt waving to and fro over the shoulders.

Ruches have not gone out of fashion. They are worn in many forms and serve to soften many hard lines. It is probable that they will be desired as long as the open neck is worn at every hour in preference to the high one. The fichu effect of folded net or lace or tulle is one of the best neck arrangements in existence. It covers many structural defects and is an aid to any gown.

Neck Arrangement of Gowns.

The neck arrangement of evening gowns is less puzzling than any other because it is either square or V-shaped and, beyond folds or tulle, there is little to guess about. Probably the neck arrangement for the morning hours in the street is more puzzling than ever, for the open neck is universally fashionable, and yet many women, for many reasons, will not wear it on the street in connection with a rough cost suit. And they are right.

All the modern shirt waists have wide turnover collars that expose most of the neck, and a woman must either adopt these with a net guimpe or pull them outside the coat collar, leaving the neck and chest exposed.

Not all coat suits look well in conjunction with a white net guimpe. For this reason it is the best form of dressing to wear a high collar of muslin attached to the shirt waist or a black satin stock with a white muslin turnover at the top. There has come about a strong inclination for a mannish variety of heavy white silk shirt waist with a stitched yoke, long sleeves with turnover cuffs, and collar to match, under which is run a colored cravat. It is the form of shirt waist worn for sports in the open, and as many women have an athletic appearance they are glad to find an arrangement for the neck that is not only becoming but suitable for a coat suit severely made.

Gay Linings Employed.

Even the Futurist school of dressing quickly died down. It left behind it a desire on the part of many dressmakers to employ colored linings in order to give brilliancy to dark gowns. Therefore one sees to-day deep purple frocks lined with orange satin, and marine blue frocks with purple linings, and white satin house gowns with Japanese red linings.

The fashion is an attractive one under the present rule of turning up the hems of skirts and coats, rolling back the sleeves, and slashing the skirt, and making it shorter in the front than in the back. This is especially helpful to the woman who does not look well in a monotonous procession of sombre colors.

Every woman is not familiar with this clever handling of hems which gives a broken line to a straight surface. It was brought out first on walking skirts, then it reached over to evening gowns, and now Poiret has introduced it on coats. If one does not wish to expose a brilliant lining in this upturned hem, one can substitute a lining of dull stripes; and, by the way, these Revolution silks are gaining power every day. They are not only used for linings, but for tunics, for the neck and wrist, and for girdles.

Premet has brought out a one-piece frock of extra thin serge with an apron tunic of dullest red and dark blue striped silk. Another way in which this new fabric is used is in a cache-nez, which someone invented to wear this Summer in cool resorts, and which was speedily copied by the tailors. It is nothing more or less than a wide muffler of knitted silk to match the silk sweater to which it is attached.

At Deauville, at Vichy, at Dinard these mufflers were worn around the neck and chin with one end thrown over the shoulder, and later they were adopted in Paris for cloth suits. They are made of fur now, but more especially of gay colored cloth or velvet or silk. A coat of deep smoky purple will have a cache-nez, which is the French name for it, made of light blue or dull orange.

The Peg-Top Skirt.

There seems no inclination to abandon the so called peg-top skirt, which had its origin in the Turkish skirts made in France last June and received a fresh impetus from the Zouave skirt introduced by Callot in August. It is made in many ways, but the silhouette is always the same; large at the waist and hips and running to narrow dimensions at the foot line.

This silhouette can be accomplished with many materials. Satin, with lace or tulle ruffles, can be used for evening and afternoon gowns, and wide plaits with seams that are cut in and not out, below the knees, serve for the day hours.

Women of Widely Varying Temperaments and Physical Characteristics Can Find J st What They Want in the Vast Sartorial Variety of the Season.

FASHION NOTES

FUR is used in many of the small accessories of the early Winter clothes. It is used to edge little lace jackets, of the bolero type, on chiffon and net waists, and it is used to edge the sleeves and necks of other waists of lace, chiffon, crepe de chine and net. It is used as hat trimming in many ways.

A certain green velvet bonnet, with a shirred band about the face, shows a band of black fur over the hat and under the chin, after the fashion of the velvet bridles that are worn on velvet hats.

Evening gowns of diaphanous materials are trimmed with bands and knots and loops of fur, which appear most unexpectedly under folds of lace and net. And many of the heavy street suits show fur collars and cuffs and bands on the skirts.

Embroidered chiffon edging is sold in many of the shops. Some of it is embroidered in white, and some in colors, and it is equally attractive when used as trimming on a chiffon petticoat or when used as trimming about the neck and sleeves of a dainty chiffon blouse.

A space-saving combination is the guimpe and camisole or under bodice in one. The upper part of this garment is a net or lace guimpe, with either high or low neck. The lower part is made of shadow lace, and extends to the waist, to form an under bodice for the house with which the guimpe is worn.

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WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

EVENING COATS WHICH CAN BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

THE thing that appeals most to the eye in the new evening coats is the richness and beauty of their color and softness and beauty of the materials of which they are made. The thing that appeals to the economical woman's good sense is that they are so designed that they can successfully be made by the home dressmaker. In the illustration there are some well designed coats that can easily be copied. Gay linings and fur trimmings are an important part of most of the new coats, and both these features are shown in the sketch. The coat on the figure on the left is made of velvet matelasse, in yellow and white, and it is lined with yellow satin. The collar and cuffs are made of white fur, and white porcelain buttons and yellow satin bound buttonholes close the front snugly. There is a deep yoke, back and front, with which the sleeves are cut in one piece. The yoke is put on with a cording of yellow satin. The coat is loosely drawn into a blouse about the hips. The charming cap worn with this coat is made of gold tissue, edged with a band of gilt braid embroidered with blue and gray and yellow. A string of blue beads holds it under the chin. The next coat is made of rose duvetyn, a lovely material, by the way, for evening coats. It is pliable and yet warm, and so answers the needs, both of beauty and serviceableness, of the evening coat. There is a yoke made of a piece of Chinese embroidered silk, in rose color and gold and blue, and black fur outlines the neck and sleeves. Deep blue velvet is the material in which the dark coat is developed. It is lined with salmon pink silk, and it is edged at the neck and arms with soft white fur. This coat is cut like a cape, wrinkled over the arms to form sleeves, the ends of which are outlined with fur. The coat crosses in front and fastens under the right arm. On the extreme right a coat of tan cloth is pictured. It is lined with a gayly flowered silk in cream, brown and rose. The neck and sleeves are edged with brown fur.

Some Approved Methods of Cooking Partridge—Birds Now Raised in Captivity.

THE bird which we call Bob White or partridge answers to the European quail, and forms a dish literally fit for a king. As yet this bird is expensive, but as it is now raised in captivity it soon may be properly classed with poultry birds, and then may finds it way more frequently to our tables.

Here are a few methods of cooking partridges, if you are fortunate enough to be able to obtain any of these delicious little birds.

Smothered Partridge.

Smothered partridges are easily prepared, and as delicious as easy to prepare. Clean the birds and draw them. With a sharp, strong knife open them on the back. Soak them in water enough to cover, to which a teaspoonful of salt for every quart of water has been added. At the end of four hours remove them from the salt water. Dry them and dredge them with flour.

Put a spoonful of butter and a little pepper on each, and moisten them with enough water to keep them from burning. Bake them for three-quarters of an hour, and baste them frequently, so that they will be juicy when cooked. Serve them piping hot, with gooseberry jelly.

Roast Partridge on Toast.

Pick, singe, and remove the heads and legs from plump partridges. Draw them and wash and dry them. On the breast of each put a slice of fat bacon or pork, and sprinkle them generously with salt. Put them in a dripping pan and cook them briskly for fifteen minutes in a hot oven. Have ready a thin slice of well-browned buttered toast for each partridge on a hot platter. When the birds are done slip them quickly on the toast and garnish the dish with crisp watercress.

Fried Partridges.

Dress the partridges and remove the legs and wings. Flatten the breasts as much as possible with the fingers or a little mallet. Roll each bird in flour and fry brown in a tablespoonful each of butter and bacon fat. Then remove the partridges and add two tablespoonfuls of flour to the hot fat.

Next add the liquid from a can of mushrooms and enough veal or chicken stock to make a cupful and a half. Season the sauce well with pepper and salt, and add the mushrooms, cut in small pieces. Put the partridges on a hot platter and pour the hot sauce over them.

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RULE CODE FOR OFFICE WOMEN

What the Girl in Business Should and Should Not Do to Make a Success.

SOME few offices suggest the antercoms to a mediaeval dungeon; more resemble a drawing room in which a pink tea is perennially and constantly going on. Most of them, fortunately, strike a happy medium between these two extremes and are, as they should be, moderately quiet and orderly places whose occupants can pursue their given duties without much trouble.

There are certain dos and don'ts that ought to be posted in the mind of every woman who works in an office, for often one woman can change an office, either of the pink-tea type or the dungeon-anteroom type, to the sort of office it should be. One woman, too, can change the orderly, comfortable office into an unorderly or uncomfortable one with astonishing rapidity.

The ideal office, of course, is the one that runs methodically enough so that each worker can go about his or her own work without interruption. It is the one where there is only so much restraint as is needed, to keep the different members of any organization from interfering with each other.

It need not be a gloomy, ugly place, where only monosyllables are uttered and only unattractive clothes are worn. Neither need it be a noisy, ornate place, where chattering interferes with the click of the typewriters and frou-frous get tangled up in the filing cabinets.

Here is some advice for women who work in offices:

To begin with, a woman need not leave her femininity behind her when she takes her place at her desk. She may be as womanly and girlish as she pleases. There is no reason why she need be an ounce less refined or less dainty than the girl or woman at home.

As to her clothes, they too may be feminine. There is no reason why a woman should wear stiff, starched shirtwaists, with stiff, mannish collars and black cravats and ugly, heavy boots, just because she must or will make her own way in the world in an office. Obviously, a satin skirt with a slash and a lampshade tunic, and a blouse of net and lace, are out of place in an office. Gaudy colors, too, are out of place.

But any woman may wear dainty and becoming clothes without running the risk of criticism or misunderstanding, if she wears them in the right way. If she obviously dresses to attract attention, she obviously will get all she wants of it and perhaps a little more.

Society and Business Apart.

Granting that a woman may be her own feminine self in an office, be it said that she must remember that her social life and her business life are two different things. Of course, a woman who has worked for years, who makes her work her life, has privileges that the younger woman has not. The older, more experienced business woman may receive her mail at her place of business, and may receive personal calls there without inconveniencing any one or arousing comment.

But the younger business woman never should receive personal callers in her office. She should have her personal mail sent to her home address, and she should be careful about the number of telephone calls she receives or makes. Some offices, perhaps wisely, have a "No telephoning" rule. Where there is no such rule the office telephone should be used only in case of emergency.

There are several reasons why these no-calls, no-telephoning, no-letters rules are wise.

To begin with, a young woman's employers and associates have much more respect for her if they know she has the good taste to wish to keep her own personal affairs more or less to herself.

For another thing, the employe is obviously paid for her time. The time she gives to telephoning and receiving callers and opening her personal mail is time wasted, from her employer's point of view. The time the telephone operator and office boy give to taking care of her mail, her telephone messages, and her callers is also time wasted, from the business point of view.

In a certain office where by far the greatest number of employes were women, a feeling of freedom from restraint naturally grew up. And in the end this very freedom from restraint led to much wasting of time.

There was one young woman who used to have her shoes shined every morning, after office hours had begun, by the bootblack who made the rounds of the building. The task was done quickly, and she wasted an inappreciable amount of time over it. But others copied her example, and before long there was every morning a long row of dusty shoes waiting for the bootblack.

Then one of the women got in the habit of having Bootblack Joe put her shoe buttons on for her, and replenish her shoelaces. Sometimes, when he would put the buttons on in a way that did not suit her, he would have to do the work over again, and one morning he sat for half an hour in the middle of the floor working over her shoes, while she sat, her attention only half on her work, and the other women in the room hopped around him at their various tasks. In the aggregate fully an hour's time was wasted, as far as the employer was concerned.

Loyalty and Courtesy.

Loyalty to the employer is a first rule of business—or ought to be—with both men and women. If you feel that you cannot be loyal to the firm that employes you, resign your position.

And this feeling of loyalty ought to be called on by the fastidious woman every day to help her over what at first often seem real difficulties.

It is said that the entrance of women into business life has had an elevating influence on offices. The men in offices are almost always courteous and considerate. In the old days perhaps they often swore over their work, but they don't often do so to-day. And if a woman occasionally hears a gentle ejaculation from a man at a neighboring desk, she will find it far better, usually, to call on her sense of loyalty to the people she is working with and for, and close her ears, than to look shocked.

There are not many men like the one who, one day, harassed beyond endurance, said "Darn" over the telephone, and then went about in an embarrassed way and apologized to every woman within hearing. But most men are courteous and thoughtful, and if occasionally they forget the presence of women they are doubtless sorry for it the next minute.

Courtesy ought to play a large part in women's business careers, too. It is really a woman's most potent means of getting ahead. Sometimes it is better than brains, for there seem to be many positions for women in business that demand tact, womanliness, and courteousness.

HINTS ON WEARING OF JEWELS

THE Empress Josephine was noted as a well-dressed woman. It is said that she had the same allowance that Napoleon's second wife, Marie Louise, later had, and that both of these royal ladies patronized the same dressmaker. But Josephine always looked better dressed than Marie Louise.

One of the secrets of Josephine's dressing was simplicity. She always dressed in white muslin and when a great state assembly of men and women in velvet and silk and gold and jewels was gathered together, Josephine would enter the room, dressed in white muslin, and wearing a single jewel. And a hush of admiration would fall on all the gaily clad courtiers present.

Josephine never wore but one jewel at a time, although she loved them and had so many that they would not all get in the large jewel cabinet which had belonged to Marie Antoinette. But Josephine understood the value of wearing only one, so that that one would shine out in all its glory.

Modern women might well take the taste of Josephine as a guide for their own taste in the matter of jewels.

The hand that is laden with rings containing a dozen diffrent stones is not half so attractive as the hand that is decked out with stones of only two kinds. And when jewels of one sort are worn in the hair, another sort about the neck, and still others on the arms and fingers, the effect loses force.

Certain stones can be effectively combined. Diamonds look well with almost any other stone. Pearls can be safely worn with most other stones. And occasionally stones of two strongly contrasting colors can be worn together.

But remember that a single jewel, carefully chosen, is more effective than half a dozen picked out at random.

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Combination Celluloid Toilet Set, contains 11 pieces—Comb, Brush, Mirror, Buffer, Scissors, File, Button Hook, Cuticle Knife, Shoe Horn, 2 Paste Jars—packed in a handsome leather case, purple satin lined.... **$19.50**

3-Piece Military Set, contains pair of Military Brushes and Comb, in silver plate... **$3.98**

Men's 5-Piece Military Set, in silver plate, contains two Military Brushes, 1 Hat Brush, 1 Cloth Brush, 1 Comb... **$7.50**

3-Piece Toilet Set for Child, in silver plate, consists of Comb, Brush and Mirror, **$4.49**

BLOOMINGDALES'

An Extraordinary Sale of an Importer's Entire Collection of

$9,000 Worth of Fine Leather Goods At ½ the Regular Retail Prices!!

EXTRAORDINARY, because never before in the history of retailing in New York has a stock so varied been offered at such decisive bargain prices right at the threshold of the Christmas shopping period.

It is the collection of a European house which has just finished its American business, and includes a wonderfully great variety of the season's newest productions.

Lack of space does not permit a detailed description of the items, which run into the hundreds, but they include:—

Automobile Lunch Outfit,	Cigar and Cigarette Cases,	English Wicker-work Baskets,	Fitted Toilet Cases,	Photo Frames,
Automobile Pillow,	Coat Hanger Sets,	Fitted Pouch Bags,	Flasks,	Picnic Sets,
Beaded Bags,	Drinking Cups,	First Aid Outfits,	Jewel Boxes,	Quick Service Cookers.
Bill Fold and Wallet,	Dash Board Baskets,	Folding Leather Baskets,	Mirrors,	Sewing Baskets,
Brush Sets,	Dressing Rolls,		Manicure Sets,	Scissor Sets,
			Pullman Slippers,	Watch Handbags,

Imported Handbags, 350 to the lot.
Regular price: $3.00, $4.00, $6.00 up to $15.00.
Half Price: $1.50, $1.95, $2.95 and $4.95.

Auto Lunch Outfits, compact in leather cases.
Regular Price: $23.50, $30.00, $37.50 up to $100.
Half Price: $11.75, $15.00, $18.75 up to $50.00.

Compact Dressing Rolls, pigskin and sole leather with imitation ivory, nickel and ebony, in cases.
Reg. Price: $10, $15, $20 up to $25.
Half Price: $5.00, $7.50, $10 up to $12.50.

In addition to these detailed items there is a wide range of popular-priced articles.
Regularly 50c to $5.00.
At 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Ever-Ready Dressing Cases, with French gilt and imitation ivory toilet fittings.
Regular Price: $17.00, $27.50, $45.00 up to $75.00
Half Price: $8.50, $13.75, $22.50 up to $37.50.

Jewel Boxes, 150 or more, leather covered, inside upholstered with silk and velvet; many have an inner try, lock and key.
Regular Price: $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 up to $29.00.
Half Price: $2.50, $3.75, $5.00 up to $14.50.

In fact, everything that goes to make up a complete line of high grade leather goods.
An entire section will be devoted to the display of these goods, as well as a largely augmented selling staff.

Main Floor.

Willow Work Baskets—Satin Lined From 75c to $7.50

Never before have we shown such an immense variety and never were prices so low.

These baskets came to us under the new tariff schedule; and the saving, of course, goes to you. They are of German origin, but we had them lined in London, for the workmanship and satin they use are better and cost but little more.

Besides their use as work baskets they make delightful candy baskets as well.

As a special feature, we offer 1,000

Satin Lined Willow Work Baskets 35c & 50c

WILLOW SCRAP BASKETS, leatherette and leather lined, 75c to $5.00.
WILLOW WORK BASKETS AND STANDS, leatherette and leather top, fitted with complete sewing accessories, $1.00 to $16.50. Main Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Bring the Children to See Santa Claus in Our Toyland

We Are Showing Bigger, Brighter and Better Stocks Than Ever!!

A Feature!! Santa Claus Letter Contest:—

Santa Claus has made his headquarters in Bloomingdales' and will give prizes to the boys and girls who write the best letters telling what they want for Christmas. Prizes will consist of thirty handsome toys, which will be on display in our Toy Department.

CONDITIONS:

Letters must be composed and written by children. Parents may write the name and address to assure a proper record. Date of birth is required. Letters to be brought to Santa's Post Office, on the Fourth Floor, by the children, accompanied by adult.

Letters will be classified as follows:—
Class 1—For children under 8 years.
Class 2—For children 8 to 11 years.
Class 3—For children 11 to 14 years.
Letters obviously the work of adults will be disqualified. Contest closes on December 10th. Winning numbers will be posted in the Toy Department from December 20th to 24th.

A Special Sale of Jointed Dolls:

We have prepared for to-morrow a special assortment of full jointed dolls with well moulded bodies, large bisque heads with moving eyes and eyelashes and fine sewed wigs with flowing curls.

24 inches	26½ inches	29½ inches	31 inches
98c	**$1.98**	**$2.98**	**$4.98**

"Handwerck" Jointed Dolls, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75, $5.75, $6.98, $8.98, $10.98.
"Kestner" Jointed Dolls, $1.98, $2.49, $3.49, $4.98, $7.98, $8.98.
Character Dolls, six styles at 98c. Kid Dolls, 18 inches, with voice, $1.25.

Big Stocks of Well Known Toys

"Meccano" Sets, $1.00 to $14.00.
"Radioptican" Post Card Machines, $2.49.
Flexible Flyer Sleds, No. 1, $1.98.
"Bloch" Doll Perambulators, $2.98.
"Flinch," the great card game, 39c.
"Humpty Dumpty" Circus, 98c.
"Shoenhut" Pianos, 14 keys, 98c.
"Pets" Grocery Store, 98c.
"Daisy" Express Wagons, $1.69.
"Phoebe Snow" game, 39c.
"Bings," Mechanical Train Sets, 98c.
"Lionel" Electric Trains, Set, $5.98.

Fourth Floor.

Chauffeurs' Uniforms or Overcoats at $17.50

Fit, Style and Quality Have Our Guarantee.

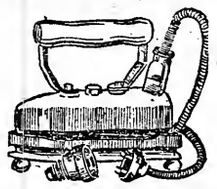
The uniform consists of a coat, a pair of trousers or breeches, and cap to match. The overcoats match the suits, lined and interlined to the edge.

Other Chauffeurs' Uniforms or Overcoats, $15.00 to $35.00.

Auto Suply Dept., Basement.

BLOOMINGDALES'

"Mesco" Electric Irons at $2.69



Highly polished nickel; 4, 5 or 6 lbs.; complete ready, to attach to any light socket. They were made to sell for $3.50 to $5; our sale price, **$2.69**

Mail or 'phone orders will be promptly filled.

ABOUT OTHER ELECTRIC GOODS

A complete line of electrical novelties suitable for Christmas Gifts.

Main Floor, Balcony.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Women's Gloves---Big Special

Women's 2-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves, a delightful assortment, with every size included; in black, white and tan.. **65c**

Women's Mannish Capeskin Gloves, heavy prix seam, in a variety of popular shades; also P-K washable doeskin gloves, in white..... **89c**

16-Button Length Mousquetaires, glace kid; in all sizes; 16-button length, in white and black..... **$1.69**

Women's 2-Clasp French Kid Gloves, 3-row wide embroidered backs, embroidered in combinations; all shades and black and white..... **$1.00**

$1.00 Gloves for Men and Women at 69c.

Samples from a well-known manufacturer; heavy prix seam cape-skin gloves in golden brown and tan shades; every pair guaranteed to wear and fit perfectly.

MAIN FLOOR.

Our assortment of gloves for men, women and children is complete and varied. It offers the widest choice and presents a range of attractive prices.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Lace Curtains and Portieres

In an attractive array and much under regular prices.

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains, in great variety of patterns of the best copies of real lace effects; made of Egyptian yarn with overlocked stitched edge at special prices, 98c., $1.45, $1.75 and $1.98.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains in white and Arab, with reinforced edge; dainty design; very interesting values, $1.98, $3.00, $3.75.

Imported Hand Made Lacet Lace Curtains, mounted on French cable net in rich border effects, $2.25, $3.75, and $5.25.

Scrim Curtains, with cluny or imitation filet insertion and edging in white or Arab, $1.45, $2.25 and $2.98.

SPECIAL—High Grade Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, perfectly reversible with borders or silk gimp edge, in all colors; $4.25, $4.98, $5.75.

Double Velour Portieres, plain centre, with embossed borders in red and green; green and green; brown and green or rose and green; these are practically two portieres in one, at the very special price, $15.75.

We are showing a Wonderful Assortment of Lace Bed Spreads in scrim with Cluny and embroidered motifs or French cable net with lacet laces; Marie Antoinette and other handmade lace at very low prices; $9.75 up to $25.00.

If you are thinking of making a gift that combines ornament with utility, you will find many helpful suggestions in our Upholstery Section.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Send Money Abroad to relatives and friends for the holidays through our

Banking Dept.

We issue drafts, money orders, and sell foreign money for European countries.

Drafts on Ireland are a specialty here

SEWING CHATELAINES 25c

Scissors, needle book and emery, suspended from ribbon, drawn through bone rings, needle book and emery book covered with Dresden Silk.... **25c**

MANICURE CHATELAINE, buffer and file, suspended from ribbon drawn through bone rings, **25c**

NURSERY CHATELAINE, safety pins on bone rings, suspended from ribbon painted in dainty floral designs **25c**

DAINTY PIN CUSHION, covered with gold net..... **25c**

Same Dept. as Toys.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Our Domestic Rug Department

has the distinct privilege of introducing for the first time in this country

S. Sanford & Sons

New "Hurrikana" Axminster Rugs

These rugs are the newest productions of these famous mills at Amsterdam, N. Y., and are designed to meet the great demand for a high grade rug at a popular price. They are in very pretty designs that will lend tone to any room.

For this introduction we have been able to secure two sizes, as follows:

"Hurrikanas," size 9 x 12 feet, at $21.00
"Hurrikanas," size 36 x 70 inches, at....$ 3.50

To make this presentation complete we will also show

Other Axminster Rugs

in beautiful all over repeated designs, various pretty colorings and splendid reproductions of Oriental effects. These rugs are in a complete range of sizes.

Size 27x54 inches, at....$1.75 | Size 8.3x10.6 feet, at..$18.25
Size 36x70 inches, at....$3.50 | Size 9x12 feet, at.....$21.00

Showing of Carpets 1914 Designs

In hall, stair and room sizes, offered at these prices:

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.....at 65c yard
Wool Velvet Carpets.....at 85c and $1.10 yard
Wilton Velvet Carpets.....at $1.50 yard

Linoleums at Special Prices:---

In our temporary quarters, near Furniture Department

Printed Cork Linoleums, reg. 50c square yard...**39c** | Inlaid Linoleum, reg. $1.10 per square yd...**69c**

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

Pretty Ribbons for Christmas:—

3 to 4½ Inch Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, in all the wanted holiday colors, at, per yard **12½c**

Fancy Dresden Ribbons, in new patterns, 3 to 5¼ inches wide, at, per yard..... **10c to 22c**

Satin Taffeta Ribbons, for tying Christmas packages, 500 boxes of No. 1, 1½ and 2, in natural holly colors; yard..... **9c**

4½ Inch Satin Ribbons, taffeta, moire and moire edge ribbons, for hair bows and fancy work; in all good, staple shades, at, per yard **17c**

Fancy Coat Hangers, handkerchief bags, garters, pin cushions and many other dainty gift things made by our experts, at 59c to $2.50.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Splendid Silk Stockings

Well Worth a Fourth More Than Our Price

Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings, full fashioned boot styles, mercerized garter tops, in black, white and a variety of colors..... **49c**

Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings, made with high spliced heels, double soles, garter tops, black and variety of colors.. **79c**

Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings, stockings in plain colors, silk stockings with fancy lace insertion and embroidery fronts, accordion ribbed silk stockings, in a price range from $1.98 to $3.98.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Nearly a Million Handkerchiefs

for every member of the family are comprised in our Great Holiday Stocks. The best products of the whole world.

These are early shopping inducements:—

Box of Six Sheer Shamrock Handkerchiefs, special for 25c.
Box of Six One-Corner-Embroidered Handkerchiefs for 50c.
Box of Six Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 50c.
Men's All-Linen Initialled Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c.
Women's Handkerchiefs, 6 assorted styles with initials, linen, at $1.
Men's Embroidered Initial and Colored Border Silk Handkerchiefs, a great bargain, at 25c.

Main Floor.

Our Auto Supply Department

Motorists will always find a most complete display here, in which every need that might arise has been anticipated. A very important display of present interest is a stock of Lap Robes at prices that mean savings of 25 to 35 per cent. Read:

Fur Automobile Coats, made from Russian Mountain Goat; large collar, wind cuffs in sleeves; at..... **$17.50**

Fur Caps of Hudson Seal, made from fine, selected skins; for Monday, at..... **$1.75**

Havoline Oil, light, 5 gallon; attractively priced at **$1.75**

Havoline Oil, medium, 5 gallon; for Monday..... **$2.00**

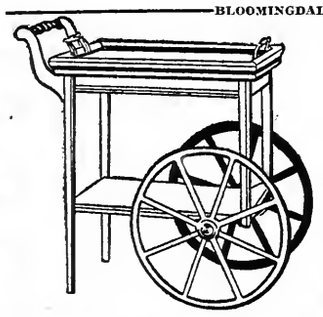
Chauffeurs' Gloves or Mittens, lined with heavy wool **$1.98**

Double Plush Robes, green and black, large size, heavy weight; price for this sale.. **$2.98**

Motor Fur Rugs, black Siberian dog or goat; large size **$9.75**

$7.50 Electric Automobile Horns, 9 inches long; tomorrow (Monday), at **$2.85**

BLOOMINGDALES'



This Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon, $14.50

Made like illustration, of solid mahogany; two heavy wheels with rubber tires, glass top tray which can be used separately if desired, in either rubbed or polished finish.

We show a fine assortment of solid mahogany and walnut Tip Tables; in mahogany, from $6 to $20; in walnut at $11.75.

Furniture Dept., Fourth Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

500 Pieces of Choice American Cut Glass, Special at $2.98

Cut from a lead glass blank, which rings as true as a bell. Finished as brilliantly as a diamond, all pretty and full cut deep designs.

The assortment includes 12-inch tall flower vases, 8 and 9 inch berry bowls, wine decanter, butter dishes, water carafes, celery trays, relish dishes and many others; choice of pretty and useful pieces, which you'll consider good value; at..... **$2.98**

Other Pieces in Cut Glass, ranging in price from a pretty nappy at 98c to a handsome punch bowl at..... **$29.98**

Third Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES'

Canned Goods Week in Grocery Store

Early June Peas, very fine; can.....8c
Other Peas, can, 12c, 17c and.....22c
Our 16c Corn, finest from Maine, per can..... **10c**
Our 12c Tomatoes, very fine, large can..... **8c**
Lima Beans, extra fine, per can.....9c
Spinach, large No. 3 can, 10c and...14c
Whole Okra.....For Soups, } Per
Okra and Tomato, &c., &c. } can.. **10c**
Beets, sweet, tender, large No. 3 can..9c
Succotash, extra fine, per can.....9c
String Beans, extra fine, per can....9c
Shrimp, finest, per can.....10c
Salmon, excellent, large can.....8c
Salmon, finest Alaska, large can....15c
Kippered Herring .....{ Per
Herring in Tomato .....{ can.... **9c**
Smoked Sardines .....
Imported Sardines in Olive Oil, extra large cans **15c**
Imported Boneless Sardines, extra large cans **20c**
Domestic Sardines, small can, 4oz large can **7c**
Catsup, extra fine, per bottle.....9c
Plum Pudding, the best, per can...14c
Fig Jam, best, per can.....9c
Imported Orange Marmalade, large jar **14c**
Cleaned Currants, per package, 8c, 10c, and..... **12c**
Seeded Raisins, per package, 8c and.12c
Citron, per lb.....18c
Heinz Mincemeat, small can, 18c; large **30c**
Pillsbury Flour—It is the BEST; only one 24-lb. bag with other groceries **69c**

	Case.	Bottle.
J. B. Lawson's Old Vatted	$11.00	$1.00
J. B. Lawson's Liqueur	14.50	1.25
Haig & Haig 5-Star	19.00	1.60
Haig & Haig 3-Star	14.25	1.25
Black and White	12.50	1.05
Johnnie Walker	14.25	1.20
J. Jameson 3-Star	14.25	1.20
Old Bushmill	14.25	1.20

Vanilla Extract—The richest and purest; 2-oz. bottle, 20c; 4-oz., 38c; 8-oz. **75c**
Pecan Meat—Halves; per lb.....75c
Walnut Meat—Halves; per lb.....48c
Filbert Meat—Whole; per lb.....48c
Shelled Jordan Almonds—Per lb., 55c and **70c**
Shelled Valencia Almonds—Per lb...44c
New Walnuts—Extra fine; per lb., 18c and **24c**
Our 18c Prunes—Very large; per lb..14c
Our 8c Prunes—Plump and fat; per lb. 6c
Dried Apricots—Per lb., 18c and....22c
Dried Peaches—Per lb., 10c and....14c
Figs—Extra fine; per lb., 15c and...20c
Our 12c Rice—Per lb., 9c; 5 lbs....40c
Dried Pea Beans—Per lb.....6c
Table Raisins—Extra fine; 1-lb. pkg., 15c and..... **25c**
Extra Fine White Storage Eggs—Our 44c grade; per dozen..... **39c**
Table Pears—Large No. 3 can.....12c
Lemon Cling Peaches—Large can..15c
California White Cherries, Sliced Apricots or Sliced Peaches Delicious; small cans..... **10c**
Breakfast Cocoa—Purest; extra fine; ½ lb..... **12c**
Phillips' Digestible Cocoa—Per can..25c

Del Monte, Cal., Fruits All large cans
Lemon Cling Peaches—Large can.22c
Sliced Peaches—Large can.....25c
Bartlett Pears—Large can.....25c
White Cherries—Large can.....26c

California Riesling—Extra fine quality; dozen bottles.....$2.50
50 bottles for.....$10.00
California Zinfandel — Extra fine quality; dozen bottles.....$2.50
50 bottles $9.50

Tomato Paste—Imported; for gravies, soups, &c.; per can... **4c**
Del Monte Asparagus Tips—Can...20c
Borax—Pure; 1-lb. package.....7c
Ammonia—Strong; ½ gal. bottle..15c
Dried Yellow Split Peas—Per lb....5c
Lentils—Extra fine; per lb.....5c
Dried Lima Beans—Per lb.....8c
12c Succotash—Extra fine; per can.9c
Green Split Peas—Imported; the finest for soup, &c.; per lb. **6c**
Dried Red Kidney Beans—Per lb...7c
New Imported Salad Potatoes—5 lbs..... **20c**
New Green Kern—Best; per lb.....12c

Eagle Asparagus—California; elsewhere 22c; extra fine; large can..... **18c**

Our 18c Peas—Extra fine; per can..15c
Our 28c Table d'Hote Coffee—Extra fine; only for this sale, per lb..... **24c**
Our 35c A la Carte Coffee—Finest; only for this sale, per lb.. **29c**
All Our 62c Teas—Per lb.....44c
All Our 50c Teas—Per lb.....35c
All Our 24c Teas—Per lb.....20c
60c Queen Olives—Best; quart jar..38c
60c Manzanilla—Best; quart jar...39c
Pure Strained Honey—Bottle.....10c
Washing Soda—5 lbs., 5c; box of 60 lbs..... **85c**
Pride Laundry Soap—Extra fine; seven large cakes, 25c; case of 100 ..... **$3.40**

Special Gal.

Our $5.00 University Whiskey.....$4.00
Our $4.00 Proxit Straight Rye....$3.25
Our $3.25 Maryland Rye $2.75
Our $2.50 Selter Whiskey $2.25
Our $3.50 California Brandy $3.00

BLOOMINGDALES'

Gift Hints in Our China Shop

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets

Excellent Values At Our Price . . **$9.98**

Dinner Set of 100 pieces, best quality American porcelain, including all necessary dishes for the service of 12 persons, such as a covered soup tureen, 2 covered vegetable dishes, meat dishes, 12 each plates, cups and saucers; choice of several patterns. Each piece decorated with pretty floral design and gold edges **$9.98**

A Large Assortment of Other Dinner Sets

Of Austrian china, Limoges china, Theodore Haviland china, in regular as well as open stock patterns, at $12.50, $15.00, $17.98, $25.00, $35.00, $49.98 up to $150.00.

Italian Marble Busts at $10.00

Sculptured from a solid piece of marble by some of the best sculptors in Italy. Modern and pretty models, 17 inches high, with extra base on which bust can revolve; several subjects to choose from. Our own importation, which enables us to sell them at the very low price of..... **$10.00**

Other Fine Italian Marble Busts and Figures at $15.98, $22.98, $25.00, $39.98, $49.98 up to a Carrara figure of Venus de Milo, $74.

White and Green Italian Marble Pedestals, regular sizes, $8.98 to $29.98.

Artistic Berlin Bronzes, Figures and Groups

Excellent reproductions of the genuine, well finished and moderately priced.

Figures, many subjects, 11 to 12 inches high; your choice at..... **98c**

Berlin Bronze Figures, various subjects, 15 to 16 inches high; at..... **$1.98**

Other Pieces in Figures and Groups, $3.98, $5.98, $6.98, $8.98, $10.00, to a beautiful group at..... **$45.00**

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales', Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1913.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REALTY WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Bing & Bing Buy Upper Park Ave. Corner—West 57th St. Dwelling Changes Hands.

MANY SUBURBAN DEALS

Bronx Parkway Commission Takes Title to Twenty Acres at Hartsdale for About $100,000.

Park Avenue furnished the realty market with a good sale yesterday in the purchase by the operators, Bing & Bing, of the three old three-story dwellings on the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, being 993, 995, and 997 Park Avenue. The plot is 50 by 56 feet. The property was acquired from the Glen Realty Company, and the new owners intend to alter the houses, with stores on the Park Avenue frontage.

In part payment Bing & Bing gave two parcels, one being the four-story dwelling at 61 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 102.2 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, and the other a plot on the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 153d Street, 40 by 100 feet.

Carl Levis was the broker in the transaction.

Fifty-seventh Street Sale.

The old four-story dwelling at 32 West Fifty-seventh Street was reported yesterday as having been sold by Herman C. Von Post. The plot is 25 by 100.5 feet, about midway in the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It has been owned by the Von Post family for about forty years and was held at $250,000.

$14,000 for East Side Dwelling.

Frank J. Tyler, executor of the estate of Benjamin Hawker, has sold to William P. McCormick, 141 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.5 feet, located 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue. The consideration was $14,000.

$100,000 Deal at Hartsdale.

One of the largest transfers of real estate in Westchester County for several months was the transfer yesterday of a parcel of over twenty acres by the Scarsdale Estates to the Bronx Parkway Commission. The strip conveyed included the Italian garden at Greenacres, opposite the Hartsdale station, and a strip of varying width from the Hartsdale station to the White Plains village line. The consideration is reported to be over $100,000.

That the Bronx Parkway will be a wonderful asset to the people of Scarsdale especially is evidenced by the completed plans of the parkway through this section. Wherever the title has been acquired along the line of the Bronx River, the river bank has been cleaned, the dead trees removed, and the land put in presentable condition.

It is the policy of the Parkway Commission to acquire all the lands in the parkway reservation that can be purchased at a reasonable price, and already a large portion of the reserved property has been offered to them, and the titles are being closed ae rapidly as money is available.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

The six-story apartment house at 55 to 59 West 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue, has been sold by Samuel Cowen for G. Bogard to an investor. The plot is 50 by 100.11 feet.

Deal in Dyckman Tract.

Thomas L. Reynolds has sold for the Mamaroneck Mortgage and Security Company a vacant lot on 211th Street, east of Columbus Avenue. The purchaser will erect a three-family house.

Bronx Borough.

The three-family brick house at 2,025 Morris Avenue, on a lot 21 by 100 feet, has been sold by Samuel Cowen to Louis Lubitz.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Thomas H. Roff, 1,449 and 1,451 Minford Place, two four-story double flats, to an investor.

Heirs Buy Staten Island Estate.

D. T. Cornell has sold for S. Rawson, as referee, the Aylwerd estate on Vanderbilt Avenue, Irving Place and Laurel Avenue, Stapleton, to Katherine M. Aylwerd and William Aylwerd.

Long Island.

A plot of 28½ acres at East Moriches, L. I., near the Great South Bay, has been sold by Harvey B. Newins, President of the Windsor Realty Company, to an investor who is preparing plans to develop the property by the erection at once of several attractive dwellings at moderate cost.

Recent Buyers.

Bertha Gardner is the purchaser of the dwelling at 163 West Ninety-second Street, reported sold recently by the estate of Robert Morrison. The buyer will occupy.

James J. Martin is the purchaser of the five-story flat at 629 West 138th Street, the sale of which by the Edward Waters Construction Company was reported Friday.

Commercial Leases.

Barnett & Co. have leased for Daniel Birdsall the store at 29 East 125th Street to the Tokio Tea Company and the store at 33 East 125th Street to a novelty company.

Realty Notes.

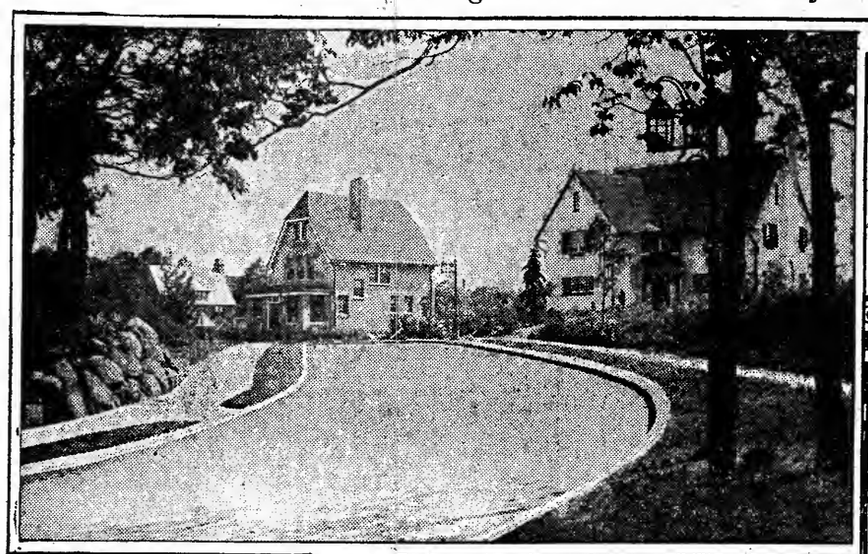
The Turner Construction Company has received the contract for erecting the new Austin, Nichols & Co. wholesale grocery warehouse, which will be built by Havemeyer & Elder at North Third Street and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. The building will be 440 by 179 feet and six stories high. It will be constructed entirely of reinforced concrete, with heavy floor loads.

The December number of The Real Estate Bulletin, issued by the Real Estate Board of New York, on Dec. 2 will contain an analysis of the New York City budget and the speech of Walter Lindner outlining the effect of the income tax on real estate.

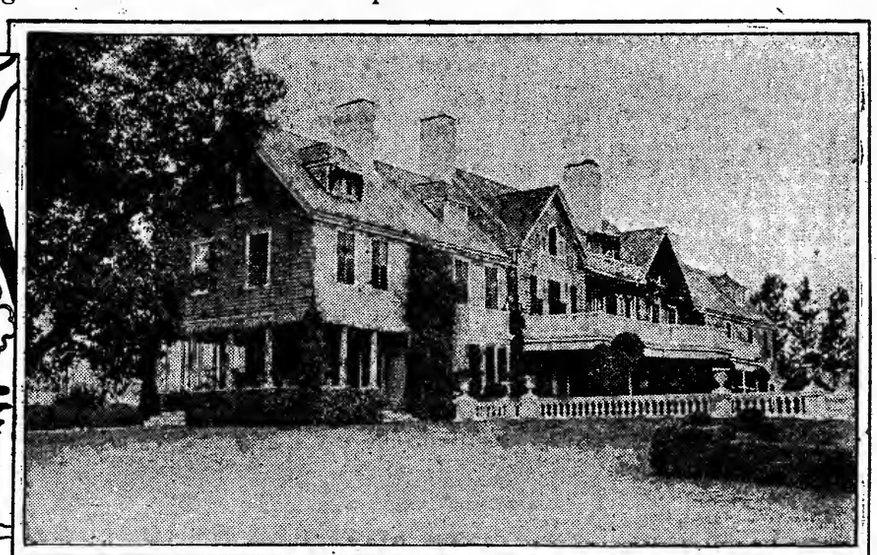
The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association will meet to-morrow night nn the Riverside Theatre building, Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street.

LARGE ESTATES AND HOME SITES ON LONG ISLAND IN GOOD DEMAND WITHIN FEW MILES OF MANHATTAN

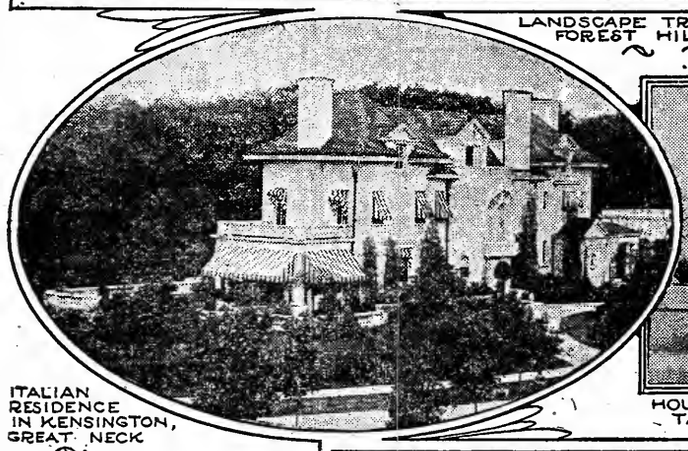
Acreage Property for Fine Residences Growing Scarcer in the Brookville, Westbury and Woodbury Sections—Otto H. Kahn One of the Recent Large Purchasers on North Shore—Building Operations Active in Great Neck, Plandome, Manhasset, and Neighboring Localities—Nassau County Reaping the Benefit of Suburban Expansion.



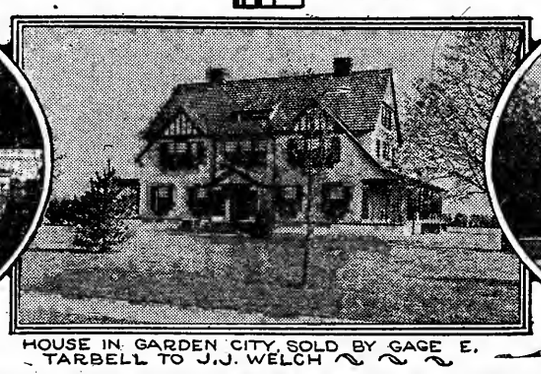
LANDSCAPE TREATMENT AT FOREST HILLS GARDENS



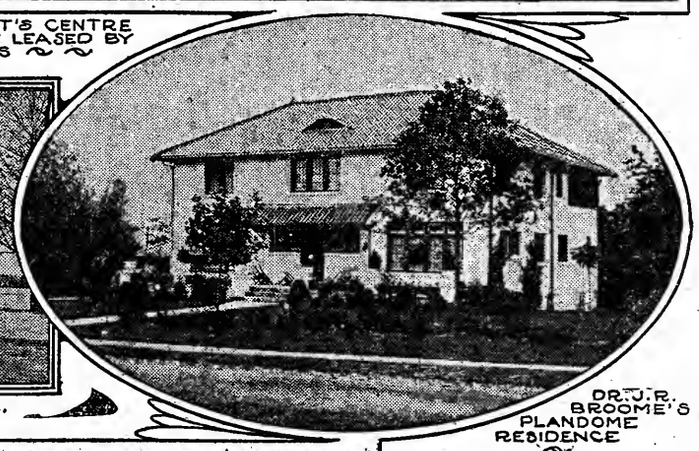
COLGATE HOYT'S CENTRE ISLAND HOME LEASED BY C.K.G. BILLINGS



ITALIAN RESIDENCE IN KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK

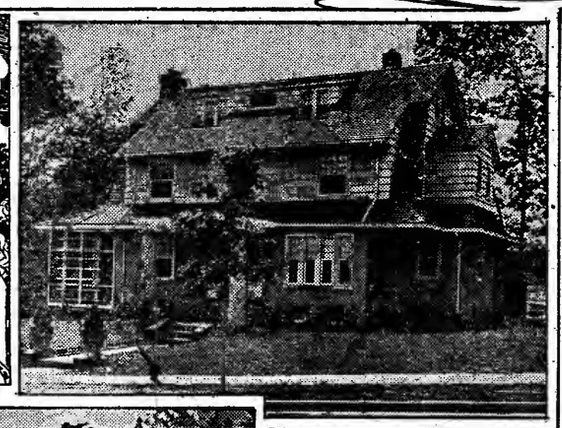


HOUSE IN GARDEN CITY SOLD BY GAGE E. TARBELL TO J.J. WELCH

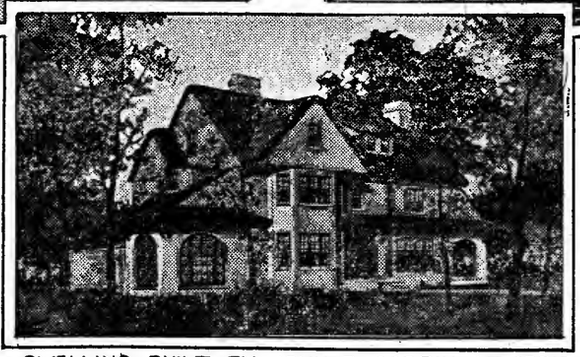


DR. J. R. BROOME'S PLANDOME RESIDENCE

TYPE OF HOUSES LATELY FINISHED AT JAMAICA HILLCREST



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD LAWRENCE AT KEW GARDENS



DWELLING BUILT BY JOHN R. CORBIN AT GREAT NECK ESTATES

Two facts stand out prominently in the history of the Long Island real estate market of the past season. These are, first, that there has been no diminution in the demand for large acreage estates within comfortable motoring distance of New York, and, second, that, owing to the steady improvement in transit facilities building operations are steadily growing in most of the home communities within sixty minutes' ride from Manhattan. The increase in these building operations means that people are buying land for the purpose of immediate improvement.

Throughout the north shore section, including the Westbury, Woodbury, and Brookville districts, the best property is held in large plots and will evidently continue in that state for some time. Every year sees additions to the magnificent country homes in this choice part of the island. In the Brookville district, especially, the growth has been very noticeable. The Piping Rock Club with its new building has played an important part in the high-class development of this picturesque locality.

Among recent purchasers there was Otto H. Kahn, who acquired 350 acres in the Woodbury section, being just south of the Cold Spring Harbor station on the Long Island Railroad, and with a large frontage on the Jericho Turnpike. His property is near the fine estates of Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop, and J. Watson Webb, and while no definite announcement has been made, it is generally believed that Mr. Kahn will erect a fine residence on his new farm estate.

It was reported that Mr. Kahn paid close to $1,000 an acre. The increasing demand for choice acreage in the locality has not only taken many fine old farms out of the market, but has materially enhanced the value of the remaining salable farms, and, according to their situation, little is to be obtained anywhere west of Oyster Bay at less than $500 an acre, and property with water frontage is quoted all the way from $1,000 to $5,000 an acre.

For homes that do not seek large acreage, the north shore section of Great Neck, Roslyn, Plandome, Manhasset, and west to Douglaston and Flushing, has witnessed decided progress during the year, and is in line for greater growth. The recent electrification of the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad to Port Washington has added to the transit conveniences and the benefits will doubtless be more appreciated next Spring and Summer.

In speaking of present conditions and the outlook in this north shore district, E. T. Reichert, Jr., of the Frind Corporation said:

"We are not surprised at the fact that a number of home seekers and investors at this season of the year are taking advantage of the low-priced offerings in country homes and home sites available in this locality.

"During the last four years there have never been such opportunities as are available to-day in the Great Neck and Port Washington sections. As an illustration, we recently leased a $15,000 house, which has been rented at $1,200 a year, for $60 a month. This and other low prices are due to the fact that many owners have been transferred to other cities through business changes, and others suffered heavy losses in the present financial depression.

"Great Neck has the advantage of being the first town on the north shore, and in land attractions it offers fertile rolling country, fine trees, water views, boating and swimming in Little Neck Bay, artesian water, an eighteen-hole golf course, and, best of all, it is only 26 minutes from the city by electric trains. There are no new houses available to-day at $7,000 to $8,000, the demand for this class of building being constant and large."

One of the latest improvements which shows the effect of increasing population is the erection of a row of three-story brick buildings near the railroad station by Mrs. William R. Grace. There are seven stores in these buildings, and four have just been rented.

Many new homes have gone up this year at Plandome and Manhasset and in both places several choice plots have lately been purchased for improvement with residences costing from $10,000 to $30,000, to be ready for occupancy next season. Further to the east is Huntington, which is beginning to show evidences of active suburban development in the vicinity of the bay and harbor. A new Lie-derkranz clubhouse is now under construction near the station. It will cost $10,000 and will be a prominent addition to the town.

In the more central section of the island, at Jamaica, Kew Gardens, and Forest Hills, the development, if not as rapid as the enthusiasts looked for, has, on the whole, been very satisfactory, and the continued building operations show that the home demand is well sustained. Building has been active throughout the season in the Sage Foundation development at Forest Hills Gardens.

A little to the east, in the development at Kew Gardens, several artistic houses have been completed and occupied. In this tract practically nothing remains unsold, and in some cases the houses have been purchased before completion. Kew is but fifteen minutes from the Pennsylvania station, and is in an attractive section of the Borough of Queens. Kew Gardens surround the station, the tract having a frontage of over a mile on Forest Park and over 1,000 feet on Queens Boulevard, the main thoroughfare for automobiles, which runs directly from the Queensboro Bridge to Kew Gardens.

The increase in building operations in Queens is based primarily on the demand for municipal expansion made necessary by the influx to New York of a quarter of a million of new residents every year; and it is also impelled by a demand for one and two-family houses within the city boundaries. There are thousands of newcomers who must find homes in either houses or apartments whose cost or rent is comportable with their incomes. The result is that parts of Queens, which gave promise five years ago of becoming a large suburban borough, are building up with tenement houses.

The new trolley road between Third Avenue, Manhattan, by way of Queensboro Bridge and Queens (Hoffman) Boulevard, and the city line at Rosedale, will change the territory it penetrates from a suburban to an urban character. This condition is further accentuated by the operation of the Myrtle Avenue elevated line from Park Row through Brooklyn to and beyond Ridgewood in Queens. Ridgewood and Evergreen are being improved with apartment houses. The running time from Park Row by way of the Myrtle Avenue elevated line is thirty minutes, less than the running time between the Battery and Bronx Park.

Corona, Elmhurst, and Woodside have virtually surrendered to one and two family brick houses in rows, while all of the territory immediately adjacent to Long Island City is being improved with tenement houses to meet the demand from the steadily growing industrial population.

The reclamation of the meadow land surrounding Flushing Bay for factory and industrial purposes precludes any but typical city conditions in that vicinity. Much of these meadows is reclaimed, and the remainder is owned by a corporation which sees in the property a logical manufacturing zone of the borough.

The northern half of Jamaica is a home community centre which has been necessitated by the high ridge of land. The best economy for such land is detached house colonies, but even such houses are comparatively costly, as the character of improvement there attests.

Municipal conditions in the greater City of New York are forcing families of moderate means and others who desire suburban home life into Nassau County, just east of the Queens line. The southern half of Nassau is building up rapidly because of the numerous electric lines of the Long Island Railroad operated through it. Floral Park, Hempstead, Rockville Centre, Oceanside, East Rockaway, and Valley Stream afford examples of the extension of the suburban home life of New York City into Nassau County.

At Howard Estates, on Jamaica Bay, several bungalows have been erected by Joseph P. Day, sales agent for the estates. They are equipped with hot and cold water, furnace or steam heat, bath and laundry, and gas and electric light. Some are substantial frame structures with verandas and concrete columns, and others are constructed of concrete and hollow tile.

ARCHITECTS TO MEET.

Annual Convention of American Institute to be Held This Week.

The American Institute of Architects will hold its forty-seventh annual convention in New Orleans on Dec. 2, 3 and 4. An address of welcome to the State will be made by Gov. Luther E. Hall, and an address of welcome to the city by Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans. This will be followed by the address of the President of the Institute, Walter Cook.

Election of officers will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 3. In the evening there will be two addresses on the question of Government fine arts by Henry P. Davis and John M. Parker.

The public is invited by card. On Thursday, Dec. 4, the principal topic of discussion will be the status of the movement for a law to control Government fine arts. The annual dinner will be held on Thursday evening. Among the speakers will be R. B. Mayfield and George H. Terriberry.

Delegates from the New York Chapter appointed to attend the convention are: Robert D. Kohn, Egerton Swartwout, Charles Butler, Lansing C. Holden, William A. Boring, J. H. Freedlander, William Emerson, A. B. Trowbridge, Chester Holmes Aldrich, Kenneth M. Murchison, Louis Ayres, C. B. J. Snyder, Evarts Tracy, Electus D. Litchfield, James Otis Post, A. D. F. Hamlin, Lionel Moses, Charles I. Berg, Julian C. Levi. Alternates—John V. Van Pelt, Wainwright Parish, F. L. Ackerman, William O. Ludlow.

SKYLINE REPORT FINISHED.

Will Probably Be Presented to the Board of Estimate Tuesday.

The report of the Heights of Buildings Commission, appointed by Borough President McAneny to act as an advisory body to the committee of the Board of Estimate, appointed last February, is now ready and will probably be submitted to President McAneny's committee next Tuesday.

Edward M. Bassett, who is Chairman of the commission, announced that there would be a meeting of the members of the latter body to-morrow, at which their report would be carefully gone over. Unless there are to be radical changes in it, which are not expected, the report will be ready for the Board of Estimate the day following.

Mr. Bassett's committee has prepared an exhaustive report. Among the nineteen members of the committee are many prominent architects, real estate men, builders, tax experts, and others who have brought trained faculties to bear on the work. In addition a staff of twenty-five experts has been almost constantly in their employ compiling figures and the necessary data on which they based their report.

It is the general impression that the committee will recommend a "zone" system of building height restrictions, as now employed in many cities abroad.

New West Harlem Library.

A branch of the Public Library will be erected in Manhattan Street, running through to 126th, from plans of Carrere & Hastings, who received the commission last week.

BUILDING CODE HEARING.

Public to Voice Its Opinion at City Hall Next Wednesday.

Final opportunity will be given the public to voice its opinion of the proposed new Building Code at a hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Buildings in the City Hall next Wednesday morning.

The hearing was announced by the Chairman of the committee, Alderman Herbst. Copies of the report can be procured by applying to P. J. Scully, City Clerk, City Hall, and at the office of the Building Committee, 51 Chambers Street.

Kansas City Tax Values.

The valuation of Kansas City, Mo., this year for taxation, as returned to the City Assessor, is $183,689,401, a gain of $9,445,428 over 1912.

Since the real property is assessed at 50 per cent. of its value, the value of Kansas City is approximately $366,000,000.

Those figures will be subject to changes made by the City Board of Equalization, but the final sum recorded will not vary much from those figures.

Brooklyn's Water Supply.

Brooklyn has now a water supply of 160,000,000 gallons daily. Until strenuous measures were taken recently to reduce the waste consumption, it reached nearly this point. Care and vigilance, however, have reduced the amount used to 110,000,000 gallons daily.

THE WEEK'S REALTY RECORD

Market Shows Slight Improvement Despite the Holiday.

The total number of sales in Manhattan last week was 24, against 22 for the previous week and 28 a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was 15, against 5 the previous week and 6 a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated 9, compared with 17 the previous week and 22 a year ago.

From the Bronx 15 sales at private contract were reported, against 11 the previous week and 20 a year ago.

The amount involved in the Manhattan and Bronx auction sales last week was $985,466, compared with $636,650 the previous week, making a total since Jan. 1 of $46,575,886. The figure for the corresponding week last year was $594,576, making the total since Jan. 1, 1912, of $42,979,934.

New Taxpayers' Organization.

The Woodstock Taxpayers' Association was organized on Friday evening at a meeting held at the home of Senator Anthony J. Griffin, 851 Cauldwell Avenue. The association's object is to serve the interests of taxpayers and rentpayers of that part of the Bronx centred about the old Woodstock Village, the section being bounded approximately by Westchester Avenue, 166th Street, Prospect Avenue, and Third Avenue.

Dr. Thomas D. Brown was elected Chairman and Arthur Rosenberg Secretary of the temporary organization, which will meet next Friday evening at 3,208 Third Avenue.

SUGGEST CHANGE IN MORTGAGE MARKET

Standard Rules Needed, Says M. Morgenthau, Jr., for Benefit of Realty Owners.

WANT BROAD CO-OPERATION

Committee of Real Estate Board of New York Outlines Plan to Ease Conditions.

The changeable character of mortgage rates and the unfortunate situation in which such a condition places the real estate market have been seriously discussed in many phases recently by the Mortgage Loans Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, of which M. Morgenthau, Jr., is chairman.

"Instead of having a steady supply of cheap money," said Mr. Morgenthau, yesterday, "such as prevails in European countries, New York real estate is forced to pay rates which fluctuate with every turn of the money market. Instead of having a broad market for securities based on real estate mortgages, the borrower is forced to deal with a restricted number of lenders who are in a position to exact large fees every few years, in addition to a high rate of interest. In my judgment, this condition, more than any one other factor is responsible for the present depression in the New York real estate market."

The committee of the Real Estate Board is now working, explained Mr. Morgenthau, toward formulating a plan whereby the business of the mortgage broker may be placed on a higher plane and establishing a definite code of ethics for mortgage brokers.

With this end in view, it has enlisted the co-operation of those interested in the mortgage business, including the title companies, the mortgage companies, the life insurance companies, the builders and operators who are large borrowers, attorneys and executors of large estates and brokers.

"With the co-operation of the leading men in these various lines who are each interested in the matter from a slightly different angle, it is hoped that definite and lasting reforms will be accomplished," added Mr. Morganthau.

The committee has received several suggestions, said Mr. Morganthau. Some of the things the committee hopes to accomplish are as follows:

First—Increase the supply of money for investment in first-class real estate mortgages. To this end it has been suggested that it should be possible to demonstrate with facts and figures the superiority of these investments, both in safety of principal and in the matter of return. This should be brought to the attention of those controlling large funds for investment in a proper way, to the end that a definite campaign for securing funds for such investments may be immediately undertaken. It is felt that such a campaign can be made especially effective with some large companies which derive a good share of their income from New York real estate interests, such as out-of-town life and fire insurance companies.

Second—Undertake to increase the attractiveness of mortgage loan investments. The best legal talent in the city should be brought to bear on this subject and every conceivable device should be incorporated in our mortgages and lending system to increase the safety of the mortgage to the lender and reduce the expense of the transaction to the borrower. In order to accomplish this the most effective measures thus far suggested are the instituting of quarterly interest payments and the introducing of long-term mortgages. This will eliminate frequent renewal fees, and it is suggested that by arranging these long-term mortgages with annual serial payments, all possible depreciation will be covered, and we will make it absolutely certain that the mortgage can be readjusted without difficulty at maturity.

Third—Introduce here in New York a system of first mortgage serial real estate bonds. Such a system has been in vogue in Chicago for many years. These Chicago mortgage bonds are now being sold in New York. In other words, we have not only failed to tap out-of-town sources of funds for our market, but are allowing a large portion of our limited supply to be diverted to the West. The only real estate bonds which we offer in competition with these Western bonds are not first mortgage bonds at all, but merely bonds secured by equities in real estate, and, therefore, dependent for safety on the management of the corporation issuing them and apt to be of a highly speculative character.

It has been further suggested, added Mr. Morgenthau, that a ready market for these bonds should be made, and this can now be properly arranged with the Real Estate Board of New York.

Besides Mr. Morgenthau, Jr., the other members of the Mortgage Loans Committee are Robert Baker, William S. Baker, William M. Benjamin, Remsen Darling, Herman Leroy Edgar, E. P. Gaillard, William H. Malcolm, Edward D. MacMannus, and Elisha Sniffin.

Want Money for New Schools.

At a special election on Dec. 23 the School Board of White Plains, Westchester County, will offer for approval by the voters propositions calling for an expenditure of about $138,000, including new school buildings at Silver Lake, Chatterton Hill, and near Mott Street. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars additional will be asked for appropriation made some time ago for the new South Side schoolhouse, for which property has been purchased.

Bungalows for Coney Island.

Fred F. Harris of Tuxedo, N. Y.; Frank Corneby and Arthur D. Harris of Athens, Penn., have leased for ten years from Albert C. Herzberg the half block on Mermaid Avenue, between West Thirty-second Street and West Thirty-third Street, Coney Island, which they intend to improve with twenty-one frame bungalows.

FEATURES OF CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

STATE BANKING METHOD CRITICISED

Shareholders of Defunct Real Estate Concern Say Liquidation Is Slow and Costly.

34,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING

Shareholders May Receive 40 Cents on the Dollar in Final Settlement of Industrial Savings and Loan Co.

Application was made to the Supreme Court last week by the State Superintendent of Banks for permission to pay in full the general creditors of the defunct Industrial Savings and Loan Company and a 15 per cent. dividend upon the claims of the shareholders.

Judge Cohalan deferred action on the application until the Deputy in charge of the affairs of the company filed with the court an itemized statement of expenditures.

This company which was closely allied with the Columbia Real Estate Company was on June 29, 1912 taken charge of by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., State Superintendent of Banks for liquidation, pursuant to authority given him under Section 19 of the Banking law of the State of New York.

The process of liquidation has now continued for nearly a year and a half, and claims to the extent of $2,390,850.65 have been filed against the company by creditors and shareholders of which amount the claims of general creditors represent $4,294.23.

There are about 34,000 shares of stock in existence divided among between 3,000 and 4,000 shareholders, and from the present outlook it is expected that they will receive between 40 and 50 cents on the dollar when the final settlement is made.

A Shareholders' Protective Committee represented by Robert W. Thompson has been watching the affairs of the defunct company very closely and claim that there is no liquidation going on, only $5,000 worth of real estate having been disposed of in eighteen months, while the expenses have run up to $127,506.54. Mr Thompson, discussing the matter yesterday, said: "In connection with the application to the court a report was filed by the deputy in charge showing the disbursements made. These disbursements include sums paid for salaries and expenses of the Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, his assistants and clerks, for rent, taxes, and legal expenses.

One item appears on this account for expenses incurred in obtaining title to certain lots in New Jersey, $34,375.27, and another for real estate expenses of $22,821.16. No further details are given concerning these items, and there is not even an affidavit to show that such disbursements are reasonable or were properly made.

It was hoped that the provisions of the banking law might afford a more economical method of liquidating insolvent companies than the familiar form of receivership, but it is in this instance being again demonstrated that practice departs from theory and that public officials cannot be depended upon to act as economically and efficiently as prudent men do in the management of their own affairs or as is necessary to secure the same results as under the administration of a court officer whose acts and proceedings are subject to objection and review by all interested parties.

Under the mode of procedure adopted not only are expensive delays likely to occur, but in the matter of compromises and settlements there is little or no opportunity to interfere with the discretion given to the State officers, and there apears to be no satisfactory way of compelling them to account to shareholders.

It is true that in all of these particulars the approval of the court is required, but the hearings thus far have all been ex parte, and no one seems inclined to offer protests, or to even keep track of the various proceedings.

Hearings thus far held in the course of the liquidation of assets have been entirely one-sided, and the action of the court formal, as no papers have been presented that were not prepared by the Banking Department or its representatives.

In many instances no one has received notice except the attorney for the company itself, and there being no opposition, in nearly every case the motion has been granted by default. This is what occurs unless the moving papers are incomplete upon their face, or accounts showing unusual disbursements are not itemized.

Thus it may happen that assets can be sacrificed and heavy losses sustained simply because the interested parties cannot fight their battles single-handed or do not feel justified in attempting it.

It appears from the report of the Deputy in charge, B. D. Haight, that there is available for the payment of dividends and claims the sum of $374,302.44 on hand Oct. 1, 1913, while the amount necessary to pay general creditors in full and allow a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the claims of shareholders is $362,179.15.

In June, 1913, property was disposed of at public sale in Bergen County upon which the mortgages aggregated over $800,000. Most of this property was bid in by the Banking Department, the nominal price being some $319,000. An analysis of the reports shows that the real estate holdings of the company have increased from $417,679.59, the figure given in the inventory of June 29, 1912, to $1,264,628.73, which is the figure given as of Oct. 1, 1913.

It also appears that since the Banking Department has assumed control the receipts have been as follows:

Bonds and mortgages	$246,843.24
Real estate	5,554.10
Real estate, miscellaneous	12,038.58
Furniture and fixtures	235.00
Interest	47,385.99
Rent	30,793.00

From which it will be seen that the cash derived from real estate is really a very small item, and that the expense to which the company has been put in acquiring title to its property far exceeds the amount realized from sales.

THE FIRE HAZARD.

Extra Insurance Premiums Paid for Excessive Height.

The great fire hazard of high buildings annually costs the owners of high buildings in New York millions of dollars in the way of extra insurance premiums for excessive height alone. The schedule of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, according to a study made by the Heights of Building Commission, indicates that these extra premiums amount to thousands of dollars in the case of certain buildings. For the Woolworth Building they total more than $10,000 a year.

In the insurance of fireproof mercantile buildings, the height element is ignored until the ninth story is reached. The extra charge for height on a nine-story building is 1 cent per $100. The charge increases rapidly from that story upward. For a ten-story building it is 2 cents; for a fifteen-story building, 22 cents, and for a twenty-story building, 72 cents.

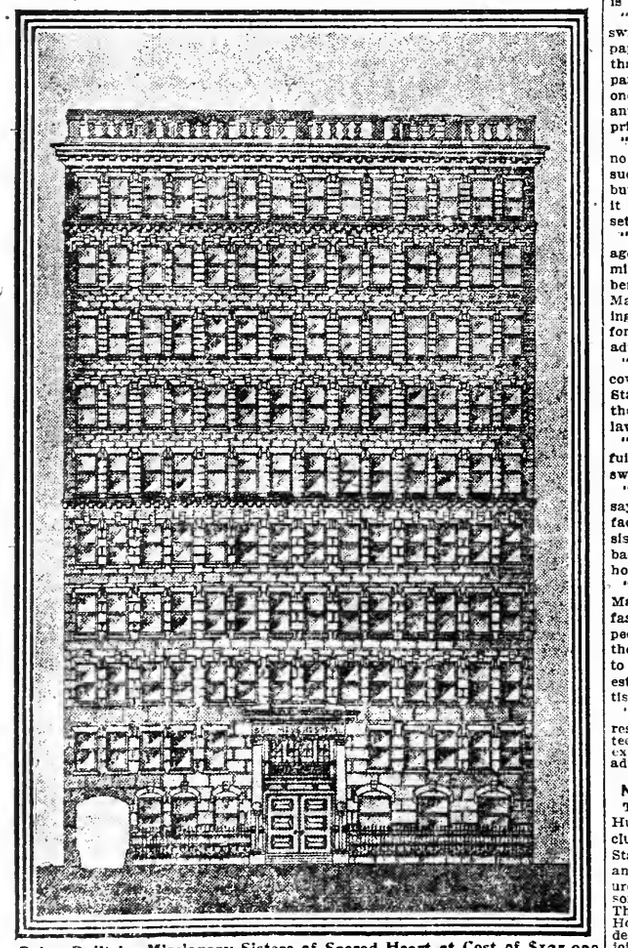
A surtax is imposed in addition to these charges in the case of those buildings where merchandise is stored on or above the seventh floor. Only sample stocks exempt a building from this charge; the less hazardous stocks subject it to a half rate surtax. In case of the lower buildings this surtax is many times larger than the height charge proper. In a nineteen-story building the two charges are about the same. This stock surtax on the building is 10 cents for a seven-story building, 19 cents for a ten-story building, 44 cents for a fifteen-story building, and 69 cents for a twenty-story building. The onus of this tax no doubt operates in some degree to keep the storing of merchandise below the seventh story in the case of high buildings.

Fireproof office buildings of eight stories and under are free from any height charge. Above that height they are subject to one-fourth the height charges of fireproof mercantile buildings.

Prosperous Realty Year.

The Realty Associates of Brooklyn report for the year ended Oct. 30 shows total income of $1,329,179, an increase of $397,438; net earnings, $741,571, an increase of $40,240, and surplus, $241,017, an increase of $100,083.

THE NEW COLUMBUS HOSPITAL.



Being Built by Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart at Cost of $125,000 on a Plot 90 by 100 Feet, Adjoining Present Hospital at 226 E. 20th St.

PROTECTING THE SMALL INVESTOR

New Laws Advocated at Annual Convention of State Realty Association.

DEFINITION OF REAL ESTATE

Personal Inspection and Investigation the Greatest Safeguard—Laws Extant in Other States.

"Protection Against Fraudulent Advertising of Real Estate" was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Charles C. Grein of Buffalo before the annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York. Mr. Grein said in part: "This subject is of great importance to the real estate man as well as to the investor. The dictionary defines real estate as follows: 'Real estate, the noun—Land for which real money is asked, and on which taxes are required to be paid. Real estate, the verb—To investigate, consider, and explore land, with a view to purchasing, but without necessarily having the purchase price.'

"We, as operators in real estate, must recognize that many of the people who consume our time do read the dictionary, and do read the second definition, rather than the first, and that they lay particular emphasis on the clause 'without necessarily having the purchase price.'

"In the automobile driven districts it is particularly the fad to go real estate shopping, taking up the real estate man's time without any notion of purchasing. This is a phase of fraud which should be included in the topic, and it is a phase which it might pay us to consider.

"The first exponent of paid-for publicity was Barnum. He said: 'The American people love to be humbugged.' It is a fact that the practice of that able showman did not conform to his precept. His continued success was due to the excellence of his productions. Not a few ambitious emulators of this pioneer have mistaken the cause of his success and endeavor to achieve similar benefits without regard to accuracy.

"The successful merchant of to-day has as his creed, 'Honesty is policy,' but do not let us forget that paper does not refuse ink, that newspapers and magazines are not carried on by charitable organizations and societies, but are carried on by business men for the purpose of printing what the public will read and what the advertiser will pay for. We, therefore, as advertisers, cannot expect all the reforms or housecleanings of the publisher's office to emanate from the publisher.

"The fraudulent swindling schemes that pay the promoter 1,000 or more per cent., and which are practically all profit after deducting the **advertising** and help accounts, are frequently published alongside of a legitimate real estate man's proposition, which offering when sold will pay him a commission ordinarily of 2½ per cent. This illustrates how the fraudulent advertiser has the handicap over the legitimate.

"The patent medicine advertisement is usually a fake, when it guarantees to cure. The cereal food advertisement is a fake when they claim to be able to make financiers of all who will but partake of it. The real estate advertisement which is a fake can be investigated. There is, therefore, no real occasion for any loss to prospective real estate investors if they will but take time to investigate the proposition.

"To ask a higher price for a property than the banker believes it to be worth is not dishonest. To advertise a piece of property for more than you have paid for it is not dishonest. The owner of real estate has a perfect right to make the price, and the making of the price higher than that of the land in the surrounding territory does not constitute a fraud. The selling of unimproved land with the promise of improvements, which promises are not intended to be kept, is fraudulent. The describing of real estate as adjoining a certain live community, when as a matter of fact the property lies miles away, is fraudulent.

"Most of the frauds practiced by swindlers are not advertised in the newspapers or magazines, but are handled through the mails. The Post Office Department estimates that approximately one hundred millions of dollars are lost annually through fake investment enterprises of various kinds.

"In most instances the concerns show no dividends. The department has been successful in securing many indictments, but by the time the law takes its course it is usually impossible to find any assets. The bird has flown.

"Kansas has a law requiring every agent who sells stock to secure a permit from the State Bank Commissioners before being permitted to do business. Massachusetts and Illinois are considering the passage of a similar bill. California has a law relative to fraudulent advertising.

"Massachusetts passed a law in 1912 covering the proposition, and our own State has passed a law using practically the same form as the Massachusetts law.

"No State or Federal vigilance can fully protect against the mail-order swindler.

"In one of Robert L. Stevenson's essays he half humorously laments the fact that humanity is not all of one consistent piece. If bad men were wholly bad, and good men exceptionally good, how simple would existence be.

"The millennium has not arrived. Many publishers still retain the old-fashioned view that the public is expected to discriminate. When reading these publications it taxes one's ability to derive from the printed word some estimate of the honesty of the advertiser and of the goods advertised.

"Let the members of this association resolve to become a vigilance committee. Let us use such publications as express a willingness to print only such advertisements as will bear scrutiny."

New Club House at Huntington.

The Liederkranz Hall Association of Huntington, L. I., is building a new clubhouse, two blocks from Huntington Station. The building will be of stucco, and will cost $10,000. Among its features will be a theatre seating 800 persons, a ballroom, billiard rooms, &c. The club has a membership of 850. The House and Home Company, which is developing a tract at Huntington adjoining the station, has given contracts for several new houses to be completed within a short time.

QUEENS BUILDING RECORD.

Many New Structures Planned for Summer of 1914.

The Rockaway section of Queens will be provided with a number of improvements at the beginning of the Summer season as a result of action by the local board of Queens last week. Authorization was given for the laying of sidewalks on every street in that section that is not now provided with them.

The building activity recently started in this section continues. Mrs. Anna Bahan will erect ten frame bungalows on Hollywood Avenue north of the Boulevard at Rockaway Beach. Anna Tweedy will erect four two-story frame bungalows and six one-story bungalows on Thetic Avenue, south of the Boulevard, Rockaway Beach. D. Kanossky will erect eight one-story frame bungalows on Neptune Avenue south of the Boulevard, Rockaway Park. H. L. Wilson will erect a number of two-story frame cottages on Hollywood Place, north of Carleton Avenue, Far Rockaway, at a cost of $4,000 each.

The Richmond Hill Development Company will start a development in the Kew Garden section by the erection of two and a half story frame dwellings of pretentious design to cost $6,000 each on Abingdon Road, east of Willow Street, and in the same district John H. Turton will erect similar dwellings on Metropolitan Avenue east of Lefferts Avenue at a cost of $6,000 each.

The Liberty Avenue Building Corporation will erect two and a half-story frame dwellings on Woodhaven Avenue, south of Dalrymple Avenue, Woodhaven, at a cost of $2,500 each. Thomas Daly will continue his extensive Corona development by the erection of two-story dwellings on Benjamin Street, north of the Shell Road, at a cost of $3,800 each.

The Ring-Gibson Company will erect several four-story brick stores and tenements on the Fresh Pond Road at Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, at a cost of $14,000 each, and the G. X. Matthews Company will erect three-story tenements on Madison Street west of Woodward Avenue, Ridgewood, at a cost of $9,000 each. J. & G. Burkhard, who are among the largest operators in the Ridgewood section, will erect six two-story brick dwellings on Charlotte Place, south of Millwood Avenue, Evergreen, at a cost of $24,000.

The Sage Foundation Company has planned one of its most important developments for Greenway, North, near Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills, where will be erected four dwellings of a new style of architecture of brick and tile to cost $21,000 each.

FAVOR CO-OPERATION.

United Real Estate Owners' Associations to Work with City Officials.

Co-operation with public officials was the keynote of the speeches at the installation of officers of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations held at the Grand Union Hotel.

The New President, Henry Bloch, in his outlining of the programme of the associations for the ensuing year said: "We must be **progressives**, never reactionaries. Do not let us oppose expenditures by the city solely because they mean higher taxes. If the expenditure is for a necessity and is timely, let us encourage the official urging it.

We should assist and co-operate with public officials whenever possible. Let our work be of a constructive nature. The attention of all citizens should be directed to the need of obtaining new sources of city revenue and to the extravagant policy of the city in issuing corporate stock in payment of temporary improvements and salaries.

The united associations include the oldest as well as the largest of the local taxpayers' associations in the country. The Tenth Eleventh, and Seventeenth Ward Taxpayers' Association was organized over forty years ago by conservative Germans, and the Twelfth and Nineteen Ward Association, which has also celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, has an active membership of over 500 owners of property.

The members elected to the Board of Counsel are Adolph Bloch, Frank E. Carstarphen, Michael J. Horan, Alphonse G. Koelble, Charles F. Leining, Harold M. Phillips, and Hyman Pouker.

The new Board of Directors is composed of the following delegates:

Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Association—Henry Bloch, Charles W. Eldt, Charles H. Schnelle, Arthur G. Muheker.

Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Ward Association — John Becker, Thomas Krekeler, Charles R. Sommers.

Harlem Property Owners' Association—Harry Gierhoff, Isaac Hyman, Dr. Abraham Korn.

Real Estate Owners' Protective Association—Joseph B. Schwab, L. Victor Weil.

Eighteenth and Twenty-first Ward Association—Charles J. F. Bohlan, John Miller.

Greater New York Taxpayers' Association—Meyer Goldberg, Charles S. Meyerson.

South Bronx Property Owners' Association—Henry Eggert, Sigmund Feust, Henry F. A. Wolf.

Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association—Pierre M. Clear, Michael J. McCauley.

W. Forbes Murray is recorder of the association.

Sale of Pennsylvania Zone Plot.

The plot, 102.11 by 98.9, located at 223 to 231 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and occupied by five four-story tenements, is scheduled to be sold at public auction at Supreme Court partition sale on Wednesday, Dec. 3, next. The sale will be held in accordance with instructions from Harry N. Wessel, Esq., referee, at the stand of Joseph P. Day, at noon, at the Vesey Street salesroom. On the same day at the Bronx Exchange salesroom, 3,208 Third Avenue, Mr. Day will offer at Supreme Court sale the subway corner plot located at the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and Southern Boulevard, (200th Street.) Cambridge Livingston is the referee in the action.

Cleveland to Build Model City.

A "model city" is to be built by Cleveland, Ohio, which city, as announced, will go into the real estate business on a huge scale, using a 93-acre tract just on the outskirts. It is hoped by those in charge that a perfectly mapped out city in embryo will be the result, because arrangements and naming of streets, parkage, sanitation, and every detail will be planned by the best experts.

Homes that would be sold by a private real estate corporation for at least $3,000 will be erected on the plots. They will be sold to 500 Cleveland workingmen for $2,000, and the terms of payment will be within the reach of any steady, industrious worker.

NEW YORK HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

How They Will Effect the Development of the City's Waterfront Property.

TO COST ABOUT $15,000,000

Wharfage and Warehouse Facilities Have Not Kept Pace with Commerce of Port of New York.

The beneficial effect the proposed $15,000,000 New York Harbor improvements will have upon the city and State was described by former Congressman William S. Bennet at a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade last Wednesday evening.

The speaker said: "An orderly presentation of the case requires, first, a concise statement of what the new project for New York Harbor development is, and the state which it has reached. The project recommended comprises a through channel thirty-five feet deep through the entire East River, including Hell Gate, and into Long Island Sound; a thirty-foot access to East River wharves on both sides of the river as far north as Queensboro Bridge, excepting for the area covered by Shell Reef, which is to be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet; a twenty-foot access to wharves east of Blackwell's Island, the removal of the Corlears Reef, of the Rhinelander Reef, and the Port Morris Shoal, and the completion of the channel between North and South Brother Islands, and the channel south of South Brother Island.

"The total estimated cost of the improvements is $15,000,000. So far there is simply a favorable recommendation from the Secretary of War, but this is a very important step, as Congress never acts on a project of this size without first receiving a favorable recommendation from the War Department."

"No doubt the next step will be to obtain from Congress the approval of the project and the authorization of appropriations for it, and, after that, it will be in order to obtain the annual appropriations as they are needed, which, if the authorisation is once obtained, will not be especially difficult.

"The conditions which the adoption of this project will remedy are those conditions in the East River such as shoals, submerged rocks, dangerous reefs, &c., which have rendered the foreshore of the East River inaccessible to modern vessels. The conditions in the East River have been such that the dangers and uncertainties of navigation, even in the main channels, especially at Hell Gate, have combined to minimize the usefulness **of one of the main entrances to the** port, and its foreshore. Naturally, this disproportionately enhances the attractiveness and value of the west side of Manhattan.

"If the wharves on the Hudson River were sufficient for the commerce, the condition of the East River, though regrettable, would be of interest chiefly to the owners of property adjacent to the piers, but the fact is that since 1898 commerce into the Port of New York has increased 130 per cent., while during the same period the wharfage facilities have increased less than 30 per cent.

"The Hudson shore of Manhattan is now fully utilized, and the improvement of the East River becomes a pressing necessity, unless we are to consent that the traffic into New York shall be limited not by the demands of commerce, but by the wharfage facilities which we can offer, and therefore to further consent, while we sit idly by, to see our commerce driven by the necessity of the case to Norfolk, Baltimore, and Philadelphia on the south and to Boston on the north.

"The request for this $15,000,000 appropriation is not at all disproportionate to the traffic of the port or to what has been expended by the general Government in our harbor development. Much more than one-third—more nearly one-half of the total water-borne commerce of the United States—is conducted in the Port of New York. Almost one-half of the entire foreign commerce of the whole country passes into and out of the Port of New York. Sixty-two per cent. of the customs revenues are collected at that port. About one-eighth of the manufacturing of the whole United States is within the metropolitan district of New York. It is the one great national gateway for the commerce of the nation, on which account every approach to its harbor should be so improved as to afford the maximum depth and safety for vessels of every known type.

"Each month the population of the metropolitan district, including Newark and Jersey City, has increased about 17,000. Let us assume that this increase should stop. When it stops, business expansion stops, for business expansion cannot occur without additional people. When business expansion stops, business stagnation begins, and then the enterprising and the foresighted commence to seek other fields of activity, and with that comes a decrease instead of an increase.

"New York City must either continue to expand or commence to contract. It cannot continue to expand unless occupation is promised for those who are to come, and occupation is almost absolutely dependent upon transportation. This question of transportation is divided into questions of land and water transportation, and the question of water transportation is again divided into those of transatlantic and inland."

Homeseekers at Belle Harbor.

Walter Schulze, President of the Belle Harbor-Edgemere Realty Company, reports the recent sale of building plots to Kathryn B. Shaules, Peter Kuntz, Anna M. Stines, Theresa A. O'Brien, Lydia A. Magrath, Wilson G. Cornell, Mathilda and Louisa Bantle, Emma Wiedemann, Mary E. Hutchings, and Hans J. and Anna E. Fallesen. Two large auction sales were held during the Summer, both of which were very successful. These sales have given impetus to the building operations at Belle Harbor.

A Remarkable Record.

Talk about inland navigation—a waterway comparatively unknown outside of the limits of New York is Newtown Creek, and yet Newtown Creek had a commerce in 1910—the last **records available**—of $139,000,000.

TWO BIG FAILURES.

Security Co. and Harry Schiff's Co. In Receiver's Hands.

Depressed market conditions caused two of the largest failures of the year last week. The New York Real Estate Security Company, with sixty-six realty holdings in Manhattan and the Bronx valued at about $25,000,000 was put into bankruptcy through an action for non-payment of a loan, and a receiver was appointed for Harry Schiff, the west end builder, owing to his inability to borrow money to carry to completion his extensive operations.

The New York Real Estate Security Company owns the twenty-story office building at 42 Broadway, running through to New Street. The bulk of its holdings were elevator apartment houses on the upper west side and in the Bronx. The company's 6 per cent. bonds are in the hands of investors all over the country.

The company was formed in 1908, with a capital of $3,950,000. Its officers are Thomas B. Hidden, President; W. E. G. Gaillard, Vice President; Legare Walker, Treasurer; Charles R. McCarthy, Secretary. The directorate is made up of the officers and C. E. Bateson, C. F. Lens, O. B. Hill, H. P. Rice, and N. J. Mitchell. James N. Rosenberg was appointed receiver by the court.

Mr. Schiff's affairs, as represented by the West Eighty-second Street Realty Company, were placed in the hands of J. Clarence Davies as receiver. The alleged insolvent company owns, besides the Cleburne, a new apartment building, uncompleted, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, mortgaged for $185,000; the former Bloomingdale Reformed Church building on West End Avenue, between 106th and 107th Streets, valued at $210,000; the building at the corner of Ninety-sixth Street and West End Avenue, valued at $285,000, and 570 lots at Roselle Park, valued at $150,000, and mortgaged for $75,000.

NON-SLIPPERY ASPHALT.

California Man Heats Pavement's Surface, Then Applies Sand.

The Superintendent of Street Repairs of San Francisco, Cal., has hit upon a method of removing the chief objection to asphalt pavement. Commenting on this new discovery, Engineering News says:

"The method of rendering the pavement less slippery is by heating the surface of the asphalt and then applying a layer of coarse sand, which is rolled into the pavement. This sand affords a sufficiently rough surface to enable horses to keep their footings and automobiles to pursue a straight course in wet weather. Experiments with this paving on Fell Street, between Baker and Scott, and on Scott Street, between Fell and Waller, have proved so satisfactory that the city officials have decided to extend its use to other parts of the city."

Contract for Big Warehouse.

Contracts to construct a warehouse of reinforced concrete construction for the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., in Williamsburg, which will be one of the largest structures of its kind in the East, has been given to the Turner Construction Company.

The building, plans for which were made by Cass Gilbert, will be five stories, 170x450 feet in base area, and is to be built in the old Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal property, on Kent Avenue and North Third Street, for the grocers by the Havemeyers, who own the realty and leased it with the proposed building for a long period to Austin, Nichols & Co.

Tenements at Auction.

Bryant L. Kennelly will sell in the Vesey Street Salesroom next Wednesday for the estate of Rudolphine Rust, 318 Second Avenue, 75 feet north of Eighteenth Street, four-story brick tenement on lot 21.8 by 100. On Wednesday, Dec. 10, he will sell 114 West 122d Street, 171 feet west of Lenox Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling; also 130 and 132 Alexander Avenue, 41 feet south of East 134th Street, Bronx, two four-story brick tenements; the same day D. Phoenix Ingraham will sell 516 East Eighty-sixth Street, a five-story brick double tenement on lot 25 by 102.2.

Brooklyn Awards Excessive.

The awards made for waterfront property in Bay Ridge, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first Streets, are regarded as excessive by the Corporation Counsel, and he will oppose the confirmation of the awards in the Supreme Court, provided the whole proceeding to condemn the property be not abandoned, as Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has officially recommended to the Board of Estimate.

Fordham Manor Sale on Calendar.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which has made a policy for several years of issuing an artistic calendar with a historical illustration of early New York days, has continued this plan for 1914, and the calendar for the forthcoming year maintains the reputation of its predecessors. The large colored illustration depicts the posting of the notice of sale of the Manor of Fordham on the door of Parish Church, giving notice of the intended application to the Council and General Assembly for permission to dispose of 5,332 acres to support its minister.

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

Properties to be Offered in Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Bond St, 55 a, about 95 ft w of Bowery, 22x65.7x22.8x61.3, three-story loft and store building; L. F. Buttner against Katie Buttner and others; Rifkind & S., attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fox St, 1,141-1145, s w corner of Home Av, 100.1x84.11x98.11x94, two five-story, tenements, stores on corner; Simon Cyge against Home-Fox Co. and others; Arnstein, L. & F., attorneys; S. G. DeKay, referee; due, $13,304.77; taxes, &c., $1,602.92.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new structures were filed yesterday. Manhattan alteration plans were as follows:

25th St, 35 and 37 West, to a five-story store and loft building; C. A. Helden, 299 Broadway, owner; John B. Snooks' Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost.....$12,000

2d St, 115 East, to a four-story tenement; M. Kalter, 115 East 2d St, owner; M. Bernstein, 131 East 23d St, architect; cost.....$5,000

Haven Av, s e corner of 177th St, to a three-story dwelling; W. B. Sommerville, 490 Riverside Drive, owner; Arrowhead Inn, lessee; Browns & Almiraty, 220 5th Av, architects; cost $15,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money to Loan.
REASONABLE RATES. $10,000 TO $150,000 ON WELL LOCATED MANHATTAN PROPERTIES. WRITE H. P. H., P. O. BOX 822, N. Y. CITY.

HOW TO HANDLE MATERIAL.

Founding Industries Near Source of Supplies the Best Policy.

In a business sense the shortest distance between two points is the lowest cost of production or transportation entailed in passing from one to another.

Before a factory or mill is located in any city the advantages and disadvantages resulting from close proximity to the supply of raw material or to the market are carefully considered. A tax-free site ceases to be an ultimate advantage if it does not possess at least one of the foregoing requirements, preferably the former. writes Naval Constructor C. A. Harrington in The American Machinist. The founding of an industry close to the supply of raw material is without doubt the best policy to be pursued on account of the saving in transporting and handling material, since the transporting and handling of the finished product cost no more as a general proposition than the similar handling of raw material. This principle is shown by a consideration of the manufacture of steel, steel products, and of cotton cloth.

The State of Pennsylvania, and especially the Pittsburgh district, is preeminent in the manufacture of steel, because it is the centre of gravity, so to speak, of the raw material entering into the manufacture of iron and steel, thus involving a minimum amount of handling of this raw material prior to the actual manufacture. Nature has given it vast supplies of coal, oil and natural gas, and while the ore required comes from a distance, the preponderance of the other raw materials is such as to make the Pittsburgh district virtually the origin of the supply, so that we may consider that the finished product is sent out in all directions which have not been previously traversed in any one opposite direction by the raw material. More particularly is this true of the various steel and iron products which are made in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, the raw material in such cases, namely, the steel and iron, being obtained directly at hand.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 167, w s, 87.6x25.6x irregular, with all title to strip in rear, 25x0.8; Dora Eichler to Max Cohen, 43 West 110th St., and Henry Cohen, 29 West 111th St. (mtg $16,000.) Nov. 28; attorney, Bernard Goldberg, 139 Broadway.....$100

HAVEN AV, e s, 103.3 ft s of 176th St, 25.3x100; Chas. Land Walcutt, Sr., executor by John M. Walcutt, Sr., guardian, to Shada Airy, Stony Point, Rockland Co., N. Y., ½ part, all title, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Shada Airy to Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, (mtg $1,000,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

KINETTA LANE, 18-20, n s, 42.11x70; G. Murray Hulbert, referee, to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, (foreclosure,) Nov. 20; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard, 258 Broadway.....$11,000

PARK ROW, 129, s s, 160 ft e of Duane St, 17.1x64.6; Rachel Lieberkind to Abraham Lieberkind, 112 West 72d St., (mtg $26,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PARK ROW, 129, s s, 17.1x64.6; 58th St, s s, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4, also lands at Oyster Bay and Flushing, L. I., also at Washington Cemetery in Kings County; Catherine Hamerschlag and others to Rachel Lieberkind, 112 West 72d St., b. and s. and c. s. g., Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Hamerschlag, by Gerard B. Townsend, guardian, to Rachel Lieberkind, 112 West 72d St., 1-3 of a ¾ part, all title, all liens, Nov. 22; attorneys, Foster & Cunningham, 80 Maiden Lane.....$3,703

WATER ST 152, s w corner of Maiden Lane, 21.6x82; Edward A. Hannan to Timothy F. Fay, 308 125th St., Bensonhurst, L. I., (mtg $26,000.) May 20; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Timothy F. Fay to Cronella Realty Corporation, 27 William St, (mtg $26,000,) Nov. 28; attorneys, same.$100

9TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 18x28; interior lot 56 ft s of 9th St x 120.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18x25; interior lot 75 ft s of 9th St 120 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 31 x n 19 x e 21 x n 19 to beginning; interior lot 75 ft s of 9th St x 120 ft w of 2d Av, 18x19; Louisa W. Knecht, widow, to Louise Hermes, 259 Sherman Av., Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 7; attorneys, Reed & Pallister, 233 Broadway.....$1

85TH ST, s s, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Rachel Lieberkind to Abraham Lieberkind, 112 West 72d St., (mtg $26,000.) Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

110TH ST, 100 West, s s, 16x100.11; Louis W. Knecht to Louise Hermes, 259 Sherman Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 7; attorneys, Reed & Pallister, 233 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 137 West, n s, 10x99.11; Ensign Realty Co. to Shada Airy, Stony Point, Rockland Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BRONX RIVER ROAD, e s, 50.1 ft n of Opdyke Av, 59.5x100; William H. Muller to William F. St. Lawrence, 2,880 Broadway, NYC., (mtg $2,000).....$100

COLLEGE AV, 1,340, e s, 16.8x100; Abraham Kaufman to Thomas L. Byrnes, 224 East 69th St, Nov. 26, (mtg $2,000).....$100

FRANKLIN AV, s w corner of 166th St, 100x80; Samuel Campbell to Howard Campbell, Sr., Forest Hill Garden, N. Y., Nov. 28.....$1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Morris Av, 45x78.7; Kingsbridge Road, s s, 65.1 ft e of Morris Av, 20x75.7; William Realty Co. to Leyhuck Co., 141 Broadway, Nov. 25, (mtg $25,000;) attorneys, C. P. & William H. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$1

LOT 38, Block 16, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates to Albert E. Shaw, Portageville, N. Y., Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 251 to 258, map of Moss estate; Moss Estate, Inc., to George Colon and another, 300 Trinity Av, Nov. 25; attorney, J. C. Wurthler, 141 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 450 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Frederick H. Smith to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, Nov. 19; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.$100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, n w s, at s s of Johnson Av, 23.7x irr; Mary F. Burke to Eugene J. Flood, 558 7th Av, Oct. 14, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, George Donnellan, 38 Park Row.....$100

TIFFANY ST, 808, e s, 50x100; Steinmetz Construction Co. to George R. Coughlan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 28, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, w s, 153 ft s of 181st St, —x —; Park Construction Co. to William Kuhn, 508 West 142d St, Jan. 9, 1907.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 123.6 ft s of 2d St, 37.6x100; L. Napoleon Levy and others to Ellen Fanning, Flushing, L. I., Sept. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ZEREGA AV, e s, 79.11 ft n of Maclay Av, 20x75.3; Raymond Reubenstein, referee, to Henry T. Fewler, Providence, R. I., Nov. 15; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$3,500

151ST ST, 232 East, 25x118.5; Andrew C. Pelfer and others to Michael J. McNulty, 257 East 148th St, Nov. 28, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

165TH ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Kelly St, 50x—; Julius Harburger, Sheriff, to Alfred H. Wohlgemuth, 745 Riverside Drive, March 27, attorney, E. L. Meyer, 46 Cedar St..$15

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred H. Wohlgemuth to Peerless Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 12; attorney, same.....$100

172D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 40x—; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Josephine A. Bertin, 1,700 Marmion Av, Nov. 29; attorney, H. A. Vien, 325 Broadway....$7,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 42 and 44, s e s; Morris Lustig to Charles Stelner, 513 East 79th St, Nov. 28, prior mtg $8,500, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,500 1st Av.....$2,000

PARK ROW, 129, e s, 17.1x64.6; 58th St, s s, 181.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Rachel Liebeskind to Rita Felters, 1,411 Avenue P, Brooklyn, prior mtg $34,000, due as per bond, Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$8,000

WEST END AV, w s, 80.8 ft n of 66th St, 40x100; Samuel D. Davis Construction Co. to Charles H. Bohland, 1,936 Anthony Av, prior mtg $19,000, 5 years, 6 p. c., Nov. 21; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.....$4,000

1ST AV, 1,755, w s, 25x79; Land and Mortgage Co., Bohemia, of New York City to Bank of Europe, 1,429 1st Av, Nov. 17, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$14,000

66TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.5; Anna A. Senior to Mary C. Russel, 284 West 21st St, Nov. 28, due May 28, 1914; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$3,750

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,450, e s, 58x94.11; A. J. Schwarzler Co., to Georgiana Kendall, 10 West 55th St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$27,000

CLAY AV, 1,452, e s, 83.5x65.7; same to same, Nov. 28, 3 years; attorney, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$2,400

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 180th St, 25.3x100, Mary Diamond to Charles Elsner, 137 East 89th St, Nov. 26, due May 26, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. E. M. Bullowa, 32 Nassau St.....$5,000

FORDHAM AV, s e corner of lane 20 ft wide, 30x100, City Island; Genevieve Brown to Charles Klingensten, 1,200 Madison Av, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—APARTMENTS

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1913,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
Executor's Sale To Close Estate Rudolphine Rust, Dec'd.
By order of Theodore Sattler, Executor.
318 Second Ave., 75.8 feet North of 18th St.
Four-story and basement brick tenement; size of lot, 21.8x100.
F. W. BRODSKY, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1913.
Executors' Sale Estate of Mary A. McGuire, Dec'd.
516 East 86th St. The five-story brick store and double tenement, 2 families on a floor, 5 rooms to each family. Size of lot 25x102.2.
MR. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
WESSELMAN & KRAUS, Attys., 55 Liberty St. DANIEL BURKE, Atty., 44 Pine St.
Particulars of this sale with Mr. Ingraham, 192 Broadway, or at my office, 156 B'way.
SAME DAY.
130-132 Alexander Ave. 41.6 ft. south of E. 134th St
BRONX BOROUGH.
The two four-story and basement brick tenements with one store in each, 6 rooms and bath to each family. Size of lots 19.6x89.9 each
114 West 122d St., 171 ft. west of Lenox Av.
Three-story, basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, open plumbing. Possession Seen by permit only Size of lot, 18x100.11.
75% may remain on Mtge., for 3 Years, at 5%.
STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars from Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

ENTIRE BUILDINGS
518 TO 526 WEST 55TH ST.
THROUGH TO
525 TO 533 WEST 54TH ST.
PLOT 125 x 200, SIX STORY.
STEAM POWER, HEAT, ELEVATORS.
EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT.
FOR SALE OR
WILL RENT ON NET BASIS FOR LONG TERM OR WILL DIVIDE.
APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
JACOB NEW REALTY CO.,
358 WEST 55TH ST.
Phone 1769 Col.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Esq., Referee.
Next Wednesday, Dec. 3rd,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 3d Av., near 161st St, Bronx.
Valuable Subway Corner
N. E. Cor. Jerome Av. and Southern Boulevard
Known as "Bedford Park Hotel,"
3,030 JEROME AVE.
A valuable corner plot, partly improved with a 3-story, 26-room frame hotel, located right at the proposed station of the new Broadway-Lexington Av Subway, which will connect with the 6th and 9th Av. "L" lines.
LIBERAL TERMS.
WILLIAM D. PECK, Esq., Atty. for Plff., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Further particulars from above attorney, or
Telephone, 744—Cort. 1 Nassau St. N. Y. City
Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
West Side.
AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and street cars; price $22,000, mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St Tel. 8300—Col.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
WILL MOVE YOU FREE
Into a new seven-room, one-family, steam heated, brick house, $25 and $30. If you want to buy will give you 20 years to pay. In built-up section of Brooklyn, on new Subway. Owner, D 293 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Jamaica and Vicinity
REAL ESTATE
For Sale, Rent and Exchange
H. B. PEARSALL, Jr.
376 Fulton St. Jamaica, N. Y.

Business Men, Attention!
Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement, highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station, and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms Address Shore Front, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1790 Greeley.

ASTORIA—Sale or Exchange.
Three 25-foot flats on Ninth Av., near Broadway, Astoria, just completed; fully rented Savings bank mortgage only. Rent $1,750 each.
JOHN T. BROOK, Owner.
Tel. Bryant 2456. 120 W 42nd St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.
BUNGALOW COLONY.
The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.
It is located between the water and the station, and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.
Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.
For $5,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath on a large plot, small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.
LARCHMONT COLONY,
Room 1,601, 49 West 32d St., New York City.

Desirable Houses
FOR SALE OR RENT
Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Telephone Bryant 1775.

At Greystone-On-Hudson
with magnificent fifteen-mile view of river scenery; 11-room house; tiled bath, servants' stairway, electric lights, gas, new fixtures; first floor cut stone; slate roof; two minutes from main line station, five minutes from golf club; ready for occupancy; price low; terms very easy. Owner, Box 50 Times Downtown.

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE,
LAWRENCE PARK, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, BRIARCLIFF, and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent. ALSO ATTRACTIVE FARMS
Fish & Marvin WELL LOCATED.
522 Fifth Ave., New York
Phone: 5326 Murray Hill.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
9 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6037.

Attractive **BUNGALOW** With all improvements; stucco gas, electricity; hot water heat, sewer, &c. For about ½ acre; MUST BE SOLD.
C. B. Allen, 252 Huguenot St., Tel., 746—New Rochelle, N.Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.
The Country Estate of a Multi-Millionaire
Up to a few years ago Gedney Farm was the country estate—and the pet hobby—of one of New York's Multi-Millionaires. Hundreds of thousands of dollars—literally—were spent by him in beautifying, preserving and idealizing the 300 acres of which Gedney Farm is comprised. The result must at once be apparent,
Gedney Farm
in all its natural and man-made beauties is now offered to the discriminating public in plots of varying size for the building of all-the-year around homes. We would like to send you illustrated literature describing Gedney Farm.
GEDNEY FARM COMPANY
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
Country Life Permanent Exposition Grand Central Terminal, New York

IT is beautiful now at Scarsdale Estates. The bright-colored falling leaves carpet the paths—the pure air is like a tonic—nature is at her best.
Come where life is good:
SCARSDALE ESTATES
20 miles from Grand Central Terminal by electric express. Golf, Tennis-courts, Winter Sports. Let us send you book of photographs showing characteristic homes.
SCARSDALE ESTATES
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal New York City

COLONIAL MANSION
Stucco over hollow tile construction; situated beautiful, restricted, and exclusive Chester Hill section, Mount Vernon, five minutes' walk from station. House contains 12 rooms, 4 tiled baths, and every conceivable improvement. Plot 150x110. The Garage has Chauffeur's quarters, heat, and bath. Actual cost $47,500. Must sacrifice. Make offer.
Terms to suit.
Owner, Room 820, 32 Broadway, New York.

MUST SACRIFICE.
SCARSDALE—Five minutes station; new residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; corner plot; because of lateness of season and in order to close immediately, will sell or lease on exceptionally reasonable terms.
JOSEPH ELSNER, Owner, Scarsdale, N. Y.

AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.
18 acres; one hour from Grand Central; dwelling, 10 rooms; stable; large orchard; high elevation; extensive views; excellent neighborhood; price $6,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

FARMS.
176 Acres, $5,600.
Stock, Machinery, Crops.
Only 100 miles from New York City is this big, profit-paying farm; owner called West on business, must sell at once. Close to Harlem Division station. Big, open fields, brook-watered pasture for 20 cows; good 2-story 9-room house, other buildings; produced 150 barrels good apples last year, other fruit; if taken now 11 head stock, all machinery, wagons, tools and crops to carry same through the Winter, all for $5,600 part cash; see photograph of desirable residence and learn other particulars from page 3, Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," Full Edition. Write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St and 150 Nassau St., New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BROOKLYN.
BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25 and $30 in Brooklyn
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn; on lines of present "L" and new Subway; 8 minutes to ocean, 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 99A Liberty St., New York. 'Phone Cortlandt 5528.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
One-Family Cottage for Sale.
Every modern improvement, conveniently situated within easy distance of R. R. station and trolley; price $3,500; small payment down, balance to suit; see this property at once. J. W., 65 N. Y. Times.

"The Home of the Nature Lover"
MOUNTAIN LAKES N.J.
A Thousand Acre Restricted Residential Park

A WONDERLAND OF MOUNTAINS, LAKES, FORESTS, AND HOMES.

MAN'S WORK	NATURE'S WORK
Express Station on Property.	Series of connecting picturesque lakes.
Homes 30% to 40% greater value than elsewhere.	Eight miles broken shore front.
Electric lighted drives and	Fishing, boating, bathing, hunting.
Complete pure artesian water system.	800 feet elevation.
12 miles macadamized drives.	Air dry, pure and clear, no malaria.
Banks, churches, school facilities, stores.	Unobstructed views as far as eye can see.
Stores deliver household supplies promptly.	
200 Distinctive Homes.	

Now Is the Time to Examine and Settle on Your Permanent Home
Pictures and plans, describing medium priced homes and gentlemen's estates gladly mailed on request.
MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc., 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Telephone, 1521 Cortland.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Country Homes
Sixty minutes from New York, in Long Island's most picturesque residential park—"Brightwaters." Ackerson" cottages and bungalows," with every housekeeping convenience, at low prices and on terms to suit individual requirements. Near station, stores, school and churches; every facility for winter outdoor sports. Write for Booklet No. 5.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.
New York Offices: 1 W. 34th St.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE
A cosy ten-room cottage, just completed on large plot in one of the best improved sections on the North Shore of Long Island. Right of way to water and excellent beach. Splendid living room opening on terraced veranda; large bedrooms, ample servants' quarters, 3 bath-rooms, every modern convenience, artistic fixtures, fireplaces, etc. Grounds carefully planted; surroundings delightful; 40 minutes from Manhatten. Price and terms reasonable. **PAUL V. SHIELDS**, 129 Front St., New York.

Chicken Farm.
$100 Cash Will Start You.
balance $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm with well built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 65 N. Y. Times Downtown.

BUNGALOW.
Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 6 rooms and bath; spacious porches; up-to-date in every respect; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; water front privileges; easy commutation; only 42 minutes from city; best bargain of the year; $150 cash; balance easy monthly payments. Address Bargain, Box 58 N. Y Times Downtown.

Country Homes **COVERT PARK** City Comforts
A restricted Long Island property for desirable people; 32 minutes from Penn. Station or Flatbush Ave. Substantially built houses with large plots, $4,000—$9,000; close to 8 express stations and trolley. Latest improvements. Not ordinary speculative houses.
F. W. MEYENBURG, 200 5th Av.

PLOT ON THE OPEN SOUND
with all improvements; 20 miles out.
Reasonable price and easy terms.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

RIGHT HERE
is a chance to get a Colonial House for $7,000, with fine old trees and extensive views; a few minutes from the station and the water; the house contains eight rooms and is nicely finished throughout and thoroughly modern. L. O. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

MODERN HOUSE (3 Baths)
Garage, Waterviews, 22 miles out.
RIGHT PRICE.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
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DOUGLAS MANOR.
Just completed a very cosy English Stucco Cottage, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 2 verandas and sleeping porch. On high ground, giving beautiful views over the Sound and surrounding country; short walk to station or bathing beach. Will make price very attractive for a quick sale. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
At Montclair
"The Mountain Town"
FOR RENT.
Owing to death of owner, we are authorized to offer for rental, furnished or unfurnished,
Handsome Brick and Frame Residence,
with 12 rooms, billiard room, 4 baths, extra lavatories, steam, gas and electricity; oak floors, oak and mahogany trim, hollow tile partitions, fine large garage with chauffeur's quarters; large lawn and garden.
Furnished, Month.....$300 Unfurnished, Month.....$250
F. M. Crawley & Bros.,
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal.
Save this name for future reference.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Will rent to May 1st, with privilege of purchase. Corner, 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, large porch; best residential section; within commuting distance. Terms to suit.
MURRAY HILL PARK,
Room 503, 110 West 34th St.

INVEST IN NEWARK.
Unusual opportunity to invest in Newark, Broad St. business property; located in section where values are certain to show tremendous increase within a year; cheap now; act quick.
REISS & REISS, 400 Central Av., East Orange, N. J.

SMALL FARM
Fairly good house; near trolley and station; good boating and bathing nearby; $100 cash; balance, $12 per month. Address Small Farm, 65 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
533 CANAL ST. 541
N.E. Cor. Washington
9-Story LOFT BLDG.
4,500 square feet to a floor.
Fire proof.
All Improvements.
Capacity 250 lbs. to the sq. ft.
2 Elevators.
Excellent Shipping Facilities.
Will rent to one tenant or divide.
WM. S. BAKER,
149 Broadway, Singer Building.

2 FLOORS 6800 SQ. FEET EACH
Second and fifth floors. Second floor has exceptionally high ceiling.
½ FLOOR 3400 SQ. FEET
54-60 LAFAYETTE ST.
Between Leonard and Franklin Sts
Will divide for office purposes.
LOFT 2200 Sq. Feet
414 BROADWAY, near Canal.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
On Premises or Your Own Broker.

Woodworking Plant
TO LEASE
Foot of East 125th St.
For a term of years, a woodworking plant in Harlem, consisting of a two-story and basement building and one-story factory, sheds and dock facilities, machinery, heat, elevator, gas engine power, &c. Address P. O. Box 1,699.

THOMPSON BUILDING,
511-513 West 42d St.
A FEW MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
LOFTS, 50x100.
Good enough for your office, not too good for your plant.
New eight-story loft building;
Absolutely fireproof, perfect light, high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. Liberal concessions. Full commission to Brokers.
M. N. HAYWARD & CO.,
100TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

114 FULTON ST.
Very attractive Store and Basement; immediate possession; for almost any business; rental $2,400.
LIGHT LOFT,
110 Fulton St., first floor front, suitable showroom or light manufacturing; rental $1,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., Broadway and 156th St.

FLOOR SPACE.
13,000 square feet; concrete and steel building; ideal location; nominal insurance; every modern improvement.
CARY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Facing Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn Side.

LOFTS TO LET.

22D ST., 11 EAST	$1,600
29TH ST., 6 WEST, 25x80	$1,000
22D ST., 23 WEST, 25x86	$1,200
60TH ST., 350 WEST, 22x85	$600
28TH ST., 180 WEST, 25x90	$1,400

APPLY ON PREMISES OR
AMES & COMPANY,
26 WEST 31ST ST.

84 Lenox Avenue
Near 115th St.
Large Double Store
With Rooms in Basement.
Moderate Rentals.
E. Hoffman & Co., 61 W. 114th.

LIVE STEAM POWER BUILDING
Large elevator, sprinklers, light four sides, 7,600 ft. a floor. Apply premises.
S. W. Cor. 6th Av. and 11th St.

LIGHT LOFTS
50x95, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av. L and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental.
DIX BUILDING.
'Phone 661 Chelsea. 116 West 14th St.

LIGHT LOFTS For printers and m'f'rs, 50x90 and 70x90; reasonable rents. Broker or office, E. W. BLISS BLDGS. **ELECTRIC POWER** 512 E. 23d St.

BROOKLYN.
TWO LOFTS
60x95
99-105 MYRTLE AVE.
near Bridge St., Brooklyn.
Light three sides, good NORTH light, steam heat, elevator service, minute to subway. Handy to all railroad shipping points. Apply owner on premises or your own broker.

Two Floors Left
IN THE
MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BUILDING
216-222 West 18th Street

TOP FLOOR
This floor is especially suitable for ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and PHOTOGRAPHERS. Windows on four sides and large roof skylights, its ceilings are 19 feet high.

4TH FLOOR
This floor is most suitable for PRINTERS and MANUFACTURING CONCERNS using heavy machinery. It has a floor-sustaining capacity of 300 pounds per square foot.

Centrally located in the new Seventh Avenue district, which is known as the Printers' District.
Tenants are free from inspection by the Building Department and Bureau of Fire Prevention.
Apply to OWNERS, on premises

REAL ESTATE OWNERS
Our successful system for renting and managing business properties has for years proved unequaled. In the many Buildings under our management there is less than seven per cent. of vacant space. We confine our business entirely to stores, lofts and office buildings in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, Toronto, and have Representatives in all other large cities throughout the United States and Canada. Our wide clientele affords us unequaled opportunities for renting space to mercantile concerns. In case you are not satisfied with the present income from your property, we will be glad to offer you our services.
WILLARD S. BURROWS CO., 110 West 34th St.
Established 1898 Phone 5450 Greeley

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
RIVIERA
Riverside Drive
156th to 157th Street
Highest Type Fireproof Construction.
The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33 1-3% less rental.

	PER ANNUM.
5 Rooms,	$720
6 Rooms,	$1,100
7 Rooms,	$1,200
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to $1,500
9 & 10 Rooms,	$1,400 to $1,800

Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises, 5400—Audubon, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church Street.
6390 Barclay

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
These houses have day and night elevator service, hall attendants, telephones, electric lights. Very convenient locations.
600 WEST 165th ST.
S. W. Cor. B'way, nr. 168th Subway
HAMLET COURT

7 Rooms		8 Rooms
$900 to $1100	Most modern in finish and equipment on Washington Heights. Unusually desirable location and select environment.	$900 to $1200

3800 BROADWAY
N. E. Cor. 158th, nr. 157th Subway
ALTA CREST

4 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 & 8 Rooms
$480 to $540	$720 to $780	$900 to $1100

Superintendents on Premises.

High Class Elevator Apartments
KINGLAND
523 West 187th St.
Near Audubon Ave.
7 Large Light Rooms, Bath $50 | 7 Large Light Rooms, Bath $60
Sovereign Court
535 West 151st St.
Near Broadway.
6 ROOMS $50 | 7 ROOMS $55
Under direct supervision of Owners

The Madrid
552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
(north of 127th St.)
ONE 7 Rooms, 2 Baths LEFT
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Large light rooms; view of river.
RENT $80 PER MONTH.
One minute walk to Manhattan Subway station, 125th St. crosstown cars and 6th Ave. stage. Superintendent on premises.

7 and 8 Rooms
High-class elevator apartment, Hudson River view. Rentals, $70 to $96.
"ROCKFOREST,"
Fort Washington Av. and 171st St.
Apply on premises.

AMAZON
522 West 157th St.
adjoining Broadway and Subway station.
5 and 6 rooms.
Elevator apartments, extremely large, light rooms, all outside; very latest improvements.
Rent very reasonable.
Renting agent on premises.

8 ROOMS,
1 & 2 BATHS,
EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LARGE.
New six-story elevator house.
NORTHWEST CORNER
St. Nicholas Av. end 150th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.
4-5 Rooms in most select neighborhood, near 155th St. 9th and 9th Ave. "L" All light. $28-35
NEW HOUSES, References Required.
Meekes, 950 Ogden Ave. (1624), Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
TEL., BARCLAY—6390.
Operate these houses under the direct supervision and management of the owners.

ELEVATOR HOMES
Covent Garden Apts.
Occupying square block
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace,
129th to 130th St.

4 Rooms	$432 to $480
5 Rooms	480 to 600
6 Rooms	600 to 720
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 950
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 1,000

Buckingham Court 312 West 99th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths....$1,200 to $1,500
St. Nicholas Court 746 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$400 to $480
6 Rooms	40 to 720
7 Rooms	660 to 780

Arundel Court 772 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$420 to $480
6 Rooms	600 to 720

Birch Hall 520 West 183d St.

4 Rooms	$400 to $450
5 Rooms	540 to 600
7 Rooms	660 to 780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 900

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS
ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
Lowest Rents. Highest Altitude.
6 Rooms and bath $60
7 Rooms and bath $70
Vacuum Cleaning System.
RESIDENT MANAGER.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS

Greyton Court,
S. E. Cor. 141st St., Riverside Drive.
Just completed. Modern fireproof building with all the latest improvements. Lowest rentals on Washington Heights. 5 and 6 rooms, large and sunny. 1 & 2 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d St.

131 CLAREMONT AVENUE,
At 125th St.,
2 blocks from Manhattan St. Subway Station.
4 Room Apartments, $35-$40 per month.
Only desirable tenants accepted on yearly leases or longer. Building has been entirely renovated and apartments redecorated. Apply on premises or to
Malcolm E. Smith, Agent,
135 Madison Avenue.
Tel. 2685 Murray Hill.

PICKEN COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 148TH ST.
New Fireproof Apartments.
Now ready for immediate occupancy
6 Rooms $1,100
6 Rooms (corner)..... 1,300
7 Rooms 1,400
Agent on premises, or
GEO. F. PICKEN, Owner, 501 5th Av

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive,
ELEGANT 7-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality, large, light rooms. Southern exposure. All night service. Liberal concession.
HESPERUS & PARTHENON,
400-408 MANHATTAN AV.
High-class elevator apartments of 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath.
Rent $30 to $65. Dining room on premises.
61-69 EAST 86TH ST. Madison Ave
High Class Elevator Apartments of 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath, $45 to $80.

Trinity Court,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent, on premises.

24-28 West 59th St.
(Central Park South.)
New Building, near Fifth Ave. entrance to Central Park. Attractive doctors' offices, studios and kitchenette apartments of 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Handsomely appointed, possessing every modern convenience. Large, sunny rooms ready for immediate occupancy. Arrangements can be made for larger housekeeping suites.
Pease & Elliman
340 Madison Ave., near 43d St.

115 WEST 71st ST.
Adjoining Broadway
A few choice apartments left to rent, consisting of
7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....4 Rooms and Bath
Liberal Concessions
Newly Completed Fireproof House
HENESSY REALTY CO., Owners,
on premises, 'phone 9116 Columbus. Office 'phone, 1569 Cortlandt.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
Convent Avenue
Whole Block
128th to 129th Sts.
Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in New York.
4-5 Rooms.
5 minutes to Subway and 6th and 9th Av. "L" station.
Rents $30 to $38.
Office, 29 Convent Av. Phone 8420 Morningside.

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University,
400 West 118TH, (facing Morningside Park.) Undesirable tenants excluded; special concessions; for two desirable families: no dogs allowed.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets.....$900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets.....1,000
Immediate possession Apply Superintendent, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

DEVONSHIRE
542 West 112th St.,
Southeast Corner Broadway.
Ten story fireproof building, personal attention of management. High-class service guaranteed. Six and seven large rooms. Foyer, reception hall, and two baths. Rents from $1,100 to $1,600.
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 Riverside Drive. Phone 434 Morning

THE BERMUDA,
608-10 WEST 150TH ST.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator, every modern improvement, 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
Rent, $36 to $60.
Apply on premises or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
THE CORONET,
57 West 58th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Modern Apartments of
5-8-9 AND 12 ROOMS,
2 and 3 Baths,
at
$1,200, $1,500, $2,000 and $3,000 per annum.
Can be seen evenings.
Apply on premises or to
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
Tel. 31 Murray Hill. 569 5th Ave.

TERRACE COURT,
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d Street.
Fireproof building, located on the most picturesque site on Riverside Drive. Every modern improvement; 9 and 10 large sunny rooms. 2 & 3 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d Street.

Harperley Hall
N. W. cor. Central Park West & 64th St.
TWO HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
Large, light cubicle rooms overlooking Park; plenty closet room; private storerooms.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,800 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,800
KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
2 Rooms and Bath...Rents $850 and $1,200
OPEN FIREPLACES FOR LOGS.
Refrigeration and any ice required; restaurant, valet and maid service; vacuum cleaner; separate laundry, perfectly equipped, fuel included; rooms for guests of tenants at $2 per day.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE MILLARD
14 to 20 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
4 and 5 Rooms
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT
Rents $35 to $38
Best in New York at Prices.

615 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 49th and 50th Sts
Handsome Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
JUST COMPLETED.
5,000 PER ANNUM, with Hotel Service
Apply D. C. JONES, Buckingham Hotel

110 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NORTHEAST CORNER 83D.
Very large 8 room apartment, 2 baths, living rooms and chambers command full river view in all directions, large circular drawing room, chambers 16x13 feet, every modern appointment; house very private; rents $1,500 to $2,000. Apply on premises or
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent.
549 Riverside Drive. Phone 434—Morn.

COBURG,
215-221 WEST 34th ST.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience. Electric lights, electric elevator, steam heat, hot water, telephone service, &c. Rentals from $60 to $75. Apply Supt on premises or
POST & REESE, Agents, 753 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE
DORILTON
BROADWAY & 71ST STREET
Magnificent structure. Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 ft. away. Every convenience others have and in addition free electric light and refrigeration. One 8 and one 10 room vacancies at $2,400 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

4 & 5 ROOMS
New Buildings.
No. 105 West 72d St.
Housekeeping Apartments.
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,000.
Agent on premises.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
Broadway at 80th St

237 W. 74th St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
The Umatilla
Exceptionally well arranged ground floor apartment of 7 very large rooms and 2 baths, suitable for physician or dentist.
Very liberal concessions will be made to desirable tenant.
Immediate Possession.
Apply on premises or
Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield
2901 Broadway, Cor. 113th St.

WEST END HALL
840 WEST END AV.,
Northeast cor. 101st Street.
An elevator apartment house of superior excellence. Service unequalled. Rents $1,300-$2,000. Suites of 7, 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths. Special inducements to desirable tenants. Inspection invited. Apply to Supt. on premises, or
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WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st & West End Av
8 and 9 large rooms and bath, electric light, refrigeration, separate laundry and laundry fuel.
To be completed in

THE OAKDALE
36-38 West 35th Street.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
2 & 3 ROOMS & BATH
HOTEL SERVICE
MEALS IF DESIRED
RENTALS $800 TO $1,000
Superintendent on premises.

Berkeley Arms
326-330 WEST 95TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5 ROOMS $50.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone 4174 Riverside.

UNUSUAL CONCESSIONS
323 WEST 83d ST.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7 rooms, rent formerly $1,200; want offer.
INQUIRE SUPT. ON PREMISES.

STOCKS REVIVE WITH SPEED AFTER INERTIA

Records Show Rapid Recoveries on Heels of Unusually Poor Business.

'TWAS SO IN THE YEAR 1888

Brokers Often Blue, but They Have Seen Market Grow Vigorous When It Looked at Its Worst.

Stock exchange members did some sober thinking one day last week when it was learned at the close of business that the turnover of stocks in the market session was the smallest for a five-hour day in twenty-five years. A total of 57,600 shares looked discouragingly slight as compared with a steady run of a half-million share markets in periods not so long ago, when speculation was active and the people were not averse to putting their money into stocks. Comparison with the previous low record of the year, 64,000 shares on July 11, showed conclusively enough that the market had fallen further from public favor since that day, but to be forced to go back a full quarter of a century to discover a session as poor as last Monday's was a startling matter.

Twenty-five years ago the Stock Exchange was as large as it is now in point of membership, but in other intimate factors it was much different. It is hardly fair to draw comparisons between the two periods, because of the vast changes that have occurred in the interval to make the Exchange an exceedingly important cog in the country's financial and business machinery, but to set in contrast some facts of that time and the present will add point to this discussion.

There were 1,100 members in 1888, and seats sold as high that year as $24,000 and as low as $17,000. If the mean price be taken as the average cost of memberships, the aggregate capital invested in seats on the board was about $22,400,000. Seats are selling now in the neighborhood of $50,000 each, making the combined capital placed in this end of the business $55,000,000. As a substantial number of members paid much more than this figure for their seats, the high record of $95,000 having been set seven years ago, a conservative estimate of the total amount represented by memberships would probably approach $75,000,000 more closely than $55,000,000.

Simplicity Ruled in 1888.

In 1888 the elaborate suites of brokerage offices of the present day were practically unknown. The Mills Building was then the pride of the financial district, and along Broad, the greater part of Wall, and up Nassau Street there stood two and three story structures. The Trinity Church spire projected further into the heavens than the top of any building on Manhattan Island. Brokers conducted their affairs with overhead charges in the way of rent, upkeep of offices, and telegraph charges, at a level at least two-thirds less than they are now.

At the time the low record of stock transactions was set in 1888, there were 192 issues of stocks actively dealt in. On a representative day this year the total recorded on the official sheet of the Stock Exchange was 455 issues.

A review of these few facts led to cogitation of a serious sort on the part of brokers who have seen fat years and lean years, but none so lean as 1913. The question was asked in many quarters of the Street last week, "Can the Stock Exchange come back?" On numerous occasions in the past this query has been made, and always answered by the market itself through an expansion of business which frequently surpassed the best records of the periods which preceded stagnant trading. The appearance of such adverse conditions as had not been seen in a quarter of a century, however, introduced an element of doubt into reasoning for the future, which was disheartening to those brokers who are not naturally of a philosophical and cheerful make-up.

Figures From the Past.

By way of showing exactly what the market has done in other years of indifferent trading it is worth while to give some figures. Going back to 1888, the record of day-to-day trading on the board shows that on July 5, the first business day after the low level of the year was established, the turnover was 60,300 shares. This was a gain of only 23,600 shares, but next day the market leaped forward to 201,400 shares, a figure that was excellent for the late 80s, and on the 10th, 245,000 shares changed hands, with 270,000 next day, and nearly 300,000 on July 13. From an average of about 94,000 shares daily in the week containing the dullest day, the average rose in the succeeding week to more than 200,000 shares a day.

Stepping ahead to 1894 we find the smallest day's transactions totalled 65,000 shares on Oct. 24. The reports for the next four trading days showed these totals: 91,270 shares, 84,800 shares, 73,534 shares, and 282,700 shares. In 1900, the smallest trading was represented in a total of 55,300 shares on Aug. 22. The next day's trading brought 99,800 shares, the next 116,767 shares, and the third 200,000 shares. In the next year the Steel Corporation was formed and subsequently came the boom days of the Stock Exchange. The smallest day of 1904 showed transactions in 73,633 shares on March 10. This was a Thursday. On Friday 160,300 shares changed hands, and Saturday's aggregate for the short session was 171,000 shares. On Monday a swing forward to 510,000 shares occurred, and on Wednesday nearly 600,000 shares were sold.

Last year the low day was Dec. 26, with 99,900 shares, in rounds numbers. Business steadily increased during the holiday week until 188,700 shares were dealt in on the last day of the year, and Jan. 2 saw 317,000 shares change hands.

Last week's market failed to show as vigorous recuperative powers as these mentioned, but there occurred, nevertheless, a fairly good recovery on the day following the low record, when nearly 200,000 shares changed hands, nearly four times as large a business as in the preceding session. The Mexican situation might be put forward as a possible excuse for the market not following the precedent of former years. Uncertainty over possible developments south of the border had not been considered more tense in the Street than last week at any other period of Mexico's difficulties.

Records Not Exceptional.

These records were not chosen from those of the past twenty-five years because they showed more clearly than others that the market picked up rapidly after becoming extremely dull. They were taken at random, and others would bear the same evidence in as convincing a manner. An objection may possibly be put forward by those who wish to be especially bearish on the stock trading business that so many difficulties did not beset speculation in other years as in 1913. They may say that the authorities of the Exchange have set their faces so strongly against any sort of manipulation of prices that it would not be possible for a big speculative movement to get under way. A member of the Exchange who has devoted some study to the cycles of activity and depression in the market was asked about this yesterday.

"Manipulation of prices never has been responsible for either bull or bear markets," said he. "The operations of a few speculators, no matter how active and powerful they were, have been only a breath to the candle of real speculation as carried on when the public really get into the market. The public has frequently let stocks severely alone for months at a time, but it has always come back again, and it always will. The fact that manipulation has been cast out of the market will not make a particle of difference. The public is not influenced to any degree by a temporary and artificial rise or fall of prices if it is not in a position to participate, but when conditions get right there will be as great markets as we have ever had."

Stock Exchange men have developed a high degree of patience in the past two years, and a number of them have become philosophers with a tolerably good brand of philosophy. They have seen, in that period, some exceedingly meagre days for business and profits, and have watched numerous indications of an incipient bull movement, only to have them shrivel away to the humdrum level of featureless markets before gaining noteworthy dimensions. In spite of full knowledge that office expenses were running far ahead of commissions, few members of the board have dropped out, and a vast majority of those who are trailing along are doing so with all confidence that the stock market will "come back" after a while.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

DUPLEX APARTMENT
TO SUBLET.
BIG CONCESSIONS IN PRICE.
The Evanston
Cor. West End Ave. & 90th St.
Having purchased a house, I will sublet, from Jan. 1st, my beautiful Duplex Apartment in the Evanston—a corner fronting on West End Ave. and 90th St.
Twelve rooms, three baths.
One of the finest duplex apartments in the city. Balance of my lease one year and nine months from Jan. 1st. Telephone my office or house for further particulars, or call at the Evanston.
A. P. GARDINER.

10-12 WEST 93D ST.
The Pembroke.
8 Large Rooms, $1,000
Day and Night Elevator Service.
CORNER APARTMENTS
471 CENTRAL PARK WEST Corner 107th St.
8 Large Rooms, $65 to $100
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Telephone Bryant 7175

6 Rooms—$840 Up.
A few desirable suites still available in the modern, high-class, elevator
REXTON-CAYUGA Apartments,
320-324 W. 83rd St.
Supt. or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway, s. w. cor. 26th.

Raymore Court, 238 W. 106th St.
High-class elevator apartment house.
SUBLET 7 ROOMS
At Reduced Rentals.
Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or Berlin Renting Agency, 141 East 17th St.

EXCEPTIONAL
SUITE
TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
47 West 72nd Street.
$60 per Month.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner
Apartments of
3-4-5 & 6 Rooms
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 W. 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $840 to $1,200 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE 315 and 319
BIG CONCESSIONS
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath. $45.00 to $87.50.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments. 5 Rooms and Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

BE SURE TO SEE THESE BEFORE LEASING ELSEWHERE
11 ROOMS 3 BATHS
BOWNETTE
11 West 81st Street
Facing Manhattan Square Park
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
COURTENAY
55 Central Park West
Between 65th & 66th Sts.
FACING CENTRAL PARK
Each Apartment Occupies an Entire Floor, Affording Absolute Privacy; All Outside Sunny Rooms.
APPLY A. P. COBURN, 11 WEST 81ST ST. PHONE 9882 SCHUYLER.
Or Superintendents on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE.
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 Rooms
RENTS $800 & UP.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets. Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE CLARK
1211 Madison Av.
9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $1,800
THE METEOR
77 East 80th St.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rental $1,200 to $1,600
HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 136th St. One block from Subway Station.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$85 and $90
Superintendent on premises at each house. The above houses under the direct management of the owner.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 FIFTH AV.
TELEPHONE 6960 MURRAY HILL.

La Casa Blanca
55 EAST 76TH ST.,
Between Park & Madison Aves.
Very Reasonable Rents.
Best Residence Locality in City.
Rents $900 Up.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 1690 Lenox.

5-6-7 ROOMS, $1,000 UP
Exceptionally large, all outside, high class; most accessible location in city; modern fireproof building; southern exposure.
43 East 27th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
One very attractive apartment suitable for man and wife
Rent $2200
Also a nine room apartment
Rent $2800
Supt. on premises or to agents
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

Choice Apartment.
Fifth Avenue
No. 636
Corner of 51st St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
Can be made into a duplex of 25 rooms and 6 baths.
All Large Outside Rooms.
Superintendent on premises.

Unique, Refined
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Entire floors, 60th Street, near Madison Avenue. Spacious rooms; unusual opportunity.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
B'way, cor. 60th St. Phone 3800 Schuyler.
373 5th Ave. Phone 3975 Murray Hill.

39 East 27th St. Near Mad. Ave.
QUITE DISCOURAGING!!!
So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS. Always something lacking. NOT SO WITH OURS. We have the most up-to-date, commodious 3 and 4 room apartments in New York, within immediate reach of the theatre and shopping centres. High-class, fireproof; maid service. Elevator night and day. References essential. Manager on premises.
RENTS $780 TO $900.

MORRIS HALL
N. W. Cor. Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) and Amsterdam Av.
10-Story fireproof apartment house,
Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
STRATHMORE
S. E. Cor. 113th Street and Riverside Drive
Apartment of
10 LARGE ROOMS
Foyer, Pantry and
THREE BATHS
Most Attractive and Best Located Houses on West Side
Managed as permanent investments. Renting Agents on premises, or
HAWKES & HOPPIN
Telephone 5567 John 32 Nassau Street

Bellaire Apartments
109 to 125 Sherman Ave.,
Between Dyckman and Academy Streets.
Exquisite Apartments Just Completed
3 Rooms and Bath.....$21—$22
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26—$28
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33—$35
Extraordinary large rooms and most modern and sanitary finished, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman Street Station.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
GRAMERCY PARK CLUB
36 Gramercy Park East.
CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE.
Distinctive in Arrangement, Equipment and Plan of Ownership.
Apartments For rent, $2,100 to $3,000. For sale, $8,700 to $12,000.
S. De Wolfe Tearse & Hull, Agents,
366 5TH AVENUE

287 LEXINGTON AV.,
Southeast corner of 37th St.
SUITES OF THREE ROOMS,
$900 to $1,200.
Elevator and every possible appointment conducive to comfort and exclusiveness.
HIBSON CO.,
34th St. and Lexington Av.

Gramercy Court,
158 EAST 22D ST.
5, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 1; meals optional.

BRONX.
THE MERRELL
1933-1937 Daly Ave. (177th St. Subway).
These new apartments of 3-4 rooms, with bath and foyer, will appeal to people of taste and refinement who desire to live nicely and quietly at a moderate rental charge.
Owner resides on premises, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service. References essential. Open evenings.
RENTS $22 TO $30.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE;
one block of Subway and surface cars.
SUPERINTENDENT THE MADRID,
552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH 127TH ST.
THE SEVILLIA
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable apartment, 2 rooms, bath, furnished; also one of 3 rooms and bath, (unfurnished.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
THE
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway,
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS,
BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
Furnished: $30, $40, $50 up monthly.
Unfurnished: $25, $30, $40 monthly.
Elevator; hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rate on lease. 'Phone, 3970—River.
The Cathedral Plaza is situated on beautiful Cathedral Parkway, one of the few residential sections. The house is modern in every way and well managed. The management caters only to people of thorough refinement. Although far removed from the business district, one can reach it by a ride of a few minutes on the subway, two blocks away, or elevated one block away. Make this place your home, affording rest comfort and convenience.

TO RENT
IN
THE LORRAINE
2 East 45th St.
An Apartment consisting of Parlor, Bedroom and Bath; also Parlor, two Bedrooms and two Baths.

To sublet at attractive rental, housekeeping apartment of 6 rooms, for season or year, furnished or unfurnished. Also one Hotel Apartment, 4 rooms and 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short period, in the exclusive Madison Square Apartments, 37 Madison Av.

Christmas Number of The New York Times
Next Sunday, December 7, 1913

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

Twenty-nine pictures of typical American girls, selected by seven noted artists from hundreds of photographs submitted by Times readers, will fill an eight-page section. They will be reproduced by a new process known as rotogravure, which gives extraordinary results hitherto unknown in newspaper printing. The Girl of To-day Section will be the first eight-page American newspaper supplement produced by rotogravure, which will soon be used for all The Times's regular pictorial sections. The second rotogravure section, containing the artists' remaining 61 selections of typical American girls, will appear on Dec. 14.

THE PROPHETS IN COLORS

These famous paintings by John S. Sargent are in the Boston Public Library. The frieze will be reproduced from a Copley Print copyright by Curtis & Cameron of Boston, in the original colors, on heavy paper suitable for framing, by the same process used when The Times issued Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures. It will be equal to any colored art print ever offered by Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar. "The Prophets" and The Girl of To-day Section, which will be given to Times readers in addition to the regular pictorial supplement, will make the Christmas edition a unique publication. There has been no newspaper issue like it.

Christmas Number of The New York Times
Next Sunday, December 7, 1913

WARNING When issuing previous special editions The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warnings, and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of next Sunday will be sold out far ahead of time. Unless you order it at once, you will not be able to get a copy. **WARNING**

STEEL OUTLOOK FOR THE WEEK

Plants' Output Fixed at 60 and 70 Per Cent. Maximum Capacity.

PRICES NEAR LOW LEVELS

Strong Sentiment Developed Against Any Interference with Wage Levels.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 29.—The larger producers of crude and finished steel in this district are preparing to continue operations the coming week at 70 per cent. of maximum capacity or slightly better. Smaller mills, however, are operating at 60 per cent. of normal, and in some cases half time. Wage questions necessitated an informal meeting of a number of finished product manufacturers this week, and there developed a strong sentiment against any interference with wage levels. Even in the case of day labor, which advanced to abnormal limits last Spring and has since remained at $2.25 and higher, the sentiment was against announcing any change at present. Rather than reduce wages, with the coming of lower prices, the manufacturers in this district say they will run part time or close sections of their plants.

With 1.25c., Pittsburgh, the ruling price on plates, bars, and, occasionally, shapes, and the 2c. base shaded on sheets, prices already are scraping the low level reached in 1909. Recent reductions in price have not brought out any volume of new business, and shipments into consumption continue to fall off. The fear of dull times in the holiday season is not viewed with favor by the steel industry, because December generally finds the mills getting near the peak of the load, so that the comparison of operating conditions next month will be made with the boom seasons rather than with the dull months of other years.

Additional closing of blast furnaces in the Valleys and Eastern Ohio has not prevented the piling of some iron. The furnace interests are doing everything possible to prevent the accumulation of stocks of pig iron. Two furnaces closed during the last week in Valleys territory, and there will be more curtailment immediately after the opening of the month. Meantime, the announcement of the official averages on Valley iron on Monday is expected to show actual selling of basic at less than $13 Valley furnace. At the opening of the week this price was supposed to represent the minimum on basic iron, but since that time one sale of 6,000 tons running into first quarter and another of 1,200 tons for December shipment have been closed, on both of which it is said the $13 price was shaded. Small sales of Bessemer iron showed a price of $15.25 Valley furnace, but an inquiry for any considerable tonnage would bring out a price of $15 or better.

The minimum figures of $20.50 for billets and $21.50 for sheet and tin bars seem to be the bottom of the present movement in crude steel, these figures having represented the market for the past fortnight. Specifying for shipment during September, however, is reported by crude steel manufacturers to be at considerably less than 50 per cent. of maximum capacity, and the open hearth plants are expected to drop well below the present rate of operations soon after the first of the month.

Connellsville is not yet able to close on next year's furnace coke contracts. Prices for prompt furnace coke remain at $1.90, Connellsville oven, or a shade less. Operators who have been asking $2 to $2.10 on first quarter contracts are finding no offers higher than $1.75 at oven, and some consumers do not care to commit themselves. Merchant furnaces using coke out of the open market are uncertain as to what operating conditions may be next year. Foundry coke, for prompt shipment or contract, remains about $2.50, oven.

ELEVATOR TRANSIENTS.

Tenants Complain That Some Buildings Are Schools Merely for Operators.

Tenants of some of the buildings in the wholesale district of this city complain that the buildings in which they have their offices are virtually schools for elevator men. The fact that the employes of one of these buildings regarded it merely as a step to better places was brought home to the tenant of the building in this way: One of the operators became so discourteous that the tenant spoke to another operator.

"If Jim isn't careful he will be discharged," he said. "Oh, Jim?" replied the other operator. "He doesn't care. He is here simply to get experience. He has been promised a better place in a building downtown."

In some buildings it is said the landlord pays such low salaries that the men stay a short time only. In the big office buildings an elevator operator is not engaged unless he has had experience. When a young man wants such experience he applies to one of the buildings where service is furnished "under agreement." The applicant knows that there will soon be a vacancy. He knows also that while the salary is not high he can learn how to run an elevator.

RESORTS. NEW YORK—Watkins.

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
Open All the Year
WATKINS GLEN, ON SENECA LAKE
In the Heart of the Lake Country, noted for the most picturesque scenery of Lake, River and Mountain in America.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL
One hundred rooms with private bath.
Appointments, service and cuisine are the best.

THE NAUHEIM BATHS for diseases of the heart and circulation are given by skilled attendants under the direction of experienced physicians, and are the only Nauheim Baths in America given with a Natural Iodo-Bromo Brine.
HOT BRINE BATHS FOR ELIMINATION.—Our brine is one of the strongest natural brines known.
Complete Hydrotherapeutic, Mechanical and Electrical Equipment
For the treatment of rheumatism, gout, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, and diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or in Europe.
One hundred acres of private park. Measured and graded walks for Oertel Hill Climbing Exercises. NEW NINE HOLE GOLF COURSE, SPORTY AND WELL KEPT. Putting Green, Tennis Courts. Climate mild, dry and equable.
For descriptive booklets address Wm. E. Leffingwell, President, Watkins, N. Y.

RESORTS. NEW YORK—Watkins.

GEORGIA. HAMPTON TERRACE
AUGUSTA GEORGIA
Magnificent Winter Resort Hotel.
OPEN JANUARY 14.
Situated in the most picturesque middle-south.
Its accessibility from New York via railroad and steamship lines makes it available for Northern tourists.
18 HOLE GOLF COURSE
Miles of Automobile Roads
Excellent Cuisine Garage Orchestra Dancing
Driving Tennis Billiards Bowling Golf Fishing Shooting
For reservations and booklets, address Georgian Terrace, Peachtree St. and Ponce De Leon Av Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
A luxurious home, with all appointments to meet the requirements of each individual.
Special Rates during Winter months.
Conducted on the American plan.
Grill Room a la Carte.
Gedney Farm Country Club & Golf Course.
40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Motor bus meets trains. Booklet on request.
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.
Tel. 2300 White Plains, or Murray Hill 7720.

Hotel Gramatan
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Open all the year. Special Winter Rates.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna. Station.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I.
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards
Sage Foundation Homes Co.,
47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

Physical Culture Farm; nature's methods; billiards; recreation. Mac Levy, Babylon. Telephone 185.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
LAUREL In The PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey.
A delightful location for Autumn visitors. Express train service, 90 minutes from New York, ninety minutes from Philadelphia.
GOLF, TENNIS, CANOEING.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

The Carasalo Lakewood, N. J. Refined, homelike; houses facing park and lake; excellent table; moderate rates; 6th season under management of E. SWITZER.

Oak Court Hotel Modern hotel with a home-like atmosphere. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager.

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ALAMAC HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Tennessee Av.
Absolutely fireproof Family and Transient Hotel. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Special Fall rates. MACK, LATZ & CO.
THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. Samuel H. Ellis.

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Reservations now made for Christmas and New Year's holidays.
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Lackawanna R. R. (Tube or Ferries.)
50 trains a day each way.
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THE METROPOLITAN
Equipment Modern. Table Excellent.
The Leading Hotel in Every Respect.
Especially Attractive
In Fall and Winter.
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Leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M. West 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Round Trip Fare, $1.00.

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LONDON — PARIS — HAMBURG
PRESIDENT LINCOLN..Dec. 6, 12 noon
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.....Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
††PATRICIA .....Dec. 18, 12 noon.
††PRETORIA .....Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
PRES. GRANT.....Jan. 2, 2 P. M.
12d Cabin only. ‡Hamburg direct.
U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA and S. S. PRETORIA sail from New Pier, foot of 53d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., South Ferry.
All other sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.
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Hamburg.....Dec. 6 Pisa.....Dec. 20
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Madeira, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
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Regular Fortnightly Sailings
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LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
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Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
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Elegant Steel Steamers leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sundays at 9:00 P. M., and W. 129th St., N. R., at 6:45 P. M.
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Excellent accommodations available at special rates for passage to MADEIRA, ITALY and EGYPT.
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By the "CLEVELAND" From New York Jan. 15, 1914
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Lower—Banks Lose Cash Heavily—The Money Market Outlook.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was swayed chiefly by the expectation of an unfavorable bank statement and by reports that the long talked of suit by the Government against the American Can Company was about to be filed. The latter influence was directed mainly against the shares of the company directly concerned, but it had some collateral general effect, inasmuch as it again brought forward for discussion the Government's policy toward industrial combinations. The trading during the two-hour session was fairly active measured by the standard recently set. So far as the course of prices was concerned, except in the cases of issues influenced by special developments, it indicated the same sort of resistance to the reiteration of adverse factors as has been displayed for some time past.

The expectation of an unfavorable bank showing was borne out in the statement published after the close of the market. The cash loss in the actual statement exceeded even the larger of the estimates made on Friday, and was sufficient, despite a considerable reduction in loans and deposits, to wipe out the surplus of the previous week and to establish in its place a deficit of close to $1,000,000. The trust companies showed an excess of reserve, the deficit being due to the unusually large demands which had to be met by the Clearing House banks. Recovery from the smaller deficit reported a month ago was very rapid, and it is fair to assume on this occasion also that with the passing of the special needs of Dec. 1 the banks will be enabled quickly to restore their reserve to full requirement, but the gold which has been lost to Canada cannot be speedily recovered, and, barring gold imports from Europe, this market must depend for an increase in its actual cash holdings upon the return of money temporarily withdrawn for the first of the month requirements, and upon the continued inflow of cash from the interior.

Should the Government at this time further increase its deposits with the national banks it seems most likely that this return flow to New York will be stimulated. If that were to happen it would show pretty conclusively that, whatever the needs of the present situation, they would not be met by a mere addition to the cash at the disposal of the national banks. Were that the principal or even an urgent need, it seems most probable that the national banks throughout the country would have availed themselves to a larger extent of the cash offered to them by the Treasury. As it is, they have taken only about $35,000,000 of the $50,000,000 which was placed at their disposal at the beginning of the crop moving season. It is not improbable that one of the chief effects of postponing the return of these special deposits from Dec. 1 to Jan. 15 would be to lessen the strain upon the New York banks during the preparations for the January disbursements.

The position of foreign exchange at the close of the week did not indicate a likelihood of our bidding for gold in London on Tuesday, but whether or not we are to take gold during the next few weeks will no doubt depend upon our ability to repair our reserve position through the normal flow of cash to this market after the completion of the Dec. 1 payments. If the special Government deposits are to be returned in part on Dec. 15, as provided in the original Treasury instructions, there will be more likelihood than otherwise of our having to call on Europe for gold. No doubt it will be preferable to postpone any such demand on our part until after the turn of the year, and to this end a postponement of the Treasury's initial recall of these special deposits until Jan. 15 would contribute in substantial degree.

The average statement yesterday, as had been expected, showed an increase in loans. The actual statement, on the other hand, showed a contraction in the loan account. Apparently the trust companies drew down their bank deposits to lend money directly in the high call money market at the close of the week. The showing made by the banks yesterday, which, to a large extent, was due to the heavy Canadian gold demand, has introduced a new element into the money market situation which necessarily affects the outlook in respect to interest rates for the balance of the year. It will not be surprising if a certain degree of firmness is shown for some time, perhaps throughout December, but that depends as much upon the extent of the release of cash through the lessening of trade requirements as upon other and more determinable factors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $380,020,655; balances, $22,469,015; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,049,465.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent. Money was at 2@2½ per cent. in London and 4½ per cent. at the settlement in Berlin. The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 29½ centimes.

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.85¾; low, $4.85⅝, last, $4.85¾.

London—Cable, $4.8575.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅜, check, 5.21⅛; plus ⅛.

Berlin—Cable, 94¾ plus 1-32; check, 11-16 plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ less 1-32; check, 5.21¾.

Holland—Cable, 40.08; check, 40.04.

Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜; check, 5.24⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8⅛; 90 days, $4.79¾.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81; 90 days, $4.79.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅝ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.25⅝.

Paris—Commercial, 5.24⅝ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.26¼ plus 1-32.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 94.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93¾ plus 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝.

Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.50; 90 days, 39.65.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 15c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 9⅜c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 5-16d lower in London, 26 7-16d, and ⅜c lower in New York, 57¼c per ounce.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 29.		Nov. 28.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf	87	90	87	90
British-American	24	24½	24	24½
British-Am., new	23½	24	23½	24¼
Imperial Tobacco	280	295	280	295
J. Reynolds 6% scrip	100	104	100	104
Reynolds Products	150	160	150	160
Reynolds Products pf	82	85	83½	85
Tobacco Cigar Stores	90	900	90	900
Tobacco Cigar Stores pf	110	115	110	115
Tobacco Tin & M	165	185	165	185
Young's	140	160	140	160
Andrews & Fr	180	190	180	190
Rico-Am. Tob	215	225	215	225
Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
J. Reynolds	240	245	240	245

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Leading Bonds Down.

The bond market has had a heavy tone for some time, but this condition was emphasized yesterday by a decline to new low records for the year in three leading issues. The general mortgage 4s, series A, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul sold down to a new figure at 89¾, the Pennsylvania first 4s of 1948 went to 98, while the debenture 4s of 1934 of the New York Central declined to 87. In the case of the St. Paul and the Pennsylvania, the talk of new refunding mortgages has probably been a factor in causing a small recession in price.

***

Traders Like Steel's Action.

So far as there was any evidence of bearish pressure in the market yesterday, its focal point was on Steel. Only about 16,000 shares of the stock changed hands, but this total was nearly 4,000 shares greater than Steel's closest competitor for honors in activity. The fact that Steel failed to give any ground under sales was comforting to those traders who have taken a position on the constructive side for the time being, and they pointed to the stability of the shares when weakness was appearing in other quarters as proof sufficient that the attack made on the corporation by a Boston speculator had dislodged very little stock. Steel was able not only to close the session without losing the smallest fraction, but its tone throughout the two hours was more nearly firm than merely steady.

***

Can Rumors Justified.

The American Can shares reflected the influence in the Street of rumors late in the session that a Federal suit would soon be brought against the company to dissolve it. Dispatches from Baltimore saying that action had been begun under the Sherman law were not received, however, until after the market had closed. It was a subject for speculation in commission houses after definite news came as to whether or not the stocks would have been weaker than they were if traders had been certain in market hours that litigation was practically under way. In recent months the Can issues have been subjected to extensive selling several times by talk of a forthcoming suit, but on each subsequent occasion the bears took less interest in it. As Can common, next to Steel, was the busiest stock on the trading list some sellers believed the latest rumors would come true. The issue could not be classed with the really weak stocks by any means, and there appeared to be a good demand for it up to the close of business.

***

Thin Market for Specialties.

A casual glance at quotation boards in commission houses at the close of the market gave the impression that considerable weakness had developed. Such was not the case. With the exception of American Smelting & Refining, none of the real market-making stocks lost more than a fraction at the most, while trifling declines were the rule. It was, nevertheless, a poor market to sell specialties in. B. F. Goodrich preferred and common descended to new low records and there were recessions extending from 1 to more than 3 points in these shares: Rumely, American Woolen, American Linseed preferred, Lorillard & Myers, PetitObone-Mulliken first preferred, and others.

***

Narrow Price Shifting.

Not only were the price changes made by leading issues on the Stock Exchange in the last month extremely narrow, but they were largely a repetition of movements over ground already covered. The average price of the leading rail shares made its highest and lowest point within five days, and the entire movement in that time, from the highest on Nov. 5 to the lowest on Nov. 10, covered but 2.35 points. The industrials covered their range between Nov. 1 and Nov. 10, moving 2.27 points in that time. The combined averages moved but 2.30 points, and that all in the first third of the month. From Nov. 10 on prices moved back and forth within the narrow bounds already set up.

BOURSES OF EUROPE.

Irregularity in London and Paris—Firmness in Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Money was in better supply to-day. Discount rates were steady in anticipation of foreign competition for the South African gold to be placed in the open market next Tuesday.

The stock market was quietly irregular. Strength in home rails was due to the better labor outlook, and Grand Trunk shares advanced on favorable earnings for October. Copper stocks reacted under realizing, and gold mines and diamonds were easy on Paris offerings.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher, but later eased off under realizing and closed quiet with prices ranging from ⅛ above to ½ below parity.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 86 francs and 20 centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Prices on the Boerse were firm and generally higher to-day.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Ansal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99½	99⅝	5.25
Am. Loco.	6	July, 1915	98½	99½	5.30
Austrian Gov.	4½	July,'14-15	97⅝	98¼	5.15
Batt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	99⅞	100	5.00
Bos. & Maine.	5	Feb. 3, '14	90	96	29.00
Bos. & Maine.	6	June 2, '14	90	95½	15.00
Calkyn Iron	6	May, 1918	90½	95½	6.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	98⅝	98⅞	6.80
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept. 1915	98¼	98½	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1914	93	93½	12.75
Con. Gas.	6	Feb. 25,'14	100¼	100⅝	4.50
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 8,'14	100	100¼	4.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99	99⅝	5.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	97⅝	98¼	6.20
Gen. Elec. Co.		Apr. 16,'14	98⅝	98⅞	4.90
Gen. Motors.	6	Nov., 1915	97½	98¼	6.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	95¾	96¼	5.10
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1914	99½	99⅝	5.35
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	99½	99¾	4.90
Int. Gt. N.	6	Aug., 1914	99¾	99⅞	6.20
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'15	99½	99¾	5.40
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	94	95	8.00
L. S. & M. S.	4½	Mar.15,'14	99¾	99⅞	4.85
Mich. Central.	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99⅞	4.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1914	98	98	17.75
M., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	95	96¼	7.00
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	92	92½	10.75
M., St. P. & S.	6	Apr., 1915	98¾	99⅛	6.10
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	Mar. 21,'14	99¾	100	4.90
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sept. 15,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov. 5,'14	99½	99¾	5.30
N. Y. C. & H. R.	6	May, 1915	98¾	99⅛	5.10
N. Y. N. H. & H.	6	May 18,'14	99⅝	99⅞	36.25
N. Y. State.	5	Feb., 1914	100	100⅛	4.40
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9, '14	100½	100⅝	4.85
Pac. G. & E.	6	June 25,'14	98⅛	99¼	6.70
Sessard & S.	5	Mar., 1915	97½	98½	5.55
So. Pacific.	5	June15,'14	99⅞	100	5.00
So. Railway.	5	Feb., 1916	98¾	99¾	5.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	97¼	98¼	6.65
State of Texas	5	July, 1916	99¾	100¼	4.65
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	98½	99⅛	6.70
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	98	97½	6.20
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	8.35
West. E. & M.	5	May, 1915	100	100¼	6.85
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	98	8.30

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	Apr.,'14-23	5.05%	4.95%
C. & N.W. eq. tr.	4½	July,'14-23	4.95%	4.75%
Erie eq. tr.	5	Jan.,'14-23	5.40%	5.25%
Hoc. V. eq. tr.	6	Aug.,'14-23	5.30%	5.00%
Ill. Cen. eq. tr.	4½	Aug.,'14-23	5.00%	4.90%
N. Y. Cen. L. eq. tr.	4½	Aug.,'14-27	5.10%	4.95%
Penn. eq. tr.	4½	Apr.,'15-22	4.85%	4.75%
S. A. L. eq. tr.	5	Apr.15,'14-22	5.40%	5.20%
So. Pac. eq. tr.	4½	Mar.,'14-23	5.05%	5.00%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Nov. 29, 1913	75,750
Same day last year	106,068
Total year to date	76,134,996
Same day last year	118,452,676
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.51 —.15
Same day last year	82.13 +.31

	High.		Low.	
Same day last year	82.37	+.24		
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18⅝	18¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
40	41	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	41	41	41	41	...
69	69½	5,600	Amalgamated Cop	69⅝	69⅝	68¾	69	— ¼
27¼	27⅝	7,300	Am. Can	28	28¼	26⅞	27½	— ½
89	90	1,400	Am. Can pf	90	90	88½	88½	—2¼
43	43½	400	Am. Car & Fdry	43¼	43½	43½	43½	...
37	37⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
9⅞	10	200	Am. Linseed	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
26½	28½	100	Am. Linseed pf	27	27	27	27	—1
29¼	30	200	Am. Locomotive	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
61⅛	62	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	—1⅛
93½	93½	20	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
107½	108¼	100	Am. Sugar Refin	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
231	233	25	Am. Tobacco pf	233	233	233	233	...
...	15½	100	Am. Woolen	16	16	16	16	—1½
33¼	33¾	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
40	43	200	Assets Realization	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1
92	92¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
92	92¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	92	92	92	92	— ¾
86⅝	86⅞	200	Brook. Rapid Tran	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	—1
46	49	100	California Pet. pf	47	47	47	47	...
225	225¼	1,300	Canadian Pacific	225¼	225¼	224½	225¼	...
94	95	150	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94	94	94	94	...
97⅞	98½	1,150	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	— ⅛
126	126	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	125⅞	125⅞	125¼	125⅞	+ ⅝
37⅝	38	100	Chino Copper	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
99	99⅛	100	Corn Products	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	...
65	67	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	66	66	66	66	—1
69	70⅛	200	Detroit United Ry	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—1½
16⅛	16¾	400	Distillers' Securities	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
26⅜	26⅞	500	Erie	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
136½	138	65	General Electric	138	138	138	138	...
15½	16	1,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	16½	16½	15½	15½	—1½
75½	77	4,750	Goodrich pf	78⅝	78⅝	73⅝	76	—2½
123⅝	124¼	100	Great Northern pf	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	700	G. N. certs. ore prop	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
44⅜	45¼	700	Guggenheim Explor	44⅝	45	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅝
14	14½	800	Inspiration Copper	14	14	14	14	...
57⅜	57¾	400	Inter.-Met. pf	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
100⅞	100¾	200	Int. Harvester, N. J	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	— ⅝
100	100⅝	400	Int. Harvester Corp	100½	100½	100	100	— ⅝
7¼	8	100	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
34½	35	100	Int. Paper pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅝
5¼	8	50	Int. Steam Pump	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
146¼	146½	672	Lehigh Valley	146¼	146¼	146	146½	—1⅛
205	210	100	Liggett & Myers	205½	205½	205½	205½	—1⅛
44½	45	300	Mexican Petroleum	45	45	45	45	...
21¾	21¾	100	Miami Copper	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	20¼	300	M., K. & T.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	25	4,700	Missouri Pacific	26	26	24⅞	25	—1
11⅞	12¾	300	N. Nys. of M. 2d pf	12	12	12	12	...
15½	15½	850	Nat. Consol. Copper	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	...
95¼	96	50	N. Y. Central	96	96	96	96	...
77	77½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	76¾	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞	— ⅛
106¼	106½	200	Northern Pacific	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅝
108⅜	109¼	800	Penn. Railroad	109	109	108⅞	108⅞	...
...	95	100	P., M. & Co. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	—5
87⅞	88	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87½	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ¼
17⅞	18	100	Ray Consol. Copper	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
159⅞	160	7,100	Reading	160	160	159⅝	150⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	14⅜	200	Rock Island Co	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
14	16	100	Rumely (M.) Co	14	14	14	14	—2
4¼	5	25	St. L. & S. F	4	4	4	4	...
171	172	100	Sears, R'buck & Co	172	172	172	172	...
87⅛	87¼	1,500	Southern Pacific	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87¼	...
91⅜	92	300	So. Pac. rights	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	...
21⅛	21½	200	So. Ry. extended	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	...
16½	19	100	Studebaker Co	17½	17½	17½	17¼	...
66	68	250	Studebaker Co. pf	66¼	67¼	66¼	67¼	+ ¼
28¼	28½	100	Tennessee Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	...
104⅝	104¾	400	Twin City R. T	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
151¼	151⅝	6,978	Union Pacific	151¼	151¾	151½	151½	— ⅝
82⅛	82¼	250	Union Pacific pf	82	82⅛	82	82⅞	+ ⅜
51	53	300	U. S. R. & I. Co	50	51	50	51	+1½
52⅜	54	300	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53	— ⅝
98½	99	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ¼
55⅝	55¾	16,210	U. S. Steel	56⅝	56⅞	55⅝	55⅞	...
104⅞	105	220	U. S. Steel pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	...
47½	47¾	200	Utah Copper	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
34	35	35	Wells Fargo Exp	90	90¾	90	90¾	— ⅛
85¼	86	700	W'worth (F. W.) Co	85½	85¾	85½	85⅞	— ⅛
		10,090						

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Goldfield Con	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½
500	Goldfield Mr.	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,000	North Star	.46½	.46½	.46½	.46½
300	Ophir	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Tonopah Mer	.58	.58	.58	.58
300	West End	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½
3,800					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Transactions in many stocks long before trading in them was recorded, and of others in which there were no other sales elsewhere in Wall Street were features of the day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The trading on the 9:30 o'clock opening call, while mainly in odd-lot accounts, was on quite a broad scale, twenty-two different stocks changing hands before 10 o'clock. Prices reflected a heavy tone from the opening of business, and after the call lost some additional ground. Currency bill and Mexican uncertainties continued to exert an adverse influence upon market sentiment. Transactions totaled 10,090 shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,490	Amal. Copper	69	69⅝	68⅜	69
20	Am. Beet Sug.	22¾	22⅝	22¾	22⅝
1,000	American Can	28	28⅛	27	27⅜
30	Am. Locomo	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
60	Am. Smelting	61½	61½	61	61
40	A., T. & S. F.	92	92	91⅝	91⅜
20	Balt. & Ohio	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
20	Brook. R. T	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
130	Can. Pacific	224½	225⅛	224⅝	224⅝
30	Ches. & Ohio	56½	56½	56½	56½
50	C., M. & St. P.	98⅛	98⅜	97¾	97⅝
70	Erie	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
30	Gt. North. pf.	123¾	123⅞	123½	123¾
20	Inter.-Met. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½
40	Lehigh Valley	145¾	146	145¾	146
440	Mo. Pacific	26	26	25	25
10	Nevada Cons.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
40	N. Y. Central	95⅝	96	95⅝	96
20	Northern Pac.	106½	106½	106½	106½
120	Pennsylvania	108¾	109	108¾	109
1,820	Reading	159⅞	160	159⅝	159⅞
20	Rock Island	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13¾
100	Southern Pac.	87¼	87¼	87	87¼
1,460	Union Pacific	151½	151⅝	151¼	151⅜
2,950	U. S. Steel	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
20	Utah Copper	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
40	Woolworth (F. W.)	85¼	85¼	85	85
10,090					

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Goldfield Con	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½	1.47½
500	Goldfield Mr.	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,000	North Star	.46¼	.46¼	.46¼	.46¼
300	Ophir	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Tonopah Mer	.58	.58	.58	.58
300	West End	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½
3,800					

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	72 15-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, acct	73¼	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	33⅜	33⅜	..	— ⅛
Amalgamated	10⅞	68⅛	69⅛	..
Atchison	94⅞	92¼	92¼	..
Atchison pf	101	98	98	..
Balt. & Ohio	93½	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
Balt. & O. pf	85	80⅝	..	..
Ches. & Ohio	58½	58½	..	..
Chi. Gt. West	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	223⅞ ex 224½		225¼	— ⅞
Denver	17⅝	..	..	..
Denver pf	29½	28½	..	..
Erie	27½	26⅝	26¾	..
Erie 1st pf	42	40⅝	41	— ¼
Erie 2d pf	34½	33⅛	..	..
Gt. Nor. pf	127¼	123⅞	123⅞	..
Ill. Central	109½	106⅝	107	— ⅝
Kan. & Texas	20⅝	19¾	..	..
Kan. & T. pf	35	33⅜	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	134¾	131	..	..
Mo. Pacific	27	26¼	26	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf	12½	12½	12	+ ⅛
Norf. & West.	106½	102⅝	..	..
Norf. & W. pf	94⅝	..	..	..
Nor. Pacific	110¼	107	106⅞	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	98½	95½	95⅞	— ⅜
Ont. & West	26⅜	26	..	..
Pennsylvania	109¼	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
Reading	52⅝	160	160⅛	+ ⅛
Reading 1st pf	43½	84⅜	..	..
Reading 2d pf	44	85⅝	..	..
Rock Island	14¼	13⅞	..	..
So. Railway	22	21⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
So. Ry. pf	77¼	75¼	75	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	88⅛ ex	87	87¼	— ⅛
Smelters	63	61⅝	..	..
St. Paul	98½	96⅝	..	..
Union Pacific	153½ ex	151⅝	151⅞	— ⅛
Union Pac. pf.	84	81⅝	81⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	55⅞ ex	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	108	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
Wabash	¾	⅞	..	..
Wabash pf	10¾	10½	..	..
Wabash ex. 4s.	51	48½	49⅜	— ⅛
Exchange, 4.85¾.				

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date of Meet'g.
Allegheny & Western	Dec. 24	..	Jan. 19, '14
Am. Cotton Oil	Nov. 18	Dec. 3	Dec. 18
Detroit Edison Co.	Dec. 3	Dec. 18	Dec. 17
Erie & Pittsburgh	Nov. 13	..	Jan. 12, '14
Int. Steam Pump	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Nov. 20	..	Jan. 20, '14
Manhattan Co.	Bank.	..	Dec. 10
New Central Coal Co.	Dec. 5	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
N. O., M. & C. pf	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 11
N. Y. Rwys. Co. 30-year adj. mtge. inc. 5%, 1942	..	Nov. 10	Dec. 2	Dec. 1
North. Ohio T. & L.	Nov. 29	..	Jan. 24, '14
Texas Co.	Nov. 15	Dec. 2	Nov. 25
P., McK. & Y. gtd.	Nov. 30	Jan. 2, '14	Jan. 27, '14
United Fruit Co.	..	..	Dec. 10

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Very Light on the Curb and Prices Move Within Narrow Limits.

The outside security market was very dull except for occasional trade in some of the oil issues. The latter retained their firm tone, but elsewhere there was little movement in prices. Standard Oil of New Jersey sold at 385. United Cigar Stores advanced from 90¼ to 90½, but fell back to 90 at the close.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	B.-Am. Tob	24½	24⅝	24½	24½
100	B.-Am. T., new	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
40	S. Oil of N. J.	385	385	385	385
400	U. Cigar S. Co.	90¼	90½	90	90

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Bailey	6	6½	6	6¼
1,500	\

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

BANK STATEMENT

Heavy Cash Loss Wipes Out Surplus—Banks Reduce Loans.

In the actual statement of the Clearing House institutions there was shown yesterday a loss of no less than $22,000,000 in cash holdings, which was brought about by the large exports of gold to Canada, by the transfer of over $4,000,000 to San Francisco, and by the other special demands of last week. The effect of this large cash loss upon the reserve position was offset to some extent by a $37,000,000 reduction in deposits, but nevertheless the previous week's surplus of over $12,000,000 was wiped out and in its place a deficit of $905,000 was shown. In the average statement the loss in cash was much smaller and there was shown there a surplus of more than $5,800,000.

The bank statement figures compare as follows with the returns of earlier weeks and of corresponding dates in other years:

Actual Statement.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans.	$1,341,165,000	$569,957,000	$1,911,122,000
Depos.	1,312,360,000	416,877,000	1,730,237,000
Cash..	328,493,000	63,382,000	389,875,000
R'e've.	24.85%	15.24%	22.55%
Surp..	*1,847,000	851,050	*995,950
Circ'n.	44,680,000	.....	44,680,000

*Deficit.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans.	—8,778,000	—7,338,000	—16,116,000
Depos.	—30,739,000	—7,085,000	—37,824,000
Cash..	—21,050,000	—1,023,000	—22,082,050
R'e've.	—0.99%	—0.65%	—0.74%
Surp...	—13,374,250	+39,750	—13,334,500
Circ'n.	—203,000	.....	—203,000

Average Statement.

Loans.	$1,345,151,000	$574,077,000	$1,919,228,000
Depos.	1,326,874,000	422,017,000	1,748,891,000
Cash..	335,934,000	64,935,000	400,869,000
R'e've.	25.31%	15.38%	22.92%
Surp..	4,215,500	1,632,450	5,847,950
Circ'n.	44,712,000	.....	44,712,000

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK.

Loans...	+ 6,514,000	+1,579,000	+ 4,835,000
Depos...	+ 3,393,000	+ 2,590,000	+ 5,983,000
Cash..	—12,013,000	+ 211,000	—12,707,000
R'e've...	— 0.85%	+ 0.14%	— 0.80%
Surplus..	—11,319,750	+ 599,500	—10,720,250
Circ'n...	— 59,000	.....	59,000

Record of Current Year.

The totals of the actual statement in recent weeks have been as follows:

LOANS.

	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Nov.29.	$1,341,165,000	$569,957,000	$1,911,122,000
Nov.22.	1,349,943,000	577,295,000	1,927,238,000
Nov.15.	1,355,396,000	572,668,000	1,928,064,000
Nov.8.	1,327,751,000	574,845,000	1,902,596,000
Nov.1.	1,351,750,000	583,947,000	1,935,697,000
Oct.25.	1,336,823,000	574,845,000	1,911,668,000
Oct.18.	1,356,456,000	568,580,000	1,905,036,000

DEPOSITS.

Nov.29.	$1,312,360,000	$416,877,000	$1,730,237,000
Nov.22.	1,344,099,000	423,958,000	1,768,057,000
Nov.15.	1,328,372,000	418,241,000	1,746,613,000
Nov.8.	1,309,153,000	420,585,000	1,729,739,000
Nov.1.	1,330,463,000	429,962,000	1,760,425,000
Oct.25.	1,319,234,000	421,615,000	1,740,849,000
Oct.18.	1,320,198,000	422,561,000	1,742,759,000

CASH.

Nov. 29..	$328,493,000	$83,465,000	$411,957,000
Nov. 15..	349,048,000	64,586,000	413,634,000
Nov. 8..	357,452,000	63,445,000	400,927,000
Nov. 1..	333,761,000	63,287,000	397,048,000
Oct. 25..	339,050,000	64,688,000	404,338,000
Oct. 18..	340,451,000	65,654,000	406,105,000

SURPLUS CASH RESERVE.

Nov. 29..	*$1,847,000	$851,300	*995,950
Nov. 22..	11,727,250	511,300	12,238,550
Nov. 15..	17,535,000	849,850	18,404,850
Nov. 8..	10,163,750	387,250	10,551,000
Nov. 1..	11,115,250	*1,232,300	*117,050
Oct. 25..	9,841,500	1,445,750	11,287,250
Oct. 18..	10,401,500	2,269,850	12,671,350

*Deficit.

Corresponding Week in Past Years.

Average loans, deposits, cash and surplus reserves of the Clearing House banks only for last week and the corresponding weeks in recent years have been:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1913..	$1,345,151,000	$1,326,874,000	$335,934,000
1912..	1,305,054,000	1,278,782,000	319,565,000
1911..	1,326,231,000	1,292,504,000	327,104,000
1910..	1,214,417,000	1,197,663,200	303,185,700
1909..	1,198,167,100	1,175,582,100	303,209,400
1908..	1,340,537,100	1,425,575,000	384,474,400
1907..	1,398,078,500	1,083,283,300	217,831,400
1906..	1,028,552,000	1,066,734,000	251,107,800

SURPLUS RESERVE.

1913.....	$4,215,500	1907.....	*$52,989,400
1912.....	*120,500	1906.....	1,440,100
1911.....	2,470,000	1905.....	2,565,400
1910.....	18,269,900	1904.....	8,381,300
1909.....	9,313,900	1903.....	6,125,200
1908.....	28,130,700	1902.....	15,786,300

*Deficit.

RESERVE POSITION.

The percentage of average cash holdings of the Clearing House banks last week and in the corresponding weeks of past years, with the change from the previous week in each case, has been:

RESERVE—PER CENT.

1913.....	25.31	—0.85	
1912.....	24.98	—0.50	
1911.....	25.19	—0.37	
1910.....	25.57	+0.02	
1909.....	25.82	—0.62	
1908.....	27.14	—0.12	
1907.....	20.10	+0.12	
1906.....	25.14	—0.30	
1905.....	25.24	—0.67	
1904.....	25.72	—0.10	
1903.....	25.71	+0.25	
1902.....	28.78	—0.56	

Call Money Rates.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1913....	10	5	7	1907....	12	3	7
1912....	20	6	8¼	1906....	7	3¾	6
1911....	6	2½	3½	1905....	12	3	5
1910....	2½	2	2¼	1904....	3	2½	3½
1909....	5	2½	4¾	1903....	9	2	6¼
1908....	2	1½	1¾	1902....	6	4	4½

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends were announced last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payables.	Books Close.
Bos. & Lowell.	4	—	Jan. 2	Nov. 26
D., L. & W....	10	Ex	Dec. 22	Dec. 5
East Mahanoy.	2½	—	Dec. 15	*Dec. 6
Erie & Pitts..	1¾	Q	Dec. 10	*Nov. 29
Mob. & Birm. pf.	2	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Norf. & South..	½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

B'klyn R. T....	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
Cal. Ry. & P. prior pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Mass. Electric Cos. pf	$2	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
Second & Third Sts., Phila ..	$3	Q	Dec. 1	*Dec. 1
Washington (D. C.) Ry. & El.	1	Ex	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
West Penn. Tr. & W. P. pf....	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 9

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

Amer. Chicle ..	1	M	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Amer. Chicle pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Am. T. & Cable.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 29
Baldwin Loco ..	1	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Bald. Loco. pf..	3½	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Blackstone Val. Gas & E.....	2	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
Blackstone Val. Gas & E. pf..	3	—	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
Booth Fish. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cal. & Hecla..	$6	Q	Dec. 20	*Nov. 26
Cent. Leath. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 10
Chicago Telep..	2	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 30
Childs Co	2½	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
Childs Co. pf...	1¾	Q	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
Chino Copper.	75c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
City & Suburban Homes ..	2	—	Dec. 4	Dec. 1
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
Conn. River Power pf	3	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
East. P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 29
Elec. Prop. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 10	*Dec. 1
Equitable Ill. G. Lt. (Phila.) pf.	3	—	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Gen. G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Inter. Smokeless P. & Chem....	3	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
La B. Iron Wks.	½	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
La B. Ir. Wks. pf.	2	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Liggett & Myers Tobacco pf ..	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mackay Cos	1¾	Q.	Jan. 2	*Dec. 13
Mackay Cos. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 13
Nat. Sugar	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Nevada Consol. Copper ..	37½c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Nevada Consol. Copper pf..	50c	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
North. Pipe L..	5	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 13
Pabst Brew. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Ry. St. Spg. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Ray Con. Copper	37½c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Realty Asso ...	3	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Realty Asso	3	Ex	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Swift & Co....	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Union Stk. Yds. of Omaha	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Utah Copper.	75c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Wal. Watch pf.	3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 21

*Holders of record; books do not close.

Condition of Banks and Trust Companies in New York

For the Week Ended With the Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 29, 1913

DAILY AVERAGES DURING THE WEEK.

	Clg. House Banks.	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.*	Outside Nl. Bks.*	†Total.
Loans	1,345,151,000	1,051,538,400	81,665,300	$4,748,140	2,518,097,840
Deposits...	1,326,874,000	1,108,732,300	97,305,400	40,155,647	2,572,467,347
Specie	286,165,000	110,753,000	8,499,000	5,770,603	391,127,603
Legals	69,829,000	10,044,200	4,749,100	1,143,630	85,765,930
Cash res..	335,934,000	120,797,200	13,248,100	6,914,233	476,893,533
†Cash re.,%	25.31	10.90	13.61	17.21	18.54

*These banks send special reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

†This is the percentage of cash reserve figured on all deposits reported, including items exempted under Clearing House rules and State laws.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S AVERAGES.

	Clg. House Banks	All City Trust Cos.	Outside State Bks.*	Outside †Natl. Bks.*	‡Total.
Loans	+ 6,514,000	+ 3,338,800	— 354,500	108,586	+10,101,714
Deposits..	— 6,392,000	+ 1,890,000	— 633,300	— 35,139	— 5,312,489
Specie	—11,088,000	— 330,100	— 133,800	— 65,019	—11,557,419
Legals	— 1,230,000	+ 47,500	+ 42,200	— 17,307	— 1,408,607
Cash res..	—12,918,000	+ 282,600	— 91,400	— 239,228	—12,966,026
Cash re., %	— 0.85	+ 0.01	....	— 0.58	— 0.46

‡These totals include the figures for all banks and trust companies in New York City, excepting 16 national banks that do not make weekly reports. These 16 banks reported loans aggregating $7,020,978, deposits $8,195,292, specie $613,478, legals $203,770, and total cash $817,248 at the call of Oct. 21, 1913.

Members of Clearing House Association.

Official Clearing House Statement.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Legal Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank N. Y. N. B. A.	$20,683,000	$3,608,000	$872,000	$18,001,000	$800,000
Bank Man. Co..	25,500,000	7,295,000	2,873,000	32,800,000	.....
Merchants' Nat..	17,759,000	3,559,000	1,006,000	17,000,000	1,909,000
Mech. & M. Nat.	51,757,000	8,850,000	2,033,000	46,431,000	2,975,000
Bank of America	22,577,000	3,649,000	1,578,000	20,777,000	.....
National City ..	188,164,000	49,231,000	5,320,000	177,993,000	4,086,000
Chemical Nat..	29,413,000	5,035,000	1,052,000	25,908,000	424,000
Merch. Ex. Nat..	6,666,000	1,355,000	227,000	6,498,000	491,000
Nat. B. & Dr...	1,905,000	475,000	82,000	2,091,000	45,000
Greenwich	6,007,000	2,358,000	190,000	10,142,000	.....
Am. Exch Nat..	42,655,000	8,488,000	2,253,000	41,320,000	4,217,000
Nat. Bank Com..	131,755,000	15,452,000	9,026,000	104,762,000	8,581,000
Pacific	4,823,000	600,000	777,000	4,711,000	.....
Chat. & P'x Nat.	20,107,000	3,443,000	1,642,000	20,578,000	1,178,000
People's	2,025,000	467,000	150,000	2,233,000	.....
Hanover	73,256,000	17,931,000	1,582,000	70,083,000	1,165,000
Citizens' C. Nat.	25,294,000	1,915,000	911,000	21,188,000	1,636,000
National Nssau.	10,428,000	2,186,000	937,000	11,647,000	891,000
Mk't & F. Nat..	8,964,000	1,546,000	878,000	8,890,000	101,000
Metropolitan	14,678,000	3,828,000	255,000	15,742,000	.....
Corn Exchange..	51,981,000	9,194,000	2,444,000	62,619,000	.....
Imp. & T. Nat..	20,344,000	6,925,000	1,225,000	23,176,000	50,000
National Park ..	87,537,000	18,104,000	2,317,000	82,850,000	3,519,000
East River Nat..	1,569,000	342,000	123,000	1,884,000	49,000
Fourth Nat.	28,420,000	5,196,000	2,100,000	27,910,000	1,871,000
Second Nat.	13,457,000	2,981,000	761,000	12,339,000	1,000,000
First Nat.	97,593,000	21,528,000	1,274,000	94,692,000	5,171,000
Irving Nat.	35,843,000	6,658,000	2,377,000	35,652,000	1,585,000
Bowery	3,235,000	785,000	60,000	3,346,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat...	8,764,000	1,392,000	696,000	8,748,000	198,000
German-Am.	3,936,000	707,000	241,000	3,857,000	.....
Chase Nat.	95,138,000	23,220,000	5,483,000	108,350,000	450,000
Fifth Avenue ..	12,450,000	2,191,000	1,380,000	13,855,000	.....
German Exch. ..	3,516,000	561,000	349,000	3,625,000	.....
Germania	4,966,000	1,166,000	255,000	5,660,000	.....
Lincoln Nat. ...	15,080,000	3,127,000	455,000	15,021,000	877,000
Garfield Nat. ..	9,112,000	2,241,000	229,000	9,485,000	339,000
Fifth Nat.	5,900,000	808,000	640,000	3,811,000	245,000
Bank Metropolis	13,171,000	2,091,000	1,200,000	13,201,000	.....
West Side	3,847,000	808,000	325,000	4,851,000	.....
Seaboard Nat. ..	24,361,000	5,556,000	1,998,000	25,354,000	50,000
Liberty Nat. ...	22,580,000	4,677,000	1,158,000	24,001,000	496,000
N. Y. Prod. Ex..	6,054,000	2,187,000	493,000	10,524,000	.....
State	19,262,000	5,871,000	419,000	24,383,000	.....
Security	11,915,000	2,301,000	1,510,000	14,519,000	.....
Coal & Iron Nat.	6,201,000	1,084,000	535,000	6,184,000	396,000
Union Exch. Nat	9,390,000	1,998,000	350,000	9,350,000	389,000
Nas. Nat., Brklyn	7,942,000	1,509,000	197,000	6,614,000	267,000
Total, banks..	1,225,151,000	296,105,000	68,829,000	1,326,874,000	†44,712,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Brooklyn	$24,314,000	$2,186,000	$723,000	$19,236,000	$1,998,000
Bankers'	18,255,000	14,002,000	508,000	06,148,000	10,120,000
U. S. Mortgage..	35,246,000	3,717,000	396,000	27,351,000	3,758,000
Astor	19,931,000	2,063,000	29,000	13,997,000	1,460,000
Title Guarantee.	35,044,000	2,228,000	1,068,000	31,549,000	2,153,000
Guaranty	150,000,000	15,531,000	845,000	101,267,000	13,028,000
Fidelity	1,542,000	691,000	255,000	5,965,000	773,000
Lawyers Tr. T....	16,640,000	1,320,000	327,000	11,110,000	1,255,000
Columbia-Knick..	47,208,000	5,311,000	710,000	38,501,000	4,435,000
People's	16,251,000	1,845,000	428,000	15,007,000	1,787,000
New York	44,271,000	4,324,000	314,000	30,937,000	3,409,000
Franklin	8,827,000	946,000	142,000	7,027,000	914,000
Lincoln	10,287,000	1,131,000	233,000	9,067,000	1,020,000
Metropolitan	21,464,000	1,803,000	9,000	12,143,000	1,488,000
Broadway	11,833,000	1,717,000	573,000	11,328,000	1,241,000
Total, trust cos..	574,077,000	68,276,000	6,659,000	422,017,000	48,889,000
Grand total	1,919,228,000	324,381,000	76,448,000	1,748,891,000	.....
Change	+4,055,000	—11,522,000	—1,185,000	—8,883,000	—852,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Legal Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$21,088,800	Lincoln	$11,012,700
Bankers'	135,068,000	Metropolitan	17,089,900
Broadway	14,165,800	New York	37,972,900
Brooklyn	24,092,000	People's	17,134,972
Columbia-Knick.	56,746,918	Title Guarantee	27,893,100
Fidelity	2,244,000	U. S. Mortgage	42,537,941
Franklin	9,287,700	Total.....	$594,002,164
Guaranty	158,366,883		
Lawyers' Title Ins...	13,554,900		

Decrease from previous week, $2,649,885.

ACTUAL CONDITION SATURDAY MORNING

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.
Banks	$1,341,165,000	$255,068,000	$70,525,000	$1,313,360,000
Trust cos.	569,957,000	57,029,000	6,353,000	416,873,000
All members....	$1,911,122,000	$312,997,000	$76,878,000	$1,730,233,000
Change	—16,116,000	—21,455,000	—927,000	—37,824,000

CLEARING HOUSE RESERVE POSITION

Average Reserves During the Week.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	*Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$335,934,000	$331,718,500	$4,215,500	—$11,319,750
Trust cos.	64,935,000	63,302,550	1,632,450	+ 599,500
Aggregate	$400,869,000	$395,021,050	$5,847,950	—$10,720,250

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $48,883,000. Decrease, $852,000.

Actual Reserves on Saturday Morning.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	*Cash Res. Required.	Excess.	Change.
Banks	$326,493,000	$328,340,000	*$1,847,000	—$13,374,250
Trust cos.	63,382,000	62,530,950	851,050	+ 39,750
Aggregate	$389,875,000	$390,870,950	*$995,950	—$13,334,500

Trust companies' reserves with Clearing House members, $48,223,000. Decrease, $1,003,000.

†On deposit with Clearing House members carrying 25 per cent. cash reserve. ‡Decrease, $59,000. §25 per cent. for banks; 15 per cent. for trust companies. *Deficit.

Institutions Not Clearing House Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dp. with Clg. Hse. Agent.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,743,638	$252,087	$84,020	$65,110	$111,105	$2,158,192
Bat. Pk. Nat	1,640,900	332,800	89,400	177,100	.....	2,305,700
Bronx Boro..	1,778,794	41,973	190,603	130,043	19,069	2,098,640
Bryant Park	1,230,700	130,300	63,900	151,000	.....	1,285,900
Century	8,407,500	552,300	409,100	653,600	559,300	7,674,100
Chel. Exch..	2,519,000	200,000	245,000	142,000	108,000	2,935,000
Colonial	6,598,600	1,888,500	207,200	682,200	215,000	7,845,700
Columbia ...	6,649,000	671,000	547,000	719,000	81,000	7,597,000
Cosmopolitan	478,400	9,900	28,500	39,800	30,300	468,200
Fidelity	1,020,185	52,753	128,035	121,392	.....	1,124,415
Gotham Nat..	1,725,100	432,400	95,100	124,300	.....	2,225,100
Har'man Nat	10,310,900	2,589,300	260,000	.....	468,600	11,830,100
Inter. Bank..	2,042,900	211,900	58,000	259,900	189,500	2,105,500
Mohtauk	621,500	45,000	15,000	107,600	800	696,500
Mutual	5,245,000	541,000	338,000	509,000	.....	6,268,000
Nat. Ref.	3,294,280	350,614	232,283	.....	1,132,000	3,342,000
New Neth...	3,170,000	403,000	134,000	448,000	394,000	3,793,000
Public	9,554,800	1,231,400	269,700	1,491,200	85,200	11,842,800
Sherman	1,723,400	446,000	62,800	263,000	.....	2,276,000
23d Ward ..	1,926,100	233,400	111,000	265,100	.....	2,381,200
Wash. Hgts..	1,730,000	148,000	115,000	177,000	12,000	1,723,000
W'chester Av	594,400	35,000	33,800	28,300	8,400	561,800
Yorkville	4,383,900	582,400	266,000	815,400	518,600	5,671,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bank of C. I.	589,100	34,000	17,000	57,700	.....	545,400
Bk of F'bush	911,900	7,000	76,500	20,000	47,500	933,800
First Nat. ..	4,088,000	440,000	59,000	516,000	40,000	4,038,800
Mech. Nat. ..	6,053,400	852,300	138,700	679,600	36,100	6,543,800
Mechanics'...	10,802,600	1,328,000	661,600	1,095,100	347,900	15,290,300
North Side..	2,823,979	211,820	171,908	340,570	98,424	8,651,699
Nat. City ..	4,640,000	506,000	114,000	505,000	286,000	5,399,000
People's Nat.	1,237,160	41,289	183,547	152,860	48,940	1,694,147
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat. ..	4,063,000	269,000	279,000	1,777,000	316,000	5,760,000
Hudson Co..	3,058,348	195,219	53,714	447,397	102,728	2,833,302
Third Nat	2,364,346	111,210	168,339	542,328	.....	2,553,727
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat. ..	4,550,500	237,100	61,100	346,500	220,900	4,632,800

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Dep. with Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.†	Secured and Time Deposits.	Net Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Central	$84,106,100	$11,053,800	$13,320,128	$15,887,257	$88,430,308
Commercial	3,860,268	585,810	261,479	164,000	4,086,747
Empire	18,370,300	2,156,500	5,191,000	2,071,700	23,050,000
Equitable	62,922,623	6,768,084	9,808,063	13,040,322	68,467,415
Farm. Loan..	91,364,200	11,148,500	13,140,000	11,995,100	113,103,400
Fifth	8,440,400	1,112,100	330,500	711,100	8,600,900
Hudson	3,900,900	349,300	438,300	388,700	3,511,700
Mut. Alliance.	7,551,423	961,153	1,262,014	3,470	8,806,304
N. Y. L. Ins..	33,804,600	3,820,000	1,062,300	3,422,700	32,702,700
Transatlantic ..	2,626,500	64,000	232,400	1,618,500	2,732,000
Union	52,137,728	6,801,544	3,831,239	2,382,404	56,577,412
United States.	60,561,800	5,350,000	5,333,700	12,771,200	55,569,200
Washington...	9,541,962	1,119,485	1,197,651	1,332,311	9,896,037
BROOKLYN BORDUGH.					
Citizens'	5,447,300	605,000	633,100	483,300	5,689,900
Hamilton	6,866,000	811,000	877,000	764,000	7,078,000
Home	2,285,700	251,800	180,700	550,900	2,738,200
Kings County.	15,835,528	1,414,851	1,170,726	2,191,192	15,471,635
Nassau	4,998,000	540,400	986,700	389,000	5,773,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co...	2,057,791	188,578	138,574	45,000	1,935,574
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics' Tr	3,894,940	297,866	873,686	2,145,358	2,917,775

BANK STATEMENT COMPARISONS

CHANGES FROM PRECEDING WEEK.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.	Cash Re.%
Oct. 18.....	— 28,511,057	— 30,828,358	— 2,286,862	+ 0.13
Oct. 25.....	— 16,375,707	— 17,632,394	— 1,711,719	+ 0.07
Nov. 1.....	+ 19,328,617	+ 14,127,766	— 3,854,490	— 0.26
Nov. 8.....	— 8,412,300	— 1,999,874	— 3,177,209	+ 0.07
Nov. 15.....	— 7,698,963	— 1,999,874	+ 9,723,120	+ 0.17
Nov. 22.....	+ 8,580,142	+ 15,282,551	+ 4,743,578	+ 0.07
Nov. 29.....	+ 10,101,714	— 5,312,439	— 12,966,028	— 0.46

TOTAL CHANGES A YEAR AGO.

Nov. 30, 1912..	2,510,376,561	2,532,382,781	459,043,547	18.12
Change	— 4,308,475	— 14,865,100	— 10,428,887	— 0.31

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

The highest and lowest average figures of loans, deposits, cash reserve, percentage of reserve, and surplus for all reporting institutions this year to date and for the corresponding period last year have been:

	High.	Low.
Loans, 1913.	$2,606,887,941 Feb. 15	$2,435,042,450 Jan. 4
1912.	2,732,601,032 July 6	2,614,025,216 Jan. 6
Deposits, 1913.	2,725,096,827 Feb. 8	2,507,767,071 Jan. 4
1912.	2,816,308,781 July 6	2,655,008,623 Jan. 6
Cash, 1913.	523,487,063 June 28	468,157,427 Jan. 4
1912.	557,542,513 Feb. 3	504,594,510 Apr. 6
Reserve, P. C., 1913..	19.83 June 24	18.54 Nov. 29 & Feb. 15
1912..	19.58 Jan. 27	17.78 July 6

Highest and lowest actual surplus reserve of Clearing House institutions for the same periods have been:

SURPLUS CASH RESERVES IN VAULTS.

	Banks.	Trust Companies.	Total.
1913.			
High ..	$42,700,000 June 21	$5,268,950 Apr. 26	$43,809,650 June 21
Low ..	1,115,250 Nov. 1	*1,499,750 Mar. 1	*117,050 Nov. 1
1912.			
High ..	45,471,000 Jan. 27	5,367,300 July 20	48,763,050 Jan. 27
Low ..	*7,775,750 July 5	*884,950 Jan. 13	*5,413,200 July 5

*Deficit.

BANK CLEARINGS

Following is the official total of the week's clearings by Clearing House banks in New York City and the figures of previous weeks for comparison; also The Financial Chronicle's estimate of the week's clearings in the United States, the correct estimates being changed to actual figures when these are reported:

	In New York.	Total, U. S.		In New York.	Total, U. S.
November—	1913		November—	1912.	
29..	*$1,631,878,602	$2,871,128,806	30..	$1,804,236,030	$3,107,759,896
22..	1,848,111,973

THE BUSINESS WORLD FROM MANY ANGLES

SAY CUSTOMS MEN ACT TOO HASTILY

Importers Complain of Arrests on Fraud Charges Without Sufficient Evidence.

Recent arrests of importers on charges of defrauding the Government by means of alleged undervaluations of imported merchandise or other practices have caused considerable criticism on the part of merchants, who, while in no degree presuming to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused men or firms, deprecate the frequent and indiscriminate prosecutions begun by the Government and, in most cases, never brought to trial.

While no official statistics on the subject have been compiled, it is a matter of common knowledge that in the last fifteen years a very large number of actions have been instituted by the United States District Attorney's office against importers for alleged violations of the administrative features of the tariff laws. In practically all of these cases importers were charged with undervaluing merchandise in one form or another. The usual procedure followed by the District Attorneys in question has been to file a summons and complaint against the importer. Most of the cases appear never to have gone beyond this stage. In other cases indictments were returned by Federal Grand Juries, with the result that the accused importers were placed under arrest and, after a hearing before a United States Commissioner, generally admitted to bail. Only a small number of these cases has ever been brought to trial, while convictions, with the exception of, perhaps, half a dozen flagrant cases have been few in the past decade.

An importer of many years' standing in this city voiced the sentiment of the trade yesterday when he condemned the filing of actions against importers on flimsy testimony or on upon the merest suspicion. Said he:

"There can, of course, be but one sentiment in the importing trade regarding the desirability of rooting out undervaluations of imported merchandise. It usually happens that, in instances where actual undervaluations are being made, competitors are the first to make the discovery and invariably call the attention of the customs authorities to suspicious cases. This desire on the part of honest importers to co-operate with the Government has shown some years ago in the notable silk fraud cases, when a large Chicago firm called the attention of the Treasury Department to the fact that a New York competitor was actually offering for sale Japanese silks at lower prices than the great Chicago house could purchase them in Yokohama. The Government's vigorous prosecution in this case resulted in the convictions of two members of the accused firm, together with a customs examiner, who was said to be in collusion with the importers.

"On the other hand, there has been in recent years a tendency on the part of the Treasury's special agents to work up cases against importers on what later appeared to be little better than hearsay. Such cases often resulted in the issuance of summons and complaints by the District Attorney's office which were never followed up. The harm done to importers in such cases is hard to estimate. The advertising attending actions of this kind has taken years to live down. Sales have been curtailed, and banks not infrequently have peremptorily called loans and refused credit in financing importations.

"This was the experience of a large ribbon house in this city. After serving the complaint in this action a Treasury commission visited Germany and France in search of evidence on which to base a trial, but without success. This case is typical of many others that might be mentioned in which financial embarrassment came to firms as a direct result of making unsubstantiated charges against importers. It would be interesting to know how many similar cases are lying in the archives of the District Attorney's office."

Importers feel that the District Attorney's office should investigate carefully all charges of undervaluation or other violations of the revenue laws before taking action calculated to injure the standing of importers or to impair their credit. That such care has not prevailed in the majority of cases in the past is held responsible by merchants for the Government's failure to prosecute after making damaging charges.

WANT BETTER RATES.

Merchants Complain of Freight Charges from Italian Ports.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of this city has begun a campaign against excessive freight charges by steamship companies engaged in the Mediterranean trade and to correct abuses incident to the importation of merchandise from Italy. A statement of the Chamber's grievances was sent recently to the Mediterranean Conference in this city, which includes all the steamship lines doing business between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Italian ports.

One of the reforms asked by the Chamber is the adjustment of freight rates so as to relieve certain articles from charges claimed to be oppressive, when compared with rates for other articles more or less of the same character. A system of flat rates is also urged, without primage or rebates of any kind, thereby doing away with the present system of charging receivers of merchandise 10 per cent. primage, which, in most instances, returned to shippers or forwarders on the other side who do not pay freight. The Chamber requests that agents of the steamship lines in this country be authorized to close freight contracts with the importers here, who pay the freight, instead of compelling importers in New York to let such contracts to shippers and steamship agents in Europe.

The Chamber also asks more consideration and prompt attention to claims from consignees of merchandise, and that a method be devised so that the so-called B/L clauses may be amended for the protection of merchants without impairing the rights of the steamship lines. Sidney E. Morse, Secretary of the Mediterranean Conference, has advised the Chamber that the grievances of the association have been laid before the conference, but that as the matters complained of are not in the power of the conference to settle, they have been referred to the home offices of the various lines in Europe with a view to meeting, so far as practicable, the requests of the merchants.

GOVERNMENT WILL EXHIBIT.

Several Federal Departments to Take Part in Safety Show.

The United States Government will send an exhibit to the first Exposition of Safety and Sanitation, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace from Dec. 11 to 20, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. The display will consist of a series of demonstrations showing how the Government cares for its soldiers and sailors in times of war and peace.

The Army and Navy Service will equip a field hospital, including mess, operating and ward rooms, with a detail of men who will produce actual conditions of camp life. The disposal of waste, filtration of water, preventive measures against typhoid, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases will be explained by processes. The navy will install and equip an operating room of a battleship, where may be seen the latest and most scientific appliances for taking care of the wounded.

Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, will exhibit models of food for infantile feeding, charts, and diagrams of food values. The Bureau of Mines will send lantern slides and moving pictures describing the care which this department is throwing around the men under ground.

MAKE BETTER GOODS NOW.

Dull Business Has Stimulated Embroidery Trade in This Line.

The restricted condition of the embroidery business, accounted for by the present fashions, has caused a number of the domestic manufacturers to bend their efforts toward producing more original merchandise, and with it a broader outlet for their goods. Both quality and designs are given much attention by these manufacturers.

Resulting directly from these efforts are the lines of one large domestic house that contain attractive items of novelty embroidery on crêpe, ratine, and voiles. Cubist and Oriental effects are shown on flounding, ranging around the forty-five-inch widths. It is held among important members of the trade that should a larger business in Spring embroideries develop than is now expected, the domestic makers will be well able to take care of the demand, because a good number of them are now able to turn out goods more quickly than formerly.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat declined from ⅜ to ⅝c yesterday, and corn lost ⅛ to ⅜c after scoring early gains. Oats also lost ground to the extent of ⅛c in some options. Cotton was quiet and steady, closing with gains extending from 2 to 5 points. Provisions were firm, and cotton oil irregular.

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was of small volume, but the tendency of values was down, and final quotations were ⅜ to ⅝c net lower. The Buenos Aires market was unchanged, but a Broomhall cable reported a decline of 2⅞c in the Rosario market. Prices in Europe were lower, and it was said that offerings were on a more liberal basis, while the Continental demand was less active. Receipts at Northwestern points were again ahead of expectations, and the cash and export demand was poor.

At 1 o'clock the New York market was quoted at 96⅝c bid for December and 98¼c asked for May. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 98⅛c c. i. f. New York export basis and 91 f. o. b., No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96⅛c f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	96⅝	96	96⅝	96⅝	90¼
May	98⅝	98 1-16	98⅝	98¼	90¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	86⅝	86¼	86¼	86¾	84½
May	90⅝	90⅛	90¼	90⅝	90¼
July	88⅛	87⅝	87⅞	88¼	88¼

CORN.

Further unsettled weather with extensive rains over the corn belt caused an early advance of ⅛ to ¼c in the corn market, but during the day selling increased and prices developed weakness, closing at net losses of ⅜ to ⅝c. The December position showed the greatest decline which was thought to reflect less fears of congestion.

The local cash market was steady, with old No 2 yellow quoted at 85c, elevator, domestic.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71	70⅝	70¾	70¾	47⅝
May	70⅛	69⅞	70	70¼	47⅜
July	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	69¼	48⅜

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but while price changes were narrow the undertone was easy and final quotations were ⅛c. to ¼c. net lower. The local cash market was dull; standard white quoted at 46 to 47c.; No. 2, 47 to 47½c.; No. 3, 45½ to 46c.; No. 4, 44½ to 45c.; ordinary clipped white, 44½ to 46½c.; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c., all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	37½	37¼	37⅜	37⅜	30⅝
May	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	41⅝	32⅝
July	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	41¼	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady at the start, owing to a slight upturn in the hog market, but prices reacted in absence of more than a moderate demand, and under selling thought to be by packers, although at the close there was a slight upturn on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Monday 45,000, and for next week 150,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.85	10.82	10.85	10.87	10.62½
May	11.15	11.07	11.10	10.12	10.17½
Ribs—					
January	11.05	11.00	11.05	11.10	10.25
May	11.25	11.15	11.22	11.27	9.92½
Pork—					
January	21.15	20.97	21.10	20.15	19.27½
May	21.10	20.87	21.00	20.07	18.87½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cotton seed oil market was only moderate and price changes were narrow, closing at 1 point decline to 2 points advance. Crude oil was steady, but was said to be offered in volume.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	7.05@7.18	7.08
December	7.10	7.09	7.08@7.09	7.09
January	7.15	7.14	7.14@7.15	7.14
February	7.18	7.18	7.17@7.19	7.16
March	7.25	7.24	7.23@7.25	7.23
April	...	...	7.29@7.31	7.27
May	7.39	7.37	7.37@7.38	7.36
June	...	...	7.41@7.43	7.40
July	7.49	7.47	7.47@7.48	7.46

COTTON.

The cotton market was quiet but generally steady on Saturday with the close firm at an advance of 2 to 3 points. Denials of Friday's late rumors that preliminary returns to one of the Southern statistical bureaus indicated a ginning to Dec. 1 of 12,100,000 bales seemed to be responsible for considerable scattered covering, while there was a little buying, encouraged by talk of a bullish crop estimate from a prominent New Orleans authority on Monday morning, and reports of an increase in the amount of cotton on shipboard awaiting clearance.

The opening here was steady at a decline of 1 to 3 points, in sympathy with lower English cables, but the market almost immediately rallied with active months selling 5 to 6 points net higher during the middle of the morning. December closed 3 or 4 points off from the best under realizing, but other months were within a point of the high level. Private cables attributed the decline in Liverpool to some hedge selling and scattering liquidation, which may have been influenced by Friday's late break in the American markets.

The Census Report on ginning to Dec. 1 is scheduled for publication on Dec. 8, and the Government's estimate of the crop will be published on Dec. 12.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.40 for middling upland; sales, 4,900 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	13.08	13.06	13.04@13.08	13.02
January	12.94	12.84	12.85@12.94	12.88
February	...	...	12.90@12.92	12.85
March	13.03	12.94	13.02@13.03	12.97
April	...	...	12.96@12.98	12.91
May	12.95	12.87	12.94@12.95	12.89
June	...	...	12.90@12.92	12.85
July	12.84	12.78	12.83@12.84	12.79
August	12.54	12.54	12.56@12.60	12.54
October	13.00	13.00	13.00@13.04	11.94

MERCHANTS OFFER ANTI-PIRACY BILL

Report of the Industrial Property Committee Embodies Many Good Suggestions.

Not all of the manufacturers and importers who attended the recent convention of the National Registration League in this city were satisfied afterward with the outlook for a law in this country that would end the evil of design stealing. To these the announcement that the Merchants' Association had a similar campaign under way came as welcome news.

The association, through its Committee on the Protection of Industrial Property, is considered by many vitally interested in the matter to be especially well equipped to bring the campaign to a successful termination. Several members of the trade press agree with this belief. One of them, The Corset and Underwear Review, will make the suggestion in its December issue that the various trade associations, instead of drawing their own bills and submitting them to Congress, should crystallize their views regarding the scope and character of the desired legislation, and then submit their recommendations to the Merchants' Association to assist it in its campaign. In this way, it is said, the association will best be enabled to meet the requirements of the various trades.

Already the Committee on the Protection of Industrial Property has made a number of recommendations for the proposed bill, most of which follow:

The design must be new and original; in other words, it must not have been previously known or used by others, or patented or described in a printed publication, and it must constitute a writing or discovery of an author or inventor within the meaning of the Constitution. It may be a product of authorship or of inventorship, or of both combined, and two or more persons may be joint authors or inventors or authors and inventors.

For the purposes of this act it should be immaterial whether or not the design has an aesthetic or ornamental value or possesses functional value; in other words, in considering the validity of the design registration and infringement thereunder, any contention arising from the application of a new and original design to an article of manufacture should not be taken into consideration; and registration should not be invalidated because the article of manufacture to which the design is applied has been patented or is capable of being patented or because the design is one which has or might have been registered under the Copyright Act.

The design, for valid registration, must not have been in public use or on sale by any one for more than, say, two to six months before application. The public should be protected by forcing the author or inventor, or his assignee, to register promptly.

Registrations of designs should be had in a suitable bureau, preferably the Patent Office, and suitable rules should be made by the head of the office regarding the form of application, which should include a drawing, photograph, or other representation of the design, a statement setting forth the article of manufacture to which it is applied and a description, if desired or required, and an accompanying declaration by the author or inventor, under oath, of the novelty and originality of the design. There should be no examination except as to the formal requisites of the application.

There should be a registration fee of $1 for two or at most three years' protection, with provision for suitable renewals, subject to the payment of a suitable fee, for a term not too long, at most fifteen years altogether or from date of registration.

Provision should be made for giving notice of registration by suitably marking the goods to which the registered design has been applied.

Registration should be prima facie valid, and suitable provisions should be made for the protection of the registered design by injunction, and for the recovery of profits and damages. Suitable warning should be required to be given to an innocent infringer and no damages should be recovered against an innocent infringer unless he continues his infringement after being warned and given an opportunity to investigate the record of the registration. The burden of proof as to the innocence of the infringer should be upon the defendant. But in case a court or jury should find that the defendant had actually copied his design from a registered design or had continued to use it after suitable notice of the registration and of his infringement, a minimum sum should be fixed as liquidated damages and the infringer should be liable, in addition, for the profits made on the article of manufacture to which he had applied the design, as in the Design Patent act of Feb. 4, 1887.

Suitable provision should also be made to prevent the harassing of others in case the registered design has once been declared invalid by a court.

Provision should also be made for the four months' delay and priority permitted by the International Convention.

Sections 4,929 to 4,933 of the Revised Statutes, the Design act of Feb. 4, 1887, and other conflicting provisions should be repealed.

While there is some difference of opinion among the members of the committee regarding the proper scope of the proposed bill, the committee is agreed that such legislation is necessary. The members of the industries most affected by the piracy evil are hopeful for a tentative draft of the desired law in the near future.

MANY ORDER BOOKS NEEDED

Scheme Is Outlined to Save Salesmen's Time in Copying Sales.

The following time-saving suggestion is made to salesmen who are obliged to rewrite orders for their firms, many of whom require that specifications for goods from different departments be placed on separate order blanks. This suggestion was made to a salesman who was traveling for a local dry goods house, and who was carrying eight different trunks:

Have a separate order book in each trunk, in which to write at once the orders for goods from the department the line of which is carried in each trunk. In taking the order, write it immediately in the particular book contained in the trunk. This would mean a little more time and a trifling cost at first for more order books for each salesman, but no more books would be used up in the end, and the salesman would be saved many hours of extra work at night."

FALL OVERCOATINGS SHOWN

Domestic Goods Held Higher Than Foreign Only in Few Cases.

A number of the leading lines of cheaper grade domestic overcoatings and suitings for Fall, 1914, are now on the market. Samples of English cotton carded cassimeres are also being shown, and prices named on them are said to be lower than the domestic mills can meet. In several of the other lines, however, the foreigners' prices are substantially above those quoted by the domestic mills. About the only all-wool fabrics now shown for next Fall are mackinaws. While there will doubtless be a large increase in imports of certain kinds of men's wear fabrics under the revised tariff, the local trade holds that it will take some time to find where that competition will be felt most. One clothing manufacturer said yesterday that it would be confined to staples. He thought that high-grade fancies would be practically unaffected, because the foreign producers were too far away to keep in touch with our constantly changing fabric styles.

Detroit License Scheme Good.

Merchants in Detroit are expressing much satisfaction over the way the bill providing for the licensing and regulation of transient merchants has been enforced in Michigan. This bill provides for a license fee of $20 a day for five days, or fraction thereof, from all non-resident merchants who desire to conduct short sales. The license includes all details which characterize the sale to be held, and any false statement of any fact in the application for the license makes the applicant guilty of perjury. The law provides for a penalty of from two to five years in the penitentiary for such offenses. The enforcement of this bill, it is said, has eliminated many street merchants who hitherto did a fairly large business, and it has also hit the peddling trade.

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities at New York last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb	$5.35	$5.25	$5.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, pound	.10	.09⅝	.14⅜
Standard Brown Sheetings, yard	.08¼	.08¾	.08
Print Cloths, yard	.04	.04	.04 1-16
Butter, creamery, extra, pound	.34	.34	.36½
Cheese, f. c. Special, new, pound	.16½	.16½	.17¾
Eggs, Western firsts, dozen	.42	.39	.29
Apples, evaporated, choice, pound	.08¾	.08¾	.06½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., pound	.11¾	.11¾	.09
Peaches, Cal., dried, pound	.05⅞	.06	.06¼
Raisins, pound	.05½	.05½	.06
Flour, Spring patent, barrel	4.40	4.40	4.50
Flour, Spring clear, barrel	4.10	4.10	4.20
Wheat, No. 2 red, bushel	1.00	.99	1.05½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bushel	.82½	.83	.65
Oats, No. 2 white, bushel	.47	.47	.38
Cotton, middling uplands, pound	.133	.136	.131
Hay, prime timothy, 100 pounds	1.05	1.05	1.15
Hides, Chicago pack. No. 1, pound	.19½	.19¼	.19¾
Hides, Chicago cows, native, pound	.18½	.18½	.18
Leather, hemlock sole, pound	.30	.30	.27
Leather, un'on backs, pound	.42	.42	.41
Iron, pig, No. 2, Philadelphia, ton	15.50	15.50	18.50
Steel billets, Pittsburgh, ton	20.50	20.50	27.00
Copper, Lake, New York, pound	.15½	.16	.17½
Lead, New York, pound	.043	.043	.04½
Tin, New York, pound	.387	.398	.495
Petroleum, refined, gallon	.13	.13	....
Beef, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	6.60	6.65	5.35
Hogs, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	7.50	7.70	7.35
Sheep, live, Chicago, 100 pounds	4.00	3.90	3.50
Lard, prime st., Chicago, 100 pounds	10.67½	10.85	11.27½
Short ribs, loose, Chicago, 100 pounds	10.80	10.75	10.25
Mess pork, Chicago, barrel	20.72½	20.50	17.75
Rice, domestic prime, pound	.05½	.05½	.05¾
Rubber, Tip-River, Para, pound	.74	.75	1.07
Sugar, standard, granulated, 100 pounds	4.40	4.40	4.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, pound	.13½	.13½	.15
Tea, Japan, low, pound	.13½	.13½	.17
Potatoes, State, barrel	2.25	2.25	1.75
Wool, aver. 100 gr., Phila., lb	.225	.225	.282

For the second time in two weeks the declines shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices nearly tripled the advances last week. There was a total of fifty-five changes of which forty were downward, compared with forty-eight changes in the previous week when thirty-five declines were shown. From these figures it may be seen that there were seven more changes last week than in the week before, and that, with the division of this difference favoring the declines by five to two, the tone of last week's list was slightly easier than that of the week ended Nov. 22.

The declines were spread over ten markets last week, while only four markets showed one upturn or more. Forty-four of the fifty-five changes were confined to three principal markets—foodstuffs, metals, and drugs, chemicals, and oils. It was evident from this fact that the unsteadiness was not general, and, aside from the great weakness of the metals markets, there was little real indication of the business depression that had been disputed more or less in the course of the week.

Despite the sharp downward trend of the general list, the foodstuffs markets were quite firm as to price. Last week's business resulted in nine declines in this part of the list, but they were largely offset by the eight advances that were shown. Vegetables and fruits showed a stronger tone, while coffee, sugar, and spices were slightly easier. Dairy products, save for eggs, were firm at recent levels. Near-by fancy eggs declined at wholesale, while the rush that high prices on this variety turned toward Western eggs forced up the price of the latter. Flour was generally steady and unchanged at levels which prevailed at the close of the previous week. The major provisions presented a divided front at Chicago; live beef, live hogs, and prime-steamed lard were lower, while mess pork, live sheep, and short ribs advanced.

The weakest part of the whole list was the metals markets, in which thirteen declines and only one advance—wire nails at Pittsburgh—were shown. Further concessions were made in many varieties of iron and steel, while tin, spelter, lead, and antimony dropped seemingly in sympathy. A sharp reduction was made in the price of copper. Drugs, chemicals, and oils together showed four advances and nine declines. In the grain markets wheat and rye advanced, while corn and malt receded

The price of cotton fell off somewhat under the weakening influence of more favorable crop reports. Wool was firm and showed a tendency to advance, despite the fact that the free wool provision of the new tariff becomes effective to-morrow. Minor declines were shown in hemp, burlap raw silk, turpentine, and crude rubber. The best grade of Para rubber, up-river fine, is now 33 cents a pound lower than it was a year ago at this time. The effect of low prices on the crude material is now beginning to be seen in reduced prices on some of the manufactured rubber articles.

FIXED PRICES HURT KNIT GOODS TRADE

Underwear Makers Are Especially Hard Hit—With Hosiery It Is Not So Bad.

The so-called retailer's "fixed price," with its limitations on the knit goods mills and jobbers, that has been accepted by both of these sellers for many years has been a subject of much adverse criticism this season and has, to some extent, curtailed the sale of this merchandise. Especially on the cheaper grades is its effect noticeable. How long the manufacturers can stand the pressure of the fixed-price evil, with both raw materials and labor at higher figures than in previous seasons is a much mooted question here.

A prominent selling agent, referring to the subject of fixed prices on underwear, said yesterday:

"Most of the underwear mills have named prices for Fall, 1914, on a fixed-price basis, as they did not see their way clear to avoid doing so. There are several instances where mills have priced one particular line at a figure netting them no profit at all in order to keep that line on the market. The mills referred to will sell none of their lines separately. An order must include nine numbers from the entire list. In this way they expect to make up what they lose, or, rather, what they do not make, on the line which gives no profit.

"Fixed prices," he continued, "now present a serious problem. Working hours have been reduced, wages have been increased considerably, and the costs of raw materials have about doubled in the last ten years. Notwithstanding the higher production cost, few of the manufacturers have reduced the quality of their products. Such a step would be disastrous in the face of the present competition."

According to a prominent hosiery selling agent the fixed price is not so damaging a feature to the hosiery trade as to the underwear and sweater trades. This merchant said to a TIMES reporter:

"If a jobber refuses to pay an increase over the price he gave for a certain number in the previous season, we offer him a cheaper line at his old figure. We cannot trade prices; if we do we will go out of business. We appreciate that the jobbers and retailers figure to get a certain profit, but we cannot run our mills if we make our prices to suit our customers, and they know it. The difference between the production costs of hosiery and the prices we are asking for our goods is sufficient to net us a fairly satisfactory profit. Consequently, we worry little about fixed prices."

A selling agent handling sweaters said yesterday that his principals were quoting advances on a number of their lines for next Fall. Some lines of cotton and wool goods have been withdrawn from the market, and mills have advanced certain other lines about 50 cents a dozen. Both the mills and jobbers' profits on low-grade goods will be hard hit, he says.

Large Amount of Wool In Bond.

The amount of carpet wools now held in bonded warehouses in this city, Philadelphia, and Boston is estimated at about 31,000,000 pounds. Practically two-thirds of the entire amount are said to be owned by carpet manufacturers. Notwithstanding the fact that so large a quantity of wool is now in the United States, a leading carpet corporation is reported recently to have bought 4,000,000 pounds of grease wools in South America.

LOCAL RETAILERS NEED DETAIL STUDY

Los Angeles Merchant Says They Should Prepare for Possible Investigation.

"A visit to the New York market is a great stimulant," said Lee Jacoby of Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal., when here recently. "We have our own resident buyer here, and some of the heads of our departments spend as much as six months of the year here. Yet I always get new ideas and energy from a visit to this city.

"Business is excellent in Los Angeles, despite the fact that there is probably no city in the country where competition is keener. This is particularly true of our ready-to-wear garment departments and millinery. Fancy goods have not been so good. Women are not wearing so much imitation jewelry or so many belts and combs and bags as they did.

"I do not believe there is any other town in this country where the retailers co-operate to such an extent as we do. We are united on every question not only for the betterment of the trade, but, despite this, competition is keen. Considering the size of the city, rents are quite as high as they are here. Newspaper advertising rates may be somewhat lower, but we use bigger space. For example, a comparatively small Los Angeles firm has less than it is offered here in the Sunday papers, and frequently double that because of the competition there.

"The women in our town are keen shoppers. They are of moderate means and also immensely wealthy. They have nothing much to do but shop and enjoy the climate. Many of them know values as well as the department buyers. Merchandise bought in the New York market is generally sold at retail in Los Angeles for less than it is offered here to the consumer. Competition is again the answer.

"The minimum wage question is one which should engage the attention and study of the New York retailer It is bound to be put up to us sooner or later. The Illinois investigation brought out the fact that Chicago retailers did not know conditions in their own establishments. A single reading of the report shows this. It shows that when a Chicago retailer was a witness he answered at random and often displayed a woeful lack of knowledge of the true state of affairs.

"Sooner or later there will be a similar investigation in New York State, so it behooves the New York retailer quickly to become conversant with actual conditions in his store, so that the true condition may be spread broadcast over the country. He should know exactly what wages he is being defrauded in his establishment, as well as the lowest wage his women employes receive. Generally the head of a large establishment knows little of these things, except in a general way. He relegates to the heads of departments or special employes all such details of his business.

"Under existing conditions, however, it behooves him to become an expert in details. He should read and study the report of the Chicago Vice Committee. He should not allow any stigma to attach to his name. A false idea of Chicago conditions was spread over the country because the Chicago merchants professed ignorance of the real conditions.

"The leading New York merchants are doing a great deal for the benefit of their employes, both male and female. Many of these are only apprentices, who are being well paid while learning their business, and who are promoted as soon as they show ability, but if the head of the firm is not thoroughly conversant with the facts when he is called to go on the witness stand all his good work will go for naught."

BIG GROCERY FIRM TO LEAVE NEW YORK

Austin, Nichols & Co. to Move to Brooklyn in 1914—Will Consolidate Plants There.

The wholesale grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., Incorporated, signed a long-term lease last week for a combined warehouse, factory, and office building to be erected on the Brooklyn waterfront by the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company, of which H. O. Havemeyer is President. Austin, Nichols & Co., with headquarters at 61 Hudson Street, occupy nine buildings in Manhattan, mostly on the lower west side. When the new Brooklyn headquarters is finished next September the firm's various departments, of which there are about fifty, including manufacturing plants, will be assembled under one roof, leaving only the main sales force, with its necessary sample rooms, in this borough. It is understood that the new building, exclusive of the site, will represent an investment of about $1,000,000.

The structure will be equipped with every modern device for the rapid loading and unloading of ships and trains, including spiral chutes, overhead conveyors, and pneumatic tubes, besides elevators and lowerators. A quadruple trackage, accommodating sixty cars, will enable great quantities of goods to be handled with notable savings of time and labor.

The main cause of the removal to a waterfront location in Brooklyn is the great and constantly growing expense of cartage through the congested streets of downtown Manhattan. The cost of cartage to a firm like Austin, Nichols & Co., which does a business averaging upward of $100,000 a day, exceeds $250,000 a year. Under the new arrangement cartage will be eliminated, except for local deliveries

Because of the removal of this house it is thought here that other wholesale grocery firms are likely to follow, the cost of cartage in lower Manhattan being a tax on business which all are anxious to evade.

Austin, Nichols & Co. are the largest wholesale grocers in the city, and, according to The Record and Guide, the largest in the world. The fact that by changing its location the company will be able to do business more economically, and, therefore, to reduce its prices, must have important consequences in the wholesale grocery district in Manhattan. Other leading firms are said to be considering the question of abandoning this borough.

Concerning the removal to Brooklyn one of the officers of the firm, in part, said:

"The welfare and comfort of employes is in no line of business considered more important than in the distribution of food products. This work calls for skill, strict attention to detail, and close application during working hours. To obtain for its several thousand workers every benefit of ample light, with an abundance of fresh air, is one of the motives back of the big step which this house is taking. A high-class dining room, with a cuisine in charge of a competent chef, will be among the show parts of the building. In connection with this will be rest rooms and other comfortable adjuncts."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Returned on Hemp Girdles and Extra Threads in Fabrics

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that girdles composed of manila hemp used in trimming women's hats are properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 363. The goods were assessed by the Collector at Chicago as vegetable fibre trimmings at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349. Gage Brothers & Co., the importers, demanded lower rates. The board held that the Collector erred in his assessment, but as the importers failed to make the correct demands, the protests were overruled.

Kaskel & Kaskel failed in an appeal against an additional duty of 2 cents a square yard for extra threads in fabrics other than the ordinary warp and filling threads. The board held that the extra threads were used to make figures, and could be withdrawn without a substantial impairment of the goods. Under these circumstances it was decided the goods were properly assessed.

Judge Cooper sustained in part the contention of Marshall Field & Co in regard to the classification of merchandise invoiced as union glass checks. The Collector at Chicago assessed the fabrics at 45 per cent ad valorem, under Paragraph 332, Act of 1909, as in chief value of cotton. The importers asserted that flax was the material of principal value, and that the goods were dutiable at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 357. An analysis disclosed that a part of the goods were of flax in chief value. The lower duty was accorded on these fabrics, while the balance was held dutiable as assessed.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; W. C. Roberts white goods, linens; 214 Church.
CHATTANOOGA—D. E. Loveman Co.; W. Sparborg, mdse. mgr.; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Philipsburn Outer Garment House: I. G. Rice, ladies', children's, misses' Spring coats, suits; 132 W. 21st.
CINCINNATI—S. Ash & Co.; G. Walters, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito & Co.; H. Thomas domestics, muslins, ginghams, prints, flannels; 346 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; J. D. Sacks, Spring cloaks, suits; Room 723, 1,133 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Lehman, sporting goods; motor cycles, bicycle supplies; 95 Madison Av.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; W. E. Stone, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.

Business Notices.

40 cents per agate line each insertion. Six words agate to a line.

SALESMEN, go into business for yourself instead of working for others. I back you with capital and merchandise. It costs you nothing to investigate my proposition. Do it to-day. M. Bernstein, 11th floor, 129 West 27th St.

Will sell controlling interest woodworking business established eighteen years; fine shipping facilities, near Eastern market. Y 345 Times.

Contractor on linen and silk dresses, from $1.50 up to $9 apiece. Call, with samples, 38 Wooster St., second floor.

WAISTS, DRESSES.—Jobbers, retailers, investigate free catalogue offer. Oriental, 129 West 27th St.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN and Business Organizer

will take charge of any kind of business in which high-grade intelligence is needed. Has been successful in many lines in which energy and knowledge count. If your business requires building up, communicate with me. Box L 135 Times.

REDUCTIONS BEFORE INVENTORY.
875 COATS TO CLOSE all up-to-date Materials
I. MITTLEDORF, 144 W. 27th St.

COATS Immediate Delivery. Children's, Jr., & Misses' All leading fabrics & styles. $3.60 & up.
GORFMAN & OSHINSKY, 140-144 W. 22D ST.

Expert Commercial PHOTOS Highest Grade LOWEST RATES. FREUD PHOTO CO., 61 Beekman St. Phone Beekman 3287.

Aprons 1,000 Styles. Immediate Delivery. Lockstitching. Retail Store, 36 E. 23d St.
W. H. Rose & Co., Inc.

AMERICAN TOOLS BEST.

Merchant Tells Why Demand for Foreign Hardware Has Waned.

The question of importation is largely a matter of taste and sentiment rather than of price, according to a prominent hardware merchant of the Middle West. As an instance, he said, German cutlery, particularly pocket knives, was once the most popular in this market, but with the growth of American makes the German article has practically dropped out of the running. It is still cheap, comparatively, but it lacks the style and finish, in many cases, of the home-made article. Again, foreign-made builders' hardware could not be sold in this country at any price, as it is not in accordance with our ideas, either in description or construction.

The American edge tool has the call all over the world, he said, principally because of the possession of that indefinite thing called style. The merit of the foreign edge tool, so far as quality is concerned, is not in question. It simply does not appeal to our sense of general fitness.

PRINTCLOTH TRADE QUIET.

Week's Business at Fall River Affected by Drop in Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 29.—The cloth markets were quiet this week, and very little in the way of new business was offered. Concessions were made on several lines, but even these failed to arouse interest among buyers. Cotton went off, and cloth prices were irregular. These factors contributed to the week's dullness.

Cotton yarns may be obtained at reasonable prices, and sellers are showing a willingness to trade. The week closed with the demand very light and the outlook uncertain.

The following are comparative prices:

	Nov. 30.	Aug. S.	Nov. 29.
28-inch, 64-60	8 15-16	8½*	8¾*
38-inch, 64-64	4 1-16	3⅝*	3⅞*
27-inch, 64-60	3 13-16	3½	3⅝
27-inch, 56-56	3⅜	2 15-16	3⅛
27-inch, 50-62	3 5-16†	2 13-16	3⅛
39½-inch, 84-64	5 9-16	5¼	5⅝
39-inch, 68-72	6	5¾	6⅛

*Nominal †Bid.

HARD COAL TRADE STRONG.

Prices Now Are Well Maintained—Soft Coal Steady.

Anthracite is strong all along the line, with prices generally well maintained and some premiums in effect. Stove coal is the feature of the hard coal market; it is in short supply all over the East, and commands a good price at all points.

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

STREAM LINES WILL MARK MOTOR SHOWS

Automobile Bodies This Season Tend to be Boatlike in Design.

"HULLS" HAVE "SKINS."

Tapestry and Chintz to be Used in Interior Decoration of Some Imported Cars.

The motoring world has heard more about stream lines applied to motor cars, and also about smooth interiors, this year than ever before, and yet to a great many these terms are unfamiliar. A few years ago the general public knew nothing about stream lines. Only a few scientists and an occasional boatman understood the meaning of the term. At the national automobile shows to be held in New York and Chicago next January the public will be given an opportunity of seeing many examples of stream-line bodies, which will in some degree exhibit the influence of the knowledge of all resistance on a rapidly moving body. The automobile, like the boat, saves much power by being built with the matter of air resistance fully considered. In this, as in everything else, that which is right looks right, so the refinement added in this direction has resulted in a material increase of beauty.

Beginning at the front, radiators offer the first opportunity for improvement, and the V-shaped or rounded radiator is becoming more common. Even where the radiating portion still is flat the tanks and corners are of pressed forms which give an advantageous result as well as a smoother and more finished appearance. Hoods taper from the front to a larger dash and cowl, or even form one piece with the cowl and offer no joints for wind resistance or weather exposure. It is readily seen that an unbroken surface presents less opportunity for water to enter on a rainy day and that the more nearly boatlike the body the better it protects the mechanism from the elements.

The once simple dash, consisting of a partition, has been nearly lost, and today the front of the body behind the engine is housed completely and extends to the operator and front passengers. In a number of cases the doors that join this front to the seat sides are placed well back, so as to make entrance to the seat more easy while permitting the cowl protection to be carried even closer to the riders.

Not only do the sides of the body swell outward in easy lines, but they have been rendered free from obstacles, such as hinges and knobs, so that there is nothing to catch the air or tear one's clothes. The tops of the doors and the bodies form one nearly continuous sweep from front to rear, and the windshields, formerly vertical, are now often inclined so that air is permitted to pass over the riders' heads. The fenders and running boards have been well cleaned of the boxes, tanks, and obstacles that formerly obstructed them, and even the rear ends are often rounded, and thus rendered more nearly free from the swirl of dusty air that tends to follow a large body carried rapidly through the air. Even underneath the bottoms have been closed up, so that here also the air can flow in easy lines with the minimum of resistance.

At the recent Paris Automobile Salon and the London Olympia Exhibition there were introduced several new and striking body designs, which attracted much attention. Some of these will also be shown at the forthcoming Importers' Automobile Salon in New York, thus affording Americans an opportunity to see the latest creations of the European carrosseries.

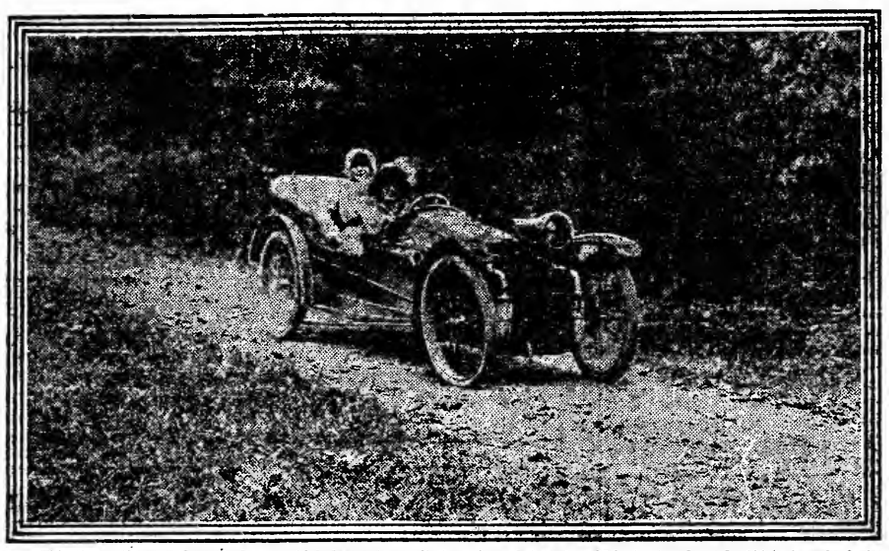
One of these new designs is virtually a drawing room on wheels. Instead of ordinary seats, revolving chairs are distributed over the spacious floor of the interior, with that absence of stiffness which is characteristic of a salon. All sorts of toilet requisites are attached to the walls, which are often draped with brilliant chintz, while the hangings consist of rare tapestries. In these cars, some of which seat six comfortably, one compartment includes costly miniatures set in jeweled frames, gold flower vases, and exquisite mirrors.

In the various types of boat bodies the resemblance to floating conveyances does not stop with the appearance. It is carried deeply into the construction. Such bodies for the most part are built up of a number of "skins" of woodwork to resemble exactly existing types of fast marine runabouts. The theory of such construction is to reduce weight while the lines conduce to a reduction of wind resistance. In at least one such body, the seats are removable and the "hull" is fitted with a cockpit coaming in regulation marine style.

DRIVES WITHOUT HANDS

W. Zibbell of Fresno, Cal., has arranged his Paige "36" so that he can still pilot it, although he lost his left arm, left leg, and right hand in a railroad wreck. The mechanism by which this is accomplished is shown in the picture.

LIGHT AND EASY TO DRIVE



This shows the new Imp Cyclecar, which has a two-cylinder, air-cooled motor, 36-inch tread and 100-inch wheel base. The E. J. Willis Company has the agency here for this, one of the first American machines of the type to be put on the market.

MODEL GARAGE THAT SAVES TIME

Home of the Omnibuses Has Rainbow Piping and Many Other Improvements.

Time saving and efficiency are vital factors in garage management on a large scale. It was with the realization of this fundamental that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company planned its new garage on East 102d Street, where there is accommodation for about 150 big motor omnibuses, sufficient to take care of the present lines on the eastern side of the city and allow for growth.

Some of the devices installed to make the handling of cumbrous buses less difficult are ingenious and have a direct application in the motor truck field. On the main floor, where the buses roll in, there is an abundance of natural light, and the floor has been so pitched that the drainage is to a central grid, and the machines may be washed wherever they stand. A row of tile-lined repair pits runs along the north wall. These are, of course, fitted with electric light and with pneumatic supply for power tools, &c. At several points on the walls are gasoline outlets connected with the huge fuel tank sunk in the floor, which is equipped with a settling tank, in addition to the separator required by law. When a bus comes in its fuel supply is measured with a dipping stick, and the new fuel put in is also measured by a meter.

One of the odd things that strikes the visitor on this and the other floors of the building is the brilliant painting of the exposed pipe system. This is known as "rainbow painting," and makes for simplicity. The red pipes are the sprinkler connections; the aluminum, steam; green, gasoline; yellow, electric wire carriers, and gray, compressed air. By this method it is possible to identify any desired pipe at once by its color when there is a leak or other trouble. The practical value of this identification can be realized if one will glance at the maze of pipes that all look alike when they are exposed by a little excavating in the street.

Opposite the main entrance of the model garage is the largest elevator for vehicles in the city. It can handle the biggest bus with ease and deliver it to any desired floor. There is also a passenger elevator near by, and an electric dumbwaiter for sending up small parts or materials for which the big freight elevator is not needed. On the upper floors are the body shops for repairing, the room where the chasses are assembled as they come from France and the forge shops. Overhead craneways make the transportation of parts or even of whole chasses about the floors an easy matter. On the north side of the building on one of the upper floors is the supply department where, in steel bins, tier upon tier, are the spare parts for a dozen different models of buses. The bins run into the thousands. In another part of the building, handy to the machine shops, is a washing room where the larger engine parts, such as the clutches and the differentials are cleansed of road dirt and grease in a huge bath of kerosene.

Watchfulness has been found to be a paying habit in this modern plant so that now every bus receives an overhauling at the pits on the ground floor after each 1,400 miles of travel. Then, if necessary, it is taken down and sent upstairs for more radical repairs. But by constant tuning up this is rendered comparatively infrequent. Every bus, however, is taken down and completely overhauled once each year.

Warns Against Chemicals in Winter

C. T. Silver, one of the local motor car dealers, has issued a warning against the use of chemicals like calcium chloride, sodium chloride, or glycerine in indicators. The chlorides attack the metal of the system, he says, while glycerine acts as a solvent of rubber. If the water should freeze through neglect of precaution, it should not be thawed out by starting the motor. The car must be put in a warm place. Too thick an oil is not advisable during the cold weather, he adds, as it has a tendency to congeal still more. And when starting the motor, it should be run slowly for a while till things get warmed up.

FAVORS AIR FOR ALL CAR CONTROL

Engineer Predicts Coming of Air Brakes, Clutch, Cranking, and Tire Filling.

C. S. Cole, chief engineer of a storage battery company, has written THE TIMES concerning the use of compressed air for many car functions. He says, in part:

"We are hearing much discourse nowadays about the 'ultimate car' and the 'automatic car,' all of which is an outcome of starting the engine and developments in push-button gear-shifting. We cannot stop with eating half the pie, however, for we can obtain controls for both clutch and brakes. Pneumatic clutch control and air brakes are now being tested by various manufacturers, but the public will not hear about this generally until the disposition of the gear shift. The point of value, however, is the education of public opinion at an initial stage, so that it can choose the logical solution of all these questions intelligently, and conclude an opinion that cannot be influenced by artificial conditions. The agent which will be eventual for all this work about a car will be that one adapting itself with the greatest simplicity and reliability of actuation. For instance, we could use gasoline explosions to shift gears, but it is a ridiculously roundabout way of doing a thing, and we could come nearer to a practicable solution with hydraulic power, although this is still wide of the mark.

After arguing that air is preferable to electricity for starting the motor, Mr. Cole says:

"Passing to the use of a service brake without manual effort of foot application, together with absolutely balanced application of braking power to both wheels, we do not think it necessary to go further than the railroad air brake. Here was a device worked out for absolutely the best solution, regardless of all other considerations, because, for train service, many lives were dependent on perfect action without a possibility of failure. This resulted in present air brake equipment, which will be inherited by the automobile without other than appropriate detail change Passing to control of the clutch, we find that this item can also be handled with compressed air in a manner vastly superior to foot control when measured by flexibility of operation and deteriorating strain on the clutch mechanism by the average driver.

"Not only can a softer action be realized with much simpler clutch design, but the air control will not under any circumstances allow slipping of the wheels, or jerky engagement with its resultant strain on the entire driving line from transmission to tire tread. Further, no restriction is placed on positive engagement when in a tight place on a steep grade where rapid work is necessary to personal safety. The public should let these facts sink deeply into mind before entering the scurry for the automatically-controlled car, which is daily becoming more far-reaching and insistent. Consider the trouble which is going to result if one thing be used to start the engine, another to shift the gears, another to brake, and another to control the clutch. Against this balance the simplicity of a single agent performing all this work, especially when compressed air has been proven so superior in other mechanical industries, where the dictates of correct engineering are followed much more closely than in the motor car, where fashion divides with scientific deduction.

Lastly, we should bear in mind the question of tire inflation, which is another incidental advantage of pneumatic systems, without a single additional complication, whereas if other means are used for the above operations it is necessary to drive some form of pump from the engine if hand pumping is to be eliminated. In fact, many cars are to-day mounting tire pumps, solely for tire use, and the demand for this item seems to indicate that it is a fixture of permanency in the equipment of the car."

A. A. A. MEETING TO-MORROW

Twelfth Annual Gathering to be in Richmond—Some Plans.

An invitation has been extended to Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to address the annual meeting of the American Automobile Association to be held in Richmond, Va., beginning tomorrow. Mr. Adamson is the father of the measure which, if adopted by Congress, would make it possible for an automobilist, after having complied with the laws of his own State in reference to registration and driving, to travel anywhere in the United States. When Congress meets in regular session the A. A. A. clubs throughout the country are expected to get behind the measure, which would largely solve the present complexities of interstate roads travel.

Arrangements have been perfected by the A. A. A. for taking to the United States Supreme Court the so-called New Jersey test case, wherein the issue involved relates to the double taxation of automobiles and the inability to go freely from State to State. Recently the Supreme Court of Mississippi decided that an automobile owner should not be compelled to pay both a registration tax of sufficient amount to come under the head of revenue, and at the same time be assessed for his car on the ground of personal property. The Common Pleas Court of Ohio has lately given a similar decision, and the A. A. A. State body stands ready to contest the matter in the Supreme Court of the State if it is carried up by the Commonwealth.

Another subject which will call for attention at the Richmond meeting is the adoption of uniform traffic regulations throughout the country, which will be set forth in a report by the committee which has had the matter in charge for several months.

JERSEY ROADS FOR WEEK-END TRIPS

One Fine Run Is Down the Coast, Returning by Way of Lakewood and Morristown.

GOOD GOING IS ASSURED

Another 200-Mile Trip Suggested by the A. C. A. Describes an Attractive Figure Eight.

Extensive investigation of road conditions carried on within the vicinity of New York City by the Automobile Club of America with its road car service has prompted the Bureau of Tours to recommend two exceptionally fine good roads tours for the week-end. One trip suggested comprises a run of about 230 miles over unusually good roads. This follows the popular Staten Island route to Tottenville, thence over slightly bumpy roads, by way of South Amboy to Red Bank. From Red Bank, the Rumson Road, lined on one side with magnificent homes, leads to Seabright. This popular Summer resort is the beginning of a run down the coast over roads good most of the way.

Passing seashore residences, continue south through Galilee, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal Beach, and Allenhurst, all well-known residential sections, Asbury Park, the scene of much activity, thence through Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, the home of President Wilson during the strenuous days of his campaign, through Manasquan, and Brielle, to Point Pleasant, thence by way of West Point Pleasant, and Burrsville, the route leads to Lakewood. From Lakewood it is possible to use the New Egypt road to Pemberton; thence by way of Mount Holly, Columbus, and Bordentown to Trenton in preference to the Lakehurst-Brown Mills route.

From Trenton some of the finest roads in New Jersey, or, in fact, in the East, will be encountered on the return to New York. This goes by way of Ringoes and Flemington to White House, thence through Somerville and Bernardsville into Mount Kemble Avenue to Morristown. Continuing north, the route runs through Morris Plains to Parsippany, where a direct turn to the east is run over mostly good roads through Pine Brook, Caldwell, Verona, Montclair, thence via Newark and the Plank Road to the Hudson County Boulevard for the Weehawken Ferry.

Average conditions on this trip will be found superior to most others of this distance. Accommodations which can safely be recommended are obtainable. The variety of scenery rolling along the coast, thence over a mild, hilly section, and on into the more rugged New Jersey mountain district supplies all the variety one could well wish. For a two-day jaunt no trip would be more attractive for the leisurely motorist.

Another delightful journey of 200 miles through New Jersey will give scenes of varied types. Running over the Hudson County Boulevard by way of the Forty-second Street Ferry, Weehawken, and Third Street, run south across Newark Avenue to the West Side Park, where turn right and follow the parkway to Communipaw Avenue and straight on the Newark Plank Road. From Newark run out Clinton Avenue and either by way of Frelinghuysen Avenue or Elizabeth Avenue go south through Elizabeth and Rahway to New Brunswick. Continue on through Franklin Park, Kingston, Princeton, and Lawrenceville to Trenton.

For the run down to Lakewood go by way of White Horse, Bordentown, Chesterfield, Jacobstown, New Egypt, Cassville, and Vanhiseville, all over good roads. From this resort in the pine belt section go north through Adelphia to Freehold and Englishtown. Here a new road will be found, running by way of Spotswood and Old Bridge, to New Brunswick. This hustling city, over the itinerary outlined, is approximately 135 miles from New York. Good accommodations can be found here, but should one wish to continue, cross the Raritan River and run to Bound Brook, then over a slightly bumpy road to Somerville. From this point the road leads northward and many beautiful sights will be encountered through this section, continuing through Pluckemin, Bedminster, Far Hills and Bernardsville to Morristown. These are beautiful roads and the country is most attractive.

Morristown is the gateway for the return to New York. Go east on South Street and then good roads will be found by way of Madison Avenue through Madison, and straight on along Main Street through Chatham. The road then becomes the Morristown Turnpike which runs past the Brantwood Club to Springfield. Here a turn left into the Seven Bridges Road leads into Springfield Avenue which is followed to Irvington. Then bear right into Clinton Avenue and run straight on into Broad Street, returning to the Hudson County Boulevard by way of the Plank Road. Following this route a figure eight will have been described on the map.

WHEN TIRES ARE IDLE.

Preparation for Winter Storage of Casings and Tubes Described.

"There is no doubt that the automobile has proved its usefulness as an all-the-year-around vehicle," said R. C. Rockhill, manager of the automobile tire department of one of the big rubber companies, last week. "But there are many difficulties to be overcome in operating the car during the cold months. A large percentage of car users store their machines during that period. The question naturally arises how best to take care of the machine and its different accessories during the period of storage.

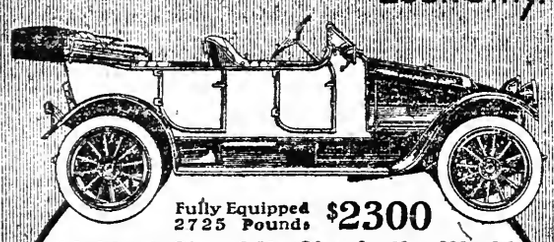
"Tires are more likely to suffer from improper storage than almost any other part. When the automobile is stored, it is best to remove the tires from the rims. Pile them one upon the other; don't stand them upright. The room in which they are stored should be moderately cool, because excessive heat or excessive cold will tend to deteriorate rubber. A dark room is preferable, as rubber is affected by the light. If, however, dark quarters are not obtainable, the tires should be covered with a large canvas.

"Tubes should be inflated slightly—enough to cause them to stand round. They should be piled in the same manner as the casings, with a covering to prevent their exposure to light. Tubes may be safely allowed to remain in the casings if care is taken to see that the casings are well dusted with French talcum or soapstone before the tubes are inserted."

Truck Made a Rapid Move.

An example of quick moving was recently given by a one-ton motor truck in Boston. A hurry call to move a load of household goods from Arlington, Mass., to a Summer home at Plymouth, Mass., forty-eight miles away, was received. The truck left Cambridge at 1 P. M., went to Arlington, three miles away, and loaded. This load was delivered in Plymouth the same afternoon and the truck returned to Cambridge at 10:45 P. M. The total distance covered was ninety-three miles, and the time was 9 hours and 45 minutes, including time spent in loading and unloading. Nine gallons of gasoline and one quart of oil were used.

FRANKLIN SIX-THIRTY Eclipses All Records in UPKEEP Economy.



Fully Equipped 2725 Pounds $2300

Lightest Six of Its Size in the World

The Franklin *SAVES TIRES*, uses *LESS GASOLINE*, travels smoother, steers easier, *LASTS LONGER* than any car of equal weight, size and power. Let us *PROVE* this—prove why the same tire lasts *THREE TIMES* longer on a light resilient Franklin than on any other car.

Also bear in mind the Franklin *DIRECT-COOLED MOTOR* eliminates all cooling troubles. No winter preparations are necessary—for there is no radiator and water cooling system to freeze.

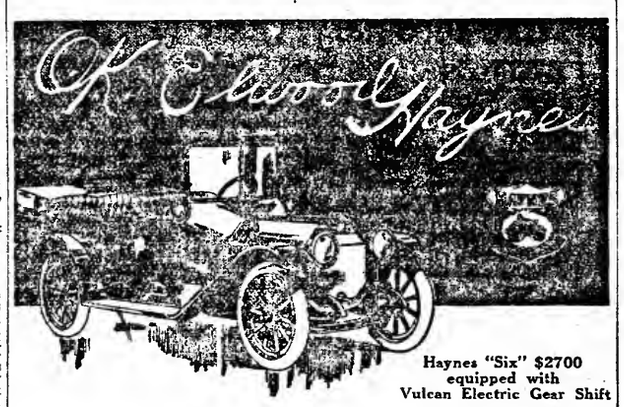
But, above all, the car is *UNEQUALLED IN ABILITY*. Fifty miles an hour seems no more than twenty-five, the motor is so *QUIET* and *SMOOTH*, the riding so *EASY* and *VIBRATIONLESS*.

Left hand drive, centre control, Entz electric starting and lighting system, fully equipped, $2,300.

The Franklin Motor Car Co.

73d St. & Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.

YOU WILL NEVER REGRET A FRANKLIN PURCHASE!



Haynes "Six" $2700 equipped with Vulcan Electric Gear Shift

You get the "best" out of Haynes Cars because Elwood Haynes puts his "best" into them.

Elwood Haynes built America's First Car; he is still building it. The car that he has given his life time to perfect has never been in second place—

Today it is again "First"—with the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift—a device so simple that it enables you to master the Haynes within 30 minutes after you first see it.

HAYNES

America's Firs Car

You cannot intelligently choose any motor car until you ride in the Electrically controlled Haynes. And we want to urge upon you the necessity of "knowing" all cars before you buy.

"Knowing a car" means making sure that each individual part is built strongly enough to stand the strains of continuous driving without causing you an excessive upkeep cost later—

The presence of a gear shift, a starter, a generator, or any other specification on a Haynes car means that particular part has passed the most rigid tests to determine its worth.

It further means that Elwood Haynes has placed his "O.K." on its performance and has declared it worthy of his car.—

Arrange to ride in the Electrically Controlled Haynes—

We are anxious to have you ride in any and every car built because we know that if you will let your own judgment be your guide you will own a Haynes.

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

1715 Broadway, New York. Phone, Columbus 1346

Haynes Automobile Company, 237 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.

J. C. Kirkham, 1365 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

T. J. Butler, Harrison, N. J.

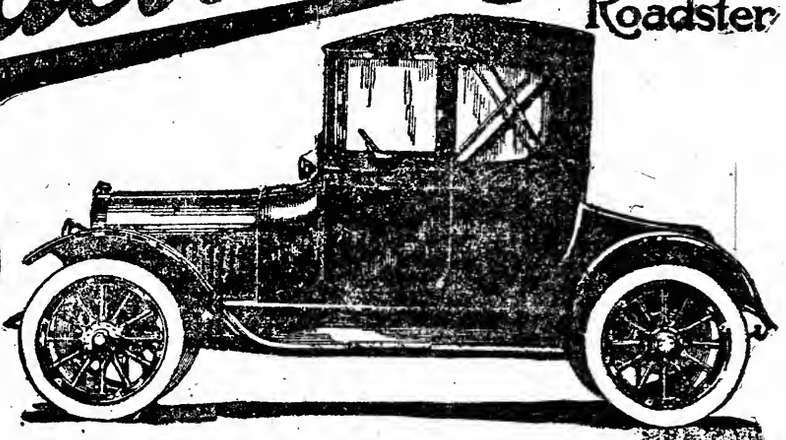
Tri-State Supply Co., White Plains, N. Y.

Stillman & Hoag, Englewood, N. J.

The Haynes Automobile Co.

Kokomo, Indiana

Studebaker "FOUR" Landau Roadster



$1200

A car so much out of the ordinary; so beautiful; and with such obvious advantages, for both pleasant and unpleasant weather, that the supply will unquestionably fall short of the insistent demand. If you are interested you had better see your Studebaker dealer at once.

The Studebaker "SIX" Sedan $2250

A five-passenger closed car on the superb Studebaker "SIX" chassis—supplying a degree of dignity and elegance unprecedented at the price.

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Metropolitan Distributors
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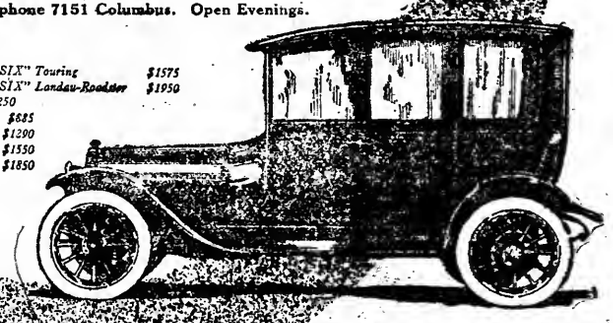
Broadway & 59th Street. Telephone 7151 Columbus. Open Evenings.

"FOUR" Touring Car	$1050	*"SIX" Touring*	$1575
"FOUR" Landau-Roadster	$1200	*"SIX" Landau-Roadster*	$1950
"SIX" Sedan	$2250		
Model "25" Touring Car	$685		
Model "35" Touring Car	$1290		
Six-Passenger "SIX"	$1550		
Model "35" Coupe	$1850		



Buy it Because it is Studebaker

NEW ANALYSIS OF FRENCH CRIME

By Dr. Jacques Bertillon.

Bertillon Blames the Industrial Development and complex Life of Modern Days for Increase in Wrongdoing

IN view of the atrocious crimes which for some time have followed each other so rapidly in France, one naturally asks what are the causes of this increase in criminality. Are these causes temporary and transitory, or, on the contrary, are they permanent? Has some poisonous breeze passed over the country, or is it true to say that "there is something rotten in the State" of France?

Here is the number of crimes and offenses in France for eighty years:

AVERAGE NUMBER PER ANNUM.

1831-40	90,173
1841-50	112,556
1851-60	163,823
1861-70	146,981
1871-80	170,462
1881-90	198,752
1891-00	208,120

example, are the figures for Germany:

	Average Number of Crimes and Offenses.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants Above 12 Yrs. of Age.
1882-1891	636,788	1,631
1892-1901	443,250	1,206
1902-1909	515,790	1,215

The more industry develops, the more complex life becomes, the more numerous are those who go wrong. The preceding figures, however, are far too swollen, because they mix up the most atrocious crimes with simple delinquencies. If we count the number of real crimes alone we obtain figures less startling than one might at first believe:

Average annual number of people accused of crime:

	Below 16 Yrs.	From 16 to 20.	Above 20 Yrs.
1831-1840	100	1,220	6,315
1841-1850	75	1,149	6,043
1851-1860	65	902	6,276
1861-1870	40	641	3,728
1871-1880	47	803	3,872
1881-1890	31	684	3,690
1891-1900	28	602	3,080
1901-1909	20	525	2,298

One must not think, however, that crime is diminishing. The figures decrease so quickly only because misdeeds which were formerly classified as "crimes," by the Judges are nowadays considered as simple misdemeanors. The law has not changed, but its application is modified by the passing of time. For instance, what was formerly considered as "attempted murder" and punished by death is only regarded now as "violence with wounds"; theft, which formerly would have been entitled felony, and would have brought its author to the convict prison, is now considered only as petty larceny or cheating.

These changes are made very slowly, without one being able to point to any legal text or to any written document. They are not to be fixed by any precise definition. Why have judicial customs changed in this way? It is undoubtedly owing to the softening of public opinion. We revolt nowadays from applying to guilty people such severe penalties as formerly. Indeed, we have gone much too far in this direction.

But it is not always because of indulgence that offenses formerly classified as "crimes" are now put into the category of "misdemeanors." In France crimes are decided by the jury, and the French jury allows itself to be profoundly influenced by the eloquence of advocates. Misdemeanors, on the contrary, come before the judgment of Magistrates of austere character, who, though they condemn the guilty to light punishments, never acquit them, however moving may be the pleading of the counsel. The result is that accused persons often defend themselves by a paradoxical argument:

"I am not," they say, "a simple offender worthy of a short imprisonment, but a frightful criminal who claims penal servitude. Let me be sent before a jury." They speak like that not because they prefer the convict prison to the common jail, but because they rely upon the ability of their advocate. They hope the jury will acquit them, while they know that the Magistrate will be inexorable.

Let us consider the total number of those found guilty of misdemeanors or crimes. We obtain the following figures:

	Below 16 Years.	16 to 20.	Above 20.
1831-40	3,139	9,228	67,809
1841-50	4,570	14,250	93,719
1851-60	6,643	19,035	133,260
1861-70	6,361	19,938	121,695
1871-80	7,649	22,646	141,108
1881-90	6,444	28,683	163,625
1891-1900	6,367	31,404	167,749
1901-09	4,988	39,686	153,419

One may see that the figures for every age show an increase except during the last ten years. The increase is remarkable above all among young people from 16 to 20 years of age. As for the children less than 16 years of age, their actual criminality is greater than the figures show. Magistrates, as a matter of fact, very often do nothing more than address them severely. They only prosecute them with the law when the reports upon their character are very bad.

This increase in juvenile criminality is not peculiar to France. It is to be noted in other countries, as, for example, Germany:

Number of persons prosecuted per annum in Germany:

	Of all Ages.	Below 18 Yrs.
1882-85	320,800	30,673
1886-90	342,195	34,869
1891-95	410,540	44,494
1896-1900	453,730	46,748
1901-05	497,708	50,401
1906-09	530,395	53,440

The German population increases so quickly that it is impossible to appreciate the value of these figures without comparing them with the number of inhabitants.

Number of accused persons, per annum, per 100,000 inhabitants:

	Of all Ages.	Below 18 Yrs.
1882-1885	1,003	651
1886-1890	1,021	596
1891-1895	1,155	701
1896-1900	1,197	728
1901-1905	1,220	731
1906-1909	1,184	719

The age in which crime is greatest

is from 18 to 21 years in Germany. As for crime among women it is in Germany, as elsewhere, incomparably less than among men. Women are often the direct or indirect cause of misdeeds committed by men, but they themselves are rarely guilty.

Germany, 1901. Number of persons prosecuted for crimes and misdemeanors per 100,000:

From	Men.	Women.
12 to 15	770	145
15 to 17	1,734	346
18 to 20		497

Here are the numbers of these very young people are guilty:

France, 1900. Number of persons prosecuted per 100,000 inhabitants of all ages.

	Below 16 years of age.	From 16 to 20.	Above 20 years of age.
Crime	0.4	16.4	10.5
Homicide		3.0	2.2
Vagabondage	6.3	67.6	40.6
Begging	1.8	16.2	20.9
Vio. and wound'g.	10.3	165.7	116.4
Off. agst. morals.	3.0	14.9	17.3
False pretenses	1.7	17.3	20.0
Fraud	0.5	9.3	11.0
Common theft	72.2	234.2	115.6

The great factor in juvenile crime is not, as one might have expected, vagabondage, but robbery, and especially the common theft by which these precocious criminals begin their miserable careers. Very often also the ferocious characters of these young "apaches" is shown by the number of cases of violence and wounding.

What is to be done with these young blackguards? A doleful problem which no one knows how to solve. Here are the methods adopted in 1909, the figures for preceding years being very similar:

Juveniles, from 16 to 18 years of age:

Convicted, as having acted with discernment	5,214
Sent to reformatory schools	813
Sent back to their parents, or to third parties	1,493
Acquitted	649

I have been able to follow the careers of some of those who have been sent to "third parties," that is to philanthropic societies. Alas, the efforts of worthy people who have undertaken the heavy task of leading back these young miscreants to good ways have been seldom rewarded. They are bad from birth. "Look after the eggs," said Pasteur in speaking of silkworms. From a bad egg no good may come.

Charity, however, insists upon society doing its best to give these young brutes good ideas, but without being the dupe of this generous sentiment. One must be very indulgent for a first offense, but so much more severe to those who come back. Such is the principle of the law of March 26, 1891, called the Berenger law. The Judge has now the right of deciding that the penalty to which the guilty young person has been condemned shall not be applied if for five years he does not relapse into crime, but that it shall be increased in the contrary case. The tribunals make use of this law more and more their punishment on condition that they do not continue their fault. The "respite" is granted, actually, much more frequently for acts classed as misdemeanors.

Number of those given a "respite" per 100 persons condemned for the first time:

1892-95	14
1896-1900	22
1901-05	31
1906-09	31

It may be found that to reprieve a third of those condemned from the punishment of their misdeeds is to be over-indulgent. Nevertheless the results of this extreme kindness have not been bad. Here, for example, are the results yielded in the period 1904-9.

In the year 1904 the number of misdemeanants sentenced for the

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Barnum's Museum.

ROBERT BARBOUR.—In connection with the question in a recent issue of THE TIMES about the burning of Barnum's second museum, permit me to say that one of his museums, probably the one mentioned, was burned March 2, 1868.

Indians in New York.

F. W. SAWARD.—Can you tell me, through the inquiry column or by reference to publications, something relative to Indian affairs in the immediate vicinity of New York following the Dutch occupation? History tells of trouble with the Indians in this immediate vicinity during the terms of the four Dutch Governors, but subsequently, I believe, there was no trouble.

You will find a detailed account of the Indians who lived near New York City in Schoolcraft's "History of the Indian." This is a standard work, to be found in most public libraries.

Further information may be obtained from Ruttenberger's "Indian Tribes on the Hudson." Perhaps the fullest account is that in the book called "Indians of Greater New York and the Lower Hudson." This forms Volume III. of the series of "Anthropological Papers" published by the American Museum of Natural History. It may be consulted in the library of the Museum. Its price is $3.50.

Ford's Theatre Programme.

SHERWOOD PHILLIPS.—Can you give me an idea as to the value of a copy of the programme of Ford's Theatre, in perfect state of preservation, of the night of April 14, 1865? That was the night President Lincoln was shot.

It is worth about $50, if it is one of the originals. There are in existence, however, certain copies of the original bill, printed as souvenirs on the day following the assassination, and these are worth only 50 cents or $1. They may be identified by the added sentence, "The President will attend tonight's performance," or words to that effect.

First Mortgage.

A. F.—In buying property, a house for example, on the installment plan, what would be a reasonable first mortgage? Would 50 per cent. be too high?

Fifty per cent. is not unusually high. Sometimes 75 per cent. is asked.

Negroes in Greater New York.

V. E. GRAVES.—In order to decide a dispute will you be so kind as to state the negro population in Greater New York City?

In 1910 there were 91,709 negroes in Greater New York City. The number to-day is estimated at 100,000.

Washington and Lafayette.

Miss A., New York.—I have an engraving of Washington with Lafayette, at Mount Vernon. It has been in my family for seventy or more years, but it is in perfect condition. It is said to be a "proof before letters" and is unsigned. Can you give me any information as to its present value? If not, can you name some one to whom I could apply?

If it is a genuine proof before letters, in good condition, it is worth about $20. An ordinary copy of this engraving is worth about $5.

The Private Coffee of the Greatest Coffee Merchants

For years, the greatest coffee merchants in the world reserved a special coffee for their personal and gift use.

At Christmas, with all the coffees of the world from which to choose, this was the one sent out as a gift to business associates and friends.

It produces the choicest, most delicious cup of coffee which can be secured, *regardless of cost.*

It was so enjoyed for its flavor and fragrance, that wherever it was sent everybody wanted it regularly—asked to be allowed to purchase it.

Instances of this kind became so frequent, that this coffee will no longer be confined to private distribution, but is

Now Offered the Public

On and after December first, your grocer will be prepared to supply you with this famous coffee, **Yuban.**

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt Street.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

10 Minutes Jersey City to Hoyt Street by Tunnel and Subway.

Women's Apparel---Two Great Purchases
Bring Suits, Dresses and Coats Here At Less Than 50c. on the Dollar.

Women's $27.50 to $50 Dresses, $12.98 & $18.75

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A HIGH-CLASS MAKER AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE—including a sample line of beautiful sample dresses. Many are exact copies of foreign [illegible] beautifully ac-

Women's $19.98 to $49.98 Coats, $9.98 to $24.98

TWO HUNDRED fine Winter Coats, of chinchillas, boucle cloths, mixtures, seal plushes, broadtail, Persian cloths, wool plushes, zibelines and broadcloths (interlined). All lengths from the 40-inch outing garment to the three-quarter and full length. Smart fur, plush and velvet collars on a number of the garments. All the best shades of brown, Oxford, navy, black, rose, Holland blue and green. All sizes up to 44 bust measure.

$85 to $325 Evening Coats at $34.95 to $150.00

Radical reductions on these superb garments—less than half their original prices now. A number of imported models in beautiful shades of ciel, blue, green, gold, American Beauty and black; elaborate white fur, fitch or skunk collars on nearly all of the Coats. Second floor, center, Central Building.

Holiday Blouses for Women at $4.98

WAISTS OF WASHABLE NET, vestee of filet lace inserted with tuftings of net and insertion of Val. lace. $4.98.

Fur Trimmed and Messaline Blouses, $2.98.
Of good quality chiffon, Medici collar and vest of shadow lace, trimmed with fur banding; also a messaline Blouse with piping of messaline in contrasting colors or trimmings of Rob Roy plaid.

Tub Silk Waists at $1.98.
Made of white China silk, long shoulder yoke, joined with veining, collar and cuffs hemstitched, trimmed with pearl buttons.

Silk Stripe Voile Waists, 98c.
Made of white voile with colored silk stripes: Antoinette frill around neck and sleeves of white voile, heavily embroidered in scallop design.

$1.00 Black Waists at 49c.
Made of black lawns, front embroidered in panel effects; also black sateen in plain or tucked models.
Second floor, Central Building.

Warm Gloves for Men, Women and Children
In a New Section for this Exclusively

WITH COLDER WEATHER one wants warmer Gloves, and so we have arranged a separate section for the sale of these warm Gloves for men, women and children. In the Central Building, opposite the court.

Misses' and boys' lined suede gray Gloves, 75c.
Men's gray suede, heavy fleece lined Gloves, $1.25.
Women's taffeta Gloves, fleece lined, 49c.
Kassan Cape Gloves, sizes from 6 up, value $1.50, at 98c. Street floor, opposite Court, Central Building.

Silk and Wool Duvetyne at $1.98 Yard.
Extraordinary Value in This Favorite Fabric.

Any of These Goods Boxed on Request.

THIS SAME QUALITY of this new, beautifully furry fabric of the season was sold in Manhattan stores at $4 and $4.50 at the beginning of the season when our price was $3.25—but a trade opportunity permits this sensational sale for Monday at $1.98. It is far and away the smartest, most effective fabric for coats, gowns and suits of the season, and will be fashionable next Spring—rich, becoming, artistic and effective to the highest degree—coming in taupe or sort of mole color, brown, Prussian blue, purple, tango and navy.

$1.50 to $2.50 Dress Goods, 98c. a Yard.
Satin Charmeuse, silk Voiles, silk and wool Bengaline, brocaded and other favored fabrics in splendid line of light and dark tones.

$1.25 Wool Eponge at 98c. a Yard.
44 inches wide. The new tariff partly accounts for the price but foreign makers are advancing their prices, so it is wise to buy now. Full color assortment.

69c. Black and White Check Suitings, 49c.
$6.50 to $8.50 Dress Patterns, $4.39.
Most desired dress and tailored suit fabrics for Christmas gifts in suitable length pieces in neat boxes, if desired.

Dress Fabrics at 25% to 50% Reduction—Odd Lengths.
Street floor, West Building.

Women's Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces
At 25% to 33⅓% Saving in Prices.

STOCKS OF MAKERS AND CHOICE PIECES OF MOST FAVORED FURS from our own collection that have overstayed their time owing to the warm weather of November and are now offered at prices that should make them go quickly. They are the Furs most in demand NOW—splendid, practical and most acceptable Christmas gifts and absolutely unmatched in this city at the present prices.

36-Inch Persian Coats, $165.00.
Leipsic dyed skins of bright flat curl.
36-Inch Hudson Seal Coats, $92.50.
Smart cutaway model, brocade lining.
45-Inch Caracul Coats, $52.50.
Loose back, cutaway fronts.
45-Inch Mole Coney Coats, $79.50.
Loose back, cutaway fronts.
45-Inch Sable Dyed Squirrel Coats, $62.50.
Straight back model, rounded fronts.
45-Inch Nearseal Coats, $62.50.
Chinchilla Squirrel or Civet Cat collar.
38-Inch Russian Pony Coats, $34.75.
Civet Cat or gray dyed Opossum collar.
45-Inch Russian Pony Coats, $39.75.
Sheared Coney collar.

Neckpieces and Muffs in the Sale.

Neckpieces.			Muffs.		
Persian Paw	$3.95	Kit Fox $22.50	Persian Paw	$4.75	Kit Fox $37.50
Red Fox	$5.95	Fitch $24.75	Red Fox	$9.75	Fitch $52.50
Natural Opossum	$7.95	White Fox $27.50	Natural Opossum	$9.95	White Fox $34.75
Dyed Opossum	$7.95	Cross Fox $34.75	Dyed Opossum	$13.95	Cross Fox $34.75
Black Wolf	$10.95	Black Lynx $37.50	Black Wolf	$12.75	Black Lynx $59.75
Civet Cat	$10.50	Ermine $59.75	Civet Cat	$22.50	Ermine $72.50
Raccoon	$10.75	Mink $37.50	Raccoon	$14.75	Mink $59.75
Skunk	$16.50	Hudson Bay Sable $67.50	Skunk	$32.50	Hudson Bay Sable $98.50
Scotch Mole	$12.95	Russian Sable $275.00	Scotch Mole	$29.75	Russian Sable $400.00

Second floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Christmas Stories FOR CHILDREN
And Other Good Gift Books.

THE NEW MEZZANINE BOOK STORE is replete with the most wonderful stock of Books for Christmas gifts ever shown in this borough—the list of juveniles alone is simply great.

The Goody-Naughty Books
By Sarah Cory Rippey; illustrated with 16 full page colored pictures and numerous pen drawings by Blanche Fisher Wright; our price.45c

The Bye-Lo Series.
Four columns of the Best Mother Goose Rhymes for Children; illustrated in color; our price 25c. each. Jack and Jill, Hot Cross Buns, Handy Pandy and Tommy Snooks.

In the Fairy Ring.
By Florence Harrison—a book of verse and pictures for children; 24 full page colored plates and black and white drawings, bound in exquisite cloth; our price.....$1.44

The Big Book of Fables.
By Walter Jerold; with 12 illustrations in color and duo-tone drawings by Charles Robinson; our price....$1.88

The Arabian Nights.
Selections for children, by Gladys Davidson; 26 full page illustrations in color; our price $1.35

Elfin Song, by Florence Harrison.
12 full page color plates and many black and white drawings with numerous decorative headings $1.57

Chatterbox for 1913.
The only genuine Chatterbox; our price 90c
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

$2.25 Canton Crepe and Crepon Satin Meteor, $1.29 Yd.

THESE ARE ABSOLUTELY ALL SILK FABRICS and the kind that are most in demand at present. The silk in the height of fashion.

We are able to offer these desirable Silks at this unusual price concession because of trivial faults called imperfections which are hardly perceptible. Just about 1,500 yards of the most wanted shades, such as amber, mauve, silver, gray, taupe, tete de negre, vieux rose, Copenhagen, King blue, French blue, duck, wistaria, purple, American Beauty, terra cotta, leather, golden brown, rush green, myrtle. Because the quantity is limited please come early, as in many instances we have just one piece of a color. 39 inches wide. None C. O. D.

75c. Dress Corduroy, 39c. a Yard.
$1.00 Costume Corduroy, 59c. a Yard.
$1.69 All Silk Black Crepe de Chine, $1.29.
$1.69 All Silk Satin Charmeuse, $1.39.
59c. to $1.98 Remnants of Silks, 39c. to 98c. Street floor, West Building.
Waist lengths boxed on request.

Santa Claus Is Here

and gives a little book, "When Toyland Awakes," to every little child accompanied by an adult. Bring the kiddies to see "The [illegible]

Bargain Budget In Brief

Silk and Wool Duvetyne, $1.98 a yard.
Sterling Silver Toilet Gifts for Xmas at very small prices.
$2.25 Canton Crepe and Crepon Satin Meteor, $1.29 a yard.
Men's $22.50 to $25.00 Chinchilla Overcoats, $16.50.
Misses' and Boys' Lined Suede Gray Gloves, 75c.
39c. to 69c. Princess Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. and 39c. each.
Holiday Blouses for Women, $4.98.
A Great Christmas Art Embroidery Store — A Thousand and One "Different" Gifts.
White English, also French colored, Bedspreads, $2.98 to $5.98.
Women's 25c. Underwear, 19c.
$8.50 Abrast Corsets, $2.98.
Extra quality satin face ribbons, from the narrow baby width at 15c. a piece to the wider sorts at 29c. a yard.
Men's 50c. Underwear, 35c.
25c. Silk Neck Fixings, 15c.
Gifts for the Man who smokes at prices below the usual.
$1.00 Flannelette Gowns, 79c.
$3.00 Silk Petticoats, $1.98.
$5.00 Mahogany Serving Trays, $1.95.
The Big Book of Fables, by Walter Jerold, $1.88.
Chatterbox for 1913; our price, 90c.
$18 Vacuum Cleaners, now $9.89.
Men's New House Coats with fancy backs, $3.65.
Fine all linen bleached Satin Damask Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, and one dozen Napkins, $4.47, $4.90 and $5.38 a set.
98c. Embroidered Pillowcases, 74c. a pair.
$2 and $3 Untrimmed Hats, 68c.
$8.00 Ostrich Tip Bunch, $4.95.
$5 to $7 Trimmed Hats, $2.00.
Men's 15c. Cotton Half Hose, 9c.
A lot of 44-inch embroidered Voile and Ratine Flouncings, been selling up to $3.98 a yard; while they last, 98c. a yard.
Large variety of Children's Coats, $4.98.
25c. Silk Stripe Cotton Crepe, 16c. a yard.
Lily White Corset Covers, values 69c. to $1.00, at 49c. to 75c.
Women's $1.00 Pure Silk Stockings, 79c.
Special purchase of Winter Coats for Misses and Juniors at $14.98, $16.50 and $18.75, instead of $22.50 to $28.50.
$2.50 Black Broadcloth, $1.49.
$2.00 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, $1.00. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
Men's and Women's $4.50 Umbrellas, $2.98.
Women's $2.50 to $3.00 Nightgowns, $1.98.
Boys' $10.00 Polo Coats, $8.95.
Velvet and Axminster Carpets, specially priced at $1.00 a yard.
Guaranteed Fountain Pens in holly boxes, 59c., 79c. and 98c.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 98c. to $2.39 a pair.
Men's $3 to $4.50 Silk Knitted Mufflers, $1.90.
Crepe Cloth Kimonos, 89c.
Hand Embroidered Mill Handkerchiefs, 5c. each.